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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY

ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES.

VOLUME IX, PART II. SU—TH.

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A NEW
ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ON HISTORICAL PRINCIPLES;

FOUNDED MAINLY ON THE MATERIALS COLLECTED BY

The Philological Society.

EDITED BY

SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY,
HENRY BRADLEY, W. A. CRAIGIE, C. T. ONIONS.

VOLUME IX. PART II. SU—TH.

SU—SZ.

By C. T. ONIONS,

M.A. LOND., HON. M.A. OXON.

T—TH.

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PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, AND DE MAATSCHAPPY DER NEDERLANDSCHE LETTERKUNDE TE LEYDEN

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P R E F A C E T O S U — S Z.

THIS the concluding portion of the letter S comprises 4935 Main words, 960 Combinations explained under these, and 2417 Subordinate entries; in all 8312. The Obvious Combinations, illustrated by quotations but not requiring specific definition, number 1094 more, making a total of 9406. Of the Main words, 1133 are marked † as obsolete, and 208 are marked || as alien or not fully naturalized.*

The Germanic element in this portion of the English vocabulary amounts to somewhat less than a quarter. It includes *such, suck, summer* (the season), *sun, sunder, sundry, sup* (to sip), together with all but a few of the words with initial *sw*, which occupy about two-thirds of the whole space covered by the Germanic element. Among the more important *sw*-words belonging to the ordinary written and spoken language are *swaddle, swain, swallow, swamp, swarm, swarthy, swath, swathe, sway, swear, sweat, sweep, sweet, swell, swelter, swerve, swift, swill, swim, swindle, swine, swing, swinge, swirl, switch, swoon, swoop, sword*; but there are many now obsolete, dialectal, technical, or otherwise restricted in use, which equal or surpass these in lexicographical interest or difficulty: such are the six words *swab*, the seven nouns *swad*, the three nouns *swale, swalper, swanimote*, the five words *swarf*, the seven words *swarth, swarve*, the seven words *swash*, the three nouns *swash* and *swatch, swats, sweal, sweb, swedde, sweek, sweer, swelt, swerk, sweven*, the six words *swig, swilk, swimble, swime, swingle, swipe, swipper, swire, swith, swithe, swithen, swither, swive, swote, swound, swow*.

In the Latin and Greek element of the vocabulary the most striking feature is the number and importance of the prefixes that have required more or less lengthy treatment; these are *sub-* (with its variants *su-, suc-, suf-, sum-, sup-, sur-, sus-*), *super-, supra-, sur-, syn-* (with its variants *sy-, syl-, sym-, sys-*). The great majority of the words from Latin, Greek, and French are compounds of one or other of these prefixes, and the list of them includes many of common literary and colloquial currency, and many of considerable rank in the terminology of the arts and the sciences.

India has supplied an unusually large proportion of words: *subah, subahdar, subashi, subjee, sudder, Sudra, sundri, sungar, sunn, sunnud, sunnyasee, supari, surnai, surpeach, surwan, susu, sutra, suttee, suttoo, swadeshi, swami, swastika*.

A few articles may be singled out as being especially conspicuous for their etymological interest: *subdue, sugar* and *sugar-candy, surd* (in mathematics), *surlly, sway, swerve, swindle, sycophant, syllabus, syphilis*, and the Paracelsian *sylph* and *synovia*. Special interest attaches to the facts of the history of *syllabus*.

The original collection of material for *Su—Sz* was subedited by Mr. P. W. Jacob in 1883; since then a large body of additional quotations had been amassed before the regular staff started work upon it at the beginning of 1914. The proofs have been read by the Misses Edith and E. P. Thompson, Lansdown, Bath, Mr. G. F. Friedrichsen, M.A. (a former member of the late Sir James Murray's staff), and the Rev. Canon J. T. Fowler; their annotations have contributed in many instances to the accuracy or completeness of the treatment. Constant assistance in verification at the British Museum has been given by Mr. W. W. Jenkinson, and on several occasions Mr. E. J. Thomas, of the University Library, Cambridge, a former member of the Dictionary staff, has rendered similar service.

On many technical points recourse has been had to experts, who have generously placed their knowledge and their time at the service of the Dictionary. Among these the following have furnished special information: the late Prof. A. S. Napier, Mr. W. H. Stevenson, and Mr. K. Sisam, on the early history of some native words; Prof. D. S. Margoliouth and Dr. A. E. Cowley on questions of Semitic etymology; Dr. James Morison on the languages and lore of India; Mr. C. C. J. Webb on several philosophical terms; the

* The following figures show the comparative scale of this work and some other Dictionaries:—

| | Johnson. | Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'. | 'Century' Dict | Here. |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|----------------|--------|
| Words recorded | 841 | 3775 | 5099 | 9406 |
| Words illustrated by quotations | 711 | 1483 | 1611 | 8118 |
| Number of quotations | 2254 | 2151 | 3732 | 47,102 |

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 2446

late Rev. Dr. H. M. Bannister, the Rev. Fr. Frere, the Rev. Dr. B. J. Kidd, on the language of the Church; Prof. E. B. Elliott, Mr. A. E. Jolliffe, and Mr. C. Leudesdorf, on mathematical terms; and Dr. F. D. Chattaway on chemical words.

The progress of this portion of the Dictionary has been retarded by the withdrawal in succession of several members of the staff, and, in the second half of the year 1918, of the editor, for war service of different kinds. The assistants to whom has fallen the chief share in the preparation of *Su—Sz* are Mr. A. T. Maling, M.A., and Mr. F. J. Sweatman, M.A., and the Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray, all members of the late Sir James Murray's staff. Others who were engaged upon it for longer or shorter periods are Mr. J. W. Birt, Mr. P. T. J. Dudley, Mr. W. J. Fortune, Mr. H. R. Simpson, Mr. F. A. Yockney, and the late Mr. James Dallas.

C. T. ONIONS.

OXFORD, *June*, 1919

The statistics for the whole of the letter S, which extends to 2408 pages (the first 800 of which are in Volume VIII), are for convenience given here:—

| Main words. | Subordinate words | Special Combinations. | Obvious Combinations. | Total No. of Words. | No of Quotations. |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| 27,929 | 10,141 | 7932 | 11,426 | 57,428 | 298,006 |

The 27,929 Main words are distinguished approximately as follows:

| Current. | Obsolete. | Alien. | Total. |
|----------|-----------|--------|--------|
| 21,362 | 5487 | 1080 | 27,929 |

The comparative scale of this work and of certain other Dictionaries is shown as follows:

| | Johnson | Cassell's 'Encyclopædic' | 'Century' Dict. | Here |
|-----------------------------------|---------|--------------------------|-----------------|---------|
| Words recorded | 4344 | 22,577 | 28,342 | 57,428 |
| Words illustrated by quotations | 3587 | 7688 | 8706 | 47,837 |
| Number of illustrative quotations | 14,515 | 12,146 | 24,100 | 298,006 |

In the corresponding portion of Richardson's Dictionary the number of quotations is 12,516.

KEY TO THE PRONUNCIATION.

I. CONSONANTS.

b, d, f, k, l, m, n, p, t, v, z have their usual values.

g as in *go* (gō).
h ... *ho!* (hō).
r ... *run* (rən), *terrier* (tə'riə).
ɹ ... *her* (hə), *farther* (fɑ:ðə).
s ... *see* (si), *cess* (ses).
w ... *wen* (wen).
hw ... *when* (hwen).
y ... *yes* (yes).

p as in *thin* (pɪn), *bath* (bæp).
θ ... *then* (ðen), *bath* (bæθ).
ʃ ... *shop* (ʃɒp), *dish* (dɪʃ).
tʃ ... *chop* (tʃɒp), *dish* (dɪtʃ).
ʒ ... *vision* (vi'ʒən), *déjeuner* (deʒəne).
dʒ ... *judge* (dʒʌdʒ).
ŋ ... *singing* (sɪŋɪŋ), *think* (pɪŋk).
ŋɡ ... *finger* (fɪŋɡə).

(FOREIGN.)
n as in *French nasal*, *environ* (anvə'ron).
lʲ ... It. *seraglio* (sɛ.ä'lʲo).
nʲ ... It. *signore* (sɪnʲo'ɾe).
x ... Ger. *ach* (ax), Sc. *loch* (lɒx, lɒxʷ).
xʲ ... Ger. *ich* (ixʲ), Sc. *nicht* (nɛxʲt).
ɣ ... Ger. *sagen* (zä'ɣɛn).
ɣʲ ... Ger. *legen*, *regnen* (lɛ'ɣʲɛn, rɛ'ɣʲnɛn).

II. VOWELS.

ORDINARY.

a as in Fr. *à la mode* (a la mod').
ai ... *aye=yes* (ai), *Isaiah* (aɪzaɪə).
æ ... *man* (mæn).
ɑ ... *pass* (pas), *chant* (tʃant).
an ... *loud* (laud), *now* (naʊ).
ʊ ... *cut* (kʊt), *son* (sʊn).
e ... *yet* (yet), *ten* (ten).
ə ... *survey* sʊ (sə'vɛ), Fr. *attaché* (ataʃe).
|| ɛ ... Fr. *chef* (ʃɛf).
ə ... *ever* (evə), *nation* (nə'ʃən).
əɪ ... *I, eye*, (ai), *bind* (baɪnd).
|| ə ... Fr. *eau de vie* (ə də vi').
ɪ ... *sit* (sɪt), *mystic* (mɪstɪk).
i ... *Psyche* (saɪ'ki), *react* (rɪ'ækt).
o ... *achor* (ə'ko), *morality* (mɒrə'lɪti).
oɪ ... *oil* (oil), *boy* (boɪ).
o ... *heio* (hɪ'o), *zoology* (zɒ'lɒdʒɪ).
ɔ ... *what* (hwɔt), *watch* (wɔtʃ).
ɒ, ɒ* ... *got* (gɒt), *soft* (sɒft).
|| ɔ ... Ger. *Köln* (kɔln).
|| ɔ ... Fr. *peu* (pɔ).
u ... *full* (ful), *book* (buk).
u ... *duration* (dɪ'ʊrɪʃən).
u ... *unto* (ʊntu), *frugality* (fru-).
u ... *Matthew* (mæ'tju), *virtue* (vɜ'tɪtu).
|| u ... Ger. *Müller* (mu'lɛr).
|| u ... Fr. *dune* (dɪn).
o (see i, e, o, u) } see Vol I, p xxiv, note 3.
u (see i, e, o) }
' as in *able* (ə'b'l), *caten* (tɛ'n)=voice-glide.

LONG.

ā as in *alms* (āmz), *bar* (bā).
ū ... *curl* (kūrl), *fur* (fū).
ē (ē) ... *there* (ðē), *pear*, *pare* (pē).
ē (ē) ... *rein*, *rain* (rē), *they* (ðē).
ē ... Fr. *faire* (fē).
ā ... *fir* (fā), *fern* (fēn), *earth* (ēəθ).
ī (i) ... *bier* (bī), *clear* (klī).
ī ... *thief* (θī), *see* (sī).
ō (o) ... *boar*, *bore* (bō), *glory* (glō'ri).
ō (ō) ... *so*, *sow* (sō), *soul* (sōl).
ō ... *walk* (wōk), *wart* (wōrt).
ō ... *short* (ʃōrt), *thorn* (θōrn).
|| ō ... Fr. *coeur* (kōr).
|| ō ... Ger. *Gothe* (gōtē), Fr. *jeune* (ʒōn).
ū (u) ... *poor* (pū), *moorish* (mū'riʃ).
iū, iū ... *pure* (piū), *lure* (liū).
ū ... *two moons* (tū mānz).
iū, iū ... *few* (fiū), *lute* (liū).
|| ū ... Ger. *grün* (grün), Fr. *jus* (ʒū).

OBSCURE.

ä as in *amoeba* (äm'ə bā).
æ ... *accept* (æksə'pt), *maniac* (mæ'niæk).
v ... *datum* (dā'təm).
č ... *moment* (mō'mɛnt), *several* (se vɛrəl).
š ... *separate* (adʃ) (se'pə'ret).
e ... *added* (æ'dɛd), *estate* (estē't).
ī ... *vanity* (væ'nɪti).
ī ... *remain* (rɛmē'n), *believe* (bɛlɪ'v).
ō ... *theory* (θɛ'ɔri).
v ... *violet* (vɔi'ɔlɛt), *parody* (pæ'ɔdi).
č ... *authority* (ə'θɔrɪti).
š ... *connect* (kə'nɛkt), *amazon* (æ'mæzən).
iū, iū ... *verdure* (vɜ'ɔdiū), *measure* (mɛ'ʒiū).
iū ... *altogether* (ə'lto'gɛ θɔ).
iū ... *circular* (sə'iklɪ'ɔlɪ).

* ɒ the o in soft, of medial or doubtful length

|| Only in foreign (or earlier English) words.

In the ETYMOLOGY,

OE. e, o, representing an earlier a, are distinguished as e, o (having the phonetic value of e and o, or o, above); as in *ende* from *andī* (OHG. *anti*, Goth. *andei-s*), *upenn* from *mann*, *pn* from *an*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, &c.

a [in Etymol.] ... = adoption of, adopted from
a (as a 13-0) ... = ante, before
a, adj, adj ... = adjective
absol, absol ... = absolutely.
abst ... = abstract.
acc ... = accusative
ad [in Etymol.] ... = adaptation of.
adv., adv. = adverb.
advb. = adverbial, -ly
AF., AFR ... = Anglo-French.
Anat ... = in Anatomy.
Antiq ... = in Antiquities
aphet. = aphetic, aphetized
app ... = apparently.
Arab ... = Arabic
Arch. = in Architecture.
arch. = archaic.
Archæol ... = in Archæology.
assoc ... = association
Astr. = in Astronomy.
Astrol ... = in Astrology
attrib ... = attributive, -ly.
bef. = before
Biol ... = in Biology.
Boh ... = Bohemian
Bot. = in Botany
Build. = in Building.
c (as c 1300) ... = circa, about.
c. (as 13th c) ... = century
Cat. = Catalan.
catachr ... = catachrestically.
Cf, cf ... = confer, compare
Chem. = in Chemistry
cl. L. = classical Latin.
cogn. w ... = cognate with
collect ... = collective, -ly
collog. = colloquially
comb. = combined, -ing.
Comb. = Combinations
Comm. = in commercial usage.
comp. = compound, composition.
compl ... = complement.
Conch. = in Conchology
concr. = concretely.
conj. = conjunction.
cons ... = consonant
Const., Const. ... = Construction, construed with.
Cryst. = in Crystallography.
(D) ... = in Davies (Supp Eng. Glossary)
Da. = Danish.
dat. = dative
def. = definite
deriv. = derivative, -ation.
dial, dial. = dialect, -al.
Dict. = Dictionary
dim ... = diminutive.
Du. = Dutch.
Eccl. = in ecclesiastical usage.
ellipt ... = elliptical, -ly
e midl ... = east midland (dialect).
Eng. = English
Ent. = in Entomology
erron ... = erroneous, -ly.
esp, esp. = especially.
etym. = etymology.
euphem ... = euphemistically
exc ... = except.
f [in Etymol.] ... = formed on.
f (in subordinate entries) ... = form of.
fem (rarely f) ... = feminine.
fig ... = figurative, -ly
F, Fr ... = French
freq. = frequently
Fris. = Frisian.
G, Ger. = German.
Gael. = Gaelic.

gen ... = genitive.
gen ... = general, -ly
gen sign ... = general signification
Geol ... = in Geology.
Geom ... = in Geometry
Goth ... = Gothic (= Moeso-Gothic)
Gr ... = Greek.
Gram ... = in Grammar
Heb ... = Hebrew
Her ... = in Heraldry.
Herb ... = with herbalists
Hort ... = in Horticulture
imp. = Imperative.
impers. = impersonal
impf. = imperfect
ind ... = Indicative
indef ... = indefinite
inf. = Infinitive.
infl ... = influenced
int ... = interjection
intrans ... = intransitive
It ... = Italian
J, (J.) ... = Johnson (quotation from)
(Jam) ... = in Jamieson, Scottish Dict
(Jod) ... = Jodrell (quoted from)
L. = Latin.
(L) (in quotations) = Latham's edn of Todd's
lang ... = language [Johnson].
LG ... = Low German.
lit ... = literal, -ly
Lith ... = Lithuanian
LXX ... = Septuagint.
Mal ... = Malay
masc (rarely m) = masculine
Math. = in Mathematics.
ME ... = Middle English.
Med. = in Medicine.
med. L ... = mediæval Latin.
Mech ... = in Mechanics.
Metaph. = in Metaphysics.
MHG. = Middle High German
midl. = midland (dialect)
Mil ... = in military usage
Min ... = in Mineralogy.
mod. = modern.
Mus. = in Music
(N) ... = Nares (quoted from)
n. of action ... = noun of action
n. of agent ... = noun of agent
Nat Hist. = in Natural History.
Naut ... = in nautical language.
neut. (rarely n) = neuter.
NFr., NFr. = Northern French.
N. O. = Natural Order.
nom. = nominative.
north. = northern (dialect).
N. T. = New Testament.
Numism. = in Numismatics.
obj. = object.
Obs., obs., obs. ... = obsolete.
occas ... = occasional, -ly.
OE. = Old English (= Anglo-Saxon)
OF., OFr. = Old French.
OFris. = Old Frisian.
OHG. = Old High German.
OIr. = Old Irish.
ON. = Old Norse (Old Icelandic).
ONF. = Old Northern French.
Opt. = in Optics
Ornith. = in Ornithology
OS. = Old Saxon.
OSl. = Old Slavonic
O. T. = Old Testament.
OTent ... = Original Teutonic.
orig ... = original, -ly.
Paleont. = in Palæontology.
pa. pple. = passive or past participle.
pass. = passive, -ly.

pa. t. = past tense.
Path ... = in Pathology.
peih ... = perhaps
Pers ... = Persian
pers ... = person, -al.
pf ... = perfect
Pg. = Portuguese
Philol ... = in Philology.
phonet. = phonetic, -ally
phr ... = phrase.
Phren ... = in Phrenology.
Phys. = in Physiology
pl, pl. = plural.
poet. = poetic
pop. = popular, -ly
ppl. a., ppl adj = participial adjective.
pple ... = participle
Pr. = Provençal.
piec. = preceding (word or article).
pref. = prefix
prep ... = preposition.
pres ... = present
Prim sign ... = Primary signification
priv ... = privative.
prob ... = probably
pron ... = pronoun.
pronunc. = pronunciation.
prop ... = properly.
Pros ... = in Prosody
pr pple. = present participle
Psych. = in Psychology.
q.v. = quod vide, which see.
(R.) ... = in Richardson's Dict
R. C. Ch ... = Roman Catholic Church.
refash. = refashioned, -ing.
refl., refl. ... = reflexive.
reg ... = regular.
repr. = representative, representing
Rhet. = in Rhetoric
Rom ... = Romanic, Romance.
sb., sb. = substantive.
Sc. = Scotch.
sc. = scilicet, understand or supply.
sing. = singular.
Skr. = Sanskrit.
Slav. = Slavonic.
Sp. = Spanish.
sp. = spelling
spec. = specifically.
subj. = subject, subjunctive
subord cl. = subordinate clause.
subseq ... = subsequently.
subst. = substantively
suff. = suffix.
superl. = superlative.
Surg. = in Surgery.
Sw. = Swedish
s w. = south western (dialect).
T. (T.) ... = in Todd's Johnson.
techn ... = technical, -ly.
Theol ... = in Theology
tr. = translation of.
trans. = transitive
transf ... = transferred sense
Trig ... = in Trigonometry.
Typog ... = in Typography.
ult. = ultimate, -ly.
unkn ... = unknown
U.S. = United States.
v., vb. = verb.
v str, or w. ... = verb strong, or weak.
vbl. sb. = verbal substantive.
var. = variant of.
wd. = word.
WGer. = West Germanic.
w midl ... = west midland (dialect).
WS. = West Saxon
(Y.) ... = in Col Yule's Glossary
Zool. = in Zoology.

Before a word or sense.
† = obsolete
|| = not naturalized.
In the quotations
* sometimes points out the word illustrated.

In the list of Forms.
1 = before 1100.
2 = 12th c. (1100 to 1200).
3 = 13th c. (1200 to 1300).
5-7 = 15th to 17th century. (See General Explanations, Vol. I, p. xx)

In the Etymol.
* indicates a word or form not actually found, but of which the existence is inferred.
:- = extant representative, or regular phonetic descendant of.

The printing of a word in SMALL CAPITALS indicates that further information will be found under the word so referred to.

Su—Sz.

Su, dial f. **SEE**; obs f. **SUE** **Sua**, obs f. **So**. **Suabian**: see **SWABIAN**.

Suability (sua'bīlī) *U.S.* [f. next see **-ITY**.] Liability to be sued.

1798 in Dallas *Amer. Law* II 470 Suability and suable are words not in common use, but they concisely and correctly convey the idea annexed to them. 1833 in Calhoun *Wks* (1874) II 302 The Senator cited the suability of the states as an evidence of their want of sovereignty.

Suable (sua'bīl), *a*. Now chiefly *U.S.* [f. **SUE** v + **-ABLE**.] Capable of being sued, liable to be sued; legally subject to civil process.

1623 SWINBURNE *Treat Spousals* (1686) 120 The Parties contracting Spousals or Matrimony, under any such Conditions, are neither bound, nor suable, until the Condition be extant. 1693 *Mod. Rep.* XII Case 39 45 He cannot plead in bar *unquies executor*, because he allows himself to be suable. 1810 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 137 A state which violated its own contract was suable in the courts of the United States. 1875 *Poste Gaus* II § 282 A trustee is only suable for the simple amount of the subject of trust.

b Capable of being sued for. 1726 AVLIFE *Parergon* 343 Legacies out of Lands are properly suable in Chancery.

† **Suada**, *Obs.* [L. *Suāda*, fem. of *suādus* persuasive, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVERE**). Cf. G. *suada*, *suade* (colloq.) gift of the gab.] The Roman goddess of persuasion; hence = persuasiveness, persuasive eloquence.

1594 HARVEY *Four Lett.* Wks. (Grosart) I, 242 How fame would I see. *Suadas* hoony-bees in you rehu'd. 1593 — *Pierce's Super.* Ibid. II 276 Euen the filed *Suada* of Isocrates, wanted the voyce of a Siren, or the sound of an Echo. 1621 S. WARD *Happyness of Practice* 18 Inisistable is the *Suada* of a good life, above a faue profession.

Suade (swād), *v*. Now rare or dial. Also 6 *swād(e)*, 9 *swāde*. [Partly ad. L. *suādere*, f. root *swād-* (see **SUAVERE**); partly by aphorism from **PER-SUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suader*] = **PERSUADE** in various senses. Hence † **Suading** *ppl. a* (in *ill-suading*).

1531 CRANMER in *Strype Mem. App.* 1 (1694) 3 He swadeth that with such goodly eloquence that he were lyke to persuade many. 1548 BODRUGAN *Epist.* 248 There be diuerse whiche swade the vniou of Scotlande vnto youe highnes. 1550 HOOPER *Serm. Jonas* IV 69 b, These comfortable promises, which the deuil auenturith to swad vs vnto. 1557 GRIMALDE in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 101 Flee then ylsuading pleasures bats vnto ewe. 1589 MAR-MARTIN A 3 Thilke way & trood whilke thou dost swade, is steepe & also tickle. 1889 N. W. Linc. Gloss., 'Swade' 1891 *Priming of Gennad* 121 So he Agreed to work for her who suaded him.

† **Suadible**, *a*. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. late L. *suādibilis*, f. *suādere*. See prec. and **-IBLE**.] That may be easily persuaded, = **SUASIBLE**.

1324 WYCLIF *Trinitas* III 17 Wisdom that is fro above first, it is chaast, afturward pesible, mylde, suadible. || **Suāda** (sua'dā), [mod. L. (Forskāl 1775)] A plant of the genus *Suāda* (N. O. *Chenopodiaceae*), which comprises herbaceous or shrubby plants growing on the sea-shore or in saline districts.

1901 *Spectator* 26 Oct. 607/2 The three sea lavenders and *suāda*, which grows into bushes near Blakeney.

Suagat, north. form of **So-GATE**.

Suage, obs. form of **SWAGE**; variant of **SWAGE**.

Suaf, obs. Sc. form of **SUAVERE**.

Suakin (swā kin). Also **Suakim**. The name of a port on the Red Sea used as the distinctive epithet of a variety of gum arabic exported thence. 1874 FLUCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacogr.* 210 Suakin Gum, Talca or Talha Gum is remarkable for its brittleness. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sci.* III, 409

Suan-pān, variant of **SWANPAN**, Chinese abacus.

Suant, *sb.* ? *Obs.* Also 7, 9 **sewant**. [? Var. of **SEWINT**.] App. a name for certain flat fish; see **quots.** 1609 DENNIS *Secrets of Angling* II xxviii (1613) C 7 b, To take the Sewant, yea, the Flounder sweet. Ibid. xlii D 2 The Suant swift, that is not set by least. 1615 MARKHAM *Pleas Princ.* vi (1635) 32 The Flounder, and Sewant are greedy luters, yet very crafty. 1847 HALLIWELL *Dict. Sewant*, the place. *Northumb.*

Suant (sua'nt), *a*. Now dial. Forms 5 *suante*, *suaint*, 6-9 *sewant*, 8 *suant*, 9 *suent*, 8-*suant*. [a. AF *sua(u)nt*, OF *suant*, *suaint*, pr. pple. of *suare* (mod. F. *suivre*) to follow —L. **sequere* for *sequi*.]

† 1. Following, ensuing. *Obs.* (Cf. **SUING**.) 1422 YONGE tr. *Ser. Secr.* xxviii 195 Now will I retourn to that place, in this sam maner *suante*.

† 2. ? Agreeing, suitable. *Obs.* 1418-20 J. PAGE *Siege of Rouen* in *Hist. Coll. Cit. Lond.* (Camden) 34 Kyngys, herrowdys, and pursefauntys, In cotys of armys *suantys* [varr. *amy*untis*, *arryauntis*]

3. Working or proceeding regularly, evenly, smoothly, or easily; even, smooth, regular. Also *advb* = **SUANTLY**.

For other dial. meanings ('placid, equable', 'pleasing, agreeable', 'demure, grave') see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* 1547, etc. [implied in **SUANTLY**.] 1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 100 By observing our wittie and sewant [printed servant] manner of deducing [words from Latin and French]. 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 149 The middle-ripe bailey ripened altogether, and looked white and vey suant [marg. kindly, flourishing]. 1787 GROSE *Prov. Gloss.*, *Suant*, regularly sowed. The wheat must be sown *suant*. 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rur. Econ.* IV *Eng.* I 330 *Suant* fail, even, regular (a hackneyed word). 1854 N. & Q. Ser. 1. X 420 A fisherman's line is said to run through his hand suant [printed suant] when he feels no inequality or roughness, but it is equally soft and flexible throughout. 1854 THORNTON in *Valden* (1908) 28 Yet the Middlesex Cattle Show goes off here with *idat* annually, as if all the joints of the agricultural machine were suant. 1890 BARING-GOULD *Bk. West* II xvi 252 Peter and his wife did not get on very 'suant' together.

Suantly, *adv.* Now dial. [f. prec. + **-LY**.] Regularly, evenly, uniformly, smoothly.

The form *sewantly* of quot. 1592-3 was entered in Keisey's ed. of Phillips *World of Words* (1706) as *sewantly* with def. 'well, honestly'. Some mod. dict. have copied this and have further invented a form *sewant* adj.

1547 RECORDS *Judic. Uryne* 18 b, Not suantly and uniformly joyned together. 1592-3 *Act. 35 Elys* c. 20 § 1 That eche sorte of the saide Kersyes or Dorens shalbe sewantly woven throughout. 1865 JENNINGS *Obs. Dial. IV Eng.* 73 *Suantly*, evenly, smoothly, plainly.

Suarrow, variant of **SAQUARI**.

1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXIII 184/2 Suarrow-nut (*Caryocar*).

Suasible (swā'sibīl), *a*. rare. [ad. L. **suāsibilis*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem of *suādere* to **SUADE** see **-IBLE**; cf. *It. suassibile*.] Capable of being persuaded; that is easily persuaded. (Cf. **SUADIBLE**.)

1582 N. T. (Rhem) James II 17 Peaceable, modest, suassible [LINDALE easy to be entreated; *Wycl. 1st* vers. suassible, and *vera* able to be counselled]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossog.* 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* VI, 487 The want of mental strength rendering them so peculiarly suassible, that they possess no powers of resistance. 1851 I. TAYLOR *Weekly* 113 Throughout the Inspired Writings, men are dealt with by their Maker, [as] suassible, accountable, and free.

Suasion (swā'sən). Also 4 **suasoun**, 5-*yon*, 6-7 *swasoun*. [ad. L. *suāsio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *suādere* to **SUADE**. Cf. obs. F. *suasion* (14th c.).]

1. The act or fact of exhorting or urging, persuasion.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II pr. 1 (1868) 30 Com nowe fulpe before be swasoun of swetnesse Rethoryen. 1432-30 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) VII 93 Seynte Elphegus was made bishop of Winchester, thro the swasoun off blissede Andrew, apperynge to seynte Dunstan. 1528 MORE *Dynloge* I. Wks. 157/1 Thei had ones at the subtilt swasoun of the deuill, broken the thirde comaundement. 1641 PRYNNE *Antipathie* 9 O perfidious, ungratefull counsell and swasoun of this prelate. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) IV 34 It cannot be subdued by meer swasoun. 1720 WATTS in *Reliq. Jew.* (1789) 169 To address the ear with conquering swasoun, or reproof severe. 1844 KINGLAKE *Booth* xxviii, Men governed by reasons and swasoun of speech. 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng.* v (1880) 74 Conformity by force, if not by swasoun.

b *Moral swasoun* persuasion exerted or acting through and upon the moral nature or sense.

1624 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 13 A cause of morall swasoun to apprehend the truth. 1700 C. NESSE *Antid. Armin.* (1807) 112 Moral swasoun will neuer prove effectual to open the heart of man. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 14 Dec. 596 [They] might... have found fitting occupation for their powers of moral swasoun in the endeavour to avert a struggle far more felonious. 1885 DILKE in *Lords Merc.* 15 Dec. 5/3 Who thought that moral swasoun needed to be aided by legislation.

c *transf.*

1856 MASSON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 430 The occulit swasoun of the rhyme. 1861 CLOUGH *Mari Magno* 383 The sinking stars their swasouns urge for sleep. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI 11 109 Introducing the Roman or Papal religion under the silent but steady swasoun of its ceremonial.

2. An instance of this.

c. 1409 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 1994 With many mighty Argument, Tattayne to ther entencion, By many strong swasoun. 1450 CARPRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 95 Ne bytyng of be iuges, ne fayre swasounes of oþr. 1555 HARPSFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) or It is untrue that the state of the said 13 chapter standeth wholly upon dehortations but rather upon swasouns and exhortations. 1644 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 149 Away with thy morality and morall swasouns, bring them to the Spirit of Christ. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* 7 Growing insolent and unconcerning to those results and swasouns within him. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xix v. (1872) V. 500 Swasouns from Montalembert.

Suasive (swā'siv), *a*, and *sb.* Also 7 **swasive** [ad. L. **suāsivus*, f. *suās-* see **SUASIBLE**, cf. obs. F. *suasif*, *It.* *Su. swasivo*.]

a, *adv.* Having or exercising the power of per-

suading or urging; consisting in or tending to suasion, occas. const. *of*, exhorting or urging to.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A 3 b Deluer but in swasive eloquence Both of my life and death the veritie. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm.* 28 The puissant people of Rome, whose practice may be thought most swasive with this military Age. 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* (1697) I 62 Tho it had the force of coaction. 1790 COWPER *Odyss.* x 206 And in wing'd accents swasive thus began. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl.* *Longue* 313 The genial and swasive satire of the *Biglow Papers*. 1888 T. E. HOLIAND in *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 359/1 These presents bore Latin inscriptions, swasive of eating and drinking. 1897 TROTTER *John Nicholson* 18 Thanks to the swasive influence of British gold.

b, *sb.* A swasive speech, motive, or influence.

1690 *Phil. Trans.* V 102, I shall not doubt but this Consideration will have the force of a great swasive. 1855 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II vii 325 By proper opportunity, by flattering swasives. 1877 SMITH & WOOD *Dict. Chr. Biog.* I 476/2 Bribes, and tempting offers were the swasives employed to induce the Armenians to renounce their faith.

b *ppl.* Used to render the title *Suasoriae* of one of the works of Seneca the rhetorician.

1856 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* II IV 565 [Seneca] divides into the two classes of *Suasives* and *Controversies* the subjects of their scholastic exercises.

Suasively, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY**.] In a swasive manner, so as to persuade.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I III ii, Let a true tale, of his Majesty's wretched pecuniary impossibilities, be swasively told them. 1891 HARDY *Desper. Remedies* xi, 'You must remember', she added, more swasively, 'that Miss Gray has a perfect right to do what she likes'.

So Suasiveness.

1727 BAILEY vol. II 1885 *Homilet. Rev.* June 481 The leading examples of the early style [of preaching] characterized by much unctio and suaveness.

† **Suasorian**, *a*. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *suāsōrius* (see next) + **-AN**.] = **SUASORY**.

1646 J. TEMPLE *Irish Rev.* Pref. 7 The true Suasorian causes (if I may so term them) which induced the Irish to lay the plot.

Suasory (swā'sɔri), *a*, and *sb.* Now rare. Also 7 **swas-**. [ad. L. *suāsōrius*, f. *suās-*, ppl. stem; see **SUASIBLE** and **-ORY**. Cf. obs. F. *suasorie*.]

a, *adj.* Tending to persuade, persuasive.

1576 FLEMING *Pamph. Epist.* A 1, Of Epistles, some be demonstrative, some *suasorie*. 1645 PAGITT *Herzog* (1647) 124 The most noble kinde of working, a mass conversion is performed by swasory motives or advice. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I 316 Using other swasory arguments. 1826 H. N. COLBRIDGE *Six Months W. Ind.* (1832) 145 A singularly eloquent preacher in the pathetic and swasory style. 1853 WARELL *Grotius* II 378 Some are justificatory or justifying, some swasory or impelling.

† **b** *sb.* = **SUASIVE** *sb.*

1625 *Debates Ho. Commons* (Camden) 158 Drawing his swasorie from the answer in religion. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. 1 171 The Curate had the happiness to have the advantage of her ease to convey his Consolatorie, Suasories, and the like fragments of his profession.

b, (See **SUASIVE** *sb.* b.)

a 1656 USSHER *Ann.* (1658) 694 The first Suasory of M. Seneca.

Hence **Suasoriness** *rare*—0.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Suasoriness*, aptness to persuade.

Suave (swāv, swāv), *a* († *adv.*) Also 6 **suave**, **swave**, *Sc.* **suaf**, **swaf**. [a. F. *suave* (16th cent.), a 'learned' formation which took the place of the 'popular' OF. *soef*, *snef* (*suaf*) —L. *suavis* sweet, agreeable. —**swādus*, f. *swād-* (see **SWEET** a.).]

1. Pleasing or agreeable to the senses or the mind, sweet.

c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) vii. 29 Adew be fragrant balme suaf, And lamp of ladeis lustet. 1598 Q. ELIZ. *Plutus* ch. ix. 3 The suafes thing that Silence dothe Express. 1604 MORTUUX *Rabelais* v. Epist. 93 These Times... alternate the suafest Palchitude. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxvi, To whom the husky cat-cake was from custom suave as manna. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for a Life* xvii, To break the suave harmony of things. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* III 99 The suaver white hood of snow summits.

† 2. Gracious, kindly. Also *advb.* *Sc.* *Obs.*

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* II. 11, 11, Thi musis gudlie and suave. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. I. enus* II 75 The nine Musis sweet and swaue. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) i. 214 Resaif swaif, and haif ingaif it heir. Ibid. xxvii. 73 Sweet Lord, to Syon be suave.

3. Of persons, their manner. Blandly polite or urbane, soothingly agreeable. (Cf. **SUAVITY** 4.)

1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* xiv, He, showed a solid enough mass of intellectual organs, but an abrupt deficiency where the suave sign of benevolence should have risen. 1853 — *Villette* xxi, The rare passion of the constitutionally suave, and serene, is not a pleasant spectacle. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* III, xxvi, A slight disturbance of his ordinary suave

and well-bred equanimity. 1863 GRO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxi. Doubtless the suave secretary had his own ends to serve. 1898 J. A. OWEN *Hawaii* iii 55 Oahu was quite captivated by the plausible, suave manners of the ingratiating southern chief.

Comb 1894 'Max O'Rell' *J. Bull & Co* 30 These suave-looking people, far away in the Pacific Ocean

Suavely (swā'vily), *adv.* [f. **SUAVE** a. + -LY 2.] 1. In a suave manner; with suavity. 1864 THORNBURY *Turner* I 317 Mr Judkins suavely waves his glass. 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xxii, 'Oh, there is no use getting into an anger', said Mackenzie, suavely. 1902 RICHENS *Londoners* 38 'So glad to find you at home, dear Mrs Verulam', the Duchess said suavely.

2. Agreeably, sweetly, gently. 1883 SYMONDS *Ital Byways* vi 103 Low hills to right and left, suavely modelled heights in the far distance. 1887 ANNE ELIOT *Old Man's Reason* I ii 1 204 Mrs Hammond's voice fell suavely on her ear.

So **SUAVENTES**, suavity. 1905 W. E. B. DU BOIS *Souls Bk Folk* ii 58 We cannot settle this problem by diplomacy and suaveness.

Suaveolent (swā'vīlēt), a. rare. [ad. L. *suāvolens*, -entem, f. *suāve* advb neut. of *suāvis* **SUAVE** + *olens*, -olent-, pr. pple of *olēre* to smell.] Sweet-smelling, sweet-scented.

1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp* 85 Medicaments are made more odoriferous and suaveolent. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* ii, 544 Suaveolent, the viands valets bear. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms* 257

So † **SUAVENTES**, fragrance. 1657 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp* 207 Accommodated to conciliate suaveolence to the skin or body.

† **Suaviatē**, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *suāviāt-*, ppl. stem of *suāviāre*, f. *suāvis*, altered f. *sāvium* kiss, by assimilation to *suavis* sweet] *trans.* To kiss. So † **Suaviatō**, kissing.

1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xlvii, 29 What joy there will be, to see them and suaviatē them, for whose sake, he shed his most precious blood. 1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Suaviatō* [sic], an amorous kissing. 1668 PHILLIPS, *Suaviatō*

Suavify (swā'vīfai), v. rare. [ad. L. *suāvificāre*, f. *suāvis* **SUAVE**: see -FY.] *trans.* To make affable (Webster 1847).

Suaviloquence (swā'vīlōkwēns), *rare.* [ad. L. *suāvilōquentia*, f. *suāvilōquens*, f. *suāvis*-**SUAVE** + *loquens*, pres. pple of *loqui* to speak.] Pleasing or agreeable speech or manner of speaking. So **Suaviloquent**, **Suaviloquous** (in Dicts.) *adjs.* of sweet speech; **Suaviloquy** [L. *suāvilōquium*], suaviloquence

a 1649 in *N. & Q. Ser* I X 357 'Suaviloquence, sweetness of language. 1805 T. HOLCROFT *Bryan Perdue* II 18 Pray, Madam, are you acquainted with the word suaviloquence? 1866 HARVEY *Rhet. Convers.* 16 Even though you can deliver it with great suaviloquence. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 'Suaviloquent' 1669 (title), A collection of Authentic Arguments, suaviloquent Speeches, and prudent Reasons. 1668 PHILLIPS, 'Suaviloquy', a sweet, or pleasant manner of speaking

† **Suavious**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *suāvis*- (see **SUAVE**) + -OUS.] Pleasing, agreeable.

1669 WORTINGE *Syst. Agric* xxi Not a few, of our most suavious and delectable Rural Seats.

† **Suavitude**, *Obs. rare.* Also 6 savitude. [ad. L. *suāvitudo*, f. *suāvis*. see **SUAVE** and -TUDO.] Sweetness, gentleness.

1511 *Helyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 35 He thanked God greatly of his divine savitude. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* iii 127 Plenist with sport, and sweet savitude.

Suavity (swā'vīti). Also 5 suavities, 6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -ities. [ad. L. *suāvitās* (partly through F. *suavité*), f. *suāvis*: see **SUAVE** and -ITY.]

† 1 Sweetness or agreeableness to the senses; esp. sweetness (of taste), fragrance (of odour) *Obs.* c 1450 *Mirror Saluacionis* (1888) 144 There, is alle suavitie delitable to touching. 1573 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* i. 337a Suche a suauite and fragrant odoure Ascended from the corps. 1707 O redolent rose replet with suauite. 1646 Sir T. BROVNE *Pseud Ep* vii 351 Rachel desired them [sic mandrake] for rarity, pulchritude oi suauity. 1658 R. WHITE tr *Digby's Poind Symp* (1660) 51 The smell of beans is a smell that hath a suauity with it. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script* 253 Of both their Suauities [viz of God's word and of honey], Experience gives much Advantageous No tions than Descriptions can

† 2 Sweetness (of sound, harmony, expression) 1614 J. DAVIES *Commend. Poenis* (1878) 101 Musickes haters haue no Forme, or Soule. For, had they Soules product in Harmony, They would be rauisht with her Suauity. c 1645 HOWELL *Left*, (1655) II lviii 78 Touching he [sic the Greek tongue] degeneration from her primitive suauity and elegance. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel Syst* i 19 296 Plato does very much commend the Orphick Hymns, for their Suauity and Deliciousness. a 1827 V. KNOX *En cy Wks*. 1824 I, 517, I know not whether the *cirrosa felicitas* may not be said to consist in delicacy of sentiment and suauity of expression

2. Pleasurableness, agreeableness; pl delights, amenities. Now only as coloured by sense. 4. 1594 NASHE *Terrors Nt Wks* (Grosart) III. 268 One who in the midst of his paine falls delighted asleepe, and in that suauite of slumber surrenders the ghost. 1619 HALES *Gold Rem.* n (1673) 65 The suauity of their Doctrines in the word Peace and Good things. 1666 EARL MONM tr *Boccaccio's Adits fr. Petrus*. II lix (1674) 211 To taste the sweet of Government, the suauity of Command. 1669 GAI tr *Crt. Gentiles* i iii, i 18 The delights or suauities, which attend the teachings of Poesie. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 63 The common suauities of social life. 1860

O W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.* i. vi, The elegances and suauities of life.

† 3 A state of sweet calm in the soul when specially favoured by God, pl. feelings of spiritual sweetness or delight *Obs.*

c 1650 *Wouen Saints* 55 Her bodie yielding a most fragrant odour, a great token of her ghostlie suauitie. a 1617 HAYNE *Chy. Lett.* (1620) L 8, I thanke God in Christ, sustentation I haue, but suauities spirituall I taste not any. 1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* (1659) 52 The unimaginable suauity, that the fixing of ones Love on God, is able to blesse the Soul with. 1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* i xv 93 That, which the Soul is to do, is only to rest with suauity, and without noyse. a 1680 GLANVILLE *Some Disc* i (1681) 55 The conceit of our special deareness to God, that goes no further than to some suauities, and pleasant fancies within our selves

† 3. Graciousness; sweetness of manner or treatment *Obs.*

1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps Wks* (1876) 248 *Suavis dominus vnus* In every thyng that god dooth is suauite. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul xv Oracle* (1647) 297 Mild-smiling Cupid's there, With lively looks and amorous suauitie. a 1649 in *N. & Q. Ser* I X, 357 Suauite, or sweetness of carnage, is a wynnyn quality.

4. The quality or condition of being suave in manner or outward behaviour; bland agreeableness or urbanity.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 252 Histories which uniformly tend to inculcate suauity of manners. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* xxix, 'Lucy, my love,' she added, with that singular combination of suauity of tone and pointed energy which we have already noticed. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxix, These words, delivered with a cutting suauity. 1878 BLACK *Green Past* iii, Sometimes a flash of vehement enthusiasm would break through that suauity of manner which some considered to be just a trifle too supercilious.

b. pl **SUAVE** actions. 1854 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* viii, Cajoled by the attentions of an electroneering politician with more ease than Aunt Chloe was won over by Master Sam's suauities

Suay, obs. Sc. form of **So adu**

Sub (sɒb), *sb.* [Short for various subst. compounds of SUB-.]

1. = SUBORDINATE

Quot. 1696 may belong to 4; quot 1708 is of uncertain meaning.

1666 PHILLIPS (ed. 5). *Ordinary*, the Bishop of the Diocesses Sub (ed 1705 Deputy) at Sessions and Assizes. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 14 2/2 Thou hast neither good humour, Policy, nor Common Civility to make a Sub dance attendance after you like any indifferent Querist.

1840 H. SPENCER in *Autobiogr.* (1904) I xii, 173, I go to complete sundry works which the Subs have left undone. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Engl. Char.* (1852) 111 He is never tyrannical with his subs, like most great potentates. 1899 *Mary Kingsley's W. Afr. Studies* App 1 546 Had the late Mr Consul Hewett had the fifteenth part of the ability in dealing with the natives his sub and successor, showed

b. For various titles of subordinate officials, as sub-editor, sub-engineer, sub-lieutenant, sub-rector, sub-warden.

1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch.* *Jrnl* I 431/2 The sub, or resident engineer. 1859 *Electric Rev.* Ser. vi. V. 253 The Newspaper-day and night by a Quondam 'Sub'. 1863 P. BARREY *Dockyard Econ.* Pref. vi, The Editor lives in an atmosphere of care. His assistant, or sub, begins the day at nine o'clock at night. 1874 'A. MERRON' *Odd Echoes* Oxf 38 Fear no more the snarl of the sub, Thou art past that tyrant's stroke. 1873 LELAND *Egypt, Sketch-bk* 44 The two great men who filled our carriage were a couple of Levantine railroad subs. 1898 *Kipling Fleet in Being* ii, The Sub wipes the cinders out of his left eye and says something

2. = SUBALTERN sb. 2.

1756 WASHINGTON *Writ* (1889) I 293 Leaving Garrisons from 15 to 30 men under command of a sub or Trusty Sergeant. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 245 A Sub of Dragons. 1865 LEVER *Littrell* xxxvi. 262 Some hard-up Sub who can't pay his mess debts

3. = SUBSALT, *rare.*

1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II 519 Besides the triple salts and the subs and the supers.

4. = SUBSTITUTE, U.S. esp. of substitute printers. 1830 GALT *Laurie Todd* iv 14, The agent proposed that I should become sub for him there. 1875 *Knight Dict Mech* 2433/2 Sub (Well boring), a short name for substitute.

A short section of rod for connecting tools or bars of different sizes. 1895 *Pink's Stand Dict.* *Sub-let*, a list of the subs or substitute printers who are allowed to supply the places of regular compositors. 1896 *Boote Times* 18 Jan 3/2 North End were short of two of their regular players, but managed to find good subs in Davies and Reed. 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr Jrnl* 16 Nov. 407 Every one of these subs is working part of the time.

5. = SUBJOT. Common in U.S.

1838 BECKET *Parad Lost* 8 (F & H) No longer was he head to sing, Like loyal subs, 'God Save the King'. 1885 N. Y. *Merc May* (in *Ware Passing English*), The Mercury will be pleased to hear from Miss Williams on this sub.

6. = SUBSCRIBER (rare), SUBSCRIPTION.

1838 HOOD *Chids* 62 Indeed my daughters both declare Their Beaux shall not be subs 'Lo White's, or Blacks. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sub.* (3) a subscription. 1912 *Daily News* 12 Nov 6 He lets the party have an annual 'sub' of £10,000

7. = SUBSIST (money). money in advance on account of wages due at the end of a certain period. Also *gen.*, an advance of money. *local.*

Cf. Cornish dial. *sist* (money).

1866 *Min. Enid Totius Brbery Comm.* 72/2, I do not think there was much money flying about before that, my bills were not paid, I was rather anxious about having my sub. 1866 *Id.* Tell us the name of any voter who asked you

about the sub. 1881 *Placard at Bury (Lancs.)*, Wanted navvies, to work on the above Railway, good wages paid, and sub on the work, daily. 1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss* No 9 *Sub*, money paid to workmen at the Scotch blast-furnaces on account, as there exist a monthly pay day. 1897 BARRERE & LELAND *Dict Slang* s.v., 'to do a sub is to borrow money. (Anglo-Indian) 1901 *Settlement* 12 Apr 9/5 Provided the men started to morrow, each would receive a 'sub' of £1 on Saturday.

Sub (sɒb), v. Hence subbing *vbl sb* [Short for various verbal compounds of SUB-; or f. **SUBsb.**]

† 1 = sub-plough vb (see SUB- 3 c). *Obs.* 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 16 Aug 1775, Nothing can equal sub-plowing, for clearing the surface from 1 unning weeds, the second subbing was eight or nine inches deep. 1812, 20 Oct., It was subbed by two oxen.

2. To work as a printer's substitute.

1879 *University Mag* Nov. 589 At Cincinnati where he [Edison] 'subbed' for the night men whenever he could obtain the privilege

3 To pay or receive ('sub'); occas. to pay (a workman) 'sub'. Also *absol.* (See quotes)

1886 H. CUNLIFFE *Gloss Rochdale-with-Rossendale, Sub*, to pay a portion of wages before all are due. 1891 *Pall Mall Gas* 19 Nov. 612 During the month there has been a more than usual amount of 'subbing'. 1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss* No 9 Some pieces of cloth cannot be finished in one week, therefore a weaver must either do without wages or sub. 1900 *N. & Q. Ser* ix VI. 354/1, 'I want you to go at once to London', 'All right, but I shall want to be subbed'. 1901 *Id.* VII. 356/2 It was my daily duty to keep time and to 'sub' for some hundreds of men engaged on extensive railway works in England.

4. = SUB-EDIT

c 1890 *P. Wilson's Fate* 84, When Wilson, in 'subbing' his copy, cut out all the 'u's' from 'favour', 'honour', and so forth, there was a debating society of two. 1909 *Fabian News* XX 76/2 A certain amount of margin and 'pace' between the lines for any 'subbing' that may be required.

Sub, obs. Sc. form of **SIB**.

|| **Sub** (sɒb). The Latin prep *sub* (with the ablative) 'under', enters into a few legal and other phrases, now or formerly in common use, the chief of which are given below.

1 *sub camino* (?).

1734 *Short Nat Hist Min Waters* 132 He posts off to one of the obscure Universities in Holland or France, gets dubbed Doctor with a *sub Camino* Degree in Physics.

2 *sub dio*, under the open sky, in the open air.

1511 CORVAT *Crudities* 82 He walked not *sub dio*, that is, under the open air as the text did. 1673 *RAY Journ Low C* 403 At Aleppo they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub dio*, in the open air. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tuo* ii, Attended the Leves *sub dio*. 1775 G. WILKES *Selborne, To Barrington* 2 Oct., The sturdy savage, [sic gipsies] seem to pride themselves in living *sub dio* the whole year round. 1880 *SIORITHOUSE John Inglesant* xviii, I would always be 'sub dio' if it were possible.

3. *sub forma pauperis* = *in forma pauperis* (see || IN 4).

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* i iv 89 Crie the chayne for me *sub forma pauperis*, for money goes very low with me at this time. 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 1492 Poor Codrins is Constrained to sue *sub forma pauperis*. 1654 *WILLIAMS Zootomia* 127 Should a Patient be bound to give all his Advisees a Fee, He must quickly be removed... to the Hospital, there to bee sick *sub forma pauperis*.

4. *sub hasta*, lit. 'under a spear' [see **SPEAR sb** 3 b], i.e. by auction (cf. **SUBHASTATION**).

1689 *EVELYN Let to Pepps* 12 Aug, The humour of exposing books *sub hasta* is become so epidemical.

5. *sub Jove frigido*, under the chilly sky, in the open air.

1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm.* i, A peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation *sub Jove frigido*. 1845 *FORD Handbk Spain* i 121 Not *sub Jove frigido*, but amid the bursting, life-pregnant vegetation of the South.

6. *sub judice*, lit. 'under a judge'; under the consideration of a judge or court, undecided, not yet settled, still under consideration.

1613 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt. & Times Jas I* (1848) I 279 Lord Hay is like to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet *sub judice*. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* i. xvi. 334 The Relict did also claim a Terce out of that same one Tenement, which is yet *sub judice*. 1778 GRN C. LEE in *Mem* (1792) 426 Lingerin in suspense, whilst his fame and fortune are *sub judice*. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I 104 They plainly consider the case as no longer *sub judice*. 1828 DE QUINCY *Rhetoric Wks*. 1890 X. 110 The relations of the People and the Crown... continued *sub judice* from that time to 1688. 1897 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 8/3 He said the matter was being considered by the Committee, and therefore was *sub judice*.

7 *sub lite*, in dispute.

1892 *Nation* 8 Dec 438/3 Mr. Petrie's dates are still, with good reason, *sub lite*.

8. *sub modo*, under certain conditions, with a qualification, within limits.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Treat Spousals* (1686) 139 If a Man and a Woman contract Matrimony *sub modo*. 1796 *AVILIFF Parergon* 336 That this Parergon or Legacy descends to her Executors like other Legacies bequeath'd purely and *sub modo*. 1795-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iii. i 88 Obligations granted *sub modo* are not... suspended until performance by the creditors in them. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* July 352 The opinion might be held *sub modo*, with perfect impunity. 1843-56 *BOUVIER Law Dict* (ed 6) s.v., A legacy may be given *sub modo*, that is, subject to a condition or qualification.

9 *sub pede sigilli* (see quot. 1843-56).

a 1676 *HALE Hist. Placit. Cor* (1736) I. 171 Certificates, which are usually pleaded *sub pede sigilli*. 1843-56 *BOUVIER*

Pronunciation. The prefix bears the main stress

1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise of Marchesa II* 10 The explorer
 who penetrates the true primeval forest in a country such as
 Borneo finds himself at the bottom of a "subarboreal world."
 1875 WARBURTON *Serim Pe caliv* 3 He compares this "sub-
 arboreal" economy with the systems of the Hefest stars 1871 *LYN-*
dall Fragm Sci (1870) 11, ix. 172 The riddle of the rocks has
 been read from "sub cambrian depths" 1849 *DANA Geol.* ix.
 1850) 485 These "sub carboniferous beds are well developed
 in Illinois" 1854 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1855) 55 In
 "subcavalary Rome, Athens or Sparta" 1898 *Geogr J* vii.
 Nov 545 Volcanic outflow of "subcrustal molten matter"
 1855 SIR W HAMILTON *Duncan* 18 Having in his tender
 years been "subfervent to some other kind of schooling"
 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Up the Thames II* 134
 Linking the "subfluvial avenue (viz the Thames tunnel) on
 the gloomier than a sheet of ice" "upstream London W"
 1858 *Scotts Ann Acad Arc* 187 109 "Pursuing their course
 through "sublacial channels to the front of the iceberg."
 1860 LYNDALE *Glac.* i. viii. 60 Strange sublacial noises
 were sometimes heard 1859 THIRLWALL *Rev.* (1878) III.
 103 The prevailing notion of the "sublacustrine domains is,
 that they are full of countless treasures 1832 *Examiner*
 15/1 Yet have we our festivals Even in these "submundane
 realms" 1885 *Field* 12 Dec 824/1 A favourite resort for these
 sub-nival operations is a steep bank where the heather is
 old and long 1845 S JUDG *Margaret I* xvii. Seizing a
 shovel he commenced his "subnivian work." 1864-5 *Wool-*
Homes without Hands 38 In a subnivian abode. 1877
 DAWSON *Orig World* ii 63 That there is no "sub-nubilar
 solid sphere. 1858 *Ref Br Assoc* i 22 "Suboceanic
 and subaerial volcanic ejecta. 1803 AGNES M. CLERKE
Probl Astrophysic 66 "Sub-photospheric heat may be of
 almost any intensity 1860 *Torsell Fonn f. Beasts* 77 The
 tumors which annoy the body of oxen are many, the first
 is a moist one called Malis, the sixth a "Subtenall, when
 the hinder legs halt by reason of some pain in the loines.
 1881 J P BRISCOE *Old Nottinghamshire* 140 What is that
 called? A subterranean, or "subnivian voice" 1790 COWPER
Let to f Johnson 28 Feb , As to yourself, whom I know to
 be a "subscalarian, or a man that sleeps under the stairs.

1840 *Cuvier's Animal Kingdom* 408 These branches are situated . . . upon the "subdorsal median appendages" 1839 *Dublin Jrnl Med Sci* XV 260 Symmetrical "Sub acromial Luxations" 1834 G BENNETT *Ivand N S W II* 45 The beautiful "sub alar plumage." 1889 *Q Jrdl Geol. Soc. XLV*. 64 The "subaual fasciole" 1868 *GAY Varicose Dis* 150 The trunk veins, especially the "subaponeurotic" 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg* 1061 "Subastagiangular amputation" 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outil Oryctol* 287 "Subauiacular tooth in the larger pocket" 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict.* "Subcaecal fossa," valve sometimes found in the peritoneum behind the caecum 1899 *Buch's Handb Med Sci VIII* 154 The replacement of lingual lobule and fusiform lobule by "subcalcarine gyre and "subcololate" gyre. 1889 *Lancet* 30 Apr 787/2 The "subcapsular portion of the cortex" 1889 *Buch's Handb Med Sci VIII* 240 The "subcerebellar veins" 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl Anat II* 85/1 The cellular tissue is sometimes the seat of, "subconjunctival ecchymosis" 1878 1. BRYANT *Pract Surg* I 308 Inflammation of the sclerotic or subconjunctival fascia. 1839 *Dublin Jrnl Med Sci*. XV 255 Congenital "Subocciacid Luxation." 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed 8) II. 738 "Subcranial, Facial, or Pharyngeal Plates or Arches" 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.*, "Subnucular," under the cuticle. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med VI* 575 The whitlow is often sub cuticular 1853 *Dublin Trans Jrnl Med Sci*. XV 6 The "subdeltoid bursa" 1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl Brit XXII* 415/1 These cavities are known as "subdorsal chambers" 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* I 425 They lie either in the cutis or "sub dermoid tissue" 1844 HOBLYN *Dict Terms Med* (ed 2) 293 "Sub-diaphragmatic," the designation of a plexus, furnished by the solar plexus, and distributed to the diaphragm. 1902 *Proc. Zool Soc. II* 272 A "sub discal series of internervous spots and dashes." 1875 W. TURNER *Hum. Anat.* 219 A fine space

containing a minute quantity of limpid serum named the arachnoid cavity, or, the sub-dural space. 1888 Q. J. Nat. Microsc. Sci. (N.S.) XXXVIII 38. The cutaneous muscles arise from the subcutaneous fibrous network. 1888 ROBERTSON & JACKSON *Annu. Life* 184 A sub-ectodermic plexus of ganglion cells in the subumbrella. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II 827 Sub-endocardial hemorrhages. 1893 *Athe-naeum* 2 Dec. 774/1 The subendostylar column. 1875 W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit* I 848/2 The endothelial cells rest upon a sub-endothelial tissue. 1853 *Pharmac. Jnl* XIII 17 The sub-epidermal cellular tissue. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* 65 The sub-epidermic cells. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Intrud. Pathol.* 264 The sub-epithelial connective tissue. 1889 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 121 The presence of a subfalcian sinus. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* IV 601 Its source, a degenerate gland, is not only subcutaneous, but subfascial also, that is, under the deep cervical fascia. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Annu. VI 260 The sternal surface presents, anteriorly, a flattened sub-frontal area. 1888 ROBERTSON & JACKSON *Annu. Life* 785 The membranes come to lie at the bottom of subgenital cavities or lemnas. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 31 The palmar muscles take their origin from the coracoids, or subglenoid part of the girdle. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* 304 Oedema in very rare instances occurs below the vocal cords. This is distinguished as subglottic oedema. 1858 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool* II 249 Subglottic vocal sac. 1874 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The Cryptobranch has the laminal arches of the tail where it blends with the subnasal septum. 1876 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 8) II 740 The fourth arch, which has no special name, but might be called sub-hyoid or cervical. 1870 ROBERTSON *Annu. Life* 125 Vessels which pass round the intestine to join a sub-intestinal vessel. 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 196 The nasal sacs are sublabial. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III 173/1 The sublabial veins are named from their position at the base of the lobules. 1896 *Brit. Birds, Their Nests & Eggs* I 185 The superciliary and sub-labial white streaks. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s.v. "Sub-mammary inflammation", inflammation of the areolar tissue beneath the mamma. 1875 BUCKLAND *Log.-Bk.* 118 The submamillary tissues. 1844 HOWARD *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2) 293 Sub-mastoid, the name of a branch given off by the seventh pair of nerves, as it passes out from the styloid mastoid foramen. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VII 569 Some injury during birth, such as usually results in submeningeal hemorrhage. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* "Submuscular", seated beneath muscles or a muscular layer. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIV 679 In *Lumbricus* there are three longitudinal trunks which run from end to end of the body: (1) dorsal, (2) supranervian, (3) subnervian. 1878 *Berlin Gegen-baur's Comp. Anatomy* 279 A subneural cavity (in insects). 1900 LUCAS *Brit. Dragonflies* 53 The ultra-nodal sector is found between the principal and the sub nodal. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 247/2 A second (ganglion), which is suboesophageal and anterior, supplies the buccal apparatus. 1898 W. CLARK tr. *Van der Hoeven's Zool* II 59 Branches open internally in a suboesophagean tube. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 393/2 The sub-oral ganglion is particularly subjected to mastication. 1893 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 675/2 A thin plate-like "sub-ostial" (or so called) dorsal cartilage. 1854 WOODWARD *Mollusca* II 195 A sub-pallial expansion on the sides of the back. 1899 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 152 Subpancreatic (gyre). 1815 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* 121 The sub-peduncular lobule of the Cerebellum. 1864 *Reader No.* 109, 771/1 The acute subpelvic arch. 1873 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 41 In the subpericranial form (of contusions) the indurated base may organize. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 1733/2 In syphilis, there is frequently subperosteal effusion of lymph. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 131/1 The subperitoneal cellular tissue. 1896 *Monat. Dtsch. 209* Affections connected with pregnancy. B. "Subperitoneo-abdominal" 1857 BOLLOCK tr. *Cassini's Midwifery* 245 Sub-peritoneo-pelvic pregnancy, a species of extra-uterine pregnancy. 1899 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 245 The oblique super- and sub-petrolous sinuses. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III 570 By "subphrenic abscess" is understood a collection of pus in the hollow of the diaphragm. 1877 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XII 405 Meshes or spaces in the tissue of the pia (subpial space). 1864 H. W. FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 173 The sub-pleural cellular tissue is injected and edematous. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 495 From retained sub-preputial secretion or from adhesion between the glands and prepuce. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 198 Sub-Pubic or triangular Ligament. 1866 HUXLEY *Lang's Preh. Rem. Catlin* 94 The sub-public arch. 1911 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* (ed. 11) XVII 160/2 The gastric glands, draining the stomach (these are divided into coronary, sub-pyloric and retro-pyloric groups). 1877 Huxley *Anat. Inv.* Annu. VII 488 The subradial membrane is continued into a longer or shorter sac. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV 1734/2 The submucous tissue of the gall-bladder; the submucosa of the pleura; the subretinal. 1861 BUNSTED *Yen. Dis.* 119 The sub-sclerotic cellular tissue. 1899 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 241 The sub-sphenoidal sinus. 1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I 239 The Sub-Spinal Fossa. 1878 WALSHAM *Handb. Surg. Pathol.* 153 Subspinous (dislocation). The head of the bone is displaced on to the posterior margin of the glenoid cavity. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 772 The substernal and pulmonary lymphatics. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* III 785 Dysphagia and substernal burning. 1896 *Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* 30 The marginal cell may have the portion below the stigma (substigmatal) longer than that beyond (poststigmatal). 1899 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 152 Bursal connections of the Sylvian with the basisylian, presylvian, and subisylian. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 254/1 The subsynovial cellular tissue. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XVI 671/1 A pair of such spores (sc. tegumental) leading into sub-tegmental spaces of considerable area. 1889 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII 153 The callosal, precallosal, and subtemporal fissures. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Annu. IX 586 The subtentacular and celiac canals. 1899 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* VIII 288 The sub-trapezoid plexus on the under surface of the trapezius muscle. 1855 H. CLARK *Dict. Subungual*, under the nails. 1899 St. George's Hosp. Rep. IX 755 The subungual wart. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* "Subungual", belonging to parts under the nail, as subungual exostosis. 1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 159 Coloring matter is found, in the subvaginal space. 1835 KIRBY *Emb. & Inst. Annu.* I IX 267 No subventral, foot

(b) in derived advs.; e.g. subdu rally, subpe-rio stally, so SUBCORTICALLY. 1897 *Albitt's Syst. Med.* II 700 Injected subdually the results were not so constant. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Sub-periosteally, in a subperiosteal manner." C. Bot in the same sense as b; e.g. sub barche-spo rally, subhyme mal. Also SUBRETICULAR. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, "Subarchesporial" Pad Bower's term for a cushion-like group of cells below the archesporium in *Lycopodium*. 1874 COOKE *Pungt.* 57 The receptacle proper comprehends the sub-hymenial tissue, the parenchyma, and the external membrane. 1882 BEN-NERT *Test-bk. Bot.* (ed. 4) 288 The asporangious hyphae or subhymenial layer. d. Anat. In adj. compounds in Latin form, of the type defined in b above, designating parts of the body, used absol. by ellipsis of sb. (e.g. mus-culus muscle, membrana membrane): e.g. SUB-ANGONEUS, SUBCORDEUS, SUBMUCOSA (b) Adjs. of Eng. form are similarly used, esp. pl., e.g. SUBCOSTAL, SUBORBITAL. e. With sbs. forming attrib. compounds; e.g. subatla ntic under the Atlantic, sub-articulae = SUB-OUTRANEUS, sub-turbary found under turf-ground. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2507/2 The subatlantic cable enterprise. 1889 *Microscop. Dec.* His subcuticle injections. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 440 There would necessarily be a submountain mass. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 4/4 The whole of the sub river section of the line. 1846 OVRN *Brit. Fossil Mammals* 512 The sub turbary shell-marl in various localities in Ireland. 1893 *Times* 24 June 7/6 The (latest) ships are practically the same with regard to the sub-water structure. f. With sbs. forming sbs. designating a part, organ, or substance lying under the part denoted by the radical element; e.g. SUBCOSTA, subence-phalon, subhyme num, SUBMENTUM, subplate nta, sub-a-uris, suble sta (see quots.), SUBUMBRELLA. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* "Subencephalon, Kliause's name for combined medulla oblongata, pons Varoli, and corpora quadrigemina. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Sub-hymenial Layer or Subhymenium = Hypothecium. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* "Subplacenta, decidua membrana. 1897 PARKER & HASWELL *Zool* I 129 Half way between any ad-radius and the adjacent pei- or inter-radius, a radius of the fourth order, or sub-radius. 1826 P. KATH *Syst. Physiol. Bot.* II 374 The Substista, which is the inner coat of the seed and lies immediately under the testa. g. Forming vbs., in L. subhastare = hastare subicere (see SUBHASTATION), subjugare to SUBJUGATE. 2. With adverbial force (= underneath, below, down, low, lower), prefixed to adjs., vbs., and pples (and, less freq., sbs.), as in L. subaratus having copper underneath, subjacens underlying, SUBJACENT, subscrivere to write underneath, write down, SUBSORIBERE, subssidere to sit down, SUBSIDERE, substernere to strew or spread underneath, subten-dere to stretch under, SUBTEND, late L. subcavare to hollow out underneath, e.g. subadja-cent, re-pent adjs.; suberated, -concealed, -contained, -denied, -turned pples.; subca-vate, -irrigate vbs. Sublineation, undelining. Subpunctuation, marking letters or words with dots underneath. Subumbrage v, to overshadow. Subunda-tion, the action of waves underneath. (Formations of this class are uncommon.) 1722 QUINCE *Lex. Physico Med.* (ed. 2) 2 The superior Parts of the subadja-cent Os Metacarpi. 1771 *Phil. Trans.* LXII. 60 A suberated, denarous of the Plestorian family. 1799 W. TOOKES *New Russ. Ench.* I 115 A piece of mountain, entirely bare of soil, in conjunction with that mineral [viz. talc] subcavating the trap-stone. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III (1740) 430 To do it with Address, and subconcealed Artifice. 1768 CHESLETON *Anat. Hum. Body* 133 For the better understanding of the sub-con-tained parts. 1856 SHART *Dict.* "Subdenied, indented beneath." 1898 I. C. RUSSELL *River Develop.* 446 If a name were desired for this minor feature of the drainage of certain regions, it might be termed "subimpounded" 1903 *Sci. Amer. Suppl.* 17 Jan. 2206/3 Where the subsoil trans-mits water freely, irrigation ditches may subirrigate large tracts of country without rendering them marshy. 1851 A. BOATE in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 564 He hath made use of "Sublineation in lieu of Asterisks. 1908 *Times* 14 Mar. 14/1 The following whip was marked with the sublinea-tion of a thick black line. 1908 H. HALL *Stud. Eng. Off. Hist. Doc.* 384 Confession of a blunder by the process of "subpunctuation must have been particularly distasteful to a mediaeval scribe. 1850 BULWER *Anthropomet.* II 53 That they [hairs] should imbibe the afflux of "subrepent humours. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 1/4 A push-button "subtined in a bow of red roses. 1881 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xlii 8 Xerxes, quibosc schippis "subumbrat all the seys on breid. 1552 HULOT tr. v. Banckes, Banckes defeneyt aganste "subundation called Seabankes. b. Hence = in or into subjection, as in subdere to bring under, subdue, subdere to SUBJECT. 3. Prefixed to sbs with adjectival force (partly on the analogy of L. sublamina under-plate, sub-stramen litter) = lying, existing, occurring below or underneath, under- (hence, by implication) underground; e.g. sub-armour, -trousers, -vest-ment; sub crust, -current, -deposit, -flush, -mind; sub-note, -text, sub-crossing, -population, -railway; in designations of architectural features, indicating a secondary member, feature, chamber, etc. placed under one of the same kind, e.g. sub-basement,

-cellar, -hall, -member, -pier-arch, -plinth, -shaft, -sill, -store-room, -tower, so sub-shelf, subtrinch (whence subtrrenched adj.). Also SUB-ARCH, etc. (Stress even, or on the prefix.)

1860 HEWITT *Ang. Armour* II 132 The Haubeck of chain-mail is worn not as the principal defence but as a "sub-armour" 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 5/1 Undoubtedly, in the basement and "sub-basement, were many thousands of gallons of wines and spirits. 1894 *Outing* XXIV 379/2 Gentlemen, I see I didn't examine your "sub-cellar. 1864 *Athenaeum* 22 Oct. 530/3 If it be not found convenient to have "sub-crossings, surely light iron bridges would answer the purpose. 1886 *Ibid.* 4 Sept. 297/3 The intervening zone, or "sub-cist, which we should probably regard as being in a state of hydro-thermal plasticity. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Oct. 3/2 The "sub-current of American life. 1828 SCHOOL-CRAFT (Webster), "Subdefect a 1846 LYLE (Wolfe). 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXIII 759/1 A certain "subflush of overripe color beneath the dusky skin. 1887 *Dict. Archit.* "Sub-hall, the place in the lower story under the hall or chief entrance, which last was usually on the first floor. 1875 BRASH *Eccl. Archit.* 123 These arches have each a chamfered "Sub-member. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Lit. Wks.* (Bohn) II 112 They exert every variety of talent on a lower ground, and may be said to live and act in a "sub-mind. 1824 DISBON *Libr. Comp.* 690 The "sub-note will show that he possessed a few of his choicer works. 1851 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mod. Ages* VII 94 Sometimes the "sub-pier-arch rests on a plaster instead of a half shaft. 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* I 61 A second or "sub-plinth under the Norman base. 1890 *Daily News* 10 June 5/7 A sort of "sub-population of elfin people, who live under the Treppe. 1845 J. WILLIAMS (title), "Sub-Railways in London. 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mod. Ages* IV 34 "Sub-liafts sustain arches of which the upper side is united to the soffit of the next arch or wall. 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II 425 Ten inches below the "sub-shelf is a sink. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 867 The oak gate posts are kept firm in their places, by the underground braces, to the "sub-sill. 1889 *Scribner's Mag.* Aug. 216/1 Disruptions are made daily among the "substore rooms. 1796 J. LOWE *Lat. Gram.* 12, The fundamental rules in Text, the Les. necessary sub-joined in "Subtext. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* July 101 A still better effect was gained by placing an octagonal super-tower, or "lantern, on a square "sub-tower. 1869 S. AYMER *Fortis* 7 EFCH is the "Subtrench. *Ibid.* Section of a Fort with a. Counterscarp, also "Subtrenched. 1890 Co-lumbus (Ohio) *Disp.* 11 July, Four inches of white canvas "subtrousers was exposed between his pantaloons, "spring-bottoms and shoe-tops. 1802 COLEBRIDGE *Lett.* (1895) 394 The diaper "subvestment of the young Jacobin.

b. Anat. (a) Designating the lowest or basal part of the organ denoted by the second element (cf. med. L. subyuga lowest part of a yoke); e.g. subcutis, subface, subfascies, subileum.

1879 tr. *Haeccke's Zool. Man* (1905) 648 The corium is much thicker than the epidermis. In its deeper strata (the "subcutis) there are clusters of fat cells. 1826 KIRBY & St. Entomol. III. 366 "Subfascies (the "Subface). The lower surface or underside of the head. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Subileum, the lowest portion of the ilium.

(b) Designating a part concealed or encroached upon; e.g. subfissure, subgyre.

1889 *Buch's Handb. Med. Sci.* VIII. 160 Superfissures and "subfissures.—These terms are employed herein to designate the fissures which result from the formation of supergyres and "subgyres. 1903 *Ann. Anthropol.* (N.S.) V 623 The occipital fissure shows a number of well-marked subgyres in its depths. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Sub-gyrus, a gyrus that is encroached on or covered.

c. Agric. Short for subsoil.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minerals Agric.* 16 Aug. 1775, Put old Nimrod to the "sub plow. 1778 *Ibid.*, Nothing can equal "sub-plowing for clearing the surface from running weeds. *Ibid.* Observ. 97 After the Beans were drawn, the Soil was subplowed. 1866 C. W. HOLLYNS *Ocean Essays* 111 The well known results of drainage and "subpulsation. 1856 MORTON *Encycl. Agric.* II 647/2 Subsoil ploughs, are merely stirrers of the under soil, and might more properly be termed "sub pulverizers.

4. Mus. With adj. force combining with sbs. to form terms designating (a) an interval of so much below a given note; e.g. subdiapente, subdiates-saron, (b) a note or an organ-stop an octave below that denoted by the original sb; e.g. SUBOCTAVE, subcontra octave; sub-bass, -bourdon, -diapason; cf. CONTRA-4, (c) a note lying the same distance below the tonic as the note designated by the radical sb is above it; e.g. SUBDOMINANT, SUB-MEDIANTE. (Cf. 13.)

1854 J. J. SEIDEL *Organ* 25 The organ at St Elizabeth's at Breslau contains a sub-diapason. 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 37. 385/3 Sub-bass is a 32 ft tone stop. 1878 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus.*, Subdiapente, Subdominant, the fifth below or the fourth above any key note. 1879 *Organ Playing* 18 All stops speaking at any interval other than the octave, super or sub. 1880 *Encycl. Brit* XI 483/2 The "subbass" an octave of 16 feet pitch. 1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* 155 Sub-bourdon is a rare manual stop of 32 ft. 1883 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* III 747/2 A "Canon in Subdiapente" was a canon in which the answer was a fifth below the lead. Similarly "Subdiatesaron is a fourth below. 1901 TIRRENER *Exper. Psychol.* I. 32 Subcontra octave.

II. Subordinate, subsidiary, secondary, sub-ordinately, subsidiarily, secondarily

5. Having a subordinate or inferior position; of inferior or minor importance or size; subsidiary; secondary.

a. of persons; as in late L. subadvoca assistant, subheres next or second heir; e.g. sub-advocate, -deputy, -god, -hero, -substitute, etc.

1645 MILTON *Colast.* Wks 1851 IV 351 The Laws of England, wherof you have intruded to bee an opiniatous *Sub-advocate 1641 — *Ch. Gov.* i vi, These two main reasons of the prelates are the very womb for a new *Sub-antichrist to breed in 1618 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 161 This newly commissioned Antichrist with his three Sub-Antichrists, a 1700 B-E *Dick. Cant. Crew.*, *Sub-bean, or Demibean, would be fine a 1629 T. G[OFFE] *Cateless Shep.* i, It awes Not mortals only; but makes other powers *Sub-Deities to thine 1820 T. MITCHELL *Conn. Aristoph.* i 44 Some of the epithets applied to this sub-deity [Phales] 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* in. ii, Five shepards, who officiated as scrubs, *subdevils, or bottleholders to the burger-meesters 1680 SHADWELL *Woman-Capt.* 1, Scarce any one is such a Fool, but he has a *sub-Fool that he can laugh at 1699 DRYDEN *Lumberham v.* Happily arriv'd, i faith, my old *Sub foimicator 1726 D. FOM *Hist. Devil* i. 1 203 [Satan] had his *Sub Gods, who under his several Dispositions receiv'd the Homage of Mankind 1846 LADY EASTLAKE *Fruits* (1895) I 189 Sir E. L. Bulwer a man reminding me of some of the *Sub-heaven in his own books 1649 WOODNOTE *Hermes Theol.* 68 Saucy *Sub Jacks possessed of the preferences of the Leaned and Ancient 1697 J. DENNIS *Plot & no Plot v.* I, they are my *Sub pimps, and pick up a penny under me 1899 SPENCER & GILLEN *Tribes Centr. Austral* title-p, Special magistrate and *sub protector of the aborigines, Alice Springs, South Australia. 1817 BENTHAM *Parl. Reform* Intro 170 Dependence on an essentially insatiable shank with his *sub sharks 1788 HOLCROFT *Baron Trench* (1886) II vi 99 The substitute of Kempf was Frauenbeiger, who appointed one Krebs as a *sub-substitute 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Intro 17 Another body of divinity to co operate with the Catechism, and act under it, in the character of a sub-substitute to every thing that came from Jesus. a 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Keeper North* (1742) 271 The Earl of Sunderland, Jeffries, and their *Sub-Sycopphants. 1889 COOPER *Admon.* 93 Antichristian Pilates, Petie Antichrists, *Subvices-Antichrists, &c as some, do terme them. c 1675 DRYDEN *Pref. to Notis Empr. Morocco* Wks. 1808 XV. 404 His King, his two empresses, his villain, and his *sub-villain, may his hero, have all a certain natural cast of the father 1840 MACAULAY *Ess. Chce* (1854) 535 The villain or sub-villain of the story 1662 SOUTH *Sermon* (1697) I 204 The Reparer of a decayed Intellect, and a *Sub-worker to Grace, in freeing it from some of the inconveniences of Original Sin

b. of material objects; e.g. *sub-affluent*, *sub-stellation*, *sub-ton*, *sub-tonem*, etc.

1873 tr. *Jules Verne's Meridiana v.* [The Kuruman] increased by the waters of a *sub-affluent, the Moschoria. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII May 14 The cardinal and *subcardinal Points of the Compass 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 59 One of the very first *subcasts from the Asiatic hive 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v xix 264 If thereby be meant the Pleiades, or *subconstellation upon the back of Taurus. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 207 Keep their *sub crests in the same plane as the sub crests of the faces 1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* vi (ed 3) 122 The whole of the calcareous courses of this *subformation 1862 *Catal. Internat. E. v. b.* II xxxi 20 The following *sub-master keys. 1895 *Onting XXVI* 55/2 The serried ranks of *sub-pagodas in this strange, holy city 1900 HISCOX *Horseless Vehicles* 66 When the ports in the *sub-piston close. 1879 G. PRESCOTT *St. Telephone* 434 M. Gaudoin also utilizes these different *subproducts in the manufacture of his carbons 1859 R. F. BURTON in *Frisk. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX 125 § 1 An extensive view of *subrange and hill-spur 1883 HOWITT in *Smithsonian Rep.* 8:8 A larger or smaller group of what I have called *subtotems, but which might be appropriately termed pseudo totems

c. of something immaterial, a quality, state, etc.; e.g. *sub-cause*, *sub-flavour*, *sub-idea*, *sub-question*, etc.

1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 38 In all these are 149 *sub-accounts, under 24 general voucher titles. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Catech. Exam.* 331 In the principal article, they are stated as residing in the neighbourhood, whereas, in the *sub-articles, no statement to that effect is contained 1825 COLCROFT *Aids Refl.* (1843) I 184 The cause of this, and of all its lamentable effects and *sub-causes. a 1631 DONNE *Sermon* xxxiv (1640) 338 This part hath also two branches in the first branch, there will be two twigs, two *sub-considerations 1894 *Field* 18 June 942/1 (In which) the *sub-echo is the showing of three trumps when a partner has led and called for them This is accomplished by echoing in the usual manner 1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 6/3 Their manifest *sub-flavour of earnestness. 1878 GROSART *G. Daniel's Poems* I 277 'Antike' = ancient, with the *sub-idea of grotesqueness 1855 BROWNING *Men & Women* II 17 Sage provisos, *sub-intents, and saving-clauses. 1888 *Pall Mall Gas.* 31 July 3/2 Whether the author is to be suspected of a satiric *sub-intention 1782 *St. Trials* XI 220/2 Upon this he makes many limitations; upon all of which he adds this *sublimitation 1840-1 DE QUINCEY *Style* Wks 1862 X 191 Where the limitations and the sublimitations, descending, *seriatim*, by a vast scale of dependencies, 1891 SCRIVENER *Fields & Cities* 150 Both these scourges [scrofula and dyspepsia], with the groups of families of *sub-maladies which grow in their wake 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 179/2 Some subtle *sub meaning [is] also conveyed 1790 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 234 Prefaces, Introductions, Annotations all which *sub-parts of a Work were formerly put in Italic 1879 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* ii 8 Such a secondary predicate might be called a *subpredicate It is often called an apposition 1899 F. J. MATHER *Chaucer's Prolog.* p. xli, The most serious passages of his poetry are seldom without a *sub-quality of humor 1675 TULLY *Let. to Baetia* 27 I here remains yet one small *sub question 1619 R. JONES *Recent Sermon* in *Phenix* (1708) II 493 The reason of this Conjecture [is etc.] The *sub-reasons [etc.], 1895 EMERSON *Eng. Poets*, *Aristocracy* Wks (Bohn) II 83 Loyalty is in the English a *sub religion 1856 OLSTED *Slave States* 292 The Second Auditor's General Report on Education contains abstracts of *sub-reports 1885 *Law Times Rep.* (N. S.) LIII 566/2 If there was any doubt it is entirely removed by the appropriate language used in *sub-rule 30 1802-22 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II 150 These were mentioned as so many *sub securities for correctness and completeness 1890 *Academy* XXXVII 218/1 A *sub-sensation of how, in Rossetti's weird phrase, his death was 'growing up from his

birth' 1888 *Spectator* 30 June 910/2 There is a *sub story dealing mainly with the amours of a disreputable young woman 1881 *Smithsonian Rep.* 203 Turning to the several *subsystems it appears that although it is possible that the orbits of the satellites of Mars, Jupiter [etc.]

d. of actions, e.g. *sub-appearance*, *sub-appear*, 1820 LAMB *Ela* i *Ch. v's Hosp.* You never met the one by chance in the street without a wonder, which was quickly dispated by the almost immediate *sub-appearance of the other 1754 tr. *Yosulin's Life* 70 *Abp. Pref.* to Rdr D & b, A peyve brawle and *subquell between Yorke and duresme 1799 S. TURNER *Hist. Anglo Saxons* I. i viii 112 Amid this complexity of rebellion and *sub rebellion 1825 LAMB *Ela* ii *Stage Illusion*, The skilful actor, by a sort of *sub-reference, rather than direct appeal to us, disarms the character of a great deal of its odiousness 1822 'F. A. STEY' *Vice Versa* iv, His cheeks were creased with a dimpling *subsmile 1879 HOWELLS *Lady of Arno* (1885) II 158 With a knowing little look at Lydia, which included a *sub-wink for her husband

6. With names of officials or persons occupying positions of authority, forming titles designating one immediately subordinate to the chief official, as in L. *subcenturio* (var. of *succenturio*) centurion's lieutenant, late L. *subdoctor* assistant teacher, *subscribendarius* assistant secretary, eccl. L. *subdiaconus* SUBDEACON, med. L. *subballivus* SUB-BAILIFF, *subbedellus* under-beadle, *submagister* SUBMASTER, *subprior* SUBPRIOR, *subscribitarius* under-secretary, e.g. *sub-abbot*, *sub-captain*, *sub-king*, *sub-mayor*, etc.

1769 BURN *Eccles. Law* (ed 2) IV 456 *mag.* *Subabbat and *sub* 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* 91 His Right Reverend Co adjutors and Reverend *Sub adjutors 1799 FOXTON tr. *Burnet's App. St. Dead* 38 He commemorates them Deliverance out of Egypt, Moses being the *Sub-administrator, with mighty Miracles and Prodiges. 1766 AYLIFER *Parergon* 68 They ought not to execute these Precepts by simple Messengers or *Sub-Beadles 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 122 Schelstrat the Pope's *Subbibliothecarian 1884 *Cyclist* 13 Feb 242/1 The captain and *sub-captain represent the club on the N. C. V. 1819 *Churchw. Acc. St. Giles*, Reading 3 Of the *Subchamber of the Monastery of Redyng 1888 HOLME *Armoury* in 49/2 Officers belonging to the Earl of Chester. *Vice Chamberlain, or *Sub Chamberlain 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* III 11 The subordination of the *sub chief to his local sovereign. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Brit. Notitia* ii 68 Mr. John Dundass, first Clerk of the Assembly Nicol Spence, *Sub-Clerk. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* iii. 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000

moved the greatest *Subagents in England to take arms against her a 1711 KEN *Preparatives* Poet Wks III 13 Neglect to thy Sub-regent's Throne Affronts thy own 1673 BAXTER *Lit. in Answ. Dodwell* 82 Doth it follow that your Church Monarch can rule them without any *sub-rulers? 1860 W. L. COLLINS *Luck of Ladysnade* x, It was the *sub-sacrist approaching in the discharge of some of his duties 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* ii. vi, Our Lord Abbot made him *Subsacristan. 1642 *Doeg Lett. Patent* (1837) 326 The Office of *Subsearcher with in the Porte of London 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady Dram* Pers, Mr Bias, A Vi-politique, or *Sub secretary. 1678 *Trial of Coleman* 4 A Sub Secretary, that did write very many things for him 1826 SCOTT *Diary* 16 Nov in *Lockhart*, Five Cabinet Ministers with sub-secretaries by the bnshel 1745 *Saton Adv. Prot.* 37 No Person shall be capable of acting as *Subsheriff who shall not have been a Protestant for five years immediately before such his acting, 1737 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Brit. Notitia* ii 80 The Chief Office Head Sorter *Sub-Sorters 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchro* 124 Under the supremacy of Troy and of Priam, Anchises their king, seems to have been a *sub sovereign a 1715 DUNSTON *Oron Time* (1766) I 315 He had been his *subulator and had followed him in all his exile 1744 T. BUCHAN *R. Boyle* 69 Mr Talents had been sub-tutor to several sons of the earl of Suffolk 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Sub Vicar, an Under-Vicar. 1600 W. WATSON *Deccorion* (1602) 105 Muster George Blackwell the new Archpriest of England nay, the *Sub-ucery rather of all the Isles of Albion

(b) in derived adjs; e.g. *subsecretarial* pertaining to a sub-secretary.

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 499 From his sub-secretarial desk he spoke on a case

b. In the designation of corresponding offices or functions, e.g. *sub-administration*, *sub-commissaryship*, *sub-inspectorship*, etc.

1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 103 7 3 The *Sub Administration of Stage Affairs. 1748 in Temple & Sheldon *Hist. Northfield* (1875) 273, I will throw up my *sub commissaryship 1876 SMILES *Sc. Nat.* xii. 268 The *subcuratorship could not be obtained. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVIII 134 One *sub-inspectorship of factories 1839 J. ROGERS *Antipapoph* x 3 253 We read nothing in Holy Scripture about the *submediation or the under-mediators 1887 *Daily News* 1 Mar 6/2 All the smaller *sub-postmasterhips still continue to be in the gift of the Treasury 1591 *Acts Privy Council* (1900) XXI 105 The fee of the *Subproctorship for one whole year 1881 *Athenianum* 13 Jan 95/3 A *sub-professorate of twenty readers 1764 *Scott's Bailey*, *Sub-ucarship, the office of an under vicar

7. Compounded with sbs., to express division into parts, sections, or branches

a. of material objects, e.g. *sub-areolet* a division of an areolet, *sub-cavity* one of the smaller cavities into which a cavity is divided, *sub-folium* a small or secondary folium, etc.

1852 DANA *Crust.* i. 192 From each lateral segment a small *subareolet is separated anteriorly. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Anat.* VII 647 The cavity of the cranium is divided into two *subcavities by the tentorium cerebelli 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. i 99/1 The cells containing no *sub-cells in their interiors. 1875 BRASH *Ecol. Arch.* Irel 92 The chancel has a deep recess or *sub chancel at the east end. 1889 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII 127 The exact number and form of the cerebellar folia and *subfolia at birth 1883 *Pall Mall Gas.* 25 Sept. 10/1 What he might call *sub-houses, or a house within a house 1641 MILTON *Annad.* Wks. 1851 III 226 An individual cannot branch itself into *subindivisions 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. The. Electr.* I 237 The motions of the *submolecules. 1898 *Syst. Soc. Lect.*, *Submolecule, any one of the subdivisions into which a group of nerve cells is divided by the passage through it of intersecting bundles 1880 C. & F. DARWIN *Movem. Pl.* 223 The peduncle bears three or four *sub-peduncles 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 970/1 The prothorax is composed of four *sub-segments.

b. of a body or assembly of people, as in SUB-COMMITTEE, or of a division of animals or plants, as in SUBGENUS; e.g. *sub-band* a division of a band, *sub-breed* a breed of animals constituting a marked division of a principal breed.

1808 PIRKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 1 App 60 A young man, Wyaganage, has recently taken the lead in all the councils and affairs of state of this *sub-band 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. (1878) 87 The *sub breeds of the tumbler pigeon 1896 *Daily News* 7 Apr 3/3 The east *sub-brigade supported by the west sub-brigade. 1894 *Educ. Rev.* VII 278 Every one of the *sub-conferences claims for its group of subjects an educational value equal to that of every other 1908 *Westm. Gas.* 8 Aug 2/1 One Council, with *sub-councils corresponding roughly to the postal areas 1877 L. E. CONTE *Elen. Geol.* (1879) 160 The fauna and flora of the United States are divided into three *sub faunae and *sub-florae 1833 CHALMERS in *Mem.* (1851) III 381 The discussions of the separate or *sub-meetings. 1860 MILL *Repr. Gov.* (1865) 115/2 Besides the controlling Council, or local *sub-Parliament, local business has its executive department 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 473/1 Each of these phatries is subdivided into two *subphatries; and these subphatries are subdivided into an indefinite number of totem clans. 1888 *ibid.* XXIV 870/1 The main branchings [of a genealogical tree] were termed 'phyla, their branchings, 'subphyla' 1846 GROTE *Greece* ii. ii 11 324 Twelve *sub races, out of the number which made up entire Hellas. 1894 W. WALKER *Hist. Congress* Ch 299 With the two Edwardian divines Emmons and Dwight, — the New Divinity may be said to have divided into two *sub-schools 1824 *Southey Str. T. More* (1827) I 362 Every sect and every *Sub-sect has its magazine. 1868 GLADSTONE *Yew Mundi* iv 112 A *sub-sept of the Achæans 1798 in *Nicholas Dig.* (1845) III 49 He divided his force into three *sub-squadrons. 1882 A. A. MACFARLANE *Consanguinity* 15 Each lineal ancestor forms a stock and his family breaks up into *sub-stocks. 1879 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III 256 The *Sub-Syndicate are of opinion that it would be undesirable 1670 *Kec. Presbyt. Inverness* (1896) 2 To remit the same

[see names] with the Moderator to the Bishops to y^o fors^t *Subsynode. 1885 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb 279/1 If the squadron is preferable to the troop as a *sub-unit

(b) in derived adjs.; e.g. *subphratric* pertaining to a subphratry.

1887 J. G. FRASER *Totemism* p viii. *Subphratric and Phratric Totems. 1896 W. MACKEY *Rec. Presby. Inverness* 45 Among the *subsynodal refers read to day.

c. of a region or an interval of time, as in SUB-DISTRICT; e.g. *sub-age* a division of an age 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 2 The Telescopic age divides itself naturally into some three or four *sub-ages of extreme importance 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTON. IV 485 [Latreille] proposes further to divide his climates into *subclimates, by means of certain meridian lines 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1877) 23 The interval 11 11' being divided into two unequal *sub-intervals of 4 77' and 6 34'. 1898 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct 286 The *sub-province known as the Great Plains 1852 GORTCH *Greece* II lxvii IX 290 Each satrapy was divided into *sub-satrapies or districts 1909 *Daily Chron.* 29 June 4/6 Cleveland, stands with Holderness, Hallamshire, and Richmondshire as a *sub-shire of Yorkshire

d. of a branch leading from or into the main body, or a subordinate section of a business or system of affairs; = branch-; e.g. *sub-bureau* a bureau depending on the principal bureau, *sub-cash* a deposit of cash at a branch, *sub-office* a branch office

1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Feb. 572 The bureau will be aided by *sub-bureaus 1905 D. F. *Consolidator* Wks 1840 IX 354 They brought all their running cash into one bank, and settled a *sub cash, depending upon the grand bank, in every province of the kingdom 1909 *Install News* III 29/1 Where wood casing is desired to be used for the *sub-circuits. 1892 *Daily News* 16 Sept 5/4 A portion of the *sub creek referred to, now being converted into a peaceful fishpond. 1804 *Edin. Rev.* V 16 The other [college] is to consist of *sub departments, one in each county 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 139 Stopping at little villages to land passengers or at little *sub-factories to discharge cargo 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I 564 Where *sub-mains are employed in particular hollows, the ground comprehending the drainage belonging to each hollow should be distinctly marked off from the rest. *Ibid.* A sub-main drain should be made along the lowest part of the hollow 1909 *Nature* LXXXVI 554/2 The *submeter system is free from the objection of first cost to a great extent. 1896 PREECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegr.* 264 Every *sub office on a circuit is called by the head office at the hour of commencing work 1881 *Chicago Times* 17 June, Regarding the formation of a pool, the report recommends three *sub-pools. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 27 Dec 3/4 The Hammersmith *sub-post office. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xiv § 113 (1875) 324 The once independent *sub-sciences of Electricity, Magnetism, and Light. 1861 N. DAVIS *Carthage* 34 *Sub-sewers, and other, unsightly objects 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Mar, *Substations at convenient distances for the issuance of rations 1901 *Scotsman* 2 Mar 12/5 Continuous current distribution from sub-stations 1855 LILICHOLO *Cornwall* 89 Divided lengthwise into other *sub-veins.

B. With advb force, combined with adjs. and vbs. = in a subordinate or secondary manner or capacity, by subsidiary means.

1812 COLERIDGE in *Lat. Rem.* (1836) I 366 The real value of melody in a language is considerable as *subadditive 1916 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 368 His *Monarchia Dei* is directed against the Heathens for subjoining and *sub-adoring several essentially subdistinguish'd Deities 1902 *Daily News* 20 Feb. 6/5 The Assint dam will be subsidiary to that at Assuan, inasmuch as it is to be used *sub-conjunctively to that at Assuan 1860 C. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* I, 11, The *subcreative centre, as my friend has called man. 1890 *Academy* 4 Jan. 7/3 Its anonymous author has *sub-entitled this book 'A New Story by an Old Hand' 1897-8 *Amer. Jrnl. Psych.* IX. 580 Pronunciation of an adjective seems to *subexcite association tracts representing substantives. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 464 The pronoun I has a sort of reflected or borrowed presentiveness, - what may be called a *sub-presentive power. 1828-9 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maxim.* On *Militia* (1830) 4 The united wisdom and eloquence of the ruling one and the *sub ruling few

9. (a) On the analogy of SUBDIVIDE and SUB-DIVISION, *sub-* is used to denote a further division or distinction, e.g. *sub-classify*, *sub-decimate*; *sub-articulation*; (b) on the analogy of SUBCONTRACT *sh.* and *v.* SUBINFESTION, SUBLET, to denote a second or further action or process of the same kind as that denoted by the radical; e.g. *sub-colonize* to colonize from a colony, *sub-infer* to draw as a further inference, *sub-rent* to rent from one who himself rents; *sub-culture* a culture of bacteria derived from a previous culture, *sub-derivative* a derivative of a derivative, *sub-fraction* a fraction of a fraction; *sub-purchaser* one who purchases from a previous purchaser, *sub-reformist* one who carries out a further reform, *sub-vaccinee* one who is vaccinated with lymph from a vaccinated person; *sub-secession* a secession from a body that has seceded.

1867 in *Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 330 To imitate the copiousness and *subarticulation of Cicero's periods 1894 in *37th Ref. Column.* Inst. Deaf & Dumb (1895) 9 We are required to have *subclassifications by which we may know the specialized work to which it devotes itself 1897 *Daily News* 26 Mar 2/2 Abolition of sub classification is recommended. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 3/2 If you *sub classify 55,000 Germans into men, women and children. 1820 *Q. Rev.* XXIII 73 A dependency upon that colony, from which it was *sub colonized. 1904 J. MACMILLAN *True Narr.* in H. M. B. Reid *Cannier. Apost.* (1896) 236 They draw a *sub-consequence, which is this, that it was contrar the protest

and agreement 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 12 All the fixed lights of Heaven are generally concluded to be pure Fire, and so consequently fluid also, and then *sub-consequently in motion also. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 719 Large colonies [of bacteria] on *sub cultivation will frequently appear as small ones. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 550 Growth in *subcultures may be recognisable within four hours 1736 BAILEY (Kohol) Pref. To *Subdeamate, to divide into tenths as 10 thousand into Hundredths 1845 JOWETT *Lct. to B. C. Brodie* 28 Mar. [Rome] has defined, and *sub-defined, and deduced, and *subdeduced 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I vi. 209 Every definition and *subdefinition would be open to some doubt 1884 *Law Rep.* 13 Q. B. Div. 466 Long leaseholds, which he had mortgaged by *sub demise. 1880 *Westm. & Chelsea News* 2 Oct. Advt. A shop and Dwelling House held for a term of 99 years, and *subdemised at £80 per annum 1614 RALPHIST *Hist. World* 142 For these *subdemissions [of the Turks] it were infinite to examine them 1834 H. N. COLCLOUGH *Grk. Poets* (ed. 2) 9 The modern derivative will, at some stage or other of its history, have been treated as an original substantive word, and associations connected only with its primary modern sense will have given birth to *sub-derivatives from it. 1861 FULLER *Worthies, Wiltshire* (1662) III 150 Succeeding Princes, following this patent, have *subdiminished their coin ever since. 1833 BENTHAM *Not. Parl.* 371 The name and person of his own *sub disciple Apollon 1643 J. M. *Son. Salve* 26 To let in a deluge of foremen forces and so yet further *subdistract the innant. 1662 PETTY *Tales* 13 How many retailers are needed to make the *subdistributions into every village of this nation. 1676 H. LE PRIM *Orig. Man* II. iv. (1677) 157 And possibly these variously *subdivided according to the phantasy of the Artificer. 1863 READE *Hard Cash* III 74 What on earth was left for poor Dr. Wolf to do? Could he *sub-embezzle a Highlander's breeks? 1652 *Observ. touching Formis Grot* 38 Constrained to epitomize, and *subepitomize themselves so long till at last they crumble away into the atoms of Monachia. 1666 *London Gaz.* No. 42/2 The Farmers of his Majesty's Revenue of the Heath-Duty, intending to *Sub Farm several Counties 1764 GIBSON *Misc. Wks* (1814) III 224 The lands were perhaps subfarmed by individuals 1658 in *Dom. State Papers* 321 For seizure made by the *sub farmers 1612 W. COLSON *Gen. Trac.* Art. Arith. Aa b/a *Subfraction, or fraction of fraction, as 3 of 1 1817 COLERIDGE *Algebra*, etc. 14 Assimilation of sub-fractions, or making uniform the fraction of a fraction. 1857 BUCKLEY *Civilis.* I. ix. 568 The great lords having granted lands on condition of fealty and other services to certain persons, these last *subgranted them. 1885 *Law Rep.* 28 Chanc. Div. 121 An agreement of *sub guarantee by which the signatories guaranteed the signatories of the original guarantee against loss. 1889 W. R. R. *Cromer* 32 The *subholding created by Richard de Berningham 1656 B. HALL *Rem. Wks.* (1660) 409 From the force then of this relation it is easily *subinferred that it is not lawful for Christian Churches to forsake the communion of each other. 1905 *British Medical Journal* 27 May 1742 The injection in small amounts will not serve to infect the *subinoculated animal. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 6/6 The final *sub-lodger was squeezed out upon the landing for his sleeping-place 1884 *Law Times* 29 Nov. 80/1 The mortgagees in fee of an hotel *sub-mortgaged to their bankers in 1879. 1883 *Law Times Rep.* (N.S.) XLIX. 556/1 The defendants last added are *sub mortgagees of the trustee. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 242 The client of that age was apparently a *sub-occupier of public land under his Patronus. 1866 *Law Rep.* 1 Q. B. Cases 589 On his seeking to get the pawn back from an insolvent *sub pawnnee. *Ibid.* If the pawnnee may repledge the pawn, the *sub-pledgee may do the same, and so on ad infinitum 1755 *Geul. Mag.* XXV 354 They have successively come into the hands of many *sub-proprietors. 1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* *Sub purchaser 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Reliq. Med.* I § 54 The Church of Rome condemneth us, we likewise them, the *Sub reformists and Sectaries sentence the Doctrine of our Church as damnable [etc.] 1826 BELL *Comm. Law* Scot. I 67 Possession of the *subrents 1902 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* II 13 An apartment he had *sub rented from a wealthy American widow. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 24 June 813/1, \$500 of income from *sub-rental 1849 HOOKER *Himal. Jrnl.* (1854) I xvii 388 I through the medium of several *sub-renting classes. 1880 BURTON *Rags* Q. Anne I. II 65 *Sub secessions from the successive seceding bodies. 1860 ALLEN *Peace & Unity* Pref. 80 These separations and *sub-separations 1894 *Day Tribune* (N.Y.) 5 July, In not all of the cities is administration *sub sold to confederated crime and to blackmailed business 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 767 A *subspecialized descendant of an ancient generalized group 1846 D. KING *Loi d's Supper* VII 214 An endless splitting and *subsplitting of distinctions. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 393 These native *sub-traders have very risky lives of it. 1900 *Century Mag.* LXIX 493/2 The minister of the interior whose touches thrill by devolution and *subtransmission throughout the mighty system. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 592 All the *sub-vaccinees of the vacciner (who himself subsequently suffered from erysipelas) did not suffer from erysipelas 1873 *Routledge's Young Genl. Mag.* 85 *Sub variation on White's thirteenth move.

10. *Math.* Compounded with adjs. expressing ratio, *sub-* denotes a ratio the opposite of that expressed by the radical element, as in L. *subduplus* SUBDUPLUM, *subtriplus* SUBTRIPLE, late L. *submultipus* SUBMULTIPLE; e.g. *subdecuple* = denoting the ratio 1 to 10, *subdouble* = SUBDUPLUM, *subnovitripartient* = 1 to 9, i.e. 8. 75, *subsesquialter* = 3 to 4, *subsuperparticular*, etc. Analogously, in SUBDUPLICATE, etc. the prefix is employed to express the ratio of the square (etc.) roots of quantities; but these compounds have been sometimes erroneously used for *subduplex*, etc. (cf. quot. 1657 below).

This use is modelled (in late L.) on that of Gr. *υπο-*, as in *υποδιπλασιος*, late L. *subduplus* Ratios of this kind were called *υπολογος*, the opposite *πρόλογος*, *υπο-* app. expressing the notion of 'proportion of lesser inequality'. (Another arithmetical use of the Greek and Latin prefixes is une-

presented in Eng.; viz that exemplified in *υποτριτος*, L. *subtertius*, lit. 'a third less', i.e. denoting a ratio 2/3, i.e. 2 to 3.)

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* 128 Comparing the lesse quantity to the greater, it [sc. proportion] is called submultiplex, subsuperparticular, subsuperpartient, submultiplex superparticular, and submultiplex superpartient. 1648 WILKINS *Math. Magic* I vii 47 As one of these under Pulleys doth abate half of that heaviness which the weight bath in it self, and cause the power to be in a sub-duple proportion unto it, so two of them doe abate halfe of that which remains, and cause a subquadruple proportion betwixt the weight and the power, three of them a subsextuple, fou a sub octuple *Ibid.* 50 If unto this lower Pulley there were added another, then the power would be unto the weight in a subquintuple proportion If a third, a subseptuple. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel* 288 It would bear the analogy .of a subnovitripartient eight; that is to say, the whole being the Dividend, and my Nomenclature the Divisor, the quotient would be nine, with a fraction of three eights, or yet more clearly, as the Proportion of 72 to 1675 1653 H. MOISE *Antid. Ath.* I vi § 4 (1712) 19 The Notion of Sub-double, which accrued to that Lead which had halft cut away. 1657 HOBBS *Abstract Geom.* Wks 1845 VII. 375 It is but subquadruplicate, as you call it, or the quarter of it, as I call it 1674 JEARL *Arith.* (1696) 209 As the Series of the Numbers from the Units place are continued in a decuple proportion so their value decreaseth in a subdecuple proportion 1696 SCAMBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 181 The proportion is Subsuperparticular, and named Subsesquialter, which is thus noted 2/3 *Ibid.* Subsuperpartient, as 5 to 8, or 5/8 is subsuperparticular and to 1014, or 1014/15 Subsuperbiquintuple 1709-20 V. MANDEY *Syst. Math.* Arith. 37 Proportion Subduplex, Subtriplex, Subsesquialter, Subsuperpartient 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. Ratio, 3 to 2 is in a Sesquialterate Ratio, 2 to 3 in a Subsesquialterate 1732 B. ROBINSON *Annu. Ocean* 267 The simple and subquadruplicate Ratios of these Lengths. 1795 T. MAURICE *Hydrostat.* (1820) I 1 ii 75 The length of human life is diminished in a subdecuple ratio

III. Next below, near or close to, subsequent (to). (As a living prefix *sub-* is restricted in this sense to prepositional uses: the advb. use is seen in SUBSEQUENT)

11. Near to (a particular region or point), as in L. *suburbānus* SUBURBAN, e.g. SUB-BASAL, SUBDORSAL, SUB-LITTORAL, SUBMARGINAL.

Such words are often capable of another analysis (see 20 d) 12. *Geog.* and *Geol.* a. Lying about the base of or subjacent to mountains designated by the second element, hence, of less height than mountains of similar height to these, characteristic of regions of such altitude, as L. *subalpinus* SUBALPINE; e.g. *sub-Andean*, *-Andine*, SUBAPENNINE, *sub-Ethiopian*, *sub-Himalayan*. Hence in the name of a district, e.g. *Sub-Himalaya*(s).

1875 *Euclyp. Brit.* III. 744 The fourth and last Subregion of South America may be most fitly named the *Subandean 1885 *Linn. Soc. Jrnl.* Bot. XXII 6 A *subandean as well as an andine zone 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 76 The marine *sub-Ethiopian beds 1850 ANSTON *Elem. Geol.* I. 11, etc. 358 The formations composing the Sewalk hills, which have sometimes been called the *Sub-Himalayas. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Geog. Soc.* XXI 9 The Siwalk or sub-Himalayan range. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* v. 8 1 413 Bones of mammalia from the *Sub-Himalayas. 1883 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* V 677 The tertianes of the Sub-Himalaya.

b. Denoting a region or zone adjacent to or on the borders of that designated by the second element; e.g. *subantarctic*, *-frigid*, *-torrid*.

1875 *Euclyp. Brit.* III 745 *Sphærosida*, a family limited to the Antarctic or *Subantarctic Ocean. 1909 (*title*) The Subantarctic Islands of New Zealand. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 609 The corresponding zones in latitude, are 1. Equatorial, Lat. 0°-12° 6' Subarctic, 58°-66°. 1895 *Forum* June 468 There was once a widespread delusion in the *sub ad belt that rainfall follows the plough. 1825 DANA *Crust.* II. 1472 Its southern portion appears to pertain to the *Subfrigid (Region). 1896 *J. Arkh. U. S. Dept. Agric.* 631 The subhumid region. 1854 HILFREY *Veget. Eur.* 103 The regions which may be distinguished on the West side of the Scandinavian Alps are - 1. The Maritime region; 2. The *Subsylvatic region; 3. The Subalpine region; and 4. The Alpine region 1854 DANA *Crust.* II. 1500 The genus *Porcellana* has but two-thirds as many species in the temperate as in the torrid zone. Yet the *sub-temperate region contains but one less than the *subtorrid.

13. *Mus.* Designating a note next to or next below some principal note, as in med. L. *subprincipalis* SUBPRINCIPAL; e.g. SUBTONIC. (Cf. 4.)

14. Combined with adjs. with the sense 'of lower condition or degree (or size) than' that denoted by the original adj., e.g. *sub-angelical*, *-divine*, *-judicial*, *-maximal*, *-military*, *-regal*. Also (U.S.) in adjs. expressing an inferior educational status, as *sub-fresh* (also *-freshman*), *-primary*.

This sense tends to blend with 19. 1652 BENLOWES *Theophil. Pref.* Man is of all creatures *sub angelical the Almightyes Masterpiece 1608 HIERON *Defense* II. 83 These may be called conformable to the Canonical or *subcanonical 1620 DUNNE *Pseudo-martyr* 185 Nor know we whether they will please Duine Law, that is, places of Scripture, or *Sub divine Law, which is interpretation of Fathers. 1654 B. HALL *Imus World* I § 2 O ye glorious Spirits he that made you hath given us some little glimpse of your subdivine natures. 1893 *Congregation. Hist.* (Boston) 21 Sept. Enrollment as freshmen or *sub-fresh in the City College. 1896 *Living Topics Cycl.* (N.Y.) II. 264 Classical, scientific and mechanical *sub-freshman classes. 1868 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 67 All other persons who bear any part in the cause - Judge, *sub-judicial officers, parties. 1878 SWINBURNE *Under Microscope* 79 'Ah, my lord', says the jackal to the lion 'observe how all other living creatures belong but to some *sub-leonine class'. 1890 W. JAMES *Princ.*

Psychol. I 235 "Submaximal nerve-irritations. 1880A. FLINT *Princ Med* 194 The ultimate "submillary granula coalesce to make nodules. 1896 *Allott's Syst Med* I 560 The body can resist the action of "subminimal doses of living bacteria. 1890 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Subminimal stimulus*, a stimulus which is not strong enough to produce any obvious effect. 1898 *Advance* (Chicago) 17 Feb 206/2 The institution has never had a "sub-preparatory department, as several of the young colleges have. 1895 *Proc 14th Conv. Instr. Draft* 293 In "subprimary work there is surely an interesting field for the constructive talent. 1880 LAMB *Let to T. Manning* 2 Jan, The ordinary titles of "sub-regal dignity. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb Cont* I xv 390 His sub-regal court. 1907 *Nature* LXXVI 146/1 "Subthermal baths, given at temperatures below blood heat.

15 *Zool* In names of divisions of animals regarded as having only imperfectly developed the characteristics denoted by the word to which *sub*- is prefixed, as *Subgallatores*, *Submytilacea*, *Subungulata*. English derivatives have been occas. formed; e.g. *subostraccean*, a mollusk of the family *Subostracea*, *subplantigrade*, of or resembling the group *Subplantigrada*, not quite plantigrade.

1836 *Penny Cycl* V 313/2 [De Blainville] allows that these last ought to form a distinct genus of the family of "Subostracceans. 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XV 434 The greater number of the Carnivora may be called "subplantigrade, often when at rest applying the whole of the sole to the ground.

16 In craniometry, forming adjs. designating a type of skull having an index next below that of the type denoted by the second element; e.g. *subbrachycephalic*, -ous (hence -cephaly), *subdolichocephalic*, -ous (hence -cephalism).

These terms are based on Broca's classification, who used the L. forms (masc. pl.) *subbrachycephali*, *dolichocephali*. 1863-4 THURNAM in *Mem Anthropol. Soc* I 461 With M. Broca, it is desirable to admit a "sub-dolichocephalic and a "sub-brachycephalic class (of skulls). *Ibid* 510 Only about half (the skulls) are brachycephalic or "sub-brachycephalic. 1878 BARTLEY tr *Lophard's Anthropol* II xi 499 Low stature, woolly hair, black skin, and "sub-brachycephaly. 1895 *Sinithonian Ref* I 515 His cephalic index falls down to "subdolichocephalism. 1896 KEANE *Ethnol.* xii 321 The shape of the head is here and there mesocephalic and even "sub-dolichocephalic. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, "Sub-mesiocephalic, having a cephalic index of 75 or 76. 1890 H. ELLIS *Criminal* iii 52 Out of thirty criminals eight presented brains and skulls of a capacity only found in "submicrocephalic subjects. 1863-4 THURNAM in *Mem Anthropol. Soc* I 473 All these crania are very dolichocephalic. The first is a remarkable specimen of synostosis. The form is "sub scaphocephalic.

17 In the names of certain secretaries, = after, consequently upon, the opposite of SUPRA- (q.v.); e.g. *SUBLAPSARIAN*, *SUBVORTUARIAN*.

18 In designations of periods immediately 'below' or posterior to a particular period, as in *SUBAPOSTOLIC*.

1890 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 11) XII 59 The following stages in the glaciation of North America. The Aftonian (1st interglacial). The "Sub-Aftonian or Jeseyan (1st glacial). 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXXI, 57 [Bugelekanne] is found everywhere in the area, made of various local clays, and it long survived into the "Geometric" or "sub-Mycenaean" period.

IV. Incomplete (ly), imperfect (ly), partial (ly).

* with adverbial meaning

19 Prefixed to adjs. or pples. of a general character, as in *L. subabsurdus* somewhat absurd, *suboluscus* SUBOLUSCURE, e.g. *subanalogue* somewhat similar, *subaudible* imperfectly, slightly, or barely audible. (The precise force of *sub*- may vary contextually from 'only slightly' to 'not quite, all but'.)

1870 LOWELL *Study Wind* 291 A thimbleful of "subacidulous Hock. 1769 *Phil. Trans* LVII 417 Little seeds "subanalogue, or somewhat resembling those we find in the fructification of the Fucus. 1839 LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* vi, The faint "sub-audible ejaculation of Father Luke, when he was recovered enough to speak. 1884 A. LANG *Custom & Myth* 236 A "sub-barbaric society—say that of Zululand. 1868 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i, xxxvii 1 160 This "subderisorous mirth. 1822-24 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 330 The mixture "sub-diluted for bathing. 1774 *NORTH LIFE Ltr. Kyr North* (1774) 228 The Spaniards have peculiar Councils, call'd Juntos, which prevents such "sub-emergent Councils as these [see English cabinet councils]. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 17 "Sub-evergreen herbaceous plants are *Cenothera* biennis and several other species, Penstemon, Chelone, Asters. 1854 BADHAM *Halcut* 180 Others, "subgregarious in their taste, swim about in small detached parties. 1903 *Geikie's Text-Book Geol.* (ed. 4) I 18 The coronal atmosphere consists mainly of "subancandescent hydrogen. 1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1908 The sky is still "subluminous. 1892 LANGWILL *Bow Myst.* 87 A curious, "sub-mocking smile. 1807 *Spirit Publ.* *Trails* XI, 84, I swam with "substant tadpoles, I frisked with volatile newts. 1866 ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 154, I now add to the free iodine some "suboxidized substance. 1850 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 59 Not prelatial, or of this late faction "subprelatial. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1818) II, 277 A "subpunctate stalk of *Angelica*. 1618 HALE in *Gold. Rem* ii (1673) 23 That *diuina*, that "subrustick shamesfastness of many men. 1865 *Fall Mall Gaz* 11 Nov 9 It might be imagined that the advertisement conveyed a "subsarcastic touch. 1876 *Nature* LIV 503/2 The "Sub-Semite languages of Africa. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note on C. Browne* 11 Its superhuman or "subsumious absurdity. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk N. T.* II 230 What may be called "subsingular readings, which have only secondary support. 1786 *Phil. Trans* LXXVI 319 Both of them immersed in "subtepid water. 1774 *NORTH EXAM* iii vii (1740) 549 This put abundance of People of "subvirile Tempers, into a Twitter. 1620 VENER *Via Recta* viii 164 A "Subvulgar

Diet is as it were a mean between the Accurate, and Vulgar.

(b) Such compounds are occas. used subst.

1635 PERSON *L'aristote* ii 62 Whether that thing engendered bee a Star, or any other celestial virtue, whereunto this "subdeficient sturth to attain. 1653 EARL M. NICH *Al Mondo* (1656) 86 There be certain "subsapientis so worldly wise, as they think all other men insipient.

20. In technical use, chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

A small proportion only of the more commonly used compounds are illustrated here.

a. With adjs. of colour, as in *L. subalbatus* somewhat white, whitish, *sublivens* somewhat livid, *subniger* blackish, *subviridis* greenish, late or mod. *L. subcitrinus* SUBCITRINE, *subpallidus* (for *suppallidus*) palish, *subrufus* (for *surrufus*) reddish; e.g. *subalbus*, -luteus, -pale, -red, -virid. c 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii viii 33 b, Vryne pale or "subpale. *Ibid* x 37 Rudy vryne is moyst like fyne golde, and "subruffe goldysse. *Ibid* xi 39 *manag.* Rede or "subrede vryne. *Ibid* xii 41 Vryne Rubicunde or "Subrubicunde. *Ibid* xiii 42 Afore y^e vryne were Rubie or "subrubie. 1590 BARROUGH *Meih Physick* ii viii (1596) 84 If his spittle be yealow and "subpale. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, "Sub-albid, somewhat white. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp* 300 Seseli hath ligious "subrubeous surcles. *Ibid* 610 A "subruffe ponderous Powder. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim.* & *Min* 212 Tethys. If red is edible, the pale and "subluteous are bitterish. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp* (1713) 217/2 Of a "subvirid or greenish blue Colour. *Ibid* 339/1 A "Subrubid or Livor coloured soft Calx. 1744 *Phil. Trans* XLII 125 A large tough "subrubicund Polypus. 1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess* I 192 The portion with cantharides neither assumed a "sublivid, nor an ash colour. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool* I, 490 *Didelphis Oesula*, "Subferruginous Opossum. 1802 *Ibid* III 397 *Coluber Nascorinus*, "Subolivaceo-flavescent Snake. 1803 *Ibid* IV 556 *Holocentrus Bengalensis*, "Subfulvous Holocentrus. 1804 *Ibid* V 282 *Raja Pastinaca*, "Subolivaceous Ray. 1809 *Ibid* VII 272 *Strix Caspia*, "Subluteous Owl. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool* IX 84 Of a "subrufous chestnut. 1817 *Ibid* X 626 "Subtestaceous Warbler, spotted with brown. 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 664 Colour "subminaceous. 1847 *Proc. Berru Nat. Club* II v 242 Elytra of a dark "sub-aneous green. *Ibid* 248 The margin often "sub-piceous. 1852 DANA *Crust* I 395 The legs are "subochreous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconyctes* 13 Margin "subcinnamomeous. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Sub-flavous ligament, short ligament of yellow elastic tissue connecting the lamina of the vertebrae. 1900 *Westm. Gaz* 29 June 2/1 Her complexion "sub olive.

b. With adjs. denoting surface texture, contour, or marking, substance, consistency, composition, taste, odour, as in *L. subacris* somewhat acrid, *subacidus* SUBACID, *subdurus* somewhat hard, *subsalus* saltish, mod. *L. sublanatus* somewhat woolly; e.g. *subacerb*, -acrid, -coraceous, -dure, -granular, -ate, -ated, -ose, -hornblende, -membranous, -stony, -villose, -villous.

1638 RAWLEY tr *Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 40 It must be ordered . . . that the Juice of the Body, be somewhat hard, and that it be fatty, or "subrosidae. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp* 259 Its sapour is very sweet. "Subamare, austere and somewhat aromatic. *Ibid* 382 [Dates] are soft, but carnos. "Subdure within. 1676 GREW *Anat. Plants* (1682) 246 Spirit of Nitre is a "subalkalizable Spirit. *Ibid* 247 Spirit of Salt is a "subalkaline Acid. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Disp* (1713) 248/5 These Tinctures are hot and dry, "substringent. 1694 *Phil. Trans*, XVIII 15 A "subaline and somewhat austere Serum. 1699 EVLYN *Acetaria* (1729) 129 Its pungent, "subdulcid, and agreeable Nature. 1704 *Phil. Trans* XXXII 1165 *Alga Marina* is "Subacrid and Sweet. *Ibid* 1171 The Roots are sweet and "subacerbe. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 75 Its fibres are always rigid and "subdiaphane. 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* iii, iv (1765) 169 *Sarmentosa*, when they are Repent and "subnude. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* IV 3 A "sub cordated body. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 117 Leaves ovate oblong, "subplose. *Ibid* 131 Branches "subvillose. 1781 *Phil. Trans* LXXX, 375 A spissid "subpellucid liquid. 1785 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxvi (1794) 287 The stem is "subherbaceous. 1787 tr *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 494 Legume rhomboid, turgid, "subvillosus. *Ibid* 547 Pappus "essile, "subplumy. *Ibid* 584 Seeds "submembranous, inverse beated. *Ibid* 683 Berry "substratified. 1792 WITHERING *Bot. Arrangement* (ed. 2) III 226 *Trinella Nostoc*. "Sub-gelatinous. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* (1818) II, 418 Both have the material which diffuses their light included in a hollow "subtransparent projection of the head. *Ibid* (1843) II 44 Their abdomen swollen into an immense "subdiaphanous sphere filled by a kind of honey. 1821 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol* 192 The operculum is small, elliptical, and "subossous. *Ibid* 201 *Voluta digitaria* decussated, "subgranular. 1824 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog. Flora* II pl. 120 The surface covered with a minute "subpulverulent substance. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 328 An internal "submembranaceous tooth or process. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 420 Axis slender, horny, or "substony in the centre. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 15 Leaves "subcoraceous. *Ibid* 591 Leaves subcordate sessile serrate "subvillosus. *Ibid* 1023 "Substrate or rugose. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V, 1 46 Leaves "subopaque. 1833-4 J. PHILLIPS *Eng. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VI, 562/2 An irregular bed of serpentine exhibits a "sublaminate structure. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Ref. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. in 64 The latter with a "sub-chistose structure. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, "Sub-tamellar, extremely thin, like a sheet of paper. 1842 PERCIVAL *Ref. Geol. Connect.* 32 A dark grey "subporphyritic, "subhornblende rock. 1845 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 451 Branchlets "subterete and proliferous. *Ibid*, 590 Base "subgranulose. 1847 *Proc. Berru. Nat. Club* II v 236 Body slightly pubescent or "subglabrous. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 201 Bracts small, "subfoliaceous. 1849 DANA *Geol.* xvii (1850) 632 Hypersthene having a pearly or "submetallic lustre. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 196 Fruit compressed, obovate, "sublispid. 1871 W. A. LIGHTON *Lichen Flora* 27 Apothecia lecanorine or "sub biatorine. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes*

66 Slender "subossified linings. 1895 J. W. POWELL *Physiogr. Processes in Nat. Geog. Monogr.* I 1 The interior of the earth is in a "subfluid condition.

c. With adjs. expressing shape, conformation, or physical habit, as in mod. *L. subequalis* SUB-EQUAL, *subamplexicaulis* slightly amplexicaul, *subobtusius* somewhat obtuse, *subrepandus* somewhat repand, *subsessilis* SUBSESSILE; e.g. *sub-acuminata*, -arborescent, -cordate, -ated, -hooked, -lunate, -repand, -simple.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anm.* 131 The "sublong and transversely radiated Bucinum. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 101 The "subarborescent Polypodium with a large lobed foliage. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnaeus's Brit. Plants* 148 The silicula is "subcordate. *Ibid* 162 Crowfoot Cranesbill with two flowers on each peduncle. "subpetate. 1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 71 Leaves reniform. "subpetate. *Ibid* 124 Leaves "subhastate. *Ibid* 138 Clusters "subimbricate. *Ibid* 145 Petals "sublamellate. *Ibid* 159 Leaves linear lanceolate, "subserate. *Ibid* 170 Peduncles uniform, "suborymbos. *Ibid* 188 Leaves ovate, obtuse, "subrenate. *Ibid* 262 Females "subpedunculate. *Ibid* 290 Leaves ovate, "subulate. *Ibid* 296 Leaves lanceolate, "sublanceate. *Ibid* 304 Stem almost simple, "subventricose. 1785 MARTYR *Rousseau's Bot.* xxiii (1794) 321 The stem leaves oblong and "Subsinuous. *Ibid* 446 Balm of Gilead Fir has the leaves "subemarginate. 1787 tr *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 180 Corolla Universal not uniform, "subgradate. *Ibid* 188 Petals five, enditick-inflected, "subunequal. *Ibid* 282 Germ wedge-form, angular, "subpedicel'd. *Ibid* 534 Corolla Compound "subimbricated. *Ibid* 763 Seeds flat inward, "subconvex outwardly. *Ibid* 763 Villous murex'd without, with "subrevolute margins. c 1789 *Encycl. Brit* (1797) III, 447/2 The florets "subpedicelled, or standing on very short flower-stalks. 1800 SHAW *Gen. Zool* I 264 "Sub auriculated dusky Seal. 1804 *Ibid* III, 588 The tail abruptly "subacuminate. 1809 *Ibid* VII 313 "Subcrinated ferruginous Shrike. 1815 STEPHENS in SHAW'S *Gen. Zool* IX 92 Tail wedge-shaped with "sublunate ferruginous fasciae. 1817 *Ibid* X 381 "Subcrested Flycatcher. 1819 *Ibid* XI 319 Beak the apex "subtruncate. 1819 G. SA-MOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 93 Hands externally "subserated. 1821 S. GRAY *Brit. Plants* II 3 Leaflets "subauricled at the base. 1822 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* II 71 Corolla "sub-campanulate, five-lobed. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol* 38 "Subpediculated masses. *Ibid* 56 With thick lamellae windingly plaited, "subcrinated. *Ibid* 74 Granulated and "subdentated striae. *Ibid* 131 The mouth "subuniform, with five prominent lips. *Ibid* 223 *Pecten discors* "subinequivalved. *Ibid* 224 *Plicatula tubifera* "subirregular. 1823 R. K. GREVILLE *Scot. Cryptog. Flora* I pl. 46 Plants somewhat crustaceous or "substipitate. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 170 The *Labellulina* Mac-Leay (whose metamorphosis that gentleman has denominated "subsemicomplete, a term warranted by their losing in their perfect state the mask before described). *Ibid* 319 In *Scolia* &c., the antennae are in the females convolute or "subspirally. *Ibid* 427 [The labial palpi] being most frequently filiform or "subclavate. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 15 Shell transverse, "subequivalve, inequilateral. *Ibid* 18 Shell "subtransverse. *Ibid* 19 Shell "sublobate at the base. *Ibid* 20 Shell inequivalve, the superior margin rounded, "subplicate. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 7 Leaves ovate acute "subrepand. *Ibid* 17 Peduncle axillary "subracemose. *Ibid* 701 Leaves "subamplexicaul. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V, 1 107 The mouth truncated "subulcated. *Ibid* 108 Stem "subsimple. 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III, 376/2 The coracoid is a strong, "subcompressed, "subelongate bone. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXXII 53/1 Shell painted with transverse, "subfasciculated lines. 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 461 Branchlets "subdigitiform. *Ibid* 527 Branches "subulcated at apex. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 11 Heads "subumbellate. 1847 *Proc. Berru. Nat. Club* II v 240 Posterior tarsi with the first and last joints "subelongated. 1849 *Ibid* vii, 371 With two curved "subpedicled claws. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. I (1850) 702 "Sub alate above, suborbiculate behind. 1852 — *Crust* ii 703 The exterior plates of the abdomen have a triangular "subobtus termination. 1853 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* 641 Leaves solitary, flat, "subpectinate. 1854 HOOKER *Himal. Trails* I iii 86 The larger, white flowered, "sub-arborescens species, prevailed. 1856 W. CLARK tr *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 728 Shell furnished with small auricles, "subgaping at the side. 1858 *Ibid* II 30 Upper mandible with tip "subhooked. 1863 J. G. BAKER *N. Yorksh.* 295 A native of Italy and Provence, which has been noted in a "subspontaneous state about the Yoie. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 224 Campanulaceae, filaments free or "subconnate. *Ibid*, 301 Corolla 4-10, "subcampanulate. *Ibid*, 348 Shrubby, 1-5 ft., rarely "subarborescens (10-20 ft.). 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Disconyctes* 145 Mouth "subconvent. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, "Subverniform, shaped somewhat like a worm.

d. With adjs. denoting position, as in *SUBCENTRAL*, *SUBLATERAL*, e.g. "sub-ascending, -erect, -internal, -opposite, -terminal.

1787 tr *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 501 Corolla papilionaceous. Keel lanceol. "subascending. *Ibid* 763 Petals four. "subopposite to the calyx-divisions. 1821 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol* 208 Cancelled by transverse keels and "suboblique vertical striae. 1826 CROUCH *Lamarck's Conchol.* 18 Ligament marginal, "subinterral. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 376 The "Subinterno-medial Nerveure. *Ibid*, The "Subexterno-medial Nerveure. A nerve that intervenes between the externo medial and interno-medial. *Ibid*, 383 Postfurca. A process of the Endosternum, terminating in three "sub-horizontal acute branches, resembling the letter Y. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II, 149 Peduncles of the eyes short and thick, and the eyes "subterminal. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 265 Leaves about 12 "sub erect. 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 94 If the angle formed by the divergence is between 10° and 20°, the vein may be said to be nearly parallel (*subparallel*). Index. "Subparallel. 1833 HOOKER in SMITH'S *Eng. Flora* V, 1 24 Leaves "subcuneid rigid canalicate. 1852 DANA *Crust* II, 124 Setae on the two "subultimate joints all shorter than the joints. 1856 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 207 Peristome thin, nucleus "sub-external. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 474 Branches all "subradial or o. 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 473 Cleft of the mouth vertical or "sub vertical. 1843 FLORIS'S

Yrui (1846) IV. 53 The plant has a rambling, *subscandent habit 1901 *Yrui Sub. Geog.* Nov. 329/3 The channel walls are usually *sub-parallel and nearly straight.

e. With adjs designating geometrical forms, as in mod. L. *subcylindricus* somewhat or approximately cylindrical, *subtriangularis* SUBTRIANGULAR; e g *subconic(al)-cylindric(al)-pentagonal* (= five-sided, but not forming a regular pentagon), -oblong, -spherical, -spheroidal.

1753 J. Hill *Hist. Anim.* 91 The oblong Amphitrite, is of a *subcylindric figure 1786 *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI, 166 A Helix of a *subconical form 1787 tr. *Linnæus Fam. Plant.* 255 Anthers *suboblong *Ibid.* 469 Berry subglobular, *subconic 1792 *Withering Bot. Arrangem.* (ed. 2) III. 164 Thickly set with very small *sub-spheroidal tubercles. 1798 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII, 440 He derives this variety, which he calls *subpyramidal, from a decrease of three rows of molecules, at the angles of the base of the two pyramids of the primitive rhomboid. 1804 *Shaw Gen. Zool.* V. 294 *Raya Guerna*, *Subrhomboid brown Ray *Ibid.* 425 *Subquadrangular bodied Trunk-Fish 1817 *Strehsen in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 501 Beak *subcylindrical, more or less thickened 1819 *Samouelle Entomol. Compend.* 83 The fourth [abdomen joint] *subquadrate *Ibid.* Shell *subcircular 1822 J. Parkinson *Ornith. Oryctol.* 56 *Alcyonum tringum* -Carnous, cellular, *subtrigonal. *Ibid.* 80 The stars *subpentagonal *Ibid.* 116 *Echinus rufescens* -Subelliptical *Ibid.* 221 *Puma subquadrangularis*. -Subtrigonal. *Ibid.* 228 *Tetrastylus alata* *subtrigonal, dilated 1823 R. K. Grey *Will. Scot. Cryptog.* Bot. I. pl. 31 Spordia numerous, *subspherical. *Ibid.* 52 Orbicular, *subhemispherical 1826 *Couch Lamark's Conchol.* 26 Shell oblong, *subparallelipipedal *Ibid.* 32 Spore very short, *subconical 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 269/1 Body *subprismatic 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. v. 250 Thorax elongate, *sub-parallelo-grammic 1854 *Dana Crust.* I. 193 Calappa broad *subhemic, 1870 *Hooker Stud. Florae* 163 Umbels when in flower *subhemispheric 1877 *Huxley Anat. Anim.* v. 279 A *subquadrate labrum overhanging the mouth 1880 *Günther Fishes* 38 The præoperculum, a *sub-semicircular bone. 1889 W. Phillips *Brit. Discusculites* 301 A single layer of *subcubical cells.

f. With adjs. denoting a numerical arrangement or conformation, as in mod. L. *subdifidus*, *subtrifidus* imperfectly bifid, trifid, *submultiflorus* having one or two flowers only or most commonly one; e.g. *subdifid(-)bipinnate*, -trifid(-) -triquetrous. 1777 S. Robson *Brit. Florae* 238 Stem *subtriquetrous spike distich, involucre monophyllous *Ibid.* 284 Leaves *subbipinnate. *Ibid.* 287 Leaves *subbipinnate 1816 *Edwards Bot. Reg.* II. 130 b, Terminal lobe largest and *subtrilobate 1821 W. P. C. Barton *Flora N. Amer.* I. to Calyx *sub-bilabiate *Ibid.* 55 Foliolate ovate, *sub-trilobed 1822 J. Parkinson *Ornith. Oryctol.* 126 The ambulacral lines *subulporous. *Ibid.* 179 One short *subdifid cardinal tooth. *Ibid.* 215 The forepart beaked, *subbiangulate 1829 *Loudon Encycl. Plants* (1836) 5 Nectary wavy *sub-3-fid. *Ibid.* 25 [Leaves] rugose *sub-3-lobed. *Ibid.* 679 Leaves villous *sub-bipinnatifid at base. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 312/2 Valves *sub-bilobed by the depression or emargination 1854 *Dana Crust.* I. 769 The specimen has all the three anterior pairs of legs *subdidactyle 1857 T. Moore *Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 48 Pinnæ *sub-unilateral 1870 *Hooker Stud. Florae* 114 Fragaria elatior, flowers *sub-1-sexual *Ibid.* 208 Leaves broad, *sub-2-pinnatifid. *Ibid.* 364 Perianth irregular, *sub-a bilabiate *Ibid.* 379 Leaves alternate *subbifurcous or secund. *Ibid.* 469 Capsules *sub-2-seriate on the segments 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 376 Ovary *sub-trilocular.

g. Med., as in SUBACUTE; e.g. *subchronic* not entirely chronic, more chronic than acute; *subcrepitant*, -crepitating, -resonant, -tympanic, *subfebrile*, -pyrexial.

1834 J. Forbes *Larmec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 77 There is only perceptible a very slight dull whistling. This variety of the phenomenon may be denominated *subsilent respiration. 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anal.* IV. 1405/1 Some slight *subinflammatory condition which involves veins readily take on 1853 *Marshall's Stodart's Auscult.* 284 The crepitating rale becomes *sub crepitant, announcing the presence of oedema *Ibid.* 222 No distinctive line can be drawn between crepitating, *sub-crepitating, and mucous râles. 1866 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 561 Beginning with minute *sublethal doses of fully virulent poisons. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 175 This *sub pyæmic condition seems invariably to have supervened. *Ibid.* 427 In some cases a *subcetric tinge is observed *Ibid.* 1137 A *subtympanic or even a Skodaic note may be elicited. *Ibid.* III. 678 The whole tumour is uniformly dull, unless on deep percussion, when a *subresonant note is elicited. *Ibid.* 804 A *sub-hepatic abscess due to disease of an appendix attached to an undescended caecum 1898 *Ibid.* V. 20 An habitually *subpyrexial temperature *Ibid.* 527 A *subfebrile temperature. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 679 A form of subacute or *subchronic ophthalmoplegia.

h. Forming advs, corresponding to adjs of any of the above classes, as in SUBACUTELY.

1833 *Hooker in Smith's Eng. Florae* V. 1 79 Leaves, *subtrifurcately imbricated 1846 *Dana Zool.* (1848) 683 Branchlets often *subreticulately coalescing. 1852 - *Crust.* I. 167 Hand externally *sub-serately small tuberculate 1863 J. G. Baker *N. Yorkish* 124 A species which grows *subspontaneously in one or two places. 1890 *Hooker Stud. Florae* 115 Potentilla fruticosa leaves *subdigitately pinnate. *Ibid.* 222 Stem rigid leafy *subcorymbosely branched 1871 W. A. Leighton *Lichen-flora* 12 *Subtransversely arranged in little heads 1888 *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV. 130 The fallen masses weathering *subpennally.

21. With vbs., as in L. *subaccusare* to accuse somewhat, *subtrasci* to be somewhat angry, e.g. *sub-blush*, -cachinnate, -deliquesce, -effloresce, -trasci, -understand; + *subinnuare* to hint gently; + *submurmurate*, to murmur gently or quietly.

1767 *Straw Tr. Shandy* IX. xviii, Raising up her eyes, *sub-blushing, as she did it. 1822 *Blackw. Mag.* XII. 67

This *subcachinnating method of dissipating his spleen 1806 *G. Adams' Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 549 Sulphat of Ammonia *Subdeliquesces. *Ibid.* 550 Borax *Subeffloresces 1865 *Howell Lett.* (1860) III. ix. 19 The most speculative men *subinnuating that not only the sphere of the Moon is peeped 1783 *Parr Lett. to Rev. C. Burney* 8 Nov. You see I *subtrasci. 1853 *Urquhart Rabalais* II. vi. 31 *Submurmuring my horarie precules. 1716 M. Davies *Athen. Brit.* III. 77 Their Master Blondel survening, and *subunderstanding it.

** with adjectival meaning.

22 With sbs. denoting action or condition, in the sense 'partial, incomplete, slight'; as in late L. *subdefectio* slight failure; e.g. *sub-animatio*, -saturation, Med. often = 'less than the normal, mild, gentle'; e.g. *sub-delirium*, -purgatio, also occas. with sbs. denoting material objects, e.g. *sub-country*, *sub-i. chief*.

1906 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 7 His speech had something of the *sub-animatio which marks his later style 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 May 12/1 The London *sub-county 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Subcreptation, the noise of subcreptant râles. 1835 *Person Varieties* II. 63 Albert the Heaven, Fire, and Ayre move in a circular motion, yet they move not all alike, the Ayre as nearest to the Earth, is slower than the other two. By this *subdeficiency then, the Ayre seems but to go about from Occident to Orient of its own proper motion 1834 J. Forbes *Larmec's Dis. Chest* 235 With *sub-delirium and other signs of cerebral congestion. 1818 *Art. Pres. Feet* x. If such men cannot be dignified with a full diploma it would be well if some species of *sub gradua could be adopted. 1834 *Br. Hall. Contempl.* N. T. iv. *Maitha & Mary*, The just blame of this bold *sub incusation, Lord, dost thou not care? 1855 *Dunlopson Med. Lex.* *Subinflammation, a mild degree of inflammation, so slight as hardly to deserve the name inflammation. Lymphatic engorgements, scrofula, herpes, and cancer he [Broussais] considered subinflammations 1864 *H. Moore Myst. Inq.* 213 A modest *subinsumation of the most perfect and full persecution 1825 *Lama Etia II. Stage Illusion*, The exquisite art of the actor in a perpetual sub insinuation to us, the spectators, that he was not half such a coward as we took him for 1872 T. G. Thomas *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 47 The enfeebled woman is more liable to *subinvolution [of the uterus], passive congestion, and displacements, after delivery, than the strong. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* *Subpurgatio, *subpurgatio*, a word used by some writers to express a gentle purgation 1894 *Archæologia* LV. 28 *Sub-elief is the name I propose to give to that kind of sculpture which is by some called Egyptian relief. 1806 *G. Adams' Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 552 With the termination *ous*, when there is a *sub saturation 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 177 The solvent relation of the bodily fluids to the material of gouty deposits is simply a question of saturation or subsaturation 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Subsensation, a moderate or lesser sensation. 1855 *Præser's Mag.* LI. 264 By acts of daily self-denial and much *sub-sustentation of body 1817 *Kirby & Sn. Entomol.* (1818) II. 424 The *sub-transparency of the adjoining crust.

23. Chem. In names of compounds sub- indicates that the ingredient of the compound denoted by the term to which it is prefixed is in a relatively small proportion, or is less than in the normal compounds of that name, e.g. *subacetate* an acetate in which there are fewer equivalents of the acid radical than in the normal acetate, a basic acetate.

[1830 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1085 The neutral state of salts is commonly indicated by their solutions not changing the colours of litmus, violets, or red cabbage; the sub-acetate of salts, by their turning the violet and cabbage green, and the super state of salts, by their changing the purple of litmus, violets, and cabbage, red.]

1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 23 *Subcarbonate of potash being dropped into the solution. *Ibid.* 24 The fourth portion being boiled with 4 grams of *sub-phosphate of lime 1801 *Ibid.* XCI. 197 note, A *subcarburet of potash *Ibid.* 236 A real carbonate of *suboxide of copper 1802 *Ibid.* XCII. 159 *note, It is calomel, plus an insoluble *subnitrate of mercury *Ibid.* 329 *Sub-borate of soda (borax) 1805 *Saunders Min. Waters* 374 A *sub-sulphat of iron 1807 T. Thomson *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 547 This [immune of lead] being in the state of *submurate 1807 *Aikin Dict. Chem.* II. 23/4 A white *sub-nitrat oxyd. *Ibid.* 23/5 An acetate of *sub-acetate 1819 *BRANDEN M. Chem.* 427 An insoluble *subacetate of copper. 1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 311 A solution of a *subnate. 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* I. 646 This liquid Dr. Davy calls *sub-sulcated, fluoric acid. *Ibid.* II. 289 The *sub tannate contains 3/4 time as much base as the neutral tannate 1833 *Phil. Trans.* CXXIII. 263 *Subsesquiphosphate of soda 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Oxy. Bodies* 152 *Subcarbonate of lead is obtained by mixing subacetate of lead with chromic acid 1854 *J. Chem. Soc.* VII. 26 *Subplatino-terephthaloxyd of mercury 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* Org. x. § 1 585 *Subcyanide of copper, *Cu₂Cy* 1859 *MAYNE Expts. Lex.* 1221/1 *Subsulphurous acid, i.e. containing less than sulphurous but more than hyposulphurous acid. 1871 *Phil. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 999 *Subfluoride of silicon 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 229 A latent image of *sub-bromide of silver 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 516 Ammoniated mercury is chiefly employed, but *subchloride (calomel) has a very similar action.

V. 24. Secretly, covertly, as in L. *subaudire* to SUBAUD, *subintrudere* to SUBINTRODUCE, *subornare* to SUBORN; e.g. SUBAID

VI. 25. From below, up, (hence) away, as in L. *subducere* to draw up or away, SUBDUCE, SUBDUOR, *subsistere* to stand up, SUBSIST, *subvertere* to turn up, overturn, SUBVERT.

This is the etymol. sense of the prefix in Succure, Suffere, Suggest, Surrection, Suspicion, Suspire, Sustain.

b. Hence sub- implies taking up so as to include, as in SUBSUME; so in the nonce-wd. *subinclude* vb., whence *subinclusively* adv.

1818 G. S. FARRER *Howe's Moscow* II. 137 The Law, which

may well be viewed as subincluding its predecessor the Patriarchal dispensation 1840 - *Prim. Doct. Regen.* 107 The females, as help-meets, were to be viewed as subincluding with the males 1851 - *Many Mansions* 14 Thus, again, subinclusively, the Official Dress of the High-Priest respected, in its arrangement, the System of the World.

VII. 26 In place of another, as in L. *subdēre* to put in place of another (see SUBSTITUTION), *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE; e.g. + *sub-elect* to choose to fill another's place.

1600 *HOLLAND Levy XXXIX. XXXIX.* 1049 The assembly for subelecting of a Pretor in the place of the deceased.

VIII. 27. In addition, by way of or as an addition, on the analogy of L. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN, *subnectere* to SUBNECT, e.g. *subinsert* vb. 1621 *Brathwait Nat. Embassy* 144 Therefore have I subinserted this Satyre [viz. a 13th at the end of a set of 12]

¶ 28 Detached from the sb. to which it belongs it is used quasi-adj. in co-ordination with adjs. or attrib. sbs. qualifying the same sb.

1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 45 Trench ploughing mixes the sub with the surface soil 1891 *Fall Mall Gaz.* 4 Dec. 6/3 The central, sub, and executive committees have been appointed.

¶ 29. Repeated (in senses of branch II) to denote further subordination or subdivision.

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1 41 The many Religions which are lately sprung up, and the sub, sub, sub-divisions under them. 1817-31 *BENTHAM Logic* App. Wks. 1843 VIII. 289 Divisions, sub-divisions, and sub-subdivisions. 1868 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* (1870) I. 266 A particular feeling of redness associates itself irresistibly with the sub class of visual feelings, with the sub sub class of red. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/5 Under sub contracts or sub sub contracts 1905 *Macin Mag.* Dec. 126 This was divided, re-divided, sub divided, and sub-sub-divided in every conceivable sort of way.

Subacid (sub-+acid), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subacidus* see SUB-+acid Cf. IL, Sp. *subácido*.]

A. adj. I. Somewhat or moderately acid

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 328 It weeps forth a sub-acid liquor in great abundance. 1676 *Grw. Anat. Plants* Lect. II. (1682) 244 Mercury, with Oyl of Vitriol, will not stir, nor with Oyl of Sulphur. But with Spirit of Nitre presently boils up. Hence Mercury is a subacid Metal. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Diet* s. v. *Sallet*, The sub-acid Orange, sharpens the Appetite 1732 *ANONYMOUS Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. (1736) 254. All Fruits which contain a sub-acid essential salt. 1836 *LANDOR Pei & Asp. Wks.* 1846 II. 385 He enjoys a little wine after dinner, preferring the lighter and subacid 1891 *SCRIBNER Fields & Cities* 150 The food of the human being cannot be 'unstable' unless varied by sub-acid substances of some kind.

b. Chem. Containing less than the normal proportion of acid.

1855 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orr's Curr. Sci., Elem. Chem.* 38 With regard to neutral and superacid, or subacid, salts

2. Of character, temper, speech, etc. Somewhat acid or tart, verging on acidity or tartness

1765 *STRANGE Tr. Shandy* VIII. xxvi, From a little sub-acid kind of drollish impatience in his nature, he would never submit to it. 1811 *Syd. Smirni Vhs.* (1867) I. 205 A stein subacid Disenter. 1829 *SCOTT Antig.* Advert. 7 An excellent temper, with a slight degree of subacid humour 1876 W. CLARK *Russell's Is. he the Man?* 11 203 A hard, subacid expression modified the character of her beauty. 1888 *Mrs. H. Ward Robt. Elmore* 428 Rose was always ready to make him the target of a sub acid saltery.

B. sb. I. Subacid quality or flavour, subacidity.

1838 *TICKNOR Life, Lett & J. J. II.* viii. 145 Rogers, talked in his quiet way, showing sometimes a little sub-acid. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 198 You will perceive a little sub-acid in Maikham's statement 1884 *Harper's Mag.* July 241/1 The subacid of the strawberry.

2. A subacid substance.

1828-32 *WEBSTER, Subacid*, a substance moderately acid. 1891 *SCRIBNER Fields & Cities* 150 Sub acid, in their most convenient form cannot be put into a pill box.

Hence **Subacidity**, the quality or condition of being subacid, also, something slightly acid

1833 *CARLYLE Misc. Ess.*, *Disraeli* (1888) V. 38 There is a certain sardonic subacidity in Père Hoop 1886 *Larv. J. J.* 26 Jan. 31/2 The subacidity which gives special flavour to his style

† **Subact**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. Obs. [ad. L. *subact-us*, pa. pple. of *subigere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2, 25 + *agere* to bring.] Subdued, reduced; brought under control or discipline; brought under cultivation.

1432-50 tr. *Hugdon* (Rolls) I. 287 At the late France was subact to Julius Cesar, and occupied by Romans. *Ibid.* II. 103 The Danes other put to flight other subacte 1440 *Pallad.* on *Urbis* 17. 499 In November & Marche her brachius sette In donged lond, subact a 1661 *HOLIVAY J. J.* (1673) 11 The masculine and subact judgement of Juvenal 1694 *MORTIMER Rabalais* v. xxi. 103 A subact and sedate Intellection, associated with diligent and congruous Study 1729 W. REEVE *Serv.* 353 The yoke of Christ is a reasonable service to a man of subact judgment.

† **Subact**, v. Obs. [f. L. *subact*, pa. pple. stem of *subigere* (see prec.).]

1. *trans.* To work up, as in cultivating the ground, kneading, the process of digestion, or the like.

1614 *JACKSON Creed* III. iii. vii. § 1 That faith could not take root in them, unless first wrought and subacted by extraordinary signs and wonders 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 411 He thinketh, that the blood is carried into the right ventricle of the Heart, and is there boyled attenuated and subacted. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 27 Liable Bodies have no pleasure in the Consort of Aire, but endeavour to subact it into a more Dense Body 1658 tr. *Porta's Nat. Magic* IV. xii. 137 He subacts the Barn-flores with Lees of Oyl, that Mice may not eat his Corn. 1697 *EVLYN Numismata* To Rdr, Some Corners, and little Wasts, not

altogether subacted 1822 *Goon Study Med I* 10 Being softened or otherwise partially affected, instead of being entirely subacted, and reduced to chyme or chyle

2 To bring into subjection, to subject, subdue 1645 *Br Hall Rem Discontentin* § 19 The meek spirit is so thoroughly subacted, that he takes his load from God.. upon his knees 1680 T. Goodwin *Life Wks* 1703 V 1 p xi, I lay bound as it were Hand and Foot, subacted under the Pressure of the Guilt of Wrath

Hence †Subacted ppl. a, †Subacter, one who works up substances.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 615 Anoint the hands of the subacter with Oyl 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* (ed 3) To Rdr a, Persons of right Noble and subacted Principles. 1706 — *Hist Relig* (1850) II 375 A meek and subacted Christian 1822 *Goon Study Med IV* 272 The absorbent which dunk up the subacted food from the alvine canal

†Subaction. Obs [ad. L. *subactionem*, n. of action f. *subact-*, *subagere* (see *SUBACT* pa. ppl.)].

1 The action of working up, reducing, or kneading.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 838 There are of Concoction two Periods, The one Assimilation, or Absolute Conversion and Subaction, The other Maturation 1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 122 Now Unguents are made one while by the fire., another while only by long subaction. 1676 *Phil Trans II* 171 In order to the subaction and detraction of the aliments 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Subaction*, Among Apothecaries, it is us'd for the working or soft'ning of Plaisters 1822 *Goon Study Med I* 324 The smaller ruminating animals, whose food, from the complexity of the organ, lies for a long time quiescent in a state of subaction.

2 Subjection, subdual. 1706 — 1656 *BLOWN Glossogr* [citing *Bacon*, cf. quot. 1626 above] **Subacute** (*subakūt*), a. [SUB- 20] Somewhat or moderately acute.

a. Of an angle

1752 J. HILL *Hist Anim* 220 The pupil is protended on the anterior part into a subacute angle

b. Zool and Bot

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl Oryctol* 222 *Plagiostoma sulcata* ovate, lower part subacute 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 441 Sepals and petals subacute 1872 *OLIVER Elem Bot* 307 Involute of subacute, equal bracts

c. Med Between acute and chronic

1833 *Cycl Pract Med II* 731/2 The fever symptoms are, rather of a sub-acute than highly inflammatory character, 1878 *HABERSHON Dis Abdomen* (ed 3) 8 Mucous patches and gummata, which may be mistaken for abscesses or subacute glossitis.

d. gen

1861 *Sat Rev* 27 July 90 When a civil servant's mind has reached the stage of subacute discontent 1896 *Mrs CARFYN Quaker Grandmother* 130 The subacute passion of Harry Tryng blazed out in a few broken sentences

So **Subacute** adv., with or in a subacute form.

1852 *DANA Crust* II 1194 Cephalothorax subacutely rostrate 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 326 Fins subacutely lobate

Subaerial, a. [SUB- 1 a. Cf. F. *subaérien*] Chiefly *Geol* and *Phys. Geog* Taking place, existing, operating, or formed in the open air or on the earth's surface, as opposed to *subaqueous*, *submarine*, *subterranean*.

1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol III* 177 We think that we shall not strain analogy too far if we suppose the same laws to govern the subaqueous and subaerial phenomena 1841 *TRIMMER Pract Geol* 172 Many subaerial volcanoes have ejected trachyte and basaltic lava 1852 *DANA Crust* I 5 Insects are essentially sub aerial species 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rec Rocks* VI 155 Vast masses of strata have been removed by subaerial denudation 1880 *DAWKINS Early Man in Brit* VII 208 The rarity of sub-aerial refuse heaps compared with those in caves and under rocks

Hence **Subaerially** adv.; **Subaerialist**, one who holds the view that a certain formation is subaerial; also attrib

1870 *Contemp Rev XV* 625 It must have accumulated, subaerially, upon the surface of a soil covered by a forest of cryptogamous plants. 1887 *Athenaeum* 24 Sept 420/3 In 1805 the battle of the 'Uniformitarians' and 'Cataclysmists', 'Sub-aerialists' and 'Marinists', was still raging. *Ibid.*, The most extreme sub-aerialist views.

Sub-agent. [SUB- 6] A subordinate agent; the agent of an agent (*spec.* in U.S. Law.)

1843-56 *BOUVIER Law Dict* (ed. 6) II, 552/2 A sub agent is generally invested with the same rights, and incurs the same liabilities in regard to his immediate employers, as if he were the sole and real principal. 1863 H. Cox *Instit* I. viii 122 The candidate is responsible not only for his own acts, but for those of his agents, and for those of sub-agents appointed by them 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 84 Persons working and dealing in various mineral substances Sub-order 1—Miners Underground Agent, Sub-Agent.

Hence **Sub-agency**, the position, condition, or residence of a sub-agent

1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ* IV (ed 2) 64 The anti-christian usurpation puts forth an unwonted vigour An active sub agency is stalking through the land 1900 *20th Reg US Geol Surv.* IV Pl. 44 Subagency of Southern Utah at Navajo Springs

†**Subagitate**, v. Obs. [f. L. *subagitāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subagitāre*, var. of *subagere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 24 + *agitare* to AGITATE.] *intr.* To have sexual intercourse. So †**Subagitatory** a., pertaining to sexual intercourse.

1637 *Heywood Pleas Dial* II 113 Can they walke? Or do they sleepe? *Pam* They do. Nay more than that, sometimes subagitate After their kinde 1693 *Uryuhart's Rabelais* III xi 96 This grand subagitative Achievement.

†**Subagitation**. Obs rare. [ad. L. *subagitatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subagitāre* (see prec.)]

VOL. IX.

1 Carnal knowledge.

1658 *PHILLIPS* 1675 J. SMITH *Chr Relig Appeal* I vii 56 That he might, by those Subagitations of their Wives, bolt out the secrets of their Husbands

2 Used for **SUBACTION** (sense 1).

1653 R. G. tr *Bacon's Hist. Wunds*, etc 366 With us by the subagitation [orig *subactione*] and concoction of the Celestials, every tangible thing is not only not condensed to the height, but is also mixed with some spirit

|| **Subah** (sū ba) *Anglo-Indian*. Also *soubah*, *soobah*, *suba*. [Urdu = Arab. *subhāh*.]

1. A province of the Mogul empire.

1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) II xiv v. 362 Mahommed kban, was dispatched to demand four provinces [Note. These the indians call soubahs.] 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog* II 532 The names of the Soubahs, or Vice-royalties were Allahabad [etc.] 1806 T. MAURICE *Ind Antiq* I 134 So accurate an account of the geography of the Indian Subahs 1858 *BEVERIDGE Hist India* I 141 [Akber's] administrative divisions of the empire into provinces or subahs

2. = **SUBAHADAR**.

1753 *ORME Hist Fragu* (1805) 400 A Nahoh, although appointed by a Subah, ought to have his commission confirmed by the King 1788 *BURKE Sp. agst W. Hastings Wks* XLII 96 There was not a captain of a band of ragged topasses that looked for any thing less than the deposition of soubahs 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII 343/4 The revenue, when collected by the various sūbahs, is transmitted under an escort to the Government treasury

|| **Subahdar** (sūbādār) *Anglo-Indian*. Also

7-9 *subidar*, 8 *sababadar*, 9 *sou-*, *sou-*, *subadar*, etc. [Urdu *سوبدار* *subādār*, f. *سوب* *SUBAH* + *دار*, *dār* possessor, master]

1. A governor of a subah or province. Also, 'a local commandant or chief officer' (Y).

1698 J. FRYER *Acc E Ind* & P 77 The Subdar of this Town being a Person of Quality. 1796 *MORSE Amer Geog* II 532 Twelve grand divisions, and each was committed to the government of a Subahdar or Viceroy 1828 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 18 The chief of Secundra Rao, has proclaimed himself Subadar, or governor, for the King of Delhi, of all the country between these towns and Allahabad 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII. 796/1 The title of subahdar, or viceroy, gradually dropped into desuetude, as the paramount power was shaken off

2. The chief native officer of a company of sepoys

1747 (MS in India Office) in Yule & Bunnell *Hobson-Jobson* s.v. That in a day or two they shall despatch another Subidar with 200 more Sepoys to our assistance 1788 *Genl Mag* LVIII 68/1 A second flag, with a Sabahdar and two Havildars, was sent in 1845 *Penny Cycl* XXI 256/2 From 1778 to 1786 the sepoys were in separate companies of 200 each, commanded by subdars, or native captains, though under the superintendence of Europeans 1890 *KIRLING Departm. Distrs* (ed 4) 79 And there the Subadar Prag Tewari Who tells how the work was done.

b. attrib. subahdar-major, the native commandant of a regiment of sepoys.

1819 in *Engl Hist. Rev.* (1913) Apr. 260 A brevet pay of 25 rupees per month is annexed to the Commission of Subadar-Major 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 80 The regiment showed stronger excitement on this occasion of the arrest of their Subedar Major. 1857 — *Autobiog. Lutfullah* vi. 185 A Subahdar Major pensioner

Subahdary (sūbādārī). *Anglo-Indian* Also 3 *su-*, *soubadary*, -ee, -darr(e)y, 9 *soobah-*.

[Urdu *سوباداری* *subādārī*, f. prec.] = next.

1764 *State Papers in Ann Reg* 190 We engage to reinstate the Nabob in the subadarey of Bengal 1800 *Asiatic Ann Reg* IV. 9/1 A firman, vesting Hyder with the subahdary of Sera 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit India* I. II iv 599 He was appointed to the regency or subahdary of Decan.

Subahship (sū bājip). [f. *SUBAH* + *-SHIP*] The office or status of governor of a subah or province; also, the territory governed, = **SUBAH** 1.

1753 *ORME Hist. Fragu* (1805) 399 The Nabobs of Candanore, Cudapah, the Kings of Yitchinopoly, Mysore, Tanjore, are subject to this Subahship 1798 *PENNAnt Hindoostan* II 251 About Rhotas, and in the subahships of Bengal and Orissa. 1897 G. SMITH *12 Ind Sintesmen* 296 Clive thought it necessary to obtain from Shah Aulum a blank firman for the Subahship of the Decan

†**Subaid**, v. rare [f. SUB- 24 + *AID* v.] trans. To give secret aid to. Hence **Subaiding** ppl. a.

1599 *DANIEL Civ Wars* VI i, That tumultuous rout, Whom close sub aid'ng power, and good success, Had made vainly proud 1609 *Ibid* VIII xlvii, To hold that Kingdom, from subaiding such Who else could not subist 1630 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist Brit* Intro 5 For that hee [the French King] had subaided the Scots [orig *Scots subaidus*], *subinseal* against the English.

Sub-almoner. Also 7-a(1)moner. [SUB- 6] A subordinate almoner, one of the officials of the Royal Almonry.

1647 *HAWARD Crown Rev* 31 Gentleman Amner: Fee, 11 8 10 Sub-amner Fee 5, 16 10 00 1720 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M Brit Notitia* 105 One of the King's Chaplains, deputed by the Lord Almoner to be his Sub-Almoner 1773 *Genl Mag* XLIII. 200 The Rev Mr Kaye, Sub almoner to his Majesty, preached at the Chapel Royal. 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI 371/1 The officers of the almonry, namely, the hereditary grand almoner, the lord high almoner, the sub-almoner, the groom of the almonry, and the secretary to the lord high almoner.

fig 1654 *CLEVELAND Char Drurn Maker* 1 A Diurnal Maker is the Sub-Almoner of History

Subalpine, a. (sb.) [ad. L. *subalpinus*: see SUB- 12 and ALPINE. Cf. F. *subalpin*]

1. Belonging to regions lying about the foot of the Alps.

1656 *BLOWN Glossogr*, *Subalpine*, under the Alps 1829 *MURCHISON in Philos Mag* V 402 The tertiary or subalpine deposits, which to the west of the Brenta are so much traversed by basaltic and trap rocks 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol* III 45 The fossil shells, of many of the Subalpine formations, on the northern limits of the plan of the Po 1842 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc Hist* XIII § 1 (ed 3) 265 Subalpine Italy received the name of Gaul from the Gallic hordes that settled in the northern and western districts 1907 A. LANG *Hist Scot* IV. xvi 412 A miserable little sub-Alpine inn

b. sb. An inhabitant of such regions. *rare*.

1838 G. S. FARRER *Inquiry* 479 Native Piedmontese Sub-alpines *Ibid* 503 The Subalpines or Vallenses

2. Partly alpine in character or formation; pertaining to or characteristic of elevations next below that called *alpine*, belonging to the higher slopes of mountains (of an altitude of about 4,000 to 5,500 feet).

1833 *HOOKE in Smith's Eng Flora* V 1 71 Trees and rocks, in stony and subalpine countries. 1839 DR. I. A. BECHER *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc i 3 The hills and cliffs bordering the Bristol Channel forming a coast remarkable for its general elevation and the sub-alpine character of some of its valleys 1858 *LYWINE Brit Plants* 78 The alpine and sub-alpine plants. 1870 *HOOKE Stud Flora* 242 Wet sub-alpine limestone rocks of York and Durham 1886 — *Flora Brit India* V 57 Subalpine and Alpine Himalaya

Subaltern (sū bāltēn, sūbō ltēm), a and sb. Also 6-7-erne. [ad. late L. *subalternus* (Boethius, in sense 1 b) : see SUB-III and ALTERN Cf. F. *subalterne* (from 15th c.), It, Sp, Pg *subalterno*.

Johnson 1755 has *subaltern*, which is now the prevailing stressing in England, and, for the logical sense, in U S The stressing *suba ltern* first appears recorded in Bailey's (folio) Dict. of 1730]

A. adv. †1 Succeeding in turn Obs. *rare*.

1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Appl*, *Subalterne*, succeeding, following by course and order 1698 *FRYER Acc E India* & P 363 Therefore God framed the first Intelligence, and that mediating the first Heaven, and so in their subaltern order to the 1enth 1762 *MILLS Syst Pract Husb* I 469 The main stem, advancing higher and higher, left behind the subaltern blossom of a lower joint

b. Logic *Subaltern genus* (or *species*) : a genus that is at the same time a species of a higher genus.

1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 21 *Subaltern Genus* is, that is successive and by turn, that is when it is genus of them contained under it, and species of that which is above it. 1692 *RAY Disc* II iv (1732) 129 A distinct subaltern Genus 1725 *WATTS Logic* I in § 3 This sort of universal Ideas, which may either be considered as a Genus, or a Species, is called Subaltern 1865 *WHATELY Logic* I in § 5 (1827) 65 Ironore is a subaltern species of genus, being both the genus of magnet, and a species of mineral 1861 *BOWEN Logic* IV. 72 The intermediate Concepts are the Subaltern Genera or Species

2 Of inferior status, quality, or importance a Of a person or body of persons Subordinate, inferior. Now *rare*

1581 *LAMBARDE Erren* I v 26 From the King ought to flow all acoutance to the inferior and subalterne Justices 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign* s.v. *Hominum*, Sum are maist chiefs and principall, sūk as the King, Under over-lords are inferior and subalterne. 1598 *DALYNGTON Alth Trav.* Q. 2 b. To this Parliament, they appeale from all other subalterne Courts throughout the Realme 1622 *MALYNE Anc Law Metch* 472 The Judges for terme of life, and officers subalterne changing from yeare to yeare. 1695 *BLACKMORE Pr. Arith* VI. 681 Inferiour, subaltern Divinites 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s.v. The Subaltern Persons in an Epic Poem. 1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 127 All such subaltern actors as played between the acts 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VIII xiii (1816) 300 Some subaltern attendants about the king's person 1844 *SCOTT Wav* II. He had been long employed as a subaltern agent and spy by those in the confidence of the Chevalier 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean* (1879) VI 180 A case in which the statute prescribed a major amount of observance, but the subalterne or executive authority was content with a minor amount

Const. 10 1597 *Extr. Aberr. Reg.* (1848) II 154 Na master. (except of the sang school), but sic as sal be subalterne to the master of the grammar school 1609 *OVERBURY Observ France* (1626) 17 Then bath every Towne and Fortresse particular Gouvernours, which are not subalterne to that of the Prouince 1699 *BURNET 2d Art* I 18 Others holding a vast number of Gods, either all equal or subaltern to one another 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* 1 v. The Patrichs had several Wives ; but there were several subalters to the principal Wife.

b. Hence, of rank, power, authority, action : Of or pertaining to a subordinate or inferior.

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* xxxv (1888) 126 Where to much distraction is, and subalterne professions be made severall heads. 1601 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm* 25 A Deputie, and certune discreet persons who have subalterne power to exercise Merchants law 1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 85 b. Neither can the parish Constables well brooke the same, because it submitteth them to a subalterne command 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* IV vi. 295 They have a subaltern court paid to them by persons of the best rank 1817 *LADY MORGAN France* I. (1818) I 18 Gallantly fighting his way through every subalterne degree of his profession 1822 *SCOTT Nigel* x. Protect the poor against subaltern oppression 1868 *GLADSTONE Jew Mundi* xi. 416 Sometimes the sovereignty was local, or subaltern

c. Of immaterial things. (In recent use U.S.)

1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xxiii 204 Which [motion] when it is once in act, hath many other subalterne motions over which it presideth. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 196 The vanity of that Faith, which is founded upon causes subaltern 1750 *JOHNSON Kamdler* No 72 P 2 You have shown yourself not ignorant of the value of those subaltern endowments 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1789) I. i. 62 These modes

had other subaltern modes that were dependent on them 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. 14 § 55 All causes of wealth, except those he has enumerated, Serra holds to be subaltern or temporary 1866 WHIPPLE *Char. & Char. Men* 22 The power and working intelligence of the subaltern natures it uses 1893 in J. H. Barrows *World's Part Relig.* i. 256 Not a subaltern science to dogmatic theology.

† d. Of material things *Obs.*

1733 tr *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) i. 302 The Composition of the Fibres of this Muscle, and its division into several subaltern Muscles.

3. *Subaltern officer*: an officer in the army of junior rank, i.e. below that of captain Hence *subaltern rank*, etc.

1688 *London Gaz.* No. 2366/3 Count Strozz was... Shot dead and two or three Subaltene Officers wounded. 1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704) s.v. *Officer, Subaltern-Officers* The Lieutenant, Ensign, and Cornets of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, are so call'd *axxi* Prior *Dial. Dead* (1907) 208 Had not I equally my Captains, and Subaltern Officers? 1807 *Mad. Fm.* XVII. 222 The cries of the soldier were heard by the subaltern officer. 1811 *Regul. & Orders Army* 248 The Subaltern Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men, are to be divided into Watches. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q. of Hearts* iv. Have you any ears left for small items of private intelligence from insignificant subaltern officers?

4. Of a vassal: Holding of one who is himself a vassal Hence of a few or right

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xii. 252 The Vassals of the King, who only might grant subaltern Infeftments of their Ward Lands. *Ibid.* xxi. 420 If the major part be not alienate, Subaltern Infeftments infer not recognition, when these rights are *disjunctum* of parts of the Fee. *Ibid.* 424 Seing all other Rights fall in *consequentiam*, as was found in Subaltern rights, in the said case. *Ibid.* 429 Omitted not only by the immediate Vassal, but by all subaltern Vassals 1793 *Bibl. Literaria* No. vi. 17 Reliefs, Fines, Duties upon the several subaltern Manors. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vii. § 8 Subaltern infeftments soon recovered force after the statute of Robert which abolished them 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 Suppose A to hold of the Crown blench, and that he subseus his lands to B, to be held in feu. A's right is termed a public one; B's a base or subaltern right

5. *Logic*. Of a proposition. Particular, in relation to a universal of the same quality.

Subaltern opposition: opposition between a universal and a particular of the same quality (Cf. SUBALTERNANT, SUBALTERNATE.)

1656 tr *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* i. iii. 30 Subaltern, are Universal and Particular Propositions of the same Quality; as, Every Man is a Living Creature, Some Man is a Living Creature 1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. § 3 Both particular and universal Propositions which agree in Quality but not in Quantity are call'd Subaltern. 1860 ABT *Thomson's Laws Th.* § 84. 151 Subaltern opposition is between any pair of affirmative or negative judgments, when the one has fewer terms distributed, that is, taken entire, than the other. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 162, I can immediately infer the truth of its Subaltern Opposite.

B. *sb.*

1. A person († or thing) of inferior rank or status; a subordinate; *occas.* † a subaltern genus; † a subordinate character in a book.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1623) 4 When all Christianity in the Council of Constance was divided into Nations, Anglicana Natio was one of the principall and no subalterne. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atholm.* ii. iii. § 3 (1622) 219 The subalternes, are both, in their divers relations, Genera, to their inferiors; and Species, to their superiors. 1628 F. GREVILLE *Life of Sidney* (1629) 14 They both encourage, and shadow the conspiracies of ambitious subalternes to their false ends 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subalternus*, inferior Judge, or Officers. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Obit.* (1886) 10 The art of the author is very observable in the conduct of the subalterns. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Real Life* II. 133 If the subalterns of the law once seize on the property. 1816 QUIN *Grand Master* i. 3 Passive obedience under wrongs, 'Tis thought, to subalterns belongs 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power Wks.* (Boston) II. 332 The geologist reports the surveys of his subalterns. 1885 Mrs. ALEXANDER *At Bay* v. The *chef de la sûreté* and his subaltern.

2. A subaltern officer in the army. 1690 *London Gaz.* No. 2616/3 The Marquis de St. George, .. with his Lieutenant Colonel, Major, 10 Captains, and 25 Subalternes are arrived here. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 77 A Subaltern will find it extremely difficult to live upon his Pay, and support the Appearance of a Gentleman. 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 431 The respective companies choose their captain, and subalterns 1811 *Gen. Regul. Army* 37 No Officer shall be promoted to the Rank of Captain, until he has been Three Years a Subaltern 1846 BROWNING *Luna* iii. 4 How could subalterns like myself expect Leisure or leave to occupy the field?

attrib. 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. Major White had, in his subaltern days, been despatched from Gibraltar on a business quest into the interior of Spain

b. *subaltern's butter*, the fruit of *Persea gratissima* = AVOCADO, called also *midshipman's butter*; *subaltern's luncheon* (see quot. 1904). 1829 MARRIAT *Fr. Midway* xviii. Abbogada pears (better known by the name of subaltern's butter). 1904 A. GRIFFITHS *50 Yrs. Public Serv.* 50 The traditional 'subaltern's luncheon'—a glass of water and a pull at the waistbelt

3. *Logic*. A subaltern proposition. 1866 WHATELY *Logic* ii. § 3. 1st the two universals (A and E) are called contraries to each other; 2d the two particular, (I and O) subcontraries. 3d. A and I, or E and O, subalterns; 4th A and O, or E and I, contradictories. *Ibid.* Subalterns differ in quantity alone, Contraries, and also Subcontraries, in quality alone. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ix. 78 Of subalterns, the particular is true if the universal be true.

Hence *Subalternhood*, -ship, the status or period of service of a subaltern.

1857 *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 172 The Indian officer has to serve a long subalternhood 1861 *Cornh. Mag.* Jan. 74 James Outram soon obtained the grand reward of efficiency in regimental subalternship, the adjutancy of a corps

† *Subaltern*, v. *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *subalternare*, f. *subalternus* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subalternier*] *trans.* To subordinate.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 34 Al other worldly lawes ben subalterned to gods lawe.

† *Subalterneal*, a. (*sb*) *Obs.* [a. OF. *subalternial* (15th c.) or its source med. L. **subalternālis*, f. *subalternus* SUBALTERN see -AL.]

1. Subordinate, inferior. Const. to.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxx. (1859) 33 Alle other lawes ordeyned of man be not subaltern for to serve the lawe of oure lord 1588 FRAUNCE *Lawiers Logike* i. ii. 10 b. It were against all arte to jumpe abruptly from the highest and most general to the lowest and most special, without passing by the subaltern 1607 TORSFEL *Pow-f. Beasts* 714 Sundry Beastes have not only then diuisions, but subdiuisions, into subaltern kinds. 1625 DARCEY *Annales* 4. These subaltern Dantes who, for putting themselves in Jupiters bedde, were metamorphosed into strange shapes 1628 R. HEATH *Discov. Yesuit's Coll.* (Camden) 29 They acknowledg subjection to a foren power, and have settled a goveinment amongst themselves subaltern therunto

b. *sb.* A subordinate

1673 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* ii. 227, I am not at all doubtful but that [the Supreme Magistrate] may punish any such transgression in his Subalternals and Substitutes

2. Succeeding in turn, alternating.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 23 There should euery 7000 yeere, insue a certame subalternall time of peaceable calmenes, and transitory rest 1657 *Pem. Conf.* v. 72 [74] When the disease is sin, the remedy confession and prayer, the Physicians and Patients subaltern

Subalternant (subōlt'ant), *Logic* (More freq. in L. form.) [ad. mod. L. *subalternans*, -ant-, pr. pple of *subalternare* SUBALTERN v.] See quot.

1826 WHATELY *Logic Index* (1827) 347 Subaltern opposition, is between a Universal and a Particular of the same Quality. Of these, the Universal is the Subalternant, and the Particular the Subalternate 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 100 In each pair of these the Universal is called the Subalternant, the Particular the Subalternate

Subalternate (subōlt'māt), a. (*sb*). [ad. late L. *subalternatus* (*subalternatum* genus in Boethius), pa. pple. of *subalternare*. see SUBALTERN v. and -ATE 2.] A. *adj.*

† 1. Subordinate, inferior. Also const. to: Subordinate or subservient to. *Obs.*

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III. 123. 11) principale realmes, x. other realmes, subalternate to theyme 1595 in *16th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. ix. 173 What ministers of state and subalternat governors, as counsels and magistrates 1611 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. i. 546 In putting so much difference between an absolute king and a subalternate Queen. 1638 BAKER tr. *Bulzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 79 As though the present time, were but subalternate to the future. 1670 CLARKE *Nat. Hist. Nitre* 51 Medicine being a subalternat Art to Philosophy 1686 SPENCER tr. *Varillat's House of Medics* 15 The Enditement was drawn up by the Subalternat Judges. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii. 104. So only the subalternate sciences suppose their objects, as taking them from the superior science wherein they are proved. 1704 *Phil. Trans.* XXV. 1702 An account of the several kinds of subalternat Species of Plants. 1874 in *Manning's Ess. Relig. & Lit.* III. 317 Theology is a science subalternate to Revelation.

† 2. Successive, succeeding by turns. *Obs.*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subaltern* or *Subalternat*, that succeeds by turns

† b. *Logic*. = SUBALTERN a. i. b.

1628 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* (1689) 285 The subalternat genus, as also the subalternat species, is that which is the species of this, but the genus of that.

3 [A new formation from SUB- 20 d and ALTER-NATE a] *Nat. Hist.* Alternate, but with a tendency to become opposite.

1849 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 571 Leaves pinnatifid] seg- ments stalked subalternat 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 655 Polyps few and at distant intervals on the branches, subalternat. 1851 MANTZ *Petrifactions* iii. § 300 The subalternat arrangement and reversed position of the upper and lower series of teeth

B. *sb.* *Logic*. A particular proposition

1826, 1867 [see SUBALTERNANT]

Hence † *Subalternately adv.*, subordinately, successively.

1606 B. BARNES *Four Bhs. Offices* 19 Subalternately respecting the purse. 1717 *Bailey* (vol. II), *Subalternately*, - successively

Subalternating, ppl. a. [f. **subalternare* vb. (cf. prec.) + -ING 2.] Succeeding by turns (1855 in *Ogilvie Suppl.*)

Subalternation (subōlt'mā-t'jōn). [ad. med. L. *subalternatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subalternare*. see SUBALTERNATE.]

† 1. Subordination. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxviii. (1617) 397 Whereunto it was not possible they could concur, vnlesse there were subalternation betwene them, which subalternation is naturally grounded vpon megalitie

† 2. Succession by turn. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Subalternation*, A succeeding by course 1627 DONNE *Serm.* xlv. (1640) 441 That use of Subalternation in the service of God, of that, which we have called Antiphones, and Responsaries

3. *Logic*. The relation between a universal and a particular of the same quality; the opposition which

exists between propositions alike in quality but differing in quantity; also, 'an immediate inference from a universal to a particular under it' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1650 ELDERFIELD *Civ. Right* 178 35 It may be needful to consider her [the law's] several species, or indeed not so much their contradiction, as subalternation 1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* Ptoem. 8 The Relate Affections of a Proposition are Conversion, Equipollence, Subalternation, and Opposition 1697 tr *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxxii. 127 By Subalternation we express our Meaning when we would signifie that one Enunciation is subordinated to another, and does necessarily follow from it 1813-21 BLINHAM *Ontology Wks.* 1813 VIII. 203 Subalternation, viz. logical subalternation, opposition, and connexion, or the relation between cause and effect 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vi. 155 But of these less perfect expressions some may more properly be regarded as inferences by Subalternation 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 116 This is U, and by subalternation will give I also

Subalternity (subōlt'mī-ti). [f. SUBALTERN + -ITY Cf. F. *subalternité*.] Subordinate position

1620 T. GRANGER *Dr. Logike* 178 Which respecteth not suppositions, anatomical diuisions, or subalternities of members 1773 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 4 Nov. I am sure I have none of the symptoms but the age and the subalternity 1831 SOUTHWY in *Q. Rev.* XLV. 443 Christianity, they say, has raised the sex from servitude, but has condemned them to subalternity 1850 tr. *Mazzini's Royalty & Republ.* Pref. 8 Redeeming by brilliant personal qualities the vice of subalternity, to which his position condemned him

Subalternize (subōlt'mānīz), v. *rare*. [ad. F. *subalterniser*, f. *subalterne*: see SUBALTERN a. and -IZE 2.] *trans.* To subordinate

1905 *10th Cent.* July 24 France was subalternized, domesticated everywhere, she suffered her greatest interests to be subordinated to those of an alien Power

† *Subalternly*, a. *Sc. Law. Obs.* [f. SUBALTERN a. + -LY 2.] By subinfeudation

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xiii. 263 If the Lands be Disposed by the Vassal to others Subalternly Infeft. *Subanconeal*, a. *Anat.* [See SUB- 1 b and next.] Situated beneath the anconeus.

1801 *Cent. Dict.* 1808 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

|| *Subanconeus* (subōlt'mōn'ūs), *Anat.* Also -ēus. [mod. L. (sc. *musculus*), f. *sub-* SUB- 1 d + *ancon* = Gr. *ἀγκών* elbow] A small muscle arising from the triceps and humerus above the elbow-joint and inserted in the posterior ligament of the elbow. Hence *Subanconeus o*

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I. 330 On removing the triceps from the lower part of the humerus, some muscular fibres will be found connected with the capsule of the elbow joint. Two slips extending from the bone above the fossa for the olecranon to the capsule have been described as distinct from the triceps, under the name subanconeus 1887 *Bull's Handb. Med. Sci.* V. 45 Subanconeus [muscle]. This consists of a few muscular fibres.

Subangular, a. [ad. mod. L. *subangularis*. see SUB- 20 c and ANGULAR 1] Somewhat or slightly angular; having a blunt angle.

1777 *Pennant's Brit. Zool.* IV. 51 Ast[erias] with five rays depressed; broad at the base, sub-angular. 1849 DANA *Geol.* App. i. (1850) 685 Mesial fold large and subangular. 1873 GEIKIE *Geol. Age* xvi. 202 Sprinkled with loose angular and subangular stones. 1884 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 434 Each tubercle gives rise to three subangular ribs.

So *Subangulate*, -a'ngulate (d. *ang*)

1819 SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 423 *Geometra strigata* The subangled Wave 1822 J. PARKINSON *Orth. Orystol.* 207 Turreted, with subangulate keels. *Ibid.* 210 Whirls round, but subangulate

Subapennine (subōp'ēnīn), a. (*sb*) *Geol.* Also -appen(n)ine. [SUB- 12.] Applied to a series of strata of Pliocene age, such as are characteristic of the formation of the flanks of the Apennines in Italy; belonging to or characteristic of these strata.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 50 Subapennine alluvial soils. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 110 Throughout a great part of Italy, where the marls and sands of the Subapennine hills are elevated to considerable heights 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 248 The subapennine beds of Piedmont 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Instit.* 1860, 159 The Subapennine tertiary of Piedmont

b. *sb.* pl. The geological series bearing this name, a low range of hills skirting the slopes of the Apennines in Italy.

1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 137 note, The newest tertiary strata of the age of the Subapennines 1833 *Ibid.* III. 155 Biocchi, the first Italian geologist who described this newer group in detail, gave it the name of the Subapennines.

Subapical, a. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB- 1 b, c, 11.] Beneath or near the apex; nearly apical.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 445 The subapical calicles becoming very small 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 78 Carpels hairy with an eglandular subapical pit. 1913 *Oxf. Univ. Gas.* 4 June 955 The orange subapical bar to the fore wing.

Subapostolic, a. [SUB- 18.] Belonging to or characteristic of the period in the history of the Church immediately following that of the apostles. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 854/2 The history of the apostolic and subapostolic ages 1881 WESTCOTT & HOOT *Grk. N. T.* II. 296 Stray relics surviving from the apostolic or subapostolic age.

† *Subaqueaneous*, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. late L. *subaqueaneus* (SUB- 1 a, *aqua* water) + -OUS.] = next, 1. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Subaquatic, a. [Cf. F. *subaquatique*]

1. [SUB- 1 a] = SUBAQUEOUS 1. Also, pertaining to plants growing under water.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* II 146 *note*, The subaquatic leaves of this plant are cut into fine divisions. 1800 — *Physiol.* 76 The roots of water-plants, which might become articles of subaquatic agriculture 1828 *Blackw Mag* XXIV 316 Subaquatic paths for crossing the Nile. 1849 *Sh Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* III 111 Learning up the strong-fibred vegetables from their subaquatic bed by means of its tusks. 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 17 Ability to progress under water by a sort of subaquatic flying and scrambling

2. [SUB-20 c.] *Zool.* and *Bot* Partly aquatic. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 483 Subaquatic plants, such as rushes 1880 A. R. WALLACE *1st Life* II xlii 268 The large number of allied forms (sc tortoises) which have aquatic or sub-aquatic habits. 1889 — *Darwinism* 29 A large sub-aquatic dock

Subaqueous (sɒbˈækwɪəs), *a* [f. L. type **subaqueus*: see SUB-1 a. Cf. It *subaqueo*.]

1. Existing, formed, or constructed under water. 1677 *Pilot Oxfordsh.* 28 Terrestrial and subaqueous Plants. a 1711 *Ken Edmund Poet. Wks.* II, 26 As if sub-aqueous Fires. 'Had boil'd the Waves. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scot* II 177, 33 In some places are vast subaqueous precipices. 1776 — *Brit Zool* I 345 For the purpose of plunging into their subaqueous winter quarters 1839 *Landon Imag. Conv.* Wks 1853 I 573/1 That dark colour which subaqueous weeds are often of 1855 *Kingsley Westw. Hol* xxii, Tam David, one of those strange subaqueous pebble-dykes. 1862 *Townsend Mau. Dales* s. v. *Submarine telegraph*. In 1848 successful subaqueous telegraphs were laid across the Rhine 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers* I 77 There is a rush upwards as of a subaqueous spring

b. Performed or taking place under water; adapted for use under water.

1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lex. phras.* (ed. 4) 25, I risked a sub-aqueous voyage 1839 *United Service Jnl* June 189 Subterranean or subaqueous explosions 1847 *Barrham Ingal Leg. Ser* I *Grey Dolphin*, As though the River god and Neptune were amusing themselves with a game of sub-aqueous battle-royale 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Sub-aqueous Helmet*, a diver's head-dress, supplied with air by pump from above.

c. *ocular*. That constructs works under water. 1844 *Thackeray Contrib.* to *Punch* Wks 1898 VI, 83 It weeds the tunnel of the subaqueous Brunel with the mystic edifice of Cheops

2 Below the sea-level. *nonce-use*

1744 *Ramsay Health* 397 Ye Dutch You scarce dare sleep in your subaqueous bowers

3 Reflected as if in depths of water.

1798 W. MAJOR *British Tourists* V 260 The shelving hills, with their subaqueous images were of a faint grape-like hue. 1843 *Wordsw. Prose Wks* (1876) III 167 These specks of snow reflected in the lake, and so transferred, as it were, to the subaqueous sky

So *Subaquean* *a. rare*—

1782 W. STEVENSON *Hymn to Deity* 19 Subaquean monsters multiform in size

Subarachnoid, *a* (sɒ) *Anat.* and *Path.* [SUB-1 b.] Situated or taking place beneath the arachnoid membrane. Also *sb.*, the subarachnoid space (between the arachnoid membrane and the pia mater)

1839 *47 Lodis's Cycl. Anat.* III, 641/2 In apoplexy the blood escapes from the ventricle into the subarachnoid space *Ibid* 673/2 The subarachnoid fluid. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* ix, 97 Extensive thickening of the membranes of the brain, with subarachnoid effusion 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man Dis Nerv Syst* (ed. 2) II 390 Subarachnoid hemorrhage 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* I 189 The perivascular lymphatic sheaths and subarachnoid are filled with fatty products 1902 *Hughes & Keith Man. Pract. Bot.* III, 305 To this subarachnoid tissue is given the name of *Pia mater*

So *Subarachnoidal*, *-oi* *dean* *adj.*

1844 *Hoblyn Dict. Terms Med* (ed. 2) 293 *Sub-arachnoidal fluid*, an abundant serous secretion, situated between the arachnoid and the pia mater. *Sub-arachnoidal space*, the space between the arachnoid and the spinal cord 1871 W. A. HAMMOND *Dis Nerv Syst* 51 Sub-arachnoidal effusion 1876 *Wagner's Gen. Pathol* 229 The sub-arachnoidal connective-tissue bands and meshes.

Subarbis, *obs* pl. SUBURB.

Sub-arch. *Archit.* [SUB-3, 5 b.] A subsidiary or secondary arch; one of two or more arches grouped in a larger arch; the lowest member in an arch of two or more 'orders'.

1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mod. Ages* vii 91 The square body of the pier sustains the pier arches, while its lateral half shafts are appropriated to the sub-arches 1849 *Parker Introduct. Gothic Archit.* III, 133 Three or more lancet-lights under one arch, the points of the sub-arches touching the enclosing arch. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* III 40 The first of the three orders, or 'sub-arch'.

Subarctic, *a* (sɒ) [SUB-12 b.] Nearly arctic; somewhat south of the arctic circle or regions; belonging to such a region. Also *sb. pl.*, subarctic regions.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm* (1858) 460 When sub-arctic molluscs lived in her [sc. Scotland's] sounds and bays 1875 *Croll Clim & Time* xv 226 As the ice began to accumulate during the cold periods in subarctic and temperate regions. 1892 *Stevenson Across the Plains* vii, 204 It was still broad day in our subarctic latitude [in Caribbees]. 1898 J. W. TYRELL (*title*) *Across the Sub-Arctic of Canada*.

Subarcuate, *a*, *Nat. Hist.* [SUB-20 c.] Somewhat arcuate or bowed.

1819 *Samouelle Entomol. Compend* 87 Thumb subarcuate. 1846 *Dana Zool.* (1848) 471 Branches subarcuate

Subarcuated, *a*.

1 [SUB-20 c.] *Nat. Hist.* = *prec.*

1777 *Pennant Brit Zool* IV 71 Solen Pellucidus. sub-arcuated and sub oval.

2. [f. next.] *Archit.* Having two or more subordinate arches under a main arch

1831 *Parker ABC Gothic Archit* 195 The mullions are carried up to the architrave, and the side lights only are sub-arcuated 1886 *Willis & Clark Cambridge* I 582 Each of the three main divisions of the window is sub-arcuated.

Subarcuation. *Archit.* [SUB-2] The construction of two or more subordinate arches under a main arch, the system of arches so constructed.

1845 J. INGRAM in *Builder* III 465/2 The principle of sub-arcuation, that is the mode of constructing two inferior and subordinate arches under the third or main arch. a 1878 *Sir G. Scott Lect. Archit* (1879) II, 112 The round pillar has lateral shafts to carry the sub-arcuation.

Subarmale (sɒbˈɑːml̩). [L., nent. of *subarmatus*, f. *sub-* SUB-1 a + *arma* ARMS. see -AL. Cf. F. *subarmale*.] A coarse coat worn to protect the body from the pressure of the cuirass.

1845 *Fossbrooke Encycl. Antig* I 784 The gambeson or wambais, or subarmale 1849 [JAS GRANT] *Mem. Kirkaldy* x 97 The constable received a bullet through his steel cuirass and subarmale.

Subarration (sɒbˈɑːrɪən). Also -arration. [ad. med.L. *subarr(h)atio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subarr(h)are*, f. *sub-* SUB-1 g + *arr(h)a* pledge.]

An ancient form of betrothal in which pledges in the form of money, rings, etc. were bestowed by the man upon the woman.

a 1623 *Swinsburne Treat Spousals* (1686) 207 Forasmuch as Subarration, that is the giving and receiving of a Ring, is a Sign of all others, most usual in Spousals and Matrimonial Contracts 1770 *Wheatly Bk Com. Prayer* x § 5. 1839 *Palmer Orig. Liturg.* II 211 Subarration

Subashi (sɒbˈɑːʃi). Forms. 6 subassai, 6-7 subassai, 7 subashie, sha, subbasshaw, -bassawwe, -bassa, sou-bashi, sous-basha, 8 sous-bachi, 9 soo-bashee, subascho, subāshi. [Turkish سواسی سواسی سواسی سواسی, f. *سوا* *sū* water + *باش* *bāsh* head, chief. (Some of the Eng. forms indicate an attempt to analyse the word as SUB-6 + BASHAW.)] A Turkish official in command of a district or village; a 'police magistrate under the turban system' (Redhouse)

1599 *Hakluyt Voy. II*, I 106 Ye Subassai, & the Meniwe, with the Padre guardian. *Ibid*, 292 The Admirall appointeth the Subbassas. 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 302 The Cadi and Subassai, if they find any shops open, or any body eating in the day, set him on an Asse backwards 1615 *Sandoz Trav* 63 The Subassie is as the Constable of a Citie, both to search out and punish offences. 1632 *Lithgow Trav* iv, 136 In this Prison, are Bassawes, and Subbassawes imprisoned 1687 *Sous-basha* (see *Sous*) 1688 *Land. Gas. No* 2336/5 The Sub-Bassa of this City 1718 *OZELL tr. Tournefort's Voy* II, 279, I promis'd them to pay the Tax for them, if the Sous-Bachi should demand it. 1819 *T. Hope Annot* (1820) II, 377 A Tchawoosh, summoned me before the Soo-bashee. 1823-4 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) XV, 509 A. Jerd bāshi (Captain), Jeri-surei (Corporal), and Subāshi (Sergeant), who have particular lands assigned to them which they are obliged to reside 1847 *Mrs A. KERR tr. Ranke's Hist. Servia* 115 In the villages, Subasches appeared as executors of the judicial and magisterial power.

Subastrigent, *a* and *sb.* [SUB-20 b.] *A. adj.* Somewhat astrigent.

1694 *Salmon Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 99/2 The Spirit of Mint, stomachick, cephalick, and subastrigent. 1719 *Quincy Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 40 A soft, healing, sub-astrigent Balsamick. 1788 *Phil Trans.* LXXX 280 It had a slight saline, sub-astrigent taste 1887 *Moloney Forestry* IV, 304 The plant yields a sub astrigent gum

B. sb. A sub-astrigent substance.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 208 All the plants of this tribe are mild subastrigents and vulneraries

Sub-atom. *Chem* [SUB-7.] A constituent part of an atom.

1880 *Cleminshaw Wurtz's Atomic Theory* 51 A primordial matter, the sub-atoms of which were grouped in different numbers to form the chemical atoms of hydrogen and the various simple bodies 1904 A. J. BALFOUR *Ref. New Th. Matter* 9 There are those, who think that the elementary atom of the chemist, is but a connected system of monads or sub-atoms

Hence *Subatomic* *a*.

1903 *Eden Rev* Oct 385 Sub-atomic physics 1905 *Athenum* 27 May 661 Experiments have been made with sub-atomic particles from one or other of these sources.

Subaud (sɒbˈɔːd), *v* *Gram.* *rare*. [ad. late L. *subaudire* (tr. Gr. *ὑπακούω*), f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *audire* to hear] *trans* To supply mentally or 'understand' (a word or words) to complete the sense or the construction. 1864 in *Webster*.

Subaudition (sɒbˈɔːdɪən). [ad. L. *subauditiō*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subaudire* (see *prec.*). Cf. F. *subaudition*.]

1. Hearing a little. *Obs. rare*—

1658 *Phillips*

2. Chiefly *Gram.* The act of mentally supplying something that is not expressed, something that is mentally supplied or understood; implied or understood meaning

1798 *Tooke Parley* II (1805) 17 If it must have a name, it should rather be called *subaudition* than *abstraction*. *Ibid* 121 Bond Band Bound—however spelled, and with whatever subaudition applied, is still one and the same word. 1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVI, 455 There is a sub-audition of so many ifs. 1859 *Trench Study of Words* (ed. 9) III, 87 'Policeman' has no evil subaudition. 1859

Thackeray Virgin liv, Taking the business-part for granted, and leaving it as it were for subaudition. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 11 Mar 311 A glorified subaudition of social compact lay also behind the Tudor despotism.

Subauditor (sɒbˈɔːdɪtər). [L. = 'it is understood', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of *subaudire* to SUBAUD] = *prec.* 2. *Phr.* In a subauditor: by implication.

1803 *Bendish Hygēia* xi 95 It will not pass like a *sub-auditor* in grammar 1880 *Contemp. Rev* Feb, 256 Our fiction is as much occupied, though in a subauditor, with the skeleton in the cupboard of daily life as [etc.] 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th* I, I, II (1886) 313 You cannot tack on the word 'modes', immediately to 'substance' without a subauditor of attribute.

Subaxillary, *a* (sɒ) [SUB-1 b, c.]

1 *Zool.* Situated beneath the axilla, *Ornith.* = AXILLARY b *sb.* pl. Axillary feathers or wing-coverts (*Cent. Dict*).

1769 *Bancroft's Gynaec.* 304 Together with an inflammation and tumefaction of the lymphatic subaxillary glands. 1776 *Pennant Brit. Zool* II 421 The subaxillary feathers [of the eared grebe]

2. *Bot.* Beneath the axil or the angle made by a branch with the stem or a leaf with the branch.

a 1802 E. DARWIN (*Webster* 1828-30). 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot* (1866) 232

† **Sub-bailiff**, -baily. *Obs.* [a. AF. = OF. *sub(b)ailiff*, -bailf (cf. *southbail* s. v. *SOUTH-2*) = med.L. *subballivus*; see SUB-6 and BAILIFF] An under-bailiff.

14. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 The Bailyffes or Subbailyffes of be said Burgence 1456 *Cov. Lett Bk* (1908) 293 To take suerte of their subballif and officers. *Ibid* 322 1 be subbailly and Constable 1757 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rev.* (1886) II, 149 The election of sub-bailiffs.

Hence † **Subbailwick**, the office or jurisdiction of an under-bailiff.

1452 *Cov. Lett Bk* (1908) 274 Ye shall not set eny of your subbailwikkies to eny certeyn ferm

Subbarbes, -ardies, *obs*, pl. SUBURB.

Sub-basal, *a*. [SUB-1 b, II.] Situated near or below the base of a part or organ. Also *sb.*, a sub-basal plate (*Funk's Standard Dict.* 1895).

1848 *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* II vi 276 Nostrils sub-basal 1870 *Hooker Stind Flora* 172 Cornus sanguinea lateral nerves subbasal. 1902 *Proc. Zool. Soc* I 48 The basal area of these wings irrorated with pearl-grey indicating two vague subbasal bands

Sub-base.

1. [SUB-3.] *a. Archit.* The lowest part of a base which is divided horizontally.

1826 *Britton Exeter* 91 A charge of 51 6s. 8d. for four columns, with bases, sub-bases, and capitals 1851 *Pugin Chancel Screens* 29 [The screen] of S. Mark [Venice] is open above the subbase [sic]

b. A base placed under the bottom of a machine or other apparatus to raise it higher from the ground.

1904 *Electr. Rev* 24 Sept 489 The whole turbine being mounted on a sub-base

2. [SUB-5 b.] A secondary base.

1903 *Science* 9 Oct 478 Mr Peary...will, after establishing a sub-base there, force his way northward to the northern shore of Grant Land

† **Subbassment**. *Sc. Obs* [a. OF. *soub-*, *sub-* *bassement* (mod. F. *soubassement*), app. f. *soubasse*] The valance (of a bed).

1539 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 45 Four grete beddis viz anc of grene with ane subbassment of grene velvet.

Subber(b)es, *obs*, ff. pl. of SUBURB.

Subbing - see SUB v.

† **Sub-bois**. *Obs.* [AF. *subbois* = Law-Latin *subbosus*, f. *sub-* SUB-3 + *boscus* wood. (Mod. F. has *sous-bois*, cf. *south bois* s. v. *SOUTH-2*.)] = UNDERWOOD.

1677 N. Cox *Genl. Recreat.* (ed. 2) 15 Of Sub-boys, some for Browne and Food of the Game, and for Shelter and Defence, as Maples, &c. Some for Browne and Defence; as Birch, Sallow, Willow. 1706 [see *south bois* s. v. *SOUTH-2*] 1708 *Les Termes de la Ley* 519 *Sylvia caduca*...is also called Subboys or Coppice Wood.

Subborn, *obs*, form of SUBORN.

† **Subbosco**. *Obs.* Also subosco. [f. SUB-3 + It. *bosco* wood.] A jocular word for. The hair that grows upon the lower part of the face

1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 61 The clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes and subboscos 1654 *Gayton Pleas. Notes* II, iii, 42 The boscos, and subboscos (I mean,) the dulaples and the jawy part of the face

Subbrachial, *a*. [ad. mod.L. *subbrachialis*, see SUB-1 b and BRACHIAL.]

1. *Ichth.* Situated under or near the pectoral fins, (of a fish) having the ventral fins so situated.

1836 *Parlington's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist* II 556/2 *Gadoidae*. A family of soft-finned fishes with sub brachial fins 1840 *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* 324 *Echeneis*. This genus, like *Pleuronectes*, might form a distinct family of Sub-brachial *Malacopterygii*

2. Under the pectoral muscles.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

3. Beneath the brachium (in cerebral anatomy).

1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 7).

Subbrachian, *a*, and *sb.* *Ichth.* [As *prec.* + -AN.] *A. adj.* = *prec.* 1. *B. sb.* A subbrachiate fish; one of the *Subbrachiate* (formerly *-ata*)

1842 *Brande Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1283 *Subbrachians*, the name

of the order of Malacocephalous fishes comprising those which have the ventral fins situated either immediately beneath and between, or a little in front or behind the pectoral fins. *a* 1843 in *Encycl. Méthod.* (1845) VII 293/2 The Fish is designated Jugular or Subbranchial when the ventral fins are immediately beneath the pectoral and connected with their girdle, as the Cod.

So Subbranchiate [mod.L. *subbranchiatus*].
1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Subbranchiatus*, subbranchiate
Subbranch, sb [SUB-7.] A subdivision of a branch (in any sense).

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* iv. 124 In our diagram, this is indicated by the broken lines, beneath the capital letters, converging in sub-branches downwards towards a single point. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xx 258 The National Bank of Ireland has about 114 branches and sub-branches.

So Subbranch v, **Subbranchied ppl. a**
1876 GREW *Anat. Plants* Lect iv (x882) 266 Sprigs made up of four chief branches standing crosswise, and those subbranched. 1857 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) II 125 Species, always seem to branch and sub branch like a tree from a common trunk.

Subbrigadier, r. [SUB-6. Cf. *f. sous-brigadier*.] Formerly, an officer in the Horse Guards with the rank of a cornet.

1884 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl. Nobilia* (ed 19) i. 200 Sub-Cornets, or Sub-Brigadiers. 1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII 109/2 Mr Rastall, —Eldest Sub-brigadier of the first Troop of Horse guards, in 100m of Capt. Prew decd. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1824 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict* (1863), *Sub-brigadier*, (second corporal of cavalry).

Subcartilaginous, a.
1. [SUB-20 b.] Somewhat, partly, or incompletely cartilaginous.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest.* *Cyrurg.* Eiv, The subcartilaginous [substance of the nose; orig L. *pars cartilaginosa*] is dowlie one outward that maketh the tip of the nose and the other inward deuydeeth the nosethyrlles. 1787 tr *Linnaeus's Fam. Plants* 487 The Fruit is a tongue pedicel'd, slender, subcartilaginous. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 371/1 Body, gelatinous, supported by an internal, solid, subcartilaginous body. 1889 V. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 42 Penzance differs. from Bulgaria by not being subcartilaginous.

2. [SUB-1 b.] Lying beneath the cartilage; hypochondrial.

1775 ASH, *Subcartilagenous*, lying under the gristles
So Subcartilagineous a. rare. [late L. *subcartilagineus*] = sense 2 above.

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Subcartilagineous*, under the Gristles

Subcaudal, a. (sb.) [SUB-1 b, 11, 20 d.] Situated under or near the tail; not quite or almost caudal. **b. sb.** A subcaudal part, *esp.* a subcaudal plate in a serpent.

1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* IV 16 The subcaudal fins. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX, 404/1 All serpents which have abdominal scuta and subcaudal scales. 1877 COUES *Fur-Bearing Anim.* i 16 In the Badgers, a particular subcaudal pouch which produces a peculiar liquid. 1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 671 The anterior subcaudals are purplish grey.

Subcelestial, a. and sb. [SUB-1 a. Cf. OF. *souscelestie*.] **A adj.** Situated or existing beneath or below the heavens; *rare* in literal sense, chiefly *transf.* Terrestrial, mundane, sublunary.

1561 EDEN *Arte Navis* i v 7 b, The Imperial heauen, conteyneth thre. *Hierarchias*, the fyrste called supercelestiall. The second is called Celestiall. The thyrde called Subcelestiall, conteyneth Virtutes, Archangels and Angels. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* (1630) 45 All subcelestiall bodies consist of matter and forme. 1661 GLANVILLE *Van. Dogm.* 4 The most refined glories of subcelestiall excellencies are but more faint resemblances of these. 1878 CUPWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i iv § 32 497 The *De Consensu*, were understood by Apuleius neither to be Celestial nor Subcelestial Bodies, but a certain higher Nature perceptible only to our Minds. 1744-70 ELIZ. CARTER *Letit.* (1808) 35 Whether Mrs Montagu may not be delighting herself with a tour through the coal mines, and have lost all remembrance of her subcelestial friends. 1911 WEBSTER, *Subcelestial*, *Astron.*, exactly beneath the zenith.

B. sb. A subcelestial being.
1654 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref, Sub-celestials, or Sublunaries have their Assignment in the lowest Portion of the Universe. 1708 H. DODWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 61 Speaking of the Difference between the Celestials and Subcelestials, he makes their Life to be a Death to us, and our Life to be a Death to them.

† Subcellarer, Obs. [f. SUB-6 + CELLARER, after med.L. *subcellerarius*, or obs. F. *souscellerier*. Cf. ME. *soucellerere* s.v. *Sous-, southsalerer* s.v. *SOUTH-2*.] An under-cellarer in a convent.

1745 *Proc. Voc* in Wr. Wulker 180/23 *Elic subcellarius*, a subceller. c. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX. 374 She was employed... as subcellerere; M^{rs} of Novices, Conseler, and ward-robe.

Subcentral, a.
1. [SUB-11, 20 d.] Nearly or not quite central; near or close to the centre.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Orbit. Oryctol.* 124 The mouth beneath, subcentral. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V 313/2 Fissure of adhesion in the lower valve subcentral. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 461 Asplenium Trichomanes midrib subcentral.

2. [SUB-1 a.] Being under the centre.

1828-32 in WEBSTER

3. [SUB-1 b.] *Anat.* Beneath the central sulcus of the brain, beneath the centrum of a vertebra.

1884 QUAIN'S *Elem. Anat.* (ed 9) I 23 The precentral or subcentral parts or hypophyses. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subcentral arch*, hæmal arch. 1901 *Amer. Anthropologist* (N.S.) III. 461 The subcentral sulci of Eberstaller.

Hence **Subcentrally adv.**, under or near the centre or centrum. Also **Subcentral a.** = 1 above.

1824 DU BOIS LAMARCK'S *Arrangement* 302 The interior [of the Orthocera] is divided into many cells, transversely separated by septa, which are traversed by a subcentral syphon. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 12 Several of the anterior vertebrae, have low hypophyseal ridges developed subcentrally. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 173 A pair of large compound eyes placed marginally or subcentrally.

† Subce rnicle, Obs. rare. [ad. late L. *subcerniculum*. see SUB-5 b and CERNICLE.] ? A small sieve.

1657 TOWLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 484 Sieves made of Horses hairs, called seraceous subcernicles.

Subcessive, obs. variant of SUBSESSIVE

Subchanter, f. [f. SUB-6 + CHANTER Cf. OF. *soubchantrier*, F. *sous-chantre*.] A precentor's deputy, succentor, now, a vicar choral or lay-clerk of a cathedral, who assists in chanting the litany.

The title is retained in York and Lichfield cathedrals. 1515 in W. FRASE *Sutherland Bk.* (1892) III 60 Schir William Noy, subchantour of Murray. 1546 *Yks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 438 Denis Hecklyton, subchanter there. 1558 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chrou. Scot.* 1 200 The chanter and subchanter with all kynd of wher offices pertaining to ane college. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* in, viii. 161 Deanes, Vice-Deanes, Sub-deacons, Chantours, Subchantours. 1703 M. MARTIN *Descr. W. Isl. Scot.* 362 A Subchanter, who was bound to play on the Organs each Lords Day, and Festivals. 1825 (*little*) Expository Discourses, by the late Rev Wm Richardson, Subchanter of York Cathedral. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* 1 19 There are four principal persons in that cathedral [*sc.* Sarum], namely, the dean, chanter, chancellor, treasurer, besides a subdean and subchanter. 1898 *Daily News* 1 Apr 7/6 Subchanter and priest vicar of Lichfield Cathedral.

transf. a 1618 J. DAVIES *Wittes Palgr.* (1878) 52/2 That Holy, Holy, Holy, which They crie That are Sub chaunters of Heauns Harmony

Hence **† Subchantership**, **† Subchantriness.**

14 *Rule Synon. Monast.* xiii in *Collectanea Topogr.* III. (1866) 31 The chauntres and sub-chauntresses, the sexteyne and undersexteyne. 1546 *Yks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 439 For his subchanterment, w^t.

Subcharge. [SUB-5 b, c.]

† 1. A second dish or course. Also *fig. Sc. Obs.* c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* 11 (*Town & C. Mouse*) xviii, Till eik thair cheir ane subcharge furth scho brocht, Ane plat of grotius [etc.] *Ibid.* xxvii, The subcharge of thy seince is bot salt. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneid* xiii 118 All ar expet, efor new marriage, On the first nycht quhat suld be the subcharge.

2 Subordinate charge.

1900 *Century Mag.* Feb 503/2, I have seen M Clémenceau as storm-friend-in-chief, and M Clovis Hugues in subcharge of the Cave of the Winds.

Subche la. [f. SUB-22 + CHELA 1.] A form of chela characteristic of certain crustaceans, in which the terminal segment is bent back upon the next.

Subche-late, a. [SUB-20 c.] Imperfectly chelate. **b. [f. prec.]** Having a subchela.

1852 DANA *Crust.* ii 802 Four anterior legs subchelate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iuv. Anim.* vi. 272 *Corycaeus* has.. subchelate antennae, and a rudimentary abdomen. 1893 STEBBING *Crust.* 45 The limb is said to be subchelate, the claw being in that case partial.

Subche-liform, a. [SUB-20 c.] = prec. a.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 762/1 In the first instance these instruments are denominated subche-liform claws, in the second che-lis simply, or che-liform claws. 1856 W. CLARKE *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I. 649 First and second pairs of feet terminated by a large moveable hook, subche-liform.

Subchet, ? error for SUBCHARGE.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 19 Of quhaus subchettis [*or* subcharge] sour is the sals.

† Subcineritious, a. Obs. [f. L. *subcineritius*, var. *succineritius* see SUB-20 c and CINERITIOUS.]

1. [SUB-1 a.] Baked under ashes. *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2. [SUB-20 a.] Somewhat ash-coloured, greyish.

Hence **Subcineritiously adv.**

1657 TOWLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 353 Subcineritiously vind. *Ibid.* 672 Balm flows from a Tree of a subcineritious colour. 1670 H. STURGE *Plus Ultra* 130 A subcineritious or dirty-coloured putrilege.

† Subcingulum. [med.L. ; see SUB-3.] A broad belt or girdle worn beneath another.

1824 MEYRICK *Ant. Armor.* Gloss, *Subcingulum*, when one belt was worn below another it was thus called. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. v. 492 Besides the girdle, our Anglo-Saxon bishops wore a gurt with the sub-cingulum or broad belt.

Subsive, obs. variant of SUBSESSIVE

† Subcitrine, a. Obs. [ad. mod.L. *subcitrinus*; see SUB-20 a and CITRINE a.] Of a somewhat yellow or greenish-yellow colour.

c. 1330 *Judec. Urnes* i in 6 b, Their wyne is faynt of colour, as subcitrine or zelowysshe. 1572 J. JONES *Bathes Ayde* ii 26 b, Chaffie, or subcitrine colour. 1637 BRIAN *Psse. prophet.* (1679) 85 Taking the Urinal out of the case, (perceiving it to be of a subcitrine or pale colour). 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII. 1287 Of subcitrin colour.

Subclass (subklas). [SUB-7 b Cf. *f. sous-classe*.] A subdivision of a class; *Lat. Hist.* a group of orders ranking next to a class.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 77 Dr Leach considered the Malacostraca and Entomostraca as sub-classes. 1857 A. GRAY *First Less. Bot.* (1866) 177 Series, Class, Subclass, Order, or Family, Suborder, Tribe, Subtribe, Genus, Subgenus, or Section, Species, Variety. 1880 GUNTHER *Fishes* 65 The lowermost sub-class of fishes, which comprises one form only, the Lancelet. 1882 VINCS tr.

Sachs' Bot. 16x Dividing this class of structures into two sub-classes, hairs and emergences.

attrib. 1869 DK. ARGYLE *Primeval Man* ii 62 One of Cuvier's sub class divisions.

So Subclass v. trans., to place in a subclass.
1894-5 *16th Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 72 The motive must be subclassed as sortilegic.

Subclavia, Anat. [mod.L. *subclavina* (sc. *arteria* artery), fem. of *subclavius* (see below)] The subclavian artery.

1733 tr *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) II 20 The Trachealis runs up from the Subclavia, in a winding Course. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I 227/2 The Carotid arteries arise near each other, the left immediately, the right most commonly from the trunk of the subclavia on the same side.

† Subclavia vial, a. and sb. *Anat. Obs.* [ad. mod.L. *subclavius*, f. *SUBCLAVIUS*.] = next.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 236 The subclavian branch of the *Vena Cava*. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V 207 Put of the Chyle is by the *Ductus Thoracicus* conveyed into the Subclavials, and so into the Cistern of the Bileasts. 1674 *Ibid.* IX. 115 Whether through his *ductus* all the Chyle passeth to the subclavian vessel.

Subclavian (subklāv'ian), *a. and sb.* *Anat.* [f. mod.L. *subclavius* (see below) + -AN F. has *sousclavier* (from 16th c.)] **A adj.**

1. Lying or extending under the clavicle.

Subclavian artery, the principal artery of the root of the neck, being the main trunk of the arterial system of the upper extremity. *Subclavian muscle* = *SUBCLAVIUS*, *Subclavian vein*, the continuation of the axillary vein from the first rib till it joins the internal jugular vein.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Vocab.* Subclavian vessels, the vessels that belong to the little ribs of the breast. 1688 HOLMES *Armoiry* ii xvii 423/1 The right Subclavian Artery. 1702 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1188 That part of the Axillary Arteries, by some called the Subclavian Arteries. 1705 *Ibid.* XXV 207, I found the same Tumor comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and Subscapular Muscles. 1770 FORDYCE in *Monthly Rev.* 370 The thoracic duct commonly terminates in the left subclavian vein. 1808 BARCLAY *Musc. Motions* 239 The difference of manner in which the carotid and subclavian arteries, on the two sides, arise from the aorta. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed 4) 19 Subclavian region. This includes merely the portion of the chest covered by the clavicle. 1887 CONAN DOYLE *Study in Scarlet* i 1, I was struck on the shoulder by a Jezail bullet, which shattered the bone and grazed the subclavian artery.

b. Pertaining to the subclavian artery, vein, or muscle, as *subclavian groove*, etc. (see quotes)

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv 158 The Liver, which though it be seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division doth equidistantly communicate its activity unto either arme. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 15 The right arteria innominata is seen to divide into its common carotid and subclavian trunks. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subclavian glands*, lymphatic glands under the arch of the right subclavian artery. *Subclavian groove*, 1. That in which the subclavian artery lies on upper surface of first rib. 2. That into which the subclavius muscle is inserted on under surface of clavicle.

2. [As if f. L. *sub* under + *clavus* key.] (See quot.) *rare.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Subclavian*, pertaining to that which is under lock and key.

B. sb. A subclavian vessel, nerve, or muscle.

1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 441 The Vein [*Vena Pneumonica*] opens into the Subclavian. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 226/2 The subclavian on each side terminates at the upper edge of the first rib. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 365 The sub-clavians and carotids arise from the aortic arch in various ways.

Subclavi-cular, a. *Anat. and Surg.* [ad. mod.L. *subclavi-cularis*. see SUB-1 b and CLAVICULAR.] Situated, occurring, or performed below or beneath the clavicle.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s v *Vein*, *Subclavi-cular vein*, one of the two maine ascendant branches of the hollow veine, divided into six parts. 1853 MARKHAM *Shod's Aneurism* 80 Weak bronchophony heard in the interscapular and subclavi-cular regions. 1872 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* 218 The subclavi-cular operation. 1878 WALSHAM *Handb. Surg. Pathol.* 151 Dislocation of the humerus. The head of the bone may be displaced Forwards and inwards beneath the clavicle (subclavi-cular).

Subclavio- (subklāv'io), used as combining form of next, as in *Subclavio-axillary*, pertaining to the subclavian and axillary arteries.

1815 J. GORDON *Syst. Hum. Anat.* I 69 The Subclavio-Jugular Veins. 1880 BARWELL *Aneurism* 38 A subclavio-axillary aneurism.

† Subclavius (subklāv'ius). *Anat.* [mod.L. *subclavius* (sc. *musculus*, f. *sub*- SUB-1 b + *clavus* key (cf. *CLAVICLE* 1 etym.)] In full *subclavius muscle*: A small muscle extending from the first rib to the clavicle.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Subclavius*, is a Muscle of the Thorax. 1733 tr *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I 288 The Subclavius is a proper Depressor of the Clavícula. 1831 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 31 Its anterior extremity [*sc.* of the first rib] sometimes affords insertion above to the sub-clavius muscle. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 360/1 The thickened edge of the fascia which covers the subclavius.

Subcollector. [SUB-6 OF. *soub(s)collector*, Sp. *subcolector*.] A deputy or assistant collector.

1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz.* c. 21 § 22 No Commissioner, shalbe named or assigned to any Collector or Subcollector or pre-sentor of the said Subsidie. 1689 *Land Gaz.* No 2366/4 The Sub-Collector of the Tenth of the said Diocess due to His Majesty. 1758 J. BLAKE *Mar. Syst.* 29 The collector,

or sub collector, of the customs 1837 *Lett. fr. Madras* (1843) 93 A Mr Macdonald, the sub-collector 1902 *GAIRONER Engl. Ch. 10th c* 1 12 Polydore Vergil was a native of Urbino, sent to England by Alexander VI as sub-collector to Adrian.

Subcommission. [Cf. *F. sous-commission.*]

1 [SUB-5 c.] An under-commission.
1669 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. III. 21 The commissioners have ordained sub-commissions to be granted to some selected persons 1648 *Haylin Relat. & Observ.* 1 119 Skippon authorized the said Commissioned Apprentices to grant Sub-commissions again to other Apprentices under them

2 [SUB-7 b.] A division of a commission.
1882 *Macm. Mag.* XLVI 253 The President, and the Minister name commissions, these name sub-commissions, and so we go on from day to day

Subcommissioner. [SUB-6.] An assistant or subordinate commissioner.

1629 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1870) V 199/2 The commissioners and subcommissioners already appointed. 1666 *Loud Gas.* No. 3183/3 The Association of the Sub-Commissioners for Prizes, of the Port of Dover and its Districts 1667 *View Penal Laws* 14 Offences against this Act. to be determined by the Chief Commissioners then by the Sub-commissioners 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 289 The valuation was devolved on commissioners and sub-commissioners

Subcommit, v. rare. [SUB-8.]

1 *trans.* To commit (something entrusted to one) to another.

1818 *RANKEN Hist. France* V v. ii 286 He subcommitted the publication of this dispensation to the friars of the Dominican order.

2 To refer to a sub-committee.

1722 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II 582 At night the Instructions met, and we had a fast before us, which was sub-committed

Subcommittee. [SUB-7 b.] A committee formed from and acting under a main committee; a part of a committee appointed for special purposes.

1610 in *Crt. & Times Gas. I.* (1848) I 113 This day a sub-committee is appointed to consider [etc.] 1621 *ELISING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 98 Referred to the Sub-committees of the privileges 1666 *Perry's Diary* 5 Oct. The Sub-committee have made their report to the Grand Committee 1790 *BURKE P. Rev.* 4 By acting as a sort of sub-committee in England for extending the principles of the National Assembly. 1823 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1830) IV 376 The committee of five met, no such thing as a sub-committee was proposed 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* vii 69 The meeting of the lady committees of the bazaar and ball sub-committees

Subconscious (sɒbkɒnʃəs), *a.* [SUB-19.]

1 *Psych.* *a.* Partially or imperfectly conscious; belonging to a class of phenomena resembling those of consciousness but not clearly perceived or recognized. *b.* Belonging to that portion of the mental field the processes of which are outside the range of attention.

1832-4 *DE QUINCY Caesar's Wks* 1862 IX 137 note, The Emperor Hadrian had taken one solitary step in the elevation of human nature; and not without some subconscious influence received directly or indirectly from Christianity. 1814 — *Pope Wks* 1858 IX. 42 How much grander and more faithful to that great theme [Christianity] were the subconscious perceptions of his heart than the explicit commentaries of his understanding 1886 *MYERS Phantasms of Living* II 285 There exist sub-conscious and unconscious operations of many kinds; both organic, as secretion, circulation, &c., and also mental, as the recall of names, the development of ideas, &c. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 48/1 Subconscious presentations may tell on conscious life although lacking either the differences of intensity or the individual distinctness requisite to make them definite features 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VIII 151 To cultivate the highest powers of the body and mind is to strengthen self-control and that subconscious inhibition which governs us in our habits of life

absol. with *the.* 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 48/1 We cannot fix the limit at which the subconscious becomes the absolutely unconscious.

c. trans.

1893 *Min. 8th Nat. Council Congr. Ch. U. S.* 54 This spirit that has always existed in the sub-conscious life of the Church is now issuing into the light of consciousness. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 6/4 A sketch of himself has a subconscious humour one would not have suspected.

2 Partially or imperfectly aware.

1864 *HAWTHORNE Septimus* (1883) 352 He was sub-conscious that he was trying a bold experiment 1879 *LEWIS Probi. Life & Mind* Ser. III. I vii. 104 While obeying the prevailing impulse we are conscious and sub-conscious of simultaneous solicitations in different directions

Subconsciously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a subconscious manner; with imperfect or feeble consciousness; in the region of subconsciousness.

1823 *DE QUINCY Language Wks* 1858 IX. 78 Whilst the finest models of style exist, and sub-consciously operate effectively as sources of delight, the conscious valuation of style is least perfectly developed 1895 *Times* 17 Oct. 3/2 You do not feel as if you had had enough, but you are sub-consciously aware of having had too many. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Pers.* I 378 Some of the associative consequences of the writing on the other [fragment of stone] were sub-consciously involved

Subconsciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

1 Partial or imperfect consciousness; a state of consciousness in which perception is indistinct; that part of the mental field which is on the border of consciousness

1879 *LEWIS Probi. Life & Mind* Ser. III. I v. 88 There all the processes are blended, integrated, and in certain relative

intensities become states of Consciousness, in lesser intensities, states of Subconsciousness. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 47 The hypothesis of unconscious mental modifications, as it has been unfortunately termed,—the hypothesis of subconsciousness, as we may style it to avoid this contradiction in terms 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 692 He probably projects into the mental life of others what is present in his own subconsciousness

2 A condition of imperfectly realizing or being aware of something

1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 290 Brady's consciousness or subconsciousness of the shortness and uncertainty of his own tenure. 1896 *F. M. CRAWFORD Corleone* xxviii. He drove away the sub-consciousness that the thing was not yet done.

Sub-constable. Now *Hist.* [SUB-6.] An under-constable, *esp.* in the Royal Irish Constabulary (see quot. 1814, 1883).

1814 *Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 19* § 6 Preceptes to the Constables Hedhoroughs 1 hundred boroughs Subconstables 1558-9 *Act 1 Eliz. c. 21* § 26 1814 *Act 54 Geo. III. c. 131* § 6 To appoint, for the Aid and Support of any such Chief Magistrates, a Clerk, and also a Chief Constable, and any Number of Sub Constables, not exceeding Fifty in the whole 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII. 25/2 The police in 1836, consisted of 155 chief constables of the first and 59 of the second class; 1232 constables; 6233 subconstables 1883 *Act 46 Vict. c. 14* § 12 After the first day of October one thousand eight hundred and eighty three the sub-inspectors, constables, acting constables, and sub constables of the Royal Irish Constabulary, shall respectively be styled district inspectors, sergeants, acting sergeants, and constables. 1886 *Baron's S. R. I. C. L.* 7 Sub-Constable D— was a scion of a family that were ruined chiefly by horse-racing 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 1/2 Sir Thomas Echlin served, as sub-constable and constable in the ranks of the Royal Irish Constabulary

Subcontinent. [SUB-5 b.] A land mass of great extent, but smaller than those generally called continents; a large section of a continent having a certain geographical or political independence; in recent use, *spec.* South Africa.

1863 *Huxley Man's Place Nat.* iii 154 From central Asia eastward to the Pacific islands and subcontinents on the one hand, and to America on the other 1902 *Soldierman* 16 Oct. 11/1 In South Africa, the inhabitants of the sub-continent. 1911 *United Empire* June 389 Rhodesia might have seemed the Never-never-land of the sub-continent, a Cinderella among South African States.

Subcontinental, a.

1 [SUB-1 a.] Situated or occurring under a continent.

1900 *SOLLAS in Nature* LXII 487/1 The sub-continental excess of temperature

2. [SUB-19.] Partly continental.

1897 *Pap. St. Monthly L.* 329 The occurrence of what are stated to be subcontinental or terrigenous deposits

† **Subcontinuitive, a. Gram. Obs.** [ad late L. *subcontinuitive-us* (in *conjunctiones subcontinuitive*) see SUB-8 and CONTINUATIVE. Cf. Gr. *παρὰσυντακτικὸς* applied to conjunctions used to introduce clauses implying a fact.] (See quot.)

1930 *PALSGR* 148 Some [conjunctions] be subcontinuitives which serve to continue a matter when begun, or to begin a matter at the first, as *post autem* *si* *convenit* *encomore*. *Ibid.* I have called one of the vii modes the subjunctive mode or subcontinuitive mode 1908 *Tooke's Purley* (ed. 2) i vii. xxi We shall get rid of that farago of useless distinctions into *Conjunctive*, *Adjunctive*, *Disjunctive*, *Subdisjunctive*, *Continuitive*, *Subcontinuitive*

Sub-continued, a. Med. [SUB-20 g.] Of a fever. Almost continuous, remittent.

1836 *J. M. GULLY Magendie's Formul.* (ed. 2) 60 Twenty-seven sub-continued, and eight remittent fevers, were cured. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop. Diseases* xxviii 543 Fever of an irregular, intermittent, or even of a sub-continued type

So Sub-continual a.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Subcontinual fever*, malarial fever.

Subcontract, sb. [SUB-9.] A contract, or one of several contracts, for carrying out a previous contract or a part of it.

1817 *Selwyn Law Nisi Prins* (ed. 4) IV. 1037 If the defendant was not liable, the plaintiff might be obliged to sue all the parties who had subcontracts before he could obtain redress 1885 *Law Rep.* 15 Q. B. Div. 87 The contract with the plaintiff was to enable him to fulfil a sub-contract with his customer

attrib. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Nov. 11 Making it a condition of all Government clothing contracts that they must not be worked out under the sweating or sub-contract system.

Subcontract, v. [SUB-9.]

† 1. *pass.* To be betrothed for the second time. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* v. iii. 86 'Tis she is sub-contracted to this lord.

2. *intr.* To make a subcontract.

1842 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s. v. *Sons, Subcontracter*, to sub-contract. 1889 *Lancet* 9 Mar. 498 He hands over what he cannot do himself to others, with whom he subcontracts.

3 *trans.* To make a subcontract for

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 7/2 As to the food arrangements, they were not worked from London, but sub-contracted by people in the locality

Hence Subcontracted *pp. a*, Subcontracting *vbl. sb*; Sub-contractor, one who enters into a subcontract

1842 *Crit. Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 85/2 The sub-contractor had to lay down the temporary road 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 8/1 Direct employment and no sub-contracting. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 29 Apr. 3/4 The conditions under which the sub contracted work is carried out.

Subcontrariety. *Logic.* [f. next: see CONTRARIETY.] The relation existing between subcontrary propositions.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i xxviii. Subcontrariety is between two Particulars, Opposition Indefinite between two Infinites 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi 162 It was convenient for Logicians to consider the relations of Subalternation and Sub-Contrariety.

Subcontrary, a. and sb. [ad late L. *subcontrarius*, as a term of logic transl. late Gr. *ἀνεπαρκίος*: see SUB-19 and CONTRARY *a.* Cf. OF. *subcontraire*, F. *sous-contraire*]

A. adj. 1 Somewhat or partially contrary

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1038 The other [number] which surmounteth, and is surmounted by the same part of their extremities, is named *ὑπεναντία*, that is to say, subcontrary 1697 *J. SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 314 Finding his Discourse in other Places Sub-contrary to what I took to be his Thoughts. 1897 *BLACKMORE Daniel* xxix. A conclusion not directly counter, but sub-contrary to the view which her husband had ventured to form.

2. *Logic.* *a.* Applied to particular propositions (or the relation of opposition between them) agreeing in quantity but differing in quality.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* i. iii. 32 Subcontrary, are Particular Propositions of different Quality; as Some Man is learned, Some Man is not learned 1826 *WHATELY Logic* (1827) Index 347 Subcontrary opposition—is between two particulars, the affirmative and the negative 1870 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* ix. 78 Of subcontrary propositions, one only can be false, and both may be true.

b. Applied to the relation between two attributes which co-exist in the same substance, yet in such a way that the more there is of one, the less there is of the other' (Webster 1864).

3 *Geom. a.* Applied to the relative position of two similar triangles having a common angle at the vertex and their bases not parallel, so that the basal angles are equal but on contrary sides. Also in a generalized sense (see quot. 1842).

1704 *J. HARRIS Lex Techn.* I. *Subcontrary Position*, (in Geometry). 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 185/1 When a figure or solid is symmetrical, so that equal lines or polygons can be drawn on two different sides, those equal lines or polygons may be called subcontrary

b. Applied to any circular section of a quadric cone in relation to the base or to another circular section not parallel to it

1706 *W. JONES Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 254 If cut Parallel, or Subcontrary to the Base, the Section will be a Circle. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 185/1 The generating circle ABCD has a subcontrary circle EBD, made by taking the line EF subcontrary to AC 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 285/2 If a cone be cut by a plane which does not pass through the vertex, and which is neither parallel to the base nor to the plane of a subcontrary section.

B. sb. 1. *Logic.* A subcontrary proposition.

1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxviii. Subcontraries are, some man is just, some man is not just. Contraries, the negation added or taken away, contradict subcontraries. 1725 *WATTS Logic* ii. 11 § 3 If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are subcontraries 1826 [see SUBALTERN *sb.* 3] 1864 *BOWEN Logic* vi 164 Sub-Contraries can be called 'opposites' only in a qualified and technical sense.

2 *Geom.* A subcontrary section of a cone.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 185/1 In a right cone every section has its subcontrary, except only the circle which generates the cone, and its parallels

Hence Subcontrarily *adv.* (see quot.)

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Subcontrary*, If the scalenoid Cone BVD be so cut by the Plane CA, as that the Angle at C = D; the Cone is then said to be cut Subcontrarily to its Base BA.

Subcortical, a. [SUB-1 a.]

1. Lying, situated, or formed under the bark of a tree; (of insects) living or feeding under bark.

1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* (1818) I 212 Wood lice, earwigs, spiders, beetle-bugs, and similar subcortical insects. 1832 *LINDLEY Introduct. Bot.* 213 To facilitate the descent of the subcortical fibres of the growing buds 1851 *MANTON Petri-factions* 1 43 These are not produced by the attachment of petioles, but are sub-cortical protuberances 1866 *Rye Brit. Beetles* 89 *Onadum planum* is, perhaps, as good a type of a subcortical insect as could be seen.

2. Situated under or pertaining to the region underlying (a) the cortex of a sponge, (b) the cortex of the brain.

1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 415 The roots of the incurrent sinuses form widely open spaces immediately beneath the cortex and are the rudiments of subcortical crypts. 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VI 810 Supra-nuclear paralysis (including the cortical and subcortical varieties) *Ibid.* VII. 422 The lesion was an essentially subcortical one.

Hence Subcortically *adv.*, with reference to the region underlying the cortex

1871 *W. A. LEIGHTON Licheniflora* 150 The sub-cortically albo-maculate thallus.

|| **Subcosta** (sɒbkɒstə). *Entom.* [SUB-1 f.]

The subcostal vein of the wing of some insects, the vein just behind the costa.

1861 *H. HAGEN Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343

Subcostal, a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *subcostalis* see SUB-1 b and COSTAL.]

A. adj. 1 *Anat.* Situated below a rib or beneath the ribs; lying on the under side of a rib, as a groove for an artery.

1872 *HUMPHREY Myology* 19 The under or sub-costal parts of the broad pelvic shield. 1876 *Quain's Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8)

I 28 The inferior border [of a rib] presents on its inner aspect the subcostal groove 1882 *Ibid.* (ed. 9) I. 30 The subcostal angle into the centre of which the ensiform process projects 1890 *Dr. Williams Nat Med Dict.* Subcostal angle, that formed by margins of costal cartilages at lower aperture of thorax 1920 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II. 667 Below the last rib a subcostal artery runs

2. *Entom.* Situated behind or near the costal vein or nervure of an insect's wing.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III 376 Neuræ Subcostales (the Subcostal Nerves) Nerves springing from the under side of the post-costal nervure, or from each other.

B. *sb.* A subcostal muscle (usually in L. form *subcostalis*); a subcostal artery, vein, or nervure.

1733 *tr. Wanslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 319 The Sub-Costales having the superior Extremities of their Fibres much more distant from the Vertebral Articulation of the Ribs, than the lower Extremities.]

Subcutaneous, *a. Anat.* Also -*ssal*. [f. next.] Situated under the cutis; pertaining to the subcutaneous. So **Subcutaneous** *a. a.*

1839-47 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III 491 We have known inflammation of the synovial membrane of the knee to have been the result of a wound of the subcutaneous bursa. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Subcutaneous, subcutaneous

|| **Subcutaneous** (*subkūtānēus*). Also -*ssus*. *Anat.* [mod. L. (*sc. musculi*), f. *sub*-SUB- + *d* + *crūtēus* (f. *crūtis*, *crūt-* leg.)] (See quot. 1848.)

1848 *Quain's Anat.* (ed. 5) I 388 *Subcutaneous*. Under this name is described a small band of muscular fibres, which extends from the anterior surface of the femur to the upper part of the synovial membrane of the knee joint 1887 *Buch's Handbk Med Sci* V 45 The subcutaneous muscle found in the lower limb beneath the quadriceps extensor

Subcutaneous (*subkūtānēus*), *a.* [f. late L. *subcutānēus*, f. *sub*-SUB- + *b* + *cutis* skin + *-ānēus* - see -*BOUS*. Cf. It. *subcutaneo*; F. *sous-cutané*.]

1. Lying or situated under the skin

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Subcutaneous, between the skin and the flesh 1698 A DE LA PRYNE *Diary* (Surtees) 180 A kind of a dropsy, or a gathering together of a subcutaneous water. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 17 It is very probable, that none of the subcutaneous juices are opaque 1837 KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 141 The subcutaneous cellular tissue is traversed by large veins. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 466 *note*. In general the anomalous artery is the radial, and is subcutaneous in its course 1872 *BRYANT Pract Surg.* 12 The healing of subcutaneous wounds.

2. Living under the skin.

1664 *POWER Ep. Philos.* I 22 This almost invisible subcutaneous Inhabitant 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV (1818) I. 86 It does not appear, that the species are subcutaneous 1849 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II vii 26 The larva is subcutaneous in the leaves of the common Chickweed

3 Of operations, etc. Performed or taking place under the skin; characterized by application of a remedy beneath the skin; hence, of instruments by which such operations are performed or remedies administered, hypodermic.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 241 A subcutaneous expurgation, should be sent out by the high way and sink of all sordid excrements 1868 *CARROU Med Med* (ed. 3) 98 The method of introducing medicine into the system by subcutaneous injection has gained much ground of late 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* Subcutaneous Syringe, an instrument for injecting medicinal solutions beneath the skin 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 935 The subcutaneous administration of antitoxin serum

Hence **Subcutaneously** *adv.*, under the skin, hypodermically; **Subcutaneousness**.

1777 *BAILEY* (vol. II). *Subcutaneousness*, the lying under the skin. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 231 When the drug is given subcutaneously. 1885 *KLEIN Micro-Orig.* 46 Saliva of the healthy dog and of man inoculated subcutaneously into rabbits sometimes produces death

Subdane, *-dane*, obs. forms of **SUDANE**.

Subdeacon (*subdēakn*). *Ecll.* Forms: *a.* 4 *sude(a)kne*, 4-5 *sodekane*, 5 -*en*, -*on*, -*un*, -*yn*. *β.* 4-6 *subdekin*, -*yn*, -*deon*, (also 8) -*diacon*, etc. (see **DEACON** *sb.*), 5- *subdeacon*. (See also *southdeacon* *s. v.* **SOUTH-2**) [a. AF. OF. *sou-diakene*, *subdiacne*, f. *sou(s)-*, *sub-* (see **SUB-6**) + *diacne* **DEACON** *sb.*, after *ecll.* L. *subdiāconus*, which was modelled on *ecll.* Gr. *ὑποδιάκονος*.]

1. The name of an order of ministers in the Christian church next below that of deacon

The duty of subdeacons is to assist in the celebration of the Eucharist by preparing the sacred vessels and (in the Western Church) by reading the epistle. In the East the subdiaconate ranks as one of the minor, in the West as one of the major orders; it does not exist in the Church of England.

a. 1315 *SHOREHAM* I 1779 Sudeakne may be ywedded naught. 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 39 Pe cleriks of bi jurisdiocoun, but are wip in be orde of sodeken, or boue. 1450 *God-stow Reg.* 471 James Vercelleine, the popis sodekon. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 A Sudekyn, subdiaconus

β. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synite* 1037 3yf þou art a clerk, & hast þe los of subdekene, or dekene by name. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V 359 Oon Arator, a subdecon of Rome. 1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 74 He that schuld be mad a bischop schuld first be a benet, and then a colet; and then subdiacone, diacone, and prest. 1555 *WATREMAN Fawle Factions* II xi 281 The Subdeacon mighte take the offering, and handle the Chalice, and the Patine 1561 T. NOR- ton *Cathol. Inst.* IV iv 22 b, As for Subdeacons, it is likely that at the beginning they were joynted to the Deacons, that they should vser their service about the poore. 1615 *WADSWORTH* in *Bedell Lett.* 12 The Councels require the *ordines minores* of Subdeacon and the rest, to goe before Priesthood 1635 *PACIET Christianogr.* I. III. (1636) 106 The

Priests, Deacons, and Subdeacons of the Eastern Church. 1737 *CHALLONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* (1753) 154 From the minor Orders they are promoted to the Order of Sub-deacon, which is the first of those that are called Holy 1859 *NEW- man Sermon Var. Occas.* (1881) 254 At the age of twenty-four, he was ordained sub-deacon 1877 J. I. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 326 It was always the proper office of the Sub-deacon to read the Epistle

† *b.* Applied to an order below the levites, the 'Nethinim' of Ezra II. 70 *Obs.*

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Esdras* II 70 The prestus and the Leuitus of the puple, and sodekyns (Vulg. *Nathinim*). 1546 *LANG- ley tr. Pol. Verg. de Invent.* II iii 72 The ministers, whiche dyd make redye the sacrifice, at the commandement of the Leuites, these we may cal subdeacons.

2. The cleric (orig. one in subdeacon's orders) or lay clerk who acts as assistant next below the deacon at a solemn celebration of the Eucharist, the 'epistolator'.

1440 *Engl. Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 181 One whole vestment for Priest Deacon and Subdeacon 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 133/3 A prest a deken & a subdeken all requested goyng to thaulter as for to saye masse 1520 *Market Harborough Rec.* (1890) 215 To the parych clerke beyng subdeken ij^d. c. 1618 *MORISON Itin.* IV (1903) 439 When the Pope sings Masse himself, with one Cardinal serving him as Deacon, and another as subdeacon 1701 in *Cath. Rec.* *Soc. Publ.* VII 101 And his Deacon, Subdiacon & Acolythe were his 3 sons, brothers to y^e Nonne 1851 *PUGIN Chancel Screens* 26 The Epistle and Gospel were sung by the deacon and sub deacon, from marble desks enriched with carvings 1865 *Directorium Anglicanum* (ed. 2) a *note*. The Epistolator or Subdeacon, if the ancient Sarum and modern Roman Rule be followed, should wear no stole at all

† *b.* The vestment (viz. a tunicle) worn by the subdeacon at the Eucharist *Obs.*

1521 in *Strype Stow's Surv.* (1754) I 514/1, I wold that a Subdeacon of whyte Damask, be made 1553 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 52 A prest & a subdeacon of blew bodkin 1560 in *Trans. Essex Archæol. Soc.* (1863) II. 215, j vestment of red velvet, wth a decon & subdecon.

Hence **Subdeaconate**, † *-deaconhood*, † *-deaconry*, † *-deaconship* = **SUBDIACONATE**

1554 T. MARTIN *Marr Priests* Oj (T). Ye come to be promoted here to the holye orde of subdeacon 1587 T. Norton's *tr. Cathol. Inst.* IV xix 494 b *margin*. The orde of Sub-deacon and the trifling vser thereof. 1615 *WADSWORTH* in *Bedell Lett.* 13 Subdeaconship [is given] by the deliverte of the Patene alone, and of the Chalice emptye. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Sub*. 'Tis disputed among the Romanists, whether the Sub-deaconhood be a Sacrament or not 1853 *Rock Ch. Fathers* III. 11 50 The next step took the acolyte to the sub-deaconship 1878 *Swiss Const.* Hist. III. vii 370 For the sub-deaconate and higher grades a knowledge of the New Testament was requisite

Subdean (*subdēan*). Forms: *a.* 4 *soudene*, 4-5 *sodene*, *sud(d)ene*, 6 *sodeane*. *β.* 5-7 *subdeane*, 6-*de(a)ne*, 7-*dean* [a. AF. **sodean*, **sudene*, **subdene* = OF. *sou(s)-dēan* (mod. *soudēan*), *soudēan*, f. *sou(s)-*, *sub-* (see **SUB-6**) + *dean* **DEAN** 1, after med. L. *subdiāconus*. Cf. *south-dene* *s. v.* **SOUTH-2**] An official immediately below a dean in rank, and acting as his deputy

a. 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. II. 150 Alle Denes and Sodenes [or *rr* southdenes, *sudenies*; *β.* II 172 *MS. C* subdenes] 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 A Svdene, Subdecanus *a* 1529 SKELTON *P Sparrowe* 552 But for the eggle doth flye Hyest in the skye, He shall be the sodeane, The que to demene. *β.* 14 [see a quot. 1362]. 1506 *Dunfermline Reg.* (Banatyn Club) 375 Subdene of our soueraine lordis chapell. 1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittscott) *Chron. Scot.* (STS) I 200 The archedeane and subdene, with all kynd of wther officis pertaining to alle college. 1643 *PRYNNE Romes Master-Piece* 29 Dr Theodor Price, Subdean of Westminster 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. III 75 The Deans, and Sub-Deans of the Popes Chapel 1715 *HEARNE MS. Diaries* LVIII. If 68b, Dr Terry, the Subdean of X^t Church 1876 [see **SUBCHANTER**]

Hence **Subdeanery**, the office, position, or residence of a subdean.

1579 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser I. III 139 Maister Andrew Polwart. hes obtent a presentation to himself of the said subdenerie. 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis* 1102 Subdeanry [of York], founded anno 1229. 1833 *Corresp. IV. Fowler* (1907) 257 She came to the Subdeanry to see me 1844 G. CHALKERS *Caledonia* III 680 The subdeanry of Glasgow was taxed 261 138 *4d.*

Subdecanal, *a. rare*. [f. med. L. *subdiāconus* **SUBDEAN** + *-AL*.] Of or pertaining to a subdean or subdeanery.

1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Emph.* (1854) II 186 There are also Peculiaris of various descriptions in most dioceses, royal, archiepiscopal, episcopal, decanal, sub decanal, prebendal, rectorial, and vicarial.

|| **Subdelega do**. [Sp. - see **SUB-6** and **DELEGATE sb.**] An official in Spanish South America see quot. 1845.

1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXIII 78 These two classes of functionaries [viz. Commandants and Administrators] are under the immediate control of a *Subdelegato*, or Lieutenant of the Government, who has the chief command of all the country of the *Missions* [in Paraguay] 1853 *KINGSTON Manco* I. In the house of a sub-delegado.

Subdelegate (*-āt*), *sb* [f. **SUB-6** + **DELEGATE**, after AF. OF. *subdelegat*, med. L. *subdēlegātus*; cf. OF. *sousdelegat*, F. *sous-délegué*] One who represents, or is deputy for, a delegate

c. 1550 *ROLLAND Crt Venus* I 235 Sa that thow mak me thy subdelegat 1592 *Sc. Acts* V. VI. (1814) III 557/2 The said m^r of the metallis and his subdelegatts to be appointit be him 1668 *Land. Gas.* No 251/3 The Sub-delegate from the Marquis Castel Rodrigo on the behalf of

Spain. 1752 *CARTE Hist. Eng.* III 320 Brooks, bishop of Gloucester, sitting as the pope's Subdelegate 1794 *GIFFORD Reign Louis XVI.* 309 What then have they asked?—the suppression of aides and subdelegates 1904 *POLLARD Crammer* xii 350 The subdelegate's court was opened in the Church of St. Mary.

Subdelegate (*-āt*), *v* [f. **SUB-8**, 9 + **DELEGATE v.**, after F. *subdéléguer* or med. L. *subdēlegāre*.] *trans.* † To appoint (a person) to act as a subdelegate, to transmit (power) to a subdelegate.

1611 *COTGR.* *Subdeleguer*, to subdelegate, substitute, appoint another vnde him *a* 1670 *HACKER Cent. Serim* 354 All power and royalty is subdelegated from the Pope to other princes 1891 *Spectator* 21 Feb. The ruler delegates his power, which is again sub-delegated.

So † **Subdelegate** *pa pple.* and *ppl a*, **Subdelegated** *ppl a*

1614 *SILDEN Titles Hon* 252 Judges of mean note subdelegat by inferior Count. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Sub-Delegate*, or *Judge Sub Delegate*, a Judge appointed under another; a Deputy 1709 *Land. Gas.* No 4517/3 The Subdelegate Ministers of the Imperial Commission 1726 *AYLMER Parergon* 310 A sub-delegated Judge, to whom only some part of the mesne Process in a Cause is committed in the second Place by a delegated Judge

Subdelegation. [f. prec. Cf. F. *subdélégation*.] The action of subdelegating.

1611 *COTGR.* *Subdelegation*, a subdelegation, or substitution 1684 *Land. Gas.* No 1955/5 His Imperial Majesty's Subdelegation to his Commissioners here 1752 *CARTZ Hist. Eng.* III. 681 Upon producing the commissions on both sides, exceptions were made by the English to the form of subdelegation 1824 *Sourthby* *Law T. More* (1831) I 105 Superintendence is capable of being exercised by delegation and subdelegation

Subdenomination. [**SUB-7 b**] A subordinate denomination, category, class, or division.

1630 *DELAMAIN Grammelogia* a 2 b, What denomination you give unto any of the figures, the next great division is the next subdenomination 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Review* II 267 The mortgage affected only a very small part of his estate, a particular subdenomination only, being named in the deeds. 1802-13 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II 291 Applying to suits of the same denomination, plans of collection altogether different, according as this or that arbitrarily allotted sub-denomination happens to have given to them 1896 *Daily News* 26 Feb. The table gives you their sub denominations, from an analysis of the census returns.

Subdiaconal, *a.* [ad med. L. *subdiāconālis*, f. *subdiāconus* **SUBDEACON**.] Of a subdeacon.

1849 *Rock Ch. Fathers* I 390 The subdiaconal tunicle **Subdiaconate**. [ad med. L. *subdiāconātus*, f. *subdiāconus* **SUBDEACON**; cf. F. *sous-diaconat*.] The office or rank of subdeacon.

1725 *tr. Dupin's Ecll. Hist.* 1711 C I. v 178 The Manner of conferring the Subdiaconate 1847 *MASKELL Mon. Rit.* III p civ, These minor orders, and I now include the subdiaconate, were not of divine institution 1867 H. C. LEA *Sacerd. Celib.* in (1884) 54 The restriction on matrimony has never at any time extended below the subdiaconate.

† **Subdial**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad L. *subdialis*, f. *sub*-SUB- + *dī(v)um* sky; cf. *sub div* *s. v.* **SUB**.] Being in the open air, or under the open sky

1647 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* I. v (1739) 10 The Athenian Heliastick or Subdial Court 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Subdial*, abroad in the Air, without the house, all open

Subdialect. [**SUB-7**.] A subordinate dialect, a division of a dialect.

1642 *HOWELL For Trav.* (Arb.) 48 The French have three dialects, the Wallon the Provençal, (whereof the Gascon is a subdialect) and the speech of Languedoc c. 1645 — *Lett.* (1650) I 377 Yet hath she divers subdialects, as the Western and Northern English, but her chiefest is the Scottish. 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II. 171 With respect to the languages of Southern India not related to Sanscrit, the Tamil, of which the others are only sub-dialects, presents no direct analogy 1862 *LATHAM Channel Isl.* III xix 439 A sub-dialect of the Jersey 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang.* xii 245 The variety of sub-dialects, especially of the Lesghian, is very great

† **Subdichotomize**, *v. Obs.* [**SUB-9**.] *trans.* To subdivide.

1651 *BIGGS New Disp.* 235 Subdichotomise it by the severe incision knife of rational augmentations.

So † **Subdichotomy**, subdivision.

1644 *MILTON Areop. Wks.* 185 IV. 445 Many subdichotomies of petty schisms

Subdichotomous, *a.* [**SUB-20 f**] Somewhat divided or branched. Hence **Subdichotomously** *adv.*

1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 305 Stem shrubby, subdichotomous. 1822 J. PARRINSON *Outl. Orystol.* q1 A jointed arm dividing subdichotomously 1880 SAVILE *Kent Infusoria* I 360 Contour of polythecum subdichotomous.

Subdisjunctive, *a. and sb.* *Logic and Gram.* [ad. mod. L. *subdisjunctivus*, = Gr. *ὑποδιασυνκτικός* - see **SUB-19** + **DISJUNCTIVE**.] *A. adv.* Partly disjunctive (see quots.). *B. sb.* A subdisjunctive proposition or word

1556 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* VIII (1681) 441 Contraries are either disjunctive or subdisjunctive. Subdisjunctive, are of two kinds, either in whole, betwixt Universals, or in part, betwixt particulars. Of subdisjunctives in whole, both cannot be true, both may be false, both cannot be affirmative, both cannot be negative. Of subdisjunctives in part, both may be true, because they are taken in part 1751 *HARRIS Hermes* 258 *note*. The Latins had a peculiar Particle for this occasion, which they called *Subdisjunctiva*, a Sub-disjunctive; and that was Sive 1818 *STODDART in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I 162/2 Priscian distinguishes the subdisjunctive from the disjunctive. In English we use the conjunction or indifferently as a disjunctive or subdisjunctive

that is, we say, 'Alexander or Paris', whether Alexander and Paris be two different persons, or only two different names for the same person 1865 LINDSEY & SCOTT *Gr Lex* (ed 5), ὑποδιαίρεσις as Grammer word, subdivisive

So Subdisjunction rare.

1865 LINDSEY & SCOTT *Gr Lex*, (ed 6), ὑποδιαίρεσις, subdisjunction.

Subdistich, a. [SUB-20 e] Consisting of almost two rows. So **Subdistichous a**

1777 S ROBSON *Brit Flora* 259 Spike compound, subdistich 1805-16 R JAMESON *Char. Min* 211 A Crystal is said to be Subdistich (subdistique), when among the facets which are disposed in the same row around each base, there are two surmounted by a new facet, which is as it were . the rudiment of a second row 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 650 Polyps subdistichous

Subdistinction. [In sense 1, ad. late L. *subdistinctio* (= Gr. ὑποστροφὴ), f. *subdistinguerē* (= Gr. ὑποστροφῆν) to put a comma or one of the lesser stops cf. SUB-22 In senses 2 and 3, f. SUB-5 c and 7 b + DISTINCTION]

†1 A comma or semicolon. Obs
1636 B JONSON *Engl Gram* 11, A Sub-distinction is a meane breathing, and is marked thus (,) 1825 FOSBROKE *Encycl Antiq* 460 A small pause or subdistinction.

2. A subordinate distinction.
1665 WALTON *Life of Hooker* (1670) F 5 By needless distinctions and sub-distinctions, to amuse his Hearers 1727 *Narr. Proc Synops Presbyt Irel* 211 Here, now, between Parties there's a Paity-Subdistinction made. 1847-8 DE QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks* 1858 VIII. 154 Ten thousand evasions, distinctions, and subdistinctions 1878 F HARRISON in *Fortn Rev* Nov 689 He disregarded the important subdistinction of the nature of the sanction and the kind of command

†3 A subdivision, subspecies. Obs
1725 *Bradley's Fam Dict* s v *Bohee-Tea*, As the Bohee and Green include all other Sub-distinctions, we shall have regard to no other. 1748 J. *Hist. Fossils* 65r The *Spatagi* is a very comprehensive term, taking in most of the others as subdistinctions.

† **Subdistinguish, v. Obs.** [SUB-9. Cf. It. *subdistinguerē*, Sp *subdistinguir*] *trans* To distinguish into subordinate kinds, classes, species, etc.
1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Subls* 218 But for more ease. all these particulars may be subdistinguished diversly. 1633 T ADAMS *Exp a Peter* i. 16 299 There are some subdistinguished branches, which we referre to their owne places. 1766 *Complete Farmer* s. v *Surveying* 7 E h/s These three sorts of triangles may, according to the length and proportion of their sides, be sub distinguished into seven 1789 *Twining Aristotle's Treat Poetry* (1812) II 186 The different parts of this long Episode were, again, subdistinguished by other titles

Sub-district. [SUB-7 c] A division or subdivision of a district. Also *altitrb*

1816 BENTHAM *Offic Apt Maximised, Extr Const Code* (1830) 7 The Judiciary will be the immediate Judiciary of the sub district in which the metropolis of the state is situated 1871 *Parl Papers, Acc & Papers XXXIX* 459 Statement of the Divisions of the Country into Military Districts and Sub-Districts, showing the Numbers of Regular and Auxiliary Forces in each. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Night Dict, Brigade Depot*, the head-quarters of a sub-district of the army Under the new localisation of the British army, the military districts of Great Britain and Ireland are divided into 22 districts, which are sub-divided into 70 infantry and 12 artillery sub-districts, and 2 cavalry districts 1882 *Rep Ho Refr Proc, Met U.S* 268 Pine Grove district now generally regarded as a mining camp or subdistrict of the Tiger 1909 *Westm. Gaz* 1 Mar 2/2 District boards and sub-district boards.

† **Subdit, a and sb.** Chiefly Sc Obs. Also 5-dyt(e), 5-6-dite, -dact, 6-det. [ad. L. *subditus* subject (in med.L. as sb. subject, vassal), pa. pple of *subdere* to bring under, subdue, f. sub-SUB-2 b + -dere to put. Cf. It. *subdito*, Sp, Pg. *subdito*]

A. adj. Subject. Const 10.
c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Mirr* (1908) 45 So that he mygte knowe the nombre of regions, of cities, and of the heudes longynge to hem that weren subdyte to the Emperour of Rome 1436 *Liber Engl Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 197 For hym selfe and viij kynges mo Subdyte to hym. 1456 Sir G HAVE *Law Armes* (S 1 S) 180 [It] is nocht wele sitand that a grete lord subde be subdyt till a symple knyght. c 1513 *Douglas Let. Wolsey in Poet. Wks.* (1874) I. p. cvi, He is subdyte to the King in France.

B sb. A subject.

c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis xvi. (Magdalena)* 772 In bat land, til he left, (he) duelt, & with his subditis sa vele delt 1450 in *Charters & c Edm* (1871) 70 Till all and sundry our lieges and subdictis 1507 *Ibid* 291 Owe officers, lieges, and subdictis 1536 *Brillenden Cron. Scot* (1821) I. 286 For administration of justice to his subditis 1555 *WATREMAN Fardie Factions* i v 59 The kinges vsing suche an equite, towardes then subditte. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr Leshe's Hist Scot* I. 222 Eugenie the thrid .was meruoules clement toward his subditis

† **Subditi-tious, a. Obs rare** [f. L. *subditus* (-ictus), f. *subdit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subdere* (see prec .)]

1. Placed underneath, used as a suppository.
1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 282 These subditi-tious medicaments conduce much to the execution of small wormes *Ibid*, 672 Laurel-berries expressed into a subditi-tious vessel.

2. Surreptitiously or fraudulently substituted, suppositions.

[1625 implied in *Subditi-tiously* below.] 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Subditi-tious*, that is not properly ones whose it is feigned to be, that is put or laid in the place or room of another. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. i. 3r Stead, as

substitute, substititious, serve for, succedaneous, Deputy, Surrogate, Vicar, Delegate [etc.]

Hence † **Subditi-tiously adv.**, by surreptitious substitution

1625 *PURCHAS Pilgrims* II 1375 That the Vizier determined to place subditi-tiously in the room of the Prince his owne Sonne.

Subdivi dable, a. rare. [f. SUBDIVIDE v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being subdivided.

1670 *Pertus Fodina Reg* 21 Those Shares subdividable into half and quarter parts

Subdivide, sb. [f. SUB-5 b + DIVIDE sb 2] A subordinate division between rivers and their branches

1902 W M DAVIS *Elem Phys Geogr* 243 When a plun or plateau is well dissected numerous subdivides are developed between the smaller rivers and their branches

Subdivide (subdivi d), v [ad. late L. *subdividere* see SUB-9 and DIVIDE v Cf. It *subdividere*, Sp, Pg. *subdividir*, also F *subdiviser*]

1. *trans.* To divide (a part of a divided whole), to divide again after a first division (Sometimes used loosely for *divide*.) *freq.* in passive.

a. in material sense.

1432-50 tr. *Hidden* (Rolls) VI 36r This kynge divided alle his provinces into y partes, oon parte whereof he subdivided ayeine into thre partes 1483 *Caxton Cato* 3 The second partye which is in use is subdy dyded in to foure parties 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 104 If you diuide the Tones equally, the Eight is but Seven whole and equal Notes; And if you Subdiuide that into Halfe Notes, (as it is in the Stops of a Lute), it maketh the Number of thirteene 1646 Sir T BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 184 Below the cubit it divideth into two parts, 1 as the fingers subdivided into three branches 1758 J DALRYMPLE *Ess Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 11 The Folkland was divided and subdivided into Counties, Trythings, and Hundreds 1764 *HARMER Observ* II § 12. 68 Speaking of the tents of the Arabs, the Journal says, They are subdivided into three apartments 1823 *LINGARD Hist Eng* VI. 32 The army formed in two grand divisions, each of which was subdivided into a battle and two wings 1870 *Sat Rev* 2 Apr., That all tenants should be allowed to subdivide their holdings amongst their relatives 1870 F R. WILSON *Ch. Landsc.* 23 They sub-divided their parish into five chapelrys.

b. in immaterial sense

a 1865 *STONF Apol Poetry* (Arb) 28 These [sc. poets] be subdivided into sundry more special denominations. The most notable bee the Heroick, Lirick [etc.] 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 97 Some had that charge as incident to their offices 1 some others had it simply as of it selfe. And both these sorts are againe subdivided by M. Lambert. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) I 97 They were the first that subdivided the four cardinal winds to thirty two 1768 *STRANGE Sermon York* (1773) IV. 151 Mankind led to dispose of these attributes inherent in the Godhead, and divide and subdivide them again amongst deities 1813 J THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 302 Attempts have been made to subdivide the phenomena of mortification. 1868 *ROGERS Pol Econ* II (1876) 16 The use of machinery tends still further to subdivide labour 1887 *BENTLEY Man Bot.* (ed 3) 405 The Classes are also divided into Sub-classes, Series, Cohorts, or Alliances .in the same manner as the orders, genera, and species are subdivided

c repl.

1709 *Royal Proclam.* 27 Jan., The Commissioners shall subdivide themselves, so as three, at least, may be appointed for the Service of each Division. 1791 *PAINÉ Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 21 The original hereditary despotism resident in the person of the King, divides and subdivides itself into a thousand shapes and forms.

d. absol

1830 [see SUBDIVIDER].

2 *intr.* To break up into subdivisions

1597-8 *BACON Ess., Faction* (Arb) 78 When one of the Factions is extinguished, the remaining subdivideth. 1682 *BUNYAN Holy War* (1905) 293 They marched, they counter-marched, they opened to the right and left, they divided, and subdivided. 1769 *Phil Trans.* LIX. 200 From this part upwards those vessels divide and sub-divide 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 33 These laminae subdivide into radiated fibrils. 1871 *LYNDALL Fragm.* Sci (1879) II 243 Every string sub-divides, yielding not one note, but a dozen.

† **b.** Used loosely of two persons forming separate factions. Obs *nonce-use*.

1625 *BACON Ess., Faction* (Arb) 80 When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, then soone after Antonius and Octavianus brake and Subdivided

Hence **Subdivided ppl a.**

a 1676 *HALE P. Atticus* in (1677) 98 One of the subdivided party, that finds it self weakest. 1777 S ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 154 Stem subdivided 1796 *WITHERING Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 141 Panicles with subdivided branches 1845 *Encycl Metrop* IV. 785 The first semi-oscillation will be performed as a whole, the next as a subdivided string 1855 *Orr's Circ. Sci.* *Luorg Nat.* 98 The middle oolite is almost as varied and subdivided as the lower

† **Subdivident. Obs** [f. SUBDIVIDE, after *divident*] That which subdivides

1582 *MULCASTER Positions xxxix* (1888) 197 All the people which are in our countrie be either gentlemen or of the commonalty. The common is divided into marchauntes and manvantes generally, what partition soever is the subdivident

Subdivider. [f. SUBDIVIDE + -ER 1] One who subdivides; *spec.* one who carves out an estate, one who settles on a portion of an estate.

1880 *Daily News* 20 Dec 5/6 To those who had already subdivided he offered new mountain farms, leaving the subdividers to decide who should remain and who should remove 1885 *SEEBORN Brit. Birds* III. 232 When Nature's natural divisions are interfetted with the subdivider is obliged to fall back upon specific characters to diagnose his genera.

1888 *Ohio State Jnrl* (Columbus) 2 Mar., [City property] for sale at original subdividers' prices. 1889 *Blackw Mag* Oct 527/1 It would thus seem to be absolutely necessary, in order that the crofter may enjoy a reasonable chance of retaining his holding, to free him from the incubus of the subdivider or squatter.

Subdividing, vbl sb. [-ING 1] Subdivision
1651 *BAXTER Inf. Bapt* 149 What dividing, and subdividing, and subdividing again!

Subdividing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That subdivides.

1809 *Phil Trans* XCIX 126 A little instrument which I denominate a subdividing sector 1872 *SYMMONS Rec Rocks* VI 200 In the neighbourhood of Presteigne the subdividing limestone is no longer seen

Hence **Subdividingly adv.**, in subdivisions
1842 DE QUINCEY *Pagan Oracles* Wks. 1858 VIII 193 What was the essential machinery by which the Oracles moved?—I shall inquire subdividingly

† **Subdividual, a. Obs.** [f. SUBDIVIDE v after *dividual*] Involving subdivision

1726 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III 55 To declare new Articles of Faith in Popery and Arianism as subdividual Worship and individual Adoration.

Subdivisible, a [f. SUBDIVIDE v. after *divisible*. Cf. F. *subdivisible*, It. *subdivisibile*] Capable of being subdivided.

1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 312/a Into how many parts soever a line may be divided, each part is a length, still subdivisible for ever 1848 *Fraser's Mag* XXXVIII. 51 The lands become divisible and sub-divisible.

Subdivision (subdivi zan) [ad. late L. *subdivisio*, -*onis*, n. of action f. *subdivis-*, *subdividere* to SUBDIVIDE, Cf. F, Sp. *subdivisión*, It. *subdivisione*]

1. The act or process of subdividing, or fact of being subdivided.

1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* II. 11, To come to your courtiers face, us of three sorts, according to our subdivision of a courtier, elementary, practical, and theologic. 1622 *MALINES Anc Law-Merch* 360 The Denomination, Division and Subdivision of the moneys of all Countreys is most necessarie for Merchants 1651 *HOBBS Leviath* II xxiv. 128 There were twelve Tribes, making them thirteen by subdivision of the Tribe of Joseph 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. 1. (1869) I 12 This subdivision of employment in philosophy, as well as in every other business, improves dexterity, and saves time 1845 *Encycl Metrop* IV 802 The aliquot subdivision of a vibrating string 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* I. 11 § 15 (1864) 43 The Cerebral Nerves are divided into nine pairs, some of these being considered as admitting of farther subdivision. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* xiv 490 The increase of wealth had produced its natural effect, the subdivision of labour. 1889 *WALCH Naval Archit* 113 Watertight Subdivision of Ships.

b. An instance of this.

a 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commw Eng* i in (1584) 3 Of these maner of rulings by one, by the fewer part [etc.] they which have more methodically written upon them, doe make a subdivision 1634 R. H. *Salerni's Regim. Prel.* The third Ranke admits a Subdivision into Better and Worse, Wise and Foolish, Learned and Ignorant 1776 ADAM SMITH *W N* I. 1. (1869) I 175 The nature of their business admits of the utmost subdivisions of labour 1801 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const* xix. 313 Too minute a subdivision of business tend, to contract the minds of those who perform it.

2. One of the parts into which a whole is subdivided; part of a part, a section resulting from a further division; *Nat Hist.* a subordinate division of a group.

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 113 Of these three partes of Philosophie, I might make other three subdivisions, and largely set them out. 1643 Sir T BROWNE *Relig Med* I § 52 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of hell, there might have bin one Lumbo left for these. 1646 — *Pseud Ep* 54 Chrystall is reduced by some unto that subdivision which comprehendeth gemmes. 1664 *STILLINGF. Orig Sacra* i 11 § 6 The Gnosticks and the several subdivisions of them 1777 S ROBSON *Brit Flora* 14 The petiole subdivided, having two leaflets on each subdivision. *Ibid*. 37 Orders are the subdivisions of Classes 1825 *SYD SMITH Wks* (1859) II. 197/a A small subdivision of the clergy of the North Riding of Yorkshire 1842 *GWILL Archt* § 2848 778 The subdivisions, apartments, or portions, whereof a building consists 1850 *ANSTED Elem Geol. Man.* etc 371 The deposits of the Secondary epoch... may be divided into four principal groups, each of which again presents well marked subdivisions. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist* I. 11. 26 Their armies were arranged according to the contingents which represented the tribal sub divisions

b Milit. The half of a division (in first quot the rear half). Also at various times, the half of a company; in the artillery, a gun with its waggons (now called *SUBSECTION*)

1625 *MARSHAM Souldiers Acad* 28 Whensoever this Bodie (which containeth but ten persons in file) shall be divided in the midst between the Middlemen; then the last five Ranks to the Rearward are called by the name of Subdivision 1702 *Milit Dict* (1704) s v. *Subdivisions*, are the lesser parcels, into which a Regiment is divided in marching, being half the greater divisions. 1727 H. BLAND *Milit. Discipl* v 60 When a Battalion is divided into three equal Parts or Divisions, each Division is then called a Grand-Division. Sub-Divisions are formed by dividing each Grand-Division into three, four or five equal Parts 1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 223 Subdivisions, Right Wheel! 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict* s v, A company divided into four subdivisions 1858 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* III ix. iv 635 The British force began to advance along the trunk road in a column of sub divisions. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* *Sub-division*, in artillery, a gun with its wagon 1889 *Standing Orders Royal Regim. Artill* 41 Four-gun Batteries will be divided into two Sections—Right and Left—of 2 Sub-Divisions each. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 A bearer sub-division R A.M.C.

Subdivisional, *a.* [f. *ptic* + *-AL*.] Of the nature of subdivision; pertaining to subdivision, or a subdivision, consisting of a subdivision

1656 in Petty *Dorset Survey* (1853) 90 In making of provincial lots, subdivisional lots must follow, so far as they could be practised, to promote the settlement of the army 1834 J. P. Smith *Script & Geol Sci* (1839) 60 Particular formations, one, two, or more in a system or subdivisional group 1847 Grotz *Greece* II. xlii. 111. 463 The Italians or Itali, the Morgetes, and the Chacones, all of them names of tribes either cognate or subdivisional 1864 *Athenaeum* No. 1920. 215/2 Subdivisional multiplications and production by budding 1898 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 3/4 The station is a subdivisional one for the E. Division.

† **Subdivisinate**, *v.* *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. SUBDIVISION + *-ATE*]. *trans.* To subdivide 1598 Showny *Wanstead Play* in *A. adia*, etc. (1605) 574 *Secundum* their dignitie, which must also be subdivisinate into three equal species.

Subdivisive, *a.* [f. *L. subdivis-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subdividē* to SUBDIVIDE + *-IVE*] Resulting from subdivision.

1838 Sir W. Hamilton *Logic* xxv (1860) II. 23 When a whole is divided into its parts, these parts may be themselves still connected multiplicities, and if these are again divided, there results a subdivision (*subdivisio*), the several parts of which are called the subdivisive members (*membra subdivisive*).

Subdulous (sɒˈdʒʊləs), *a.* Now rare [ad. late *L. subdulosus* or f. its source *subdulus*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *dolus* cunning]. Crafty, cunning, sly

1583 A. King tr. *Cantius' Catech* R. ij. The subdulous craft and deceit of Satan. 1637 Gillespie *Eng. Pop. Ceram* Ep. A. 2. b. The subdulous Machiavellian. 1677 Barrow *Serm.* Wks. 1689 I. 65 Illusive simulations and subdulous artifices. 1828 D. Israel *Chas. I.* I. 269 The King was troubled, lest this subdulous and eloquent man should shake his resolution 1843 Syd Smith *Let. Amer. Debts* I. 1, the subdulous press of America contends that the English would act with their own debt in the same manner 1880 W. Corb *Mod. Engl. Hist.* I. 102 Nor has any maxim so subdulous as this been devised to abridge the freedom of Bittons

Hence **subdulously** *adv.*, **subdulousness**.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. 28 Take heed of the subdulousness of their proposition, which is not universally true. 1643 Baker *Chron.* (1653) 554 See the subdulousness of this man 1681 Evelyn *Let. to Pepys* 6 Dec. in *Diary & Corr.* (1852) III. 260, I neither would, nor honestly could, conceal how subdulously they dealt. 1844 Blackw. *Mag.* XVI. 345 Whisky, mixed subdulously with burnt brown sugar 1864 T. A. Trollope *Marietta* xxii, Nanni had subdulously stretched out his hand sideways... to administer a squeeze to a rosy little hand that timidly stole out half-way to meet his

Subdominant, *sb.* *Mus.* [SUB-4. Cf. *F. sous-dominante*.] The note next below the dominant of a scale; the fourth note in ascending and the fifth in descending a scale. Also *attrib.*

1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 502/1 The chord of the sub-dominant *ibid.* 548/2 These three sounds, the tonic, the tonic dominant, and the sub-dominant, contain in their chords all the notes which enter into the scale of the mode. 1835 Court *Mag.* VI. 165/1 She might if she pleased break through that eternal descent by two semitones from the dominant to the sub-dominant. 1893 Atkinson *Ganot's Physics* § 207 (1866) 162 The tonic, dominant, and sub-dominant chords *ibid.* 163 The dominant and sub-dominant bear major thirds

Subdominant, *a.* [SUB-14] Less than dominant, not quite dominant (See *quots*)

1836 Kirby & St. *Entomol.* xlii. IV. 493 We may take *Scotia* for an example of a subdominant group beginning more southward. 1899 Buck's *Med. Handb.* III. 260 (Cent. Dict. Supp.) Those disturbances which are dominant become focal in consciousness, or the mind is fully conscious of such. Those that are sub-dominant bring about marginal or sub-conscious psychological states

Subdorsal, *a.* and (*sb.*) [Cf. *F. sous-dorsal*.] *A. adj.* 1. [SUB-1 a.] Pertaining to the part situated at the bottom of the back (i.e. the posterior) *nonce-use*.

1800 in *Spirit Publ.* *Frns* IV. 36 The vigorous posts which sustain the enormous subdorsal promontory of Lord G. *ibid.* 371 He has ordered the dimensions of the subdorsal basis of each of the new scholars to be taken

2. *Zool.* [SUB-11, 20 d.] Somewhat or almost dorsal; situated near the back.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 522/1 Fins advanced, distant and subdorsal 1854 Dana *Crust.* I. 53 The feet of the two posterior pairs [of legs] are short and subdorsal

B. sb. A subdorsal fin

1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xlii. 230 The dorsals differing from the sub dorsals, and these again from the pectorals. Hence **subdorsally** *adv.*, in a subdorsal position.

1902 Proc. *Zool. Soc.* II. 304 On 3rd somite a pair of black 'eye spots' surrounded by a white ring, subdorsally

Subduable (sɒˈdʒʊəbəl), *a.* rare. [f. SUBDUE + *-ABLE*] That may be subdued.

1611 Corneil, *Surmountable*, subduable. 1662 H. More *Phil. Writ.* Pref. gen. (1712) p. x, A natural touch of enthusiasm such as, I thank God, was ever governable enough, and have found at length perfectly subduable. 1839 J. Rogers *Antipope* xii. § 5 277 If the love of sin be hardly subduable by the fear of hell. 1844 Mrs. Browning *Drama of Exile* 1321 Who talks here. Of hate subduable to pity?

Subdual (sɒˈdʒʊəl) [f. SUBDUE + *-AL*]

1. The act of subduing or state of being subdued; subjection

1675 BURNHOGGE *Causa Da* 227 The Castigation and subdual of the affectuons 1741-65 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. IV. Wks. 1788 III. 139 Mahomet's work was not like Moses's,

the subdual of a small tract of Country 1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* ii. (1866) 79 Permanent subdual distinguished the Roman Empire. Other Empires swept over like a tornado 1882 H. S. HOLLAND *Logic & Life* (1885) 45 We are shut out from understanding this subdual which is belief 1904 Archæol. *Athina* XXV. ii. 149 Their subdual lasted several years

2. A becoming subdued or moderate. *rare*.

1884 J. TART *Mind in Matter* 72 In autumn, with the subdual of heat, there is annually, in Canada, a transformation of nature

† **Subduce**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. subducere*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *ducere* to lead, bring]

1. *trans.* To take away, withdraw (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1626 Br. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. xx. iv. Else, had the chylid been secretly subduced, and by his bloodie grandmother 1632 — *Hard Texts* Matt. xxviii. 20 Howsoever my bodily presence shall be subduced from you. 1664 OWEN *Vind. Asumadu* xvi. 422 No small part of the Territories of many Princes is subduced from under their power. 1761 Law *Conf. Veary Pilgrim* (1809) 55 They wanted not to have their covetousness and sensuality to be subduced by a new nature from heaven derived into them

b. To withdraw from allegiance, = SEDUCE *v.* 1.

a. 1578 LINDSEY *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II. 297 [He] bad subduct with his gould the men of wer that keptit the castell

c. *refl.* (occas. *intr.*) To withdraw oneself or itself from a place or society, from allegiance, etc., to escape from; to secede

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* II. B. v. b. It shalbe expedient for such as intende to exerceyse prayer, to subduce & conuaye them selues from the company of the worldlye people into some secrete place 1630 Br. HALL *Apol. Brownists* § 7 You have separated from this Church. If Christ have taken away his word and Spirit [from it], you have justly subduced 1636 T. Goodwin *Child of Light* (1643) 112 A man can no way avoid his suggestions, nor subduce himself from them 1656 Br. HALL *Specialities* Life Rem. Wks. (1660) 27, I subduced myself speedily from their presence. a. 1660 HAMMOND *19 Serm.* xiv. Wks. 1684 IV. 558 For never was the earth so peevish, as to subduce it self from its [i.e. the sun's] rays

2. To subtract, as a mathematical operation 1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* I. xviii. F. b. Subduce the first distance from the third 1588 A. King tr. *Cantius' Catech.* h. vii. Thane subduce ye haill from ye nombre of ye dayes of yat moneth. a. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 106 If out of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent Generation, we should by the Operation of the Understanding subduce Ten

3. To bring, lead into. *rare*.

1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* Ser. R. Vere 278 Offences done against his owne estate have oftentimes Subduc'd the malefactors for those crimes Into the hands of justice.

Hence † **Subducing** *vb.*, *sb.*, with *drawal*

1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* Neh. vi. 12 By weakes subducing of my selfe, and hiding my head in the Temple a. 1660 HAMMOND *19 Serm.* xi. Wks. 1684 IV. 636 A cowardly, pusillanimous subducing of ones self

† **Subducend**, *Math. Obs. rare*. [ad. *L. subducendus*, gerundive of *subducere* (see *piec.*)] = SUBTRAHEND.

1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 If the Subducend be taken from the Minuend, there rests the Remainder.

† **Subducion**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUBDUE + *-cion* = *-TION*] ? Reduction to order. (Cf. SUBDUE 1 e.)

1555 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 281/1 The conservation of the peace, and subducion of theym that entende to the bieche theof

Subduct (sɒˈdʒʊkt), *v.* Now rare. [f. *L. subduc-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subducere* to SUBDUE]

1. *trans.* To take away from its place or position, withdraw from use, consideration, influence, etc.

a. with physical obj.

1654-6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iii. (1673) 61/1 The three Palestines, being subducted from the power of the see of Antioch. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc. 205 One of the Elements is subducted from the people, and the other is added by them. 1665-6 Phil. *Trans.* I. 382 For one determinate space of time it exhibits its lucid part to the Earth, for another, subducts it. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 141, I had but a bare sight of that Pamphlet, it being presently subducted from the Publick Petition. a. 1792 HORNE *Ess.* § 74 Wks. 1818 I. 363 The Chinese physicians never prescribe bleeding; saying, that, if the pot boil too fast, it is better to subduct the fuel, than lade out the water 1837 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* I. *Spectre of Tappington*, He replaced the single button [on his breeches] he had just subducted 1844 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) III. 119 All such as are inconsistent in their statements are to be subducted from his catalogue.

b. with immaterial obj.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii. iii. vi. 151 Yet must all exesse in spiritual graces be subducted from that prerogative which wee that are Christs messengers, have in respect of Aarons successors 1660 HEYLIN *Hist. Quinquart.* To Rdr., Nor have I purposely concealed or subducted any thing considerable which may seem to make for the advantage of the opposite party 1754 EDWARDS *Preed Will.* I. ii. (1762) 12 As having its influence added to other Things, or subducted from them 1840 G. DARLEY *Wks. Beaman & F.* Introd., Subducting the devilish feature, it were well perhaps, if all Englishmen resembled this portrait. 1843 MILL *Logic* iii. viii. 465 Subduct from any phenomenon such part as is known by previous inductions to be the effect of certain antecedents. 1851 HERSCHER *Study Nat. Phil.* ii. vi. 156 When the effects of all known causes are estimated with exactness, and subducted.

c. *refl.*

1655 OWEN *Vind. Evang.* xxiii. 486 Sinne (which is the Creature's subducting its selfe from under the Dominion of God) 1668 — *Expos.* 130th Ps. 76 From his providential presence he could never subduct himself.

2. To take away (a quantity) from, † out of another; to subtract, deduct,

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* iv. v. V. iiij, Your greater semidia-meter, which subducted from your former diuisor leaueth the semidiameter of the intrinsecal circle 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. in §9 If out of the number of years you subduct the years of the Oppressors of Israel under their Judges 1674 MOXON *Intor. Astron.* II. (ed. 3) 70, 200 Years which subducted out of 1000 leaves 800 Years. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1867) II. 85 William Forbes was order'd to keep a just account of what each Indian had so that it might be subducted out of their wages at their return home. 1855 BARNSTER *Newton* I. iii. 42 Subducting the diameter of the hole from the length and breadth of the image, there remains 13 inches in the length and 2 7/8 inches in the breadth 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 558 When we subduct the vapour pressure from the barometric height.

absol. 1646 *Reconde's Gr. Artes* 110 Therefore seeing 9 in the quotient, multiply, and subduct as before 1662 HINBERT *Body Div.* II. 86 They add, they multiply; never subduct, never divide 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 14 According to their respective Value, take one of the next Denomination, out of which Subduct.

† b. *intr.* To take something away from. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 536 Nature from my side subducting, took perhaps More than enough 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* II. 124 The Spaw helps the refining of the vessels and so subducts from the Disease by budding the affluent cause 1798 W. MAJOR *Brit. Jourists* V. 193 Its neglected and languishing state still farther subducts from its picturesque effect

3. To take away or remove surreptitiously or fraudulently. Also *absol.*

1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 95 p. 11 Purchased with money subducted from the shop 1760 C. JOHNSON *Chrysalis* (1822) I. 200 By subducting largely from the sum's confided to him 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Wks.* 1853 I. 53/1 If he had brought down a brace out of a covey, instead of subducting them from the platter.

4. To draw up, lift

1837 BARRHAM *Ingl. Leg. Ser.* I. *Spectre of Tappington*, Subducting his coat-tails one under each arm [etc.] 1869 'WAT. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxxi, Jemmy subducted his coat tails, and sat him down

Subduction (sɒˈdʒʊkʃən), *n.* Now rare. [ad. *L. subductio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *subducere* to SUBDUE] The action of subducting

1. Withdrawal, removal.

a. 1620 J. DYKE *Sell. Serm.* (1640) 79 A quenching of fire by subduction of fuel. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observ. Div. & Mor.* iv. 282 Unto whom thought and care, in one night brought grey hairs, by subduction of nourishment 1630 Br. HALL *Ocean. Medit.* § 66 (1634) 145 Oh that we were not more capable of distrust, then thine omnipotent hand is of weariness and subduction 1730 *Hist. Lit.* I. 449 Fearing the Subduction of the King's Bounty, which had hitherto supported it 1839 Blackw. *Mag.* XLVI. 542 The withdrawal of a patriot from Parliament is the subduction of parliamentary force. 1854 BUCKNILL *Unsound. Mind* 25 'Leims signifying deprivation or subduction.'

† b. Surreptitious or secret withdrawal. *Obs.*

a. 1646 J. GREGORY *Posthumus* (1649) 88 The Corruption proceeded not by subduction from the Hebrew, but the accession to the Greek Scripture 1721 BAILEY, *Subduction*, a taking privately from

2. Subtraction, deduction

1599 DIGGES *Shahol* I. xv. 25 Subduction is the taking of the one Fraction from the other 1668 Br. HALL *Ephes.* I. vi. 284, I have noted four ranks of commonly-named Miracles, from which, if you make a just subduction, how few of our wonders shall remaine either to beleefe or admiration! 1664 EVELYN *Pomona* Pref. 4 Brought thither without charge, or extraordinary subductions, 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 16 Addition and Subduction, serve Reciprocally to prove each other 1734 BERKELEY *Analyst* § 5 Wks. 1871 III. 260 By the continual addition or subduction of infinitely small quantities 1856 MASON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 109 The property remaining after the subduction of his own share as the eldest son

† 3. A drawing down or away (see *quot* 1612); the evacuation (of excrement). (= *Gr. βράχυρη*).

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 274 Subduction is an abstraction of juices, oyles, and other liquid matters downward by percolation, filtration, and the like. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii. 111 They make the belly swollen, and helpe the subduction of excrements. 1688 HOLMAN *Armoury* iii. xii. 446/2.

4. The action of subduing or fact of being subduced; subdual, subjunction. (Const. *to*.)

1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* I. 111 Continging, if not the destruction, at least the subduction of the Temporal Power to the Spiritual 1717 L. HOWEL *Denderius* (ed. 3) 157 Subduction of the Flesh 1786 *Finances the Philanthropist* II. 33 The celebrated fani, who boasts the subduction of whole legiments by the power of her charms 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 82 Edward assembled a large army for the subduction of Dumfries-shire *ibid.* 472 The ruling clergy brought on the subduction of the kingdom.

† 5. 'A reckoning or account' (1656 Blount).

† **Subductive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subduc-* (see SUBDUE) + *-IVE*] That is to be subducted.

1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 170 That changes its nature from a subductive quantity to an additive one.

† **Subductory**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *L. subduc-* (see *piec.*) + *-ORY*] Lavative. (Cf. SUBDUCTION 3.)

1620 VERNER *Via Recta* iv. 79 Why are Oysters usually eaten a little before meals? By reason of their subductory quality, concerning the bellie.

† **Subdue**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5 subdue [f. next] Subdual, subjugation, conquest.

c. 1465 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 5 Wherefor, prince, Remember be Subdue of hi. Regaly, Of Englonde, fraunce, & spayn trewely. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 223/1 In defens of this youre seid Reame, and subdue of youre Enemyes. a. 1592 GREENE & LODGE *Looking Glasse* (1598) A. 4 b, The worlds subdue.

Subdue (sɒdjuː), *v.* Forms: *a.* 4 so-, *sudewe*, *so-*, *suduwe*, *sodeuwe* *B.* 5 subd(e)we, 5-6 *dew*, 5-6 *dieu*, 6 *deu*, 5-*subdue*. [Of difficult etymology. ME. *sodewe*, *subdewe*, *-dew*, represents formally AF. **soduer*, **sib'duer* = OF. *so(u)-dure*, *su(d)uire*, etc. (used with the meanings of L. *seducere*) to deceive, seduce = OIt. *soddiurre* :- L. *seducere* to draw up or away, withdraw, remove by stealth, purge, evacuate, calculate (see SUBDUCE, SUBDUOT). Neither L. *seducere* nor OF. *soddiurre* is recorded in the sense of 'subdue', so that it is to be presumed that the AF. form took over the sense from L. *sudde*, the pa. ppl. of which is represented in Eng. by SUBDUIT from c1375.

There is no clear connexion in form or sense with the AF. *subdus* of Edw. III stat. 11 c. 17, ann. 1353; the meaning is app. 'attached' or 'arrested', not 'subdued'. The 15th c. AF. *subduer* (Littellton *Int.*, ed. 1526, A vj b) was prob. modelled on the current Eng. form.]

1. *trans.* To conquer (an army, an enemy, a country or its inhabitants) in fight and bring them into subjection.

1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) III 19 [He] wente and sodewed Siria. *Ibid.* 443 Panne he stood wip [MS *β* suduweb, MS *γ* sodeuweb] the peple pat wonen at be foot of be hille mont Caucasus c1420 *Lyons Assembly of Gods* 1651 Foles Wenying to subdue, with ber oon hande, 1 hat -ys ouer mekyl for all an hoole lande. c1460 *Fortescue Abs & Lim Mon* xvi (1885) 150 Is hyghnes shalbe myghty, and off ppar to subdue his enemies 1486 in *Surttees Misc* (1890) 54, I subdued France. 1535 COVERDALE *Zech* ix 15 They shall consume and deuoure, and subdue them with synge stones 1553 *Eden Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 21 How the Portugales subdued Malacca, shalbe said hereafter 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI*, iii, iii, 82 Iohn of Gaunt, Which did subdue the greatest part of Spaine 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius, Goth Wars* 14 Since God hath giuen us Victory, and the glory of subduing a City 1667 MILTON *P L* xi 687 To overcome in Battell, and subdue Nations 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & R.* xlvii IV. 582 The Samantans were finally subdued by the regular forces of the East: twenty thousand were slain. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist India* I 397 They even assert that the same kings subdued Tibet on the east, and Cambaja on the west 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xix. 330 He [sc. Caesar] wished to hand over his conquests to his successor not only subdued but reconciled to subjection.

† b. Const. *to, unto, under* the conqueror or his rule. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. de P. R.* vi xix (Tollem. MS), When y hadde subued all be worlde to my lordschipe. c1420 *Lyons Assembly of Gods* 584 Owre grei rebell May we then soone euer to vs subdue c1460 *Fortescue Abs & Lim Mon* ii (1885) xix When Nemboth made and incorporate the first realm, and subdued it to himself by tyrannye 1549 *Compl. Scot* xi 90 Jour ald enemies hes indentit to subdue you to there domine 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 13 Thus Brute this Realme vnto his rule subdued 1657 HOBBS *Leuath.* ii. xvii. 88 When a man, by Warre subdueth his enemies to his will.

† c. To overcome or overpower (a person) by physical strength or violence. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1v 51 Rest a while Tyl morrow next, that I the Elfe subdued *Ibid* ii. v 26 Full many doughtie knights he . Had subdued in equal frayes 1593 SHAKS, 3 *Hen VI*, iii. 173 As one that graspt And tugg'd for Life, and was by strength subdued. 1604 — *Orth* i. ii 81 If he do resist Subdue him, at his perill.

d. *transf. and fig.*

1611 *Bible* Dan. ii. 40 Forasmuch as yron breaketh in pieces and subdueth all things. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 228 Burrs and Brambles th' unhappy Field subdue *Ibid.* iv. 247 Subdu'd in Fire the stubborn Metall lyes. 1799 COVERSE *Castaway* 47 By toil subdued, he drank The stifling wave 1883 R. BRADG'S *Pronunciation* 761 'The broad ways That bridge the rivers and subdue the mountains

† e. To reduce to order or obedience. *Obs.*

1481 *Cov. Lett Bk* 493 To subdue such personex as here late offended; diuense of which personex be now late indyot of ryot & trasspas [etc.].

2. To bring (a person) into mental, moral, or spiritual subjection; to get the upper hand of by intimidation, persuasion, etc.; to obtain control of the conduct, life, or thoughts of; to render (a person or animal) submissive; to prevail over, get the better of. Const. *to* (that which exercises control, the control exercised).

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxiv xii, He [sc. Cupid] is aduenturous To subdue mine enemies, to be contrarious. 1535 COVERDALE *Wisd* xviii. 22 He ouercame not the multitude with bodily power. 22 With the worde he subdued him that vexed him. 1538 STARKY *England* i. 12 Ther ys no best so strong but to man by wysdom he ys subduyd 1552 ABP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 48 Thai ar nocht subduet to the rychtousness. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleddane's Comm* 405 The Prynces by a certen feare and terror subdued 1588 SHAKS *L L* i. 11 187 His [Love's] disgrace is to be called Boy, but his glorie is to subdue men 1610 — *Temp* i. 11 489 This mans threats, To whom I am subdue, are but light to me 1721 *Prior Dial Dead* (1907) 219 Swords Conquer some, but Words subdue all men 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II iv. 156 Pigot, with a hardihood which subdued them, declared that .he would furnish no money 1833 HR MARTINDALE *Brooke Farm* vi. 80 This recollection awakened others which subdued me completely. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist Sk* (1896) I. 1. 31 He was subdued by the influence of religion 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 123 Clasp'd hands and that petitionary grace Of sweet seventeen subdued me ere she spoke.

absol. 1781 COWPER *Retirement*. 266 God has form'd thee with a wiser view, Not to be led in chains, but to subdue. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* i. 1. ii, And so, did this [growth] of

Royalty. spring up; and grow mysteriously, subduing and assimilating

1771. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii 1 37 The catall, quihills favorite langley The best curcumny as thar cheif and heyr, Now thame subduens vndir his ward in hy Quihill has the ovrhand. 1833 TENNYSON *Dreams Fair Women* ix, It comforts me in this one thought to dwell, 1 hat I subdued me to my father's will 1870 DICKENS *Edwin Drood* ii, I must subdue myself to my vacation

b. With a person's body, soul, mind, actions, etc as obj

c1520 NISBET *N T*, Rom ii. 15 marg, The fleische nother is nor can be subduet tharto 1526 *Pulgr Perf* (W. de W 1532) 148 b, We must subdue all our inordynate thoughtes. 1548 *Act 2 & 3 Edw VI* c. 19 § 2 Due and godlye abstynence ys a meane .to subdue mens Bodies to their Soule and Spirite 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI*, i. 11 109 My heart and hands thete hast at once subdu'd 1603 — *Mass for M* iv. 11. 84 He doth with holce abstynence subdue That in himselfe, which he spurres on his powre To qualifie in others. 1607 MILTON *P L* viii 584 If aught.. were worthy to subdue The Soule of Man 1769 *Junius Lett* xcvi 167 Before you subdue their hearts, you must gain a noble victory over your own 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Ross Forest* ii, Having subdued his own feelings, he resolved not to yield to those of his wife 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* Ded xi, A prophesy Is whispered, to subdue my fondest fears 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iv 1 469 Those emotions were soon subdued by a stronger feeling. 1863 GRO ELIOT *Romola* xx, She herself wished to subdue certain importunate memories

c. *transf.*

c1449 PFOCK *Repr* i. xiv. 73 It mygte seme that God wolde not subdue or submite and sende him [sc. Holy Scripture] to resoun, for to beinterpretid 1535 COVERDALE *Phil* in 21 According to y^e workynge whereby he is able to subdue all things vnto himselfe 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 416 Wild without art, or artfully subdu'd, Nature in ev'ry form inspires delight

† d. To achieve, attain (a purpose). *Obs. rare.*

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ix. 9 Perhaps my succour Mote stand you much your purpose to subdue

† e. To bring to a low state, reduce. *Obs.*

1605 SHAKS *Learn* iii. iv. 72 Nothing could haue subdu'd Nature To such a lownesse, but his vnkind Daughters. 1606 — *Ant & Cl* iv. xiv. 74 His face subdu'd To penetrative shame

3. To bring (land) under cultivation.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen* i. 28 Grove, and multiplie, and fyll the earth, and subdue it 1628 MAY *Virg Georg* 1. 6 Nor is't unwholesome to subdue the Land By often exercise. 1677 W. HUBBARD *Narrative* 63 To engross more Land into their hands then they were able to subdue. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 307 Their lands, which they had subdued by extreme labour. 1829 B. HALL *Trav. N. Amer.* i. 86 In proportion as the soil is brought into cultivation, or subdued, to use the local phrase 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xxv. § 176 Set to subduing wild and unhealthy land.

4. In medical use To reduce, allay. ? *Obs.*

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 134 The iuyce of Cedars; which by the extreme siccitate faculty subdued the cause of interior corruption. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments* etc. (1736) 262 Cresses, Radishes, Horse Radishes, subdue Acidity. 1804 ARBUTHNOT *Surg Obs* 176 The inflammation of the brain was now subdued 1809 *Med. Foul.* XXI. 54 Although the hysteric affections were still very troublesome, she could now completely subdue them by the use of pills 1829 COOPER *Good's Study Med.* II. 515 The inflammation is to be subdued by blood-letting.

5. To reduce the intensity, force, or vividness of (sound, colour, light), to make less prominent or salient. (Cf. SUBDUED 2.)

1800 HR LEE *Canterb. T.* (ed. 2) III. x39 A circular pavilion. Where both light and heat were subdued by shades. 1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 165 With voice stifled in tremulous sobs Subdued by its own pathos. 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* (1851) I. ii. vii. § 22 The warm colours of distance, even the most glowing, are subdued by the air 1845 *Antiq. & Archæol.* Year Bk. 319 Unable to subdue properly the red, blue, and gold of the niched hood mould. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl* I. 120 Distance is very deceptive upon the ice, subduing its salient features.

Subdued (sɒdjuːd), *ppl a.* [f. prec. + -ED¹]

1. Reduced to subjection, subjugated, overcome. Also *absol.*

1604 SHAKS. *Orth* v. ii 348 One, whose subdu'd Eyes, Drops teares as fast as the Arabian Trees Their Medicinable gumme. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 48 Strengthened both against forraigne invasions and revolts of the subdued 1660 MILTON *Dr Griffith's Serm* Wks 1851 V. 397 [It] will in all probability subject the Subduers to the Subdu'd 1812 CRABBE *Tales* xviii. 68 She had a mild, subdued, expiring look. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* iii. iv. v, Lyons contains in it subdued Jacobins, dominant Girondins. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 202 A subdued, bronzed, resolved-looking man

2. Reduced in intensity, strength, force, or vividness; moderated, toned down.

1822 [implied in SUBDUEDNESS] 1835 LYTTON *Riens* iv. 1, Censers of gold steamed with the odours of Araby, yet so subdued as not to deaden the healthier scent of flowers 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* viii, My language was more subdued than it generally was when it developed that sad theme *Ibid.* xiv, 'The subdued chat of Adèle 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 17 83 Many of the noblest forms are of subdued curvature 1861 FLOR NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 59 There are acute cases (particularly a few eye cases), where a subdued light is necessary 1897 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 203 The effects of subterranean heat in the locality may still manifest themselves in a subdued form. 1912 *Times* 29 Dec 20/3 (Stock Exchange), There was a more subdued tone

Hence **Subduedly** *adv.*, with subdued sound, light, colour, etc.; **Subduedness**, the condition of being subdued.

1822 COLERIDGE *Ltth* (1895) 718 In his freest passages there is a subduedness, a self-checking timidity in his colouring 1824 ROBERTSON *Serm* Ser. iv. xliii. (1863) 294 Meekness and subduedness before God 1868 G. GILFILLAN *Life Sir T. Wyatt* W's Poet Wks p. xv, Homely natural feeling of the poetical and the subduedly sensuous 1891 KIFLING *Light that Failed* xii, Maisie was crying more subduedly

Subduement, *rare.* [f. SUBDUED *v.* + -MENT] The action of subduing; subdual

'A word not used, nor worthy to be used' (J.).

1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* iv. v. 189, I haue seen thee . scorning forfeits and subduements 1619 DANIEL *Coll. Hist Eng* (1626) 81 Hee sent a solenne Ambassage to Pope Adrian, to craue leave for the subduement of that Country 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caladonia* I. ii. vii. 325 Anglo-Saxon, on the subduement of the Romanized Oritani, succeeded to the British tongue 1860 FORSTER *Cr Remonstr* 83 That subduement of the Roman Catholic power on the continent

Subduer (sɒdjuːə), *[f. SUBDUED *v.* + -ER¹]*

A person who or a thing which subdues, in the various senses of the verb.

c1510 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd. Manners* (1570) D iv, Thus were they by death subduers of their owne corps carnall 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 73 The ald Romanis, subduers of the Warlike. 1611 SPEED *Theat. Gr Brit* 39/2 Ostorius. Subduer of great Caractacus 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments* (1736) 253 Figs are great subduers of Acrimony 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. ii. 15 With some of the sex, insolent controul is a more efficacious subduer than kindness or concession. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 322 By the laws of nature the occupant and subduer of the soil is the true proprietor 1860 GRO ELIOT *Mill on Fl* i. v, It is a wonderful subduer, this need of love 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 191 Such was He, the Subduer of all which exalted itself. 1900 DR ARGVLL *Autobiogr* (1906) II. 85 The subduer of a fierce enemy and the saviour of India.

Subduing, *vb. sb.* [f. SUBDUED *v.* + -ING¹] The action of SUBDUING; subdual, subjugation.

c1484 J. KAY tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) p. 1 The subduynge and oppressing of the cytee of Constantinople. 1532 MORÆ *Comit. Tynedale* Wks. 371 The subduynge of y^e flesh and taming of bodily lustes 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Macc* xiv. 34 What so euer was mete for the subduynge of the aduersaries. 1655 HUME in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 213 A combination made between France and Cromwell for the subduing of all the Spanish provinces of the Low Countries. 1690 CHILD *Disc Trade* (1698) Pref. p. xv, The subduing [= abatement] of interest will bring in multitudes of traders. 1788 ENCYCL. BRIT. (1797) I. 276/2 None of them [sc. harrows] are sufficient to prepare for the seed any ground that requires subduing 1875 ENCYCL. BRIT. I. 335/1 For the more speedy subduing of a rough uncultured surface

Subduing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING².] That subdues; tending to subdue.

1608 D. TIVVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor* 66b, To polish and fashion out his then rough-hewn fortune, with the edge of his subduing sword. 1816 J. SCOTT *Viz. Paris* 118 A stimulating melange of what is most heating, intoxicating, and subduing 1842 MANNING *Serm* xvi (1848) I. 228 Not because they are under any subduing dominion of indwelling sin 1891 CONAN DOYLE *Adv. Sherlock Holmes* ii, there was something depressing and subduing in the sudden gloom. Hence **Subduingly** *adv.*, so as to subdue.

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 301 What goes more subduingly to the heart than the author's poem to his sick child? 1880 MERRITT *Tragic Com.* xviii, A hand that she had taken and twisted in her woman's hand subduingly

Subduple (sɒbdjuːpl, sɒbdjuːpl), *a. Math.* [ad. late L. *subduplus* see SUB-10 and DUPL² a.] That is half of a quantity or number; denoting a proportion of one to two; (of a ratio) of which the antecedent is half the consequent.

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Microlog* 63 Every Proportion is taken away by the coming of his contrary proportion As by the coming of a subduple, a dupla is taken away, and so of others 1648 [see SUB-10] 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 55 The Ratio of 3 to 6 is 1/2 = 1/2 or subduple. 1715 tr. Gregory's *Astron* (1726) II. 842 The number will be about subduple in a Jovial Year. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Subnormal*, The Subnormal PR is Subduple the Parameter. 1740 Phil. *Trans* XLI. 426 Let us take 1/20 Points at Pleasure, the Point A in the Circumference of the Equator, and the Point C in the Circumference of a subduple parallel Circle.

Subduplicate, *a. Math.* [SUB-10.]

1. Of a ratio or proportion: Being that of the square roots of the quantities; thus, 2 : 3 is the subduplicate ratio of 4 : 9.

1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos* 121 A Proportion is said to be Divided, when between two quantities are interposed one or more Means in continual Proportion, and then the Proportion of the first to the second is said to be Subduplicate of that of the first to the third, and Subtripluate of that of the first to the fourth. 1670 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* II. iii. 15 The times are in Subduplicate Proportion to the lengths of the Pendulums 1674 PETRY *Disc. Dupl. Prop.* 21 The First Instance, Wherein Duplicate, and Subduplicate Ratio or Proportion is considerable, Is in the Velocities of two equal and like Ships, which Velocities . are the square Roots of the Powers which either drive or draw them. 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 288 The Times in which a Body runs thro' those Planes, shall be in a Subduplicate Ratio of their Altitudes 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 358 The bodies descend by nearly uniform velocities, which are directly in the subduplicate ratio of the diameters.

2. = SUBDUPL² (A misuse)

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII. 277 It is the same fault when men call half a quantity subduplicate. 1755 JOHNSON, *Subduplicate*, .containing one part of two.

Sub-edit, *v.* [Back-formation f. next.] *trans.* To edit (a paper, periodical, etc.) under, to prepare

(copy) for, the supervision of a chief editor. Hence **Sub-e diting** *vbl. sb*

Sub-e diting *vbl. sb*. 1880 *Trans. Philol. Soc* 130 Several Americans have offered to undertake sub editing [for the 'Oxford English Dictionary'] 1883 *Ibid.* Abstract p. iv, S. partly arranged and sub-edited by Mr. C. Gray.

Sub-e ditor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate editor; one who sub-edits

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* II. i. iii, Clerk Tallien, he also is become sub editor; shall become able editor. 1883 *BLACK Shandon Bells* xxx, I daresay I should be the sub editor of the *Cork Chronicle*.

Hence **Sub-e ditorship**, the position of sub-editor. 1885 *HYDE CLARKE Dict.* 383 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* xxx, He had her vote for the sub editorship.

Sub-e ditorial, a. [f. SUB-EDITOR + -IAL.] Pertaining to a sub-editor or sub-editorship.

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* II. i. iv, While Tallien worked sedentary at the sub-editorial desk 1850 *THACKERAY Pen-dennis* xxxiv, In a masterly manner he had pointed out what should be the sub editorial arrangements of the paper. 1905 *Athenian* 30 Sept 437/2 The dry data were... set out skilfully enough in sub editorial fashion.

Sub-e lement. [SUB-5.] A subordinate or secondary element.

1846 *Poe N. P. Willis Wks.* 1864 III. 21 In addition to the element of novelty, there is introduced the sub-element of unexpectedness 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 1396 The good element is God, and his personality comprises five spiritual and five material sub-elements

Sub-e lementary, a. [SUB-14.] Less than elementary, not quite elementary.

1866 *Downs Term* lxxx (1640) 823 In the Elements themselves, of which all sub-elementary things are composed 1835 *MACCULLOCH Attributes* (1837) II. 417 Disintegrated into those modes of elementary or subelementary matter whence it was first constructed.

Sube qual, a. [ad. mod. L. *subsequens* + see SUB-20 c and EQUAL.]

1. *Nat. Hist.* Nearly equal.

1787 *tr. Linnæus's Fami. Plants* 105 Florets all fertile. Proper one with petals five, heart-inflexed, subequal. 1828 *STARK Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 199 Eyes subequal. 1880 *HUXLEY in Times* 25 Dec 4/1 The earliest known equine animal possesses four complete sub equal digits on the fore foot 1897 *GUNTHER in Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 704 Teeth small, subequal, with blown pointed tips.

2. Related as several numbers of which no one is as large as the sum of the rest. In mod. Dicts

Hence **Sube'qually** *adv.*; **Subequality**, the condition of being subequal

1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 200 Fruit glabrous, subequally ribbed all round. 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* 172 In the number of these bones (metacarpals) and their sub-equality of development man agrees with many Vertebrates above Fishes.

Suber (*siŭ-bär*). *Bot.* (Chem.) [L. = cork, cork-oak.] The bark or periderm of the cork-tree; cork. Also, a vegetable principle found in this. 1800 *HFNRY Egit. Chem.* (1808) 293 Suber, -this name is used to denote common cork wood. 1819 *J. G. CHILDREN Chem. Anal.* 298 Suber is light, soft and elastic, burns with a bright flame and yields ammonia by distillation 1826 *HENRY Elem. Chem.* II. 313 Of Suber and its Acid.

Hence **Suberamic** *a.*, denominating the acid produced by the dry distillation of ammonium suberate. **Suberamide**, the white crystalline compound formed by the action of aqueous ammonia on suberate of methyl or by heating suberic acid with phosphorus trichloride. **Suberane**, a liquid hydrocarbon (see *quots*); hence **Suberanic** *a.* **Suberanic acid**, a salt of **Suberanic acid**, the acid remaining after suberamide has been precipitated from a solution of fused suberic acid, aniline, and alcohol, so **Suberanic acid**.

1859 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XIII. 221 *Suberamic Acid C₁₂H₁₈O₄. 1898 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* LXXIV. 1. 125 *Suberamide melts at 216° 1894 *Ibid.* LXVI. 1. 265 The purified suberone (or heptamethylene, *suberane*) boils at 177-177.5 under 743 mm pressure. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XXII. 32/2 Cyclo-heptane (suberane), C₇H₁₄, obtained by the reduction of suberyl iodide *Ibid.* 33/1 Cyclo-heptane carboxylic acid (*suberamic acid), C₇H₁₂CO₂H. 1859 *WATTS tr. Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* XIII. 222 *Suberamide of Ammonium - The acid dissolves easily in hot ammonia, and the salt is deposited in small granular crystals *Ibid.*, *Suberamic acid yields aniline when fused with potash 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem. Org.* IV. § 2 257 Dianilides. *Suberamide 2 (C₁₂H₁₈), H₂N₂, C₁₆H₂₄O₄

Suberate (*siŭ-bérät*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subérate* (Lagrange 1797) + see SUBER and -ATE¹.] A salt of suberic acid.

1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem.* II. 297 1806 *G. Adam's Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Suberates 1809 *J. MURRAY Syst. Chem.* (ed. 2) IV. 353 Suberate of potassa, formed by adding suberic acid to carbonate of potassa 1824 *MILLER Elem. Chem. Org.* (ed. 2) xiv § 1 888 Suberate of ethyl.

Suberb, obs. form of SUBURB.

Suberch. = SUBBOSCO

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* D. 4 Whether hee will haue his crutes cut low like a Juniper bush, or his suberches [read suboschos] taken away with a Rasor

Subereous (*subi-er-ŭs*), a. [f. late L. *subereus*: see SUBER and -OUS.] Suberous, suberose. 1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* xlv. IV. 258 Substance Subereous. A soft elastic substance somewhat resembling cork 1900 *B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms* 258/1,

Suberic (*siŭ-bér-ik*), a. *Chem.* Also 8 -ique. [ad. F. *subérique* (Lagrange 1797): see SUBER and -IO.] Of or pertaining to cork. **Suberic acid**, a white crystalline dibasic acid prepared by the action of nitric acid on cork, paper, linen rags, fatty acids, and other bodies. Also **suberic anhydride**, *ether*, etc.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 17 He was able to produce an acid nearly similar to the suberique, by digesting the nitrous acid on charcoal 1806 *G. Adam's Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 562 Suberic [acid] 1837 *R. D. THOMSON in Brit. Ann.* 355 Suberic ether 1879 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VI. 1040 Suberic aldehyde is formed, together with suberic acid and palmitic acid, by the action of fuming nitric acid on palmitic acid 1894 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 499 Suberic anhydride is prepared by boiling suberic acid with acetic chloride

Suberiferous, a. [f. SUBER + -IFEROUS.] Producing cork or suberin. In mod. Dicts.

Suberification (*siŭ-bér-ik-ŭ-shən*). *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -IFICATION] = SUBERIZATION.

1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* 34 The principal modifications of the cell-wall are the following... (3) Cutinization (or Suberification)

Suberiform (*siŭ-bér-ŭ-fŕm*), a. [f. SUBER + -IFORM.] Resembling cork, corky.

1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 423/2 The mass is composed of one (suberiform) substance 1849-50 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 19/1 Polypes distributed over the surface of a common mass, which is composed of a suberiform substance supported by calcareous aciculi.

Suberin (*siŭ-bér-ŭm*). *Chem.* Also -ine [ad. F. *subérine* (Chevreul): see SUBER and -IN¹.] The cellular tissue which remains after cork has been exhausted by various solvents.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 97 Cork contains a peculiar principle called Suberin 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* 38 The substance which imparts the repellent character to the cell wall is known as cutin, when restricted to cork it is called suberin.

Hence **Suberinate** *Chem.*, a salt of **Suberinic** acid, an acid obtained indirectly from suberin.

1891 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* LX. 466 Suberinic acid, C₁₇H₃₂O₈, when gently warmed, forms a liquid miscible with alcohol, ether, and chloroform. *Ibid.*, Potassium suberinate is soluble in water and alcohol, but not in ether.

Suberize (*siŭ-bér-iz*), *v.* *Bot.* [f. SUBER + -IZE] *pass.* To be converted into cork-tissue by the formation of suberin. Hence **Suberization**.

1882 *VINUS tr. Sachs's Bot.* 95 The suberisation of the newly-formed cells 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 111 Often the wall is suberised all round and throughout its whole thickness *Ibid.* 112 The totally suberised layers often separate in the section-cutting 1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* 75 The walls of older cork cells are cutinized or suberized throughout

Subero- (*siŭ-bér-o*), combining form of SUBER in names of chemical compounds containing or obtained from suberic acid

1839 *R. D. THOMSON in Brit. Ann.* 354 Subero-pyroxylic ether. 1894 *MUR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 524/2 Suberocarboxylic acid, Hexane tricarboxylic acid *Ibid.*, Suberomalic acid, Oxy succinic acid

Suberone (*siŭ-bér-ŭn*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subérone* (Boussingault): see SUBER and -ONE.] An aromatic oil, formed by the distillation of suberic acid with lime.

1845 *Chem. Gaz.* III. 56 1881 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIX. 540 Suberone readily combines with hydrocyanic acid. Hence **Suberonyl**, -ylene (see *quots*).

1890 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 11 728 Suberone is easily reduced to the corresponding alcohol, C₇H₁₂ OH, by the action of sodium in presence of alcohol. This suberonyl alcohol is a colourless, somewhat viscid liquid *Ibid.*, Suberonyl iodide, when treated with alcoholic potash, yields suberonylene, C₇H₁₂

Suberose (*siŭ-bér-ŭs*), a. *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *suberosus*: see SUBER + -OSE¹.] Having the appearance of cork; corky in form or texture.

1845-50 *MRS LINCOLN Lect. Bot.* App. v. 204 Suberose, corky 1846 *DANA Zool.* (1848) 609 Suberose, of varying form 1887 *W. PHILLIPS Brit. Discomycetes* 378 Disc encircled by a dehiscence, distinct suberose, frangible

Suberose (*subi-er-ŭs*), a. *Bot.* 1 *var.* -o. [ad. mod. L. *suberosus*: see SUB-20 c and -OSE¹.] Somewhat erose. 1828-32 in WEBSTER.

Suberous (*siŭ-bér-ŭs*), a. *Bot.* [f. SUBER or ad. mod. L. *suberosus* SUBEROSE¹ see -OUS.] Corky; = SUBEROSE¹.

1679 *EVELYN Sylva* (ed. 3) 29 That the sap should be so green on the indented leaves, so Suberous in the Bark (for even the Cork-tree is but a courser Oak) 1776 *J. LEE Introduct. Bot. Explan. Terms* 379 Suberous, suberous, the outward Bark soft, but elastic like Cork 1849 *BALEFOUR Man. Bot.* § 85 In some trees it [the epiphyllum] consists of numerous layers, forming the substance called cork, hence the name suberous, or corky layer, which is given to it. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 550 Two forms of the superficial formation of cork may be distinguished namely, suberous crusts and suberous integuments.

Suberoxime. *Chem.* An oxime of suberyl. 1894 [see SUBERYLAMINE]

Suberyl (*siŭ-bér-ŭl*). *Chem.* [ad. F. *subéryle* (Boussingault): see SUBER and -YL.] The diatomic radicle of suberic acid. Also *attrib.*

1854 *W. GREGORY Handb. Org. Chem.* 243 It is probable that there exists radical suberyl = C₇H₁₂O = Su. 1872 *WATTS Index to Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* Suberyl Hydrate. 1874 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* XXVII. 935 On distilling

suberic acid with lime he [sc. Boussingault] got a liquid boiling at 186°, which he called hydride of suberyl. Hence **Suberylamine**, **Suberylène**, **Suberyllic** a. (see *quots*).

1894 *Frnl. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1. 160 Suberylamine, C₇H₁₂ NH₂, may be obtained from suberoxime by reduction either with sodium in alcoholic solution or with sodium amalgam in alkaline aqueous solution *Ibid.*, A monohydric alcohol, C₇H₁₂ OH, which the author calls suberyllic alcohol or suberyl *Ibid.* 266 Suberylene, C₇H₁₂, is obtained when a mixture of equal volumes of suberyl iodide and alcohol is added to strong alcoholic potash

Subeth. *Obs.* [a. med. L. *subet(h)*, ad. Arabic *سبات* *subāt* 'somnia in capite apparens', lethargy, i. *sabata* to rest (cf. *SABBATH*). Cf. *obs.* F. *subet*] Unhealthy or morbid sleep.

Subeth Avicennæ was an old name for coma 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R. v.* 111 (1495) 107 When he slepeth it happith him to haue Subeth, that is false ieste.

1550 *LLOYD Treas. Health* V. 7 Of the payne in the hende called subeth 1666 *MIDDLETON Anything for Quiet Life* II. iv, Subject to Subeth, unkindly sleeps, which have bred opiations in your brain

Subethal, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *obs.* F. *sub-ethal*, f. *subeth* see prec. For the etymol. sense of *carotid*, which is ult. f. Gr. *καρὸν* to plunge into heavy sleep] The carotid (artery).

1547 *COPLAND Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* F. ij, The greates veynes & arters that are led by the furculles in styng vpwarde y^e sydes of the necke to the superiour parties, whiche be called Guy degi, and popieticus, depe & suberall [read subetall, orig. *subethalles*], Thyncysson of the whiche be very poysons.

Subfactor. [SUB-6.] A subordinate factor.

1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* vii. 94 When a Chief-Factor or Factor observes that his Sub-Factor or Ware house Keeper are enclined to Extravagance 1752 *Stewart's Times* 159 He did, for some time, employ the now panel, as his sub-factor, in levying the rents of Airdshiel 1878 *Scott's Hist. Midl.* xli, By going forward a little farther, they would meet one of his Grace's subfactors 1872 *YEATS Growth Comm.* 348 Sub-factors ascended the rivers.

Subfamily. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB-7 b.] A primary subdivision of a family.

1833 *Penny Cycl.* I. 19/1 He denominates these subfamilies, cynipinoides, siluroides, salmonoides, clupeoides, and luciooides respectively 1868 *Rep. U. S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 87 The sub-family Melonothidae feed exclusively on vegetable matter 1870 *ROLLESTON Annu. Life* 26 The congener subfamilies, under either great family of the Rasores and Columbidæ respectively.

Subferabyll, early var of SUBFERABLE

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/x Subferabyll, tollerabilis.

Subfeu (*subfiŭ*), *sb* *Sc. Law.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU *sb.* cf. next.] A 'feu' or fief granted by a vassal to a subvassal

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxi. 420 All Sub-fenes of Ward-lands, holden of Subjects without the Superiours consent, are declared null and void 1758 *J. DALRYMPLE Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 As in subfeus at first, the original vassal remained still liable for the services 1826 *BELL Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 29 If the condition be farther guarded with irritant and resolutive clauses, it seems that the subfeu may be challenged even before the necessity for a new entry with the superior arises 1874 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 94 § 4 Nothing herein contained shall be held to validate any subfeu in cases where subinfeudation has been effectually prohibited

b attrib. : subfeu-duty (cf. *feu-duty*, FEU *sb.* 3). 1826 *BELL Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 25 Nothing moie is demanded than the subfeu duty

Subfeu (*subfiŭ*), *v.* *Sc. Law* [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEU *v.* cf. med. L. *subfeudare*.] Of a vassal To grant (lands) in feu to a subvassal; to subinfeudate. Also *absol.*

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 137 The vassal who thus subfeus, is called the subvassal's immediate superior 1758 *J. DALRYMPLE Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 88 In socage fiefs the vassals subfeued their lands, to hold of themselves 1826 *BELL Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 24 Property subfeued as building ground in a city *Ibid.* 29 When the prohibition to subfeu is effectually created as a real burden on the right of the vassal, 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 63/2 Every burgess held direct of the Crown. It was, therefore, impossible to subfeu the burgh lands

Hence **Subfeueing** *vbl. sb.*

1758 *J. DALRYMPLE Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 84 One thing which very much facilitated the progress of alienation, was the practice of subfeueing 1826 *BELL Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) I. 29 In the New Town of Edinburgh, grants are generally made with a condition against subfeueing

Subfeudation (*subfiŭ-dät-ŭn*) [f. SUB-9 + FEUDATION, after SUBFEU *sb.*] The action or practice of granting subfeus; subinfeudation.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* I. xxi. 419 It is much debated whether by Subfeudation, Recognition be incurred, or whether it be comprehended under alienation 1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* s. v. *Temple*, Very early they became hereditary, and that as soon as they did so, they led to the practice of sub-feudation 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 Owing to the extensive system of subfeudation, or subtenure [in North Italy]

Subfeudatory (*subfiŭ-dät-ŭr-ŭl*). [f. SUB-9 (b) + FEUDATORY, after prec. Cf. med. L. *subfeudatarius*.] One who holds a fief from a feudatory.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 105/1 The political system of most towns of North Italy in the tenth and eleventh centuries consisted of the nobles, feudatories, and subfeudatories c. 1850 *BROUGHAM* (Ogilvie, 1882), The smaller proprietors or feudatories of the prince, had proportionably few inferior vassals, or sub-feudatories.

Subfief (sɜbfɪf), *sb.* [f. SUB- 9 + FIEF *sb.* Cf. F. *sous-fief*.] A fief which is held of an intermediary instead of the original feoffor, *spec.* in Germany, a minor state, holding of a more important state instead of directly of the German crown. 1845 S. Austin *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III 515 He consented that Duke Ulrich should take possession of Württemberg as a sub fief of Austria. 1901 *Vestm. Gas* 31 Jan 3/4 In the German Empire the title of 'Lord' is connected mostly with subfiefs such as Rügen.

So **Subfief** *v.* [cf. obs. F. *sousfiefver*, Cotgr.] *trans.* to grant as a subfief.

1903 E. MacCulloch *Guernsey Folk Lore* 61 In process of time they [sr lands] came to be sub fiefed by their possessors.

Subfossil, *a.* [f. SUB- 20 + FOSSIL *a.*] Partly fossilized.

1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 161 A bed containing sub-fossil shells. 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* 130 Strutholana Australia and New Zealand, where alone it occurs sub fossil. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* ix 171 When petrification has not taken place, and the organism is merely embedded in superficial clays and gravels, the term sub-fossil is that more properly applied. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* i xix 389 A small sub-fossil hippopotamus.

So **Subfossil** *sb.*, a partly fossilized substance.

1873 *Geikie's Ice Age App.* 56 Sub-fossils.

† **Subfumigation**, *obs.* = **SUFFUMIGATION**. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 45 With Nigromance he wole assaile To make his incantacioun With hot subfumigacioun. 14 *Chaucer's H. Fame* 1264 (Thynne), That vsen exorcaciouns And eke subfumigaciouns. 1562 BULLEIN *Burwarke, Bk. Simplex* 26 The smoke of them [margold flowers] to bee made in a close subfumigacioun. 1579 LAMHAM *Garden Health* x To stop fluxes, vse subfumigations thereof [acacia].

Subfusc, *-fusk* (sɜbfʊsk), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subfuscus*, var. of *suffuscus*. see SUB- 20 a + FUSK.] Of dusky, dull, or sombre hue.

1703 *Shenstone Economy* ii 26 O'er whose quiescent walls Arachne's unmolested care has drawn Curtains sub-fusk. 1770 J. CLARKE *Misc. Tracts* I 4 Their subfusc complexions were probably acquired by greasy unguents and fuliginous mixtures dried in by the sun. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* i v, [University] statutes which required him to wear garments only of a black or 'subfusk' hue. 1887 W. BEATTY-KINGSTON *Mus. & Mann.* II 321 The surface is become subfusc in hue with sheer feverish dryness. 1895 *Pall Mall Gas* 16 Dec 11/2 The subfusc marbling of the convolvulus hawk [moth].

fig. 1893 E. Gosse *Questions at Issue* 150 To overdash their canvases with the subfusc hues of sentiment. 1900 *Athenaeum* 28 July 116/x Sub-Philistines provide a suitable and sub-fusk background for the real figures in the Italian family group.

b. (a) *absol.* with the; (b) as *sb.* Subfusc colour.

1710 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 260 ¶ 5 The Portuguese's Complexion was a little upon the Subfusc. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 234 The Apotheker had not deigned to alter or add to his ordinary suit of professional 'subfusk'. 1914 *Ibid.* Jan 109/2 They give us drabs and subfuscs instead of the glowing colours of life.

Subfuscous (sɜbfʊskəs), *a.* rare. [f. L. *subfuscus* (see prec.) + -OUS] = prec.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LII. 95 A paler yellow, . . . a few reddish and subfuscous spots. 1815 STEPHENS in Shaw's *Gen. Zool.* IX 1 122 Cuckoo with a. subfuscous body. 1904 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Jan. 140 Apart from the intellectual lavage, they should be retrained from blackening the sub-fuscous.

Subgeneric (sɜbdʒenɪk), *a.* [f. SUBGENUS after *generic*. Cf. F. *sous-générique*.] Of or pertaining to a subgenus; having the characteristics of, constituting, or typifying a subgenus.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. II 561/2 The trivial name of the common gade, *Muscula*, has been taken for the sub generic name by many. 1852 *DANA Crust.* II 156 The form is exceedingly various, and if adopted as subgeneric, the subdivisions will become very numerous.

Hence **Subgenerically** *a.* (in mod. Dicts.); **Subgenerically** *adv.* so as to form a subgenus. 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* i § 2 42 Plants belonging to the same family as the Lepidodendra, but supposed to be generically or sub generically distinct.

Subgenus, *pl.* subgenera. [f. SUB- 7 b + GENUS. Cf. F. *sous-genre* (Cuvier).] A subordinate genus; a subdivision of a genus of higher rank than a species.

1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* iii. § 3 110 The family of Mustelae are distinguished by Cuvier into four departments or sub genera. *Ibid.* 111 An American animal of the sub-genus Mephitis. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 708 Occasionally, a subgenus is formed by grouping certain species, which agree more nearly with each other in some important particulars than the other species of the genus. 1857 [see SUBCLASS]. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 733/x The well-known Gold and Silver Pheasants, each the type of a distinct section or sub-genus.

Subget, *obs.* form of **SUBJECT**.

Subglobose, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subglobosus*; see SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globose; almost spherical in shape.

1754 SIR J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 200 The roundish or subglobose ones [sc. species of centromia], called by Klein and some others Cidreus. 1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnæus's Brit. Plants* 67 The fruit is a subglobose capsule. 1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol. Prop.* 697 Supported by triangular, conical, or subglobose prolegs. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* 308 Male flowers in pendulous, pedunculate, subglobose, silky catkins. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 52 In Micro-rhynchus, the head is short and sub-globose.

So **Subglobose**, *comb.* form of **SUBGLOBOSE**.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 258 Cups scattered, sessile, subglobose-hemispherical.

Subglo'bular, *a.* [SUB- 20 c.] Somewhat or almost globular. So **Subglo'bulo** *a.* (in Dicts.). 1787 tr. *Linnæus's Fam. Plants* 195 Stigma's subglo'bular. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I 41 The pistillum is a subglo'bular germ. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III. 564 Circumscribed glo'bular or subglo'bular tumours.

Subgovernor, [SUB- 6] An official next below a governor in rank.

Formerly the title of officials in royal and noble households, and in the South Sea and other companies.

1683 BAXTER *Dyrng Thoughts* 132 As now I am under the government of his Officers on Earth, I look for ever to be under subgovernors in Heaven. 1698 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 433 George Sayer, esq. a member of parliament, is made sub-governor to the duke of Gloucester. 1702 *Lond. Gas* No 3772/4 The Royal African Company of England have appointed the Election of a Governor, Sub-Governor, and Deputy-Governor, on Tuesday the 13th Instant. 1721 *Act 7 Geo. I. c. 2 § 1* The many Frauds... which were committed by the late Sub-Governor, Deputy-Governor, and Directors of the said [South-Sea] Company. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 282 The sub-governor and viceroy of New Spain. 1755 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II. 257 His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's Officers and Servants Governor Preceptor Sub-Governor Sub-Preceptor. 1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 5 Stone, the subgovernor and confidant of the Duke of Newcastle. 1849 GROTE *Greece* II. xxxviii V 2 [Darius] directed the various satraps and sub-governors throughout all Asia to provide troops.

b. Similarly **subgovernor general**.

1784 J. KING *Cook's 3rd Voy.* v. vi, The Sub-governor General, who was at this time making a tour through all the provinces of the Governor General of Jakutsk.

Subgroup, [SUB- 7 b.] A subordinate group; a subdivision of a group. (Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*)

1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xvii 379 One species of the sub-group *Cartoonis*. 1859 — *Orig. Spec.* iv 126 Small and broken groups and sub-groups will finally tend to disappear. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* viii. 772 The first three classes might be included in one group—Alopecia neurotica, with sub-groups universals, locals, and circumspecta.

b. *Math.* A series of operations forming part of a larger group.

1888 MORRICE tr. *Klein's Lect. Ikosahedron* 6 The simplest sub-group is 15 always that which arises from the repetitions of an individual operation. 1892 F. N. COLE tr. *Netto's Th. Substit.* 41 No two of these subgroups have any element in common.

Subhastation (sɜbhæstəʃən), *obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. L. *subhastatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subhastare*, f. *sub hastā* under the spear (see || SUB 4 and SUB- 1 g), from the Roman practice of setting up a spear where an auction was to be held. Cf. F. *subhastation*, It. *subastazione*, Sp. *subastacion*.]

A public sale by auction.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxix. xlv 1052 The Censors by proclamation commanded those to avoid farre from the subhastation, who had disannulled the former leases and bargains. 1645 *Donne's Sermon* (1626) 20 For that blasphemy then was David sold, under a dangerous sub-hastation. 1686 BURNET *Trav.* i 10 The way of selling Estates, which is likewise practised in Switzerland, and is called Subhastation.

Sub-head, [SUB- 5, 6.]

1. An official next in rank to the head (of a college, etc.).

1588 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. III. 27 The Hedds and Sub-Hedds of the said Colleges and Halls.

2. One of the subordinate divisions into which a main division of a subject is broken up.

1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* xi 146, I have chosen to follow Matteo Pellegrini, who reduceth all Predicates that can be applied to a subject to twelve heads. I shall speak in order, shewing what sub-heads every place containeth. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 532 For further information on this head the reader is referred to the sub-head—Plastering. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Dec. 5/4 A question which occupies about thirty lines of print, and is divided into thirteen sub-heads. 1891 TUCKLEY *Under the Queen* 268 Making every head and every sub-head [of a sermon] stand out in bold relief.

3. A subordinate heading or title in a book, chapter, article, etc.

1875 SOUTHWARD *Dict. Typogr.* 130 When an article or chapter is divided into several parts, the headings to those parts are set in smaller type than the full head, and are called Sub-heads. 1903 McNEILL *Egret. Engl.* 98 It is essential that the episode should be reported with a separate sub-head and great circumstance in the Parliamentary report. 1914 *Temperance (Wales) Bill* (H. C. 72) Cl. 3 (c) Sub-heads (b), (b), and (c) of subsection (2).

So **Subheading** = **SUBHEAD** 2, 3.

1839 WHEATLEY *How to Catal.* Libr. 127 In an index the headings will of course be in alphabet, and the sub-headings may be so also. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 10 Feb. 3/3 Each occurrence being ticketed in the margin with a funny little inset sub-heading. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Dec. 1645 A chapter is devoted to this subject [of polysommatous terata] under the sub headings of uniovular twins [etc.]

Sub-human, *a.* [SUB- 14, 19.]

1. Not quite human, less than human; *occas.* almost or all but human.

1793 J. WILLIAMS *Calm Examen.* 88 Perhaps the slumbers of Lord Thurlow are never broken by the interposition of thought; if they are not, the man is extra or sub human. 1894 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLIV 514 The mental operations of my subhuman dog. 1901 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* July 423 To imagine not only a king who is almost super-human in his self will, but also a clergy and a nation which are sub-human in their self abasement.

2. Belonging to or characteristic of the part of creation that is below the human race.

1837 BEDDOES *Lett. in Poems* (1851) p. ci, What my thoughts

may be regarding things human, sub human, and super-human. 1877 SWINBURNE *Note C. Brontë* 90 The typical specimen which then emitted in one spasm of sub human spite at once the snarl and the stench proper to its place and kind. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 28 He turns his back upon Nature—sub human Nature, that is.

† **Subhumerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. SUB- 25 + L. (*humerus* shoulder + -ATE 3)] *trans.* To take up on the shoulders, to shoulder.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. lxxxii 233 Nothing surer tyes a friend, then freely to subhumerate the burthen which was his. 1649 BULWER *Pathology* 11 1. 92 To bend their power to subhumerate the burden imposed upon them. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

|| **Subiculum** (sɜbɪkʊlʊm). [mod. L. (Lank), dim. f. *subic*, stem of late L. *subicere* (pl.) supports, f. *subicere* to throw or place under (see **SUBJECT**)]

1. *Bot.* In certain fungi, the modified tissue of the host bearing the perithecia. 1836 BERKELEY in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. ii 370 Spots variegated with yellow and brown, subiculum rather thick. 1875 COOKE & BERKELEY *Fungi* 15 We have *Penicillium* with a subiculum in the section *Tapesia*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 258 Seated at first on a delicate white subiculum, which disappears as the plant advances to maturity.

2. *Anat.* The uncinate gyrus.

Subidar, *obs.* var. **SUBADAR**.

† **Subigate**, *v.* *Obs.* [irreg. f. L. *subigere* (f. *sub*- SUB- 25 + *agere* to bring) + -ATE 3] *trans.* To knead or work up.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 172 Stir them together. that the whole masse may be subigated.

Subimago (sɜbɪmɑːɡo), *Entom.* [SUB- 22.] In Ephemera, the stage immediately preceding the imago, before the final pellicle has been cast; the insect at this stage. Also called *pseudomago* (see **PSEUDO**- 2).

1861 H. HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Subimago*, a state of Ephemera, &c., wherein the wings, &c., are covered with a membrane, which is cast off when it becomes an Imago. 1864 *Intell. Obs.* No 33. 148 The immature sub imago of the May-fly. 1889 CHOLMONDELEY-PENNEL *Fishing* 376 They avoid the subimago, and keep on feeding on the nymph. 1897 *Daily News* 27 July 8/1 The sober-untid Iron Blue Dun again, is the imperfect form, or sub imago, of the Jenny Spinner.

Hence **Subimaginal** *a.* belonging to or characteristic of the subimago.

1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 458/1 The cast sub-imaginal skins of these insects.

Subincision, [SUB- 2.] The cutting of an opening into the urethra on the under side of the penis: a practice prevalent among some savage tribes. So **Subincise** *v.* *trans.*, to perform subincision upon.

1899 SPENCER & GILLEN *Native Tribes Central Australia* 263 The rite of sub incision has frequently been alluded to by Curt and other writers under the name of the 'terrible rite'. 1904 — *North Tribes Central Australia* xi. 334 It was decided by the old men that, towards the close of these [ceremonies] three young men should be subincised.

Sub-incomplete, *a.* *Entom.* [SUB- 20 c.] Designating a metamorphosis in which the active larva and pupa resemble the imago.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 494/1 Incomplete Pupæ are those without alary appendages. Sub-incomplete Pupæ are those which possess rudiments of wings.

Subindicate, *v.* [f. pa. ppl. stem of late L. *subindicare*; see SUB- 21 and **INDICATE** v.] *trans.* To indicate indirectly; to hint. So **Subindication**, a slight indication or token, **Subindicative** *a.*, indirectly indicative or suggestive. (All *Obs.* or *arch.*)

1655 By H. MORE *App. Antiq.* (1712) 200 Rather obscure sub indications of the necessary Existence of a God. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* II. x 222 This Spirit of the World has Faculties that work fatally or naturally, as several Gamaieu's we meet withall in Nature seem somewhat obscurely to sub-indicate. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1686) III 533 They served to the subindicacion and shadowing of heavenly things. 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* vi 233 It is an hint and a sufficiently certain though something obscure subindicacion. 1822 LAMB *Ella's Old Actors*, With that sort of subindicative token of respect which one is apt to demonstrate towards a venerable stranger.

Subindu, *ce*, *v.* *rare* or *Obs.* [Partly ad. late L. *subinducere*, partly f. SUB- 24 + **INDUCE**.]

1. *trans.* To insinuate, suggest indirectly.

1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp. Reliq.* 25 Nov. 14 Our Innovators by this artifice do alter our settled Doctrines, Nay they do subinduce points repugnant and contrariant.

2. To induce by indirect or underhand means.

a 1623 BUCK *Rich.* III. m (1646) 60 His wife, had made her subtill persuasions of stronger type, and subinduced him to the Lancastrian side.

3. To bring about (a thing) as a result of or in succession to another.

1855 BROWNING *Epist.* 79 A case of mania—subinduced by epilepsy.

Subinfeoff, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).] = **SUBINFEUD** v.

1611 COTGR., *Subinfeudation*, a subinfeoffing. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 387/2 Upon this subinfeudation being effected, A. would have the seignior of lands of which B and others had been subinfeoffed.

Subinfeud, *v.* [SUB- 9 (b).]

1. *trans.* To grant (estates) by subinfeudation; in quot. *absol.*

1828 J. HUNTER *More's Life Sir T. More* Pref. p. xi, The

two great houses of Newmarch and Fitzwilliam held Barnborough. Both subinféudated.

2 To give (a person) possession of estates by subinféudation.

1830 STONEHOUSE *Isle of Axholme* 291 The Abbot of Newburgh was subinféudated of a small manor in this parish.

So **Subinféudate** (occas. -en-) *v. trans* = SUBINFÉUD I; also *fig.*

1830 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I 130 A vassal of the crown might subinféudate his lands, and have vassals bound to himself as he was to his superior lord 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday Bk & Beyond* 100 Justice, we may say, was already being subinféudated.

Subinféudation. *Feudal Law.* [ad. F. *† subinféudatio* (Cotgr.) or med. L. **subinféudatio*; see SUB-9 (b) and INFÉUDATION. Cf. F. *sous-inféudation* (16th c.).]

1. The granting of lands by a feudatory to an inferior to be held of himself, on the same terms as he held them of his superior, the relation or tenure so established.

In England this practice was abolished in 1290 by the statute *Quia Emptores*, but in Scotland the principle of subinféudation still survives, and is carried out to an unlimited degree.

1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 156 *note*, Subinféudation (by which a new inferior Feud was carved out of the old, the old one still subsisting). 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II, 97. The superior lords observed, that by this method of subinféudation they lost all their feudal profits, of wardships, marriages, and escheats, which fell into the hands of these mesne or middle lords. *Ibid.* 136 The widow is immediate tenant to the heir, by a kind of subinféudation or under-tenancy 1882a BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1892) I 353 Subinféudation, so general in France, was checked by Magna Charta 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* I vii 182 To the proprietary was given the power of creating manors and courts baron, and of establishing a colonial aristocracy on the system of subinféudation 1880 PHICAR *Aryan Village* vi. 154 This system of subinféudation prevails universally throughout Bengal.

2 An instance of this; also, an estate or fief created by this process.

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 257 In subinféudations, or alienations of lands by a vassal to be held as of himself 1773 *Archæologia* II 306 These land-holders of the first class, or barons, had a power of making subinféudations of their land 1834 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (1899) II 879 The statute 'Quia Emptores' 18 Edw. 1 prevented any new subinféudations 1870 LOWER *Hist. Sussex* I 265 The manor is a subinféudation of Washington *transf.* 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LIX 161 What subinféudations of parentheses, what accumulations of paragraph upon paragraph.

So **Subinféudatory**, a sub-vassal holding by subinféudation.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 298/2 At the time of the Conquest the manor was granted to Walter d'Encourt, and in the 12th century it was divided among the three daughters of his subinféudatory Paganus.

† Subingress. *Obs. rare* [SUB-2] The disappearance of a star or planet behind another in occultation.

1669 *Phil. Trans.* IV 1109 If diligent heed be given to the times of the subingress and emersion of the Star, and with what Spots on the Moons face it keeps in a right line.

† Subingressio. *Obs.* [SUB-24] Subtle or unobserved entrance.

1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* II ii 9 (1712) 45 This forcible endeavour of the subingression of the air is not from the pressure of the ambient Air 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* III 44 The pressure of the ambient Air is strengthened upon the accession of the Air suck'd out; which, to make it self room, forces the neighboring Air to a violent-subingression of its parts. 1674 — *Obs. Salin. Sea* 8 That in the drawing up of the Vessel through the Salt water, the taste may have been alter'd by the subingression of Salt water.

Subintellect, *v. rare* [f. late L. *subintellect-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subintelligere* (see SUBINTELLIGITUR)] *trans.* To supply in thought, understand. 1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic App. Wks.* 1843 VIII 283/2 The termination *cs.* as designative of an adjective, of which the substantive is subintellected, is preferred.

Su bintellec-tion. [ad. late L. *subintellectio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subintelligere* (see prec.).] The action of supplying in thought, subaudition.

1624 H. MASON *New Art of Lying* iv 69 We may... conceal the truth, or speak an vntruth, so as by subintellec-tion, or a mental reservation, we make vp the matter 1808 T. F. MIDDLETON *Greek Article* (1833) 25 The subintellec-tion of the Participle of Existence as a Copula between the Article and its Predicate.

Subintelligence. *rare.* [f. SUB-24 + INTELLIGENT after prec. or next.] An implication. 1630 Bf. HALL *Occas. Medit.* § 100 (1634) 162 These, thy promises of outward favours are never but with a subintelligence of a condition, of our capableness.

So **Subintelligential** *a.*, implying something beyond what is expressed.

1807 BROWNING *Parleyings* 175 So tells a touch Of subintelligent nod and wink—Turning foes friends.

† Subintelligitur (*su binteli'gitur*). [L., 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. pass. of *subintelligere* (var. of *-intelligere*), f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *intelligere* (see INTELLIGITUR)] An unexpressed or implied addition to a statement, etc. (Cf. SUBAUDITUR.)

1649 BURTHE *Engl. Improver Inpr.* (1652) 171 Unless you please to take that for a Discovery which is by a Subintelligitur 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclesius Rides* No. 3 (1713) I. 13 You must, First, know that *W.* and *Ours*, is to be construed with a *Subintelligitur*. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I.

ii. § 8 (1740) 35 He took Sanctuary for Protection of Liberty and Life. Against what? The Tyranny of the then English Government. That's his *Subintelligitur*. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bras. Lit.* xi (1907) I 181 [The imagination] supplies, by a sort of *subintelligitur*, the one central power. 1886 JOWETT in *Life & Lett.* (1897) II. 313 We pray to God as a Person, a larger self; but there must always be a *subintelligitur* that He is not a Person.

Subintrans (*subintrans*), *a.* (*sb*) *Path.* [ad. L. *subintrans-ent*, pr. ppl. of *subintrare* to steal into, f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *intrare* to ENTER. Cf. F. *subintrans*, It. *subentrante*] Of fevers: Having paroxysms so rapidly that before one is over another begins, also said of the paroxysms. *b. sb.* A subintrans fever.

1684 tr. Bonet's *Merc. Compt.* vi 231 In a subintrans (that is, when one fit comes before the other is off) 1747 tr. Astruc's *Feveres* 104 A subintrans tertian 1886 *Land Med. Rec.* 15 Oct 463/2 The hysterical attacks at this juncture were constant, sometimes subintrans. 1899 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* II. 317 A remittent of the double tertian type, or double tertian with subintrans paroxysms 1899 *Ibid.* VIII. 467 The fever, may be confined only to the eruptive period, and be ephemeral, remittent, subintrans [8c]

Su bintroductio, *v.* [ad. L. *subintroductio*; see SUB-24 and INTRODUCE.] *trans.* To introduce in a secret or subtle manner. Chiefly in *ppl. a.*

In quot. 1886 with reference to the *mulieres subintroductæ* (Gr. *συνελασται*), called also *extraneæ*, whom clerics were forbidden by the canons of various councils to have in their houses.

1664 JRR. TAYLOR *Dissuans Popery* 1 § 6 (1688) 44 To say that the first practise and institution is necessary to be followed, is called Heretical: to refuse the later subintroduct'd custom incurs the sentence of Excommunication 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1899) III. 16 The mode, in which the expression of it is subintroducted, seems to denote a repression of his own full meaning 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* vii (1896) 278 The practice of allowing 'subintroducted sisters' to live in the houses of the celibates.

So **† Su bintroductio** *v.* in same sense, **† Su bintroductio** *etion*, surreptitious introduction.

1620 Bf. HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* II. iv, The Canon alledged against the subintroductio (*Mulieres extraneæ*) strange Women into the houses of Clergy men 1641 Bf. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 11 The only true God, no supposed, subintroducted God or Gods.

Subinvariant (*subinvariant*), *Math.* [f. SUB-22 + INVARIANT *sb.*] = SEMINVARIANT. Hence **Subinvariantive** *a.*

1828 *Amer. Rev. Math.* V 79 Any rational integer function of one or more subinvariantives is itself one. *Ibid.* 81 *note*, Eventually I am inclined to substitute the word binariant for subinvariantives and to speak of simple, double, treble or multiple binariantives. *Ibid.* 80 It must be capable of being satisfied by subinvariantive values of $X_1 Y_1$.

† Subitane, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *subitaneus* (see next)] Cf. OF. *subitain*.] Sudden, rash.

1633 PRYNNE *Histroy* II. 1 701 The prejudicate erroneous inconsiderate private and subitane Opinions of all ignorant novices 1645 Martini's *Echo* in *Prynne's Fresh Discov.* 23 His midnight dreames, his distracted subitane apprehensions 1648 PRYNNE *Plea for Lords* A 11 b, These subitane indigested Collections.

b. sb. pl.

1645 MILTON *Colast. Wks.* 1851 IV 344 It will bee best for the reputation of him who in his *Subitanes* hath thus censur'd, to recall his sentence.

Subitaneous (*subitaneus*), *a. Now rare* [f. L. *subitaneus* sudden (f. *subitus* SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden, hasty, unexpected; hastily produced or constructed.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* F 196 The argument of cunning by the subitaneous precipitancy of cold 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* II vii 248 Some are Subitaneous, the Product of 24 Hours. 1751 Chambers's *Cycl.* s. v. *Bridge*, The Romans had also a sort of subitaneous bridges made by the soldiers, of boats [etc.]. 1760-71 tr. *Yuan & Ullas Voy* (ed. 3) I. 123 This almost subitaneous death of a person in the flower of his age. 1778 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 111/2 The rain waters, the subitaneous cavities, the absorptions, and sometimes more subitaneous agents, have made great runs. 1822 T. TAYLOR *Apuleius* 304 He never either grieves or rejoices, nor wills, nor is averse to any thing subitaneous. 1892 'DICK DONOVAN' *In Grip of Law* 246 The subitaneous clanging of a heavy bell.

Hence **† Subitanousness**.

1717 BAILEY (vol. II), *Subitanousness*, Suddenness.

† Subitany, *a. Obs.* [Formed as prec., after *momentany*] = SUBITANEOUS.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 8 To suffer young boies to make subitany and inconsiderate orations 1656 HALLS *Gold Rem.* I. (1673) 290 This which I now have commented is very subitany, and I confused.

† Subitary, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *subitarius*, f. *subitus*, see next and -ARY.] Suddenly or hastily done, made, etc.

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* III iv 40 The Colonie Antium, were commanded to send unto Quintus, subitary soldiers. *Ibid.* XL xxvi 1077 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2).

† Subite, *a. Obs.* Also 5 subyte [a. OF. *subit*, fem. *subite*, or ad. L. *subitus*, pa. ppl. of *subire* to come or go stealthily, f. *sub-* SUB-24 + *ire* to go. Cf. It. *Sp.*, Pg. *subito*.] Sudden, hasty.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* B vi, Thou oughtest to refrayne thy nyre, not onely the yre subdayn and subyte [etc.] 1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 51/3 All subite permutations are vnto our bodies very preiudicialle. 1722 Sir J. LAUDER *Deus* Suppl. 282 In phlebotomy or other manual operations,—the acts are subite or transient.

|| Subito (*su bito*), *adv. Mus.* [It.: cf. prec.] Quickly, usually in phr. *volto subito*, turn quickly.

1724 Short *Explic. For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.* 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*

† Su'bitous, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *subitus* (see SUBITE) + -OUS.] Sudden.

1657 W. MORIER *Coena quas* Kovri 341 We find conversion under the notion of such things as are not only subitous but instantaneous. 1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 3 An universal Lassitude, or Subitous soreness of all one's Limbs.

Subjacency (*szbdzā sēnsi*). [f. next: see -ENOY.] The state or condition of being subjacent.

In mod. Dicts.

Subjacent (*szbdzā'sēnt*), *a.* [ad. L. *subjacentem*, pr. ppl. of *subjacere*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *jacere* to lie. Cf. F. *subjacent*.]

1. Situated underneath or below; underlying.

a. in general use.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1878) 13/2 Such Sight a squemish stomacke ouerturnes, But comforts mine, with Matter subjacent 1611 Cotgr., *Subjacent*, subjacent; vnder-lying 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* I 34 Not the incumbent Atmosphere, but only the subjacent Air in the brass Cylinder 1682 PIRNS *Descr. W. Meath* (1790) 22 The subjacent liquor in the glass 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX 144 Whatever part of this vapour begins to subside first, will carry down with it part of the subjacent vapour 1875 CROFT *Clum & Time* x 172 The whole of the surface-film, being chilled at the same time, sinks through the subjacent water.

b. Anat. and Bot. of nerves, bones, tissues, etc. (Const. to.)

1597 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's *Fr. Chirurg.* 10/3 The fore-said subjacent or subiected membrane 1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 176 The iamifications of the subjacent blood-vessels 1787 tr. *Linnæus Fam. Plants* 479 There are two concave impressions from the back, prominent underneath, which compress the subjacent wings 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflamm.* 2 The skin and subjacent cellular membrane 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 15 If the muscles be cut away, we come sooner or later to subjacent bones 1896 Albutt's *Syst. Med.* I 238 Parts subjacent to cutaneous surfaces.

c. Geol. of strata, rocks, deposits, etc.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II (1723) 137 The subjacent Strata 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I (1858) 6/2 This red colour I ascertained to be caused by the subjacent red sandstone 1893 GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* II. 5 Subjacent and intercalated beds 1883 LAW *Rep.* 10 Q. B. Div. 562 A piece of land was granted with a reservation of the whole of the subjacent minerals to the superior.

d. transf. and fig. Forming the basis or substratum. (Cf. SUBJECT *a.* II, SUBJECTED *1 b.*)

a. 1677 BARROW *Sermon* Wks. 1686 II v 74 The advantage of choosing one stable to the subjacent matter and occasion. 1846 TRENCH *Misc.* 1 (1862) 118 The Lord might have created, with no subjacent material, the wine with which He cheered these guests 1880 *Academy* 14 Aug. 118/2 Anyone who will carefully compare the agreements and differences in Latin renderings, irrespective of the subjacent Greek text.

2. Lying or situated at a lower level, at or near the base (e.g. of a mountain).

1650 EARL MONM. tr. Senaut's *Man bec Guilty* 305 They built Citadels on the tops of mountains, to discover the subjacent Countreys 1700 EVERTON *Diary* 4 Oct. 1641, Perceiving all the subjacent country, at so small a horizontal distance, to repercuss such a light as I could hardly look against 1760 DERRICK *Lett.* (1767) I 79 The rivers that water the subjacent plains 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scotl.* in 1772, 327 Over the subjacent vales and lochs 1837 LOCKHART *Scotl.* (1899) X. 84 Before the subjacent and surrounding lake and morass were drained, 1889 STRUVENSON *Edinburgh* 22 The smoke of the Old Town blowing abroad over the subjacent country.

3. Taking place underneath or below. *rare.*

1862 WRAXALL in *Hugo's Les Misérables* IV. I. v II 293 The sign of a vast subjacent conflagration 1898 P. MANNON *Trop. Diseases* xviii 296 The superjacent mucous membrane sloughing or disintegrating in consequence of the subjacent destruction of its nutrient vessels.

Hence **Subjacently** *adv.* in a subjacent manner.

1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle V. Parlock* 4, A new era in his life, the thought of which had been subjacently present in his dreams.

Subject (*szbdzekt*), *sb.* *Forms.* *a.* 4-5 soget(e), sugett(e, 4-6 soget, sug(e)et, 4 *pl.* sugges, 5 sogete, sugete, soget (?), sewgyet, soiet, suiet, soget, suggest. *b.* 4 subgit, sougit, 4-5 subgett(e, 4-6 subiet, 5 subgyt, -gite, soubget, *pl.* subies, -jaie, -gees, 5-6 subget, -giet. *γ.* 4-7 subiect, 5 -giet, 5-6 -iecte, 6 -geot, -yeot, -iect, subiect, *Sc. pl.* subieckies, 7-subiect [a. OF. *suget*, *soget* (12th c.), *souget*, *subit*, *sub(e)iet*, etc. (13th c.), *subject* (15-17th c.), also *souibget*, *suget*, mod. F. *suget* (from 15th c.), repr. various stages of adoption of L. *subject-us* masc., *subject-um* neut., subst. uses of pa. ppl. of *subicere* (see next)] Cf. Prov. *subiet-s*, *suget-s*, It. *soggetto*, *suggetto*, and *sub(i)etto*, Sp. *sugeto*, Pg. *sugeto*. The completely latinized spelling of the Eng. word became established in the 16th c.]

1. One who is under the dominion of a monarch or reigning prince, one who owes allegiance to a government or ruling power, is subject to its laws, and enjoys its protection.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consec.* 5578 Pa. pat. sugettes war til man, Sal. accuse pair soveraynes pan. c. 1394 P. Pl. *Crade* 650 Neper souereyn ne soget þei ne suffreþ neuer. c. 1449

PECOCK *Repr* iii vi 315 Thei were sugettis to the Emperour of Rome. c1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii 500, I wol a-wye sovereyns, and soieties I dys-deyne. 1574 in *Maitil Club Misc* I 111: Ane tress suggest to the Kingis Majestie. B. 1399 GOWER in *Praise of Peace* 165 Crist is the heved and we ben members alle, Als wel the subget as the sovereyn. c1400 tr *Secr Secr, Gov. Lordsh.* 51 Kynges. large to subgitz 1503 HAWES *Examp Vnt* r 14 Be to thy kynges euer true subgete.

Y 1538 STARKEY *England* l. iii 82 The commyns agayne the nobyllis, and subyctys agayn they[r] rularys. a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* 1 (Arb.) 86 A quiet subject to his Prince. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, iv ix 6 Was neuer Subject long d to be a King, As I do long and wish to be a Subject. a 1633 G HERBERT *Facula Prudentum* (1651) 62 For the same man to be an hereticke and a good subject, is impossible. 1649 [see LIBERTY sb 2] a 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* (1690) 75, I suppose that the King of England hath about Ten Millions of Subjects. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I, 122 Every wanton and causeless restraint of the will of the subject is a degree of tyranny. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* iii I 308 These three Dukes were supposed to be three of the very richest subjects in England. 1858 FROUDE *Hist Eng* IV xviii 48 She had taught her son to suspect and dread the worthless subject that he possessed.

(b) qualified by a possessive or equivalent phrase; also subject of the crown.

a. c1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks* III. 28 Her regalte and her dignyte, by pe whiche bei schulen rulen hemself and her sogetis. c1412 HOCCELEVR *De Reg Princ.* 212 Kynges of hir sogetz ben obeyed. 1483 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 137 To wyte unto the Kynges good grace that he wyll be faverabill unto his seggettes. 1515 in *Douglas Poet. Wks* (1874) I p xxvii, The best belowy prince and moost dreed with lowf of his Lordis and sugetis.

B. c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii pr viii (1868) 80 Yif pou desiryst power pou shalt by awaites of bi subgitz anonysly be cast vnder many penles. 1400 *Morte Arth* 2314 Twa senators we are, thi subgettez of Rome. 1415 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* ii I, 48, I Richard York 30wre humble subgitz and very lege man. 1456 Sir G HAVE *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 207 Almony princis with thair subgais. 1483 *Act Rich III*, c 1 x The King's Subgietis. 1524 in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 220 Our officers, ministres, and subgettes.

Y. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xl 41 He commaunded straitly to all his subgettes, bat bi schuld late me see all be placet. c1455 MORE *Hist Rich III*, Wks 69/1 She said also yf it was not princely to mary his owne subget. 1560 DAUS tr *Stendau's Comm* 283 b, The other William Gellius was a subject of the Lantgraves. 1595 SHAKS *John* ii 1 204 *Iohn*, You men of Angiers, and my louing subgetis. *Fra You* louing men of Angiers, Arthurs subgetis. 1638 BAKER tr *Balsac's Lett* (vol II) 14 Our Prince will put no yoke upon the consciences of his Subjects. 1733 SWIFT (*little*) A serious and useful Scheme to make an Hospital for Incurables, of universal Benefit to all his Majesty's Subjects. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I, 203 The king has the prerogative of granting place or precedence to any of his subjects. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* (1842) II 505 No subjects of the crown in Ireland enjoyed such influence, at this time, as the earls of Kildare. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 504 The kings of our own day very much resemble their subjects in education and breeding.

(c) of ascribed country or state; also, subject of the realm.

a. 1436 in *Rep Hist MSS. Comm* Var Coll IV. 199 To Us and to alle our subgetis of the same [realm]. Y. a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I 16 To bring all the subgettis of this realm to peace and rest. 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav Persia* 52 There was not any one Subject of the Republick who was a Knight of Malta. 1713 STEELE *Englisch* No 3 15 When I say an Englishman, I mean every true Subject of Her Majesty's Realm. 1747 *State Trials* (1813) XVIII. 859 By naturalizing or employing a subject of Great Britain. 1924 *Times* 19 Oct 5/1 Subjects of the Slav States throughout the Ottoman Empire.

(d) with adj. of nationality.

1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 253 Though a very obscure and insignificant person, I have the honour to be a British subject. 1886 FROUDE *Oceania* 98 Their Monro doctrine, prohibiting European nations from settling on their side of the Atlantic, except as American subjects.

† b. collect. sing. The subjects of a realm. ? Also *transf.* in quot. 1608. (Only Shaks) *Obs.*

1602 SHAKS, *Ham* 1. ii 33 In that the Lewies are all made Out of his subject. 1603 — *Meas. for M* iii. ii 145 The greater file of the subject held the Duke to be wise.

1608 — *Per* ii 1 33 How from the finny subject of the sea These fishers tell the infirmities of men.

† 2. One who is bound to a superior by an obligation to pay allegiance, service, or tribute, *spec.* a feudal inferior or tenant; a vassal, retainer; a dependant, subordinate; an inferior. *Obs.*

a. c1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* iv. 276 Ho hys bat neuer ne kedd wyd in hoste to hys suges? c 1383 in *Engl Hist Rev.* (1911) Oct 748 Secular lords owen to treete resonabil & charitabli here tenants & sogetis. a 1400 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* 546/268 Hauie mesure to bi soget. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 582a As soiet seruent haue I bat sure many sere wyntir. c 1450 *Martin* 1 6 Youre suster is elder than ye, and so she wolde alwey haue yow as her soget.

B. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 282 With-Inne thyn hous ne be thou no leoun, To thy subgitz do noon oppressoun. 1420 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* iii I, 68 Hys heires, vassalles, and subges. a 1475 ASHBY *Actus Policy* 308 Saint petur saithe bat sougettes should be Buxom to thair lordre. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* 1 25 Thou knowest well that thou arte his man, vassall, and subgette. a 1533 BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 142 Thou to be my subget, and to payne tribute.

Y c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (MS. Harl 225 fol 5 b), Aynest thy felawe no quarele thou contrive With thy subject to stryve it were shame. c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 1 Alle lordes bat forberth hir subgettes bat ben acursed to go out of be church. 1530 PALSGR. 278/1 Subgette or holder of house or lande, *vassal*. c 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 60 Selle no parte of thyne heritage vnto thy bettryr, but for lesse pryce selle ty to thy subgette. 1893 SHAKS *Rich II*, v. ii. 39 To Bullingbrooke, are we sworne Subjects now. 168x [see SUBFEU] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., Anciently, the

Lords call'd, abusively, those who held Lands or Fees of them, or ow'd them any Homage, Subjects.]

† b. One who owes allegiance or obedience to a spiritual superior. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks* III. 355 Pat 3if he [sc. the pope] hadde siche power, he shulde assolle alle hise subgetis for peyne and fro trespass. 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 306/1 Ye said Lordes sprituell hath promittid to calle vire subgettes to residence. c 1450 CHAUCER *Life St. Gilbert* vii, He chase on of his subgetis whom he knewe be pe Holy Goost bat he schuld succede in his office after his deth. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburge*, 1360 Her systers, and subgettes, a religious couent. 1550 ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 Al bath prelates & subgetis.

† c. One who is under the spiritual oversight or charge of a parish priest, one of a 'curate's' parishioners. *Obs.*

c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Treat* 24 Vito thes men itt longth to vsene werkis of mercy in helpe and sustinaunce of hem silfe and of hir sugetis. c 1360 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 73 Sugets taken ensaumple at here curatis. c 1449 PECOCC *Repr*, ii xi 219 A curat mai not alwey rynges at the eerns of hise sugetis. c 1450 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* 68 God gyf þame grace so well for to techen þare sugetis ike curet in his degre. [1509 *Ibid.* 75]

3. A person (rarely, a thing) that is in the control or under the dominion of another, one who owes obedience to another.

a. 13 *Seuyn Sag* (W) 458 Kes me, leman, and loue me, And I thi soget wil i-be. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 10 þai ere þe sugetis til þe deucl. c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 63 Make him þi suget, to þee to swere þat he schal not discur þi name. c 1440 *York Myst.* iv. 26 All other creatours also there-tyll Your sugettes shall they bee. c 1450 *Mirke's Festal* 25 And soo schowe hym seruant and soget to hym, and kneuech hys schyld (=child) for hys God. B. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii 828 O loue to whom I haue and shal ben humble subgitz.

Y. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* xxxiii. 214 Resoun sufferyth his wyif, bat is, his subiecte coueytise, to spedyn in causes of falsnesse in ryche men. 1588 KYD *Housh Phil.* Wks (1901) 254 By Nature woman was made mans subiect. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err.* ii. 1. 19 The beasts, the fishes, and the winged fowles are their males subiects. 1671 MILTON *Santoun* 886 Nor was I their subject, Nor under their protection but my own. 1824 CRABBE *Tales* v. 201 Beauties are tyants, and if they can reign, They have no feeling for their subject's pain. 1865 R. W. DALE *Few Temple* xxiv. 270 Every member of the human race is a subject of the Lord Jesus.

b. *transf.*

c 1520 NISBET *N. T. Pro* (S. T. S.) I 3 Thai were all in bondage and sugetis of syn. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Anger* (Arb.) 565 Anger is certainly a kinde of Baseness. As it appears well, in the Weaknesse of those Subjects, in whom it reignes. a 1721 PRIOR *Vicar of Bray* & *Sir T. Moor* Wks 1907 II. 248 My knowledge in Divine and Human Law gave me to understand I was born a Subject to both. 1818 *Brathwaite's Barnaby's Rake* Intro. 67 It is of the essence of fashion to descend in the subjects of its dominion.

4. Law. a. A thing over which a right is exercised.

1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst Laws Scot* II x 32, 351 As orchards produce no fruits that are the subjects either of parsonage or vicarage tithes. 1875 *Digby Real Prop.* I App. (1876) 266 By the subject of a right is meant the thing over which the right is exercised. My house, horse, or watch is the subject of my right of property. 1875 [see SUBALE].

b. *Sc.* A piece of property.

1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* ii i. 1 (1757) I 105 The things or subjects to which persons have right are the second object of law. The right of enjoying and disposing of a subject at one's pleasure is called property. *Ibid.* iii viii. § 2 II. 376 Full inventory of all his predecessors' heritable subjects. 1819 J. MARSHALL *Const. Opin.* (1839) 154 The distinction between property and other subjects to which the power of taxation is applicable. 1864 *N. Brit Advertiser* 21 May, Subjects in Nelson and Kent Streets to be exposed to sale by public roup. 1903 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 3 Those holding 'subjects' of that kind.

c. Considered as the object of an agreement.

1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* 58x Where the subject of the lease is rendered unfit for the purposes for which it was let, overblown with sand, inundated [etc.]

II. Senses derived ultimately (through L. *subiectum*) from Aristotle's use of *τὸ ὑποκείμενον* in the threefold sense of (1) material out of which things are made, (2) subject of attributes, (3) subject of predicates.

† 5. The substance of which a thing consists or from which it is made. *Obs.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v pr. 1 (1868) 150 þei casten as a manere of foundement of subgit material [de materiali subiecto] bat is to seyn of the nature of alle resoun. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. iii xxi (1495) 68 Yf the wytt of gropyng is all loste the subget of alle the best [orig *subiectum totius animalis*] is destroyed. 1500 MARLOWE and P. T. *Tamburl.* v ii (1557, 1561) *Anyon*, Your soul gyes essence to our wretched subgetis, Whose matter is incorporat [sic] in your flesh. *Tam.* But sons, this subiect not of force enough, To hold the fiery spirit it contains. 1651 *FRANCK Distill.* v 109 Thus do these attractive vertues mutually act upon each others subject, or *Spiritus Mundi*, out of which they are formed. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 267 Every thing generated or made, is generated or made out of something else; and this something else is called its subject or matter.

6. *Philos.* The substance in which accidents or attributes inhere. *Subject of inhesion* or *† inhesion* see these sbs.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 19 3if þei seyn, written and techen openly þat be sacrament of þe auter þat men seen bitwen þe prestis bondis is accidens wip-outen suget. 1398

TREVISIA *Barth.* De P. R. xix cxvi (1495) 920 As when twayne accidentes ben in one substance and subiecte: as colour and sauour. c 1400 in *Apoll Loll.* (Camden) p vii, That the sacrid oost is accident withouten ony subiect. 1521 T. WILSON *Logic* Cij, Wee se heate in other thynges to be separated from the Subiecte. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Gen. i. 16 *comm.*, Ancient Doctors judged it possible, that accidents may remaine without their subject. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hou* 126 It hath been questioned, which is the more both elegant and honorable whether to say *Serenissime Princeps à se peto*, or *A Serenitate Vestra peto*. And some haue thought the first forme the best, because in that the Accidents and Subjects are together exprest. 1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Exp.* s v, The body is the subject in which is health, or sicknesse, and the minde the subject that receiueh into it vertues or vices. 1678 GALT *Crit Gentiles* iv iii. 5 Albeit sin be a mere privation, yet it requires some positive, real nrtural being for its subject. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v, Two Contraries can never subit in the same Subject. 1762 KAMES *Elem. Crit* (1833) 487 The same thing, in different respects, has different names, with respect to qualities of all sorts, it is termed a subject. 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* viii (1859) I. 137 That which manifests its qualities, — in other words, that in which the appearing causes inhere, that to which they belong, is called their *subject*, or *substance*, or *substratum*. *Ibid.* ix. 158 The general meaning of the word *subject* in its philosophical application, — viz the unknown basis of phenomenal or manifested existence. 1858 WHEWELL *Hist Sci Ideas* I. 35 The mind is the subject in which ideas inhere.

† b. A thing having real independent existence. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* v. 1.458 Thoughts are no subjects; Intents, but merely thoughts.

7. *Logic* a. That which has attributes; the thing about which a judgement is made.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* M ij b, As touchyng wordes knitte, ye maye vnderstand, that they are ioyned outwardly to the Subject, and geue a name vnto him, according as they are. 1607 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xix 72 A Subject is that to which something is adjoyn'd besides its Essence. And an Adjunct that which is adjoyn'd to something besides its Essence. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* Intro. iv 10 Extending judgments add a predicate to the conception of the subject. 1843 MILL *Logic* i 1 § 5 By a subject is here meant any thing which possesses attributes. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 5 The Concept. brings together many objects into one thought or many attributes into one subject. 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Princ. Logic* 14 We shall see that the subject is in the end no idea but alway, reality.

b. The term or part of a proposition of which the predicate is affirmed or denied.

Earlier treatises on logic use the L. *subiectum*. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dis. Logice* 178 The proposition bath two parts, the Subject, and Predicate. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logic* i. xxvii 109 Simple enunciation consisteth of a subject and a predicate. 1796 NITSCH's *View Kant's Princ* 128 Collections of properties, which in a judgment are made the predicates of a subject. 1843 MILL *Logic* i § 2 The subject is the name denoting the person or thing which something is affirmed or denied of. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* vii. 62 It is usual to call the first term of a proposition the subject, since it denotes the underlying matter. 8 *Gram.* The member or part of a sentence denoting that concerning which something is predicated (1 e. of which a statement is made, a question asked, or a desire expressed), a word or group of words setting forth that which is spoken about and constituting the 'nominative' to a finite verb.

In the accus and infin construction the accus. is the subject of the infin.

a 1638 [see PREDICATE sb. 2] 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat Tongue* 68 note, The Nominative Case to a Verb, is called by Grammarians the Subject of the Verb. 1751 J. HARRIS *Herms* ii 1 230 In English these are distinguished by their Position, the Subject standing first, the Predicate last. 1874 BAIN *Comp. Higher Eng Gram* (1877) p. xxiii, Infinitive (logical subject) annunciated by 'it', 'this', &c. (formal subject) comes after the predicate. *Ibid.* 299 Cases where the grammatical subject is a neuter pronoun — 'it', 'this' — standing as a provisional anticipation of the real subject or fact predicated about. 1888 STRONG tr. *Paul's Princ Hist. Lang.* 112 We have to distinguish between the psychological and the grammatical subject or predicate.

9. *Modern Philos.* More fully conscious or thinking subject. The mind, as the 'subject' in which ideas inhere; that to which all mental representations or operations are attributed; the thinking or cognizing agent; the self or ego. (Correlative to OBJECT sb. 6.)

The tendency in modern philosophy after Descartes to make the mind's consciousness of itself the starting point of enquiry led to the use of *subjectum* for the mind or ego considered as the subject of all knowledge, and since Kant this has become the general philosophical use of the word (with its derivatives *subjective*, etc.).

[The following quotes illustrate a transitional use.] 1688 RUST *Disc. Truth* xviii, Thus have we spoken concerning the truth of things, or Truth in the Object. It follows that we speak concerning Truth in the power, or faculty, which we call Truth in the Subject. 1697 NORRIS *Acc. Reason & Faith* (1724) 19, I consider, that the most general distribution of Reason is into that of the Object and that of the Subject, or, to word it more intelligibly, though perhaps not altogether so Scholastically, into that of the Thing, and that of the Understanding.]

1796 NITSCH's *View Kant's Princ* 70 In every knowledge, perception, &c., there is something which refers to an object, and something which refers to the knowing or perceiving subject. 1819 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* xi (1907) I 184 A spirit is an absolute subject for which all, itself included, may become an object. 1829 *Edin. Rev* L. 196 note, The thinking subject, the Ego. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 293 The thinking subject is the object of Psychology. 1851 MANSEL *Proleg. Log* i. 7 Every state of

consciousness necessarily implies two elements at least; a conscious subject, and an object of which he is conscious. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 391. The conception of a mind or conscious subject is to be found implicitly or explicitly in all psychological writers whatever.

III. 10. The subject-matter of an art or science.

1541 *Copland Guydon's Quest Cynryng* B.111. Every workman is bound to know the subject of his work in which he worketh. 1563 *Purke's Meteors* 1. Whether we may borrow y^e name of meteoron to comprehend the whole subject of our work. 1656 *tr. Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* 1. 1. 7. The Subject of Philosophy, or the matter it treats of, is every Body of which we can conceive any generation. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The Subject of Logic, is 'I thinking or Reasoning.' *Ibid.* Subject is also used for the Matter of an Art or Science. Thus the human Body is the Subject of Medicine. 1875 *Jowett's Plato* (ed. 2) I. 4. All sciences have a subject, number is the subject of arithmetic. 1888 *Strong's tr. Paul's Princ. Hist. Lang. & Marg.* Subject of the Science of Language.

11. A thing affording matter for action of a specified kind, a ground, motive, or cause.

In some quotes a Gallicism.

1586 *Let. to Earle of Leicester* 6. The very ground and only subject, whereupon such dangerous practises and complots had been founded. 1651 *tr. de la Courra's Don Fenise* 125. Fenise asked him what subject he had to attempt against his life. 1652 *LOVEDAY tr. Calprenede's Casandra* 1. 15. I have my self as much or more subject to hate life than you. 1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* x. 10. I have subject enough to be angry with you. 1756 *Mrs. CALDERWOOD in Colburn's Collect.* (Maudslay Club) 129. That had anybody been inclined to laugh, they might have had a good subject. 1831 *Scott's Cast. Dang.* 12. Which had never given the English government the least subject of complaint. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 5121. In such circumstances subjects of accusation are not long wanting. 1893 *OWAN Dark Ages* xx. We might perhaps have learnt that Charles also gave subjects for offence.

b. Const. for.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry IV* II. 1. 3. What, have scap'd Love-letters in the holly-day time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them? 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* Wks. (1910) 222. Let them come in, they are good subject for a merriment. 1780 *Mirror* No. 83. The great subject for wit and ludicrous representation arises from men's having a thorough knowledge of what is the fashionable standard of manners. 1816 *J. Wilson City of Plague* III. iv. I am no subject for your mirth.

c. That which can be drawn upon or utilized, means of doing something. *rare*.

1754 *HUME Ess. & Treat* (1817) I. 265. Where they [sc. indulgences] trench upon no virtue, but leave ample subject whence to provide for friends, family, [etc.]

12. That which is or may be acted or operated upon; a person or thing towards which action or influence is directed, or that is the recipient of some treatment.

1594 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* III. v. 212. Alacke, alacke, that heaven should practise stratagems vpon so soft a subject as my selfe. 1606 — *tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 160. There's none so Noble, whose life were ill bestow'd, or death infam'd, Where Helen is the subject. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath. Trag.* v. 1. Nor could the first Man, being but the passive Subject not The Active Mover, be the Maker of Himselfe. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment* 1. 1 (1817) 37. All the pleasure of tormenting is lost, as soon as your subject is become insensible to your strokes. 1764 *REID Inquiry* i. § 1. In the noblest arts, the mind is also the subject upon which we operate. 1777 *FRIESTLEY Matter & Sp.* (1782) I. Pref. 33. Power cannot mean anything without a subject. 1854 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xx. She approached her new subject very much as a person might be supposed to approach a black spider. 1898 *MORTIMER Cath. Faith & Practice* I. 140. The subject of Baptism is any human being, whether an adult or an infant.

b. Const. of a specified action or activity.

1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. VI.* IV. vi. 49. To be Shames scorned, and subject of Mischance. 1605 — *Macb.* III. iii. 8. And neere approaches The subject of our Watch. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* 117. [The Turks] have made this Cite, a subject of their bloody cruelty. 1696 *WHISTON Th. Earth* 87. Not the vast Universe, but the Earth alone with its dependencies, are the proper subject of the Six Days Creation. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 53. 2. The Triumph of Daphne over her Sister Letitia has been the Subject of Conversation at Several Tea-Tables. 1796 *ELIZA HAMILTON Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) I. 204. The many subjects of wonder with which a stranger is surrounded. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xix. The huge wains, which transported to and fro by the subjects of export and import. 1837 — *Cast. Dang.* vi. The most bold and fierce subjects of chase in the island of Britain. 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* I. v. 73. Proficiency in any one subject of human endeavour. 1855 *BAIN Series & Ind.* II. ii. § 45. 537. I may here refer to what is a common subject of remark. 1883 *GILMORE Mongols* xvii. 207. Such difficulties are welcomed rather as subjects of debate than felt to be barriers to the acceptance of Christianity.

† c. One who or a thing which is subject to something injurious. *Obs.*

1594 *MARLOWE Mass. Paris* 222. [They will] rather seeke to scourge their enemies, Than be themselves base subjects to the whip. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. IV.* I. iii. 61. Who leaves his part-created Cost [viz. a half-built house] A naked subject to the Weeping Clouds.

d. An object with which a person's occupation or business is concerned or on which he exercises his craft; † (one's) business, that which is operated upon manually or mechanically.

1541 *Copland Guydon's Quest Cynryng* B.111. If it so be that the subiecte of the Cynryngen be the body of men-kynde. 1766 *W. GORDON Gen. Counting* ho. 102. Waste book, containing an Inventory of my Subject. 1828 *STUART Planter's Guide* (ed. 2) 267. The above Machine. is capable of removing subjects of from eighteen to about eight-and-twenty feet high. 1837 *KEITH Bot. Lex.* 22. The bark. In

young subjects it is of a flexible and leathery texture. 1887 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 6 July 1/2. You must consider the capital we have to sink in our 'subjects' [sc. of a menagerie] when you calculate our expenses.

e. A body used for anatomical examination or demonstration, a dead body intended for or undergoing dissection.

1710 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII. 71. In our Subject the Hairs are every where pretty long. 1729 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 167. This Subject had her Lungs full of small Tubercles. 1775 *True Patriot* IX. 330. The gentleman of the house [a surgeon] declared he had a very good subject above in the garret. 1829 *Scott's Frim.* II. 219. The total and severe exclusion of foreign supplies raises the price of the 'subjects'. 1870 *H. LONSDALE Robt. Knox* 54. The supply of 'subjects' was so inadequate, that the surgeons' apprentices determined upon the step of procuring them from the graveyards.

f. A person who presents himself for or undergoes medical or surgical treatment, hence, one who is affected with some disease.

A good (bad) subject, a patient who has (has not) good prospects of improvement or recovery.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III. 485. The subject was forty-five years of age, and had evinced a slight rha-chitic tendency from infancy. 1849 *CUPPERS Green Hand* xv. I asked if there wasn't any chance [of the captain's recovery] 'Oh, the captain, you mean?' said he, 'don't think there is—he's a bad subject'. 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 178/2. Two of the subjects died after severe instrumental labour. 1898 *H. BROWN Secret Gd. Health* 91. Smoking helps the subject to rest. 1898 *Albini's Syst. Med.* V. 276. A broad line of dilated venules is often seen in emphysematous subjects. 1905 *ROLLESTON Dis. Liver* 260. Patients with cirrhosis are far from good subjects.

g. *Psychical Research.* A person upon whom an experiment is made.

1883 *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* 18 July 251. A specific influence or effluence, passing from the operator to the 'subject'. 1886 *GURNEY, etc. Phantasms of Living* 1. 26. The 'subject's' hand seemed to obey the other person's will with almost the same directness as that person's own hand would have done.

h. A person under the influence of religious enthusiasm. *rare*.

1820 *SOUTHEY Wesley* I. 417. Subjects began to cry out, and sink down in the meeting.

i. With epithet. A person in respect of his conduct or character. *rare*.

Cf. *F. mauvais sujet*.

1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxxix. Unable to satisfy his mind whether Mr. Toots was the mild subject he appeared to be.

13. In a specialized sense. That which forms or is chosen as the matter of thought, consideration, or inquiry, a topic, theme.

The human subject man, regarded as a matter for study or observation.

1586 *B. YOUNG Gwaso's Chv. Conv.* IV. 208. Now that Lorde Hercules hath given occasion to talke of this subiecte. 1667 *Decay Chr. Pety* 246. Here he would have us fix our thoughts and studies. 18 or need we fear that they are too dry a subject for our contemplation. 1790 *EVELYN Diary* 13 June 1683. We shew'd him divers experiments on the magnet, on which subject the Society were upon. 1729 *BUTLER Serin* Wks. 1874. II. 51. Justice must be done to every part of a subject when we are considering it. 1780 *Mirror* No. 89. As for politics, it was a subject far beyond the reach of any female capacity. 1794 *Mrs. RACCLIFFER Myst. Utopia* xxxviii. 'Alas! I know it too well,' replied Emily 'spare me on this terrible subject.' 1828 *MISS MIFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) II. xi. 247. History never will sell so well as more familiar and smaller subjects. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* II. 1. Her father had become a forbidden subject. 1874 *MORLEY Voltaire* (1886) 9/9. He always paid religion respect enough to treat it as the most important of all subjects. 1874 *CARPENTER Mental Phys.* I. ii (1879) 70. The phenomena presented by the Human subject. 1902 *VIOLETT JACOB Sheep-Stealers* viii. The Pig-driver seated himself beside him and plunged immediately into his subject.

b. With appositional phr. formed with of and expressing the nature of the subject.

1744 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* Wks. 1841. II. 341/2. In examining what I have already written upon the subject of Mr. Wood. 1733 *Pres. St. Ptery* 21. The late exceptions of a certain Lincolnshire minister on the subject of infallibility. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 294. The subject of grasses is very nice. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxviii. After quoting Delrio, and Burthoog, and De L'Ancre, on the subject of apparitions. 1839 *Fr. A. KEMBLE Reid Georgia* (1863) 35. The indifference of our former manager upon the subject of the accommodation for the sick.

c. On one's subject (= *F. sur son sujet*) concerning one. (A Gallicism.)

1747 *CHESTER Lett.* xviii. Two letters, which I have lately seen from Lausanne, upon your subject. 1775 *W. MASON Life of Gray* (ed. 2) 3. To make it necessary I should enlarge upon his subject.

d. An object of study in relation to its use for pedagogic or examining purposes; a particular department of art or science in which one is instructed or examined.

1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVI. 291/2. An examination for honours in each subject is held subsequently. 1887 *Whitaker's Alm.* 540. If an officer only pass in the subjects necessary for a subaltern. 1913 *Rep. 7th Ann. Mig. Hist. Assoc.* 8. Every man who teaches a subject well and with real enthusiasm.

14. The theme of a literary composition; what a book, poem, etc. is about.

1586 *SIDNEY Ps.* civ. 1. Make, O my soule, the subject of thy song, Th'eternal Lord. 1596 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* x. li. (1602) 266. Though stately be the subject, and too slender be our Art. 1638 *BAKER tr. Salust's Lett.* (vol. II) 72. I did not think to have gone so far; it is the subject that hath carried me away. 1645 *MILTON Sam.* xl. A

Book was writ of late call'd *Tetrachordon*. The Subject new. 1667 — *P. L.* ix. 25. Since first this Subject for Heroic Song Pleas'd me long choosing. 1780 *Mirror* No. 85. A poem may be possessed of very considerable merit, though, from its subject, its length, or the manner in which it is written, it may not be suited to the Minor. 1835 *T. MITCHELL Acharn. Aristoph.* 305 note. All of them subjects dramatized by Euripides. 1844 *WARWELL Let. to J. G. Marshall* 29 Jan. The subject of my lectures is the difficulties of constructing a system of morals. 1903 *A. B. DAVIDSON Old Test. Prophecy* ix. 136. The developments of heathenism form the subject of Daniel.

b. The person of whom a biography is written.

1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I. Pref. p. xv. They [sc. writers of particular lives] are apt to be partial and prejudiced in favor of their subject. 1791 *Boswell's Johnson* Adv. 1st ed. 1. The delay of its publication must be imputed to the extraordinary zeal which has been shewn to supply me with additional information concerning its illustrious subject. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 18 Feb. 5/2. We think we like the book best because of the view it gives of the subject's character.

15. An object, a figure or group of figures, a scene, an incident, etc., chosen by an artist for representation.

1614 in *Aschaeologia* XLII. 360. Another picture of the same subject. 1695 *DRYDEN tr. Dufresnoy's Art. Paint.* 11. The next thing is to make choice of a Subject beautiful and noble. 1790 *IMISON Sch. Arts* II. 55. The subject to be painted should be situated in such a manner that the light may fall with every advantage on the face. 1859 *REEVES Britany* 13. I was looking round the little knot of soldiers for a subject. 1872 *RUSKIN Eagle's Nest* § 163. You must always draw for the sake of your subject—never for the sake of your picture. 1893 *J. A. HONGI'S Elem. Photogr.* 112. If the subject is so shaky as to render it impossible to take the portrait without its [sc. a head-stick] aid.

b. In decorative art, a representation of human figures or animals, an action or incident.

1828 *DUPPA Trav. Italy*, etc. 14. Ten compartments filled with subjects from the Old Testament. 1867 *Paris Exhib. Rep. Artisans Sch. Arts* 27. A pair of vases painted all round with subjects after Watteau.

16. *Mus.* The theme or principal phrase of a composition or movement, in a fugue, the exposition, dux, or proposition.

1753 *CHAMBERS' Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Sogetto*, *Contrapunto sopra il sogetto*, a counterpoint above the subject, is that of which the subject is the bass. 1801 *BUSBY Dict. Mus.* Subject, the theme or text of any movement. 1883 *ROCKSTRO in Grove's Dict. Mus.* III. 747/2. The earliest known form of Subject is the Ecclesiastical *Cantus firmus*. 1898 *G. B. SHAW Perf. Wagner* 3. In classical music there are, as the analytical programs tell us, first subjects and second subjects, free fantasias, recapitulations, and codas.

† 17. That upon which something stands; a base. *Obs. rare*—1.

1592 *R. D. Hypnerotomachia* 12. The Pægma base or subject for this metaline machine to stand vpon, was of one solyde peece of marble.

IV. 18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 8) *subject noun*, (also 7 b) *part.* (sense 14, chiefly with reference to cataloguing books according to their subjects) *subject catalogue*, *index*, *list*, *reference*; *subject-monger*, one who exploits his subjects; *subject picture*, a genre painting.

1889 *WHEATLEY How to Catal. Libr.* 232. If he wants to find a manuscript upon a particular subject, he can look at the 'subject catalogue'. 1899 *QUINN Libr. Catal.* 71. The forms of 'subject' entries in dictionary catalogues. 1879 *Rep. Ind. Soc.* 3. 'Subject Indexes of Science, Literature, and Art. 1902 (title) 'Subject List of Works on General Science [etc.]'. 1860 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd.* III. iii. § 12 (1870) 363. A Prince must carefully preserve himself from resembling, by over-great and excessive imposition, those tyrants, 'subject-mongers, Cannibals'. 1844 *DISRAELI Coningsby* III. iii. A cutting reply to Mr. Rigby's article with some searching mockery, that became the subject and the subject-monger. 1862 *E. ADAMS Elem. Eng. Lang.* (1870) 158. When the 'subject' noun is accompanied by qualifying or explanatory words, it is said to be enlarged. 1628 *T. SPENCER Logick* 1b. The first substance, or 'subject' part of every sentence. *Ibid.* 255. The antecedent, or subject part of the conclusion. 1862 *THORNHURST Turner* I. 257. His first 'subject' picture was 'Fishermen at Sea', 1796. 1889 *WHEATLEY How to Catal. Libr.* 180. It is something appalling to conjecture what would be the size of the British Museum Catalogue if 'subject' references were included in the general alphabet.

Subject (sɒbʒekt), a. Forms: a. 4 *sug(ge)tte*, *sougiz*, *sujet*, 4-5 *sug(et, sogette)*, 4-6 *soget*, 5 *sugget*, *soiet*, β. 4 *soubgit*, *subiet*, 4-5 *subgit*, 5 *subgyt*, -*gett*, *subiette*, *subyett*, 5-6 *subgette*, 4-6 *subget* γ. 4-6 *subiect*, 5 *subyeet*, -*iecht*, 5-6 *iochte*, 6 -*gechte*, -*jechte*, 6 -*subject*. [a. OF. *sugel*, *subject* (12th c.), *sog(ge)l*, *sougiz*, *subgi(ge)t* (13th c.), mod *F. sujet* (from 16th c.), repr. L *subject-us*, pa. pple. of *subicere*, *subicere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 3 + *jacere* to throw, cast.]

Examples like the following are freq. in ME, where the word should prob. be construed as inflected adj., though formally indistinguishable from pl. sb.

c. 1350 *Walt. Palerne* 463. Min. egen sorly aien sogettes to serue min hert & buxum ben to his bidding. 1382 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* xv. 27. Whanne he seith, alle thingis ben sugetes to him. c. 1386 *CAUCHER Parv. T.* f. 632. Saint Paul seith O ye women, be ye subgetes to your housholders. 1456 *Sir G. HAYLE Law Armys* (S. T. S.) 106. Thai realmes be nocht subgetes to the emperre.]

I. 1. That is under the dominion or rule of a sovereign, or a conquering or ruling power, owing allegiance or obedience to a sovereign ruler or state, a temporal or spiritual lord, or other superior,

(a) in predicative position.

a. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14842 De Englys were nought of o wyl O kyng ouer hem to set, Ne for to be til on suget c1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 44 And frenis pat ben soget ouen to penke pat for god bei han forsaken here ouen willes c1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 59 Al West Saxon was soget to hym *Ibid* 123 To pat se is suget Barokschire, Wiltshire, and Dorset. c1450 *Mirk's Festial* 22 All þe world was suget to þe Emperour of Rome

B. c1390 Gower *Conf.* I 26 Therwhiles that the Monarchie Of al the world in that partie To Babiloyne was subget c1425 *Engl. Cong. Irel.* 26 Per was noht of þe lond-folke pat all nas subgett to hym c1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 218 Here speris the doctour, quethur the king of Ingland be suget to the Emperour, I ansuere that thau ar nocht subget to the Emperour c1471 Caxton *Recuyell* (Sommer) 509 Pannoyne was subgett vnto kyng pryncat c1511 *1st Engl. Bk. Auer* (Arb.) Introd. p. xxiv/2 All these be subgett to the great kyng of Israel

γ. c1386 Chaucer *Clerk's T.* 426 To be subiect, & been in seruage To the pat boin art of a smal village c1400 *Destr. Troy* 5507 Dukes full doughty Pat subiect were sobtely to be same Peises c1515 Barclay *Egloges* iv (1570) Civ. What time a knight is subiect to a knaue, c1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* vi 265 All round about are subiect vnto the King of Tunis c1661 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Ambass.* 26 The Island was subiect to the King of Denmark c1814 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc. Hist.* xviii (ed. 9) 773 The empire of India became subiect to that of Persia c1863 MARY HOWITT tr. *Bremer's Greece* I vi 161 The freest of all the states of the earth became subiect to a despot.

(b) in attributive position (Sometimes hyphenated as if *subject* were regarded as the sb used attrib.)

Subject superior: see *SUPERIOR* sb
c1814 A. HALL *Ibid* 1. 11 Many a subject towne of his a c1856 Sir P. SIDNEY *Acadica* (1912) 246 He was not borne to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it Majestie c1894 *Salmus* 800 (Malone Soc.) As if 't were lawfull for a subject prince To rise in Armes against his soueraine c1595 SHAKS *John* iv 1171 O, let me haue no subject enemies c1690 Locke *Hum. Und.* iv 10 § 40 The Subject part of Mankind might with Egyptian Bondage expect Egyptian Daiknes c1781 GIBSON *Dial.* & P. II § 5 note. The names of his subject-nations c1792 S. ROGERS *Poem. Mew* 1 280 As studious Prospero's mysterious spell Drew every subject-spirit to his cell, c1800 PINKERTON *Mod. Geog.* I 309 Russia in Europe Poland has been devoured, Denmark and Sweden may be considered as subject-allies. c1899 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxv V 296 The Court which had dared to treat England as a subject province c1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 197 The relations between governing race and subject race.

b. to a law, a jurisdiction.

c1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II 391 Firste he sente messagers and heet his enemies be soget to his lawe c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xlv 25 And pat to soure lawe no more soiet pat þe be, but Only to the lawe Of Cristyente c1490 Caxton *Enydos* viii 34 Alle subgett and obeysaunt vnto the lawes of her seynnyng c1580 *Roi. Scacc. Reg. Scot.* XXI 46 Alexander is nocht subiect to the jurisdiction of the saidis commissaris c1690 Locke *Govt.* ii viii, To make him subject to the Laws of any Government.

2 *transf* and *fig.* In a state of subjection or dependence, under the control, rule, or influence of something, subordinate.

(a) in predicative position.

a. c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxvii. 6 Be suget till lord, and pray hym c1340 — *Pr. Cons.* 1055 þe mare world suld be til man sugette, For to serve man. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 473 My s3t is soget to my heit. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 45 Þei wolden pat al þis world were suget unto þer sect c1384 — *Liue* ii 53 He cam down with hem and was suget to hem c1430 *Hymns Virg.* (1867) 71 Deep is suget to god to bende c1530 *Crt. Love* 1131 Us leffer were with Venus byden still, and soget been Unto this women

B. c1374 Chaucer *Troilus* i. 231 He... wax soydneily most subgett vn to loue c1375 *Sa. Leg.* *Saints* xviii (*Legis*) c1434 His flesche sa dayntyt he had, pat to be saule subiet he It mad c1407 *Lydg. Reson & Sens* 6133 For crafte ys subgett vn to kynde c1474 Caxton *Chesse* ii. iii. (1883) 37 A man is subgett vnto mouey may not be lord therof

γ. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1846 As subiecte vnto syn c1508 FISHER & PENIT *Ps. Wks.* (1876) 48 The woman is subiecte to the man c1538 STARKLEY *England* i. 12 [Man] lord of al other bestys and creaturys, applying them al vnto hys vse, for al be vnto hym subiecte c1715 BURNET *Oven Time* i (1724) I 46 The military power ought always to be subiect to the civil c1723 WATERLAND and *Vind. Christ's Div.* 38 Christ, since his Incarnation, has been subject to the Father c1841 HELPS *Ess. Pract. Wsd.* (1875) 5 Imagination, if it be subject to reason, is its 'slave of the lamp' c1847 YEOWELL *Anc. Brit. Ch.* iii 24 Parts of Britain, inaccessible to the Romans, but subject to Christ, c1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 71 Edith, whose pensive beauty, perfect else, But subject to the season or the mood

(b) in attributive position

c1847 TENNYSON *Poems Two Brs.* (1893) 32 A subject world I lost for thee, For thou wert all my world to me c1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i iv 19, Upholstery, aided by the subject fine-arts, has done its best. c1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 56 The virtue of temperance is the friendship of the ruling and the subject-principle.

b. to the power, law, command, etc. of another c1386 CHAUCER *Pars T.* p. 1045 Alwey a man shal putten his wyl to be subget to the wille of god. c1400 tr. *Ser. Sec.* *Gov. Lond.* 55 Pat he ys subgett to be hegh myght of god. c1450 tr. *De Imitatione* ii. xii 58 Þe worlde & þe flesche shul be made subget to þi commandement. c1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii vi 40 All that lues, is subject to that law. c1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i. v Wks 1874 I 96 These affectations are naturally... subject to the government of the moral principle. c1819 SCOTT *Joanhoe* xxiv, 'I'ou art the captive of my bow and spear—subject to my wyl by the laws of all nations c1876 BLACK *Madcap Violet* xv, He would no longer be subject to the caprice of any woman

c. Under obligation, bound to *rare*.

c1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iii. vii 80 b, [They] are not subject as the other are to watch or ward, nor goe vnto the Sarail. c1788 PRIESTLY *Lect. Hist.* lxiii. v. 504 He knows that if ever he be subject to pay, he will be proportionally able to do it

† d. occas. uses of a domestic animal; of a subordinate member of a series. *Obs.*

c1632 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* i 4 The first subject beast he [sc. a lion] met withall was an Asse. c1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* III 284 Had the Author of our Subject-Treatises consider'd thoroughly of these literate Affairs

† 3 To make, bring subject. to bring into subjection or submission, to subdue, subjugate. *Obs.*

c1382 Wyclif *1 Cor.* xv 26 He hath maad suget alle thingis vndir his feet c1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I 277 Franci... made alle þe lond soget, ffrom Sicambria anon to be Ryne c1440 *Gesta Rom.* li 232 Now he is takyn, & made soget to his Enmyes, & þou art free c1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 44 Supposis my sensuallite Subject to syn he maid my saull of syss c1561 T. NORSTON *Cakem's List* i 17 Noman could then gesse that there should be any such Cyrus that should bring subject so myghtie a monarchie vnder his dominion c1587 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* 253/3 Not ceasing till he had brought the Welshmen subject at his pleasure c1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch. *Hosea* iv 29; Conscience is here made subject to low and vile things

† 4 Submissive; obedient. *Obs.*

c1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 52 His wif was such as sche be scholde, His people was to him sougt c1400 *Apot. Loll.* 42 To be mek and suget, and seruiciable, obedient and buxum to ilk man. c1474 Caxton *Chesse* ii. v (1883) 61 The peple ryse agayn theyr lord and wole not be subget. c1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 327 Quhen I him saw subget, and sett at myn bydding. c1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 164 The Moscovite [hath] more subiectes and more subject, the Polonian better soldiers and more courageous

† b. *transf.* Easily managed. *Obs. rare.*

c1619 *Times' Stothouse* 690 [Rings] are. so subject and light, that they may be worne on the least finger of the hand II. (Const. 10.) 5. Exposed or open to, prone to or liable to suffer from something damaging, deleterious, or disadvantageous.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. ii (1868) 67 It nedij nat to see þat blisfulnesse be angustous ne drem ne subgit to greunanes ne to sorwes [orig. *doloribus molestusque subiectum*] c1388 Wyclif *Ecles.* ii. 10 Alle thingis ben suget to vanyte [orig. *cuncta subiacent vanitati*] c1450 *Myrrour our Ladye* 191 He that was vndedydly was made subget to dethe. c1566 DAUS tr. *Staland's Comm.* 421 Therfore is he subiecte [orig. *obediens*] unto great perilles and dangers c1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii 471 Subject himself to Anarchy within c1684 DRYDEN *Macbr.* i Al humane things are subject to decay c1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 Mar 1679, Lord I what miseries are mortal men subject to c1748 HILL *Hist. Posses* 346 It is of a very impure, irregular, and somewhat coarse texture, but not subject to spots or clouds c1760 R. BROWN *Compt. Farmer* ii 28 These lands are very subject to worms. c1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii II 233 The disabilities to which the Roman Catholics were subject. c1921 SELWIS *Nonconform.* xii 225 Here and there Nonconformists will still often be subject to certain social disadvantages.

b. Exposed to violent treatment, damaging weather, or the like

c1490 Caxton *Enydos* i. 11 To that other the gyrueth to be subgett to the face of the ryght bloody swerde. c1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xxiii. 139 The cyrre is very subject vnto windes & earthquakes. c1604 E. GRIMSTONE tr. *D'Ancosta's Hist. Indies* ii. x. 102 This Region is very moist and subject to raine c1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 48 The Sultans themselves have bene sometimes subject to their insolencies c1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii § 6 192 Gods true Church is subject to assaults in this world c1726 LEOMI *Albert's Archet.* I 7 The Isle of Lennoos being very subject to Lightning c1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Vager* (1778) 229 It is much too high built for a country so subject to earthquakes c1833 H. MARTINEAU *Tale of Tyne* vi, Naval seamen are... made subject to violence c1853 NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1876) I. 1. 11 64 The sands of the adjacent deserts are subject to violent agitation from the action of the wind

c. Liable to disease.

c1577 GOUGE tr. *Herbach's Husb.* 28 The stalke [of rye]... his eare hanging downwarde, and therefore more subject to blasting c1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* viii. 299 Some of the Egyptians are subject vnto dangerous rheumes and feuers c1663 GERBIER *Counsell* 23 The bordering otherways is much subject to rott c1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 207 The more compound the water the more subject will the patients be to fevers c1863 *N. Brit. Rev.* May 375 The leaf and chaff of the cereals are subject to a disease called rust c1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxviii. 483 He became subject to epileptic fits

6 Liable to the incidence or recurrence of an action, process, or state.

c1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasse* 97 That the super-celestiall bodies are subject to alteration c1577 *St. Aug. Manual* O vj b, 'I'hou art not disceuey by places, nor altered by tymes, nor subject vnto to & fro c1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iii 117 A man of my Kidney that ani as subject to beate as butter. c1625 B. JONSON *Staple of News* ii Intern 33 Is there nothing to be called Infanta, but what is subject to exception? c1720 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 192 ¶ 5 A kind of good Nature, that is not subject to any Change of Health c1771 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I Ded 4 We are subject to successive impressions. c1871 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II v 175 The parties were rendered subject to personal examination upon oath c1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v. 120 The nose, is more subject to change of perspective than any of the other features. c1855 FORBES *Gran. Hind. Lang.* 100 Accompanied by an adjective or pronoun subject to infection. c1899 in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 961/1 He discovered that plants were subject to a regular sleep at night like animals

b. *Book-trade.* (*ellipt.*) Subject to discount.

c1906 *Daily Tel.* 12 Oct. To What in the trade are known as

subject-books, books that is to say which are subject to discount.

† 7. Having a tendency, prone or disposed, to an action, or to do something. *Obs.*

c1590 MONTGOMERIE *Sonn.* xxv 5 Syn I am subject somtyme to be seik c1595 SHAKS *John* iii. i 14 A widow, husbandles, subject to feares. c1597 — 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. ii. 325 How subject wee old men are to this vice of Lying? c1625 Boys *IV. ks.* (1630) 751 Toll-gatherers, as being subject to many foule extortions and oppressions c1643 in *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* Var Coll IV 286 Nere any howses or other materials which are subject to take fyre. c1666-7 *Pepys Diary* 20 Feb., How mean a thing a king is, how subject to fall c1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* xxiv ¶ 11 The Inck would be subject to run off c1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. IV. ks.* *Nat.* 95 The smaller Kinds of Animals, and such as are subject to be destroyed, encrease more plentifully. c1759 R. BROWN *Comp. Farmer* 52 Some young sows are subject to eat their pigs. c1793 SWEATON *Edystone L.* § 170 Any thing being in the way, would be subject to hitch upon the stone.

† 8. That may be brought under the operation of a faculty or sense. *Obs.*

c1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur.* Pref., The holy scriptures.. are not subject to euerie weake capacite. c1620 SHAKS *Temp.* i. ii 301 Be subject to no sight but thine, and mine c1611 TOURNEUR *Ath. Trig.* iii. i, I feele a substance warme, Subject to the Capacite of sense c1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 41 The formes of artificiall things are subject to our sense c1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Lampet* v. iii (1674) 80 They are Spirits, with which the Air abounds, but that they are not subject to poore feeble mortal Eyes. c1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* i. xxi 55 Scrotum or Scortum, hanging out like a purse or bag, and subject to the touch

9. Dependent upon a certain correcting or modifying condition; conditional upon; resting upon the assumption of. *Freq. advb.*, conditionally upon, with the assumption of.

c1632 Hr. MARTINEAU *Ireland* v. 77 She wrote to her husband's dictation, subject to the suggestions of his companions c1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* iv vii, Subject to an ample annuity to Villebecque, she bequeathed the whole of her fortune to the husband of Edith. c1883 *Law Times* 10 Nov 21/2 All other business should be transacted by single judges subject to appeal c1890 *Law Times* *Rep.* LXIII 734/1 His power to institute criminal proceedings is subject to the conditions imposed by sect. 2 of that Act

III 10 Lying in the neighbourhood below a certain level, as that of a spectator, subjacent. *Obs. or arch.*

c1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 143 The region Hircany bathe on the este parte to hit the see of Caspy, on the weste Hiberna, beenge subject to Cancaus. c1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvi 17 This Bourg is enuironed with great hills, vnto which of all sides it is subject. c1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 11 19 Long he them bore above the subject plaine. *Ibid* iii. vii 4 A little valley, subject to the same. c1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* vi 14 They all around the Subject Ocean view'd c1795 SOUTHEY *Joan of Arc* v. (1833) 52 As o'er the subject landscape round I gazed c1855 'ACRESTIS' *Feudal Hall* xxi, The Baron's iron reign O'erawed, for leagues, the subject plain.

† b. Lying immediately below, underlying. *Obs.*

c1578 BANISTER *Hist. Alan* iv 56 The viij Muscles of Abdomen are propugnacles, and defences to the subject partes c1667 *Phil. Trans.* II 497, I suppose, several subject Earths, Currents and Winds do vary it [phosphorescence of the sea]

† c. Laid open so as to be evident. *Obs. rare*

c1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* Siv, So finely set forth and so evidently subject to the eye.

† 11. Forming the substratum or substance.

Chiefly in *matter subject* = SUBJECT-MATTER. *Obs.* c1374 [see MATTER sb 1 6] c1586 T. B. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.* i. 162 Aristotle saith, that nature in one respect is said to be the first and chiefe matter subject of every thing that hath being *Ibid* 411 Looko out some matter subject, apt, and fit to recreate our spiritis withall *Ibid* 28 [see MATTER sb 1 9] c1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii 70 Haung made sufficient digression, let us resume the matter subject where we left c1609 [see MATTER sb 1 6] c1744 H. BROOKS *Love & Vanity* 156 And let her form be what you will, I am the subject essence still.

Subject (sb3dige kt), *v.* Forms 4 *suget*(t)ə, *soget*(t)ə, *socho*tə; 4-7 *subiect*(e), 6 *Sc. subge*k, *pa* 2, and *pple.* *subie*(o)kt, 6- *subject*. [*ad.* OF. *subiecter*, *-gect*, *-getter*, or L. *subiectare*, frequent. f. *sub*(j) *icere*, *subject* (see prec.); cf. It. *soggettare*, *suggettare*, Sp. *sugetar*, *subjetar*, Pg. *sugetar*. Some of the early Eng. forms are assimilated to the a-forms of the sb and adj.]

1. *trans.* To make (persons, a nation or country) subject to a conquering or sovereign power; to bring into subjection to a superior; to subjugate. Also *refl.* *Obs. or arch.*

c1382 Wyclif *a Chron* xxvii. 10 (MS Douce 370) The sonis of Juda and of Jerusalem 3ee wyln subiecten to 3ou veruauantis and hond wymmyn. c1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) VII 260 Þe forseide Harold, kyng of Norway... subiectid unto hym Denmark c1460 in *Mail. Chib. Misc.* III. (1855) 38 Eftre that the Romanis subiectet the Britones. c1530 PALMER 142/1 They be now subiected to the emperour. c1565 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 362 Doand that in thame lvis to subject the hault stat of the commonweill c1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 162 Some of them haue subiected themselves to this crowne c1612 HOBBS *Leviathan* ii. xix 95 Men consequently may subject themselves, if they think good, to a Monarch. c1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii 93 God in Judgement just Subjects him from without to violent Lords c1734 tr. *Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. Pref. x The Medes and Persians who were themselves subjected by the Macedonians.

b. to the rule, government, power, or service of a superior.

1552 ASP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 3 All subject to the service of one lord 1556 LAUDER *Treatise of Kings* 362 How they shall instruct there foke that ar subiect to thare yoke 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Derbyshire* (1662) 1. 233 A meek man, much beloved of such who were subjected to his jurisdiction 1693 DRYDEN *Last Parting of Hector & Androm.* 125, I see thee, in that fatal Hour, Subjected to the Victor's cruel Pow'r 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept. 1646, Should the Swisse be subjected to the rule of France or Spaine 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* vii. 1. 272 Phalces subjected Sicily on to the Dorian sway 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II. 42 Subjecting them to an unheard of tyranny 1853 NEWMAN *Hist Sh.* (1876) I. 1. 11 71 The service to which they were subjected was no matter of choice.

2. To render submissive or dependent; to bring into a state of subordination or submission.

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles* iv. 31 (MS Douce 369) Ne sochete thou thes to eche man for synne 1400 *Apol. Loll* 75 Pe condicoun of Jewis þat is sogetid not to mannis tradicoun, but to Goddis ordinance 1401 101 he soget him to þe biddings of þe apostil. 1500-30 DUNBAR *Poems* lxx 20 Thy vengeance seiss on us to syn subject 1568 LAUDER *Godlie Treatise* 341 Least tha always with Sin suld be subiect 1590 in *Montgomery's Poems* Suppl (S. 1. S.) 109 þai sleichis sell neur subgek me. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch Shakes* (1878) I. 227, I will not subject my desire herein And wait upon his lewde 1614 RALPH *Hist World* ii 217 Altogether feminine, and subjected to ease and delicacie. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp* 1st 3 ch Hosea ii. 39 If he subject that to his own base ends 1654 BRAHALL *Just Vind* ii 9 They have subjected Occumenical Councils to the jurisdiction of the Papal Court. 1734 *tr Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I. Pref 51 In order the better to subject the minds of the people 1744 SWIFT *Three Serms* 10 This Doctrine of subjecting ourselves to one another 1827 SCOTT *Surg Dau* 1, He was unwilling to subject himself to that which was exacted in polite society 1867 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 607 Yet these subject not. 1692 DRYDEN *St Evremont's Ess* 342 (Religion) compels and doth not subject enough.

†b. To overawe, prevail upon. *Obs. rare.* 1605 *Play of Stucley* in *Simpson Sch Shakes* (1878) I. 214 To be threatened and subjected by him 1670 WALTON *Leaves* 1 29 Sir Robert put on as sudden a resolution, to subject Mr Donne to be his Companion in that Journey

†c. To master, overpower (one's desires) *Obs* 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* vii 114 Such as respect their health, and can subject their appetite. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 15 Subjecting all their passions and affections

†d. *1871.* To be or become subject, submit to *Obs* 1400 *Apol. Loll* 76 New law techip þat no prest nor clerk ow to soget to no secular lord. 1644 BERTIL *Lett* v 90 Shee kils with the spirittual sword, those that subject not to her 1644 HUNTON *Vind Prent* liii 20 He is unresistible, and to be subjected to actively in lawful things. 1720 WOODROW *Corr* (1843) II. 477 His Majesty's government, which they most heartily pray for, and subject to in all things they possibly can

†e. *trans.* To place under something or in a lower position; to make subjacent to. Chiefly *pass. Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* v. 69 The rest of his way is subjected vnder Vena cava. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarter's Exam Vids* (1616) 116 Spaine is not so cold as the places subjected to the Pole. 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* ii. vii (1677) 190 The like Volcans happen sometimes in the Land subjected to the Sea 1807 J. HARLOW *Columb.* i. 194 O'er the proud Pyrenees it looks sublime, Subjects the Alps, and levels Europe's clime

†f. To place (the neck) under a yoke. *Const. to.* (Only in fig. context.) *Obs*

1585 *Faire Enn* i. 89 A number such as we subject their gentle necks unto their stubborn yoke Of drudging labour. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang* T. ii. 120 To subject their necks to the yoke of Christ.

†g. To lay before a person's eyes. *Const. to. Obs.* 1715-20 POPE *Ep. Addison* 33 In one short view subjected to our eye Gods, Emperors, Heroes, Sages, Beauties, lie 1776 *Trial of Nandoomar* 106 1/2 It would be highly improper that their books should be subjected to curious and impertinent eyes

†h. To lay open, expose (physically). *Obs.* 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 196 The work will always be dry, or subjected only to the rain

†i. To lay open or expose to the incidence, occurrence, or infliction of, render liable to, something †Also *occurs* to render susceptible to, predispose to

1549 *Compl Scot.* xx. 171 Euerye thing is subiect to the procees of the tyme. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 36, I rather will subject me to the malice Of a diuerted blood, and bloudie brother 1611 *Bible Transl* Pref. 2 As oft as we do any thing of note or consequence, we subject our selues to euery ones censure 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Aug 1641, It stands upon Contribution land, which subjects the environs to the Spanish incursions. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Comm* Wks 1755 II. 1. 42 One folly, infirmity, or vice, to which a single man is subjected. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 91 Clauses, subjecting the whole to forfeiture, in case the prohibition was infringed 1770 LUCKOMBE *First Printing* 350 Having too much wool in the mill will subject them to soon hardening 1792 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 3 It would only subject the people to a renewal of the former outrages. 1830 D. ISRAELI *Chas* i. III 72 A mind thus deeply busied was necessarily subjected to its peculiar infirmities. 1845 MACCULLOCH *Taxation* i. iv. (1852) 110 Is all that is upon the farm subjected to taxation? 1861 M. PATTISON *Ess* (1886) I. 47 A blow or an abusive expression subjected the offender to a fine.

†k. *pass.* To be attributed to, inhere in a subject (SUBJECT sb. 6). *Obs.*

1606 B. JONSON *Masq. Hymenae* Wks (1616) 911 It is a noble and iust aduantage, that the things subjected to vnderstanding haue of those which are objected to sense.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp* iii Disc. xii § 13 When the relations are subjected in persons religious, and holy 1659 PEARSON *Cred* (1826) I. 293 That all the sufferings of our Mediator were subjected in his human nature 1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas Popery* i. Intro. B 2 h, I hope I. S. does not suppose it [sc. infallibility] subjected in every single Christian man or woman 1690 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1694) I. 92 For such and such Vertues as subjected in Man

7. *Logic.* To make the subject of a proposition. (Cf. SUBJECTION II.)

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 129 How they be predicated, and how subjected 1725 WATTS *Logick* iii. 11 § 3 A fourth Figure wherein the middle Term is predicated in the major Proposition, and subjected in the minor

8. To bring under the operation of an agent, agency, or process; to submit to certain treatment; to cause to undergo or experience something

1794 R. J. SUIVAN *View Nat* I. 59 The polar parts being subjected to a colder medium, would be more compressed. 1801 *Encycl Brit* Suppl II 357 1/2 One knows not how to subject to the laws of our perceptions that which is absolutely independent of them. 1838 THOMSON *Chem Org.* Bodies 274 The alcohol is then to be separated by subjecting the matter to strong pressure in cloth. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 94 The blanch of garden management has been subjected to scientific inquiry 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* iii. 11 § 8 (1864) 471 Subject the same persons to an extremely faint exhalation of the same substance 1870 MAX MULLER *Sci Relig.* (1873) 125 When people began to subject the principal historical religions to a critical analysis. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsamoa* 128 Just after this caravan had moved on we were subjected to some torrid rain-storms

Hence Subjecting *vb. sb. and ppl. a*

1760 WOOLMAN *Jrnl* vii (1840) 83 The Spring of the Ministry was often low, and, through the subjecting Power of Truth, we were kept low with it 1765 HUME *Hist. Eng.* i. ix 185 The ambition of Henry had been moved to attempt the subjecting of Ireland 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Studies Life Christ* xvi. 302 The subject often suffers less than the subjecting people 1912 *Engl Rev* Jan 295 Science is a subjecting of the mind to things, Art is a subjecting of things to the mind

† Subject, *pa. ppl. Obs* [ad. L. *subject-us*, *pa. ppl. of subicere* (see SUBJECT a.)] Subjected

1526 *Pulgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 211 (He) hath subiect all thynges to hym, & put them vnder his fete 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* 50 S. Paul writis in the first chaptr to the Ephesians, God has subiect all thinge vnder his fete

Subjectable, -ible (sɒbdʒeɪkəbəl, -ɪbəl), *a.* 1816 [f. SUBJECT v + -ABLE, -IBLE Cf. late L. *subicibilis* (Vulgate)] That may be subjected to.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ratione Jurid* (1827) III. 446 Under the assurance of his not being subjectable to eventual punishment 1808 — *Sc Reform* 14 Not subjectable to counter-interrogation 1831 *Jer Taylor's Wks* IV 277 It was propounded to these fathers confessors as a thing not subjectable to their penitential judicature.

Hence Subjectability, -ibility. In recent Dicts.

† Subjectary. *Obs. rare* [f. SUBJECT + -ARY¹.] One who is subject to another.

1485 *Digby Myst* iii 752 He hath made me clene and delectary, the wyche was to synne a subjectary

† Subjectate, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ATE³.] *pass* To be inherent in.

1677 GALE *Crt Centales* iv 484 There is no moral evil, which is not founded and subjected in some natural good.

Subjectdom (sɒbdʒektɒdəm) *rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -DOM] The state or condition of being a subject

1877 ROLLESTON in *Greenwell Brit Barrows* 698 No clue to its nationality, except in the political sense of subjectdom, therefore is available

Subjected (sɒbdʒektɪd), *ppl. a.* [f. L. *subiect-us* (see SUBJECT a.) or SUBJECT v. + -ED¹.]

1. Placed or set underneath; underlying, subjacent. *Obs or arch*

1597 A. M. tr *Guallema's Fr Chirurg* 10/3 The foresayed subjacent or subiecte membrane 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 640 The lasting Angel... Led them direct, and down the Cliff as fast To the subjected Plane 1673 HALE *Ess Mind Bodies* 5 The Gravitation or non-Gravitation of Fluids upon subjected Bodies 1698 H. VAUGHAN *Thalia Rediv*, Retirement 225 Whence he might view the boundless skie, Subjected hills, trees, meads, and flowers 1718 *Prior Solomon* i. 432 Whence Ascends my Soul? what sees She White and Great Amidst subjected Seas? 1820 WITTEN *Annals Hours* (ed. 2) 8 The stockdove's plaintive wail Wins to the curious ear o'er the subjected vale

†b. *Subjected matter* = SUBJECT-MATTER. *Obs* 1697 tr. *Burgess's Logic* i viii 26 Creation is nothing else but the producing of something out of nothing, that is, out of no Subjected Matter.

2. Reduced to a state of subjection; under the dominion or authority of another. Hence, submissive, obedient.

1586 SINNEY *Arcadia* i. xix (1912) 123 With all subjected humbles 1595 SHAKS *John* i. 1 264 Needs must you lay your heart at his dispose, Subjected tribute to commanding loue. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* iv. xix § 6 He is certainly the most subjected, the most enslaved, who is so in his Understanding 1719 Dr Foe *Cynoe* (11) (Globe) 386 All the five were most willing, subjected Creatures, rather like Slaves than Wives. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus* 193 The Patrician Ladies, who lately had revealed amidst the Spoils of a subjected World. 1815 J. CORMACK *Abol Fem Infanticide General* i. 34 That a subsidiary and subjected tribe should have cherished such extravagant notions of their own superiority 1876 RUSKIN *Fors Clao* vii 88 To comply in all sweet and subjected ways with the wishes and habits of their parents 1907 *Travis Devon Assoc* 48 The Welsh British had themselves absorbed a subjected race

Hence Subjectedly *adv*, Subjectedness.

1681 R. FLEMING *Fulfilling Script.* iii iii (1726) 377 To dig in the town ditches, with a sweet subjectedness of spirit. 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LV 44 Licking his face, and subjectedly, as if in token of homage 1885 ALDRICH *Diana xxxvii*, Notwithstanding her subjectedness to the nerves

xxxviii. Notwithstanding her subjectedness to the nerves xxxviii. Notwithstanding her subjectedness to the nerves

Subjectess. *noun-verb.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ESS¹.] A female subject.

1772 NUGENT *First Fr. Gerard* I. 145 It being a plain case that men only ought to be called subjects, and women subjectesses

Subjectible: see SUBJECTABLE a

Subjectify (sɒbdʒeɪfaɪ), *v* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -IFY.] *trans.* To identify with or absorb in the subject; to make subjective

1868 *Contemp Rev* VIII 677 The oriental mind... subjectifies the individuality, or, to frame a word for the occasion, *inwards* it 1895 *Thacker* VII 342 Destructive tendencies in human nature which subjectify themselves in the individual 1900 SANTAYANA *Poetry & Relig* 248 To subjectify the universe is not to improve it

Hence Subjectifying *ppl. a.*, viewing things subjectively; Subjectification, the action of making or being made subjective.

1882 TRAILL *Sterne* xi. 170 The Uncle Toby of the subjectifying sentimentalist, surveying his character through the false medium of his own hypertrophied sensibilities. 1890 tr. *Pfeiffer's Devil Theol* ii iv 186 The idealistic subjectification of the idea of God on the lines of Feuerbach. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl* Oct 214 It would be far more accurate to treat sensations as the subjectification of qualities than to treat qualities as the hypostases of sensations

Subjectile (sɒbdʒeɪkəl), *a.* and *sb. rare.* [f. SUBJECT sb. + -ILE.] Of material: Adapted to receive a 'subject' or picture. *b. sb.* A material on which a painting or engraving is made.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 126 The metal, served as a subjectile to the opaque painting 1861, The material, or subjectiles, upon which paintings have been executed 1881 *Oracles* 5 Nov 294 The previous modes of printing in which the ink is contained in incisions or upon reliefs and transferred thence to the paper or other subjectile material by pressure.

Subjection (sɒbdʒeɪkʃən) Also 4-5-1000000000, -one, 4-6-1000000, 4-7-1000000, 5-6-1000000, -gection, -gection, -yon, 5-7-1000000, (4 subiection, 5 -ceyoun, -ounne, -iectionoun, -ione, -iection, subjection, 6 -iection) [a

OF. *subjection* (12th c.), in mod. F. only in Rhet. sense, *subjection* (17th c.) in other senses, ad. L. *subiectio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subicere* (see SUBJECT a.). Cf. Pr. *subjection*, It. *soggezione*, *suggezione*, and *subiectione*, Sp. *subiection*, m. Rhet. sense *subiection*, Pg. *subjeção*, *subjeção*.]

†1. The act, state, or fact of exercising lordship or control, dominion, domination, control. *Obs*

1375 *Se Leg Sanctis* vii (1360s) 485 Dec þus þam leware wes aȝ, þane fore to thol subiectione of hymne þat segyt þan þat towne 1400 *Apol. Loll* 59 þof þu de-were to be prest, or be befor to hem þat þu coustest ouer prouidy in cousting subiection of hem 1505 SPENSER *Star Trk* Wks (Globe) 650/1 They should all rise generally into rebellion, and cast away the English subjection 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 153 Lovely to attract Thy Love, not thy Subjection

b. Phr *In, into, †to, †unto, †under subjection*: in, into, under the dominion or control of a superior power

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 4064 Swa þat it be put til destruction Thurg þam þat first was in subiection 1386 CHAUCER *Mom's T.* 476 He This wyde world hadde in subiection 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 26 Of Babylone at that Emprere [he] put under in subiection 1430 LYNG *Man Poems* (Percy Soc.) 90 Of Asuoye to rekne the kynges alle, Which had that loud under subiectione 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 1544 Lowly submyttinge her vnder subiection. 1535 COVERDALE *P.* viii 6 Thou hast put all thynges in subiection vnder his fete 1592 *Soliman & Pers* iii 1 148 Till thou hast brought Rhodes in subiection 1603 SHAKS *All's Well* i. 1 6 I o whom I am now in Waid, enuermore in subiection 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix 1228 Both in subiection now 10 sensual Appetite 1715 BURNET *Own Time* i. (1724) 1. 46 They [sc. the military force] will ever keep the Parliament in subiection to them. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 3 The modern European colonies are kept in subiection to their native country 1853 NEWMAN *Hist Sh* (1876) I. 11. 91 The Caliph was in subiection to a family of the old Persian race 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* II 1 62 A well-regulated imagination, which is kept in subiection to the judgment

6. with possessive pron. or phr. denoting the superior power or authority *Obs or arch*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc* 4070 Fra þat tyme sal na land be contré In subiection of Rome langer be. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 180 He Which hath in his subiection 10 men

which in possession Ben riche of gold. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) vi. 20 Oþer reuines þat er vnder his subiection 1407 *Lyde Reson & Sens* 528 He can make hem to lowte

Vn-to his subiection 1450 *Oseney Reg* 110 1 his gaunt I made for A chaunterye free and quietly for the subiection of the modur church 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Ayen* xix. 408 When he sawe that he was in the subiection of Rey-

nowde he was sore anged 1500 *Melusine* 17 Al the Countre theabouth he held vnder his subiection 1530 PALMER 335 Whiche dyd submytte a great parte of Grece in their subiection 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 885 To submit themselves to the subiection and greivous yoke of the French king 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 4 Any Parson under her Majesties Subiection or Obedience 1632 LITTON *Trav* iii. 78 [The Cretons] would rather, render to the Turkey, then to live vnder the subiection of Venice 1654 J. WRIGHT *tr Cymus Nat Paradox* 1. 3 The Castellans are those who have Lands, Citties, Burroughs, Villages and

Seignories under their subjection. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 1 a 25/1 In reducing under his subjection the whole of the districts in which the best cinnamon is produced

2 The act or fact of being subjected, as under a monarch or other sovereign or superior power; the state of being subject to, or under the dominion of, another; hence *gen.*, subordination.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* vi. xviii (1495) 203 As the name servaunt is a name of subiection so the name lord is a name of soueraynte. 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 441 Sauand my senyeoury fra subiection. And my lordscip vn-lamyt 1563 WINJET tr. *Vincent Lirin Wks* (S.T.S.) II 5 The subiection of the Israelitis amangis the Gentils 1596 SPENSER *State Irel Wks.* (Globe) 612/2 That generall subiection of the land, wherof we formerly spake. 1611 SPEDD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* i xii 23/2 [Bristol] because it is an entire County of it selfe, it denies subiection vnto either [Somersetshire and Gloucestershire] 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 248 In regard of their conuenance, and subiection to the whole, they make no distinction or opposition 1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Vind. Answ.* vii 98 Now we read no where of the subiection of one Bishop and his charge to another 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i viii 39 Our obedience, and subiection to God Almighty 1662 SOUTH *Serm.* Gen. i 27 (1697) I 67 The Will. was subordinate to the Understanding as a Queen to her King, who both acknowledges a Subjection, and yet retains a Majesty. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* iii 268 By philosophic discipline prepared For calm subiection to acknowledged law. 1869 J. S. MILL (*title*) The subjection of women 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 58 The patriotic spirit lost its force in a common subjection to Rome

†3. Submission; obedience; homage. *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF x *Tym.* ii 11 A woman lerne in silence, with al subieccion 1387 IREVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II 115 Pe bishop of Meneua was i-sacred of pe bisshoppes of Wales and made non professoun noþer subiection to non oþer chirche 1387-8 T. USK *Test.* *Love* i ii. (Skeat) l. 10 A manner of feidnesse crepeth in his herte, not for harme, but of goodly subiection 1429 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii 1 65 We poure humble liges and seruitors, with all subiection and humiltee 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1032 The body to the soule obeye In euery manner skylful weye, And bern to hym subiection 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) Ded. x To my Sovereyn Lord Edward a pore Fere sendith prayer, obediens, subiection 1526 *Pilgr. Perfe.* (W. de W. 1531) 96 b, Good religyon and subieccyon sore reponeth contempe for his suggestyon 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1405 Masters commands come with a power resistless To such as owe them absolute subiection. a 1674 CLARENDON *Serm. Lennithan* (1676) 91 To withdraw their subiection.

4. The action of making subject or bringing under a dominion or control; subjugation. *rare*

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v xlix 104 The subiection of the body to the will is by natural necessity, the subiection of the will vnto God voluntarie a 1676 HALE (J.) After the conquest of the kingdom and subiection of the rebels 1849-50 ANISON *Hist. Eur. VII* xlii 43 125 The conquest of Europe, or at least the subiection of all its governments to his control

†5 The condition of a subject, and the obligations pertaining to it. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iv i 53 The King... who to disobey, were against all proportion of subiection 1611 — *Cymb.* iv. iii. 19, I dare be bound he's true, and shall performe All parts of his subiection loyally. a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg.* in *Phaenex* (1707) l. 191 The Duke of Northumberland rose as high as subiection could permit, or sovereignty endure.

†b. *concr.* Subjects collectively. *Obs.*

1502 ORD *Cristen Men* (W. de W.) v iii LLij, The subieccyon ayenst theyr prelates, the chyl dren agayne the fader and moder 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 302 How populous the land from whence they came was, may be collected from their ability in commanding so mighty subiections

6 Legal or contractual obligation or liability.

1450 *Godstow Reg.* 342 Without any subieccion as any of that same hold ought, sauf only the forsaide xij. d vnto the workes of the forsaide church yerly 1456 Sir G. HAYR *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 192 [If] a man saild, defend his frende in his presence in iurist, as is he nocht bounde to na subiection of law tharfore. 1760 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii (1765) 251 They distinguished civil subiection, into necessary and voluntary 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV ii 28 The obligation of civil subiection, whereby the inferior is constrained by the superior to act contrary to what his own reason and inclination would suggest 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II, 553/a *Subjection*, the obligation of persons to act at the discretion, or according to the judgment and will of others.

†7. The condition of being under some necessity or obligation, a duty or task; an 'infliction'. *Obs.*

1581 PETTIE *Gualtero's Civ. Conv.* i (1586) 3, I feele it a great trauell to obserue such circumstances, as the qualite of the persons, and mine owne honor require which is nothing else bnt paine and subiection 1658 EVELYN *Fr. Gard* (1675) 261 'Tis too great a subiection to gather their blossoms 1659 — *Let to Boyle* 9 Aug., The many subiections, which I cannot support, of conversing with mechanical capricious persons 1685 — *Mrs. Godolphin* (1888) 183, I tell you she looked at it [sc. being obliged to play at cards] as a Calamity and subiection insupportable 1719 LONDON & WISE *Complete Gardener* 373 The only Subiection we are obliged to in such Grounds, is, first, to weed much.

†8. The condition of being subject, exposed, or liable to, liability. *Obs.*

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 39 They are free from subiection to eie medicines, which they have need to practise, that are subject to the eyes inflammation. 1628 T. SEFNCE *Logick* 128 His subiection to death; as a qualite of his being 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 154 In respect of subiection to forfeiture.

†9 *Rhet.* An answer subjoined by a speaker to a question that he has just asked; the figure in-

volving this; hence, a subjoined or additional statement, corollary. *Obs.*

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov. 13 For what hath the righteous done? The subiection or answer implied needs be, nihil, just nothing 1652 URQUHART *Feud.* 278 The refutative Schemes of Anticipation and Subiection. 1659 LEAK *Waterworks* Pref. 3 If we should build upon this Rule of Archimedes, That the Superficies of the Water is Spherical there will follow a Subiection that we must hold in the Demonstrations; viz. That the Superficies of the Water is Circular 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Subiection* is used for a brief answer to a preceding interrogation

†10. A putting under or placing before. *rare*.

1615 T. ADAMS *Leaven* 100 The most simple, who better understand a spiritual doctrine, by the real subiection of some thing familiar to their senses

†11. *Logic* The act of supplying a subject to a predicate In mod. Dicts

†12 Misused for SUGGESTION (Cf. SUBJECTION.)

1736 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* r 351 The firste thing is thilke fleschly concupiscence, and after that comth the subiection [v. r.] suggestion [e] of the deuel a 1450 *Ant. de la Tour* (1868) 77 The kinge, thourge her false subieccion, putte Joseph into stronge prison.

Subjection (səb'dzjə kənʃən), a *rare*, [f. prec.

+ -AL.] Involving or based upon subjection

a 1617 BAYNE *Disceat's Tryall* (1621) 18 By vertue of the subiection subordination 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II iii 1. vi. 3 There is the Unity of different and separate things, subjected to one and the same influence, which may be called Subjectional Unity

Subiectist, *rare*. 'One versed or skilled in the subjective philosophy' = SUBJECTIVIST.

a 1860 *Eclectic Rev.* (edited in Worcester)

Subjective (səb'dzjə ktiv), a. (səb) [ad. late L. *subjectivus*, f. *subjectus*, -um SUBJECT sb. So F. *subjectif*, It. *sogettivo*, etc., G. *subjektiv*]

†1. Pertaining or relating to one who is subject; belonging to or characteristic of a political subject; hence, submissive, obedient. *Obs.*

1450 tr. *De Institutione* i. xiv. 16 If þou leene more to þin ovne reson þan to be subiective vertu of Ihesu crist, it wol be late or þou be a man illuminate, for god wol haue us partly suget to him 1595 in *Shaks. Cent. Praise* 16 For thousands vowes to them subjective duties. 1606 J. DAVIES *Sel. Sec. Husb.* (1616) F 6 Who honor'd his And no subiection dutie did forget 1648 SYMONDS *Vind.* 336 Neither is the King, of so subjective a nature as to submit his affairs wholly to his wife's guidance a 1683 OWEN *Posth. Serm.* Wks. 1851 IX 97 Subjective perfection, in respect of the person, obeying, is his sincerity and freedom from guile. 1706 DE FOE *Fare. Divino* xi 246 The great Subjective Article contains, To make him all Mens King as well as ours.

2. Pertaining to the subject as to that in which attributes where; inherent; hence, pertaining to the essence or reality of a thing; real, essential.

1624 O. SEDGWICK *Eng. Preserv.* 34, Many prayings, and fastings, and other doings have found no acception with God, nor wrought any subjective alterations in persons 1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* 133 That this confession [of St. Peter] was the objective foundation of Faith, and Christ and his Apostles the subjective, Christ principally, and S. Peter instrumentally. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 395 All how Barbarous soever, have a Light within them, and a Light without them, Subjective and Objective Light 1844 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) V. 8x Nothing seems more plain than that her [the Church of England's] subjective materials are after all too solid to permit the serious apprehension of any such contingency. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I 320 An illustration of the method whereby the subjective righteousness of God can become the objective righteousness (or justification) of man.

3. Relating to the thinking subject, proceeding from or taking place within the subject; having its source in the mind; (in the widest sense) belonging to the conscious life. (Correlative to OBJECTIVE a. 2 b.)

1707 OLDFIELD *Ess. Impr. Reason* II. xix, Objective certainty, or that of the thing, as really it is in itself a Subjective certainty of it in the infinite Mind. 1725 WATTS *Logic* II ii § 8 Objective certainty, is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other is in our minds. 1796 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 224 We are certain that every point in the circumference of a circle is at an equal distance from the centre; for we have sufficient objective and subjective reasons to this truth. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXV 585 Were we endeavouring to characterize this work, in the dialect peculiar to Professor Kant, we should observe, that its intensive like its extensive, magnitude is small its subjective is as slight as its objective worth 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II 356/1 The motives to consider a proposition as true, are either objective, i. e. taken from an external object, or subjective, i. e. they exist only in the mind of him who judges 1804-6 SYD. SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 54 His subjective elements, and his pure cognition 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII 10 Knowledge subjective is knowledge of objects in their relation to, and as they affect the mind knowing 1834 AUSTIN *Yarnsfr.* (1879) II. 737 In the Kantian language subjective existences are either parcel of the understanding, or ideas which the understanding knows by itself alone 1838 F. HAYWOOD tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 651 Without a subjective property, nothing would be present to the being who perceives by intuition 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii 423 It appears to disprove. Kant's content assertion that space is wholly subjective 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii in 241 Subjective ideas, ideas that have no root in actual experience, but only in the constitution of the faculties of perception 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 781/2 What is the ground of unity in things known, and in what way does thought unite the detached attributes of things into a subjective whole? 1883 *Ibid.* XVI. 91/2 The idea of truth or knowledge as

that which is at once objective and subjective, as the unity of things with the mind that knows them

b. Special collocations.

Subjective idealism. see IDEALISM 1 *Subjective method*. the method of investigation which starts from conceptions and a priori assumptions, from which deductions are made *Subjective selection*. the function of selection by or through consciousness

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I Proleg. p. xxxiii, The Subjective Method which moulds realities on its conceptions, endeavouring to discern the order of Things, not by step by step adjustments of the order of ideas to it, but by the anticipatory rush of Thought, the direction of which is determined by Thoughts and not controlled by Objects 1877, 1887 [see IDEALISM 1] 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX 73/a Subjective selection, i. e. the association of particular movements with particular sensations through the mediation of feeling 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV 281/1 The doctrine which represents the subject itself and its state and judgments as the single immediate datum of consciousness, and all else as having a merely problematic existence, is sometimes known as subjective or incomplete idealism.

4. Pertaining or peculiar to an individual subject or his mental operations, depending upon one's individuality or idiosyncrasy; personal, individual.

a 1767 T. BOSTON *Serm.* (1850) 77 There is an internal subjective discovery of Christ made in, and unto the soul, that finds him by the Holy Ghost. 1796 NITSCH'S *View Kant's Princ.* 195 When any thing determines our will which is founded upon the subjective qualification of the individual, it is merely agreeable, though it may not be bad 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1872) l. 112 Sismondi never fully learned to judge men according to a subjective standard, that is, their own notions of right and wrong. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* xi, The ingenious reader will understand that this was an internal, personal, private, subjective diorama. 1871 GROTE *Eth. Pragm.* ii (1876) 42 This sentiment is a subjective sentiment—that is, each individual experiences it in a degree and manner peculiar to himself

b. *Art and Literature*. Expressing, bringing into prominence, or deriving its materials mainly from, the individuality of the artist or author

1840 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I 56 Enough of what is now generally called the subjective style of writing 1846 *Ibid.* 161 The whole subjective scheme (damn the word!) of the poems I did not like. 1853 THOMSON *Lamus Th.* (ed. 3) 25 note, A subjective tendency in a poet or thinker would be a preponderating inclination to represent the moods and states of his own mind 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci. s. v.*, Rubens and Rembrandt were subjective painters 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I 238 The subjective character of the early scenes in Faust is clearly indicated

c. Tending to lay stress on one's own feelings or opinions; given to brooding over one's mental states; excessively introspective or reflective

1842 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I 88 Some minds are too subjective, they may devote themselves too much to the subject of self and mankind. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 207 A comparatively small measure of the subjective excess which we would call mysticism 1871 MORLEY *Vannemargues in Crit. Misc.* Ser. i. (1878) 25 A musing, subjective method of delineation.

d. Existing in the mind only, without anything real to correspond to it; illusory, fanciful.

1869 HADDAN *Apost. Swec. Ch. Eng.* v 107 A myth, all in a moment received as a real history in the actual world, while in truth it had been a merely subjective fancy. 1870 MOZLEY *Unw. Serm.* ii (1877) 69 This philosophy allows us to take pleasure in a subjective immortality—which is practically posthumous reputation

e. *Physiol. and Path.* Due to internal causes and discoverable by oneself alone: said of sensations, symptoms, etc.

Subjective colours. the complementary colours of after-

images arising from looking fixedly at coloured objects. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Sensation*, Subjective sensations, such as originate centrally, or in the encephalon,—as unitus aurium. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 37 This green belonged to the class of subjective colours, or colours produced by contrast. The eye received the impression of green, but the colour was not external to the eye 1896 *Trans. Chem. Soc.* IX 97 The booms in the ear and the subjective buzz 1881 *Nature* No. 616 359 All the combinational tones other than those of mistuned unisons must really arise in the ear itself and be subjective in character 1899 *Albini's Syst. Med.* VI 123 The subjective feelings of the patient must not be overlooked.

†5. *Subjective part* (scholastic L. *pars subjectiva*). a part of which the corresponding whole is predicated. *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Part*, A Subjective or Potential Part, is the same with a Logical one, viz. that contain'd in some universal Whole, not in Act, but only in Power; as Man and Horse are in Animal, Peter and Paul in Man.

6. *Gram.* a. Constituting, or having the function of, the subject of a sentence.

1862 E. ADAMS *Elem. Eng. Lang.* § 456 When a subjective sentence is placed after the verb.

b. Having the character of the subject of a sentence as expressing the doer of an action; e.g. *subjective genitive*.

1864 J. MANNING *Ing. Pass. Augment* 19 Subjective or active form (nominative). *Ibid.* 63 The confounding of subjective with objective genitives. 1873 [see PROPOSITIVELY]. 1880 E. A. ASBOTT *Via Latina* 221 Genitives may be divided into large classes, those in which the Gen. can be readily replaced (i) by a Subject; (ii) by an Object. The former are called Subjective; the latter, Objective.

7. Of the subjects treated, subject- *rare*.

1881 *Times* 6 Jan. 11/1 The first addition to the evidence is a subjective index.

8. *absol.* with *the*. That which is subjective; rarely *sb.* a subjective fact or thing.

1877 COLERIDGE *Brog Lit* xii (1907) I 174 During the act of knowledge itself, the objective and subjective are so instantly united, that we cannot determine to which of the two the priority belongs. 1830 — in *Lit Rem* (1838) III, 1. The Ipsity; i. the relatively subjective, whose attribute is, the Holy One. 1853 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discuss.* 5 note, Psychology is nothing more than a determination of the Subjective and the Objective, in themselves. 1884 *Chr. Comm* 30 Mar. 535/2 The real sweets of life belong to the intervals and subjectives of existence. 1894 CALDERWOOD *Vocab Philos.* 321 In the wider sense, 'the subjective' includes the whole of the self-conscious life. 1897 tr. *Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 88 In cognition, an objective (the thing) is changed into a subjective, a representation.

Subjectively (sɒbdʒe-ktɪvli), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY.]

+1 In subject, as a subject or subjects; submissively. *Obs. rare.*

1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut Fam Love* 38 He willeth them to stand subjectively obedient to the Love. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* i § 11. 48 The Spirit doth now lead and influence the Saints, but... only subjectively, or in a blind manner.

+2 In a subject, as in that in which attributes inhere; with regard to the subject of inhesion, inherently. *Obs.*

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 695 Hence doth arise another especial difference between a Sound and the objects of other Senses, for these do inhere in the sensible things actually and subjectively, both before, in, and after Sensation. 1626 VATES *Ihis ad Cæsarem* i 26 Damnation is neither from God originally, nor in God subjectively. 1656 JEANES *Fulin Christ* 195 The fulness in the text [Col. 1:19] regarded him subjectively, and intrinsically, as *adjectum receptum*, dwelling, and inhering in him. 1697 NORRIS *Acc Reason & Faith* i. (1724) 21 Come we now to the Consideration of Reason, as 'tis taken Subjectively. 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc.* (1722) IV 167 By the Love of God we should apprehend either that Love whereby a Man Loves God, taking the Term (God) Objectively, or that Love whereby he is beloved of him, taking the same Term Subjectively.

+3 In its (specific) nature; in itself. *Obs.*

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 302 First-fruits and Tithes were of the same extent subjectively, or if there were excess upon either side, it was in First-fruits. 1641 — *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 86 All the Prophetical blessings by Jacob concerning his sons, are not all of one nature either subjectively for the matter, or objectively for the Persons and their Posterity. 1675 BURROGGE *Causa Dei* 42 Though Infernal Punishments be all of them Perpetual, and consequently Infinite potensitively and in duration, yet that Intrinsically and Subjectively they are but Finite. 1697 BOLD *Reply to Mr Edwards's Refl* 45 That the Enquiry was not concerning Christian Faith considered subjectively, but objectively.

4. In relation to the thinking subject, by a subjective process; with reference to the mind or to mental representation, in the mind, in thought.

1796 NISCH *View Kant's Princ* 222 To be of opinion, means, to take something for true, but from reasons that are neither subjectively nor objectively sufficient. 1803 *Eden Rev.* I 262 Man is known to himself by consciousness. All other beings he knows only subjectively. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* (1848) I 138 An idea conceived as subsisting in an object becomes a law and a law conceived subjectively in a mind is an idea. 1855 (MISS CORNELL) *Ess. Intuitive Mor.* 85 When our idea of the Divine Holiness is subjectively true — that is to say, when it is the very highest which our minds can apprehend. 1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I 127 Kant conceived these relations [categories] subjectively, or from the point of view of our thought. 1880 E. WHITE *Crit. Relig.* Pref. 8, I have readily fallen into the popular usage [of Certainty and Certitude], which regards them as interchangeable expressions to denote subjectively the state of mind only.

5. With reference to the individual mind or the personal character, mental attitude, feelings, etc.; in Art, etc., in such a manner as to express the personality or idiosyncrasies of an artist or writer.

1841 TRENCH *Parables* iv (1877) 186 The penny is very different to the different receivers, objectively the same, subjectively it is very different; it is in fact to every one exactly what he will make it. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Painting* 41 A work of Art may be said to be subjectively treated when it is characterized more by the peculiar æsthetic or idiosyncratic development of the artist himself.

6 *Gram.* In the subjective relation; as a subjective genitive.

1864 J. MANNING *Ing. Pass Augment* 20 The genitive of the Anglo Saxon personal pronoun may be used, subjectively and objectively.

Subjectiveness (sɒbdʒe-ktɪvnəs), [Formed as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being subjective, subjectivity.

1855 HYDE CLARKE *Dict.* Subjectiveness. 1880 LE CONTE *Light* 13 In small, there is an equal commingling of subjectiveness and objectiveness.

Subjectivism (sɒbdʒe-ktɪvɪz'm), [f. SUBJECTIVE + -ISM. Cf. F. *subjectivisme*.]

1. The philosophical theory according to which all our knowledge is merely subjective and relative, and which denies the possibility of objective knowledge.

1857 W. FLEMING *Vocab Philos* 492 Subjectivism is the doctrine of Kant, that all human knowledge is merely relative; or rather that we cannot prove it to be absolute. 1872 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos* I 72 Protagoras the Individualist, Gorgias the Nihilist, Hippias the Polymathist, and Prodicus the Moralist... were followed by a younger generation of Sophists, who perverted the philosophical principle of subjectivism more and more, till it ended in mere frivolity. 1884 D. HUNTER *Reuss's Hist. Canon* xviii 388 The eighteenth century, which gave birth to a subjectivism so boundless as to end in denying the reality of the world

2. The subjective matter (see SUBJECTIVE 3 b). 1882 T. DAVIDSON tr. *Rosmini's Phil. Syst.* p. xxvi, The subjectivism of Descartes and Malebranche.

3 A theory or method based exclusively on subjective facts.

1865 GROTE *Plato* II 361 He cannot be content to be a measure for himself and for those whom his arguments may satisfy. This would be to proclaim what some German critics denounce as Subjectivism. 1899 S. L. WILSON *Thesi Mod Lit* 420 In this strongly marked tendency to psychic analysis and searching subjectivism, Meredith is the true child of his time. 1900 *Pilot* 23 June 515/1 This would eliminate the danger of subjectivism, and secure that the points emphasized should not be merely personal or of local importance. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. Old Test.* v (1906) 119 These methods seem to us eaten through with an arbitrary subjectivism which vitiates their application at every point.

b. An ethical theory which conceives the aim of morality to be based upon, or to consist in, the attainment of states of feeling.

1897 tr. *Külpe's Introd. Philos* xxi The aim of morality is for subjectivism the production of a subjective state, that of pleasure or happiness (hedonism and eudæmonism). 1909 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 250 So far from weakening religious beliefs of an enlightened kind, ethical subjectivism in no way affects the question of their veracity.

Subjectivist (sɒbdʒektɪvɪst), [f. prec.: see -IST.] One who believes in or advocates subjectivism. Also attrib. = next.

1874 tr. *Ueberweg's Hist. Philos* II 65 This interpretation, which would make of Spinoza a Subjectivist. 1885 F. E. ARBUTHNOT *Sci. Theism* Introd. 43 The subjectivist definition of knowledge. *Ibid.* 44 The utter indifference of subjectivists to their own innumerable self-contradictions. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* VI 850/2 The subjectivist principle that forms the starting-point of Berkeley.

Hence Subjectivistic a

1886 EUDÆMONISM *Life Jesus* I, 208 note, True religion is ever objectivistic, sensuous subjectivistic. 1897 tr. *Külpe's Introd. Philos* 227 Subjectivistic ethics, following psychology, has taken two different forms, those of hedonism and eudæmonism.

Subjectivity (sɒbdʒektɪvɪti), [f. SUBJECTIVE + -ITY. So mod. L. *subjectivitas*, G. *subjectivität*, F. *subjectivité*.]

1. Consciousness of one's perceived states.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 249 In the object, we infer our own existence and subjectivity. 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii 287 The idea of life, and therefore of subjectivity, is put out of sight. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* I i xi, § 8 221 They forbid us to appropriate to our own subjectivity the intelligent acts of which we are conscious.

b. A conscious being

1830 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 1 The Identity The absolute subjectivity, whose only attribute is the Good. 1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Panth. Princ.* i 103 Individuals stand as 'the subjectivities that realize the substantial' of the Idea.

2. The quality or condition of viewing things exclusively through the medium of one's own mind or individuality; the condition of being dominated by or absorbed in one's personal feelings, thoughts, conceits, etc., hence, individuality, personality.

1812 SOUTHEY *Omniana* I 220 The nature of Bulls, which will be found always to contain in them a confusion of (what the Schoolmen would have called) Objectivity and Subjectivity, in plain English, the impression of a thing as it exists in itself and extrinsically, with the idea which the mind abstracts from the impression. 1827 HARRIS *Glosses* (1859) 97 Often the plural *we* is a help to those who cannot get quit of their subjectivity, or write about objects objectively. 1844 W. G. WARD *Ideal Chr. Ch.* (ed. 2) 79 The vast increase of what is called subjectivity, the very much greater portion of man's life and interest which is occupied in observation of his own thoughts, feelings, and actions. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess.* I 243 'Subjectivity', as it is called, clouds the eyes, we want to know how far our own individual deficiencies, and sins, and impulses, colour our vision. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* XX 117 [Poe's] studies of character were not made from observation, but from acquaintance with himself; and this subjectivity, or egotism, crippled his invention. 1886 PATER *Ess. fr. Guardian* i 12 This pioneer of an everybody's literature had his subjectivities.

b. That quality of literary or graphic art which depends on the expression of the personality or individuality of the artist, the individuality of an artist as expressed in his work.

1830 COLERIDGE *Table T.* 12 May, A subjectivity of the poet, as of Milton, who is himself before himself in everything he writes. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II, 953/2 Characteristics of Hebrew poetry. 1 Subjectivity The Hebrew poet deals only with what concerns him personally. 1899 Sir E. ARNOLD *Seas & Lands* iv (1895) 49 'Fidels' (Agnes Maude Macfar, who is frequently called the first of Dominion poetesses, excels in a graceful subjectivity.

3 = SUBJECTIVISM 1.

1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iv iii, § 55 His [Malebranche's] philosophy is subjectivity leading objectivity in chains. 1876 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp. Rev.* June 133 Feuerbach... developed the Hegelian subjectivity into the negation of objective reality.

4. The quality or condition of resting upon subjective facts or mental representation, the character of existing in the mind only.

1877 E. CARO *Philos. Kant* iv 262 The mere subjectivity of sensation. 1884 F. TEMPLER *Relig. & Sci.* v (1885) 132 The pure subjectivity of Religion is no more proved by this argument than the pure subjectivity of Science. 1888 *Mind* Oct. 396 Belief in the subjectivity of time, space and other forms of thought inevitably involves

Agnosticism; belief in their objectivity in no way implies the rejection of Idealism.

Subjectivize (sɒbdʒe-ktɪvaɪz), *v* [f. SUBJECTIVE + -IZE.] *trans.* To make subjective. Hence *Subje ctivized ppl a.*, *Subje ctivizing vbl. sb.* 1868 BAIN *Ment & Mor. Sci.* ii 742 Kant even went so far as to make it [obligation] the principle of our morality; but this was subjectivizing good, as he had subjectivized truth. 1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos* 336 Converting into objectivity, the subjectivized theoretical matter (truth). 1890-1 J. ORR *Chr. View God v* (1893) 210 This weakening down and subjectivizing of the idea of guilt.

Subjectivo- (sɒbdʒektɪvə-), *comb. form* of SUBJECTIVE = subjective and... , subjectively.

1846 Sir W. HAMILTON *Read's Wks.* Note D 845/2 The first of these [Qualities of Body] I would denominate the class of Primary, or Objective, Qualities, the second, the class of Secundo-Primary, or Subjectivo-Objective Qualities. 1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 276 A loosely connected intertexture of old subjectivo-idealistic views, and of new objectivo-idealistic ones. *Ibid.* 384 The cognized object if itself mental, is subjective objectivity.

Subjectless, a [f. SUBJECT *sb* + -LESS.]

1 Having no subject of interest.

1803 JANE PORTER *Thalidæus* (Warne) 101 Sick of his subjectless and dragging conversation. 1889 *Universal Rev.* 15 Feb. 249 The subjectless dullness of modern design.

2. With no subjects to rule.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi 370 The subjects without King can do nothing, the subjectless King can do something.

3 Of a proposition, sentence, verb: Having no subject.

1874 *Supernat. Relig.* II. ii. vi 51 With nothing more definite than a subjectless *φύσις* to indicate who is referred to. 1875 M. ARNOLD *God & Bible* v. 269 It is not true that the author wields the *subjectless* he says in the random manner alleged. 1902 tr. *Brentano's Knowl. Right & Wrong* App. 115 Mikolovich expressed the view that the finite verb of subjectless propositions always stands in the third person of the singular.

Subject-like, a or adv. rare. [-LIKE.] Like a subject, submissively(ly).

1553 in Kempe *Losely MSS.* (1836) 140 Being in his house... in perfecte quyettines, good order, obedience, and subjecte-lyke.

+1 **Subjectly, a. Obs. rare.** [f. SUBJECT *sb* + -LY.] Obedient, submissively.

1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 488 Our quiet and subjectly behaviour.

Subject-matter. (Earlier *matter subject*; see SUBJECT a. 7, cf. F. *matière sujette*, from c 1500.) [= SUBJECT a. + MATTER *sb* 1; tr. late L. *subjecta materia* (Boethius), which represents Gr. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* (Aristotle).]

I. (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Physics* B. i.)

1 The matter operated upon in an art, a process, etc., the matter out of which a thing is formed.

[c 1374, 1386 *matter subject* see MATTER *sb* 1 6.] 1542 WYATT *Penit. Ps.* i 58 Thy infinite mercye wande nedes it muste Subject matter for hys operasyon. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 343 The Excluding of the Aire, And the Exposing to the Aire, worke the same Effect, according to the Nature of the Subject Matter. 1662 EVLYN *Sculphura* 6 Chalcography. an Art which takes away all that is superfluous of the Subject matter, reducing it to that Forme or Body, which was designed in the Idea of the Artist. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* ii 106 'I the infinite Creator when he made him [a man] implied by the subject-matter out of which she was made, mans sovereignty over her [a woman]. 1676 ALLEN *Adm. Nonconf.* 101 The whole body of a Nation who are baptized into the Universal Church, are in that respect subject matter of a Church. 1867 *Eng. Leader* 15 June 326 In every process whatever the subject-matter, the hypostase, is not two instants in the same state.

+2. The ground, basis, or source of something. *Obs.*

1600 HOLLAND *Livy* i 28 Let us therefore cherish. the subject matter of so great a publicke and private ornament [materiam ingentis publice privatique decoris]. 1683 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i vi (1693) 88 That God abideth in us and we in him is the subject matter of our Assurance.

II (Cf. *ὑποκειμένη ὕλη* in Arist. *Eth. Nic.* I. ii, vii.)

3. Material for discourse or expression in language; facts or ideas as constituting material for speech or written composition, occas. for artistic representation; = MATTER *sb* 1 9.

[1586 *matter subject* see MATTER *sb* 1 9.] 1702 W. J. tr. *Bryon's Voy. Levant* v 12 The Rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, which afforded so much subject Matter to the ancient Poets. 1759 DILWORTH *Pope* 116 Subject-matter for his satirical muse, he never wanted. 1854 tr. *Fletcher's Athens & Pelop.* 89 The Persian wars, which supplied subject-matter for the frieze of the Temple of Nike Apteros. 1875 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* i (ed. 3) 43 The subject matter which literary criticism should most seek. 1893 G. MOORE *Mod. Painting* 22 What... has this painter invented, what new subject matter has he introduced into art?

4. The subject or theme of a written or spoken composition; = MATTER *sb* 1 10.

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* Prol. [Menander's *Andria* and *Perinthia*] albeit they differ little in the subject matter yet notwithstanding they are unlike in composition. 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* Introd. ii 43 A summary Recapitulation of the chief aune and subject-matter of every book. 1698 M. LISTAR *Journ. Paris* (1699) 107 [A catalogue] is disposed according to the Subject Matter of the Books, as the Bibles and Expositors, Historians, Philosophers, &c. 1751 LABELY *Westm. Br.* 105 The Number of Plates proper to illustrate the Subject-matter of each Volume. 1844 KING-LAKE *Bothen* iii (1847) 36 The subject matters are slowly, and patiently enumerated, without disclosing the purpose of the

speaker until he reaches the end of his sentence 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div Worship* 377 The subject matter being proper for the sermon

5 The substance of a book, treatise, speech, or the like, as distinguished from the *form* or *style*, = **MATTER** sb 1 11

1633 PAVINNE *1st Pt Histria* m iii 1 65 The Stile, and subject Matter of most Comical, and Theatrical Entertainments 1952 EARL ORRLEY *Rem Swift* 181 The subject-matter of these pamphlets may perhaps be little worth your consideration, but their style will always command your attention 1837 LOCKHART *Scott IV* v. 153 Both as to subject-matter and style and method, remote a *Scavola studus*. 1872 MINTO *Engl Prose Lit* Intro 23 Had Campbell not been needlessly anxious to isolate the style from the subject matter 1873 *Stud Handb. Univ Oxford* 103 Candidates are expected to be able to translate the Greek text, and to answer questions on the subject-matter

6. That with which thought, deliberation, or discussion, a contract, undertaking, project, or the like is concerned; that which is treated of or dealt with

1657 CROMWELL *Sp* 21 Apr. In considering and debating of those things that were the subject-matter of debate and consideration 1669 CLARENDON *Est Tracts* (1727) 176 Let the law prescribe what it will, and the King command what he will, their obedience to either is not the subject-matter of this vow 1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 647 The lords intend to have another conference with the commons on the subject matter of the last 1740 in *Hayway Trav* (1762) I. l. viii 33 We communicated to them captain elton's project, and have received their opinion on the subject-matter thereof 1826 BENTHAM *Humphrey's Prop Code in Westminster* (1826) VI 466 If the subject-matter be a fractional right, as a right of mine-working, mention it accordingly If subject matters more than one are included in the deed, mention them accordingly 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic Anglicanus* 1 x (1891) I 304 A series of victories over human nature, which is the subject-matter of her [the Church's] operations. 1865 MOZLEY *Misc* v 135 The individual uses the totally distinct principles of faith and reason according to the subject matter before him 1875 MANNING *Mission Holy Ghost* xii 330 There is a difference between the subject matter of prudence and the subject-matter of counsel 1875 DIGBY *Real Prop* viii (1876) 344 That a witness who had any interest in the subject-matter of his testimony was therefore not a credible witness at all 1884 *Tr. Lot's Metaph.* 532 Those defects of memory that occur with regard to a certain definite subject-matter of our ideas; e. g. the forgetting of proper names

b. That with which a science, law, etc. deals; the body of facts or ideas with which a study is concerned; = **MATTER** sb 1 12.

1660 JER TAYLOR *Dicit Dubit* iii. vi. rule in § 3 Some laws have in them a natural rectitude or usefulness in order to moral ends, by reason of the subject matter of the law 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* Intro 60 As to the subject matter, words are always to be understood as having a regard thereto 1818 HAZLITT *Engl Poets* i (1870) 1 In treating of poetry, I shall speak first of the subject-matter of it 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xii 440 The subject-matter of calculations in the Theory of Probabilities is quantity of belief. 1874 SAYCE *Compar Philol* i. 52 Arithmetic speech itself, the subject matter of philology 1895 *Educ* Rev Sept. 17 Those studies whose subject-matter is the direct product of intelligence.

c. Law. The matter in dispute.

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict* (ed. 6) II 553/a Subject-matter, the cause, the object, the thing in dispute. 1849 COBURN *Speeches* 19 Each should be bound to submit the subject-matter of dispute to arbitration 1888 *Weekly Notes* 22 Dec. 246/2 Because the parties had agreed to divide the subject matter of the litigation amongst themselves in a manner not in accordance with their actual title.

Subject-object. *Philos.* A subjective object; the immediate object of cognition presented to the mind as distinguished from the real object, applied by Fichte to the ego.

1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag* X 249/1 The subject witnesses to itself that it is a mind, i. e. a subject-object, or subject that becomes an object to itself 1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph* xxii (1859) II. 69 The immediate object, or object known in this act, should be called the *subjective object*, or *subject-object*, in contradistinction to the mediate or unknown object, which might be discriminated as the *object-object* 1847 LEWES *Hist Philos* (1867) II 485 The thought is necessarily and universally subject-object, matter is necessarily, and to us universally object-subject 1897 *tr Fichte's Sci Ethics* 47 This whole Ego, in so far as it is neither subject nor object, but subject-object, has, in itself, a tendency to absolute self activity

Hence **Subject-objectivity**, a being that is subject and object, conscious being.

1848 W. SMITH *Fichte's Pop Wks* I 440, I am subject and object —and this *subject-object-ivity*, this return of knowledge upon itself, is what I mean by the term 'I'.

† **Subjectory**, a. *Obs.* [f. **SUBJECT** sb. + -ORY.] ? Inherent

1614 W. B. BANQUET (ed. 2) Pref 3 There are subjectory and petulant peremptory infirmities besides thereto [sc. the eye] belonging ingendered, by Rheumatis [etc.]

Subjectship. [f. **SUBJECT** sb. + -SHIP.] The condition or status of a subject.

1864 *Reader* 23 July 94 The rights and privileges of British subjectship. 1876 BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* v. 131 The moral nature of man is the fact out of which both his sonship and his subjectship spring

|| **Subjee** (səbdʒiː) Also subdschi, (error) subjah. [ad. Urdu سبزی *sabzi* greenness, verdure, etc., bhang, f. *sabs*, a. Pers. *sabz* green.] The leaves and seed capsules of Indian hemp (*Cannabis indica*) used for making bhang. also, a drink made from an infusion of bhang.

1836 *Penny Cycl.* VI 239/2 The drug obtained from hemp is called bang, or hashish, or cherris. gangika, or ganga, kinnab, subyah, mayah, are other names, for it 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex. Bangue*,...Subjee 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 648/2 Bhang, the Hindustani *siddhi* or *sabzi* is powdered and infused in cold water, yielding a turbid drink, *subdschi*. 1887 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* (ed. 5) 665 Bhang, Subjee, or Sidhee, the larger leaves and fruits without the stalks

Subjection, refashioned form of **SUGGESTION**. Cf **SUBJECTION** ¶ 12.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & Fly* xcii 186 Serch their subjections, how they maie agree. To be granted, with honorable honesty 1596 J. MELVILL *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 379 His prejudicial disposition...conceivt against us be the most subtil and importune subjection of craftie serpentes.

Subjicible (səbdʒɪsɪbəl), a. *rare*. [f. **L. subjicere**, to SUBJECT + -IBLE]

† 1. Capable of being subjected to (dominion, control, etc.). (Only Jer. Taylor.) *Obs.*

1638 JER TAYLOR *Serm Gunpowder Treason* 50 A thing not subjicible to their penitentiall judicature. 1649 — *GL. Exemp Disc* ii § 6 Before the susception of it he was not a person subjicible to a command 1660 — *Duct. Dubit* iii 1 rule 5 § 2 Actions, are subjicible to laws

2 *Logic*. Capable of being made the subject of a predicate Hence **Subjicibiliby**. In mod. Dicts.

Subjoin (səbdʒɔɪn), v. Also 6 subjoin(n)e, 7 subjoyn(e). [In early use Sc. ad. obs. F. *subjoindre* (15th-16th c.), ad. *L. subjungere* see **SUB-27** and **JOIN v**]

1 *trans.* To add at the end of a spoken or written statement, argument, or discourse; sometimes, to add (a note) at the bottom of a page.

a. with words denoting the form or contents of the addition as obj.

1573 TYRKE *Refut. in Cath Tract* 10/28, I will pass to the matter, first propon and my lettre, thafter his answer...last of all I shall subjoin the refutation 1588 A KING *tr Canisius Catech* h iij, I haiff subjoined thais twa tables following 1656 JAMES *Mist Schol. Div.* 3 Having removed one feare, he subjoyns a command of an opposite fear. 1669 GALE *Crit Gentiles* i v. 27 To these we subjoyned the ancient Navigations of the Phenicians 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc. Printing* i. In the same Book there are these written Notes subjoyned 1797 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* III 283 The several Persons whose names are subjoyned, 1785 COWPER *Let.* 5 Jan. According to your request I subjoin my Epitaph on Dr Johnson 1801 *Med. Ann* V 290 We shall subjoin, verbatim, an outline of the plan of such an institution. 1825 *Scrubblemania* 248, I will. subjoin the opinion of a very clever departed winter 1835 THRIE-WALL *Greece* vi L 187 He subjoins, as a reason, the comparatively late age of Homer and Hesiod. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric* (ed. 4) II p. lx, We subjoin from a catalogue a list of prices 1899 LUBBOCK *Add. Pol. & Educ* iii 59, I subjoin the answers.

b with quoted words or reported statement as obj.; † occas almost = **REJOIN v**.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 217 Bodin explaining that of Seneca, *Septimus quisque animus etiam signum imperitum*, subjoynes, *hoc de maribus dictum oportuit* [etc.]. 1665 MANLEY *Gratius' Low C. Wars* 725 Subjoyning at last, that they were and would be safe against the punishments of that cruel Edict. 1670 G. H. HILL *Hist Cardinals* i. 20, I subjoyn'd, I do not wonder. 1784 *tr Beckford's Valheh* 154 'We have here then,' subjoined Carathis, 'a girl both of courage and science' 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xvii, 'She does several things very well' (Flirtation amongst the number subjoined 1, in thought) 1866 GOULBURN *Pers Relig* ii l. 205 'Work out your own salvation', writes the Apostle, 'with fear and trembling', but then he immediately subjoins, 'for it is God that worketh in you'.

2. To place in immediate sequence or juxtaposition; to add as a concomitant or related element

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 371 They [vowels] may be both preposed and subjoined to themselves and to one another. 1707 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. ii 123, I have subjoined a minor to his major 1716 [see *sub-adore*, *SUB-8*] 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii iv. 213 'The Accusative is that Case, which to an efficient Nominative and a Verb of Action subjoins either the Effect or the Passive Subject' 1803 R. HALL *Sentiments Pres.* *Cyrus* 9 The New Testament subjoins to the duty of fearing God, that of honouring the king 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham Aristoph* 669 note, A single Bacchus appears to be subjoined to six anapests. 1856 M. C. CLARKE *tr. Bertius' Instrumentation* 3 When Monteverde attempted to subjoin the chord of the seventh on the dominant without preparation.

† 3 In occas. transf. uses: To attach in a subordinate position; to lie underneath and next to, to add as part of a treatment. *Obs.*

1632 LITINGOW *Trav.* viii. 369 [Fez] may rather second Grand Caire, than subjoine it selfe to Constantinople 1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purch* 26 The...last fillet, which subjoyns the under side of the upper Thorus 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 10x There's no bringing him to his true Temperament again, but by subjoining the Bilboes

† 4. To add to, strengthen, reinforce; to subscribe to, second (an opinion). *Obs.* ? *vulgar*.

1810 *Splendid Follies* I 158 'Upon my word, sir' replied Seraphina, heartily subjoining his laugh *Ibid* III. 65 I'm sorry to subjoin your opinion...by observing that gallantry is too often the only characteristic of a soldier *Ibid* 195 Report whispers that she means to subjoin her income with the widow's pittance.

Hence **Subjoin** ned *ppl a*.

1812 G. CHALMERS *Dion Econ* *Gl Brit* 442 Let well intentioned men mark the subjoined detail of the real value of the imports, and exports of Ireland 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* i 18 The subjoined precautions are requisite 1870 L. *ESTRANGE* *Life of Miss Mitford* I v 125 A mother's resentment at anything which could endanger her daughter's success is exhibited in the subjoined letter.

1879 *Encycl Brit* X 224/1 The subjoined table gives the results of temperature observations at widely separated localities

Subjoinder (səbdʒɔɪn dɔɪr), a. *rare*—1 [f. **SUBJOIN** after *rejoinder*.] A remark subjoined to another

1831 LAMB *Elia* ii *Elitomania*, 'I was hissed, Sir.' 'And you have the presumption to decide upon the taste of the town?' 'I don't know that, Sir, but I will never stand to be hissed,' was the subjoinder of young Confidence.

Subjugable (səbdʒʊgəbəl), a. *rare*. [f. **L. subjugare** to **SUBJUGATE** + -ABLE] That may be subdued or brought under cultivation.

1886 *Science* VII 232 An abundance of good readily subjugable land, awaiting the settler.

Subjugal (səbdʒʊgəl), a. *rare*. [ad. late **L. subjugal-is**, f. **sub-** **SUB-** 1 + **jugum** yoke see -AL] † 1. Under a 'yoke' or dominion *Obs.*

c 1485 *Digby Myst* (1882) iii. 7, I am soverain of al soverains subjugal On to myn emper.

† 2 *Mus.* ? Plagal. *Obs.*

1609 DOWLAND *Ornith. Micro* 89 The Songs of Authentick Tones must be timed deepe, of the subiugall Tones high, of the neutrall, mealy

3. Accustomed to the yoke of a beast of burden.

1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim Synb Eccl Archd.* 274 Lo, with what enormous ears This subjugal son appears, Most egregious ass.

4 *Anat.* [f. **SUB-** 1 b + **JUGAL**.] Under the jugal bone. In mod Dicts

Subjugate, pa. *ppl.* and *sb.* [ad. **L. subjugat-us**, pa. *ppl.* of *subjugare* (see next).]

A. pa. *ppl.* Subjugated. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) I. 347 For cause the peple off Englonde sayethe and cryethe Gurmunde to haue subjugate Irlande 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynys* (Roxb) 91 To his emperre Manyra cunter he had subjugate. 1530 *PALSGR. 742/1* For al their hye mynde they be now subjugate 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* I. 442 Vnto the Romanis subjugat [sic] to be 1596 *Edw III*, ii ii, Belike, you then despair of all success, And think your country will be subjugate. 1611 SPEDD *Theat Gl. Brit* 75/1 Till it was first made subjugate to the Invasion of the Danes 1616 R. C. *Times Whistle* 2495 Mans sence captiv'de, his reason subjugate. 1631 T. POWELL *Tom of All Trades* (1876) 147 The Lord Maior, to whose commandment they be immediately subjugate. 1901 *Westm Gas* 18 Jan. 2/1 The spirit of revolt not subjugate but gone underground

† B. *sb.* A subject. *Obs.*

1773 J. ROSS *Fratriade* i. 791 (MS.) The dupe The servile subjugate of Satan!

Subjugate (səbdʒʊgət), v. [f. **L. subjugat-**, pa. *ppl.* stem of *subjugare*, f. **sub-** **SUB-** 1 g + **jugum** yoke. (Cf **SUBJUGAL**.)]

1. *trans.* To bring under the yoke or into subjection, to reduce to the condition of a subject country or people.

1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) II. 37 That yle of Wyghte, whom Vespasian sende from Claudius did subjugate 1530 *PALSGR. 742/1*, I subjugat, I bring under yoke or obeysaunce 1634 COKAINE *Dianea* iv. 283 Arsinoe won, all is won, and the kingdom subjugated 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* ii 184 O fav'rite Virgin, that hast warm'd the Breast, Whose sov'reign Dictates subjugate the East! 1845 *Encycl Metaph* II 736/1 The special commissions given to the children of Israel to subjugate the land of Canaan. 1853 NEWMAN *Hist Sk.* I i ii 74 They neither subjugated the inhabitants of their new country, nor were subjugated by them 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer Paper Curr* II 96 The English avowed their intention of making America a desert if they could not subjugate it

absol. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Christ.* ix vii (1864) V 361 This inauspicious attempt to subjugate rather than win

2. *trans* and *fig* To bring into bondage or under complete control; to make subservient or submissive.

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrait* 10 He wil needes haue subjects, before he can subjugate his affections 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine xxxvi* 114 There was no sovereignty of Macedon able to subjugate their fealty by his dominion 1611 BAUM & FL *Four Plays*, 1 *vi Hon.* i, His soul hath subjugated Martius soul. 1667 BOYLE *Orig Formes & Qual* (ed. 2) 298 To evince that the same Ingredient for instance, of Sulphur, is not as much subjugated by the Form of the mine Body, as that of the purgative portion of Rhubarb, by the Form of that Drugg. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1816) I 394 Nor can history or poetry exhibit more than pleasure triumphing over virtue, or virtue subjugating pleasure. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amur Lit* (1867) 650 Aristotle... had subjugated the minds of generation after generation 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxiii, His love and his hatred were of that passionate fervour which subjugates all the rest of the being. 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist. Comm* 99 The camel, an animal so early subjugated to the use of man 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat Relig. & Sci* iv (1885) 118 Many species of animals perish as man fills and subjugates the globe

† 3. To place as if under a yoke *Obs rare*

1660 F. BROOKS *tr Le Blanc's Trav.* 190 This Prince hath a high veneration from his people, who subjugate their shoulders for his support [qu'il s'is le portent sur len e espaules.] Hence **Subjugated**, **Subjugating** *ppl. adjs.*

1666 EARL MONM *tr. Boccalini's Advts fr Pains* i. xxi (1674) 22 [They] took public revenge for subjugated liberty *Ibid* ii lxxx 232 The subjugated people may in time of Peace recover 1782 MISS BURNBY *Cecilia* viii v. That noble and manly labour, which disentangles them from such subjugating snares 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm* 34 The revenue was derived from tribute paid by subjugated races

Subjugation (səbdʒʊgə'ʃən), [ad. late **L. subjugatio**, -ōnem, n of action f. *subjugare* to **SUBJUGATE**. Cf **F. subjugation**.]

1. The action of subjugating or condition of being

subjugated; the bringing of a country or nation under the yoke of a conquering power

1658 PHILLIPS *a 1656 Hale Prim Orig Man* II. IV. 160 This was the condition of Greece the Learned Part of the World after their subjugation by the Turks *a 1806 Horsley Sermon* VII. (1812) I. 143 The subjugation of nations, by the prosecution of this war. 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* VII. The English fighting for the subjugation of Scotland, and the Scottish for the defence of their independence 1883 H. WACE *Gospel & Wilm.* IV. 74 The craving of the Jews for their temporal deliverance from subjugation to a heathen power 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) VI. 965/1 There is subjugation, says Rivier, 'when a war is terminated by the complete defeat of one of the belligerents, so that all his territory is taken and he ceases to exist as a state.'

2. *transf. and fig.* Intellectual or moral subjection, reduction to a state of subservience or submission; occas. the action of subduing (the soil).

1785 PALLEY *Mor Philos* VI. II. 406 The almost universal subjugation of strength to weakness 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* VII. § 2. 184 Obedience is, indeed, founded on a kind of freedom, else it would become mere subjugation. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. App. 305 The exertions of Dr J. J. Hayes kept the scurvy in complete subjugation. 1858 B. TAYLOR *Northern Trav.* 307 The subjugation of virgin soil is a serious work 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* 224 The essence of morality is the subjugation of nature in obedience to social needs.

Subjugator (sɒbdʒʊɡeɪtər). [ad. late L. *subjugator*, agent-n. f. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] One who subjugates; a subduer, conqueror.

a 1834 COLERIDGE (Worce.). 1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* I. 459 The subjugators of some race in prior occupancy of the soil 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 62 Paulus Aemilius, the subjugator of Epirus.

† **Subjuge**, *v.* *Obs.* Also *5 -jue*. [ad. F. *subjuguier* or L. *subjugare* to SUBJUGATE.] *trans* To subjugate. Also *Subju gung vbl sb.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367 They late yow wete that they have good right to subjugue yow 1474 — *Chesse* III. v. (1883) 124 A knyght ofrome that had newly conquerid and subjuged the yle of Corsika 1594 WYRLEY *Armorie* 26 Such people by plane force of Armes subjuged. 1660 A. SADDLER *Sully* 309 Except thou . make Us bow, And yield our Necks, to thy Subjuging too

Subjunction (sɒbdʒʊŋkʃən). Now *rare* [ad. late L. *subjunctio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subjungere* to SUBJOIN.] The action of subjoining a statement, etc.; the condition of being subjoined, annexed, or closely attached.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* III. 18. 1591 Paul could not speake of this merche without the subjunction of glorie 1733 J. CLARKE *Gram. Lat. Tongue* 155 In Dependence upon, or in Subjunction to some other Verb. 1783 BLAIR *Lect.* XI. I. 218 The subjunction of Dolabella's character is foreign to the main object 1869 WESSLEY *Dict. Engl. & Germ.* II. *Benignus* addition, subjunction.

Subjunctive (sɒbdʒʊktɪv), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *subjunctivus*, f. *subjunct*, pa. ppl. stem of *subjungere* to SUBJOIN Cf. F. *subjunctif*, It. *subjuntivo*, Sp. *subjuntivo*; also It. *soggiuntivo*.] *a. adj.*

1. *Gram.* That is subjoined or dependent. L. *subjunctivus* is a translation of Gr. *ὑποτακτικός*, which as a grammatical term was used variously with the meaning 'subjoined'; see below

† *a.* *Subjunctive article* (Gr. *ὑποτακτικόν*), the relative *ὅς* ἢ *ὅ*, as opposed to the 'prepositive article' *ὁ* ἢ *τὸ*; hence *subjunctive pronoun, adverb* = relative pronoun, adverb. *Subjunctive vowel* (L. *vocalis subjunctiva*, Gr. *ὑποτακτικόν*), the second vowel of a diphthong *Subjunctive proposition*, a subordinate clause. *Obs.*

1833 *subjunctive article* [see PREPOSITION] 1603 HOLLAND *Pharoch's Rom.* 1355 This particle or Conjunction Et, that is to say, If, and, what Subjunctive proposition soever following after it. 1700 A. LANE *Key Art Lett.* (1705) 20 E Subjunctive is written at the end of a word, after a single Consonant to make the single Vowel before it long 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. v. (1765) 79 We may wish with just reason . call this Pronoun the Subjunctive, because it cannot introduce an original Sentence 1818 STODDART in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) I. 43/1 The principal subjunctive pronouns in English are *who* and *which*, and sometimes *that* 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 3) I. 195 When we read the first chapter of Genesis, we perceive, that this subjunctive pronoun, as it may be called, occurs but seldom

b. Designating a mood (L. *modus subjunctivus*, Gr. *ὑποτακτικὴ ἐγκλίσις*) the forms of which are employed to denote an action or a state as conceived (and not as a fact) and therefore used to express a wish, command, exhortation, or a contingent, hypothetical, or prospective event (The mood is used in both principal and subordinate clauses; cf. however, CONJUNCTIVE *a.* 3 c.) Also, belonging to this mood, e.g. *subjunctive present* or *present subjunctive*.

So named because it was regarded as specially appropriate to 'subjoined' or subordinate clause.

1530 FALSGR 84 The subjunctive mode whiche they ever use following an other verbe, and adding this worde *ge* before hym 1612 BRINSLEY *Poising Pts* (1669) 31 Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood? A. Because it dependeth upon some other Verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after it 1669 MILTON *Acced. Gram.* 17 There be four Moods, which express the manner of doing, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Potential or Subjunctive, and the Infinitive 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* I. VIII. (1765) 143 This Mode, as often as it is in this manner subjoined, is

called by Grammarians not the Potential, but the Subjunctive 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs Aristoph.* 589 note, Examples of a subjunctive interrogative in the present tense are not wanting in the Greek writings 1853 MAX MULLER *Chaps* (1880) I. III. 79 No subjunctive mood existed in the common Sanskrit. 1861 PALLEY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers* 120 To combine an aorist subjunctive with a future indicative

c. Characteristic of what is expressed by the subjunctive mood; contingent, hypothetical

1837 G. PHILLIPS *Synac Gram.* 111 The tenses in many cases express a potential, subjunctive, or hypothetical sense 1865 R. CHAMBERS *Ess.* Ser. II. 214 One of the subjunctive heroes of literature and science 1893 HANSARD'S *Parl. Debates* Ser. III. VIII. 1589 To make a subjunctive or contingent apology.

† 2 In general sense. Additional to. *Obs. rare* *a 1670 HACKET* *Abp. William* 1 87 A few things more, subjunctive to the former, were thought meet to be Castigated in Preachers at that time

† 3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare* *a 1670 BLOUNT* *Glossogr.*, *Subjunctive*, that under-sets, or joins underneath

B sb Gram

1. The subjunctive mood; a form of a verb belonging to the subjunctive mood.

1622 J. W. tr. *Orator's Sp. Gram.* 4 *Cogit* maketh in the Optative and Subjunctive *Cyda* 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Mood*, Men might have invented a particular Inflection But they han't done it, and in lieu thereof, make use of the Subjunctive. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn Aristoph.* 253 note, The subjunctive thus used without *av* has an interrogative and future signification 1860 G. P. MARSH *Lect. Engl. Lang.* XIV. 371 The subjunctive is evidently passing out of use, and there is good reason to suppose that it will soon become obsolete altogether 1875 POSTE *Gaius* I. (ed. 2) 36 The edicts and interdicts of the praetor are couched in the subjunctive (*Exhibeas, Resutuas, &c.*), a milder form of imperative

† 2 A relative. *Obs. rare.*

1818 STODDART in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) I. 83/2 Where, *whence, and whither*, serve indifferently for interrogatives and subjunctives.

Hence *Subjunctively adv.* in the subjunctive mood, as a subjunctive.

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* I. VI. 29 Deliberation is expressed Subjunctively, which is a speech proper to signify suppositions 1871 *Public School Lat. Gram.* § 67 167 Examples of the Conjunctive Mood used Subjunctively *accidit ut aegrotent.*

Subkingdom. [SUB-7 b.] One of the primary groups into which the animal and vegetable kingdoms are divided.

1825 W. S. MACLEAY *Annulosa Javan.* 5 If we descend from the consideration of the kingdom *Animalia* to the department or sub-kingdom *Amulosa* 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 131 These Red Corpuscles can scarcely be said to exist in the blood of Invertebrated animals, and their proportion in the blood of Vertebrata varies considerably in the several groups of that sub kingdom 1870 H. A. NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* (1875) 26 The six types or plans of structure, upon one or other of which all known animals have been constructed, are technically called 'subkingdoms', and are known by the names Protozoa, Coelenterata, Annuloida, Annulosa, Mollusca, and Vertebrata 1877 DAWSON *Orig. World* x. 213 The three Cuvierian subkingdoms of the Radiata, Articulata, and Mollusca 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms, Subkingdom*, the main division of a kingdom, a primary botanic division, as Phanerogams and Cryptogams

† **Sublabe.** *Obs. rare* *a.* [ad L. *sublabium* (recorded only as a plant-name), f. sub- SUB- 3 + *labium* lip.] The underlip.

1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* E. iv, Mundifying their beards, crystallising their teeth, correcting their haies, cutting their sublaves

Sublapsarian (sɒblæpsəriən), *sb* and *a.* *Theol.* [f. mod L. *sublapsarius*, f. sub- SUB- 17 + *lapsus* fall, LAESM see -IAN. Cf. F. *sublapsaire*.] *a. sb.* = INFRA LAPSIARIAN *a.* q. v.

1656 JER. TAYLOR *Deus Justificatus* 33 The Sublapsarian say, That God made it by his decree necessary, that all we who were born of Adam should be born guilty of Original Sin *a 1660 HAMMOND* *Hell Term* (1665) 67 They which deny all respective decree of Reprobation or Preterition against Supralapsarians and Sublapsarians 1765 MACLAINE tr *Moshem's Eccl. Hist* Cent. XVII. II. II. § 12 The Reformed church was immediately divided into Universalists, Semi-universalists, Supralapsarians, and Sublapsarians 1851 R. S. HAWKER in *Life & Lett.* (1905) 217 His little girl is a Sub lapsarian 1894 SIMKINSON *Land* i. 23 The Puritan chiefs, divided into two hostile camps of sublapsarians and supralapsarians, argued interminably the question whether the Divine decrees of rigid election or reprobation dated from before or after the fall of Adam

B. adj. = INFRA LAPSIARIAN *B.* *a 1660 HAMMOND* *Pacific Disc.* 14 The Decree of Reprobation according to the Sublapsarian Doctrine, being nothing else but a meer pretention or non election of some persons whom God left, as he found *a 1751 DODDRIDGE* *Lect.* (1763) 460 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian schemes agree in asserting the doctrine of predestination, but with this difference 1765 MACLAINE tr *Moshem's Eccl. Hist* Cent. XVII. II. II. § 20 The Sublapsarian doctors 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 671/1 The canons of Dort are favourable to the sublapsarian view

Hence **Sublapsarianism**, the doctrine of the sublapsarians. So † **Sublapsary** *a.* = SUB LAPSIARIAN *B.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sublapsary*, in Theology; or Infra-lapsary, a Term applied to such as hold, that God having foreseen the Fall of Adam, and in consequence thereof, the Loss of Manland; resolved to give a Grace sufficient to Salvation to some, and to refuse it to others. 1865 *Pal*

Mall Gaz. 20 Oct. 11 Predestinarianism, Supra-lapsarianism, Sublapsarianism, with all their various minor variations. 1875 SPURGEON *Lect. Stud. Ser.* I. 78 The great problems of sublapsarianism and supralapsarianism

† **Sublate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs. rare* *a.* [ad. L. *sublat-us* (see next)] Removed.

1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. 249 Then All arise, the Tables are sublate

Sublate (sɒblæt), *v.* [f. I. *sublat-*, f. sub- SUB- 25 + *lat-* (for *ilāt-*), pa. ppl. stem of *collere* to take away]

† 1 *trans* To remove, take away *Obs.*

a 1548 HALL Chron., *Hen VII.* 1 b, The authores of y^e mischiefe [we] sublated and plucked away 1601 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo 2) 11 III. This blasse vaimish being washt off, and three or four other tricks, sublated 1657 HAWKE *Killing* 15 M. 46 Tiberus was sublated by poison

2 *Logic* To deny, contradict, disaffirm opposed to POSITE 2

1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* XVII. (1866) I. 331 When of two opposite predicates the one is posited or affirmed, the other is sublated or denied 1854 BOWEN *Logic* VI. 163 As both cannot be false, if I sublate one, the other is posited. 1857 ATWATER *Logic* 180 Whether, in the Subsumption, the Disjunct Members are properly sublated

3. *Hegelian Philos.* (rendering G. *aufheben*, used by Hegel as having the opposite meanings of 'destroy' and 'preserve') see QUOTIS 1865.

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 354 Nothing passes over into Being, but Being equally sublates itself, is a passing over into Nothing, Ceasing to-be 1hey sublate not themselves mutually, not the one the other externally; but each sublates itself in itself, and is in its own self the contrary of itself *Ibid.* 357 A thing is sublated, resolved, only so far as it has gone into unity with its opposite 1868 — tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 401 The speculative of Hegel is also clear, it is what explanatorily sublates all things into the unity of God; or, in general, that is speculative, that sublates a many into one (or *vice versa*) A speculative philosophy, consequently, must be a chain of mutually sublating counterparts 1877 E. CARR *Philos. Kant* II. x. 427 The material world exists only in so far as it goes into itself, or sublates its own self-externality. 1910 J. ORR in *Expositor* Apr. 367 High metaphysical theories, like Hegel's, which make sin a moment of 'negation' to be afterwards sublated in a higher unity

Sublated, *ppl. a.* [f. I. *sublatus* (see prec.) + -ED.]

† 1. Exalted, excited. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astro.* xlv. 277 Their disease shall proceed from high and sublated Pulses, keeping no order

2. *Hegelian Philos.* (See SUBULATE *v.* 3)

1868 J. H. STIRLING tr. *Schwegler's Hist. Philos.* 264 The non-ego has position only in the ego, in consciousness . the ego, consequently, is not sublated by the non-ego, after all the sublated ego is not sublated.

Sublateral (sɒblæ'tərəl), *a.* [f. SUB- 11 + L. *latus*, later- side + -AL.] Almost lateral; situated near the side.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 188 The beaks sublateral, lying on the shorter side 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 318 Radicle basal or sublateral 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* x. 251 There are tentacles on the disc. near the extremities of the sublateral bundles

Sublation (sɒblæ'tʃən) [ad. L. *sublatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublat-* (see SUBULATE *v.*)]

† 1 The middle part of a liquid that has thown its sediment. *Obs.*

1533 ELYOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 88 b, If lyke thynges be sene in the myddell of the urnyall, they be called sublations 1590 BARROUGH *Math. Practic* IV. vii. (1596) 233 They vrine bath by and by a white cloude, or a laudable sublation in the middes

2. The act of taking away, removal.

1626 J. YATES *Ins. ad. Casarem* I. 18 The subversion of Sauls Kingdom, dispersion of the fewes, rejection of the guests, sublation of the talents *a 1656 B. HALL* *Rem. Wks* (1660) 288 He could not be forsaken by a subluation of union 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Sublation*, the removal, detachment, or displacement of a part.

b. *Logic* (See SUBULATE *v.* 2)

1864 BOWEN *Logic* VI. 219 Only by the non existence, or sublation, of all the others.

c. *Hegelian Philos.* (See SUBULATE *v.* 3)

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Secret of Hegel* I. 356 Aufheben und das Aufgehoben (das Ideelle), sublation and what is sublated (and so only *ideellment*, not *reellment* 15), this is a ground-form which repeats itself everywhere and always, the sense of which is to be exactly apprehended and particularly distinguished from Nothing

† 3. A lifting up, elevation. *Obs.*

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 38a Let us enquire whether there be any such sublation or raising made by consent, or Magnetic power 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sublation*, a lifting up

Sublative, *a.* [ad L. **sublātivus*, f. *sublat-*. see SUBULATE *v.*] Annulling, negating

1751 HARRIS *Hermes* II. II. 253 note, The conjunction *ἢ* being *ἀναιρετικός*, or sublative.

Sub-lease, *sb.* [f. SUB-9 (e).] A lease granted by one who is a lessee or tenant, an underlease.

1826 BELL *Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) I. 67 In assigning a sublease, intimation to the principal tenant is not sufficient 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 58a Both the sublease and assignation are completed by possession. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug. 4/4 She had been the lessee, under a sub-lease, of the premises for something like eight years.

Sub-lease, *v.* [f. SUB-9 (b)] *trans* To sublet. 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I. 174 In giving leases of houses he prohibited his tenants and vassals from subleasing them to any except Englishmen 1885 *Law Times* LXXIX. 233/1 A builder erects a row of cottages on the

land subleased to him 1898 *Tobias Freed, but not Free* 39 All the convicts whom he does not work himself are sub-leased by him to other employers, who may desire cheap labour

So **Sub-lessee**, one who holds or receives a sub-lease; **Sub-lease**, one who grants a sub-lease 1882 *Ogilvie, Sub-lessee* 1884 *Law Times* 9 Feb 259/5 To indemnify the sublessor against breaches of all covenants in the head-lease

Sub-let, *sb* [f next] A sub-lease.

1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Sept 4/5 The extensive shooting near Kingame, which Lord Lilford has on a sub let 1906 A B Todd *Poet Whs, Autobiogr* 19 36 My father had taken the place in sub-let from the late Mr. John Campbell

Sub-let, *v* [f SUB-9 (b) + LET *v*.] *trans.* To let (property, a tenement) to a subtenant; to lease out (work, etc.) under a subcontract; to underlet, sublease.

1766 *SMOLLETT Trav xxxix* II 223 My landlord declared I should not be permitted to sub let them to any other person. 1791 *NRWTE Tour Eng & Scot* 124 The Chieftain lets the land to renters; who sub-let it, again, in small parcels from year to year, to the lower class of the people. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 68 427 This man employs the needlewomen, or perhaps sublets part of his contract to others who employ them 1865 *Q Rev* July 31 Poulterers of Edinburgh and Glasgow rent ground, subletting the shooting, and furnishing the shops with the produce 1871 *AMY DUTTON Streets & Lanes* 1. 11 That house was occupied by a couple named Cripps, hard, gripping people, who sublet most of the rooms 1890 *Century Mag.* June 221/1 He's let and sublet, and every man has to make something out of him [the convict] each time.

absol 1872-4 JEFFERIES *Tailors of Field* (1890) 242 He sub-lets, or takes lodgers, and sometimes these sub-let

Hence **Sub-lettable** *a*, **Subletter**, **Sub-letting** *vbl sb*.

1865 *Pall Mall Gaz* 1 Sept. 3 It is, of course, to be saleable and devisable Is it not also to be sublettable? 1861 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* II 230 The sub-letters declaring that the rents were raised to them 1812 *Sir J SINGLAIH Syst. Husb, Scot* II 108 The subletting of land. 1826 *BELL Comm Leases Scot* (ed 5) 1. 77 The right of subletting 1854 *McCulloch Acc Brit Empire* 1 37 The legislature passed the Subletting Act, by which the underletting of farms was prohibited without the landlord's consent in writing 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 11 May 15/2 He had known three or four sublettings before the work reached the workman

† **Sublevaminous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. **sublevāmin-*, -āmen, f. *sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**).] Supporting, sustaining.

1861 *FELTHAM Resolves* II 11 177 God by his upholding and sublevaminous Providence governs all

† **Sublevate**, *pa. pple Obs.* [ad. L. *sublevātus*, *pa. pple. of sublevāre* (see **SUBLEVE**).] Raised, exalted.

1523 *FITZBERRIS Husb* (1525) 60 His bart alway sublevate & lyfte vp to god in heven.

† **Sublevate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *sublevāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sublevāre* (see next).]

1. *trans.* To raise, lift up, elevate.

1597 *A. M. Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 15 b/a The ground-drawer, to sublevate out of the boole, the Trepaned bone. 1673 *JACKSON Creed* II 343 Whether God cannot by sublevating their dull capacities by facilitie and plente of external means, repaire whatsoever the injuries of time 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr, Sublevate*, to lift or hold up; Also to help, aid, ease, lighten or lessen 1657 *Physical Dict., Sublevated*, carried upward, as the vapors and spirits in distillation, or the dew when the sun riseth.

2. To sublimiate.

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 90 Which serves for distilling those things which are easily sublevated.

† **Sublevation**, *Obs.* [f. L. *sublevatio*, -ōnem, *n.* of action f. *sublevāre* (see next).]

1. The action of raising or lifting; elevation; also, a particular point of elevation or height.

1556 in *Robinson More's Utopia* S v b, The just latitude thereof, that is to say, the sublevation or height of the pole in that region 1658 *PHILLIPS, Sublevation*, a lifting up, also a helping, or easing. 1708 *KILL Anim Secret* 179 The Remainder doubled gives 186 the Sublevation of the Weight 2

2 A rising, revolt

1613-18 *DANIEL Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 32 Nothing could be done but by a generall sublevation of the people 1650 *HOWELL Graft's Rev Naples* 1 9 Although the Nobility was then joynd with the people, that Sublevation was not very hurtfull 1699 *TEMPLE Hist Eng* 211 The Insurrections of the Nobles in England were not followed by any general Commotion or Sublevation of the People

† **Subleve**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *sublevāre*, *f. sub-* SUB-25 + *levāre* to raise, lift, f. *levis* light.] *trans.* To succour

1524 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IX. 188 note, He hath chief hope to be sublevd of somme smal reward by Your regal Mageste.

Sub-lieutenant, [SUB- 6. Cf. *F. sous-lieutenant*.]

1 An army officer ranking next to a lieutenant; formerly, an officer in certain regiments of the British Army, corresponding to the ensign in others. 1702-11 *Milit & Sea Dict* (ed. 4) 1, *Sub-Brigadier, Sub-Lieutenant*, and the like, are Under-Officers appointed for the Ease of those over them of the same Denomination Sub-Lieutenants of Foot take their Post at the Head of the Pikes 1730 *BAILEY* (folio), *Sub-lieutenant*, an Officer in Regiments of Fusiliers, where there are no Ensigns 1736 *Milit Hist Pr Eugene & Marib* 1. 111 A Sub-Lieutenant of the Grenadiers of Geschwind 1839 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* 1. vii vii, A patriotic Sub-lieutenant set a pistol to his ear.

2. An officer in the British Navy ranking next below a lieutenant Formerly called *mate*.

1804 *Naval Chron* XII 520 A new Class of Officers, to be called Sub-Lieutenants, are to be appointed, selected from Midshipmen who have served their time. 1865 *Times* 15 Oct., That every midshipman or sub-lieutenant, on returning from his first long cruise, should pass not less than a year in a place of naval study. 1898 *Kipling Fleet en Being* 11, By the time he has reached his majority a Sub-Lieutenant should have seen enough to sober Ulysses.

Hence **Sub-lieutenancy**, the position or rank of a sub-lieutenant

1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* 11. 11. ii, To such height of Sub-lieutenancy has he now got promoted, from Brienne School. 1893 *F F Moore I Forbid Banns* 11, Charlie Barham passed a creditable examination for a sub-lieutenancy

† **Subligate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *subligāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of subligāre*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *ligāre* to bind, tie.] Also **Subligation**. (See *quots*)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr, Subligate*, to under bind, to under-tye, to tye or hang at 1658 *PHILLIPS, Subligation*, a binding, or tying underneath

Subligation, *erron. form of SUPPLICATION*.

1600 *Return fr. Parnass* iv. 1 2249 The parish have put up a subligation against you.

Sublimable (sūblīmāb'l), *a* Now rare. [f. **SUBLIME** *v*. + -ABLE] Capable of sublimation or of being sublimated.

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formus & Qual* (1667) 128, I had subdivided the body of Gold into such minute particles that they were sublimable 1669 — *Hist Air* (1692) 47, I found the Salt it self to be sublimable. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl* Suppl s v, They say that only those things are sublimable, which contain a dry & volatile matter in their original construction. 1865 *PHILLIPS Vesuv* v 152 [Ferric oxide] is not known to be sublimable per se

Hence **Sublimableness**, the quality of being sublimable

1661 *BOYLE Sept Chym.* (1680) 391 He soon obtain'd such another Concrete, both as to taste and smell, and easie sublimableness as common Salt Armoniac

† **Sublimary**, *a. Obs. rare*¹. [f. L. *sublimāris* **SUBLIME** + -ARY ¹.] Elevated, exalted.

1652 *BROME Painter's Ent.* 11, First to the Master of the feast, This health is consecrated; Thence to each sublimary guest. 1655 *M. CARTER Honor Redw* (1660) 2 Some men he hath elevated, with the sublimary glories of Honor, Nobility, and Greatness.

Sublimate (sūblīmāt'), *sb.* [ad. L. *sublimātum*, neut. *pa. pple.* (used subst in med.L.) of *sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

1 A solid product of sublimation, *esp.* in the form of a compact crystalline cake.

1626 *BACON Art. Eng Metals* (1669) 225 To enquire what Metals endure Subliming; and what Body the Sublimate makes 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens* (1713) 359/2 In the other Part of the Neck you will have a kind of grey Sublimate. 1726 *Dict. Rust.* (ed 3), *Sublimate of Arsenick*, is Arsenick corrected or freed from its more malignant Sulphurs, and rais'd to the top of the Matras by the force of Fire 1778 *PAYNE Min Cornub.* 34 The sublimate of our white Mundick, may produce some of the best white Arsenick 1819 *tr. Berzelius in Ann. Philos* XIII 405 The sublimate was pure selenic acid 1820 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* No. 13 35 A sublimate of crystals filled the retort 1869 *ROSCOE Elem Chem* 246 Chromic chloride. 1894 *Times* 15 Aug 12/2 The walls are neatly all covered by sublimate or dust that has adhered and crusted them over.

b. *fig.* A refined or concentrated product.

1683 *NORRIS Idea Happin* (1684) 27 Some have grown mad with the Sublimate of Pleasure. 1872 *LIDDON Elem Relig* 101 2a Man's soul is not a third nature, poised between his spirit and his body; nor yet is it a sublimate of his bodily organization

2. 'Mercuric sublimate'; mercuric chloride (bichloride or perchloride of mercury), a white crystalline powder, which acts as a violent poison.

In early times also used for arsenic (cf. *RATSBANE* 1) 1543 *tr Vigo's Chirurg Interp.* (1550) AA a j, Sublimate Argentum sublimum is made of Chalcantum, quicke-sylver, vyneger, and sal armoniack 1594 *PLATT Jewell-h.* 1 10 Sugar is a salt, Sublimate is a salt, Salt-petre is a salt. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* 1 vii 26 White sublimate and arsenic foster and hide a most burning and deadly fire 1609 *B. JONSON Silent Vom* 11 11, Take a little sublimate and goe out of the world, like a rat 1661 *HOLYDAY Frenal* (1673) 122 Sublimate makes black the teeth; Ceruse makes gray the hair 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom. Med* (1790) 513 To those whose stomach cannot bear the solution, the sublimate may be given in form of pill 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xvi, I have more than once escaped having the wine I drank spiced with sublimate 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 A tar bath, with 15 gr. of sublimate added 1833 *C. HYPERBET Temple, Ch. Milit.* 122 Nay he became a poet, and would serve His pills of sublimate in that conserve. 1896 *tr. Huysmans' Lu Route* 11 37 To cleanse it with the disinfectant of prayer and the sublimate of Sacraments.

b. Now usually *corrosive sublimate*, formerly **sublimate corrosive*.

1685 *BOYLE Salubr. Air* 64 Though Corrosive Sublimate be so mischievous a Mineral Composition, that a few grains may kill a man. 1703 *Phil Trans* XXXIII 1325 Sublimate Corrosive 1824 *MACAULAY Ess, Fredk Gt* (1852) II 600 Pills of corrosive sublimate 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat Med* 103 Calomel is apt to contain a trace of corrosive sublimate.

c. *Sweet sublimate, blue sublimate* (see *quots.*).

1725 *Bradley's Family Dict* s v, *Sweet Sublimate* is a Corrosive Sublimate, whose Points have been qualified by some Preparation, 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s v, *Sweet Sub-*

limate, is the same with Corrosive, only temper'd and sweeten'd by the Addition of *Mercurius Dulcis* 1753 *112d Suppl s v, Blue Sublimate*, a preparation of mercury with some other ingredients, yielding a fine blue for painting

d. *altrib* = containing or impregnated with corrosive sublimate, as *sublimate bath, gauze, lotion, solution, water*

1753 *J BARTLET Gentl. Farmery* xxv 226 Touch with a caustic, or wash with the sublimate water 1843 *R J GRAVES Syst. Chen Med.* xxvii 339 During the year 1827 the venereal patients took 302 sublimate baths 1801 *Corrosive sublimate baths*. 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal Surg Instr* 726 Sublimate Gauze. 1899 *Albutt's Syst Med.* VIII 870 The parts were then disinfected with sublimate lotion

3. *Mineral* The deposit formed on charcoal or in a glass tube, when certain minerals are heated and subjected to the blowpipe.

1842 *PARNELL Chem Anal* (1845) 262 Metals Produce a sublimate on charcoal—antimony, arsenic [etc] Give no sublimate on charcoal—mercury, osmium.

† **Sublimate**, *pa. pple. and ppl a. Obs.* Also 5-lymate, 6-lymat, 5, 7-lymat [ad. L. *sublimātus*, *pa. pple. of sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**]

A. *pa pple* 1. Raised, elevated, exalted.

1460 *CANGRAVE Chron.* (Rolls) 93 This man with seditious knytus was sublimat in the empire 1492 *RYMAN Poems* vi. 7 in *Arch Stud. neu Spr* LXXXIX 175 O spouse of Criste immaculate, Aboue alle aungellis sublimat 1603 *HARNETT Pop Impost* 111 According as they are improved, sublimate, and aduanced by the authority of holy church of Rome. 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb* Notes 15 Some of them were sublimate farre above earthly conceit. 1646 *SALTmarsh Some Dropps* 11 95 This is Perfection and Prelacy sublimate.

2 Sublimated, distilled.

1471 *RIPLEY Comp Alch* 111 xiv. in Ashm (1652) 142 Thy Water must be seven tymes Sublymate.

B. *ppl a. 1. Mercury sublimate* (occas. *sublimate mercury*). = **SUBLIMATE sb** 2.

1562 *BULLEIN Bulwarke, Bk Simplex* 74 With this Quicke-silver and Sal Armonacke, is made Marcure sublimate. 1620 *B JONSON Alch* 11. 1, Mercury sublimate, That keeps the whitenesse, hardness, and the biting 1697 *HEADRICH Arcana Philos* 188 Sublimate Mercury. 1770 *Phil. Trans* LX 187 A composition of sublimate mercury, will prevent insects from destroying the plumage. 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory* I 98 Ground and mixed with sublimate mercury

2. Refined, purified; elevated, sublime

1607 *R. CLAREW tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* Ep Ded, Others (of a more refined and sublimate temper) can saunour nothing but that which exceeds the vulgar capacite. *Ibid.* 126 A most sublimate subtiltie 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 366 Offering her selfe more sublimate and pure, in the sacred name of Religion 1648 *J BEAUMONT Psyche* x lvi, So sublimate and so refining was that Fire, that all the Gold it turn'd to Dross 1662 *GLANVILLE Van. Dogm.* 124 The corporeal Machine, which even in the most sublimate Intellectuals dangerously influential 1676 *HALLS Contempl.* 11 *Medit Lord's Pr* 2 The most Exact Sublimate Wits inscribed their Altar, To the Unknown God 1720 *WELTON Suffer Son of God* 1. x 231 A Love Sublimate and Refined Sublimate (sūblīmēt), *v* Also 7-at [f. L. *sublimāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sublimāre* to **SUBLIME**.]

† **Sublimate**, *trans.* To raise to high place, dignity, or honour. = **SUBLIME v** 7. *Obs.*

1566 *Merie Tale of Shelton* in S's Wks (1843) I p lxii, He that doth humble hymselfe, shalbe exalted, extolled, or sublimate 1621 *WELVER Anc. Funeral Mon.* 868 Felix was sublimate with an Episcopall Mitre 1637 *BASTWICK Lilany* 1. 17 Sometime, forty at once or more, are mounted and sublimate into the high Commission Court 1637 *EARL MONM tr. Mabesset's Rom. & Targum* 214 They would sublimate themselves [orig. *accrescere volunt*] contrary to the will of fortune.

2. = **SUBLIME v** 1. Now rare.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp Dict, Sublimar*, to sublimate. 1631 *BRATHWAIT Vthmities, Metall man* 62 Elevate that tri-pode; sublimate that popkin; eluxate your antimonie 1651 *WITTIE tr. Priuorose's Pop. Err.* iv ii, 22 Honey thrice sublimate 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade* 365 Sublimate, to raise volatile substances by heat, and again condense them in a solid form.

b. *gen* To act upon (a substance) so as to produce a refined product. Often in *fig. context*

1601 *DOLMAN La Primaud Fr. Acad.* 11 xc 401 A marvellous kinde of natural chymistrie so to sublimate that which of it selfe is poison. 1638 *JACKSON Creed* ix xxiv. 269 None would accuse an Alchymist, for wasting copper, lead, or brasse, if hee could sublimate them into pure gold 1660 *BRETT Threnodia* 12 Tis chymick heat in's blood doth swim, 'Twill sublimate terrestial hum And so make of a Duke a Cherubim 1711 *SHAFTESB Charnac* (1737) I 134 The original plain principles of humanity have, by a sort of spiritual chymists, been so sublimate, as to become the highest corrosives. 1747 *HERVEY Medit.* II 30 December's cold collects the gross Materials, which are sublimate by the refining Warmth of May. 1750 *G HUGHES Barbados* 32 The heat of the Sun is so intense that it sublimate their juices, salts, and spirits to a far greater degree of perfection 1770 *JOHNSON L P, Milton* (1868) 71 The heat of Milton's mind may be said to sublimate his learning.

† 3. To extract by or as by sublimation; = **SUBLIME v** 2. Chiefly *fig. Obs.*

1614 *T. ADAMS Physic Heav Wks.* (1629) 290 You that have put so fare for the Philosophers stone, that you have endeouored to sublimate it out of poore mens bones, ground to powder by your oppressions 1626 *J YATES lib ad Casarem* 11. 33 Words enigmatically, sublimate in the furnace of his owne braine 1644 *MILTON Arcep* 9 It will be a harder alchymy then Lullius ever knew, to sublimate any good use out of such an invention

b. *pass. and intr.* To be produced as the result of sublimation.

1682 *J COLLINS Salt & Fish*, 127 This Salt was formerly found sublimate upon the superficies of the burnt Sands

of that Country 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 327 The phosphorus, which in the receiver is sublimated of a yellowish colour. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 429 Towards the end of the operation, a little sulphur is sublimated 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Cottas's Rocks Classified* 74 Sulphur sublimates in matrix 1876 J. VERTS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 321 Reducing the ore to powder, and afterwards by roasting it till the sulphur was sublimated. 1897 *A. Libby's Syst. Med.* II. 884 The chief part of this [morphia] literally burned and not sublimated at all.

4. To exalt or elevate to a high or higher state; = **SUBLIME** v. 4 c

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* (1616) i. iii, Knowing my selfe an essence so sublimated, and refin'd by traue 1600 W. WATSON *Decadion* (1602) 97 A man in whose very countenance was pourtrai'd out a map of political government, sublimated with a reuerend maiestie in his looks. 1614 JACKSON *Creed* III. iv v § 8 This absolute submission of their consciences sublimates them from refined Heathenisme or Genilisme to diabolisme. 1673 *Lady's Calling* 1 32 This is it which sublimates and spiritualizes humanity. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1711/4 Sedition and Rebellion, sublimated to the height, and as the very Extract of Disorder and Anarchy. 1781 HAYLEY *Tr. Temper* v. 288 Here grief and joy so suddenly unite, That anguish serves to sublimite delight 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* II. 293 Moral ideas in a thousand forms have been sublimated, enlarged and changed. 1884 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* x. Forced to lose faith in her capacity to sublimite her erring nature.

b. *ironical.*

1822 in W. COBBETT *Rur. Rides* I. 89 The unnatural working of the paper-system has sublimated him out of his senses.

5 To transmute into something higher, nobler, more sublime or refined; = **SUBLIME** v. 5

1624 (Scott) *Vox Regis* To Rdr p. iv, It expresseth strength to haue words sublimated into works. 1679 STERRY *Serms* (1710) II. 275 Holiness exalts and sublimates a Man into Spirit. 1696 HALE *Contempt* II. 63 The Heart becomes the very sink of all the Impure desires of the Flesh, where they are sublimated into Impurities, more exquisite [etc.] 1708 BEYFRIDGE *Priv. Th.* I. (1730) 159 By sublimating good Thoughts into good Affections 1838 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* IV. xvii. 59 Their understandings were too direct to sublimite absurdities into mytensies 1884 *Contemp. Rev* Feb. 262 Sublimating into an ideal sentiment what had been little more than an animal appetite.

b. *intr.* for *pass.* = **SUBLIME** v. 5 b.

1852 BRIMLEY *Ess.* (1858) 266 If Miss Rebecca Sharpe had really been a matchless beauty, she might have sublimated into a Beatrice Esmond.

6. To refine away into something unreal or non-existent; to reduce to unreality.

1836-7 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiii. (1859) II. 79 The materialist may now derive the subject from the object; the idealist derive the object from the subject, the absolutist sublimite both into indifference. 1867 *Morn. Star* 29 Jan., We are too much given to sublimite official responsibility until it becomes impalpable to ordinary senses 1869 LUCKY *Europ. Mor.* I. 342 While he sublimated the popular worship into a harmless symbolism. 1920 W. S. PALMER *Diary Modernist* 264 A spiritual body is for him sublimated out of reality

Hence **Sublimating** *vbl.* *sb.* and *ppl.* *a.*

1611 COTGR. *Sublimation*, a sublimating, raising, or lifting vp 1612 W. PARKES *Curious Dr.* 41 O this body of ours, what time doe we bestow in the gashment of the same (and especially our women). in *Pomatus* for their skinned, in *Fucus* for their faces, by sublimating, and mercury 1840 *Pos. Balloon Hoax* Wks 1865 I. 97, I can conceive nothing more sublimating than the strange peril and novelty of an adventure such as this.

Sublimated (so blime'ted), *ppl.* *a.* [f. *prec.* + **ED**.]

1. Produced by sublimation

1605 TIMME *Quersit* II. v. 125 Then shal yee see the sublimated matter cleaving to the sides of the glasses 1631 *Celestina* I. 16 Shee made sublimated Mercury 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I. 180 Half a part of sublimated sulphur. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 296 Sublimated metallic oxides

† b. Mixed or compounded with corrosive sublimation (or arsenic) *Obs.*

1611 COTGR. *Sublimed*, sublimated, or mixed with Arsenicke 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* II. 1, A sublimated pill of mercury.

2 *fig.* *a.* Of persons and immaterial things: Exalted, elevated; raised to a high degree of purity or excellence; lofty, sublime

1599 SANDYS *St. Reliq.* (2005) II. a. b. Of a more refined & sublimated temper, then that their country conceits can satisfie 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* IV. 266 In words, whose weight best sute a sublimated straine 1654 OWEN *Saints' Perses* VII. 172 These latter, more refined, sublimated mercurial wits 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 105. 1/1 The Refin'd, the Sublimated precepts of the Gospel 1763 SHENSTONE *Economy* I. 122 Ye tow'ring minds! ye sublimated souls! 1821 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 176 A sublimated impartiality, at which the world will laugh 1823 LAMB *Gay Traue* in *Alhambra* (1867) 19 Swallowing the dreg of Loyola for the very quintessence of sublimated reason. 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggen's Dan.* xiii, Is this love, or only a sublimated friendship? 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* III. 84 Poetry is neither exalted utility nor sublimated intellect.

† b. Puffed up, haughty *Obs.*

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 130 The Kings of Pegu [etc.] are so sublimated, that when an Ambassador comes before them, they must doe it creeping.

c. Condensed, concentrated. *rare.*

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 557/2 Paris is France, and Trouville a sublimated Paris.

3. Of physical things: Purified, refined, rarefied. *rare.*

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* IV. II. 297 The Æther,

which is but a purer sublimated Air 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* I. 9 The sublimated air, diffusing itself by its mobility 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xix, A sublimated meat that could scarcely have grown upon any mundane sheep

Sublimation (sblīmā'fən) Also 4-5 -ac-ion, 5-lym-, -ac-ion, -ac-ion. [A *F* sublimation (from 14th c.), or ad. late L. *sublimatio*, -ōnem, n of action f. *sublimare* to **SUBLIME**. Cf. It. *sublimazione*, Sp. *sublimacion*, Pg. *sublimação*]

1. The chemical action or process of subliming or converting a solid substance by means of heat into vapour, which resolidifies on cooling.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 86 He mot kepe in his entencion The point of sublimacion 1400 *Lanfranc's Curing* 351 This is þe maner of sublimacion, loke þou haue a strong vessel maad of glas þat it mowe dure in þe fier [etc.] 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 þe quint essencia þeiof is naturally incorruptible þe which 3e schal drawe out by sublimacion 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho.* III. 89 Distillations, calcinations, and sublimations 1605 TIMME *Quersit* I. vii. 28 The common armoniac in the forme of most white and salt meale, may be carried up into the cloudes by sublimation 1657 *Physical Dict.* Sublimation, is a chymical operation, when the elevated matter in distillation, being carried to the highest part of the helm, and finding no passage forth, sticks to the sides thereof. 1719 QUINCY *Phys. Dict.* (1722) 414 The Sublimation of Camphire, Benzoin, and Arsenick 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 302 Sublimation is to dry matters, what distillation is to humid ones 1867 BLOOM *Chem.* 114 These crystals are moderately heated in an iron pan to deprive them of tar, and are finally purified by sublimation 1880 STORV-MASKELYNE in *Nature* XXI. 204 It is possible that the condition for its [vir carbon's] sublimation in the form of crystals is one involving a combination of high temperature and high pressure 1896 *Yrnl. Chem. Soc.* LXX. II. 635 Sublimation Temperatures in the Cathode-Light Vacuum. *Ibid.* 636 The sublimation tension of iodine at various temperatures.

b. *Geol.* Applied to a (supposed) analogous process by which minerals are thrown up in a state of vapour from the interior of the earth and deposited nearer its surface.

1829 *Phil. Mag.* Mar. 174 The conjecture, that galena in these veins has been in some instances supplied by sublimation from below 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 260/2

attrib. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Sublimation-theory, the theory that a vein was filled first with metallic vapors. 1894 FOSTER *Ore & Stone Mining* 17 One great objection to the universal acceptance of the sublimation theory is that many of the minerals found in lodes would be decomposed at high temperatures 1902 WEBSTER *Suppl.* Sublimation vein, a vein formed by condensation of material from the condition of vapor

c. (The condition of) being in the form of vapour as the result of sublimation.

1868 *Med. Yrnl.* XIX. 12 Lead taken in a state of sublimation into the lungs. 1856 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xvi. 304 Products which issue in a state of sublimation from the craters of active volcanoes

2. A solid substance deposited as the result of the cooling of vapour arising from sublimation or a similar process.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. iv. 82 A fat and unctuous sublimation in the earth concreted and fixed by salt and nitrous spirits 1652 BROWNE *Theoph.* xiii. xxvii, From pretious Limbeck sacred Loves distill Such Sublimations, as do fill Minde with amazed Raptures of then Chymick Skill 1867 J. HOGG *Murros* I. III. 214 Dr. Guy brought under the notice of microscopists a plan for preserving metallic sublimations. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* v. 152 Fenic chloride (muriate of iron) is found among the sublimations of Vesuvius 1892 *Daily News* 3 Sept. 6/3 A magnificent lava-grotto all coated with beautiful sulphuric sublimations.

† 3. = **SUBLIMATION** I. *Obs.*

1547 RECORDE *Urinal Phys.* (1612) 16 If it [sc. sediment] be so light, that it swim in the middle region of the urine, then it is called the sublimation or swim 1625 HART *Anat. Urines* I. III. 34 The urine in this disease was variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublimation

† 4. Elevation to high rank *Obs.*

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 234 A hertelie ioy. þat he tike when he hard tell of þe sublimacion of his fadur

5 Elevation to a higher state or plane of existence; transmutation into something higher, purer, or more sublime

1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. III. vii § 5 By the assistance of that grace whose infusion alone must worke the sublimation. 1652 J. SMITH *Sci. Disc.* VII. IV. (1821) 334 That perfection of which they speak was nothing else but a mere sublimation of their own natural powers and principles 1764 RICH *Inquiry* VII. 206 The new system by a kind of metaphysical sublimation converted all the qualities of matter into sensations 1824 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 387 Every individual of my associates will look to the sublimation of its [the University's] character 1866 F. HARPER *Peace through Truth* 299 This supernatural sublimation of man's nature

b. An elated or ecstatic state of mind

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* v. That enthusiastic sublimation which is the source of greatness and energy. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* LXIX. 469 The world has long sought an antidote to seasickness. Its sublimation 1891 HARVEY *Tess* xliii, Tess's unassisted power of dreaming being enough for her sublimation at present, she declined except the merest sup.

6. The result of such elevation or transmutation, the purest or most concentrated product (of), the highest stage or point (of); a height (of).

1691 *d'Emilia's Franks Rom. Monks* (ed. 2) 287 That they may authorize their neat Thoughts and high Sublimations of Wit 1693 SOUTH *Serm.* (1797) II. 199 It is (as it were) the very Quintessence and Sublimation of Vice, by which (as in the Spirit of Liquors) the Malignity of many

Actions is contracted into a little Compass 1828 DR. QUINCEY *Rhet.* Wks 1862 X. 39 The last sublimation of dialectical subtlety 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir T. Lawrence* II. 37 The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, must be the sublimation aspired to 1856 MISS MULOOCK *John Halifax* xi, His demeanour was the sublimation of all manly courtesy 1863 MISS BRADDON *Eleanor's Vict.* xxiv, A woman's love is the sublimation of selfishness 1874 HARVEY *Par. fr. Madding Crowd* xi, That acme and sublimation of all dismal sounds, the bark of a fox

† **Sublimator**. *Obs.* *rare*¹. [f. **SUBLIMATE** v.: see **-ATOR**.] A thing which sublimates.

1752 *Phi. Trans.* XLVII. 549 The atmosphere of the earth is a more powerful sublimator than those of our chemists

† **Sublimatory**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorium*, neut. of *sublimatorius* (see next). Cf. F. *sublimatoire*] A vessel used for sublimation, a subliming-pot.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. Preamb. 74 Oure descensounes, Violes, crosetez, and sublimatories, Cucurbites, and Alambikes eek 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv. 1. 295 1605 TIMME *Quersit* II. v. 125 Small long lymbeckes in forme of a sublimatorie. 1662 R. MATHEW *Unl. Aitch* 177 Grind them wel together, put them into a Sublimatory of good glass 1694 SALMON *Bald's Dispens.* (1713) 484/2 The Volatile Sal-Armonack is only the Volatile parts sublimed alone the Acid remaining behind at bottom of the Sublimatory

† **Sublimatory**, *a.* *Obs.* [ad. med. L. *sublimatorium*, f. *sublimat-*: see **SUBLIMATE** and **-ORY**²] 1. Suitable for subliming.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* II. v. 125 Thou shalt increase the fire until the fire bee made sublimatorie.

2 Used in sublimation.

1650 ASHMOLE *Chym. Coll.* 66 Take the pregnant Earth, and put it into a Sublimatory vessel luted and well shut up. 1666 BOYLE *Org. Formus & Qual.* (1667) 240 Though these [sulphur, mercury, and vermillion] will rise together in Sublimatory Vessels

|| **Sublimatum**, *Obs.* [neut. of L. *sublimatus*: see **SUBLIMATE** a.] Corrosive sublimate.

1777 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 18 In the salt Fleume, he shall put with a Feather, a little of the water of Sublimatum 1790 GREENE *Never too late* Wks (Grosart) VIII. 16 Some sores cannot be cured but by Sublimatum. 1611 [see **SUBLIME**]

Sublime (sblīm'əm), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *sublimis*, prob. f. *sub* up to + *limen* intel. Cf. F., It., Sp., Pg. *sublime*] *A.* *adj.*

1. Set or raised aloft, high up. *arch.*

(a) in predicative use.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* Sublime, set on high, lift vp. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 33 The element grew dreadful, the sea sublime and wrathful 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 771 Hee on the wings of Cherub rode sublime On the Crystalline Skie 1697 DAVENY *Virg. Georg.* I. 331 Two Poles turn round the Globe The first sublime in Heav'n, the last is whirl'd Below the Regions of the nether World. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* v. 212 Build the rising ship, Sublime to bear thee o'er the gloomy deep 1784 COWPER *Task* I. 203 Caving rocks, and kites that swim sublime In still repeated circles 1842 TENNYSON *Vision of Sin* 103 To fly sublime Thro' the courts, the camps, the schools

fig. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* IV. i, Not to gape, or look upward with the eye, but to have his thoughts sublime 1786 BURNS *To F. S**** IV, My fancy yerket up sublime W' hasty summons

(b) In attrib. use; + contextually = highest, top.

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate.* (1639) 274 Sublimation is when that which is extracted is driven to the sublime part of the vessell. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 183 The sublime height did not disannate us, as did the danger of descending 1695 PRIOR *Ode to King* xi, Let Thy sublime Meridian Course For Mary's setting Rays attone 1784 COWPER *Task* III. 157 Travel nature up To the sharp peak of her sublimest height 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat Nt-cap* 239 A sublime spring from the balustrade About the tower

b. Of the arms. Uplifted, upraised.

1754 GRAY *Progr. Poesy* 38 With arms sublime, that float upon the air

c. Of flight; only in fig. context with implication of senses 4-7.

1684 BURNET tr. *Mare's Utopia* Pref. A. 4 We were beginning to fly into a sublime pitch, of a strong but false Rhetorick 1838 EMERSON *Adbr. Wks.* (Bohn) II. 193 In the sublimest flights of the soul, rectitude is never surmounted.

d. *Anat.* Of muscles. Lying near the surface, superficial. Also applied to the branch of anatomy treating of superficial muscles.

1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1891 *Century Dict.* s.v., The sublime flexor of the fingers (the flexor sublimis, a muscle)

2. Of buildings, etc.: Rising to a great height, lofty, towering. *arch.*

1625 HAYWOOD *Hierarchy* VIII. 532 Thunders at the sublimest buildings aime. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-Martyrol.* xxviii. 102 He'd rost her quick, and after throw her down From the sublimest tower in the town 1799 in *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* III. 322 Sublime their artless locks they wear. 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh* 200 Those towers sublime, That seem'd above the grasp of Time.

3. Of lofty bearing or aspect; in a bad sense, haughty, proud. Chiefly *poet.*

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. viii. 30 The proud Souldan with presumptuous cheare, And countenance sublime and insolent 1639 WORTON in *Reliq.* (1651) 171 His Limbs rather sturdy then dainty Sublime and almost Tumorous in His Looks and Gestures 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV. 300 His fair large Front and Eye sublime declar'd Absolute rule. *Ibid.* xi. 236 Not terrible, nor sociably mild, But solemn and sublime. 1799 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xxix, He was sublime without haughtiness, courteous without formality. 1844

MRS. BROWNING *Vs Poets* c. There, Shakespeare, on whose forehead climb the crowns of the world Oh, eyes sublime, With tears and laughter for all time!

† b. Exalted in feeling, elated. *Obs.*
1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 536 Sublime with expectation 1671 — *Sansou* 1666 While their hearts were jocund and sublime, Drunk with Idolatry, drunk with Wine.

4. Of ideas, truths, subjects, etc. Belonging to the highest regions of thought, reality, or human activity. † Also *occas.* said of the thinker

1634 MILTON *Comus* 785 Thou hast nor Eare, nor Soul to apprehend The sublime notion, and high mystery 1647 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1 To Rdr C 2 The contemplation of these things is very sublime and subtle 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (ed. 7) Pref. A 4 b, This [art] of Musick is the most sublime and excellent of its wonderful Effects and Inventions 1717 KEILL *Mitigertus' Diss.* (1734) 11 Let us leave it to sublimer Philosophers to search into the Cause of this Tendency 1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* 233 They despised the literal sense of the Old Testament, and employed their invention to find out sublime senses thereof 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 548 What are ages and the lapse of time, Match'd against truths, as lasting as sublime? 1819 KEATS *Fall Hyperion* 173 Whether his labours be sublime or low 1848 MARIOTT *Italy* II. iii. 82 The sublimest theories of divine doctrine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* III. i 422 The most sublime departments of natural philosophy 1853 ROBERTSON *Leet.* (1858) 254 England's sublimer battle cry of 'Duty'!

† b. Of geometry — see *quots.* *Obs.*
1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Geometry*, The Higher, or Sublime Geometry is that employ'd in the consideration of Curve Lines, Conic Sections, and Bodies form'd thereof 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 186/2 The term *sublime geometry* was technical, meaning the higher parts of geometry, in which the infinitesimal calculus or something equivalent was employed

5. Of persons, their attributes, feelings, actions: Standing high above others by reason of nobility or grandeur of nature or character; of high intellectual, moral, or spiritual level. Passing into a term of high commendation: Supreme, perfect.

1643 BURROUGHS *Exp.* 1st 3 ch *Hosea* vii. 385 Others are of more sublime spirits naturally, as if they were borne for great things 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgrim.* (1667) 218 Nor is there any delight so noble and sublime, so pure and refined 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 215 He was a very perfect friend, and a most sublime Christian 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xv, Emily's eyes filled with tears of admiration and sublime devotion 1817 SHELLEY *Adonais* v, Others more sublime Have sunk, extinct in their refulgent prime. 1838 LONGER *Lt. Stars* ix, Thou shalt know how sublime a thing it is To suffer and be strong 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 188/2 Lear, who appeals to the heavens, 'for they are old' like him, is sublime, from the very intensity of his sufferings and his passions Lady Macbeth is sublime from the intensity of her will 1852 TENNYSON *Ode Death Wellington* 34 And, as the greatest only are, In his simplicity sublime 1872 GEO. ELIOT in *Cross Life* (1886) III. 159 Mr. Lewes makes a martyr of himself in writing all my notes and business letters. Is not that being a sublime husband?

b. *collog.* with ironical force
Mod. He has a sublime sense of his own importance. This is a sublime piece of impertinence

6. Of language, style, or a writer Expressing lofty ideas in a grand and elevated manner.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1595) 10 We do find three sorts [sc. of the style of epistles] to have bene generally commended. Sublime, the highest and stateliest manner, and loftiest delivrance of any thing that may be, expressing the heroicall and mighty actions of Kings [etc.]. 1690 TEMPLE *Ess.* 11 *Poetry* 10 It must be confessed, that Homer was, the vastest, the sublimest, and the most wonderful Genius 1718 PRIOR *Better Answer* vii, As He was a Poet sublimer than Me. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The sublime Style necessarily requires big and magnificent Words; but the Sublime may be found in a single Thought, a single Figure, a single Turn of Words. 1756 WARTON *Ess. Poet.* i 18 Every excellence, more peculiarly appropriated to the sublimer ode 1783 V. KNOX *Ess.* xv (1819) I. 89 The Bible, the *Iliad*, and Shakespeare's works, are allowed to be the sublimest books that the world can exhibit 1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* xvi (1907) II. 22 The sublime Dante 1839 DR. QUINCEY *Milton Wks.* 1857 VII. 319 Whether he can cite any other book than the 'Paradise Lost', as continuously sublime, or sublime even by its prevailing character.

7. Of things in nature and art: Affecting the mind with a sense of overwhelming grandeur or irresistible power; calculated to inspire awe, deep reverence, or lofty emotion, by reason of its beauty, vastness, or grandeur

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Nov. 1644, Just before this portico stands a very sublime and stately Corinthian column. 1764 KAMES *Elem. Crit.* iv (1833) 110 Great and elevated objects considered with relation to the emotions produced by them, are termed grand and sublime 1806 GOSSETT *Scot.* (ed. 2) 292 This fall of water is indeed awful and sublime, but has too much of the terrible in its appearance 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 186/2 The stars are sublime, yet there is no terror in the emotion they excite 1878 SMILES *Robt. Dick* vii 78 After the cultivated fields, come the moors—quiet, solitary, and sublime.

8. Of rank, status: Very high, exalted *arch.*
1702 EVELYN *Lett. to Pepys* 20 Jan, Persons of the sublimest rank and office 1718 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xix, Those Heights, where William's Virtue might have staid, . . . the Props and Steps were made, Sublimer yet to raise his Queen's Renown 1769 GRAY *Instillat. Ode* 25 Meek Newton's self bends from his state sublime

b. As an honorific title of the Sultan or other potentates; also *transf.* of their actions. Cf. *Sublime Porte* (see *PORTE*), and *SUBLIMITY* 2 d.

1820 BYRON *Juan* v. cxliv, Your slave brings tidings . . . Which your sublime attention may be worth. 1827 SHELLEY *Hellas* 123 Your Sublime Highness is strangely moved 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vii. iii (1864) IV. 113 Gregory assumed the lofty tone of arbiter and commanded them to . . . await his sublime award

c. Refined: now used in trade names to designate the finest quality

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1712) 299/2 It . . . will do that which others more esteemed Sublime Medicines will not do 1884 *Health Lxhib. Catal.* 6412 Jeyes' Sublime Disinfectant Toilet Soaps 1897 *Daily News* 1 Oct. 7/7 A bottle upon which was a label 'Sublime Salad Oil'

† 9. *Med.* Of respiration: Of the highest degree.
1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 224 Difficulty of breath is greater than in a Pluresy, which Hippocrates calleth sublime 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol.* Anat. II. iii 92 The former Respiration Galen terms gentle or small, the other strong, a third sublime where the Diaphragma, intercostal muscles, and muscles of the Chest do act all together.

B. sb.
1. Now always with *the*: That which is sublime; the sublime part, character, property, or feature of.
† Formerly with *a* and *pl.* and *occas.* without article, chiefly in contexts where *SUBLIMITY* would now be used.

a. in discourse or writing.

1699 SHADWELL *True Widow* I. 6 What is your opinion of the Play? . . . There are a great many sublimities that are very Poetical 1704 SWIFT 2^d *Tub. Pref.* 22 Whatever Word or Sentence is printed in a different Character, shall be judged to contain something extraordinary either of Wit or Sublime. 1727 WARBURTON *Tracts* (1780) 115 With what a Sublime might that Flash of Lightning have been brought in 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Art. of Poetry* 561 Since I can write the true Sublime 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* Contents iv. 11, A short hunt of what we can do in the sublime, and a description of Miss Sophia Western. 1762 GIBSON *Misc. Wks.* (1814) V. 277 That sublime which results from the choice and general disposition of a subject 1785 COWPER *Lett. to J. Newton* to Dec. The sublime of Homer in the hands of Pope becomes bloated and tumid, and his description tawdry 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv 565 Feigning pique at what she call'd the razzler, or grotesque, or false sublime.

b. in nature and art.

1727 POPE, etc. *Art of Sinking* iv, The Sublime of Nature is the Sky, the Sun, Moon, Stars, &c. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* x 51 What I think the sublime in form, so remarkably display'd in the human body. 1784 R. BAGE *Barthol.* Downes II. 320 The awful, the sublime of this reverend pile 1810 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 5 Never need an American look beyond his own country for the sublime and beautiful of natural scenery 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 188/1 The material sublime—or the sublime of nature.

c. in human conduct, life, feeling, etc.

1749 WARBURTON *Lett. to Hurd* 13 June, His gravity and sublime of sentiment. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* I. vii. (1759) 58 Whatever is fitted in any sort to excite the ideas of pain, and danger, that is to say, whatever is in any sort terrible, is a source of the sublime. 1780 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* ix, To make a happy fire-side time To weans and wife, That's the true pathos and sublime Of human life 1789 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 39 This was one of those strokes that denote superior genius, and constitute the sublime of war 1804-6 SVO SMITH *Mor. Philos.* (1850) 234 To harbour no mean thought in the midst of abject poverty, but . . . to found a spirit of modest independence upon the consciousness of having always acted well—this is a sublime. 1847 PRESCOTT *Perru* (1850) II. 351 This was heroic, and wanted only a nobler motive for its object to constitute the true moral sublime 1871 SMILES *Character* v. (1876) 134 The patriot who fights an always-looming battle—the martyr who goes to death amidst the triumphant shouts of his enemies . . . are examples of the moral sublime

2. With *the*. The highest degree or point, summit, or acme of. Now *rare*.

1813 BYRON *Lett. to Miss Milbanke* 26 Sept. Wks. 1899 III. 493 The moral of Christianity is perfectly beautiful—and the very sublime of virtue. 1817 — *Beppo* lxxvii, The sublime Of mediocrity, the furious theme. 1818 — *Juan* I. ch. With that sublime of rascals your attorney. 1838 DR. QUINCEY *Shaks.* Wks. 1890 IV. 61 This is the very sublime of folly, beyond which human dotage cannot advance

Sublime (söbl'm), v. [a. OF. *sublimier*, ad. L. *sublimare*, f. *sublimis* SUBLIME a.]

1. *trans.* To subject (a substance) to the action of heat in a vessel so as to convert it into vapour, which is carried off and on cooling is deposited in a solid form.

c. 1286 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. Preamb. 51 The care and wo That we hadden in oure matres sublymyng 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 By contynuel ascendyng and descenyng, by the which it is sublymed to so myche hyenes of glorification 1610 8 Take Mercurie that is sublymed with vitrol, & comen salt, & alarmoniac 7. or .10 tymes sublymed. 1658 WARD tr. *Alexis' Ser.* 102 b, To sublime Quicke Sylver, that is to saye, to make comen sublyme. 1650 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* II. v, How doe you sublyme him [mercury]? *Fac.* With the calce of egge-shells, White marble, talck 1697 HEADRICH *Arcaica Philos.* 17 Put the Mixture into a Sublimatory; from which sublyme it ten or twelve tymes 1730 CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* II. xviii 59 Even a Metal may be sublymed and mix'd with the Air by the Heat of Fire 1774 J. HUL *Theophor.* (ed. 2) 235 Our factitious Cinnabar, made only by sublimyng Mercury and Sulphur together 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* x (1842) 262 It is easy to sublime and crystallize such bodies as camphor, iodine, naphthalene 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 214 Ammonium Chloride is obtained . . . by subliming a mixture of the commercial sulphate of ammonium with common salt 1890 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* vii. 1. in Ashm (1652) 171 We Sublyme not lyke as they do 1596 FORMAN *Diary* (Halli.) 28 The 27 of Aprill in sublimyng, my pot and glasse brok, and all my labour was lost pro lapide. 1610 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* II. v, Can you sublime, and dulcifie? 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Géber* II. 11 v. 128 This he well knows who hath sublimed in short Sublimatories

2. *trans.* To cause to be given off by sublimation or an analogous process (e.g. volcanic heat); to carry over as vapour, which solidifies on cooling; to extract by or as by sublimation.

1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 5 Pe purete of pe quinte essence schal be sublymed above. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii. 11 in Ashm (1652) 171 Som do Mercury from Vitriall and Salt sublyme 1605 TIMMR *Quersit* I. xvi 83 Glasse may be made of antimonie and of lead . . . by sublimyng flowres out of them 1640 1 CAREW *Poems* (1651) 156 No more than Chimists can sublime True Gold 1674 GRAY *Anal.* Pl (1682) 246 The saline Principle is altogether volatile, and sublimed away by the fire 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1 94 note, This ponderous earth has been found, in a granite in Switzerland, and may have been sublimed from immense depths by great heat. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 419 Sulphur has been sublimed from it 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xxiv (1842) 613 Put a portion of calomel into a Florence flask, and sublime it into the upper part by placing the bottom in sand 1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xii. 299 We may yet study the lava which they have melted, and the products which they have sublimed 1859 PHILLIPS *Venus* iv. 107 Chloride of lead was among the substances sublimed

3. *intr.* († *occas. refl.*) a. To undergo this process; to pass from the solid to the gaseous state without liquefaction

1622 MALYNES *Ang. Low-Merch.* 274 There remaineth a Paste called the Almond Paste, which by a limbecke receiving fire, causeth the Quicksilver to sublime [sic] 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi. 192 It will presently sublime in a silver fume, into the recipient 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 166 You shall see a little [Sal armoniac] sublime up to the discovered place of the Retort 1683 PERRUS *Fléda Min.* I. 42 The Brimstone doth loose away, and the Arsnick doth sublime it self with a strong heat 1797 PHIL. TRANS. LXXXVII 388 The acid will not sublime from it, but is decomposed by heat 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* No. 18 8a It will sublime from one part of the bottle to the other in the manner of camphor. 1847 BRANDE *Min. Chem.* (ed. 5) 458 At higher temperatures it again liquifies, and at about 600° it boils, and sublimes in the form of an orange coloured vapour. 1908 *Athenaeum* 28 Mar. 390/1 All the 'non-valent' elements should sublime, or pass from the solid into the gaseous state without liquefaction

b. To be deposited in a solid form from vapour produced by sublimation.

1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secr.* 169 It will sublime with it in very red flowers 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I. 370 When the benjamin is heated the flowers will sublime 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 760 The arsenic sublimates and adheres to the upper part of the vessel. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1890) xvii 1 x 1016 Calomel sublimates in quadrilateral prisms

4. *trans.* To raise to an elevated sphere or exalted state; to exalt or elevate to a high degree of purity or excellence; to make (esp. morally or spiritually) sublime.

1509 G. BENSON *Serm.* 7 May 93 Let your thoughts be sublimed by the spirit of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp.* 2 *Peter* II. 4. 499 Persons so sublim'd, that what makes them everlastingly happy, shall never make them weary 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* II. 8 [Jesus] bawled marriage, having new sublim'd it by making it a Sacramentall representation of the union of Christ and the Church 1712 KEMP *Psyché* Poet. Wks. IV. 253 As blest'd Elijah pray'd his Servants Eye might be sublim'd the Angels to descry 1729 SAVAGE *Wanderer* v. 521 No true benevolence his thought sublimed 1765 GOLDSV. *Ess.* *Metaphor.* Wks. (Globe) 331/1 A judicious use of metaphors wonderfully raises, sublimates, and adorns oratory or elocution 1814 SOUTHEY *Roderick* III. 398 Call it not Revenge! thus sanctified and thus sublimed, 'tis duty, 'tis devotion 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxxxix, The blest sherbet, sublimed with snow 1858 MERVILLE *Rom. Ench.* liv (1865) VI. 415 It sublimed every aspiration after the good by pronouncing it the instinct of divinity within us 1861 M. ARNOLD *Pop. Educ. France* 146 Morality, but dignified, but sublimed by being taught in connection with religious sentiment. 1873 PATER *Renaissance* 176 The aspiring element, by force and spring of which Greek religion sublimed itself 1880 HARDY *Trumpet-Major* xxxiii, Bob's countenance was sublimed by his recent interview, like that of a priest just come from the *penitencia* of the temple

b. *above, beyond, or higher than* a certain state or standard.

a. 1519 FOTHERBY *Atheism.* II. ix. 2 (1622) 296 The very end of Geometrie is nothing else, but only to sublime mens mndes above their senses, to the contemplation of Gods eternal Nature 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Downes* v. 7. 31 Who can make it [ministerially I mean] and consecrate or sublimite from common bread, but a consecrate, person? 1657 G. STARKEY *Helium's Vind.* 15 [The Philosopher's] employment being sublimed a degree higher than Art, is ranked among the Liberal Sciences 1810 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit. 57 A personification of the pride of will and eagerness of curiosity, sublimed beyond the reach of fear and remorse. 1866 WHIFFLER *Char. & Charn.* Men. 1 A soul sublimed by an idea above the region of vanity and conceit. 1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 18 The existence of a God sublimed above all human qualities

c. *into* a state or to a degree of purity, etc.

1643 J. M. *Sov. Salve* 35 That confirmation in grace by which free will is transfigured and sublimed into a state divine 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Clerus Downes* III. 11 An ordinary gift cannot sublimed an ordinary person to a supernatural employment. 1774 PFNNAUT *Tour. Scot.* in 1772, 3 Numbers of the discontented noblesse resorted there, sublimed the race into that degree of valour [etc.] 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc.* (1860) 55 The death of Matthew Henry's two children was designed to sublime his piety into that excellence which it attained

† d. To purify (from). *Obs.*

1630 LORD BANNAN 52 The soule was impure, therefore it was needfull it should be sublimed from this corruption.
1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 406 Would we could light on some nobler principles that might sublime us from these Rellolacean Principles.

† e. With material obj. *Obs.*

1654 JFR. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 98 It is made Sacramental and Eucharistical, and so it is sublimed to become the body of Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 483 Flours and thir fruit Mans nourishment, by gradual scale sublim'd To vital Spirits aspie. 1740 CHEVRE *Régimen* 35 That spiritual Substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refin'd or sublim'd. 1772-84 *Cook's 3rd Voy.* (1790) IV 1254 The vines here being highly sublimed by the warmth of the sun and the dryness of the soil.

5 To transmute into something higher, nobler, or more excellent.

1695 DRYDEN tr *Dufresnay's Art Paint.* 7 Art being strengthened by the knowledge of things, may be sublim'd into a pure Genius. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v. To Sublime one's Flesh into a Soul. 1768 TUCKER *Lib. Nat.* (1834) II 229 Our clay-built tabernacles sublimed into fit tabernacles of the Holy Ghost. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* Wks V 331 He, the economist, subliming himself into an airy metaphysician. 1847 MILLER *First Impr. Eng.* xviii. (1857) 375 Those fictions of the classic mythology which the greater Greek and Roman writers have sublimed into poetry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III 193 His very selfishness therefore is sublimed into public spirit. 1864 LOWELL *Fire-side Trav.* 36 F., whom whiskey sublimed into a poet.

b. *intr.* To become elevated, be transmuted into something higher.

1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Chym.* 76 The blood . . . begins to sublime or distil into more pure refined spirits. a 1721 KEN *Sonnet* Wks IV 381, I feel my Faith subliming into Sight. 1874 SEARS *Fourth Gospel* 173 This new faith subliming into knowledge.

6 *trans.* To raise up or aloft, cause to ascend

1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* iii. iii. I am sublim'd | grove earth Supports me not. I walk on ayrl. c1660 DENHAM *Of Old Age* iii. (1669) 34 Nor can thy head (not help) it self sublime. 1788 MAR. D'ARBLAY *Diary* IV vii 344 With arms yet more sublimed, he advanced, in silence and dumb heroics. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 243 Thoughts rise from our souls, as from the sea. The clouds sublimed in Heaven.

b. To cause (vapour, etc.) to ascend, as by the action of the sun's heat.

1633 FOSBROKE *Chr. Race* 10 As clouds being elevated and sublimed towards the upper region of the aire, are rarefied. 1655 VAUGHAN *Enphrases* 51 When the centrall Sun sublimes the Vapours. a 1661 BOYLE *Hist. Air* (1692) 186 There were great Store of Pieces of Brimstone, which are guessed to be sublimed up from the internal Parts of the Hill. 1705 J. PHILLIPS *Blenheim* 8 As when two adverse Winds, Sublim'd from dewy Vapours, in mid Sky Engage with horrid Shock. 1871 C. KINGSLEY *At Last* vi. The malarious fog hung motionless, waiting for the first blaze of sunrise to sublime it and its invisible poisons into the upper air.

† c. To cause (the juices of a plant, etc.) to rise, and thereby rarefy and purify them. *Obs.*

c 1645 HOWELL *Leit.* ii. liv. (1892) 450 Wine itself is but Water sublim'd, being nothing else but that moisture and sap which is caus'd by rain drawn up to the branches and berries by the virtual attractive heat of the Sun. 1655 VAUGHAN *Enphrases* 46 Here is a way made for the sperme to ascend more freely, which subliming upward is attracted and intercepted by the vegetable Kingdom, whose immediat aliment it is. 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* ii. 234 Th' austere and ponderous Juices they sublime.

† 7. To exalt (a person), raise to a high office or degree. *Obs.*

1557 NORTH *Guevara's Duall Pr.* (1630) 706 1/2 Mardocheus [was] placed in his roome, and greatly sublimed and exalted. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 1, Hate I Sublim'd thee, and exalted thee, and fix'd thee I the third region, call'd our state of grace? 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 212 1/3 Gloriously crown'd, and sublimed, like one drest for a triumph.

Sublimed (sɒblɪmɪd), *pp.* a. Also a sublimed, 5 sublimyd. [f. **SUBLIME** v. + -ED 1.]

1. That has undergone the chemical process of sublimation; produced by sublimation; = **SUBLIMATE** a. 1.

Sublimed mercury: mercury sublimated. *Sublimed arsenic*, sulphur flowers of arsenic, of sulphur. c 1386 CHAUDER *Can. Yonn.* Tr. Preamb. 55 Oure Orpyment and sublimed Mercurie. a 1425 tr *Asardene's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 83 Arsenic sublimed is of white colour. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv 1. 205 Orpiment, sublimed Mercurie, iron squames, Mercurie crude. 1593 G. HARVEY *Purist's Snipe*. Wks. (Grosart) II 147 Mercurie sublimed, is somewhat a coy, and sotto fellow. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Moufet's Theat. Ins.* 926 Corrosives (as Mercurie sublimed, Vitriol, Orpiment, &c.). 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 26 It has no other smell than that of sublimed sulphur. 1821 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 535 Separate the sublimed matter from the scorae. 1844 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 26 Sublimed carbonate of ammonia, which is a sesquicarbonate. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* 300 Collecting the sublimed acid by means of a cylinder of stiff paper inverted over the vessel.

b. *transf.* Refined. (Cf. **SUBLIME** a. 8 c.)

1905 *Brit. Med. J.* 25 Feb. 414 Using the very best sublimed olive oil.

† 2 *fig.* a. Elevated, exalted, sublime; b. Purified, refined. *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 334 Exhaled smokes of sparkling, hote, inflamed, dispersed, sublimed aspures. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo Martyr* 30 Shall the persons of any men . . . be thought to be so sublimed, and spirituall a nature, that [etc.]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* i. 11, Where I spie A wealthy citizen, or rich lawyer, Haue a sublim'd poe wife. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year* (1678) 355 The sobrieties of a grave, or sublimed person. 1739 [BOYSE]

Daily 151 Unmix'd his nature, and sublim'd his pow'rs. 1823 LAMB *Guy Raver* in *Eliana* (1867) 20 Erostratus must have invented a more sublimed malice than the burning of one temple.

† c. High and mighty. *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Brit.* ix viii. 39 In his sublimed Reply, hee snebs the King.

Sublimely (sɒblɪmli), *adv.* [f. **SUBLIME** a. + -LY 2.]

† 1 Aloft; highly; at or to a height. *Obs.*

a 1599 ROLLOCK *Passion* xli (1616) 404 When thus way by checking, Hee hath beaten downe the imaginations and cogitations, that sublimely rose out of the minde. 1648 BOYLE *Motives Love of God* § 14, 89 His sovereign Tranquillity is so sublimely plac'd, that 'tis above the reach of all Disquieting Impressions.

2. With sublimity of form, thought, expression, style, in a lofty or exalted manner. Also *ironical*.

1693 CONGREVE in *Dryden's Juvenal* (1697) 294 Verse so sublimely good, no Voice can wrong. 1700 LUCIUS *Brit.*, *Death Dryden* 55 His Works are all sublimely Great. 1735 POPE *Pol. Sat.* 187 Whose fustian's so sublimely bad, It is not Poetry, but prose run mad. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* vii. The sublimely romantic pass of Aberglaslyn. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* xvii. There are few sublimely beautiful women. 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Oct. 443 1/2 Of this difficulty our Saxon loving friends are sublimely unconscious.

Sublimeness (sɒblɪmnes), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being sublime; sublimity.

1660 tr *Amyraldus' Treat. conc. Relig.* i. v. 76 A matter of most divine sublimeness. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiastica* 335 Neither does the sublimeness of his Argument make his discourse obscure. 1734 BURNET's *Own Time* Life II. 675 Mr. Naun was . . . remarkable for Strength of Reasoning and Sublimeness of Thought. 1854 WISEMAN *Fabola* ii. xxxii 343, I cannot see any way in which the sublimeness of the act could have been enhanced.

Sublimar (sɒblɪmər), *rare* [f. **SUBLIME** v. + -AR 1.] One who or a thing which sublimates.

a 1615 DONNE *Ess.* (1651) 68 That late Italian Distiller and Sublimer of old definitions.

Sublimification (sɒblɪmɪfɪkəʃən), [f. **SUBLIME** v. + (-)IFICATION.] The act or fact of making or being made sublime.

1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I. 252 The poet has great advantages over the painter, in the process of sublimification, if the term may be allowed. 1868 *Pall Mall* Gas 22 Aug. 6 Mrs. Boriadale emerged from her baths in a state of sublimification which we should have thought would have made her marriage certain.

So **Sublimified** *pp.* a., rendered sublime

1878 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 576 A sort of sublimified Berquin.

Subliminal (sɒblɪmɪnəl), *a. Psych.* [f. **SUB-** + a. L. *limen*, *limen* threshold + a. L. *coined* to represent Herbart's *unter der Schwelle* s. *des Bewusstseins* under the threshold of consciousness (Psychol. als Wissenschaft 1824, i. § 47).] Below the threshold (see THRESHOLD 2 c, LIMEN) of sensation or consciousness said of states supposed to exist but not strong enough to be recognized. Also, pertaining to 'the subliminal self'.

1886 WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XX 481 Even if there were no facts to warrant this conception of a subliminal presentation of impressions and ideas. 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 8 Oct. 451 1/2 A pen, that strange conductor between the self he knows and the 'subliminal self' which is often flashing its surprises on him. 1892 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychol. Res.* Feb. 306 The subliminal memory includes an unknown category of impressions which the supraliminal consciousness must cognize, if at all, in the shape of messages from the subliminal consciousness. 1902 PODMORE *Mod. Spiritualism* II 37 The extraordinary outburst of subliminal or automatic activity.

b. *absol.* That which is subliminal; the subliminal self.

1901 W. JAMES in *Proc. Soc. Psychol. Res.* May 18 Of the Subliminal, he [Myers] would say, we can give no ultra-simple account. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* I. i 347 Scenes . . . which Sully as a subliminal noticed.

Subliming (sɒblɪmɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. **SUBLIME** v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb **SUBLIME**.

1. = **SUBLIMATION** 1.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* viii ii. in Ashm (1652) 171 Such Sublimyng accordyth never adele To our entent. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xiv 1. 294 Their subliming, amalgamating, englutning. 1656 RINDLEY *Pract. Physic* 248 Tartars use the thin part of Milk separated by subliming, to make themselves drunk. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Subliming-Pots*, the Vessels that serve for the Subliming of any Mixt Bodies. 1886 GUILLIEMARD *Cruise of Marchesa* I. 23 The camphor, on subliming, is collected and packed in barrels.

† 2 Exaltation. *Obs. rare.*

1641 SIR E. DERING *Sy on Relig.* Eij b, This too elate subliming of one can not stand without a too mean demision of many other.

3 *attrib.* as *subliming dome* (DOME sb. 5 a), *-glass*, *-pot*, *-vessel*.

1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* iii 13 The Subliming-glass. 1682 K. DIGBY *Chym. Secrets* ii 208 A Glass head upon you last Subliming-pot. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* (1722) 13 Aludels are subliming Pots used in Chymistry. c 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) IV. 446 1/2 The mouth of the subliming vessel. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xvi (1842) 412 The bent tube being of such diameter as freely to pass over the subliming tube. 1881 GREENE *Guns* 309 The vapour . . . passes into the subliming dome, and is immediately precipitated into flower of sulphur.

Subliming (sɒblɪmɪŋ), *pp.* a. [f. as prec.

+ -ING 2.] That sublimes. a. That causes chemical sublimation. b. Undergoing sublimation. c. Rising, mounting d. Elevating, exalting.

a. a 1631 DONNE *Valedict of Bl.* 13 To all whom loves subliming fire invades. 1836 BRAND *Man Chem.* (ed. 4) 23 The mixture is to be put into an aludel and exposed to a subliming heat.

b 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 57 The sand should be removed from the retorts containing the subliming matter. c 1666 [see **SUBLINGUAL** 1]

d 1794 COLDRIDGE *Relig. Musings* 107 His most holy name is Love. Truth of subliming import! 1823 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* vii 72 Mingling earth's luxurious grace With Heaven's subliming thoughts.

Sublimish (sɒblɪmɪʃ), *a. rare.* [f. **SUBLIME** a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat sublime.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* xvi vi (1872) VI 199 A man of some whims but really honest, though rather sublimish in his interior.

Sublimity (sɒblɪmɪti), [ad. L. *sublimitas*, *-itatem*, f. *sublimis* **SUBLIME** see -ITY Cf. *F. sublimité*, etc.] The state or quality of being sublime.

† 1. High or lofty position, height. *Obs.*
1563 *Homines* ii. *Agst. Penit. Idol* ii. Hh iv. When Images are placed in Temples, and set in honorable sublimity, and begin once to be worshipped. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* ii. xvi 1. 11 The other cause of their [sc. the planets] sublimities is, for that [etc.]. 1665 SIR T. H. RIBBERT *Trav.* (1677) 192 The sublimity of the air and the sublimity of those Hills, which he says surpass the Alps. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iii 137 1/2 Geometrical Terms for their Plots, Figures, [etc.]. *Sublimities*, the heights or highness of things.

† 2 High dignity of office, vocation, or the like.

1594 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* i. iv 56 Being held with admiration for their own sublimity and honor. a 1656 USSUR *Power of Princes* i. (1661) 43 The Regal sublimity is constituted by God. a 1700 BYRON *Dary* 12 June 1650, He magnified the sublimity of the calling. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* ii (1728) 226 Jupiter upon an Eagle to signify the sublimity of his dominion.

† b. A highly placed person. *Obs.*

1610 BOYS *Exp. Domin. Ep.* 4 *Comp.* Wks (1629) 163 Soueraigne Sublimities on earth are Gods among men.

† c. A high or dignified status. *Obs.*

1643 FRYNE *Sov. Power Parl.* i. 41 If we be profitable servants, why doe we envy the eternall games of our Lord for our temporal sublimities or Prerogatives?

d. The status of one whose title is 'Sublime'; used with poss. pron as a title of honour; in recent use chiefly applied to the Sultan of Turkey or to the Sublime Porte.

So *med. L. sublimitas*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 165, I beyng a Scholasticall panion, obtestate your sublimitie, to extoll myne infirmite. 1589 [? NASTIUS] *Admonit. for Parrot* Ded. 1 Which if your sublimitie accept in good part, I am yours. 1820 BYRON *Yuan* iv. xci, In the Dardanelles, Waiting for his Sublimity's firman. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Oct. 466 1/2 Its Sublimity was unable to perceive any violation of the Treaty of Berlin.

3. Loftiness or grandeur of nature, character, conduct, or action, high excellence.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531), 208 b, The length, the brede, the deepnes, and the sublimite or hye excellence of the crosse of Chyrst. [See *Eph.* ii. 18, *Vulg.*] 1559 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxvii 182 Those things, which for height and sublimitie matter that we are not able to reach unto. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* i. 11 In respect of Gods incomprehensible sublimitie, and puritie. 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Rediv.* (1660) 27 [Painting] hath been for its sublimity reckoned among the liberal Sciences. 1756-7 tr *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 343 That, for truth and sublimity of doctrine, no book or system in the whole world came up to the holy scriptures. a 1812 BUCKMINSTER *Sermon* (1827) 36 Is there any thing to be learned from the sublimity of the character, which is so much a subject of taste? 1851 MARIOTTI *Italy* 29 In 1846, France had not reached the acme of republican sublimity. 1890 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iii (1896) 67 In the Christian doctrine of a future state, the ideal belief in the doctrine goes together with . . . the moral sublimity of the state. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Libr.* (1892) I. v 192 The genuine old Partian spirit ceases to be picturesque only because of its sublimity.

b. An instance of this, a sublime thing or being.

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeed* 17 Knowledge and vertue, with such abstracted sublimities as these. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I. 86 They seemed to carry their devotions to a greater sublimity than others did. 1819 He loved to talk of great sublimities in religion. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lvi, The particle of those sublimities which have elapsed to chaos. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus.* ii (1867) 27 Those false sublimities of an enthusiastic pietism. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. x, When such exhibition could appear a propriety, next door to a sublimity.

4. Loftiness of conception, sentiment, language, style, or treatment.

1644 GATAKER *Transubst.* 103 That subtilty and sublimite of wit, that Jerome commandeth in Ephraems works. 1676 FLOBBES *Thad. Pref.* (1686) 5 The Sublimity of a Poet, which is that Poetical Fury which the Readers for the most part call for. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. Cor. ii. 6 Sublimity and accurateness of Speech. 1781 COVERLEY *Table-T.* 644 In him Sublimity and Attic taste, combin'd. 1790 FALEY *Horae Paul.* i. 7 Bursts of rapture and of unparalleled sublimity. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy* I. 158 Polyceleus, a fellow-pupil of Phidias, did not reach the sublimity of his rival in the representation of divinity. 1896 DE ARONV. *Philos. Belief* 280 It is impossible to deny the sublimity of this conception.

5. That quality in external objects which awakens feelings of awe, reverence, lofty emotion, a sense of power, or the like.

1779 JOHNSON *L. P., Cowley* (1868) 9 Sublimity is produced by aggregation, and littleness by dispersion. 1787 POL-WHELE *Engl. Orator* iii 522 His Voice Commanding . . . stern

His Aspect and terrific Sublimity his every Nod Attended. 1849 KUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iii. § 9 72 This expedient of continued sense forms the sublimity of arcades and aisles. 1876 Miss BRADSHAW *Haggard's Dan* x. Earth's loveliness or heaven's sublimity.

b. A sublime feature; a sublime expanse.

1819 in *Corr. Lady Lyttelton* (1912) 214 The sublimities of the Alps. a 1853 ROBERTSON *Lect* 1. (1858) 19 His character had been moulded by the sublimities of the forms of the outward nature. a 1869 LOWELL *Rheucus* 157 The sky, With all its bright sublimity of stars.

6. The state of emotion produced by the perception or contemplation of the sublime

1739 HUME *Hum Nat* II 282 Any great elevation of place communicates a kind of pride or sublimity of imagination. 1799 *Encycl Brit* (1797) VIII 107/2 The emotions of grandeur and sublimity are nearly allied. 1887 A BAIN *On Teaching Engl* vi 100 The Emotion termed Sublimity is connected with vastness of Power

7. A high degree or standard, a height; with the, the highest degree, height, summit, acme

1637 EARL MONM. in *Mabius's Romulus & Tarquin* 241 Bounding upon madnesse, it [sc Melancholy] brings men to a sublimity, out of which one cannot passe. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR (Ogilvie 1882). The sublimity of wisdom is to do those things living, which are to be desired when dying. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 34 There belong to it sublimities of virtues, which all may attain, and which no man can transcend. 1823 LAMB *Guy Roper in Elia* (1867) 20, I must make more haste; I shall not else climb the sublimity of this impety. *Ibid* 21 Such a sublimity of malice. 1883 tr *Stephane's Undergr Russia* Introd 42 He combines in himself the two sublimities of human grandeur; the martyr and the hero

† b. A supreme or extreme phrase. *Obs*

1651 N. BACON *Disc Gov Eng.* ii viii (1739) 47 A qualified Legiance, without those sublimities of absolute, indefinite, immutable, &c.

Hence *Sublimityship*, as a mock title.

1858 LYTTON *What will He do* i. xvi. Her Serene Sublimityship, Lady Selina Vipont.

Sublimate (sɒbləmaɪz, sɒbləmaɪz), v. [f. SUBLIME + a + -IZE Cf. F. *sublimiser*] trans. To make sublime; to elevate, exalt, or refine.

1813 *Hervey's Medit* Mem. Author p xvi, She thought herself so completely sublimized as to stand in no need of religious instruction. 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* II viii 247 Solemn music and rich odours sublimized devotion into ecstasy. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* 1, Baptiste sublimized and apotheosized by niello buttons, old lace, and genius.

Hence *Sublimized ppl.* a, elevated, exalted; refined in quality.

1849 *Benares Mag* July II. 204 He declares that the sublimized humanity of Feuerbach is almost as monstrous as Deity itself. 1896 *Daily News* 21 Apr 6/4 It would seldom occur to anyone to recognise an affinity between the sack coverings to be seen on huge bales at warehouses and the sublimized fabric as applied to the bodices of ladies' dresses.

† **Sublimy**, a. and sb. *Obs*. Also 6 sublimy, -yme. [ad. F. *sublimé* sublimite, pa ppie. of *sublimier* to SUBLIME.] A. adj. *Mercury sublimy*: corrosive sublimite. B. sb. Mercury or arsenic sublimite.

1545 *Rates of Customs house* a 11 b, Argente subline [sic] the c. li xxxiii s nu d *Ibid* b viii, Mercury subline the pounde xii d. 1558 W WARDE tr *Alexis's Secr* 102 b, To sublime Quicke Sylver, that is to saye, to make common sublyme. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Pr Tong*, Dye sublimy, sublyme, a kinde of poison. 1611 CORER, *Sublimy*, Sublimatum, or Sublimy, Arsenick, Ratsbane. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey).

Sublinear, a

1. [SUB- 20 c.] Nearly linear (*Bot.* and *Zool.*: see LINEAR a. 4 b)

1777 S. ROBINSON *Brit Flora* 89 Leaves sublinear. 1852 DANA *Crust* ii 887 The hand of the first pair of legs is sublinear. 1888 *Ames Nat* XXII 1017 Suture sublinear above and slightly channeled below.

2. [SUB- 1 a.] Placed below a written or printed line.

Cf. *Sublineation* s. v. SUB- 2. 1868 VISCT STRANGFORD *Sci* (1869) II 254 The strange hooks or sub linear commas by which the Poles denote certain nasal sounds in their language. 1909 *Bible in World* Aug 239/2 There are two chief systems of punctuation known, sublinear and superlinear. *Ibid*. Allo-dinary Hebrew manuscripts are vocalised or 'pointed' with the sublinear vowel signs

|| **Sublingua** (sɒbliŋgwə). *Zool* [mod L. see SUB- 1 f and LINGUA

In medical L., *sublingua* was formerly used for 'uvula'] In some animals, e g lemuris, a process consisting of a fold of mucous membrane under the tongue.

1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat* 553 In many Prosimu and Chiroptera, as also in the platyrrhine Apes, there is a process below the tongue which is sometimes double, this is the so-called sublingua. 1896 tr *Boas's Text Bk Zool* 487 note, On each side of the ventral surface of the tongue, there is a fold, it is termed the 'sub-lingua', and attains its highest development in the Prosimu

Sublingual (sɒbliŋgwəl), a. (sb.) [ad. mod L. *sublingualis* see SUB- 1 a, b and LINGUAL. Cf. F. *sublingual* (from 16th c.), etc.] A. adj.

† 1. *Med* Of a pill, etc. That is placed under the tongue to be sucked. *Obs*.

1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim* 4 Min 515 Sublinguale troches. 1666 G HARVEY *Morbus Angl* (1672) 114 Those sublingual humours ought to be intercepted, by sublingual Pills.

2. *Anat.* Situated under the tongue or on the under-side of the tongue. Also, belonging to the sublingua.

VOL. IX.

Sublingual gland, the smallest salivary gland situated between the tongue on either side of the floor of the mouth. So s artery, supplying the gland, side of the tongue, etc.; s cyst, due to obstruction of the gland, etc., = RANULA, s fossa, which lodges the gland. S nerve = HYPOGLOSSAL nerve

1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII. 229 [the use of] the *Musculus Mylohyoides* in Completing its subcaput sublingual Glands. 1720 *Ibid* XXXI 7 The Buccal, Labial, internal Maxillar, and sublingual Glands, are of a yellow Colour. 1832 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat* 653 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* II 214, 1 A depression (sublingual fossa) for the reception of the sublingual gland. 1874 BRIANT *Pract Surg* 256 *nine*, Sebaceous sublingual cysts. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 165/1 In that genus [*Hyalobates*] we first meet with a sub-lingual process (which becomes much larger in the lower apes) 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.* *Sublingual caruncle*, the papilla at which Wharton's duct opens, behind lower incisor teeth

B. sb. A sublingual gland, artery, etc.

1720 *Phil Trans* XXXI. 7 They are as distinct from the Buccal, as the Sublinguals are from the internal Maxillars. 1840 G V ELLIS *Anat.* 182 One or two of them [sc arteries] perforate the mylo-hyoid muscle, to anastomose with the sublingual

† **Sublition**, *Obs. rare*°. [ad. L. **sublition*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sublino*, *sublīt*, f. *sub*- SUB- 2 + *linere* to smear.] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sublition*, the ground colour, wherein the perfect colour is laid; it is called Grasing.

Sublittoral, a. [SUB- 11.] Lying near the sea-shore or just below the shore-line or littoral zone.

1845 SMART *Suppl.* 1849 *Sh. Nat Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 180 The sublittoral formation in which they had been originally deposited. 1849 DARWIN in *Herschel's Man Sci Eng.* 177 Our observations on the alluvial and sub-littoral deposits of these latitudes. 1897 *Geogr Jnl* Aug 133, I should estimate that round the Pacific there are at least ten sublittoral districts where earthquake-frequency may be about half that of Japan

Sublunar (sɒblɪnər), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. *sublunaris* (cf. late Gr. *υποσέληνος*, *υποσεληνιος*) see SUB- 1 a and LUNAR. Cf. F. *sublunaire*, etc.]

A. adj. = SUBLUNARY A. Now rare.

1610 GUILLIM *Heroldry* iii. iv (1611) 94 Those celestial creatures being void of this corrupt mixture which is found in all creatures sublunar. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 777 Now had night measur'd with her shaddow Cone Half way up Hill this vast Sublunar Vault. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 85 3/2 That all Sublunar Joys duration want. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* v. 1, The City's moonlit spires and myriad lamps, Like stars in a sublunar sky did glow. a 1857 D. JERROLD *John Applejohn* iv. 1, To expire covered over with wounds was the only really desirable way of going out of this sublunar world

† B. sb. = SUBLUNARY B. *Obs*.

1613 CAMPION *Relat Roy Entert. Descr.* View these heau'n borne Starres, Who by stealth are become Sublunars. 1684 GADSBURY (*Alia*) *Cardines Coeli* or, an appeal to... observes of sublunars and their vicissitudes. 1685 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. iii 180 The moon could claim no interest upon her Vicinity to us Sublunars

Sublunarian, a. rare. [Formed as SUBLUNARY + -AN.] Existing or operating beneath the moon's surface.

1880 PROCTOR *Rough Ways* 108 The reinforcement of their action by the effects due to sublunarian energies. 1881— *Poetry Astron.* vi. 232 Sublunarian forces

Sublunarinness, rare°. [f. next + -NESS.] 1797 BAILEY (vol II), *Sublunarinness*, the being under the Moon

Sublunary (sɒblɪnəri, sɒblɪnəri), a. (sb.) [f. mod. L. *sublunaris* cf. LUNARY.] A. adj.

1. Existing or situated beneath the moon; lying between the orbit of the moon and that of the earth; hence, subject to the moon's influence

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 512 Patritius doth not only aueer this, but that the Sea is as a sublunary Planet. 1621 BURTON *Anat Med.* i. 11 (1638) 46 Of these sublunary Devils Pellus makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Devils. a 1649 CRAWSHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Poems (1904) 283 Stars much too fair and pure to wait upon The false smiles of a sublunary sun. 1694 RAY *Disc* (1732) 302 The sublunary Aerial Heavens. 1757 YOUNG *Lusc Day* 18 Ye sublunary worlds, awake, awake! 1848 MAS JAMESON *Sacr & Leg. Art* (1850) 168 The Four Doctors are in the centre of what may be called the sublunary part of the picture. 1850 S. DOBELL *Romania*, Oh that bright realm of sublunary heaven.

† b. Inferior, subordinate (*to*). *Obs*.

1616 DONNE *Serm* (Prov. xxii. 11) III. 337 Eudymion loved The sphere of our loves is sublunary, upon things naturally inferior to our selves. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Witnises*, *Metal-man* Go The arch-artist in this mineral is the alchymist, for the rest are all sublunary unto him, hee only mercurie sublimite unto them.

2. Of or belonging to this world; earthly, terrestrial.

1592 GREENE *Groat's Wit Ep. Ded.* A witte that runnes in this sublunary maze and takes but Nature for its original. 1615 W. LAWSON *Countrie Housew. Garden* (1626) 24 Every thing sublunary is cursed for mans sake. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* iii. 1, From all the points of the Compass, (That's all the parts of the sublunary Globe) 1650 J. HALL *Paradoxe* 38 The uncertainty of all sublunary things. a 1676 HALL *Prim. Orig. Alan* 83 Sublunary Bodies are subject to alteration and corruption. 1713 SWIFT *Apollo* *Outwitted* Wks 1755 III. 1109 Stroking Gods, whose usual trade is To pick up sublunary ladies. 1782 COWPER *Let to Jos Hill Nov.* My eyes are, in general, better than I remember them to have been since I first opened them upon this sublunary stage. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R. M.* xlvii, The house-keeper, usually waylaid him on his return, to remind him

of his sublunary wants. 1841 BREWSTER *Martyrs Sci.* v. (1856) 83 Like all sublunary blessings it was of short duration. 1873 BURTON *Hist Nat* VI. 14 v 3 For this too we may find a motive cause among sublunary human influences.

† 3. Characteristic of this world and its affairs; mundane; material; gross; temporal; ephemeral.

1639 HARRINGTON *Casture* ii (Arb.) 92 Tis no dull Sublunary flame Burnes in her heart and mine. 1643 MILTON *Dravoe* i. ix. Wks 1851 IV. 46 To remedy a sublunary and bestial burning, which frugal diet without marriage would easily chas'n. 1648 Br. HALL *Brathings Devout Soul* 3 Can ye hope to finde rest in any of these sublunary contentments? 1742 YOUNG *Nt Trk* vi 206 And toill we still for sublunary pay? 1759 JOHNSON *Rasvish* xlvii, He began gradually to delight in sublunary pleasures. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* 21, The Baron was exalted by wine, wrath, and scorn, above all sublunary considerations.

† B. sb. A sublunary thing or creature; chiefly pl. *Obs*.

1641 R. HARRIS *Abners Funerall* 8 We may say of all these Sublunars, what Salomon saith of one particular; They are not. 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr.* xii 178 The mercurial part of it [sc gold] cannot be changed. by no sublunary exceptis compeer. 1720 *Humorist* Ded p xxiv, [To] publish to us Sublunars all the Secrets of your Honours Privy-Council. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. 310 Something extraordinary was to be done to keep her with us sublunars

Subluxation (sɒblʊksəʃən), *Path.* [ad. mod L. *subluxatio*, -ōnem see SUB- 22 and LUXATION. Cf. F. *subluxation*, etc.] A partial dislocation, a sprain

1688 HOLME *Anatomy* ii xvii 448/2 Subluxation [sic] a dislocation, or putting out of joint. 1846 MILLER *Pract. Surg.* xxiii 321 Subluxation forwards is by no means an uncommon result of falls on the palm. 1898 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl. Med.* XIV. 122 In the shoulder-joint an atonic subluxation often occurs, especially in children. 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man Dis Nerv Syst* (ed 2) II. 415 The persistent strong flexion may even lead to subluxation. So *Subluxate v.*, to dislocate slightly, sprain.

1893 W. R. GOWERS *Man Dis Nerv Syst* (ed 2) II. 415 The fingers are over-extended at the middle joint, which may be subluxated.

Submarginal, a (sb.) [SUB- 11.] Situated near the margin of a body or organ; (of cells in the wing of a hymenopterous insect) lying behind the marginal cell.

1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 877 Sori, marginal or submarginal. 1846 DANA *Zooph* (1848) 142 Tentacles.. submarginal. 1861 H. HAGEN *Syn Neuroptera N. Amer.* 243 *Submarginal*, just behind the margin. 1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont* 107 Most commonly the annus is marginal, or is sub-marginal

b. sb. A submarginal cell.

1866 *Proc. Acad. Nat Sci Philad* 30 There are but two submarginal cells. The so-called second submarginal is morphologically the third, the true second of genera with three submarginals being absent.

Submarginate, a. *Nat. Hist.* [SUB- 20 b.] Imperfectly or nearly marginate; bordered with a mark slightly distant from the edge. So *Submarginated*, *Submarginated*.

1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I. 135 Echino-lamps. Disc submarginate forwards. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 51 The brownish brassy Buprestis, with a submarginated thorax. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Orbit* *Oryctol* 202 Lip submarginated. 1787 tr *Linnæus's Fam. Plants* 551 Tanacetum Seeds solitary, oblong Pappus submarginated. 1829 G. SAMOUELLE *Entomol. Compend* 85 Shell submarginated behind

Submarine (sɒbməriːn, in the adj. also sɒbməriːn), a. and sb. [SUB- 1 a.] A. adj.

1. Existing or lying under the surface of the sea.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. iii. 62 A sub-marine Plant. 1670 BOYLE *Tracts, Submarine Ragnors* 1, 3 By the Appellation of Submarine Region it is not to be supposed that the places so called are below the Bottom of the Sea, but only below the surface of it. 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) IV. 87 This Fucus is found on submarine rocks at very low water. 1833 LILL *Frans. Geol* III. 24 A vast submarine region, such as the bed of the western Atlantic. 1850 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* xii. 395 The islands are situated on moderately deep submarine banks. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 198 Submarine volcanoes occasionally give rise to new land.

2. Operating or operated, constructed or laid, intended for use under the surface of the sea

Submarine boat, a boat so designed that it can be submerged, and propelled when under water, used chiefly for carrying and discharging torpedoes. *Submarine mine*, a charge of explosives, moored at or beneath the surface of the sea, intended by its explosion on impact to put a hostile vessel out of action immediately

1648 WILKINS *Math. Magick* ii. v. 178 Concerning the possibility of framing an Ark for submarine Navigations. *Ibid* 182 These submarine Navigators will want the usual advantages of winds and tides for motion. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv 85 Submarine exploits. 1840 *Mech Mag* 19 Sept. 320 Spithhead has been a scene of diversified exertion in submarine work. 1855 *Lardner's Mus Sci & Art* III. 159 It is proposed to connect Orfordness with the Hague, by seven separate submarine cables. 1860 PRESCOTT *Electr. Telegr* 179 The wires of a submarine telegraph. 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog* ii 30 Currents, for the most part, and for great distances, are submarine. 1861 *Jrnl Chem Soc* XIV. 193 Applying the magneto-electric current to the ignition of submarine charges. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word.* 664 *Submarine Thermometer*, an instrument for trying the temperature of the sea at different depths. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Submarine Boat*, a vessel constructed to navigate beneath the surface of the water. 1889 [see SUMMERBELL a.] 1900 19th Cent May 722 Why it [sc. the naval programme] does not contain. any provision for submarine or submersible boats

B. sb.

1. A submarine creature; † a submarine plant, coral, etc.

1793 *Phil. Trans.* XXIII 1419 A Description of some Corals, and other curious Submarines 1756 *J. Hill Brit. Herbal* 533 Grassy Alga 15 the only submarine which has a regular root 1839 Hood *Sub-marine* 68 With open'd mouth and open'd eyes, Up rose the Sub marine

2. A submarine mine

1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 28 July 6/2 Suppose you lay down submarines to help the defence; without a flotilla, how are you going to stop the enemy from taking them up or destroying them at night?

3. A submarine boat: see A. 2.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Feb 7/1 The submarine was no longer there. She was hidden from our fire and from our view. 1900 *Daily Mail* 4 May 4/3 The submarine has been adopted by the French navy as a means of gaining control of the Channel

Hence *Submarine v trans.*, to attack with a submarine; *Submariner*, an advocate of submarine boats

1900 19th Cent. May 722 The confident statements of the French submariners 1914 *Land & Water* 19 Sept 17* Having been submarined and beached

Submarshal. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [SUB-6] A deputy or under-marshal, an official in the marshalsea acting as the knight-marshal's deputy.

1904 CROMPTON *Yurisd.* 101 Loppinon del Court fuit, que le Submarshal fut deins le case del dit estat 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, Submarshall, is an officer in the Marshalsea. 1711 *Land Gaz.* No 4977/1 The Count de Denhof, Sub-Marshall of Lithuania, hopes to succeed him

Submaster. [SUB-6] Cf. med.L. *submagister*, *F. sous-maitre*, formerly *†soubd-maitre* A subordinate, deputy, or assistant master

14 *Nom. in Wr.* Wölcker 681/18 *Hic instructor*, a sub-master 1517 in *Archæologia* LXI 82 Sir Adam late sub-master of the seid College. 1850 CROMBIE *Locks & Keys* 15 With keys for the master, sub-master, and warders.

Submaxilla (*submaksila*). [mod.L. see SUB-3 and MAXILLA] The lower jaw or jaw-bone.

Submaxillary, a. (sb.) [f. mod.L. *submaxillaris* see SUB-1 b and MAXILLARY.]

1. Situated beneath the inferior maxilla.

Submaxillary gland, a salivary gland situated on either side below the lower jaw; hence, pertaining to this gland, *esp.* of parts connected therewith, as *fr. artery, duct, fossa, ganglion, vein*. Also as *sb. (light, for s. artery, etc.)*

1879 *Med. Comm.* II 369 The submaxillary glands, were swollen 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 73 An oblong superficial cavity, in which the submaxillary gland is placed 1831 YOUTT *Horses* 100 The submaxillary artery, a branch of the jugular and the parotid duct 1834 — *Cattle* 335 The submaxillary vein returning the blood from the tongue, the mouth, and the face generally 1836 — *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* II 244/1 A large depression (the submaxillary fossa) for the reception of the submaxillary gland 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 812 The submaxillary ganglion, rests upon the gland just named (cf. the submaxillary) 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II, xii 29 During the season of love, a musky odour is emitted by the submaxillary glands of the crocodile

2. [f. prec.] Pertaining to the submaxilla.

1884 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 98 On the under jaw, maxillary or submaxillary line.

Submedial, a.

1. [SUB-11, 20 d.] Near the middle or median line; almost medial.

1849 *DANA Geol. App.* I (1850) 726 Beaks submedial.

2. *Geol.* [SUB-1 a.] Lying below the middle group of rocks.

1855 ODLVIE *Suppl.*, *Submedial*, a term synonymous with transition, and applied to the lower secondary rocks, which bear a close resemblance to some of the primary rocks 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 157 Scar limestone (submedial group).

So **Submedian a.**, near or behind a median part 1851 MANTELL *Petrifications* II, § 5 293 The flattened angular spaces, and the sub-median trochanter 1851 *DANA Crust.* II 843 One tooth anterior, one submedian, and one posterior 1861 H. HAGEN *Synopsis Neuroptera N. Amer.* 343 *Submedian nerve*, the longitudinal large nerve just behind the median

Submediant, Mus. [SUB-4 c.] The sixth note of a scale, lying midway between the subdominant and the upper tonic. Also *attrib.*

1806 CALCOTT *Mus. Gram.* II v 135 The submediant... varies also according to the Mode. 1889 PROUT *Harmony* I 16 We call this sixth note the Submediant, or lower mediant *Ibid.* xii 131 The submediant chord in the minor key 1891 — *Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 56 The submediant triad.

Submental, a. Anat. [SUB-1 b, MENTAL a.] Situated beneath the chin or under the edge of the lower jaw; chiefly in *submental artery, vein*. Also, pertaining to the submentum.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 653 The Sublingual Artery, which is sometimes a division of the submental 1849 — *Todd's Cyc. Anat.* IV, 1404/2 The submental vein, which arises in the sublingual gland 1894 COUES *Birds N. W.* 617 Submental space partially feathered 1893 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 348/2 The submental gland of the Chevroians

Submentum (*subme ntm*). *Entom.* [mod. L.; see SUB-1 f.] The basal part of the labium. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv.* Anim. vii 403 The submentum is not directly articulated with the cranial skeleton 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Ann. Life* 141 The labium consists (1) of a large basal *sub-mentum*, (2) a *mentum*; (3) of two three-jointed *palpi*. (4) a *ligula*.

Submerge (*submɔːdʒ*), *v.* [ad L. *submergere*, *vai of sommergere* see SUB-2 and MERGE (cf. *F. submerger*, *It sommergere*, Sp. *Pg sommerger*)]

1. *pass.* To be covered with water, to be sunk under water

1806 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* II v 94 So half my Egypt were submerged and made a Cesterie for scald Snakes 1688 LUTILL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I 453 That the island of Madeira had been destroyed by an earthquake and submerged in the sea 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II 439 Those lost people, whom we have supposed to have been submerged, when the present face of things was drawn into existence. 1833 LAYELL *Princ. Geol.* III 116 Facts that may be submerged or variously altered in depth 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* XXXI, (1856) 359 The white whale whistled, while submerged and swimming under our big 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 212 The remains of a vast forest... now submerged to a depth of perhaps twenty or thirty feet below high-water 1880 DARWIN *Early Man in Brit.* I 1 He tells of continents submerged, and of ocean bottoms lifted up to become mountains

fig. a 1625 BEAUM & FL. *Love's Cure* v in, Many of his chief Gentry spoyld, lost, and submerged in the impious inundation and torrent of their still-growing malice 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 98 The miserable monks, whose minds submerged in the 'mare tenebrosus' of the cloister, [etc.] 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* I p. xxi, Faculty, which is kept thus submerged, not by its own weakness, but by the constitution of man's personality

2. *trans.* To cause to sink or plunge into water; to place under water.

1611 COTGR., *Submerge*, to submerge; to plunge or sink under, whirled or overwhelm by... the water. 1796 BAILEY, *To Submerge*, to bend a Thing very low, to drown or dip 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II 212 Experimentalists may, without danger, submerge a hive of bees, when they want to examine them particularly 1870 YEAHS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 91 The shallow and tideless Baltic has scarcely a sounding that could submerge St. Paul's Cathedral

fig. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II § 19 (1864) 144 The magnitude of the sensation is attested by its power to submerge a great many irritations. 1907 FORSYTH *Post. Preaching* iv 124 Our demands must never be submerged by our sympathies

3. *intr.* To sink or plunge under water; to undergo submersion. Now *rare*

1621 KIRKMAN *Cleric & Loria* 133 A Cork sometimes elevates itself, and then submergeth under the water 1808 *Genl. Mag.* LXXVIII 690/2 Some say, they [sc. swallows] submerge in ponds 1843 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 208 The ascending wires (where they submerge) should be flattish at the sides 1863 LD. LYTTON *Ring of Amasis* I 48 He submerged, and we lost sight of him

fig. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II iii iv, Plot after plot, emerging and submerging, like *ignes fatui* in foul weather. *Ibid.* III v, This Question of the Trial emerged and submerged among the infinite of questions and embroilments.

Hence *Submerge ring* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1881 CROMMELIN *Brown-Eyes* viii, Alluvial deposit left there ages ago by the submerging waters 1888 SCHAFER *Hist. Chr. Ch.* Mod. Chr. 219 Faith is the submerging of the old man, and the emerging of the new man. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 5 Apr 7/6 The submerging was accomplished in 6 sec.

Submerged (*submɔːdʒd*), *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED] Sunk under water; covered or overflowed with water, inundated; *Bot.* growing entirely under water.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 81 The crash and ruin of the submerged continent 1839 MURCHISON *Satur. Syst.* 503 One of these submerged forests is occasionally seen on the shore at Gupton Burrows. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II, xi III 197 The history of the vast submerged island of Atlantis 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 67 When they grow wholly under water (submerged leaves) 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Baij's Phaner.* 56 Hair-structures, under all states of adaptation, even in submerged species.

b. *fig.*, esp. in *submerged tenth*, that part of the population which is permanently in poverty and misery (Contrasted with *upper ten*.)

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I v, iv, Happily, in place of the submerged Twenty-six, the Electoral Club is gathering 1890 BOOTH *In Darked Eng.* I ii 22 We have an army of nearly two millions belonging to the submerged classes *Ibid.* 23 This Submerged Tenth—is it, then, beyond the reach of the nine-tenths in the midst of whom they live?

absol. 1899 *Daily News* 31 Mar 8/3 Those who seek to ameliorate the conditions of the submerged 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb 10/1 A leader of hosts of submerged from the Egypt of slumdom.

Submergement. [f. SUBMERGE *v.* + -MENT] Submersion.

1856 OLMEISTED *Slave States* 524 When freed from the social submergement and weight of disgrace which disabled them in England 1884 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/7 With its incessant vibration and its state of almost continuous submergement, it is miserably uncomfortable for the crew

Submergence (*submɔːdʒəns*) [f. SUBMERGE + -ENCE] The condition of being submerged or covered with water (also *Geol.*, with glacier ice); the state of being flooded or inundated.

1831 LAYELL *Princ. Geol.* II 305 The proofs of submergence, during some part of the tertiary period, are of a most unequivocal character. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* II 21 The submergence of land by earthquakes 1872 W. S. SYMONDS *Rea. Rocks* ix 310 After the glacial submergence 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* II 52 A submergence for forty seven hours had not killed the protoplasm

b. *fig.*, e. g. a being plunged in thought, the 'swamping' of one thing by another; a sinking out of sight or into obscurity.

1872 F. W. ROBINSON *Bridge of Glass* III ix, The voice was so low, and the maiden's submergence so deep, that the grief-stricken figure did not move to the inquiry. 1898

Chr. Herald (N.Y.) 27 Apr 1884/4 An idea that death is the submergence of everything pleasant by everything doleful. 1903 MYERS *Hum. Pers.* I p. xxi, If the elements of emergence increase, and the elements of submergence diminish, the permeability of the psychical diaphragm may mean genius instead of hysteria

Submergible, a. rare [f. SUBMERGE + -IBLE] = SUBMERSIBLE

1870 *Daily News* 18 Oct., To build a high-sided ship submergible in action

So **Submergibility.**

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic.* *End.* (1807) I 130 Partaking in respect of submergibility of the nature of a ferry boat

Submerse (*submɔːs*), *v.* *rare* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. ppl stem of *submergere* to SUBVERGE. Cf. next.] *trans.* To submerge, to drown

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI 344 [They] quietly submerge their memories in the waters of Lethe 1905 *Daily Chron.* 15 June 6/7 The moving of the submersing level from a perpendicular to a horizontal position

Submersed (*submɔːst*), *pa. pple* and *ppl. a.* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. pple. of *submergere* to SUBMERGE + -ED] Submerged; covered with water, lying or growing under water. Now chiefly *Bot.*

a. *pa. pple*
1727 BAILEY (vol. II), *Submersed*, plunged under Water, &c 1776 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. Explan. Terms* 382 *Submersus*, submersed, sunk under the Surface of the Water c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III 444/2 A simple Leaf may be submersed, hid under the face of water 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 503 The fructification of the Chaia being equally submersed 1822 J. FINCH *Let. Amer.* 214 A humane society for the resuscitation of persons submersed in water 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trans. Humboldt* I 23 A chain of mountains that has been broken up and submersed

b. *ppl. a.*
1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 501, I do not hesitate to consider these grains of the submersed algae to be their effective seeds 1807 SOUTHEY *Asphodelus* *Let.* II 282 Submersed forests 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trans. Humboldt* VI 80 The islets of Coche and Cubagua are supposed to be remnants of the submersed land 1847 W. B. STRELL *Field Bot.* 36 Submersed leaves multifid 1866 *Trevelyan* 999/1 A submersed aquatic belonging to the order *Fumaginaceae*, 1868 *Maund's Sci. Bull.* I 29 The submersed ecclesiastic was William de Penshi

Submersible (*submɔːsɪb'l*), *a.* and *sb.* [f. L. *submersus*, pa. ppl stem of *submergere* to SUBMERGE, prob. after *F. submersible* Cf. mod.L. *submersibilis* and *INSUBMERSIBILIS* (1865).]

A. *adj.* That may be submerged, covered with, plunged into, or made to remain under water; *esp.* of a boat (see quot. 1889).

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 20 July 5 A German named Flack has invented a submersible vessel, to be used in laying torpedoes for the defence of harbours 1889 SLIFMAN *Torpedoes* (ed. 2) 280 Torpedo boats which are capable of being propelled at considerable depths below the surface of the water are usually termed 'submarine' torpedo boats, as however this is not the normal state of these vessels, they should rather be designated as 'submersible' torpedo boats 1892 *Athenæum* 16 July 101/2 The place [Notre Dame de Londe] derives its name from Ondra, which in the local dialect signifies a humid or submersible country

B. *sb.* A submersible boat

1900 *Daily Chron.* 8 Dec 7 (Cass. Suppl.) The better type [of submarine boats] known as 'submersibles'. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr 343 Already in France the submarine is being displaced by the submersible.

Submersion (*submɔːʃən*). [ad L. *submersio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *submergere*, -mers- to SUBMERGE. Cf. *F. submersion*, *It. sommerstone*, Sp. *sumersion*, etc.] The action of submerging or condition of being submerged, plunging into, sinking under, or flooding with water; *occas.* drowning

1611 COTGR., *Submersion*, a submersion, plunging, sinking. 1653 RAMSLEY *Asiatic Restored* 309 Many shipwrecks and submersions of ships 1894 *RAY Disc.* (1732) 242 The Submersion of the vast Island of Atlantis 1781 COWPER *Retireen* 584 All bad long supposed him dead, By cold submersion, razor, rope, or lead 1793 *tr. Buffon's Hist. Birds* VI 471 The submersion of Swallows appears by no means ascertained 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 196 Half a pound of alum to every pint of water, which may be deemed necessary for the entire submersion of the article to be heated 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* II (1858) 144 Preserved by the salt with which a long submersion in those strange waters has impregnated them 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) III 365 The earliest literary notices of baptism are far from conclusive in favour of submersion

Subminister, sb. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. SUB-6 + MINISTER *sb.* Cf. med.L. *subminister*, *F. sous-ministre*, formerly *†soubministre*.] A subordinate or deputy minister.

1565 HARDING *Answe. Jewel* 98 [Calvin's] disciple and subminister Theodore Beza 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 55 Why may not we suppose Subministers of the Fates to write their actions, some under Clarks to the Committee of Destines? c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1806) III 200 The name of the sub-minister was now announced to Major Wilson 1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. 1 § 2 58 Teller and Servien, subministers of Mazzini. 1823 BENTHAM *Nat. Paul* 371 As to Apollo, if so it was, that, in the mind of our spiritual monarch, any such sentiment as jealousy, in regard to this sub-minister had place

Subminister (*submɪnɪstər*), *v.* Now *rare*. [ad L. *subministrare* (var. *sum-*) see SUB-8 and MINISTER *v.* Cf. *F. subministrer*.]

1. *trans.* To supply or furnish (sometimes in a secret manner)

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu* (1603) 262 Having subministr'd continually supplies both of men and money, to their neighbors in flander. 1609 GALE *Crt Gentiles* i. iii. iv. 56 A soil very fruitful, which subministr'd these fruits, of its own accord. 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* ii. iv. 254 Even the inferior Animals have subministr'd unto Man the invention of many things both Natural and Artificial and Medicinal. 1792 SIRLEY *Occult Sci* i. 56 As nothing can be produced, unless matter be subministr'd. 1857 *Truths Cath Relig* (ed. 4) II. 109 The blessed Virgin, subministering to him her flesh in the accomplishment of the incarnation.

† 2. *intr.* To minister to (lit and fig.). *Obs*
1611 CORG, *Subministrer*, to subminister vnto. 1679 HOBBS *Rhet* ii. xviii. 76 They have wherewithal to subminister to their Lust. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* xaxviii. 38 Our Passions are Good Servants, but Bad Masters, and Subminister to the Best, and Worst of Purposes, at once Hence *Subministering ppl. a*

1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* iv. 237 The accommodation of Faculties with subministering Faculties, and Organs subservient.

† **Subministrant**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad med. L. *subministrans*, -ant-, pies pple. of *subministrare* (see prec.)]. Subordinate.

1666 BACON *Cort Const. Ch. Eng Wks* 1778 III. 159 That which is most principal to be left undone, for the attending of that which is subservient and subministrant [etc.]

† **Subministrator**, *v.* [f. L. *subministrat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subministrare* to SUBMINISTRER.] *trans.* To supply, furnish.

1605 G. HARVEY *Admoe agst. Plague* 15 Nothing subministrates after matter to be converted into pestilent Seminares than peoples steams and breaths. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* iv. iii. 34 By permitting tentations, offering objects, subministering occasions.

† **Subministration**, *Obs* [ad. late L. *subministratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subministrare* to SUBMINISTRER. Cf. OF. *soub-*, *subministration* (Cotgr.)]. The action of subministering; ministering support, provision, supply.

1582 N. T. (Rhem) Eph. iv. 16 The whole body being knit together by all juncture of subministration. *Ibid* Phil. i. 19 By your prayer and the subministration of the Spirit of Jesus Christ. 1606 J. KING *Serm.* Sept. 39 Nourishment and raiment, and the subministration of necessary things. 1623 BP. HALL *Gt Impostor Wks.* (1634) 462 The subministration of VITAL SPIRITS, to the maintenance of the whole frame. 1678 GALE *Crt Gentiles* iv. iii. 57 Subministration of occasions.

So † **Subministrator**, one who provides or supplies.

1611 CORG, *Subministrateur*, a subministrator. 1625 tr. *Canden's Hist Elis* i. 81 Some Marchants, which became subministrators to the enemies of Christianity.

† **Submise**, *v. Obs.* (Chiefly Caxton.) Also -myse, [app. f. OF. *soumis*, var. of *sou(s)mis*, pa. pple. of *sou(s)mettre* (-L. **substusmittere*) to submit.] *trans.* = SUBMIT 4, 5.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 255 Loue in this nyght submysed and constrayned them to loue eche other with oute spekyng. 1483 - *Gold Leg* 216/3 She submysed her body to delyte. 1491 - *Vistas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 290 They haue submysed alle theyr wyll to the wyll of theyr soueraynes. 1504 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv. xxi. T viij b. The doubte, vnto the whiche the lender [-lender] is submysed.

Submiss (sɒbmɪs), *a.* Also 6-7 -is, -isse. [ad. L. *submissus*, pa. pple. of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. SUBMISS.]

1. = SUBMISSIVE (Const. to.) *Obs. exc. arch.*

a. Of persons.
1590 FOXE *A & M* I. 311/2 Neither was the kyng now and Archb. so submissus but [etc.]. 1580 LILLY *Euphues* (Arb.) 475 Be not too imperious ouer hir nor too submissus. 1600 HAWKWOOD *et Edw IV* ii. ii. (1613) P 4 h. Was neuer Doue, or Turtle more submissus, Then I will be vnto your chastisement. 1622 BP. HALL *Contenti*, O T iii. iii. 207 To execute rigour vpon a submissus offender is more mealesse then iust. 1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Cesar* 110 It were to be wished, that such transported spirits were taught to be more submissus and sparing in their talk. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 326 With aw In adoration at his feet I fell Submissus. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* i. 12 To foreign yoke submissus. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii. 112 Huntsman, lead on I behind the clust'ring Pack Submissus attend. 1873 SCOTT *Rokeby* ii. xxi. Submissus he answer'd. 1862 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt* ii. iv. III. 213 To such of the Canons as he came upon, his Majesty was most polite, they most submissus. 1875 A DE VERC *Mary Tudor* iii. iii. Sir, you presume. Your station is our confessional. There, as a daughter, I stand submissus.

absol. 1742 SHENSTONE *Schoolmistr.* xvii. To thwart the proud, and the submissus to raise.

b. Of actions, feelings, demeanour, etc.
1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 337 They would not equal them with those who were already humbled, till they submitted in a more submissus manner. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) A 3 b. Pandosto entertained the Kings & Noblemen with such submissus curtesie. 1622 BACON *Hen VII*, 190 King James mollified by the Bishops submissus and eloquent Letters. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* xcvi. 6 Even the submissus and lowlyest gestures. 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* Intro. C 3/4 A Simple, Submissus, Humble Style. 1817 COLBRIDGE *Bugs* Lit. i. (1882) 5 The great works of past ages in respect to which his faculties must remain passive and submissus. 1828 LYTTON *Harold* iii. ii. Godwin prays with all submissus and earnest prayer. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* I. xi. Every testimony of the submissus heart given him by my lady.

c. *fig.* Of material things.

1637 MARMION *Cupid & Psyche* i. i. 113 With her rosie feet insulting ore The submissus waves, a Dolphin she bestidies.

1868 GEO. ELIOT *S. Gipsy* ii. 206 The loadstone draws, Acts like a will to make the iron submissus.

† d. Of buildings? Unpretentious. *Obs.*

1638 SIR J. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 88 The buildings are generally submissus and low. 1664 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 40 Pylasters ought not to be of such stately Height as Pillars, but far more humble and submissus.

† e. With prefixed too forming subst. phr. *Obs*
1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. ci. 399 And rather than in haughtiness did fault in too submissus.

† 2. Of the voice, speech. Low, uttered in an undeitone, subdued. *Obs*

1604 E. G. (RIVSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* v. xxx. 425 They said with a low and submissus voyce, Sir [etc.]. 1638 MIDE *Wks* (1672) 844 That submissus reading in Churches *sine cantu*, which we use now. 1666 J. SMITH *Old. Leg.* 118 As Age enfeebled his man the grundyngs are weaker, and the several voices of them more submissus. 1787 tr. *Klopstock's Messias* iv. 182 Judas, then with submissus Voice said, Is it I?

Submissible, *a. rare* [f. L. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT + -IBLE.] Capable of being submitted.

1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. i. 22, I wish I could tell how [he], translated [it] into any dialect submissible to Blackwood's apprehension.

Submission (sɒbmɪˈʃən). Also 5 -myssion, -mycion, -missioun, 6 -myssyon. [ad. OF. † *submissiō* or its source L. *submissio*, -ōnem (var. *summi-*), n. of action f. *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. F. *soumission*, It. *sommessione*, etc. (see SUBMISSION).]

1. Law Agreement to abide by a decision or to obey an authority, reference to the decision or judgement of a (third) party, in recent use *spec.*, the referring of a matter to arbitration; in *Sc. Law*, a contract by which parties agree to submit disputed matters to arbitration, also, the document embodying such a contract.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/2 The forsaide Archebisshop, and Chamberleyn by force of the submission that the said Robert in hem hath maad, haven ordeyned [etc.]. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 367 Next to this foloweth the Submission of the abbot and convent of Osney to abide the ordeynynge. 1580 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 278 The submission maid and agreed uponen anent maters questionabill betwix thame. 1587 *Sc. Acts* V. 17 (1814) III. 472/1 Submission of the contraversie betwix the erle of angus and lord fleming. 1628 *Sc. Acts* Chas. I. (1870) V. 189 The Submission made by the Lords of Erecciones Titulers Tacksmen and Gentrie Heretors of Lands To His Majesty anent their Superiorities and Tends &c. 1697-8 *Act of Wills* III. c. 15 § 2 Where the Rule is made for Submission to such Arbitration or Umpirage. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 29 Where the day within which the arbiters are to decide is left blank in the submission. 1854 *Act 17 & 18 Vict.* c. 125 § 17 Every Agreement or Submission to Arbitration by Consent may be made a Rule of any One of the Superior Courts of Law. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 312/2 A verbal submission cannot be made a rule of court.

b. In wider use, the act of submitting a matter to a person for decision or consideration.

1921 *Concise Oxf. Dict.* s. v. The submission of the signature to an expert. 1914 *Times* 12 June 8/2 Amending Bill Drafted. Date of Submission to the Lords.

2. The condition of being submissive, yielding, or deferential; submissive or deferential conduct, attitude, or bearing; deference; † *occas.* humiliation, abasement. *arch.*

1449 *Phocok Repr.* ii. x. 207 More deuocoun, and longer submission than myghten not neither couther arae fo to bisette vpon Crist him self. 1530 LONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sunday* (1823) 17 The bowynge downe of eueri knee, is ment the submissiōn of all creatures to theyr maker. 1560 DAUS tr. *Standaert's Comm.* to Luther writeth to the Bishop of Rome letters full of submission. *Ibid* 273 Moste humbly and with great submission. 1591 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI* ii. 52 Tell her; returne great thanks, And in submission will attend on her. 1642 BAKER *Chron.* (1652) 234 A Son of such submission. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 110 He had not that submission and reverence for the Queen as might have been expected. 1666 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 320 Subjection by her Yelded with coy submission, modest pride, And sweet reluctant amorous delay. 1790 SWIFT *Fates of Clergy-men Wks.* 1755 II. ii. 23 This sort of discretion is usually attended with servile flattery and submission. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* ix. xii. iv. 357 They met, Frederick with dignified submission, the Pope with the calm majesty of age and action.

b. pl. Acts of deference or homage, demonstrations of submissiveness. *arch.*

1617 MORISON *Tim.* ii. 20 He failed not to mingle secretly the greatest Counsels of mischief with his humblest submissions. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Amb.* 317 The Submissions, wherewith they express themselves in their Complements. 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* iii. (1724) I. 522 He had really the submissions of a child to me. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. vi. 254 To what submissions has your generous repentance subjected you. 1824-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conn.* Wks. 1846 I. 8 Those graceful submissions which afford us a legitimate pride when we render them to the worthy.

† c. Phr. with (great) submission: subject to correction. Also subst. *Obs*

1667 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 Leaving every one to his own credulity, I shall only (but with submission) give my present apprehension of this Abbasin Emperor. 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 189 Two or three if you'll give me Leave's; as many Spare Me's, with Submission's and I humbly Conceive's. 1721 PRIOR *Turtle & Sparrow* 126 With great Submission I pronounce, That People Die no more than Once. 1753 CHURCH *Lives Poets* I. 18 With great submission to his judgment, we think [etc.]. 1802-12 BENJAMIN *Ration.*

Judic. Evad. (1837) III. 614 With submission, suppositions of a contrary tendency might be raised in any number.

3 The action of submitting to an authority, a conquering or ruling power, the act of yielding to the claims of another, or surrendering to his will or government, the condition of having submitted, also, an instance of this.

1482 *Cow. Lect. Bk.* 512 That he said Laurence shulde make his submission to such Meires as he had offended. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasne Court. Wks.* 1610 II. 20 When the people of Israell provoked him at sundry time, he did yet at every submission stay his hand from punishment. 1584-5 *Act 27 Eliz.* c. 2 § 13 All such Submission as shall be made by force of this Act shall be certified into the Chancery. 1617 MORISON *Tim.* ii. 19 A submission of the Rebels. *Ibid* 279 Hee made a most humble submission in writing. 1621 BACON in *Yngl. Ho. Lords* III. 85/2 My humble suit to your Lordships is, that my penitent Submission may be my Sentence, and the Loss of the Seal my Punishment. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xx. 105 To save his own life by submission to the enemy. 1799 BUTLER *Serm. Wks.* 1874 II. 203 Religion consists in submission and resignation to the divine will. 1837 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxvi. By whose intervention you might have brought his empire to submission. 1833-5 NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1876) II. i. viii. 150 The pursuit of gain may be an act of submission to the will of parents. 1874 GREENE *Short Hist.* vii. § 2 236 Mary was resolved to bring about a submission to Rome. 1898 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 334/2 The Act of Submission on the part of the clergy subordinated all ecclesiastical legislation within the kingdom to the royal will.

b. *transf.*

1781 COWPER *Charity* 158 All other sorrows virtue may endure, And find submission more than half a cure. But slavery! 1790 - *Mother's Pict.* 44, I learn'd at last submission to my lot. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxiv. He recommends us submission to our hapless fate.

† 4. Used for. Admission, confession. (Shaks.)

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* iii. 1. 76 O calme, dishonourable, vile submission. 1598 - *Merry W.* iv. ii. 11 Be not so extreme in submission, as in offence.

5 *attrib.*: submission bond (see sense 1), an arbitration bond.

1791 *Kyd. Law of Awards* 231 The party in whose favour the award was made, having no advantage from the submission being made a rule of court, brought a common action on the submission bond.

† **Submissioner**, *Obs. rare*¹. [f. SUBMISSION + -ER.] One who makes his submission.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 75 The Princes of the Jewes (which Titulus submissioners and succour-sners had received to mercy).

Submissionist (sɒbmɪˈnɪst) [f. SUBMISSION + -IST.] One who advocates submission; *spec.* in Spanish and U.S. history.

1828 *Lights & Shades* I. 209 Mr. Popjoy alluding to the submissionists at Cadiz. 1861 O. W. HOLMES in *Corr. Motley* (1889) I. 360 The Hunker or Submissionist, or what ever you choose to call the wretch who would sacrifice everything and beg the South's pardon for offending it. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* July 118 Those organs which carried on a violent campaign against the submissionists.

Submissive (sɒbmɪsɪv), *a.* [ad. L. **submissivus*, f. *submiss-*, pa. ppl. stem of *submittere* to SUBMIT. Cf. It. *sommessivo*.]

1. Of persons, their actions, words, attributes, etc. Disposed or inclined to submit; yielding to power or authority; marked by submission or humble and ready obedience.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 335 With the most submissus manner his behaviour could yeld. 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. i. 92 Submissus fall his princely feet before. 1596 - *Tam. Shr.* Ind. i. 53 A lowe submissus reverence. 1640 BROME *Antipodes* iii. 11, He bring him on submissus knees. 1670 PETTUS *Fortuna Reg.* 34 It might be added with a submissus Confidence, that [etc.]. 1724 WATSON *Hythn.* 'O for a heart', An heart resign'd, submissive, meek. 1781 GIBSON *Deil & F.* xxvii. (1788) II. 326 His applications for peace became each hour more submissus. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xxv. With pious and submissus prayers, the Countess closed that eventful evening. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit.* (1867) 59 Feeble sovereigns and a submissive people could not advance into national greatness. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1877) II. App. 620 To represent Godwine as a model of submissus loyalty towards Eadward.

b. *Const. to.*

1686 tr. *Charlin's Trav. Persia* 238 This Prince is not so submissus to his Orders, as the other Viceroy. 1757 WILKIE *Epigoniad* iii. 56 His manly voice my horses will obey, And move submissus to his firmer sway. 1869 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* (1875) III. xii. 134 As little submissus to lawful authority as his forefather. 1907 VERNY *Alen* I. 458 Advising his quarrelsome sister to be submissus to her husband.

c. *fig.* Of material things.

1721 PRIOR *and Hyinn Callan* 6 The sever'd Bars Submissus clink against their brazen Portals.

† 2 a. = SUBMISS 2. *Obs. rare.*

1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. vii. (1821) 253 Inquiring with a submissus voice, as if he had been at his private prayers, Shall I do so, or so?

† b. *Restrained. Obs. rare.*

1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. xli. 62 If we consider what is due to health, to moderate passions, submissus appetites.

Submissively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY².] In a submissus manner, with submission.

1590 MARLOWE *Few of Alafia* [iv.] 1790 Write not so submissusly, but threatening him. 1687 DRYDEN *Hum. & P.* ii. 509 The whole hierarchy, with heads hung down, Submissusly declin'd the poudrous proffer'd crown. 1746 HARVEY *Ref. Flower Garden* (1828) 146 Under the heaviest

tribulations: most submissively patient 1838 DICKENS *Nick*, Nick xv, 'Perhaps you are right uncle,' replied Mrs. Kewig, submissively 1860 TYNDALE *Glac* i xvii 133 He approached me submissively, and declared his willingness to go on

Submissiveness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being submissive

1611 SPENSER *Hist. of Brit.* ix. xiv 714 We seek rather by violence to extort, than by submissiveness to beg his pardon. 1699 DRYDEN *Trist. & Crisp* Pref. b2, With all the submissiveness he can practice, & all the calmness of a reasonable man. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1870) i. 125 The pope's knowledge of the personal submissiveness to ecclesiastical power. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* (ed. 3) ii. vii 185 They approached him respectfully, but without submissiveness. 1890 F. W. ROBINSON *Very Strange Fam.* 74 In all submissiveness [he] owned how deplorably wrong he had been

Submissly (sŏbmī'shl), *adv.* arch. [f. SUBMISSIVE + -LY.] With submission, submissively

1595 in *Birch Mem. Q. Eliz.* (1754) i. 237, I beseech you most submissly, to use your excellent insight [etc.] 1611 *Bible* Eccles. xxix. 5 For his neighbours money he will speak submissly 1650 JCR *Taylor Holy Living* ii. § 4 Humility consists not in giving softly and submissly 1730 G. OGLE *Qualiti. & Gris* 104 Then chuse the Good! The Ill submissly bear a 1851 *Mora Castle of Time* xx, The heathen, submissly owns His trust in Him who bled on Calvary!

Submissness. arch. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Submissiveness, submission.

1611 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xv, With all submissness [I] prostrate myself to your censure and service. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xi. 104 Whether it were his envy, not to be over-bounteous, or that the submissness of our asking stirr'd up in him a certain pleasure of denying. 1664 BUTLER *And.* ii. ii. 493 Whacuum advance'd with all submissness, 'T'acost' em, but much more, their busness

Submit (sŏbmī t), *v.* Also 4-6 -mytte, (4 *pa.* 1. -mytte, 5 *pa.* pple -mytt), 5 -mett, 5-6 -myt, 5-7 -mytte, 6-7 -mytt [ad L. *submittere*, var. of *submittere* (see *SUMMIT* v.), f. *sub*-SUB-2 + *mittere* to send, put, cf. OF *soub-*, *submitre*, later var. of *sousmettre* (see *SUB*-p. 3/1 note), mod. F. *soumettre*, and Pr *sob-*, *sotametre*, It *soumettre* beside *soltomettere*, Sp. *someter*, Pg *submeter*.]

I. 1. *refl.* and *intr.* To place oneself under the control of a person in authority or power, to become subject, surrender oneself, or yield to a person or his rule, etc.

†a. Const. *under*; *refl.* only. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. v. (Camb. MS.), Syn ye demen þat þo fowlest thinges ben yowre goddis, thanne submytten [v. submytten] 3e and putten yowre selven vndy; the fowlest thinges by yowre estimacion. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 603/2a Saying that they wold not submytte hem so many noble men vnder the strengthe of one man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xvi. 9 Returne to thy mastresse agayne, and submytte thyself vnder hir bande. 1574 *1. Bale's Pag.* *Popes Ep.* Ded. *d. 11 v, Although they were more in number, yet wolden submytte them selues vnder then power, as though they were the inferiours. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonwe.* (1603) 109 They were enforced to submytte themselves vnder the protection of the Florentines

b. Const. To († *unto*) a person, his government, rule, will, etc.

(a) *refl.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Melior* 7854 We submytten vs to the excellence and benygnee of yowre gracious lordshipe. 1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650f. On whom, and to his ordeinance, the forsaide Lord the Roos and Robert hadden submytten hem. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxii. 80 After that this dydo had vitylly submytted & dedicate her-self to enes 1526 TYNDALE *Eph.* v. 22 Wemen submit yowre selues vnto yowre awue husbandes, as vnto the lorde. 1535 COVERDALE *Chron.* xxix. [xxx.] 24. All kynge Dauids children submytten themselves vnto kynge Salomon. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* ii. xvii 88 When a man maketh his children, to submit themselves to his government. 1686 tr. *Charadrius Trav.* *Persia* 149 He did not come and submit himself to him. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* li, We must submit ourselves entirely to the Divine Will. 1909 OXENHAM *Greatheart Gillian* xxvii, Submit yourself quietly to the law

(b) *intr.* c. 1460 SIR R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 234, I am hoolie submytt to your seruise. 1608 SHAKS. *Per.* ii. iv. 39 Your noble selfe. Wee thus submit vnto. 1652 in *Cromwellian Union* (1902) 4. Several Troops of the Tories that are submitting to the Parliament. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 196 To thy Husband will Thine shall submit. 1745 BURTON *Serm.* Wks. 1874. II. 284 Children are habituated to submit to those who are placed over them. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 152 After the flight of James, those troops submitted to the Prince of Orange. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iii. 34 He despatched a legate to tell Becket that he must submit to the king's pleasure.

c. Without const.: To yield, surrender, be submissive.

(a) *refl.* c. 1440 *Partonope* 4621 (Univ. Coll. MS.), Myne heede ys naked, and I Submytte me. 1526 TYNDALE *Matth.* xviii. 4 Whosoever shall submit him selfe. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 659 [They] came humbly and submitted themselves. 1595 SHAKS *John* ii. 159 Submit thee boy. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaad's Lett.* (vol. II) 13 The persecutors of those who submit themselves

(b) *intr.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kensworth Wks.* 190 II. 93 Even gates and all submytte and seeke your sheelde. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii. ii. 143 What must the King doe now must he submit? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 108 Courage never to submit or yield. 1799 ALMON *Anecd. IV Pitt* III. xlv. 198 A Prince of the House of Savoy had his property seized by him the injured Prince would not submit. 1852 MAS STOWE *Uncle Tom's* C. xviii. 175 'Miss Manie,' as Dinah always called her young mistress, found it easier to submit than contend. 1871 FRELMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1876)

IV. 164 That the greater put of the shire submitted easily after the fall of the Capital

2. To surrender oneself to judgement, criticism, correction, a condition, treatment, etc.; to consent to undergo or abide by a condition, etc.

(a) *refl.* c. 1430 LYND *Mun. Poems* (E. E. T. S.) I. 62, I me submytte to alle that schall now heer This symple processe of my translayoun. c. 1430 STANS *Puer ad Mensam* 99 (Lamb. MS.), I submytte me to correccioun withoute any debate. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 367/2 That ye submytte yow vnto theyr obeysance. 1565 ALLEN *Def. Fung.* To Rdr. 6 b, I humbly submit my selfe to the iudgement of suche cure masters in faith and religion, [etc.]. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron.* III. 2/a To submit themselves to bondage. 1594 KYP *Cornelia* iv. 1 x60 Shall we then. Submit vs to vnuirged slauerie? 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii. iii. 44 If you submit you to the peoples voices. 1617 MORYSON *Ann.* i. 122, I submytted myselfe to these conditions. 1621 BACON in *Yrnl. Ho. Lords* III. 84/a [I] submit myself wholly to your Piety and Grace. 1650 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1870) v. 197 The saids persons did submit thame selfes to ws and ar bound to stand and abyde at our determination. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 919 Submitting to what seemd remediless. 17. WRITE (T), Christian people submit themselves to conformable observance of the. constitutions of their spiritual rulers. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* viii, 'May Heaven,' he said, 'judge between our motives' 'Amen,' said Montrose, 'to that tribunal we all submit us'. 1913 *Times* 21 Aug. 1/1 The majority of cases would voluntarily submit themselves to treatment

(b) *intr.* 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. v. 11 A man that submits to reuerent Order. 1686 tr. *Charadrius Coronat Solym.* 1120 To which reasons of his sister the Prince submitted. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Aug. 1665, That the meanes to obtaine remission of punishment was not to repine at it, but humbly submit to it. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 125 P. 2 Bodily Labour which a Man submits to for his Livelihood. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 48 Perhaps the nobles more easily submitted to the uncertainty of relief. 1761 COWPER *Expost.* 623 Prove it-if better, I submit and bow. 1802 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Moral T.* (1816) i. 212, I must know my crime, before I submit to punishment. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iii. ii, Healing measures such as all men must, with more or less reluctance, submit to. 1874 MOZLEY *Univ. Serm.* ix. (1877) 200 To submit to trials for our own discipline. *transf.* 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* ii. (1736) 21 That Metal soon submitted unto Rust and Dissolution

†b. Const. To with inf. or gerund. To yield so far as to do so-and-so, consent to; *occas.* to condescend to. *Obs.*

(a) *refl.* c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III. 457 Þei submytten hem to be correctid. 1444 *Con. Lett. Bk.* 203 Submytting themselves with due submission to abyde the rule of the maiour. 1533 BARNES *Huon* lxxxi. 245, I submyt my selfe to receyvee suche detho that ye & yowre bayons can deuyse. 1546 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par. Gal.* vi. 4, 5 If he submytte him selfe to restore him agayne

(b) *intr.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man. Law's* *Prolog.* Intro. 35 Ye been submytten thurgh yowre free assent to stonden in this cas at my iuggement. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 101 This Rive-dragon tam'd at length submits To let his journeymen depart. 1697 C. LESLIE *Snake in Grass* (ed. 2) 224 They, at last, submitted to have these words left out. 1794 MAR. RADCLIFFE *Myrt. Adolpho* xxviii, She submitted to humble herself to Monimia. 1846 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 125 Where the mortgagee submits to be redeemed. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. vii, I, affected gladness when he came, submitted to hear when he was by me.

†c. *refl.* To subject or expose oneself to danger, etc. *Obs.*

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 217/14 Your champion that for your loue submyttest hym self vnto the peryll of deth. 1495 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. xiv. (1912) 435 The daily dangers Amphialus did submit himselfe unto. 1601 SHAKS. *Tit. C.* iii. 47, I have wald'd about the streets, Submitting me vnto the perillous Night.

II. 4. *trans.* To bring under a certain control, government, or rule; to make subject, cause to yield to a person; to cause (a thing) to be subordinated to another. Now *rare*.

In the first quot. a literalism of translation.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr. iv. (1868) 90 What open confession of felonie had euer iugis so accordant in cruelte þat oþer eny of mans wite or ellys condicioun of fortune þat is vncerneyne to al mortal folk he submytteste summe of hem? 1422 YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* xvii. 146 If þou wilt submytt or vnderdest al thyngs to the. c. 1449 *Peacocke Refr.* i. xiv 73 It myste seme that God wolde not submitte and sende him [etc.], Holy Scripture to resoun. 1530 PALSGR 355 Whiche dyd submytte a grete parte of Grece in then subjection. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacrs.* 43 b, We submytte our reason to our fayth. 1590 C. S. *Right Reliq.* 23 God hath submitted all things vnder his feete. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Jus Populi* 28 Happy is that King which anticipates his subjects in submitting his own titles. 1850 TENNYSON in *Memo.* cxlv, Submitting all things to desire. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxxii, She was determined never to submit her mind to his judgement on this question.

5. To subject to a certain condition or treatment. Now *rare*.

c. 1450 *Gadstow Reg.* 507 The said Andrew bounde and submytten the same messe, with the peyntments to the distreyning of the forsaide abbesse. 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* Prolog. 4, I submytte my sayd boke to theyr correccion. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iv. Wks. 273/2a To submytte the rebellion of theyr reason to the obedience of faith. 1614 RALPH *Hist. World.* ii. § 13. 516 To submit learned Propositions, vnto the workmanship of base handicrafts men. 1668 DRYDEN *Drain. Poem.* Ess. (ed. Ker) I. 56 Whether we ought not to submit our stage to the exactness of our next neighbours. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 214 That system submitted its peculiar forms to the dispatch and ease required in the extended, dealings of mankind. 1861 M. PATTON *Ess.* (1880) I. 47 The inmates of the Steelyard were submitted to an almost monastic discipline.

b. To subject to an operation or process.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 440 Till Sir H. Davy submitted the earths to the same powerful means, of analysis. 1837 GORING & PURCHARD *Microg.* 211 When submitted to the action of polarized light. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. 1. 42 When alcohol is submitted to distillation. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Feb. 235/2 Preparing then young horses for the wild rush of the hunting-field by submitting them to the milder yet stimulating excitement of coursing

6. To bring under a person's view, notice, or consideration, to refer to the decision or judgement of a person, to bring up or present for criticism, consideration, or approval

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 31 b, To submitte his wrytynges to the knowledge of the Emperour. 1587 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI.* (1814) III. 478/2 To quhome baith he saids parties referit and submyttit he fousaid supplicacion. 1644 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1870) vi. 1 179/2 Baith the saids parties

Submitted he fousaid Complaint before he secret Counsell. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xv. 78 They that are at controuersie, submit then Right to the judgement of an Arbitrator. 1711 *Arbitr. Prior. Plot. Delia's Play* 28 Daie to be true, submit the rest to Heaven. 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 98 It [the globe] turns submitted to my view, turns round With all us generations. 1856 *Round Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 123 To prepare the measures which were to be submitted to Parliament by the government. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac* ii. xxvii. 384 It is indeed a grand experiment which Nature here submits to our inspection. 1891 *1914 Cent.* Dec. 835 To submit a copy of his journal to the police before its publication could be sanctioned. 1905 *Act. 5 Edw. VII.* c. 17 § 5 In order that such proceedings may be submitted for the sanction of Parliament.

with clause.

1749 FIELDING *Tom. Jones* Ded., How far I have succeeded I shall submit to the candid reader

b. Without const.; in *Sc. Law*, to refer to arbitration

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 374 An account of the quantity of coin shipped at this port is submitted as deserving notice. 1838 W. ILLI *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Arbitration*, An order on the parties mutually to discharge each other of the matter submitted. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* iii. l. § 38 (1864) 378 On this question the following remarks are submitted. 1899 *Toussaint's Poet's Err.* xiv. 150 The conventions had submitted constitutions which had been ratified by vote of the people. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commw.* xvi. 1. 226 The official, of the government cannot submit bills. c. *absol.* *on intr.*, in *Sc. Law*, to make a 'submission'

1765-8 ERASME *Inst. Law Scot.* iv. ii. § 35 Decrees arbitral, as their force arises from the express compact of the parties submitting, could not be set aside. 1897 *Daily News* 4 Mar. 5/4 The latest Saturday outsiders may 'submit' will be the Saturday in next week

7. To put forward as a contention or proposition, to urge or represent with deference (*that* ..). Now *frec.* in legal parlance

1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 226 He humbly presumed to submit to His Majesty, that, before any act was done [etc.]. 1863 MITCHELL *Sea Story* My harm 243 We submit that it looks a little yellow. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xlii. (1878) 367 There is, I submit, no possibility of escape from the force of this argument. 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 4/4 Counsel, in concluding his speech, submitted that the plaintiff was entitled to recover damages

III. 8. *trans.* To let or lay down, lower, sink, lay low, to place (one's neck) under the yoke or the axe. To submit the fasses (see *FASCES* 2). *Obs.* c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Unad.* xii. 384 His shrunke knees, submitted my to death. *Unad.* xii. 295 My lance, submitted [εγχορ μὲν τὸ ἐκείναι ἐν χόρῳ] a 1634 RANDOLPH *Poems* (1638) 62 Rome did submit her Fasses. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 784 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend the supple knee? 1725 POPE *Odys.* xi. 205 Since in the dust proud Troy submits her towers. 1757 [see *NECK* 2] 3 b] 1807 ROBT. WILSON in *Life* (1862) II. 145, I will now submit my head to the block if [etc.]

†b. To put (the female) to the male. *Obs.*

1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 104 Submit thy Females to the lusty Sire

†c. *refl.* To become low or lower. *Obs.*

1662 DRYDEN *To Ld. Chanc.* 139 Sometimes the Hill submits itself a while in small Descents

†d. To lower the standard of. *Obs.*

1556 R. ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* To Rdr. Aij b, To the meanness of whose learning I thought it my pay to submit. my stile

Submittal (sŏbmī tāl), *rare* [f. *SUBMIT* + -AL] The act of submitting.

1888 *Amer. Nat.* Mar. 262 The Report having been called for at an unusually early date, as explained in the letter of submittal

† **Submittance.** *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -ANCE] Submission.

1605 *Answer Discom. Romish Doctr.* Ep. Ded. 5 That which your colledged Princes doe offer to the so many yeares disobedient Netherlanders, vpon their temporal submittance. 1640 FULLER, etc. *Abel Rediv.* *Philop.* (1651) 223 Courageous Philop. would not once allow The least Submittance to eronious powers. 1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Exorc. Usurped Powers* 18 There is a bar yet behind to keep back such a submittance to the Usurper.

Submitted (sŏbmī'tid), *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ED.]

1. Reduced to submission; that has surrendered to authority; subjugated

In mod. use prob. after F. *soumis*

1666 CHAPMAN *Genit. Usher* iv. iii. 58, I Easde with well governing my submitted payne. 1660 DRYDEN *Astræa Rediv.* 249 Proud hei returning Prince to entertain With the submitted Fasses of the Main. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. ii. iv, The wild submitted Titan. 1868 *Daily News*

7 Sept., The Turks outraged some hapless families of submitted peasants 1900 *Westm Gaz* 17 Aug 6:1 All foodstuffs, forage, and horses, whether in possession of submitted Boers or otherwise

†2 Laid or put down. *Obs*

c1611 CHAPMAN *Thad* xix 258 The bristled throat Of the submitted sacrifice with ruthless steel he cut

†3 = SUBMISS *a*, 2. *Obs*

1806 R CUMBERLAND *Mem* (1807) I 396 He had spoken in a low and submitted voice

4 Presented for judgement.

1897 *Westm Gaz* 26 Mar 2/1 They must have judged the submitted works at the rate of more than two thousand a day

Submitter. [*f*. SUBMIT + -ER¹] One who submits

1607 HICCON *Wks* I 384 Dorcas, a submitter of her self to the ordinance of God 1635 D. DICKSON *Pract Wks* (1845) I 25 Submitters turn in to Him acknowledging that they are dust and ashes 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* xix The sick (but confident) submitters of themselves to this Empyricist cast of the Dye 1782 J. BROWN *Nat & Revealed Relig* 1 1 25 The submitters, no doubt, insisted on the best terms, for their obedience, which they could obtain 1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII 68 The trimmers, and submitters to expediency

b *Sc. Law* One who makes a 'submission'. 1628 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1870) V 127/2 This present Submission shall be no wayes prejudicial to whatsoever action of Warrandice competent to the saids Persones Submitters or any of them against their Authors 1765-8 ESKIN *Inst Law Scot.* iv. iii § 35 If the submitters limit the power of the arbiters to any fixed day 1804 *W. M. Morrison's Devis Crt Session XVII*, 6900 According to the universal order taken by the submitters concerning kirklands

†Submittee. *Obs* [*f*. SUBMIT + -EE = EE (cf. 16th-17th c. *commutate*). The use of the suffix appears to be arbitrary] One who has submitted.

1611 *SPENCER Hist Gt Brit* ix viii 9 To receive perceably all Submittees 1617 *MORVSON Itin* ii 154 Touching these submittees while they were in rebellion, he did spoile waste and kill many of them

Submitting. *vbl.* sb [-ING¹] The action of the vb SUBMIT; submission.

c 1460 *Oseney Reg* 49 Of þe which debates þe parties haue i-putte þem-selle in submytting and ordinance of the bishop of lincoln 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb* xi 28 This could not be without Isaac's voluntary submitting of himself 1675 SHEFFIELD (Dr. Buckhm) *Ess. Satire* 240 A life Spent in base Injury, and low submitting. 1723 WATERLAND and *Vind Christ's Dm*, 62 The submitting to this Office is a great Instance of the Son's Condescension

Submitting. *vbl.* a [-ING²] That submits or makes a submission.

1791 *Kyd Law of Awards* 238 Accounts passed between both the submitting parties 1805 ALEX. WILSON *Poems & Lit Prose* (1876) II 127 Butler's iron-hearted crew Doomed to the flames the weak submitting few 1876 J. DAVIDSON *Inverurie* 51 Families the heads of which were able to stand apart from the submitting majority

Hence **Submittingly** *adv.*, *submissively*.

1825 R. P. WARD *Tremaine* I xxxvii, 300 'True', said Georgiana, *submittingly*

†**Submonish.** *v* *Obs rare*-. [*f*. SUB- 21

+ MONISH, after next.] To reprove gently.

1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles* 56 Delights which either by the wisdom of my mind, or by the submonishing inclinations of my senses I perceived to afford access of joyfull contentment.

†**Submonition.** *Obs.* [*ad* L. **submonitio*, -ōnem, n of action *f* *submonēre* (var *sum-*), see SUB- 21 and MONITION Cf. OF. *submonition*] A gentle admonition, suggestion.

1564 WINNET *Last Blast*, Ane Submonition to the Redar. 1621 T. GRANGER *Eccles* 29 He should have obeyed the submonitions of his owne conscience. 1650 ELDREDGE *Civ Right Tythus* 342 Under this very solemn protestation, submonition, and concluding asseveration.

Submontane. *a*.

1. [SUB- 1 a] Passing under, or existing below, mountains.

1819 *Blackw Mag.* VI 150 He sails along till the shallow is driven into a cavern in the 'ethereal cliffs of Caucasus' It is scarcely to be expected that his submontane voyage should be very distinctly described. 1899 W. M. THOMSON *Land & Bk* ii. xvii 1 377 The dark starway, was a subterranean, or, rather, submontane path to the great fountain of Banias.

2. [SUB- 12 a] Lying about the foot of mountains, belonging to the foot-hills of a range; also, belonging to the lower slopes of mountains.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot*, 287 Their principal station is on the sub-montane region between 1200 and 3000 feet of elevation 1880 *Liber Univ. Knowl* VII 161 The fertile submontane plains of Sialkot 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 610/2 The submontane district around the town of Tokay 1913 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr 448/1 Hardy sub montane savages armed with deadly war-tools

So †**Submontaneous** *a* = 1 above.

1622 WHEELER *Journ Greece* vi 465 These Subterraneous, or rather Submontaneous Passages of the Water, may be reckoned amongst the greatest Wonders of the World.

Submortuarian. *Theol. rare* [*f*. SUB- 17 + L. *mortuus* dead (for *mors*, *mort*- death) + -arian, cf. *SUBLAPSARIAN*] One who holds that a man's election to salvation or reprobation does not take place till after his death.

1700 C. NESSER *Antid Armin* (1827) 70 The Arminians may be called submortuarians for then holding no full election till men die

†**Submove.** *v* *Obs rare*. [*ad* L. *submovere*, *v* (var *sum-*), *f* *sub-* SUB- 25 + *movēre* to MOVE.] *trans* To remove

1542 DECON *Pathw Prayer* xlix M vii, Y¹ al Antechristes, Papistes [etc] submoued & put asyde, true Euangelistes maye reygne among vs vniuersallye.

†**Submucosa.** (*submukōsā*). *Anat* [*mod* L, fem (sc. *membrāna*) of *submucosus* see next] The layer of areolar tissue lying beneath a mucous membrane, the submucous layer.

1885 KLEIN *Micro-Org.* 88 The submucosa of the inflamed Peyer's glands of the small intestine

So **Submucosal** *a.*, = SUBMUCOUS 2 a (1913 Dorland *Illustr Med. Dict*)

Submucous. *a.* [*ad* *mod* L. *submucosus*]

1. *Path* [SUB- 20] Somewhat mucous; partly consisting of or attended by mucus, of an indistinctly mucous character

1684 tr. *Bonell's Merc Compt* 1 34 If both the Part be pained, and the Flesh be submucous (orig. (ten Rhyne) *si simul dolorus sit locus et caro submucosa*) 1904 *Aphelion's Med Dict* 9 v *Rôte, Subceptant r., Submucous r.*, a fine moist, bubbling sound, heard in inspiration or expiration or both

2. [SUB- 1 b] *a* *Anat.* Situated beneath the mucous membrane; pertaining to the submucosa

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat.* I. 180/2 The submucous tissue in the vicinity of the anus is very loose 1849-9 *Ibid* IV. 1 134/2 The submucous tissue of the gall-bladder. 1881 *MART Cat* 27 The mucous membrane is connected with the subjacent parts by submucous areolar tissue. 1902 HUGHES & KERR *Man. Pract Anat.* III 137 The submucous tissue of the lip

b *Path. and Surg* Occurring or introduced under the mucous membrane; affecting the submucosa.

1875 tr. *von Ziemssen's Cycl Med.* X. 322 The submucous fibroid, growing inward into the cavity of the uterus 1876 *Ibid* IV 66 Submucous injections 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep.* IX 31 Submucous abscesses, the size of a bean in the wall of the stomach 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 992 Submucous hæmorrhages, leading to ulceration.

Submultiple. *a*, and *sb* [*ad* late L. *submultiplex*: see SUB- 10 and MULTIPLE]

A. adj. Of a ratio In which the antecedent is an aliquot part of the consequent the converse of *multiple*. Of a number, etc.: That is an aliquot part of another Now *rare* or *Obs*.

a 1656 SCARBURY *Euclid* (1705) 189, 12 compared to 4 is Multiple Proportion, and named Submultiple. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, Submultiple Number, or Quantity, is that which is contained in another Number, a certain Number of Times exactly 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. The Ratio of 3 to 21 is Submultiple 1739 in *Rigaud Corr. Sci Men* (1841) I 355 The sine of $\frac{1}{n}A$ (or submultiple part of the anomaly of the eccentricity)

b. *sb* A submultiple or aliquot part (*of*)

1758 *Phil Trans* L 765 note, These arcs [are] the corresponding submultiples of those above 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* Org xiv § 1 773 Equivalent quantities of different salts when in solution occupy either the same volume, or volumes which are simple multiples or submultiples of each other 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 244 If the angle of a hollow cone be any sub-multiple of 180° 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst.* II 40 [A] system of numbers where the multiples and submultiples are formed from a single unit 1880 E. J. REED *Japan* I. 326 Its [the yen's] decimal submultiples being the *sen* (or cent) and the *rin*

So †**Submultiplicate** *a* = A. above.

1666 tr. *Hobbes' Elem Philos* (1839) 364 The proportion of the altitudes decreasing to that of the ordinate lines decreasing, being multiplicate according to any number in the deficient figure, is submultiplicate according to the same number in its complement.

Subnascent. *a* [*ad* L. *subnascentis*, -entem, pr. pp. of *subnasci*: see SUB- 2 and NASCENT]

Growing underneath or up from beneath. Also *fig.* 1675 EVELYN *Terracq* The Vine imparts such a bitterness to the Mould, as kills Lettuce, and other subnascent Plants. a 1706 - *Sylva* III 1 (1908) II 5 Where their branches may freely spread without dripping and annoying the subnascent crop. 1707 *Phil Trans*, XXXV 2422 The Royal Oak overspreading Subnascent Trees and young Suckers 1853 WHEWELL *Groins* III 3 With reference to causes subnascent, that is, growing up during the progress of the war 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot Ternis*, *Subnascent*, growing or arising from below some object

†**Subnect.** *v* *Obs* [*ad* L. *subnectere*, *f*. SUB- SUB- 2, 27 + *nectere* to bind]

1 *trans*. To subjoin Also *absol*

c 1583 J. HOOKER *Discr. Exeter in Holmshed* III 1027/1, I thought it good to subnect hereunto the description of the said church. 1586 - *Hist Rel* *Ibid* II 123/1 Of euer of these houses we will briefely subnect and declare particularie in order as followeth 1624 JACKSON *Bk Cons* 21 Let us here subnect two examples 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* IV 354 Beatitude is the supreme end of al rational Appetition therefore what men desire, they do, if they can, as Aristotle subnectes 1704 HUSSY (*title*) A Warning from the Winds .To which is Subnected a Laborious Exercitation upon Eph 2 2

2. To fasten underneath. *rare*.

1710 POPE *Let to Cromwell* 30 Dec., I was just going to say of his buttons, but I think Jupiter wore none (however I won't be positive, but his robe might be subnected with a Fibula)

Hence **Subnected** *vbl.* *a*.

1654 VILVAIN *Euclid Epigr* Pref 1, I hav published .two subnected Essays explicated in quarto.

†**Subnex.** *v* *Obs.* [*f* L. *subnex-*, pa ppl. stem of *subnectere* (see prec.)] = prec. 1.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1067 He subnexeth as touching evil things, these words. 1644 HUNTON *Vind. Tract Mon* v 43, I had an intent to have subnexed other Arguments to make good those Assertions

Subnormal. *sb* *Geom.* [*ad* *mod* L. *subnormalis* (sc. *linea* line) see SUB- 1 and NORMAL] That part of the axis of abscissas which is intercepted between the ordinate and the normal at any point of the curve

1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II. s.v., This Subnormal in the Common or Apollonian Parabola, is a Determinate Invariable Quantity, for 'tis always equal to half the Parameter of the Axis 1715 in *Rigaud Corr Sci Men* (1841) II 421 Because the curve AI is given, its subnormal GD will be given 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Arts* s.v., In all curves, the subnormal is the third proportional to the subtangent and the ordinate. 1885 EAGLES *Constr Geom Plane Curves* 62 The focus F is found by drawing the normal at any point D, bisecting the sub-normal NG and setting off AF = $\frac{1}{2}$ NG.

Subnormal. *a* [SUB- 14.] Less than normal, below the normal Chiefly *Med*

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Subnormal*, less than usual 1897 *Month Sept* 329 All subnormal or supernormal phenomena of the soul 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med*, III 728 The temperature [in colic] is usually rather subnormal.

Hence **Subnormality**, the condition of being subnormal.

1890 *Lancet* 11 Jan. 105/1 Muscle soreness, and subnormality of temperature on the fourth day.

Subnotation. (*subnotat* [fōn]). [*ad* L. *subnotatio*, -ōnem, n of action, *f* *subnotare*: see SUB- 2 and NOTATION] = RESCRIPT 2

1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict* (ed. 6) II 554/1 *Subnotations* The answers of the prince to questions which had been put to him respecting some obscure or doubtful point of law

Subnotochordal. *a*.

1. [SUB- 20 b] Somewhat of the nature of a notochord

1872 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 334 The vertebral column is sometimes composed of distinct vertebrae, sometimes cartilaginous or sub-notochordal 1875 BLAKE *Zool* 202 Endo skeleton cartilaginous, subnotochordal

2. [SUB- 1 b] Situated beneath the notochord.

1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 334 After the formation of the notochord a small sub-notochordal rod of cells is developed 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper Embryol.* 134 Underneath the notochord is the subnotochordal rod.

†**Subobscure.** *a* *Obs.* [*ad* L. *subobscurus*: see SUB- 20 and OBSCURE]

Somewhat obscure 1626 DONNE *Serms* lxxvii (1640) 786 In those sub-obscure times, S Augustine might be excusable [etc.] 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tr* 219 Such vmbatious and sub-obscure terms.

Hence †**Subobscurely** *adv.*, somewhat obscurely

a 1615 DONNE *Ess* (1651) 97 As these men were instruments of this work of God, so their names did sub-obscurely foreshadow it. 1624 - *Devot.* (ed. 2) 207 The booke of Nature, where though subobscurely .thou hast expressed thine own Image.

Suboccipital. *a* [*ad* *mod* L. *suboccipitalis*: see SUB- 1 b.]

1. Situated under the occiput or below the occipital bone.

Suboccipital nerve, the first cervical nerve. *S. triangle* (see quot 1911)

1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat* (1756) II 75 The Sub Occipital Nerves 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I. 267/1 A. depression, called the suboccipital fossa, or cervical fossa 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* 192 There is no suboccipital nerve in the Frog 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Suboccipital angle*, that between lines drawn from auricular point toinion and opisthion. 1911 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 11) XIX 53/2 When the superficial muscles and complexus are removed from the back of the neck, the sub-occipital triangle is seen beneath the occipital bone

2. Situated on the under surface of the occipital lobe of the brain.

1889 *Buch's Handbk Med Sci* VIII 152/2 Inconstant Fissures Adoccipital..Suboccipital.

Suboccipito-, [see SUB- 1 b and OCCIPITO], as in **Suboccipito-bregmatica** *a*, pertaining to the region extending from the occiput to the bregma

1857 BULLOCK tr. *Casseaux' Midwifery* 220 The sub-occipito-bregmatic (diameter) extends from the middle of the space between the foramen magnum and the occipital protuberance.

Suboctave.

†1 [SUB- 10.] An eighth part. *Obs. rare*

1705 ARBUUTHNOT *Comus*, etc (1727) 81 Our Gallon, which.. has the Pint for its Suboctave

2. *Mus.* [SUB- 4 (8).] The octave below a given note Also *attid* in *suboctave coupler*.

1659 C. SIMPSON *Divison-Violist* I 7 With the Lowest String put down a Note, to make it a Sub-Octave thereunto 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus Ternis*, *Suboctave*, a coupler in the organ which pulls down keys one octave below those which are struck 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII 834/2 The choir to great sub-octave coupler was used chiefly as a substitute for a double on the great organ

Subocular. (*subok* kīlāt), *a.* (*sb*) [*ad* L. *subocularis*: see SUB- 1 and OCULAR. Cf. *F. suboculaire*] Situated below or under the eyes

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xli IV. 325 (Stemmatia) Subocular . When placed in the space below the eyes 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl Anat* I 307/2 In the Woodpeckers it [sc. the nasal gland] is found in the sub-ocular air-cell. 1884 COUVE

N. Amer Birds 152 The curved subocular or maxillo-pala line bar.

b *sb*. A subocular scale
1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W Africa* 697 Two rows of minute suboculars

Subodorate, *v. rare*. [*f. L. subodorāt-, pa. ppl stem of subodorāri, f. sub- SUB- 21 + odorāri (f. odor ODOR)* Cf. It *subodorare*, *F. subodier*.] *trans*. To smell or scent out

1866 WOTTON *Litt* (1907) I. 354 This having been subodorated in Rome, they have there newly proposed [etc.] 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XVI 660 Heyne, who, though no wizard, had subodorated the truth.

Sub-officer. [*f. SUB- 6 + OFFICER* Cf. *F. sous-officier*] A subordinate officer

1868 SALVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1353 Let him have power underneath him to subordinate sub-officers 1822 *Syn Smith's Wks* (1859) I. 385/2 The governor and sub-officers of the prison. 1837 *CHARLES PR. Rev* II 111, Sub-officers, soldiers, and sailors in mutiny 1845 JAMES *Smuggler* xxx, A sub officer of the Customs. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 24 Mar. 67, A sub officer of the Fire Brigade.

Subopercle (subopə'kl). *vars.* [*ad mod L. suboperculum* Cf. OPERCLE] = SUBOPERCULUM.
1851 *Century Dict* 1908 *Smithsonian Misc. Coll* V. 26 Subopercle very broad

Subopercular, *a. (sb.) Ichth.* [*f. next + -AR-*] Designating a bone in the lower part of the operculum of a fish; pertaining to the suboperculum.

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci, Org Nat* I 178 [The operculum] consists of four bones; the one articulated to the tympanic pedicle is called 'preopercular', the other three are, counting downwards, the 'opercular', the 'subopercular', the 'interopercular' 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W. Africa* 699 Subopercular armature strong

Suboperculum (subopə'kyləm) [*mod L., f. sub- SUB- 2 b (a) + OPERCULUM*]

1. *Ichth.* The bone situated below the operculum in the gill-cover of a fish

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 191 A sort of lid, composed of three bony pieces, the operculum, the suboperculum, and the interoperculum 1898 *BELL tr. Gegenbaur's Comp Anat* 455 Behind the preoperculum is the suboperculum 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 93

2 *Anat.* The part of an occipital orbital gyre which overlies the insula of Reil

1889 *Buch's Handbk Med Sci VIII* 160/2 The insula... becomes a subgyre, while the operculum, preoperculum, suboperculum, and postoperculum are supergyres.

Hence **Suboperculariform**, *a.*, of the form of a suboperculum.

1854 *DANA Crust* I 569 The outer maxillipeds are suboperculariform.

Suborbicular, *a. Nat. Hist.* [*SUB- 20 c*] Almost orbicular, nearly circular

1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl* s.v. *Leaf*, Lunulated Leaf, one in form of a crescent it is a suborbicular leaf hollowed at the base 1822 J. PARKINSON *On the Crustacea*, 100 A suborbicular, depressed body. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit Discomyctes* 386 *Stictis punctiformis*. Gregarious, minute, immersed, urceolate, suborbicular

1890 *HOOKER Stud Florae* 335 *Populus tremula*, leaves of branches suborbicular-ovate sinuate-seriate

So **Suborbiculate**, *-ated adjs*

1775 J. JENKINSON *Linnæus' Brit Pl* 151 The silicula is erect, suborbiculate, compressed 1825 MACLEAY *Annul Yavancina* 13 The thorax neither suborbiculate [nor entire]. 1847 *Proc Berw Nat. Club* II. v 235 Head suborbiculate or subquadrate.

Suborbital, *a. and sb.* [*SUB- 1 b*]

A. adj Situated below or under the orbit of the eye, infraorbital.

1822-3 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV 325 The sub-orbital branch of the fifth pair [of nerves] 1854 LATHAM *Nature Races Russ Emp* 28 The skin brown or brunitic, and the suborbital portion of the face flattened. 1891 DARWIN *Desc Man* II xviii 280 The so-called tear-sacks or suborbital pits 1883 *Encycl Brit* XV. 348/2 The suborbital gland or 'crumen' of Antelopes and Deer.

B. sb. A suborbital structure; a suborbital bone, cartilage, nerve, etc.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 192 The true Peiches have the preoperculum dentated. Sometimes the sub orbital and the humeral are slightly dentated. 1897 GÜNTHER in *Mary Kingsley's W Africa* 709 The first sub-orbital is narrow, much narrower than the second and third, which nearly entirely cover the cheek

So **Suborbitalar**, *-o rbitary* [*mod L. suborbitalarius*] *adjs. and sb.*

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat Hist* I 485 Preoperculi and sub-orbitaries dentated on their margin a 1843 in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII. 300/2 The Suborbital bones, of Cuvier 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, Suborbital fissure, infraorbital fissure. *Suborbital fossa*, canine fossa. 1933 *W. Winslow's Anat.* (1925) II. 64, The Sub-Orbital Ramus, runs in the Canal of the inferior Portion of the Orbit 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* I 464 Suborbitaries dentated

† **Subordai n.** *v. Obs.* [*f. SUB- + ORDAIN*, partly after *med L. subordināre* to SUBORDINATE.]

1. [*SUB- 26.*] *trans.* To appoint in place of another

1800 HOLLAND *Livy* xxxi. l. 804 In his place M. Aclius Glabrio was subordinated [*L. subfectus*] *IND* xli. xxi 1209 Angures were subordinated [*L. subfecti sunt*]

2. [*SUB- 8.*] To appoint to a subordinate position.

1862 J. DAVIES *Mirum in modum* (1878) 24/2 That Power omnipotent, that Nature subordinated, chiefs, Gouvernours, Of fading Creatures 1802 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr.*

Acad (1612) III. 661 'I be first cause, through vertue whereof, the rest subordinated vnder it do work

3. To make subordinate or subject.

1657 BAINE *On Eph* (1643) 274 These may be subordinated one to another 1633 D. RIGGERS *Ireat Sac* 1 16 The Covenant of obedience is subordinated to the covenant of grace

4. To promulgate (an order) by a subordinate authority.

1654 EARL MONM *tr Bentwonglo's Wars Flanders* 154 No Order could issue forth from him, which was not to be subordinated by the Council of State

Suborder.

1. [*SUB- 7 b.*] *Zool and Bot.* A subdivision of an order, a group next below an order in a classification of animals or plants

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV. 391 If a subclass end in *ata*, a suborder might end in *ita*; a section in *ana*, a subsection in *ena*. 1848 *Cuvier's Anim Kingd* 411 The order contains two families, or rather suborders, Brachyura (short tailed) and Macroura or Macrura (long tailed) 1861 *BRATTLEBY Man Bot* 398 While all the above genera belong to the order Composite, they are at the same time placed in three different sub orders 'Thus the sub-order Cichoraceae includes the Chicory, Dandelion, Sowthistle, and Lettuce [etc.] 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit Mus* II Man, Apes, and Monkeys constitute the suborder Anthropeidea

b trans
1864 W. T. FOX *Shin Dis* 42 Under the head of pustulae, is a suborder, *furuncul*, to include anthrax, boils, and pustula maligna

2 [*SUB- 5 b*] *Arch* A secondary or subordinate 'order' in a structure of arches

1890 C. H. MOORE *Gothic Archit* vi 236 The hollow which is given to the soffit of the sub-order of the pier arcade in the nave of Malmesbury Abbey

Hence **Subordinated**, *a.*, (of an arch) placed as a suborder.

1898 *Archaeol Jnl.* Ser. n. V 348 The subordinated arch perhaps did not appear much before the eleventh century.

† **Subordering**. [*SUB- 8*] Subordination.

1654 Z. COCK *Logick* 85 A perfect division also is either of the whole subordering [or] The Co-ordered

Subordinacy (səb'ɔrdɪnəsi). [*f. SUBORDINATE* *a.*; see -ACY] The state of being subordinate; subordination

1627 *SPEED England* xxviii § 5 In acknowledgment of subordinacy in that part of absolute power 1673 *TEMPLE Ess Intel in Misc* (1680) 102 This subordinacy [ed. 1709 subordinacy] in the Government, and emulation of parties 1721 SHAFTESB *Charac* (1737) II 11 98 To have Self-Affections too strong, or beyond their degree of subordinacy to the kindly and natural. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Misc Wks* 1875 III. 337 The subordinacy of the ornamental to the useful 1891 *Temple Bar* Feb 254 Her comparative subordinacy. 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Mar., Lifted out of subordinacy into supremacy

Subordinal, *a.* [*f. mod L. subordo, -ordin-* (see *SUB- 7 b*, *ORDER sb*) + -AL] Of, pertaining to, or of the rank of, a suborder.

1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* p. lxxvii, The two subordinal names above given 1872 *OLIVER Elem Bot* II 183 Upon these characters, derived from the face of the seed, subordinal divisions have been based 1904 *Q Rev Oct* 469 Africa has now no peculiar ordinal or subordinal groups of mammals of its own

† **Subordinance**, *Obs* [*f. SUBORDINATE* *a.*, app after *predominate* (for *predominant*) and *predominance*.] Subordination

1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* I 11 xii, We clearly see (As well as that pendent subordnance) The nearly couching of each realtie

So † **Subordinancy**.

1709 [see SUBORDINACY, quot 1673] 1768 in *Chamney's Let* 52 Government implies subordinancy and subjection.

† **Subordinant**, *a. Obs.* [Alteration of SUBORDINATE by confusion with *predominant*] Subordinate.

1697 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos* 458 Each of the Subordinant Sciences deduces Conclusions about its Proper Object
Subordinary, *sb Her.* [*f. SUB- 5 + ORDINARY sb*] A charge of frequent occurrence but considered as of less importance than an ordinary; a subordinate ordinary

1791 *Encycl Brit* (1797) VIII 445/2 All charges are distinguished by the names of honorable ordinaries, subordinates, and common charges 1824 *BRANDT Dict Sci* etc 183/2 According to some writers, an ordinary, when it comprises less than one fifth of the whole shield, is termed a subordinary 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 694/1 Very many both of these [ordinaries] and of the subordinates are very frequent constituents in moldings in the Norman style of architecture

† **Subordinary**, *a. Obs. rare*. [Alteration of SUBORDINATE by confusion with *ordinary*.] Subordinate.

1788 D. GILSON *Sermon* xii 356 Let Women—know their sphere, Their rank is an...honourable one—but it is a sub ordinary

Subordinate (səb'ɔrdɪnət), *a. and sb* [*ad. med L. subordinātus*, pa. ppl of *subordināre* to SUBORDINATE. Cf. It *subordinato*, Sp. and Pg. *subordinado*, also *F. subordinné*.] *A adj.*

1. Of a person or body of persons Belonging to an inferior rank, grade, class, or order, and hence dependent upon the authority or power of another. *Const* to.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* III. 1, Shew me a great man .That rules so much mote than his suffering King,

That he makes kings of his subordinate slaves 1624 FISHER in *F White Repl Fisher* 337 To make Saints Mediators subordinate unto, and dependent of Christ, is to encense his gloire a 1626 *Bacon Consid Warre w Spain* Misc (1629) 43 Two Generals assisted with Subordinate Commanders, of great Experience 1669 *GAILL Crit Gentils* I 1 1 2 Neither is it possible to conceive, that a finite subordinate being should be independent, or eternal 1693 *SLAIR Inst Law Scot* (ed 2) IV. xxxix § 14 This defence extends to all Judges Supreme and Subordinate 1760-a *GOLDSM Cit. W c*, The subordinate officer must receive the commands of his superior 1827 *SCOTT Surg Gen* xiv, An act of deference, paid by inferior and subordinate princes to the patrons whom they depend upon 1863 *II Cov Instit* I x 238 Elizabeth and her advisers attempted to render Parliament subordinate to the Privy Council 1871 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* IV 73 Besides these two great Viceroys, we also know the names of some of the subordinate captains who held commands under them

b Of power, position, command, employment.

1456 *SIR G HAVE BH. Knighthood Wks* (S. T. S.) II 1 x Sa suld knyghts have dominacion and seignieury subordinate of the pyncis and lordis bealve 1608 J. KING *Serms* 24 Mar 6 Nor by way of Lieutenantship, deputation, subordinate prefecture whatsoever, but as a King over subjects. 1622 *CALLIS Stat Sewers* (1627) 231 An Ordinance is a subordinate direction, proceeding out of a more general power 1681 *SLAIR Inst Law Scot* I xiii 276 The jurisdiction of all Barons was subordinate to the Sheriffs a 1700 *Evenden Dnry* 6 Feb 1670, The lawfulness, decennesse, and necessity, of subordinate degrees and ranks of men and servants 1765 *MACLAIN tr Mosheim's Eccl Hist* Cent. IV 1 v § 10 [The Son] the instrument by whose subordinate operation the Almighty Father formed the universe. 1862 G. C. LEWIS *Let to Earl Stanhope* 46 Apr., In his subordinate official position 1874 *STUBBS Const Hist* I IV. 68 His power is not subordinate

c Of things having an inferior rank in a series or gradation.

1456 *SIR G HAVE Lav Arms* (S. T. S.) 76 The hevynnyis, be thair instrumentis subordinat, sendis thair influencis in the materis that thir erdly thingis ar compound of 1610 *GULLIM Her aldrie* II vi. (1611) 58 A couple-close is a subordinate charge derived from a Cheuon 1651 *MOBBES Levathan* II xxii 115 Other [sc systems] are subordinate to some Sovereign Power 1691 *KAY Creation* I (1692) 8 Of both which kinds [of insects] there are many subordinate Genera 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s.v. *Subordination*, In the Sciences, Trigonometry is subordinate to Geometry, and in the Virtues, Abstinence and Chastity are subordinate to Temperance 1807 *Med Jnl XVII* 575 It was to that blanch of it which bears the name of Therapeutics, that all the others were to have been subordinate 1864 *BOWEN Logic* IV 87 The other [Concept], having less Extension, or denoting fewer Individuals, is called inferior, Lower, Narrower or Subordinate.

2. Of things, material and immaterial. Dependent upon or subservient to the chief or principal thing Chiefly in technical use

1588 *FRANCIS LAWRENCE Logike* I. IV. 25 b, Subordinate is that which is not for it selfe desired, but referred to the chief end 1597 *HOOKER Eccl Pol* v. lxxi (1611) 328 No circumstance but a subordinate efficient cause 1621 *BURTON Anat Mel* I 111 11, Although this Phantasia of ours be a subordinate faculty to reason 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr Delin* II 11 (1635) 147 Subordinate causes can produce no other then subordinate effects 1697 *tr. Burgersdicens' Logic* I. xviii 66 A Subordinate End is that which is referred to some farther End. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introduct. Law Tenures* 159 note, The many subordinate Tenures and Manors subsisting at this Day. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro 98 As to Ireland, that is still a distinct kingdom; though a dependent, subordinate kingdom 1818 *SPRODDART in Encycl Metrop.* (1845) I 182/2 Various aggregations of sentences in which the subordinate assertions are assumed by the mind in the manner already shown 1844 *Proc Philol Soc* I 226 When a subordinate clause acts the part of object to a verb 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol Studies* 127 The more ancient languages had participials, where the more modern have subordinate clauses

3 Of inferior importance, not principal or predominant, secondary, minor.

a 1661 *FULLER Worthies Northampton* (1669) II 288 Not to speak of his moral qualifications, and subordinate abilities 1752 *HUME Ess & Treat* (1777) I 236 Instances, where the subordinate movement is converted into the predominant 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1859) II 26 My expectations from it were of a subordinate nature only 1808 *Syn Smith Wks* (1859) I 121/2 A very great proportion of all the curacies in England are filled with men to whom the emolument is a matter of subordinate importance 1855 *PALSCOTT Philol II*, I 1 v. L 57 His haughty spirit could not be pleased by the subordinate part which he was compelled to play 1887 *Dict Archit* s.v. *Sub Arch*, Subarcuation, that is, the mode of constructing two inferior and subordinate arches under the third or main arch. 1898 *SWLER New Engl Gram* II 29 If a full word becomes subordinate in meaning, it can take weaker stress

† 4. In subjection, submissive. *Obs.*

1594 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* V. 266 My direction was in all things to be subordinate to him y^e should be Superior here of our Societye 1784 *COWPER Let* II 726 The mind was well inform'd, the passions held Subordinate

† 5 In physical senses a Placed underneath.

1648 *WILKINS Math. Magic* I vii 52 These Pulleys may be multiplied according to sundry different situations, not only when they are subordinate, but also when they are placed collaterally

b Geol. Underlying; subjacent

1833 *LYELL Princ Geol* III. 170 Consisting partly of clay and sand, with subordinate beds of lignite 1854 *MURCHISON Strata* II. 31 Containing the best roofing slates in the world, and subordinate courses of greywacke grit

† 6 *advb.* *Subordinate to*, in subordination or subjection to *Obs*

1642 *Lauc. Tracts Civil War* (Chetham Soc) 73 We owe (subordinate to God) a great deal to Sir John Seaton. 1737

Gentl Mag VII 277 To inform and guide the People by it [*sc* church authority], subordinate to holy Scripture 1807 *Med Fant* XVII 396 Subordinate to this will be given biographical notices of Authors.

B sb.

1. A subordinate person; one in a position of subordination; one who is under the control or orders of a superior.

1640 G SANDIS *Christ's Passion* 46 And so deny That Princes by Subordinate, should die 1667 MILTON *P L* v 668 Satan his next subordinate Awaken'd 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 218 What the jurisdiction of bishops over their subordinates is to be 1866 *N Brit Rev* XXVI 185 All the heads of departments, civil and military, with a large proportion of their subordinates 1898 'H S McRRIVAN' *Roden's Corner* 100 Ready to prompt or assist, as behaved a merely mechanical subordinate

2 A subordinate thing, matter, etc.

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 1761 (*Kant*), The subordinates of modality are possibility, existence, and necessity. 1846 G S FABER *Lett Tractat Seces* 248 Though there may be occasional disagreement in subordinates, there is a very singular and a very striking agreement in primaries.

Subordinate (sūb'ōrdīnēt), v. [*late L. subordināt-, pa. ppl stem of subordināre, f sub-SUB-2 + ordināre to order, ORDAIN Cf. It sub-ordināre, Sp., Pg subordinar; F subordiner*] 1 *trans.* To bring into a subordinate position; to render subordinate, dependent, or subservient; Const *to*. Also *↑ occas* (without *to*) to bring into subjection *Now rare* with personal obj.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v lxxvi (1617) 409 That what hee worketh, might be effected by instruments duly subordinated vnto the power of his owne Spirit 1600 — *Disc Justif* § 30 Things subordinated vnto Christ, by Christ himselfe 1611 SPENCER *Hist Gt Brit* iv xii 154 Subordinating the Major and Citizens to his government 1700 RYCAUT *Hist Turke* III 194 Under him six Agas were subordinated 1716 SOUTH *Serm* Eph iv 10 (1744) VII 23 The stags fight in their courses under his banner, and subordinate their powers to the dictates of his will 1840 CHARLES *Herods* vi (1841) 316 He to whose will our wills are to be subordinated 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii, One whose every scheme shall be subordinated to your wishes, your happiness 1869 *Spectator* 9 Nov 632/a They [the people of the U S] have subordinated their national aspirations to a detestable and narrow minded race prejudice. 1898 SWIFT *New Engl Gram* II 33 The stress of the verb is often subordinated to that of its modifier

2. To place in a lower order, rank, etc., to make secondary or consider as of less importance or value Const *to*

1624 WOTTON *Elem Archit* n 107 As I have before subordinated Picture, and Sculpture to Architecture, as their Mistresse 1647 H MORR *Poems* 308 That Kestrell chide Of bastard scholars that subordinate The precious choice induements of the mind To wealth. 1808 CUPWORTH *Intell Syst* i iv 596 Their Intention in thus Subordinating the Hypostates of their Trinity, was [etc] 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref* (1848) I 22 The teacher, who subordinates prudence to virtue, cannot be supposed to dispense with virtue 1872 LOWELL *Milton Wks* 1890 IV 84 There is an intolerable egotism which subordinates the soul to the watch in its own lo 1876 GRANT *Burgh Sch Schol* xi xiii 377 In the burgh Schools in which music was not subordinated to the other subjects of instruction

3 *Archit* To arrange (arches) in 'orders'

1878 G SCOTT *Lect Archit* (1879) I 224 This suggested the system of sub ordinating the limbs, or recessing them Hence Subordinated *ppl, a*

1751 *Chambers's Cycl* s v *Affection*, Affections according to Aristotle, are either subordinating, or subordinated 1899 *Westm Gaz* 29 Dec. 2/1 So vast was his system of subordinated labour, so numerous the army of pupils who worked under his controlling eye

Subordinately, *adv.* [*f* SUBORDINATE *a* + -LY 2] In a subordinate, inferior, or dependent manner, degree, or position.

1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 248 These [Angels] are held, to have the moving (subordinately) of things beneath them 1667 COWLEY *Ess*, *Of Agric Wks* (1668) 400 Because he prayed for wisdom in the first place, he added all things else which were subordinately to be desired 1708 BAYNE *Reader Thes Theol* (1710) II 378 Exerting the utmost of our power in doing good subordinately for our own safety, ultimately for God's glory 1857 J W GIBBS *Philol Studies* 116 I he same thought may oftentimes be expressed either co-ordinately or subordinately 1890 LADDON *Pusey* (1893) II, 29 Between the canonical books and those subordinately inspired works [etc]

Subordinateness, *rare* [-NESS] The quality or state of being subordinate, subordination 1634 Bp HALL *Contempt*, *N T* iv v, 126 The subordinateness of the creature doth not take away from the right . of the first mover 1706 EVELYN *Hist Relig* (1850) I 51 Who knows not that the subordinateness of the parts of Nature is not more astonishing than the subordinateness of thought and affections in the soul? 1871 MOZLEY *Univ Serm* v (1877) 112 That freedom from all subordinateness to an authority above them

Subordinating, *vbl sb* [-ING 1] Placing in a subordinate position

1600 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* vii xv (1662) 43 The subordinating of inferiors to discharge some part of the same [office]

Subordinating, *ppl a* [-ING 2] That subordinates; involving subordination *Subordinating conjunction* (Gram), one that serves to join a subordinate to a principal clause.

1751 [see *Subordinate* *ppl a*] 1850 GROTE *Greece* II lvi, VIII 281 Constant subordinating control. 1857 J W GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 116 The subordinative or subordinat-

ing proposition 1875 WHITNEY *Lif Lang* xii 241 Relatives and subordinating conjunctions are wanting

Subordination (sūb'ōrdīnāshən) [*ad late L. subordinatio, -ōnem, n. of action f. subordināre to SUBORDINATE. Cf f subordination* (17th c.), *It. subordinazione, etc*]

1. The arrangement of persons or things in a series of successively dependent ranks or degrees + Also, an instance of this, a graded series of individuals or orders of beings. *Now rare or Obs.*

1616 BULLOCKER *Engl Epos*, *Subordination*, an appointing or placing of one thing vnder another 1646 H LAWRENCE *Commun Angels* 23 In this subordination, Angels come next to have an influence upon rational creatures 1672 GALT *Crit Gentiles* I 11 (ed 2) 2 Doth not Aristotle prove, that in Subordination of Causes there cannot be a progresse into infinitude? 1684 H MORR *Answ* 33 As if true Christianity took away all subordination of Ranks and Degrees in the world 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 9 p 8 The endless subordination of animal life. 1758 J DALRYMPLE *Ess Fendul Prop* (ed 2) 200 The subordination of superior and vassal having soon ceased to be strict 1804 GILPIN *Serm*, III xiv 39 God hath bestowed different talents on different men this subordination pervades all the works of God 1837 VHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci* III 347 By arranging them [*sc* animals] according to a subordination unknown to Aristotle himself 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv 89 The Relations arising from the higher or lower position of a Concept in the series or hierarchy to which it belongs, are all denominated Relations of Subordination

↑ b. The dependence of one part upon another in a piece of mechanism *Obs rare*

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 126 p 7 One bar was secured by another with such intricacy of subordination—that he was himself not always able to disengage them in the proper method

↑ c. A rank in a graded series *Obs.*

1672 WILKINS *Nat Relig* II iv (1675) 333 Those several degrees and subordinations required to the order of the Universe. 1709 SWIFT *Adv Relig Wks* 1755 II 1 104 Persons, who in their several subordinations would be obliged to follow the examples of their superiors 1712 SPENCER *Spect* No 438 p 4 All the different Species and Subordinations of the Angry 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 166 p 5 An insolent leveller, eager to confound the subordinations of society

2 The condition of being subordinate, inferior, or dependent, subjection, subservience

1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* in xli 315 From the Subordination of a Government, cannot be inferred the Subjection of the Governor 1710 STREET *Tatler* No 69 p 2 If we take too great an Idea of the Emminence of our Superiors, or Subordination of our Inferiors 1715 M DAVIS *Athen Brit* I, 127 By making use of that dangerous Term, Subordination, in explaining the eternal Filiation of the Divinity of our Saviour 1788 GIBSON *Decl* & *P* lvi v 507 Their independent spirit disdained the yoke of subordination 1855 BRWSTER *Newton* II. xxi 284 It might have been expected that a man of high principle would have kept in subordination his feelings as a rival 1897 C GORE in *Westm Gaz* 13 Apr 6/a That was no servile relationship, for subordination did not involve inferiority 1910 ENCYCL BRIT (ed 11) XIII 379/a Without explaining the reason for the superior honour of the Saviour or for the subordination of the Quarter

↑ Under subordination: under control.

1769 GOLDSM *Hist Rome* (1786) I 373 The forces on the side of Marius were the most numerous, but those of Sylla better united and more under subordination 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelotti* III. 190 Those whose actions are under the subordination of propriety

b Const to Phr. in (*twitth*) subordination to 1600 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* vii iv § 6 (1648) 190 That Civil Authority is from God, but not immediately through Christ, nor with any subordination to God 1687 DRYDEN *Hum* & *P* II 371 Nor can a council national decide, But with subordination to her Guide 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II 252 Ischeat operates in subordination to this more ancient and superior law of forfeiture 1868 MILLMAN *St Paul's* xvi 400 Forticos, large enough for effect, yet in humble subordination to the vast fabric which they enclose 1864 tr *Lotze's Logic* 91 The ground of all inferences is the subordination of the particular to the universal 1884 LAW REP 14 Q B Div 266 The local board can only exercise their rights in subordination to the market rights

↑ c Subordinate agency. *Obs rare*

1676 HALL *Prim Orig Man* 332 The like determination of the same Will was sufficient to form Man out of the Dust of the ground, without taking in a subordination or instrumentality of Angels

d *Gram.* The dependence of one clause upon another

1857 J W GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 115 When two propositions are so united into a single thought or sentiment, that one proposition forms the complement of the other proposition, the former proposition is said to be subordinate to the latter, and this kind of union is called subordination. 1892 L. KILNICK *Engl Syntax* 54 The first step towards the development of grammatical subordination was the use of a pronoun or a demonstrative adverb connecting the two sentences.

3 The condition of being subservient to some end, object, or need.

1673 STILLINGF. *Serm*, I iv 67 All this it doth by way of subordination to the great end of it, which is the promoting mens eternal happiness. 1750 BOWEN *Hist. Quadr* 21 A striking example of this subordination to the interests of mankind 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 1771 (*Kant*), The harmonious co ordination of all things and their subordination to a general end 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* I 1 § 2 (1875) 9 A certain subordination of individual actions to social requirements

4. The condition of being duly submissive to authority or discipline, submission or subjection

to the rule of a superior officer or the government of a higher power

1776 BUTLER *Anal.* I. v 122 The Subordination to which they [children] are accustomed in domestic life 1760 CANT & *Adv Off Army* 8 Subordination must be preserved in the Army. 1760-2 GOLDSM *Crit W* xlii, Capable of behaving with just subordination to our superiors 1838 PRESCOTT *Field & Is* II. viii (1854) II 120 They were without subordination, patience, industry, or any of the regular habits demanded for success in such an enterprise 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ* Adv 9 There has been wilfulness when there should have been subordination

5. *Archit.* The act of fact of forming arches into 'orders'.

1878 G SCOTT *Lect Archit* (1879) II 75 The sub ordination of arches, by means of which, instead of going square through the thickness of a wall, they recede in order or arches rims, each narrower than that above it. 1910 ENCYCL BRIT (ed 11) II 402/1 The subordination of arches (arches built in rings, or orders, recessed one within the other)

↑ b. Misused for SUBORNATION.

1640 Bp HALL *Epos*, II xi 138 Charge him with corruption, and subordination 1643 BAKER *Chron*, *Hen VI* (1653) 273 Unlawful proceedings are used by subordination of witnesses, embracery of jurors. 1694 S Bethel's *Promd*, God 76 The Subordination of Perjury

Subordinationism (sūb'ōrdīnīz'm). *Theol.* [*f* prec. + -ISM] The doctrine that the second and third persons of the Trinity are inferior, in order or in essence, to the first person. Hence **Subordinationist**, one who maintains this doctrine, also *attrib* or as *adj.*

1843 *Penny Cycl* XXV 2431 The Father was regarded as the only supreme God, and as superior to the other persons of the Trinity, which is the doctrine called *Subordinationism* 1880 ENCYCL BRIT XI 854/1 Hypolytus defended what is known as subordinationism against the patri-passianism of the bishops 1882 CAVE & BANKS tr *Dorner's Chr Doctr*, 204 The Subordinationist modification of the Ebionite tendency *Ibid* 208 Every form of Monarchianism, the Sabellian form as well as the Subordinationist

↑ G *Subordinationism* (an error formation after *Novatianism*, etc.), used by Dorner, Dollingen, etc., is represented in Engl translations by *subordinationism*, similarly *Subordinatianer* by *subordinationist*, and *subordinatianisch* by *subordinationist*

1862 tr *Dorner's Hist Devel Person of Christ* I II 58 The efforts made to exclude subordinatian elements from the conception of the Son. *Ibid* 74 An Arian Subordinationism was foreign to his mind 1896 A PLUMMER tr *Dollinger's Hippol & Callistus* iv. 191 note, The Subordinatianists of Alexandria.

Subordinative, *a. rare.* [*f* SUBORDINATE *v.* + -IVE] Tending to subordinate, involving subordination.

1624 FULLER *Answ Ferne* 3 England is not a simply subordinative, and absolute, but a Coordinative, and mixt Monarchy

b *Gram* Containing a subordinate clause or clauses.

1857 J W GIBBS *Philol Studies* 116 The subordinative proposition is not to be regarded as a composition of already existing parts to a whole, but as a development from the simple proposition.

Suborn (sūb'ōrn), *v* Also 6 subourne, *Sc.* suburn, 6-7 suburn, suborne. [*ad L sub-ornāre, f sub-SUB-2 + ornāre to equip, etc Cf. F. suborner* (13th c.), *It. subornare, Sp subornar, Pg subornar.*]

1. *trans.* To bribe, induce, or procure (a person) by underhand or unlawful means to commit a misdeed Usually const to do a thing; also *↑ to* an act, *↑ against* a person or thing; when used *absol.* often = to draw away from allegiance, corrupt the loyalty of.

1534 Act 26 Hen VIII, c. 4 § 1 Kynsfolkes to suche offenders have resorted to the same Jurours, and have suborned them to agayne dyvers murderers. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 71 Thus Katherine... being suborned therto eyther by the kinge or his brothers promises 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Witcher* II. ii. 17 There must be suborned some craftie spie 1590 SHAKES *Com. Err* iv iv 85 Thou hast suborn'd the Goldsmith to arrest mee 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia Pol*, 121 Seeing that Amurath hath invaded the Kingdom of his Allie, surprized his Townes, suborned his Subjects 1663 S PATRICK *Parab Pilgrim* xxxvi (1687) 491 He that hath thought there is a gain in friendship beside it self, may well be suborn'd against the same by the offers of a greater gain. 1783 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philop* III, v 376 Different persons were suborned to cut off the duke by assassination. 1793 A. MURPHY *Tacitus* (1811) I p xxxv, Freedmen were suborned against their patrons 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* III, xiii, Had she not suborned servants, dismissed others, so that she might communicate with him? 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I 232 The President saw that the man could be suborned He admitted him into the plot, [etc] 1911 Act 1 & 2 Geo. V, c 6 § 7 Every person who attempts to suborn another person to commit an offence against this Act.

fig. 1604 T WRIGHT *Passions* II. 1 49 Vehement passions... undermine the judgement, and suborne it to give sentence in favour of them 1645 MILTON *Tetrach* Intro, Wks 1851 IV 140 It is not reason, that... suborns the common credence of men to yield so easily

2 *spec.* To bribe or unlawfully procure (a person) to make accusations or give evidence; to induce to give false testimony or to commit perjury. Also, to procure (evidence) by such unlawful means. (*Cf.* SUBORNATION 2 b).

1557 N T (Geneva) Acts vi. xi Then they suborned men, which sayd, We have heard him speak blasphemous wordes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Subornatio*, To suborne or

primarily to sende accusers to appeache one. *Ibid*, *Subycere testes*, to subornate false witnesses. 1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M* v. 1. 106 Y^e knowst not what thou speakest, Or else thou art suborn'd against his honor In barefoll practise. 1639 *SALTARUSIT Policy* 198 Wicked mensuborne false witnesses when they are convicted. a 1686 *BUTLER Rem* (1759) I. 303 Upon single Perjuries suborned by themselves they condemned Men unheard. 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No. 171. 79 A Witness, suborn'd by some of Marianne's Enemies, who accused her to the King of a Design to poison him. 1736 *FIFLING Pasquin* l. i. 9, I would as soon suborn an Evidence at an Assize, as a Vote at an Election. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scandal* v. iii, I am so confounded, to find that Lady Sneerwell could be guilty of suborning Mr Snake in this manner, to impose on us all. 1785 *REID Intell Powers* l. ii. 46 If it can be shown that he is suborned, his testimony loses all its credit. 1864 *KINGSLEY Rom & Tent* v. (1875) 131 The Gothic courtiers suborned branded scoundrels to swear away his life. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* ix. § 5. 645 The arrest of Shaftesbury on a charge of suborning false witnesses to the Plot. 1877 *CONDER Basis Faith* viii. 353 It is a kind of evidence which cannot be suborned.

b. To procure the performance or execution of (a thing) by bribery or other corrupt means.

1817 *JAS. MILL Brit India* II. v. viii. 670 The letters which were written in the name of the Nabob, were in fact suborned by the Governor-General. 1858 *J. MARTINEAU Stud Christ* 84 The public murder which they have privately suborned.

† 3. To prepare, provide, or procure, esp. in a secret, stealthy, or underhand manner. *Obs.*

1540-1 *ELVOT Image Gov.* 93 [89] Where they be not therto sufficient, they will suborne some false quarrell to make a commotion. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Lucullus* (1595) 565 He beganne to suborne the bands called Firmians, and to stirre them vp against Lucullus. 1615 *CHAPEMAN Odys.* x. 422 In a golden boule she then suborn'd a potion. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 361 Since Reason not impossibly may meet Some specious object by the Foe suborn'd. 1676 *DYDEN State Innoc.* v. 1, And those who, by Despair, suborn their Death. 1700-1 *CYMON & Iph.* 552 Then entering unexpected will we seize Our destin'd Prey, And hastning to the Seas suborn our Flight. 1712 *PRIOR Truth & Falsh.* 33 Wks. 1907 II. 132 The Fraudful Dame, False sighs suborned, and artful tears.

† 4. To furnish, equip, adorn. *Obs.*

1596 *SPENSER State Irrel* Wks (Globe) 641/1 Evil things being decked and suborned with the gay attire of goodly wordes. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn* II. xv. § 3 Not to write at leasure that which men may read at leasure, but really to instruct and suborne action and active live.

† 5. To give support to, aid, assist. *Obs.*

1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 610 This Capteine [Jack Cade] not only suborned by teachers, but also enforced by priuie Scholemaisters, assembled together a great company of tall personages. c 1611 *CHAPEMAN Iliad* III. 114 Let their brightnesse glasse the shies, that night may not suborne The Greekes escape.

† 6. To introduce or bring to one's aid with a sinister motive. *Obs.*

1619 *FOTHERBY Atheom.* i. ix. § 1 (1622) 59 He [sc Euripides] suborned, in his Tragedie, the person of Sisyphus, to expresse all his vngodlinesse. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* xxvi. 210 Nor is he only content to suborne Divine Justice in his censure of what is past, but he assumes the person of Christ himself to prognosticate what he wishes would come. 1677 *Let* in *J. Smiths Alen* 1700, etc. (1757) I. ix. 215 Some Western Clothiers finding, so early, and upon other Reasons than are now suborned, that Trade decaying.

† 7. [SUB-26.] To commission (another) in one's place. *Obs. rare*

1550 *DAVIS tr. Suidane's Comm.* 335 After they vnderstode, that it was not possible for them to go vnto all places, whiche had neede of remedy, of necessitie they suborned others [i.e. *necessarios summasse alios*].

Hence Suborning *subl. sb.* and *ppl. a*

1598 *WHETSTONE and Pt. Promos & Cass* iv. iv, Against Vsurie, byrnie, and barranting, Suborning, extortion, and boustroing. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* L. 2, b. Other superuising espials to plice, follow, and spurre forward those suborning incenseers. 1611 *COTGER, Subornation*, a subornation, or suborning. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 72 The bribed Soldiers, and suborning Scribes, who by false Reports endeavoured to destroy the Credit of that Resurrection.

† Subornate, *pa. ppl.* and *ppl. a. Obs.* [ad. *L. subornatus*, *pa. ppl.* of *subornare* to SUBORN.] Suborned

1430-1 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 375/2 Certeyns subornatz proves and persones of hir assent and covyne. 1432-50 *ti. Higden* (Rolls) III. 63 Iulius Proculus, subornate by the Romanes, seide Romulus to have apperde to hym. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lory* l. xvi (S.T.S.) I. 91 Pe souyns of Ancus (quhillis has subornate pik lymnans to sla be king). 1560 *Maitil Club Misc.* III. 225 Sche saw Jonet Watson subornate and seduct be Williams and then repellat. 1590 *BARROW & GREENWOOD in Confer.* 33 Your subornate witnesses,

b. *adv.* ? Underhand, false.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VI. 169 The cloked gentleness, and subornate fashion of the duke of Yoike.

† Subornate, *v. Obs.* [f. *L. subornat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *subornare* to SUBORN.] = SUBORN

1537 *Instit. Christen man* A. 7 Subornatyng fals wytnesse. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen IV. (1550) 40 The Frenche Kyng caused a varlet to be subornated, in a core aimure of France. 1553 *BRENDON Q. Curious* x. 6 He did subornate certain lewde persons to bring in false accusations against him.

Subornation (*subpɪnəˈʃən*). Also 6 -a-tion, suborn-, 7 subernation. [ad. *L. subornatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subornare* to SUBORN. Cf. *F. subornation*, *It. subornazione*, etc.]

1. The act of inducing or procuring a person to commit an evil action, by bribery, corruption, or

the like; an instance of this. Also, † underhand action.

a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VII. 47 b, He by his crafty subornacions had persuaded diuers to beleue that he was the same very person. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch, Solon* (1595) 99 Those that were compassed by subornation at length to do a thing against their will. 1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd & Commu* (1603) 225 By the subornation of the viceroy of Algier he was murdered in his tent by certun Turks. 1670 *G. H. Hist. Cardinals* III. iii. 304 Without Bribery, or Subornation, he had attain'd to the dignity of the Purple. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1724) I. 510 He protested that he knew of no subornation in all that matter. 1842 *De Quincey Cicero* Wks. 1837 VII. 187 The sort of cluacian attending his subornation of maneges in the Leibnitz controversy. 1853 *GROTE Greece* II. lxvii. XI. 291 By the hands of assassins and the treacherous subornation of his mother Eurydice.

2. The act of procuring a person to give false evidence. Also, an instance of this.

1528 *MORRIS Dynalog* III. Wks. 211/2 For feare of subornacion & false instruction of witness. 1590 *GREENE Never too late* (1600) 82 Hee hath produced this yonge man by a sinister subornation to periuie himselfe. 1599 *Gentil Calling* 400 If a witness prove a better pennyworth than the Judge, subornation shall do the business. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Random* xxix. (1760) I. 241 chapter-heading, I discover a subornation against me, by means of a quarrel between two of the evidences. 1792 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 74 A perjury as bloody as that of Oates and Bedlow,—a subornation as audacious. 1847 *JAMES Connell* xlii, This is something like a subornation of witnesses.

b. *Subornation of perjury* the act of procuring a witness on oath to commit perjury.

1588 *FRAUNCE Lawyers Logike* I. xix. 67 If any of them [i.e. jurors] be discorrupted by Law as by attender in conspiracy subornation of perjury, or such like. 1678 *MARVELL Growth Popery* Wks (Grosart) IV. 333 For subornation of perjury, tending to the defamiation of his Majesty. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Laws Scot.* IV. iv. § 75 Subornation of perjury consists in tampering with those who are to swear in judgement, by soliciting or directing them how they are to depose, without regard to truth. 1797 *JACOBS Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v. *Perjury*, If the person incited to take such oath do not actually take it, the person by whom he was so incited is not guilty of subornation. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 6 § 8 Any offence punishable as perjury or as subornation of perjury.

transf. 1858 *MIRVILLE Rom. Emp.* liv. (1865) VI. 405 A cheap subornation of flattery.

† c. A statement corruptly obtained. *Obs. rare.*

1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antig.* vii. viii. § 4 The King perceived that this pretended story was a subornation derived from Joab, and was of his contrivance.

† 8. The action of bringing a person to one's assistance or support. *Obs.*

1600 *W. CORNWALLIS Ess.* II. xli. Mm. 4 b, Hei [sc. Virtue's] counsells shall bee held so sincere, as they shall be accepted without the subornation of the nymph Egeria.

Subornative, *a. rare* [See SUBORN *v.* and -ATIVE.] Pertaining to subornation.

1802-12 *BENTHAM Reason Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 388 Any work done, in the subornative line, for the purpose of giving existence to the lie.

Suborned (*subpɪnd*), *ppl. a.* [f. SUBORN *v.* + -ED.] In senses of the verb SUBORN, obtained by corrupt means; † supposititious, counterfeit.

1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx. (1602) 149 She haer'd so sweete a face, As from the sternest Godhood might extort suborned grace. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* E. 3 b, Because I was his suborned Lorde and master. 1598 *DANIEL Civ. Wars* v. lxxx, Suborned Justice. 1610 *CARLETON Jurist* 72 The Fathers ieiecting this suborned and supposititious Canon. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Funerals* Mm. 15 Suborned counterfeit hired mourners. 1676 *MARVELL Gen. Councils* Wks (Grosart) IV. 94 By suborned witnesses, stirring up the rabble. 1860 *ELLIOTT Life Our Lord* vi. 335 To investigate the many suborned witnesses. 1850 *FORSTER Gr. Remonstr.* 105 Impositions by prerogative, were backed by suborned and scandalous decisions in the courts.

Subornee (*subpɪnɪ*). [f. as prec. + -EE.] One who is suborned.

1894 *LAW Times* XCvii. 384/1 Hueling subornees of perjury.

Suborner (*subpɪmɪ*). [f. SUBORN *v.* + -ER.] One who suborns.

1593 *NASHE Christ's T. Wks* (Grosart) IV. 163 Ambition & Avarice his suborner. 1602 *FULBECK Ist Pt. Parali.* 64 Suborners which do minister occasion to the informer. 1609 *T. ADAMS Rage Oppress* Wks. 607 Man is the maine suborner of mischiefe to his owne kind. 1632 *B. HALL Harp Texts* Acts v. 3 Thou hast drawne in the holy Ghost as a suborner, and abetter of thy wickednesse. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. c. 137 The statute 5 Eliz. c. 9. inflicts a fine of 40*l.* on the suborner. 1817 *COLTRIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1907) II. 214 His employer and suborner. 1823 *BENTHAM Not Paul* 251 Were they not so many suborners of this same perjury? 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* lvi, You perjuror, you suborner of evidence. 1874 *MOTLEY John of Barneveld* II. 440 The conspirator and suborner of murder. Subosco see SUBOSCO.

Suboval, *a.* [SUB-20 c. Cf. *F. subovale*.] Somewhat or almost oval.

1752 *J. HILL Hist. Annu.* 9 The Macrocerus, with a sub-oval depressed body. 1771 *S. ROSSON Brit. Flora* 167 Corollulæ of the radius suboval. 1817 *STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. ii. 564 Nostils suboval and depressed. 1858 *LAWSON Sea-side Studies* II. ii. 147 Minute suboval microscopic capsules.

Subovate, *a.* [ad. mod. *L. subovatus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost ovate.

1752 *J. HILL Hist. Annu.* 98 [90] The Triton, with a sub-ovate body. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 55 The pericarpium is

a subovate, three-lobed capsule. 1874 *LUBBOCK Orig. & Met. Ins.* i. 18 Hexapod antenniferous larvae, with a subovate body.

So † Subovated *a.* = SUBOVATE *a.*, Sub-void *a.*, somewhat or almost ovoid.

1776 *PENNANT Brit. Zool.* II. 469 Nostils Small, sub-ovated. 1828 *STARK Blen. Nat. Hist.* II. 289 Head sub-ovoid. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Fl. a. 121* Ro-a spinosissima fruit subovoid.

† Subpand. *Sc. Obs.* [f. SUB-3 + PAND (OF. *pand*, val. of *pan* skit)] A valance.

1578 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 210 Ane auld bed of blak dames with the uif and pandes and twa subpandis.

Subpectoral, *a.* [SUB-1 a, b.]

1. Zool, etc. Situated beneath the breast or pectus.

1834 *McMURTRIE Currier's Annu. Kingd.* 195 The subpectoral rays. 1872 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* 154 The subpectoral glands.

2. Emanating from the depths of the chest.

1871 *MIRREDDITH Harry Richmond* xlvii, A muffled rattle of subpectoral thunder discharged at her in quick, heated snaps.

Subpedaneous *a.* = SUPPEDANEUS

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Subpedaneous*, belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing under foot.

Subpedital, = SUPPEDITAL, a shoe.

1526 *A. C. merytals* 3 b, Set me in tryangyls & in semy cerles vpon my subpedytals.

Subpeditate *v.* = SUPPEDITATE *v.*, to subdue.

1538 *St. Papers Hen. VIII* (1834) III. 78 The said Lord Deputie hath subpeditate Mughie Obrene.

† **Subpenal**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L. sub pēnā* + -AL, cf. || SUB-11, SUBPENA, and PENAL.] Subject to penalties.

1659 *GAUDEN Tracts Ch.* 483 These meetings of Ministers must be authoritative, not arbitrary, not pecunious, but subpenal.

Subpetiolar, *a. Bot.* [SUB-1 c.] Situated under the petiole, as the buds of the plane-tree.

1891 *Century Dict.*

Subpetiolate, *a. Bot.* [mod. *L. subpetiolatus* (sense 1). Cf. *F. subpetiolé*.]

1. [SUB-20 c.] Somewhat petiolate; having a very short petiole.

1847 *W. E. STEELE Field Bot.* 25 Leaves sub-petiolate. 2. = SUBPETIOLAR.

1900 *B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms.*

Subpetiole, *Bot.* [SUB-5 b.] A partial or secondary petiole, a petiolule.

1880 *C. & F. DARWIN Movem. Pl.* xii. 558 Each petiole, sub-petiole, and leaflet.

Subpetioled, *a. Bot.* [SUB-20 c.] = SUBPETIOLATE 1.

1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 269/1 Leaves. sub petioled. Subplant *v.* = SUPPLANT *v.*

1384 *WYCLIF Gen.* xxvii. 36 He foulothe hath subplautid me. 1472 *MARG. PASTON Let. to F. Paston* 19 Nov., Mad to subplant you. 1603 *OWEN Penitentes* i. iii. (1892) 35 The Normans haveing subdued and subplanted the Saxon Kinges.

|| **Subpœna** (*subpɪˈnə*, *subpɪˈnā*), *sb.* *Law* Forms 5-6 *suppœna*, 5-7 *subpœna*, 6 *supœna*, 6 *supœna*, 7 *sowpœna*, 8 *supœna*, 6- *subpœna*. [law-L., = *L. sub pēnā* under a penalty (cf. || SUB-11), being the first words of the writ.]

1. A writ issued by chancery commanding the presence of a defendant to answer the matter alleged against him. Also *writ of subpœna*.

1422-61 in *Cal. Proc. Chanc. Q. Eze* (1827) I. Intro. 19 Graunte to the said supplant a writ sub pœna direct to the said Thomas. 1422 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 208/1 To graunte as many Writs of Sub pœna out of the Court of Chaucerie as a 1517 in *Scrope Castle Combe* (1832) 294 A supœna brought agaynste me by hyis false sumpsey. 1543 *tr. Act 15 Hen VI.* c. 4 For asmoche as dyvers persons have before this tyme ben greatly greued by wyettes of sub pœna. 1623 in *New Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 499 His Maties most gracious writt of Subpœna directed to the said James Baskerville, and also to Susann Baskerville commaunding them to appear in his Maties high court of Chaucery. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xxvii. 443 Upon common bill, as soon as they are filed, process of *subpœna* is taken out, which is a writ commanding the defendant to appear and answer to the bill, on pain of xool. 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed. 2) I. 392 1875 *DIGBY Real Prop.* vi. (1876) 286.

2. A writ issued from a court of justice commanding the presence of a witness under a penalty for failure.

1467 *R. CALLE Let. to Sir F. Paston* 3 Apr., He woll not come withoute he have a supœna. c 1550 *Wyll of Denill* (1825) B. 4 b, A Bouget too put their Sup pœnas in, to cracke the poole men with all in the countrey. a 1613 *OVERBURRY Characters, Country Gentl.* Wks (1856) 64 Nothing under a sub pœna can draw him to London. 1673 in *Canterbury Press* (1884) 26 Jan. 7/3 For a sowpœnae For the witnesses o 30. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Sat. i. ii. 13 By subpœnas diagg'd from home. 1828 *SCOTT Hist. Midl.* xix, The worthy magistrate had caused the ordinary citation, or *subpœna*, of the Scottish criminal court, to be served upon her. 1837 *DICKENS Packw.* xxxi, It's only a subpœna in Baidell and Pickwick.

b. *attrib.* in *subpœna offic.*

1688 *HOLME Armoyny* iii. iii. 62/1 Officers belonging to the High Court of Chancery. The Clerk of the Subpœna Office. 1797 *JACOBS Law Dict.* (ed. 10) s. v, The proper clerks of the Subpœna Office.

3. *fig.*

1593 *Tell-Trotthe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 36 What a cheape subpœna is this to drawe an answer from the conscience. 1635 *SHIRLEY Lady Pleas* i. (1637) B. 2 b, To which appeare,

As to the Court of Pleasure, all your gallants, And Ladies thither bound by a Subpna Of Venus 1649 W. M. Wand. *Few* (1857) 48 Shee serves me still with Subpna upon Subpna to answer to the Interrogatories of her cruelty. 1906 *Hibbert Jral* Jan 265 That authority is necessarily open to the challenge of criticism, liable to a subpna before the higher bar of reason

Subpna, v. Law. Also 7 subpna. [f. prec.] *trans* To serve with a writ of subpna, to summon as a witness in a court of justice. (Chiefly in pa. pple.)

1640 in *Rushw Hist Coll* (1692) iii l. 8x One Walker, and Cadwallader Powell, subpoenaed to be made Defendants in a Third Indignation put into the High Court of Star-Chamber 1693 *Humours Town* 6 My Cousin, here, and I, being subpoena'd up for Witnesses. 1720 P. BLAIR *Misc Observ.* (1718) 66 The Physicians and Surgeons (being subpoena'd as Evidences against him). 1755 *Genil Mag* XXV 329 The witnesses subpoena'd by the crown amounted to above 100. 1858 *Lyttton What will He do?* vii vii. He would not even subpoena any of his old friends as to his general character 1875 *Miss BRADDOCK Strange World* xi, Elgood and his daughter were both subpoenaed for the adjourned inquest. 1884 *Harper's Mag* June 57: Other merchants may be subpoenaed to act as mercantile experts at the examination *transf* 1755 *CHRISTIAN in World* No 151 P. 1, I was lately subpoenaed, by a card, to a general assembly

Subpolar, a [Cf. Sp. *subpolar*]

1. [SUB-12 b] Adjacent to the poles or polar sea. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xlii IV 485 Beginning at 84° N. L. be [sc. Latreille] has seven Arctic ones, which he names polar, subpolar, superior, intermediate, supratropical, tropical, and equatorial

2. [SUB-1 a] Beneath the pole of the heavens. 1876 C. H. DAVIS *Polaris Exp* iv 96 The latitude of the southern entrance of Repulse Harbor, determined by a meridian subpolar observation. 1882 *Proctor Gt Pyramid* in 154 The subpolar meridional passage of [Alpha Draconis]

Subpouelle, variant of SUPPOWAIL, to support. 14. *MS. Cantab* ff 16 fol 123 Trusting to Ihu Tho send hys grace to subpouelle & Comfort Tho all that ys wyth wrong repourt.

Su-b-preceptor. Obs. exc. Hist. [SUB-6.] An assistant preceptor or instructor. Hence **Su-b-preceptorial a**

1698 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV. 406 The bishop of Salisbury, his preceptor, 12006 per ann; and Dr Willis, his subpreceptor, 4006 1755 [see SUBOCCUROR] 1827 *Genil Mag* XCvii l. 6 He had been Sub-preceptor to his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, and to the Duke of York 1847 *McDOWIN Shelley* II 221 Sub-preceptor to the Princess Charlotte. *Ibid.* To relieve him from his subpreceptorial duties.

Su b-prefect. [SUB-6. Cf. F. *sous-préfet*.] An assistant or deputy prefect; *spec.* an administrative official of a department of France immediately subordinate to the prefect; the administrator of a province or of Peru

1845 W. K. KELLY in *Blanc's Hist Ten Yrs* II 175 The prefects, the sub-prefects, and the mayors 1854 *SHARPE Hist. Egypt* xxi, Every deputy tax-gatherer, Every prefect, every sub-prefect 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv Barb* 125 The Sub prefect, Don Pablo Pimentel. 1899 *KIRLING Statist* 137 We aren't even sub-prefects.

Hence **Su b-prefectorial a** [Cf. F. *sous-préfectoral*], pertaining to a subprefect or subprefecture; **Subprefecture** [cf. F. *sous-préfecture*], the office or position of a subprefect, a division of a prefecture.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 105/2 (*Doubs*) The department is divided into four arrondissements or sub-prefectures. 1870 *Illustr Lond News* 29 Oct 438 Making of the five Roman provinces one only, with five sub-prefectures 1879 *STEVENS Trav Doukey* 183 The subprefectorial map was fetched from the subprefecture itself

Subpress, obs variant of SUPPRESS v.

1536 in *Archbold Somerset Reliq. Houses* (1892) 56 To help me to the gifts of the priore of fynynged yn case it be suppressed. 1544 *BOORNE Dyetary* ix. (1870) 250 That the lyuer, which is the fyre vnder the potte, is suppressed. 1637 *PRYNNE Docum.* (1877) 89 The clarkie of the peace's deposition, which the judges had subpress as scandalous.

Su bprincpal, sb

+ l. *Mus.* [med. L. *subprincipals*, used to render Gr. *παυπάρης* (sc. *χορηγ* string): see SUB-13.] = **PAREYPATE Obs.**

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor Explan Wds.* *Parhypate hypatôn*, Subprincipal of principals, C. FA, UT. *Parhypate Masôn*, Subprincipal of means F, FA, UT

2. [SUB-6] A vice-principal of a university, etc 1597 *St. Acts* fas. VI (1816) IV 154/1 *pe* principal subprin regentis and remanent members of be said college. 1635 *Reg Mag Sig Scot* 543/1 Mr Pat Guthrie subprincipal of the said college 1755 B. CHAMBERLAYNE *Angl Nobitia* u 16 Eight Masters of Arts, of which, the first was Sub Principal

3. *Archit.* [SUB-5 b] (See quot.)

1844 *GWILL Archit Gloss.* *Sub-principals*, the same as auxiliary rafters or principal braces.

4. [SUB-13] An open diapason sub-bass

1876 *STAINER & BARRITT Dict Mus Terms.* *Subprincipal*, an organ stop consisting of open pipes, of 32 ft pitch on the pedals, and of 16 ft pitch on the manuals.

+ **Su bprincipal, a** [SUB-II] (See quot.) 1601 *DOLMAN La Primard Pr Acad.* iii li 236 Eight other woldmen, called sub-principall [orig. *subprincipaux*], and which compound their names of their two next collateral windes., to wit, North-northeast, North-northwest.

Su bprior. [a. OF. *subprieur* (14th c.), med. L. *subprior*, var. of *supprior* SUPPRIOR. v. see SUB-6 and PRIOR sb. Cf. ME. *sousprior* s. v. SOUS-.

and mod. F. *sousprieur* (from 13th c.)] A prior's assistant and deputy

1340 *Ayesh 67* Peabbottes and pe priours and hire officials ase subprior and pe opre c1440 *Prouty Parv.* 482/1 Subprior, subprior 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c. 24 § 8 Subprior of the said hospital of sainte John of Jerusalem, 1641 *PRYNNE Antiphrase* 33 Hubert being dead the Monkes of Canterbury elected Reginald their Sub-prior, for his Successour. 1767 *BURN Eccles Law* (ed 2) IV 456 In every priory, next under the prior was the sub-prior, who assisted the prior whilst present, and acted in his stead when absent. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* (1890) 51/2 An old reveient man The sub-prior

So **Su bprior** oress.

c1660 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath Forefathers* (1872) Ser 1 vi. 257 For Subprior she appointed Sister Anne Tremaine c1789 in *Cath Reg Soc Publ* IX 398 She fulfilled several important offices in the Community such as Subprior, Mistress of Novices, and Cellere

Subputa tion, variant of SUPPUTATION.

1905 J. B. BURY *St Patrick App* 382 It is to be noted that in the *Liber Armachanus* two divergent subputations of Patrick's age are found.

Subramose, a. Bot. and Zool. [ad. mod. L. *subramosus*: see SUB-20 c.] Slightly ramose; having few branches; having a slight tendency to branch

c1789 *Encycl Brit* (1797) III 444/2 Subramose, having only a few lateral branches. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol* 42 Subramose tubules, everywhere mucinated with acute tubercles 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool.* I 75 Polypary papyraceous, subramose.

transf 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxviii III 12 In the Supplement to the first volume, he has distributed the *Inverlebrata* in a double subramose series

So **Subramous a.**

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* (1794) 382 *Subramosus*, subramous, having few lateral branches.

Subrational, a.

1. [SUB-14.] Below what is rational, less than rational.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Nov 2/3 The readiness of a Tory, even of the sub-rational species, to entertain the question of Reform. 1866 *Expositor* Sept 214 [Man is] incompatible with 'birds and four-footed beasts', and, with the entire sub-rational universe

2. [SUB-19] *Math.* (See quot.)

1874-5 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 375 note, The expression 'subrational' includes irrational, but it is more extensive, if *P, X* are rational functions, the same or different, of *y, x* respectively, and *Y* is determined as a function of *x* by an equation of the form *Y = X*, then *y* is a sub-rational function of *x*.

Su brector. [SUB-6.] An official immediately below a rector in rank, and acting as his deputy.

1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vi 55 The Sub Rector and two of his scholars 1678 *WALTON Life Sanderson* 28 b, In the year 1673 he was chosen Sub-rector of the Collegiate. 1692 *Case of Exeter Coll* 27 Differences arising betwixt the Rector and the Scholars, if not determined within twenty days by the Sub Rector, the Dean, and three of the *Maximie Seniores* [etc.]

Su breigion. [SUB-7 c.] A division or subdivision of a region, esp. of a geographical region, with reference to the distribution of animals.

1864 A. R. WALLACE in *Proc Zool Soc* 273 Confining our attention now to the Australian region only, we may divide it into three subregions—Australia, the Pacific Islands, and the Austro-Malayan group—each of which has a distinctive character. 1869 *SCLATER Ibid.* 125 The true Australian subregion (*Subregio australis*), comprising continental Australia, with, perhaps, the exception of the northern promontory of Cape York. 1882 *MINGIN Unpl. Kuennat* 104 That portion of the space bounded by the contour *DEF* which is not included in any of the sub regions A, B, C.

Hence **Subregional a.**, of or pertaining to a subregion.

1875 *Encycl Brit* III. 747 marg, Their [sc. the Galapagos] Subregional assignation doubtful.

Subregular, a [SUB-19, 20.]

1. *Zool and Bot* Almost regular.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Orystol* 121 An unequal valved, subregular bivalve 1870 *HOOKER Stud Flora* 260 Corolla short subregular

2. *Math.* (See quot.)

1886 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1897) XII 444 An integral may be a regular integral, or it may be what Thomé calls a normal elementary integral the theory of these integrals (which I would rather call subregular integrals) requires.. further examination.

Subreption (sūbrepsən). [ad. L. *subreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subrēpere* (var. *surr*), f. *sub-SUB-24 + rapere* to snatch. Cf. F. *subreption*, Sp. *subrepcion*, Pg. *subrepcão* and see SURREPTION]

1. a. *Ecccl. Lav.* The suppression of the truth or concealment of facts with a view to obtaining a faculty, dispensation, etc. (Opposed to *obreption*.) 1600 W. WATSON *Deacordon* (1602) 343 [The bulls] were procured either merely by subreption, or false information 1644 Dr. HALL *Modest Offer* (1660) 9 Least there should be any subreption in this Sacred business, it is Ordered, that these Ordinations should be no other than solemn 1706 tr. *Dupin's Ecccl Hist* 1616 C II, iii 22 361 Having a Power of enquiring into all Subreptions, Obreptions, or defects of Intention 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s. v., Subreption differs from Obreption, in that Obreption is a false Expression of the Quality of a Thing or Fact, &c And Subreption, a want of Expression. 1767 *CHALLONER in E. Burton Life* (1909) II. xxiv. 26 Purely in consideration of your request (tho' I apprehended he had obtained it by subreption) I consented to give him those faculties 1876 tr. *Hergau-*

rethier's Cath. Ch & Chr. State II 160 His script may have been obtained by obreption, and by subreption 1894 *Monik Mar.* 391 If in a petition for a dispensation it is the truth that is suppressed there is said to be subreption

b. *Sc. Law.* The act of obtaining gifts of escheat by suppression of the truth.

1752 *McDOWALL Inst Laws Scot* II iii n. i. 259 All rights of escheats are granted by signatures or gifts from the crown, which may be stopt at their passing the seals, those being checks against subreption or obreption, i. e. then being obtained by concealing the truth, or expressing a falsehood 1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot*, *Subreption*, the obtaining gifts of escheat, &c by concealing the truth

c. A fallacious or deceptive representation; an inference derived from such a misrepresentation

1865 J. H. STIRLING *Sir W Hamilton* 47 Hamilton has long been aware of the inconveniences of sense. What are called its subreptions, its mistakes, blunders, errors [etc.] 1877 *WINCHELL Reconcil Sci & Reliq.* ix 250 This form of expression is inexact, and opens the way to logical subreptions and other fallacious procedures. 1892 *Independent* (N. Y.) 21 July, This remark about 'climbing from a lower estate to a higher', is one of those neat little subreptions which sentimental recruits employ to deceive themselves 1906 *Hibbert Jral* July 793 There is a subreption also in the use of the term 'thought', it truly refers to thought as a psychological process, but is taken as if it referred to thought as a metaphysical fact

+ 2. Sudden or unforeseen attack, as of temptation. 1632 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1674) II 18 Miscarrying through his own negligence, incogitancy, or other subreption. 1634 — *Two Serms* ii. (1635) 64 Strength of temptation, sway of passion, or other distemper or subreption incident to humane frailty 1640 — *Sermon* (1674) II 44 We break with him oftentimes through humane frailty and subreption. a 1658 *FARINOW Sermon* (1672) II 603 To sin by ignorance or subreption, to feel those sudden motions and perturbations, those *actus animi*, those sudden blows and surpals of the mind

Subreptitious (sūbrepti [əs], a. [f. L. *subrepticius*, -itius (f. *subrēpt*, pa. ppl. stem of *subrēpere*) - see prec and -ITIOUS 1 Cf. OF *subreptice*, Sp, Pg. *subrepticio*] a *Law*. Obtained by subreption. b. Clandestine, SURREPTITIOUS.

1620 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 23 Whether that pretended Commandement from the Emperour were not subreptitious. a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg* (1642) 29 That he was a subreptitious Child of the Blood Royal 1659 *OSBORN Misc* To Rdr, The emendation of a subreptitious Copy a 1660 *Contemp Hist Ire* (Ir. Archæol Soc.) I 100 the lord Digby allied against him that his commission was subreptitious. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s. v., Papal Bulls and Signatures are Null and Subreptitious, when the true State of the Benefice and other necessary Matters, are not justly signified to the Pope. 1752 *McDOWALL Inst Laws Scot* II 38 To prevent subreptitious grants 1819 [H. BUSK] *Banquet* ii. 533 The subreptitious theft.

Hence **Subreptitiously adv.**, by subreption.

1611 *COTGR*, *Subreptivement*, subreptitiously 1890 T. E. BRIDGERS *Blunders & Forgeries* 18 That perhaps the transcript of which the Vicar of Mundeham boasted was obtained obreptitiously or subreptitiously

Subreptive (sūbreptiv), a. [ad. late L. *subreptivus*, f. *subrept*, pa. ppl. stem of *subrēpere*. Cf. OF. *subreptif*.] Surreptitious; *spec.* in *Kantian Philos.* (see quot., 1877).

1611 *COTGR*, *Subreptif*, subreptive, 1897 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* i. 151 'Many conceptions', he [Kant] says, 'arise in our minds from some obscure suggestion of experience, and are developed, without any clear consciousness of the experience that suggests or the reason that develops them These conceptions may be called subreptive'.

Subresin (sūbrezin). *Chem.* (Not in use.) [f. SUB-3 + RESIN, after F. *sous-résine*.] That part of a resin which dissolves in boiling alcohol, and is deposited as the alcohol cools.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 543

+ **Subride, v.** *Obs rare*° [ad. L. *subridere* (var. *surr*), f. *sub-SUB-21 + ridere* to laugh.] To smile. So **Subridant a.**, smiling.

1623 *COCKERAM* 1, *Subride*, to smile. 1897 *Athenæum* 6 Mar 305/2 With some subridant joy

+ **Subrige, v. Obs** [ad. L. *subrigere* (*surr*),

by-form of *surgere* to SURGE] *trans* To raise up

1623 *COCKERAM* 11, To Lift up by little and little, *subrige*

+ **Subriguous, a. Obs** [f. L. *subriguus*, f

sub-SUB-2 + riguus, related to *rigare* to water]

(See quot.)

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Subriguous*, moist, wet, and waterish underneath

Subrision (sūbri zən). *rare.* [ad. L. **subrisio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subridere* to SUBRIDE] The or an act of smiling

1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Subrision*, a smiling 1798 in *Spirit Publ Frits*. (1799) II. 240 With an amiable subrision of countenance 1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit Ess*, *Macaulay* (1868) 133 In the act of enjoying a gentle subrision

So **Subrisive, Subrisory adjs.**, smiling, playful.

1860 J. H. STIRLING *Crit. Ess.*, *Macaulay* (1868) 133 The following sentences if allowed to be subrisory 1867 *Pail Mail* Gas 5 Jan 1 This slight glimmer of subrisive irony 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* i. 9 This half-hearted and somewhat subrisive denial.

+ **Su brogate, pa pple. Obs.** [ad. L. *subrogātus* (var. *surrogātus* SUBROGATE), pa. pple. of *subrogare* (see next)] Put in the place of another.

1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) III. 257 The x. men create were ammoved, and tribunes were subrogate *Ibid.*, *Harl Contin* VIII 440 Other laymen were subrogate in the places of theyme. 1526 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 146 Able,

meets, honest, and sufficient persons, to be subrogate and put in their rooms and places.

Subrogate (sɒbrəˈɡeɪt), *v.* [f. L. *subrogāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *L. subrogāre* (var. *surro-*), f. *sub-* SUB-26 + *rogāre* to ask, offer for election.]

† *L. trans.* To elect or appoint in the place of another; to substitute in an office. *Obs.*

1538 *Elvot Dict.*, *Subrogo*, to substitute or subrogate, to make a depute in an office. 1538 *Starkey England* (1878) 169 Our parliament schold haue much to dow, yf, when so ever lakkyd any conseyllar, hyt schold be callyd to subrogate other. 1677 P. BAYNE *Drocasius's Tryall* (1622) 38 They were but subrogated to doe those supposed episcopall duties a while. 1677 BARROW *Pope's Suprem* (1680) 129 If he had ever been Bishop, he could not. subrogate another either to preside with him, or to succeed him. 1701 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* 301 The new secondary Consuls were subrogated in the place of him, and of Adventus 1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. *Subrogation*, The new Magistrates were also Subrogated in the Place of the old ones.

2. To substitute (a thing) for another; const. *in stead of, into the place of, occas.* Now *rare*.

1548 *Hall Chron.*, Hen. VII (1530) 2 b, Diverser of the acties. were aduulned. . . & other more expedient for the viltite of the common wealth were subrogated and concluded. 1624 *Darwin's Birk of Heresius* xli 52 The Amict was subrogated in stead of the Jewish Ephod. 1651 *Jen. Taylor Holy Dying* iv § 8 (1719) 168 The Christian Day is to be subrogated into the place of the Jews Day. 1657 *Tomlinson Renou's Dist* 627 In stead of Opobalsamum, which is most rare, subrogate Oyl of Cloves. 1677 *Barrow Sermon* Wks 1716 II 288 The lives of beasts. could [not] fitly be subrogated in stead of mens souls. 1822 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* II. 435 Prompt to subrogate every party obligated to the higher one of maintaining . the national compact.

3 *Law.* To put (a person) in the place of, or substitute (him) for, another in respect of a right or claim; to cause to succeed to the rights of another. see SUBROGATION 2.

1818 *Colerbrooke Obligations* 176 When a bill of exchange is paid for the honour of any of the parties; the payer is thereby subrogated to the rights of the holder of the bill. 1866 *MacLachlan Arnould's Marine Insur* iii vi II 809 The abandonment, although its effect is to subrogate the underwriters in the place of the assured, yet only does so to the extent of the insurance. 1882 *Act 45 & 46 Vict.* c. 61 § 68 The payer for honour is subrogated for, and succeeds to both the rights and duties of, the holder as regards the party for whose honour he pays. 1883 *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 383 The insurer is entitled to be subrogated into those rights of the assured which [etc.]

Hence *Subrogated* ppl. a.

1639 *Du Venger tr. Canus Admir Events* 187 She confers thereof with Isidorus her subrogated Gardian.

Subrogation (sɒbrəˈɡeɪʃən), [ad. L. *subrogatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subrogāre* to SUBROGATE. Cf. F. *subrogation*, Sp. *subrogación*, Pg. *subrogação* and see SUBROGATION.]

† 1. Substitution. *Obs.*

1418-20 *Lynd. Chron. Tryn* iv 334 [He] seide it was noon eleccoun, But a maner subrogacioun, Because hym selfe in be parlement At be chesyn was nat here present. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Subrogation*, a subrogation, substitution, deputacion. 1648 *Owen Death of Death* iii x 164 In the undergoing of death there was a subrogation of his person in the room and stead of ours. 1681 *Baxter Answ. Dodwell* 119 To alter Gods Universal Laws by abrogation, subrogation, suspension, or dispensation

2. *Law.* The substitution of one party for another as a creditor; the process by which a person who pays a debt for which another is liable succeeds to the rights of the creditor to whom he pays it, the right of such succession.

1720 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II, *Subrogation* in the Civil Law, is putting another Person into the Place and Right of him, that in any case, is the proper Creditor. 1818 *Colerbrooke Obligations* 120 A surety, paying a debt without requiring subrogation or cession of the creditor's rights, has thereby extinguished the debt. 1866 *MacLachlan Arnould's Marine Insur* iii vi II 875 The bottomry lender, who had become his creditor by the effect of this entire subrogation. 1910 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 11) XIV 679/2 The payment of a partial loss gives the underwriter a similar subrogation but only in so far as the insured has been indemnified in accordance with law by such payment for the loss

† **Subroge**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-. [ad. F. *subroger*, ad. L. *subrogāre* to SUBROGATE.] = SUBROGATE *v.* 1. 1600 *Holland Lvy* xli xviii 1177 The other Consul. subrogated in the place of the deceased.

Sub rosa: see SUB 12.

Subrotund, *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subrotundus*: see SUB-20 c.] Somewhat or almost rotund, roundish.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Leaf, Subrotund Leaf*, that approaching to the figure of the orbicular leaf, but departing from it, either in being too long, or too broad, or prominent. 1852 *Dana Crust.* i. 167 Two anterior teeth subrotund. 1861 *Bentley Mau. Bot.* 167 When a leaf is perfectly round, it is orbicular, a figure which is scarcely or ever found, but when it approaches to orbicular, as in *Pyrola rotundifolia*, it is subrotund or rounded.

Subrotundate, *-rotundous* *adjs.* in the same sense; **Subrotundo**-, combining form of SUBROTUND

1775 J. JERKINSON *Linnaeus' Brit. Pl.* 144 The dissepi-mentum is transverse, containing subrotundo-oblong seeds. 1775 *ASH, Subrotundous*, approaching to roundness. 1847 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 240 Thorax quadrate, oblong, or sub-rotundate,

Subrotund, *a.* [SUB-20 d.] Subrotund.

c. 1789 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) III. 442/2 The figure of Similitudes is either Reniform, kidney-shaped, subrotund [etc.] 1863 *Ann. Nat. Hist.* Ser. III XII 263 *Acanthocystis turpinea*. Globular, subrotund, of a green colour, located. † **Subsalient**, *a.* *Obs. rare*-. [ad. L. **subsaliens*, -entem (for *subsiliens*): see SUB-25 and SALIENT.] Moving by leaps, spasmodic

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 145 Our rough and sub-

salient or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phraseological Latin

Subsalt (sɒbsɔːlt), *sb.* *Chem.* (Not in use) [f. SUB-23 + SALT sb. Cf. F. *sous-sel*] A basic salt.

1806 G. Adams *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I App 547 Some[salts] are formed by an excess of their base and hence termed sub salts. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 5 Salts with less acid than base, are named basic salts, or subsalts, and are distinguished according to the proportion of base to acid; as bibasic subsalts, or tribasic subsalts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. x 595 Ferridcyanide of potassium gives with subsalts of mercury a brownish red

+ **Subsalt**, *v.* *Obs. rare*-. [ad. mod. L. *subsalire*, frequent. of *subsiliere* (see SUBSULT).] *intr.* To jump up

1623 *Cockerham II*, To Iumpe, *subsalt*.

Subsaltatory (sɒbsɔːltəˈtɔːri), *a.* *rare*-. [f. SUB-21 + SALTATORY.] Characterized by a slight dancing motion

1850 *Illustr. Lond. News* 11 Feb 139/2 Undulatory, bori-

zontal, vertical, and subsaltatory motions

† **Subsannate**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. late L. *subsannāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsannāre*, f. sub-SUB-21 + *sanna* mocking grimace.] *trans.* To deride, mock. Hence

† **Subsanna**-, mockery, derision, † **Subsanna**-,

to mock, † **Subsanne** *v.* = SUBSANNATE.

1656 *Blount Glossary*, **Subsannate*, to scorn or mock with bending the brows, or snuffing up the nose. 1620 J. KING *Serm.* 24 Mar 8 In scoffe and **subsannation* of some

Idoll-god. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Iniq.* 231 Idolatry is as absolute a subsannation and vilification of God as malice

could invent. 1827 H. WATSON *Ship of Fools* xli Kuy, Of **subsannatures*, calomnyatours and detractours. 1869

FOTHERBY *Atheism*, Pref. (1622) B 1 b, Who (like Sannioes) **subsanne* all things, but only their own follies

Subscapular (sɒbskæˈpjʊlə), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *subscapularis*: see next. Cf. F. *sous-scapulaire*.]

a *Anat.* Situated below, or on the under surface of, the scapula.

Subscapular artery, the largest branch of the axillary artery; also, a branch of the suprascapular and the posterior scapular arteries. *Subscapular fossa*, the concave ventral surface of the scapula. *Subscapular muscle* = SUB-

SCAPULARIS.

1831 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 124 Behind the subscapular fossa. 1865 The Sub-Scapular Artery is of considerable size. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 350 In relation with the subscapular muscle and the axillary vessels

1861 772 The sub scapular nerves, are usually three in number. 1881 *Mivart Cat.* 278 Another subscapular nerve

is formed by the junction of very slender branches from the 6th and 7th cervical nerves. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Subscapular glands*, lymphatic glands along sub-

scapular artery.

b. *Path.* Occurring under the scapula.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 445 Subscapular hæmorrhage may result either from direct traumatism or indirect stain.

† **Subscapularis** (sɒbskæˈpjʊləːrɪs), *Anat.* [mod. L. see SUB-1 d and SCAPULAR.] In full

subscapularis muscle: A muscle originating in the

venter of the scapula and inserted in the lesser

tuberosity of the humerus

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Subscapularis*, or *Immer-*

sus, is a Muscle of the Arm, so named from its Situation.

1733 tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 293 The Subscapularis

hinders the Head of the Os Humeri from being luxated

forward. 1831 R. KNOX tr. *Cloquet's Anat.* 124 Fasciculi

of the sub scapular muscle. *Ibid.*, Anteriorly, where it is

rounded, it furnishes points of insertion to the sub-scapularis

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 36 The fine fibres of the subscapularis

constitute the only appearance of muscle upon the

concave under surface of the coracoids and scapula. 1881

Mivart Cat. 89 The subscapular fossa. affords attachment

to the subscapularis muscle

Subscapulary (sɒbskæˈpjʊləːri), *a.* *Anat.* *rare*. [f. mod. L. *subscapularis*: see SUB-1 b and

SCAPULARY.] = SUBSCAPULAR

1705 *Phil. Trans.* XXV 2010, I found the same Tumor

comprehending the intercostals, Deltoides, Subclavian, and

Subscapular Muscles. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 824

The subscapular fossa. 1898 in *Syn. Soc. Lex.*

Subscapulo- (sɒbskæˈpjʊlə-), used as com-

binning form of SUBSCAPULARIS, as in *subscapulo-*

capularis, *-hyoides muscle* (see quot.)

1831 YOUBERT *Horse* 119 The *subscapulo hyoides*, from

under the shoulder-blade, to the body of the os hyoides

1873 QUAIN's *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 8) I. 203 A small additional

muscle passing from the surface of the subscapularis over

the capsular ligament, . the *subscapulo-capularis* of Wenzel

Gruber.

Subscribable (sɒbskrɪˈbəl), *a.* [f. SUB-

SORIBE *v.* + ABLE.] Capable of being subscribed

1824 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 310 A Church is

known to have worded certain passages for the purpose of

rendering them subscribable by both A and Z.

Subscribe (sɒbskrɪˈb), *v.* Also 6-ybe [ad. L. *subscribere*, f. sub-SUB-2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. SUBSCRIBE

From L. *subscribere* are also It. *soscrivere*, Sp. *subscribir*,

Pg. *subscriver*, from L. type **subscribere*, OF *sous-*

escrire, *souscrire*, mod. F. *souscrire*, Fr. *souscrire*, It. *sottoscrivere*]

1. *trans.* To write (one's name or mark) on, orig. at the bottom of, a document, esp. as a witness or consenting party; to sign (one's name) to. Now *rare*

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 297/2 In witness of whiche þing, . my said Lord of Glouc'r hatb subscribed his name with his owne hand. H Gloucestr' c. 1510 MORE *Picus Wks* 3/2 Which questions . not a few famous doctours had approued and subscribed their names vndie them. 1511 in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II (1827) I. 182 That every gentelman answerer doo subscribe his name to the Articles. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mari* title-p, Seueall moderne Wittes, whose names are subscribed to their seuerall workes. 1643 *Decl. Commons* *Rel. Irel.* 49 The marke of Christopher Hassall is subscribed. 1676 *Office Clerk of Assize* B vii, I then must be the Clerk of Assize direct the Cryer to call the Witnesses as they be subscribed to the Indictment. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 377 They must all subscribe their names as witnesses. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, Vivaldi was ordered to subscribe his name and quality to the depositions. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvi, Subscribe your name in the record. [1891 *Daily News* 9 Feb. 5/5 Could a signature be said to be sub-scribed when, strictly speaking, it was supra-scribed?] b To write, set down, or inscribe below or at the conclusion of something. Now *rare*.

1579 *Diggers Stratag.* I. iii, 3 Beginne your collection from the right hand to the left & what Digit resulteth, subscribe. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 56 A goodly statue with an honourable Elogium subscribed vnderneath the same. 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Phrasie*, etc. iii. 101, I shall take my leave, and subscribe a friendly farewell to you. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 17 The Remainder being subscribed under the line drawn. 1777 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 239 His picture with the words, The Atheist Parson, subscribed in capitals. 1860 ALB. SMITH *Med. Stud.* (1861) 72 In the space left for the degree of attention which the student has shown, it is better that he subscribes nothing at all than an indifferent report. 1866 MASSON tr. *Wuer's Gram. N. T.* 59 In the earlier editions of the N T the Iota subscribed was too frequently introduced.

† c. To put (a person) down for so much. *Obs.*

rare

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* I. iv 50 Blanke charters, Whereeto when they shall know what men are rich, They shall subscribe them for large summes of Gold

2 With compl.: a. 18th. To put oneself down as so-and-so, at the foot of a letter or other document. Now *rare*.

1678 R. RUSSELL tr. *Geber Transl.* Pref. 4, I here conclude subscribing myself your real Friend. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 27 ¶ 7, I am almost asham'd to Subscribe my self Yours, T. D. 1780 *Mirror* No. 81 A lady who subscribed herself S. M. c. 1820 in *Corr. & Sinclair* (1831) II. 400 Allow me to subscribe myself your obedient, humble servant, J. R. Brancaloni. 1827 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* Introd. I beg leave to subscribe myself his obliged humble servant, Walter Scott. 1828 DARVILL *Race Horse* I Ded. H, he who has the honour to subscribe himself, . Your most obliged And very humble Servant, R. Darvill

† b *trans.* To 'write (one) down' so-and-so.

Obs. rare.

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* v. ii 59 Claudio vndergoes my challenge, and either I must shortly heare from him, or I will subscribe him a coward

3. To sign one's name to, to signify assent or adhesion to, by signing one's name; to attest by signing (Cf. SUBSCRIPTION 5.)

Formerly often to subscribe with one's (own) hand, to be

subscribed with a name or names

1440 *Patent Roll* 18 Hen VI, iii, To thentente that these

articles should show of more record my true acquatill, I

have subscribed them of my own hand. 1451 *Rolls of Parli.*

V. 218/1 That the seide Letteis Patentis so subscribed with

the names, be enrolled. c. 1550 SKELTON *Magnyf* 1685 With

his bande I made hym to subscribye A byll of recorde for an

annuall rent. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Conful. Fam. Love*

Brief. Desci. iv, Their doctrine subscribed with his owne

hand is this. 1621 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. 1 (1739) 6

He causeth the Judges to subscribe this Order, and so it

becomes Law in repute. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 4 § 6

Every person in Holy Orders shall subscribe the

Declaration following schilicet. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xix

(1787) II. 128 The emperor was persuaded to subscribe the

condemnation of . Gallus. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI

69 He subscribed the will as a witness in the same room

1843 *Gladstone's Glean* (1849) V. 38 On behalf of truth, we

subscribe the protest against these pestiferous impositions

1849 *Macaulay's Hist. Eng.* II. 1. 171 Not content with requir-

ing him to conform to their worship, and to subscribe their

Covenant. 1888 *Q. Rev.* CLXVII. 209 At Oxford the

matriculator subscribed the Thirty-nine Articles

fig. 1847 *Dz. Quincey's Sp. Mill. Non* viii Wks. 1853 III.

17 Chance is but the pseudonyme of God for those par-

ticular cases which he does not choose to subscribe openly

with his own sign manual

b. *pass.* (a) With a name or description: To be

signed so-and-so. Now *rare*

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) III. I. 114 Fourteen

Letters subscribed, W. Cant. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/1

A Letter subscribed W. Baker. 1780 *Mirror* No. 84 A letter

subscribed Censor

† (b) *pass.* To be furnished with an inscription

beneath. *Obs. rare*.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. ii. 33/2 An Escocchion. Sub-

scribed, *Moneta Nova Ordin. Frisav.*

† 4 To give one's assent or adhesion to; to

countenance, support, favour, sanction, concur in.

1560 Daus tr. *Sladane's Comm.* 12 Many do subscribe,

and myghtie nations mayntaine the cause. 1574 tr. *Mar-*

lorat's Apoc. 25 They agree to the opinion of other men,

and subscribe their sayings. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas. for M.* II.

iv 89 Admit no other way to save his life (As I subscribe not that, nor any other, But in the loss of question) 1606 — 17 & Cr. ii. 156 *Asa* Do you not think, he thinks himself a better man than I am? *Ag* No question *Asax* Will you subscribe his thought, and say he is? 1781 *Gibson Decl & P.* xxxvi (1787) III 494 Orestes chose rather to encounter the rage of an armed multitude, than to subscribe the ruin of an innocent people.

† 5. To sign away, yield up *Obs. rare*
1605 SHAKS *Learn* i. 24 (Qo) The King gone to night, subscribd (1st Fo. Prescrib'd) his power, confined to exhibition, all this done

6. *intr.* To write one's signature; *esp.* to put one's signature to in token of assent, approval, or testimony, to sign one's name as a witness, etc. Also in *indirect pass.*

1535 COVERDALE *Isa* xlv 5 The thirde shal subscribe with his honde vnto y^e Lorde 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm* 140 This was the effect thereof whereunto subscribed sixe and twenty Cardinales 1591 *Act* 13 *Elys* c. 12 § 4 None shalbe admitted to thorder of Deacon or Ministere, unles he shall fyrst subscribe to the saide Articles. 159 *Sir T. More* iv. 11 74 [1235] His maiestie hath sent by me these articles to be subscribed to 1606 SHAKS, *Ant. & Cl.* iv. 14 Write to him, (I will subscribe) gentle adieu, and greetings 1611 *Bible Transl Pref* ¶ 11 They could not with good conscience subscribe to the Communion booke 1691 *Wood Ath Oxon* i. 104 In 1546 he proceeded in Divinity, having about that time subscribed to the 34 Articles 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis* (1759) I 12 Unless there be two Notaries, and he gave them command to subscribe for him. 1724 *Swift Drapier's Lett* Wks 1755 V. ii. 101 Many of those who subscribed against me 1909 *Engl Hist Rev* Apr 242 Rainolds conformed, but in a vigorous letter to Bancroft refused to subscribe

† b. With compl. *Obs. rare.*
1621 MILTON *Ch. Govt* ii. ¶ 1, Perceiving that he who would take Orders must subscribe slave, and take an oath withall

7. To give one's assent to a statement, opinion, proposal, scheme, or the like; to express one's agreement, concurrence, or acquiescence.

1549 CHALONER *Erasm Praise* *Kolly* Cj, If ye all doo subscribe to this opinion 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* iv. 11 230 Advise thee Aaron, what is to be done, And we will all subscribe to thy advise. 1614 RALPH *Hist World* ii. 362 The Thracians againe subscribe to none of these reports 1643 *Sir T. Browne Relig Med.* ii. § 143 The Foundations of Religion are already established, and the principles of Salvation subscribed unto by all 1675 BAXTER *Cath. Theol* ii. 121 What Jesuite or Arminian will not subscribe to this? Who doubteth of it? 1699 BENTLEY *Phil* ¶ 6 Clement's Computation is subscribed to by Cyril 1710 *Pope Let* 20 July, I do not expect you should subscribe to my private notions. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 121 If they do not implicitly subscribe to his condemnation of other botanists 1771 *Smollett Humphry Cl.* (1815) 250 She enters into her scheme of economy, and subscribes implicitly to her system of devotion 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* Intro. I am contented to subscribe to the opinion of the best qualified judge of our time. 1877 GLADSTONE *Clean* (1879) III 207 That comparison is not stated in a manner to which I can subscribe. 1895 H. M. STANLEY *Darth Cont* II. xi. 375 They readily subscribed to all the requirements of friendship.

8. To agree or be a party to a course of action or condition of things, to give approval, sanction, or countenance to; also *occas* to consent or engage to, to agree that . . . Now *rare* or *Obs*

1566 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* I. II 217 The Quene wyll that all men that are friends to anye of those that were previe to David deathe shall subscribe to pursue them Some have subscribed, other have refused 1570 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Elys* (1908) 407 He having been required to consent and subscribe to thaccomptes and reckonnings of the Revelles. 1596 LONGE *Wits Miserie* 68 The nobility amongst the Jewes . . . would subscribe to no election or superintente 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 401 A certaine Cardinall committed daily Adulterie with a mans wife, that winked and as it were subscribed vnto it. 1604 HAMMER *Chron* *Irish* (1633) 32 They yielded to subscribe, that they would not receive any Scot into their dominions 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 182 So spake, so wsh'd much humb'd Eve, but Fate Subscrib'd not 1783 W. GOROON tr. *Livy's Rom Hist* ii. xlv (1809) 172 That the enemy should pass unpunished they could by no means subscribe to 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 173 The reverend divine might submit to the obligation, but he has no occasion to subscribe to the jest 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* I. iii. 141 Shall . . . I tamely subscribe to my own degradation?

9. To give one's adhesion or allegiance, make one's submission to another; *gen.* to submit, yield, give in. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 87 That he whom loue and error did betray, Subscribes to thee [i. e. Reason] 1591 *Troub Raigne K. John* (1611) 58 Subscribe not Hubert, give not Gods part away 1600 SHAKS, *Sonn* cvii, Death to me subscribes, Since sight of him Ile live in this poore time 1606 — 17 & Cr. iv. v. 105 Hector in his blaze of wrath subscribes To tender objects 1631 QUARLES *Samson* § 7 Wks (Grosart) II. 144/2 Passion replies, That feare and fillall duty Must serve affection, and subscribe to beauty. 1654 BROME *City Wit* iv. 1, As for Courttoes, I speake it not swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. 1665 Mrs. HUTCHINSON *Memo. Col Hutchinson* (1846) 69, I cannot subscribe to those who entitle that king to the honour of the reformation 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* ii. 76 Anatolius required the Illyrian Bishops to subscribe to him, that is profess canonical obedience

† b. To submit or subject oneself to law or rule; to conform or defer to a person's will, etc. *Obs.*

1596 SHAKS, *Tam Shr* i. 1. 81 Sir, to your pleasure bumbly I subscribe 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulard's Wise Virgill* 119 To subscribe and submit himself to all his Statutes and Lawes. 1642 J. M[ANSH] *Argu. conc Militia* To the will of the King ought to subscribe to the Law. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quah* (1809) II. 134, I would make a . . .

narration to my child of all that had passed, but . . . would wholly subscribe to her pleasure.

† c. To admit one's inferiority or error, confess oneself in the wrong. *Obs. rare*

1591 SHAKS *Hen VI.* ii. 14 44 If I have fewest, I subscribe in silence 1593 — 2 *Hen VI.* iii. 1 38 Which feare, if better Reasons can supplant, I will subscribe, and say I wrong'd the Duke

† d. Const to a. To admit or concede the force, validity, or truth of. Now *rare* or *Obs*

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent v* iv. 145, I Plead a new state in thy vn rual'd merit, To which I thus subscribe. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xx, One to whose superior merit, and to whose good fortune, I can subscribe. 1771 GOLDSM *Hist. Eng.* I. Pief p. vi, I must warmly subscribe to the learning of Mr Hume's history 1838 LYTTON *Alice* i. xii, They have confided to me all the reasons of your departure and I cannot but subscribe to their justice.

† b. To make acknowledgement or admission of
1601 SHAKS *All's Well* v. in 96 When I had subscrib'd To mine owne fortune, and inform d her fully

† 10. To make an undertaking for, vouch or answer for a person. *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* i. 1. 41 He. challeng d Cupid at the flight and my Vncles foole reading the Challenge, subscrib'd for Cupid 1601 — *All's Well* iii. v. 89, I know th'art valiant, And to the possibility of thy souldiership, Will subscribe for thee

11. *trans.* To promise over one's signature to pay (a sum of money) for shares in an undertaking, or to or towards a particular object; to undertake to contribute (money) in support of any object. Also, to take up (shares); = *subscribe for* (see 12)

1640 *Act* 16 *Shas* i. c. 3 § 1 Diverse great summes of money have bene subscribed some part whereof is already paid in 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Nov 1657, The stock resolv'd on was 800,000 I took the oath at the E. India House, subscribing 500 *Ibid* 7 July 1664, I subscribed to Sir Arthur Slingsby's lottery a desperate debt owing me long since 1762 I. MORTIMER *Ev Man own Broker* (ed 5) 171 The sum each subscriber has subscribed 1792 ALMON *Anecd. W Pitt* I. vii. 165 Pitt never subscribed one shilling into the funds 1855 *Ann Reg, Chron* 17/12 Nearly 40,000,000 was subscribed (for the new French loan) 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ.* i. iv. 42 Indian railways have been constructed by loans subscribed almost entirely in England 1871 *Ann Reg, Chron* 11/3 The large sum of 10,000 was subscribed at once 1891 STUTFIELD *Rules Stock Exch* 121 Vendors or contractors' shares issued as paid up are not 'subscribed' 1912 *World*, May 698/2 Over \$300,000 was subscribed in Canada for ordinary shares

b *transf* To contribute.
1902 *Daily Chron* 28 June 9/2 The English team were engaged in an up-hill task against the Colonials, who . . . subscribed the heavy score of 402

12. *absol* or *intr* To undertake to contribute money to a fund, to a society, party, etc

1642 in *Rushw Hist Coll* (1692) in I 564 The Names of such Members of the Commons House of Parliament that Subscribed for the speedy Reducing of the Rebels 1701 EVELYN *Diary* 14 July, I subscrib'd towards rebuilding Oakwood Chapel 1780 T. MORTIMER *Elem Comm* 286 To give them a fresh contributive faculty to subscribe to new loans 1781 *Cowper Charity* 467 Extravagance and avarice shall subscribe 1799 in *Athenaeum* (1897) 5 Nov 604/3 Will you have the *Journal de Jacobus*? I'll subscribe on your answer 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vii. 1, I subscribe to the club here 1848 THACKERAY *Van Furr* xlv, He. subscribed handsomely to the county charities 1856 H. CARROLL & GORDON *Exch Rep.* XI. 715 Certain persons had subscribed to a steeple chase, to be run in the neighbourhood of Henley. 1896 'L. CARROLL' *Hunting the Shark* v. xxii, In charity-meetings it stands at the door, And collects—though it does not subscribe

b. To subscribe for: to put one's name down as a purchaser of shares, a periodical, newspaper, or book, etc.

1711 *Swift Fril to Stella* 21 Sept, The maids of honour are teasing others to subscribe for the book 1749 J. WOOD *Descr Bath* (ed 2) II. 445, I am well satisfied as many fifty Pound Tickets would have been subscribed for. 1829 LARCOMB *Buckingham Prospektu.* Subscribers are requested to transmit their names, through Messrs. Longman and Co., by whom the respective Parts will be issued in the order subscribed for 1890 SPRIGGE *Metth. Publ* 19 When the libraries have subscribed for their copies 1891 STUTFIELD *Rules Stock Exch* 105 The loan may be subscribed for in amounts of £100

13. *Book trade.* † a. *trans.* To issue (a book) to subscribers *Obs.*

1701 *Adapt in De Royaumont's Hist O & N Test*, The Book will be Subscribed at one Pound in Quires. One Half down the other for Delivery, a 7th book gratis.

b. Of a bookseller To agree beforehand to take (a certain number of copies of a book); also *sub-* *scribe for*. Also *occas. intr.* Of a book: To be taken by the trade.

1867 SPEDDING *Publ & Authors* 37, I suppose that copies which are 'subscribed for' at the trade-sales are really sold to the subscribers at that rate of discount 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 428 Of Mr Disraeli's 'Lothair' 1500 copies were at first subscribed 1887 *Athenaeum* 25 June 833/1 The London trade have subscribed for 10,000 copies, which is said to be the largest number ever subscribed for a six-shilling novel 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Conf. Publisher* xii 87 Dayley's book 'Memory' came out. On the whole, it subscribed very well

c. Of a publisher: To offer (a book) to the trade.
1910 *Encycl Brit.* (ed xi) IV 234/2 At one of these establishments over 1,000,000 books are kept in stock. It is here that the publisher calls first on showing or 'subscribing' a new book, a critical process, for by the number thus subscribed the fate of a book is sometimes determined. 1913 *Early*

Life Mr. Rutherford 83 My occupation now [185] was to write Chapman's letters, . . . and, most disagreeable, to 'subscribe' his publications, that is to say, to call on booksellers and ask how many copies they would take

¶ A sense 'to publish by subscription', given by some Dicts, but is not recognized by the trade

Subscribed (sɒbskrɪbd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Contributed to a fund.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt Hoggarly Dram* vi, The subscribed and bona fide capital is five millions sterling

Subscriber (sɒbskraɪə), *pph.* [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ER.]

1. One who subscribes, or affixes his signature to, a letter or document, articles of religion, etc.

For spec. use in the history of Irish Presbyterianism, cf Non-subscriber 1 (b)

1599, 1650 [see Non-subscriber 1] 1651 J. DREW (*title*) The Northern Subscribers plea vindicated from the exceptions laid against it by the non subscribers Ministers of Lancashire and Cheshire. c. 1688 in *Gutch Coll Cur* I 338 The Petition being finished, all the subscribers went over to Whitehall to deliver it to the King 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 June 1687, It was reported the subscribers (to an Address) were above 1000. 1717 *Woodrow Corr* (1843) II. 335 The subscribers of that choice and invitation of a minister 1789 MADISON in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev* (1853) IV 204 The letter was written by the first subscriber of it. 1886 *Law Rep* 31 Chanc Div 223 A minority of the subscribers of the memorandum of association 1912 SELBIE *Nonconf* ix. 163 When . . . an attempt was made to obtain the assent of those present to a declaration of belief in the Doctrines of the Trinity and of the Divinity of our Lord, the company at once divided into subscribers and non-subscribers.

b *transf.* One who assents
1851 THACKERAY *Engl Hum v* (1853) 222 It was as undoubting subscribers to this moral law, that Fielding wrote and Hogarth painted.

2. One who subscribes to a specified object or institution, the funds of a company, etc., for shares, a book, etc.

1697 DRYDEN *Envid Ded.* e. 1, b. Some of my Subscribers grew so clamorous, that I cou'd no longer defer the Publication 1721 *Swift South Sea Wks* 1755 III. ii. 134 Each poor subscriber to the sea sinks down at once 1727 — *What passed in Lond* *Ibid* i. 179 Mr Whiston held his lecture . . . to an audience of fourteen worthy citizens, his subscribers and constant hearers 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* v. i. iii. ait i, Provided the subscribers were erected into a new East India company. 1780 T. MORTIMER *Elem. Comm.* 362 The original proprietors, or subscribers to the fund which formed the capital of the Bank of England 1806 *Med Fril* XV 359 By giving to one a guinea subscriber a privilege equal to that which is enjoyed by a three guinea subscriber 1854 *Poultry Chron* II Pref, Our principal duty is to thank all our supporters, whether Subscribers, Advertisers, or Contributors. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Rail Sparks* i. iii. viii 203 The Draw should be conducted on the following plan: first, the money for each state should be paid to the secretary by the subscribers 1873 CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers* 425 In 1842, Mr. Mudie commenced his system of lending out one exchangeable volume to subscribers at the rate of a guinea per annum 1898 FRASER-MACKINTOSH *Minor Septs Chan Chaitan* Pref p. vi, My best acknowledgments are due to Mr John Mackay, the publisher, for the really handsome manner in which the book has been issued to subscribers.

b *transf* A contributor *nonce-use*.

1773 GOLDSM *Stoops to Cong* iv, I was in for a list of blunders, and could not help making you a subscriber.

c. 'N. Y. Stock Exch.' Formerly, a speculator who, being a nonmember, was allowed on the floor of the Exchange outside of a certain rail' (Webster 1911).

Hence **Subscriber'ship**.

1828 *Lancel* 26 July 539/2, I am now perfectly unconnected with its proprietorship, editorship, contributorship, subscribership, and readership

Subscribing (sɒbskraɪɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SUBSCRIBE, subscription.

1604 *Archpriest Controv* (Camden) II 7 [Not] any subscribing of names to any thing we should make answer to. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 191 Since the subscribing of this, I am informed 't' it is very doubtful whether Deuchery be in Aberfole or no 1710 [Barnard] *Vind Ch. Eng* 121 Some Alterations were to be made to the Articles between their first Subscribing and their last Voting 1751 WARBURTON *Note Pope's Wks* IV 166 The subscribing for a Book, which does honour to one's Age and Country 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev Man own Broker* (ed 3) 172 The first deposit. is made on or about the time of subscribing 1845 STODOLSKA *Handbk. Brit India* (1854) 285 The subscribing to a few regulations. 1855 *Poultry Chron* 15 Aug 555 The subscriptions shall be considered due at the time of subscribing 1856 ELLIS & BLACKBURN *Cases Queen's Bench* IV 454 But neither does the statute appoint where the will shall be subscribed by the attesting witnesses, and therefore a subscribing in any part may be sufficient

attrib 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 271 ¶ 2 The subscribing Part at the End of them [sc Letters] 1912 SHAYLOR *Financ Bks.* 220 It is to the subscribing department that publishers look for a tone and impetus to be given to a new book.

Subscribing (sɒbskraɪɪŋ), *pph.* a. [f. SUBSCRIBE v. + -ING.] That subscribes, attests or assents to a document, etc.

[1651 implied in *non subscriber* see SUBSCRIBER 1.] 1808 W. WILSON *Hist Diss Ch* I. 165 The unceremonious manner in which he treats Mr Reynolds, and his subscribing brethren 1855 in Ellis & Blackburn *Cases Queen's Bench* (1856) IV. 452 The execution of the will by the testator and by the other two subscribing witnesses. 1867 SPEDDING *Publ & Authors* 40 For 5 copies sold to a subscribing bookseller, he receives 85s. 1872 YEATS *Growth Comm.*

211 Each of the subscribing cities (viz. to the Dutch East India Co.) was represented by a college or chamber. 1793 FAIRBAIRN in *Contemp Rev.* Jan. 6 A subscribing is not the only conservative church.

Subscript (sɒbskript), *sb.* and *a* [ad. L. *subscriptus*, -a, -um, pa. pple. of *subscribere* to write underneath, *subscribere*] *A. sb.*

1. That which is written underneath; a writing at the bottom or end of a document, etc.; a signature.

1704 T. BROWN *Ep to C Dives Wks* 1711 IV. 179 By the Subscript, you'll quickly guess the Occasion of this odd Address. 1723 BENTLEY *Freelinking* § 37 But be they Postscripts or Subscripts, your Translators neither made them, nor recommended them for Scripture 1825 *Monthly Mag.* XXXIX. 307/2 The subscript, concerning which your correspondent enquires. 1824 *Blackw Mag.* Sept. 393 Monsieur Daudet hints that his captivating headline had not a little to do with the sale of its subscript.

2. A subscript letter or symbol.

1901 *Mod Lang. Notes* June 323/1 Any of the accented letters, superscripts, subscripts and symbols found in the type-founder's catalogs.

B ady Written underneath; chiefly in *zeta subscript* (see IOTA 1), the small i written underneath in *q, n, p*.

1871 WORDSWORTH *Gk Primer* 6 The Dative Singular always ends in *i*, which, however, is generally subscript. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Atlas & Mining* 437 The subscript *o* denoting that A is taken with reference to water. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Gk N T.* Intro. § 430 Analogy is distinctly in favour of allowing the Iota subscript. 1900 *N & Q*. Ser. ix. VI. 485/2 The subscript *cedilla* is really a little *z*.

Subscription (sɒbskriˈpʃən), [ad. L. *subscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subscript*, *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE. Cf. OF. *sub-*, *subscripcion*, mod F. *souscription*, (Pr. *souscriptio*), It. *soscrizione*, Sp. *subscripción*, Pg. *subscrição*]

1. A piece of writing at the end of a document, e.g. the concluding clause or formula of a letter with the writer's signature, the colophon of a book, etc., the note appended to the epistles in the New Testament, etc.

1745 LYON, *Secrees* 659 Off his pistil a brief Subscriptyoun, Set lowly vndir 1747 *Act* 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 1 § 6 Whereunto the same printers shalbe bound to put the superscription and subscription in this forme, That is to saie: by the King and his Clergye, with addition in the ende of the printers name and yere of the printing of the same 1836 A DAY *Engl. Secretorie* 1. (1625) 12 The manner of Salutation, the order of taking leave or farewell, the Subscription, and the outward direction. 1909 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum.* ut. vii. How's this? Yours, if his own? Believe this is some new kinde of subscription the gallants use 1624 JER. TAYLOR *Epi* (1647) 80 The subscription to the first Epistle to Timothy. 1727 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp* 104 Subscriptions for Letters. To the King; or to his most Excellent Majesty; To the Queen, or To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197 She dictated the farewell part, without hesitation; and when she came to the blessing and subscription, she took the pen, and wrote the conclusion 1790 PALLEY *Horæ Paul* xv. 378 The subscription of the first epistle to the Corinthians states that it was written from Philippi. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 170 Rust and Schoeffler, in the subscriptions to the books printed by them, lay no claim to the invention of the art. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 102/1 The subscription (to the additions to *Esther*)...refer to the whole book.

† *b.* Something written or inscribed underneath, e.g. a number written under another, an inscription or title underneath. *Obs.*

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Funeral Mon.* 772 These portraitures with the subscription following 1768 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 206 A large Picture...with this Subscription. 1709-29 V. MANDRY *Syst. Math.* Arith. 68 Multiply the whole Subscription by the Quotient 1814 *Gentl Mag.* July 51 The representation of a goat giving suck to the whelp of a wolf, with a subscription, which has been thus rendered.

2. A signature, signed name.

In Sc. *sign* (or *signet*) and *subscription manual* was formerly freq.

1483 *Sc Acts* (1875) XII. 32/1 Lettres of securite vndir bar Seils & subscriptions manuals 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scottes* 226 The seales & subscriptions be so many, so ancient, and so faire, as cannot lightly be counterfaite 1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl. Hist.* vi. xlii. 118 Other epistles of Cyprian in the Romaine tongue with the subscription of diuerse other byshops 1640 *Sc Acts Chas I* (1870) V. 268 W^{ch} words he shall subscribe with his signe and subscriptions manuell. 1690 in *Narrue Peerage Evid.* (1874) 27 Before thir witnesses to the subscriptions of the saids Marquies and Marchiones of Atholl. 1790 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Oct. 1662, The synographs and original subscriptions of diuers Eastern Patriarchs. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* 11. 284 All the blurd subscriptions in my book. 1837 SCOTT *Cl. Rob.* vii. Our sacred subscription is duly marked with the fitting tint of green and purple 1888 *Lang Times Ref.* (N S) LIX. 3/2 A probative deed, which they attested by their subscriptions.

3 A signed declaration or statement; *Rom. Antig.*, a request signed by the emperor. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

1599 Q. ELIZ in Morison *Itin.* (1617) 11 40 Though you think the allowance of that Counsell, whose subscriptions are your Echoes, should...satisfie us 1609 HOLLAND *Ann.* Marcell. xv. vi. 42 This Athanasius...was by commandment from the Emperor warned by his subscription to depose from his sacerdotal See. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb.* II. § 115 A Letter from the King, and a subscription from the Lords Commissioners. 1661 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 71 The way of maintenance layd out in your Act is directly opposed by a Subscription sent up to Colonell Gilby and my selfe. 1666 in *Extr. St. Papers*

rel. Friends Ser. II. (1912) 259, I have sent you here inclosed a subscription which I have taken vnder his hand. 1773 BURKE *Sp. Relief Prot. Diss Wks.* X. 33 There was no subscription, to which they were to set their hands. 1851 HUSSEY *Papal Power* II. 80 It was argued, that they had no subscription from the Pope, nor ecclesiastical authority, to back them. 1864 POMEROY *Munc. Law* 41 An Annotation or Subscription was written to a private person, in answer to questions of a merely private application

4. The action or an act of affixing a signature; the signing of one's name or of a document.

1492 EARL OF HUNTLY in *Thames of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 156 Writin at Lochannor under our signet, and with the subscriptione of our hand. 1562 SANDYS in *Strype Ann Ref.* (1735) I. 330 Every Bishop by the Subscription of his hand, promisseth, that he shall not...Athenate any of his Manors. 1592 *Sc Acts Jas VI* (1814) III. 586/1 Concerning subscription of the signatures of the new infemistis of temporalities. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 268 Vpon his subscription [he] was admitted to take his place in y^e Council. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) IV. 127 The people flocked to the subscription of this covenant 1765-8 ERSHINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. II. § 8 A subscription by a cross or mark. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xvi. The subscription of the contract of marriage had been just concluded. 1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q. B. Div. 715 The making and subscription of an oath in the House of Commons 1912 *Signatures J. n. B. Roy. Soc. Pref.* The subscription of these signatures.

5 A declaration of one's assent to articles of religion, or some formal declaration of principles, etc. by signing one's name; *spec.* in the Church of England, assent to the Thirty-nine Articles.

1588 *Martyn. Epist.* (Arb.) 3 Any other of the holy league of subscription 1620 J. DYKE *Right Receiving* (1640) 8 Now that we have once said we are the Lords, and have subscribed to it, let us have a care to say, we will be the Lords, and to stand to and make good our subscription. 1654 BRANHAM *Just Vind.* vi. (1661) 155 We do indeed require subscription to our Articles 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* ix. 72 The persecuted Church of English in Frankfurt. demanded subscription to their discipline of every man. 1721 [A. A. SYKES] (*title*) The case of subscription to the 39 Articles considered. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt Chr* I. 3. 141 Application made to parliament for relief in the business of subscription. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Org.* 1. 23 The Cambridge Act, abolished all subscription for degrees. 1890 LIDON *Pict.* (1893) I. 148 A check upon insurrectionary thought, such as is exerted by subscriptions to Confessions of Faith.

† *b.* Assent, approval. Also, an instance of this.

1580 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks (1912) 630/1 You shall neuer haue my subscription or consent to make your Carpenter our Carpenter 1613 PURCIUS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 827 For the excellencie of the Tobacco there found, he should happily haue the smoke subscriptions of many Humonists 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* (1650) 68 To their opinion. I see no reason why I should yeeld my Subscription 1760 BRADFORD *Phymouth Plant* (1856) 5 The moie y^e light of y^e gospell grew, y^e more y^e urged their subscriptions to these corruptions

† *b.* Submission, allegiance. *Obs. rare*

1605 SHAKS *Leir* III. 11 18 I neuer gaue you Kingdome, call'd you Children; You owe me no subscription

7. The action or an act of subscribing money to a fund or for stock, the raising of a sum of money for a certain object by collecting contributions from a number of people; † a scheme for raising money in this way. Also, an undertaking or agreement to subscribe so much

1647 *Max Hist. Parl.* II. vi. 122 The Treasurers appointed to receive the Moneys come in upon the Subscriptions for Ireland. 1765 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1885) II. 22 They hued him with a subscription of losses, for which they gave him public credit double to what he really had lost 1769 POLLEXFEN *Disc Trade* (1697) 105 Without New Subscriptions there can be no way of coming into this Trade under this Charter, but by Buying Shares of the present Adventures. 1790 EVELYN *Diary* 9 Aug. 1682, The Academy which Monsieur Faubert did hope to procure to be built by subscription of worthy gentlemen and noblemen. 1740 CIBLER *Apol.* (1756) I. 142 Many people of quality came into a voluntary subscription of twenty guineas a-piece, for erecting a theatre 1747 SHERLOCK in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. I. 299, I hear nothing from London of any moment, except the great Subscription for raising money next year 1748 *Winter Even Conv Club of Jesus*, etc. in *N & Q* Ser. v. V. 413/1 By stock-jobbers he means those that be not able to comply wit dare subscriptions. 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed 5) 21 They will scarce better themselves by any new subscription 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 193 There is a public hall by subscription every night 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxvii. A certain hackney, which he and another honest shopkeeper, combined to maintain by joint subscription. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. v. 1, There has been erected, apparently by subscription, a kind of Wooden Tent 1889 W. C. ANDERSON *Dict Law* 986 (Cent. Dict.) Where an advance has been made by others in consequence of a subscription, before notice given of a withdrawal, the subscription becomes obligatory 1912 *World* 7 May 698/2, 100,000 cumulative 7 per cent preference shares will be offered for subscription

8. A contribution of money for a specified object; *spec.* the fixed sum promised or required as a periodical contribution by a member of a society, etc. to its funds, or for the purchase of a periodical publication, or in payment for a book published 'by subscription' (see 9)

Subscription and *donation* (to a charitable fund, a society, or the like) are usually contrasted, the former being a recurrent, the latter a single, contribution.

1679 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 367 Had not some of our benefactors been very slow in paying their subscriptions. 1710 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *M. Brit. Notitia* II.

624 The Dean and Chapter have been no less bountiful, and the Clergy of the City are not backward in their Subscriptions 1799 T. COOKE *Tales*, etc. 120 A Genius form'd like mine will soar at all, And boldly follow where Subscriptions call 1763 W. KING *Pol & Lit Anecd.* (1819) 183 Being applied to for a charitable subscription. 1804 *Med J. n. L.* XII. 11 That John Drew and Tilden Sampson be requested to receive subscriptions for the use of the institution. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 126 Subscriptions and donations to be paid to the secretary 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land of To-day* xxxiii (ed 3) 300 The subscription to Almack's was ten guineas 1912 *Nature* 26 Dec. 468/1 The temporary address of the society is the Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, S.W. There is no subscription

b. A sum of money subscribed by several parties; a fund; formerly *spec.* in Stock Exchange language. Now *U.S.* in phr. to make or take up a subscription, to make a collection.

1730 CHENEY *Last Horse Matches* 145 On the 23d Day of June the 120 Guineas Subscription Money (and which Subscription is now expir'd) were run for at Richmond by five Year olds 1756 J. COX *Narr. Thieftakers* 15 A gentleman in the Commission of the Peace in that Neighbourhood, and the Treasurer of that Subscription. *Foot note.* A Reward of 20l for the taking of Thieves in Tottenham Division 1764 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed 5) 146 *note.* A large quantity of any new fund, commonly called Subscription 1785 GROSE *Dict Vulgar* T. s. v. *Scrp*, *Scrp* is also a Change Alley phrase for the last loan or subscription. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 530 A subscription is opened to present Mr. T. B. Wright, of Birmingham, with [etc.] 1856 J. RICHARDSON *Recoll.* I. 111 53 The parochial authorities set on foot a subscription for the purchase of a piece of plate. 1865 H. PHILLIPS *Amer Paper Curr.* II. 168 To relieve the army a subscription was taken up by the ladies of Philadelphia 1897 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 6/3 [American sailor loq.] Let's make a subscription

† *c.* *spec.* A share in a commercial undertaking or a loan Also *collect. sing. Obs.*

1727 SWIFT *Circumcise* E. Curll Wks 1755 III. 1. 166 Sir Gideon Lopez tempted him with forty pound subscription in Ram's bubble 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* Subscription, in the English Commerce, is used for the Share or Interest, particular Persons take in a public Stock, or a Trading Company, by writing their Names, and the Shares they require, in the Register thereof 1744 POPE *Imit Horace* i. vii. 65 South-sea Subscriptions take who please 1762 T. MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed 5) 108, I would farther recommend to you, by no means to lend your subscription, at the time of the coming out of the receipts for they [the Bears] borrow your Scrip to make good their illegal...bagains.

9. *Book-trade.* *a.* A method of bringing out a book, by which the publisher or author undertakes to supply copies of the book at a certain rate to those who agree to take copies before publication. *Freq.* in phr. by subscription.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Subscription for a Book*, is when the Undertakers propose Advantages to those that take a certain Number of Copies at a set Price [Bailey 1730 adds] and lay down Part of the Money, before the Impression is finish'd 1715 (*Advt*) Proposals for Printing by Subscription a new Edition of Marcus Tullius Cicero, by Thomas Hearne 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v., Walton's Polyglot Bible, which is the first Book ever printed by Way of Subscription 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* (1815) 151 The Scotchman gives lectures on the pronunciation of the English language, which he is now publishing by subscription. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* (1831) I. 222 In 1766 she published, by subscription, a quarto volume of miscellaneas 1807 DE LOUVE *Const. Eng.* Advert p. 11, In defect of encouragement from great men (and even from booksellers), I had recourse to a subscription 1873 CURWEN *Hist Booksellers* 25 He waited four years before he ventured to publish, and then only by the safe method of subscription. 1890 SPRIGGE *Math. Publ.* 81 The system of publishing suggested by that firm, was that of 'subscription'

b. (a) The taking up of a book by the trade; (b) The offering of a book to the trade.

1895 *Bookselling* June 103 Where the trade subscription may be expected to cover the cost of the first edition. 1912 SHAYLER *Fascin Bks* 145 Each new book when ready for publishing is brought to these establishments for 'subscription'—that is, to ascertain how many copies will be bought.

c. *U.S.* The house-to-house sale of books by canvassers. *Freq. attrib.*

1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr. 495 There has been a great deal of grubbing in the retail trade that so many good books have been taken out of its hands and put into those of subscription 'agents' Many writers, such as Mark Twain, confine themselves, in fact, to subscription publishing 1892 May 516 The important trade question of the ownership of subscription orders 1897 G. H. F. & J. B. PUTNAM *Auth & Publ.* (ed 7) 51 Books sold by subscription (that is, through canvassers).

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (sense 8) *subscription-money*, *-purse*, *-share*, *subscription-hunting* ppl ad], *subscription book*, (a) a book containing the names of subscribers to any object (with the amounts of their subscriptions); (b) *U.S. Book-trade*, a book sold from house to house by canvassers; *subscription list*, a list of subscribers' names (with the amounts of their subscriptions), so † *subscription-paper*, † *-roll*; *subscription price*, (a) the price at which a book is offered before publication to those who promise to take copies, being usually lower than the price at which any unsubscribed copies will be sold on or after publication; (b) the price at which a periodical publication is supplied to those who promise to take so many numbers; † *subscription receipt* (cf. *Scrp sb.*),

a receipt for a share or shares taken up in a loan or commercial undertaking, subscription room, a room (e.g. belonging to a club, an exchange) which is open to subscribers only, †subscription society, a union of workmen to which each contributes a subscription. (See also 9 c)

1791 AMHERST *Terrae Fil* No 12 (1796) 1 65 *Subscription-books (by them call'd matriculation-books) were open'd, and most of the nobility and gentry subscribed their sons and their wards into them. 1797 SMOLLETT *Humphrey Cl* (1815) 64, I consulted the subscription-book; and, perceiving the names of several old friends, began to consider the group with more attention. 1784 *New Bath Guide* 65 Each Master has a ball in the winter and spring seasons, and subscription-books are also laid down at the Rooms, that all the company may have an opportunity of shewing those gentlemen marks of their respect. 1819 EGAN *Walks through Bath* 97 Ladies and gentlemen disposed to become members, are requested to have their names entered in the society's subscription-book. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 Apr 425 (heading) The trade and subscription books. 1899 *Boston* (Mass.) *Frul* 16 Jan 7/8 The Trustees of the Fenway Garden [Boston, Mass.] have decided to keep the subscription-books open for the present. 1898 SHAW *Perf Wagnerite* 134 Energetic *subscription-hunting ladies. 1843-56 BOUVIER *Law Dict* (ed 6) II 555/1 *Subscription list, the names of persons who have agreed to take a newspaper, magazine or other publication, placed upon paper, is a subscription list. 1880 *Publisher's Weekly* (U.S.) 24 May 516 That he be enjoined and restrained from interfering with the subscription-lists of said publications, and from attempting to discharge any subscriber from his subscription thereto. 1887 *Spectator* 6 Aug. 1057/2 His name figured little in subscription lists. 1874 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* ix § 27 (an 1845) The Letter Money and *Subscription Money being almost exhausted. 1795 MS in *Urry Chaucer's Wks* (B Mus.), Books to be Delivered to the Subscribers Compl'd in Quenes on paym't of their Subscription Money. 1730 [see sense 8 b] 1774 FOOTER *Cocooners* 1. Wks 1799 II 146 My expenses in subscription money to most of the clubs and coteries. 1780 *New Bath Guide* 26 The subscription to the dress-balls is one guinea to each room for the season, or as long as the subscription-money lasts. 1779 *Mirror* No. 27 4 The *subscription-paper hung up fronting the door. 1886 *Perf. Bl. Kepting's Sparhawk's P* 10 spectus, *Subscription price, £ 11s, early application is needed to secure a copy. 1891 *Academy* 21 Feb 185/2 The new publication, will be published monthly at a subscription price of eight rupees per annum, including postage. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVIII. 221 The *subscription purse of a hunting club. 1762 T MORTIMER *Ev. Man own Broker* (ed 5) 172 The *subscription receipts thus paid in full, are called in the Alley, Heavy-Horse. 1780 — *Elem. Comm.* 396 If the second or third purchasers in the course of circulation at market, are holders of the subscription receipts at the time of a payment. 1766 HALE *Life P. Atticus* (1677) 149 They thought that his Name should be the first in the *Subscription Roll. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III 177 The innocent amusement, deserving of all praise as a preventive substitute for the stall, the kennel, and the *subscription-room. 1814 *Daily Tel.* 3 Aug 5/1 The subscription room of the Com Exchange will be open for the convenience of members. 1856 *Ann Reg.* Chron. 52/2 The expenses of erecting the theatre are said to have amounted to 150,000 £; of which 50,000 £ [was] raised by *subscription-shares of 500 £, each. 1769 *Ibid.* 124 [Spitalfields] handkerchief-weavers, entered into a subscription of six-pence on every loom, to support their cause against the masters, one of whom insisted that his men should not belong to the *subscription-society.

b in adj. use with the sense 'supported by subscription, maintained or provided by, open to, subscribers', as *subscription ball, charity-school, club, concert, cricket-match, dance, house, library, masquerade, music, night, school*.

1704 tr. *Moliere's* (title) *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac*... Acted at the Subscription Musick at the Theatre Royal. 1708 *New View Lond* II 762 A Subscription School for 50 Girls. 1749 H WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 268 A subscription masquerade. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 36/2 Sums laid out in... subscription com. etc. 1779 CRESS *Upper Ossory* in *Jesse Selwyn & Contents* (1844) IV. 176 A subscription ball is, on foot, one hundred subscribers at twelve guineas each. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I 37 A respectable subscription library. 1819 EGAN *Walks through Bath* 35 The Subscription-House at York-Buildings. *Ibid.* 162 The Crescent-Fields, with the addition of some charming subscription grounds. 826 J. COOK *Fox-hunting* 149 A manager of a subscription pack. 1854 H COLERIDGE *Ess* I 305 Suckling of infants will be exploded, as unproductive labour. Pap will be made by contract in subscription soup-kettles. 1859 MISS MULOCK *Life for a Life* xi, Charities is operam. Every subscription-night, there he is, wedged in the crowd. 1886 C E PASCOE *Loud of To day* vi, Subscription dances, under the patronage of a long list of names.

Hence (nonce-words) **Subscrip**tionist, one who begs for subscriptions; **Subscrip**tionless a., without subscriptions.

1853 N HAWTHORNE *Engl. Note-bks* (1870) I 59, I wish... I had given the poor family ten shillings, and denied it to a begging subscriptionist, who has just fleeced me to that amount. 1897 *Westm Gas*, 9 Mar 2/2 By depriving the school, already subscriptionless, of this aid grant.

Subscriptive (sɒbskrɪptɪv), a. rare. [f. L. *subscriptus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subscribere* to SUBSCRIBE + -IVE.]

1. Pertaining to the 'subscription' of a letter. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 197, I have endeavoured to imitate the subscriptive part [of the letter].

2. Pertaining to the subscribing of money. 1897 *Westm Gas* 10 Mar 2/2 Is it to be the population of a parish? or its substantive capacity?

†**Subscri**ve, v. S. Obs. [ad. OF. *souscrire*, pr. stem of *souscrire*, mod F. *souscrire* (see SUBSCRIBE). Cf. *descri*ve, *inscri*be, *scri*ve.] = SUBSCRIBE.

a. trans

c 1470 HARDING *Chroñ* ciii vi, As Flores sayth and doeth it so subscribe. 1476 *Each Rolls Scot* VIII. 344 note, Writin and subscribit at Edinburch. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* II 440 Peav the maid, and band With letteris braid subscribit with thair hand. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chroñ Scot* (S.T.S.) I 286 He tukke the pen in his hand and subscriveth the election. 1585 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1814) III 377 Euerie writtair subscribe his name on be bak of signato^r or lettre as allowit be him. 1649 DRUMM. or HAWTH *Posth Poems* (S.T.S.) II 219 That our Confession is indeed Not the Apostolick Creed, Which of Negations we contrive, Which Turk and Jew may both subscribe. 1689 *Sc. Acts* (1875) XII 48/2 To report what should be over-tured be the Duke in wryting subscribed by the Duke. 1726 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 35, I have already granted and subscribed bonds of provisione to and in favours of my own children.

b. intr.

1490 MUMM. *de Melros* (Bannatyne Club) 600 To thir my present lettes obligatour I have affixt my seill & subscriyft with my awin hand. 1667 *Satir Poems Reform.* iii 129 O 3e that to our Kirk hes done subscribe. 1596 in T MORRIS *Provosts of Melkuen* (1875) 88 With our handis on the pen led be the notaris vnderwritin, because we can nocht subscribe. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 6r As for these that hes nather subscriyft nor will cum in, but stands owt, they are to be fyned. 1717 in *Nairne Peerage Evid* (1874) 146 In the hands of me nottar publick subscriyving after the form of the said hentable bond of provisione.

c. pass

To be engaged in a compact. 1583 *Leg. Bp St. Androis* 536 Contemporaries of our authoritie, Subscriyvt aganist our Maestie.

Hence Subscri vob ppl a, Subscri vob vbl.

sb., ppl a; Subscri-ver, = SUBSCRIBER.

1564 *Maitl Club Misc* (1843) III 221 By ye quhill testimonial ye said Mr Thomas allegis hym inquit be ye subscriuans yarof. 1564 in *Scott Antig* (1901) Oct 8r The gewing and subscriyving of the said infelment [1621, 1638, implied in *Non-subscriber*, see *Non-subscriber* 1]. 1651 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I 119 Item debarat be the tenents conforme to the collectors subscriyvt compt. 1681 *Sc. Acts Chas II* (1820) VIII 243 None but subscriyving witnesses shall be probative in Executions of Messengers. 1696 *Ibid.*, Will (1823) X. 63 The Subscriyving of Bonds.

†**Sub**secant. *Math. Obs. rare* [f. SUB- + SECANT B a b]. That part of the axis of abscissas of a curve which is intercepted between a secant and the ordinate.

1816 tr. *Lacroix's Diff & Int Calc* 655 Its subtangent P T must consequently be less than one of the subtangents.

Subjective (sɒbsɪjɪv), a. Now Obs. or rare. Also † subjective, subobjective, subobjective. [ad. L. *subiectivus*, less correct f. *subiectivus*, also (by transposition) -*cius*, -*ivus* (cf. *Subi*ective) cut off and left remaining, f. *sub*- SUB- 25 + *secare* to cut (cf. SECTION).] Remaining over, spare chiefly in successive hours.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* 1 To Rdr C 3, The principal subject of my subscribe or vacant hours. 1640 W. FENNER *Wilful Impen.* Ep. Ded, I had thought to have sent it to my Lord of Wauwicke for his subscribe howeis. 1654 NEDHAM *Domum Maris* in Selden's *Mare Clausum* (1665) 128 The subjective or remanent part onely is left out unassigned. 1832 SOUTHEY *Lett to F W Warter* 20 June, Next year it will become my chief object in those successive hours, for which I can find no English word.

†**Sub**sect, v. Obs. [f. SUB- 9 + L. *sect*-, pa. ppl. stem of *secare* to cut] *trans* To subdivide.

1654 VILVAIN *Encher Epigr* iii xcv. 79 The 7 Parts or Portions of the Earth, as some lat Authors now Say or subsect them. 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* 93 Yone of the Calvinistical Sect, a Sect dissected, subsected, and resected.

Subsection. [f. SUB- 7 + SECTION] A division of a section.

1621 BURTON (title) *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, in Three Maine Partitions, with their several Sections, Members, and Subsections. *Ibid.* i 11 ix, In the precedent Subsections, I have anatomised those inferior Faculties of the Soule. 1841 DE QUINCY *Style Wks* 1859 XI 228 Others who bring an occasional acuteness to this or that subsection of their duty. 1863 C. C. BLAKE in *Frul Anthropol Soc* (1865) III 1 5 A valuable, paper was read in subsection D [of the British Association], by Dr Embleton. 1879 *Encycl Brit*, X 242/1 The behaviour of the lava as it issues and flows down the volcanic cones will be described in the next sub-section. 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict c 70* § 8 Sub-section one of section fifteen of the Sea Fisheries Act, 1883.

b. *Nat. Hist.* A subordinate division of a section or group.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* III. 414 In this subsection the *Diptera*, *Libellulina* and *Mantodea* will find their place. 1826 [see SUBORDER 1] 1840 CUVIER's *Anim. Kingd* 415 Latreille divides this section [sc. Trigona] into sub-sections.

c. *Milit.* (See quot.) 1910 *Encycl Brit* (ed 11) II 690/1 Each section [of a battery] consists of two subsections, each comprising one gun and its wagons, men and horses.

Hence **Sub**sectioned, divided into subsections. 1820 KEATS *Cap & Bell* xi, With special strictures on the horrid crime, (Section'd and subsection'd with learning sage)

†**Sub**secute, v. Obs rare. [f. L. *subsecutus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsequi* (see SUBSEQUENT).] *trans*. To follow up, pursue.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Rich.* III. 46 b, Yf by any possibilitie he could be subsecuted and overtaken. 1569 STOCKER tr. *Diod. Sic* ii. xix. 70/2 Aristone subsecuted and chased him through the country of Basalica.

†**Sub**seutive, a. Obs rare. [f. as prec. + -IVE, cf. F. *subseutif*] Subsequent.

1611 Cotgr. Subsecutif, subsecutue

†**Sub**sella (sɒbsɛlə), [mod. L., f. *sub*- SUB- 3 + *sella* a seat, after next.] = SUBSELLUM 2.

1849 *Ecclesiol* IX. 156 Seats placed stall-wise, with desks before them and subsellae beneath. 1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 117 On each side of the Choir are sixteen stalls, with subsellae.

†**Subsellum** (sɒbsɛlə'liəm), Pl. subse'lia (-se'liā). [L., f. *sub*- SUB- 3 + *sella* seat.]

1. *Rom. Antig.* A seat in an amphitheatre.

1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1727) 16 Vaults which run under the Subsellia all round the Theatre.

2. *Church Archit* = MISERICORD 2 c.

1806 J DALLAWAY *Engl Archit* 118 The application of the ancient carved subsellia to the present reading-desks is a new idea. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I 47 The stalls and subsellia belong in style to the period of their construction.

Subsemitone. *Mus* [ad. med. L. *subsemitonium*: see SUB- 13.] The leading note of a scale.

1800 BUSBY *Dict Mus*, *Sub-Semitone*, the name by which theorists distinguish the sharp seventh, or sensible, of any key. 1876 STAINER & BARRATT *Dict Mus Terms*.

Subse'nsible, a. [SUB- 1 a.] Below or deeper than the range of the senses.

1863 J VINDALL *Heat* ii 33 We can only reach the roots of natural phenomena by laying down, intellectually, a subsensible soil out of which such phenomena spring. 1871 — *Fragm Sci* (1879) II xv 387 That subsensible world into which all natural phenomena strike their roots.

So **Sub**se'nsual, -se'nsuous adjs.

1886 *Hamlet*, *Rev* July 73 The daik, 'subsensual flow of a soul abandoned to vice. 1891 AGNES M. CLERKE *Fam Stud.* *Homer* viii 212 In some unexplained subsensual way. 1834 COLLINGRIDGE *Notes & Lect* (1849) I 164 Nationality in each individual, quoad his country, is equal to the sense of individuality quoad himself; but himself as 'subsensual, and central. 1898 HORTON *Commandin.* *Jesur* xvi. 290 In that subsensual contact of spirit with spirit.

Subsequence (sɒbsɪkwəns) [f. SUBSEQUENT: see -ENCE.]

1. That which is subsequent; a subsequent event; the sequel.

1500 *Chester Pl* 1 187 Yow shall well wyt the Subsequence, this Daunce will turne to teene and traye. 1592 *West 1st Pt Symbol* § 52 Let us enter into consideration of the subsequence or sequele thereof. 1610 HEALEY *St Aug Cite God* iii xxx. 150 Without any more sture or other subsequence of war. *Ibid* v. ix. 209 What auailes the subsequence? 1637 HESWOOD *Descr. Sovereigns of Seas* 34 As they comply in the premisses, they differ not all in the subsequence. 1827 G S FABER *Sacr. Cal Prophecy* (1844) III. 331 The predicted millennium with its concomitants and subsequences.

2. The condition or fact of being subsequent.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char* i. iv. § 1. 14 With such an order of precedence and subsequence as their natures will bear. 1701 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* ii in 43 By which Faculty [sc. reminiscence], we are also able, to take notice of the Order of Precedence and Subsequence, in which they are past. 1846 TRINCH *Mirac* No 5 (1862) 159 The Scripture teaches the absolute subordination of evil to good, and its subsequence of order. 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xxviii, An affair which appeared in due subsequence in the newspapers. 1884 BROWNING *Persifal*, *Beau-Strife* 70 Joy, sorrow,—by precedence, subsequence—Either on each, make fusion.

†**Sub**sequency. *Obs rare*. [f. SUBSEQUENT see -ENCY.] The fact or condition of following.

1705 GREENHILL *Embalming* 336 The Heliotrope's subsequence to the Cause of the Sun.

Subsequent (sɒbsɪkwənt), a. and sb. [a. F. *subsequent* (14th c. in Littre), or, ad. L. *subsequens*, -entem, pi. pple. of *subsequi*, f. *sub*- SUB- III + *sequi* to follow.]

A. adj.

1 Following in order or succession; coming or placed after, esp immediately after.

1460 J METHAM *Wks* (E.E.T.S.) 157/1, I rede in elde volummys this matere subsequent. 1599 A M. tr. *Gabel-houer's Bh. Physicke* 346/1 Then applye theron the whyes of Egges. and then applye theron this subsequente playster. 1606 SHAKS *1r & Cr* i in 344 Such Indexes, although small prickes to their subsequent Volumes. 1660 BARROW *Euclid Pref.* (1714) p 11, The six precedent and the two subsequent [Books]. 1745 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. 1 285 The Sentences precedent and subsequent. 1788 *Encycl Brit* (1797) I 695/2 Thus, with the subsequent bones of the ear, are here delineated as large as the life. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* ii, But more of this in a subsequent chapter. 1833 J RENNIE *Alph Angl* 21 We shall see in a subsequent page the principle upon which this is founded.

absol. 1506 NASH *Saffron-Walden* To Rdr. Wks 1905 III. 22/31 The subsequent or hindmost of the paire.

2 Following or succeeding in time, existing or occurring after, esp immediately after, something expressed or implied; coming or happening later.

†*The subsequent* (year, etc.), *the* (year, etc.) *subsequent*, the year, etc. next following.

Condition subsequent: see CONDITION sb. 2.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c 27 § 6 To begyn and ende theyre account in the yere subsequent for the yere precedent. 1651 G W. tr. *Cowell's Inst.* 107 As if one gives any thing with such an intention that it shall be the Donees when a subsequent thing is performed. 1662 *Perry Taxes* iv. 28 The envy which precedent missons of English [in Ireland] have against the subsequent. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* ii. xxviii 137 No Son of a subsequent Branch could be entered. 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Verdus's Anecd. Paint* (1786) V. 129 His other plates I will repeat briefly, as I shall those of subsequent engravers. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comm.* *Thames* xl. 300 It was found needful to explain and amend

this Charter by many others Subsequent 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii. IV. 56 The day from which all his subsequent years took their colour 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. 111 23 My subsequent destination was Vienna. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* xxvi. Concetta delivered the letter, and another subsequent one.

D. Const. to. (Also advb. = *subsequently to*. Cf. *previous*, etc.)

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 12 The ill consequences of it, or the Actions which were subsequent to it 1745 SWIFT *Some Remarks on Barrier Treaty* Wks 1841 I. 430/1 This prodigious article is introduced as subsequent to the treaty of Munster 1806 *Mad. Finl.* XV. 141. I have not heard of any death but one shortly subsequent to cow-pox inoculation 1822 HESER *Wks. Ser. Taylor* (1828) I. p. 21. Subsequent to the suppression he was at large. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* ii. (1876) 39 It was long subsequent to the death of both his parents 1911 *War Dept. Promiss. Subsidy Scheme* x. Lorries must have been built subsequent to 1st January, 1911

C. Forming a sequel to (rare)

1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Pope* (1868) 408 He had planned a work, which he considered as subsequent to his 'Essay on Man'

D. Phys. Geog. (See *quots*)

1862 JONES in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XVIII. 400 That the lateral valleys are the first formed. while the longitudinal valleys are of subsequent origin, gradually produced by atmospheric action on the softer and more easily eroded beds that strike along the chains 1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. J.* (R. G. S.) V. 121 The peculiarity of subsequent streams is that they run along the strike of weak strata, while consequent streams run down the dip, crossing harder and softer strata alike 1898 J. C. RUSSELL *River Development* vii. 185 Streams originate, the directions of which are regulated by the hardness and solubility of the rocks. Such streams appear subsequently to the main topographic features in their environment, and are termed subsequent streams.

E. Geol. = INTRUSIVE a 2b.

1888 TRALL *Brit. Petr.* 449

† **B. sb.** A person or thing that follows or comes after another. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 294 Deeming all other apprenticeships as subsequent and of supererogation in regard of that [orig. *estiment tout autre apprentissage subsequent à celui de l'apprentissage*]. 1623 Bf. HALL *Serm. Redempt. Chapel. Exeter Wks.* (1634) 484 This conceit is quite dissimilar from the context, both in regard of the precedents, and subsequent 1676 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* ii. vii. 170 It hath a most excellent congruity with the subsequent of the Holy History 1685 *Coron. Jas. II* (Broadside), So Handsome that all other Ladies, Her Subsequents seem'd but her Shadows 1844 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 241 As the relative pronoun, when used interrogatively, refers to the subsequent word or phrase containing the answer to the question, that word or phrase may properly be termed the subsequent to the interrogative

† **b. These subsequents:** the persons or things mentioned immediately afterwards. *Obs.*

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* 57 These subsequents are most necessary, as namely, Joiners, Carpenters, Smiths, Bricklayers, Masons. 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 15 These subsequents. to be observed in this Realm concerning Doctrine

Subsequential (sɒbsɪkwɛntʃəl), *a* [f. SUBSEQUENT after *consequential*] Subsequent.

1670 W. FLEMING *Case Lib. Conc.* 20 No Temporary Subsequential Law whatever, to our Fundamental Rights, can be so essential a part of the Government 1802-13 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) II. 58 Whether in their original character of advocates or in their subsequential character of judges. 1829 — *Justice & Cod. Petit* 190 In another, say a subsequential judiciary, to which the inquiry is transferred. 1879 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* (1882) 9 It seems to fit some subsequent, evening epoch of the world

Hence **Subsequentially** *adv.*, subsequently.

1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod. Petit* 127 Subsequently applied instruments

Subsequently (sɒbsɪkwɛntʃli), *adv.* [f. SUBSEQUENT *a.* + *LY*]. At a subsequent or later time. *Const.* 10.

1611 COTGER, *Subsequentment*, subsequently. 1657 CROMWELL *Sy. 21 Apr* (Carlyle), If any shall be subsequently named, after the Other House is sat. 1685 SOUTH *Serm. Prov.* xvi. 33 (1697) I. 337 They are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* II. 64 From the same cause, the natural character of nations may arise, however subsequently moulded. 1845 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* viii. 174 In North America the large quadrupeds lived subsequently to that period 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 2 The remains of living beings which have peopled the district at more than one era may have subsequently been mingled in such caverns. 1891 *Law Times* XC. 1/2 Cases where a man becomes a soldier subsequently to the making of the order.

|| **Subserosa** (sɒbsɪrɔːsə) *Anat.* [mod. L. (sc. *membrana*). see SUB- 1 d and cf. next.] Subserous tissue.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1901 *Frnl. Exper. Med.* 20 Nov 35.

Subserous (sɒbsɪrɔːs), *a.* *Anat.* and *Path.* [f. SUB- + *SEROUS*]

1. [SUB- 1 b.] *a.* *Anat.* Situated or occurring beneath a serous membrane, as *subserous tissue* *b.* *Path.* Affecting the subserous tissue.

1833 CYCL *Pract. Med.* II. 731/2 Its bloodvessels and those of the sub-serous cellular tissue are deeply injected 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 276 Neoplasms, whether they be submucous, subserous or mural, keep up a constant nervous irritation 1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* X. 290 The subserous fibroid [of the uterus] 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 597 The great numbers of cells which are

found wandering far and wide in the submucosa, the musculature, and the subserous tissue

2. [SUB- 20 b.] Somewhat serous. In mod. Dicts. † **Subservant.** *Obs. rare.* [SUB- 5 a.] An inferior servant, under-servant.

1661 K. W. CONF. *Charac.* *Detracting Empiric* (1860) 64 A poor apothecaries subservant, whose work is to look to the stills, and sweep the shop

Subserve (sɒbsɪvɪ), *v.* [ad. L. *subservire*, f. SUB- SUB- 8 + *servire* to SERVE *v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To be subservient to

1619 FOTHERBY *Aithom.* ii. § 8 (1622) 186 Arts belonging to all these, and yet all of them subserving vnto the Art of Riding 1646 H. LAWRENCE *Commun. Angels* 10 All creatures shall subserv to that composition of which God is a part. 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iii. 9 The manner of our disquisitions is irregular. When we make that subservient which should be ultimate, and that ultimate which should subserv 1799 MARTIN *Nat. Hist.* II. 317 It subserves to the Trade of this Place 1822 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 25 (1822) I. 193 Merely subserving to the worst taste of the times 1860 WILSON *Introduct. Study* 607 v. 263 The historical framework of their writings subserved to a doctrinal development

2. *trans.* To be instrumental in furthering or assisting (a purpose, object, action, function, or condition); to promote or assist by supplying an instrument or means.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 439 Is there not a world of men, which subserv the Glorie of their Maker? 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T. Matt.* vi. 9 That thou wilt cause us to subserv thy Providence by our wise and diligent labours 1687 *Land Gas* No. 2250/3 The free Exercise of Religion will most truly subserv the Interest of Your Majesties Power 1741 WATTS *Inphor. Mind* i. xvii (1801) 135 (The memory) uses all those parts which subserv our sensations 1786 tr. Beckford's *Vaithub* 9 Even insensible matter shewed a forwardness to subserv his designs 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* x (1816) I. 305 It might subserv the double purpose of ridding us of a nuisance, and relieving the public pressure. 1833-8 NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1896) I. iv. 417 The cause of Protestantism the Catholic Fathers certainly do not subserv 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 197 The ribs subserv locomotion. 1896 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* I. 109 The peripheral nervous system subserves sensation alone

b. To be instrumental in furthering the purpose, interest, or function of (a person or thing) *rare*

1661 BAXTER *Last Wb. Behaver* (1686) 62 Christ will not take it ill to have his Ministers subserv him in so excellent a work 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. 5 You see how the more imperfect subserv the perfect, the inanimate the animate, as the earth the plant. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 163 Portions of bone are also developed to protect and otherwise subserv the organs of the senses.

† **3. a. intr.** To act in a subordinate position.

Obs. rare.

1671 MILTON *Sansum* 57 Not made to rule, But to subserv where wisdom bears command

† **b. trans.** To serve under, be subordinate to

Obs. rare.

1769 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 319 The husband takes a second [wife] who lives and subserves the former in all domestic employments

4. *refl.* To avail oneself of *rare*.

1834 COLERIDGE *Omnia* Lat. Rem. 1836 I. 373, I not merely subserv myself of them, but I employ them.

Subserviate (sɒbsɪvɪət), *v.* [irreg. f. SUBSERVIENT + *ATE* 3] *trans.* To make subservient or subordinate.

1803 CROWWRIGHT-SCHREINER in Farrelly *Settlem. S. Africa* (1900) 90 They would selfishly and foolishly subserviate the interests of the whole Colony to their own benighted wishes. 1906 KIRCHILL *Coniston* i. 111, The time would come when the railroads would exterminate the boss, or at least subserviate him

Subservience (sɒbsɪvɪəns), [f. SUBSERVIENT. see -*ENCE*]

1. The condition or quality of being serviceable, as a means to an end.

1676 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* 1 All this accommodation and mutual subservience of the things in Nature 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. 450 To order all means and affairs in subservience to his end and designe 1793 BURKE *Obs. Conduct Minority* Wks 1842 I. 614 It was in subservience to the general plan of disabling us from taking any steps against France. 1805 KNOX & JESS *Corr.* I. 224 All events on this earth are regulated and directed, in subservience to the interests of that spiritual kingdom of the Messiah 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* iv. (1895) 219 We should trace the beneficent effects of pain and pleasure in their subservience to the purification of life.

† **b. pl.**

1663 Urquhart's *Rabelais* iii. 1. 402 The uses and subserviences they were fit for 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xii. The plan is attended, through all its varieties and deflections, by subserviences to special occasions and utilities

2. A condition of subordination or subjection to another. Now *rare* exc. as implied in 3

1701 G. STANHOPE *Pious Breaths* v. xvii. (1720) 348 Giant that my sensual Affections may always continue in subservience to my reasonable mind 1704 T. BROWN *Præf. of Wealth* Wks. 1730 I. 86 A change of power to subservience is a proof of folly 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxi. (1839) III. 173 They had secured the subservience of the whole island 1902 W. BAKER *Age of Fathers* (1903) I. xv. 288 The sermon asserted the absolute 'subservience' of the Son to the Father

3. Subservient behaviour, attitude, or conduct, servile subordination, submissiveness, obsequiousness

1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxiv. She could not indeed imitate

his excess of subservience, because she was a stranger to the meanness of mind by which it was dictated 1849 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxxviii V. 23 A young Persian monarch, corrupted by universal subservience around him. 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* ix. 111 314 Johnson is grander in his neglect of fashion than Goldsmith in his ruinous subservience 1902 MATTHEWSON *Pol. & Relig.* i. x. 323 His subservience to the King was due in part to the extreme weakness of his position.

Subserviency (sɒbsɪvɪənsi), [f. next see -*ENCY*]

1. = SUBSERVIENT 1.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 277 All things being by him given out to the world, in subservience to the ends of his design 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* ii. iv. § 5 This Institution of them in the Schools of the Prophets was of great subserviency 1732 BAKELLY *Alciph.* iii. § 9 The Beauty of Dress depends on its subservience to certain Ends and Uses 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii. i. § 3 10 When we contemplate the manifest Adaptations and Subservingencies of all these Things to each other 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 479 The subservience of our planet to the support of terrestrial as well as aquatic species 1862 HOOK *Leaves Abbs* II. 124 Persons, whom he intended to bring to a subservience to his objects.

2. = SUBSERVIENT 2. Now *rare* exc. as implied in 3.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal* (1713) 15 It is reasonable the worse should be in subservience to the better 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Sp.* (1867) 147 That subserviency which seems to be attributed to the Holy Ghost 1723 SWIFT *Angels agst. Bjs* Wks 1761 III. 263 Lords and squires—who murmur at the payment of rent—as a subserviency they were not born to 1896 DE ARVILL *Philos. Belief* 8 The subservience of structure to function, and the priority in time of structural growth.

3. = SUBSERVIENT 3.

1768 SECKER *Serm.* (1770) III. viii. 178 The obstructing of useful Measures by Opposition, forwarding bad ones by Subserviency. 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrabblemania* 57 note, Any stricture on the score of subserviency in style or composition. 1852 MAS STOW *Uncle Tom's C.* xxxix. That cringing subserviency which is one of the most baleful effects of slavery 1878 LEICHT *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. 18 In no country have State trials been conducted with a more scandalous subservience to the Crown

Subservient (sɒbsɪvɪənt), *a.* (sb.) [ad. L. *subserviens*, -*entem*, pr. pple of *subservire* to SUBSERVE] *A. adv.*

1. Being of use or service as an instrument or means, serving as a means to further an end, object, or purpose, serviceable. *Const.* to a person or thing, a design, condition, process

1632 TATHAM *Love crowns the end* 1 Dram Wks (1878) 19 If these eyes be my own, I fondly trust I they may be more subservient to me 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 144 If they do preach any wholesome Doctrine, it is usually but subservient to their great Design. 1656 RIDGLEY *Pract. Physick* 55 The spirits subservient to the imagination in the Brain 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. ix. § 7 Ideas, which we may suppose may be introduced into the Minds of Children in the Womb, subservient to the necessity of their Life there 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks 1874 II. 150 Every particular affection is subservient to self love 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xviii. (1787) II. 99 The arts of fraud were made subservient to the designs of cruelty 1873 SYMONDS *Gik. Poets* vi. 189 The drama renders all its subservient to the one end of action 1879 HARLAN *Eyesight* ii. 18 All the other structures of the eye may be considered subservient to this one (the retina)

† **b. Const.** to with *inf* or a prep with gerund 1668 DRYDEN *Dram. Poesy* Wks 1725 I. 43 They dwell on him and his concerns, while the rest of the Persons are only subservient to set him off 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* ii. 145 Persons who are subservient in this respect towards promoting the honour of God 1779 YOUNG *Revenge* iii. 4 This is a good subservient artifice, to add the nobler workings of my brain. 1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* (1803) II. 23 In making you subservient in facilitating our success.

† **c.** without construction. *Obs.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 173 They are not in the number of them that perform an action, but of those that are subservient. 1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 112 Scarce ever reading any thing which he did not make subservient in one kind or other 1707 GREW *Cosmol. Sacra* ii. 1. 36 While we are awake, we feel none of those Motions, which are continually made, in the disposal of the Corporeal Principles Subservient herein

2. Acting or serving in a subordinate capacity; subordinate, subject *Const.* 10.

a. of persons

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 140 That the Queen might have solely that Power, and he only be Subservient to her 1667 DEAY *Chr. Prety* ii. p. 13 Can we think he will be patient thus to be made subservient to his enemy? 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) II. 79 The deacons as subservient inferior ministers 1721 PARR *Predest.* 63 Wks 1907 II. 347 Is God subservient to his own Decree? 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* vii. vi. 258 Women are by nature far more subservient to custom than we are 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* iii. 1. 73 They wanted the singer to remain subservient to the composer.

b. of things

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* iii. Wks 1851 III. 109 Copies out from the borrow'd manuscript of a subservient scrawl 1656 TUCKER *Rep. in Hist. Scott. Burgh Rec. Soc.* 19 The town is a mercat town, but subservient and belonging to the town of Lynethquo 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 88 Superiour faculties are set aside, Shall then subservient organs be my guide? 1709 POPP *Eis. Crit.* 263 Most Critics, fond of some subservient art, Still made the Whole depend upon a Part 1864 FUSER *Lect. Daniel* i. 88 Antiochus Epiphanes directed against God what was to be subservient to God 1870 DISRAELI *Lothair* xii. Assuming that religion was true then religion should be the principal occupation of man, to which all other pursuits should be subservient.

c. Law. (Cf SERVIENT and SERVITUDE 7.)

1681 *Stair Inst Law Scot* i xvi 327 Personal Servitudes are, whereby the property of one is subservient to the person of another 1681 [see SERVITUDE 7] 1884 *Law Rep* 25 Chanc Div 580 The mortgagees of C, D, and E, acquired in those blocks being made subservient to the adjoining block B.

3 Of persons, their actions, etc.: Slavishly subservient, truckling, obsequious

1794 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlviii, Emily was disgusted by the subservient manners of many persons, who [etc]. 1819 Scott *Ivanhoe* xxi, The foreigner came here poor, beggaily, cringing, and subservient 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV, IV 251 He contrived to ally this subservient flattery to a degree of intemperate vehemence towards Louis. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii § 2 (1882) 474 The lawyers had been subservient beyond all other classes to the Crown

B. sb A subservient person or thing. rare.

1867 D PAGE *Man* 143 The primitive notion that this earth was the centre of the universe, and the sun, moon, and stars, formed merely to be its subservients. 1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr Hist* 35 The far subservient of Imperial Fact

Subserviently (sɒbsɪˈvɪəntli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2] In a subservient manner.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* 221 The worst of all Evils made...to contribute subserviently to the Good and Perfection of the Whole 1795 *Ann Reg.* Hist 18 They acted subserviently to all its designs. 1823 W SCORESBY *Fruit*, p xv, Discovery was an object, therefore, that could only be pursued subserviently to this 1885 *Manch Exam.* 26 Aug 5/4 Unless it [the Government] complies subserviently with the Nationalist demands

So **Subservientness** rare^o (1727 Bailey Vol. II).

Subserving (sɒbsɪˈvɪŋ), ppl a [f. SUBSERVIENT + -ING 2] That subserves, subservient

1621 BURTON *Anat Mol* i 11 ii Ligaments, are they that tie the Bones together, and other parts to the Bones, with their subserving tendons 1893 *Advance* (Chicago) 2 Nov, Combine against the ring and its boss and its subserving tool that now fills the Mayor's chair. (1895 W. H. HUDSON *Spencer's Philos.* 124 In non-gregarious creatures, the only conflict is between self-subserving and race-subserving activities]

Subsesquialateral, etc. see SUB-10.

Subsessile (sɒbsɪˈsɪl), a *Zool* and *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *sessilis*: see SUB-20 c] Not truly sessile, almost sessile.

1760 J LEE *Introduct Bot* iii iv, (1765) 174 *Verticillus*, a Whorl, expresses a Number of Flowers that are sessile. 1777 S ROBSON *Brit Flora* 104 Snow Saxifrage, Leaves obovate, crenate, subsessile 1856 W. CLARK *Van der Hoeven's Zool* I 374 Abdomen subsessile, conico-acuminate.

Subset, sb 1 [f. SUBSET v.] An act of subsetting or subsetting.

a 1722, 1765-8 [see SUBSETTING below].

Su bset, sb 2 [f. SUB-5 c + SET sb 2.] A subordinate set.

1902 *Encycl Brit* XXIX, xxi/1 It may be possible to divide the set into a number of subsets, no two of which contain a common object.

Subset (sɒbsɪt), v *Sc.* [f. SUB-9 (b) + SET v.] *trans* To underlet, subset

1681 *Stair Inst Law Scot* i xii 253 As the half may be sub-set, so any other right less than the value of the half, is sustained as an Infetment of wardandice. 1754 *Scots Mag* Nov 551/2 A small farm, which he had subset at about 61. *Stealing per annum* 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Nov 381 A missive of tack, which made no mention of assignees, was found, neither capable of being assigned, nor subset. 1806 *Scott Fam Lett.* (1804) I 35, I have subset the whole of the sheep farm. 1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* 582 To assign or subset a lease of the ordinary endurance of nineteen years

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1801 *Farmer's Mag* Nov 379 A tack of lands does not imply a power, either to assign, or even to subset 1838 W. BELL *Dict Law Scot* 582 In such leases, an express authority to assign or subset must be given

Hence **Subsetting** *adv.* sb.; **Subsettable** a., capable of being subset.

a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis* I 454 The axiom against sub-setting is only against an assignment...But a sub-set is lawful, and was so found 12 March 1686. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* ii vi § 33 (1773) 265 It remains a doubt, whether the power of subsetting is implied in the nature of a tack, without a special clause. *Ibid.* By a subset the principal tackman is not changed 1801 *Farmer's Mag* Nov, 379. All tacks, likewise, that are to subset for a great length of time, are also assignable, as well as subsettable.

† **Su bsettle**, *Obs.* [f. SUBSET v. + -LE, -EL; cf. *under-settle*] An under-tenant; = UNDERSETTLE.

1583 in J Guest *Rotherham* (1879) 361 Andrew Robinson subsettel for a horse on the comon contrary to our custome 6d.

Subseyd, variant of SUBSIDE sb.

Subshrub (sɒbʃrʌb) *Hort.* [f. SUB-3 + SHRUB sb 1, to render mod. L. *suffrutice* (see SUFFRUTICOSE). Cf. the earlier *undershrub*.] An undershrub, or very small shrub.

1851 GLENNY *Haudh. Fl. Gard* 11 The double-flowered varieties...may be treated as perennial subshrubs. So **Subshubby** a., resembling a subshrub, suffruticose.

1843 *Horist's Fruit* (1840) IV, 140 It is a dwarf and compact-growing plant, apparently of an evergreen herbaceous or subshubby habit 1851 GLENNY *Haudh. Fl. Gard* 67 *Mathiola incana*, the queen stock, is a sub-shubby kind, 1856 DELAMER *Fl Gard* 107 The terms 'sub-shubby plants' and 'suffruticose trees' have been invented, to designate those individuals which occupy intermediate positions in the long series of the vegetable kingdom.

† Subsidiary, a. *Obs.* Erron. f. SUBSIDIARY.

1628 H BURTON *Israel's Fast* Ded p v, Who doe more hinder or preiudice the King in his necessarie and Royall Subsidiarie Supplies, then such Faciours? 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii iv 195/a Suffragan or Subsidiary Bishops

† **Subside**, *v.* *Obs. rare*^o. [Irreg. f. L. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE] *intr.* To sink in.

1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 173 The eyes, being humble, subside

So **Subsidiation**, a depression.

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII, 24 The protuberances or subsidiations of the cranium

† **Subside**, sb. *Obs.* Also -sede, -seyd, -syde. [a F *subside*, ad. L. *subsidiuum* SUBSIDY] = SUBSIDY.

c 1450 *Brut* ii, 329 He axed a grete subside to be graunted to hem, for defendyng of hem and of his reame. 1474 *Rental Bk Cyfar-Augus* (1879) I 215 The byschoppis subseyd at his fyrst entre 1504 ARNOLD *Chron* (1811) 193 The Rate of the Kyngis Custum and Subside of Marchaundises registered in the Eschequer 1542 *Patton Churchw. Acc* (Som Rec. Soc.) 156 Payd for the Kyngs subside xij s iij d 1553 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1904) 54 Acquittance for the Subside of the Church for the Summa of iij li vi s

Subside (sɒbsaɪd), v [ad. L. *subsidiere*, f. *sub-* SUB-2 + *sidiere* to sit down]

1. *intr.* To sink down, fall to the bottom, precipitate. Also with *down*

1681 *tr Willis's Rem. Med. Wks* Vocab, *Subside*, to sink down, or fall to the bottom. 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iii (1722) 278 Their Shells were buried among the other Bodies or Masses which subsided down 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks* Nat 9 Bodies of no more weight than Shells, or Teeth of Fishes, would subside themselves down to the bottom 1765 *Museum Rust* IV, 98 Chalk laid on clay will, we know, subside 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* (1862) ii § 1.80 The precipitate is allowed to subside 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 133 The gravel is the first to fall, then the sand subsides, and finally the mud settles down

2. To sink to a low or lower level, esp. of liquids or soil sinking to the normal level, (of valleys) to form a depression; (of a swelling or something inflated) to be reduced so as to become flat

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s v, The Streams Subside from their Banks 1729 T COOKE *Tales*, etc 46 Where shady Mountains rise, and Vales subside. 1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii ii (1735) 28 Small Air-Bladders, capable to be inflated by the Admission of Air, and to subside at the Expulsion of it. 1765 A DICKSON *Treat. Agric* (ed 2) 151 When the earth hath fully subsided, and become firm and solid [etc]. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* I 609 The mountains converge into a single ridge, which subsides into plain country. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 76 On pouring a quantity of water into one limb, the water will rise in the other, and when left undisturbed, will subside at an equal height in both 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vii xxvii, The Eagle The eager plumes subsided on his throat. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 513 A little [earth] is left elevated immediately over the drain, to subside to the usual level of the ground 1863 LYELL *Anth. Man* 34 The waters of the Nile had subsided. 1885 *Law Rep* 20 Prob Div. 87 A small blister, which subsided in a day or two.

b Of a mass of earth, etc. To fall or give way as the result of dynamic disturbance, etc

1773 COOKE's *Voy* ii xiv, (1842) I, 329 A large tract of country, of which it was part, subsided by some convulsion of nature 1840 LYELL *Princ Geol* iii xvi (ed 6) III, 345 Buildings which have at different times subsided beneath the level of the sea 1879 A. R WALLACE's *Australasia* i, 11 The bottom of the ocean is itself even now subsiding more and more 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz* 29 July 5/1 We suspect that when the great basin of Taupo comes to be explored by the sounding lead, an extinct volcano, crater and all, will be found subsided in its midst

c Of persons. To sink down into or on to a chair, etc

1879 F. W ROBINSON *Coward Cons.* i vi, She subsided into the easy-chair 1888 J. S WINTER *Bootle's Child.* ix, The subject of the joke subsided on to a chair where she sat giggling

3. Of the sea, wind, storm To sink to rest, abate

a 1721 *Prior Tale from Boccace* 55 Wks. 1907 II 343 Not Waves and winds Subside more sudden. 1740 PITT *Enaid* vii 9 The Sea subsiding, and the Tempests o'er. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* xlix, VI, 168 The wind had already subsided 1876 BROWNING *La Sauras* 54 Beneath where soft the tree-top swell subsides

4. Of strong feeling, excitement, clamour, and the like: To cease from agitation, fall into a state of quiet or of less violence or activity.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Sept 1644, Our desire of revenge had by this time subsided 1774 TOPLAND in R. PALMER *Bk Praise* (1866) 436 Soon shall our doubts and fears Subside at His control. 1778 BURNER *Evolution* xxxiii (1793) I 177 Her anger now subsiding into grief. 1783 CRABBE *Village* ii 183 Cease then that grief, and let those tears subside 1824 SCOTT *St Ronan's* iv, The clamour which attends the removal of dinner from a public room had subsided 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 170 Buying and selling fowls has subsided from an excitement to a natural business transaction 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xxix, They parted with softening, dropping voices, subsiding into silence 1894 'F ANSTEE' *Voces Pop* Ser ii 156 The hubbub gradually subsides

b. Of a condition To die down, pass away, wear off. Of an action To be discontinued.

1751 CHESTER *Let.* cclviii, Your fencing likewise may subside for the summer 1762 T MORTIMER *Ev Man Own Broker* (ed 5) 20 The probability of the premium (given on any Stock) totally subsiding 1780 in *Let Earl Malmesbury* (1870) I 460, I shall go when the novelty is a little subsided 1813 STRELLY *Q Mab* iii, 60 Too soon The slumber of intemperance subsides,

5. Of persons To fall into an inactive or less active or efficient state.

1728 *Young Love of Fame* vii 196 His swelling soul subsides to native peace 1847 Mrs GORE *Castles in Air* xix, I am not sure but I would rather live in the King's Bench than subside into a country Squire 1865 DICKENS *Hist Fr* iii, xv, 'That was well done!' panted Bella, slackening in the next street, and subsiding into a walk 1885 *Manch Exam* 22 June 5/3 After a very promising career, he has subsided into a quiet and indifferent attitude

b. To cease from activity; esp. to lapse into silence.

1871 *Cincinnati Comm* Apr (Schele de Vere *Americanisms* 638) Thereupon the doughty General subsided, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that he will remain silent 1880 *Daily News* 1 July, Being told he must keep quiet or be arrested he subsided

c. To be merged in; to pass into rare

1781 SIMES *Milit Guide* (ed 3) 4 Politeness should exceed authority, and the Officer subside in the gentleman 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch* I xii, 267 The old life was never entirely to subside into the new.

† 7. *trans.* To cause to sink in. *Obs. rare.*

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 75 The roots of that prominence which subsides the apple of the eye

Subsided (sɒbsaɪdɪd), ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb Sunk; precipitated; quieted.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husband* xii, 163 The Earth sinking away from the roots, leaves the bottom of the Stalk higher than the subsided Ground. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* VI, ix, When the contents are too much for me, I lay them down; and resume them, as my subsided joy will allow. 1758 *Elaboratory laid open* 63 Let the clear water be then poured back, into the first vessel, with great care not to disturb the subsided powder 1839 *Use Dict Arct* 1274 The murate of copper is not to be decanted from the subsided gypsum 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 504 All the sods just fill up the subsided drain 1851 *Corr Lady Lytton* (1912) 410, I woke with a pleasant subsided feeling.

Subsidence (sɒbsaɪdɪns, sɒbsɪdɪns), [ad. L. *subsidentia* sediment, f. *subsidiere* to SUBSIDE: see -ENCE. Cf. It. *subsidenza* sediment.]

1. A sediment, precipitate? *Obs*

1646 Sir T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 92 A Chalky earth, which steeped in water, affordeth a cream on the top, and a grosse subsidence at the bottom 1650 VAUGHAN *Anthroposophia* 15 The Earth was an impure, Sulphureous subsidence, or *Cognit momentum* of the Creation 1847 CLARKE in *Fruit R Agric Soc* VIII 1 109 The soil of the whole is the subsidence of a muddy water 1890 GOULD *New Med Dict*, *Subsidence*, in pharmacy, the sediment falling from a liquid

2. The settling (of solid or heavy things) to the bottom, formation of sediment, precipitation.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Subsidence*, a resting or settling in the bottom 1696 WHISTON *The Earth* iii, (1722) 278 The same Law was also observ'd in the subsidence of the Shells of Fishes. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV, 98 What I have written on the subsidence of chalk, and the simple method of recovering that almost-lost manure 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX, 150 A force of subsidence, the natural consequence of gravity, has produced similar effects 1800 HILNRY *Eph. Chem.* (1808) 125 Separate the liquid part by filtration or by subsidence 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* (1862) iv § 1 259 The clear oil is afterwards agitated, again clarified by subsidence [etc.]

3. The sinking (of liquids) to a normal or lower level; also, a fall in the level of ground

1669 BOYLE *Contm New Exper* xix 62 The Quick-silver that before stood at 29 inches, would fall so low as to rest at 9 or 10 inches, (for once I measur'd the Subsidence beneath its former Elevation) 1837 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 641 One of those Shem-Ham-and-Japhet buggies—made on Mount Ararat soon after the subsidence of the waters 1839 G BIRD *Nat Philos* 104 The subsidence of mercury in the barometer, as we ascend mountains affords valuable data for calculating their vertical height. 1863 HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* (1879) 104 The country is a succession of the gentlest swells and subsidences. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* xxi 429 Snags left in the channel on the sudden subsidence of the water

b. A fall in rhythm or accent.

1824 LANDOR *Imag Conv, Eschases & Phocion* Wks. 1853 I 26/a Concentrated are his arguments, easy the swell and subsidence of his periods, his dialect purely attic 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho Sew Gables* x, He delighted in the swell and subsidence of the rhythm, and the happily recurring rhyme

4. A sinking into inactivity or quiescence.

a. of feelings, of a disturbance, of the attacks of a disease, etc.

1734 WARBURTON *Serm* 27 Oct, Wks. 1788 V 519 The mind being, by the subdual or subsidence of the more violent passions, now become attentive to, and sensible of, the soft and gentle impressions of tranquillity 1847 DICKENS *Haunted Man* ii 70 A decided subsidence of her animosity. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 256 So these people burst out into a noise and fury. And the subsidence is as sudden. 1890 GOULD *New Med Dict*, *Subsidence*, in pathology, the gradual cessation and disappearance of an attack of disease.

b. Of physical phenomena or actions

1731 ARBUTHNOT *Aliments* ii ii (1735) 29 The alternate Motion of those Air-Bladders, whose Surfaces are by turns freed from mutual Contact, and by a sudden Subsidence meet again by the ingress and egress of the Air 1811 *Edin. Rev* (Seager), Subsidence of waves 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i 81 The subsidence of this action [throbbing] was always the signal for further advance. 1864 LOWELL *Fireside Trav* 292 We awaited her subsidence as that of a shower 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* I 275 A second fermentation takes place... its subsidence diminishes the bulk of the wine,

c. Sinking into decline or decay.

1856 *MERIVALE Rom. Emp.* xxiii. (1866) IV. 67 It was about the period of the Gracchi that this subsidency of the old anarchy of birth began first to be remarked.

5. (orig. *Geol.*) A gradual lowering or settling down of a portion of the earth due to dynamic causes, mining operations, or the like

1802 *PLAYFAIR Illust. Hutton. Th.* 449 Though a local subsidency, or settling of the ground, could hardly account for this change, yet a subsidency that has extended to a great tract will agree very well with the appearances

1854 *MURCHISON Siluria* vi. 131 The rock is subject to slides or subsidencies. 1856 *PAGE & A. Text bk. Geol.* ii. 39 Subsidencies occasioned by earthquake and volcanic convulsions. 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 6/4 Streets and buildings are being damaged by subsidencies due to disused underground workings.

transf. 1851 *Morning Post* 27 Nov. They reached the door, but found it fixed by the subsidency of the walls.

6 *altrab*, applied to vessels in which liquids are put in order to precipitate their suspended solid matter, as *subsidency reservoir, vat*.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Subsidency vat*, a dyer's settling-vat. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 2/1 All the companies supplying river water have subsidency reservoirs, into which the water is first turned for the purpose of allowing such of the suspended solid matter as will settle

Subsidency (sŭbsīdēnsī, sŭbsīdēnsī). Now rare [ad. L. *subsidēns* see prec.] = prec.

1695-87 *H. MORE App. Antid.* (1712) 215 Bodies in a confused agitation may very likely go together, as we see done in the subsidency of this dreggish part of the World, the Earth. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 79 Those who judiciously impute the sudden subsidency of the Earth in the intestine aforsaid to some underground holowness. 1691 *RAY Creation* ii. (1704) 261 So as to cause a Subsidency of the Lungs by lessening the cavity there. 1779 *Phil. Trans.* LXIX. 597 A strong and regular current in a river is the best of all means for preventing the formation of banks in the bed by the subsidency of mud, &c. 1811 *PINKERTON Petrii* II. 416 Throughout all the space many fissures appeared and subsidencies of the ground. 1845 *S. JUDON Margaret* ii. 111 In the subsidency and departure of love, the moral system is revolutionized.

Subsident (sŭbsīdēt, sŭbsīdēt), a. rare.

[ad. L. *subsident*, -entem, pr. pple of *subsiderē* to SUBSIDERE.] Precipitating.

1839 *PENNELL Fishing* 475 By subsequent treatment of the precipitated and subsident metals

† **Subside real**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [SUB- I a.] Subcelestial, sublunary

1636 in *Ann. Dubrensis* (1877) 57 This subsiderial rundle.

† **Subsidual**, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. SUBSIDY sb. + -AL.] = SUBSIDARY a. 3 c.

1798 *PENNANT Hindoostan* II. 13 A subsidial ally of the English, who receive from its monarch the annual sum of £160,000

Subsidiarily (sŭbsīdiārī), adv. [f. next + -LY².] In a subsidiary manner or position, subordinately, secondarily (occas. const. to)

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* i. xxxii. At first sight he addresseth himself to this means, which he never embrace but subsidiarily. 1645 *Docum. Inq. each. D. Bucklin* (Camden Soc.) 209 Three only should speak, subsidiarily one to another. 1694 *FALLS Jersey* iv. 112 This Court was first brought in Subsidiarily, when Causes grew too numerous for Cate. 1848 *H. T. COLLESBROOK Obligations* 141 He is not bound subsidiarily for the remainder, in the event of insolvency of his coheirs. 1854 *BROWNING Shelley's Lett.* Intro. Ess. (1882) 7 Subsidiarily to the human interest of his work. 1897 *MAITLAND Domesday Bk. & Beyond* 148 The hundred being but subsidiarily liable.

Subsidiary (sŭbsīdiārī), a. and sb. [ad. L. *subsidiarius*, f. *subsidiare*. see SUBSIDIUM Cf. F. *subsidiare*, It. *subsidiario*, Sp. Pg. *subsidiario*.]

1. Serving to help, assist, or supplement; furnishing assistance or supplementary supplies; auxiliary, tributary, supplementary. (Chiefly of things.)

1543 *JOVE G. & confuteth Winch. Art.* fol. ij, Justified by thowley faith in him, and by nothing els as by any subsidiary attainment vnto this full iustificacion in christe. 1613 *R. C. Table Alph., Subsidiarie*, that is given or set to aide another. 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 74 A bloud-like vapor which returneth into the veins, and so become meth for want of better, a subsidarie nourishment of the partes. 1627 *DONNE Sermon* xlv. (1640) 442 In these subsidiary gods, these occasional gods, there could be no Omnipotence, no Almightinesse. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. 111. 64/1 A Suffragan Bishop, or Subsidiary Bishop. 1731 *ARBUOTHNOT Aliments* vi. viii. (1735) 235 Howsoever they [sc. bitter Substances] may be acceptable to some one Part, that is that they are a sort of subsidiary Gall. 1796 *ADAM SMITH W. N. v. iii* II. 545 [A sinking fund] is a subsidiary fund always at hand to be mortgaged in aid of any other doubtful fund. 1805-17 *R. JAMESON Char. Min.* 159 The decrements on these last faces are considered as subsidiary, to favour the action of the principal decement. 1823 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* v. (1832) 110 The inflammation of the ignited gas will be sustained by these four subsidiary flames. 1864 *BOWEN Logu* vi. 150 Concerning the nature of the objects delivered by the Subsidiary Faculties. 1874 *YEATS Techn. Hist. Comm.* 211 We must mention the development of printing and the subsidiary art of paper making. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 26 Oct. 3/5 Bishop Subsidiary of Caerleon.

b. Const. to. 1603 *WATERHOUSE Comm. Fortescue's De Laud. Legum Anglie* 398 The Commoners of England being landed, are so subsidiary to their Princes and Laws in all kinds of aide and duty. 1679 *EVELYN Sylva* (ed. 3) To Rdr. A3 An infinity of solitary, and loose Experiments subsidiary to it. a 1740 *WATERLAND Eng. conc. Inf. Commun.* v. As soon as Baptism became impaired, the Use of the Eucharist ought

to come in as subsidiary, or supplemental to it. 1836 *KEBLE Sermon* viii. (1848) 200 A system of tradition, subsidiary to the Scriptures, might yet exist in the commonwealth of our city of God. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1858) I v. 380 This was his first object, to which every other was subsidiary. 1868 *M. PATTERSON Academ. Org.* v. 122 The College is subsidiary to the University. 1875 *GLADSTONE Glean.* VI. xxxix. 130 No ritual is too much, provided it is subsidiary to the inner work of worship.

c. Technical uses.

Subsidiary cells (Bot.) certain epidermal cells which are less thickened or situated lower than the guard-cells which they surround. **Subsidiary coin** coins of the lower denominations. **U S silver coinage** of lower denomination than the dollar. **Subsidiary gal** (Polo) see quot. 1899. **Subsidiary quantity** or **symbol** (Math.) see quot. 1842.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 126 **Subsidiary**. A quantity or symbol is so called when it is not essentially a part of a problem, but is introduced to help in the solution. The term is particularly applied to angles, since the trigonometrical tables give a great power over their management, which causes their frequent introduction. 1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* iii. xv. (1876) 480 Our copper and silver money are to be regarded as subsidiary coinage. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaner.* 45 The superficial stomata first developed are surrounded by several partitioned zones of subsidiary cells. 1899 *J. M. Brown's Polo* 371 (Badm. Libr.). A subsidiary goal is obtained in the same way as a true goal, except that to score a subsidiary goal the ball must pass between the subsidiary goal mark and the goal-post which is nearest to it. Subsidiary goals are to be measured 11 feet from each goal-post on the outside.

d. Of a stream. Tributary. Similarly of a valley.

1834 *PRINGLE Afr. Sk.* vii. 246 We slept one night at the mouth of a subsidiary dell. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. 11. All manner of subsidiary streams and brooks of bitterness flowing in. 1845 *McCulloch Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 39 The subsidiary streams that fall into the Trent. 1914 *Sir J. FRENCH Disb.* 8 Oct. in *Times* 30 Oct. 9/6 The general plateau on the south is divided by a subsidiary valley of much the same character, down which the small River Vesle flows to the main stream.

2. With the notion of helping or supplementing weakened or obscured. Subordinate, secondary.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* (1858) 171 The others are only subsidiary species, or slight varieties. 1857 *J. HOOG Microsc.* i. 11 68 When any system of waves meets with an obstacle, subsidiary systems of undulation will be formed. 1875 *WHITNEY Lyf. Lang.* ix. 166 Its legion of subsidiary dialectic forms. 1883 *R. H. SCOTT Elem. Meteorol.* 380 Lesser eddies are found on the outskirts of the original depression. At times these latter 'secondary', 'subsidiary', or 'satellite' depressions, as they are called, develop greater energy than their primaries.

3. † a. Consisting of a subsidy or subsidies.

1608 *WILLET Hexagla Exod.* Ded. x That honourable assemble hath presented to your Maestie a subsidarie benediction. 1637 *SALTONSTALL Eusebius' Constantine* 7 The most royal Emperor after their departure, summoned those againe that had sent in their Subsidiary money. 1640 *CULPEPPER in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 34 As soon as the House was settled, a Subsidiary Aid and Supply was propounded.

b. Depending on a subsidy or subsidies in subsidiary treaty (cf. SUBSIDY 3 b, 4).

1755 *H. WALPOLE Lett.* (1840) III. 158 All the world revolted against subsidiary treaties. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXIX. 453/2 Lord Wellesley introduced that system of subsidiary treaties which has played so important a part in the expansion of British dominion.

c. Maintained or returned by subsidies.

1802 *C. JAMES Milt. Dict., Subsidiary Troops*, troops of one nation assisting those of another for a given sum or subsidy. 1864 *BURTON Scot. Abr.* I. iii. 134 Both the British countries were in some measure subsidiary and protected states.

B. sb.

† 1. The levy of a subsidy. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1592 *GREENE Upst. Courtier* (1871) 4 Their fathers were not above three pounds in the Kings books at a Subsidiary.

2. A subsidiary thing; something which furnishes assistance or additional supplies, an aid, auxiliary. Now rare.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* ii. xii. 255 These considerations ought to be applied and employed to our beleefe, but as Subsidiaries. a 1660 *HAMMOND Serm.* (Phil. iv. 23) Wks. 1684 IV. 573 Which deceitful consideration drew on Pelagius himself, that was first only for nature, at last to take in one after another, five Subsidiaries more. 1697 *EVELYN Numismata* vii. 251 Images of the Gods and Goddesses, with other Subsidiaries. a 1706 — *Mem.* (1819) II. 206, I shall not be able to do it with any satisfaction, unless y^e Lof favour me with the com^munication of the subsidies in y^e cabinet. 1796 *BURNES Mem. Metastasio* I. 327 If, in despite of so many subsidies, you should be of a different opinion. 1808 *HAN MORR Catech.* xxiii. As to the lectures, they may be doubtless made very useful subsidiary to instruction. 1824 *L. MURRAY Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I. 64 All other sorts of words must be regarded as subsidiary.

b. An assistant.

1807 *ROBINSON Archael. Græca* i. xii. 58 The number of senators was again augmented. To these fifty a similar number of subsidiaries was added. 1882 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 507 The building is occupied by three priests and a few subsidiaries.

c. Technical uses. (a) *Mus.* A theme of inferior importance, subordinate to the first or second subject. (b) *Stock Exch.* A subsidiary company.

(c) *Polo.* A subsidiary goal.

1883 *Grove's Dict. Mus.* s. v. In some cases a Subsidiary acquires so much importance in the working out as to rank as a third subject. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Mar. 8/2 The whole question of the value of Randfontein lies in the way its numerous subsidiaries turn out. 1901 *Ibid.* 14 Jan. 9/1 The shares of the Corporation, which then stood at 12. 1/4d., now

stand at 6d., and it wants its shareholders to take the shares of these subsidiaries and provide more hard cash. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 Jan. 5/6 Three goals two subsidiaries to six goals two subsidiaries.

† 3. A subsidized state. Obs.

1756 *Monitor* No. 30 I. 275 The immense treasure paid for those subsidiaries, which by their treaties are engaged to cover Hanover, at the sole expence of Great Britain.

Subsiding (sŭbsīdīn), vbl. sb. [f. SUBSIDERE v. + -ING 1.] = SUBSIDENCE.

1672 *BOYLE New Exper. Flame & Air* 13 The subsidings of the Mercury. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* ii. vii. 190 Suabo attributes those great Floods and Inundations to the elevation and subsidings of the *Moles terrestres*. 1741 *MONRO Anat. Bones* (ed. 3) 17 A regular alternate Elevation and subsidings, or an apparent Pulsation. 1823 *J. BARDOCK Doni Amusem.* 151 Mixing a small quantity of alum with the water accelerates the subsidings of the starch.

attrib. (cf. SUBSIDENCE 6) 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 9 Sept. 1/3 Subsidings beds were provided so that the fluid portion of the river was alone supplied to the consumers.

Subsiding (sŭbsīdīn), ppl. a. [f. SUBSIDERE v. + -ING 2.] That subsidies, in various senses of the verb.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* 68 The subsidings powder dryed, retains some magyetical vertue. 1694 *SALMON Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 353/1 Edulcorate the subsidings Powder, by many affusions of fair Water. 1700 *DRYDEN Thad.* i. 711 With Terror trembled Heav'n's subsidings Hill. 1769 *E. BANCROFT Guiana* 270 The liquor is decanted from the subsidings bread, and drank. 1779 *Mirror* No. 66 Specifying the subsidings state of her affections towards them. 1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* xxii. 561 That class of widely-encircling reefs, which indicate a subsidings land. 1889 *Ld. LYTON Let. to W. Ward* 25 Sept., The after effects of its subsidings eddies.

|| **Subsidium** (sŭbsīdīum) Pl. subsidia. [L. see SUBSIDY.] A help, aid, subsidy.

1640 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) I. 50 It was reasonable that in *Subsidium* they should contribute some help to their Neighbours. a 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* 170 If left to itself without the continued *Subsidium* and Influence of the Divine Providence. 1729 *SWIFT Let. to Bolingbroke* 31 Oct. Because I cannot be a great Lord, I would acquire what is a kind of *subsidium*. 1817 *T. L. PEACOCK Melincourt* i. II. 182 They have at all times a little more than they actually need, a *subsidium* for age or sickness. 1878 *M. PATTERSON in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 517/2 Even if Erasmus had at his disposal the MSS. Subsidiary for forming a text.

Subsidize (sŭbsīdīz), v. [f. SUBSIDY + -IZE.]

1. trans. a. To make a payment for the purpose of securing the services of (mercenary or alien troops).

1795 *SEWARD Anecd.* (1796) III. 382 Lord Chatham was obliged to call in to its aid the mercenary troops of other Nations these, he subsidized with a liberal hand. 1803 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp.* (1835) II. 223 The latter has agreed to subsidize one company of artillery and two battalions of native infantry. 1838 *FRASER Scott's Ferd. & Is* ii. xiv, He obtained a small supply of men from his Italian allies, and subsidized a corps of 8000 Swiss. 1878 *LORRY Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. iii. 350 An army of about 44000 Swedes, Danes, and Hessians was subsidized.

b. To furnish (a country, nation, princes) with a subsidy for the purpose of securing their assistance or their neutrality in war.

a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Reign Geo. III.* (1845) I. vii. 105 Little Princes are subsidized, when not worthy of reciprocity. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Frim.* IX. 1, I have sought relief in hearing the censure of Administration for subsidizing the Continent. 1860 *L. HARCOURT Diaries G. Rose* I. 66 To subsidize one power against another.

2. trans. a. To secure the services of by payment or bribery.

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 26 note, Deigning to subsidize a venal pen in order to throw a gloss over the flagrant dereliction. 1871 *Daily News* 6 Nov. It was to abstain from subsidising the press. 1899 *KIELING Stalky* 66 The three stood to attention in full view of all the visitors, to whom fags, subsidised for that end, pointed them out as victims of Proust's tyranny. 1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 122 In its operations, it [sc. the soul] subsidizes all the sense-organs.

b. To furnish funds for (a scheme or course of action). rare.

1858 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* III. xvi. 431 Like so many of the northern abbots, he might have been hoarding a fund to subsidize insurrection.

c. To support by grants of money: now esp. of the government or some central authority contributing to the upkeep of an institution, etc.

1828 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XXXVIII. 592 For the British Government to pay the Roman Catholic clergy would be to subsidize the Court of Rome against itself. 1871 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Aug. 10 M. Thiers' unhappy stroke of financial ingenuity actually subsidizing the detested Teuton. 1876 *J. GRANT Birgh. Sch. Scot.* ii. 111 129 In several places, we find the councils actually subsidizing adventure schools. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 5/2 The schools have been subsidised by grants from the county magistrates. 1911 *War Dept. Provis. Subsidy Scheme* 1 The full terms under which the War Department will subsidize vehicles.

Hence *Subsidized*, *Subsidizing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a., *Subsidiza* tion, *Subsidizer*.

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* (1907) I. 142 The abandonment of the subsidizing policy, so far at least as neither to goad or bribe the continental courts into war. 1870 *W. R. GRICE Pol. Probl.* 29 The encouragers and subsidisers of all other states through their crises of despondency and destitution. 1874 *Daily News* 25 Mar. Every country has its subsidized lines of steamers, which carry mails to all parts of the world. 1881 *Athenæum* 27 Aug. 274/1 The subsidizing of political benefit societies by well-to-do Conservatives. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 May 5/2 He put an extinguisher upon all hopes of a conference with the subsidizing nations, or the

introduction of a countervailing tariff 1907 *Daily Chron.* 1 Jan 5/5 The statement as to Mr. Schiff's subsidisation of the alleged Gilveston scheme is inaccurate 1908 *Athenaeum* 31 Oct 545/3 It was about to cease as a subsidized publication of the French Government

† **Subsiduous**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *subsiduum* SUBSIDY *sb.* or F. *subside* SUBSIDE *sb.* see -uous] Assisting, subsidiary

1490 Caxton *Eneydos* xix 71/29 Ye subsiduous [orig. F. *subside*] modtre that hath made the to be norryshed wyth the mylke of the tygres of Yrcanye

Subsidy (sŭbsīdī), *sb.* Also 4-7 *subsidie*, 5 *sidee*, -sydye, 5-6 *sidee*, 5-7 *sedye*, 6 *subsey*, -sydy, -sidey, -sidwe (?) [a AF. *subsidie* = OF. (and AF) *subsidiu*, ad. L. *subsidium*. Cf. Pr. *subsidiu*, It. *subsidio*, Sp., Pg. *subsidiu*.]

1 Help, aid, assistance Also with *a* and *pl.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 469 Everych [element of the body] schulde geve us special helpe and subsidie by his owne dispensacioun. 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 189 A thowme in the ryghte foote of Pyrrhus kyng, the towchenge of whom 3afe subsidie ageyne venom. 1492 *RYMAN Poems* lxxxii 3 in *Archiv Stud neu Spr* LXXXIX. 250 Petr and Paule and semitis alle For subsidie to you we calle 1533 *Farrar* (title) An other boke against Rastel named the subsidye or bulwark to his fyrst boke 1553 *LATIMER Serm. Lord's Prayer* vii. (1562) 53 [45] To cry unto god for a subsidie against this enemy 1557 *PAYNELL Barclay's Jughurth* 52 On the right wyng he ordeyned as it were a forward enforced with a threhold subsidie or socour. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* iv viii. 180 Before he began his voyage he craved a subsidie of prayers from the Monks of S. Albanes. 1675 *Alsop Anti-Soczo* iii § 2. 203 It's a very Rufful cause that needs such Subsidies to maintain it. 1830 *Sir W. Hamilton Discuss.* (1853) 68 Dr. Brown rejects as unphilosophical, those hyperphysical subsidies

2. *Eng. Hist.* A pecuniary aid granted by parliament to the sovereign to meet special needs.

In the 14th and 15th centuries the term (occurring, in the AF. form *subside*, in 1340 *Rolls Part II* 112/2, 117/1, 1353 27 *Edw III* stat. i. c. 4, 1382 3 *Rich II* stat. i. c. 3) was applied mainly to the taxes on cloth, wool, leather, and skins, and the duties of tonnage and poundage. In Tudor times it was applied pre-eminently to a tax of 4s in the pound on lands and 2s, 2d. in the pound on movables. Its application to tonnage and poundage was continued in acts of parliament until 1707 *Act 6 Anne* c. 48. In 1698 an increased percentage of duty charged upon certain articles was known as the New Subsidy.

The term has been extended by legal and historical writers to the aids derived from the tenth, the fifteenth, and other sources. The old lawyers, e.g. Coke, term the duties on wool, skins, and leather, 'perpetual' subsidies, the others being classed as 'temporary'.

† *Book of subsidy*, = subsidy-book (see 4)
c1380 *Wyclif IPes* (1880) 103 Whanne þe kyng & lordis axeden of grete prelatys subsidies & dynes for here temperaltes. 1422 [see *Townages* sb 1] 1422 *Rolls of Parliament* IV 173/2 The forsaide pouere Commens .grauntoun to oure said Lord the Kyng, a subsidie of xxxiii s. iii d. of every sak weight of Woll, and of every cowl. of Woll felle 1425 *Ibid* 289/2 With oute any subsidie paying for the same [see *Wool*] c1460 *Fortescue Abs & Lim Mon* vi. (1883) 122 The kyng hath therfore þe subsidie off pondage and tonnage 1544 *Churchw Acc St Giles, Reading* (ed. Nash) 70 To the kynges collectors for the subsidie 14 119/4. c1550 *Disc Common Weal Eng.* (1893) 55 Which myght releue them [sc. breeders of wool] of their subsidies 1571 *Acts Prerog Council VIII* 29 The assessing and taving of the first payment of the Subsidie graunted by the Layette at the last Parliament. 1582 *LAMBARDE Eiren* ii in (1588) 109 Such as have their names registered in the Booke of Subsidie. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen VI* iv vii 25 He that made vs pay one and twenty Fifteenes, and one shilling to the pound, the last Subsidie 1603-4 *Act 1 Jas I* c. 33 § 2 Except and forepued out of this Graunt of Subsidie & of Poundage, All manner of Woollen Cloth made or wrought 1604 *Proclam in Kates of Merchandises* (c. 1600) 5 Queene Mary .I. did assesse upon Clothes carried out of this Realme by way of Marchandize, a certain rate for the Custome and Subsidie of them. 1647 *CLARENDOU Hist Reb* i § 8 There was a mention .of granting five Subsidies, a proportion scarce ever before heard of in Parliament 1660 *Act 12 Chas II* c. 4 A Subsidy granted to the King of Tonnage and Poundage and other summes of Money payable upon Merchandise Exported and Imported 1700 *EVERYNS Diary* 11 May 1671, The subsidie now given by Parliament to his Majesty 1725 *Lond Gas* No 6366/2 All Goods which shall have remained in His Majesty's Warehouse for Security of the Duties Twelve Months, the Subsidies and Duties not paid. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s. v. In the List of English Duties, or Impositions, are divers Kinds of Subsidies Old Subsidy, Additional Imposition to the Old Subsidy New Subsidy, third Subsidy; Two thirds Subsidy 1845 *M'Culloch Taxation* ii vi (1852) 235 The new subsidy, granted in the reign of William III, was an addition of 5 per cent. to the duties on most imported commodities. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* vii § 5 (1882) 395 The perils of her reign drove her [Elizabeth] at rare intervals to the demand of a subsidy. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm Conq* V xxiii 18 In those days a subsidy took the form of a feudal grant.

b. *transf.* A pecuniary aid exacted by a prince, lord, etc.

1440 *Kut de la Tour* (1868) 89 That queene dede mani adversitees to the pepile, by taillez and subsidiez 1489 *Caxton Raytes of A* iii v 176 Hys subgettes of ryght are holden to sette a subsidye upon them self 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 4x b. A subsidie is to be gathered in all countreys of the Empryre for the Turkeshe warre 1603 *HOLLAND Philarch's Mor* 403 Certaine payments and subsidies which he would have to be levied of his subjects. 1609 *SKENE Reg May* ii lxxxi. Of helps and subsidies asked be the Lord fra his men . As quhen his sonne and heire is to be made knicht, or quhen he is to give his eldest dochter in manage 1781 *GIBSON Deel & P* xxii (1787) III. 225 He stipulated an annual subsidy of corn and money

1862 *STANLEY Jew Ch* I xi 317 From the treasury of the sanctuary they granted him a subsidy.

3. A grant or contribution of money. *a gen* 1421 *Cor Lett Bk* 36 The maour to gyve a subsidye of money to the wardens of yche ward 1450 *Godslow Reg* 394/7 And whan she wold entr religion, the forsaide hugh shold yeve to the same xx marke into subsidie. 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm* 286 He shall geve to his children as a subsidie an hondreth thousand crounes. 1711 *STEELE Spect* No. 53 ¶ To Your Mention of a Subsidy for a Prince in Misfortune 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* xvi. Out of small earnings [he] managed to transmit no small comforts and subsidies to old parents living somewhere in Munster

b. A sum of money paid by one country to another for the promotion of war or the preservation of neutrality.

† *Treaty of subsidy*, a subsidiary treaty
1668 *TEMPLE Let to Sir O. Bridgman* 27 Jan. Wks 1720 II 56 The hopes we must give him of obtaining Subsidies from Spain, which might countervail what they might lose from France 1737 *Genil Mag.* VII. 705/2 This Court has push'd with so much Ardour the Treaties of Subsidy with Sweden and Denmark, as that they are both very far advanced 1832 tr *Sismond's Ital Rep.* xv. 324 Maximilian had never money enough to carry on the war without the subsidies of his allies 1870 *STANHOPE Hist Eng.* xii. 420 He proposed to contribute by monthly subsidies to the prosecution of the war against Philip if Philip persevered

c. Financial aid furnished by a state or a public corporation in furtherance of an undertaking or the upkeep of a thing.

1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk*, Subsidy a sum allowed for the conveyance of mails 1881 *H. FAWCETT Free Trade & Prot* (ed. 4) 38 The special object of assisting through postal subsidies the American shipping trade. 1882 *D. A. WELLS Merch Mar* 121 It seems clear that subsidies as a means of restoring American shipping cannot be made the policy of the United States 1912 *War Dept Subsidy Scheme* 1 Only those lorries which comply in every particular with the terms of this specification, will be eligible for the grant of full subsidy.

d. *fig.*
a1631 *DONNE Valed Bk* 42 Poems 192 I 31 Woman-kinde, Who though from heart, and eyes, They exact great subsidies, Forsake him who on them relies ¶ a1639 *T. CAREW Poems* (1651) 25 Universal losses may command A subsidie from every private eye

4. *attrib*, as *subsidy act*, *fee*, † *subsidy book*, a book kept for recording the names of those liable to pay subsidy; † *subsidy citizen*, = *subsidy man*; † *subsidy man*, a person liable to pay subsidy; hence, a man of means or substance; † *subsidy money*, money derived from a subsidy; *subsidy roll*, = *subsidy book*; † *subsidy treaty*, a subsidiary treaty b. Applied to vehicles subsidized by the War Office in peace time while in their owners' hands and liable to be called upon at the outbreak of war; as *subsidy lorry*, *machine*.

1920 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 11) XI 86 Uniform rates of duty were fixed in England by the 'Subsidy Act' of 1660. 1755 *LANEHAM Let* (1871) 35 Bear with me, though perchance I place not thoz Gentlemen after their estatez for I am neyther good heraud of armez, nor yet kno howz they are set in the 'Subsidy bookez' 1794 *LIVY Mother Bonnie* ii v. He that had a cup of red wine to his oysters, was hoisted in the Queens subsidie booke. a 1673 *OVERHAUY Characters*, *IVse Mar* Wks (1856) 60 He chuseth not friends by the subsidy-book, and is not luxurious after acquaintance 1663 *MARVELL Corr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 93 The old way of rating in the subsidy books. 1667 *MIDDLETON Michaelmas Term* iii. iv. If we procure you two substantial 'subsidy citizens to hail you 1911 *War Dept Provins Subsidy Scheme* 2 A proportion of the initial 'subsidy fee' 1913 *Leyland Motors Ltd.*, Standard War Office 'Subsidy lorry' War Office 'Subsidy machines. 1929 *PERCIVAL SP. Dict. Canaan*, 'subsidie men, *Classis tributarii* 1899-8 *Act 39 Eliz c. 3* § 3 Fower substantial Howsholders there beinge Subsidy men, or for wante of Subsidy men fower other substantial Howsholders 1618 *Archd Ervix & Coleb. Debor Rule* fol. 50 (MS.) He is worth (his debits beinge paid) a hundreth pounds, but is no subsidie man 1666 *DONNE Serm.* lxvii. (1640) 680, I will be a Subsidy man so far, so far pay Gods debts, as to celebrate with condigne praise the goodness of that man. a1676 *HALE Prim. Org. Man* ii x 237 If we should .compare the numbers of Trained Souldiers then and now, the number of Subsidy-men then and now, they will easily give us an Account of a very great Increase and Multiplication of People. 1895 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App v 455 The 'subsidy money growinge to the said towne. 1625-9 in *Rushw Hist Coll* (1659) I 188 Whether these Eight Ships lent to the French King .were not paid with the Subsidy-money? 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 313/1 The 'subsidy rolls record the fifteenth and tenths, &c., granted by parliament to the crown 1747 *Genil Mag* XVII 408 They continue to talk of the speedy march of a powerful body of troops to the assistance of the allies, in pursuance of a 'subsidy-treaty' 1768 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS. Comm* App. 348 We did not renew last year the Subsidy Treaty with the King of Prussia.

Hence *Subsidy v.* (only in Carlyle), to subsidize
1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev* iii vii iii, Austria hesitates, finally refuses, being subsidied by Pitt. 1858 — *Fraser* Cf. iii xx. 1 372 The English fought and subsidied from side to side of Europe

† **Subsign**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *subsignare*, f. *sub*-SUB-2 + *signare* to SIGN. Cf. OF. *subsigner* (13th c), mod F. *soussigner* (16th c.)]

1. *trans* To sign one's name under, subscribe, attest with one's signature or mark. Also, to subscribe (one's name).

1579 *FENTON Guiccardi* i 19 He promised .by a writinge subsidied with his owne hand, that [etc.] 1589 *HAKLUYT*

1597 418 A letter of the Sophie .subsigned with the hands both of the Sophie and his Secretarie 1605 *CAMPDEN Rem* 93 Neyther have they seene any dede before the Conquest, but subsigned with crosses and single names 1688 in *Gutch Coll Cur* II 363 His Majesty intended to require them to subsigne the Examinations 1700 T. MADOX *Formulae Anglic* (1702) p. xxvii, the Usage in this Kingdom was .to Ratify their Charters by Subsigning their Names with Holy Crosses

b. *pass* To be signed so-and-so

1583 *STOCKER Cro Warres Lowe* C ii 66 b. This sentence was pronounced the 4 of June 1568 And subsigned, Duke de Alua 1687 N. JOHNSTON *Assur Abby Lands* 189 Dated at Rome Subsigned Beltradius 1700 T. MADOX *Formulae Anglic* (1702) p. xxvii, A Charter of K. Eadmund is subsigned, Ego Eadmundus [etc.]

c. *pass* To have a certain inscription underneath.

1574 *BOSSEWELL Armoria* iii 25 b. H. Hathe to hys Creste, a Verme hanante propie, subsigned about the taylor with a scrowe containing thys Apothegme *List inculpta Vritus* 2 *absol* or *intr.* To append one's signature, (with clause) to testify that . In quotes *fig.*

1581 *MULCASTER Positions* iii (1888) 10 Till judgement haue subsigned, and circumstance sealed a 1586 *SIDNEY Pr* i ii, The heav'n's subsigned with their handes, That God in justice eminentie raignes

3. *trans*. To sign away.

1605 *SIR C. CORNWALLIS* in *Winwood Mem* (1725) II 75 His owne Treasure was exhausted, his Rents subsigned [sic] for the most parte for the Payment of Money borrowed

† **Subsignation**, *Obs.* [ad. late L. *subsignatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subsignare* to SUBSIGN] Signature, affixing a seal Also *fig.*

1590 *SWINBURNE Tat.* 17 The presence of viij witnesses, . . their subscripcion, their subsignation 1622 *SHELTON Quix.* i iv iv (1620) 328 This is as good as subsignation of your hands-writing 1656 [J. SERGEANT] tr *T. White's Perspect Inst.* App. 339 To fortify the Institutions, I would recommend to Thee, with a subsignation of Theology [orig. *Theologia chirographa*], 1700 T. MADOX *Formulae Anglic* (1702), p. xxvii, No great Stress can be laid upon the words of Subsignation to K. Edwy's Charter 1726 *AVIPIFF Paragon* 482 The Subsignation or putting a Man's Mark or Signet.

† **Subsigned**, *pl. a. Obs.* [Rendering F. *soussigné*, pa. pp. of *soussigner* to sign underneath.] Undersigned

1656 in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Crim Admir* (1897) II. 56 We subsigned assurers acknowledge and confesse to have assured and doo assure to Pieter de Moucheron.

Subsist (sŭbsīst), *sb.* [Shortening of SUBSISTENCE] Payment of wages on account; = SUB *sb.* 7.

1835 *LEITCHCHILD Cornwall* 146 There is a custom of advancing money to the miners called subsist, that they may live until the value of their two months' earnings is determined 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 65.

b. *attrib*, in *subsidist money*, = SUBSISTENCE MONEY 1, subsidist week, a week for which subsidist money is paid.

1835 in *N. & Q.* Ser. ix (1900) VI. 246/2 Agree to pay . Subsidist Money each and every fortnight in such sums as may be agreeable to the Parties. 1843 *Civil Engin & Arch.* *Prin* VI 22/2 In the preceding account, no notice is taken of truck system, tommy shops or subsidist money. *Ibid*, The cuttings are measured generally every fortnight, the intervening time being subsidist weeks, when the pay is on account

Subsist (sŭbsīst), *v.* [ad. L. *subsistere* to stand still, stand firm, cease, be adequate to, support, f. *sub*-SUB-25 + *sistere* to stand (see *SIST* v.) Cf. F. *subsister*, It. *soossistere*, *sussistere*, Sp., Pg. *subsistir*.]

1. *intr.* To have an existence as a reality, to exist as a substance or entity. (Cf. SUBSISTENCE 1.)

1549 *Bk Com Prayer*, *Quinquage vult*, Perfecte God, and perfecte man . of a resonable soule, and humayne fleshe subsisting 1678 *CUDWORTH Intellect*, *Syst* i iv 499 Those Ideas, which Plato sometimes contends to be Substances, and to subsist alone by themselves. 1698 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect* vi 197 Matter abstractly consider'd cannot have subsisted eternally 1701 *NORRIS Ideal World* i iii 145 That God is being itself subsisting by itself 1747 *EMERSON Poems* 28 The young deities discussed What subsisteth, and what seems. 1874 *GEO. ELIOT Coll Breakf* P 370 Define your Good Next, how it may subsist without the Ill which seems its only outline

2 To have its being or existence in a certain manner, form, or state, or by a certain condition. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1594 *HOOKER Eccl Pol* i ii § 2 In which essentiall virtue of God a Trinitie personall nevertheless subsisteth. 1614 *RALSTON Hist World* v 1 § 4 331 The one [sc. cavalry] subsisting, by being at large, the other [sc. infantry], by close imbatailing 1634 *MILTON Comus* 686 The unexempt condition By which all mortal frailty must subsist 1649 J. ELLISTONE tr *Berlin's Epist* (1886) Pref. ¶ All things proceed from God, subsist in God 1684 *CONDENEPH St Man* i i (1690) 2 The being of Time consists only of a succession of Instants subsisting only by a flux of Moments 1732 *POPE Ess Man* i 169 All subsists by elemental strife, And Passions are the elements of Life 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 367 By ceaseless action all that is subsists

3 † *a. Philos.* To exist in a substance or in accidents. *Obs.*

1599 *SIR J. DAVIES Nosce Teipsum* ii vii in, If she were but the bodies accident, And her sole beinge did in it subsist, As white in snow 1678 *GALE Crit Gentiles* iv iii 5 The wise Creator has so constituted all moral beings, both Virtues and Vices, as that they cannot subsist but in something natural. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und* ii. xxiii. § 1 Not imagining how these simple Idens can subsist by themselves,

10 Means of supporting life in persons or animals

means of support or livelihood. (In first quot. *transf.*)

1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xiv. 39 As for the brook Cedron, it was dried up, as having no subsistence of it self. 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* iii. 245 If reduc'd subsistence to implore, In common prudence they wou'd pass your door. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Feb. 1693, France in the utmost poverty for want of corn and subsistence. 1760 T. HURCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* ii. (1765) 232 The country but just affording subsistence. 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Illustr. Pol. Econ.* IV. *Fr. Wines & Pol.* viii. I thought our poor helped out their subsistence by nettle broth and frog stew. 1834 L. RICHMOND *Wand. Same* 183 The inhabitants derive their subsistence chiefly from fishing. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. 630 It is the interest of the monarch that his subjects should have subsistence and abundance.

b With *a* and *pl.* A living, livelihood.

1690 CHILD *Disc. Trade* (1698) 62 A trading country affording comfortable subsistances to more families than a country destitute of trade. 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Satire* Ess. (ed. Ker) II. 38 My little salary ill paid, and no prospect of a future subsistence. 1790 POPE *Let. to Buckingham* Wks. 1737 VI. 120 There is yet a small subsistence left them [sc. rats] in the few remaining books of the Library. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* viii. 127 You offered your labour in return for a subsistence paid out of our capital. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. vi. A knot of those amphibious human-creatures who appear to have some mysterious power of extracting a subsistence out of tidal water by looking at it.

† c. Food-supply, food, provender. *Obs.*

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* i. 77 Their subsistence is much the same as in the other Islands; they having some Goats [etc.] 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772, 278 All the subsistence the poor people have besides is curds milk and fish. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* i. xl. I 286 They [sc. kinds of rude produce] have become worth, a greater quantity of labour and subsistence. 1788 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) II. 756/1 The seal being their principal subsistence.

d. = SUBSISTENCE MONEY.

1702 *Milit. Dict.* (1704), *Subsistence*, is Money paid Weekly or Monthly, or otherwise to Soldiers, for them to subsist on till the general Pay days. 1798 R. JACKSON *Hist. & Cure Fever* 395 The pay of a soldier, while at home, the ration, on foreign service, with a small addition, or weekly stoppage from the subsistence, will be found equal to furnish every comfort. 1798 *Smyth's Sailor's Word-book*, *Subsistence*, the amount to be issued to troops as daily pay, after making the regulated deductions for rations, necessaries, etc.

II. *attrib.*, as *subsistence dole*; subsistence department U.S., the department that has charge of the provision of subsistence for troops; subsistence diet, the minimum amount of food requisite to keep a person in health, so *subsistence quantity*, subsistence stores U.S., stores required to keep an army in food, etc. Also SUBSISTENCE MONEY.

1863 *Congress. Globe* App. 184/2 That there be added to the 'subsistence department of the Army one brigadier general, who shall be Commissary General of Subsistence. 1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 39 The urea secreted by a man living on a mere 'subsistence diet. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Mar. 3/1, 330,000 gratuitously relieved by 'subsistence doles. 1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 26 There is also included in this 'subsistence quantity [of food] both a limited amount of mental work and a full proportional of assimilative work. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, 'Subsistence stores (U.S.), the supplies of food required for the regular army. 1898 *Daily News* 30 June 5/4 Inability to bring the subsistence stores to the front rapidly enough.

Subsistence money.

1. Money paid in advance to soldiers, workmen, etc. to supply their needs until the regular pay-day. (Cf. SUBSIST *sb.*, SUB *sb.* 7.)

1687 *Royal Order* 27 Nov. in *Lond. Gas.* No. 2299/1 We do hereby Require every Officer to pay unto each Private Soldier, Three Shillings per Week, as Subsistence-Money. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Voy. S. Seas* 192 We should have a convenient House, with Firing, and eight Vintners a Man per Day Subsistence Money. 1798 HURTON *Converse Math.* i. 33 *note*, Subsistence Money, is the money paid to the soldiers weekly. It is likewise the money advanced to officers till their accounts are made up. 1892 *Labour Comm. Gloss* No. 9 s.v. *Money, Subsistence money*, a certain proportion of wages, equal to what one day's wages would be under the ordinary rate, i.e. 6d. per hour, paid every day under the plus system.

2. An allowance for maintenance granted under special circumstances (see *quots.*).

1790 *Overseers' Acc. Holy Cross, Canterbury* (MS.), Paid Mrs. Years A Quarters subsistence Money. 1847 C. G. ADDISON *Law of Contracts* i. i (1883) 20 A parent cannot be made liable, unless the child has become chargeable upon the parish, and the parish authorities sue for subsistence money in the mode provided by the poor laws. 1861 *Geikie's Forbes* xiv. 518 The Professors had to take their students to the country, live in expensive hotels, and received no subsistence money to defray their additional expenditure. 1876 VOYLES & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, *Subsistence Money*, an allowance granted for the subsistence of soldiers who, whilst in imprisonment in cells, or confinement in the guard-room, forfeit their daily pay.

† Subsistence. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE]

1. *Theol.* = SUBSISTENCE 6, HYPOSTASIS 5.

1592 tr. *Justinus on Rev.* i. 4 This Spirit is one in person according to his subsistence. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Pref. One Essence, Three Subsistences. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v. 240 The second of those three subsistences which the Catholic Faith teaches us to believe and adore in the one undivided essence of God.

2. A thing that has a substantial existence; = SUBSISTENCE 2.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* Author's prayer 17 Eternal Prin

ciple of all substances, essential Being of all Subsistences. 1665 GLANVILLE *Stephis* Sci. iii. 11 We know as little how the union is dissolved, that is the chain of the so differing subsistences that compound us, as how it first commenced. 1768 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) I. 335 The ancients, holding the eternity of forms and ideas, supposed them subsistences, inexisting within the divine mind.

3 = SUBSISTENCE 4.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 17 A first, or individual substance, may be taken two ways, one way, for every thing that hath a substance, another way, for a complete subsistence, in the nature of any species.

4. Continued existence; = SUBSISTENCE 5.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. iv. 21 Nor of well being, nor subsistence Of our poor souls, when they do hence depart. Can any be assur'd. 1651 N. BACON *Disc. Gov. Eng.* ii. xiii. (1739) 69 Maintaining thereby their subsistence by the constancy of the Members together. 1658 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrob.* v. 28 A great part of Antiquity contented their hopes of subsistence with a transmigration of their souls. 1682 tr. *Erasmus' Treat. Excomm.* 40 Whenever Christ made any new Institution, he omitted nothing that was requisite to its being and subsistence.

Subsistent (sɒbsɪ'stənt), a. and sb. Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. L. *subsistens*, -ent-, pr. pp. of *subsistere* to SUBSIST. Cf. F. *subsistant*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Existing substantially or really; existing of or by itself.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. viii. 294 Things essential, or subsistent, not Chimeras only. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. 42 Those which deny there are spirits subsistent without bodies. 1688 CUDWORTH *Immunit. Mor.* (1731) 17 The Modes of all Subsistent Beings, are immutably and necessarily what they are. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. iii. 145 Since God is very subsistent being nothing of the nature of being can be wanting to him. 1811 WEBSTER, *Subsistent form, School*, a form capable of existing apart from matter.

† 2. Inherent or residing in. *Obs.*

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 197 b, How and after what manner those iii. persons be subsistent in one deite. 1607 *Scott. Disc.* *agst. Antichr.* i. ii. 114 A gesture of prayer either explicit or implicit at the least, and that not by it selfe existent, but subsistent in prayer. 1692 BENTLEY *Serm.* ii. (1724) 62 No sensible Qualities, as Light, and Colour, and Heat, and Sound, can be subsistent in the Bodies themselves absolutely consider'd, without a relation to our Eyes, and Ears, and other Organs of Sense.

† 3. Continuing in existence, lasting. *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xii. 350 Seeing all things are subject to passe from one change to another, reason. findes her selfe deceived, as vnable to apprehend any thing subsistent and permanent.

4. Subsisting at a specified or implied time.

1832 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Death of Goethe* (1840) IV. 120 Men whose impulse had not completed its development till after fifteen hundred years, and might perhaps be seen still individually subsistent after two thousand. 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 206 Such words must be accepted as serious indications of subsistent evil.

5. Having means of subsistence. *nonce-use.*

1751 H. WALPOLE *Let.* (1846) II. 383 The Prince's servant could no longer oppose, if they meant to be consistent. I told this to Mr. Chute, who replied instantly, 'Pho! he meant subsistent'.

B. *sb.*

† 1. A subordinate, inferior. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* v. ii. 151 Hee hath subsistants and ministers to performe their office.

2. A being or thing that subsists.

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* viii. (1687) 433/2 The place of significats is divided into Phantasies, and subsistents on phantasies, diables, axioms, &c. 1694 BURTHOGGE *Reason* 244 It becomes a *Suppositum* or Subsistent by it self. 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 July 204/2 These primary facts fall into three orders of the physical and psychical *existents*, and objects of thought (such as relations, numbers, &c.), which may be called objective *subsistents*.

† 3. *Theol.* = SUBSISTENCE 6. *Obs.*

1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* v. 11 The second person or subsistent in the glorious Godhead. 1705 HOWE *Let. to Friend* Wks. 1724 II. 386 To say that all Perfection is in each subsistent which I like better than Substance, as more expressive of the Concrete. 1802 T. BELL *View Cov. Wks. & Grace* (1814) 434 The Father is a person, a subsistent in the Godhead.

Subsistentia (sɒbsɪ'stənti'ə), a [f. late L. *subsistentia* SUBSISTENCE + -AL.] Pertaining to subsistence, esp. to the divine subsistence or hypostasis.

1602 T. GRANGER *Div. Logick* 310 His hypostatical, or substantial name. 1664 BAXTER *Div. Life* i. vi. 50 Having spoken of the effects of the Attributes of Gods Essence as such, we must next speak of the Effects of his three great Attributes which some call Subsistentia, that is, his Omnipotence, Understanding and Will. 1830 COLLIERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 2 The distinctions in the *Personae* are the eternal ideas, the substantial truths.

† Subsister, † Subsistership. *Obs.* ? Errors for, or jocular alterations of, SUBSISTAR, -SIZARSHIP.

1589 [NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Wks. 1905 III. 366, I am to tell you how laudably he behaved himself in Peterhouse, during the time of his subsisterhip. 1592 CHETTLE *Kind-harts* Dr. (1841) 45 You that was wont, like a subsister, in a gown of rugges, rent on the left shoulder, to sit singing the counter-tenor by the cage in Southwarke.

† Subsistible, a. *Obs.* rare¹. [f. SUBSIST v. + -IBLE.] Able to subsist.

1675 G. R. tr. *Le Grand's Man without Passion* To Rdr. [It] left Poverty in doubt, whether a man could be rendered sociable, that was not subsistible in Nature.

Subsisting (sɒbsɪ'stɪŋ), *vb.* *sb.* [-ING 1] The action of the vb. SUBSIST; SUBSISTENCE.

1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. hi. § 3 By taking only the nature of man he still continueth one person, and changeth but the manner of his subsisting. 1603 in *Moryson's Hist.* (1617) ii. 276 The danger of his [sc. Tyrone's] subsisting as he doth, is to maintaine still a loose head of Rebellion. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xviii. § 3 *note*, Your lordship has the idea of sub-sisting by itself. 1706 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4195, 1 His Majesty had received a Supply of Money, for the paying and subsisting of his troops. 1719 *De For. Cruise* i. (Globe) 63, I had a tolerable View of subsisting, without any Want as long as I liv'd.

b *attrib.* in subsisting diet, = *subsistence diet* (see SUBSISTENCE 11)

1865 L. PLAYFAIR *Food of Man* 8 In looking for a purely subsisting diet, we naturally turn to the experience of hospitals having convalescent patients unable still to take exercise.

Subsisting, ppl. a [-ING 2]

† 1. Existing substantially; substantial. *Obs.*

1674 OWEN *Disc. Holy Spirit* i. iii. 54 He [sc. the Holy Ghost] was represented by a subsisting Substance.

† 2. Abiding, lasting. *Obs.*

1613 WITHER *Abuses Script.* 1 Concl. Juvenilia (1633) 112 Shee hath no power to see The better things that more subsisting bee. 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. vii. 138 Not only would the faith of this help to a subsisting life but ... to a life of joy.

3. Existing at a specified or implied time.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 276 Where there is a subsisting lease, of which there are twenty years still to come. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* iii. ii. (1800) II. 302 It appears in the Christian records, as being the subsisting opinion of the age and country in which his ministry was exercised. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) II. 325 This not being a remainder created by that deed, but a conveyance of the then subsisting reversion or remainder expectant on the death of M. 1858 GLADSTONE *Home* III. 9 Independently of sovereignties purely local, we find a subsisting Pelopid empire. 1859 *Milit. Liberty* i. (1865) 5 The still subsisting habit of looking on the government as representing an opposite interest to the public.

Hence † Subsistingly *adv.*, enduringly.

† 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* (1642) 72 But that Fabrick, whereon subsistingly doth it rely?

Subsizar (sɒbsɪ'zɑː), Also 6 subsaiser, -cer, 6-7 -zer, 7 -cizer [SUB- 6.] In the University of Cambridge (now only at Trinity and Emmanuel colleges) an undergraduate (having special need of pecuniary assistance and formerly performing menial offices) ranking below a sizar.

c. 1590 GRIFENE *Pr. Bacon* ii. 11, Doth not all the towne crie out, and say, Frier Bacons subsizer is the greatest blockhead in all Oxford? † 1626 BEAUM. & FL. *Elder Brother* i. 14, [Charles, a Scholar, top] I bid my Subsizer carry my Hackney to buttry. 1618 D'EWEES in *Autobiog.* (1845) I. 107 At the same time was admitted one Thomas Manning to be my sub-sizar. 1635 CORBET *Poems* (1672) 102 The King being gone from Trinity, They make a Scramble for Degree, Masters of all sorts, and all Ages, Keepers, Subsizers, Lackeys, Pages. 1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon* i. 227 John Penry became a Subsizer of Peter House in Cambridge, about 1578. 1853 *Camd. Univ. Comm.* Index 157 Trinity College. The number of sub-sizars is unlimited; the only advantage possessed by a sub-sizar is, that he pays 41. instead of 101 for tuition, and that the admission fee is 21. 15s. instead of 51. 1866 *Stud. Guide Univ. Camb.* 377 The sub-sizars succeed the Sizars in order of merit, as vacancies occur. 1884 MULLINGER *Univ. Camb. fr. 1535 to Chas. I.* 339 The chapel clerk, the porter at the gate, and the steward were generally recruited from the subsizars. 1902 *Stud. Handbk. Univ. Camb.* v. 97 Subsizarships are tenable for one year, but each Subsizar (if he has passed the Previous Examination) will be elected into a Sizarship at the end of his first year.

† b *fig.* A memal, lacquey. *Obs.*

1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass* iv. ii. 1565 Which that one ey'd subsizer of the skie, Don Phœbus empyes by calidite. 1644 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Diurn.* 5 O brave Oliver! Times voyder, Sub-sizer to the Wormes.

Hence Subsizarship, the position of a subsizar.

[1599 see SUBSISTERSHIP]

1599 *Broughton's Lett.* i. 6 He pities your mndnes (being acquainted therewith from your subsizarship in Trinitie Colledge). 1853 *Camd. Univ. Comm.* Index 157 1894 *Daily News* 14 June 7/7 The following scholarships will be offered together with two subsizarships (limited to properly qualified candidates in need of assistance) 1902 [see above].

Subsoil (sɒ'sɔɪl), sb [f. SUB- 3 + SOIL sb. 1]

1. The stratum of soil lying immediately under the surface soil.

1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 287 On light land, with a gravelly subsoil, thirty or thirty-five bolls are accounted a sufficient dose. 1850 ANSTED *Elem. Geol.* *Min.*, etc. § 1018 In most cases the subsoil is immediately, and the soil intermediately, derived from the decomposition of the sub-jacent rock. 1899 JEFFERIES *Wild Life Southern Co.* 44 The chalky subsoil coming there nearer to the surface. 1890 *Hardwicke's Science Gossip* XXVI. 208 Barley with very short roots obtains its food from the surface-soil and does not affect the sub soil, whence clover with very long roots draws its supply.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* in 123 This crude subsoil is the first subsoil of all true husbandry. 1852 M. PATRISON in *Westm. Gaz.* (1906) 15 Feb. 2/1 It would be the beginning of a system by which the University would strike its roots freely into the subsoil of society. 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Ehrenstiel-Schwangan* 98 The subsoil of me, mould Whence spring my moods.

2. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (also SUBSOIL PLOUGH)

1831 JAS. SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 For the purpose of breaking the subsoil furrow. 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 103 subsoil draining, or the drainage of waters that rise through the subsoil, or pass off at its outcroppings.

1851 H STEPHENS *Ed Farm* (ed 2) II 663/2 The subsoil-trencher of the Marquis of Tweeddale 1860 O W HOLMES *Prof Brachy* 1 v 1, Doctors assiduous, undertakers solemn, but happy; then the great subsoil cultivator, who plants but never looks for fruit in his garden 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* II 171/2 Subsoil-trench plough 1884 *Harper's Mag* Apr 761/2 This subsoil water is scarcely less foul than sewage.

b. *fig.* with adj. force = penetrating deep down. 1882 W CORY *Let's 5 Yrns* (1897) 483 German is used by subsoil research men 1894 *Advance* (Chicago) 12 Apr. Deep sub-soil repentance makes strong, healthy Christians who will stand wash and wear.

Subsoil (sɜːbsoɪl), v. [f. *prec*] *trans.* To plough so as to cut into the subsoil, use a subsoil plough upon

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric Soc* 17 In September, 1838, I subsoiled two fields of ten acres each 1875 ALEX. SMITH *New Hist. Abord* II. 1209 A considerable extent of the old tilly ground has been thorough drained, but not much of it subsoiled.

b. *fig.* or in *fig.* context

1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hm* II. (1900) 483 He had not worked crop after crop from his brain, manuring hastily, subsoiling indifferently 1898 CUYLER *Painted Papers* 13 They subsoiled with the plough of Divine truth, which ripped to pieces self-righteousness and other secret sins.

Hence **Subsoiled** *phl.* a, **Subsoiling** *vbl. sb.* (also *fig.* = working below the surface, getting deep down), **Subsoiler**, an instrument for loosening the subsoil, a subsoil plough.

1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric Soc* 48 One of these *subsoiled fields produced 35 bus. of wheat per acre 1852 C W HOSKINS *Talpa* 23 My first field was soon accomplished deep enough .to allow Ewall and Andrews' *subsoiler to follow the cross ploughing 1868 *Rep. U S Comm. Agric.* (1869) 414 Land broken in October with a two-horse Brimley plow, followed by a sub-soiler 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* II. 171/2 The 'subsoil-trench plough' consists in the first place of a subsoiler or coulter of iron 1840 *Trans. Yorkshire Agric Soc* 48, I do not attribute this great falling off, per acre, altogether to the parallel *subsoiling. 1868 *Rep. U S Comm. Agric.* (1869) 215 The yield of fruit is largely increased by draining, trenching, and subsoiling 1871 in *Sunday at Home* (1881) Dec 841/2 We have participated, in the subsoiling of English loyalty towards the Crown 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* II. 125 Bosses begin the work of 'subsoiling', i. e. manipulating primaries and local conventions so as to secure the choice of such delegates. as they desire

Subsoil plough, *sb.*

A kind of plough with no mould-board, used in ploughed furrows to loosen the soil at some depth below the surface without turning it up.

1831 JAS SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 23 The Subsoil Plough, was designed for the purpose of opening up the close subsoil of the farm of Deanton 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I. 465 In this operation, the subsoil plough would no doubt be found a valuable acquisition. 1859 ALLEN *New Amer. Farm. Bk.* (1884) 204 What is beyond it should be thoroughly broken up by the subsoil plough

Hence **Subsoil-plough** *v trans.* to use a subsoil plough upon, also **Subsoil-ploughing** *vbl. sb.*, the use of a subsoil-plough.

1831 JAS SMITH *Thorough Draining* (1843) 19 The charge of subsoil ploughing may be estimated at 24s to 30s per statute acre. 1840 BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 45 In subsoil ploughing, no portion of the subsoil is brought to the surface, but merely loosened, and pulverized. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Ed. Farm. Bk.* 559 It is cheaper to subsoil-plough land than to thorough drain it. 1848 THACKERAY *Bk. Snobs* xxxi, I remember the conversations, O. how stupid they were! The subsoil ploughing; the row about the representation of the county [etc.]

Subsolar (sʊbsəˈlɑːr), a. [SUB-1 a.]

†1 Exposed to the sun *Obs. rare*—1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Revol's Disp* 44 From a subsolar place . . . some are better or worse

2. **Meteorol.** Directly underneath the sun; having the sun in the zenith

1860 FITZROY in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 356 It is drawn towards, and after the 'sub-solar' rising part of the atmosphere. 1863 FITZROY *Weather Bk.* v 71 The rising sub-solar or intertropical part of the atmosphere.

3. Beneath the surface of the sun *rare*.

1825 AGNES M. CLERKE *Pop. Hist. Astron.* II. 221 In the penumbra of spots, the glowing streams rushing up from the tremendous sub-solar furnace are bent sideways by the powerful indraught

† **Subsolarly**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [SUB-1 a.] Subcelestial, sublunary.

1661 A. BROMIE *Par. 1st Chap. Eccles* 70 Songs 198 Things done upon this subsolarly ball

† **Subsortation**, *Obs. rare*—0 [ad. L. *subsortitio*, *diem*, n. of action f. *subsortiri* see SUB-26 and SORTITION.] Selection by lot to fill the place of another So **Subsortitiously** *adv.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 18 There being a hundred and fifty sick in the S. George the council ordered, . . . that every ship should take to nurse a couple of the sick, and substitutionally, by lot, to supply their places with as many sound 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Subsortition*, a choosing by lots, after others have chosen, to fill up the number of those that before were refused

Subspecies, [mod. L.; cf. F. *sous-espèce*] A subdivision of a species; a more or less permanent variety of a species. Chiefly *Nat. Hist.*

1699 DAMPIER *Voy* (1703) III 75 There are four sorts of these long-leg'd Pows as so many Sub-Species of the same Kind, viz. Crab catfishes, Clocking Hens [etc.] 1807 ARN. DICT. *Chem.* & *Min* II. 13/2 Arsenal of Lead Of this there are two subspecies, 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.*

II 51 No clear line of demarcation has as yet been drawn between species and sub-species or, again, between sub-species and well-marked varieties, or between lesser varieties and individual differences 1871 — *Desc. Man* I vii 1 227 Some naturalists have lately employed the term 'sub-species' to designate forms which possess many of the characteristics of true species, which hardly deserve so high a rank. 1880 WALLACE *Isl. Life* xvi 339 A few flowering plants which, as varieties or sub-species, are apparently peculiar to our islands 1881 J. C. MORRISON in *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 9) XII 191/2 Verse narrative is a sub-species by itself 1898 *Atlantic Monthly* LXXXII 492/2 Carolina snow-birds and mountain solitary vireos, two varieties ('subspecies') is the more modern word originally described a few years ago

Subspecific, a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. *prec* after *specific*.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a subspecies.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 246 *Cuscuta Epithymum* does not seem entitled to sub specific rank 1883 W. S. KENT in A. J. ADDERLEY *Fisheries Bahamas* 44 Three specific or sub-specific forms that correspond very closely with the three leading Mediterranean types above described 1905 *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 246/3 Mr. Rothschild's opinion that *Gorilla castaneiceps* of Slack was an aberration, and not entitled to specific or subspecific rank.

Hence **Subspecifically** *adv.*

1883 *Athenaeum* 15 Dec. 782/2 A species of paradise bird of the genus *Drepanornis* subspecifically different from *D. alberti* of North-Eastern New Guinea 1896 *Brit. Birds, Their Nests & Eggs* II. 60 16 The term being only subspecifically distinct from the canary.

Subspinous, a.

1. [SUB-20 b.] *Zool.* and *Bot.* Somewhat spinous 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol.* 45 Angulated branches, with spinous and membranaceous expansions. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 287 *Marrubium*, White Forehound., subspinous, erect or spreading

2. [SUB-1 b.] *Anat.* and *Path.* a. Under the spinal column b. Under the spine of the scapula. In recent Dictionaries.

Substage (sʊbstæɪdʒ),

1. [SUB-7.] *Geol.* A subdivision of a stage.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* IV 297 If the specimens come from different sub-stages of the same [geological] formation 1906 CHAMBERLIN & SALISBURY *Geol.* III 383 The following are the American stages of the glacial period now recognized in the interior of North America . . . The Champlain sub stage (marine). The glacio-lacustrine sub-stage

2. [SUB-3] An apparatus fixed beneath the ordinary stage of a compound microscope for the purpose of supporting mirrors and other accessories. Also *attrib.*

1888 RUTLEY *Rock Forming Min.* 13 Generally speaking, a sub stage is unnecessary *Ibid.* 26 Examination by ordinary Transmitted Light (or Sub-stage Illumination) 1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 96 A substage illuminator or condenser 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 506 Abbe's sub-stage-condenser. 1902 *Ross's Catal.*, Swing-out Substage

Substant, obs. form of **SUSTAIN**

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 The licencee which that abideth therein noon substeined substans 1556 ROWNSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* (Aib) 59 Them whiche . . . substeine losse and damage

Substance (sʊbstəns), Also 4-6 substantiōe, (5 substans, 6 substantiē), [a. OF (mod. F.) *substantia* (12th c.), ad. L. *substantia*, f. *substans*, -ant-, pr. pple. of *substare* to stand or be under, be present, f. *sub*- SUB-2 + *stare* to stand. Cf. OF *substantia*, Pr. *sustancia*, It. *sostanza*, *sustanza*, -za, Sp. Pg. *substancia*.

L. *substantia* was adopted as the representative of Gr. *οὐσία* in its various senses.]

1 Essential nature, essence; *esp. Theol.* with regard to the being of God, the divine nature or essence in respect of which the three Persons of the Trinity are one.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 976a An fald godd vndelt es he, And a substance wit-in þir thre a 1325 *Athan. Creed* 4 in *Prose Psalter* (1802) 194 Noþer confounded persons, ue de partand be substance *Ibid.* 29, 195 He his God, of þe substance of þe fader biȝeten to fore þe worldes; & man, of þe substance of þe mod born in þe world c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 403 In þis symon dwells aȝ twa substance, þat is to wyȝ, of deuel and man, to gyddir knete 1450-1530 *Myrr.* *Our Ladye* 4 The glory of the blessedyndeles Trinite in onehed of substance and of Godhede 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (IV. de W. 1532) 197 The pure substance of god in his owne nature & deite. 1585 DYER *Prayse of Nothing* Writ (Grosart) 77 That substance, which we communicate with Angels, being created of nothing. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v lii § 3 In Christ therefore God and man there is a two-folde substance, not a two-folde person, because one person extinguisheth an other, whereas one nature cannot in another become extinct. c 1610 *Women Saints* 173/21 [Arius] affirming the Sonne of god to be of inferiour substance to his Father. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 602 That Essence or Substans of the Godhead, which all the Three Persons or Hypostases agree in. 1833 NEWMAN *Arians* II. 14 (1876) 195 10 protest. against the notion that the substance of God is something distinct from God Himself. 1860 PUSEY *Man. Proph.* 12 God giveth us of His Substance, His Nature, making us partakers of the Divine Nature 1876 NORRIS *Rudim. Theol.* I. 14 73 It is God's nature to be one in substance, manifold (that is, threefold) in person

2. **Philos.** A being that subsists by itself, a separate or distinct thing, hence *gen.*, a thing, being 1340 *Ayend* 121 [Supersubstantial bread] þet is to zigge þet pæseþ and ouerȝeþ alle substanses and alle seþes be ver. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* vii. 4, I shal reyn vpon the erthe . . . and I

shal do aȝeȝal substance the which Y made, fro the ouermost of the erthe 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 331, A hvely bodie is a substance. *Ergo*, a man is a substance 1599 Sir J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II. 111 to She [sc. the soul] is a substance, and a perfect being 1676 R. C. *Times' Whistle* I (1871) 18 God is an Essence intellectual, A perfect Substance incorporeall 1697 MILTON *P. L.* v 408 Food alike those pure Intellectual substances require As doth your Rational. *Ibid.* viii 109 His Omnipotence, That to corporeal substances could adde Speed almost Spiritual 1707 OLDRIFF *Ess. Impr. Reason* II. 111 139 Minds, which are indiscerible, are thinking Substances. 1725 WATTS *Logic* I. 11 § 2 A Substance is a being which can subsist by itself, without dependence upon any other created being 1818 STODDART *Gram* in *Encycl. Method.* (1845) I. 8/1 We refer all our states of being to a substance called self 1843 MILL *Logic* I. 11 § 6 Substances are usually distinguished as Bodies or Minds. 1868 BAIN *Ment. & Mor. Sci.* App. 50 Mind being expressed by the one attribute Thought (construed, however, as Thinking Substance), and Body summed up in the one attribute Extension (Extended Substance) 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 143/1 The question whether the material and the thinking substance are one does not meet us at the outset. 1910 T. CASE in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) II 510/2 The doctrine that all things are substances which are separate individuals, stated in the Categories, is expanded in the Metaphysics

b **First (primary) substance**, **second (secondary, general) substance** see *quots*

In scholastic L. *substantia prima* and *substantia secunda*, translating *πρώτη οὐσία* and *δεύτερη οὐσία* (Aristotle *Categ.*)

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* C vj, The first substance is called every singular persone or propre name . . . The second substance comprehendeth both the general worde, and the kinde also of every singular persone. 1628 T. SERNICER *Logick* 129 The second substance consisting in the Genus and Species 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logic* I. iv. 8 Substance is either first or second The First is a Singular Substance, or that which is not said of a Subject, as Alexander, Bucephalus The Second that which is said of a Subject, as Man, Horse. 1843 MILL *Logic* I. vi § 2 The well known dogmas of *substantia secunda*, or general substances 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 223/1 The first category is subdivided into primary substance, which is defined to be the singular thing in which properties inhere, and to which predicates are attached, and . . . genera or species which can be predicated of primary substances 1903 W. TURNER *Hist. Philos.* 132 The first substance (*οὐσία πρώτη*) is the individual, which can neither exist in another nor be predicated of another Second substance is the universal, which, as such, does not exist in another, but may be predicated of another.

3. **Philos.** That which underlies phenomena; the permanent substratum of things; that which receives modifications and is not itself a mode, that in which accidents or attributes inhere.

1398 TREVISAN *Barth. de P. R.* xix cxvi (1495) 920 When twyne accidentes ben in one substance and subiecte as colour and savour. 1402 in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 108 Thus leeveth not of the breed but onli the licence which that abideth therein noon substeined substans 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* C ij, The feare of God is an Accident, the soule is a Substance 1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 116 The substance of every thing is so called, by reason that it is subject unto accidents; neither can there be any accident (to which it is proper to be in some subject) but it must fall into some substance. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. 1. 26 Such things as require a subject of inhesion are indeed nothing but the modes of Substance 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xliii. § 2 The Idea to which we give the general name Substance, being nothing, but the supposed support of those Qualities which we imagine cannot subsist, *sine re substantia*, without something to support them 1762 KAMIS *Elem. Crit.* (1774) II. App. 307 A being with respect to its properties or attributes is termed a subject, or substratum Every substratum of visible qualities, is termed substance 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thyphoid* 42 Substances and modes of every kind. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 174 The determinations of a substance, which are nothing else but its particular modes of existing, are termed accidents. 1872 MAHARTY *Kant's Crit. Phil.* I. 268 Thus the pure Category of substance is that which can only be subject—and not predicate. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V. 155/1 The independent substantiality of mind and matter is with drawn, and they are reduced into attributes of the one infinite substance

b in *transf.* and allusive uses.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV 1505 þenȝ þat folye is when man may chese For accident [his substance ay to lese c 1386 — *Parv. T.* 77 These Cookes, how they stampe, and steyne and grynde And turnen substance in to Accident 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 570 The Capteynes there, myndyng not to lease the more for the lesse, nor the substance for the accident 1599 G. HARVEY *Let. to Spenser* in S's Wks (1912) 639/2 Vertue, the onely immoitall and suruiving Accident amongst so manye mortall and euer-perishing Substances 1598 BARCKLEY *Fell. Man* vi 568 Euill is no substance nor nature, but an accident that commeth to the substance 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 189 The causes are found out & put in substance, in respect of the Essence, Matter, and Form 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 28 Not changing the substance, but regulating the mode.

c with reference to the doctrine of the Real Presence in the Eucharist.

1546 GARDINER *Detect. Deuils Sophistrie* 14 b, The substance of bled, beyng conuerted into the natural bodyly substance of our sauoure [printed sauoure] Christe. 1505 HARDING *Ausu. Jewel* 162 b, In this Sacrament after consecration there remayneth onely the accidentes and shewes, without the substance of bread and wyne 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v lxvii § 10 How the wordes of Christ commanding vs to eate must needs importe that as hee hath coupled the substance of his fleshe and the substance of bread together, so we together should receiue both. 1651 C. CARLWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1 131 It doth aigue an extraordinary power in Christ to giue his Flesh to eat, though there be no turning of the substance of the Bread in the Sacrament into the substance of his Flesh.

† 4. That which underlies or supports, a basis, foundation; a ground, cause. *Obs.*

138a *Wyclif Heb xi* 1. Feith is the substance of thingi- to be hopid. c1386 *Chaucer VIII's Pr* 7. And wel I woot the substance is in me. If any thing shal wel reported be. 1390 *Gower Conf* III. 68. Nectanabus, which causeth al Of this metrede the substance. *Ibid* 22. Ther is nothing which mai be betre aboute a king, than conseil, which is the substance Of all a kinges governance. 1377 *r Bul- lenger's Decads* 1. iv. 30. The substance or hypostasis is the foundation, or the immovable proppie, which vpholdeth vs. 1395 *Lucine* 1. i. 70. A greater care torment, my verie bones, And makes me tremble at the thought of it, And in you, Lordings, doth the substance lie.

5. The matter, subject-matter, subject (of a study, discourse, written work, etc.).

1390 *Gower Conf* I. 10. Unto the god first thei besoughten As to the substance of her Schole, That ther ne scholden noght befole Her wit upon none earthly werkes, Which were aspen thestat of clerkes. *Ibid* II. 84. Of bodies sevene in special With foure sprits joynt with Stant the substance of this matiere. c1412 *Hoccleys De Reg* Franc. 1030. Lo, fadir, tolde hae I yow be substance Of al my greet. c1400 *Lyric Assembly of Gods* 160. But furthe to shewe yow the substance Of this matyr. c1336 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E. E. T. S.) 106. I dare not, for per displeasens, Tell of bes maters hald the substance. 1387 *r Norton's Cathin's Inst* title-p. Notes conteyning in briefe the substance of the matter handled in each section. 1397 *Shaks 2 Hen IV*, iv. 1. 32. Unto your Grace doe I in chiefe address The substance of my Speech. 1600 *J. Powr tr. Leo's Africa* App 400. Out of the relations of these two worthy authors we will deriue the whole substance of our speech. 1665 *Boyle's Occas. Refl* 111 v. 44. This, if I forget not, was the substance of the Occasional Meditation, suggested to me by the Storm. 1895 *Encycl. Brit* I. 498/2. There are two Alexandrian schools, distinct both chronologically and in substance. The one is the Alexandrian school of poetry and science, the other the Alexandrian school of philosophy.

b. Contrasted with form or expression.

1780 *Mirror* No. 80. Having thus done justice to the merit of those authors in point of substance, I proceed to shew their excellence in the composition and style of their productions. 1841 *Myers Cath. Th.* tit. § 8. 29. This influence we may believe to have extended sometimes to the very words of the Revelation, but far more often only to the substance of it. 1877 *R. W. Dale Lect. Preach* v. 118. The substance of our preaching has been given to us in a Divine revelation. 1888 *Encycl. Brit*, XXIII. 249. The doctrine of the Trinity is one which gives expression to the self-evidencing substance of revelation, and explains and supports religious experience.

† c. A subject-matter to be operated upon. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf* III. 91. The hie pourveance Tho hadde under his ordinance A gret substance, a gret matiere, Of which he wolde. These othere things make and forme.

6. That of which a physical thing consists; the material of which a body is formed and in virtue of which it possesses certain properties.

1398 *Travis Barth. De P. R.* vi. xx. (Bodl. MS.). Mete is a substance pat is able to be turned into pe substance of pe bodie pat is ifed. 1559 *W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse* 43. The matter and substance of mans body. 1577 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 35. The soile and the seede. The lighter in substance, for profite the worse. 1590 *Sir J. Smythe Disc. Weapons* 31 b. Swords of convenient length, forme and substance, haue been in all ages esteemed by all warlike Nations. c1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xlv. 1. If the dull substance of my flesh were thought, Inurious distance should not stop my way. 1613 *Salkeld Treat Angels* 56. Angels haue sometimes bene knowne to eate. although they did not conuert the meate into their owne substance. 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 628. The substance of it is soft, loose, rare and like a sponge. 1667 *Milton P. L.* II. 356. What creatures there inhabit, of what mould, Or substance? 1668 *Wilkins Real Char* II. 17. Stalk of a woody substance. Head or spike having a soft downy substance. 1766 *Blackstone Comm* II. 4. It became necessary, to appropriate to individuals not the immediate use only, but the very substance of the thing to be used. 1839 *Loudon Encycl. Plants* (1836). 1023. Epiphyllous scattered globular or subdepressed smooth pale at length black. Substance very corneous. 1846 *Landon Exam. Shaks.* Wks. 1846 II. 205. Give a countryman a plough of silver and he will plough with it all the season, and never know its substance. 1859 *Fitzgerald Omar* lxi. Surely not in vain My Substance from the common Earth was ta'en.

b. of incorporeal things

c1340 *Hampole Prose Treat.* viii. 15. By aboundance of charite pat es in pe substance of the saule. c1384 *Chaucer H Fame* II. 260. Euery spech that ys yspoken. In his substance ys but aire. c1475 *G. Ashby Dicta Philis* 234. A kynge sholde take of his olde acquaintance, His familer seruantes vertuous, of Substance, Wele disposed, trewe, not malicious. 1592 *Shaks Rom. & Jul* I. iv. 99. Dreames. Begot of nothing, but vaine phantasie, Which is as thin of substance as the ayre. 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv. 585. Hard thou knowst it to exclude Spiritual substance with corporeal barr. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char* I. 1. 5. A great part of this Syriac tongue is for the substance of the words Chaldee, and Hebrew for the fashion. 1682 in *Venney Mem.* (1907) II. 311. I am sorry that my Sonne should be composed of such substance that nothing can shape Him for a Scholar. 1740 *Chevyn Regimen* 25. That spiritual Substance was analogous to Matter infinitely rarefied, refined or sublim'd. 1862 *Sprengel's First Princ.* I. iii. § 20 (1875) 63. When, instead of the extent of consciousness, we consider its substance.

c. *Fig.* substance = QUINTESSENCE.

1561 [see QUINTESSENCE 1]

7. The matter or tissue composing an animal body, part, or organ.

1398 *Travis Barth. De P. R.* v. v. (1495) 619/1. The humour crystallinus [of the eye] is rounde in shape & substance [sic]. c1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat Fistula* etc. 34. Pe quitor, befor, bigynne to lessen somewhat, and the bolnyng somewhat to cese, and pe colour and pe substance of pe skynne

for to tume to his owne naturel habitude. 1548 in *Flary's Anat.* v. (1688) 41. [Cheek] not fat in substance, but meanelly fleshy. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vi. 657. Thir armor help'd their harm, crush't in and brus'd into thir substance pent. 1724 *Blackmore Treat Consumptions* 9. An extraordinary Discharge of Flegmatick Matter, while the Substance of the Lungs remains sound. 1725 *A. Monro Anat Bones* 31. Sinuses, large Cavities within the Substance of the Bones, with small Apertures. 1804 *Abernethy's Surg Obs* 178. Blood was discharged mixed with detached pieces of the substance of the brain. 1845 *Blond Dis Lix* 347. Irregular dilatation of the vac, so as to form additional pouches in the substance of the liver.

b. The muscular tissue or fleshy part of an animal body.

1695 *New Light Churche put out* 23. Any Flesh-Wound where there is considerable loss of Substance. 1750 *Lamy Luxurouss Let* to Shenstone 13. May, My plasters are already reduced from eight or nine to two only. one over my eye, and one just above my knee, where the loss of substance (as they call it) makes it longer in curing. 1831 *Volzatt Horse* 36. A three-fourth, or thoroughbred horse of sufficient substance and height. 1894 *Naim's Method in Evol Life* II. 45. The nervous system becomes highly strung, and the muscles deficient in size, with a general want of what is known as 'substance.'

† c. *Bot.* (See QUITS.) *Obs.*

1777 *S. Rosson Brit Flora* 15. Bullate, the substance of the leaf rising high above the veins, so as to appear like little blisters. 1793 *Martyn Lang. Bot.* s. v. *Substantia*, The substance of a vegetable consists of the *Epidermis* or Cuticle, covering the *Cortex* or Outer Bark.

8. Any particular kind of corporeal matter.

1390 *Gower Conf* III. 89. Of man, of beste, Of fisch, of fouglh, of everythin That ben of bodely substance. 1541 *Copland Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* E. iv. [The nose] is of three substances, that is to wyt of substance fleshy, bony, and cartilagynous. 1644 *Digby Nat. Bodies* xiv. § 11. 123. Our designe requirith more maniable substances. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char* II. x. 259. Grain or some Vegetable, baked in a drier substance without any considerable mixture. 1774 *Pennant Tour Scot* in 1772, 169. The gills furnished with strainers of the substance of whalebone. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* I. 75. This variety of substances, which compose the internal parts of our globe. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* v. § 3. 65. That sort of substance which we call animal substance, as flesh, bone, cartilage, etc. 1816 *J. Smith Panaroma Sci. & Art* II. 91. When a varnish of any kind is laid over a substance, to prevent it from absorbing water, some allowance should be made for such addition. 1827 *Faraday Chem Manip* xix. (1842) 527. To perform the operation over a cloth or some other soft substance. 1839 *Lindley Introduct. Bot.* (ed. 3) 472. Corky, having the texture of the substance called cork. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* II. v. 250. Ihus, from the mixture of two perfectly transparent substances, we obtain an opaque one.

b. A species of matter of a definite chemical composition.

1772 *Abernethy's Rules of Diet* iv. in *Aliments* etc. 499. Substances abounding with volatile only Salts. 1807 *Simple substance* [see PRIMARY a. 3d]. 1843 [see SIMPLE a. 13a]. 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 2. By simple substances, we mean those which cannot be resolved by the chemist into any simpler elements. Thus gold, silver, and iron are simple substances. Copper, zinc, iron, and carbon are all considered elementary substances. 1864 *Intellect Obs* No. 32. 93. A new substance, to which I gave the name Santonine. 1876 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* I. 365. The saccharification of amylaceous substances.

c. *Anat. and Zool.* With qualifying word or phr. forming specific designations.

1815 *J. Gordon Syst. Hum. Anat.* I. 40. Adipose substance. 1855 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* White Substance of Schwann. 1870 *W. S. Kerr in Ann. Nat. Hist. Mar.* 217. The sarcoidic substance lining all the interstitial cavities of the sponge.

9. A piece or mass of a particular kind of matter, a body of a specified composition or texture. Now rare.

c1595 *Capt. Wyatt R. Dudley's Voy. W. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc.) 56. In the night a substance of fyre resemblinge the shape of a ferie Dragon should fall into our sailes, and there remaine some quarter of an owre. 1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* II. v. 133. That [fish] which hath strongy substances on his head and back. *Ibid*. A very rough skin, with finny substances, standing out from each side like wings. *Ibid* vi. 172. Thin broad substances, standing off from the body of the Fish. 1681 *tr. Belon's New Myster. Phys.* Introduct. 30. Set the Water in a cold place, in a Glass Body, within eight Days, you will find a congealed Substance in the Bottom of the Vessel. 1723 *Bradley's Fluv. Dict.* s. v. *White-Honey-Charge*, Continue boiling till the Roots and Herbs be reduced to a Mash throwing away the gross Substance. 1746 *Swift Gulliver* III. 1. 20. I, perceived a vast Opake Body between me and the Sun, it appeared to be a firm Substance. 1799 *Hr. Lenz Canter's T. Vom T.* (ed. 2) I. 351. Throwing from him, without examination, some hard substance that incommoded him.

10. A solid or real thing, as opposed to an appearance or shadow. Also, reality.

1596 *Flaming Panoph. Epist* 281. The ignorance of the world is grosse & palpable for, touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance. 1588 *Shaks. Tit.* A III. ii. 80. He takes false shadowes, for true substances. 1590 *Sprengel F. Q.* II. ix. 1. Full lively is the semblaunt, though the substance dead. 1651 *Hobbes Leviathan* II. xxxi. 186. A Common-wealth, without Sovereign Power, is but a word, without substance. 1667 *Milton P. L.* I. 529. With high words, that bore semblance of worth not substance. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 27 Aug. 1667. One who kept up the forme and substance of things in the Nation. 1726 *S. W. in Nelson's Pract. True Devot* (1784) p. xvi. Taught how to take the mystic Bread and Wine, to adore the substance, nor neglect the Sign. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv. 527. The poet's hand, imparting substance to an empty shade, impos'd a gay delirium for a truth. 1821 *Byron Sardanis* I. ii. 533. There needs too oft the show of war to keep The substance of sweet peace. 1836 *Maryat*

Yaph. & Laila, I would not let the substance fly running after shadows. 1856 *Merry Ale Rom. Emp.* I. v. 580. A mere honorary title, and only a pretence of the substance that was to follow. 1914 *Daily Chron* 28 July 6/3. The Austro-Hungarian communique argues, that Servia conceded the shadow, and withheld the substance.

b. *Westminster School*. An older pupil who is responsible for the proper conduct of a new boy, called his 'shadow.'

1845 *College & T. B. Life at Westm* 25 Oct. After my first week at School, I started altogether on my own account, my Substance then having nothing more to do with me. 1899 *W. K. R. Bedford Outcomes of Old Oxford* 85. Every neophyte was consigned to the tutelage of some boy already in the school. The shortcomings of the shadow, or tutor, were credited to the preceptor, or substance, and visited with penalties upon the latter.

11. What is embodied in a statement; the meaning or purport of what is expressed in writing or speech; what a writing or speech amounts to.

1415 *Lo. Scores in 43rd Rep. Dep. Kpr. Publ. Rec.* 590. Ilche worde y kan noght remembre bot for the most substans as ny e os y kan thinke. 1415 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. 1. 47. Yfheny of these persones. woldyn contrary ye substance of yf at have wryten at zys tyme. 1481 *Caxton Myrr* II. xxi. 17. Yf ye wyl here and wel retyene the mater and substance of this present booke. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) I. II. A. v. b. I shall put the substance of the latyn afore sayd in englysshe. 1576 *Fleming Panoph. Epist* 17. So farre as I gather by the substance of your letters, a certaine kinde of suspition is signified. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV*, IV. 1. 9. I have receiv'd New dated Letters from Northumberland. Their cold intent, tenure, and substance thus. 1612 *Bunsley Lud Lit* xxii. (1627) 256. Learning is not so much seen, in setting downe the words, as the substance. 1653 *H. Coggin tr. Pindar's Trava.* lxxiv. 321. All of them together, seeming to be Merchants sons, sung in verse with a very sweet and melodious voyce, words of this substance, 'High and mighty Lord' [&c.] 1669 *Sturmy Mariner's Mag* I. II. 3. But to come to the Substance of what is here intended. 1699 *Bentley Phil.* 233. The substance of the Epigram imports, that Thespis was the first contriver of Tragedy. c1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 5 Aug. 1670. This is the substance of what she told me. 1794 *Mrs Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. Who repeated the substance of what had passed between Montoni and herself. 1805 *A. Knox Ken* (1834) I. x. I hope... that, if any thing appeared exceptional, it was in manner and expression only, and not in the substance of my sentiments. 1837 *Bless Bunsen in Hare Life* (1879) I. x. 461. The whole substance of his communications proved a state of vicious disorganization. 1861 *G. C. Lewis Let to Reeve* 9 Apr. You may rely on the substance of this story being quite authentic. 1867 *Ruskin Time & Tide* II. § 9. The substance of what I said to them was this.

† b. The main intent or purpose. *Obs. rare.*

1606 *Chapman Gentl. Usher* iv. ii. To execute the substance of our munde in honor'd nuptials.

† 12. The vital part. *Obs.*

c1430 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 233. 'The kingis sone', she seide, 'is deed, pe toie, pe substance of my liffe'. 1588 *Shaks. Tit.* A. I. 1. 374. Deare Father, soule and substance of vs all. 1605 *1st Pt. Veronimo* I. iii. Come, my soules spaniell, my liffe letty substance.

13. That which gives a thing its character; that which constitutes the essence of a thing, the essential part, essence.

c1585 [R. Browne] *Answe Cartwright* 55. To be able to teache is not of the substance of a minister, but only of a lawful minister. *Ibid*. 56. If a man bee not a lawful minister, hee hath no essence nor substance of a mynister. 1597 *Morley Introduct. Mus.* 96. Ph. What doe you call keeping the substance of a note? *Ala*. When in breaking it, you sing either your first or last note in the same key wherein it standeth, or in his eight. 1620 *T. Granger's Div. Logike* 94. The essences, or substances of things are not here meant. 1790 *Burke Rev. France* 220. Miserable bigots, who hate sects and parties different from their own, more than they love the substance of religion. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 41. Modern thought, in its substance, is a congeries of all those refined theistic speculations, of all those baffled aspirations, of all those deep and distracting surmises. 1869 *Mozley Univ. Sermon* II. (1876) 39. It is sufficiently clear that these are not the substance of the character.

b. in legal use. (Cf. SUBSTANTIAL A. 5. b.)

1592 *West 1st Pt. Synbol.* I. § 22. The substance of this contract consisteth in the thing sold, and in the price thereof. 1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* I. (1630) 1. The intention is matter of substance. *Ibid* xvi. 68. If a man bid one robbe I. S. as he goeth to Sturbridge-faire, and he robbe him in his house, the substance seemes to be of substance. c1623 *Swinsburne Spousals* (1686) 121. Resisting the Substance of Matrimony, it overthroweth the Contract. 1843-56 *Bouvier Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 555/2. Substance, evidence. 'That which is essential; it is used in opposition to form.'

† 14. The amount, quantity, or mass (of a thing).

c1400 *Lyric. Assembly of Gods* 764. When Vertue sy the substance of hys oost, He prayed all the comons to the felde hem hy. c1500 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 87. A vessall called the Mighell of Brykelsey. In the whiche diuerse merchantes of our Ctie of London had goodes and merchandises to a grette value and substance. c1500 *Lancelot* (S. T. S.) 1740. If. To the rich itus of plesans, That thei be fair, set nocht of grette substances. 1520 *Cor. Lett* Bk. 675. What substance of malt was then brewed within the Cyte woly by the comyn brewers. c1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. V. 57 b. He found there innumerable substance of plate and money belonging to the citizens. 1565 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 244. Raffe Vasey, oweth me for all my make. the substance by estimac(yon come to or will come to two hundreth futhers. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* IV. 1. 328. Be it so much as makes it light or heavy in the substance, Or the deusion of the twentieth part Of one poore scruple.

† 15. The greater number or part, the majority, mass, or bulk of. *Obs.*

1374 CHALCER *Troilus* II. 217 It moste ben and sholde for substance of be parlement it wolde. 1435 *Cow Leet Bk* 185 That the maiour call the substance of the Crafte of Carpynters and sett hem to-geper as one felawshipe 1462 J. Russel *Let to f. Paylon* Sept. 1 The substance of jentilmen and yemen of Lodyngland be assigned to be afore the sey d comiesoner. 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 259 Robert hath erd great substans of the ground of your seid bestchers 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 13 s. 1 The said Countie [sc. Cornwall] is thre score and ten myle in lenth and the substance therof right litle more than six myle in brede 1550-3 *Decays Eng.* in S. Fish *Supplic* (1871) 96 Many of them doeth kepe the most substance of theyr landes in theyr owne handes. 1552-3 *Act 7 Eduw. VI.* c. 12 The Kyngs Majesties Treasure waasted, the greute substance of the Moneyes molted and altered in bayse coyne

b. *Sum* († *summary*) and *substance* - see *SUM sb.*, *SUMMARY sb.*

16 Possessions, goods, estate; means, wealth. *arch* (chiefly as a reminiscence of biblicall language).

1311 *Cursor M* 9538 (Gott) Of his substance he gaf ilkan, And ilkan gaf he substance an 1382 *Wyclif Prov.* III. 9 Honour the Lord of thi substance 1382 - *Luke* v. 13 He wastide his substance in luyngge lecherously 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6595 Yt shulde he selle alle his substance And with his synke have sustenance 1430 *Lyng Mm Poems* (Percy Soc.) 135 Abel Gaf God his part, tette of his substance. 1466 *Paston Lett* Suppl. 108, I truste I am of that substans that what soever caswelte fortunyd, yourre maistresship shuld not lese on pene of yourre dute 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxviii. 7 London, thou art of townes A per se . . . Of merchants full of substance and myght. 1520 *SKELTON Magnyf* 1445 Take of his Substance a sure inventory. 1535 *COVERDALE Job* I. 3 His substance was vij M shepe, iij. M. camels, v. C. 300k of oxen, v. C. she asses, and a very greute housholde. 1535 - *Ps* xvii. 14 They have children at their desyre, and leaue the rest of their substance for their babes 1590 *SHAKS Com Err* I. i. 24 Thy substance, valued at the highest rate, Cannot amount vnto a hundred Markes 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* 206 They will hazard all their worth . . . and other substance. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 Nov 1685, Innumerable persons of the greatest birth and riches leaving all their earthly substance. 1794 *WORSW. GUILT & SORROW* xxvi, My father's substance fell into decay 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* II. i. 156 A fortune raised out of the substance of the ruined defenders of the throne

†b. With a. An amount of wealth, a fortune, pl. riches, possessions. *Obs.*

13. [see sense 16] 1382 *Wyclif Eccles* vii. 1 Hauende pes in his substansces [1388 richness] 1382 - *Acts* II. 45 The selden possessions and substansces 1382 - *Heb* x. 34 Knowynge you for to haue a betere and dwelling substance 1487 *Act 3 Hen VII.* c. 2 a Wynnen havyng substansces somme in goodes moveable, and somme in landes and tenements. 1560 *DAUS tr Sleddans Comm* Pref. s. b, Whose brother for the education of youth in true Religion & learning, imploied a wonderful substance 1737-9 *FULL HORSEHOOD Hist.* (1822) 154 A small substance

†17. a. A supply or provision of. *Obs.*

1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1560 Iason weddit was Vn-to this queene & tok of it substance What so hym leste onto his puryaunce. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 1909 If a man, in tyme of swich a nede, Of his goode zeue yow a goode substance. 1525 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 79 The said Towne [was] then in better substance of goodis good ordre and rule then it is now 1535 *COVERDALE Eccl* II. 7 As for catell and shepe, I had more substance of them, than all they y^t were before me

†b. Maintenance, subsistence. *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III. 67 Sees gendren manye fischis to substance of mankynde. 1509 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) I. III. C. ij. It is not geyuen to hym for substance or refectoryon corporel. 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* VI. clxx. (1811) 164 All thynges . . . were than more wasted in glotony, and outrage of owners, than in substance and ayde of neddy men.

†18. Substantial existence, substantiality. *Obs.*

1136 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 87 As y seide eist þou ground of oure substance Continue on us þu pitous eyen cleere 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 135 To þu gyue substance to priuation, (that is) beynge to noo beynge. 1628 [see SUBSTANCY 3]

19. Substantial or solid qualities, character, etc.

1430 *Wyclif's Bible* Prol. I. 58 Symple men, that wolden for no good in erthe putte aweit the leste title of holi writ, that berith substance, eith charge 1559 *Q. Eliz.* in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. II. 414 Dyvers reasons which appeare unto me to haue in them small substance. 1581 *RICH FAREW* (1846) 159 Knowynge hyr housebande to be a man of no verie greute substance, but slenderly stuffed in the hedpece 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & Th. Note-bks* (1871) I. 221 Neither rulers nor people had any faith or moral substance 1863 *KINGLAKE Crimea* (1876) I. 117 This fact gave great strength and substance to the pretensions of Russia.

b. That which makes a material firm, solid, and hard-wearing

1833 *HT MARTINEAU Loom & Luggery* I. II. 21 You must learn from the French to give your fabrics more substance. 1868 There's hardly any substance in this material.

†20 The consistency of a fluid. *Obs.*

1450 *MIR's Festival* 166/9 Take hede on waty, and on yse, and on snow, how þay benych on dyverse in substance, and þat þay ben þat watyr. 1541 *COPLAND Gynodn's Quest.* *Cyrrurg.* R.), When it [sc. blood] is drawn, consydre the substance and the colour yf it be so as is abovesayde 1799 *G. SMITH Laboratory I* 207 Give it the substance of thin paste

21. In substance. a. In reality.

1390 *Gower Conf* II. 87 To receive Bothe in figure and in figure Of gold and selver the nature. 1569 *MILTON P. L.* XI. 771 Hee the future evil shall no less In apprehension than in substance feel Grievous to bear. 1785 *BURKE Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks. 1841 I. 339 The nabob of Arcot, and rajah of Tanjore, have, in truth and substance,

no more than a merely civil authority. 1793 - *On policy of Allies* Wks. 1842 I. 601 We know that the monarchy did not survive the hierarchy, no not even in appearance, for many months, in substance, not for a single hour

†b. In general, generally speaking (In ME. poetry used, esp by Lydgate, as a metrical tag.)

1407 *Lyng Reason & Sens.* 645 In especial thei be tweyne, And thou mayst chesen, in substance, Whiche ys most to thy pleasure. 1407 894 And fynaly, as in substance, Do as the lyst, lo, this the ende. 1426 - *De Guil Pilgr* 588 Yt behoueth in sentence, That the fullylling in substance To the fulle haue suffysaunce 1440 *Generydes* 1968 Now haue I here rehersed in substance xv kynges, As shortly as I myght, With ther powre and All ther hoole pynsaunce 1449 *Rolls of Parlt* V. 129/2 In whos keypping the Bokes, suretees and godes in substance holy remaigne

†c. In the main, for the most part. *Obs.*
1475 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 151/1 The which forsoið xth part, and xvth and xth been in substance leved and paid a 1500 *Bale's Chron.* in *Six Town Chron.* (1911) 119 And the heres of the comones in substance wei w^t be Erie And a geinst the seid prour.

d. In essentials, substantially

1491 *Act 7 Hen. VII.* c. 22 *Pr.amble*, All whiche matters afore rehersed is by the seid John Hayes in substance confessed and knoweled. 1581 in D. Dugges *Complete Ambass* (1655) 440 She used in substance the like speeches the King had done 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thevenot's Trav* II. 106 The Religion of the Persians is in substance the same with that of the Turks 1737 *Genil Mag* VII. 662 To this it was replied in Substance as follows 1821 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1830) IV. 344, I may misremember indifferent circumstances, but can be right in substance. 1851 *KEMBLE Euch.* Ador. II. 26 Whitgift, adds, in substance, the same account of it. 1908 *Progr. Modernism* 118 These are, in substance, our ideas upon the origin of religion

e. In effect, virtually

1834 *H. TAYLOR Artevelde* I. II. Think well What you should say, for if it must be 'no' In substance, you shall hardly find that form Which shall convey it pleasantly

†f. In a pure or unmixed state, in the natural state. (Cf. *F. en substance*) *Obs.*

1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* I. II. 111 102 Theophrastus speaks of a Shephard that could eat Hellebor in substance. 1621 II. I. IV. 111 303.

†g. ? Real, substantial. *Obs.*

1649 *MILTON Tenure of Kings & A* When the Common wealth nigh perishes for want of deeds in substance, don with just and faithful expedition

22. Of (.) substance. a. (often of good or great substance) Substantial, well-to-do, wealthy. (Cf. *OF. de substance*)

1480 *Cov Lett Bk* 435 The Comien Councell of be Cite & other persones of substance. 1496 in *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* Var Coll. IV. 211 Suche inhabitants of grete substans 1498 *DUNBAR Tua Mlart Wnten* 337 That syre of substance 1528 *MORE Dyaloge* III. xv Wks 235/1 A very honest person, & of a good substance. 1660 *SOUTH Serm.* Matt. xii. 52 (1727) IV. 11 A Man of Substance and Sufficiency. 1681 *Pennsylvania Arch.* I. 38 Men of substance and reputation 1840 *THACKERAY Catherine* xxii, Hayes's father was reported to be a man of some substance 1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* I, My father being of good substance, at least as we reckon in Exmoor 1889 *JESSOP Coming of Friars* II. 70 [He] was a man of substance and influence.

†b. Of immaterial things Substantial, weighty.

1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Cavton 1483) II. xxviii 82 The hygher that he is sette in estate the more shold his wordes be of substance and moost of reputacion. 1456 *L. CROWWILL in Paston Lett* III. 495 There is a greet strange-nesse betwix my ight trusty friend John Radcliff and you, withoute any matter or cause of substance, as I am lerned. 1509 *FISHER Funeral Serm.* *Cities Richmond* Wks (1876) 291. Tryfelous thynges that were lytell to be regarded she wolde let passe by, but the other that were of weyght & substance [etc.]

†c. Of a meal Sumptuous. *Obs.*

1485 *Digby Myst* (1822) II. 574, I haue ordeynnyd a dyner of substawns, My chyff freynedes þerwith to chyr.

23. *Comd*, as substance-yielding ppl. adj.

1611 *CORR*, *Substantifque*, substantiell, or substance-yielding

Substantiated (sv bstāns), pa ppl rare [f. *puer* + *-ED* 2]

†1. Furnished with wealth. *Obs.*

1615 *CHAPMAN Odyss* IV. 119 This Pallace here, (furnished so well, And substantued with such a precious deale Of well-got treasure)

2. Made into a substance, made substantial, substantiated.

1873 *WHITLY Other Girls* xxiv (1876) 443 If life were nothing but what gets phrased and substantued, the world might as well be rolled up and laid away again in darkness 1890 *J. PULSFORD Loyalty to Christ* I. 129 Blessed are the appetites which feed on God's immortality, for His immortality shall be substantued in them.

3. Of a specified kind of substance Chiefly in parasynthetic comb

1624 *QUARLES Job Milit.* x. 71 Wks. (Giosart) II. 84/1 Your slender Maxims, and false Forgeries, Are substantc, like the dust, that flies besides me 1753 *Chambers's Cycl* Suppl. s. v. *Diamond*, The stone here described is said to be a full substantued Brilliant

†Substancefying, ppl a. *Obs.* rare¹. ? = SUBSTANTIFIC

1605 *TIMME Querist* III. 128 Those three substancefying beginnings are. found in all the things of nature.

Substanceless (sv bstānsles), a. [f. SUBSTANCY sb. + *-LESS*] Devoid of substance, unsubstantial.

1816 *COLERIDGE Hum. Life* Poems 316 If I ootless thus, thus substanceless thy state. 1822 *W. TENNANT Thane of*

Fife VI. 32 That conclave substanceless of gilded things. 1858 *LYTTON What will He do?* IV. i. You have made that life substanceless as a ghost - a future barren as the grave 1895 *MOIR in Gull's Wks* I. p. xci. The arguments might be too shadowy and substanceless to convey intellectual satisfaction.

†Substānder. *Obs.* [Rendering of L. *substans* (see SUBSTANCY sb.).] A thing that subsists. So Substānder ppl a, subsisting.

1662 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Orat* 144 A truly sub-standing or remaining Being [orig *vere substantis entis*] 1662 345 The Substance of that Substānder or remainer [orig *crusque substantis substantia*]

Substant (svbstānt), a. and sb rare. [ad. L. *substans*, -ant-, pr. ppl of *substare* (see SUBSTANCY)]

A. adj 1 Substantial; subsistent

1660 *STANLEY Hist Philos* IX. II. (1687) 571/1 The Pythagoreans reduce all Beings, subsistent or substant, immediately to Ideas which truly are 1838 *J. E. READS Italy* xxv, A substant and eteinal memory

2 Underlying.

1883 *Century Mag* XXVII. 146 Its [sc. a glacier's] substant ice curls freely

†B. sb A subsisting thing. *Obs.*

1597 *J. PAYNE Royal Exch.* 24 The substans of bodie and soule have nothinge commune with this spirituall mariage

Substantiability Error for SUBSTANTIALITY. 1856 *MARRIAT Yaphet* I. II, The Quaker dress added very much to the substantiability of his appearance 1839 *New Monthly Mag* LVII. 143 The stalwart lover, does not relish having his identity, and still less his substantiability, called in question

Substantial (svbstānsjāl), a. (adv.) and sb.

Forms 4-8 substantial, (4 -ciəl, 5 -cyəl, 5-6 -sunc-, -oal(e), -cyall(e), 5-7 -tiāl), 6- substāntial. [ad. late L. *substāntiālis* (f. *substāntia* SUBSTANCY), whence also F *substantiel* (from 13th c.), Pr. *substancial*, Sp. *substancial*, It *sostanziale*, *sustanziale*.] A. adj.

1. That is, or exists as, a substance, having a real existence; subsisting by itself.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* II. xiii. (Skeat) I. 47 Natural goodness of every substance is nothing else than his substāntial being. 1488 *CAXTON Chast Goddess Chyld* 47 Eche thyng that is no body if it be substāntial is called a spiryte 1651 *HOBBS Leviathan* III. xxviii 211 Some such apparitions [sc. *Demons*] may be real, and substāntial; that is to say, subtile Bodies, which God can form by the same power, by which he formed all things 1652 *J. SMITH Sel. Disc.* IV. (1821) 71 This hypothesis, that no substāntial and indivisible thing ever periseth 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref. 4 The general ranks of substāntial beings below the Deity 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog Lett* II. (1907) I. 169 The want of substāntial reality in the objects of the senses, according to the sceptics 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr *Kant's Crit Pure Reason* 327 1 hat which might yet seem to be an idea of transcendental reason, would be the conception of the substāntial. 1856 *FERRIER Inst Metaph.* xvi. (ed. 2) 328 There is a substāntial in cognition, in other words, substance is knowable, and is known by us 1621 xvii. xvi. 348 The substāntial in cognition (ro br).

2. *Philos.* Of, pertaining or relating to, or inherent in substance (esp as opposed to *accident*); that is substance. Also *transf.* and *allusively*.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test Love* II. vii (Skt.) I. 147 Thilke thynges that we clepe power is but accident to the fleschly body, and so they may not have that suretee in might, whiche wanteth in the substāntial body. 1506 *Pilgr Perf.* (W de W. 1531) 153 How to y^e actiue lyfe pertyeneth accidental 1096, but to the contemplatyue the substāntial cionwe of glory. 1580 *BLUNDELL Horsmanship* IV. iv 3 Sickness is knowne by inseparable or substāntial accidents, as by the shape, number, qualitie, & site of the part, or member diseased 1581 *FULKE in Confer* III. (1584) U. iv, But bread is substance. Therefore he gaue them pieces of substance, or substāntial pieces 1624 *DRNHAM Sophy* v. 1 If happiness be a substāntial good, Not fram'd of accidents, nor subject to 'em 1664 *H. MORE Apology* 498 Calvin seems to be afraid of the opinion of the Body being spiritual, as implying a Substantial change

3. *Substantial form* [see *FORM sb.* 4 a: med.L. *substantialis forma* (Joannes Scotus Eugena), Gr *οὐσιώδης εἶδος* (Philoponus *Arist. Categ.*)] thenature or distinctive character in virtue of possessing which a thing is what it (specifically or individually) is

1413 [see *FORM sb.* 4a]. 1477 *NORTON Ord Alch* v in Ashm (1652) 63 Coagulation is noe forme substāntial 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* 45 Some Engines, which devoid of Substantial Forms, must do those strange things they are admird for, by virtue of those Accidents, the Shape, Size, Motion, and Contrivance of their parts 1697 *J. BURGESS dicus' Logic* I. xvi 56 Form is divided into Substantial and Accidental. The Substantial Form of a Musician, as he is a Man, is the Rational Soul, Accidental as he is a Musician, Musick 1707 *CURIOS Husb & Gard.* 343 Salts he regarded as the Substantial Form of Bodies 1728 *CHAMBERS's Cycl* s. v. Substantial Forms, 1 e Forms independent of all Matter, or Forms that are Substances themselves 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mund* II. v. (1801) 214 A student who imagines certain immaterial beings, called substāntial forms, to inhabit every herb, flower [&c.] 1775 *J. HARRIS Philos Arrangements* xvi. 387 note.

4. Relating to or proceeding from the essence of a thing, essential. Now rare or *Obs.*

1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* II. 285 Cryst was of þe same kynde þat is ech man his broþer, and þis liknesse is in substāntial kynde. 1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xxvii. (Percy Soc.) 83 Your heart is your by substāntially lyne. It is not in my domynacyon 1551 *T. WILSON Logie* (1580) 24 If he can learne firste to see the verie Nature, and substāntial

in appetite of every thing. *a 1653 II Binning's Prov. Chr. Kelig.* Wks (1735) 30 2 Christ may be called the truth indeed, the substantial Word of God, for he is the very substance of the written and preached Word. *1667 Milton P. L.* iv 425 To give these things I lent Out of my side to thee, nearest my heart Substantial Life. *1782 Priestley's Corrupt Chr I* 127 Joachim denied that there was any essence, or anything that belonged in common to the three persons, by which their substantial union was taken away, and nothing but a numerical or moral union was left.

5. That is, constitutes, or involves an essential part, point, or feature; essential, material. Now said chiefly of immaterial things and often blending with 8, 9, or 14.

1432-30 tr. Higden (Rolls) VII 399 A decretum was made that the substantial parts of that rule should be kept, and other things as superfluous to be refused. *1467 in Engl. Glde* (1870) 385 It might be ordered a substantial rule, that v. pagines to be holden yearly, should not be to seche. *1528 More's Dialogue I* Wks 174 1 That y^e church can not erre in any such substantiell article 15 God wyl have vs bounden to beleue. *1541 Copland's Gwydon's Quest.* Cyrrug G. J. Be the additions abovesayd other bones than the bone of y^e sholdre? No, but are substantiell party of it. *1567-9 Jewel's Def. Apol* (1612) 327 The Substantiallest points of all your Doctrine. *1588 Kyn Househ. Phil.* Wks (1901) 259 Those compasses which, though they be diffusers according to the variety of Countreys, is (notwithstanding) no occasion of substantial difference. *1647 Clarendon's Hist. Reb. I* § 20 The common misfortune of Princes, that in so substantial a part of their Happiness. Themselves had never any part. *1686 Goad's Celest. Bodies II* vii 273, I would not have it destitute of a Linne that is substantial, or one of its vital Parts. *1729 W. Law's Serious C.* 52 Most of the employments of life are lawful; and all those that are so, may be made a substantial part of our duty to God. *1818 Cuvier's Digest* (ed. 2) II 288 He could not find any substantial distinction between that case, and the principal one. *1867 Ruskin's Time & Tide* viii § 35 Under Divine guidance, securing them from substantial error.

b. Law. Belonging to or involving essential right, or the merits of a matter.

1838 W. Bell's Dict. Law Sci. Substantialia, those parts of a deed which are essential to its validity as a formal instrument. *1843-56 Bouvier's Law Dict. v. Form.* If the matter pleaded be in itself insufficient, without reference to the manner of pleading it, the defect is substantial. *1883 Wharton's Law Lex* (ed. 7) 739 1 The judge will consider what is the substantial fact to be made out, and on whom it lies to make it out. *1897 Bouvier's Law Dict. s.v. Right to begin.* The party who asserts the affirmative of an issue has the right to begin and reply, as on him is the burden of proof. The substantial affirmative, not the verbal, gives the right.

6. Of food, a meal. Affording ample or abundant nourishment. (In later use the notion of solidity or quantity is predominant.)

1340 Ayenb (1866) 113 Ye more bet he [sc. food] is, norisande, me zayb bet he is be substancieller. *a 1380 S. Paula* 60 in Horst. *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 4 Cumforthe bi brayn beter wip sum bred And wip sum substancial mete. *1378 Chr. Prayers in Prov. Prayers* (1851) 451 We be able to brook substancialer mete, because we be grown to further years of discretion. *1646 Speed's Adam out of Eden v.* (1659) 38 Clovergrass. renders abundance of very exquisite hay, very great substantial and much desired. *1634 W. Tinsworth's Balaac's Lett* (vol. I) 115 Whilst others fill themselves with substantial and most ponderous cates. *a 1774 Tucker's Li. Nat.* (1834) II 653 We say roast beef is good substantial food, but water-gruel not. *1822-7 Good's Study Med.* (1829) I 220 One substantial meal of solid animal food daily. *1825 T. Hook's Synopses Ser. II, Passion & Princ.* viii III 117 A good, substantial, hot luncheon. *1827 Scott's Chron. Canavate* iv, With something rather more substantial than bread and butter. *1902 Violet Jacob's Street-Stealers* xiv, Breakfast at nine, a substantial dinner at three, supper at eight.

7. Of structures, etc.: Of solid material or workmanship.

1390 Gower's Conf. III. 92 Erthe Which in his forme is schape round, Substantial, strong, sodd and sound. *c 1412 Hoccleve's De Reg. Princ.* 5116 They made ware of a ribbe, Which more strong is, and substancial, pan slyme of eethe. *1463 Bury Wills* (Camden) 39 A substancial and a squar dore of free stone. *1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 § 3 Goode and substancial bulwarke in every landing place. *1551 Robinson's tr. More's Utopia* ii. ii. (1895) 128 A brydye. with gorgeous and substancial arches. *1644 Capt. J. Smith's Virginia v.* 189 Then they built no more Cabbens, but substancial houses. *1662 Gerbert's Principles* 19 Well riveted Windows, with substancial Locks, Bolts, and Hinges. *1667 Milton P. L.* iv 189 Some rich Burgher, whose substancial dore, Cross-barred and bolted fast, fear no assault. *1707 Mortimer's Husb* (1721) I. 374 Country Houses ought to be substancial, and able to encounter all the shocks of the Wind. *1845 Disraeli's Sybil* (1863) 299 Behind the substancial counter, which was an impregnable fortification. *1858 Hawthorne's Fr. & It. Note-bks.* II. 47 The clouds looking quite as substancial as the distant mountains. *1861 Parker's Introduct. Gothic Archit.* (ed. 2) iv 103 Early Norman masonry is in general so massive and substancial that it is difficult to destroy all traces of it. *1879 Stainer's Mus. Bible* 5 Whose roof was never more substancial than a tent.

Comb 1899 'A Hope's Phoros iv (1905) 73 He held a very substancial-looking whip in his hand.

† 8. Of persons, their constitution, etc.: Sturdy, strong, burly Obs.

c 1400 Beryn 2518 Natur was more substancial, when tho dayes were, Then now. *1533 Elvot's Cast. Helthe* (1539) 52 b, [Vociferation] maketh the members of the body substancial and strong. *1578 Whetstone's and Pt. Pronos & Cass* iv i (heading), Gresco, a good substancial Officer. *1602 in Morison's Itin.* (1617) ii. 250 Men broken, and not substancial in war. *1657 Billingsley's Brackley-Martyrol* xiv. 48 Tormentors, pray procure Substantialler than these; these are too small!

9. Of ample or considerable amount, quantity, or dimensions.

1454 Rolls of Parli. V. 254 12 That countroll provision be made in all that 1539 Lowry's *Scen. Pain. Sum.* (1827) 81 If a mynne wolde offre 1 grete substancial surte. *c 1550 Rollo's *Chr. I.* 1511 15 He thocht the price was our substancial. *1616 in *Forrester's Papers** (Camden) 17 Although you are not crypable (through your fulnes) of any substancial addition from me. *1690 C. Nevill's Hist. & Mst. O. & V. T.* I 133 The wealth of a man is reckoned by the substancial bills and bond, &c he is able to produce. *1728 Morgan's *Allegory** II v 319 Often. one finds good substancial Leagues dwindling into even Lilliputian Furlongs. *1780 Jefferson's *Corresp.** Wks. 1859 I. 274 Were it possible to arm men, we would send on substancial reinforcements to you. *1897 Marx's *Kingsley's Africa** 335 One of us at least would have made something substancial by the venture. *1908 Outlook* 8 Aug. 175 2 These two substancial volumes.*

10. Based upon a solid substratum; firmly or solidly established; not easily disturbed or damaged; of solid worth or value; weighty, sound.

a. of statement, discourse, writing.

c 1430 Lang. Minor P. (E.E.T.S.) I 41 With Crystis worde substancial in sentence. *1468 Engl. Mst.* (Surtees Soc.) 19 By substancial wryting under seale. *1547 Boorde's *Health in Introd. Knowl.** (1870) 96 In great matter, aske substancial counsell. *1576 Fleming's *Panopt. Epist.** 151 My letters cannot make you such substancial assurance, of my desire touching your safete, as it is in deede. *a 1592 R. Greenham's Wks* (1599) 56 The Lord v'regeth him with substancial questions. *1602 in Morison's *Itin.** (1617) II 238 We have not heard any such substancial intelligence. *1691 Wood's *Ath. Oxon.** II. 607 His practical, spiritual, substancial preaching. *1710 Addison's *Faller** No 158 P 1 This he looks upon to be sound learning, and substancial criticism. *1742 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1 277 Few words but substancial ones you will like best I suppose. *1863 Geo. Eliot's *Romola** xxxiv, His mind glanced round to see how far those words could have the force of a substancial threat. *1873 Earle's *Philol. Engl. Tongue** (ed. 2) § 66 This division is substancial and useful.

b. of reasons, causes, evidence

*c 1513 More's *Rich.** III Wks. 50 1 For that I see some men so gredye withowte any substancial cause. *1528 in Pocock's *Rec. Ref.** (1870) I ii 221 Very good matter and substancial why the said matrimony should be dissolved. *1590 Shaks. *Com. Err.** ii. ii. 105 Your reason was not substancial. *a 1687 Perrin's *Pol. Anth.** v (1692) 88 Although there be not naturally substancial reasons why there should be such differences. *1845 M. Pattison's *Ess.** (1886) I 19 No more substancial evidence being producible against the bishop, the synod broke up. *1846 Gorton's *Grange** (1882) II xvi 394 In itself a substancial testimony. *1856 Baring-Gould's *Chr. Myths Mid. Ages** Ser. 1. 23 How wanting they are in all substancial evidence which could make us regard the story in any other light than myth.

c. of actions, conditions, results, ideas.

*1565 Allen's *Defence Purg.** xvii 28a Do you not see here a trim faith and a substancial? *1592 Nashe's *P. Penitence** Wks. 1904 I. 164 Now trust me, a substancial trade. *1622 Drayton's *Poly-olb.** xxiv 240 The Christian Faith, for whose substancial planting, Saint Augustine from Rome was to this Island sent. *1644 Capt. J. Smith's *Virginia** iii. xii 94 Ten good workmen would have done more substancial worke in a day, then ten of them in a weeke. *1666 Tate & Brady's *P. cmix.** 165 Secure, substancial Peace have they. *1749 Smollett's *Regic v.** 1 Life with substancial illis enough is cursed. *1753 Richardson's *Grandison** v. xlii 278 She has substancial notions still left, I find, of ideal Love. *1784 Cowper's *Task** iii. 300 Foolish man quits. Substancial happiness for transient joy. *1812 Coleridge's *Friend** (1818) III 60 Where he deems his interference warranted by substancial experience. *1814 Miss Mitford in *L'Estrange's Life** (1870) I. viii 256 The substantial comforts of a good coal fire. *1824 L. Murray's *Engl. Gram.** (ed. 5) I 543 The substancial enjoyments, which result from piety and virtue. *1867 Ruskin's *Time & Tide** ii. § 7 To. complete his home gradually with more delicate and substancial comforts.

† 11. Of acts, measures, etc. Having weight, force, or effect; effective, thorough, Obs.

1461 Cov. Lett. Bk. 314 The good & substancial rule and guyding that ye kepe theryn. *1485 *Ibid.** 523 Thobseruyng such sad dreccions and substancial ordinaunces. *1523 Act 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 1 The true and substancial making of the said clothes. *1547 in Sir J. Williams's *Accompt** (Abbots' Cl.) 4 That a substancial Surveye vye and true accompt shalbetaken. *1550 Cawley's *Pay to Iweath** 30 The most substancial waye in curing diseases is by puttinge awaye the causes. *1551 in *Styrie's *Eccl. Mem.*** (1721) II ii. 272 That substancial Order be taken forth for the pulling down all Altars. *1683 Moxon's *Mech. Exerc.** Printing xxiv. P 19 There is no substancial remedy in this fault, but by making a new Head.

12. Possessing 'substance', property, or wealth;

well-to-do, wealthy; hence, of weight or influence. *c 1450 Brut* 479 They ordeyned w^y enquestes within the Cite, of substancial peple. *1461 Patton's Lett.* II. 27 Any substancial gentylman. *a 1548 Hall's *Chron.** Hen. VI. 166 b, The Maure assembled a great nombre of substancial and grave citizens. *1553 Nashe's *Christ's T.** 37 All which were of the Nobles, Gentlemen, and Substantiall men of the Iewes. *1642 *Fr. Rupert's Declaration** 4 The Knights, Aldermen, and Substantial Citizens of London. *1714 Forbes's *Alamo Pref.** *Fortesche's *Ad. a Lun. Mon.** 10 A Jury of twelve upright and substancial Men, is by the Law, to be summon'd. *1771 Smollett's *Humphry Cl.** (1815) 104 The substancial tradesman, who was wont to pass his evenings at the alehouse for fourpence halfpenny, now spends three shillings at the tavern. *1823 Scott's *Peccat.** viii, Her father is a substancial yeoman. *1833 H. Martineau's *Brook's Farm** viii 94 In former times, the proprietor or occupier of thirty or forty acres was thought a substancial farmer. *1883 S. C. Hall's *Retrospect** II 276 Among our few fellow-passengers was a substancial Scottish grazier.

† b. *absol.* with the Persons of influence. Obs.

*1568 Grafton's *Chron.** II. 337 The Maior of London, and the substancial of the Cite toke counsaile together

13. Of real worth, reliability, or repute, of good standing or status.

*1449 *Prolog. P.** i. vii 15 Substantial clerks were learned in logic. *1552 *Tricar. Dial.** II (1550) 72 Thio phia i. 50 valiant and substancial autor. *1588 Greville's *Pandora** (1844) 45 It might go like an honest substancial man to tell his tale. *a 1689 *P. Anth.** (1690) 71 Another Hook written by a substancial Author. *1814 W. Watson's *Hist. Diss. Ch.** IV 220 Mr. Sheffield was a sound and substancial scholar. *1837 Chalmers's *Rev.** I. 1 1, Dismissal of his last substancial man. *1863 *Fourier's Short Studies** (1867) I. 2 8 Till it be so agreed the substancial intellect of the country will not throw itself into the question.

14. Having a corporeal form; consisting of solid matter; corporeal, material. Obs. or rare

*1589 [? Lyly's] *Paphro. Hatchet** (1841) 36, I came so neere, that I could feele a substancial knave from a sprites shadowe. *1603 Shaks. *Measure for Measure** II. ii. 290 I do draw with yde Spiders stings. Most ponderous and substancial things. *1653 H. More's *Conject. Cabal** (1713) 184 He means no substancialler a Being by matter than what may well be called Metaphysical. *1818 Scott's *Br. Lamm** viii, Neither was there pressure of the grass, nor any other circumstance, to induce him to believe that what he had seen was real and substancial.

15. Having substance; not imaginary, unreal, or apparent only; true, solid, real.

*1592 Shaks. *Rom. & Jul.** II. ii. 141 All this is but a dreame, Too flattering sweet to be substancial. *1706-31 Tindal's *Rapin's Hist. Eng.** (1743) II. xvii 115 Not only by words, but by very substancial deeds. *1781 Gibbon's *Decl. & F.** xvii II. 23 The mainly pride of the Romans, content with substancial power, had left to the vanity of the east the forms and ceremonies of ostentatious greatness. *1781 Cowper's *Hope** 154 Hope sets the stamp of vanity on all that men have deem'd substancial since the fall. *1798 S. & H. *Lez. Canterbury** I. II 13 His substancial wealth vanished, but the shadow still remained. *1862 Sur B. Brown's *Psychol. Inq.** II. 1 27 We should not be led away from that which is real and substancial by the pursuit of the shadowy and fantastic.

16. Belonging to the component substance or matter of a thing

*1671 N. Grew's *Anat. Pl.** i. ii. (1682) 13 In all such Roots, the Pith is of the same substancial nature. *1718 Prior's *Solomon** l. 497 Now shine these Planets with substancial Rays.

b. Pertaining to the substance or tissue of the body or a part or organ.

1611 [see SUBSTANCE 23]. 1630 Verner's *Via Recta* viii. 189 The radical or substancial moisture of the body. *Ibid.* 192 By reason of much resolution of the nutrimental and substancial moisture through the pores. *1875 [see SUBSTANCE 23]* a 8] *1889 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sci.** VIII 120 Transition from substancial to membranous panetes.

† 17. That is really such; thorough, real. Obs.

*1663 S. Patrick's *Parab. Pilgr.** xx (1687) 207, I mean.. that it must appear to the World, that you are a substancial Christian by all the acts of an Holy Life. *a 1694 Tillotson's *Serm.** lvi (1742) IV 497 To become wise and peaceable and substancial Christians.

18. That is such in the main; real or true for the most part

*1771 *Jennius Lett.** xlv. (1788) 256, I should be contented to renounce the forms of the constitution, if there were no other way to obtain substancial justice for the people. *1790 Paley's *Horae Paul.** I. 8 It expresses the substancial truth of the narration. *1841 Myles's *Cath. Th.** iii. § 24. I. 63 The question here is not concerning the substancial Divinity of the Jewish Scripture. *1852 H. Rogers's *Ecl. Faith** 322 They are certain of the substancial accuracy of their impressions. *1855 Macaulay's *Hist. Eng.** xviii IV. 150 The Tories though they could not deny that there had been some hard cases, maintained that, on the whole, substancial justice had been done. *1875 Jowett's *Plato** (ed. 2) III 115 He argues rightly for the substancial genuineness of the text.

† b. *adv.* = SUBSTANTIALLY. Obs.

*1502 Arnold's *Chron.** 81 Considering that hys fee is competent for a substancial learned man. *1532 More's *Confut.** *Tudale* Wks 726 1 That substanciall wyl learned man Lyre. *c 1560 in *Anglia XII.** 164 In the Latin tongue, and other substancial congrue languages

C. sb.

1. pl. The things belonging to or constituting the substance; the essential parts or elements; the essentials.

*1398 Trevvisa's *Barth. De P. R.** xvii ci. (Bodl. MS.), Al pe substancials of pe tree haue sourenes & vertu of bindinge. *1567 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.** Ser. 1. I. 547 Always kept all the other substancialis of the former self. *1652 Gaulle's *Magistron.** 77 Neither doth nature prefer any creature for its adventuals or accidentals, but for its substancials or essentials. *1661 *Excepl. agst. Liturgy** 4 Those who in the substancials of the Protestant Religion are of the same persuasions with our selves. *1682 *Strait Just. Law Scot.** i. xiii 262 The Clauses which are adjected in Infelments, not being of the Substantials or Solemnities thereof. *1726 Aviffre's *Parergon** 75 Altho' a Custom introduc'd against the Substantials of an Appeal be not valid. yet a Custom may be introduc'd against the Accidentals of an Appeal. *1816 J. Scott's *Vis. Paris** (ed. 5) 181 In the substancials of knowledge and conduct they are below both these. *1845 M. Pattison's *Ess.** (1889) I 8 One who is certainly not chargeable with neglect of the substancials of historical science. *1854 Thoreau's *Walden** (1908) 41 A great proportion of architectural ornaments are literally hollow, and a September gale would strip them off, like borrowed plumes, without injury to the substancials. *1890 Lowry's *Among my Bes.** Ser. 1. (1897) 26 Though his judgement in substancials, like that of Johnson, is always worth having.

† b. rarely *sing.* Obs.

*1628 *Fulham Resolves** u. xlviii 138 All this change, without the losse of any visible substancial

2. pl. Substantial or solid things.

α 1653 BIRNING *Sermon* (1845) 570 All these substantialists we let go, that we may get hold of some empty unifying notions. 1796 Mrs M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 155 We look sharp after the substantiality, and leave the shadows to your end of the town. 1824 Miss FERRIER *Ishtar*. xxviii, 'Too busy with the substantiality of marriage, to have much time to bestow on the empty speculations of love.

3. pl. The substantial or solid parts of a meal. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I. 126 From day to day I found out something new to add to my repast, either in substantial or by way of dessert. 1765 H. WALPOLE *Let to E. of Hertford* 7 Apr. Instead of substantial, there was nothing but a profusion of plates striped red, green, and yellow, gilt plate, blacks and uniforms. 1865 J. CAMERON *Malayan India* 301 Soup and fish generally both precede the substantial. The substantialists are invariably followed by curry and rice. 1886 Miss BRADDOCK *One Thing Needful* v. The substantialists were all on a side-table.

Substantialism (sūbstæ'nʃiəlizm). *Philos* [f. prec. + -ISM.] The doctrine that there are substantial realities underlying phenomena.

1881 W. JAMES in *Princeton Rev.* July 63 Agnostic substantialism like that of Mr. Spencer. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 3 The fundamental tenet of Substantialism maintains that besides the material substances in the general constitution of Nature there are also forms of immaterial substance.

Substantialist (sūbstæ'nʃiəlist). [ad. G. *substantialist*, f. L. *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL: see -IST.]

1. One of a sect of Lutherans in the 16th century who held that original sin was not an accident in human nature but belonged to its substance; a Flacian.

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Just* 10 That Original sin is not a vicious accident or adjunct, but is become our very Nature, Essence, and Substance. . . so [maintain] the Flacians, and Substantialists. 1847 [see FLACIAN].

2 One who holds a philosophical doctrine of substantialism.

1797 in *Monthly Mag.* (1819) XLVIII. 112 May not the substantialists retort, there can be no sensations or ideas; for, take away all substantial matter, and what will then have become of ideas? 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xvi (1859) I. 294 Philosophers are divided into Realists or Substantialists, and into Nihilists or Non-Substantialists. 1888 *Microcosm* (N. Y.) Dec. 6 The conversational powers of the young substantialist [R. Rogers].

Substantiality (sūbstæ'nʃiəli'ti). [ad. late L. *substantialitas*, f. *substantialis* SUBSTANTIAL, cf. F. *substantialité*, It. *sostanzialità*.]

1. The quality or state of being substantial; existence as a substance or substratum; substantial or real existence.

1545 BALE *Myst. Inq.* 34 Substantialite, deficalite, carnalite corporalite. 1651 [see MAGNESA] 1. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i. v. 863 The Grand Objection against this Substantiality of Souls Sensitive, as well as Rational. 1683 FORDAGE *Mystic Den* 79 This Love's Eternal Substantiality. 1760-71 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 44 The clothing of our spirits with the heavenly substantiality of the spiritual body and blood of Jesus himself. 1830 tr. *Tenneman's Man*. *Ibid. Philos.* 344 Berkely . . . maintaining that our senses, do not afford us any proof of the existence or substantiality of their objects. 1863 E. V. NIGRAE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 45 The accidents of a substance while they are effects of its substantiality, determine the character of the substance which causes them. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. x. 419 The ascription of independent substantiality to each of the different phases of intellectual life. 1880 GRAC *Across the Zodiac* I. vi. 167, I had afforded much stronger evidence, if not of my own substantiality, yet of the real existence of a repulsive energy.

attrib. 1897 tr. *Pictet's Sci. Ethics* 120 A mediating link between nature as mere mechanism (or the causality-relation); and freedom as the opposite of mechanism (or the substantiality-relation). 1902 J. M. BALDWIN *Diect Philos. & Psychol.* Substantiality Theory or Substantialism, the theory that there are real substances, or distinct entities, underlying phenomenal facts or events.

† b. A substantial being or thing. *Obs.*

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* Pref. 8 Real entities and substantialities. 1662 SPARROW tr. *Belman's Rem.* IV. 43 This very Substantiality or Corporeity . . . was Christ's heavenly Flesh and Blood.

2. Soundness, genuineness, solidity of position or status.

1660 R. BURNEY *Κεφάλαιον Δόγων* 19 He that is the Monarch is *Ἀπόστολος*, and Aristocratical men do but creep under his feet, and have better cloathes than substantiality of Rule. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* x. (1875) 410 The substantiality, soundness, and precision of Mr. Long's rendering are . . . conspicuous. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii, Whether she could not achieve substantiality for herself and know gratified ambition without bondage.

3 Solidity, firmness (of a structure).

1790 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VIII. 112 The substantiality of the new wall. 1879 W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in Lower Anim.* I. 113 Many of the lower animals build themselves dwellings that excel in substantiality, the huts or hovels of men. 1891 WINN *Boating Man's Vade M.* 52 A boat of this kind . . . still survives, and vies in point of substantiality with many of more modern construction.

4. *concr* (pl.) = SUBSTANTIAL C 3

1813 LAMB *Recoll. Christ's Hosp.* Wks 1818 I. 289 He partook in all the mirth, and in some of the substantialities of the feasting. 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LI. 375 A ham and other substantialities composed our meal. 1842 J. WILSON *Rev. Chr. North* I. 213 If not all the delicacies, at least all the substantialities, of the season.

Substantialize (sūbstæ'nʃiəlaiz), v. [f. as prec. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To make substantial, to give reality to,

1821 H. REEDER *Dis. Heart* Pref. The diseases discriminated and their nature substantialized by actual demonstration of morbid changes. 1866 HOWELL *Venetian Life* iv. 50 That strange life, which even the stout little Bohemian musicians could not altogether substantialize. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Engl. Lit. Hist* C I. 65 The universe is nothing but a series of abstract truths substantialized by their reference to God.

2. *intr.* To become substantial in appearance.

1895 *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 226 They then proceed to substantialize by darkening in tint.

Substantially (sūbstæ'nʃiəli), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY.]

1. In substance; in one's or its substantial nature or existence, as a substantial thing or being.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xi. i. (1495) 381 Ayre is a symple element substantialy moyste and hote. 14 tr. *Horonius August. Elicud* (1909) 3 Pong he [God] be ouer al wip his myght, he is substantialy in be vnderstanding heuene. 1447 MOREHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 82 Ye al thie In personys dystinct substantialy Arn but oo god in trinite. 1564 J. DORRAN *Pionse art. Ast. Relig.* 83 b, Christes fleshe and blood, is present in human substance, therefore substantially. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 766 [The soul] doth not die with the bodie because it lineth substantially. 1635 JACKSON *Cread* viii. 1 6 Being first made substantially man, that hee might be for a time essentially and formally a servant. 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* I. iii. (1636) 137 The holy Ghost proceedeth from the Father by the Sonne, eternally, and substantially. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 140 The Son of God was seen Most glorious, in him all his Father shon Substantially express'd. 1678 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* iv. iii. 9 By actions modally evil, they generally understand such as are substantially good, yet have some modal accidental vitiostie. 1768 TUCKER *Let. Nat.* I. i. 19 That which discerns is numerically and substantially distinct from that which is discerned. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxxi, You have the said Willie corporally and substantially in presence before you. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. i. 15 That the Mass is a sacrifice in which the Body and Blood of Christ are truly and substantially present.

b. Essentially, intrinsically.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Ch. Examp.* Pref. § 32 That which substantially distinguishes Man from Man, or an Angel from an Angel. α 1688 CUDWORTH *Intel. Mor.* (1731) 65 Tho' this Old Atomical Philosophy be most solidly and substantially true. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* 48 An exaggerated representation of what was substantially important truth.

c. Actually, really.

1802 WORDSWORTH *Misc. Son.* ii. xi, There [in the glowing west] stood Indian citadel, Temple of Greece, and minster with its tower substantially expressed. 1805 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1834) I. 16 In no human being, surely, was every possible part of this picture so substantially realised.

† 2. In a sound or solid manner; on a firm or solid basis; effectively, thoroughly, properly, soundly.

a. qualifying verbs.

Freq. in the 16th and 17th c. in a large variety of contexts. 1505 FACSIMILES *Nat. MSS.* I. 101 Which picture they shall substantially note and make in every point so that it agree in likeness to the very visage of the said Quene. α 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. cxlv (1811) 132 Charlis baynyge thus the rule & gouernance, rulyd it well & substantially. 1521 FISHER *Sermon agst. Luther* Wks (1876) 327 Our souerayne lorde . . . hath with his pen so substantially foughten agaynst Mariyn luther. 1523 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV. 213 To serve the Cite substantially into Mighelmase with candell after id. the h. 1533 FIRTH *Disput. Purgat.* (1829) 107, I pray you see how substantially he answereth the argument. 1573 *Art of Limning* 3 Laye on thy syse somewhat substantially. 1574 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 155 Yt was substantially provyd that he had verie dysceitfully behauid himself. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. 1 26 To see that the moneys collected be substantially and thoroughly bestowed in pikes. α 1610 Sir J. MELVILL *Mem.* (1735) 335 They durst not yet take such a hazardous Course, till they might lay their Plots more substantially. 1668 R. STEELE *Husbandry Call* iii (1672) 22 The poor prophet that had substantially warned others from the devil, could not escape himself. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* iii. Wks 1831 V. 99 To know what good laws are wanting, and how to frame them substantially. 1871 T. BROWN *Sermons in Uproar* Wks 1730 I. 74 I'll substantially thash your jacket for you. 1696 R. BARCLAY (*the*) *Baptism and the Lord's Supper*; substantially asserted.

b. qualifying adjs. and advs

c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xvi. 85 Substantially learned clerkis in logik. 1540-1 ELIOT *Image Gov.* 28 Lawyers substantially learned. 1583 GOLDING *Calon on Deut* 53 Suely hee were substantially well armed. α 1694 TILLOTSON *Sermon* Wks (1714) 67 Substantially Religious towards God. 1711 *Vindict. Sacheverell* 82 It seems he got substantially drunk.

3 Of the construction of buildings, manufacture of fabrics, etc.: Solidly, strongly.

1463 *Bury Walls* (Camden) 19 To make alle thing sewi that length therto, and substantially wrought to endure. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 6 It ys a good Cite, And substantially Edified. 1523 *Act 14 & 15 Hen VIII.* c. 3 Worstedes truly and substantially made and wrought. 1665 Sir B. G. D'ORVILLE *Brief Disc.* 18 These are substantially, strongly, and curiously made Casements. 1702 *Land. Gas* No 3789/4 A Yacht well, substantially, and lately built. 1845 STODOLSKER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 393 The wall, substantially built of burnt brick. 1846 *Guide Archt. Anth.* 76 The Register being substantially bound in Russia. 1895 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV. 1/1 A lathe . . . well and substantially made.

4. In all essential characters or features, in regard to everything material, in essentials, to all intents and purposes, in the main.

1781 COWPER *Hope* 398 For aught I see, Your faith and mine substantially agree. 1800 J. FOSTER in *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 135 They substantially agree with me. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. IV. 289 It is reasonable to believe

that his narrative is substantially true. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I. ii. 134 Demands which, though taking many forms, resolved themselves substantially into one. 1865 MORLEY *Miracles* i. 7 Extraordinary Divine agency partakes substantially of a miraculous character. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xii. 240 It has maintained its own institutions substantially unchanged from the very dawn of the historic period. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Gk. N. T.* Introduct. § 17 Texts substantially free from the later corruptions.

† 5. With substantial or ample comfort. *Obs.*

1663 PERRY *Diary* 18 May, By seeing how much better and more substantially I live than others do. 1809 PINKNEY *Trav. France* 21 They seemed . . . to live very comfortably, not to say substantially.

Substantialness (sūbstæ'nʃiəlnes). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being substantial; solidity, firmness, soundness.

1530 PALSOR. 278/1 Substantialnesse of any thyng, *solidité*. 1548 W. THOMAS *Ital. Gram.* *Diect. Efficacia*, substantialnesse, habilitie, or power. 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* x. Peter 8 Vt excellent good womans maners & manly substantialnes of mynde. 1555 HARPSFIELD in *Bonner's Homilies* 47 Peter, for the soundnes or substantialnes of his deuotion, is called the rocke of the churches. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x. (1617) 147 The substantialnesse of bones. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* 36 In degree as in substantialnesse [the Ionic is] next above the Dorique. 1683 CAVE *Ecclesiasticus* 335 The smartness of his Wit, the gravity and substantialness of his Sense. 1871 *Athenaeum* 25 Nov. 685 Converts what is little more than nothing into something which has the semblance of rich, creamy substantialness. 1891 J. WINSON *Columbus* 520 The substantialness of its structure gave rise to rumors that he was preparing a fortress for ulterior aims.

Substantiate (sūbstæ'nʃiə'ti), v. [f. mod. L. *substantiāre*, pa. ppl. stem of *substantiāre*, f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -ATE. Cf. It. *sostanzare*, Sp., Pg. *substanciar*.]

1. *trans.* To give substance or substantial existence to, make real or substantial.

1657 TRAPP *Comm. Ps.* xxviii. 7 Faith substantiateth things not yet seen. 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 148 The Accidental of any Act, is said to be whatever advenes to the Act itself already substantiated. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 187 Substantiating appearances into facts of science. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* iv. 107 The creative power of the fancy is a blessed gift in itself; but he substantiates that gift who converts it into the ordinary occurrences of daily life. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. 44 Human thought substantiates accidents, and treats the finite as if it were infinite.

2. To give solidity to, make firm, strengthen.

1792 V. KNOX *Sermon* (Isa. xlvii. 8) Wks 1824 VI. 99 He would sweeten and substantiate them [their enjoyments] by giving them a better foundation. 1827 HARE *Glosses* (1839) 242 Our lighter thoughts require the graver to substantiate them and keep them from evaporating. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* ii. 55 In this endeavour of the clergy to substantiate their honours and revenues. 1858 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* III. 450 To pass through France in a manner so confidential as might contribute towards substantiating his relations with Francis.

3. To give substantial form to, embody, body forth.

1784 J. BARRY *Lect. Painting* ii. (1848) 113 The difficulties of execution, which must embody and substantiate this conception. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an. 1750, Particular qualities in the person he admires, the impressions of which are too delicate to be substantiated in language. c 1811 FUSSELL *Lect. Painting* iv. (1848) 448 That power which, in our days, substantiated humour in Sterne, comedy in Garrick. 1841 EMERSON *Ess., Friendship* 196 As many thoughts in succession substantiate themselves.

4. To demonstrate or verify by proof or evidence, to make good.

1803 MALTEUS *Popul.* (ed. 2) 140 In a tribe on the frontiers of Junapoe, the practice of destroying female infants has been fully substantiated. 1808 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1835) IV. 165 If the Court should wish it, it can be substantiated by evidence. 1815 KIRBY & St. Entomol. (1816) I. 55 That this substantiates the charge of cruelty against us I altogether deny. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 514 There is nothing to substantiate his integrity or competency.

Hence *Substantiating* *vbl. sb* and *ppl. a*; **Substantiative** *a*, serving to substantiate, **Substantiator**, one who substantiates.

1775 ASH, *Substantiating*, the act of making to exist. 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 264 The substantiating principle of all true wisdom. c 1814 — in *Lit. Rem.* (1818) III. 77 The conscience is to the spirit or reason what the understanding is to the sense, a substantiative power. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* III. iv. § 23 183 The difference between the substantiating and the imaginative methods of finish. 1884 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 Oct. 4/1 The untanned skirt . . . with only a few substantiating tuks round the bottom. 1906 *Cornh. Mag.* May 663 What value he has is that of the substantiator of other accounts.

Substantiation (sūbstæ'nʃiə'tiʃən). [f. SUBSTANTIATE see -ATION.]

1 Embodiment *rare*

1760-71 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 87 Her whole form seemed a condensing or substantiation of harmony and light. c 1817 FUSSELL *Lect. Painting* x. (1848) 528 These works are commonly considered as the produce of the school of Phidias, and the substantiation of his principles.

2 (See quot.)

1835 COLERIDGE in *Fraser's Mag.* XII. 623 All attempts at philosophical explication commenced in an effort of abstraction, added by another function of the mind, for which I know no better name than substantiation, the identity of the thinker's own consciousness was confounded with, and substituted for, the real substance of the thing.

3. The substitution of substance for shadow.

1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* (ed. 2) 38 What was thus

shadowed out and prefigured in the Old Testament received ..substantiation in the New Testament. 1890 LOWELL *Study Wind* (1871) 279 This substantiation of shadows

4. The making good or proving a statement, etc. 1861 GABBETT *Bible & Critics* i 3 Such arguments, could they be substantiated, would destroy the Christian revelation at a blow But this substantiation is found to be impossible. 1884 *American VIII* 379 The fact as claimed will find lasting substantiation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gas* 7 Dec. 7/1 He failed to cite a single case in substantiation of his words.

† **Substantific**, *a. Obs.* [ad. obs. F. *substantifique*, ad. med. L. *substantificus*, f. L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -FIC.] Producing substance.

1634 T. JOHNSON tr. *Parey's Chirurg* iii xviii 109 Men have need of a great quantity of blood for the repairing of so many spirits, & the substantifique moisture. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* i. xix. The substantifique quality of the elementary complexion, which is intrinsecated in the terrestriety of their quidditative nature.

So **Substantifical** *a.*, whence † **Substantifically** *adv.*

1651 J. FRAEKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 191 There are six substantifical qualities in the Elements, viz. Sharpness, Thinness, Motion, and the contrary to these. 1657 B. W. tr. *Banderon's Expert Phisic* xvii. 110 Moyst meat that is substantifical moyst, is good for all Feavers.

Substantify, *v. rare.* [ad. med. L. *substantificare*, f. L. *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -FY.] *trans.* To give substance to.

1605 TIMME *Quersit* iii. 143 Salt is firme, fixed, and substantifying beginning of all things

† **Substantious**, *a.* Chiefly Sc. Obs. Also 5 *substa(u)neous*, 6 *-eius*, -tius (*substantious*), 6-8 *-ious*, (7 *substantious*). [a. OF. *substantieux*, = It. *sostanzioso*, Sp. Pg. *substancioso*, ad. med. L. *substantiosus*, f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -IOUS]

1. Weighty, important; solid, firm; effective. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg* 431/2 Wyth shorte and substantuous wordes 1508 DUNBAR *Tus Marit Women* 248 God my spreit now inspire, And send me sentence to say, substantious, et noble 1535 STERKART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 5 So that it be substantious of sentence. 1549 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot* (1844) I App. 435 The Lord Governour and Lord of secret Connasall, hes for substantious resistance thairfor, offerit thameselfis reddie to defend thair awin auld liberties 1597 R. BRUCE *Apol.* in *Wyndow Life* (1843) 175 To beseech him for some substantious remedie to all these evils. 1607 GLADSTANES in *Orig. Lett. to Jas I* (Bann Cl.) i 118 They find, in steid of superficial inventions, profitable and substantious theologie. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Canteb. Self-Convict* 98 Of all the limbs of the masse the most substantious... are... the Offertorie, the Canon, the Communion 1824 SOUTHEY *Lett* (1856) IV 284, I am glad that the political papers exist now in a substantious shape.

2. Of structures Substantial, solid. 1599 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I 127 Ane nobill and substantious brig complet and ended substantiussie in all necessities 1541 Sir J. SANDILANES *Deed in Proc. Antiq. Scot.* (1860) III. 162 To raise ane substantious wall of rough werk.

3. Wealthy, well-to-do. 1537 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 153 The lordis, baronis, and uteris substantious men. 1538 *Ibid.* VI. 117 All baronis, freholdaris, and substantious gentlemenn. 1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. ix It is necessary to have with thame substantious frendis. 1560 *First & Sec. Bk. Disch.* (1621) 46 Every fewar and substantious Gentlemans sonne. 1640 *Bk. War Committee of Covenanters* s. 54 Gif he be ane heritor or substantious soccager [read cottager] or yeoman

b. Of provision Ample. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i 14 (S T S) I 52 To mak provision in the maist riche and substantious maner pat hai mycht to Invaide vthir 1561 in R. Keith *Hist. Scot.* (1734) I. 198 That thair with thair substantious Housaldis, weil bodin in fear of Weir, in thair maist substantious Maner, meit James Commendatour of Santandrius 1643 in Spalding *Ironb.* Scot. (1752) II. 101 All the fencible persons... shall provide themselves warlike provision in the most substantious manner.

4. Considerable in number or amount. 1569 *St. Papers Elus.* *For.* (1874) 254 [Some] substantious [force of footmen] 1584 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* 414/1 Accompanit with a substantious number of your honest freinds

† **Substantiously**, *adv.* Sc. Obs. [f. prec. + -LY 2] With substantial means, support, effect. 1599 [see SUBSTANTIOUS 2]. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 122 Substantiously accompanyt, weil bodin, etc. for defence of the realm. 1537 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* I. 257 Howbeit scho was dour substantiouslie. 1541 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XVII 710 [Ane] honest mansion, ..substantiously biggit 1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Sec. 2. II. 72 Gif thair attemptatis be nocht substantiously resistit 1580 *Jas I Let* in W. Maitland *Hist. Edin* (1753) i. iii. 39 Sa surtile and substantiouslie gairdit. 1606 *3d Act. Jas VI* (1816) IV 288 To the effect the saids vnauchfull meetings... may be substantiouslie suppressit.

† **Substantiousness**, *Sc. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -NESS.] Wealth.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 155 He is maid rich wth the money of Metellan and wth his ample substantiousness.

Substantival (*substantiväl*), *a.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE + -AL 1.]

1. *Gram.* Of, belonging to, or consisting of, a substantive or substantives.

1832 BENTHAM *Language Wks.* 1843 VIII. 326/2 The substantival name of a quality presents the idea, in the character of a complete idea. 1843 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 74 The substantival inflexions *tr.*, *ar* 1881 *Nation* (N Y) XXXII. 425 Nine-tenths of the New England Algonkin

proper names... were composed of an adjectival and a substantival element.

2. Existing substantively.

1884 *Mind* IX. 128 The real is individual, self-existent, substantival.

Hence **Substantivally** *adv.*, as a substantive.

1873 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 2) § 479 The form *nouns* is used substantivally. 1892 EARLE & PLUMMER in *O. E. Chron.* Gloss. 373/2 Neuter used substantivally.

† **Substantivate**, *pa. ppl.* Obs. rare¹. [f. med. L. *substantivāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *substantivāre*, f. *substantivus* SUBSTANTIVE.] Made into or used as a substantive.

1522 LULY *Gram.* in Colet *Aditio* (1537) E. 113 b, An adiective standing without a substantive, shal be put in the neutre gender substantivate, as it is good. *Botum est.*

Substantive (*substantiv*), *a.* and *sb.* Also 4 *-if*, *-yf*. [a. OF. *substantif* (from 14th cent.), ad. late L. *substantivus*, f. *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -IVE Cf. OF. *sustentif*, Pr. *substantiu*, It. *so-*, *sustantivo*, Sp. su(b)stantivo, Pg. *substantivo*.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of persons, nations, etc. That stands off by itself; independent, self-existent, self-sufficient.

1490 HARDING *Chron* cxvii. v. 7 Thus were there dukes fue Of newe create, and none was substantive. 1550 ROLLAND *Crit. Venus* i 68 Umquille agane serene and substantive 1565 BACON *New Adv* (1650) 15 How sufficient and substantive this Land was, to maintaine it selfe without any ayd (at all) of the Fortainer 1792 BURKE *Prer. St. Aff. Wks.* VII. 94 That Spain is not a substantive power: That she must lean on France, or on England. 1862 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon.* *Chald.* vii. l. 162 As a substantive deity, distinct from her husband. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* lxxxvi. A pity that so substantive and rare a creature should have been absorbed into the life of another. 1882 T. H. DYER *Imag. Art* 322 The chapel, could not have been in the church in Cinabue's boyhood, but it may have been a substantive building afterwards incorporated in it. 1883 R. L. STEVENSON in *Scribner's Mag.* Jan 186/2 He sees why I speak of the little people as of substantive inventors and performers.

b. Of immaterial subjects: Having an independent existence or status; not dependent upon, subsidiary to, or referable to something else.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* i. xiii. 33 b, This only name Jehouah whiche they call vnspeakable is a substantive name to expresse his essence 1654 L. S. *People's Liberty* xxii 57 An argument not so substantive but it will fall off itself 1659 FULLER *Appeal Inf. Imoc.* (1840) 474 This dispute is substantive enough to stand by itself, and too large to be adjected to this book 1805 *Ann. Rev.* III. 198 His Holland is still independent. His Poland has a substantive existence. 1835 NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) i. xxi. 316 We have no direct cognizance of what may be called the substantive existence of the body. 1845 GEORGE GRECE i. xxi (1862) l. 555 Patroclus has no substantive position. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Emp.* xiv. (1869) V. 309 A mere title rather than a substantive office and function. 1881 WESTCOTT & HORT *Grk. N. T.* II 36 Similar deductions are required in order to avoid being misled as to the substantive truth of their exemplars. 1896 PURCELL *Man. ning* L. 425 Archdeacon Manning, shortly before the close of the meeting, proposed an Amendment, which finally took the form of a substantive Resolution. 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 15 Jan. 3/1 It is a little remarkable, that the old judge has escaped for so long being made the subject of a substantive Life.

c. Of a dye: That attaches itself directly to the stuff, without the necessity of using a mordant. Also of pigments (see quot. 1902)

1794 BANCROFT *Philos. Fern. Colours* 78 The colours of the first class I shall denominate *substantive*; using the term in the same sense in which it was employed by Bacon Lord Verulam, as denoting a thing solid by, or depending only upon itself. 1834-6 BARLOW in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 533/1 The cloth is then immersed in a bath composed of a substantive colour 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 771/1 It is not unusual to arrange them [i.e. pigments] into two groups, *substantive* and *adjective*. Amongst the members of the former group such a pigment as vermilion, where each particle is homogeneous, may be cited as an example.

d. *Med.* (See quot. 1844.)

1846 J. A. PARIS *Treat. Diet.* 60 The consideration of the *Materia Alimentaria* necessarily embraces, not only the substantive agents above stated, but those which, from their *modus operandi*, are entitled to the distinctive appellation of alimentary *adjectives*. 1844 HORVYN *Di. Ternus Med.* (ed. 2) 294 *Substantive*, a term applied by Dr. Paris to those medicinal agents which possess an inherent and independent activity.

e. *Milit.* Definitely appointed to the rank specified; also of an appointment or rank.

1883 H. B. SMITH *Life Ld. Lawrence* i. vii. 177 It was not till towards the end of the following year that the 'substantive' post became vacant 1883 *Pall Mall Gas.* 14 Sept. 5/1 He became 'officiating' Quartermaster-General, because, as Lieutenant-Colonel, he could not hold the substantive appointment. 1898 *Geogr. Trak.* (R. G. S.) Nov. 530 When substantive major, he was also granted the local rank of Lieut.-colonel.

2. *Gram.* Denoting a substantive; in *noun substantive* (late L. *nomen substantivum*): = B. 1.

Nouns substantive is the correct pl.; *nouns substantives* has also been used, and occas. † *nouns substantives* 1509-1843 [see NOUN 2]. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* ii. 17 No part of speech except a noun substantive 1900 *Speaker* 23 June 374/1 Sir is a noun substantive, masculine 1901 *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 200 To make the best agreement he can for the first year; after which he hopes your sonne will be a noun substantive. 1705, 1741 [see NOUN 2].

b. Of the nature of, equivalent to or employed as a substantive; substantival.

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* iv vi 446 All which difficulties will be most clearly stated by asserting it [sc. the infinitive] to be a Substantive Participle. For which this reason is to be given, because it hath all the signs both of a Noun Substantive and a Verb. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 105 Some writers are of opinion, that the pronouns should be classed into substantive and adjective pronouns. *Ibid.* 287 A substantive phrase. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Stud.* 167 Substantive clauses, expressing the subject, are placed at the commencement of the sentence. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* iv. 62 The substantive-adjective is common enough in English.

3. *Gram.* Expressing existence; in *substantive verb*, formerly *verb substantive*: the verb 'to be'.

Late L. *verbum substantivum*, tr. Gr. *ῥῆμα ὑπαρκτικόν* 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. ii. App. iv. 434 The *verb substantive est* must be taken for *significant*. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dev. Logike* 58 A *verbe substantive*, or that which hath the force thereof governing two datives. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 97-2/2 This Expletive is usually attendant on the Verb Substantive. 1764 in *Phil. Trans.* LIV 422 The verb substantive, in conformity to the Hebrew and Phœnician custom, has been apparently suppressed here. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 128 The substantive verb followed by a verb in the infinitive mood, ..as, 'Ferdinand is to command the army'. 1885 WHATELY *Logic* ii. l. 1 2 (1890) 38 The substantive-verb is the only verb recognised by Logic 1849 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* IV. 92 The original meaning of the so-called substantive verb. 1872 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* § 277.

4. Belonging to the real substance or essential nature of a thing; essential.

1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Books* II. 81 Growing out of the back of the monster, without possessing any original or substantive share in its nature. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 277 As a substantive part of their message 1877 OWEN *Wellesley's Desp* p. xxi, The British Empire in India was already a great fact, and a substantive portion of the Empire at large.

b. Of law. Relating to or consisting of the rules of right administered by a court, as opposed to the forms of procedure (*adjective law*).

1786-9 BENTHAM *Princ. Intern. Law Wks.* 1843 II 539 The laws of peace would be the substantive laws of the international code the laws of war would be the adjective laws of the same code. 1837 in W. STOKES *Anglo-Indian Codes* (1887) I Gen. Intro. p. xi, The Penal Code cannot be explicit while the substantive civil law and the law of procedure are... confused. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II 89 The substantive law remained, but it remained unaccompanied by any formidable sanction or by any efficient system of procedure. 1887 W. STOKES *Anglo-Indian Codes* I, Gen. Intro. p. ix, The first volume deals with Substantive Law, and contains the Penal Code, the Succession Act, the General Clauses Act, and the Acts relating respectively to Contract, Negotiable Instruments, Transfer of Property, Trusts, Easements and Specific Relief.

5. Existing as a substance or individual thing, having an actual or real existence; not imaginary or illusory; real.

1830 ARNOLD *Let.* in Stanley *Life* (1844) I. vi 285 That our addresses should be those of substantive and tangible persons, not of anonymous shadows. 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 25 Let us now divest the mind of the impression that heat is in itself anything substantive. 1867 *Sat. Rev.* 8 June 735 The mythical Prester John, who really appears to have had a substantive original among the Mongols. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II 337 The mind predicates nothing except about substantive objects of thought.

6. Having a firm or solid basis; not slight, weak, or transitory.

1809 SYN. SMITH *Sermon* I 42 As much is felt for character as for the more gross, and substantive advantages of life. *Ibid.* II. 421 This load of solid substantive guilt. c. 1820 HAZLITT (*Ogilvie* 1882), Strength and magnitude are qualities which impress the imagination in a powerful and substantive manner 1847 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) I. iii v 375 It is a painful decision to come to, but the only substantive doubt it raises is about remaining in parliament. 1890 JAMES *Psychol.* I 243 Let us call the resting-places the 'substantive parts', and the places of flight the 'transitive parts', of the stream of thought.

7. Having a value or effect because of numbers or quantity, of considerable amount or quantity.

1821 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) III. 229 A poem of substantive length (above 600 lines) divided into several sections. 1844 H. H. WALTON *Brit. Ind.* iii. viii. III. 389 As he grew up to manhood, Manur Mohammed claimed a substantive share in the administration. 1850 GEORGE GRECE ii. lv. (1862) V. 13 By ensuring to every lesser state a substantive vote at the meetings of the confederacy 1880 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Apr. 438 The work is far advanced at Newcastle, and a substantive beginning has been made at Wakefield.

8. Relating to or affecting the substance or tissue of an organ.

1875 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* V. 346 Vesicular emphysema... either occurs as an idiopathic disease, i.e. as substantive or substantial emphysema, or it is developed in connection with other affections of the pulmonary parenchyma. 1894 W. BATESON *Mat. Stud. Variation* Intro. 25 Variations in the actual constitution or substance of the parts themselves. To these Variations the name *Substantive* will be given.

B. sb.

1. (for *noun substantive*.) The part of speech which is used as the name of a person or thing; a noun.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 338 As adiectif and substantif vnite asken, Accordance in kynde, in cas and in nombre. 1500 WHITTON *Puig.* (1527) 5 b, Whan y substantives or moo come togyder. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poeme, Making of Verse* T iv b, The Latinists do commonly set the adiective after the Substantive As for example *Femina pulchra*. c. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 74 If you will but give leave to turne a Participle into a Substantive. 1669 *Crooke's Rep.*

11 (ed 2) 345 Action for these words, Thou art a Bankrupt knife. It was held by the Court that the words were scandalous, and actionable, being two Substantives. 1748 WFSLEY in *Wks* (1872) XIV 1 Nouns are either Substantives or Adjectives. 1843 *Proc Philol Soc* I 142 Berber substantives have a distinction of gender into masculine and feminine 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* IV 95/2 Reducing the name of each plant to two words, the first substantive designating the genus.

Fig 1883 F. H. BRADLEY *Print. Logic* I i § 4.4 A fact taken as a symbol ceases so far to be fact. It is no more a substantive, but becomes the adjective that holds of another. 1882 MAYNING in *Purcell Lst.* (1896) I 583 Mr Gladstone is a substantive, and likes to be attended by adjectives.

† b. *Substantives and adjectives.* the name of a game *Obs*

1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst Love* Gen Lud (1685) 4 A Description of the witty sport of Substantives and Adjectives 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp* 1 70 You would think he were playing at Substantives and Adjectives.

† 2. A self-subsisting or independent person or thing *Obs*

1633 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Laugh & be Fat* Wks. (1630) II 75/1 Now here's a Substantive stands by himselfe. 1641 BAKER *Chron.* John 97 Now King John being a Substantive of himselfe. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof* St III VII 108 Convent-houses must be Substantives, able to stand of themselves

Hence † *Substantive v. Obs. trans.*, to make into a substantive.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 264 The word *δαιμονιον* is an Adjective Substantivd; as well as *το δαιμον* is

Substantively (sɒbstəntɪvli), *adv.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE *a.* + -LY²]

1. *Gram.* As a substantive or noun.

1548 THOMAS *Ital Gram.*, *Dict.* *Somma*, substantively is the somme or full nombre in reckenyng. 1606 BRINSLEY *Posing* Pls. 132 These Genitives put Substantively, *Tanti, quanti* a 1686 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* II (1681) 34 *To δαιμονιον*, is to be understood Substantively for a Person, viz. an Evil Spirit. 1768 HODGKINSON *Rem. Virgil* 171 If Galbanus I, ut ix 447 Camianog was formerly used substantively, for coin of different valuations

2. As an independent or self-existing person or thing, substantively, inherently.

1598 BACON *Sacred Medit.* *Heresies* (Arb.) 129 Which actions, they will have to depende substantively and originally, and without any, subordination of causes upon the will. 1844 S. R. MANTLAND *Dark Ages* 482 You are gods, and all of you sons of the most High. But this adoptively, and not substantively. 1897 F. MARV WILSON *Browning Primer* 43 It may be said of Browning that, adjectively dramatic, he is not substantively a dramatist.

3. In substance or effect, substantively.

1828 *Examiner* 115/2 Substantively, we have alluded to all worth mentioning, it being unnecessary to dwell on some light attendant matter. 1858 PIERCE *Ing. Hum. Mind* II § 2. 92 The French philosophers have substantively thrown off their allegiance to Reid

Substantiveness (sɒbstəntɪvnes) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or condition of being substantive; independent or self-existent character

1837 COLEBROOKE & WILSON *Sankhya Kārikā* 44 Self-support, substantiveness, entrenchment 1845 NEWMAN *Ess. Developt* 33 Their contrariety, when explained, is an argument for its substantiveness and integrity *Ibid* 43 The Conference Connexion remains the representative of the Wesleyan ideas, in its gradual independence and growing substantiveness [etc.] 1893 *Daily News* 14 Feb. 4/3 The masculine substantiveness of the character of the people.

Substantivity (sɒbstəntɪvɪti). [f. SUBSTANTIVE *a.* + -ITY.] Substantiality

1877 CONDER *Basin Faith* iv. 169 Unity and (if I may so call it) Substantivity—the capacity of possessing attributes 1889 A. W. HALL in *Microcosm* (N.Y.) Dec. The mind naturally hesitates in conceding the substantivity of anything which eludes the senses as palpable material

Substantivize, *v. Gram.* [f. SUBSTANTIVE *sb.* + -IZE.] *trans.* To convert into a substantive

1866 MASSON tr *Winer's Gram. M. T.* 340 The Infinitive] directly substantivized by means of the Article 1887 *Amer. Philol.* VIII 104 The substantivized *être, pouvoir, vouloir, savoir* 1901 M. CALLAWAY in *Publ. Mod. Lang. Assoc. Amer.* XVI 141 The substantivized participle

Substantize, *v.* = prec.

1794 MAS PIOZZI *Synonymy* I 381 Nor would Dr Johnson have endured with patience to hear this adjective substantized.

Substance, Substantiation, obs. ff. SUSTENANCE, SUSTENTATION.

Cf. med. L. *substantia*, etc.

1483 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 256/2 Amonge other thyngs yeven for their substantiation 1637 *St. Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany* B 6 All things necessary to their bodily substance.

Substle = see SUBSTYLE

Substituent (sɒbstɪtʃənt). *Chem.* [ad. L. *substituens*, -entem, pr. pple. of *substituere* to SUBSTITUTE.] An atom or group of atoms taking the place of another atom or group in a compound

1895-6 *Proc. Chem. Soc.* 51 The influence of ortho substituents in preventing alkylation of the carboxyl group. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 27 May 1144 A substance having the structure of cinnamic acid, with a hydroxyl (OH) substituent.

Substitutable, *a. rare.* [f. SUBSTITUTE *v.* + -ABLE.] Capable of being substituted.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III. 312 It will always bear a regular proportion to that of other substitutable food 1880 BENTHAM *Language* Wks. 1843 VIII. 314 Substitute

the singular to the plural number when substitutable without impropriety¹

Substitute (sɒbstɪtʃt), *sb.* [ad. L. *substituere*, -um, masc. and neut. of *substitutus* pa pple (see next). Cf. F. *substitut*, etc.]

1. A person acting in place of another

a. One exercising deputed authority; a deputy, delegate.

c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv xxx 78 Though a reame have a noble kynge .he ne suffiseth nought hym selue to gouverne his reame withouten other substitutes sett in diverse places. 1456 SIR G. HALE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 194 [He] has laiser to set his substitute with the tane and him self with the tothir. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* v cvl (1811) 125 He therefore purveyed vnder hym a substitute, named Nordobert, whyle he retornyd into Austriacy or Lorayne. 1755 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow* Wks 1910 II 29 These Magistrates must also bee. honored because they are y^e substitutes of y^e king. 1608 SHAKS *Per* v. iii 51 When I did flie from Tyre, I left behind an ancient substitute. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii xlii 274 The Power. was given to the Apostles, and their Substitutes [etc.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 403 My Substitutes I send ye, and Create Plenipotentiary on Earth. 1771 SHEFFIELD (Dk. Buckhm) *Wks.* (1753) I 291 Here I stand the substitute of Rome. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. viii. 287 They belong to the king or his substitute without redemption. 1843-56 BOUTWELL *Law Dict* (ed 6) II 555/2 In letters of attorney, power is generally given to the attorney to nominate and appoint a substitute

b. Of ecclesiastics.

1577 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 386 A communication may be exercised by the Bishops Legates or Substituts being no priestes. 1593 NASH. *Christ's T.* Wks 1904 II 129 Reuerend Ecclesiastical Fathers, and other speciall-titled Church substitutes. 1837 CARVILLE *Rev* i v. v. Poor Bishop Pompinian withdraws, having got Lafayette for helper or substitute. 1873 HALL *In His Name* viii 69 The archbishop's substitute

† c. *By substitute*, by proxy. *Obs. rare*¹.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* ii. viii 181 First was he contract to Lady Lucie, And afterward by substitute betroth'd To Bona.

2. *Law* A person nominated in remainder.

1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed 2) 135 That if any of the substitutes or their issue should alienate, then then right in the estate should cease. 1766-8 ENSKIN *Inst. Law Scot.* iii viii § 21 The person first called by the entail is the institute, . . . the rest get the name of the heirs of entail, or substitutes. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii xvi 355 The act of the ancestor shall bind the heir, and the act of the principal his substitute. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 950 *Substitutes in an entail*, are those heirs who as a called failing the institute, whether donees or grantees. 1869 J. AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (ed 3) II. 864 *note*, In English law, in rights of future duration, the party entitled cannot alienate so as to defeat the reversioners or substitutes

3. *Mil.* One who for a remuneration agrees to serve in place of another balloted for the militia.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* *Substitute* in the Militia, a person who voluntarily offers to serve in the room of another that has been chosen by ballot. Substitutes may be provided for quakers. 1811 GEN. *Regul. Army* 201 No Soldier is to receive a Furlough on the plea of assisting to provide Substitutes for himself. 1840 HOOD *Up Rhine* 263 Every Prussian subject must be a soldier, consequently there can be no serving by substitute as in our militia. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* III 138 The proved inferiority in all respects of the substitutes provided

4. *gen.* One who acts or is employed in place of another.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atomism* iv 166 We maintain .that some substitute to discharge the office of personal remorse must be demanded. 1849 in *'Bat. Critic* *Memo.* (1850) 57 No substitute in the field shall be allowed to bowl. 1873 SPENCER *Study Sociol.* I. 15 In China where a criminal can buy a substitute to be executed in his stead. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI 136/1 The worshippers as a whole bear the guilt until they or the guilty man himself find a substitute. 1894 *Amer. Dict. Printing*, *Substitute*, one who works at a case instead of another. In England a substitute is called a grass hand

II. A thing put in the place of another.

5. That which is used or stands in place of something else. Usually const. *for*, occas. *of*, *to*.

Quot 1589 is an early isolated instance 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* (Arb.) 177 Then is it called by the Greeks *Hypozestus*, we call him the substitute after his original, and is a supple with iteration

1677 BARROW *Sermon* xlv Wks 1686 III 513 Substitutes, and shadows of things more high in substance, and efficacy. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III 165 Such as can not afford wine may have recourse to it's substitute, bee. 1802 PALRY *Nat. Theol.* ix 158 In every part of anatomy, description is a poor substitute for inspection. 1825 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximized*, *Observ. Peel's Sp* (1830) 38 Salaries were substitutes to fees, and in that form the plague ended. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xxiv. Bearing branches of yew in their hands, as the readiest substitute for palm boughs, they marched to hear High Mass. 1886 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. II. 564/1 The French, whose franc or livre is the shrunken substitute of the ancient pound. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Landisf* 23 This is a miserable substitute for the old Norman chapel. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) iv 89 Till lately the natives used holes in their tables as a substitute for plates.

6. In technical use. † a. See quot 1719. *Obs.*

1719-21 QUINCY *Lex. Physico-Med.* *Substitute*, is said of one Medicine put in the room of another, nearest to it in Virtue, when that cannot be had. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The Root of the great Centaureum, and sometimes Monk's Rhubarb, are used as Substitutes to Rhapontic.

b. An artificial food-stuff intended to supply the place of a natural food; also, a cheaper article or ingredient substituted for one that is recognized or patented.

1879 BULL'S *Treat Hygiene* I 117 Animal Substitutes for Milk *Ibid* 119 Vegetable Substitutes for Breast-milk. 1888 JAMES 3 Jan 9/5 Hereafter persons who eat butter substitutes will have to avow openly their meanness whether of spirit or of purse. 1903 *Lancet* 8 Aug 417/1 The creed of the substitute-monger is always that the substitute is better than the real thing

c. *Meck.* A short section used when a full-length section is not usable. 1875 [see *Son sb* 4]

d. *Chem.* A new compound formed by substitution

1852 FAVOUES' *Chem.* (ed 4) 599 Salicylamide is converted by fuming nitric acid into the nitro-substitute, nitro-salicylamide

III. 7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*: substitute-broker, one who procures a substitute for a soldier balloted for the militia; so substitute-brokerage, substitute-feeding, a method of feeding with food-substitutes, substitute-fibre *Bot.* (see quot)

1863 *Congress Globe* 4 Feb 714/3 As soon as it seemed to be understood that the Government was determined to force men into the army these "substitute brokers made their appearance. 1865 LOWELL *Reconstruction* Pt. Wks 1890 V. 212 We have had shoddy, we have had contracts, we have had "substitute-brokerage. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 15 Dewees had a clearer idea of "substitute feeding than his predecessor. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms* 259 "Substitute Fibres, like libifium fibres, but a much reduced form of prosenchyma, the "Ei-satzfasern of Sanio

b. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Oct 7/1 A substitute resolution was submitted. 1904 *Ibid* 3 Mar 7/3 The possibility of using oil instead of coal as a substitute fuel. 1909 *Ibid* 15 Feb 8/1 A substitute vessel should be provided for every vessel so withdrawn

Substitute (sɒbstɪtʃt), *pa pple.* and *ppl a* [ad. L. *substitutus*, pa. pple. of *substituere* (see next).]

† a. *pa pple.* Substituted *Obs.*

1432-50 tr *Hegem* (Rolls) IV 29 Elidurus was substituted in to the kynge. 1533 MORR *Let to T. Cromwell* Wks 1427/2 It may well happen, that this pope may be deposed, & a nother substitute in his home. 1555 EDOU. *Decades* (Arb.) 109 A bundreth and fyfte fleshe nien whiche were a substitute in the place of suche as were deade. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Hist. Scot.* II 385/1 He was iudged meet to be chosen or substitute depute and chancellor. 1680 tr. *Euchanan's De Jure Regni apud Scotos* (1689) 43 Robert the first was substitute in his stead. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii xxvi 100 Different Lines Substitutes in these Tailzies

B. *ppl a* 1. Substituted for or taking the place of another person or thing; (of officials) deputy *Obs.* exc. *Sc.* in *sheriff substitute* (with incorrect pl. *sheriff substitutes*).

1615 tr. *De Montfort's Surv. E. Indies* Pref. B a My second and substitute Country. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xii 42 Who send from thence their substitute Vicars to rule. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Acts xv 6 Had not Apostolick Testimony proved the abrogation, it would more hardly have been believed than the substitute Canons of Bishops. 1754 in *Narrative Peerrage Evid.* (1874) 50 John Richardson sheriff substitute of the shire of Perth. 1815, 1866, 1894 [see *SHERIFF* 2 b]

2. *Sc. Law.* Nominated in remainder.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* II xxvi. 101 The Children are but Heirs Substitute. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvi. No string of substitute heirs of entail

Substitute (sɒbstɪtʃt), *v.* Also occas. *pa l.* 5 substitute. [f. L. *substitut-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *substituere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 26 + *statuere* to set up (see *STATUTE*).]

† 1. *trans.* To appoint (a person) to an office as a deputy or delegate, occas. with compl. *Obs.*

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 821/1 Yet can they not say nay, but that he appointed saint Peter with other, and that they were all known heades. And they dyd also substitute other whyche were known heades also. 1564 HAWARD *Eutropius* x. Qvmb, They substituted vnder them u. Cesars. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 71 These graue fathers do substitute under them in euerie particular church a minister. 1583 STROCKER *Cm. Wars* Loue C. iv. 28 b. Those whom his Maestie had substituted, to the generall Gouvernement of the Countieis. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav* Wks 1904 II 289 When death substitutes one friend his special baile to arrest another by infection. 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Mediterr.* (Camden) 4 Substituting him Commander in chiefe in case of my death. 1639 DU VERGER tr *Camus' Admir. Events* 183 A man of authority was substituted to the Guardianship of her children. 1712 STREET *Spect.* No. 509/4 If a Man of a great Genius could. substitute slower Men of Fidelity to transact the methodical part of his Affairs

† b. To set up or appoint as a ruler or official in the place (stead, room) of another. *Obs.*

1555 EDOU. *Decades* (Arb.) 113 They contended whether it were beste to substitute Nicuesa in his place. 1582 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* (Arb.) 128 Ioue substituted Gaumides into her [sc. Hebe's] office and place. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 164 Emperor Domitian calling him vnto Jtalie substitute in his rourne Julius Agricola. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. xiii § 3 (1622) 138 The people should substitute him into his stead. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii xxv 156 The Pope substituted John de Columa, a Caudall, Legate in the place of Pelagius. 1722 DE FOR *Plague* (1884) 299 Neither did [these] go without substituting Curates in their Places. 1831 SCOTT *Cy. Rob* xv. Who shall assure me that vows which were made to the Saxon Bertha, will be binding if a French Agatha be substituted in her stead?

† c. To depute, delegate. *Obs.*

1597 SHAKS *a Hen IV.* i. iii 84 But who is substituted 'gainst the French, I haue no certaine notice. 1700 ASTRAY

tr *Sacra-Faxarab's Royal Poem* II 23 Necessity obliging a Prince to substitute his Power to several Ministers
2. To put (one) in place of another.

a. const. in occas *into*, the place, stead, room of.
1588 SHAKS. *1st A* IV i 139 And how, their Child shall be aduanced. And substituted in the place of mine
1597 Hooker *Ecd. Pol* v lxxvii. 12 That Deitie which with the words of consecration abolisheth the substance of bread and substituteth in the place thereof my body
1655 *Flower of the East* l. v 35 When the Golden Shields of King Solomon were taken away, Rehoboam substituted Shields of Brass in their room
1694 F. BRUGES *Disc Parables* IV. 138 By substituting Him in our stead, to suffer, as the Representative of mankind, the punishment due to their iniquities.
1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* VI 140 Let a man substitute himself into the room of some poor creature dejected with invincible poverty
1776 HAYKINS *Hist. Mus.* I 342 Martinus Capella, who was the first that substituted the term Tones in the room of Modes.
1804 PALEY *Nat. Theol* i 7 The expression, 'the law of metallic nature', may sound strange, to a philosophic ear, but it seems quite as justifiable as some others such as the 'law of vegetable nature', when it is substituted into the place of these
1843 BETHUNE *Scott. Peas. Frie side* 21 She could not at the time substitute any thing better in its stead.

b. Without const.
1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 300 Afterward hee substituted the properties or powers thereof.
1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 599 Reject him, lest he darken all the Flock, And substitute another from thy Stock.
1798 FERRIS *Illustr. Sterne* II 51 Sterne has substituted a rich and beautiful chain of incidents.
1845 M. PATRICKSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 27 Chilperic had simply erased the word 'theft' from the parchment, and substituted that of 'murder'.
1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxii 186 The reader by substituting various terms can easily make propositions.

c. Const. *to*. Obs.
1681 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* II 1 107 Christ substituting the Eucharist to the Paschal Lamb, used such an Expression, calling it his Body.
1769 GOLDSM. *Hist. Rome* II. 148 His own life was very opportunely substituted to that against which he aimed.
1804 MED. *Fruit* XII. 409 Substitute mild, cooling, subacid applications to his tonics and stimulants.
1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* II. v. vii 591 The Rajah would gladly have seen the authority of the English substituted to that of the Viceroy.
1830 W. TAYLOR. *Hist. Serv. Gen. in Poetry* l. 112 In a few generations, the court of France had substituted the French to the Frankish tongue.

d. Const. *for*.
1674 *Govt. Tongue* II 7 Tis sure he can substitute none for them that can equally conduce, either to his honor or interest.
1759 GOLDSM. *See No. 1* 7 For real wit he is obliged to substitute vivacity.
1848 DICKEYS *Dombey* LXI, Jackson. used to mention that in training for the ring they substituted rum for sherry.
1878 GLADSTONE *Primer of Homer* 104 Sacrifice could not be substituted for duty, nor could prayer.
1910 *Encycl. Brit.* IX. 512 The local priest-hoods, who substituted their own favourite god for Re.
e. Math and Chem. (See SUBSTITUTION 5, 7.)
1737 *Genil. Mag.* VII. 675/2 Whose Value being substituted in the foregoing Equation.
1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II 378/1 If in ψ we substitute α for x
1867 BLOXAM *Chem.* 23 The chemical equivalent of a metal expresses the weight which is required to be substituted for one part by weight of hydrogen in its compounds.
1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I 132 If before inversion we substitute for the charges at C_1 and O_2 their equivalent distributions on the plane XEX' .

3. Law. To nominate in remainder.
1560 DAVIS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 277 b. He had by legacie made his son Edward of 12 years his heir, & after him had substituted his daughter Mary.
1726 in *Narne Peerage* *End* (1874) 34 The next heir descending of my own body which failleing my other heirs substituted.
1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 21 In the case of a land-estate which is settled in a long series of heirs, substituted one after another.
1788 J. POWELL *Devises* (1827) II. 317 If there are no such persons, it shall not suspend the right of others, but they shall take as if no such persons were substituted.

4. To take the place of, replace. (orig. in *pass.*)
Now regarded as incorrect.
(a) 1675 TEMPLE *Let. to Williamson* Wks. 1731 II 350. I hear Don Emanuel de Lyra is like to be one of the Plenipotentiaries, and come in as substituted by the Duke de Villa Hermosa.
1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 224 Double Pica was substituted by a new Letter.
1863 *Life in South* II 198 Good brandy being substituted by vile whiskey.
1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* II. v 529 The diagram may be substituted by a formula composed of letters and numbers.
1900 *Archives Surg.* XI 275 The medicine was continued a few days longer, and then substituted by the iodide of potassium.

(b) 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. 1775. Let straw substitute this, if possible.
1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. ii § 16 (1864) 205 A means of judging how far touch can substitute sight.
1863 OLIVER *Less Bot.* (1873) 162 Leafy stipules substituting true leaves.
1867 *Athenaeum* No. 2084 449/1 Miss Hughes substituted Miss Oliver.
1869 *Archives Surg.* X. 138 That 'varicoid' substituted in Bath the 'varicella' which was common in Bristol.

5. *intr.* To act as a substitute.
1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 15 Nov. It was plain that the idea of substituting for Gertrude now thoroughly possessed her.
1913 *Cavalier* 23 Aug. 212/1 She is too busy now to look out for them, so I substitute.

Substituted (sv bstituted), *ppl. a.* [f. SUBSTITUTED v. + -ED.] Put in place of another; created or produced by substitution.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* IV. 121 That the Divine Father either requires, or can accept of substituted suffering.
1840 W. H. MILL *Appl. Penit. Princ.* 1 83 The substituted step is far less fitted to connect the ruptured parts together.
1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lec.* 849/2 When a portion of the presenting mass of the fetus becomes changed for another, in complicated presentations, the case has been termed one of substituted presentation.
1891 *Yrnl. Chem. Soc.* 62 By

the action of primary amines, or the hydrochlorides of glutarimido ether, substituted glutarimides are formed.
1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 45 § 24 He shall be entitled to the substituted right set forth in the second column of that schedule.

Substituteless, *a. rare.* [f. SUBSTITUTE sb. + -LESS.] Excluding the provision of substitutes.
1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct. Sufficient has been said to show how satisfactory, as regards our Reserve Forces, would be the operation of a substituteless ballot.

Substituter (sv bstituter). Also 7 -tor. [f. SUBSTITUTED v. + -ER.] One who supplies the place of another; one who substitutes one thing for another.

1623 COCKERAM II. To Appoint one in another's room, Substitute, which is Appointed in that room, Substitute, which Appointed him, Substitute.
1635 J. H. WARD tr. *Biondi's Banished Virg.* 81 The Prince answered, that he was sorry for his parting, but embraced the favour of his substitute, not to expect any service from him, but to do him the service he owed his substituter.
1830 *Fraser's Mag.* I 617 The favour of Mr. Wilberforce was at that time an object of importance to the right-minded substituter of the name.
1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Album & Pict.-Dealers* Wks. II 6 This substituter of grass and moss for cabbage and onions.
1897 *Chr. Herald* (N. Y.) 15 Dec. 975/2 Substituters drug their concoctions to give them a coffee flavor.

Substituting, *ppl. a.* [-ING.] That substitutes, in quot., offering substitutes for drugs.
1904 *Pharmac.* *Yrnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 All self-respecting chemists will agree that 'substituting' tradesmen are unfair dealers.

Substitution (sv bstitū'shan). [a. OF. (mod. F.) substitution, or ad. late L. substitutio, -ōnem, n. of action f. substituere to SUBSTITUTE. Cf. OF. substitutio, Pr. substitucio, It. so-stitutione, Sp. sub(h)stitucion, Pg. substituição.]

1. The appointment of a deputy (or successor); deputation, delegation. By substitution, by proxy.
1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 178 Maximin whanne he made a governour be weie of substitution Of Province or of region, He wolde first enquire his name.
1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 211. Beside be myracle do in substitution of his successor, per fell many oþir grete... which we cured.
1610 SHAKS *1 Temp.* I. ii. 103 He did beleue He was indeed the Duke, out of th' Substitution.
1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 19 11 Whoever is engaged in multiplicity of business, must transact some by substitution.

2. A writ appointing a deputy official. Obs.
1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 41 Sheriffs and stewards-depute have a power to name a substitute or substitutes within such a particular district as shall be mentioned in the substitution.

3. The putting of one person or thing in place of another. Const. *for*, *to*.
1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* viii. 129 S. Peters own command, to make substitution of Arch-bishops or Patriarchs to Arch-Flamins, and Bishops to Flamins.

1666 MEYERELL in *Baconiana Physiol.* (1679) 117 Every part so separated, may easily be reduced into perfect Metal without Substitution of that, or those principles which Chymists imagin to be wanting.
1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 50, I shall explain his Subordination and Substitution to Christ in this Part of his Mediation.
1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut. Wks.* 1842 I. 73 Descriptive poetry operates chiefly by substitution; by the means of sounds, which by custom have the effect of realities.
1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* v. 76 A mere substitution of words for reasons.
1818 CAUSTE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 265 A substitution of a new use, in the place of a former one.
1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng. Pref.* p. li. The substitution of the perfectly innocuous ceremony, to the unfaithful imitation of a scene in private life.
1876 *Yrnl. R. Geogr. Soc.* XLVI 42 The substitution of a yellow-stained belt for a plain uncoloured one.

b. With reference to the principle in religious sacrifices of replacing one kind of victim by another or a bloody by an unbloody offering, esp. in *Christian Theol.* used to designate a doctrine of the Atonement according to which Jesus Christ suffered punishment vicariously for man.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atom.* II. 72 What else but substitution can be understood by the innocent suffering for the guilty?
1866 VAUGHAN *Mythos* (1866) I. 235 Both Tauler and Luther believe in substitution. The substitution of Luther is external. The substitution of Tauler is internal.
1873 MONTZIE *Univ. Sermon.* viii (1876) 173 This is the principle upon which the sacrifice of love acts, as distinguished from the sacrifice of mere substitution.

3. Law a. The designation of a person or series of persons to succeed as heir or heirs on the failure of a person or persons previously named.

1590 SWINBURNE *Test* 130 The fifth limitation is in vulgar or common substitutions.
1681 SMITH *Inst. Law Scot.* II. xxvi. 100 Where there are several substitutions of certain Persons, or Lines, they are specially called Heirs of Tailzie.
1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* III. viii. § 21 Heirs pointed out in marriage-contracts, or in bonds containing clauses of substitution, are more commonly called heirs of provision.
1845 in *Narne Peerage* *End* (1874) 78 Notwithstanding the above substitution in favor of Margaret Harriet Stewart in the event of the decease of my wife it is my intention that if the fee of my property should devolve upon the said Caroline Oliphant, thro' the predecease of my son she shall have the absolute disposal thereof in the same manner as if the substitution to the said Margaret Harriet Stewart had never been insert.
1875 DIGBY *Real Prop.* v. (1876) 235 A thing may be given *inter vivos* or by will to A, subject to a condition that he should on the happening of a specified event, hand it over to B. In this case a substitution is created in favour of B.

b. (See quot.)
1843-55 BOULIER *Law Dict.* (ed. 6) II. 556/1 Substitution.

This takes place in a case where a creditor has a lien on two different parcels of land, and another creditor has a subsequent lien on one only of the parcels, and the prior creditor elects to have his whole demand out of the parcel of land on which the subsequent creditor takes his lien, the latter is entitled, by way of substitution, to have the prior lien assigned to him for his benefit.

4. *Gram.* = SYLLEPSIS. Obs.
1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Substitution*, the using of one Word for another; or a Mode, State, Manner, Person or Number of a Word for that of another.

5. Alg. a. The method of replacing one algebraic quantity by another of equal value but differently expressed. b. The operation of passing from the primitive arrangement of n letters to any other arrangement of the same letters.

1710 in J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* II. 184 *Penny Cycl.* XXXIII. 198 2 A method of approximation, which is frequently used and of great importance, has obtained the name of successive substitution.
1845 DE MORGAN in *Encycl. Metrop.* II 372/2 We may avoid this by allowing only what we will call lineal substitution.
1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII 34/2 The method of integration by substitution corresponds to a change of the independent variable.
1892 F. N. COLLE tr. *Vetito's Th. Substitutions* 12 If an integral function of the elements x_1, x_2, x_3 is not symmetric, it will be changed in form, and consequently, if the x_i 's are entirely independent, also in value, by some of the possible interchanges of the x_i 's. The process of effecting such an interchange we shall call a substitution.

6. *Mus.* (See quot. c 1833.)
1833 GUILT in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/2 *Substitution*, *Chords of*, names given to the two chords of the ninth major and minor.
1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 29 1 Passing notes, notes of grace, anticipations, substitutions, altered or chromatic notes, and so on.

7. *Chem.* The replacement of one or more equivalents of an element or radical by a like number of equivalents of another. Also *attrib.*

1848 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 2) 529 With ammonia the oil [of *Gaultheria procumbens*] yields salicylamide, and with fuming nitric acid a substitution product, $C_{10}H_7NO_{10}$.
1852 WATTS tr. *Gmelin's Handb. Chem.* VII. 15 Dumas' Theory of Substitution and of Types.
1854 *Yrnl. Chem. Soc.* VII. 201 The Substitution-Compounds obtained by the Action of Nitric Acid on Cotton.
1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. iii. § 8 213 A number of metallic substitution derivatives of alcohol.
1864 *Ibid.* iv. § 2 288 Str. chymia, when pure, is turned yellow by concentrated nitric acid, and yields a nitrate of a new substitution base, nitrostrychnia.
1898 WADDE *Introd. Org. Chem.* 91 The replacement of hydrogen by chlorine is termed direct substitution and that of chlorine by hydrogen inverse substitution.

8. *Biol.* The replacement of one organ or function by another.

1870 HENFREY'S *Bot.* § 162 The modifications dependent on the substitution of one organ for another, as in many double flowers where the stamens are replaced by petals.
1878 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XIV. 706 The law of substitution undergoes much limitation, and this alone can be granted, viz. that in the infracortical cerebral regions sensory elements can act for sensory, and motor for motor.
1902 *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 631 The two post-Darwinian principles known as 'Substitution' and 'Isomorphism' or 'Convergence'. The former may be exemplified by the case of the Rays and Skates, in which, the tail, free to modify, becomes in some species a lengthy whiplash, in another, a vestigial stump.

9. *Philol.* A sound-change consisting in the replacement of one vowel or consonant by another.

1876 DOUGS *Grimm's Law* 23 Instead of the Differentiating Impulse, he here invokes Reciprocal Compensation as the operative cause of the later substitutions.

10. *Trade.* The dishonest replacement of one article of commerce by another; the passing off of one manufacturer's goods for another's.

1902 *Pharmac.* *Yrnl.* 6 Sept. 268/2 Several manufacturing firms which live on substitution.
1910 *Ibid.* 15 Nov. 508/1 Substitution, in essence and in fact, is palming off one article for another; thus in dispensing, by giving an imitation... for a proprietary or specific article.

Substitutional (sv bstitū'shənāl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL.]

1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to, based upon the principle of, sacrificial substitution.

1786 A. McLEAN *Commis. Christ.* III. Wks. 1847 I. 218 This points out the vicarious and substitutional nature of his death.
1812 — *Merrit. Ground. Justif.* *Ibid.* III 283 The merit and substitutional nature of Christ's obedience to the moral law throughout his life.
1893 *New Church Mess.* (N. Y.) 19 Apr. 244 This mercenary, substitutional theory of the atonement.
1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 4 Feb. 155/2 We need the divine sympathy, substitutional, because the Christ was tempted in all points as we are.

2. Involving a substitution; constituting or forming a substitute.

1820 J. FOSTER *Ess. Evils Pop. Ignor.* 166 While thus thrown loose from the former ties to the social order, their minds have not been seized upon to be put under the substitutional ones which sound instruction alone could impose.
1883 *Fall Allail Gas.* 30 May 1/2 If he considered that he would not be fairly compensated under any substitutional private agreement.
1884 *Law Times Rep.* L. 619/2 Sect. 3 of the Act of 1878 is substitutional for sect. 62 of the Act of 1875.
1884 C. ROGERS *Soc. Life Scot.* v. II. 29 As a substitutional officer James I. appointed a Master of the Household.
1895 H. KEYNES *Ang. Dio.* *Exter.* v 127 This is the Pontifical of Edmund Lacy, a substitutional improvement on the order of Episcopal offices [etc.].

b. Law.
1883 *Law Rep.* 23 Chanc. Div. 738 W. Pearson, Q. C., submitted that... the gift... was an original and not substi-

tutional gift. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 5/3 In other words, were the gifts substitutional or cumulative?

Hence **Substitutionally** *adv.*

1874 *Withrow Catac. Rouse* (1877) 355 The Almighty Father, who is substitutionally represented by the Son in the adjoining scene. 1908 C. A. Strong in *Ess in honor of W. James* 172 The object is not immediately (*i. e.*, without medium) but substitutionally known—known by the projection of a present experience, as truly possessed of definite qualities as the past experience it knows.

Substitutionalism (*sobstitushənäliz'm*) [*f.* prec. + -ISM.] (See quot.) Hence **Substitutionalist**.

1908 C. A. Strong in *Ess in honor of W. James* 171 The present experience does not intuit the past experience. It is a more or less perfect reproduction of it. It earns its title to be a memory by serving as a satisfactory substitute for the object in the regulation of conduct. We may call this the substitutional theory of knowledge, or, more briefly, substitutionalism. *Ibid.* 180 From this maze of misconceptions, the substitutionalist is saved by his insight that the proper thing to be called experience is not an experience projected into the place of another experience but an experience simply.

Substitutionary (*sobstitushənārī*), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ARY] = SUBSTITUTIONAL.

1842 J. P. Smith *Four Disc.* (ed. 2) Notes 265 Other sacrifices also were symbols of a substitutionary death, for example, the sacrifice for ratifying a covenant, and the sin-offering on account of a murder perpetrated by some unknown person. 1864 *Thrupp Anglo-Saxon Home* 112 We find another lady with the substitutionary name of the Crow. 1872 *Spurgeon Treas. Dev.* Ps. lxxi 15 The devil rages against the substitutionary sacrifice. 1874 W. P. Roberts *Law & God* (1878) 45 The first [of the three stages in the history of sacrifice] is the substitutionary human sacrifice. 1881 C. New *Sermon preached in Hastings* 25 This substitutionary aspect of the Atonement. 1883 E. B. Kay in *Law Rep.* 23 *Chanc. Div.* 739 If the parent was dead at the date of the will...his issue are not able to take under the substitutionary gift. 1896 *Academy* 4 July 5/3 An editor errs gravely if he introduces therein one word of his own, be it substitutionary title or ought else. 1908 *Q. Rev.* July 98 He not only succeeded Geoffrey as substitutionary forester of North Petherton Park and Forest under the Mortimer régime, but was constable of Taunton Castle.

Substitutive (*sob'stitutiv*), *a.* [*ad.* late L. *substitutivus*, *f.* *substitut-* (see SUBSTITUTE *v.*): see -IVE. Cf. *f.* *substitutif*.]

†1. Belonging to, characteristic of, or involving the appointment of, a substitute or deputy. *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Deccardian* (1602) 324 [Father Parsons has] authorized his subject Master Blackwell with so ample immunities, privileges, and substitutive jurisdiction, as neither pope nor prince...may...have to do with him. 1616 *Chamney Voc. Bps.* 92 Christ...hath said it not only to his Apostles, but also to all Prelates, that shall succeed them by substitutive ordination. 1640 *Howell Dodona's Gr.* 130 His Highness might think fit to leave a substitutive power, with whom he pleased to be contracted to the La: Amira.

2. Taking, or fitted to take, the place of something else: in various more or less technical applications (see quot.).

1668 *Wilkins Real Char.* 111 in § 5 308 Those Substitutive Particles, which serve to supply the room of some sentence or complex part of it, are styled Interjections. 1865 *Brande & Cox Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1 601/2 *Currency*,...a generic term employed to designate the conventional measure of value, whether the measure be immediate, as gold and silver coin, or substitutive, as bank-notes and their analogues. 1876 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* 995/2 An agent is said to be 'substitutive', which—as in the case of nitrate of silver applied to inflammation of a mucous membrane—substitutes a temporary irritation for one tending to be more permanent. Such a mode of treatment is termed *substitutive medication*. 1903 *Myers Hum. Pers.* 11 34 The question may be raised as to whether the second figure seen may not have been, so to say, substitutive. 1908 *Academy* 18 Jan. 356/1 He suggests instead that they should be allowed to record substitutive votes, by numbering the candidates '1', '2', '3', etc. 1913 *Nation* 4 Jan. 605/1 'This tax is proposed to take the place of certain rates which politicians and economists of all sorts have long agreed should be national rather than local burdens'. I have insisted that this tax is substitutive, not cumulative.

b. **Logic.** Of a proposition or judgement =

CONDITIONAL *a.* 5.

1856 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Substitutive*,...It is also a term in Logic, as *Propositive substitution*, a conditional Proposition. 1882 T. Taylor *Apuleius* 376 The other [species of proposition is] substitutive or conditional. 1853 W. Thomson *Laws Th.* (ed. 3) 125 The judgment in which definition is predicated, we call a substitutive judgment, because it furnishes a predicate identical with the subject as to sphere or extension, and therefore capable of being substituted for it. 1854 *Bowen Logic* v. 109 In Substitutive Judgments the sign of equality may be used as the Copula.

3. **Theol.** Involving a theory of substitution.

1865 *Bushnell Vicar Sac.* 1 iii. (1866) 43 The full vicarious typology and substitutive import of the original Greek version. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* 1 205/1 A substitutive faith of the Church, by which the band of original sin is broken.

4. Dependent upon a legal substitution or designation of heirs in remainder.

1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict.* c. 51 § 2 Every disposition of property, by reason whereof any person has...become beneficially entitled to any property...either originally or by way of substitutive limitation.

Hence **Substitutively** *adv.*, vicariously.

1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Jan. 117 Thus did he execute his opponent...substitutively.

Substitutory (*sob'stitutārī*), *a.* [*f.* L. *substitutivus* (see SUBSTITUTE *v.*) + -ORY.] Serving as a substitute.

1887 *Echo* 26 Feb. (Cassell). A few remarks on the proposed cultivation of tobacco as one of the substitutory crops for wheat, &c.

†**Substra**, *v. trans.* *Obs. rare.* [*ad.* med.L. *substrāre*, imper. of *substrāhēre* to SUBTRACT. Cf. SUBTRACT.] *trans.* To subtract.

1557 H. Baker *Rules Use Almanacs* D ii, You shall subtract from the said time the distance of the time proposed vntill none.

Subtract (*sob'strakt*), *v.* Now *illiterate*. [*f.* med.L. *substract*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *substrāhēre*, alteration of *subtrāhēre* to SUBTRACT after *abstrāhēre* to ABSTRACT. Cf. OF., Fr. *sostraire*, *substraire*, Sp. *su(b)strair*.] = SUBTRACT *v.*

†1. *trans.* To withdraw, withhold (a thing) from a person, etc. *Obs.*

1604 R. Cawdrey *Table Alph.* (1613), *Subtract*, take from, withdraw. 1607 *Topsell Four-f. Beasts* 80 Other put their Neckes into engines, and tame them by subtracting their meate. 1647 N. Bacon *Disc. Govt. Eng.* 1 iii (1739) 18 Where they shall know of the things belonging to the Crown, to be concealed, intruded upon, or subtracted. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* viii § 5 266 This...subtract that spirit and vigour, which should carry us through the weary stages of duty. 1681 J. Scott *Chr. Life* 1 iv § 5 (1683) 351 Whatsoever Time and Attendance we bestow upon one thing, we must necessarily subtract from another. 1710 *Prudeau Orig. Tithes* 1. 16 God charged the Jews with the Sin of Subtracting these Tithes.

†2. *refl.* To withdraw oneself, retire from. *Obs.*

1550-60 *Belendenz Liny* 1 (S.T.S.) I §, I will Desyre na thing erar...than to subtract me fra be sight of sik miseries.

2. *trans.* To take (one number or quantity) from,

†out of another, as a mathematical process.

1588 A. King tr. *Cassius' Catech.* h. j, Swa yat ye anticipation being subtractiv, ye said equivoque might be restored to ye 21 day of marche as it was before. 1647 *Lilly Chr. Astral.* iv. 41 Added together, they make 43° 03', from which in regard they are more then 24 hours, I subtract 24° 16' H. Phillips *Pursh, Pall* (1676) 83 You must subtract the latter time out of the former time. 1660 *Barrow Euclid* v. 11. Coroll., If like proportionals be subtracted from like proportionals. 1731 *Miller Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Nature*, This Motion if the Body were in Motion before, is either to be added to it, as if the Motions conspire, or subtracted from it, as where contrary. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 624, 5', 25, which, subtracted from 120° 30' 13", 25, leaves 120° 30' 10". 1840 *Lardner Geom.* 108 If from the square of the side opposite the right angle, the square of the given side be subtracted, the remainder will be the square of the third side.

absol. 1656 J. Yates *This ad. Caesarum* 1. 156 Thereby declaring your self to be an exquisite Arithmetician, who can add and subtract at pleasure.

3. *transf.* and *gen.* To take away, deduct.

1537 *Hovv Counterscarle* 25 My course hath ever beene to subtract many ounces, from that ordinary opinion, which men of his profession doe intertaine. 1641 *Earl Moray tr. Bondu's Civil Wars* iv 23 Those must likewise bee subtracted from the English, who were left to guard Jury. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. A3 What vanity have we subtracted, upon the sense of Gods anger? 1744 *Harris Thes. Treat.* 1. 1 (1766) 57 There must be subtracted from these [sc. media of visible objects] the Medium of Motion. 1755 *Lavinton Moravianus Compared* 157 What are not found in their proper Places, these he subtracted with equal Audaciousness. 1810 *Bentham Packing* (1821) 262 When all lawyers and all non lawyers are subtracted, how many have you left?

absol. 1656 *Hevlin Extraneous Vapilans* 300 Our Authors false Arithmetique in Subtracting from his own errors, and multiplying the supposed mistakes of the Observer. 1794 R. J. Sullivan *Vew Nat.* 1. 467 By evaporating, by cooling, or by subtracting from the fluid. 1804 *Wellington in Gurb Desp.* (1835) 111. 13 A...resistance to every thing like an abuse in the service which can tend to subtract from the efficiency of the corps in the field. 1816 *Bentham Chrestom. App.*, Wks 1843 VIII 188 So far from adding to it, it will subtract from, the quantity of labour necessary.

†4. To belittle, disparage. (? A blunder. Cf. SUBTRACTOR) *Obs.*

1728 *North Men. Music* (1846) 114 Every one spitefull to each other, and out of emulation subtracting their skill in performing.

Hence **Substrating** *vbl sb.*

1608 T. Spenser *Logick* 18 The subtracting of something imoyed, or the receiving of something that is added. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* 10 In artificial Movements, there is such a dependance of one part upon another, that the subtracting of any one destroys the whole frame.

Substraction (*sob'strekshən*). Now *illiterate*. [*ad.* med.L. **substractio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f.* *substrāhēre* to SUBTRACT. Cf. OF. *substraction*, *subtraction*, Sp. *substracción*.] = SUBTRACTION.

1. The operation of taking one number or quantity from another; an instance of this. Also *transf.* and *gen.* Deduction, abstraction.

1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* 141 Quarrelling by Division, getting wench with child by Multiplication, stealing by Substraction. 1602 W. Barlow *Defence* 102 Every addition or subtraction is the treason against his maiesty. 1613 W. Browne *Brit. Past.* 1 iv. (1774) I 136 Millions admit a small subtraction. 1648 *Hevlin Relat.* & *Observ.* 1 33 The same Ship...having been so often repaired, and thereby suffered so many substractions and additions, that hardly any part of the old Vessel remained. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purelaser* 80 Substraction must have been made of all such Deductions. 1728 *Chambers Cycl.* s. v. Substraction is the finding of a certain Number from two Homogeneous ones given, which, with one of the given Numbers, is equal to the other. 1818 *Bentham Ch. Eng.* Introd. 63 A course which, after subtraction made of all punishment and all reward, would remain no less open to rulers than to subjects. 1827 *Carlyle Germ. Rom.* II. 13 Rendeing back to us with

additions or substractions, the Beauty which existing things have of themselves presented to him.

2. The withdrawing or withholding of something necessary, due, essential, or customary.

1600 T. Scott *Highw. God* (1623) 74 Now there is cause to doubt rather subtraction, then to hope for restitution. 1606 J. Yates *This ad. Caesarum* 1. 76 In the sorrows of the soule there was some Substraction of divine consolation. 1643 *Payne Opening Gt. Seal* 19 The great and privy Seale, wilfull absence and subtraction from the Parliament. 1650 R. Coke *Power & Subj.* 203 A Prior may chuse either to sue for subtraction of his Tithes in the Ecclesiastical court, or in the Exchequer. 1822 (*title*) Report of a trial in the Consistory Court at Durham in a Cause of Substraction of Easter Offerings.

Hence †**Substractionary** *a.*, of subtraction.

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 54 If the Subtrahend and Remain be added, the Substractionary work will be proved.

†**Substractive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [*f.* L. *substract-* (see SUBTRACT *v.*) + -IVE.] = SUBTRACTIVE.

1774 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 166, + $\frac{F-40}{449}$ becoming negative or subtractive.

†**Subtractor**, *Obs. rare* -1. [*f.* SUBTRACT *v.* + -OR.] A detractor, calumniator.

1601 *Shaks Twel N.* 1 in. 37 They are scoundrels and subtractors that say so of him.

†**Substrahend**, *Obs.* [*ad.* med.L. *substrāhend-us* gerundive of *substrāhēre* to SUBTRACT] = SUBTRAHEND.

1713 *Ward Yng. Math. Guide* (1734) 148 Change all the Signs of the Subtrahend.

†**Substramen** (*sob'strāmēn*), *rare* -1. [*L.* *f.* *substernere* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*)] = SUBSTRATUM.

1807 *Headrick Arran* 56 Some contained various concretions, inserted in a sandy substramen.

Substratal (*sob'strātāl*), *a.* [*f.* next or SUBSTRATUM + -AL.] Underlying; fundamental.

1851 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc.* XII 1 in. 495 This is the substratal view of the origin and relations of the surface soil. 1881 *Blackill Lay Sermon* 111 115 The one proof or evidence that belongs to both is the reasonable substratal element which they imply.

Substrate (*sob'streit*), *sb.* [*ad.* mod.L. *substrātum*] = SUBSTRATUM.

c. 1810 *Coleridge Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 379 The substrate or *causa invisibilis* may be the *noumenon* or actuality, *das Ding in sich*, of Christ's humanity, as well as the *Ding in sich* of which the sensation, bread, is the appearance. 1817 - *Biog. Lit.* 1. ix. 138 This again is no way conceivable, but by assuming as a postulate, that both are ab initio, identical and co-inherent; that intelligence and being are reciprocally each other's Substrate. 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 46 1 That common substrate which is diffused around us in every direction, and constitutes the whole of the visible world. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 176/1 The notion of substance is conceived as a constant and persisting substrate of certain variable qualities or determinations. 1861 *Trench Comm. Ep. Churches Asia* 174 That the substrate of this language, and, so to say, the suggestion of this thought, is to be sought at Isaiah 22, there can be no reasonable doubt. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI 428/2 Albert and Aquinas agree in declaring that the principle of individuation is to be found in matter, not, however, in matter as a *formless* substrate but in determinate matter (*materia signata*). 1897 tr. *Pichte's Sci. Ethics* 115 Let us assume an external cause directed upon the substrate of the impulse. 1899 J. W. Powell *20th Ann. Rep. Bureau Amer. Ethnol.* (1903) p. clviii, 'The same deity can be invoked by many names, and when another god is addressed, many of the same terms can be employed. The substrate of this custom is found in the concomitancy of qualities and properties. 1910 *Contemp. Rev.* July 28 There is reason to believe that the fur substrate [of the garment] was then withdrawn.

†**Substrate**, *a.* *Obs.* [*ad.* L. *substrātus*, *pa.* ppl. of *substernere*, *f.* *sub-* SUB- + *sternere* to throw or lay down.] Underlying, forming a substratum; constituting the subject-matter.

1678 *Gale Cr. Gentiles* iv. 111 2 Sin, as to its material constitution, has for its substrate matter or subject some natural good. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Comput.* xiv 476 The Womb has no proper Substrate Matter to breed a Callus. 1844 *Blackw. Mag.* LV 668 The Thought remains, the substrate, absolute, essential, generic notion.

†**Substrate**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* L. *substrāt-* (see prec.)] 1. *trans.* To form a substratum to.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* 1. 10 It substrateth the brayne, no otherwise then a ground or foundation thereto.

2. *pass.* To be underlying or subjacent; to be or form a substratum (to).

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* 1. 35 Talus. prostrated vnder Tibia, and Fibula, and subject to their Appendances, although it seeme onely substrated to Tibia. 1654 *Vilvain Enchir. Epigr.* 1 ix. 4 Nature, Fate, Fortune, Chance in things created, clearly appear by Law divine substrated. 1701 *Beverley Grand Apocal. Quest.* 17 From these two things Substrated, or lay'd in the Foundation, I proceed to raise the Convincing Proofs.

So †**Substrated** *ppl. a.*, underlying.

1663 *Boyle Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos.* 11 App 352 We have more then once had the bottom of the Retort melted, the melted glasse being supported by the substrated sand.

Substration (*sob'strāshən*). [*ad.* late L. *substrātrio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f.* *substrātr-*, *substernere* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*)]

†1. The prostration of the class of penitents known as *substrati*, also, the place where these penitents knelt. *Obs.*

1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alhance Dru. Off.* 320 This place was called *ūnōrōrōis* Substration, because there they did throw themselves down to receive the Priests blessing. 1716 M.

DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 254 The different degrees of Penitential Fleuton, Audition, Substration and Consistence, or Standing together with the Orthodox Flock.

2 A hypothesis.

1830 *Blackw. Mag* XXVIII. 256 Theory is = Ordination. Hypothesis is = Substration.

Substrative (sūbstrā'tiv), *a.* [f. L. *substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + -IVE.] Underlying; forming a substratum.

1823 HOVE *Anc. Myst.* 183 So large a substrative mass of superstition. *a* 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV 227 That *Ida Idearum*, the one substrative truth which is the form, manner, and involunt of all truths.

+ **Substrator**. *Ecl. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + -OR.] One of a class of penitents in the early church called *substrati*; = KNEELER 2 *a.* (Cf. PROSTRATOR 2).

1720 BINGHAM *Antiquities* XVIII. i § 1: The mourners or weepers, the hearers, the substrators, and the co standers.

|| **Substratum** (sūbstrā'tm). Pl. *substrata* (sūbstrā'tā), also *substratums*. [mod. L., pa. ppl. neut. sing. of L. *substruere* to spread underneath, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *struere* to lay down, strew.]

1. *Metaph.* That which is regarded as supporting attributes or accidents; the substance in which qualities inhere.

1653 WHITFIELD *Treat. Sin* Men iv xi The *Substratum* or subject of sin, namely, the natural motion or action whereto sin cleaves, is such a thing without which sin could not be. *a* 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i. 22 The Substrance or the *Substratum* of those Accidents of things which are derived to us by our Sense. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. iv. § 18 Something which we take to be the *substratum*, or support, of those Ideas we do know. 1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* 34 Material Substance is the *Substratum* of Extension, Impenetrability, Passivity and Figure. 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* (1907) I 83 Different modes, or degrees in perfection, of a common substratum. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 176 Substances (in the phenomenon) are the substrata of all determinations of time. 1874 SINGWICK *Meth. Ethics* i. ix. 102 Permanent substrata or Noumena.

2. That which underlies, or serves as the basis or foundation of, an immaterial thing, condition, or activity; the basis on which an immaterial 'structure' is raised.

1613 J. BURGESS *Aussu. Rejoined* Manud. 32 It is their institution which imprints their signification, and not simply their own similitude, which is but the *substratum*. *a* 1671 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* i. xiv (1675) 214 That basis or substratum upon which the Law is founded. 1798 J. BARRY *Let. Dilettanti*, So. 65 As a totality which form the very *substratum* and essence of my Lectures to the Students of the Academy. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay. Sermon*, (Bohn) 375 It is the realizing principle, the spiritual substratum of the whole complex body of truths. 1859 HELPS *Friends in C.* Ser. 11 II x. 244 All Aristotle's views were based upon a substratum of slavery. 1860 HOOK *Liter. Apts.* 45 The simple patriarchal faith, was never lost, and when the idolatrous superstitions were removed there still remained a substratum of truth. 1864 J. M. LUDLOW *Hist. U. S.* 4 There are in several places substrata of foreign blood, as the Dutch in New York and New Jersey, the Swedes in New Jersey and Delaware. 1870 NEWMAN *Grant. Assent* ii. vii. 213 What in some minds seems like, a faith founded on a perilous substratum of doubt. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 321 The stories themselves doubtless rest on a substratum of fact. 1900 W. L. COURTNEY *Idea. Trag.* 58 In Henry VIII's character there was a substratum of common sense, of self-control.

3. That upon which a material thing is 'built up' or from which it is created, the subject-matter or matter operated upon.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* 345 He used the Matter which he had created to be the *substratum* of the Corporeal Natures, even of Man himself. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 2 2/1 That Hail and Snow are produced out of the same Substratum or matter. 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I 270 From a combination of the basis of vital air, with the substratum of carbon, sulphur, and phosphorus, arise the carbonic, sulphuric, and phosphoric acids. *c* 1845 T. CHALMERS in *Memo.* (1851) III 65 note. With our Scottish peasantry, the substratum of the meal is either potatoes or bread. 1837 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* (ed. 4) 9 The skeleton constitutes the substratum, to which the other parts are, as it were, applied. 1875 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* vii § 213. 167 The atoms which form the material substratum of the present universe. 1878 BELL tr. *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 13 In the living body we observe a number of activities of its material substratum, by which the series of phenomena spoken of as life are conditioned.

4. An under-layer of any material substance.

1730 BAILEY (fol.) *Substratum*, any Layer of Earth or any other thing that lies under another. 1764 BUSH *Hiber. Cur.* (1769) 79. I do not at all suppose that even the very first growth of this heath in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring substratum. 1846 R. RITCHIE *Railways* 10 Substrata of small stones, several feet in thickness. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. 11, A loaded blunderbuss lay at the top of six or eight loaded horse-pistols, deposited on a substratum of cutlass. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* xiv 92 When it is required to cover the entire plate with either of these substrata, it is usual to wet the plate with distilled water. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 83 Coat the plates with an albumen substratum.

b. An under-layer of soil or earthy matter.

1730 [see above] 1801 J. JONES tr. *Bugge's Trav.* Fr. Ref. i. 3 Where the substratum is gravel or sand. 1813 BAKEWELL *Intrad. Geol.* 107 A proper knowledge of the quality of the sub-soil and the position of the sub-strata is necessary. 1824 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* III. 596 Even the more level, and more genial soils are cold, from their substratums. 1872 A. C. RAMSAY *Phys. Geog.* (ed. 3) xvii 268 The Vale of Clwyd, in Denbighshire—the substratum of which consists of New Red Sandstone.

c. Bot. The matter upon which a fungus or other plant grows.

1876 tr. *Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 101 In the substratum the process of decomposition differs with the fungus present. 1882 VINEY tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 307 Fungi grow exclusively upon organic substrata.

d. In immaterial sense.

1855 [J. D. BURN] *Autobiog. Beggar Boy* (1859) 2 Such as have passed through the various substrata of civilized society. 1873 CLARKE *Hist. Booksellers* 363 As the business is conducted by house to house visitation, a substratum of the public is reached which [etc.]. 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh Sch. Scot.* ii. xi 303 Children belonging to the substratum of society.

+ **Substrature**. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *substrāt-* (see SUBSTRATE *a.*) + -URE.] A substratum.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 73/2 The substrature or layer under the pavement.

Substruct (sūbstrū'kt), *v.* rare. [f. L. *substruct-*, pa. ppl. stem of *substruere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *struere* to build, erect.] *trans.* To construct beneath; to lay as a foundation.

1847 EVERSON *Repr. Men.* Plato Wks. (Bohn) I 295 The excellence of Europe and Asia are in his brain. Metaphysics and natural philosophy expressed the genius of Europe; he substructs the religion of Asia, as the base. *Ibid.*, Swedenborg 328 A bird does not more readily weave its nest, than this seer of the souls substructs a new hell and pit.

Substruction (sūbstrū'kshn). [ad. F. *substruction* or L. *substructio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *substruere* to SUBSTRUCT.]

1. *Arch.* The under-structure of a building or other work.

1624 WORTON *Elem. Archit.* 23 We must first examine the Bed of Earth upon which we will Build; and then the underfillings, or Substruction, as the Ancients did call it. 1650 FULLER *Puritan* ii. xii. 259 It was contrived into rooms, and fortified with substructions therein, fit for the receipt of a Prince. 1717 BERKELEY *Jnl. Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 532 A great quadrangular portico, whereof the substructions only now remain. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 33 Higher up is the vaulted substruction or basement of a large temple. 1838 ARNOUD *Hist. Rome* v. 1. 52 The massy substructions of the Capitoline temple. *a* 1842 *Ibid.* xliii. (1843) III. 91 The road therefore was restored, and supported with solid substructions below. 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II. ii 285 A part of this road is still to be seen, with the ruined masses of the immense substructions which supported it. 1898 G. A. SMITH *Bk. Twelve Prophets* II. xlvii 530 Upon terraces and substructions of enormous breadth rose storied palaces, arsenals, barracks, libraries, and temples.

attrib. *c* 1676 WREN in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 534 The Ground plot of the Substruction Cloister.

2. *fig.* A basis, foundation.

1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xii. 405 The laws of Oleron.. are received by all nations in Europe as the ground and substruction of all their marine constitutions. 1766 *Ibid.* ii. iv. 51 A substruction and foundation of their new polity. 1822 T. ERSKINE *Ess. Faith* (1825) 33 A scaffolding or substruction for the doctrine. 1887 [E. JOHNSON] *Antiqua Mater* 232 The historic 'substruction' of a system supported by astrological calculation.

+3. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Substruction*, an underpinning or ground-selling of a house. 1720 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*

Hence **Substructional** *a.* (in recent Dicts.).

Substructure (sūbstrū'ktū). [f. SUB- 3 + STRUCTURE, after prec.] *Arch.* That part of a building which supports the superstructure; an under-structure, substruction.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 48/1 These. Stones must be link'd with the under Courses, so as to make a kind of pavement at top to protect the Substructure. 1840 LONGF. *Skel. Arm.* Introd. The substructure of a windmill. 1861 BRESSY *Hore. Engl. Cathedral* 191k C. 89 The moderate scantlings, obviate the risk of the roof crushing down the substructure. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 284/1 The substructure of a launch consists of foundations, abutments, and piers. 1884 *Alaugh. Exam.* 19 Dec 5/3 The sub-structure of the pier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1735 S. HARRIS *Comm. 53rd Ch. Isa.* Pref. 16 A substructure of their chronology, geography, and history. 1854 *Jnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* 7 The kingdom of Menes. rests upon a venerable substructure of several centuries of the Nile valley. 1856 KANE *Ancient Egypt* II. xxvii. 371 This glacier.. sloped gradually upward, and then, following the irregularities of its rocky sub-structure, suddenly became a steep crevassed hill. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* i. viii. (1878) 73 No decisive anticipation of immortality for mankind as a substructure for religious faith can be deduced.

Hence **Substructural** *a.*, of the nature of a substructure.

1866 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 12 May 12 A narrative of long public services, mostly underground and substructural. 1884 *Household Monthly* Sept. 684 These are the substructural truths of revelation.

Substylar (sūbstālār), *a.* (sō) Also -ilar, -ilar. [ad. mod. L. *substylaris* (sc. *linea* line) - see SUB- 1 and STYLAR.] *Substylar line* = SUBSTYLE. Also *ellipt.* as *sb.*

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* vii. vii. 20 To find what Hour the Substylar is distant from the Meridian. *Ibid.* xxvii. 40 Chuse some convenient place in your Substylar Line.. and there draw the line FBA. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 224 Draw the contingent line EQ, cutting the substylar line at right angles. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II 536 In easterly and westerly dials, the substylar line is the line of 6 o'clock.

Substyle (sūbstāl). Also -ile. [See prec. and STYLAR.] In dialling, the line on which the style or gnomon stands.

1593 FALE *Horologogr.* 20 Extend your compasses, the one foot being placed in 1 in the line of the Substyle toward C unto H. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 704 To find the true Hour distance, upon the Plane from the Substyles. 1775 tr. *Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 334 That they may be distinguished, and not confounded with the Substyle. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 197 In all declining dials, the substyle makes an angle with the hour-line of XII. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* II 536.

b. *attrib.*

1636 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I 27 How it comes to pass that Mr. Gunter and yourself should differ in placing the substyle line. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* 57 There are two Lines called by the Names of Style and Substyle-scale. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lect.* 203 The line on which the stile or gnomon stands (commonly called the substyle-line).

+ **Subsult**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *subsultare*, frequent of *subsillire*, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 + *sallire* to leap.] *intr.* To hop, jump about. Hence **Subsultation**, hopping, jumping up and down, **Subsulting** *ppl. a.*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Subsult*, to leap or hop under or about. 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 71 The word *Scipio* (which implies a 'Subsultation, or Skipping this way and that way), seems to allude to Fire-crackers and Squibs rather than Cannons or Carabines. 1659 — *Immort. Soul* iii. xii 452 If the meer motion of the material Aere caused the subsultation of the string tuned Unison. *a* 1688 CUDWORTH *Inmut. Mor.* (1731) 114 Fortuitous Dancings or Subsultation of the Spirits. 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V 1084 In those Earth-quakes.. a 'subsulting perpendicular motion. 1699 LOCKE in H. R. F. Bourne *Life* (1876) I 449, I found a subsulting something like the strokes of a pulse. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* II. 145 Our rough and subsultal or subsulting Style of our uncouth Phrase ological Latin.

Subsultive (sūbsūltiv), *a.* rare. [f. L. *subsult-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsillire* (see prec.) + -IVE.] Making or moving by sudden leaps, bounds, or starts.

1750 BERKELEY in *Genl. Mag.* XX. 167/1 The earth.. moved up and down like the boiling of a pot.. This sort of subsultive motion is ever accounted the most dangerous. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch*, *Nunna* I. 171 The Subsultive dance which they [the Sali] lead up along the streets, when they carry the sacred bucklers through the city. 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vegetad. v.* 669 [His feet] slow, subsultive, graze the level floor. 1909 *Daily News* 2 July 5 A very severe shock of earthquake of a subsultive and undulating character was felt here.

Subsultory (sūbsūltōri), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ORY.] = SUBSULTIVE.

1638 RAWLEY tr. *Bacon's Life & Death* 406 The Inordinate, and Subsultory, Motion of the Spirits. 1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 326 Palpitation of the Heart, whose prodigious subsultory Motion was easily felt. 1724 HOKR *Instr. Clergy* 10, I am levelling this rule against that subsultory way of delivery that rises like a storm, and presently sinks into a dead calm. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 40 The Numbers ought to be accommodated to the Passion.. they ought.. to run somewhat rambling and irregular, and often rapid and subsultory. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 448 Clonus Palpitation. Palpitation. Subsultory vibration of the heart or arteries. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 683 That subsultory movement from almost passive surveillance to the most intense development of power. 1887 *Science* (U. S.) 20 May 495/2 Within this tract, except near the edges of it, the motion was most conspicuously of subsultory character. 1905 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 304 Shoals of deep-sea fish, killed by the impact of subsultory water. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Jan. 9/3 A strong subsultory and undulatory shock, lasting six seconds.

absol. 1841 Dr. QUINCY *Style* i. Wks. 1858 XI 197 Flippancy opposed to solemnity, the subsultory to the continuous.

So **Subsultorily** *adv.*, by sudden bounds or starts; **Subsultoriously** *a.* = SUBSULTORY.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 226 The Spirits doe spread themselves Even, and move not *Subsultorily. 1856 in *Sylva* *Lex.* 1650 H. MORE *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 75 Meer vagrant imaginations seated in your own *subsultorious and skipjack phanase only.

|| **Subsultus** (sūbsūltūs). *Path.* [mod. L., f. L. *subsult-*, *subsillire* (see SUBSULT)] A convulsive or twitching movement. Often short for *subsultus tendinum*, a convulsive twitching of the muscles and tendons present in certain fevers.

1806 ABERNETHY *Surg. Obs.* II. 7 note, The febrile actions are proportionately increased, attended by Subsultus of the Muscles and occasional convulsions. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 686 A sense of tingling produced in the paralytic part, accompanied with some degree of subsultus, or a twitching or convulsive motion. 1825 WATERSTON *Hand. S. Amer.* (1879) III 141 There was no subsultus tendinum, or any visible alteration in its breathing. 1876 BARTHOLOW *Med. Med.* (1879) 311 Belladonna is indicated when there is much low, muttering delirium, subsultus, and stupor.

Subsumable, *a.* rare. [f. next + -ABLE.] Capable of being subsumed.

1882 STALLO *Concepts Mod. Phys.* xiv 255 A concept may always be found under which things of whatever kind are subsumable.

Subsume (sūbsūm), *v.* [ad. mod. L. *subsumere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2, 25 + *sumere* to take.]

+ 1. *trans.* To bring (a statement, instance, etc.) under another; to subjoin, add. *Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron.* III 183 Neir be this tyme that 3e heir me subsume. *Ibid.* 443 The 3eir of God are thowand and thre hunder And nyntic als syne for to subsume wnder. *a* 1660 HAMMOND *Sermon* viii. Wks. 1684 IV 614 St. Paul. cannot name that word, sinners, but must straight subsume in a parenthesis, of whom I am the chief.

2 *intr.* (*Logic*). To state a minor premiss: freq. with the words of the proposition following.

189 R BRUCE *Serm.* i Cor. xi 28 (1843) 110 There is not a law that ever was devised, but of all the laws that ever was made, it is left to us to have a care of our health. Now, subsume, but the health of thy soul stands in the health of thy conscience, therefore, be all laws, thou ought to attend to thy conscience. 1824 F WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 323 Now then I subsume, no religious worship. is due to Saints. Inuocation of Saints is religious worship. *Ergo*, Inuocation is not due to Saints. 1844 DICKINSON *Nat. Soul* ii § 371 If any body take this proposition rigorously and peremptorily, that what wise men affirm is true, and should there upon subsume with evidence, that wise men say such a particular thing [etc.] 1870 COMENIUS *Finis Ling.* 156 The Major proposeth the basis or ground of the reasoning thus, the Minor subsumeth, the conclusion follows. 1733 W CRAWFORD *Infidelity* (1744) 84 God may unmake again what he has already made. But then I add, much more may he annihilate an Offender. But I further subsume, if God can eternally annihilate even an innocent Being, he may do more eternally to the Guilty.

b. *spec. in Sc. Law* (see SUBSUMPTION 1 b)
1745 [H. HOME] *Ess. upon Several Subj.* iii (1747) Suppl. Note, An Act of the 7th Parliament, bearing that the Lands of Doun, &c. were feued by Queen Mary to Sir James Stewart subsuming, that the said Sir James being descended of the Royal Blood [etc.] 1747 in *Narrative Peerage* *Evid.* (1874) 148 Subsuming that for the said James Forthright pursuer his greater security. they bound and obliged them, to warrant free relieve harmless and skaitheless keep the said James Forthright.

3 *trans.* (*Logic*). To state as a minor proposition or concept under another.

1867 J. SERGEANT *Solid Philos.* 427 It will not follow, from the Equal Application of it, by the respective Minors, to this or that Particular, Subsum'd under them, that the Assent to the two Conclusions, will be Equal. 1828 DE QUINCY *Rhet. Wks.* 1839 XI 42 To Judge, that is to subsume one proposition under another. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *Tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 27 In every syllogism I first think a rule (major), by means of the understanding. Secondly, I subsume a cognition under the condition of the rule (minor), by means of the faculty of judgment. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* v 319 Isolated cognitions... are not entitled to be called Sciences, until they are arranged in some Class, or subsumed under some comprehensive Law. 1896 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 2) v Subsumption, In the judgment, 'all horses are animals', the conception 'horses' is subsumed under that of 'animals'. 1887 ADAM *Platonis Apol. Socr.* Intro (1889) p xvi. No sooner has it (sc. induction) been attained than we ought (as in the practical syllogism) to subsume under it the special case.

4. To bring (one idea, principle, term, etc.) under another, (a case, instance) under a rule; to take up into, or include in, something larger or higher.

(a) 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 177 Under some one or other of these forms, the resemblances and differences must be subsumed in order to be conceivable. 1846 DE QUINCY *Christ. Org. Pol. Axiom* Wks. 1859 XII 279 In subsuming the given case proposed under the Scriptural principle. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* 138 To subsume the complexities of knowledge under its simplest principles. 1884 *Tr. Lotze's Logic* 247 We must know beforehand that μ and ν can be subsumed under the species m and n of which the equation has been proved to be true. 1885 PATER *Marius* xv, A principle under which one might subsume men's most strenuous efforts after righteousness. 1887 W. T. MARTIN *Evol. Hypoth.* 42 A law may be subsumed under a higher law. 1899 MACKAIL *Morris* II. 197 Every form of decorative art could be subsumed under the single head of architecture. 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 461 Perhaps the underworld Aegean will come into general use; under it Minoan and Mycenaean may be subsumed to describe successive stages in European development.

(b) 1812 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) III. 255 Man in his idea, and as subsumed in the divine humanity, in whom alone God loved the world. 1871 MIVART *Gen. Spec.* 23 'Natural Selection' itself must be capable of being subsumed into some higher law. 1890 A. MOORE *Ess. Mental Evol.* 58 The child subsumes in its intellectual life the processes of the lower animals, but it rises above them. 1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Engl. Prose* I. 288 The literature of the fifteenth century, with that first quarter of the sixteenth which is by pretty common consent to be subsumed in it for Southern England.

(c) 1859 *J. Austin's Jurispr.* (ed. 2) I 506, I must correctly subsume the specific case as falling within the law. 1871 HUXLEY *Wks.* (1893) II. 182 These forces operate according to definite laws in accordance with some general law which subsumes them all. 1882 STREYSON *Men & Bks.* 107 His cosmology must subsume all cosmologies. 1906 HIBBERT *Jrnl. Apr.* 553 [Idealism] has shown how Spirit subsumes the world as its own.

b. *absol.*
1896 *For. Rev.* July 146 Why continue to subsume when the only result will be to produce a formula which may utterly fail?

† 5. *gen.* To assume, to infer. *Obs.*

1643 HAMMOND *Serm.* vii Wks. 1684 IV. 511 A Piece of the Philosopher there hath had a great stroke in debauching the Divine, that the Understanding doth necessarily and irresistibly move the Will from whence the Divine subsumes, that when Faith is once entered these Works must follow. 1698 *Hist. Indulgence* To Chr. Rdv. 5 They must give me leave to assert and subsume. That I believe the Right that Christ hath bought, to be sole and supreme. 1694 S. JOHNSON *Notes* *Past. Lett. Bp. Bunnet* i. 13 His Axiom of Postulation is in the first Sense, which I will allow at present. But what he subsumes in the next Sentence is begging the Question.

† 6 To resume, summarize. *Obs.*

1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1687 I. 123 The Apostle, after the proposing divers enforcements of this duty, subsumeth in the 8 verse, I will therefore, that men pray every-where [etc.]. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol. Quakers* ii. § 4. 26 The Proposition... comprehendeth divers unquestionable Argu-

ments, which I shall in brief subsume. *Ibid.* iii § 2 72 The Sum whereof I shall subsume in one Argument.

Hence Subsumming *vbl. sb.*

1652 URQUHART *Feud.* 277 The pregnancy of the State, whose intuitive spirits can at the first hearing discern the strength of manifold conclusions (without the labour of subsuming) in the very bowels and chaos of their principles. 1897 *Tr. Fichte's Sci. Ethics* 116 In the first mode of proceeding, our judgment is what Kant calls *subsuming*, and in the latter work, what he calls *reflecting*.

Subsumption (sūbsv m'p[ən]. [ad. mod.L. *subsumptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subsumere* to SUBSUME.]

1. *Logic* A proposition subsumed under another; a minor premiss, *gen.*, an assumption.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* p. 182 Galen himself proveth the subsumption. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat.* 57 They shall sweat more than enough, before they will prove the subsumption or second Proposition. 1672 G. MACKENZIE *Pleadings* Pref. A11 b, It is the nature of a syllogisme to have the subsumption in the second proposition. 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No 40375 This is not offered as an Eulogie on Her Majesty. She is far above what I can say, but it is an Antecedent to the following Subsumption. 1838 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi (1866) L. 295 The proposition in which is expressed the relation of the middle term to the minor, is the Subsumption or Minor Premise. 1876 W. FLEMING *Vocab. Philos.* (ed. 2) s. v. Thus, if one were to say, 'No man is wise in all things', and another to respond, 'But you are a man', this proposition is a subsumption under the former.

b. *Sc. Law.* In full *subsumption of the libel* a narrative of the alleged crime, specifying the manner, time, and place of the crime, the person injured, etc. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1639 *Declar. conc. Tumults Scot.* 256 The subsumptions of the particular faults committed by the Bishop of the Diocese. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii xxi § 1 (1699) 232 The Subsumption of the Libel, is the matter of Fact, which should condescend upon the Actus Names, and Designations. 1720 WODROW *Corr.* (1843) II. 491 Probably you will have heard the contents of it, and whether the subsumption relates to the stipend, or the five hundred pounds, or both. 1727 *Ibid.* III. 304 The whole of Mr Dundas' arguments run upon this supposition, that heresy was to be the subsumption of the libel. 1838 in *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 951.

2. Chiefly *Logic* and *Philos.* The bringing of a concept, cognition, etc. under a general term or a larger or higher concept, etc.; the instancing of a case under a rule, or the like.

1652 J. PAVSON *Vind. Free Grace* 7 The term (as many *pro quodlibet*) is too comprehensive and large to be restrained to so few as the Apostles, especially considering 'us put as a subsumption under that general term (all flesh) immediately foregoing. 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (Bohn) 339 The understanding... is the science of phenomena, and their subsumption under distinct kinds and sorts (genus and species). 1843 DE QUINCY *Leith. 20 Eng. Misc.* Wks. 1860 XLV. 33 The minor is distinguished from the major by an act of the judgment, namely, a subsumption of a special case under a rule. *Ibid.* 34 A casuistry, that is, a subsumption of the cases most frequently recurring in ordinary life. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *Tr. Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 290 The subsumption of the condition of another possible judgment under the condition of the rule, is the minor. 1855 SANDARS in *Oxford Ess.* 244 The administrative power, or the subsumption of different spheres and particular cases under the universal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii 188 The Judgment that a given Subject is contained under that intermediate Term or part, is the Subsumption of this Subject under the condition of that Rule. 1892 *Athenaeum* 25 June 829/2 Is not the subsumption of fetishism under animism, as by Dr. Taylor, a self contradictory confusing of two essentially different conceptions?

Subsumptive (sūbsv m'p[ə]t[iv]), *a rare* [ad. mod.L. *subsumptivus*, f. *subsumpt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subsumere* to SUBSUME see -IV-] Involving subsumption.

1834 COLERIDGE (Webster) 1884 *Tr. Lotze's Logic* 97 Circle in the subsumptive syllogism.

Subsuperparticular, etc.: see SUB- 10.

Subsurface (sūbsv[ə]s[ə]f[is]), [SUB- 1.]

1. That which lies immediately below the surface, e.g. the subsoil.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Man. Agric.* 12 Dec. 1776, Rough harrows, which tore up the plits, and shook still more of the seed down to the sub surface. 1884 H. SPENCER in *Contemp. Rev.* July 31 The will of the majority is valid respecting the modes in which parts of the surface or subsurface, may be utilized.

2. *Math.* In five-dimensional geometry, a three-dimensional continuum.

1873 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* (1896) IX. 79 note, In explanation of the nomenclature (sc. five-dimensional space), observe that in 5 dimensional geometry we have space, surface, subsurface, supercurve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 equations.

II, as *adv.* [see SUB- 1 c.] Existing, lying, or operating under the surface (as of the earth or water).

1875 CROLL *Clim & Time* App. 533 Subsurface-water, or the stratum immediately below it. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Sym. pneumatica* 101 The subsurface world. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 275/1 Sympneumatic and subsurface consciousness. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 371 They are abundant in all surface and subsurface waters. 1894 *Geol. Mag.* Oct. 466 The downward creep of the surface and sub-surface soil. 1900 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Mar. 533 Where sewers and subsurface pipes have not yet been laid. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 6/3 The construction of sub surface torpedo boats.

Su btack. *Sc. Law.* [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TACK sb. 2] A tack or lease granted by a superior to an inferior tenant.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix § 22 384 A Sub-tack is that which is granted by the principal Tacksman to his Subtenant. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. vi § 34 A sub-tack requires the same solemnities as a principal tack. 1792 *SPALDING Hist. Scot.* i. 338 He had already set in sub-tack these customs of Aberdeen and Banff to the town of Aberdeen. 1838 in *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* 951.

Hence **Su'btacksman**, one who holds a subordinate tack at the hands of a tacksman.

1681 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix § 22 385 The Heretor is not obliged to know the Sub-tack, nor to call the Sub-tacksman, in the Reduction of the principal Tack. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot.* 233 The Sub-tacksman of this Duty can easily put the Law in Execution against them. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. vi § 34 The sub-tacksman is tenant, not to the proprietor, but to the principal tacksman.

Su btangent. *Math.* [ad. mod.L. *subtangens*, -entem see SUB- 1 and TANGENT.] That part of the axis of a curve which is contained between the tangent and the ordinate.

1715 *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 196 He determines the Proportion of the Subtangent to the Ordinate. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* II. 306 The Method of Tangents, is a method of determining the quantity of the tangent and subtangent of any algebraic curve, the equation of the curve being given. 1816 *Tr. Lacroix' Diff & Int. Calc.* 75 The line PT will constantly tend to become equal to the subtangent PT. 1827-8 HAMILTON in *Encycl. Method.* (1845) i. 740/1 The subtangent is bisected by the curve, whether the coordinates are rectangular or oblique.

Su'btarge. [SUB- 5 b.] (See *quots.*)

1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 July 10/2 The 'Sub-Target Gun Machine' is the latest invention whose object is to afford indoor practice in rifle shooting. The technical description of the invention defines it as 'a firearm holder with no aiming-point-of-rest, having the capacity to move with the firearm carried by it, and electrically controlled recording mechanism including a miniaturized target offset from the trajectory of the firearm, to record the direction of trajectory. 1906 *Ibid.* 9 May 5/2 A miniature rifle range provided with the sub-target rifle.

Subtarta-rean, -ian, a. [tr. Gr. *υποταρταριος*. see SUB- 1 a and TARTAREAN a¹, TARTARIAN a.²] Being or living under Tartarus.

1676 HOBBS *Leviath.* xiv (1686) 212 Then Juno, as she was required swear By all the Subtartarian Gods. 1718 *Pope's Leviath.* xiv. 374 The queen from the infernal bowels Invokes the sable subtartarean powers. 1792 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Descr. Greece* III. 280 Some [of the mundane gods] are subtartarean. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII. 358 Invoking from the realms below The subtartarean gods, the Titan train.

So **Subtartarus'd a.**

1896 S. R. MAITLAND *Pulse Worship* 36 It was the place of the Titans, of those whom Hesiod calls 'Subtartarus'd Titans', *τιτῆρες ὑποταρταριῶν*.

† **Subte'ctacle.** *Obs. rare* [f. L. *sub* under + *tectum* roof, probably after *tabernacle*] Covering, protection.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood* (1878) 201/1 This is true Faiths indre Subte'ctacle, Popu'latone Sacrifice for Sinne. This is God crucif'd. 1612 — *Muse's Sacr.* (1878) 101/1 Th' abuse of Men, and Shames Subte'ctacle.

Subte'gulaneous: see SUB- 1 a.

Subtelitie, obs. form of SUBTILITY.

Su'btancy. [f. next.] The status, right, or holding of a subtenant.

1861 PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* (1864) III. 405 The others who received their rewards by Vavasories or Subtenancies. 1882 *Enycl. Brit.* XIV. 276/1 The determination of a lease by forfeiture has the same effect as its determination in any other way, in destroying subtenancies or other rights created under it.

Subtenant (sūbte n[ə]nt). Chiefly *Sc.* Also 5-ten(n)and, 6-tenant, subtenend, 6-7-tenant, 7-tenant. [SUB- 9 (b). In mod.L. *subtenens*.] One who holds of a tenant, an undertenant.

1445 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. III. 12 Twenty schillingis to be paid to me be the Saide Androu Kere or his facturis or subtenandis. 1474 in *Acc. Fam. off. Innes* (Spalding Cl.) 81 To be baldin and had all and hale the saidis landis to the foresaid James his arns assigneis and subtenandis for al the terms of thretein yeris. 1541 *Ec. Eign.* (New Spalding Cl.) 1903 I 66 That ar sibtennendis to the burgh for the landis of Duuellegrene. 1586 in *Evel. Rolls Scot.* XXI. 418 Sett in assadatioun for the space of fyve yeris to Uthrid Makdowell of Garthland, his aris, assignais, and subtenentis. 1682 *Stair Inst. Law Scot.* i. xix § 23 385 Where the Sub-tenant was warned, tacite Ralocation alledged by the Sub-tenant, was not sustained without producing a standing Tack to the principal Tacks man. 1702 in *M. A. Mills Stat. Laws I of Man.* (1821) 175 The said Tennants and Inhabitants dwelling in and possessing those Cottages and Inatcks shall henceforward become Sub-tenants to the said Farmers, Tennants, and other Persons. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 215 Sub-tenants or assignees to the leases specified in the article immediately preceding can also vote. 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* x. 136 There were smaller owners or sub-tenants, holding of the eleven thanes, as these held of the Crown.

b. *fig.*

1804 *Bewick Brit. Birds* II. Intro p. vi, They (sc. land birds) are the subtenants of the cultivated world.

Subtend (sūbte[n]d), *v.* [ad. L. *subtendere*, f. *sub-* SUB- 2 + *tendere* to stretch, TEND Cf. Sp. Pg. *subtender*.]

1. *trans.* (*Geom.*) To stretch or extend under, or be opposite to: said *esp.* of a line or side of a figure opposite an angle, also, of a chord or angle opposite an arc.

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 14. That angle is said to subtend a side of a triangle, which is placed directly opposite to and against that side. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* i. xviii. Fj. This done conjoine their ends together and the angle subtended of the longest staffe is a right. 1646 SIK I. BROWN *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii. 25. In rectangle triangles the square which is made of the side that subtendeth the right angle, is equall to the squares which are made of the sides containing the right angle. 1681 COLI *Il. Higgs Suppl.* (1710) 13. The truth is, they [sc. a man's legs] in every thing resemble do a Bow and String. The one strait to the other bending, is like a Chord an Arch subtending. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VII. 666/2. An angle at the circumference is measured by half the arc it subtends. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 292. In any Triangle, the square of the Side subtending in Acute Angle, is Less than the Squares of the Base and the other Side, by Twice the Rectangle of the Base and the Distance of the Perpendicular from the Acute Angle. 1862 TODHLIN *Euclid* 19. The greater angle of every triangle is subtended by the greater side or by the greater side opposite to it. 1885 LEONARD *Cremona's Proj. Geom.* 227. The angle subtended at any point on the curve by a fixed diameter would be a right angle. 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* I. 137. 28 is the angle of the cone subtended by the disc at M.

b. in Astron. and Optics

1722 WOLLASTON *Relig. Nat.* iii. 54. He must be a brute who does not know, that the same line (or g. the diameter of the Sun) at different distances subtends different angles at the eye. 1790 LUSON *Sch. Art.* I. 196. The best eye can hardly distinguish a particle of matter that subtends at the eye an angle less than half a minute. 1841 CRAIG *Leet. Drawing*, etc. vi. 362. The same angle which the picture subtends with the eye. 1833 M. ARNOTT *Physics* (ed. 3) II. 241. The fly then would subtend a larger visual angle than he, that is to say, would be forming on the retina a larger image than the man. 1835 FOR *Adv. Hans Pfaalt Wks* 1864. i. 36. Whose apparent diameter subtended at the balloon an angle of about sixty-five seconds. 1907 HOOGE *Elem. Photogr.* (ed. 6) 24. The visual angle subtended on the plate.

c. transf. and gen.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 3) iii. 53. The Llandeilo formation is subtended on the north, south, and west by younger Silurian deposits. 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 140. The river. subtends the arc into which the place [sc. Antwerp] arranges itself. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* (ed. 4) xx. 493. The chalk-cliffs which subtend the Wealden area. 1868 KINGLAKE *Cremia* III. vii. 117. Standing upon a semi-circular tract of ground, subtended by the great bay or roadstead. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* i. 282. This large arc was subtended by a long straight line—the *acropolis*, or background of the stage. 1880 *Nature* XXI. 212/3. Tracts such as the great deserts or prairies might subtend a sufficient angle to preserve their natural hue.

d. fig.

1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* I. 33. It takes but a few moments to tell in outline this traveller's story; but how many ages does it subtend. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol.* (1872) I. ii. iv. 217. The angle it subtends in consciousness when we are reminded of it a year after, is very small. 1898 P. MANSON *Trap Dis.* Intro. p. xiv. When this third animal happens to be a tropical species, the disease it subtends, so to speak, is in natural conditions, necessarily tropical also.

†2. *pass.* Of an angle, a side of a figure. To be extended under, to be opposite to. *Obs.*

1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* i. iv. 14. Every angle of a triangle is contained of two sides of the triangle, and is subtended to the third side. 1660 BARROW *Euclid* I. iv. The remaining angles B, C, shall be equal to the remaining angles E, F, each to each, under which the equal sides are subtended.

3. *trans. (Bot.)* To extend under, so as to embrace or enfold.

1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen-flora* 94. Apothecia subtended by the very short deformed divaricate extremities of the laciniae. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* ii. 237. A 3-lobed bract, subtending a single nut.

Hence *Subtended ppl. a.* (a) stretched underneath, (b) of an angle opposite a side.

1679 EVERLYN *Sylva* (ed. 3) 56. To clip, and let the leaves fall upon a subtended sheet. 1844 SWIN in *Duppa Trans. Italy*, etc. (1848) 185. Note, the subtending angles carefully corrected. 1884 tr. *Loise's Logic* 248. The formula we are seeking must mention the subtended angle.

†Subtendent, *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7 -ant. [ad. L. *subtendens*, -entem, pr. ppl. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND.]

A. adj. That subtends

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* i. vi. Cij b. In equiangle triangles, all their sides are proportional aswell such as conteyne the equall angles, as also their subtendente sides. *Ibid.* xx. Fij b. The subtendent staffe or side of the triangle. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. vi. 139/2. A Cord, Chord, or Subtendant Line, is a straight Line which joyns to an Arch or Bow by its ends.

B sb. A subtending line or side.

1570 DEC *Math. Pref.* 30. Square then, halfe the Subtendent of that watry Superficies. 1673 in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II. 569. A, E, are the subtendents of two arches which together make up the circumference.

Subtending, ppl. a. [-ING 2] That subtends. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* i. xx. Fij b. Make a fyne notch, or make vpon that subtending staffe. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind.* 20. What proportion the subtending side of an isosceles right-angle triangle hath to one of the comprehending sides. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Central Afr. in Jnl. Geogr. Soc.* XXIX. 237. The Tanganyika cannot be drained eastward by rents in a subtending mountain ridge. 1882 VINAS tr. *Sachs' Bot.* 599. If the subtending leaf (bract) is developed later than the axillary branch (inflorescence). 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 259/2. Subtending Leaf, that leaf whose axil gives rise to a bud or peduncle.

†Subtenia. *Arch. rare.* [f. SUB- + *tenia*, TENIA.] The narrow listel under the lower tænia of the Doric entablature; the guttæ band.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* c. iij b. Geue Tenia, the semith parte, and g'ue Subtenia, and Gutta pendante, the state part of a modulus to their height.

Subtense ('subtens) *Geom.* [ad. mod. L. *subtensa* (sc. *linea* line), fem. pa. ppl. of *subtendere* to SUBTEND. Cf. Sp, Pg. *subtensia*.] A subtending line, esp. the chord of an arc.

1614 HANDSON tr. *Pitiscus' Trigonon.* 31. A subtense is a right line, inscribed in a Circle, dividing the whole Circle into 2 segments. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 193. The subtenses of equal angles in different circles are to one another as the arcs which they subtend. 1698 CLOWDORU *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 653. Nor doth every one, who hath an Idea of a Rectangular Triangle, presently understand, that the Square of the Subtense, is equal to the Squares of both the Sides. 1753 DIERHAM *Phys. Theor.* i. iv. (1747) 30. note. The whole Diameter of the Orb, is 20000, made the Subtense but of one Minute to one of the fixed Stars. 1733 tr. *L. Horse-hoing H. ub.* xxi. 105. Plow Wrights always take this subtense at the Fore-End of a Beam, whether it be a long Beam or a short one. 1803 *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 396. The total extent of the arch is about 15°, having half of its subtense on each side zero.

b. *attrib.* subtensæ method, a method of tachometry in which the angle at the instrument is variable and the distance base is either constant or specially measured.

1897 *Geogr. Jnl.* (R. G. S.) X. 469. We then made a traverse of the valley on the bar-subtense method. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 143/2. Subtense method. 1905 C. F. CLOS *Topogr. & Geogr. Surv.* 51. The general principle of subtense work and tachometry is the measurement of the angle subtended at the observer by a short measured length at a distance.

†Subtention. *Obs.* [f. L. *subtent-*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtendere* to SUBTEND. see -TION.] = SUBTENSE

1610 HOPPIN *Baculum Geodæt.* vii. ii. 297. Any right lines being applied to a circle is called a subtention, which may be Sines, Tangents, or Secants.

Subtenure ('subtenu) [f. SUB- 9 (b) + TENURE.] The subfederation of land; the holding of land, or land held, by a lease from a superior tenant.

1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 105/1. Owing to the extensive system of subfederation, or subtenure. 1862 H. BEVERIDGE *Hist. India* III. vii. iv. 125. The sale of a zemindary abolished all subtenures. 1911 E. BEVERIDGE *Uist* 24. It became necessary for King Alexander III. to deal with the subtenure of the Hebrides.

Subter- (sɒbtər) *prefix*, repr. L. *subter-* = the adv. and prep. *subter* below, underneath, used in composition = (1) below, beneath; (a) advb. as in *subterfugere* to flow beneath (see SUBTERFUGIOUS), (b) prep. as in *subtercaneus* lying under the skin (*cutis*); (2) secretly, as in *subterfuge* to flee secretly (see SUBTERFUGE); and, in some rare Eng. compounds, = (3) lower or less than (cf. SUB- 14). The following are instances either of little-used adoptions of L. compounds or mere nonce-words (in some cases suggested by antithesis to compounds of *super*).

Subterraneanning *vbl. sb.*, the placing of an event later than its actual date. **Subter-brutish** *a.*, lower than (that of) the brutes. **Subter-celestial** *a.*, below the heavens. **Subter-conscious** *a.*, = SUBCONSCIOUS. †**Subtercon'cent** [L. *subter* to lie down] (meaning unknown). **Subtercutaneous** L. -evis] = SUBCUTANEOUS. **Subterduktion** [cf. L. *subterducere*], a carrying away secretly. **Subterrogation**, the performance of less than is required. **Subterrestrial** *a.*, subaerial. †**Subterfugent**, †**Subterfugious** *adjs.*, flowing underneath. **Subterhuman *a.*, below what is human. **Subterjacent** *a.* [L. *subterjacere*], underlying, subjacent. **Subterlapsarian** [properly **subterlapsarianus*] *a.*, pertaining to a view of redemption which conceived a sufficiency of grace for all, but a positive decree to save restricted to some. **Subtermarine**, one who works under the sea. **Subterseusual**, -seusuous *adjs.*, = SUBSENSUAL, -SENSUOUS. **Subterruptive** *a.*, a degree lower than that expressed by an ordinary superlative of inferiority. **Subterstrace** *a.*, lying below the surface, subsurface.**

1656 HEYLIN *Explanans Vapilant* 102. The superannuating in the business of the Council of Dort, is a superannuating call'd in the true sense of the thing. 1831 CARLISLE *Ser.* Res. i. viii. O 'subter-brutish' vile 'most vile' 1665 SIK I. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 253. By the Fiat of the Almighty the 'subter-celestial' waters were separated from the super-celestial. 1856 BAGNOLD *Bugr. Studies* (1880) 15. There is a kind of eruption of ideas from a 'subter-conscious' world. 1897 HARVEY *Trimming of Nasse Wks.* (Grosart) III. 69. The grand Commander of all the superannated & 'subtercubant' of England's great Metropolis. 1748 tr. *Vegetius Renatus Dissemper of Horses* 9. There are seven Species of this Maul. The moist, the dry, the 'subtercubant', the articular [etc.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Subterduktion*, a private stealing or leading away. 1617 COLLINS *Def. Bp.* Ely ii. ix. 346. It is certain that Superrogation there can be none, though praeterrogation we should grant you, howbeit 'subterrogation' were the fitter word. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* iii. iii. 456. The 'Subter-Ethelial' Globe. 1755 JOHNSON, **Subterfugent*, running under. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Subterfugious*, which runs or flows under. 1833

CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *Cagliostro* (1888) 88. He was no man but some other kind of creature, superhuman or 'subter-human'. 1839 J. STRELLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 264. The universe presents itself to them as a conflux of force, subter-human, human, and superhuman. 1897 A. M. tr. *Gutle-mean's Tr. Chirug.* 25. As then not parts of the corrosive fall on any of the 'subterranean' parts. 1766 tr. *Rusching's Syst. Geog.* III. 29. A delightful prospect over the subterranean plan. 1893 FAIRHURST *Christ. Med. Theol.* i. vii. 173. The 'Subterlapsarian School', which had hypothetical universalism as its note. 1891 MFRIDITH *One of our Corp.* 221. A diver's wreck, where an armoured livid 'subter-marine', a monstrous puff ball of man, wandered 'subterly' light in heavens. 1885 - *Diana* III. vii. 219. 10. pursue the thing would be to enter the 'subterranean' puffed caverns of a Romance of Fashionable Life. 1878 P. W. WYLLIE *Harb. Ad.* 43. Sailing on one vast 'subterranean' greed their smuggling life-craft ply. 1655 FLETCHER *Ch. Hist.* vi. 271. The Apostles work of himself, who am less than the least of all saints. As I may say, a 'subter-subterlative' [sic] in his humility. 1659 - *Appl. Inj. Innoc.* ii. 13. Because he was *Elavio* [?] *depos*, (and if there be a more subter-supulative) the least of the least of his brethren. 1837 *Fraser's Mag.* IV. 322. He never fails to sink to the 'subter-surface' level of Joseph Hume.

Subteraquean ('sɒbtərəkwiən), *a.* rare. [Formed as next + -AN.] = next.

1865 *Morning Star* 21 July. The people ascended from the subteraquean chamber.

Subteraqueous ('sɒbtərəkwiəs), *a.* rare. Also *erron.* *subterr.* [f. L. **subteraqueus*. see SUBTER- (1) and AQUEOUS.] Living, situated, performed, etc. under water.

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Gualter's Lux O.* 139. By those inevitable Laws of the subteraqueous Sandalphon. 1733 TULL *Horse-hoing Hush.* iii. 26. The Effect the vicissitudes of Winter and Summer have upon Subteraqueous Vegetables. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiv. lxxx. An oyster may be cross'd in love,—"and why? Because he mopeeth idly in his shell, And heaves a lonely subteraqueous sigh.

Subterfuge ('sɒbtərɪfʊdʒ), *sb.* [ad. L. *subterfugum*, f. *subterfugere*, f. *subter-* SUBTER- (2) + *fugere* to flee. Cf. F. *subterfuge*, It. *subterfugio*, Sp. Pg. *subterfugo*.]

1. An artifice or device to which a person resorts in order to escape the force of an argument, to avoid condemnation or censure, or to justify his conduct, an evasion or shift. Chiefly of discourse, argument, debate, but also of action in general.

1573 J. TYRRE *Refut. in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 29. I doubt na thing, if they answer directlie without all subterfuge, that it salbe easie to everie man to espy quha defendis the right caus. 1611 CORN. *Subterfuge*, a subterfuge; a shift; a prime slip, craftie evasion, cunning escape. 1637-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 268. That no such subterfuge be left unto impious and wicked men. 1653 CHAS. II. *Let.* 24. May in 10th Reg. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. i. 42. That without delays or subterfuges the goods be restored. 1659 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* in xiv. 475. The Fifth and last is rather a Subterfuge then an Objection. 1665 GLANVILLE *Stroph. Sci.* vii. 39. All their shifts, subtilties, newly invented Words and Modes, sly subterfuges and studied evasions. 1741 WATTS *Ingr. Mund.* i. x. (1801) 87. Do not affect little shifts and subterfuges to avoid the force of an argument. 1781 COWPER *Friendship* 189. No subterfuge or pleading Shall win my confidence again. 1784 - *Task* ii. 670. By forgery, by subterfuge of law. 1839 LYTTON *Disowned* vi. By what subterfuge, or cavil, does the present claimant of these estates hope to dislodge their rightful possessor. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* x. 106. I speak here without any subterfuge. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. i. 564. It was answered that the earl was asleep. The privy councillor thought that this was a subterfuge, and insisted on entering. 1895 RIDER HAGGARD *Heart of World* xvi. I will answer you, and, scoring subterfuge or falsehood, set out the whole matter in the hearing of the people.

b. contextually. A means of escape (from censure, etc.); an excuse.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quir.* (1803) 122. You have no subterfuge, nor the least room to say you were deceived. 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* II. xxxix. 377. The queen of Scots had no other subterfuge from these pressing remonstrances. 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Pent.* xxiv. You seek but a subterfuge, that you may say when you are defeated, that it was for want of the number of your band fully counted out.

†2. A place to which a person escapes; a retreat, refuge. *Obs.*

1616 BULLOCK *Engl. Expos.*, *Subterfuge*, a place to hide or save one in. 1666 in *Sel. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 379. My lord of Derby had taken this place for a subterfuge, after the defeat given him by Colonel Lilburn. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. Wars* 363. There were in the Castle Subterfuges and Sluces, to prevent the intruding [orig. *tramm*] of the Enemy. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* ii. vi. vii. 941. They depended on these under ground subterfuges. 1720 WELTON *Suffer. Son of God* i. iv. 68. We have now a Subterfuge to flee to, under which we are sure to be shelter'd from the Justice and Wrath of God. 1844 THURWALL *Greece* lxvi. VIII. 426. This proposal drove the senate out of its last subterfuge.

†3. That which conceals, a 'cloak'. *Obs.*

1635 BRATHWAT *Arcadian Princ.* 55. Conivence gives impunity to impiety, and greatness becomes a Subterfuge to guiltiness. a 1718 *Prior Knowledge* 770. They sculk behind the Subterfuge of Art. 1733 CHYNN *Engl. Malady* ii. viii. § 3. 194. The Spleen or Vapours is a common Subterfuge for meer Ignorance of the Nature of Distempers.

†Subterfuge, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *subterfugere* (see prec.).]

1. *intr.* To employ subterfuges.

1637 in *Frym's Disc. Prel. Tyr.* (1641) ii. 95. Upon paine of suspension of the priests offending, or subterfuging.

2. *trans.* To escape, evade, get out of.

1641 J. SHUTE *Sarah & Hagar* (1649) 59. Jonah had a plot

to subterfuge his employment to Nineveh *a* 1643 — *Judgem & Jlercy* (1645) 80 Whatsoever plea he hath before thought of to subterfuge the judgement

So † **Subterfugy** *pl* *a*, employing subterfuges, evasive

1802 in *Ann. Rev.* (1803) I 391/2 No little, narrow policy, will do; no partial meanness, no monopoly, no jobbing business, nor subterfuging tricks of avareice

† **Subterfuge**. *Obs.* 1816. [ad. *L. subterfugium*; see SUBTERRUGY *sb*] A subterfuge.

1637 GILES *Engl Pop Ceram.* Ord. C 3 The lurking places of their elaborate subterfuges. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* xi. xvii 230 Many more are their subterfuges.

Subternatural, *a* [SUBTER- (3).] Below what is natural, less than natural

1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I (1873) 87 We must be content to call hypochondria subternatural, because the tone of the instrument is lowered 1880 GLADSTONE in *W. O'Brien Recoll.* (1905) 262 The expression of subternatural glee which sits upon the visage of the hon member for Cavan. 1890 *Q Rev* Apr. 296 Shakspeare's preternatural or subternatural creations

Subterpose (subtə'pəʊz), *v.* rare [f. SUBTER- (1) + -pose, as in *superpose*, *impose*] *trans.* To place underneath.

1894 BARING-GOULD *Deserts S France* I 149 Their remains may be discovered at a lower level, though not subterposed.

So **Subterposition**, a placing below, position underneath

1833 LYELL *Princ Geol* III 388 Subterposition in the plutonic, like superposition in the sedimentary rocks, being characteristic of a newer age. 1851 GLADSTONE *Let. to Manning* 26 Jan. It will bring about a great shifting of parts, much super- and much subter-position

Sub-terra, *a.* rare. [L. *sub* under + *terra* ground] Subterranean.

1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* x (1844) I 76, I have subjoined a sketch of one of these sub terra communities

Subterrane (sə'tɛrɪn), *a* and *sb.* Now rare. Also *g* -ain. [ad. *L. subterrāneus*, f. *sub-* SUB- + *terra* earth. Cf. *OF. subterrāin*, *subterrāin* (F. *souterrain*), *It. sotterrano*, -aneo]

A. adj. = SUBTERRANEAN *a*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist World* II 650 By this secret subterrane vault, Zedechias making his stealthy, recovered the plains or deserts of Jericho 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp 2 Peter* II 4 513 Hell is a subterrane treasure of hidden fire. 1712 *Phil Trans* XXVII. 481 As to the Age in which those Trees were interred, it is hard to determine Many think they have lain in that Subterrane State ever since Noah's Flood. 1824 BYRON *Def. Transf* I i. 79 The waters stir, Not as with air, but by some subterrane And rocking power of the internal world. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* I 550 From all its vasty antres subterrane 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol. Greece & Italy* 68 Hades, the brother of Zeus and Poseidon, was lord of the subterrane region, the abode of the dead 1842 J. F. WATSON *Ann. Philad. & Penn* (1877) I 412 A subterrane tunnel. 1861 D. GREENWELL *Poems* 95 Some echo subterranean.

B. sb. = SUBTERRANEAN *sb.* 3.

1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* I 116 It was a cave in the rock, abounding with variety of subterranean, cut out into various apartments 1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* III 260 Like the subterranean of mount Olivet, it resembled the mouth of an oven or a well 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt Sinai* II 34 Mystic subterranean From surface down to centre is commoved. 1843 *Tr. Custume's Empire of Caesar* II 18 The submarine dungeons of Kronstadt, and many other subterranean

† **Subterranean**, *a.* (sb.) *Obs.* [f. *L. subterrāneus* (see prec.) + -AL.]

A. adj.

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 1.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 30 Fearful vaults, and subterranean buttresses 1639 G. FLATTS (1816) A Discovery of Subterranean Treasure viz. of all manner of Mines and Minerals 1651 J. FRAKKE *Agrippa's Occ. Philos* 404 Subterranean and dark Demons. 1671 BOBURN *Disc. Wind* Contents. The 2^d Local Origin of Winds in General from the Earth or Seas, as from Submarine or Subterranean Eruptions. 1673 BOYLE *Ess. Effluviis* III. 51 The more agile Corporcles of Subterranean Salts. 1681 GREW *Museum* I § 11 14 He catcheth Ant's by scratching open their subterranean Hives. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist & Myst O & N. Test* I 7 Mountains not cast up by the flood, nor by the subterranean spirits 1741 *Phil Trans.* LV. 239 The subterranean damps and mineral spirit of fountains seem exactly to resemble each other.

2 Belonging to the lower regions; infernal; = SUBTERRANEAN *a.* 2.

1651 T. STANLEY *Plat. Disc Love* 222 The World her self being one, can have but one soul, which as it animates the subterranean parts, is called Pluto, the subterranean Neptune; the celestial, Jupiter 1803 SHAW tr. *Binet's Fables Anc.* xi. [Pluto] hurrying her to his chariot, carried her with him to the subterranean regions

B. sb. pl. Underground strata.

1652 FRENCH *Yorksh. Spaw* II 32 How variously subterraneanalls communicate their virtues to this Element [viz. water]

Subterranean (sə'tɛrɪ'næn), *a* and *sb.* [f. *L. subterrāneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + -AN.]

A. adj.

1. *a.* Of inanimate objects: Existing, lying, or situated below the surface of the earth; formed or constructed underground, either by nature or by the hand of man; underground.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 747 Their further inquiry, whether there are not Subterranean trees growing under earth. *a* 1665 CHALONER *Six Serm.* (1629) 24 Even the

Labyrinthes of Dedalus have left their subterranean habitations 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 95 [The Caspian Sea] has no intercourse with any Sea, except (as is credible) it be subterranean, into the Euxine 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* I 34 Tell, by what subterranean Ways, Back to the Fountain's Head the Sea conveys The relient Rivers 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let.* II xlix 64, I was led into one of the subterranean apartments, which they call 'The Stables of the Elephants'. 1835 LYELL *Princ Geol* (ed 4) IV 6 The relative date of rocks formed in the subterranean regions during the Newer Pliocene ages *Ibid* Index 450 Subterranean lava causes elevation of land 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* III I 316 In 1685 the tin of Cornwall. was still one of the most valuable subterranean productions of the island 1856 MACAULAY *Johnson in Encycl Brit.* (ed 8) XII 795 His taste in cookery, formed in subterranean ordinaries and *Alanode* beefshops, was far from delicate. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* xiv (1858) 439 The subterranean vault, over which the whole structure was erected. 1860 PRISCOTT *Electr. Telegr* 169 The idea of building subterranean lines in this country 1863 DANA *Man Geol* 647 Subterranean streams, which have their rise in hills and mountains, and are fed, like the surface rivers, by the rains and snows 1877 NORTHCOE *Rom Catac* I v 71 The ceilings of their subterranean chapels. 1878 EUCYCL. *Brit* VIII 685/1 Along the French coast several subterranean affluents of the Mediterranean have been discovered

b. Of animate beings: Living or working under ground.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* I il. I 14 Of these subterranean Duels, *Pellus* makes six kinds, fiery, aerial, terrestrial, watery, and subterranean Duels 1642 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 50 Ther were subterranean invisible troupes (at Ragland Castle) mustered under-ground in Wales. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) VI. iv. Subterranean colliers, tinners, [&c.] 1835 KIRBY *Creat Anim* II 420 Baron Humboldt has given an account of a wonderful eruption of subterranean fishes

c. Of physical phenomena, forces or movements, actions, etc.: Operating or performed under ground.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1190 The casting up aloft into the aire of stones & cinders by subterranean windes under the earth. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 231 When the force Of subterranean wind transports a Hill Torn from Pelorus 1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol* Pref 6 All rocks or strata have been either formed or consolidated by central subterranean fire. 1835 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxiv, Immured as she seemed to be, to perish by a strange and subterranean death. 1839 — *Ann of G. II.* A noise like subterranean thunder 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol* 585 The same localities. were during later periods influenced by more gradual and continual subterranean expansion 1877 HUXLEY *Physiol* 186 This region is peculiarly subject to subterranean disturbances

d. Bot. Of parts of a plant: Growing under ground.

1839 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 3) 491 Subterranean „ growing under the earth. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 70 Stems have been divided into *aerial*, or stems which appear wholly or partially above ground, and *subterranean*, or those which are entirely under ground 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 349 The subterranean shoots of the rhizome

e. Of trees or a forest: Buried in the earth.

1813 BAKEWELL *Introd. Geol* 11 On the coast of Lincolnshire and part of Yorkshire there is a subterranean forest about seventeen feet under the present high-water mark

2 Existing under the earth; belonging to the lower regions or underworld, infernal.

1619 GORGES tr. *Bacon's Wisd Anc* 156 He [Pluto] caught vp Proserpina. and carried her away with him in his Coach to the Subterranean dominions *a* 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Feb 1645. The celestial, terrestrial, and subterranean deities *a* 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* xx. (1816) II 176 The consolation which the preaching of our Lord in the subterranean regions afforded to these prisoners of hope 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I. i. 1. And ye, as subterranean Apparitions are wont, vanish utterly,—leaving only a smell of sulphur

3 *fig.* Existing or working out of sight, in the dark, or secretly.

1651 JANE ΕΙΚΩΝ Ακλαστος 230 They never pretended privilege of Parliament further then the subterranean junto. 1855 MOTTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. 1 (1866) 782 His subtle, unscrupulous, and subterranean combinations of policy. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* I 570 They saw through the subterranean injustice and virulent animosity of the Jews in bringing false charges against innocent men. 1882 LECKY *Eng in 18th Cent.* III 68 The subterranean and more ignoble works of faction. 1891 HALL CAINE *Scapegoat* xxvi. The entire town was honeycombed with subterranean revolt.

B. sb.

1. One who lives under ground, a cave-dweller.

1623 B. JONSON *Staple of News* I. vi. 44 Her Graces Grandfather, Was Duke, and Cousin to the King of Ophyr, The Subterranean. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Continuo* I. (1815) 5 These Subterraneans eat but little in their Dwellings 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand Lore* 61 An anecdote will convey a better idea of the habitations and manners of the subterraneans

2. An inhabitant of the lower regions.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi. 219 That very ancient, and may we not say biblical classification of all intelligent orders, under the three heads of celestials, terrestrials, and subterraneans

3. An underground cave, chamber, or dwelling.

1797 in C. K. PAUL *W. Godwin* (1876) I 259 We proceeded to about the middle of the subterranean *a* 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III 251, I have a subterranean of strong beer to set the antient Britons dancing on their heads 1836 WISPMAN *12 Let. Sci. & Rev Relig* II 146 The hypogee, or subterraneans of Eolithia 1855 NEWMAN *Callista* (1890) 333 The passage was only one of several natural subterraneans opening into each other. 1906 R. WHITING *Ring in the New* 66 Prue found an ample subterranean, neatly furnished

b. fig. pl. Depths.

1912 *Engl Rev.* Dec. 27 Down into subterraneans within myself that were positively frightening

Subterraneanly (sə'tɛrɪ'nænli), *adv* [-LY-2.] Under the ground

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Ann. Life* 534 Eyes are absent in some Crustaceans which live subterraneanly 1892 AGNRS M. CLERKE *Fam Stud Homer* x 259 They are commonly disguised under some form of oie, subterraneanly bestowed

† **Subterraneity**. *Obs.* rare [f. next + -ITY] The condition of being subterranean; *concr.*, a place or thing found under ground

1686 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud Ep* II i. 42, I fear we commonly consider subterraneities [earlier *edd* subterraneities], not in Contemplations sufficiently respective unto the Creation 1721 BAILLY, *Subterraneity*, a being subterranean 1807 tr. *Three Germans* I 69 The flight of steps by which they had been conducted to the subterraneity

Subterraneous (sə'tɛrɪ'næəs), *a* Now rare. [f. *L. subterrāneus* (see SUBTERRANE) + -OUS]

1. *a.* = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 1 *a.*

1607 J. KING *Serm* 5 Nov 29 They say to the ground cover vs, and to a subterraneous vault, keep vs close 1646 Sir T. Browne's *Pseud Ep* II i. 55 Yet are they not to be closed up in the general name of concretions, or lightly passed over as only Elementary, and Subterraneous mixtions 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* III iv § 6 Those subterraneous waters which pass up and down through the bowels of the earth 1667 *Decay Char.* *Piet* xii p. 1 There are many subterraneous springs which feed this ocean 1752 E. COOKE *Voy S Sea* 81 The River, having run subterraneous for two Leagues, rises again 1755 POPE *Let.* (1737) VI. 69 In my garden. I have happily finished the subterraneous way and grotto 1775 JOHNSON *West Isl* 164 Being subterraneous, they must be always damp 1776 GIBSON *Decl & F* II 1 45 The subterraneous prisons were abolished. 1813 SOUTHEY *Nelson* II 28 Lady Hamilton. explored. a subterraneous passage, leading from the palace to the sea side. 1824 LONDON *Suburban Hort* 227 The sources of cold air, rain at a lower temperature than the soil, and where draining has been neglected, subterraneous water 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 332 Let them bring together the streams in subterraneous channels. 1900 *Q Rev.* July 93 The area of those subterraneous riches is limited

b. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 1 *b.*

1727 SWIFT *Wonder Wond* Wags 1755 II ii 52 Certain subterraneous nymphs 1832 G. DOWNES *Let. Cont. Countries* I. 193 The *Protinus angustius*—a creature, which is in a manner both subaqueous and subterraneous 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M* 51 The Subterraneous Rustic (*Agrotis annexa*). 1860 SMILES *Self Help* II 29 Occupying an underground cellar, over which he put up the sign, 'Come to the subterraneous barber'

c. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 1 *c.*

1658 Sir T. Browne's *Hydrog* 34 The Stoicks who thought the souls of wise men had their habitation about the Moon, might make slight account of subterraneous deposition 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 69 Subterraneous Damps do sometimes grow to that over height of fermentation, that they fire of themselves *a* 1682 Sir T. Browne's *Tracts* (1683) 154 There can be no assured decision without an ocular exploration and subterraneous enquiry 1703 *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1327 Venomous Steems and Damps are frequent in Countries that abound with Minerals or Subterraneous Fires *a* 1774 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II 121 The subterraneous thumps of the miner's spade and pickaxe. 1803-5 WORDSW. *Matron of Sedburgh & her Husband*. 27 He breathes a subterraneous damp 1832 BROWSTER *Nat. Magic* ix 240 Camels are rendered furious when they hear these subterraneous sounds. 1855 ORR's *Curr. Sci.* *Unorg Nat* 49 This matter, in a melted state, has been from time to time agitated, disturbed, and forced out by subterraneous forces.

d. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 1 *d.*

1777 S. ROBSON *Brit. Flora* 136 *Trifolium subterraneum*, Subterraneous Trefoil. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd Bot* 45 Subterraneous—when they are in the ground, as with the snow-drop and most plants. 1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Engl. Flora* V. i. 171 Perianth subterraneous oblong fleshy

e. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 1 *e.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* s.v. Those Trees, which being left there at the Universal Deluge, are so plentifully found buried in the Earth, in many Counties, are called Subterraneous Trees, and by some Fossil-wood 1712 *Phil. Trans* XXVII. 478 The Subterraneous Trees, uncovered by an Inundation of the River of Thames in Dagenham and Havering Marshes 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. Mr Boyle gives us an Instance of a huge Subterraneous Oak dug out of a Salt Mine in Transylvania 1830 HIRSCHER *Study Nat Phil* 346 The subterraneous 'Flora' of a geological formation 1887 CASSELL s.v., Subterraneous forest

f. (See quot.)

1781 *Ann Reg* III. 248/2 The application of the principles of ordinary geometry to the working of mines is what the author of this work calls subterraneous geometry.

2. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 2.

1633 PRYNNER *Histron* I 260 She obtained the subterraneous places of Hell in stead of an inheritance 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel Syst* I i § 19 19 [Pluto's] Subterraneous Cave. *Ibid.* iv § 17 308 Calling him in the Starry Heaven and Aether, Jupiter, in the Air, Juno; in the Winds, Aeolus, in the Sea, Neptune, in the Earth and Subterraneous Parts Pluto

3. = SUBTERRANEAN *a* 3.

1660 R. BURNEY *Kephiotom* Δ 30 All other leagues and combinations are subterraneous, when they either trust to or fear the Arm of flesh. 1682 and *Plea Nonconq.* 44 It was as cunning a subterraneous Conveyance for Popery, as could be thought of 1735 H. WALPOLE *Let* 9 Sept in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. I 259 These dark & subterraneous negotiations with y^e promise of secrecy in all events. 1759 — *Mem. Geo. II* (1847) III vii. 176 He might have discovered some of Legge's subterraneous intrigues 1856 DE QUINCY *Confess* Pref Notice, So obstinately has this malady pursued its noiseless, and what I may call subterraneous, siege.

Subterra'neously, adv. [-L¹ 2.]

1. Below the surface of the ground.

1829 R F BURTON *Central Afr. in Trul Geogr. Soc.* XXIX 218 An edible white fungus growing subterraneously
1890 *Hart's Science Gossip* XXVI 73 At no great depth beneath London and the south-eastern counties there lay the continuation subterraneously of the chain of hills represented by the Mendips in the West of England, and the Ardennes of Belgium

2. Secretly; in the dark.

1791-1822 D'ISRAËLI *Cur Lit. Buckhm's Pol Coquery* III 349 He winded the duke circuitously,—he worked at him subterraneously 1832 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* II 11 From the elder Miss Lovell to her brother this news was thus as it were subterraneously conveyed 1856 DE QUINCY in H. A. Page *Thomas De Quincey* (1877) II 123 What more, then, was it, my dear Grace, that you were subterraneously seeking? 1912 A. HARRISON in *Engl Rev* Mar 676 It is a force growing subterraneously

Subterra'neousness, rare. [-NESS] The quality of being subterranean.

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Subterra'neousness*, the being under the Earth, or inclosed within the Surface, Bowels, or hollow Parts of the Earth 1851 G. S. FAIRB *Many Mansions* 345 We find the same character of Central Subterra'neousness given to the Locality of Hades in two Cognate passages of the Apocalypse.

Subterra'neity, Obs or rare. Irreg var of SUBTERRANEITY.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II 1.55, I feare we commonly consider subterraneities not in contemplations sufficiently respective unto the creation. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr. Subterra'neity*, the being under ground 1877-8 HENLEY in *Ballads & Rondeaux* (Canterbury Poets) 83 We search the stars for Fame, Or sink her subterraneities. The legend's still the same — 'O Vanity of Vanities'

Subterra'neous, a. (sb.) Obs rare [ad L. *subterra'neus* (see SUBTERRANE). cf. *momentary*] = SUBTERRANEAN.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 326 Tbe Making of Gold did require a very temperate Heat, as being in Nature a Subterrany worke, where little Heat commeth *Ibid* 351 We see that in Subterranyes there are, as the Fathers of their Tribes, Brimstone and Mercury In Vegetables, and Living Creatures there is Water and Oyle. 1651 R. CHITTO in *Hartlib's Legacy* (1655) 73 It is necessary for him to know all subterrany things 1651 J. FREAKER *Aegypti's Occ Philos* 393 Innumerable unclean spiritus... under these they place a kind of spirits, subterrany or obscure, which the Platonists call Angels that failed 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Subterrene (sbt'ērēn), a. and sb. Also 7-ēn. [ad L. *subterrēnus* : see SUB- I a and TERRENE]

A. adj.

1. Underground; = SUBTERRANEAN I
1650 HALEY *St Ang Cite God* x 1373 Five kindes of Demones First the fiery, 5 the subterrene, that live in caues 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 302 The earth is full of subterrene fires 1711 K. F. HYMNARUM Poet Wks II 127 Shew me the Gulp, that's fi'd between The upper Hades, and the sub-terrene 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* ix 228 Those dungeons of dimness, those labyrinths of subterrene communication 1862 MACM. *Mag* May 64 The inconvenience of the subterrene trains 1898 PROCTOR *Pleas Ways Sci* ix (1897) 189 The activity thus exhibited... had its origin in the same subterrene or submarine region as the Peruvian earthquake

2. Infernal; = SUBTERRANEAN 2.

1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys Theory* xvii. 219 note, The three great orders of the intelligent economy—the heavenly, the earthly, and the subterrene 1858 CASWELL *Poems* 80 Dread Angels subterrene Mighty in works of ill.

B sb An underground dwelling, etc., (with the) the underworld.

1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* xviii 75 Have we shut thee forth, poor child, And wist not of thy journey, nor the end And exit of that gloomy subterrene Which thou dost enter? 1856 TASSO & *Leonora* 95 Being as transparent as Montecino's glass Castle, while he fancied himself as impenetrable as the said Montecino's Subterrene. 1867 J. B. ROSE in *Virg Aeneid* Notes 404 The urns and sarcophagi in these subterranean bear purely native mythological subjects 1873 J. ADDIS *Elys. Echoes* (1879) 94 Th' uncertain hum Of hosts unweeping from the subterrene

†**Subterre'nean, a Obs rare**—1. [Formed as prec. + -AN] Subterranean

1670 PERRUS *Fodine Reg. Intro.*, Many do write of Subterreanean Trees, Serpents, Fishes, &c

Subterrestrial (sbt'ērēstriāl), a. and sb. Now rare. [See SUB- I a and TERRESTRIAL.] A. adj.

1 = SUBTERRANEAN I. Now rare.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Mag. Bodies* Pref. 2 For searchers of minerals, mettals, sea-coles, and other subterrestrial bodies 1658 ROWLAND in *Mouflet's Thut Ins* 891 Bees subterrestrial have another form and nature. 1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 87 Hot Springs or subterrestrial Exhalations. 1730 FIFIDING *Tom Thumb* Pref. Wks 182a VIII. 351 Those two extremes of style Mr. Dryden illustrates by the familiar image of two inns, which I shall term the aerial and the subterrestrial 1885 W. K. PARKER *Mammal Desc* vi 148 The mole did not become subterrestrial till lately

†2 = SUBTERRANEAN 2 Obs.

1615 W. HULL *Mirr May* 68 The Popes pretended Supremacie over celestiall, terrestrall, and subterrestrial creatures 1643 R. O. MAW'S *Mort* v 17 Angels that are highest in dignitie, and so celestiall; Devils and Death the lowest, and so subterrestrial. 1653 GOUCE *Comm Hab* u. 8 Every creature, invisible or visible, celestiall or supercelestiall, terrestrial or subterrestrial. 1702 T. BROWN *Lettr fr Dead to Living* Wks 1760 II 209 'Tbe most reputable way of entering into this subterrestrial country (viz. Hell) is to come in at the fore door.

B. sb A creature living under ground.

1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolom.* I xi 91 Mole eyed, thou mayest but burrow in the earth, Blind as that subterrestrial,
VOL. IX

Subtile ('sɔtɪl, sɔtɪl), a. (sb) Forms 4-6 subtyl, -yll, 4-7 -ill, (4 subtyll, -tyll, 5 subtylle, 5-6 -tyle, 6 -tylle, Sc. -tel, 1, subtyll, subtyll), 4- subtyl, subtylle. [a. F. *subtil* from 14th c., latinized refashioning of OF *sūtil* ST BLETLE a.]

1 Chiefly of fluids. Not dense, thin, rarefied; penetrating, etc. by reason of tenuity, = SUBTLE a. 1

1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 92 This subtyll water myhtely The strengthe of therthe perceeth after 1398 IRENAUS *Barth De P. R.* III 111 (1495) 63 Subtyl humour temprith and purith that that is in the lymmes of the 5332 *Ibid* v 111 124 The nyre and brette drawn in ly the mouth is amended and puryd, and made subtyll therein 1425 tr *Ardenne's 1:eat Fistula* etc 59 If it be for humour, pat is for it is scharp, or subtile, or watrye 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon* *Cliss Richmond* Wks (1876) 304 It [sc. the risen body] shall be subtyl that it shall perce thowre the stone walle. 1530 *Judic. Urines* II 111 41 b, It maketh the 113 ne subtyl and thynne 1533 ELIOT *Cast. Helthe* 33 The rayne water is most subtyl & penetrative 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. vii 39 An Egge, that with plummy wings doth sheare The subtile ayre. 1616 SKEET & MARKIN *Country Farm* 630 The red-like wines which are of a thin and subtile substance 1645 HOWELL *Lettr* (1655) IV 1 120 As if they had some subtile invisible Atomes wherby they [sc. thoughts] operat 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 150 The fat, is hot, subtile and better than the rest 1742 *London Country Brewer* III (ed 2) 233 By the subtile Salts of the Lime, it will make its Way into the Pores of the Wood. 1774 GOLDSM. *Surv* *Es* *Philos* (1776) II. 4 Some have thought that air is nothing more than earth or water expanded and assuming a more subtil form. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 135 Tbe vital energy that mov'd the pure and subtile lymph Through th'imperceptible meandering veins Of leaf and flow'r. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur* III. § 149 'The belief in ghosts, or spirits of subtile bodies 1858 SKARS *Athen* xiii 160 The luminiferous ether is still more subtile, and eludes the analysis of the chemist 1874 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Lev.* vii 37 The fat and the flesh turned by the fire of the altar into a subtile fume

transf. 1624 H. MORE *Song of Soul* II 111 18 Cor-poreall wight such subtile virtue never has 1844 EMERSON *Nature, Discipline* Wks. (Bohn) II 158 The air resembles the light which traverses it with more subtile currents.

fig 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr Life* (1747) III. 628 The Arguments of it would be too thin and subtil for vulgar Capacities. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Luthus* II (1867) 22 The region of abstract conceptions has an atmosphere too subtile to support the health of true piety.

b. *Subtile matter*: see MATTER sb 1 5 b.

†c. Of a voice. Thin. Obs

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xia cxxxii (1495) 942 In subtyll voyes the spyryte is not stronge.

2. Of fine or delicate texture; also, delicately formed or moulded, = SUBTLE a. 2

c 1381 CHAUCER *Paul Fowles* 272 A subtyl couercheif of valence 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xii. (1495) 54 'The soule that yeneith felynge hute the place in the moost subtyll chambers of the brayne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III 1 (1883) 79 More subtile & more deymtous metes 1481 CAXTON *Myrr* II x. f viii, Trees the whiche in stede of leues bere wulle of whiche is made cloth right fair & subtyl 1579 LAGHAM *Gard Health* 535 Rose water maketh the skynne subtyll and thynne. 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II 12, I do distinguish plane Each subtyll line of her immortal face *Ibid* 11 Her subtile formethou only canst define 1608 B. JONSON *Shyres, Beauty* Wks. (1616) 906 A thynne subtile vaille over her haire. 1628 DIGBY *Closet Opened* (1677) 90 Strain the[m] clean through a subtil strainer. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLM *Barthol. Anat* I. xiv. 33 A certain little lobe... compassed with a thin and subtile Membrane.

3. Of small thickness, thin, fine; = SUBTLE a. 3. 1425 tr *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc 68 Wulle y-tessed or subtile stupe of line 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 222 He putteth his tongue to one of the rythes, being as subtyl as the edge of a sword 1612 SHELTON *Quint* (1660) I. iii 18 Some slight and subtyll wauls, which could scarce be perceived. 1616 B. JONSON *Dreid on Ass* ProL 5 Though you presume Satan a subtyll thing, And may have heard hee's worne in a thumbe-nag. 1665 BOYCE *Ocean Ref.* iv. 69 The subtyll threads of Silk-worms. 1742 POPE *Dime* iv. 590 Arachne's subtile line.

fig 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I. (1873) 158 Every subtilest fibre of feeling

†b. Of ships; Narrow, slender. Cf. OF *galere subtile* Obs

c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* 157, xxx grete shippes and four score galere subtyl 1590 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. i 78 Gallies, as well bastards as subtyll mabonnets.

4. Of powder, etc.: Fine, minute; = SUBTLE a. 4. 1425 tr *Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc 41 Ye mooste subtile mele of barley 1513 *Life Hen V* (1911) 110 Many heapes of sand, wch was so subtyll and smale, that it mooved wth everie wynde. 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Hankynde* (1552) 136 b, Beynge fyrst heaten to subtyl powdre. c 1600 CHAPMAN *Ilud* ix 629 The subtile fruit of flax. 1683 K. DIGBY *Chym Secrets* 77 Take Antimony Mineral in subtyl Powder. 1697 HEADRICH *Aranea Philol.* 30 Of this Marchasite make a subtile Powder. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XI. 447/1 Beat your ore into a most subtile powder.

5. Involving careful discrimination or fine points, †difficult, abstruse; = SUBTLE a. 5.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 80 Many a subtil rescoun forth they leyden 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 331 In proverbe and in probleme Sche spak, and had he scholde deme In many subtil question 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S T S) 14 It be sum part subtile to understand 1500 DAUS tr *Slethane's Comm* 13 b, Let vs not through a subtil interpretation account king Charles a Germane 1505 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v *Abstrusio*, *Disputatio abstrusior*, a more subtil, hard, or obscure disputation 1598 STOW *Surv.* 44 Halle pence and Faithinges, the account of which is more subtyll than the pence. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 352 [Odo] was committed to prison by a subtile distinction, as Earle of Kent, and not Bishop of Baueux 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* I. xv 79

This may seem too subtile a deduction of the Lawes of Nature, to be taken notice of by all men 1664 *Comenius Janua Lang.* 755 'The study of the Mathematicks is as profitable, as subtil (deep) 1788 R. W. *Active Powers* III. iv. 162 There has been much subtile disputation in ancient and modern times.

6. Fine, delicate; = SUBTLE a. 6.

1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* II Intro xxiv, But of that clocke within our breasts we beare, The subtil motions we forget the while 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of N* II iv. 164 Like a knitting needle, To serve by subtyll turnes. 1634 W. LIRKHY tr *Balzac's Lettr* (vol I) 305 Those other more fine, and subtile vertues I cannot learne to Court 1752 HUME *Pol Disc* i 3 Some principles which may seem too refin'd and subtile for such vulgar subjects. 1858 LONGE *M. Staudish* vi. 4 A, if it thought had the power to draw to itself Whatsoever it touches, by subtile Law, of its nature. 1871 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 428 'The subtilest differences of perception and emotion 1883 F. B. VAN VOORST *Without a Compass* 20 'The intricate questions that possess so subtile a charm 1888 E. CLODD *Story Creation* x. 216 Their subtile shades of meaning

†7. Of persons Clever, dexterous, skilful, = SUBTLE a. 7. Obs

c 1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 88 He was subtyll in bat Crafte. c 1385 — L. G. II 672 Sche made hire subtyl werkmen make a schryne 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 114 It causeth yit a man to be subtyl of wit To warche in gold. c 1450 *Mertin* I. 21 'His Blase was a nobill clerk and subtile. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Lav Arms* (S T S) 18 [He] was rycht subtile in spech of Latyn c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xi 277 He was the subtilest nygramancer that ever was in the worlde.

†8. Cleverly devised; ingeniously contrived, ingenious; = SUBTLE a. 8. Obs.

c 1384 CHAUCER *II. Fowles* 1288 Many subtile compassinges Babewynnes and pyracys y mageries and tabernacles I say. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 40 A wonder subtyl thing he wroghte c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 40, I tok a subtyl compas. 1484 CAXTON *Titel* Here becometh the book of the subtyl histories and Fables of Esope 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron* III. 833/2 Blew velvet and cloath of shawl, all to cut in subtyll knots. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* I viii, By great artifice and subtyl architecture builded 1659 LEAK *Walerwale*, 23 A very Subtile Engin, to raise a standing Water, by means of the Sun.

9. Of persons, animals, their actions, etc.: Crafty, artful, sly, cunning; = SUBTLE a. 10.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. II* 2559 Be war 3e wemen of 3oure subtyl fo. 1386 *Rolls of Pass.* III. 225/1 Many wronges subtyl, and also open oppressions 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 231 To voide with a subtyl hond The beste goodes of the lond And bringe chaf and take com 1513 DOUGL. *5 Aeneid* vi. 11 43 In subtyl wordis of obscure Invoupland the trewth and verite. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 32 He goeth aboute bi his sleightes and subtile meanes, to frustrate the same. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Keneholme* Wks 1910 II. 128 In sweetest howres the subtyll Snakes may lurke. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* II. 11 95 Thou subtile, perur'd, false, disloyall man 1611 Bible Gen II 1 The serpent was more subtyl [Covall-dale sotyller] then any beast of the field. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II ix. 23 'Taken with the subtile cozenages of Vice. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 109 Their [crocodiles'] condition is subtile (such their bloudie teares when they have deuoured a man proue them for) 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. iii (1686) 8 They are mock'd into Error by subtyl devisors 1729 DE FOE *Swiss* 1. 71 The Goats were so shy, so subtile, and so swift of Foot 1814 SOUTHWY *Roderick* x. 346 And with such subtile toils enveloped him. 1850 HARE *Misson Comm* 137 10 overcome sin's fiercest and subtilest temptations.

†b. Of looks: Sly. Obs.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Squires T.* 277 Swich subtil lookyng and dissymellynges. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxix 35 Be subtyl winks, and thair desuifull talis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* vii ProL 100 Hir subtyl blenks sched and wyllyt lach.

10. Characterized by sagacity or penetration; discriminating, discerning; = SUBTLE a. 9.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* tr v. (1883) 65 Ther was a kynge of so subtyll engyne 'that [etc.]. c 1533 BERNERS *Huon* lvi. 194 Frenchemen are ryght subtyl in gyuyng of good counsell *Ibid*, Gerames, who was subtyl, wel perceyved the mynde of the lady. 1600 SHAKS. *A. P. L.* I. iii. 79 She is too subtile for thee. 1611 Bible 2 Sam xii 3 Ionadab was a very subtyl man. 1612 BACON *Ess.* *Studies* (Arb) 11 Histories make men wise, Poets writte, the Mathematickes subtyl [1598 subtile]. 1691 RAY *Creation* I (1692) 71 How or why that should have such influence upon the Spirits I am not subtyl enough to discern. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* II. 224 With subtyl Wit and fair Discourse. 1741 BETTERTON *Hist. Engl. Stage* II 34 This was a Nicety in Acting that none but the most subtile Player could so much as conceive. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* v. vi. 200 'The most subtile diplomatist. 1875 STEDMAN *Viet Poets* (1887) xi 411 A subtile observer would perceive how truly he [sc. Shelley] represents his own time.

11. Of feeling, sense: Acute, keen.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* III. v (1660) 123 By reason that our sight is far more subtyl and apprehensive than is our hearing 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Anabaz* 2 The stinch also offends it, and makes those heart-sick whose smelling is subtile 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* III. 136 Pass we the slow Disease, and subtyl Pain. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks* Nat. 54 In which I suppose there is contained their most subtile sense of feeling. 1847 LONGE *Erang* II iv. A secret subtile sense crept in of pain 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed 7) 917/2 *Subtile*, keen and acute, as, a subtile pain.

12. †a. Of weight, after tare has been deducted Cf. SUBTLE a. 12. Obs

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) p xvi, The rekenynge of grocery, and weight subtyll and grosse. 1660 T. WILSFORD *Scales Comm.* 107 What those gross or subtile summes do make in pence.

†b. Of a quantity: Belonging to a lower denomination. Obs.

15. *MS Hart.* 660 lf. 81 b, Euery subtylle gray ne [cloth]

contayne 20 mytes. 1542 Rfcords Gr. Artes (1640) 120 Whatsoever thing is compared to other, if it be greater, and containeth many of them, it is a grosse denomination but if it be lesser then are they called the subtle denominations 1579 Diggess Stratio' 1 v. 10 Grose to subtle by Multiplication, Subtile, to grose by partition is performed.

13 Comb., as *subtile-pated*, -witted adjs.
1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV. 1. 25 The subtle witted French.
c. 1595 DUNNE Sat. 1. 62 Our subtle witted antique youths
1655 GURVALL Chr. in Arm. 1. 103 The subtlest-pated men.
† B. sb. pl. Fluids. Obs. rare.

1585 MONTGOMERY Sonn. lvi. 9 Suppose the solids subtilis a) retransit

† **Subtile**, v. Obs. Also 6 suptyle [ad. med. L. *subtiliare* (whence OF. *soutillier*, *subtilier*, It. *sottigliare* - see SUBTILIZE v)]

1. *trans*. To make subtle or thin, to rarefy
1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. 1. vii. in Ashm. (1652) 130 Lat the Body be sotelly flyd With Mercury, as much then so sotellyd 1495 Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. xiv. xi. 871 Why to colour is gendrid for thynnyng and subtilizinge of parties of the matere 1528 PAYNELL Salerne's Regim. Yjb, Heatynge, subtilynge & dissolynge hit [sc. phlegm]. 1530 Twite. Urines ii. viii. 33 b, Whan kynd hete hath more suplyd & maysted y^e matier than appereth c. 1550 LLOYD Treas. Health I viii, By subtilynge the humore 1605 J. M. W. Quersit. iii. 189 All the humours of our body are made thynne and subtilized.

2. To imagine craftily.

1537 Inst. Chr. Mau. A. 3 Charnes, wytche-craftes, or any other false artes subtilized and inuented by the dyuell

Subtilyse: see SUBTILIZE.

† **Subtleness**. Obs. [f. SUBTILE a. + -NESS]

1. Thinness, tenuity.

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. iv. 1. (1495) eij b. 2 The symplies of a boystous thynge is subtilines in that comyth in by wytdrawinge of fassines & thynnes of parties 1528 PAYNELL Salerne's Regim. biv, The subtilines [ed. 1547, subtle parte] of the blood burneth hit selfe and tourneth in to coler and grossely into melancoly 1599 A. M. tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg. 41/1 Because of the subtilenes thereof [sc. of the cutery], and the virtues of his substance. 1617 MORVSON Ilin iii. 45 The subtilenesse of the Ayre. 1676 WISEMAN Chirurg. Treat. 1. v. 34 The *Lrysipelas* & *Sanguine hibus*, from choleick blood, affects onely the outward parts, none of which escape its tenuity and subtilines.

2. Cunning, craftiness

1474 CAXTON Chesse ii. v. (1883) 60 Thou hast vaynequysshid them by thy newe deceyvable falsenes and by subtilines. 1509 HAWES Past. Pleas. xx. iv. (1555) M. ij. b, Ye shall be ryght well vycytoryous Of all your enemyes so full of subtilines c. 1511 1st Engl. Bk. Amer. (Arb.) Intro. 33/2 The Lyon sleeth the vnicorne with subtilines. 1641 EARL MONTM. tr. Boud's Civil Wars iii. 123 Had the Dolphin lived he had runne no danger; for in time he might easily have won him by his subtilinesse.

3. Subtlety (of argument)

1591 GREENE Farew. to Polly Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 As well to imitate Aristotle in the sumptuousnes of his apparell as the subtilnesse of his arguments.

† **Subtlesse**. Obs. rare. In 5 subtyllesse.

[a. OF. *subtlesse*, var. *soutlesse*, f. *soutil* SUBTILE a. + -esse -ESS1 Cf. It. *sottigliezza*] Subtlety

1471 CAXTON Recnyell (Sommer) 384 He chaungyd hym self in guyse of a serpent this is to vnderstande in subtyllesse and in malice.

† **Subtiliate**, pa. ppl. and ppl. a. Obs. rare. [ad. med. L. *subtiliatus*, pa. ppl. of *subtiliare* (see next)] Made thin or fine; rarefied

1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. 1. i. in Ashm. (1652) 135 Of ther hard and dry Compaction subtiliat. 1555 EDOEN Decades (Arb.) 294 All whiche are moued, digested, subtiliate, attenuate, ryped, and made sweete. 1610 HEALEY St. Aug. Cite God 563 Augustine giues the Angels most subtiliate bodies, invisible, actiue, and not passiue

† **Subtiliate**, v. Obs. Also 5 subtylate. [f. med. L. *subtiliatus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliare*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -ATE 3.] *trans*. To make thin or tenuous; esp. to rarefy (a fluid), to subline; to refine, purify.

14. MS. Ashm. 1408 xi. 31 Whosoever knowethe to subtiliate [quickly]. 1579 FULKE Heekins' Part. 169 He supposeth the body of Chaste might be subtiliated, by his Diuine power, to passe through the doores. 1582 HESTER Secr. Phioraxi i. xxxviii. 45 Our Quintessentia solutua, subtiliateth the humors, and euacuatheth them downward. 1594 PLAT Jewell-ho. 83 Sol so subtiliated by often reiteration of Aqua Regis upon it, as that it became almost an impalpable powder. 1607 HOLLAND Phry. xxxii. ii. 11. 443 The same being washed after the manner of lead, be singular for to subtiliat the thicke eye-lids. 1603 — Plutarch's Mor. 1318 Being of this opinion, that the flame doth subtiliate and rarefy the aire. 1630 LORD BAINMAN 54 Those spirits that are subtiliated by Stills and Lymbeckes, the fire is effectually to their subliming. 1651 BIGGS New Disp. p. 157 Subtiliated into a jubilee of spirital 4porheas or evaporations. 1655 F. VAUGHAN Euphrates 67 The earth thickens the water, and on the contrary the water subtilates the earth. 1678 R. RUSSELL Geber i. 4 Much more attenuated and subtiliated than it was before.

Hence † **Subtiliated**, † **Subtiliating** ppl. adjs.

1603 HARNETT Pop. Impost. 159 To our subtiliated, sublimated new spirits of the Sorbon 1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Pro. 14 A streame of subtiliated Atomes. 1665 G. HARVEY Adv. agst. Plague 6 A very dry and warm or subtiliating air

† **Subtiliation**. Obs. [ad. med. L. *subtiliatio*, -ōnem (Albertus Magnus), n. of action f. *subtiliare* (see prec.). Cf. OF. *subtiliation*, It. *sottigliazione*.] The action of making a thing 'subtile', thin, or fine; rarefaction; purification by separating the fine parts from the coarse; reduction (of a solid) to a liquid, reduction to powder;

also, the condition resulting from this, a 'subtile' particle, etc

1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. iv. v. (1495) 87 There is none euaporacion, neyther delyuerance of the superfluytes, neyther subtiliacion of the spyrtes. *Ibid.* ix. 1 (101em MS.) Meuyng is cause of generacion and of all chaungynge of neper hynge, and of subtiliacion of water and of bee ayer. 1471 RIPLEY Comp. Alch. Pref. in Ashm. (1652) 126 1311 thy Base by offer subtiliacion Wyllyghtly flow as Wex upon Mettall 1594 Merr. Policy (1599) Lj, We must first purifie it from the earthlinesse, and bring it to the subtiliacion and simplicitie of fire. 1612 WOODALL Surg. Mate. Wks. (1653) 274 Subtiliacion is dissolution, separating the subtil parts from the grosse. 1650 CHARLETON Paradoxes Pro. 19 Minute Subtiliacion, interposed betwixt the Object and the body exhalant. 1662 H. STUBBS Indian Nectar in 34 The due commination, and subtiliacion of food. 1678 R. RUSSELL tr. Geber i. iii. 9 Vinegars, of what kind soever, acute and harsh are cleared by subtiliacion. 1685 BOYLE Eng. Notion Nat. 358 Rational Souls, not capable to be produc'd by any Subtiliacion or other Change of Matter whatsoever.

† **Subtiliative**, a. Obs. rare. [f. med. L. *subtiliatus*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtiliare* to SUBTILIZE + -IVE Cf. It. *sottigliativo*] Having the property of thinning, rarefying, dissolving.

c. 1425 tr. Arden's Treat. Fistula, etc. 89 Pus alkenet is subtiliatiue and resolutiue without mordication 1528 PAYNELL Salerne's Regim. 4 Whey is subtiliatiue washing & lewysynge. 1543 TRAHERON tr. 120's Surg. iii. xv. 106 b. 2 The medicines must be subtiliatiue and liquide.

Subtilism (sb. (b)tiliz'm) rare. [f. SUBTILIZE. see -ISM.] Subtle doctrine

1855 MILMAN Lat. Christ. xiv. in VI. 470 The high orthodox subtilism of Duns Scotus

Subtilist (sb. (b)tilist). rare. [f. SUBTILIZE: see -IST] = SUBTILIST

1667 WATERHOUSE Narr. Fire in London 49 The many foreign minded and addicted subtilists amongst us 1899 CARYLE in For Renew & Cont. Misc. IV. 126 The true Scholastic is a mystical Subtilist [1840 Misc. II. 237 Subtilist]

Subtilyte (sb. (b)tilite). Forms: a. 4 soutiliete, subtilite, subtilite, 5 sotyllyte, subtillyte β. 4 soutilite, subtilite, 4-6 -tylyte, -tilite, 5 -tylytee, 6 -tel(1)itie, -tillite, -101, -tellyte, 6-7 -tilite, 6- subtillyte. [a. OF. (1) *soutilite*, *subtilite*, (2) *subtilite*, = Pr. *soutilist*, It. *sottilist*, Sp. *sutilidad*, Pg. *sutilidade*, ad. L. *subtilitas*, -itatem, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a. Cf. SUBTILIZE, SUBTILTY. Now used as the noun of quality of SUBTILE chiefly in the physical senses]

1. Acuteness, perspicacity, = SUBTLETY 1.

1388 WYCLIF Echius 1. 610 To whom was the roote of wisdom schewid? and who knewe the subtilites therof? c. 1578 LANDESAV (Piscotote) Chron. Scot. (S.T.S.) 1. 18, I knew the subtilite as well that he has ane meiwelous fousicht of all kynd of suspicion 1632 LITTONG Trav. ii. 62 Vlysses excelled all other Greekes in subtilty of wit 1866 ALGER Solit. Nat. iv. 187 Masters whose comprehensiveness and subtilty of thinking have scarcely been surpassed

2. Skill, cleverness, ingenuity; = SUBTLETY 2. a. c. 1375 Se. Leg. Saints ii. (Paulus) 751 pa. throw that subtilite in his wame gret it fosterit be. 1426 LYNG. De Guit. Pilgr. 5473 For hyr gret sotyllyte, Thys lady Prayed hyr. For to helpe make this bred

B. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce xx. 305 The gud lord of Dowglass syne Gertmikanecass of silurlyne, Anamalyt throu subtilite. c. 1385 CHAUCER Can. Yeom. T. 818 (Lansd. MS.) And men knowe all my subtilite Be god men wolde haue so grette enue To me. I scholde be dede. 1470-85 MALORY Arthur ii. xii. 99 Merlyn lete make by his subtilite that Balyns sword was put in a marbel stone. 1483 CAXTON Gold. Leg. 333/2 He had subtiltyte for tescwehe the lyggynge in a wayte of his enemyes. 1484 — Fables of Arian v. I. canne gyue remedy to al manere of sekens by myn aite and subtiltyte 1664 J. DAVIES tr. Mandelslo's Trav. 34 It hath the subtilty to swallow down Muscles, and keep them in the stomack, till the heat thereof hath opened the shell. 1669 GALE Cr. Gentiles i. Intro. 4 It is the part of a Student, to requie subtilite or exactnesse in every kind

3. Cunning, craftiness, = SUBTLETY 3. Obs.

1375 BARBOUR Bruce x. 38 The king, that in all assays Wes fundyn wys and awerte, Persuait thir subtilite. 1390 GOWER Conf. I. 239 With sleight and with subtilite 1567 GUTE & GODLE B. (S.T.S.) 99 Defend me from the fals subtilite Of wicket men 1567 SATIR Poems Reform. 1. 116 And mylde meiknes sylt with subtilite 1607 TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts 228 To signifie how religious pastors in holy habites beguile the simple with subtilty 1611 BIBLE 2 Kings x. 19 Iehu did it in subtilite that hee might destroy the worshippers of Baal a. 1761 LAW Conf. Weary Pilgr. (1809) 59 An earthly animal that only excelled the beasts, in an upright form and serpentine subtilty

4. An instance of this, a cunning or crafty scheme, an artifice, dodge, = SUBTLETY 4. Obs.

a. 1390 GOWER Conf. II. 199 Nou herke the soutilite β. c. 1385 CHAUCER Merch. T. 3 (Harl. MS.) Lo swiche sleightes and subtilites In women 1484 CAXTON Fables of Esop. Life a. b. I shall fynde a subtiltyte that we shall haue no blame we harme therfore 1673 LADY'S Call i. 23 It needs none of these subtilites and simulations, those pretences and artifices

5. (Excessive) nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

c. 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame 855 Haue y not prete this sylmyly With outen any subtilite Of speche or grette prolixite c. 1400 PILGR. Soule (Caxton 1483) iv. xxviii. 75 Amonges the Romayns at that tyme was had grette subtiltyte in philo-sophy 1534 WHITWORTH Twilys Offices ii. M. The subtiltyte [sic] and guidyte is a nother maner of thyng, whan trithe it self is fylled or subtilly handled in disputacion. 1605 BACON Adv. Learning i. 20 This same vnprofitable subtilite or curiositie is of two sorts.

6. An instance of this; esp. pl. = SUBTLETY 7.

1589 PUTTENHAM Engl. Poeme ii. xi. [vii] (Arb.) 204, I being very inquisitive to know of the subtilities of those countreyes, and especially in matter of learning c. 1643 LO. HERBERT Autobog. (1824) 42 Their tutors commonly spend much time in teaching them the subtilite of Logic 1764 Mem. Geo. Psalmanazar 41 Controversies clogged with sophistry and endless subtilities 1845 LINGARD Anglo-Saxon Ch. II. 178 note, The subtilities of philosophers

7. Tenuity, fineness, = SUBTLETY 8.

c. 1400 Lanfranc's Curug. 43 [De medicyn] panne muste be hoot & drie with subtilite [scad subtilite] as terebentine to moiste bodies 1526 PILGR. Perf. (W. de W. 1531) 229 The fourth dowry [sc. of the body] is subtilite 1552 LYNDSEAY Mounche 6169 Subtillite thay [sc. the blessed] sall haue maruellouslye 1652 BEVLOWES I. heaph. vi. lxxv. l. bey far surpasses the sun beams in subtilite 1707 CURIOS Husb. & Gard. 60 There is no part in which the Subtilyty and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted 1803 Phil. Trans. XCII. 46 The utmost imaginable subtilty of the corpuscles of light

8. Delicacy, intricacy; = SUBTLETY 9

1601 HOLLAND Phry. xxii. xlii. 11 136 There is a reason rendred, full of infinit subtilite. Why the same things seem not alwaies bitter or sweet alike in every mans tast 1855 BAIN Senses & Int. iii. 1. § 15 (1864) 332 An operation of great subtilty

Subtilization (sb. (b)tilizəzən) [ad. med. L. *subtilizatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subtiliare* to SUBTILIZE. Cf. F. *subtilisation* (from 16th c.), Sp. *subtilización*]

1. The action of the vb. SUBTILIZE; the sublimation or rarefaction of a substance.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1318 They burne iucense by kindling Rosin, for to cleanse and purifie the aire by this rarefaction and subtilization 1705 PURSHALL Mech. Macrocosm 85 By divers Percolations, and Subtilizations, to get their specifying Parts for the Meliorating of Mettals 1715 CHEYNE Philos. Princ. i. 1. 24 It having been always found that their [sc. fluids] Resistances were proportional to their Densities. So that no Subtilization, Division of parts, or Refining can alter their Resistances 1726 Gentl. Mag. LVI. 169 It is inconceivable that any subtilization, or modification of matter should render it capable of perceiving 1837 HARRIS Gt. Teacher 213 If the soul resulted from any subtilization, juxtaposition, or combinations of brute atoms 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) i. iv. 1. 96 The excessive subtilization of the One contributes toward the worship of the Manifold. 1882 STALLO in Nature XXVI. 542 To convert facts into ideas by a process of dwindling or subtilization.

2. The drawing of subtle distinctions, over-refinement of argument, etc

1755 JOHNSON, Subtilization, Refinement, superfluous acuteness. 1821 W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev. LXVIII. 503 Saint John of Damascus introduced to Europe the oriental subtilizations about points of faith 1833 New Monthly Mag. XXXVII. 339 1. his plan practicable? Is it not destroyed by its very subtilization?

Subtilize (sb. (b)tilize), v. Also 6 subtylize, 7 subtilize, 7- subtilize [ad. med. L. *subtilizari*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE a.: see -IZE Cf. f. *subtiliser*, It. *sottilezzare*, Sp. *sutilizar*, Pg. *subtilizar*]

1. *trans*. To render thin or rare, less gross or coarse, more fluid or volatile, to rarefy, refine. (occas. const. *into*) Now rare or Obs.

1597 LOWE Chyrurg. ix. Cc. 3 If the blood be grosse, vse frictions to subtilize it and make it runne 1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 1339 For aire is engendred by the extinction of fire, and the same againe being subtilized and rarefied, produceth fire. 1662 MERRITT tr. Nerri's Art of Glass xliii, That the water may penetrate and subtilize the ingredients 1680 BOYLE Expt. Chem. Princ. 1. 62 Fermentation rarefy's the oyle parts of the Juice of Grapes, and subtilizes them into vinous spits 1731 MILLER Gard. Dict. s. v. Leaves, To subtilize the Abundance of nourishing Sap, and to convey it to the little Buds 1758 RICH. G. Maquer's Chym. I. 43 Fue oyle subtilizes and attenuates the earthy matter 1863 KIRK Chas. the Bold I. 61 There [sc. Flanders] the products of the earth are mingled, subtilized, shaped into new forms, exchanged, and redistributed 1801 1611 Bevenuto's Passenger i. ii. 103 Those preserved in pickle doe astringe, subtilize, cut, obsterpe and open 1725 BRADLEY's Fam. Dict. s. v. Safrage, The properties of it are to Cleanse, Open, Subtilize and Dissolve.

† b. To sublimate. Obs.

1611 COROT s. v. Sublimé, Argent sublimé, Mercurie subtilized by the Lambecke 1799 G. SMITH Laboratory I. 220 Repeat this till you can subtilize no more of calx.

† c. To commute. Obs.

a. 1722 LITTLE Husb. (1757) 7 Stirring the earth, subtilizing it's parts, and turning it up to the air 1739 G. ALGAROTTI on Newton's Philos. (1742) II. 102 When they are ground (that is, when their Parts are subtilized) their Colours change

2. *fig.* To exalt, elevate, sublime, refine.

1638 I. WHITAKER Blood of Grape 34 What panick feares doth wine prevent in the Souleide subtilizing their drooping spirits. 1654 J. WRIGHT tr. Canus's Nat. Paradox. i. 20 What cannot this Passion do when it refineth and subtilizeth thus such young Soules! 1750 JOHNSON Rambler No. 114 p. 5 The art of thievery is subtilized to higher degrees of dexterity 1774 J. BRYANT Mythol. II. 276 He tries to subtilize, and refine all the base jargon about Saturn 1836 Blackw. Mag. XL. 329 We subtilize this conception till we fit it to make part of our notion of matter in its utmost abstraction 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystics (1860) i. ii. 1. 61 By reducing the soul to its most abstract simplicity, we subtilize it so that it expands into the infinite 1870 R. C. JESS Sophocles' Electra (ed. 2) p. ix, The mythos has been.. gradually subtilized by touches palliating the crime 1910 Even Post (N. Y.) 15 Jan. 6 The attempt to subtilize and mysticize the plain old freebooting narrative

b. const. *into*, *to*; also with *away*.

1644 DIGBY Nat. Bodies 3 b, Sense with distinctions they

so nicely pare, They subtilize it quite away to are 1661 GLANVILLE *Pan. Dogm.* xvii 167 The most obvious Verity is subtilized into niceties, and spun into a thread indiscernible by common Opticks 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Thr.* v 9 To raise the low, to magnify the mean, And subtilize the gross into refined. 1854 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xii (1879) 124 By long brooding over our recollections, we subtilize them into something akin to imaginary stuff

3. To render (the mind, the senses, etc.) acute or penetrating

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* iii 1 xxxii, Rayes down sent from higher source the mind do maken pure, Do clear, do subtilize 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr Camus' Nat. Paradox.* x 239 See. how the extremity of danger doth subtilize men's Wits 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Air*, Good Air. exhilarates the Heart, subtilizes the Senses, sharpens the Understanding. 1865 *Daily Tel.* 9 Nov 6/6 Subtilizing and strengthening his intellect by familiarity with the psychological and ontological problems of the schools

4. To render subtle, introduce subtleties or nice distinctions into, also, to argue subtly upon.

1599 SANDVUS *Europa Spec.* (1629) 135 They which do subtilize the points of goodness more curiously, will say that Pivs Quivard was a good Prælat, but no good Prince 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr Biundi's Banisid Vng.* 33 Speculation too much subtilized makes a man unfit for the contemplative life 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii x 7 'Tis no wonder if the wit of man so employ'd, should perplex, involve, and subtilize the signification of sounds 1732 WATERLAND *Chr. Vind. agst. Infid.* 48 The Mysticks followed, and deviated in like manner with the former, by over-refining and subtilizing plain Things 1745 WARBURTON *Serm.* (2^d Pet. 1 6) Wks 1788 V 134 They spent their whole lives in agitating and subtilizing questions of faith 1824 D. ISRAELI *Quarrels Auth.* (1867) 260 Plain words were subtilized to remove conceits 1826 D. ISRAELI *Viv. Grey* ii 1, He commented upon expressions, he split and subtilized words.

5. *intr.* To make subtle distinctions; to argue or reason in a subtle manner; to split hairs

1592 DANIEL *Compt. Rosamond* xxvii, Th' one autentique made her fit to teach, The other learnt her how to subtilize 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i 10 *Magnificence* 476 In doubtful Cases he can subtilize. 1754 MACLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 330 It should make us very cautious how we subtilize against it. 1797 H. WALPOLE *Geo. II* (1847) II iv 215 We were not, by being taught to subtilize, to lose respect for the essential. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* vii. 203 Wiangling, perorating, subtilizing, seeking victory in strife of words.

b. Const. on, upon, about. Also in indirect pass

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Boies* vi § 40 Of such nature, are the qualities and moods, that some moderne Philosophers have so subtilized upon 1653 R. G. *tr Bacon's Hist. Winds* 174 They would not subtilize about that subject in infinitum 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 107 However afterwards subtilized upon and cultivated 1758 GOSWAM *Mem. Prot.* (1895) II 103 But what will not Men do, who subtilize upon the commonest Duties until they no longer appear binding? 1843 Mrs. BROWNING *Lett. R. H. Home* (1877) 1.70 It [sic] shyness is a species of consciousness which is resolvable into self-love, subtilize about it as we may. 1858 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xii (1862) 193 Rask has subtilized so far upon them [sic] intonations, that few of his own countrymen, even, have sufficient acuteness of ear to follow him.

Hence *Subtilized* *phl. a.*

1674 A. G. *Quest. conc. Oath Alleg.* 21 Heat first extenuates, and then draws away the subtiliz'd parts. 1719 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 9 What passes for Spirit as a Principle, is no other than an highly subtilized Salt 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II 549 The Stoics fancied, that the soul was a subtilized, fiery substance 1858 SEARS *Athan.* vii 64 Not that the spiritual world is a subtilized nature on the plane of materialism. 1878 HARDY *Ret. Nature* iii viii, Brimming with the subtilized misery that he was capable of feeling.

† *Subtilizer*. *Obs.* *rare* [f. *prec* + *ER*].

One who makessubtle distinctions or reasons subtly. 1611 COTGER, *Subtilizer*, a subtilizer. 1734 NORTH *Life Ld. Kpr.* North (1742) 64 A Slave to Prejudice, a Subtilizer, and Inventor of unheard of Distinctions.

Subtilizing, *vbl. sb.* Also 6-7 -tell-. [-ING 1]

1. = SUBTILIZATION 1.

1662 MERRETT *tr. Ner's Art of Glass* xvi, *Crocus Martis* is nothing else but a subtilizing and Calcination of Iron. 1693 *tr. Biancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2) 89/2 *Subtilizatio* is a Subtilizing of things by gradually Dissolving them, and Exalting them into a purer. degree of their own Qualities

2. = SUBTILIZATION 2.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x lxx (1602) 262 For Salomon, diuinely wise, could Subtilizings sound. 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smurke* 20 By which sort of subtilizing the Church hath in former Ages much suffered 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i 11 A subtilizing upon a fine nothing 1754 MACLAURIN *Serm. & Ess.* (1755) 331 These things shew the tendency of incautious subtilizing on the differences between the will and the affections 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* (1857) I 49 The love of subtilizing and commenting

Subtilizing, *phl. a.* [-ING 2]

† 1. Rarefying, attenuating, *Obs.*

1611 COTGER, *Subtilizant*, extenuating, subtilizing 1673-4 GREW *Anat. Pl.* iii iv 132 That so the attenuating and subtilizing Aer, may have a more easy admission at the Trunk 1725 BRADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Broom*, It's of a provoking and subtilizing nature, and injurious to the Heart and Stomach. *Ind. Goose-Grass*, It's somewhat abstersive and desiccative, and its Parts are a little subtilizing

2. That draws subtle distinctions; given to or characterized by subtle reasoning or disputation.

1899 DE QUINCEY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks. 1862 II. 146 Raising a cross-fire of artillery from the subtilizing intellect 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* i 1.71 His subtilizing turn of mind 1881 A. P. STANLEY in *Macm. Mag.* XLIII 208/1 The liberty sought for was not to be attained by open and legal methods, but by crooked and subtilizing explanations

Subtily, *subtiley* (*sɔʊth*, *sɔʊthl*), *adv.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms. a. 4, 6 *subtily*, 5

-tilylche, -telly, 5-6 -tilyl, 5-7 -tily, 6 -til(l)ie, 7 -tilye, 4- subtly 8, 6- subtlyly. [f. *subtil*, SUBTILE a + -LY 2. (Cf. SUBTLY)]

1. Thinly, finely; in a rarefied manner or form.

a. 1425 *tr. Arden's Treat. Pistula*, ed. 86 Ich on of pise hi pamsel he ful subtly gronden on a stone. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 369 The are full of formes which subtly and as it were by evaporation, infuse themselves into the eyes 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii v 84 A dram thereof [sic glass], subtly powdered in butter 1711 J. GREENWOOD *Engl. Gram.* 297 If the Breath go more subtly or thinly out of the Mouth 1799 G. SWIN *Laboratory* I 107 Subtily pulverized Venice glass. 1811 PINKETON *Petril* II 423 This iron being unoxigenated, subtly divided, and dispersed through the whole mass

b. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chyrurg.* 28/3 If the blood issue out of the same to subtlyly. 1757 *Phil. Trans.* i 164 Whilst the gold continues subtlyly divided. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *Vind. Nat.* I 428 Provided its particles be so subtlyly divided and suspended [etc.] 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 152 The vapour from the ley will penetrate the goods, and operate so subtlyly as to disengage the carbonic resin

2. Craftily, cunningly, insidiously. = SUBTLY 3

a. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 797 *Thise*, At nygh(t) sche schal a weylful pruryly With hure face l-wy mplyd subtlyly 1386—*Pard. T.* 237 This wyne of Spaigne crepeth subtlyly In other wynges growynge faste by 1386—*Merch. F.* 750 And subtlyly this lette down she threste Vnder his pilwe. 1599 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xi vi (1555) F. j. Pryvely The moral sense they cloke full subtlyly. In prayse or dyspraise 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. iii 25 A poyson which the Frier Subtilyly hath ministered to haue me dead. 1611 *Bible Ps.* cv. 25 To deal subtlyly with his seruants 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Essay* (Arb.) 517 Enuy worketh subtlyly, and in the darke 1650 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 207 Divers persons having provisions of the Pope have subtlyly excluded divers persons of their benefices 1669 *Decay Chr. Party* ii 214 When he sees his light serve only to aid us the more subtlyly to contrive our deeds of darkness 1668 ROLLE *Abrydm.* 91/1 Le Defendant Craftily and subtlyly intending to deceive and cozen the Plaintiff affirmed, that the said Gelding was then his own. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 1 9 This mischief diffuses itself still more subtlyly in philosophy.

b. 1658-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 261 It was said it was so subtlyly and dangerously laid, that it was impossible to prevent it, if divers of them had not been committed 1727 DE FOE *Ser. Magic.* i. iv (1840) 101 You will find the Devil subtlyly insinuating dreams into the heads of great Men 1832 NARRER *Penn. War* xii. 1 (1840) III 418 The majority of that assembly were so subtlyly dealt with by Pedro Souza, that they privately admitted Carolina's claims. 1837 CARLISLE *Fr. Rev.* ii iii 11, Our glorious Revolution is subtlyly, by black uatores, perverted to do it.

3. Cleverly, dexterously. = SUBTLY 1. Also,

with acuteness or perspicacity

1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v v (1850) 76 Among [the precious stones] ben sette, wonder subtlyly, sterres of huge light 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii 1, The shepherde with a nydle subtlyly drewe out of his foote the thorne. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii 48 Guide James the Ferd. said full subtlyly, 'De weill, and sett not by demying' 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii x. 70 'The speyr, and eyk the sheild so subtlyly forgit 1541 CORLAND *Guydon's Quest* Cyrring Lij h, When they be drye sewe them subtlyly, and the lypes wyl reioyne togydre 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii ix. 46 'I hey of luing fire most subtlyly Were made, and set in silver sockets bright 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 44 They fill the hole with a tincture, or bind it with a ring, or more subtly, when they work up the leaves of the balasus into the form of diamonds

† 4. Ophical perceptions: Keenly, acutely. *Obs.*

1430 *Pilgr. Lof. Manhode* l. lxii. (1859) 42 This heernge knoweth more subtlyliche, and appereyeth more cleerliche

5. With subtle distinctions, by subtle argument, = SUBTLY 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 586 Sometimes again, this Philosopher subtlyly distinguisheth, betwixt *vōvris* *avtr*... and *vōvōv* or *vōvōv* *trivōv*. 1694 TILLOTSON *Serm.* (Phl. iii. 8) Wks (1714) 65 Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtlyly against it. 1853 WHEWELL *Grotius* II. 205 These matters might be divided more subtlyly. 1860 S. WILBERFORCE *Ad. Cand. Ordin.* 69 'That vast and subtlyly contrived system of external formalism.

Subtily (*sɔʊ* (*b*)*tilt*). Forms. 4 *subtiletē*,

4-6 *subtiletē* (e, 5-6 -tyle (e, 5-7 -tialte, -tilyte,

8 -tilyte, 5- subtlyly. [Alteration of ME *sutille*,

SUBTILETY after SUBTILE Cf. SUBTILTY

Now used as an occas. variant of SUBTLETY in moral and intellectual senses.]

† 1. Acuteness, penetration, perspicacity; = SUBTLETY 1 *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Sompn. T.* 582 They seyde subtilette And heigh wit made hym speke as he spak 1560 DAUS *tr. Sileadane's Comm.* 3 Commonly called theangelical doctor, for the subtilite of his witte [orig. *ob acumen ingenij*] 1611 *Bible Prov.* i 4 To guee subtilite to the simple, to the yong man knowledge and discretion 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* i. xi 49 A better stratagem, than any that can proceed from subtility of Wit 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* i iii § 1. 298 The Subtily and Extent of his Intellectual Faculties.

† 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity; = SUBTLETY 2.

1386 CHAUCER *Nut's Pr. T.* 499 Ther nys no comparison Bitwixe the wisdom and discretion Of youre fader and of his subtilette 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii viii (1883) 148 Hit is gretter subtilite to kepe weill his owne goodes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Solertia*, craftinesse, or subtilite in practisinge good, or ill. 1660 H. BLOOME *Archit. C.* j, Wit and subtility in the Art of working in stone

3. Cunning, craftiness, guile; = SUBTLETY 3.

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v 1254 What subtilite, what newe lust haue ye to me? 1386—*Syr's T.* 132 She shal his treson see, His newe loue, and al his subtilette. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii. (1570) Cj/x Blinded with fraude and subtilite. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 525 The Englishmen entered by

subtilyte into the gate, and so gat the Dongeon. 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 3 'That olde adage, Much curtesie, much subtilite 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii 16 Having experienced his false subtilite, and knowing that he sought delays only till he could have aide from Spaine 1671 MILTON *P. R.* l. 144 Let him [sic Satan] tempt and now assay His utmost subtility. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 144 § 1 Subtily furnishes Arms to Impudence, and Invention leads on Credulity 1834 NEWMAN *Par. Seru.* i xix. 294 Beware then of the subtilty of your Enemy

† 4. A cunning or clever device, artifice, stratagem, = SUBTLETY 4 *Obs.*

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* T. 291 To lerne a lewed man this subtilette 1386—*It's Pr.* 276 (Selden MSS) I bar him on honde he had enchanted me, My dame taughte me that subtilite 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi 290 Grekis have an other subtilette 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 229 He began to auyse hym of a grette subtilyte for to come to by s entente. 1558 G. CAVENDISH *Poems* (1895) II 142 At the last this subtilyte I fand 1576 TURBERVILLE *Venerie* xvi, Of the Nature and Subtilytes of Hartes 1665 E. TERNAN *Voy. E. India* ii 103 Nature hath taught them this subtilyte to build their Nests in the twigs, and the utmost boughs of those Trees 1795 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 38 A Subtilyte of one of those Quack-operators with which he gull'd the poor People 1794 *tr. Rollin's Rom. Hist.* (1827) III 97 A treasure of subtilities and stratagems of infinite value

† 5. *Cookery* = SUBTLETY 5 *Obs.*

1504 in *Leland Collectanea* (1715) VI 25 A Subtilue, a Kyng sytting in a Chayre with many Lordes about hym 1513 *Bk. Kerynges in Babes Bk.* (1868) 272 Fruyt her vaunte, with a subtilyte 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VIII.* 216 b, The first course was xxviii dishes besides subtilites and shippes made of waxe marvailous gorgious to beholde. [1861 *Our Engl. House* 70 Notices of the 'subtilytes' as the ornamental dishes were called, are curious]

† 6. Thinness, tenuity, rarity; = SUBTLETY 8.

1395 HYLTON *Scala Perf.* (W de W 1404) ii xlvii, By the self lyght maye the soule see the fardale of angels, the subtilyte of hem in substance. 1579 FULKE *Heskins' Parl.* 167 He doeth transfigure the bodye of Christe into the subtilite and thinnesse of a spirite 1599 SIR J. DAVIES *Nosce Teipsum* i cxxxix, Nought tyes the Soule, her subtilite is such. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 216 The Subtilytes of Articulate Sounds may passe thorow Small Crannies, not confused 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* i 1 8 Some things though they are near unto us, yet are of that subtilty that they escape our Senses 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* ii. 179 He supposes the subtilty of this fluid to be so great, that it penetrates the pores of all bodies.

fig. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 13 § 14 The Threads of Reasoning are frequently drawn to such Subtilyty, that common Eyes cannot perceive them.

† b Acuity, pungency, penetratingness *Obs.*

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anna.* & *Alm.* 101 The fat of a Leopard is grosse and sharp, it's subtilite appears in those that have a pulse in their temples, and the vertigo, the smell thereof being taken whilst it is rising 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. 1 28 From the subtilty of the effluvia of bodies retaining their particular properties

7. Excessive nicety or refinement in argument, etc.

1350 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* ii. 111 In argumentis full of subtiltie 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 86, I have nothing to say to the clumsy subtilty of their political metaphysics. 1818 CRUICK *Digest* (ed. 2) V 452 These reasons savour of a wonderful subtilty 1869 LECOCK *Europ. Mor.* I. 236 Subtily of motives, refinements of feeling.

b An instance of this, esp. *ph.* = SUBTLETY 7.

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. v. (1883) 120 He is reputed most sage and wise that argueth and byrnyeth in moste subtilties 1651 G. W. *tr. Cowell's Inst.* 125 All those Roman subtilites are dissolved into the ancient Law of Nations 1668 HALE *Rolle's Abrydm.* Pref, Conversant in subtilities of Logick, Philosophy and the Schoolemen 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* ii xxvi 89 A new Subtilyte was invented, to frustrate the Falcidian Law 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* 3 Such as are unacquainted with the Subtilytes of Reasoning and Argumentation. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 11 § 2 The numerous lovers of subtilities and paradoxes 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1846 I. 55 Some part of the method and precision of the Schools was lost with their endless subtilities and their barbarous language 1866 FELTON *Greece, Anc. & Mod.* II 194 In the courts, the subtilities of argument had long been, reduced to system

† 8. Delicacy, fineness (of physical objects, movements) *Obs.*

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii l. 86 The subtilty o' my yest 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 98 Whatsoever is Inuisible, either in respect of the Finenesse of the Body it selfe; Or of the Subtily of the Motion 1666 BLOOME *Archit. B.* j, The one after mans shape, the other with womans subtilty 1691 RAY *Creaton* i (1704) 197 How would he have admired the immense Subtilyty of their Parts 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* III xcix 186 An active medium, which can so far deceive us by the subtilty of its vibrations.

Sub-titile, *sb.* [SUB- 5 b]

1. A subordinate or additional title of a literary work.

1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII 346 It is the sub-title rather than the title that indicates the chief importance of his work 1884 JENNINGS *Croaker Papers* III. p. xxiii, 'Sybil, or the New Nation', as the book was at first called, the sub-title being afterwards changed to 'The Two Nations' 1895 *Bookman* Oct. 20/1 She should either have called it 'Rome in the Dark Ages', or have added 'The Dark Ages' as a subtitle.

2. A repetition of the chief words of the full title of a book at the top of the first page of text; also, a half-title.

1890 *N. & Q. Ser.* vii. IX. 143/2 Title and contents, xii, followed by sub-title to which 1896 *Maxon's Mech. Exerec.* *Printing* p. xvii, The running title and the sub titles

So *Sub-titile v trans.*, to furnish with a specified sub-title.

1891 J. W. ESWORTH *Roxb. Ball.* VII 358 Another ballad, sub-titled, 'The Willow Green turned into Carnation'. 1895

Ad. ance (Chicago) 15 Aug. 1963 The Countess Bethuna is subtitled the History of an Innocent Scandal.

Subtle (sw'tl), *a.* Forms. *a.* 3-7 sotill, 4-5 -el, -ile, -yle, 4-6 -ell, 5-6 -yll, (4-6 -ele, -ile, -yle, sotill, -yle, 5 sotulle, 6 sot(t)le); 4-5 sutell, -il, 4-6 -el, 5-6 sutell, -ill, 5-7 suttile, 6-7 suttile (4 suttile, -ill, 5 -elle, -ille, suttyle, Sc. sutaille, suttale, suttall, 6 sub(t)yll). *B* 6- suttile. [*a.* OF. *sutill*, *sotil*, *sutl* (12th c), mod.F. *suttl* (see SUBTILE) = Pr *sotil*, It. *sottile*, Sp. *suttl*, Pg. *suttl* :-L. *subtilis*, nom. *-ilis*, for **subtilis* - **subtilis* app finely woven, f *sub* under + **texilā*, *tilā* woven stuff, web (cf. TEXTURE).

In the 1st Folio of Shakspeare the instances are about equally divided between the spellings *subtle* and *suttile*, -ill. In the first editions of Milton's poems the spelling *suttile* (with *suttilety*, *suttily*) is the only one, except in *Paradise Regained*, which has *subtle* (with *subtily*).

1. Of thin consistency, tenuous; not dense, rarefied; hence, penetrating, pervasive or elusive by reason of tenuity (now chiefly of odours).

13 *E E Allit P A* 1050 þurȝ wose & won my lokyng seide, For soȝle cler moȝe lette no lyȝt. c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) iiii. 9 Abouen on þir hilles es þe aer so clere and so sutill þat men may fele na wynd þare. 1422 VOYCE tr *Secr. Secr* lxxv 240 Sutill and thyn spetill that descendyth fro the Palet to the mouth to the tonge. c1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pythias* (1571) C ij b, But me thinks, this is a pleasant Cite, The Seate is good, The Ayre subtle and fine. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* ix. 74 The most subtle Chymical Spirits. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Cypri* ii. 1, Arise ye subtle Spirits, that can spy. 1799 *Mack. Freil.* l. 250 There was only one part of the air, namely, the most subtle and elastic, that could be called vital. 1842 BROWNING *In a Gondola* 31 The Arab sage In practising with gems can loose Their subtle spirit in his cruce And leave but ashes. 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* ii. 23 The material theory supposes heat to be a subtle fluid stored up in the inter-atomic spaces of bodies. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xix, A sweet and subtle odour seemed to wrap her round in its seductive atmosphere.

2. Of fine or delicate texture or composition.

Obs. exc arch.
1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xix. 9 Plattende and weuende sotile thingus. a1662 HEVLIN *Land* ii. 1 (1668) 331 Many a fine and subtle Carpet. 1705 ATTENBURY *Serm.* Luke xvi. 31 (1726) II ii. 65 Their fine and subtle Texture [sc. of the works of nature]. 1790 COWPER *Odes* xlv. 173 A robe Of amplest measure and of subtlest woof. 1817 KEBLE *Chr. F.* *Sun. bef. Adv.* x, Thinner than the subtlest lawn.

† 3. Of food Delicate, light *Obs.*
a1400-50 *W. Alex.* 2923 Para seconde was a soper þe sotelest vndire heuen. 1422 VOYCE tr *Secr. Secr* lxxv 239 Sotyll diet is beste. c1450 CARGRAVE *Life St Aug.* 47 Grete wast was not in his hous of sotil metes.

† 3. Of small thickness or breadth, thin, slender, fine. *Obs.*
1382 WYCLIF *Leu.* xii. 30 The heer þalowe, and sotiler than it is wont. c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1172 I þe sharpe swerd our his heed hangyng by a sotill twynes threed. c1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 1550 Hir clothing Wroght and wove. With sotil thredres soft and smale. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 9 If þe wole not make lymay of gold, þanne make þerof a sotil þinne plate. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & C.* v. 1151 No Orifex for a point as subtle, As Ariachnes broken woofe to enter. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I. 129 Tools of sharp and subtle Edges.

† 4. Of a ship: = SUBTILE 3 b. *Obs.*
1511 *Guyford's Pilgr.* (Camden) 7 An C Galyes, grete bastardies and sotill.

† 4. Finely powdered, (of particles) fine, minute.
1394 in *Heath Grocers' Compt.* (1869) 60 [The unjust mode of garbling spices and other sotill wares. 1466 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16818 The sotill smale Sandys and gravell off the See. c1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Nurture* 57 Loke þy salte be sutille, whyte, fayre and drye. 1460-70 *Bk. Quinte Essence* 4 Solid with þe seel of lute of wysdomd, maad of þe sotillest flour. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl.* Suppl. s. 1 *Subtinnable*, Giving wings, as it were, to its subtle particles, so that they may ascend with its easily sublimable matter.

5. Of immaterial things. Not easily grasped, understood, or perceived; † intricate, abstruse (Now merged in sense 6)

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 1794 þe dede es swa sotil and pryve, þat na man may it properly se. c1350 *Will. Paternus* 2603 Sechande towarde cisle þe sotillest weyes. 1357 *Lay Folks Catich.* (L.) 244 We schul weite wyte þat þese three thyngs ben wel sotil and diuers. 1377 *LANGL. P.* Pl B xv. 48 Alle þe sciences vnder sonne and alle þe sotyle craftes I wolde I knewe. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII 69 Curious and sotil artes and sciens. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Devil an Ass* ii. 114 There's not place, To geve you demonstration of these things. They are a little to subtle. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii 192 Things remote From use, obscure and subtle. a1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 167 The subtle Words and Notions are, the nearer they are to Nonsense.

6. Fine or delicate, esp to such an extent as to elude observation or analysis

1639 W. CARTWRIGHT *Royal Slave* ii. i, Kings' pleasures are more subtle than to be seen by the vulgar. a1648 Ld. HENBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 449, I told her it should be no pain, it was so sotill (for so is his word). 1805 WORDSW. *Prelude* l. 549 How other pleasures have been mine, and joys of subtler origin. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v. § 9 144 The seven are in a most subtle alternating proportion. 1855 *Rain Senses & Int.* ii. iii. § 20. 369 Many inconsistencies are too subtle for the detection of an ordinary mind. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II. vi. 7 The influence of the popes in England was of the subtle kind which was not so readily defeated. 1879 *Good Words* Dec. 831/1 What subtle associations will recall the phantoms of the past.

7. Of craftsman, etc.: Skillful, clever, expert, dexterous. (Const. of) *arch.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 325 First in his witte he all purueid His weic, als do þe sotill wight. a1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 688 Of song sotil and wys. 13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlv. 339 þe more sotil be is of þat art. c1450 *Merlin* 362 [He] made. a Cheker of golde and Ivory half parted, for he was right sotill of soche crafte. 1821 BYRON *Two Foscari* i. 1, I bribed no subtle master Of the destructive art. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omne xlii*, The subtle Alchemist that [can] in a Trice Life's leaden Metal into Gold transmute.

b. transf.
c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1191 With sotill pencil was depeynted this storie. 1422 YONGE tr *Secr. Secr* lviii 220 He is of sotille ymagynacion as of hand-werkyss. 1703 *Prior Advice to Painter* 22 Wks. 1907 II. 290 All Nature's Gifts refin'd by subtlest Art. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* ii. § 7 To attain more subtle and exemplary skill in his own craft. 1880 SMILES *Dutiful* 50 The Indians are clever workmen, with ingenious, subtle fingers.

c. Of animals rare

† *Subtle jack* ? the weaver-bird
1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iii. 1. 96 The valued file Distinguishes the swift, the slow, the subtle. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II ii. 68 Subtle Jacks are Birds as big as Pigeons. They are called by the English *Subtle Jacks*, because of this uncommon way of building. 1854 *Faithful Chion* I. 419 The most subtle, cunning, sharpest-flying Pigeon for Homeing.

† 8 Of things. Characterized by cleverness or ingenuity in conception or execution, cleverly designed or executed, artfully contrived *Obs.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 4750 In sum bok find i þar a wile þat ioseph fand þat was subtle. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xix. 32 Sa sotell purchass can he ma, That he gert tak thame euir-kane. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl* C. xi. 207 For god seuth hit hymself 'shal neuere good apper þow no sotel science on sour stock growe'. 1473 *Warkw Chron.* (Camden) 26 He with a sotile poynte of werre, gate and enteryd Seynt Michaels Mount. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 727 From the arched roof Pendant by subtle Magic many a row Of Starry Lamps.

9. Of persons, their faculties, actions Characterized by penetration, acumen, or discrimination. Now with implication of (excessive) refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument.

a13 *Cursor M.* 13443 (Gott) Of godspellers he was þe ferth. Marc, Luca, mathe, his felaus, Bot Iohn was sotilest in saus. 1340 *Ayeb.* 24 Sotil wyf wel uor to vynde. c1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 283 Sundry scoles maken sotile clerkis. a1400 *Morte Arth.* 803 120 phylloxophis. In the seynue science the soteleste fondene. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xvi. 55 (Add. MS.), The second best counsellour, and the thirde the sotelest enscherour. 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. v (1893) 157 The fame of sotell phyllosophers. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk.* (Camden) 71 Ye sotile and intricate acumen of Aristotle. c1597 in *Harrington's Nugae Ant.* (1804) i. 188 The narrowest examiners and sutteldest distinguishers of wordes. 1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 68 A Nation not slow and dull, but, acute to invent, subtle and snewy to discours.

B. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvii 176 Not for the exercising of our curious & subtle wits. 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas. V.* vii. III 62 The subtle dexterity of a scholastic metaphysician. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Rec.* iii. 115 The young how brave, how subtle were the old. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* viii, A subtle disputant on creeds. 1840 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Ranke's Hist.* (1867) 549 Subtle speculations touching the Divine attributes. 1842 H. ROGERS *Introduct. Burke's Wks.* I. 40 A close and subtle analysis of the mental phenomena. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* lxxvi, The laws of sympathy between beads and birds. are questions for the subtle reasoning of scientific bodies. 1872 FREEMAN *Gen. St. Eur. Hist.* v. 97 As the Greeks had in old times produced so many subtle philosophers, so they now produced equally subtle divines.

† 10. Of persons or animals: Crafty, cunning; treacherously or wickedly cunning, insidiously sly, wily. *Obs.*

a1357 *Lay Folks Catich.* (L.) 1220 þey be mysdoers, sotel, and alythful dysseyuers. 1446 LYDG. *Night. Poems* i. 136 Whom that the sotil serpent can deceyue. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 273 Suthroun ar full sutalle euirlik man. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* iii. x The serpent was sotyller then all the beastes of the felde. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) D3, The Wolfe doth spoyle, the subtle Fox doth pyke. 1583 GOLDING *Calymon on Deu.* iii. xvi. 94/5 He that is sutteldest and fullest of shifts. 1631 MILTON *Sonn.* vii. 1 How soon hath Time the subtle thief of youth, Stolen on his wing my three and twentieth year! 1667 - *P. L.* vii. 495 The Serpent suttl'st Beast of all the field.

B. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* v. 1291 A subtle Traitor needs no spyglass. 1598 - *Merry IV.* iii. 103 Am I subtle? Am I a Machiuel? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 465 The subtle Fiend Dissembl'd, and this answer smooth return'd. 1709 E. W. DONNA *Rosina* 67 I'll tell you what I would do, said this Subtle Baggage. 1781 COWPER *Conversal* 809 The subtle and injurious may be just, And he grown chaste that was the slave of lust.

† 11. Of actions, thoughts, etc. *Obs.*

a1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 278 þe sotil amotasyng of secular lordschippis þat is don bi menene hondis in fraude of þe kyngis statute. 1382 - *2 Cor.* xi. 3 The serpent deceyued Eve with his subtil wordis. 1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 349/1 Grete damagis and sotil decetis. c1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 84 Be sutalle band that codyd of this thing. c1510 MORRIS *Picus Wks.* 23 Against euery sotile suggestion of vice. a1568 ASCHAM *Scholium* i. (Arb.) 55 The sotile intiment of som lewd seruant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 184 His head, well storr'd with subtle wiles.

B. 1607 SHAKS *Timon* iv. iii. 513 Is not thy kindnesse subtle, couetous? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i. 308 All his tedious talk is but vain boast, Or subtle shifts conviction to evade.

† 12. Of ground Tricky *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* v. ii. 50 Like to a Bowle vpon a subtle ground I haue tumbled past the throw. 1830 B. JOHNSON *Chloridia* B, Vpon Tityus his brest, that (for sixe of the nine acres) is counted the subtilst bowling-ground in all Taryary.

11 Working imperceptibly or secretly, insidious.
1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* i. v. 316, I feelee this youth's perfection With an insensible, and subtle stealth To creepe in at

mine eyes. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xliii. IV. 331 The winds might diffuse that subtle venom. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxvii, From the loud roar of foaming calumny To the small whisper of the paltry feud, And subtle venom of the reptile crew. 1878 *Alasque Poets* 25 What subtle drug shall give release with slightest pain before it slay.

† 12. Of weight = SUBTILE 12 a, now SUBTLE *Obs.*

1622 MALYNE *Ant. Luc-Merch* 22 The Custome of Antwerp is to weigh by the hundreth pounds euen weight called Subtle, for the which commonly there is allowed at the weigh house 101 lb. 1636 in *Poster Crt Min. E. Ind.* *Comp.* (1907) 203, 500 wt subtle of pepper.

13 Comb chiefly parasynthetic adjs., as *subtle-brained*, *-cadenced*, *-headed*, *-meshed*, *-nosed*, *-paced*, *-scented*, *-shadowed*, *-soul'd*, *-thoughted*, *-tongued*, *-witted*. Also objective, as *subtle-subtilising* vbl sb.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* ii. xvii (1632) 366 The more. *subtle-brained a man is, the more is he hated. 1818 KEATS *Endym.* i. 493 'Twas a lay More *subtle cadenced Than Dryope's lone lulling of her child. 1871 GORDON *Calvin on Ps.* xvii. 4 There bee some *subtleheaded persons, which mark other mennes dooings narrowly. 1896 SPENSER *View St. Ireland* Wks (Globe) 618/2 Yet will some one or other subtle-headed fellowe, pike some quirk. 1907 *Academy* 10 Aug. 1966/1 On that side he had a *subtle-meshed web from end to end. 1951 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 32 The *subtle-meshed [F. *gaudissens*] and babbling men do easily mock out this. 1830 TENNYSON *Isabel* 21 A most silver flow Of *subtle paced counsel in distress. 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems*, *Love's Nocturn* xiv, Sodo mounting vapours wreath *Subtle-scented transports. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* vii. xiv, Here Scottish border broyles, and feares of Fraunce, Brought forth a *subtle-shadowed countenance. 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd. ii, He was a mighty poet—and a *subtle-souled psychologist. 1860 SYMONDS in *Life* (1895) I. 362 Refinements and *subtle subtilisings of all sorts. 1830 TENNYSON *Ode to Memory* 118 Those whom passion hath not blinded, *Subtle-thoughted, myriad minded. 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclat* xxi. 22 The proud Orator And *Subtle-long'd Man. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii. (1558) 137 It is a part not of a good man, but rather of a *subtlewitted. 1664 BUTLER *Hum.* ii. iii. 470 But Sidrophel more subtle-witted, Cry'd out. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc.* lxxvi, Jupiter, Laughed heartily to hear the subtle-witted Infant give such a plausible account.

† *Sub'tle*, *v Obs.* Also 4-5 so-, sou-, sutille, -ele, -ile. [*a.* OF. *sutill* (s)er = It. *sottigliare* - med L. *subtilis*, f. *subtilis* SUBTILE *a.*]

1. *refl.* and *intr.* To devise subtleties or subtle distinctions, to argue subtly.

a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* ii. 2 When þa þat sould gif þaim hally til godis luf sotlis þaim in swilk thyng þat draggis þaim fra thought of heuen in till werldis besynes. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl* A. xi. 139 Hit [sc. Theology] is no science forsoþe to sotlen þe Inne.

2. *intr.* To scheme, plan craftily. Also with clause.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* II. 379 þe fend sutillþ eyere agens holy churche. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl* C. cxxi. 336 Ich sotelide how ich myghte Lette hem þat louede hym nat lest þei wolde hym maitrye.

3. *trans.* To devise cleverly

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl* B. x. 214 Alle þise science I my-sotille and ordeyned. *Intr.* xix. 454 Eche man sotilleth a sleight synne forto hyde.

4. To attenuate, reduce
c1400 *Langfranc's Currg.* 229 þou must sotile his dietyng, & he schal not ete to miche.

5. ? To pulverize, reduce to ashes *nonce-usage.*

1624 FLETCHER *Rule a Wife* iv. 1, A fire subtle ye, are ye so crafty?

Hence † *Sub'tling* vbl sb. (in 5 sotelinge, sutling), = SUBTILIZATION.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* xix. xi (Bodl MS.), White colour is igendred for þynnyng & soteling of parties of þe mater. c1449 *Procock Repr.* ii. ix. 195 Of al such craft and sutling ousten alle Cristen men be waar, that thei therbi be not biglid.

† *Subtlehead*. *Obs. rare* In 4 sotylhede [f. SUBTILE *a.* + -HEAD. Cf. MHG. *subtilheit*] Subtlety.

1340 *Ayeb.* 117 He ne may him-zelue ykname, ne him uesni ne þe strengthe of his uyendes, ne bare sotylhede.

Subtleness (sw'tlness). [*-NESS*] Subtlety.

1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* v. xxxviii (Bodl MS.) He [sc. the stomach] is senewy to resceyue and haue þe sotlines of feling and vetu and strengthe of appetite. c1430 *Syr Goner* (Roxb) 8297 Yf she had wast of this sotlines She wold not haue goote the ung I-wis. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxix. 17 Thair hartis ar sett w' sittelness. 1836 *SMART, Subtleness*, Subtlety, artfulness, cunning. 1870 *Daily News* 7 Oct. Its occasional subtleties of thought. 1909 H. M. GWATKIN *Early Ch. Hist.* xix. II. 178 The subtleness of sun.

† *Subtleship*. *Obs. rare* 1 [-SHIP.] Subtlety.

1614 *Syluester Bellina's Rescue* iv. 28 Wks (1841) 495/1 Let the smooth cunning of my soothing lips surprise the fell Fox in his Subtleships.

Subtlety (sw'tli). Forms *a.* 4 sotlith, sutill(ite), sutille, 4-5 sotelte(e), -ilte(e), -ylte(e), sutelte(e), 4-6 soteltie, 5 -ty, -elte, sutelte, sutelte(e), 5-6 sotylie, sutelte, 5-7 sotylte(e), -ty, 6 sotilte, -tye, sotelte, sotulitay, sutelte, sutelte, sutylt(e)y, -ie. B. 5-6 subtelte, 6 -tie, 6-7 subtelte, 6-8 subtelty [a. OF. *su-*, *sutillite* -L. *subtilitas*, -atem, n. of quality f. *subtilis* SUBTILE. The spelling was latinized in the 16th c like that of *subtle*. Cf. SUBTILIFY, SUBTILY.]

1. Of persons, the mind, its faculties or operations Acuteness, sagacity, penetration. in modern use chiefly with implication of delicate or keen perception of fine distinctions or nice points.

^a 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 5003 Gudes of grace may þir be, Mynde, and witte, and subtilie. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr* 134 What analyth subtilie of vndyrstondyng and connyng. 1538 STARKY *England* i. v. 116 Ther ys noþyng so true and manyfest, bot the subtilty of mannys reson may deuse something to say contrary.

^B 1400 *Rom Rose* 7471 Who so that hath hadde the subtelte The double sentence for to se. 1553 EDEY *Treat Nove Ind* (Arb) 24 They greatly excel all other men in subtelte of wit and knowledge. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v. lvi (1611) 363 They labour by subtelte of wit to make some shew of agreement. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davideis* iii. 106 32 Some with much subtilty, and some probability, understand a Pillar of Salt, to signifie only an Everlasting Pillar, of what matter soever. 1780 HARRIS *Philol Eng.* Wks. (1841) 508 Though that subtilty might sometimes have led them into refinement, rather frivolous, yet have they given eminent samples of penetrating ingenuity. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xiv. 111 409 Wit taste, amplitude of comprehension, subtilty in drawing distinctions. 1872 MITTS *Engl Prose Lit* i. 47 His subtilty in distinguishing wherein things agree and wherein they differ.

[†] 2. Skill, cleverness, dexterity. *Obs*
1375 *Se. Lig Saints* xi (Symon & Iudas) 271 A kyste þat wrocht is all with costlyke wark & suttelle. 1400 *Destr Tray* 8395 Miche sotellie, for-sothe, setting of notes, Crafte þat was coynt, knawyn of tymes.

3. Craftiness, cunning, esp. of a treacherous kind; guile, treachery.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 172 Throug gret suttelle and ghyle, .He was arestyt syne and tane. 1394 *P. Pl Crede* 56 3et seyn they in here suttelle to sottes in townes, þei comen out of Carmeli Crist for to followen. 1410 HOC-CLEVE *Mother of God* 46 Lest our fo, the feend, thurgh his sotellie, Me ouercome with his trecherie. 1456 SIR G. HAYWARD *Laurel* (S.T.S.) 18 To witk with suttelle of hypocrysy. 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xxvi. 4 The chefe prestes heelde a counsell, howe they mygt take Iesus by suttelle, and kyll him. 1577 GRANGE *Golden Aphrod* Giv, She tuned him for his suttely in stealyng the same into a wythe Fove. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 93 In the wile Snake, What-ever sleights none would suspicious mark, As from his wit and native suttelle Proceeding.

^B 1532 *Rom Rose* 6172 in Chaucer's *Wks* 160b/1, I dwell with hem that proude he And ful of wyles and subtelte. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Com Prayer, Litany*, Those euyls, whiche the crafte and subtelte of the deuyll or man worketh against us. 1566 BRAMHALL *Reply S. IV* 3 To observe with what subtilty this case is proposed, that the Church of England agreed with the Church of Rome. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvii. 11 (1787) 73 The laws were violated by power, or perverted by subtilty. 1821 BYRON *Cann* iii. 1, Surely a father's blessing may avert A reptile's subtilty.

[†] 4. An ingenious contrivance; a crafty or cunning device, an artifice; *freq* in unfavourable sense, a wily stratagem or trick, something craftily invented. *Obs*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii. 611 Bot giff we fynd sum suttelle, Ourtane all some sall we be. 1380 WYCLIF *IV* (1880) 20 Di false pcurynge of matrymony bi sotellies and queynete. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 5 Anoper sotelle I wyllle telle Take harpe strynges made of bowel [etc.]. 1450 *Bk Curlesye* 758 in *Babees Bk*, Yf þo syluer dysshie wyllle algate brenne, A sotelle I wyllle þe kenne. 1545 BAINKLOW *Compl.* vi. (1874) 20 How many gyles and suttelytes þe there, to auoyde and escape the seruyng of the kynys wrytt. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 56 Liabie to fall By weakest sutteltes.

^B 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxix, Let him marke the place where he hath fed, and whereon also to marke his subtilties and craftes. 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* vii (1661) 224 It hath been an old Subtlety of the Popes, to make the world believe that nothing could be done without them.

5. *Cookery* A highly ornamental device, wholly or chiefly made of sugar, sometimes eaten, sometimes used as a table decoration. *Obs. exc Hist*.

[†] 1390 *Form of Curry* in Warner *Antiq Culm* (1791) 4 It techeth for to make curious potages and meates, and sotellies. 1440 in *Houshe Ord* (1790) 450 A sotellee Seint-jorge on horsebak, and sleyngne the dragun. 1467-8 *Durham Acc Rolls* (Surtees) 92 Pro le Tynfole empt. pro ornacone et pictura del sotellez erga festum Natal Domini. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pulgr.* (1884) 7 They mad vs goodly Chere w^t Diverse Sotylies as Comfytes and Marche Panyes. 1552 LATIMER *Serm. Par King* (Parker Soc.) II. 139 At the end of the dinner they have certain subtiltes, custards, sweet and delicate things. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Let to Cole* 6 June, I am no culinary antiquary. the Bishop of Carlisle, who is, I have often heard talk of a *sotelle* [printed *sotelle*], as an ancient dish. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cannons* II. xvi. (1877) 327 The feast was entirely of fish, but they were of many kind, and were adorned in the quaintest fashions, with sotilies, or subtilties. 1875 JEFFERSON *Bl. Table* i. 133 A subtilty, representing a pelican on a nest with her birds.

[†] 6. Abstruseness, complexity, intricacy; also *pl*, abstruse or intricate matters. *Obs*.

13 *Seuyn Sag* (W.) 48, I wil that ye techte him euyn The suttelte of science seuyn. 1387 TREVISIA *tr Higden* (Rolls) I. 15 Nout sotille of sentence, noþer faire florisch ynge of wordes, bot swetnesse of deuocion of þe matre schal regne in þis booke. 1407 LYDG *Reason & Sens* 1700 (Meicury) doth labounde In sotyltes ful þo founde. 1535 COVERDALE *IV* viii. 8 She knoweth y^e sotilies of wordes, & can expounde darke sentences. 1597 SPURRY *tr Cattan's Geomancie* A. 4, The suttelite of this Science.

7. A refinement or nicety of thought, speculation, or argument, a fine distinction; a nice point.

1654 BRAMHALL *Just Vind* ii (1661) 28 That preface not a subtilty or an imaginary truth before the bond of peace. 1760 BUTLER *Rem* (1750) II. 486 They that are curious in Subtleties, and ignorant in things, of solid Knowledge. 1760 STERNES *Ir Shandy* IV. xvi, My father delighted in subtilties of this kind. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct Sci.* (1837) I. 291 The unprofitable subtilties of the schools. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* vi. 115 The lecturer had no logical subtilties. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* v. xxiv 369 [He] held that land as a plain matter of fact, and without any

legal subtilties, as a personal gift from King William. 1903 LD HALSBURY in *Law Rep* r. K. B. Div. 413 By ingenious subtilties to bring within the grasp of the tax something which was not intended.

8. Thinness, tenuity, exility; penetrativeness arising from lack of density.

1601 RAY *Creation* i. (1704) 103 The subtilty activity, and penetrancy of its effluvia. 1708 HARTLEY *Observ* *Man* i. § 1. 24 Admitting the Existence and Subtlety of the Aether. 1779 JOHNSON *L. P. Cowley* (1781) i. 31 Subtlety in its original import means exility, of particles. 1855 BRWSTER *Newton* I. vi. 146, I will suppose ether to consist of parts differing from one another in subtlety by indefinite degrees. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 120 Such is the wondrous subtlety of the ethereal fluid.

9. Fineness or delicacy of nature, character, manner, operation, or the like, an instance of this. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect Dram. Lit.* 17 Religious controversy sharpens the understanding by the subtlety and remoteness of the topics it discusses. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* (1853) 204 Who knows to what unnameable subtilties of spiritual law all these Pagan Fables owe their shape! 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud Shaks* (1880) 7 The delicate and infinite subtilties of change and growth discernible in the spirit and the speech of the greatest among poets. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commun* civ. III. 549, I doubt whether democracy tends to discourage originality, subtlety, refinement, in thought and in expression.

Subtilist (sɜːtˈlɪst). [f. SUBTLE a. + -IST. Cf. SUBTLIST.] One who is addicted to subtilties.

1840 [see SUBTLIST, quot. 1829]. 1887 H. ARNOLD *Hoodland* s. III. xii. 239 A subtilist in emotions, he cultivated as under glasses strange and mournful pleasures.

Subtilize, *v. rare* [f. SUBTLE a. + -IZE. Cf. SUBTILIZE *v. intr* To indulge in subtilties.

1821 *Blackw Mag* ix. 301 The human mind is displayed in its acuteness, subtilizing to infinity.

Subtly (sɜːtli), *adv.* Forms a. 4-5 sotel(ly), -illy, -ylly, sutely, 4-6 suttelly, 5-6 suttely, (4 sotelliche, -elych, -il(l)iche, -ylleche, suteli, -elly, -il(l)i, -illy, 5 sotelyche, -yly, *Sc* suttally, -elly, suttilly, 6 sotelye, sut(ell)ie, suttully, 6-7 suttily. ^B 6 sotel(ly), 6-7 (g) suttely, 6- suttily. [f. SUBTLE a. + -LY 2 Cf. SUBTILLY.] 1. Cleverly, dexterously, skilfully, ingeniously, artfully, cunningly. *arch*.

a. 1350 *Will Palmer* 3111 We be so sotliche be-sewed in þise hies. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 425 It was made sotliche by graynyng. 1400 *Destr Tray* 3038 Hir ene .Full suttely set, Serklyt with hars On the browes so bryght. 1440 *Geste Rom* xlii. 170 (Harl MS.) To have a sherte soteliche, I made for his body. 1550 ROLLAND *Chr. Venus* i. 540 Tabletes of gold. With Saphires set so suttelle and sound. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 207 I hou seest How suttily to detame thee I devise.

^B 1687 STILLE *Ref Dryden* 65 Subtly contrived too. 1859 FITZGERALD *Omara* i, 1 hat He who subtly wrought me into Shape Should stamp me back to common Earth again.

2. With subtle thought or argument, with nice or fine-drawn distinctions.

c. 1335 SHOREHAM *vi* 203 Hare oþe wytt, hyt hym by-kecheþ, þat god so sotylliche secheþ. þat syt so here. 1513 FABYAN *Chron* vii. cxvii. (1811) 188 It is our subtly excused, or soo darkely wryten, as the reader therof shall hardly come to y^e knowledge of the trouthe. 1565 T. NORTON *Catons Inst* i. xii. (1634) 54 In too subtly peacing into the high mysterie. 1597 SWINBURNE *Du Barthe* i. ii. (1641) 187/1 I know how subtly greatest Clerks Presume to argue in their learned Works. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ* *Man* i. v. Cond 512 Matter and Motion, however subtly divided, or reasoned upon, yield nothing more than Matter and Motion still. 1829 LYTON *Deverex* ii. viii, Let us not talk of these Matters so subtly. 1884 PUNCH 23 Feb 87 The subtly-woven length Of his audacious argument.

[†] 3. With craft or guile; craftily, treacherously, deceitfully, insidiously. *Obs*.

a. 1335 *Poem Times* *Edw II*, lxxv (Percy Soc.) 29 Sotelych for-sotbe Thei don the kynys thent, When each man hath his parte The kynys hath the lest. 1340 *Ayene*, 26 þo byþe yponcotes sotyls, þet sotliche wyllþe hege chue. 1414 26 *Pol Poems* xiii. 63 Mede wib poysoun sotly is maynt. 15108 DUNBAR *Tr. Marrit* *Wemen* 254, I was dysmyblit suttelly in the sanctis liknes. 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* vii. 12 The same deale suttely with our kynred. 1600 HOLLAND *Lay* xxv. xiv. 866 How suttely and cautiously he had like a cunning Cathaginian, couched his words in a certaine kind of flattey. 1641 MILTON *Ch. Gov.* i. v. 15 Suttily to cast a jealousie upon the Crowne.

^B a. 1548 HALL *Chron*, *Hen VIII*, 220 b, Uttering wondrous wordes, as she was before subtly and craftily induced and taught. 1588 [R. BROWNE] *Asur Cartwright* 24 Why did M. C. so subtly set contrary to dumbe ministers, sufficient ministers? 1668 T. WALL *Character Enemies* Ch. 62 Let them subtly insinuate necessary defence, sure enough the preparations they make shew a delight in war. 1797 DE FOE *Syst Magic* i. iv. (1840) 95 The Devil takes this for a handle, and subtly makes Canaan dream.

4. Delicately, finely.

1713 *Pore Ess* *Man* i. 219 In the nice bee, what sense so subtly true, From poisounous herbs extracts the healing dew? 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lambs* v. § 12. 147 The Pisan front is far more subtly proportioned. 1876 G. ELIOT *Dan Der* lvi, This subtly-poised physical susceptibility.

5. In a manner that defies observation, analysis, or explanation.

1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* iv. i. II. 9 [Mohammedanism] dealt prodigally in angelic appearances, and believed in another incorporeal, or, rather, subtly-corporeal race, between angels and men. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* iv. § 137 The song passes swiftly and subtly into a world of romantic sentiment. 1899 FARRAR *St Paul* i. 137 Apology and demonstration are subtly blended throughout his appeal. 1890 *Scribner's Mag* Jan. 192 A very strong impression of

French superiority was very subtly instilled. 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/2 A religious intolerance as subtly vicious as was ever the fanatical impetus of the Cre-cent.

Subtone (sɜːbˈtəʊn) [f. SUB- 5 + TONE sb.] 1. A subordinate tone; an undertone.

1894 *Yellow Bk* I. 190 The river was wrapped in a delicate grey haze with a golden sub-tone. 1906 *Daily Chron* 4 May 5/3 Those delicate tones and sub-tones of feminine feeling which 'mere man' is too dense to appreciate.

2. *Mus.* A subordinate sound.

1894 *Daily News* 10 Sept. 2/4 He [sc. Wheatstone] was the first to give a physical explanation of the sombre effect of the minor chord, which sounds prosaic to the æsthetic critic, for it is dependent on the theory of sub-tones just mentioned. [Wheatstone used 'subordinate sounds']

Subtonic (sɜːbˈtɒnɪk), *a.* and *sb* [In A and B 1 f. SUB- 19, in B 2 f. SUB- 13.] *A. adj.* *Phonetics* (See quot.).

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 54 A number of sounds, possessing properties analogous to those of the tonics, but differing in degree. From their inferiority to the tonics, whilst they admit of being intoned or carried concretely through the intervals of pitch, I have called them Subtonic sounds. *Ibid.*, Some of the subtonic vocalities are purely nasal, as *m, n, ŋ, b, d, g*.

B. sb 1. *Phonetics* A 'subtonic' sound.

1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Human Voice* (ed. 2) 55 This vocalty of the subtonics is variously modified by the nose, tongue, teeth and lips.

2. *Mus.* The semitone immediately below the upper tonic of a scale; the leading note.

1854 MOORE *Compl. Cycl Music* 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i. § 13 The seventh note of the scale is sometimes called the 'Subtonic'.

[†] **Subtract**, *sb rare. Obs.* [ad L. *subtrahere*, pa. ppl. of *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT.]

1. A remainder.

a. 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm Regalia* (1641) 27 Sir Iohn Perrot was a goodly Gentleman, and he was of a very ancient descent, as an here to many Subtracts [other ed. of 1641 abstracts] of Gentry.

2. A subtrahend.

1690 LEYBOURN *Chris. Math.* 341 If he be careful to make his Canon right, the Letters themselves will direct him how to frame his Divisiois and Subtracts

Subtract (sɜːbˈtrækt), *v.* Also 6-track. [f. L. *subtrahere*, pa. ppl. stem of *subtrahere* (whence OF. *subtrahre*, It. *soltrarre*, Pg. *subtrahir*) f. sub- SUB- 25 + *trahere* to draw, carry. See also SUBTRACT.]

1. *trans.* To withdraw or withhold (a thing that is or may be used or enjoyed). *Obs. exc arch*.

1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw VI*, c. 13 § 13 Yf anye person doe subtrahce or withdrawe any manner of tithes. 1559-60 *MS Cott Calig B* ix, Let not men move zow to subtrahce zour helping hand. 1581 MARBECK *Bk Notes* 588 They did not subtrahce from them their ciuill obedence or counted them from that day forward, no longer to be their lings. 1607 *Statutes in Hist Wakefield Gram. Sch.* (1892) 69 10 subtrahce so much of the Ushers wages. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. iu. 105 His ill will is thus raised, and he tries to subtrahce from man the use of fire.

[†] 2. To remove from a place or position. *Obs.*

1574 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. i. II. 374 The merchandis traffiquand betwix Berwick and Edinburgh sailbe subtrahct and withdrawn. 1640 Br. *Hall Episc* ii. vii. 187 And yet none of the ancient burles subtrahct. 1659 Br. *Pearson Creed* (1839) 303 Should we imagine Christ to anticipate the time of death, and to subtrahce his soul from future torments necessary to cause an expiration. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess. Philos & Relig.* ii. 27 Let him then subtrahce his finger, and he will perceive the Quicksilver to descend from the Tube into the subjacent Vessel.

b. refl.

c. 1540 *Belender's Lvy* (S.T.S.) I. 8 (MS. A) To subtrahc [MS. B subtrahc] me fra sight of sic miseris as oft occurs in to our days. 1857 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 74 If they would subtrahc themselves from her obedience. *Ibid* 511 Whoever subtrahcs himself from a former actual governour. 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 4/2 Whether steps will be taken to prevent Houston from subtrahcing himself from the jurisdiction of one of her Majesty's Courts.

3. *Math.* To take away or deduct (one quantity from, + out of another). see SUBTRACTION 3. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* Kij, Wherefore I subtrahc 26. out of 18. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* xx. (1577) 53 Subtrahc or take away the stars declination from the heigh. 1654 *News fr Low Couns* 8 Podex can .Addre, Multiply, Subtrahc, Divide. 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Marit. Surv* 62 Subtrahc the Complement of the Declination from the half Sum, and take the Remainder. 1838 De MORGAN *Ess Probab.* 72 Remembering to subtrahc at the last step instead of adding. 1881 MINCHIN *Unipl Knemat* 53 We should get a better approximation still by subtrahcing the temperature at 12 from the temperature at 1 second past 12, and multiplying the difference by 3600.

b. transf. and fig.

a. 1676 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 123 What is so subtrahcted or subducted out of the extent of the Divine Perfection, leaves still a Quotient, if I may so call it, Infinite. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] *tr Kant's Crit Pure Reason* 125 A law of the understanding, from which it is permitted to deviate under no pretence, or therefrom to subtrahc any phenomenon. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* ix, The transient pink flush..subtrahcted nothing from her majesty. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 474 That is what I suppose you to say, you may, if you wish, add or subtrahc anything.

Hence *Subtrahcting* *vbl sb*

1691 RAY *Creation* i. (1692) 109 The same Swallow by the subtrahcing daily of her Eggs proceeded to lay nineteen successively. 1850 KUDRIN *Navig* (Weale) 46 There is to be no adding or subtrahcing.

Subtra'cter. rare [f. prec. + -ER¹.]

1. One who subtracts. 1828-32 WEBSTER

+ 2. = SUBTR¹ IN ND Obs. 1828 TODD.

Subtraction (sūbtræk'shən). Also 5 subtrac-
cio(u)n, 5-6 tractioun, e, 6 sotracioun. [ad. late
L. *subtractionem* (in Vulgate tr. Gr. *ὕποστασις*),
n of action f. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT Cf. It *sot-
trazione*, Pg. *subtracção* See also SUBTRACTION.]

+ 1. Withdrawal or removal from a place Obs
c 1400 Sc. *Trojan War* (Hornim) u 369 He wylfully in-
to bat stede Hath grannted þe subtractione Of þat relyk of
gret renowne lo Anthonor. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Kolls) II
155 As in the subtraction of Danes as vn to the maner and
chance þer of cronicles make noo mencion [etc.]

2. The withdrawal or withholding of something
due, necessary, or useful. Also, an instance of
this Obs. exc arch.

c 1450 tr. *De Institutione* u v. 53 He þat is taught wþ þe
3ifte of grace, and leined wþ þe betyng of subtraction [orig
subtractionis verbera] 1552 ASP HAMILTON *Catech* (1884)
33 This plaige of subtraction of grace 1598 in *Archpriest
Controv* (Camden) I. 66 By y^e addicions & sotraciounes af-
firmaciounes & negaciounes, etc. of the particul^{rs} of his authority
c 1656 B^r HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 163 A subtraction or
diminution of the maintenance of studied Divines 1818
HALLAM *Mod Ages* (1879) II 242 A second subtraction of
obedience, or at least declaration of neutrality 1833 WAD-
DINGTON *Hist CA* xviii 524 The party in France, which
for some time had been opposed to the subtraction of obedi-
ence, declared its adhesion

b *Law*. The withdrawal or withholding from
a person of any right or privilege to which he is
lawfully entitled.

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj* 21 Ecclesiastical laws relate
to subtraction and right of tithes, oblations, &c 1768
BLACKSTONE *Comm* ii 94 The suit for restitution of con-
jugal rights is brought whenever either the husband or
wife is guilty of the injury of subtraction, or lives separate
from the other without any sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 237 The
subtraction or non observance of any of these conditions, by
neglecting to swear fealty, to do suit of court, [etc.] is an
injury to the freehold of the lord 1835 *Toulmin's Law-
Dict.* Subtraction of Rents and Services

c. *Logic*. The exception of one class from
another in which the excepted class is naturally
included. In recent Dicts

3 *Math*. The taking of one quantity from (+ out
of) another, the operation of finding the difference
between two quantities, the result being termed the
remainder. Also, an instance of this.

Compound subtraction see COMPOUND a, b.
c 1450 *Crafte Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 10 You must know þat
subtraction is drawyng of one nombur oute of anoper
nombur. 1542 *Recorde Gr Artes* (1575) 95 Subtraction or
Rebating is nothing els, but an arte to withdrawe and abate
one summe from another, that the Remainer may appeare
1571 *Dices Pantom* i. xviii Fj. Nowe by subtraction sub-
duce 100 from 120, there remaineth your diuisor 20 1624
DRAYTON *Polyall* iv 390 *note*, Subtraction of this number,
and, in some, addition will rectifie many eros absurdities
in our Chronologies 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey) i. v, *Com-
pound Subtraction*, is the Method of taking a Summ com-
pounded of several different Species, from another Summ
Compounded likewise of the same sorts of Species 1854
ORR's *Circ Sci*, *Math* 22 Proceed in like manner with each
denomination till a subtraction is finished. 1910 *Encycl
Brit* (ed. 11) II. 538/2 We perform the subtractions in-
dependently, and then regroup the results as the remainder

b *transf. and fig* Abstraction, deduction, re-
moval.

1534 WHITTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 27 That we maye
beas good accompters of our offices and duties, and se bothe
in addycion and subtraction what somme may surmounte of
the remaynes. 1738 T. HIRCH *Appl Life Milton* i 72 By com-
pung it with his other Account, we shall perceive that
there is not an entire Agreement in any one of the Paragraphs,
but there are either Alterations, or Additions, or Subtractions,
or Contradictions 1880 R. JACKSON *sk Fabrice Dic*. (ed. 2) I.
229 Dr. Rush, and other American physicians carried subtraction
of blood to great extent in the American epidemic
1828 P. CURRINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 325 The gift of
a single million out of this vast amount is about as insigni-
ficant as the subtraction of a grain of wheat from a peck
measure. 1859 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org*. xii § 2 723
From it all the varieties of organized products might be
obtained, by the addition or subtraction of water, oxygen,
and ammonia. 1864 LOWELL *Fireweed Trav.* (1909) 25 The
world can endure the subtraction of even a justice of the
peace with provoking equanimity

4. Detraction, depreciation. (Cf. SUBTRACTOR.)

1890 *Century Mag* XXXIX. 624 2 Of Shakspeare he
[sc. Emerson] talked much, and always without a word of
subtraction

Subtractive (sūbtræk'tiv), a [ad. med L.
subtractivus, f. *subtrahere*. see SUBTRACT v and
-IVE Cf. Pg. *substractivo*] Involving or denoting
subtraction, deduction, or diminution; (of a mathe-
matical quantity) that is to be subtracted, negative,
having the minus sign.

1690 LEBBOURN *Curs. Math*. 808 We have therefore now
three *Prosthaphereses* of the Moon Which since they are
all of the same sort, to wit, each of them subtractive [etc.]
1699 *Phil. Trans* XXI. 352 *Subtractive Ratio* is that whose
Terms are dispos'd to Subtraction, that is, to Division.
1812 WOODHOUSE *Astron* xiv (1812) 81 The resulting
numerical values, if additive of the north polar distance,
are subtractive of the zenith distance. 1813 *Monthly Mag*.
XXXVI 307 *However—Yet—Notwithstanding—Never-
theless*. These may be called subtractive conjunctions;
they all concede something, and deduct something else.

1824 R. JACKSON *View Formation* etc *Arms* 505 Besides
measured diet, there are other means diminishing the
volume of the fluids. These are subtractive, viz blood
letting and purging 1829 BENTHAM *Justice & Cod Petit*
Prelim Explan. p vi. To employ either draft, with amend-
ments, whether additive, subtractive, or substitutive 1890
H. B. FINC *Number-Syst. Algebra* 102 In reducing equa-
tions subtractive terms in either member are rendered
additive by transposition to the other member.

b. *Cryst.* (See quot 1805-17)

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char Alim* (ed. 3) 147 Tetrahedral and
prismatic molecules are always arranged in such a manner
in the interior of primitive and secondary crystals, that,
taking them in groups of 2, 4, 6, 8 they compose parallelopi-
peds These parallelopi-peds are by Haüy named subtrac-
tive molecules. 1823 BROOKER *Crystallog* 66 A more simple
theory of decrement may be substituted for that which has
been established upon the assumption of the irregular
tetrahedron as the integrant molecule, and the obtuse rhom-
boid as the subtractive molecule

Subtractor. Substituted by Warburton, 1747,
for SUBTRACTOR of the folios in Shaks. *Twel IV*.
I iii. 37.

Subtrahend (sūbtrāhend). *Math*. [ad L. *sub-
trahendus* (sc. *numerus* number), gerundive of
subtrahere to SUBTRACT] The quantity or number
to be subtracted.

1674 JEAKE *Arith* (1696) 28 The number to be subtracted
called the Subtrahend 1714 CUNN *Treat. Fractions* 39
Then subtract the Numerator of the Subtrahend from the
common Denominator. 1826 in *Encycl Metrop.* (1845) I
428/1 The next digit in the subtrahend is greater than the
one corresponding to it in the minuend.

b *transf* A sum of money to be deducted.

1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* (1871) I 98 Subtracting the due
subtrahend 1858 — *Fredk Gl ix* x. Here is the Princess's
account; with the subtrahend, twenty-five or seventy-five
per cent, not deducted. 1911 *Edinb Rev*, Jan 138 Her
wages are liable to a serious subtrahend for the loss
caused by leaving her home in the hands of another

+ **Subtray**, v. Obs. Also 5-6 subtraha, 6
-trah [f. imper. sing. *subtrahere* or stem *subtrah-*
of L. *subtrahere* to SUBTRACT Cf SUBTRA.] To
subtract (*trans* and *intr*.)

c 1425 *Crafte Nombryng* (E.E.T.S.) 13 Here he teches
þe Craht how þou schalt know, when þou hast subtrayd,
whether þou hast wel ydo or no c 1430 *Art Nombryng*
(E.E.T.S.) 16 And 40 forþe subtrahre fo the totalle nombre
in respect of þe digit 1477 NORTON *Ord Alit* v in Ashm
(1692) 81 Your Liquors be ordained to add and subtray. To
make equalitie by wisdom of assay. 1549 CHALONER *Erasm*
on Folly Cij. From howe many euilles I haue subtrahed
these my selfe paches 1579 DICES *Stratort* i xv 26 The
last Fraction being lesse then 1 enforceyth you to Subtrah
one out of 4 1588 J. MELLIS *Briefe Instr* D viij. To make
the summes equal, gather the total hereof and subtray it
from the total summe of your Creditor opposite

Subtreasurer. [SUB-6] An assistant or
deputy treasurer.

The specific designation of an official of Hereford and
Truro Cathedrals, and of the Inner Temple, in US of the
official in charge of a subtreasury

1546, 1786 [implied in SUBTREASURERSHIP] 1821 LAMB
Elio, Old Benchers Inner T. But the worthy sub treasurer
— who respects his old and his new masters — would but have
been puzzled. 1849 EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 172, I suddenly
reflected that the treasurer — with all the 100 of sub-treasurers
— had departed 1882 ANGER *Lamb vi* 103 His father's old
and loyal friend Randal Norris, the sub-treasurer of the
Inner Temple

Hence **Subtreasurership**, the office of a sub-
treasurer.

1546 *Yes Chantry Surv* (Surtees) II. 363 The Subtreasur-
ership in the saide Church 1786 J. BACON *Liber Regis*
1102 Diocese of York The Cathedral Church... Sub
Treasurership

Subtreasury. [SUB-7 d] A subordinate
or branch treasury, U.S. the organization by which
the separate safe-keeping of the public funds is
entrusted to specially appointed officers, any of
the branches of the Treasury established in certain
cities of the States for the receipt and safe-keeping
of public monies.

1837 CALHOUN *Wks* III 81 This proposed reorganization
has been called a sub treasury 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice-
told T* (1851) II viii 118 With their interminable brawls
about Banks and the Sub-Treasury, Abolition [etc.] 1858
HOMANS *Cycl Comm* 1765/2 The failures of many of these
[banking institutions] during the years 1837-1842 led to the
establishment, on the 6th August, 1846, of the Independent
Treasury, or Sub-treasury The sub treasuries for the re-
ception of the public funds are at Boston, New York, Phila-
delphia, and other cities. 1896 *Daily News* 24 July 8/5
A telegram from Washington says that the Treasury De-
partment has been advised that over 23 million dollars in
gold will be turned into the sub treasuries by the banks
1901 ALDRIDGE *Sherbro xxvii* 373 There was a sub treasury
at the port of Sulima; the sub-accountant forwarded down
revenue to the amount of £1,000

attrib 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 766/2 Van Duren after
a four years' struggle, succeeded in making the 'sub-
treasury scheme' law (1840)

Subtriangular, a Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot*.
[ad mod.L. *subtriangularis* see SUB-20 e.] Ap-
proaching the form of a triangle; somewhat trian-
gular.

1787 tr. *Linnaeus' Pan. Plants* 763 Calodendron Seeds
two in each cell, subtriangular 1824 DU BOIS *Lamarck's
Arrangement* 45 The Macrae are marine shells, almost
always subtriangular 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Org
Nat* I. 192 The exocoetals are very irregular subtriangu-
lar bones 1881 *Nature* XXIII. 605 A sub-triangular wedge-
shaped implement,

So **Subtriangular** a, with combining form
Subtriangular to-

1849 HARDY in *Proc Berw Nat Club* II vii 361 Head
sub triangular 1852 DANA *Crust* i 118 Calapax sub tri-
angulato-ovate

Subtribe. Chiefly *Zool.* and *Bot* [SUB-7 b]
A subdivision of a tribe.

1836-9 *Jodd's Cycl Anat* II 860/1 The second sub-tribe,
Hydradephaga, includes the predaceous water-beetles 1857
[see SUBCLASS] 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr* in *Jrnl
Geog Soc* XXIX. 84 1 he Wazaramo number many sub-
tribes, the principal of which are the Wákámá 1870
HOOKER *Stud Flora* 150 Tribe iv Seselinae Sub-tribe
2 Coriandreae

Hence **Subtribual** a, pertaining to a subtribe
1881 BENTHAM in *Jrnl Linn Soc* XVIII 287 The most
important tribal and subtribal characters

Subtriple, a [ad. late L. *subtriplex* see
SUB-10 and TRIPLE a]

1 *Math*. That is one third of a quantity or
number, denoting a proportion of 1 to 3, (of a
ratio) of which the antecedent is one third of the
consequent.

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* viii § 6 60 Which must be in sub-
triple proportion of the diameter of the sunne to the dia-
meter of the great orbe c 1696 SCARBURY *Euclid* (1705)
180 A 1310 4 inverted, is 4 to 13 viz. Subtriple sesquiquartal
1719 QUINCY *Compt Disp* 14 The Proportion of White Lead
to Lead itself comes out still less, i.e. sub triple 1728
CHAMBERS *Cycl*

2 *Sub-triple Spot*, a moth (see quot)

1832 J. RESNIE *Butterfl & Af*. 179 The Sub-triple Spot
(l'as amesia subtripunctulana).

Subtriplicate, a *Math* [SUB-10]

1. Of a ratio or proportion Being that of the
cube roots of the quantities, thus, 2 3 is the sub-
triplicate ratio of 8 . 27.

1656 [see SUBDUPLICATE] 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II,
Paraboloide, are Parabolforn Curves in Geometry, whose
Ordinates are supposed to be in a Subtriplicate, Subquadri-
plicate, &c. Ratio of their respective Abscissae 1781 *Phil.
Trans* LXXI 316 Let us see how near they come to the
reciprocal sub-triplicate ratio of their weights

¶ 2. = SUBTRIPLE. (A misuse)

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks 1845 VII 277 It is the
same fault when men call a third part subtriplicate of the
whole

Subtriplicated, a. [SUB-20 f] Imperfectly
divided into three sections

1822 J. PARKINSON *Ornith Orctol* 212 Lip bordered inter-
nally, columella subtriplicated

Subtrist (sūbtrist), a rare [ad. L. *subtristis*,
f. sub- SUB-19 + *tristis* sad] Somewhat sad

1820 SCOTT *Abbot xxix*, You look subtrist and melancholic

Subtropic, a and sb [SUB-12 b, 19.]

A. adj. = SUBTROPICAL

1891 in *Cent. Dict* 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*,
Subtropic, applied to half-hardy plants which in temperate
climates can thrive in summer only

B. sb pl Subtropics the regions adjacent to
or bordering on the tropics

1886 *Times* (Philad.) 3 May (Cent), There are but two
counties [of Florida] in the sub-tropics—Dade and Monroe
1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* i 1 The principal cause
of morbidity in the tropics and sub-tropics

Subtropical, a [SUB-12 b, 19]

1. Bordering on the tropics.

1865 *Englishman's Mag* Nov 393 Some currents convey
ice into subtropical countries. 1867 LYELL *Princ Geol* (ed
20) I. 1 x. 200 A climate approaching that now only expe-
rienced in sub tropical regions 1883 *Chamb Jrnl* 142 The
sponges of commerce are almost wholly obtained from
tropical or sub tropical seas

2. Characteristic of subtropical regions, of a
climate, character, habit, etc between temperate
and tropical, almost tropical

1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort* 527 Climates sub-tropical,
or tropical. 1863 DANA *Man Geology* 534 The Miocene
flora of the vicinity of Vienna the same author pronounces
to be subtropical 1868 *Rep. U S Commissioner Agric*
(1869) 6 The culture of tropical and sub tropical fruits in
the southern States 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man in Brit*
ii 21 The sub tropical members decreased, and the temperate
forms preponderated

Subtrude (sūbtrūd), v [f. L. *sub-* SUB-2,
+ *trudere* to thrust]

1 *trans*. To thrust under

c 1846 *Dublin Rev* (Worc)

2. *intr*. To thrust itself in stealthily.

1898 HARRY WESSER *Poems* 129, I see the nightfall shades
subtrude

Subtype. [SUB-5 c] A subordinate type,
a type included in a more general type.

1862 MILLER *Elem Chem*, *Org* (ed 2) § 2 50 The hydro-
chloric acid type forms a subtype which comprehends the
chlorides, fluorides, bromides, iodides, and cyanides 1872
OLIVER *Elem Bot* ii 122 In some Natural Orders the
amount of variation is so considerable that we shall find it
needful to employ subtypes

Subtypical, a [SUB-19.] a Of the cha-
racter of a subtype. b. Not quite typical; lying
between the typical and aberrant forms.

1837 SWAINSON *Nat Hist. Birds* II 4 The first three of
these sub-families constitute the aberrant circle The fourth
is the sub typical *Ibid.* 76 The *Piprinae* constitute the
subtypical group of this family [sc. the *Angelinæ*]. 1854
WOODWARD *Mollusca* ii. 241 The Bivalve Shell fish con-
stitute the second or sub typical group in the gannary system

|| **Subucula** (sūbū'kula). Also anglicized (*rare*) **subucule**. [L. dim. f. *sub* under + *ucula* to put, as in *exucula*, *inucula*] a. A kind of shirt or under-tunic worn by the ancient Romans. b. In the Anglo-Saxon Church, a tunic worn beneath the alb, serving as a kind of cassock.

[Cf. c. 1450 *Capgrave's Life of St. Gilbert* 125 My auctor her setteth a word 'subucula' which is both an awbe and a schert.]

1660 R. COKE *Powley & Sney* 162 That every Priest celebrating Mass, hath his Corporal, and Subucule [*unsp. Subumle*] under his Alban. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. v. 460 Besides the alb the Anglo-Saxons wore another garment the subucula. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 456/2 It was a custom of the Romans to wear two tunics. The one next the skin was known as the *subucula*.

Subulate (sūbū'lēt), a. Bot. and Zool. [ad mod. L. *subulatus*, f. *subula* awl see -ATE². Cf. F. *subulé*.] Awl-shaped; slender and tapering to a point.

1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* I. xiii (1765) 31 *Subulate*, Awl-shaped. 1785 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 9 Our bud has a weal, slender, subulate bill. 1785 MARTIN *Lett. Bot.* xiii (1794) 132 Flowers in a spike, with a subulate receptacle. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. 11 33 Their long and large head, armed with very long subulate mandibles. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 303 Margin unevenly fringed with somewhat roughened subulate hairs.

Comb. 1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* viii (1858) 136 Radical leaves subulate-striated. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 206 Involucral bracts subulate-lanceolate.

So **subulated** a., with comb. form **subulato-**. 1752 HILL *Hist. Anim.* 495 The beak of the Sturnus is of a subulated figure. 1760 J. LEE *Intro. Bot.* ii. xii (1765) 118 The upper filament is subulato setose. 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, to Barrington* 8 July, The *lypoboscæ hirundinis*, with narrow subulated wings. 1833 HOOKER in Smith's *Eng. Flora* v. 1 21 Leaves subulato-setaceous.

Subuliform (sūbū'likŏm), a. [ad. mod. L. *subuliformis*, f. *subula* awl see -FORM.] Subulate. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

† **Subulon**. Obs. [ad L. *subulo*, f. *subula* awl.] A young hart (with straight unbranched horns).

1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 122 marg., Of Spittards & Subulons. *Ibid.* 133 The dung of Harts cureth the dropsie, especially of a Subulon or young Hart. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. viii. 160/2 He beareth Argent, a Subulon (or a Brocards) head, proper. This head of a Subulon, is born by the name of Subel.

† **Subumber**, v. Obs. *rare*—1 [f. L. *sub* SUB-2 + *umbra* shadow. Cf. *subumbrage* s.v. SUB-2.] *trans* To shelter.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* LVIII. vi, Under shryne buried and remembered Emong al Cristen kynges worthy to be remembered.

|| **Subumbrellae**. Zool. [mod. L.; see SUB-1 f.] The internal ventral or oral disk of a hydrozoan, the concave muscular layer beneath the umbrella of a jelly-fish.

1898 BILLIE *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 108 In the Medusa (i.e. a muscular layer) is limited to the surface which carries the gastric apparatus, where it forms the 'sub-umbrella'. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 248 Scattered ganglion cells in connection with this [inner nerve] ring lie in the ectoderm of the sub-umbrella.

Hence **Subumbrellae** a. [SUB-1 b], beneath the umbrella; pertaining to the subumbrella.

1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Int. Anim.* in 137 A sub-umbrellar cavity with a roof formed by the umbrella.

† **Subunion**. Obs. *rare*. [ad mod. L. *subunio*, rendering late Gr. *ὑπὸν* (= *ὑπὸ*, *ὑπὸ* under + *ἕν* one) *HYPHEN* see UNION.] Incomplete union (of words or syllables).

[The L. word is used = hyphen; cf. —1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 2 A Subunio (i) used i when two whole words are united, as pale-faced 2 when one part of the word is writ at the end of one line, and the other at the beginning of the next 1685 MALLOCK *Pax Nova Artis Scrib.* 20.]

1648 HEYHAM *Du Dict.* 11 Gram. Bbb, Hyphen is a Note of Sub-union, either of two words or of the Connexion of two or more Syllables together. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. v. 251/1 *Hyphen*, is a mark of subunion either of two words, as Self-love, or of the connection of two Syllables at the end of a Line, and the beginning of the succeeding Line thus =

Suburb (sūburb). Forms pl. 4-5 sub(b)-arbes, -is, (-ys), -urbis, 5-7 suburbes, 6-7 subburbis, suberbs, (4 subaarbis, 5 -orbz, sowbarbys, subbards, -ars, -ers, 6 -arbs, -ardes, subbarbes, -is, -urbes, -ys, -orbes, sub-vrbs), 5- subburs; also 5 southbarbys, -ez, 6 southbarbs (see SOUTH-2), sing. 4-7 suburb, 5 sub(b)arbe, subbarde, 7- suburb [a OF *sub(b)urbe*, pl. -es, ad. L. *suburbium*, pl. -ia (med. L. also *suburbū*), f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbs* city. Cf. Sp., Pg. *suburbio*].

1. The country lying immediately outside a town or city, more particularly, those residential parts belonging to a town or city that lie immediately outside and adjacent to its walls or boundaries.

a. *collect. pl.*
c. 1380 WYCLIF *1st Vks* (1880) 364 þai hadden subarbis to fede þe beestes þat schuld be offered sacrifice to god in þe temple. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeomen's Prolog.* 104 In the suburbes of a town Lurkynges in heorn and in lanes blynde. 1387 TREVISIA *Hyden* (Rolls) IV. 211 An oxe spak to a plowman in the suburbes of Rome. 1398 — *Barth. de P. R.* xiv. xii (101em MS) Sichein, þat was a cite of socoure with

subbarbes [ad. 1535 subarbes, 1582 suburbes] þerof in mounte Edfraym. c. 1430 LYDG *1st Vks* Poems (Percy Soc.) 4 Florentines, and Venicyens, And Esterlinges, altyr the maier riding, Passid the subbarbis to mete with the Kyng. 1439 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 23, 1 Fleetestrete in the subbarbes of London. c. 1460 Oseney *Rig.* 6 þe church of seynte marie Mawdeleyn the which is sett in the subbarbis of oxenforde. 1493 in Young *Ann. Barbery-Surg. Lond.* (1890) 67 Withyn this cyte or subber of the same. 1523 *Act. 14 & 15 Hen. VIII.* c. 3 § 5 Withyn either of the said townes of Lyn and Great Yarmouth or Suburbes of the same. 1592 GREENE *Vision Wks* (Grosart) XII. 259 He trudgeth towards Antweipe, where in the suberbes, hee heard of his wife. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks* 1904 II. 148 London, what are thy Suburbes, but licensed Stewes? 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* v. iv. 76 There's a trim rable lett in: are all these Your faithful friends o' th' Suburbes? 1665 Baker's *Chron. Contin. Chas. I.* 501 That part of the Suburbs of London commonly called Covent Garden. a. 1720 SEVEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) II. vii. 2 At London, and in the suburbis. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 223 They had resolved to burn the suburbis, in order to preserve the city within the walls. 1875 HILLS *Soc. Press* iv. 59 How this ugly lot of suburbis would join with that ugly lot, and that there would soon be one continuous street.

b. *collect. sing.*
1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 9 In the paroch of seynt sepulchre in the suburbis of london. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 432/1 Suburb, of a cyte or wallyd towne (K suburb or southwyrby of cyte), *suburbium*, *suburbanum*. 1691 WOOD *Ant. Oxon.* i. 9 He was sent to Gloucester College, in the Suburb of Oxon. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) [1853 NEWMAN *Hist. St.* (1873) I. i. 11 70 Its ciues were surrounded beyond their fortifications by a suburb of fields and gardens.]

2. Any of such residential parts, having a definite designation, boundary, or organization.

a. *sing. join.*
1433 LYDG *St. Edmund App.* 395 Not ferre out of the town In a subai be callyd Rysbygate. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius's Lew. C. Wars* 955 Suddenly a suburb beyond the River, that might have been defended, was, quitted. a. 1700 EVELIN *Diary* 15 Jan. 1645, I went to the Ghetto, where the Jewes dwell as in a suburb by themselves. 1717 DE FOE *Tour Gt. Brit.* III. 11 34 This Street is call'd the Cannon-Gate, which Part, tho' a Suburb, is a Kind of Corporation by itself, as Westminster to London. 1836 MACGILLIVRAY *Trav. Humboldt* v. 68 Crossing the Indian suburb, the streets of which were very neat. 1856 FREEMAN *Norwic. Cong.* (1877) III. xii. 109 The monks of Saint Stephen already dwell in their suburb beyond the walls of Caen. 1913 *Standard* 20 June 7/7 The people of Clapham, or Cricklewood, or Clapton, or any other suburb.

b. *pl. join. with sing. concord.*
1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 810 The suburbis of Gateshead, which is conjoined to New-castle. a. 1668 LASSELL *Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 58 A continual Suburbs of stately villas and villages. 1753 DE FOE's *Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 5) III. 214 The Market-place and St. Nicolas's Church, from whence, for a good Way, shoots out a Suburbs to the North east, and each Suburbs has its particular Church.

3. *transf.* and *fig.* (pl., rarely sing.) Outlying parts, outskirts, confines, purlieus.

a. of localities.

1382 WYCLIF *Exh.* xlv. 2 On echie part it shal be haledw in fyue hundrid by fyue hundrid, four maner by compas, and in fifti cubits in to the suburbis therof bi compas. 1601 DEER *Pathway Heaven* 313 Ill company is the suburbis of Hell. 1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 128 'They come to the llands of Guadalupe, Dominique, and the rest, which . . . be as it were, the suburbis of the Indies. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 91 Constantine raised these suburbis of Hell, and destroyed both the customes, statues, and temple it selfe. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* v. vi. (1718) 270 To heav'n's high city I direct my journey, Whose spangled suburbis entertain mine eye. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* vi. § 2 II. 285 The Kitchen with the Larder and Pantrye the necessary suburbis thereof. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 773 [Bees] Flie to and fro, and on the smoothest Plank, The suburb of their Straw-built Cittadel, confer Their State affairs. a. 1703 BURKITT *On N. T.* Luke xxiii. 42 Even then, when he is in the suburbis of hell, he will blaspheme.

b. of immaterial things.

1599 NASHE *Leiten Stuffe Wks* 1905 III. 174 The vaward or suburbis of my narration. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 363 They would never come within the condition or suburbis of mercy. 1650 TAYLOR *Holy Living* ii. § 6 142 When our fortunes are violently chang'd, our spirits are unchang'd, if they alwayes stood in the Suburbs and expectation of sorowes. 1655 FULLER *Best Act. Obiv.* 2 Lent is a season for sorrow, this Week is the suburbis of Lent. 1822-26 DE QUINCY *Confess. Wks* 1890 III. 293 In summer, in the immediate suburbis of midsummer. 1848 LONGER *Fire-side, Resign.* v. This life of mortal breath is but a suburb of the life elysian. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xvii. 445 Silence is an embryo of a man, a man dwelling in the suburbis of sense.

c. *jocular.*

a. 1658 CLYVELAND *Poems* (1687) 326 The Suburbs of my Jacket are so gone, I have not left a Skirt to sit upon. 4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib. (rarely in pl. form) passing into adj. = Belonging to a suburb or the suburbis, SUBURBAN. Now *rare*.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* I, Heares queanes maintind in eney suburb streete. 1593 MARLOWE *Lucan's 1st Bk.* 569 Those that inhabited the subme fields fled. 1662 GERBIER *Brief. Disc.* 19 The Windows on the London and Suburbs Houses. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan Prolog.* 20 The harmless Life Of Suburbu Virgin or of City Wife. a. 1721 PRIOR *1st Invite* 4 *Sparrrow* 424 Hear thy duty Offspring Squall From Bottles on a Suburb-Wall. 1821 SCOTT *Don Roderick* 11 xxxix, The spark that, from a suburb hovel's hearth Ascending, wraps some capital in flame. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 11 26 From the slope side of a suburb hill. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 821/1 The houses grow up stories higher—villas—suburb houses.

† b. = Belonging to or characteristic of the suburbis (of London) as a place of inferior, debased,

and esp. licentious habits of life (cf. quots. 1593, 1613, in sense 1). (*freq.* in 17th cent.) Obs.

Suburb sinner a loose woman, prostitute. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* i. iii, If I can but hold him vp to his height, it will do well for a suburb-humor. 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev.* 11 iv, We cannot have a new peculiar court tire, but these retainers will have it, these Suburb Sunday waiters. 1608 DECKER *Lanth. & Candle* 17 Wks (Grosart) III. 266 Helzebub knows, that these Suburb sinners have no landes to lue vpon but their legges. 1633 MARVION *Jane's Companion* G. 2 There's a wench that has her Suburb trickes about her, I warrant. 1638 NABBES *Bride* i. iv, You maulkin of suburb authority set up only to fright crows. 1649 MILTON *Erasm. Pref.* Dissolute swordmen and Suburb roysters. 1664 COTTON *Scarion* iv (1667) 136 Some dirty Suburb drab. a. 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth* 111, 1, You look in this light habit Like one of the Suburb-Sinners.

c. = SUBURBICARIAN *rare*.

1813 *Examiner* 1 Mar. 131/2 The six suburb Bishopricks shall be re-established.

d. † **suburb dross**, bee-gline, PROPOLIS (see quot. and cf. quot. 1667 in sense 3 a).

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pok. Flying-Ins.* 158 Propolis is as much as suburb dross, with which the Bees fasten the skirts of the Hive to the board.

Suburban (sūbū'rbān), a. and sb. [ad L. *suburbanus*, f. *sub* SUB-11 + *urbs* city see -AN. Cf. F. *suburbain*, It., Sp., Pg. *suburbano*.] A. *adj.*

1. Of or belonging to a suburb or the suburbis of a town; living, situated, operating, or carried on in the suburbis.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Faithful Friends* II. 11, To yield At first encounter may befit the state Of some suburban trumpet, but not her. 1631 BRATHWAIT *Whimsey, Apparator* 131 A pestilent headpiece hee ha's to blow up suburban traders with whom hee trucks. a. 1661 HOLYDAY *Jynival* (1673) 18/2 The Rich had stately Monuments on the sides of the publick ways in their own suburban fields. 1691 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 243 Athens native to famous wits Or hospitable, in her sweet recess, City or Suburban, sundown walks and shades. 1751 I. EDWARDS in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) III. 19, I will hope that the air of your agreeable suburban North End, will restore you. 1781 COWPER *Retin. em.* 48r Suburban villas, highway-side retreats, That dread th' encroachment of our growing suburbs. 1824 LONDON *Encycl. Gard.* (ed. 2) § 7285 The suburban villa is of limited extent, but contains a small kitchen garden and stables. Such villas are occupied more by professional men and artists. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I. iv. 120 His chosen intimate continued to be Mr John Irving—his suburban walks with whom have been recollected so tenderly. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. 1 351 They reside at 'suburban country seats surrounded by shrubberies and flower gardens'. 1855 *Ibid.* xviii. IV. 243 Among the suburban residences of our kings, that which stood at Greenwich had long held a distinguished place. 1883 *Lancet* LXXXV. 130/2 The speculative builder has become the pest of suburban London.

2. *transf.* Having characteristics that are regarded as belonging especially to life in the suburbis of a city, having the inferior manners, the narrowness of view, etc., attributed to residents in suburbis.

1817 BYRON *Beppo* 141, A fifth's look's vulgar, dowdyish, and suburban. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Worship* Wks. (Bohn) II. 403 If you follow the suburban fashion in building a sumptuous-looking house for a little money, it will appear to all eyes as a cheap dear house.

3. = SUBURBICARIAN *rare*.

1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Ch.* 204 Two names are given in those of Hyppolytus, a suburban clergyman, and of Caus, whose charge lay within the city itself.

b. sb.

† 1. sb. pl. Suburbis Obs.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 520 Þe suburbany of gomor

2. a. A suburban residence. b. A resident in the suburbis.

1856 NEWMAN *Calista* xxii. 195 Can truth give me a handsome suburban with some five hundred slaves. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Sept. 3/1 All good suburbans congratulate themselves on the choice of their abode.

Hence **Suburbanism**, -hood, suburban conditions of life, the residents of the suburbis collectively, **Suburbanism**, the characteristics of suburban life, a suburban peculiarity, **Suburbanite**, a resident in the suburbis, **Suburbanity**, the condition of being suburban; an instance of this, a suburban characteristic, feature, locality; **Suburbanize** v. *trans.* to render suburban.

1902 *Speaker* 13 Dec. 284/1 The respectabilities and gentleness of mere 'suburbanism'. 1879 *Macm. Mag.* XLI. 188/1 There is another side to this story, which the 'suburbanhood' of Manchester would like greatly to tell. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *Robt. Elton* ii. xi, A county [sc. Surrey], which is throughout a strange mixture of 'suburbanism' and the desert. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Apr. 423 She is a symbol of middle aged suburbanism rejuvenated and illuminated by fresh experience. 1911 TYRRELL in *19th Cent.* Apr. 693 There seem to have been suburbanisms and provincialisms, like the Psaenestine vulgarism of dropping the first syllable of a word. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 20 Feb., Much dissatisfaction among 'suburbanites' over the proposed change. 1896 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Nov. 7/2 The Lord Mayor's Show brings out the suburbanite in full force. 1663 COCKERAM, Neighbourhood in the Suburbis, 'Suburbannitie', 1833 *New Monthly Mag.* XXXVII. 50 The pipe he smoked of an evening, under certain circumstances of suburbanity. 1848 *Illustr. Lond. News* 17 June 387/1 Erith is the prettiest of pretty suburbanities. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1320/2 Suburbanity, with its combined characteristics of money, scandal, and church going. 1893 C. E. NORTON in *Lovell's Lett.* (1894) I. 2 The whole district, though so near the city, was not yet 'suburbanized'. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 13 May 5/2 The district is, becoming suburbanised and unfit for sport.

† **Suburbars**, *sb. pl* ? Error for *suburbans* (cf. prec. B. 1) But of SUBURBLES.

1530 *Tist Elor* (Surtees) V 20 To every hospital wth the C^{ty} of York, and also unto the suburbars of the same

† **Suburbed**, *a. Obs rare*— [f. SUBURB + -ED.] Having a suburb or suburbs.

1622 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 120 Bottenau Castle, seated on a bad harbour of the North Sea, and suburbed with a poore market towne.

Suburbia (sūbū'biā) [f. SUBURB + -IA.] A quasi-proper name for The suburbs (*esp* of London).

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Apr 8 r Suburbia also was very great in primroses and maiden h^{ur} fern posies. 1907 H. WYNHAM *Flora Footlights* 115, Adrian took a leisurely survey of the room and its occupants Both reflected Suburbia very strongly

† **Suburbial**, *a. Obs rare* [f. *suburbium* SUBURB + -AL.] = SUBURBAN

1602 R. CAREW *Cornwall* 101 Yet do they prescribe in a suburbial market (as I may terme it) to Plymouth for their reliefe 1778 T. WARTON in Johnson & Stevens *Shaks.* V 266 Moor-ditch opened to an unwholesome and impassable morass, and consequently not frequented by the citizens, like other suburbial fields which were remarkably pleasant

1861 STEPHENS & BURN *Bk. Farm-Build.* Index 560/2 Suburbial dairy farming.

† **Suburbian**, *a. and sb. Obs.* [f. *suburbium* SUBURB + -AN.] *A. adj.* Suburban, in 17th cent. often with reference to the licentious life of the (London) suburbs (cf. SUBURB 4 b).

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 39 There is yet to be scene the place of his noisery, within a suburbian house belonging to his Ancesters. 1609 ROWLEY *Search for Money* (Percy Soc.) 37 We should returne back to the suburbian bordello (before mentioned) 1632 MASSINGFER *City Madam* III, I, I know them—swaggering, suburbian roasters. 1652 *Consid. Dissol.* C^{ri}. *Chancery* 47 Some of the Middlesex or Suburbian Justices. 1675 T. DUFFETT *Mock Tempest* III, 1, Not pledge me, thou salt Suburbian Hackney, not pledge me 1732 *Land Mag.* I 334 Give some share of credit to the out-lying night-walkers, and Suburbian ghosts. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* xviii. 244 Suburbian prospects, where the traveller stops to see the sloping tenement on props.

B. sb. A resident in the suburbs.

1607 DEKKER *Kni's Conjur.* (1822) 55 All the brokers in Long Lane Houns-ditch, or else wher, with all the rest of their colleague suburbians that deale vpon overworne commodities 1699 DAIEN *Lumberman* II, 1, Down with the Suburbians, down with them. 1704 T. BROWN *Lett. fr. Dead Wks.* 1720 II. 248 A true profligate Suburbian. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. Wks. 1799 I. 232 You cockneys now beat us suburbians at our own weapons. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I 287 Scum of the suburbians.

Suburbianus (sūbū'zhān), *a.* [ad. L. type **suburbianus*, f. *suburbium* SUBURB, after *suburbicānus*.] = SUBURBICAN

1659 GAUDEN *Teares* Ch. I. l. 27 One Ecclesiasticall polity [which] extended, not only to the walls of that city, but to the suburbian distributions. 1681 R. L'ESTRANGE *Apol. for Protest.* III, 1. 51 The Suburbian Places of about an hundred Italian Miles from Rome 1687 W. JOHNSON *Assur. Abby Lands* 16 The Suburbian Diocess of Rome. 1782 *Priestley's Corrupt Chr.* II 21 289 The popes had no authority beyond the suburbian provinces 1884 *Times* 1 Feb. 6 Two of the six Suburbian Sees being vacant at the same time. 1894 *Times* 4 Aug. 174 St Bonaventura was compelled to accept the Suburbian See of Albano

† **Suburbicarian**, *a. Obs. rare*— [Formed as next + -AL.] = next

1688 *Proc. Parl. of Paris upon Pope's Bull* 15 Is he persuaded that His Power reaches no farther than the Diocess of Rome, and his Patriarchship than the Neighbouring Provinces, styled Suburbicarian?

Suburbicarian (sūbū'bi-kā'riān), *a.* [f. late L. *suburbicārius*, f. *suburbium* SUBURB, after *urbicārius* URBICARY. Cf. F. *suburbicaine*, Pg. *suburbicario*.] Applied to the dioceses (now six in number) around Rome, and to their churches, etc., which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Pope as metropolitan and the bishops of which form the body of cardinal bishops (The term has been more widely used by some)

1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saints' Persev.* Pref. E 2, I have spent some time in the consideration of mens conjectures of those suburbicarian Churches. 1659 HEYLIN *Ecclesia Vind.* 305 His first Epistle, inscribed to the Bishops of Lucania, another of the Suburbicarian Provinces, which made up that Patriarchate 1715 BENTLEY *Serm.* x 354 When the empire was first Christian the Bishops of Rome had no more under their Inspection than the Suburbicarian Regions 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* III. 371 Within the city, he [sc. the Pope] presided over above forty churches, besides the suburbicarian districts. 1853 E. H. BROWN *Expos.* 39 Art. xxvii § 2 II 635 It has been proved, that the suburbicarian Churches meant those within the district, which belonged to the *Vicarius Urbis* 1893 F. W. PULKER *Prin. Saints & Sec. of Rome* 14 The relations of the Bishop of Rome to his suburbicarian suffragans

Suburbicary (sūbū'bi-kā'ri), *a* (sb) [ad. late L. *suburbicārius* (see prec.)]

I = SUBURBICARIAN.

1654 BRAUNELL *Justi Vind.* v (1661) 93 One who understood the ancient proper bound of the Roman Patriarchate as well as any man, doth limit it to the Suburbicary Churches, that is a part of Italy, and three Islands, Sicilia, Sardinia and Corsica 1692 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Err.* 11 The Suburbicary Region of Italy. 1725 Tr. *Dugli's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C I 11 v 152/1 Some Provinces of Italy were distinguish'd by the Names of Suburbicary and Annony 1853 E. H. BROWN *Expos.* 39 Art. xxvii § 2 II 635 As to the limits of the Roman Patriarchate, much depends on what is meant by

the term *Suburbicary Churches* 1908 *Ch. Times* 5 June 761/1 Rome, with the suburbicary region, had long enjoyed a certain political independence.

† *b. sb. pl.* The suburbicarian provinces of Italy. 1665 STILLINGF. *Grounds Protest* Relig. II vi Wks. 1709 IV 426 All the Provinces in the Diocese of Italy. which Provinces the Lawyers and others term Suburbicaries

† 2 Suburban. *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 124 Such numerous rows of stately and ambitious buildings, as made old London envy the magnificence of her Suburbicary sister

† **Suburbles**, *sb. pl* In 5 suburbles, 6 suburbillis Obscure pl form of SUBURB.

14. *Chaucer's Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 104 (MS. Camb.), In the suburbilis of a town 1536 BELLINDEN *Cron Scot* xvi v. (1821) II 461 He brint the suburbillis of Carlele

† **Suburbless**, *a. Obs* [f. SUBURB + -LESS.] Without suburbs.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 1 190 Jerusalem, being on the East and South suburbs

† **Subutra guian.** *Obs. rare* [f. L. *sub utraque*, scil. *specie* under both kinds.] One who advocates the administration of the Sacrament in both kinds; = UTRAQUIST (cf. CALIXTIN I)

1649 OWEN *Shaks & Transl. Heaven & Earth* 22 Hath not Germany Hierome and Subutraguian to answer for? 1662 — *Annuale*, on 'Pia Lux' II. 74 Poor men whom they called Waldenses, Albigenses, Lollards, Subutraguian, Picards.

Subvariety. [SUB-7 b.] A subordinate or minor variety, *esp* of a domestic animal or cultivated plant.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration Juridic* Evid. (1827) IV. 536 Men of the class of professional lawyers being, under all their varieties and sub-varieties, men 1811 PINKERTON *Petrar* Introd. p. 11, Some [writers] have Varieties, and Werner, with a truly German want of taste, has added Sub-species and Sub-varieties. 1827-7 Good *Study Med* (1829) II. 405 Some pathologists have set down *Arachnitis* as a sub-variety of the meningic form 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* I 1 18 There is not sufficient evidence that any of these ancient dogs belonged to the same identical sub-varieties with our present dogs 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxiii. (1878) 336 The original distinct kinds of living things, out of which all subvarieties have sprung

Subvassal. Chiefly *Sc. Obs. exc. Hist*

[SUB-9 (b)] An under-vassal, a vassal of a vassal.

1480 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1829) 54/1 His lander of Wyndale quihik he baldes of be lard of Jestre in pruridice and skath of be said Richard his subvassall & tennand 1505 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 358 Gif he be Erle, Lord, Baroun, freldar, wassall, subvassall, fewar, or bentour 1606 *Act Parl. Scot.* 1, Jas VI (1816) IV 287/1 Act anent setting of fewis be subvassall of ward landis 1682 STAIR *Just. Law Scot.* I xiii 236 Charters granted by his [sc. the king's] Vassals to their Sub-vassals. 1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II 290 The subvassals were subject, in cases of rebellion, to the same forfeitures and penalties, as the immediate vassal. 1838 W. BEI *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 B, the subvassal, has thus two superiors; A, from whom he derives his right and the Crown, which is his mediate superior 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick*, GI III VI (1874) I. 252 They shall be Subvassals under us as Hereditary Duke. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* II 117 The great charter compelled the barons to grant their subvassals mitigations of feudal burdens

Hence **Subvassalage**, the condition of being a subvassal, a property held by a subvassal.

1775 L. SHAW *Hist. Moray* II 223 On the West side of the river is Couclachie, a subvassalage of Angus Macintosh 1838 W. BEI *Dict. Law Scot.* 88 This would be to deprive A of his subvassalage, which no act of the Crown or of B can accomplish.

† **Subvassour**. *Sc. Obs. rare*— Also subvassour. [ad. med. L. *subvassor*, for **subvassor* see SUB-9 (b) and VAYASSOUR] = prec.

14. *Act Malcolme II*, c. 9 *Pat* pat haldis of knychts be quihikis are callit subvassours [Skene *Reg. Maj.* 3 subvassours, orig. *subvassores*]

† **Subvect**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. L. *subvect*, pa. ppl stem of *subvehere*, f. *sub*- SUB-25 + *vehere* to carry.] *trans* To bring forward.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T II 158 To this purpose then, let us here subvect such safe and necessary rules

† **Subvene**, *v. Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *subvenire*, f. *sub*- SUB-25 + *venire* to come] *intr.* To come as a relief or remedy

1756 WARBURTON *View Bolingbroke's Pinas* IV 213 A future state must needs subvene, to prevent the whole Edifice from falling into ruin

† **Subvent**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. L. *subvent*, pa. ppl stem of *subvenire* (see prec.)] *trans* To come to the help of

1630 S. PAGE *Expos. Ld's Prayer* (1631) 26 That none but the preserver of man, can either prevent the evil that we feare, or subvent vs in the evil we feele

† **Subventaneus**, *a. Obs* [f. mod. L. *subventaneus*, f. L. *sub* SUB-1 + *ventus* wind see -EOLUS. Cf. obs F *subventanē*.] Windy, *esp* of unfertile eggs.

1646 SIR I. BROWN *Pseud Ep.* III 221 162 The relation of the Maies in Spain, and their subventaneous conception, from the western winde 1666 S. PARKER *Free & Impar. Censure* (1667) 71 theories in Philosophie, impregnate the mind with nothing but Ayene and Subventaneous Phantasmes 1686 PLOT *Staffordish* 272 Whether the Egg it self at first was imperfect or subventaneous 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II xiii 313/4 Subventaneous Eggs, such as the Hen brings forth without the Treading of the Cock

Subvention (sūbve'njən). [a. OF. *subvention*, -tion, = Pr. *subventio*, It. *sovvenzione*, Sp. *subven-*

ción, Pg. *subvención*, ad. late L. *subventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvenire* to SUBVENE.]

1. A subsidy levied by the state. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 14. *Secr. Secr.* MS. Ashm. 396 fo. 2 Of kynges aides and subvention 1426 LYNG. *De Guit. Privy* 1818 Grace Dieu flor to exile By dyuers extorsions Of dymes or Subventions, or taylladges indolent newe 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* IV 89 Convocation proceeded to the less important affair of a subvention to the King

† 2. The provision of help, support, or relief Also, an instance of this. *Obs.*

1535 W. MARSHALL (*title*) The Forue and Maner of Subvention, or Helping for pore People, devysed and practysed in the C^{ty} of Hypes in Flanders 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) I 6/2 Suche goods were geuen to the church to seue the publique subvention of the ned 1625 USSHLE *Annu. Jesuit* 374 By way of subvention, in helping those out whom at the time of his death he found there 1657 TWYSDEN *Indic. Ch. Eng.* IV 80 They sometimes exhorted Christians to the subvention of the Holy Land 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* VI II (1749) 845 The Manner, in which he is said to have been carry'd up, was, by the Subvention of a Cloud

3. A grant of money for the support of an object or institution, *occas.* a grant in aid of necessitous persons, now *esp* a grant from government or some other authority in support of an enterprise of public importance.

1851 GALLINGA *Italy* 85 By screening from losses the *appaltatori*, or shop-keepers, who farmed the public revenues, by private subventions 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* I Introd. 3 They [sc. the Greek churches] were often bound together by mutual charitable subventions 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* GI I III (1872) I 22 The Crown-Prince begged some dole or subvention for these poor people 1860 Mrs W. P. BYRNE *Undercurr. Overl.* II 56 Subventions to mad-houses, founding hospitals, &c. 1881 *At. Acture* XXIV 426 The French Government have resolved to grant a subvention for erecting a statue 1891 *Spectator* 27 June, The resources of English wealth for the purpose of providing subventions for the Colonial Episcopate

4. The granting of pecuniary aid for the support of an undertaking.

1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* IX (1876) 97 By inducing the possessor to export his capital in foreign loans, or for the subvention of foreign industry 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* V xxxii. 119 The ministry confessed its inability to reduce the colonies except by the subvention of foreign troops 1894 *Daily News* 8 June 3/4 They had not to pay anything towards the subvention of rural roads

Hence **Subvention v** [cf. F. *subventionner*] *trans*, to support or assist by the payment of a subvention. (Only in pa. ppl.)

1668 *Daily News* 10 Nov, That national and subventioned establishment [the Théâtre Français] 1880 *Sat. Rev.* No. 1289 52, 12 per cent were French vessels subventioned by the Government 1885 *American* IX 362 The society has from time to time subventioned learned works. 1904 *Daily Tel.* 18 July 8/6 The German subventioned steamer Prinz Heinrich 1909 *Exposition* July 85 The German Oriental Society, subventioned by the German Emperor

Subventiary, *a* [f. prec. + -ARY.] Of the nature of a subvention

1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 42 Which annual sum I could not have dreamt of accepting as gift or subventiary help from any fellow mortal

Subventinize, *v.* [f. SUBVENTION *sb.* + -IZE] = SUBVENTION *v.*

1879 *Daily Tel.* 22 July, The Empress Eugenie has told M. Kouher that she will not continue to subventinize the Imperialist newspapers 1886 *Ind.* 2 Mar (Casell), The managers of subventionized theatres

† **Subventitious**, *a. Obs. rare*— [f. L. *subventi*, pa. ppl stem of *subvenire* to SUBVENE + -ITIUS.] Of the nature of a subvention.

1693 *Urgulian's Rabelais* III xxxiii, He should never help, aid, supply, succour nor grant them [sc. delinquents] any subventitious Furtherance

Subventive, *a. rare*— [Formed as prec. + -IVE] Giving help or support

1871 CARLYLE in *Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* (1883) I 16 [He] had a great admiration for Leigh Hunt, to whom John was often actually subventive

Subversal (sūbvs'isāl) *rare* [f. L. *subvers* (see next), after *reversal*.] Subversion.

1893 *Nat. Observer* 11 Nov 654/1 Endless subversals of 'public form' 1898 H. B. M. WATSON *Advent* VII 98 My ideas were destined to a rude subversal

Subverse (sūbvs'is), *v. rare* [f. L. *subvers*, pa. ppl stem of *subvertēre* to SUBVERT] *trans* To subvert, upset

1590 STERNER *F. Q.* III xii 42 Those goodly roomes Now vanisht utterly, and cleane subverset She found 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 1128 Empires subvers'd, when Julius Fate has struck 11' unalterable bou 1870 MISS BROUGHTON *Red as Rose* I. 24 The fear of subversing the table.

Subversion (sūbvs'ijən) Also 4-5 -ōion, -sion, 4-6 -ōion, -ōyon, 6-7 -tion. [a. OF. *subversion* (from 12th c.), = It. *sovversione*, Sp. *subversión*, Pg. *subversión*, ad. late L. *subversio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *subvertēre* to SUBVERT.] The action of subverting or state of being subverted

1. Overthrow, demolition (of a city, stronghold, etc.). *Obs.*

1382 STERNER *Gen.* XIX 29 He dyl, uende Loth fro the subversion of citees in which he had dwelled 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvii 77 Dis Loth was he pat was saued at the subversion of Sodom 1412-20 LYNG. *Chron.* Troy II 2046 For his be fyn pat per folwe schal Subversion, bothe of tour and wal 1547 J. HARRISON *Exhort. Scotties*

208 Sackying of towns, subversion of holdes, murder of men
 1589 PUTEHAM *Engl Poets* i. xiv. (Arb.) 62 Nowe are
 the causes of mansorrows many the ouerthrowes and dis-
 comforts in battell, the subversions of townes and cities, the
 desolations of countres. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Volpone* i. 1, A
 while that had waited there for the subversion Of the
 Stode-Fleer 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 205 Beseiged by an
 hundred and fifty thousand Mahometans, Acre received an
 utter subversion 1628 BOLTON *Romus* i. vii. (1636) 144
 That Gracchus who was father of the Gracchi punished them
 with the subversion of one hundred and fifty of their cities.
 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* vii. (1858) 289 Bela, the old
 name of Zoar, was understood to allude to the fact of its
 frequent subversion by earthquakes.

2. The turning (of a thing) upside down or up-
 rooting it from its position; overturning, upsetting
 (of an object). Now rare.

1670 COTTON *Esperion* i. iv. 181 The violence of the
 powder was so great, that it blew up the floor where the
 Duke sate at dinner, the Duke only by a miracle of For-
 tune remaining still sitting, and upright in the midst of this
 subversion 1684 T. BURNET *Theor Earth* i. vii. 91 The
 opening and shutting the Abyss, with the dissolution or
 subversion of the Earth 1703 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov. The
 subversion of woods and timber through my whole estate
 is almost tragical. 1791 *Encycl Brit* (1797) VII 374/1
 Others think, that the waters of the sea turned the whole
 surface of the earth upside down, and that in this general
 subversion, the shells came to be interred here, fishes there,
 trees there, &c. 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* x.
 The subversion of a cup of chocolate into the nape of the
 neck of Sir Patrick O'Prism

† 3. Med. Subversion of the stomach: nausea. Obs.
 Cf. med. *subverso animæ* (Sinon Barth.).

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 145 The great consent betweene
 the stomacke and the kidneys, and the subversion of the
 stomacke, and frequent vomits. 1628 VERNER *Baths of*
Bathe (1650) 355 Weaknesse and subversion of the stomack.

4. In immaterial senses Overthrow, ruin

a. of a law, rule, system, condition, faculty,
 character, etc.

1399 *Rolls of Parli* III 451/2 Subversion of lawe of the
 lond. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen VII*, c. 19 To the subversion of
 the policy and gode rule of this lond 1502 *Ord. Crysten*
Men (W. de W.) v. iv. Manifested subuersion of the trouth
 of god. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sacrs* 34 b. Whereupon
 foloweth the decaye of healtie, and subversion of reason
 1669 GALE *Crit Gentiles* 1 Introd 9 A Discourse which
 directly tendes to the subversion of my main Hypothesis
 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* xxvii 461 The crucifixion of sin
 necessarily implies the subversion of its dominion over the
 soul. 1757 W. PITT *Desp* 23 Aug in *10th Rep Hist MSS.*
Comm. App. 1, 213 The Danger to Great Britain and her
 Allies, resulting from a total Subversion of the System of
 Europe 1757 GRAY *Let in Poems* (1775) 252 It is the
 brokenness, the ungrammatical position, the total subver-
 sion of the period that charms me. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist*
Eng ix. II 412 The violent subversion of one free con-
 stitution would have been a strange prelude to the vio-
 lent restoration of another. 1863 H. COX *Instit* i. vii. 64
 The Norman Conquest was a subversion of the titles to
 land 1880 E. WHITE *Certainty in Relig* 103 Under con-
 ditions which expose your faith to ever-imminent subversion.

b. of persons, countries, peoples, or their lives
 or fortunes.

1470-2 *Rolls of Parli* VI 233/2 The said Duke and Erle
 intended the subversion of this his Reaume. 1531 ELVOR
Gov iii xv. Many a valyaunt capytayne and noble prince
 haue brought all their contraynes in daungeour, and often
 tymes to subuersion and ruine. 1558 LINDSAY (Pit-
 scottie) *Chron. Scot.* i. 31 He drew to his assistance the
 erle of Douglas and mentenit him onlie for the chancelloris
 subuersioun and ruyn. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*, iii. 1.
 208 These great Lords Doe seeke subuersion of thy
 harmlesse Life 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 827 The
 ouerthrow and subversion of the Canaanites. 1643 FULLER
Serm Reform. 17 We haue so long waited for their con-
 version, we haue almost seene our subversion. 1737 WATER-
 LAND *Enchirist* 599 The common methods of Subversion
 begin with lessening the Work of Preparation 1755 W.
 DUNCAN *Cicero's Sel. Orat.* vii c. 27 (1842) 143 His pursuit
 of new praise threatens the entire subversion of his former
 fortune 1798 LD AUCKLAND in *Corr.* (1862) III 386 The
 subversion of several powers and states upon the continent.

Subversionary, a. rare. [f. prec. + -ARY.]
 = SUBVERSIVE

1846 Ch. Ob (Worc). 1894 *Speaker* 30 June 712/2 Firm-
 ness and courage in dealing with subversionary forces during
 his Premiership.

Subversive (sūb'və'siv), a. [ad. L. *subver-
 sīvus, f. subvers-, pa. ppl. stem of subvertēre to
 SUBVERT see -IVR. Cf. F. *subversif*, Sp. *sub(b)-*
versivo, Pg. *subversivo*.] Having a tendency to
 subvert or overthrow; tending to subversion.

1644 HUNTON *Vindict Treat Mon.* iv. 22 Who have...actu-
 ally used forceable Resistance against subversive Instru-
 ments of their Sovereigns Will 1730 WATERLAND *Rein*
Clarke's Expos. Ch-Catech 92 If we once yield to go
 farther than is reasonable in the subversive Way, there is
 no knowing where to stop. 1858 STANLEY *Life Arnold*
 II ix 156 One fatal error, subversive indeed, in its conse-
 quences 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 88 Whether
 it was the salt or the mustard, or the mere combination of
 so many subversive agents, the young sufferer obtained relief
 1889 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc. 12 Nor was it among the
 people that subversive or mistaken doctrines had their rise.

b. Const. of.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr Chr. Relig* 245 They put a sense upon
 the words subversive of the true literal sense. 1762 KAMES
Elem Crit (1763) II. xvii 433. I know no other fault more
 subversive of the melody, 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. 52 The
 principles of the papists being deservedly looked upon to be
 subversive of the civil government. 1812 D'ISRAEL *Calcutt*
Auth. (1879) 177 There is a poignant delight in study, often
 subversive of human happiness. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist.*

VOL. IX.

Eng. i. I. 121 Liberties which, if allowed to any other
 troops, would have proved subversive of all discipline.

c. Const. to (rare)

1786 *Francis the Philanthopist* III 163 To obviate in-
 conveniences so subversive to their interests. 1879 Cas-
 sell's *Lechn. Educ.* II 551/2 That same system was
 doomed to the most violent opposition as subversive to the
 Christian faith. 1912 *Ulster Covenant in Standard* 20 Sept
 8, 4 Being convinced in our conscience that Home Rule
 would be subversive to our civil and religious freedom

† **Subversor.** Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *subversor*,
 agent-n. f. *subvertēre* to SUBVERT] = SUBVERTER

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII, 138 b. All people cursed
 the Cardinal. as subversor of the Lawes. of Englande.

Subvert (sūb'və't), v. [ad. OF. *subvertir*
 (from 13th c.), or L. *subvertēre*, f. *sub-* SUB- 25 +
vertēre to turn Cf. It. *souvertire*, Sp. *subvertir*,
 Pg. *subverter*.]

† L. *trans.* To overthrow, raze to the ground (a
 town or city, a structure, edifice). Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* xix 29 When forsothe God had sub-
 vertid the cities of that region 1422 YONGE *Sacrs. Scr* 163
 The excellent Cite of Troy for aye Subvertid and destrued
 was. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 117 Some others labored
 to subvert and overthrow the walls. 1593 SHAKS. *2 Hen VI*,
 ii. iii. 65 These are his substance, answes, armes, and strength,
 With which hee. Razeth your Cities, and subverts your
 Townes 1630 HOLLAND *Cauiden's Brit* 361 When those
 more ancient Churches were subverted, Aldred erected
 another 1632 LITTON *Trav.* ii. 64 Earthquakes. often-
 times subvert their houses. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius Low C.*
Wars 255 He easily recovered what ever had been con-
 quered by Mansfeldt, and utterly subverted all that was
 unnecessary 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav Asia M.* (1825) I
 331 Many villages were absorbed, the city Syplus was sub-
 verted, and marshes were changed into lakes.

† b. in fig. context. Obs.

1661 BOYLE *Sept Chem* ii (1680) 162 Something that
 subverts another Foundation of the Chymical Doctrine.
 1677 BARROW *Serm* xliix (1687) I. 401 To dissolve those
 sacred bands, by which its union is contained, and to sub-
 vert the only foundations of publick tranquillity. 1775 DR
 LUTHE *Constit Eng* i. 19 William of Normandy, subverted
 the ancient basis of the Saxon Legislation. 1792 BURKE
Corr (1844) III. 392 They began its destruction by subvert-
 ing, the foundations of civil society itself

† 2. To upset, overturn (an object); occas. to break
 up (ground). Obs.

1543-4 *Act 35 Hen VIII*, c. 10 § 2 The Partie, whose
 Lande or Soile shalbe so herafter subverted and broken
 1563 *Homilies* ii. l. ii. Dd ij. He ouertourneth the tables
 of theexchangers, subverteth the seates of them that sold
 doves 1607 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* iv. 312 They themselves
 contrive To rob the Honey, and subvert the Hye 1700
 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Feb 1662, The tempest of wind which
 subverted besides huge trees, many houses, innumerable
 chimnies

† 3. To evert (the eyelid). Obs.

1547 BOORDE *Brev Health* ccv. (1557) 70 b. Blere eyes
 whiche is when the vnder lid of the eye is subverted

† 4. To upset (the stomach, appetite). Obs.

1600 VERNER *Via Recta* Introd. 13 The Bathes doe
 weaken and subvert the stomacke 1611 98 The sweet
 Oranges are not fit for sauce, because they subvert the
 appetite, and cause loathnesse in the stomacke 1662
 LOVELL *Hist. Antm & Min* 186 Their eggs or spawn are
 poisonous, subverting the stomack, especially in May

5. To undermine the character, loyalty, or faith
 of, corrupt, pervert (a person). Now rare.

1375 *Sc Leg Saints* i. (Peter) 82 He askit petir, quhar-
 for he Subuertit men of bat cuntre. 1382 WYCLIF *Tit* iii.
 11 Schonye thou a man heretyk, wittinge for he that is
 such manner man is subuertid, and trespassith. 1552 ABR.
 HAMILTON *Catech* (1884) 47 He that is siclike is subvertit
 and synnis 1615 J. WRIGHT *Acc. Lady Jane Grey* in
Phenix (1708) II 29 Whom. desire of Life hath subverted,
 and made of a Christian an Infidel. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac.*
Hib. ii. iii. (1821) 255 Hee was at that time reclaimed,
 and subverted to bee a good Catholike. 1715 [A. A. SYKES]
Innoc. Error 38 If he be subverted, yet 'twill be hard to
 prove Sin or Self-Condempnation upon a Man. 1914 *Times*
 21 Oct. 7/5 These ringleaders dispose of large means with
 which they are able to subvert workmen of their country
 engaged in the dockyard.

6. To disturb (the mind, soul); to overturn, over-
 throw (a condition or order of things, a principle,
 law, etc.).

1386 CHAUCER *Parl. T.* 7 561 It reueth hym the quiete
 of his herte and subuerteth his soule 1426 LYDG *De*
Ciul Pilgr. 1647 Yff he contynue in hys malys to sub-
 uerten myn hope. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* 46 The mynystres by
 theyr pryde and orgueil subuerte iustyce. 1530 PALSGR.
1492 This cursed opinion, if it may contynue a while, it
 will subvert all good lawes. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* v. ix. 2
 After that hee, with dreadful fate Had vterly subverted
 his vnghteous state 1639 DANIEL *Ecles.* xiii 26 Hee
 Promises mountanes, brings thee to his feast, And doth
 subvert thy Reason, in thy Tast. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE
Char. I (1655) 30 To the end he might haue perverted the
 Prince, and subverted the true Religion established in Eng-
 land 1741 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 267 Nor can this obli-
 gation be denied, upon any principles, but such as subvert
 all other obligations. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst W. Hastings*
 Wks. 1842 II 205 In order to subvert the plan and natural
 interpretation given by the council to the orders of the
 court of directors. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Excurs* ix. 132 Our
 active powers become strong to subvert our noxious quali-
 ties. 1830 HENSCHL *Study Nat Phil* iii. v. (1851) 338
 The strongest chemical affinities were thus readily subverted
 by the decomposing action of the pile. 1844 H. H. WILSON
Brit India i. 507 If the constitution of the British Indian
 empire were subverted, the civil and military services would
 be broken down. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilization* II iii 259
 James attempted to subvert the liberties of Scotland.
abol. 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 102 They have a power

given to them, like that of the evil principle, to subvert and
 destroy

7. To bring about the overthrow or ruin of (a
 person, people, or country, a dynasty, etc.)

1529 MORE *Suppl. Soulye* Wks. 302/2 To make an open
 insurrection & subuerbe all the realme. 1535 COVERDALE
Isa. xxxvii 9 'Thou knowest well, how the kinges of Assina
 haue handled all the londes, that they haue subuerted.
 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. P. *Calv* (1566) 267 But be them al
 that wicked are, wil vterly subuert 1620 HEALEY *St Aug.*
Crite God 389 Hee [sc. Sulpio] subued Africa, and subverted
 Haniball 1667 MITON *P. L.* xii 568 By things deemed weak
 Subverting worldly strong. 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* iii.
 (1876) I. 135 Nothing so much strengthens any government
 as an unsuccessful endeavour to subvert it. 1841 ELPHIN-
 STONE *Hist India* I. 403 The inscriptions lead us to think
 that the dynasty subverted by the Mussulmans was of more
 recent origin 1869 GLADSTONE *Ynn Alunni* vi. 156 That
 the Pelopids did not simply subvert, or succeed to, a prior
 dynasty, but that they held a new dominion

Subvertant, a. Her. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ANT.]
 = REVERTANT 1688 [see SUBVERTED 2]

Subvertebral, a. Anat. [SUB- 1 b.] Situated
 under or below a vertebra or the vertebral column.

1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iv § 2 372 The first and
 second vertebrae have additional sub-vertebral, wedge-
 shaped bones. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* xi In the deepest
 stratum of all the muscular fibres with their intermuscular
 septa extend, under the surface of the bodies of the verte-
 brae, as far as the middle line. They constitute what may
 be designated a 'subvertebral rectus' 1879 HUXLEY &
 MARTIN *Pract Biol.* 165 The sub-vertebral lymph sinus.

Subverted, a. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Overturned, overthrown.

1749 JOHNSON *Van Hum Wishes* 216 Did no subverted
 Empire mark his End? 1776 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772
 ii. 1 241 Beneath one foot, a subverted vase, expressive of
 her character as a nymph of the fountains 1822 Mrs
 PLUNKER in C. BUTLER *Hist Mem Eng Cath* (ed. 3) IV
 336 He prefers a protestant establishment and an unimpaird
 state to a roman catholic establishment and a subverted one.

2. Her. Reversed, turned in a direction contrary
 to the usual one

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xiv 340/2 Reversed, Everted,
 Subverted, Substant, or Delayed is when a thing from its
 proper nature and use, is turned over, or downwards.
Ibid ii. xviii 454/4 Party per pale, A. and G three Cres-
 sants subverted in pale O

Subverter. [f. SUBVERT v. + -ER 1.] One who
 subverts or overthrows.

1515 in Leadam *Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II
 20 The said mayre and Aldremen be the brekeis and sub-
 uerters of the good ordre and rule of the said Towne 1526
Pilgr Perf (W. de W. 1531) 298 b. The subverter & de-
 ceyuer of the people. 1612 TAYLOR *Comm.* Titus ii. 1.
 (1619) 547 How haue Christians bene alwayes charged,
 that they were the only subverters of the place where they
 liued? 1697 DRYDEN *Life Virgil* (1721) I. 44 Virgil might
 deserve the Title of Subverter of Superstitions, as well as
 Varro 1764 GIBSON *Tri Romani* Misc. Wks. 1814 IV 380
 The subverters of liberty 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece xxviii*
 IV. 60 Cities which threatened the subverters of the con-
 stitution with death 1863 DE MORGAN in *Athenaeum* 10 Oct
 467/3, I will not, from henceforward, talk to any constructor
 of perpetual motion, subverter of gravitation, &c.

Subvertible, a. rare-1. [f. SUBVERT v. +
 -IBLE.] Capable of being subverted.

1877 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* (1907) II. 29 Some [principles]
 which are unsteady and subvertible from the narrowness or
 imperfection of their basis.

Subverting, vbl sb [-ING 1] The action
 of overturning or overthrowing

1382 WYCLIF *2 Tim.* ii. 14 'To no thing it is profitable, no
 but to the subverting of men heeringe [1611 the subverting
 of the hearers] 1580 HOLLYBAND *Irean Fr. Tong.* *Sub-*
uersionement, a subverting, a corrupting 1611 COTGR, *Boule-*
uersement, an overturning, subverting

† **Subvertise, v. Obs. rare-1.** [ad. OF.
subvertiss, pres. stem of *subvertir* to SUBVERT.]
trans. To subvert.

1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iii. vi. That that setten alle
 theyr malycie ageynste fortune ben subuertysed and ouer-
 throwen by her.

Subvurate (sūb'vū'reit) *nonce-wd.* [f. SUB- 19
 + L. *vir* man + -ATE 4.] One whose manhood is
 imperfect. (Used jocularly as if the name of a
 chemical salt.)

1861 O. W. HOLMES *Old Vol. Life* Wks. 1891 VIII 9 Even
 these poor New England Brahmins of ours, *subvurate*s of
 an organizable base as they often are, count as full men.

Subwarden. [SUB- 6.] An under or deputy
 warden

1661 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 390 Sir Thomas asked where
 Mr Fisher the subwarden was? Mr Brent, the senior
 fellow, answer'd. 'Sir, Mr. subwarden keeps his chamber'.
 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. iv. 199/2 *Vice-Principle*, the
 second person in the College, which in some particular
 Halls or Colleges are termed *Vice-Masters*, *Sub-Wardens*,
 [etc.] 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Feb 4/1 He was for a brief
 period Sub-Warden of Bishop's College. 1911 F. HARRISON
Autobiogr Mem ii. I. 83 The Sub-Warden whom I after-
 wards came to know, as a very worthy gentleman.

Subway. [SUB- 3.] An underground passage
 for conveying water-pipes, gas-pipes, telegraph
 wires, etc.; an underground tunnel by which pedes-
 trians may pass from one point to another below a
 road or roads.

1828 J. WILLIAMS (*title*) An historical account of sub-
 ways in the British Metropolis, for the flow of pure Water
 and Gas into the houses of the Inhabitants, without distur-
 bing the pavements. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 263/1 By means of
 it [sc. an arched structure], subways, or sewers, are made to

pass under heavy structures and along streets, with... safety
1884 *Law Times Rep* N. S. LI 540/1 There was no bridge
or subway for passengers to cross, the line by
attrib. 1887 *Dict. Archit* s. v. The city of London and
Southwark subway company 1888 *Advance* (Chicago) 26
Apr 260 A subway commission that for two years have drawn
good salaries for not putting their wires under ground

b. U.S. An underground railway.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Oct 3/7 The subway is being ex-
tended to Brooklyn by tunnel under the East River. 1905
Ibid 8 Mar. 5/4 The collision on the subway line occurred
on the north-bound track at Twenty-third Street 1911 *N*
4 Q and Ser IV 487/1 The New York Subway, with an extent
of some 25 miles, including the tracks for local and express
trains, has been so designated since it was opened in 1905

Subzonal, a. Embryol. [SUB- i b.] Designating a layer of cells beneath the zona pellucida of an ovum, constituting the basis of the chorion

1877 W. TURNER *Hunn Anat* 864 The subzonal mem-
brane consists essentially of a layer of cells, which was
originally continuous with the cellular layer lining the inner
surface of the proper amnion. *Ibid*. The formation of the
amnion and sub-zonal outer layer of the persistent chorion

Subzone. Geol. [SUB-7 c] A subdivision of a zone.

1888 A. GREKE in *Q. J. Geol. Soc* XLIV 403 At the
top of the fourth subzone an interesting discovery was
made of a thin band containing Serpulites 1894 *Geol. Mag.*
Oct. 442 Showing five sub zones with names of all the
genera and species found in each.

† **Suc.** Obs. Also succo. [a F. *suc*, or ad. L. *succus* SUCOUS Cf. SUCOK sb 3] Juice, sap.

1551 TURNER *Herbal* I. F v b. The french men seth out of it
[sc the birch tree] a certain iuce or suc [ad 1558 suck] other-
wise called bitumen 1630 LENNARD tr *Charron's Wisd.*
(1658) 13 *Chyle*, that is to say, a kinde of white *Suc*, fit for
the nourishment of the body 1657 *Physical Dict.*, *Succo*,
juice, vital moisture either of a plant, or of an humane body.

Suc. obs. form of STOK.

Succade (sukādē). Also 5 succade, 6 sukade, 7 succod. [a AF. *sukade* (15th c.) = OF. (north-eastern) *succade*, also *chuc(e)ade*, of uncertain origin (see -ADE i c): cf. Du. *sukade*, G. *succade* See also SUCOATE and SUOKET.] Fruit preserved in sugar, either candied or in syrup, pl. sweetmeats of candied fruit or vegetable products.

1463 Mann & Househ. Exp. (Roxb.) 217 Item, in a pott
off succade, i. d. 1502 *Priv Purse Exp. Elia York* (1830) 43
A present of oranges and succades. 1542 Borden *Dietary*
xix (1870) 278 The ookes of Alysaunder soden tene and made
in succade. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cclxxi 650 [The root
of elecampene] is especially preserued by those that make
succade and such like. 1690 CANO *Dutch Trade* (1698) 112
Italian, Spanish, Portugal, and French commodities viz. oil,
wine, fruit, sugar, succades, chocmac. 1719 De For *Crisoe*
I. (Globe) 195 I found two Pots of very good Succades, or
Sweet-meats. 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract Customs* 244 The peel of
Citron preserved in sugar, and all other most sweetmeats
not particularly enumerated in the table of duties, are de-
nominated Succades 1836 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV 292
Peaches, even, although they may be dry, if sugar has been
the material of preservation, they must be treated as succades.
1863 *Act 26 Vict* c. 22 Succades, including all Fruits and
Vegetables preserved in Sugar, not otherwise enumerated

b. succade gourd, the vegetable marrow.
1866 *Treas Bot.* 358/2 The Egg shaped or Succade Gourd,
or Vegetable Marrow, *Cucurbita ovifera succada*.

† **Succado**. Obs. [See prec. and -ADO 2] ? Fruit syrup

1530 in Gutch *Coll. Cur.* II. 297 Oone depe Goblit fer
succado. 1537 in *Letit & P Hen VIII* (1890) XII. r 457
Two little barrels of succat, weighing 18 lbs, the one of
flowers of oranges, the other of fine succado, at 9d, the lb

Succar, obs. Sc. form of SUGAR sb

† **Succarath**. Obs. Also suocaraths. [Cf. SUE sb.] (See quot.)

1594 BLONDVEL *Exerc.* v (1636) 566 This dangerous beast
is called *Succarath*, which being chased of Hunters, doth
take her young ones upon her backe. 1635 NIEREMBERG
Hist Nat ix lxxiv 189 Belluam rapacem apud Patagones
suu, id est aquam vocant nonnulli, quod plerumque iuxta
flumina degat. Alij dicunt *succarath*. 1688 HOLME *Armoury*
II x. 212/2 A Monster like Beast, inhabiting in the Newfound
World and is of some termed a *Succarath*

Succatash, -osh, -ush, variants of SUCOOTASH.

† **Su'cate**. Obs. Also 6 soocate, -atte, succat, succoot, 6, 8 succat. Obscure variant of SUCCADE. Also fig. (Cf. med. L. *succatum* (15th c.) 'saftige-tranck', 16th cent. Du. *sucate* = *sukade*.)

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb) 506 Item, for
caryeng of spices oranges and succate vij s viij d 1536
Acc. Lit High Treas. Scot. VI 287 Twa barrellis and ane
half of succatis 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 24 b. Some vse to
make succat wyth hony or sugar of the yonge nuttes [of the
Walnut tree] 1562 BULLIN *Burwarke, Bk. Samples* (1579)
44 b. The rootes may be tenderly soddin, and preserued in
Succate 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierre's Suppl.* 136 I haue guen
you a tast of his Sugar-loafe, that weeneeth Cheekes succats,
and Mores iunkets nothing comparable to his pap 1715
D'Anois *Wks* 303 b. Succats [printed Succals] and Sugar-
Plumbs were devour'd by Cart-loads

Comb. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 22 The succot makers.

† **Succatoo n.** Obs. [Of unascertained origin. Cf. SUCOOTAL.] A kind of cloth.

1703 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3933/4 The Cargo of the Star of the
East, consisting of Long Cloth, Succatoots, Silks, Red-
Sanders, Rice, &c. 1825 DALRY Hume & Smollett's *Hist.*
Eng V. 241 note, The trade at Pondichery consists of
long cloths, ginghams, and succatoots.

† **Succese** se, v. Obs. Also 6 suokeses. Altered form of SUROASE.

1551 *Gray's New Year's Gift* 31 in Furnivall *Ballads fr.*
MSS I. 420 The Iustices, that sholde se this succese
[Comb MS successe], stand by and her yt, and kepe the
kynges pesse 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* III 92/1
This ruff raff rubbish Came to vs as our fire began to
smother Commanding that our bonfire should succese.

† **Succedane**. Obs rare Anglicized form of SUCCEDANEUM.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 5 The ashes also made thereof,
be counted a good Succedane of Spodium *Ibid* 158

† **Succedaneal**, a. Obs. rare [f L. *succedaneus* (see next) + -AL] = next.

1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst Ceram.* II 173 As succedaneall
instances to the former, the Rejoynder bingeb in diverse,
out of the Ceremonial law 1869 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob.*
Chym 121, I haue by a succedaneal preparation so opened
the body

† **Succedaneous**, a. Obs. [f L. *succedaneus* (*succidaneus*), f *succidre* to SUCCEED Cf. F *succedant*, It *succedaneo*]

1 Taking, or serving in, the place of something else, acting as a succedaneum or substitute. Const. to (*unto*).

In the 17th c. said esp of medicinal applications or ingredients

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 114 He prescribeth the
stones of the Otter, or River-dog, as succedaneous unto
Castoreum 1657 G. STANLEY *Helmont's Viridic* 295 By
succedaneous secrets the same diseases may be restored,
although not with the same speed or universality. 1686
HORNBECK *Crucif. Jesus* III 40 It being taken for granted
that the Lord's Supper was succedaneous to the Passover
a 1722 LISLE *Husb* (1757) 245 Being bit off, it has similar
succedaneous parts. 1775 JOHNSON *West Isl* 302 The
Islanders are obliged to content themselves with succe-
daneous means for many common purposes 1802-12 BENT
HAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1827) IV. 122 In what cases a
succedaneous security shall be accepted at the hands of the
plaintiff 1816 *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX. 506 Some intelligent
editor should undertake to re-engage the old, and to insert
in its proper place the succedaneous matter

2 Supplementary rare

1665 R. Scot's *Discov. Witcher.* (title-p). In two Books
The First by the aforesaid Author. The Second now added
in this Third Edition, as Succedaneous to the former. 1800
BENTHAM *Corr Wks.* 1843 X. 345/4 If your succedaneous
volumes should be as yet unbound 1808 - *Sc Reform* 38
In the succedaneous or supplemental plan

|| **Succedaneum** (suksidānīum) (Also 8-9
erion succedaneum). Pl. -ee, -uums. [mod. L,
neut sing. of L. *succidaneus* SUCCEEDANEUS.]

1. A thing which (*rarely*, a person who) replaces or serves in the place of another; a substitute.

1662 PERRY *Taxes* 82 Almost all commodities have then
substitutes or succedanea 1679 J. GOODMAN *Pemil Pard*
II. v. (1713) 182 Others will part with a sin without a suc-
cedaneum, or entreating any other in its room a 1734
North *Examen* III viii § 63 (1740) 632 Where Reason and
Justice is wanted, a Face of Assurance is the Succedaneum
1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist.* (1824) I xv. 103 A kind of succeda-
neum which has been lately conceived to answer the purpose of
fresh water. 1774 H. WALPOLE *Letit.* (1857) VI 124 In lieu
of me, you will have a charming succedaneum, Lady Harriet
Stanhope 1844 STIFFENS *Bk Farm* II. 193 But indepen-
dent of all succedanea, which may be given to horses at times
as a treat, there should be a regular feed prepared for
farm-horses. 1860 KINGSLEY *Lunatic Exact Sci.* 17 They are
apt to patch them where they are weakest, by that most
dangerous succedaneum of vague and grand epithets 1911
F. A. MACCULLOCH *Relig. Anc Celts* ix. 162 As kings were
represented by a substitute, so the sacred tree may also
have had its succedaneum

b. Const for

1662 H. STUBBS *Indian Nectar* II. 56 It is impossible
to provide any succedanea, or substitutes for these kind
of Commodities. 1699 *Phil. Trans* XXI. 311 How the
Arabians fell first into the use of Coffee is hard to tell, per-
haps 'twas their Succedaneum for Wine. 1779-84 *Cook's*
Voy (1790) V. 1620 Green plantains are an excellent succe-
daneum for bread. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 227 A
Succedaneum for green Pease in Winter 1834 PRINGLE
Afr. 56, III. 165 A pan of live charcoal or embers from our
wooden fires was the usual succedaneum for a blazing hearth
1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxii. A pair of dreadnought pilot-
trousers, whereof the waistband was so very broad and high,
that it became a succedaneum for a waistcoat. 1891 'ROY
TELLET' *Draught of Letit* II 225 If you cannot afford a
conscience, the best succedaneum for it is a keen sense of
professional propriety.

c. Const to

1667 *Phil. Trans* II 516 The continual motion of their
Gills, a Succedaneum to Lungs 1733 TULL *Horse-hoing*
Husb. vii 56 This is but an Imitation of the Hand Hoe, or
a Succedaneum to it 1755 H. WALPOLE *Letit* (1857) II
477 He has contracted for a succedaneum to the Mingotti
1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid.* (1827) III. 143
Self-inculcative discourse can never be an adequate succe-
daneum to judicial confession

d. Const of (rare)

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi 183 This Oil may be the Succe-
daneum of true gold 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* I 81
The most beautiful succedaneum of the stone-pine, which
these climates afford is the pinaster. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev.*
I 111, Paper; which in many ways is the succedaneum of
Gold

2. Med. A drug, frequently of inferior efficacy, substituted for another

c 1643 LD. HERBERT *Autobiog.* (1824) 45 It being the
manner of Apothecaries so frequently to put in the Succe-
danea that no man is sure to find with them Medicines made
with the true drugs a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Brecknock-
shire* (1662) iv 21 Physicians have their Succedanea, or
Secondos, which well supply the place of such Simples, which
the Patient cannot procure 1748 SMOLLETT *Rad. Random*
xix, The most expert man at a succedaneum, of any apothecary

cary in London. 1822-7 *Good Study Mad.* (1829) IV 461
In such cases, we must find out, by trial, what is its best
succedaneum 1866 A. KENT *Princ Med* II. 1. xu. 258 For
this end the succedanea of opium, viz., conium, belladonna,
and hydrocyanic acid may be prescribed

† 3 Misused for A remedy, cure Obs

1737 LD. CHESTERF. in *Gentl Mag* VII 498 Then Case
is certainly above Comfort, and I own, I am at a Loss what
to recommend to 'em. Succedaneums there are none, I
shall only endeavour to suggest Lenticles 1785 H. WALPOLE
Let to Mann 24 June, Italian summers are a good succe-
daneum, and, I hope, will be more efficacious than our
north easterly winds 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* I
179, I am politician enough to be able to suggest the proper
remedy or succedaneum for all these difficulties.

† **Succedany**. Obs. rare-1 Anglicized f. prec.
1657 TOMLINSON *Kenon's Disp* 625 There are many simples
most convenient as the fruit of Balm and its fit succedany,
Dittany

Succedent (sūksē dēnt), a and sb. Now Obs.
or rare. Also 6-9 succedant, 9 succedant, -ent.
[ad L. *succedens*, -ent-, pr pple. of *succedere* to
SUCCEED] A. adj

1. Following, succeeding, subsequent Const. to
c 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* (Roxb) 35 First lef and then
flowers and grapes succedent. 1577 HARRISON *England* I
vii. 7 b in *Holmshud*, That after death it [sc the soul] went
in to another body, the seconde or succedent, being always,
either more noble, or more vile than the former 1587 -
Ibid II v 157 in *Holmshud*, Few of them doo agree vpon
forme of discipline and gouernement of the church succedent
1609 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 63 Which causeth a great heate
to bee ingendered ther by the coughing motion, which heat
draws a succedent phlem. 1614 W. BEDWELL *Nat Geom.*
Numbers iv. 62 The quotient a place in the quotient for the
side of the succedent cube 1677 CARY *Palatol Chron* II. 1
§ 1 xx 144 The making of those XIV Dynasties succedent
one to another, which for severals of them were coeval.
1797 *Monthly Mag* XXXVI. 214 There must have been a
succedent, and there also must be a succedent state 1889
A. M. BROWN *Anum Alkaloids* 158 Each having an exist-
ence of its own, but presenting in its terms antecedent and
succedant, analogies which [etc.]

b. Her

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II 485/2 Succedant, succeeding,
following one another. 1828-40 BERRY *Encycl Her.* I.

2. Astrol. Succedent houses, the 2nd, 5th, 8th,
and 11th houses (see QUOIS).

1591 SPARRY tr *Cattian's Geomancie* 64 The 2. 5. 8 and
11. be called the houses Succedant. 1600 DOLMAN *La*
Primaud. Fr Acad (1618) III 690 Those fowre [houses
of heaven] which begin at the foure foresaid angles, are
named Angulare houses the next fowre following are called
Succedent, and the rest Cadent 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrol.*
Pract Phys. 164 For common signs, and succedant houses
we usually allow somewhat above half so much as we do for
first signs. 1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.*, *Succedent-Houses*,
Are so called, because they succeed or follow Angles in a
Celestial Figure, as the 11th, the 2d the 5th, and the 8th
which succeeding, is yet not so much in Order, as in Condi-
tion and Dignity 1819 JAS WILSON *Dict Astrol* 165 In a
succedent house, moveable signs give months

B sb.

† 1. A thing that follows another. Obs
c 1440 *Palatol Husb* III. 1224 This Greek auctorite So
macth to craft natue a succedent 1608 J. KINC *Serm*
5 Nov. 17 A succedent I graunt, nearest vnto it of al others

2. Astrol. A 'succedent house' (see A 2).

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* II § 4 The lord of the assendent.
is fortunat, when he is in a succedent, where-as he is in
his dignite & confortd with frendly aspectys of planetes
1591 SPARRY tr *Cattian's Geomancie* 176 There be foure called
angles, and foure succedants, and foure cadants 1653 R.
SANDERS *Physiogn* 32 In the succedent was Aquarius

† 3. A result, issue. Obs. rare.

1627 E. F. *Hist Edw II* (1680) 143 Such is the mutability
of the inconstant Vulgar... despising the time being, extol-
ling that of their Forefathers, and ready to act any mischief
to try by alteration the succedent

Succeed (sūksē d), v. Forms. 4 Sc. succeed,
4-6 succede, 6-7 succedeo (4, 6 Sc. succedid,
6-eyd, 8 succucksed), 6- succeded. [a. OF. *suc-*
ceder (from 14th c.) or ad. L. *succidēre*, to go
under go up, come close after, go near, f. *suc-*
= SUB- III + *cidēre* to go. Cf. Fr. *succéder*, It.
succedere, Sp. *suceder*, Pg *succeder*]

1. *intr.* To come next after and take the place
of another, either by descent, election, or appoint-
ment, in a position of rule or ownership; to be the
immediate successor in an office or in an estate.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 64 Than the neyst cummyng off the
said, Man or woman, suld succeed. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's*
T 576 Whan Walter is agoon, Thanne shall the blood of
Iamile succede And be our lord c 1400 *Apol Loll.* 5
Bi be slownes of be pope, and of prelates succedand in his place,
and bi her peruerse werkis, moost iul comib to vs. 1538
STARKEY *England* I iv 108 You know by the ourd of our
law, the eldyest brother succedyth 1590 SPENSER *F Q* II
x 68 After him Vther, which Pendragon hight, Succeding
There abruptly it did end 1608 HENWOOD *Lucerne* II. 11,
Barren Princes Breed danger in their singularity, Having
none to succeed, their claime dies in them 1801 E. PRACOCK
N Brendon I 59 When Sir Ralf died, Sir John succeded.

b. Const to (a person) = 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xii. (*Mathias*) vii Gyt bu myn awne
ware, & mycht as ayr succed to me 1387 *Taverna Hyden*
(Rolls) VII. 119 bi his 3ere deide be secunde Richard, be
fourpe duke of Normandie, to whom succedid his sone
Richard be bridle 1456-70 in *Acts Parli Scotl.* (1875)
XII. 27/1 Elytze the decess of this lard of Meldrum succedid
tyll hyme ane othir lard 1599 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl* I.
385 The are or ains male or female .succedand to the said
unquhile erle 1613 *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 280 Saracoon

was appointed Sultan, to whom Saladin his Nephew succeeded 1831 Scott *Nigel* Intro d. A young heir, who has totally altered the establishment of the father to whom he has succeeded 1874 MARKAY *Elem Lauw* (ed. a) § 564 Neither the heir nor the legatee has a right to claim any portion of the moveable estate, they do not in any way succeed to the deceased 1908 R. DOROT *A Cuthbert* vi 52 It was his duty to marry again, and to have children to succeed to him.

Fig 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xii 22 Evirmair vnto this world's joy As nerrest air succedis noy.

O. To follow in office in order of seniority rare 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G* i Wks 1799 I 166 We always succeeded of course, no jumping over heads

d. Const. †(a) *in, into, (b) to* (an estate, a position of rule or ownership)

(a) c 1386 CHAUCER *Chaucer's T* 1079 His sone succedeth in his heritage after his fader day 1482 in *Eng. Hist Rev* XXV 122 Alle oyer yat shall succede in that office. 1520 CAXTON *Chron Eng* i 6 by 1 His sone Heleazarus succeded in y^e byssophryche 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix 53 If shee be brought to bed of a manchild, the same may by order and course succede in the Emprye. 1590 SPENSER *F* Q ii x 41 Next them did Gurgunt, great Bellinus sone In rule succede. 1597 Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot. 303/2 Rob Scott. and Barbara Scott his spous ar and hes bene maist kyndlie to succede in the tak. 1643 BAKER *Chron* (1653) 60 Rodolph succeded in the See of Canterbury. 1690 LOCKE *Govt.* i. ix Wks 1714 II. 135 David by the same title that Saul Reigned, succeded in his Throne, to the exclusion of Jonathan.

(b) 1563 in *Strype Ann Ref* (1709) xxxviii 400 The advancement of the Scotch Title to succede to the English Crown a 1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 194 Nor zit succeddand to na grett heretage. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 88 Quhen the peychtis doubted quha suld succede to the kingdom lawfullie 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* i in, 199 Henry the eighth succeded to the crown by clear indisputable hereditary right. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 564/1 When he succeded to the family estates, he found them heavily encumbered. 1922 *Eng. Hist. Rev* Jan 44 There seems to be some ground for surmising that Henry wished him to succede to Neville's office.

e. *transf.* Const. †(into) : To follow another in the enjoyment or exercise of; to be the next to share or take part in

1622 BREWER *Lang & Relig* 178 Mozal, as I said afore, is either Seleucia, or succeded into the dignity of it. 1670 DRYDEN *Conq Granada* II. iii 1, Take breath; my guards shall to the fight succede 1693 — *Disc. Satire* Ess 1900 II. 22 Some witty men may perhaps succede to their designs 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* i. iv 363 The christian saints succeded to the honours 1866 R. W. DALE *Disc. Spec.* Occ v 156 We have succeded to the honours and responsibilities of our predecessors

2. *trans.* To take the place of, as successor in an office or heir to an estate; to follow (another) in ownership or the occupation of a position or office; to be successor or heir to

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 25 § 4 They that soo shall succede in the said Sees & Bishoppricks 1513 MORSE *Life Rich III.* Wks 70/4 So was I to king Edward faithful chapleyn, & glad wold have bene y^e child he had succeded him. 1583 STUBBS *Anal Abs* ii. (1882) 90 Matthias succeding Judas the traitour in the administration of the apostleship 1611 *Bible* Deut II. 22 The children of Esau succeded them when they had destroyed them from before them, & dwelt in their stead 1675 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) II. 310 His brother Ralph succedes him in the estate. 1702 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 6 Eliz. Sumner Dary-Maid left her Service and was succeded by Mary Formby 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 63 When they retired, they were succeded by the Gakkars 1860 R. ROSS *Eng. Hist* 149 Richard Cromwell succeded his father 1892 GARDINER *Student's Hist Eng.* 13 In 47 Aulus Plautius was succeded by Ostorius Scapula 1897 J. W. CLARK *Barnwell* Intro d 13 Prior Geoffrey was succeded by Prior Gerard.

†b *fig.* To follow by imitating. Obs.

1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccl Hist* (1659) 507 Succed your fathers and ancestors in obedience. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* i 1 70 Succed thy father In manners as in shape.

†3. To fall heir to, inherit, come into possession of, = *succed to*, i d, e. Obs.

1490 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 537 Ye must hastily procede vnto thelection off an other personne to succede the said office 1951 NORTON & SACKY *Gordouk* III. i 73 Egall in degree With him that claimeth to succede the whole. 1603 SHAKS. *Meas for M* ii 123 Else let my brother die, if not a fedalie but only he owe, and succed thy weakness 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Levis Emperors in Hist Justine* Kk 4 Mychaell, the son of Constantinus Ducas, sur-named. Parapimaceussuccedeth the Empire. 1795 RUMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* To C'tess Eglintoun 131 Thrice happy! who succed their mother's praise, The lovely Eglintouns of other days.

4. *intr.* To come next or immediately afterwards in an order of individual persons or things; to follow on; also, †to occupy the space vacated by something (Sometimes const to)

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol.* II. § 12, & next him [sc. Mercury] succedeth the Mone; & so forth by ordre, planete after planete c 1485 Digby *Myst.* II. 344 Go forth yowr way, I wyll succede In to what place ye wyll me lede 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw IV.* 28 b, Thys brutail on both sides was sore fought & many slayn, in whome romes succeded euer fresh, and freshmen 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 52 To the Mernes neist succedis Angus 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* II. xxiii. § 24 The ambient fluid, having a full Liberty to succeed in each Point of Space 1692 RAY *Disc.* 131 The Waters rising up out of the subterraneous Abyss, the Sea must needs succede a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar 1651, There was another Malefactor to succede 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Impr* 25 The cold Air all the while coming down and succeding at D till the whole Air in the Room has pass'd thro' 1798 R. BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Spring* 179 Subordinate they one by one succed; And one among them al-

ways takes the lead. 1908 A. DOBSON *De Libris Prol* p v, I can't pretend to make you read The pages that to this succed

†b. *trans.* To follow, walk after. Obs

c 1485 Digby *Myst.* II. 589, I wyll yow succede, for better or worse, To the pnyces of priestes. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 14 As in a dance the pair that take the lead Turn downward, and the lowest pair succed

†5 *intr.* To be continued, go on. Obs.

1486 Bk St Albans, *Her a.* 1, How bondeage began first in aungell and after succeded in man kynde 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec Intell* vi 156 The old grownded opinion, that hath by ancient tradition succeded from age to age 1609 ROWLANDS *Whole Crew Kind Gossips* 17 My discontent succedeth day by day

6 To follow or come after in the course of events, the sequence of things, the order of development, etc., to take place or come into being subsequently. †To succeed to come; to future

c 1450 *Godstoun Reg.* 352 In the which mese the Chapelayn .shold have a dwelling to serue by the tymys succedyng a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) B 11, As the ages bath succeded, so are discovered the sciences. 1570 *Satir Poems Reform.* xvii 117 We se and spyys not our sorowis to succede 1583 FOXE *A & M* (ed 4) 1397/2 The Masse Priests succede after Christ, doing the same sacrifice (as they say) which he did before. 1593 SHAKS *a Hen VI.* II. iv. 2 After Summer, euermore succedes Barren Winter. 1613 — *Hen VIII.* v v 24 A Paternre to all Princes liuing with her, And all that shall succede 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl* x (1606) 95 After him [sc. Gower] succeded Lydgate, a Monke of Bury, who wrote that bitter Satyre of Peirs Plow-men 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 535 Enjoy, till I return, Short pleasures, for long woes are to succede. *Ibid.* x 733 Who of all Ages to succede, but feeling The evil on him brought by me, will curse My Head. 1678 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 619 Those ill consequences which have since succeded both at home and abroad. 1781 COWPER *Llode* 749 And when This earth shall blaze, and a new world succede 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* v, Half an hour's recreation succeded, then study 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 56 The age of reverence is gone, and the age of irreverence and licentiousness has succeded

†b. To follow as a consequence of or upon; to proceed from a source; to ensue, result. Obs.

1537 STARKEY in *Strype Eccl. Mann* (1721) 1 App lxxxii. 194 Al worldly respects set aside, and al dangerous success, which might succede of the same 1632 LITTONG *Trav.* III 117 Curing a festered soale with a poisoned playster; whence succeded a dismall discord. 1652 NADHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl* 7 Any innovation of wrongs succeding thereupon 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* IV 777 The Cause is known, from whence Thy Woe succeded 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig. Titles* v 225 The Noimans having conquered this Realm, a thorough abolition of the whole [uniformity of laws, etc.] had like to have succeded

c Const to : = 9.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I. 116f, Those Exercises, which in the breeding of Youth, commonly succede to their School Education. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* III. 346 While Day to Night, and Night to Day succedes. 1703 ROWE *Ulysses* Dedic. That this Glorious End may very suddenly succede to your Lordship's Candor and Generous Endeavours after it. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 205, I know that age to age succeds, blowing a noise of tongues and deeds.

†7. To follow in, or come into, the place of someone or something. Obs.

1551 ROBINSON *More's Utopia* II (1895) 283 They succede into the places of the other at theyre dyngye 1639 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 100 Masters should take the scholars in hand with a fatherly munde, esteeming themselves to succede in their place that committed the children unto them 1667 MILTON *P. L.* XII. 508 But in thir room Wolves shall succede for teachers. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* II. iv § 3 The Idea of the Motion of one single Body alone, without any other succeding immediately into its place 1701 STANHOPE *Poets Breathings* IV. XII. (1704) 277 When these Spirits are dispossessed, the Spirit of God will succede into their place.

b. Const to. To take the place of.

a 1700 DRYDEN (J), *Revenge* succeds to love, and rage to grief. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. II vii 325 Anglo-Saxon on the subduement of the Romanized Otadind, succeded to the British tongue 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II. i 52 What can now Have given you that cold melancholy look, Succeding to your unaccustomed fear? 1883 *March Exam.* 30 Nov 5/3 Something like consternation succeded to the benevolent interest with which the earlier movements of the Mahdi had been regarded

†c *trans* (causative) To cause to take the place of another. Obs. rare.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* clxxv, Young Hollis Impatient to revenge his fatal Shot, His right hand doubly to his left succeds

†8. Of an estate, etc - To descend in succession; to devolve upon, to come down from. Chiefly Sc.

1536 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 92 That the landis and tenement suld succedy to hym in heretage 1549 *Compl Scot.* xvii 155 Considerand that the cop and aude rite of our geneitis and genologie hes succedit fra adam 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* I 82 Quibus Impire. aithr succeding to their awne effricumers, or be violence occupied be strangers 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. vi 23 A ring the Countie weares, That downward hath succeded in his house From sonne to sonne 1604 — *Oth.* v ii 367 (1st Qo) Ceaze vpon the fortunes of the Moore For they succed to [1st Pol] on you

9. *trans.* To come after or follow in the course of time or the sequence of events. (In first quot., to live after, be posterior to.)

c 1525 FISHER *Serm conc Hereticas* B ij, Tyll vs (that succedes the commynge of our sauour) the same thynges be disclosed 1608 SHAKS. *Per* i. iv. 104 The Curse of heauen and men succedeth theirs 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. iv. 238 If, those destructive effects they now discover succeded the curse, and came in with..thornes and

briars 1647 COWLEY *Mistr.* Dial i, Shame succedes the short-lyv'd pleasure a 1774 GOLDSM *Suro Exp Philos* (1776) II. 1 The natural philosophers that just succeded the ages of obscurity. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 239 'Tis smiling sky, So soon succeding such an angry night 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxxi, These alternate feelings of embarrassment, wonder, and grief, seemed to succede each other more than once upon her torpid features 1864 BYRON *Holy Rom. Emph.* vi (1875) 85 The rule of Albenic had been succeded by the wildest confusion 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/1 An ideal day for manoeuvres, clear and cool, succeded yester day's rain

†10. *intr.* To happen, fall out, come to pass, take place. Obs.

1537 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II 63 Nothing is succeded sythens my last writing a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 79 From thensforth daily succeded, murder, slaughter, & disencion. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xvi 68 By force whereof, it succeded that they died and their Countrey not deluered 1653 tr. *Carmen's Nisena* 78 She desired to be inform'd of what had succeded since the Prince Dorabolo's expedition

†b To happen to, fall as a portion to a person.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Aurel* (1546) B v, If yl succede to him it is by reason of the ignorance of himselfe 1622 MABER tr. *Alaman's Gussman d Alf* II 259 Lest that succed vnto them, which happened vnto Don Quixote de la Mancha 1669 W. PENN in *Extr St. Papers rel Friends* Ser. III (1912) 280 I the honner which will redownd to thee, exceeds far the advantage that Can succede to me

†11. Of an enterprise, etc. . . To have a certain issue; to turn out (one way or another, well or ill)

1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov* (1549) 33 But it succeded all other wise 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 106 v 6 If y^e deale truly, thy dongs shall prosperously succede to thee. a 1586 SINNEY *Ps* xxxvii 1, Though ill deedes well succeding be 1595 DANIEL *Civil Wars* i xlv, But every day things now succeded worse. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* iv lxxxii, Yours be the thanks, for yours the danger is, If ought succed (as much I feare) amis 1605 SHAKS *Lear* i II 157, I promise you, the effects he writes of, succede vnhappyly. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Expt.* 40 Whether the manner of their operation would succed contrary, or any way different to what they appear

†b. To turn out to one's advantage or disadvantage. Sc. Obs.

1533 BELLENDEN *Levy* II xvi (S.T.S.) I 191 Bot his tany and Inobedience succedit to his hevy damage 1549 *Compl. Scot* viii 72 The proditiore of ane realm succedis to the hurt of the public weil

12. To have the desired or a fortunate issue or conclusion, to turn out successfully.

c 1450 [see SUCCEEDING *whi sh.*]. 1505-9 [see SUCCEEDING *apl a.* 5 b] 1619 MORISON *Itin.* I. 161 Since, this our meeting hath not succeded, there is no other remedie but to make our peace at leasure by exchange of letters. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 166 Our labour must be out of good still to find means of evil; Which oft times may succede 1688 DRYDEN *Sylva Pref.*, This was impossible for Virgil to imitate, because the severity of the Roman language denied him that advantage. Spencer endeavour'd it in his Shepherds Calendar, but neither will it succede in English. 1738 WATLEY *Ps* i. 1v, His happy Toil shall all succede Whom God himselfe delights to bless. 1808 *Mad. Yrnl.* XIX. 334, I only used it in two instances, in both of which it succeded 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I v 464 There was no reason why an attempt which had succeded once might not succede again. 1861 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1893) II viii 577 When the spirit of the age is against those remedies, they can at least only succed for a moment.

b. Of growing plants. To meet with success, do well, thrive.

1812 *New Bot. Gard* I 4 Layers and cuttings likewise sometimes succed 1816 LUCKY *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* I (1818) 28 We were told that wheat succeds perfectly when sown in the dry plains in the rainy season. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* 468 There the North American cottons succed.

13. Of persons. To attain a desired end or object; to be successful in an endeavour, to bring one's labours to a happy issue. Also formally, with adv., to have 'good' or 'ill success'.

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XIV. (Percy Soc.) 55 Above al other he did so excell, None sith this time in arte wolde succede, After their deede have had fame for their mede 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* Pref., Ess. 1900 I. 197 Thus the case is hard with writers, if they succed not, they must stauie 1731-8 SWIFT *Poet. Conversat* Intro d 24 Nor did the late D of R — and E of E — succed much better 1735 POPE *Prot. Sat* 362 Alike my scorn, if he succed or fail. 1765 *Museum Hist.* IV 368 In this I was told it was impossible to succede, because a very sensible farmer had tried the experiment, and failed 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* vii (1878) 124, I have succeded very badly 1884 *March Exam.* 16 May 4/7 If he had studiously endeavoured to be unjust he could not have succeded more completely

b. Const. *in* withgerund. (Also *transf* of things.)

1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* II 67 Cranmer succeded in obtaining a mitigation of the provisions 1865 TOKER *Flight Turkey* II 232 Bold touches succeded in leaving a distinct impression on the mind. 1868 FLOOR MONTGOMERY *10ny* 11 She succeded in finding an empty carriage

†14 *trans.* (causative) To give success to, to prosper, further. Obs.

1613 TOURNBUR *P. Henry* 135 Whose influence make that His own virtues are succeded justly. 1626 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev.* v. ii, Good Ansilva, give't her, And heavens succed the operation! 1631 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 193, I leave that which I have written to God to succede as he please 1654 OWEN *Saints' Persever* II § 20 44 This way of Disputing will scarce succede you, in this great undertaking 1717 POPE *Itin* x. 352 Pallas succeds their enterprize 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 72 May Heaven succed your wish. 1825 E. IRVING *World God* II Wks. 1864 I. 18 God, being ever willing and ever ready to second and succed His woid. 1843 J. PERKINS *8 Yrs Resid.*

Persia 219 (Bartlett Amer.), Sincerely praying and desiring the smiles of Heaven to succeed your embassy
 +15. *intr.* To come up or near to, approach.
Obs. rare

1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. iv. 8 Who euer, as he saw him nigh succeed, Gan cry aloud with horrible affright. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* v. 7 Will you to the cooler Cave succeed? 1701, *George* iii. 632 Snakes, familiar, to the Hearth succeeds. 1702 To his tough Palat, his dry Tongue succeeds.

Succee dable, *a.* *nonce-wd* [f. *prec* + -ABLE.] Likely to succeed

1817 BYRON *Let to Murray* 9 Mar., I should have thought the Assyrian tale very succeedable
Succeedant, *-ent*, var **SUCCEEDENT**.

Succeeded, *ppl a* [f. **SUCCEED** v. + -ED 1] That has succeeded to a dignity, position, etc
 1891 *Daily News* 27 June 3/1 The newly succeeded Lord Tollemache

Succeeder (sŭksɪ dɛɪ). Also 5 succōdur, 6 -ceder, 7 -cedor [f. **SUCCEED** v. + -ER 1]

1 One who (*occas* a thing which) succeeds another; a successor Now *rare*

c 1440 *Alph. Tales* 60 His succidur be homicide, at garte sla hym, ioyes of his dignyte at he hase after hym 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) i 771 Alexander, whose succeder next was Xistus or Sixtus 1579 W. WILKINSON *Constitut. Fam. Love* 1 b, They rayled on them calling them succeders of the Pharisees 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iv. 128 Avery succeder of intestine ioyes 1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* i. xxiv, But now this great succeder all repaires, And tebrings-backe that discontinued good 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 970 The Dog teeth also do fall out and the place of the succeder is a little of the one side the roote of the former 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horae Sub.* 286 That if his owne issue failed, hee might leaue a succeder, such as his owne affection should make choyce of 1688 J. RENWICK *Dying Test in Bagey Presby.* (1827) ii 291, I am the more willing to pay this Cost, for their Instruction, and my Succeder's ease 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 294, I he sole succeder to their wealth, The last remaining pillar of their house

2 One who is successful
 1836 L. HUNT in *New Monthly Mag.* XLVIII 56 The first undoubted succeders in raising a man into the air were the brothers Stephen and Louis de Montgolfier. 1884 BROWNING *Pershal Epil.* 79 Chas as on his sole head, failer or succeder, Lay the blame or lit the praise.

Succeeding (sŭksɪ dɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [ING 1.]

1. Successful issue, success.
 c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* vi. xxxv. 104 Lest pou be lifte up in succeeding of bi desire [long in bono success]. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 143 Lest confusion Of my success with Eve in Paradise Deceive ye to persuasion over-sure Of like succeeding here. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphib.* 80 For the better succeeding in the important Undertaking he has in hand 1768-74 TUCKER *Let Nat.* (1834) II 137 Their succeeding throws no obstacle against his success 1847 G. HARRIS *Life Harlanche* II vii 129 Failure in such a case, where all the qualifications for succeeding were possessed.

2. Succession. *Obs.*
 c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 204 Last that the trowth of this thyng by succeeding of tyme myght be callyd in to dowte 1482 *Mouk of Euesham* (Arb.) 70 They begunne to goo fro ful hittry peynny to wars and so by succeeding of her peynny dayly her tormentys besyly encresyn 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 58 Heir now, be a commoune vse of succeeding, they entir at their awne hand without any maure. 1679 [see **SUCCEEDANT** A 2]

3. Consequence, result *Obs.*
 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* ii. iii 199 Is it not a Language I speake? Par. A most harsh one, and not to bee vnderstoode without hloodie succeeding

4. The act of following in the place of something. *Obs.*

1644 DIGBY *Bodies* viii. 55 A violent succeeding of ayre in the roome of the fire.

Succeeding, *ppl a.* [ING 2.] That succeeds.

1. Following in a line of rulers or heirs, in the course of time or events, in the process of development, etc.; coming after or later; subsequent.

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* i. 13 The orderly succeeding course of daies and nightes 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* i. iii. 20 My King, and his succeeding issue. 1594 — *Rich. III.* ii. 1. 71 He did begin that place, which since, succeeding Ages haue re edify'd 1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* 264 The succeeding occasions of erroneous conceits, hath been our owne fautes 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit.* Med. iii. 24 Hath Heauen Nipt thy succeeding Blossoms? 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Jan. 1653, This was the beginning of all the succeeding gardens, walks, and plantations there 1767 YOUNG *Farmer's Lett.* to *People* 212 So much succeeding bad weather came, that the crops were damaged. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Guanua* 27 The pistil contains the embryo of the succeeding berry. 1781 COWPER *Expost.* 308 Successive loads succeeding horrors impose. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed 3) II. 468 These compounds shall be the subject of the five succeeding Chapters 1854 *Poultry Chron.* I. 524 At each succeeding show, there is manifest improvement in these birds 1884 *Athenaeum* 19 Jan. 1882 This index has served as a model to many succeeding librarians. 1906 *Lit. World* 15 Nov. 318/2 Each succeeding page is the prelude to new adventures.

2. Coming, to come, future. *Obs.*

1676 MARVELL *Mr. Smurke* Wks (Grosart) IV. 5 They are the succeeding hope of our church, the youth of our clergy 1676 HALE *Contempl.* ii (1677) 17 These I shall carry with me into the succeeding World 1763 CHURCHILL *Confer.* Poems 281 May to succeeding times my crimes Stand blazing forth

3. **Astrol.** = **SUCCEEDENT** A 2. *Obs.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* iv. xxxvi. (1636) 493 Those that do follow next any of these principall Angles, are called succeeding houses. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 220 Of these houses, some are Cardinal, some are succeeding, some cadent.

3 Following in immediate succession; immediately following; next following.

[c 1256 *Cress Pembroke Ps.* XLIX. v. Loe, the first succeeding light perceaves The just installed in the great mans stead 1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet.* ix. 62 To place the Epochs of Herod's Reign in his immediate succeeding Hyrcanus. 1905 *Act 5. Edw VII.* c 6 § 2 At any period not later than the next succeeding quarter to that in which the money was borrowed.]

1639 in *Shroffsh. Par. Doc.* (1903) 30 The said parishioners may yearly and without molestac on of him or the succeeding incumbent freely enjoy the liberty thereof 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. viii 220 The succeeding four months in which we continued at sea a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 58 All that whole Day, or the succeeding Night. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V.* c 16 § 2 The income which that person may reasonably expect to receive during the succeeding year in cash

b. Coming next in order

1838 BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 953 First, descendants; failing them, collateral; and, last of all, ascendants succeeding
 4. Following one after another; successive; consecutive. *Obs.*

1602 CHURCHYARD & ROBINSON (*title*) A True Discovrse Histori call of the succeeding Governours in the Netherlands.

1670 PETTUS *Poduna Reg.* 12 Most of which Laws are agreeable to the Grants and Powers of our succeeding Kings 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 99 That while the Turf lies open Succeeding Suns may bake the Mellow Ground. a 1728 *Prior Knowledge* 271 Poems (1905) 271 See daily Show's bless the flow'ry Buds succeeding Birth 1763 CHURCHILL *Apol.* Poems (1767) I 72 Waller, whose praise succeeding bards rehearse

5. a. With prefixed adv.: Having a (happy or unhappy) issue. *Obs.*

1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* i. ii 31 As the blame of yll succeeding things Shall light on you a 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* i. 11, All the things whereto that man doth bend Shall prosper still with well succeeding end.

b. Successful. *Obs.*

1595-9 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* v. lxxvii, Friends, opinion, & succeeding chance, Which wrought the weak to yield 1654 FULLER *Two Serms.* 25 God, sometimes is delighted to offer to himselfe the fattest Malefactors, fed in the state of succeeding wickedness

Hence + **Succeedingly** *adv.* successively, consecutively.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 291 Iustinus Martyr, Athensgoras, and Tertullian, succeedingly did write duers discourses. 1624 CAPT J. SMITH *Virginia* vi. 205 To continue the History succeedingly as neere with the day and yeere as may bee.

+ **Succeedless**, *a.* *Obs. rare* 1 [f. **succe**, **SUC** + -LESS.] Juiceless

1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 447 All cocks are fleshless and succless

+ **Succend**, *v.* *Obs.* [ad L. *succendere*, f. **suc** = SUB- 2 + **candere*, related to *candere* to glow with heat] *trans* To set on fire, kindle, burn.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 85 A potte succendee 1702 249 Esdras the scribe repairede the Jawe brente and also succendee by men of Calde 1797 NORTON *Ord. Aeth.* v. in Ashm. (1652) 64 Ruby colour is of a thinn fume succended in a cleere Body.

Succent (sŭksɛ nt), *v.* [f. L. *succent-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succinere* (see next).] To sing the second part of a verse, etc. (*trans* and *intr.*).

1880 SMITH & CHEETHAM *Dict. Chr. Antiq.* II. 1745/1 One voice sang the first part of a verse and the rest of the congregation all together succented it, that is, sang the close of it 1702 1942/1 The passages already quoted point to this officer's duty of 'succenting' in the service of the church 1904 J. CAMPBELL *Ch. & Par. Kirkealdy* 18 Every psalm was sung in a different manner; one would be sung as a solo, another by a leader 'incepting' the verse, while the congregation 'succented' the second halves of the verses.

Succentor (sŭksɛ ntɪ). Also 7 -our. [a. late L. *succentor*, agent-n. f. *succinere* to sing to, accompany, 'chime in', agree, f. **suc** = SUB- 8 + *cantare* to sing. In sense 3, as correlative to *precentor* PRECENTOR, associated with SUB- 6 (cf. SUBCHANTER).]

+1. a. A chanter who takes up the chant after the precentor, or who presides over the left choir. (Also *allusively*.) *Obs.*

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rev.* v. 14 The Saints were the Precentors in this blessed Quire, and now they are the Succentors also They began the Song, and so conclude it 1697 O. HEYWOOD *Heavenly Converse* Wks. 1826 IV. 525 We find precentors and succentors in this blessed quire, saints above and saints below 1817 FOSBROOK *Brit. Monachism* 182 The Succentor or Subchanter presided over the left Choir, the Chanter began, and the Subchanter answered

b. One who sings the bass in a choir. *Obs. rare* 0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

+2. *fig.* An abettor. *Obs. rare* 1.

1609 HOLLAND *Anni Marcell.* xix. xi. 141 Paulus was the prompter and succentor of these cruell enterludes.

3 A precentor's deputy

1642 in *Chas I. Wks.* (1662) II. 230 The Bill for the utter abolishing and taking away of all Archbishops, Bishops, Succentors, etc.] 1697 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 19 Cartwright had the Succentors place in the Church of Salisbury conf'd on him 1771 *Antiq. Sarum* 140 Walter de la Wyle was Succentor or Subdean of Saum 1865 *Churchman* 9 Nov. 1883 Mr. Precentor is to have a Vicar Choral to act as succentor or precentor's deputy 1904 *Times* 17 Mar. 3/5 The posts of succentor and librarian at St. Paul's are not held by the same person

Hence **Succentorship**, the office of succentor.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* II. 19 In his Proctorship succeeded Joh. Maplet and in his Succentorship Rob. Joyner 1829

CASSAN *Bps. Bath & Wells* 104 The Succentorship and the Proctorship were suppressed

Succenturiate (sŭksɛntiʊəriət), *pa. pple.* and *a* [ad L. *succenturiatus*, pa. pple. of *succenturiare* (see next).]

+1. *pa. pple.* Substituted *Obs. rare*.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 70 His dominion was not onely over the old Sabbath, to abrogate that; but over the new also, to surrogate that as succenturiate to the other

2 *adv.* **Succenturiate** gland, kidney (Anat.) one of the suprarenal capsules, small bodies in front of the upper part of the kidneys.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 417/1 The female organs of the Scorpion open by two canals, each having a small cœcum or succenturiate gland appended near its termination. 1843 WILKINSON *tr. Swendenborg's Anim. Kingd.* I. viii 224 The succenturiate kidneys, which appear to be made up of glandular forms and corpuscles

+ **Succenturiate** (sŭksɛntiʊəriət), *v.* *Obs.*

[f. L. *succenturiat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succenturiare* to receive as a recruit, f. **suc** = SUB- 26 + *centuria* CENTURY.]

1. *trans* (See quot.) *rare* 0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succenturiate* [sic]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Succenturiate*, to fill up the number of the Band, for them that are dead or absent; to recruit

2 To supply what is lacking in, to supply (a want); to supplement Also *absol.*, to provide a supplement to.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* (ed 2) To Rdr, For supply of other mens learning, to succenturiat my wants, I needd fit, I confesse, but took it not a 1680 L. GOODWIN *Blessed St. Sants* xi. Wks. 1703 V. iii 75 Faith thus ceasing, if this Salvation of the Soul did not succenturiate and recruit it anew [etc.] a 1680 — *Unweigen*, *Man* xiii. ix Wks. 1692 III. 610 Christ doth make this same Exhortation, I say to you, and I will forewarn you, Fear him that is able to destroy Body and Soul. The Apostle succenturiates, We know him that hath said, Vengeance is mine [Heb. x. 30]

3. To put instead of another; to substitute (const. to)

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* xxi. 32 Ye repented not after wards. No, not after his death, though ye saw me succenturiat to him 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 25 Had the edification of the people been better provided for by certain Lessons of the Canon succenturiated in their stead

4 *intr.* To come in the place of something, fill a place, fill up a gap

1630 *Cat. St. P. Domestic* (1860) 357 [The late King named the Earl of Northampton in their charter as the first steward, the Earl of Pembroke succeeded if he pleases to] succenturiate, *sic* ab *Yove tertius Ajax*. 1660 W. WINSTANLEY *Eng. Worthies* Pref. p. v, To remedy that, procure in them what you can to succenturiate in the History diligently 1684 HOWE in H. ROGERS *Life* (1863) viii. 216 I be order (to which the subjoined directions of your lordship do succenturiate)

5 *trans.* To take the place of

1650 MASSEY *Microcosm* 23 Most honoured Sir, give me leave to speak one word to you, you succenturiate him

+ **Succenturiation**. *Obs.* [f. *prec* : see -ATION.] The supply of recruits to fill up a 'century' or company, *gen.* the supply (of persons or things).

1643 M. NEWCOMEN *Craft Ch. Advers.* 32 Such a succenturiation there hath been of plots, that we may say of them, as she of Gad, A Troope commeth 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 161 Then they entered into consideration of constituting the Third Estate, and what succenturiation, what supplement should be resolved upon in the lieu of Bishops. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Succenturiation*, a filling up the number of Souldiers wanting in any Company 1796 W. HUBBARD *Happiness* People 51 The succenturiation of the persons called to supply the room of them that having served their generation, are now fallen asleep.

+ **Succernate**, *v.* *Obs. rare* 0. [irreg. f. L. *succernere*, f. **suc** = SUB- 2 + *cernere* to sift : see -ATE 3] *trans* To sift. Also **Succernation**

1623 COCKERAM, *Succernate*, to bolt or range meale 1658 PHILLIPS, *Succernation*, a bolting, or sifting of Meal.

Success (sŭksɛ's), *sb.* Also 6 *sukes*, 6-7 *succes*(se), *suckses*, (7 *suckses*, 8 -cess) [ad L. *successus*, f. *succedere* (success-) to SUCCEED Cf. F. *succès*, It., Pg. *successo*, Sp. *sucesso*.]

+1. That which happens in the sequel; the termination (favourable or otherwise) of affairs, the issue, upshot, result. *Obs.*

1537 STARKEY *Let to Pole* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App. lxxxii 194 That you should al worldly respects set aside & al dangerous success which might succede of the same. 1548 W. THOMAS *Let. to Hen. VIII* Ibid. II App. X 77 Neither do I trust mine authors so much as not to mistrust contrary succes'es, both to their rules and their examples 1555 EDEN *Decades* iii. x (Arb.) 182 Whose prosperous begynnynge ended with vnfortunate succesce 1561 NORTON & SACKV. *Gorboduc* 1543 One sort that saw the dangerous succesce Of stubborne standing in rebellious warre. 1563 HOMILIES, *Agst. Idolatry* in *Mm. ij.* Ye haue harde, out of hystories Ecclesiastical, the begynnynge, proceeding, and succesce of Idolatry by Images 1601 SHAKS. *All's well* iii. vi. 86, I know not what the succesce will be my Lord, but the attempt I vow. 1624 J. M[AN] [Arg. conc. *Militia* 12 Who shall live to see an end of that rebellion and what the succesce of it will be? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 9 Insatiate to pursue Van Warre with Heav'n, not by succesce taught 1668 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 249 The succesce of Wednesday's debate, was a question to desire his Majesty to call before him some persons, 1733 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* II. 329 The success of this war will fall within the compass of the next year

+2. An event. *Obs.*

1588 PARKER *tr Mendosa's Hist. China* 304 The company which went with him were very few to make resistance against such successes, as might happen. 1658 EARL MONM *tr Parula's Wars Cyprus* 78 Troubled at the loss of Nicossia and at the other successes, which fell out quite contrary to hopes. 1753 L. M. *Accompl. Wom* I. 12 To read so many different successes, wherein we feel our Passions moved according to the Adventures treated of.

† c. The result (of an experiment), the effect (of a medicine). *Obs.*

1606 BRYSKETT *Civ. Life* 6 M. Smith the Apothecary was come, to understand what success the physick he had prepared for me did take. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 55 This Experiment was often repeated, always with the same success. 1756 in *Med. Observ.* (1776) I. 390 So intent on trying the success of the sublimate in the cure of the *Lues Venerea*.

† d. In the success: eventually. *Obs.*

1576 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 144 Their Predictions flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long Lives both which fell out in the success, to both extremely contrary. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 152/1 An Attempt which would never answer in the Success.

2. The fortune (good or bad) befalling anyone in a particular situation or affair. Usually with qualifying adj. *Good success* = sense 3, *all success* failure, misadventure, misfortune. *Arch.*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 39 Although they had knowledge what good success Perkin had enjoyed in all his former attempts. 1577 HAMMER *Anc. Eccles. Hist.* (1619) 495 After that the assault of Adarnaumes took no prosperous success at Antioch. 1590 LYT. *Euphues* (Arb.) 104 Philautus having intelligence of Euphues his success, and the falsehood of Lucilla. 1596 RALPH *Discov. Guiana* 17 The hard success which all these & other Spaniards found in attempting the same. 1712 28 Berreo looked for no other success than his predecessor's in this enterprise. 1619 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1906) 74, I am sorry to hear of John Younges disaster etc., yett am in good hope of better success. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* IV. 1 Perplex'd and troubl'd at his bad success. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 26 Nov. 1637, After a sermon and prayers for good success. 1704 N. BLUND *L. Diary* (1895) 25, I went to wish good Success to Mr. Molinieux of Croxtath as he went a Courting. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* (1772) II. 208 The bad success of his admirals at sea. 1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 470 With so little accuracy do the French relate the circumstances of their ill success. 1839 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 126, I was recalled to a most ludicrous perception of my ill success.

† b. In particularized use. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. v. 25 The good successes, which their foes ensue. 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* I. vi. 7 The Roman Gods, Lead their successes, as we wish our own. 1612 DRAVON *Polyd.* x. 14 note, After diuers unfortunate successes in warre. 1661 PÆVRS *Diary* 25 Sept, Sir W. Pen told me that I need not fear any reflection upon my Lord for their ill success at Argier. My Lord Ciewe, I see, is afraid my Lord's reputation will a little suffer in common talk by this late success. 1764 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng. in Lett.* II. 225 The reduction of this fortress served to interrupt the prosperous successes of the English company.

3. (= the older *good success*) The prosperous achievement of something attempted; the attainment of an object according to one's desire: now often with particular reference to the attainment of wealth or position.

1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxx. vii, While I my race did runne, Full of success, fond I did say, That I should never be undone. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* III. iii. 3 Gude but success to mine attempting spirit. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 49 The Rebels being swolne to the height of pride by continual Success in their actions. 1609 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 760 A Drench of Wine has with Success been us'd. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* I. ii, 'Is not in mortals to Command success, But we'll do more, Senipronius; we'll Deserve it. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. iii. 198 A title the most remote and unaccountable that was ever set up, and which nothing could have given success to. 1807 SCOTT *Highl. Widdow* II, His success in fishing and the chase was able to add something to her subsistence. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xiv, It was George who had interrupted the success of her first love-passion. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xix, That argument of success which is always powerful with men of the world. 1895 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* III. 260 'Success' in its vulgar sense,—the gaining of money and position,—is not to be reached by following the rules of an instructor. 1895 *Law Times* XCIX. 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau, Molière, or La Fontaine to play the part of a *flâneur* with any success.

† *proverb.* 1868 HELPS *Realms* v, Nothing succeeds like success. [Cf. *F. Rien ne réussit comme le succès*.]

† b. An instance of this; a successful undertaking or achievement.

1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirah.* cxx, Swell'd with our late Successes on the Foe. 1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I. 50 Before her time our ancestors had many successful contests with their sovereigns yet what did those successes amount to? 1857 DUFFERIN *Leit. Highl. Lat.* vii. 133 To convert a questionable success into an undoubted triumph. 1880 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 4/7 The dustbin absorbs scores of poems that win a 'success of esteem'. 1891 *Spectator* 2 May 615/1 The mass comprehends nothing except a visible success.

† c. *transf.* One who or a thing which succeeds or is successful.

1880 L. C. LILLIE *Prudence* 63 To be a success in this circle, is to contribute to the beauty or the effect of the hour. 1884 *Daily News* 27 Feb, Should Mr. Peel prove as great a success in the Speaker's chair, as he proved in oratory before he entered it [etc.]. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* v, Mrs. Hartwell's dance was a great success.

† 4. Succession or sequence in time or occurrence. *In success of time*: in course or process of time. *Obs.*

1546 GARDINER *Declat. Joye* 85 The sonne sheweth her selfe in the mornyng, in whome there is increase by succession

tyll the sonne come to the highest at noone. 1547 BALDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (1564) 28 The success of things to come. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. PS. xix. 2 The wondrous workes of God appeare, By every dayes success. 1553 EDEN *Ireat Nuewe Ind.* (Arb.) 141 In success of time, foure of the greatest Ilandes embraced the Christian faith. 1611 MUNDAY (*title*) A briefe Chronicle of the Success of Times from the Creation of the World to this Instant. 1611 SPENCER *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xv (1623) 780 This King, of whose life by order and success of storie we are now to write. 1626 C. POTTER *tr Sarpi's Hist. Quarrels* 338 This difficultie found Padauin in the success of his journey [with andaua difficultando il suo cammino]. 1656 HEVLIN *Surv. France* 282, I shall draw down the success of their affairs from the beginning of the Reformation. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. T.* I. 103 An house will contract new filth in success of time.

† b. An instance of this; a succession. *Obs.*

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* II. vii. (1660) 81 Causing a success of surging billowes. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* (1677) 37 Otherwise we must of necessity make all successes in the World purely natural and necessary.

† c. Subsequent history. *Obs.*

1555 EDEN *Decades* III. vii. (Arb.) 166 As generally to lerne (original) & success of thynges. And particularly to rehearse the noble factes of their. 1688 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* App. I. 250 Can a man believe that the Original or success of that people was *ἀπογονισμὸν*?

† 5. Succession as of heirs; rulers, etc. *Obs.*

1577 GOLDING *De Mornyay* Ep. Ded. to K. Hen., After a long success of these Herauldes, came the Sauour. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. x. 45 Then all the sonnes of these fine brethren raynd. By dew success. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* IV. ii. 47 And so, success of Mischiefe be borne, And Heire from Heire shall hold this Quarrell vp. 1611 — *Wint. T.* I. ii. 394 Our Parents Noble Names, In whose success we are gentle.

† Success, v. *Obs. rare.* [f. prec.] *intr.* a. To be a successor. b. To happen.

1545 St. Papers *Hen. VIII.* (1840) X. 576 By my last of the 13 of thinstant I signified to the same of the case succeeded to the Signor Ludovico de Larme. 1560 BALE *Chron. Sir J. Oldcastle* Pref. A viii b, His sonne Henry the sixt succeeded [ed. 1544 succeeded] in his home. 1567 TURBERY *Quid's Ep.* 131 b, A blissefull signe that all Shall not success aught.

† Successa *nean*, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *success-*, pa. ppl. stem of *succedere* to SUCCEED, ? after *succidaneus* SUCCEDEANEOUS.] Marked by succession or transition.

1635 PERSON *Varieties* I. viii. 28 Things of a fluid and successane nature, such as time is.

† Successantly, adv. *Obs. rare*—1. [Arbitrarily f. L. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED + -ANT + -LY 2.] ? In succession.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* IV. iv. 113 Then goe successantly and plead for him.

† Successary. *Obs. rare* [f. L. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED + -ARY.]

1. A successor.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Her. c.* 13, That he and his successaries all way with battail and swifeddis shulde be punyshid. 1520 Caxton's *Chron. Eng.* 58 b/1 This man ordeyned y^e no byshop sholde ordeyne his successary.

2. Succession.

1616 BEAUM. *etc. Laws Candy* I. ii, My peculiar honours, not deriv'd from successary, but purchas'd with my blood.

† Successful (sŭk'se:ful), a. [f. as prec. + -FUL.]

1. Of persons That succeeds or achieves success, esp. (in recent use), that attains to wealth or position, that 'gets on'.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 66 The good Andronicus, Successed in the Battailles that he fights. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 24 The Irish Kerne became so disastrous to the English, and successful in action as they shaked the English government. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script* Ep. Ded., It hath been observ'd, that Secular Persons of Quality are generally much Successful in Writing of Religion; than Men in Orders. 1795 Dr. Fox *Voy. round World* (1840) 351 They had been pretty successful in their navigation. 1805 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) II. 11 54 If I have been at all successful in the paths of literary pursuit. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xi. 83 It failed; we tried again, and were successful. 1890 E. PEACOCK *Rail Shurt* II. 271 Mackenzie was a successful man. 1898 JEVONS *Primer Polit. Econ.* 60 Educated men who have not been successful become secretaries, house-agents, and the like.

† *b. transf.* of things.

1848 J. FORSTER *O. Goldsm.* 377 There was nothing to make the town half so fond of a man as a successful play. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci.* *Inorg. Nat.* 132 Great and successful works of art are among the most noble of all human triumphs. 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn. Educ.* I. 166/2 The clock was a highly successful work of art of the period. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 200 The *Times*, and the *Daily News*, and many others of the successful papers in the provinces and on the Continent.

2. Of actions, conditions, etc.: Attended with, characterized by, or resulting in success.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 172 And welcome Nephews from successful wars. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 258 And perhaps with more successful works Than you. 1638 JUNIUS *Paunt. Ancients* 79 In rare works of Art, we are not so much taken with the beauty it self, as with the successful boldness of Art. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* Rev. 392 They justify all the successful Rebellions. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicars W.* vii, At this he laughed, and so did we the jests of the rich are ever successful. 1865 CARLYLE *Frid. Gt.* xix. v. 502 The successfullest campaign that ever was. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 532/2 The jugglery of words was never more successful than in this distinction without a difference.

† 3. Bringing success, propitious. *Obs. rare.*

1594 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* I. 1, Making the winds To drive their substance with successful blasts.

† b. Conducive or necessary to success. *Obs.*

1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* I. 135 It is very successful that we propogate Grapes and stocks in Grafting.

† Successfully, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

1. In a successful manner, with success.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* I. i. 194, I have here thy Souldier forty yeares, And led my Countries strength successfully. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. § 36 In order to move him the more successfully thereto, they procured the Pope to write a Letter himself to his Highness. 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 24 ¶ 2 He is very successfully loud among the Wits. 1826 LAMB *Pop. Fallacies* v, A domestic, cut his throat, but not successfully. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* I. 8 His phlegmatic calm successfully concealed the fact.

† b. To look successfully: to seem likely to succeed. *Obs. rare.*

1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* I. ii. 165 He is too yong yet he looks successfully.

† 2. Successively. *Obs.*

1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* Pref., Brief hints such as, if all the arguments were successfully read, would make him easily remember the mutual dependencies of the general design.

† Successfully, [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being successful.

1649 ROBERTS *Clarvis Bibl.* 180 Their victorious successfulness in military exploits against their enemies. 1754 EDWARDS *Freed Will* IV. v. 220 The Successfulness, or Unsuccessfulness of Means in order to an Effect, consists in those Means being connected or not connected with the Effect. 1879 MERRIDITH *Egoist* xliii, Its prevailing successfulness in the country where he was placed.

† Succession (sŭk'se:jon). Also 4-5 -oun(e), -yon, etc. [ad. OF. *successio* (from 13th c.) or its source L. *successio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. *Fr.* *successio*, It. *successione*, Sp. *sucesion*, Pg. *sucessão*.]

1. The action of a person or thing following, or succeeding to the place of another; the coming of one person or thing after another; also, the passing from one act or state to another, an instance of this.

1586 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 2156 He hath so wel biset his ordinance, That speses of thynges and progressions Shullen endure by successions. 1577 *tr Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 6 Least peradventure their children should be ignorant of the beginning and succession of worldly thinges. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. 123 b, The future succession of all ages. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 148 Such a succession is to be found in every substantiall conversion, whereby one substance is destroyed, and another succeedeth in the room of it. 1660 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 6 By reflecting on the appearing of various Ideas, one after another in our Understandings, we get the Notion of Succession. 1738 WESLEY *Hymn* 'God is a Nourisher' *Soul adores* 'in, Thy being No Succession knows And all thy vast Designs are one. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 116 Whatever blooms in torrid tracts appear, Whose bright succession decks the varied year. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* III. 312 We live, perforce, from thought to thought, and make One act a phantom of succession. 1866 OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. § 70 387 The reproduction of the component denticles in horizontal succession. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* VI. § 6 (1882) 330 The series of measures which in their rapid succession changed the whole character of the English Church. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 416 The Ideas of men have a succession in time as well as an order of thought.

† b. The act of passing by continuous movement into a place. *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 69 The Air accompanies and follows it by a constant Succession. 1729 T. DALE *tr Friend's Enimien*, (1752) xii. 154 Nutrition being nothing else than the apposition of any Juice, or a perpetual succession of aliment into the Pores of the Fibres.

† c. The act of following another in a course of conduct. *Obs. rare.*

1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* III. v. 24 The miserie is example, that so terrible shewes in the wracke of maiden-hood, cannot for all that dissuade succession.

2. *Phr.* a. In succession, one after another in regular sequence, successively.

1449 PECKOK *Regr.* III. v. 306 Forto abide in thilk sufficiencye thorow manye yeeris in succession. 1668 MOXON *Mech. Dialing* 46 Mark them in succession from the beginning with 10, 20, 30, to 90. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* II. xiv. § 20 'Is as clear as any Demonstration can be, that it must touch one part of the Flesh first, and another after, and so in Succession. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 149 In the period I have taken, we have had three unfavourable seasons, and two in succession, worse than any other in the memory of any man living. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* XIX. (1842) 505 On one end of the tube the parts will be bent and cuived in succession as they become heated. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* III. § 12 (1879) 69 The rotation of the Earth bringing each part in succession from sunshine to shade. 1914 *Infantry Training* 73 When a column is on the march, platoons may, if desired, advance in fours in succession.

† b. By succession(s) successively. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Huglen* (Rolls) II. 271 After that other realmes were made in Grece by succession. 1595 SILVESTER *Du Barrias* I. ii. Wks. (1624) 21/1 Because the Matter, wounded deep in Heart With various Love, by successions, Form after Form receives.

† c. In a succession, continuously. *Obs.*

1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1724) I. 173 If the money had been raised all in a succession, as fast as the work could be carried on.

† 3. The course, lapse, or process of time. *Obs.*

1456 SIR G. HAYLE *Law Arnis* (S.T.S.) 229 A thing that is nocht of walew be the law as ground of rycht in the begynnynge, the succession of tyme may never mak it rycht. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Howe Subs.* 328 This was the true Original, by which in succession of time the Empire was translated. 1655 M. CARTER *Honor Redu.* (1660) 90 Succession of time hath converted it into another custom.

4. The transmission (or mode of transmission) of an estate, royal or official dignity, or the like.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl B 520* fol 59 Born maner of 3ifte þe woman passes before þe man, in succession. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* i 57 Thai said, succession of kyngrik Was nocht to lawer feys lyk; For that mycht succed na female. 1397 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II 147 The moder blood schulde be put to fore in succession of heritage. 1432-30 *tr Higden* (Rolls) III. 403 Philippus the kyng of Macedonia, sollicite and besy for the succession of þat realm [orig *de regis successore*] 1538 *STARKLY England* II 11. 195 As touchyng the succession and intayling of landys, ther must nedys be prouvyon 1641 *EARL MONM. tr Biondi's Civil Wars* ix 223 So long as the Earl of Warwick lived, he was not certayne of the Kingdoms succession. 1682 *Dryden Mac Fl* 10 To settle the Succession of the State. 1690 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 26 To provide and secure the succession of the lands. 1866 *BELL Comm. Lawr Scott* (ed. 5) I 100 The equal partition of the succession which prevailed in the Roman law, has place also in the law of Scotland in the succession of moveables.

5. The process by which one person succeeds another in the occupation or possession of an estate, a throne, or the like, the act or fact of succeeding according to custom or law to the rights and liabilities of a predecessor; the conditions or principles in accordance with which this is done.

The succession: the conditions under which successors to a particular estate, throne, etc. are appointed *War of Succession* a war to settle a dispute as to the succession to a particular throne

a 1513 *FABIAN Chron* VII CCXXVI. (1811) 254 That he schulde haue MAIM. markes yerelye, as before was promysed vnto hym. with other condicions of succession 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII c. 22* An Act for the establishment of the Kynges succession 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI. i 172* He swore consent to your Succession 1607 *CHAPMAN Busby d'Ambois* III 11 385 Why wrongful to suppose the doubtful right to the succession worth the thinking on? 1643 *BAKER Chron.* (1653) 99 King Richard being dead, the right of Succession remained in Arthur, Son of Geoffry Plantagenet 1697 *Dryden Verg. Georg.* IV. 303 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 16 May 1681, Lord Sunderland having fallen into displeasure of the King for siding with the Commons about the Succession 1701 *FARQUHAR Sir H Wildair* IV 1, What, sir? the Succession!—Not mind the Succession! 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE M Brit Notitia* II. II 11 (1710) 385 The Succession to the Crown of Scotland 1724 *SWIFT Pres. St. Aff Wks* 1755 II 1. 214 The security of the protestant succession in the house of Hanover. 1766 *BLACKSTONE 13 Comm* II The power of the laws in regulating the succession to property 1790 *BURKE Fr Rev Wks* 1808 V 64 The course of succession is the healthy habit of the British constitution. 1834 *LD MAHON (title)* History of the War of the Succession in Spain. 1839 *KNIGHTLEY Hist. Eng* II 44 The dangers of a disputed succession being now terminated 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict c 51 (title)* An Act for granting to Her Majesty Duties on Succession to Property 1879 *DIXON Windsor* II xvi. 169 She stood in order of succession to the duchy

b. Phr. (a) *By succession*: according to the customary or legal principle by which one succeeds another in an inheritance, an office, etc. by inherited right.

1412-30 *LYDG Chron Troy* i 2889 Sche þat. schulde haue ben by succession Eyre by dissent of þat region. c 1430 — *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc) 17 The degre be just successione. 'Unto the kyng is now descended doune, From ether parte righte as eny lyne 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II. II (1883) 27 For better is to haue a kyng by succession than by election 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II. ii 1* 199 How art thou a King But by faire sequence and succession? c 1600 — *Sonn.* II, Prouing his beaute by succession thine. 1668 *Dryden Def. Dram Poesy* Ess 1900 I. xii, I am only a champion by succession 1865 *F. M. NICHOLS tr. Britton* I 219 marg., Title by succession

(b) (To have, hold, take) *in succession*. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt VI 4/a* Londres which any person temporell hath in fe simple, eny maner fe tayle, or in succession. 1835 *TOMLINS Law Dict.* s. v. *Successor*, Such a corporation cannot regularly take in succession goods and chattels 1890 *GROSS Gold Merch* I. 95 The borough was an aggregate body acting as an individual, 'having a common seal, holding property in succession.

c. *pregnantly* for: The line or order of succession.

[1533-4: see sense 5.] 1708 *SWIFT Sentim Ch Eng Man* II. Wks 1847 II 214/1 This hereditary right should be kept so sacred as never to break the succession 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* XX. II. 460 He was in the succession to an earldom. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* VII § 2 (1882) 353 Mary had been placed next in the succession to Edward by her father's will

6. (A person's) right or privilege of succeeding to an estate or dignity.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 490/2* Any persone or persones corporat, or havyng succession perpetuell. 1477 *Ibid VI 172/2* Any persone or persones havyng succession. 1571 *GOLDING Caloun on Ps Lxi. vii.* He dyed full of dayes having delivered the succession of his kingdom to his Sonne 1583 *Reg. Pray Council Scot.* Ser. I III. 568 To denude him of his heretage and rychtous succession dew to him as eldest sone. 1651 *tr. De las-Coueras Don Fenise* 314 He without regarding the ordinance of his mother would possesse himselfe of the succession a 1700 *Dryden (J)* What people is so void of common sense, To vote succession from a native prince? 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* XIV. He could achieve such a purpose without endangering both his succession and his life. 1875 *MAINE Hist Instit.* I 16 Each tract was the property... of some body of persons who, in modern legal phrase, had perpetual succession. 1894 *Sir W. HARCOURT in Daily News* 17 April 4/7 The right to make wills or settlements or successions is the creation of positive law.

7. The act of succeeding to the episcopate by the reception of lawfully transmitted authority by ordination. *Apostolic(al) succession* (or *the succession*), the continued transmission of the ministerial commission, through an unbroken line of bishops from the Apostles onwards.

1565 *HARDING Confut Apol Ch Eng* 57 b, To go from your succession, which ye can not proue, and to come to your vocation, how saye you, Syr? 1567 *Jewel Def Apol* II 129 Haue these menne their owne succession in so safe Record? Who was then the Bishop of Rome nexte by succession vnto Peter? 1577 *HAMMER Anc Eccl. Hist.* 55 Obtayning the first stepp of Apostolical Succession, and being deume Disciples of the . . . principal men 1653 *Cromwell Sp.* 4 July (Carlyle), I speak not... for a Ministry deriving itself from the Papacy, and pretending to that which is so much insisted on, 'Succession' 1845 *Br WILBERFORCE in Ashwell Life* (1880) I. viii. 314 Instead of taking as your prominent subject the 'Succession' you would take the more spiritual view of the Ministry 1847 *YOWELL Anc Brit Ch* ix 99 We have an account of their [sc. the bishops'] successions for some ages 1879 *HADDON Apost Success Ch Eng* II. 35 Foreign or other Protestants, who either disclaim or do not possess the Succession *Ibid.* 36 The historical and canonical objections advanced. against the validity of the English Succession.

II. †8. Successors, heirs, or descendants collectively, progeny, issue *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter Cant* 406 My generacioun, þat is, succession of childre c 1400 *Rom Rose* 4857 Bycause alle is corruptible And faile shuld succession. 1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) II 441 The sonnes of Hector 1 eureded and toke þe cite of Troye, expellende the succession of Antenor. 1459 *Rolls of Parlt. V. 351/2* Eny other succession of youre biure lawfully comynng 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII c. 22* 10. provide for the perfitte surtie of both you and of your moste lawfull succession and heires 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb) 296 When they [sc. beasts] shulde bringe furth theyr broode or succession 1605 in *Abst Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) II 121 Prayers for... the Kings Majesty, his hienes Quein, and thair successioun. 1611 *SHAKS Cymb* III. i 8 Cassibulan for him, And his Succession, granted Rome a Tribute 1697 *Dryden Verg. Georg.* IV. 78 Theyr young Succession all their Cares employ. They breed, they brood, instruct and educate

†9 A generation (of men); chiefly pl. (future or successive) generations *Obs.*

c 1430 *LYDG Minor Poems* (Percy Soc) 85 The children of Seth in story ye may se, Flowyng in vertu by longe successiouns 1593 *NASHB Christ's P* 26 b, So exceeding are mine aduersities, that after successions which shall heare of them, will euen be desolate with the hearing 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. Maud's Trag.* IV. 1, Found out with every finger, made the shame Of all successions. 1659 *HAMMOND On Ps lxxxix* 13 Our posterity to all successions joyning with us 1685 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* 98 Ancestors, who have been held for some Successions rich. 1790 *SWIFT Mod. Educ* Wks 1755 II 11 35 The sloth, luxury, and abandoned lusts, which enervated their breed through every succession.

†b. *Posterity. Obs.*

1628 *HALL Contempl. O. T.* XIII. 1098 If we sow good workes succession shall leape them 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* I. (1701) 13/1 To propagate his Doctrine to Succession. 1704 *INNET Orig Angli* I. xi § 14. 183 Succession so far justified this Proceeding, that this Council of Sardice was never receiv'd by the Eastern Churches. 1704 *NELSON Fest & Feast* (1705) xvi 185 He provided for Succession by constituting Bishops, and other Officers and Pastors.

10. A series of persons or things in orderly sequence; a continued line (of sovereigns, heirs to an estate, etc.); an unbroken line or stretch (of objects coming one after another). Also, †a continued spell (of weather).

1570 *WILKINSON Confut Fam Love* A ii, The succession of Popes, and that body and kingdom is the very Antichrist 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol* II vi § 4 St. Augustine saith In all this order of succession of Bishops [of Rome] there is not one Bishop found that was a Donatist 1603 *KNOLLES Hist Turks* (1638) 231 The Greeke Historiographers (best like to know the Turkish succession) 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig Sacra* II iv § 11 In that same place God doth promise a succession of Prophets. 1667 *MILTON P L* xii 331 A long succession must ensue, And his next Son The clouded Ark of God. shall in a glorious Temple Enshrine 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc Hist* I Pref p vi, The entire succession of ages is present to him. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I 168 An agreeable succession of small points of land. 1797 *JANE AUSTEN Pride & Prej.* I. xvii (1813) 203 Such a succession of rain. 1821 *BREWSTER Optics* IV 34 When we consider the inconceivable minuteness of the particles of light, and that a single ray consists of a succession of those particles 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* VII II 189 The House of Austria had, by a succession of victories, been secured from danger on the side of Turkey 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* VII § 7 (1882) 418 Every progress of Elizabeth from shire to shire was a succession of shows and interludes.

†b. The followers collectively, or a sect of followers, of a school of thought. (Rendering Gr. *diadochi*.) *Obs.*

1653 *MORE Anul Ath Gen.* Pref p. xvii, I omitted to set down the succession of the Pythagorick school 1656 *STANLEY Hist Philos* IV (1701) 133/1 The Succession of the Ionick Philosophy, which before Socrates was single after him was divided into many Schools 1699 *BENTLEY Phil.* 80 The Successions of the Pythagorean School

11. A set of persons or things succeeding in the place of others.

1649 *CAREWORTH Hist Rel.* I. § 165 That That which looked like Pride in some, and like Fetulance in others, would be in time wrought off, or in a new Succession reformed. 1821 *SHELLEY Adonais* xlii, While the one Spirit's plastic stress Sweeps through the dull dense world, compelling there All new successions to the forms they wear 1865 *W. B. CARPENTER in Youmans Corr. & Conserv. Forces*

418 (Cent. Dict.) The leaves of 'evergreens' are not cast off until the appearance of a new succession

†12 That to which a person succeeds as heir; an inheritance. *Obs. rare.*

1382 *WYCLIF Deut* xviii 8 Out take that, that in his cyctee of the fadre successioun is owed to hym 1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xxvii 479 Now let vs see what we our selues have brought to this decayed succession 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed Kersey), Succession, an Inheritance or Estate come to one by Succession. 1751 *Pemsel Foundling* II 80, I can, indeed, leave him a good Succession.

III. †13. The result, issue. *Obs.* (Cf late L. *successio*.)

1514 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser.* II I 228 Any piousperous succession of your Graces causes 1549 *LATIMER 1st Serm. def Edu VI* (Arb) 36 According to the aduys of his friend the one of them wrought where the succession was not good 1557 *CARD POLE in Stype Eccl. Mem.* (1822) III 11 494 As the succession shewed he dyd.

IV. 14. In technical use: a *Astron* (Seequots)

1679 *MOXON Math. Dict.*, Succession of the Signs, Is that order in which they are usually reckoned, as first Aries, next Taurus, then Gemini, &c 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s v, When a Planet is direct, it is said to go according to the Order and Succession of the Signs, when Retrograde, it is said to go contrary to the Succession of the Signs

b. *Mus.* The order in which the notes of a melody proceed' Also = SEQUENCE 3 b.

1752 *tr. Rameau's Treat Mus* 85 A Sequence, or Succession of Harmony, is nothing else but a Link or Chain of Keys and Governing-notes. 1801 *Busby Dict Mus* (1811) s v, Of succession there are two kinds, conjunct and disjunct. Conjunct Succession is when the sounds proceed regularly, upward or downward, through the several intervening degrees Disjunct Succession is when they immediately pass from one degree to another without touching the intermediate degrees. 1875 *STAINER & BARRETT Dict Mus* *Terms* s v, A sequence is sometimes spoken of as a succession, and passages of similar chords or progressions are described as a succession of thirds [etc.]

c. *Milit* (See quots.)

1745 *J. MILLAN (title)* The Succession of Colonels to All His Majesties Land Forces, from their Rise, to 1744 1802 *JAMES MILN. Dict.*, Succession of Rank, relative gradation according to the dates of commissions. *Ibid.*, A Commission in succession, a commission in which an individual has an inherent property from having purchased it, or raised men 1805 — *Milit Dict* (ed. 3), Succession of colonels, a particular part of the official army list is so called The dates of the several appointments are therein specified, together with the numbers and facings of the different regiments

d. *Agric* and *Hort.* (a) The rotation (of crops); (b) the maturing of crops of the same kind by a system of successive sowings so that as one is declining another is coming on.

1778 *[MARSHALL] Observ Agric.* 168 The Succession of Crops (or rather of the Occupants of the Soil, whether Crops, or Fallow) may be regular or irregular 1796 — *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 144 The succession is similar to that of West Devonshire. 1 ey ground, partially fallowed for wheat, with one or two crops of oats; grass seeds being sown with the last crop. 1842 *LOUNDON Suburban Hort* 505 In order to have a succession of fruit, it is requisite to sow the seed at three different times. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4/3 Almost every kind of vegetable may now be sown for succession

e. *Geol.*, etc. The continued sequence in a definite order of species, types, etc.; *spec.* the descent in uninterrupted series of forms modified by evolution or development.

1834 *DARWIN Jnrl. in Voy. Beagle* (1839) III. 220 The law of the succession of types 1836 *BUCKLAND Geol. & Min* I vi. 54 To refer the origin of existing organizations to an eternal succession of the same species. 1842 *SEDGWICK in Hudson's Guide Lakes* (1843) 188 Phenomena which not only indicate succession, but were elaborated during vast intervals of time

V. 15. *attrib.*: succession bath, a bath in which hot and cold water are used in succession (*Cent. Dict.*); succession-drop, a crop of some plant coming in succession to another, succession duty, a duty assessed upon succession to estate; succession flowers, a crop of flowers following an earlier crop; succession house, one of a series of forcing-houses having regularly graded temperatures into which plants are moved in succession; so *succession-prune*; succession powder (F. *poudre de succession*), a poison supposed to have been made of lead acetate, succession tax, a tax similar to succession duty; succession war = 'war of succession' (see 5).

1864 *Mrs A GATTY Parab. fr Nat* 21 A narrow ship for 'succession crops of mustard and cress 1853 *Act 16 & 17 Vict* c. 31 § 45 The Commissioners may assess the Succession Duty on the Footing of such Account and Estimate *Ibid* 55 This Act may be cited for all Purposes as 'The Succession Duty Act, 1853'. 1894 *Act 5, & 56 Vict.* c. 30 § 18 (a) The principal value of real property for the purpose of succession duty shall be ascertained in the same manner 1841 *Flouret's Jnrl.* (1846) II 25 Some amends is, however, made for this, in the readiness with which the 'succession-flowers come on 1792 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* II 93 An immense range of forcing and 'succession houses. 1798 *JANE AUSTEN Northang Abb.* (1833) II. vii 147 How were Mr Allen's succession-houses worked? 1857 *Mrs. MARSH ROSS Ashurst* I iii 77 He went on, opening succession house after succession house We ended by the garden door at which we had entered 1876 *ABERCROMBIE Gard. Assist* 59 Young 'succession pines—or last years crowns and suckers retained in nursery bark pits or beds 1824 *LD J. RUSSELL Mem. Af. Europe* I. 192 The Countess

of Soissons being accused of having bought some of the poison, called by the dealers "succession powder" 1846 A. Amos *Great Oyer Poisoning* 347 In more modern times the like powers have been attributed to the *Agua Tophana*, and the *Succession Powder* 1858 BRIGIT *Sp. Reform* 27 Oct (1869) 282 A law to impose a "Succession tax" a 1863 FENNY *Littleborough* (1832) 151 This barony was probably forfeited during the "Succession war" 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX 177/2 Succession wars were of frequent occurrence in Europe, between the middle of the 17th and the middle of the 18th centuries, on the occasion of the failure of a sovereign house

Successional (sŭksee [ŋ]nāl), a [f. prec + -AL]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, or involving the succession of persons as heirs, rulers, or the like; passing or proceeding by succession or descent; often with special reference to the apostolic succession.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 306 To bring this whole monarchial Isle from the name, honor and title of successional regality, to be under a Viceroy's government. 1637 HEVLYN *Anti-Lincoln* xi. 87 Many things come into our hands by a successional tradition. 1652 — *Cosmogr.* ii. 61 [Alsatia] Governed for the Emperors by Provincial Eails, accountable to the Emperors under whom they served, in the end made hereditary and successional unto their posterities. 1653 GAUDEN *Hierasp.* 53 Christ, the Institutor of an authoritative and successional Ministry. 1835 *Fraser's Mag.* XI. 283 He might have had the civility to predict a successional husband. 1845 D. KING in *Ess. Chr. Union* v. 245 He had them regularly consecrated by English bishops, and so qualified to keep up and transmit the successional virtue. a 1854 W. JAY *Autobiogr.* (1855) xiv. 127 The system of providing for places by a merely successional supply.

2. Of things. Following one upon another, occurring in succession, involved in a succession

1685 H. MORE *Paraph. Prophet* xxxiv. 340 Both the Cause and the Effect is successional through many Ages. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* III. Misc. iv. 194 The Question is, 'What constitutes the We or I?' And, 'Whether the I of this instant, be the same with that of any instant preceding, or to come?' So that the same successional We or I must remain still, on this account, undecided. 1827 D. QUINCEV *Lessing* Wks. 1859 XIII. 289 Successional signs can express none but successional objects, or those of which the parts are in succession. 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 8 The peculiar vibratory or successional manner of action of the several parts of a fibre. 1875 CARL *Clim & Time* x. 181 In a successional descent of surface-films from above downwards.

b. In technical use (chiefly *Hort.*; cf. SUCCESSION 15).

1786 ASHCROMBIE *Gard. Assist.* 100 The pine apple plants—now in fruit, must not be shifted, only the young successional pines. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 623 The winter variety [of pea] is sown in September and October, and the summer at different periods, from February to June, for successional cuttings. 1842 — *Suburban Hort.* 435 Successional cropping is that in which the ground is wholly occupied with one crop at one time, to be succeeded by another crop, also wholly of one kind. 1866 R. OWEN *Anat. Vertebrates* I. § 70 375 The floor of the alveolus, forms the roof of a lower vault, in which the germ of a successional tooth is in course of development. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 249/2 If sown in spring it [sc. the Intermediate Stock] blooms in autumn, and furnishes a useful successional crop of flowers. 1892 *Gardener's Chron.* 27 Aug. 239/3 The flowers are successional for many months. Hence *Successionally* adv., by succession.

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*).

Successionist (sŭksee-ŋonist), a [f. SUCCESSION + -IST.] One who maintains the validity or necessity of a succession; esp. one who upholds the doctrine of the Apostolic Succession. (Also *Apostolic Successionist*)

1846 in Worcester (citing *Ecl. Rev.*). 1895 J. ALISON in *Romansm & Ritualism* 18 To the Ritualist, the Sacerdotalist, and the Apostolic Successionist, we say the body is more than raiment [etc.].

Successionless (sŭksee-ŋonless), a. [-LESS] Without succession; having no successors

1623 DRUMM or HAWTH *Flowers of Sion* Wks. (S.T.S.) II. 38 And as ends and beginnings Thee not clame, Successionless that Thou be still the same. 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Memo. J. Badger* 1 15 Like the priesthood of Melchizedek, successionless and without descent

Successive (sŭksee siv), a. [ad. med. L. *successivus*, f. *success-*, *succedere* to SUCCEED. Cf. F. *successif*, It. *Pg. successivo*, Sp. *sucesivo*.]

1. a. With pl. or compound sb.: Coming one after another in an uninterrupted sequence; following one another in order.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 117 Yorke hadde but ij. suffraganes subiecte to it only, of the successie institutions of whom somme thynges ar to be seide here by ordre. 1606 G. W[OODOCKE] *Lives Enph. in Hist. Justine* L. 2 Three successie Bishops, John, Benedict, and Clement...excommunicated him. 1668 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxv. 177 Fune always deliers the author into successie mischiefs. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xiv. § 6 A constant train of successie ideas. 1719 J. WATTS *Bk. Praxie* 92 Jesus shall reign where'er the sun Does his successie journeys run. 1788 FAIRBURY *Lect. Hist.* ii. xvi. 137 A view of the successie changes of the English coin to the present time. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. (1842) 291 These crucibles gradually deteriorate and become injured by successie operations. 1838 DR. MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 15 The multiplication of all the successie numbers from 1 up to some high number. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. ii. 16 By repeated reflection, successie echos are sent to the ear. 1880 CHAMBERLAIN *Phys. Geog.* iv. 305 In countries where the winters are severe ordinary building-stones and mortar are found to peel off in successie crusts.

predicative passing into adv. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 614 Since God hath set Labour and rest, as day and night to men Successive. 1716 POPE *Thad.* vi. 184 They fall successive and successive rise. 1791 COOPER *Thad.* iv. 510 So moved the Greeks successive, rank by rank.

b. With sing. sb.: Following another of the same kind in a regular sequence or series. Some-what rare. Also quasi-adv.

1597 MORLEY *Intrad.* *Plus* 9 *Phz.* What is a stroke? Ma. It is a successive motion of the hand, directing the quantitie of every note and rest in the song, with equall measure. 1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iv. 1, And three he assailes, each successive after other quales. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* ix. xxiv, When he fell, and kist the barren heath, His parent straight inspir'd successive breath. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. xvi. 101 The Celenty of a Boat is continued by a successive dip of the Oar. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.*, *Epist.* i. vi. 53 Then raise a second Plumb; A third successive be your earnest Care. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vii. He took his leave, promising to be equipped and in readiness to embark with him on the second successive morning at ten o'clock. 1824 MRS. BROWNING *Grk. Chr. Poets* (1865) 114 What is this accent but a stroke, an emphasis, with a successive pause to make complete the time?

† c. Of a condition, influence, etc. Continuous, uninterrupted. Obs.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ii. ix, He divers yeares good fortune had, successive in each thing. 1631 WEBSTER *Ant. Funeral Mon.* 350 Her successive prosperitie. 1652 FELTHAM *Low Countries* (1677) 45 A strong Earth Quake would shake them to a Chaos, from which the successive force of the Sun hath a little amended them.

2. Characterized by or involving succession; brought about or produced in succeeding stages

1685 H. MORE *Let.* in J. Norris *Theory Love* (1688) 152 Successive Quantity seems more capable of being infinite than permanent Quantity. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Action*, Actions are divided into instantaneous, where the whole Effect is produced in the same Moment, and Successive, where the Effect is produced by degrees. 1786 GULPIN *Mount & Lakes* *Cumb.* (1792) i. viii. 110 The successive fall; in which the water, instead of making one continued shoot, falls through a succession of different stories. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II. 11 We might, indeed, make a successive collection of the coins of the western emperors. 1825 LYTTEL *Princ. Geol.* (ed. 4) i. 242 Doctrine of successive development not confirmed by the admission that man is of modern origin. 1824 [see SUBSTITUTION 5] 1890 B. D. JACKSON *Glass Bot. Terms*, *Successive Whorl*, one whose members did not originate simultaneously, but in succession.

† 3. = HEREDITARY. a. Of things. Descending or transmitted by succession or inheritance. Obs.

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VI. 283 This Kenulphus having successive hate of Offa his predecessor ageyne men of Kente. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit.* A. i. 1. 4 Pleade my Successive Title with your Swords. I was the first borne Sonne. 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machiavelli's Florentine Hist.* (1595) To Rdr., to lus in the obedience of a successive royall Monarchie. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Tray* xvii. lxxvi, Leaving the Crowne successive to his son. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 752 This function is successive, and by tradition they teach their eldest sonnes the myserie of this iniquitie. 1640 FULKER *Joseph's Party Col. Coat* 175 First for the Hereditariness of it, [sc. leprosy] is a successive disease. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pennsylvania* 50 Their Government is Monarchical, and Successive.

† b. Of persons. Succeeding by inheritance. Obs.

1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. 1. 14 Your King, by hate deprived of his dearest sonne, The only hope of our successie line. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly. alb.* xxvii. 276 Her Pedigrees to show, her right successie Kings. 1649 MILTON *Tenure of Kings* 21 Jehu had special command to slay Jehoram a successive and hereditary Tyrant. 1683 CAERCH *Lucret.* (ed. 2) Notes 52 Every King whether Elective or Successive, Rules by the same Authority.

† c. Next in order of succession. Also transf.

1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* liv. 212 The princely marriage which now was fully concluded betwene his successie here with the renowned Lady and Queene of Tormaday. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Son.* cxxvii, Blacke now is blacke beautes successie heire. 1632 H. SEILE *Augustus* 212 Hee should resemble old Ianus with the two faces, with th'one looking on the King Regnant; with th'other, on the Prince successive. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xix. 208 His son Deucalion bore successive sway.

† 4. Attended or fraught with success; successful

1582 [implied in SUCCESSIVELY 6]. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suppl.* To Harvey, If the doubtlesse successie benefit thereof may worke any plausible, motions with you. 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem.* (1612) 347 In this successive battell it is to be noted how religiously the Emperour both began and finished it. 1620 BRATHWAIT *Five Senses in Archana* (1825) II. 45 Weak is he in his resolves, unbounded in his desires, and seldom successive in his dispatch. 1699 LADY *Alimony* iii. 1, His prosperous exploits abroad, then which none more successive.

|| **Successive** (sŭksēsi vī), adv. [med. L., adv. of *successivus* SUCCESSIVE.] In succession.

1593 in T. MONIS *Provosts of Methven* (1875) 82 To the saids Johnne Grabame, and Mariorie Rollok, his spous, and the langar levar of thame tua successie. 1681 in *Narrative Peetrage Evidence* (1874) 25 Failing of heirs male the eldest daughter or heir female to be procreate betwixt them successive without division. 1687 WINSTANLEY *Lives Engl. Poets* 71 He was successive a Musician, Schoolmaster, Servingman, Husbandman, Graser, Poet.

Successively (sŭksee sivlī), adv. Also 5 successively, successively, 5-6 -vly. [-LY 2]

1. By successive stages (of increase or decrease); † by degrees. Now rare.

a 1425 tr. *Ardene's Rent Frisula*, etc. 58 When he patientes felen himself more heuy, þan is þe flywng ouer mych, wherfor it is alone successively to be restreyned and turned away. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 105 b, A pestilent humor, which successively a lide and litle cor-

rupteth all the membres. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horw. Subs.* 262 To doe that at once, which must be done successively, is an argument of a rash, and intertemperat man. 1715 DRAUGLIER *Fines Inqtr.* 23 The Air goes into the Hollows, is warm'd, and then successively waimes the whole Air of the Room. 1743 EMERSON *Fluctious* Pref. p. vii, What a continual and successively variable Velocity can produce. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xii. (1842) 545 Now and then the stoppers of bottles become fixed, in which case means of loo-ening them, successively increasing in power, must be resorted to. 1852 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) iii. § 1. 152 The higher terms of the series becoming successively more viscid and oily.

2. In succession

1439 E. E. Wills (1822) 114 The wardeynes of Seynt Aus tyns church, successively being. 1462 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 480/1 Henry the VII. and Henry the VIII. successively Kynges of Englonde. 1503 *Ibid.* VI. 522/2 They and their successors, and the successors of every of them, shall have successively for ever, lyke antoitte. 1521 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. l. 258 [He] opennyd the boke, and begynnyng the prohem, redde therof successively v. lefes. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 4. 44 Fiee sonnes he left begotten of one wife, All which successively by turnes did raine. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 170 It was subject to the Emperour Otho the first, by right of his wife, and successively to the Emperours. 1621 HOBBS *Levith.* iii. xxxviii. 245 Everlasting Fire, (into which men may be cast successively one after another for ever). a 1700 EVLYN *Diary* 9 Feb. 1672, The famous play call'd 'The Siege of Granada', (Dryden) two days acted successively. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 400 ¶ 9 The Disappointment of four or five Passions which she has successively had for different Men. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xiii. l. 356 Diocletian was successively promoted to the government of Mæssia, the honours of the consulship, and the important command of the guards of the palace. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Mod.* i. The lad fetched an earthen jar and a horn cup, and offered them successively to the lady and to the boy. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* x. 163 If we suppose ourselves placed successively on Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, the Sun will appear smaller and smaller. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 1 (1882) 593 He became successively Solicitor and Attorney General.

† 3. Continuously or without interruption (for a certain period). Obs.

1523 ELYOT *Gov.* i. 11, And so successively one kyng governed all the people of Isaell unto the time of Roboaz. 1550 HALL's *Chron.* (title-p.) Beginning at the tyme of kyng Henry the fourth, the first author of this deuision, and so successively proceeding to y^e reigns of kyng Henry the eyght. 1627 W. BEDELL in *Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 136 It begins much about the Conquest, and continues successively to Calixtus the 3rd. 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* 1. 5 And there [sc. Oxford] the exercise of Printing hath continued successively to this day. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 107 ¶ 14 Repeat this every day for a Month successively. 1748 WASHINGTON *Jrnl.* 7 Apr. Writ. 1880 I 5 Rained successively all last night. c 1790 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) VI. 739/2 For 18 yeares successively.

† 4. In the course of events, subsequently, eventually. Obs.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* i. xxiv, What to this howte successively is donne Was full of peill. 1612 DRAVTON *Poly. alb.* ii. 136 And all that there vpon successively befell. 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Benivoglio's Wars Flanders* 277 Which they, were not long adome, as we shall successively relate.

† 5. By succession or inheritance. Obs.

1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* iii. vii. 135 Not as Protector, But as successively, from Blood to Blood. 1597 — a *Hen. IV.* iv. v. 202 So thou, the Garland wear'st successively.

† 6. Successfully, propitiously. Obs.

1582 MUNDAY *Disc. E. Cambr.* F. 11, Howe all thinges went successively forward. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Chirurg.* 54/2 Beinge very successively cured of Mr. Martel, Chyurgiane to the Kinge. 1630 BRATHWAIT *Engl. Gentilem.* 62 Any exploit, how successively or prosperously soever managed. 1683 KENNET tr. *Pragm. on Poly.* (1709) 33 A battle shall be more successively fought by serving men than by the most accomplished philosophers.

Successiveness [-NESS] The state or quality of being successive.

a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* i. vi (1677) 119 The Image whereby it [sc. the Understanding] conceives it, is partly by the successiveness of its own operations. 1829 MILL *Hum. Mind* xiv. § 2 II. 68 The process of having two ideas in succession, in which process the being sensible of the successiveness is part. 1861 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* i. xxvii § 18 They are all conventionalised into a monotonous successiveness of nothing. 1878 BARTLEY tr. *Toppinard's Anthropol.* Introd. 39 Nature does not make sudden jumps. There is a successiveness observable throughout.

So **Successivity**.

1866 EXAMINER 3 Feb. 70/1 An absolute Being, whose nature, precludes all successivity and change.

Successful (sŭksee-sles), a. Now rare, freq. in 17th and 18th c. [f. SUCCESS sb. + -LESS] Without, or having no, success; unsuccessful.

1584 PEELE *Arragun* Paris i. v, How mighty men made foul successful war Against the gods. 1585 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vi. xxx (1612) 149 Successfulles and inraged. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav.* 9 Divers great Princes, with Successfulles labor, have attempted to make that iocke straight a navigable passage. 1641 REMONSTR. *Commons* in Rusbw. *Hist. Coll.* (1662) iii. l. 440 An expencel and successful attempt upon Calez. 1665 DRYDEN *Ind. Emp.* ii. 1, The hopes of thy successful love resign. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* i. § 18 That may succeed with one which may prove successful with another. 1713 ADDISON *Cato* l. 1, Passion unpy'd, and successful love Plant daggers in my heart. 1782 MISS BURNER *Cecilia* ii. v, Belfield fired first, and missed, the Baronet was not so successful. 1820 J. CLARR *Poems Rural Life* (ed. 3) 138 By successful sallies wearied quite. 1875 BROWNING *Arctoph. Agol.* 134 He sympathizes, he concerns himself, He pens epistle, each successful play. 1891 J. R. LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* i. 56 To make out the best showing possible for the English of a successful campaign.

Hence **Succeslessly** *adv.*, **Succeslessness**.
 1642 O SEDGWICK *Eng. Preserv.* 40 Like him in the Gospel who began to build, but did not make an end: Whereupon results a vanity and succeslessness to our works 1652 HEVLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. 110 Succeslessly again attempted 1744 BIRCH *Life of Boyle* 27 After the queen's and others doctors remedies had been succeslessly tried 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI 790 We tried, on three days, successively and succeslessly 1906 B. CAPES *Laaves & Fishes* 204 He permitted his employes so to presume upon his reputation for succeslessness.

Successor (sŏk'se'sar). Forms. 3-8 successour, 4-6 successours, (7-ex), 4- successor [a. OF. (AF.) *successour*, -or (mod.F. *successeur*), = Pr, Pg, successor, It *successore*, Sp. *sucesor*, ad. L. *successor*, -ōrem, agent-n. f. *success-*, *succēdere* to SUCCEED] One who succeeds another in an office, dignity, function, or position. Const. of, to (the predecessor), *in*, *to*, + of (the thing succeeded to). (Correlative to *predecessor*.)

Singular successor (Sc. Law) see SINGULAR a. 4b.
 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10440 Of him & of 5 successors of Rome to hold euer engeland. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 72 To Francis & Norman to Flemmynges & Pikardes He gaf landes bityme, of whilk þer successours Hold 3it be seeyne. 1384 WYCLIF *Dan.* v. 31 Darius of Mede was successour in the rewme. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) v. 43 He was Successor to Machomete, and of his Generatioun c. 1450 *Mir's Festival* 189 He took Clement by þe bond and made hym pope and successor afyr hym. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. L. 37 Air and successor of talze of unquhile Duncane Lawmond 1571 GOLDING *Cabot on P. laci* David did carefully comend unto God his sonne whom he should leave successor of his kingdom. 1611 *Bible* Eccles. xlii. 1 The successor of Moses in prophesies 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1021 Thy Paranymphe, Successor in thy bed 1679 DRYDEN *Troil. & Cress* Frol. 17 Where are the Successours to my name? 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* ii. 430 A gift to such a corporation, either of lands or of chattels, without naming their successors, vests an absolute property in them so long as the corporation subsists. *Ibid.* 431 The word *successors*, when applied to a person in his politic capacity, is equivalent to the word *heirs* in his natural 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* II. 359 Adhād, the grandson and spiritual successor of Bāyazīd, 1864 BYRCE *Holy Rom. Emp.* xii. (1875) 188 Henry VI, the son and successor of Barbarossa.

b. *transf.* of a thing.
 c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 323 O sodeyn wot that euer a successor To worldly blisse. 1863 H. COX *Instit.* iii. viii. 703 Intervals between the expiration of one Mutiny Act and the enactment of its successor

Hence **Successorship** [-SHIP], the condition or position of successor, succession.

1627 H. BURTON *Baiting Pope's Bull* 84 What is this to the purpose, to prove the Popes Vicarship or his Successorship? 1720 GORDON & TRENCHARD *Independ. Whig* (1728) 436 Nor is there a Word in Scripture, whereby we can guess that they were intended to be Successors to the Apostles, much less that the Successorship was to continue to the End of the World. 1886 ROGERS *Soc. Life Scotl.* III. xx 265 A class of persons might have existed without any successorship 1895 *Cath. News* 27 July 6 Three Irish Priests have been selected in connection with the successorship to the late Most Rev. Dr. Moran, in the Bishopric of Dunedin N. Z.

† **Successory**, a. Obs. [ad. late L. *successorius*, f. *successor* SUCCESSOR; see -ORY. Cf. It., Pg. *successorio*] Succeeding by inheritance, hereditary. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 288 Which may often fall out in states, which elect their Princes, because there are many limitations, but in Successorie princes, it cannot hold 1619 *Tine's Store House* v. xxiii. 518½ It is manifest, dignities which were but the bare names of personal Offices, to have at length become hereditary and successory. 1641 *Mann. Holding Parl. in Eng.* 27 Our King's granted an hereditary and successory perpetuity unto honourable titles.

† **Succide**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *succidere*, f. *suc* = SUB- + *cadere* to cut] *trans.* To cut off, shorten.

1434-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 185 The breste is constryeined with many sighes, the breste is succide

Succi duous, a. Obs. rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *succiduus*, f. *succidere*, f. *suc* = SUB- + *cadere* to fall]. Ready to fall; tottering. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Succiferous (sŏk'si-fēr-əs), a. Bot. rare. [f. mod.L. *succiferus*, f. *succus*: see SUCCUS and -FEROUS.] Producing or bearing sap. 1655-87 H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 232 The modern Philosophers... who have not only observ'd the succiferous but also ariferous vessels of Plants 1672-3 GREW *Anat. Pl.* (1682) 70 The Lignous Part, if not always, yet usually, is also Compounded of Two Kinds of Bodies, scil. Succiferous or Lignous and Aer-Vessels.

† **Succification**. Obs. rare. [f. SUCCUS + -IFICATION] The production of sap.

1723 TULL *Horse-hoing Husb.* ii. 19 If Leaves did not perform this necessary work of Succification, the Lives of Plants would not... so entirely depend on the use of Leaves, as they appear to do.

Succin (sŏk'sin). rare. Also 6 succine [ad. L. *succinum*, *succinum*. Cf. F. *succin*, It., Sp., Pg. *succino*] Amber.

1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 47 Succine, or ambr, quihlike the Grekis calles Electre [In some mod. Dicts.]

Succin- (sŏk'sin), comb form (before a vowel) of L. *succinum* amber, in the names of various amide and anilide derivatives of SUCCINO acid, e.g. *succinamic acid*, *succinamyl*, also *succinashfalt*: see QUOTS. Cf. SUCCINO-.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 594 When succinamide is treated with potash, ammonia is disengaged, and the temperature rises. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. iv. § 1. 242 Succinimide is metameric with succinamic acid. *Ibid.* § 2. 257 Succinamide C₁₂H₁₅N, C₈H₅O₄ *Ibid.*, Succinamylid acid HO, C₁₂H₅, HN, C₈H₅O₄ *Ibid.*, Succinamylid 2 (C₁₂H₅), H₂N₂, C₈H₅O₄ 1868 WATTS *Diet. Chem.* v. 453 Succinamide, a resinous substance resembling amber, and apparently related to retinite, obtained from the granular clay iron-ore of Bergen in Bavaria *Ibid.* 460 Succinamate. *Ibid.* 461 Succinamate of Ammonium is very soluble in water.

Succinate (sŏk'sin-ēt), a. Chem. Also -at [ad. F. *succinate* (Lavoisier): see SUCCINO + -ATE]. A salt of succinic acid

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 273 All the succinates were unknown to the ancient chemists 1805 DAVY *Alkali in Phil. Trans.* XCV 232, I have separated the oxide of iron by succinate of ammonia. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Ferment* 28 The calcium succinate is easily purified by treating it with alcohol

Succinated (sŏk'sin-ētd), a. Chem. [f. mod. L. *succinatus*, f. *succinum* amber.] Containing or combined with amber.

1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 257, I then gave her Spirit of Sal Armon. Succinated. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* II. 79 The scoræ which float at the top have been called *Succinated Scoræ*.

Succinct (sŏk'sin-kt), pa. *pple.*, *ppl* a., and a. [ad. L. *succinctus*, pa. *pple.* of *succingere*, f. *suc* = SUB- + *cingere* to gird. Cf. F. *succinct*, It., Pg. *succinto*, Sp. *sucinto*]

A. pa. *pple.* and *ppl* a.

1. Girt, engirdled.

1434-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) II. 269 Thai feyne Scylla to he a woman succinct with the hedes of dogges 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 115 The towne is most beautified by a vast garden of the Kings, succinct with a great towred mud-wall. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Succinct*, enuironed, fenced about; girt, compassed 1870 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* i. 279 The Everlasting Form—if form there were—of lineament, was void, Succinct with shadows

Fig. 1796 J. PHILLIPS *Cavalry* 97 Wks (1781) 120 Soon she shakes Her drowsy wings, and follows to the war With speed succinct [Cf. quot. 1667 in B. 3]

2. Of garments, etc.: Girded up; confined by or as by a girdle. Also of persons

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Succincte*, close girt up 1616-61 HOLYDAY *Persius* (1673) 324 And when my golden boss I newly had Hung up to my succinct house gods. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xvii. 200 Aside they lay Their garments, and succinct, the victims slay. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* xxvii. 437 The waiting at table with the dress succinct, was a mark of servitude 1843 R. H. HORNE *Orion* i. 86 The form Succinct Of Artemis 1866 J. B. ROSE tr. *Ovid's Fasti* i. 344 The Priest succinct for sacrificial feast 1876 LOWELL *Ode Fourth July* i. 1. 18 Over her broad brow in many a round, Succinct, as toil prescribes, the hair was wound In lustrous coils

b. *Ent.* Of certain pupæ: Supported by a silken filament round the middle. In mod. Dicts.

B. *adj.*

1. Of a narrative, etc.: Compressed into small compass; expressed in few words; brief and concise.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* i. xv 16 b, A succinct description of the yland. 1596 T. BELL *Surv. Popery* (title p.) A succinct and profitable enarration of the state of Gods Church. 1634 R. H. SALERNUS *Regiment* 207 A Succinct and plaine Discourse of the Nature and nourishment of divers kinds of Fish. 1721 HEARNY *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 107 A full, though succinct and sober Narrative 1760-72 J. ADAMS tr. *Tuan's Ullas's Voy.* (ed. 3) I p. ix, They give us a succinct account of the Creoles 1778 COWPER *Convers.* 235 A tale should be judicious, clear, succinct; The language plain, and incidents well link'd. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. 278 This account of the original of language appears in general as probable as it is succinct and clear. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* vii. 184 We need more succinct mode than that of severally applying to each Syllogism all these Rules.

b. *transf.* Compact

1535 HEYWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 83 Hee [sc. man] is stiled a little and succinct word within himself. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 84 Beyond yon humble and succinct abode.

† *o. adub.* Concisely, briefly, Obs.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 77 Very largely have I inueighed against this vice elsewhere, wherefore heere I will trusse it vp more succinct [printed succinct].

2. Of persons, their speech, style, etc.: Characterized by verbal brevity and conciseness; terse

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 203 Apollo himself loveth brevity, and is in his oracles verne succinct and pithy. 1606 - *Sutton*. To Rdr, His succinct style and termes. 1627 B. JONSON *Discov.* (1641) 119 A strict and succinct style is that, where you can take away nothing without losse, and that losse to be manifest. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* v. Wks 185: V. 223 The Saxon Annalist wont to be sober and succinct runs into such extravagant fancies [etc.]. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 468 ¶ 3, I must grow more succinct 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* (1817) 211 A succinct and dry writer.

3. Of garments: Not ample or full, close-fitting, scant *arch.* or *poet.*

[1667] MILTON P. L. iii. 643 His habit fit for speed succinct] 1712-14 POPE *Rape Lock* iii. 41 Four Knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band 1725 - *Odys* xv. 33 His vest succinct then girding round his waste. 1746 BERKELEY in *Fraser's Life* viii. 306 If any other [dress] can be contrived yet more succinct and tight. 1755 *Monitor* No. 21. I 182 Some novelties of dress, viz very low stays, and very succinct petticoat. 1831 SCOTT *Cant. Dang.* xi. [She] exchanged her stole, or loose upper garment, for the more succinct cloak and hood of a horseman. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick* vi. 111 (1875) II 161 Mere soldier uniform, succinct blue coat, white linen gaiters 1893 SYMONDS *Life of Angelo* i. ii. 66 Tuscan lads half draped in succinct tunics.

4. Of short duration, brief, curt.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 331 With a succinct bow he took a hasty leave. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. 1. 11, With the rope round their neck, their destiny may be succinct! 1892 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Wrecker* xi. 175 Captain Nares acknowledged our previous acquaintance with a succinct nod.

Succinctly (sŏk'sin-ktli), *adv.* [-LY 2.]

1. In a succinct manner; with brevity and conciseness.

c. 1537 PAYNEL in De Benese *Measur.* *Lande* Pref. + iiii, Thys boke Where in is succinctly and briefely conteyned the perfect fourm and rule of measuryng 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* iv. iii. *Hed.* In the behalfe of the males, I gratifie you, Amorphus *Pha* And I, of the females *Amo* Succinctly return'd 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxiii. § 8 The Examples alledged for the discourses sake, are cited succinctly, and without particularity 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav.* xxi. 73 I have labored to speak succinctly in divers places, where possibly better wits then mine would amplifie matters. 1714 PRIOR *Piercy* xxxi, Succinctly thus to you I've told, How this Viceroy did reign 1850 JAMIESON *Sacred & Leg. Art* 295, I will give you the story as succinctly and as properly as I can. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 70 Atrophy, succinctly stated, is want of balance between the nutritive supply and the part to be nourished

b. *transf.* In a brief space of time; with summary treatment.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* ii. i. 11, So shall the Parlements perish, succinctly; and innumerable eyes be dry. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xii. 127 He was dealt with more succinctly by his neighbor who pushed him into the sea, after harpooning him.

† 2. Without fullness or ampleness. Obs.

1743 *Davidson's Virg.* *Aeneid* vii. II. 187 Picus in his scanty Robe succinctly dressed [Virg. *succinctus t abea*]

Succinctness (sŏk'sin-ktness), [-NESS.]

1. The quality or condition of being succinct; conciseness.

1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* To Rdrs, I have taskt myselfe to such succinctness and breuty, that [etc.] 1644 DICKEY *Nat. Soul* Pref. 352 To serve for concueniency and succinctness of discourse a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon*, Eccles. v. 2 (1727) II. 128 Brevity and Succinctness of Speech, is that, which in Philosophy or Speculation we call *Maxim*, and First Principle. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I v. 279 John Hamilton... states with much succinctness a favorite charge of that day against Knox. 1884 *Athenæum* 11 Oct. 459/3 A critic is always loth to quarrel with succinctness.

2. The condition of being close-fitting or without fullness.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 277 Grave academics, started forth in the unwonted and unnatural succinctness of the sagum 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* II. 261 He wore the dress of a jockey of the green faction, and his succinctness revealed his thin legs and protuberant person

† **Succinctorium** (sŏk'sin-ktōr'ium), [late L., f. *suc* = SUB- + *cingulum* girdle, f. *cingere* to gird.] A band or scarf (resembling a maniple) embroidered with an Agnus Dei, worn pendant from the girdle by the Pope on certain occasions.

1688 HOLMS *Armoury* iii. 19, 175/2 A Bishops Vestments, or Pontifical Symbols of Ecclesiastical Regencie. *Succinctorium*, a kind of Girdle

Hence **Succinctory** (sŏk'sin-ktōr'i), in same sense.

1572 R. T. *Discourse* 28 To glorie, our holie father the Pope, dothe note Buechingerus and Inocenentius affirme that there are 9 special ornaments: his hose, his shoes, or sandalles, his succinctory or girdle [etc.] 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus.* i. (1879) 48 Girded with a thong of the skin of the same, in sted of a girdle or succinctorie about his loines. 1868 WILCOTT *Sacred Archaeol.* 273 In lieu of a maniple, he has a succinctory.

Succincture (sŏk'sin-ktūr), rare. [ad. mod. L. *succinctura*, f. *succinct-*, *succingere* see SUCCINCT and CINCITURE]

† 1. A ligature. Obs.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemieu's Fr. Chirurg.* 16 h/2 We must cutt it [sc. black or leadish gut] of vnder the foresayed succincture.

2. The action of girding the loins

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 249 But why are we told to gird our loins,—of which succincture the Spencer is expressive.

† **Succinea** (sŏk'si-niā), Pl. -eae, eae. Zool. [mod.L. (Draparnaud), fem. of *succineus*, f. *succinum* amber, SUCCIN.] Any gasteropod of the genus of this name: so called from the transparent texture and amber colour of the shell.

1840 CUMMER'S *Ann. Kingd.* 349 The *Succinea*, has an ovate shell, with an aperture longer than its width. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xvi. 332, I found the fluviatile loam or brick-earth, enclosing the usual helices and succineæ. 1902 CORNISH *Natur. Thames* 16 Thry physas and succineas, no larger than shot.

Succi neous, a. rare⁻⁰. [f. L. *succineus* (see prec.)] Resembling amber. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Succingere**, v. Obs. rare⁻¹. [ad. L. *succingere* (see SUCCINO).] *trans.* To engirdle.

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 24 The ribbes, in their inner region or side, are succinged and clothed with a most sensible Membran called Pleura.

† **Succingent**, a. Obs. [ad. L. *succingens*, -entem, pr. *pple.* of *succingere* (see prec.)] Engirdling, embracing

1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 90 Beside this succingent coate [sc. the pleura], the ribbes have to them, one peculiar [sc. the perosteum] 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Merc. Compt.* v. 142 Pus, enclosed in a bag, made by the connexion of the Lungs with the succingent membrane. *Ibid.* xii. 388 Unless .its

Coat be so round and soft, that the Pulp, as well as the succulent Coat, is consumed.

Succinic (sŭk'sin'ik). [ad. F. *succinique* (Lavoisier), f. L. *succinum* amber, SUCCIN: see -IO 1 b.]
1. *Chem Succinic acid*: a dibasic acid obtained by the dry distillation of amber. (Formerly called *salt* or *spirit of amber*.)

1790 KERR tr Lavoisier's *Elem Chem*. 190 Succinic acid, [old name] Volatile salt of amber 1836-41 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 5) 1160 When succinic acid is obtained in the form of crystals from its aqueous solutions, it is in a hydrated state. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 360 Succinic acid is supposed to be expectorant.

b. Similarly *succinic amide*, *anhydride*, *chloride*, *ether*, *oxychloride*. Also nitrib *succinic test*.

1805 SAUNDERS *Min Waters* 386 Various experiments respecting alumine and its relations with the succinic test. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, Org. ii § 4. 153 The formula of the ovalic, carbonic, and succinic ethers, must be taken as containing one equivalent of the dibasic acid and two equivalents of oxide of ethyl. *Ibid* vi § 3 426 Succinic oxychloride (C₆H₄O₂Cl₂) 1861 *Ibid* (ed. 2) v § 1 294 Benzoic and succinic anhydrides 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem*. V. 460 Succinic Amides.

2. Found in amber, as an insect.

1836 F W HOPE in *Trans Entomol Soc Lond*. I 333 Observations on Succinic Insects

Succiniferous (sŭk'sin'if'ers), a. Bot. [f. SUCCINUM + -FEROUS] Resin-producing.

1896 *Nat Sci* Sept 161 Only such specimens as are enclosed by the fossil resin belong with certainty to the succiniferous trees

Succinimide (sŭk'sin'mid). *Chem* [f. SUCCINIO + IMIDE]. A crystalline substance obtained by the action of dry ammonia gas on succinic anhydride. **So Succinimide**.

1857 MILLER *Elem Chem*, Org. iv § 1 242 Succinimide is metameric with succinamic acid. It yields a crystallizable compound with silver, termed succinimide of silver. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem*. V. 460 Argentio succinimide. 1890 *Lancet* xi Oct 1778/2 The succinimide appears to be about as efficacious as the yellow oxide

Succinite (sŭk'sin'it). [f. SUCCINUM + -ITE]

1. *Min. a.* A granular garnet of the colour of amber. After F. *succinite* (Bonvoisin, 1807)

1816 P CLEVELAND *Min* (1822) I 363 1854 DANA *Syst. Min* (ed. 4) II 191.

b. Amber. After G. *succinit* (Breithaupt, 1820). 1854 DANA *Syst Min* (ed. 4) II 466 Amber. Yellow Mineral Resin, Succinite. 1896 *Nat Sci* Aug 100 Succinite is the most common and the best known of the Baltic ambers

2. *Chem.* The insoluble resinous element in amber.

1868 DANA *Syst Min* (ed. 5) 740 Amber is not a simple resin. According to Berzelius it consists mainly of a resin which resists all solvents (properly the species succinite), along with two other resins soluble in alcohol and ether

Succino- (sŭk'sin-), used as comb. form (before a cons.) of L. *succinum* amber see *quots.* (Cf. SUCCIN-)

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem*. V. 460 *Succinonitrile (Cyanide of Ethylene) C₂H₄N₂. 1901 DORLAND *Unst. Mat. Dict* (ed. 2). *Succinonitril, a resinol from amber. 1862 MILLER *Elem Chem*, Org. (ed. 2) v § 3 369 Succinic acid combines with sulphuric anhydride, and forms a deliquescent crystallizable compound acid, termed *succino-sulphuric acid.

Succinol (sŭk'sin'pl). [f. L. *succinum* amber + -OL.] Purified amber tar-oil, used in the treatment of skin diseases. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*

Succinuous (sŭk'sin'us), a rare [f. SUCCINUM + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to amber.

1658 PHILLIPS. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *New Nat. I.* 233 The succinous [acid] is found only in amber. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min* (ed. 2) II 4 The Succinous Acid, has been found in mineral Coal

|| **Succinum** (sŭk'sin'id) [L.] Amber. 1668 MIDDLETON *Mat. Voy. Id.* 111. II. No poorer ingredients than the liquor of Curial, cleare Amber, or Succinum 1666 *Phil. Trans* I 345 What is to be observed about Succinum or Amber 1783 *Ibid* LXXIII. 226 Nor has it, like succinum, a polished appearance or transparency 1821 J. SMYTH *Pract Customs* 169 Oil of Amber or Succinum the lb. 5s 6d 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 360

Succinyl (sŭk'sin'il). *Chem*. [f. SUCCINIO + -YL.] The radical of succinic acid. Hence **Succinyl** No a. = SUCCINIC. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem*. V. 464.

Succise (sŭk'sis), a. Bot. [ad. L. *succisus*, pa. pple. of *succidre* to SUCCIDE] Shaped as if abruptly cut or broken off at the lower end.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct Bot* 436

† **Succission**. *Obs.* rare. [ad. late L. *succisio*, -*io*, n. of action f. *succidre* to SUCCIDE] A felling or lopping down.

1666 BACON *Case Impachment IVaste Wks* 1730 IV 107 Upon waste brought and assigned in the succission of trees.

† **Succi** *sive*, a. *Obs.* [ad. L. *succisus*, partly metaphetic var. of *subcisus* SUBCISIVE, partly f. *succis*-, pa. ppl. stem of *succidre* to SUCCIDE.] Spare (housis)

1619 W. SLATER *Expos. 1 Thess* (1620) To Rdr, My succisive houses I promise to be wholly employed that way. 1629 H. BURTON *Truth's Tri Part*. It was borrowed from the interrupted succisive houses of my court-attendance. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

† **Succi ty**. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *succus* juice, sap + -TY. But ? an error for *succosity*.] Moisture. 1546 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II. i. 42 A lapidical VOL. IX.

succity, and principle which determines prepared materials unto specifical concretions

† **Succlamation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *succlāmatio*, -*io*, n. of action f. *succlāmāre*, f. *suc* = SUB-27 + *clāmāre* to call.] Outcry, applause.

1566 PAINTER *Pal Pleas* (1575) I 15 b. This succlamation and pitifull complaint, so stirred the multitude. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy XLII* lxxi 1146 All the while that he delivered this speech, there might be heard secret succlamations oftentimes. 1623 COCKERAM

Succle, *obs.* form of SUCKLE.

Succollate, v. rare. [ad. L. *succollāre*, f. *suc* = SUB-25 + *collum* neck.] So Succollation.

1623 COCKERAM, *Succollate*, to beare on ones shoulders. *Ibid*. Succollation, a beurring on the shoulders.

† **Succontrary**, ? a. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. **succontrarius* = *subcontrarius* SUBCONTRARY] ? Subcontrary.

1500 *Madulla Gram* (Bodl MS Top gen c 20 f 463), *Succontrarius* ior, to stonde to succontrary

Succor see SUCCOUR, SUGAR.

† **Succorroive**, a. *Obs.* rare. In 6 -yfe. [ad. L. **succorruvus* see SUB-19 and CORRO-SIVE] Tending to corrode

1541 CORLAND *Galen's Tenap* 2 B, It is an humour gnawinge aboute succorruve

Succory (sŭk'or-i). Forms: 6 *suckorie*, -*ory* (e, -*erie*, *succorey*, -*arie*, -*orye*, *succorey*, 6-7 *succorie*, 7 *suckary*, *succoreye*, 8 *succorey*, 6-*succorey*. [Alteration of *ucore*, *schorre*, *sycore*, old forms of CHICORY, q.v., after M.G. *suckerle*, M.Du. *sukerte* (Du. *sukeres*, older Flem. *sukerey*, *succorey*)]

1. The plant *Cichorium Intybus* (N. O. *Compositae*), with bright blue flowers, found wild in England, esp. by roadsides. Also, its leaves and roots used medicinally and as food (cf. CHICORY, ENDIVE)

Also called for distinction *wild succory*.

1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helth* (1541) 28 b. Cykorie or suckorie is lyke in operation to lettuce. 1548 TURNER *Namens Herbes* (E. D. S.) 44 Intybus sylvestris is of two sortes, the one is called in latin Cichorium, and in englishe Succory or hardewes. 1550 LLOYD *Ireas Health* G. b. The ioyce of Succorey put into the eare or nostril that is on the contrary syde to the greke taketh away vterly the tooth ache. 1555 CULTER *Recre* 1. In Summer we can allow a moderate use of Herbs, as Endive, Succory, Sorrel. 1597 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg* I. 128 And spreading Succory choaks the rising Field. 1736 BAILEY *Harsh. Dict* v. Succory pounded and put under the left upper eases the heart-ache. 1750 *Phil. Trans* XLVI 377 He had taken, for some Days, a Decoction of wild Succory. 1833 MACAULAY *Ess. War Success*, Spain (1837) 239 The conquerors were trying to manufacture coffee out of succory, and sugna out of beet-root. 1884 JEFFERIES *Et. Estate* 131 The blue succory and the scarlet poppies stand side by side in the yellow wheat.

2. Applied with qualifying words to other composites, chiefly of the tribe *Cichoraceae*.

Garden Succory = ENDIVE 1 b. **Gum Succory**: see GUM 52 9 b. **Hog Succory**: = SWINE'S SUCCORY (b) **Lamb Succory**, the genus *Arnoseris* (Treas Bot) **Poison Succory**, *Aposotis fatida* (Ibid) + **Rush (Rushy) Succory**: see RUSH 56 17 **Swine's Succory**, (a) dwarf nipplewort, *Arnoseris (Lapsana) pusilla*, (b) the genus *Hysosiris* **Wart Succory** = SWINE'S SUCCORY (a) + **Yellow Succory**, *Picris hier. acedoides*

1538 TURNER *Libellus Intubum*, Suckery, Ryght gardyn wyde 1548 [see GUM 52 9 b, RUSH 56 17] 1548 TURNER *Namens Herbes* (E. D. S.) 42 Hieracium may be called in englishe greete Haukweede or yeaflowe Succory. *Ibid* 44 Intybus hontensis is of two sortes, the one is called Endyue, or whyte Endyue, & the other is called gardine Succory. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II xxix 224 Blewe gum Succorie. *Ibid* 225 Yellowe gum Succorie. *Ibid*. Rushie gum Succorie hath a tough and harde ioute. *Ibid*. 226 The male Swines Succorie hath a long and slender ioute. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart*, etc. (1878) 82 Mousse of the Sea, and yellow Succorie, Sweete Trefolie, [etc.] 1728 BRADLEY *Dict Bot*, Swine's Succory or Hawkweed. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* App 328 Succory, Wart, Lapsana. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget* 493 *Hysosiris Minima*. Small Swine's Succory. 1829 LINDBLEY *Synops Brit Flora* 157 [*Lapsana*] *pusilla*. Swine's succory

3. *attrib.*, as *succory leaf*, *plant*, *powder*, *root*, *seed*; *succory* broth, water, a decoction made from succory, used as a cooling draught; *succory* dock-*ore*, nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*; *succory* hawkweed, the genus *Crepis*.

1809 *Med. Trul* XXI. 393 It may be taken, mixed with syrup of *succory broth. 1857 PRATT *Flower Pl.* III 218 Common Nipplewort is sometimes called Swine's-cress, and *Succory Dock-cress. 1776 WITHERING *Arrangement Veget* 486 *Crepis Tectorum*. Smooth *Succory Hawk-weed. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. iv 60 f. He beareth Argent, a *Succory Leaf, Vert. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med.* 122 Succory leaves. 1876 *Encycl Brit* V 614/2 The Chicory or *Succory plant. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc III 637/2 If *succory powder be present [in coffee] 1570 in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* (1781) II. 7 *Suckerye rotes and parsnip rotes. 1832 *Veg Subst Food of Man* 304 The succory root is. cut in pieces, and dried to admit of its being ground. 1665 HOOKE *Microg.* 156 *Succory Seeds are like a Quiver full of Arrows. 1670 TEMPLE *Lett.* Wks 1737 II 222 A Glass of *Succory-Water. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* xvi, Drink succory-water to cool your blood. 1839 JAMPS *Louis XIV*, II. 296 And drinking a glass of succory water, she was suddenly seized with violent pain.

Succose (sŭk'ous), a. Bot. rare. [ad. L. *succosus*, f. *succus* juice. Cf. SUCCOUS.] Full of juice or sap. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lett.* s. v. *Succous*.

† **Succosity**. *Obs.* In 6 *succosyte*, *succozitie*, -*site*. [ad. mod. L. *succositas*, f. *succosus* (see *prec.*.)] Juice, moisture.

1530 *Judic Urines* II vii 28 To drawe to hym succosyte, that is to say, humidyte. 1548-77 VICARY *Anat* viii (1888) 70 These *Misepaces* bring to *Vena porta* the succosyte of Chiley going from the stomacke. 1599 G. BAKER *Gyrd's Quest* 25 To beare awaye the saide succosyte from the liver.

Succot, *obs.* form of SUCCATE.

† **Succota**. *Obs.* [Cf. SUCCATOON] A kind of cloth.

1780 *Phil Trans* LXX. App p vii, As the Dutch Company do not pay duty in Japan, either on their exports or imports, they send an annual present to the court, consisting of cloth, chintz, succotas, cottons, stuffs, and trinkets. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 589.

Succotash (sŭk'otash). Also 8-9 *suckatash*, *succatosh*, 9 *sagatash*, *succatras*, *suckertash*, *succatash*, *suc-ca-tush* [a. Narragansett *msiquatash* (inanimate pl.)], of which divergent explanations are given.] A dish of North American Indian origin, usually consisting of green maize and beans boiled together

1778 J. CARVER *Trav. N. Amer* vi 263 This [dish] is composed of their unripe corn and beans in the same state, boiled together with bears flesh. They call this food Succatosh. 1792 BELKNAP *Hist New Hampsh* III. 93 Their *samp* and *honory*,... their *mokelake*, their *suckatash*, which is a mixture of corn and beans boiled, are much used. 1826 J. F. COOPER *Mohicans* xxviii, The wise Huron is welcome, he is come to eat his 'suc-ca-tush' with his brothers of the lakes! 1876 E. W. CLARK *Life Japan* 61 There were roast ducks and chickens, tomatoes, succotash, and potatoes

Succoteague, variant of SQUETEAGUE.

1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 111

Succotrine, variant of SOCOTRINE

Succour (sŭk'or), *sŭ*. Forms. a. 3 *sucurs*, *sukurs*, 4 *sours*, -*ourse*, *Sc. succours*, 4-5 *socoures*, 4-6 *socours*, *Sc. succours*, 5 *socors*, *socouris*, 5, 7 *secours*, 6 *souc(c)oures*, *Sc. succours*, -*urris*, 6-7 *sucours*, *socours*, 7 *sucourse* b. 3-5 *socur*, 3-6 *socour*, 4 *succure*, *sukour*, *soker*, 4-5 *sokour*, *socure*, 4, 6 *succur*, 4-6 *socoures*, 5 *socoucur*, *socor*, *socowore*, *sokoure*, 5-6 *sucour*, 6 *suc(c)oures*, *socowr*, *Sc. sukury*, 6-7 *sucker*, 8 *socoucur*, 6- (now U.S.) *sucor*, 4- *succour* [M.E. *sucurs*, *socurs*, *socour*, etc., a. OF (AF) *sucurs*, *soc(c)ours*, etc. (mod. F. *secours*) = It. *soccorso* = med. L. *succursus*, n. of action f. *succurrere* to SUCCOUR. The final -s was at an early date apprehended as the plural snuffix and a new singular (*succour*) came into existence, the plural of which is identical with the old singular.

G. *succurs* (from OF.) is used in the military sense, and M.Du. *socors*, *socours*, in the general sense]

1. Aid, help, assistance

a. 1225 *Aner R* 244 Inward, . bonen biwinned sone sucurs & help. 1325 *Met. Rom.* 136 That waken Crist and askes socoures Wit ouison. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* 1. 328 Till god sum succouris till him send. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1341 Withouthen his socouise, Twenty tyme y-swowned bath she thanne. 1460 Sir R. ROS *La Belle Dame* 847, I can no mor, but aske of hem socours. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* (B. M. MS.) III v (S. T. S.) II App. 306 Pe iomans knewe vele pai war freyndis cumyn to baar succours. 1542 WYATT 'So feble is the thrade' 3 But it have elleswhere some aide or some socours The runnyng spyndell of my fate anon shall end his cours. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Ensimus Par. Matt* II. 11 b. Who so euer distusting god doe leane vnto the socoures of this world. 1695 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. iv § 2 Luthier being no waies ayded by the opinions of his owne time, was enforced to call former times to his succours.

b. 1220 *Behet* 60 in *S. Eng. Leg* 108 Poruz grace pat heo hadde Of Iesu crist, and socur of men pat hie oute ladden. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24479 Her wit come me sun succur And sum lightnes o nu leuged. 1315 SHOREHAM II. 5 Gode atende to my socour. 1320 Sir *Jasir*, 3284 Pe folk fleize vnfaill And socour criden schille. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 293 Clepede and ciende al the day For socour and deliverance. 1450 *Merlin* II. 50 We have heere no vitale to abide after socour of oure frendes. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi. 29 At hellis tetus he gaf hymne na succour. 1523 *Act* 14 & 15 *Hen VIII*, c. 13 The said Haven [was] greatly amended to the socour and comfort of all the marchautes ther resortyng. 1551 CROWLEY *Pleas* & *Payne* 221 No man shall him heere Nor at his nede shewe him succoure. 1600 SHAKS. *A. Y. L.* II. iv 75 Here's a yong maid with traivelle much oppressed, And faints for succour. 1613 - *Hen. VIII*, v. iv. 55, I might see from farre, some forty Truncheoners draw to her succour. 1687 BRON *New Myst. Physick* Introduct 23 To this purpose, we must fly again to Chymistry for Succor 1748 *Anson's Voy* II. iii 151 Indians. bartered their fish. with our people. This was indeed some little succour. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 4 76 The devotion of a life or fortune to the succour of the poor. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi II. 80 Many exiles, who had come to apply for succour, heard their sentence, and went brokenhearted away. 1891 FARRAR *Darlin & Dawn* lvi, Paul's first impulse was to fly to the succour of his Roman brethren.

† b. *To do succour*, to give assistance to. *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 4903 He pat has yow don socur Stohn haue yee of his tressur, c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Mors* 292 Her that, with vnfeined humble chere, Was euer redy to do yow socoure. 1533 Ld. BERNERS *Hiow* lxx 242 Oberon dyd me such socoure and ayde, that I came to my purpose.

2. One who or that which helps; a means of assistance; an aid.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 21846 To be vr socur at vr end. 1a 1366

CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1606 Ther may no thyng ben his socour.
1382 WYCLIF *a Sam.* xxi 17 Abysay, the sone of Saruye, was
to hym a socour. c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* 1 2019 Eek the
blossom greet socour is Of every tre the swetnesse in the
flour is. c 1450 *Mirour* 11 God be my socoure in my moste
nede as I have seide trouthe. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxi 19
Thou art my socoure, haist the to helpe me. 1560 *Bible*
(Geneva) Wisd xvii 12 Feare is nothing els, but a betraying
of the socours, which reason offreth. 1630 FLETCHER, etc.
Double Marr. v. 11. You have lost two noble socours. 1696
STANHOPE *Chr. Pattern* (1711) 79 Since then so little con-
fidence is due to his socours, the concern ought not to be
great, if he withdraw them. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No
167 ¶ 6 The socours of sickness ought not to be wasted in
health. 1839 L. TAYLOR *Enthus* x. 264 Christianity... even
when unaided by those secular socours.

3. Military assistance in men or supplies; esp. auxiliary forces; reinforcements.

sing a. a 1225 *Ancre* R. 232 Hwoso is siker of sukurs þet
him schal sone kumen, & 3elt tault up his kastel to his wider-
wines. 1375 BARBOUR *Brune* xix 611 In thaircunte heir ar
we, Quhar that may cum vs na socours. 1480 CAXTON
Faytes of A ii viii 106 He had but a fewe folke but he
wayted after a grete socours. 1533 *Acc. Id. High Treas*
Scol V. 212 That my lord of Arrane and succursisuld haist
thaim to him. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. ii (S.T.S.) II 147
Mvnicions, to resist euery succours or supple þat mycht
cum þarefra. 1608 CHAPIN in *Byron's Conspir.* i. l. 26 Spaines
colde friendship, and his lymg succours. 1648 LD.
HERBERT *Hen. VIII* (1683) 621 To send several Ambassa-
dors into England and France to demand socours.

b. 1297 R. GLOUC. 12980 Puthom ne com no socour hu siele al
so wel, so þat hu 3olde þe nestel. 1340-70 *Alisaunde*
148 þe see no socour in no syde aboute. That was come to
hwar koste þe king for to lett. c 1400 *Desir. Tray* 9700 Pray-
ond hom For to buske hym to batell, & þo buernes helpe
In offence of hor fos, and hor fuisse socour. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur iii. xi. 113 Kyng Pellinore... gaf hym an old couer, and
kyng Arthur gaf hym armour and a swerd, and els had
he none others socour. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 18 b, He
was required to make hast, although he brought no socour
with him. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab* lxxii, Our watchful
General had discern'd from far This mighty socour, which
made glad the Foe. 1803 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Succour*, in
war, assistance in men, stores, or ammunition. 1867 SMYTH
Sailor's Word-bk 665 *Succour*, an enterprise undertaken to
relieve a place besieged or blockaded, by either forcing the
enemy from before it, or throwing in supplies. 1876 VOYLE
& STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/1 To throw socour
or help into a place means to introduce armed men, ammuni-
tion, provisions, &c. into a besieged place.

¶ 1. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 79 Percieving that their
succours were taken, [they] playnely judged that the toun
could not long continue. 1625-38 *Tr. Camden's Hist. Eln.*
ii. (1688) 226 To provoke them to Battel, before all their
Succours were come together out of France and Germany.
1663 WHARTON in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* v. 13
A great defeat given the Dutch by the Bishop, upon
which the French socours are returned, *reinflecta*. 1742
MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. x. 472 Antony had invested it so
closely, that no socours could be thrown into it. 1768
BOSWELL *Corr.* ii. (ed. 2) 114 The socours which he left
were not of much avail. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2),
To throw in socours, to introduce armed men, ammunition,
provisions, &c. into a besieged place. 1842 MACAULAY *Lake Reg.*
xiii, I here rode the Volcanic socours. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT
Napoleon (1855) I. xii, 223 The French hoped that they were
French ships conveying to them socours from Alexandria
or from France.

4. Shelter, protection; a place of shelter, shel-
tered place, refuge. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5600 þe kynges kin. O quam sprang of þe
sauuour þat bight vs all in-to socour. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sat. Wks.*
iii. 323 Alle þat drawn men out of þe churche or sentuarie,
whanne þe fien þeder for sukour after here manslaughter or
bette, ben cused. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 137 Of
þe oper deel he made places of socour for pore men. c 1450
in *Kingsford Chron.*, *London* (1905) 132 A false Breton
morderyd a wedew and afterward he toke socor of Holy
Chirche at Seynt Georgis in Suthwerk. 1458 in *Turner*
Dom. Arch. (1851) III. 43 It is a great socour of erthe
& of sonde. 1573 TUSSEN *Husb* (1878) 62 In tempest,
warne barth vnder hedge is a sucker to beast. 1633 R.
HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) xoo It is full of good socours
for shipping. 1638 in *Foster Eng. Factories India* (1909)
III. 27 This is noe good place to winter in, it being noe
sucker for them from the wether. 1636 in *Wills Arch. Mag.*
XXIII. 259 A place that in winter time was a special and
usual socour for preserving the breed of young deer belong-
ing to the Chace. 1642 BRIST *Farm Bks* (Surtees) 73
Rigsons neaver goe well of but att one time of the year, e
unlesse it bee with such as have good socour for them.
1850 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XL* i. 687 The young beech
plants must have 'sucker', that is shelter, themselves, or
they will not grow. 1893 *Wills Gloss* s.v. On bleak parts
of the Downs the cottages are mostly to be found in the
succours.

† 5. A tributary (of a river). *Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 199 One of the
succours to Medway. 1673 PUNCH *Pilgrimage* (1674) 644
Having gotten fresh helpe of some other streames, that send
in their succours.

† 6. A pecuniary aid, subsidy. *Obs.*

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* x. (1628) 322 A certaine pay-
ment was wont to be made among the soldierys like vnto
that which is now called succours. 1629 CARRON in *Eng. & Germ.*
(Camden) 51 The succours of this State wilbe .50m
florins a monthe for the space of a year.

7. Comb., as *succour-giver*, *suer*.

1593 *Succour-suer* [see SUBMISSIONER]. c 1600 J. BRYAN in
Farr S. P. Ellis (1845) II. 333 God help to me doth send,
And to my succour-givers is an assisting friend.

Succour (sɔˈkʊə), *v.* Forms 3-5 *soucur* (e),
3-6 *soucoure*, 4-5 *-owre*, *soukoure*, *-ere*, *sou-*
coure, 4-6 *soucouer*, *succour*, 5-6 *succouere*,
6-7 *sucker*, (3 *soucuri*, *soucoui*), *-y*, 4 *soucurry*,
soucouari, *sokore*, *souere*, *soucoure*, *sukore*, *pa*.

pple. *ysuocrod*, *y-*, *i-soucoured*, 4-6 *soker*, 5
socowryn, *sokery*, *socours*, *sucor*, 5-6 *succourre*,
6 *suckar*, *sokker*, 7 *sucurre*), 6- (now *U.S.*)
succor, 5- *succour* [a. OF. (1) *socorre*, *suc-*
(*c*) *surre*, *secourie* — *L. succurrere*, *f. suc-* = SUB-
25 + *currere* to run, (ii) *suc(c)urir* (with change
of conjugation), mod.F. *secourir*. Cf. *Pr. socorre*,
secorier, *It. soccorrere*, *Sp. Pg. socorrer*.]

1. *trans.* To help, assist, aid (a person, etc.).
c 1250 *Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc* 32 Hit is us nyede þet
se þet succude hem in þa peril þet us succur in ure nedes.
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4608, I red þat þou, onan, Do gett þe
a god purueur þat in his nedes þe mai socur. 1340 *Ayend*
186 Wel solle we helpe and socour þe on þe oþer.
c 1380 *Sir Perunb*, 172 He þat scholde me socour to
þen myn enymys. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 41
He... socorde Thomas of Caunturbury when he was exiled.
1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 256 So schal his Soule be socoured Of
thilke worschipe ate laste. c 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xvii,
Were thirtie tentres of masse done, My saule weie socurt
ful sone, And broyte un-to blys. c 1430 *Lyng. Com. Poems*
(Percy Soc.) 131 I her is no gayne may us socoure. 1526
TINOCLE *Heb* ii. 18 He is able to sucker them that are
tempted. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Edw. IV.* 4 Duke Charles
succored them with a small pencion. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com.*
Prayer, Catechism, 10 loue, honour, and succour my father
and mother. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xix 97 There is no
Fauourite of a Monarch, which cannot as well succour his
friends, as hurt his enemies. 1718 *Prior Solomon* ii.
571 We raise the sad, and succour the distress'd. 1805
KINGSLAY *Herew* xix, It would behoue me to succour this
distressed lady. 1867 SMILES *Huguenot* *Eng.* xi (1880)
184 The fugitives were everywhere made welcome, and
succoured and helped.

absol. 1535 BOORDE *Lat. in Introd. Knowl.* (1870) 56 God
succuryng, who euer leppy yow in helth & honer.

b. *transf.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 213 When he the comun riht
socoueth. c 1400 *Morte Arth* 2276 There myghte no
siluer thaim saue, ne socoure thes luyes. 1549 *Compt. Scot.*
Ep. 4 That his enterprise was conuoyt & succurt be ane
diuine miracle, rather nor be the ingyne of men. 1598
LITTE *Dodoes*, 173 Garden Smlax hath long and small
branches growing very high... when they be succoured with
rises, or long poles. 1605 The white Rose, whose stalkes
are x. xii. or xx. fote high, and sometimes longer, if
they be staied vp or suckered. 1599 SHAKES, etc. *Pass.*
Pilgr. xiv. 28 Yet not for me, shine sun to socour flowers
absol. a 1850 ROSSSETTI *Dante & Circle* ii (1874) 279 Of all
that thou or I can say, But one word succoureth.

2. To furnish with military assistance, to bring
reinforcements to; *spec.* to relieve (a besieged
place).

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8233 Folc of ierusalem & of damache
comen. & to socouri antioche waste þedei ward drou. c 1330
R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12778 Sex þousand sent he
'To socoure þeym. c 1380 *Sir Perunb* 2610 Or we mowen
bat y-socoure be wip Charlis & ys fered. c 1400 *Desir.*
Troy 8466 All the kynges .þat comen were to Troy, The
cite to socour, with þere sute hoole. 1470-85 MALORY
Arthur x. l. 413, I will socoure hym with all my puyssaunce.
a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* 18 Yf the castel were not
suckerd within iii. monethes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *Tr.*
Nicholas's Voy. i. xv. 16, The place coude not haue bin
fortified nor succoured. 1613-18 DANIEL *Coll. Hist. Eng.*
(1626) 24 [He] brings a mighty Army to socour Arques,
assaged by, the Dukes General. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Ker-
sey), To *Succour* a Place, is to raise the Siege of such a
Place, driving the Enemy from before it. 1876 VOYLE
& STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3) 414/1 To *succour*, to relieve
a force requiring assistance.

† 3. To relieve or remedy (a state of want, weak-
ness, etc.), to relieve (a diseased condition). *Obs.*
1566 TINOCLE *Marx* ix. 4, Sucker myne vnbelefe. 1526 —
a *Cor. vii* 14 Let your abundance socur their lacke. 1590
SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 11. 31 To succour the weakste state of sad
afflicted Troy. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 602 The
outward members are forced to yield their blood, to succour
any sudden oppression of the heart. c 1645 MILTON *Sonn.*
Forcers of Consc. 18 That so the Parliament May succour
our iust fears.

absol. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 301 It efficaciously
succures in pestilential diseases.

4. To shelter, protect. *Now dial.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. lxxxii. (1495) 653
Gieynes ben warded and socoured wyth ryndes for to saue
the inner pyth and kynde hete. 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* Bj,
Some succoured them selues vnder the shadowe of trees. 1617
MORSEY *Itin* ii. 67 The Haven was commodious to succour
weather-beaten ships. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* ii. 157 That by
these Waters they [sc. sheep] might be housed, harbored,
suckerd, and nourished. 1893 *Wills Gloss* s.v. An old-
fashioned bonnet is said to 'succur' the ears. A cold wind
cuts up cabbages, except where they are 'succoured' by
bushes or walls.

5. *Naut.* To strengthen, make firm or taut

1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii. xv. (Roxb.) 441/1 To succour
and ease the sheat, least it break in great winds. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s.v. Among Sea men, to *Succour* is to
strengthen or make more firm, as To *Succour* a Cable,
Mast, &c. c 1850 *Rudam. Navig.* (Weale) 152 Its use is to
succour the scarpes of the apron.

Succour, *obs.* form of **SUGAR** *sō*.

Succourable (sɔˈkʊəbəl), *a.* [a. OF. *so-*,
succurable, etc., chiefly active, rarely passive (mod.
F. *secourable*), *f. secourir* to **SUCCOUR** — see -ABLE.
Cf. *It. soccorabile*.]

1. Affording succour, helpful. *Obs. exc. arch.*
c 1400 *Ragnan. Roll* 175 in *Haz. E. P. P.* I. 76 Relouer
to the poie, and socourabil Ben ye. c 1450 *Mirour Salu-*
cioun (Roxb.) 128 Oure lady marie softned hie dere sone
ie with hie succurable prayere. c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 50 b,
I think well that fortune hath ben socourable to the noble
lady. 1591 SPARRY *Tr. Catian's Geomancie* 153 Good friendes

and succorable. 1615 CLEAVER *Explan. Prov.* 434 The
goodnes of God which is very succourable. 1619 *Times*
Store-House 780/2 Perceiving him [sc. a physician] not so
succourable, as hee desireth it would haue. 1660 THOMAS
Lat. Dict., *Auxiliarius* succourable. c 1765 FLOYD *Tar-*
tarian T. (1795) 61/2 Succourable Fairy, furnish me, with
means. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idyls, Pan & Luna* 34 What
help? When, lo, A succourable cloud with sleep lay dense.

2. Capable of being helped or relieved. *rare*
1654 EARL MONM. *tr. Bentivoglio's Wars Flanders* 77 But
the Town being munitied, and at all times succorable, and
he having but a few men with him, he could not doe it.

† **Succourer**, *Obs.* [a. OF. *secourere*, etc.
(mod.F. *secourer*), *f. secourir* to **SUCCOUR**.] One
who, or that which aids or assists.

1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 61/1 Socourours and Helpers to the
Enemies of the Cristian feith. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 9377
Beheld sire Gyrtez, his socourer. 1495 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.*
c. 64 Preamble, The same persones weie fauouris
gydantys helpers socourers and comforters. 1611 *Bible*
Rom. xvi. 2 She hath bene a succourer of many, and of my
selfe also. 1623 SANDERSON *Serm.*, *Ad Magist.* i. (1632) 137
To each of these the Magistrate must be a succourer to his
power. 1686 BUNYAN *Bk. Boys & Girls* 41, I will be thy
Succourer.

Hence † **Succourers** *rare*—1, a female helper
1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis* i. (Arb.) 37 Of nauayl of Iroians,
O Queenee, these succours only.

Succourful (sɔˈkʊəfəl), *a. rare*. [*f.* **SUCCOUR**
sō + -FUL.] Helpful.

1898 MEREDITH *Odes Fr. Hist.* 70 Succourful daughters
of men.

Succouring (sɔˈkʊəɪŋ), *vb. sō*. [-ING 1.] The
action of the *vb.* **SUCCOUR**; assistance.

c 1330 *Arth.* & *Merl.* 8301 Per was ioie þer myht be no
more þan was þer of þat socouringe. c 1400 *Laud* 1 *roy. Bk.*
5777 Ne hadde Tentan come to his socouryng, He hadde be
brought to his endyng. c 1450 LOVELICH *Merlin* 859, I schal
comen to 3ow in Socowreng. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Socour-
yng, *succours*, *ayde*. 1538 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 84 To
the sokeringe of his childer. 1626 E. MOUNTAGU in
Buccleuch MSS (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 205 The defence of
the realm, the succouring of the allies of the same.

Succouring, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That succours,
bringing or affording help or assistance.

a 1616 JONSON *Epigr.*, *Voyage* 30 Alcides, be thou succouring
to my song. 1704 TRAPP *Abba-Mu't* i. 1, Leading on His suc-
c'ring 1000s to raise the Siege of Buda. 1782 MISS HURNEY
Cecilia v. xi, The soothing recompense of succouring benevo-
lence. 1836 NEWMAN in *Lyn's Apost.* (1849) 111 Each trial
has its weight, which whoso bears, knows his own woe, and
need of succouring grace. a 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers*
(1903) I. xix 381 He wrote, to express his regret that as yet
no succouring hand had been held out to the suffering
Eastern Church.

Succourless (sɔˈkʊələs), *a.* Now *rare*. [*f.*
SUCCOUR *sō* + -LESS.]

1. Of persons or conditions: Without help, help-
less; *freg.* without resources or means of sub-
sistence, destitute.

1412-20 LYDE *Chron.*, *Troy* iii. 1357 Polidamas stood,
Socourless from al remedie. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* xxxi. 8
Be thou an advocate, to speake for all such as be domme &
succourless. 1568 GRATTON *Chron.* II. 412 Beyng succourlesse,
and wandering vp & downe, at the last he was taken in a
towne called Plashey in Essex. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.*
ii. 11. vi. 4, Whose speech may ease our succourlesse estate.
1632 LITTON *Tram.* x. 506 These once happy Iles are
Metamorphosed in the Anatomy of succourlesse oppression.
1641 STOCKTON *on Teas Par.* Reg. A poor succourless boy was
buried 28 March. 1661 MORCAN *Sph. Geniety* ii. 11. 112
Fighting alone succourlesse with five of the King of Portu-
gal's ships. 1736 THOMSON *Liberty* iv. 220 What Confi-
gurations, Earthquakes, Ravage, succourlesse, and bare, the
poor Remains Of Wretches foith to Nature's Common cast.
1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III. xi, The hopeless and succourless
bed of death. 1876 *Daily News* 18 Dec. 5/2 On the Hattua
island, where the people were three days succourless.

absol. 1443 POLYDAMUS (Rolls) II. 210 Visite the poore, and
of compassion, Naykd and needy, and hungry succourless
1536 WYATT *Penit. Ps.*, and *Psol.* 20 Wks. (1913) 216 A...
refuge for to save The Succourles. a 1858 SIDNEY *Ps* v. vii,
The succour of the succourles. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*,
etc. (1677) 154 You are tyed by your ioudre to give Protection
to the Weak and Succourless.

b. *transf.* of a thing.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past* i. iv, Cold Winter's rage
makes the sapleaves succourlesse the shoot.

† 2. Affording no refuge. *Obs.*

1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 233 You are now
fledde to the succourlesse shelter of that your weather
beaten action.

Succous (sɔˈkʊəs), *a. rare*. [*ad.* *L. succosus*, *f.*
succus juice.] Containing juice or sap; juicy.

1694 WESTMACOT *Script. Herb.* 8 The Fruit or Apples of
this green succous Shrub, are round. 1859 CHRISTINA
ROSSSETTI *Goblin Market* 258 Must she no more that succous
pasture find? 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1224/1 *Succous*, .
succous or succosse.

† **Succrescent**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad.* *L. suc-*
rescent—, *ens.* pres. *pple* of *succrescere* to grow
up, *f. suc-* = SUB- 25 + *rescere* to grow.] Arising
afterwards, succeeding.

1653 ASHWELL *Fides Apost.* 276 The Workes of Athanasius
were alleaged by after Ages against succrescent Heresies
|| **Succuba** (sɔˈkʊbā), *pl.* -bæ (8-a-s). Also
8 *sucuba*. [*late L.* = strumpet, *f. succubare*, *f.*
suc- = SUB- 2 + *cub-* to lie.] = **SUCCUBUS**.

1587 MERR *Mag.*, *Humfrey de Glouc.* xi, That his
ancient Grandame, Was a feend of the kind that (Succube)
some call. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* ii. 1, I walke Naked be-
tweene my *succuba*. 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt. Malta* v. 11,
We'll call him Cacodemon, with his black gib there, his

Succuba. 1600 T. Scott *God & King* (1603) 80 Looke in the sheete, if you can distinguish men and women asunder, if every *Succuba* seems not an *Incubus*. 1664 M. W. *Mary's Brother* 54 What's she must be my Masters Succuba. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No. 45, a/1 As to the Succubuses, or Succuba's, the Case is different. 1788 *Pasquin Child's Thespis* (1792) 187 By the Succubae spawned 1873 *Leland Thespis Sketch Bk* 175 The fair Hermelina, a charming Succuba, who had been the true love for forty years of Benedict Berna. 1900 *Elworthy Horns of Honour* 11 88 Female demons, or succubae, were the constant tempters of both St. Jerome and St. Anthony. 1906 B. *Caples Leaves & Fishes* 143 That dead togue is already forgathering with his succuba.

Succube (sŭ'kūb), *a. rare*. Also succub. [ad L. *succuba*, -us see prec. Cf. F. *succube* m.] = prec. 1721 D'URFEY *Athenian Yells* Operas, act 164 Our Succub Satanick now found She touch'd his Soul in place unsound. 1889 E. SATURN *Tristram Parich* 132 There would be no unsonmia now. In the magic of a cablegram that succube had been exorcised forever.

Succubine (sŭ'kūbīn), *a. rare*. [f. *Succuba* or *Succubus* + -INE 1.] Of or pertaining to a succubus. [1533-4 *Image Jour* iv 278 And flyer Incubyne And flyer Succubine]

1838 *Barham Ingol Leg Ser 1 St Nicholas* liv, Oh! happy the ship from his Succubine grip, 1 hat saved the Lord Abbot.

Succubous (sŭ'kūbās), *a. Bot.* [f. L. *suc-* = SUB- + *cub-* (*cumbere*) to lie + -OUS] Having the upper margin of each leaf covered by the lower margin of the one succeeding it + applied to some of the *Jungermanniaceae*.

1857 [see INCUBOUS] 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footn Page Nat* 49 [The leaves of the liverworts] are disposed either in a spiral which turns from left to right, in which case they are called succubous, or in a spiral which turns from right to left, when they receive the name of incubous leaves

|| **Succubus** (sŭ'kūbūs), *Pl.* -bi (-7-8-busses). [med L., masc form (with fem meaning) corresp to *Succuba*, after INCUBUS.]

1. A demon in female form supposed to have carnal intercourse with men in their sleep. (Cf. INCUBUS.)

1387 *Trivisa Huden* (Rolls) I. 419 That fend þat goop a nyȝt, Wommen wel ofte to begile, Incubus hatte be ryȝt; And gyleþ men oþer while, Succubus is þat wight. 1547 *Boorde's Brev Health* cxix (1870) 78 Incubus doth infeste and trouble women, and Succubus doth infest men. 1584 R. SCOT *Discoo Witcher* iii xix (1886) 56 The diuell plaith Succubus to the man and cauleth from him the seed of generation, which he delivereth as Incubus to the woman. 1644 *Merc Brit* No. 23 178, I think Incubusses and Succubusses are Angels of light to these. 1647 COWLEY *Mist*, *Not Fair* 14 So men (they say) by Hell's delusions led, Have ta'en a Succubus to their bed. 1691 R. KIRK *Secret Commu.* i (1815) 23 For the inconvenience of their Succubi, who tryst with Men, it is abhominable. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XVIII. 52½ The truth is, the succubus is only a species of the nightmare. 1828 C. K. SHARPE *Law's Memorials* Pref. p. xx, For forty years, he, St. Benedict of Berne had kept up an amatory commerce with a Succubus, called Hermeline.

attrib. 1639 *Purchas Microcosmus* 1 479 If the Devil cannot turne himself into a Succubus Spirit, to be, or seeme to be a transubstantiate Woman.

2. *transf.* *a.* A demon, evil spirit; *occas.* a familiar spirit.

1601 *Whever Merr Mart* Avij, A swagging humour, Of some shape-altring Succubus begot. 1634 Sir T. HERRERT *Trav* 169 An old Tartarian Hecate incanted her Succubi to succour mee. 1727 *Warrburton Eng. Prod* i 63 A Church-yard Carcase raised and set a strutting by the Inflation of some hellish Succubus within. 1840 *Barham Ingol Leg Ser 1 Lady Rohesia*, The most impudent Succubus, dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [sc. the passing bell's] sound. 1868 *Browning Ring & Bk*, Cf. *Guido Franc.* 137 The witches' circle intact, charms undisturbed That raised the spirit and succubus.

b. A strumpet, whore, a term of abuse for a low woman, *occas.* applied to a man.

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Whore* Wks (1630) 11 106/1 A Succubus, a damned sinke of sinne. 1684 *Orway Atheist* 1, Nor got no meat, but such as the old Succubus his wife bought at a stinking price. 1699 *Farquhar Const. Compl* iv 111, Here is an old succubus, madam, that has stole two silver spoons, and says she's your nurse. 1706 T. BAKER *Tunbridge Walks* iv 1, A flinching son of a succubus, to pretend to call for a looking glass and sneak away. 1748 *Smollett Red Ransom* xlvii, 'Yes, thou barbarian,' said she, turning to Wagtail, 'thou tiger, thou succubus!' 1803 C. K. SHARPE *New Oxf Guide* i Corr 1888 I. 13 [A bed-maker] Like any fell Succubus, wrinkled and old, With the lip of a shrew, and the nose of a cold.

† **Succudrous**, *a. Sc. Obs*. In 4-5 succoud(e)rus, 6 succudrus. [Variant of SURQUIDROUS] Presumptuous, arrogant.

c. 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 909 3e Sarazains are succuderus and self wilit ay. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* xiii vi 111 Syk succudrus ondertakyng.

So † **Succo drously adv**, presumptuously, arrogantly.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* x (Mathon) 369 Bot gyt a seruand now vald ta His kings wyfe succudrusly. c. 1475 *Rauf Colyear* 856 Then said the Sarazine to Schir Rauf succudrusly.

† **Succudry**, *Obs Sc.* Also 4-5 succudry, -quidry, -cowdry, sukudry, 6 succuedry, 5 succuedry. [Variant of SURQUIDRY] Presumption, arrogance.

1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi 11 It was gret succudry [var. E. sukudry, H. succudry] That set thame apun c folye. *Ibid* xvi 327 His outrageous succudry And will, that mar was than hardy, Of purpos leitt hym. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN*

Cron. iv vi 51 As Daryus tynt in til Sythi Throw his hawtane succudry. c. 1470 *Col & Grew* 278 Spekis na succudry, for Cristis sone den. 1553 *Douglas Eneis* xiii vi 111 (1770) 467 For sic succudry vndetakin now, His awne mischeif He fundin bas. [Cf. 1513 in *Succubrous*]

Succulent (sŭ'kūlēt), [Formed as next see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being succulent, juicy. Also, succulent part.

1787 *MARSHALL Rur Econ. Norfolk* I 257 It is allowed to stand the winter better, and to preserve its firmness and succulence. 1824-9 *LANDOR Imag. Conv Wks* 1846 II. 59 The latter math has less substance, succulence, and fragrance than the Summer crop. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 337 Though the fruit would be more numerous it would be deficient in succulence and flavour. 1883 G. ALLEN in *Nature* 29 Mar 512 The succulence here acts as a reservoir for water.

Succulency (sŭ'kūlētē), [ad. med. L. *succulentia*, f. *succulentus*, see next and -ENCY] = prec.

1616 *DONNE Sermon* Prov. xxi 11 (1661) 111 330 Pith and marrow to give a succulency, and nourishment, even to the bones, to the strength and obduracy of sin. a. 1620 J. DYKE *Sermon* (1640) 271 The chewing of the meate expresses the juice and succulency of it. 1664 *BEAUL in Evelyn's Pomona* 25 [Quinces] will bear with some degrees of hungry land, if they be supplied with a due measure of succulency, and neighbouring moisture. 1738 *KINNEIR Ess. Nervus* 55 The succulency of the Nerves in a healthy man, depends upon the goodness and due quantity of the blood, that enters the vessels of the brain. 1815 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol* (1816) I 321 These branches, are exposed to the open air under a shed, where from their succulency they [sc. cochineal insects] continue to live for several months. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 437 The nature of the changes intended to be made on them by cultivation, such as blanching, succulency, magnitude, &c. 1890 H. M. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* II xxx 297 The grass was void of succulency and nutriment.

Succulent (sŭ'kūlēt), *a. and sb.* [ad L. *succulentus* (*succulentus*), f. *succus* (*sucus*) juice. see -LENT, -ULENT. Cf. F. *succulent*]. *a. adj.*

1. Full of juice; juicy. *a.* Applied to plants and their parts having a fleshy and juicy substance.

1602 *HOLLAND Phny* I 444 Their [sc. figs'] succulent substance, when they begin to ripen, is white like milke. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 507 Such Plants, as are very Succulent, 1668 *WILKINS Rhet. Char.* ii 14 § 3 70 Texture of the Leaf; Succulent having thick juicy leaves, covered with a close membrane, through which the moisture cannot easily transpire, which makes them continue in dry places. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I 43 The succulent tube of aloes and ficolides. 1785 *MARTIN Lett. Bot.* vii (1794) 75 The fruit, which is succulent in the peach. 1813 *SIR H. DAVY Agric. Chem.* (1814) 280 All green succulent plants contain saccharine or mucilaginous matter. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom Econ* II 323 The carrot is valuable on account of the facility with which it is kept in a recent and succulent state for a length of time. 1884 *VINES tr. Sachs' Bot.* 417 These peculiar stipules remain fresh and succulent not only during the life of the leaves but also after they have fallen. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Betr. Trent & Ancholine* 49 The succulent house-leek, green and red.

b. Of various other things.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 30 From the substance some [parts] are dense, others rare and succulent or juicy, others spongy & soft. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* ii. 245 That it [sc. coral] is oftentimes found very succulent. 1877 *BLACK GLEN Past.* xlv. 357 Rich, deep black, succulent mud. 1898 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I. 116 Each tumour, becomes solid, more succulent, and more rapid in its growth.

c. Of food or articles of food.

1659 W. SIMPSON *Hydral Chym.* 66 The succulent parts of the aliment. 1725 *Fann. Diet.* 5 v. *Gravy*, Such Messes, into which some of it is to be put to render them more Succulent. 1821 *SCOTT C. Rob.* xii, The succulent and highly-spiced messes indulged in by the nations of the East. 1907 S. ELLIOT *Rom. Plant Life* 181 Sussex downs so famous for succulent mutton.

† *d.* Of persons. Well nourished. (Cf. SAPPY 4.)

1673 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 147 Her name was.. Wbeedle, a plump succulent Girl.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* 'Juicy', 'sappy', rich.

1606 *BACON Sylva* § 512 Yellow is a lesse Succulent Colour than Green. 1660 *WATERHOUSE Arms & Arm.* 147 In short, from these the learned Nobility and Gentry grow to be succulent Philosophers. 1692 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* iv 127 In the flower of her Youth, while she [sc. the Earth] was succulent and fertile. 1827 *HALLAM Const. Hist.* iv. (1876) I 224 The queen and her courtiers continued to prey upon their succulent victim [sc. the Church]. 1859 *MERKETH R. Feverel* xii, Plucking a smile upon his succulent mouth. *Ibid* xxv, His air of rather succulent patronage. 1866 *GEO. ELLIOT F. Holt* xl, It occurred to her that when she had known about them a good while they would cease to be succulent themes of converse or meditation. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays II. You never can tell* II Stage-direct, He is at present reduced to the advertisement, which are not sufficiently succulent to induce him to persevere with them.

3. *Comb.* as *succulent-fruited*, -leaved adjs.

1830 *LINDLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 183 The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 267 Sedums, and other succulent-leaved plants.

b. sb. Bot. A succulent plant.

1823 *Greenhouse Comp.* I 105 Green-house succulents are of the easiest possible culture and propagation. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort.* 267 The leaves of such succulents as cactula, cactus, and similar plants. 1914 *Daily News & Leader* 25 June 4 The succulents growing in the desert.

Hence **Succulently adv.**, in a succulent manner. 1822 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 174 Transparent, grey, pure, succulently inviting snails. 1890 *KIRLING Stalky* 69 Mr. King was pleased to snail succulently in form.

Succulous (sŭ'kūlūs), *a.* [Irreg. f. L. *succulentus* SUCCULENT + -OUS] Succulent.

1846 in *WORCESTER citing For Q Rev*

Succumb (sŭ'kūm), *v.* Also 5 subcombe, succombe, 5-7 succumbe, 7-8 succomb. [a. OF. *succumber*, also *subcomber*, ad L. *succumbere* (*subc-*), f. *suc-* = SUB- + *cumbere* to lie. Cf. It. *succumbere*, Sp. *succumbir*, Pg. *succumbir*.

Noted by Johnson 1755 and Sinclair *Obs Sc Dial* (1782) 94 as a peculiarly Scottish word.]

† 1. *trans.* To bring down, bring low, overwhelm. *Obs*.

c. 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn xxviii* 104 In their folysshe pryde I shal succombe & brynge a lowe ther courage. 1490 — *Eneydos xxii* 81 For to distroye her, & vterly succombe her in to persecucion extreme. 1549 *Compt. Scol. Ep.* 1 Three vehement plagis quihik hes al maist succumbit oure cuntre in final eueretione. *Ibid* vii 71 My triumphant stat is succumbit in decadens.

† 2. *intr.* To fail in a cause. *Sc. Obs*.

1561 *Reg. Prory Council Scot Ser.* I. 174 To have succumbit in his said caus. 1586-7 *Ibid* IV. 141 Succumband and failyand nochtwithstanding hein.

3. To sink under pressure or give way to superior force, authority, etc. said properly of persons or communities, and *transf.* of conditions, designs, occas. of material things.

1604 *EARL STIRLING Aurora* El. in 34 Surcharg'd with sorowes I succomb. 1632 *LITHGOW Trav* viii. 372 The eight day he succumb'd, and could not subsist, not being vead to pedestall traualle. 1639-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 500 As in all national tryells some succumbs, sundrie did adhere to their subscription of the King's Covenant. 1721 *Philos. Lett. on Physign* 259 (1) Our fortitude may bend under the weight of malignancy and opposition, yet not succumb. 1754 *Foots Knights* 11, That I who have ejected so many matches should instantaneously succumb. 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* 76 This scheme of interpretation, thus assailed from so many sides, quickly succumbed. 1847 *CALHOUN Speeches* Wks 1861 IV. 354 So completely did the National party succumb, that the word 'National' was not named. 1851 *GALLINGA Italy* vii 499 Italy had stood up for a wrestle with Austria, and succumbed. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land of 10-day* xxx (ed. 3) 273 After suffering from configurations on many occasions, the cryt finally succumbed in the year 1834.

b. Const. *to.* (In first quot., to yield the palm *to.*)

1632 *LITHGOW Trav* v. 182 The now decayed Towne of Tharsus, who for antiquity will not succumb to any City of Natolia. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i. 111, 459 And to their wills we must succumb, *Quocumque trahunt*, 'tis our doom. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 255 The pretended Infallibility of Pope Liberius, succumb'd at the same time to the same Arian Coeive Politicks. 1738 A. HILL *Let. Ld. Bohing-broke* 25 June Wks. 1753 I. 274 One is involved by events, and succumbs to, and subsists by expedients. 1825 *LYTTON Zicci* 27 Pardon me if I do not succumb to curiosity. 1828 *CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 84 The small trader and settler must they knew succumb to the price they chose to fix. 1848 W. K. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 578 The honourable conviction, that Belgium ought not to give way to threats, however it might be doomed to succumb to force. 1878 *PROCTOR Pleas Ways Sci.* x. (1879) 201 Even the most powerful and ferocious beasts must succumb in the long run to man. 1889 G. FINDLAY *Engl. Railway* 8 Those rails were of so light a description that they soon succumbed to heavy wear and tear.

c. Const. *under, beneath, occas. before.*

a. 1734 *NORTH Exam.* iii. vi § 47 (1740) 457 Men seem to succumb under it, as a Process, now become of Course. 1808 *BR. WATSON Charge* in 1805, 40 I think, that Popery is every where succumbing under the general diffusion of knowledge. 1833 L. TAYLOR *Fanni* v. 97 The noble may be readily made to succumb beneath the base. a. 1862 *BUCKLE Misc. Wks* (1872) I. 22 The men of facts at length succumbed before the man of ideas.

4. *spec.* To yield to the attacks of a disease, the effect of wounds, an operation, etc.; hence, to die.

1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 205 Half the sapibis succumbed,—the doctor was so terrified at the number of deaths that he became deranged. 1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* xx 404 He succumbed in a few months to fever. 1886 *BARRING-GOULD Court Royal* xlviii, I think he caught a chill, and being below par he succumbed. 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz.* to Jan. 6/2 Mr. Picken has since succumbed to his injuries.

† 5. *trans.* To abandon, give up. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav* x. 435 Arguments of Religion, they succumbe, their conference onely pleading mutual forbearance.

Hence **Succumber**, **Succumbing** *vbl. sb.*

1844 *GLADSTONE Let. in Purcell Life Manning* (1895) I. xiv 297, I am not sure of your whole assertion that subscribers were mere succumbers. 1885 *Athenium* 3 Jan. 7/1 Was it a sudden succumbing of Becket's keen intelligence to those superstitions of a dark age?

Succumbency (sŭ'kūmbēns) *rare* [f. *Succumb* v + -ENCY.] A giving way or yielding.

1837 C. LOFT *Self-formation* II. 78 One unlucky succumbency to idleness turns the tide at once.

Succumbency (sŭ'kūmbēns) *Now rare.* [f. next see -ENCY. Cf. med. L. *succumbentia* failure in a cause.] A giving way or yielding; submission.

1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. Winds* 372 The means and ways of the succumbency and yieldings of Motions are carefully to be looked into. 1668 *HOWE Bless Righteous* (1825) 258 Thy vile succumbency gives him the day and his will upon thee. 1698 — *Sermon Duty Magistr.* Wks 1863 V. 396 A tumorous fainting and succumbency. 1820 *FOSTER Ess. Evils Pop.* Ignor. 153 This unquestioning, unmurmuring, succumbency under the actual allotment.

† **Succumbent**, *a. (sb.) Obs. rare.* [ad L. *succumbens*, -entem, pr. pp. of *succumbere* to SUCCEMB. In sense 1 after It. *succumbente*]

a. adj. 1. Subject, submissive *to.*

c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* ii. ix. (1890) 387 Christianity.. makes not sense so much subject to Reason, as Reason suc-

cumbent to Faith 1660 — *Parly of Beasts* a Queen Morphandra useth to make Nature her self not succumbent and passive to her desires, but [etc.]

2. Underlying.

1664 *Power Exp Philo* II. 114. Water, by its weight only, and no innate Elatery, did depel the Succumbent Quicksilver in the Tube

3. Succumbing

1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp agst. Quebec* 81 The humanity of Morgan and Humphreys, towards a succumbent foe

B sb. (See quot. 1661 and KNEBLER 2 a.)

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Succumbents*, antiently it signified those penitents or ecommunicate persons that fell down on their knees and prayed in a certain place behind the Quire or Pulpit. [1850 NEALE *Hist. East Ch. Introd* I 1 220 The Succumbentes were passing the silver gates on their way out.]

Succur, obs. form of SUGGOUR, SUGAR

† **Succurranee.** Obs. In 5 succurranee. [a.

OF. *succorranee*, f. *succorre* to SUGGOUR.] Succour.

c 1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks Soc) 220 Gracious prophete of succurranee

Succursal (sŭk'sŭl), a and sb. [ad. F. **succursale*, only in fem *succursale* (sc *eglise church*), ad L **succursalis*, f. *succursus* SUGGOUR. Cf. It. *succorsale*]

A. adj. Subsidiary; applied esp. to a religious establishment dependent upon a principal one.

1844 [C. MACFARLANE] *Camp of Refuge* I 9 From the grand abbey of Crowland to the dependent house or succursal cell of Spalding 1855 *MIMMAN Lat Christ* XIV vii VI 561 Its Cathedral, surrounded by its succursal churches *Ibid.* 574 The building, with its succursal aisles 1889 *Tablet* 16 Feb 243/1 The more recent institution of the latter and its succursal office

B sb. A subsidiary establishment, a branch institution, society, business, etc. (Const. to, of)

1859 *SALA Tr. round Clock* (1861) 221 The 'Virtuous Club,' established as a succursal to the Royal Society. 1862 — *Accepted Addr* 86 The undertaking business was a succursal to his trade 1884 *Athenaeum* 22 Mar 376/1 Freston, or Freston, was a succursal of the Benedictine Abbey of Croylund.

|| b. In F form *succursale* (sb fem sing.)

1882 *Times* 11 Sept. 5/4 The new docks on the London, Tilbury, and Southend Railway, a sort of succursale of the East and West India Dock system 1885 *Ibid* 18 Sept 13/4 Six of the monks emigrated last year to America, and 32 have been detached to a succursale in Tipperary 1901 A C WELCH *Anslem & His Work* v. 79 So many monks passed between the two, that St Saviour's became practically a succursale of Le Bec 1910 *Nation* 16 July 568/2 Mexico... has become a mere 'succursale' of the United States

|| **Succus** (sŭk'sŭs). Pl. *succi* (sŭk'sŭi). [L.] A juice; in scientific terminology applied to (a) fluid secretions in an animal or vegetable body, (b) juices extracted from plants

[1719 QUINCY *Lex Physico-Med* (1722), *Succus*, is any juice.] 1771 B. WATSON *Ess. Surg.* Chem. Ess. 1787 V. 137 Wherever there is a vascular system, containing a moving nutritive succus, there is life. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat Med* (ed 4) 263 He regards the succus (of hemlock) as the only reliable preparation of the drug for internal use.

Succuss (sŭk'sŭs), v. [f. L. *succuss-*, pa ppl. stem of *succutere*, f. *suc-* = *sub-* + *quadrare* to shake] *trans.* To shake up, to agitate, to shake (a patient) to elicit the splashing sound in pneumothorax

1865 *Athenaeum* No 1975 307/3 The violent shock which closes the rapid descent is expected to succuss the patient into proper shape.

† **Succussation.** Obs. [ad L. **succussatio*, -ōnem (altered in med. L. to *succussatio* in the sense 'trotting'), n. of action f. *succussare*, f. *succuss-* (see SUGGOUR). Cf. F. *succussation* (Cotgr.).] Shaking up, violent shaking, jolting.

1649 *BULWER Pathomym* II 11 226 That succussation of the Lungs and agitation of the Midriff 1682 *Weekly Memorials* 231 That motion which does not affect our bodies with Succussation is esteemed rest. 1706 *RENEU Let in C Wordsworth Scholae Acad* (1877) 297 The succussation of your Horse is so great, only to come to London upon him. 1760 *STERNE Tr. Shandy* IV xxi. The succussations of the intercostal and abdominal muscles in laughter 1774 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph* (ed 4) 17, I suffered from some artificial exortations which I had contracted... by the severe succussations of a conductitious steed

b. Trotting (of a horse). Cf. 1706, 1774 above.

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* IV. vi. 193 Lifting one foot before, and the crosse foot behind, which is succussation or trotting. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* I. ii. 48 Whether Pace or Trot, (That is to say, whether Trotation, As they do term't, or Succussation) 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic* (1752) 120 His horses grievous succussation Had so exornat his foundation.

Succussio (sŭk'sŭs-ion), [ad L. *succussio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *succuss-*, *succutere* to SUGGOUR. So F.] The action of shaking or condition of being shaken, esp. with violence; an instance of this.

1622 *WOTTON Lett.* (1907) II 259 He was taken with a trembling and sudden succussio. 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philo* XIII. iv. 11 (1687) 880/1 We see whole Houses shake, by reason of the jumbling, and succussio of Carls and Charlots 1773 *DERHAM Phys. Theol* III. iii. 69 Dreadful Succussions and Convulsions of the Earth 1733 *CURVENS Engl. Malady* II. iv. § 2 (1734) 206 Vomits... by their Succussions and Action open the Obstructions 1824 *McCulloch Highlands Scot* II. 319 The very act of riding, serves, by its fundamental succussions, to nail and fix the observations in the sensorium. 1867 *BLOXAM Chem* 205 The acid

boils with succussion or violent bumping. 1885 *W. ROBERTS Urim & Renal Dis* III. xiv (ed 4) 678 Violent running, dancing, iiding, or severe muscular effort or succussion of the body 1898 *P. MANSON Trop Diseases* XXIII. 359 This blood comes from the wall of an abscess jarred and torn by the succussion of the haussing couch.

b. *spec. (Med.)* An act or method of diagnosis in pneumothorax, etc. which consists in shaking the thorax to detect the presence of fluid

1747 *Gentl Mag* XVII. 77/2 If the infim cannot stir out of their bed or chair, they may make a succussion by heaving up and letting down their shoulders 1833 *Cycl. Pract Med* I 222/1 The operator stopping the succussion suddenly, and listening for the sound of fluctuation 1858 *COPLAND Dict Pract Med* III. ii. 933/2 Laennec first clearly demonstrated the conditions upon which the evidence furnished by succussion depends. 1865 *Athenaeum* No 1975. 307/3 The operation of succussion, as Hippocrates used to perform it, at Lais-sa 1866 A. FLINT *Princ Med* 148 Succussion in most cases develops a splashing sound frequently having the same kind of musical intonation as the respiration, voice, and tinkling sounds

attrib 1883 F. I. ROBERTS *Th & Pract Med* (ed 5) 358 *Succussion-signs* The signs produced by shaking a patient are — 1 A splashing-sensation felt by the hand. 2 A splashing-sound 1886 *FAGGE Princ Med* I 940 Another sign of pneumothorax is that which is termed 'succussion-splash' 1897 *Albitt's Syst Med* IV. 661 This succussion-splash is specially interesting as having been observed by Hippocrates

Succussive (sŭk'sŭs-iv), a rare [f. L. *succuss-*, see SUGGOUR.] Characterized by a shaking motion.

1742 *Phil Trans* XLII. 84 It began by a succussive Motion, and followed by a soit of Blow with the horrible Violence 1864 in *WEBSTER* citing DANA.

Suogen, obs. form of SAY v.1

Such (sŭk), dem. adj. and pron. Forms see below [OE. *swealc*, *swealc*, *swealc*, corresp. to OFns *sellach*, *-ich*, *selch*, *sek*, *sullik*, *sulch*, *sulk* (mod. Fris. *suk*, *sok*), OS. *sulik*, (solk), MLG. *sol* (solk), *sollek*, *solk* (LG *sol* (solk), *sol* (solk), MDu. *sulc*, *salc*, *salc*, *sulc*, *sulc*, *sulc*, -ec (Du. *sulk*, *Wilem* also *suk*), OHG. *sulth*, -ich, -ech, *sulth*, -ech, *solch*, *sol* (MHG *solich*, *solch*, *solch*, also *solch*, *solh*, *sulch*, *sulc*, *solk*, *selch*, *sulk*, mod. Ger. *solch*), ON. *sliker* (MSw *sliker*, Sw *slik*, Da. *slig*) whence SLIKE a, Goth. *swaleiks* — OTeut. **swaliko*, **swuliko*, lit. so formed, f. *swa* So adv. + **liko* body, form (cf. LIKE a).

The OE. *swealc* and *swealc* represent primitive **swaliko* and **swuliko* respectively, the latter being an analogical formation on **hwiliko* — WHIOH; cf. OE. *hwile* beside *hwile* (← **hwiliko*), and Goth. *hwileiks*. Evidence for the rounding of *swealc* to *swealc* appears late in the 9th c., and a sporadic spelling *swealc* is found from c 1000. *Swealc* and *swealc* became in ME *swulch*, *swulch*, which, by the absorption of *w* and loss of *l*, gave *such* (in ME written also *soch*), the modern standard form. The dropping of *w* was carried through into the other types *swealc* and *swealc*, whence the widespread dial. forms *sech* and *sich*. Thus, and by similar cross-influences, a large variety of forms arose, which can be grouped according to (1) the quality of the vowel, (2) the retention or loss of *w*, (3) the retention or loss of *l*, as well as (4) the palatalization or non-palatalization of *c*. The unpatalized forms SWILK and SIO (*sweik*, *swik*, *sik*, etc.) are treated separately in their alphabetical places.

The vocalism of the continental forms is in many points obscure. Some of them indicate the possibility of there having been new formations distinct from the original types, and there has no doubt been interaction of the forms of WHICH, the development of which, presumably on account of the difference of the initial sound, has not been entirely parallel.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. a. i *swealc*, *swealc*, *swealc*, *swealc*, *swealc*. Also 5 *sweik*, *sweik* (see SWILK).

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 204 *At queue*, end *swealc*] c 831 *Charter in O E Texts* 446 *Swealc* man se pisses landes bruce c 888 *Elfric Boeth* XIX. Ne se deað beah swelces ne 1007 c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt. ix. 8 *Potestatem talem*, mæht *swealc*

β. i *swilo*, 1-2 *sulio*, 2-3 *swilch*, *sulch*. (See also SWILK.)

[c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) A 881 *Atqueue*, onsunce] c 831 *Charter in O E Texts* 446 *Sulic* man we hit awege c 995 *Anc Charters B Mus* Cott viii. 38 On bocum & an swilcum lythum. 1154 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 1137 *Pe land* was al fordon mid swilce dedes c 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Matt. ix. 8 *Swilce* anweald a 1200 *Moral Ode* 220 *Swilche* freonde c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* II. Alle þo be leude þat swilch þing hem muge furdere oðer letten *Ibid* 165 *Of swilch* man gisen men þe am god cunnen

γ 1-2 *swylo*, (swylo), 1. 3 *swulo*, 3 *swulo* (e)h, *masc.* acc. sing. *swulne*.

c 897 *Elfric Gregory's Past C* XXXVII. 264 (Cott MS) Ða swyrcan a gese *Elfric's Boeth*, XXXIX. § 2 (Cott MS) He ne can on gnytan forþw swyrc god geseafað c 1000 *Fudith* 65 Heide þa his ende gebendene swyrcne he æt æfter worhte. c 1000 *Swulwif* 880 *Swulces* hwæt c 1032 in *Anglia* XI. 9 Na hyrde we ænig wurde hus aræred swyrc þæt mare were c 1175 *12th Cent. Hom* 2 *Swyrcne* tacne wurcen swyrc þu wyrst c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 185 *Swulc* se he hit here unkeð c 1205 *LAV* 5333 *Sone swa heo*

ihurden swulch word. *Ibid* 5345 Þane we nimen swulne ræd a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 382 Ich wol swulne þet beieð . . . heu brume and here.

2. a 3 *suweche*, 3-5 *sweche*, (4 *swheche*, *Kent*, *zuech*, 5 *schwe* (s)che)

a 1250 *Owl & Night* (Jesus MS) 1711 Heo wolde yeue answere myd swache worde a 1300 *Deb Body & Soul* in *Map's Poems* (Camden) 338 *Suweche* fyve als is in weild of alle thinges. 1340 *Ayeneb*, 156 *Be zueche* fables wes y-woned þe wyse man teche his mayne c 1340 *Leg Road* 223 *Swach* dep he under feng c 1450 *CAPGRAVE Lyf St Aug* 1 *Swach* tresour as I have in possession 1466-7 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 171 At swesche a pryse as 3e kane akorde

β. 2-5, 9 *Glouc dial.* *swioch*, 3-5 *suioch*, *suioch*, 4-5 *swioche*, *swyoch* (e), (3 *swio*, *swyoch*, *swioch*, *swioche*, *swuioche*, *schuuyoch*, 4 *Kent* *zuioch*, *zuioch*, 5 *swyioche*, *sqwyioche*). Also 4-5 *swyk*, etc. (see SWILK)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 157 *Swiche* teres schedde ure drihten a 1200 *Moral Ode* 80 *Nis* na laured swich se is crist, ne king swuch ure drihten c 1290 *S Eng Leg* 459 Men þat schuuyoch torment 1293 *Cursor M* 10 (Gott) King arthour, þat was so riche, Was non in his tyme funden suiche 1340 *Ayeneb* 37 *Of ruichen* þer byep uele maneres. c 1392 *CHAUCER Astrol Prol* (1872) 2 *Swich* a child 1426 *Lydg De Guil. Pilgr* 17162 In Thapocalyps off Johan Swych a beste fond I noon c 1440 *Pionib Parv* 483/2 *Swyche* (ff. *swyche*, *P* *suche*), *latit* c 1450 *J MUTHAM Wks* (L E T S) 45 In swyche a case, or sqwyche a chains. 1461 *Paston Lett* II 18 *Swyche* as arn right ciedible 1462 *Ibid*, 82 *Swyche* talkynge

γ. 2-4 *swuoch*, 3 *swuoch*, *swuc*, *shwuch*, 4 *swuoch*.

a 1200 [see 2 β] c 1205 *LAV* 18351 *Ofte heo eoden to 12de* of swuchere neode a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 112 *Swuc* gneue he hede *Ibid* 312 *Wieðden* swuchfeder, & swaemen swuchne wadem. c 1290 *S. Eng Leg* 384, I nam no kyng swuch þing to habbe. a 1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 271 *Swuch* claterers.

δ. a 3 *soluch*, *soluch*, *soluch*.

An early northern example of absorption of the *w* is given by *soluch* adv. in *Ritvale Eccl Dunelm* 19, 60 c 1205 *LAV* 671 *Brutus* lunc bi þohte of swichere [c 1275 *solchere*] neode *Ibid* 2820 *Swic* weic him þuhte swiche muri.

β 3 *selk* (e), 3-4 *sulk* (e), 4-5 *silk* (e) (see SWILK).

4. a 4-5 *seche*, 9 *dial* and *uulgar* *sech*, *setch*. 13 *Gaw. & Gr Kni* 1543 A hundredth of seche As I am c 1400 *Antius of Arth* XXXI (MS Ireland), *Seche* game, and siche glee, Seche he neuyr ic c 1450 *Mink's Festal* 51 *Seche* he ayvaunet. 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xvi, *Sech* a business. 1885 *LELAND Brand-new Ballads* (ed 2) 126 *Sech* a set of scallawags as which I never saw.

β. 3- (now *dial*) *sioch*, also 4-5 *syoch* (e), 4-6 *siche*, 8- *sioch*, *s w.* and *Irel* *sioch*, *sioch*; 4 *sohych*, 6 *sohioche*, *shyche*, *scheich*, *shyht*.

c 1250 *Kent Serm* in *O E Misc* 32 *Swiche* loide þet siche miracle mai do. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm* Ser. Wks II 317 *Worldly* men ben siche men þat þe world habb ovecommen. c 1400 [see 4 α] c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11340 *Syche* counsell. c 1400 *I none* of a 1425 *Tr Ardenne's Treat* *Iustula*, etc. 92 With þis pulis hawe I cured sich fikez 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 168 The ceson ys syche at Bruges now that [etc.] c 1550 *CHEKE Matt* III 15 *Let sich* thinges go now. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E D S) 24 *Ees* dedent thenk tha had st a be nich a Labb of tha Tongue 1782 *ELIZ BLOWER Geo Baleman* I 86 I had *sich* an affection for him a 1847 *George Ridler's Owen* vii in *Hallwell Dict* p. xvi, *My dog* has gotten rich a tick. 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* XLVIII, *Sich* is his conscience! 1867 *Rock Jam an Nell* XLVIII (E. D. S.) *Ha isn't* worth sich trouble

γ a 1400 *Kyng & Hermyt* 281 in *E P P*. (1864) I 24 *Aboute* schyich mastery 1512-13 *Truvelyan Papers* III (Camden) 9 *Sichie* mo[r]t[ua]l[ite]s as ys due *Ibid*, He sayth that Jamy. Clarke wyl no paye y^e schleichys dwites 1556 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 119 *Ane* shytt person. *Ibid* 133 *Shyche* a man.

γ. 3- *such*; also 3-5 *suoch*, 3-6 *soch*, 4-6 *soche*, 4-7 *suche*, (3 *sooch*, 4 *sooche*, *suuche*, *swöhe*, 5 *suchoe*, 5-7 *souchoe*, 6 *souch*, *sutoche*, *soyche*, *s w dial.* *zutoche*, 6-7 *sutoch*), 3 *shuo*, *souch*, 4 *shooch*, 5 *schwache*, 6 *scowch*, 6-7 *shuoch* (e), 9 *dial* *shut*.

c 1205 *LAV*. 491 To wroþer heore hele habbed heo *such* [c 1275 *soch*] were idon a 1250 *Owl & Night* (Jesus MS) 1511 Þe weles glad of suchete late 1377 *LANGT P P* B xvi 112 *Ofte* he heled *suche*. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 455 *Alle* men tristrynge in soochie indulgences. c 1400 *Brit* I 18xxiv 87 The Emperour loue *soche* foure of his folc as dede Kyng Arthur. 1487 *Paston Lett* III. 463 *Specially* *soche* as have knowen me 1530 *Proper Dyalog* in *Roy Rude* iie, etc (Arb) 134, I and *suche* other 1535 *COTERDALE Bible Ep*, To make *soch* meanes for vs ynto his heavenly father 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 15 b. To keepe *suche* Ceremonys. 1555 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 440 *Whooomever* doo not observe *soche* ordre a 1568 *Adam Scholens* II (Arb) 123 *Any* *soch* thing. 1574 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec Oxford* 354 *Soiche* as should plye ther bockes 1577-82 *BRETTON Flourish upon Rancie Wks* (Grosart) I, 6/2 *Sutch* his Schollers are 1585 in *Eng Hist Rev* (1914) Jan 113 *Souche* of the comen howse as they made choice of 1588 *FERRIS Blas Geutrie* 188 *Giffe* she put *zutoche* a vermine beast, in trust to keepe it. 1661 *Pr. RUPERT in 11th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App. v. 8 *Souche* that commands those that stay on these frontiers

c 1250 *Long Life* 27 in *O E Misc* 156 *Weilawe* shuc wened to lede c 1250 *Moral Ode* 222 in *E P P* (1862) 29 *God* sculde alle godes frenda whid *suche* freonde 1203 *R. BRUNNE Handl Synne* 3044 *No* shoch kote to þe shulde be 1466-7 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 172, I have 3effen 3owe no *schwache* kawse 1501 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 388 *A* reasonable day scowch as please the maysters to gywe. c 1538 in *Archbold Somerset Relig Houses* (1892) 85 *Swuche* as were as warthy as some other. 1549 *LATIMER Ploughers* (Arb) 32 *There* was neuer *such* a preacher as he is 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 55 *Then* was made a proclamation

agayne shoche sayeis 1698 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 34
All such horses that should passe through that tounne *Mod*
(*Birmingham*) Shut a lot

B. Signification.

Such is a demonstrative word used to indicate the quality or quantity of a thing by reference to that of another or with respect to the effect that it produces or is capable of producing. Thus, syntactically, *such* may have backward or forward reference; in the uses of branch I it has the former, in those of branch II mainly the latter.

The use of *such* and *such a* in the attributive position is illustrated in detail only in sense I, but the same rules apply to the adj. generally; for special uses see branch IV.

I. 1. Of the character, degree, or extent described, referred to, or implied in what has been said.

a. with sing. sb.

(a) With a concrete sb., or an abstract sb. used in a particularized sense, now superseded by *such a* (see c below) except poet

991 *Büchl Hom* 189 Hwa lyfde þæt þu swylce scyde
geferdest? a 1122 O E *Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1087
[1086] Hwam ne mæg earman swylcere ude? c 1205 *LAY*.
5421 To swulche forward we beoð hidera sende a 1230
Out & Night (Jesus MS.) 1496 Hw may þer eny luse beo.
Hwar such mon grophe hure þeo? c 1285 *CHAUCER L G W*.
474 Proi. To be wroth from falsnesse & from vice By swich
ensample. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 1379 (Trin.) Who so bigynne wol
siche þing him owe to þinke on þe ending. 1589 *PUTTENHAM*
Engl Poetrie 11 ix (Arb.) 94 If one should rime to this word
Restore he may not match him with *Doore* such rime is
strained. 1646 *CRASHAW Sophisticat d'Herode* 11, She thinks not
fit sich he her fare should see. 1749 *JOHNSON Van Hum*
Wishes 298 Such Age there is, and who could wish its End?
1805 *WORSWORTH Elegiac Stanzas* 30 Such Picture would I at
that time have made. 1842 *MACAULAY Horatius* 1, Was none
who would be foremost To lead such dire attack. a 1849
BEDDOES Dream-Pedlary 11, Such pearl from Life's fresh
crown Fain would I shake me down

(b) With an abstract sb. used in a general sense.

971 *Büchl Hom* 85 Ne us næfre swylce ege ne wearþ
geendebyrde c 1200 O E *Chron* (MS F) an 995 Hi
wuiðan ða swylce biþe þurh swilce wissunge c 1275 *Sinner's*
Beuare 171 in O E *Misc* 77 From suchche lacherye Heo
schule to helle cume. a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom* 697
Than wist I That ydelnesse me serued well That me putte
in such Iolite c 1460 *Emare* 626 Be stylye, syr. Lette
syche moynynge bene. 1535 *COVERDALE 2 Sam* xiii 12
Do not thou such foly. 1590 *SPENSER F Q* iii 1, 50 Such
love is hate, and such desire is shame. 1700 *DRYDEN Flower*
& Leaf 95 Such Joy my Soul, such Pleasures fill'd my Sight.
1777 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) II 158 Such partiality to his
endeavours. 1802 *MAR EDGEWORTH Moral T* (1816) I
220, I little thought, that I should so soon be in such need
1844 *MRS. BROWNING Lost Bower* xxxix, She never sings
such music

(c) Such a. see (a). (Cf. G. *solch ein*.)

c 1205 *LAY* 1888: For yet næt hit neoder. þat of Vðere
Pendragone scal arisen swilc a sune c 1200 *Beket* 1255 in
S *Eng Leg* 124 He þouked god þat swich a prelat under
him moste beo. 13 *a 1366* *CHAUCER's Medit.* 813 Pere was
neuer woman bare swilche a chylde. 1390 *Gower Conf*
I 42: Ther may noman finde The rihte salve of such a Sor.
1400 *MAUNDV* (1839) Proi 3 Righte wel oughte us for
to diede and serven suchche a Lord. c 1300 *Melusine* 360
Sayeng þat neuer tofore they heid of suchche a thing. 1606
CHAUCER's Gentil Usler 11, Now such a luddle and kettle
neuer was. 1654 *BUTLER Hud* 11 862 Else when we put
it to the push, They had not giv'n us such a brush. 1711
ADDISON Spect No. 23 f 2 He does not believe any the most
Comick Genius can censure him for talking upon such a
Subject at such a Time. 1827 *SCOTT Kenilw* xxii, Thou didst
ill to speak to such a man of such matters. 1849 *MACAULAY*
Hist Eng ix 11 436 The Prince declared that to avert the
horrors of such a persecution was one of his chief objects

(d) A such. (Cf. F. *un tel*, G. *ein solcher*.)

a 1240 *Saules Warde* in O E *Hom*. I. 251: To a swuch
bale. 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 379 Lute wonder it was þat
strange men in is owe lond dude a such trespass. 1307 *Elegy*
on *Edm.* I, ix, Wel longe we mowe clepe & crie, Er we a
such kyng han y-founde!

b. with pl. sb.

a 990 *Boeth. Metr.* x. 55 Se [hlisa] is eac to lytel swelcra
larowa. c 1275 *Layb. Hom* 157 Swiche tees scedde
M^g Magdalene þa heo wosch ure drihtenes fet. 1297 *R.*
Glouc (Rolls) 154 Þat water of baþe is þat on þat euer
is illiche hot. Swiche babes þer beþ fæle. 1362 *LANGL. P Pl*
A Proi 32 Summe chosen Chaffare to cheeuen þe bettere, As
hit semep to vie siht þat suchche men scholden. 1393 *ibid*
C 1 64 Bote holy church & charite choppe a doun swich
shryuers. a 1425 [see A 48]. 1526 *TINDALE Rom*. ii 2 That
the iudgement of God is accouynge to trueth, agaynst them
which commit soche thynges. 1599 *Gosson Sick Abuse*
(Arb.) 30 The abuse of such places was so great that [etc.]
1667 *MILTON P. L.* v 40r Such high advantages thir
innocence Gave them above thir foes. 1725 *WATTS*
Logic 332 Such induct and remote arguments may also
be sometimes used to confirm a proposition which has been
before proved by arguments more direct and immediate.
1808 *SCOTT Marm* i xxv, I love such holy rambles.
1881 *MIVART Cat* 128 Some muscles attached to a long
bone which is relatively fixed at one end, tend to make it
describe a movement of circumduction. Such muscles
are termed Rotators. 1892 *MRS. OLIPHANT Hist Sh Q*
Anne vi (1894) 304 [He] was indignant with the highfivers
for expressing such opinions.

2 Standing predicatively at the head of a sentence or clause, and referring summarily to a statement or description just made.

In ME *Such is* (+ inf.) often = This is what it is (to be, etc.). *Such is life!* an exclamatory phrase now often used trivially as an expression of resignation or acquiescence in things as they are.

1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 8675 Such it is to be sswee. *ibid*
11736 Such was þe morþe of enesham, nor bataile non it
nas c 1320 *Cast Love* 116r Such þe duntes of batayle
þat he polede for vs a 1330 *Roland & V* 75 Þai toke
him þe letter & knist his hand, Swiche was þe lawe of þe
land c 1381 *CHAUCER Part Routes* 570 Lo sich it is to
have a tinge loos c 1386 — *Proi* 485 And swich he was
y-preued oft sithes c 1450 *Melvin* 632 Soche was the
a-vision that I saugh in my slepe 1567 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas*
II 508 Sutch was the mysreys of these two loveis 1697
DRYDEN Virg. Georg iv 702 He first, and close behind
him follow'd she, For such was Proserpine's severe Decree,
1716 *Pope's Iliad* viii 505 For such is Fate, nor canst
thou turn its course 1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist* (1776)
IV 197 Such these animals appeared when brought into
Europe. 1818 *SCOTT Hart Midl* xxviii, The Lady did
not ring a bell, because such was not the fashion of
the time, but she whistled on a silver-call. 1837 *LOCKHART*
Scott I vi 178 Such was the germ of the magnificent
library and museum of Abbotsford. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist*
Eng xi III 71 His Majesty,—such was now the language
of too many Anglican divines,—would have been [etc.]
1865 *DICKENS Mut Pr* i. 11, With a mournful air—as who
should say, 'Here is another wretched creature come to
dinner, such is life!' 1890 *DOYLE White Company* v, At
the end of a year he would be free to return to the cloisters,
for such had been his father's bequest. 1896 *LAW Q Rev*
July 201 If such be the law, we are pretty sure it is not the
law Parliament intended to make.

3 Of the same kind or class as something mentioned or referred to; of that kind, similar, the like *Obs* or *arch*, exc. in collocation with a numeral, indef. adj., etc. (see V).

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 45 Mid þese þre lokes. and mid
swiche weldede c 1205 *LAY* 6564 Ewere he þohite embe
uel and swulche weoihten his dede. 1390 *Gower Conf* III
312 Anon was mad a cofre sich c 1400 *MAUNDV* (1839)
xiv 205 A Pipe or a Penne or suche a thiug c 1450 *Two*
Cookery Ets 83 Iake faire peces of paynment, or elles
of such tendur brede. 1596 *SHAKS Merch V* 1 97 Let their
beds be made as soft as youns. and let their pallets be season'd
with such Viands c 1600 — *Sonn* lv, The Canker
bloomes haue full as deepe a die, As the perfum'd tincture
of the Roses, Hang on such thornes, and play as wantonly.
1613-16 *W. BROWNE Eng. Past* ii 1 (1772) II, 19 Of rotchets,
whifflings or such common fish. 1667 *DAMPFER Voy* (1729) I 97
Penguins are a Sea Fowl, about as big as a Duck, and such
Feet 1771 *Encycl Brit* II 698/2 The protractor is a small
semicircle of brass, or such solid matter. 1796 *MRS. INCHE-*
BALD Nature & Art xi (1800) 27 You are my father,—you
have just eyes, and such a forehead. 1829 *SCOTT Anne* of G. vii, Fustian, hides, peltz, and such ordinary
articles

4 Equivalent to a descriptive adj., or adv. on which it follows closely and the repetition of which is thus avoided (Cf. 22)

So is now preferred.
c 1207 *ALFRED Gregory's Past C* xvi 101 Hu he wolde
ðæt mon him miltode 2if he suele were. a 1225 *Ancr. R.*
208 Iseliche myuyn heo siggen þe þene teil swuch iyndeð.
1340 *Ayent* 51 'Ich habbe a to knead heil' And he
zayþ 20þ, uor he heþ hit zuych ymad c 1386 *CHAUCER Proi*,
313 Discreet he was, and of greet reuerence. He semed swich
c 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr* (1908) 58 They wolde not be
seyn such in other memnes 217. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q* iii,
vii 29 [He] rather 10yd to be, then seemen sich. 1667
MILTON P. L. vi 100 Such I created all thir Ethereal Powers
And Spirits. *ibid* v 521 That thou art happy, owe to God;
That thou continu'st such, owe to thyself. 1697 *DRYDEN*
Æneid Ded, E 5900 II. 154 A heroic poem, truly such
1825 *SCOTT Talisman* xxviii, The pointless lances of the
preceding day were certainly no longer such. 1865 *KINGSLEY*
Herew. ix, Robert, who thought himself as good as his
brother (though he was not such, save in valour).

5. The previously described or specified; the (person or thing) before mentioned.

In this sense *such* (not *such a*) is usual with a sing. sb.
c 1375 *Cursor M.* (Fair.) 10869 Thow shalt conceye a
child. And his name shalle þou ihesu calle. Such words
were said to mary. 1452 in *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* Var
Coll. IV 20r Unto the tyme they have founde suerte of the
gode beringe; and yf they fynde not suche suerte[etc.] 1492
Newminster Cartul (Surtees) 252 If any recouere happyyn
agente eny of y^e said pathez. y^e patie ayent whome
such recouere is had [etc.] 1551 *SIR J. WILLIAMS Accompte*
(Abbots Club) x All and singular solche Redye money.
1667 *MILTON P. L.* v 26 Such whispering wak'd her
1680 *New Hampsh. Prov Papers* (1867) 1 388 If any
Christian shall speak contemptuously of the Holy Scrip-
tures such person or persons shall be punished. 1771
Encycl Brit. II 698/2 Any number of inches, with any
part of an inch, can be taken, providing such part be
greater than the one hundredth part of an inch. 1818
CRUISE Digest (ed. 4) VI 332 For default of such issue, viz.
that issue which is before mentioned. 1828 *MOORE Pract.*
Naving 120 As ships never run such distance in 24 hours
1835 *CARLYLE in Froude Life Lond.* (1884) I. ii 43 My true
wish is that such creed may long hold compactly together in
you. 1878 *Act 42 & 43 Vict.* c. 53 § 2 A gratuity awarded
to any clerk shall be estimated according to the period dur-
ing which such clerk has served.

II. Where the meaning is determined by reference to a correlative or dependent clause.

6 a With *such* in both clauses: in OE. *swelc*.
swelc, later *such as*... *such* = L. *qualis*. *talis*,
except in proverbial sentences of the type 'Such
master, such man'.

Beowulf 1328 (Gr.) *Synce* scolde eorl wesan, æþeling ægrod,
swylc Æschere was! a 991 *Larus Alfired* i xi, Mid swelce
hæzle he inede, mid swelce gange he ut. 971 *Büchl Hom*,
59 Eal swylce seo lange metrummes biþ þes secan mannes,
þonne [etc.] swylc is þæt liff bysses mid dangeardes. 1240
Ayent 235 To zwilche thorde zuch manne. 1390 *Gower*
Conf I 360 Such Capitain such reteneu c 1400 *Pilgr.*
Soule (Caxton) rv. xxix (1896) 61 Such as is the kyng,
suche is the peple. 1474 *CARTON Chesse* ii 11. (1883)

33 *Suche* model, *suche* daughter, comunely a 1540 [see
Lettuce 2] 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer, Athan. Creed*,
Such as the father is, such is the sonne. 1549 *LATTIMER*
Ploughers (Arb.) 28 Such as the noble men be, suchewyll the
people be. 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) a Cor x 11 Suche as we are
in worde by letters when we are absent, suchewill we be also
in dede, when we are present. 1586 *A DAY Engl Secretorie*
1 (1625) 134 Consider that such as is the tree such is the fruit.
1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 151 Such as the Capitaine is, such
is the Souldier. 1725 *BERKELEY Proposal Wks* 1871 III
223 Such as their trade is, such is their wealth. 1821 *SCOTT*
Pirate xxx, He is dame Norna's servant it's like,—such man,
such mistress! 1898 *BESANT Orange Girl* ii xxvi, Such as
they are, such they have been made

† b. With one of the correlatives omitted: =
Such as. *Obs*

Beowulf 72 (Gr.) And þær on innan eall gedælan geongum
and ealdum, swylc him god sealde. a 1200 *Cædmon's Dan.*
66 Gehlodon him to huðe hordwearda gestreon, fea & freos,
swilc þær funden wæs. a 1200 *Mon at Ode* 80 Mis na lauerd
swich se is crist ne king swich ure drihten. *ibid* 120 Al
his liff scal þon sulich boð his endunge c 1205 *LAY* 4123
He somenede færd swulc nes næueie eær on erde c 1275
— 3892 Her com a selcouþ tolcne soch neuere ne com

6. With *what* as the correlative in the dependent
clause *rare*

1834 *Tracts for Times* No. 24. 5 What the Apostles are
in St Paul's Epistles, such the Bishops are in those of
Ignatius. 1850 *NEWMAN Diffic Anglicans* i xii (1892) I
379 What Anus, Nestorius, or Eutyches were then, such
are Luther and Calvin now.

† d. With *advb.* as the correlative in the
dependent clause. *Obs*

1535 *COVERDALE Judg* viii 21 As the man is, soch [1611
so] is also his strength. a 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii 571 As
cornears do such with dew. When fields set all their
bristles up, in such a luff wert thou, O Menelaus. 1658
DRYDEN Cromwell iiii, He made to Battels such Heroick
Haste As if on Wings of Victory he flew. 1790 *BURNS*
Ballad Dunfries Elect xiv, As flames among a hundred
woods, As headlong foam a hundred floods—Such is the
rage of battle.

7. With correlative *as* pron. (see AS 23), ME.
also as *that*, taking the place of OE. *swelce*, *swð*.
Such as = Of the kind or degree that, the kind of
(person or thing) that

According to the syntax of the subordinate clause, *as* may
be equivalent to a relative in an oblique case = *of*, *in*, *with*
(etc.) which

c 888 *ALFRED Boeth.* xxxiv. § 20 Be swelcum geceastaftum
swelce nane sawle nabbað. 971 *Büchl Hom* 95 Ealle hie
seolan þonne arisan on swylcum heowe swa hie ær
sylfe gefæstwodan c 1200 O E *Chron* (MS D) an 1058
Mid swilcan weorðscipe swa nan oðer ne dyde æforan him,
a 1222 *ibid* (Laud MS.) an 1009 þa com him swilc wind
onzean swilce nan mann ær ne gemunde. c 1275 *Lamb*
Hom 83 þe sunne schineð þer þurh, and ho nimeð al
swuch hot ale ho þer on unt. a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 182
Wið swuch deam. as drihten deah to cume. c 1230 *Hali*
Meid 5 Of swuch wurðscipe, as hit is to beo godes
spuse c 1290 *Beket* 1204 in S *Eng Leg* 141 Of swuch a
fiere ase ich am. 1340-70 *Alex. & Din* 855 Swiche werkus
to swinke as opur swainus vsen. 1377 *LANGL. P Pl* B.
xiii 433 What dauid seith of such men as þe sauter telleth
1480 *Cov Let Bk* 473 Before such persons and at such
places as this case shall require. 1546 *GARDINER Detect.*
Devils Sophistrie 228 Christ is, mocked wth such toys
and termes, as the Jewes deused not more spitefull. a 1586
SIDNEY Arcadia ii. (Sommer) 126 b, When Minsidorus tooke
on such shepherdish apparell, as I now wear. 1638 *FORD*
Fancies i 11, Thy growth to such perfection, as no flattery
Of art can perish now. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat Hist* (1776) VI
82 If it be true that such meat as is the most dangerously
earned is the sweetest. 1813 *SCOTT Let in Lockhart* (1837)
III x 318 To finish an odd little tale within such time as
will misfity the public, I trust. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* v
11, We'll each of us give you such a thrashing as you'll re-
member. 1877 *RUSKIN St Mark's Rest* v. 65 Such a cloak
for their commercial appetite as modern church-gong is for
modern swindling

elph. 1886 W. BAILEY *Preserv. Eye-sight* (1635) 35 We
must use topical means, and such as are discursive. 1695
DRYDEN Tr. Dufresnoy's Art Paint Pref p xii, In these
pompous Expressions, or such as these. 1737 *Pope Hor.*
Ejus ii. 11, 2 You love a Verse, take such as I can send.
1780 *Milner* No. 94 To guard such of my readers as should
be disposed to indulge in it, against its consequences. 1821
SCOTT Kenilw xviii, He is to have no access to the lady
but such as I shall point out. 1891 *FARRAR Dasha &*
Dawn xl, All the ordinary conventions of a Roman mar-
riage were earned out, except such as were purely pagan

† b With *as* omitted. *Obs rare*

1653 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII*, ii. 11, 101 They have sent me such
a Man, I would haue wish'd for

† a. With *as* followed by a relative usually in
an oblique form *Obs*

1579 *FENTON Guineard*, Ep Ded, The man was such as
one, as whose virtues were farre from all suspicion of par-
tialitie. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* i. xvi (1636) 48 Our army
being shut up within such a fastnesse as out of which it
could not escape. 1678 *CUNWORTH Intell. Syst.* 17 Such a
System of it, as from whence it would follow, that there
could not be any God. *ibid* 198 By such a nature as which
is nescient of what it doth.

9. In uses marked by special word-order.

a. In predicative use.

1254 O. E. *Chron* (Laud MS.) an. 1135 þa .nuard þe
sunne sulic als it uware thre-niht al done c 1205 *LAY*.
7048 His hæð was swilc swa beoð gold. 1377 *LANGL. P Pl*
B x 253 Suche as þow semest in syrie be in assay y-founde.
1421 20 *Pol Poems* 83 Be such wip yune, as 3e outward
seme. c 1450 *CARGRAVE Life St. Aug.* 38 Lynde if 3e be swelch
as þei be. Wold God 3e were swelch as I fynde hem. 1597
HOOKE Ech. Pol v. liv. § 5 His [right] being such as wee
cannot reach. 1630 *HALL Ocean Medit.* § 9 (1633) 23 O God,
wee are such as thou wilt bee pleased to make us. 1794

Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* iv, Her conduct was such as might have been expected from the weakness of her principles. 1817 JAS MILL *Brit India* II v. vii. 398 Be the other virtues belonging to it such as they may. 1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* iii § 96 Your stuffs need not be such as would catch the eye of a duchess.

b. *Such as one or it is*, having the character that he (it) has, no more and no less, used chiefly with a depreciatory or contemptuous reference, or apologetically.

c. 1240 *Ursinus in O E Hom.* I 201 þæt wule bi cluppen þe þer swuch ase þu ert þer loued of leoue. 1240 *Wolfrun*, *Ibid* 285 A wrecche bodi þere ich ouer eorde, and tat swuch as hit is haue gien to þu seruise. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 207 If ther be eny swuch as it is, yetshal ye haue youre part. 1538 STARKLY *England* (1878) 234 They haue ther seruice, such as hyt ys, al in theyr vulgare tongopenly rehersyd. 1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 44 Many men wylþe Some well fauourd ysche, on hir yll fauourd face. But with visorlyke visage, ysche as it was, she smurk, and she smylde. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. to Fables* Ess 1200 II. 249 Thoughts, such as they are, come crowding in so fast upon me that [etc.] 1719 DE FOE *Crisoe* II (Globe) 363 To get up upon their feet, and perhaps put on a Coat, such as it was, and their Pumps. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xx IV 463 Such as his mind was, it had been assiduously cultivated. 1878 HARDY *Ret Nature* vi 1, But, such as the rooms were, there were plenty of them.

d. In attributive use after its sb.

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Saints' Lives* xxix 263 þa com þær heof- onlic leoht swilc swa hi ær ne gesawon. 1340 *Ayenh*, 56 þer huer he makeþ his miracles zuiche ase behouep to þe deule. 1460 CARGREY *Chron* (Rolls) 84 With wordis swelch as Saint Augustin wold nevir write. 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* cxi 385 A fyne shyrt and dobele such as he wold chose. 1590 SHAKS *Com. B.* 1.1.81 A small spare Mast, Such as sea-faring men prouide for stormes. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 620 Tears such as Angels weep. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigoniad* iv 95 Its music such, as when a stormy gale Roars thro' a hollow cliff. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* 1.36 A mournful voice, Such as once heard, destroys All pain but pity. 1859 TENNYSON *Gauev*, 545 Beauty such as never woman wore.

d. Hence *such as* is used to introduce examples of a class = for example, e.g.

1695 DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Paint* Pref p. xvi, If then Characters were wholly perfect, (such as for Example, the Character of a Saint or Martyr in a Play) 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) III. 298 All of the cat kind; such as the lion, the tiger, the leopard, and the ounce. 1779 *Mirror* No. 31 Writings, such as Theophrastus and La Bruyere. 1844 LOUNGE *Suburban Hort* 282 The grafting of plants of one family on those of another totally opposite, such as the jessamine on the orange. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xiii 159 Many large gold coins, such as the 'doubleloon'.

10. a. The principal clause may be reduced to *such* and the words qualified by it for the purpose of producing a terse (exclamatory) form.

c. 1440 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xlix, Seche a storme as thou was inne, that thou myste any socur wyne, A fulle fayre happe hit wase! 1707 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 271 Such a dinner as we had to day! *Ned* Oh dear! Such a fuss as never was!

b. The clause introduced by *as* may be reduced to the subj. only; when this is a pron., it may be either nom. or acc., e.g. 'such as me' or 'such as I' (sc. am).

c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 162 Se wolde habban swilcne hilsan swa Benedictus. 1212 HOCCEVRE *De Reg Princ* 1144 Erthen vessel, to swich a man as me ful sitting is. 1288 SHAKS *L. L.* IV. iii. 731 As his, your case is such. 1611 *Went T.* II. 1. 191 Others such as he. 1617 DONNE *Serme* Luke xxiii 40 (1660) III. 2 The Revelations of Brigid, and of Katherine, and such as these. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 317 3 Such a Road of Action as that I have been speaking of. 1726 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) V 292, 4 Pillars, of such Marble as the Pillars of Sarum Cathedral. 1727 ADDISON *Notes Oniv* Wks 1721 I 234 This way of joining two such different Ideas as Chariot and Counsel to the same verb. 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I xxiv 6 He. look'd at me, and, as I thought afterwards, as siliily as such a poor girl as I. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* xviii, Instead of such language as this. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I 595 He replied that barbarity such as his was unexampled among princes. 1885 'MIS ALEXANDER' *At Day* II, Deering could not endure the companionship of such a man as Vincent.

c. *There is such a thing as*, a phrase used to hint or suggest that the thing referred to exists and therefore must be taken into account; often used colloq. to convey a veiled threat.

1799 BUTLER *Sermon* Wks 1874 II 132 It is manifest, that there is such a thing as this self-partiality and self-deceit. 1867 *Woman of Fashion* II. 114 There is such a thing as a letter miscarrying. 1818 L. L. FRACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* xiii, There is a girl concealed in this tower, and find her I will. There are such things as sliding panels and secret closets. 1885 *Sat. Rev.* 23 Mar 1885, It may be said that there are such things, as housewifery, and it is thought that men have backs.

11. *Such as* (OE *swā*) the . . . that, pl. those . . . that, any or all, that; as many (or as much) . . . as.

a. 1000 *Sau's Addr.* 103 (Gr) Sculon wit brucan swylcra ymþa swa þu unc ær scrife. 1375 *Cursor M.* 259 (Faif) Suche worde and werkis as we in lyne reddy acountes mone we gnye. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yvon*, *Prolog* 166 Swich thing as that I knowe, I wol declare. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 70 Glad was hire innocence tho Of suche wordes as sche heide. 1470 in *Camden* *India* (1847) I 6 A remembrance of such aether and deder as oure soueraigne lorde hadde done. 1534 CROMWELL in *Meriman Life & Lett* (1902) I 387 Certayne besynes to be done, with soche spede and diligence as they conveniently may. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Prov.* (1559) 49 Such ale as he hath brued, let him drynke him self. 1602 DOLMAN *La Prunaud* *Fr Acad* (1618) II 848 All these things proceede from the

diuersitie of the nature of such humours as haue engendred them. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* vii (1823) V. 147 The electness, was forced to submit to such terms as were imposed on her. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat Lib) 182 This genus compiehends such insects as haue the antennæ slightly compressed. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 5 There is a root of the very deepest truth in the saying, which gives to it such power as it still retains.

1737 *Genil Mag* VII 261/2 These, being such as occur to my Memory at present.

12. With relative *who, which (whence, where, etc.)* or *that* (OE. *þe, se þe*) = 'such . . . as' (in senses 6 and 11). Now rare and regarded as incorrect.

c. 831 *Charter in O E Texts* 446 Suelc mon se ðet lond hebbe. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 162 þæt he done cwelm-bæren hlaf on swilcere stowe awurpe, ðær hine nan man findan ne mihte. 1000 *Saints' Lives* Pief 62 Buton he hæbbe swylce þening men þe þearfastnysses him gebedon. 1205 LAV 424 Swilc for-wonde man he mid sorwe at-wand. 1894 Ich com swilcne leche craft þe leof þe scal wurdren. 1340 *Ayenh* 139 Alle zuiche þinges þæt þe kuede poure ðep and poleþ. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 3 When that Aprille with hie shoures soote hath bathed euery veyne in swich licour Of which vertu engendred is the flour. 1386 *Monk's T.* 741 Swich a reyn doun fio the wellne shadde That slow the f31. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 57 Such thing wherof a man may leie that to vertu is acordant. 1400 tr. *Sacred Ser.* Gov *Lorish* 106 þæt þou cheof of wyse men swecheþat haunþ perfection of enourmede eloquence. 1419 26 *Pol. Poems* 70 He þæt wole suche games bygygne Where þæt he wot he may not wyne.

c. 1489 *Causton Sonnes of Aymon* II 233 Lorde, lete vs doo suche a thyng, wherof we shal gette worship. 1515 in *Leadam Sel Cases Stas Chamber* (Selden Soc) II 95 To occupie any misterye or craft without thaghtment of suche Craft that he desueth to be of. 1552-3 *Act 7 Edw VI.* c. 12 § 11 At suche place, where he and his Familie shall kepe his house. 1602 SHAKS *Jul C.* II. 1. 130 Such suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1662 STILLINGER *Orig Sacra* II. 1. § 2 Such a person who gave evidence that he acted no private design. 1709 SWIFT *Adv Relig* Wks 1755 II. 1. 109 Such men are often put into the commission of the peace, whose interest it is, that virtue should be utterly banished. 1709 STURVE AN *Ref* I. 524 These seemed to him such which he never thought would be seriously opposed. 1774 GOLDSM *Hist Greece* I. 227 Such of his friends that had not forsaken him. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) V. 211 The husband and wife had not such an estate in the land whereof a fine could be levied. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xiv, Such prisoners from whom he was desirous of extorting information. 1873 NEWMAN *Idea Univ* (ed. 3) 431 In spite of such [ed. 1859 whatever] deductions from it that have to be made in detail. 1888 'SARAH GRAND' *Ideals* (1893) 229 Only such intellectual pursuits which are pleasant.

13. Followed by a dependent clause introduced by *that*, *so* (*that*), *as*, *as that* (now rare), or by *as to* (formerly only *to*) with *mf*n, expressing a consequence. The meaning of *such* tends to be intensive = so great, etc.

(a) c. 1100 O E *Chron* (MS. F) an. 995 Þes gearas wearð swilc mancewalm þæt na belaf bunnan Cristes cyrcan butan fyf munecan. 1200 *Moral Ode* 395 Crist 3yne us leden her swilc lif and habben her swilc ende þæt we moten buder come. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 252 To such promes he drou þæt al he kun þæt him isei3 adde of him ioye inou. 13 *Cuy Iwaru* (A), 266 Swilche iuel is comen him on þæt he wenep his lif forgon. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 4 He was in his time swich a Conquerour, That gretter was ther noon under the Sonne. 1450 *Merlin* 653, I am soche a fole that I love another better than my self. 1533 LD BERNERS *Huon* xciv 304 He sounded the trompettes with suche brute that meruayle it was to here. 1600 J. PORYTT *Leo's Africa* III. 209 There was such haucok made that a sillie remnant of them was left alive. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 499 3 This filled my Mind with such a huddle of Ideas, that I fell into the following Dream. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* II (1724) I 189 He was a very prudent man, and had such a management with it, that I never knew any Clergy-man so universally esteemed. 1800 WORDSW *Pet Lamb* II. 1 'Dink, pretty creature, dink,' she said in such a tone that I almost received her heart into my own. 1897 *Law Times* XC 411/2 Allowing a foundry and other property to fall into such a state of disrepair that it was impossible to let them.

(b) without conj. c. 1205 LAV 315/85 Oswy is a swilc mon þine soome he wulle don. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yvon* *Prolog* & T. 849 Lo swich a lucre is in this lusty game A mannes myrthe it wol turne to gramme. 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii 9 Pou art wrought of such a kynde. With outen loue maist þou be. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii xxxi 320 He was in such a study he had not what Gouenayle said. 1573 'Lusser Husb' (1878) 123 Such season may chance, it shall stand there ypon, to till it agane, er an Sommer be gon. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* II. 323 Such pity wrought in ev'ly Ladies Mind, They left their Steeds, and prostrate on the Place implor'd th' Offenders Grace.

(c) c. 1350 CHAUCER *Dele Blaunche* 28 Suche fantasies ben in myn hede So I not what is best too doo. (d) 1417 [see 37 cl.], 1560, c. 1600 [see 34 b]. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* IV. 1. 6, I ha' told ber such braute things, o' you, As shee is almost in bet fit to see you. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Vicissit Things* (Arb) 570 They naue such Powring Ruies, as the Ruies of Asia are but Brookes to them. 1769 GOLDSM *Hist Rome* (1786) I 372 Having disposed his army in such a manner as that none of the defendants could escape. 1883 *Trans Amer. Philol. Assoc.* 54 (Art 'South-easternisms'), The Faculty are favorable to such a reduction of studies as that a man can do his work well.

(e) 1450 [see 37 b]. 1581 *Pertre in Guazzo's Civ. Comu.* III (1585) 151 Thinking that his sonne was such a foole to accept his offer. 1599 *George a Greene* D. 11 b, This is wondrous, being blinde of sight, His deepe peisurance should be such to know vs. 1799 *Mirror* No. 31 They may be expressed in such vague terms, as to lay before the reader no marked distinguishing feature. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 41 The upper part M.M.X.Y. of the cup should be of such a form as to have the sides covered only with a thin film of the fluid. 1892 BIERCE *In Midst of Life*

189 He had borne himself with such gallantry as to attract the attention of his superior officers.

b. predicative.

c. 1200 *Tran Coll. Hom.* 95 Two þeroffe ben swilche þat no man ne mai underfo [etc.] 1340 *Ayenh* 8 Zuych may þe onþoysamnesse þæt hit is dyadlich zenne. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* IV v. (1883) 175 The moeynyge of hem is suche That the whyte may goo in to the space of the alphyne. 1501 SHAKS *Hen VI.* V. iii 70 Beauties Princely Maiesty is such, Confounds the tongue, and makes the senses rough. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 170 The variety of the curious objects which it exhibiteth is such, that a man shall much wiong it to speake a little of it. 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX 343 Infimities, wch were such y^e she was not able to take 1st in a bed. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xxx, Such and so gentle is Rene's temper, that even my unfilial conduct will not diminish my influence over him. 1895 *Law Times* C 3/1 The system by which solicitors are paid is such that only by circumlocution and red tape can they make a living. 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V.* c. 50 § 15 A certificate to the effect that his eyesight is such as to enable him to make accurate tests for inflammable gas.

c. In attributive use after its sb.

1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II 695/2 At the point K, such that the points K, H, and B may be in the same right line, let there be fixed a fourth staff. 1840 LARDNER *Geom.* 288 Let a distance CB be taken on the conjugate axis, such that the square of CB shall bear to the square of CA, the same ratio [etc.]. 1876 TRAVELMAN *Macaulay* II. ix 137 Statesmen, who had assumed an attitude such that they could not avoid being insincere. 1895 THOMSON & THOMAS *Black Tab & Men* 60 The number of them is chosen such that in a cross section of the field [etc.].

d. With the clauses in reverse order, that containing *such* being explanatory of what precedes.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A. vii 121 We move nouþur swynke ne swete, such selkes vs eleþ. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesth.* To Rdr, They remember well (such) i they exercise in y^e word) how [etc.]. 1599 A. MUNDAY *Captiv. John Fox* in *Hakluyt Voy* (1589) 154 There was no man that would take charge of a gally, the weather was so rough, and there was such an amasedness amongst them. c. 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* lxxxii, You still shall lue (such) vertue hath my Pen. 1673 G. FOX in *Yrnl Friends' Hist Soc* (1914) July 98 1 lie poore people ar redy to mtany in the market her is such a cry for coine to make them bread.

14. By suppression of the clause expressing comparison or relativity, *such* acquires an emphatic force = so great, so eminent, and the like.

c. 893 ÆLFRED *Oros* VI. 1. 252 Mid þæm byrne hio wass swa swilpe forhenen þæt hio næfre sibban swelc næs. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 796 Leuere he adde wende & bidde is meio. in a strange londe þan þere as he him self king was & such þing adde an honde. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1725 My suster Exona in seruage is holdyn, þæt is comen of soche kyn, coldes my hert. 1460 *Merry W.* II. 1. 45 If it were not for one trifling respect, I could come to such honour. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III. 777 When, after such a length of rowling years, We see the naked Alps. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* x II 600 Never had there been such crowds in the churches.

b. *collog.* Used as an absolute intensive, the implied clause of comparison being indeterminate and quite lost sight of.

Ever such, see *Ever* adv. 9 b. c. 1553 UDALL *Royster D.* III. iii (A1b) 44 Ye shall not marrye Ye are such a calfe, such an asse, such a blocke. 1616 BRAUN, etc. *Latus Candy* I. 11, How have I lost a Father? Such a Father! Such a one Decius! 1780 *Mit* 109 No. 93 He does little things, and talks of little things, with an air of such importance! 1811, A sad affair happened last night my brother and sister had such a tiff! 1803 MARY CHARLTON *Wife & Mistress* IV 87 'Lord bless me, no, Ma'am!' replied she 'it's ever such a way off.' 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* x, To express himself chushly towards an old man, whose daughter (and such a daughter!) lay before them. 1849 R. CURZON *Visits Monast* 417 'They were marvellously cool and delicious, and there we ate such quantities of them. 1891 'J. S. WINTER' *Lamley* xv, Oh! yes—such a happiness that it has all come light. 1900 W. GRIV *Visits of Elizabeth* (1906) 27 You would be amused at Vernon, where we stayed the night in such an inn!

15. Preceding an adj. used attrib. *such, such a* becomes advb. = so, so . . . a.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 652 Suche a madde bedleme For to rewle this reame, It is a wondre case. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 107 b, Mithridates hadde such an excellent memorie that [etc.]. 1591 SHAKS *Hen VI.* v. 84, I feele such sharpe disension in my bress, Such fierce alarums both of Hope and Feare, As I am sicke with working of my thoughts. 1651 MOUNTAGU *Distib* 507 Not to play such unwise a part as those Lhoes did. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 68 3 If I were to give my Opinion upon such an exhausted Subject. 1742-3 LD HERVEY in *Johnson's Debates* (1797) II. 320 This mighty army collected from such distant parts. 1823 SCOTT *Quantin D.* xxxi, All comes of his gaming an archer's place at such early years. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xlv, His visage was in a state of such great dilapidation, as to be hardly presentable. 1863 MRS OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* ix 143 In such a dark night as this, with such wet gleams about the streets. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec 1902, Yes, I always liked Shakespeare; you know, he has such a nice face!

b. *Not such* (a): = 'no such' (27 b).

1896 SAINTSBURY *Donne's Poems* I p. xiv, Chalmers, a very industrious student, and not such a bad critic.

III. (See also *such a one*, 28 d.)

16. Used to indicate or suggest a name, designation, number, or quantity, where the speaker or writer prefers or is obliged to substitute a general phrase for the specific term that would be required in a particular instance.

c. 1460 METHAM *Wks* (E.E.T.S.) 155 Yff a man or a woman be born on sqwyche a day off the mone, ye schal conceyue that he ys, or sche ys, dysposyd so as to haue

wurchyp, or ellys trouhlyl **1526** TINDALE *James* iv. 13 Let vs go into soche a citie **1544** tr *Littleton's Tenures* 79 b. That the feoffour pay to the feoffee such a sume as such a day **1564** *Brief Exam* C iii b. It is the part of charitie to leaue such vases of such signes in such a Church, free **1664** in *Extr St Papers* rel *Friends Rel* iii (1912) 226, I inform'd my Lord that a grete number would meete att a 2 of y^e Clocke att such a house **1755** SWOLLETT *Quia* Pref (1803) l. 6 The giant Goliath, whom the shepherd David slew as it is written in such a chapter of the book of Kings **1868** FREEMAN *Norm Cong* (1877) II App 588 The form always is that the King grants the bishopric or abbacy to such a person. **1913** *Oxf Univ Gas* 19 Feb 1913/2 This Diploma is to certify that A. B. attended a prescribed course of lectures and (on such a date) satisfied. the examiners.

b. *Such and such.* (rarely predicative.)

Hence *such-and-suchness*, the quality or condition of being so-and-so

1551 *Bible* a Kings vi. 8 In such a place and in such a place **1560** *Geneva* In such a place and in such a place wyl I pitch. **1560** *Ibid.* (Geneva) 2 Sam xii 8, I wolde moieouer haue guen thee such and such things. **1565** J. HALL *Hist East* 6 Such men and such enformed me that he can tell of thynges loste. **1611** SHAKS. *Cymb* i. iii. 28 How I would thinke on him at certayne houres, Such thoughts, and such **1625** HART *Anat Ur*. ii. v. 82 Vpon the feeding on such and such food it was no vnouth thing for him to voyd such an vrine **1730** BERKELEY *Princ Hum Knowl* § 31 Wks **1871** I 171 Such and such ideas are attended with such and such other ideas **1818** COBBETT *Pol Reg* XXXIII 124, I shall proceed upon the supposition that the contents are such and such **1855** THACKERAY *Newcomen* xlv, Lord and Lady Blank, of Such-and-such Castle **1861** T. A. TROLLOPE *La Beata* I 1 a Number so-and-so in such-and-such a street. **1885** SETH *Scot Philos*. ii. 57 Every event has a character; is such-and-such an event. *Ibid.*, It is at its such-and-suchness, at its character—in other words, at the universal in it—that we have to look. **1899** E. CALLOW *Old Lond Tav* i. 247 It became the custom to ask what coffee-house such and such a man frequented.

c. *Such or such* this or that. *Obs.*

1530 *Judic Urans* ii. 11 13 As ofte as I saye such vryne, or such went before such, or such **1576** GLANVILLE *Ess Philos & Relig* v. 23 Though I deny such, or such a sense [of a text], **1595** DRYDEN tr. *Dufresnoy's Art Poet*, Pref p. xxviii, The Posture of a Poetique Figure as is I conceive, the Description of his Heroes in the performance of such or such an Action **1796** H. HUNTER tr. *St. Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) l. 102 There is a greater distance between the understanding of Newton, and that of such or such a man, than between the understanding of that man and the instinct of an animal

17. *Comb.* (parasynthetic.)

1501 SHAKS *Two Gent* iv. iv. 26 Such a colour'd Perrywig **1597** BEARD *Theatre Gods Judgem.* (1612) 425 Oh that we had such minded captaines, that would sharply repress the wrongs which are so common. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No 96 ¶ 4 A Lady that saw such a Gentleman at such a Place in such a coloured Coat.

IV. Absolute and pronominal uses.

18. The persons or things before mentioned, those, they; also with sing. reference, that person or thing. *Obs.*

1500 ALFRED *Hom* I. 84 Eadize sind þa innoðas þe hi zehæron, and ða birost þe swylce geshton. **1550** *Owl & Night* (Jesus MS) 1324 Hwat constu of storret?.. Al so dop mon dear and man, þeo of swylche no wit ne can. **1530** *Arth. & Merl* 673 Swilche schuld acomber also fele. So þat ober had brought to wele **1535** COVERDALE *Rom* ii. 2 For we are sure that the iudgment of God is ouer them that do soch. **1555** FULLER *Ch Hist* viii. ii. § 33 Such set to order Kingston Budge did their work by halves

19. Persons or things such as those mentioned, described, or referred to.

1897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xxxvii 265 Oft enc ða swelcan monn secal forson mid eallum foisewennessum **1384** WYCLIF *Gen* xli. 19 Thes foloweden other seuen oven, in as myche defourme and leene, that neuer siche. Y saw 330 GOWER *Conf* I. 13 In the worldes reverence I her hen of swiche mame glade. *Ibid* II. 43 Sone, thou art non of swiche, For love schal the wel excuse. **1450** tr. *De Institutione* iii. xxxv 104 He takip non hede whether he illude by true or by false Lete not þu herte before he troubled ner drede suche **1573** in Bridgett & Knox *O Elis & Cath Hier.* (1889) vii. 172 Her Maiesste had choise yonough of souch at that tyme, and yet hath **1634** MILTON *Comus* 15 To such my errand is **1867** ROCK *Fim aw Nell* (E D S) lxxxix, Let un heckon Hagegy Bess; wi zich, I reckon, Ha non delight th'w mang

b. *And such.* and suchlike, and the like.

[**1400-50** *Wars Alex.* 1889 Þe somme of siluer & of siche & of sere stanes] **1652** *News fr Loue-Countr* 6 Cures Collicks, Belly-Ach, and such **1849** J. G. SAGE *Poems*, *Proud Miss MacBride* xiv, Little by little he grew to be rich, By saving of candle ends and sich **1894** Mrs DYAN *Man's Keeping* (1899) 203 A smaller table held ices, quashes, and such. **1904** *Windsor Mag* Jan 296/2 A little place hung about with Eastern draperies and altar-cloths and such

20. With dependent rel. pron. Such people as, those (people) who, whose, etc.; all or any that

In OE and ME also sing. = such a man **835** *Charter in O. E. Texts* 448 Swelcan me hit gedian wile a **1225** *Anr R.* 84 He misseid bi swilche þet is cwic in God *Ibid*. 382 Ich wot swilne þet berode togedere heu brunie and here. **1377** LANGI. *P Pl* B x 26 Þe sauter seyth þe same bi such þat don ille **1386** CHAUCER *Melib* ¶ 45 By assent of swilche as were wisen. **1400** *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxvii 82 The gouernement of a reameshold be executed by such as were of giettest bounte **1489** CAXTON *Sonnet of Aymon* ix 208 Ye aske counsail of such that canne not counsail theymselue. **1523** LO. BERNERS *Fris* I. ccvii. 245 We may fortune to mete with such that shall pay for our scotte. **1563** *Hyll Art Garden* (1593) 143 This being also drunk, helpeth such which be stopped in the brest **1613** SHAKS *Hen VIII*. i. 176 Such To whom as great a Charge, as little Honor He meant to lay vpon. **1625** MASSINGER *New*

Way n. i. Such whose fathers were right worshipful. **1748** G. WHITE *Serm* (MS) To such from whom we look for advantages **1777** W. CAMERON in *Transl & Paraphr.* *Ch Scot* xiv. 1 Let such as would with Wisdom dwell, frequent the house of woe. **1800** SVD SMITH *Ser* 65 Such of their fellow-creatures who have fixed their faith in an amiable and benevolent religion **1829** in *Narrative Pease-age Evidence* (1874) 76 Such of you to whom it may appertain to issue and pay the said annuity **1876** SWINBURNE *Note Engl Repub* 21 The mere love-offering of preserved souls and such whose minds are dedicated to nothing temporal.

b. People of the same kind as.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvi, Such as I am free in spirit when our limbs are chained **1850** LENNYSON in *Mem.* xxiv, What then were God to such as I? **1866** SIR F. H. DOYLE *Lect.* iii. 96 To consider whether it be not to such as him, rather than to such as them, that we ought to look

21. Such a thing; the thing mentioned or referred to.

Beowulf 996 Wundorsiona fela secga gehwylcum, þara þe on swylce staroð. **1500** CYNEWULF *Eleg* 572 (Gr) Cwædon þæt hio on aldre owiht swylce ne ærne siððe fre hyrdon. **1554** O. E. *Chron* (Laud MS) an 1137 Sulo & mare þanne we cummen sæin we þolenden. **1575** 12th Cent *Hom.* 30 He dwelenden swylce þa ða heo swylces aædon **1580** WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 436 3if a heest had a lord to siche. **1645** BAILLY *Festus* (ed 2) 77 Do Thou grant, Lord! That when wrongs are to be redressed, such may be done with mildness. **1885** LELAND *Brand-New Ball.* 127 Ye are gon' for the summer to the islands by the sea, setch is not for setch as me

þ. With corrol. or rel. Such a thing. (as). *Obs.*

1893 ALFRED *Oris* i. x 48 It is sccondic ymb swelc to spreanne hwelc hit þa was **1550** *Prov* *Elfred* 83 in O. E. *Misc* 106 Hwylch so þe mon sawep al swilch he schal mowe **1390** GOWER *Conf* I. 178 Ofte swilch as men beginne Towardes othere, swilch thei finde, That set hem ofte fer behinde, Whan that thei were he before

c. *Such as:* that which, what, whatever

1340 *Mech Passion in Hampole's Wks* (1895) I 92 Gramite me grace eue to knouelche me for such as I am, a sinful wrecche **1440** *Alphabet of Iales* 184 He sett hefor þam such as he had in his cell. **1460** *Towneley Myst.* xxvii 278 Ve ar welcom To such as we haue **1474** CAXTON *Chast* ii. iv (1885) 57 After that he had eten such as plesid hym he voyded the mete **1584** — *Fables of Æsop* i. xi, He that is wyse must not take hede to his wordes but lete hym go forsuche as heis, **1568** tr. *Thevet's New found world* xxv. 47 The Indians brought vs thither suche as woide, .. bringeth forth.

22. Referring to a descriptive sb. or phrase (cf 4)

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xxxi (1869) 93 Alle knyghtes that haue swerdes receyuen not swilche coles Gret joye it were if they hadden swilche **1477** EARL RYVRS (Caxton) *Dictes* xix, Ware the of the wordes of lyers, and such punyssh **1505** HARDING *Answ* *Feucl* 211 If he had offered benediction, it had ben no newe oblation, for such had ben made by Melchisedech **1581** MARBECK *Bk Notes* 494 With him that is holie, virtuous, and good, a man (keeping company with such) shall have a smacke of his holinesse **1637** B. JONSON *Discov.* *De vita humana* (1640) 105 Like Children, that imitate the vices of Stammerers so long, till at last they become such **1662** J. DAVIES tr. *Olemaus' Voy Ambass* 402 They were forc'd to .. travel so arm'd to secure themselves against the Robbers thereabouts, but they looked more like such themselves **1700** EVELYN *Diary* a Dec. 1666, I examine whether the soil .. would be proper to make clinker-bricks, and to treat with me about some accommodation in order to making such **1771** *Encycl. Brit* II. 698/1 It were easy to transfer to the diameter of a circle the chords of all arches to the extent of a semicircle; but such are rarely found marked upon rules **1828** SCOTT *Annot. Marg.* *Mirror* ii. Two or three low broad steps led to a platform in front of the altar, or what resembled such **1848** THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* xii, He will not have his young friends to be snobs in the future, or to be bullied by snobs, or given over to such to be educated **1889** GEMIK in *Nature* 19 Sept 485 To call for more facts and experiments, if such are possible **1912** *Eng Hist Rev* Jan 27 A forest became such by a stroke of the pen, not by any physical change

23. *Such and such* such and such persons or things; also *sing.*, thus and this.

1450 *Knt de la Tour* xv, He saide, that suche and suche had same her do hit **1574** HELLOWES *Gwenara's Fam* Ep (1577) 310 Not contented to take the wheat, [etc.] to gize vnto such and such out of y^e doores. **1576** FLEMING tr. *Cains Dogs* (1880) 34 Guing warning to them of the house, that such & such he newly come **1602** SHAKS *Ham* ii. 1 57, I saw him yesterday, or tother day, Or then or then, with such and such **1893** F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 147 We have done such, and such, and such.

V. Uses with special classes of words and in idiomatic phrases.

* *In collocation with indef. adjs., numerals, etc.* When used absol the phrases in 24-27 become a kind of composite pronouns.

24. *With many (more), any, some, all, every* many (etc.) .. of the (same) kind, many. .. like this.

With a sing sb the construction *many a such, any such a, etc.* was formerly common

1888 ALFRED *Boeth* xxxiv § 6 Þeþyld & rihtwisnes & wisdom, & manege swilce creatras **1225** *Anr R.* 382 3if eni mon ei swilch þing ortroweð bi him **1380** WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III 443 When any such me asken þe sacrid ooste **1382** — *Ep* v. 27 Not hauntyng wem, or spot, or any such thing **1400** *Rom. Rose* 123 Many a such comparison **1425** *Cursor M* (Tim) 13712 Moyses wol we ille such stone **1526** TINDALE *Mar* ix 37 Whosoever receave eny soche a chylde in my name, he receaueþ me **1548** UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* xvii 24 Before ye haue any peccelunance that any such thyng is to come **1548-9** (Mar) *Bk Com Prager*, *Libany*, All such as haue erred and are deceyved. **1591** T. SOMES *Lutimer's end Serm.* *bef Edw VI* To Rdr. (Arb) 53 A fewe moe such Preachers. **1550** CRANMER *Let to Poysen in Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc) 428 All such benefices as have been .. improprid. **1570** GOODE *Pop. Kingd* iii 33 Masse blesseth every such as seekes in welthe state to bee. **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ado* v.

iv. 49 Some such strange bull leapt y our fathers Cow. **1607** HIERON *Wks* I 241 Every such shall hee cut off by the hand of God. **1653** H. MORE *Antid. Ath* (1662) 97 A many such miracles **1663** BUTLER *Hud* i. 1 356 He ne'er gave quarter t' any such **1778** Miss BURNBY *Evelina* xvi, I never kept company with any such gentry **1834** BREWSTER *Nat Magic* xiii 332 Several such strata **1836** THIRLWALL *Greece* xviii (1839) 77 If we may properly attribute any such objects to him **1837** LOCKHART *Scott* IV vii 222 Some such excursion had been recommended to him by his own physicians **1895** BARING-GOULD *Noddy* xxiv, Some such a colourless, cadaverous light as that which [etc.]

25. *Such other* (arch.), *rather such*; as pron. *such others*, arch. *other such* Phr. † and *such other*, and the like, and such-like.

1888 ALFRED *Boeth*. xxiv § 3 On swilcum & on oðrum swelcum lænum & heorendum & eorðscipum **1200** ALFRED *Exod* vii 11 Hig worhton oðer swilc þing þurh hira dy-craeft **1225** *Anr R.* 242 Deos & oðer swilche drefdful þouhtes **1425** LANGI *P Pl* A 1 104 (MS. U) [Cherubin and Seraphim] and siche mo oþere **1450** *Brit* ii ccxvii 299 Plogghem, & such oþer laborers **1482** J. KAY tr. *Caourru's Siege of Rhodes* ¶ 5 Gorones, culuerynes, serpentes, and such other. **1530** PALSGR 463/2, I brede a chylde, or brede yonge, as a woman or any other such beest dothe **1532** *Dial on Lawes Eng* ii. xlii 106 A Captayne shall be bounde for the offence of hys squyres, and an hoste for his ghest and such other. **1588** KYD *Housh.* *Philos.* Wks. (1901) 268 By fires, tempests, inundations, and other such **1600** J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 94 Either cheese, butter, milk, or any other such commoditie **1707** FREIND *Peterborow's Cand.* Sp. 132 Such other place as shall be judged proper **1725** Dr Fox *Voy round World* (1840) 86 Roota, yams, mangoes, and such other articles **1762** KAMES *Elem Crit.* xviii. § 19 (1774) 11 122 *Observance*, *ophenent*, and such others of three syllables **1867** SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 150 Behmen, Swedenborg, or such others **1871** RUSKIN *Fors Clav* x 15 There are, indeed, other such in the world

26. *Such another, another such* another .. of the kind, another similar. (Rarely *another such a, such a such another* one .. another, with a sing sb.)

Such another is used idiomatically in Shakspeare, where we should now say simply either (a) 'such (a)', as in *Two Gent* iii. 1 233, *Tr. & Cr* i. ii 282 (Fo 1), or (b) 'another', 'a second', as in *Merry W* i. iv 160 **1300** *Sat People's Kildare* iv in E E P (1862) 153 Soch an opir an erpe i note. **1375** *Cursor M.* 1942 (Faurt) For nankyn chaunce sal I take such a noþer veniaunce **1553** UDALL *Rouster* d. iii v (Arb) 56 *Rouster*. Did not you make me a letter brother? *Scriuener* Pay the like hire, I will make you such an other **1594** SHAKS *Rich III*. i. iv. 5, I would not spend another such a night **1597** — *2 Hen IV*. i. iv. 275 Such other Gamboll Faculties hee hath for the which the Prince admits him, for the Prince himselfe is such another. **1600** E. BLOUNT *Howe Subs* 352 Heere are besides the ancient Statues of the Horaty and Curiatij, and such another of Neroes Mother as I haue mentioned to be in the Capitoll **1623** MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* v. ii, How? such another word, down goes your hose, boy **1684** ROSCOMMON *Ess Transl Verse* 258 Another Such had left the Nation thyn, In spite of all the Children he brought in **1720** *Humourist* 65 Such a Person can do nothing ill, and such another .. nothing well **1756** AMORY *Buncle* (1770) I 173 She was such another genius as Chubb **1825** Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom's C* xxix, 273 We'll never get another such a master. **1861** T. L. PRACOCK *Gryll Grange* xxxii, That chance has passed from her, and she will not easily find such another **1867** SWINBURNE *Blake* (1868) 180 The 'frowning babe' of the last stanza is .the same or such another as the one whose birth is first spoken of. **1871** RUSKIN *Fors Clav* v, No foolish being will ever be capable of saying such another foolish thing.

b. Similarly *such a second*.

1828 SCOTT *Tapestir Cham* (ed med), I would not run the risk of such a second night

27. *No (or none) such* adj., rarely † *no such a*, absol. or as pron now only *none such* (cf. *NOX-SUCH*, *NON-SUCH*), formerly *no such* (and † *such none*). a. No (person or thing) of the kind; none of the kind

1500 CYNEWULF *Crist* 290 Nan swylc ne cwom ænig ofer ealle men. **1222** O. E. *Chron* (Laud MS) an 1032 Her stywde þæt wildefyre ðe nan mann æror nan swylc ne zemunde **1223** *Anr R.* 96 Ne chaste 3e neuer neune swilche mon bute o þisse wise **1297** R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3063 In þe world such non is. **1311** *Guy Warw* (C) 122 On this half the see noon such was **1400** *Minor Poems* f. *Version MS.* xxix. ii 69 Þe lew seide þer nas non such child þinne **1430** *Pilgr Lyf Manhode* iv lix (1869) 205 Ther sook neuere noon non swilch mikel ne droouh noon swilch hiest **1535** COVERDALE *Beatus* xlv. 13 Before him we there sene no soch fayre ornaments **1535** — *Adv* xxi 25 We haue wrytten, and concluded, that they shulde obserue no soch, but only [etc.] **1582** STANVHURST *Enius*, etc. (Arb.) 145 3th mye nose owtpreaking, good siri, 3our liphlor hindreth, Hardlye ye may kisse mee, whereof a such gnomon apereith **1601** R. HOLBY in *Aschp. Controv* (Camden) I 185 They had no such ignorance that could excuse them admittinge that he was a superior **1607** HIERON *Wks* I. 237 No such shall inherite the kingdom of Christ and of God **1647** TRAPP *Marrou Gd* *Authors in Comm.* Ep. 697 The Emperour Commodus would needs be stiled *trapaipour*, or the Surpasser, as if there were none such **1663** BUTLER *Hud*. i. 144 'Tis plain enough he was no such. **1749** BERKELEY *Word to Wise Wks* 1871 III. 440 There can be no such thing as happy life without labour **1774** tr. *Helvetius's Child of Nature* II 86, I would have no such a tête à tête with such a man **1813** SCOTT *Cast Dang* ix, 'Who was it passed through your post even now, with the traitorous cry of Douglas?' 'We know of no such' **1849** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 119 Objection was taken by some zealous Protestants to the mention made of the Roman Catholic religion. *Rev.* Oct 428 There is no such thing as a dumb poet or a handless painter.

b. No great; advb. qualifying an adj. (cf. 15 b)

= not (a) very, not a. † *Nothing such*: nothing of any account.

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept 79, I thought the soyle would have made me rich. But now I wote, it is nothing sich. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. iii. 44 Why me think's by him, This Creature's no such thing. 1612 BACON *Ess.*, *Death* (Arb.) 384 Death is no such enemy, when a man hath so many followers about him. 1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* I, If that he all, there's no such hast. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* v. i, Fifty in a hale constitution, is no such contemptible age. 1773 GOLDSM. *Stoops to Cong.* v. ii, Five-and-twenty miles in two hours and a half is no such bad driving. 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* v. xii, As you happen to be quite alone, a little agreeable company would be no such bad thing. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit.* 87 So long as Celt and Teuton are... at least, no such great while out of their cradle. 1870 W. MORRIS *Earthly Pa.* III. 279 Clad in attire of no such wretched price.

c. Phr. *No such* † *matter or thing* nothing of the kind; also exclamatorily, = not at all, not a bit of it, quite the contrary.

1538 POPE *Let in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App lxxxiii. 213 Neither you nor no man else can bring no such thing against mine opinion. 1560 BIBLE (Geneva) 2 Sam. xii. 22 No such thing ought to be done in Israel. commit not this folie. 1584 PEELE *Arraigning Paris* i, Pan. We meet not now to brawl. *Fenn.* There's no such matter, Pan. 1588 GRAPENT *Pandosto* Wks. (Grosart) IV 267 The Goodman desired her to be quiet, for there was no such matter. c. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxxvii, In sleepe a King, but waking no such matter. 1755 GRAY *Let. to Chute* 14 Aug. They thought me rheumatic and feveish, no such thing! 1814 L. HUNT *Feast Poets*, etc. (1815) 60 The vices are only 'imputed' to him; — to use a pithy and favourite mode of quotation, 'There's no such thing!' 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xv, I shall do no such thing.

28. *Such a(n) one*, formerly also † *such one*, freq. as one word † *suchon*.

a. *Such a person or thing* as that specified or referred to; one of that kind.

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 85 (Fairf.) Of suche an [Cott. suik an] sulde men make take. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 47 þei schullen presenten hym to be nexte custode of þat place where euere þei fynden sychon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 47 Ther is manye of yow fawtours, and so may be that thou Art riht such an. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) 183 iv. xxxiii, 82 Good ryght is that vpon suche one he take vengeance. 1535 COVERDALE *Yob* xiv. 3 Thinkest thou it now well done, to open thine eyes vpon such one? 1559 AYLMER *Harboure* F. ij, It is a great enterprise. to pulle a quenes crowne of hir head and specially such a ones. 1594 O. B. *Quest. Profit. Concern* liij, þu such ones are said to harrow hell, to make ther sonnes Gentlemen. 1654 O. SEDGWICK *Finn.* *Serm.* 15 The death of such a one is an exceeding loss. 1721 MANDEVILLE *Eng. Origin Honour* 266 To such a one, a Clergyman should preach the Strictness of Morality. 1816 HAZLITT *Pol. Ess.* (1871) 82 A Jacobin is one who would have his single opinion govern the world. Such a one is Mr. Southey. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 298 Such an one is by common consent a blackguard.

b. Followed by rel. pron. *as*, formerly † *that*, etc.: One of the kind that; one who, a thing which. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 96 He mot him binde To such on which of alle kinde Of women is thunsemleste. c. 1400 MAUNDE (1839) 287 Suchie an on as is of gode maneies. 1530 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I 330 Diligent and honest And suchon that wilhe gladd to serue your grace in any thing. 1539 *Great Bible* Ps. lxxviii 21 The heartie scalde of such one [1611 such an] as goeth on still in his wyckednes. 1583 STOCKER *Cw. Iwarre Loue C.* iv. 23 He was a verie noble young Prince, and such a one as in whom, was great hope of good. 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* v. 1 7 Such a one whose wrongs doth sute with mine. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* 235 Such a one, as is a discreet and virtuous person. 1884 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 28 He was merely a royalist, and such an one as may be bred and reared out of the middle class.

c. Followed by rel. adv. *as*. One of the same kind as; one like (so-and-so).

c. 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* 111 Wip suchon as I to make debat. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xlii. 21 Thou thinkest me to be euen such one as thy self. 1596 HARRINGTON *Apol. Ajax* (1814) 21 A passing proud fellow. Such a one as Naaman the Syrian. 1611 BIBLE Philom. 9 Being such a one as Paul the aged, 1746 WILSTED *Dissemb.* *Wanton* Wks. (1787) 5 By marrying some commodious person, such a one as Mr. Toby. 1668 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) II, 195 It was just such a one as that which was the occasion of Wordsworth's sonnet. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 225 Such an one as these.

d. A certain one not specifically named (see 16); So-and-so. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1560 BIBLE (Geneva) Ruth iv. 1 Ho, suche one [1611 such a one], come, sit downe here. 1566 PASQUIN in *Tramace* 24 Then did the comurer aske, whether he was such a one or such a one, naming many and sundry persons that dyed long ago. 1603 SHAKS *Meas.* for *M.* ii. 1 124 That such a one, and such a one, were past cure of the thing you wot of. 1678 ORWAY *Friendship* F. i, He hath been with my Lord such-a-one. 1712 ABBOTNOT *John Bull* ii, in. Instead of plain Sir and Madam, he calls us Goody and Gaffer such a one. 1798 W. HUTTON *Life* (1816) 52 [She] mentioned several such-a-ones who solicited her hand. 1814 BYRON *Watts* xiii, Sir-Such-a-one. 1838 HT. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* (1843) 162 They said that 'neighbour such a one was a prisoner.'

† e. As adj. following the sb.: *Such as.* *Obs.* 1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* iv. 47 They buyded a new aulter such one as was before. 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provi.* (1867) 64 A laron such one as folke ring bees with basons. c. 1716 SOUTH in *Chambers Cycl. Eng. Lit.* i. 165/1 Sensuality is one kind of pleasure, such a one as it is.

28. Miscellaneous.

a. *Such much*. so much, thus much. 1832 CARLYLE *Let. to F. Carlyle* 5 July, Such much for Annandale, where you see there are... many mercies still allotted to us,

† b. *What such*: of what kind. *Obs.*

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog.* 152 What such soever an one thy husband be. 1812 355 Consider here with me what such they be.

† c. *Who such* such as, whoever. *Obs.*

1667 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II 226 That you may returne who such take it [sc. an oath].

† d. *Such a like, such. . . like*. = *SUCH-LIKE*

1474 *Cov. Lect. Bk.* 389 Intelles of bestes or such filthy thyng like. 1541 SIR I. WYATT *Let. to Privy Coun.* in *Post. Wks.* (1858) p. xxxiv, Alleging that he had once swerved from him in such a like matter. 1577 VAUTROUILIER *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 95 Such a like thing of late happened to that miserable man Doctor Klaus of Hal. 1608 [see *Like* a. 1 d].

e. *Such a few, such a many* (colloq.): so few, so many.

1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Hogg Diam.* xii, No one could have thought it could have done such a many things in that time.

30. Preceding a poss. pron., as *such has* = that or this (those or these) of his. Rarely with correlative *as*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1565 ALLEN *Def. Purg.* (1886) 6, I submit myself to the judgment of such our masters, as are made the lawful pastors of our souls. 1581 — *Apologie* 122 God gueth not the last of such his comfortes to any, but [etc.]. 1600 W. WALSON *Decaoridon* (1602) 265 Such their friends as they themselves made choice of. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* iv. § 12 The Minister. Resisted such their Licence. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 1 11, I shall. publish such my Advices and Reflections. 1789 *Minor* iv. xix 307 A few words of such myperages as have not previously been disposed of. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Priar. Dedic.* p. xxi, When you pay such your visit to the civic muniment room.

31. With a cardinal numeral, which now always precedes *such* (So many) of that kind, or of the kind that.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 439 Hu hadde suche brutti men as were in hor side. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. 1 106 Cheruhyn and seraphin suche seene and an-othe. c. 1530 LO. BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 334 He had to do all at ones with suche vi as syr Rowland is. a. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* ii (Arb.) 107 This golden sentence, diuerslie wrought upon, by such foure excellent masters. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poems.* *Notes* *Instruct.* Wks. 1007 I 471 Rhythme 1001 is a verse of tenn syllables, and seven such verses make a staffe. 1582 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Cong. & Ind.* 16 Since it was so expedient to have a Pilot, the General then requested to have two such. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iv. 1 129 *Opt.* And wilt thou haue me? *Ros.* I, and twentie such. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 575 The innocent Lady gently askt if he had seen such two. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* iv. ii. (1734) 367 By the Rectangle of any two Abscissa's is meant the Rectangle of such two pairs as, being added together, will be equal to the Transverse Diameter. 1766 FORDYCE *Serm. Yng. Women* (1767) I 1 70 What is the shallow admiration of an hundred such? 1820 BYRON *Juan* in lxxxvi 1, Of two such lessons, why forget The nobler and the manlier one?

† 32. With a cardinal numeral *such* is used to denote multiplication by the number in question; e.g. *such five* (as or so) = five times as many or as much (as). *Obs.*

OE. *ofer swilc* = as much or as many more; *swilc healf* = half as much.

Beowulf 158; Slæpende fræt folces Denizega fyfthne men and ofer swyrc ut offerode. c. 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* II 180 Genim þæs selestan wines & greses eles swilc healf. *Ibid.* 214 Dry lytle bollan fullan gemengde wip swilc to wæteres. c. 1290 S. *Eng. Leg.* 102 Pat is such a bousment more worth thanne al þat þing þat is. c. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 360 Grante him þat wip wit so. And tak mid amorese such a two. c. 1369 CHAUCER *Dele. Blanche* 408 'To have moo floures swilche seven as in the walken stertus hee. 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) VI 83 He hadde such þe so hardy men in his oost as he oþer hadde in his. c. 1412 HOCCLIFFE *De Reg. Princ.* 1195, I se þow woldest sorowe swyche two as I. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x viii 426 He is able to bete suche fyue as ye and I he.

** In phrases with *sds*.

33. *Such kind, sort, such (a) manner (of)*, † of *such manner* of such a kind.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 243 Py god ys of swych manere, þogh þou forsake hym ryght now here, To morwe mayst þou com aþeyn. *Ibid.* 1737 Aþens swyche maner wyngs þat wylnatamende here lyuns. a. 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 If 52 Of suche manere felonies. 1340 *Apenb.* 10 Kueade wordes of suchie manere. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 30 To occupie suche maner londe or lordeschip. 1382 — *Gen.* xliii 32 A fowle thyng they wenen such a manere feste. a. 1450 MYRC 39 Wastelynge, & schotyng, & suche maner game. 1470-85 [see *Manner* sb. 1 gl.]. 1513 MORE in *Grafton Chron.* (1568) II 788 If suche kind of wordes had not bene. a. 1542 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 37, I am not of such maner condicion. c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* II liv (1892) 453 A holy kind of liquor made of such sort of flowers. 1670 ROBERTS *Adonit* 7, S. 200 When such kind of Reports are imprinted into the Fancy of the People. 1709 J. WARD *Introduct. Math.* iii. 1 § 5 (1734) 290 Of such kind of Polygons there are infinite Varieties. 1804-6 [see *Sort* sb. 2 7 b]. 1841 F. E. PAGET *Tales of Village* (1852) 488 Such kind of things are not uncommon among gay young men.

34. a. † *In such manner* in this or that way. *In such manner or sort as*: in the way that, as.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 779 So þat þe king in such manere sulde wip ynou. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Arian* vii, He prayd in such manere as foloweth. 1524 WEST *1st Pt. Symbol.* 1006, The one doth covenant with the other to doe some thyng or thyngs in such sort as they haue concluded therof amongst themselves. 1628 HORRIS *Thyridades* (1822) 47 In such sort as it should seem best. 1709 BRERKELEY *Th. Vision* § 72 The Faintness, which enlarges the Appearance, must be applied in such Sort, and with such Circumstances, as have been observed to attend the Vision of great Magni-

tudes. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV 395 In such sort, manner, and form... as the husband should thereafter. ap. point.

b. *In such (a) manner or sort* (arch.), as, as that, that: in such a way that, so that.

1449 J. METHAM *Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 302 Help me to adoune ther chauns in sqwyche manere, So that [etc.]. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sindane's Comm.* 169 b, Temperour answereth y^e protestantes Ambassadors in such sorte as it could not be wel perceived, whether [etc.]. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 59, I will write of my selfe in such sort, that I varie not from the president of many noble, personages. c. 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* xcvi. 13, I loue thee in such sort, As thou being mine, mine is thy good report. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Cunning* (Arb.) 437 Let him move it himselfe, in such sort, as may foile it. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Crite* To Rdr. A. 1 b, That one so low... as I, should hee my self in such sort, as to meddle [etc.]. 1668 MOXON *Hush. Dyallog.* 1 Apply one of the sides of your Chmatory, to the Plane, in such sort that the Plumb-line may fall upon the Circumference of the Quadrant. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 321 § 30 In such a manner as they shall not be missed. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* II 693/2 An index which is joined to the centre A, in such manner as that it can move round. 1821 STRELLY *Let. to Oliver* 8 June in *Mem.* (1859) 155 In such a manner as it shall be difficult for the reviser to leave such errors. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* Concl., Daman shrunk together in such sort that his fetters clashed. 1885 FINLAYSON *Biol. Reliq.* 31 But the man who is spiritually dead is, at the same time, in such sort living, that [etc.].

† 35. *Such-a-thing* = Thungumbob, What's-his-name. (Cf. F. *Monsieur Chose*). *Obs.*

1756 MRS. CALDERWOOD in *Cultures Collect.* (Maitland Club) 185 Who knows who Mr. Such-a-thing is?

36. *Such time as* (or *that*) the time when, the moment at which (rarely with *as* omitted) Occas. used (quot. 1634) as conjunctive phr. = When, while; also pleonastically with *when* (quot. 1607). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III 650/2 Atte such reasonable tyme as it likyth the forsaide Lord the Roos to assigne. 1518 in *Leadam Sel. Cases. Crt. Requestis* (Selden Soc.) 15 Vnto such tyme as he. payde vnto the said John for his fees ix s. 1550 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* (1907) Var. Coll. IV 220 Untyll suche tyme that Mr. Meyor shall take any order for the same. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii. 12 And when such time they haue begun to cry, Let them not cease. 1611 *Bible* 1 transl. Pref. 2 At such time as the professors and teachers of Christianity were liberally endowed. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 82 He attained the Georgian Conines, in a darke night, such time as the Persians slept. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 349 Till such time the sickness is ceased in their house. a. 1761 *Law Conf. Wemyr* *Pilgr.* (1809) 16 Till such time as something has disturbed his state.

37. (See also *SWOONWISE*). a. *In († on) such (a) wise*: in such a manner, so, thus. *arch.*

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 302 (Fairf.) He, saide til hir on suche a wise mayden saide he [etc.]. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 1 So that it myhte in such a wise. Beleve to the worldes eere. c. 1440 *Generydes* 34 Gret pite that she in suche a wise Shuld sette hyr wurchippe atte so lillil pruse. a. 1555 LATIMER *Serm. & Rem.* (Parker Soc.) 149 Who so in such wise fighteth with the devil, shall haue the victory. 1588 MAS BROWNING *Isobell's Child* vii, All smiles come in such a wise, Where tears shall fall or haue of old. 1887 MORRIS *Odyss.* xii. 294 Eurylochus spake in suchwise. 1913 D. BRAY *Life-Hist. Brahm.* i 5 She believes that in such wise will it be given life.

b. *In († by, † on, † upon) such wise*. in such a manner, so that, as to.

a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1056 Pis pinfulle gin was o swuch wise igned, bet [etc.]. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* xvii, 'lo be telous. in such wise as to shame him self and his wif. c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 24 The raynes of his horse faylled in such wise as he tumbld the hede vnder. c. 1489 — *Sonnes of Aymon* i. 28 He smote a knygbte by such a wise that he ouerthrowe hym downe dead. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 10 He destroyed the land, in such wise, that ix. yeres after it lay vnlaboured. 1858 SCARS *Athan.* x. 80 The pneumatology of the sacred writers brings home to us the doctrine of the resurrection in such wise as to give it [etc.]. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Jan. 10/1 He gave proof of a cruel disposition, in suchwise that [etc.].

† c. *In such wise as*. in the way that, as. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 106 In such wise as he compasseth, His wit al one alle othere passeth. 1417 HAN V in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. I 61 [They] haue, doon there Ambassiat in such wise as we walde us well apaide. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst Trib.* ii. xvi. Wks. 1192/1 He that is illuded by the dyuell, is in such wise decciued and worse to, then be they by their dream. 1630 PAVNNE *Auto-Arm.* 9 We must recue Gods promyses in such wise as they are generally set forth vnto vs.

*** 38. As such. a. As being what the name or description implies, in that capacity.

1711 STEELE *Spect.* No. 41 § 5 When she observed Will irreuocably her Slave, she began to use him as such. 1712 *Ibid.* No. 386 § 2 Witty Men are apt to imagine they are agreeable as such. 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 566/2 Hei son was proclaimed her heir, and as such great duke of all the Russias. 1821 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xx, A Welsh knight, known as such by the diminutive size of his steed. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 434 Biliary matter does not pre-exist as such in the blood. 1851 PUGN *Chancel Screens* 10 No parochial churches, built as such, ever had close screens. 1891 EDER in *Law Times* XC 395/1 The defendant is the rector of the parish, and, as such, occupies the glebe land. 1911 *Act. 1 & 2 Geo. V.* c. 48 § 4. The trade or business carried on in the house or place by the licence holder as such.

b. The sense 'in that capacity' passes contextually into. Accordingly, consequently, thereupon, *colloq.* or *vulgar*.

1711 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 351 [He] did... publicly Declare. That he had chosen the said William

Clemens to be his parish Clerk .And bid the Congregation to accept him—as such Witness Henry Biggs, F Barber, [etc.] 1800 J. KING in *Corr W. Fowler* (1907) 33, I very much longed to hear from you .and as such I did not the least esteem it for its having been delayed for the reasons assigned 1844 W. FOWLER *Ibid* 297 H. R. H. Princess Augusta . motioned for me to come to her Highness As such she addressed me in the most pleasant manner possible

c (Earlier *†as it is such*, etc.) Intrinsically considered; in itself, *quid* (so-and-so)

1654 Z COKE *Logic* 2 Philosophy, which comprehends Metaphysics, which considereth things as they are such. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* vi 291 True fortune glories not in the feats of War, as they are such, but as they serve to end War soonest by a victorious Peace. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* 839 If Matter as such, had Life, Perception, and Understanding belonging to it. 1723 BERKELEY *Alphab.* 11. § 4 Is there anything in the nature of vice, as such, that renders it a public blessing? 1777 COWPER *Let. F. Hill* 25 May, His later Epistles, I think, are worth little, as such, but might be turned to excellent account by a young student of taste and judgement 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi § 7. 160 History, as such, was indeed entrusted to the painters of its interior. 1884 *† Loke's Metaph.* 68 The abstract conception of a *Thing as such*

† **Such**, *adv* and *conj.* *Obs.* Also *sweloe*, *swiloe*, *swylloe*, (etc.) 2 *swice*, *swilo*, 2-3 *swulche*, 3 *swulo*, *swich*, *suich*, *suich*, *swulo* (h), *sulo* (h), 6 *suche*. [OE. *swelce*, etc., f. *swelc* *SUCH* a.]

A *adv.* In correlation. 'So rare.

In OE the *advb* meanings are 'in like manner, likewise, also, as well, too', 'as, like', 'in such a manner, so'

1831 *Chastier* in *O. E. Texts* 444 Mid sulce godcunde gode sulce low cynlic dync 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 243 Vn to swich a worthy man as he *Ibid* 684 Swiche glarynge eyen hadde he as an hare. 1390 GOWER *Conf* 1 28 As Suel is hardest in his kynde Above alle othere that men finde Of Metals, such was Rome tho The myhtieste 1430 *Pier Lyf Manhode* vi xii. (1869) 182 It is a meevynge seicliche such in the ende as at the firste 1509 BARCLAY *lyp of Fols* (1874) I 208 None lyueth Suche meke so holy, so wyse or pacyent, Whiche can hym selfe at every tyme so gyde To please eche fole

b. To such an extent, so much (that).

1776 HERD *Scottish Songs* I. 103 The Hogan Dutch they feared such. They bred a horrid stunk then.

B. *conj.* As if.

c 888 ELFRIC *Boeth* xxxv § 7 Wildu dior ðær woldon to iman & stondean swilce hi tamu weren. a 1375 *Cott. Hom.* 227 Swice hi godes were c 1375 *Lamb Hom* 92 þa iweorden alle þos ilefede men swulche hi alle hefden ane heorte 1205 LAY 3070 þe king leir iwerðe swa blac swilc hit a blac cloð weoren *Ibid* 28009 He aras up and adun sat, swulche hi weore swiðe seoc a 1250 *Owl & Night*. (Jesus MS.) 1533 He chid & gred such he heo wold.

Suohc, *obs.* form of *SEK* v.

† **Suchkin**, *a. Obs.* In 3 *swulches* *cunnes*, 4 *suchekin*, 5 *sichekin*. [f. *SUCH* a + *KIN* sb. 1 6 b. Survives in dial. (chiefly n. midl.) *suchen* a, *sichen* a. Parallel forms are *SWILKIN*, *SIOCAN*.] Of such a kind, this kind of.

c 1205 LAY 20337 Mid swulches *cunnes* *gunnes* Baldulf com wið innen c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15233 (Fair) I selle noyt of na suchekin [Cott. suilkin] drink na mare drink wiþ sou. c 1425 St. Elizabeth of Spalbeck in *Anglia* VIII. 111 After sichekyns meruelous. discipline

Such-like, *suchlike*, *a.* and *pron.* [f. *SUCH* a. + *LIKE* a. Cf. *SIO-LIKE*, *SWILK-LIKE*.]

A. *adj.* Of such a kind; of the like or a similar kind; of the before-mentioned sort or character.

1423 YONGE tr *Socr* 239 Suche-like dyuersite may a man fynde in dyuers stomaks 1526 TINDALE *Mark* vii 8 Many othere suche lyke thynges ye do a 1557 MRS. M. BASSET tr *Mor's Treat* Pass Wks 1351: Hunger, thyster, slepe, werines, & such like dispositions. c 1620 *Women's Samis* 150 As for paynted face, or colouring of eyes, and such like buckle brauene. 1660 FULLER *Mist Contemp* (1847) 177 An old ship, some few rotten nets, and such-like inconsiderable accommodations 1732 BERKELEY *Alphab.* vi § 19 Glancus, or such-like great men in the minute philosophy a 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) 1 314 A piece of butter, or some such like substance. 1822 LAMB *Elia* tr *Dreams Childr.* Peaches, nectarines, oranges, and such-like common baits of children 1844 KINGLAKE *Esther* vii. She said that the practice of such-like arts was unholly as well as vulgar 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) XIV 167½ When a dog, then, is observed to gnaw and eat suchlike matters, it should be suspected.

† b. With quantitative *adjs.* and *ellipt.* *Obs.*

1489 *Rolls of Part VI* 434½ Sheus Dyapers, Pottes, and other sicke like 1535 Jovs *Apot. Tiudale* (Aib 38) He calleth the same the lyfe of condempnation or dampnable lyfe with many sicke lyke. 1614 STRIDEN *Tittles Hon* 6 Such like more occurre in ancient Storie very frequent.

c. *predicatively.* (*rare.*)

1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xlv 6 He chose Aaron his brother .exalted him, & made him such like. 1767 MICKLE *Concub.* 11 lix, Such was his Life. .And suchlich [sic] was his Cave. 1874 SAYCE *Conygar Philol* i 69 Suchlike were the answers readily given to the inquirer.

d. Having forward reference, usually with correlative *as.* (*rare*)

1501 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv. i 52 Such like petty crimes as these 1598 BARNFIELD 'As it fell upon a day' 39 Poems (Arb) 122 If that one be prodigal, Bountifull, they will him call And with such-like flattering, Pitty but hee were a King. 1623 in Rushw. *Hist Coll* (1659) I. 288 Such-like course shall be taken as was in a like occasion at his Majesties coming into England 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III. iv. 276 Suchlike hearts As ye have

B. *pron.* Usually *pl.* Such-like persons or things; also *sing.*, something of that kind; the like. Chiefly in *and such-like*, or *such-like*.

a 1255 tr *Asterius's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 74 Bark-duste, psidie, balaustie, mumme and such like 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xv 3 All my delyte is vpon the sanctes that are in the earth, and vpon such like. 1535 — *Ezek.* xviii. 14 A sonne that seith all this fathers synnes, feateith, nether doth such like 1535 — *Gal.* v 21 The dedes of y^e flesh are manifest, which are these dronkennes, glotony, and such like 1577 DIGGES *Pantom* i xxviii 1, Marked upon a slate or such like. 1599 *Mem St Giles's, Durham* (Surtees) 1 Payde to Richard Gylson for layinge up earthe to y^e whicke y^s vj d Item payde to Rycharde Robinson for such like 1599 in J Morris *Troubles Calh Forefathers* (1877) 32 Those letters are carried to Topcliffe or such like. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric* (1681) 214 These Bushes, Brakes, and suchlike. a 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 191 A smooth marble hearth stone, or such like. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xi. He has a ring or two left, or an owch, or such like 1869 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 6 There's thorns and such-like as high as my head 1898 BROWNING *Poets Cruise*, etc. 193 A bard, sur, famed of yore, Went where suchlike used to go.

† b. as in A. d. *Obs.* 1 *rare.*

1676 HALE *Contempl* i 7 These, and such like as these.

Suchness (sɜːʃnəs). [f. *SUCH* a. + *-NESS*.]

The condition or quality of being such, quality.

In occasional use only, exc. in the language of modern philosophy.

c 960 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* (Schroder 1885) 89 Sy zebrodrum reafesald be swilnesse and staple þære stowe þe hy on wunad. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 260 Mid sumum oðrum mete gemencgedne be þære swylcnesse þe seo untrummys þonne byð 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seiv* To Rdr, Either as they have Beings from God, or a Suchness of being from our handy-work *Ibid.* 94, 182 1844 SIR W. HAMILTON *Diss.* in *Reid's Wks.* (1846) 836½ The Primary [Qualities of Body] are less properly denominated Qualities (Suchnesses) 1878 W. BARNES *Engl. Speechcraft* 22 Mark-words .of suchness, as *good*, *bad* 1899 DZIEWICKI *Wytych's De Logica* III. Introd p xxvii, Becoming is a change, not of the subject, but of its 'suchness'.

Suchon: see *SUCH* a. 28.

Suchwise (sɜːʃwaɪz), *adv.* *rare.* [Short for *in such wise*: see *SUCH* a. 37. Cf. *G. solcherweise*.]

In such a manner.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 11971 (Fair) Wirt noyt suche wise [Cott. þis wise] 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* A viij, Suche wise that the great looke that the father bore her, greued her meruelousie sore. 1875 MORRIS *En.* v. 303 And now amidmost of all these suchwise Æneas spake 1890 — *Early Par* 293½ Suche [sed 1890 so far] things went With Ingiborg, that [etc.].

Suck (sɜːk), sb. 1 Also 4-5 *souke*, 6 *Sc.* *sowk*, *sulk*, 6-7 *suoke*, 8-9 *dial.* *souk*, *sook*. [f. *SUCK* v. Cf. *SOOK* sb. 8.]

1. a. The action or an act of sucking milk from the breast; the milk or other fluid sucked at one time. *At suck*, engaged in sucking.

13 . S. Gregory (Vernon MS) 191 Whon heo hedde isue þe child a souke. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv. 24 My new spanit howfing fra the sowk 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* xxviii. 9 The children, which are weened from suck or taken from the breasts. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 422 O mother of mine, what a deathful sucke have you guen me? 1851 MRS. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* i 193 Who loved Rome's wolf, with demi-gods at suck, Or ere we loved truth's own divinity 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* i. vii. 137 He wants everything, even a literal suck of your blood.

b. The application of suction by the mouth either to an external object (e.g. a wound, a pipe) or internally.

1760 STERNE in Traill *Sterne* v. (1882) 53, I saw the cut, gave it [sc. my finger] a suck, wrapt it up, and thought no more about it 1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* iii. A rough voice .was chanting the sea-song in a curious sleepy kind of drone, interrupted every now and then by the suck of his pipe 1864 LATTO *Tam. Bodkin* ii. 12 Toastin' his tates at a roarin' peat-fire, an' takin' a quiet sook o' his rusty cutty. 1896 HARDY *Jude* i. vi. She gave .an adroit little suck to the interior of each of her cheeks.

2. A small draught of liquid; a drink, a sup.

1645 MASSINGER *New Way* i. i. Wellborn. No house, nor no tobacco? Tapwell. Not a suck, sir. Nor the remainder of a single can. 1792 BURNS *Wearry Fund* o' Tow, There sat a bottle in a bole. .And ay she took the tither souk. To drouk the stourie tow. 1867 READE *Clonster & H.* I. 27 'Tis a soupe-au-vin. . Have a suck

† 3. Milk sucked (or to be sucked) from the breast; mother's milk. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cxxvii. (1636) 244 To old men, wine is as sucke to young children. 1591 *Child-Marriages* 244 If the said John Richardson .doe cause the said Bastard Child to be sufficiently nursed and kept, with apparell, Suck, attendinge, and all other necessities needfull or belonging to such a child 1596 SPENSER *State Ire.* Wks (Globe) 638½ Yong children. drawe unto themselves, together with theyr sucke, even the nature and disposition of theyr nurses. 1607 TORSELL *Four f. Beasts* xix Their dam hath no suck for them, til she hath bene six or seauen houres with the male 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* vi. v. 136 Therefore when Children have it from their Suck, let the Nurse be changed.

† b. *fig.* Sustenance. *Obs.*

1584 COGAN *Haven Health* (1636) 214, I had rather be without sucke, than that any man, through his intemperate feeding, should have cause to see me or feed me.

† 4. Strong drink, tipple *slang* *Obs.*

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Suck*, Wine or strong Drink. *This is rum Suck*, it is excellent Tipple.

5. The drawing of air by suction; occas. a draught or current of air; *spec* in *Coal-mining*, the backward suction of air following an explosion of fire-damp

1667 BOYLE in *Phil Trans.* II 582 About the seventh suck, it [sc. phosphoreous rotten wood] seemed to grow

a little more dim. 1848 KINGSLEY *Yeast* i, A cold suck of wind just proved its existence by tooth-aches on the north side of all faces. 1880 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Sept. 8 The pit took a 'suck' again and the air current, such as it was, came right.

6 The sucking action of eddying or swirling water, the sound caused by this, *locally*, the place at which a body of water moves in such a way as to suck objects into its vortex.

Suck of the ground: see *quot* 1893.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 578 De sipes sinken mitte suk, ne cumen he nummor up

1778 T. HUTCHINS *Descr Virginia* 32 About 200 miles above these shoals, is, what is called, the Whirl, or Suck, occasioned, I imagine, by the high mountain, which there confines the River. 1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* xviii, By this time we were already in the suck of the channel. 1863 W. LANCASTER *Præterita* 41 Its hissing suck of waves. 1878 CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 112 When the pilot finds that she will not obey the helm, he knows that he is within the suck of the whirlpool of Charybdis 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 227 The suck of the water was very strong, and I could feel it pull me back like a strong current. 1893 *Leisure Hour* 679 A ship is always faster in deep water than in shallow, owing to what seamen call the suck of the ground, which is only a way of saying that the bulk a ship displaces must be in small proportion to the depth beneath her keel if it is to spread itself readily around her. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* ii. x 364 The mighty current .lashed itself into a hundred sucks and whirls

7. *slang.* A deception, a disappointing event or result. Also *suck-in*.

1896 *Dow Serv* II. 316 (Bartlett) A monstrous humbug—a grand suck in. 1892 S. DE VEXE *Americanism* 639 *Suck in*, as a noun and as a verb, is a graphic Western phrase to express deception. 1897 N. W. LINC *Gloss*, *Suck, Suck in*, an imposition, a disappointment

8. *pl.* Sweetmeats. Also *collect.* *sing.* *collog.*

1858 HUGHES *Scour White Horse* vi 110 Nuts and apples, and ginger-bread, and all sorts of sucks and food. 1865 *Good Words* 125 They sometimes get a 'knob o' suck' (a piece of sweetstuff) on Saturday.

† To give suck: see *SUCK* v. 16.

Suck (sɜːk), sb. 2 Chiefly *n.w.* and *w midl* Also 6 *sucke*. [app var. of *SOCK* sb. 2 Cf. *SOUGH* sb. 8.] A ploughshare.

1490 [see *SUCKING* sb. 1] 1570 LEVINS *Manif* 185/x Ye Sucke of a plow 1588 *Lanc & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc) II. 149 One sucke and one culture. 1688 HOLME *Armoyny* vii. viii. 333/a The Sough, or Suck, is that as Plows into the ground 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Earth* B bb/1 The Plowman will not be able to point the Suck where he would 1798 *Trans Soc. Arts* XVI 166 For hoeing, I have shares or sucks, in the shape of a trowel, which I can fix on the points of the drills. 1800 ROB. NISSEN's *Chalk. Prophecies* Vers (1873) 42 Between the sickle and the suck, All England shall have a pluck. 1879 Miss Jackson *Shropsh Word-bk.* 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*

† **Suck**, sb. 3 *Obs.* Also *souke*. Variant spelling of *SUC*, prob. influenced by *SUCK* v.

1560 WARDE tr *Alexis's Secr.* ii. 14 b, The suck or iuice of a radish roote. 1567 *Painter Pal Pleas* II 146 The sucke & marrow of his bones. 1621 LONGE *Summary of Du Bartas* i 270 A liquid and fluent matter, composed of that sucke which furnishesth the Stomacke. 1631 A B tr *Lessius's De Prov. Num.* 120 The fruit serues for the continuance of the seed, .and therefore they are more full of suck. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundu* vi. (1643) 297 Succinum is a Bituminous suck or iuice of the earth

Suck (sɜːk), v. Forms: *Pres. stem.* 1 *sucan*, 2-3 *suke* (n, 3-4 *souken*, 4-6 *souke*, *sowke*, 4-7 *soke*, 5-7 *sucke*, (4 *sooke*, *soukke*, *sooon*, *sugke*, *suk*, *Sc.* *swk*, *Kent.* *souke*, 4, 9 *Sc.* *sook*, 6 *souoke*, *sowk*, *suke*, *souk*, *Sc.* *soik*, *sulk*, 6, 9 *souk*, 6-7 *souke*, 7 *Anglo-Irish* *shoke*, 8 *dial.* *seawke*), 6- *suck*. *Pa* t. a. *strong.* 1 **seao*, (*pl.* *sucan*, -*un*), 2-3 *suke*, 3 *seo*, *soo*, 3-4 *seo*, *sok*, *sek* (e, 3-5 *soke*, 4-5 *seoke*, *sak*, *souk* (e, *sowk* (e, *swoke*, 5 *sook*; 3 *weak*, 4 *soukid*, *sowkid*, *Sc.* *swkyt*, 4-5 *souked*, 5-6 *sowked*, 6 *sokid*, 6-8 *suck'd*, *suckt*, 6- *sucked*. *Pa* *pple*. a. *strong.* 1- *sooen*, 4 *sokun*, *sukun*, *soke*, 1-*soke*, 5 *soken*, -*yn*, 7 *sucken*; β. *weak*. 4 *soukid*, *Sc.* *sukt*, 5-6 *sowked*, 6 *souked*, -*it*, *sowkit*, 6-8 *suck'd*, *soukt*, 7 *soukd*, 6- *sucked*. [OE *sūcan*, corresp. to L. *sūgere*, OIr. *sūgim*, f. root *sūg*-. A parallel root *sūk*-. (cf. L. *sūcus* juice) is represented by OE. *sūgan*, MLG., MDu. *sūgen* (Du. *sugen*), OHG. *sāgan* (MHG. *sāgen*, G. *saugen*), ON. *sāga*. This verb is related by ablaut to *soak*, with which there is some contact of meaning, see *sense* below, *SUCKING* *ppl.* a. 5, and *SOAK* v. 8 b, c, 10.]

1. L. *trans.* To draw (liquid, esp. milk from the breast) into the mouth by contracting the muscles of the lips, cheeks, and tongue so as to produce a partial vacuum.

c 825 *Vesp. Hymns* vi, Sucan hunig of stane & ele of trumum stane. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Thorpe) viii 2 Of ðæra cild mude, þe meolic sucað, þu byst hered. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 488 Ða ongunnon ealle ða neddtran to ceowenne heora fæstc and heora blod sucan. a 1225 *ANC. R.* 390 He sec þe milc þe hine uedde. a 1300 *A Commandant* 39 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 16 Besech we him. þat sok þe milc of maid-i's breast. 13 K. AS. 619 They. Soken heore blod, heore flesch to-gnowe. c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* ii. 5 (Hark. MS.) So sat þe toode alle þat zere, and secke his blod. 1523 FITZGERALD *Fish.* § 66 The calfe wyl soucke as moche mylke, er it be able to kyll, as it is worthe 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A* ii. 144 The milke thou suckst from her did turne to Marble. 1770 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heres* xi. (1722) 45 He is said to

have gain'd his Immortality by the Milk he sucked from her 1774 GOLDEN *Nat Hist.* (1776) IV 70 The weasel, whereto once fastens, holds, and continuing also to suck the blood at the same time, weakens its antagonist 180. in Dickson *Pract. Agric.* (1805) II 1058 If an ewe gives more milk than its lamb will suck. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xxi, Suck the poison from his wound, one of you 1848 STEINMETZ *Hist. Jesuits* I 212 Ignatius even applied his mouth to their ulcers, and sucked the purulent discharge 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* lxii. The knowing way in which he sipped, or rather sucked, the Johannisberger

b Of flies, etc drawing blood, bees extracting honey from flowers; also of flowers 'drinking' the dew, etc.

1340 *Ayenh*, 236 Pe smale uleje bet of be floures zouch pane deau huerof hi makeþ bet hony 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr.* 180 The flies thyke lay on hym that his blode soke. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* ii v (1883) 66 Many flies satte vpon the soores and souked his blood. 1593 SHAKS *A Hen*, VI, iv, 1. 109 Drones sucke not Eagles blood, but rob Bee hives 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 140 Throw hither all your quaint enameld eyes, That on the green turf suck the homied showres 1645 HOWELL *Letit* iii iv. (1892) 517 The Bee and the Spider suck honey and poison out of one Flower 1820 SHELLEY *Princess*, *Unb* iii. 102. Night-folded flowers Shall suck unwithering hues in their repose 1833 WORDSW. *Warning* 33 Like the bee That sucks from mountain-beath her honey fee

c. To suck the blood of (fig.). to exhaust the resources of, drain the life out of. (Cf. BLOOD-SUCK v)

1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus* ii. (1882) 7 He meaneth to sucke thy blood 1584 GREENE *Mirr. Modestie* Wks (Grosart) III 17 These two cursed catifes concluded when they might finde hir alone, to sucke the bloude of this innocent lambe 1610 HOLLAND *Caudeus's Brit.* (1637) 49 The Lieutenant, cruelly to suck the blood, and the Procurator as greedy to preise upon that substance 1819 SCOTT *Swanhoe* vii. The wealth he had acquired by sucking the blood of his miserable victims, had but swelled him like a bloated spider.

d. To suck one's fill. see FILL sb. 1

c. 1475 *Songs & Carols* xlv. (Percy Soc.) 50 He toke hyr lovely by the pape, . And sok hys fyl of the lycown. 1798 WORDSW. *Her Eyes are Wild* 84 My little babe ' thy lips are still, And thou hast almost sucked thy fill 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 981 Young calves when permitted to suck their fill are often seized with a looseness 1818 SCOTT *Hrs. Midd.* xxxix. I wad wuss ye, if Gowan, the brockit cow, has a quey, that she sull suck her fill of milk.

e. transf. and fig. or in fig. context

13 Bonaventura's *Medit* 277 Jys sermoun at crystys breast slepyng he soke 1393 LANGT *P. P. C.* xii 55 Crist bad hem souken of hus brest saute for synne 1580 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II 1023/5 Thocht source I souck not on the sacred hill 1586 SIDNEY *Astr.* & *Stella* Sonn. lxiii. Because a sugared kiss In sport I souck 1599 SHAKS. *Rom.* & *Jul.* v. iii. 92 Death that hath suckt the honey of thy breath. 1592 — *Ven.* & *Ad.* 572 Had she then gave ouer, Such nectar from his lips she had not suckt. 1600 CALT. *Tract* 245 Ye may sie what venemous poyson they souk out of the ministers breists 1601 SHAKS *Jul. C.* ii. 11 87 From you great Rome shall suck Reuening blood 1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iv. 1. Studious contemplation sucks the iuyce From wizardees cheekes. 1604 EARL STIRLING *Cranes* i. i. Faire Cite, where mine eyes first suckt the light 1842 TENNYSON *Will Waterproof* 213 Thou shalt from all things suck Marrow of mirth and laughter.

2 To imbibe (qualities, etc) with the mother's milk. (Cf. 5)

1586 T. B. *La Prunand Fr. Acad.* 1. 266 As if we had sucked iniquity together with our nurses milke 1588 KYD *Household Philos* Wks (1901) 259 That first and tender age of infancy oftentimes with the milke sucketh the conditions of the Nurse. 1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii. 11 129 Thy Valiantness was mine, thou suckst it from me. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Comb.* i. 1. I think they suck this knowledge in their milk.

3. To extract or draw (moisture, goodness, etc) from or out of a thing; to absorb into itself.

1308 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxxvi. (1493) 686 The pyth of the russhe is good to drawe water out of the erthe for it soukyth it kyndly 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 14 Fra tyme that onis thy sell [Phoebus] The vapours softlie sowkis with smylng cheare 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* ii. iv 38 The noysome Weedes, that sucke The Soyles fertilitie from wholesome flowers. 1607 AUSTEN *Princ. Trees* 71 Great and large Trees do suck and draw the fertility of the ground exceedingly 1697 DRYDEN *Virg.* *Georg.* 1 438 Oft whole sheets descend of slucy Rain, Suck'd by the spongy Clouds from off the Main 1611 222 Let 'em [sc. Mares] suck the Seed with greedy Force, And close involve the Vigour of the Horse 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii 24 She sees a great black cloud suck the blinding splendour from the sand 1880 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Mar 756 Treat all suckers as weeds, cutting them down before they have sucked half the life out of the bearing hill.

4 To draw or extract (money, wealth) from a source. Also in early use *intr.* with partitive of *Obs.* 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks II 187 Des prelati cunnen summe be Church. from oo place to anoper, to sooke of her moneye 1386 CHAUCER *Cook's T.* 52 To sowke Of that he brythe kan or borwe may 1399 LANGL *Rich. Releles* iv. 9 Sellynge, bat sowkid siluer rich faste. 1610 HOLLAND *Caudeus's Brit* (1637) 756 Having first cunningly suckt a great masse of money from the credulous king

5 To derive or extract (information, comfort, profit, etc) from, + of, or out of. (Cf. 2)

1535 COVERDALE *P.* lxix. 10 There out sucke they no small auantage 1539 CROMWELL in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 176 Communications at large sucked of hym. 1565 T. STAPLETON *Fortr. Faith* 10 He made those notes sucked out of John Bale c. 1600 CHALKHILL *Theatima & Cl* (1683) 95 Aegypt Schools From whence he suckt this knowledge. 1605 1st Pt *Ferromino* ii. 111 8 Hast thou worne gownes in the University, Tost logic, suckt Philosophy? 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Travels* (Arb) 523 In Trauailing in one Country he shall sucke the Experience of many. 1715 HERRNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) V.

109 Spinosa suck'd the first Seeds of Atheism from the famous Francis Vanden Ende 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. xxi He sucks intelligence in ev'ry chime 1822 LAMB *Elia* i *Compl. Decay of Beggars*, Much good might be sucked from these Beggars 1908 M. S. RAWSON *Easygo Luckies* xxi. Had he been a scholar he might have sucked a sort of delicately pungent comfort from an epigram of Tacitus 1924 MARETT in *Folk-Lore* XXV 20 The active conditions that enable us to suck strength and increase out of the passive conditions comprised under the term environment

6. To draw (air, breath) into the mouth; to inhale (air, smoke, etc.). *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* II. ii 194 They'll sucke our breath, or pinch vs blacke and blew 1614 D. MURRAY in *Drumth of Hawth. Poems* (S. T. S.) I 95 To them who on their Hills suck'd sacred Breath 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 150 Tobacco suckt through water by long canes or pipes 1712-14 *Forr. Rake* Lock ii. 83 Some [spirits] suck the mists in grosser air below 1757 — *Bliss* 324 See my lips tremble, and my eye balls roll, Suck my last breath, and catch my flying soul!

7 To draw (water, air, etc) in some direction, esp by producing a vacuum. Also *intr.* for *pass* of the wind.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 216 Having by a certain Artifice out of a large glass caus'd a certain quantity of air to be suck'd, we [etc.] 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 768 Old Ocean too, suck'd thro' the porous globe, Had long ere now forsook his horrid bed 1847 LENNYSON *Princ.* v 339 Right and left Suck'd from the dark heart of the long hills roll The torrents 1849 CUFFLES *Green Hand* ii. The [guilt] stream sucks the wind with heat 1861. xiii. The air aloft appeared in the mean time to be steady and sucking. 1867 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* *Org.* 1 17 Instead of sucking air through the apparatus, heat is to be very cautiously applied to the chlorate

8 To draw in so as to swallow up or engulf.

1523 FITZGERALD, *Hush*, § 2 The lande is veyre tough, and wolde soke the ploughe into the erthe c. 1550 *Sir I. More* (Malone Soc.) 1306 As when a while-pooler sucks the crickled waters 1697 DRYDEN *Amad.* iii 538 Charibdis in her greedy Whirl-pool sucks the Tides 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* xii. ix. Like the influence of a mighty wave Sucked into the loud sea

b. fig. To draw into a course of action, etc

1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey Cl.* (1815) 266, I am inensibly sucked into the channel of their manners and custom. 1799 J. MOORE *Princ. Soc. R.* (1799) I. 9 Small chance will remain of his being sucked into the old system. 1840 D. QUINCY *Essays* Wks 1862 IX 287 He is now rapidly approaching to a torrent that will suck him into a new faith. 1899 LD. ROSEBERY in *Daily News* 6 May 4/1 We were sucked into a house dinner

II. 9. To apply the lips to (a teat, breast, the mother, nurse, or dam) for the purpose of extracting milk; to draw milk from with the mouth.

c. 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* vii. 125 Ne sceamode þe to ceorfanne þæt þæt þu sylf suco? c. 1000 *Ælfric's Guss.* Luke xi. 47 Eadig is se innod þe be bæc & þa brest þe þu suce c. 1205 LAY 5026 þa tittes þæt þu suke [c. 1275 soc] mid þine lopes 1611 222 Let 'em [sc. Mares] suck the Seed with greedy Force, And close involve the Vigour of the Horse 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* vii 24 She sees a great black cloud suck the blinding splendour from the sand 1880 SCRIBNER'S *Mag.* Mar 756 Treat all suckers as weeds, cutting them down before they have sucked half the life out of the bearing hill.

b. of bees, etc., as in I b.

1426 LYDG. *De Gul. Pilgr* 17560 As an yreyne sowketh the flye, And hyr entroyles draweth oute 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* 67 How busy the Bees are in sucking these [blooms] 1812 KIRBY in K. & Spence *Introduct. Entom.* (1816) I 164 note. A small Melitta, upon which some of these creatures were busy sucking the poor animal. 1889 *Science Gossip* XXV 290/2 A Union of many flowers, on one inflorescence, which is therefore more conspicuous, and more easily sucked by insects, than single flowers

10. To apply the lips and tongue (or analogous organs) to (an object) for the purpose of obtaining nourishment, to extract the fluid contents of by such action of the mouth, to absorb (a sweetmeat) in the mouth by the action of the tongue and the muscles of the cheeks.

To suck a person's brains. see BRAIN sb. 4b To teach one's grandmother to suck eggs. see EGGS sb. 4b To suck the eggs of, to extract the 'goodness' of, cause to be unproductive. To suck the monkey. see MONKEY sb. 11.

1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 6764 þai sal for threst þe hevedes souke Of þe nedders þat on þam sal rouke c. 1450 *Cow. Myst.* (Shaks Soc.) 28 That sory appyl that we han sokyn To dethe hatte brouth my spouse and me 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philonens* Wks 1910 II 79 Such unkinder, as let the cuckoo flye, To sucke mine eggs. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* i. 1. 171 The Weazell (Scott) Comes sneaking, and so sucks her Princely Egges. 1602 2nd Pt *Return. Pr. Pernass* iv. ii. This sucks the eggs of my invention 1658 ROWLAND *tr. Monst.* *Theat.* 1st. 1067 When he hath his belly full, he laies up the rest of his provant, and hangs them up by a thred to suck them another time. 1705 B. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 81 They may suck their Paws at Home in a whole Skin 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 48 A wicked Imp. Who prowld the country far and near, And suck'd the eggs, and kill'd the pheasants. 1774 GOLDEN *Nat Hist* (1776) IV 322 It is a common report, that during this time, they

[sc. bears] live by sucking their paws 1780 COWPER *Pragm. Err.* 530 If some mere driv'ler suck the sugar'd fil, One that still needs his leading-string and bib 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I 204/2 The old ones wants something to suck, and not to chew 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* i. iii. A grand, languid nobleman in a great cap and flowered morning gown, sucking oranges 1908 M. S. RAWSON *Easygo Luckies* xviii. The policeman's five children (all sucking sweets)

b To apply the tongue and inner sides of the lips to (one's teeth) so as to extract particles of food.

1595 SHAKS *John* i. 1. 192 When my knightly stomacke is suffic'd Why then I sucke my teeth. 1901 W. R. H. TROW. *BRIDGE Lett her Mother to Elia* xxii 106 The people at Croixmare couldn't have eaten worse than Mr. Sweetson; . he sucked his teeth when he had finished

11. transf. a. To draw the moisture, goodness, etc from.

1693 EVELYN *De la Quant Compl. Gard.* I 51 Without doubt the Earth would not grow Lank, Meagre, and Hungry, as it does, if the Plants did not Suck it just as Animals do their Dams. 1733 TULL *Horse-Rearing* Husb xvi 246 'Tis certain that Turneps, when they stand for Seed, suck and impoverish the Ground exceedingly 1879 E. ARNOLD *Lt Asia* v. 234 In forest glades A fierce sun sucked the pools

b. To work (a pump) dry (Cf. 19.)

1753 *Scots Mag.* Mar 156/2 About four in the afternoon the pump was sucked. 1857 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1858) V 8 After sucking the pumps, I had to keep one pump at work

c To cling closely to.

1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Gerant* 324 Monstrous ivy stems.. suck'd the joining of the stones.

12. To draw money, information, or the like from (a person), to rob (a person or thing) of its resources or support, to drain, 'bleed'.

1558 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Elis* (1908) 17 He will make waste, sucke the Quene, or pynche the poore or all thre 1617 SIR T. ROE in *Embassy* (1899) 419 In hope to gett, no man can escape him [the King], when hee hath suckt them, hee will not knowe them 1757 CHESTERF. *Lett.* cclxxii. When you are with *des gens de robe*, suck them with regard to the constitution and civil government. a 1774 FARGUSON *Plainstones & Carusay Poems* (1845) 48 And o three shillim! Scottish suck him 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Mem.* *Napoleon* Wks (Bohn) I 374 The land suck'd of its nourishment, by a small class of legitimates 1856 KINGSLAY in *N. Brit. Rev.* XXV 22 Fathers became gradually personages who are to be disobeyed, suck'd of their money, [etc.]. 1874 GHO. ELIOT *Coll. Break-P.* 617 Who . suck the commonwealth to feed their ease

13 With predicative adj. To render so-and-so by sucking

1530 PALSGR. *742/2* You shall se hym sucke him selfe asleepe. 1566 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* v. 11 313 Dost thou not see my Baby at my breast, That suckes the Nurse asleepe 1607 TORRELL *Fair-fair Beasts* 302 In the next morning let them [sc. foals] be admitted to sucke their belly full 1725 F. STRAVER *Vindict. Sugars* 54 This Liquor invited all Sorts of Flies to it., many of them did suck themselves drunk 180. in *Dickson Pract. Agric* (1805) II 1058 [The ewes] are held by the head till the lambs by turns suck them clean 1879 BURROUGHS *Locusts & Wild Honey* 11 Bees will suck them selves tipsy upon varieties like the sops-of-wine

b. To suck dry, to extract all the moisture or liquid out of by suction, fig. to exhaust.

1592 *Ardon of Feversham* ii. 129 When she is dry suckt of her eager young 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI.* iv. 55 My Sea shall suck them dry 1598 STOW *Sury.* 470 London felt it most tragically, for then he both seved their liberties, and suckt themselves dry 1647 H. MORE *Poems* 266 Abhorred dogs by devils sucken dry a 1749 ADDISON *tr. Virg. Fourth Georg.* 295 Wks 1782 I 24 Some [bees].. Taste ev'ry bud, and suck each blossom dry 1771 ANN REG 207/1 After one had sucked the bones quite dry, I have seen another take them up, and do the same 1865 DICKENS *Mut. R.* ii. v. A crew of plunderers, who would suck me dry by dribbles.

14. To produce as by suction. *rare*

1849 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady, My Lady in Death* xvi. The heavy sinking at her heart Sucked hollows in her cheek

III 15. *intr.* Of the young of a mammal To perform the action described in sense 1, to draw milk from the teat, to feed from the breast or udder.

c. 1000 [see Suckling sb. 1] c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 He mihte ridan upon þa luthle fole þæt 3et hit was sukinde c. 1205 LAY 13194 Vther was to luteþ þa 3et he moste suken c. 1290 *Beket* 1460 in *S. Eng. Leg* 148 Ne woman þat was with childe, Ne þe children þat sonkinde weren 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6022 Com a pore womman And bare a chylde . þe pappe yn þe moupe as hyt had soke. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (Magdalena) 699 þai. . and þe child at þe pappe, lyand rycht a. he sukut had c. 1440 *Sir Gowther* 113 He sak so sore thei [sc. the nurses] lost here lyfes 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi. 74 A grette sow ferest of grysis threttyheid, Laggin on the ground About hir pappisowkin 1523 FITZGERALD, *Hush* § 39 Let them sucke as longe as the dammes wyl suffre theym. 1524 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi. (1870) 275 All thynges the whiche dothe sucke, is nuttrytyue 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* iii. 11 81 To see my Ewes graze, & my Lambes sucke 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* i. 11. 292 Tell him of Nestor, one that was a man When Hector's Grandire suckt. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* i 167 There we saw a great many Women, and little Children, most of them Sucking 1799 *Med. Jurl* II 44 The wet-nurse having presented it the breast, it took it with avidity, but it could suck but little, in consequence of its weak state 1820 SHELLEY *Ed. Tyr.* 1 57, I suck, but no milk will come from the dug 1858 CHURCHILL *Dis. Childr.* 30 It is desirable that a child should not be weaned before nine months, nor suck after twelve

b. at, + of, from the breast or the mother

c. 1330 *Arth. & Meri* 8466 þou souke of hir tar 1377 LANGL.

P Pl B xi 116 He hadde hem souke for synne sauffy at his breste [*1399 C xiii 55* Souken of hus brest] *c1386 CHAUCER Provost's Pryl 6* Children on the brest soukyng *c1400 Octomay 555* A man chylid. Sok of her as of a woman I hat when hys dame. *c1460 Towneley Myst xxi 57* Of my dame sen I sowked had I neuer such a nyght *1485 Bk St Albans, Hunting 14* A fawne sowkyng on his dam *1549 N Country Wills (Suttees 1908) 204* I wo mares and two feles suckyng on them *c1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotie) Chron Scot (S T S) II 33* The young babe of hir biest sucand *1590 SPENSER F Q 1 15* A thousand yong ones Sucking vpon her poisonous dugs *1645 Relation late Witches 19* The said Anne offered to give unto her daughter Sarah Cooper an Impe in the likenes of a gray Kite, to suck on the said Sarah *1691 RAY Creation 1 (1692) 117* Such as are nourished with Milk, presently find their way to the Paps, and suck at them.

C. of flies drawing blood, etc., as in *I b*.
1610 SHAKS Tenif v 1 88 Where the Bee sucks, there suck I *1728 POPE Dunci. 1 130* How there he plunder'd snug, And suck'd all o'er, like an industrious Bug *1780 COWPER Progr Err 326* These flesh-flies of the land; Who fasten without mercy on the fair, And suck, and leave a craving maggot there *1870 Wilson Austral Songs 99* Honey-birds, loitered to suck at the wattle

† d. trans. and *fig Obs.*
a 1548 HALL Chron., Edw. IV, 229 b Suche other as daily flatered hym for their peculier profits (as he had many in deede that daily sucked at his elbowe). *1571 Digges Pantom I iv* Such two footed Moules and Todes whom nature hath ordainyd to craule within the earth, and suck upon the muck. *a 1646 BACON Hen VIII in Misc. Wks (1629) 165* The Crowne, which had suckt too hard, and now being full, was like to Draw lesse

16 To give suck (occas. † to give to suck): to give milk from the breast or udder, to suckle. Const. simple dat. or to. Now arch.

Suck, properly infin. (cf *G zu saugen geben*, Du *te saugen geuen*), is now felt as a sb., cf *Suck sb 1 a*.
c 1330 Aith & Merl 2694 Late þu wifst it luke Of hir milk & giue it souke. *1340 Ayenb 60* þe blonderes hyeþ þe dyeules noriches þet his children yeueþ souke *c1386 CHAUCER Reeve's T 237* To rokken and to yeue the child to sowke *c1400 Pilgr Soules (Caxton 1493) ix 55* Elke the to sowken of my brestes yafe I. *1471 CAXTON Recuyell (Sommer) 12* Am y not he that ye hare and gaf me souke of your brestes? *1588 Kyd Househ. Phil. Wks. (1901) 237* Mothers ought to giue their owne Children sucke *1653 H COGAN tr Pinto's Trav. lxiv 257* If a mother hath a child which she cannot giue suck unto for some valuable consideration *1786 J. HUNTER Treat Pm Dis vii. 1 388* She gave suck to this second child *1801 Med. Jnl V 504* A poor woman, who gave suck to a child about a year old. *1858 CHURCHILL Dis. Childr. 30* The mother may give the child suck during the night or day only

b. without personal obj. Now arch.
1328 Wyclif Luke xxiii. 29 Wombis that han not gendrid, and the teetis whiche han not ȝouun souke *1526 TINDALE Matt. xxiv. 19* To them that are with childe, and to them that geue souke [Wyclif noryschinge] *1605 SHAKS. Macb 1 vii 54* I haue giuen Sucke, and know How tender 'tis to loue the Babe that milkes me *1674 tr Scheffer's Lapland 131* Those [does] that haue yong ones neuer are housed, but giue suck without. *1691 RAY Creation 1 (1692) 107* Seeing it would be for many reasons inconvenient for Birds to give Suck

17. To suck at (a) to take a draught of; to inhale; (b) to take a pull at (a pipe, drinking vessel).
1584 COGAN Haven Health ccvxi (1636) 256 Mervale it is to see how the Welchmen will lye sucking at this drinke [sc Metheglin] *1607 DEKKER Key's Conjur. (1842) 49* Snakes euer sucking at thy breath, *1815 J. SMITH Panarama Sci & Art II 124* Drawing out the air with the mouth by sucking at the orifice *c 1855 BROWNING Grammar, Funeral 96* Back to his studies. He, Sucked at the flagon *1872 E YATES Constancy 1 ix*, He sat quietly sucking away at his long pipe

18. Of inanimate objects To suck by suction
c 1220 Bestiary 568 Der de water suked [MS sined], sipes ge sined [Cf *suk in l 578*] *1573 TUSSEER Husb. (1878) 47* Weede and the water so soketh and sucks, that goodnes from either it vterly plucks *1871 Trans. Amer Inst Mining Eng. 1 53* If the stamps are left standing in the pulp, between blows, the material settles around them and they 'suck' when the lift commences

19. Of a pump To draw air instead of water, as a result of the exhaustion of the water or a defective valve.

1627 CAPT J SMITH Sea Gram. ii 9 The Pumpe sucks, is when the water being out, it drawes vp nothing but froth and winde. *1769 FALLONER Dict. Marine (1780) s v Pompe*, The pump sucks, or is dry *1831 JANE PORTER Sir E. Sea-ward's Narr. I. 61* It [sc the pump] sucked, that is no more water remained within reach *1899 F T BULLEN Log Sea-waif 170* Of course she leaked but still in fine weather the pumps would 'suck' in ten minutes at four-hour intervals

Fig 1854 LOWELL Jnl in Italy iii. Prose Wks 1890 I. 129 Even Byron's pump sucks sometimes, and gives an unpleasant dry wheeze *1854 EMERSON Lett & Soc Ann. Resources Wks (Bohn) III. 197* This pump [sc. our globe] never sucks; these screws are never loose

transf. 1710 C SHADWELL Fair Quaker Deal ii. 27 The Bowl sucks, Empty is the Word

† IV 20 trans. To give suck to, suckle. *Obs.*
1607 LOVELL Four's Beasts 671 So is this beast enabled by nature to beate twice in the yeare, and yet to sucke her yong ones two monthes together. *1612 [see OROSUM 1]* *1680 R. L'ESTRANGE Erasm. Collig. ii 29* He had the Happiness to taste the Milk of the same Breast that suck'd our Saviour

† V 21. In trans. senses of SOAK v. a. To cause to sink in, instil. b. To suck one's face, to drink. Obs.

a 1549 COVERDALE, etc. Erasm. Par 1 Tim 16 Not bryngyng the sentence with the, that fauoure or malice

or dyspleasure or any other affection hath secretlye sowked into thee, but of the thing selfe in dede known

b a 1700 B. E. Dick. Cant. Crew's v. We'll go and Suck our Faces, let's go to Drinke. *He loves to Suck his Face,* he delights in Drinking.

VI. Specialized uses with advs.

22. trans. With various advs.: To draw by suction in some direction.

1590 Satir. Poems Reform. xxiv 80 That bludy Bouchour ever deit of thirst, Soukand the soules furth of the Sanctis of God. *1599 SHAKS. Hen. V. iv 11. 17* Your faire shew shall suck away their Soules, Leauing them but the shales and huskes of men *1587 A LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav 1 3* Two contrary Eddies, which making Vessels turne round for some time, suck them down to the bottom without remedy *1784 COWPER Task ii 103* The first and rooted earth, Tormented into billows, with hideous whirl Sucks down its prey. *1806 J. BERRSFORD Miserer's Hum. Life (ed 3) ii 11* One shoe suddenly sucked off by the hoggy clay *1873 G C DAVIES Mount & Mere ii 7* A head would pop up to suck some insect down *1879 BROWNING Ivan Ivanovich 26* The monstrous wild a hungered to resume its ancient sway, suck back the world into its womb

23. Suck in.

a. trans. To draw into the mouth by suction; to inhale (air, etc.); occas. to draw in (one's breath), etc.

c 1220 Bestiary 514 Dis cite fanne hise chaeules lukeð, ðise fisses alle in suked *c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) 205* When thei schulle eten or drynken, thei taken thorghe a Pipe and sowken it in *c 1460 Promp. Parv (Winch.) 461* Sokyn in diuers pyngis, or drynkyn yn, *1686 tr. Chardin's Trav Persia 342* There they suck in the fresh Air. *1706 E WOOD Wooden World Diss. 85* He sucks in Smoak like a Virginia-Planter. *1845 DISRAELI Sybil (1863) 282*, I have breathed this air for a matter of half a century I sucked it in when it tasted of primroses *1885 E GREY Bakin's Captive of Love iv. (1904) 28* Sucking in his breath as he bowed respectfully

b To imbibe (qualities, etc.) with one's mother's milk, with a draught.

1622 FLETCHER Beggar's Bush ii 111, I suck'd not in this patience with my milk *1732 BERKELEY Alciphron i v*, The notions you first sucked in with your milk *1782 COWPER Hope 518* The wretch, who once suck'd in dizzy madness with his draught. *1848 W. K. KELLY tr. L. Blaud's Hist Ten Y II 201* That fatal diversity which these different races had suck'd in with their mother's milk.

c gen. To draw or take in (*lit.* and *fig.*); to absorb.

1597 DONNE Lett Sev Pers., Storne 62 Pumping bath in d our men, and what's the gaine? Seas into seas throwne, we suck in againe *1603 B. JONSON Sejanus 1. 11*, Those deeds breed honon, that do suck in gaine *1606 SHAKS Tr & Cr ii 11 22* There is no Lady. More sponge, to sucke in the sense of Feare. *1678 BUNYAN Pilgr i (1900) 56* These infirmities possessed me in this Country, for there I suckt them in *1728 POPE Dunci. iii. 58* As whirligigs twirl'd round by skilful swain, Suck the thread in, then yield it out againe. *1774 GOLDSM. Shew Exp Philos. (1776) I 64* Sometimes electric bodies suck in the electric fire, and sometimes they throw it out

d. To take in by means of the perceptive faculties.

c 1600 CHALKHILL Theatna & Cl. (1683) 10 With desire Her ears suck'd in her speech. *1667 PAPIS Diary 17 Aug.*, I have suck'd in so much of the sad story of Queen Elizabeth, that I was ready to weep for hory of *1669 GALE Crit. Centiles i. ii. viii 116* This Persian Idolatry, which the Israelites had suckt in. *1745 P. THOMAS Frank Austen's Voy 240* They could not shake off the Prejudices they had suckt in. *1780 MAIE D'ARLAY Lett. 27 April*, The portion you allowed me of your Journal, I suck'd in with much pleasure and avidity *1793 D'ISRAELI Cor. Lit. II 112* He [sc Jonson] would sit silent in learned company, and suck in (besides wine) their several humours into his observation.

e. To draw in, as into a whirlpool or vortex

1616 J. LANE Contin Spz's 1 ix. 273 Which bothe soles and hringes men in, Wheare none, at last, shall either save or winn. *1663 S. PATRICK Parah. Pilgr xxxvii. (1687) 486* The waters began to suck him in. *1728 POPE Dunci. ii. 332* Sinking to the chin, Smit with his mien the Mud-nymphs suck'd him in. *1807 WORDSW. Blind Highland Boy 155* The tide retreated from the shore, And suck'd, and suck'd him in. *1849 LVELL and Puit U. S. (1850) II. 168* He had seen the water rush through the opening at the rate of ten miles an hour, sucking in several flat boats *1856 EMERSON Eng. Traits, Wealth Wks (Bohn) II. 75* The poor-rate was sucking in the solvent classes

f. dial. and slang. To take in, cheat, deceive.

1842 Mrs CLAVERS Forest Life I xiii. 135, I a'n't bound to diue nobody in the middle of the night, so don't you try to suck me in there. *c 1850 'Dow Jr.' in Jordan Vankee Hum (1852) 113* The British got pretty nicely suck'd in, when our Dutch granddaddies went to smoking on the Battery, and concealed it beneath a cloud of tobacco fume. *1909 Westm. Gaz. 15 May 2/3* You've tried to run a ship on the cheap and been suck'd in.

g intr. To curry favour with. *Sc*

1899 CROCKETT Kit Kennedy 239 He tells tales on the rest of the scholars, to sook-in wi' the maister.

24 Suck out.

a. trans. To draw out or extract by or as by suction Also in *fig. context.*

c 1375 Sc. Leg. Sancts xi (Symon & Judas) 321 þa .had þe edris suk out faste al þe venymie, *1398 TREVISA Barth. De P. R. iv 11 (1495) 90* Flyes and wormes that sytt on fleshe and sucke out the blode *c 1440 Pallad on Husb. xi. 16* Sow he not, but sowkith out the swete Of euery lond *1535 COVERDALE Ps lxxiv 8* As for the dregges therof, all y vngodly of the earth shal drynke them, & sucke them out *1563 T. GALE Antidot 1. 11. 2* It [a medicine] sucketh oute superfluous moisture in dropsyes *1611 Bible Ezek xxiii. 34* Thou shalt euen drinke it and sucke it out *1618-19 FLETCHER, etc. Q. Corinth ii. 11*, They look like potch'd

Eggs with the souls suckt out Empty and full of wind *a 1700 EVELYN Diary 24 Aug. 1678*, The flannell sucking out the moisture. *1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl. s v Sucking*, The tip [of the tongue] is again employed to the sucking out more milk *1843 CARLYLE Fast & Fr ii 1 v. 78* Every fresh Jew sticking on him like a fresh horseleech, sucking his and our life out *1865 TYLOR Early Hist. Man xii 363* They pretend to cure the sick by sucking out stones through their skin.

† b. To extract (information or profit). Obs.

1546 St. Papers Hen. VIII, XI 14 His Majestes pleasure is, that sucking out as moche as ye may to what other conditions they will descende, you shall [etc.] *1604 E G[RAMSTONE] D'Acosta's Hist Indies To Rdr*, Every one may sucke out some profit for himselfe.

† c. To drain. Obs.

1687 MICE Gt. Fr. Dict. ii s v., He suckt out (or sucked up) the Bottle.

25. Suck up.

a trans. To draw up into the mouth by suction.

Also, † to drain the contents of.

a 1450 MYRC (1902) 1811 3efa drope of blod. Falle vp on þe corporas, Sowke hyt vpa non-ryst *1560 Bible (Geneva) Job xxxix 33* His yong ones also sucke vp blood *1577 B. GOODE Herastack's Husb. iv. (1586) 188* The Toade bloweth them, and sucketh them [sc. bees] vp at their owne doores *1601 SHAKS Jul C. ii 1 262* Is it Physical? To walke vnbraced, and sucke vp the humours Of the danke Morning? *1668 WILKINS Real Char. ii. ix 2 236* Sucking up the breath. *1687 [see 24 c.] 1774 GOLDSM. Nat. Hist. (1776) IV 264* The elephant dips the end of its trunk into the water, and sucks up just as much as fills that great fleshy tube *1840 CHAMBER'S Anim. Kingd. 207* The Sun-birds, subsist on the nectar of flowers, which they suck up

b. To draw up as by suction or the creation of a vacuum; to absorb (liquid); to draw up (moisture) by heat; also, to draw up or moisture from

1530 PALSGR 744/2 As the yerthe, or a sponge sucketh up water. *1590 SHAKS. Mids. N. ii 1 89* The Windes haue suck'd vp from the sea Contagious fogges. *1604 Jas I Counterbl to Tobacco (Arb.) 104* The smoke vapours suck'd vp by the Sunne. *1630 DRAYTON Muses Elia, Noah's Flood 106* By this the Sunne had suckt vp the vaste deepe *1683 Moxon Mech. Exerc. Printing xxiv 17* 19 He rubs it [sc. the sponge] over the Tympan, to Suck up the Water *1825 J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech. 102*, To prevent the formation of a vacuum in the rising bucket, or what is called by the miller 'sucking up the tail-water' *1863 KINGSLAY Water-Bab. (1874) 55* The burning sun on the fells had suck'd him up; but the damp heat of the woody crag suck'd him up still more *1877 HUXLEY Physicist. 71* The thread constantly sucks up the liquid.

† c. To absorb by a mental process, to drink in.

1602 MARSTON Antonio's Rev. v. vi, May his stile have gentle presence, and the seans suckt up By calme attention of choyce audience *c 1620 Women Saints 89* The holie virgin suck'd up and exhale'd her maisters praises of her celestial Loues excellencie

d. To swallow up

1611 SHAKS Cymb. iii 1. 22 Roaring Waters, With Sands that will not beare your Enemies Boates, But sucke them vp to th' Top-mast *1650 Cotton's Hist. Ircl. (in Archæol. Soc.) II. 101* This good service they haue don to his Majesty after shokinge up the sweete and substance of his Catholicke subjects of Monster. *1795 GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ. (1832) III 3* Britain will suck up that commerce which formerly flow'd to Amsterdam *1869 LOWELL Dara v*, Wise Dara's province, year by year, Like a great sponge, suck'd wealth and plenty up

e. intr. To suck up to, to curry favour with; to toady to. (Also without to.) *Schoolboy slang.*

1860 Hotten's Slang Dict. (ed. 2) 231 Suck up, 'to suck up to a person', to insinuate oneself into his good graces. *1876 ANNE THOMAS Blotted out xvi*, I can't suck up to snobs because they happen to be in power and to have patronage. *1899 E. PHILLIPPS Human Boy 203* Fowle suck'd up to him, and buttered him at all times *1905 H. A. VACHELL Hill vi*, 'Afterwards', John continued, 'I tried to suck-up. I asked you to come and have some food.'

Suck, the verb-stem used in combination

suck-fish = SUCKER sb. 11; † **suck-fish** [First sb. 2], a toady, † **suck-giver** [f. phr. *gave suck* see SUCK v. 16], a wet-nurse; † **suck-hole**?; **suck-jack** [partial transl. of Pg. *papa-jaca*, f. *papa* to swallow + *jaca* (locally) little crab], a fish (see quot.); **suck-lamb** [tr. G. *sauclam*, cf SOCK-LAMB], a sucking lamb, † **suck-nurse**, a wet-nurse; † **suck-pint** = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; † **suck-purse**, an extortioner; † **suck-spigot** = SUCK-BOTTLE 2; also *attrib*; † **suck-stone**, a remora or sucking-fish; **suck-(a)-thumb**, a child that sucks its thumb; also *attrib*.

1753 Chambers Cycl. Suppl., 'Suck-fish', an English name for the remora, or echeneis of Arted. *1758 W. BORLASE Nat. Hist. Cornw. 269*, I found on Careg-killas, in Mount's Bay, a particular kind of suck-fish [*Leptogaster cornubensis*] *1876 GOODE Fishes of Bermuda 61* *Leptechinus naucrates* and *Plietichthys lineatus*, are probably the most common species of 'Suck-fish' found here *1611 CORG. Hummesnes* (read *vessel*), a 'sucke-fish'. *1551 T. WILSON Logic (1580) 80* h, Wee Englishemen knowe (not only by hearesaie, but also by good experience) that custome is the mother, and the 'sucke' guet vnto all erreure *1626 MINDIOTON Mayor of Queemb. iii 11*, I will learn the villany of all trades, if in the hewer, I will taste him thoroughly, and piss out his iniquity at his own 'suckhole' *1843 Lowe's Fishes Madras 1* *177 Sebastes Maderensis*. Little Rock-fish, or 'Suck-jack'. *Ibid.* 178 Its second Portuguese name of 'Papa-jaca', or Suck-jack, it has earned by its troublesome addiction to hooks baited with the little crab 'Jaca' *1889 Daily News 20 June 2/6* German 'suck lamb', 5s 4d. *c 1640 H. BELL Luther's Collig. Mens. (1652) 315* They compelled women with childe and 'suck-nurses to fast. *1611 CORG. Hummesnes*, 12-2

a *sucke-pinte, or swill-pot, a notable drunkard 1586 Sir E. Hoby tr *Cognet's Polit. Disc.* Truth 41 [I hey] wnde themselves out of the hands of these *suckpurses (orig *succubourses*). 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl.* 425 *Ebruius*, a drunkard a *suckspigget 1639 HORN & ROB *Gate Lang* Und lxxiv § 823 A common drunkard (a suck-spigget, swill-bowl) that is always bibbing. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Char.* Cambr. Minion (1860) 82 She's a fine finacle Cambridge production, got by and aiming no higher than some suckspicket sophister 1662 *Withals' Dict* 37 A little fish called a *Suckstone, y^e staiths a ship vnder saile 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 235 Suckstone. *Remora*. They are said by their magnetick vertue to stop ships. 18.. *Shock-headed Peter*, I said the Scissors Man would come, To disobeyed *Suck-a-Thumb. 1890 E. WARREN *Laughing Eyes* 50 A helpless suck thumb infant.

Suckable (sŭk'əb'l), a. and sb. rare. [f. SUCK v + -ABLE.] A. adj. That can be sucked. B. sb. A suckable kind of food.

1846 M. WILLIAMS *Saviser Gram.* p. 9 This division of food into four kinds, lickables, drinkables, chewables, and suckables, is not unusual in Indian writings. 1895 *Morni Star* Sept. 25 They sucked the sweets of all that was suckable.

Suckabob (sŭk'əb'p). rare. [f. SUCK v.] A sweetmeat that is sucked in the mouth.

1888 J. FAYN *Myst. Mirbridge* v. The British lollipop or suckabob.

Suck-bottle. [f. SUCK- + BOTTLE sb.]

1. An infant's feeding-bottle (cf. SUCKING-BOTTLE). 1641 BROME *Jynall Crow* v. Wks. 1873 450 Nephew Martin, still the Childe with a Suck-bottle of Sack. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* xxi. 123 Rain deers milk is grosser and thicker than they can well draw out of a suck-bottle. 1709 [W. KING] *Useful Trans.* Philos. Mar. & Apr. 56 The Child must have Presents of Silver Caudle-Cups, Porringers, Spoons, and Suck-Bottles. 1853 *Household Words* VIII 1467 They will furnish you with every assistance you can want; a valet-de-chambre, a nurse-maid, and, thanks to the suck-bottle, even a nurse.

2. A tipler. Also as a quasi-proper name. 1652 BROME *Love-sick* Crt. v. ii. What says old Suck-bottle? 1707 WARD *Terraz-filins* No. 2. a. g. Such a Swill-Belly'd Suck-Bottle.

Sucked (sŭkt), ppl. a. [f. SUCK v + -ED.] In various senses of the verb; extracted, absorbed, or depleted by suction.

Sucked orange; see ORANGE sb. 1 b. 1600 SHAKES. A. Y. L. IV. iii. 127 Did he leave him there Food to the suck'd and hungry Lyonness? 1667 MILTON P. L. c. 633 Nigh buist With suckt and glutted offal. 1824 MISS FERRIER *Inher* lxxii. Pretty!—what makes her pretty?—'w! a face like a sooket carvy! 1857 W. E. GLADSTONE in *Morley's Life* (1903) I. iv. vii. 561 But for Disraeli, who could not be thrown away like a sucked orange. 1882 ENSON *Form Nubia* viii. 73 The sucked and marrowless bones 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 17 Sept. 665 Some half dozen [mag. gots] which were filled with recently sucked blood. 1906 C. MANSFIELD *Girt & Gods* xxii. The streets seemed filled with drunkards, sucked oranges, hot chestnuts, sore noses and chilblains. 1909 OXENHAM *Great-Heart Gilman* xlii. 320 Baby Gillian waved a sucked pink thumb at him and his men.

b. *Sucked stone*, a honeycombed stone occurring in the tin lodes of Cornwall.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub.* go The Lode itself is cavernous, and full of holes, thence called a Sucked Stone by the Tinners. 1814 W. PHILLIPS in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* II. 118.

Suck-egg. [f. SUCK- + EGG sb.] a. An animal that is reputed to suck eggs, e.g. a weasel, cuckoo; fig. an avaricious person. b. A young fellow; slang, 'a silly person' (Barrière & Leland).

1609 ARMIN *Maid of More-Cl.* Cui b. Where's this suck-egg, wheres Jack a boy? 16 MINOLLETON, etc. *Old Law* iii. ii. This beard cannot get children, you lank suck-eggs. Unless such weasels come from court to help us. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt Underwint* v. i. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1889) II. 395 *Con.* Is there not a weasill crept into your Chamber, lady? A Mounser suckegge [*sic*]. Sir Do you take my Chamber for a henns nest? 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. A Scholler Madam? a Schollers Egg—emptied by old suck-Eggs, of all that Nature gave me. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clockm* Sci. i. v. (1839) 12, I guess, said he, if General Campbell knew what sort of a man that are magistrate was, he'd disband him pretty quick, he's a regular suck-egg. 1851 STERNBERG *Dial. Northants* 109 *Suck*, *Suck egg*, the cuckoo, also applied to a stupid fellow.

c. *atrb.* That sucks eggs.

1631 QUARLES *Hist. Samson* Wks (Grosart) II. 141 The suck-egge Weasell. 1658 ROWLAND tr *Mouset's Theat* 118 934 Of the first kinde is the Flesh-fly, Horse-fly, Oxe fly, the Suck-egge fly.

Sucken (sŭkən), sb. 1. Sc. Forms: 5 *sukkin*, *swken*, 5-7 *sukkin*, 6 *su(o)kyn*, 9 *shucken*, 7-*suoken*. [Variant of SOKEN. The orig. meaning is 'resort' (sc. to a particular mill).]

1. The duty and liability of tenants within a district ascribed to a mill. (See THIRLAGE 2 and cf. SOKEN 2 b.) †Also *occas.* the meal ground at such a mill.

1423 *Chartres*, etc. of *Edmb.* (1871) 55 With the suckins, thirl multris, and al freedoms langand thairto. 1488 *Acta Dom. Audit.* (1899) 124/1 Pe wmgawis withholding of pe brell multrie and suckin awing to be said alexandris mylne 15 *Aberd. Reg.* v. 16 [Jam.], He com nocht to grynd his quhyt in thair mill as he thrit suckin thareto. 1641 *Act. Parl. Scot.*, *Chas. I* (1814) V. 657/1 Sex bollis of moultir or suckin quhiliks pertaine to the Carmelite freires of the said burcht. 1711 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 138 All and hail the lands of Hardhaugh and Chimieshill with y^e multries suckens sequells and knaveship therof. 1806 R. JAMIESON *Pop. Ballads* I. 294 Her daddie, a cannie ald carl, Had shucken and mouter a fourth.

2. The lands ascribed to a mill; = THIRL sb. 2 c, also, the population of such lands.

Cf. INSUCKEN, OUTSUCKEN.

1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Law Scot.* II. ix (1757) 210 I he lands ascribed, (which are called also the thirl or sucken) 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 397 I he greatest difficulty auser, where the mill belongs to one proprietor and the sucken to another. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xii. Those of the Sucken, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties, if, deviating from this thirlage, they carried their grain to another mill. 1872 INNES *Leet Scot. Legal Antig.* II. 47 The sucken, as we call the population thirled to a mill.

b. *transf.* The area of a bailiff's jurisdiction, the district within which one pacts or carries on business.

a. 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* (1693) 93 Sucken, A Bailiffrie, so much ground as is vnder the Bailiffs Jurisdiction. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *J. Milne's Songs & Poems* Intro. p. ix. He afterwards commenced business as a shoe-maker, in the parish of Durrus, where he had a sufficient 'sucken' to employ two men besides himself. 1871—*Johnny Gibb* (1873) 117 The younger Dr Drogenweal, who had settled 'doon throu', so as to be beyond the limits of his father's 'sucken'.

Hence **Sucken**, a tenant of a sucken; **Sucken-ing**, the ascription of tenants to a mill.

1636 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 215/2 In he suckening, thirling, et asstringendo burgenses. 1754 *ERSKINE Princ. Law Scot.* II. ix (1757) 214 Where there is neither an explicate constitution of thirlage, nor proof of services of any sort, performed by the suckeners, the dominant tenement can claim none. 1797 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIX. 67 The millers oppress the suckeners. 1830 SCOTT *Monast.* xii. note, Perquisites demanded by the miller, and submitted to or resisted by the Suckener as circumstances permitted.

Sucken, sb. 2. dual. Also -an. [Obscure formation on the root of SUCK v.] Wet, moisture; liquid manure; = SOKK sb. 3, 2. b. Hence **Suckeny** a.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 4 The sucken of your Dwelling-house, descending into your Orchard (if it be cleanly conveyed) is good. *Ibid.* 41 The earth that feeds them decaying must either have supply of sucken, or else leave thriuing and growing. 1878 *Cumberland Gloss*, *Sucken* [mispi. *Suckan*] *Suckeny* land, moist land of good quality.

Sucken, a. rare. [Short for *bond-sucken* (cf. *love-soken* s.v. LOVE sb. 16), properly a sb. = compulsory resort of a tenant to a mill for the grinding of his corn.] Ascribed to a mill; = THIRL a.

1523 FITZGERARD *Surv.* 9 b. The lordes tenants be called bond soccon. 1859 DICKINSON *Gloss Words & Phr. Cumbr.* 181. x. Some farms are bound by tenure to carry their corn to the manorial mill to be miltured and ground, and are 'bond-sucken' to that mill.

1878 J. DAVIDSON *Inverurie* Intro. 7 The corns sucken to the mill. *Ibid.* v. 178 Conglass and Drummies weie sucken to the very ancient Mill of Inveramsay. 1882 in *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.*

†**Sucken**, obs. Sc. pa. ppl. of SINK v. (cf. *drucken*.)

1535 STEWART *Crom. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 20 His crnstell eyne wes suckin in his heid.

Suckeny. *Hist.* Also 4 *sukkenye*, 7 *sukney*, 9 *suckenye* [a. OF. *soucanne*, also *sor-surganne* (earlier *soschane*, *sorsquenne*, cf. med. L. *soucanne*) of Slavonic origin (cf. Polish *suknia* coat), whence also MHG. *sukente*] A smock.

1a. 1366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1232 She hadde on a suckenye [with c. add. suckenye; orig. *f. sorquenne*] That not of hempe ne heerdiss was. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Surweye*, a kind of white garment like a rochet. 1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* 113 The sosquenne, surquenne, or suckenye was an exterior garment at this period [viz. temp. Edw. I.]. 1885 DILLON *Parrot's Costume Eng.* II. 387 *Sukkenye*, a loose frock.]

Sucker (sŭk'ər), sb. Forms: 4 *souker* (e, 5 *sokare*, -ere, *sowker*, *sucour*, 6 *socar*, *Sc. soukar*, 6-7 *succoor*, *suckar*, 7 *soker*, *succoor*, *shucker*, 9 (in sense 4) *succoor*, *dual.* *souker*, 6-*sucker*. [f. SUCK v + -ER.]

1. A young mammal before it is weaned, †a child at the breast (*even-sucker*, see EVEN- a); now *spec.* a sucking-pig; a young whale-calf.

See also RABBIT-SUCKER († *rabbit's sucker*).

1382a WYCLIF *2 Mac.* ix. 29 Philip, bis euen souker [Vulg. *collectaneus gus*] c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 463/1 *Sokere*, or he pat sokythe, *gens* c. 1460 [see RABBIT-SUCKER] 1 a. 1549 in *Genl. Mag.* (1873) May 427 *Rabbit's socars* the doren, xviii. 2. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Mamantion o mamant*, a sucker. 1607 LORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 673 Although the fecundity of Swine be great, yet it is better to kill off two or three, for this multitude of suckers do quickly draw away all nourishment from the dam. 1614 FLETCHER *Wit at Sea* *Weapons* in 1, *Sir Gr.* I promise you, not a house-Rabbit, *Sir Old K.* No sucker on 'em all. 1701 C. WOOLLEY *Jrnl. New York* (1860) 38 Their [*sc.* whales'] young Suckers come along with them their several courses. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers. Whale Fishery* 253 I saw the whale with its sucker. 1878 *Ure's Dict. Aris.* IV. Suppl. 380 Racks, or young rabbits about two months old and suckers, or very young rabbits. 1883 *Standard* 11 June 6/3 The inquiry [for pigs] was restricted, at less money for suckers. 1902 T. F. DALE *Riding & Polo* 105 in 45 Fillies should be taken off the moors as suckers.

b. fig. A greenhorn, simpleton. U.S. 1857 *San Francisco Call* 5 Dec (Thornton *Amer. Gloss*), You may think I'm a sucker. 1904 E. ROBINS *Magnetic North* viii. 153 Goin' out to stir up a boom, and sell his claim to some sucker.

2. One who or that which sucks with the mouth. Cf. the animal names BLOOD-SUCKER, GOATSUCKER, HONEY-SUCKER.

c. 1440 *Primp. Parv.* 463/1 *Sokare* of mylke, or sokeler that longe sokythe, *mammotrepus* 1598 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II. 168 Devotians and suckens of the blude and sub-

stance of the pure. 1611 COTGR. s. v. *Tetard*, A great sucker, a child that sucketh much. 1862 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XXII. 1. 147 The fastest sucker will have an undue share of the milk.

3. One who lives at the expense of another; one who draws profit or extorts subsistence from some source, U.S. slang, a sponger, parasite.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 41 Soukaris [*sc.* sonkaris], groukanis, gledaris, gunnaris. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 159 Flatterers to the kyng, suckers of his purse and robbers of his subiectes. 1589 [? Lyly] *Pappe w. Hatchet* 10 Rdr. I knowe there is none of honour so careless that wil succor those that be suckers of the Church. 1728 RAMSAY *Gen. Mistake* 140 This sucker thinks name wise, but him that can to immense riches rise. 1856 DOW *Serm.* 111 (Bartlett) Those suckers belonging to the body loafersish, whose sole study appears to be to see how much they can get without the least physical exertion.

4. A shoot thrown out from the base of a tree or plant, which in most cases may serve for propagation; now *esp.* such a shoot rising from the root under ground, near to, or at some distance from, the trunk; also (now rare), a runner (as of the strawberry), also, a lateral shoot, in the tobacco plant, an axillary shoot (cf. SUCKER v. 2).

1577-82 BRISTON *Toyes of Idle Head* Wks (Grosart) I. 54/1 If suckers draw the sappe from bowes on his, Perhaps in tyme the top of tye may die. 1593 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Pimpollo*, a sucker that groweth out of the bodies of trees, *Stolo*. 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 4 The 100ts of Apples and Peases will put forth suckers, which are a great hinderance. 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 129 Fibbers are generally drawn as Suckers from the old trees. 1682 G. ROSE *Sch. Instruct. Officers* Month 154 Take the Succors or Stalks of these Roman Lettuce, and peel of the leaves and skins. 1688 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 982 When the top bud [of the tobacco plant] is gone, it putt forth no more Leaves, but Side-branches, which they call Suckers. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 Sept. 1641 Out of whose stem, neete the 100ts, issue 5 upright and exceeding tall suckers or boles. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1722) II. 188 Spanish Broom is not much unlike the yellow Jessamine. . It is increased by Seeds or Suckers. 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Quince-tree*, Suckers are the worst to raise them from, and cuttings are generally preferred to layers. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy.* (1790) I. 279 Pine-apples grow so luxuriantly that seven or eight suckers have been seen adhering to one stem. 1797 *Med. Jrnl.* XVII. 374 Stem upright, bare at base, at top leafy, branched, never throwing out succours. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 688 Clear the strawberries from suckers. 1824 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 239 Plants are propagated either by seed, or by division: the latter mode including cuttings, joints, leaves, layers, suckers, slips, budding, grafting, and inarching. 1850 HOOKER *Stnd. Flora* 107 The Dwarf Cherry forms a bush with copious suckers. 1877 AUC. MORRIS *Tobacco* 45 The tobacco plant shoots up its stalk at top, sending out some four or five main suckers branchwise.

b. fig. (freq. with reference to the withdrawal of nourishment from the parent stem).

1593 GREENE *2nd Pt. Conny Catch* Ep. Ded., Wks. (Grosart) X. 73 If the honorable and worshipfull of this land looke into their lues, and cut off such vspurious suckers that consume the sap from the roots of the Tree. 1624 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. iii. v. 163 If thou payest nothing, they will count thee a sucker, no branch. 1688 NORRIS *Theory & Regul. Love* ii. 173 This [*sc.* self love] is the great Sucker of Society, and that which robs the Body Politick of its due nourishment. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal* i. iii. For my part I hate to see prudence clinging to the green suckers of youth. 1792 in *Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1867) II. 428, I have no olive-branches round my table, and I stand like a blasted pollard without a sucker to survive me. 1828 HALLAM *Abad. Ages* viii. ii. (1870) III. 382 A manufacturing district sends out, as it were, suckers into all its neighbourhood. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Pravie* III. v. 160, I am a sycamore, that once covered many with my shadow. But a single succour is springing from my roots. 1828 STANLEY *Life of Arnold* I. v. 215 A living sucker from the mother country. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* lxx. This woman whose life he had allowed to send such deep suckers into his had a terrible power of annoyance in her.

5. An organ adapted for sucking or absorbing nourishment by suction, e.g. the proboscis of an insect, the mouth of a cyclostomous fish, a siphonostomous crustacean, etc.

1685 *Phil. Trans.* XV. 1158 The Sucker or Proboscis. wherewith the Bee sucks the Honey from the flowers. 1771 *Ann. Reg.* v. 169/1 Corals and sea-pens protrude or draw back their suckers. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvii. II. 88 Their sucker being inserted in the tender bark, is without intermission employed in absorbing the sap. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 247 The mouth consisting of a rostrum, from which a syphon or sucker is protruded at will. *Ibid.*, Pediculus; mouth consisting of a rostrum, inclosing an exsertile sucker. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 866 When the sucker (of the louse) is taken out a tiny blood mark appears on the surface [of the human skin].

6. Any fish having a conformation of the lips which suggests that it feeds by suction; *esp.* North American cyprinoid fishes of the family *Catostomidae*.

1772 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII. 155 The fourth and last fish brought from Hudson's Bay is there called a Sucker, because it lives by suction. 1806 PIKE *Sources Mississ.* (1810) 60 They raise plenty of Irish potatoes, catch pike, suckers, pickerel, and white fish in abundance. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, *Sucker*, a very common fish of the genus *Ictalus*, and of which there are many varieties, including the Chub, Mullet, Barbel, Horned Dace, etc. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 16 The destructive inroads of sturgeon, cat-fish and suckers upon the spawning beds in Lake Pepin.

b. U.S. An inhabitant of the state of Illinois.

For the alleged origin of the term see quot. 1833 1833 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter in Far West* (1835) I. 207 There was a long-haired 'hooshier' from Indiana, a couple of smart-looking 'suckers' from the southern part of Illinois,

a keen-eyed leather-belted 'badger' from the mines of Ousconan [note. So called after the fish of that name, from his going up the river to the mines, and returning at the season when the sucker makes its migrations] 1838 HALSBURTON *Clackm* Ser II xix (1830) 258 There's the hoosers of Indiana, the suckers of Illinois, the pukes of Missouri [etc.] 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Race*, I found abundant points of resemblance between the Germans of the Heicyman Forest and our 'Hoosiers', 'Suckers', and 'Badgers', of the American woods

7. Used as a book-rending of *Suctorina*, the name of various groups of animals having a sucking apparatus.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I 771/1 The suckers live almost invariably attached to their prey 1843 South Zool in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII 275/1 Edwards arranges the Crustaceans in the three sub-classes. 1 Suckers 2 Xyphosus, 3 Mastacators

8. The embolus, piston, or rising-valve of a pump, the piston of a syringe or an air-pump.

1611 COTGR, *Soupage*, the Supper, or Sucker of a Pumpe. 1634 J [BARR] *Mynt Nat* 7 No engine for water workes . can be made without the help of Succors, Forcers, or Clackes 1653 H MORE *Antid Ath* II ii § 9 The Sucker of the Air-pump, the Cylinder being well emptied of the Air, should draw up above an hundred pound weight 1722 J JAMES tr *Le Bonnets Gardening* 192 Almost all Water-Engines are reducible to the Bucket and Sucker 1837 W B ADAMS *Carriages* 113 If the sucker of a pump be allowed to get dry it fails to draw up the water. 1862 SAILES *Enginers* III 10 When the pump descends, there is heard a plunge then, as it rises, and the sucker begins to act [etc.]

9. † a. *Anat.* = EMULGENT sb *Obs*

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 145 The other veine, of his office is called the emulgent or sucker.

† b. An absorbent substance. In *fig* context.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II 34 The entrie of doubts are as so many suckers or sponges, to drawe vse of knowledge.

† c. One of a number of 'buckets' attached to a moving chain *Obs*.

1686 FLOR *Staffordsh* 148 The chain is made with leather suckers upon it at little distances, which bring up water, and discharge themselves into a trough

d. A pipe or tube through which anything is drawn by suction; locally, a hood over a fire-place.

1755 Churchw *Acc Walsingham* (MS) Sucker in *Vestry Chinnay*, 35 of 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 602 All the oil passed over with the water. It was separated from the water by means of a sucker 1848 BARTLETT *Dict Amer*, Sucker, a tube used for sucking sherry-cobblers They are made of silver, glass, straw, or sticks of maccaroni 1876 *Whitby Glass*, *Sucker*, in old dwellings, a brick hood or canopy projecting over the fire for focalizing the air current

e. An air-hole fitted with a valve; a valve for the regulation of the flow of air.

1797 *Monthly Mag* III 303 When the bellows is opened, one of its sides becomes filled with ordinary air, by means of a sucker placed next to the moving leaf 1833 LONDON *Encycl*, *Acht*, § 1975 In long conduit pipes, air holes . . terminating in inverted valves or suckers, should be made at convenient distances 1881 C A EDWARDS *Organis* 42 In the middle-board are placed suckers, 2 e., holes provided with leather valves on the top

f. *Bot* = HAUSTORIUM.

1849 BALFOUR *Man, Bot* § 122 In parasites such as Dodder, roots are sometimes produced in the form of suckers, which enter into the cellular tissue of the plant preyed upon 1856 HENSLER *Dict Bot Ternis*, Sucker, a tubercular process on the stems of certain flowering parasites

II. 10 A part or organ adapted for adhering to an object; the adhesive pad of an insect's foot, etc., a suctorial disk, foot, etc.

1681 GREW *Musarum* 1 105 This Fish [*i.e.* Remora] is able to fasten himself to any great Fish, Boat, or Ship, with the help of the Conionet or Sucker on his Head. 1877 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* xxii II 320 Those [insects] that climb by the aid of suckers, which adhere to the pressure of the atmosphere 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed 2) 521 The arms of the Cuttle-fish, which are furnished with great numbers of contractile suckers 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 1007 These, the suckers, and hooklets, serve to attach the parasite to the mucous membrane of the alimentary canal of the host.

11 Any fish characterized by a suctorial disk by which it adheres to foreign objects; *e.g.* fishes of the genus *Cyclopterus* (cf. *lump-sucker* s.v. LUMP sb. 2), the genus *Liparis* (sea-snails or snail-fishes), the remora (*Echeneis*).

1753 Chambers's *Cycl Suppl* App, Sucker, or Suck-fish [*i.e.* Remora]. 1776 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* III pl xxi, Unctuous Sucker *Ibid* pl xxii, Bimaculated Sucker. Jura Sucker 1848 FLEMING *Hist. Brit Anim*, 189 *Lepidogaster* cornubensis Cornish Sucker 1863 COUCH *Brit Fishes* II, 195 Network Sucker *Liparis reticulatus*. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng* 443 Sucker, name given in New Zealand to the fish *Diplacrepis brouceus*

12. A toy, consisting of a round piece of leather with a string attached at the centre, which, laid wet upon a solid surface and drawn up by the string, adheres by reason of the vacuum created.

1681 GREW *Musarum* 1 105 Those round Leathers, where-with Boys are us'd to play, called Suckers, one of which, not above an inch and ½ diameter, being well soaked in water, will stick so fast to a Stone [etc.] 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* v 260 The leather suckers used by children for lifting stones 1906 O ONIONS *Drakestone* xxix, The lad was cutting a round sucker of leather

III. 13 *local.* A sweet, a 'suck'.

1843 E MOOR *Suff Words* 408 Suckers, a longish sort of a sweetie. 1893 KIPPLING *Many Invert* 168 We've played 'em for suckers so often 1898 *Tid-Bits* 30 Apr 85/2 'Young bloods' of the town who buy their 'Suckers' and weeds at the shop

IV. 14. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as (sense 10) *sucker-bearing*, *-like*, *-shaped* ppl. adjs., *sucker-cup*, *-foot* = *sucking-cup*, *-foot* (see SUCKING vbl sb 3 b), *sucker-fish* = senses 6 and 11, *SUCKING-FISH*; *sucker-rod* (see quots).

1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* vii 171 In the adult the *sucker-bearing shoots frequently run to a considerable distance. 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 674/2 The sucker-bearing arms of male Dibranchiate Siphonopods. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* vi (1849) 306 There is placed in each *sucker-cup of the long feet [of squids, etc.], a sharp projecting hook 1857 SUTTER *Sailor's Word-bk* 568 The *sucker-fish. It has a long oval plate on the top of the head, by which it clings to a ship's bottom 1889 *Nature* 17 Jan. 285/2 The Employment of the Sucker-fish (Echeneis) in Turtle fishing 1898 *Proc Zool Soc Nov*, 589 A small sucker-fish of the genus *Lepidogaster* 1890 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 141 The water-vascular canal supplying the ambulacral *sucker-feet 1846 DANA *Zooph.* iv (1848) 37 Tentacles, which assist themselves by a *sucker-like action. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, 444/2 *Sucker-rod, a rod connecting the brake of a pump with the bucket. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Glass*, Sucker-rod, the pump-rod of an oil-well 1840 *Crooke's Anim Kingd*, 471 *Lumochares*, Latr., has the mouth *sucker-shaped

Sucker (sɜːkər), v. Also 8 *succour*. [f. prec.]

† 1. *trans* To fit or provide with a sucker or valve *Obs. rare*—

1666 R. D'ACRES *Elem Water-drawing* iv 33 The water will not follow after, though you suck never so strongly, and sucker it never so closely

2. To remove superfluous young shoots from (tobacco or maize plants); † also, to remove (the shoots).

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Glouc* (1662) 349 Many got great estates thereby, notwithstanding the great care and cost in . . suckering, topping, making and rowling it [i.e. tobacco]. 1705 R. BEVERLEY *Virginia* II § 20 (1722) 128, I am inform'd they [i.e. Indians] used to let it all run to Seed, only suckering the Leaves, to keep the Sprouts from growing upon, and starving them 1779 *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 Care must be taken to nip off the sprouts that will be continually springing up at the junction of the leaves with the stalks This is termed 'suckering the tobacco' 1817-28 COBBETT *Resid U.S.* (1822) 94 Fifteen acres of good Indian corn, well planted, well suckered, and well tilled in all respects 1908 MARY JOHNSTON *Lewis Rand* xv 162 I've wanted power ever since I went barefoot and suckered tobacco.

3. *intr.* To throw up suckers. Also *occas. pass*, to be thrown up as a sucker.

1802 *Trans Soc Arts* XX 369 When those [plants] I have now planted begin to sucker 1894 *Times* 21 Feb 4/3 Plants of Sisal hemp suckered in fourteen months 1894 BLACKMORE *Periplus* 256 As straight as a hazel wand sucker'd from the root

Hence **SUCKERING** vbl. sb. in sense 2 (also *attrib*) 1817-28 COBBETT *Resid U.S.* (1822) 138 Where would the hands come from to do the marking, the dropping and covering of the Corn; the suckering when that work is done, as it always ought to be? 1877 *Aug Morris Tobacco* 44 In suckering, the work is done with both hands, commencing at the top of the plant. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII, 235/1 The soil should be carefully opened and the shoots removed with a suckering iron.

Sucker see SUCCOUR, SUGAR.

Suckered (sɜːkəd), ppl. a. [f. SUCKER sb. + -ED 2] Of an organ . . provided with suckers.

1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 163 Small cuttle-fish with a ring of suckered arms round their tiny parrots' beaks 1879 SPENCER *Data of Ethics* II § 4. 12 The cephalopod . . using its suckered arms at one time for anchoring itself and at another for holding fast its prey

Suckered, Sc form of SUGARED.

Suckerel (sɜːkərəl). Also 5 *sokerel*. [f. SUCK v. 1. see -REL]

1. A suckling; esp a suckling foal

c 1440 *Pranch. Parv.* 463/1 Sokare of mylke, or sokerel that longe sykthe, *mannuolrophus* 1813 *Sporting Mag* XLI 37 Six suckerels averaged the sum of 37 1/2 8 1/2 each

2 A catostomous fish, *Sclerognathus* (*Cycleptus*) *elongatus*, of the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers

1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 436 The Black Horse, also called 'Missouri Sucker', 'Suckerel' and 'Shoenahai'

† **Sucklet**. *Obs.* Forms: 5 *soket*, 6 *suckitte*, -ette, *sucet*, *suk(k)ett*, *sok(k)ett*, 6-7 *socket*, *suckett*, 6-8 *sucklet*. [Altered form of SUCCATE after SUCK v. and -ET] = SUCCADE.

1481-90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 42 Item, soket viij li. viij ounces viij s. viij d. 1509 *Test Ebor* (Surtees) V 5 Comettes, sugar plates, and suckittes 1544 *Ibid* VI 167 A longe silver spone for sokett, a longe forke of silver for sokett. 1544 *Phaer Regim Lyfe* (1553) E ii, Suckett of citrons. 1611 COTGR, *Carbasual*, wet sucket, made of the vpper part of the long white Pompon, cut in slices 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew* II 78 Your preserued fruites shall be disht vp first, your Pastes next, your wet Suckets after them, then your dried Suckets. 1662 HIBBERT *Body Drov* 1 77 Pope Alexander poisoned the Turks brought in candid suckets 1688 HOLMIR *Armoury* II in 80/1 Dried Sweet-meats & Suckets of Oranges 1755 *Affect Narr H M S Wager* 7 Here is plenty of Citrons, of which they make a fine Sweet-meat, or Suckett

b *transf* and *fig*.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 27 This made the Castalianist to be esteemed the Marmalade and Suckett of the Muses 1635 BRATHWAT *Asycadan Princ* III 214 Celsus a theevish Poet. was arraign'd For stealing Suckets from an others hive 1654 CLEVELAND *Poems* 4 Natures confectoner, the Bee, Whose suckets are moist Alchimie.

c As a term of endearment.

1605 TRYALL *Chev.* II i, Peace, good Thomasin, silence, sweet socket

d. *attrib* and *Comb.*

1575 LANEHAM *Let* (1871) 23 The bridlecup, foimied of a sweet sucket barrel. 1636 DAYENANT *1715* II, 1, Now does my blood wamble! you! Sucklet enter!

† Reliable evidence for the survival of *sucklet* in mod dialects is wanting. Halliwell's entry *sucklet*, a young rabbit, is clearly an error for *sucker*

† **Suckey**, a slang. *Obs. 1 are*— [f. SUCK sb 1 or v + -EY, -Y] (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, *Suckey*, drunkish, maudlin, half Seas o'er.

Suck-eye, variant of SOCKEYE

† **Sucking**, sb. *Obs* [f. SUCK sb 2] (See quot.)

1499 *Placatum* in Blount *Law Dict* (1691) s.v., Per *Suck-ing*, hoc est fore quiet, de illis americanis, quando *le Burlimen*, id est, supervisors del Ringyord, pramonito fuerint ad imparcand & facend. clausuras illas simul cum vicinis suis, ille qui non venit ad talem pramonitionem amerciatum erit ad pretium unius vomeris, Anglice a *Suck*, pratu quatuor denar

Sucking (sɜːkɪŋ), vbl sb [f. SUCK v + -ING 1]

1 The action of the verb SUCK, suction Also, an instance of this

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi (Symon & Iudas) 321 Pat wechis, pat had mare care of pat swykne þan þai had yare 1382 *Wyclif Gen* xxii 8 Thanne the child growide and was don away fro sowkyng. 14 *Yndale's* vii. 123 Thou blestful queene of kyngys emperes That gaf thi son sowkyng in a stall. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 231 When þe modyr wanyth here child, sche weyth here tetyrs wyth sum byttere thyng, & so þe chylid feluyng ofte þat bytternes leuyth his soukyng 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 84 Otes with hir sucking a peeler is found 1581 *Satur Poems Reform.* xliii 44 Preseut from slaughter be souking of a beir 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* I, 91 Meil quhike through souking thay fed vpon. 1599 A. M. i. *Gabelgauer's Bk. Physike* 207/2 Nether must we affther his meates and suckings, dandle it much. 1688 HOLMIR *Armoury* II, xx (Roxb) 234 An Instrument or pipe made of this forme, will cause the water by sucking to rise vp and run forth 1727 *Philop Quasi* II (1816) 6x Reserving only one for sucking of the old ones, to keep them in milk 1885 *Daily News* 13 Feb 5/1 There are very powerful engines which do the blowing and the sucking through these tubes 1892 CARMICHAEL *Dis. Children* 287 The child should be fed at regular intervals from both breasts at each sucking.

† b. *transf* = SUCTION 1 c *Obs*.

1656 RIDGLEY *Pract Physick* 10 Appetite wanting If there be no sucking, the forces cannot fail, and there are signs of repletion

2. pl What is obtained by suction. *rare*.

1587-3 T. USK *Test Love* 1 iv. (Skeat) 1 27 The olde soukings whiche thou haddest of me am amysted and lorn fro al maner of knowing 1809 MALKIN *Gal Blas* x. (Ridg) 372 To dip in my four fingers and thumb, and then to sup like a bear upon suckings

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *sucking operation*, *power*;

† *sucking* -bone, 1 a marrowbone; *sucking-cushion*, -pad, a lobulated mass of fat occupying the space between the masseter and the external surface of the buccinator; † *sucking-pipe*, a pipe used for drawing air or water in some direction; † *sucking-pot* = SUCKING-BOTTLE 1; † *sucking-tooth* = MILK-TOOTH; *sucking-tube*, a tube through which liquid is sucked into the mouth; † *sucking-young adj.*, young enough to be still sucking the dam

1648 HEXHAM II, *Ben Zuygh-been*, a *Sucking bone. a 1907 SUTTON in *Piersall's Human Anat.* 493 The *sucking cushions sometimes enlarge in adults 1896 HARDY *Fade* 1 vi, She had managed to get back one dimple by . . repeating the odd little *sucking operation before mentioned. 1889 MACALISTER *Human Anat* 566 The buccal fat in the child forms a lobulated. *sucking pad. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XXI 228 [In a Draught of Savery's Engine] G The Force Pipe, H The *sucking Pipe. 1731 *Ibid* XXXVII 7 A Sucking Pipe and Grate, going into the Water, which supplies all the four Cylinders alternately. 1735 *Ibid* XXXIX 42 The Sucking-Pipe receives its Air only from the Room where the Machine stands 1552 HULOET, *Sucking pot for children, *alphanus*. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VI 272 On this occasion their *sucking power is particularly serviceable 1601 HOLLAND *Ptery* I, 338 A goulding never casts his teeth, no not his *sucking teeth, in case he were goulded before. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 244/2 The *sucking-tube was used by the ancients as a domestic utensil, and also in the temples 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life Persec* II 120 It was a most swift Beast, and such as could not be taken, save when it was *sucking-young.

b. Applied to various organs in fishes, crustaceans, etc. adapted for use as suckers, *e.g.* *sucking-bowl*, -cup, -dash, -foot, -mouth, -spear, -tube

1841 T. R. JONES *Anim Kingd* § 171 In the male *Acitheres*, the *sucking-bowl possessed by the female does not exist 1840 CUMER'S *Anim Kingd*, 446 The two anterior [legs] exhibiting, on the inside, a kind of rosette, formed by the muscles, and seeming to act as a *sucking cup 1830 J. E. GRAY in *Encycl Metrop* (1845) XXI 599/1 A dorsal tail, ending in a *sucking disk. 1883 *Science* 1 195/2 Ambulatory tentacles terminating in expanded sucking disks 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucus* (1878) 167 The bird's foot stai, which you may see crawling by its thousand *sucking-feet. 1843 *South Zool in Encycl Metrop* (1845) VII 279/2 The *Sucking Mouth exhibits three different forms, the proboscis, the promuscle, and the antlia 1895 D. SHARP *Insects in Camb.* *Nat Hist* V 467 The *sucking-spear of this Insect are so long and slender as to look like hairs. 1868 *Rep U.S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 370 The *sucking tube, or tongue [of hymenoptera]

Sucking (sɜːkɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SUCK v + -ING 2]

1 That sucks milk from the breast; that is still being suckled, unweaned

† *Sucking fere* [FERE sb 1, companion], a foster brother. (Cf. *even-sucker* s.v. SUCKER sb. 1.)

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 246 *Ægðer* 7e men 7e ða succendan cild. c 1205 *LAY* 20973 ða sukende children 7eo adrenten inne wateren c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis* vii. (*Jacobus*) 689 Hyre sowkand sowne pane cane scho ta. 1382a *Wyclif Acts* xiii x Manaen, that was the sowkyngne feere of Ebrod tetrarke c 1402 *Chast Goddess Chyd* 14 A lounyng moder lrethde to play with her suckyng childe. 1560 *DAUS* ii *Steidane's Comm* 466 A suckyng babe in the cradell, not fully halfe a yere olde 1611 *Bible* Isa. xlix 15 Can a woman forget her suckyng child? 1743 *Pol Ballads* (1860) II 302 And ev'ry parish suckyng-babe Again be nurs'd with Gin 1845 *G JOHNSON Mat Med* in *Encycl Metrop.* VII. 508/1 If infusion ofenna be given to the nurse, the suckyng infant becomes purged

† b *absol* transl. *L. lactens*, etc.: Suckling. *Obs.* c 975 *Rusku. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 16 Of muðe cildra & sukend. c 1000 *Ælfric Dent.* xxix 25 Cniht and mededun, succende mid ealdum men a 1325 *Prase Psalter* cxxx 4 As be suckyng is vp his moder 1382a *Wyclif 1 Sam* xv 3 Sle fro man vnto woman, and hyl child, and soukyngne.

2 Of an animal That is still suckyng its dam. See also **SUCKING-PIG**.

1382a *Wyclif 1 Sam* vii. 9 O sowkyngne loomb 1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P R.* xviii. lxiii. (Hodl. MS.), Flesche of soukyng calves. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/a Sokyngne gryce, *nefrandus*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. x 81 The sowkin wolff furth strekyng brest and vdyr 1535 *COVERDALE Ecclus* xlii 16 What tyme as he offred the suckyngne lambes. 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 94 Soukyngne calves. 1590 *SHAKS. Merch.* V. ii. 1. 29 Plucke the yong suckyng Cubs from the she Beare 1833 *W. H. MAXWELL Field Bk* Introd. A suckyng-mastiff

b Of a bird That is still with its mother. Now chiefly in *suckling dove*, echoed from *Shaks.* (see quot. 1590), also *attrib.*

Cf dial. *suckling duck, gander, turkey*, used fig = simpleton. 1590 *SHAKS Mids N* i 185 I will aggrauate my voyce so, that I will roare you as gently as any suckyng Doue 1634 *Altkorp MS.* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App p. xxi. For 5 dozen and 1 suckyng chickenges at 2d ob the chick, oo 12 090b. 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xxiv. He never had so much [brans] as would make pap to a suckyng gosling. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii 14. Some loud as the lion, some small as the suckyng dove. 1846 *MRS. GORE Eng. Char* (1852) 157 From the suckyng-dove eloquence of Private Secretaryship, he suddenly thundered into a Boanerges 1858 *Taylor Dr Thorne* xxvi. No young suckyng dove could have been more mild than that terrible enemy [etc.]

3. *fig* a. Not come to maturity; not fully developed, budding.

1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* xiii lviii. Some petty suckyng Knaves their best did try 1648 xix. cxvii. From suckyng sneaking Schisms, they boldly broke Into the monstrous amplitude of those Black Heresies [etc.] 1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref. Ess 1900 I 123 My enemies are but suckyng critics, who would fain be nibbling ere their teeth are come. 1681 — *Shau. Friar* iii 1. This is no Father Dominic, this is but a diminutive suckyng Fryar. 1708 *Brit Apollo* No 50 3/2 You are as yet, but a suckyng Young Lover 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simplev.* He looks like a suckyng Nelson. 1853 'C. Bede' *Verdant Green* ii. ii. Told you he was a suckyng Freshman, Gigs! 1876 *Nature* 13 Jan 202/a The book before us, however, is not the book we should recommend to a suckyng geometer.

transf. 1854 *MRS. GASKELL North & S.* viii. Most of the manufacturers placed their sons in suckyng situations at fourteen or fifteen years of age

b. Infantile, childishly innocent.

1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* x. 96 To see their simplicity—suckyng simplicity, I call it

4 That sucks down, under water, into a whirlpool, etc. † *Suckling sand* = **QUICKSAND**.

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i 42 The sowcand sweltht 161d vii. vi. 45 Quhat profitit me Sirts, that soukand sand? 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH Friar* in *Acc. Sev. Late Voy* i (1694) 118 Suckling Rocks lie on the North-side of the Straights 1818 *KEATS Endym.* iii 249 Where through some suckyng pool I will be hurld With rapture to the other side of the world 1833 *R. S. HAWKER Prose Wks* (1893) 28 There's a nine-knot breeze above, And a suckyng tide below 1920 *B. CAFFES 9 Abercrom* ii. xviii. 259 It was like a nightmare race over suckyng quicksands

† 5. Tending to drain or exhaust; = **SOAKING** ppl a. 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* 246 'Accidia' ys a soukyng sore, he traveylth me from day to day

6. Special collocations. **suckling carp**, the carp-sucker, *Catobius carpio*. † **suckling-paper**, blotting-paper; † **suckling stone**, pumice

1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* V. i. 237 'Suckling Carp. *Cyprinus Catostomus*, said to live chiefly by suction a 1648 *DIOBY Closet Opened* (1677) 227 Filter it through 'suckling-paper. 1664 *Comenius Janua Ling* 582a *narg*, A 'suckling stone full of little holes

Suckling-bottle.

1. An infant's feeding-bottle. Now *local*. (Cf. **SUCK-BOTTLE** 1)

1632 *SHERWOOD* A suckyng bottle, *succeron* 1660 *Act 12 Chas II.* c. 4 Sched. s. v *Bottles*, Bottles of Wood vocal. suckyng bottles the Groce x s 1690 *LOCKE Hum Und* iv vii 9 A Child knows, that its Sucklyng bottle is not the Rod 1845 in *Trans Amer Pediatric Soc* (1897) IX. 13 The child should be fed by means of a suckyng-bottle

b *transf.* and *fig.*

1636 *MASSINGER Bashful Lover* iii 1. Octavio pours a cordial into the mouth of Ascanio *Colibro* (to Hortensio) You may believe him It is his suckyng-bottle, and confirms 'An old man's twice a child'. 1668 *H. MORRIS Drv Dial* ii xxiv (1713) 168, I am of that childish humour, that I do not relish any drink so well as that out of mine own usual Sucklyng-bottle.

† 2. A breast-pump. *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii. xli 435/a A Nipple pipe, or Sucklyng bottle, having an hole, at one end, which is as large as to receive the nipple of a Woman's breast

† 3 A West-Indian plant (see quot.). *Obs.*

1750 *G. HUGHES Nat Hist Barbados* v 139 Bread and Cheese, or, Sucklyng-Bottle This is a ligneous Wynth, with dark Iron coloured Leaves The Flowers are succeeded by yellow conic capsular Pods, somewhat in Shape like a Bottle.

Sucklyng-fish. A fish furnished with a sucker or adhesive organ. a. The *REMORA*, *Echeneis remora*.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy* I iii. 64 The Sucklyng-fish is about the bigness of a large Whiting. 1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 493 The Sucklyng Fish This fish is remarkable on account of its *scuta*, by whose *setula* it fastens itself to the sides of ships, planks, fishes, or other bodies. 1880 *GUNTHER Introd. Study Fishes* 461 A somewhat ingenuous way of catching sleeping turtles by means of a Sucklyng-fish held by a ring fastened round its tail. 1884 *Longman's Mag.* Mar. 524 Few sharks are caught in tropical seas that have not one or more sucklyng fish attached to them

b. Applied to various other fishes, e.g. the Cornish sucker, the lump-sucker.

1776 *PENNANT Brit Zool.* III. 120 Lesser Sucklyng Fish. *Lepadogaster*. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 181/1 *Sucklyng Fish*, a name sometimes given to fishes of the family *Discoboli*.

Sucklyng-pig. A new-born or very young pig; a young milk-fed pig suitable for roasting whole. (Formerly often called *roasting pig*)

1566 *WITHALS Dict* 17 Yonge suckyng pigges, *porci delicti*. 1666 *Shuttleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 166 For one suckyng pigge, 1/1 viii. 1634 *MASSINGER City Madam* ii 1. There were three suckyng pigges served up in a dish c 1746 *J. COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanic Dial Wks* (1862) p. xxxvii. I know no moor on um neway, than a seawyng-pig 1834 *MARRIAT P. Simplev* (1863) 198 A roast suckyng pig came on as a second course 1846 *YOUATT Pig* (1847) 130 Those intended to be killed for 'suckyng-pigs' should not be above four weeks old 1886 *W. J. TUCKER E Europe* 73 'You like suckyng-pig?' he asked. 'Not particularly.' 'Ah! you never ate them as they ought to be eaten!'

Sucklyng-pump.

† 1. An air-pump. *Obs.*

1660 *BOYLE New Exp Phys Mach* Proem 12 A Sucklyng Pump, or as we formerly call'd it, an Air Pump

2. A suction pump. Now *rare*

1660 *D'ACRES Art Water drawing* 5 As it is every day to be seen in sucklyng Pumps, whose water will not follow the Bucket much above the said height 1707 *MORTIMER Husbandry* (1747) I. 92 Those continual Repairs and Mendings, that the Defects in Sucklyng-pumps are constantly requiring 1825 *J. SMITH Panoramic Sci & Art* II 116 A contrivance for converting the common sucklyng-pump into a lifting-pump 1830 *HERSCHEL Study Nat Phil.* III. 1. 228 On the occasion of a sucklyng-pump refusing to draw water above a certain height.

Suckle (suk'k'l), sb¹ Also 5 **succele**, **sokel**, -yl, 6 **suckell**. [app short for **HONEYSUCKLE**. Cf. **SUCKLING** sb²]

a. Clover. Also called † **lamb-suckle**. b. *attrib.* in † **suckle-bloom** glossing *L. locusta* = **HONEYSUCKLE** 1, i b. *Obs.*

14 *Medical MS* in *Anglia* XIX. 78 **Succele**, a good medycyne for be web in be eye. c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in *W. Wulcker 787 Hec locusta*, a sokylblome. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii cccclxxvii 1018 Meadow Trefoile is called of some Suckles, and Honisuckles. 1709 *T. ROBINSON Vindict. Mosaic System* 91 Honey which they suck out of the Honey-Flowers, as the Honey-Suckle, Lamb-Suckle, the Clover Flowers 1728 *R. BRADLEY Dict. Bot.* **Suckles** is **Honeysuckle**.

c = **HONEYSUCKLE** 2. Also **suckle-bush**

1816 *L. HUNT Ramm* ii. 192 And ivy, and the suckle's streaky light 1886 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant-n*, **Suckle-bush**, *Loncera Periclymenum*

d. *fig.*

c 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 976 in *Macro Plays* 106 *Luxuria* With my sokelys of sweetness, I sytte & I slepe.

Suckle (suk'k'l), sb² [f. next.]

† 1. A suckling organ. *Obs. rare.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* (ed 2) 26 The body of this fish [sc. the manatee] wanting fins, in their place ayded with 2 paps which are not only suckles but stilts to creep a shoare upon

2 A suckling-house for lambs. *local.*

1805 *R. W. DICKSON Pract. Agric* II. 1056 In order to conduct this sort of fattening with success, a lamb-house or suckle of proper dimensions must be provided.

Suckle (suk'k'l), v. Also 5 **sukle**, 6 **soc(k)le**.

[Of obscure formation

Usually taken to be f. **SUCK** v + **-LE**, but the ordinary frequentative meaning of this suffix is not appropriate. Possibly a back-formation from **SUCKLING** sb¹, first recorded c 1440]

1. *trans.* To give suck to; to nurse (a child) at the breast.

1408 *Wyclif's Bible* Job iii. 12 (MS. Fair 2) Whi was I suklyd wih tetis? 1604 *SHAKS Oth.* ii. 1. 161 Iago She was a wight Des To do what? Iago To suckle Fooles, and chronicle small Beere 1607 — *Cor* i iii 44 The breast of Hecuba When she did suckle Hector, look'd not lovelier Then Hector's forehead. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Past.* iii. 41 My Brinded Heifer Two Thriving Calves she suckles twice a day 1704 *T. BROWN Satire Quack Wks* 1730 I 63 Some she-bear - Suckled these young 1789 *BUCHAN Dom Med.* (1790) 233 If she continue to suckle the child, it is at the peul of her own life. 1828 *SCOTT F M Perth* xxvi. The misery of the mother's condition rendered her little able to suckle the infant. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* II 470 A calf is suckled for 10 weeks 1879 *DIXON Windsor* L. iv. 35 An English prince, suckled by an English nurse

absol 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl Anal.* III 361/2 The specific gravity of the milk appears to increase as the woman continues suckling.

b *fig.* To nourish with, bring up on.

1654 *JER TAYLOR Real Pres* A 3, It began in the ninth age, and in the tenth was suckled with little arguments and

imperfect pleadings. 1721 *BRADLEY Philos Acc Wks Nat* 35 The Roots. are till that time in a manner suckled by the Mother Plant 1732 *POPE Ess Man* i 234 For me kind Nature Suckles each herb, and spreads out ev'ry flow'r 1781 *COWPER Expost.* 364 Though suckled at fair freedom's breast 1807 *WORDSW* *The world is too much with us* 10 A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn 1883 *G. MOORE Mod Lover* xvii. The great artist is born in the barren womb of failure and suckled on the tears of impotence.

2. To cause to take milk from the breast or udder, to put to suck. Also with *up*. Now *rare*.

1523 *FITZGERB Husb* § 38 Put the lambe to her, and socle it 1566 *PAINTER Pal Pleas* I 78 If kiddes be socled vp wyth ewes milke. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 26 Feb an 1776 Sucklyng calves after they are ten weeks old, is bad management. 1796 *VANCOUVER in A Young Agric Esses* (1813) II 284 A third [purpose] may be added, that of suckling, or feeding calves for the London market 1834 *L. RICHIE Wand. Scene* 131 [The Jews] were forbidden to suckle their children by means of Christian nurses

3. *intr.* To suck at the breast. *rare.*

1688, etc. [implied in **SUCKLING** ppl a 2] 1823 *MME P PANAM Menu. Yng. Gr.* Lady 102 The child who was suckling at my bosom

Suckler (suk'k-lar). Also *Sc.* 5 **sucular**, 6 **sowklar**. [f. **SUCKLE** v. + **-ER** 1.]

1. An unweaned mammal (rarely an infant); *esp.* a suckling calf. Also *attrib*

1773 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 166 Twa cupyl of suckler kyddis. 1791 *J. LEARMONT Poems* 269 This day we hae our suckler lambs to spane. c 1800 *ABDY in A. Young Agric Esses* (1813) II. 277 Sucklers of a week old, sold at Ongar market for 40s each. 1832 *L. HUNT r Theocritus Hercules & Serp* 6r When they saw the little suckler, how He gasped the monsters 1892 *Wills Co. Mirror* 5 Aug 4/2, 30 Fat and Suckler Calves

† b as a term of endearment. *Obs.*

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxv. 53 My sowklar [*Bann MS.* suckler] sweet as any vnjoum

2. An animal that suckles its young, a mammal Also, with epithet, an animal that suckles its young in a specified manner. *rare.*

1850 *Jrnl R. Agric Soc* XI 11. 577 They are moderately prolific and excellent sucklers. 1861 *Zoologist Ser.* i. XIX. 7303 The sucklers and birds of the island have already been enumerated a 1866 *WHEWELL* (Ogilvie).

3. One who rears young calves or lambs. *local*

1750 *W. ELLIS Mod Husbandry* IV. i 116 (E. D. S.). 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 29 Oct 1775 Last night, the Suckler, in a great hurry, drove one of the cows out of the suckling-house into the yard 1784 *ROBINSON Let in N. & Q 3rd Ser* IV. 342, I sold the butcher a fat calf and the suckler a lean one

4. pl. The flowering heads of clover. Also *attrib* in *sing.* Cf. **SUCKLING** sb² 1.

1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph* iv 11, On the Suckler brae 1853 *G. JOHNSTON Nat. Hist. E. Bord.* i 54 The flowered heads are called by the common people *soklers* or *sucklers* 1893-4 *Northumbld Gloss* II 706 *Suckler*s, white clover

5. = **SUCKER** sb 4. *dial.* Cf. **SUCKLING** sb. 2.

1796 *H. HUNTER r St. Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) II. 178 A very lofty tuft of oats, consisting of thirty-seven stalks, without reckoning a multitude of other small sucklers 1851 *STERNBERG Dial. Northants.* 109 *Sucklers*, slips of willow, &c., used for planting

Suckling (suk'k-lin), sb¹ Forms: 5 **suklynge**, **sukkelyng**, 5-6 **sokelyng** (e, 6 **suc(k)lyng**e, -elyng, 7 **sucklin**, 6- **suckling**. [f. **SUCK** v + **-LING** 1. Cf. *MDu* *sogeling* (*Du sogeling*, *WFlem.* *soogeling*), *MHG.* *sogelinc*, *sogelinc* (G *sogling*)]

1. A infant that is at the breast or is unweaned

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 *Sokelynge*, or he bat sokythe, *suklyder*. 1535 *COVERDALE Pr* viii. 2 Out of the mouth of the very babes & sucklynges thou hast ordered prayse. 1598 *BANISTER Hist Man* i 8 The place, that in infants, and late borne sucklynges, is so soft, and tender. 1601 *DENT Pathw Heaven* 389 A lounyng mother, though her young suckyng cre all night, when she arneth, she loatheth it nevertheless. 1845 *WORDSW.* 'Young England' 14 Let Babes and Sucklyngs be thy oracles. 1897 *Albutt's Syst Med.* III. 129 In this country at any rate, rickets is practically unknown amongst sucklings.

b A young animal that is suckled, *esp.* a suckling calf, cf. **SUCKLER** 1.

1530 *PALSER 272/1* *Sokelyng* a yong calfe. 1577 *B. GOOGE Heresbach's Husb.* 43 b. Here next to my house, are my Sucklings, that are brought to their dammes to sucke thrise a day. 1655 *MOURER & BENNET Health's Improv.* (1746) 136 Calves are either Sucklings or Wainlings 1693 *CONGREVE in Dryden's Jynenal* xi (1697) 285 The tenderest Kid And fattest of my flock, a Sucklyng yet 1732 *ASHTON R Almonds* iv (1735) 92 When an Animal that gives Suck turns feverish, the Milk turns to Yellow, to which the Suckling has an Aversion 1821 *BYRON Cam* ii 11, I lately saw A lamb stung by a reptile, the poor suckling Lay fawning on the earth 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1829) II. 590 Half the dogs pupped there are supposed to die of it while sucklings

c. *fig.*

1806 *H. K. WHITE Let to R W A* 18 Aug, This island, and its little suckling the Isle of Wight

2. = **SUCKER** sb. 4. *dial.* Cf. **SUCKLER** 5.

1798 *Trans Soc Arts* XVI 345 The sucklings of my old trees transplanted.

Suckling (suk'k-lin), sb² Also 5 **suklynge**, 5-6 **sokelyng** (e) [app. f. **SUCKLE** sb¹]

1. Clover (Also *lamb-sucklings*). *dial* † Also glossing *L. locusta*. = **HONEYSUCKLE** 1, i b, **SUCKLE** sb. 1 a.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 463/1 *Sokelynge*, herbe (or suklynge), *locusta*. c 1450 *Cov. Myet.* (Shaks. Soc.) 270 As we with

swete bredys have it [sc. the passover lamb] etc And also with the byttry Sokelyng [Cf Exodus xii 8] 1530 PALSGR. 272/1 Sokelyng an herbe a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Extr. Commun. Pl. Bles* Wks 1835 IV 379 The flowers of sorrel are reddish, of sweet trefoil or suckling three-leaved grass, red or white 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 123 The white or Dutch clover. Probably from the apparent advantage which sheep receive from this admirable grass, it is called lamb's sucklings. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 24 Mar 1/1 Clover seed, trefoil, sainfoin, red suckling 1895 *Gloss E. Anglia, Suckling* (2) The common purple clover In Suffolk, however, the red clover is never called *suckling*, but that term is generally used for the white or Dutch clover 1898 RIDER HAGGARD *Farmer's Year* (1899) 61 The suckling is already thick in the grass, making patches of green carpeting

2. = HONEYBUCKLE 2 (*Lonicera Perichymentum*). Obs. exc. dial.

1653 LAWES *Apres & Dial* 11 16 The wanton Suckling and the Vine 1664 in *Verney Mem.* (1697) II 208 To smell the sucklings and the stocks and to see the new trees grow. 1678 R. FERRIER *Jrnl in Camdens Misc.* (1895) IX 32 Fine walks covered overhead with roses and sucklings 1833 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 408 *Sucklin*, the honey-suckle

Suckling (suk'lin), *vbl sb.* [f. SUCKLE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1 a. The feeding of infants at the breast. b. The rearing of young calves, etc. in suckling-houses

1799 *Syn. Husb.* in R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* (1805) II 978 In suckling... the charges are much heavier than when the milk is sold out of the pail 1842 PRICHARD *Nat. Hist. Man* 64 The processes connected with reproduction and suckling 1892 J. CARMICHAEL *Dis. Childr.* 288 Irregular Suckling is a fruitful cause of illness in the infant.

c. *transf.* (see quot.)

1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 153 The Lancashire exhibitors leave but very few [gooseberries] on each bush, and increase the size of those by a process called 'suckling', i.e., placing a pan of water under each berry, that it may swell from the vapour given out

2. *attrib.*, as *suckling time*; suckling assistant, a device for relieving nursing mothers when suffering from sore nipples, †suckling box, †a feeding-bottle of wood; suckling-house, a house or hut in which young calves or lambs are brought up; †suckling meats, food suitable for infants.

1803 *Med. Jrnl.* X 353 Relife's 'suckling assistant' 1679 C. NESSE *Antichrist* 97 Milk in a warm breast is more effectual nourishment, than milk in a cold 'suckling box' 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 29 Oct. 1775 The Suckler drove one of the cows out of the 'suckling-house' into the yard c. 1610 *Women Saints* 111 Then had she nyne poore infants, whome she fedd on her knees, with tender and 'suckling meates agreeable for their infancy' 1818 KEATS *Endym.* II 456 She took me like a child of 'suckling time, And cradled me in 1085

Suckling (suk'lin), *ppl. a* [f. SUCKLE *v.* + -ING 2.]

1. a. Giving suck. b. Rearing young calves, etc. in suckling-houses.

1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4) I 293 Infants at the breast sometimes lying so much on the arm of the suckling mother, c. 1800 ADDY in A. Young *Agric. Essex* (1813) II 278 In the dairy farms the calves are generally sold at a week old, to the suckling farmer 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 979 The calf-suckling farmer.

2. = SUCKING *ppl. a* 1, 2
In earlier quotes, possibly attrib. use of SUCKLING *sb* 1
1688 *Lord Gas* No 2357/4 Lost a black and white suckling Spaniel Butch. 1734 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments* etc. 404 Most of the Diseases of suckling Infants proceed from Milk growing sour and curdling in the Stomach. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxxix, Though thou art not so tender as a suckling pig. 1835 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'While poring Anti-guarans' The Wolf, whose suckling Twins [etc.]. 1896 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I. 163 Milk, the natural food of the suckling animal

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
1866 SWINBURNE *Lais Veneris* lxxix, O breast whereat some suckling sorrow clings. 1882 COUES *Biogen* (1884) 43 Some German metaphysicians and their suckling converts.

Suckyr, obs. form of SUCCOUR.

Sucrate (suk'kreit). *Chem.* [a. F. *sucrate*, f. *sucro* SUGAR + -ATE 4] A compound of a substance with sucrose.

1868 FOWNES *Chem.* (ed. 10) 686 Cane sugar does not turn brown when triturated with alkalis, i.e., it combines with them, however, forming compounds called sucates.

|| **Sucre** (sū kre). [f. the name of Antonio José de Sucre, a South American patriot.] A silver coin of Ecuador now of the value of two shillings 1886 *Rep. Sec. Treasury* 230, 412, 413 (Cent. Dict.). 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 May 1/3 The Government of Guayaquil recently made a special issue of postage stamps of the value of 1c, 2c, 5c, 10c, 20c, 50c, and 1 sucre 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 10) XXVII. 649/2

Sucro- (sū'kro), used as combining form of F. *sucro* sugar, as *sucro-acid*, an acid obtained by the action of an acid on a sugar.

1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. (ed. 2) iv § 3 288 The following equations will serve to elucidate the composition of some of these sucro-acids → 1. Sucro tartaric acid, dibasic — Tartaric acid + Sucrose = Sucro-tartaric acid. 1913 DORLAND *Ilust. Med. Dict.* 918/1 *Sucroclastic*, splitting up sugar; as, a sucroclastic enzyme

Sucrose (sū'krois). *Chem.* [f. F. *sucro* SUGAR + -OSE 2.] Any one of the sugars having the composition (C₁₂H₂₂O₁₁) and properties of cane-sugar; = SACCHAROSE.

1862 [see prec.]. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 322 Saccharine Bodies... may be divided into three classes (1) Sucroses...

(2) Glucoses (3) Amyloses. 1897 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* III. 200 The sucroses cane-sugar, maltose, and lactose
Sucat, *sucp*: see SEE *v.*

Suction (suk'shon). [ad L. *suctio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK. Cf F. *suction* (OF *suction*).]

1. The action of sucking with the tongue and lips (or analogous organs). Also, an instance of this. Applied to a method of extracting soft cataract (and the instrument used) by sucking the liquid from the lens through a tube (cf *suction tube* in 4b)

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 191 Sounds may be made, as well by Suction, as by Emission of the Breath, as in Whistling, or Breathing 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* Man i. 11 § 2 169 The Motions dependent on the Sensations of the Tongue Suction, Mastication [etc.] 1800 *Med. Jrnl.* III 376 The author asserts, that all the parts [in insects] derive their aliment from simple suction 1840 L. HUNT *Seer* i. x 25/1 His [sc. a fly's] suction of sugar. 1841 T. R. JONES *Amin. Kungd.* 194 The internal digestive apparatus [of the leech] is evidently adapted to form a capacious reservoir for the reception of fluids taken in by suction 1862 CALVERLEY *Verses & Transl.* (ed. 2) When I, sent those steaky lollipops home for your fatty suction 1868 E. EDWARDS *Ralegh* I. xxv 615 He was unable to take sustenance, except by suction 1869 LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 130 Extraction of Soft Cataract by Suction... Two, three, or four days having elapsed, the second stage or suction part of the operation may be performed

b. Imbibing strong drink, drinking slang.

1817 SCOTT *Let to Morritt* 11 Aug. in *Lockhart*, A man cannot easily spend much money in liquor, since he must walk three or four miles to the place of suction and back again 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, Wery good power o' suction, Sammy 1913 *Daily Mail* 25 Apr. 5/1 'What was this debt for?' asked Judge Snagge. 'Suction, my lord,' was the reply

c. *transf.* The craving of appetite. Obs

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 169 Least the parts shoulde pine away when they are, hunger-starved, nature hath framed one part of exquisite and perfect sense, which alone fore-apprehending the suction and so the want of the rest [etc.] 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Amin & Min* 365 A continual and unsatiable desire of eating caused, by a vehement sense of suction in the mouth of the ventricle

d. *fig.*
1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sev. Gables* xvii, They had been drawn into the great current of human life, and were swept away with it, as by the suction of fate itself. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Oct. 8/1 If we had joined the movement we should have been drawn into it through suction.

2. The production of a more or less complete vacuum with the result that external atmospheric pressure forces fluid into the vacant space or causes the adhesion of surfaces.

1658 R. WHITE & Digby's *Powd. Symph.* (1660) 53 One may remark within the economy of nature, sundry sorts of attractions: as that of suction 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydroi. Chym.* 129 The pressure would not be so much, unless at the time of the suction of the air 1674 BOYLE *Excels. Theol.* II v. 212 Suction and the ascension of water in pumps. 1700 SAVERY *Miner's Friend* 20 The external Pressure of the Atmosphere or what is vulgarly called Suction 1793 W. & S. JONES *Catal. Optical etc. Instr.* 6 A model of a water pump, exemplifying the nature of pumps, and proving the absurdity of what is called suction 1878 MEREDITH *Teeth* 222 That adaptation of the plate to the mucous membrane which is necessary to keep out particles of food, or to make perfect suction 1899 BARRING-GOULD *Bh. West. II.* vi 86 The suction had been so great as to tear the leather garters I wore off my legs

3. Short for *suction-pipe*
1836 J. BARROWMAN *Ss. Mining Terms* 65 Suction, or Suction pipe, the tail pipe of a pump; that part of a pump where the water enters. 1889 WELCH *Text. Bh. Naval Archit.* xi, 124 Its length is sufficient to enable it to be screwed at its other end to any of the suction.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.* a. Simple attrib.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV i 145/1 Air entering veins lying within the suction-influence of the chest. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* Suction power, the force presumed to be exerted on the blood in the veins by the active dilatation of the heart 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII 250 The alternate compressive action of the abdominal wall and suction action of the thorax.

b. Special comb. suction box, chamber, a chamber in a pump into which the liquid is conveyed by the suction-pipe; suction fan, (a) a fan used to increase or diminish the draught in a furnace; (b) a fan for withdrawing chaff and dirt from grain, or steam and hot air from meal, as it comes from the burs (Knight, 1884); suction pipe, (a) the pipe leading from the bottom of a pump barrel to the reservoir from which fluid is to be drawn; (b) a pipe for the extraction of dust from tow; suction-plate, (a) a dental plate kept in position by atmospheric pressure; (b) (see quot. 1889); suction primer (see quot.); suction pump, a pump of the type in which the barrel is placed above the level of the reservoir, and is connected therewith by a suction pipe; suction stop, any of the 'clicks' peculiar to certain South African languages; suction tube, (a) = suction-pipe (a); (b) a tube used in an operation for cataract; suction valve, (a) the valve at the bottom of the cylinder of a suction pump, below the piston; (b) the valve in a steam engine through which the water is drawn from the hot-well into the feed-pump (Knight, 1875). Also in various names of

machines which perform their operations by suction or the creation of a vacuum; e.g. *suction cleaner, gas engine, hose*.

1889 WELCH *Text. Bh. Naval Archit.* xi, 124 A 'suction-box or valve chest is fitted beneath the pump 1864 WEBSTER, 'Suction-chamber, the chamber of a pump into which the suction pipe delivers 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Sept. 9/3 Their fight with 'suction cleaners alone had cost them £3,750 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 400 A 'suction-lan wherewith to increase or diminish the draught, and to cause the effectual passage of the gases and fumes through even a compact mass of ore. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 5/2 The householder must supply himself with a small 'suction gas-engine 1888 *Daily News* 2 July 5/5 The Grinder and Manly tugs got to work with their 'suction hose. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* V 209 A proper length of 'suction pipe. 1835 *Unr. Philos. Manif.* 215 Arrangements, for cleaning the tow by a blowing-machine, with dust suction-pipes. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2442/2 'Suction plate (Dental) 1889 WELCH *Text. Bh. Naval Archit.* xi, 124 A deck- or suction-plate, to the under side of which, at its centre, the tail pipe from the pump is attached 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2442/2 'Suction-primer, a small force-pump worked by hand and used in charging a main-pump. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 871/1 Suction Primer, a device to charge a steam pump ready for starting 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 635 Two or three kinds, used for domestic purposes, of which the 'suction and lifting pumps are the chief. 1883 *Science* I 524/1 It has long been discussed whether the ventricle of the heart is not only a force-pump in systole, but also a suction-pump in diastole. 1887 H. SWEET in *Academy* 10 Dec. 394 The 'suction-stops or 'clicks' of the South-African languages 1863 ATKINSON & GANOT'S *Physics* (1866) 131 A 'suction tube, which dips into the reservoir from which water is to be raised 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 502 One, resulting from the prick of a thorn, in a man, aged 28, was extracted with the suction-tube 1831 LARDNER *Pneumatics* v 294 Probably the most simple and the best contrivance [for an air pump] is one in which the 'suction valve is altogether dispensed with

Hence *Suotional a. rare* 1, having a power of suction (*fig.*); *Suotionist notice-wd.*, one who favours a theory of suction

1707 *Phil. Trans.* XXV 2415 Several Phenomena of which, being liable to be accounted for by the Suctionists, and Funicularians, to proceed from some (unintelligible) Internal Cause 1872 RUSKIN *Munera P.* 32 The holdet of wealth may be regarded as a money-chest with a slit in it, not only receptant but suctional.

Suctional (suk'tō-nāl), a *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *suctionis* (n. pl. *Suctionis*, sc. *animalis*, the name of various zoological Groups), f. *suct*, *sūgere* to SUCK *v.*] Of an organ: Adapted for sucking. Of an animal. Having organs adapted for sucking or having the power of suction; belonging to any of the groups named *Suctionia* in which the mouth is adapted for sucking, or which possess sucking disks, or the like. Of a habit, etc. Involving or characterized by suction.

1833 OWEN *Descr. Catal. Comp. Anat.* II. 80 When the Lamprey is firmly attached to foreign bodies by means of its suctional mouth 1838-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 161/2 The *Tenuesotres* or suctional birds 1846 PATTERSON *Zool.* 61 Suctional discs, such as those of the leeches 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii. 267 The Hemiptera are suctional insects 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* vi. 99 Owing to the suctional habits of these fierce and predatory creatures, the oesophagus is very narrow 1900-13 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 672/1 Suctional pad
So *Suotarian*, a member of the *Suctionia*; esp. a cyclostomous fish.

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc.
Suctionions (suk'tō-nās), a *Zool.* Now rare. [Formed as prec. + -OUS.] = SUCTIONAL.

1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1816) I. 167 The larvae of *Dytisc* fixing themselves by their suctionions mandibles to the body of fish 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 519/2 Both kinds of prehensile organs are provided with acetabula, or suctionous discs for adhesion
So *Suotory a rare* 1

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entom.* III xxxiv 464 *Rostellum*, which I employ to denote the suctionary organs of the louse tribe
Suotum, -urris, -uris (s) see SUCCOUR *sb.* and *v.*
Sud sb., sing. of SUDS, q.v.

† **Sud**, *v.* Obs. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To befool, soil

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1613) 164 Reconer your soules though you have sudded your bodies

2. *intr.* To foam (See SUDGING *ppl. a*)

1603 G. FLETCHER *Canto Death of Ethel* i, The stream, That sudding on the rocks, would closely seeme To imitate her whitenesse with his frothy cream

3. *pass.* To be covered with drift sand left by a flood.

1787 GROSE *Provenc. Gloss* s.v. *Sudded*, The meadows are sudded; i.e. covered with drift sand left by the floods. W.

Sud, dial. var. *shoula*: see SHALL A 7 b.

Sudane, -te, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -TY

|| **Sudak** (sūdæ'k). [Russian су́дак] A species of pike-perch.

1799 W. TOOKER *View Russian Emp.* III 151 Still in greater plenty in the subordinate streams are the sudak, peach, and innumerable kinds of scale-fish

|| **Sudamina** (sūdæ'minā), *sb. pl. Path.* [mod. L, pl. of *sudāmen*, f. *sudare* to sweat.] Minute whitish vesicles or pustules caused by the accumulation of sweat in the upper layers of the skin after copious perspiration, esp. in certain fevers.

1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* i. xlviii 113 *Hidropia Sudamina* the Measles are pustules like Millet-seed which ulcerate the Skin. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2). 1862 H. W.

FULLER *Dis. Lungs* 245 A vesicular eruption of sudamina. 1906 *Daily Chron* 6 Apr 5/5 Suffering from an outbreak of 'sudamina', consequent on eating putrid meat.

Hence **Sudaminal** *a*, pertaining to or consisting of sudamina.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 709 There is a great tendency to profuse sweating after fits, and this may lead to sudaminal rashes.

Sudan (sūdān, -æn). Variant of SOUDAN. So **Sudanese** (sūdānī) *adj* belonging to the Sudan; *sb*, an inhabitant or the inhabitants of the Sudan; **Sudani** (also Sudany) *a* and *sb*, in the same sense; **Sudanian** (sūdāniān) *a*, [f mod.L. *Sudanica*, the Sudan], Sudanese.

1884 Kfane *Ethnol. Egyptian Sudan* 17 Subjoined are tabulated schemes of all the Eastern *Sudanese and contiguous ethnical groups. 1897 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 279/1 The Sudanese Negro peoples. 1905 SAYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 267 The Egyptian has never been fond of military service, whereas we all now know, the Sudanese is essentially a fighting animal. 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 5/1 He is a *Sudan, and was one of Gordon's soldiers. 1906 *Pictorial Relic. Anc. Egypt* 163 The Sudan dancer. 1842 *Pictorial Nat. Hist. Man* 305 The black *Sudanians nations. 1908 Sir H. JOHNSTON *Grayell & the Congo* II. xliii. 387 Sudanian Africa.

Sudand, -anetee, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -TY.

|| **Sudarium** (s'udē-rīdīm). [L. see next.]

1. A napkin or cloth for wiping the face; a handkerchief (in quot 1801 *Jocular*); *spet* the cloth with which, according to legend, St. Veronica wiped the face of Christ on the way to Calvary, and on which his features were impressed, hence, any similar cloth venerated as a relic, a portrait of Christ on a cloth. (Cf. VERONICOLE, VERONICOLA.)

1601 W. BUNDUPH in T. Lavender *Trav.* *Four Englishmen* (1612) 115 A woman called Veronica brought forth a *Sudarium* to wipe his face. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 17 Nov. 1644. The miraculous *Sudarium* induced with the picture of our Saviour's face. 1801 *Syn. Smith* in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. iii. 46 The most intrepid veteran of us all dares no more than wipe his face with his cambric *sudarium*. 1826 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Script* 322 He... holds a *sudarium* in his right hand and in his left a roll. 1859 GULICK & TIMMS *Painting* 64 A representation of this kind—the head of the Saviour on a cloth, and called a '*sudarium*' is common in the works of early painters.

† *b* = MANIPLE 3. *Obs*

1688 HOLME *Armoiries* iii. 14 187/1 *The Manipulus* or *Sudarium*, called also *Manipulus* or *Phanion*

2 = **SUDATORIUM**. Also *fig*. 1852 G. W. CURTIS *Wand. in Syria, Damascus* vii. 329 You rise and enter the *Sudarium* beyond. 1863 TRICELVIAN *Complet. Wallah* 171 [In India] the mind, like the body, becomes languid and flabby and nerveless. While this *sudarium* continues to be the seat of government [etc.].

Sudary (s'ū dāri). *Obs* or *arch*. Also 4-5 *sudare*, 4-6 *sudarie*, 5 *seour*, *sewdarie*, (*shoudarie*), *sodary*, *sudurye*, 5-6 *sudarye*, 6 *sudari*, *sudere*; also (*disyll.*) 5 *sudays*, *Sc.* *swdour*. [ad. L. *sūdārium*, *f. sudor* sweat: see -ARY 1 a. Cf. It., *Sp.*, Pg. *sudario*, Fr. *sudari*, *f. suaire*, Gr. *συνδαριον*, from L., is used in Luke xix. 20, John xi. 44, xx. 7, Acts xix. 12.]

1. A napkin or handkerchief used to wipe sweat or tears from the face; a sweat-cloth, *esp.* such a napkin venerated as a relic of a saint.

1350 *St. James* 137 in *Horst. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 98 he childe þan toke þe appostels *sudary*. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* i. (Petrus) 53 in his bosom 4 he bare a *sudare*, to wepe his ene. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 12 On syke men the *sudaries* [later *vers.* *napkins*] or *nyxt* clothis were born from his body. 1430 *Lyric Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 For eyen and nose the nedethe a mokadour, Or *sudary*. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 426/2 He came to the *sudary* of the saynt & with grete deuocion kyssed it. 1623 CROKERAM, *Sudarye* [f. *Sudarye*], a handkercheffe. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iii. 438 A monk fumbled at the sick man's mouth With some undoubted relic—a *sudary* Of the Virgin

2. The napkin which was about Christ's head in the tomb; hence, a shroud or winding-sheet. Also attrib. *sudary cloth*

1300-1400 *Cursor M.* 17288-1733 (Cott.) Peter. 343e þe scheteez spred, and þe *sudary* þore leued þat was in þe sepulchre laide on our lordes heued. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm. Sel. Wks* II. 99 His face was bounden wip a *sudarie*. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 387 A *sudarye* Loo here haue I, Wynde hym for thy. 1450 in *Mailand Club Misc.* III. 204 Ane gret sepulchre with ane ymage of our Saluour... and a *swdour* of quhit silk abon the sam. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* a. 11 b. Moo than a thousand men in *sudaries* lyke dede men. 1485 *Digby Myst.* in 1049 Here is nothyng left butt a *sudare* cloth. 1500 *Chastell Pl.* xix. (Shaks. Soc.) II. 98 My Lorde Jesu is awaye! But his shoudarye south to saye, Lyinge here I fynde. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 3 Ther in a Castyll ys a fayer Church where ys the *sudary* of ouer Savyr Crist Jhu. 1538 *Prynner Sahes. Use* in Maskell *Mon. Rst.* (1846) II. p. xiii. The body of Jesu Was wraped and hounde in a *sudary*. 1756-7 *Keyster's Trav.* (1760) I. 342 The holy *Sudary* at Turn.

3. *Ecc.* A ceremonial cloth of linen or silk, often fringed; *esp.* a humeral veil. *arch*.

1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 27 Also vi. *seoudaries* corporas & a case. 1450 in *Aungier Synon.* (1840) 267 *Sudaries* longyng to the awtres. 1488 in *Archaeologia* XLV. 176 A *Sewdarye* of gene tarment fringed with silke on bothe endis. 1500 *Order Consecr. Nuns* in Maskell *Mon. Rst.* (1846) II. 327 Every virgyn shall haue a long *sudary* or towell upon both hir handys. 1523 [COVERDALE] *Old God* (1534) M. 13 b. Y^e chaplens armed euery one of theym with an ob do cast theyr ob. in to the basen kyssyng y^e

sudary. 1549 Edw. VI *Injunct.* in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1682) II. ii. 1, No 33. 165 Blessing his Eyes with the Paten or *Sudary*. 1891 LEGG *Missile Westm* p. 12, The fifth is the initial of St. Stephen's office, and represents the saint as a deacon holding up stones in a *sudary*.

† **Sudate**, *v. Obs* [f. L. *sūdāt*, pa ppl. stem of *sūdāre* to sweat.] *intr.* To sweat, perspire. 1599 A. M. t. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 157/1 Drinke then the wine as warm as you may, cause yourselfe to be well decked, because you might *sudate*. 1623 CROKERAM 1644 *Vind. Anglicus* 6.

† **Sudation**. *Obs.* [ad. L. *sūdātio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sūdāre* (see prec.). Cf. F. *sudation*.] Sweating, perspiration. Also *fig*

1599 A. M. t. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 157/1 If the Patient can attayne to *sudatione* before he goe to bedde. 1623 CROKERAM. 1655 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sudation*, a sweating, a taking of quana. 1844 HICKER *Epid. Med. Ages* 266 An advocate of the twenty-four hours' *sudation*

|| **Sudatorium** (s'udātō-rīdīm). [L., neut sing. of *sūdātōrius*. see next and -ORIUM.] A room in which hot-air or steam baths are taken to produce sweating; a sweating-room (*esp. Rom. Antiqu.*).

1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III. 421 A *Sudatorium* has also been built here, the effect of which is caused by the steam of the water. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Scythia* I. iii. 74 A *sudatorium*, or sweating-room. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 37/1 A convenient apparatus for applying it [*sc.* heated air] was invented by the late Dr. Gower, called a *Sudatorium*. 1851 D. WILSON *Presb. Ann.* (1863) II. iii. 11. 25 The Roman mansion with its hypocaust and *sudatorium*. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Tidylls Sea* iv. 20 I awoke streaming as if in the *sudatorium* of a Hammam

Sudatory (s'ū dātōri), *a.* and *sb* Also 6-orye. [ad. L. *sūdātōrius*, *f. sūdāt*, *sūdāre* to sweat see -ORY. Cf. F. *sudatoire*, It. *Sp. sudatorio*.]

A. adj. Producing, accompanied by, or connected with sweating. *rare*.

1597 A. M. t. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 51/1 Those which have passed through the *Sudatory* regione. 1599 — *tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 157/2 Make therof a *sudatory* bath. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1847 *Blackw. Mag.* LXI. 737 All shrivelled up as we were by the heat—for we never almost past the *sudatory* stage. 1861 *Illustr. Lond. News* 5 Jan. 20/1 Turkish baths. The *sudatory* institutions... get a man's extra flesh down. 1911 J. WARD *Roman Era* in *Brit. v.* 94 It is usual to have two or more *sudatory* rooms at different temperatures.

B. sb 1. = **SUDATORIUM**.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 289 This *Sudatory* is entred by a long narrow passage bewne into the rock. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, Neere to this cave are the natural stoves of St. Geaman, of the nature of *sudatories*. *Ibid.* These *sudatories* are much in request for many infirmities. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 428/2 This antique piece appears to be a floor of a Roman *sudatory*. 1840 HODGSON *Hist. Northumb.* II. ii. 239/2 This seems to have been the principal laconicum, caldarium, vapour room, or *sudatory*. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind.* xiii. 109 Their vapour baths, or *sudatories*, of which each village has several. 1884 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 321 His house having baths and *sudatories*. 1884-9 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I. 340/2 We rush out of the *sudatory* of Byron to roll in the snow of Wordsworth.

† 2. Misused for **SUDARY** 1.

1828 DE QUINCY *Toilette of Heb. Lady Wks.* 1859 XII. 140 The girdle continued to be the appropriate depository for the napkin, or *sudatory*.

|| **Sudd** (sūd). Also *sadd*. [Arab. *سدد* *sudd*, n. of action to *sudd* to obstruct.] An impenetrable mass of floating vegetable matter which obstructs navigation on the White Nile.

1874 BAKER *Ismaïlia* II. xiii. 488 To remove the *sudd* or obstruction to the navigation of the great White Nile. 1881 *Proc. R. Geog. Soc.* (N.S.) III. 301 A survey of the Nile, from the Sobat upwards, to the obstructive *sudd* in the Bahr el Gebel. 1898 *Nat. Rev.* Aug. 796 The gunboat's business after Fashoda will be to cut through the *sudd* and reach Beiden as soon as possible.

b. transf. A temporary dam constructed across a river.

1900 Sir B. BAKER in *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec. 9/2 The method of working was to erect temporary dams or '*sudds*', formed of various materials. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 28 Feb. 152/2 To inclose the area, upon which it was intended to work during the season, by temporary dams or '*sadd*'s in November.

c. attrib. and Comb.

1900 *Westm. Gas* 20 July 2/1 The '*sudd*' regions of the White Nile. 1900 *Daily News* 24 July 4/5 Major Peake's *sudd-cutting* party. 1911 *Chamb. Jnl.* 28 Jan. 142/1 A factory is to be established in the *sudd-country* for the production of briquetted water-weed on an extensive scale.

Hence **Sudded** *ppl* *a*, obstructed by *sudd*.

1900 *Westm. Gas* 20 July 2/2 In 1898 Lord Kitchener found the Gebel River *sudded*.

Suddain, -ain(s)ly, -ant(i)e, obs. forms of SUDDEN, -LY, -TY

† **Suddart**, *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *suddard*, *suddert*, *su(1)dart*, *soudart*, *so(w)ldart*, 6-7 *souldart*. [*a. OF.* *so(u)ldard*, -art, mod. F. *souldard*, -art, *f. soude*, *so(w)ld* *pay* see *SOLD* *sb* 1 and -ARD.]

A mercenary soldier. Also *Comb.* *suddart-like* *adj* or *adv*

1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald Cl.) I. 69 The *suddart* [sic] decernit and deliment that [etc.] 1549 *Compt. Scot.* x. 90 Mortal veyr among the *soudarts*. 1567 *Reg. Privy Counsell Scot.* Ser. x. I. 260 The pretentid licence unlauchfulle grantit to Johne Mortoun *suddart* for the transporting of sex lastis of talloun. 1595-6 *Ind. II.* 482 Cumpaines of *suddarts* and uthers broken men. 1597 W. FOWLER *Wks.*

(S.T.S.) I. 101 Skairslie I can tell, Now whidder he as chiften did, or *soudartlyke*, excell. 1599 A. HUME *Poems* vii. 199 Conquerers, and soldiers of the Lord. 1614 J. MELVILL *Dinny* (Wodrow Soc.) 429 At unawary behind his bak, They interprys'd their humers crewalike, Quhilk *soudart-like* they durst nocht undertak.

fig. 1573 J. DAVIDSON *Poet. Rem.* (1829) 3 All the rabill of Sathanis *suddain*, in Scotland, England, and France.

Sudden (sūd'n), *a.* *adv.* and *sb* Forms. 3-6 *soden*, *sodan*(e), -ayn(e), 4-6 *sudayn*(e), *Sc.* *sud(d)an*(e), 4-7 *sodan*(e), -ein(e), -eyn(e), 6-7 *sodyne*, 6-8 *suddain*(e), (4 *soudain*, *sudein*(e), -en, -eyn(e), *Sc.* *sowdane*, *soudan*, *swdan*, 5 *sothen*, -eyn, 6 *soddaine*, -ayn, *soudain*(e), -eine, -en, *soodan*, *suddayne*, -eyn(e), -ein(e), *Sc.* *soddan*(e), *suden*, 6-7 *sodden*, 7 *sudan*(e), 6- *sudden*. Also *β.* 5 *soubdayne*, *subdayn*, 6 *sudbain*, *Sc.* *subdane*; *γ.* *Sc.* 4 *so-*, *sudende*, *soudande*, 4-6 *sud(d)and*, 5 *sodand*, *sothent*, 6 -end, *suddant*(e); *dial.* 8 *sudent*, 9 *suddent*, -int. [*a. AF.* *sodam*, *sudein* = OF. (mod. F.) *soudain*, also † *soubdain*, † *suddain* = Pi. *sub-*, *sob(d)-tan*, *sobtan*, *soptan*, It. *subitano*. — pop. L. **subitānus*, for L. *subitānus* (whence Sp., Pg. *subitaneo*), *f. subitus*. see *SUBITE*.]

The present spelling was not finally established till after 1700; by far the commonest spelling in the 18th folio of Shaks. is *soudane*, and *suddain* lasted on into the first quarter of the 18th c.]

A. adj. 1. Of actions, events, conditions Happening or coming without warning or premonition, taking place or appearing all at once.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'Unexpected, unforeseen, unlooked-for', or 'Not prepared or provided for'. 1340 HAMPOLE *P. Cons.* 1951 What es til man mair certayn Pan þe dede es þat es swa *sodayn*? *Ibid.* 5229 Right swa þe comyng of man son sal be *Sodayne* and bright and dreful to se. 1386 CHAUCCR *Cherik's T.* 260 This *sodeyn* cas this man astoyed so That reed he wax. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 78 The Schip with *soden* blast, Whan men lest wene, is overcast. 1440 *York Myst.* xvii. 42 A *sodayne* sight was till vs sente. 1460 *Mertia Mistr.* 125 in *Lay Folks Mass Bk* 151 What sotheo a wemte the be falle. 1514 BARCLAY *Cyl. & Uplandysism* (Percy Soc.) 8 Tempest & *sodayne* storme of layne. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer*, *Litany*, From battaile and murder, and from *sodain* death. Good lorde deliuer us. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 36 The people wyll not beare *sodayne* alterations. 1595 SHAKS *John v.* vi. 26 That you might the better arme you to the *sodaine* time, Then if you had at leisme knowne of this. 1615 SANDYS *Trav.* 6 Heie a garrison is kept; supplied by the townes-men vpon each *sodaine* summons. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v. § 40 His death may be *sudden* to him, though it comes by never so slow degrees. 1683 *Perruss Heta Min.* i. (1686) 33 When the Oar is set alone upon the Test, that it may not be put into a violent *suddain* heat. 1700 *Evelyn's Diary* 12 Nov. 1643, Hayle, 1am, and *suddaine* darkness. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 281, I interrupt him with a *sudden* bow. 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxx, She heard a *sudden* step behind her. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 24, I come from haunts of coot and hern, I make a *sudden* sally. 1874 GRAY *N. Scot. & Hist.* vii. § 7 (1882) 479 Few events in our literary history are so startling as this *sudden* rise of the Elizabethan drama. 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 289, I am simply helpless on any *sudden* need for decision like this.

β. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* i. xxii. 69 The *soubdayne* necessities that may fall. 1489 — *Blanchardyn* xxiv. 92 A *soubdayne* sparkle of *lalouysie* can to hym. 1563 WYNTER *Bk. & Quest* Pref., Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 49 The *suddaine* change of sum cunnynge clerks

γ [1375, see *SUDDENLY* 2.] 1470 HENRY WALLACE in 418 It was wight Wallace, Had than our setin to that *sodan* cad 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* II. 124 At set puius and nocht of *suddante* cace. 1556 *Pechtes Bugh* Rev. (1872) 234 Gif ony *sudand* fyre occurs, a 1578 LINESAY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 63 Ewerie man ujudit that *suddan* and prosperous succes could haue ane short end.

b. Of emotions, impulses, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Prov.* iii. 25 Ne drede thou with *sodeyn* gast-nesse. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 290 Thurgh his *soden* Maleu-olice To do so gret a felonie. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth* Wks. 190 II. 121 Into deepe admiration and *suddayne* perplexitie. 1581 *Perruss Tr. Gussao's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 12 b. Mouded by some *sodaine* towe which taketh them in the head. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v. 452 *Sudden* mind arose In Adam, not to let th'occasion pass. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 550 His horse, Snorting, and starting into *sudden* rage. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob.* xix. After a *sudden* start of surprise, he recognised his acquaintance Sylvan. 1898 H. S. MER-RIAM *Roden's Corner* ii. 21 Checked in a moment of earnest endeavour hy a *sudden* perception of the humorous.

c. Of a turning, etc. : Abrupt, sharp. In *Zool.* and *Bot.* applied to parts that are sharply marked off from the neighbouring parts (cf. *SUDDENLY* 1 b).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 293 It hapneth at a *souden* wente, . . . He fell unwar into a pet. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xi. 194 The swift coming about of the Work would . . . draw or jolt the *sudden* edge into the Stuff. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 267 Descending now A *sudden* steep. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. France* i. iv. At some *sudden* turning in the Wood of Separt. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v., A *sudden* antennal cluh; a *sudden* truncation

d. Of physical objects : Appearing or discovered unexpectedly. Now *arch.* or *poet.*

1460 FORTESCUE *Ads. & Lim. Mon.* vii. (1885) 125 Ther come a *sodayne* armye vpon this londe by see or by lande. 1556 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leshie's Hist. Scot.* I. 192 The King of the Pechtes, wastes, with a *suddane* power, the nerrest cuntreys pertyeng to the Scottis. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iv. lxxxviii, Up sprung a *suddain* Grove. 1772 POPP *Messiah* 68 See ilies spring, and *sudden* verdure rise. 1772-14 — *Rape Lock* v. 127 A *sudden* Star, it shot thro'

liquid air 1819 KEATS *Otho* 1. 47 The Hungarians...
Appear'd, a sudden host, in the open day 1841 BROWNING
Pippa Passes 11. Poems (1905) 176 When o'er the sudden
specks my chisel trips 1855 — *Childe Roland* xix, A
sudden little river crossed my path As unexpected as a ser-
pent comes 1879 E. ARNOLD *Let Asia* 4 And Earth put
forth a thousand sudden flowers

† e. Of diseases. *Sudden stroke* apoplexy
Sudden taking (see quot 1688) *Obs*

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen IV (1550) 32 b, He was taken
with a sore sodayne disease [Grafton adds called an Apo-
plexie] 1568 COVERDALE *Treat Death* 1 ix Wks (Par-
ker Soc) II 57 The gout, frenzy, the sudden stroke, and
such like. 1651 T. DE GREY *Compt Horsem* 1 (1656) 66
And it also preventeth suddain sicknesses, if you have any
suspect thereof 1688 HOLME *Armauer* 11 151/2 The Sudden
taking [15] when he [sc. a horse] is deprived of his feeling
and motion, not being able to stir any way

2 a. Of actions, feelings. Unpremeditated, done
without forethought. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1300 *Cursor M* 28563 Als wreth bat scort, and soden es
[MS sodenes]. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 192 How he Of
sudden wratthe and nought of right Forjugged hath. 1483 [see
SUBITE]. 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAUD *Fr Acad.* 11. 230 It is a
sodain & tumultuous judgement, of which a man may truly
say, a short sentence of a sottish ridge. 1596 BACON *Max &*
Use Com Law 11. (1635) 2 If one kill another upon a sud-
daine quarrell, this is manslaughter 1698 *Whole Duty*
Man 11. § 7 He that swears commonly, is not only prepared
to forswear when a solemn Oath is tendered him, but in all
probability does actually forswear himself often in these
sudden Oaths 1729 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II 93
Sudden anger, upon certain occasions, is mere instinct
1781 COWPER *Hope* 390 If sentence of eternal pain belong
To ev'ry sudden slip and transient wrong

b. Of persons. Acting without forethought or
deliberation, hasty, impetuous, rash. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v 1024 Retornyn in here soule
ay vp and down The wordes of his soden Diomed 1530
PALSGR 325/1 Sodayne, hasty of condicions, *sodayne*
1585 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 573 Be not suddane,
sir, The mater is of wecht 1607 TOWNES *Rev Trag* 1 v
1, His Grace is old, and sudden 1632 DORNE *Poems*
(1650) 4 Cruell and suddane, hast thou since Purpled thy
Nayle, in blood of innocence? 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11 738
My sudden hand Prevented spere, to tell thee yet by deeds
What it intends 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* x, Neither provoke
me to be sudden by any unfit reply 1850 NEWMAN *Diffic*
Anglicans 252 Some men, or races of men, are more sudden
in their tempers than others

3 Performed or taking place without delay;
speedy; prompt, immediate. *Obs.* exc. of death

1375 *Joseph Arim* 390 Vpon sodayne deþ þou schalt
sone dye 1450-80 tr. *Ser Scer* 18 Laking on him hasty
and sodayne vengeance 1557 Tottel's *Misc* (Arb) 243
If I do false my faith in any point or case, A sodain ven-
geance fall on me 1591 SHAKS. *Hen VI*, 1. 1 v 48 None
durst come neere, for feare of suddaine death 1650 CROM-
WELL *Let Gov Edinb Castle* 13 Dec. (Carlyle), Expecting
your sudden answer, I rest, your servant, Oliver Cromwell
1658 CLEVELAND *Rustick Rampant* Wks (1687) 449 He
acquaints the Citizens with the Kings Peril and his owne,
and requests their sudden Assistance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.*
1. 96 Oue danger which admits no long debate, But must
with something sudden be oppos'd 1678-9 DRYDEN & LEE
Cedipus 1 v 1, I charge him on his life To speak, conceal-
ment shall be sudden death 1832 SCOTT *Yivd* 21 Dec, If
I were worthy I would pray God for a sudden death, and
no interregnum between I cease to exercise reason and I
cease to exist.

b. *Sudden death* (slang) see quot.

1834 BLACKW MAG May 752/1 'Which,' said he, 'is it to
be—two out of three, as at Newmarket, or the first toss to
decide?' 'Sudden death,' said I, 'and there will soon be
an end of it.' 1865 *Slang Dict* 250 *Sudden death*, the first
toss in a bet, to be decided by skying a copper 1886 YULE
& BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Sudden death*, Anglo-Indian
slang for a fowl served as a spatchcock.

† d. Of persons Swift in action, quick to per-
form, prompt, expeditious. Also, peremptory,
sharp. *Obs.*

1591 *Troub Raigne K Johu* (1612) 18 Speake man, be
sodaine, who thy Father was 1601 SHAKS *Ful C* 111. 1
39 Caske be sodaine, for we feare pientation 1622 FLETCHER
Span Cur 1 v 11, A suddain witty thief 1630 R. JOHNSON'S
Kingd & Commu 193 The French is of so sudden and
busie disposition, that he quickly yields to that a man de-
mands 1716 POPE *Ilind* vii 282 No more—he sudden, and
begin the fight. 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* III xvii 135
You are a little sudden upon me.

† b. Of mental faculties. Quick, sharp. *Obs.*

1608 *Pennyless Parl.* xlvii in *Hart Misc* (1744) I 181
There shall so many sudden, or rather sudden Wits, step
abroad, that a Flea shall not fink forth, unless they com-
ment upon her. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd & Commu* 190
Men of light and unsteady humors, have commonly sudden
and shaple conceits. 1742 POPE *To Mr. T. Southern* 11
The feast, his tow'ring genius makes In yonder wild goose
and the larks! The mushrooms shew his wit was sudden!

† c. Of the eye Glancing quickly. *Obs.*

1590 SPENSER *P. Q* 1 v 10 The Paynim chaunt to cast
his eye, His sudden eye, Vpon his brothers shield 1649
MILTON *Eikon* xxiv. 492 Like the Apples of Asphaltes,
appearing goodly to the sudden eye, but look well upon them,
or at least but touch them, and they turne into Cindeis
1651 DAVENANT *Gondibert* 1. vi. 59 [He] Bids both their
Breasts be eithers open book, Where nought is want too hard
for sodain Eyes

5 Made, provided, or formed in a short time.
Obs. or *arch.*

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, 1. i 32 Neuer was such a sodaine
Scholler made. 1617 MORYSON *Itin* 11. 187 How dangerous
it is, that the Army should depend on sudden provisions.
1697 DRYDEN *Purg Georg* 111 554 Swift Rivers are with
sudden Ice constrain'd 1812 *Sporting Mag* XXXIX 101
A sudden dinner was provided 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*,
VOL IX.

Chaucer (1871) 173 Nothing is more certain than that great
poets are not sudden prodigies, but slow results.

6 Prompt in action or effect; producing an im-
mediate result. *poet*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXIV iv, Thou, O God, from
sodain how Death striking them a shaft shall send 1592
SHAKS *Rom & Jul*, 111. 111. 45 Hadst thou no poison mixt,
no sharpe ground knife, No sudden meane of death? 1819
SHILLER *Cenci* 11. i 142 How just it were to hire assassins,
or put sudden poison in my evening drink? 1826 MILMAN
A Boleyn 165 I here's no disease will let the spirit loose
With less keen anguish than the sudden axe! 1865 SWIN-
BURNE *Atalanta* 44 Hast not thou One shaft of all thy
sudden seven that pierced Seven through the bosom?

† 7. Done, performed, or prepared on the spur
of the moment; extempore, impromptu. *Obs.*

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent* 11. 12 Notwithstanding all her
sodaine quens, The least whereof would quell a lousie hope
1591 — *Hen VI*, 111. 1. 6 Doe it without invention, sud-
denly, As I with sudden, and extemporal speech, Purpose
to answer what thou canst object 1656 B. HALL *Let. to*
Person Quad, Your love will put the best construction upon
these sudden lines 1741 WATTS *Imagin Mind Pref.*, Im-
perfect sketches, which were designed by a sudden pencil,
and in a thousand leisure moments.

† 8. Brief, momentary, lasting only a short time.

1561 T. NORTON *Catons Inst.* 1. ix (1634) 30 God brought
not his word among men for a sodaine shew [one monstie
et parade de petite durée] 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 29
The race of this life was so sodaine and short so often
perilled and every eche moment at death his nod and beck.
1595 CARRIE *Excell Eng. Tongue* in G. G. Smith *Eliz*
Crit Ess II 287 A fuller obseruation of what my sod-
daine memory cannot represent vnto mee

† 9. Happening at an early date, shortly to come
or to be. *Obs.* (cf SUDDELY 4)

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, 111. 11. 45 We haue not yet set
downe this day of Triumph To morrow, in my judgement,
is too sudden 1607 TOWNES *Rev Trag* 1. 1, The
Dukes sonne One that is like to be our suddaine Duke.
1621 ELSING *Debates Ho Lords* (Camden) 122 To re-
present the daungers and the present and sodeyne occasions
which may be loste. 1712 R. GALE in *Ment W Stikeley*
(Surtees) I 149, I will make up the first summe by a sudden
opportunity 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xv. ix, I must
pray for a sudden opportunity of returning those pecuniary
obligations

B. *adv* (So F soudain)

1. = SUDDELY. Chieffy *poet*.

1404-8 26 *Poh. Poems* 24 Deb claymeþ ecbe man for
hesse, And sodain, dep no dayes selle 1588 SHAKS *L. L.*
1. 1. 107 Pardone me, I am too sodaine bold 1590 SPENSER
P. Q, 1. 1. 6 The day with cloudes was suddaine ouercast.
1652 in Gilbert *Contemp Hist* 111 (1. Archæol Soc) III
76 If I cannot be suddaine in the heade of a considerable
armie, I am likly to be founde in the counties of Shigoe or
Leitrim. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 650 Pavilions numberless,
and sudden reard 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 63 Sudden 'he starts.
1830 SCOTT *Lady of L. v* xix, As up the flinty path they
strain'd Sudden his steed the leader rein'd. 1833 TENNYSON
Dram Fair Wom, xxxi, Sudden I heard a voice that cried,
'Come here' 1884 BROWNING *Fernshtah, Eagle* 13 Sudden
there swooped An eagle downward

2. When qualifying an adj., in the attrib. position
sudden is often hyphenated to it.

1730 THOMSON *Autumn* (ed 3) 95 The sudden starting tear.
1836 NEWMAN in *Lya Apost* (1849) 10 Sudden-whelming
storm 1859 TENNYSON *Elaine* 327 Thee brake a sudden-
beaming tenderness Of manners and of nature

C. *quasi-sb.* and *sb*

1. In *adv.* phr formed with preps = SUDDELY
(chiefly in sense 1).

a. *Of a sudden* (earlier † of the sudden). now
usually with preceding *all*

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* d 113 b, I thinke, that none can
ustly account them selues Architects, of the suddayne
1590 H. BARROW in *Greenwood Coll. Art* D 11 b, I was,
compelled to answer of the sodaine vnto such articles
1596 SHAKS *Tam Sh*, 1. 1. 152 Is it possible That loue
should of a sodaine take such hold? 1648 DIGBY *Closet*
Opened (1669) 188 When all is heated through, [sc. gravity]
will quicken of a sudden 1682-5 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747)
III 66 All of a sudden, and without any previous Instruc-
tions, they were heard to speak in the fifteen several
Tongues of fifteen several Nations 1864 Mrs LLOYD *Ladies*
of Polcarrow 103 And then Prudy, all of a sudden, began
to keep company with that little Preventative fellow 1890
DOYLE *White Company* xxx, As he gazed, he saw of a sudden
a man steal forth from the wood 1891 FARRAR *Darlin &*
Dawn xvii, Then all of a sudden appears Calgula, and
demands that Claudius should be recognised as his slave

b. *On or upon a (or the) sudden* (also † on
sudden, o' the sudden) *arch.* Very common c. 1560-1700

1558 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 17 To be done
for more reasonable her in hope of present payment then
can be had or done upon thesoden. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*
s v *Subitarius*, *Subitarius* *whites*, soudiours mustred vpon
a sodeyne 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* G 111, Who running
well, at fist, on sodaine slakes 1611 Bible *Ecclus* xi 21
It is an easie thing in the sight of the Lord, on the sudden
to make a poore man rich 1630 USSHER *Let* (1686) 449
For the Bargain which you mention of Ancient Coins. I
cannot upon the sudden say any thing, for my own Purse
is too shallow 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* 1. 8 23 He did
not upon the Sudden comprehend the consequences 1700
EVELYN *Diary* 15 Oct 1644, It pleasd God on the suddaine
to appease the wind 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* 1. 136 My Crop
promis'd very well, when on a sudden I found I was in
Danger of losing it all again 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xii, At
length, and upon a sudden, the gallant stag-hound hayed
furiously. 1843 F. E. PAGET *Warden of Berkhingholt*
118 He became on the sudden, moody, sullen and reck-
less 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* 11. 152 On a sudden a
gleam of hope appeared 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk*, ix.
Bottinus 1303 O' the sudden, as good gifts are wont befall,

† (b) as *adj*. Prompt, speedily made. *Obs.*

1683 TEMPLE *Memo.* Wks 1720 I 439, I was surpriz'd to
hear a Proposition so on the sudden, so short, and so deci-
sive.

† c. *At a (or the) sudden.* *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Ord Souldiours* (1588) 3 To know how
many men may march in a rancke, & at a sudden to bring
them into a foursquare battail 1574 HELLOWES *Guenara's*
Fam Ep (1577) 70 When they should haue done a thing
at the soudaine, they haue sit downe with great leysure to
take counsell 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poess* 11. xxiv
(Arb) 287 When Parmenio perswaded king Alexander to
set vpon Darius at the soudaine 1632 Sir T. HAWKINS tr
Mathew's Unhappy Prosp. 170 Calgula seeing many Sena-
tors at his table, laughed at a sudden.

† d. *In a sudden.* *Obs.*

1560 WHITEHORNE *Arte Warre* 60 Parte of thy men maie
be well hidden, to be able in a sodain, and contrary to
thenemes opinion to assaut him *Idid*, 60 The other two
shal remain behinde, distaunte other thirte yades the
which facion maie bee ordaine in a soudaine

† e. *On (upon, with) such a sudden*, so suddenly,
of (upon) this sudden, on the spur of the moment;
upon a very great sudden, in great sudden, very
suddenly. (cf. 2.) *Obs.*

1572 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Set 1. II 267 If I could make
them [sc. lodgings] better up such a sodeyn, then wold I
1575 GASCOIGNE *Kentworth* Wks 1910 II 102 These verses
were deuised upon a very great sudden. 1582 N. LICHT-
FIELD tr *Castanheda's Cong E Ind* 1. xlvii. 103 b, And in-
deed with such a sodaine came vpon him, that [etc.] 1600
SHAKS. *A. V. L.* 1. iii 27 Is it possible on such a sodaine,
you should fall into so strong a liking with old Sir Roulonds
youngest sonne? 1600 *1st. Pt. Sir P. Oldcastle* 1. 11 116 You
are welcome, Sir, what you say; But of this sodaine, Sir,
I do not know you 1617 USSHER *Let*, (1686) 60, I haue
nothing that upon this sudden I can well write off. 1674
MILTON *Hist Moscovia* v. Wks 1857 VIII 573 Wheratt
the Emperour in great sudden bid him get home.

† 2. A sudden need, danger, or the like; an emer-
gency. *Obs.*

Chiefly governed by preps *at, on* (cf 1. b, c).
1559 BERCHER *Nobylytye Wyman* (Roxb. Club) 102 Howe
redye they be in matters of dowbte, howe constant in the
Sodeyne of dayngers *Idid* 119 Wyman be best at the
sodeyne 1585-6 EARL LEYCESTER *Corr* (Camden) 228 When
parliaments be called vpon suddens 1589 BIGGS *Syn-
uuarie Drabs* 1. W. Ind. Voy 44 The helpe of martyners for
that sudden to make trenches could not be had. 1608 CHAM-
BERMAN *Byron's Conspir* 11. 11. 221 On any sudden, upon any
ground, And in the form of all occasions 1639 WORTON
in *Reliq* (1651) 121, I would wish Parents to mark the
witty excuses of their Children, especially at Suddains and
Suprinals 1704 S. SEWALL *Diary* 22 May, He had called
me back again, At such a Sudden I knew not what to doe.

† 3. Suddenness. *Obs. rare*

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt* Wks 1910 II 63 The sodaine
of our departure seemeth somewhat straunge unto me

† 4. *For a sudden* for an instant. *Obs.*

1688 BUNYAN *Heavenly Footman* (1724) 84 Agrippa gave
a fair Step for a sudden

Sudden, obs. p. pple. of SEETHE 2.

Suddene, obs form of SUDDEAN.

Suddenly (sɜːdnli), *adv.* (a.) Forms: see
SUDDELY; also 4-5 soderonly, 7 suddainly, sud-
dingly [f SUDDEN + -ly 2]

1 Without warning or preparation; all at once,
all of a sudden.

In some contexts the implication is rather 'At an unex-
pected moment, unexpectedly'

c. 1290 *S. Eng Leg.* 10 In 3wche manere it were þat it
quente so soderliche al þat hit þat hu bere 1300 *Cur-
sor* 11. 1609 Yt e o þis coue han sagh þai glide Mani dragons
we sodanli. c. 1330 *Spec. Gray Wom*, 882 Worch while þu
maist, For sodeynliche þu muht be caith. 1375 BARBOUR
Brice vii 505 He thought than with his cheryte To cum
apoun hyr suddanly 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 21 As a man
that soderli, a gost beholds, so fare I. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy*
1244 Soderly the softe winde vnsoberly blew 1470-85
MALORY *Arth* 111. xii 114 Ye cam in soderly ther as we
were at the hyghe feest and tooke away this lady 1508
FISHER *Penit Ps* cxxx. Wks (1876) 202 The cogytacions
whiche come soderly vnto the mynde 1530 RASTALL *Bk*
Purgat 111. xv 111 b, Yf such a synner dye soderly, and
before he haue had any tyme to take any repentance.
1577-82 BRETTON *Flourish upon Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) I 9/2
Ouer this lies a Bridge, but trust mee, vnto weake For
when you are in midst therof, then soderly twyll breake
1615 SANDYS *Troy* 7 Cowardize is joynd with their crueltye,
who dare do nothing but soderly, vpon advantages. 1671
MILTON *P. R.* 11. 298 He view'd it round, When suddanly a
man before him stood 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* 1. 11 Wks. 1874
I 41 These natural punishments or miseries often come, not
by degrees, but suddanly 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1774,
331 Here the water suddanly narrowes 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.*
1. xi 73 One star. suddanly made its appearance above one
of the Aguilles 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 166 No one
likes to be suddanly awakened.

b. *Zool* and *Bot* Sharply, abruptly.

1843 [see 5]. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 189 Leaves
suddenly acuminate

† 2. Without delay, forthwith, promptly, imme-
diately, directly, at once. *Obs.*

c. 1330 *Arth.* & *Merl* 607 Þat þai schuld soderliche smite
of his heued hastiliche & no word no speke him to c. 1375
Sc. Leg. Sainis xxxii (*Justin*) 424 He hyr herd soderly,
& gert cese þat motilaye c. 1386 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 105,
I prey yow shapeth for my marriage Al soderly, for I wol
nat abyde. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q* cxxvi, Straight vnto the
presence soderly Off dame Mineue, Gude hope led me
c. 1475 *Hart. Contin. Hagden* (Rolls) VIII 556 As soone as
he was crowned, enoynted, and sacied, anone soderly he
was chaunged into a new man 1513 BRADSHAW *St Wer-
burge* 11. 1409 Wherwith saynt Werburge departed soderly
13

To the blis of heuyn 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, iv. ii. 4
Speake suddenly, my Lords, are we all friends? 1650
BUTLER *Anthropomet.* 116 When the water enters the
Weazon, men are suddenly drowned 1666 STURMY *Mariner's*
Mag. v. liii. 85 Be sure when you have fired the Fuse,
suddenly to cast it [sc. the grenade] out of your hand 1682
NORRIS *Hierocles* 82 If we fall into sin, suddenly to betake
ourselves to Justice as to a sovereign Medicine

+3. Without premeditation; on the spur of the
moment, extempore *Obs.*

1340 *Ayeneb* 64 Huanne me zuerep be tyene, and sodaynyche,
huer of him uorpingh efterward 1450 MYAC 1485 He bat
doth hit sodenlyche, And afterwarde hym reweth myche.
c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 120, I can nocht say sudanelye
Bot I sall call my cardinallis and my counsall. 1591 [see
SUDDEN A. 7] 1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI*, ii. 1. 130 Sight may
distinguish of Colours But suddenly to nominate them all,
It is impossible 1656 N. BERNARD *Life of Usher* 22 Their
readiness in the Scripture was marvellous, being able sud-
denly to have repeated any part of the Bible.

+4. After a comparatively short time, at an
early date, early; soon, speedily; shortly (*after*).

This sense tends to coalesce with 1
c. 1500 *Lancelot* 1874 Q who that sal exceed His rent, he
fallith sodanly in nede. 1588 KYN *Househ. Philos Wks*
(1901) 217 Salt and Vinegar doo not only keep flesh long
time sweete and seasoned, but fish and fowle, which will
bee suddenly corrupt 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Travi*,
220 Cut a small hole in every tree, into which immediatly
effuses the liquor, so that suddenly all the holes are full
1645 G. DISNEY in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 65 You shall as
suddenly as may be receive a particular account of them
both 1671 MITTON *Sanson* 1565, I refrain, too suddenly To
utter what will come at last too soon 1682 KNOX *Ceylon* iii.
iv. 78 Either just before or very suddenly after this Voice, the
King always cuts off People 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xx,
How he had been taught the art of a cognoscento so very
suddenly.

+b. Not long after the time of speaking or
writing; shortly, very soon. *Obs.*

1544 in Froude *Hist. Eng.* (1858) IV. 305, I will not bid
you good night. Suddenly we shall meet again in the king-
dom of heaven. 1556 SHAKS. 1 *Hen IV*, i. iii. 294 When
time is ripe, which will be sodanly 1661 PR. KUPERT
in *11th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 9, I hope the
Duke of York will have given order for a Frigate for me,
soe that I hope suddenly to see you 1676 ETHEREDGE
Man of Mode ii. 1, Now practising a famous Ballat, which
will be suddenly danc'd at the Bear-Garden 1680 BUNYAN'S
M. Badman Bookseller's Advt (1905) 13 There is now in
the Press, and will be suddenly published, An Exposition on
the 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10th, Chapter, on the Hebrews 1703
PRYMER *Minut Petw* 95 Plants and Insects some of which
I shall suddenly figure 1712 ADOLPH *Specie N* 239 P. 12,
I shall very suddenly give my Reader an Account of the
whole Art of Cavilling.

5. When qualifying an adj. in the attrib position
suddenly is often joined to it by a hyphen.

1772 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Germain* II. 147 One of those lazy,
suddenly-learned gentry 1843 PENNY *Cycl* XXV. 269/a It
tends to *Trichus acutus* in its suddenly-pointed spire 1900
Westm. Gaz. 16 Aug. 1/2 One of those suddenly-arriving
emergencies.

+6. Used as adj. Quick, rapid. *Obs. rare*—1.

1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) I vi, Your thought is
soudamlier than ower tongue 1600 *Gourmes Conspiracie*
Bij, The suddenly coming of his Maestie vnlooked for
there]

Suddenness (sūd'nness). Forms: see SUD-
DEN A.; also 4 sodeynesse, 7 suddeness. [f.
SUDDEN A. + -NESS]

1. The quality of taking place without warning
or preparation, unexpectedness.

1382 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 2 Seende thei shul merueilen in
the sodeynesse (Vulg. *subitaneus*) of the vnhopid helthe 1586
SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. xxiv. Wks 1912 I. 492 Who when he
saw her fal, had his own rage stayed a little with the sode-
nness of her destruction 1654 MASSINGER *Rengado* i. v,
The suddenness Of their departure Deter'd us 1685 BAX-
TER *Paraphr. N. T.* i. 1. iii. 116 The suddenness of the Light
which they have received so transporteth them, that [etc.]
1707 S. & H. *Lex Cantab.* T (1799) I. 6 The suddenness
of his excursion had caused Montford to be but ill provid-
ed with letters of recommendation 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece*
xxx. IV. 161 The suddenness of the calamity which had de-
prived Athens of her navy had prevented the laying in a
stock of provisions to meet a long siege.

2. Hastiness, precipitancy. Now rare.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Hastivell*, hastinesse,
sodenness. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* ii. xviii. 158 There is
no suddenness of Passion sufficient for a total Excuse 1876
HARDY *Elizabeth* (1890) 188, I will not urge you to be pre-
cipitate. My suddenness perhaps offended you.

3. The quality of being quick to act, immediate-
ness or promptitude in action or movement

This sense tends to coalesce with 1.

1596 SPENSER *State Irel* Wks (Globe) 615/2 [He] speedily
rann forward, accounting his suddenness his most advan-
tage 1599 SANDYS *Europe Spec* (1632) 188 They have
ruined those powerful Empires in the sodanness of an
instant 1613 CROOK *Body of Man* 543 The swiftnesse and
suddenness of the motion of the eye-lidde 1661 FULLER
Worthies, Staffordsh. (1662) 39, I know not whether more to
admire at the suddenness of payment, or vastness of the Sum
1750 CARTE *Hist. Eng.* II. 2 The suddenness of whose
coronation did not prevent protests being made against it.
1837 CARLYLE *Rev. France* ii. 1. xi, Sharp Bretons, with
their Gaelic suddenness. 1841 SPALDING *Italy* III. 286 The
suddenness of the chill which accompanies the evening twi-
light. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 5 Nov. 5/3 With surprising
suddenness and heartness they broke out in loud cheers

+4. Steepness, abruptness *Obs. rare*.

1594-7 DONNE *Sat.* in 82 On a huge hill, 'Truth stands,
and hee that will Reach her, about must, and about must
goe, And what the hills suddenness resists, winne so,

Suddenly (sūd'n'ti). Chiefly Sc. *Obs. exc.*
dialect. Forms see SUDDEN. [a. OF. *sodemete* (mod. F.
soudaineté), f. *sodem* SUDDEN see -TY.]

1. = SUDDENNESS 1, *occas.* an instance of this,
an unexpected attack.

1388 WYCLIF *Wisd.* v. 2 Thei schulen wondre in the sudeynte
of helthe vnhopid 1536 BELLENDEN *Cron Scot* (1821) I
23 That he micht, be vntraist suddante, the more crueltie
exerce. a. 1586 MONTGOMERY *Misc. Poems* xlv. 9 Come,
gentill Death, and that with suddente 1596 DALRYMPLE
tr. *Leshie's Hist. Scot.* I. 156 Feiring the suddante and
craftiness of the cuntry men. *Ibid.* II. 235 The Barmans
in respect of that suddente, resist and defend al the mycht
1621 SPEED *Hist. Gr. Brit.* ix. xx. § 12 These short danges
and troubles, by reason of their suddanty did worthly make
the King wakefull 1633 SIR A. JOHNSTON *Diary* (S. H. S.)
15 The suddante of it confounds me yet

b. Phr. Of (a) suddenty, on or upon (a) suddenty,
in or on a great, in sic a suddenty, etc.: all of a
sudden, (so, very) suddenly.

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 As be was drawand, per hap-
pend of Sodenne a fyssh to com in to be buket 1557 ABT.
PARKER *Ps* xc. 254 As early grass in sodeytye doth change
hys hue and plight. 1582-8 *Hist. Jas VI* (1804) 77 The
regent thus endit his dayes in sic suddanty as ye have
heard 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I. IV. 167 The
said Maister, upon suddente, devisit the second [device]
1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leshie's Hist. Scot.* I. 165 Thairfor vpon
Angus he brekis in vpon a suddente 1633 SIR A. JOHNSTON
Diary (S. H. S.) 23 That it pleased God upon a suddanty
to separat those saules quhilk he had joint out of his love
1650 R. BAILLIE *Letts & Fyns* (Bannatyne Club) III. 220
He left the west in a great suddente and demit disorder.
1818 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* xviii, It is not likely that he should
have jointed them on a suddenty 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let.
xi, My father's tongue was looset of a suddenty. 1876
ROBINSON *Gloss. Whistly* 189/1 It cam down amang us all on
a suddenty.

2. (In Sc. legal language.) An unpremeditated
outburst of passion. *On, upon, rarely of, in (a)*
suddenty. without premeditation

1469 *Acts Parl Scot.* *Jas III* (1814) II. 95/2 Gret
slachters quhilk, has bene Richt commone of late bath
of fore thocht felony and of suddante. 1496 *Reg. Privy*
Seal Scot I. 101/1 The slaughter of John Thomson com-
mittit upon suddante alenarly. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks*
(1754) 539 Gif. it out of an *chaud-melle*, oi suddente, that
ilk ane of thame slayeth 15 *Abern Reg. (Jam.)* Spokin
in suddenty, in the first motoun of yre 1609 SKENE *Reg*
May 46 b (tr. Stat. Dav. II), Crymes (committed be ane
suddente, or ane *chaud-melle*) 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk*
(Woodrow Soc.) 36 He who slayes any upon suddente and
inadvertence 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. xi
§ xi. (1699) 64 *Chaudmelle*, oi slaughter committed upon
suddenty. 1776 SIR D. DALRYMPLE *Annals Scot.* I. 4 li he
committed slaughter of suddenty 1785 ARNOT *Crim.*
Trials (1812) 195 That there is no distinction between .de-
liberate assassination and killing of a suddenty.

|| **Sudder** (sūd'et), a. (sb) *Anglo-Indian*. [a
Urdu = Arab *سدر* *saḍr* foremost or highest part of a
thing, chief place or seat, etc., used in comb. with
adj. sense.] Chief, supreme applied esp. to high
government departments or officials.

1707 *Genil Mag.* 1181/a The Court of Sudder Dewannee
Adalut 1825 [see MOONSIF] 1845 STROUVER *Handbk*
Brit. India (1854) 324 Hyderabad is a collectorate, oi Sudder
station 1850 *Directions Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 99 The
Sudder Board of Revenue 1897 G. SMITH *Imperial Indian*
Statem. x. 253 The Supreme and Sudder Courts were
amalgamated at the Presidency Towns.

b. *elhipt.* as sb = Sudder Court

1834 *Baboo* I. iii. 50 (Stanf. Dict.), I was trying to save
myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder
to-morrow. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 150 In Madras, the
Sudder consists of only three judges

Sudding (sūd'ing), *vbl sb.* [f. SUD (S) + -ING¹]
The action of putting through a sud

1909 *Stores' List*, No labour being necessary beyond sud-
ding and rinsing

+ **Sudding**, *ppl. a. Obs.* [f. SUD v. + -ING²]
Foaming

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* ii. xi, All floths his yellow
streams with many a sudding fall *Ibid.* iv. vii, The big-
grown main with fomie billows swelling, Stops there the
sudding stream

Sudde (sūd'et). [f. SUD + -ITE¹] A kind
of fuel manufactured from sudd.

1912 *Daily News* 20 April 6 The new fuel is to be known
as Sudde

Suddle (sūd'l), *sb. Sc.* [f. the vb.] A stain, spot.
1861 R. QUINN *Heather Luntie* (1863) 239 Nature's touch
sae pure an' bricht, But blemish, faw, or suddle

+ **Suddle**, a *Sc. Obs.* In 5 suddill [See next
and cf. SUDDLY.] Filthy

1500 *Colkelbie Sow* i. 171 The suddill sow of the sord.

Suddle (sūd'l), *v. Sc. and north dial.* Also 6
suddill, 8 suddle. [Immediate source uncertain. Cf.
MHG *sudeln*, *sudlen* to wallow in mire, G. *sudeln*
to soil, defile] *trans.* To soil, sully, defile Hence
Suddled ppl. a.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. ii. 124 That I may, in the
dusty poldyr Suddill and fyle hys crysp and zallow hayr.
1696 A. T. REPAIR *True Relat. Appar.* 20 Seven small bones,
with Blood, and some Flesh, all closed in a peice of Old
suddled Payer 1722 HAMILTON *Wallace* 12 She A suddled
Curch o'er Head and Neck let fall [Cf. SUDDLY, quot.
c. 1470.] c. 1800 HOGG *Poems* (1885) 799/a His gravat was
suddled a 1845 L. J. Thomas & *Rain Annet* vi in Child
Ballads (1885) II. 186/x She must put on her suddled silks,
That she wears every day.

+ **Suddly**, a. *Obs. Sc.* In 5 soudly, 6 suddly.
[f. SUDDLE v. + -Y.] Soiled, dirty.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace 1. 241 A soudly courche our hed
and nek [schol]let fall c. 1560 in A. Scott's *Poems* (K. E. T. S.)
90 Rycht as the sone schyns on the suddly schaw

Sudrone, Sudrroun, *obs. ff. SOUTHRON*

+ **Suddy**, a *Obs.* [f. SUD (S) + -Y] Turbid,
thick, also fig. 'muddy'.

1587 HARRISON *Descr. Brit.* xiv. 87/1 in *Holmshed*, The
water of this river is for the most part sore troubled, as
comming thorough a suddie or soddie more 1614 LATHAM
Falconry (1633) 27 Between a blacke & a tawnye, as it were
of a suddie colour 1657 G. STARKY *Helmont's Vindict.*
314 Not as Sope which makes a troubled suddly water.

Sude(a)kne, -decon, *obs. ff. SUBDEACON*.

Sude(n), *obs. pa. t. pl. of SEETH v.* Sudene,
obs. f. SUBDEAN. Sudawe, *obs. f. SUBDUE v.*

Sudge(o)rne, *obs. ff. SOJOURN*.

Sudiform (sūd'ifōrm), a. *rare*. [f. L. *sudis*
stake, pile + -FORM.] Shaped like a stake.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Orbit. Crystol.* 120 Their [sc. the sea-
urchins'] spines are various, never uniformly setous, but
either large and sudiform and as if truncated, or long and
crenulated

Sudiorne, -journie, *obs. forms of SOJOURN*.

Sudoral (sūd'ōrāl), a. and sb. *Path. rare*. [f.
L. *sudor* sweat + -AL. Cf. OF *sudoral*.] Charac-
terized by a disturbance of the function of sweating

1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 323/2 *Diarrhæa, Sudoral*,
diarrhæa associated with a disturbance of the functions of
the skin, preventing the secretion of sweat. 1892 OSLER
Princ. & Pract. Med. I. 16 Jaccoud and others in France
have especially described this sudoral form of typhoid fever.

|| **Sudoresis** (sūd'ōrēsis) [mod. L., irreg. f.
L. *sudor* sweat + -ESIS as in DIAPHORESIS.] Sweat-
ing, exudation.

1834 McMURTRIE *Cumier's Annm. Kugel* 405 The Gall-
insects appear to injure trees by a superabundant sudoresis
through the punctures they make in them 1901 DORLAND
Illust. Med. Dict., *Sudoresis*, profuse sweating

Sudoric (sūd'ōrīk), a. *Chem.* [f. L. *sudor*
sweat + -IC. Cf. F. *sudorique*] *Sudoric acid*, an acid
said to be present in human sweat. (Cf. HYDROIC.)

1856 ORR'S *Cyc. Sci.*, *Pract. Chem.* 318, I call them caseic,
sudoric, and capric acids (capronic, capylic, and caprinic
acids of other authors).

Sudoriferous (sūd'ōrīfērs), a. [f. late L. *sūdō-*
rifer or mod. L. *sūdōriferus* see -FEROUS. Cf. F.
sudorifère, It. Sp., Pg. *sudorifero*.]

1. = SUDORIFIC 1.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurge.* 49/2 Sudori-
ferouse medicaments 1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 26
The extract of the wood of Box is sudoriferous 1833
M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* vii, The tempei of the people is
hotter than the climate, and that, God knows, is sudori-
ferous enough.

2. = SUDORIPAROUS.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* v. vii. 338 The sudoriferous
Glands and Vessels. 1849-52 *10th's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 11
841/1 The cutaneous secretion is formed by the spiral
sudoriferous canals. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.*
II. 387 These glands, are related rather to the sudoriferous
than to the salivary system 1877 BURNETT *Laz.* 23 The
sudoriferous glands are most abundant on the posterior
surface of the auricle

Hence **Sudoriferousness**

1707 BAILEY (vol. II), *Sudoriferousness*, aptness to cause
Sweat.

Sudorific (sūd'ōrīfik), a. and sb. Also 7
-iphucke, 7-8 -ifick. [ad. mod. L. *sūdōrificus*, see
-IFIC. Cf. F. *sudorifique*, It. Sp., Pg. *sudorifico*.]

A. *adj.*

1. Promoting or causing perspiration; diaphoretic.
1626 BACON *Sylvar.* § 706 A Decoction of Sudorifick Herbs
1634 *Low's Chirurge* (ed. 3) v. xii. 153 Decoction sudori-
phicks. 1732 ARBUHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc.
271 Many things which are diueticke are likewise sudorifick.
1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 584 This oil is
stimulant, anti-spasmodic, anodyne, and sudorific 1850 S.
DOBELL *Rom. v. Poet. Wks.* (1875) 59 Sudorific oil 1869
CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 203 Sudorific Process

2. Connected with the secretion and the exudation
of sweat, sudoriparous, perspiratory.

c. 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* vii. (1734) 184 The
Sudorifick Pores 1799 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* (ed. 4)
II. 165 *Hydroa*, or *Sudamina* is a trifling eruption from the
sudonic glands 1878 HAMILTON *Nervous Dis.* 74 During
the warmer season, when the sudorific apparatus requires a
free capillary circulation

3. Consisting of sweat *rare*

1807 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 85 A miraculous image of
our Lady of Serdenay, which always sweats—not ordinary
sudorific matter—but an oil of great ecclesiastical efficacy
1837 BARNHAM *Ingot. Leg.* Ser. 1 *Leach Folio* 186, Did you
ever burnt out into sudorific exudation like a cold thaw,
with the thermometer at zero?

4. Of limestone caves, etc. That exudes

1828 DUPRA *Trav. Italy*, etc. 122 The steam baths of
Dædalus consist of several sudorific grottos

B. *sb.* A medicine or remedy which promotes
perspiration; a diaphoretic.

1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 547 She never sweats in her life, nor could
it be procur'd by ordinary Sudorifics 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*
s. v, Sudorifics only differ from Diaphoretics in the Degree
of their Action; the one promoting sensible Perspiration, the
other insensible. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* III. 171 This
bath becomes the most powerful and certain sudorific
known 1841 BREWSTER *Maritims Sci.* ii. iv. (1856) 159
Antimony a well known sudorific in the present practice

of physic 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn Dark places* 42 They actually rolled the miserable man in the burning sand as a sudorific 1908 Sir H. JOHNSTON *G. Grenfell & Congo* II, xxii, 557 A treatment of disease by massage or sudorifics. *b. trans.*

1777 H. WALPOLE *Let to Cress Upper Ossory* 29 June, We will keep ourselves warm with hot cockles and blind-man's-buff, and other old English sudorifics

† **Sudorific**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. as prec. + -AL] 1. = SUDORIFIC 1.

1691 FRENCH *Distill* 1 34 There will come forth an insipid water, sudorificall and laxative

2 **Sweaty, perspiring** 1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV 350 He deterges his brow sudorificall

† **Sudorification**, *Obs. rare* [f. L. *sudor* sweat + (-IFICATION)] Sweat, perspiration 1708 *Brit. Apollo, Q. Paper* No. 1 3/4 It makes my Carcase in a humid Sudorification.

Sudoriparous (s'udōrī-pā-rōs), *a. Phys.* [f. mod. L. *sudoriparus*, f. *sudor* sweat see -PAROUS. Cf. F. *sudoripare*.] Secreting sweat.

1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 416 The Sudoriparous or sweat-glands 1876 DURING *Dis. Skin* 18 Certain gases, as carbonic acid, and other substances, are eliminated from the body through the sudoriparous glands

b. Used loosely for Connected with the production of sweat or with the sweat-glands.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 676 Both the sudoriparous and sebaceous functions may be abolished. *Ibid.* 825 They originate in the sweat glands, and are usually found about the forehead or skin of the scalp (sudoriparous adenoma)

Sudorous (s'ū dō-rōs), *a. rare*, [f. late L. *sudor*, f. L. *sudor* sweat + -ORUS] Sweaty

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* ii, v, 85 The strigments and sudorous adhesions from mens hands. *Ibid.* v, 221 1770 The sudorous or thin serosity perspirable through the skin. 1893 DOUGLASS *Wherry in Wendish Lands* 274 Four backs, weary and sudorous

|| **Sudra** (sū dra) *Anglo-Indian* Forms: 7 *pl.* Shuddemes, -yes, 7, 9 Soudra, 8 Tschud(d)rer, Sudder, 8-9 Soodera, Sooder, 9 S(h)uder, Shudra, Soodra, Cudra, 8- Sudra. [a. Skr. *sūdra* (Hindi *shūdr*, Urdu *sūdr*), of doubtful etym. Cf. F. *Soudra*, Pg. *Chudrer*] A member of the lowest of the four great Hindu castes.

1630 LORD BARNARD *xii*, The third Tribe or Cast, called the Shudderes 1678 J. PHILLIPS *tr. Tavernier's Trav.* ii, 11 in 162 The fourth Caste is that of the Charados or Soudras 1717 J. T. PHILLIPS *People of Malabar* 40 As for the Tschudrers, they have Licence only to read the six Systems 1794 Sir W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* Wks 1799 III 357 For a *Sidra* is a damed wife of his own class. 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Let. Hindoo Rajah* (1831) I 115 Any base horn sooder 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 544 The fourth tribe is that of Sudder 1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 55/2 A Vaisya, unable to subsist by his own duties, may descend to the servile acts of a Sidra 1858 BRIDGEMAN *Hist. India* II, iv, 13 The modern Sudra is no longer a slave. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII 503/1 Whilst the Arya was thus a *dravida*, or twice-born, the Sudra remained unregenerate during his lifetime

attrib. 1794 Sir W. JONES *Instit. Hindu Law* Wks 1799 III 333 A *Brāhmin* may serve without hesitation the goods of his *Sidra* a slave. 1828 *Asiatick Costumes* 60 Hindoos of the soodra caste. 1829 *Encycl. Metaph.* (1845) XX 677/2 Nanda, the son of a Sidra mother 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V, 190/2 After Buddha, Sudra dynasties ruled in many parts of India

Sudroun, *obs. form of SOUTHRON.*

Suds (sudz), *s. pl.* Forms: 6 sudes, 6-7 suddes, 7-8 suddes, 6- suda. Also *sing sud* (7 sudd). [Of uncertain etymology]

With the existing evidence it is difficult to establish the chronology of the senses. Sense 2 is perhaps the original in which case the immediate source may be MLG. MDu *sudde* (WFr. *sodde*), or MDu *sudde*, in Kilian *sudde* (WFr. *sodde*) marsh, bog]

† 1. Dregs, leavings; hence, filth, muck. Also *fig.* or in *fig.* context *Obs.*

1548 UDAL *Erasm. Par. Pief* 2 b, He had so infected the clere fontaine of Goddes woode with the suddes of human tradicions. 1563 *Mirr. Mag. Rivers* iv, Oft causyng good to be reported yll, Or dround in suddes of Leithes muddy swyll 1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* xxxv 93 Perchance the fight Amasde your mynde, and for a while did draw Your noble eyes, to settle on such suddes 1581 *Laurel & Cheshire Wills* (Chetham Soc.) II, 3, I geue and bequeath vnto James hamer my some all the dust and sides towards the keepinge of a swine 1594 *Mauch. Crit. Lett. Rec.* (1885) II, 90 That Robette Marshall shall not cast any suddes or bludye water one his backside 1596 NORDEN *Progr. Pictie* (1847) 178 The dangerous estate of thy church, which is dayes pestered and infected with the suddes of error 1609 J. DAVIES *Hum. Heaven on Earth* cliv. Wks (Grosart) I, 21/2 Swimming in Suddes of all sortitude 1622 DONNE *Serm. John* i, 8 (1649) II, 344 Those that lye in the suddes of nature 1645 HOWELL *Let.* ii, iii, The base Suds which Vice useth to leave behind it

† 2 Flood-water; the water of the fens; water mixed with drift-sand and mud, drift-sand left by a flood. Also *transf.* (quot. 1599). *Obs.*

The authors here quoted belong to E. Anglia 1599 NASH *Leten Stuffs* Wks 1905 III, 196 Leander when hee sprawled through the brackish suddes to scale her [sc. Hero's] tower 1621 QUARLES *Esther* Wks (Grosart) II, 63/2 [God's] lesser breath can drowne The spacious Vnuisee in suddes of Clay 1629 H. C. DISC. *conc. Drayning Fenues* B, To be surrounded, or to lye in the suddes, as we say, three quarters or halfe a yeere doth mischiefe the ground. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* iv, i, Wks (Grosart) III, 79/1 Thus am I driven upon these slippy suddes, My life's a

troubled sea, compos'd of Ehs and Flouds. 1851 T. STERNBERG *Dial. Northants* 109 Sudds, floods. Water mixed with sand and mud; formerly applied to the water of the fens

3. A water impregnated with soap for washing, esp. when hot. *b.* The frothy mass which collects on the top of soapy water in which things are washed, in early use esp. a barber's lather. (More fully SOAP-SUDS.) Also in *fig.* and allusive use (cf. sense 5).

1581 PETTIE *tr. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* (1586) i, 41 b, Hee which washeth his mouth with his owne praise, soyleth himselfe with the suddes that come of it 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter Wks* (Grosart) I, 281, I have some suddes of my mother witt, to sowse such a Dish clowte in 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ho. 1. 34 Master Barnabe Googe will have all the suddes of his landery conueied thereon 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 16 Thou that hast made so manie menke whyles thou cast suddes in their eyes 1606 DEKKER *Seven Deadly Sinnes* Wks (Grosart) II, 62 Barbers throwing all their Suddes out of their learned Latin Basons into my face 1606 MARSTON *Poeme* iv, 1, Alas my miserable maister, what suddes at thou wast into? 1611-see SOAP-SUDS 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* v, ii, She simpers like the suds A collier hath been wash'd in 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii, 98/2 Beating the Soap and Water together, to make it rise to a Froth, which they [sc. Laundresses] call Suds 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii, iv, The shaver was very tedious in preparing his suds 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 268 Let them be washed in strong clear suds 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chrus.* xxix, He lathered him bountifully. Mr. Bailey smiled through the suds 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt. cap.* 1576 The brilliant bubble burst in suds 1887 MEREDITH *Young Reynard* i, Poet Wks (1912) 286 Light as a bubble that flies from the tub, Whisked by the laundry wife out of her suds 1893 W. BURNS THOMSON *Remin.* (1895) 33 She stoeked the suds off her hands and arms.

o *sing.* A soap solution.

1835 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 129 It [sc. the grease of the fleece] serves to facilitate the scouring of wool by means of water alone, with which it forms a kind of sud or emulsion 1884 W. S. B. McLAREN *Spinning* (ed. 2) 32 A moderately good washing in a warm sud, with a neutral soap.

4. Foam, froth. Also *sing.*

1592 GREENE *Upst. Courter* D iv, h, They lookte like foure blowne bladders wash't ouer with the suds of an old stale die. 1607 MIDDLETON *Pam. Love* iii, ii, Like the suds of an ale-ait or a washing-bowl. 1906 F. S. OLIVER *Alex. Hamilton* iv, ii, 279 Opinions which never at any point touched a firm bottom, but merely swam like a kind of 'sud' upon the stream of expediency. 1913 J. G. FRAZER *Golden Bough, Balder* II, 231 While one medicine-man whirls a bull roarer, another whips up a mixture of water and meal into frothy suds symbolic of clouds.

b. Whaling. The foam churned up by a wounded whale

1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. xii, (1858) 164 Let us be up among the suds

c *US slang.* An inferior kind of beer.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 16 May 6/7 A 'tub of suds,' the name for a glass of low quality beer

5. In the suds († in suds, in the sud), chiefly in *to lie or be in the suds*; *to lay, leave in the suds*

a. In difficulties, in embarrassment or perplexity. *Obs.* or *slang*

1574 GASCOIGNE *Poies.* *Frontes Warre* Wks 1907 I 161 He sought with victual to supplie, Poore Myddleburgh which then in suddes did lie. 1603 KNOLLIS *Hist. Turks* (1607) 426 Whilst Scodra thus lay in the suds 1671 in *Crit. & Times* Yax. I (1848) I 468 The Lord Coke is left in the suds 1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal* (1713) 230 After the hurry of his inordinate pleasures and passion, when he was for a time left in the suds, as they call it 1730 SWIFT *Death & Daphne* Misc. 1735 V, 109 Away the frightened Spectre suds And leaves my Lady in the Suds 1775 S. J. PRATT *Liberal Opin.* cxxvii, (1783) IV, 216 This proves, *loquitur*, that you are in the suds which is, *Anglice*, being interpreted, that you will be hanged. 1800 *Jolly Beggar* xii, in Child *Ballads* V, 114/2 When that some have got their wills They'll leave you in the suds.

† b. Undone; done for; in disgrace. Similarly, *into the suds.* *Obs.*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix, xxiv, 222 The glory of the Spaniards laid in the suds. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iii, vi, I'll fuddle him Or lye 'till sudd [and Fol. suds] 1621 (MABER) *Celestina* xxi, 197 Our solace is in the suds! our joy is turn'd into annoy! 1634 MASSINGER *Maid of Hon.* i, ii, Look not with too much contemplation on me; If you do, you are in the suds. 1633 ROWLEY *Match at Midnight* v, 1, There's one Iarus, a rope on him has juggled me into the suds too

c. In the sulks; in the blues *dial.*

1611 CORAN *s. v. Vilain*, Being in the suds, or sulens. 1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creature* xvi, 280 So long he is sicke in the suds, and dies'd in the sulens. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumbria, Ball.* 139 Some lasses thought lang to the wedding—Unax'd, others sat i' the suds 1840 LADY C. BURY *Hist. of Perth* xxv, Mary does not look very well, and you are in the suds

d In an unfinished state or condition. *Obs.*

1594 GREENE *Orpharion* Wks (Grosart) XII, 7 It hath line this twelve months in the suds Now at last it is crept forth in the Spring 1615-20 C. MORE *Sir T. More* (c. 1627) 242 Some [actions at law] lye in the suddes by the space of diuerse yeares 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iv, xvi, 379 Who so trimly dispatch'd his businesse, that he left it in the suddes.

e † (a) Being lathered. *Obs.* (b) Being washed, 'in the wash.'

1626 DICK *Devon* ii, i in Bullen *O. Pl.* (1883) II, 29 We may hap to be in the suddes ourselves. 1640 [SHIRLEY] *Capt. Underwood* i, *Ibid.* 327, I thought you by the wide lymen about your neck have been under correction in the suds, sir 1766 SMOLLETT *Trav. v* Wks (1841) 699/1 Captain

B—, with the napkin under his chin, was no bad representation of Sancho Panza in the suds. 1788 *Times* i Jan., Though his Lordship has been so long in the suds, it is not thought that shaving will take place till the day of Judgment. 1863 Mrs. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xvi, Thy best shirt is in i' suds, and no time for i' starch and iron it.

† f. Slightly intoxicated, fuddled. *Obs.*

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL, 559 He is said to be 'a little in the suds.'

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: sud-dish, a barber's soap-dish; † suds-monger *contemptuous*, a barber, suds-tub, a washing-tub.

1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 16 Feb. 3/1 His shop is still to be seen with its emblematic 'sud dish hanging in front. 1638 Ford *Fancies* i, ii, A dy shaver, a copper-bason'd 'suds-monger. 1805 *Spirit Publ. Yrnl.* IX, 113 Poor Mungo came out of the 'suds tub no whiter than when soused in!

Sudsy (su dzi), *a. U.S.* [f. SUDS + -Y] Consisting of, full of, or characterized by soap-suds.

1884 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 358/2 Washers leaving their linen in the sudsy stream. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 5 Nov., The steaming, sudsy tub 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV, 441/2 A pleasant, sudsy cleanliness about the two little rooms

Suduwe, *obs. form of SUDUE.*

Sudyakne, *obs. form of SURDEACON.*

† **Sue**, *s. obs.* Also *su*. [Cf. SUCCARATH.] (See *quots.*)

1607 TOWSE *Four-f. Beasts* 660 There is a region in the new-found world, called Gigantes, and the inhabitants thereof are called Pantagones; they cloath themselves with the skins of a beast called for their owne toong *Sue*, for by reason that this beast lueeth for the most part neere the waters, therefore they cal it by the name of *Sue*, which signifieth water. 1623 COCKFRAM ii, 544, a most cruell fierce beast, carrying her young upon her backe to shadow them from the heat with her huge tale. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* ii, x, 212/2 He heareth Argent; a *Sue* Sahle

Sue (sū), *v.* Forms: 3-5 *suwe*, *siwe*, *sywe*, 3-7 *sowe*, 4-5 *soue*, *suw* (e, 4-6 *swe*, (*pha*, *i* and *ple* *sude*), 5-6 *sew*, *seu*, 5-7 *siew*, *shue*, (*3* *suu*, *suu*, *suhe*, *sawi*, *sywi*, *siwy*, 4 *siue*, *s(e)wy*, *seuwe*, *sule*, 5 *su*, *suew*, *seewe*, *siu*, *syew*, *svyn*, 6 *suw*, *seyv*), 4- *sue*. [a. AF *suer*, *swier*, *sur*, *sur(e)* = OF. *suere*, also *seure*, *seure*, etc. (pres. stem *siu*, *siue*, *seu*), mod. F. *suivre* —pop. L. **sequēre* (cf. Pr. *segre*, *segur*, It. *seguire*, Sp., Pg. *seguir*), for L. *sequi* to follow.]

1. Transitive senses.

† 1. To follow (a person or thing in motion), *occas.* to tend (cattle). Also with *forth* *Obs.*

c 1290 St. Brigidan 460 in S. Eng. Leg. 232 So þike buy [sc. fish] werena-boute þis schip And enere sywedenito 1377 LAMPL. P. Pl. B. v, 550, I haue ben his folwar al þis fifty wyntre, Bothe þyowen his sede and sued his hestes. 1421-2 Hoccleve *Complaint* 321 My wyckednesses euer followe me, as men may see the shadow a body swe 1446 LYON *De Guil. Pylgr.* 8763, I ha founde a chaumberere, Me syung at my bak behynde c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 40 Þes kynges sudyn þys sterte forth, tyll þay come ynto Bedeleem. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii, 532 Go 3e be fore, I sue yow ner 1490 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii, iv, 50 It was a knight, which now her sewd.

† b. To follow (a person's steps, a track, path).

Also in *fig.* context. *Obs.*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 481 þis was lymydit to petre & hise þat sydden þe stepis þat petre wente c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxv, Come ageyn þer as he gan to sewe and sewe forth þe right c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 23 Wold god I couth by stepes wel to sewe! 1548 *Forrest. Pleas. Poetrie* 55 In syunge the Steppes of suchie men approximate. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* iv, ix, 16 As when two Barkes, this caned with the tide, That with the wmd, contrary courseswe.

† c. To follow with the eyes. *Obs.*

a 1425 *Chorus M.* 12200 (Trin.) þe lettres fro alpha to tau Wip dyuerse sichte may men sew c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 89 Thow daryst full evyll with thy Ey hym sewe

† 2. a. To come after, follow, succeed (in time).

1377 LAMPL. P. Pl. B. xviii, 190 Pat Adam & Eve and alle þat hem suwed Shulde deyte doune rye & dwelle in pyne after c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 28 Þes þre festys þat seube þe byrth of Crist. 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* V, 212/1 The oure of mydaynht next syung the seid Tuesday 1491 *Ibid.* VI, 442/2 That no Collectour be charged of any Collection of II XVmes and Xmes togeders, oon ymmediatly syung another

† b. To follow as a consequence or result. *Obs.*

c 1400 *tr. Secr. Sec.* *Gov. Lordsh.* 43 Of euels þat seuen fleschlyapent 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W. 1515) 5 b, Lechery that sueth alwaye glotony 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Rich.* II, i, Shame sueth sinne, as rayne drops do the thunder

† 3. To go in pursuit of, to chase, pursue. *Obs.*

c 1275 LAY. 16437 Aurelie him swede forþ 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2941 To hengist ysey þe cristenemen sywi him so vaste 13 K. Als 1198 (W) No scholde foul, gret no smal, Have y siwed Builfall! 1388 WYCLIF *Prov.* x, 4 The same man sueth briddis fleynge. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* viii, 403 We shall not seasse to thay be slayn, For to the see we shall thaym sew 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi, ix, 2 Great trauell bath the gentle Caldore, .sith I left him last Sewing the Blatant beast.

† b. Said of misfortune, etc. *Obs.*

a 1310 in Wright *Lyric* P. iv, 24 In sunne ant sorewe y am sent, that sweth me so fully sore c 1400 *tr. Secr. Sec.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 50 Myslappie shal sone sewe him. 1510 *Treat. Galant* in Furnivall *Ballads* f. MSS. I 448 Dyners aduersytes seweth vs yere be yere

† 4. To follow (a person) as an attendant, companion, or adherent; to accompany, attend upon; *occas.* to follow (a banner or the like); to frequent (a person's company). *Obs.*

a 1250 *Uul & Night.* 1526 (Jesús MS.) Pat...syweþ þare þat

noht nauep, & haueþ atom his riche spuse c 1275 LAY. 1387 And ich þe wolle siwi mid mine gode folke c 1320 *Cast Love* 1274. And elles-where þer he eode, Muche folk him suwede of feole beode 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xi. 412 That clergie þi compaignye ne kepeþ nougt to sue 1382 Wyclif *Matt* viii. 19 Maistie, I shal sue thee, whidre euer thou shalt go 1400 *Morie Arth*. 81 Wyth sextene knyghtes in a soyte, sewande hym one. c 1400 MAUNDEY. (1839) 226 He.. commanded hem anon to make hem redy, and to sewen his Banere c 1450 *Merlin* 210 Than cried Merlin, 'Gentill knyghtes, what tarye ye heere so longe? suweth me!' 1483 Caxton *Gold. Leg* 134 b/1 Ther were vii wyemen that siewed hym whyche gadred up the dropes of hys blood 1522 *Mundus & Infans* 170 For seuen kynges sewen me, Bothe by daye and nyght

† b. Phr. To serve and sue: to give 'suit and service' (to see *SUIT* sb. 2). Obs.

c 1380? CHAUCER *Ballade Compl* 12 My woldeis Loye, whom I wol serve and sewe 1590 SPENSER *F* Q. ii. vii. 9 Where-for if me thou deigne to serve and sew, At thy commaund to all these mountaines bee.

† 5. To take as guide, leader, or pattern; to follow as a disciple or imitator Obs.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 105 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 Hou bi lord sold siu þe 1382 Wyclif *Proph. Bible* 1. 1 Jerom, in synge Ebreyes, comprehendith alle these bookis in xxi. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* 591 Suwe no wikked mon In wille nouþer in þouht. 1426 *Lyng De Guil Pilgr* 12040 That thou mayst swen cryst ihesu 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii. *Proph* (1424) Cij. I shall proceede as it is to me due In these two bookis Bochas for to sue 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dives & Payner* (W de W) i. xvi. 49/1 To lette the people to sue the Jewes in manner of worshyppynge 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I 183 Beware his wayes, fe hym on euery syde, Who that hym sueth both hurte and shame shall fynde.

† 6. To conform to, comply with the conditions of. Obs.

a 1300 *Fall & Passion* 97 in E. E. P. (1862) 15 þi 03 is dep he ouer cam as he is manied suwed. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 277 And for this cause I thinke sue The forme bothe and the matiee. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr Secr* 218 The Sowle.. sueth the kynde and the complexion and the proprieteys of the body 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli*. V. 502/2 That every of the sold Clothes.. folowe and sue ..oon ordre of makynge.

† 7. To comply with (a person's will), follow (another's advice or one's own inclinations or devices). Obs.

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. 11 56 To be Boxum and Boun his Bidding to folulle. And, as sir Symonye wol sigge, to suwen [a. rr. suyen, seven] his wille. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 3534 Ne neuere 3our rialte remayn bi rede to sewe. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr Secr* 209 Yf a man yeyth good consail, thou mayste hit su. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I 2 Suche Unthriftes as sue theyr carnal lust *Ibid*. 60 He sholde sue the counsaile of men wyse and prudent 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 1. 3 When skiffull himmer 'suing his intent Shall fairly well pourtray The true proportion of each lineament 1767 MICKLE *Concub*. i. xxxiv. See comms, and freely sues her native Bent

† 8. To follow, adopt, put into practice (a form of belief, a manner of life, a virtue or vice, an occupation or profession); to engage in, occupy oneself with (a pursuit) Obs.

c 1290 *Beket* 249 in S. Eng. Leg. 113 Pley he swede of hauekus and of boundes 1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A. xi. 242 To suche þat sewen oure beleue. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* 1. 370 Thus toke he purpos lous craft to suwe. c 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 17 Hou suen þe charite? 1382 — *1 Pet* iii. 12 Seke he pees, and parfily sue it. 1390 Gower *Conf* I. 118 With low herte humbles sue a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 795? (Dubl) As he þe sadyll had sewyd seuenthen wynter. c 1407 *Lyng Reason & Sens* 503 Me toxeite Alle vertues for tosywe And vices pleyntly to eschwe. c 1430 — *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 28 He sued had doctryne c 1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 67 Goo, Conscience, þow lewde asse, I kepe not þi maners to sue. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Sixtees) 1047 He suid noght childres gammys su. 1470-85 *MATYR Arthur* xiii. 93 641 The good man loyned syt launcelot to sewe knyghthode. 1490 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I 19 Thus am I a foole and all that sewe that guyse 1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasses of Government* Wks. 190 II. 43 That may þu shun the bad, & sew the best. 1590 SPENSER *F* Q. ii. 11 71 173 Once errant armes to sew he first began 1591 — *H. Hubbard* 143 At other times he casts to sew the chace Of swift wilde beasts 1599 WORMS. *Two April Mornings* 29 With rod and line I sued the sport Which that sweet season gave.

† 9. To prosecute, carry out (an action); to pursue (a subject); also, to follow up (an achievement). Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10320, and to sywi þis mansinge, & þe asoylinge al so. We assigne þe bisop of winchestre þer to. 1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxi. 361 Suyne my teme! c 1460 Sir R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 227 Though y sue so grete an entreprise 1555 BALDWIN *Murr Mag.*, *Salisbury* xxxvii. I, suing this so good successe, Layd siege to Oriyance c 1565 in R. G. Marsden *Sel Pleas Cr* *Adm.* (1897) II 56 They maye not macken and seyy there voyage. 1596 SPENSER *F* Q. vi. x. 2 He meanes no more to sew his former quest

† 10. To take (legal action); to institute (a legal process); to plead (a cause). Phr. to sue the law (LAW sb. 8). Obs.

c 1400 *tr. Secr Secr, Gov Lordsh*. 93 He. leuys faith, and suys þe lawe asyeyn peccacion of lordshipe 1449 *Rolls of Parli*. V. 145/2 If the seid Tresorer and Vitale. . . be remysse or negligent, and will not effectually sue such actions 1460 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1880) 304 Ani maner of materys that may othyr: ought be syewyt by Mayr and Baylyffes 1523 FITZHERB *Hubb*. § 270 Though thou sue the lawe with charytee. 1538 STANKE *England* (1878) 109 That ther be no cause sewyd out of the reame, except causys of scysme 1572 HUOTER (ed. Higgins), *Sue* action of debte vpon a byll.

† 11. To institute a suit for, make a legal claim to,

hence *gens* to petition or appeal for, to seek to obtain. Now *rare* (superseded by *sue for*, 21 b)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1232 In is owe court he ssolde Ansurie þat echman to him siwi wolde. 1390 GOWER *Conf*. I 158 The more he lest of that he sueth. The mor me thenketh that I winne. 1426 *Lyng De Guil Pilgr* 9285 Myn hertys ese for to swe, I wolde abyde (& nat renewe) 1446 in *3rd Rep. Hist MSS Comm* 360/1 Your Annemer hath sewed [of the Pope] Provision of the Deanery of youre Church of Wellis. 1475 *Bk Noblesse* (Roxb) 41 A man shulde not be discouraged alway to sew his right. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sludane's Comm* 215 b, They both are wont to swe and crave hys friendship right busily 1695 PRIOR *Pro* 21 Not that from this confession we would sue Praise undeserv'd 1799 S. TURNER *Hist Anglo Sax* ii. vi. 287 He went with twelve soldiers to sue peace of the Welchman 1824 SCOTT *St Roman's* xvi. They had prevented him from suing an augmentation of stipend

with clause. 1452 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1880) 277 No maner of men that dwellyth wythin the seid cite shuld not sywe that himselfe shoulde be in no queste of enditement

b. Const. inf. (occas. gerund) To petition to be allowed, (hence) to seek to do or to be something. arch.

c 1407 *Lyng Reason & Sens* 586 Yf he by vertu siwe kan To be lyke in condicion 1509 FISHER *Primeal Sermon* *Cress Richmond Wks* (1878) 292 Many sued to haue had her to mayrye 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*. iii. 11. 61 What Loue, think'st thou, I sue so much to get? 1606 — *Ami & Cl* i. iii. 33 When you sued steying, I then was the time for were 1624 QUARLES *Job Milit*. Wks (Grosart) II. 91/1 I'm turn'd a laughing stock To boyes, and those that sud't to tend my Flock 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commw* 328 The liberty to weare which [sc. arms] causes diuers to sue to be souldiers 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* i. 1 With wearless remonstrance he sued to win me from my purpose 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metz Leg*, *Columbus* xlii. The ship's brave captain kindly sued to set him free.

12 *spec.* To make application before a court for the grant of (a writ or other legal process): often with implication of further proceedings being taken upon the writ, etc.; hence, to put in suit, to enforce (a legal process).

a 1325 *MS Rawl B 520 fol. 52 b*, Therefore ne þe ileued þat te attachemens ne ben uersliche iswede [orig. *ge les attachemens ne sont fets freschement sur les felonies faites*] c 1424 HOCCELEVE *De Reg Princ* 4097 Golde wolde, for false emprisonynge, a writ sue agayn þe, if he at large were 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII*. c. 36 The same sir William suyde appple of mayne ayent the seid sir Edward. 1507 *Cal. Anc Rec Dublin* (1880) 394 No maner persones schall swe or cawseto beswynt anyn writes of subpena 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 309 Your said orator sued assise in the comon lawe against the said mulso 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*. iii. 11 341 Because all those things you haue done of late . . . Fall into th' compassse of a Premunire, That therfore such a Writ be sued against you 1632 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. iii. *Sir John* How much owes Penurie? *Goldwre* Two hundred pounds His Bond three times since forfeited *Sir John* Is it su'd? *Goldwre*. Yes Sir, and execution out against him 1680 FISHER *Patriarcha* iii. § 18 140 If a Writ of Error be sued in Parliament upon a Judgment given in the Kings Bench 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 858 A particular chattel, which the owner might be for ever deprived of, if he could not sue replevin. 1818 CAUVES *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 494 If a trustee has conveyed away the lands, by the direction of the *cestui que trust*, before execution sued, they cannot be taken in execution

b. more freq. to sue out, † forth.

c 1424 HOCCELEVE *De Reg Princ* 1501 If a wyght haue any cause to sue To vs, som lordes man schal vndertake To sue it out 1440 *Let in J Stevenson Lett & P* (Rolls) II. 306 The place in Corylonde, yf sesyde in to the cheffe lordes handes of the fee for defaute of claym of yow; the whiche youe frendes wolde haue sewede out, yf theye hadde wist that ye hadde ben alwe. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc.) II. 214 Your saidie subiecte hath the seywd owle of your court of Chancerye your wyrtex of Replegiare alios [= alias] and plures [= plures] 1574 GRINDAL *Injuncti Deans & Chapter York in Remains* (1843) 150 When extracts.. of testaments and obligations should be sued forth, oftentimes the same could not be found 1573 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Elus* (1908) 204 Bryan Dodmer for Boteler and charges in suynge owte the priue seale 1596 BACON *Max & Use Com Law* i. (1630) 33 It putteth him to sue out his pardon of course 1656 PRYNNE and *Pt Short Demurrer* *Jews* 11 He sued forth Letters by way of Proces against him, both for the Debt and interest. 1691 *Act 3 Will & Mary* c. 14 § 5 Before any Action brought, or Process sued out against him [etc.] 1714 *Lond Gas* No. 525/4 A Commission of Bankrupt Sud forth by the said Anthony Solerol 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* iii. xviii. 273 To this end he is to sue out, or purchase by paying the stated fees an original or original writ, from the court of chancery 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contem* (1844) IV. 35 Mrs Newgate is suing out her habeas 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* xiii (1876) III. 14 A party detained without any warrant must sue out his habeas corpus at common law. 1875 POSTE *Gains* iii. 343 After a man's body was taken in execution, no other process could be sued out against his lands or his goods

transf and fig 1577 HANMER *Anc Ecol Hist* (1619) 376 He got him in all the haste to Constantinople, and sued out a commandement from the Lieutenant of that province for [etc.] 1583 BARINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 739 Let all flesh fall downe before His footstoolle and sewe out pardon. 1824 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discurs* (1855) 6 *note*, If these [words] did not already enjoy a prescriptive right, as denizens of the language, they would be well entitled to sue out their naturalization

c. To sue, sue out, sue forth (one's) livery see LIVERY sb. 5 a

13. To institute legal proceedings against (a person); to prosecute in a court of law, to bring a civil action against. In full, to sue at († at the, † in the, † to the) law.

Prov *Sue a beggar and catch a louse* see BEGGAR 1 c 14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc* (1890) 59 No Burgess, nor no odyr man schall sew one a nodyr bot alonely in y^e cowrte of y^e Burgage 1438 in *Gloss Gold Merch* (1890) II. 65 Non of them shall sew oþir at lawe 1526 TINDALE *Matt* v. 40 Yff eny man will sue theat the lwe 1530 CROMWELL in *Meriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 329 He ys Swed in a primumer by burges 1530 PALSGR *716/2* Gyve me my monaye, or I will sewe the in the law. 1570 LEVIN^s *Manph* 94/2 I o Sew one to the lawe, in *ius vocare* 1588 *Marphel Epist* (Arb) 33 Sir (sayd they) shew vs your discharge, and wee are satisfied No (quoth-he) I will shew you none, go sue me, go sue me 1589 [LVLV] *Pappew Hatchet* in *L's Wks* (1902) III. 413 If thou sue me for a double maim, I care not though the Iurie allow thee treble damages 1670 in *Verney Mems* (1907) II. 296 My opinion is that he will not pay a peny till he is sued 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No. 122 ¶ 4 I here is not one in the Town where he lives that he has not sued at a Quarter-Sessions 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl Metrop* II. 825/1 A partner cannot sue his co partner at law in respect of anything connected with or involving the consideration of the partnership accounts 1858 J. B. NORTON *Topics* 266 A timber merchant in Malabar sued the proprietress of a forest for non delivery of certain logs of wood 1882 G. SERTON *Mun A Selson* ii. 35 Having been deprived of his stipend by the king, Bruce sued the Crown in the Court of Session, and obtained a decision in his favour.

† b. In collocation with other verbs expressing annoyance or persecution. Obs.

a 1500 in *Archaeologia* LIX. 9 Thomas Dyconson hath of his grete malice to biddid, swed and arrested youi said suppliant 1538 in *Leadam Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II. 64 Henry did wrongfully seu vex and trouble your saidie subiecte 1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 214 Such of my said two brothers as shall.. sewe, molest, and trouble mine execut^{rs}

14. To petition, appeal to, *rare*.

c 1521 R. PACE in *Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* iii. I. 277, I sywde hys Grace to signe the Papis lettre 1560 DAUS *tr. Sludane's Comm*. 332 b, His sonnes obey him herem, and sending Ambassadors most earnestly and oft admonish and sue them [monent atque citant] a 1674 CLARENDON *Serv Levath* (1676) 88 To sue the Sovereign, and to demand the hearing of his Cause 1823 BYRON *Gaon* 1194 Then will I sue thee to forgive

15. To woo, court Also *fig. arch.*

1596 SPENSER *F* Q. vi. viii. 20, I was, sude and sought with all the service dew c 1648-50 BRATHWAIT *Banabees Trul* iv. (1818) 153 Farewell Tank hull, which I viewed, Lemman Lydia, whom I sewed 1764 GOLDSM *1, no* 173 No zephyr fondly sues the mountain's breast. 1830 TENNYSON *Mermaid* 43 They would sue me, and woo me, and flatter me. 1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* xviii. For a penniless youth to sue a lady with a fortune.

II. Intransitive senses.

† 16. To continue, proceed, go on. Obs.

c 1200 *Trun. Coll Hom* 85 Summe men leden erest iuel lifode, and turnen eft to god, and þeron sewed alse seinte poul 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 131 Of Pride, which I schal eschue, Now axeth forth, and I wol sue. c 1400 *Dest*. *P* 99 1475 Of his sonnes to say or I sew ferre, Eclor was oldist & heire to hym seluy

† 17. To follow after a person or thing in motion; to follow as an attendant or adherent; to go in chase or pursuit: freq. with *after*, *on*, *upon* preps. and advs. Obs.

c 1290 *Beket* 419 in S. Eng. Leg. 118 Þe Mannes frend þat was a slawe swiden oþer him so faste 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 460 Hui þat myte oscarpe bigonne to fe waste Hil of troye sewde wip oute eni feintise. 13. *Coer de H* 5040 He smot Favel with spores of golde, Sewe hym that sewe wolde c 1390 *Arth & Merl* 9367 Arthur wald after sue 13. *E. E. Allit. P* B. 87 Swyrezet þat swyflyt swyed on blonker c 1375 *Joseph Arim* 668 Now þe kyng coms to sanas and mony on him suwen. c 1440 *Pallad. on Hubb*. v. 173 Thiderward ek wol she fle, But sewe vppon 1441 *Plumpton Carr* (Camden) p. lx. [He] sewed with his said fellowship upon them & followed them unto the said towne of Helerþy c 1475 *Partenay* 137 I he best for noyse A-forne the hundys ran, I he boundes sewing after ful strongly. 1555 PHAER *Emid* ii. E3, Euen among the middes he leyt, with will to die, and wee him after sued.

† b. To go along with or accompany something mentioned or implied Obs.

c 1400 *Laud Troy* 61. 8066 Erbe de-bothe, & Cassidone, And euere among the dyamund, Sewed wel with gode orfoyle-suand. 1418-20 J. PACE *Siege Rouen in Archæologia* XXI. 51 Hyt [sc. the ditch] was depe.. Wyth a trenche suwyng on every syde c 1450 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 35 Rostyd With neck and hede suande in fere.

† 18. To proceed, move, go, esp. with speed, to sally out, forth. Obs.

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* iii. 928 The damoseles that to the daunce sewe c 1400 *Dest*. *1 roy* 687 Pen suet þai with solas into a sure chamber *Ibid*. 820 He sues furth on þe soile to Chethes the kyng *Ibid* 11109 Yet sadyly so sete, sewit hym agayne c 1471 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 279 Thay seywd owte freshly, thay kepud none araye c 1500 *Lancelot* 3145 The blak knyght, horsit, to the feld can sew.

† 19. To do service or homage: chiefly in phr. *serve and sue* (cf. 4 b) Obs.

a 1300 *Leg Road* (1871) 52 [He] let him crnsty echon and siwy after his wille. c 1350 *Will Palmer* 581 Panne hadde þis menskful melior maydenes fele a-segned hire to serve & to seuwe hira-boute 1583 BARINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 11 Oh how doo men seeke it, sew and serve for it, their care both day and night is how to attaine the fastest to it. 1590 SPENSER *F* Q. iii. v. 47 What booties thy service bace To her, to whom the heauens doserue and sew? *Ibid* x. 9 He did her service dewtiful, and sewed At hand with humble pride.

† 20. a To follow in time or in a succession of persons. Nearly always in pr pple Obs.

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt*. 507 Vche seoun serlekes sued after oþer 1382 Wyclif *Luke* xx. 30 The firste took a wyf, and is deed, with outen sones, and the brother suynge took hir.

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VII 91 In the Saturday sewinge 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 123 Octobre, which bringth the kalende Of wynter, that comth next suende. c1400 *Destr Troy* 13658 When Idumus was dead. Two sonnes of hym-selfe suet hym after c1450 *Lovelace Grail* li 971 Pat with-Inne two dayes Aftr Sewynge he hrowhte hem Alle to Cristenynge 1500 *Arnold Chron* (1811) 114 From the day of makinge heif vnto the feste of M. next sayng c1513 *Fabyan Chron* vii. (1811) 488 Of Englysshe kynges here lyeth the beauteous flour Of all before passyd, and mirrou to them shall sue c1644 *Gataker Whitgift* in Fuller *Abel Rediv* (1867) II 197 Being an understanding man, he might shiewlyd guess at those things that shortly after sued

†b. To follow in the sequence of events, as a consequence or result; to ensue. *Obs*

c1225 *Ancr R* 208 Auh 3if hit ne suweð [v. 1. suheð] her, þe teil & þe attil ende is þe eche pine of helle 13 *Bona-ventura's Medit* 402 þy pyne shall sone be overpate, And ioye shall sewe euer for to last c1386 *CHAUCER* *Deid* v 463 The perils and yueles þat myghte sewe of vengeance takynge c1422 *Lydg* *Serpent of Division* (1912) 57 Þe habowndawnt schedyng of blod þat is likely to sewe c1450 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 226 Shame sewith sone, whenne syn gooth byfore c1550 *Hye Way to Spittel Ho* in Hall *E P P* IV. 22 Whereby dooth sue suche inconueniencye, That they must ende in meschaunt indygenye 1563 *Miri. Mag. Colling-bourne* xxxix, Sith the gylty alwayes are suspitious, And dread the ruyne that must sewe by reason 1567 *Golding Ovid's Met* v 58 There came a Dart a skew And lighted in his Coddes the place where present death doth sew 1597 *HALL Sat* I Pro1 16 Infamy dispoisset of native due Or-damed of old on looser life to sue

†c. To follow in an arrangement, in the sequence of a discourse, etc. *Obs*

c1325 *MS Rawl B* 520 ff 55 After þat hit sewe plenerliche in oþer stude biþane [orig. *secundum quod inferius dicitur plenius*] 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 340 Nou herke a tale next suende c1400 *20 Pol Poems* 71 Syknes is oon, and sorow doth sewe, þe thridd bat 'deþ', and þe fierþe 'drede' c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv xxxiii 81 After this it seweth to speke of the brest, 1424 *Rolls of Parli* IV. 57/1 After the forme that sueth, 1482 *Ibid* VI 198/2 All severall summes of money hereafter sayng in writynge assigned 1513 *BRADSHAW St Werburgh* i cxxxiv, Nexte in ordre suyng sette in goodly putrature, Was our blessed lady

†d. To follow by logical reasoning. *Obs*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III 236 Be weie of skile it sueth, The man is cause, hou so befall 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) v xiv 108 Yf he were myghty, than myght he gette connyng, but he maye not gete it, why hit seweth that in hym is feblisse and grete vmyght

21. To make legal claim; to institute legal proceedings, to bring a suit.

c1400 *Olde Vseses Winchester in Eng Gilds* (1870) 361 3if he in þe forty dayes comþ in-to towne, and he wele seyde, be a 3en somened vp on þe sounance a-for y seyde 1579 *Expos Termes Lawes* 156 b, Playnlye is hee that sueth or complayneth in an assyse or in an actyon personall 1588 *SHAKS L L* v 11 427 How can this be true, That you stand forfeit, being those that sue? 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* 211 Dayes, in which schoole masters may not beat their schollers, nor any man will sue at the law 1783 *BURKE Rep Aff India* Wks 184 II, 71 The moment he attempts to sue, the money may be paid into the company's treasury. 1817 *Selwyn Law Nisi Prins* (ed. 4) II 752 Infant executors may sue by attorney. 1898 *J Mews Digest Cases* 51 The person seeking to enforce it must prosecute for the criminal offence before he can sue in a civil action 1911 *WILKINSON Elem Crim Law* (ed. 2) 4 When a person sues in an action for libel or assault he does not sue on behalf of the public

b. Const. for (†upon) that in respect of which a claim is made.

1393 *LANG P P* C. iv. 370 þat is no3t reisonable ne rect to refuys my syne sorname, Sith y, his sone and seruaut, suwe for his ryghte c1400 *Beryn* 2075 þe bylnd man wist he shuld have lost his while, To make his playnt on Beryn, & suyd oppon his good 1598 *R BERNARD tr. Terence, Andria* iv v, He is now at law for his inheritance. Hee sues for his patrimonie 1651 *HOBBS* *Leuiath* ii xxi 113 He hath the same Liberty to sue for his right 1773 *R. HEAD Counting Avad* 146 She sued for Alimony. c1768 *ERKINE Inst Law Scot* i vi 44 That first [husband] hath it in his power to sue for a divorce against her 1856 *FROUDE Hist Eng* (1858) I ii. 115 The Prince of Wales was under the age at which he could legally sue for such an object. 1858 *Ld St LEONARDS Handy Bk Prof Law* xxii 175 To sue for a debt 1901 *W R H TROWBRIDGE Lett her Mother to Eliza* xxii 205 Connie Metcalfe is suing for breach of promise,—ten thousand pounds damages

c. phr. To sue and be sued.

1540 *Act 30 Hen VIII*, c. 42 § 2 Whiche company of Bar-bours be incorporated to sue and be sued by the name of Maistres of the commynalte of the Barhous of London. 1712 *PRIDFAUX Direct. Ch-wards* (ed. 4) 78 They are a Corporation, and can sue or be sued 1844 *Act 7 & 8 Vict* c. 113 § 47 Every Company [of Bankers] of more than Six Persons shall have the same Powers and Privileges of suing and being sued in the Name of any one of the public Officers of such Copartnership 1857 *Toulmin Smith Parish* 99 [The churchwardens] can sue and be sued, as a corporation, in respect to it.

d. In marine insurance policies (see quotes).

1622 *MALYNES Lex Merc.* xxv. 134 That in case of any misfortune, it is lawful for him [sc the assured] to sue, labour and traueil for in and about the defence, safeguard, or recouerie of the goods 1787 *DURNFORD & EAST Rep Cases* I 612 There is in every policy a clause which enables the assured, in case of any loss or misfortune, to sue, labour, and traueil, for the recovery of the goods, without prejudice to the insurance 1899 *R G MARSDEN Digest Cases Shipping*, etc 1268 Sue and Labour Clause

22. To make one's petition or supplication to a person for a person or a thing; to plead, appeal, supplicate. (Also in indirect passive.)

c1400 *Destr Troy* 1854 All he grauntes to forgyue. If ye send hom þat semly þat I sew fore. c1415 *Hoccleys De*

Reg Princ 1499 If a wyght haue any cause to sue To vs c1440 *York Myst* xxiv 212 Gose noive and suye to hym selfe for þe same thyng c1500 *Assenbl Ladies* 332 He nat afeid, unto her lowly sew 1526 *Paig Perf* (W de W 1531) 277 They be than constrained to sue to god for succour & helpe 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Coniun* 95 They haue sued for peace in wayne 1576 *GASCOIGNE Kenel-worth Castle Wks* 1910 II 124 Bacchus shalbe sued unto for the first fruits of his Vineyards 1593 *SHAKS Rich II*, I 1 196 *King* We were not borne to sue, but to command 1598 — *Merry W* ii. 11 170 *Pal Good Master Broome*, I desire more acquaintance of you *Ford Good Sir Iohn*, I sue for yours c1661 *FULLER Worthies, Norfolk* (1662) 250 Clouds of Chents sued to him for his counsel 1667 *MILTON P L*, i 111 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee 1762–73 *H WALPOLE* *Vertue's Anecd* *Paint* (1786) III 105 He sued in vain to the king for delivery 1790 *LANGHORE Plutarch* (1879) I 118/2 He permitted all to sue for the consulship. 1808 *WELINGTON in Gurw Disp* (1837) IV 127 We ought not to be kept for ten day, on our field of battle before the enemy (who sued on the day after the action) is brought to terms 1862 *GOLDBURN Pers Reliq.* i. xi. 175 A Liturgy necessarily secures exact agreement among the worshippers as to the things sued for 1865 *DICKENS* *Mit Fr* iii. iv, A blessing for which many of his superiors had sued and contended in vain 1879 *LUSHOCK Addr. Pol & Educ* vii. 143 But what country would be compelled to sue for peace by the loss of its shipping?

†b. Const. inf. or clause denoting what is sought for. *Obs*

c1420? *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 238 Yet shall he sue to me to haue his pise 1513 *Life Hen V* (1911) 138 They labored and sewde unto him to haue there old priuileges confirmed c1529 *SKELTON Boice of Court* 121 Of maie chaunter a grete route Suedw To Fortune that she wold be theyre frynde 1587 *TURBURY Trag Tales* 43 Haue you forgotten how you sude to him, to take a wife? 1604 *SHAKS Oth* iii. iii 79 'Tis as I should sue to you, to do a peculiar profit to your owne person. 1732 *Col Rec Penn* III 440 Divers other Nations haue..sued to them..to come into Alliance with them

c. *transf* and fig.

c1430 *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 20 In þi doom lete merci sue I 1592 *SHAKS* *Yeu & Ad* 356 Her eyes petitioners to his eyes suing 1657 *J. SMITH Myst Rhet* 147, I perswade you not to let slip occasion, whilst it offers, nay sues to be taken 1759 *GOLDSM* *See No* 2 P 7 Her bosom..rose suing, but in vain, to be pressed 1899 *MEREDITH R Feuers* xv, 'Pray let me', she pleaded, her sweet brows suing in wrinkles

†d. To seek after. *Obs*

1548 *UDALL*, etc *Erasm Par*, Matt vi. 45 Which sueth after earthly thynges 1553 *GRIMALDO Cicerio's Offices* (1558) Pref, In case a man loue any one parte of himselfe to much or sew after the end thereof by a wrong way.

23. To be a suitor to a woman. *arch*

1588 *SHAKS L L*, iii. 1 191 What? I loue, I sue, I seeke a wife. 1591 — *Two Gent* ii. 1 143 My Master sues to hei, and she hath taught her Sutor, He being her Pupill, to become her Tutor 1596 *SILVENS P Q* vi. xi 5 Yet ceast he not to sew and all waies proue, By which he mote accomplish his request c1687 *COTTON Ode Love* iii, With judgment now I loue and sue, And neuer yet perfection knew, Until I cast mine eyes on her 1805 *MRS H. 1.1018* *Psyche* i vi, Low at her feet full many a prince had sued 1826 *WORDSW* *Eve with cold beads of midnight dew* 3, I grieved, fond Youth, that thou shouldst sue To haughty Geraldine

Sue: see SEE, SEW, SHOE v, SOW.

Sueable, variant of SUABLE

1823 *Examiner* 78/2 If not a *femme sole*, she was not sue-able at law. 1903 *Times* 7 Jan 6/2 Is a trade union to be regarded as a corporation sueable at law?

Suebic (swē'bi:k), a [f. L. *Suebus* + -IO. Cf. SUEVIC] = SUEVIC a.

1907 *H M CHADWICK Orig Engl Nat* vi. 137 There is no satisfactory evidence for the existence of Suebic tribes in north-west Germany.

Suech, variant of SWESH Sc., drum

Sueco-Gothic, a. [Alteration of *Sueo-*, SUIO-GOTHIC after mod. L. *Suacus* Swedish, *Suacia* Sweden] Swedish

1824 *WALT Bibl Brit*, *Authors* II 532 x, He [sc Ithre] was the Author of an explanation of the old Catalogue of the Sueco Gothic Kings

Sued (siūd), ppl a [f. SUE v + -ED 1.] See SUE v. 13. Sued-for: see SUE v. 22

1607 *SHAKS Cor* ii. iii 26 And now againe, of him that did not aske, but mock, Bestow your su'd-for longues? 1621 *G SANOVS Ovid's Met.* vi (1626) 115 The su'd-for Delia 1647 *STAPYLTON Juvenal* viii 128 When thysu'd-for Province hath at length receiv'd these 1775 *DR LOMBE Constt. Eng* i. x, Concerning the arrests of sued persons

|| *Suede* (swēd, Fr. siūd) [F = Sweden.] Orig. in *suede gloves* (= F *gants de Suede*), gloves made of undressed kid-skin; hence *suede* is used for the material and the colour of it. Also *suede-coloured* adj.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. 178 Soft gloves of the kind termed *gants de suede* [misprinted *gants de suede*]

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal* 37 Kid and Suede gloves made in their manufactories at Paris, Grenoble and Brussels 1888 *Daily News* 23 April 6/4 A girl in a well made gown of pale suede silk, striped with openwork. 1894 *Ibid* 22 Nov 8/1 Now, suedes and silk gloves are permitted, and in a couple of months are succeeded by French kid 1897 *Ibid* 17 April 6/6 A visiting costume in suede coloured cashmere

Suein, obs form of SWAIN

Sueing, obs. form of SEWIN 1, bull-trout

1603 *OWEN Penbroseshire* (1892) 117 Sueinges, Mullettes and botchers.

Sueird, Sueit, Sueihu, Sueille, Sueit, Sueily, Sueimme see SWORD, SWEAT, SWEET, SWALLOW, SWELL, SWELT, SWALLOW, SWIM.

Suen, obs form of SEWIN 1, bull-trout.

c1640 *J. SMITH* *Hund Berkeley* (1885) 319 The salmon, wheat trout or suen

Suen, obs. f. SER v. Suench, var. SWENOH.

Suent, variant of SUANT a.

Sueogothic, see SUIOGOTHIC

†Suer. Obs. [f. SUE v. + -ER 1]

1. A pursuer.

1388 *Wyclif Lam* 1 6 The princes therof 3eden forth withouten strengthe before the face of the suere

2. A follower, disciple.

c1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III 511 Jesus Crist and his apostilis and here beste sewerers c1394 *P Pl. Crede* 148 Crist suide to his sueres forsoke on þis wite 1395 *Purvir Remonstr* (1851) 47 Be ye my sueris as and I am the suere of Crist [cf 1 Cor 11 x]

3. One who follows (a course of action).

1328 *Wyclif Titus* ii. 14 A peple acceptable to him silf, suere of good werkis c1400 *Wyclif's Bible, Eccles* xli 8 glass, The sones of synners, that is, suers of the fadris synnes c1550 *BARCLAY Murr Gd. Manners* (1570) A ii, That is the fourte Vertues suinamed Cardinal, For them and their suers God doth alway commende

4. One who sues or petitions; esp. a plaintiff.

1423 *Rolls of Parli* IV 256/2 That the partie so founden in defaulte, paie to the suer half as muche as the forfeiture amounteth too 1461 *Cal Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 311 Halfe to the courte and half to the suere 1495–6 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) 114 That no priuie shold goe against no man, but if the suer therof wold find suerty to yeld the parties defendants ther damages c1505 *RASTELL Bew. M Jewel* Pref. A ix, If the Suer for it be *notus Pontifici* 1593 [see SUBMISSIONE]

Suer, obs form of SURE a., SWEAR

Suerd, Suere, Suerliche, etc., Suersby, Suertie, etc., Sueryar see SWORD, SWEAR, SWEER, SWIRE, SURELY, SURESBY, SURETY, SWEARER

Suet (sū'et). Forms 4–5 suette, 4–8 sewet (4 swet(t), 5 sweth, swette, swet(e), swette, 6 suete, sewett(e), suyt, showitt, 6–7 shewet, 7 suete, shuet, sewed, suit, 8 suette), 4–suet. [App. a. AF. *suet*, **suwet*, f. *su(e)*, *seu* = OF. *seu*, *sieu* (mod F *suis*) = Pi. *ceu*, *seu*, *sef*, *It* *sevo*, *sego*, Sp. *sebo* — L. *sēbum* tallow, suet, grease.]

1. The solid fat round the loins and kidneys of certain animals, esp that of the ox and sheep, which, chopped up, is used in cooking, and, when rendered down, forms tallow. (Occas. applied to the corresponding fat in the human body)

1377 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 46 In 1113 h. Swet emp. in villa, viij d. 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P R* xvi. xlv (Bodl MS), Yre schal not ruste if it is ismired wib suette of an herte, a 1400 in *Rel Ant* I 53 Tak fresch swyne gies or of a bare, and fresch sewet of a herte, and fresch talgh of a schepe c1430 *Two Cookery bks* 41 'lake Percely, & Swynys grece, or Sewet of a schepe c1440 *Pronp. Parv* 483/2 Sweite, of flesche or fysche or oþer lyke (P suet, due silale), liqumens, suen. 1486 *Bk St. Albans, Hunting & viij*, she beareth booth sewet and pure grece Vit wold I mayster fayne witt mote sewet and lyth the suet of the haare bi hynde on nefoure 1562 *TURNER Herbal* ii. 125 Bulles tallowe or gode buckes suet 1563 in W. M. Williams *Aun Founders C* (1867) 63 Payde for viij pounds of Showitt & longe Marybones iij s viij d 1615 *R Cocks Diary* (Hakl Soc) i. 93 Cows shewet for shippes use for chirurgeon 1634 *PEACHAM Compl Genl* (ed. 2) xxi, 253 For your Maggots or Jentles they are fed with Sheeps suet 1673 *HOBBS* *Odyssey* (1677) 218 There are o'th' fire good puddings full of suet 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No 317 P 8 100 many Plumbs, and no Sewet 1844 *H STEPHENS Bk Fam* ii 97 The kidney is extracted from the suet 1855 *Ibid*, (ed. 2) II 703/2 Mutton suet is used in the manufacture of common candles 1889 *J M DUNCAN Chin Lect Dis* IVom xxx (ed. 4) 244 Remote parametritis may affect the region of the psoas muscle or may affect the suet.

†b. *Hunting*. The fat of deer. *Obs*.

a 1400 *Parli*, 3 Ages 83, I soughte owte my sewet and semblete it to gedre 1576 *TURBURY Penere* lxxvii, I haue termed their [sc beas'] fatte greace, and so is it to be called of all beastes which praye and of all Deare and other fallow beas, it is to be called Sewet 1610 *GUILLM Heraldry* iii. xiv (1660) 166 a 1700 *B. E. Dict. Can. Crew, Swet*, Deer's Grease

2. *attrib.*, as *suet-chopper*, *dumpling*; suet affec-tion, a diseased condition of the fat surrounding the kidneys; suet face, a face of a pale complexionless appearance; suet pudding, a pudding made of flour and suet and usually boiled in a cloth.

1889 *J M DUNCAN Chin. Lect Dis. Wom.* xxx (ed. 4) 244 Whether the 'suet affection explains the frequent occurrence of albuminuria in parametric cases, it is to be remembered as an important concomitant of the disease 1898 *SIMMONDS Diet Trade*, **Suet-chopper*, a mincing knife for cutting up suet. c1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 205 **Suet Dumplings* 1874 *RUSKIN Forv Clav*, xlviii. IV 273 We will..have suet dumpling instead of pudding. 1897 *Rhosconyl White Rose Arno* 52 The chair of Gwgan Maddox was shadowed by the 'suet face of the servant. c1756 *ELIZA HAYWOOD New Present* (1771) 196 A **Suet Pudding*, Take half a pound of fine heef suet, [etc.] 1906 *BEATRICE HARRADEN Scholar's Dau* xi 213 Big suet pud-ding with treacle.

Suet(e, obs. ff. SUIA, SWEET. Sueter, obs. f. SUTOR. Suetnes, obs. Sc. f. SWEETNESS.

Suety (sū'eti), a Also -etty. [f. SUE v. + -Y 1.]

1. Of the nature of suet.

1730 *BAILEY* (fol), *Steatocole*, a preternatural Tumour in the Scrotum of a suety or Suet-like Consistence 1739 *SHARPE Surg.* xxv. 125 If the Matter forming them

resemble Milk-Curds, the tumour is call'd *Althema*, if compos'd of Fat, or a suety Substance, *Steatoma*. 1802 *Med. Trul.* VIII 564 That rare change of structure in the ovarium in which it is found to contain masses of suety matter. 1871 SCOFFERN in *Belgravia* III 442 The fat is hard or suety.

b. *fig.* Pale-faced.
1801 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) I 152 Do you remember the suetty, small-pox man at Gray's Inn?
2. Full of suet; made with suet.

1807 LAMB *Lett. to F. Hume* 29 Dec. I always spell plumb-pudding with a *b*, p-l-u-m-b-I think it reads fatter and more suetty 1807 *Daily News* 3 May 4/4 Great, round, soft, suetty puddings, pitted black with plums 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Lang. Suetty-lang*, suet pudding

Sueve (swiv) [ad L. *Suevus*] = **SUEVIAN** *sb.* a 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers* (1903) II. xxxiii 179 Vandals, Alans, and Sueves had lately invaded the peninsula. 1911 T. S. HOLMES *Chr. Ch. Gaul* i 302 An enormous army of Vandals, Alans, and Sueves crossed the Rhine

Sueven, variant of **SWEVEN**, dream.

Suevian (swivian), *a* and *sb* [f. L. *Suevus*, var. *Suebus* (see **SUEBIO**) + *-IAN* Cf. **SWAHIAN**].
A. *adj.* Of or belonging to a confederation of Germanic tribes called by the Romans *Suēvi* (*Suebi*), which inhabited large territories in Central Europe to the east of the Rhine. B. *sb.* Any individual of these tribes.

1617 [see **SLOVENLINESS**] a 1727 NEWTON *Observ. Dan.* i v (1733) 39 The Quades and Marcomans were Suevian nations, and they and the Suevians came originally from Bohemia. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XI, 246/1 The mixed host of Vandals, Burgundians, Alans, and Suevians. 1889 J. B. BURY *Hist. Later Rom. Emp.* ix vi 1 155 The Vandals abandoned their blockade of the Suevians.

So **Suevio**, + **Suevial** *adjs.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Stendani's Comm.* 53 b, George Truckee, chief captain of the Suevial league. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. of Fall* x. I (1782) 315 A king of the Marcomanni, a Suevic tribe. 1851 J. G. SHEPARD *Fall Rome* iii 129 The second great Suevic tribe, or federation of tribes, were the Alemanni. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 331 Visigothic Spain had absorbed the Suevic kingdom of Galicia

Suey, **Sueyn**, obs. ff. **SWAY**, **SWAIN**.

+ **Suff.** *Obs.* Also 6-7 *suffe*, 7 *zuft* (?). [Of unascertained origin; the relation to *suffr* is obscure.]

The inrush (of the sea) towards the shore.

An early instance is perhaps to be found in c.1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Vulcher 800/25 *Hic ledonis*, a sulse [read *suffe*]

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II i 127 The Suffe of the Sea setteth her lading dry on land. 1600 *Ibid.* iii 818 So neere the shore, that the countersuffe of the sea would rebound against the shippes side. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 266 The suffe of the seas caddis us violently on the shoale. 1623 J. GLANVILLE *Voy. Cadiz* (Camden) 99 The working high going (or Zuft as they call it) of the Sea against the same shore. 1687 *Phil. Trans.* XVI 496 After what manner they were to make their Descent, particularly in relation to the Suff of the Sea.

+ **Suffarinate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. ppl. stem of late L. *suffarinare*: see **SUB-** and **FARINATE**].
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suffarinate*, to truss or stuff up; to load or burthen

+ **Suffarra-neous**, *a.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. **suffarraneus*, a spurious word etymologized as f. *suff* = **SUB-** + *far* grain, meal.] (See *quots.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suffarra-neous*, that carves meal or flower to any place to sell. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Suffarra-neous* or *Suffarra-neous*, being under another servant, it being an ancient custome among the Romans, that the chief servant took his portion of corn from the master, the under servant from him.

Suffaryng, obs. form of **SOVEREIGN**.

Suffean, variant of **SUFFIAN**.

Suffeat, obs. form of **SUFFIT**.

1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 33 12 The Oval is fastened to a great Suffeat adorned with Roses in Imitation of Copper.

Suffeant, obs. form of **SUFFICIENT**.

Suffect (suf'ekt), *a.* (*sb.*) *Rom. Antiq.* [ad L. *suffectus*, pa. ppl. of *sufficere* to substitute (see **SUFFICIS**).] Applied to the office of those additional consuls (or to the consuls themselves) who were elected, as under the Empire, during the official year. Also *sb.*, a consul *suffect*.

1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* lvi. VII 410 note, The innovation of the *suffect consulship*. 1883 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 286/2 T. Sextus Africanus, a colleague of Ostorius Scapula in the *suffect consulate* A.D. 99. a 1908 C. BIGG *Orig. Christ.* (1909) xi. 122 Granianus and Fundanus had been *suffect consuls*. 1913 G. EDWARDS *Chm. in Rome* 252 The three *suffects* for 93 A.D.

+ **Suffe** *ct*, *v.* *Obs. rare*°. [f. L. *suffect-*, pa. ppl. stem of *sufficere* (see *prec.*)] *trans.* To substitute.

1600 BF HALL *Hon. Marr. Clergie* i § 24 When the question was of *suffecting* Amadeus Duke of Saucy, a married man, in the room of Eugenius

So + **Suffe** *ction* [late L. *suffectio*], substitution.

1612 COTTA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* i vi 48 Where with a sufficient supply by others, the *suffe*ction or deputa-tion may ease of a burden. 1671 [R. MACWART] *Case Accomod.* Exam. 78 The *Episcopus Praesens*, who when present is to preside, and when absent, doth, at best, only permit a precarious *suffe*ction

Suffee, obs. form of **SOPHY** 1, **SOFI**.
1608 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 108 *Mogul*, which is as much as *Suffee* in Arabic, from whence the Persian Emperor is called *Suffee*.

Suffeit, obs. form of **SOFFIT**.

1774 *Oxford Trul.* 15 Jan 3/2 The Diameter of the Arch

is forty one feet nine inches and the suffeit twenty five feet six inches.

Suffer (swaf), *v.* Forms: 3-4 *so-*, *suffri*, 3-5 *soffre*, 3-6 *soffre*, 3-7 *suffre*, 4-5 *suffere*, -*yr*, *soeffre*, 4-6 *suffur*, -*ir*, 4-7 *sufur*, 5-6 *sofer*, (3 *soffry*, 4 *soffer*, -*or*, *soffrie*, *suffre*, *sufre*, 5 *suffere*, *sofyr*, *suffyre*, -*ur*, *souer*, 6 *syffyr*), 4- *suffer*. [a. AF. *suffrir*, *soeffrir*, -*er* = OF. *suf(f)rir*, mod.F. *souffrir*, corresp. to Pr. *suffrir*, *so-*, It. *sofferire*, Sp. *sufrrir*, Pg. *suf(f)rir* = pop. L. **sufferire*, for *sufferre*, f. *suf-* = **SUB-** + *ferre* to bear.]

1. To undergo, endure.
1. *trans.* To have (something painful, distressing, or injurious) inflicted or imposed upon one; to submit to with pain, distress, or grief.

a. pain, death, punishment, judgement; hardship, disaster; grief; sorrow, care.

a 1225 *Anscr. R.* 274 *Penc. oboe attrie pinen bet God suffrede oboe rode* c.1250 *Kent. Serin* in *O.E. Misc.* 27 He let diath solde suffri for man-ken a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4050 Joseph pat was be chast and pat gentil pat siben suffred sa fele peril 13 *E.E. Allit. P.* B 718 Such domer, Pat be wykket & be woib by schal on wrake suffer c.1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Aic* 167 *Pe belle Which sufferth faire Anelyda be Quene.* 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 105 Of me no maner charge it is What sorwe I soffre *Ibid.* III. 7. I suffer such a Passion, That men have gret compassion 148a *Monk of Lesham* (Arb.) 67 The greups peyne of that same stanche ys more intolerable than any other peynys that synner soffryn 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xi 25. I suffered thryse shipwracke 1560 DAVIS tr. *Stendani's Comm.* 74 b, He suffered the lyke punishment 1657 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii xxvii 163 If a subject shall deny the authority of the Representative of the Common-wealth, he may lawfully be made to suffer what-soever the Representative will. 1676 *Charge in Office of Clerk of Assize* 102 The offender shall suffer Imprisonment for a year. 1736 BUTLER *Anst.* i. ii. Wks. 1874. 1 35 All which we enjoy, and a great part of what we suffer, is put in our own power 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 166 Every one who does wrong is to suffer punishment by way of admonition. 1903 J. H. MATTHEWS *Nass & its Folklore* ii 13 The names of those Romans who had suffered martyrdom prior to the final settlement of the Canon

b. wrong, injury, loss, shame, disgrace.

c.1275 *LAV* 24854 Ne solle hit in londe soffri none sconde. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10394 Iesu crist for vs suffered gret despite 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 381 Strong thing it is to soffre wrong, And suffer schame is more strong. c.1400 MAUNFORD. (Roxb.) Pref. I He suffered many repulses and scornes. c.1450 *Godstow. Reg.* 176 For her expense & harmys pat they soffred by the occasyon of þe seyde rent not I payde in þe tyme I sette 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* (1811) 129 The most greuous sorowous losses that he hath suffred. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1853) 76 Besyde the disgrace that our nation suffers throw thair going naked in a strange countre 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. I 175 Men whose minds had been exasperated by many injuries and insults suffered at the hands of the Roundheads. 1891 *Lanc. Rep.*, *Weekly Notes* 79/2 The defendant contended that the plaintiff had suffered no loss 1912 *Times* 19 Oct. 7/3 Montenegro... has suffered some eclipse of her first flush of enthusiasm.

c. bodily injury or discomfort, a blow, wound, disease. *arch.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25490 Iesus, pat wald suffer. Boffetes on þi soft chin. c.1330 *King of Tars* 37 Crist ur saveour, That soffred wounds fyve 13 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 554 We .pat suffred han be dayez hete. a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. x The forsyrd hit Adam .suffrand fistulam in ano. c.1450 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* xxiv, Poo woundis which þi son souered in his body 1539 *Great Bible Ps.* xxvii. 10 The lyons do lacke, and suffer hunger 1576 FLEMING *Panopt. Epist.* 28 The woundes which I suffered long agoe 1617 MORISON *Itin.* iii. 90 For feare that hee should suffer thir 1689 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II. 26, I suffered much cold that Night, though I had on my Capot 1839 SCOTT *Vanahoe* xlv. Complaints in the bowels and stomach, suffered by himself and his monks

2 To go or pass through, be subjected to, undergo, experience (now usually something evil or painful).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15563 Bot sal we elles suffer samen, bath soft and sare. 1352 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xi 113 Froin hennes to soffre-Bope-weole-and-wo. 1399 - *Rich. Reddes* Prolog. 36 Mekely to suffer what so him sente were c.1420 ?LVND. *Assembly of Gods* 1638 What may worse be suffryd than ouer mykyll wele? a 1500 *St. Margare* 62 in *Broune Bk.* 109 How they suffrydy wyll and woo And how they dede ther mertyrdom take. 1530 RASTELL *Bk. Purgat.* i. v. Ease & pleasure doth comforte the nature of that thyng which suffereth that ease and pleasure 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. 11 Wks. (1641) 123/2 And, for each body acts, or suffers ought, Having made Nouns, his Verbs he also wrought a 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. xi (1701) 185/2 Whenever they seem to effect any thing, we shall find that they suffer it long before 1662 TOLKE *Adv.* 5 *Hours* iv. 1, W' had better suffer than deserve our fate. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xxiii, Here they suffered a siege 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* II. 28 Three more. suffered the same fate.

3. *intr.* To undergo or submit to pain, punishment, or death

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20280 He wel i suffer o na care 13 *E.E. Allit. P.* A. 940 Pat is þe cyte þat be lombe con fonde 10 suffer inne sor for manez sake c.1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 65 We shulden maken us redy to suffer in oure body for þe name of Crist a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 156 He feled neuere lisse ne lith, þeifore hym bouzte beter legles þen so to suffer þe-wyþ c.1450 tr. *De Imitatione* 111 lxii. 144 Suffre patiently, if þou can not suffer ioyngly 1546 GARDINER *Declat. Foye* 38 S. Paule sayth, he sufferth for the electes that they myght be salued 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Catech.*, Iesus Christ... Whiche .suffered under Ponce Pilate, was crucified, dead, and burned 1668 tr. *Chardin's Trav. Persia* 128 We suffer'd for no want

of any thing a 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1907) 258 Livery Man is obliged to suffer for what is right, as to oppose what is unjust 1774 W. WILLIAMS in *Bk. Fraise* (1863) 244 In Thy Presence we can conquer, We can suffer, we can die 1841 THACKERAY *Gr. Hoggarly Diam* ix, Gracious Heavens! a lady of your rank to suffer in this way! 1848 - *Van Fair* xxviii, He suffered hugely on the voyage, during which the ladies were likewise prostrate 1856 FROUD *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II vii 227 It was a hard thing to suffer for an opinion, but there are times when opinions are as dangerous as acts 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 9 Feb. 145/2 A brave man suffers in silence 1905 C. G. HARTLEY *Weaver's Shuttle* 268 The child who moves restlessly when suffering

b from or (now rare) under a disease or ailment.

1800 *Med. Trul.* III 422 She had suffered much from disease 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* iv, It was only one of Mrs. Wenham's headaches which prevented us—she suffers under them a good deal. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II 176 He had suffered from delirium tremens 1898 FL. MONTGOMERY *Tony* 10 She was suffering from what she was pleased to call a fit of depression

4. To be the object of an action, be acted upon, be passive. Now rare.

c.1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* v met iv (1868) 167 Yif þe þrinyng soule ne dop no þing by hys propre moeynges, but suffriþ 1548 VICARY *Anst.* ix. 79 So that eche of them [sc. man's and woman's seed in generation] worketh in other, and suffereth in other 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* x (1592) 145 The Elements have power and force to do, whereas matter hath abilitie but only to suffer o to be wrought upon 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. vi (1701) 161/2 These principles are called Elements, of which Air and fire have a faculty to move and effect, the other parts, Water and Earth to suffer 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i 158 Fall'n Cherub, to be weak is miserable Doing or Suffering 1818 STODDART *Gram.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) I. 5/1 In language, a verb is a word which signifies to do, or to suffer, as well as to be

+ 5 *trans.* To submit patiently to. *Obs.*

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7281 Some..soffrede as hit noyt ne myte al be operes wille 1382 Wyclif *i Pet.* i 19 If any man suffriþ [Vulgate *sustinet*] sorowes, or heynenesses, suffringe [patients] unlystly 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 71 Wher as sche soffreth al his wille, As sche which wende noght mudo c.1400 *Cursor M.* 29103 (Cott. Galba) To luke if þai in gude life lend, And suffers what he wil þai wend

+ 6 *intr.* To endure, hold out, wait patiently (Often with *abide*, *bide*.) To suffer long to be long-suffering. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. iv 18 Sette my Sadel vpon Soffre-till-leso-my-tyme c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* vii (1942) 19 pou bidis & suffeist, til þat we turne penitence wil turne to be c.1380 *Sir Ferriard* 808 Furmurs was hard, & suffrede wel, þo3 hit him greuede saie. a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* 731 Of alle þe vertues þat þe beone, To suffre, hit is a þing of prys. c.1450 *Merlin* 165 Marganor badde hem suffer and a-bide, while thei myght, for to socour there people. 1523 L.D. *Berners Frois.* i. clxxii 209 He was sore displeased therwith, and suffred tyll he herde howe they were put to their ransom 1526 TINDALE 2 *Cor.* xiii. 4 Love suffreth longe, and is courteous 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* ii 4 Suffre in heynnesse, and be pacient in thy trouble. 1563 B. GOSSE *Egllog.* viii (Arb.) 65 God..suffris long, reuenging slow

+ 7. *trans.* To resist the weight, stress, or painfulness of, to endure, bear, stand. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1387 TREVISIA *Helden* (Rolls) I 217 Whan þe myste nouyt in be holy day suffre on hie piuhous and here cappes for hete. 1388 Wyclif *Exod.* xviii. 18 The werk is aboute thi strengthis, thou anioles maist not suffre it. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey viii* 29 That they shold charge them with suche tributes that they myght not suffre 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 51 Children can suffer muche colde 1592 *West. 1st Pt. Symbol* § 102 b, Any such corrosive medicine, as the said H. shal think his nature is vnable to suffer or abide 1634 Sir I. HERNET *Trav.* 146 Some [Persians] can suffer short wide stockings of English cloth or Kermes 1640 T. BRUGIS *Minnow of Physicke* ii. 140 Let the pan be no hotter than you can suffer your hand on it 1673 RAY *Fourn. Loue* c. 90 These Waters [sc. Baths of Aken] are very easie to suffer 1684 *Contemp. State of Man* ii. vii (1699) 202 If one cannot tell how to suffer the Tooth ach, Head-ach, or the Pain of the Cholick.

absol. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. i (1668) 25 Drink thereof morning and evening as hot as you can suffer.

8. To be affected by, subjected to, undergo (an operation or process, esp. of change). Now only as *transf.* of 1.

a 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 31 If it be nede for to claufe it more for þe terebentyne, loke þat it suffer noyt mych hete. *Ibid.* 80 Þe membez may noyt withstande to þe strenght of þe vitriol, and so þai suffre liquefaction of it. 1610 SHAKS. *1 emp.* i. ii 400 Nothing of him that doth fade, But doth suffer a Sea-change Into something rich, & strange. 1659 PEARSON *Creed* (1839) 36x He suffer'd a true and proper dissolution at his death 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. vi. § 19. 51 Their goods should be put under sickler Burrows, under which they must remain ay and while they suffer an Assize. 1756 C. LUCAS *Est. Waters* I. 80 Bodies void of aqueous humidity can neither suffer fermentation nor putrefaction. 1789 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1839) II. 89 The conveyance of the treaty itself is suffering a delay here at present. 1793 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 258 The very language of France has suffered considerable alterations since you were conversant in French books 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 33 Buller allows this explanation to be very plausible, but says it suffers some very material difficulties 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* i. 12 Let rays AM, AD, AN, fall upon the mirror at the points M, D, and N, and suffer reflexion at these points 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ix. xlvii. 319 Along these lines the marginal ice suffers the greatest strain. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* xix. 318 The figure of the ship suffers a change

9. *intr.* To undergo the extreme penalty; to be put to death, be executed. Now rare in literary use exc. of martyrdom.

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) III 1792/2 marg. The chief dispatcher of all Gods Sanctes that suffered in Q. Maries time. 1581 ALLEN *Apologie* 87 b, England can not lacke Albans, whose Protomartyr being of that name suffered to saue his Christian guest. [1638 NABBS *Covenant Garden* v in in Bullen O P NS I 73 The Gentewomen will not see us hang'd. But they may suffer us, and that's a word for hanging.] 1651 LAMONT *Diary* (Maitland Club) 46 He was sent to Stirling, where he was appointed to suffer, and was executed there. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 13 June 1649 Sir John Owen, newly freed from sentence of death among the Lords that suffer'd 1752 Miss Blandy's *Own Acc* 63 Miss Blandy suffered in a black Bombazine short Sack and Petticoat, with a clean white Handkerchief drawn over her Face. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamun* xix, She is a witch, that should have been burned with them that suffered at Haddington. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed. 3) II 279, 'I have received a letter since, acquainting me that he has suffered.' 'Suffered! dear me, what has he suffered?' 'He has been hanged, sir' 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const* xv 238 Several of his adversaries were condemned to death, and suffered accordingly. 1877 J MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forefathers* ser iii 38 note, Edward Transham or Stansham, suffered at Tyburn.

† b To be killed or destroyed. Obs.
1605 SHAKS *Macb* iii. ii. 16 But let the frame of things dis-loynt, Both the Worlds suffer. 1610 — *1 Temp* ii. ii. 39 This is no fish, but an Islander, that hath lately suffered by a Thunderbolt.

10. To sustain injury, damage, or loss; to be injured or impaired. Const. *from*, *under*.

1600 SHAKS *Sonn* cxxiv, Its suffers not in smiling pomp, nor falls under the blow of thralled discontent. 1601 — *Twel* N ii v 144 Mal M But then there is no consonancy in the sequel that suffers under probation. A should follow, but O does. 1699 H WANLEY in *Bodl Q Rec* (1915) Jan 107 In the Library, many such (sc. books of Prints) have suffered extremely. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I, 156 The teeth suffer in mastication or chewing the aliments. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* IV, 222 Suffering from the fatal law entanglements of his father. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R* xl, How must he in the meantime be suffering in her opinion? 1841 THACKERAY *Shrove Tuesday in Paris* Wks 1000 XIII, 569 Debt is a staple joke to our young men, 'Who suffers for your coat?' is, or used to be, a cant phrase. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindisf* 68 The edifice suffered in the civil wars under Cromwell. 1894 P. FITZGERALD in *Daily News* 26 Sept. 6/4 It [sc. the Cathedral] has not suffered—the correct phrase—from the restorers. 1915 *Times* 26 April 10/3 Other Army Corps suffered even more severely.

11. *causative*. To inflict pain upon. Obs. exc. *dial*.
1500 *Lancelot* 1368 Yow suffereth them, oppresseth & annoyeth. 1593 SHAKS *A Hen VI*, v. 1 153 A hot ore-weening Curie, Who being suffer'd with the Beares fell paw, Hath clapt his taile, betwene his legges. 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss*, *Suffer*, to punish, to make suffer. 'I'll suffer you, you young rascal!'

12. *trans.* To tolerate, allow.

13. *trans.* To endure the existence, presence, or activity of (a person); to bear with, put up with, tolerate. Now *rare* and *arch*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 14749 Feilz thinc vs Quarfor bat we be suffer þus, Quatin thing can þou sai to Do, quat-for we suld þe bu? 1340 *Wynd* 38 Þe kusade domesmen þet hise soffreþ. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III, 178 A man schulde suffir anoyur, and muche more a prelate schulde wisely suffir hiȝ, sugettis. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 494 Hou þat he suffieþ þe and me Wiȝt miht al þat he may 1470-35 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xi 229 Euer curteisly ye haue suffred me. 1487 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 166 The Comyns wyll nott suffir hym. 1555 COVERDALE *Frage*, ii. 23 Thus the Lorde suffred all these nacions. c. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answe Cartwright* 73 They are to be suffred as brethren in the church. 1712 STEELE *Spect* No. 438 ¶ 4 How pitiful is the Condition of being only suffered? 1748 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxxvii, He suffered his grandmother with a good humoured indifference. 1874 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journ.* 99 They are suffering and perpetuating him.

13. To allow (a thing) to be done, exist, or take place; to allow to go on without interference or objection, put up with, tolerate. *arch.* or *dial*.
c. 1290 *Becket* 1601 in *S Eng Leg*, 152 I nelle none costomes soffir þat æȝen sothnesse beoþ. c. 1350 *Wyclif* *Palmer* 3337 Men, for your maniche na more þat suffreþ. 1377 *LANGT. P. I* B u. 174 Erchekeenes and oficiales Lat sadel her with siluer owe synne to suffie. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L G W*, 1846 *Lucerne*, That nolde she suffre by no wey. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5081 It fallas to a folle his folly to shew, And a wise man wittirly his wodes to suffer. c. 1430 *LYDG Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 67 Suffre at thy table no distraction. 1523 *FITZGERALD Husb* § 20 The sede [sc. of Cockle] is rounde and blacke, and maye well be suffred in a breade-corne. 1584 LODGE *Alarim agst Usurers* 15 Our lawes although they suffer a commoditie, yett confirme not they taking. 1592 SHAKS *3 Hen. VI*, iv. viii. 8 A little fire is quickly trodden out, Which being suffer'd, Riens cannot quench. 1604 E. G. [GRIMSTONE] *tr D'Astoria's Hist Indies* iii. iv. 128 The Easterly winds raine continually, not suffering their contraries. 1660 JER TAYLOR *Worship Communion* ii. § 2 124 We suffer religion, and endure the laws of God but we love them not. 1726 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let* i. vi. 19, I have, here had the permission of touching the relics, which was never suffered in places where I was not known. 1806 GOVY MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ* (1832) III. 229 France will no longer suffer the existing government. 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* vi. xiii. 405 'They wouldn't have me tell thee before because of thy body's weakness, but now they suffer it.'

† b To allow to remain; to leave. Obs. *rare*.
c. 1450 *Martin* 104 Syr, we pray yow that the swerde be suffred yet in the ston to Passh. 1584 COGAN *Hauen Health* (1636) 101 A roasted apple, suffered until it were cold, and then eaten last at night. hath loosed the belly.

† c. To admit of. Obs. *rare*.

1300 *Cursor M.* 13037 Soc wist þat rightwis þe his sau, Mought noght suffer na gain-sau. 1793 BURKE *Corr* (1844) IV. 199 It is not permitted to Sir Gilbert Elliot to be

an ordinary man; neither his nature nor the times will suffer it.

14. Const. *acc.* and *inf.* († *pple*, *compl. phr.*) or *clause*. To allow or permit a person, animal, or inanimate thing to be or to do so-and-so.

a. a person or animal.

with *acc* and *inf.* c. 1290 *Becket* 1283 in *S Eng Leg* 143 Pat o Man ne beo soffred to gon forth midis wille. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 87 He wol nat suffer hem. Neither to been byburyd nor bybit. 1453 *Cal. Ann. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 279 The synnyed of the towne shulde not suffer the swyne to cum into the stione. a. 1466 GREGORY *Chron.* in *Hist Coll. Cit. Lond* (Camden) 146 I hey of the sayde markett shalle nought ressayvyu nor sufferme to eutre, any person in to the sayde markett. 1486 *Bk St Albans* fvb, Who that suffrit hys wyfe to seche many halowys. 1540-1 ELVOR *Image Gen.* (1549) 50 In offices he seldom suffred to be any deputies. 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Wars* *Lowe C* iii. 99 [They] would not suffer the persons aforesayde come in. 1658 EARL MONM. *tr Parvula's Wars Cyprus* 121 He conyured them, not to suffer the victorious army incur any shame. c. 1665 MRS HURCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 28 Greatness of courage would not suffer him to put on a vizor. 1760-1 GOLDSM *Cit IV* cxix, I was not suffered to stir far from the house, for fear I should run away. 1813 MISS MITFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I vii 245 Maria fell into a sort of hysteric of fright and anger because she was not suffered to wear a diamond necklace. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Panderburg* & S vi. 91 He has suffered the storks to build on the summer house. 1898 BCSANT *Orange Girl* ii. ix, Her sms he upon the head of those who suffer her to grow up without religion.

with *acc* and *pple*. a. 1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 494 What mon wolde now suffre so His sone I-slayen. 1560 DAUSTR *Sledeane's Comm* 5 Neyther would Duke Frederick, unless he judged him to be an honest man, suffer him so long unpunished. 1561 WINZERT *Cert. Tractates* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 110 To suffer an harlot in his wyfes tyme lyand with an whor harlot? 1606 CHAPMAN *M D'Olive* ii, What meanes your Grace to suffer me abus'd thus?

with *acc* and *compl. phr.* 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen VI*, iii. ii. 262 It were but necessary we were wak't, Least being suffer'd in that harmful slumber, The mortal Wom might make theesleepe eternal. 1624 CART. J. SMITH *Virginia*, 179 Master More by no meanes would admit of any division, nor suffer his men from finishing their fortifications. 1705 *tr Bosman's Guinea* 336 He is obliged to suffer the King of Popo in quiet Possession of his Island.

with *clause*. 13 R. GLOUC 1794 (MS B), þe kyng hym wolde jenne lyf, ac ȝys men nolde nogt. Ne suffre, þat þe were o lueeny of here fon. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 105 Suffre ȝe nolte þat we by-wepein þis word ȝour wikkede dedes. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sonnet*, *Pro* 7, I yow biseke, that of your curtesye, As suffereth me I may my tale telle. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1895) xxiii. 252 And therefore thei suffren, that folk of alle lawes may peyshefully duellen amonges hem. 1457 HARDING *Chron* *Proem* xiv. in *Eng Hist Rev* (1912) Oct. 743 But so was sette your noble chaunceller, He wolde nought suffer I had such wayson. 1611 *Bible Judges* xvi. 26 Suffer mee, that I may fee the pillars whereupon the house standeth. 1720 OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* II. xiv. 320 He ought not to suffer that one of his Fathers Assassins should enjoy the Fruit of his crime.

b. an inanimate or immaterial thing.

with *acc* and *inf.* a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19809 To suffer þarna wrang be don. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (ROXB) Pref. 2 His precious blade, þe while he suffered besched for vs. 1481 *Cow Lett Bk.* 475 Nor suffryng any thyng to be commytted whereby the seyd trewes myght fall in vyolation. c. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw IV*, 57 b, To suffer the sayde mentioned marriage, to take effect. 1622 S. WARD *Christ All in All* (1627) 31 He would neuer suffer any part of the repute or honour of any his acts or labours, rest upon his owne head. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Nov. 1644 A sea of thick cloudes every now and then suffering the top of some other mountaine to peepe through. 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 502 If we should suffer any thing to be lost by our remissness. 1827 SCOTT *Highl. Widow* v, She suffered his complaints, to die away without returning any answer. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* vi. II. 120 The answer was so unpleasing to James that he did not suffer it to be printed in the Gazette. 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) § 125 The acid will retain the water and will not suffer it to evaporate.

with *acc* and *pple*. a. 1325 *MS Raul.* B 520 ff. 31 b, Hoe wollez blupeloker sufferen felonies idone to strange passen biþoute peine þane adit þe felons. 1563 *Homilies* ii. *Agst Peril Idol.* i, Joas, and other Princes which euyther sette vp, or suffered suche altairs or Images vnderstroyed. 1589 COOPER *Admon* 217 They strue against God, who will not suffer it unpunished. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag* iii. xii. 3, I, heaven will be reuenged of euey ill; Nor will they suffer murder vnrepaid. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss* xv. 133 These men will neuer suffer left their vniust wooing of his wife.

with *acc* and *compl. phr.* c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 22620 (Fair) Quy þi wreched hande-werk in waȝn þis fue þou suffris squa. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wks* III. 344 Þis lif is ful of sorowe... þat suffirþ not blis wiþ it. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 361 The faucon which soffreth nothing in the weie, Whereof that he mai take his preie. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 22 b, He that wol not suffer the stanche of my careyn aboute the erthe. 1545 LD. BERNERS *Provis* II. lxxx. 242 Nowe we will suffre in rest a season the armye of Castell.

15. To allow oneself, submit to be treated in a certain way; to endure, consent to be or to do something.

a. *refl. arch.*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 17239, I suffered me for þe be slain. c. 1450 *Minor-Salmacius* (ROXB) 72 Sampson soffred hym self be bonden. 1526 *TINDALE* *1 Cor* vi. 7, Why rather suffer ye not your selves to be robbed? 1571 WOODHAD *St. Teresa* ii. xi. 92 Love beginning to afford them sensible consolations, they too much suffer themselves to be carried away therewith. 1743 BULKLEY & COMMINS *Voy S. Seas* 197 This is a Place that a Man is oblig'd sometimes to suffer himself to be used ill. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* iv. (1873) 174 Brown Adam [sc. Scott's horse] never suffered himself to be backed but by his master. 1877 in *Bryce Amer. Commun* (1888) II. li. 285 Considerable proportions of them in their

devotion to politics suffer themselves to be driven from the walks of regular industry.

† b. *intr. Obs.*

c. 1375 SHOREHAM 1. 780 He soffreþ nogt to be to trede, And of bestes deuoured. a. 1325 *MS Raul.* B 520 ff. 32 b, 31f a nellez nogt suffri to ben reiste. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. 1 (1883) 9 He might not suffer to be repaid and taught of hym. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxii. 94 Thus Jesus with his woundis wyde, As martir suffrit for to de. 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 178 Qui cuntery, wuch wyl not suffer to be so ornat- and so beutyful, in euey degre, as other cuntreys be. 1623 Sir T. HAWKINS *tr Mathew's Unhappy Prospe* 80 He endured contradiction, and sometime suffred to be cut off in his opinions. a. 1665 Sir K. DIGBY *Piv Mem.* (1827) 278 As long as I can march at ease by myself, I will neuer suffer to be carried away from myself by the throng. 1764 GOLDSM *Hist Eng in Lett* (1771) II. 328, I must not suffer to have the laws broken before my face.

16. *trans.* (by ellipsis of *inf*) To permit or allow (a person) to do a certain thing; to let alone. Also *occas absol arch.*

1387 TRAVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 187 So hadde Alfrede my broþer helped me, if Godwyn had suffred [1438-50] hadde suffred hym. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 1 As fer as myn fraiynes wold suffre me. 1523 FITZGERALD *Husb* § 39 Let them [sc. lambs] sucke as long as the dammes wyl suffre theym. 1530 *Falsor* 742/2 Let us suffer hym and se what he wolde do. 1590 GREENE *Ol. Fur Wks* (Giosai) XLII. 135, I wish thee well, Orlando, get thee gone, Say that a centynell did suffer thee. 1604 DEKKER *King's Entert* 277 Even children (might they have been suffred) would gladly have spent their little strength. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I. 483 Then all went in, soe many that were suffred. 1700 T. BROWN *tr Fresny's Annusm*, 97 One of them would have been poking a Cranes Bill down his throat, but the Doctors would not suffer him. 1818 CORBETT *Pol Reg* XXXIII. 492 Let us hear him now, if indignation will suffer us. 1878 J. P. HOPPS *Jesus* x. 37 How would I have blest you if you would have suffered me!

† 17. With two objects (or the equivalent). To allow a person to have a certain thing. Obs.

c. 1290 *Becket* 1615 in *S Eng Leg*, 152 Bot þou suffri him in ȝisre lawes Ichulle bi-come þi fo. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L G IV*, 1575 *Hystorye*, Alle tho that suffreded hym his wille. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* lxx. 115 The turke, wold not suffre them of nothyng, sauf to occupye and labour thethe.

† 18. *intr. a.* Of a person (*transf.* of a thing). To allow a certain thing to be done. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 428, & þe wile he wolde þis tendre þing wemmy foule ȝ noui, & heo ne mize sofy nogt; Mid lecherye he hire slou. 1328 WYCLIF *Luke* xxii. 51 Suffre ȝe til hidur [TINDALE], Soffre ye thus fare forth. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8094 A gloue of pat gay gate he-belyue, None seand but hir-selfe, þat suffert full well. 1605 B. JOHNSON *Seyanus* iv, Still, do'st thou suffer Heaun't will no flame, No heate of sinne make thy iust wrath to boile? 1613 PURCHAS *Pil grimage* iv. xviii (1614) 437 The name remayning as diuers languages and dialects will suffer, almost the same.

† b. Of a condition of things. To allow or admit of a certain thing being done. Obs.

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com. Prayer, Pro Baptism*, And saye the Lordes prayer, yf the tyme will suffice. 1573 TUSSEAR *Husb.* (1878) 47 If weather will suffer, this counsell I gibe, Leauie sowing of wheat before Hallomase leue. 1612 BRINSLEY *Lud. Lit* xxii. (1627) 256 If his leasure will suffer.

Suffer, variant of *SOVER* a. and v. Sc
Sufferable (sɒfə'əbəl), a. Obs. exc. *arch.*
Forms 4 *suffrabil*, *suffreable*, 4-6 *suffrable*, 5 *souffrable*, *suffryabyll*, *sufferabyll*, *suffur-able*, 6 *sufferabil*, *Sc.* *suffrable*, 4- *sufferable*. Also *SUFFERABYLLE*. [a. OF. *suffrable* = It. *sofferuole*, ad. med L. *sufferābilis*, f. *sufferre* to SUFFER. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

A L. type **sufferibilis* is represented by It. *suffribile*, Sp. *sufrible*, Pg. *sofrível*.

† 1. Patient, long-suffering. Also const. of. Willing to submit to. Obs.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 8641 Þey oȝht to be suffrable and nieke, And no foly on ouþer men seke. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro*, 412 Oon of vs two moste bowen douteles, And suth a man is more resonable than woman is, ye moste been suffrable. c. 1412 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ* 934 Of swich wrytyng be of right suffrable. *Ibid.* 423 I hogh he to venge hym tarie, & be suffrable. 1568 E. HILNEY *Flower Frendsh.* C 11 b, Suffrable in the importunities of his wyfe. 1577 STANVHURST *Descr Irel* viii in *Holmshedd* 28/1 The [Irish] people are thus enclined, religious, franke, amorous, irefull, sufferable of infinite paynes, very glorious. 1612 SPEDD *Theat. Gt Brit* (1614) 132/1 They rather lye rudely . and with a sufferable ease, ignorant of ambition, enjoy those contentments.

† b. Capable of endurance. Obs.

1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxlix. 221 He toke with hym a lytl compagne of them that were moost suffrable.

2. That can be 'suffered' or put up with; bearable, tolerable, endurable. Also, tolerably good.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cvi. 29 Þe persecuciouns he tempord and made þam suffrabil. 1382 WYCLIF *Mitt* x. 15 It shall be more suffrable to the lond of men of Sodom and Gomor in the day of iugement, than to that citee. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 345 It was mēer suffrable vnto þur, þe sorow of dead, þan was þe mirthe of life. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dines & Panher* (W de W) vii v. 281/1 The lordship of this worlde is sufferable & worshipfull. 1574 NEWTON *Health Mag* 35 Let us touche suche sortes of fyes as are best and most sufferable. 1578 TIMME *Cathm on Gen* 94 The more sufferable, that the Commandment of God was the less tolerable was their Crookedness in refusing to obey. 1664 GATAKER *Disc Apol.* 84 Manie Anabaptists are more justifiable before God, and more sufferable with man, then Presbyterians and strict Calvinists. 1725 DAVOS *Voy round World* (1840) 92 Insolent to a degree beyond what was

sufferable 1814 EARL DUDLEY *Let.* 9 Aug (1840) 58 There must be some great defect in his mind, or he would try to make himself a little more sufferable a 1843 SOUTHERY *Common-pl. Bk* (1849) Ser 11 248 His funeral elegies are ..not quite worthless, that to Antonio Ferreira on his wife's death is sufferable. 1852 THACKERAY *Remond* 11 1, During the time, the suffering is at least sufferable 1872 HOWELLS *Weald Journ.* (1892) 69 It was something that made the air so much more sufferable than it had been

† 3 That may be allowed, permissible *Obs*
a 1395 HVLTON *Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) 11 xxxii, This manner syghte is sufferable to symple soules that can noo better 1480 *Cow Lett Bk* 472 That comen-wele is nott sufferable by the kynges lawes a 1571 JEWELL *On 1 Thess* (1611) 84 And how is that sufferable by any Law, that by so many Lawes is condemned? 1598 MANWOOD *Lamnes Forest* 1 (1613) 10 It is not sufferable for any other person, to hunt or hantke after any of those wilde beastes 1653 A. WILSON *Jas J.* 20 For the Clericks, they are no wny sufferable to remain in this Kingdom.

† 4 a Capable of suffering, passible *Obs*.
c 1400 *Love Bonavent. Myrr* vii 52 For withouten dowte he hadde verray flesche and lyndly sufferable as haue othere children c 1430 *Life St Kath* (Roxb Club) 36 Of þe experience of his sufferable nature he scheude to vs þat he was bothe verray god & man

† b. Attended with suffering *Obs*.
1548 *Geste Agst Priv. Masse* Djb, Christes sufferable and bloody sacrifice

† c. That may suffer injury or loss. *Obs*
1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 311 In the conferring of this (he saith) baptismall Regeneration is defined. But yet this is sufferable and loseable.

† 5. *Logic*. Producing an effect on the senses.
Cf. *Burgersdicius Logic* i vi (1697) 17 Patible Quality, in Greek πατibile παθητική
1654 Z. COKE *Logic* 32 Quality hath four kinds or specials. 1. Habit. 2. Natural power. 3. Sufferable quality. 4. Figure.

Sufferably, *adv rare* [f. prec. + -LY 2.]

† 1 With patient endurance. *Obs*
1483 CANTON *Gold. Leg.* 300 b/2 They knelynge on their knees receyved Sufferably with a Joyous herte the Swerdes of them that martyr'd them.

† 2. To the accompaniment of suffering *Obs*.
1548 *Geste Agst Priv. Masse* Fvb, Els he shuld not haue bene eaten whole & vnbroken vnseufferably but by pecemele and sufferably as the lambe was

† 3 So as to be tolerable, tolerably. *arch*.
1702 ADDISON *Dial Medals* 11 92 An infant Titan held she in her arms Yet sufferably bright the eye might bear The ungron glories of his beamy hair 1875 *Contemp. Rev* XXVII. 68 He can write sanely and sufferably when he pleases.

† **Sufferage**. *Obs rare*. [f. SUFFER v. + -AGE.]
Permission, approval.

1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk War* v ix 195 In this mans power (under the sufferage of the General) is the election of many Capitaines 1650 B. DISCOLLIMUNUM 28, I will grant him as he saith, if he will hold to his spelling, that all is now united in the Sufferage of the People, though not in their Suffrage

Sufferaine, *obs form of SOVEREIGN*.

Sufferance (sw forāns) *Forms* 4 sufferance, soffra(u)nce, 4-6 suff(e)raunce, 4-7 sufferance, 5 soueraine, 6 soferance, -aunce, sofferaunce, 5-6 sufferans, souerance, 6 souffrance, 5-7 suffrans, 7-8 sufference, 4- sufferance. [a. AF., OF. *suff(r)ance*, *souffrance* (mod.F. *souffrance*) = Pr. *sofransa*, -ensa, It. *sofferanza*, Sp. *sufrencia*, ad. late L. *sufferentia*, f. *sufferre* to SUFFER: see -ANCE. Subsequently modified in form by assimilation to SUFFER v.]

I. 1. Patient endurance, forbearance, long-suffering. *arch* (See also LONG-SUFFERANCE.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29106 Þe preist .Agħ to secu þe, sinful man, þat he shal thing in sufferance, By sufferance of aduersite. 1300 *Spec Guy Warw* 571 Houre swetelord bud hem ben of god sufferance In alle manere detourbaunce 13 E. E. *Alht.* P. C 477 Wel knew I þi cotaytysse, þi quoynt souffraunce c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 1106 For oure beste is al his [sc. God's] gouernance, Lat vs thanne lyue in vertuous sufferance. c 1430 *Mirk's Festi* 214 God, forto preue hym and his meke sufferance, made hym blind 1531 *Elvot Gov* 12 Where vertue is in a gentleman, it is commonly mixt with more sufferance than it is in a person rural a 1596 *Sir T. More* 111. 1 173 That awefull Iustice, Which looketh through a vail of sufferance Upon the fruitue of the multitude. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 252, I will not deny but that the best apology against false accusers is silence and sufferance 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* 1 11, Bear it With all the sufferance of a tender Friend

2 The suffering or undergoing of pain, trouble, wrong, etc. *arch*.

1466 *Lyng De Gult Pilgr* 7486 Lyk a myghty champyoun, Thou shalt with laurer crownyd be, By sufferance of aduersite. 1509 ATKINSON *Tr De Imitatione* 111 xx (1893) 212 From the houre of my byrthe vnto my deyth vpon the crosse, I neuer cessid of sufferance of paynes 1528 MORRIS *Dynalog* 11 Wks 219/2 Yf a man after repenting his sin would .willyngly offer hym selfe to the sufferance of open shame 1599 TONSTALL *Serm. Pain* *Sund.* (1823) 26 His sufferance of deathe for mankynde 1614 JACKSON *Creed* 111 156 Under pain of eternall damnation, or sufferance of greater thirst in hell. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxx, To glory in the quiet sufferance of ills 1824 G. S. FABER *Prov Lett.* (1844) II. 295 The Holy Catholic Church has been exempt from the sufferance of persecution for these fifteen hundred years 1866 H. BONAR *Hymns*, 'Calm me, my God' v. Calm in the sufferance of wrong.

† b. The suffering of a penalty. *Obs*.
1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* 11 11 159 God be thanked for preuention, Which [I] in sufferance heatly will reioyce. 1599 *Shaks Letten Suffe* 57 The Cardinales..held this suffo-

cation a meete sufferance for so contemning the king of fishes 1640 SIR E. DERING *Sp on Relig* 18 Dec 22, I proceed to his second sufferance, which was by the Vice-chancellor of Oxford

† c Damage, injury. *Obs. rare*

1604 SHAKS *Oth* 11. 1 23 A Noble ship of Venice, Hath scene a greuous wracke and sufferance On most part of their Fleet 1823 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 369 The trappings of such a machinery by the inequalities they produced, exposed liberty to sufferance

† 3. (tr L. *passio*.)-Passivity, receptivity *Obs*
c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v met iv (1668) 167 Þe passion þat is to seyn þe sufferance or þe wit in þe quike body

4. = SUFFERING *vbl. sb.* 3. *arch*

1422 YONGE *tr Secr Secr* 169 In full grete Sufferaunce haue I be so many Ieris c 1485 *Digby Myst* 11 864 Alle þis xall be soferons of my dete 1563 *Homilies* 11 *For Good Friday* 1, Not that the sufferance of thys tianctory lyfe, shoulde be worthy of that glory to come 1603 SHAKS *Mear for M* 11 iv. 168 Thy vnkindnesse shall his death draw out To linging sufferance *Ibid* 11 180 The poore Beetle that wetreade vpon In corporall sufferance, finds a pang as great, As when a Giant dies 1628 DISNEY *Voy Mediterr.* (Camden) 13 note, A most resipiente patience in proceed from the height of Anger, Revenge, Fear, and other extended Self-Passions 1795 BENTHAM *Escheat vnto Tax* 38 It can save me from idell hardship, but not from corporal sufferance 1819 SCOTT *Travels* 111 111, Nature exhausted by sufferance 1861 J. A. ALEXANDER *Gospel Christ* vii 100 She looked back, and became a pillar of salt, perhaps without a pang of corporal sufferance

† b. pl = SUFFERING 3 b. *Obs*.

1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v xlviii § 8 To say he knew not what weight of sufferances his heavenly Father had measured vnto him, is somewhat hard. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolues* 11 xxxii, There is a Sympathie of soules which makes them sensible of one anothers sufferances 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zana* 211 How joyous our Champion and Soto were to behold this Mansion, let those that have been sensible of their sufferances relate.

† 5. Capacity to endure, endurance. *Of bare sufferance*, barely endurable. *Obs*.

1544 BETHAM *Pieceptis War* 11 lxx. L viii, Nothyng is so vnvaldeable, that by manlye pwoes, and sufferance, may not be conquered and vnderdotten 1584 R. SCOT *Discov Wither* 111 xi 45 This melancholike humor .m keth sufferance of torments 1604 EDMONDS *Obseru Caesar's Comm.* 62 The two chiefest parts of a soldier, Valour and Sufferance 1621 FLETCHER *Isl. Princ* 11 1 3, I nere saw before A Man of such a sufferance, he lies now Where I would not lay my dog, for sure 'twould kill him. 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* 11 xxviii, § 12 This is a Burden too heavy for human Sufferance. 1702 ROWS *Tamerl* iv 1, Grief beyond a mortal Sufferance 1823 J. BACOCK *Dom. Anusum* 139 Give it a heat to the temperature of bare sufferance to the hand.

II 6. Sanction, consent, or acquiescence, implied by non-intervention; permission, leave; toleration, indulgence. *Now rare exc. as in d.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 747 Wit his sufferance he it lete 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12365 Hyt was but sufferance, Nat hys wyl, nat hys ordynance c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 60 And therefore hath this wise worthy knyght To lyue in ese sufferance hure bihight 1454 *Cow Lett Bk* 323 Marquaylling gretey not only the presumption of the said persons, but also of your sufferance in that partie 1488 *MSS. Acc Maldon* (Essex) *Liber B* fol. 39 The barriers, gate, and fence there stonith at the sufferance of the towne c 1550 L. WAGER *Life Marie Magd.* (1904) 175 Of parentes the tender and carnall sufferance is to yong maidens a vey pestilence 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil & Mary* c. 11 § 1 Comes . of other Realmes by the sufferance and consent of the King and Quene be curant in payment within this Realme. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal Feb.* 187 Nought aske I, but only to holde my right Submitting me to youi good sufferance 1625 K. LONG *tr Barclay's Argens* 111 iv 158 That easinesse and too much sufferance toward your Nobility hath betrayed the chiefe strength of your Kingdome 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 111 87 They subsist and are admitted in England, not by any right of their own, but upon bare sufferance and toleration from the municipal laws [etc.] 1827 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* 11 v iv. 421 The Company, possessing their privileges through his sufferance, and owing obedience to his throne 1834 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xii. 221 The supplies of his troops, the advance of his reinforcements, etc., all depended upon their sufferance 1875 MAINE *Hist Instit.* 111 95 The temporary occupation of the common tribe land tends to become permanent, either through the tacit sufferance or the active consent of the tribesmen

b Const of (that which is allowed or tolerated), to with inf.

† *Sufferance of peace*, a grant of peace, truce
1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1820) 267 In þe sufferance of pes [orig. *En sufferance de pes*] 1463-4 *Rolls of Parlt* V 5061 The sufferance whereof hath caused grete ydelnes 1534 MORRIS *Conf agst Trib.* 111 Wks 1212/1 Disparing them for slaves among many sundry countreys of hye, verry farte fro their owne, without any sufferance of regesse 1547-64 BAULWIN *Mor Philos* 70b, Justice exalteth the people but sufferance to sinne maketh the people most wretched & miserable 1611 SPENSER *Hist Gt Brit* ix 11 (1632) 618 The too patient sufferance of some foraine greivances *Ibid* xxiv. 1192 Their offer and sufferance to carry with them many voluntary English soldiers [1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Sufferentia Pacis*, a Sufferance or Grant, of Peace or Truce] 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby genteel Story* v, Young ladies had been brought, from dislike to sufferance of a man, from sufferance to partiality

† c Of God freq in the formula by the sufferance of God = by divine permission. *Obs*.

Cf. AF. *par diuine sufferance*
c 1386 CHAUCER *Parson's T* 551 Peyne is sent by the right wys sonde of god, and by his sufferance c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xvii, 76 It befell thurgh þe sufferance of Godd þat

sudaynely he fell to grete mischeffe 1439 *Charters &c of Edinb* (1891) 64 Patrike be the souerance of God Abbot of Halyrudhouse 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii, xix 760 Sythen hit is the sufferance of god that I shalle dye for the loue of soo noble a knyghte. 1477 *MSS Rawl B* 332 If 42, I purpose with Goddis sufferance for to be here with you in my proper persone 1528 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV 497, I shall provide, by the souerance of God, that [etc.] 1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII* c. 25 § 1 Thomas and Edward by the sufferance of God Archbishops of Caunterbury and Yorke 1559 *Bk Presidentes* 8 Thomas by diuine sufferance archbishop of Caunterbury 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* 1 11 Take ye a Law, and by that Law (through Gods sufferance) rule youi Kingdome of Britain 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS *Con-fucianism* 111 77 Kings rule by his [sc. Heaven's] sufferance, and are deposed by its decree

d On or upon (formerly þy) sufferance. by virtue of a tacit assent but without express permission, under conditions of passive acquiescence or bare tolerance.

1562 COOPER *Answe. Priv Masse* (1850) 135 Neither those things which somedid upon Simplicity by sufferance should be brought as testimonies what the Church ought to do 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 21 p 11 The ignominy of living by sufferance 1846 LYVTON *Lucilia* 36 It is humiliating to me to know that I woo clandestinely and upon sufferance 1864 MISS BRADDON *H Dunbar* 111 97, I will not accept my liberty on sufferance. 1879 M. CARTHY *Own Times* xliii 11 186 They were a Ministry on sufferance when they appealed to the country.

† e. An instance of this, a licence. *Obs*.

1547-55 RIDLEY *Wks* 269 My lord, such things as St Paul enjoined to the Gentiles for a sufferance were only commandments of time 1601 W. CORNWALLIS *En* 11 1, Let them take my papers, and doe with them what they will Sufferances of some kinde are holeomer then ieuenge 1645 MILTON *Tetrach Wks* 1851 IV 178 Oun Saviour himself allows diuice to be a command Neither doe they weak'n this assertion, who say it was only a sufferance

f. *Customs*. In full, bill of sufferance, a licence to ship or discharge cargoes at specified ports.

1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict*, Bill of Sufferance, is a Licence granted at the Custom house to a Merchant, to suffer him to trade from one English Port to another, without paying Custom. 1696 in *Rep Comm H Comm.* (1803) XIV 541 A sufferance granted to Mr. Jackson, to land salmon at St. Saviour's Dock. 1750 BROWNE *Lett. Mere* (1750) 393 Coast Sufferances, as to be given without Fees 1789 in *Rep Comm. H Comm.* (1803) XIV 540 Resolved that no sufferance be granted for landing foreign goods on any public wharf beyond the wharf commonly called Biowin. 1832 *Gen Order* in R. Ellis *Customs* (1841) 11 52 Application must be made for a baggage-sufferance to authorize the landing of such parts as may be unaccompanied by the proprietor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Vocab* 663 *Traveller's*, a custom-house document specifying the goods shipped by a coasting vessel, docketed with a sufferance for their discharge on arriving at the place of destination

6. *Law* The condition of the holder of an estate who, having come in by lawful right, continues to hold it after the title has ceased without the express leave of the owner. *Phr. tenant, estate at sufferance* († in sufferance).

Cf. AF. *par lounge sufferance sauntz ante title* (Britton 11 xxiv).

1579 SPENSER *Sheph Cal* May 106 The time was once, When shepheard had none inheutance, Ne of land, nor fee in sufferance 1592 *West Isl Pl* *Symbol* § 42 d, A particular estate in certain, is an estate at will, or at sufferance 1628 COKE *On Litt* § 460 A Release to a Tenant at sufferance is voyd because he hath a possession without privity 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm* 11 150 An estate at sufferance, is where one comes into possession of land by law ful title, but keeps it afterwards without any title at all 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I 288 There is no privity of estate between a tenant at sufferance, and the owner of the land, for this tenant only holds by the laches of the owner 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* *Intro*, The family occupied a good deal of property there,—whether by sufferance, by the right of the sword, or by legal titles of various kinds [etc.] 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sci*, etc. III 638/2 Tenancy at or by Sufferance

b. *transf*

1570 T. NORTON *tr Nowell's Catech.* (1853) 157 Foreign kings that held the kingdom of sufferance under the Roman empire a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 266 This is no high-way, but a way of Sufferance, by fauour 1680 MORRIS *Geog Rect*, E & W *Indies* (1685) 257 The French upon Sufferance or Incroachment pretend to that which we call Nova Scotia 1722 DE FOE *Plague* 136 This is not the king's highway, it is a way upon sufferance 1784 COWPER *Task* v 363 Whose freedom is by sufferance, and at will Of a superior, he is never free 1801 S. & H. LEE *Caunterb T. IV* 16 The very house lately lent on sufferance to the Krutzmers. 1836 L. HIRLWALL *Greuce* xxv, (1839) III. 365 If they were called upon to resign what they had occupied by abuse and held by sufferance.

† 7. Suspension, delay, respite. (Chiefly after OF. or med L.) *Obs*

1523 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* I xxiii 32 There was no delaycon of sufferance, nor mercy, but incontynent he was drawn and quartered *Ibid* xxv 36 To treat for a peace, and sufferance of war. 1652 NEDHAM *tr Selden's Mari Cl* 404 This special kind of Iruce was called Sufferance of War 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl* (ed. 2), *Sufferance*, in ancient customs, a delay, or respite of time, which the lord granted his vassal, for the performance of fealty and homage

8 *attrib.* sufferance goods, goods shipped or landed under a sufferance; sufferance quay, wharf, a quay or wharf at which cargo could be shipped or landed under a sufferance (see 5 f).

1774 *Hull Dock Act* 6 To ship off all goods called *Sufferance Goods *Ibid* 33 The first *sufferance quay or wharf shall be erected 1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV. 837/1 The frontage of the legal quays in 1795 was only 1419 feet, and of the

sufferance quays about 3500 feet. 1784 in *Rep Comm H. Comm* (1803) XIV. 51 The petition of Mr. David Griffin, wharfing, praying that a wharf purchased by him may be used as a 'sufferance wharf' 1796 W. VAUGHAN *Edinb* 7 Coasters generally load and discharge at Sufferance-wharfs, some few of them at the Legal Quays 1838 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV 271 Landing-surveyor at legal quays to attend at sufferance wharfs for approval of values on application being made

Sufferande, obs. form of **SOVEREIGN**.

† **Sufferant**, a *Obs.* Also 4 *suffra(u)nt*, 6 *sufferaunt*, -ent [a *AF* *suffrant*, *OF* *suffrant*, pr. pple. of *suffrir*, *suffrir* to *SUFFER*] Long-suffering, patient

c 1330 *Spec Guy Warw* 587 Or pme of bodi or shame in londe, Off al his bu most sufferant he c 1369 *CHAUCER* *Dele Blanche* 1010 So pure sufferant he hyt wyte. Hyt folowed we the kloude goode. 1594 R. CAREW *Huarts Exann Wits* (1596) To Rdr, If thou be discreet, well compounded and sufferant

b. *absol* One who is patient or long-suffering c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* iv. 1584 Sle with reson al his bete. Men seyn he sufferant overcometh.

Hence † **Sufferantly** *adv.*, ?submissively. a 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (EETS) 58 'Hayle, holy model!' So said our Savoyour sufferantly Vnto the lady

Sufferante, -tie, etc., obs. ff. **SOVEREIGN**, -TY. **Suffered** (so færd), *ppl. a.* [-ED 1] Endured 1630 *SHAKS* *Temp* i. 11 231 The Mariners Who, with a Charme ioynd to their suffred labour I have left asleep.

Sufferent(e), obs. ff. **SOVEREIGN**.

Sufferer (so fæx). Also 5-6 *sufferer*, 6 *Sc. sufferar*. [f. *SUFFER* v. + -ER 1]

1. One who suffers pain, tribulation, injury, wrong, loss, etc.; one who suffers from disease or ill health. c 1450 *De Imitations* iiii. 11. 123 I knowe how al þinge is doon, I knowe þe wronge doer & suffer. 1599 *Rick Invech*, 1601 *Pures* D ij b. The sufferers of persecution for his names sake 1671 *Milton Samson* 1545 The sufferers then will scarce molest us here 1684 *Wood Life* (O.E.S.) III 94 Basil Wood, sometimes a captain in the king's army and a great sufferer for the king's cause 1781 *Cowper Returm*, 343 Sad sufferer under nameless ill 1845 *Scott Betrothed* iv. A severe discharge of missiles with the Welsh, by which both parties were considerable sufferers 1888 *Miss Bradton Natal Theat* v. He had made up his mind that Dr. Hutchinson must come to see these humble sufferers, and to investigate the cause of evil

b. One who suffers death, one who is killed (now only in reference to martyrdom).

1721 *Woodrow Hist Suff Ch Scot* iii. iv. § 5 II 147, I know well, by subdulous Proposals, and captious Questions, great Endeavours were used to shake the Sufferers 1815 *Scott Guy M* x. On one side of this patch of open ground, was found the sufferer's naked hanger 1848 - *F M Perth* xiv. When thrown off from the ladder, the sufferer will find himself suspended, not by his neck, but by the steel circle 1836 *Gan P. Thompson Exorc* (1842) IV 103 The 'poor sufferers', as we say at York in assize time. 1849 *Macaulay Hist Eng* vii II 176 A few years later a more illustrious sufferer, Lord Russell, had been accompanied by Burnet from the Tower to the scaffold in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

c. A patient. Now rare. 1809 *Med Jnl XXI* 180 To such as have been in the habit of watching the various changes in this disease at the bedside of the unfortunate sufferer 1848 *Thackeray Van Fair* xiv. A generous rivalry as to which should be most attentive to the dear sufferer in the state bedroom

† 2. That which undergoes some operation; a passive thing *Obs* rare.

1587 *Golding De Morney* x. (1592) 146 Whereof then, so great ods betwixt them, with we holde opinion that God is Good, and the verie worker or Doer, and contrariwise that Matter is Buill, and but only a Sufferer?

† 3 One who permits something to be done. *Obs.* a 1533 *LD BERNERS Gold Bk M Aurel* xi (1537) 19 b. No babblers, but small spekers no quarellers, but sufferers. 1580 - *First Bk Discepl Ch Scot* in Knox's *Wks* (1848) II 188 I thair sail Goddis wrath reigne, not onlie upon the blind and obstinat idolator, but also upon the negligent sufferars 1607 *SANDERSON Sermon* (1674) L 273 As for the very formality it self of the sin, God is (to make the most of it) but a sufferer.

Suffering (so-færing), *ubl sb.* [f. *SUFFER* v. + -ING 1]

† 1. Patient endurance; long-suffering *Obs* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxvi 20 Suffrie þat þou suffirs for god and of god, for wa is þaim þat lovis suffrynge. 1382 *Wyclif James* v. xi 3e herden the suffring [Gloss, or patience] of Job

2 The bearing or undergoing of pain, distress, or tribulation. In early use const. of the thing suffered.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat* 5, I 30de by sufferynge of weynes and I fand ihesu wery in þe way c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 304 Wilful sufforyng of dep 14 *Pol Rel* & *L. Poems* (1903) 277 In sufferynge Of trokys [crokys] & naylis clynkyng. 1534 *TINDALE Heb* ii 9 Jesus which is crowned with glory and honour for the suffering of death 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol* v liii, § 1 Both working of wonders and suffering of paines 1607 *SHAKS Cor. v* 11 71 I th state of hanging, or of some death more long in Spectatorship, and crueller in suffering 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi 375, I to the evil turne My obvious breast, arming to overcom By suffering a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) IV 401 The Christian religion [is] a religion teaching suffering, enjoining suffering, and rewarding suffering. a 1845 *S. SMITH Wks* (1859) I 148 Suffering is not a merit, but only useful suffering. 1873 *Mozley Univ Sermon* viii. (1876) 192 The generous suffering of one person for another.

attrib 1662 *GURNALL Chr. in Arm.* iii. v ii. § 1 Even he comes forth to meet thee, willing to impart some of his Suffering-skill unto thee.

VOL. IX.

† b. The action of suffering death, execution; martyrdom *Obs*

1651 G. Fox in *Jnl* (1911) I. 14 Two men suffered for small things & I was moved...to encourage you concerninge these sufferings a 1700 *BURNES Diary* 12 Nov 1644, I the suffering of St. Laurence painted a fresco on the wall

c. The incurring of loss. *rare.* 1805 *COLLINGWOOD Let in Daily Chron.* (1905) 10 July 3/4 This Great day has not been without a considerable suffering on our part in loss of Officers and Men

3. A painful condition; pain suffered.

c 1392 *CHAUCER Compl. Venus* 45 Thus be we eyur in drede and suffrynge a 1771 *GRAY Dante* 66 Far less shall be Our Suffering, Sir. 1818 *BYRON Ch. Har.* iv. xxii. All suffering doth destroy, or is destroy'd, Even by the sufferer 1829 *LYTTON Deveraux* iv. 1, I rose from the bed of suffering and of madness, altered, but tranquil. 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI 53/2 It is just those energetic, matter-of-fact people, who, are the most likely to interfere and to aggravate suffering.

b. In particularized use, chiefly *pl.*

1609 *DANIEL Cyn. Wars* iv lxxv. Future ill On present sufferings, huted to arise 1611 *Bible Rom* vii 18 The sufferings of this present time. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 26 Of worse deeds worse sufferings must ensue 1736 *BUTLER Anal* i. 11 Wks. 1874 I 35 We cannot find by experience, that all our sufferings are owing to our own follies 1764 *BURN POOR Laws* 107 The sufferings indeed of the poor are less known, than their misdeeds 1780 *BENTHAM Princ Legis* xiv § 1 This is a suffering common to all 1822 *M. NAPIER Mem. Claverhouse* II. 84 All were expected, under the Orange Revolution, to contribute a suffering, however small, to this grand Communion of the governments of the Restoration 1879 *Mrs FORRESTER Mignon* I 221 She is callous to his sufferings.

c. In the Society of Friends, the hardships of those who were distressed upon for tithes, etc. **Meeting for Sufferings**: an organization for investigating and relieving these: see also quot 1906

1657 G. Fox *Epistles* No. 141 All Friends everywhere, that are in any sufferings, let your sufferings be gathered up together in every Country 1662 F. HOWELL in *Extr St Papers rel Friends* Ser. II. (1911) 129 Wee have made it our work to collect up all the sufferings from all parties & to make what wee can of them. 1803 *SARAH MEADE in Jnl. Friends Hist. Soc* (1914) Oct. 165 An exact Acc^t of all your sufferings sent up hither to the meeting of sufferings, in order to be put to the rest of friends sufferings, y^e are presented to y^e Kinge. 1708 *CHAMBERLAYNE M. Brit. Notitia* i. iii 1 200 Their Meetings...are, Monthly, Quarterly, Yearly, Second-Days Meetings, and Meeting of Sufferings. 1837 W. ALLEN *Jnl. in Life* (1847) III. 265 Fifty Friends of the Meeting for Sufferings met 1906 *Christ. Discepl Soc Friends* II. xi 59 The Meeting for Sufferings (so called from the nature of its original object) is a standing representative committee of the Yearly Meeting, and is entrusted with a general care of whatever may arise during the intervals of the Yearly Meeting affecting the Society.

† 4 a. Permission. b. Tolerance. *Obs.*

c 1460 *Osney Reg* 135 Frere William Sutton By þe suffering of god Abbot of Osneye. 1523 *LD BERNERS Frouss.* I cccxlii. 677 Ye haue had a fayre sufferynge. a 1598 *LINDSAY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) II 315 About the suffering of any day of law anens the clark of Sanct-andros 1637 *Deer Star Chamber in Milton's Areop* (Arb) 15 He shall first give notice of such demise, or suffering to worke or print there.

† 5. Passive reception of action. *Obs.*

1548 *VICARY Anat* ix. 79 Lyke as the Renet of the Cheese hath by him selfe the way or vertue of working, so hath the mylke by way of suffering 1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xiv 241 What els is corrupting, but suffering? And what els is suffering, but reueynge?

Suffering, *ppl a.* [f. *SUFFER* v. + -ING 2]

† 1 That endures patiently, LONG-SUFFERING; inured to suffering, submissive. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* vii 12 God rightwis iuge, stal-worth and soffrand. c 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr. Gov. Lordsh.* 108 þat þou et lastyng, wys, and sufferand. 1490-83 *MALORY Arthur* vii xx 244 He is curteis and mylde and the moost suffering man that ener I mette with al 1601 *SHAKS. Jnl* C. ii 1 130 Such suffering Soules That welcome wrongs. 1605 B. JONSON *Seranus* iv. Whome hee (vpon our low, and suffering neckes) hath rays'd, from excrement, to side the Gods 1679 W. PENN in *Wks. I Pennington* (1784) I p. x. By nature he was suffering to a degree of letting his mercy to others almost wound his own soul 1694 J. KETTLWELL *Comp. for Persecuted Wks.* 1718 II 295 O Al-mighty...God! in these Suffering Times, give me a Suffering Spirit.

† 2. Passive. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P. R* vi. xii. (Bodl MS) In þe male þeþ vertues formale and schaping and in þe female materielle suffering and passue 1792 *COWPER Let to Mrs. King* 26 Jan. The infallible Judge of human conduct may possibly behold with more complacency a suffering than an active courage

3. Of persons, their character, condition, etc. That suffers, or is characterized by the suffering of, pain, affliction, or distress.

1597 *SHAKS Lover's Complaint* 178 Gentle maid Hate of my suffering youth some feeling pity a 1643 *LD. FALKLAND*, etc. *Infidelity* (1646) 102 It is well knowne that where both religions are possessed none be on the suffering hand but we, none persecute but they. 1659 *Guy Calling Pref* § 3 The Martyrologie even of these suffering times. 1687 *DRYDEN Hind & P.* iii. 143 You have your day, or you are much hely'd, But I am always on the suffering side. 1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. xi We can feed and cloath hungry and naked Christ in his suffering Members. a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon* (1823) IV 401 The Christian religion, is a suffering religion 1790 *BURKE Rev France* 123 Deserters from principle, they never see any good in suffering virtue. 1814 *JANE AUSTEN Mansf Park* I. xviii 357 Such nature and feeling in it as must make it a very suffering exhibition to herself. 1820 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* i. 630 Many

live among their suffering fellow-men As if none felt 1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. xiii, Mr Chitterling Crabtree. subscribed to the aid of the suffering friends of freedom 1885 *Athenaeum* 18 July 1893 Her verse is characterized by keen sympathy with suffering man and woman

b. In Puritan use, with reference to hardships endured for the sake of religion, esp. in *suffering saint*

1661 J. PERROT (title) To the Suffering Seed of Royalty, Whosoever Tribulated upon the Face of the whole Earth. 1664 *BUTLER Hud* ii. 11. 406 That Sinners may supply the place Of suffering Saints is a plain Case. 1667 *Epi. Dryden's Secret Love*, A whipt Fanatick who does not recant Is by his Brethren call'd a suffering Saint [1682a *CLAUVERHOUSE Let to Queensberry* 1 Mar. I would desire leave to draw out of the two regiments a hundred of the best musketeers had served abroad, and I should take horses here, amongst the suffering sinners] 1896 *Mrs. CARRER Quaker Grand-mother* 377 Harry was as yet scarcely in fit condition for any suffering-saint phase to be foisted upon him

c [After F. *souffrant*.] III, indisposed. *rare.*

1885 'Mrs ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii, My poor friend is very suffering and anxious to press on to Mentone.

† 4. *transf.* Becoming impaired by use. *Obs.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* i. 1 77 The suffering ploughshare, or the flint may weare

5. *Comb.*, as *suffering-minded* adj

1598 *CHAFFMAN Illud* v 276 Most suffering minded Tydens sonne.

Suffering, obs. or illiterate f. **SOVEREIGN** sb.

Sufferingly, *adv.* *rare.* [-LY 2]

† 1 With patient endurance. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xciii. 13 þat þe here sufferandy what sa þe done c 1440 *York Myst* xxii 204 [Who] three temptacions takes expres, þu sufferandy c 1450 *Pol Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 136 þou sett my saule, myn hert, in ese, .. soferandy þo for to please

† 2 Passively *Obs*

1682 *Cabbatist. Dial* 8 An ὑποτάχεια, or an affect or moving suffering to become Matter.

3. With suffering.

1860 *Chamb. Jnl* XIV. 96 Sadly and sufferingly passed the day

Suffes, obs. form of **SUFFICE**

Suffet, v *duol*. [?Imitative.] = **BUFFET** v.

c 1440 *Prompt Parv* 41/2 Buffetyu or suffetyu. 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.* *Suffit*, to beat This word is used about Eccleshall, near Sheffield.

Suffete (so fēt). *Antiq.* [ad. L. *suffes*, *sufes*, -et-, of Phœnician origin (cf. Heb. שֹׁפֵט *shophet* judge). Cf. F. *suffite*.] One of the supreme executive magistrates of the ancient republic of Carthage.

1600 *HOLLAND Luvy* xxx. vii 743 All men thought verily that Scipio would lay siege unto Carthage whereupon their Suffetes (who are the Consuls as it were, of the cite) called the Senate. 1701 *SWIFT Contests Nobles & Comm.* Wks 1755 II. 1 25 The suffetes at Carthage. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV. 441/2 The judges [in Israel] seem to have been somewhat analogous to the Carthaginian suffetes. 1884 *SAYCE Anc. Emp East* 210 In time the monarchy disappeared altogether, its place being supplied by suffetes or judges

Suffland see **SUFFICE**.

|| **Suffibulum** (sufi-būldm). *Rom. Antiq.* [L. *suffibulum*, f. *suf-* = *SUB-* + *fibula* brooch.] A

rectangular veil, white with a purple border, worn by vestals at the time of sacrifice.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl.* 1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 189/2 note. The only statue known on which the *suffibulum* is represented. 1891 *FARRAR Darwin & Down* xxxiii. 'Thanks, kindest of Vestals,' said Titus, gratefully kissing the purple hem of her *suffibulum*

Suffice (sufes), v. Forms: 4 *suffischoe*,

4-5 *suffich*, 4 *suffise*, 4-5 -ice, 4-6 *suffyse*, -yee, 4-7 *suffise*, 5 *suffis*, -107, -ys(-es, -as, sofyse, 5-6 *suffyse*, 5-7 -120, 4- *suffisoe* [f. *OF* *suffis*], pres. stem of *suffire* -L. *sufficere*, f. *suf-* = *SUB-* + *facere* to make, do]

1. *intr.* To be enough, sufficient, or adequate for a purpose or the end in view.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat* (1866) 19, I haue tolde þe in þis mater a lyttill as me thyneke, noghte affermande þat þis suffisches, ne þat þis es þe sothfastnes in þis mater. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 138 He, the nchesse of gold dispiseth, And seith that mete and cloth sufficeth a 1445 *tr Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* etc 28 And þis sufficeth of þe kutting of þe fistule. 1528 *MORE Dialogue* iv. Wks. 264/2 Yet if he lacked charite, all hys layth sufficed not. 1596 *SHAKS Tam. Shr* i. 11 66 Twixt such friends as wee, Few words suffice 1646 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 133 This shall suffice from. Your Grace's humblest servant, R. Moray 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii 411 What art can then Suffice, or what evasion bear hum safe Through the strict Sentences? 1728 *HICKES & NELSON F. Kettlewell* i. xviii 41 To omit other Instances. let this which followeth suffice 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed 2) II. 340 So a seisin at one time would suffice; for the statute said 'seised at any time' 1847 *EMERSON Poems, Day's Ration* Wks (Bohn) I 482 Why need I volumes, if one word suffice?

† b Const to (a person). To be enough for, satisfy the requirements of; = sense 5. *Obs.*

1340-70 *Alex & Din*, 61 To us self soffen þu causus. 1362 *Wyclif John* xiv. 8 Schew to vs þe fadir, and it suffisich to vs. c 1400 *MALOUVE*. (Roxb.) xxxii. 145 Qwhat thing myght suffice to þat man, to whom all þe world will noy suffice? 1426 *LD. Fulk De Gnt. Pilgr* 5206 Swych ten. Wolde nat suffyven vn-to me At O dyner. To fulfille myn appetyt. 1454 *Caxton Curial* I b. Late hyt suffyze to the and to me that one of us twayne be infortunat. a 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxv 229 All this suffyseth not to me for I wolde haue part of y^e seynory.

c. Const. *for* in the same sense.

c1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T* 375 Only the sighte of hire whom pat I serve. Wolde han sufficed right ynough for me a 1533 FABIAN *Chron* vi cciv (1812) 215 Why is nat this kyngdom sufficient for twayne y^r somyt, me sufficed for vii. 1795 COWPER *Thad* iv 426 Short reprimand and exhortation Suffice for thee 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg* i. 80 Such all the rules, and they suffice for all.

d. Const. *for* (a thing) To be of sufficient quantity, capacity, or scope for; to provide enough material or accommodation for.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C.* xx. 203 Yf hit sufficient nat for a-seth.. Mercy. w^l make good be remenant. 1422 YOUNG *Secr. Secr.* xxii: 151 Suffysid a lytill graue of y^e foote for his Pallis for his halle, and for his toob 1611 *Bible* i Kings xx. 10 If the dust of Samaria shall suffice for handfulls for all the people that followe me 1703 POPE *Thebes* 216 For crimes like these, not all those realms suffice, Were all those realms the guilty victor's prize! 1847 MRS A. KERR tr. *Rainie's Hist. Serva* 115 The Janissaries by whom they were surrounded sufficed not for their purposes 1856 GEO ELIOT c. P. Holt (1868) 46 The book-shelves did not suffice for his store of old books 1875 SPENCER *First Princ* ii. v. § 59 (ed. 3) 183 note, This mode of conceiving the phenomena suffices for physical inquiries.

†e. Const. *to*: To be adequate or equal to; to avail for. Obs.

c1235 *Song of Yesterday* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 136 Al bi wit schal be þow souyt To more good þen þow may suffice. 13 *E. E. Althi P. A.* 135 Vihely herte mygt not suffyse To be tenþe dote of þo gladnez glade 1375 BABOUR *Brace* i. 12, I wold fayne set my will, Gif my wyrt mycht suffice thairtil. To put in wyrt a substatyng. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6147 All þof Ector was on, þat doctory sloght, Hymself might not suffice to þat soune hode. 1496 *Act* 12 *Hau. Will.* c. 12 § 1 The graunt of the seid too xvms and xms doth not suffice nor extende to the behoufull chargis and expens. 1506 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 He wolde not that his worde onely sholde suffyse to our example of luyng.

f. Const. *for* with a noun of action or gerund.

1475 *Rolls of Parli* VI. 150/2 The somme wold not suffice for the contentation of the wages. 1577 B. GOODE tr. *Hereshach's Husb* 19 b, Such store of Poultrie as the doing of them sufficed for the manuring of theyr ground 1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 20 This may suffice for the silencing of such simpletons 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Scz. & Art* II 627 A lighter barrow will suffice for covering seed 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II vi. 37 The evidence of the most abandoned villains sufficed for their conviction

g. Const. *to* with inf

1390 GOWER *Conf* I 153 Al the world ne may suffice To stanche of Fride the reprice. 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cii. 62 The luyng peple ne suffysed not to burye the dede bodies 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems xxiii* *heating*, Be mirry and glaid, honest and vertewous, For that suffisid to anger the inuyous. 1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii xxvii 677 The same occasions sufficed also, to procure the deluene of Manasses 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 123 To recount Almightie works What words or tongue of Seraph can suffice? 1741-2 GRAY *Agrip.* 59 The world, you gave him, Suffices not to pay the obligation. 1830 KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 259 A very short time would suffice to teach him to read. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i. xiv. 97 The fog every trace of which a few minutes sufficed to sweep away. 1883 *March Guard* 12 Oct. 5/3 A little thing has sufficed to destroy the balance of astrueture that was already tottering.

†h. *To suffice to oneself* to be self-sufficient. Obs. c1400 *Apok. Loll* 109 þei þat sufficy to hemself. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* iii. 32 The onely one God, Sufficing to himselfe.

†i. 2 *impers.* It is enough. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *Mark* xiv. 41 He cam the thridde tyme, and seith to hem, Slepe 3e now, and reste 3e; sothli sufficith. c1386 CHAUCER *Shipman's T.* 52 Na moore of this as now, for it sufficeth. 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 245 When kinde is deliche served, It oghte of reson to suffice. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1824 Sese i it suffies now 1530 PALSER, 7431/2 Syth he hath made his confessyon with his awne hande, it sufficeth, I aske no more.

b. Const. *inf.* or clause with, or (formerly) without, anticipatory subject *it*. Now chiefly in the subjunctive, *Suffice it*, sometimes short for *Suffice it to say*.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 14 To studie upon the worldes lore Sufficeth now withoute more 1426 LYDG. *De Gual. Pilgr* 6864 Than suffysede, stedefastly To loue god, our creatour 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Publ. Baptism*, If the childe be weake, it shall suffice to powre water upon it 1557 NORTH *Guenara's Diall* Pr ii. xxvii (1568) 153 For to be a good captayne, sufficeth only to be hardy, and fortunate. 1592 DRYDEN *St. Lauremont's Ess.* 25 It suffices to say that Xantippus becoming the manager of affairs, altered extremely the Carthaginians Army. 1779 MURRO No 8 Suffice it to say, that my parting with the Dervise was very tender 1898 'H. S. MCCRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x 100 Suffice it to say that there are many such reasons 1422 YOUNG tr. *Secr. Secr* 178 Hit sufficith that .we fyndyth y-writte, that one forcible kyng of grete Pouer, assignt the Cite of Rome 1552 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, It shall suffice that the bread be suche, as is vsuall to be eaten 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* ii (Arb) 54 Sufficeth y^t also That Troians misery dyd I hie too testyfy mournful. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* ii. viii. 56 Suffice, that I haue done my dew in place 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* i. 73 Let it suffice, That my slacke muse sings of Leanders eyes 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* i. 1 252 If thou ask me why, Sufficeth my reasons are both good and waigthy. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple* 71 Angels cannot tell; suffice, Thyself shalt feel thine own full joys 1671 MILTON *Samson* 63 Suffices that to me strength is my bane 1764 LLOYD *New-River Head* Poet. Wks 1774 II. 68 Suffice it, that my goody's care Brought forth her best, tho' simple fare. 1822 BYRON *Ch. Har* i. 111, Suffice it, that perchance they were of faune 1841 THACKERAY *Gt. Foggarty Diam* vii, I have passed over a great deal of the religious part of Mr.

Brough's behaviour · suffice it, that religion was always on his lips

c. With dative pron. added *arch.*

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 573 Sufficeth me thou make in þis manere [etc.] c1392 — *Compl. Venus* 65 To the hit ought ynough suffices, that love so highe a grace to yow sent 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. xii, Wel hit maye suffyse the to haue had twayne of them c1500 NISSER *N. T. Matt* x 25 It suffices to the disciple that he be as his maistr. 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag* iii. xv 20 Sufficeth thee that poore Hieronimo Cannot forget his sonne Horatio 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* ii. 1 10 Let it suffice thee (Mistris Page), that I loue thee. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 88 Had it suffic'd him to haue known Good by it self 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und* ii. 12. § 15 It suffices me only to haue remark'd here, that [etc.] 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 386 Suffice it thee I hy pain & a realty 1875 HAYWARD *Love agst. I Ven* id 80 Let it suffice you that I will see you on the subject

d. Const. *for* with acc. and inf

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxiii, It sufficed for our Minister to stand up for Madame Strumppf.

†e. To have the necessary ability, capacity, or resources for doing something; to be competent or able to do something. Chiefly const. *inf.* Obs. (in later use coloured by r g)

c1325 *MS. Ravi* B 520 ff 32 b, 31f þe lord ne mai noyt suffisen to uellen þe vnder wode þe contreine him sal helpe c1383 *Concl. Loll.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 748 In vsing medeful werkis, as moche as þei suffisen 1390 GOWER *Conf* III. 21, I schal do, fader, as ye sein, Als ferforth as I mai suffice c1400 MAUNDEY (1830) xx 221 The Lordes here han folk of certeyn nombre, als thei may suffice 1406 HOCCELEVE *La Male Regle* 40 To recorde it vnnethe I may souffyse c1450 HOLLAND *Houlat* 96, I may nocht suffysse to se þour sanctuited sad 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laural* 875 Of all your bewte I suffyce not to wyght 1743 WARBURTON *Ric. Arst* in *Pope's Dunci* p. xxxiv, If so many and various graces go to the making up a Hero, what mortal shall suffice to bear this character? 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Introd.*, A Frenchman can address himself to a variety of services, and suffice in his own person to discharge them all

†f. *trans.* To be capable of. Obs.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 89 That thou to loves heste obeie Als ferr as thou it myht suffice 14 *Chaucer's H. Rame* 1180 (Caxton) My wytt [ne] may it [v r me] not suffyse

†g. *intrans.* Contextually, of a quality or condition

To provide adequate means or opportunity, to allow or admit of a certain thing being done. Also *trans.* Obs.

c1369 CHAUCER *Dele Blanche* 1094 As my wytte koude best suffyse I besette bytte To loue hir yn my bette wyse 1423 JAS I *Kings Q. cxi*, Quhill my yf may suffice 1425 *Rolls of Parli* IV 296/2 My said Lordes, shall as ferforth as her cunning and discretions suffisen, trewely avise ye Kyng. c1440 *Genevyles* 1150 When they came ther they sawe a faire cite, As full a pepill as it coude suffice c1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 311 Yf the tyme wille suffice it, the abbes may extorte them in thys wyse 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dicte* x As fer as my wrecchednes wold suffice

†h. *trans.* To be enough for, to meet the desires, needs, or requirements of (a person); to satisfy. *arch.* †Also *impers*

The object is of dative origin: cf. x b. †(A) sufficeth me: I am satisfied, content.

1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 290 Al that mihte him nocht suffice, That he ne bad to do juise Upon the child. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6005 Therefore it suffisith me Her good herte and her beaute. c1400 *Beryn* 1219 The half of our lyviode wold scarcely suffice hym self aloon. c1440 *York Myst* xxiii 18 þat suffice vs with outen more 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* viii 30 They were so grete plente of peple that no londe myght suffyse them 1550 CROWELEY *Last Trunphet* 477 Let this example suffice the 1583 STROCKER *Civ. Warres* Loue C. iii. 172 A pound of bread, which oftentimes would scarcely suffice some travellers to breakfast 1592 KYD *Sp. Trag.* iii. xv 35 Sufficeth me; thy meanings understood 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxviii, It is my will that you remain here, let that suffice you. 1803-5 WORDSW. *Rob. Roy's Grave* 38 The good old iule Sufficeth them. 1854 NEWMAN *Hist. Sc.* (1876) I. i. iv. 273 Barbarian minds remain in the circle of ideas which sufficed their forefathers. *trans.* 1643 J. M. *Son. Salve* 13 A weak reason may suffice so strong a cause

†i. b. Const. *of* (the thing). Obs.

c1440 *Gesta Rom.* i. xxxii. 125 (Harl. MS.), He that pleithe with me, shall neuer be suffisid of my play. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c viij, For it sufficeth them ynowe of one masse 1611 *Bible* Ezek xlv 6 O yee house of Israel, let it suffice you, of all your abominations

c. *pass.* To be satisfied or content. *arch.*

c1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 200 Whoos boody may not suffysied been 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* c xij, Therwith she myght haue be pleased and suffised 1532 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xii (1880) I 115 The parentes, being sufficed that their children can onely speke latine properly 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. iii (1641) 132/1 Whose searching soule can hardly be suffir'd With Vulgar Knowledge c1600 SHAKS *Sonn* xxxvii, I in thy abundance am suffic'd 1700 DRYDEN *Theod. & Haniel* 124 Not half suffic'd, and greedy yet to kill. 1850 T. T. LYNNCH *Theoph. Trinal* v. 71 One half hour, solemnity may fill his heart, the next, pleasantry, by each shall his heart be for the time sufficed

†d. *refl.* To satisfy oneself. Obs.

†*Suffice thee*, you be content 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* iv. ix, Suffysse the, For ther to I shalle put al my dyligence. c1533 Lb. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxv. 268 Suffysse you with the gyft that I haue gyven you. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillanue's Pr. Chyrurg* v, I suffise my selfe with my accustomed manner 1601 SHAKS. *Al's Well* iii. v. 10 Come lets retorne againe, And suffice our selues with the report of it.

†e. To provide enough food for, satisfy the appetite of; also, to satisfy (the appetite) Chiefly *pass.* Obs.

c1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliiii. 428 The tenth part Of

theke Meyne with that fisch suffised not scholde be 1506 TINDALE *Mark* viii. 4 From whence myght a man suffice them with bread? 1612. 8 They ate and were suffysed 1595 SHAKS *Johu* i. 1 191 And when my knyghtly stomacke is suffis'd, Why then I sucke my teeth. 1596 SPENSER *P. Q.* v. iii. 4 When all men had Of meates and drinkes their appetites suffiz'd. 1609 MAU in *Moore* (1849) 30 He is none of your ordinarie fellows, which will suffice nature for threepence, a rabbit is but a bite with him 1687 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i. 554 When the herd suffis'd, did late repair To ferney heaths 1791 COWPER *Thad* i 577 They feasted, and were all sufficed

†f. To satisfy, meet the 'calls' of (a desire, need, sense, emotion, etc.). Obs.

1533 in *Leadam Sal Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II 301 What [meat] shulde suffice their necessitie 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Alor. Philos.* (Palfi) 60 Sleepe no more then shall suffice the sustentation of your bodies c1585 *Fane* *En* i. 1 67 Let my vttemost wealth suffice thy worth. 1598 CHAPMAN *Thad* xviii 316 Then Ioue askt Iuno, if at length she had suffis'd her splee 1651 DAVENANT *Gouldbert* iii. iv, The King has now his curious sight suffiz'd With all lost Arts 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 148 Strongly to suffer and support our pains, That we may so suffice his vengeful ire 1725 POPE *Odyss* ii. 63 Scarce all my herds their luxury suffice 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xvi. vii. § 1 There was.. indeed enough to suffice all his wants

†g. *intrans.* with *unto* To be satisfied with. *rare.* c1390 CHAUCER *Trith* 2 Suffise vnto þyn þyng þow it be smal.

†h. *trans.* To make or be sufficient provision for, to supply with something Also, to replenish (a supply). Obs.

c1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* iv. 56, V sester shal suffice an aker lond *Ibid* ix 191, Xij hundred ponde of metal shal suffice A thousand feet in lengthe of pipis sure. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy* III 381 Oxen, whereof they killed fourescore, which sufficed the arme with flesh 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix 1085 Noi Juno, who sustain'd his arms before, Dares with new strength suffice th' exhausted store 1700 — *Thad* i. 653 The Pow'r appeas'd, with Winds suffice'd the Sail

†i. To supply, furnish (a product, etc.). Obs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 520 The luyce, as it seemeth, not being able to suffice a Succulent Coloure, and a Double Leaf. 1725 POPE *Odyss* xii. 292 The rugged soil . Suffices fullness to the swelling grain

Suffi ceable, a. *nonce-wd.* [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being satisfied.

1864 CARLYLE *Frede Gt* xvi. vi. IV. 329 A sum-total of actual desire to live with King Friedrich, which might . have almost sufficed even for Voltaire...; nor was Voltaire easily sufficeable!

† Suffi ced, *ppl. a.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -ED¹.] Satisfied

1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. ii. 43 Time and sufficed sties to former kynd Shall vs restore. 1624 QUARLES *Ston's Sonn.* iv. O Thou, the joyes of my sufficed heart.

Suffi cer. *rare.* [f. as prec. + -ER¹.] A satisfier. 1900 P. C. SIMPSON *Reet Christ* ii. 33 He regarded Himself as the sufficer of all others' need

Sufficiency (sŭf'ij'ens). *arch.* Forms 4-6 sufficiens, 5 suffisiance, sufficiencyence, -ens, 5-6 suffisians, 5-7 -aunce, 6 sufficiens, sufficiencyence, 4- sufficiencyence. [a. OF *sufficiency* or ad. late L. *sufficientia*, f. *sufficient-*, -ens, SUFFICIENT: see -ENO; cf. next and SUFFISANCE.]

1. The quality or condition of being sufficient or enough; sufficient supply, means, or resources.

c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks II. 44 Sib alle þingis is bifore Crist, þis sufficiencye lastip longe 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 92 If we be bis for to gete us tresoure in Hevene, God schal send us sufficiens in erde 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxvii i Quho thinks that he hes sufficiencye Of gudis hes no indigence 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pol. Verg. de Invent.* i. cxv 27 b, If it [sc. the Nile] increse unto the depth of twelve or thurtene Cubites it portendeth lacke of Sufficiencye a 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I 57 Thinkand gif they saiffit thame selfis they had sufficiencye quhill ane better fountoun 1695 Lb. PRYSTON *Boeth* iii. pi. ii (1712) 109 That they may have Sufficiencies and Abundance within themselves 1873 MONLEY *Rousseau* II. 113 This full and perfect sufficiency of life was abruptly disturbed

†b. *phr.* (Sc.) *At or to sufficiency* (= F. *a. suffisance*): in sufficient quantity, sufficiently. *In sufficiency*: in comfort. Obs.

c1430 *Pilgr. Pilgr* *Manhode* i. lxxxiii. (1869) 48 Now needeth it thanne quod sapience, that fulfilling to sufficiencye thow fyndest. c1470 HENRY WALLACE ix 1773 30 folk has fud, trant weil, at sufficiens *Ibid.* x 551 Off noit and schep that tuk at sufficiens. 1535 W. STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I 705 He wes richt weil sustent. At sufficiencye that needfull wes to haif, With sac prouision that that armet (= hermit) had. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* iii. 26 3e sal eyt your bryde in sufficiens

†2. Capacity; ability; competence. Also, a capable or competent person. Obs.

1382 WYCLIF *2 Cor* iii. 5 Not that we ben sufficient for to thanke ony thing of vs, as of vs, but our sufficiency is of God. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 201 The chiefe cite of whom is callede Capua, namede so of the capacite of sufficiencye 1607 ROWLANDS *Hist. Gny War* Ep. Ded., These Artless Lines, which in the silence of greater sufficiencies, serve only to keep Valour from Oblivious destruction 1660-70 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II 303 They are the judges of the sufficiencye of the securities. 1676 *Ibid* 498 [He] is very well known for his sufficiencye and integrity.

†3. That which suffices for one's needs; satisfaction of one's needs, sustenance. Obs.

c1450 *Manheid* 731 in *Macro Plays* 77 Wepynge, sythynge, & sobbnyng, were my suffycyens. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii 100 With gredines I sie this world organe, And sufficiencye dwellis nocht hot in heavin. 1578 *Chr Prayers* in *Prer. Prayers* (1851) 513 Draw the soul, that

thirsteth after thee, to the rivers of everlasting sufficiency, which are above. 1513 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 15 This whereof we need they need not, as finding all sufficiency in their All sufficient Creator. 1600 T. GRANGER *Dro Logike* 168 God is all sufficient; *Gen* 17 x and gives sufficiency to all his creatures.

† 4 = SELF-SUFFICIENCY. *Obs.*

1382a *Wyclif 2 Cor* 14 8 To make all grace abound in you, that ye in all things evermore haueing all sufficiency. 1669 *Gall. Crit. Geniales* 111 4 God contemplating himself beholds in his Divine Essence or Sufficiency.

Sufficiency (sŭf'fĭsĭ). Also 5-7 -enae, 8 -entoy [ad. L. *sufficientia* (see prec. and -ENCY). Cf. It *sufficienza*, -ia, Sp. *suficiencia*].

† 1 Sufficient means or wealth; ability or competence to meet pecuniary obligations. *Obs.*

1495 *Act* 11 *Han VII*, c. 24 § 3 Life there be not persons of such sufficiency within the Shire. 1601 F. TATE *Household Ord. Edw II* § 1 (1876) 5 This steward shall be a man of good sufficiency. 1611 *Bible Lev* v 7 marg. His hand cannot reach to the sufficiency of a lamb. *Ibid.* Job xx 22 In the fulness of his sufficiency, he shall be in straits. 1682a *SCARLETT Exchanges* 48 The one as well as the other [viz. the drawer and the remitter], must be careful, and enquire into each others Sufficiency. 1747 *Act* 20 *Geo II*, c. 43 § 36 The Clerk of Court shall be answerable for the Sufficiency of such Cautioner.

b. A sufficient supply; a competence.

1608 D. TUVILL. *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 50 b, The powerfull hand of irreproachable wisdom, hath divided our sufficiency into little portions. 1645 *CROWWELL Let to Lenthall* 14 Sept. (Carlyle). The same spirit of faith by which we ask all our sufficiency, and have received it. 1682a *PENN in Life* Wks. 1782 I p lxxx, Let your industry go no farther than for a sufficiency for life. 1728-46 *Thomson Spring* 1157 An elegant sufficiency, content, Retirement, rural quiet. 1808 'H. S. MPRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* viii 78 Holland suggests an elderly gentleman who, having laid by a small sufficiency, sits peacefully by the fire.

c. Adequate provision of food or bodily comfort.

1796 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Marchmont* I 169 [He] could not afford to repair or to live in it [sc. the house] with any degree of comfortable sufficiency for years before his death. 1837 *H. MARTINEAU Soc. Amer* III 139 She and her daughter kept the house, which might be with any nobleman's for true luxury; perfect sufficiency and neatness. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ* iv 11 § 4 256 There is sufficiency everywhere when anciently there would have been scarcity in some places and superfluity in others.

2. The condition or quality of being sufficient for its purpose or for the end in view, adequacy.

1505 *STAPLETON tr. Staphylus' Apol* 161 b, The sufficiency of only faith to salvation. 1589 *Hay any Work* 27 We know the sufficiency of it [sc. a book] to be such, as the Puritans are not able to answer it. 1650 *BRADFORD Plymouth Plant* (1856) 75 Perceiving y^e mariners to feare y^e sufficiency of y^e ship. 1661 *PRYVS Diary* 15 July, I read over the will, and had then advice therein, who as to the sufficiency thereof confirmed me. 1726 *AVYRRE Paragon* 116 The Competency or Sufficiency of an Ecclesiastical Benefice, ought to be considered in respect of the Charges incumbent on such a Benefice. 1755 *YOUNG Centaur* (1757) IV 112 The sufficiency of human reason. 1839 *HALLAM Lit. Eur* vi viii § 8 Montucla calls him the model of commentators for the pertinence and sufficiency of his notes. 1863 *H. Cox Instit* iii. v 658 Surveyors, who report on the sufficiency of river steam vessels before they are entitled to ply for passengers. 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 *Chanc* Div 630 There is a doubt about the sufficiency of the assets. 1912 *Oxf. Univ. Gas* 6 Nov 149/r The Board shall in writing report to the Regius Professor of Divinity as to the sufficiency of the Candidate's work.

3 (A sufficient number or quantity of; enough.

1531 *TINDALE E. p. 105* 1 *John* (1537) 88 We ought to aske of God only sufficiency of all worldly thynges. 1598 *BARNLEY Felic Man* (1631) 491 That which bringeth forth contentation, is a sufficiency of things. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 93 If we shall finde such sufficiency of shipping, that not one of vs shall need to be left behinde. 1640-1 *JACKSON Treat Signs Times* Wks. 1673 II 380 The daily sacrifice of beasts did cease for want of provision, they having plenty, or sufficiency of nothing but of famine. 1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1755) Pief p. xiii, There is Sufficiency of other Medicines. 1774 *GOLDSMITH Nat. Hist* (1862) I ii v 321 When he has eaten a sufficiency, he then retires. 1823 *LIVEL. Princ. Geol* II xv. 244 So as to afford sufficiency of wood for fuel. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I 353 For practical mining purposes it contained no sufficiency of gold. 1901 *ALLDRIDGE Sherbro* xv 145 None of the women wear any clothes, there is simply a sufficiency of strung heads around their waists.

4. Sufficient capacity to perform or undertake something, adequate qualification, ability, competency. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1567 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1 I 539 The honestie, habilite, and sufficiency of our said dearest brother to have the cure of our said sone. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 54 Their knowledge, discretion, and sufficiency in their art. 1590 *SIR J. SMYTHE Disc. Weapons* (title-p), The great sufficiency, excellence and wonderful effects of Archers. 1604 *SHAKS Oth* i iii 224 We have there a Substitute of most allowed sufficiency. 1627 *HAREWILL Apol* (1630) 220 Well knowne in London for his Sufficiency in his profession. 1650 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii xxvii. § 8 So able a Man as he, who had Sufficiency enough to warrant all the Testimonies he gives of himself. 1786 *BURKE Art. agst. W. Hastings* Wks. 1842 II 200 The nobob's sufficiency for the management of his own affairs. 1800 *MORNINGTON in Owen Velliesley's Desig* (1877) 653 The state has already supported them at a considerable expense, under the presumption of their sufficiency to discharge the duties. 1866 *GEO. ELIOT F. Holt* xli, Their sufficiency to judge the men who make love to them.

† b. An instance of this, a qualification; also, an accomplishment. *Obs.*

1590 *SIR J. SMYTHE Disc. Weapons* Dedu., To set forth

and beautifie their owne sufficiences. 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev* i iv, I feare I may doe wrong to your sufficiences in the reporting them. 1601 — *Poetaster* i ii 132 It shall neuer put thee to thy Mathematiques, Metaphysiques, Philosophie, and I know not what suppos'd sufficiences. 1635 *R. N. tr. Camden's Hist. Brit* iii 254 The Privy Councill taking notice of his sufficiences, made use of his counsaile. 1691 *Woot. Ath. Oxon* i 85 By recommendations made to the King of his great sufficiences in Oratory. 1713 *STEEL Guard* No. 13 P. 4 One may have an air, which proceeds from a just sufficiency and knowledge of the matter before him.

† 5. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY I. *Obs.*

1635 *SWAN Spec. Mundi* iii 1 (1643) 42 God whose sufficiency and efficiency is altogether absolute.

6. = SELF-SUFFICIENCY 2. *arch.*

1628 *ROUSE Heav. Acad.* ix. 135 They thought their own eyes sufficient to see, and their own eares to heare; and resting in this insufficient sufficiency [etc.]. 1690 *TEMPLE Ess. Anc. & Mod. Learn.* 3, I could not read either of this Strain, without some indignation, which no quality among men is so apt to raise in me as sufficiency, the worst composition out of the pride and ignorance of mankind. 1711 *SHARPS Character* (1737) II. i. 207, I could never have the Sufficiency to shock my Spiritual and Learned Superiors. 1734 *tr. Koller's Belles Lettres* (1783) i. 280 By this air of sufficiency they think they gain the esteem of others, though they only procure their contempt. 1893 *STEVENSSON Catrona* viii, Who after heard of such sufficiency as tell a shentleman that is the king's officer he cannae speak Cot's English?

Sufficient (sŭf'fĭsĭnt), a. (*adv.*, sb.) Forms: 4 *Sc.* *suffoyand*, -yoand, 4-5 -ia(u)nt(e), 4-6 -oyent, *Sc.* -iaand, 5 -ia(u)nt, -ycaant, -ycaent, -yoyaut, -ysyent, -eoant, 5-6 -yoyent, -yente, 6 -iecent, 6-7 -iatent, (7 sophyment), 4- sufficient. [a. OF. *sufficient*, -ant, or ad. its source L. *sufficiens*, -ent, pr. pple. of *sufficere* to SUFFICE. Cf. It. *sufficiante*, Sp. *suficiente*, Pg. *suficiente*. In ME. the word was partially assimilated in spelling to SUFFISANT.

Formerly † *sufficient enough* was used in various senses.]

A. *adv.*

1. Of a quantity, extent, or scope adequate to a certain purpose or object.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 260 3if þei tellen a good sufficient cause, telle we þe same cause whi we beleuen þat þis is cristis gospel. 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 436 þat seising burde sufficient, þofe soþ 3e na ferre. 1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* lxxxi 242 Ye hadde mete and also good wyne suffycient at home. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus* ii (1882) 32 In former times a mans bare word was sufficient, now no instrument, band, nor obligation can be sure enough. 1614 *DAY Festivals* xi (1615) 318 Should we praysse our God whole Daies, and whole Nights, it were not sufficient enough. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 5 What thanks sufficient have I to tender thee? 1721 *BRADLEY Philos. Acc. Wks. Nat.* 186 Some Variety of such exotic Rarities from the hotter Climates, as afford the curious sufficient matter of Admiration. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II iv. v. 177 Intelligence was in sufficient time received to enable him to collect an army. 1865 *S. WILBERFORCE Sp. Missions* (1874) 166 It will be quite sufficient if, in the fewest words, I venture to suggest one or two considerations which [etc.]. 1884 *GILKOUR Mongols* xxxi 361 Many a lama who has nominally a sufficient income never receives more than half of his due.

b. Const. for: (a) = to furnish means or material for, to supply, to provide for the performance of (a thing).

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III 346 For noubre of preestis brougt in bi Crist was sufficient for Cristis hous. Who mai deny þat ne þis noubre of þes officers is now to myche? c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lun. Mon.* viii. (1885) 126 How necessary it is þat lived sufficient be assigned for the kynges ordinarie charges. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen IV, 32 h, Treasure sufficient for such a journey roall. 1561 *T. HOBY tr. Castiglione's Courtier* i (1577) G 1, My talke hath not bene. sufficient ynough for the weigneis of the matter. 1713 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (Matt. xxvii. 25) (1734) I 132 These Prophecies were sufficient for the Conviction of any Men, who did not lie under a Judicial Infatuation. 1774 *CHRISTOPHER Lett.* xv, Romulus not having sufficient inhabitants for his new city. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 557 That is sufficient range for any purpose.

(b) = to provide for the needs or accommodation of, to satisfy (a person or animal). Also with acc. and inf.

1535 *FISHER Wayes perf. Relig.* Wks. (1876) 382 Yet hath he still in him self loue sufficient for infinite moe. 1577 *HOLINSHED Hist. Scot.* 432/r It appeareth to be sufficient ynough for vs. 1585 *KNARSH Wills* (Surtees) I 150 Sufficient hay for his horse. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 4 A doctrine so tempered, that euery one may draw from thence that which is sufficient for him. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 17 Oct. 1644, The publick armoury sufficient for 30,000 men. 1720 *SEWEL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II vii 1 There was not sufficient room for all sit down at once. 1832 *BREWSTER Nat. Magic* x 252 A few general observations will perhaps be sufficient for ordinary readers. 1876 *E. MELIOR Priesth.* iv 164 If the sacrament in one kind is sufficient for the people it is sufficient for the priest.

c. Const. to in the same senses. *rare*

1539 *Grant Bible* Matt. vi. 34 Sufficient unto the daye, is the trauaile therof. 1647 *SALTMARSH Spark's Glory* (1847) 20 It ought to be sufficient to us, that the Scriptures [etc.]. 1713 *ATTERBURY Serm.* (Acts i. 3) (1734) I. 174 It was sufficient to that Purpose. 1751 *EARL ORRERY Rem. Swift* (1752) 78 His wit was sufficient to every labour. 1886 *SAINTSBURY Ess. Eng. Lit.* (1891) 439 He is very sufficient also to the tastes of all those who love good English.

† Construed as pr. pple. with dative regimen.

1423 *Acts Privy Council* III 95 Wee consideringe y^e saide some nought sufficient yow to y^e. redy paiement of youre saide wages.

d. Const. to with inf.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 413 Sib þo gospel is., sufficient in treuthe to gouerne Cristis Church. 1527 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) II 166 They can not fynde that ther is corne sufficient in the same shyre to susteyne the people. 1579-80 *NORTH. Plu. tarch* (1595) 80 The ouer excessive speeches were not sufficient enough to expresse the peaceable reign. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* i xv. (1612) 97 He having a fortune sufficient to content, & he content with a sufficient fortune. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 115, I cannot cease to praeise you diligently to practise, for that onelie is sufficient to make a perfect Musician. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii 102 And by proof we feel Our power sufficient to disturbe his Heav'n. 1688 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 228 A sufficient number to make a Quorum. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* i 1 Wks. 1874 I 31 The same kind of force which is sufficient to suspend our faculties will be sufficient to destroy them. 1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* II 99 The beauty of the day was of itself sufficient to inspire philanthropy. 1890 *Law Times Rep.* LXIII 765/r Even a threatened interference with a plaintiff's rights is sufficient to justify him in taking proceedings.

e. *impers.* with dependent clause or inf.

1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 44 Suffycient hyt ys that no man by nature ys excludyd from licytete. 1553 *EDEN Treat. News Ind.* (Arb.) 5 They thought it not sufficient in their life time to deserve prayse. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xi. 252 Sufficient that thy Prayers are heard. 1797 *S. & H. LEE Canterb.* 7. (1799) I. 390 It is sufficient that I know thy guilt.

† f. Satisfactory. *Obs.* *rare*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* l. 368 With a werty of leaue A man may zeit suffyciand be.

g. Achieving its object; effective. *rare*

1831 *SCOTT Cy. Rob.* xi, She.. dealt him so sufficient a blow, that Toxartus lay lifeless on the plain. 1897 'A. HORN' *Phroso* vii (1905) 130 Phroso paused in her recital of the savage, simple, sufficient old trick.

2. In technical language. a. Of legal documents, securities, etc.

1461 *Paston Lett.* II 34 [They] shall have a signement sufficient to hem aggregaill for the seid payment. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 40/2 That the seid writyng ended. . he lawfull and sufficient warrant and discharge ayenst your Highnes. 1495, 1523 [see DISCHARGE sb. 4e] 1551 in *Feuilletat Reuils Edw VI* (1914) 56 This our Lettre shalbe your sufficient discharge for the same. 1592 *West. 1st Pt. Symbol* § 203 d, That then the suruour. shall with y^e other sufficient surties, by their sufficient & lawfull writing obligatory become. . bound [etc.]. 1628 *COKE On Lett.* 270 If the lessee enter into the land, and hath possession of it by force of the said lease, then such release made to him by the feoffor, or by his heir is sufficient to him. 1768 *EASTKING Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iv § 90 (1773) 737 Labels might be so laid as to deprive the panel of every article of exculpation, let it be ever so sufficient. 1820 *GIFFORD Compl. Eng. Lawyer* 82 The sheriff is obliged to take (if it be tendered) a sufficient bail-bond. *Ibid.* 662 I he said H. B. doth hereby agree, by good and sufficient conveyance in the law to assign. unto the said C. D. . all those three houses [etc.].

b. Theol. *Sufficient grace*: see *GRACE* sb. II b.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Grace*, Grace is Efficacious, or Efficient, when it has the Effect, and Sufficient when it has it not, tho' it might have had it. 1898 *MORTIMER Cath. Faith & Pract.* I 120 Exciting grace regarded in its result is called (1) Sufficient and (2) Efficient grace.

c. Modern Philos. (*Principle or Law of*) *sufficient reason*: see *quot.* 1717

This is a translation of Leibnitz's 'raison suffisante' (*Mémoires*, 1714, § 31, 32), for which he had previously suggested 'raison déterminante' (*Reff. sur le livre de Hobbes*, 1710), he may have been influenced in his final selection of the adj. by the use of *sufficient cause* in

1566 *HOBBS Quest. conc. Liberty, Necessity & Chance* 204, I hold that to be a sufficient cause to which nothing is wanting that is needful to the producing of the effect. The same is also a necessary cause. 1717 *S. CLARKE tr. Leibnitz's 2nd Paper in Coll. Papers* 21 In order to proceed from Mathematics to Natural Philosophy, another Principle is requisite, as I have observed in my *Theodicaea*. I mean, the Principle of a sufficient Reason, viz. that nothing happens without a Reason why it should be so rather than otherwise. *Ibid.* (tr. 5th Paper) 207 The Principle of the Want of a sufficient Reason does alone drive away all these Spectres of Imagination. 1828 *DE MORGAN Ess. Probab.* 10 Many of our conclusions are derived from this principle, which is called in philosophy the want of sufficient reason. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIII 398/a The fundamental principles of all reasoning, namely, the principle of contradiction and the law of sufficient reason. *Ibid.* 399/r Thus adjustment of the monads was in accordance with certain sufficient reasons in each monad. . this sufficient reason was their comparative perfection. 1857 *MAURICE Mor. & Met. Philos.* IV viii § 72 516 The sufficient reason must be found seeing it is implied in all demonstrations.

† 3. Qualified by talent or ability, competent, capable, able. *Obs.*

1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1067 *Dido*, That he was lyk a knyght, And sufficient [vrr. suffisa(u)nt] of persone & of myght. 1424 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 85 One or y^e sufficient men to ouerse the Collectours. 1576 *ABT GRINDAL Lett. Lett. Birlingh.* in *Rem.* (1843) 360, I pray your lordship's help that Mr Redmayn may be archdeacon of Canterbury. He is a very sufficient man. 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 332 Where they were by sufficient teachers, first instructed in the principles of the Mahometan religion. 1659 *RUSHW Hist. Coll.* I 605 A sufficient preaching Minister shall be provided to serve the Cure. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii 404 Whom shall we send in search of this new world, whom shall we find Sufficient? 1719 *LONDON & WISE Compl. Gard.* p. xii, Those that have sufficient Gardener. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* II v 497 Sir Eyre Cooto should be requested to take upon himself, as alone sufficient, the task [etc.].

† b. Const. to, for (a function, work), to do something. *Obs.*

1382a *WYCLIF 2 Cor.* iii. 5 Not that we ben sufficient [L. *sufficientes*, Gr. *ikavoi*] vs. To thanke any thing of vs. c. 1440

Jacob's Well 205 To holdyn offsyse bat a man is nozt suffy-
ciant to 1456 Sir G H (vs *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 23 He was
not sufficient to governe the office. 1598 in *Lisnore Papers*
Ser 11 (1887) 1 14 A Master of Artes, and every waie very
sufficient to be the Warden 1611 *Bible Transl* Pref 76
Who had bene so sufficient for this worke as the Apostles
or Apostolike men? 1639 S Du VERGER tr. *Camus' Admir*
Events 60 Sufficient to performe their huswifery 1667
MILTON P L III, 99, I made him just and right, Sufficient
to have stood, though free to fall

† 4. Of persons. Of adequate means or wealth,
having a competence, substantial, well-to-do;
hence, qualified by means or status for an office or
duty. (Const. of = in respect of; to with inf.) *Obs.*

1456 *Rolls of Parli* IV, 501/2 The more sufficient that men
be of lifode ye more [etc.] 1482 in *Cal Proc Chan.*
Q. Ellis (1830) II Pref 63 The same Robert is not sufficient
to pay and content the said arrerages 1590 *PAVNE Brief*
Deor Island (1841) 11 [He] hath gotten more sufficient
tennantes into his said countie then any other two. 1596
SHAKES *Tam. Shr.* IV, 19 25 Some sufficient honest wit-
nesses 1655 R. YOUNGE *Charge agst Drunkards* 2 More
is thrown out of one swines nose, and mouth, and guts, then
would maintain five sufficient families. 1679 *WOOD Life*
(O.H.S.) I, 178 An honest and sufficient farmer 1678 PENN
in *Life Wks* 178a 1 p. lxiv, How many sufficient and trad-
ing families are reduced to great poverty by it. 1679 —
Addr. Prot II, 226 Many, once sufficient, are expos'd to
Charity. 1782 ELIZ BLOWEN *Geo Bateman* II, 157 A great
many very sufficient people.

† 5. Of things. Of adequate quality; of a good
standard; substantial; in good condition. *Obs.*

1473 *Rental Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I, 165, ij bollis of
hors corn sufficiant. 1490 *Alman. de Melros* (Bann Club)
600 Of be quibik viij chaldre five salbe of gud sufficiant
qwhiet. 1507 *Reg. Prory Seal Scot* I, 209/2 Sufficiant
merchand gudis 1682 in *Thames of Canador* (Spald Club)
360 Gud and sufficiant work built according to art 1699
Ibid 393 An sufficiant stair caise 1800 TENNANT in
Souther's Comm-pl Bk Ser 11 (1849) 422 Their enlarge-
ment gradually loosens and shatters the most sufficiant
buildings [1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev.* I, 19 iv, Making shoes,
— one may hope, in a sufficiant manner]

6. In full, sufficient for († to) oneself. = SELF-SUFFICIENT I

1388 *Wyclif Prov.* XII, 9 A pore man, and sufficiant to
him self 1850 NEWMAN *Diffia. Anglie* I, (1892) 21 The
English people is sufficiant for itself. 1874 *RUSKIN Eagle's* IV,
§ 77 The first order of Charity is to be sufficiant for thyself.
1884 *Wyclif Phil.* IV, 11, I have lerud, in which thingis
I am, sufficiant [L. *sufficiens*, Gr. *avropans*] for to be 1502
ATKYNSON tr. *De Imitatione* in xxiii (1893) 216 Thou, good
lorde, amonge all thinges art best, hiest, moost mighty &
moost sufficiant.

† 7. = SELF-SUFFICIENT 2. *Obs.*

1630 *FLETCHER Chances* v ii, Thou art the most sufficiant,
(I'll say for thee) Not to believe a thing. 1671 *TEMPLE*
Lett. to F. Temple Wks 1731 II 246 Sufficiant and confident
that no Endeavours can break the Measures between us and
Holland. 1709 *STEELE Teller* No. 51 75 A sufficiant self-
concocted Coxcomb 1709 *CIBBER Royal Fools* III, The
dull Stupidity of a sufficiant Fool

† B. *adv.* = SUFFICIENTLY. *Obs.*

1509 *HAWES Com. Swearers* xlv, Am not I wounded for
the sufficiency? 1560 *WHITEHORNE Ord Souldours* (1568)
15 b, A triangle bataille, may be always sufficiant able to
breake al manner of foure square batailles. 1592 *Arden of*
Feversham I, 1 I haue talked sufficiant. 1625 *FLETCHER*
SHIRLEY IV Walker III, 1, Was I not late in my unhappy
marriage, Sufficiant miserable? 1676 *FALCONER Shipwr.*
II, 246 When down sufficiant, they securely brace [the yard].
1826 W. A. *MILES Deverel Barrow* 17 When it takes a
sufficiant southerly course to admit of a voiding the mound.

C *sb.* (This is prob. in origin partly a reduced
form of *sufficiante*, SUFFICIENTY)

† 1. The quality or condition of being sufficient;
sufficiency. *Obs.*

1450 *Lett. Marg. Anjou & Bp Bechington* (Camden) 140
His suffisiant of cunningy and habilitie thereto 1600 W.
CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I, xix, I know not much of want, neither
desire I Riches. I am borne to sufficiant

2. A sufficient quantity or supply, sufficient
means; enough.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xx, xvii 828 For haue I suffy-
ciant that may longe to my person I wylle aske none
other ryche araye. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I, 60 b, They
founde reasonably sufficiency therof. 1526 *TINDALE 1 Tim.*
v 16 Let not the congregacion be charged that hytt maye
haue sufficiant for them that are widowes in dede 1587
Murr Mag. *Porrex* xii, Sufficiency here is sayd to warne
the wise. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* (1824) 155, I have not,
nor perhaps ever shall acquire, sufficiant of the philosophic
policy of this government 1818 *CAUSE Digest* (ed 2) III
498 Whether sufficiant appeared by the special verdict in this
case, to prevent the lessor of the plaintiff from recovering
in the ejectment? 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* I, 11 14 We saw
sufficiant to account for the noise.

† Sufficientize, *v.* *Obs rare*-. [f. *piec* +
-IZE.] *trans.* ? To make 'sufficient' or competent
1693 *BEVERLEY Gospel Truth* 35 This sufficiency, saith he
[St. Paul], is of God, who hath therein sufficiency [7 us;
2 Cor. 11 6 i^{ka} wores 7 uas] to Minister the New Testament

Sufficiently (*sufi fenti*), *adv.* (*sb*) [f. SUFFI-
CIENT + -LY 2.] In a sufficiant manner.

1. In a manner or to an extent calculated to
satisfy the circumstances of the case or adequate
to a certain purpose or object; enough for the
purpose (expressed or implied).

Formerly also in phr. † sufficiently enough.
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* I, 322 That was ne that euir him
kend Wald do sa mekill for him, that he Mycht sufficiantly
fundyn be. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 386 Pat be clergy
was sufficiantly purveyed for lyfelode 1430 *Pilgr Lf*
Manhode I, lxx. (1869) 41 Thou swiche ten j hadde had to

a dyner, j hadde not be fed sufficiantliche 1503-4 *Act 19*
Hen VII, c 19 Many Tanners put their hydes and ledder
to sale before they be sufficiantly dried 1556 *OLME A tri-*
christ 108 b, I suppose it be sufficiantly ynough declared,
that the B of Rome deserueth this thrid title 1592 *Arden*
of Feversham v 11 15 His purse and girdle found at thy
beds head Witnes sufficiantly thou didst the dede 1638
JUNIUS PAISI Antients 33 Never to swallow doune our
meale, before it be sufficiantly chewed 1658 W BURTON
Itm Anton. 123 Upon a hill sufficiantly enough steep, to
which there was no access 1667 *MILTON P L* VIII 404
Seem I to thee sufficiantly possesst Of happiness, or not?
1700 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Nov 1644. The never to be suffi-
ciently admird 10150 of Amphion and Dirces 1769 *JUNIUS*
Lett ix (1788) 66 The subject too has been already dis-
cussed, and is sufficiantly understood. 1878 *LECKY Eng in*
18th Cent. II vii 283 The strength of their principles was
sufficiantly shown by their almost unanimous refusal of the
abjuration oath 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* I,
You are not sufficiantly glad. I must insist on your taking
my shawl again

b. Const † to, for (a purpose, etc).

1560 *DAUS to Sledane's Comm.* 30 Thou aunswere
Luther not sufficiantly to the matter [non satis ad rem]
1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* IV 27 A soil made sufficiantly moist
for vegetation 1809 *MACKIN Gil Blas* I, viii 72 A volley,
for which I was not sufficiantly case-hardened 1884 F
TEMPLE Relat. Relig & Sci I, (1885) 20 The rule is suffi-
ciently general for all practical purposes.

c. Const to with inf.

1759 *ROBERTSON Hist Scot* I, 112 162 Nor were they suffi-
ciently skilful in the art of war to reduce the place by force.
1857 *MILLER Elem Chem.* *Org* III, § 8 222 Air is admitted
to the distillate, sufficiantly slowly to prevent it from taking
fire 1860 *TYNDALL Glaciers* I, xxii, 153 The slope was
just sufficiantly steep to keep the attention aroused 1895
Law Times Rep LXXXIII, 702/2 The thing saved was held
to be sufficiantly like a ship to be not unfairly treated as
a ship

2. Adequately, satisfactorily, hence, fully, com-
pletely, quite; now chiefly with adjs., as... as
well could be.

1375 *Sc Leg Saints* vi (Thomas) 402 He tothir ensampil
tane ma be sufficiantly be he wyne tr 1440 *Alphabet of*
Tales 336 A clerk pat was wele and sufficiantly lettered
1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb) 10 My wyt and my penne so
to enlumyne, that sufficiencyt Thy legende begunne, I may
termyne 1520 *MORE Picus Wks* 2/1 If no man should
doe it, but he that might sufficiantly doe it, no man
should doe it. 1577 *HANMER Anc Eccl Hist* (1619) 456
There was such a marvellous great earthquake, that it
cannot sufficiantly be described 1633 *SHAKES. Wint.* T, IV,
11 16 Businesses, (which none (without thee) can sufficiantly
manage). 1621 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 239 It
is sufficiantly probable a greater prejudice will enforce them
to petition for his licence. 1662 J DAVIES tr. *Olearius'*
Voy Ambass 165 We entertained them with certain Gobe-
lets of Aquaviva and sent them sufficiantly drunk to the
Ship. 1674 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II, 377 All this has
sophistively vexed me 1759 *JOHNSON Rasselas* IV, The old
man went away sufficiantly discontented. 1845 *PATTISON*
Ess (1889) I, 12 The style of Bede, if not elegant Latin, is
yet correct, sufficiantly classical 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD
Rom. Singer I, 3 He is still sufficiantly ugly. 1905 R. BAGOT
Passport xxiv 396 The last hour or so has been sufficiantly
trying to the nerves.

† 3. Of workmanship Substantially. *Obs*

1387-8 T Usk *Test Love* vi, (Skeat) 1 58 No man
wene this werke be sufficiantly maked; for goddes werke
passeth mannes. 1393 *Reg de Aberbrothach* (Bann Club)
II, 42 William Plumer sal theke the mekil quer. with lede
and guttur yt al about sufficiantly with lede. 1460 in *Rec.*
City of Norwuch (1910) II, 94 So p^t be cloth which shall
be sufficiantly made shall be tokened. 1477 *Rolls of Parli*
VI 180/2 If any of the said persone or persones, make not
the said pavement sufficiantly 1527 *Registr. Aberdeen*
(Maitl Club) I 414 Sir Wilgane, sail uphald be forsaide
tenment in all necessar thingis sufficiantly. 1639 in *Thames*
of Canador (Spalding Club) 283 Withe armes names and sifers
weill and sufficiantly wrocht. 1699 *Ibid* 394 To finish the
said work weel sufficiantly neatly and completely.

4. Contemptuously pseudo-dial. (cf. SUFFI-
CIENTY 6.)

1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* viii, I think I was used ex-
tremely sufficiantly myself to be set up to fecht with an
auld wife

† 5. As *sb.* (after uses of late L. *sufficiens*).
Sufficient means; sufficient; enough. *Obs*

1456 Sir G HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 123 Gif he had nede,
and had nocht sufficiantly to mak were with 1520 *BAR-*
CLAY Fingurth (ed 2) 58 From the heven descended plenty
of rayne water, that it was more than sufficiantly to all the
army. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* III, xix 106 b,
There is not brought sufficiantly vnto them for the main-
tenance of their ydle life. 1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* 128 Suffi-
ciently hath bene saide. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Nahum II, 12
The lion hath caught sufficiantly [Vulg cepit sufficienter]
for his welpes

† Sufficiency. *Obs* Also 5-12(u)nte. [a.
AF. *sufficiantia*, f. *sufficiant*, -ent SUFFICIENT. see
-X. Cf. SUFFISANTEE] = SUFFICIENTY.

1450 in *Antig Rep.* (1809) IV, 639 Ordeyne and appoynte
suche sufficiant of men and stuffe, as it may be sufficiant
for the defence of the Castell and Ile. 1450-80 tr. *Secr*
Secr 53 Surtee and sufficiant to hy gouernaille 1461 *Rolls*
of Parli V, 495/2 Yf there be not so many dwelling within
the same Shire of that sufficiant 1592-3 A HALL in
Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser II, 170, I am hereupon, knowing
his sufficiency, humbly to beseeche your Honor to stand my
good Lord in my sonnes sute

Sufficing (*sufi sin*), *phl. a.* [f. SUFFICE *v.* +
-ING 2.] That suffices for a purpose or object, suffi-
cient, adequate, satisfying. (cf. *all-sufficing*, quot.
1623 s. v. ALL-7, SELF-SUFFICING *phl. a.*)

1606 *SHAKES. Ant & Cl* IV, xiv 117 Draw thy sword, and
güe mee, Sufficing strokes for death. 1640 *WOTTON in*

Farr S P Yas I (1848) 248 Nor shrub alone feel thy suffi-
cing hand. 1642 *MILTON Apol Smet Wks* 185: III 255,
I had no fear but that the authors of *Smectymnus* were
prepar'd to retaine a sufficing answer. 1677 *SCOTT High*
Widow II, The death of MacTavish's Mhor was, in her appre-
hension, a sufficing reason 1860 GEN F THOMSON *Aut*
Alt cii III 4 And if the representation was such as to
send sufficing men to parliament, it would be known which
1905 E CLODD *Animism* § 7 41 The sufficing materials for
belief in an entity in the body, but not of it.

Hence Sufficingly *adv.*, so as to suffice, Suffi-
cingness, sufficiency (cf. SELF-SUFFICINGNESS).

1821 *EXAMINER* 316/2 [She] is consequently more suffi-
cingly suited to the various demands of the chaacter 1841
L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) II, 3 Beautiful present sufficingness of
a cat's imagination

Suffiction (*sufi kən*). [f. *suf* = SUB- + FICTION,
after *supposition*] A fiction taken as a hypothesis

1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.* v, In the majority of instances
these hypotheses or suppositions better deserve the name of
unscientific, or *suffictions* *Ibid* xii, Arbitrary suppositions,
or rather suffictions. 1833 — *Table-i* (1835) II 197 It seems
to me a great delusion to call or suppose the imagination of
a subtle fluid, or molecules penetrable with the same, a
legitimate hypothesis It is a mere *suffiction*.

† Suffie, *v.* *Obs. rare* [ad F *suffire* (see SUR-
FIRE)] *intr.* To suffice. Also † *suffind a.* [after
suffisand, SUFFISANT], sufficient.

1380 *WYCLIF Serui Sel Wks* I, 120 Philip seide to Crist
bat looves of two hundred pens suffiden not to hem, bat ech
man take a litil what 1456 *E. 11. Bugh Rec* *Peebles* (1872)
116 To geyf hym a suffind lewyn.

† Suffiment. *Obs. rare* [ad. L. *suffimentum*
smoke of burnt sacrifice, f. *suffire* (see SUFFIRE).]
A perfume burned or smoked as a medicinal remedy.

1650 H BROOKE *Conseru Health* To Rdr. A ix, Euthina
for the Nose Sneezing-powder, Suffiments 1670 H STUBBS
Plus Ultra 62 The giving of Sandaracha, or Orpiment un-
wardly for cold coughs; and the suffiment made out of it, are
recorded by Dioscorides. 1862 *MAYNE Med Vocab* (ed. 2)
s. v. *Suffimentum*.

† Suffisance. *Obs* Also 4-5 *souffisance*,
(4 *suffisance*), 5 *suffisance*, *souffisance*, 5-6
suffysance, 6 *suffisane*, -zaunce, *illit* -gance,
6-7 *suffisance*. [a. OF. *suff*, *suffisance* (in Gower
suffisance), ad late L. *sufficientia* SUFFICIENTY.]

1. (A) sufficient provision or supply; enough to
supply one's needs.

1381 *CHAUCER Parl. Foules* 637 Which I have wrought so
wel to my plesance, That to yow oughte be a suffisance.
1386 — *Sompn.* T, 135 Hane I nat of a capon but the
lyuere And of yowre softe breed nat but a shyuere And
after that a rosted pigges breed. Thanne hadde I with yow
hoomly suffisance [7 7 suffisance]. 1400 *Pol. Rel & L.*
Poems (1866) 27 Be payed with litelle, content with suffi-
sance. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* xii, Euerychone
ought to haue suffysaunce and to be content of that that
he hath 1520 *BARCLAY Murr. Gd. Maners* (1570) Cj,
Wherefore on suffisance set thy plesour and ioy, And couet
not to clumbe 1568 *Jacob & Esau* IV, 18, A lile thinge God
wotte to me is suffisance 1632 *HOLLAND Cynrhopata* 186
And when I have gotten it looke what surplusage I see over
and above suffisance.

2. Sufficient quantity of; = SUFFICIENTY 3.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* in viii. (Skeat) 1 116 Suffisance
of couenable comodities without any manner nede 1390
GOWER *Conf.* III, 28 Him thenkth that he hath ful suffi-
sance Of lifode 1449 *Respect Truce w Scot*, in Rymer
Federis (1710) XI, 244 Suffisance, of Gresse, Hay. 1500
Lancelot 2004, I shal fulfill and do yowr ordynans Als far
of wit as I haue suffisans 1520 *Kal. Sheph.* F III, Suffi-
sance of all thingys necessary for salute & helpe of our
soules & of our bodies 1544 *BETHAM Precipis War* II,
lxxxii. M ij b, To prouyde that thyme army maye haue
suffysaunce of vyttayle

3. Abundance, ample means, wealth.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III, 16 He liueth to the suffisance Of
his haviage 1400 *Sc Trojan War* (Horstn) II, 3058
Thelamocous reigned. In Achaia 3e1s seyntyn, That in tyme
of his gouernance It eked in-to gret suffisance 1454 *Rolls*
of Parli. V, 973/2 Merchants, beying many in nombre, and
of gret suffisance 1470 *HARDING Chron* xxx x (MS.
Seld.), Leving his lond. In suffisance, and alle prosperite.
1574 A. L. tr. *Calvyn's Fourte Serui* Ep, We see some flow-
ing in earthly wealth and suffisance

4. Ability, = SUFFICIENTY 4.

1392 *CHAUCER Compl Venus* 17 Not withstanding al his
suffisance, His gentil hert ys of so grette humblesse [etc.]
1426 *LYDG De Guil Pilgr.* 8286 He that hath no suffysaunce
Wyth-Inne hym sylf tendure payne 1426 *Pol Poems* (Rolls)
II, 140 God of nature hath yoven him suffysaunce, Likly to
atteyne to grette honoure and pris 1483 *CAXTON G. de la*
Tour d iij b, Other ther ben that haue grace, wytte and
suffysaunce ageynste couetyse 1627 J CARTER *Plain Expos*
84 So in like manner are we, for competence and suffisance
in outward thingis, to vse the best industrie and prouision
that wee can.

5. Satisfaction, contentment.

1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* III pr ii (1868) 70 Pou in alle be
plente of bi rycheche baddest pilke lak of suffisance
1386 — *Parl.* T, 833 Suffisance, that seketh no riche
metes ne drinckes 1407 *LYDG Reason & Sens.* 190 Euery
hert, him reioyseyth with plessaunce, For the grette suffi-
sance That they ha founde by disport 1430 — *Min.*
Poems (Percy Soc) 123 Couetise oppressithe suffisance
1484 *CAXTON Curial* 3 Yf thou be in mene estate of whyche
thou hast not suffysaunce thou shalt stryue for to mounte
and ryse hye 1586 A DAV *Engl Secretorie* II (1625) 97
In couetousnesse there is neuer any suffisance. 1590 *SPENSER*
Musop 207 In the warme Sunne he doth himselfe embay,
And there him rests in riotous suffisance Of all his glad-
fulpes.

b. A source of satisfaction.

1369 *CHAUCER Deths Blaunche* 1038 She was, that swete
wife, My suffysaunce, my luste, my lyfe. 1430 *LYDG. Min.*

Poems (Percy Soc.) 2 The v¹ Herry, roote of her gladnes, Ther heites joy, ther worldis suffisaunce *Ibid* 10 Sovereigne lord, welcome to youre citee! Welcome oure gladnesse, welcome oure suffisaunce! 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W) 1 vii, I gaunte that Ihesu cryste is very redemptor & suffisaunce of all the worlde.

c. The satisfying (of a desire).

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Luke* iv 54 More then for the suffisaunce of nature is necessarie 1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apoc* 113 Not to hunger noi to thirst is taken for the full suffisaunce of all dewies.

6. Self-sufficiency, independence.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* 202 And by cause I shold haue suffisaunce, he commaunded and charged me that neuer I shold put my self in subiection of none offyce vnder my souerayne lord.

7. [After mod.F. *suffisance*.] Excess of self-confidence, conceit. (Cf. *SUFFICIENT* 6)

1781 BENTHAM in *Tait's Mag.* (1840) VII. 703 Pratt has more distance and more suffisance than either of the others. 1781 — *Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 100 In his conversation there is, nothing of that hauteur and suffisance one would expect

† *Suffisant*, a. Obs. Forms: 4 *suffis(e)haunt*, -ysaunt, -loant, Sc. -loant, 4-5 -isat, 4-6 -isaunt, 5 -ysa(u)nt, -isochange, -issant, *souffis*-(s)ant, *suffissand*. [a. OF *suffisant*, *souffisant*, in Gower -cant (whence also MDu *suffis*, *suffisant*), pr. ppl. of *suffire* to *SUFFIRE*. Cf. *SUFFICIENT* 1] = *SUFFICIENT* 1 (with various const.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxcvi, 2 Bot if oure lord be kepere of oure sauls, all oure besynes is nocht suffysaunt c 1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I 83 Cristis teule were fulli suffysant to alle men c 1386 CHAUCER *Milner's T.* 365 Loke pat they han ther inne veniketh suffysant But for a day 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 133 Me thinketh that this evidence As to this point is sufficient c 1391 CHAUCER *Asinol* Prol. 63 Ther folwith a canon, suffysant to teche the maner of the wykyng of pat same conclusoun c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5608 Mete and drynke and esy food And also suffysaunt clothynge. 1450 HEN VI in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* Var. Coll. IV 85 There vitales ben not suffysant to serue them for 14 weeks. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2300 Halfe a hate late and soule he fande, Pat to a male was suffyschande 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 135 When they fonde hem in nombre suffysant for to entre in to bataylle. 1500 *Craft of Deyng in Ratis Raving*, etc. 3 Pocht he had neuer ben schreywe befor sa at thiare-of he mycht haf suffysand contricounce, he war sauf. c 1570 *Pride & Loue*, (1841) 82 These for our life we holden suffysaunt.

2. Of things (chiefly immaterial). Satisfactory in quality or efficacy; effective.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3874 If it [sc. a bishop's pardon] be nocht swa suffysaunt Als be papas etc. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 54 To seche and leete An answer suffysant [vrrr. *sufficia* (unt, sufficient)] in this mateere 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 8 Pat pey leye a suffysaunt wed, or elles fynde suffysaunt borwes of be broderhede 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 8x Ther token what they myhten wyne Of such good as was sufficient *Ibid.* 250 The tokne was so sufficient That it ne mihte be forsake. 1455 *Paston Lett.* I. 365 As it apperith by writing suffysaunt

3. Of persons: = *SUFFICIENT* 3.

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* 2524 *Phylis*, Ye be nat suffysaunt to bere the peyne c 1386 — *Par.* 2 470 That ye mowe haue a suffysant Pardoner Tassouille yow. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) iv xxix. (1859) 61 An wnyse kyng leuth his people, but by the wytt of a suffysant souerayne, the people is saued. c 1422 *Kocci* 252 *De Reg. Princ.* 362 De woi p relacie, And vnder hem be suffysant clergyre. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii viii 184 In his place he wyll leue for hym a suffysant man. 1491 — *Pitts Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) 1 Prol. I We ben not couenable ne suffysaunt to telle & recompte soo grete thynges.

4. Of persons: = *SUFFICIENT* 4.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* b, j. He sente certayne knyghtes and ladyes, of the most suffysant of his royaume. 1491 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 374 So that he fyn[d]e suffysaunt suertes thereto

5. = *SUFFICIENT* 6.

Chiefly after L. *sufficiens* (sibi)

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxii 1 Na thyng sall me want, bat is, in him, I sall be sikere and suffysaunt c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii pr. iii (1868) 70 Panne may nat rychesse maken pat a inan his nedy ne pat he be suffysaunt to hym self 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xii. 9 Betere is a pore man, and suffysaunt by hymself, than a glorious, and nedy bred.

† *Suffisantee*. Obs. rare. [a. AF. *suffisante*, f. *suffisant* (see prec.). Cf. *SUFFICIENT*.] Property.

1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 501/2 No persone of lesse suffisantee of Freehold then of the yerly value of xx li

† *Suffisantly*, adv. Obs. [f. *SUFFISANT* + -LY 2. Cf. MDu *suffisantelike*] Sufficiently, adequately, competently.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Cant. 498 Whaim sa pou has punysst suffysauntly here pou wilt nocht punysst eft c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv pi vi. (1868) 133 Vnnepes is per suffysauntly any ping to answer perfitly to bi question 1426 *Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr.* 2904 Now thou hast ynowh plente Off water Suffysauntly a bath to make. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 224/2 He cam agayn to his owen place and ete suffysauntly twyes a day of the same loaf 1489 — *Faytes of A.* iii viii 184 With peyne he shulde fynde one that shulde suffysauntly kepe his rowme 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) iv. vi. That the synner sayth not suffysauntly his synnes.

Suffise, obs. form of *SUFFICE*.

Suffisticate, obs. erron. f. *SOPHISTICATE*.

1638 H. SHIRLEY *Mari. Soldier* iii F 2 b, We finde the spirits often suffisticated By many accidents, but yet not mortified.

Suffit: see *SOFFIT*, *SUFFET*.

† *Suffite*, sb. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *suffitus*, f. *suffil-*, *suffire* to fumigate, f. *suf-* = SUB- + **fivē* (prob. related to *fūmus* smoke).] = *SUFFIMENT*.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* i iii iii. 267 Suffites, perfumes, and suffumigations

So † *Suffite* v., to fumigate; † *Suffition* [L. *suffitio*], fumigation, perfume.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suffition*, a perfume, a fumigation. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 215, I saw a waiting man so suffited by a woman 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, *Suffition*, among the Romans, a kind of lustration, practised by persons who had attended a funeral; it was performed by walking over fire, and being sprinkled with water

Suffito, obs. var. of *SOFFIT*.

Suffix (sɒ'fiks), sb. [ad. mod.L. *suffixum*, subst. use of neut. of *suffixus*, pa. ppl. of *suffigere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *figere* to FIX. Cf. F. *suffice*]

1. *Gram.* A verbal element attached to the end of a word to form an entirely new word (e.g. *short*, *short-age*, *short-en*, *short-er*, *short-est*, *short-ish*, *short-ly*, *short-ness*) or as an inflexional formative (e.g. *ox*, *ox-en*).

1778 B. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 These being all the places, where this word occurs without a suffix 1864 I TAYLOR *Wds. & Places* 124 The suffixes which occur most frequently in Anglo Saxon names denote an enclosure of some kind. 1900 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* 459 This suffix is frequent in names of animals, generally expressing youth or smallness, as in *youngling* 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* 133 The freedom with which we can still form new derivatives by means of suffixes inherited from Old English.

2. *Math.* An inferior index written to the right of a symbol

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 211/x *Suffix*, a term lately employed in mathematical language to denote the indices which are written under letters, as in *a₀*, *a₁*, *a₂*, *a₃*. 1882 MINCHIN *Unipl. Kinemat.* 14 The suffixes signifying that *n* is to receive all integer values from 1 to ∞.

3. *attrib.* suffix-language, a language inflected by means of suffixes; suffix-pronominal *a*, having suffixal pronouns.

1869 BLECK *Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii 136 One of these families of languages (either the Prefix-Pronominal or the Suffix-Pronominal). 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australasia* 17 The Australian idioms are characterised exclusively by suffix formations 1881 WHITNEY *Max. in Lang.* 21 A prefix-language might live in contact with a suffix-language forever without finding out the latter's character...until, perchance, it should have borrowed suffix-words enough to create in its own usage an analogy [etc.]

Hence *Suffixal a*, of the form or nature of a suffix; *Suffixation*, formation by means of a suffix; *Suffixion* [after PREFIXION], the act of suffixing or state of being suffixed, *Suffixment*, use as a suffix.

1874 A. B. DAVIDSON *Introduct. Hebr. Gram.* 101 The cons. and 'suffixal forms of sing. and plur. coincide in spelling 1899 FAY in *Amer. J. Philol.* XX. 449 After composition had sunk to 'suffixation' c 1860 WORCESTER (citing *N. Brit. Rev.*), 'Suffixion' 1879 EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* (ed. 3) § 350 331 An old French form -ie, now become y, of whose various 'suffixment' mention has been made above.

Suffix (sɒ'fiks), v. Chiefly in pa. ppl. [Partly f. L. *suffixus* (see prec.), partly f. *SUFFIX sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fix or place under; to subjoin

1604 R. CAWDEY *Table Alph.*, *Suffixed*, fastned vnto 1801 *Downside Rev.* X. 179 These are the words or letters which are suffixed to the larger part of the unacknowledged verse 1900 *19th Cent.* Aug. 240 That splendid outburst of indignant eloquence which he suffixed as a dedicatory epilogue to the *Idylls of the King*.

2. To add as a suffix.

1778 B. LOWTH *Transl. Isaiah* Notes 243 It occurs in other instances with a Pronoun suffixed 1837 RICHARDSON *Dict.* I. 64 From which by suffixing ed, we form a new participle 1869 FELLE *Gk. & Lat. Etym.* (1875) 55 If pronominal, they must have been suffixed at first to modify the root in a general way

So *Suffixed ppl. a.*, used as a suffix.

1869 BLECK *Comp. Gram. S. Afr. Lang.* ii 136 note, The use of such a suffixed at title a 1902 A. B. DAVIDSON *O. T. Proph.* (1903) xx 348 All the suffixed pronouns

Suffisance, -ant, var. *SUFFISANCE*, -ANT Obs.

† *Sufflame*, v. Obs. rare. In 6 -flawme. [ad. late L. *sufflammāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *flammāre* to flame.] *intr.* To rise like flame.

c 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii 21 39 b, Corrupt vapours sufflammynge vp about the herte.

Sufflamine (sɒ'fla minet), v. Now rare [f. L. *sufflamināt-*, -are, f. *sufflāmen*, -mīn-, f. *suf-* = SUB- + **flāmen* = **flagmen* (cogn. with *BALK sb.*) beam, balk] *trans.* To put an obstacle in the way of, obstruct

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sufflamine*, to skatch, scotch, or trig a wheel. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 24 All their superstitious Ceremonies put together adde nothing to them, but rather stifle and sufflamine them a 1672 WREN in *Gutch Coll. Cur.* I. 252 By long speeches to sufflamine the progress of business 1683 *Phil. Trans.* XIV. 467 These ponds or Cisterns that sufflamine the Current of the Aqueducts 1865 *Tait's Mag.* III. 8 The movement and play of public business is sufflaminated 1907 *Athenium* 27 July 98/2 An advertisement of 'the gas microscope', which gave Sam Weller an occasion to sufflamine Mr. Buzfuz

Hence † *sufflaminat*ion rare^o. (see quot.) 1668 PHILLIPS, *Sufflaminat*ion, a stopping the wheels of a Coach, or Cart, with an Instrument called a Sufflamine, or Tagger.

† *Sufflate*, v. Obs. [f. L. *sufflat*, pa. ppl.

stem of *sufflāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *flāre* to blow.] *trans.* To blow up, inflate, also *fig.*

1616 J. LANE *Contn. Sqr.'s T.* v 120 As sensual vurspeis them sufflate 1623 COCKERAM, *Sufflated*, blowne up a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* etc. iii (1710) 24 An inflam'd-zeal-burning Mind Sufflated by the Holy-Wind 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 21 Feb 1777, The same cow again sufflated by cabbages 1791 — *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* (1796) II. 299.

† *Sufflation* Obs. [ad. L. *sufflatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *sufflāre* (see prec.).] The action of blowing (up); inflation (*lit.* and *fig.*), distension with wind, inspiration (by the 'breath' of the Holy Ghost); expiration

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 121/2 When anye mans Bellye with sufflations is staygned 1631 R. H. ARVAGNIN, *Whole Creature* xi § 2 102 As the wandering Starres in their motions, yea as the Windes in their sufflations 1660 R. BURNBY *Κεφάλαιον Δόγων* (1661) 65 There is no other Cankei to Nobility and Gentry but sufflation. 1663 WATTHOUSE *Fonctus de Laud Legum Anglie* 396 If any of them act above the speare of vulgarity, 'tis by the sufflation of a muale. 1778 [W. H. MARSHALL] *Min. Agric.* 27 Feb. 1776 It seems fully proved, that salt and water will cure a sufflation. 1797 GEDDES *Transl. Bible* II. Pref. p. v, The admission, of a perpetual and unerring sufflation destroys their [viz. the Scriptures] credibility throughout 1800 T. GREEN *Diary Lover of Lii* (1810) 233 Discanting largely on the consequences of such a sufflation [viz. the explosion of gunpowder by the contending armies on the continent]. 1817 COLBRIDGE *Loy. Serm.* ii. (1852) 145 With strange sufflations he exorcised me

† *Sufflature*. Obs. rare¹. [f. L. *sufflat*-*SUFFLATE* + -URE.] Distension with wind, flatulence. 1660 tr. *Paracelsus' Archidosis* ii. xxi Camphyr. is. a most present help in Sufflatures, (or Windy-swellings).

† *Suffle*, sb. Obs. rare¹. ? Commotion, disturbance. (Perhaps a misprint for *suffle*.)

1620 A. ALSCHAM *Reply to Sanderson* 13 Hee might put all the World into an endlesse suffle, before he should finde such Persons.

† *Suffle*, v. Obs. rare. [app. ad. F. *souffler*:-L. *sufflare* (see *SUFFLATE*)]

1. *intr.* To blow. (Cf. *RUFFLE* v. 2 3)

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 22 The wind began to suffle with fogge and mising rayne

2. *trans.* To blow up.

1623 LITHGOW *Trav.* ix 32a Its Kind Is nurs'd by Raine, and suffled vp with wind

Sufflue (sɒ'flu) *Her.* Also ? *erron.* *subflue* [Of unknown origin; perhaps f. *suf-* = SUB- + *FLUE sb.*] = *CLARION sb.* 2, *REST sb.* 3 2 b

1562 LEON *Amory* 88 b, Geule, three Sufflues Or, [borne] by the name of Verst 1572 BOSSEWELL *Amory* ii 124 b, I haue harde some boldly affirme it to be called a Rest, where in deede it serueth to an other purpose, as to convey the winde from the Bellows to all the pipes of the Organes and by propre name is called a Sufflue a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornu* (1662) 210 What usually are termed there in *Rests* are called by some Criticks, *Sufflues*. 1682 J. GIBSON *Introduct. ad Lat. Blason.* 56 1849 PLANCHET in *Jrnl. Brit. Assoc.* Vol. 349.

† *Suffocate*, pa. ppl. and ppl. a. Obs. Also 5-6 -at. [ad. L. *suffocatus*, pa. ppl. of *suffocare* (see next).]

1. Suffocated by deprivation of air.

1460 CAPGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 267 In which first day the duke of Glouceter was suffocat at Caley 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 152 I he moonkey, helde hym so fast aboute the throte, that he was suffocate. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI.* i. l. 124 For Suffokes Duke, may be suffocate. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv 148 Pilgrimes were often suffocate to death.

2. Smothered, overwhelmed

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* i xii in Ashm (1650) 132 In mynd bare thys, That never thynge Erth wyth Water be suffocate 1566 *Pilgr.* *Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 48 The wedes had suffocat and destroyed his corne. 1584 COGAN *Heaven Health* cxcv (1636) 229 In a cold stomack the lyte heat is suffocate with growse meate 1606 SHAKS *7th & Cr.* i iii 125 This Chaos, when Degree is suffocate, Followes the choaking

Suffocate (sɒ'fɒkət), v. [f. L. *suffocāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffocare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- + *taucus* throat]

1. *trans.* To kill (a person or animal) by stopping the supply of air through the lungs, gills, or other respiratory organs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 231/2 Either in his mother's bodye, or els in the brith it might be suffocate 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* i. 44 Others inverted, and a fire being underneath, were so smoked and suffocated to death 1681 CHERHAM *Angler's Trade* iii xxxviii § 11 (1689) 248 Fishes are suffocated in Waters if they be frozen 1791 MRS INCHBALD *Simple Story* III. ii 16 Half suffocated with the loss of breath 1803 *Med. J. Phil.* IX. 488 The violent irritation and spasm which so often suffocate children. 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvii. A Husband whom mere suspicion could inflame To suffocate a wife. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xi. 465 To suffocate a frog it is sufficient to keep its mouth open.

2. To interrupt or impede respiration in (a person), to stifle, choke. † Also, to throttle (the windpipe), stifle (the breath)

1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* iii. vi 45 Let not Hempe his Wind pipe suffocate. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 72 The night-mare, which makes men think they are invaded, oppressed and suffocated with great weight. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 835 Ev'ry plague that can infect Society meets the eye, the ear, And suffocates the breath at ev'ry turn. 1800 MRS HERVEY *Montray Fam.* II. 97, I am suffocated in this crowd. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* i, He had like to have

suffocated himself with this pleasantry. 1854 J. S. C. ASBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II. xxi. 418 The soldiers were suffocated with sorrow.

3 To destroy as if by the exclusion of air; to smother, overwhelm, extinguish.

a. something material or physical.
1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Watcher*. xii. vi. 223 Manie lewd persons with incantations doo extinguish, suffocate, and spoile all vineyards, orchards, meadows [etc.] 1614 T. ADAMS *Diuels Banquet* iii. 109 The thicke spumy mists, which vapour vp from the earth, doe often suffocate the brighter aere. 1652 FRENCH *Yorkish Shaw* iv. 46 The use of cold baths is not for old men, because that little heat which they have is thereby suffocated. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chymie* I. 122 By distillation it [sic acid of Vinegar] may be freed from the great quantity of water which in a manner suffocates it. 1793 *Trans Sci Arts* V. 54 The plants will suffocate every kind of weed near them. 1797 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVII. 421 A mass sufficiently thick to suffocate the whole of the light which enters it. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* ii. 330 His fleet high flaming suffocates the skies. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 386 The roots are suffocated and rotted from their delicacy.

b. something immaterial, esp. a mental attribute
1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 76 b. Labour to expell the same venym or to suffocate or smere it within y^e c. 1550 ROLLAND *Ct. Venus* ii. 720 They wald him mak sum aid, Or his sorrow in sum part suffocat. 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Pennies Trial* 39 It being a meere artifice, to suffocate the truth. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq.* 257 The being inveigled in idolatrous Worship does not quite suffocate and dead that Divine sense. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ.* *Mans* i. l. § 1 44 Blood and Serum lying in the Ventricles, suffocate Sensations. 1868 MILMAN *St Paul's* vi. 112 That superstition which had suffocated the higher truths of religion.

4. *intr.* To become stifled or choked. *rare.*

1702 DE FOM *Mock Mourners* (ed. 3) 77 Convulsions follow, and such Vapours rise, The Constitution Suffocates and Dies. 1730 *Phil Trans* XXXVI. 440 The Disease continued so obstinate, and the Patient so like to suffocate, that [etc.] 1883 *Harper's Mag* Jan 237/1, I suffocate in a stuffy room. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 5/7 Whilst he was suffocating he remained calm and still.

Hence Suffocated, *ppl. a*, Suffocating *vbil. sb.*
1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulet's Wise Vassilard* 23 Death is a suffocating and quenching of the natural heat of the body. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Hist.* v. xi. § 4 As the suffocated matters were now gradually consumed. 1793 BENOERS *Scurvy*, etc. 50 In suffocated animals the left cavities of the heart are full of venous blood. 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II. *Candida* 248 In a suffocated voice.

Suffocating, *ppl a* [-ING²].

1. That causes suffocation, stifling.
1604 SHAKS. *Oth* iii. iii. 389 If there be Cords, or Knives, Poison, or Fire, or suffocating streames, Ile not indure it. 1667 *Phil Trans* II. 416 The hot winds blowing with such a suffocating heat. 1764 HARMER *Observ.* i. § 16 39 These hot winds are not deadly at Aleppo. They are very incommoding and suffocating in Barbary and Egypt too. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 172 The dense and suffocating odour of muriatic acid. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* i. xiii. 3 Would the Snake Relax his suffocating grasp. 1829 LYTTON *Disowned* lxxxiv. Throwing, as it were, in that exclamation, a whole weight of suffocating emotion from his chest. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* i. xviii. 233 The dead suffocating warmth of the interior of an oven. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xxii. 391 The hills were waterless, the weather suffocating.

fig. 1875 *Herts Soc Press* viii. 107, I hope he told you of the suffocating interest I take in your present subject.

+ b. Suffocating damp, = CHOKE-DAMP. So suffocating shaft. *Obs.*

1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth* iv (1723) 227 One is called the Suffocating, the other the Fulminating Damp. 1778 PAVCE *Milk Cornub.* 201 If faggots on fire be thrown into a suffocating Shaft, it will rarify the bad air.

2. Accompanied by suffocation.
1748 *Asson's Voy* ii. v. 184 That uneasy and suffocating sensation. 1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Noctologia* (ed. 3) 222 Convulsive suffocating cough. 1838 THACKERAY *Yellowpl.* *Corr.* iv (1837) 26 She gev a suffocating shriek. 1900 *Weston Gas* 10 Sept 6/2 A hoarse, suffocating sound.

3. That undergoes suffocation *rare*
1869 *Daily News* 2 July, The mute agonies of the suffocating lobster before he is boiled alive in a pot.

4. as adv. = SUFFOCATINGLY. *rare.*
1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Hist.* iii. ix. § 1 It was suffocating hot.
Hence Suffocatingly adv, so as to cause suffocation.

1822 *Blackw. Mag* XII. 434, I never felt more suffocatingly hot. 1854 DICKENS *Hard T* ii. iv, The suffocatingly close Hall. 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* vi, Her heart suddenly waking from its torpor to beat wildly, suffocatingly.

Suffocation (*solvka*[-ən]) Also 6 -ōn [ad L. *suffocatio*-, *-ōnem*, n. of action f *suffocare* to SUFFOCATE, Cf F, *suffocation*] The act of suffocating or condition of being suffocated.
a. 1777 SIR T. SMITH *Common Eng* ii. xxiii (1839) 95 He .. that violently commeth to his death, whether it be by knife, poison, cord, drowning, burning, suffocation, or otherwise. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W* iii. v. 119 It was a miracle to scape suffocation. 1620 VENNER *Via Recta* viii. 190 They .. that surcharge their bodies with oecia much meat .. incur suddane and perilous suffocations. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus* *Antiq.* vi. vii. § 2 Some .. demoniacal disorders brought upon him such suffocations as were ready to choke him. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xii, Departing quietly by suffocation, like your ancestors before you. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) p. xxiv, The large hall room was crammed to suffocation. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 207 A lady who had been rendered unconscious by wildy form died from suffocation, as a result of the food finding its way into the air passages.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1567 FENTON *Trag Disc* i (1898) I 76 To dye afore my tyme by suffocation of pyunnyng doulour. 1651 WITTIC tr. *Primrose's Pop Err* ii. 150 The suffocation of heat. 1744 *Phil Trans* XLIII. 130 Blackness is brought on, by an Extinction or Suffocation of those same mixed Rays. 1824 LONDON *Encycl Gard* (ed. 2) § 893 Suffocation [in plants] Sometimes it happens that the pores of the epidermis are closed up, and transpiration consequently obstructed. 1837 CARLYLE *French Rev.* iv. iv, Is it not .. the very murkiness, and atmospheric suffocation, that brings the lightning?

+ c. [medical L *suffocatio hysterica* or *uterina*.] In full suffocation of the womb, matrix, mother (see MOTHER sb¹ 11 b), barren's bed (see BARRIN Comb.) hysteria. *Obs.*

1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi. 67 Mugart, that is gude for the suffocation of ane vomans bayrnis hed [read bed]. 1578 LYTT *Dodoens* 19 The same is good against the Suffocation of the Matrix (that is the stopping and hardnesse of the Mother). 1603 E. JORDEN (*title*), A Briefe Discoverve of a Disease called the Suffocation of the Mother. 1607 TOSSELL *Four's Beasts* 652 The fat of a sheep cureth the suffocation of the womb. 1719 QUINCEY *Lex Physico-Med* (1722), Suffocation, Choking. This is used in Hysterick Cases, wherein the Uterus is imagined to be as it were suffocated with ill Humours.

Suffocative (*solvka*[-tiv]), a [ad mod. L. *suffocativus*, f. *suffocare*: see SUFFOCATE v. and -IVE] Tending to suffocate; causing or inducing suffocation, attended by suffocation.

Chiefly Med, esp in s. catarrh = capillary bronchitis. 1605 TIMME *Quensil.* iii. 157 Violent catarrhes which are called suffocative. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl Suppl.* Suffocative catarrh, the name of a disease, which consists in a copious ejection of a serous and mucous humor into the vesicles of the lungs. 1758 *Monthly Rev.* 507 Nervous suffocative asthmas. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* i. v. 64 The fell Syroc's suffocative breath. 1810 ii. iii. 61 With quick sighs, and suffocative breath, Her interrupted heart-pulse swims in death. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 114 Sextons .. are subject to suffocative catarrhs. 1876 *Trans Chem Soc* IX. 129 She has suffocative attacks, in which she can hardly breathe. 1908 G. W. E. RUSSELL *Threepenny Bits* vii. 47 Fostering their way through suffocative crowds.

+ Suffoke, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a F. *suffoquer*, = Pr *sufogar*, ad. L. *suffocare* to SUFFOCATE.] *trans.* To suffocate, drown.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxi. 77 Withouth to suffoke me now in-to the depe see of amaritude.

Suffolk (*solvok*). The name of one of the counties of East Anglia; used attrib in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as Suffolk butter, cheese, cow, dumpling, dum, pig; Suffolk bang (see quot.), Suffolk coprolite, a phosphatic nodule occurring in the Red Crag of Suffolk; Suffolk crag, a Pliocene formation occurring in Suffolk (see quot. 1852), Suffolk grass, the annual meadow grass, *Poa annua*; Suffolk punch, a small but strong and hardy horse bred largely in Suffolk; Suffolk thump = Suffolk bang.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Suffolk Bang, a very poor and hard kind of cheese. 1735 J. KIRBY *Suffolk Trav* 2 In this Part I made the *Suffolk Butter, so managed by the Ned Dairy-Wife, that it is justly esteemed the pleasantest and best in England. 1636 DAVENANT *Wits* vii. 1, Some *Suffolk Cheese. 1661 PRYNS *Diary* 4 Oct. I found my wife vexed at her people for grumbling to eat Suffolk cheese. 1797 *Young Agric.* Suffolk 209 Cheese sd, but Suffolk 31d and 4d. 1869 SIMON *Agric Chem* 249 Suffolk Coprolites are amongst the first known phosphatic minerals. 1797 T. M. in *Young Agric.* Suffolk 180note, The true Suffolk polled cow. 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl) 175 The milking properties of the Suffolk cow. 1852 *Lyell's Man. Elem. Geol.* (ed. 4) 162 The Suffolk crag is divisible into two masses, the upper of which has been termed the Red, and the lower the Coralline Crag. 1844 *New Syst. Cookery* (new ed.) 234 Yeast or *Suffolk Dumplings. 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl) 174 The Suffolk Dun used to be celebrated on account of the extraordinary quantity of milk that she yielded. 1875 *Encycl Brit* I. 389/1 A polled breed of cattle, the prevailing colour of which is dun or pale red, from which they are known as the Suffolk Duns. 1759 B. STUNGLER *Observ. Grasses in Misc. Tracts* (1759) 367 What is known in some few counties by the name of the Suffolk grass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 368 The *Poa annua*, or Suffolk grass, is so short of growth as to render it an encumberer of the soil. 1842 *Fenny Cycl.* XXXII. 214/1 *Suffolk pig, are perhaps the most profitable breed in England. 1784 CULUM *Hist. Hawsed* 222 This breed is well known by the name of *Suffolk Pitches. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 644 The Suffolk-pitches, which are common in the district called High Suffolk. 1850 DICKENS *Dav Cogh.* xix, A Suffolk Punch, when he's a good 'un, is worth his weight in gold. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. Bang, *Suffolk Thump.

+ b. Suffolk powder. See quot *Obs*
1753 *Chambers's Cycl Suppl.* Suffolk powder, the name of a medicinal powder, good for the bite of a mad dog. It had its name from a Countess of Suffolk, who used to give it with great success.

c. *absol.* = Suffolk cow, pig

1797 in *Young Agric.* Suffolk 285 The Suffolk milk gave two and one third ounces more cream than the hoined one. 1834 [YOUTAT] *Cattle* (Lib. Usef. Knowl) 175 In no part of the kingdom were the farmers more careless as to the breed, providing only that the cows were true Suffolks. 1845 - *Pig* 66 A cross between the Suffolk and Lincoln.
Hence Suffolkan (in 7 -ōan), a, of or belonging to the county of Suffolk, Su folkism (-ism), a Suffolk idiom or peculiarity.

1622 DRAVTON *Poly-eth.* a. ix. 399 From the Suffolcan side yet those which Stour preter their princely Orwell praise.

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words* 23 Where words occur, not readily understood by the Unsuffolked reader, he is to take them as Suffolisms.

+ Suffossion. *Obs rare* [ad. L. *suffossio*, -ōnem, f. *suffodere*, f. *suf* = SUB- 3, 25 + **fodere* to dig.] Digging under or up, undermining.
1623 COCKERAM, *Suffossion*, an undermining. c. 1625 BR. HALL *St Paul's Combat* i. Wks. 1632 II. 440 Those suffossions of walls [etc.] 1648 - *Select* 24. i. § 32 What is it to tell of the suffossion of her vineyards? vastation of her tents?

+ Suffouge, v. *Obs. rare*¹. [a OF **suffonger* (cf. AF. *fungier* to smoke): L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf* = SUB- 25 + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.] *trans.* To fumigate.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxiv. 87 [She] toke herself for to encence it, and to suffouge the place.

Suffragan (*suv frāgān*), sb and a. Foims 4 suffragane, soffragan, 4-7 suffragane, 5 suffragann, -igan(n), -ygan, -ann, soffregann, 5-6 suffrygan, 6 suffregan(e, -ragene, (suffryng-ham), 4- suffragan, β 5 suffrean, -ykayn, soffrycan, 5-6 soffreacan, 6 suffreacan, -ykane, souffreacan. [a AF., OF *suffragan* (13th c), occas -an (mod.F. *suffragant*), corresp to It *suffraganeo*, -ano, Sp. *suffraganeo*, -ano, Pg *suffraganeo*, repr. med L. *suffraganeus*, f. stem of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE.

The earliest OF examples, being in the pl *suffragans*, are ambiguous for the form of the sing, but it is probable that **suffragan* was the older form (cf MDu *suffragan*), and that *suffragant* (1451 in Du Cange) is due to etymologizing alteration (see -ANT); cf however Pr *suffragant*, It. *suffragante*].

A. sb.

1. A bishop considered in regard to his relation to the archbishop or metropolitan, by whom he may be summoned to attend synods and give his suffrage.

c. 1383 *Concl Loll* xxvii in *Eng Hist Rev* (1911) Oct 746 Decrees that zeuen he chesigne of he eichebushop to alle his suffragans. 1387 *Travisa Hyden* (Rolls) II. 115 Pe primat of York hap but tweie suffragans in Engeland, bat beeh be bisschops of Caehile and of Duram. c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 17 Which sentence was jouyn be Boniface, eichebyschop of cauntybury, and he v. othei byschoppys, his suffraganys. 1534 *Lyndwode's Const. Princ* 2 We commaunde all and euewe our Cobyschoppes and suffragans. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 532 He had no less than sixteen Bishops vnder him that were subject to his iurisdiction as his Suffragans [sic]. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III. 28 The two High-flying Suffragans to AB Laud, 1768 BOSWELL *Corica* in (ed. 2) 264, The Corsican bishops, who are suffragans of the archbishop of Pisa. 1862 HOOK *Lives Abbs* II. 11, 121 The suffragans of the province were summoned as usual to assist at the consecration of their metropolitan. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* v. xxiii. 214 The Bishop of Oikney, more strictly a suffragan of Iiondjem, is seen acting as a suffragan of York.

transf. 1877 C. CHURCH *Christ* in (1879) 619 The Jewish primates and his suffragans kept steadily in view his arrest.

2. An assistant or subsidiary bishop, performing episcopal functions in a certain diocese but having no jurisdiction, in the Church of England, since the passing of Act 26 Hen. VIII, c. 14, a bishop appointed to assist a diocesan bishop in a particular part of his diocese.

Suffragan bishops take their title from certain towns named in the above act or (according to the Suffragans Nomination Act of 1888) from 'such other towns as Her Majesty may by Order in Council direct shall be taken'.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wh.* (1880) 225 Pat ben not mand bischops of hevene men & yanne meyneten to be suffragans & sellen sacramentis. 14 J. E. Leg. (MS. Bodl 779) fol. 102 Suppe he made him byschop & makid him his soffragan & in his stede prechour. 1483 *Cath Angl* 371 Suffragane, *Coelepis*. 1511-12 *St Mary at Hill* 277 Paid the Suffragan for halowing of a Chales [etc.] 1524 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 14 § 1 Everie Archebyschop and Byshop of this Realme, heynge dysposed to have any Suffragane. 1536 BOORDE *Let in Intrad Knowl* (1870) 58, I was dyspensyd with be relygion by the byshop of Romes bulles, to he suffragan off chychester. 1597 HARRISON *England* ii. 11 49 in *Holmshed*, Which function peradventure he [sc. the Bishop] committed to his suffragane. 1615 WADSWORTH in *Bedell Lett* (1624) 13 One Hodgeskin Suffragan of Bedford. 1654 GATAKER *Disc Apol* xxi. 101 Dr. Stern was at that time Suffragane of Colchester. 1885 *Life & Lett A. Monod* 58 M. Charles Barde of Geneva who had been called to act as suffragan at Lyons. 1912 *Cath Encycl* XIV. 324/2 It is presumed that the cardinal-bishop has given his suffragan all the faculties necessary for the government of his diocese.

β 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xii. xiv. 611 Thenne the sufficane lete fylle a grette vessel with water. 1493-4 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 198 Payd to be soffrycan of london for halowynge of sent stevyn ys auty, x s. iiij d. 1530 PALSGR 273/1 Souffecan, suffragan, penitencier. 1556 *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 78 There the suffreacane gave them their dyscipline.

+ 3. A coadjutor, assistant, a deputy, representative *Obs*

1481 in *Legg Clerks's Bk* 1549, 66 Howe the Clerke And the Suffragan of Seynt Nicholas Church Aught to do. 'The suffrygann Aught to fastenn the Church Dorys [etc.] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlviii. 173 The nythingnall song (to the rose), 'Hail, naturs suffragene' *Ibid* lxxxv. 68 Oratrice, mediatrice, salvatrice, To God gret suffragane I. 1577 B. GOOKE tr. *Hereshach's Husb.* 3, I have my made, so skilful in huswytene, that she may well be my wyne suffragan. 1647 C. WALKER *Myst Two Juntos* 56 The remaining part of the House are but Suffragans to ratify what is forejudged. 1687 *Land Gas* No 2242/3 The Elector of Trer has named the Bishop his Suffragan to go and compliment the King.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1768) VIII xix. 53 Her [sc a stumpet] bed-side, surrounded by her suffragans and daughters 1760 H WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 7 May, She made her suffragan, Whitefield, pray for and preach about him.

†b Of things A help, aid. *Obs*

1644 BULWER *Chiron* 16 So these suffragans of speech [sc hands] by a lively sense afford that shadow which is the excellence of the vocal poutraiture 1693 D'Emilia's *Hist Monast Orders* 35 The Canons of those times frequently were Helps and Suffragans to the Bishops

B. *adv.*

1. Bishop suffragan, suffragan bishop = A. 1, 2. 1475 *Voc* in Wr-Wulkei 629 Prelate or byschop suffragane 1534 *Act* 26 Hen VIII, c 24 § 1 Everie such persone shalbe called Byshop Suffragane of the same See wheunto he shalbe namyd 1538 AUDLEY in *Leti Suppr Monast* (Camden) 240 William More, clerk, byshop suffragan of Colchester. 1671 F PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 442 The Arch bishop of York, and his Suffragan Bishops 1676 T BARLOW *Rem* (1693) 162 A Co-adjutor or Suffragan Bishop is, *quoad Ordinem*, really and properly a Bishop 1726 AYLIFFE *Paragon* 69 No Suffragan Bishop shall have more than one riding Appaitor in his Diocese 1846 McCulloch *Acc Brit Empire* (1854) II. 301 The total income of the two archbishops, and of their ten suffragan bishops, will then be 70,938l 1888 *Act* 51 & 52 Vict c 56 It was enacted that the towns therein named should be taken for sees of bishops suffragans 1907 *Cath Encycl* I. 691/2 In regard to his suffragan bishops the metropolitan may compel them to assemble in provincial council every three years

2 Of a see or diocese Subordinate to a metropolitan or archiepiscopal see.

1712 E. COOKE *Voy S Sea* 399 Valladolid, a Bishoprick, suffragan to Mexico 1907 *Cath Encycl* I. 692/1 To day archbishops cannot visit a suffragan diocese, unless [etc] 1913 T. F. TOUR in *Reg 3 de Halton* Intro. 24 The see of Sodor, which, until the fifteenth century, was supposed to be suffragan to Tiondhjem

1784 H WALPOLE *Let to H S Conway* 14 Aug, That the King of Spain, now he has demolished Algiers, the metropolitan see of thieves, will come and bombard Richmond, Twickenham, and all the suffragan cities that swarm with pirates and banditti

Hence *Suffraganal a.*, pertaining to a suffragan bishop; *Suffraganate*, the seat of a suffragan bishop; *Suffragancy*, the office or tenure of a suffragan, *Suffraganship*, the office or status of a suffragan. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct 11/2 The *suffraganal or nominal sees are as absolute shams as Wiseman's original Bishopric of Melipotamos in *partibus infidelium* 1897 *Echo* 11 July 2/5 Bedford is the town nearest to London that is mentioned in the Act of Henry VIII as a suitable place for a *suffraganate. 1888 *Guardian* 8 Feb 186/2 The appointment of Sir Lovelace Stamer to the Suffraganate of Shrewsbury 1864 *Spectator* 25 June 742 The refusal of the Presbyterial Council of Paris to renew the *suffragancy of the younger Athanasius Coquerel 1549 LATIMER *5th Sermon*, *Def Edu VI* (Arb) 135, I meane not hallowers of helles, nor Christians of belles, that is a popysh *suffraganship 1583 STROCKER *Civ Warrens Loue C* 1 5 b, There were certayne Suffraganeships of cathedral churches, converted into Bishopricks 1561 FULLER *Worthies, Cambrid.* (1662) 220 He was made *Episcopus Pissinensis* and therewith held the Suffraganeship under Henry Beaufort Bishop of Lincoln.

Suffraganean, a. rare. [f. med.L. *suffraganeus* (see prec.) + -AN] Suffragan. So *Suffraganeous a.*, pertaining to a suffragan.

1704 *Collect Voy.* (Churchill) III 641/2 The Patriarch has eight Suffraganean Bishops 1904 *Times, Lit Suppl.* 4 Nov. 338/2 The dreary round of suffraganeous functions

†*Suffragant, sb. and a. Obs.* [a. f. *suffragant*, ad. L. *suffragans*, -ant-, pr. ppl. of *suffragari* (see next).] A. sb 1 = SUFFRAGAN sb 2.

1611 CORER, *Suffragant*, a Suffragant, or Suffragan, a Bishops depute.

2. One who gives his suffrage or vote; a voter, hence, a supporter, witness

1627 JACKSON *Holy Cath. Fasti* 1 xvi 181 Wee haue euery member of the Romish Church a suffragant or witness for vs 1656 *Artif. Handson*. 118 Hoping to find them more friends and suffragants to the virtues, of sober women than enemies to their beauty. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* II xx 261 When they are no longer Candidates, they are Suffragants. 1697 POTTER *Antiq Greece* 1 ix. (1715) 44 The Prytanes, who were also oblig'd to provide a sufficient number of Stones for the Suffragants.

B. *adv* 1. Auxiliary, subordinate.

1603 FLORIO *Montagne* 1 lvi. (1639) 175 She [sc Divinity] ought to be chiefe ruler and not suffragant and subsidiary

2 Giving support or witness. 1666 Bp. HALL *Rem Whs* (1660) 302 If. I should let my pen loose to the suffragant testimonies. I should trye your patience

†*Suffragate, v. Obs.* [f. L. *suffragat*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffragari*, f. stem of *suffragum* SUFFRAGE]

1. *trans* To delegate, appoint. 1600 W. WATSON *Decameron* (1602) 273 Suffragating Arrian Bishops and others in their places

2. *intr* To testify, to bear witness to.

1620 T. GRANGER *Dev Logike* 233 Verhes, to witness, testify, Suffragate 1629 PRYNNE *Old Antith* 73 All these doe fully suffragate to this our third Ante-Arminian Conclusion 1633 - *Histrio-m* 77 All Times, All Ages Subscribe, and Suffragate with these our Authors to our Minor. 1665 GLANVILLE *Septs Sci* viii 45 Now this seems bigg of repugnancies, though Sense it self suffragate to its truth. 1676 HALL *Prun Orig.* *Man.* 1. ii (1677) 62 Unless there were some common consonancy and congruity of somewhat inherent in Nature which suits, corresponds and suffragates to that Tradition.

3 To vote (for).

1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 2 If all these suffragate or passe their Verdict for the Arminians 1691 WOOD *Pastor Olson* (1820) II 345 Michael Ward. was incorporated in the said degree, with liberty given him to suffragate in congrege and convoc

Hence †*Suffragating ppl. a.*, voting, assenting 1684 DRYDEN *Prolog to Univ Oxford* 31 Nations su'd to be made free of Rome Not in the suffragating Tribes to stand, But in your utmost, last, Provincial Band 1850 BLACKIE *Eschylus II* xix These words the Argive people Answered with suffragating hands.

†*Suffragation. Obs rare* [ad. L. *suffragatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffragari* to SUFFRAGATE.] The giving of a vote.

1576 FLEMING *Panopli* *Epist* 12 Our suffragation, or consenting votes 1652 GAULC *Magistrum* 176 A diabolical contract, sacrament, suggestion, suffragation, operation, and delusion 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

So †*Suffragator* [L. *suffragator*], a voter, supporter; witness; †*Suffragatory a* [L. *suffragatorius*], exercising a right to vote

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* ii vii 562 Did euer any man make them his suffragators or spokes-men to god? 1618 T. MORTON in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 67 The Synod is held at Dort, the most of their Suffragators are already Assembled. 1813 *Monthly Mag* XXXV. 427/1 Suffragatory institutions were to be solicited

Suffrage (sz fredz), sb. Also 5 souffrage, sofrage, 6 sc sufferagh, 6-7 sufferage, 7 sufferage [ad. L. *suffragium*, partly through F. *suffrage* (from 13th c.). Cf Et. Pg. *suffragio*, Sp. *suffragio* An earlier anglicization of the L pl is SUFFRAGIES]

1 collect pl and sing Prayers, esp. intercessory prayers, intercessions. *arch.*

1380 WYCLIF *Wls* (1880) 303 In alle þise wordis þen feyned of gostliche suffrage wip-oute grounde. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I. 431 Vn til thei aske the suffrage and helpe of Seynte Wenefride c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 182 In massys, in matyns, in oþer owwys, suffrages, almys, fastynges 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* 1 3259 Also by hei merite, suffrage and peticion Euery humble creature had helpe and succour 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 197* The Suffrages and sacrificies of the Masse 1604 WARNER *Alb Eng* xiii. lxxvii, Not tedious suffrages they askt, nor Sacrifices strate. 1660 WOOD *Life* (O H S) I. 345 The chappell being onlie for privat or secret suffrages. 1682 BURNET *Hist Ref* II 1 64 That the Sacrifice might bring to them a greater Indulgence, being offered up by the Suffrages of the Saint 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereu* 1. Of what use to you then the suffrages of the saints? 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* i viii 110 The Queen was at prayers—which is more than can he said for the priest who should have lifted up her suffrages.

b. *spec.* Prayers for the souls of the departed : esp in phr. to do suffrage. *arch.*

1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 58 He. garte do message & oders prayers & suffrage of halie kirk for hym c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 206 So þat þey scholde haue in mynde the sowlys Afore in alle here prayeris suffrages & benefettes for euer 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 348/2 That generale Suffrages temporal myght he done for them 1521 *Extr Burgh Recs* *Stirling* 14 Oct. (1887) 13 Twa markis of obit silver, for suffragher to be doum for the saullis of wmqhail Alexander lord Elphinstoun and Sir John Elphinstoun, his fader. 1554 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App. 1, 87 To do suffrage for the sawll of the deid 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witchel* xv xxii 434 Whose soule art thou? Wantest thou any suffrages, masses, or almes? 1596 R. H. tr. *Lavaterus' Ghosts & Spir* 107 Whether he require any aide by prayers and suffrages? 1848 K. H. DIGN *Broad Stone Hon.* III. *Morris* 280 Their prayers and suffrages for the dead.

c. *phr.* *Suffrages of prayers*; cf med L. *orationes suffragum*, OF *suffrages d'oraisons Obs.*

The original sense was prob. 'help given by (intercessory) prayer' of sense 2

1447 in *Anstey Epist Acad Oxon* (O H S) I 261 We commend us unto your goode lordschipe wth the godly suffrages of oure prayes c 1613 in *Cath Rec Soc. Publ* (1914) XLIV 34 We humbly request the Suffrages of your Devout Prayers of Charity.

d. pl Liturgical intercessory petitions; esp. in the Book of Common Prayer, (a) the intercessory petitions pronounced by the priest in the Litany (also sing, any one of these); (b) a series of petitions pronounced by the priest with the answers of the people, a set of versicles and responses

Also by some writers (see quot 1657, 1732, 1796) used for a responsive petition (or response to a versicle, etc.)

1524 ELYOT *Let in Gov* (1880) I p lxxix, [In Germany] the Priest [at mass] in vestmentes after our manner singth ever thing in Latine as we use, omitting suffrages. 1548-9 (Mar) Bk *Com Prayer*, *Evensong*, Then the suffrages before assigned at Matins *Idem*, *Litany*, The Letany and Suffrages 1587 HARRISON *England* II i 138/1 in *Holmshod* After morning prater also we haue the letanie and suffrages. 1657 SPARKS *Bk Com Prayer* 95 These Forms of prayers, (where the peoples devotion is so often excited, by continual Suffrages, such as *Good Lord deliver us*, *We beseech thee to hear us good Lord*), were called *ecceus benedict*, earnest or intense Petitions 1662 Bk *Com Prayer*, *Form of Prayer* 5 Nov. In the Suffrages after the Creed, these shall be inverted and used for the King 1697 J. LEWIS *Memo Dr Gloucester* (1789) 78 He. would answer very properly at prayers, in the Suffrages and different parts of the Liturgy 1714 *Order in Council* 1 Aug in *Lord Gas* No 5247/3 In the Suffrages next after the Creed, instead of *Queen read King* 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I 54 They compiled a Litany consisting of many short petitions interrupted by Suffrages. 1796 PAGE *Anonym*, (1809) 145 *Tu autem* is the beginning of the suffrage, which was supposed to follow the reading of the Scripture, which the reading scholar was to continue, by saying, *Miserere mei, Domine*. 1855 PROCTER *Bk Com. Prayer* 255 After the suffrage for the Church, those for the ecclesiastical orders

usually come first 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Reliq Knowl* II 1327 A brief litany, in which the people continually respond to the various suffrages, 'Lord, have mercy upon us'. 1885 *Pall Mall Gaz* 23 May 7/2 Installation of the Dean of Gloucester. The Bishop then said some suffrages 1885 DIXON *Hist Ch Eng* III 496 The Suffrages which the clerks were wont to sing in the time of the communion [viz the Agnus Dei, etc.]

transf 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I ii 35 This great and solemn suffrage of the adorable Trinity, Let us make man

†2. Help, support, assistance. Also, one who helps, a support. *Obs.*

1460 *Promp Parv* 483/2 K.P. Suffrage, or helpe, *suffragium* c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 174 And had nought bene through suffrage of his harp, Wyth sharp pikis he had hene schorne & schent 1513 BRADSHAW *St Werburge* 1 420 Most blessed Weiburge Our synguler suffrage, and sterre of our cleines. *Ibid* 3055 Than she requyred with humylite The spyrytual suffrage of holy vnccon 1528 ROY *Kede me* (Aib) 86 Thorowe his passion, For vs he made satisfacion, Withouten eny mans suffrage. 1613 R. C. *Table Alph*, *Suffrage*, consent, or voyce, or helpe

3. *orig.* A vote given by a member of a body, state, or society, in assent to a proposition or in favour of the election of a person; in extended sense, a vote for or against any controverted question or nomination.

1534 MORE *Conf agst. Trib* iii. xxvi Wks 1259/2 Euery mans assent was called his suffrages, .one kinde of those suffrages, was by certayn thynges that are in latine called *calculi*. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* 1 128 People of Rome, and Noble Tribunes heere, I aske your voyces and your Suffrages. c 1600 DRAYTON *Miseries Q Margaret* cliv, The Spittuall Lords, and Temporall, who farre more ready are To grieue, then hee their suffrages to craue 1651 FOSBEC *Leuath*, iii xlii. 290 The manner of choosing Magistrates was by plurality of suffrages 1707 S. PATRICK *Autobiog* (1839) 43 The fellows came up one by one, and in a paper wrote their suffrages 1795 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* 1 170 In all democracies it is of the utmost importance to regulate by whom, and in what manner, the suffrages are to be given 1781 J. MOORE *Pieu Soc* II (1790) I viii 79 When the election took place, all the suffrages fell upon Paul Lue 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1865) 127 Each of these [sc inhabitants] has a right to a suffrage. 1848 MILL *Pol Econ* II 1 2 (1876) 125 A magistrate or magistrates, whom we may suppose elected by the suffrages of the community 1893 C. ROBINSON *IV S. Wales* 91 Those whose suffrages are to determine its [sc the State's] future should be able to give an intelligent vote.

b. An object, as a pebble, a marked paper, or the like, used to indicate a vote given. *rare.*

1534 MORE *Conf agst Trib* iii. Wks 1259/2 Vnto him which ouercometh, he will geue a white suffrage. 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat Cambr* (1842) App B p lxxvii, The Scrutators, put their suffrages into one of the Hats. 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xxvii, The Grand Master had collected the suffrages. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acham of Aristoph* 543 *note*, *ἐπιφροσύνῃ*, to vote by suffrages thrown into jars.

4. *gen.* A vote in support of or an opinion in favour of some person or thing, hence (now *Obs.* or *arch.*), in neutral sense, an opinion.

1594 *Salmus E*, The loue I beare to my deare Acomat, Commands me geue my suffrage vnto him. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch* To Rdr, If it were put to the question the worse would finde more suffrages 1640 HALL *Episc* ii xiii 166 Tertullian was not at all below him [sc Irenaeus] in the clearnesse of his suffrage, *Edant origines &c* 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 24, I have herein sent you an Extract of the Substance of that Elector's Suffrage there concerning his Majesty. 1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* To Rdr 25 He that is a perfect Papist being of one mind and suffrage with his Church 1726 POPE *Odyss* xix 181 My anxious parents urge a speedy choice, And to their suffrage gain the filial voice 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 117 9 He that finds his knowledge narrow, and by consequence his suffrage not much regarded c 1804 JANE AUSTEN *Watsons* in *Austen-Leigh Mem.* (1871) 322 'Oh uncle' do look at my partner, she is so pretty! Charles was hurried off without being able to receive his uncle's suffrage. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I 423 It has not fallen to my lot to add my suffrage in its favour. 1850 WHITPLE *Ess. & Rev.* (ed. 3) I 13 He has the hesitating suffrages of men of taste, and the plaudits of the million 1883 'OUIDA' *Wanda* I. 216 The world would not be as much so if I really wanted its suffrages.

5. Approval, sanction, consent. *Const. to arch.* 1598 CHAFMAN *Itiad* viii. 7 That God nor Goddess may attempt, t' infringe my soueigne mind But all grue suffrage. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* 1. ii, I'll geue no suffrage to't a 1652 BROME *Novella* v. 1, Let me beg Your suffrage Lady, I may bid them welcome 1668 *Kalle's Abtradu* Publ. Pref a 2, The Common-Law of England. hath had the suffrage of the whole Kingdome in all Ages. 1704 EVLYN *Diary* Dec. My Lord of Canterbury wrote to me for suffrage for Mr Clarke's continuance, in the Boyle Lecture 1787 J. BARLOW *Oration 4th July* 12 The system to be established by his suffrage is calculated for the purposes of extending peace. 1825 SCOTT *Yvri*, 20 Nov, 'to gain your suffrage to his views, he endeavours [etc] l. 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig Bible* II (1875) 80 Those religious systems which happen to have the suffrage of the government.

†b. An instance of this, an expression or token of approval. *Obs.*

1603 KROLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 304 Such was the glorie and valour of Huniades as procured vnto him the generall fauour and suffrages of all 1607 TORSSEL *Foury Beasts* 470 The man was pardoned, and the lion was giuen vnto him for a reward or suffrage. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold. Age* 1. 1, The Queene, the Peeres, And all the people with lowd suffrages, Haue shrild their Auees. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 9 They openly presaged, that this gift was a future suffrage of his succession confirmed by diuine events 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enithus*, viii 105 A system which had won for itself a suffrage so general if not universal

†6. The support or assurance of evidence or testimony in favour of something *Obs.*

1566 S GARDINER *Bk Angling* 50 We list first to conclude our judgement by suffrages of scriptures. 1650 BULWER *Autobiog.* 4 In the opinion of Claramontius, the reason of the thing gives a suffrage unto it. 1677 BARROW *Serm* (1686) III ii 17 Precepts are delivered in an universal and abstracted manner, without any intervention, assistance, or suffrage of sense. 1718 W. PENN *Tracts* Wks 1726 I 570 We herein are not without the Suffrage of the Scriptures to our Defence.

7 The collective vote of a body of persons
1610 HAYWOOD *Gold Age* 1 i, I choose it as my right by gift of heaven. The people's suffrage, the dead Kings bequest. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 6 Jan. 1661, I was now chosen (and nominated by his Majesty for one of the Council) by suffrage of the rest of the Members, a Fellow of the Philosophic Society. 1776 GIBSON *Decl & F* (1782) I xii 384 The election of a new emperor was referred to the suffrage of the military order. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul but Jesus* 227 Philip, one of the seven trustees, who had been chosen by universal suffrage.

8. The collective opinion of a body of persons; hence, contextually, consensus of opinion; (common or general) consent

1576 FLEMING *Panophi Epist* 111 In this suffrage or voyce of consent. 1611 CORVAT *Cruditates* 67 Mercator, who by the universal suffrage of all the learned is esteemed the most excellent cosmographer. 1664 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 79 The Apostles by their common suffrage sanctified these 7 weeks of fasting. 1697 EVELYN *Numerical* vii 240 Head cut in Onyx, comparable by universal Suffrage to any of the Old Masters. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat* II, 232 To prefer their own judgment to the general suffrage of mankind. 1865 MILL *Utilitar* 11 26 What means are there of determining which is the acutest of two pains except the general suffrage of those who are familiar with both? 1882 HINSDALE *Garfield & Edm.* 11 361 He draughted a paper, and submitted it to the suffrage of the republic of scientific scholars.

† b Repute; = OPINION 6 Obs

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr Fire in London* 90 She hath the suffrage abroad to be one of the most August Governments in the world.

9. The casting of a vote, voting; the exercise of a right to vote, election by voting

1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Law C. IVars* 907 They should have right of suffrage in their Dyets and Assemblies. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11 415 Here he had need All circumspection, and wee now no less Choice in our suffrage. 1709 STAFFORD *Ann Ref.* I xxix 290 They went to the Suffrage in the Afternoon, and such of the House as were against the Six Articles, carried it. 1760-72 J. ADAMS *tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy* (ed. 3) II 45 In the former [university] are chaos for all the sciences, and filled by suffrage. 1850 MARSDEN *Early Purit* (1853) 300 A successor was chosen by general suffrage. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy* etc 32 The right of suffrage is not valued when indiscriminately bestowed.

† 10. A voice or voting power in a matter. Obs.
1664 HEVLIN *Laud* (1668) 375 The Covenanters had so laid the Plot, that none but those of their own Party should have Suffrage in it. 1673 *Lady's Call* Pref, The Gynecium has still had a rival suffrage with the Senate.

11. The right or privilege of voting as a member of a body, state, etc (orig. U.S.)

1789 *Constit. U S V*, No state shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. 1817-18 CORBETT *Resid U S*, (1822) 220 The suffrage, or qualification of electors, is very various. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II 313 The survivors were obliged to become Roman citizens without suffrage. 1867 LATHAM *Black & White* 124 No territories shall be admitted as States in which there is not an equal suffrage of all races and colours.

b. With prefixed word denoting the extent, as *female, household, manhood, universal, woman's, women's suffrage*.

1798 W. NARES *Jacobin* vi. in *Anti-Jacobin* No. 22, I pant and sigh for universals. 1866 [see HOUSEHOLD] 8 1873 [see MANHOOD] 7 1877 GLADSTONE *Glean*, (1899) I 147 Is not Mr Lowe a little hard on the universal suffrage of France, when he charges on it a protective tariff, seeing that the no suffrage of Russia has one tenfold more protective? 1884 [see FEMALE] 4 b

† *Suffrage*, v. Obs. [f. prec. or ad. L. *suffragari* (see SUFFRAGATE).]

1. *intr* To vote for or against, hence, to agree or side with, to give support to

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom Antiq* (1614) 97 Neither children nor old men were allowed to suffrage in these assemblies. 1652 L. S. *People's Liberty* ix. 60 They are not to be permitted to suffrage in state affairs. 1657 TOWNSON *Renon's Disp* 237 Yet Matthiolus will not suffrage herewith, but contends [etc]. 1657 W. MORICE *Cena quam Comu* ix 93, I never voted for exorbitant Episcopacy, nor should I have ever suffraged against a regulated. *Ibid*, Diat vi 309 Some, that suffrage for the Presbyterian Government. 1661 GLANVILLE *Vau Dogn.* 179 What he hath of this, was never learnt from his Hypothese, but forcibly fetch'd in to suffrage to them.

2. *trans*. To elect by vote; hence, to give support to; to side with

1641 MILTON *Reform* 21. Wks 1851 III 57 As well as their worldly wisdoms are priviledg'd as members of the State in suffraging their Burgeses. 1641 *Anc Customs Eng in Harl Mass* (Malh.) IV 368 Every particular subject, who is either present personally, or consenting by his assignee, suffraged by himself. 1638 S. BELLAIR *Betraval* 17 When the false god call'd Upon her tempest breath to suffrage him.

Hence † *Suffrager* Obs. rare, a voter.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom Antiq* (1614) 98 Little coffers, in which the suffragers which did approve the law did cast in the first table, those that disliked it, did cast in the second. 1701 *Eng Income Public & Adv Priv. Elect.* 22 An Election is a Majority of Votes including the Sense of a Majority of Suffragers.

Suffragette (sɒfrædʒət). [f. SUFFRAGE sb. + -ETTE] A female supporter of the cause of women's

political enfranchisement, esp. one of a violent or 'militant' type.

Attrib uses, and derivatives such as *suffragettesh*, -ism are frequent in newspapers

1906 *Daily Mail* 10 Jan, Mr. Balfour and the 'Suffragettes'. It was not surprising that Mr. Balfour should receive a deputation of the Suffragettes. 1907 *Athenium* 28 Sept 358/4 [Aristophanes] who represented Cleon as noisy, Euripides as sentimental, Socrates as pedantic, and women as 'suffragettes'.

Suffragial (sɒfrædʒiəl), a. *nonce-wd.* [f. L. *suffragium* SUFFRAGE + -AL] Pertaining to voting. 1844 MOZLEY *Ess* (1878) II 40 The two rights, commercial and suffragial

† *Suffragies*, sb. pl. Obs. Also 3 -ies, 4-5 -is, 5 -ies, -yes, -is, 6 -ees. [ad. L. *suffragia*, pl. of *suffragium* SUFFRAGE sb.]

1 Prayers, esp. on behalf of the departed.

1225 *Anc R* 22 A moiven, oþer a niht efter þe suffragis of Uhtsong, siggeð Commendacum. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sec. Wks* III 259 No prelat may assoylve, ne graunte hevenly suffragies. 1432-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls) VI 195 Suffragies doen for dedde men. 1450 *Rolls of Parli V*, 188/1 A solempne Obite to be founden with other certayn obseuances and suffragies. 1533 *Fifth Disput Purgat.* 1 Wks (1573) 17 He shal lye in the paynes of purgatory, untill he be deliuered thence by Masse pence, the Popes pardon or certayne other Suffragies. 1555 EDEM *Decades* (Aib.) 293 They thinke that the soules of dedde menne are not helped with the suffragies of priestes.

2. Votes, opinions, testimonies.

1587 D. FENNER *Def Ministers* 26 Lett him neither be a Commander or Lorde, nor a slaue unto the suffragies, but a fellowe & a discernor. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad* 9 If nothing be true in one country which hath not suffragies from another Country, I cannot tell what historie may stand

† *Suffraging*, vbl. sb. Obs. [f. SUFFRAGE v. + -ING.] The exercise of the suffrage, voting

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom Antiq* (1614) 201 They also having freedom of suffraging. 1691-2 *Wood Fasti Oxon*, II 107 An equal power of suffraging did not now pertain to all masters

† *Suffraginous*, a. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *suffraginōsus*, f. *suffragin-*, SUFFRAGO.] Of, belonging to, or affecting the hocks of animals.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Poensia*, Ep. III. i. 106 The bought of the fore-legs [in the elephant] not directly backward, the hough or suffraginous flexure behind rather outward. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Suffraginōsus*, that is diseased in the houghes or pasterns

Suffragism (sɒfrædʒɪzəm). [f. next + -ISM.]

The advocacy of an extension of the suffrage, esp. to women (*women's suffragism*)

1888 BRYCE *Ancr Commu*, xciii III 301 Women's suffragism is thought 'bad form'. 1908 *Lit Guide* 1 Aug 123/2 He does, indeed, make a remark on feminine achievement in those spheres, but we dare not repeat it in this year of suffragism

Suffragist (sɒfrædʒɪst). [f. SUFFRAGE + -IST.]

An advocate of the extension of the political franchise, esp. (since about 1885) to women. Often with prefixed word (cf. SUFFRAGE sb. 11 b), as *complete suffragist*, *universal suffragist*, *woman suffragist*.

1822 *Blackw Mag* XII. 156 If they come back Universal Suffragists, we offer to turn Radicals. 1845 *Tail's Mag.* XII 67 The Complete-suffragists, will say, that the League are practically admitting the truth of what they have always urged. Which furnishes one reason the more why the Suffragists should help the League. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz* 17 Oct 5 The anti-negro-suffragists in Connecticut. 1883 *American VI* 7 The most persistent suffragist claims no more than this. 1900 *N Eng Hist & Gen. Reg* Suppl. cxii. The cause of the woman suffragists. 1914 *Daily Mail* 8 June 6/6, I am a woman and a suffragist.

† *Suffrago* (sɒfrægo). Anat. [L.] The 'heel' at the junction of the tibia and the tarsus in quadrupeds and birds.

1822 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.* etc., *Suffrago*, in Mammalogy and Ornithology, the joint of the tibia with the tarsus. 1872 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 240 The feathers rarely reach the suffrago

Suffragine, -ayn(d), obs. forms of SOVEREIGN.

† *Suffrete*, v. Obs. Also 5 -ates. [a. OF. *s(ō)suffrete*, -ate = Pr. *sōfracha*, It. *sōsfratta* = L. *suffractus*-m, pa. pple. fem. (used as sb.) of *suffringere* to break up, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *frangere* to break.] Want, need

c. 1450 *Merlin* iii 59 Many proveytees [sic] and grete suffretes suffret oure lorde her in erthe for oure sake. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xciii 144 Vytayll began to faylle, And was grete suffrete and scarcesen in thoost.

† *Suffretous*, a. Obs. Also 5 suffretouse, -ateuse, -atous [a. OF. *suffretous*, -atous (mod. F. *suffreteux*), = Pr. *sōfrachos*; f. *suffraite* (see prec.)] Needy, in want, miserable.

c. 1450 *Merlin* xiii 201 He knoweth beste the pore and the suffretouse. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* cxix 326 The hoost were but fewe and suffretous by cause they had no shippes. 1490 — *Enyeidos* i. 13 Now was that pyretous cyte putte in desolacyon suffretous. 1491 — *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) i xli 64 b/2 Tyll that thou haste dystributed alle thyse goodes to the suffretous, pore and nedy

Suffreyn, obs. form of SOVEREIGN.

14 — in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 149 Fyrt hyle to 'hym honoure That suffreyn is and socowre

† *Suffrate*, v. Obs. rare-0. [f. pa. ppl stem of L. **suffrāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *frāre* (see FRIABLE)]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffrate*, to crumble bread.

† *Suffricate*, v. Obs. rare-0. [f. pa. ppl. stem of L. *suffricāre*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *fricāre* to rub]

1623 COCKERAM, *Suffricate*, to rub off.

† *Suffront*, Obs. [app. f. *suf-* = SUB- 3 + *front* sb. (9 b)] ? An altar-frontal

1516 in G. Oliver *Lives Bps Exeter* etc (1861) 364 Suffront, stayned de blodio bokeram cum ymagine Crucifixi. 1668 BR. HALKETT *Let.* in T. T. Carter *Life & Kettlewell* (1895) 49 In velvet, purple and azure, fifty pounds worth. to serve as parapront or suffront, and carpet for the Altar. 1670 — *Abp William* ii (1693) 107 Parapront, Suffront, for the Hangings above and beneath the Table

Suffrutescent (sɒfrɪtʃəsənt), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffrutescens*, -ent, f. *suf-* = SUB- 20 c + *frutescens* FRUTESCENT. So F.] Somewhat woody or shrubby at the base.

1816 EDWARDS *Bot Reg* II 130 *Arctotis maculata*. White tawny-stained suffrutescent. 1829 LOUDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 720 Stem suffrutescent. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct Bot* ii § 3 50 Undershrubs or Suffrutescent plants, are woody plants of humble stature. If less decidedly woody, they are termed Suffrutescent

† *Suffrutex* (sɒfrɪtʃɛks). Bot. Pl. suffrutices (sɒfrɪtʃɪsɪz); also ? *erron* -ages (but cf. FRUITAGE 3) [mod. L., f. *suf-* = SUB- 22 + *frutex*.]

A plant having a woody base, but a herbaceous annual growth above.

1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 27 A fourth kind [of plant] which they call Suffrutex [sic] a mean betwene the Herbe and the shrub. 1691 RAY *Censur* 1 (1692) 154 Odoniferous and ever-green Shrubs and Suffrutices. 1706 EVELYN *Silva* (1776) 509 Herbaceous Suffrutices. 1726 *Dict Rust* (ed. 3), *Suffrutex*, is a low Woody perennial Plant, that sends out no leaves from its Roots, and beginning to be branch'd from the very bottom of the Stalk, as Lavender, Sage, Rue, and the like. 1866 in *Treas Bot*

† *Suffruti ceous*, -ious, a. Bot. Obs. [f. mod. L. *suffruti-* (see prec.) + -ceous, -ious] = next

1657 TOWNSON *Renon's Disp* 283 Kermes, is the name of a Suffruticeous Plant. 1657 *Physical Dict*, *Suffruticeous*, between a shrub and an herb

Suffruticeous (sɒfrɪtʃɪkəʊs), a. Bot. [ad. mod. L. *suffruticeus*, f. *suffruti-*, SUFFRUTEX + -ceus.] Of the character of a suffrutex, woody at the base but herbaceous above

1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Suffruticeous*, Suffruticeous, Undershrubby. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 430 Raspberries being suffruticeous plants. 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sci.* etc. s. v. Lavender is an instance of a suffruticeous plant. 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med.* (ed. 6) 362 *Litmus* Lichens are rigid suffruticeous lichens

So † *Suffruticeous*, a. Obs. rare

1796 J. LEX *Introduct Bot. Explan.* Terms 378 *Suffruticeous*, suffruticeous, half shrubby

† *Suffulce*, v. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *suffulcere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *fulcere* to prop, but ? confused with *suffructicare* to stuff.] *trans* To stuff.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellhouer's Bk Physike* 106/2 For Asthmasye Take 14 or 15 figges, suffulce, or fille the same with Mustard seed. *Ibid*, 111/2 Gird the bodye, with the suffulced little pillowes

† *Suffult*, v. Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *suffultus*, pa. ppl stem of *suffulcere* (see prec.)] *trans*. To support.

c. 1540 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng Hist* (Camden 36) 181 Hee minded to have suffulted and releved religion with his good

Suffulted (sɒfʊltɪd), a. Ent. [f. L. *suffultus*, pa. pple. of *suffulcere* (see above) + -ED.] See quot. 1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV xlii. 281 Suffulted Pupil (*Pupilla suffulta*) When the pupil shades into another colour

† *Suffume*, v. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. **suffumare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumare* to FUME] *trans*. To suffumigate. Hence † *Suffume* sb., a suffumigation.

1540 R. JONAS *Byrrh Manlynde* 19 b, It shalbe also verye profitayble for her to suffume the nether places with muske. 1656 RINGLEY *Pract Physick* 20 Resolving suffumes are profitable

Suffumigate (sɒfʊmɪɡət), v. rare. Also 6pa. pple. (Sc.) suffumigat [f. pa. pple. of L. *suffumigare*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fumigare* to FUMIGATE.]

1 *trans*. To fumigate from below.

1588 ALEX. HUME *Hymns* vii 35 Suffumigat with nard and cinnamon. 1622 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 202 The patients hinder parts well suffumigat with the same decoction. 1623 COCKERAM, *Suffumigate*, to smoke underneath. 1910 KIRLING *Rewards & Fines* 270, I sprinkled sulphur on the faggots whereby the on lookers were as handsomely suffumigat

† 2 *intr*. To rise in smoke or vapour. Obs.

1599 A. M. tr. *Caballhouer's Bk Physike* 219/2 Take greene Corne or seede, lay it on coales, and it will suffumigate

Suffumigation (sɒfʊmɪɡəʃən). Now arch. or Hist. [ad. L. *suffumigatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE. Cf. OF *sub-fumigation*, F. *suffumigation*.] The action of suffumigating or fumigating from below; an instance of this; chiefly *coner* (usually pl): fumes or vapours generated by burning herbs, incense, etc.; also *occas*, a substance used for this purpose.

a. *Med* used to produce a therapeutic effect by penetration of the body.

1422 YONGE *Secr. Secr* lxiii. 239 Aftyr that man sholde vse suffumigacyons of herbs. 1425 tr. *Ardern's Treat.* *Fistula* etc. 74 Afterward be per done suffumigation or

fomentation. 1540 R. JONAS *Byrth Mankynde* 26 Yf this profet nothyng, then vse this suffumigation Take myrrhe, galbanum, castorium [etc.]. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 65/1 Let the suffumigation thereof ascend to thy Eares 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Expi. Wds. Art. *Suffumigation*, is the smoke that is received into the body from under a stoole, for the diseases of the guts, fundament, or matrice 1604 Jas. I. *Counterb. to Tobacco* (Arb.) 100 The stinking Suffumigation whereof [sc. of tobacco] they yet vse against that disease 1635 BRATHWAITE *Arcadian Prince* 235, I meane by sweatings and suffumigations to extract all those viscid and oily humours 1684 tr. *Bonnet's Niere Compt.* xiv 494 A Phthisical Person [cured] by a Suffumigation of Amber 1769 E. BANCROFT *Ghana* by The Indians, often use it by way of suffumigation, for rheums, head-achs etc. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* III 442 Such a suffumigation as, once fired, Had stunk the patient dead ere he could groan

b. used in incantations, in the offering of sacrifices, and in witchcraft to excite evil spirits.

[1390, 14. see SUFFUMIGATION] 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 427 The Sacrifices, that in Old times were made unto Fides, and Terminus, consisted only in Suffumigations, and Odois 1567 BENTON *1149 Disc* III (1898) 153 Diverse suffumigations incident to witchcraft 1614 SALDEN *Tylos Hon* 2 To these were given diuine worship and ceremonies with suffumigations, crowns of flowers, and other rites 1663 J. GARGORY *Notes & Obs* (1650) 97 They observed such a place of the Moone, made such a suffumigation, uttered such and such words at the grafting of one Tree upon another 1664 GAULE *Magistrum* 222 A suffumigation made with the congealed blood of an Asse, and the fat of a wolfe, and Storax 1666 AUBREY *Misc* (1721) 172 Evil Spirits are pleased and allured and called up by Suffumigations of Henbane &c. stinking Smells, &c. 1830 SCOTT *Demol* 1 46 The nostrils are made to inhale such suffumigation, as well as the mouth. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II vii 11 179 note, The sympathetic influence of stones and metals, ointments and suffumigations.

† c. gen. A fume, vapour. *Obs.*

1567 MAPLET *Gr Forest* 72 Suffumigation of Brimstone. 1612 HARRINGTON *De Valet Conserv* (1624) 43 Your parlors or Chambers being first purged and ayred with suffumigations 1614 T. ADAMS *Diuel's Banquet* III 109 As the suffumigations of the oppressed stomach, surge vp and cause the head-ach 1651 H. MORE *Enthus*, Trs (1712) 5 A little reek or suffumigation.

Hence † **Suffumigations** a, (used for suffumigation)

1688 HOLME *Armeny* II. vi 119/3 Suffumigations Gums, or such as are for Perfumes.

† **Suffumige**, *Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *suffumigum* (whence It. *pg. suffumigato*), f. *suffumigare* to SUFFUMIGATE] = SUFFUMIGATION

1666 G. HARVY *Morb Angl* xx 245 Drying suffumiges or smokes are oft prescribed with good success [1825 DUNGLISON *Med Lex*, *Suffimentum*, a perfume; suffumige; fumigation]

† **Suffund**, v. *Obs. rare*—1 [ad. L. *suffundere* (see SUFFUSE)] *trans* To suffuse.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 68 Many stones may be ignited, and still suffunded with a certain humour.

† **Suffurate**, v. *Obs. rare* [f. pa. ppl stem of L. *suffurari*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 25 + *furari*, f. *fur* thief] *trans* To steal away

1549 E. BECKE *Bible Pref* A. V. If all magistrates wolde vouchsafe to suffurate & spare an hour or ii in a day, from their worldly busines 1564 BECON *Nosegay Pref*, Wks (1843) 195 At such hours as I could conveniently suffurate and steal away from the teaching of my scholars

Hence † **Suffuration**, a drawing away.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* 227 The Spagyric art. doth debilitate many things by a priue and insensible suffuration

Suffuse (*sūfūz*), v. [f. L. *suffusus*, pa. ppl. stem of *suffundere*, f. *suf-* = SUB- 2, 25 + *fundere* to pour]

1. *trans*. To overspread as with a fluid, a colour, a gleam of light.

a. of tears, moisture. Chiefly *pass.*

1590 [see SUFFUSED] 1 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* XII. lxxiv, His eyes vnclod'd, with tears suffused. 1754 HUME *Hist Eng*, *Chas* I, x. i. 467 Hamilton long followed him with his eyes, all suffused in tears 1773-83 HOOKE *Orl Fur*. xviii. 1162 While tears his cheeks suffuse. 1797 S. & H. LEE *Canterb*, 7 (1799) I. 352 His whole frame [was] suffused with a cold dew. 1828 PRESCOTT *Perd. & Is* XIII. II. 115 Every eye was suffused with tears

b. of light, air, fire, colour. Often in fig. context.

1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 1086 Dark looks suffused, Suffused, and glaring with untender fire. 1786 tr. *Beckford's Valhek* (1883) 33 To hide the blush of mortification that suffused their foreheads. 1813 SHELLEY *Q Mab* vi 25 A kindling gleam of hope suffused the Spirit's lineaments. 1818 WORDSWORTH *Evening Volunt*. ix 45 Von hazy ridges Climbing suffused with sunny air 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1 xxv 184 The glorious light suffused with gold and crimson the atmosphere itself. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxxv 283 The beautiful colour that for a second suffused her blushing face 1884 GARDEN 5 Aug 119/1 Sepals and flowers white, suffused at base with ivory lilac.

c. *transf.* and *fig.*

1813 COLFRIDGE *Night scene* 43 Eyes suffused with rapture 1848 W. H. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* v (1879) 101 The life and literature of the nation were suffused with these reminiscences. 1867 J. B. ROSE tr. *Virg. Eneid* 160 The crowded ranks Of disembodied Shades suffused the banks. 1868 HELPS *Redman* II. (1876) 10 The most common place objects being suffused with beauty 1876 HOLLAND *Sev Oaks* xv 234 The amused expression suffused the lawyer's face

2. To pour (a liquid) over a surface. (Also *refl.*) Chiefly in fig. context.

1734 tr. *Rollin's Roman Hist* (1821) III. vii 328 Suffusing over the study of philosophy the dye of rhetoric. 1825 VOL. IX.

Ann. Reg, *Chron* 92/2 Water, sugar, &c. from the boiler and pans, suffused thickly upon the trees. 1829 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* x 282 The healing flood of Christian truth shall suffuse itself in all directions. 1854 FRID R. *Agric Soc* XV 11 427 Springs, suffused from higher grounds

Suffused (*sūfūz*), *ppl. a*. [f. *prec* + -ED 1.]

1. Overspread as with fluid, light, colour, etc

1590 SPENSER *F Q* III. vii. 10 Wiping the tears from her suffused eyes 1629 QUARRS *Argalus & Parthen* II Wks (1624) III 264/2 Which strongly did importune A world of tears from these suffused eyes 1805 MALT *Frail* XIV. 202 The eyes became more suffused and dull 1878 BROWNING *La Sautas* 71 How suffused a cheek You had turned me had I sudden brought the blush into the smile.

2. Spread over a surface like water. Also *fig.*

1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind* 1 817 The deep look which shall drain Suffused thought into channelled enterprise 1873 BLACK *Pr* *Hule* xvi 434 There was a faint suffused sense of joy in her heart.

Hence **Suffusedly** *adv.*, in a suffused manner

1895 MEYRICK *Brit Lepidopt* 461 Forewings whitish dorsum suffusedly fuscous.

Suffusion (*sūfūz*), *n*. of action f. *suffuso*- (see SUFFUSE). Cf. F. *suffusion*, It. *suffusione*, etc.]

1. The defluxion or extravasation of a fluid or 'humour' over a part of the body; † *concr.* the fluid itself; *spec.* in *Old Med.*, catarrh.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* xvii xli (Bodl MS) An oymenete pat. helpep agens suffusion of ygen. 1575 TURBERRY *Paniconv* 235 There is a catarrh which doth light upon the eyes of a hawk where we may tearme a suffusion 1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 209 The brame [sc. of lizards] is profitable for suffusions 1667 MILTON *P L* III 26 So thick a drop serene hath quenched their Orbs, Or dim suffusion veild.

1674 W. BATES *Harmony Dm. Attrib* vii 140 As the eye that is clouded with a Suffusion, so that all things appear yellow to it 1688 BOYLE *Vit. Thgt* 251, I have observed them [sc. flies in the eye] to continue many years without being more than a bastard suffusion, as Physicians speake 1736 *Dict Rust* (ed 3), Suffusion of the eye, in a Horse, is a Sort of Pin and Web. 1748 *Chambers's Cycl* s v, The Jaundice is a Suffusion of Bile over the whole Body 1748 V. KENATIS *Dis Horses* 70 A Suffusion or Defusion in their Feet. 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* s v, A suffusion, or extravasation of some humour, as of blood in the eye

2. The action of suffusing a surface with fluid, moisture, or colour; the condition of being suffused or overspread. Also, an instance of this.

1611 COROT, *Suffusion*, a suffusion, or pouring vpon, a spreading abroad. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* III. iii. 49 Myr clouds of this occurred earth; Whose dull suffusions make her often sown. 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard* II (1792) 65 In dim suffusion lies the glance divine, that lighten'd in their eyes 1823 SCOTT *Treism* III xxx, The golden glow O'er which in slight suffusion flows A frequent tinge of paly rose 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* xi. 127 He had a furious aspect, suffusion of the eyes, and perfect sleeplessness. 1874 DARWIN *Emotions* viii. 218 The suffusion of the eyes with tears

fig. 1676 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. iv. 224 Because he.. being deeply tintured, as it were, with the Suffusions of it [sc. a doctrine], every thing which he look'd upon, seem'd to him coloured with it 1794 A. YOUNG *Trav France* I 251 There is in this painting such a suffusion of grace, and such a blaze of beauty [etc.] 1854 LD. COCKBURN *Life Jeffrey* I. 91 A clear sweet voice, and a general suffusion of elegance.

3. A colouring or tint spread over a surface, esp. over the skin by the action of the blood, etc.; *freq.* a flush of colour in the face, a blush.

1700 DRYDEN *Onu's Met* xv. 287 The Disk of Phœbus when he climbs on high, Appears at first but as a bloodshot Eye; And when his Chariot downward drives to Bed, His Ball is with the same Suffusion red 1712 STEELE *Spect*. No 390 r x Would she not be much more modest without that ambiguous Suffusion? 1745 AKENSIDE *Odes*, *Agst Suspicion* II, Already in your eyes I see a pale suffusion rise. 1763 *Phil. Trans* LIII 232 He had a yellow suffusion over his skin 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy round World* I 102 A beautiful suffusion of purple. 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* ix, The deadly paleness gave place to a deep and rosy suffusion 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin Med* vii 93 The tunica adnata was of a pearl-white colour, without the slightest suffusion.

Suffusive (*sūfūz*), *a*. [f. L. *suffusus*- (see SUFFUSE) + -IVE] Tending to suffuse or spread.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess Crit. Meth* 152 Interest in the love stories and satisfaction in the minor character-drawing have passed into retrospection and suffusive musing 1891 *Harper's Mag* June 65/1 Purple and saffron and a suffusive blood-red flush

|| **Sufi** (*sūfī*). Foims. 7 **Sufi**, 7 **Sofee**, 8 **Soufee**, 8-9 **Sofi**, 9 **Sooft** (see, **Sooft**, **Soopee**, 9 **Sufi**. [a. Ar. صوفي *sūfī* lit. 'man of wool', f.

صوف *sūf* wool (see Margoliouth *Early Devel. Moham.*, 1914, 141). Cf. F. *sufi*, *soufi*. It has often been errone. associated with SOPHY¹, q.v.]

One of a sect of Mohammedan ascetic mystics who in later times embraced pantheistic views.

1653 GRAVES *Seraglio* 178 Those Turks which would be accounted Sofees [Marg. Puntans] do commonly read, as they walk along the streets. 1766 MORSE *Amer Geog* II. 571 Some of them called Souffes, who are a kind of quietists. 1845 EPHINSTONE *Acc Caudul* (1842) I Intro 83 The mystical doctrine of the Sofees 1874 LOWELL *Dante Prose* Wks 1890 IV 449 A Sufi who has passed the fourth step of initiation. 1875 *Encycl Brit* II 677/2 The Persian Sufis specially distinguished themselves by their practice of abstinence and solitary meditation

attrib 1815 EPHINSTONE *Acc Caudul* (1842) I. 172 The beauty of the Sofee system. 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-*

Lore ix (1896) 342 note, The 'path', the final 'unity' with God, the disbelief in all creeds, [etc.] which form the great Sufi doctrines, are purely Buddhist

Sufi 2, *erron.* form of SOPHY¹.

1876 *Encycl Brit* IV 707/1 The Sophi or Sufi of Persia

Ind V. 175/1 The palace of the Sufi princes.

† **Sufian**, *a*. and *sb. Obs.* Also 6 **Sophian**, 7 **Suffean**. [f. **SUF**¹ + -AN.] **A. adj.** Belonging to the Sufis. **B. sb.** A Sufi.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy*. II. xx. 108 For that in the Arabian tongue wool is called Sophy, those which are of this sect are called Sophians The Sophians which are the Persians, wear redde ones [sc. turbans] 1698 FRAYER *Acc. E. India & P* 268 One of the Suffean Creed is Constituted Governor.

Sufic (*sūfīk*), *a*. [f. **SUF**¹ + -IC] Pertaining to the Sufis or their mystical system.

1884 *Encycl Brit*. XVII. 592/2 There are frequent Sufic allegories [in the *Ishkandarnama*], just as in the *Mahabharat* 1914 MARGOLIOUTH *Early Devel Moham* 153 To a certain extent the Sufic fasting and simplicity of diet was based on medical theory.

Sufism (*sūfīz'm*). Also **Soofoeism**, **Sufyism**, **Suffoeism**, **Sufesism**. [f. **SUF**¹ + -ISM] = next.

1870 C. MILLS *Hist Muhammedanism* 407 The visionary doctrines of Soofoeism. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* I. 101 The blended abstractions of Sufyism and the Vedanta. 1864 *Lond. Rev* 28 May, Hafiz, with his mystic Sufesism. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 368/1 The system of philosophy professed by Persian poets and dervishes is called Sufism.

So **Sufistic** *a*, pertaining to Sufism.

1880 *Encycl Brit* XI. 368/1 The Sufistic system of philosophy.

Sufism (*sūfīz'm*). Also **Sofism**. [f. **SUF**(¹) + -ISM] The mystical system of the Sufis.

1836 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. III 854 Sufism, the pantheistic mysticism of the East 1847 in WEBSTER 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol Ethics* v 226 In Persia a highly mystical and poetical sofism has grown up

Also **Sufist** = **SUF**¹ (in quot. *attrib*); **Sufistic** *a*, pertaining to Sufism.

1854 LOWELL *Journal*, *Italy* Prose Wks 1890 I 199 He should take his motto from Bishop Golias's *Misti est propositum in tabernaculo mori*, though not in the Sufistic sense of that misunderstood Churchman 1913 *Everyman* 13 June 269/1 The Sufist mystic, Jelalu' d' Din Rumi.

Sufon, *obs form* of **SEVEN**.

† **Sug**, *sb. 1 Obs* Variant of **Soa sb.**

1578 LYTE *Dodoes* 511 The Rushes grow in low moist sugges [edd 1595, 1610 *sugs*], or waterie places.

† **Sug**, *sb. 2 Obs* Also 7 *sugg* [Origin unknown]

A species of fish-louse parasitic on the trout.

1653 WALTON *Angler* II. 90 Many of them [sc. trout] have sticking on them Sugs or Trout lice, which is a kind of a worm, in shape like a Clove or a Pin with a big head 1668 WILKINS *Redd Char* II v § 2 125 1688 HOLME *Armeny* II. ix. 190 1758 BINNELL *Descr Thames* 176.

Sug (*sog*), *v. dial.* (chiefly west-country). Also *sugg* [Variant of **Soa v.**] To soak (*trans*. and *intr.*)

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp* 2 *Peter* II. 5 As land by long sugging under the waters hath the heart of it eaten out 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *To Sug*, to soak in Water 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilturn & Vale Farm* 276 Its spongy, deep Roots will sugg, rot, and die here in a few Years.

Sugan, variant form of **SUGGAN sb.**

Sugar (*jʊgəz*), *sb.* Forms - see below. [a. OF. *gucie* (12-14th c), *cuquere*, *suchre*, *sukere*, north-east. *chucree*, mod F. *sucree* (from 13th c), = Pr. *sucree*, It. *succhero*, ad. (prob through OHG) med L. *succarum*, *succarum*, ad. Arab. سكر *sukkar* (with

prefixed article *assukkar*, whence Sp *azucar*, Pg. *assucar*). The phonological history of the Eng. forms is in several points obscure. (1) The *g* of the modern form (see *y*-forms below) cannot be accounted for by any known OF. or AF. forms (but med.L. *sugurum* occurs); cf., however, AF. *segerstaine*, Norman F. *segristem* = OF. *secrestium* (see **SEXTON**), and Eng. *flagon* representing F. *flacon*. (2) The quantity of the vowel of the first syllable appears to have been variable from early times (cf. the spellings *sugur*, *sawger*, *seukere*, and *suggur*), but the development of initial (*s*) into (*f*) makes it probable that the long *ū* prevailed (cf. *sūre*), and that shortening took place afterwards; (*sū*-*g*) survives in some north midl. dialects (3) The *Sc* forms (*δ*) pronounced (*səkər*) show a survival of the short vowel type from F. (*sukr*), but LG. influence is also possible.

The relation of Arab *sukkar* to Gr *σάκχαρος*, *sákcharon* (whence L. *saccharon*, *SACCHARUM*, Pers *shakar*, Skr *śakarāṇī* [Prakrit *sakharā*] ground or candied sugar, orig pebble, grit (cf. JAGGERY), is not clear. Forms representing one or other of the types are found in most European languages e.g. MLG *sucher*, MDu *sucher*, *suker*, *sugker* (mod Du *sukker*), OHG *sucwra* (MHG *encher*, G. *zucker*), Icel *sykr*, MSw. *söcker*, *sucker* (Sw *söcker*, Da *sukker*), Lit Russ *cukor*, Serb. *cukar*, Boh *cukr*, Pol *cykier*, Turk *sukker*, Rum *sahkar*, Russ *sakhara*, Serb *šećer*, *čahara*, *čakara*, Bulg *šećer*, *sahar*, Turk *şeker*.)

1. A sweet crystalline substance, white when pure, obtained from a great variety of plant juices, but chiefly from those of the sugar-cane and sugar-beet, and forming an important article of human food.

15

At Last x, Managers of sugar-estates. 1613 DEKKER
Strange Horse-Race, etc. Wks (Grosart) III 316 Before
either this Masque, or *Sugen-feast come marching in their

true and most sweet state. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 27 June 1654. A collation of eggs fried in the *sugar furnace. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 446/1 *Sugar-furnace*, one in which pans are set for boiling sugar-cane juice. 1769 Mrs RARFOLD *Eng. Housekeeper* (1778) 265 To make *Sugar Icing for the Bride Cake. 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 5 How neat the Desolation of the *Sugar Islands is at hand. 1764 J. Oris *Rights Brit. Colonies* 29 That brutal barbarity that has long marked the general character of the *sugar-islanders. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* The *Sugar Juice is purified. 1847 Webster's *Dict.* (ed. 2), **Sugar-kettle*, a kettle used in boiling down the sap or juice from which sugar is made. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* When it has been a Quarter of an Hour in the Forms, 'tis cut with a *Sugar-Knife. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366/1 **Sugar-machinery*, the rolling mills necessary for squeezing out the sap of the sugar-cane. 1800 HAKLUVY *Poy. III* 118 His own Ingenious of *sugar mills. 1800 B. Moseley *Treat. Sugar* (ed. 2) 33 Water or House sugar Mills. 1861 *Grew Museum* IV, § 1 353 Sal Ammoniac sublim'd in a *Sugar-Mould. 1861 BENTLEY *Nat. Bot.* 699 Treacle [is] the thick juice which has drained from refined sugar in the sugar-moulds. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* II, 55 Copper vessels heated by steam, like *sugar-pans, &c. 1809 NEUMANN *Sp. Engl. Dict.* *Alphonie*, a *sugar-pate made with oil of sweet almonds. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl. s. v.* Some have imagined, that the ancient and modern *Sugar-Plant were different. 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 The English *Sugar Plantations are upon small Islands. 1834 McCulloch *Dict. Comm.* (ed. 2) 1087 The Spanish sugar plantations. 1681 *Grw. Museum* II, § 1 224 Permitting the Molasses to drain away through a hole at the bottom of the *Sugar-Pots. 1731 *Genl. Mag.* I 137 *Sugar Powder best 50s per c. 1553 EDEN *Tract. Newm. Ind.* (Arb.) 40 In the Island of Hispania were elected 28, *sugar-presses. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* 1, A small sugar-press under a roof of palm-leaf. 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* x 261 The cog-wheels of the Indian sugar-presses were invariably cut at an angle of 45°. 1736 BAILEY *Household Dict.* M m 3b, To make all sorts of *Sugar Puffs. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xvi, Bullock's blood is used in the *sugar refineries in England. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) II 440/2 The following analysis of *sugar refuse was made by Professor Johnston. 1780 J. HOWARD *Prisons in Eng. & Wales* 71 *Sugar saucers of brass wire. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 209 **Sugar scum*, which consists of lime and bullocks' blood. 1840 MARYAT *Poor Jack* xlii, He had worked his passage home in a *sugar ship. 1868 HOLME *Armoury* III xxi 281 A *Sugar Sive. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 472 Suppose a *sugar-solution before inversion turns the plane of polarisation, to the right. 1898 SYLVESTER *De Batis* I, 111 (1842) 26/1 The precious Reed Whence *Sugar sirrups in abundance bleed. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXXIII 21/1 A Annual charcoal is variously applied in the bleaching of sugar-tyrup. 1895 *Disc. Duties on Sugar* 14 This Gentleman seems very unwilling to allow any thing of the Merchant to be concern'd in the *Sugar-Trade. 1714 *Observ. Trade Sugar Colonies* 4 Jamaica could never be kept and improved so as to support the Sugar Trade to this Kingdom. 1677 *Phil. Trans.* III 810 Vinous shrubs are now coming into fashion; of these do some make *Sugar-wines by art. 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 31 The brewing of *sugar worts.

b. Objective, with agent-nouns, vbl. sbs., and ppl. adjs., as *sugar-boiler*, *-boiling*, *-broker*, etc.; also in the names of implements used in manufacturing or preparing sugar, as *sugar-chopper*, etc. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xxi (Roxb.) 279 Instruments usefull to the *sugar Boyler or Baker. 1856 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 388 Iron melters, sugar-boilers and cooks. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xxi (Roxb.) 279 That hot and laborious employ of *Sugar Boiling, and refining. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I 357, I purchased a small tin saucepan, a piece of marble slab, and commenced sugar-boiling. 1866 W. REED *Hist. Sugar* 54 Whilst the sugar boiling season lasted. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366/1 **Sugar chopper*, a small hatchet for breaking up loaf-sugar. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 63 Sugar Merchant, Chopper, Cutter. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 406 A *sugar-destroying body or ferment. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2446/1 Hersey's *sugar-dryer is for granulating damp sugar. 1844 BRENT *St. Lucia* 296 In 1840 the *sugar-grower took the alarm. 1856 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 386 In *sugar-growing countries. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvi, The profits of sugar-growing have been of late very great. 1898 **Sugar-maker* [see CANDLER]. 1750 T. SHORT *Disc. Tea, Sugar*, etc. 80 With the Skimmings of the Juice of the Cane the Sugar-makers feed their Swine and Poultry. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., The whole art of *sugar-making, or the reducing vegetable juices to what we call sugar. 1796 STEEDMAN *Survivam* I 316 The dangers to which the sugar-making negroes are exposed. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1200 Each *sugar manufacturer has a warehouse. 1747 *State of Sugar Trade* 3 British *Sugar Planters. 1807 *Edm. Rev.* Oct 151 The profits of *sugar planting. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 354 *Sogho*, a *sugar-producing grass. 1688 **Sugar refiner* [see SUGAR-BAKER 2]. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sci.* IV s. v., Our sugar refiners first dissolve it [so coarse sugar] in water. 1835 *Partington's Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II 793/2 The process of *sugar refining is now carried to so high a degree of perfection. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1201 It is curious to find in the ancient arts of Hindostan exact prototypes of the *sugar-rollers. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2451/1 **Sugar-sifter*, a machine for sifting grains of crushed or ground sugar according to fineness of grain. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xxi (Roxb.) 281 A *Sugar Skimmer, is a round plate of Brass a little hollow in the middle and made full of round holes. 1866 W. REED (*title*) The History of Sugar and *Sugar Yielding Plants.

c. Instrumental and parasynthetic, as *sugar-cured*, *-iced*, etc.; simulative, as *sugar-coloured*, *-sweet*; also *sugar-like*.

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 231 Externally *sugar-coloured. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Dec 7/2 A *sugar-cured ham. 1805 NELSON *To Dr. Clarence* 12 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI 455, and upwards of *sugar-laden Ships. 1879 *Frml. Chem. Soc. Abstr.* 360 Its granular, *sugar-like appearance. 1805 NELSON *To A. Davidson*

12 June in Nicolas *Disp.* (1846) VI 454 More than two hundred Sail of *sugar-loaded Ships. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Footes-cappes* Wks. (Grosart) I 18/2 *Sugar sweete, or bitter as the gall, Tis Pasquils humour. 1624 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacrifice* Wks. (Grosart) II 44/2 And Gall itself, to them made Sugar-sweet. 1906 KIRKING in *Tribune* 15 Jan 4/4 *Sugar-topped biscuits.

5 Special combs: *sugar-almond*, a sweet-meat consisting of an almond coated with sugar; *† transf.* a stone resembling this; *sugar-box*, *† (a)* a sugar-basin or sugar-caster; *(b)* a box in which sugar is packed, *† sugar-bread*, a species of confectionery; *sugar-butter sauce*, a sauce made with sugar and butter; *sugar-cake*, a rich cake made with sugar, butter, and cream; also *fig*; *sugar-camp U.S.*, a place in a maple forest or plantation where the sap is collected and boiled for sugar; *sugar-caster*, *-cator* (see CASTOR 2); *sugar-coat v.* to coat with sugar; *fig*, to make palatable; *esp* in *sugar-coated ppl. a.* (of pills); so *sugar-coating vbl. sb*; *sugar-cone*, a conical mould used in making loaf-sugar; *sugar-disease*, diabetes; *† sugar-garden*, *sugar-house*, a sugar-factory, sugar-works; *sugar-house molasses*, a low-grade molasses produced at sugar-factories, now chiefly used in the preparation of certain medicines and chemicals; *sugar-lime*, lime formed in the process of preparing sugar from beet-root; *† sugar-man*, a sugar-maker or confectioner; *† sugar-meat*, a sweet-meat, comfit, confection; *sugar-orchard U.S.* = SUGAR-BUSH 1; *sugar-pellet*, a pellet of sugar; *† a* piece of sugar-paste; *† sugar-penide* [cf MLG. *suckerpenit* (see PENIDN)], corruptly *-penney*, bailey-sugar; *† sugar-roll*, *(a)* a sweetened bread roll; *(b)* a sugar-mill roller; *† sugar-snow*, snow (SNOW sb 1 4 a) made with sugar; *† sugar-snuff*, a snuff compounded of powdered sugar-candy and oil of nutmegs; *† sugar-spar*, *† sugar-spirit* (see QUOTS.); *sugar-stick*, a stick of sweetstuff; *sugar-teat* (see QUOT. 1847), in QUOT. 1856, *transf.*; *sugar-tongs*, a metal implement for taking hold of pieces of lump sugar (to put them into a beverage), consisting of two limbs connected by a flexible back (or a hinge) and furnished at each end with claws or a spoon-shaped plate; *sugar-vinegar*, vinegar made from the waste juice and washings in sugar-manufacture; *sugar-wash* (see QUOT.), *sugar-water*, *† (a)* water in which sugar has been dissolved; *(b)* see QUOT. 1753, *(c)* U.S. the sap of the sugar-maple.

1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Diolo* II i Wks 1904 II 359 He gues thee *Sugar almonds. 1681 *Grw. Museum* III § 1 v. 296 The Sugar-Almond, so like to the rougher sort which Confectioners sometimes make, that, excepting the last, nothing can be liker. 1640 *Union Ino* (1841) or A *sugar boxe, one sugar boxe spoon. 1639 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. B, 1 Scollup Sugar boxe. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 448 A vinegar pot, oil pot, and sugar box. 1747 in *Nazme Peering Evidence* (1874) 81 Silver milk pot, sugar box silver salver. 1796 *Stedman's Surinam* I 352 Placing my sugar-boxes in the middle of a tub, and on stone. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 366/1 *Sugar-box*, a kind of long case in which Havana and some other sugars are imported. 1879 HARRISON *England* II vi in *Holmsdale*, Marchpaine, *sugarbread [ed. 1777 signed bread] gingerbread. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 10 Nov 8/5 A Plum Pudding, with beaten *sugar-butter sauce, after the receipt of Merton College, Oxford. 1600 BRETON *Pasquils Footes-cappes* Wks. (Grosart) I 26/2 Such vile conjunctions such constructions make, That some are poisoned with a Sugar Cake. 1716 W. MOFFETT *Hesperides* 150-9 This grunting Sow would sooner take, And eat it, than Sugar-Cake. 1801 S. & H. LEE *Cantab.* T. IV 14 Pots of conserves, sugar cakes, and such other housewife presents as gratify the appetites common to children. 1829 KLAITS *Ohio* i, 11, Who dares to give An old lion sugar-cakes of mild relieve? 1805 PICK *Sources Mississ.* (1800) 49 He informed me that the *sugar camp near the stockade was where he made sugar. 1896 **Sugar-caster* [see CASTOR 2]. 1793 COLMAN *Prose Ser. Occas.* (1787) I 251 A queer sort of building Ma'am, said young Bonus, — a mere pepper-box, and there, — (pointing to the turrets of All Souls) there are the sugar casters. 1878 POLLEN *Anc. & Mod. Gold & Silver Wks.* 160 Sugar caster silver-gilt, chased with figures of virtues. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 18 March 660/3 He can have his pills *sugar-coated by any druggist. 1910 J. J. KEEVE in *The Fundamentals* III. 99 The little truth in it served to sugar-coat and give plausibility to some deadly errors that lurked within. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 998/1 **Sugar-coated pills* are prepared like the sugarplums of the confectioners. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 21 Jan. 12/1 Who used his great gift of humour as a *sugar-coating for the great things he has had to say. 1856 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 420 **Sugar-cones* painted with white lead are avoided. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anst.* IV 1 100/2 The chemical mechanism of *sugar-disease. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 630 His provisions for his Ingenues or *Sugar gardens. 1600 J. FORTY tr. *Leo's Africa* v. 52 To every of the Ingenios or *sugar houses do belong Negro-slaves, for the planting of their canes. 1769 *Ann. Reg.* 111 Mr. Derman's sugar-house, in Blackfriars, was burnt to the ground. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 175 The sugar houses, were easily distinguished by the vast columns of smoke they sent up into the air. 1865 WALT WHITMAN *To Working Men* vi. Poems (1868) 10 White-lead-works, the sugar-house, steam-saws. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict., Treacle*, sugar-house molasses, the un-

crystallizable residue of the refining of sugar. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 469 The calcareous thin syrup is filtered through bone-black, which removes a small quantity of *sugar-lime. a 1668 BRETON *Figure of Four* II No 78 Wks. (Grosart) II. 7/1 Four sweet Trades in a Citie *Sugar-men, Comfit-makers, Perfumers and Nose-gay-makers. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III xxi (Roxb.) 280/2 A Sugar mans Lip Bason. 1857 *Holmsdale's Chron.* III 1490/2 A most sumptuous banquet prepared of *sugar meats for the men of armes, and the ladies. 1632 WITHER *Sat. Ess.* *Vanity* M 6 Sweet sugar meats, and spice. 1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* 344 **Sugar orchard*, a collection of maple trees selected and preserved in the forest for the purpose of making sugar therefrom. 1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Alfengue*, *sugar pellets, *Saccari gluten*. 1613 DEKKER *Strange Horse-Race*, etc. Wks. (Grosart) III 372 [Dishes] heaped full to the brim with Sugar-pellets. 1830 *Edm. Rev.* L 517 For administering all kinds of homoeopathic medicine the little sugar pellets are the favourite medium. 1899 A. M. tr. *Gabel-houer's Bk. Physique* 208/2 Then take *Sugar-penny as much as is needfull with Lettis, and fragrant Rosewater. 1623, 1683 [see PENIDN]. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 55 The first Sort, call'd Sugar-Penids, is boild till the Sugar becomes brittle. 1737 *Coll. Epigram.* cxxii, All their cheer was *sugar rolls and sack. 1758 in *6th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Rec. App.* II 129 A new method of Casting Guns or Cannon, Fire Engines, Cylinders, Pipes, and Sugar Rolls, . . in dried sand. 1767 in *N. & Q.* 9th S. vii (1902) 148/1 It is customary with us [at Caus Coll., Camb.] to have sugar-roll and sack standing in the hall. 1611 J. DAVIDS *Sea Folly*, To Worthy Persons Wks. (Grosart) II. 64/1 If a storme should rise Of *sugar snows and haile of care-aways. 1715 F. SLARF *Vindict. Sugars* 6, I have . . recommended the Use of *Sugar-Snuff to several Friends. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 31 Those which they call *Sugar-sars, are those whose Crystallisations are very small, and so on crumbling to Pieces have the Appearance of powdered Sugar. 1731 F. SHAW *Ess. Art. Phil.* 126 By *Sugar-Spirit is here understood, the Spirit prepared from the Washings, Scummings, Dross and Waste of a Sugar-Baker's Refining House. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist.* 33/1 He, proposed an increase of one halfpenny per gallon on the wash of sugar-spirits. 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I 51 Their upright cylinder-shaped show-glasses, containing peppermint drops, *sugar-sticks, hard-bake [etc.]. 1914 CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* xxi 255 When the three boys last met in the village market-place, they were all sucking sugar sticks. 1847 HALLIWELL, **Sugar-leaf*, a small portion of moist sugar tied up in a rag of linen of the shape and size of a woman's nipple, given to quiet an infant when the mother is unable to attend. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II v 63 Sugar-teats of raw meat are passed around. 1708 W. KING *Cookery* 70 For want of *Sugar-tongs or Spoons for Salt. 1874 RUSKIN *For's Clav.* IV. 272 Because people are now always in a hurry to catch the train, they haven't time to use the sugar-tongs. 1839 URE *Dict. Arts* 1 Vinegar may be distinguished into four varieties, . . 1. Wine vinegar. 2. Malt vinegar. 3. *Sugar vinegar. 4. Wood vinegar. 1811 *Ann. Reg.* *Gen. Hist.* 9 **Sugar wash* 1. e. the liquid prepared in order to distil spirits from it. 1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 7 Take almadyns, . . an stampe hem, an draw hem, with be *sugre water thikke y now, in-to a fayre vessel. 1450 *Ibid.* 85 Grynde hem with sugour water into fare mylke. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Sugar spirit*, Sugar-water, which is no other than the water in which the aprons, moulds, and other utensils, employed in the refining of sugar, are washed. 1843 PEREIRA *Food & Diet* 118 Sugar water is frequently used at the table on the continent. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 267/2 A Spout for sugar-water (the sap of the sugar-maple tree).

b. In names of birds, insects, and other animals that feed upon or infest sugar or sweet things, as *sugar-acarus*, *-ant*, *-worm*; *sugar-creeper* (see CREEPER 3); *sugar-eater*, = SUGAR-BIRD 2, 3; *sugar-louse*, *-mite*, *(a)* a springtail or silverfish, *Lepisma sacchari*; *(b)* a mite of the genus *Tyroglyphus* or *Glyciphagus*; *sugar-squirrel*, a species of flying-squirrel found in Australia, which lives partly on honey.

1856 *Ort's Circ. Sci., Pract. Chem.* 409 The theory which refers grocers' psora to the *sugar acarus is exceedingly probable. 1790 *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 246 The *Sugar Ants, so called from their ruinous effects on the sugar-cane, 1898 MORRIS *Austral. English* 143/2 *Sugar-Ant*, a small ant, known in many parts of Australia by this name because of its fondness for sweet things. 1811 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* VIII. 1, 258 **Sugar Creeper*, *Cerulia saccharina*. 1796 NEWMAN *Polyglot-Lex.* VI 910 **Sugar eater*, *Cerulia flavella*. 1845 RICHARDSON in *Euclyp. Metrop.* XXII. 464/4 *Nectarina*, Sugar-eater. 1877 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii, II 320 The common *sugar-loose. 1796 NEWMAN *Polyglot-Lex.* VI 910 **Sugar mite*, *Lepisma saccharina*. 1828-32 WEBSTER *Dict.* *Sugar-mite*, . . *lepisma*. 1884 OCHLEY *Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sugar-mite*, a species of Acarina or mite, *Acarus sacchari*. 1846 WATERHOUSE *Mammalia* I, 331 *Petaurus (Behndus) Scinturus*, Squirrel Flying-Phalanger. **Sugar Squirrel* of the colonists of New South Wales. 1658 ROWLAND t. *Monet's Heat* II 1087, I assert that a little worm is hid in Sugar, long, black as a flea, like to a Weevil; and therefore we may justly call it a *Sugar-worm.

c. In the names of plants or fruits, so called on account of their sweetness or their yielding sugar: *sugar-apple*, either of two West Indian trees of the N.O. *Annonaceæ* or their fruits, *Annona squamosa* and *Rollinia Sibera*; *sugar-bean*, *Phaseolus saccharatus* and *Phaseolus lunatus* (1858 Simmonds *Dict. Trade*); *sugar-beet*, any variety of the beetroot plant from which sugar is manufactured; *sugar-berry*, the North American nettle-tree, *Celtis occidentalis*, = HAOKEBERRY 2, *sugar-birch*, a N. American species of birch, as *Betula lenta* or *Betula nigra*, from the sap of which sugar is obtained; *sugar-fungus*, the fungus of yeast, *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*; *sugar-grass*, *(a)* = SORGHUM

1 b; (b) the Australian grass *Polinia fulva* or *Eranthis fulvus*; sugar-gum, the Australian *Eucalyptus corymbosa* and *E. Gunnii*; sugar-melon, a sweet melon (cf. *F. nelsoni* *succus*); sugar-millet = *Sorghum* 1 b; sugar-pea (+-pease) see *quots.* 1707, 1866; +sugar-pear, a very sweet variety of pear; sugar-pine (see *quots.*); sugar-pumpkin (see *quots.*); +sugar-reed [cf. *Du. suikerriet*] = SUGAR-CANE; sugar-tree, (a) = SUGAR-MAPLE, (b) = SUGAR-BUSH 2; (c) an Australian shrub, *Myoporum platycarpum*; sugar-wood = SUGAR-MAPLE; sugar-wrack, *Laminaria saccharina*.

1738 Phil Trans XL 347 The Fruit of this and most other Anonas are Food for Lizards. Some of these Fruits have, from their Taste, been called Custard-apple, *Sugar-apple, and Sour-sops. 1750 G. HUGHES Barbados 179 It bears about April a great many flowers very much resembling those of a sugar apple. 1874 STEWART & BRANDIS Flora N. West India 6 Custard-apple (Sweet-sop or Sugar-apple in America). 1831 Sir J. SYDCLAIR Corr. II 422 Information regarding the "sugar beet" will be found in "Crud's Economie de l'Agriculture", p. 285. 1887 Encycl. Brit XXII 626/1 The sugar beet is a cultivated variety of *Beta maritima*. 1846 LINDLEY Veget. Kingd. 580 The drupes of *Celtis occidentalis*, the Nettle tree or "Sugar-berry", are administered in the United States in dysentery. 1751 J. BARTRAM Observ. Trav. Pennsylvania. etc. 27 The timber was "sugar birch, sugar maples, oak and poplar. 1857 G. Bird's Orn. Deposits (ed. 5) 398 The *penicillium glaucum*, though distinct from the "sugar fungus", yet is not unfrequently found associated with it. 1862 ANSTOLD Channel Isl. iv p. 476 The "sugar glass, or sorgho. 1880 MAIDEN Use Pl. 106 The "Sugar Grass" of colonists, so called on account of its sweetness. 1847 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, In Tasmania this is known as "Cider Gum", and in South-Eastern Australia occasionally as the "Sugar Gum". 1847 *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Sometimes called "Sugar Gum", on account of its sweetish foliage, which attracts cattle and sheep. 1816 SURL & MARK Country Farm 105 To make Cucumbers or Pumpkins sugared [unarg. *Sugar-Melons]. 1629 PARKINSON Parad. 525 Some are called Sugar Melons, others Pear Melons, and others Muske Melons. 1707 MORTIMER Husb. (1721) II 156 The "Sugar Pease", which being planted in April ripen about Midsummer, its Cods, boiled with the unripe Pease in them, is extraordinary sweet. 1710 Tisser Reddums in Tisser's Husb. (1878) 89 note, Runcival pease find now very little Entertainment in Gentlemen's Gardens. In their room are got the Egg pea, the Sugar pea, etc. 1866 Treas. Bot. 897/2 There is a section [of peas] denominated Sugar-peas, which is remarkable in that the pods are destitute of the inner film peculiar to the pods of the other kinds of Peas. 1864 EVELYN Kal. Hort. Aug. 72 Peas Summer Popplings, *Sugar Pear, Lodging Pear. 1766 Complete Farmer's v. Pear. The green sugar-pear. 1855 DUNGLIN Med. Lex. s. v. Arrow Root, Florida arrow-root is derived from *Zamia integrifolia* or *Z. pumila*, "Sugar pine. 1857 J. D. BOWTHORPE Three Yrs. California. xi. 188 In this part of the country the pine trees are of an immense size. The most graceful is what is called the "sugar pine"; 1876 Encycl. Brit. IV 704/1 The sugar pine (*Pinus Lambertiana*). 1905 Trade Catalogue (Cent. Dict. Suppl.), Negro or Nantucket "Sugar Pumpkin. The true old fashioned black-warted, shelled pumpkin. 1719 QUINCY Compl. Disp. 227 The "Sugar-Red or Cane. 1719 Pennsylvania ut. 246 *Sugar tree, grows at the Heads of Rivers, and near Mountains. 1802 J. BARROW Trav. I. 62 One, called here the sugar-tree, from the great quantity of saccharine juice contained in the bottom of its vase-shaped flowers. 1866 Treas. Bot. 1101/1 Sugar-tree, *Myoporum platycarpum*. 1874 S. De Vries Americ. num. 418 The Sugar Tree or Sugar-Maple (*Acer saccharinum*). 1809 A. HENRY Trav. 68 Covered with the rock or sugar maple, or "sugar-wood." 1884 Encycl. Brit. XIV 29/2 Kelp, is prepared from the deep-sea tangle (*Laminaria digitata*), "sugar wrack" (*L. saccharina*).

† 6. In fig. use, passing into adj. (with superlative *sugarest*, *sug(e)rest*): Sugary, sweet. Obs.

c. 1330 Crt. Love 22 Thy sugar-drops swete of Elicon Distill in me I pray. 1578 T. PROCTOR Gorg. Gallery Liv. Our sugarest sweetest reapers sorrowing sobs in fine. 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. 1 rry Here are severid lips Parted with sugar breath. 1599 - Hen. V. v. iii. 303 You haue Witch-craft in your Lippes, Kate; there is more eloquence in a Sugar touch of them, then in the Tongues of the French Councell. 1604 DICKER Housat. Wh. Wks. 1873 II. 97 Our Country Bona Robaes, ob I are the sugrest delicious Rogues. 1687 in Magd. Coll. & Gas. II (O.H.S.) 167 They were wheedled, by .sugar words.

† b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *sugar-chopped*, *-lipped*, *mouthed* adjs. Obs.

1553 Respublica iii. iii. 680 A sylpper, sugar-mouthed howtrecop as can bee. a 1654 Brome New Acad. i. 1, Do you tell me Of your sweet sugar-chop't nestle coxcombe? 1827 Scott Surg. Dau. Concl. All that sugar-lipped railery which is fitted for the situation of a man about to do a foolish thing.

Sugar (ju'gæl), v. Forms: 5-6 *sugre*, 6-7 *suger*, 7-*sugar*. [f. SUGAR sb.]

1. trans. To mix, cover, sprinkle, or sweeten with sugar.

1530 PALSGR 743/1, I suger, I make swete with suger, *je sucre*. 1866 BACON Sylva & 16 With Water thick Sugred. 1736 BALEY Househ. Dict. Mm 3 b, To Sugar all Sorts of small Fruit. 1806 SOUTHEY Let. to Mary Barker, Rum and water .sugared to the utmost. 1844 LD GREENVILLE Nags Metrice 87 We now sugar our cups as freely as our ancestors spiced and drugged them. 1874 Geo. ELIOT Middlem. ii. When I sugar my liquor.

absol. 1834, 1850 [see CREAM v. 6].

b. In fig. context (cf. 2).

1610 T. ABBOTT Old Way 9 To Sugar the brims of their intoxicated Cups, that men the more greedily, may drinke those venomous potions. 1642 D. ROGERS Naaman 320

Instead of (Master) call him (Father) sugering the bitter potion they were to minister. 1654 FULLER Comm. Ruth (1868) 137 One dram whereof is able to sugar the most worm-wood affliction. 1740 [see SUGARING vbl sb. 1].

c. intr. To spread sugar mixed with beer, gum, etc. upon trees or the like in order to catch moths.

Also trans. with the tree as obj.

1857, 1882 [see SUGARING vbl sb. 3] 1889 Pall Mall Gaz. 20 Aug. 3/1 They were out late 'sugaring for moths'. 1892 F. E. BEDDARD Anim. Coloration iii. 84 Any lepidopterist who has 'sugared' in the New Forest. 1902 S. S. SPRIGGS Industr. Chevalier vii. 165 There are crowds of them, who go out beating bushes, tapping palings, and sugaring trees.

2. fig. To make sweet, agreeable, or palatable.

1472-20 LYDG Chron. Troy Prolog. 57 That wyth thyn hony swete Sugiest tongys of iethoricyens. 1429 Pol. Poems (Rolls) II. 145 Thy right ay sugre with remysoun. 1586 STONEY Arcadia iii. xxvii, The messenger, having ever used to sugre any thing which his Master was to receive. 1613-18 DANIEL Coll. Hist. Eng. (1626) 51 To baite the people, and sugar their subiection. 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. Camus Admir. Events 194 Bad love is sugered full of quaint wantonness. 1681 T. FLATMAN Heraculus Ridens No. 23 (1719) I 152 Yest. Oh, Mr. Sham's, turn'd true Protestants! 1691 Nay, I thought so by their sugaring the Oaths. 1898 C. GIBSON For the King in, Madam, I can sugar my pills, but I cannot sugar my words.

absol. 1604 SHAKS Oth. i. ii. 216 These Sentences, to Sugar, or to Gall, Being strong on both sides, are Equivocal.

b. with over

1603 SHAKS Ham. (Qo. 1) 1768 Then I perceive there's treason in his looks. That seem'd to sugar o'er his villanie. 1649 MILTON Eikon Pref. Wks. 1851 III. 330 The common grounds of Tyranny and Popery, sugard a little over. 1686 H. MORE Let. in Norris Th. Love, etc. (1688) 217 A sin sugar'd over with the circumstance of *Funundum* or *Vile* or both. 1830 CUNNINGHAM Brit. Paint. II. 77 Buick, endeavoured to soothe down his rugged spirit and sugar over the bitterness of his nature. 1849 ROBERTSON Serm. Ser. i. ix. (1866) 152 Names, with which this world sugars over its dark guilt.

3. intr. usually *sugar off*: in US and Canada, in the manufacture of maple-sugar, to complete the boiling down of the syrup in preparation for granulation.

1836 in [Mrs. Traill] Backw. Canada App. 316 Those that sugar off outside the house have a wooden crane fixed against a stump. 1845 [see SUGARING vbl sb. 2] 1884 BLAKELEY Industr. Cycl. 422 If it is noticed while sugaring off that the syrup is scolded. 1892 HOWELLS Mercy 17 Families that you find up in the hills, where the whole brood study Greek while they are sugaring off in the spring.

4. *Cambridge Univ. Rowing slang*. To shrink while pretending to row hard.

1890 BARRE & LEBLANC Slang Dict. (1897) 307/2 1894 Daily News 6 Feb. 3/5 Now do look alive, number ninety and five, You're 'sugaring'. 1898 Blackw. Mag. Jan. 48 Don't sugar - four.

Sugar-baker. [Cf. *Du. suikerbakker*, G. *suckerbäcker*.]

† 1. A confectioner. Obs.

1650 Cotenetus Yanna Lung § 408 The Sugar baker make's readie sweet-meats.

2. A sugar-refiner. Obs. exc. Hist.

1688 HOLME Armonny iii. xvii (Roxb.) 281 The coat of Armes of the Sugar bakers or Refiner. 1797 De Fox Eng. Tradesm. iv. (1841) 1 26, I have seen a confectioner turn a sugar-baker. 1777 SHERIDAN Sch. Scand. ii. 11, Her mother was a Welsh milliner and her father a sugarbaker at Bristol. 1834 Brit. Husb. L. 426 Sugar bakers' scum is the skimmings of the sugar during the operation of refining. 1836-7 DICKENS Sk. Bos. Tales x. Mr. Gabriel Parsons, was a rich sugar-baker, and mustook rudeness for honesty. 1858 SIMMONDS Dingle Trade.

3. *So Sugar-bakehouse*, a sugar-refinery; *Sugar-bakeery*, (a) a sugar-refinery; (b) the occupation of a sugar-refiner. *Sugar-baking* vbl sb.

1815 Ann. Reg. Chron. 91 A *sugar bakehouse. 1794 Debates U.S. Congress 5 May (1849) 635 There were only seventeen *Sugar-bakeries in the United States. 1860 THACKERAY Level. i. (1861) 43 He had embarked in many businesses besides the paternal sugar bakery. 1754 Fr. Bk. of Rates 103 The said Manufacture of *Sugar-Baking and Refining in France. 1805 FORTYTH Beauties Scot. II. 36 There are few manufactures here [sc. Greenock] carried on excepting of cordage, sugar-baking, and some few others. 1902 Encycl. Brit. XXXIII 48/1 In former days, when refining sugar or 'sugar baking' was supposed to be a mystery.

Sugar-bird. [*G. zuckervogel* is used in senses 1 and 2. Sense 3 is after *Du. suikervogel*.] A name applied to various small birds which feed (or were supposed to feed) on the nectar of flowers.

† 1. = CANARY-BIRD. Obs.

1688 HOLME Armonny ii. xl. 242/2 The Canary Bird, or Sugar Bird, is as big as a common Titmouse.

2. A bird of the genus *Certhia*, belonging to the family *Certhiidae*, in the W. Indies and S. America; also applied to the genera *Certhia* and *Dacnis*.

1787 LATHAM Gen. Synop. Birds Suppl. 128 Famous Creeper. A Specimen of this, in the collection of the late Mr. Boddam, was called by the name of Sugar-Bird. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT Anim. Life 235 The Sugar-birds, or *Certhiidae*, are confined to the tropical parts of America. 1894 NEWTON Dict. Birds iii. 76x The Banana Quait is the Sugar-bird. 1902 Nature 25 Sept. 541/2 A Blue Sugar-bird (*Dacnis cayana*) from Brazil.

3. Applied to various members of the family *Nectariniidae* or Sun-birds of Africa.

1822 W. J. BURCHELL Trav. S. Afr. I. ii. 28 The delicate Humming-birds (*Trochilidae*) of South America are, in Southern

Africa, represented by the Nectariniae, here called by the Dutch colonists *Suiker-vogels* (sugar-birds), from having been observed to feed principally on the honey of the flowers of the *Suiker-bosch* (sugar-bush). 1834 PEARCE Afr. Sd. 22 Brilliant as the glancing plumes of Sugar birds among its blooms. 1908 Chr. Express 1 Apr. 55/1 A male Long-tailed sugar-bird (*Promerops cafer*).

Sugar-bush.

1. A grove or plantation of sugar-maples.

1823 COOPER Pioneers xx. We will stop and see the 'sugar-bush' of Billy Kirby. 1836 [Mrs. TRAILL] Backw. Canada 315 The sap having been boiled down in the sugar-bush.

2. [Cape Du. *suikerbos*.] The South African shrub *Protea nelsii*.

1822 [see SUGAR-BIRD 3] 1880 Silver's S. Africa (ed. 3) 127 It covers extensive grounds associating with the Kreupelboom, the Sugar-bush and other shrubs.

† **Sugar-candian**. Obs. Etymologizing alteration of SUGAR-CANDY as if *Candia*, Ciete. (Cf. med. L. *sucura de candia*, MLG *sucker van kandea*.)

In J. Taylor (Water P.) Pennyless Pilgr. (1618) F. 3 'Sugar-candian' has been altered by editors to 'Sugar-candian'.

1597 Br. Hall Sat. ii. 11, If not a dramme of Triacle souveraine, Or Aqua-vita, or Sugar Candian, can it iemclic.

† **Sugar-candied**, sb. Obs. rare. Perverted form of SUGAR-CANDY.

1599 B. JONSON Cynthia's Rev. Induct. I would thou hadst some sugar candied, to sweeten thy mouth.

Sugar-candied, a. Also 7-candied. [f. SUGAR-CANDY + -ED 2.]

1. Coated with (fine white) sugar; hence, white as if candied over with sugar.

1592 NASHE P. Penulasse Wks. 1904 I 180 Their cheeks sugar-candied and cherry blusht so sweetly. 1673 W. HICKES Loud Droilery 44, Thy lips are white as Tallow, never man did Buss sweeter things, sue they'r Sugar-candied.

2. fig. Sweet, sugared, honeyed. (Cf. CANDIED 3.)

In recent use only with pun on *candied*.

1650 A. B. Mutatus Polemo 23 We accosted them with the most prestigious sugar-candied words we could invent. 1893 R. WALLACE in Daily News 14 July 2/7 Governments had generally two classes of friends, the candid and the sugar candied. (Loud laughter.)

Sugar-candy (ju'gælkæ'ndi) [ad F. *sucree candi* (in which *candi* was at an early date apprehended as a pa. pple., cf. 15th c. *chucree candi*, and It. *zucchero candito*), corresp. to Pr. *sucro cande*, Sp. *azucar candi*, Pg. *assucar candi*, MLG. *suckercand* (also -it), early mod. Du. *suyccker candye* (*Du. kandiy-suiker*), G. *zuckerhand* (16th c.), med. L. *succar-candis*, 16pr. Arab. *sukkar* SUGAR + *qandi* of sugar, f. *qand* sugar, a. Pers. *kand* = Skr. *khaṇḍa* sugar in pieces (cf. *khaṇḍa* *ṣarkat* candied sugar), orig. piece, fragment, f. root *khaṇ* to break.]

1. Sugar clarified and crystallized by slow evaporation.

Brown (or +red) *sugar candy* that obtained at the first crystallization. *White sugar-candy* that obtained by re-boiling the former and allowing it to crystallize.

1390 Earl Derby's Exped. (Camden) 19 Pro vj lb *sucree candi*. 1392 Ibid. 219 Pro diversis speciebus emptis, viz. croco, gariofilis, sugre candi, sugre caffetin. c. 1420 Liber Cocorum (1862) 7 With sugar candy, thou mayst hit dowce. c. 1450 J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture 157 What appuls & peres with sugre Candy. 1530 tr. Reuilete Dunheld. (S. H. S.) 213 Zucio candey. 1584 COGAN Haven Health. cxxix (1636) 128 White sugar is not so good for flegme, as that which is called Sugar Candie. 1596 SHAKS 1 Hen. IV, iii. 180 One poore peny-worth of Sugar-candie to make thee long-winded. 1610 Shuttleworth's Acc. (Chetham Soc.) 191 Halfe a pound of brown sugar candie, xij^d. 1611 Ibid. 196 White sugar candie. 1620 VENER Via Recta vi. 102 Red Sugar-Candy, which is only good in gylsters. 1664 POWER Exp. Philos. i. 27 Diaphanous like Sugar-Candy. 1755 SMOLLETT Qu. 1 (1803) IV. 8, I thought his voice as sweet as sugar candy. 1836-41 BRANDE Chem. (ed. 5) 115 Thus we see sugar-candy crystallized upon strings, and veidrigs upon sticks. 1864 GARROD Mat. Med. (ed. 2) 316 Cane sugar crystallized from a strong solution with the addition of spirit forms oblique four-sided prisms, sugar candy.

2. fig. Something sweet, pleasant, or delicious.

1591 GREENE Farew. Folie Wks. (Grosart) IX. 294 Sugar candie she is, as I gesse, for the waist to the kneestead. 1597 HARRINGTON Or. Fur. Pref. 8 In verse is both goodnesse and sweetnesse, Rubarb and Sugercandie, the pleasant and the profitable. 1593 G. HARVEY Pricer's Super. Wks. (Grosart) II. 254 O the sugarcandy of the delicate bag pipe there. 1817 BYRON Beppo lxxx, Oh, for old Saturn's reign of sugar candy! 1889 GRETTON Memory's Harkback 94 Lord John Russell, to whom a lap at the University was always sugar-candy.

b. attrib. or as adj. Sugared, honeyed, deliciously sweet.

1575 G. HARVEY Letter-bk. (Camden) 91 The goodliest sugarcandye style That ever cam neere me a mile. 1602 and Pl. Return fr. Parvass iii. 19 1377 Give him some sugar candy teams. 1602 MIDDLETON Blurt. Master-Constable v. ii. No, no, my sugar-candy mistress, your Goodman is not here. 1903 LD R. GOWAR Rec. & Rem. 149 The party in that sugar-candy, cake-like house of wits was a small one. 1909 Daily Chron. 20 Sept. 4/6 Sugar-candy hymns.

3. attrib., as *sugar-candy powder*, stick, also applied locally to crystallized geological formations (see *quots.* 1778, 1876).

1683 TAYLOR Way to Health xv. (1697) 368 Take White-Sugar candy-powder one Dram and half. 1706 E. WARD Wooden World Diss. (1708) 71 A mere Sugar-candy Stick, in Companion to his Cat of Nine-Tails. 1798 W. PRYCE Min. Cornub. 92 A white candied, or pellicid Crystal, commonly termed a White Sugar Candy (Spar) Crystal. 1876

WOODWARD *Geol Eng & Wales* 204 The beds at Portland and Tisbury contain beautiful yellow crystals of sulphate of barytes (sugar candy stone).

Sugar-cane. [f. SUGAR sb. + CANE sb.¹ Cf. *F. canne à sucre*, *† de sucre*, Sp. *caña de azúcar*, Pg. *canna d'assucar*.] A tall stout perennial grass, *Saccharum officinarum*, cultivated in tropical and sub-tropical countries, and forming the chief source of manufactured sugar.

African or Chinese sugar-cane see IMPHET, SORGHO b, SORGHUM 1 b.

1568 tr *Thevet's New found Worlds* lxxvii 126 The stalks groweth like to Sugar Canes. 1582 N LICHFIELD ti *Castan-heda's Cong & Ind* 1 xi 28 By these messengers were presented three Sheepe, many Orenge, and Sugar Canes. 1599 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv 1814 The Meads, Instead of Sedge and Reed, beare Sugar Canes. 1624 CAPT J SMITH *Virginia* iv 149 Their mighty wealth of Sugar canes, being first transported from the Canaries. 1662 J. DAVIES tr, *Mandelstol's Trav* 135 Sugar Canes, eighteen foot long, and seven inches about. 1779 HARVEY *New Hist* II 203 The first introduction of the sugar-cane into the English West-India settlements, is said to be in the year 1641. 1832 *Veg Subst Food of Man* 382 The Sugar-Cane must be considered, a native of China. 1859 H. S. OLCOFF (title) Sorgho and Imphee, the Chinese and African Sugar Canes. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 607 *Holcus saccharatus* or *Sorghum saccharatum*, is called the North China Sugar-cane or Sweet Sorgho. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* II 243 A gang of negro-slaves work among the sugar-canes.

attrib 1838 T THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 625 The substances which he found in sugar cane juice. 1839 *Ure Dict Arts* 1195 Sugar cane mill. 1876 *Nature* 14 Dec 150 The Sugar-Cane Disease in the May River District, Queensland.

† **Sugar-chest.** Obs. Also *Sc. suokar* 1181.

1. A chest for sugar.

1549 *Acc Lad. High Treas Scot* IX 345 For careing of aue suokar kist fuitht of Leythit to Edinburgh 17 s.

2. Applied to the hard wood of various trees and to the trees themselves. see *quots.*

1545 *Ascham Toxoph.* (Arb.) 123 Steles be made of dyuerse woodes, as Sugarcheste. 1567 *Golding Ovid's Met* ix. (1593) 230 From underneath a sugarchest [tr. *substice*] 1585 HIGINS *Junius Nomencl* 249/1 *Alnus nigra*, the blacke alder tree, some take it to be that which is commonly called sugarchest. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dick.*, *Evano*, *Ebenus*, sugarchest. 1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roods* Ep Ded 14 To Flesh and Blood this Tree but Wormewood seemes, How ere the same may be of Sugar-chest. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* vii, I us'd to make them of Sugar-Chest; That Stuff being commonly well-season'd, by the long lying of the Sugar in it, and is besides a fine hard Wood.

Sugared (ju gaid), *phl. a.* Forms 4-5 *sucured*; 4-7 *sugred* (5-1d, -y'd, -et, sugird, -urd, sugurt, sugeryd, 6-ed, Sc. sug(e)urit, sugorrit, 7 sugur'd, sugur'ed, sugr'd, sugr'ed), 6-sugared (7-8 sugur'd), *Sc.* 7 *sucured*, 8-9 *sucker'd*. [f. SUGAR sb. or v + ED. Cf. med.L. *sucaratus*, *suguratus* (aqua), *F. sucrd.*]

1. Containing or impregnated with sugar; sweetened with sugar.

c 1240 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 53 3et sugurt soppes I nyl forsete. 1567 *MAPLET Gr Forest* Ep Ded, Ambrosia, a sugred and confect kinde of Wine. 1576 *Gosson Spec Hum.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 177 The tender floure. Whose sugred sap sweet smelling sauours yeeldes. 1577 *HARRISON England* iii 1, in *Holmshead*, Marchepaine, sugred bread (ed. 1587 *sugerbread*), gingerbread. 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 726 Wine Sugred inebrieth lesse, than Wine Puie. 1633 P FLETCHER *Pisc.*, *Belogues* vii xxxvii, No sugred made confection. 1685 *HODGES Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 209 Sugared Biskett. 1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb* IV. 368 Phials half filled with sugared water. 1886 D. C. MURRAY *First Pers. Sing* ii, He asked for a glass of sugared water and a match. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chin. Lect. Dis. Wom* xxii (ed 4) 190 By the sugared unne irritating the skin.

b. **Sugared pumpkin** = *sugar-pumpkin* (SUGAR sb. 5 c).

[1600 *SURFLET Countre Farme* 252 To make cucumbers or pompons sugred, you muste see the seed in water that is well sweetned with sugar or honie, and so sowe them.] 1884 *De Candolle's Orig Cultivated Pl* 254 The sugared pumpkin, called Brazilian.

c. Resembling (that of) sugar, sugary *rare*.

1795 *Fam. Dict. s. v. Pears*, A very muskish sugared Taste. d. **Sugar-coated**; *candied*, 'crystallized'.

1855 *DICKENS Househ. Words* XII 133/2 Bonbons made of sugared nuts and almonds. 1874 *BLACK Pr Thine* xiv. 228 Her pockets stuffed with packages of sugared fruits. 1878 C GIBSON *For the King* iii, Pills and words come to the same effect in the end, whether sugared or no. 1899 *GARRETT Encycl. Pract. Cookery* I. 15/1 Sugared Almonds.

e. Smear'd with a mixture of sugar, beer, etc. for the purpose of catching moths.

1887 *Cassell's Dict s. v. Sugaring*, The collector visits the sugared trees after dark with a bull's-eye lantern.

2. *fig.* Full of sweetness; honeyed, luscious, delicious. a. With lit. language retained.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil Pilgr* 1287 Flatterye, The wych, with hys sugydyd galle, Euery vertu doth appalle. 1523 *SKELTON Gist. Laurel* 73 Sith he hath tastyd of the sugred pockoun Of Elyconus well. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Kenelworth* Wks 1910 II 108 The Sugred haite of hies the harmefull bookes. 1609 Z BOYD *Last Battell* 950 (Jam.) All fleshlie pleasures are both vain and vile. Beware of such succred poison. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xv (1687) 132 These sugared drops do love most to stay in the solitary places.

b. Of actions, states, etc. *freq.* having an attractive outward appearance, alluring.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii 384 So lat youre daunger succred [v. sugred] ben a lyte. 1569 in *Burnet Hist Refs, Rec.* (1682) II. ii. iii. 369 Her cunning and sugred entertain-

ment of all Men that come to her. a 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetry* (Arb.) 28 His sugred invention of that picture of loue c 1590 *GREENE Fr Bacon* vii 68 Whose face, shining with many a sugar'd smile. 1607 *SHAKS Titus* iv iii 259 Thou would'st haue... followed the Sugred game before thee. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* 1, I felt a sugred strange delight. 1651 *JER TAYLOR Sermon for Year* ii xiv 248 If we retain any one beloved lust, any painted devil, any sugar'd temptation. 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct., Davies was afterwards more successful in his offers of sugared law.

† c. Of sound, melody, harmony: Dulcet, mellifluous. Obs.

c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 11 To practyse withe the sugrid melody. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlvii 13 A nyctingall, with sugurrit notis new. 1580 *GIFORD Posie Gilloft* Wks. (Grosart) 93 Her sugred descant. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Pythe* xl. ccviii, What Ear could now Diselish such a sugar'd Noise as this!

† d. Of the tongue, mouth, lips (*accs* of persons), with reference to eloquence or tone. Obs.

c 1440 *LYDG. Amor vincit omnia* v (MS. Ashm. 59) De greke Omerus w his sugred mouthe. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 263 Your sugurit lippis and tongis aureate. 1550 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 63 O Pantillas with thysweyt sugurrit toung. 1573 L. LLOYD *Pilgr Prances* (1586) 24 b, Demos-thenes that sugred Orator. 1635 *SWAN Spec Mundi* vii § 3 (1643) 348 The harmlesse Chonsters do then begun to tune again their sugred throats.

e. Of words, speech, eloquence. (The commonest use.)

1387-8 T. Usk *Test. Love* i iv (Skeat) 1 34 She .gan de-liciously me comforte with sugred wordes. c 1440 *LYDG. St. Albion* (1534) A. ii, Sugred deties of Iulius Ciceo. c 1450 - *Secres* 220 Thorough his sugryd Enspyrred Eloquence. 1539 *Tavernier Gard Wynd* i 30 His wordes were more sugred than salted, more dicteable then profytable. 1591 *SHAKS 1 Hen. VI.* iii iii. 28 Faue perswasions, mixt with sugred wordes. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Rose* 1, This world of sugred lies. 1664 H. MORE *Antid. Idolatry* x 140 'The fair words and sugar'd speeches of that cunning Woman. 1789 *Wolcot* (P. Pindar) *Expost Ode* x Wks 182a II 236 Like Childen, charm'd with Praise's sugar'd song. 1863 *KINGSLAKE Crimea* (1877) II. 165 The cheap sugared words are quickly forgotten. 1891 *FARRAR Darlin & Davon* xxxv, She understood that sugared letter which had summoned her from Antium!

† f. Of kisses. Obs.

c 1586 *SIDNEY Astr & Stella* Son. lxxiii, A sugared kiss In sport I suckt. 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* iv iii, So sugred, so melting, so soft, so delicious. 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myt Love* Gen. Lud. (1685) 17 Kisses Tempting, .. sugred, lingring.

† g. Of persons: Sweet, precious. Obs.

c 1475 *Partenay* 384 Adieu, my sugret suete souerain lordel. 1583 *WASTES in Melbauch's Philotimus* To Author, God prosper thee (my sugred darling boy).

Sugarness (ju'gaines), [f. SUGARY a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being sugary; luscious sweetness.

1848 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Introd., Poet Wks. (1879) 174 The sugarness of tamed and cultivated fruit. 1899 *Pall Mall* Gas 26 Dec. 3/3 That 'sugarness' of diction which has endeared the author to a wide circle of readers.

Sugaring (ju gann), *vbl sb.* [f. SUGAR v. + -ING.]

1. Sugary or sweet matter; sweetening. Also, the adding of sugar.

1740 *CHRYNE Regimen* 339 Noviciats in the spiritual Life are often gratified with such Sugarings for their Encouragement, but Bread is for grown Persons. 1889 *Cassell's Dict.*, *Sugaring*, Sugar used for sweetening, &c. 1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 5/5 The California prune... will keep better and longer without sugaring than the latter. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 June 2/1 The less alcoholic wines of the North, artificially strengthened by sugaring.

2. U.S. The manufacture of sugar from the maple. Also *sugaring off* (see SUGAR v. 3).

1836 in [Mrs TRAILL] *Backw Canada* App 316 The best rule I can give as to the sugaring-off, as it is termed, is to let the liquid continue at a fast boil. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* ii 1 (1871) 152 The neighbors, boys and girls, come in at the 'sugaring off'. 1872 S. DE VILL *Americanism* 206 The verb to sugar off is derived from the custom of winding up the sugaring at a certain period. 1904 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* xi 136 Then came the sugaring, the warm days and the freezing nights.

attrib 1836 [Mrs TRAILL] *Backw Canada* 156 Till it has arrived at the sugaring point. 1897 *Advance* (Chicago) 8 Apr. 455/2 The sugaring parts of Ohio. 1899 *Atlantic Monthly* Apr. 561 In sugaring time, Deacon Abram deliberately lets five barrels of maple soak.

3. (See SUGAR v. 1 c.) Also *attrib.*

1897 *Zoologist* Ser. I. XV 5649 Sugaring by night is certainly very profitable for Lepidoptera, ants and cockroaches. 1889 *Cassell's Nat. Hist* VI. 32 This mode of collecting is called 'sugaring', and is somewhat uncertain, as on some nights the sugar will be covered with Moths, and on others you will scarcely find one. 1902 S. SQUIRE *Stridge Indust.* *Chevalier* vi 170 A midnight sugaring expedition.

Sugarish (ju gari), *a. rare.* Also 5 *sucorish*, -ys. [f. SUGAR sb. + -ISH.] Sugary, sweet.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 27 Hire speche was laue and soft. Neure fell to sharp nor bittere but heuently zucrisch swete. *Ibid.* 126 His heuently zucrisch halanges ineffable and glorious.

1857 *Tait's Mag.* XXIV. 6 The latter being of a saccharine-ish and sugary taste.

Sugarless (jugalles), *a* [f. SUGAR sb. + -LESS.] Without sugar, unsugared.

1785 *COWPER Let to Newton* 27 Aug. Wks 1836 V 153 His dishes of sugarless tea. 1896 *Albani's Syst. Med.* I. 408 Green vegetables and sugarless wines and spirits. 1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 97 A cup of lukewarm coffee, sugarless and milkless.

Sugar-loaf. [f. SUGAR sb. + LOAF sb.¹ 3.]

1. A moulded conical mass of hard refined sugar (now rarely made).

1422 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 59 In x Sugrylaffe, 8s 4d. 1452 *Paston Lett* I 236, I pray you that ye will vouchsaf to send me an other sugar loaf, for my old is do. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb.) 380 Teneriffa is a greite hygh picke lyke a suger lofe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* iii 1 69 b, Wearing on their heads a hygh yelow hatte made after the fashion of a suger loofe. 1604 [? CHETTEL] *Wit of Woman* G 4, Gue the gentlewoman a lease of angels, to buy a suger loafe. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xxxii. 247 A Gardiner's watering Pot shap'd conically, or like a Sugar-Loaf. 1707 *LADY GRISSELL BAILLIE Househ. Bh.* (S.H.S.) 69 For a suger lofe 3 3 7s 6d. 1800 B. MOSSELY *Treat Sugar* (ed 2) 173 The blue paper for covering suger-loaves. 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor Rep* iv 2896 (Kingston-upon-Thames), The High Steward is entitled to 28 sugar loaves every year. These are worth about 9d., and are usually distributed in charity. 1876 W. H. G. KINGSTON *Banks Amazon* 112 The snow-capped, truncated peak of Cotopaxi, looking like a vast sugar-loaf.

2. *transf.* A thing having the shape of a sugar-loaf. a. Usually *sugar-loaf-hat* (see 3). A conical hat, pointed, rounded or flat at the top, worn during the Tudor and Stuart periods and after the French Revolution.

1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER Westw. Hoe* v. iii, Do not I know you, grannam? and that sugar-loaf?

b. A high conical hill.

a 1691 *BOYLE Hist Air* (1692) 184 Till they arrived at the top of the sugar-loaf, or highest pile of the mountain. 1715 *Phil Trans* XXXIX. 328 The white Cloud still hiding the greatest part of the Sugar-loaf (fr. *leneriffa*). 1862 *Chambers's Encycl* IV 745/2 The rock (of Gibraltar), at its highest point, the Sugar Loaf, attains an elevation of 1439 feet above the sea. 1879 *STEVENSON Trav. Donkey* (1886) 30 The outline of a wooded sugar-loaf in black.

c. A kind of cabbage.

1766 *Complete Farmer* 7 P 4/1, I have not one cabbage this year of the sort I intended to have, what I have being chiefly sugar-loaf, the seedsman having deceived me. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 28 Apr. 1777 The savoy and sugar-loaves were soon gone. 1842 *LANCE Cottage Farmer* 15 When you plant out your cabbages at the outset, first put a row of early Yorks, then a row of Sugar-loafs.

d. A variety of pine-apple, *Ananas pyramidalis*. 1766 *NEMNICH Polyglot-Lex.* vi 90 Sugar loaf pine-apple, *Bromelia ananas*. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort* 600 The Brown Sugar-loaf. 1885 *LADY BRASSEY The Trades* 343 The sweeter and more juicy 'sugar loaf' is preferred in England.

e. A species of fossilized sea-urchin.

1862 *Chambers's Encycl* IV 578/2 *Galerites*. [The name] popularly given to them 'Sugar-loaves', is descriptive of the elongated and more or less conical shape of their shell.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Shaped like or otherwise resembling a sugar-loaf, as *sugar-loaf bonnet*, *button*, *cabbage* (see 2 c), *cap*, *cornea*, *crown*, *eminence*, *hat* (see 2 a), *head*, *hill* (see 2 b), *mountains* (see 2 b), *pine* (see 2 d), *pippin*, *rock*, *shape*, *stone*, *stump*, *yew*, used for sugar-loaves or loaf-sugar, as *sugar-loaf form*, *mould*, *paper*, *parasyntetic* and *simulative*, as *sugar-loaf-like*, *-shaped* adjs.; *sugar-loaf page*, a page wearing sugar-loaf buttons; *sugar-loaf sea*, 'high turbulent waves with little wind' (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk*); *sugar-loaf tool*, a tool with an end of conical shape used in seal-engraving to smoothe the surfaces of shields.

1885 *DILLON Fairholt's Cost in Eng* I 403 The high 'sugar-loaf' bonnet of the French peasants. 1833 T. HOOK *Paston's Dan.* ii vi, A small white-faced boy, who was called 'page' to avoid Eleanor who wore two hundred and forty-eight white 'sugar-loaf' buttons on his jacket. 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Gard Assist* 130 'Sugar loaf cabbage. 1838 *Penny Cyc.* XI 75/1 Salads go to market as soon as they are of sufficient size, and sugar-loaf cabbages succeed them. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* xii 1 P 3 'Sugar-loaf caps of paper. 1885 *DILLON Fairholt's Cost in Eng* II. 1237 The tall 'sugar-loaf' crown and broad brim. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl* IX 192/1 When it has been sufficiently concentrated it is run into the 'sugar-loaf' forms. 1885 *HIGINS Junius' Nomencl* 165/2 *Apex*, ... a 'sugar loaf' hat a copid tanke hat. 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* xviii (1860) 402 He usually wore a high sugar-loaf hat with a narrow brim. 1885 *DILLON Fairholt's Cost in Eng* I 402 He wears the high sugar loaf hat in which the revolutionary heroes enshrined their evil heads. 1793 *HOLCROFT tr Lavater's Physiog* xx. 102 All Indians with flat or 'sugar loaf' heads. 1808 *PICK Sources Missus* (1820) II App. 5 A beautiful little 'sugar loaf' hill. 1888 *Holme Armoury* iii 1 11/1 They wear their Hats higher in the Crown ('Sugar Loaf like) then Men do. *Ibid.* xxii. (Roxb.) 280/2 A great 'Sugar loaf' Mould. 1866 *Chambers's Encycl* VIII 269/1 The peak called, from its peculiar shape, 'Sugar-loaf Mountain. 1837 *THACKERAY Ravenshoe* v, The 'sugar loaf' page asked whether master was coming home early. 1859 F. A. GRISFITHS *Artis Man* (1862) 96 Blue 'sugar-loaf' paper. 1796 *NEMNICH Polyglot-Lex.* vi 958 'Sugar loaf pine, *Ananas pyramidalis*. 1842 *LOUDON Suburban Hort* 533 Dessert apples. ... 'Sugarloaf Pippin, Wormsley Pippin. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 384 A 'Sugar-Loaf Rock' above Water. 1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* ii (1863) 276/2 'Sugar-loaf sea, *mer clapoteuse*. 1849 *CUPPERS Green Hand* xiv, The 'sugar-loaf' shape of the headland. 1885 *DILLON Fairholt's Cost in Eng* I. 183 A 'sugar-loaf-shaped' erection of red cloth. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd.* II 129 The hard, granulated, 'sugar-loaf-stone. 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 'Sugarloaf Stump, a conical shape assumed by the stump after amputation... due to excessive muscular retraction. 1756 *MRS. DELANEY Autobiog.* (1861) III. 435 The gardens seem to be laid out in the old-fashioned way of mince pies, arbours, and 'sugarloaf yews.

Hence **Sugar-loaded** (l-loaded) *ppl. a*, shaped like a sugar-loaf

1702 W. J. tr. *Bryon's Voy. Levant* xl. 256 A sort of Sugar-loaded Hats 1842 THACKERAY *Pits-Bodell's Prof* Wks 1898 IV 346 A jacket covered with sugar-loaded buttons 1872 BAKER *Nile 176* ix 148 A steep sugar-loaded hill 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II 556/x The bassinet was now worn beneath the huge sugar loaded helm.

† **Sugarly**, *adv. Obs. rare*—1 In 6 suggerlies [f. *SUGAR sb.* + *-LY* 2.] Pleasantly, agreeably 1884 D. FENNER *Def. Ministers* (1887) 47 To show how suggestie they dealt with manie, and yet in the end did undermine them

Sugar-maple. The North American tree *Acer saccharinum*, which yields maple-sugar.

1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Maple*. The sugar maple grows to sixty or eighty foot high. 1773 W. Lewis tr. *Neumann's Chem. Wks* (ed. 2) II 72 note. A kind of Sugar is prepared from the juice which issues upon wounding or boring certain species of the maple-tree, one of which is named from hence the Sugar-maple. 1851 E. FORBES *Veg. World in Art* fr. III *Catal.* p. vii. The wood of the sugar maple of Canada is the bird's eye and also culled maple of the cabinet-maker. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* (1869) 198 The black sugar maple (*Acer saccharinum*, var. *nigrum*) 1883 *Encycl. Brit* XV. 524/1

b. attrib., as **sugar-maple land, tree**; **sugar-maple borer** (see quot. 1882).

1792 *Descr. Kentucky* 34 The settlers upon the sugar-maple lands. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVIII 63/1 By transplanting the sugar maple-tree into a garden, the quantity of the sap might be increased. 1882 *Garden* 27 May 370/3 The Sugar Maple borer (*Glycolus speciosus*), whose grubs are very injurious to Maples

† **Sugar-plate**. *Obs.* [orig. *sucre in plate*, i.e. sugar in the form of a flat cake. see *PLATE sb.* 10.] A dainty kind of sweetmeat. Also applied to a sweet lozenge for medicinal use.

1333 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutes) 521 In 3 2 zukur in plate et 2 li. dragas 48 sd 1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 19 Pro liij lb. sucru plat, rouge et blanc. 1402-3 *Mem. Rizon* (Sutes) III 208 Sugar en plate 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 181/1 Sukry plate, sucra crustalis. 1511-12 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Sutes) 291 Pro quincque lib. confectionum et le suggurplattad 7d 14536 TINDALE *Expas. Matt. vi.* (1550) 73 To banquet with dew (as they say) of all manner of frutes & confections, sugreplate with malmeysaye and romneye burnt with Sugre 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* i. xxx (Arb) 172 Their banquetting dishes of suger plate, or of march pames, and such other dainty meates 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* (1650) 92 To make a kind of Sugar plate, take Gum Dragon, and lay it in Rose water two dayes, then take the powder of fair Heppes & Sugar, and the juice of an Orange 1630 BRATHWAITE *Eng. Gentilmen.* (1641) 253 Physicians [make use] of sugar plates, which they minister to their patients, to take away the taste of a more bitter potion 1688 HOLMES *Armoury* iii. ii. 85/1 *Sugar plate*, is White Sugar sifted, White of Eggs, Gum Dragon and Rose Water beaten into a Paste, then moulded into any form, and so Print it.

Sugar-plum. [f. *SUGAR sb.* + *PLUM sb.*]

1. A small round or oval sweetmeat, made of boiled sugar and variously flavoured and coloured, a comfit.

1668 DAVENANT *Wits* iv. Wks (1673) 205 Some Comfits Sir. A mourning Citizen Will never weep without some Sugar-plums 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 44 A sensibleness in youth for a gig or a sugar-plum, is the same afterwards for honour or interest 1709 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 148 p. 12 Little Plates of Sugar-plums, disposed like so many Heaps of Hail-stones. 1712 tr. *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i. 2 Use it like Caraway seeds for Confects and Sugar-plums 1828 SCOTT *Fr. J.* 3 May, Compliments flew about like sugar-plums at an Italian carnival. 1840 HOOD *U. Rhine* 197 A little while ago there were proclamations in the papers against poison coloured sugar-plums. 1859 BOYD *Recr. Country Parson* vi. 190 Sugar-plums damage the teeth. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Between Trent & Ancholme* 378. I can see now the sugar-plums, with wire stalks

2 *fig.* Something very pleasing or agreeable, esp. when given as a sop or bribe.

1608 DEKKER *Lanth. & Candle-Lt.* Wks. (Glosart) III. 270 By stopping the Constables mouth with sugar-plummes (that is to say,) whilst she poisons him with sweete wordes 1641 J. JACKSON *Tryne Evange.* T. ii. 129 With a perfumed Comfite, or a Sugar-plumbe in their mouth, that is, with a word of piety 1738 tr. *Guana's Art. Conv.* 70 Thus you leave them with a small sugar plum in their mouth 1789 (title) *The Sugar Plum*, or, sweet amusements for leisure hours 1813 Mrs. JACKSON in *Sir G. Jackson's Diaries & Lett.* (1873) II 7 The little sugar-plum, in the shape of a small pension, they have put into your mouth 1818 SCOTT *Hart. Mill* xxxviii. Her zeal for inquiry slaked for the present by the dexterous administration of this sugar plum 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barset* I. xxiv. 204 An artist, whom the rich English world was beginning to pet and pelt with gilt sugar-plums. 1883 READE *Many a Ship in Harpers' Mag.* Dec. 196/2 Whilst he delivered these sugar-plums he did not look her in the face

† **S. transf.** *a.* A kind of fossil. *Obs.*

1681 GREW *Museum* iii. § i v. 296 A Great Tibuline Sugar-Plum. [Cf. a 1700 EVLYN *Un. 20* June 1644, An hard stone, which hangs about like icicles, having many others in the form of comfitures and sugar-plums as wee call them]

† *b.* A kind of knotting. *Obs.*

1750 Mrs. DELANY *Life & Corr.* (1861) II 607, I cannot promise too much for you till I have finished a plain fringe I am knotting, as soon as that is finished I will do some sugar-plum for you

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **sugar-plum box**; **sugar-plum chalk**, **land**, *land*, *land* having 'a thum, short, chalky surface'

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husbandm.* VI. ii. 19, iii. 34 (E.D.S.) 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* i. iii, Her ladyship's snuff-box and her sugar-plum box.

Hence **Sugar-plum v. trans.**, to reward or pacify with sweetmeats; hence, to pet, cosset 1788 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mrs. H. More* 22 Sept. Instead of being reprimanded (and perhaps immediately after sugar-plum'd) for not learning their Latin grammar 1841 *Tait's Mag.* VIII 7 At present, pretty dear, she is cosseted and sugar-plum'd through life.

Sugar-roses: see *ROSET a. 1*

Sugar-sop (ju'gə'səp) Also 8 *Sc.* *succoar-sap*, *s. w. dial.* *zugar-zop*. [f. *SUGAR sb.* + *SOP sb.* 1]

† 1. *pl.* A dish composed of steeped slices of bread, sweetened and sometimes spiced. Also *fig.* (Earlier † *sugared sops*, see *SUGARED ppl. a. 1*)

1581 PERRIE tr. *Guana's Civ. Conv.* (1586) iii. 175 Two drougs the one of which or both, the Courtier using, may long time maintaine himselfe in his Princes fauour. These are abstinence, or else suger soppes 1592 GREENE *Disput. Wks.* (Grosart) X. 277 A quart of Sugar sops 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Mouery's Theat. Ins.* 903 You should supply them [bees] with Honey, give grapes & figs bruised or pounded together, and sugar-sops. 1666 H. MORE *Myst. Goult* x. xiv 540 Being poisoned or intoxicated with the unwholsome sugar-sops of Antinomianism and Libertinism 1663 PERCY *Diary* 17 April, It being Good Friday, our dinner was only sugar-sops and fish 1671 BACHARD *Observ. Answ. Cont. Clergy* 5 Sugar-Sops and Soft Jokes. 1799 [HIPPISLEY] *Flora* i. iv. (ed. 3) 17 Come along Child, and I'll get thee a little Sugar-sop to comfort thy Bowels. a 1796 *Wren* in *Herd Coll. Anc. & Mod. Sc. Songs* II. 210 In came Robin Red-breast, Wi' succar saps and wyne

attrib. 1742 J. YARROW *Love at first Sight* Prolog. His Mouth b'ing stoppt with Sugar-Sop Piefelement

2 The West-Indian Sweet-sop, *Annona squamosa*.

1847 Mrs. R. LEE *Afr. Wand.* v. 67 West Indian fruits, such as the delicious chery, the sugar sop, sour sop, &c

Sugar-work.

† 1. Confectionery *Obs.*

1572 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Elizabeth* (1908) 178 Cullers for the sugarworkes 1653 *Bk. Fruits & Flowers* (title-p) To make Powders, Civet Bagges, all sorts of sugar-workes, tuned workes in sugar 1725 *Fam. Dict.*, *Sultane*, a sort of Sugar-Work

2 *pl.* (formerly † *sing*) A sugar factory. 1604 E. G. (RIMSTONE) *D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iii. xxii 187 The wealth of these Islands, be their sugar-workes and hides 1681 *Act. Parl. Scot.*, *Chus. II* (1820) VIII 360/2 1 he said, Two Suggar-workes of Glasgow. 1722 *De For. Col. Jack* xiv, A plantation, where they had an ingenio, that is to say, a sugar-house, or sugar-work. 1845 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* i. 2 Higher up stand the sugar-works of Amelia's Waard 1902 *Encycl. Brit* XXXII. 126/1 An impetus was given to the sugar industry by the Sugar Works Guarantee Act

Sugary (ju'gəri), *sb.* Also 7 *suggarie* [for **sugary*; f. *SUGAR sb.* see *-ERY* and cf. *F. sucrerie*]

1 A sugar-manufacture *Obs.* exc. as in *b.*

1666 *Acts. Parl. Scot.*, *Will* (1823) X. 66/2 The Manufacture of Sugar commonly called the Suggarie

b. *U.S.* and *Canada* A place where maple-juice is collected and boiled for the purpose of making sugar; a sugar-camp.

1840 P. H. GOSSE *Canadian Nat.* 67 We will go into the Sugary, where the men are collecting the sap from the maple-trees. 1884 ALLEN's *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 272 The primitive mode of arranging the sugary, is with large receiving troughs, placed near the fires.

† 2. Sugar-manufacture. *Obs.*

1747 *State of Sugar-Trade* 6 These Computations are made upon the whole British Sugary

Sugary (ju'gəri), *a.* Also 6 *sugerye*, *sugrie* [f. *SUGAR sb.* + *-Y*]

1. Full of, containing, or impregnated with sugar; pertaining to or resembling (that of) sugar; sweet, sweetened.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 49/4 There is a sugerye dulcor or sweetnes extracted out of Leade. 1598 FLORIO, *Zucheraro*, *sugrie*. 1707 CURRIE, *Husb. & Gard.* 72 A sweet and sugary Juice 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Pyrus*, The Flesh is melting, and if not too ripe, of a sugary Flavour 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 118 The sugary sap of *Acer saccharinum* from which sugar is extracted 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* i. ix. 37 The baskets of certain vendors of sugary delicacies 1851 *Yrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. i. 284 A diab coloured, dry, 'sugary' silt 1851 RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* I. App. xx. 397 Coarse sugary marble 1870 — *Lect. Art* vii. 176 A crystalline or sugary frost-work 1896 A. BEAVAN *Mariboro Ho.* v. 77 Henry being remarkably fond of all kinds of delicate sugary cats.

2. *fig.* Deliciously or alluringly sweet, honeyed; deceptfully or flatteringly pleasant, also, excessively or offensively sweet. Also *advb.*

1591 SPENSER *Mo. Hubbard* 819 And with the sugrie sweete thereof allure Chast Ladies eares to fantasies impure. 1834 BECKFORD *Italy* II 82 As I had just received a sugary epistle from this paragon of piety 1841 L. HUNT *Seer* (1864) 27 She would not have him, notwithstanding his sugary verses 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* (1863) 151 'Is he very violent?' inquired her ladyship, in a sugary tone 1855 CARLYLE *Let. to F. W. Carlyle* 2 Sept., The Dragon herself is all civility and sugary smiles 1896 F. HARRISON *Choice of Bks* (1886) i. 14 Sugary stanzas of ladylike prettiness 1881 Miss BRADON *Asphodel* II. 268 Twenty couples were revolving to the last sugary-sweet German waltz.

† 3. Fond of sugar or sweet things. *rare.*

1664 BEALE in *Evelyn's Pomona* 22, I did once prefer the Gennet-moyl Cider, but had only the Ladies on my side, as gentler for their sugary palats

Suge(n), *obs.* forms of *SAX v. 1*

Sugeorne, *obs.* form of *SOJOURN sb.*

Sugescent (sudge'sent), *a. rare* [f. *L. sugere* to suck + *-ESCENT*] Misused for: Pertaining to or adapted for sucking

1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xviii. 340 The sugescent parts of animals 1844 PLUMMER in *Amer. Jnl. Sci. & Arts* XLVI. 243 The pig [appeared] to be master of the sugescent art

Suget, *obs.* form of *SUBJECT*.

† **Sugetable**, *a. Obs. rare*. In 4 *soietable*. [f. *suget*, *SUBJECT v.* + *-ABLE*. Cf. *SUBJECTABLE*]

Subject.

1382 WYCLIF *Bar.* i. 18 We wei not soietable [Vulg. *sub-jecitiles*] to hym.

† **Sugetly**, *adv. Obs. rare*. In 5 *sogetly*. [f. *suget*, *SUBJECT a.* + *-LY* 2.] Inherently.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 88 Many trowen þat ymage to be God, & many tiowen Goddis vertu sogetly to be þei in

Suggan (sə'gən, sū'gən). *Anglo-Irish* Also 8

suggin, 9 *sou-*, 8(*o*)*ugan*, *suggaun*, *-awn*. [II. *sigán*]

A straw rope, a saddle, a coverlet.

1722 Br. Downes in *Nicolson Epist. Corr.* 556 Instead of

saddles perhaps something not better than an Irish suggan.

1789 J. WHITE *Earl Strongbow* II. 89 Cadow, and bogues,

and woids, and suggins 1841 S. C. HALL *Ireland* II. 401

A stout little pig had a sugan fixed to his leg to prepare

him for the road 1914 *Chambers Jnl.* Oct. 697/2 Alvin had

come into camp without a 'sugan' or blankets of his own.

Comb. 1861 CLINGTON *Frank o' Donnell* 117 Two sug-

gaun-bottomed chairs

† **Sugge**. *Obs.* [Shortening of *HAYSUGGE*] The

hedge-sparrow.

1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 483/2 Sugge, biyd, cunnen, linosa

[read *linofa*] a 1500 *Medulla Gram.*, *Cunnen*, a sugge, a

dumok [read *dunok*]. 1530 PALSGR *278/1* Sugge a byrde

[1847 HALLIWELL, *Segge*, the hedge-sparrow *Devon*]

Sugge, *obs.* form of *SAX v. 1*

† **Sugger**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 7 *-yre* [ad. *F.*

suggerer, or *L. suggerere* (see *SUGGEST*)] *trans.* To

prompt, suggest.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W) iv. xxx. After as the

spyrtyte dyabolically them suggerneth [sic] in the mater of

usurys 1606 tr. *Rollock's Lett. 2 Thess.* 52 (Jam.) The

waies of the deuill that he suggyes to false teachers to

deceiue men by are infinite

† **Suggeron**, a *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *-eorne*,

-eoun, 7 *-ome*. [Cf. *F.* (n.e. dial.) *soco(u)ran*,

souco(u)ron, † *soco(u)ron*, also *OK. secoujon*, mod.

escourgeon, *écourgeon*, † *écourgeon*, Norm. *sugiégeon*

kinds of barley or wheat.] A kind of oats

1563 in *Reg. Hng. Sig. Scot.* (1888) 65/1, x. fril[ot] he cus-

tume et suggeuere aittis. 1564 *Ibid.* (1886) 604/2, 2 bollas

avenarum lie suggeuorn aittis. 1608 *Ibid.* (1892) 125/1.

† **Suggest**, *sb.* *Obs.* [ad. *L. suggestus* (u-stem),

f. *suggest-*, *suggestere* to *SUGGEST*] = *SUGGESTION*.

16 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I App. 12 The reasons of

the suggests are these, [etc.] 1639 G. DANIEL *Eclaus* xxvi. 73

Whose vertues countermand. The loose Suggests of fallacie.

1652 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* xiv. 113 By thy suggest was

Abel kill'd of Cain

Suggest (sodge'st), *v.* Also 6 *suggest*. [f. *L.*

suggest-, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suggestere*, f. *sug-* = *SUB-*

2 + *gerere* to bear, carry, bring.]

1. *trans.* To cause to be present to the mind as

an object of thought, an idea to be acted upon, a

question or problem to be solved; in early use

said esp. of insinuating or prompting to evil. In

extended application, to propose as an explanation

or solution, as a course of action, as a person or

thing suitable for a purpose, or the like.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1532) 124 b. The aungell of

sathanas euer suggestynge & mouynge some vyce, vnder

the colour of vertue 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 65/1 Disturbing

Jealousy Gives false alarms, suggesteth mutiny 1595

DANIEL *Civ. Wars* ix. 11, Succession, conquest, and election

straight Suggested are 1603 KNOLLS *Hist. Turks* (1622) 128

These men ceased not continually to suggest vnto him high

conceits of himselfe 1665 GILLVILL *Def. Van. Dogm.* 34

What the Gentleman himself suggestes were answer sufficient

1671 MURTON *P. R.* 1 355 Why dost thou then suggest to me

distrust? 1725 De For. *Poy round World* (1840) 161 A Coun-

try most remote from us and consequently it would be sug-

gested as unprofitable to our Commerce 1779 *Mirror* No.

24 In the *Allegro*, meaning to excite a cheerful mood, he

suggests a variety of objects 1824 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.*

iii. vii. (1864) II. 156 Gregory dwells on the advantage of

being thus constantly suggested to the prayers of friends.

a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. V. 90, I proposed that

King James should retire to Rome or Modena. Then you

suggested Avignon, and I assented 1861 PALEY *Eschylus*

(ed. 2) *Suppl.* 680 note, The MSS. have *συσχεύει* or *συσχεύει*

συσχεύει. Dobree suggested *συσχεύει* 1886 BARRING-GOULD

Court Royal v. I would suggest your following me into my

sanctum sanctorum 1901 *Cycl. Tour Club Gas.* Oct. 389

It is difficult to suggest a remedy

b. Said of the conscience, feelings, etc., hence,

of external things, to prompt the execution of,

provide a motive for

1823 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 93 He that hath the

first divine calling [his conscience suggesting the same vnto

him] 1628 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 31 A great many have

lost also the best endeavours their wit could suggest them.

c. Const. clause or inf. To put forward the notion, opinion, or proposition (*that*, etc.).

1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 124 b. When he suggesteth or moueth to man or woman to do suche thinges that he wolde haue them to do. 1600 J. Pory to *Leo's Africa* 415 They suggested vnto him, that Consaluo was a Magician, who [etc.] 1727 Dr. Fox *Syst. Magic* i. iii. (1840) 82 The honourable person, who I seemed to suggest was not to be believed. 1796 H. Hunter tr. *St. Pierre's Sindy Nat* (1799) II. 567, I have no need to suggest, that these inscriptions might be conceived in a much happier style than mine. 1798 S. & H. R. *Canterb. T.* II. 125 The drawing master, suggested how irksome it ever is to fill up the outline we delight to throw off the fancy. 1875 Jowett *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 73 They suggest that Socrates should be invited to take part in the consultation.

d. To utter as a suggestion.
1837 Dickens *Pickwick* xli. 'Will you take three bob?' 'And a bender,' suggested the clerical gentleman. 1881 R. A. King *Love the Debt* xiv. 'I think I'd try giving her notice again, first,' hesitantly suggested his feeble fellow-bachelor.
e. *refl.* Of an idea, proposition, etc. To present itself to the mind.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 221 No wonder the idea of emigration should suggest itself. 1861 PALCY *Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh.* 379 *note*, The danger of approaching the crater in an eruption naturally suggested itself. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* x. 101 It must assuredly suggest itself to any one of us that the best method of doing this is [etc.]

†2. To prompt (a person) to evil; to tempt to or to do something, to seduce or tempt away. *Obs.*

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcturion* xxi. Pamela (whom thy Master most perniciously hath suggested out of my dominion). 1588 SHAKS *L. L. V.* v. 11. 780 Which partie-coated presence of loose love. Those heavenlike eyes that look into these faults suggested vs to make. 1591 — *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 34 Knowing that tender youth is soone suggested, I nightly lodge her in an upper lowre. 1601 — *Alps well* iv. v. 47, I give thee not this to suggest thee from thy master. 1613 — *Man Vnto*, i. 1. 164 This holy Foxe suggests the King our Master; To this last costly Treaty. 1645 Sir T. Browne *Relig. Med.* i. § 37 The unquiet walks of Devils, prompting and suggesting us unto mischiefe.

†b. To insinuate into (a person's mind) the (false) idea *that*, etc. *Obs.*

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* ii. 1. 261 We must suggest the People, in what hatred He still hath held them. 1689 *Col. Rac. Pennsylv.* I. 257 Some persons have endeavored to suggest and insence ye minds of the good people, That the Governor had a designe.

3. To give a hint or inkling of, without plain or direct expression or explanation.

1697 Dryden *Virg. Georg.* *Ess. Wks.* 1721 I. 203 Virgil loves to suggest a truth indirectly. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-books* (1871) I. 121 It [sc. a statue] suggests far more than it shows. 1900 *Frail Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 126 Such a knowledge of society cannot be, with profit, more than suggested in the early years.

4. Of things. To call up the thought of by association or natural connexion of ideas.

1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* § 25 One idea may suggest another to the mind. 1733 — *The Vision* *Vind.* § 39 All signs suggest the things signified. 1764 *Rev. Inquiry* ii. § 7 A certain kind of sound suggests immediately to the mind, a coach passing in the street. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Transformation* xxix. 226 Such silvery ones [sc. clouds] as those have often suggested sculpturesque groups, figures, and attitudes. 1864 BRUCE *Holy Rom.* *Emph.* xv. (1875) 255 Democratic Athens, oligarchic Rome, suggest to us Pericles and Brutus. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 47 A process of growth suggests to the reason the work of an intelligent Mind.

b. To give the impression of the existence or presence of.

1816 A. Knox *Rain* (1834) I. 56 This took place to such a degree, as to suggest strong wishes for reunion with the Roman Catholic Church. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* i. 2 With an air suggesting a desire to attract as little attention as possible.

5. *Law.* To put forward in a 'suggestion'.

1719 LILLY *Pract. Reg.* II. 537 There ought to be an Affidavit made of the Matter suggested. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. vii. 113 If the court shall finally be of opinion, that the matter suggested is a good and sufficient ground of prohibition in point of law.

6. In hypnotism, to influence by suggestion.

1895 in *Funke's Stand. Dict.* 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 175 The man who is 'suggested' into sobriety.

7. *absol.* or *intr.* † To prompt or tempt to evil (*obs.*); to make or offer a suggestion.

1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* ii. 11. 114 Other duels that suggest by treasons. 1604 — *Oth.* iii. 358 When duels will the blackest sinnes put on, They do suggest at first with heavenly shewes. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i. 1. (1718) 7 The devil may suggest, compel he cannot. 1675 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Essays Papers* (Camden) 38 We beg that you would suggest if you can think of any other person. a. 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1707) 223 That sprightly way of thinking as wildly as your imagination can suggest. 1855 TENNYSON *Wall* 14 Who ever weaker grows thro' acted crime, Or seeming-gemal venial fault, Recurring and suggesting still!

Suggestable (sŏdže'stəb'l), a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ABLE] = SUGGESTIBLE 2.

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV. 218 There is not a new and induct tax suggestable.

Suggeste, *ppl.* a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ED]. The first three senses are not represented in the vb. but are derivable from senses of *L. suggerere*.

†1. ?Furnished, supplied. *Obs.*

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* ii. iii. 5 Love, by whose suggested power Erastus vnde such dice, as, being false, Ran not by Fortune, but necessity.

†2. (Falsely) imputed. *Obs.*

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* 20 Whom we accuse of no suggested crimes.

†3. Suborned. *Obs.*

1647 LILLY *Chr. Astral.* clxi. 678 He will receive Punishment, by means of suggested Witnesses, or sinister Informations.

4. Proposed, prompted, insinuated.

1660 Milton *Free Commu.* Wks. 1851 V. 424 All those suggested Feas and Difficulties easily overcome. 1667 — *P. L.* v. 690 Hee Tells the suggested cause. a. 1820 I. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 189 In the suggested feelings themselves, there is one striking difference. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 168 We can yet pronounce with perfect certainty that a suggested name is not the right one. 1896 *Pop. Sci. Funt.* L. 220 Suggested hallucinations and ideas do not differ... from spontaneous hallucinations.

Hence **Suggeste** (see quot.).

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 293 *Suggeste*ness = the quality of having been assisted by suggestions to every good purpose.

Suggester (sŏdže'star) Also 6 -ours, 7 -our. [f. SUGGEST v. + -ER]. Cf. 16th c. F. *suggesteur*, and cf. SUGGESTOR.]

†1. One who imputes crime to, or brings a charge against, another. *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrrour our Ladye* ii. 183 Consentynge to the enuyfstarter and suggestoure. a. 1645 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iii. 1. Some suborn'd suggester of these treasons. 1647 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 438 King James, who wanted not some suggesters about him to make the worst of all mens actions whom they could misreport. 1630 BRATHWAT *Eng. Gentile* (1641) 24 Whereby that base suggestour might be duly censured.

2. One who suggests or prompts.

1671 CLARENDON *Dial. Tracts* (1727) 308 If it [sc. age] cannot suggest all things which occur to more vigorous conceptions, it can judge better of what is suggested than the suggesters themselves. a. 1710 BULL *Prim. Christ.* (1713) III. 885 The Spirit of God in Person is not the immediate suggester of this Conclusion. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Diana of Exile* 1805 Suggests to his soul of higher things. 1893 LELAND *Mem.* I. 99, I also was the suggester, father, and founder in London of the Rabelais Club. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 206 Some telepathic impact from the suggester's mind.

Suggestibility (sŏdže'stəb'lītē). [f. next + -ITY.] Quality or condition of being suggestible.

1. Susceptibility to (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2197/2 The suggestibility of crowds. 1891 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 673 The degree of suggestibility is not necessarily proportioned to the depth of sleep. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. 162 What we want to effect through suggestion is increased suggestibility.

2. Capability of being suggested.

In mod. Dicts.

Suggestible (sŏdže'stəb'l), a. [f. SUGGEST v. + -IBLE.]

1. Capable of being influenced by (hypnotic) suggestion.

1890 *Open Court* 10 Apr. 2197/2 Great masses of people are for several reasons extremely suggestible. 1891 *Monist* I. 627 She is extremely suggestible, and very easily hypnotized. 1898 A. LANG *Making Relig.* in 61 Known savages are more 'suggestible' than educated Europeans.

2. That can be suggested.

1905 W. H. MALLOCK *Reconstr. Belief* ii. vii. 134 That civilised human life loses all meaning without it [sc. the religion of theism], and that no suggestible substitute is able to take its place.

Suggesting, *vbl. sb.* [-ING]. The action of the vb. SUGGEST; an instance of this, a suggestion.

1677 GILPIN *Dæmonol.* (1867) 412 The same art of wresting Scripture is observable in his secret suggestings.

b. *attrib.*, as suggesting power.

1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* ii. § 2. 91 Ideas may be greatly aided in their suggesting power by others which coexist with them.

Suggesting, *ppl. a.* [-ING]. That suggests; †prompting to evil, tempting.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 1 O sweet-suggesting Love, if thou hast sin'd, Teach me (thy tempted subject) to excuse it. 1828 J. BALLANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* ii. § 10. 139 If the suggesting idea be stationary, the one suggested must be stationary.

Hence **Suggestingly** *adv.*, in a suggesting manner.

1840 *Tait's Mag.* VII. 126 'For which papa has no manner of use,' said Miss Cripps, looking at papa, suggestingly.

Suggestion (sŏdže'stēn, -tjən). Forms. 4-5 suggestyūn, -tione, -tioun, suggestioun, 4-6 suggestyoun, (4, Sc. 6 suggestioun, 5 suggestioun, -tyoun, 6 suggestioun), 4- suggestioun. See also SUBJECTION (cf. OF. *subjection*). [a. AF., OF. *suggestioun* (mod. F. *suggestion*), = Pr. *suggestio*, It. *suggestione*, Sp. *sugestión*, Pg. *sugestão*, ad. L. *suggestio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suggestere* to SUGGEST.]

†1. Prompting or incitement to evil, an instance of this, a temptation of the evil one. *Obs.*

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxiv. 2 Pof þai waite nyght and daye with all dedlyons to til me til syn. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Pers.* I. 7. 331 Suddenly synne bath first suggestion of the feed. c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi. 303 (Harl. MS.) Tribulation of þe worlde, temptation of flesh, and suggestion of þe devill. c. 1460 *Wisdom* 457 in *Macro Plays* 25 *Mynde* To þis suggestioun a-gre we *Wydouryng* Delight þer-In, I haue truly *Wyll* And I consent þe to felyce. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W 1531) 124 b. As longe as the mynde is not moued by y^e false suggestioun there is the lesse jeopardy as wele when he fayneth ony thyng by suggestioun that is good, or [etc.]. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius' Catech.* 127 Be thrie degreys men principallie cummis to sinne, be suggestioun,

delectation, and consent. 1595 SHAKS *John* iii. 1. 292 Then arme thy constant and thy nobler parts Against these giddy loose suggestions. 1620 T. GRANGER *Dow Logike* 227 That which is spoken, and done by Satanicall Suggestion. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 129 The first sort by thur own suggestion fell, Self-tempted, self-deprav'd.

†b. In extended sense. A prompting from within, (hence) intention. *Obs.*

1362 LANGL *P. P. l.* A viii. 69, Bidders and Beggars Beop not in þe Bulle, Bote þe suggestion be soþ þat schapeþ hem to Begge. c. 1550 BALZAR *Foliant* (Manly) 963 His suggestioun was to subdew the Yrlysh men.

2. The action of prompting one to a particular action or course of action, the putting into the mind of an idea, an object of thought, a plan, or the like, an instance of this, an idea or thought suggested, a proposal.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 14 That thou make suggestioun to Pharaao, that he lede me out of this prysoun. c. 1400 *Love Bonavent.* *Mir.* xlvii. At this suggestioun of John, oure lady wolde no longer letten his buryunge. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 400 Brefs were directed to hym at the suggestion of the abbess of Godestowe. 1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 1200 Some men myght aske a question, By whose suggestioun I toke on hand this warke, Thus holdy for to barke? 1590 SWINBURNE *Test.* 261 The later testament doth not take away the former, the later being made at the interrogation or suggestion of some other person. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Macc.* vi. 8 There went out a decree, by the suggestion of Ptolomee, against the Iewes. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. v. 18 We are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1697 MILTON *Samson* 599 Believe not these suggestions which proceed From anguish of the mind. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. A Testament is said to be made by Suggestion, when 'tis made by Surprize, and contrary to the Intention of the Testator. 1736 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 II. 74 America was not heard of, nor so much as a suggestion in the minds of men that any part of the world lay that way. 1748 MELMOTH *Fitzosborne Lett.* lvi. (1749) II. 78 The wild suggestions of an heated imagination. 1838 JAMES ROBERTS, Did you not solemnly swear to her to follow my suggestions? 1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Estrange Lett.* (1870) III. ix. 186 At the suggestion of friends a subscription was raised. 1876 J. PARKER *Parad.* ii. xviii. 342 Any suggestion to the effect that theology is hostile to science is a lie. 1886 G. ALLEN *Darwin* ii. 25 Erasmus Darwin gave us brilliant suggestions rather than cumulative proof.

†b. A foreboding, apprehension. *Obs. rare.*

1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. xi. 257 These gloomy suggestions were soon happily ended.

c. **Hypnotism.** The insinuation of a belief or impulse into the mind of a subject by words, gestures, or the like; the impulse or idea thus suggested.

1887 *Brit. Med. J.* 12 Mar. 1895/2 MM. Fontan and Segard communicated several cases of cure by suggestion. 1892 *19th Cent.* Jan. 24 Proceedings by which Sarchas gave sight to the blind, were essentially methods of what we should now call 'suggestion'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* I. p. xxv. I define suggestion as 'successful appeal to the subliminal self'.

†3. The act of making a false or suborned statement or supplying underhand information; an instance of this, a false representation or charge. Often *false suggestion* (= AF. *fausse suggestion*, Britton). *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxxi. (*Eugenius*) 408 Þe wylkit wyf of putefere, gett hym be tane falsely & halidne lare in-to prison thur hyr wylkit suggestioun. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sal. Wks.* III. 216 Þis appropynge is gaten bi fals suggestioun maad to Anticrist. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 427 Koger, which þat Bishope was of Pize, Hadde on hym maad a fals suggestioun. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 133 Þe Samaritans lette hie work with suggestioun and wip 3iftes. 1460 CARPENTER *Chron.* (Rolls) 289 Fals suggestiounes, by which many men were dished of her londis. a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* *Hen. VIII.* 194 b. This Cardinal [sc. Wolsey] by craftye suggestioun gatte into his handes innumerable treasure. 1552 *How VI. J.* *Frail Club* II. 423 Whalley confessed, how in his accomptes he had made many false suggestions. 1576 *FLORISSANT* *Paup.* *Eph.* 235 Thou diddest vse all the suggestions that ever thou couldest inuent to make them take weapon in hande against mee. 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* iii. 1. 46 So am I free from this suggestion [of murder]. 1611 *Id.* 84 The hopeles life which thou sought by thy suggestions to have massacred. 1620 J. WILKINSON *Coroners & Sheriffs* s. 1 If any of these causes be untrue, and the Coroner thereby discharged of his office by a false suggestion.]

4. *Law.* An information not upon oath.

Suggestion upon record an information drawn in writing showing cause for a prohibition to a suit.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 292/2 The said Thomas was committed to the Tower by the commandement of Edward the IIIrd upon a Suggestion and Ympeachment made to hym, that [etc.]. 1548 *Act* 2 & 3 *Edw. VI.* c. 13 § 14 Under the Copie of the saide lybell shalbe writtten the Sug-gestioun wherefore the partie soe demaundeth the saide Prohibition. 1621 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Laet* (1653) 207 Where a Grant of the King is not only of his meere motion, but also of suggestion, there, if any part of the suggestion be not true, the whole Grant is voyd. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 113 The party applies to the superior court, setting forth in a suggestion upon record the nature and cause of his complaint. 1769 *Id.* iv. xxiii. 305 This mode of prosecution, by information (or suggestion) filed on record by the king's attorney general. 1825 *Toulmin's Law-Dict.* s. v. These are suggestions in replevin for a *retrorno habendo*, which, it is said, are not traversable. 1824 *Act* 15 & 16 *Vict.* c. 76 § 191 In case the right of the deceased Claimant shall survive to another Claimant, a Suggestion may be made of the Death, which Suggestion shall not be traversable.

5. The process by which an idea brings to the mind another idea by association or natural connexion.

For the specific uses in the philosophical terminology of Reid and T. Brown, see *quots* 1764, a 1820, 1875. 1805 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii 52 b. The other part of Invention, which I term Suggestion, doth assigne and direct vs to certain Marks or Places, which may excite our Minde to returne and produce such Knowledge, as it hath formerly collected. 1764 REID *Inquiry* ii § 7, I beg leave to make use of the word *suggestion*, because I know not one more proper, to express a power of the mind, to which we owe many of our simple notions which are neither impressions nor ideas, as well as many original principles of belief. a 1820 T. BROWN *Philos. Human Mind* (1820) II. xxxiii. 190 There is, in the mind, a capacity of association; or as I would rather term it,—the capacity of Simple Suggestion,—by which feelings, formerly existing, are revived, as there is also a capacity of feeling resemblance, or relation in general, which mental capacity, in distinction from the former, I would term the capacity of Relative Suggestion. 1868 LOWELL *Among my Bks., Shaks. once more* Ser. I (1870) 177 It is by suggestion, not cumulation, that profound impressions are made upon the imagination. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 722/1 [Brown] preferred the word Suggestion to Association, which seemed to him to imply some prior connecting process, whereof there was no evidence in many of the most important cases of suggestion.

6. An indication of the presence or existence (of something); a hint, an inkling.

1863 GEO. ELLIOT *Romola* i v. A faint suggestion of weariness struggling with habitual patience. 1879 ROOD *Mod. Chron.* v. 60 Pure grey or bluish grey without any suggestion of green. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* iv. 36 His presence had no suggestion of strength.

7. Misused for SUBJECTION (sense 1 b). For the reverse see SUBJECTION ¶ 12.

a 1400 *Ibenedon* (Kolbing) 223 All the lordes aboute him were vndre his suggestion and did him homage.

8. *attrib.* suggestion-book, box, a book, box in which are put written suggestions containing proposals for the alteration or improvement of the administration of an establishment, or the like.

1882 SUGGESTION BOOK (Bodleian Libary). 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 6/7 A 'suggestion box,' into which any worker may drop a suggestion for the increased comfort of the staff.

Suggestionable, *a. rare* [f. prec. + -ABLE] = SUGGESTIBLE 1. Hence **Suggestionability** = SUGGESTIBILITY 1.

1890 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 May 6/3 The rotation of brilliant surfaces produces in predisposed subjects a particular state of the retina, accompanied with anaesthesia, immobility of the muscles, 'suggestionability'. 1892 *Ibid.* 15 Dec. 2/2 The subject was no longer suggestionable.

Suggestionism, [f. SUGGESTION + -ISM] The doctrine or practice of hypnotic suggestion. Hence **Suggestionist**, one who advocates or practises suggestion; one who treats disease by suggestion, also *attrib.*; **Suggestionize** *v. trans.*, to influence or treat by suggestion.

1892 *Athenaeum* 2 July 17/3 In order to combat materialism it calls to its aid hypnotism, 'suggestionism', or even spiritualism. 1896 *Cosmopolitan* XX. 360/4 Doctor Liebaul has good claims to be regarded as the founder of the 'suggestionist school'. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* i 206 To the pure suggestionist, monotonous stimulation and mesmeric passes are alike—mere facilitations of suggestion. 1896 *Daily News* 17 Feb. 6/5 A yelling mob, 'suggestionised' to the pitch of frenzy.

Suggestive (sɒdʒɪ'stɪv), *a.* [ad. L. **suggestivus*, f. *suggest-*, see SUGGEST *v.* and -IVE. Cf. It. *suggestivo*, Pg. *suggestivo*; F. *suggestif* is from Eng.]

1. *Law*. Resting upon a 'suggestion' or information: see SUGGESTION 4. *Obs.*

16. In W. Prynn *Abridgem. Rec. Tower London* (1657) 15 That no pardon be granted to any outlawed by any suggestive means, but only by Parliament. [See *Rolls of Parli.* II. 376/1.]

2. Calculated or fitted to suggest thoughts, ideas, a course of action, etc.; conveying a suggestion or hint; implying something that is not directly expressed.

1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funer. Mon.* 501 A Nunne by sundrie suggestive revelations gaue out, that he should not raygne. 1828 WHATELY *Rhetoric in Encycl. Meth.* (1845) I 284/1 The suggestive kind of writing we are speaking of. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 208 Some thoughtful and suggestive chapters by M. de Remusat. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* II. 35 It is a living language, pregnant and suggestive. 1884 *Christ. Comm.* 21 Feb. 448/2 It is a suggestive fact that the first thing the Apostle Peter commands us to add to our faith, is courage.

b. Const. of that which is suggested.

1850 T. T. LYNN *Theophil. Trinal* vii 134 Beautiful things are suggestive of a higher and purer life. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carriage* 413 Rough grass, acres of beans and barley, and ploughed fields do not delight the eye, they are not naturally suggestive of anything beyond themselves. 1880 GRAY *Phys. Geog.* iv 165 An observant eye cannot fail to notice much that is suggestive of inquiry.

c. Of a thinker or writer.

1857 SULLIVAN *Stephenson* (1859) 49 He was a good talker, and a very suggestive thinker. 1895 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* III. xxi. (1898) 324 The critical basis on which this suggestive author builds his hope of the 'Destiny of the Race'.

d. *euphem.* Apt to suggest something indecent.

1889 GUNTER *That Frenchman* xi 228 Her incomparable drolleries and naughtinesses, in some suggestive opera bouffe, some musical debauch.

8. Of a method, plan, etc. That suggests itself.

1866 P. COLQUHOUN (*title*) Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis, containing a Detail of the various Crimes and Misdemeanours, and Suggestive Remedies. 1863 COWDEN

CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* vii 190 No plan was so suggestive as that of quenching his sight.

4. Pertaining to hypnotic suggestion.

1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers.* i 154 The suggestive or hypnotic induction of supernatural powers.

Hence **Suggestively** *adv.*, in a suggestive manner; in the way of suggestion; so as to suggest something.

1859 RUSKIN *Two Paths* v § 141 The subject is 'too wide to be more than suggestively treated. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 742/4 'If there was any one that had money to spare,' one added, suggestively. 1892 W. CLARKE RUSSELL *Curative* 20 My old schoolmaster with his right arm suggestively withdrawn behind his back, as though he were hiding some deadly weapon of offence.

Suggestiveness (sɒdʒɪ'stɪvnes), [f. prec. + -NESS] The quality of being suggestive.

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II iii 11 iii § 15 There is not the commonest subject to which he will not attach a range of suggestiveness almost limitless. 1875 WHITELY *Life Lang.* vii 141 The etymological suggestiveness of a term. 1880 H. JAMES *Madonna of Future* 17 Think of the mother's face and its ineffable suggestiveness.

So **Suggestivity**, *rare*.

1842 THACKERAY *Miss Tichletoby's Lect.* 1, Taking down rather the heads and the suggestivity (if we may use the phrase) of Miss Tichletoby's discourse.

Suggestion (sɒdʒɪ'stɪvnt), *rare* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -MENT] Suggestion.

1847 HARE *Guesses* (1859) 54 They fancy that every thought must needs have an immediate outward suggestion.

Suggestor, ? *Obs.* [f. SUGGEST *v.* + -OR. Cf. med. L. *suggestor*.] = SUGGESTER.

1591 LAMBARDE *Archaeon* (1635) 114 That such false Suggestors should be imprisoned only. 1609 T. MORTON *Astru. to Higgins* 27 This opinion, had some suggestors. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 137 As this is a mere hypothesis, so the suggestors of it are but mere novices in atheism. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 332 note, Having been... a principal suggestor of the terms to be offered to France. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* viii 111 (1819) III 249 note, It is enacted that in every charter of pardon, granted at any one's suggestion, the suggestor's name, and the grounds of his suggestion shall be expressed.

Suggestour, *obs. ff.* SUGGESTER.

Suggestress (sɒdʒɪ'stɪs), [f. SUGGESTER + -ESS] A female suggester.

1845 DE QUINCY *Suspiria de Profundis* Wks. 1871 XVI. 30 'The mother of lunacies, and the suggestress of suicides.'

Suggestum (sɒdʒɪ'stɪvnt), *Pl. -a (-ums).*

[L. *suggestum*, f. *suggest-*, *suggestere* to SUGGEST] A platform, stage, tribune.

1795 ANDERSON *Italy* 127 The ancient Suggestums, as I have often observed on Medals, as well as on Constantine's Arch, were made of Wood, like a little kind of Stage. 1772 GRAVES *Spir. Quix.* (1783) III. 91 Wildgoose took the opportunity of mounting the suggestum (or horse block) once more. 1859 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Italy* II 112 Not far from the base of the still remaining suggestum, by the Arch of Severus.

Sugging, *pph. a. dial.* [f. *Sug v.*] Soaking.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 374 The Land... thereby can better discharge the sugging Weits.

† **Sugh**, *v. Obs.* Forms 3 *subhjhenn* (*Ormin*), *suge*, *suwie*, 4 *soghe*, 5 *sugh*, *sewe*.

[Prob. an onomatopœic formation, cf. *SOUGH v.* 1]

1. *intr.* To sigh.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 7924 Forr iwhille mann birrh wepenn her, & sikenn sare & subhjhenn. c 1250 *Bestiary in Rel. Ant.* I 224 He suggeden and soreden. 14 *R. Glouc. Chron.* 696 (MS. B) He sewede (*MS.* y sghede) ful soe. c 1475 *Parlement* 5024 Raymounde. At the departoun sugged sore in breste. (Cf. 1944 *sowhild*, 6164 *sogheth*.)

2. *impers.* To be distressing.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 306, & hat pet seorwe breosche him wiðinne be heorte mid soie bureousunge, so pet him [*MS.* Vernon hie] suwie, & piue pet flesch mid festen. 13 *E. Allit. P. C.* 391 He... Sesez childer of her sok, soghte hem so neuer.

Hence † **Sughend** (*suwinde*) *pph. a.*, distressing, painful.

a 1225 *Anc. R.* 428 More of he softe eolie ben of he binde wine, pet 14, more of hie wordes ben of suwinde.

† **Sugh** = see *SBE v.*, *SBEUGH*, *SOUGH*.

† **Sugill**, *sugill*, *v. Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sugillare*, *sugillare*, of doubtful etym. Cf. F. *sugiller*.]

1. *trans.* To beat black and blue, bruise.

1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i iii. 1039 Though we with blacks and blews are suggill'd.

2. To defame, revile.

1539-40 ASH PARKER in *Strype Life* (1721) App. 7 To allure the Peoples Minds to ourselves, with depraving, sugilling, and noting the other. 1561 *Ibid.* 30 This contemptible flock, that wil not shrink to offer their Blood for the defence of Christ's verity, ift be openly impugned, or secretly suggested.

Sugillate, *sugillate* (sū dʒɪlɪt, sɒ dʒ-), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *sugillat-*, *sugg-*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *sugillare* (see prec.)]

1. *trans.* = prec. 1 Chiefly *Med.*, in *pa. pple.*, marked with livid spots or patches, bruised.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sugillate*, to beat blacke and blew. 1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii 485 'The head of the Os humeri was bruised, and remained sugillated long after. 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Confit.* x 368, I found all whole, only about the podel all was sugillated. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillatus*, having or pertaining to sugillation: sugillated.

† 2. = prec. 2 *Obs.*

1647 TRAFAL *Comm. Acts* xxi. 28 Arminius paved his way

first by aspersing and sugillating the fame and authority of Calvin.

† **Sugillation** 1. *Obs.* [f. L. *sugere* to suck, with termination from *sugillatio* (see next)] = SUCKING *vb.* 1 b, SUCTION 1 c.

1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* (1541) D ii b, By sugillation [orig. L. *suctione*] of the members neddyge meate.

Sugillation 2, *sugillation* (sū dʒɪlɪ'ʃən, sɒ dʒ-), [ad. L. *sugillatio*, -ōnem, *sugg-*, n. of action f. *sugillare* (see SUGILL). So F.]

1. † Beating black and blue (*obs.*); Med. a livid or black-and-blue mark; a bruise; ecchymosis.

1623 COCKERAM, *Sugillation*, a beating blacke and blew. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parric. Chirug.* xii 1 (1678) 293 'I here are divers sorts of these Sugillations or blackneves. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, the blood-shot of an eye, 1684 tr. *Boneti's Merc. Confit.* v 139 A Cataplasm, often in one night, takes away the Sugillation. 1743 tr. *Heister's Surg.* (1768) 205 Red, black, and livid Spot, which we call a Sugillation. 1836-7 *Lancet* II 181/2 Sugillation coming on after death is always confined to a dependent part. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Sugillation*, term for the mark left by a leech, or cupping-glass, also, for those livid spots of various size noticed on dead bodies.

† 2. Defamation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* s.c. 11 b, In this sugillation of his, to make his brethren odious. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sugillation*, reproach, slander.

Sugke, *obs. form* of SUOK *v.*

† **Sugratife**, *a. Obs. rare*. [app. f. med. L. *sugratius* (see next) + -IVE.] = next.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* viii 111, They were so wyse and so inventive, They obscure reason, fayre and sugratife.

† **Sugurat**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *sugurair*, *sugarat*, [ad. med. Anglo-L. *suguratus*: see SUGAR and -ATE 2.] Sweet, 'honeyed' = SUGARED 2.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* i xxxi, Quhat sweet vocis? Quhat wordis sugurair? 1508 DUNBAR *In a Marit Women* 7 The sugarat sound of hir sang glaid. 1513 DOUGLAS *Jenis* i. Prol. 29 The sharp sugarat sang Virgiliane. Sugynere, *obs. form* of SOJOURNER.

c 1460 *Prompt Parv.* (Winch MS.) 449 Sugynere, or a comynere, *commensalis*.

Suhail, -ehl, variants of SWAHILI.

Suicidal (sū'ɪsɪdəl), *a.* [f. SUICIDE *sb.* 2 + -AL.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or involving suicide or self-slaughter; (of persons) having a tendency to suicide.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i iii iv, With such weapons, homicidal and suicidal. 1849 J. W. WARTER *Southerly's Comm.* -*pt. Bk.* 252 A Suicidal Maniac through Religious Melancholy. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Suicidal Insanity. 1886 FAGGE *Princ. Med.* i 741 Patients affected with this form of melancholia show suicidal tendencies.

2. *fig.* Leading to or involving self-destruction; destructive or fatal to those engaged.

1777 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII 529 'I am only misapplying men to employ them in a suicidal parade against New York. 1804 *Ann. Rev.* II 234 The Rockingham administration, in every thing a suicidal party, had set aside this night. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho.* 141, The Spaniards, by some suicidal pendency, had allowed their navy to be crippled. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 35 Though victory makes men insolent and is often suicidal to the victors, education is never suicidal.

Hence **Suicidalism** = SUICIDISM, **Suicidally** *adv.*, in a suicidal manner; so as to bring destruction or ruin on the actor; **Suicidalwise** *adv.*, suicidally.

1833 LYTTON *England* i. iii 48 This gaiety of 'suicidalism' is not the death *à la mode* with us. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* iii i vii, A Soldiery, which we saw long since fallen all 'suicidally' out of square. 1841 EMERSON *Misc.* (1855) 245 Whatever they attempt reacts suicidally on the actor himself. 1891 *Times* 21 Dec. 9/4 To reside in Italy meant to run almost suicidally the risk of a malarial attack. 1859 W. ANDERSON *Disc. Ser.* ii (1860) 73 You will not permit its aspirations to have scope and expression, but 'suicidally' suffocate them.

Suicide (sū'ɪsɪd), *sb.* 1 [ad. mod. L. *suicida*, f. *suī* of oneself + *-cida* -CIDERE 1. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp. Pg. *suicidio*.]

Not in Johnson 1755. For earlier synonyms see SELF-DESTRUCTORY, -KILLER, -MURDERER, -SLAYER.

One who dies by his own hand; one who commits self-murder. Also, one who attempts or has a tendency to commit suicide.

1732 *Lord Mag.* I 252 The Suicide owns himself unequal to the Troubles of Life. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv. xiv. 289 The suicide is guilty of a double offence, one spiritual, in invading the prerogative of the Almighty, the other temporal, against the king. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 953 The wounds inflicted by a suicide upon himself are usually in the front, and in an oblique direction. 1861 FLOR. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* (ed. 2) 77 A fourth [patient], who is a depressed suicide, requires a little cheering. 1870 R. C. JESS *Sophocles' Electra* (ed. 2) 47/1 Suicides used to be interred with a stake through the body, 'to lay the ghost'.

b. *fig.*

1728 YOUNG *Love Fame* (1741) 89 If fate forbears us, fancy strikes the blow We make misfortune, Suicides in woe. 1849-9 LAMOND *Imag. Conv.* Wks. 1853 I 28/2 Those are the worst of suicides, who voluntarily and propensely stab or suffocate their fame.

c. *attrib.* or as *adj.* (= suicidal)

1817 LADY MORGAN *France* i (1818) l. 38 The chateau of the suicide husband. 1821 BENTHAM *Liberty Press* Wks. 1843 II. 282/2 The rash and ill-judged—the suicide letter of the constitution. 1895 F. M. CRAWFORD *Casa Braccio* 21, The lonely grave of the outcast and suicide woman.

Suicide (s'wī'isid), *s* 2. Also *7 sui-oida*. [ad. mod. L. *suicidium*, f. *sui* of oneself + *-cidium* -OIDE 2. Cf. F. *suicide*, It., Sp., Pg. *suicidio*]

For earlier synonyms see SELF-DESTRUCTION, -HOMICIDE, -KILLING, -MURDER, -SLAUGHTER.

The or an act of taking one's own life, self-murder.

Phr. *to commit suicide*

1651 CHARLETON *Ephes & Comm. Matrons* (1668) 73 To vindicate ones self from inevitable Calamity, by *Sui-cide* is not a Crime. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Suicide*, the slaying or murdering of himself, self-murder. 1732 *Land Mag.* I. 251 Love and Jealousy, the old unfashionable causes of *Suicide*. 1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* IV. § 46 *Suicide*, which is a species of murder, ought to be governed by the common rules of murder. 1781 COWPER *Truth* 20 Charge not. Your wilful suicide on God's decree. 1817 STRAYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 970 A proviso declaring the policy to be void in case the insured should commit suicide. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* LXVI. The terrible disillusionment and suicides of Gallo and of Seneca.

b. *fig.*

1793 V. Knox *Pers. Nobility* IV. Wks. 1824 V. 125 There should be no war, much less intestine war, which may be justly called political suicide. 1817 D'ISRAELI *Cynos.* Lit. III. 189 Men of genius voluntarily committing a literary suicide in their own manuscripts. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 468 The rejection of it [sc. a theory] could only be arrived at by a very curious sort of logical suicide. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I. 389 The central tragedy of all the world, the suicide of Greece.

c. *attrib.*

1773 FOOTE *Bankrupts* III. Wks. 1799 II. 129 November, the suicide season. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab.* Nts. 26 The smoking-room of the Suicide Club. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Aug. 15/2 The suicide rate per 100,000 persons under twenty was 8.26.

Suicide, *v.* [f. prec. Cf. F. *se suicider*.]

1. *intr.* and *refl.* To commit suicide.

1841 LEVER *O'Malley* xxxii. 171 Here was I enacting Romeo for three mortal days—soliloquizing, half-suiciding. 1847 Mrs. CARLILE *Let. & Mem.* (1883) II. 18 The expediency of suiciding myself is no longer a question with me. 1881 *Philad. Rec.* No. 3443 I. Isaiah McNeal, aged 60, suicided at Conyngham on Wednesday. 1890 Sir R. BURTON in *Lady Burton's Life* (1893) I. 45 There is hardly a place in Italy, where some Englishman has not suicided himself. 1893 *Athenaeum* 24 June 794/2 The principal character, after behaving like a cad, suicides 'beautifully'. 1898 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Rom. Canvass Town* 733, I don't wonder that they suicide now and then.

2. *trans.* (euphemistically) To do to death.

1876 *Spectator* 12 Aug. 997 (N & Q) As the Divan cannot pass over the next heir, and as it is difficult to suicide him [etc.]. 1898 *Daily News* 17 Oct. 4/5 The actual forger was to use a convenient piece of French slang, 'suicided' in gaol. 1899 H. WRIGHT *Depopulation* 129 By suiciding the rest of the population. 1900 *Spectator* 2 June 769 It might be safer than suiciding him.

† **Suicidal**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [f. *SUIDE* *s* 2 + -IAL.] = **SUIDIAL**.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Let. to R. Bentley* 19 Oct. The invasion begins to swallow over his evils, both political and suicidal. 1835 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXVII. 107 The ghastly suicidal smile, last relic of the laughter of despair.

Suicidism (sui'isidiz'm), *rare*. [f. *SUIDE* *s* 2 + -ISM.] The doctrine or practice of suicide.

1807 *Monthly Mag.* XXIII. 361 Suicidism the doctrine of self-slaughter. 1842 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 385 No doubt the Feudalism of the one, and the Suicidism of the other, are more fully developed in them than in any foreigners.

So **Suicidist**, one who commits suicide.

1880 *Daily Tel.* 24 Sept. In only one... calling did the female suicidists outnumber the male.

† **Suicism**, *Obs.* [In sense 1, app. f. L. *sui* of oneself + -ISM, with intercalated *c*; in sense 2, f. *SUIDE* + -ISM.]

1. = **SELFISHNESS**.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 363 This Pecee, or Schisme of Suicisme, and Selfishnesse, hath spawned most of the Heresies and Schismes, that are abroad in the World.

2. = **SUIDE** *s* 2.

1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 275 Those rash actions, that often end in dreadful murders, parricide, and suicium [ed. 5 1752 suicide]. 1772 *Every Man's Mag.* Jan. 295/1 On Suicism, or Self Murder. *Ibid.* Allow me to use the word Suicism, for the action of Self-murder; and the word Suicide for the Self-murderer. 1773 C. FLEMING *Diss. Self-murder* Dedio. A remonstrance I had drawn up against suicium.

Suide, *obs. pa. t.* of **SUE** *v*.

Suidian (sui'diān), *a* and *sb.* *Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Suidas*, f. *sūs*, *su-* swine: see -ID 3 and -IAN.] Pertaining to, an animal of, an acid *sui generis* or swine.

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N.Y.) VII. 474 The suidians, having long but not at all prehensile snouts.

Suift, *obs. form* of **SWIFT**.

† **Sui generis** (sui'nei dze'nēris). [L.] *lit.* Of one's or its own kind; peculiar. † Also illiterately as *sb.*, a thing apart, an isolated specimen.

1787 M. CUTLER in *Leffe*, etc. (1888) I. 268 The Doctor... thinks it must be a *sui generis* of that class of animals. 1794 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 126 Against the existence of the sparry [fluor], as of an acid *sui generis*, many difficulties were started. 1828 J. P. SMITH *Four Disc.* (1842) 63 The transcendence case before us is absolutely *sui generis*. 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 324 The history of this show is 'sui generis'. 1870 NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. vi. 197 Certitude is united to a sentiment *sui generis* in which it lives and is manifested.

VOL. IX.

† **Sui juris** (sui'nei dze'nēris). *Law.* [L. = of one's own right.]

a. *Anc. Roman Law.* Of the status of one who was not subject to the *patria potestas*.

a. 1614 DONNE *Biadvator* (1644) 103 If a sonne which had not heene *Sui juris* had heene made Consul, he might have emancipated himselfe. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 194/2 A son did not become *sui juris* by marriage. *Ibid.* 195/2 *Communium* being the foundation of the *patria potestas*, a bastard was *sui juris*.

b. *Modern Law.* Of full age and capacity, legally competent to manage one's own affairs.

1875 MARQ. WORCESTER in *Essex Papers* (Camden) 38 Shree is of an age not only of consent and dissent but to be *sui juris*. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* I. xii. The woman is *sui juris*, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* IV. Miss Dabie had been *major* and *sui juris*, (as the writer who drew the contract assured her), for full twenty years.

c. *transf.* One's own master.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* v. (1837) II. 18 The pope at this time was not *sui juris*, being a prisoner to the emperor.

Suik, *obs. variant* of **SWIKE**.

Suik, *-kin*, *-kyn*, var. **SWILK**, **SWILKIN**.

Suillage, *obs. form* of **SULLAGE**.

† **Suillary**, *a.* Obs. *rare* 1. [f. L. *sullus* (f. *sūs*, *su-* swine) + -ARY.] Of swine.

1762 tr. *Buching's Syst. Geog.* III. 581 The marmoset is a kind of hader, but both are most properly classed among the suillary species.

Suilline (sui'lēn), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *sullinus*, f. *sullus*: see prec. and -INE] = **SUIDIAN**.

1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 504 New species and genera of Suillines.

Suillye, *variant* of **SULYE** *Sc.* Obs., soil.

Suin, *dial. form* of **SOON** *adv.*

Suine (sui'n). [f. L. *sūs*, *su-* swine + -INE 5.] A fatty substance made from pig's lard, used as a butter-substitute.

1881 *Times* 2 Apr. 9/3 Another product—suine—was made from the lard of pigs. 1883 *Chicago Times* 4 June. No person shall mix suine with any butter or cheese.

Suing (sui'ing), *vb.* *sb.* [f. *SUE* *v* + -ING 1.]

1. The following of a person or thing; the pursuance of a course of action; the carrying out or execution of something. Obs.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1023, 2, to sywi his mansinge. We assigne þe bisshop of winchestre þerto. [and] Offrouche & of salesbiu þeswinge to do. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 375 Bi manere of suynge of Crist in perfit weie of vertues. 1381 — 2 *Macc.* II. 32 For to eschewe out suynung of thingus [orig. *excutiones rerum vitios*]. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 483/2 Suynunge, or folowynge yn maners and condycions, *unilacio*. *Ibid.* Suynunge, of [for] folowynge of steppys. c. 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 50 The presence of bothe kynngis moste nedis þe had, what for settyng to of their selis, what for the marriage suynge.

† b. A course, direction. Obs.

c. 1450 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxx. He muste loka þat he take not þe longe of þe wayes, for it is þe werste suynge þat is.

† 2. Succession in time or order of events, etc. *By suing* in consequence, consequently. Obs.

a. 1245 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 63 þe same sekenes þat cometh of þe vice of menstruez, cometh also of þe emoroid, & eonverso, and so by suing þat þat accorde in cure. *Ibid.* 88 Wherfor þe bolnyng in þe wounde is augmented and, by suing, þe ake; for þe tone is occasion of þe tober. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 483/2 Svyngne, or folowynge a sundry tymys (P. suynge of tyme), *successus*.

† 3. Proportion. (Cf. **SUING** *pp.* a. 3.)

1393 LANGE P. Pl. C. xix. 63 Men may see on an apple-tree many tyme and ofte. Of o kynne apples aren nat yliche grete. Ne of swynge smale ne of o swetnesse swete.

4. Pursuing at law; legal prosecution or suit; application for a writ. Also *suing forth*.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 485/1 Sute, or suynge yn maters and cawsys, *prosecutio*. 1563 *Homilies* II. *Rogation Week* IV. Saint Paule blamed the Corinthians, for suche contentious suing amonge them selues. 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 144 They fell to suing, provoking, and bawling. 1589 NASH *Martins Months Minde* Wks (Grosart) I. 146 The Suing of Martin Senior his luere. 1609 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v. *person*, He representeth the church, and susteineth the person thereof, as well in suing, as being sued in any action. 1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hist.* I. xvi. 97 To be at the charge of suing forth of their pardons. 1668 ORMONDE MSS in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 78 Your order for the suing of the said John Baxter. 1721 PRIDEAUX *Direct. Ch.-wardens* (ed. 4) 32 They are a Corporation, and capable of Suing and being Sued.

b. *Suing and labouring clause* = sue and labour clause (see **SUE** *v* 21 d).

1899 R. G. MARSDEN *Digest Cases Shipping* 580 General average and salvage do not come within either the words or the object of the suing and labouring clause of a policy of marine assurance.

5. The action of a suitor; paying court; entreaty, supplication.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 896 Full little knowest thou that hast not trde. What hell it is, in suing long to bide. 1598 GRENWICH *Tactius*, *Ann.* XIII. vii. (1622) 19 Great suings prevailed so much for Eprus Macellus, that some of the accusers were banished. 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 171 When Milo offered to drop his suit for the Consulship, he answered, that he would not concern himself with any man's suing or desisting. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* v. 1. 392 Thy suing to these men were but the beating Of the lamb to the butcher. 1847 CLOUGH *Quest. Spirit* 10 Poems (1862) 32 This answer gave they still unto his suing, We know not, let us do as we are doing.

Suing (sui'ing), *pp.* a. [f. *SUE* *v* + -ING 2. Cf. **SUANT** *a.*] That sues.

† 1. Following. Obs. *rare*.

1388 WYCLIF *Gen.* xxxix. 30 He sette the loue of the wnf suynge [v. 7. later wif] before the former.

† 2. Fitting, according to. Obs.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 76 It is beter and more suynge þis gospel to seie [etc.]

† 3. Regular, proportionate; even, uniform. Obs.

c. 1369 CHAUCER *Deihe Blanche* 959, I knewe on hir noon other lakke. That al hir bynnes were pure suynge. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 60/2 That every pece of Worsted be suynge thurghoute the Clothe. 1467-8 *Ibid.* 620/1

4. In *absol.* or *adv.* constr. (a) In succession, one after another; (b) afterwards, after.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xviii. 191 He takethe on o nyght, and another another nyght, and so forth the contynuelle suynge. 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron.* Troy IV. 1658 And sevene dayes, suynge by and by, þis lif he ladde. 1430-40 — *Bochas* V. iii. (1554) 123 b. Milo slough hymself suynge the twelve day. 1433 — *St. Fremund* 751 13re sondry tymes suynge nyht be nyht. 1450-80 tr. *Secr. Secr.* 5 As ye shalle se more pleyntier suynge bi ordre. c. 1500 *Melusine* 73 They. made to the kinge reuerence, after suynge sawled the barons & lordes. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 15 Moses wrytte, what was done, in the begynnyng of the world, and suynge after.

5. Preferring a suit; entreating, supplicating.

1581 A. HALL *Ihad* vi. 103 Meaning by force to laush me, when as preuailed not his fawnyng toyes and sewing tales. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* xxviii. 11. To thy self these wordes apply, Which from suing voice do fly. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* Wks. 1730 I. 56 Fools of all sorts with pleasure they admit, While they palm vetue on the suing wit.

6. Bringing an action at law.

1883 *Daily News* 3 July 2/3 His Honour appointed Mr H. L. as receiver of the estate, and restrained two suing creditors.

Suinglian, *obs. form* of **ZWINGLIAN**.

† **Suingly**, *adv.* Obs. [f. **SUING** *pp.* a. + -LY 2.]

1. Accordingly, consequently.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 106 þus seip Caist suyngh, Y and my fadir ben al oon; for þei ben oo God, oo substance, and oo kynde. 1382 — *Gen.* xlii. 7 We answered to hym suynghly [Vulg. *consequenter*], afir that that he askide. 1450-1530 *Morr. our Lady* III. 295 *Consequenter*, Suynghly after couenaunte & accorde. 1493 [H. PARKER] *Dives & Pasquier* (W. de W.) II. Int. 22/2 Lordshyppe pertyeneth by kynde unto man, and so suynly to be riche.

2. In order, in due sequence; hence, subsequently, afterwards, later.

c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) xxvi. 263 Now schalle I seye zou suynghly of Contrees and Yles. c. 1400 *Pilgr. Sowle* (Caxton) II. lviii. (1859) 56 Euery bone went to other, ioynyng the self in theyr propre places, and sewynghly the spyrtes repayed to the bones. a. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* etc. 55 Many maners of curacions; Of whiche some more profitable. þene suynghly to be noted vnder compendiousnes to be vitile of helyng. c. 1449 *Proccor. Rep.* IV. i. 427 These textis whiche schulen now suynghly be treid in this present chapter. c. 1520 MORE *Picus* Wks. 20/1 Then suynghly the prophete sheweth what is the roote of this pricion.

3. Consecutively, in succession.

1453 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 270/1 Three dayes suynghly eche after other.

Suink (e), *obs. forms* of **SWINK**.

Suint (swint). [ad. F. *suint*, earlier † *suing*, f. *suer* to sweat, with an indeterminate suffix.] The natural greasy substance in the wool of sheep, consisting of fatty matter combined with potash salts. called also *yolk*.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. II. 125 Wool is naturally covered with a kind of grease called suint. 1874 CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 84. 1875 KNIGHT *Dich. Mech.* 1549/2 In cleansing wool from the suint. 1885 BOWMAN *Struct. Wool Fibre* 179 Formerly this suint was looked upon as a kind of soap, because it was soluble in water.

Suigothic (swi'go'thik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 8 **Sue(o)-gothio**. [ad. mod. L. *Suido*, *Suigothicus*, serving as adj. to *Suiones* (*Suiones*) *Gothique*, which was used to denote the *Sviar*, *Svear* Swedes, and *Gotar* (*Gothar*), older *Gautar*, the inhabitants of Gotland (the southern portion of Sweden).] Swedish; the (Old and Middle) Swedish language.

1759 B. STILLINGF. tr. *Linnæus' Orat. Tract.* in *Misc. Tracts* (1762) 26 Its name, still used among the Suegothic vulgar. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 4) VIII. 23/5 Of this Woden many wonderful things are related in the Sueo-gothic chronicles. 1854 JAMIESON *Hermes Scythicus* I. 12 Alemannic *ostar*, Sueo-Gothic *ostar*, Icelandic *ostar*, opens. *Ibid.* II. 4 To the Icelandic, the Sueo-Gothic, including the ancient language of Sweden, is very nearly allied.

Suitorne, *obs.* f. **SOJOURN** *sb* and *v*.

Suipite, *obs. past t.* **SWIPE**.

Suir, *obs. form* of **SURE**.

Suisection (sui'sekshən), *nonce-word*. [f. L. *sui* of oneself + *SECTION*.] Self-dissection, self-analysis.

1894 BLACKMORE *Perlycross* 88 The time was not come yet, and shall never—in spite of all morbid suisection.

Sui-similar, *a.* *nonce-word*. [f. L. *sui* of itself + *SIMILAR*.] Like itself.

1902 BELLOC *Path to Rome* 375 This very repetitive and sui-similar world.

|| **Suisse** (swis, suis). [F. = Swiss.] The porter of a large house; the beadle of a church (in France). 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. vi. vii. The red Porters of

Hôtels are shot at, he they *Suisse* by nature, or *Suisse* only in name. 1888 *Athenium* 24 Mar. 378/1 A *suisse* enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and hall trick. 1900 CORRELL *Master Christian* vi. The *Suisse* swore at us for having gone in [to the Church]. 1908 A. KINROSS *Joan of Garoch* xxx 199, I gave my card and half a rouble to the *suisse*.

† **Suist.** *Obs.* [f. L. *sui* of oneself or *suis* one's own + -ist.] One who follows his own inclinations; a self-pleaser.

1648 N STRANGE in *Carrier's Motives Converts Cath Relig* (1649) 17 A *Suist*, one that follows his own dreams or fancy in choice of Scripture. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 357 The Grand Schismatic, or *Suist*, Anatomiz'd. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*.

Suit (*suit*), *sb.* Forms: 3-4 *sywte*, 3-8 *sute*, 4-6 *sute*, *sewte*, *suyt*, 4-8 *suíte*, 4-9 *suite*, 5-6 *sute*, *sewt*, (3, 5 *sowte*, 3-5 *soyte*, 4 *swte*, *swete*, *sywete*, *sywte*, *sout(e)*, 4-5 *awte*, *suíte*, 5 *sewte*, *suwte*, *sutte*, *swtte*, *suytt*, 5, 7 *suet*, 5-6 *sut*, *Sc. sout(e)*, 5-7 *Sc soyt*, 6 *sueyt*, *sewet*, -it, *sutt*, *swt*, *shutte*, *soote*, *Sc. soitt*, *soytt*, *soyte*, 6-7 *Sc. suitt*, 6-8 *shute*, 7 *suet*, *seut*, *shute*, *shuett*, *deal* *suit*, *illiterate* shoot), 5-*suit* [a. A.F. *suíte* (12th c.), *suite*, *sute*, *seute*, *sute* = OF. *siuite*, later *suite*, etc. (mod F *suite*, see *SUITE*) — pop. L. *sequita*, ppl sb. f. *sequere* to follow, *SUE*.

The mod L. equivalent of *suit* in various senses was *secta* (see *SECT* sb. 1, *SECT* sb. 2), the French word was also latinized as *senta*, *suita*.

I. Feudal Law

1. a. In full, *suit of court* Attendance by a tenant at the court of his lord. b. In full, *suit real* (royal, regal), *Sc. common suit*. Attendance of a person at the sheriff's court or tourn, attendance at the court-leet.

Phr. to do, give, owe *suit*.
1297 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 11154 Hii clupede sir Ion giffard bat swite solde her to To come ope her solde in be merci beido. 1450 *Godstow Reg* 42 Upon homage, refofe, warde and sute of court. *Ibid.* 152 Making suite to the court of Eton at the will of the abbesse. 1450 *Oseney Reg* 10 Soc is sute of your homage in your court, after the custome of þe Reame. 1473-4 *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot I 5 A new infeodacione of his landis of Barnagehane. to be haldin of the King in warde and refofe and comoune soyt. 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII.* c. 26 § 1 Such inhabitants as owe suite to the same Tounne. 1504 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 118/2 The calling of smal portonaris and landit men to comoune soyt to schireff courtis. 1599 [RASTELL] *Expos. Terminus Lawes* 175 Suit riail is when men come to the shinfes tourn or leete, to which countail men shal be compelled to come to know the lawes. And it is called rial suit because of their allegiance. 1597 *SKENE De Verbo Sign.* s. v. *Sok* Hee quha is obliged to give Soyte in the Court of his Over lorde. 1609 COWELL *Interpretor* s. v. *Sectus non faciens* Women that for their dowryought not to performe suite of Court. 1618 J. WILKINSON *Treat Off. Coroners* etc. II 77 b. All manner of persons which owe suit royall to this Court. 1653 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Leet* (1657) 293 By Tremain it is said, that suit riail is due by reason of the Body. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. *Suit* real or regal. 1668 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 54 To follow, or do suit to, the lord in his courts in time of peace. 1865 H. COX *Insti.* I. viii. 104 The suitors or persons owing suit in the county courts or courts-baron of the King.

c. An instance of this, an attendance at such a court.

14. *Customs of Mallon in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 59 þe. Burgess schall make bott iij suites by þe jer to þe sayd covvrt. 1450 *Godstow Reg* 205 All manner of suites of her Courtes. 1450 *Oseney Reg* 37 All manner suites of Shires and Hundredes. 1508 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* I. 233 Dischargis him and his saidis landis of all soytis, comperings in justice-aris. 1543 tr. *Act 5a Hen. III.* c. 9 For doying suites unto the courtis of great lordes. 1599 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scotl.* (1892) 91/1 With thrie swtis at thrie held schireff courtis yefille.

† d. To call the suits (Sc.) to call over the names of those who were bound to give suit at a court. *Obs.*

1459 in A. LAING *Lindores Abbey* (1876) xvi. 158 Ye quhyllk day ye soytis callit ye cart affmynt ye absens at patent. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* III. 469 Judgs war sett and suitis callit sone. 1541 in *Rec. Earld. Orkney* (S.H.S.) I 62 With power. Soittis to mak be callit. 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* III. 12 Suttis was callit ilk one in thair estait Cheisit ane assyis. 1578 LUTHERAN (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot* II. 250 The regent causit feild the parliament and call the suitis. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Crimes* ix. xxviii. 168 b. The soytis suld be first called, with their Lordis, and maisters.

2. *Suit and service* attendance at court and personal service (see *SERVANT* 8) due from a tenant to his lord; hence used as a formula in describing certain forms of tenure. Also *homage and suit*; in Sc. usage, *presence and suit*.

[c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1080 To lasse & to more, þat oustun him omage or ant suite elles] 1380 *Anticrist* in *Todd Three Treat.* *Wychif* (1851) 147 Bi suite and servyse þat þei [sc. priests] owen to seynes & to chaptries. 1410 *Morie Arth.* 3139 He wolde. make hymne seinte and suytte for his sere lordes. 1449 *Pocock Regr.* nr iv 299 He [sc. a priest] must nedis comande and regne upon his teneantis, and thei muste nedis obeie and do sewtis and servis to him. 1500 *Brome Bk.* 157 They may do homage and sewte to my lord. 1504 *Monum. de Melsu* (Bann Club) 60r That thaj aw na presence nor sute in the seirref court of Hadingtoun for the said landis. 1605 *Order Keeping Court Leet* 21 Let every man remember his oath and dute, and doe his suit and seivices according to the same. 1654 BRAMHALL

Just Vind. iv (1661) 77 All Ecclesiasticall persons who held any possessions from the King in capite, were to do suit and service for the same as other Barons did. 1773 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1776) III 14 Little Bolton, a suburb of Bolton, extending into the country as far as the inhabitants are subject to suit and service. 1776 DALRYMPLE *Ann. Scotland* 294 As a freeholder of Annandale, Bruce was bound to give suite and presence in the King's court held at Dumfries. 1820 GIFFORD *Compl. Engl. Lawyer* 31 For homage, fealty, or suit and service, as also for parliamentary wages, it is said that no distress can be excessive. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. xviii. At a table above the rest sat enthroned the youthful Sovereign himself, receiving the suit and homage of his subjects. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Ess.* 138 Every man of lawful age holding lands in capite of the crown was bound to give suit and presence in Parliament.

b. *fig* (Phr. to do, owe, follow suit and service) c. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Ans. Cartwright* 55 Hee shoulde 13ter loose his righte, then doe suite and homage to a Tray-tour. 1589 GREENE *Melanchol. Wks* (Grosart) VI. 106 For all she hath let you flie like a Hawke that hath lost hir tyre; yet you meane to follow suite and service, though you get but a handfull of amoke to the bargaine. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi. vii. 34 Then found he many missing of his crew, which wnt doe suit and service to his might. 1598 YONG *Diana* 33 By being favoured in some other place, where they suites & services may be more esteemed. 1834 DE QUINCEY *Autob. Sh. Wks* 1853 I 59, I, being a cadet of my house, owed suit and service to him who was its head. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Nov 553 A metropolitan member must, we suppose, do suit and service for his seat. 1881 *Manch. Guard.* 14 Feb 5 Like many others who have done suit and service to this city.

3. The resort of tenants to a certain mill to have their corn ground; the obligation of such resort. (Cf. *SUCKEN* 1.) *Hist.*

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 138 With þe seute of grindinge, & all oþer perennences. *Ibid.* 206 Quiet of seutage & suite of here myllis. 1545 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 283 The complaynante, bath...prevely withdrawn his sute from the said mylles & ground his Come away from thence. 1592 *Knares. Wills* (Surtees) I 175 Daresley mylne, with the token and suite there to belonginge. 1622 [E. MISSELDEN] *Free Trade* 58 That restraint of the common liberty, which we call Suit of Mill. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 235 Such is that of doing suit to another's mill. 1903 DOWDEN *Chart. Lindores* Introd. p. lxxvii, Suit and culture which the abbot claimed from tenants of the nuns on their lands of Kynhard.

† 4. A due paid in lieu of attendance at the court of a lord. (Cf. *suit-groat*, *silver*) *Obs.*

1593 FITZHERNE, *Surv.* 14 b. I shall, truly do and pay the suites, customes, rentes, and servyces that longeth thereto. 1597 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canterbury*, Paid to Hoth Court for rent suite & loke vs. iijd. 1577 LEIGH *Surv.* G. Suites of Courte, or annuall fine, for suite and service of Courte, to any other Courte. *Ibid.* A Rente, or a Suite, maye bee sometymes paid out of a Mannour to a Hundred or Sheriues Tourn. 1660 *Act 12 Chas. II.* c. 24 § 5 Any Rents certaine Herriots or Suites of Court belonging or incident to any former Tenure.

II. Pursuit; prosecution, legal process.

† 5. Pursuit, chase; also, a pursuit. Phr. to follow, make suit. *Fresh suit* (see *FRESH* a. 2 c), pursuit made without delay. *Obs.*

c. 1325 *MS. Rawl. B.50* If 32 Be imad so uers suite [orig. Stat. Winch. c. 151: *frische suite*] þeroppe framtonetotounne. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 239a Let þe segges wold have sased here seute to folwe. *Ibid.* 265, & þo þe seute sased after þe swete bestes. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 373 Thou might nocht make suite and chase, wher that the gameis nought permable. 1398 TRAVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xxiv. (Bodl. MS.) Houndes findeþ here dennes and warneþ þerof bi suite and bi herkinge. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* e. v. When he after foodde makyth any suite. 1489 N. *Riding Rec.* N. S. (1894) I. 123 To have shot, suite, or course at any of our game. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII.* c. 5 Any outcrie, hute, or freshe suite of or for any felonye. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Keneilworth Wks* 190 II. 93 Though haste say on, let suite obtaine some stay. 1579 RASTELL *Expos. Terminus Lawes* 95 b. Freshsuit, is when a man is robbed, and the party so robbed, followeth the felon immediatly. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. xi. 5 Heasoune resinde His former suit. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* *Stat. Dav.* II. 40 Gif the suet, or hute of three baronies follow any man for reit, theft, or any other trespass. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 68 He was spied...stealing a bay horse. *Fresh suit* was made.

† b. *transf.* That which is pursued; (in hunting) the scent or (?) quarry. *Obs.*

1593 LONGE *Phillis* (Hunter Club) 48 Lake hungrie houndes that lately lost their suite. 1644 *Dugov Nat. Bodies* xxxvii § 319 Our houndes that follow a suite of blood.

† 6 The pursuit of an object or quest. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 409 Man shoulde not fayle in þis suyt for god ne for any creature. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* I [To be excommunicated] al þat þen ordered to enquire þer-on, 31f þe leue the suite þerof. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. vii. 10 In derdowng aimes, And honours suit. 1596 *Ibid.* v. viii 3 Suite of his auowed quest.

7. The action of suing in a court of law; legal prosecution; hence, litigation. Phr. to go to suit, to go to law; at suit, at law, engaged in litigation.

This sense perhaps arises partly from a shortening of *suit of court* (see quot. a. 1400 and cf. sense 3), but it was fully developed in AF, e.g. *a. nostre suite, par nre suite* (Britton).

[a. 1400 *Old Usage* *Winch.* in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 362 And 31f myd þan ne may his tenement 135, ne oþer dystresse fynde, by seute of þe court. *Ibid.* 363 A 3er and a day y-fild of þe furste day of seute] 1477 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 187/2 That no Steward...hold ples upon any Action, atte suite of any persone. 1514 *Act 4 Hen. VIII.* c. 4 Peamble, Outlawries had ageynt them at the suyt of dyverse maliciouse persones. 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii (1812) 299 All prysoners that lay in any pryson about London, at the Kynges suite. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Snar.* xxviii. 178

Grudge, hatred, and sute betwene the parties and theyr frendes. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus* II (1882) 10 If one gneue neuer so small occasion to another, sute must straight he commenced. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* iv. 134 Whose suite is he arrested at? 1676 HALE *Hist. Pleas Crown* (1736) II 280 Tho A be convict at the king's suit. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xix (Roxb.), 173/2 If the parties were at suite in the ciuill courts of justice. 1690 W. WALKER *Idiomat. Anglo-Lat* 455, I have a great mind to go to suit. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 437 1111 after suit commenced and judgment obtained in a court of law. 1768 *Ibid.* III 22 The redress of injuries by suit in courts. 1817 *Jas. Muir Brit. India* v. II 379 At the suit of a native, he was taken up on a charge of forgery.

† 8 The prosecution of a cause; also, the suing for a writ. *Suit of the king's peace*: see quot. 1607 *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V 110/1 Without any sute of Writte of eirour. 1474 *Cow. Leet Bk.* 376 What demene shuld be taken for the mater betwene the Cite and Will. Briscowe, And for the Costes and expenses of the suyt þerof. 1538 STARKEY *England* 191 The longe sute of causis in the Court at Westmonastere. 1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 96 During the suites of their case. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 251 Compellit to leif the soit of thair saidis causis. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Suite of the Kings peace* is the perswering of a man for breach of the K. peace, by treasons, insurrection, rebellions, or trespasses.

† 9. In suit.

a. Engaged in a legal prosecution or lawsuit. *Obs.* 1513 FABIAN *Chron.* vii (1812) 339 Atwene the Londoners and the abbot of the Holy Crosse of Waltham, the whiche hadde bene in suite many yeries before. 1581 in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 225, I am in such great suits with the Lord Crumwell for that little living which my father left me. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* iv. v. He is alwaies in suite with some man. He is neuer out of the court. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks 1687 I 75 He that doth not wave the prosecution of his cause is deemed still to be in suit. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv (Roxb.) 23/2 A docket, the catalogue of the person[s] in suite one with another.

† b. Of a person. Being prosecuted. To have, put in suit, to prosecute, take legal action against. *Obs.*

1544 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 79 For the which Olyuer Seynt John Esquyer hayth Stokeley in sewt at this present tyme. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* 1 The kynges grace pardoned all suche persones, as was then in suite. 1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm.* *Tim.* 223/1 We shall not want an aduersarie to accuse us, we shall lacke no Eschequer man to put us in shute. 1638 HIRWOOD *Wise Wom.* II. 11, If they put mee in suite, they are poole, and cannot follow it.

† c. Of a matter. That is *sub judice* or in dispute. *Obs.*

1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 118, I see many mennys materys heng in suite II, III, or iiii yere and more. 1559 AYLMER *Harbottle* G 3 b. To put that out of doubt which was in suite. 1664 CORNENUS *Famia Ling* 656 A third man must needs come in (between) to part the fray (to take up the matter in suite).

† d. To put in suit(s): to put (an instrument) in force in a court of law; also, to set the law in motion concerning (a matter).

c. 1618 in *Elising's Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) App 140 The said St. Giles put the said bonds in suite in the Exchequer. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) II 684 Who hath laid by his bond so many years, without putting it in suits against us. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 140, I will have that matter put directly in suit, and, as soon as it is recovered, it shall be laid out on a commission for your son. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm.* *Lawes Eng.* (1874) II. 48 The executor, of the donor, bound to put such instrument in suit, for the benefit of the donee.

10. A process instituted in a court of justice for the recovery or protection of a right, the enforcement of a claim, or the redress of a wrong; a prosecution before a legal tribunal.

'Suit' is a term of wider signification than action; it may include proceedings on a petition. (*Encycl. Laws Eng.*)

c. 1412 HOCCELYNE *De Reg. Princ.* 1521 When þe mater is to ende l-broght Of þe stranger, for whom þe suite hap be. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 109/2 Many dyvers personis bi singular vengeance and nothing of right heen by dyvers Suets sued. 1568 CHILD *Marriages* 71 The comen-id a sute, and sekid for a divorce to he had be the lawe betwix them. 1611 CORER, s. v. *Guerre*, *Qui a terre, s. a guerre*; Prov. He that hath soyle bath suites. 1676-7 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II. 530 The Bill against the Multiplicity of Attornies, and for preventing vexatious Suits. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. 406 The courts will allow of amendments at any time while the suit is depending. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II. 517 To hear and determine summary suits for the rent and occupancy of land. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Comm.* xlv. II. 154 Ordinary private law upon which nine-tenths of the suits between man and man are founded.

b. More fully, *Suit in law* († of or † at law, † at the law) = LAWSUIT. Similarly *suit in chancery*, *equity*.

1530 PALSER 278/2 Sute at the lawe or court, *siute*. 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 252 Busily occupied in matters of suites of lawe. 1610 *Women Saints* 188 This woman had a suite in law against a principal man of the Citty of Caesarea. 1726 *Mist's Weekly Tral.* 3 Sept in N. & Q. (1905) 10th Ser. IV. 95/2 On Monday is to be determined a Suit of Law. 1728 *Law Serious* C. II. (1732) 40 These at Suits at Law, those at Gaming Tables. 1817 SELWYN *Law Nisi Privis* (ed. 4) II. 1089 A suit in chancery. 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1877) 93 Actions at law and suits in equity.

† c. To follow a suit to prosecute a legal action. Also *fig.* *Obs.*

1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* 705/2 That hee [Jesus] should alwaies appeare there in the presence of God, to followe all our suites faithfully. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria*

iv v, For me a stranger to go follow sutes & brabbles in law. *a 1664 M. Smith Serm.* (1632) 68 The Law containeth matter of indictment against vs. the Demill followeth the suite. *1651 Rep. Cases Star Chamb. & High Comm.* (Camden) 187 That they would graunt her alimone and chaiges to follow the suit against him.

11. The action or an act of suing, supplicating, or petitioning; (a) petition, supplication, or entreaty; esp. a petition made to a prince or other high personage. Now *poet*

1449 Rolls of Parlt V 148/2 Savynyalweyto the same Erie of Devonshire, his lawfull suite to the Kyng. *c 1460 Fortescue Abs. & Lum Mon.* xi. (1885) 136 To some men he hath done in lyke wyse aboff their merites, through ymportunite off their sutties. *1491 Act Hen. VII.* c. 24 An acte was made at the sute of a particuler personne for his particuler cause. *1549-62 Sternhold & H. Ps., Lam.* (1566) 23 For mercy Lord is all my sute. *1554 Act 1 & 2 Phil & M* c 8 § 1 This our supplication directed to yor Majesties with the most humble sute, that it may be exhibited to the Lorde Cardinall Poole. *1592 Kyn Sp. Trag.* iii. xii 2 The King sees me, and fame would heare my sute. *1605 Shaks Lear* ii. 11. 68 This ancient Ruffian. whose life I have spar'd at sute of his gray-beard. *1625 Bacon Ess., Suttours* (Arb.) 41 Priuate Sutes doe Putrifie the Publique Good. *1657 Sparrow Rationale* 76 When the Priest makes their sutes, and they say, Amen. *1668 R. Steele Husbandin Calling v.* (1672) 90 Frozen sutes meet with cold answers from God. *1741 Middleton Cicero* (1742) II. vi. 151 When Milo offered to drop his sute for the Consulship. *1814 Scott Id. Isles* i. xxx. Rest ye here. Till to our Lord your sute is said. *1838 Arnold Hist. Rome* i. 78 They had no jurisdiction, but referred all their sutes to the king. *1859 Tennyson Elaine* 774 Lightly, her sute allow'd, she slept away

†b. To make (one's) sute to supplicate, petition; to sue to a person for a thing, also const. inf., to petition for something to be done. *Obs.*

c 1430 Lydg. Min. Poems (Percy Soc.) 34 Now no man to me make the ony sute. *c 1513 More Rich III Wks* 52/1 While some for their busines made sute to them that had the doing. *Ibid* 58/2 This pore Lady made humble sute vnto y^e king, y^e she might be restored vnto such smal landes as [etc.] *1530 Palsgr. 765/2* I sewe, I make sute for a thing. *14 pourchasse* *1556 Chetie in Lett Let Men* (Camden) 19 To favor such pore sutes for my Libertie as Mr Deane shall make to your Ma^{ty} in my behalfe. *1601 [Br. W. Barlow] Serm. Paules Crosse* a As I neuer made sute to prech any where. *1649 Davenant Love & Hon.* v. 111 70 My desires make sute, that those who shall Hereafter write the businesse of this day May not beleve I suffer for the hope Of glorious fame. *1738 Wesley Ps.* xlv. xvi. Kings at his Feet shall cast their crown, And humble Sute for Mercy make

†c. *transf.* Earnest search for or endeavour to obtain something. *Obs.*

a 1568 Ascham Scholien i. (Arb.) 77 They make great hast to cum to her, they make great sute to serue her. *1633 Purchas Pilgrimage* vii. 1. 552 Cornwall vnto Senachenben, in sute for the Monarchie of the world. *a 1627 Sir J. Beaumont in Fart S. P. 744* I (1848) 135 The fiends Make sute to seaze him as their lawfull prey

12. Wooing or courting of a woman; solicitation for a woman's hand. Also, an instance of this, a courtship

[1580 Lyly Euphues (Arb.) 341 When the Gods could not obtaine their desires by suite, they turned them-selves into newe shapies] *1590 Greene Never too Late* (1600) P. Reueale any more his sute hee durst not, because when he began to chat of loue, she shakt him off. *c 1610 Women Saints* 73 Offa receyving that message, did most willingly giue ouer his suite, ceasing to molest the virgin. *a 1711 Burnet Autobiog.* in H. C. Foxcroft Suppl. *Burnet's Hist.* (1902) 480 After two years sute we were married. *1746 Pope Odyss.* xix. 164 Rebate your loves, each rival suit suspend. *1775 Sheridan Duenna* ii. 11, Doubtless, that agreeable figure of his must have help'd his suit surprisingly. *1823 Scott Peeral* xii. If I come to you with my parents' consent to my suit, will you again say. Julian, we must part? *1864 Tennyson Aylmer's Field* 493 Sullen, defiant, pitying, wroth, return'd Leonin's rejected rivals from their suit.

III. Livery, garb; sort, class.

†13. A livery or uniform; also, in wider use, a dress, garb: chiefly in phr. *in or of* (a) *suit* = clothed in the same garb or colour, as the members of a retinue or fraternity; also, *in suit with*, in the same dress or uniform as. *Obs.*

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3950 A housend knyghts Of noble men ycloped in ermine echon Of o sywte. *13 K. Als* 182 (Laud MS.) Forp she ferde, myd her route, A housande lefdyes of riche suite. *1389 in Eng Gilds* (1870) 3 Pe biethen and sustren shul be cloped in suyt. *1390 Gower Conf* II. 2 That I mal stonde upon his rowe, As I that am clad of his suite. *14 in Eng Gilds* (1870) 446 Alle the bretheren schul be cladde in swte of gownes c3ere and another 3ere in o swte of hodes. *c 1450 Godstow Reg.* 23 Edmund of Pounteney, now in 3oure suite I wold pat I were Whether hit were .whyte, rede, or blew. *c 1460 Wisdom in Macro Plays* 60 Here entrefh y^e women, in suit. *c 1470 Henry Wallace* ix. 293 He gert graith him in soit with his awin men. *a 1548 Hall Chron., Hen. IV* (1550) 22 b, Three other appereid in the kynges suite and cloynging. *1588 Lambarde Erren.* iv. 439 If any company of men. haue made any one generall suite of cloth to be known by a *1633 Austin Medit* (1635) 104 These Sisters goe all in a Suite. They are all in Greene

†b. *In or of suite* (of a or the same suit): (of clothes, etc.) of one or the same colour or material; uniform, to match. *In suit of or with* uniform with, matching. *Obs.*

13 E. E. Allit P A 203 Her cortel of self sute schene. *Ibid.* 1108 Alle in sute her luez wyne. *13.. Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 191 pe tayl & his toppyng twynne of a sute. *c 1386 Chaucer Miller's T* 56 The tapes of hir white voluper Were of the same suite of hir color. *1389 in Eng Gilds*

(1870) 43 Alle ye bretheren and systeren han a lyuere of sute. *1395 E. E. Wills* (1882) 5 With docere, costers and bankers, of sute of that forseide bed. *1431 Rec St Mary at Hill* (1904) 26 A white vestement of o sewte. *1433 Rolls of Parlt* IV. 477/1 And the Steward. have. a Robe in sute of the Baylyffs. *1452 in Willis and Clark Cambridge* (1886) 1 337 a gownclothe in sute with his gentlemen. *1558 in Feutlar Revels Q. Elizabeth* (1908) 45, vi payer of undersleves of the same stuff and sute.

†c. *fig.* (in quot. 1377 said of the human flesh or humanity). Phr. To follow suite with, to do the same as (cf. 20 b). *Obs.*

1377 Langl. P. PL B v 495 God. bat. in owre sute deydest On godefriday for mannes sake. *1505 T. Stapleton Forth Rithing* 22 Any protestant of what so euer cote or sute he be. *1655 Fuller Church Hist.* xi. 152 Though men had Surnames, yet their Sons did not, as I may say, follow suit with their Fathers. *a 1661 - Worthen, Lond* (1662) ii. 205 Many Clergy-men, born in this City, did not follow suit with others of their Coat

†d. *In suit with*: in company with. *Out of suits with*: ? lit. not in the uniform of, hence, out of favour with. *Obs.*

a 1400 Morie Arth. 3931 Seueue score knyghtes In soyte with theire souerayne. *1600 Shaks A Y. L.* i. 11. 258 One out of suites with fortune

†e. Condition, state. *Obs. rara.*

1350 Will Palmerie 1250 yow seidest me 3er while pou schuldest me do quelle, but, sire, in pe same seute sett artow nou3

14. Of various objects (chiefly in phr. with preps of, in). Pattern, style of workmanship or design; occas. colour; hence = set (see V).

a 1400 Morie Arth. 220 Sixty cowpes of suite. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 3410 A sadill. With a bridell full bright, bothe of a sewte. *1406 E. E. Wills* (1882) 13 Ylk man & woman of hem in sute a ryng of xld. *a 1443 in Archaeologia* LXI. 171, y Fiols of on sute of siluer and gild. *1444-5 E. Wills* (1882) 56 A doseyn spones of too suites. *1444 Test Esbor* (Surtees) II. 112, y standing cuppis of a sute. *1525 Ibid.* VI. 11, iij stottes, iij of on suite (f suite), with on browne stotte

†15. Kind, sort, class. *Obs.*

Common in the 16th c.

1548 Geste Agst. Priv. Masse A v, It is a stelh of holye thinges, not of the basest sute, but of the holiest and cheliste kynde. *1570 Lewins Man.* 178/28 A Soote, of thinges, *gensu.* *1573 Tussier Hist.* (1878) 46 Now gathe vp fruite, of euerie suite. *1586 T. Bright Treat. Mel.* iv. 13 The particular nourishment containeth not so many sutes, as the earth the nourisher of all things doth. *1594 Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iii. 111. § 2 Touching matters belonging vnto the Church of Christ this wee conceue, that they are not of one suite. *1614 D. Rogers Naaman* 138 Of this suite also is the carnage of such, as upbrad God.

IV. Following, train, suite

16. A company of followers; a train, retinue, SUITE. Also, a company of disciples. Now *arch* or *dial.* (superseded by *suite*).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3713 Hii of suite were Of king arthurs hous. *13. Cursor M.* 25668 (Gott) Leuedi mari! .. helpe bi suite. *c 1380 Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 225 Crist biddiþ men of his suyt pat shulden not have two cootis. *c 1400 Destr. Troy* 546 In found for to sale home & your suite all. *Ibid.* 12995 The Cite he assaileth with a sewte off. *a 1586 Sidney Arcadia* ii. x. (1912) 211 Had there not come in Tydeus & Telenor, with forty or fifty in their suit, to the defence of Plexirtus. *1612 T. Taylor Comm. Titus* i. 6 They were so farre from the suit of Saints and good men, that they were vnit companie for honest ciuill men. *1781 J. Moore View Soc. It* (1790) I. 17 Till the Archduke and his suit had passed. *1799 Coleridge Let to Wife* 14 Jan. Any but married women, or in the suit of married women. *1864 Whyte-Melville Inside Bar* i. 345 Servant? .. didn't bring one; don't want a 'shoot' with Mr driving Crafty Kate. *1865 Baring-Gould Werewolves* x. 185 A numerous suit of pages, esquires, chaplains.

†b. (a) A leash of hounds. (b) A flight of mallards. *Obs.*

c 1470 Hors, Sheps & G (Roxb.) ad fin. A Suite of a lyhm. *1486 Bb. St. Albans* f vi, A Sorde or a suite of mallards.

c. The witnesses or followers of a plaintiff in an action at law. Now *Hist.*

1647 N. Bacon Disc. Govt. Eng. i. lxvii, The plaintiffs sect or suit of witnesses. *1768 Blackstone Comm.* iii. 295. *1865 Nichols tr Briton* i. xxxii, Let the suit be examined. .. by taking their acknowledgments whether they are villains to the plaintiff. *Ibid.* v. viii. 270 *nary*, Proof by suit of witnesses.

†17. Offspring, progeny; spec. the offspring of a villain. *Obs.*

1338 R. Brunne Chron. (1820) 95 Of pat doubter sute com Malde, pat was of pris. *c 1450 Godstow Reg.* 259 The bodies of [5 serfs], with all ther catell, sewtis, and sequels. *c 1460 Osney Reg.* 20 Your bonde men, with here sute and catell.

V. Set, series.

18. A number of objects of the same kind or pattern intended to be used together or forming a definite set or series.

†a. A group. b. A set of tools, plate, furniture, locks, etc. c. The whole of the sails required for a ship or for a set of spars. †d. A set of musical pieces, pictures, etc. e. A suite of rooms. f. A batch of biscuits, weighing x cwt., or one charge of the oven (Simmonds *Dict. Trade*). g. U.S. The whole complement of hair, whiskers, etc. that a person has. a. *c 1402 Lydg. Compl. Bl. Knt* 82 The sute of trees about compassing Hir shadowe caste. b. *1424 E. E. Wills* (1882) 57 An ober flat pece [of plate] of besut pat were my faders. *1577 Harrison England* ii. x. 85 b, A siluer salte, a bowle for wine. and a dusen of spoones, to furnishe vp the suite. *1635 in W. M. Williams Ann. Founders' Co* (1867) 92 P^a for on Suite of Bell Waights compleat. *c 12 c. 1622 MABE tr. Aleman's Gusanan* d. Alf. ii. iii. v. 298 A

handsome suite of chaires. *1623 in Ellis Orig. Lett Ser* i. III. 143 A rich suite of hangings. *1654 GAYTON Pleas Notes* 111 v. 100 A Missale, six Crucifixes, a suite of Beads. *1686 Plot Staffordsh.* 376 They make them [sc. locks] in Sutes, six, eight, or more in a sute. *1712 Addison Spect.* No. 323 P. 21 In Conference with my Mantua-Maker Sorted a Suit of Ribbands. *1737 Salmon's Cy Bldr's Estimator* (ed. 2) 111 These [Locks] are likewise sold in Sute. *1762-71 H. Walpole Verine's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I. 247 A suite of tapestry. *1778 [W. Marshall] Minutes Agric.* 8 Jan. 1776, A suit of pasturing paddocks are convenient about Home. *1782 [T. Vaughan] Fash. Folios* I. 145 A complete suite of diamonds. *a 1817 T. Dwight Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II. 196 A suit of oars. *1821 Scott Kenilw.* viii, A woman .. changes her lovers like her suit of ribbands. *1845 S. Judd Margaret* i. 11, There were no suits of knives and forks.

c. *1626 Capt. J. Smith Accid. Yng. Seamen* 17 A suit of sayles. *1635 in Foster Cr. Min. E. Ind. Comp.* (1907) 114 [To make new sails for his ship, she having only one new] suite. *1748 Anson's Voy.* ii. 11 135 With all the .. remnants of old sails that could be mustered, we could only make up one complete suit. *1851 Kipping Sailingmag.* (ed. 2) 93 Making a suit of Sails for a Barque of 300 Tons. *c 1860 H. Stuart Seaman's Catech.* 62 The third suit of sails forms the ground tier. *1922 J. Masefield Dauber* iv. v. in *Engl. Rev.* Oct. 365 He had once worked aloft, Shifting her suits one summer afternoon

d. *1682 Lond. Gas. No. 1726/4* A Suit of Vocal and Instrumental Musick from the Odeum or Musick Gallery. *17. J. Lorillet (title)* Six Suits of Lessons for the Harpsichord or Spinnet. *1779 J. Moore View Soc. P.* (1789) I. xxxviii. 330 The most admired of all Holben's works is a suit of small pieces

e. *1741 Warburton Div. Legat* II. 280 A magnificent Palace, with all its Suits of Apartments. *1789 Mrs Piozzi Journ. France* I. 283 The apartments run in suits like Wanstead house in Essex. *1848 Dickens Dombey* 11, A whole suit of drawing-rooms. *1858 Eng. Cycl.* Bag. 3 v. Usher, He took up his residence in a suit of apartments provided for him in the inn

f. *1845 Encycl. Metrop.* VIII. 802/2 The quantity baked each time, which is called a *suit*, is about 112 pounds weight before being placed in the oven

g. *1845 S. Judd Margaret* ii. 1, A suit of enormous black whiskers. *1867 Augusta Wilson Vashit* x. xiii, Leaving a few lines written in pencil on a handkerchief, in which she had wrapped her superb suit of hair. *1893 'Mark Twain' Pudd'nhead Wilson* 11, She had a heavy suit of fine soft hair, which was also brown

19. A set of garments or habiliments intended to be worn together at the same time. (Cf. 13)

a. of church vestments, esp. chasuble and dalmatics, cope, etc. of the same colour and material.

1495 in Somerset Med. Wills (1901) 330 My sewte of blew velvet vestimentes. *1552-3 Inn. Church Goods, Stafford.* 11, ily shutes of vestementes to minester withall. *1558 N. Country Wills* (Surtees) II. 6 My suite of red vestementes a 1700 Evelyn Diary 18 Jan. 1645 One priestly cope, with the whole suite. *c 1716 in J. O. Payne Rec. Eng. Cath.* 1715 (1889) 105 Vestment suites 12, albs 8, amices 10. *1874 Micklethwaite Mod. Par. Churches* 163 So that each suit of vestments may have its own drawer.

b. of men's or boys' outer garments; in full, *suit of apparel, of clothes.*

c 1420 Sir Amadace (Camden) 141, Say him my suite is quite. *1552-3 in Feuillerat Revels Edw VI* (1914) 89 Five suites of apparell. *1553 T. Wilson Rhet.* 51 He hath his change of suites, yea, he spaeth not to go in his silkes and veluet. *1584 in Feuillerat Revels Q. Elizabeth* (1908) 364, xxxviii. ells of sacenent for flower matychaye suites. *1625 Bacon Ess., Masques* (Arb.) 150 Let the Sutes of the Masques, be Grace full. *1642 Symonds Serm. def. Ho Comm.* B. y. b, If a man order his Taylor to make him a suite. *1642 in Dea Cannonis Rebell.* 171 (1642) 29 The six hundred suits of clothes were for the Soldiers in Ireland. *1683 WOOD Life* (O. H. S.) III. 74 To Mr. Spencer the taylor for turning and altering my gray suite. *1745 1798 Gentl. Mag.* VIII. 4/4 One that .. doth not put off his Religion with his Sunday's Suit. *1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Mast* 2, We had on oil-cloth suits and southwest caps. *1877 Furzeon Serm.* XXIII. 486 You cannot force that little reet to be anxious about the next suit of clothes. *1892 Gunter Miss Devereux* (1893) 93 Hishlight travelling suit. *1897 [see pyramasuit, Pyramas b].*

c. of women's attire. in earlier use, an entire set of garments for wear at one time; in recent use, a costume (i. e. coat and skirt).

1761 Brit. Mag. II. 444 A suit of cloaths is weaving for a lady of quality, which will amount to 36 l. per yard. *1770 Langhorne Pictarch* (1879) I. 103/2 The bride was to bring with her only three suits of clothes. *1778 Miss Burney Evelina* x, They have promised me a complete suit of linen against the evening. *1848 Thackeray Van Fair* xiv, Her smartest evening suit. *1913 Play Pictorial* No. 132 p. vi/3 A great variety of linen suits and frocks in exclusive styles

d. of armour.

1821 Scott Kenilw. xxxix, Their suits of leathern and paper armour. *1859 Tennyson Geraint & Enid* 95 The three gay suits of armour. *1880 [see Armour sb.]*

e. *transf., fig., and allusively.*

Birthday suit (humorous) the bare skin. *1593 Drayton Heroic. Ep.* 111. 125 In her Masking Sute, the spangled Skie, Come forth to bride it in her Revelrie. *1607 Rowlands Diogenes Laethorne* 33 A gallant grove, That wore greene Sommers sute. *1697 Collier Ess. Mor. Suly* 11. (1709) 105 Like Cloath ill made, he looks better in the Shop, than he wears in the Sute. *a 1700 B. E. Dich. Cant. Crew, Suit and Cloak*, good store of Brandy or any agreeable Liquor, let down Gutter-lane. *1804 J. Grahame Sabbath* (1839) 8/2 The redreast's sober suit. *1809 Malkin Gil Blas* i. viii. 72, I will strip this holy father to his birthday suit. *1858 W. Arnot Lawr. fr. Heaven* Ser. ii. xlix. 403 If honour be your clothing, the suit will last a life-time

†f. Grew's name for the tubular florets (florets of the disk) in composite (and similar) flowers. *Obs.*

1672 Grew Anat. Pl. i. v. (1682) 38 The several Thrums or rather Suits, whereof the Attire is made up, are ever

consistent of more than one, sometimes of Two, and for the most part of Three Pieces (for which I call them Suits)

20. Any of the four sets (distinguished by their several marks, as spades, clubs, hearts, diamonds) of which a pack of playing-cards consists. Also, the whole number of cards belonging to such a set held in a player's hand at one time. Often in fig. context and allusively

1529 LATIMER *and Sermon Card* in Foxe A & M (1563) 1304/1, I purpose agayne to deale vnto you an other card, almost of the same sute. 1589 *Martins Months Mude* Ep to Rdr, Leaving the auncient game of England (Trumpet) where euerie coate, and sute are sorted in their degree, (they) are running to their Ruffe where the greatest sorte of the sute carrieth away the game. 1622 PEACHAM *Compt Gentl* vii. 65, I haue seene French Cards to play withall, the foure suites changed into Maps of seuerall Countiees. 1688 HOLME *Armoiry* iii. xvi (Roab.) 73 Fine cards of a sute. 1744 HOYLE *Whist* 12 You need seldom return your Partner's Lead, if you have good Suits of your own to play. 1744 If you have Ace, King, and four small Trumps, with a good Suit, you must play three Rounds of Trumps, otherwise you may have your strong Suit trumped. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii. 144 If there are no Fools to be taken in, he makes a pretty good hand of it with a Knave of the right suit. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 6r Each Suit consists of nine Cards; the backs are black. 1876 *Encycl Brit* V. 100/1 A pack of tarots consists of seventy-eight cards, four suits of numerical cards and twenty-two emblematic cards. 1876 CAMPBELL-WALKER *Correct Card* (1880) Gloss p. xii, Beginning with the lowest card but one of the suit you lead originally, if it contains more than four cards. 1884 *Bath Herald* 26 Jan. 3/1 The Government are determined to meet Parliament with a strong suit of trumps in the hand. 1885 PROCTOR *Whist* iv. 69 Keep the command of an adversary's suit. 1898 *Daily News* 4 Jan. 3/1 The police and detectives are the New York reporter's strong suit.

b. To follow suit (earlier *† in suit*). to play a card of the same suit as the leading card; hence often fig., to do the same thing as somebody or something else. (Cf. 13 c.)

1680 COTTON *Compt Gamester* (ed. 3) 61 The elder begins and younger follows in suit as at Whisk. 1612 22 Not following suit when you have it in your hand. 1788 J. BEAUFORT *Hayle's Games* 12r Having but two or three small trumps, he should never force his partner to trump, if he finds he cannot follow suit. 1849 *Chambers's Inform People* II. 663/2 If a person happens not to follow suite, or trump a suite. 1859 DICKENS *Two Cities* i. ii. The three other horses followed suit. 1865 — *Mut. Fr.* iii. xv, You can't get beforehand with me. You can only follow suit. You can't deprive me of the lead. 1885 W. E. NORRIS *Adrian Vidal* xvi, The 'Monday Review' happened to be the first to notice 'Two Lovers', but other journals speedily followed suit.

VI. Sequence; agreement.

† 21. A succession, sequence. *Obs. rare.*
1412-30 LYON. *Chron. Troy* ii. 6797 Euery day be blomys wer renewed, And be blomys, with many sondri swet. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poem* iii. xix. (Arb.) 208 When we make one word begin, and lead the daunce to many verses in suite. 1625 BACON *Ess. Vices Things* (Arb.) 571 Euery Five and Thirtie years, The same Kinde and Sute of Years and Weathers, comes about agayne.

† 22. For suit of: on account of. *In suit of* in consequence of. *Obs.*

1451 *Yatton Church w Acc* (Som. Rec Soc) 94 Yn costage to Well for southe of the church gods yn two tymes, xviii. a 1651 I Jones in Leoni *Palladio's Archit* (1742) I 72 It is a hard thing in suit of the Difficulty to accommodate the Chambers and other Places.

23. *In suit with*: in agreement or harmony with. *Of a suit with*: of a piece with.

1797 Mrs A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II. 2 A Cerebus in human form whose manual strength was in suit with the ferocity of his manners. 1612 116 Books, music, maps, papers, totally out of suite with the part of the cabin and its furniture yet remaining. 1800 JEFFERSON *Mem.* etc. (1829) IV. 56 The legislature had sanctioned that idea. It seemed, therefore, that the Governor should be in suit with them. 1899 HARDY *A Changed Man, Enter a Dragon* (1913) 166 A life whose incidents were precisely of a suit with those which had preceded the soldier's return.

VII. Combinations.

24. *attrib. and Comb*: † suit-breeder, a promoter of legal prosecutions; † suit-broker, one who made a business of procuring a favourable hearing for suits; suit-call, at cards, a call for a lead from a particular suit; suit-case, a small portmanteau designed to contain a suit of clothes; † suit-court (see quot.); suit-covenant, -custom. *Feudal Law* (see quot.); suit-duty, obligation to give suit at a mill; † suit-groat, a due paid in lieu of suit at court; suit-hold (see HOLD s¹ 1 b), tenure by suit and service to the superior; † suit-jogger, a promoter of lawsuits; † suit-maker, one who institutes a suit; suit-mark, any of the marks distinguishing suits of cards; suit-roll *Hist*, the roll of persons bound to give suit at a particular court, suit-service *Feudal Law*, service rendered by attendance at a lord's court; also fig. † suit-shape, a fashion of clothes; † suit-silver, a local name for a due paid in lieu of suit at a court; † suit-worth a worthy of imitation.

1601 SHADWELL *Scourers* 11, Attorneys, those *Suit-breeders, those Litigious Rogues. 1632 MASSINGER *Mad of Hon* 11, A *suit broker in court. 1907 *Westm. Gaz* 18 May 14/1 As to a *suit call, the original lead must never be from a suit that contains a probable trick. 1908 *Times*

8 May 15/1 Captain Clive sent on his *suit-case and other luggage by another train. 1755 JOHNSON, **Suit Court*, is the court in which tenants owe attendance to their lord. Bailey 1579 [RASTELL] *Expos Termes Lawes* 174 b, *Suit couenaunt is when your ancestor haue couenaunted with my ancestors to sue to the court of my ancestors. *Ibid*, *Suit custome is when I and my ancestors haue bene seised of your owne suite and your ancestors, time out of minde. c. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 75 Of no *Suite Dewte, by such maner, we shall axe or challenge of be forsaide maynye oi men. 1556 in *Archaeologia XXXIV* 53 Paid for a *suit groat at the same time. 1615 *MS Acc St John's Hosp, Canterb*, Payd Lordis Rents and rent grote. 1864 *Wiltshire Law-Lex* (ed. 3) 868/2 *Suithold, a tenure in consideration of certain services to the superior lord. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Gi Enter Kent Wks*, 143/1 Protect-mongers, *Suit-joggers, and Stargazers. 1469-70 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App v. 307 Lasse [= unless], the *suite makere will sue him that hath done the offence, after the course of the commune lawe. 1905 *Athenaeum* 18 Nov 683/3 The *suit marks were possibly coins, cups, bells, and birds. 1532 *Acc Ld. High 1904* Scot VI 116 Bringand with thame the *suite roll of their Sheredom. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Club) I 55 Quhilk day was assigint to the saidis persons to produce their instruments and to be entent in the suit roll. 1914 *CLOUSTON Rec. Earld Orkney* Introd p. lxxv, The suit-rolls containing their names making a practically complete list of the county gentry. 1579 [RASTELL] *Expos Termes Lawes* 211 b, *Suit service is to come to the Court from 11 weeks to 11 weeks by the whole year. 1617 *tr Kitchin's Courts Let* (1657) 201 Suit-service is by reason of Fiee-hold, that is, by reason of their tenure, that is, for that they hold of their Lord by suit to his Court. 1870 D. G. ROSS *Tristram's Spring-tribune* 13 For this is even the hour of Love's sworn suit-service. 1598 MARSTON *Scot Villane* x. 164 This fashion-monger. Contemplates *suite shapes. 1672 MANLEY *Cowley's Interpr*, *Suite-silver, is a small Rent, or sum of Money, which, if paid, does excuse the Freeholders from the appearance at the Court-Barons within the Honor of Clun in Shropshire. 1594 R. CAREW *Tasso* v. 211 If any may *suteworth example finde.

Suit (s'ut), *v.* Forms 5-6 *sut*, 6 *sewt*, *shute*, *Sc. su(1)tt*, *soute*, 6-8 *sute*, *suite*, 6- *suit*. [*f* prec.]

† 1. *intr* To 'do suit' to a court; hence, to have recourse to *Obs.*

c. 1450 *S. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3575 Shrewes þan on happ sail' *sut* To my body for refuyt. c. 1540 [see *Suiting* *vbl.* s¹ 1]

† 2. To prefer a suit; to sue to a person for something. *Obs.*

1526 *Peter Perf* (W de W 1531) 67 These holy fathers knowing their owne conscience clere haunye no record of man to declare them seywed to almyghty god. 1536 *St Papers Hen. VIII*, v. 61, I will never soute of the King of Scottee, but by the Kinges Highnes meane here. 1567 in *Tytler Hist Scot* (1864) III 247, I am so suted to for to enterprise the revenge. 1641 *Cheke's Hurt Sedt*, Life b. iv, Three powerful competitors all suing for it. 1679 C. Nisse *Antid agst Popery* 90 God loves to be suted unto by saints and angels. 1719 *Calwell's Pap* (Maitl. Club) I 238 I'm ready to think that your lordship's friendship may give it to either of the gentlemen who now suit for it.

† 3. *trans* To make an application or appeal for, to solicit; to sue for in a court of law. *Sc. Obs.*

1567 in *Tytler Hist Scot* (1864) III 248 The nobility at a of mind to s- assistance of the queen. 1573-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. II 330 The costis, and interes sustent. aucht to be suted and persewt alsa befor the saidis Judges. 1575 in *Maitl. Ch. Misc.* (1840) I 121 He had humble suttit to haue bene admittit to the said celebration. 1598 in *Row Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) 190 It is caried that the Kirk should suite vote in Parliament. 1616 W. HAIC in J. Russell *Flags* (1881) vi. 162 Never the boldness, to suit recourse from your Majesty. 1633 W. STRUTHER *True Happiness* 49 If we had merite to deserve it, we needed not Suit it of God. 1710 in *Narrative Peenay's Evidence* (1874) 44 What else he may suite ask claim and crave. 1717 *Ibid* 146 To suit execution hereon.

† 4. To make one's suit to, petition; to bring a suit against, to sue. *Obs.*

1559-60 *MS Coll. Calig. B. ix*, Then sail they not fayle to suite zow in zour awne countrey. 1566-7 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. I 503 The Quenis Majestie, being ernstlie suted be the Quene of Inglandis ambassatours for payment. c. 1620 Sir J. MURVIE *Mem* (1735) 348 The King of Scotland was suting her Majesty for an Alliance. 1653 *BIRNING Sermon*, (1845) 272 Let Widdom have but a patient hearing, and she will carry it off from all that suit you.

† 5. *intr*. To pay court to a woman. *Obs.*

c. 1590 *MONTGOMERIE Wks* (S. T. S.) Suppl. Vol. 221 First serve, syne suite, gif thou intend to win thy ladyis grace. 1639 N. N. tr. *Du Bosq's Compt Woman* ii. 58 Ibernia.. who had a mind to as many men as suted unto her. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* v. v, If the greatest Squire in all the Country would come a suiting to me to morrow.

† 6. *trans* To pursue, follow. *Sc. Obs.*

1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. III 525 The saidis persons in lyke maner suted Johne Blak, and wald have brokin up his durris. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II 69 The precelling Palademe. In suting him with diligence did tend Quhair ther occurs cursit cankered cair.

† 7. To pursue, aim at; to seek to obtain. *Sc.*

1559-60 *MS Coll. Calig. B. ix*, Gif by zour frendly support ze sail declare that not only suite ze not the ruyne off our country, but will [etc.]. 1587 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. IV 197 Minassing and avowing to suite the lyveys of his tennents. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II 218 His merite great Quhilk gif ze suite 3it he vill led zow from that haples place. 1686 J. RENWICK in *Life* (Biogr. Presbyt. 1827) II 270 He [sc. Christ] suites the Creatures Affection, as if it were of some Worth.

† 8. To seek in marriage; to woo. *Chiefly Sc.*
1615 BRATHWAITE *Loves Labyrinth* (1878) 274 Sewing, and suling Thybs for his bride. 1630 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862)

I vii. 53 The Lord, who is suting you in marriage. a 1639 SPOTTISWOOD *Hist Ch Scot* ii. (1677) 105 He was sent Ambassador to the Emperor, to suit his daughter Margaret in marriage. 1676 Row *Contest Blair's Autobiog* xii. (1848) 527 Lady Margaret Kennedy had lived a virgin unmarried, (though suted by severals).

† 8. To arrange in a set, sequence, or series, to set in due order, sort out. Also with *forth Obs.*

1552 in *Archaeol. Cant.* (1872) VIII 104 Item ij hells in the steeple suted. 1554 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Mary* (1914) 159 Sving performyng and puttinge the same in aredyes to be engrosed. 1571 — *Revels Q. Elis* (1908) 129 Ffowding, suting, putting in order and bestowing of the Garmentes. 1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secrets* 121 (1595) 22 All which I referre to their peculiar place, each one, as they are suted forth to be in their kinde delivered. 1612 100 There are Letters also might be suted vnder this forme. 1608 TOPSELL *Ser-pents* 270 As for separating, cauding, or suting their stuffe, they are very Buuglers. 1655 E. TERRY *Voy. East-India* 385 The Company sent the Mogol an able Coach-man, to suite and mannage some of his excellent Horses. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr Arth* ii. 74 He suits and langes Natures that agree.

† 9. *intr*. To range oneself. *Obs. rare.*

1591 SAVILE *Tacticus*, *Hist* i. lxxv. 36 As the rest of the soldiers suted on sides.

9. *trans*. To provide with a suit of clothes; to clothe, attire, dress. *Chiefly pass arch.*

1577 STANVHURST *Hist. Ireland* in *Holmshed* 105/2 He would not buy a suite of apparell for himselfe, but hee would suite his [sc. his wife] with the same stuffe. 1597 LODGE *Catholus Wks* (Hunter Club) 11 Shall I suite thee Comosopos? I will lusse thee appaured according to discipline and order. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* i. 79 How only he is suted, I thinke he bought his doublet in Itale. 1600 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Edw IV*, i. 1, Bichin Laue shall suit us. 1604 B. JONSON *King Yas. Enterl* A. ii, Whereof the one, was suted in blacke and purple. a 1661 KULLER *Worthies, Canbr.* (1662) 161, I will suite you (if so pleased,) with a light habit. 1662 *St. George's Day* (1688) 20 All suted in Satin Gowns and Velvet Caps. 1829 J. STERLING *Es.*, etc. (1848) 1 85 More solemnly suted with black, he was placed in a room hung round with faded green. 1867 *Pall Mall Gaz* 12 Feb. 4/1 No expansed beasts suted in burnished mail but sturdy steeds.

b. *refl*. To dress or attire oneself. *Obs. or arch.*

1594 [R. BARNFIELD] *Affect Sheph* 11 b, The learned Sisters suite themselves in blacke. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. 1, It is the vve for Turen maidens to suite themselves in purple. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 118 Weie it not better That I did suite me all points like a man? 1607 ROWLANDS *Fam. Hist.* 23 My Armour shall be black! I'll suite me in a mournful Iron-shell. 1604 HEYWOOD *Gunsall*, i. 25 Any man that hath bought cloath to suite himself. 1822 W. JAMISON in *Mem & Lett* (1845) 80 One who suits himself only once a year.

c. *transf* and fig.

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd*, Ep. Ded, Fortune, suted poore Flaunders and Fraunce in her frownes, and saluted Englands soule with a smoothed forehead. 1594 J. DICKENSON *Armas* (1878) 30 His Fame, suted in robes of immortalitye, towres to the cloudy. 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* cxvii, My Mistresse eyes [cloud] brows are Rauen blacke, Her eyes so suted, and they mouner seeme. 1628 WITNER *Brit. Rememb* 11 55 Yea, many times he suites His Deity in our poore attributes. 1633 B. HALL *Haist T. M. T.* 363 Wherefore then, O Saviour, art thou thus suted in crimson and dyed red with blood?

10. To make appropriate or agreeable to; to adapt or accommodate in style, manner, or proportion to, to make consonant or accordant with, to render suitable. Also *refl*.

1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* ii. vii. 81 He, That therein suites His folly to the mettle of my speech. 1602 — *Ham*, iii. 11 70 Suite the Action to the Word, the Word to the Action. 1620 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* ii. 1, Oh suite your pity with your Angell-beauty. 1621 QUARLES *Div Poems*, *Esther* (1630) 121 The King commands the servants of his State, To suite respect to Hamans high estate. 1711 SHARPLESS *Charac.* (1737) I. 200 He suites himself to the fancy of his reader. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 153 To suite His manners with his fate, [he] puts on the brute. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 40 When you make the palmer-by suit the colour of the silk to the hackle you dub with. 1823 SCOTT *Cast Dang* viii, [they] took care to suit their answers to the questions put to them. 1844 KINGLAKE *Bolton xvii*, The peculiar way in which you are obliged to suit yourself to the movements of the beast [sc. a camel]. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iv. xiv, 'I mean to knock your head against the wall,' returned John Harmon, suting his action to his words, with the heartiest good-will. 1874 MAHARRY *Soc. Life Greece* viii. 261 Try to perform as well as possible what the gods have suited to your nature.

b. *freq. in pass.* (To be suited to, = 13, 14.)

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* iii. v. 70 O deare discretion, how his words are suted. 1605 ROWLEY *Birth Merl.* i. 4, Provided My Daughters love be suited with my grant. c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Shad xxiii* 417 Your words are suited to your eye. 1771 *Junius Lett* lxiii. (1788) 334 Both the law and the language are well suited to a Barrister. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilbo.* xxxviii, I ceased to consider either courts, or court-intrigues, as suited to my temper or genius. 1837 GORING & PATTERARD *Microgr.* 210 They will soon, thrust themselves into situations of restraint well suited for the purpose. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii. § 3 (1882) 364 It [sc. a policy] was one eminently suited to Elizabeth's peculiar powers.

11. To provide, furnish. *Chiefly pass. (or refl.)*, to be provided (or provide oneself) with something desired and in such a manner as to please one.

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* ii. v, Hee's suted for a Lady. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 45 God. suites the one with willingness to be holpen, and the other with readiness to helpe. 1782 COWPER *Glouc* 58 'Twas long before the customer's Were suited to their mind. 1837 HOOD *Yemen. Retros* i. 26 Cook, by the way, came up to day To bid me suit myself. 1848 DICKENS *Donbey* ii. 1, I hope you are suited, my dear. 1854 THACKERAY *Esmond* iii. iii, I am thinking of retiring

into the plantations, and if I want company, suiting myself with a squaw

†12. To find a parallel to, match *Obs. rare*
1589 *Lilly Pappes w Hatchet* Wks 1902 III 409, I have taken an inventory of all thy rakehell teamers, and could suite them in no place but in Bedlam and Dridewell

13. To be agreeable or convenient to (a person, his inclinations, etc.); to fall in with the views or wishes of.

1578 LINDSEY (Pittscottie) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) II 254 The lords of Edinburg thocht to have tame the same and suited nocht my lord of Mortoun men of weir. 1595 *Satir Poems Reform*, xvii, 22 Qubut pless them, the same the pepill suitis. 1739 *Caldwell Papers* (Mant. Club) I 238 Either to answer or not, as best suits your convenience. 1779 *Mirror* No. 34 That sort of promise which a man keeps when the thing suits his inclination. 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1859) II. 3 It is only to keep alive pretensions which may authorize the commencement of hostilities when it shall suit them. 1824 *DYRON Ch. Har.* i. iii, But whence his name And lineage long, it suits me not to say. 1889 *Jerome Three Men in Boat* 37 Harris said that the river would suit him to a 'T'. 1894 *HALL Caine Marjuman* III. xix 190 'Then came the change of the day to suit his supposed convenience.

14. To be fitted or adapted to, be suitable for, answer the requirements of.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Wks. (Grosart) I 77/2 What is't On Earth that shee thinks (being so superfine) Worth to suite her, but alone to reign? 1650 *Sir W. Mure's C. y Blood* 509 Tears suite the season. 1692 *Locke 3rd Let* Toler x 264 There being no necessity of Miracles for any other end, but to supply the want of the Magistrate's Assistance, they must, to suite that end, be constant. 1733 *Pope's Ess Man* ii. 80 All enjoy that pow'r which suits them best. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 106 'The Sofa suits The gouty limb. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 650 The sort which he knows will suit the soil and situation of his land. 1845 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xx. IV 453 One poet is the eagle another is the swan, a third modestly compares himself to the bee. But none of these types would have suited Montague. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III 591 His own explanation did not suit all phenomena. 1891 *Speaker* 11 July 37/1 The error of supposing that what suits a small country could be readily transplanted to large European States.

b. To be good for, 'agree with'; esp. to be favourable to the health of (a person).

1814 *Scott Diary* 16 Aug in *Lockhart*, The wet and boggy walk not suiting his gout. 1861 *BESS BUNSEN* in *Hare Life* (1879) II v 289 It does not suit my eyes to employ them by candlelight. 1882 *Med. Temp. Jnl.* I. 128 What suits us we think ought to suit other people.

c. To be becoming to.

1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxv, It suits not our condition to hold with these long communication. 1874 *Gro. Eliot Middlem.* i, Souls have complexions too, what will suit one will not suit another. 1884 *G. ALLEN Philistia* II 5 It suits your complexion admirably.

†15. *intr.* To agree together. *Obs.*

1630 *PRYNNE Anti-Arm.* 182 They all accord and fifty suite together in one intrigue.

16. To be suitable, fitting, or convenient.

1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xiv, If opportunity suits. 1845 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. 11, *Passion & Prudence*, That's well, Sir, that will suit well. 1847 *JENNISON Princ. Conn.* 9 What style could suit? 1865 *MRS. CARLYLE Lett.* III 269 Say Saturday; if that does not suit will be time to tell me.

17. Const. preps. a. To suit with: to agree, harmonize, or fit in with; to be suitable to; occas. to match in colour, etc. *Obs. or arch.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. l. 60 For fear thy very stones prate of my where about, And take the present horror from the time, Which now suits with it. 1611 *A. STAGGARD Niobe* 208 He sees that the Court is not a place suiting with his disposition. 1655 *STANLEY Hist Philos* (1701) 59/1 Tzetzes affirms he was Master to T. bales, but that suits not with their times. 1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* i. 15 But of that in its proper place, because it suits not with this Section of Filing. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs & Achit.* 478 This Advice above the rest With Absalom's Mild Nature suited best. 1719 *Dr. For Cruoe* n. (Globe) 509, I have a Project to communicate to you, which, as it suits with my Thoughts, may suit with yours also. 1751 *ELIZA HEYWOOD Betsy Thoughtless* I. 213 That she should be glad to see him, whenever it suited with his convenience. 1785 *CRABBE Newspaper* 2 A busy, bustling time, Suits ill with writers, very ill with rhyme. 1815 *Scott Guy M.* xxvii, His walking-dress had so much of a military character as suited not amiss with his having such a weapon. 1853 *Miss Yonge Hear of Redcliffe* v, 'A man ought to be six foot one, person and mind, to suit with that grand, sedate, gracious way of Philip's,' said Guy. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv 174 The shawl is affronted with the gown; the bonnet is made to suit with both.

†b. To suit to. = 13, 14, 17a. *Obs.*

1632 *Sir T. HAWKINS Tr. Mathieu's Unhappy Prospe* 24x Time coopereth with his industry, and fortune suits to his vigilance. 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* xxi Her [sc the dodo's] legs suited to her body. 1653 *H. MORE Antid. Ath.* ii. xii, § 1 If I should pursue all that suits to my purpose it would amount to an entire Volume. 1690 *T. BURNET Review History Earth* 29 note, A Text, that does not suit to their own Notions. 1700 *DRYDEN Sigism & Gusce* 41 She cast her Eyes around the Court, to find a worthy Subject suiting to her Mind. 1802-18 BENTHAM *Ration Juridic Evid* (1827) II. 360 Such solicitations as it suited not to him to make.

†c. To be fitted or adapted for. *Obs.*

1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate Cntross* 5 The bands of Iron Stone are numerous, suiting partly for Forge and partly for Melting Iron.

†d. To act in accordance with, conform to. *Obs. rare.*

1647 *N. BACON Desc Govt. Eng.* i. xvi (1739) 32 In matters of Action, [they] would suit with the occasion. *Ibid* lxiv, 136 Two Ordinances made by the King, and such Lords as suited to the King's way. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 76 Taaffe was commended by the Council,

(as...suting to their factious principles) to march with his armie.

Suitability (s'utäb'li) [f. next + -ITY.] The quality or condition of being suitable, an instance of this. Const. *to, for, or inf.*

1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* ii. iv § 2 Wks 1718 I 273 If.. we can discover a World of mutual Suitabilities of this to that, it will be a sufficient Argument that they all proceed from some wise Cause. 1718 *De For. Instr.* (1841) II. i. l. 15 What suitability can there be in two tempers so extremely opposite? 1853 F. W. NEWMAN *Odes of Horace* 1 Its suitability as a first piece is our excuse for presenting it quite out of chronological order. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* ii. xvi, It was a marriage of pure inclination and suitability. 1867 *MILL Subj. Women* (1869) 170 The suitability of the individuals to give each other a happy life. 1922 *Times* 19 Dec. 19/2 The suitability of the greater proportion of Rhodes for the breeding of stock.

Suitable (s'utäb'li), *a. (adv)* Also 6-8 sut(e)-able, 7-8 suiteable. [f. SUT v. + -ABLE, after agreeable. Earlier synonyms were *suit-like, suitly*.

In the following passage *suitable* may be an early example of this word, or may have arisen from a misreading of *seamable* as *suitable*:-

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneid* i. Prol. 394 Rycht so, by about speche oft in tymes, And seuthable [Canb MS. seamable] wordis we compile our rymes.]

†1. Of furniture, dress, features, etc. Conforming or agreeing in shape, colour, pattern, or style, matching, to match. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1582 *N. LICHERFIELD tr Castaneda's Conq. E Ind.* i. lxxvi. 255 His Shoes. were all beset with Aglets of golde, and his Cap couered over with Buttons suitable to the same. 1584 in *Scott's Kenilw.* Note K, A crymon satin counterpointe. A chaise of crymon satin, suiteable. 1594 *PLAT Jewell* ho. i. 21, I had an old wanescoat window, that was peeced out with new wanescoat by a good workeman, and both became verie suiteable and of one colour. 1624 *MARKHAM Cheap Husb* ii. 120 The colour being suitable with the colour of the feathers on his head. 1645 in *Rymer's Fædera* (1726) XVIII 237/2 The Bason enamelled, and the Layer [=ewer] suitable, having forty eight small Dyamonds in the Bason. 1654-5 *BREKTON Trav* (Chetham Soc.) 49 Four dainty suitable quarters in the court. 1655 *STAFFORD Fenn. Glory* 3 Her visage long, and her nose suitable. 1656 *HEYLIN Surv. France* 98 The beds are all suitable one to the other. 1710 *CELLIA FIENNES Diary* (1888) 300 The doors to them [sc. cupboards] made suitable to ye wanescoat.

†2. Of persons, actions, qualities, conditions, institutions: Conforming or agreeing in nature, condition, or action; accordant, corresponding; analogous; occas. congenial. *Obs.*

1592 *GREENE Upst Courtier* D.J., Every serule drudge must ruffle in his silkes, or else hee is not suitable. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* ii. 88 This is a pleasant towne for seate if the inhabitants were suitable. 1647 *N. BACON Disc Govt Eng* i. vii 25 Had not Bishops been somewhat suitable the Roman Clergy had not been like it self. 1649 *Bp. KEYMOLDS Hosea* iii. 19 God sets every blessing upon our score, and expects an answer and returne suitable. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 639 In his face Youth smil'd Celestial, and to every Limb Suitable grace diffus'd. 1718 *STEELE Fish-pool* 193 The painful way, in which fish a.d. conveyed in Well-boats, must have suitable unhealthy effects. 1748 *MELMOTH Fitzbois Lett.* xlvii, Certain suitable feelings which the objects that present themselves to his consideration instantly occasion in his mind.

†b. Const. *to, with. Obs.*

1586 *SIDNEY Arcadian* xi § 5 The matter of your letters so fit for a worthy minde, and the manner so suitable to the nobleness of the matter. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. xlix, § 1 A worke most suitable with his purpose—who gaue himselfe to be the price of redemption for all. 1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 42 Ouid describeth the figure of mans body suitable to his reasonable soule. 1638 *SLINGSBY Diary* (1836) 6 His disposition is not suitable with y^e rest of his fellow servants. 1646 *Sir T. BROWN Pseud. Ep.* i. viii, § 11, 33 They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian. 1711 *SHAFESB. Charac.* I. 33 Those Measures of Offence and Indignation, which we vulgarly suppose in God, are suitable to those original Ideas of Goodness which [He].. has implanted in us.

†c. Of two or more things That are in agreement or accord. *Obs.*

1605 *CAMDEN Rem. Nannus* (1623) 45 Destinies were superstitiously by *Onomantia* desciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable. 1640 F. ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 303 I be suitable wickednesse of Priests and people. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr* ii. 235 Gaius and they were such suitable Company, that they could not tell how to part.

3. That is fitted for, adapted or appropriate to a person's character, condition, needs, etc., a purpose, object, occasion, or the like. Const. *to, for.*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* ii. vi 92 What is amisse in them, you Gods, make suitable for destruction. 1621 *SANDERSON Serm.* Ad Pop. iv. (1632) 364 Worthy of all. civill respects suitable to his place and person. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth Wars* i. 10 Senseless fears not suitable to the occasion. 1672 *PETTY Pol. Anat.* (1692) 78 There are 750,000 in Ireland who could earn 2s. a week if they had suitable employment. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 123 § 4 As soon as I thought my Reliance suitable to the Character of my Fortune and Youth. 1798 S. & H. *Lee Canter* T. II. 120 A suitable match for their daughter. 1822 *New Botanic Gard* I. 59 The most suitable season for transplanting the roots. 1825 *ELPHIN Serm.* Acc. Canbul (1842) II. 215 As it was always a distinct government, it seemed more suitable to treat of it separately. 1822 *Scott Nigvi* v, A dress more suitable to his age and quality than he had formerly worn. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* ii. iii, 246 A suitable atmosphere enveloping the most distant planet might render it perfectly habitable. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elens Photogr* vii 54 To make several experimental exposures on suitable subjects.

†4. = SUABLE a. *Obs. rare.*

1555 *BRADFORD* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1570) III. 1838/1 he wife is no suitable person but the husband.

5. *Comb.* as *suitable-sized* adj.

1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 337 A fixed price for five years for all the suitable-sized mutton they can grow.

B. as *adv.* = SUITABLY. Const. *to.*

1584 in *Scott's Kenilw.* Note K, A square stoole and a foote stoole, of crimson velvet, fringed and garnished suitable. 1631 *May tr. Barclay's Mvri. Minder* i. 18 Italy is now bounded, (more suitable fare to the intention of Nature,) by the enclosure of those lofty Alpes. 1655 *Theophrastus* 16 He ever framed his discourse suitable to his company. 1664 in *Extr. State Papers rel. Friends* (1912) iii. 224 That soe wee may steare our Course suitable to your Commands. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. ii § 5 235 Where a Person mis spells suitable to a Mispronunciation. 1796 *Mrs. E. PARSONS Mvri. Waning* I. 31 To see her dear children clothed, and attended suitable to their father's birth.

Suitableness. [-NESS.] The quality or condition of being suitable; suitability; + conformity.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 425 That suitableness of their Law to their lawlesse lusts of Rapine and Poligamie. 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* iv. i. 388 These Grammatical Particles are here contrived to such a kind of distinct suitableness, so as each of the several kinds of them, hath a several kind of Character assigned to them. 1748 *HARTLEY Observ. Man* i. iv § 6 496 The great Suitableness of all the Virtues to each other. 1839 *HALLAM Hist Lit* iii. vi § 95 614 The superiority of the original, except in suitableness for representation, has long been acknowledged. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III 691 The suitableness of its pastures to every sort of animal.

b. With a and pl.

1586 *SIDNEY Arcadian* ii. xxix § 5 For a testimonie of constance, and a suitableness to his word. 1658 *BAXTER Saving Faith* 12 The men tire not their acts by a suitableness to the object. 1664 *SOUTH Twelve Serm.* ii. (1697) II. 91 He, who creates those Sympathies, and suitableness of Nature, and brings Persons so affected together. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Vindict. Mosack System* 55 Bearing such a Suitableness and Harmony with the more refined Sense of the Soul of Man. 1880 *Mrs. WHITNEY Odd or Even* i. ii. 17 It was no use to try to carry out a fancy or a suitableness.

Suitably (s'utäb'li), *adv.* Also 6 suitably, 7 suitably. [f. SUITABLE a. + -LY.]

†1. Chiefly const. *to*. In agreement, conformity, or correspondence; agreeable, correspondingly, according. *Obs.*

1577 *STANVURST Descr. Ire* 1/2 in *Holinshead*, My course pack threede could not have beene suitably kmt with his fine silcke. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zoolonia* 9 In Life Hee is a true Actor, that lives his part Suitably to strut in Raggs, or Crawl in Robes, exactly transgressing Decorum. 1686 *HORNECK Crucif.* *Jesus xxiii* 785 They should perform the task suitably to their leisure. 1729 *BUTLER Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. Pref. 14 Brutus act suitably to their whole nature. 1749 *Power Numbers in Post Compos* 53 note, Diversifying the Harmony of the Numbers, by a judicious Mixture of them, suitably to the Nature of the Subject.

2. In a suitable or fitting manner; appropriately, fitly.

1681 S. FELL in *Jrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) July 136 Words will use most suitably to answer the matter in hand. 1709 *STEELE Tailor* No. 4 ¶ 2 These different Perfections are suitably represented by the last great Painter Italy has sent us. 1770 *Boston Gaz.* 26 Nov. 3/1 These may suitably employ our minds at the approaching solemnity. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perih* v, Never was kiss so well bestowed, and meet it is that it should be suitably returned. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 241 Every melody is right when suitably accompanied.

† **Suitage**. *Obs.* [f. SUT sb. 01 v + -AGE.] The performance of suit by a tenant.

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii. v 72 The Confinage shewes to what Lord, &c. the Service and Suitage is due.

Suite (swit). Also 7 suite. [a. F. suite: see SUT sb.]

1. A train of followers, attendants, or servants, a retinue. Also *eliph. (collog.)* = members of a suite.

1673 *DRYDEN Marr. à la Mode* v. 1, A person who makes so grand a figure in the Court, without the Suite of a Princess. 1752 *CHRISTIE Lett.* (1792) III 261, I have, secured you a place in the Suite of the King's electoral Ambassador. 1766 G. WILLIAMS in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 32 Lord Lincoln set out immediately with his whole suite for Jack Shelly's. 1788 *PASQUIN Childr. Theopis* (1792) 80 Like the suite of the morning, which Guido drew dancing. 1817 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) II. 353 Breakfasted in company with the President and suite. 1877 *FROUDE Short Stud.* (1882) IV. i. 104 Turning to the young lords in the archbishop's suite. 1889 *LADY DUFFERIN Viceregal Life India* i. 205 He and his wife and two 'suite' came to breakfast.

2. A succession or series; in earlier use often applied to a series of publications; now chiefly said of series of specimens.

1722 *RICHARDSON Statues in Italy* 151 Here is a Suite of Emperors; Busts, Antique. 1761 T. WATSON *Life Bathurst* 94 The following suite of letters, written by himself, while Vice-chancellor. 1770 *KARL MALMESBURY Diaries & Corr.* I 53 A continued suite of childish amusements. 1779 *GIBSON in Life & Lett.* (1886) 262 Another reason, which must, pui me to Benluch-street, is the decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the suite in the course of next year. 1805-17 R. JAMISON *Charac. Min.* (ed. 2) 127 The suite of crystals of a mineral species. 1824 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1862) II. 152 Mr. Galignani calls about my editing suite of English authors. 1833 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* III. Pref. p. viii, Suites of shells common the Sub-apennine beds and to the Mediterranean. 1845 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Engul. Metrop.* VI. 67/2 Some of these marls contain beds of gypsum and fossils resembling the suite of Gosau. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* i. ii, His laughter exposed a suite of fair white teeth. 1858 *THACKERAY Pirgyn xxx*, There is nothing so flattering in the world as a good suite of trumps. 1864 J. C. ATKINSON

Stanton Grange 295 A suite of tree sparrow's eggs, not less than 20 in number. 1874 *Westrop Prec Stones* 3 The colour suite (of diamonds) is, however, extensive.

b. A number of rooms forming a set used together by a person, a family or company of persons. Also *in a suite* = 5 b (below)

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Cless Mar* 8 Sept, A suite of eight or ten large rooms. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xlv, A room that opens beyond the saloon, and terminates the suite. 1809 Miss MITTFORD in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I iii. 80 Five splendid rooms open in a suite. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Truv* I 103 My suite of apartments were in a proud melancholy palace. 1885 MABEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* i, Her home was a pretty little suite on the second floor.

c. A set of furniture of the same pattern. 1851 *Catal Gt. Eshb.* iii. 824/1 Suite of sculptured decorative furniture. 1883 Miss BROUGHTON *Behind* II. 286 The early English suite of rush-bottomed chairs.

d. *Mus.* † (a) A set or series of lessons, etc (cf. *SUIT sb* 18 c), (b) a series of dance tunes arranged for one or more instruments and composed in the same key or related keys

1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus.* *Suite*, (French) The name formerly given to a set, or course, of lessons, sonatas, concertos, &c [1812 adds Also applied to a single piece when consisting of several movements.] 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 548 The grand cyclic forms of modern art, the offspring of the suites. 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 15 The Suites and Partitas of Bach.

3. A sequel, result. *rare*. c. 1800 H. K. WHITE *My own Character* 27 And so in the suite, by these laudable ends, I've a great many foes. 1862 THACKERAY *Philip* xxiv, In case the battle of the previous night should have any suite

4. A sequel to a literary work *rare* 1839 W. IRVING in Ticknor *Prescott* (1864) 181, I had always intended to write an account of the 'Conquest of Mexico', as a suite to my 'Columbus'.

5. || *En suite* (an *suit*). a. In agreement or harmony (*with*).

1797 Mrs A. M. BENNETT *Beggar Girl* (1813) II 79 The decorations, were not even *en suite* with the polish of the owner's mind. 1860 *Once a Week* 3 Nov 520/1 She was an antique gem, was this congerie, and we thought if everything in the establishment were *en suite* [etc.]

b. Of rooms In a series leading from one to the other.

1818 Mrs OPIE *New Tales* I 24 Elegant rooms thrown open *en suite*. 1837 J. F. COOPER *Europe* I 321 The state apartments lie *en suite*, in the main body of the building.

Suited (*s'uid*), *pph* a. [*f. SUIT sb.* or *v.* + -ED] † 1 Belonging to a group or set. *Obs. rare*

1821 G. SANDYS *Quid's Met.* vi. (1626) 109 Twice six Celestials Ioue in the midst The suited figures took Their lovely formes Ioue had a regall looke

2. With qualifying word: Wearing a suit or attire of a specified kind.

1634 MILTON *Peniceroso* 122 Till civil-suited Morn appear. 1638 *Ford Fancies* I iii, Enter Livio, fresh suited. 1842 TENNYSON *You ask me why* ii, It is the land that sober-suited Freedom chose. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 12 Nov. 9/2 The grey suited brigade.

Suiter, shooter (*sui'tar*, *fu'tar*). *local*. Forms: 6 shewter, 7, 9 shooter, 9 suiter, -or. [*f. SUIT v.* + -ER]. Cf FOLLOWER 5 a (VOLLER), and *suity-board* s. v. *SUIT* a. 3; *suitel* is a variant in Northamptonshire (Baker *N'hampton Gloss*)

a. A round board placed between two cheeses in the press. b. A square board in a cider-press placed on the top of the pile of must or 'cheese'. More fully, *suitor-board*

1886 *Shuttleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc) 29 Tiffie cheffates (i.e. cheese-vats) and one shewter v^o viij^d. 1625 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk* s. v. Eleven cheffats, five shooters. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1316 [In a cider-press] A square board, termed a shooter. 1870 in Miss Jackson *Shropsh. Word-bk* s. v. *Follower*, Cheese vats, followers, and suitors. 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Shooter boards* or *suitor boards*

Suiter, *obs* or *dial*. *f. SUITOR*.

Suiterer. *rare* [*f. SUITOR v.* + -ER] One who 'goes after' another: applied to a sodomite. 1790 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Latins Ch. Eng* I *Excerpt*. Eccl. lxvii, A Suiterer of young Boys [orig. *adulescentium consecrator*]

Suith, *Sc* form of *SOUTH*.

Suipe, variant of *SWITHE*

Suiting (*s'uiting*), *vbl. sb.* [*f. SUIT v.* + -ING] †

1. The action of doing suit at a court. *Obs* c. 1540 in J. R. Boyle *Hedon* (1875) App 71 Yfanye tenante make defaulte of sewinge of the said courte at two tymes in the yere.

2. The action of suing for something; suing out a writ; petitioning, supplication; paying court to a woman. *Obs*.

1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I 163 To charge all uthers persons fra all suing or perswering of the saidis confirmations. 1574 KNOX in *Calderswoods Hist Kirk* (Wodrow Soc) III App 767 For suing of justice of the kirk's actions in the session. 1579-80 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. I III 266 The suing of redres. 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm* (Ps xi) V vij b, Our suddantie is so greote that wee cannot continue in suing. 1631 BRATHWAITE *Eng Genilew*. 130 There is no time that exacts more modesty of any woman, than in her time of suing.

attrib. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist & Myst O & N T* I 158 Mark well who carrieth it in this suinging work.

3. Fitting or adaptation of one thing to another. 1707 MONTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 89 In the suinging of the

Land and Marle together, lies the chief advantage. *Ibid.* II. 276 The third occasion of Unfruitfulness is the not suinging of your Fruit and Soil together. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Feb. 3/1 The suinging of one thing to another.

4. The action of clothing or attiring. *Obs* a. 1637 B. JOHNSON *Discov.* (1642) 92 That though the nakedness would shew deform'd and odious, the suinging of it [sc. a lie] might draw their Readers

5 *concer* Trade name for Material for making suits of clothes; usually *pl*

1883 *Daily News* 10 Sept 2/6 The demand for fancy tweed suitings continues good

† **Suiting**, *pph* a. *Obs.* [*f. SUIT v.* + -ING] Fitting, suitable

1642 *Declar. Lords & Comm.* 9 Jan 3 Some suing course how to have the want of Armes... to be supplied. 1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyde* ii 415 Now sportive Youth Carol incondite Rhythms, with suinging Notes. 1801 ELIZ. HARRIS *St Mary's Cave* (1819) IV. vii 95 For my honour and her own it is necessary that all should be suinging. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 113 Wildness is my suinging scene

Hence † **Suitingly** *adv.*, fittingly

1540 PALSGR. *Acolastus* I i D j, Lyke as it is in maner suitingly or thoroughly agreing betwene vs, so must it nedes cause mutuall loue betwene vs.

† **Sui t-like**, a. *Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + -LIKE. Cf. next.] = **SUITABLE** 1, 2.

1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1226/1 Being suite like to his glorious life. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 54 She put her into mans apparel, and gaue her all things suite like to the same. 1583 GOLDING *Calvon on Deut* xxviii. 59-64 We must understand that all the bodie must be suite like

† **Sui tly**, a. *Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + -LY] = **SUITABLE** 1, 2, 3.

1459 *Paston Lett* I 477, j piece of skailot for trappars. with rede crossis and rosys Item, ij stripis of the same trappars suitly. *Ibid.* 479 Item, ij cuttynys suitly. *Ibid.* 480 Item, ij clothis of grene and whyte, with braunchis suitly to the other writen before. 1532 MORE *Confut. Tydale Wks* 349/2 Frythes Prologue is right suitly, and a verye mete couer for suche a cuppe. 1595 SOUTHWELL *Maurus* 29 All pangs and heauie passions here may find A thousand motiues suitly to their griefes

† **Sui tly**, *adv.* *Obs.* [*f. SUIT sb.* + -LY] Fittingly, suitably.

1388 WYCLIF *1 Kings* vi 18 Al the hows, hadde hise smetheness, and hise ioyynys maad suitly. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secr. Secr* 209 How shalt suitly and besely aune the, which of ham beste conuall yewyth to the. 1533 MORE *Apol.* xxxiii Wks 865/2 If this pacifier wil say that we be not sewly the temporal and spiritualty of this realme

Suitor (*sui'tar*), *sb.* Forms: 3 suitor, 4 sewtior, suytior, 4-5 sutore, 4-7 -er, -our, 5-6 sewter, 5-7 sutor, (5 sutoure, sutter, 6 sueter, satar, switar, shu-, shewter, suitour, -ore; *Sc.* 6 soytor (6-7 soytior, 7 swotar), 6-8 suiter, 6- sutor. [a. AF. *sutor*, *sultior*, *sut(er)*, -or, ad. late L. *secutor*, -orem (f. *secut-*, sequi to follow, SUB), with assimilation to *secut* SUIT sb.]

† 1. A frequenter (of a place). *Obs. rare*

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 413 He wax a suitor of tauernes

† 2. One of a retinue of suite, hence, an adherent, follower, disciple. *Obs*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks II 141 Pat Crist is every-where with his apostles and his suitors. c. 1380 - *Wks* (1880) 292 He pat hatip blamyng is suture of be fend. 1398 *REVISA Barth. De P. R.* ix iii (Bodl. MS), Plato and his suitors. c. 1450 *Co. Myst.* (Shaks. Soc.) 201 Our Lorde God, that comyth me to, Hese pore seruaunt and his suture a. 1483 *Liber Niger in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 23 Lodes & genylys & other comyn suitors. 1599 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1874) I 262 Yet dyvers suiters suche folysshe wryches have. 1597 in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. I II 4 note, So that who shall be a suitor to him may have no other busynesse but give attendance upon his pleasure. 1866 *Holmshead's Chron.* III. 920/2 Other officers, seruaunts, retainers, and suitors, that most commonlie dined in the hall. 1601 P. TATE *Househ. Ord. Edw* II (1876) § 94. 56 None of the kinges meigne, Knight or clarkie seriant, esquire, page or sutor. 1830 TENNYSON *How & Why* i, I am any man's suitor, If any will be my tutor

3. One who owed suit (see *SUIT sb.* 1) to a court, and in that capacity acted as an assessor or elector. Now only *Hist*

14. *Customs of Milton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 All manner of playnties schall be jugyd by y^e sutyers of y^e sayd cownte. 1506 in *bach. Rolle Scotl.* XII 704 All officers and ministers of court sic as bailie and juge, sutor, dempstar. 1541 *Act* 33 *Hen VIII.* c. 24 § 3 Any Mayres Sheriffes Recorders, Sewardes Bayliffes Sewters or other officers, within any Citty Bourgh or Towne. c. 1550 ROLAND *Crt Venus* iii. 4 Great members of Court baith mair & les All is Sutor to gett final sentence. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Signif* s. v. *Soh*, Na judge aucht of law, or of reason, to accept any man in court as Soytor, bot gif he can make sufficient and lauchfull reporte of processe. 1609 - *Reg. May* 79 Like soytor before the Schref represents the person of one Barton, for quhom he was soytor in that court. *Ibid.* 83 That the court (the soytors of court) be lawful. 1846 McCULLOCH *Act, Brit. Emp.* (1854) II 87 By directing the election to be made by all the suitors, this statute secured the constituency from undue practices. 1863 [see *SUIT sb.* 1]

† 4. A tenant who owes suit to a mill. *Obs*

1602 CAREW *Cornewall* 13 This casuallie may be worth the owner some ten pound, by the yeeare, or better if his mil have store of suitors.

5. One who sues or petitions; a petitioner, suppliant. *Quixle*

1740 *Quixle Ball in Yorksh Arch Fynl.* (1908) XX 48 Se, lo! How sche [sc. Fortune] tourneth be face hir suture fro. c. 1460 *FORRESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* xx. (1885) 157 The

kyng shal... be wele defended ageyn suche importune suiteis. 1533-4 *Act* 25 *Hen VIII.* c. 21 § 6 All Suters for dispensa- cious, faculties, licences and other wrytynges. 1576 GAS- COIGNE *Keneleworth Castle Wks* 1910 II 131 That you would be a suter for him unto the heavenly powers. 1581 H. WALPOL in Allen *Maryrdom Canpion* (1908) 56 He stands before the throne with harmonie, And is a glorious suter for our sune. 1607 HIERON *Wks* I. 178 1 he apostle is a suter to God on the behalfe of the Ephesians. 1651 WALTON *Life Wotton in Reliq. Wotton* c. 43, The Provostship of Eton became Void, for which there were many powerful suiters to the King. 1718 *Free-Thinker* No 147 310 The frank Philosopher shall be the favourite Suter. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* iii, Those suitors who shall be so bold as to approach the Court. 1878 C. GIBSON *For the King* xvii, The offices stared in amazement at the importu- nate sutor. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist Columbus* I 195 The colonies of Worthington and Frankinton became rival suitors for the location of the Capital of the State

† 6. One who seeks earnestly. *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasmus Pas.* Pref. 18 Studentes and suters to atteigne to the philosophye of the gospell

5. A petitioner or plaintiff in a suit

1503-4 *Act* 19 *Hen VII.* c. 28 Preamb, The seid suters & peccioners were in dispayre of expedition of their suiteis. 1560 DAUS *tr. Sladane's Comm.* 108 b, Lawes, whiche concerned partly the judges, partly the advocates, and partly the suters. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Continu Eng* ii viii (1584) 50 In all iudgements necessarily being two parties, the first we call the impleader, suter, demandor or demandant and plaintiffe. a. 1660 *Continu Hist Ire* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II 108 Amonge sutors in love and in lawe money is a comoun medler. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Ability*, In the courts, the independence of the judges and the loyalty of the suitors are equally excellent. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct 410/2 The effect of the rule will be to deprive the sutor of the right of conducting his case as he thinks most conducive to his own interest.

6. One who seeks a woman in marriage; a wooer.

a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* I. xi, My court quickly swarmed full of suiters; some perchaunce loving my state, others my person. 1588 KYD *Househ. Philos Wks* (1901) 273 That noble Grecian dame that bated in the night as much as she had wouen by day, to bleaue her suitors sight. 1637 I. HEY- wood *Emblem Dial.* xxxvii, Merry Suters, make mad Husbonds. 1781 COWPER *Retirem* 237 The sutor's air in- deed he soon improves, And foms it to the taste of her he loves. 1870 L'ESTRANGE *Life Miss Mitford* I. 1 5 She was rich—her fortune was at her own command—of course she had suitors. 1888 FRIGUS HUME *Madame Midas* I. 1, Miss Curtis soon brought crowds of suitors around her.

7. *attrib.*, as (sense 6) *sutor-crowd*, etc.; † *sutor-fee*, a fine paid in lieu of suit at court.

1745 POPE *Odyss* I 353 To their own districts drive the 'sutor-crowd. 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 425/1 Necnon 6r 8d. pro sectis curie de Rescobie vulgo he 'sutor-fee.

Sutor (*s'utur*), *v.* Now chiefly *dial*. Also 7 suter, souter, 9 suiter, sooter. [*f. prec.*]

1. *trans.* To court, woo.

1672 SHADWELL *Miser* i, How did you go to work to suitoi my Mother? 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) s. v., He Sutor'd her in vain several Years. 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ch. v, The miller's son suitoi me

2. *intr.* To be a sutor or wooer (*to*), chiefly in gerund (*to come or go a suitoring*). Also *fig.*

1668 SIR C. SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard* II ii, You are over- serious For a man that comes a Sutoring. 1730 FIELDING *Tom Thumb* II v, In vain to me a suitoring you come, For I'm already promised to Tom Thumb. 1777 FRANKLIN *Lett Wks* 1889 VI. 83 A virgin State should preserve the virgin character, and not go about suitoring for alliances. 1817 SCOTT *Lett. to Terry* 12 Mar. in *Lockhart*, A daughter, suitored unto by the conceited young person. 1838 BARNHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* i. *St. Nich.* vii, Counts a many, and Dukes a few, A suitoring came to my father's Hall

Hence **Sutoring** *vbl. sb.*, wooing, courtship, also *attrib.*

1671 MRS BEHN *Anonous Prince* IV iv, Well, I see this is nothing but suitoring 'tis this Town, w'd our Lucia were here too for me. 1746 (title) Exmoor Courtship, or A Suitor- ing Discourse, in the Devonshire Dialect and Mode. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sutoring*, ... Devon. 1886 ELWORTHY *IV Somerset Word-bk*, *Sutoring*, 1889 *Athenaeum* 14 Dec. 816/3 The usual 'sutorings', sulking, makings-up, of various couples.

Sutor, var **SUITER**.

Sui torcide, a. *nonce-word*. [Badly *f. SUITOR sb.* + -CID¹.] Fatal to suitors.

1899 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1899) Pref. p. vii, To say a word against the suicide delays of the Court of Chancery was treason against the Plouiscocracy

Sutorship (*s'uturship*), [*f. SUITOR sb.* + -SHIP]

The state or condition of being a sutor

c. 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) I. 6 This distinguished personage was now in the fifth year of his sutorship. 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I. 125 They revolted against the old system of sutorship and protection. 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor Casterbr.* II iii. 33 The sense of occult rivalry in sutorship was, superadded

Sutress (*s'utres*). *rare* [*f. SUITOR sb.* + -ESS] A female sutor.

1714 ROWE *Jane Shore* iii, 'Twere Pity of his Heart, That could refuse a Boon to such a Sutress. 1791 COWPER *Iliad* I 686, I noticed her a sutress at thy knees. 1894 *Daily Tel.* 1 Dec. 5/4 Both sutresses are of some position and worldly prospects.

Suity (*s'uit*), a. [*f. SUIT sb.* or *v.* + -Y] †

1. Appropriate, fitting. *Obs.*

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Roode* F ij, In loue, in care, in diligence and dutie, Be thou Her Sonne, sith this to Sonnes is suite

2. Of hounds Matching those of a pack.

1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* I ii. iv § 344 124/2 Many men draft young hounds from their looks not pleasing the

eye, or from their being too high or too low, or not being 'sully', as it is called.

3. *Suity-board*, in cheese-making = *SUITER* a c 1830 *Gloss Farm Rep* 30 in *Husbandry* (L U K) III. Round boards, called 'suity boards', are occasionally necessary to place on the cheeses.

Suitzer, obs. form of *SWITZER*.

|| *Suivante* (*suivānt*). *Obs.* [F., pres. pple. fem. of *suivre* to follow.] A confidential maid.

1698 VANBRUGH *Short Vindict* 51 Mademoiselle brings to mind what may often be expected from a *Suivante* of her Country 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* I xci. 139 The more secrets Madame had to keep, the better for her *suivante* 1812 SCOTT *Lett. in Lockhart* (1837) III: 17 Lady Douglas's *suivante*.

Suivante, *Suivee*, *Suget*, *Sujorn(e)*, *Suk*, *Sukade*, *Sukoos*, *Suke(n)*, *Sukere*, *Sukett* see *SWIT*, *SOOJEE*, *SUBJECT*, *SOJOURN*, *SUCK*, *SUC-OADE*, *SUCCESS*, *SUCK*, *SUCOUR*, *SUCKER*.

† *Sukkarke*. *Obs. rare*¹. [? A derivative of Arab. *sukkar* SUGAR sb.] A dainty or sweet

c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxvi 310 He jeverthe of the Flesche to his most speycalle Fiendes, in stede of Entre Messe, or a *Sukkarke* [*Kasb* for a dayntee]

Suk-kegh, variant of *SOCKEYE*, salmon.

Sukkeling, *Sukkenye*, *Suksett*, *Sukkin*, *Sukle*, *Suklinge*, *lynge*, *Sukour*, *Sukudry*, *Sul*. see *SUCKLING*, *SUCKENY*, *SUCKET*, *SUCKEN*¹, *SUCKLE*, *SUCKLING*, *SUCOUR*, *SUCODRY*, *SHALL*.

|| *Sula* (*sulā*). [mod. L. (Willughby, 1676), a. ON. *silla*.] Applied by Hoier and others to a supposed variety of sea-fowl; in modern *Ornith.* a genus of gannets (family *Sulidae*).

1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith* in 331 The *Sula* of Hoier, near of kin to, if not the same with the Soland-goose 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II xii, 262 The *Sula* is like the Soland Goose for Bodily shape 1766 PENNANT *Brit Zool* 162.

Sulayne, variant of *SOLEIN* *Obs.*

Sulcal (*svlkāl*), a. *Anat* [f. *SULOUS* + -AL] Belonging to or connected with a sulcus.

1889 *Buch's Handbk Med Sci* VII 300 (Cent Suppl.) 1901 DORLAND *Med Dict*, *Sulcal artery*, a branch of the anterior spinal artery in the anterior median fissure, or sulcus, of the spinal cord

So *Sulcar* a

1900 *Trans. Linn Soc*, 2001, March 527 The zooids so oriented that their sulcar (ventral) aspects are abaxial, their asulcar (dorsal) aspects axial

Sulcate (*svlkēt*), a. *Nat. Hist.* [ad. L. *sulcatus*, pa. pple. of *sulcare* (see next)] Marked with (parallel) furrows or grooves.

1760 J LEE *Introduct Bot* in xxiii (1765) 160 *Cucurbita*, with a sulcate Fruit 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II 15 Shell thin, hyaline, transversely sulcate 1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 187 The bill is more or less depressed with smooth, rounded or sulcate, culmen.

† *Sulcate*, v. *Obs.* [f. L. *sulcāt*, pa. ppl. stem of *sulcare* to plough, f. *SULOUS*. Cf. *SULK* v 1] *trans.* To plough (*esp.* the seas)

1577 HANMER *Anc Eccl Hist* 327 A mightie Easterne winde, which diaue the ship with violence, swiftly for to sulcate the seas a 1604 — *Chron Tral* (1633) 85 The Irish nation.. would not sulcate the seas, neither give themselves to merchandise 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*

Sulcated (*svlketēd*), ppl. a. *Nat. Hist.* [f. L. *sulcātus* *SULCATE* + -ED] *Sulcate*.

1694 *Phil Trans* XVIII 178 The sides of the Astroites are always sulcated, or a little furrow'd. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl* s v *Leaf, Sulcated Leaf*, one which has a great number of ridges all round it, with obtuse sinuses 1768 PENNANT *Brit Zool* I 39 Their lower parts are sulcated lengthways 1828 STARK *Elem Nat Hist* II, 41 The plants distant, black, transversely sulcated with white 1897 W. F. KIRBY in Mary Kingsley *W. Africa* 722 All the tubae sulcated, front tubae with conspicuously open foramina.

Sulcation (*svlkēt'fōn*). *rare*. [f. L. *sulcare* *SULCATE* v.: see -ATION]

1. Furrowing, grooving

1668 PHILLIPS, *Sulcation*, a making furrows

2. A sulcus or set of sulci.

1852 DANA *Crust* II 856 The sculpturing of the male being represented in the female by merely a few faint sulcations.

Sulcato, used as comb. form (see -o) of L. *sulcātus* *SULCATE* a. in the sense 'sulcate and ...', as *sulca-to-a-reolate*, -*co-state*, -*rmose* adjs.

1852 DANA *Crust* II 855 Epimerals and coxae of six posterior legs slightly sulcato-areolate 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1120/2 *Sulcato rimose*, furrowed and cracked like the cotyledons of a Spanish chestnut. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 11 Stem sulcato-costate, and lacunose.

Sulch, obs. form of *SUCH*.

Sulciform (*svlsfōrm*), a [ad. mod. L. *sulciformis* see *SULCUS* and -FORM.] Having the form of a sulcus or groove.

1822 J PARKINSON *Ouill Oryctol* 222 Hinge very broad, furrowed with numerous long sulciform teeth. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl Anat* II, 533/1 The sulciform depression.. in the vestibule [of the ear]

† *Sulcous*, a. *Obs rare*¹. [f. *SULOUS* + -OUS] *Sulcate*.

1750 G HUGHES *Barbados* 116 The bark is rough and shagged, if not sulcous

|| *Sulculus* (*svlculūs*). *Anat* and *Zool*. [mod. L., dim. of *SULOUS*. Cf. F. *sulcule*.] A small sulcus or groove. Hence *Sulculate* a., having small grooves. 1848 *Proc. Berw Nat. Club* II 338 Longitudinally striate or sulculate 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1226/1. 1900

Trans. Linn Soc, 2001, March 533 One cannot speak of a sulcus and sulculus in this case

|| *Sulcus* (*svlculūs*). Pl. *sulci* (*svlsē*). [L. = furrow, trench, ditch, wrinkle]

1. a. A groove made with an engraving tool b. A trench. c. A hollow or depression in the land. *rare*.

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* 126 Monsieur Bosse's invention of the *Eschoppe*, does render the making of this *Sulcus*, much more facile. 1675 — *Terra* (1739) 14 The *Sulcus* or trench be made to run from North to South 1901 A 1807 *East Galloway Sh* 158/2 The house. is situated in a sulcus of fertile land.

2 *Anat* A groove or furrow in a body, organ, or tissue

1744 tr *Boerhaave's Inst* III 297 The sensible Papillæ lie concealed in the Sulci formed by the Cuticle 1766 *Complete Farmer's v. Shoeing*. The sulcus of the inner surface of the hoof 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1829) V. 252 Hydatids have found the means of forming a nidus in some one of the sulci of the womb. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 27 Sulci, like canals, are of all shapes, sizes and positions. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 227 A distinct sulcus between the liver and gall bladder is nearly always perceptible to the touch

b. *spec.* A fissure between two convolutions of the brain.

1833 *Cycl Pract Med* I 286/2 The sulci which separate the convolutions. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 15 On its under surface, near the median fissure of the brain, is a sulcus, which lodges the olfactory nerve 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 273 That portion of the cerebral hemisphere which lies anterior to the precentral sulcus

3. *Bot* The lamella in some fungi.

1856 HENSLOW *Dict Bot. Terms* 92

Suloup, *Suld*, *Suldan*, *Suld(e)art*, *Sulder*: see *SELCOUTH*, *SHALL*, *SOLDAN*, *SUDDART*, *SHOULD*.

† *Sule* sb., var. of *SOIL* sb 1; cf. *SULYE*.

c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 484/1 *Sule* cribe, *solum*, *tellus*.

† *Sule*, v. *Obs.* [OE. *sylian* (also *besylian*), f. *sul-*, related to *sol-*. see *SOLE* sb.⁴, *Sol* a, *SOLE* v 3, *SOLL* v, *SOLWE* v., *SOWL* v., and cf. OFris. *sulenge* sowing, MHG. *sulin* to sully.] a. *trans.* To soil, sully.

1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past. C.* liv. 419 Sio sugu hi wille sylian on hire sole efterdæmde hio adwægen bið. a 1000 *Boeth Met.* ix 60 He on unsceyldgum eorla biode his sword seledæ swiðe gelome a 1225 *Ancre R.* 396 pet weien so sike of sunne, & so suiled þer mide. c 1230 *Hali Meid* 35 þis sunne, & unwurðeð þi bodi, Suleð þi sawle. b. *intr.* To be defiled.

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1240 Sum blynd mon To þare diche his dwele voleweþ, & falleþ, & þar-onne sulieþ.

Sulement, variant of *SOULEMENT* *adv. Obs.*

† *Sulf*. *Obs.* ? Toadflax, *Linarva vulgaris*.

c 1450 *Alphata* (Anecd Oxon) 104/1 *Linguarium*, assimulatur herbe St. Iohannis in folius et instipute sed fetat gall. liguane, angl. *sulf* [v. r. *gulf*]

Sulf, obs. form of *SELF*.

Sulf - see *SULPH-*.

Sulfatara, variant form of *SOLFATARA*.

1884 *Pall Mail* 23 Feb. 4/2 The internal fires that still spurt and hiss in the sulfatara.

Sulfer, obs. form of *SILVER*

Suling (*svl'lin*) *Hist.* Forms: 1 *swuluncg*, *sulung* (*rare sulung*), *Domesday Bk.* *solin*, 2 *soll-ing* (also 7 *Hist.*) *swulung*, (also 9 *Hist.*) *swalling*, 2-3 (also 7-9 *Hist.*) *sulling*, *suling*, 4 *swol(l)ing*, -*yn*, *swyrling*, *surlyng*, 4-5 *swyrling*, 9 *Hist.* *sullung*. [OE. *swulung*, *sulung*, probably vbl. sb. of an unrecorded vb. **swul(h)ian*, **sul(h)ian* to plough, f. **swullh*, *sulh* plough, *SULLOW* The generally accepted view that *sulung* is f. *sulh* + *lang*, long long (Sweet in *Anglia* III 151) and that it is therefore parallel to *furlong* (f. *furh* furrow + *long*) cannot be maintained in face of the divergent form-history and meaning of the two words.] In Kent, the fiscal unit corresponding to the hide (see *HIDE* sb.²) and the *carucate* (see *CARUCATE*) of other counties.

In Latin documents relating to Kent it is called *aratrum*: cf. *Plough* sb. 2.

A term that has been erroneously identified with this word is *solanā*, *solanāda*, *solanāda* in *Domesday of St. Paul's* (Camden Soc.) 58, 93, 99, 142, 145, 151: see J. H. Round in *Eng Hist Rev.* VII, 198 foll.

805 in *Barth Cart. Sax.* (1893) I. 449 Aliquam in Cantia partimculam terræ hoc est duorum manentium, ubi Sueodrilincas vocantur iuxta distributionem suarum utique terrarum nra saxonica in sulung seu in alia loco mediam partem unius mansuicula id est hoc quod ubi ab incolis Eccheaning lond appellatur. 805 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 442 Pisses londes earan eow sulung æt hæzgyðe ðorne 805-21 *Ibid.* 443 Dæt lond æt stanhamstede, xx swulungca. 805 *Will* in 1 *horpe Dpt. Angl. Sax.* (1863) 470, & him man sælle an half swulung an Collandene. 973 in *Barth Cart. Sax.* (1893) III 610 Decem mansas, quod Cantigene dicunt, x *sulungca*. 1086 *Domesday Book* (1793) I 2 De communitate Sancti Martini habent simul in canonicis unum solin & xvi acras. c 1140 *Inst Cnuti* (Liebermann) 295 (MS H) Scutum ad luminaria ter in anno uno detur de unaquaque hyda (id est sulc) c 1160 *Colbert MS.* *sulungida* 11. *Bk. Battle Abbey* in Selden *Titles Honor* (1631) 636 Cum omnibus appenditijs suis septem Swillingurum id est, Hidarum. 1196 in *Archæol. Cant.* I. 234 De una solinga terræ et dimidia, cum penuncinis, in Estrethling 1209-10 in *Archæol. Cant.* V 284 De medietate unius sulunge terre. 12. *MS Cott Vesp.* A. xx 69 b. Svththet defendit se per v sulungos cum dimidio sulungi de pole. 1364 W. THORNE *Chron.* in Twysden *Hist.*

Angl Script (1652) 2140 Et debent pio quelibet Swollinga xivd per annum pio Schippeshere, timberlode, & bordlode a 1667 SKINNER *Etymol. Ling Angl* (1671), *Swulling* vel *Suling* 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Swulling* or *Suling* of Land 1867 C. J. ELTON *Tenures of Kent* vi 124 Opinions have been much divided on this point, viz whether the Kentish suling corresponded in size to the Norman carucate 1897 MAITLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 124 At Peckham the Archbishop had an estate which had been rated at six sulings.

b. *attrib.*: † *suling-land* = *Plough-gate*, † *suling-man*, (a) a man chosen from the tenants of a suling to collect the dues belonging thereto; (b) a service due from tenants of a suling.

1364 W. THORNE *Chron* xxvi § 1 in Twysden *Hist Angl. Script* (1652) 2140 Quæ servicia & consuetudines ipsi tenantes annuatim faciunt & solummodo præter corporale servicium quod vocatur *Swullingman* *Ibid.* 11 rodas dimidiam de terra vocata *Swullingland* quæ tenentur per diversa servicia subsequencia 1440-2 in Twysden *Hist Angl Script* (1652) Gloss s v. *Sulinga*, Singuli tenentes omnium & singulorum prædictarum *Swullingmanum*, & 38 acrar. terræ de *Swyllingland* eligent & eligere debent de quelibet *Swylling*, unum de seipsis qui nominetur *Swyllingmanus*. (1887 PARISH & SHAW *Dict Kent. Dial.* *Swullingland*, a plough land.)

† *Sulk*, sb 1. *Obs. rare*¹. [ad. L. *sulcus* furrow. Cf. *SULK* v. 1] A hollow or trough of the sea.

1578 SIDNEY *Wanstead Play in Arcadia* (1629) 619 When he soumed in the surging sulks of the sandiferous seas

Sulk (*svlk*), sb 2. [f. *SULK* v 2]

1. *pl.* A state of ill-humour or resentment marked by obstinate silence or aloofness from society. Often with the and in phr. *in the sulks* (occurs in one's sulks); also to take (the) sulks (Sc.), to turn sulky

1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 15/2 A child of about ten months old took sulks, and would not eat. 1818 TORD s. v. We use also, as a colloquial term, to be in the sulks, which formerly was, in the sulks. 1824 Miss L. M. HAVKINS *Annals* I. 17 A fit of the sulks 1831 GRAYVILLE *Memo.* 8 Dec. (1834) II 226 I never had the advantage of seeing the Chancellor before in his sulks. 1839 DICKENS *Nichols* xxvii, Her pretty sulks and peevishness. 1885 SURGEON *Travels* *Daw* Ps cxxxi. a The child frets and worries, or sinks into sulks 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Mem. Long Life* iv 93 Ram Bukhs took the sulks. 1894 W. E. NORRIS *St. Ann's* II 208 When you are tired of being in the sulks, let me know.

b. *sing* A fit of sulking; the action of sulking. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* i xiii, Mrs Cadurcis remained alone in a savage sulks 1888 *Contemp.* *Rev* LIV 383 Rodbertus had lived for a quarter of a century in a political sulks against the Hohenzollerns. 1898 *Daily News* 20 June 4/7 To try and force those proposals by a policy of sulks

2. A person who sulks (*rare*), an obstinate horse (*dial.*)

1883 LORD R. GOWER *Reminisc.* II. xxiv. 125 If one reads away from the others, one appears to avoid the rest and is considered a sulks. 1888 *Berk. Gloss.* *Sulks*, a term applied to a horse that will not try to do what is required of him

† *Sulk*, v. 1. *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *sulke*, *sulek*. [ad. L. *sulcare* to plough, furrow, f. *sulcus* furrow] *trans.* To plough (the seas). Also *intr*, sometimes with *it*.

1579 *Poor Knight's Palace*, etc. K. iv b, To sulke the seas and furrow foming floods. *Ibid* L. y b, While saylers sulke upon the seas. 1582 STANFURTH *Annals* II (A. B.) 50 Two serpents monstrous ouglye Plashed the water sulking to the shoare moste hastily swynging. 1622 DRAVTON *Poly ob.* 1 422 They. keep Upon the lee-waerd stall, and (sulking up the deep) For Mauntra make 1682 EARL ARGYLE *To Lady Lindsay in Law's Men* (1818) 213 Our admiral, though tide and wind say nay, He'll row and work, and sulks it all the way

Hence † *Sulking* ppl. a., ploughing (the land).

1582 STANFURTH *Annals* II. i (1) forced These snelking swincker thee soyle, thoghe craggi, to sunder

Sulk (*svlk*), v. 2. [Source uncertain; perhaps related to *SULKE* a. Cf. NFris. (Sylt) *sulke*] *intr*. To keep aloof from others in moody silence, to indulge in sullen ill-humour; to be sulky.

1781 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* May, I still sulked on, vexed to be teased. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Exp.* *Inf Sorrow* 8, I thought best To sulks upon my mother's breast. 1852 W. JERDAN *Autobiog* I xi 82 My uncle sulked a little at my not having made myself celebrated 1861 READ *Clouster & H* lxxv, He sulked with his old landlady for trusting gentle advice and warning on him. 1880 *Daily Tel* 4 Oct. It is now thirteen years that we have been sulking with the Republic of Mexico

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Of a fish. To remain in hiding and motionless when hooked. Of tea-plants see quot. 1891. In quot. 1860 *refl.* with out: To go out 'sulkily'.

1850 O. W. HOLMES *Blue V.* (1889) 75 The lamps sulked themselves out. 1873 BROWNING *Red Cloak. Ni cap* 154 Sorrowful Sulked field and pasture with persistent rain 1873 W. C. PRINCE *I go a-fishing* II 21 He started down stream, over a low fall and into a deep hole, where he sulked like a salmon. 1884 *Sat Rev* 12 July 615/1 [He] was occupied two hours and twenty minutes in landing an eight-pound trout which sulked. 1891 L. C. OWEN *Sea Planting in Ceylon*, When the foliage becomes too luxuriant, and they [sc. tea-bushes] sulks and no longer send out vigorous flushes 1905 Sir F. TRAVES *Oth. Side Lent.* II. ii. (1906) 35 Sluggish streams, sulking through a gully of sand and stones.

Hence *Sulker*, one who sulks, *Sulker* (*nonce-wd.*), = *BOUDOIR*; *Sulking* vbl. sb. (also *attrib* in *sulking-room* = *BOUDOIR*) and ppl. a.

1888 *Library Mag.* June 313 He called upon the 'sulkers to come to the front 1906 *Month* July 72 'Sulkery, as they translated *boudoir*. 1816 LADY BYRON in *Ld Broughton's*

Recoll. Long Life (1909) II. 203 Such a sitting-room or 'sulking-room, all to yourself' 1880 *Daily Tel* 4 Oct. 'Not all the sulking of which diplomacy is capable can restore Maximilian to life.' 1778 *Foots Trip Calais* II Wks 1799 IV 58 You sullen, 'sulking, stomachful slut'

Sulke, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [*?* Related to **SULK** v., **SULKY** a.] Hard to sell, slow in going off

1636 *Heywood Challenge Beautie* in i, Never was thrifty under more willing to put of a sulke commodity, than she was to truck for her maydenhead

Sulkene, obs. form of **SILKEN** a

Sulkily (sɜːl'kɪli), *adv.* [*f.* **SULKY** a. + *-LY* 2.] In a sulky manner; with silent or moody ill-humour.

1796 *Colman Iron Chest* Pref p. 11, Here is a 'cowering, sullen, black Bull, hestandsulkybefore' 1885 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xv III. 560 Anne, who, when in good humour, was meekly stupid, and, when in bad humour, was sulky stupid. 1805 *FLO MARRIAT Love's Conf.* I xviii 317 Agnes took the sulky-granted leave joyfully 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii. § 9 (1882) 560 The stricter Covenanters retired sulky from the Royal army

fig. 1823 *BYRON Juan* xiv xxviii, When sulky the river's ripple's flowing 1830 *KFMBL Resid.* in *Georgia* (1863) 60 The eagle, hovered sulky a while over the river

Sulkiness (sɜːl'kɪnəs), [*f.* **SULKY** a. + *-NESS*] The state or quality of being sulky.

1760 *GRAY Let. to Dr. Clarke* 12 Aug., Three women that laughed from morning to night, and would allow nothing to the sulkiness of my disposition 1828 *SCOTT Art. Mial.* xix, Driven into pettish sulkiness by the persecution of the interrogators. 1885 *Manch. Even. News* 2 Feb. 2/4 Their sulkiness manifests itself in the most peevish manner.

Sulky, variant form of **SLEOOTH** Obs.

Sulky (sɜːl'ki), *sb.* Also 8-9 sulky, 9 sulkee, sulkie. [*subst. use of SULKY* a.]

1. A light two-wheeled carriage or chaise (sometimes without a body), seated for one person, now used principally in America for trials of speed between trotting-horses. (So called because it admits only one person. Cf. **DESOLIGANT**.)

1796 *CONNOISSEUR* No. 112 ¶ 4 A formal female seated in a Sulky, foolishly pleased with having the whole vehicle to herself 1775 J. ADAMS in *Pam. Lett.* (1876) 55 My mare ran and dashed the body of the sulky all to pieces. 1796 *SOUTHWELL Lett. fr. Spain* (1790) 123 Many sulkes drawn by three mules abreast. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise V* xi, The doctor turned and looked through the little round glass in the back of the sulky 1884 *Standard* 1 Dec. 5/4 (Canada) The din and noise of wagons, buggies, sulkees, and ox teams 1884 *B'ham Daily Post* 32 Feb. 2/5 American Trotting Sulkie, weighs 56 lb.; to carry 180 lb.

2. *transf.* a. A bathing-machine for one jocular. 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1807) xiv vi, On re-entering your Sulky in your new character, you discover, for the first time, that your own towel is safely locked up at home.

b. (See quot.)

1862 *Mrs. SPREID Last Years India* 129 A little silver 'sulky', a small spherical box, pierced all over with small holes [etc.] This pretty apparatus is intended for brewing a single cup of tea, by the morosely inclined.

3. Short for **sulky-plough** (see 4)

1891 C. ROBERTS *Adapt. Amer* 37 Two single-furrow sulkes with three horses each.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.*, applied to (a) a set of articles for the use of a single person, (b) an agricultural implement having a seat for the driver (U.S.).

1786 *MACKENZIE Lounger* No. 89 ¶ 7 A dispute about the age of a sulky set of China. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2432 *Sulky-cultivator*, one having a seat for the rider, who manages the plows, moving them to the right or left as the plants in the rows may require. *Ibid.*, *Sulky-rake*, a horse-rake having an elevated seat for the driver. 1879 *Scribner's Mag.* Nov. 137/1 Next spring I bought me a sulky-plow.

Sulky (sɜːl'ki), *a.* [*app. f.* **SULK** v. 2 Cf. **NFRIS.** (Sylt) *sulhig*]

1. Of persons and their actions: Silently and obstinately ill-humoured; showing a tendency to keep aloof from others and repel their advances by refusing to speak or act.

1744 *M. BISHOP Life & Adv.* vi 45 It is often seen in press'd Men that they are stubborn and sulky. 1790 *BURNS Pam. o' Shanters* 10 Our home, Where sits our sulky sullen dame, Gathering her brows like gathering storm. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* iii, He has sulky ways too, breaking off intercourse with all that are of the place 1834 *JAMES & Marston Hall* xi, My companion generally rode on in sulky silence 1866 *RUSKIN Elem. Drawing* ii. (1857) 134 The true zeal and patience of a quarter of an hour are better than the sulky and inattentive labour of a whole day. 1880 *W. HARRIS Serv. Boys & Girls* (1881) 40 They were like, sulky children who should be pleased with nothing.

b. Of animals; *spec.* of a fish (cf. **SULK** v. 2 b). 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. x, Back limp'd... the sulky leaders of the chase. 1822 *LAMB Elia* i *Dream children*, A great sulky pike hanging midway down the water 1826 *DAVE Salmonia* 30, I thought after a fish had been hooked, he remained sick and sulky for some time.

2. Of inanimate natural objects, the weather, etc.: Gloomy, dismal. Of things, with respect to their growth, progress, or movement: Sluggish. Also, *dial.* difficult to work.

1817 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett.* (1864) I. 380 The weather is still sulky and threatening 1823 *SCOTT* xi Oct. in *Pam. Lett.* (1804) II. xxiii. 350 One's friends are not so easily entertained on such a sulky day as this 1849 *CUPPERS Green Hand* ix (1856) 85 A sulky patch of dark-gray sky 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vii. 223 Some, again, are termed 'sulky lakes', and are very hard to get fish from at all, 1866

Cheshire Gloss., *Sulky*,... applied to... rock which has no cleavage and is difficult to quarry, very cross grained timber, &c. 1889 *E. E. GREEN in Ceylon Indep.* (Cent. Dict.) The condition called sulky as applied to a tea-bush is unfortunately only too common on many estates. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Marriage at Sea* viii, The sulky undulations of the writer. 1905 *Daily News* 31 Aug. 6 'The cream gets 'sulky', or it 'goes to sleep', and then you may churn all day and get no result

3 *Comb.* as *sulky-looking* *adj.*

1828 *LYTTON Pelham* II. xxv, A few dull and sulky-looking fir trees 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk Farm* II. 692 The dull sulky-looking colt.

Sull, Chiefly *w* and *s w. dial.* Also 7, 9 *sul*, 9 *sull*, 7 *sotule*, 8 *sawl*, 9 *sowle*, *sowle*, *zawl*, *zarl*. [*repr. the stem of the oblique cases (sulle, sulum, etc.) of OE. sūlh* *SULLOW*, or the later nom. *sul*, *sūl*. Someiset *sill* repr. OE. oblique *syl(l)* for *sylh* (cf. *sallow*, etc. s.v. **SULLOW**)] A plough.

1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 109 The Soule that Instrument wherewith being fastened to the Oxen, the Husbandman rippeth up his land 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 36 The Sun and the Sull are some Husbandmen's Soil. *Ibid.* 332 A *Sull*, a term used for a Plow in the Western parts. 1766 *WILLY in Complete Farmer* s.v. *Turnep*, Ploughing the intervals with a small sūl, drawn by one horse. 1791 *W. H. MARSHALL W. England* (1796) II. 276 The plowman carries, in the body of his sūl, a parcel of small rods 1823 *JENNINGS Observ. Dial. W. Eng.* 86 *Sull*, a plough 1883 *Hampsh. Gloss.*, *Zarl* (zaal), a plough.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *sull-breaking*; *sull-paddle* = **PLOUGH-STAFF**.

1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst. Agric.* (1682) 331 A *Sullpaddle*, a small Spade staff or Instrument to cleanse the Plough from the clogging Earth 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, *Sull-paddle*, a plough paddle 1791 *W. H. MARSHALL W. England* (1796) II. 276 A field which has long been noted for sūl-breaking.

|| **Sulla** (sɜː'lə), [*Sp. sulla*] A leguminous plant, *Hedysarum coronarium* [also called French honeysuckle], with flowers resembling those of the red clover, found in some Mediterranean countries. Also *attrib.*

1877 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 202 The *sulla* of Malta, or Spanish *S. Foin* 1818 *MRS. LILLY Poesis* (ed. 2) 129 Lovely May Wreathing the *sulla*-flowers of brightest red, With ears of barley 1885 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 340 The *sulla*, a sort of pink vetch.

Sullabub, obs. form of **SILLABUB**.

Sullage (sɜːl'ɪdʒ), Forms 6 *sollage*, 7 *sulledge*, 7-8 *sullage*, 8 *sulh* (d)ge, *swallage*, 7-*sullage*. [*Of uncertain origin. ? a. AF. *sollage, *sollage, *sullage, f. sūller* *SOUL* v. 1, *SULLY* v. 1: see -AGE. The synonymous **SOLLAGE** is perhaps due to a variant **sollage*. In the 17th and 18th cent. the spelling was influenced by **SULLY**: see **SULLAGE**]

1. Filth, refuse, esp. such as is carried off by drains from a house, farmyard, or the like, sewage. 1553 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii. 176 To carave away the Sullage of the Clesingne of the said Stretes 1609 in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.* (1857) XIX. 299 Annoying the Bowine with the sullage of his hoggs by a dyke. 1624 *WORTON Elem. Archit.* (1672) 18 Under-conduits and Conveyances, for the Sullage of the House 1748 *DODSLEY Preceptor* (1763) I. 180 The Apertures are either Douts, or conduits for the Sullage. 1750 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husbandm.* I. 1. 39 (E. D. S.) If highway sullidge and dung are mixed together.

1879 *FLO. NIGHTINGALE in J. N. Indian Assoc. Art. Educ.* Oct. The people themselves feel the misery of having no channels to remove sullage away clear from every habitation. †2 *fig.* Filth, filthiness, defilement, pollution. 1641 S. HINDS in *W. Hinde's J. Bruen* To Rdr., Free from the sullage of Envy, and detraction 1673 *Lady's Call* II. 1. § 7. 59 The lightest act of dalliance leaves something of stain and sullage behind it. 1697 *EVERY Numb. 1* ix 309 The Soul contracts no sullage from the deformity of the Body.

3. The silt washed down and deposited by a stream or flood. 1691 T. HALE *Acc. New Inv.* p. lxi, Such Shelves arising in our River from the Gravel and Sullage that are wash'd into it. 1725 *HENLEY to Montfaucon's Antiq. Italy* (ed. 2) 28 Several Strata of this Kind were form'd by the Sullage of Rivers and Torrents 1773 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 236 Sullidge which the Waters leaves on the Ground. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* XXV. 396 The swillage of rivers 1800 *W. CHAPMAN Witham & Willand* 62 The bottom was found quite hard, and without sullage, from the Grand Sluice to Fishtoft-jetties. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk* 665.

4. *Founding.* Metal scoria or slag. 1843 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* I. 349 The metal is, free from the scoria or sullage, which sometimes renders the upper surface very rough.

5 *Comb.*: *sullage-pipe* (see quot. 1875); *sullage-pipe*, a drain-pipe. 1854 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* II. 276/2 **Sullage* piece, or dead head, *manette* 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2432/2 *Sullage-piece*, a dead-head, or feeding-head. A piece of metal on a casting which occupies the ingate at which the metal entered the mold. In this piece the sullage rises, hence its name. 1907 J. HALSHAM *Lonsdale Corner* 214 He reckons it better for a man to be on the top of a stack than down a **sullage-pipe*.

† **Sullayne**, ? error. form of **SEWIN**. 1370 *LEVINUS Manu. Q. IV*, A sullayne, *fishes, salmo parvus*. *Sulle*, obs. f. **SELL** v., **SEAL** v., **SILL** sb. 1

Sullledge, obs. form of **SULLAGE**.

Sullen (sɜːlən), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* Also 6 *solen*, *sulleyno*, 6-7 *sollen*, 7 *sull(a)m*, *sulen*. [*Later form of SOLEIN*] A. *adj.*

1. Of persons, their attributes, aspect, actions: Characterized by, or indicative of, gloomy ill-humour or moody silence.

In early use there is often implication of obstinacy or stubbornness.

1573-80 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 180 Be lowly not sullen, if ought go amisse 1592 *Arden of Feversham* i. 510 Who would haue thought the culler sir so sullen? 1621 'Surreymnus' *Vind. Answ.* To Rdr., Wee are called, sullen and crabbed peices. 1668 *Extr. St. Papers rel. Friends* Ser. iii (1792) 279 'Their Sam' Penn. is devilishly cryed vp amongst that perverssullen Faction. 1680 C. NISSE *Church Hist.* 55 Because they might not have what they would, grew sullen, and would have nothing. 1713 *STEELE Guard* No. 18 ¶ 2 These contemplations have made me serious but not sullen. 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 249. 323 In the Middle sits Caro, with a sullen Blow. 1795 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) IV. 315 If the better part lies by, in a sullen silence, they still cannot hinder the more factious part both from speaking and from writing 1824 *WORDSWORTH & Wordsworth* v. 459 Here, they met, flaming Jacobite And sullen Hanoverian! 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. 11. 28 The answer of James was a cold and sullen reprimand. 1879 *Froude Caesar* xxvi. 438 Some were still sullen, and refused to sue for a forgiveness

b. *transf.* Of animals and inanimate things: Obstinate, refractory; stubborn, unyielding.

1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb.* iii. 128 b, Which being well punished with hunger, and thyrst, will teach him [sc. a plough-ox] to leave that sullen trickie 1648 *GAGE West Ind.* 89, I got up again and spurred my sullen jade 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. v. 888 Things are Sullen, and will be as they are, what ever we Think them, or Wish them to be 1691 *RAY Creation* i. (1692) 38 The stupid Matter... would be as sullen as the Mountain was that Mahomet commanded to come down to him 1725 *Dr. Foe Fox Voy. round World* (1840) 339 The other [bull] proved untractable, sullen, and outrageous 1859 *TENNISON Gerant & End* 862 As sullen as a beast new caged.

† c. Holding aloof. Obs.

1628 *EARLE Microcosm. Acquaintance* (Arb) 86 Friendship is a sullen thing, as a contractor and taker vp of our affections to some few

† d. *fig.* Baleful, malignant. Obs.

1676 *DRYDEN Aurings* i. 1. 360 Such sullen Planets at my birth did shine, They threaten every Fortune mixt with mine. 1679 *DRYDEN & LK Cephys* iii, Ye sullen Powrs below 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit* II. 1, Some sullen Influence, a Foe to both

† 2. Solemn, serious. Obs.

1583 *MELBANCKE Philomus* M. 11 b, So was he free from sulleyneesteuenty. 1586 *SIDNEY Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 30 Morrall Philosophers, whom me thinketh, I see coming to wards me with a sullen gravity 1640 *Br. Reynolds Passions* iv, Some plausible Fancy doth more prevail with tender Wills than a severe and sullen argument. 1719 *YOUNG Bursar* i. 1, In sullen Majesty they stalk along, With Eyes of Indignation, and Despair

3. Of immaterial things, actions, conditions: Gloomy, dismal, melancholy; sometimes with the notion of 'passing heavily, moving sluggishly'.

1593 *SHAKS Rich. II.* i. 11. 265 The sullen passage of thy weary steppes. 1604 - *Orth.* iii. 11. 51 (Orth.) A salt and sullen rhyme. 1609 *DANIEL Philotas* Ep. 59 To sound The deepe reports of sullen Tragedies. 1648 *MILTON Son.* xvi, Where shall we sometimes meet, and by the fire Help waste a sullen day 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* iv. 19 No cheerful breeze this sullen region knows 1775 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 1 Aug. The place [sc. Oxford] is now a sullen solitude. 1806 *BYRON Pros. Chillon* xiv, With spiders I had friendship made, And watch'd them in their sullen trade 1828 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) I. 1, It was an afternoon of sullen Autumn rain. 1864 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-bks.* (1879) II. 52 A bleak, sullen day.

b. Of a sound or an object producing a sound: Of a deep, dull, or mournful tone. Chiefly *poet.*

1592 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 88 Our sullen Hymnes, to sullen Dyrges change. 1632 *MILTON Penseros* 76, I hear the far off Curfew sound, Swinging slow with sullen roar. 1742 *COLLINS Ode* ix. 12 Where the beetle winds His small but sullen horn 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xlv, The heavy bell... broke short their argument. One by one the sullen sounds fell successively on the ear 1849 *KINGSLEY North Devon in Musc.* (1859) II. 264 The sullen thunder of the unseen surge.

4. Of sombre hue; of a dull colour; hence, of gloomy or dismal aspect. (Also qualifying an adj. of colour = dull-) Cf. **SAD** a. 8.

a. 1586 [implied in **SULLENLY** 2] 1592 *Arden of Feversham* iii. 1. 45 Now will he shake his care oppressed head, Then fix his sad eis on the sullen earth. 1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen. IV.* i. 11. 236 Like bright Metall on a sullen ground 1647 *HARVEY Sch. of Heart* xxi. 1, Take sullen lead for silver, sounding brass Instead of solid gold 1665 J. REA *Flora* 130 A dark sullen violet purple colour 1710 *STRELL Teller* No. 266 ¶ 3 Two apples that were roasting by a sullen sea coal fire 1713 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 224 A sort of sullen greenish Wood-like rust. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 222, I would not yet exchange thy sullen skies... for warmer France With all her vines 1811 *SCOTT Don Roderick* ii. 1, All sleeps in sullen shade, or silver glow. 1818 *KEATS Son.* *Ben Nevis* 6, I look o'erhead, And there is sullen mist 1855 *TENNISON Maid* i. x. 1, The sullen-purple moor. 1864 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v. 11. 286 The sky to the north-west was dark and sullen.

† b. *Sullen lady*, ? *Fritillaria nigra*. Obs.

1688 *HOLME Armory* ii. 14. 74/1 The sullen Lady, hangeth her head down and is of an umberish dark hair colour, without any checker or spots. Some call it the black Fritillary

5. Of water, etc.: Flowing sluggishly. *poet.*

1622 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xxviii. 91 Small Cock, a sullen Brook, comes to her succour then. 1628 *MILTON Vac. Exerc.* 95 Sullen Mole that runneth underneath. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xxii, The larger [stream] was placid, and even sullen in its course. 1818 *SHELLEY Rosal. & Helen* 398 Each one lay Sucking the sullen milk away About my frozen heart.

*sulphanilic acid x895 *Allbutt's Syst Med.* I 825 A
saturated solution of sulphanilic acid x863 *Watts Dict.*
17

Chem. I. 335 The soluble sulphatimonates are decomposed by all acids. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 1897 xv § 7 956 The tribasic sulphatimonate of sodium, or Schlippe's salt. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr.* 72 A scarlet deposit of silver sulphatimonate. 1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 290 Pentasulphide of antimony, *sulphatimonate acid, Sb₅S₅ 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 **Sulphatimonite*, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of antimonious sulphide with the sulphobases. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 643 **Sulpharsenate* of potassium 1858 GRAHAM & WATTS *Elem. Chem.* II 548 Monobasic *sulpharsenate of potassium 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 893 Persulphuret of Arsenic. **Sulpharsenic Acid.* 1862 Sesquisulphuret of Arsenic. **Sulpharsenous Acid.* 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1226/2 **Sulpharsenite*, term for a genus of sulphosalts formed by combination with sulphobases of a degree of sulphuration of the arsenic, corresponding to arsenious acid in its composition. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 481 **Sulpharsin* 1862 **Sulphethanate* of ammonium, 1852 W GREGORY *Handb. Org. Chem.* 199 When neutral sulphate of oxide of ethyle is acted on by dry ammonia, there is formed the ammonia salt of a new acid, *sulphethamic acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. III § 3. 143 **Sulphethylate* of potash. 1862 **Sulpho-vimic* or *sulph-ethylac acid. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 5) 463 Exposed to the air, *sulphimide becomes white and deliquesces. 1863 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I 338 **Sulphidic Acid* of Antimony.

Sulphacid. [See SULPH- Cf. F. *sulfacide*] = SULPHO-ACID. 1859 BETTON in WORC.

Sulphate (sz'let, -t), sb. Chem. Also sulfate, sulphat. [ad. F. *sulfate* (De Morveau, etc. *Nomenclature chimique*, 1787), ad. mod. L. *sulphatum* (sc. *acidum*), f. *sulphur* see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.] 1. A salt of sulphuric acid: usually with term indicating the base, as *sulphate of ammonia*, of *lime*, *potassium sulphate*.

1790 KERR tr. *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 224 Hence the neutral salt in which the metal is least oxydized must be named *sulphate*, and that in which it is fully oxydized must be called *sulphat*. 1791 W. HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I. i. 11, 63 Sulphat of copper. 1794 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 395 Sulphate of iron (green vitriol). 1799 *Med. Jnl.* I 87 Epsom salts, or sulphat of Magnesia. 1809 *Phil. Trans.* XCIX. 151 The sulphate of potash decomposes the phosphate of baryta. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 470 The sulphates are in general crystallizable. 1831 DAVIES *Mat. Med.* 331 The sulphate, of zinc and copper are occasionally used as powerful emetics. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* ix 89 Hydrocyanic acid mixed with water distils over, leaving potassium sulphate in the residue. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 120 Such permanent hardness (of water) is due to the presence of sulphate of lime. 1890 F. TAYLOR *Man. Pract. Med.* 147 Sulphates—These are precipitable by barium chloride.

attrib. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* X. 499, I have tried the sulphat of soda poultice. 1856 ORR's *Circ. Sci. Pract. Chem.* 76 The sulphate solution. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.* 874/5 Sulphate of Mercury Battery

2. *ellipt.* = Sodium sulphate. Also *attrib.* [1879 Cassell's *Tech. Educ.* IV. 355/1 The manufacture of soda ash, . the . sulphate, sulphite, and others.] 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Dec. 9/2 A fire at the sulphate works of the West Hartlepool Gas Company.

Hence *Sulphate v. sulr.*, to become sulphated. 1898 A. TREADWELL *Storage Battery* 240 The plates will be found to sulphate more rapidly, and the sulphate will be harder to reduce.

Sulphated (sz'letted), ppl. a. [f. mod. L. *sulphatus* or F. *sulfat* see SULPHUR, -ATE¹ I c.] Combined or impregnated with sulphur or sulphuric acid; charged with or containing sulphates.

1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII. 551 Sulphated black iron,—or sulphat of black iron. 1805 SAUNDERS *Man. Waters* 218 Vitriolated or sulphated magnesia. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 322 These springs [at Ledington and Cheltenham] may be placed in the group of sulphated waters. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII 562/1 The cotton is impregnated with this sulphated-oil solution

+ **Sulphatic** (sz'letik), a. Chem. Obs. [f. SULPHATE + -IO.] Pertaining to a sulphate, sulphuric.

1828-32 WEBSTER *Dict.* *Sulphatic*, pertaining to sulphate. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1092 Oil of Wine. Sulphatic Ether, Sulphate of Hydrocarbon.

Sulphating (sz'leting), ppl. sb. [f. SULPHATE + -ING.] The formation of a sulphate, esp. of a deposit of lead sulphate on the plates of a battery. 1890 *Philos. Mag.* 5th Ser. XXX. 162 The chief benefit is stated to be that the sodium salt diminishes the chance of objectionable sulphating in the cell. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV 29/2 The chief faults are bickling, growth, sulphating, and disintegration.

So **Sulphation** (see quot.).

1904 *U. S. Geol. Surv. Monogr.* XLVII 205 Sulphation is the union of sulphuric acid with base or the substitution of sulphuric acid for another combined acid.

Sulphatite (sz'letit), Min. [f. SULPHATE + -ITE¹.] Native sulphuric acid. 1868 DANA *Syst. Min.* (ed. 5) 614 *Sulphatite* Sulphuric Acid. This acid, in a dilute state, has been found in the neighborhood of several volcanoes

Sulphato- (sz'fat) to Chem., before a vowel sometimes *sulphat-* (sz'fat), a prefix in the name of a compound denoting that it contains a sulphate as an ingredient, as *sulphato-acetic*, -carbonate; *sulphato-xide* (see quot.); *sulphato-xigen*, an old name for the radical SO₂.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 571 **Sulphato acetic Oxide* or Anhydride. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. 106 **Sulphato carbonate* of Barytes. 1855 ORR's *Circ. Sci. & Geol.*, etc. 553 Connellite, **Sulphato chloride* of Copper. 1844 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med.* (ed. 2), *Sulphatoxygen*. According to the new view of compound radicals, this body is the sulphate radical of sulphate of soda, the oxygen of the soda being referred to the acid, its compounds are termed **sul-*

phatolites. 1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III 157/2 A new compound radical, **sulphatoxygen*, consisting of 1 part of sulphur with 4 of oxygen

Sulphurous, obs. form of SULPHUROUS.

Sulphide (sz'lid), sb. Chem. Also -id. [f. SULPHUR + -IDE]

1. A compound of sulphur with another element (usually denoted by a qualifying term).

1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. I 81 Sulphide of arsenic. 1856 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* 1897 vii § 1 584 An insoluble metallic sulphide. 1875 A. S. TAYLOR *Poisons* (ed. 3) 51 The alkaline sulphides (sodium and ammonium) 1880 J. W. LLOYD *Bile* 30 Sulphide of carbon and benzol are good solvents

b. *Hydrogen sulphide*, *sulphide of hydrogen*, *sulphuretted hydrogen*, H₂S. (Also *attrib.*)

1849 D CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 264 Sulphide of hydrogen gas. 1873 [see HYDROGEN a b]. 1881 *Nature* 6 Oct. 550/2 This sulphide of hydrogen tube

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the treatment of metallic sulphides in manufacturing processes

1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 6/1 The hitherto intractable sulphide ore. 1899 *Daily News* 22 Apr. 2/7 This company's sulphide plant. 1900 *Ibid.* 10 May 2/7 The sulphide mill

Hence *Sulphide v. trans.*, to convert into or impregnate with a sulphide; also *Sulphidation*, impregnation with a sulphide.

1904 *U. S. Geol. Surv. Monogr.* XLVII 205 Sulphidation is the union of sulphur with a metal forming sulphides

Sulphinic (sz'linik), a. Chem. [f. SULPHINIO + -ATE¹.] A salt of sulphinic acid.

1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II 735 It was converted into zinc sulphinate by treatment with zinc-dust under water. 1894 MOIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict. Chem.* s. v. *Sulphinic Acids*. The ethers are not formed by the action of alkyl halogenides upon sulphurates

Sulphindigotic (sz'indigotik), a. Chem.

[SULPH-] *Sulphindigotic acid*, an acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo. Hence *Sulphindigotate*, a salt of sulphindigotic acid. (Also SULPHO-INDIGOTIC, -ATE.)

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. viii. 530 Sulphuric acid appears to form several compounds with indigo; two of them have been analysed, viz. the sulphindigotic, or sulphindigotic acid, and the sulphopurpuric. 1896 tr. *Schützenberger's Fement* 110 Sodium sulphindigotate. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 514 Formate and sulphindigotate of sodium.

Sulphindylidic (sz'indilidik), a. Chem. Also -indilic. [ad. F. *sulfindylidique* (Dumas, 1836)]

see SULPH-, INDIGO, -YLID-, -YL-, -IO. Old synonym of SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence *Sulphindylate*, a salt of sulphindylidic acid.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 378 M. Dumas has lately examined this solution of indigo in sulphuric acid. and has given it the name of *sulphindylidic acid*. 1867 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. viii 530 [see prec.] *Ibid.* Sulphindylate of ammonia

Sulphine (sz'lin), Chem. [f. SULPH- + -INE⁵] Any of a group of compounds containing sulphur united to hydrocarbon radicals; also, the hypothetical radical SH₂ from which these are derived.

1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III. 824 Sulphines and Sulphones. These compounds bear a similar relation to sulphurous and sulphuric acid respectively that the ketones bear to carbonic acid. 1881 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* III i 158 Sulphine Compounds. The sulphides unite with the iodides and bromides of the alcohol radicals to form crystallisable salts such as triethylsulphine iodide, S(C₂H₅)₃I

Sulphinic (sz'linik), a. Chem. [f. prec. + -IO]

Applied to acids containing the group SO. OH united to carbon, obtained by reducing the chlorides of the sulphonic acids.

1877 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II 734 Formation of Sulphinic Acids of the Fatty Group from the Chloranhydrides of the Sulphonic Acids. 1880 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 5) III 57 A few acids have been obtained, derived from sulphurous acid in the same way that the sulphonic acids are derived from sulphuric acid. They may be termed sulphinic acids

Sulphonic (sz'linik), Chem. [f. SULPH- + -ION.] The hypothetical radical consisting of one equivalent of sulphur and four of oxygen (SO₄).

1868 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 4) II 186 1876 HARLEY *Royle's Mat. Med.* 54 The more oxydisable metals, zinc, iron, and manganese are dissolved by the dilute acid, hydrogen being liberated, while the Sulphion (SO₄) unites with the metal to form a sulphate. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exptm. Embryology* 143 The sulphuric acid radicle (sulph-ion) is thus necessary for the proper development of the gut.

Sulphite (sz'lit), Chem. Also 8 *sulfite*. [ad. F. *sulfite* (*Nomencl. chimique*, 1787), arbitrary alteration of *sulfate* see -ITE¹ 4 b.]

1. A salt of sulphurous acid usually with a qualifying term indicating the base.

1790 [see SULPHATE¹] 1790, 1794 [see SULPHUROUS a 5]. 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I 219 Sulphite of barytes. 1853 GREGORY *Inorg. Chem.* 270 The sulphites are recognised by their giving off the suffocating smell of sulphurous acid when acted on by a stronger acid. 1867 *Ure's Dict. Arts* (ed. 6) III. 719 Soda, *Sulphite* is prepared largely for removing the last traces of chlorine from the bleached pulp obtained in the manufacture of paper. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* 29 Sulphite of soda.

2. *attrib.*, chiefly with reference to the use of sulphite of soda or of lime in certain processes

1894 *Photogr. Ann.* II 46 Fill up the forty ounce bottle with the hot ten per cent sulphite solution. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI 457 Two methods, known respectively as the soda or alkaline process and the sulphite or acid process,

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug. 14/2 The Canadian Pacific Sulphite Pulp Company. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) X. 310/2 These cellulose pulps are known in commerce as 'sulphite pulps' and 'soda pulps' respectively. 1911 *Ibid.* XXVI. 67/1 The manufacture of 'sulphite cellulose' from wood

Sulpho- (sz'lo), before a vowel also SULPH- (q v), used as combining form of SULPHUR, in names of chemical compounds containing sulphur, or (in modern use) produced by the substitution of sulphur for oxygen (etc.) in a compound: now superseded extensively by THIO-, q v. (Many of the names originated with French chemists.)

e.g. SULPHOCYANIC, SULPHOVINIC, with derivatives, *sulpho-antimoniac*, -arsenic = *sulphoantimonite*, -arsenic (see SULPH-); *sulphobenzoate*, a salt of *sulphobenzoic acid*, formed by the combination of sulphuric acid with benzoic acid, so *sulphobenzonate*, -benzoic acid, -benzoamide, -benzoate, etc., *sulphocarbonylate*, -carbo acid, etc. = THIOCARBONAT, -CARBONIC, *en thio-carbo-* = phenolsulphonic. Also SULPHO-ACID, SULPHO SALT; *sulpho compound*, -group.

1855 SCOTT'S *Org. Chem.* 473 Pentasulphuret of antimony, otherwise called *sulpho-antimonite acid. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 530 **Sulpho-Antimonite* of Nickel. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 135 **Sulpho-arsenates*. 1847 **Sulpho-arsenites*. 1844 GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* 101 **Sulpho-arsenous* and **sulpho-arsenic acids*, which resemble arsenious and arsenic acids respectively in composition, but contain sulphur instead of oxygen. 1864 WEBSTER, *Sulpho-arsenic*, said of an acid consisting of five equivalents of sulphur and one of arsenic. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.*, etc. 537 **Sulpho-Arsenite* of Cobalt. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 486 Ethylic **Sulphobenzenate*, or **Sulphobenzenic Ether*. 1864 Sulphobenzenic acid, the amic acid of *sulphobenzoic acid*. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I. 206 **Sulpho-benzide*, 1854 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VI 195 note, *Sulphophenylamide*, the amide of Mitscherlich's **sulphobenzidic acid*. 1843 *Chem. Gaz.* I 598 The existence of **sulphobenzene*, C₆H₅SO₂, and of **sulphobenzene acid*. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* I 129 The **sulpho-benzoates* of zinc. 1867 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* II 735 This acid is formed by adding benzoic acid to sulphuric acid as long as any of it is taken up. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 489 **Sulphobenzol*, C₆H₅SO₂ Syn. with Sulphide of Benzylene. 1856 *Forbes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 6) 489 **Sulphobenzolate* of baryta.

1857 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* Org. v. § 305 **Sulpho benzoic* and *sulphanic acid*, have actually been obtained. 1856 Q. *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* VIII 271 **Sulphobutylic Acid* may be separated from its baryta-salt by sulphuric acid. 1867 IX. 253 **Sulphobutyrate* of barium. 1867 *Ibid.* The preparation of disulphopropionic and **sulphobutyric acid*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 490 **Sulphocarbamate* of Ammonium, crystallises in long lemon yellow prisms. 1867 **Sulphocarbamic acid* is obtained in the free state by decomposing the ammonium-salt with dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid. 1867 493 **Sulphocarbamide* has not yet been obtained. It contains the elements of *sulphocyanate* of ammonium. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. L.*, **Sulphocarbonylates*, a class of salts prepared by heating together pure carbolic and sulphuric acids, diluting with water, and saturating with the base, as soda, zinc, &c. 1867 **Sulphocarbolic Acid*, a compound soluble crystalline acid, resulting from the union of hydrated sulphuric acid and pure carbolic acid. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 132 The **sulphocarbonates* of alkaline earths and metals, when heated, yield a residue of sulphuret, and disengage sulphuret of carbon. 1857 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* Org. iii. § 3 146 **Sulphocarbonic acid* (bisulphide of carbon). 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 494 *Sulphocarbonic ethers*. These are bodies having the composition of carbonic ethers, in which the oxygen is replaced, wholly or partly, by sulphur. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 When ethal is placed in contact with common sulphuric acid, without the application of heat, there is no action. But, when we apply the heat of the water-bath, **sulphocetic acid* is formed. The **sulphocetate* of potash is neutral. 1857 MILLER's *Elem. Chem.* Org. vi. § 3 374 The *sulphocetic acid* is more permanent than the **sulpho*-compounds of the solid fatty acids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 196 **Sulphoglycerate* of lime. 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 133 **Sulphoglyceric acid*. 1871 *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* N. S. IX. 378 Therefore *sulphanic acid* holds the **sulpho*- and *amide*-groups in the positions 1 & 4. 1880 *Jrnl. Soc. Arts* XXVIII 446 They introduced both the *sulpho*-groups into one side of the molecule. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 199 *Sulphomethylic acid* [is obtained] from **sulphomethylate* of barytes. 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1107 **Sulpho methylic acid*. 1866 *Phil. Trans.* CXVI *inext.* **Sulphonaphthalates*. 1826 FARADAY *Ibid.* II 162, I may suggest (the name) **sulpho-naphthalic acid*, which sufficiently indicates its source and nature without the inconvenience of involving theoretical views. 1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 509 The *sulpho-nitrite* is transformed into **sulphonitrate* under the influence of sulphurous acid. 1867 508 When the *sulphonitrate* of potash is treated with a fresh quantity of sulphurous acid in presence of an excess of potash, it is completely transformed into another salt, which contains a new acid, which I have named **sulphonitric*. 1867 **Sulphonitrous acid* is formed of four elements, which represent sulphuric acid, sulphurous acid, nitrous acid and water. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Annual* 348 **Sulpho oleic acid*. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anal.* 1.207 The compound of sulphuric acid and elaine, or sulph-oleic acid. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII 844/1 **Sulpho-phenic acid*, *sulphopurpuric acid*, or indigo purple. 1866 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 744 **Sulphonitric phenol*. 1841 BRANDE *Chem.* (ed. 4) 1107 **Sulpho-nitric acid*. 1867 *Ibid.* Peligot prepared **sulphosaccharic acid* by carefully adding 3 parts of sulphuric acid to 1 of grape-sugar fused on a water-bath. 1836 *Ibid.* (ed. 4) 956 **Sulphosinapic acid* was found by Henry and Garot (*Jour. de Chim. Med.* [1825] I) in mustard, radish, and turnip-seed. The **Sulphosinapates* of the alkaline bases are crystallizable. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 903 There exists in it [sc. mustard] a peculiar crystallizable body, to which they gave the name of **sulphosinapism*, but which has been shortened by Berzelius into *siniapin*. 1868 *Forbes' Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 10) 224 Tellurium Sulphides. are brown or black substances, which unite with metallic sulphides, forming salts called *sulphotellurites* and

*sulphotellurates. 1844 FOWNES *Chem* 320 *Sulpho tellurate [ed. 1852 *sulpho-telluride] of bismuth. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 8/6 A plant capable of treating fifty tons of sulpho telluride ore. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 728 Tellurous sulphide combines with the sulphides of basylous metals, forming the *sulphotellurates. 1878 KINGZETT *Ann Chem* 197 Compound 'sulpho-ureas.

b. *oculas* in other technical uses = 'sulphur' sulphobacteria *sb. pl.* (see quot.), sulphochromic *a*, sulphur-coloured.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, Sulphobacteria, bacterial organisms which grow in sulphurated waters, and which contain sulphur. 1895 Arnold & Sons' *Catal Surg. Instrum* 57 Suture or Ligature Sulpho Chromic Catgut.

Sulpho-a cid. *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + ACID.]

a. An acid obtained from another acid by substituting sulphur for oxygen; as sulphocyanic acid, CNHS, from cyanic acid, CNHO: now called THIO-ACID. b. An acid which contains the group SO₂, OH united to carbon. (See SULPHONIC.)

1857 *Q. Fruct Chem. Soc* IX 248 A method is thus indicated by which probably all the hydrocarbons, C_nH_{2n}, may be prepared from the corresponding sulpho-acids. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org.* III § 3 141 The hydrates of these sulpho-acids are more unstable than their metallic salts.

Sulphocyanic (sulfosianik), *a Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + CYANIC] Designating the sulpho-acid related to cyanic acid, occurring in cruciferous plants and in human saliva, and obtainable as a colorless liquid now THIOCYANTIC.

1819 J. G. CHILDREN *Chem Anal* 226 Mr. Porrett concludes the composition of sulphocyanic acid to be Sulphur . 100, Hydrocyanic acid 53. 1830-x *Lancet* I 33/2 It has long since been discovered, that the sulphocyanic acid and its salts possess the same action with the peroxides of iron as the meconic acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 515 Sulphocyanic anhydride is formed by the action of cyanic iodide on argentic sulphocyanate.

Hence **Sulphocyanate**, -*cyanide* (in *Photography*, short for ammonium sulphocyanide), + *-cyanide*, + *-cyanure*, a salt of sulphocyanic acid.

1830-x *Lancet* I 33/2 No attempt has been made to ascertain whether the *sulphocyanate of iron might be formed at all during the process for detecting opium. 1897 *Naturalist* 42 Sulphides and sulphocyanates of an alcoholic body termed allyl. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 358/2 The saliva is composed of a great proportion of water, holding in solution, a very minute quantity of 'sulpho-cyanide of potassium. 1890 *Anthony's Photo*, *Bull* III 221 Sulphocyanide of silver is substituted for bromide. 1907 *Westm Gaz* 13 Apr 14/2 A toning bath in very common use is the sulphocyanide bath. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem, Org. Bodies* 768 *Sulpho-cyanodide of mercury gives the same products as sulphuret of cyanogen; but instead of sulphur, we obtain sulphuret of mercury. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal Inorg Bodies* 135 When the hydrogen of the acid unites with the sulphur of the base to form sulphureted hydrogen, a metallic *sulphocyanuret remains.

Sulphocyan(o)- (sulfosian-, -an-), *Chem.*, used as the first element in certain names of compounds of sulphur with a cyano-compound, or of compounds of sulphocyanogen: see *quots.*

1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 5) 572 Sulphocyanhydric Acid is obtained by decomposing basic sulphocyanuret of lead by dilute sulphuric acid. 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1227/1 *Sulphocyanhydrate*, term for a genus of sulphosalts resulting from the combination of cyanhydric sulphide with the sulphobases. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 509 The sulphocyanates of platinum form two series of double salts, called sulphocyanoplatinates and sulphocyanoplatinites. *Ibid* 510 Sulphocyanoplatinic Acid.

Sulphocyanogen (sulfosian-nodgen), *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + CYANOGEN] A compound of sulphur and cyanogen, (CN)₂S, obtained as a yellow amorphous powder.

1841 BRANDE *Chem* (ed 5) 572 1878 KINGZETT *Ann Chem* 49 The presence of sulphocyanogen in saliva is peculiar to man.

attrib. 1861 *Q. Fruct Chem Soc* XIII 319 If we remember in how many respects the sulphocyanogen-compounds of ethyl and its homologues differ from those of allyl and phenyl.

Sulphohydrate, -*ic*, var. SULPHOBYDRATE, -*ic*. 1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal. Inorg. Bodies* 130 The sulphohydrates are decomposed by air. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 329 Sulphohydric ether is lighter than water.

Sulpho-indigo tic, *a Chem.* [*ad. F. sulf-indigotique* (1832) see SULPHO- and INDIGOTIC.] = SULPHINDIGOTIC. Hence **Sulpho-indigotate**. So **Sulphoindigollic acid**.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 198 To obtain the sulpho-indigotic acid we dissolve the sulpho-indigotate of ammonia in water, and precipitate by acetate of lead. 1855 OGILVIE *Dict Suppl*, *Sulphoindigollic acid*, a blue acid formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon indigo. 1881 CLELAND *Boyl*, etc v 132 Sulpho indigotate of soda.

Sulphonal (sulfonal), *Chem.* Also *sulf-*. [*ad. G. sulfonal* (*Berichte der chem. Gesellsch.* 1886, p 2806), *f. sulfon* SULFONIC] Diethyl-sulphonemethyl-methane, a white crystalline substance, used as a hypnotic.

1889 *Pall Mall Gaz* 26 Apr 2/3 Sulphonal is a 'hypnotic', which is free from the incalculable dangers of the 'narcotic' remedies such as the opiates and chloral. It is obtained from the combination of ethyl mercaptan and acetone by the process of oxidation. 1890 *Daily News* 16 Dec. 3/5 [A doctor] deposed that he saw deceased at that place, when he said he had been taking sulphonal.

attrib. 1892 ZANGWILL *Bow Mystery* 175, I pocketed the razor and the empty sulphonal phial. 1898 *Albion's Syst Med* V. 454 Some fatal cases of sulphonal poisoning.

Sulphonate (sulfonät), *sb. Chem.* [See SULPHONIC and -ATE 4] A salt of sulphonic acid.

1876 *Fruct Chem Soc* I 726 Sulphates almost entirely disappeared from the urine, their place being taken by sulphonates. 1883 *Athenæum* 10 Feb 1883/3 By the action of caustic potash on the potassium sulphonate a trihydroxy-diphenyl was formed.

Hence **Sulphonate** *v.*, to convert into a sulphonate, as by the action of sulphuric acid, so **Sulphonation**.

1890 *Athenæum* 27 Dec 893/1 Sulphonation with its concomitant hydrolysis. 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVI 720/2 A sulphonating agent. *Ibid* 728/2 Compounds such as dimethylamine are chlorinated, sulphonated, &c., without difficulty. *Ibid*, That sulphonation involves a similar series of changes there can be little if any doubt, as acetonilide behaves towards sulphonating agents just as it does on chlorination.

Sulphone (sulfoun), Also on *Chem.* [*ad. G. sulfon*, *f. sulfur* see -ONE a.

The formation is on the analogy of KETONE, the sulphones bearing the same relation to sulphuric acid, SO₂(OH)₂, as the ketones to carbonic acid, CO(OH)₂.

Any of a group of compounds containing the radical SO₂ united to two hydrocarbon radicals.

1872 *Chem News* XXVI 252/2 Action of Phosphoric Perchloride upon Sulphon Acids. 1876 *Encycl Brit* V 506/1 1877 *Fruct Chem Soc* II 613 All of which yield sulphones when heated with phosphoric anhydride. 1880 *Miller's Elem. Chem, Org* (ed 5) 814 The sulphones resist oxidation.

Sulphonic (sulfonik), *a Chem* [*f.* SULPHONE + -ic] Containing the radical SO₂, OH (called the *sulphonic group* or *radical*).

1873 *Fruct Chem Soc* NS XI 277 Action of Phosphorus Pentachloride on Sulphonic Acids. 1881 *Athenæum* 12 Nov 634/3 Sulphonic Acids derived from Isodinaphthyl. 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVI 728/2 The introduction of the sulphonic group into the amine group.

Sulphopurpuric (sulfopurpiuk), *a Chem.* [*ad. F. sulfopurpurique* (Dumas, 1836). see SULPHO- and PURPURIC] Applied to an acid obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on indigo.

Hence **Sulphopurpurate**.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 378. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem, Org* VII 532 Sulphopurpuric Acid forms a blue solution in pure water. When acetate of potash is added to this liquid it gives a purple precipitate of sulphopurpurate of potash. 1881 *Encycl Brit* XII 844/1.

Sulpho-salt (sulfosalt), *Chem.* [*f.* SULPHO- + SALT *sb* 1 Cf. *F. sulfosel* (Berzelius)] A salt of a sulpho-acid.

1833 REES tr. *Berzelius' Anal Inorg Bodies* 126 Sulpho-salts. A small number only of these salts are as yet known. *Ibid* 128 Sulpho-salts are obtained, in which the radicals of the acid and the base are combined with sulphur, in volumes equal to those of the oxygen which they have lost. 1839 *Ure's Dict Arts* 1225 The oxisalt is transformed into a sulphosalt, by the sulphur of the compound gas. 1871 ROSE *Elem Chem* XVII 189 Other sulphides correspond to the acid forming oxides and form compounds with the basic sulphides termed sulpho salts.

Sulphovinic (sulfovinik), *a Chem.* [*ad. F. sulfovinique*, *f. sulfio*-SULPHO- + *vin* wine.] *Sulphovinic acid*, an acid produced by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol or spirit of wine; ethyl hydrogen sulphate or ethyl sulphuric acid. Hence **Sulphovinate** (-vinit), *sb.*

1836 HENNELL in *Phil Trans* CXVI, II, 245 Sulphovinate of potash. *Ibid* 248 Oil of wine is resolvable into sulphovinic acid. 1844 FOWNES *Man Elem Chem* 388 A solution of sulphovinic acid, or, what is equivalent to it, a mixture, in due proportions, of oil of vitriol and strong alcohol. 1907 J. B. COHEN *Org Chem* I 9.

Sulphoxide (sulfoksid), *Chem.* [*f. SULPHO- + OXIDE*] Any compound containing a hydrocarbon radical combined with the group SO.

1894 MUIR & MONTEY *Watts' Dict Chem*, Sulphoxides, organic compounds R SO R' formed by the action of conc HNO₃ on sulphides. *Ibid* s v, Sulphoxides containing monovalent alcohol radicals form unstable compounds with HNO₃.

Sulphur (sulfur), *sb.* Forms: 4-7 sulphre, 5-7 sulphure, 5, 7, 9 (now U.S.) sulfur, 6-7 sulpher, (4 sou(l)fre, soulfure, 5 solfre, 6 sulfure, sulfre, sulphyx, 7 sulfer), 5- sulphur. [*a. AF. sulf(e)re* (12th c.), OF. (mod.F.) *soufre* (from 13th c.) = Pr. *sulfre*, *solfre*, *sulpre*, It. *solfio*, *zolfo*, OSP. *sufre*, Pg. *sufre* (also, with Arabic article prefixed, OSP. *azufre*, Sp. *azufre*, Pg. *enzufre*); -L. *sulfur*(em), *sulphur*(em), whence also Du. *sulfur*, *sulfer*]

1 A greenish-yellow non-metallic substance, found abundantly in volcanic regions, and occurring free in nature as a brittle crystalline solid, and widely distributed in combination with metals and other substances. In popular and commercial language it is otherwise known as BRIMSTONE (See also SULPHUR VIVUM) In *Chemistry*, one of the non-metallic elements atomic weight 32, symbol S.

Sulphur exists in two distinct crystalline forms and in an amorphous form. It is manufactured largely from native sulphides of copper and iron, when refined and cast into moulds, it is the *roll* or *stick* sulphur of commerce. It is highly inflammable, and is used in the manufacture of matches, gunpowder, and sulphuric acid, for vulcanizing rubber, in bleaching, and as a disinfectant.

In popular belief sulphur has been associated with the fires of hell, with devils, and with thunder and lightning.

13 *E. E. Alth. P. B.* 954 *De rayn.* Of felle flaukes of fyr & flakes of soufre. *Ibid* 1036 Alum & alkanin Soufre sour, & saundryer. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 264 Eft with water Sche made a ceicle aboute him thries, And eft with fyr of sulphre twyes. c. 1400? LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 314 Of fyre and sulphure all hys [sc. Pluto's] odour was. 1549 THOMAS *Hist Italie* 113 b, The veyne of sulfure in the earth, receyving sometymes through the extreme heate of the sonne, a certayne kynde of fyre, kendlith. 1595 *Loeuvre* III vi 51 Through burning sulphur of the Limbo-lake. 1604 SHAKES *Oth* III III 329 The Mines of Sulphure. 1638-36 COWLEY *Dissertations* in Note xvi, 'I hunder hath sulphur in it. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I 69 A fiery Deluge, fed with ever-burning Sulphur unconsum'd. 1790 KERR tr. *Lavigne's Elem Chem* 221 They do not sufficiently disorganize the decomposed part of the acid to reconvert it into sulphur. 1846 G. BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed 2) 27 The sulphur existing in the blood. 1897 L. GUNYSON *Last Years* 614 Near me stood, in fanning sulphur blue and green, a fiend. 1881 *Nat Comp Fruct* XLVIII 194 Sulphur combines with carbon, in two proportions of the former with one of the latter. 1891 F. TAYLOR *Man Fract Med* (ed 2) 72 Good results have been got by burning sulphur in the rooms inhabited by the child.

b. In a refined state, e.g. as flowers of sulphur, it is used medicinally as a laxative, a resolvent, and a sudorific, and as an ingredient of various ointments, esp. for skin diseases.

c. 1400 *Langfranc's Curryng* 216 Anointing of oile of camomille & solfre, grounden togidre. c. 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat Fistula*, etc. 46 Ane ointment made of sope and sulphure. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* III 221/1/2 265 The iuyce of the roote [of Thapsia] mingled with solfre, dissolueh al swellings being layd vpon. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med* (1790) 641 What stimulants are more active than salt and sulphur? 1897 H. ALDERSMITH *Ringworm* (ed 4) 185 Sulphur in some form is one of the best applications for ringworm. 1908 W. J. COURTHOPE in *Blackw Mag* Sept. 298 The blood impure Sulphur's sharp grains alone have strength to cure.

c. With qualification indicating colour, form, state, origin, etc.: see the qualifying words, and *quots.* below.

Virgin sulphur, native sulphur in the form of transparent amber coloured crystals. *Volcanic sulphur*, native sulphur in opaque, lemon-yellow, crystalline masses. *Sulphur of ivy*, corruption of SULPHUR VIVUM.

1559, 1590 [see QUICK a 14] 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 235 *Sulphur Virginum*, Virgin Sulphur. 1725 *Fam Dict* s v, There are two sorts, one of which is call'd Live Sulphur, and the other Common or Yellow Sulphur. Live or Quick Sulphur is a grey, fat, clayey, inflammable Matter. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, Sulphur is particularly call'd Fossil, or Mineral Sulphur, to distinguish it from the Sulphur of Metals, or of the Philosophers. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl Suppl* s v, The green native sulphur. *Ibid*, The red native sulphur. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl* IX 109/1 Under the names of Black Sulphur, or Sulphur vivum (commonly inquired for at the chemist's under the title of Sulphur of Ivy) 1911 *Encycl Brit* XXVI 62/1 Such pyrites sulphur is usually contaminated with arsenic. *Ibid* 62/2 Commercial sulphur forms yellow crystals.

d. + *Acid* of sulphur, sulphuric acid; + *balni*, + *magistery* of sulphur, milk of sulphur; + *oil* of sulphur, ? sulphuric acid; + *salt* of sulphur, ? potassium sulphate 'impregnated' with sulphuric oxide; + *spirit* of sulphur, sulphuric oxide.

See also ALCOHOL 2, BALSAM 2 b, FLOWER sb 2 c, LIVER sb 1 4, MILK sb 4, RUBY sb 6 b. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5) v, *Flower of Sulphur*, the purest of the Sulphur, that sticks to the Head of the Alembic, in sublimation by Fire. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Salt of Sulphur*, a Preparation in Chymistry, improperly so called, since it is only a *Salt Polyurestium* impregnated with Spirit of Sulphur, and then reduced to an Acid Salt by Evaporation of all the Moisture. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Spirit of Sulphur*, is commonly call'd *Oil of Sulphur per Campanam*, from the Vessel's Shape, being like a Glass-bell, in which it is usually drawn. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, *Magistery*, or Balm of Sulphur is called Milk of Sulphur from its Whiteness. 1744 *Phil Trans* XLIII 1 The volatile Acid of Sulphur.

+ *e. pl.* Masses or deposits of native sulphur. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* III 684 The Founts where living Sulphurs boil. 1771 *Ann Reg* II 78/2 The inside of the crater, which is incrustated with salts and sulphurs like that of Vesuvius.

2. *Alch.* One of the supposed ultimate elements of all material substances.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 85 The quiksilver Is first of thilke fowre named Of Spiritz, And the spirit which is seconde In Sal Armoniac is founde. The thidde spirit Sulphur is. 1480 *Pater Sapientie* in Ashm (1652) 197 Some say that of Sulphur and Mercury all Bodies minerial are made. 1525 etc [see SALT sb 1 4] 1620 B. JONSON *Alch* II III 153 Where it [sc. matter] retains more of the humid fassesse, It turns to sulphur, or to quicksilver. 1697 J. WEAVER *Metallog* IV 73 Sulphur is nothing else than pure fire hid in the Mercury. 1683 PERRUS *Plata Alun* II 121 All things do consist of Salt, Sulphur and Mercury. 1719 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 8 Sulphur or Oil is very soft and unctuous, and the lightest part of Bodies next to Spirit. 1729 [see MERCURY sb 8] 1894 MUIR *Alch. Ess. & Chem. El.* 12.

b. *fig.* 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bortas* I 1 577 He that, swelling at the Furnace, fineth bright Our soles dire sulphur. 1599 T. M[OORE] *Silvurnus* 45 Melt not the golden Sulphur of your hart In following stl this fond and fruitlesse art. 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev Bussy d'Ambois* v III 12 Her unmatched spirit Can rudge of spits, that hane ber sulphure in them.

+ 3 A compound of sulphur; esp. a sulphide. *Obs.* 1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch. Ep.* in Ashm, (1652) 111 If it please your Highnes for to reade, Of divers Sulphures, 1670

sulphuretted hydrogen (Survives chiefly in terms of the Materia Medica.)

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 269 The sulphurated oil of juniper
1757 *tr. Henckels Pyrotechnia* 133 Sulphurated ores
1790 *Kerr tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* x 111 The sulphurated hydrogen gas 1823 J. Nicholson *Oper. Mach.* 768 The sulphurated mass being brought into fusion 1868 ROYLE & HEADLAND *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 89 Potassa sulphurata Sulphurated Potash Sulphuret (or Sulphide) of Potassium. The Sulphuret of Potassium was formerly known by the name of Lave of Sulphur 1890 BILLINGS *Mat. Med. Diet.* Sulphurated bath, Sulphurated potassa, water 100 parts; dissolve *Ibid.* Sulphurated oil, balsam of sulphur *Ibid.* Sulphurated water, a solution of sodium monosulphide and sodium chloride

† 3. = SULPHURED 2. Obs.

1752 Chambers' *Cycl.* Sulphurated Wine

Sulphuration (sulphū'rat) Now rare or Obs. [f. SULPHUR v. or SULPHURATE v. see -ATION. Cf. F. *sulfuration* (L. *sulfuratio* = vein of sulphur.)]

1. Anointing with sulphur rare.

1713 BENTLEY *Rem. Freethinking* § 50 Charms, sulphurations, dippings in the sea.

2. Fumigation with sulphur; = SULPHURING 2.

1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 111 x 294 Sulphuration [is] exposure to the vapour of sulphur 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1218 Sulphuration, is the process by which woollen, silk, and cotton goods are exposed to the vapours of burning sulphur, or to sulphurous acid gas 1853 R. HUNT *Man. Photogr.* 93 When the paper is nearly dry, it must be exposed in a closed vessel to sulphuretted hydrogen gas. It is then a second time submitted to sulphuration 1858 [see SULPHURING vbl sb 2]

3. Combination with sulphur

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 511 Pelletier says 100 parts 1 in weight after Sulphuration 1765 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* I 531 A sulphuret of the first degree of sulphuration 1834 TURNER *Chem.* (1847) 425 1 the two lowest degrees of sulphuration, the tetrasulphuret and disulphuret.

4. Treating with sulphur, vulcanization.

1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* (ed. 4) I 366 The sulphuration of caoutchouc, a valuable invention.

Sulphurator (sulphū'ratōr). [See SULPHURATE v. and -OR.] An apparatus for sprinkling plants with flowers of sulphur, fumigating with sulphur, or the like.

1851 *Catal. Great Lab.* ix I 366/2 Sulphurator and fumigator, to diffuse powdered sulphur for destroying mildew 1884 OGILVIE, *Sulphurator*, an apparatus for fumigating or bleaching by means of the fumes of burning sulphur 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* 921/1 Sulphurator, an apparatus for applying sulphur fumes, as in disinfecting

† **Sulphure**. *Chem. Obs.* [a. F. *sulphure*, *sulfure* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787): see -URE.] = SULPHURE sb.

1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 35-6 Sulphures, or Sulphurides; which were formerly called Hepars or Liveis 1806 S. PARKES *Chem. Calc.* (1819) 544 Sulphures, or Sulphurets, combinations of alkalies, or metals, with sulphur.

† **Sulphu'real**, a. Obs. rare. [f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS + -AL.] Sulphurous. So

† **Sulphu'rean**, † **Sulphu'reate** adjs

a 1604 HAMMER *Chron. Flet.* (1633) 63 They... sent such a number of damned soules into the sulphureall pits, [etc.] 1607 R. CAREW *tr. Estienne's World of Wonders* A 2, Those tartarean woods, and sulphurean lakes c 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 758 Though vnto y^e poyson'd lake shee went, Vncapable shee was of y^e sulphurean sent 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* I 21 The Sulphurean mountaine. *Ibid.* 17 391 A sulphureat River

Sulphured (sulphū'd), ppl. a. [f. SULPHUR sb. + -ED, after late L. *sulphuratus*]

1. Full of, or charged with, sulphur; sulphurous

1605 Gunpowder Plot in *Hart Misc.* (Mab.) III 15 Sulphured smoke, furious flames, and fearful thunder 1692 J. SALTIR *Travels Holy Seins* 22 A fury. Toss'd a sulphur'd Brand. 1796 R. POLWHELE *Influence Local Attraction* II xvi, A myriad that escap'd the doom, Cling to the sulphur'd spot 1801 MOORE *Ring* 211 A sulphured smoke Came burning in his breath! 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* III 358 Storm, thunder, fire, against the mountains driven, Rake deep their sulphur'd sides.

2. Of wine (see quot.).

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Wine, Sulphur'd Wine, is that put in Casks wherein Sulphur has been burnt, in order to fit it for keeping, or for Carriage by Sea

3. Bleached by exposure to the fumes of sulphur.

1908 *Anim. Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) Index, Sulphured oats

† **Sulphureity**. *Obs.* [ad mod L. *sulphureitās*, f. L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS. see -ITY.] Sulphureous quality or nature.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II v 85 The Aqueitie, Terrestie, and Sulphureitie Shall runne together againe 1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi 176 He saith that imperfect bodies have superfluous humidities, and sulphureity generating a combustible blacknesse in them 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XI 613 By its sulphureity it will mix it self with the sulphureous salt of calcined Tartar

Sulphureo- (sulphū'rio), used as combining form of L. *sulphureus* SULPHUREOUS in the sense of 'sulphureous and.'

1697 E. BROWNE *Tr. Germ.* etc 161 Baths esteemed to be Sulphureo mitous 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 1004 A Sulphureo-saline Spring 1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* Y yyy, These sulphureo-aerial Particles in the Leaves 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII 853 The sulphureo reguline substance 1871 W. A. LEIGHTON *Lichen Flora* 46 *Climacocbea furfuracea*, Ach. sulphureous or sulphureo virescent, apothecia sulphureo-suffused, or with flavo-virescent, naked, elongate stipites.

Sulphureous (sulphū'riſ), a. Also 6 sulphureus, 8 sulfureous. [f. L. *sulphureus*, f. *sulphur* see SULPHUR sb. and -OUS. Cf. It, Sp, Pg. *sulfureo*]

1. Of or pertaining to sulphur; full of, containing, or consisting of sulphur.

In the first two quotes the reference is to SULPHUR sb 2 1606 Bacon *Sylva* § 354 There bee two Great Families of Things Sulphureous and Mercuriall 1646 Sir I. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi 11 335 So doth fire cleanse and purifie bodies, because it consumes the sulphureous parts, which before did make them foule 1691 Boyle *Hist. Air* (1692) 60 A very sulphureous Soil 1731 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. I 270 The Millipedes or Wood lice have a sulphureous spirit in them w^{ch} I have known do wonders on weak constitutions 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1862) I viii 36 Any sulphureous substance, mixed with iron, produces a very great heat by the admission of water. 1807 Byron *Elegy on Newstead Abbey* xv, War's dread machines dart destruction in sulphureous showers 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 217 Where the air is heated by smoke fires or by fermenting stable dung, it may be charged with sulphureous or other noxious gases 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xiv (1878) 386 The sulphureous rain [fire and brimstone] destroyed them all!

b. Of sulphur springs or waters.

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 34 Those sulphureous Bathes which were neere unto Cameracum. 1790 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1644, Neere the towne is a sulphureous fontaine, which continually boils 1792 A. Young *Trav. France* I 25 The patients lie up to their chins in hot sulphureous water 1797 UNDERWOOD *Dis. Childhood* I 99 The Harrowgate, or any other sulphureous water will have a good effect. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* IV 499/1 Sulphureous mineral waters have been so named from the sulphuretted hydrogen gas with which they are impregnated 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 613/1 Natural sulphureous waters, especially hot springs, readily deposit sulphur

† c. *Old Path.* Consisting of 'sulphur' as one of the principles of matter; (of disease) arising from 'sulphurous' matter

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* II v 120 Such diseases as have their original from this Sulphureous and salt matter *Ibid.* Some sulphureous, Mercurial, or saltish and tartareous disease. 1688 HOEHE *Annouy* III 11 432/2 *Cholagog.* medicines that purge Sulphureous and Bilious humors 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 142 The Curative Indications in this Cause are, to divide and break asunder the Sulphureous Filaments, and ill digested Particles of the Aliments

2. Derived or emanating from sulphur; hence, having the qualities associated with (burning) sulphur, applied chiefly to cloud, smoke, odour.

a 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1607) II 142 The water of the baynes having sumwhat a sulphureous and sumwhat unpleasant savor. 1594 NASH *Terrors Night* Wks 1904 I 306 A sulphureous stinking smock. 1790 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Feb. 1645, Gaping chasms, out of which issued such sulphureous blasts and smoke [etc.] 1790 DRYDEN *Oppos. s. Met.* xv. 509 Ætna vomiting sulphureous Fire. 1795 POPE *Odys.* XII. 492 Sulphureous odours rose, and smouldring smoke 1774 GOLDSM. *Serv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I 56 The flash is sudden, the noise is loud, a sulphureous smell ensues 1842 Loudon *Suburban Hort.* 201 No sulphureous or other disagreeable effluvia is ever given out by hot water pipes when they become leaky, as is the case with flues when they are not air-tight 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sci.* 22 The dense sulphureous vapour that swept down from the mountain.

b. Thundery. rare. (Cf. SULPHUREOUS 2 b.)

1751 EARL ORRERY *Rem. Swift* (1752) 58 King William in hopes to dispel this sulphureous body of clouds [etc.]

3. *allusively and fig.* † a. Hellish, satanic. *Obs.*

1644 T. TAYLOR *2 Ser.* II 24 We remember not that they digged a sulphureous pit in 1605, wide enough to swallow three whole kingdoms! 1644 VICARS *God in Mount* 202 The sulphureous and sanguineous or bloody order and fraternity of Romish Jesuites.

b. Full of the 'sulphur' of hell

1792 HAMPSON *Memo. f. Wesley* II 69 Hell and damnation has been denounced in a stile so horribly sulphureous, that [etc.] 1805 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 22 Apr. 1 They would be under the absolute sway of the most sulphureous preacher of the neighbourhood.

4. Sulphur-coloured; sulphur-yellow Also, of the bluish colour of the flame with which sulphur burns.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Sulphureous, of the colour of Sulphur or Brimston. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xiv, The accumulating clouds... assumed a red sulphureous tinge that foietold a violent storm 1796 SOUTHEY *Donna* xxvi, The hollow'd tapers dimly stream'd A pale sulphureous light 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Met. Leg.* *Ghost of Fadon* xxiv, Till the flame burn'd Of clear sulphureous blue 1826 KIRBY & Sr. *Entomol.* IV xlv, 279 Sulphureous (Sulphureus) Yellow with a tint of green. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* III 258 The evening sun imparts a sulphureous hue

† 5 *Chem.* Sulphureous acid (gas) sulphurous acid (gas). Sulphureous hydrogen sulphuretted hydrogen. Sulphureous salt (see quot. 1790). Sulphureous spirit = sulphur dioxide *Obs.*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* s. v. After the Spirit and Oil of Vitriol are in distillation of that Mineral, driven out by a most violent Fire into the Receiver. They commonly Rectifie the Matter in a Glass Body; and the first Spirit that rises then with a very gentle degree of Fire, is called the Sulphureous Spirit of Vitriol 1789 J. KIRBY *1st Pt. Diet. Chem.* 612 The sulphureous acid, and the marine dephlogisticated acid destroy vegetable colours, and change them to white. 1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 222 note, The only one of these salts known to the old chemists was the sulphate of potash, under the name of Stahl's sulphureous salt 1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 4 The word Sulfite denotes compounds consisting of the Sulphureous Acid and each of the above twenty-six different kinds of substances. *Ibid.* 30 Sulphur, which by combining with

Oxygen and Caloric produces sulphureous Acid Gr 1806 *Gazetteer Scot.* (ed. 2) 297/2 Springs, one of which is impregnated with sulphureous hydrogen gas 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks 1840 IV 23 He [sc. Stahl] discovered the nature of sulphureous acid.

Hence **Sulphureously** adv., **Sulphureousness**.

1677 [see SULPHUREOUSLY adv. quot. 1638]. 1690 T. BURNET *The Earth in x.* II 83 Sulphureousness of the Soil a 1701 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Trav.* (1711) 84 The Sulphureousness of its Smell and Taste. 1797 S. HALLS *Satirical Ess.* (1797) I 311 In proportion to the sulphureousness and thickness of those fumes 1806 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 2/1 The air still smelt sulphureously.]

Sulphuret (sulphū'ret). *Chem.* [ad. mod. L. *sulphuretum* see SULPHUR sb. and -URET. Cf. SULPHURE] = SULPHIDE sb. (Now only in Materia Medica and Mining)

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 240 One part ore of molybdena, which is a natural sulphuret of that metal, is put into a retort 1793 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* II. II. II 1.65 Sulphuret of alkali 1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV 395 Sulphuret of lime (calcareous liver of sulphur). 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 499 The potash combines with the sulphur of the sulphuret of antimony, and forms sulphuret of potash. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 629 Lead is obtained from ore, and from its being generally combined with sulphur, it has been denominated 'sulphuret'. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep. Geol. Cornwall*, etc. x 287 The sulphuret of zinc (the Black Jack of the Cornish miners) 1852 ROYLE *Mat. Med.* (ed. 2) 87 Potassa Sulphuretin. Sulphuret of Potassium 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* Sulphurets, 10 miners' phrase, the undecomposed metallic ores, usually sulphides. Chiefly applied to auriferous pyrites 1895 *Daily News* 25 June 9/5 Tons of sulphurets treated, 398

attrib. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mms. & Mining* 75 Sulphuret-concentration, Sulphuret reduction. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Rep.* *Proc. Mt. U.S.* 261 A strong vein of sulphuret ore

Sulphuretted (sulphū'ret), a. *Chem.* Also † -eted. [f. prec. + -ED] Combined chemically with sulphur, impregnated with sulphur

Sulphuretted hydrogen hydrogen sulphide, H₂S, a colourless gas with a very offensive odour, prepared by the action of diluted hydrochloric or sulphuric acid upon iron (ferrous) sulphide.

1805 W. NISBET *Dict. Chem.* 373 [New name] Sulphur retted Hydrogen Gas, [old name] Hepatic air. 1818 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 8) I 155 Hydrogen gas, when procured from zinc and dilute sulphuric acid, is contaminated with sulphuretted hydrogen and carbonic acid. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, *Sulphuretted Alcohol*, a solution of sulphur in alcohol, obtained by boiling them together. *Ibid.* *Sulphuretted Spirit*, a compound of sulphuretted hydrogen and ammonia 1845 BALLARD & GARROD *Mat. Med.* 396 Sulphuretted Waters. All these contain hydro sulphuric acid (sulphuretted hydrogen) 1880 BESSY *Est.* 65 The sulphuretted essences contain sulphur. To this class belong the essential oils in mustard, garlic, asafoetida, etc.

Sulphuric (sulphū'rik), a. [ad F. *sulfurique* (Nomencl. Chimique, 1787). see SULPHUR sb. and -IO I.]

1. *Chem.* Sulphuric acid, a highly corrosive oily fluid (hydrogen sulphate, H₂SO₄), also called oil of vitriol, in its pure state a dense liquid without colour or smell, prepared on a large scale for use in arts and trades by burning iron pyrites or sulphur and leading the fumes, together with oxides of nitrogen and air, over into chambers into which jets of steam are forced.

Formerly used also for sulphur trioxide, *sulphuric acid* gas, SO₃, also called *anhydrous sulphuric acid*.

1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 355 Fluid substances, such as sulphuric and nitric acids 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I 1.1.1.5 The solution of indigo in the sulphuric (vitriolic) acid 1794 PEARSON *tr. Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 3 These three species are named the Sulphureous, the Sulphuric, and the Oxygenated Sulphuric Acids 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 420 Sulphuric acid is the union of oxygen and sulphur 1866 ROSSON *Elem. Chem.* 169 Salt-cake process This process consists in the decomposition of salt by means of sulphuric acid attrib. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv (1842) 393 A sulphuric acid bath may be used with great advantage in the desiccation of particular gases 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii 339 Sulphuric acid baths exerted a favourable influence on the eruptions. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* IV 1077 Sulphuric acid clay, known in trade under the denomination of aluminas. 1876 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. Sulphuric Acid, Sulphuric Acid Lemonade is made by adding together sulphuric acid, water, and syrup.

b. With qualifying word, as *concentrated*, *dilute*, *glacial*, *Nordhausen* (see these words).

Anhydrous sulphuric acid, sulphur trioxide. *Fuming sulphuric acid*, a mixture of sulphuric acid and sulphur trioxide. *German sulphuric acid* = Nordhausen. 1790 KERR *tr. Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 272 Concentrated sulphuric acid. 1800 [see GLACIAL 2 b]. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts* s. v., Nordhausen or German sulphuric acid. 1867 Chambers' *Encycl.* IX 203/1 *Sulphuric Anhydride*, formerly known as Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid.

c. Related to or derived from sulphuric acid.

Sulphuric anhydride sulphur trioxide. *Sulphuric ether*, ethylic or vinic ether, a compound formed by the action of sulphuric acid upon spirits of wine *Sulphuric oxide* sulphur trioxide.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* III 96 Ether, sulphuric. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (ed. 2) III § 6 245 The hydrocarbons of this class combine readily with sulphuric anhydride [ed. 1857 anhydrous sulphuric acid] 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 569 Sulphuric Oxide or Anhydride, SO₃ Anhydrous Sulphuric Acid *Ibid.* 576 Sulphur Chloride, SO₂Cl₂ 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I xvii 449 For barely visible redness formic aether is more opaque than sulphuric.

† 2. Consisting of or containing sulphur. *Obs. rare*
 1794 Hutton *Philos. Light*, etc. 205 In the deflagration of sulphur, while the phlogistic part escapes in light, the proper sulphuric matter is oxygenated. 1811 PINKERTON *Patrol* II 62 The rocks of common salt, with the bituminous, sulphuric, and metallic.

Sulphuriferous (sulfū'rifē'us), *a. rare*. [*f. SULPHUR sb. + -IFEROUS*] Containing sulphur; sulphurous.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 275 Beelzebub, a song! Give ear While Beelzebub breathes his sulphuriferous strain. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Let* 1209/1 Sulphuriferous, sulphuriferous

† **Sulphurine**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. SULPHUR sb. + -INE*]. Cf. *OF. sulfurin, sulphurin, Pg. sulfurino*] Sulphurous

1731 BAILEY vol II, *Sulphurine*, of or pertaining to, like or of the quality of sulphur

Sulphuring (sulf'ur-ing), *vb. sb.* [*f. SULPHUR sb. + -ING*]

† 1. The action of dipping in sulphur. *Obs. rare*.
 1648 HRYHAM II, *Leu desoliferrage*, A Sulphuring, or a dipping in brim-stone

2 Exposure to the fumes arising from burning sulphur, to produce whiteness in fabrics, to prevent fermentation in casks, to disinfect, etc.

1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem* II 273 Sulphuring serves to give to silk destined for white stuff, as well as to woollen cloth, the highest degree of whiteness to be obtained. 1830 M DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I 281 Whatever care is taken in the racking of wine, they will again ferment, unless they undergo the operation of sulphuring. 1858 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms* II (ed 8), *Sulphuration, Sulphuring*, the subjection of woollen and other articles to the fumes of burning sulphur, or sulphurous acid, for decoloring or bleaching purposes. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 63 The effect of sulphuring upon woollen goods is not simply that of whitening, it gives also lustre and brilliancy. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 112 Gas Bleaching, Stoving, or Sulphuring.

3 The sprinkling of plants with flowers of sulphur to prevent or destroy mildew.

1891 *Daily News* 28 July 6/6 The only thing which plants have to all appearance to fear is mould, judging from the free application of the process of sulphuring

4. (See *quot.*)

1880 J LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 57 The *bête noire* of sulphuric acid making is 'sulphuring', or 'sulphuring'. This is caused by the admission of an insufficient amount of air below the gates of the burners, free sulphur being sublimed and carried forward into the chambers, where it floats upon the surface of the acid.

5. *attrib.*

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1218 Sulphuring rooms are sometimes constructed upon a great scale. 1851 *Catal. Great Exhib.* VI. I 275/2 Sulphuring apparatus. 1860 O'NEILL *Chem. Calico Print.* 64 A sulphuring stove was in constant work within fifty yards of it. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* III 822/2 Thom's sulphuring process [of bleaching wool].

† **Sulphurous**, *a. Obs.* Also *sulphuryose*, *6 sulph.*, *sulfurous*, *8 sulphurous*. [*ad. OF. sulfurieux or L. *sulfuriōsus*: see *SULPHUR sb.* and *-IOUS*.] = *SULPHUREOUS*, *SULPHUROUS*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* VIII vii. in Ashm (1652) 172 [That] his fatness sulphureous Be mynnysh in hyn whych ys infectuous. c 1550 ROLLAND *Cyt Venus* I. 833 Omitest with slight sulphurous. And suddant more 1560 - *Seven Ages* 38 O suttell Serpent sulphurous 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of Hum v. ii (Qo 1600), Spare no sulphurous [ed. 1616 sulphurous] yeast that may come out of that sweat of Forge of thine. 1641 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* I iii iii 1 268 At Lypara and those sulphurous Isles 1647 H. BURTON *Bairn. Poge's Bull* 13 That Canon of Trent, which discharge a sulphurous Anathema against the doctrine 1651 GOUGE *God's Arrows* I § 23 30 Even on a sudden was that faint skie turned into a sulphurous and most dismal skie. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Sec.* 46 Filter and evaporate, and you shall have a Sulphurous Salt 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P 233 Through kindled Fires from sulphurous Caverns 1701 WARWICK *Mem. Chas.* I, 18 A sulphurous vapour flew from an unadvised mouth of Mr Clement Cooke 1727 W. MATHER *Yng Man's Comp.* 390 A remarkable Well, which being emptied, these presently breaks out a Sulphurous Vapour.

Hence † **Sulphuriously** *adv.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 31 Aden is seated low, sulphuriously [ed. 1677 sulphureously] shaded by a high barren Mountain, whose brazen front scorches the miserable Towne, yeelds a perfect character of Turkish baseness

Sulphurity (sulfū'riti), *rare*. [*f. SULPHUR sb. + -ITY*] Sulphurousness. *His Sulphurity*, Satan. 1650 ASHMOLE tr. A *Dee's Pasc.* *Chem. in Chym. Collect.* II. 22 Fire extracts that which exists in the interiors of things, and feeds on the sulphurity [orig. *sulphureitatem*] of them 1715 *Spectator* 14 Aug 213/1 His Sulphurity stirs supine mankind into fruitful husling.

Sulphurize (sulf'ur-ize), *v.* [*a. F. sulfuriser* (Lavoisier, 1789): see *SULPHUR sb.* and *-IZE*]
 1. *trans.* To cause to combine chemically with, or to be impregnated by, sulphur; to convert into a sulphur compound.

1794 [see *SULPHURIZED*] 1815 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 7) I. 314 Sulphurized alcohol 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar 397/2 Reagents, either oxidising or sulphurizing 1873 MAYNE in *Tristram Moab* 397 Some stumps [of palm trees] remain not petrified, but, if I may be allowed the expression, 'sulphurized'. 1890 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 173 To further sulphurize bitumen, M. Valenta dissolves 10 grammes of sulphur in a sufficient quantity of bisulphide of carbon.

2 To treat or dress with sulphur; to vulcanize (rubber).

1846 *Mech. Mag.* 4 July 2/2 Gutta percha either sulphur-

ised or unsulphurised 1901 *Lancet* 26 Jan 252/1 Sulphurised catgut.

3. To fumigate with burning sulphur.

1866 MORTON *Cycl. Agric.* I 466/2 *Sulphurizing*—The common process by which fermentation is checked is called sulphurizing or stumping 1868 *Chambers' Encycl.* X 222/1 Sulphurizing is a process which is especially applied to sweet white wines 1883 HALDANE *Workshop Rec.* Ser II 205/2 Large commercial packages cannot efficiently be sulphurized without spreading out the contents. *Ibid.*, Tightly-closed sulphurizing chambers

Hence **Sulphurized** *ppl.* a († *sulphurized hydrogen gas* = sulphuretted hydrogen), *Sulphurizing* *vb. sb.* and *ppl. a.* (see *quots.* above); **Sulphurization**, the action of sulphurizing.

1794 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV 395 The smell of sulphurized hydrogen gas, (hepatocair) 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 455 These [expedients] were Torrefaction, Sulphurization. 1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVI. 502 Finally came vulcanization—i.e. sulphurization 1883 J. ELLIS in *Nat. Temp. Advocate* Sept., Preserved from fermentation by sulphurization.

Sulphurous (sulfū'rus, in *Chem. use* sulfū' - rōs), *a.* Also *6 sulphurous*, *-urus*, *6-7 -erous*, *7 sulfurous*, *7-8 sulph'rous*, *7, 9 (U.S.) sulfurous*. [*ad. L. sulfurōsus* (whence *OF. sulfurieux*, from 14th cent.), or *f. SULPHUR sb. + -OUS* In sense 5 *ad. mod. F. sulfureux* (*Nomencl. Chimique*, 1787).]

1. = *SULPHUREOUS* I.

1530 PALSGR, 326/2 *Sulphureus*, of the nature of brimston, *sulphureus* 1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* II (Arb) 66 Eech path was fulsome with sent of sulphurus orpyn. 1612 WOODALL *Sing. Male Wks.* (1653) 221 *Agria vitæ* is the Sulphurous part of Wine. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* v § 2 (1643) 122 Lightning . cometh from sulfurous and other poysonous metallic substances 1686 *Land. Gas* No 2163/2 Fire-balls, and other Sulphurous Fire-works 1825 SCOTT *Talism.* I, The slimy and sulphurous substance called naphtha. 1872 CROOKES tr. *Wagner's Handb. Chem. Technol.* 257 Alum-shale or schist is a sulphurous iron pyrites. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 484 Amid the sulphurous storm, she gazed back on the voluptuous ease of the City of the Plains.

b. = *SULPHUREOUS* I b

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 489 The waters called sulphurous, contain sulphuretted hydrogen 1856 *Page Adv. Test-Abk.* Geol. iii 34 Sulphurous mud springs

2. = *SULPHUREOUS* 2.

1607 DEKKER *Kut's Conjur.* v. Guy, A Sulphurous stench 1625 tr *Canden's Hist. Eux.* II 420 The Ile of Folgo, which casteth out sulphurous [ed. 1630 sulphury] flames 1683 *AYON Way to Health* 68 The sulphurous moist Vapour, which are of a fierce and sharp Nature are evaporated 1748 *Austen's Voy.* I. 104 A strong sulphurous stench 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead-sea Fruit* II. I. 18 The sulphurous odours of a brickfield

b. Applied to thunder and lightning (*poet.*), † hence to thundery or sultry weather. Also *occas. volcanic*. Cf. *SULPHUREOUS* 2 b.

1603 SHAKS, *Meas. for M.* II. II. 15 Mercifull heaven, Thou rather with thy sharpe and sulphurous bolt Splits the garded Oke, Then the soft Mettill 1620 - *Temp.* I. II. 204 Cracks Of sulphurous roaring 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 7 The weather was very sulphurous and raging hot 1660 HICKCRINGILL *Yannaca* (1661) 4, I have found the Aue as sulphurous and hot in England as in the hottest seasons at Iamaica 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 171 The Sulphurous Hail Shot after us in storm 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Isam.* II. XIV. A sulphurous hill 1880 WORDSW. *San Salvador* 5 Sink (if thou must) as heretofore, To sulphurous bolts a sacrifice

c. Of or belonging to (the smoke of) gunpowder

1620 DEKKER *Dreame* 6 The Canons Sulphurous thundering 1626 DRAUGHTON *Poly. ob.* XXIX. 264 When Edenbrough and Leeth, into the air were blown With powder's sulphurous smoke 1801 CAMPBELL *Hohenlinden* 24 Where furious Frank and fiery Hun Shout in their sulphurous canopy 1816 BYRON *Siege of Corinth* XXIX, From every crevice comes the shot, From every shatter'd window pour The volleys of the sulphurous shower.

3. *allusively and fig. a.* Pertaining to sulphur or brimstone as an adjunct of hell or the infernal regions, hellish, satanic. Also, pertaining to or dealing with hell-fire.

1602 SHAKS *Haml.* V. 3 When I to sulphurous and tormenting Flames Must render pye myselfe 1605 - *Leav.* IV. VI. 130 There's hell, there's darkness, there is the sulphurous pit 1682 CROUCH tr *Lucretius* III. 26 No Hell, no sulphurous Lakes. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* 138 His sulphurous Majesty 1816 SOUTHEY *Poet's Pilgr.* I. 1. 4 Lake Satan issuing from the sulphurous flood. 1886 H. W. BEECHER in *Christ World-Pulpit* XXXIX 76/1 Their hands [sc. pirates'] are red with blood; their hearts are sulphurous 1903 J. C. SMITH & R. WALLACE 126 The sulphurous theology of the North of Scotland.

b. In immaterial sense - Fiery, heated

1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* III G. 3 She ha's a sulphurous spirit, and will take Light at a sparke. a 1628 Sir J. BEAUMONT *Agot. Abused Love* 87 And with a pandar's sulph'rous breath inflam'd, Became a meteor, for destruction fram'd. 1650 HUBBERT *Pull-Formality* 138 Quenching his sulphurous lust in dirty puddles. 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gf.* v. II. 583 Duc de Rohan rose, in a sulphurous frame of mind

c. Of language, expression. Characterized by heat; in recent use, blasphemous, profane.

[1616 see *SULPHUROUS* *quot.* 1599] 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1857) I. 78 And so on through many other sulphurous pages. 1865 HOLLAND *Plain Talk* II 69 The sulphurous satire which he points with such deadly fire at the very Society which makes him fashionable 1879 [see *SULPHUROUS*] 1897 C. MORLEY *Stud. Board School* 3 He used strong language - sulphurous words, and the very biggest D's, I was assured

d. = *SULPHUREOUS* 4 Also *adob.*

1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* I. II. vii, Burning sulphurous blue,

it still shines 1899 W. T. GREENE *Cage-Birds* 50 The Sulphurous Finch. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 17 June 6/5 Her dress of sulphurous green cloth

5. *Chem.* Designating compounds in which sulphur is present in a larger proportion than in sulphuric compounds. *Sulphurous acid*. (a) more fully, *sulphurous acid gas* († *asr*), an old name for sulphur dioxide, (b) the acid (H₂SO₃) resulting from the combination of sulphur dioxide with water *Sulphurous oxide* or *anhydride*: sulphur dioxide, SO₂, a transparent colourless gas with a pungent and suffocating smell, obtained by burning sulphur in dry air or oxygen. Hence, designating compounds derived from sulphurous acid, as *sulphurous chloride, ether*.

1790 KERR tr *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem. Pref.* p. xviii, The sulphurous combinations. *Ibid.* 223 The sulphurous acid is formed by the union of oxygen with sulphur by a lesser degree of oxygenation than the sulphuric acid. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* Wks. 1840 IV 25 Sulphurous acid air 1823 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* 24. 89 Mercury, and concentrated sulphuric acid were sealed up in a bent tube and heat was carefully applied. Sulphurous acid gas was produced where the heat acted 1848 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) 392 Sulphurous ether, AeO₂SO₂. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 540 Sulphurous Oxide, or Sulphurous Anhydride, SO₂. *Ibid.* 542 Sulphurous Chloride, SO₂Cl. Chloride of Thionyl. Sulphurous Chloroaldehyde 1897 H. ALDRIDGE *Kingworm* (ed. 4) 185 Sulphurous acid. is an excellent parasiticide

Hence **Sulphurously** *adv.*, in a sulphurous manner, *esp.* with 'sulphurous' language.

1879 FRANCES H. BURNLIAT *Haworth's* II vii. 81 Haworth stopped him by swearing again, something more sulphurously than before. 1891 FARRAR *Darkest & Dawn* II. 218 The morning dawned sulphurously hot 1897 ANNIE PAGE *Afternoon Ride* 73 Dr. Browne sulphurously insisting on his wife receiving this 'lady with cordiality

† **Sulphur vif, vive**. *Obs.* [*a. OF. soulfre vif*, see *SULPHUR sb.* and *VIVE*.] = *next*.

c 1400 MAUNDI v (Roab) vii 25 *Pe pieste* lays beiaupon diuerse spices and sulphure vif [ed. 1839, v 48 Sulphur vif] 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* IV vi in Ashm (1652) 145 Mercury and Sulphure vive 1540 tr *Vigo's Lst. Pract.* A viii b, Take a quantite of Sulphur vif 1608 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 556 I he sulphur-vif is digged out of the mine such as we see, that is to say, transparent clere, and greenish. 1683 *Digby's Chym. Sec.* 5 Sulphur-vive, which is clear and transparent in pieces.

|| **Sulphur vivum** (sulf'ur vī'vūm). [*L.* = living sulphur] Native or virgin sulphur; also, in a fused, partly purified form (see *quot.* 1855).

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* II 60 Take of Sulphur vivum as much as you please 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v v *Sulphur*, *Sulphur Vivum* is thus called, as being such as it is taken out of the Mine 1855 J. SCOTTEN in *Cr's Cyc. Sci., Liter. Chem.* 337 The first rough process of purification consists in exposing the sulphurous materials to a temperature above the fusing point of sulphur. The fused sulphur, brought to this condition, is poured off and allowed to consolidate. It is still far from pure, and is known in commerce under the name of sulphur vivum

Sulphurwort (sulf'ur-wōrt) [*f. SULPHUR sb. + WORT*. Cf. *G. schwefelwurt*] An umbelliferous plant, *Peucedanum officinale*, having pale-yellow flowers, hog's fennel.

Marsh Sulphurwort, *P. palustre*.

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* 298 Of Hoiestrange or Sulphurwort. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II cccc 866 Sulphurwort or Hog's Fennell, hath a stiffe and hard stalk full of knees or knots 1627 MAY *Lucan* IX 1049 Sicilian Thapsoe burn'd with Sulphurwort 1777 JACOB *Cat. Plants* 83 1868 IRVING *Illustr. Handb. Brit. Plants* 536 1906 *Esses Rev.* XV 167 The rare sulphur-wort is still abundant at Landemere

Sulphury (sulf'uri), *a.* Also *6 sulfury*, *sulpherie*, *6-7 sulphureous*, *sulph'ry*, *7 sulfrie*, *sulphory*, *7, 9 (U.S.) sulfury*. [*f. SULPHUR sb. + -Y*.]

1 Consisting of, containing, or impregnated with sulphur, = *SULPHUREOUS* I.

1580 FRANKTON *Dial. Iron & Steele* 154 The yron hath more force, because it is not cleane of the sulpherie partes 1612 DRAUGHTON *Poly. ob.* III 200 That Bathonian Spring, Which from the sulphury mines her medicinal force doth bring 1683 PETRUS *Fleta Min.* I. (1686) 34 The gross Sulphury oars 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* III. II 429 Planetary Warmth may stir the Nitrous Spirit, as well as enflame the Sulphury Particle. 1799 [see *SULPHUR* 4 b]. 1861 GRIGIL *Ldward Forbes* x 289 The *Statue* clustered along the banks of a sulphury pool 1892 *Daily News* 23 Sept 3/2 Sulphury II on

2. = *SULPHUREOUS* 2

1614 GORGES *Lucan* VII 267 The sulfrie aeruists muddring Steele 1630 [see *SULPHUROUS* 2, *quot.* 1625] 1697 DRAUGHTON *Æneid* IV. 555 Dido shall come, in a black Sulph'ry flame 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr.* VII 52 Sulphury stench and boiling drench 1823 PHAED *Tombadour* II 553 What a villainous, odious, sulphury smell!

b. = *SULPHUROUS* 2 b.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* XIII 225 A fierie Meteor, with which, Iones sulphure hand Opes heaven c 1620 Z. BOYD *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 50 High mountains have shops for sulph'ry thunder 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* III xxviii Wks. (Grosart) II 3 Had Sicily Her Enns lost, this sulphury Region Would shew it her in multiplicity. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* I. xxxviii, Death rides upon the sulphury Siroc. 1854 B. TAYLOR *Lands Sarceni* 77 (Cent.) A, hot, sulphury have C Pertaining to gunpowder.

1823 BYRON *Island* II. 1, The fight was o'er, and sulphury vapours upward driven Had left the earth, and but polluted heaven. 1881 PALGRAVE *Viv. Eng.* 274 Iron hailing of pitiless death from the sulphury smoke

3. a = SULPHUROUS 3 n

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Jacke a-Lent Wks* 1 115/2 The sulphury Necromantick Cookes 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* viii ccvii, His [sc. Lucifer's] sulphury face *Ibid* xv xlvii, Mighty Terror stopp'd the sulphury load Of their rank breath [sc. of the peers of hell] 1751 WARBURTON *Pope's Donne Sat* iv, 184 note, They both call out as if they were half stifled by the sulphury air of the place.]

b = SULPHUROUS 3 b.

1593 MARLOWE & DEKKER *Lust's Dominion* ii 1, Sulphury wrath Having entered into Royall breasts Mark how it burns

4. = SULPHUROUS 4.

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms* 260/2 *Sulphurinus*, sulphury in tint 1903 *19th Cent* Dec 971 The common Dutch black and sulphury grapes 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unweaving of Lhasa* xiv 266 The willows were mostly a sulphury yellow

Sulphuryl (sɒlˈfʊəriəl) *Chem* Also -yle. [f. SULPHUR sb + -YL] The radical SO₂

1867 BLOXAM *Chem* 198 SO₂Cl. It is sometimes called chlorosulphuric acid. It is also known as chloride of sulphuryl. 1880 CLEMENS *Watts' Atom* 176 199 That the substituting value of sulphuryl is twice that of acetyl

1869 KOSCOE *Elem Chem* 135 Sulphur dioxide unites with chlorine to form sulphuryl chloride, Cl₂SO₂

Sulphhydrate (sɒlˈfʊədraɪt) *Chem* Also

sulf-, sulph-hydrate [f. SULPH- + HYDRATE sb., after F. *sulphhydrate*] A salt of sulphydric acid or hydrogen sulphide; a compound of a metallic atom or radical with the group SH, a hydrosulphide.

1852 tr. *Regnault's Elem Chem* II 539 Sulphhydrate of sulphide of potassium KS, HS 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1226/2 *Sulphhydrate*, term for a genus of salts resulting from the combination of hydric sulphide with sulphobases 1868 *Fouquier's Elem Chem* (ed. 10) 223 Alkaline sulph-hydrates. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan 169/2 Sulphhydrate of Potassium

Sulphydric (sɒlˈfʊədrɪk) *Chem* Also

sulf-, sulph-hydric. [f. SULPH- + HYDRIC, after F. *sulphhydrique*] = SULPHURETTED Sulphydric acid

(gas), hydrogen sulphide, sulphuretted hydrogen.

Sulphydric ether (see quot 1852).

1838 *Proc Amer Philos Soc* I 84 Sulphydric acid produced a slight discoloration 1842 *Civil Eng & Arch* 17 V 137/2 He had succeeded in depriving gas of its ammonia and its sulph-hydric acid 1852 tr. *Regnault's Elem Chem* II 538 Sulphydric Ether C₂H₅S is prepared by passing chlorohydric ether through an alcoholic solution of monosulphide of potassium

Sulphydryl (sɒlˈfʊədrɪl) *Chem* [f. SULPHY-

DRIOL + -YL] The radical SH

1901 *Dorland Med Dict* 653/2

Sulpician (sɒlˈpɪʃiən) *sb.* (a) *Ecl.* [ad F

sulpician, f. (St.) *Sulpice* (see def.)] One of a con-

gregation of secular priests founded in Paris in

1642 by the Abbé Olier, priest of the parish of St.

Sulpice, mainly for the training of candidates for

holy orders, as *adv.*, belonging to this congregation.

1786 tr. *Dulaure's Paganologia* p. iii note, The Sulpicians

alone have withstood this fashion with a laudable resolution.

1850 *Newman Diffic Anglie* i. x (1891) I 322 A school of

opinion withstood by the Society of Jesus and the Sul-

picians 1892 *Month* Nov 312 The Sulpician seminary at

Issy 1904 *Q. Rev* Jan 289 A text-book written by a Sul-

pician and published under the imprimatur of the Arch-

bishop of New York.

Sulse see SUFF note

Sultan (sɒlˈtɑːn) *sb.* Also 6 sultane, 6-7

soltan, sultane, 7 souldan, sultain (e), sultān,

8-9 sultaun. [a F *sultan* (from 16th c.) or ad.

med.L. *sultānus*, ad. Arab. سلطان *sultān* king,

sovereign, queen, power, dominion, cf. med.Gr

σουλτάνος, Pr. Sp. *sultan*, It. *sultano*, Pg. *sultão*.

See also the doublet SOLDAN]

1. The sovereign or chief ruler of a Mohammedan

country; in recent times, *spec.* the sovereign of

Turkey. Also formerly, a prince or king's son, a

high officer.

1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 63 *marq.*, The Soltane of Alcayr

in Egypte. *Ibid* 329 Amonge the Tartars, Chan, signifieth

a kynge, Soltan, the soverne of a kynge. 1596 SHAKS

Merch. V ii. 1. 26 A Persian Prince That won three fields of

Sultan Solymān 1617 MORVSON *Ilu* i. 66 Upon that side

the Sultan of the Turkes incamped. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT

Trav 36 Most of [the Mogul of Surat's] Sultans and Cap-

taines are by birth Persians 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 395

Where The Persian in Ecbatan sate, or the Sultan in

Bizance 1703 *Lond Gas* No. 394/2 Sultan Mahomet,

eldest Son of the Grand Signior 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* i

vii 260 In Turkey, where everything is centered in the sultan

or his ministers 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit India* i 365

Among these chiefs, one of the most powerful was the Sultan

of Yodhyakarta. 1884 *Pall Mall Gas* 29 Feb 1/2 The

Sultan of Turkey is the best hated man throughout his

dominions

b. Taken as a type of magnificence, also *attrib.*

1864 ALLINGHAM *Lawrence Bloomfield* xi 648 The billowy

hills, cloud shadow'd, roll'd Like spotted sultan-serpent, fold

on fold 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Dec 12/1 Tennyson said he

considered Norfolk turkeys the very Sultans of their breed

c. Used with allusion to an Eastern ruler's

harem, also *attrib.*

1872 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 229 The sultan of the dung-

hill with his disciplined harem 1887 Bowen *Virg. Ecl* vii

7 Our sultan goat [L. *vir gregis ipse caper*].

2. An absolute ruler; a gen., a despot, tyrant.

1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* viii ccxii, The rouzed Grot its

awful Sultan [sc. Lucifer] knew. 1662 WINSTANLEY *Loyal*

Mariyol (1665) 38 Their Sultan Cromwell. 1710 *Young*

Revenge ii. 1, Love reigns a sultan with unrival'd sway,

1848 THACKERAY *Pan Faur* xv, He would be generous minded, Sultan as he was, and raise up this kneeling Esther 1855 LENNYSON *Maud* i. xx 1, The Sultan, as we name him 3 (orig. † *sultan* (s) flower) Either of two species of sweet-scented annuals, brought originally from the East, usually distinguished as the purple or white sweet sultan, *Centaurea (Amberboa) moschata*, and the yellow (sweet) sultan, *C. (A.) sua-*

volens.

1669 PARKINSON *Parad* 327 *Cyanus floridus* Turcicus.

The Sultan's flower 1688 HOI MF *Armoury* ii v 64/2 The

Sultans flower is purple, and the Thurne almost white

1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl* Suppl. App, *Sultan-flower*, a name

sometimes used for the *cyamus*, or blue bottle

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* June 69 Flowers, in Prime, or

yet lasting, Sultans 1731 MILLER *Gard Dict* s v *Cyanus*,

The yellow sweet Sultan 1786 ANERCROMBIE *Gard Assist*

116 Many different sorts [of annuals] such as sweet sultan

1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I 238 Those sweet

sultans are run very much to leaf

4. A small white-crested species of domestic

fowl, originally brought from Turkey. Also *attrib.*

1855 *Poultry Chron.* II 226 Sultan Cockerel and Two

Pullets, quite new, £5 1885 *Encycl Brit* XIX 645/2.

5. In full sultan hen, etc. (F. *poule sultane*) =

SULTANA 6.

1882 'Ouida' *Maremma* I 149 The innumerable pool, and

streams, which are known only to the sultan-hen and the

wild duck 1884 COUES *N. Amer Birds* 675 *Jonornis*, Sul-

tan Gallinules.

6. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *sultan-like* adj and *adv.*;

sultan-bird (see quot); *sultan pink*, red, a rich

dull pink, red, † *sultan* (s) flower (see 3). (See

also senses above)

1899 A. H. EVANS *Birds* 539 *Parus* may be glossy greenish-

black and yellow, as in the Sultan-bird (P. *sultanus*) 1697

H. St. JOHN *To Dydien in D's Virg.* So, † *sultan-like* in

your Seraglio stand 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* xvi, An arrogant

pretender to the favour of the sisters of Burgh-Westra, who

only hesitated, sultan-like, on whom he should bestow the

handkerchief 1837 *Lett f. Madras* (1843) 48 A turbaned

sultan-like creature 1899 *Daily News* 21 Oct 1/7 Some

such colour as † *sultan pink* or tapestry blue *Mod Advt*

The World's Classics Published in † *Sultan-red* Leather

Hence *Sultan v. intr.*, to rule as a sultan, play

the despot, tyrannize.

1886 BURTON *Arab. Nt.* (abr. ed.) III 409 Here Janshah

abode, Sultaning over them for a year and a half,

Sultan, variant of SULTANE *Obs.*

Sultana (sɒlˈtɑːnə). Also 7 sultanna, 9 sul-

tanah, pl. 7 sultanaes, 7-8 -a's. [a It. (Sp.,

Pg.) *sultana* fem. of *sultano* SULTAN.]

1. The wife (or a concubine) of a sultan; also,

the queen-mother or some other woman of a sultan's

family.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* ii. xvii 51 The

Sarail of Sultana, wife to the great Turke 1599 DALLAM

in *Early Voy Levant* (Haldurst Soc.) 60 One houre after

him [sc. the Grand Signior] came the Sultana his mother

1635 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. ix. xv. § 1 1581 The Queene, the

other Sultanaes, and all the Kings women. 1686 *Lond Gas*

No. 2198/2 The Grand Signior offers all his Treasure to be em-

ployed in the War The Sultana 4000 Purse, of 500 Crowns

each 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chace* ii 509 The bright Sultanae

of his Court Appear 1736 *Genl Mag* VI 469/1 A Sultana,

inclosed in a Seraglio, shall govern the whole Ottoman Em-

pire 1822 BYRON *Juan* vi lxxxvi, Rose the sultana from a

bed of splendour 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 231 Had not

Hadassah been a sultana in the seraglio of Xerxes?

b. *transf* and *fig.*

1838 MOORE *Men* (1856) VII 232 Took my place in the

front of Nell's box, between two very pretty sultanas she

had provided for me, Georgiana O'Kelly and Miss Burne

1848 THACKERAY *Pan Faur* xlviii, The elderly sultanas of

our Vanity Fair. 1850 = *Pendennis* vii, It was hard that

the matron should be deposed to give place to such a Sultana.

1864 RAWLINSON *Anc. Mon., Assyria* vii. II. 158 The

monarch and his sultanas.

2. A mistress, concubine.

1702 FARGHAR *Twinn-Rivals* v. 1, I'll visit my Sultana in

state. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* I 78 A person

who in youth only was superior to his reigning Sultana 1828

SCOTT *Yr. Midl* xxvi, The favourite sultana of the last

Laird, as scandal went—the housekeeper of the present.

1885 MOLLOY *Royalty Restored* II 83 Her card tables were

thronged by courtiers eager to squander large sums for the

honour of playing with the reigning sultana

fig. 1813 BYRON *Gracia* 22 The Rose, Sultana of the

Nightingale 1866 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* iii vi, Shine on,

(bright moon) sultana of the soul!

† 3. = SULTANIN *Obs. rare*—

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Sultannin*, or *Sultana*, a Turkish

coin of gold worth about Seven shillings six pence

† 4. = SULTANE 3 *Obs.*

a 1693 *Urquhart's Khablas* iii xlvii, Those great Ladies

with their Flanidan, Top-knots and Sultana's 1693

SOUTHERNE *Mad's last Prayer* i. 1, [It] won'd as ill become

me, as a Sultana does a fat body

† 5. A Turkish war-vessel (cf. SULTANE 4.) *Obs.*

1758 CHAMBERS' *Cycl* s v, Sultana is also a Turkish

Vessel 1733 BUDGELL *Bee* I 74 The Grand Seigneur is

equipping a Squadron of Ten Sultana's 1738 *Genl Mag*

VIII 167/2 The Fleet for the Black Sea will be reinforced by

several Sultanas, [1810 *Naval Chron* XXIV. 377 The term

Sultana is a nonentity]

6. Any bird belonging to either of the genera *Por-*

phyrio and *Jonornis*, found chiefly in the W. Indies,

southern U.S.A., and Australia; the purple galli-

nule or porphyrio. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Partridge's Brit Cycl.*, *Nat Hist* II. 609/2 Sultana

Hen (*Gallinula porphyrio*). 1840 COUES' *Anim. Kingd.*

249 The Common Sultana (*Fulica porphyrio*, Lin.), a beauti-
ful African species 1890 GILLMORE tr. *Figuier's Reptiles & Birds* 297 The Hyacinthine Gallinule or Sultana Fowl, is
an exaggeration of the Water Hen 1872 DOMETT *Ranolf*
xv 19, Black Sultana-birds.

7. In full sultana *1 aissin* A kind of small seed-
less raisin produced in the neighbourhood of
Smyrna.

1841 PENNY *Cycl* XIX 274/1 Muscatels, blooms, sultanas,

raisins of the sun, and leixas 1873 *Punch* 27 Dec 262/1

Oysters, forcemeat balls, plovers' eggs, and Sultana raisins

1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 258/2 Sultana seedless raisins are

the produce of a small variety of yellow grape.

8. A confection of sugar.

[1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Keissey), *Sultane* (Fr.), among Confec-

tioners, a kind of Sugar-work made of Eggs, Powder-sugar,

and fine Flower.] 1862 FRANCATELLI *Royal Eng & For*

Confect 282 A Sultana made of Spun Sugar in the form of a

Summer Bower

9. (See quot.)

1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus Terms*, *Sultana*, a

violin with strings of wire in pairs, like the cither or cittern.

It was similar to the *Streichather*.</

Sultanic (sŭltān'ik), *a* [f SULTAN *sŭ* + -IC.] Of, belonging to, or characteristic of a sultan, hence, despotic, tyrannical.

1837 CARLYLE *German Rom* I. 208 Princess Melechsala terminated the long series of the Sultanic progeny 1847 *Blackw Mag* LXI 738 The representative of sultanic dignity 1876 MORLEY *Stud Lit* (1891) 301 Those who did not choose to submit to his Sultanic despotism 1894 *Daily Tel* 27 Jan 3/4 Lying under conditions of Sultanic luxury + **Sultanin**. *Obs* Also 7 sultanine, -een, -on(e) [ad. It *sultanno*, or F *sultann* (cf. Pg *sultanim*), ad Arab. سلطان *sultān* SULTAN.] A

former Turkish gold coin valued at about 8s.

1612 BREWER *Lang & Relig* xxv (1614) 175 The Maronites pay the Turke large tribute Namely, for every one above 12 years old 17 Sultanines by the year 1617 MORVSON *Itin* 1 276 In Turkey the gold techniques of Venice are preferred even before their own Sultanones of gold 1690 DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* I. 1. He paid me down for her upon the nail a thousand golden Sultanins. 1694 *Lond Gaz* No 3002/2, 1100 Sultanens in Gold. 1749 SVETITZ *Gil Blas* v 1 (1782) II 182 A present of jewels worth two thousand sultanin of gold

Sultanism (sŭltāniz'm). [f SULTAN *sŭ* + -ISM.] Rule like that of a sultan; absolute government; despotism, tyranny

1821 *New Monthly Mag* II, 354 Our admiration of chivalry and sultanism 1851 H. MELVILLE *White-Jacket* 161 That certain sultanism of his brain, which had otherwise in a good degree remained unmanifested. 1869 SEELY *Ess & Lect* (1870) 88 Asiatic sultanism was set up, and all public functions fell into the hands of military officials 1884 *Short Hist Nap I* (1886) III 4 113 The rising sultanism [of Napoleon] in 1804

Sultanist (sŭltānist). *rare*. [f SULTAN *sŭ* + -IST] One who rules as a sultan, an absolute ruler; a despot, tyrant, autocrat.

1659 *Quaeres Prop Officers Armie to Parl* 2 The late Sultanist [Oliver Cromwell] by the assistance of his Mamalukes assumed the stile of Protector

Sultanize (sŭltānize), *v*, *rare* [f. SULTAN *sŭ* + -IZE] 1. *intr*. To rule as a sultan or despot.

1772 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 5 Mar. Fifty grand signors have kept his heads for one Charles I, and he might have kept his, if he had not sultanized.

2. *trans*. To make sultan-like or despotic

1901 *Q Rev* Jan 73 The orientalised, in this case the somewhat sultanised, Englishman

Sultanny (sŭltāni). *rare*. [f. SULTAN *sŭ* + -NY] = SULTANATE 2

1621 BACON *Adv touching Holy War* (1629) 129 The Sultanny of the Mamalukes 1853 *Blackw Mag* LXXXIII 732 The first shaking of the Sultany

Sultanship (sŭltān'ip). [Foimed as prec. + -SHIP.]

1. = SULTANATE 2. *rare*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III 11 197 The Sultanship of the Chalipha 1779 FORREST *Voy in Guinea* 218 When he resigned the Sultanship to his brother. 1831 *Examiner* 505/6 Pleading for the importation of a Turkish Sultanship

2. The personality of a sultan, his sultanship, applied as a mock-title to a despot or tyrant.

1821 BYRON *Yvan* VIII cix. They fell. Upon his angry sultanship 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G Hamlyn* xxvii. The idea of his having a rival never entered his Sultanship's head. 1862 MISS BRADTON *Lady Audley* vii. If all the divinites upon earth were ranged before him, waiting for his sultanship to throw the handkerchief.

+ **Sultany**. *Obs* Also 7 sultame, -ee. [ad. Arab. سلطان *sultān* adj. imperial, sb. kingdom, sultanin, f سلطان *sultān* SULTAN *sŭ*. Cf. med.L. *soltania*]

1 = SULTANATE.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* II 11 11 89 Two great Lords, fell out about the Sultanate or Vice-royship of that land 1660 H. MORE *Mystic God* v. 11. 189 The four Sultanates of the Turkish dominion, Bagdad, Cessarea, Aleppo, Damascus 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss Prophecies* (1814) I 355 The Euphratean horsemen of the four Turkish Sultanies 1855 M. BRIDGES *Pop Mod Hist* 203 Bajazet received from him a patent of sultany.

2 = SULTANIN.

1612 BREWER *Lang & Relig*. x. (1614) 68 A Sultanie for every poll 1615 W. BEDWELL *Arab. Trudge*, A Sultanie is a peece of gold of the value of 71. 64. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd*, & *Common* 522 A Sultany is equal to the Chechum of Venice, and sixscore Aspers amount to a Sultame. 1674 JEAKES *Arithm.* (1696) 134 At Aleppo, the Exchange is made by Sultames of 120 Aspers

+ **Sulter**, *sŭ* *Obs rare*. In 7 sultr [f. SULTER *v*] A spell of sultry weather; in quot. fig 1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr Fire in London* 126 This Rain of Fertility after Englands Sultr of wai and dissension + **Sulter**, *v*. *Obs*. Also 6 sowlter, soulther, 6-7 soulter. [Perhaps for *swulter, cogn. with SWALTER, SWELTER.] = SWELTER *v*.

1581 [see SWELTERING] 1594 *Sec. Rep Dr Faustus* vi. D3 b. A place so sultring with hote burning furnaces 1628 CLAVELL *Recreation* 16 'Thus to be furnis'd then, is just as tho a man should hatch his dwelling house with snow, which melts, drops, soulders, and consumes away Even the time of one sun shining day 1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst* II. 14 Envy and malice souldred within them, but brake not out into an open flame 1654 GAYTON *Pleas*. *Notes* II i 64 Horse and Ases tr'd, and souldred with the heat of the day 1665 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* III 719 Sultring within, it [sc. a mount] casts up Pity Smoke

Hence + **Sultering** *ppl a*, sweltering, sultry. 1581 STUDLEY *Seneca's Hercules* IV. 210 Even now Ap.

polloes swoltring car did come about my face. *Ibid* II. Chor. Sultring fyre. 1594 *Selimus* K 2. When sultring heat the earth's green children spoiles 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* XLIV XLVI 880 Tedious travele and sultring heat 1613 JACKSON *Creed* I. 11 150 All that valley was sultring hote, and the tops of the mountaines sunke downe 1628 F. FURCRA *World Encomp* by Sir F. Drake 12 We felt the effects of sultring heat

Sulthan, *obs*. form of SULTAN

Sultrily (sŭl'trīlī), *adv* [f SULTRY *a* + -LY 2] With sultry or oppressive heat.

1855 BROWNING *Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultrily suspired for proof 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatennuc* XLIV. The day grew sultrily warm

Sultriness (sŭl'trīnēs) [f SULTRY *a* + -NESS] The quality or condition of being sultry, sultry heat

1662 J. DAVIES *tr Oleasus's Voy Ambass* 8 Yet had they then made a fire, never considering the sultriness of the weather 1698 FAYR *Acc E India* 3 P 125, I stand here till Four in the Afternoon to avoid the Sultriness of the Weather 1748 *Anson's Voy*. II v 183 An idea of sultriness, and suffocating warmth 1813 BAXON *Glauc* 300 'I was sweet of yore to see it [sc. the stream] play And chase the sultriness of day 1886 STURTEVANT *Kidnapped* 22, Some- while sleep with the sultriness of the afternoon.

fig 1827 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* v. vii. My youth furnished in the unwholesome sultriness of a lighted atmosphere 1886 'M. FIELD' *Bridus Ulter* I v. The sultriness of lust is in the air

Sultrone, variant form of SHELTRON 1 *Obs*.

Sultry (sŭl'trī), *a*. Also 6-7 sultrie, 7 soultrey, -ie, sowltry. [f SULTER *v* + -Y Cf. SWELTERY]

1. Of the weather, the atmosphere, etc.: Oppressively hot and moist; sweltering

1594 KYD *Cornelia* II i 123 The spring, Whom Sommers pride (with sultrie heate) pursues 1602 SHAKS *Ham* v II. 101 *Hani* The winde is Northerly. 'Mee thinks it is very sultry, and hot for my complexion 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 65 The complexion of the Air is generally more silent in Sultry Weather 1748 *Anson's Voy* II vii 213 We had now for several days together close and sultry weather. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv in Pacific* vii 102 In this valley it is much more sultry than on the outside of the hilly range 1871 MISS BRADTON *Fenton's Quest* I. A warm summer evening, with a sultry haze brooding over the level landscape.

b. Of places, seasons of the year, etc. Characterized by such weather.

1620-6 QUARLES *Feast for Worms* 473 Wks (Grosart) II 13 A sowltry Summer's exultude 1704 POPE *Summer* 65 When weary reapers quit the sultry field 1748 *Anson's Voy*. II v 181 The coast of Brazil is extremely sultry 1794 MISS RADCLIFFE *Mystic*, *Udolpho* XXXII. A beautiful evening, that had succeeded to a sultry day 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* II. 274 The rigorous waters and sultry summers 1864 PARKMAN *Huguenots* I. (1875) 6 They pierced the sultry intricacies of tropical forests

c. Of the sun, etc.: Producing oppressive heat

1667 DRYDEN *Æneid* VII 309 Such as born beneath the burning Sky, And sultry Sun betwixt the Tropicks lye 1704 POPE *Summer* 21 The sultry Sirius burns the thirsty plains. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 297 Neither mist, Nor freezing sky nor sultry, checking me 1804 CAMPBELL *Turkish Lady* 5 Day her sultry fires had wasted 1817 MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Nourmahad* 50 When Day had hid his sultry flame Behind the palms of Baramoule.

2. Figurative and allusive uses.

a. Chiefly poet. (a) Associated with oppressive heat; characterized by the overpowering heat of toil; hot with toil

1637 MILTON *Lucius* 28 What time the Gray-fly winds her sultry horn. 1682 SOUTHERN *Loyal Brother* III i. You were not form'd to run in nature's herd, Sultry, and elbow'd in the crowd of slaves 1784 COLERIDGE *First Adv Love* 5 The sultry hind stays his reaping 1833 TENNYSON *Palace Art* 77 The reapers at their sultry toil

(b) Characterized by the heat of temper or passion; hot with anger or lust.

1671 MILTON *Samson* 1245 Stalking in a sultrie chafe 1704 POPE *Windsor* For 195 His [sc. Pan's] shorter breath, with sultry air. Pants on her neck. 1784 COWPER *Task* VI 711 The clouds [are] The dust that waits upon his sultry march. When sin hath mov'd him, and his wrath is hot. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 78 Sultry and imperious, brutally and pettily tyrannical to his own immediate entourage 1893 F. THOMPSON *Poems*, *Popty* II. With mouth wide a pout for a sultry kiss.

b. *colloq* or *slang* (a) 'Spicy', 'smutty'.

1887 KIRLING *Tales fr Hills* (1888) 175 Clean-built, careless men in the Army told sultry stories till Riley got up and left the room. 1900 *Westm Gaz*. 30 Jan. 4/3 A comedy of exceedingly sultry complexion.

(b) Of language: Lurid, 'sulphurous'.

1891 *Pall Mall Gaz* 9 Oct. 1/2 Certainly no bishop ever heard more sultry or variegated language in his time 1909 *Westm Gaz* 1 Oct. 3/3 She makes the mission ladies' flesh creep, she's that sultry with 'er tongue.

(c) 'Hot', 'warm', 'lively'.

1899 CONAN DOYLE *Diet xviii*. I shall make it pretty sultry for you down at Woking 1905 H. A. VACHELL *Hill* IV 76 The Caterpillar would have made things very sultry for him

c. In book-names of some birds, indicating a reddish tinge

1783 LATHAM *Gen Syn. Birds* II. 11 455 Sultry Warbler The edges of the feathers rufous 1815 STREPHENS in *Show's Gen. Zool*. IX. 11 544 Sultry Finch, *Fringilla calida* upper parts of the body pale rufous brown

Hence **Sultry** *v trans.*, to make hot.

1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems*, *Ode Setting Sun* x. Cold

as the new-spung gulthood of the moon Eie Autumn's kiss sultry her cheek with flame

Sulve, *obs* form of SELV

Sulver, *obs*. form of SILVER *a* and *sb*

Sulwe, **Sulwines**: see SOLWE, SOLWINES

+ **Sulgart**, *a* *Sc. Obs rare*. [prob f Gaelic *soilleir* bright.] app Bright, dazzling

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* XII Prol 64 Lusty Flora did hyr blomis spreid Vnder the feet of Phebus sulgart steid

+ **Sulye**. *Sc Obs* Forms a. 5 soillie, 7 soillie;

β. 5-6 soulze, sulze, 5 sulye, 6 sulze, sulz(1)e. [Sc var. of SOIL sb 1] Soil, ground, land, earth.

a 1434 *St. Andrews Reg* (Bann Club) 424 To brek stanyis and away leid thru be landes withoutyn spilling of his soillie 1609 SKRIN *Reg. May*, *Bairn Courts* c 65 § 1 If any beast be founden within the Lordship, and the soillie of any man

β 1483 *Acts Parl. Scot*, *Jas III* (1814) II 161/2 Pe ground & sulze of be samyn lande 1493 *Reg Aberdeen* (Maitl Club) I 334 Pe sulze ande manys of Inneinthy. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II 1 76 The iche sulze triumphall Of Aphrik boundit. 1546 *Reg Mag. Sig Scot* II Infia volumn, territorium et lie sulze ejusdem. 1592 *Ibid* 719/4 Terras handandis infra villam, territorium et lie sulze de Redpeth

Sum (sŭm), *sb*. 1. Forms. 3-8 summe, sume, 4-5 soumme, 4-6 soumme, chiefly *Sc*. sowm, 4-8 chiefly *Sc* soume, soumme, 5-6 som, 5-7 soume, 5-8 soumme (6 som(e), soumme, *Sc*. soum, soumme, 7 somm), 4-soum [a *AF.*, OF *summe*, *somme*, from 13th cent. = Pr *soma*, *somma*, It. *somma*, Pg *summa*, Sp *suma* = L. *summa* fem. (*sc. res, pars*) of *summus* highest, for **supmus*, superl. of stem *sup-* of *super* above, *superius* higher (see SUPERIOR). Cf. MDu. *somme* (Du. *som*), MLG., MHG., G *summe*]

1. A quantity or amount of money.

a. *sum of money, gold, silver, + pence*, etc.

c 1290 *Beket* 386 in 5. *Eng. Leg* 137 Pe king nam flo 3er to 3ere ane summe of pones i deld bi echie side a 1300 *Cusor* II 2123 A summe [Gott sume, *Franf* soume] o monies. 1311 *Evang. Nicod* 853 in Harrig's *Alchym* LIII. 407 A soume of tresore haue pat tane c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis* xxvi (*Nycholas*) 108 With s31 a soume of gold c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) II 13 10 whom the Empeuror had leyde hem to wedde, for a grete soume of Sylvre 1477 EARL RIVERS (CANTON) *Ductes* 67 Vyvory vncloine bone I bought for a grete soume of gold 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXIX. 12, I tunk fra my Lord Thesaurair Ane soume of money for to wair. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leshe's Hist Scot* II 296 Quhill thame selfes thay redeemed with a soum of siluer. 1632 *Galwey Arch* in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App. v. 484 What some or sones of money is due. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 109. 32 He supply'd her with a convenient Summ of Money. 1797 S & H *Lt Cantab* 6 T (1799) I. 329 My father had long ago vested large sums of money in foreign banks. 1839-41 LANL *Arabian Nis*. I. 71 The servant receives presents of small sums of money 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II 534/1 Suppose that several sums of money are added, and the farthings amount to 29 [etc.]

b. *absol.* = 'sum of money'.

Principal sum see PRINCIPAL *a* 6. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* IV 60 They gonnen trete, Hir prisoners to chaungen And for the supplis yeven soumnes grete c 1386 = *Frankl*. T. 492 What soume sholde this Maistres gerdon be? c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xxii. 104 Pe soume pat his citee zeldez jerey commer to fyue hundred thewsand florenez 1496-7 *Act 12 Hen VII*. c. 12 § 4 Yf any of the Collectours. reare more soume than owe to be areared in or upon any Toun 1535 COVERDALE *Acts* xxii 28 With a grete soume oplayn'd I this fre-dome. 1596 SHAKS *Tam. Shr* II ii 137 He shall make assurance here in Padua Of greater summes then I have promised. 1690 in *Naine Peet age Evidence* (1874) 47 That the said soume is only to be payed to the collateral aies of the said Lord William. 1709 J. WARD *Introd Math* (1713) 245 Any Principal or Sum put to Interest 1794 MISS RADCLIFFE *Mystic*, *Udolpho* xxxiv. Montoni had lost large sums to Verezz 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlvii. Such moneys as he required beyond the very moderate sums which his father was disposed to allow him. 1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* II. The Central Southern Syndicate had paid Dick a certain sum on account for work done

c. A quantity of money of a specified amount.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol* 4 T 811 The soume of fourty pound. 1450 in *Each Rolls Scot* V. 425 note, The said sowm of five markis 1560 DAUS *tr Steidane's Comm*. 173 He kept to hymselfe the money that his brother left to the some of LX thousande crownes. 1679-88 *Moneys Secs Serv Chas. II & Jas II* (Camden) 2 Six other sumes of 150^{li} each 1710 in *Naine Peet age Evidence* (1874) 151 All & haill the soume of ten thousand merks Scots money. 1836 *Penny Cycl* V 165/2 The above sum of 7581 16s a 1901 BESANT *Five Years' Tryst* (1902) 38 The sum of £178 4s 10d

d. *Gross sum*, + *sum in great or gross*, *himp sum*.

1421 in Rymer *Federa* (1710) X 162/2 The said Ambassadors shall cast to what some the Wages abovesaid wole drawe to for every of hem and profre hym that Some in grete 1523, etc. [see GROSS *a* 6] 1612 HIERON *Life & Death Dorcas* 8, I am forced in stead of a bill of particulars, which in this case would be very comfortable, to present all in one grosse soume 1642 COKE *Instit* II 659 The rent was paid as a soume in grosse. 1821-2 SHELLEY *Chas I*. II 272 The expenses Have swallowed up the gross sum of the imposts. 1867, etc [see LUMP sb 18]

+ *transf*. A quantity of goods regarded as worth so much. *Obs* (Cf SUM sb 2)

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 1866 Pan payet kyng Priam all the pure sowmes Of gold, & of gay sylver, & of goode whete. 1422 YONGE *tr. Secs*. *Secs*. 172 A grete soume of catele to charlys appertenyng 1598 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II. 175 Newby sold... a serten sum of malte 1680 *Acts Assembly News* (1740) 6 The Sum of One hundred Pounds of Muscovado

Sugar for every such Offence. 1879 SCHLEDEFFER *Ameri-*
canian 64. The term *Sums of Tobacco*, which is still occa-

sionally met with in official papers, has its origin in the fact
 that for many generations, in old Virginia times, all taxes
 raised for the support of government officers, ministers, etc.,
 were assessed in so many pounds of tobacco.

† 2. A unit of coinage; a money of account. *Obs.*
 1634 PRACHAM *Compt Genl* (ed 2) xii 177 The Greeke
 summes were a Mina and a Talent

† 2. A number, company, or body (of people),
 a host, band *Obs.*

Frequent in ME. alliterative poetry
 13. *E. E. Allit P C* 509 Of þat soumme 3et am soumme
 such sotter As lytle barnes on barne þat neuer bale
 wrogt 1a 1400 *Morte Arth* 666 They the semble in sortey,
 summes fulle huge. c 1400 *Desty Troy* 136 A soume
 of soudours c 1450 *Mirk's Festiual* 99 þay gedryt a grete soume
 of men ynto þe castell 1590 *Dre Math Pref* a j, The
 best Rules for ordning of all Companies, summes and
 numbers of men 1601 BRYTON *Kausht Soule Wks*
 (Grosart) 1 71 By Him Who should both Death and Hell
 destroy, And be the Saviour of His chosen soume

† 3. *Arith* A number; occurs a whole number as
 distinguished from a fraction. *Obs.*

1390 *Gower Conf* III 90 Re which [sc. algorithm] multi-
 plicacioun Is mad and diminioun Of sommes þe per-
 ception Of this Art and of this science 1543 *Rfcoror Gr*
Artes 118 (E. E. T. S.) 2 For example I will set downe this
 soume 287965 *Ibid* 118 b, When you will adde two
 soumes, you shall fyrst set downe one of them. And after-
 ward set downe the other soume 1655 *Marg Worcestre*
Cent 100 (1665) 58 Numerations and Subtractions of all
 Summes and Fractions 1657 *Hobbs Absurd Geom Wks*
 1845 VII 370 A third of the sum below is 12, the sum above
 is 14 1709 J Ward *Introd Math* (1713) 11 'The Number
 (or Sum) out of which Subtraction is required to be made'

4 The total number (of individual persons or
 things) capable of, or regarded as capable of, numeration.
 Now only as transf. use of sense 6. † *By*
sum in all *In sum* (obs or arch.) all together.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* v met iii (1868) 160 þan knoweþ it
 to gidre þe soume and þe singularet, þat is to seyn þe
 principles and eueryche by hym self 1377 *LANGT P Pl*
 B xviii 29 [He] hath saued þat bleued so and sory for her
 synner, He can nouste segge þe soume. 141400 *Morte*
Arth 448 Saxy myle on a daye, the soume he boit lytelle
 c 1400 *tr. Ser. Sec*, *Gou Lordsh* 109 þes makyn in soume
 tene thousand flyghtyng men c 1400 *Desty Troy* 1291 He
 a. assembl his sad men. Seyn thousand be soume all of
 sure knyghtes c 1425 *Wintoun Cron* ix 1108 Of his folk
 war mony slayn, þe soume [v. r. numer] of þaim I couythe
 nought say 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxcviii, 17 How deare
 are thy counceils vnto me o God? O how grete is the soume
 of them? 1667 *MILTON P L* xii 338 Whose foul Idola-
 tries, and other faults heapt to the popular soume 1699
BENTLEY Phil 11 29 Allowing the Summ of xxviii Years
 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii 110 By one countless Sum of Woos
 opprest. 1766 *GOLDEN Vic* IV xxviii, 'Now', cried I, 'the
 sum of my miseries is made up' 1840 *WHARFELL Philos. Induct*
Sci I p. xxviii, An Induction is not the mere sum of the Facts
 which are colligated 1868 *M. PATTISON Academ. Orig* v
 307 Human nature considered as one great whole, i.e. in
 the sum of its phenomena 1874 *RUSKIN Val D'Arno* ii
 (1886) 115 The victories of Charles, and the massacres, taken
 in sum, would not give a muster roll of more than twenty
 thousand dead. 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr* 228 The solid
 animal fabric returns to swell the sum of the fluids and gases
 from which it has been derived.

† b. With reference to accounts of money or
 arithmetical addition; in full *whole sum*, *total sum*:
 = SUM-TOTAL. Also fig. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Brut* ccv. 234 þai lete fille v barelles ferers wip siluer
 —þe soume amontede v M l i 1214 *Croscombe Church* v
Acc (Som Rec Soc.) 32 The holle sum of all the corthe xxiiij
 xj vj 14. 1543 *RACORDR Gr Artes* 122 (E. E. T. S.) 2 The hole
 soume, that amonteth of the addytion 1593 in Feullent
Revels Q. Elis. (1908) 227 It was entred after the Total
 soumme 1623 *COCKERAM* ii, The whole soume, total
 1640-1 *Valuacubr War-Comm.* *Mirk* (1855) 38 Soume
 of the Valuacubr of the Toun of Kinkcudbryt, iij 110 lbs
 1781 *COVERD* *Conv* 243 His ambiguities his total sum.

5 The total amount or quantity, the totality,
 aggregate, or whole (of something immaterial).

c 1300 *Cursor M* 1577 It was a mikel sume o quain O þaa
 childer þat war slain 1546 J Heywood *Prov* (1867) 26 Of
 the cause, for which I come, I pray you patiently here the
 hole som 1596 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl* 648 Wks 1910 II 160
 To write the soume of my conceit, I do not meane. 1600
 SHAKS. A. Y. L. iii 1. 140 The stretching of a span, buckles
 in his summe of age 1718 *Prior Solomon* iii 873 Thy
 Sum of Duty let Two Words contain; Be Humble, and be
 Just 1719 *De For Crusoe* ii (Globe) 30 Sighs, Tears,
 Groans, make up the Sum of its Variety 1772 *PRISTLEY*
Inst. Relig (1780) I 43 A greater sum of happiness can
 exist in a greater number 1827 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Macchia-*
velli (1897) 148 Public events had produced an immense sum
 of misery to private citizens.

6 *Math.* The number, quantity, or magnitude
 resulting from the addition of two or more numbers,
 quantities, or magnitudes. † In early use also, the
 result of multiplication, a product

c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E. E. T. S.) vii. 14 Multiple 3 by
 hym-self, and þe some of alle wolle be 9. 1590 *Dre Math.*
Pref 11, Number, we define, to be, a certayne Mathematicall
 Summe, of Units. 1685 *WALLIS Treat Alg* lxxix 306 The Sum
 of an Arithmetical Progression. 1709 J Ward *Introd Math.*
 (1713) 322 The Sum of the two Sides of any plain Triangle
 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I 79 The right Lines SP,
 PF taken together, are equal to the greater Axis Wherefore
 half their Sum (that is, EP) is equal to half the greater
 Axis CA. 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI, 388/1 The perpendiculars
 at these points are in arithmetical progression, o, a, 2a, &c
 na the sum of all of which is $\frac{1}{2}n(n+1)$ a 1840 *LARDNER*
Geom 85 The figure A B D E, having no angle greater than
 180° will have the sum of its external angles equal to four
 right angles 1878 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1896) X 186,

VOL. IX.

I use the expression a *sum of squares* to denote the sum of
 all or any of the squares each multiplied by an arbitrary
 coefficient

b. In the calculus of finite differences, the quan-
 tity resulting from addition of the values of a func-
 tion obtained by giving to the variable successive
 values differing by unity; denoted by the symbol Σ.

† Formerly also applied to an integral (INTEGRAL B 4 a),
 considered as the sum of an infinite number of consecutive
 values of the function

1696 HALLEY in *Phil. Trans* XIX 202 An Easie Demon-
 stration of the Analogy of the Logarithmick Tangents to
 the Meridian Line or sum of the Secants.

† c. The aggregate of the terms of an equation
 when all on one side, i. e. equated to zero *Obs.*

1704 J HARRIS *L. Techn. I*, *Sum of an Equation*, is
 when the absolute Number being brought over to the other
 side with a contrary Sign, the whole becomes equal to 0
 and this Descartes calls the Sum of the Equation proposed.

7 A series of numbers to be added or cast up

1599 *Gosson Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 27 They might cast the
 summe without pen, or counters c 1600 *SHAKS. Sonn* xlix.
 3 When as thy love hath cast his vtmost summe 1641 R.
 MARRIOTT *Serm Commem.* *Mrs Dering* 12 Hethat goes about
 to cast an account must know his rules Else, when he hath
 cast up his summes, he cannot tell whether they be done
 right or wrong 1698 *Fryer Acc E India* 4 P 191 They
 will in a trice, cast up the difficult Sums 1804-6 *Syd*
Smith Mor Philos (1850) 404 An expert arithmetician adds
 up the longest sum with the most unerring precision.

8. An arithmetical problem in the solution of
 which some particular rule is applied, also, such
 a problem worked out *collog.*

1803 *Man in Moon* 24 Dec (1804) 100 To add up a sum of
 addition a 1825 *FORRY Voc E Anglia* v *Summing*, Solv-
 ing any question in arithmetic, is doing a sum 1838 *DICKENS*
Nich. Nick 1, Sums in simple interest. 1862 *DRAPPER Intell*
Devel. Eur. xvi (1865) 361 A common multiplication or divi-
 sion sum. 1881 W. HARRIS *Serm. Boys & Girls* 96 Some of
 you boys and girls are very clever at working sums.

9. That which a statement, discourse, writing, or
 a system of laws, etc. amounts to, or is in essence,
 an abridged statement containing the substance of
 a matter; a summary, epitome. *Obs. or arch.*

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii. pr viii. (1868) 81 Of alle whiche
 forside þinges I may reducen his shortly in a soume
 c 1400 *Morte Arth* 84 Of her wordes this was the soume 1523
GAU Richt Vay 45 This is the soume of the wangel that
 our lord Iesus crist gods son is giffin to vsz. and he and
 all his isowis 1535 *COVERDALE Ezech* viii 11 This is the soume
 of the letter, that kynge Artaxerxes gaue vnto Bedrahs
 the prest 1541 *Old Faith* (1547) D vj b, He wolde bryng in
 to a shorte soume and set in wrytyng, all the lawe that
 the feathers had 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm.* Pref 3, I
 haue set before the beginning of every boke, the some or
 argument 1606 *GOWER Serm. Dignity Chastity* 3 The
 Summe of this Chapter is A Declaration of the Magnificence
 of Salomon 1691 *MILTON Samson* 157 Tell us the sum,
 the circumstance defer 1707 *BUNNETT On N T Mark*
 xii. 34 This is the sum of the duties of the first table [of
 the Commandments] 1827 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch. & Financ*
Dead p vi, The sum of the objections was this. 1842 *BORROW*
Bible in Spain xvii, He gave me the history of his life,
 the sum of which was; that [etc.]

† b. A summary treatise or manual; = SUMMA 3.
 a 1325 *MS. Rawl B. 520* ff 54 b, Here biginneþ þe soume
 þat i. cleped Cedit Assisa 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii iii.
 (1883) 97 Varro reherceth in his sommes that yj iche men
 ben alle iouy by this loue 1531 *Dial on Lawis Eng.* ii
 xxv 71 In the said soume called summa Rosella in the 94
 title alienatio, the xiii article is asked this question, 1541
COVERDALE Old Faith (1547) E v, He [sc. Moses] made yet
 an Enchiridion and Summe of all the Actes of hys tyme and
 of the lawe of God, whiche is called Deuteronomium c 1643
Lo HERBERT Autobiog (1824) 42 Some good sum of Philo-
 sophy may be learned 1680 H. DONWELL *Two Lett* (1691)
 320 For Aquinas, you need hardly read anything but his
 Sums 1770 *JORTIN Life Erasmus* (1788) 1 85 The Col-
 lectors of Sums, that is, of Common places of Philosophy
 and Divinity

10 *In sum* [F. *en somme*, L. *in summa*]. a. (Ex-
 pressed) in a few words, briefly or summarily. Also
 † in a sum. Now arch and rare.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* i. pr iv (1868) 17 Akest þou in
 soume of what gilt I am accused? 1382 *WYCLIF Dan* vii.
 1 In sum I gloss or lital wordis; 1385 *schorth*, *Vulg summa-*
tim 1326 *Pilgr Pref* (W de W 1531) 1 b, A treatyse
 that sholde conteyne in soume the sentences of illu-
 myned doctours, concernynge perfeccyon. 1555 *PHILIOR*
Exam (1599) 47 The declaration of these thinges more at
 large, whiche now I wryte in soume. 1561 *NORTON & SACKV*
Gorboduc i. 1, This is in soume what I would haue ye wey
 1651 *HOBBS Leviath* i iv 13 To Register, what by cogita-
 tion, wee find to be the cause of any thing, and what we
 find thinges may produce, or effect which in summe, is
 acquiring of Arts 1861 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 112
 My meaning, in sum, is, that, whereas [etc.]

(b) 1537 *tr. Latimer's Serm. Corvov.* i. B vj b, This alone
 I can say grossly, and as in a sum, a 1609 J FRASER
Polemon. (S. H. S.) 418 [They] interrogat him if he appointed
 not his some Richard, replied in a sume, Yea

b. Used *absol* as an illative phr. To conclude
 in few words, to sum up; in brief, in short.

1562 *PILKINGTON Expos Abdyas* Pref 9 In soume, no violent
 thinge can longe endure 1597 *HOOKER Eccl Pol* v. xlvj.
 8 In soume, [they] taught the world no lesse vertuously
 how to dye, then they had done before how to live. 1649
May Hist. Part. i 11 25 They hold that the Church of
 Rome is a true Church. That it is lawful to pray for soules
 departed [etc.]; in soume they believ all that is taught by
 the Church, but not by the Court of Rome c 1700 *EVELYN*
Diary 6 July 1699, He was also dextrous in Chronology,
 Antiquities, Mathematics In sum, an *Intellectus summa-*
ritas. 1700 *DRYDEN Fables* Pref, Wks (1902) 276 In sum,
 I seriously protest, that no Man ever had a greater Venera-

tion for Chaucer than my self 1761 H WALPOLE *Let to*
G. Montagu 5 May, We have lost a young genius. He was
 shot very unnecessarily, riding too near a battery. In sum,
 he is a sacrifice to his own rashness—and to ours. 1876
Douss Grimm's L 107 Hence, in sum, we arrive at simple
 and symmetrical expressions of all the cases of irregularity.

11 *Sum and substance* the essence (of any-
 thing); the gist or pith (of a matter).

In quot 1591, by a twist of the phr. used as = one's all.
 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent* iv 1 13 My riches, are these
 poore habiliments, Of which, if you should here disfigure
 me, You take the sum and substance that I haue 1594
HOOKER Eccl Pol iv 11 § 2 This in effect is the summe
 and substance of that which they bring by way of opposi-
 tion against those orders. 1657 *SANDERSON Serm* Pref
 § 5 (1681) A 3 b, This is the sum and substance of the
 usual Censures and Objections of our Anti-Ceremonian
 Brethren 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph* v § 15 What is the Sum
 and Substance, Scope and End of Christ's Religion, but the
 Love of God and Man? 1852 *ROBERTSON Serm* Ser 111
 xii 144 That the Sermon on the Mount contains the sum and
 substance of Christianity. 1889 *JESSOP Conning of Priests*
 iv. 168 If any of us were to write down the sum and sub-
 stance of his knowledge

† 12. The upshot, issue, conclusion. *Obs.*

c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W* 1599 *Hypocrite*, The soume
 [4 other MSS sothe] is this that Iason weddit was Vn to
 this queen 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscotte) Chron Scot* (S. T. S.)
 I. 402 This was concludit amangis themselfis, and declaint
 into the king the soume of the consall 1654 L. COKE
Lagick 8 1 That whatsoever is conceivable of a thing, may be
 drawn to a right summe 1690 *DRYDEN 2nd Pl. Cong*
Granada iv 11, On this assault Depends the sum and
 fortune of the war.

13 The ultimate end or goal; the highest attain-
 able point. *Obs. or arch.*

1340 *Ayenb* 260 He esolde him resti me god þet is þe ende
 and þe uolungeti and þe soume of his wyllnynges 1565
COOPER Thesaurus s v *Simulus*, The summe & knot of
 all his glorie was, that he wente into the prouince of Asia,
 &c 1631 R. BOLTON *Conf Affl Cons* ii (1635) 9 Death
 the end and sum of all feared evils. 1667 *MILTON P L*
 viii 522 Thus I haue, brought My Storie to the sum of
 earthly bliss Which I enjoy *Ibid*, xii. 575 Thou hast at-
 tained the summe Of wisdom, hope no higher 1706 *STAN-*
HOPE Paraph III 513 He is, the summe and ultimate End
 of all we can hope for 1866 *NEALE Sequences & Hymns*
 124 Thee, our wishes' full and perfect sum

b *The sum of things* [tr. L. *summa rerum* see
 SUMMA 5 a] the highest public interest, the public
 good, the common weal, also (by reference to
 sense 5), the totality of being, the universe.

1667 *MILTON P L* vi 673 Had not th' Almighty Father
 Consulting on the sum of things, foreseen This tumult
 1704 *SWIFT Batt Bks Misc* (1711) 237 The Modern Chiefs
 were holding a Consult upon the Sum of Things. 1772
Summa Lett 1a. (1788) 322 Concessions, such as these, are
 of little moment to the sum of things 1820 *TRANSMON In*
Mam lxxxviii, The glory of the sum of things Will flash
 along the chords and go

† c *The sum of sums* = SUMMA 5 b. *Obs.*

1592 *NASH ST News* H 2 b, The summe of summes is this
 † *Sum*, sb 2 *Obs.* In 5 summe, 6 som(m), 8
 summ. [a. AF. *sum(m)e* = OF. (mod. F)
somme :- Romanic *sauma* horse-load, for late L.
sagma pack-saddle, a. Gr *σάγμα* (whence also ulti-
 mately SEAM sb 2). Cf. SOUM sb 1.

The med L and F. words were assimilated in spelling to
summa, *somme*, *Sum* sb 1, med L has *sauma*, *sama*,
sonma, *summa* (also *salumata*, *saumata* = OF *somes*) *bladi*,
olei, *vini*, denoting definite measures of these commodities.]

A unit of measure or weight of certain commo-
 dities: see *quots* and cf SEAM sb 2 1 b

In 1324, in Neath, S. Wales, a sum of iron contained 9
 pieces (Rogers *Agric & Prices* I. 472, II 463).

c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 424 The mynyed luke yaf to the
 mynyed William at the entreying vij mark and ij. summys
 of barly 1480-1 *Acc Exch.* K R 496 No 23 (P. R. O.),
 j summe clavorum voc Sprignall 1539-40 in *Archaeol.*
Cont (1893) XX. 243, 2 'some' of 'sprygge' xoc. 1545 *Rates*
Custome House b viij b, Nidels the some conteynyng, xii. M,
 x s 1590 *FOXE A & M* (ed 4) I 412/1 A soume of corne
 was then [a d 1575] sold for 26 shillings [1711 *Madox*
Hist. & Antiq Exchequer xiii 225 Leave to carry DC
 Summs of Corn [tr *summas Frumentis*] whither he would I
Sum, sb 3 *Sc.* and *Irish*. Variant of SOUM sb 2,
 see also *quots*. 1744, 1780.

[1526 in Sir A. Agnew *Hist Hered. Sheriffs Galloway*
 (1864) 158 The pertments—viz, eight *sums* of cows, one
 mare, with their sequels.] 1621 *Sc Acts, Yae* VI (1875)
 IV 612/2 Act declaring summes Grasse gevin to be Mini-
 sters for þe gleibis to be teyndne. 1744 *SMITH & HARRIS*
County of Down 234 note, A Sum of Cattle in these Parts
 is what they call a Collop in other Parts of Ireland, consist-
 ing of one full grown Cow or Ballock, of three Years old, or
 a Horse of that Age; in some Places a Horse is reckoned
 a Sum and half. Eight Sheep make a Sum. 1780 A. YOUNG
Tour Ire I. 184 Keeping a cow is a sum, a horse a sum and
 an half, a barrel of potatoe setting all these are sums

Sum (som), v 1 Forms 4-6 *somme*, 4-7
summe (4 *sume*, *pa. pple* 1*sommed*, 5 *soma*,
somme, *sowme*), 7-8 *sum*, 6-*sum*. [a. OF.
sommer, *summer* (13-14th cent.), or ad its source,
 med.L *summarie* (whence Fr *sommar*, It *summerare*,
 Sp. *sumar*, Pg. *semmiar*), f. *summa* Sum sb 1]

1. *trans* To find the sum or total number or
 amount of; to add *together*; to reckon or count
 up; to cast up (a column of figures, an account).
 Now rare.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2345 Folk sua selcut mani brede, þat
 naman suld cun sume ne neuen 1387 *TREVISAN Hyden*
(Rolls) III 261 Alle þese yerres 1*sommed* to gidres makeþ
 foure hundred yerres. A 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 1986 Here a

Elem. Chem., Org. 21, § 2 673 A portion of *sumach leaves and of a stronger infusion is poured into the bag 1897 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Hilda Strufford* 29 He brought in some logs of wood and some *sumac-roots 1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf. Ser.* v 196 The skins, shortly before being placed in the *sumach-tan, are subjected to the action of a hydrostatic press 1906 *Althausen* 24 Feb 241/2 *Sumach tanned leathers seem to be by far the best 1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf. Ser.* v 196 Both kinds are prepared by *sumach-tanning 1888 HOLME *Armoury* 11 v 80/2 The *Sumack Tree of Virginia, nicked with nine, or ten leaves on a side like an ash 1833 Sir J. E. SMITH *Study Bot.* (ed. 7) 316 *Sumachineae* *Sumach Tribe 1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf. Ser.* v 192 The *sumach-tubs present a singular appearance when three or four dozen inflated goat-skins are floating about in the contained liquor

Hence **Su mac(h)** v. trans., to tan with sumach; chiefly in **Su maching** vbl. sb

1845 G DODD *Brit. Manuf. Ser.* v 192 Once during the process of sumaching the skins are removed from the tub 1800 The principal difference between sumached leather and alumed leather 1860 TOWNSON *Arts & Manuf. Ser.* 11 *Leather* 27 The divided skins, or skivers, are sumached in a short time 1870 *Eng. Mach.* 11 Feb 534/2 The skins should be well shaved, scoured, and sumached

Sumack (sū mack) rare [ad. Pg. *sumaca*]. see **SMAOK** sb. 1 A two-masted coasting-vessel 1805 T. LINDLEY *Voy. Brazil* 1 They departed on board a sumack which brought them from Bahia

Sumage, obs. form of **SUMMAGE**

Sumation, obs. form of **SUMMATION**

Sumatra (sū mā trā), the name of a large island of the Malay archipelago, used attrib. in specific names of animals or products of the island, as *Sumatra benzoin*, *cat*, *dog*, *monkey* (cf. **SUMATRAN**), *Sumatra camphor*, a kind of camphor found in the fissures and cavities of the tree *Dryobalanops Camphora* (*aromatica*), Borneo or Malay camphor, also attrib

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 581/1 In some specimens of *Sumatra benzoin cinnamic acid has been found entirely replacing benzoic acid. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 780 *Dipterocarpaceae*, the *Sumatra-Camphor Family 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* v 5 *Camphora*, Sumatra or Malay camphor. 1837 PASTOR *Inglish's Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist.* I 744/1 The *Sumatra Cat. It does not appear that this species differs in any material degree from the former (sc. Java cat). 1822 HARDWICKER in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XIII* 236 The ears of the *Sumatra Dog are more rounded 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I 92 The *Sumatra monkey

b. (with large or small initial). A violent squall in the Straits of Malacca and the Malay peninsula, blowing from the direction of Sumatra.

1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 772/2 In this season (sc. March to September) the Sumatra blow, especially in the first part of the night 1807 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 93/2 Rapid squalls (sumatras) also occur during the south-west monsoon

Sumatran (sū mā trān), a. and sb. [f. prec. + -AN.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the island of Sumatra or its inhabitants or language.

1793 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 36 The genuine Sumatran character. 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Man* 140 The wildest varieties of the Sumatran tribes 1807 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 639/2 A remarkable feature of the Sumatran flora is the great variety of trees that vie with each other in stature and beauty.

b. In names of animals indigenous to Sumatra, as *Sumatran antelope*, *ape*, *boadbill*, *grosbeak*, *hare*, *rhinoceros*, *tapir*; *Sumatran monkey*, one of the sacred monkeys, *Sennophthecus melalophus*, *Sumatran pheasant*, the Argus pheasant (see **ARGUS** 2).

1793 PENNANT *Hist. Quad.* (ed. 3) II. 321 *Sumatran Antelope, *Cambing oolam*, or Goat of the Woods 1836 *Penny Cycl.* XII 408/1 These *Sumatran Apes exhibit strong maternal affection 1880 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* IV 119 The same author (sc. DAVISON) writes of the *Sumatran Broadbill 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* Suppl. II. 194 *Sumatran G[il]beak [sc. *Loxia hypoxantha*] Inhabits the rice fields of the island of Sumatra 1807 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 640/1 The *Sumatran hare (*Lepus neohareri*), discovered in 1880. 1871 Cassell's *Nat. Hist.* I 95 The *Sumatran Monkey, in which the female is light brown and the male is a most extraordinary-looking yellow. 1793 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 97 The *coo ow*, or famous *Sumatran or Argos pheasant 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 483/2 The *Sumatran rhinoceros (*R. Sumatrensis*) resembles the African species. 1849 PICKERING *Races of Man* (1851) 314 The *Sumatran Tapir

b. sb. A native or inhabitant of the island of Sumatra; also, the Sumatran language.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* 11 v 233/1 The Sumatrans do wear Turbans on their heads 1793 W. MARSDEN *Sumatra* 36 The Sumatrans live, in a great measure, upon vegetable food. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 593 The original clothing of the Sumatrans is the same with that of the inhabitants of the South Sea islands 1837 *Q. Rev.* Oct 257 Languages and Dialects Cingalese, Malayan, Sumatran 1850 LATHAM *Nat. Hist. Man* 151 The Malacca origin of the earlier Sumatrans

Sumbul (sū mbul, sū mbul). Also **sumbal**, **sambul** [a F *sumbul*, a Arab. *سنبول* *sunbul*]

Applied to the roots of certain plants (and to the plants themselves) which are used medicinally: esp. (a) the spikenard, *Nardostachys jatamansi*, (b) the musk-root, *Ferula* (*Euryangium*) *sumbul*, (c) *valerian*.

East Indian, West African sumbul see quot 1887 1790 Sir W. JONES *Spikenard Ancients in Asiat. Res.* II.

408 The true name of the Indian Sumbul was not Cetaca, but Jatamansi 1807 The sweet Sumbul is only another denomination of nard 1839 ROYLE *Bot. Himal. Mus.* I 242 *Pobanther tuberosa* is described as being one of the kinds of Persian Sumbul 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 562 *Sumbul* is the root of a supposed Umbelliferous plant, which is imported into this country from Bombay and Russia 1864 *Chamb. Encycl.* VI 634/1 The drug called Musk Root or Sumbul 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX 97 Valerian and Sumbul did him some good. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 641/1 Under the name of East Indian sumbul, the root of *Doenia amoniacum*, Don, has occasionally been offered in English commerce. 1807 West African sumbul is the root of a species of *Cyperus* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 750 Tincture of sumbul

b. attrib. **sumbul balsam**, the balsamic extract of sumbul-root; **sumbul-oil**, a mixture of volatile oils derived from sumbul, **sumbul-root**, the root of any of the above plants used medicinally as a tonic and anti-spasmodic.

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II 240 The only portion of the *Sumbul balsam 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 644 *Sumbul-oil, a mixture of volatile oils obtained by the distillation of sumbul-balsam 1899 E. J. PARRY *Chem. Essential Oils* 262 Sumbul Oil or Musk-root Oil is obtained from the dried root of *Ferula sumbul*. It has a distinct musk-like odour, and in India the root of *Doenia amoniacum* is often substituted for it 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Sumbul radix*, *Sumbul root 1868 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 241 Tincture of Sumbul (Sumbul root, in powder; and two and half ounces, proof spirit, a pint)

Hence **Sumbul'mic**, **Sumbul'lic**, **Sumbul'io** acid, **Sumbul'ine** (see **quots.**).

1844 *Chem. Gaz.* II. 240 The author (Reinsch) calls the acid separated from the oily portion of the Sumbul balsam, Sumbulic acid, and the previously obtained balsamic acid, Sumbulamic acid 1855 GARROD *Mat. Med.* 163 Sumbul yields, on distillation, an acid capable of crystallisation, named Sumbulic acid 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 644 *Sumbul'ine*, the name given by Murawiew to an alkaloid supposed to exist in sumbul-root 1804 *Sumbul'io acid*. Syn with Sumbulic or Angelic acid 1874 *Trans. Bot. Suppl.* 1344/1 Sumbul-root contains a peculiar acid, called sumbulic acid.

Sumd, obs. form of **SUMMED**.

Sumdel, etc., obs. variant of **SOMEDEAL**

Sume, obs. var. **SOAM**, chain for draught-animal. 1809 in *Acta Audit.* (1839) 137/1 A pleuch with Iris 30kis sume & vper graith belonging to hir

Sume, obs. form of **SOARE**, **SWIM**

|| **Sumen** (sū'men) [L. *stimen*:—**stigen*, f. *stigare* to suck] A sow's udder, the dugs of a sow, formerly *Anat*, the hypogastrum. † Also *transf.*, the fat or rich portion of a thing; also attrib. in *sumen-soil*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* 239 The undug fields of Bohemia do yield lesse tartarus fruits than those which were fattened with the dung of living Creatures, wherein this earthy Sumen or fattening juice doth voluntarily melt. Because this Sumen soil should produce Tartar in Herbs 1716 SOUTH *Sermon*. Prov. I. 32 (1727) IV 79 They could not have had Leisure to think upon their Sumens, their Mullets, and the like .had the Gauls been besieging their Capitol. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sumen*, a word used by some anatomical writers to express the hypogastrum. 1768 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Peter's Proph.* Wks. 1816 I 453 Who sent you once the *sumen* of a sow

Sumen, obs. form of **SUMMER** sb. 1

Sumerian (sūm'ēr'ian), a and sb. Also **Sumir**, **Shumerian** [ad. F. *sumérien* (Oppert, 1872, in *Journal Asiatique* Ser. VII. I. 114), f. *Sumir* (see **def.**)]

a. adj. Pertaining to Sumer or Sumir, one of the districts of ancient Babylonia, or to its population; *spec.* belonging to the language of the people that created the non-Semitic element in the civilization of Babylonia.

The Sumerian language was formerly co-ordinated with Accadian as a related dialect, but the latter term is now applied by many to Semitic Babylonian

1875 SAYCE in *Encycl. Brit.* III. 192/1 The language of the primitive Sumerian and Accadian population of Assyria and Babylonia belonged to the Tumanian or Ural-Altaic family of speech 1885-3 F. BROWN in *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2174 The old Shumerian king Gudea 1887 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1 422 Most of the religious and other texts were composed in the Sumerian language 1895 BOSCAWEN *Bible & Monum.* III. (1896) 105 We find in the Sumerian Version 'female and male' the order while in the Semitic texts it is 'male and female' 1908 BUDGE *Babyl & Assy. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 4 The beginning of Sumerian civilization may date from a period even as remote as B.C. 4000, or earlier

b. sb. 1. A non-Semitic inhabitant of Sumer.

[1875 SAYCE *Assyrian Gram.* 179 The Cassi, I now find, were not identical with the Sumiri or people 'of the dog's language'] 1878 — *Babyl. Lit.* 24 It is probable that it was the Accadians rather than the Sumerians to whom was due the invention of the picture writing 1884 BIRCH *Konigsmuth's Gallery Brit. Mus.* 4 The entry of these people (afterwards known as Akkadians and Sumerians) into Babylonia

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Sumer.

1887 SAYCE *Lect. Relig. Anc. Babyl.* App. 1 421 Semitic wives would not have spoken Sumerian with the same purity as their non-Semitic husbands 1908 BUDGE *Babyl & Assy. Antiq. Brit. Mus.* (ed. 2) 53 Grammatical examples in Sumerian, with Assyrian translations

Hence **Sumero-** (sū'mēro), used as the combining form of *Sumerian* in various formations,

= Sumerian and . . . ; so **Sumero**logy, the study of the Sumerian language and antiquities.

1897 *Expositor* Sept. 162 The first fruits of his studies in Sumerology 1906 PINCHES *Relig. Babyl & Assyria* II. 10 The Sumerio-Akkadians were non-Semites 1913 S. LANGDON in *Scientia* (1914) XV 223 There is no trace whatever of these primitive ideas in Sumerio-Babylonian religion

Sumetime, -tym(e), obs. ff. **SOMETIME** a.

Sumkyn, obs. variant of **SOMEKIN**

Sumless (sū mles), a. Chiefly poet. [f. **SUM** sb. 1 or v. 1 + -LESS] Without number, that cannot be 'summed' or counted, incalculable.

1599 SHAKS *Hun. P.* 11 v 165 To make then Chronicle as rich with prayse, As is the Owse and bottom of the Sea With sunken Wrack, and sum-lese Treasures 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 36 While the sedentary Earth receive, As Tribute such a sumless journey brought Of incorporeal speed . . . Speed, to describe whose swiftness Number fails. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* IV. 86 Around the Palace shines The sumless treasure of exhausted mines 1769 FALCONER *Shipwr.* III 207 Xerxes 'Advanc'd with Persia's sumless troops to war. 1823 CAMPBELL *Last Man* 53 Test of all sumless agonies. 1823 DE QUINCEY *Herder Wks.* 1859 XIII. 131 From the abyss of distance and of sumless elevation 1876 C. L. SMITH tr. *Tasso* XI xxxvii, Its huge machines and beams of sumless power.

Sumleyr, variant of **SOMLER** Obs., butler.

1565 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam.), William Gryse sumleyr to the king & quenis maisters

|| **Summa** (sū'mā). Pl. † **summa(e)s** Also **5 somma**. [L. see **SUM** sb. 1]

†1 An amount; = **SUM** sb. 1 i. Obs.

1475 *Paston Lett.* III. 135 The somma off money that I have receyvyd off Wylliam Pecock. 1844 *Ibid.* 313 The summa of Ch. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 325 All summases of Money the whiche the said Thomas had in the custody of the church.

†2 A sum-total, = **SUM** sb. 1 4 b. Obs.

1442 *Rolls of Paris* V 59/2 Summa of the men MMCCCLX men 1550 W. LYNE *Carion's Chron.* 29 Summa of the yeares is Cxci 1556 in *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgow* (1897) V Pref. 14 Summa of this charge and operation extending in hault to the somme of j^m iiii^s xlii^d 1592 *Comp. in Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 359 Summa of the bingings in Scots money as the cost in Flanders is 4441, iogs. 1784 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 72 Summa of the inventory iij c lxxxv^l viij 4.

3. A summary treatise; = **SUM** sb. 1 9 b, e.g. the *Summa Theologiae* of St. Thomas Aquinas.

1725 J. HOWE *Wks.* (1834) 597/2 Such summas of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* XI 810/2 To judge adequately of the nature of this Theology, we have only to take a survey of the celebrated *Summa* of Aquinas 1887 HUXLEY in *19th Cent.* Apr. 491 The second chapter of the work in question, which is entitled 'Law', its definitions, is, from my point of view, a sort of 'summa' of pseudo-scientific philosophy.

†4. *advb.* [L. abl. *summa*] In sum (see **SUM** sb. 1 10). Obs.

1535 COVERDALE *Bible* Ep. Ded, Summa, in all godly regimenes of olde tyme the kynge and temporall iudge was obeyed of every man (1550—*Spur. Perle* xviii 139 In summa to be short, after trouble and adversite foloweth almaner of goodnes and felicity) a 1560 — *Bk. Death* i. xx 76 Summa, he is our hope, our safeguard, our triumph, our crowne.

5. Phrases. a. **Summa rerum** (sū'mā rē'm) [L. *rērum* of things or affairs], the highest public interest. Cf. **SUM** sb. 1 13 b

1712 SWIFT *Ing. Behaviour Queen's Last Minst.* 7 25 Wks. 1841 I. 503/2, I believe no minister of any party would have scrupled to take the same step when the *summa rerum* was at stake 1837 DE QUINCEY *Revolt Tartan* Wks. 1890 VII 396 They easily understood that too capital an interest (the *summa rerum*) was now at stake

b. **Summa summorum** (sū'mā sū'mō'rū'm) the grand total; *fig.* the consummation, the ultimate result

1567 JEWELL *Def. Apol.* 1 ix 65 This is, *Summa Summarum* whiche thinge beinge granted, what should a man seeke any farther? 1631 in *Crt & Times Chas. I.* (1848) II. 162 It is thought that, in *summa summorum*, he will be called to be the king's solicitor

c. **Summa totalis** (sū'mā tō'tā'lis): = **SUM** TOTAL.

Abbreviated *summi tot.*

1471 *Paston Lett.* III 26 Summa totalis, lvs. iij 1529 MORSE *Suppl. Sonlys* Wks. 294/1 Summa totalis, xlii thousand li. iii hundred & xxviii li vi s viii d 1556 NASH *Saffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 108 Master Spencer, whom I do not thrust in the lowest place because I make the lowest valuation of, but as wee vse to set the *summi tot.* alway vnderneath or at the bottom, he being the *sum tot.* of whatsoever can be said of sharpe invention and scholler-ship 1566 Sir G. Goosecappe 1. A 3 b, This is your *Summa totalis* of both their virtues a 1670 HACKET *Ab. Williams* II (1693) 172 The *summa totalis* of the Civil Magistracy.

Summable (sū mab'l), a [f. **SUM** v. 1 + -ABLE] Capable of being summed

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXIV 395 Mr James Bernoulli found summable series by assuming a series V 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* III 125 None of the series belonging to the class referred to are summable in finite numbers

Summage (sū medz) Obs. exc. *Hast.* Also 7 *summagium* (1249 in *Gross Gild Merch.*), ad. OF *sonage*—med. L. **summatum* (cf. *summatum*, 1214 in *Du C.*), f. L. *sagma* (see **SUM** sb. 2). 1 A toll payable for carriage on horseback.

c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 665 Viterly quyte fro shires and hundreth, . . . and workes of Castles and howses, of summage and carriage. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.*, *Sumage* (*Summagium*) seemeth to be tolle for carriage on horseback 1867 HART *Hist. & Cartul. S. Petri Glouc.* (Rolls) III Introd. p. xvi, Their land was to be free from toll, carriage, summage [etc.].

2 A load. (Cf. SOMMAGE)

c 1666 Sir I. Widdrington *Anal Ebor* (1897) 251 To receive of every summage of horse carrying fish, a penny worth of fish.

Summand (sɒ mænd). *rare*. [ad. med. L. *summāndus* (sc. *numerus*), gerundive of *summāre* to SUM.] One of two or more magnitudes to be summed or added together.

1893 W. B. Smith *Introd. Mod. Geom.* 146 The areas apposed are called parts or summands of the sum.

Summar (sɒ mār), *a* and *sb*. Sc. Chiefly Law. Also 6 **summar**, **summar**, **sumare**, 7-8 **summer**. [a. F. *summaire*, with subsequent assimilation to its source, L. *summārius* SUMMARY.]

A. adj. = SUMMARY *a*.

1585 Jas I *Ess Poessie* (Arb.) 56 Anc rype ingyne, With sommar reasons, suddelie applyit. 1593 J. Napier *Discon. Rev. St. John. Orac.* T. 4 b. In summer conclusion, if thou O Rome alledges thy self reformed [etc.] 1617 *Acts Parl. Scot.* 746. VI. (1836) IV. 550: Quarbyr goode and summer Justice may be done. 1628 *Musk. Doomsday* 83 A summer process shall ensue. 1698 G. Mackenzie *Crim. Law* Scot. II. viii § 7 (1699) 296 The Pursuer, or Defender, being convict without any Probation, except summer Cognition. 1699 *Stair Inst. Law* Scot. IV. iii § 25 A Summer Action is of two sorts. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law* Scot. s. v. *Rolls of Court*. The Summer roll is appropriated to such causes as require dispatch. 1868 *Act 37 & 38 Vict.* c. 100 § 63 The Court shall hear Parties in the Summer Roll.

† **B. sb.** = SUMMARY *sb* 1. *Obs*.

1570 Buchanan *Admonit. Wks* (1892) 22 The summer is this. 1595 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* v. 360 The sumare of a letter sent by Mr. Freeman.

Summarily (sɒ mārɪli), *adv.* [f. SUMMARY *a* + -LY.]

1. In a summary or compendious manner, chiefly of statement, in few words, compendiously, briefly.

1528 *More Dyaloge* II. Wks 178/1 This is of you verve well remembred and well and sommarly rehearsed. 1561 I. Norton *Caluist's Inst.* III. 302 That which is summarily comprehended in this prayer. 1624 *Raleigh Hist. World* III. 14 (1624) 89 Of the warre betweene these brethren, and summarily of Artaxerxes, we shall have occasion to speake. 1690 C. Nisbet *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I. 10 The idea of the great world. Was briefly and summarily expressed in Man. 1726 *Leon. Alberti's Archit.* I. 10/2 When we come to treat of that Subject particularly, and not summarily. 1825 *Jefferson Autobiog.* Wks 189 I. 105 The Marquis introduced the objects of the conference, by summarily reminding them of the state of things in the Assembly. 1873 *Farrar Paul Speech* 7 It is my purpose summarily to sketch the broadest results.

† **b. ellipt.** To put it shortly, in sum. *Obs*.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 219 Now summarilie this precept doth commaunde vs. to vse our tongues well. 1585 *Let. Earle Leicester* 20 The reasons whereof, were summarily these that follow. 1638 *Rouse Heav. Acad.* II. 17 The natural understanding doth perceive them no better than the eare doth the reason of sounds, or the nose the reason of smells; and summarily, than the senses do the things of the second intention.

2. By summary legal procedure.

1530 *Palsgr. 842/1* Sommarly and playnly, as judgements sotype be gyven, *sommarreint et de playn*. 1540 *Act 34 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 § 1 The Judge, shall procede. ordinarily or summarily according to the said ecclesiastical laws. 1579-83 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. II. 195 That letters be direct be the Lordis of Counsaile and Session summarlie without any calling. 1617 *Morison Itin.* III. 241 In Judgements they vse to iudge summarly upon oath. 1772 *Fountainhall Decis.* (1759) I. 10 The Lords ordained an agent to be summarily examined upon a bill. 1796 *Aviliffe Pargoni* 152 When the Parties may proceed summarly, and they chuse the ordinary Way of Proceeding, the Cause is made Plenary. 1796 *Burn Poor Laws* 289 He may be committed summarly to prison until he shall find sureties. 1826 *Brill Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) II. 481 It has been held, that restitution of goods in the hands of the trustee may be claimed summarly. 1896 *Daily Graphic* 10 Feb. 7/3 Every dog that is not provided with a muzzle will be summarily dealt with by the law.

3. Without (unnecessary) formality or delay; without hesitation.

1621 *First & Sec. Bk. Discipl. Ch. Scot. Pref.* Others summarily deny, that ever this Kirk had any approved discipline. 1794 R. J. Sullivan *View Nah.* I. 48 Le Cat differed from his contemporary Voltaire, who very summarily gave these heaps of fossil shells to a less powerful cause. 1828 *Dickens Nick Nick* xv, Miss Morleena was summarily caught up and kissed by Mr. Lillywick. 1879 *Bees Bohm Patagonia* 3 While the captain was yet doubtful what course to take, the matter was summarily decided by the weather itself. 1886 *Nauch. Exam.* 2 Jan. 5/2 He summarily refused all redress.

Summariness (sɒ mārɪnes). [f. SUMMARY *a* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being summary. 1802-21 *Bentham Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1829) V. 386 A mode that by its summariness forms the most striking contrast to the regular equity mode. 1890 *Spectator* 26 Apr. 584/2 The summariness which has always characterised English criminal jurisprudence.

Summarist (sɒ mārɪst). [f. SUMMARY *sb.* + -IST.] One who compiles a summary.

1873 *F. Hall Mod. Eng.* 311 Among our myriad of substantialists the foregoing are socialist, sommaribulists, summarists. 1883 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 25 Sept. 4/2 The summarist of literary history.

Summarization (sɒ mārɪzəʃən). [f. next + -ATION.] The action or process of summarizing; an instance of this.

1865 J. Groves *Explor. Philos.* I. 35 There are all kinds of abbreviations and summarizations by the help of language. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 125 Classifications would belong en-

tirely to applied logic if they aimed at nothing more than complete summarization. 1900 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 13 Oct. 12 A concise summarization of the present state of things in China.

Summarize (sɒ mārɪz), *v.* [f. SUMMARY + -IZE.] *trans.* To make (or constitute) a summary of; to sum up; to state briefly or succinctly.

1871 *Earle Philol. Eng. Tongues* 5 These, and all such illustrations, may be summarised for convenience sake in the following mnemonic formula. 1882 Sir W. Thomson in *Nature* XXIV. 434/1 We may summarise the natural sources of energy as Tides, Food, Fuel, Wind, and Rain. 1882 *Farrar Early Chr.* I. xiii 276 The four words of St. John, 'The Word became flesh', summarise and concentrate the inmost meaning of the Old Testament revelation. 1885 *Phillips' Man. Geol.* I. xlv 326 If we endeavour to summarise the conclusions

absol. 1889 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 7/6 Assistant Sub Editor - Smart young fellow who can summarise attractively.

Hence **SUMMARIZED** *ppl a.*, **SUMMARIZING** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl a.*, **SUMMARIZER** = **SUMMARIST**.

1883 *Athenaeum* 7 Apr. 441/3 An admirable piece of summarized history. 1886 *Ibid.* 5 June 730/3 Then follow two pages of rapid summarizing of the mediæval narrative. 1894 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Mar. 287 Mr. Ward is quite a model summarizer. 1910 *19th Cent.* Oct. 682 Nothing comes amiss to his summarising genius.

† **SUMMARILY**, *adv.* Sc. *Obs.* [f. SUMMARY *a* + -LY.] = **SUMMARILY**.

c 1550 *Rolland Cr. Venus* III. 119 Mar summarlie we sall cum to the end. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 291 To answer utter before the Lordis of Counsaile and Session, summarlie, but diet or tabill upon summondis. 1588 A. King *tr. Canisius' Catech.* g. vii b. I sall pen summarlie ye occasion and reasons. 1633 *Stratford True Happiness* 1 The first thing then is his choice, summarily described in the word (*one thing*). 1678 G. Mackenzie *Crim. Law* Scot. I. xxvi. 130 (1699) 230 The Commissioners of the Thesauri did summarily ordain the Sea-men to be whipped.

1689 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1875) XII. 61/1 Many of the Leidges were put to death summarlie without legal tryall Jury or record. 1693 *Stair Inst. Law* Scot. IV. iii § 25 Heretofore of a Paroch are summarily charged to Stent themselves for Building. Kirks. 1710 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 45 To the effect the said Mr. Robert Nairn may be the more summarily infeit in the said annual rent.

Summary (sɒ mārɪ), *sb.* [ad. L. *summārium*, neut. sing. of *summārius* (see next).]

1. A summary account or statement.

1509 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) I. 200 To make a breuiat wordurwise called a summary of all his charters. 1539 *Tunstall Serm. Palm Sund* (1823) 48 This confession conteyneth the hole summarie of our faythe. 1547-51 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 4 I he cutting out of any quotation or summaries of chapters, expressed in any vche Bybles. 1596 *Shaks. Merch. V.* III. ii. 131 Here's the scoile, the continent, and summarie of my fortune. 1638 *Chillingworth Relig. Prot.* I. iv § 26 205 The Apostles Creed is the Summary and Abridgment of that faith which is necessary for a Christian. 1724 *Waterland Aithaus Creed* IV. 63 Closing This Chapter. with a Table representing a Summary, or short Sketch of what hath been done in it. 1865 *Pusey Truth Engl. Ch.* 237 What he draws out at length is stated in summary by Divines or Canonists in the Roman Communion. 1878 R. W. Dale *Lect. Preach.* VIII. 231 Sometimes when I have finished a book I give a summary of the whole of it. 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v. 219 The following summary of the North American lakes.

Comb. 1884 *E. Yates Recoll.* II. iv. 144 The important office of summary writer in the House of Commons.

† 2. The sum and substance of. *Obs. rare*.

a 1548 *Hall Chron. Hen. VII.* x. The summarie of their commission was to conclude a truce for a tyme. 1621 T. Williamson *tr. Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 226 An aduise to wise old men, containing the summarie and substance of their dute.

3. The highest point or summit, also, the ultimate outcome. *rare*.

1821 *Carlyle Sterling* II. 11, This battle of 'all old things passing away' against 'all things becoming new', has its summary and animating heart in that of Radicalism against Church. 1828 - *Frederick Gt. x.* I. (1872) III. 198 A pleasant Lake the summary, or outfall, of which is called the Rhein. 1866 - *Inaug. Addr.* 176 Valour, the crown and summary of all that is ennobling for a man.

Summary (sɒ mārɪ), *a*. [ad. med. L. *summārius* (recorded in class. L. only in neut. sb., see prec.), e.g. in *cognitio summāria* (Grosseteste), *inquisitio summāria* (Bracton), f. *summāria* SUM *sb* 1. see -ARY 1. Cf. OF *sonmier*, F *sonmaire* (see SUMMAR), Pr. *sonmiari*, It. *sonmiario*, Sp *sumario*, Pg *summiario*.]

1. Of a statement or account († *occas a term*). Containing or comprising the chief points of the sum and substance of a matter; compendious (now usually with implication of brevity).

1434-50 *tr. Higden (Roll)* I. 29, v. chapitres bene contexte, not as summary, but as conveyence necessarily the knowledge of the yle of Bryteyne. 1534 *More Conf. ag. Trib.* I. Wks 1168/4 A summary commendation of tribulation. 1570 *Foxe A. & M.* (ed. 2) I. 1/2 To declare as in a summary table, the misgiding of that church. 1590 *Greenwood Answ. Gifford* 29 Yt. [sc. the Lord's Prayer] being the most summary forme of prayer. 1624 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 321 Most of his summary Aphorisms, I have answered before. 1693 *Droghda Journal* (1697) Arg. 2 A summary and general view of the Vices and Follies reigning in his tyme. 1788 *Reid Aristotle's Logic* IV. § 1 67 We have given a summary view of the theory of pure syllogisms. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 165/2 (*Book keeping*) The summary journal, in registering these same purposes, throws away all consideration of particular persons, by raising a single account comprehending them all under the general name of 'bought ledger'. 1879 *Farrar St. Paul* I. 9 A summary sketch of what he had done and suffered.

† **b. General**, not detailed. *Obs*.

1529 *More Suppl. Soutys Wks.* 309/2 The summary effecte of hys boke. 1532 - *Confut. Tyndale* ibid. 395/1 The summarie purpose and effect of Tyndales doctrine. 1719 *D. Fox Crusoe* II. (Globe) 445 A Man having nothing but a summary Notion of Religion himself.

c. *transf.* Characterized by or involving conciseness and brevity.

1582 *Stanyhurst Ennis* 1 (Arb.) 28 Chief poynts I purpose too touchle with summarie shortnesse. 1610 *North's Plutarch* 1206 Pouertie is a kind of temperance, and need may be called a summarie observation of the lawes. 1783 *Burke Rep. Indian Committee Wks.* 1808 II. 133 The matter which appears before them, is, in a summary manner, this: The Decca merchants [etc.].

2. Law. Applied to proceedings in a court of law carried out rapidly by the omission of certain formalities required by the common law. Similarly of a court-martial (The corresp. use of **SUMMARILY** is recorded much earlier).

Summary jurisdiction the determination of cases expeditiously without reference to the ordinary requirements of the common law.

In Scottish law, *Summary application* an application to a court or a judge without the formality of a summons or full procedure. So *summary action*, *cause diligente*.

1765 *B. Erskine Inst. Law* Scot. IV. i. § 9 Bills of complaint may be all tried by a summary action. 1798 *Bay's Rep.* (1809) I. 49 Trials in a summary way depive the subject of the inestimable trial by jury. 1826 *Brill Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) II. 480 All those acts of statutory jurisdiction are declared to be complete on summary application. *Ibid.* 481 That one acting as agent for the trustee though not by the Act expressly subject to summary jurisdiction, is held to be liable to the same summary proceedings for recovery of documents. 1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* s. v. *Conviction*, The process of these summary convictions is extremely speedy. 1845 *McCulloch's Assa-tion* II. vi (1852) 240 In cases of summary jurisdiction, or those adjudged by the commissioners and justices, there is little or no delay and little or no expense. 1861 *Brotham Brit. Const.* xv. 220 A member arrested for debt was liberated by a summary application to the Crown. 1867 *Cham. Encycl.* IX. 206/1 *Summary Diligence*, in the practice of the law of Scotland, means issuing execution without the formality of an action. 1877-82 *Vonitz & Slatkinson Milit. Dict.* Suppl. sv. When a person subject to military law and being on active service with any body of force is charged with an offence, a summary court-martial may be convened, and shall have jurisdiction to try such offence.

3. Performed or effected by a short method; done without delay. (Cf. **SUMMARILY** 3, which is earlier.) 1713 *Swift's Cadellus & Vanessa Wks.* 1811 681/2 I he judge Directed them to mind their brief, Nor spend their time to show their reading. She'd have a summary proceeding. 1771 *Junius Lett.* liv (1788) 236 The mode of trial and kind of evidence necessary to convict are too summary. 1775 *Sheridan Rivals* III. 1, He has too summary a method of proceeding in these matters. 1833 *H. Martineau Loan & Ledger* I. III. 34 It put into their heads the idea of summary vengeance. 1844 *Dickens Mart. Chus* xiii, He cleared the table by the summary process of tilting everything upon it into the fire-place. 1874 *Galen Short Hist.* vii § 2 (1882) 476 The new weapon was put to a summary use.

† 4. Consisting of or relating to a mathematical sum or summation. (Cf. **SUMMATORY**.) *Obs. rare*.

1588 *Kyd Househ. Philos. Wks.* (1901) 280 Material number is a summarie collection of things numbered. 1805 *Jamies Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Summary arithmetic*, the art of finding the flowing from the fluxion. † **b. transf.** Cumulative. *Obs. rare*.

1816 *Accum. Chem. Tests* (1818) 55 The united effects produced by the summary action of several tests.

† 5. Highest, supreme. *Obs. rare*.

1587 *Greene Euphues his Censur* 2 Wks (Gro-art) VI. 203 Sith Nestor had attained to the summery perfection of wisdom. 1605 *Bacon Adv. Lear.* I. i. § 3 Hee doth insinuate that the supreme or summare law of Nature is not possible to be found out by Man. *Ibid.* I. vi. § 6 The two summery parts of knowledge. 1733 *P. Shaw tr. Bacon's De Sap. Vel.* I. i. Expl., Philos. Wks I. 569 There is one summery or capital Law in which Nature meets, subordinate to God.

Summat, dial. variant of **SOMEWHAT**.

Summate (sɒ mət), *v. rare*. [f. med. L. *summāre*, *summāre* to SUM.] *trans.* To sum.

1900 *Nature* LXII. 290/2 The excitatory electrical change in the whole organ causes merely a change in one direction, which is summated in proportion to the number of discs in the pile.

† **Summation**¹. *Obs.* Also 5 *somac* (1) on. [a. OF. *son(m)acion*, f. *sonmier* to summation.] **SUMMONS**.

1471 *Caxton Reuyell* (Sommer) 222 Perseus sente danus unto the kynge prynces to somene hym that he shold yelde the royaume unto kynge Acrisius. Danus wente to Argos. And accomplished the somacion. c 1477 - *Jason* 57 b, Whan Iason vnderstode the somacion that the two damoiselles made he was yore abasshid. 1864 *D. G. Mitchell Jew Stor.* 7 The admiring spirit with which... yielded my pence to his impetuous summation.

Summation² (sɒ mətʃən). [ad. mod. L. *summātio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. med. L. *summāre* to SUM. Cf. F. *summation*.]

1. *Math.* The process of finding the sum of a series. Also in fig. context.

1760 *Phil. Trans.* LI. 553 Any branch of it [sc. the analytic art] that relates to the summation of series. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII. 267/1 The summation of a finite number of terms of a series. 1860 *Sylvester Math. Papers* (1908) II. 228 The (Σ) meaning merely the sign of summation r times repeated. 1874 *Strass Const. Hist.* I. 14 The constitutional history of France is thus the summation of the series of feudal development in a logical sequence. 1885 *Watson & Burbury Math. Th. Electr.* I. 167 If the system consist

only of conductors on which the charges are e_1, e_2 , &c., we have $E = \frac{1}{2} \sum e_i^2$, denoting summation for all the conductors.

2. The adding up of numbers, casting up an account, an addition sum.

1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xvii. It amounts to eleven hundred and thirteen pounds, seven shillings, five pence, and three-fourths of a penny sterling—But look over the summation yourself. 1854 H. MILLER *Sci. & Schol.* xviii (1858) 512. I never acquired the facility, in running up columns of summations, of the early-taught accountant. 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec 1868/3 A summation made up by me to the end of last year.

3. The addition of mensurable quantities (distance, time, etc.).

1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i xi 81 The summation of distances twenty paces each must finally place us at the top. 1914 *PETRIE in Anc. Egypt* 32 A summation of years.

b. The accumulation of a number of stimuli applied to a muscle.

1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol.* iii. v. (1878) 471 The central mechanism being thrown into activity through a summation of the afferent impulses reaching it. 1883 *Nature* XXVII. 439 This relation of the contractile tissue to stimuli is usually expressed by saying that the tissue has the power of summation. 1889 *Lancet* 3 Aug 203/1 A summation of the stimuli appears to go on in the cells.

4. The computation of the aggregate value of conditions, qualities, etc.; summing-up.

1836 LYTON *Athena* (1837) I 455 Valour seems to have been for his [Miltiades'] profound intellect but the summation of chances. 1856 *Dovl. Logic Chr. Faith* v. 1 262 Our conception of duty is either 'Yea' or 'Nay' without summations of advantages. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Feb 3/3 Such is Mr Wyndham's summation of Scott.

5. The aggregate or sum-total, the resultant or product.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i (1872) 20 They are not one coherent system of thought, but properly the summation of several successive systems. 1879 *19th Cent.* Sept 500 He is the summation of Hebraism and Hellenism. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 13 July 6/1 Mr Harrison regards God as the summation of Humanity.

6. attrib. summation tone, Acoustics [G summationstön (Helmholtz)] = summational tone (see *TONE* s.b. 2).

1867 TYNDALL *Sound* vii 285 Resultant tones are of two kinds. The former are called difference tones, the latter summation tones. 1875 *Engel Brit.* i 187/2 (Helmholtz) was led to surmise the formation of summation-tones by the interference of two loud primaries. 1901 E. B. TITCHENER *Exper. Psychol.* i ii 90 If we are not satisfied with this 'summation' theory, we may suppose that the gaps in sensation are filled out by association.

Summational (sʊmˈeɪʃənəl), a. [f. SUMMATION + -AL] Produced by summation or addition. *Summational tone*. See *TONE* s.b. 2.

1873 A. J. ELLIS in Atkinson tr. *Helmholtz's Pop. Lect. Sci. Study* iii 102 note. These [combination tones] are of two kinds, differential and summational, according as their pitch is the difference or sum of the pitches of the two generating tones. 1881 *Nature* XXIV 100, I tried in vain to obtain resonance for a differential and summational tone.

Summative (sʊmˈeɪtɪv), a. *rare*. [f. med.L. *summāre* (see *SUMMATE*) + -IVE] Operating by means of addition; additive.

1881 G. S. HALL *German Culture* 235 Relatively large and strongly-acting motor cells, whose connections with each other are mainly summative. 1891 G. S. WOODHEAD *Bacteria* 379 Both the antagonistic action and this summative action.

+Summatory, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad mod.L. *summātorius*, f. med.L. *summāre* (see *SUMMATE*) + -ORY.] *Summatory arithmetic, calculus*: see *quots.* 1904 C. HAYES *Great Fluxions* 60 The fundamental Rule in Summatory Arithmetic; to find the Flowing Quantity of a given Fluxion. 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Summatory Calculus*, according to some, is the same with the *Calculus Differentialis* of Leibnitz, but more properly *Summatory Arithmetic*, is the Art of finding the flowing Quantity, from the Fluxion.

Summed (sʊmɪd), *pp. a* Forms: 5 *ysomed*, *sommyd*, *summyd*, 6 *sommed*, 6 *soom'd*, 6-7 *somed*, 7 *somm'd*, *sum(m)d*, *sum'm'd*, 5-*summed*, *erron*, 6 *soommed*, *summed*, 7 *sum'n'd*. [In branch I, f. OF. *sonm*(n)é, pa. pple. of *sonmmer* to sum, complete, ad. med.L. *summāre* to SUM. In branch II, f. SUM v 1 + -ED.]

I. 1. Of a stag. Having a complement of antlers. Said also of the antlers. Often *full summed*.

c 1210 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) ii, Pei be halfe in grece or pere aboute be tyme of mydel lunny, when her heed is ysomed. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hunting* e j b, And afterwarde in the toppes when ther iiii bene then shall ye call hym sommyd an hert of xvi. 1576 TURBERV *Venerie* xiv, When his head is full summed. *Ibid.* xviii, By the middest of Iune, their heades will be sommed of as much as they will beare all that yeare. 1590 COCKayne *Treat. Hunting* D, It is then hard to know him by his head, before it be full soommed. 1653 COCKERAM i s.v. *Pollard*, Summ'd or full, is when a Stag's head is fully barded. 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Shepherd* i ii, [The deer] beares a bead, Large, and well beam'd, with all rights somm'd and sped.

2. Of a hawk. Having the feathers full grown. Said also of the plumage. Often *full summed*.

c 1250 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* i 298 If he take colde ore he be full sommyd. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Hawking* a viij b, Thos same barrs shall telte yow when she is full sommed or full ferydy. 1526 *Pulper Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 79 The yonge byrde when she is full summed & bath all her fether, 1edy to flye. 1575 TURBERV *Falconry* 117 When that bir principall feathers be full summed. 1616 *Surrey* &

MARKH *Country Farm* vii 113 A cleere and bright plume, with ful summed feathers. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch* i, Hen IV, ccxvii, Like a young Eagle summ'd. Disdaines a shoale of Dawes. 1688 *Holme Armory* ii 21 237/1. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* iii 21

b. *fig.* and in *fig.* context. *Equipped*. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eiren.* iv xiv 565 How each of these began at the first and grew in time to be full summed. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 358 [Demosthenes was] a full sum'd or consumate Orator. 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Wat. without M.* iii 1, I'll you be summed again. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch* i, Hen V, ccxc, The first Summ'd Quill Of England. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i 14 Inspire my prompted Song else mute, And bear through highth or depth of natues bounds With prosperous wing full summ'd to tell of deeds Above Heroic.

II. +3. Summarized, summary. *Obs*. 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll, Designe* 4 One Object in varietie, One Summ'd draught doib before yon Stand.

4. Summed up, collected into one sum, forming a sum-total. Also with *up*.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* i i 19 Man is a torch borne in the wind, a dream But of a shadow, summ'd with all his substance. 1858 HAMTHORNE *Fr. & Il. Note-bks* II 20 The wholeness and summ'd-up beauty of woman. 1875 McLAUREN *Sermon* Ser. ii 15 164 Our summ'd and collective brightness. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 37 The summ'd-up impression of Sydney suburbs and harbour is picturesque.

Summeller, arch. form of **SOMLER**, butler.

1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* xii, I will make your cook and your summeller to give me some refreshment.

Summer (sʊˈmər), *spl* Forms: 1 *sumor*, (-ur), 1-4 *summer*, 3-6 *somer*, 4-5 *somere*, *Sc.-yr* (a, 4-6 *Sc. somir*, 4-7 *sommer*, (3 *Ormu* *sumerr*, 4 *Kent. zomer*, 5 *somare*, -or, *sommyr*, *sommure*, *Sc. swmyr*, 6 *sommar*), 6- *summer*. *B. Sc.* 6 *summer*, 8-9 *summer*. [OE. *sumor* masc. = OFris. *sumur*, -er (Fris. *sonnier*, *summer*), MLG. *sonnier*, MDu. *sonmer* (Du. *sonner*), OHG. *sumar* (MHG. *sumer*, G. *sonnier*), ON. *sumar* neut. (Sw. *sommar*, Da. *sonner*).

Generally recognized cognates outside Germanic are Arm. *amari* summer, Skr. *saṁā* half-year, year, Zend *hama* in summer, OIr. *sam*, W. *haf* summer.]

1. The second and warmest season of the year, coming between spring and autumn; reckoned astronomically from the summer solstice (21 June) to the autumnal equinox (22 or 23 Sept.); in popular use comprising in the northern hemisphere the period from mid-May to mid-August; also often, esp. as in (c) below, in contradistinction to *winter*, the warmer half of the year (cf. *MID-SUMMER*). (Often with initial capital.)

(a) In general use (Also personified). Often in *summer* (OE. *on sumera*, ME. *o*, *a* or *in sumere*).

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* lxxiii 17 *Aestatem & ver*, *sumur & lenten*. c 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* iv § 1 Pu be pam winterdagum selest scorte tida & þæs sumeres dahum langran. *Ibid.* xxi. § 1 On sumera hit biþ wearm, and on wintra ceald. c 1000 *Gnomic Verses* 7 in Grein I 338 Winter byð cealdost, *sumor sunwitegost*. c 1200 ORMIN 1254 O *sumerr*, & onn herfesttid, O *winnterr*, & o *lenten*. c 1225 *Ancre.* R. 20 Euerich on sigge vhtsong bi nhte ine winter, ine *summer* ipe dawunge. 12 *Song on Passion* i in O *E. Misc.*, *Somer* is comen and winter gon. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi. (*Simon & Jude*) 454 In þat houre quhen sik clerkes suld be as in-to somyere was 1390 *Gower Conf.* II, 38 In Wynter doth he noight for cold, In *Somer* mar he noight for hete. c 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 66 In þe seson of *somere*. Heo greiþed hire til hire gardin. 1528 *Morre Dialogue* 1 Wks 135/2, I had leuer shyuer & shake for cold in y^e middest of *somer*, than be burned in the middest of winter. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* ii. 80 T^h haue made thy name be farre more fam'd and feared Then *Summers* thunder to the silly *Heard*. c 1599 SPENSER *F. Q.* vii 29 Then came the iolly *Summer*, And on his head a gurlond well besene. He wore c 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* xciv, The *summers* flower is to the *summer* sweet. 1672 MILTON *P. R.* iv 246 Where the Attic Bird Trills her thick warbl'd notes the *summer* long. 1710 D. Fox *Crisoe* i (Globe) 107 The Seasons of the Year might generally be divided, not into *Summer* and *Winter*, as in Europe; but into the *Rainy* Seasons, and the *Dry* Seasons. 1786 *Burns Two Dogs* 192 It's true, they need na starve or sweat, Tho' *Winter's* cauld, or *Summer's* heat. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1890) 61/1 When *Summer* brings the lily and the rose.

β 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxx 49 Cum, lustie *summer* I with thy flouirs. 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andros* 46 The pleasant plene-trie will the leaues vnbauf With faintest shadowd to save the sone in *summer*. 1806 TANNAHILL *Braes o' Gleniffer* iii. *Poems* (1900) 152 Oh, gin I saw my bonnie Scots callan, The dark days o' winter war *summer* to me!

(b) In particularized use, esp. with qualification or contextually, denoting this season in a certain year. c 900 O *E. Chion* (Parker MS) an 897 Þy ilcan *sumera* forward noles þonne xv scipa mid monnum. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wales* (Rolls) 7123 On vs þey wyle his *somer* hase. 1393 LANGE *P. Pi* c xix 242 In a *somer* ich seyh hym, as ich sat in my porche. c 1450 *Brit.* ii. 304 In þe xviij. 3ere of his regne was þe grete derbe of vitales, þe wiche was cleid þe *derre* *somer*. 1530 *Falsger* 814/1 This *summer* that cometh. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* Ded, I will assure your *Ladship* my next *Summers* better trauell with the *Tragedy* of *Fortia*. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 4, Ep. Ded, When it pleased your Honour in *summer* was two yeeres to haue some conference with me. c 1631 DONNE *Poems* (1650) 208 The *Spring* and *Summers* which we see. 1848 J. ALTON *Dom. Econ.* (1857) 303 Our [Scottish] *summers* are said to consist of 3 hot days and a thunder-storm. 1885 W. W. STORV *Pinnatula* 19 You find me there all *summer*. 1906 R. BAYNE *Butler's Anal.* Introd. p. xi, He came to England in the *summer* of 1720.

(c) *Pr. summer* and *winter*, *winter* and *summer*, OE, ME (advb. gen.) *sumeres* and *wintres*, all the year round

a 1000 *Phonix* 37 (Gr.) *Wintres & sumeres* wudu bið gelice bledum gehongen. c 1205 LAV 2861 Enne blase of fure, þe neuer ne aþeostrede wintres ne *sumeres*. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii (*Lawrence*) 3 A faie tre callit lawrane, þat wyntyre & somir 2y is grene. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cypar.* *Angus* (1879) I 189 That ged eyls and fysics .iina be conseriut bath swmyr and wyntir. 1497 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 265 My suster to haue foure kie founde wynter and *summer*. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxi, A bit bonny drapping well that popples that self same gate *summer* and *winter*. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Land of To-day* xliii (ed. 3) 378 *Winter* and *summer*, steamboats leave Westminster for Greenwich and Woolwich half-hourly.

b. Applied, with qualification, to a period of fine dry weather in late autumn; see ALL-HALLOW'S 7, INDIAN SUMMER, MARTIN'S 3 c, St. Luke's (little) summer, little summer of St. Luke, which a period occurring about St. Luke's Day, 18 Oct. (Cf. Ger. *altwätersommer*).

1828 T. FORSTER *Cycle Seasons* 293 Fair, warm, and dry weather, often occurs about this time, and is called St. Luke's Little Summer. 1855 N. & Q. 1st Ser. XII. 366/1 A few fine days about this time, called St. Luke's little summer, which the good folks of Haits and Dorset always expect about the 18th of this month. 1881 G. MILNER *Country Pleas* xli 232 As autumn proceeds, we watch anxiously for that season of respite which is known as the Little Summer of St. Luke.

c. *transf.* Summer weather; a season resembling summer; summery or warm weather.

a 1240 *Ureus* in O *E. Hom.* I 193 Per blowed inne blisse blostmen. Per ne mei non ualuwen, uoi þer is eche *summer*. c 1529 SKELTON *Boice of Court* 355 His gowne so shorte that it ne couer myghte His rumpe, he wente so all for *somer* lyghte. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 988 There eternal *Summer* dwells. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 24 June 1693, A very wet bay harvest, and little *Summer* as yet. 1855 TENNYSON *Daisy* 92 Lands of *summer* across the sea. 1892 E. REEVES *Homeward Bound* 140 Here is an everlasting *summer* of 70° to 80°.

d. In *fig.* and allusive use.

c 1535 NISBET *N. T., Prolog. Rom. Wks.* (S.T.S.) III 334 Qubair the spret is, thair is always *summer*, ande thair is allways gude fructes. 1591 GREENE *Farewell Folly Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 323 Beeing as intemperate in the frostie winter of their age, as we in the glowing *summer* of our youth. 1679 DRYDEN & LEE *Ædipus* iv 1, She, tho' in full-blown flow'r of glorious beauty, Grow's cold, ev'n in the *Summer* of her Age. 1811 W. R. SPENCER *Poems* 75 The *summer* of her smile. 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Geraint* 398 For now the wine made *summer* in his veins. 1874 LISLE *Carr. Yod. Guyenne* I iii 72 This sudden change from *winter* to *summer*.

2. In *pl.* with numeral, put for 'year'. Now only *poet.* or in speaking of a young person's age.

13 E. E. *Allit. P.* B 1686 þus he countes hym a *kow*, þat was a *lyng* *ryche*, Quyle seuen syþes weie ouer-seyed *someres* I trawe. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* i. 1 133 Fine *Summers* haue I spent in farthest Greece. 1631 MILTON *Ep. March* *Winch* 7 *Summers* three times eight save one She had told. 1782 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* viii v, Fifteen *summers* had she bloomed. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* iv 11 157 *Dodge* Dandolo survived to ninety *summers*. 1842 TENNYSON *Godiva* 11 The woman of a thousand *summers* back, Godiva. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 July 8/2 A good-looking young lady of apparently twenty *summers*.

3. = *summer-herring* (see 6 b). ? *Obs.*

1681 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fish.* 106 Of *Herrings*. *Summers* are such as the Dutch Chasers or Divers catch from June to the 15th of July.

4. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. = Of or pertaining to summer, characteristic of summer, summer-like, summery; suitable or appropriate to, used or occupied in, summer; existing, appearing, active, performed, or produced in summer.

As the number of these attrib. uses is unlimited, only the earliest and most important examples are given here. (a) of natural phenomena, animals, plants, etc. (Cf. OE *sumorlæte* summer-beat.)

a 1300 *Stras* 294 Jus, bi the *somer* blome, Hethen nulli ben bi-nomen. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 35 Now be the lusti *somer* floures. 14 *Now* in W^r-Wulcker 707 *Hec polenula*, a *somerboyde* [see Boud]. c 1450 tr. Giraldus *Cambricus Hist. Irel.* (1896) 28 *Storkes & swalewes*, & oþer *somer* foules. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xi. 26 Thy lustye bewte and thy youth Sall feid as dois the *somer* floures. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v 11 203 Blow like sweet *Roses*, in this *summer* aere. *Ibid.* 408 These *summer* flies, Haue blowne me full of maggot ostentation. 1590 — *Mids. N.* ii 110 An odorour Chaplet of sweet *Summer* buds. 1633 *Ford Love's Sacr.* ii 1, Tears, and vows, and words, Moves her no more than *summer*-winds. a 1606 1634 MILTON *Comus* 928 *Summer* drouth, or sunged aye *Never* scorch thy tresses fair. 1680 H. MORE *Apocal. Apoc.* Pref. 26 The *Papacy* would melt away like a bank of snow in the *summer*-sun. 1688 *Holme Armory* ii xviii 467/1 These are the true shapes both of the *Summer* *Butterfly*, and the *Wood-louse*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Silk*, The *Warmth* of the *Summer* *Weather*. 1748 GRAY *Alliance* 101 Nileredundant o'er his *Summer*-bed. 1754 — *Poetry* 83 Far from the sun and *summer*-gale. 1781 *Cowper Conversal.* 705 But *Conversation* Should flow, like waters after *summer* show'rs. 1790 — *Thornion* 38 The *summer* nil Refreshes, where it winds, the faded green. 1817 SHALLEY *Marianne's Dream* 25 The sky was blue as the *summer* sea. 1830 — *Witch. All.* xl, The busy dreams, as thick as *summer* flies. 1830 KEATS *Isabella* ix, Lady! thou ledest me to *summer* clime. 1834 MRS HEMANS *Happy Hour* 5 Early-blighted leaves, which o'er their way Dark *summer* storms had heaped. 1844 LONDON *Suburban Hort.* 566 The greater part of the *summer* shoots ought to be stopt. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iii, The *summer* sun was never on the street. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things of Sea-side* iii 171 The insects of our *summer* pools. 1899 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward's Conc.* i, i, Without cap or bonnet, as if in fair *summer*-weather trim.

(b) of clothing, food, etc. 1363-4 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 In uno panno, pro *someres* corat [sic] pro *arimigis* Priors. 1393 LANGE *P. Pi.* C. x. 119 He sente hem forth seleries in a *somer* garment.

a 1400-50 *Warr Alex* 4343 Make we na salues for na sares ne na somr-bathis. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab xi (Fox & Wolf)* viii. It is somer cheis, bath fresche and fair. 1481 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 71, 1 pack lyeth upprestand sum of that packe ys somer felles 1536 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI. 280 Ane pair symmr buttis to the Kingis grace. 1585 V. L. WASHINGTON *tr Nicholas's Voy.* i xvi 17 Summer cloathing of the women of Malta 1588 SHAKS. L. L. V. ii 916 When Maidens bleach their summer smockes c 1620 *Hailon Corr* (Camden) 3 At my returne I will make you a summer sute 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal* i 40 Charg'd with light Summer-rings his fingers sweat. 1697 — *Virg Georg* iii. 665 A Snake... in his Summer Livry rouls along. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 367 It has extremely convenient for my summer-pasture 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XVIII 63/2 The melasses may... compose the basis of a pleasant summer beer 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Aug. 325 The summer cheese, which is the best, is made of the evening milk 1834 *Encycl. Meirap* (1843) XXII 366/1 Such is its Summer coat, and we distinguish it by the name Stroat 1881 BESANT & RICL *Chapt Fleet* i 33 Sir Robert is calling every day for a summer sallet to cool his blood.

(c) of places or buildings. (Cf OE. *sumerselde*, SUMMERHOUSE.)

1364 *Wyclif Juge* iii 20 Forsothe he sat in the somer sowpynge place [Vulg. *in aestivo canaliculo*] alone 1596 *Fab III*, ii. 1. 61 Then in the somer arber sit by me 1611 *Bible Juge* iii 24 Surely he couereth his feet in his Summer chamber 1611 — *Dan* ii 35 [They] became like the chaffe of the summer threshing floors 1612 *WYCLIF White Devil* i. 11, Tis iust like a summer bird-cage in a garden 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No 4447/1 The Heat of the Weather obliges both sides to retire into their Summer Quarters 1783 *COWPER Faithful Friend* i The green-house is my summer seat 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* i 14 307 To establish his summer residence in Lanarkshire 1847 *TENNYSON Prince* i 146 A certain summer palace which I have

(d) of times and seasons. (See also SUMMER-DAY, TIDE, -TIME)

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 170 Sho wolde gar hur maydyns gader be dew on sommer mornynge a 1578 *LINDESAV (Piscottie) Chron Scot* i 228 Wpon ane summer morning ane of the Inglish schepis persauet tua schipis command under sail 1586 W. WESSEL *Eng. Poetrie Ep. Ded.* (Arb) 15 A sleight somewhat compyled for recreation, in the intermissions of my daylie businesse, (euen this Summer Euenings). 1592 *Ardon of Peetersham* i. 1. 58 Summer nights are short, and yet you tisse eie day 1599 SHAKS, etc *Pass Pilgr* 159 Youth like summer morn, age like winter weathe 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 606, I left once, by chance, a Citron cut, in a clo-e Roomer, for three Summer-Moneths 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 130 Such sights as youthfull Poets dream On Summer eaves by haunted stream. 1725 *Pope Odys* i 55 The dazzling roofs, Resplendent as the blaze of summer noon 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* i Upon a summer Sunday morn 1825 *SCOTT Guy R.* xiv, All the tints of a summer-evening sky. 1821 *SHELLEY Hellas* 13 Sweet as a summer night without a breath 1833 *TENNYSON Pal. of Art* 62 A gaudy summer-morn 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 621 Excursions are made during the summer months.

(e) of conditions, qualities, or actions. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, iv. iii. 13 Their lips were foure red Roses on a stalk, And in their Summer Beauty kist each other 1617 *WITHER Abuses* ii. iv 275 Their ancient drunken summer-reuelings Are out of date 1636 H. BURTON *Dev Trag* 22 One in Gloucestershire being very forward to advance a solemn summer-meeting (for sports). 1641 *BROME Fovall Crew* i. After so many Summer vagaries 1684 I. BURNET *The Earth* i ix 123 This reason is a Summer-reason, and would pass very ill in Winter 1707 *MORTIMER Hist.* (1721) I 194 Towards the end of May, you must give your Ground the Summer-Digging 1725 *Fam. Dut* s v. *Fuly*, Vines... will be satisfy'd with a single winter and one summer Pruning 1725-46 THOMSON *Winter* 644 A gay insect in his summer shine spreads his mealy wings. 1787 *BURNS Petit Bruar Water* i, Saucy Phoebus' scorching beams, In flaming summer-pride. 1813 *SCOTT Rokeby* i 1, The Moon is in her summer glow 1819 *KEATS Indolence* ii, The blissful cloud of summer-indolence Benumb'd my eyes 1826 *LAMB Pop Fallacies* xii, [The talk] is not of toys, of nursery books, of summer holidays. 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl Anst.* II 768/2 The summer-sleep of hibernating animals. 1854 *Poultry Chron* i 34/2 Birds that have taken prizes at London Summer Meeting. 1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 255 During this interval of rest is the best time for summer trimming 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* iii. 1, My bed of long delight and summershine.

(f) with descriptive designations. 1621 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* v. i, *Lye*. I know you dare lie Bes. With none but Summer Whores, my means and manners never could attempt above a hedge or hay-cock. 1645 G. DANIEL *Scattered Fancies* xxiii iv, You are but weak, Meere summer Chanters 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 45/1 Three if not four species are common summer immigrants to some part or other of the United States 1897 *Appleton's Ann. Cycl* 808/1 The statistics of the summer-boarder industry are very incomplete

(g) in superlative summerest (nonce formation). 1778 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* 3 Aug., The summerest summer that I have known these hundred years

b. The possessive *summer's* is similarly used, but now chiefly with *morning*, *evening*, and *night*. (See also SUMMER'S DAY, SUMMER'S TIDE)

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 821 As the somerys sonne bryghte 14 *Sir Beues* 4138 (Pyson) M iv, And so lauged that cruel fyght, Al that longe somers nyght. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bevis* x vii. 109 In the symmers drouth, Quhen wyndis risis of the north or south 1592 *Soliman & Pers* i v 64 The humming of a gnat in Summers night 1596 SHAKS *Hen IV*, iii i 210 Ditties highly penn'd, Sung by a faire Queene in a Summers Bowre 1601 — *Gul C* iii ii. 176 I was on a Summer's Euening 1613 *JACKSON Creed* i xxiii 136 Diseases, neuer perceived in their Summers growth, untill they be ripe of death in the Autumne 1654 *WARRIN Unbelievers* 22 The Sodomites shall have a Summers parLOUR in hell over that soule 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii 43 The... sight of vernal bloom, or Summers Rose *Ibid* ix. 447 As one Forth issuing on a Summers Morn 1721 *RANSAY Keitika* 45 Her presence, like a simmers morning ray 1780-2 *COWPER Cricket* 21 Their's is but a summer's song. 1808

J. MAYNE *Siller Gull* i. i, Ae Summer's morning 1855 *MILLER Elem Chem.* *Chem Phys* iii § 4. 112 If the right rhombic crystals [of sulphate of nickel] be placed in the summer's sun for a few days they become opaque.

c. Applied to crops, etc that ripen in summer, as *summer fruit*, more particularly to such as ripen in the summer of the year in which they are sown, as *summer barley*, *corn*, *gram*, *rye*, *seed*, *wheat*, also *spec* in popular names of early-ripening apples and pears, as *summer apple*, *pear-mann*, *poppering*, etc. (cf also 6 b)

1398 *REYISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii lxx. (Bodl MS) Winter seede is some isowe and somer seede is late isowe. 1535 COVERDALE *Amos* viii x Beholde, there was a maunde with somer frute 1577 B. GOODE *Heisebach's Husb* 26 Sommer seedes, which are sowed before the rising of the seven starres, and in the Spring, as Beanes. *Ibid*, Sommer Barley, and such other, are sowed in the Spring time. *Ibid* 27 b Rye is sowed in Februarie, and called Sommer Wheate. *Ibid* 34 Pease... are sowed among Sommer Come 1578 *LYRZ Dodens* iv. 1. 453 A somer wheate oi grayne *Ibid*, Men sow their winter corne in September, or October, & the somer corne in March, but they are ripe altogether in July. 1676 *WORLDICE Cyder* (1691) 21, The Denny pear, Prussia-pear, Summer Popping, are all very good table-fruit. 1681 *GREV Muzum* ii. iii 235 Summer Wheat of New England. a 1722 *LITTLE Husb* (1757) 174, I spoke of the husbandry of sowing goar or summer-wheates 1722 *Phil Trans* XXXII 321 The Apple, that produces the Molasses, is a Summer-Sweeting 1764 *Ann. Reg.* ii. 2 Several trials of summer-corn in which both barley and oats have succeeded 1765 *MUSEUM Rust* IV 435 He was obliged to wait till Mr Roque's summer-seed was reaped. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb.* Scot i 244 The real spring or summer wheat, has been lately introduced in various districts in Scotland. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II. 190/1 Summer golden pippin Summer Thorle 1854 *MAYNE Expos Lex.* 352/1 Summer-fruits, as, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, strawberries, etc

† d. = Having a sunny or southerly aspect; so *summer-east*, -west = south-east, -west. Obs.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* i 491 Thyn oiclar sette on the somer side 1555 *EDWIN Decades W. Ind* (Arb) 328 To wards the summer East, it confineth with the Tartars 1604 E. G. (Raimstone) *D'Acosta's Hist Indies* ii v 135 They do call lower windes those, which blowe from the South to the summer-west 1776 *Phil Trans* XI 385 A kind of Solar stove, made in a Summer-wall.

e. *fig* with reference to prosperous, pleasant, or genial conditions; said *esp* of friendship that lasts only in times of prosperity, = FAIR-WEATHER 2.

1592 *NASHE Strange Newes* Wks. 1204 I 291 His low-flighted affection (fortunes summer flower) 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* ii. iv 12 It be Summer Newes, Smile too 't before. 1624 *QUARLES Joy Mikthan*, *Digestion* iv. If Winter fortunes nip thy Summer Friends, Despair not, but be wise. 1629 *MISSINGER Maid of Hon* iii. 1, Summer friendship, Whose flattering leaves, that shadowed us in our Prosperity, drop off in the Autumn of adversity! 1727-46 THOMSON *Summer* 347 Luxurious Men, unheeding, pass An idle summer-life in fortune's shine c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John De Lancaster* (1809) III. 93 We are but summer soldiers. 1805 *Ann. Rev* III. 584 He was in the Fleet, deserted by his three Summer friends. 1818 *Ibid*, XIX. 42 He was the frequent visitor of Clarendon, when that admirable man was abandoned by the swarm of summer followers 1842 *TENNYSON Lockley Hall* 164 Summer isles of Eden

f. *Comb.*: objective, as *summer-breathing*, *loving* ppl. adjs.; instrumental, as *summer-blanch'd*, *dried*, *shrunk*, *stricken* pples. and ppl. adjs.; similitive, as *summer-seeming* adj.; 'in or during summer', as *summer-brewed*, *felled*, *flowering*, *leaping*, *lived*, *made*, *ripening*, *staying*, *swelling*, *thresh'd* pples. and ppl. adjs.; *summer-feed*, *graze*, *prune*, *fill*, *yard* vbs.; *summer-cure* i.

1864 *TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 152 One [sc. hut] that, 'summer-blanch'd' Was parcel-bearded with the traveller's joy 1866 M. A. SHER *Rhymes on Art* 68 In calmer seas, and 'summer-breathing' gales. 1866 *Art of Brewing* (ed. 2) 32 Imperfect fermentation causes acidity and other faults in 'summer-brewed' beers. 1881 *Chicago Times* 24 May, It is to the interest now of the leading 'summer-curers' [sc. of pork] to get values down. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* iii. xvi, A 'summer dried fountain 1799 A. Young *Agric Linc* 190, 123 acres of marsh at Grimsby, that 'summer-feeds' 14 bullocks 1838 *HOLLOWAY Prov Dict.* To *sheer*, to mow lightly over, applied to pastures, which have been summer fed 1804 *Phil Trans* XCIV 92 Proper marks were put to distinguish the winter-felled from the 'summer-felled' poles. 1897 *Mrs. VOYNICH Gadfly* i, In one corner stood a huge 'summer-flowering' magnolia. 1900 *Daily News* 5 May 4/5 Summer-flowering chrysanthemums 1799 A. Young *Agric Linc* 354 He in April 'summer-grazed' them, taking the wool 1596 *Edw III*, ii. i. 107 To musick every 'summer leaping swaine' Compares his sunburnt lovel when shee speaks 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav Wks* 1904 II. 275 'Summer hude grasshoppers gaping after dew 1875 *Zoologist Ser* ix. X. 469 They [sc. starlings] fly into the air with swallows, &c., and catch insects similar to that 'summer-loving' tube. 1824 J. ANON *Dom. Econ* (1857) 206 This increases the quantity of your 'summer made' manure 1786 *ABERCROMBIE Gard. Assist.* 174 'Summer prune by displacing all fore-right productions 1840 J. BULL *Farmer's Companion* 44 They are cropped with small grains or 'summer-opening' crops. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* ii. iii 86 This Avarice grows with more pernicious roote Then 'summer-seeming' Lust 1825 *SCOTT Betroth'd* ii, A maiden smiles at the 'summer-stricken' brook while she crosses it 1868 *LYNCH Rowlett* cxx ii, Can 'The 'summer-straying birds forget The winter's force to shun? 1897 *SCOTT High Widow* v, You do but resemble the 'summer-stricken stream, which is turned aside by the rushes 1891 SHAKS *Two Gent* ii. iv 162 Lest the base earth should 'Disdain to roote the 'Summer swelling flower 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb.* Scot. i. 346 It enables the farmer to make his 'summer-thresh'd straw into dung 1847 *HALLIWELL S.V.*, 'That field

was 'summer-tilled last year', i. e. lay fallow 1840 J. BULL *Farmer's Comp* 198 Feeding these crops with the long manure of the yards and stables, instead of 'summer-yarding' it

g. Special combs. † *summer-ale*, (a) ale brewed in summer, new or heady ale, (b) a summer festival (see ALE 3); *summer-barm v. intr.*, to ferment in warm weather; † *summer-blunk*, a short spell of sunshine in dull weather; † *summer-broach*, a maypole decked, *summer catarrh* = HAY-FEVER, *summer cholera* = CHOLERA 2, *summer-colt* (usually pl.) local, the undulating appearance of the air near the ground on a hot day; see also quot 1825, *summer complaint* U.S., *summer diarrhoea* of children, also, infantile cholera and dysentery; *summer diarrhoea* = *summer cholera*, *summer-dream*, a pleasant or happy dream, *summer-eat v. trans dial*, to use as summer pasture; *summer-eggs* = *summer ova* (Cassell, 1887); *summer fever*, hay-fever, *summer-field*, † (a) rendering L. *stiva area* = *summer floor*; (b) a field with the summer crop; (c) *dial*, a summer-fallow; † *summer floor* [FLOOR sb 1 6], a thrashing-floor; *summer-fold* (now *dial*), a freckle, *summer-gauze*, -goose local, gosamer, † *summer hall*, (a) rendering L. *stiva area* = *summer floor*, (b) = SUMMER-HOUSE 2, 2 b, *summer-beat* [OE. *summerhete*], the heat of summer, *spec.* an arbitrary maximum summer temperature commonly marked on thermometers; † *summer lady*, the queen of the 'summer-game'; *summer-lay sb dial*, land lying fallow in summer; in East Anglia, a turnip fallow, *summerlay v. trans dial*, to lay fallow, † *summer-lea-land* = SUMMER-FALLOW, *summer-lease dial* (see quot.), *summer-leding pseudo-arch.* [f OE. *sumorlida* summer expedition (O.E. *Chron.* an. 871)], see quot., *summer lightning*, sheet lightning without audible thunder, often seen in hot weather; also allusively and *attrib.*, † *summer-lord*, a youth chosen as president of the 'summer-game'; cf. MAI-LORD, *summer meal Sc.*, meal for use until harvest, *summer number*, a summer issue of a periodical, with special features, *summer-ova*, eggs produced by certain freshwater invertebrates in spring and summer; *summer parlour Obs* or *arch*, an apartment for summer use, † *summer-pole*, a pole decked with flowers erected during the 'summer-games'; † *summer(s) queen* = *summer lady*; *summer rash*, prickly heat, *Lichen tropicus*; † *summer-ripe* a, fully ripe, † *summer-room* = SUMMER-HOUSE 2; *summer-sob Sc*, a summer shower; *summer spot*, a freckle; † *summer-stirring*, summer ploughing, hence † *summer-stir v. trans*; † *summer top v. trans*, to cut off as in summer pruning, † *summer tree Sc.* = *summer-pole*; *summer-work sb* and *v.*, -working = SUMMER-FALLOW sb. and v.; *summer-yellow* a variety of cotton-seed oil.

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretary* i (1625) 109 The superfluities of 'summer-ale, that hath wrought in his giddle braine 1636 H. BURTON *Dev. Trag* 21 The people prepared for a solemn summer-ale. 1828 *Crauen Gloss* (ed. 2) s.v., When malt liquor begins to ferment, in warm weather, before the application of the barm, it is said to be 'summer-barm'd. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Lett. to R. Gordon* 1 Jan., Yet I am in this hot 'summer-blunk, with the tear in my eye 1619 *Pasquil's Palm* B 3, A 'Summer-broach, Yclep'd a May-pole. 1828 *Medico-Chirurg Trans* XIV 437 Of the Catarrhus Aëivius, or 'Summer Catarrh 1862 *Chamb Encycl* III 6/1 The milder forms of [cholera] termed by some British or 'Summer [cholera] 1883 *Phil Trans* XV. 993 An undulating motion [which] our Country People call by the name of 'Summer Colts in the Air 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 21 The summer caits [*muskr. caul*] were dancing here an there 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ Yorks* (ed. 2) II. 349 When the air is seen in a calm hot day to undulate, the phenomenon is expressed by saying, 'the summer colt rides'. 1825 JAMISON, *Summer-couls*, the gnats which dance in clusters on a summer evening 1847 B. HOLLOWELL in *Amer. J. Nat. Med. Sci.* XIV 40 On the endemic gastro-follicular enteritis, or 'Summer complaint' of children 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Summer complaint*, is often made to include dysentery and cholera infantum 1883 F. I. ROBERTS *Th. & Pract. Med.* (ed. 5) 196 The so-called sporadic, bilious, or English cholera, or 'summer diarrhoea, the symptoms of which sometimes closely resemble those of true cholera 1820 *CLARK Poms Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 Ye gently dimpled, curling streams, Rilling as smooth as 'summer-dreams. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 1 July 14/2 Delighting in the summer-dream of love. 1788 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ Yorks* I 357 'Summer-eat, to use as pasture. 1870 *Zoologist Ser* ii V 2335 A field of summer-eaten clover, from which the sheep had a few days been removed 1867 *Pierre Hay Asthma* 25 It appears to us, that in many instances, 'Summer Fever or Summer Illness, would be more applicable than Hay Fever. 1783 *WYCLIF Dan* ii 35 The yren, -syluer, and gold, ben dryen as in to a quenchid brond of 'omer feed [1388 somer halle; Vulg. *stiva area*] 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, v. ii 8 The wretched, bloody, and vsurping Boare, (That spoyl'd your Summer Fields, and fruitful Vines) 1794 T. DAVIS *Agri. Wills* 59 In the four field husbandry, where the clover is sown the second year, and mowed the third, the field becomes in the fourth year what is called in Wiltshire 'a summer field'. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* ii. 35 Like the chaffe off

corne, that the wynde bloweth awaye from y^e *somer floores
1668 *Land Gaz* No 282/4 With some Fleakies, or *Summer
folds in the Face 1876 *Whitby Gloss* *Summer-gause,
gossamer; quantities of which, blown from the land to
the sea, adheres to the rigging of ships. a 1800 *Procer*
Suppl. Grass, *Summer-goss, the gossamer North. 1388
*Somer halle (see *summer field*, 1382) a 1400-50 *Vass*
Aler, 1922 So silis he furth in to a somere-hall, Pare
seconde was a soper 1429 in *Mumum Magd. Coll. Oxf*
(1882) 16, j some halle cum yj cameris ibidem annexis 1583
Stubbs *Anat. Abuses* M 3 b, They straw the ground
routte about, binde green boughes about it [sc. the May
pole], set vp somer haules, bowers, and arbors 1781
COWPER *Relicium* 196 Her [sc. Nature's] *summer heats,
her fruits, and her perfumes 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.*
§ Art II 310 If the instrument is intended chiefly to
measure the higher degrees of heat, as from a summer-heat
to that of boiling water. 1833 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gypsy*
vii, in my boat I he Moa'd to the cool bank in the summer
heat. 1877 *Huxley Physiogr.* 64 The Summer heat may
never be strong enough to melt all the ice. 1877 *Summer
lady (see *summer lord*) 1782 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural*
Econ. Norfolk (1795) II 320 Lambs bought up by the
East Norfolk 'grazers' in order to pick among their *sum-
merlies, and their stubbles, after harvest. 1467 *Paston Lett*
II 302 He wolde *somerlay and tylie the londre, othei wise
then it is. c 1503 *hod III*, 402 The seide x acres londre, sowed
with barley and peson, whereof v acres were weel somerlayde
to the seid bailey 1440 *Phon. Parv* 464/1 *Somyr lay-
lond, *novale* 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, *Lease*, or
*Summer lease, a field stocked through the summer, in
disjunction from a mead which is mown 1886 *W. Som*
Gloss, *Summerleys*, *summerleaze*, pasture fed only in
summer 1865 *Kingsley Herew* II. A certain amount of
"summer-feeding" (i. e. puring) between seed time and har-
vest) 1833 *TENNISON Miles's Daughters* 13 Gray eyes lit
up With *summer lightnings of a soul So full of summer
warmth 1856 Mrs GORE *Life's Lessons* xxiv, Like summer
lightning gleaming from a thunder-cloud. 1872 *Daily News*
7 Nov, When a pheasant is flushed you only catch a summer-
lightning glimpse of him 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIII 330/1
What is called 'summer lightning' or 'wild-fire'. In the
majority of cases it is merely the effect of a distant thunder-
storm. It is also often due to a thunderstorm in the higher
strata of the atmosphere overhead. 1872 *GRINDAL Injunc* II
§ 19 That the Minister and churchwardens shall not suffer any
Loides of misrule, or *somer Loides, or Ladies to come
vneueiently into any Church, or Chapel 1890 *Macphail, Hay*
any Vork 3 The somer Lord with his Maie game 1500-
20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix 30 Lairds in silk haris to the
eill, For quihik thair tennents said 'somer mell' 1877
HUXLEY *Anat. Inv Anni* 190 In some Rotifers, the eggs
are distinguishable, as in certain *Turbellaria*, into *sum-
mer and winter ova. 1838 *Wyclif Judg* ii 20 He sat
alone in a *somer parlour 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr* II 26 So
he left them a while in a Summer Parler below 1732
BARKLEY *Alciphron* I 95 As we sat round the Tea-
table, in a Summer-Parlour which looks into the Garden
1829 *Scott Guy R. Intro*, The old man led the way into
a summer parlour 1827 *Wither Abuses* II, iv, 177 They
know how to discomend A May-game, or a *Summer-pole
defie. 1619 *Pasquil's Palin* B 3 b, Since the Sommer-poles
were ouerthrowne, And all good sports and merryments
decayed. 1400 *Desir Troy* 1627 *Somer qwenes, and
qwantans, & oþer qwant gawmes. 1590 *GREENE Mourning*
Garm C 3 b, Faire she was as faire might be. *Beautious,
like a Somers Queene 1800 *Good Nology* 466 Lichen
Tropicus Attacks new settlers in the West Indies, and
other warm regions Prickly heat. *Summer-rash. 1870
HACKETT *Abp. Williams* II. (1693) 228 It is an Injury upon
Corn, when it is *Summer-ripe, not to be cut down with the
Sickle 1748 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit* (1753) I, 307 On the
Summit of this Hill his Lordship built a *Summer-room
1797 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens* xii, One of the pleasantest
summer-rooms in England 1768 *ROSS Helenore* 69 Yon
*summer sob is out, This night looks well... The morn, I
hope, will better prove 1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex*,
*Summer Spots, Ephelides. 1669 *WORLDICE Syst. Agric*
(1681) 332 To *Summer-str, to fallow Land in the Sum-
mer. 1766 *Complete Farmer*, To Summer-land, or To
Summer-str, to fallow land in the summer 1616 *SURF.*
& *MARKH. Country Farms* 555 At mid-May you shall
manure it, and in June you shall gwe it the second earing,
which is called *Somme sturing 1458 *HALL Chron*,
Hen VII, 49 The head of this sedition was *somer
tossed that it coulde haue no tyme to spryng any higher.
1555 *Acts Pari Scot*, Mary (1814) II, 500/1 Gif any wemen
or vthers about *summer treis singand makis peiturbatioun
to the Quenis liegis in the passage throw Burrows 1886
Cheshire Gloss, *Summer-worke, a summer fallow 1682
MARTINDALE in *Houghton Coll Lett Impr Husb* No 11
125 If it [sc. land] grow weedy or grassie, we sometimes Fal-
low or *Summer-work it. 1793 J. H. CAMPBELL in *Young's*
Annals Agric XX 124 The fallows (or *Summer-workings)
are tumbled over by the plough, and jingled over by harrow.
1801 *Farmers Mag Aug* 263 Rotation of different crops,
fallowing, summer-working 1912 *Standard* 20 Sept. 8/7
Cottonseed oil irregular, *summer yellow spot to up, October
option 9 points down

b. In names of animals and plants which are
active or flourish in summer (often rendering *L.*
æstivus, *æstivalis* as a specific name) *summer
cock dial, see quot.; *summer cypress = BEL-
VEDERE 2; *summer duck, a North American
duck, *Ex sponsa*, the wood-duck; *summer finch
U.S., a popular name for birds of the genus *Peucaea*,
+ *summer fool, a species of *Leucocymus*; *summer
grape, a North American wild grape, *Vitis æsti-*
valis; *summer grass, (a) the grass of summer,
(b) the Australian hairy finger-grass, *Panicum*
sanguinale, *summer haw, *Crataegus flava*;
*summer hemp = FIMBLE sb. 1; *summer-
herring, (a) a herring taken in summer; (b) *U.S.*
applied to some fishes resembling the herring, as
the alewife, *Clupea serrata*; *summer rape, *Bras-*
sica campestris (*Treas. Bot*, 1866), *summer red-

bird, the rose tanager, *Pyrranga æstiva*, which
summers in N. America; *summer rose, (a) a rose
of summer; (b) an early kind of pear; *summer
savory (see SAVORY 1), *summer snake = GREEN
SNAKE 1, *summer snipe, the common sandpiper,
Tringoides hypoleucis, *summer snowflake (see
SNOWFLAKE 3), *summer squash, a pumpkin
(*Treas. Bot Suppl.* 1874), *summer tanager =
summer redbird, *summer teal, the gaiganey,
+ *summer-whiting = PELAMYD 1, *summer-
worm, a worm or maggot that breeds in summer,
*summer yellowbird, a N. American wood-warbler,
Dendroica æstiva.

1790 *GROSE Proenne Gloss* (ed 2) Suppl. *Summer cock,
a young salmon at that time York City 1882 *DAY Fishes*
Gl Brit II 69 In Northumberland a 'milter' or spawning
male is known as a summer-cock or gib fish 1707 *AFR-*
crommir Ev Man his own Gardener (1803) 735/2 Belvidere
or *Summer Cypress 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* (1836)
206 *Kachia scoparia* 1829 *Cypress*, 1732 *Phil Trans*
XXXVII 449 The *Summer Duck... is one of the most
beautiful of Birds 1743 M. CATSBY *Nat. Hist Carolina*
(1754) I 97 The Summer Duck is of a mean size, between
the common Wild Duck and Teal. 1860 *GOSSE Rom Nat*
Hist 199 The Summer-duck of America delights in woods.
1884 *COUES N Amer Birds* 373 *Peucaea æstivalis* *thno-*
cusis, Illinois *Summer Finch 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I
lxxviii 121 *Leucocymus Bulbosum præcox*. Timely flowering
Bulbus violet In English we may call it after the Dutch
name *Sommer sottekens*, that is, *Summer foolies. 1669 *PARKIN*
son Parad (1604) 16 Diuers sorts of Crocus or Saffron
flower will appeare, the little early Summer foole or *Leu-*
cocum bulbosum 1814 *PURSH Flora Amer Septentr* I. 169
Vitis æstivalis sinuata 15 known by the name of *Summer-
grape. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen V*, i. 1. 65 Which Grew like the
*Summer Grasse, fastest by Night 1882 'OUIDA' *Maremma*
I 3 The rich loads of summer-grass or grain. 1889 *MAIDEN*
Usef Pl Australia 102 *Panicum sanguinale*, Summer
Grass 1856 A. GRAY *Man Bot* (1860) 124 *Crataegus flava*,
Ait (1809 *MORTIMER Husb* 118 The light
*Summer-hemp, that bears no Seed, is called Fimble hemp
1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* 20 A barrell of *Summer-
herrings, worth 20 or 30 shillings 1883 *WALLEN Fish Sup*
ply Norway 17 The catch of Summer-herring and Sprat in
the Fisheries of the years 1876-1881. 1743 M. CATSBY *Nat*
Hist Carolina (1754) I 56 *Muscicapula rubra* The *Summer
Red-Bird This is about the size of a Sparrow... and... is of
a bright red 1872 *COUES N Amer. Birds* 118 Summer
Red bird, rich rose red, or vermillion, including wings and
tail 1797-46 *THOMSON Summer* 354 Full as the *summer-
rose Blown by prevailing suns, the ruddy maid. 1841 *WHIT-*
ter Lucy Hooper 3 All of these we loved and cherished has
with this summer-rose perished 1860 *HOGG Farm Manual* 214
Pears Summer Rose (Epine Rose) Ogonnet, Rose; Thorny
Rose 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool* III, ii 551 *Summer Snake,
Coluber æstivus Native of many parts of North America,
residing on trees. 1802 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict*, *Sandpiper*
-Common. It is known in some places by the name of
*Summer Snipe 1849 *KINGSLEY Msc* (1859) II 251 The
summer snipes fitted whistling up the shallow. 1783 *LA*
THAM Gen. Synop. Birds II 1 220 *Summer Tanager A
little bigger than an House Sparrow. 1884 *COUES N Amer*
Birds 317. 1668 *CHARLETON Ornithost.* 102 *Querquedula*
crinita, *ab. auctupibus dicta*, the *Summer Teal 1766
[see GARGANE] 1879 *Encycl. Brit* X. 801/1 1624 *MID-*
DLTON Game Chess v. iii, The pelamis Which some call
*summer whiting, from Chalcedon. 1658 *ROWLAND tr*
Mouset's Treatise Ius 1130 The English call them [sc. water-
worms] *Summer-worms, either because they are seen only
in Summer, or they die in Winter 1668 *CHARLETON Orn-*
ithost 59 *Lumbricæ aquaticæ*, Summer-Worms. 1820 *SHELLEY*
Prometh. Unb. v. 313 The jagged alligator, and the
behemoth multiplied like summer worms On an abandoned
corse 1872 *COUES N Amer. Birds* 97 Blue eyed Yellow
Warbler Golden Warbler *Summer Yellow-bird

Summer (sp mæl), sb 2 Also 4 somer, 4-5
summer, somere, 4-8 somer, (6 somer), 5 som-
mere, 6-9 sommer; Sc. 6-7 (9) summer, 9
summer, (shimmer). See also SOMMER 2. [a.
AF. *summer, somer*, = OF *sommer* (mod. F. *sommier*)
pack-horse, beam = Pr. *sommer*, It. *sommar*,
sommere (see SUM sb. 2). For the sense-development
cf. *horse* and *F. cheval*.

The OF word was adopted in MLG *somer* long thin pole
or tree]

I. +1. A pack-horse (Cf. SOMER 1, SOMMER.)
1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xix 146 [They] tynt bot hull of that
ger, Bot gif it war ony summer [97 r summer] That in the
moos wes left land 14 *Guy Warw* (ed. Copland ? 1560)
Ccj b, His neck is great as any summer; he renneth as
swifte as any Distreer [MS. Auch. 1. 166 As a somer it is
brested before in be prede & swifter emend han ai stede]
c 1490 *Loos's Bonavent. Mirr.* xiv (Sherard MS.), 3oure
knyghtes, . . . horses and herneyes, charyotes and summeres.

II. 2 +a. gen. A main beam in a structure.
Sc. (in genuine use). Obs.
1344 *Acch. K.R.* Bd 165 No r m 4 (P.R.O.), Promy¹¹
xvii somers por springaldis. xvii xviii s. viii d 1375
BARBOUR Bruce xvii. 696 The stane. . . byt the sow in sic
maner, That it that was the mast summer. In swndir with
that dusche he brak. 1533 in *Pitcairn Crim Trials* (1833)
I *163 [Breaking their] dooks, [and Fishing in the water of
Dee, and destruction of the] symmers [and] hekkis
[thereof]

1654 *EARL MONM tr Benvoglio's Wars Flanders* 219
That they might place their Summers in the parts nearest the
banks . . . and in the middle where it was deepest their boats.
1658 *tr. Porta's Nat. Magick* iv. 1. 123 Binde [the vines]
fast to the summers or beams with the sprigs of Broom
1715 *LEONI Palladio's Archit.* (1742) I 85 These summers
were join'd with other summers across them.

b. A horizontal bearing beam in a building;

spec the main beam supporting the girders or joists
of a floor (or *occas*, the rafters of a roof). (When
on the face of a building it is properly called
BREAST-SUMMER.)

1359-60 *Sacrist Rolls Ely* (1907) II 193 In xij lapidibus
pro pendauntz postes portandis iij someres et xx hnteles
1448 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II 8 The Somers
of the seid hows shall be one side xij inch squar and on the
other part xij inch squar 1532 in Bayley *Tower Lond*
(1821) App. i p xviii, A roffe of tymber, and a bourde made
complete, w^t a somer and joystes 1594 I. B. La *Primaud*
Fr Acad II To Rdr b 3, The saide roome begonne to shake
agaïne, so that one of the sommers of the chamber sprang
out of the mortesse, and bowed downward two feete, but
fell not 1623 *Something Written Occ. Accid. Blacke*
Fries 25 At au instant the maine Summer or beame brake
in sunder 1663 *GERBIRG Counsel* 42 Double Mortesse,
which doe but weaken the Summers. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chilren*
A Tale Farin, 96 Mortaises made ready for Plates, Chimney
Pieces, and also for Somer and Joysts. 1836 *PARKER Gloss*
Archit (1850) I 431 In a framed floor the summers were the
main beams, the girders were framed into the summers, and
the joists into the girders

f The senses 'large stone laid over a column in beginning
a cross vault' and 'lintel of a door, window, etc.' which are
given in DICTS, do not appear to be in genuine English use,
but are from French see 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* (copying
Dict de Trévoux) and 1842 *GWILT Archit Gloss*

3. In various other technical applications.

a. 1. The framework of stout bars fitted with cross rails
or staves, which is added to a cart or wagon to extend its
capacity. b. A beam in the bed or body of a cart or wagon
+ c The sound-board of an organ Obs d Sc (see quot
1825) e. In the old hand-press, a rail or cross-bar mortised
into the cheeks of the press, to prevent them from spreading.
f *Tanning* A horse or block on which skins are paled,
scraped, or worked smooth + g. In the spinet, any of the ribs
supporting the board holding the tuning pins Obs h. In a
lapidary's mill, each of two opposite bars supporting the
bearings of the wheels i. 'The large beam on the top of a
cider press which sustains all the pressure' (*W. Som*
Gloss 1886).

a. 1510 *STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W. de W.) Cij, *Egyptedia*,
the somors or the raues [mispr. rauey]. 1530 *PALSGR 272/a*
Somers or rather of a wayne or carie 1802 *JAMIS Millit*
Dict, *Sommiers*, in an ammunition wagon, are the upper
sides, supported by the staves entered into them with one of
their ends, and the other into the side pieces

b. 1523 *FITZGERARD Husb* § 5 The body e of the wayne of
oke, the staves, the nether rather, the ouer rather, the crosse
somer 1886 *West Som Gloss*, *Summer*, (tech) the longi-
tudinal parts of the bottom of a wagon.

c. 1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 29 The 12 holes that are in the
Summer serves to convey the wind of the said Summer .
to the Organ Pipes. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s v *Sound-board* d,
The Sound board, or Summer, is a Reservoir, into which the
Wind is conducted

d. 1662 *LANOT Dialect* 15 Jan (1810) 179 The whole rooffe
and symmers of that said kiln were consumed, and only about
3 bolts oatts saffe 1809 *Edinb. Even. Courant* 22 Dec
(Jam) As some servants were drying a quantity of oats on
the kiln, the mid summer gave way, when three of them were
precipitated into the killogy 1825 *JAMISON, Summer, Syn-*
mer, one of the supports laid across a kiln, formerly
made of wood, now pretty generally of cast metal, with
notches in them for receiving the ribs, on which the grain is
spread for being kiln dried; a hair cloth, or fine covering of
wire, being interposed between the ribs and the grain

e. 1662 *EVELYN Sculptura* II. (1906) 13 Upon the Summer
or head of the Press marked C let the paper prepared and
moistened for the impression lie ready 1883 *MOXON Mech*
Exerc. *Printing* x 14 This Summer is only a Rail Ten
nanted, and let into Mortesses made in the inside of the
Cheeks.

f. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* s v *Parchment*, The Skin, thus
far prepared by the Skinner, is taken by the Parchment-
Maker; who first scrapes or pares it dry on the Summer
1827 *Whitrock, etc. Bk Trades* (1842) 30 (*Parchment-*
maker) The workman then stretches the skin to dry in the sun,
being done enough, it is placed on the summer, or horse,
to be again pared and smoothed with the stone 1860
TOMLINSON Cycl Usef. Arts, *Parchment Making* (1867)
II. 275/2 The parchment maker. stretches it tall downwards
upon a machine, called the summer, consisting of a calf-skin
mounted on a frame

g. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVII 692/2 [The spinet]
consists of a chest or belly, and a table of fir glued on slips
of wood called summers, which bear on the sides.

h. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 739 In each of these summers a
square hole is cut out, which receives the two ends of the
arbor [of the cutting wheel] 1882 *Encycl. Brit* XIV 299/1

4. attrib., as (sense 1) + *summer-saddle*; (sense
2): *summer bar*, the upper summer of a lapidary's
wheel; *summer-beam*, -tree = sense 2 b; + *sum-*
mer-piece, *summer-stone* (see quot. 1833);
+ *summer-trestle*, ? a railed rack on a trestle-like
stand.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 739 Every thing that stands above
the upper summer-bar has been suppressed in this repre-
sentation. 1599 *HORMAN Vnig* 241 b, The carpenter or
wright hath leyde the 'summer beymys [trabes] from wall to
wall, and the joystis a crosse 1766 *Complete Farmer* s v
Balk, The summer-beam, or dorman of a house 1859
PARKER Dom Archit III. ii vii. 322 The summer beam well
moulded 1419 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 445
Et ij *somerpeyses xij 4. 1328-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls*
(Surtees) 215 Uno *sumersadill et 2 hakenaysadilles. 1792
J. WOOD *Cottages* (1806) 9 The *summer stone. becomes
an abutment and support to the rest of the tabling
1823 *LOUDON Encycl. Archit* § 209 Summer stones (stones
placed on a wall, or on piers, for the support of beams,
or on the lower angle of gable ends, . . . as an abutment
of the barge stones). *Ibid* § 1368 Ridge-tiles, gutter tiles,
valley-tiles, and barge and summer-stone tiles. 1452 in
Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 282 Principalls with
*somere trees conuenient vnto the werk. 1623 *Nottingham*
Rec IV 388 For taking vp two summer-trees 1706 *PHILLIPS*
(ed. Kersey), *Summer-Tree*, (among Carpenters) a Beam full

of Mortises, for the ends of Joists to lie in 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2453/2 1605 *Shuttleworth's* 6 (Chetnam Soc.) 170 A waller, in days filling the holes about the ends of the 'somer' trile in the cowhouse, 214

Summer (sz mar), sb 3 [f. SUM v1 + -ER 1] One who sums or adds, esp. in summer-up, one who or that which sums up; *colloq* or *dialect* one who does sums, an arithmetician.

1611 CORN, *Nomineur*, a numberer, reckoner, teller, summer, counter 1643 *Diary Observ. Relig. Med.* (1644) 50 This last great day (the summer up of all past days) 1848 D'ISRAEL *Chas. I.* 1 in 29 That aptitude, which made him so skilful a summer up of arguments. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 140 A summer-up of the tottle of the whole 1863 STATION *Rays Looming* (1867) 68 Awn but a bad summer at th' best o' tomes.

Summer (sz mar), v1 Forms 5-7 *somer*, 6-7 *sommer*, (5 *someryn*, *somoryn*, 6 *soommer*, *Sc.* 6 *summer*, 9 *summer*), 5- *summer*. [f. SUMMER sb1 Cf. MLG *son(m)eren*, LG. *somern*, MHG. *sumen(e)n*, *sumern*, G. *sommern* and *sommern*, ON *sumra*]

1. *intr.* To pass or spend the summer, to dwell or reside during the summer (now chiefly *Sc.* and *U.S.*); (of cattle, etc.) to be pastured in summer. 1740 *Proudh. Parv.* 464/2 Somoron [f. *Parv. MS* *someryn*], or a-baydyn 'yn 'somyr, *estivo* 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) Isa xviii 6 The fowle shal sommer vpon it, and eueue beast of the eath shal winter vpon it. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 1. 806 The Ancient Nomades, who from the month of Aprill unto August, lyout skattering and sommering with their cat-tails. 1819 *Southey Let. to N. White* 14 Oct. A great many Cantabs have been summering here. 1844 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) 1 100 He is summering at Castellamare. 1880 E. CORN, *Gloss. s.v. Summering*, Store cattle are sent summering under the care of the moorland herdsmen. 1895 ANNA M. STODDARD *Y. S. Blackie* II 154 A short stay with Dr. and Mrs. Kennedy, who were summering at Aberfeldy. 1899 MARK TWAIN *Maucorr Hadley*, etc. (1900) 93 A lady from Boston was summering in that village.

†b *transf.* To pass one's time pleasantly. *rare*—1. 1368 C. WATSON *Polib.* 82 After they had been vexed with long warres in Sicilie, & concluded a league with the Romans, they hoped to sommer and keepe hollydaie.

2. *trans.* To keep or maintain during summer; *esp.* to provide summer pasture for (cattle, etc.) — said of the land or the grazier. Also *transf.*

Cf. SUMMERING vbl sb1 1. 1599 SHAKS *Hen IV.* v 335 Maides well Summer'd, and warme kept, are like Flies at Bartholomew tyde, blinde, though they haue their eyes. 1601 *Account Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII 119 For someking in stakes, x1 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Pendrag* II 1. 63 How many Cattell such a Plot will Winter and Sommer, feed or keepe. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 208 If your Cols be not well weaned, well summered and wintered. 1765 *Masson Rust* IV xlv 190, I am obliged to allow three acres to summer a cow. 1810 J. T. in *Ridson's Surv. Devon* p. iv, Dartmoor summered an immense number of sheep. 1883 *Standard* 4 Apr. 3/5 It should be the aim of the grass-land farmer to summer as many and winter as few animals as possible.

b *spec.* In the management of hunters. 1825 *Sporting Mag.* NS XV 343 Now for summering the hunter. 1862 WHYTE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* v, The fascinating pursuit for which they [sc. hunters] have been bought, and summered, and got into condition. 1899 FFARNLEY *Less Horse Fudging* 114 Our present plan of summering hunters in boxes instead of out in the open.

†c *fig.* To give (a person) a., 'sunny' or happy time. *Obs.*

1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sir Greg. Nonsense* Wks (1630) II 3/2 I'm now that summers him, w1 one day winter him. d. *refl.* or *intr.* To sun oneself, bask. Chiefly *fig.* 1837 C. LORR *Self-form* II 133 Summer house indeed — and truly my best feelings summered themselves there most complacently. 1848 AIRD *Devil's Dream* xxx, Thou shalt summer high in bliss upon the hills of God. 1906 J. HUIR *Singing Pilgr.* 18 To sun and summer in the smile of God.

3. *To summer and winter*: a. To spend the whole year, also *transf.* to remain or continue permanently (with). 1650 ELDERSFIELD *Cw. Right Tythes* 210 The best and use fullest Constitutions of State are those experienced firm ones, that have lived, summered and wintered with us, as we say. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* (1861) 276 Grey-headed negroes, who had wintered and summered in the household of their departed master for the greater part of a century. 1832 — *Alhambra* II 209 The ruined tower of the bridge in Old Castle, where I have now wintered and summered for many hundred years.

b. *trans.* To maintain one's attitude to or relations with at all seasons, to associate with, be faithful to, or adhere to constantly; hence, to be intimately acquainted with; also, to consider or discuss (a subject) constantly or thoroughly; †*occas.* to continue (a practice) for a whole year. Chiefly *Sc.*

1666 BRETON *Packet Mad Lett.* 1 & 15 Wks (Grosart) II 10 Shake of such acquaintance as gaue you nothing but discredit, and make much of him that must as well winter as summer you. 1644 RUTHERFORD *Serv. bef. H. of Comm.* 32 Jan. 1643 To Chr. Rdr. A 2 b, Whatever they had of Religion, it was never their mind both to summer and winter Jesus Christ. a. 1670 HACKER *Abd. Williams* II (1693) 107 [Presbyterianism] was not suitable to the eternal gospel, for the factors of it did scarce summer and winter the same form of discipline. 1726-8 P. WALKER *Life Peden* To Rdr. (1829) p. xcvy, These have been my Views and digested Thoughts, that I have summer'd and winter'd these many Years. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xlv, We couldna think o' a better way to fling the gear in his gate, though we summered it and wintered it o'er sae lang. 1849 LONG *Kevanagh* xx. Prose Wks. 1886

II 370, I know the critics root and branch,—out and out,—have summered them, and wintered them,—in fact, am one of them myself. 1865 Mrs. STOWE *Little Foxes* (1866) 29 Mrs. Crowfield, who has summered and wintered me so many years, and knows all my ains and cuts and cinkles so well. 1891 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Let to H. Spencer* 28 Mar., I am always afraid of 'summering and wintering' a subject too much.

c. *intr.* To consider or discuss a matter at great length; to be tediously long in discourse. *Sc.*

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wythe* xcvi, I'm no for summering and wintering about the matter. 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII 651 The Provost was thus summering and wintering to me. 1833 GALT *Gudevarse in Fraser's Mag.* VIII 654/1 What would you be at, summering and wintering on nothing?

4. *trans.* To make summer-like, summery, balmy, or genial.

1863 S. DOBELL *An Autumn Mood* Poet Wks 1875 II 332 Myself a morning, summer'd through and lit With light and summer. 1868 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* xi (1878) 228 His rough won face, summered over with his child-like smile. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Parting* I iii, Till your name soared into space and summered all the air.

Hence Summered (with adv. prefixed), Summering *pph. adjs.*

1804 ANNA SEWARD *Memo. Darwin* 337 The seas of glass, the noble rocks, the ever-summered gales. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII 233 Regularly Nimrodged, as the term for a well summered hunter now is. 1887 SWINBURNE *Lochner* I. 1. 10 Seas that feel the summering skies.

†**Summer**, v2 *Archit. Obs. rare* In 8 *summer* [Back-formation from SUMMERING vbl sb2] *intr.* To radiate from or converge towards a centre, like the joints of an arch.

1703 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* 279 Let the breadth of the upper part of the Keystone be the height of the Arch, *me* 14 Inches, and Sommer, from the Centre at I. 1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser 9 The Keystone ought to Sommer (or point with its 2 edges) to the Centre.

Summer bird.

1. A bird that makes its appearance in summer, a summer migrant, locally applied *spec.* (see *quots.*). Also *fig.* (cf. SUMMER sb1 4e).

1597 SHAKS *2 Hen IV.* iv 91 O Westerland, thou art a Summer Bird, Which euer in the haunch of Winter sings The lifting vp of day. 1607 — *Tumour* iii vi 34, 2 [Att.] The Swallow follows not Summer more willing, then we your Lordship. *Tum.* Nor more willingly leaves Winter, such Summer Birds are men. 1784 COWLEY *Task* vi 921 He cannot skim the ground like summer birds Pursuing gilded flies. 1811 SNIFLERY *Ephyrich* 208 The singing of the summer-birds. 1885 SWAINSON *Piv. Names Birds* 103 Wryneck. Summer bird (Northumberland). 1895 MORRIS *Aust. Engl. Summer-bird*, the Old-Colonists' name for the Wood-swallow (*Artamus sordidus*, Lath.) In Tasmania it is applied to a species of Shrike, *Graculus melanops*, Lath. 1913 *Melbourne Argus* 27 Dec. 5 The bee martin or summer bird.

2. With allusion to the cuckoo as the 'summer bird': A cuckold. Also *summer's bird* *Obs.*

Cf. SHAKS *Merry IV* ii. 1 127, L. L. V ii 911 1560 *Schools Women* (1572) B ij, Some other knaue Shall dub his husband a summer bird. 1a 1600 *Sack full of News* (1864) 171 The poor man was cruelly beaten, and made a Summer Bird.

†**Summer-castle.** *Obs.* In 4-6 *somer*-, 5-*yt*, 6 *sommer*-. [f. SUMMER sb2 + CASTLE sb2]

1. A movable tower used in sieges. (Also SUMMER-TOWER)

1a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 3033 The lyngre than to assawte he sembles his knyghtez, With somercastelle and sowe appone sere halves. 1408 CLIFTON *De Vegetus De Re Milit.* iv. val. (Digby MS 233) [f. 219 b, 31f] pyn enemy sette to py wailles a somercastell opere a bastyle pat be muche herre pan be wailles. 1440 *Prompt Paro* 464/1 Somyr castle, *salu*.

2. An elevated structure on a ship. (Also SUMMER-HUTCH.)

1346 *Acc. Each. K. R.* Bundle 25. No. 7 m 2 (PRO) In 11 haucers emptis .pro i castello vocato somer castel eadem nau. 1406 *Naval Acc. Hen VII.* (1896) 176 Forcastell the overloppe the somercastell the delke ovyer the somer castell & the pope. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 44 They that were in the somer Castells & toppis of the shippis, that might easily se alle them that weie a londe. 1530 *PALSCR* 272/2 Sommer castell of a shyppe.

Summer-cloud. (Also *summer's cloud*) A cloud such as is seen on a summer day, *esp.* one that is fleeting or does not spoil the fine weather. Also *allusively*

1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iv 111 Can such things overcome vs like a Summers Cloud, Without our special wonder? 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iii 222 A shelter and a kind of shading cool interposition, as a summers cloud. 1797 WATTS *Hope in Darkness* 1. in *Home Lyrics* i. (1743) 133 What tho' a short Eclipse his [sc. God's] Beauties shroud 'Tis but a Morning Vapour, or a Summer Cloud. 1799 S. ROEFAS *Pleas. Mem. Poems* (1839) 3 As summer clouds flash forth electric fire. 1820 SCOTT *Abbot* xxxvi, Floating in the wind, as lightly as summer clouds. 1893 E. PHILLIPS *Summer Clouds* 54 There are people in the world who would say that we had had a row to-day. I should describe the matter myself as—well, merely a passing summer cloud.

Summer-day. [Cf. WFLS *summer's day*, (M)LG. *sommerdach*, MHG *sum(n)er tag* (G. *summer tag*).] = SUMMER'S DAY

a 1300 *Curior M.* 9946 A tron of tuor . Pat es o gretter light and leme Pan somer day es son ben. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 184 This was upon a Somer day. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5634 In be hete of somyr day. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 229 Frome the sone ryssing quhill the sone set in in a ne lang somer day. 1608 SHAKS, *Per.* iv 4, 18 While Sommer dayes doth last. 1711

ADDISON *Spect.* No. 128 P. 10 The Lady hates your tedious Summer Days. 1774 *Goldsm. Surv. Exp. Philis* (1776) I 329 He calculated that it [sc. the Mediterranean sea] would lose by evaporation, every summer day, fifty-two thousand and eighty millions of tons. 1832 SCOTT *Queenin D. v.* To spend summer day and winter night up in yonder battlements. 1848 LYTON *K. Arthur* I 6 This soft summer day

b *fig.* and *allusively* Also *attrib.* 1605 ERONDILL (*title*) *The French Garden*. O, A Sommer dayes labour. Being an instruction for the attaining vnto the knowledge of the French Tongue. 1806 *Ann. Rev.* IV. 466 The summer days of Naples were over. 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* vi, There's many a bolder lad 'ill woo me any summer day. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *1 ash* xxii, No mere gala barge was his religion, no fair summer day toy.

Summer-fallow, sb [See FALLOW sb2] A lying or laying fallow during the summer, also, land that lies fallow during the summer.

1733 *Tut. Horse hoeing* Huch vii 78 This sort of hoeing has every Year the Effect of a Summer-fallow. 1765 *Atterbury Rust* IV 143 The ill consequence of not giving it a summer-fallow to clean the ground thoroughly. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 85 The quantity of ground under Summer fallow this year. 1844 H. STRRPHNS *Bk. Farm* III 990 The sowing of the fallow-crop on the summer-fallow is, delayed to autumn. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I 340/1 That prolonged form of it [sc. the following process] called a summer or naked fallow.

b. as *adj.* Lying fallow during the summer.

1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 105 The months of November and December were very favourable for getting the Summer-fallow land seed sown. 1844 H. STRRPHNS *Bk. Farm* III 990, I trenched 13 acres of my summer-fallow break in the months of June and July.

Summer-fallow, v [See FALLOW v2] *trans.* To lay (land) fallow during summer. Also *absol.*

Hence Summer-fallowing *vbl sb* and *pph. a.*

1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1682) 9 For the same reason are the Summer-Fallowings advantageous to the Husbandman. 1760 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* II 11 In Staffordshire, they often give their lands a winter-fallow, besides the three summer-fallowings. 1765 A. DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) 271 The English writers, on agriculture, when giving directions about the opening up of grass-ground, always suppose that the land is to be summer-fallowed. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. 1776, The summer-fallowing. 1813 VANDOUVER *Agric. Devon* 158 In the division of Meshaw, it is common to plough clean before Christmas, and summer-fallow for wheat. 1844 H. STRRPHNS *Bk. Farm* III 990 That part of the fallow-break which is summer-fallowed.

†**Summerful**, a *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUMMER sb1 + -FUL.] Having the summer development or quality.

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *England's Way* (1660) 5 They do sell them for Sprats, the which, if that they were let live, would all be, at Midsummer, a Fat Summerful Herring.

Summer-game. (Also 4 *somera(s)* gamen)

†1 A festival held at Midsummer, celebrated with dancing, games, dramatic performances, etc.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4681 Daunces, karols, somour games, Of many swych come many shames. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi 122 pat haf vnginen me in be croise hyngand, as foles pat gedris til a somere gamen. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 246 A pleie pleiere of someres gmenes. c 1440 *Prompt Paro* 404/1 Playe, or somyr gamen, *spetaculum*. 1469 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 103 note, Accensit cum Thoma Barker et Margareta More, in regem et reginam ipsius villæ in ludo suo æstivali, Anglice Sumer-game, forte electis. 1583 BABINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 166 Whether carding, stage plays, and summer games be exercises commanded of God for the sabbath day or no. 1629 HINDO *J. Bruen* xxxiii (1647) 104 Profane exercises of May-games, and Summer-games [*mispr.* greenes].

†b. *attrib.* Summer-game light, a light burnt in church on the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist (Midsummer Day, June 24). *Obs.*

1438 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V 103 note, Luminu æstival in eadem ecclesia v. 1. 1464 *Ibid.*, Luminu vocato Sumer-game light. 1519 *Ibid.* 103 To the Sumer-game light in my parishe churche 15

2. *U.S. slang.* (See *quot.*)

1890 BARRER & LFLAND *Slang Dict.* (1897), *Summer game* (American gamblers), playing merely for amusement or benefit of another person, but with his money.

Summerhead, Anglo-Indian corruption of SOMBRERO, sun-umbrella.

1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy.* 88 Not one European was able to stir outside his door without his summerhead. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* Suppl. s. v. *Sombro*, *Summerhead* is a name in the Bombay Arsenal (as M. General Keatinge tells me) for a great umbrella.

Summer-house. [Cf. WFLS *summerhous*, MDu *somerhays* (Dn. *somerhaus*), MHG. *sum(n)erhaus* (G. *summerhaus*)]

1. A summer residence in the country. Now *rare* 1. *Cust. of Newington by Sittingbourne in Convel's Interpr.* (1701), *Homines quogue de ualida debent unam domum æstivalem quæ Anglice dicitur Summer-hous inuenerit, aut viginti solidos dat.* 1382 WYCLIF *Annot.* iii 15 Y shal smyte the wyntyr hous with the somer hous [Vulg. *domo æstiva*]. 1566 SHAKS *1 Hen IV.* iii 1. 164, I had rather lue With Cheese and Garlic in a Windmill farre, Than feede on Cates, and haue him talke to me, In any Summer-house in Christendome. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 50 The Doctor making onelie a Summer-house of it. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii 453/1 *Summer Houses*, *Bouers*, Places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there during the Summer season, for their Recreation and pastime. a 1709 J. LISTER *Autobiog.* (1842) 35 At present her summer-house is in Highgate. 1797 W. JOHNSTON *Tr. Beckmann's Invent.* II. 38 (Privies) are at present considered to be so indispensably necessary, that few summer-houses are constructed without them. 1881 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 5/2 Its very nearness to London perhaps has made it less of an actual

residence and more of a holiday summer house than it would otherwise have been.

fig. 1754 Fulving Voy Lisbon Wks 1882 VII 82 The wind blew slipping back again to his summer-house in the south west.

2. A building in a garden or park, usually of very simple and often rustic character, designed to provide a cool shady place in the heat of summer.

c 1440 Pallad on Husb 1 347 Lett the soune in some do hit barn, Thi somer hous northest & west let wile
1577 B Googe Heresbach's Husb 34 b, Frenche Beanes climeth aloft, sayung well for the shadowing of Herbers and Summer houses
1585 Hicvns Junius Nomencl 389/2 *Horatiodius*, a banketting summer house made of trees, herbs, flowers, &c
1644 Wotton Archit 11 100 [Paintings of] Land ships, and Boscage in open Terraces, or in Summer houses
1721 Mortimer Husb II 206 Summer-Houses may be erected at each Corner [of the garden], and made so as to let in the Air on all sides, or to exclude it
1762-71 H. Walpole Vaine's Anecd Paint (1786) IV, 275 At the end of the terrace-walk are two summer-houses
1824 Scott's St. Roman's xxviii, One of her gloves lay on the small rustic table in the summer house.
1888 Miss Braddon Fatal Three 1 vi There was an old stone summer-house in each angle of that end wall.

† b. An arbour or the like used in connexion with the 'summer-game' Obs.

1519 Test. Ebor (Suitees) V 103 In quo horreo loco aditunc vulgariter dicto Summer-house, prædicta Margareta More, permansit jocundam se faciendo in eodem

† Summer-hutch. Obs. In 5-hoche, -wiche, -wyche = SUMMER-CASTLE 2.

1417 in For Acc 8 Hen I, D/2 dorso (PRO), In 11 batellis pro eadem Nau j grapeulle j Somerwyche. *Ibid* G/1 De 111 cordis parus j Giapnelle j Somerwyche
1420 in For Acc 3 Hen VI, H dorso (PRO), j, pompe pio aqua haurienda j, Giapnelle j somerhoche

Summering (sɜːmərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. SUMMER v 1 or sb 1 + -ING 1]

1. a. The pasturing of cattle in summer. † Also *atrb.*, as *summering ground, place, plain*.

1477 Churchw Acc Tutinkhill (Somerset Rec Soc) 193 For wynteyng and summering of the chyrche cove, 11/2
1580 Records of Elgin (New Spald Club) I 156 Fyve s for the summering of tua ky to him in summer 111 wies
1595 Wills & Inv N C (Suitees 1866) 254, I will that my wyffe be fie to all my summering places
1607 Topsell Wourf Beasts 605 The Romans had a special regard to chuse some places for the summering of their sheepe, and some place for their wintering
1615 G. Sandys Trav 1 45 Aladin assigned him this village to winter in, and the mountains adjoining for the summering of his cattell
1664 in Northumb Gloss s v *Summering*, All my summering grounds in the parish of Sunbunne
1688 Walter Scott Hist Name Scot (repr. 1776) 33 All our south-parts was wood and forest, except here and there a summering plain.
1801 Farmer's Mag Apr 197 Summering on grass, being the customary payment for a cow, L 3 10 0
1888 Doughty Trav Arabia Deserta I 24 When nearly all the villages lie encamped for the summering of their cattle

b. Spending the summer, summer residence.

† Also *atrb.*, as *summering-house, place* Now U.S.

1565 Cooper Thesaurus s v *Confectus*, When they had done resting in their summering places
1675 Coverl in Early Voy Levant (Hakluyt Soc.) 238 The G Sr nourishes several [English mastiffs], and hath here laid by our house a summering house for them
1817-18 Cobbett Resid U.S. (1822) 272 After a long summering upon wild flesh
1856 Miss W. R. Hill's Shetland, The young ladies' summering in the country had begun with good promise
1883 Harper's Mag Aug 331/2 Altoona is a summering place
1894 Kipling in Times (weekly ed.) 25 Nov 13/2 You in England have no idea of what Summering means in the States

c. The summer treatment of hunters.

1856 'Stonehenge' Brit Rural Sports II, III, II 2 404/2 In the middle of September the training for the hunting season begins, and at that time the summering may be considered at an end
1881 Evelyn Brit XII 194/2 It will probably be nearly a month after the last hunting day before the summering treatment is adopted

† 2. A summer excursion, festivity, or revelling.

1606 Jas VI in Reg Privy Council Scot VII 489 Their foebaring up suche lyke summering hereafter
1630 Brathwaite Eng. Gentlen 166 Both Southward in their Wake, and Northward in their Summerings, the very same Recreations are to this day continued
1631 - Whymies, Russian 82 His sovereignty is showne highest at May-games, wakes, summerings, and rush-beatings
1781 J. Hutton Tour to Caves Gloss, (E D S), *Summering*, a rush-bearing

3. *dial.* a. pl Summer apples or pears.

1847 Halliwell, Summerings, very early apples and pears
1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss

b. Summer pasture or feed

1894 Morning Post 3 Feb 2/2 If the meadow land which belonged to the farm was cut off, leaving only the summering

1894 Northumb Gloss s v, *Summerings, Summerings*, pastures on the moors; so-called from their being occupied only in the summer months

c. pl Cattle of one year old.

Cf ON *summering*

1828 Farm Trid 9 June (E D D), *1847 in Halliwell*.

Summering (sɜːmərɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 2 *Archit.* Also 8 *summ(m)ering*. [app. f. SUMMER sb 2 + -ING 1.]

a. *collect.* The beds of the stones or bricks of an arch considered with reference to their direction.

b. The radial direction of the joints of an arch.

c. The degree of curvature of an arch.

The term perhaps originally indicated the support given by the impost from which the arch springs (cf F *summer*) and which by its mould determines the curve of the arch, but there is no evidence for a sense (given in some recent Dicts) 'the first mass of masonry laid upon a pier, column, etc. when it begins an arched construction'.

1703 T N City & C. P. Chasler 9 The Centre for the Skew-back or Summering to point to By Summering, is to be understood the level joints betwixt the Courses of Bricks in the Arch
1703 Moxon Mah Letic 279 According to the breadth of the Piers between the Windows, so ought the Skew-back or Summering of the Arch to be
1751 HALF-Penny New Des. Chinese Bridges 11 8 The middle Pieces are taper, according to the summering of the Arch
1823 P. Nicholson Pract. Builder 329 In arching, the beds are, by some, called summerings
Ibid 593 *Summering*, the continuation of the joints of arches towards a centre
atrb. *1703 Moxon Mech. Exerc* 275 Divide the upper Hanse from the centre O, making a right Angle from each summering Line to the Ellipsis, this will be the Summering Mould for the Hanse, then make another Summering Mould to fit between two of these Lines
1725 W. Half-Penny Sound Building 55 Cut the Arch on the End of the Brick, as also the Summering Joint

Summerish (sɜːmərɪʃ), a [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -ISH 1] Somewhat summer-like.

1766 Front Albert's Arch I 15/2 In Places subject to much Snow, the Coverings should have a very steep Slope but in more Summerish Climates (to use such an Expression) they laid their Coverings less oblique
1754 H. Walpole Let to F. Chute 30 Apr., To-day looks summerish, but we have no rain yet
1847 Jeffries Let to Mrs. A. Rutherford 21 June, Our weather has been summerish of late, but never quite summer
1856 Hawthorne, Eg. Note-Bks (1870) II 80 In wide-awake hats and loose, blouse like, summerish garments

Summerize (sɜːmərɪz), v. *nonce-wid* [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -IZE.] *intr.* To spend the summer.

1797 Monthly Mag III 460 A Series of Familiar Poetical Epistles, from Mr. Simkin Slenderwit, summerizing at Rams-gate, to his dear Mother in Town
1799 Monthly Rev. XXX 350 In this summerizing tour from Wisbech to Scarborough

Summer-land, summerland, sb. Also 8 *somerland*.

1. A summer-fallow. *dial.*

1695 Kennett Par. Antiq. Gloss s v, *Warestead* 1723 *Lewis Hist. Tenet* 8 The tith for this grain is either Somerland, Bean- or Pease groten, or Clover, or Trefoil-lay
1765 Museum Rust IV 145, I make no summer land on this highland, but plough sufficiently to get out the grass
1846 J. R. Agric. Soc VII 11 589 To make a summerland only for swede turnips

2. A land where it is always summer; in the language of spiritualists applied to the intermediate state of the departed.

1895 Workman Algerian Mem 44 The summer-land of oranges, lemons and figs.
1896 Mrs. Besant in Daily News 31 Oct. 6/3 The purgatory of the Roman Catholics, the summer-land of the spiritualists, the intermediate states of the Hindus and Buddhists
1901 'Lux Aurea' (title) Light from the Summerland Being a Series of Articles illustrating the Truth and Teachings of Spiritualism

Hence *Summerland v trans.*, to lay fallow.

1674 Ray S. & E. C. Words, To Summerland a ground, to lay it fallow a year, *Suff.* 1723 *Lewis Hist. Tenet* 10 'They are forc'd to Somerland or lay fallow their ground'

Summerless, a. [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -LESS.]

Having no summer, not summery

1879 Mem. G. S. Arnold 104 A summerless tomorrow
188a Morris in Mackail Life (1899) II 77 The summerless season

Summer-like (sɜːmərɪk), a [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -LIKE.] Like, or like that of, summer, summery. † Also = SUMMERLY 1.

1530 Palsgr 325/2 Sommerlyke, belonging to the sommer season, *eternal* 2610 *Holland Camden's Brit* (1637) 220 In summer time it is a right summer-like Country
1772 T. Smith Trid, (1849) 278 Several summer like days this month [Dec.]
1842 Longfellow in Life (1897) I 413 The weather for ten days past has been delicious and summer-like
1912 World 7 May 681/2 The King attended theraces on Thursday, when the weather was almost summer-like

Summerling. [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -LING.] A beast put out to graze in summer.

1829 Glover's Hist. Derby I 204 Large pasture fields, for the taking in of summerlings or ley cattle, at fixed prices per week.

Summerly (sɜːmərɪli), a. [OE. *summerlic* = OHG. *sumarlich* (MHG. *summerlich*, G. *summerlich*), ON *sumarligr*; see SUMMER sb 1 and -LY 1]

† 1. Of or pertaining to summer; taking place in summer. Obs.

c 1000 Sax. Leech III 250 Se summerlica sunnsteade. *Ibid* 252 *Pere summerican hætæn* *c 1050 Shippl. Elfric's Gloss* in Wr. Wulcker 176/8 *Æstunus dæc*, *sumonic dæc*
1559 W. Cunningham Cosmogr. Glasse 34 After this someleye reuerting, the Sonne is not perceived to decline farther North
1576 Fleming Panopli. Epist. 227 The grassebopper leapt and chirpt among the greene herbes and summerie plantes.
1749 H. Walpole Let to Mann 4 June, As summerly as June and Strawberry Hill may sound, I assure you I am writing to you by the fire-side
1771 - Let to F. Chute 9 July, The weather is but lukewarm, and I should choose to have all the windows shut, if my smelling was not much more summerly than my feeling

2. Having the qualities of summer, summer-like, summery

a 1225 Leg. Kath. 1678 Euch strete, .bute sloh & slec, eauer lliche summerlich *a 1661* [implied in SUMMERLINESS]
1850 T. T. Lynch Theoph. Trinal xi 210 A quiet, most summerly, September day
1858 Times 15 Dec. 6/2 Whenever the season is summerly and the weather is damp and mild
1894 J. J. F. F. Recoll. I iv. 57, I journeyed in summerly weather, to Oxford

Hence *Summerliness, summerliness*.

a 1661 Fuller Worthies, Somerset (1662) 17 Some will have it [sc. Somersetshire] so called from the Summerliness, or temperate pleasantness thereof.

Summerly (sɜːmərɪli), *adv.* rare [f. SUMMER sb 1 + -LY 2] In a manner or condition befitting summer

1600 Nashe Summer's Last Will Wks 1905 III 247 Let the prodigal childe come out in his dublet and hose all greasy, his shirt hanging forth, and ne're a penny in his purse, and talke what a fine thing it is to walke summerly
1839 Ld. Houghton's Travels 1, The wind is blowing summerly
1902 Kime in Daily Chron. 3 Jan 5/2 If the January calends be summerly gay, it will be winterly weather till the calends of May

Summersault, -saut, var. of SOMERSAULT

Summer's day. [Cf. OFris *sumersday* Midsummer day] A day in summer often put typically for a very long day

a 1300 K. Horn 29 Hit was vpon a someres day
1340 HAMPOLE Fr. Consc. 715 Als a shadu on þe comers day
1426 Lydg. De Guil. Pilgr. 11613 Vp on the glade somerys dayes
a 1536 Songs, Carols, etc. (E E I S) 117 Lyke a meyny of bullokis on a what somers day, when they be mad all
1588 Shaks. Tit. A v 1 14 Lake stinging Bees in hottest Sommes day
1667 Milton P. L. 1 449 To lament his fate In amorous ditties all a Summers day
1743 Blair Grave 107 Oh! then the longest summer's day Seemed too too much in haste
1853 M. Arnold Scholar Gypsy 11, All the live murmur of a summer's day

b. Phr. In († *upon*) a summer's day, used in various commendatory phrases, *some summer's day*, some day or other, 'one of these fine days'

1590 Shaks. Mids N 11 89 A sweet-fac'd man, a proper man as one shall see in a summers day
1594 Lyly Mother Bombie 111, As goodly a youth as one shall see in a Summers daie
1697 H. Wansley in Bodl. Q. Rec. (1915) Jan 112 [The] Vice-Chancellor with the other Quatuors, upon some Somes day, might call them all over
1744 Fielding's Andrews iv. xv, As fine a fat thriving Child as you shall see in a Summer's Day
1823 Byron Juan xiv lxxviii, 'There's another little thing Which you should perpetuate some summer's day
1848 Thackeray's Van Fair xxxvii, You won't see a prettier pair, I think, this summer's day, sir

Summer's season. Now rare The season of summer.

1362 Langl. P. Pl. A. Prol. 1 In a somer sesun when softe was be sonne
a 1400 Stockholm Med. MS 1 107 in Anglia XVIII 297 Late take a gres in somer sesoun
1530 Palsgr 702/2 In the sommer season I love to shyfte me often
1588 A. King tr. Camus's Cathec. 110, Giff he [sc. the sun] be in any of ye south signes in ye summer sesonne
1688 Holme's Armoyny 111 xii 453/2 Places to which the Gentry resort, and abide there during the Summer season
1722 Addison's Spect. No. 477 1 In the Summer-Season the whole Country blooms
1811 Shelley's 'She was an aged woman' 66 When the time of summer season smiled.
1812 New Bot Gard. I 88 The cuttings should be made in the summer season

Summerset, var. form of SOMERSET

Summer solstice. The time at which the sun reaches the summer tropic, i. e. in the northern hemisphere, the tropic of Cancer, in the southern hemisphere, the tropic of Capricorn; † *occas.* applied to the tropic itself.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi 37 Distant five degress fia oure symmyr solstice, callit the borial tropic of cancer
1601 Holland Phry II 245 About the Summer solsticet sheweth a red floure
1668 Fryer Acc. E. Ind 3 P 23 Five days after our Summer Solstice we had soundings 14 Fathem
1837 Brewster's Magnet 217 The declination has never diminished between the vernal equinox and the summer solstice
1868 Lockyer's Gallileo's Heavens (ed. 3) 219 From the 21st of June to the 22nd of September, the Earth passes from the Summer solstice to the autumnal equinox.

† **Summer's tide.** Obs. [Cf. G. *sommerzeit*.] = next.

a 1000 Phenix 209 (Gr.) On summer tid sunne hatost ofer sceadu scineð
a 1250 Owl & Night 489 Summeretide is al wlonk
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 2127 Hyt was yn þe someys tyde, when þe hete ys al yn pryde
a 1354 Minor Poems (ed. Hall) x. 7 Þai sauled forth in þe Swin in someis tyde.
c 1455 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems (1903) 1 Ery in a sommeristide
1513 Douglas's Eneis vi xi 57 The byssy beis in schene symmyris tyde.

Summer-tide. Now chiefly poet. [Cf. W. F. R. *summer-tide*, N. F. R. *summer-tide*, M. G. *summer-tide*, L. G. *summer-tide*, OHG. *sumarrit* (MHG. *summerit*, G. *summerzeit*.) = SUMMER-TIME.

c 1350 Gen. & Ex. 1224 He flemede agai and ysmael In sumetide
1303 R. Brunne Handl. Synne 903 When byt come to somer tyde, Here vynyis floishede feyre & weyl
1390 Gower's Conf. II 128 When the world is woxe grene And comen is the Somertide
c 1400 ? Lydg. Assembly of Gods 334 Grene as any gresse in the somertide
a 1523 Fabian's Chron. vi (1811) 482 In this yere, folowynge the somertide in Guyan
1566 Sternhold & H. Ps. Benedicite, Ye winter and the summer tyde.

1800 Wordsworth's Heart-leap Well 150 Asleep he sank, Lulled by the fountain in the summer tide
1873 G. K. G. Gl. Ice Age x 125 The arctic sun, which shines day and night during the whole summer-tide
1891 Morris's Poems by the Way 123 Ask the Summer tide to prove The abundance of my love.

Summer-time. Also † summer's time.

1. The season of summer; the time that summer lasts

1377 Langl. P. Pl. B. xv 94 In somer tyme on trowes, Þere somme bowes ben leued and somme bereth none
c 1380 Wyclif. Sal. Wks II. 400 Hete of somer tyme
c 1440 Pallad on Husb x 133 In somer tyme hym liche we to glade
1596 Dalrymple's Leslie's Hist. Scot II 345 To Dender, and S. Johnstone quhair all that selfe season of the 3^{er} and somer tyme he consumet
c 1600 Shaks. Sonnet xcvi, And yet this time remou'd was summer's time.
a 1660 Contempr. Hist. Ire. (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I 8, About 8 o'clock in the afternoon (somer time) he commanded the horse to come home and make ready.
1778 Miss Burney

Evelina xl, I thought my cousin would not have come to town in the summer-time. 1800 Wordsworth *Hart-leap Well* 69 In the summer-time, when days are long, I will come hither. 1846 Dickens *Battle of Life* iii, The withered leaves of many summer-times had rustled there. 1885 'Mrs ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, We've lots of 'em sketching about Denham woods in summer time.

2 The standard time (in advance of ordinary time) adopted in some countries during the summer months (in the British Isles, in 1916, from 21 May to 30 September).

1916 Act 6 & 7 Geo V, c 14 An Act to provide for the time in Great Britain and Ireland being in advance of Greenwich and Dublin mean time respectively in the summer months. This Act may be cited as the Summer Time Act, 1916.

† **Summer-tower.** *Obs* [See TOWER sb. 1 5a.] = SUMMER-CASTLE I.

1408 tr Vegetius *De Re Milit* (MS Digby 233) If 223 7 Scalus ledderus & somertours & alle suche gynnes pat ben Iordeyned to clymbe of walles & toures.

Summerward(s), adv. [f. SUMMER sb. 1: see -WARD(s).] Towards summer.

1839 *Century Mag* Sept 774/2 The world seemed to float summerwards in the glimmering haze that wrapped the hills in the afternoons. 1891 *Advance* (Chicago) 9 Apr, The procession of the seasons appears as if in some doubt which way to go, winterward or summerward.

Summery (sz man), a. [f. SUMMER sb. 1 + -Y.] Resembling or pertaining to summer; characteristic of or appropriate to summer, summer-like.

1824 Lamb *Let. to B. Barton* Apr, Let me congratulate with you the return of Spring what a summery Spring too! 1839 Bailey *Festus* 237 Golden fruit grown in the summery suns. 1849 R. W. Church in *Life & Lett* (1894) i 76 Their white sails, and the white houses and towers, give a summery look to the whole. 1859 W. H. Gage *Egypt* i, 359 The garment is decidedly summery, but is the only article of attire worn by young girls. 1889 Guxter *That Frenchman* i, For this summery day she is dressed in white muslin. 1889 *Pall Mall Gaz* 25 May 4/2 The ladies' dressed their prettiest gowns and their summeriest bonnets.

Hence **Summeriness**, summery character or quality.

1840 *Blackw Mag* XLVII. 702 The summeriness of the day, or the dewiness of the evening.

Summet, obs. form of SUMMIT sb.

Summier, var. of SUMMER *Obs.*, beam.

Summing (sz mng), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUM v. 1 or sb. 1 + -ING¹.]

1. The calculation of a total amount, computation. (occas. *summing up*)

1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 92 Eyre manere summyng is as vnydred as oþer. 1537 De Benese *Meas Lande* A iij b, Diverse rules of summyng of measures. 1611 Cotgr., *Summation*, a summe, or, the summing, of money. 1836 Peasey *Cycl.* v 164/2 (*Book-keeping*) At the annual summing up it is of great importance to distinguish them in the accounts. 1863 Trevelyan *Compt.* Wallah (1866) 132 Will you ne'er have ceased apocalyptic summing. And left the number of the beast to puzzle Dr Cumming? 1880 *Plain Facts Needlework* 70 The judges have nothing to do with the 'summing up' of the marks given.

2. With (rarely without) *up*. The stating of the sum and substance of a matter; summarizing; a summary account or statement.

1546 J. Heywood *Prov.* (1867) 26, I pray you patiently here the hole sum. In fayth (quoth he) without any more summyng, I know to beg of me is thy commyng. 1800 Giffen *Serm.* (1803) II. xlii. 270 This is the conclusion—the summing up of the whole work of redemption. 1838 Hawthorne *Mr & M. Note-bk.* i 215 Michael Angelo's summing up of the world's history and destinies in his 'Last Judgment'. 1883 *Athenianum* 15 Dec 771/3 The author's summing up on the subject. 1889 *Jessons Comyng of Priests* iv. 168 If any of us were to attempt to discover the intensity of any great plague, what would his summing-up amount to? 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar 6/1 Such is Mr Deale's summing of Khama.

3. With (rarely without) *up*. A judge's address to a jury, in which he reviews and comments upon the evidence adduced in the case before him: see SUM v. 1 5.

1790 MME. D'ARBLAY *Diary* June, The Queen sent me to hear the summing up of Mr. Fox. 1814 J. Boswell *Fustic Opera* 71 The proof is strong, a verdict bring. And so I end my summing. 1822 Shelley *Chas. I.* ii. 391 A jury of children, who found him guilty without waiting for the summing-up. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 22 Dec 5/3 A luminous and unimpeachably fair summing up by Lord Justice Clerk Moncrieff.

4. Doing 'sums' or arithmetical problems; the act of performing arithmetical operations.

1825 Jennings *Observ. Dial. W. Eng. Summyn*, arithmetic. 1828 Miss Mirford *Village Ser.* iii. (1863) 11 Miss Mowbray, who was too particular about summing. 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on F.* ii. 74, There were no maps, and not enough 'summing'.

attrib. 1823 Forby *Vocab. E. Anglia* 333 We have summing-schools, summing-books, and summing masters.

Summing, ppl. a. [f. SUM v. 1 + -ING².] That sums or sums up; summarizing.

1860 I. Burns *Pastor of Killybegs* 248 The great and summing evil is just 'the quenching the spirit'. 1887 *Homeop World* 1 Nov. 501 The president made a few summing-up remarks.

† **Summise**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 5 -yse. Variant of SUBMISE v., to submit.

1450 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 227 These made ther enmyes theenne to summyse.

† **Summiss**, a. *Obs. rare.* [ad L. *summissus*, pa. pple of *summittere* SUMMIT v.] = SUBMISS a. 2 a 1734 North *Lives* (1800) I. 224 With a summiss voice and aspect, 'My lord,' said he, 'will your lordship be pleased to give me this under your hand?'

† **Summission** *Obs. rare* [ad L. *summissio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *summiss-*, *summittere* SUMMIT v.] = SUBMISSION.

1563 Foxe *A. & M.* 815 To requyre his conformitie and subscription to the sayde submission.

Summist (sz mist) [ad med. L. *summistā*, f. *summa* SUM sb. 1 + -ista -istr Cf. F. *summist*, It. *summistā*, Sp. *sumista*, Pg. *summistā*.]

1 The author of a summa of religious doctrine, etc., e.g. Thomas Aquinas, author of *Summa theologiae*, *Summa contra gentiles*, often used gen. of the schoolmen.

1545 Bala *Image Both Ch.* i (East) 117 b, An infinite rable of Sophisters & schoole doctours, of sentencioneis and summistis. 1610 Donne *Pseudo-m.* 229 Those examples, which Carbo a good Summist allenges. 1799 T. Barlow *Popey* 38 The Canonists, Casuists, Schoolmen, Summistis, Jesuits, &c. are generally, if not universally of this opinion. 1819 McCue *Life A. McNeill* i in 99 The barbarous latin of summistis and commentators. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 425/2 Hugo [of St Victor], by the composition of his *Summa Sententiarum*, endeavoured to give a methodical presentation of the content of faith, and was thus the first of the so-called Summistis. 1891 L. E. Burdett *Life Sir P. More* 93 Summistis and Masters of Sentences.

† b. An epitomizer, abridger, *transf.* an epitome, summary *Obs.*

1600 W. Watson *Decacordon* (1602) 110 An od conceit I have of the Iesuits perfection moves me to place the Generali loco summi generis as a Summist of all the rest. 1705 G. Butler *Corrupt Ch. Rome* ii in *Lett. etc.* 281 A Book entitled, *The Tax of the Apostolical Chamber or Chancery*, whereby may be learned more sorts of Wickedness, than from all the Summistis and the Summaries of all Vices. 1734 North *Exam.* vii. 17 (1740) 594 The Author is but a Summist of the Label upon this Head.

2. [It. *summistā*.] In the Roman Curia, an official of the Apostolic Camera who had charge of the issuing of bulls. *Hist.*

1866 J. Serravallo *Hist. Monast. Convent* 154 The Office of Summist is of great value, and is generally possessed by a Cardinal. 1694 Mottrux *Kabelas v. Lett.* xv. 29 That Apartment where the Summistis reside.

† **Summistier**, *Obs.* [f. med. L. *summistā*. see prec. and -ER¹.] = prec. 1, 1 b.

1886 Stanyhurst in *J. Hooker's Hist. Irel.* in *Hobnshed* II. 80 If the historian be long, he is accomplished a trifler: if he be short, he is taken for a summistier. 1898 *Means in Spending* G. 2 b, And thus, though rudely, have I plaid the Summistier.

Summit (sz mit), sb. Forms 5 *sometto*, *sommet* (te, -ete, 6, 8 *saummet*, (7 *error* *saumet*), 7-*summit* [a. OF. *sommelle*, *somete* fem. (AF. *sumette*), also *somet*, *summet* masc. (mod. F. *sommet*), dim. of *som*, *sum* = L. *summum*, neut. sing. of *summus* (see SUM sb. 1). The modern spelling with -it is due to assimilation to SUMMITTY, q. v.]

1. The topmost part, top, the vertex, apex, † the crown (of the head), boss (of a shield), umbo (of a shell).

1470-85 Malory *Arthur* v viii 174 It clefte his hede fro the sommet of his hede. 1471 Caxton *Reynell* (Sommer) 414 Vpon the sommet or toppe of the tour, he maad an ymage of copre. *Ibid.* 615 The maystres had sette on the sommet or toppe of the hede of hector, a vessell c. 1477 - Jason 16 Jason smote hym on the sommet of his shelde. 1513 Fabian *Chron.* ii. xxix. (1811) 43 He buylded an Hauen wth a gate ther ouer. In the summer or pynale wheron was set a vessell of Brasse. 1706 Prior *Ode to the Queen* xxviii, Let Europe say'd the Column high erect. Sublime the Queen shall on the Summit stand. 1784 Cowper *Tash* iii 536 Golden flow'rs, Blown on the summit of th' apparent fruit. 1828 Stark *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 63 Shell thin, with the summit pointed. 1859 Tennysen *Elsie* 482 A wild wave Green-glittering toward the summit. 1866 R. Tate *Brit. Mollusks* iv 92 The tentacles bear the eyes at their summits.

† b. *Bot.* By an etymologizing alteration of Grew's SEMET, used for 'anther'; and hence for 'stigma'. *Obs.*

1731 Miller *Gard. Dict.* *Summits* or *Apices* are those Bodies which contain the Prolific Powder. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, App., *Summits* of flowers, the same with the anthers, or tops of the stamina. 1796 Withering *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) I. 5 The German, the Summit, and the Anthers, are all that are essentially necessary.

c. *Geom.* A point of a polyhedron where three or more faces meet, forming a solid angle. 1805-17 [see *summit* angle in 4]. 1823 Brooke *Crystalllog.* 6 The regular tetrahedron, contained within four equilateral triangular planes. The solid angle at a, is sometimes called its summit.

2. The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill. Also, the highest elevation of a road, railway, or canal.

1481 Caxton *Godfrey* clxx. 251 Syon is toward the weste, on the sommet or toppe thereon stoneth the church which is named Syon. 1602 Shakspeare *Ham.* iii. 18 It is a massie wheele fixt on the Summit of the highest Mount. 1697 Dryden *Britus* x 68, He, like a solid Rock by Seas inclined, From his proud Summit looking down a 1700 Evelyn *Diary* (1850) I. 3 Leith Hill, one of the most eminent in England for the prodigious prospect to be seen from its summit. 1736 Gray *Statius* ii. 18 Ætna's

smoking summit. 1774 Gouldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) I. 155 Some of the summits of the Alps have never yet been visited by man. 1859 Dickens *T. Two Cities* i. 11, The last burst carried the mail to the summit of the hill. 1860 Tyndall *Glac.* i. 30 To Tour du Val, the scene from the summit of the pass. 1891 E. Roper *By Track & Trail* x 148 Summit, in railway parlance, means the highest point attained by the line in crossing a mountain.

3 *fig.* The highest point or degree; the acme.

1711 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let. to Montagu* 29 Mar, Wks. 1803 I. 223 Supposing I was at the very summit of this sort of happiness. 1758 J. Krynne *Curious Wilton Ho.* (1786) p. xxvii, Literature had then attained its summit. 1848 Pusey *Parnock Serm.* v (1873) I. 90 If love be the summit of all virtue, humility is the foundation. 1867 H. Macmillan *Bible Teach.* vii. (1870) 108 The year has reached its golden summit.

4 *attr.* sb., as *summit altar*, *crater*, *hill*, *line*, *pine*, *ridge*; *summit angle* = *summit quoin*; *summit level*, (a) the highest level reached by a canal, watercourse, railway, or the like; (b) a level place in a railway or stretch of water in a canal, with descending planes on either side; *summit quoin*, the solid angle at a summit of a polyhedron.

1866 J. B. Rose tr. *Ovid's Met.* 326 A beacon tower with summit altars stood. 1805-17 R. Jamieson *Chas. Alan* (ed. 3) 121 The angle of the accumulation, or the summit angle. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* II. 152 The flank and summit craters of Monna Loa. 1718 Prior *Solomon* i. 375 Higher than erst had stood the Summit-Hill. 1820 J. T. in *Risdon's Surv. Devon* p. xxvii, Its summit level would be 300 feet above the sea. 1845 Darwin *Voy. Nat.* xii. (ed. 2) 439 Nor does the drainage from the summit-level always fall into the head of these valleys. 1877 Huxley *Physiogr.* 37 The summit-level of the Thames and Severn canal. 1901 C. G. Harper *Gl. North Road* II. 249 The summit-level of this railway route. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* App. 838 These inter. sections form a curved summit line. 1882 B. Hart *Lib. v.* The summit pines, rocked in the blast. 1895 Storr *MASKELINE Crystalllog.* ii. 246 296 The summit quoin, aie symmetrical ditrigonally on the axis. 1842 Gwilt *Archit.* App. 838 In Germany the summit ribs [of a vault] are more frequently omitted than introduced. 1897 *Daily News* 15 Nov. 5/5 The summit ridge occupied by the enemy.

† **Summit**, *v. Obs.* In 4-5 *summyt* (to, 5 *summitte*, [ad L. *summittere*], assimilated f. *summittere* to SUBMIT] *trans.* To submit, subject.

c. 1374 Chaucer *Boeth.* ii. pr. v (1868) 49 Panne summytten 3e and putten 3oure self vndir þe fouleste þinges. *Ibid.* iii. pr. x. 88 For þat weyne 3 magnificoun of þour ne descende vs nat and putte vs oute of þe soþefastnesse of þike þinges þat is summytten to vs. 1401 Pol. *Poems* (Rolls) II. 92, I summytte me to hem. 1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III. 125 Then the other viij kynge schalle summytten theyme to hym. 1483 *Cath. Angel* 371/2 To Summytte (A. to Summyt, *summittere*).

Summitless, a. [f. SUMMIT sb. 1 + -LESS.] Having no summit.

a. 1834 in Sir H. Taylor *Arctvelde* Note to i. iv. 1, Vast outlines, mountains summitless, grey wastes. 1856 Ruskin *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. 54 Watching the cloud still march before them with its summitless pillar. 1877 W. R. Cooper *Egypt Obelisks* (1878) 3 The mutilated and summitless fragments [of obelisks].

† **Summity**, *Obs. or arch.* Forms 5-7 *summithe*, (5 *summate* (e, -yt) (e, *sumite*, 6 *summitte*, *summitte*, *sommitte*, 8 *error* *summitte*), 7-9 *summitte*). [a. OF. *sommēt* (2e, *summitte* (mod. F. *summitte*) = It. *summitā*, Sp. *sumidad*, Pg. *summitade*, ad. late L. *summitās*, -ātem, f. *summus* highest, the top (of see SUM sb. 1).]

1. The topmost part, top, = SUMMIT sb. 1.

1375 Barbour *Brune* in 706 Quhilm sum wald be Rycht on the wayvis summitte [ed. 1600, 1570 *summitte*] c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 240 Sette hem [sc. seeds] myddel depe in drie Lond and in weat lond in the summite [or summite] Above. 1571 Diggs *Pantom* i. xiv. E3, The very summite or ymost parte of the thing to be measured. 1574 Newton *Health Mag.* 31 The Creame or thicke Summitte of Milke. 1585 Daniel *Paulus Ionus* To Rdr, Wks (Gro. sarr) IV. On the summite of some high Filler. 1599 A. M. tr. Gabelhauer's *Bk. Physique* 132/2 A qu. of an ounce of red Roses of the supernalles summities therof. 1604 Plat *Delights for Ladies* ii. xi, The oylee flecting on the top or summity of your water. 1699 Evelyn *Acetm.* 1 (1729) 165 St. John the Baptist and other religious A-scenes were Feeders on the Summites and Tops of Plants. 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 9 The Key-stone, is that which is the very summity, or top of the Arch. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Baroscope*, The Summit of the Tube is for a Space void of Quicksilver.

2 The topmost point or ridge of a mountain or hill; = SUMMIT sb. 2.

c. 1400 Sc. *Treysen* II. ar. ii 1665 Frome hicht of þe sumiteis Descendant amongis þe waler. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* i. (Wemyss) xi. 972 One este half fra þe Egypt se, Sa rynnad in till summity. 1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* ii. i. 90 The summities and other places of advantage. 1631 May tr. Barclay's *Mirr. Mundis* i. 37 Vpon the summity of the high hill, is a flat of great circuit. 1697 Porter *Antiq. Greece* ii. i (1715) 185 Cyrus sacrificeth, upon the Summites of Mountains. 1704 Swift *Batt. Bks.* 237 The War between the Learned, about the higher Summit of Parnassus. 1718 Ozell tr. *Tournefort's Voy.* I. 62 When we reach'd the Summites where we hoped to find very uncommon things, we were forc'd to give over our design by the Fog and Snow. *transf.* 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* 95 Whither should this Eagle file, but to the summity of the world?

3 *fig.* The highest point or degree; = SUMMIT sb. 3; also in particularized use.

In quot. 1862 prob. after F. *summitis sociales*. 1586 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 92 Plato and Aristotle in the Summitie of their Ethical. and Metaphysical Ideas, haue

displayed some such philosophical quiddities 1600 G. Assor *Jonah* 125 When a man groweth to the summit of such malevolent himself as that natural affection is quite exiled out of memory 1660 J. A. Taylor *Dual Drib* 1 iv. rule 2 § 34 There are summities and principalities of probation proportionable to the ages, and capacities of men and women 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* 1. i. § 28 18 Immaterial or incorporeal Substance; the Head and Summity whereof is a Deity distinct from the World. 1709 J. Johnson *Clerg. Vade Mec.* 1 p. 119, They are not in the summity of the Priesthood 1864 T. A. Troilort *Marietta* 1 v. 80 In making his approaches towards the social summities

b. A person or thing that is at the head of a body, line, series, etc.

1644 Heywood *Gumak* 1. 2 Lysis and Philolaus, call it [sc. the supreme deity] a summity of the greatest or smallest number 1655 M. Casaubon *Tract. Enthusi.* 11 (1656) 153 When once ascended to the Summities, or Original Firsts, we can go no further 1680 H. More *Apoc. Apoc.* 130 The two chief summities of this Sacredotal Hierarchy, the two Patriarchates of Rome and Constantinople 1685 — *Paraph. Prophet.* xlii 261 So soon as they were two Summities or Preeminences Ecclesiastical

† **Summon**, *sb.* **Obs.** Forms. 4 **sumun**, **sumun**, **sumoun**, 4-5 **somoun**, 5 **somoune**, **-own**, **sumoun**, (e, 6 **somon**, 6-7 **summon**, 4-8 **summon**. [f. **SUMMON** v.] = **SUMMONS**

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2382t Ilk dai we se somun For to graid and mak us bun c 1300 *Sir T. 1157*, 171 He bad his knyghts lele Com to his somoun Wip hors and wepenes fele. 13.. E. E. *Allit. P.* A 539 To take her hyie he mad somoun. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 104 3iff thow thes somouns wythytte, he sendes this thies wordes. c 1470 *Col. & Gau.* 10 Dukis and digne lordis, Sembillit to his somounne 1581 A. Hall *Illud ix* 151 The Heaualts they obayed, And when y^e kings the somoun heard, from him no whit they stayed 1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* 11 (1630) 9 The Kings wits of Processe, be they Sommons, Attachments [etc.], 1599 *Thynne Anecdote* (1875) 66, I have not my booke of somons of Barons to parliamente in my handes. 1629 T. Adams *Medit. Creed* Wks 123t Esther durst not come into the Presence, till the Scepter had given her admission, a summoun of that emboldens her 1749 *Fiddling Tom Jones* 11 ix, Mr Allworthy. gave orders that the bell should be rung without the doors All these summons proving ineffectual [etc.] 1800 *Bloomfield Spring Poems* (1845) 12 Heedlessly they graze, Or hear the summon with an idle gaze.

b. *attrib.* summon-master, one who directs the issue of summonses (*fig.*).

1618 *Brathwaite Deser. Death* 3 in *Good Wife*, etc. E 7, Death is The Summon-master of mortality.

Summon (*sv'mən*), *v.* Forms a, 3-4 **somoune**, 3-5 **somony**, 3-6 **somon** (e, 4-5 **somoun**, **somoune**, **somoun**, **-own**, (3 **somune** (u, 4 **somun** (e, **-own**, **somoune**, 5 **somoun**, **somoune**, 6 **sumon**, **-own**, **somoun**), 6-7 **summon**, 4-**summon**. See also **SUMMOND** v. β. 3 **someni**, **sumen**, 3-4 **someny**, 3-5 **somene**, 3-6 **somen**, 4-5 **somyn**, **somn**, 4-5 **sompne**, -y. (See **SOMNE** v. 2, **SOMPNE**.) γ. 3-4 **sumni**, -y, 4-5 **sumne**. [a. AF., OF. **sumun**, **sumun**, **somun**, **somun**, pres. stem of **somondre**, **semondre** (see **SUMMOND** v.) = Pr. **somon** (dye, **semondre** - pop. L. ***summonere** for **summonere**, in earlier L., to give a hint, suggest, in med. L., to call, cite, summon, f. **sub** (see **SUB** 24) + **monere** to warn (see **MONITION**). The ME forms with weak vowel in the second syllable (**somene**, **sumene**) underwent contraction when inflected for the pa. t. pples., and vbl. sb. (**sommed**, **somming**, etc.). cf. **SOMNER**, **SUMNER**

The earliest examples show assimilation in meaning, and partly in form, to ME **somni**, OE **somnian**, **SOMNE** v., to assemble

1. *trans* To call together by authority for action or deliberation. † Occas with *up* (See **SUMMONS** sb. 1, i. b.)

c 1205 *Lay 424* He heichte his folc sumunen & cūmen to him seoluen. *Ibid.* 1482 Pa ferde we isummed & heo forð fūden. *Ibid.* 19183 Ah nu ich wulle fūsen & sumunen mine ferde c 1250 *Kent. Serin.* in O. E. *Misc.* 26 po dede he somoni alle po wyse clerikes bet kupe be laghe. 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 10379 pe pope alle be bissops of engelond let someni to rome 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 1800 Do sumne be folk astyte, Pat bey come alle hedyr c 1330 — *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 3265 Belyn dide somone his Bretons. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 327 He let somoune a parlement, To which the lordes were asent 1473-3 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 142/1 The Lordes of this Reame, in this present Parlement somoned and holden at Westminster 1560 Daus tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 112 Pope Paule by his legate Vergerius somoneth the counsell of Mantua 1605 *Shaks. Lear* 11 iv 35 They summound vp their meynes, straight tooke Horse 1647 *Clarendon Hist.* *Reb.* 1 § 22 If they had been frequently summound, and seasonably dissolved 1677-8 *Marvell Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II 603 The Shirenes haue order to summon up all absent Parliament-men 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 137 He might haue called to his assistance. 1500 good men by summoning the volunteers. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* iii vii, Thereupon the Governor had summound his Council 1758 J. Dalrymple *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 266 A distinction was made in the form of summoning the greater and the smaller vassals 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* 1 v xx 281 Those [contempts] committed by jurers, such as making default, when summound 1777 *Watson Philip II* (1830) 357 That he should summon the general assembly of the States to meet at least once a year 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xxxviii, The Grand Master had summound a chapter 1820 *Gifford Compl. Engl. Lawyer* (ed. 5) 73 A commission from the bishop, directed usually to his chancellor and others of competent learning; who are to summon a jury of six clergymen and six laymen 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xi. III. 29 No royal writ had summound the Convention which recalled Charles the Second.

1877 *Froude Short Stud.* (1883) IV. i. iv 44 The king once more summound a great Council to meet him at Northampton

b. To call (a peer) to parliament by writ of summons; hence, to call to a peerage. (See **SUMMONS** sb. 1 b.)

1375 *Barbour Bruce* 1 592 Thiddir somownys he in hy The barownys of his reawte 1600 *Holland Candan's Brit.* (1637) 635 William Beauchamp who was summound afterward to Parliament 1885 *Freeman in Eucl. Brit.* XVIII 462/2 One may certainly doubt whether Edward (I), when he summound a baron to parliament, meant positively to summon that baron's heirs for ever and ever 1888 N. & Q. 7th Ser. V 391/2 Thomas Fane married Mary, daughter of Henry, Lord Abergavenny, 1574 She was summound to the barony of Le Despenser, 1604

2. To cite by authority to attend at a place named, esp. to appear before a court or judge to answer a charge or to give evidence, to issue a summons against. (See **SUMMONS** sb. 2.)

c 1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 74 He liet him somoun al-so To westmunstre, to answeren him of pat he him hadde mis-do 1303 R. Brunne *Handl. Synne* 570 Al be godemen of pe toune, Byfoie be by-shop dyden here somoune. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 146 Pei somonen men to chapitre & bi fōrs taken here goodis. c 1380 — *Serm. Sel. Wks.* 1 205 Pei ben somonned and reprovyd many weies, and after put in prison. *Ibid.* III. 320 Pei somonen and aresten men wrongfully to gete be money out of his purse. c 1430 *Lyng Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 241 Oon of his bedellys Cam with his potent instede of a maas, Somonwed me c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 80 Summe hym by a goode sumnyng that he be afore vs. c 1480 *Henryson Mor. Fabes, Sheep & Dog* 18 Schir Corbie Rauun. hes Summonit the Scheip befor the Wolf c 1532 Du Wes *Int. od. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 938 To somen, *adjuvner*. c 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 100 James Hammelloutoun. was somound, to wnderly the law 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* 11 xii § 59 It is unfit that Ministers should be summound, before each proud. under-officer. 1769 *Blackstone Comm.* 1 v xx 279 The courts of common law. making it necessary to summon the party accused before he is condemned 1774 *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* 1. xvi 445 To summon uncanonical offenders into the arch-deacon's court 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) v. 167 A witness who will not come of himself may be summound 1887 *Courier* 23 June, George Champneys. was summound for wilfully assaulting Mr. Smeadon.

absol. 1615 *Chapman Odes* 11. 11 The Heralds then, he strait charg'd to consort The curld-head Greekes, with lowd calls to a Court. They summound'd, th' other came.

† b. To call (a plea) into court. **Obs.**

a 1400 *Oseney Reg.* 104 Whereof 'assisa of the deth of auctours' was 'summed betwene them In the forsaide Courte. *Ibid.* 115 Whereof be plee of 'conuencion' was 'summonyd betwene them in pe same courte.

† c. *trans* To call to account. **Obs. rare.**

1654-66 *Earl Orrery Parthen* (1676) 610 The two Princes summound Callimachus of his promise

3. *gen.* To require the presence or attendance of; to bid (a person) to approach by a call, ringing a bell, knocking, or the like; with adv., to call (to a person) to go in a specified direction.

a 1400 *Robt. Cyrcle* (MS. Harl. 525) in *Parker Dom. Arch.* (1853) 11. 73 [He] somownd him a Barbour before, That as a fole he should be shored. c 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 97 Whan deth commyth, O bey we must, per ys no remedye; He hath me somond 1566 *Painter Pal. Pleas.* I. To Kdr., Their great Graundmother Eue when she was somoned from Paradise ioye. 1594 *Solanus & Pers* v. 11 68 Ere we could summon him a land, His ships were past a kenning from the shore. 1593 *Shaks. 3 Hen. VI.* iv vii 16 He knocke once more, to summon them 1683 J. Kettlerwell *Help Worthy Comm.* 111 v. 376 We are summound'd in to profess Repentance c 1700 *Evelyn Diary* an. 1635, When near her death, she summound all her children then living 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* xii, The main-bell strikes! I am summound 1823 *Brewster Nat. Magic* vi 132 The family was then summound to the spot, and the phenomena were seen alike by them all 1885 'Mrs. Alexander' *At Bay* 1, They were soon summound to table.

4. *fig.* with immaterial or inanimate subject: To call, bid come to go. Often with adv.

1549 *Compt. Scot. Exp.* 6, I beand summound be institutione of a gude zele 1594 *Kyd Sp. Trag.* 11. ii. 46 When Vesper ginnes to rise, That summouns home distrefull trauellers. 1594 *Arden of Feversham* 11. iii. 11 A gentle sumpre tooke me, And sommond all my parts to sweete repose. 1608 D. [Tulvill] *Ess. Fol. & Mor.* 38 b, Heerein may their practice serue like a seuerer Censor, . and summounding the blood into our faces, make vs ashamed. 1639 *Wadsworth Pilgr.* 111. 14 Euery morning the fift houre summouns the vp 1733 *Porte Ep. Burlington* 142 The Chapel's silver bell you hear, That summouns you to all the Prde of Pray'r 1750 *Johnson in Boswell*, I be business of life summouns us away from useless grief. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* xxxv, The attention of Morton was summound to the window by a great noise 1818 — *Robt. Roy* 1, If my father were suddenly summound from life *absol.* 1604 *Shaks. Oth.* iv. ii. 169 Harkie how these Instruments summound to supper 1821 'Q.' (Quiller-Couch) *Nights & Cr.* *Cott Troy* iv, Its [sc. the sea's] voice in his ears, calling, summoning all the way.

5. To call upon (a person) to do something

c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 462 3if crist haue sunnyd hem for to come not to hym. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1212 He somond than the schippemene To schake furthe with the schyre mene to schifte the gudez. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 1702 He somond alle be Cite To a counsell to come for a cause hegh c 1450 *Melvin* 249 This guyer hadde offe Carados somoned to be a knyght 1593 *Shaks. Ven. & Ad.* 534 Cole-black clouds Do summon vs to part 1671 *Milton P. R.* 11. 143, I summon all to be in readiness to assist 1781 *Cowper Expost.* 173 That moving signal summoning Their host to move. 1825 *Scott Betroth'd* 11, He called on a young bard, and summound him to sing something which might command the applause of his sovereign 1859 *Tennyson Gunner* 566 They summon me their King to lead mine hosts,

b. To call upon to surrender.

[1471 *Caxton Recuyell* (Sommer) 73, J the somone as legat that thou yelde this cyte vnto his fader kyng saturne. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.*, 36 The kyng sent an heraulde to somon vs to rendre to hym this cytee 1560 Daus tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 252 Donauerde, whiche being summound to render, had refused 1643 *Baker Chron.* (1653) 248 The Duke of Exeter was sent to summon the Citizens to surrender the Town 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxaii, A man advanced and summound us to surrender]

1603 [see **SUMMONING** vbl. sb.] 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* 1. iv 7 Summon the Towne 1773 *Goldsai. Stoops to Cong.* 11. 4, He first summound the garrison 1810 *Wellington in Gurw. Desp.* (1838) VI 120 General Meimet summound the place on the 12th. 1853 *Stocquerell Milit. Eucl.* 271/2

† 6. To give warning or notice of, proclaim, call.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 205 He cast hym. In a Cite be-syde to somyn a fest. 1591 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* 111. iii 35 Summon a Parley, we will walke with him. 1611 — *Wint. T.* 11. iii. 202 Prepare you Lords, Summon a Session

7. Often with *up* To 'call' (a faculty, etc.) to one's aid; to bring (one's courage, energy) into action; to call up.

1582 *Stanhurst Bress.* 1 (Aib) 24 With food they summound theyre force [L. *uictu uiuacant uirtu*] 1588 *Shaks. L. L. L.* 11. 1 Now Madam summon vp your dearest spirits. 1667 *Milton P. R.* ix 374 Relie On what thou hast of vertue, summon all 1751 *Johnson Rambler* No 87 r 8 We summon our powers to oppose it. 1780 *Merry No. 87* 7 Being oblig'd to summon up his resolution 1804 *Maria Edgeworth's Moral T.* (1816) 1. xviii 149 He summound all his fortitude 1865 *Trollope Belton Est.* xvi. 317 She had been driven to summon up all her courage to enable her to do so 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* 11. 157 You paused to summon courage to enter

b. *refl.* To 'pull oneself together'. **rare.**

1821 *Scott Kenilw.* xvi, He summound himself hastily.

8. To call into existence, to call forth.

1742 *Young Ni. Th.* ix 1558 He summouns into being, with like ease, A whole creation, and a single grain 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev.* 1. iii. iii, M. de Calonne has stretched out an Aaron's Rod over France, and is summoning, unexpected things. 1841 *Whittier Lucy Hooper* 28 Pain and weariness, which here summound the sigh or wrung the tear.

Summonable (*sv'mən'əb'l*), *a.* [f. **SUMMON** v. + **-ABLE**, in AF. **somounable**, OF. **semonnable**.]

That can be or is liable to be summound.

1711 *Ld. Moleworth tr. Fr. Hutnot's Franco-Gallia* (1721) 147 This Meeting of the Court of Judicature was. . . summonable by the King's Writs 1796 *Bentham Panopli. Corr. Wks.* 1843 XI. 125 The strength of the Baracks distant not above half-a-mile, summonable by signals 1865 *Nichols Briton II.* 13 That in pleas of trespass sokemen be summonable and answerable as well as others 1872 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 5 Aug. 10 The court. was summonable by himself as lessee of the duchy

† **Summonance**, *sb.* In 4 **somonaunce**, 5 **sommonaunce**. [a. AF. ***somo(u)naunce**, f. **somo(u)n** - to SUMMON: see **-ANCE** A.] **SUMMONS**.

c 1386 *Chaucer Fraw's T.* 288 (Harl. MS.) I have a somonaunce [v. r. somons, somonce] of a bille, Ioke þat þou be biforn our erchedeknes kne, To answer to be court of certeyn hnges 1499 in *Lett. Rich. III. & Hen. VII.* (Rolls) 1. 131 They shal make their sommonaunce in the presence of the depute 1616 J. Lane *Contm. Sgr.* v. T. xi 186 After the lore of Faerie Landes sommaunce [v. r. somonaunce]

† **Summonary**, *a.* **Obs. rare**. [f. **SUMMON** + **-ARY**.] That deals with summonses.

1766 [P. Murdoch] tr. *Buschung's Syst. Gog.* V. 5 That the chancery of Worms. should open the writings addressed to the summonary office of the Circle [orig. *Kreis-Ausschreib. amt*]

† **Summond**, *sb.* **Sc. and north.** **Obs.** Also 5 **somond**, **summond**. [f. next.] = **SUMMONS**.

14.. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc.* (1890) 58 Noo othyr Balyffe schal make no tachment nor somond. c 1480 *Henryson Mor. Fab.*, *Sheep & Dog* 1v, This summond is maid before witness anew 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xiii. 29 Sum castis summondis, and sum exceptis. c 1680 *Dallas Stiles* (1688) 192 The Summond of Adjudication

† **Summond**, *v.* **Sc. and north.** **Obs.** Also 4 **somond**, **sumund**, 4-5 **somond** (e, 6 **somond**, **sommond**. [a. AF., OF. **somondre**, **sumundre**, **semondre**: see **SUMMON** v.] To summon. Hence **Summondung** vbl. sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5324 Pe king pan did his lettres writte To somond al 1340 *Hamf. Psalter* vii 12 He somondis þaim till penaunce. *Ibid.* cxlviii 12 Here sumundis he men and women. . . to loue be name of oure lord. 1425 *Munni de Melros* (Bann. Cl.) 544 We gert somond. Johne abbot of Melrosse on þe ta part and Johne hag of bemeryde on þe thober part c 1450 *Ratis Raving* 111 383 Bere þow wytnes but somondyng, Pow may be set fra wytnesinge c 1575 *Balfour Practicks* (1754) 303 Summondung is ane declaratioun of ane certane laughful day and place, maid befor sufficient witnessis, to ane partie, to compen in judgment. *Ibid.* 305 To summound ony personis to pas upon ony assise or inquest. c 1578 *Lindesay (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 67 Their come ane thunder and wyce out of heavyn cryand and sommondand him to the extreme judgement of god 1639 *Drum.* of *Hawth. Hist. Jas IV.* Wks. (1711) 74 A proclamation summounding a great many burgesses to appear before the tribunal of one Plot-Cock c 1680 *Dallas Stiles* (1688) 185 That ye lawfully summound, warn and charge the forenamed persons. 1711 in *Nazrine Passage Evidence* (1874) 143 [To] call and convein parties and witnesses summond inquests and assyses.

† **Summonder**, *sb.* **Sc. and north.** **Obs.** In 5 **summunder**, **somundare**, **-onder**, 7 **summondour**. Variant of **SUMMONER**, assimilated to prec.

c 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 632 *Hic stator*, A^o somundare 14 *Nonn.* *Ibid.* 681 *Hic stator*, *Hic aparator*, a summundere. 1483 *Cuth. Angl.* 348/2 A Somonder,

19-2

citator. c 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 303 The execution of summonds could be made by one lauchful summonder before sufficient witness. 1609 Skene *Reg. Maj.*, *Quon. Attach.* 76 The summonder and witness with him, should come to the dwelling house of the defender, and summon him to comper.

† **Summonds.** *Sc. and north Obs.* Forms. 5 so(w)moundis, 5-6 summoundis, 6 summoundis, 8(o)umondis, 7 summounds. Variant of SUMMONS assimilated to SUMMOND v.

14. in *Surtees Misc.* (1890) 60 The first day of somondes or a tachment. c 1450 Holland *Howlat* 134 For all status of lirk that wnder Crist standis, To semble to his summoundis c 1470 Henry Wallace ix. 1872 Sowmoundis that maid, and charygt Bruce be nayme 1504-5 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. L. 321 The copy of the summoundis of transferring 1578 LINDSAY (Percotte) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) L. 150 Than was sende ane summoundis of forfaltour. c 1649 DRUMM, or HAWTH *Hist. Fas. III.* Wks. (1712) 57 Some rent his summoundis, and beat shamefully his heauldis 1672 *Rec. Proc. Justic. Cr. Edinb.* (S.H.S.) II 77 A Messenger executing a Summonds must shew his Warrant. c 1680 DALIAs *Stiles* (1688) 288 Here follow furth the second Dyet as in the first Summonds

Summoned (sv mænd), *pp. a.* [f. SUMMON v. + ED] In senses of the verb.

1697 DAYDEN *Æneid* iv 977 Thy summon'd Sister, and thy Friend had come. 1812 HOB. SMITH *Reg. Adit.*, *Tale of Drury Lane* 77 The summon'd firemen woke at call 1820 BYRON *Yuan* iv. 14 Her summon'd handmaids bore Their lady to her couch 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Met. Leg.*, *Wallace* xviii. A summon'd court should there have been.

Summoner (sv mænər) Forms. 4. somunur, -on(o)ur, 6. -oner, 6-7 sommoner, 6- sommoner. See also SOMNER, SOMPKER, SUMNER, and SUMMONDER [a. AF. *so-, summoner*, = OF. *sumoneor*, *semoneor* (mod. arch. F. *semonneur*) = med. L. *summonitōrem*. see SUMMONITOR]

1. A petty officer who cites and warns persons to appear in court. Now *Hist.*

1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* If 55 That he be panne per to heren be reconisance and that thou habbe here be somunur and this writ 1339 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 301 And viij men schulen chesen a somonor, for ye nexte 3ei 1529-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 349 Paid to a Somonior for Somonyng of Mr hiltens, preist ij d. 1530 FALSGR. 725/1, I somon, as a sommoner dothe one to the court 1581 [A. GILBY] *Pleas Dial. Soldier & Chapl.* L. 7 b. The Summoner or Appartor. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i 7 It is necessary that everie summoner (executor of summonis) call lawfully verifie his summons. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Lett* (1651) 561 The Defendant avers, That the summoners now returned were not the summoners in *Præcipe* 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. 279 Two of the sheriff's messengers called summoners 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let xi. The Bishop's summoner, that they called the Devil's Rattle-hag. 1865 NICHOLS *Britton* II. 87 Let the summoners [of a jury] be charged to be there. 1865 KINGSLAY *Herew* xx. Neither summoner nor sheriff of the king could enter there

Comb. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) I 432 An enchanted staff, which the devil, summoner like, was used to deliver some mercat-women to ride upon.

2. One who summons another to a place. Often *fig.* of immaterial or inanimate agents

1580 *Ord. Prayer in Liturg. Serv.* Q. *Elia* (1817) 572 A messenger and summoner of us to the dreadful Judgment-seat 1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solomon* xvii. 2 The darkest clouds are summoners of raine. 1605 SHAKS *Learn* iii. 11 59 Close pent-up gulfs cry These dreadful Summoners grace. 1808 SCOTT *Marin* v. xxvi. The summoner was gone. 1820 KEATS *Lamia* i. 11 From high Olympus had he stolen light to escape the sight Of his great summoner 1836 BRAY *Descr. Tamar & Tavy* (1879) i. x 174 The Summoner appeared to be a strange, quaint eyed, old fellow 1897 E. W. B. NICHOLSON *Golfie* 31 The minister followed his summoner to the hansom of the castle.

3. One who takes out a summons

1865 *Pall Mall Gas* 3 Aug. 10/2 If he will not appear the summoner can bring an action against the doctor, should he lose his cause.

Summoning (sv mænɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUMMON v. + -ING¹] The action of the vb SUMMON; the issue of a summons; † calling to arms, calling to surrender.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15349 Made þey somonynges, Of southe & northe, ilka kyng c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 31 Sicke somonyngis of prelatis is not groundid in cristis lif ne his apostelis ne reson c 1380 — *Sel. Wks.* III. 166 By hor feyned somonyng þei drawen hom for hor labour. c 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 168 Hugh of Hynton and moolde his wiffe, the which now come by summenyng 1582 ALLEN *Martynsdon Campion* (1908) 86 This good fellow Harvard was somewhat amased at this sodaine somonyng 1595 in *Buccheuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 228 Let Presgrave make as many warrants as he can against that time for the summoning of the country 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turkes* (1658) 66 They had slaine such messengers as hee had sent vnto them for the summoning of the city c 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxix 325 Summonings, Comparisons, Appearances. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii. xvi. The maid The unwelcome summoning obey'd. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Hill of Venus* 1552 That might have been the bright archangel's wand, Who brought to Mary that fair summoning. 1875 STRUBB *Const. Hist.* II. xv. § 190 183 The hereditary summoning of a large proportion of great vassals was a middle course 1891 *Athenæum* 25 Apr. 529/2 A crude *creationism*—or doctrine of the direct summoning into existence of each soul at earthly birth

Su mmoning, *pp. a.* [f. -ING²] That summons *Summoning officer.* one whose function is to summon jurors

1667 MILTON *P. L.* in 325 When thou shalt from thee send The summoning Arch-Angels to proclaim Thy dread Tribunal. 1778 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 167 Summoning officer

of the juries for the city of Westminster. c 1852 MOIR *Lines Isle of Bute* iii. When flew the fiery cross, with summoning blaze 1865 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 7/5 The summoning officer who represented the sheriff. 1900 *Ibid.* 21 Dec. 6/3 Highly intelligent dogs will wait for their summoning owner

† **Summonister.** *Obs.* [f. SUMMON v. + -ISTER] = SUMMONITOR.

1811 J. POLLOCK in *2nd Rep. Comm. Public Rec. Irel.* (1815) 141 The Process, which issues from the Summonister to the different Sheriffs 1835 *Act* 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. 55 § 18 The following Offices of the said Court of Exchequer in Ireland, are hereby abolished, . Summonister and Clerk of the Estreats.

† **Summonition.** *Obs.* Also 5 somon-, 6 sommon-, 5 -yonon, 6 -ionon, -yonon, -itionon [ad. med. L. *summonitio*, -enit, n. of action f. *summonere* to SUMMON] A summons.

c 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 98 To somon hem, by good somony-cions, that thei be than before the forsaid lames and Iohn 1502 *Arnold's Chron.* 82 b/2 Our letters patents of our Summonition of the dett. 1531 in W. H. Turner *Sublet. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 99 After lawfull summonycon made by the bydylls or other officers c 1575 Balfour *Practicks* (1754) 305 Ane persoun beand summonidit, gif he, the time of the making of the sud summonitoun, do requere ane copie fra the peacewar [etc.] 1593 *Biscon Court Christ's Ch.* 364 The plea of *Quare impedit*, when the Bishop refuseth the Patroness, Clarke as well for the summonition, as for the returne, is mentioned in the Statute of Marlebridge. 1765-8 *BRINKIN. Inst. Law Scot.* iv. 1 § 4 Whear mention is made of the word *summons*, or *summonition*, in the old books of our law, that term is to be understood, not of the warrant of citation, but of the citation given upon the warrant

b. *attrib.* (see quot.)

a 1816 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Introd. View* (1830) 28 *Summonition mandatis* will accordingly be seen taking place of *sub-pæna*.

† **Summonitor.** *Obs.* Also 7 somonitor [a. med. L. *summonitor*, agent-n. f. *summonit-*, -monitō to SUMMON] An officer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland who assisted in collecting the royal revenues by citing defaulters.

1617 MORVISON *Itin.* ii. 25 [Irish Court of Exchequer] The Somonitor one hundred shillings eight pence. c 1726 GILBERT *Hist. View Cr. Exch.* v. (1738) 109 An Officer, who makes out the first Process, whom they call the Summonitor

Summons (sv mænɪ), *sb.* Forms 3-5 somon-, ounce, 3-6 somons, 4-5 somonce, 5-6 sommaunce, (3) somounce, -ounz, 4 -unse, -ones, -aunce, 5 sommonce, -ones, somanoe, somnes, somounys, 6 summaunce, 7 sommaunce, 8 sommons), 6- summons. [a. AF., OF. *sumunse*, *soma(u)nse* (mod. F. *semmence*) = Pr. *sumonsa*, -ossa: = pop. L. *summonsa* (for *summonita*), pa. pp. fem., (used subst.) of *summonere* to SUMMON]

1. An authoritative call to attend at a specified place for a specified purpose

c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* i. Ich wene þat ich wot 3wat þis somunce a-mounit schal a 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* If 54 So-mune þoru gode somunse Al the men and tiwe of vesynge of N. 13 E. *E. Allit. P. B.* 1498 Soberly in his sacrifice summe wer annoyed, þu 3 þe somones of him selfe þat syttes so hyze. c 1400 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 349 Weche four and twenty (heuedes of þe Cite) sholde, to be comenablie somaunse of þe forseyde meyre, come c 1423 *Ibid.* 317 Ye shall not .disobaye þe somnes of þe Master and Wardens a 1500 *Gough Chron.* in *Siz Town Chron.* (1911) 155 The comons of london wente to yelde hall by cause of a somaunce made by a commission c 1513 *Fabyan Chron.* vii. (1813) 494 Sir Godfrey de Harecourt, which wold nat apeie after certayn somauncess, was now openly banysshed 1567 *Milton P. L.* i. 757 Thus summons call'd from every Band and squared Regiment By place or choice the worst 1781 *Gibbon Decl. & F.* xxvii. (1793) III. 31 He obeyed the summons with the respect of a faithful subject 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xx4. The great bell was tolled, as summons to a military council 1828 J. GARDNER *Rich. III.* in 74 Summons were issued to fifty gentlemen to receive knighthood

b. The royal act of calling to the national council or parliament the bishops, earls, and barons by special writ, and the knights and freeholders by a general writ addressed to the sheriffs; hence *spec.* the call to a barony (cf. SUMMON v. 1 b).

† The personal right of summons is the essence of the peerage (Gardiner in *Eucycl. Brit.* 1878, VIII. 297/1)

13 *Coer de L.* 1255 The kyng comaundynd. At London to make a parlement To London, to hyt somouns, Come erl, byschopp, and barouns, Abbotes, preysts, knyghtes, squyers, Burgeyses, and manye bachelers, Serjaunts, and every freeholdande 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (810) 16 Withouten any somons, & withouten askyng of Erles or barons 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. § 66 The Parliament met according to summons upon the 13th of April in the year 1640. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 109 In every Writ of Summons to the Bishops, there is a clause requiring them to summon these persons to appear personally at the Parliament 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. 118 After the expiration of which [three years], reckoning from the return of the first summons, the parliament was to have no longer continuance. 1828 *Cruikshank Digest* (ed. 2) III 177 It has been a very ancient practice to call up the eldest sons of earls to the House of Lords by writ of summons, by the name or title of a barony vested in their fathers 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. vii. That was a barony by writ of summons which had been claimed a century before 1874 GERRIN *Short Hist.* viii. § 6 320 The summons of a Parliament at once woke the kingdom to a fresh life 1878 STRUBB *Const. Hist.* III. xx § 751 437 The point of time from which the regularity of the baronial summons is held to involve the creation of an hereditary dignity

2. A call or citation by authority to appear before

a court or judicial officer; also (in full *writ of summons*), the writ by which the citation is made

a. A citation or writ apprising a defendant that an action has been begun against him and citing him to appear to the action, in default of which the court may proceed to give judgement and award execution against him.

Summons and severance. see SEVERANCE 2 c a 1300 *Cursor M.* 29519 Pat causing talld vn-lagful es Pat ordir wantes and right-setnes O lagh, bot given it es over-tite, Wit vten somon, and right respite c 1325 *Poem temp. Law.* II (Percy) lxvi. The pore men shul to London To somons and to syse 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 346/1 Having processe by somonances, attachmentz and distresse 1497-8 in *Archaeol. Tral.* (1886) XLIII 167 A fyne lost by Robt Wells for somonance 1502 *ARNOLD's Chron.* 10 b/2 And y^e none summaunce attachment nor execution by don, but by mynstrys of the same cite 1628 J. WILKINSON *1st edit. Off. Co. omen* etc. n. 6 The like pieces or precepts as are made out of a hundred Court, *mutatis mutandis*, are to be made out of this Court, viz summons attachment, and distresse infinite 1764 *BURN Poor Law* 288 For the executing a summons, where the person to be summoned, is. out of the way, that a copy thereof left at his dwelling house, should be enacted to be effectual, as if personally saved upon himself 1810 MISS. MIRROR in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) I. iv. 94 We have received a summons from the under sheriff, which was given over the pale to William this morning 1869 *Act* 24 & 25 *Vict.* c. 71 § 7 A debtor's summons may be granted by the Court on a creditor proving that a debt sufficient to support a petition in bankruptcy is due to him from the person against whom the summons is sought. 1875 *Act* 38 & 39 *Vict.* c. 77 *Ord.* ii. § 1 Every action in the High Court shall be commenced by a writ of summons 1892 [see *LAKE v. Blyth*]

attrib. and *Comb.* 1881 J. HATTON *New Ceylon* vii. 184 Summons cases for debt 1886 in *Maurice Lett. f. Donegal* 72 The summons, served of the Bunbeg district.

b. *Sc. Law.* A citation or writ issuing from the Court of Session under the royal signet, or, if in a sheriff court, in the name of the sheriff.

It consists of three parts the *libel*, which sets forth the grounds and circumstances on which the action is founded, the *conclusion* or *decretine*, which declares the terms on which the pursuer desires judgment in his favour, and the *citation* or *writ*, which is a warrant for summoning the defender to court

1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj. Quon. Attach.* 75 b. Summons is ane warning (and declaration) of ane certaine day and place, betwix parties, to ane lawfull day. 1693 *Stair Instit.* iv. ii. § 27 Ordinar Actions proceed not by Brevets, but by larger Summons, which therefore are called Libells 1718 *Acts of Sederunt* 26 Feb. The first calling, which is to be marked by the under-clerk on the summons 1765-8 *BLACKSTONE Inst. Law Scot.* iv. 1 § 8 All execution of summonses must express the day of appearance, which however is commonly left blank, till the summons be called in court. 1824 *Act* 54 *Geo. III.* c. 137 § 2 Letters or Precepts of Arrestment upon any depending Action may be granted summarily, upon Production of the libelled Summons 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 220/1 In Scotland an action in the Court of Session begins by a summons on the part of the pursuer to which is annexed a condescendence, containing the allegations in fact on which the action is founded

c. In full, *summons ad warrantizandum, to warrant* (law L. *summones ad warrantizandum*). the process by which the vouchee in a common recovery was called

[1580-1 *Act* 23 *Ehs.* c. 3 § 1 The Returnes of the said Originals and Writtes of Summu ad Warrantizandum] 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* Summons ad Warrantizandum. 1818 *Cruikshank Digest* (ed. 2) V. 390 Earl Cowper, the vouchee, had acknowledged the warrants of attorney to appear to the summons. 1835 *TOMLIN'S Law Dict.* Summons to Warrant.

d. 'In judges' or masters' chambers, the means by which one party brings the other before a judge (or a master) to settle matters of detail in the procedure of a suit' (Wharton *Law-Lex.*).

1820 *Act* i *Geo. IV.* c. 55 § 5 It shall be lawful for the Justices of the Courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas during their Circuits to grant such and the like Summons, in all Actions and Prosecutions which are or shall be depending [etc.] 1882 C. SWERT *Dict. Eng. Law* s.v. Summons are only used on applications which are either of subsidiary importance, or can be conveniently disposed of in chambers *Ibid.* In the Queen's Bench Division some summonses must be heard in the first instance by a master, and others by a judge.

3. *gen.* A peremptory or urgent call or command; a summoning sound, knock, or the like.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* i. 7 b. He suffred himselfe at the first to be subject to the somonce of loue c 1586 C. 1255 *FEMBRIDGE Ps.* xlix. iii. Sure at his [sc. death's] summons wise and foolcs appeare 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* i. iii. 4 The Duke of Norfolkke Stayes but the summons of the Appellants Trumpet 1634 *MILTON Comus* 888 Bridle in thy headlong will, Till thou our summons answered have 1676 *CLARVILLE Season Refl.* 167 The Dead shall be raised by a General Summons 1727 *SWIFT Amther Acc. E. Curll* Wks. 1751 III. i. 156 He had a lucid interval, that enabled him to send a general summons to all his authors. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 587 As if conven'd By magic summons of th' Orphean lyre 1823 SCOTT *Rokeby* iv. vii. The hour was late, when a loud summons shook the gate. 1824 — *IVAN* xxi. 'Tis the pibroch's shrill summons. 1888 A. K. GREEN *Be-hind Closed Doors* i. ii. I was requested to call upon—Mrs. A., let us say, on business. Such summonses come frequently 1889 TENNYSON *Forlorn* iv. You that lie with wasted lungs Waiting for your summons.

b. with qualifying inf. or adv.

1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 336 The total herd receiving from one That leads the dance a summons to be gay 1844 *THIR-WALL Greece* lxii. VIII. 181 Antigonus was waiting on his southern frontier for the summons to march 1 c 1860 *Househ. Words* (Flugel) A horn blowing was the summons home.

a 1689 CLELAND *Poems* (1697) 113 (Jam) They're skant of

wit, Who . Will sumph and vote they wot not what 1867
GREGOR *Banfish Glass*. *Sumph*, to show sour, sulky temper
1894 CROCKETT *Lalac Sunbonnet* 73 Lien 'sumphin' an'
sleepin' 't the middle o' the forenicht

Sumph, variant of **SUMP sb.**
+ **Sumphion**. *Obs. rare*-. Altered form of
SUMPHAN.

c 1590 J BURELL *Queen's Entry* in Sibbald *Chron. S P*
(1802) III 468 With instruments melodious 1 he seistar and
the sumphion

Sumpter, see after **SUMP sb.**

Sumpit (sɒ mptɪ). [a. Malay *sumpit* (*sempit*),
blowpipe, properly = narrow] = **SUMPTAN**, also
erron. one of the darts blown from the sumpitan.

1831 DALTON in J. H. Moor *Notices Ind Archip* (1837) 50
Hunting parties amuse themselves with shooting at the
children in the trees with the sumpit. 1846 MUNDY *Frail*
in *Navy Events in Borneo* (1848) II. 226 The inhabitants
blew showers of sumpits into our boats.

Sumpitan (sɒ mptɪˈtʌn). Forms 7 *sempitan*,
zampitan, 9 *sumputan*, *sumputan*. [a. Malay
sumpit, f. *sumpit* (see prec.) in Du. *soempitan*.

The possibility of connexion between the Malay *sumpit* and
Arabic *sumbatana* (see CEBRATANE, SARBACANE) has been
suggested.]

A blow-gun made by the Malays from a hollowed
cane, from which poisoned arrows are shot.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 109 They [of Celebes] all vse
long Canes (they call them *Sempitans*) out of which they can
blow a little pricking-piercing quill a 1680 BUTLER
Charac. Glutton (1908) 192 His Entails are like the Sar-
cophagus, that devours dead Bodies in a small Space, or the
Indian Zampitan, that consumes Flesh in a Moment. 1837
NEWBOLD in *Phil. Trans* CXXXVII. 427 The slender arrows
propelled from the Sumpitan, or blow-pipe. 1844 J. TOMLIN
Miss Frails 84 A sumpitan, or blow-pipe, and a quiver of
arrows 1882 DE WINDT *Equator* 88 A hollow tube eight
feet long called by the Poonans 'sumpitan', the chief weapon
of this tribe

Sumpter, -our, variants of **SUMNER**.

|| **Sumpsimus** (sɒ mpsɪmz). [L., 1st pers. pl.
perf. ind of *sūmere* to take] A correct expression
taking the place of an incorrect but popular one
(*sumpsimus*).

1545 HEN VIII *St. Part* 24 Dec. in Hall *Chron.* Hen VIII
(1548) 261 b. Some be to stiffe in their old Mumpsimus, other
be to busy and curious, in their newe Sumpsimus. 1621 MOUN-
TAGU *Deatibz* 115 Some very few, too much given vp into
their old Mumpsimus, which they would not leave for the new
Sumpsimus. 1653 Z. BOGAN *Miribz Chr* Life 124 One that
hath been long in another way, will not easily be brought
to change his old *mumpsimus* (as they say) for a new *sump-*
simus. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng* Intro. 34 The insufficiency
and inaptitude of the old *mumpsimus*, on the back of which
they thus clap this their new *sumpsimus*. 1828 SCOTT *Ann*
Margaret's Murr (ad mlt). The clergyman, who, without
vindicating his false reading, preferred, from habit's sake, his
old *mumpsimus* to the modern *sumpsimus*. 1882 *Contemp*
Rev Mar. 372 Did they want a correct *sumpsimus*, or their
erroneous but pleasing *mumpsimus*?

† **Sumpt**. *Obs. rare*. [ad L. *sumptus*, f. *sumpt-*,
sūmere to consume, spend] a. Expenditure. b.
Sumptuousness.

a 1550 R. HALL *Life Fisher* in *Wks* (E.E.T.S.) p. xlvii.
His owne great sumpt & expenses in wearing of silke and
other costly apparel 1548 PATTEN *Expah. Scot* Pref. d.j.
They spake drylye more too tant the sumpt of oure shoo,
then to seme [etc.].

Sumpt, variant of **SUMP sb.**

Sumpter (sɒ mptɪ), *sb arch.* Forms 4-7
sumpter, 4, 8 sumter, 5 sometour, 6 sumtar, 7
som(e)ter, 4- sumpter. See also **SUMPTURN** 2.
[a. OF. *somp(t)ier* = Pr. *saumatier* (cf. med. L.
saumatarius) = pop. L. **sagmatarius*, f. *sagmat-*,
sagna SUM sb. 2. see -ER 2.]

† 1. The driver of a pack-horse. *Obs.*

c 1320 *Brasenose Coll. Muniments* 52 49 (MS) Robert
the Sumpter 13.. K. Ahs. 6007 (Laud MS.), Dryers
Gyroues, & Sumters [or sumpters] c 1420 Sir Anadace
(Camden) xxx. His sometour and his palfray mon bothe
1523 LO. BERNERS *Prouis* I xviii. 21 Incontinent were sent
thither horses and sompters, to fetch the thens some purvey-
ance 1601 F. LAKE *Housch Ord Edw* II § 87 (1876) 52
A] palfrayes & somters of the kinges house

2 A pack or baggage horse, a beast of burden.
1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed 2) I. 302/1 Thus the Bishop..
proudeith out of every Cite in England y palfrays and
ij. sumpters. 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II 718/2 He gaue
right great giftes, lading his sumpters with plate and
treasure a 1625 FLETCHER *Noble Gent* v 1, You should
have had a Sumpter, where now you are faine, To hire a
Rippers mare 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor. Subj* ii (1703) 127
He may, like a sumpter, carry things of value, but he never
wears them, 1700 DRYDEN *Indr* i. 74. I then. he Feather'd
Fates among the Mules and Sumpters sent. 1849 ALFORD
Gk Test Matt. xxi. 6, 7 The Lord sat on the foal, and
the mother accompanied, apparently after the manner of
a sumpter.

fig. 1605 SHAKS. *Leaz* II. iv. 219 Returne with her? Per-
swade me rather to be slauie and sumpter To this detested
groomie

† 3. A pack, saddle-bag. *Obs.*
1570 LEVINS *Maup*. 76 A Sumpter, *sarcina*. 1611
BEAUM. & FL. *Cypid's Rev* v 1, I'll have a horse to leap
thee, and thy base issue shall carry Sumpters 1652 COR-
TERELL tr. *Calpurnia's Cassandra* ii (1676) 54 [He] com-
manded Cloaths of the Macedonian fashion to be taken out
of his Sumpter. 1666 *Lond. Gas* No 106/4 His Mules with
their Sumpters covered with Scarlet, Embroidered with
Gold. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Pirneol. Gen* (1693) 198.

4. attrib (often equivalent to *pack*); see **PACK sb. 1**

14). a. in sense 1, as *sumpter boy, man*.

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp* (Camden) 255 Pro expensis de
sompthermen c 1420 Sir Anadace (Camden) xxvii, Thenne
his sometour-mon before was dytze. 14 *Lat. Eng. Voc*
in Wr. Wulcker 586 *Gerolotista*, a sompturman. 1588 KYD
Housch Philos Wks (1901) 270 He must needs be charge
with sompter men 1601 F. LAKE *Housch Ord Edw* II
§ 86 (1876) 56 1 hat none of the kinges meigne chaitetts
or sompter boye keepe his wife at the court 1627 J. TAYLOR
(Water P) *Armado* C 4 b. Somptermen, Littermen and
Coachmen 1725 MSS. *Di. Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm)
VI 8: Samll Jackson, the sumpter man

b. in sense 2, as *sumpter animal, ass, beast*,
camel, dog, horse, mule, pony, hence (= baggage-)
sumpter canoe, car.

14 *Lat. Eng. Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 582 *Faleianus*, a
somptherhors 1502 *Privy Purse Exp* *Eliz York* (1830) 14
Six tapettes for the sompters horses 1577 HARRISON *Descr*
Brit iii viii. The ancient vey of sommers and sompter
hoises is in a manner vtterly relinquished 1579-80 NORTH
Plutarch (1676) 430 They overthrow their carriages and
sompter Moys. 1602 J. DONNE *To Sir N. Smyth* 133 That
Scot who, at his coming up, had not a Sumpter-dog 1707
MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) I 225 Two Mules that were Sumpter
Mules to a Colonel in Flanders 1758 MRS DEBANY *Let.*
to Mrs. Dewes 1 Oct, A train of two chaises and two cars
with us and our sumptier-car 1760 SMOLLETT *Ode to*
Judith 95 So moves the sumpter mule, in harness'd pride.
1764 HARRIS *Observ* xi. v. 222 A sumpter camel, which
carries his treasure. 1821 SOURHEY *Expah. Orsua* 191
The sumpter beasts, who were partly laden with powder
1832 R. & J. LANDER *Expah. Niger* III xix. 159 Besides
our convoy, we had a sumpter canoe in company. 1863
BARING-GOULD *Iceland* 166 The horses tripped over swamps
which would have engulfed the sumpter pony 1873
TRISTRAM *Moab* iii 45 'the rest kept a sharp look out on
the sumpter animals' 1879 WALFORD *Londonia* II 33
From the knightly charger to the humble sumpter-horse.

c. = Covering or carried by a sumpter animal,
as *sumpter cloth, saddle, trunk*

1569 *Wills & Ino Richmond* (Suites) 219, in jst hackney
saddles One sumtar saddle c 1575 J. Hooker *Life Sir P*
Casew (1857) 177, ij somptea clothes, c 1653 in *Verney Mem*
(1907) I 535 Yalowe haire sumpter trunks 1666 *Lond*
Gas No 97/2 Thirty seven Mules with their Sumpter
Cloaths nobly embroidered with Gold. 1715 *Lady G. Bail-*
ie's Housch Bk (S. H. S.) 187 For a sumter trunks £4 0 0
1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) II 52, I have seen
an ass clothed in a very gorgeous sumpter-cloth. 1828
SCOTT *Br. Laure* ix. Without the saddle being decorated w/
the brodered sumpter-cloth 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit.*
Dict II (1863) 277/8 Sumpter saddle, *bât, selle de somme*.

Hence † **Sumpter v. trans.**, to put on one's
back; to wear.

c 1590 *Trag. Rich. II* (1870) 7 For your sakes. For once
Ile sumpter a gaydwye wardropp.

† **Sumptery**, a. and sb. *Obs. rare*. Also 7
sumptury [f. prec sb. + -y.] A. adj. Of or per-
taining to sumpter animals.

1546 in *Archaeol. Cant.* VII 192 V^o sumptury stable w/
y^o Carter's hall.

B. sb. Baggage.

1620 SHELTON and P. *Quix*. lix 398 They alighted, and
Sancho retired with his Sumptury [Sp. *reposteria*] into a
Chamber of which the Oast gaue him the Key
† **Sumptify**, v. *Obs. rare*-. [ad L. *sumpti-*
facere, f. *sumptus* expense - see -FY.]
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Sumptify*, to make great expences
or cost.

Sumption (sɒ mptʃən). Also 5 *sumpoion*. [ad.
L. *sumptio*, -*sumpti*, n. of action f. *sumpt-*, *sūmere*
to take. Cf. OF. *sumption*, *sumption*.]

† 1. The reception (of the Sacrament, of Christ
in the Sacrament). *Obs.*

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 463 When .he had said mes,
befor his sumptions, be same duffe came agayn 1644
F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 443 By reall sumption of Christs
body into the mouth of the receiver. 1654 JER TAYLOR
Real Pres iii 30 The places are exactly parallel, both of
them [are meant] of spiritual sumption of Christ 1664 OWEN
Vindic Annuat Fiat Lux xix. 461 Others think that the
Sacrifice consists in three actions of the Priest, Consecra-
tion, Oblation and Sumption, or receiving of the Host.

2. † a. The taking of a thing as true without
proof; hence, an assumption, premiss. b. The
major premiss of a syllogism. (Cf. **SUMPTION I.**)

1572 R. T. DICE 44 The Sumption or assumption the Pope
affirmeth and the conclusion is manifest 1656 STANLEY
Hist Philos. v. 17 Analysis is a sumption of the thing
sought, by the conclusions, (as if they were already known) to
find out the truth. *Ibid.* 62 Of Syllogisms some are Cate-
goricall. Categorical are those whose sumptions and con-
clusions are simple propositions 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON
Logic xvi (1866) I 295 The proposition in which the rela-
tion of the major term to the middle is expressed, is the
Sumption or Major Premise 1874 ELIZ S. PHILLIPS in *Sex*
& *Edue* 132 Sumption—All women ought to be incapable
of sustained activity

Sumptious, -ly, obs. ff. **SUMPTUOUS**, -ly.

Sumptuary (sɒ mptʃuəri), a (sb.). Also 7 *somp-*
tuarie. [ad. L. *sumptuarius*, f. *sumptus*: see
SUMPT and -ARY. Cf. F. *somptuaire*, It., Sp. *sum-*
tuario, Pg. *sumptuario*] Pertaining to or regu-
lating expenditure.

Sumptuary law, a law regulating expenditure, esp. with
a view to restraining excess in food, dress, equipage, etc.
1500 E. BLOUNT tr. *Conestaggio* 9 They made sumptuare
lawes, and especially vpon viuals. 1650 BULWER *Anthro-*
pomet 262 The prodigious and ridiculous vanity of these
Times, (if ever) calling for Sumptuary Laws 1716 LADY
M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Miss Bristol* 22 Aug. They have
sumptuary laws in this town, which distinguish their rank
by their dress 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic* IV. iv. When Sunday
came, it was indeed a day of finery, which all my sumptuary

edicts could not restrain. 1850 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* xiv
(1865) II. 134 The money-lenders were dissatisfied with the
sumptuary reforms which Pompeius had encouraged. 1850
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L* ii. Of a splendour beyond what
was allowed by the sumptuary regulations of the colony
1875 STUBBS *Const Hist* II xvi 413 Sumptuary laws, pre-
scribing the minutiae of diet and dress 1888 *Lancel* *Brit*
XXIV 624/1 Numerous ancient laws dealt with trade and
sumptuary matters

† b. sb. One responsible for expenditure. *Obs.*

1789 P. SMYTH in *Aldrich's Archib* (1818) 77 The sump-
tuary, who furnishes the expence of a building

Sumptuousity (sɒ mptʃuəsi) [ad. late L.
sumptuositas, f. *sumptuosus* **SUMPTUOUS**. Cf. F.
sumptuosité, etc.] Lavishness or extravagance of
expenditure; magnificence or luxuriousness of liv-
ing, equipment, decoration, or the like

1559 BERCHER *Noblytype Wyne* (Roxb) 127 Simonides
namyd a woman to be the poyson of lyffe the battell off
Sumptuosyite, the beastie of famillyaritie 1562 J. SHUTE
tr. *Cambrie's Turke Wars* 27 A certaine chapelliche he
had buylded with great sumptuosyite 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny*
II. 584 No man ever after him was able to match that
sumptuosyite of his Theatre 1653 tr. *Carmen's Nisena*
155 1 he chief Commanders being treated with such sump-
tuosyite as belonged unto them 1836 *New Monthly Mag*
XLVIII. 461 This is displayed in an excess of sumptuosy-
ity and decoration. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xviii. He
was rather a favourite with the regiment, treating the young
officers with sumptuosyite 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* ii. xvi.
A dinner on the desired scale of sumptuosyite cannot be
achieved. 1891 FARRAR *Darkest & Dawn* ii 241 It was
called the Golden House, and excelled in sumptuosyite
every thing which the world had hitherto seen.

b. An instance of this, a sumptuous thing.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I 168 To speake of his sumptuosyites,
of his largesses. 1652 HRYVIN *Casmogr* Intro. 18 Alcx-
ander found more Cines and sumptuosyites, in that little
Kingdome of Porus than in all his other travells 1843
CARVI & PAST & PR. i. vi 49 Turn away from their lacklaid
sumptuosities. 1856 T. A. TROLOPE *Girly Cath de Aledici*
56 These and other such sumptuosities of Rome

Sumptuous (sɒ mptʃuəs), a. Also 5 *somp-*
tuouse, 5-6 *sumptuousous*, 6 *somptuous*, *sump-*
tu(u)ous, -uous, *sumptuous*, 6-7 *sumptuous*,
sumtuouse, 7 *sumtuouse*, *sumtious*. [a. OF
somptheux, *sumptueux* = Pr. *sumptuos*, It. *som-*
tuoso, Sp. *sumtuoso*, Pg. *sumptuoso*, ad. L. *sump-*
tuosus, f. *sumptus* expense, f. *sūmere* to take, con-
sume, spend]

1. Of buildings, apparel, repasts, and the like:
Made or produced at great cost; costly and
(hence) magnificent in workmanship, construction,
decoration, etc.

1485 CAXTON *Parls & V* (1868) 15 The feste whyche was
moite sumptuous and noble 1490 — *Eneydos* xxi 80 [He]
made it [sc. the sacraire] to be well ornated & crowned
with crownes of golde & of other somptuous thynges 1515
BARCLAY *Egloges* iv (1570) C v i. No bed of state, of rayment
sumptuous 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 1 The excesse
used in the sumptuous and costly arraye and apparel.
1549 *Compt. Scot* xvii. 145 No sumptuous clethyng of fine
clayth 1550 T. HOVEY *Trav* 57 A sumptuous aqueduct,
with diverse other antiquities a 1586 SIDNEY *Archid* ii
xxii (1912) 483 To builde a sumptuous monument for her
sister. 1593 SHAKS. *A Hen VI*, iv. vii 106 Is my Apparell
sumptuous to behold? 1639 S. DU VERGER tr. *Carus*
Adinar, *Events* 6: One of the sumptuest parts of his
Palace. 1677 MILTON *P. R* iv. 124 1 his sumptuous glut-
tonies, and gorgeous feasts. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 457 P.
A fine Lady dressed in the most sumptuous Habit 1721 *New*
Gen Atlas 120 Here is also a sumptuous Foundry for
Cannon. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav* 181 He sees No costly
lord the sumptuous banquet deal To make him loath his
vegetable meal 1824 DIXON *Liter Comp* 767 He assumes
a yet more majestic aspect in the three sumptuous folios.
1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* iv. 68 In death their
greatness followed them to their sumptuous tombs.
adob. a 1721 PRIOR *Colin's Mistakes* v Wks 1907 II 81
With Pearl and Jewels was she sumptuous deckt.

b. of conditions, functions, etc.

1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* L 2, He sommoneth his
nobles and estates, commanding them to be ready to accom-
pany him in the most sumtuouse sort they might 1597
HOOKER *Ecl. Pol* v xv § 3 The sumptuous stateliness of
houses built vnto Gods glory 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 88 It
is celebrated with very pompous and sumptuous solemnity.
1711 ADDISON *Spect* No. 108 P 5 The Gentleman had the
Pleasure of seeing the huge Jack served up in a most
sumptuous Manner. 1839 HALLAM *Lit Eur* II 256 That
stately and sumptuous architecture which distinguishes this
period 1841 JAMES *Corse de Leon* xv. She was dressed in
the most sumptuous mode of the Court. 1891 FARRAR
Darkest & Dawn xx. His father had received a sumptuous
Caesarean funeral

c. Of natural objects: Splendid or magnificent
in appearance.

1594 T. B. *La Primaud. Fr Acad* ii 7 This face of
heaven so sumptuous to behold 1598 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep*
xx 88 In beaute sumptuous, as the Northern waine
1809 W. IRVING *Knicker* ii iv (1849) 105 The sumptuous
prospect of rich unsettled country 1847 TENNYSON *Princess*
iv 134 She spoke and turn'd her sumptuous head.

† 2. Of charges, expenses, etc. Involving a great
outlay of money. *Obs.*

1485 *York Memo. Bk.* (Surtees) I. 186 Their povertie and
sumptuous charges which they did bere. 1533 ELVOR
Cast. Health (1541) 43 Provision agaynst wayne and sump-
tuouse expenses of the meane people 1541 *Test Ebor*.
(Surtees) VI 139, I will that no sumptuous coste be mayde
at my buriall. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli Epist* 384 The trade
of merchandise, except it bee sumptuous and costly [etc.]
1616 R. C. *Tynes' Whistell* (1872) 22 The..Mausoleum monu-
ment, ..Whose sumptuous cost..Noe poet..is able to dilate.

+b Costly or expensive to practise or maintain
Chiefly *Sc Obs*

1551-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser 1 I 119 The samyn is sumptuous to his Majesty and nocht necessary to be kept now 1608 *Forrell's* *Sumptuous* 76 No creature so profitable, none less sumptuous [than the bee] 1609 *SKENE Reg. Mag.* *Forme of Process* 112 b The Lords has abrogat that lingsome, tedious, and sumptuous forme of proces 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* 111 114 This tributary, tedious, and sumptuous pernegation

+8 Of persons, etc. Spending largely; (hence) magnificent in equipment or way of living. *Obs*

1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 96 I thought you found a fault before in the building of our cytes yet, me seemeth, gentylmen and the nobylite are in that behalfe ouer sumptuous 1555 *Eden Decades* 111 vii (A1b) 166 The sumptuous Cleopatra 1586 *A Day Eng Secretorie* (1625) 26 Plaine are their habites for the most part, and nothing sumptuous 1651 *Honors Levith* 111 xlii, 294 The bishops were sumptuous in their face and apparel. 1671 *Milton Samson* 1072 When first I saw The sumptuous Dalila floating this way 1762-71 *H. WALPOLE Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) I 89 The accession of this sumptuous prince brought along with it the establishment of the arts. 1781 *COWPER Trav.* 59 The peacock, see—Mark what a sumptuous Phari-see is he!

Sumptuously, *adv* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2] In a sumptuous manner, at great cost, with great expenditure of money; with magnificence or pomp of living, equipment, decoration, entertainment, etc.

1538 *Act 28 Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 1 The Kynges Highnes moste sumptuously hath buylded many mansions. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. V*, 41 The Frenche kyng sumptuously banqueted them 1551 *ROBINSON Tr. More's Utopia* 11 (1895) 264 Thither they sende furth some of their cetezens to lyue there sumptuously 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser 1 III 347 The sud wardane has bene verie sumptuous super expensid in the office of wardanne 1611 *Bible Luke* xvi 19 There was a certain rich man, which fared sumptuously every day 1617 *MORVSON Tim* 1 145 A building all of Marble covered with lead very sumptuously 1662 *J. DAVIES Tr. Mandelstov's Trav* 225 The women are very sumptuously clad 1784 *COWPER Task* 1 v 251 Not sumptuously adorn'd, nor needing aid, Like homely featur'd night, of clust'ring gems 1870 *F. R. WITSON Ch. Lindisf* 76 The whole has been sumptuously coloured 1894 *H. NISSET Bush Girl's Rom.* 216 The sumptuously-attired Timothy

b. *transf.* Splendidly, nobly, *rare*.
1750 *H. WALPOLE Let to Mann* 18 Oct. Why, child, you will find yourself as sumptuously descended as—All the blood of all the Howards!

Sumptuousness, [f. *SUMPTUOUS* + *-NESS*.] The condition or quality of being sumptuous; costliness and magnificence of living, production, equipment, construction, or maintenance

c 1530 *L. Cox Rhel* (1899) 67 The sumptuousness of the women of Rome 1553 *Eden Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 13 The Turke commended a greite naue of shippes with greite sumptuousness to be furnished 1573 *PURDICKS Suprem. Chr. Princes* 479 Many caused Images with great sumptuousness and coste, were sette vp a 1628 *F. GREVILL Sidney* (1652) 208 The sloth or sumptuousness of her great Steward, and white staves 1676 *Row Contin Blair's Autobiogr.* xi (1848) 333 There was most sumptuous sumptuousness used at his burial 1684 *Contempl. St. Man* i vi (1699) 62 The sumptuousness of his Palaces. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No 99 ¶ 5 He raised a house, equal in sumptuousness to that of the vizier. 1868 *E. EDWARDS Raleigh* i iv 58 The royal progresses were pageants of no small sumptuousness.

+**Sumpture**¹, *Obs rare*. Also 8 *sumpture*. [f. *L. sumptus* (see *SUMPTUOUS*) + *-URE*]

1 Sumptuousness.
1616 *CHAPMAN Homer's Hymn Hermes* 127 Celebrating all Her traine of seruants, and collateral Sumpture of Houses.

2. Expense; *attrib.* in *sumpture law* = sumptuary law.

1727 *A. HAMILTON New Acc. E. Indies* II xlvii, 164 For want of sumpture Laws among them, it was hard to know the Gentleman from the Beggar

+**Sumpture**², *Obs*. Altered form of *SUMPTER* after words in *-URE*

1608 *CHAPMAN Byron's Conspir* 111 1, Endure this, and be turned into his Moile To beare his sumptures 1648 *J. BEAUMONT Psyche* vii, cclviii, Their sumptures now they hastily provide, though yet uncertain which way they should tend. 1649 *JER. TAYLOR Gt. Exempt* 11 Disc xi § 7 To load their sumptures stil the more by how much their way is shorter 1708 *J. STEVENS Sp. Dict. Repost.* a Sumpture cloth 1709 — *tr. Quevedo's Cont. Wks.* (1709) 383 We have no findings of our Sumptures and Carriages.

Sumpy (*sw mpy*), a *dialect*. [f. *SUMP sb* + *-Y* 1. Cf. *Du sompig*, *G. sumpfig*, *Sw. sumpfig*: *Boggy*, *swampy*.]

1829 *BROCKETT N. C. Gloss*, *Sumpy*, mury, dirty 1892 *J. Lucas Kain's England* 305 1 here should be no sumpy places

Sum-total (*sw mto-tal*) Pl. *sums-total*, *sum-totals*. [ad. med. *L. summa totalis* see *SUM sb* 1 and *TOTAL a* Cf. *f. somme totale*.] The aggregate of all the items in an account; the total amount (of things capable of numeration).

c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* i, 418 The hye goodes frendship hem makes, They toteth on hir somme total. c 1430 *Art of Nounbring* vi 9 Ioyne the produccioun, and here wold be the some totale. 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 325 Somme Totale of almaner Costes Charges & Expences *Ibid* 330 Somme Totall of all Stuffe Tackel & Apparell ordnance Artillerie & Abillamentes of warre 1543 *Fitzherbert Surv.* 30 To knowe the hole charge of all the partyculers, which they be at the first syght, in the sommes total 1533 *MORE Debell. Salem Wks.* 1024 1 He bringeth forth here

a fewe amountyng in a some total to the infinite number of fower 1675 *COCKER Morals* 4 Compute your Sins Sum-total for a Year 1743 *BUTLER & CUMMINGS Voy. 3 Seas* Pref p vii, The Sum Total we shall ever receive for our Voyage to the South-Seas. 1856 *N. Brit Rev* XXVI 91 In the terms of peace made with France, a sum total was agreed on for the whole debt. 1864 *Intell. Observ* VI 273 The Mint is each day engaged in adding to the sums total 1865 *MRS GASKELL Wives & Daughters* xvii, Every time the sum totals came to different amounts

b *gen.* The aggregate or totality of.
1660 *JER. TAYLOR Worth Commu* 1 § 2 38 There are two great Sermons of the Gospel which are the summe total and abreviation of the whole word of God 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II 145 These particular enjoyments make up the sum total of our happiness 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* 11 111 11, The diseased things that were spoken, done, the sum-total whereof is the French Revolution 1875 *Phenix* 22 May 25/1 The session will have done something to lessen the sum-total of human suffering 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI 35 1 throughout the world the sum-total of motion 1 even the same 1906 *ANWYL Celtic Reliq* 1 5 To the sum-total of these religious ideas contributions have been made from many sources

Hence **Sum-to-tal-ize** *v.* *trans* and *intr*, to reckon or state the sum-total, to sum up, whence **Sum-total-ize** *n.*, summing up.

1840 *HALBURTON Clochem* Ser 111 11 26 But to sum-totalize my story the next time [etc.] 1855 — *Nat & Hum Nat* I 18 MAXIMS and says are the sum-totalization of a thing 1855 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I, 29 10 to decide on the value of each separate coin, and after that to sum-totalize.

Sum-up *v.* [f. *phr sum up* (see *SUM v* 1 4).] A summing-up, summary.

1894 *O'CONNOR in Romanism & Ritualism* (1895) 257 The truth of Mr Gladstone's sum up cannot be questioned **Sumwhat**, *obs form* of *SOMEWHAT*.

Sunmyter, *obs form* of *SOMMITAR*

1530 *PALSGR.* 278/2 *Sunmyter* a fauchon, *sunmyterre*.

Sun (*sn*), *sb*. Forms 1-7 *sunne*, (1 *sunna*), 3-7 *sonne*, 4-5 (6 *sn*) *sunne*, 4-7 *sonne* (chiefly *Sc.*), *sunna*, 5-6 *son*, (3 *seonne*, 4 *sonn*, *Kentish* *sonne*, *Sc.* *sonne*, *sw.* *son*, 5 *soen*, *sw.* *son*, *Sc.* *sonne*, 6 *Sn* *son*), 4- *sun*. B. *Sc.* 4 *seone*, 6 *syn*, 7-8 *sin*, 8 *sun*. [Com. Tent. wk. fem. OE *sunne* = OFris. *sunne*, *sunne* (WFr. *sunne*, *sunne*, *son*, *NFr.* *sun*), OS. *sunna* (MLG, LG. *sunne*), MDu. *zonne* (Du. *zon*), OHG *sunno* (MHG. *sunne*, *sun*, MG. *sonne*, *son*, G. *sonne*), ON. *sunna* (poet.), Goth. *sunno*, also wk. masc. OE *sunna* = OFris. *sonna*, OS. *sunno*, OHG. *sunna*, Goth. *sunna* — OTeut. **sunno-*, *-on-*, f. *sun-*, *s(u)wen-*, whence also Zend. (gen.) *xuue-*, *sun*, Gr. *hē-ōl* glittering, OIr. *fur-sunno* lighting-up. From the same root *sun-* (sk.) with *n* instead of *s* formative, *s(u)wen-* (sk.), are Skr. *sāra* (sāra), *sāra*, *sāra* sun, Zend *hwar* (gen. *hwarō*), Gr. *hēlios*, *hēlios*, Doric *hēlios*, Cretan *hēlios*, Alb. *il* star, L. *sōl* sun, W. *haul*, Ir. *siol* eye, Lith. *saule*, Goth. *sunu*, ON. *sol*.]

I. 1. The brightest (as seen from the earth) of the heavenly bodies, the luminary or orb of day; the central body of the solar system, around which the earth and other planets revolve, being kept in their orbits by its attraction and supplied with light and heat by its radiation; in the Ptolemaic system reckoned as a planet, in modern astronomy as one of the stars

The ordinary language as to the sun's course, its rising and setting, etc., is based upon the old view of the sun as a body moving through the zodiac, rising above, passing across the heavens, and sinking below the horizon, etc.

Beowulf 606 *Sunnes* weglweders subanscined c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth* ix, Donne se sunne on hadrum heofone beorhtost scined, þonne æðeostriab calle steorran 971 *Blickl Hom* 51 Þære sunnan hæto a 1000 *Riddels* lxvii, 3 (Gr.) Leohthe þære mona, swifere þonne sunne. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen* xxlii, 31 And sona eode sunne up c 1300 *ORMIN* 773/Æst, tær þe sunne riseþ *Ibid* 9400 þe sunnes brhte lcome c 1205 *LAV* 27805 *Ær* þe sunne eode to grunde a 1300 *Cursor M* 291 In þe sunne pat schines clere Æs a thing and three things sere, A bodi rond, and hets and light. *Ibid* 388 þe ferth [day] Bath were made sun and mon 1340 *Avenb* 27 þe briz-ness of þe zonne. 1390 *Gower Conf* III, 313 The Sonne arisþ, the weder clereþ c 1400 in *Rel. Ant* I, 132 C. Wherefore is the son rede at even? M. For he gothe toward hell 1506 *TINDALE Eph.* iv 26 Lett not the sonne goe doune upon youre wrath c 1565 *KINGSMILL Conf. Satan* (1578) 14 Gods words remaine beyond the days of the Sunne 1590 *Satir Poems Reform* xv 738 Marguldis, forðd the sunne to oppin þow euene morrow 1634 *MILTON Comus* 374 Though Sun and Moon Were in the flat Sea sunk 1785 *BURNS 3rd Ed.* 7 *Lapha* 11, Now the sun keels in the west 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Ram* i 292 When the sun rises red, wind and rain may be expected during the day 1873 *DAWSON Earth & Man* i 9 The sun is, an incandescent globe surrounded by an immense luminous envelope of vapours

b In conformity with the gender of OE. *sunne*, the feminine pronoun was used until the 16th c in referring to the sun; since then the masculine has been commonly used, without necessarily implying personification; the neuter is somewhat less frequent

a 900 *O. E. Martyrol*, 21 Mar, On domes dæge. þonne scined seo sunne seofon siðum beorhtor þonne heo nu do. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 479 in *O. E. Misc.*, þe sunne bileude hire lyht 1377 *LANGT. P. P.* B xviii 243 How þe sonne gan louke her lyhte in her-self, When she seye how þe sunne suffre þat sonne & se made. 1535 *COWDALE Isa.* xxxviii, 8 So the Sonne turned ten degrees backward, the which he was descended afore 1554 *BP LATIMER Sermon St. Stephen's*

Day Serm (1584) 276 Not that the sunne it selfe of her [ed 1607 his] substance shalbe daikened 1590 *SHAKS Com. Err* 11 11 30 When the sunne shines, let foolisli gnats make spot, But creepe in crannies, when he hides his beames 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* 111 1 § 37 How much bigger the Sun may be then hee seeme 1667 *MILTON P. L.* 111 247 For yet the Sun Was not, shee in a cloude 1686 *Tabernacle* Sojournd the while 1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 432 'Tis raging noon, and, vertical, the Sun Darts on the head direct his forceful rays 1798 *COLTRIDGE Anc. Mar* i vii, The Sun came up upon the left, Out of the sea came he 1845 *Dr. QUINCEY Dau. Lebanon Wks.* 1856 V 280 Up rose the sun on the thirtieth morning in all his pomp.

c. As an object of worship in various religions, and thus (and hence generally) personified as a male being, sometimes identified with various gods, esp. Apollo (cf. *SUN-GOD*), also in classical mythology said to be drawn in a chariot.

c 1205 *LAV* 13934 Saturnus heo zunen sættereda, þene Sunne heo zunen sonedæd c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* vi (11th ed) 605 Gere hym mak som offeringe til ours gret god, þe sene c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S.T.S.) 11 8: Thy wovis made to syn and mone 1595 *NASHES Lenten Stuff* 45 The sunne was so in his mumps ypon it, that it was almost noone before hee could goe to cart that day 1610 *Heywood Gold Age* i 1, I plac'd diuine Apollo Within the Sunnes bright Chariot 1632 *E. BLOUNT Lyph's Size* *Crit. Com.* Ep. Ded, This Poet, sat at the Sunnes Table Apollo gaue him a wreath of his owne Bayes 1644 *MILTON Comus* 5: Who knows not Carce The daughter of the Sun? 1674 *S. VINCENT Young Gall* *Acad* 26 1111 the Sun's Car-horses stand prancing on the very top of highest Noon. 1727 *GAY Fables* i xxviii, Patient of light, all being Sun 1781 *COWPER Conversat* 67 A Persian, humble servant of the sun 1868 *TENNYSOON Lucr.* 1112 124 Another of our Gods, the Sun, Apollo, Delius, or of older use All-seeing Hyperion. 1887 *A. LANG Myth*, etc (1899) I, 125 In Samoa the sun had a child by a Samoan woman

d As a type of brightness or clearness.

c 990 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt* xvii 2 *Resplenduit facies eius sicut sol*, est-gecean onsonne his sunne sunna a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1681 Seouen sides brhte þen beo þe sunne a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17866 Briþer þenne þe sonnes beame. *Ibid* 24648 Bird o blis, na sun sa brht c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xlv (Julian) 446 Fere mare clere þane is þe sowne in myd-gerre 1412 *26 Pol. Poems* 49 Now are þey fayre angelsþere, As shynyng sunne in goddis syst. 1528 *ALLAN Martyrdom* *Campion* (1908) 19 As every of the test did piove and declare as cleare as the sunne 1644 *Jessop Angel of Ephesus* 32 It is as cleare as the Sunne, that a Bishop and a Presbyter are the same. 1859 *TENNYSOON Marr. Geraint* 231, I. Will clothe her for her bridals like the sun.

e. Phrases and proverbial expressions. (a) *Under (or beneath) the sun*, † *under sun*, on earth, in the world. (b) *(As ...)* as the sun shines on: = as lives or exists; used in commendatory phrases. (c) *To get the sun of*. (in fighting) to get on the sunward side of (an enemy) so that the sun shines into his eyes. (d) *On which the sun never sets* an expression applied in the 17th c. to the Spanish dominions, now to the British Empire. (e) *To make the sun shine through* to make a hole in, 'let daylight into', so to let the sun shine through (one), to get wounded. (f) *With the sun* in the direction of the sun's apparent diurnal movement in the northern hemisphere, i.e. from left to right; similarly *against the sun* (= *WITHERSHINS*). Chiefly *Naut*. (g) *To take the sun* to make an observation of the meridian altitude of the sun; also to shoot the sun (see *SHOOT v* 32 c). (h) Proverbial or allusive phrases.

To hold (etc.) a candle to the sun: see *CANDLE sb* 5 h *Crown of the sun*: see *CROWN sb* 8. *To make hay while the sun shines*: see *HAY sb* 3. *Raisins of the sun* see *RAISIN 2 c*

(a) a 1000 *Andreas* 1013 (Gr.) Gode pancade, þes ðe hie onsunde æfre moston gesen under sunnan c 1205 *LAV* 108 Þar Rome nou on stondeð, fele þer undeð sunnan nas get Rome bi wonnen a 1250 *Owl & Night* 912 Þar beoþ men þat litel kunne of songe þat is undeð sunne 1303 *R. BRUNN Handl. Synne* 57 To alle crystyn men vnder sunne 1328 *Wyclif Eccl* i 10 No thing under the sunne newe a 1400-50 *Warrs Alex* 4300 Na supowell vnder son seke we venure 1458 *DUNBAR Poems* vii 43 Moste aunterus and able, Wndir the soun that beris helme or scheld 1628 *FLETCHER Innu* *Licet* i 1, There fights no braver soldier under Sun, Gentlemen 1638 *JUNIUS Panis Anticus* 123 Their worke remaineth in the finest place under the Sunne 1711 *STERLE Spect* No 671, I know no Evil under the Sun so great 1850 *TENNYSOON In Memor* lxxv, While we breathe beneath the sun. a 1862 *THOREAU Yaukee in Canada* ii (1866) 22 What under the sun they were placed there for was not apparent

(b) [c 1205 *LAV* 12087 Nis nan seure wifmon þa hit sunne scined on] a 1622 *SHADWELL Volunteers* i 1 u, He is as fine a Gentleman as the Sun shines upon.

(c) 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* iv, 111 360 Be first adu's'd, In conflict that you get the Sunne of them.

(d) 1630 *CARR. SMITH Advert* Wks (Arb) II 962 Why should the brave Spanish Soldiers biag; The Sunne never sets in the Spanish dominions, but ever shineth on one part or other, we have conquered for our King. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr* 15 Her dominions are very spacious, that the Sun never forsakes her quite. c 1645 — *Let.* (1650) I, 358 The catholic King wears the sun for his helmet, because it never sets upon all his dominions, in regard some part of them lies on the other side of the Hemisphere among the Antipodes 1648 *GAGE New Survey* *Wm. Indes* Ep. Ded, Our Neighbors the Hollanders, have conquered so much Land in the East and West-Indies, that it may be said of them, as of the Spaniards, That the Sun never sets upon their Dominions

1847 *SCOTT Napoleon* VI v 141 [Napoleon loq] I the stake I play for is immense—I will continue in my own dynasty the family system of the Bourbons, and unite Spain for ever to the destinies of France Remember that the sun never

sets on the immense Empire of Charles V 1846 THACKERAY in *Punch* X 107/2 Snobs are recognised throughout an Empire on which I am going to understand the Sun never sets 1857 HUGHES *Ten Brown* 1.1 'The great army of Browns, who are scattered over the whole empire on which the sun never sets'

(e) 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mo. Subj.* 1 (1703) 145 If he draws upon me in the streets, I will not let the sun shine through me, if I can help it 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* 185 We made the Sun shine through some of the Walls.

(f) 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780) II, *Rouer à tour*, to coil a rope with the sun 181d, *Rouer à contre*, to coil a rope against the sun c 1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 55 The starboard cable should be bitted with the sun, and the port cable against the sun, 1875 BEDFORD *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* IV (ed. 2) 90 When the wind shifts against the sun, Trust it not, for back it will run.

(g) 1555 TOWNSON in *Halluyt Voy.* (1589) 100 They took 3rd sunne & after judged themselves to be 24 leagues past the 11th de Sestos 1866 'MARK TWAIN' *Innoc Abn.* II (1887) 20, I found a servant Now, I said, they 'take the sun' through this thing 1895 *Memoir of Anderson* II 21 They watched the Captain daily 'take the sun'

(h) 1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. XVIII 409 After sharpe shoures . . . move shene is he sonne. 1535 COVERDALE *Matt.* V 45 He maketh his sonne to aryse on the euel and on the good 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villaine* I. III 179 It's good be warie, whilst the sunne shines cleer 1598 SHAKS. *Henry IV.* I. III. 70 Then did the Sun on dung hill shine.

† f. *Line, mount of the sun* (Palmyra): see quot. 1653. *Sun and moon*, a kind of tug-of-war (see quot. 1615). *Obs.*

1615 T. THOMAS *Dit. Dialectica*, a kinde of plaie, wherein two companies of boyes holding hands all in a rowe, do pull with hard hold one another till one be overcome: it is called Sunne and Moone 1653 R. SANDRAS *Physiogn.* 53 The line of the Sun takes its beginning out of the line of Fortune, and ascends, dividing the mount of the Sun, straight to the ring-finger

2. With qualifying word, or in *ph.*, with reference to its position in the sky (or occas. the zodiac), or its aspect or visibility at a particular time or times; † hence sometimes = direction or aspect with respect to the incident rays of the sun; so (poet.) *rising sun* = east, *setting sun* = west. Also in *fig. context*.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 7 When . . . the yonge sonne Hath in the Ram his halfe cours yronne. 1288 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV. III. 91 *Dum.* As fare as day Ber I as some daies, but then no sunne must shine 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 84 Some have set them just in the mids between both Sunnes, to wit the setting of it with the Antipodes, and the rising of it with us 1671 MORISON *Itin.* III. 310 So that the ground lye vpon the South Sunne, and fenced from cold winde 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* III. 436 Nor to the North, nor to the Rising Sun, Nor Southward But to the West 1790 Pope *Autumn* 100 And the low sun had lengthen'd ev'ly shade 1721 MORTIMER *Hush* II. 221 They must be not too much exposed to the Noon-sun; the Morning-sun being esteemed the best for them. 1726 L'FRONT *Albert's Architect.* I. 161 We should also observe what Suns our House stands to 1788 COWPER *Stanzas Bill Mort.* 16 Told that his setting sun would rise no more. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xvii. With just enough of life to see My last of suns go down on me 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* IV. 552 The midsummer, midnight, Norway sun. 1860 PUSK *Alk. Proph.* 367 The fiery emblem of Assyrian conquerors sank like a tropic sun 1865 KINGSLEY *Her. ev.* III. A glen which sloped towards the southern sun

b. With reference to the heat produced by the sun; hence (poet) = climate, clime.

c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 339 With volders under vines for violent sunnes 1790 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1798) 99 A Mediterranean-Sun makes him as dry and huskish in one Summer, as a toasted Bisket 1797 W. THOMSON *R. N. Adv.* 8 In strong Winds and Suns the Caskes shrink 1847 C. BROWNE *J. Eyre* xxiv. I would toil under Eastern suns, in Asian deserts 1854 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 101 Underneath another sun

† c. In adverbial expressions referring to the time of the rising and setting of the sun, e.g. *at the sun uprising*, *(a) rising, setting, going down, togingang* *Obs.* See also *SUNRISE* (-IST), *SUNRISING*, *SUNSET*, *SUNSETTING*.

The ME *sonne*, *sunne* is *ong* genitive sing. c 1300 *K. Horn* 847 (Laud), At he sonne op rysyng [MS. *Horn* vsping]. 1378a WYCLIF *Yoch.* xii. 1 At the sonne arysyng [Vulg. *ad solis ortum*] 1530 PALSGR. 805/2 At the sonne goyng downe, *sur le soleil couchant*. 1540-1 ELVOT *Image God* 67 That no vaityng house should receive any person, either before the sonne risen, or after the sonne set. 1556 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* II. 286 About the sonne togangeng

8. *fig.* In allusion to the splendour of the sun or to its being a source of light and heat.

a. Applied to God and to persons. *Sun of righteousness*, a title of Jesus Christ (after *Malachi* IV. 2).

c 1000 *Pharuz* 587 (Gr) *par* seo sobfaste sunne lichteð wlitig of weoredum in wudres byrig c 1200 ORMIN 16779 He nass nohtet. Full off al he rihite tiowwpe, Noff Goddes laress bihtet lem, Noff rihitwisnessessunne 138a WYCLIF *Mat.* IV. 4 And to you dredeyng my name the sunne of rihitwisnessesshal springe 1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II. II (Skeat) 15 The clips of me, that shulde be his shyndane sonne 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* in 306 Heyle vyrgyn mother of god, thow arte the sonne of the daye aboute and the mone of the nighte of the worlde 1521 FISHER *Sermon* agst *Luther* Wks (1876) 312 The lyght of fayth (that shyneth from the spyrituall sonne almyghty god) 1593 M. ROYDON *Elegie* 132 In *Spenser's Astrophel*, This likly they acquainted soone, He was a Sun, and she a Moone 1611 *Bible* Ps lxxxiv. 11 The Lord God is a sunne and shield [COVERD. a light and defence] c 1611 CHAPMAN *Homers Huds* Anagram, Henrye Prince of Wales ovr Svnn, Heyr, Peace, Life, 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xii. 173 That eternal Word, . . . the great in-

telligible Sun of the whole Rational World 1827 KEBLE *Chr. Y., Evening Hymn*, Sun of my soul, thou Saviour dear, It is not night if thou be near 1864 TENNYSON *Ru. And* 500 He is singing Hosanna in the highest yonder shine. The Sun of Righteousness. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boole's Child* xi. Any one of the Liras and Polles and Susies, the suns who had lighted his heart's firmament

b. Applied to things or conditions; esp in expressions referring to prosperity or gladness

1599 STERNER *Sheph. Cal.* Nov. 67 The sonne of all the world is dimme and darke 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* II. 306 Sa bricht a sone began to shine, that at Inglishmen was dung out of hail Scotland c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* xlix. 6 When thou shalt strangely passe, And scarcely greet me with that sunne thine eye 1602 — *Jul. C. V.* III. 63 The Sunne of Rome's set 1622 BACON *Ess.* *Deformity* (Arb.) 250 The sturres of natural inclination, are sometimes obscured by the sunne of discipline and vertue 1792 S. ROGERS *Pleas* *Alen* II. 21 When joy's bright sun has shed his evening ray 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* xvi. When the sun of my prosperity began to arise 1898 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III. xxi. 613 The sun of the Plantagenets went down in clouds and thick darkness.

4. The direct rays of the sun; sunlight; sunshine: *orig.* and chiefly in advb. *phr.* *in the sun* (OE. *on sunnan*), † *with, against, forment the sun* (OE. *wid sunnan*), † *under the sun*.

a 900 *E. Martirol* 7 March 36 He set ute on sunnan c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 1 Fellice upwead wid hattie sunnan c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 4075 Ben dese hangen de sunne agen c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* 193 Pe sonne schon In at one hole c 1375 *S. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egheptiane*) 223 Bynt with pe sone, blisk scho was 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 323 Quod he, 'Thanne hwe out of mi Sonne, And let it schyne into mi Tonne' c 1400 MAUNDREY (*Roab*) III. 10 On pe schire Thurs-day make þai þat breed and dries it at pe sonne 1542 BOORDE *Dutary* VIII (1870) 249 In sommer, kepe your necke and face from the sonne 1573 TUSSEY *Hush* (1878) 117 Wash sheepe where water doth run, and let him go cleanly and drie in the sun 1592 SHAKS *Yen & Ad.* 800 Lutus effect is tempest after sunne 1607 TOWSE *Pow-f. Beasts* 62 Some do sheare them within doores, and some in the open sunne abroad 1659 *Caldwell Papers* (Maitland Club) I. 92 Sett it under the sone in the Canculare dayes 1671 MILTON *Samson* 3 Yonder bank bath choice of Sun or shade. 1675 *Bell & Mary Gray* in *Child Ballads* (1800) IV. 77 To beek forement the sun 1775 E. CARLISLE in *Jesse Schwyn & Conting* (1844) III. 112 Clear frosty days, with a great deal of sun 1822 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 78 Exposed to the full sun in some dry airy situation 1853 M. ARNOLD *Scholar Gipsy* II. Where the reaper in the sun all morning binds the sheaves 1854 *Poultry Chron.* II. 88 Putting trellis work to admit the sun and air 1860 HOGG *Frut. Man.* 145 Skin yellow, deep purplish next the sun. 1893 *Serious Trav.* S. E. Africa 98 There was still an hour's sun when we got here. 1898 P. MAXSON *Trop. Dis.* *Introd.* p. xi. Extreme cold may cause frost-bite; exposure to the sun, sun erythema.

b. *fig.*, chiefly in *phr.* *in the sun*, † *(a)* free from care or sorrow; *(b)* exposed to public view.

Out of God's blessing into the warm sun see *God* 5c. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* II. v. 42 Who doth ambition sunne, and loques to hue i'th sunne 1602 — *Hani* I. II. 67 *King.* How is it that the Clouds still hang on you? *Hani* Not so my Lord, I am too much i'th Sun 1657 OWEN *Solism.* I. § 13 It is ludicrously said of Physicians, the Effects of their skill lye in the Sunne, but their mistakes are covered in the Church-yard a 1764 LLOYD *Poet. Poet.* Wks (1774) II. 31 Which seeks the sun of approbation 1859 TENNYSON *Marr. Gerant* 714 Since our fortune swerved from sun to shade.

(c) *to have been in the sun* (slang), to be intoxicated; also *to have the sun in one's eyes*.

The origin of this *phr.* is not ascertained, but cf. — 1619 R. HARRIS *Dunkard's Cup* 21 They bee buckt i' e. soaked with drinke, and then laid out to bee Sun'd and scornd

1770 *Gentl. Mag.* XL. 559 To express the Condition of an Honest Fellow, and no Fincher, under the Effects of good Fellowship, it is said that he [has] . . . been in the Sun 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* II. Last night he had had 'the sun very strong in his eyes'.

(d) *One's place in the sun*: an individual share in those things to which all have a right; hence, a position giving scope for the development of personal or national life.

The phrase is traceable to *Pascal Penes* § 73 (of autograph MS) 'Ce chien est à moi, disaient ces pauvres enfants; c'est là ma place au soleil, voilà le commencement et l'image de l'usurpation de la terre' This is rendered as follows in the earliest Engl. transl. —

1727 B. KENNEDY *Pascal's Thoughts* (ed. 2) 291 This Dog's mine, says the poor Child, this is my Place, in the Sun From so petty a Beginning, may we trace the Tyranny and Usurpation of the whole Earth.

1911 *Times* 28 Aug. 6/3 (Wilhelm II's Sp. at Hamburg, 27 Aug.) So that we may be sure that no one can dispute with us the place in the sun that is our due [den uns zustehenden Platz an der Sonne]

5. With qualification or in *phr.* a Sunrise or sunset as determining the period of a day. † *From sun to sun*: from sunrise to sunset, so † *between sun and sun*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2303 Ye second day before þe son he at þe cite wildid 14 in *Rel. Ant.* I. 319 And so the xix day ys xiiij owres long and half, fro walk to son c 1470 *Henry Wallace* IV. 281 Eftir the sone Wallas walkit about vpon Teith side 1612 SHAKS *Cymb.* III. II. 70 One score 'twixt Sun, and Sun, Madam's enough for you 1631 B. FLEISCH *Doctr. Sabb.* 141 Take here day for the day-light betwene sunne and sunne 1656 R. SKINNER in *Spurgeon's Treas.* *Dav. Ps.* xxvii. 11 If a man, travelling in the King's highway, be robbed between sun and sun 1839 PUSEY in *Liddon Life* (1893) II. xxii. 100 By to-morrow's sun she will be, by God's mercy . . . when there is no need of the sun

b. A (particular) day, as being determined by the rising of the sun *poet.* or *rhét.*

1606 SHAKS *T. & C.* II. 134 By the first home of the Sunne. 1611 BACON & F. *Philast.* III. II. You vowe are frosts, Fast for a night, and with the next sun gone 1827 SCOTT *Hight. Hadow* IV. He might count the days which could bring Hamauch back to Brendalbane, and number those of his life within three suns more 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1821 But one sun's length off from my happiness 1855 *Browning Statue & Bust* 150 She turned from the picture at night to scheme Of teaming it out for herself next sun.

c. The time of the sun's apparent revolution in the zodiac, a year *poet.*

1742 *Young Nt. Th.* I. 772 Virtue, not rolling suns, the mind matures. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 138 The thoughts of men are widen'd with the process of the suns

6 *gen.* A luminary, esp a star as the centre of a system of worlds.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 275 A hit, as thogh it were a Sunne 1623 DRUMM or HAWTHORNE *Flowers of Zion, Hymn* *Parist Fair* 229 The Noone moones lowest, whiler Sunne of Night 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VIII. 128 Other suns perhaps With thir attendant Moons thou wilt decrie 1847 TENNYSON *P. L.* III. IV. 195 'Till the Bea had wheel'd Thro' a gie it ac his seven slow suns 1884 A. GIBBERN in *Sunday Mag.* Nov. 713/2 Stars of all colours, white suns and red suns, blue suns and purple suns, green suns and golden suns

7. An appearance in the sky like the sun; a mock-sun, parhelion.

1377 LANGL. P. PL. B. III. 324 By syx sonnes and a schippe and half a shef of aises. 1556 *Chron. Grey Friars* (Camden) 69 Abowte Ester was seie three sonnes shenyng at one tyme in the eyer, that they cowde not dysseine wch shulde be the very sonne. 1643 BAKER *Chron.* (1653) 131 In the seventeenth year of his reign, were seen five suns at one time together 1665-6 etc [see *mock sun*, *Mock a*]

8. A figure or image of, or an ornament or vessel made to resemble, the sun (e.g. a monstrance with rays); *llcr.* a representation of the sun, surrounded with rays and usually charged with the features of a human face; also freq as the sign of an inn; hence, the name of an inn or of a room in an inn

c 1450 *Brut* 463 All clothed in white, with sonnys of golde on their garments 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen. I.* II. 140 Henceforward will I beare vpon my Targuet three faire shining Sunnes. 1613 CHAPMAN *Alaske Inns Court* 2, Betwixt eury set of feathers, . . . shun'd Sunnes of golde plate, spunkled with pearle. 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* IV. IV. 15 He beares In a field Azure, a Sunne proper, beamy 1656 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav. Signes* *Zodiack* D. 7 The Sun at Saint Mary Hill 1768 *Ann. Reg.* I. 63/2 A magnificent sun of gold, ornamented with diamonds, was placed in the chapel of the palace 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* II. 'Lights in the Sun, John, make up the fire' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. IV. Citharisms, suns, candelabras. 1845 *Encycl. Meth.* XIV. 243/1 A superb vessel of gold, called the Sun of the Holy Sacrament 1859 TENNYSON *Merlin & V.* 474 The Sun in dexter chief

b. A kind of circular firework see quot. 1875 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* I. (1863), *Glorie*, fixed sun in fireworks of very large dimension. 1895 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 674 *Fixed Sun* (Pyrotechnic), a device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once. *Glories* are large suns with several rows of fuses. *Fixed* 1933 *Revolving-sun*, a pyrotechnic device, consisting of a wheel upon whose periphery rockets of different styles are fixed, . . . one is lighted in succession after another

† 9. a. *Her.* In blazoning by the names of heavenly bodies, the name for the tincture Or. b. *Alch.* Gold *Obs.*

1572 BOSSEWILL *Armorie* II. 108 The Garbe is of the Sonne royally supported with two Lyons 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* II. 1, The great medicine! Of which one part proiected on a hundred Of Mercury, or Venus, or the Moone, Shall turne it to as many of the Sunne 1651 FURCAU *Distill.* VI. 197 It will resolve the bodies of the Sunne, and Moone

10. = SUN-FISH 1 b. 1807 P. GASS *Fruit*, 29 The fish here are generally pike, cat, sun, perch, and other common fish 1866 P. A. BRUCE *Econ. Hist. Virginia* I. 113 There were in the waters of Virginia when first explored, grampus, . . . perch, tailor, sun

II. Attributive uses and combinations.

11. Simple attrib. a = Of, belonging, or relating to the sun, sunlight, or sunshine, as *sun-blaze*, *fire*, *flame*, *glare*, *glimpse*, *glint*, *tide*, *warmth*; with inference to the worship of the sun, etc. (see 1 c), as *sun-chariot*, *child*, *deity* (= SUN-GOD), *horse*, *maiden*, *sign*, *spirit*, *temple*

1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. v. III, Lyons, which we saw in dread 'sunblaze, that Autumn night. *Ibid.* II. IV. v, Dawn on us, thou 'Sun-Chariot of a new Berlin 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* *Introd.* 16 That Colchis, from which came the 'sun-children 1872 CALVERLEY *Lovers & Ref.* in *Fly Leaves* (1903) 107 And O the 'sundazzle on bark and bight! 1899 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 279 The great Sky-shining female deity who mounts to heaven by a ladder and becomes the 'Sun-deity 1867 PEARSON *Hist. Eng.* I. 20 The Sulevæ appear, from their name, to have been 'sun-elves 1820 SHELLEY *Ode to Liberty* v, Each head within its cloudy wings with 'sun fire garlanded. 1892 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 324 Like other fires, the sun-fires need to be stirred 1857 THORNHURST *Songs* *Cant.* 255 To quench the 'sun-flame in the west 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 27 In the shade of a very thick tree-top the 'sun-flecks are circular like the sun 1883 *American* VII. 169 The 'sun-glare of such worldly joys 1890 'R. BOLDBROOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 356 This country, all sand and sun-glare 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* IV. xvii, Like a 'sun-glimpse through a shower. 1883 STEVENSON *Stokerado* *Sg.* 200 The deep shaft, with the 'sun-glints and the water-drops. 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The worship of the 'sun-horse 1821 *Bible* a *Chron.* xiv. 5 He took away out of all the cities of Judah, the high places and the images [margin *Heb.* and *R. V.* 'sun-images] 1898 *Westm. Rev.* May 513 The car in which the

Ashvins drew the *sun-maiden to be married to the moon-god 1893 *Andv Hall of Valtheof* 93 The sign of the cross was itself a *sun-sign amongst the heathen Northmen. 1897 J. E. CARPENTER *tr. Tule's Hist. Relig.* 22 The *sun-spout was called simply *teotl*, 'the spirit' *per excellence* 1833 Mrs. H. F. MANSON *Andv Hall of Valtheof* 93 Insect wings in 'sun streaks' dancing 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 167 The city of Baalbec is famous for its 'sun-temple' 1860 Mrs. BROWNING *Early Rose* xii, Singing gladly all the moon-tide, Never waiting for the *sun-tide 1886 A. WINCHILL *Walls Gool Field* 245 The slanting *sun-warmth of the early morning

b. = Caused by exposure to the sun, induced by the heat of the sun, as *sun-blister*, *-haze*, *-headache*, *-pain*, *-rash*, *-tan*, *-thaw*, *-weariness*, etc. See also *sun-blight*, *-fever* in 13, *SUNBURN*, *SUNSTROKE*

1883 *Good Words* Aug. 543/2 Paint of doors and window-frames 'picked out' by irregular touches of *sun blister 1920 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 829 The smooth *sun-bubbles in the worn green paint Upon the doors 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii 204 The phenomena of *sun-erythema 1860 T. YNDAT *Glac* i 119 The pines, gleaming through the *sunhaze. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* Intro p. xi, Exposure to the sun [may cause] *sun headache 1855 DUNGRISON *Med. Lex.* *Hemiparesis*, pain, confined to one half the head. It is almost always of an intermittent character,—at times, continuing only as long as the sun is above the horizon; and hence sometimes called **Sun-pain*. *Ibid.* 1848 *Sun Rash*, Lichen 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Dec. 2/1 It was plain where the brown of *sun tan shaded into the clothes covered white 1798 COLERIDGE *Pratt at Midnight* 70 The high thatch smokes in the *sun-thaw 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii 201 These cases might be classified under the term **Sun-bruism* 1897 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *In Kedar's Tents* xxvii 299 Likely to fall from sheer fatigue and *sun-weariness.

c. = Serving for protection against the sun, used to keep the sunlight off or out, as *sun-awning*, *-blind*, *-canopy*, *-curtain*, *-screen*, *-shutter*, *-umbrella*. See also *sun-bonnet*, *-hat*, *-helmet* in 13, *SUNSHADE*

1883 MOLONEY IV *African Fisheries* 19 These clothes wound around the head of their owners, act as a *sun-awning. 1847 *Zoologist V* 1643 The shutter-blind (or *sun-blind) of the sitting-room 1854 DICKENS *Black Ho* xiv, A shop with a sun-blind 1908 HAKLUYT *Voy* i 69 A certain *Sun Canopy, or small tent (which was to be carried over the Emperor's head) 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 July 4/1 White linen *sun covers embroidered in white 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 746/2 A dingy red *sun curtain 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cui Relat* II 285 They carried forty *Sun Screens, covered with fine Calico, which belonged to the Life Guard of Dairo. 1845 C. H. SMITH in *Kitto Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* (1849) I 226/2 The royal band of relatives who surrounded the Pharaoh, bearing his standards, ensign fans, and sun-screens 1909 L. R. QUEX *House of Whispers* xii, That white house with the green *sun-shutters 1904 *Daily Chron* 21 June 8/3 Votaries of the abolition of head gear trusting to a *sun-umbrella for shelter

12 Comb. a. Objective and objective genitive, as *sun-worshipper*, *-worshipping*; *sun-cult*, *-worship*, *sun-confronting*, *-confronting*, *-echsping*, *-expelling*, *-loving*, *-outshining*, *-resembling*, *-shunning*, *-stunning*, etc., adjs.

1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* vi cccii, Sharp was their sight, and further could descry Than any Eagle's *Sun-confronting eye 1835 *Cour. Mag.* VI 205 *Sun-bringing May! 1858 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* Gen. Lud. (1865) 32 Rainbow Chequer'd, eye pleasing, *sun-confronting a 1894 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Out of the Deep* vi, A handful of *sun-courting heliotrope 1911 *Nation* 23 Dec. 510/2 The *sun-cult of Mithras. 1824 J. DAVIES *Mist's Sacrifice* (Grosart) II. 13/1 Thy *Sunne-eclipsing glorious face, 1810 E. MOORE *Hind's Pantheon* 124 A low *sun-excluding veranda 1891 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iv 158 Since she threw her *Sun-expelling Masque away, The ayre hath star'd the roses in her cheeks 1862 *Sun following (see *Sun spinge*), 13 bl 1867 J. DAY *Parl. Bee* 1 (1868) 218 *Sun-loving marigolds 1872 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *Sing Song* 81 Fly away, Sun-loving swallow 1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* ix cxxvi, That *Sun-outshining Crown. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 414 The scarlet poppy, and *sun-shunning night-birds. a 1866 Sir P. SIDNEY *Arctostaphylos* 1 (1912) Not able to bear her *sun staying excellence 1862 FALEY *Archylus* (ed. 2) *Pers* 224 *note*, The sun is called *avet* in reference to the Persian doctrine of *sun-worship. 1867 BRANDR & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. s.v., The evidence of language tends to show the general existence of sun worship among the various tribes of men in the earliest ages. a 1901 W. BRIGHT *Age Fathers* (1903) I. xi. 204 Terrifying the Christians by such a proof that mere persistency in Christianity, or in rejection of sun-worship, was a capital crime 1884 OCEANIC, *Sun-worshipper 1903 *Daily Chron* 24 Oct. 6/2 The Sun Worshipers were also obliged to go about naked 1904 BUDGE *grd & 4th Egypt. Relig.* Brit. Mus. 122 When the first sun-worshipers entered Egypt 1817 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. § 6 (ed. 3) 608 Wee have spoken of the Bulloches, *Sunne-worshipping, Gandy bignes, and Inhumane humanitie, in eating mans flesh.

b. Instrumental = by or with the sun, as *sun-awakened*, *-begotten*, *-blanched*, *-blown*, *-bred*, *-brown*, *-browned*, *-cracked*, *-drawn*, *-fringed*, *-gilt*, *-graced*, *-heated*, *-illuminated*, *-kissed*, *-loved*, *-scorched*, *-scorching*, *-swart*, *-tarned*, *-warm*, *-warmed*, *-withered*, etc., adjs. See also *sun-beaten* in 13, *SUN-BRIGHT* 2, *SUNBURN*, *SUN-DRIED*, *SUN-LIT*, *SUN-STROKEN*, *SUNSTROKE*.

1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb* ii. iii 37 The *sun awakened avalanche! 1867 DRYDEN *Hind & P.* i 311 A slimy-born and *sun-begotten Tribe. 1905 *Century Mag.* Aug. 489/2 These stern-faced, *sun-blackened young men 1840 BROWNING *Sordello* vi 871 The few fine locks stained like

pale honey oozed from topmost rocks, *Sunblanched the live-long summer 1899 KIRLING *Stalky* vi 67 They reached the *sun blastered pavilion just before toll call. 1595 B. BARNES *Sonnets* lxxx, A *sunne blowne 1050 1602-11 CHESTER *Poems* (1878) 17 My *Sunne-bred looks 1648 J. BRAUMONT *Psyche* x cccxcv, He reach'd not his designed Bethany Till two days more their Sun-bred lives had spent 1844 *Penny Mag.* 17 Aug. 314/2 These half-clad *sun bronzed fellows are Arabs 1897 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 88 Thy *sun brown cheek 1897 SCOTT *Highland Widow*, Donald's *sun bronzed countenance 1859 R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr.* in *Frut. Geog. Soc.* XXXIX. 154 A grassy plain of *sun-cracked earth. 1792 R. CUMBERLAND *Calvary* viii. 25 The rays, That from the Saviour's *sun-crown'd temples beam'd 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 304 The foam bubble, *Sun-drawn out of the sea into the clouds 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 260 A *sun-filled atmosphere 1770 J. ROSS *Contempl.* (MS. Wks.) 226 Fragrant Gales refresh the *Sun-flagged Flow'r 1830 LUNNON *Madeleine* ii. Lake little cloud, *Sun fringed 1867 W. IRVING *Salvage* v (1864) 83 Along Ausonia's *sun-fringed shore 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Twice told T.* (1851) II. xi. 162 The sun-gilt spire of the church 1600 LOURNEUR *Transit Metam.* viii, Wks. 1898 II. 192 No *sun-grac'd mount? how can the sun mounts grace When mountains seek his countenance to deface? 1866 KANE *Alice's Explor.* I. 11. 240 *Sun-heated snow-surfaces 1799 T. CAMPBELL *Pleas. Hope* i. 507 His *sun-illumined zone 1892 E. BRYAN *Witch of Nemi*, etc. 249 Upon those *sun-kissed hills 1611 CHAPMAN *Ibid* v 177 In the *Sun-low'd Lycian greenes. 1804 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Ram* 12 Sun loved, but not shallow streams. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Sun-scorched, a term used by our gardeners to express a discolouring of fruit trees 1897 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 358 His march over the sun scorched plateau 1633 C. FAREWELL *East-Ind. Colation* 52 Their *sun-schoining dyes 1867 JEAN INGELWOL *Christ's Remn.* xii, Indian glades, Where kneel the *sun-swart maids. 1866 'OUIDA' *Winter City* vi, Blown by a fresh breeze on a *sun-swept moorland 1821 CLARKE *Vill. Minst.* (1823) I 39 To meet the *sun-tann'd lass he dearly loves. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvii 271 The varied glitter of *sun-tipped crystal 1819 SHELLEY in Dowden *Life* (1886) II. 247 The soil which is stirring in the *sun-warm earth 1884 *Expo. sitor* Feb. 129 The physical and chemical forces of the *sun-warmed earth. 1844 FABER *Sir Lancelot* xii, *Sun-withered wreaths.

c. Simulative and parasynthetic, as *sun-blood*, *-clear* (fig after G. Sonnenklar), *-dazzling*, *red*; *sun-eyed*, *-faced*, *feathered* adjs. See also *SUN-BRIGHT* 1 1900 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 11. 21 His *sunbroad shield 1849 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 57 Make the aged eye *sun-clear 1885 *Daily News* 10 Nov (Walt. Passing Eng.) It is sun-clear that [etc.] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Where Wks* ii. 111/1 Your eyes *sun-dazzling concursancy will exile all the cloudie vapours of melancholly. 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 222 The *sun-eyed angels. 1602 *Narcissus* (1893) 220 Tell our *Sunfact sonne his fortune. 1854 'NIGHT-LARK' *Meanderings of Mem.* I 196 Sunfaced choristers 1649 G. DANIEL *Tynmarch*, *Hen IV*, cccxxv, The faire *Sun-feather'd Birds 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 176 The *sun-red blushes of beauty

d. In various advb. relations, = in, to, from (etc.) the sun, as *sun arrayed*, *-born*, *-delighting*, *-descended*, *-gazing*, *-shading*, *-sodden*, *-steeped*, etc. adjs. *sun-exposure*. See also *SUN-PROOF*.

1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV 249 A bright *sunne-arras'd Angell. 1656 COWLEY *Pindar Odes*, *Plagues of Egypt* vi, They mount up higher, Where never *Sun can Frog durst to aspire 1819 Newman *Spring Poems* (1906) 52 Spring! I fastest season of the sunborn four. 1883 J. COLLINGS *With Hells Pasha* (1884) 157 The sun born fellah soldier, who works stripped under the burning rays 1632 QUARLES *Org. Francis* ii. cxxvii, 220 The *Sun-delighting eye. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* i. 244 The *sun-descended race 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii 204 Sequelae attributable to *sun exposure. 1611 BRAUN & FL. *Maid's Tragic* i. ii, The day breaks here, and yon *sun-flaring stream Shot from the south 1896 WHITNEY *Sights & Insights* xxii 305 The sweet, sunfull heaven 1611 W. BARKSTED *Hyren* (1876) 99 The *sunne-gaz'd Eagle. 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. i. 245 *Sun-gazing Lizard, *Lacerta Helioscopa* 1646 J. GRESHAM *Pict. Incent* (1876) 96 Her dainty fingers Into *sun-shading little boughs doe turne 1822 BYRON *Yuan* viii. lxxxii, The Nile's *sun-sodden slime 1833 TENNYSON *Lotus Eaters* 74 *Sun-steep'd at noon, and in the moon Nightly dew-fed.

13. Special Combs. †*sun-arising*, = *SUN-ARISING*; *sun-bath*, an exposure to the direct rays of the sun, esp. as a method of medical treatment; basking in the sun; so *sun-bathing* sb. and adj.; *sun-bathed a.*, bathed in sunshine; *sun-beat*, *-beaten* adjs., upon which the sun beats; *sun-blast* (now *diat*), a sudden emission or burst of sunshine (also *fig*); *sun-blight* (*Australia*), an inflammatory affection of the eyes caused by exposure to sunshine; *sun-bonnet*, a light bonnet with a projection in front and a cape behind to protect the head and neck from the sun; *sun-break*, (a) a burst of sunshine; (b) sunrise (cf. *daybreak*); *sun-case* *Pyrotechny*, a case containing a slow-burning composition, forming part of a 'sun' see 8 b above, *sun-charm*, a fire-festival to propitiate the god of the sun; *sun-circles*, a circle of stones supposed to be connected with sun-worship; *sun-clad a. poet.*, (a) clothed in radiance like the sun; (b) clothed in sunshine; *sun-cloak*, (a) a cloak constructed to show solar time, (b) *poet.*, a sundial; *sun-crack* *Geol.*, a crack produced by the heat of the sun during the consolidation of a rock, *sun-cure sb.*, a cure involving exposure to the sun's rays; *sun-cure v.*, to 'cure' or preserve by expo-

sure to the sun; also *sun-cured ppl. a.*; *sun-dance*, a religious dance in honour of the sun, accompanied with barbarous rites of self-torture, practised by certain tribes of North American Indians, *sun-dart poet.*, a ray of sunlight figured as a dart; *sun-dawn poet.*, dawn, daybreak; *sun-deck*, the upper deck of a steamer; *sun-disk*, -disc, the disk of the sun, or a figure or image of this, esp. in religious symbolism; *sun-fever* (see *quots.*); *sun-figure Biol.*, a radiating figure formed in the protoplasm of a cell during karyokinesis; *sun-flag*, the Japanese flag, bearing an image of the sun; *sun-fly*, an artificial fly used by anglers in bright weather, *sun-force*, the force or energy emanating from the sun in the form of heat, light, etc.; †*sun-gate-down*, sunset; *sun-glade*, a beam or track of sunlight, esp. the track of reflected sunlight on water (cf. *moon-glade*, *MOON sb.* 16), *sun-glass*, (a) a lens for concentrating the rays of the sun, a burning-glass; (b) a screen of coloured glass attached to a sextant for moderating the light of the sun, a shade-glass (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909); *sun-glow*, (a) a glow or glare of sunlight, (b) a hazy diffused light seen around the sun, due to fine solid particles in the atmosphere, as after a volcanic eruption; *sun-go-down* *Obs* or *diat*, sunset; †also app used advb = till sunset, so †*sun-going-down*; *sun-gold*, (a) an orange dye obtained from coal-tar, also called *heliochromin*; (b) bright sunlight likened to gold (*poet* and *rhet.*), *sun-groat* (see *quot.* 1861), †*sun half* = *sunny half* (see *SUNNY a.* 2 b), *sun-hat*, a broad-brimmed hat worn in hot climates to protect the head from the sun; so *sun-helmet* (whence *sun-helmeted a.*, wearing a sun-helmet); *sun-heat*, (a) heat emanating from the sun, (b) a heat-stroke; *sun kiln*, a vat in which potters' clay is exposed to the action of the sun and air; *sun-land*, a land of sunshine, a country or region with a sunny climate, *sun-leistering* = *SUNNING vbl. sb.* 3; *sun-line*, (a) in Palmistry = *line of the sun* (see 1 f above); (b) a line drawn on a card-sundial, along which a ray of sunlight falls after passing through a slit; *sun-myth*, a myth relating to the sun, a solar myth; *sun-opal*, = *FIRE-opal*; *sun-pan*, a pan in which some substance is exposed to the sun (as brine in salt-making, or clay in pottery manufacture); *sun-path*, the course of the sun; also, the path followed by a ray of sunlight; chiefly *fig.*, *sun-picture*, a picture made by means of sunlight, a photograph, *sun-pillar*, a vertical column of light appearing to extend upwards from the sun; *sun-plane*, a plane with a curved stock, used for levelling the ends of the staves of a cask; †*sun-pond*, ? = *sun-pan*, *sun-power*, (a) = *sun-force*; (b) (after *candle-power*), the relative intrinsic brightness of a star as measured by that of the sun; *sun-quake*, a solar disturbance comparable to an earthquake; †*sun-rest*, sunset; *sun-sould* [*SCALD sb.* 4], (a) 'scald' produced by the sun's heat, (b) a patch of bright sunlight on the surface of water; *sun-shaft U.S.*, a shaft of sunlight, a sunbeam; *sun-shooter* *Naut. slang*, one who takes an observation of the sun (see *SHOOT v.* 32 c); *sun-side* (now *are*), the side facing the sun, the sunny side (also *attrib*); *sun-signalling*, = *HELIOGRAPHY a.*; †*sun-sitting*, sunset, *sun-smile*, a sunny or gracious smile; *sun-smitten a.*, struck by the sun's rays, *spec.* affected with sunstroke, *sun-spark U.S.*, the glint of sunlight on an object; *sun-spear*, an eel-spear used in the Irish lakes (see *quot.*); so *sun-spearer*, *-spearer*, *sun-spell*, = *sun-charm*; *sun-spring* *Obs* or *arch.*, sunrise (m *quot.* a 1300 *transf.* = east, in *quot.* 1900 *fig.*); †*sun-still* (see *quot.*); *sun-telegraphy*, = *HELIOGRAPHY a.*; *sun-tight a.* (after *water-tight*), impervious to the rays of the sun; *sun-time*, (a) a time of brightness or joy, (b) solar time, *sun-trap*, a place adapted for catching sunshine; *sun-wheel*, (a) the wheel around which a planet-wheel turns (see *Sun-and-planet wheels*, 13 d); (b) a figure resembling a wheel, with radiating arms or spokes, supposed to be a symbol of the sun, (c) *pl.* the wheels of the mythical chariot of the sun; *sun-yellow*, name for a pale yellow dye obtained from coal-tar, also called *mauve*.

c 1440 *Astron. Cal.* (MS. Ashm. 361) fol. 1 b, Bope of dawnyng and of *sonne arysing & also for be sonne goyng downe. 1633 *Campion's Hist. Ire.* ii. vii. 95 They are forced to keepe them [sc. their gates] shut from sunne set, to sunne arising. 1895 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 439/1 A *sun bath (*maso-latio* or *heliosis*), exposing the body to the sun, the head being covered, was a favourite practice among the Greeks and Romans 1893 KATIE SANBORN *Trustful Woman* S California 21, I sat on the veranda, taking a sun-bath, in a happy dream or doze. 1902 H. BEASIE *Sir J. Sparrow* 20

127 Captain Chivy vowed and declared that sun-baths were the only possible means of dispersing the cholera of the body and begged his dear friend Sparrow to stick to sun-baths all the days of his life. 1895 K GRAHAM *Golden Age* (1904) 9 Out into the brumming "suns bathed world I sped 1600 NASH *Summer's Last Will Wks* 1905 III 274 "Sun-bathing beggers. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 2/2 (Walt Whitman) was convinced that sun-bathing was a fine tonic 1836 G SANDS *Paraphs. Ps. lxxvii*, Poems (1648) 100 As "Sun-beat Snow, so let them thaw 1893 DAVEN *Imaginal* 230 Nilus, to convey His Sun-beat Waters by so long a way 1897 *Cent. Dict.* "Sun-beat, "sun-beaten. 1894 SAFAR *Pernan Pict* 115 The sun-beaten pavement 1894 FLAEL *Hush Spir* ix 83 The rain is most beneficial, when there come sweet warm "Sun-blasts with it or after it. *Ibid* App 265 The Sun blasts of prosperity 1894 H NISART *Brush Girl's Rom* 215 Your eyes bad? A touch of 'sun-blight. Wear a pair of blue glasses until the inflammation goes. 1860 Miss YONGE *Stokesley Secr* ii, Bessie had put on her blue-spotted 'sun bonnet 1826 CARRINGTON *Dartmoor* 75 O Plyn, beloved, to thee I owe the few bright "sun-breaks, that have cheer'd My toilsome pilgrimage. 1850 S DOBELL *Romans* vi 79, i, who. Since snubbreak upon one same broken column sat like a Caryatid. 1888 SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant Pref* 9 The sunbreak upon the stainless peaks. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Metaph* 2454/1 "Sun-case, a strong paper case filled with a composition which does not burn so fast as rocket-composition. 1897 D BUTLER *Ch Abernethy* v 79 Dr Frazer regards the fire festivals of November and December as "sun-charms intended to ensure a proper supply of sunshine 1911 MACCULLOCK *Relig. Anc. Cells* xvii 266 The bonfire was a sun charm, representing and assisting the sun 1897 E G SQUIR *Pern xx* 383 The "sun circles, or Druidical circles of England, 1834 MILTON *Comus* 98a The "Sun-clad power of Chastity 1825 LONG *Smirre on the Hills* 4 The sun clad vates 1737 *Genl. Mag* VII, 68/2 [Joseph Williamson's] Clocks, thus framed, would keep Time to Admiration with the Sun, and therefore he called them his "Sun-Clocks. 1876 H GARDNER *Shuffl.* *Dream of Noon* 51 The mossy sun-clock 1854 R F BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* viii 80 The ground is gashed with gigantic "sun-cracks 1858 H D ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv* II, 11 831 A locality where the sun-cracks are exposed in a roadside quarry 1902 *Daily Chron* 8 Dec 4/5 "Sun-cures for all the depression and ill-humours to which English people are supposed to be peculiarly subject. 1912 *Nation* 8 June 376/1 All that they did not eat to day they smoked or "sun-cured for to-morrow 1877 (*Advt*) Old Judge "Sun cured Virginia Smoking Tobacco 1890 *Century Mag* Mar. 753/2 Ordinarily each tribe has its own celebration of the "sun dance 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 88/1 Those dreadful catraces left by the sun dance. 1835 Mrs HEMANS *Storm of Delphi* xiv, And the lightnings in their play flash'd forth Like "sun-darts wing'd from the silvery bow 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* i 104 We paced the cheerful town At "sun-dawn. 1885 SWINBURNE *Mar. Tal.* Ded vii, One heart whose heat was as the sundawn's fire. 1909 *Daily Chron* 16 Apr 4/4 On the "sun-deck of a steamer 1877 J E CARPENTER *Trile's Hist. Relig* 54 An attempt, to substitute the exclusive worship of Aten-Ra, the "sun disc, for that of Amun-Ra. 1883 V STUART *Egypt* 138 The ovals light and left of the sundisk which sheds down its rays upon the royal pair are the solar cartouches. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (1857), *Dengue*, Solar or "Sun Fever 1876 *Ibid*, *Sun Fever*, a fever of tropical regions, which is probably a severe form of febricula or simple fever 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl* 17 Sept. 638 These "touches of fever" being either sun-fever or malaria 1889 *Jnl. Microsc.* Sci. N S XXX 163 Certain peculiar radiating appearances in the protoplasm are seen —stars, "asters", or "sunfigures". Cell-division then follows 1905 J Fox (*title*) Following the "Sun-Flag a Vain Pursuit through Manchuria. 1902 *Enycl. Brit* XXV 446/1 For very bright weather and clear water, lightly dressed flies, which are mainly light yellow in colour, are standard favourites, such as the "Sun fly and the Mystery. 1866 ODI *ING Anni. Chem.* 78 Either by a direct application of "sun-force, or, indirectly, by the aid of those terrestrial transformations of sun-force which are so abundantly at his disposal 1873 B STEWART *Conserv. Force* (U.S.) vii 182 The plant during the day stores up sun-force sufficient to do its work during the night. 1840 *Promp. Parv* 484/1 Sunne settynge, or "sunne gate downe 1530 PALSGR 805/2 At the sonne gate downe, *sur le soleil couchant* 1876 *Forest & Streams* x3 July 368/2 The mosquitoes hovered, like flies in a "sun-glade. 1906 *Blackw. Mag* Mar. 394/1 The sun-glade was glittering and twinkling on the water. 1837-42 HAWTHORNE *Tunc-told T* (1851) I, vii 129 After lighting a cigar with a "sunglass 1845 Mrs NORTON *Child Islands*, *Winter* lxviii, Didst Thou Never lie dreaming—shut from winter skies,—While the warm shadow of remembered eyes, Like a hot "sun-glow, all thy frame oppress? 1884 *Chamb. Jnl* Nov. 707/1 Remarkable coronal appearances and sunspots were noticed in different parts of the world 1895 T. EDWARDS *Narcissus* (Roxb.) 52 Talked "Sun-go downe. 1715 PENNECUK *To Pr Orange in Tweeddale* etc. II, 4 For we that live within this Town, Our Sight grows Dim, by Sun go Down. 18440 "Sonne goyng downe (see *sun arising* above). 1902 PALSGR 272/2 Sonne goyng downe, *le soleil couchant* 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 401 *Helochrysis* —This colouring matter is the sodium salt of tetra-nitro naphthol, it is also known as "Sun Gold 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX. 554/1 The water flashed with untold brilliance under the flooding sun gold 1861 *Genl. Mag* CCX 532 note, In the Irish coinage of Edward IV, there are groats with the sun and rose in centre, which were called "sun-groats. 1865 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1574, 583/2 *Dmedietatem terrarum de Westir Gurdie vocat. the "sone half*. 1615 in J Davidson *Inverurie* vi. (1878) 198 The "possessors of the sun half of the Cruik, finding themselves to have the better part, granted to the shadow half of the said Cruik ane piece of land, to make the shadow half so good as the sun half. 1879 Mrs. A. E. JAMES *Ind. Househ. Managem.* 18 A regular Indian "sun-hat, made of pith. 1898 P MAMFON *Trop. Diseases* v 103 The old resident is very chary about going out without his sun-hat and white umbrella. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort* 489 When the air of the frame is at a high temperature from "sun heat 1873 J. LE CONTE *Relig. & Sci. xvi* (1874) 275 Sun-heat, falling upon water, disappears as heat, to reappear as mechanical force which lifts that water into the clouds. 1904 *New Hebrides Mag.* Apr. 10 Cases of slight sun-stroke, or sun heat. 1912 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 559 Hatless and in-

different to sun-heat that would have killed Enropeans. 1883 V STUART *Egypt* 3 Up came a British full private of the gallant West Kent with a "sun helmet, and a red jacket. 1896 CONAN DOYLE in *Westm. Gaz* 7 Api 2/1 A crowd of red-ferred Egyptians and "sun-helmeted Europeans 1822 J AIKEN in S Shaw *Hist. Staff. Potteries* ii (1829) 98 The fluid mass is next poured into a sieve, thro' which it runs into the largest vat, or "Sun Kilm, until the whole surface is covered which is left to be evaporated by solar action 1861 PALEY *Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph* 365 note, The Hyperboreans, a race supposed to have inhabited the mild "sun-lands beyond the regions from which the north wind blows 1847 STODDART *Anglo's Comp* 253 A party who were "sun-leistering on spearing from a boat 1853 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 68 The lines which issue from the "Sun-line, and go to the Table-line signify Children 1877 *Enycl. Brit.* VII 161/1 Draw the sun-line at the top of the card. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man.* xii 354 St George, the favourite medieval beater of the great "Sun-myth 1851 MANTELL *Petrifactions* iv. § 1 364 Opaline substances,—the noble opal, "sun opal, common opal, [etc.] 1723 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIII 353 The Sea Water is let into their feeding Ponds, from hence is conveyed into small square Pans, and from these into larger Pans, which they call Brine, or "Sun Pans 1831-3 P BARLOW in *Enycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII 449/2 The materials for coarse pottery are prepared by a very rude method. The place is technically named a sun pan 1758-9 E FORDE *Parasurus* ii (1662) 128 In the "Sun-path of sweet delight 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 177 The mill-round of our fate appears A sun-path in thy worth 1876 MORRIS *Aeneid* iv. 796 Beyond the stars. Beyond the sun-path lies the land, where Atlas heaven upbeats 1846 *Literary Gaz* 432/2 Genuine "un-pictures, in aid by art 1856 Gco *Bliss Ess.* (1884) 237 The delicate accuracy of a sun-picture 1902 *Times* 10 Mar. 15/1 At 6.25 p.m., a very brilliant but narrow "sun pillar appeared, extending from a bank of clouds to about 35° 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 488 The ends of the staves have been levelled by a tool called a "sun plane 1908 *Land. Gaz.* No. 4453/3 Large Stone-ponds, and "Sun Ponds for making of Brine 1877 *Queen's Printer's Bible* Acts 33/2 Land suffering from an excess of "sun-power 1905 *Nature* 28 Sept 332/1 In Fig. 2 the relative distances of stars are shown, the "sun powers of the various stars being represented by a system of symbols 1797 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard* i 25 notes, If the planets were originally thrown out of the sun by large "sun quakes 1840 *Love Bonavent. Minr* (1907) 260 They were bounden to kepe the sabbath day, fro the "sonne rest of the day before vnto the sonne rest of the self day 1750 S. J. PATRICK *The Purgatory* 214 in *Bronze* Bk 80 Sweche was bys lyght As yt ys in wentry at the sunnerest 1881 *Gard. Chron* 12 Nov. 62/1 The spots look more like the "sun scalds one sees upon the leaves of plants grown under glass 1896 LODMAN *Spray Plants* 274 Sun-scald (*Cercospora Aphi*) 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Corv.* v 111 It seemed a sun to do anything but loaf over the hand-lands and spank the drifting "sunscalds with an ear 1888 Mrs WYNNE *Patience Strong's Outing* xiii, The maples were splendid in the "sunstraths that shot through 1908 W CHURCHILL *Mr. Crew's Career* xii 191 He had but to beckon a shining Pegasus from out a sun shaft in the sky. 1886 *Trusley's Mag.* Oct 373 The group of "sunshooters on the quarter-deck. 1893 LANGR. P. Pl. C xix 64 Tho bat sitten in be "sonne syde sonnei aren prey 1608 WILLET *Haxilla Exod* 651 The colour of the rine or barke on the sunside is purple 1719 RAMSAY *To Arbuckle* 116 My ain house stands on Edinburgh's steet, the sun-side 1852 "NIGHTLARK *Mead. Mem* i. 128 And Sun-side Alps all tortuously slip 1889 *Enycl. Brit* Index, "Sun Signalling 18460 *Promp. Parv* (Winch MS.) 448 "Sunne settyng, or sunne gate downe, *occassus* 1837 CARLILE *Fr Rev* ii 11, Rewarded by a "sun smile, and such melodious glad words. 1854 BAILLY *Festus* (ed. 5) 500 The sunsmile of Salvation beamed 1833 TENNYSON *Pal. Art* xii, Below "sunsmitten icy spires Rose, the scornful crags 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xx. 197 It was only by God's blessing that we were neither of us sun-smitten. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 210 The "sun-spark on the sea. 1896 *Idler* Mar 172/1 The burning sun-spark in the bright brass binnacle hood 1885 *Sat Rev* 21 Nov 672/1 "Sun-sparring", is much sought after in the Irish loughs during June and July In the early sunny mornings the "sun-spearer sallies forth in a boat. Anguilla comes up withing on the twelve close-set teeth of the "sun-spear 1907 *Folk-Lore* June 222 The nocturnal festival of Sars, shows signs of being a "sun spell 18300 E. E. PSALTER *Aliv.* a Fra "sonne springe to setelgange 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 June 2/3 The sun-spring of love 1888 HOLME *Armoury* iii xx (Roxb.) 230 The Italian distillery, or "Sun Still, this is formed of two round bodied glass bottles, one set with the mouth of it downwards into an other with it mouth upwards 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict* (ed. 3) v *Telegraphy*, "Sun telegraphy is a system of correspondence by means of the sun's rays 1861 BRASSER *Hope Eng Cath* 191h C iii. 88 To make his building light and well ventilated, and yet "sun-tight 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Duchess May* li, Her hopes will spring again By the "suntime of her years 1855 *Lardner's M. Sci. & Art* VII 33 Clock time and sun time 1883 A. KNOX *New Playground* 66 Secure for him a little "box a sort of "sun-trap, don't you know? 1860 *Q. Rev.* July 59 These small, beautifully kept gardens —sun traps they must have been with their big, high walls. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* "Sun-wheel [sense (b)] 1910 J. MACINTOSH in *Poets of Ayrshire* 138 The horsemen were ready the Sun-wheels to move And carry thee hence to the Kingdom of Love. 1890 "Sun yellow [see MAIZE 3]

b. In names of animals and plants: sun-animalcule, a microscopic protozoan of the group *Heliozoa*, esp the common species *Actinophrys sol*, of a spherical form with numerous long, slender, straight, radiating filaments; sun-bear, a small Malayan species of bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), the *bruang*, having close black fur and a white patch on the breast, also, the Tibetan bear (*Ursus thibetanus*); sun-beetle, any one of various scarabæid beetles of the subfamily *Cetoniinae*, which appear in sunshine; sun-bittern, a South Ameri-

can bird, *Eurypyga helias*, with brilliantly coloured plumage, also called *peacock-bittern*; also, any bird of the family *Eurypygidæ*; sun-crest, a S. African cuculiferous herb, *Helophila pectinata*; sun-fern (see quot.); sun-fruit, a shrub or tree of the genus *Helocarpus*, found in Central America, bearing flat round capsules with radiating bistles, sun-gem, a brilliantly coloured Brazilian species of humming-bird, *Helactin comitis*, sun-grass, = DOOB (*Cynodon Dactylon*), sun-grebe, = SUNBIRD 1 c (*Cent. Dict* 1891); sun-perch, = SUN-FISH 1 b; sun-rose, a name for the genus *Helianthemum*, of which the flowers expand in sunshine, also called *rock-rose*, "sun shell-fish, a kind of starfish; sun spurge, a common species of spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia*, whose flowers follow the sun; sun-squall, -squawl U.S., a jelly-fish; sun-star, sun-starfish, a starfish having numerous rays, as those of the genus *Solaster*; "sun tithymal, sun spurge; sun-trout local U.S., the squeteague; "sun-turning spurge, sun spurge 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc* ii 11, 372 Actinophrys sol, "sun-animalcule" 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 275/1 Bears are numerous in Sumatra, and among them is the "sun-bear 1881 *Enycl. Brit* XII 712/2 The Himalayan or Tibetan sun bear 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 886/2 In the "sun-beetles the eyes are very protuberant 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 343 Its brilliant hairs have obtained for it in Guinea the name of the Little Peacock or "Sun Bittern 1876 A. R. WALLACE *Gaea Distr. Anim.* II. 358 The Eurypygidæ, or Sun bitterns, are small lion-like birds with beautifully coloured wings, which frequent the muddy and wooded river-banks of tropical America 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Helophila pectinata*, "Sun Cress 1824 LONDON *Enycl. Gard* (ed. 2) 1225/2 "Sun-fern, poly-podium phegopteris 1852 G W JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.* "Sun-fruit, *Helioscopia* 1879 SIR G. CAMPBELL *Black & White* 19 In the South [of the U.S.] an East-Indian grass, known as "Dhoop" or "Sun grass", has been introduced. 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *I Three Closed Lands* iv. 108 During the cold season the planter has had to pitch his tent in the forest or tall sun-grass 1826 AUDUBON *Birds* (1828) i. 162 Roosting the orange-fleshed ibis, and a few "sun perch. 1835 — *Ornith. Bug* III 47 The American Sun Perch. *Ibid* 50 The Sun Perch seems to give a decided preference to sandy, gravelly, or rocky beds of streams 1824 LONDON *Enycl. Gard* (ed. 2) 1295/2 *Helianthemum*, "sun-rose 1884 *Gardening Illust.* 8 Nov 425/3 The best kind of Rock Roses and Sun Roses are beginning to reappear in our gardens. 1888 HOLME *Armoury* ii 20 349/2 The Sea Sun, or the "Sun shell fish, differs from the Star-fish in this, that all the rays which are five come out of the sides of the round shell 1856 TURNER *Herbal* ii 154 b, This kind is called in diuisee prutes of England Wartwuit, it maye also be called "son spourge, or son folowyng spourge 1796 WITTINGTON *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 449 *Euphorbia helioscopia*, "Wart-woit" 1851 CATS-MILK Sun Spurge. 1850 Mrs. PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* i 84 Almost every one knows the common Sun Spurge, often growing as a weed in gardens. 1865 THORAU *Café Cod* v 79 The "sun-squawl was poisonous to handle. 1897 SHUFFLDT *Ch. Nat. Hist.* U.S. 452 Jellyfish, or Sunquall. 1843 *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II 21 50 (*Solaster*) *Judeca* —Purple "Sun Star S. *Papposa* —Common Sun Star 1855 KINGSLEY *Glaucius* 125 The twelve-rayed sun-star (*Solaster papposa*), dressed in rich scarlet livery 1876 *Nature* June 121/2 "Sun Starfish (*Solaster papposa*) 1897 GERARD *Herbal* ii cxxxii 406 With leaves like the "sunne Tithymale 1888 *Good Amer. Fishes* 111 In the Southern Atlantic States it is called "Sun Trout" 1840 PARKINSON *Theatr. Bot* ii xvi 188 *Tithymalus Helioscopia* "Sunne turning Spurge or Wartwort

c. Combinations of the genitive *sun's*: "sun's brow, a kind of bulrush; "sun's day, Sunday; "sun's flower, applied to the margold (cf. *SUNFLOWER* 3 a); "sun's gem (tr. L. *solis gemma*), some kind of precious stone (see quot., and cf. *SUNSTONE*); "sun's night, = *SUNLIGHT*.

1867 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 35 The Bulrush hath one kinde, which of some is called "Sonnes brow. 1221 in E. M. THOMPSON *Cust. St. Ang. Cant.* (1904) II. 34 In nocte vero ad matutinos, in primo motu, pulsetur "Sunnesdenes belle", deinde major Absalom. [1891 HARVEY *Tess xxii*, On this day of vanity, this Sun's-day, they could hear the church-bell calling] 1563 *Hill Art Gardien* (1593) 93 It [sc. margold] is named the "sunnes flower. 1601 HOLLAND *Phry xxxii* x. II 62y The "Sunnes gem is white. 1300 *Curzon* *St.* 11280 In august time, be Imparour, Was vs born vt sauveour, On "sunnes night

d. Sun-and-planet wheels, a form of gearing (invented by James Watt) consisting of a central wheel or *sun-wheel* and an outer wheel or *planet-wheel* (of which there may be more than one) geared together so that the axis of the latter moves round that of the former like a planet round the sun; also extended to other forms of gearing on a similar principle. So *sun-and-planet gear*, *motion*, etc.

1826 R. BUCHANAN *Propelling Vessels by Steam* 20 For many years, instead of the crank, Mr. Watt used what are called sun and planet wheels, the one working round the other 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 246 The Sun-and-Planet Motion is a sort of epicyclic train with periodic action. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock* 35 A modification of the old bolt and shutter introduced by Sir E. Beckett, is inferior to the "Sun and Planet" and other maintainers. 1896 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Dec 4/2 The gear itself is arranged on the "sun-and-planet" principle. 1904 G. B. SHAW *Comm. Sense Music* *Trading* 9 Committees of directors who do not know the difference between a piston rod and a sun-and-planet gear.

Sun, v. [f SUN sb Cf. G. *sonnen*]

1. *trans* To place in or expose to the sun; to subject to the action of the sun's rays, to warm, dry, etc. in sunshine

[1519 see *SUNNING* vbl sb 1] 1558 PHAER *Æneid* v. M y b, Mewes and birds of seas sonne their fethers 1578 Lyr. *Dodoes* 739 I doth redly draw vnto it the qualities of those herbes with which it is set to be sonned 1646 SIR T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 97 Cinnamon if it be sunned too long suffereth a torrefaction. 1802 WORDSW *To the Daisy* ii, Spring parts the clouds with softest airs, That she may sun thee 1807 P. GASS *Frail* 239 We remained here all day airing and sunning our baggage and stores 1898 'MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* ii 15 My uncle is sure to be sunning his waistcoat in Piccadilly

fig 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb* iv, 450 Prometheus from the floods of day Sunn'd his clear soul with heaven's internal ray 1825 BYRON *Hebe's Mel*, All is Vanity i, I sunn'd my heart in beauty's eyes

b To sun salmon see *SUNNING* vbl sb, 3.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv* *Scott* xlviii, (1853) 235, I observed a fellow, in the pailance of the border, sunning salmon

2. a. *refl* To expose oneself to or bask in the sun.

1610 HOLLAND *Canities's Bit* (1637) 720 Seales meete together in droves to sleepe and sunne themselves 1697 DRYDEN *Vag* *Georg* iii 635 To rooify Houses they repair, Or sun themselves abroad in open air 1710 ADDISON *Tailor* No 155 ¶ 4 These used to sun themselves in that place about dinner-time 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlii, He suns himself there after his breakfast when the day is suitable 1885 E. ARNOLD *Secret of Death* 6 While the snake sunned himself at ease, And monkeys chattered in the trees. fig 1841 MALL *in Nonconformity* i 9 A privileged class suns itself in the beams of majesty 1868 FREEMAN *Norm* *Conq.* II 1 v 330 The Frenchmen, who had sunned themselves in the smiles of the court

b. *intr.* for *refl.* or *pass.*, also fig.

Orig in gerundial phr *a sunning*, see *SUNNING* vbl sb 1 b. 1591 *Nobility & Some* in Simpson *See* *Shaks* (1878) I 348 Let me be hang'd up sunning in the ayre, And made a scar-crow 1611 *Second Maiden's Tragedy* (Malone Soc.) 13 Vampires spongy in their glories like Adders in warme beams 1622 WILKIN *Mistr Philia* Wks (1633) 643 The while he lies sunning in his Mistress Eyes 1871 L. STURGEON *Player* *En* (1894) i 63 He loves the clouds, and watches them folding and sunning

3 *intr.* To shine as or like the sun. *rare*.

1611 CORER, *Soleilant*, Sunning, Sunnie 1845 Mrs. NORRIS *Child of Islands* (1846) 42 Man's heart bath buds and leaves Which, sunned upon, put forth immortal bloom 1855 TENNYSON *Maid* i xxii, ix, Shine out, little head, sunning over with curls, To the flowers, and be their sun 1888 T. WATTS *in Athenium* 17 Mar 341 A look of joy went sunning over his own face

4 *trans.* To shine upon or illumine as or like the sun. Chiefly poet

1637 N. WHITTING *Albino & Bellama* 123 To make Del-lama smile, And with one ray sun her Albino's heart 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 78 His Arm no longer could Shine in fulgent Arms, and Sun the Field c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Pigeons* 22 A glade Far, far within, sunned only at noonday. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach* ii (1870) 30 Snowed on and sunned in the same hour, these flowers were yet... among the loveliest of nature's productions.

5 with advb. extension To bring or get into a specified condition by exposure to, or illumination by, the sun. Chiefly fig.

1836 SIR H. TAYLOR *Statesman* xv, 103 A disposition [such] that he may sun out all the good in men's natures 1845 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 2) 240 But his heart ripened most 'neath southern eyes, Which sunned their sweets into him all day long 1894 *Brit. Fril. Photo* XLI 44 Prints were often improved by sunning down the blank sky space. 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* iii 1, Sunning grey wrinkles into golden smiles.

Sun see SON, SOON, SUNN. Sun-, var. SYN-

Su n-baked, a.

1. Baked by exposure to the sun, as bricks, pottery, etc.

a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug an, 1641, A kind of white sun bak'd brick 1888 E. CLOUD *Story Creation* xi 217 The sun-baked clay hut 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 320 A fan pottery, although rough and sunbaked, is artistic in form

2. Excessively heated by the sun; dried up, parched, or hardened by the heat of the sun

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii (i) xxviii, 88 When the Sun-bak'd Peasant goes to feast it with a Gentleman 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess*, *Art* Wks. (Bohn) I, 145 Let spouting fountains cool the air, Singing in the sun-baked square 1891 KIPING *Light that Failed* xiii, 243 A sun-baked rose below nodded its head

Sunbeam (sɒnbeɪm) [OE *sun(n)beām*, also *sunne beām* see SUN sb and BEAM sb 1 The form *sunnebeam* was current until c 1430, *sunnebeam* became frequent from 1300, first in northern texts.]

1 A beam of sunlight.

c 1200 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* iv 275 Hwæt fremað þam blindan seo beorht sun beam? c 1220 E. *Chron* an, 678 (Laud MS.) Her atowede cometa se steorra on Auguste, & scan in monðas ælce morgen swice sunne beam c 1200 ORWIN 18799 All all swa summ þe sūnebeām Bismbeþ all þe blinde c 1290 S. *Eng Leg* I 480 He saiz þe hre neþ, and turne ægem so brizht so sonne-beam. c 1300 *Cur-sor* II 1228 þe sun beam Gais thoru þe glas c 1300 *Have-lah* 592 Of hise mouth it stod a stem, Als it were a sunne-beam 1426 *Lynde De Guil Piger* 16212 Lyke vn to the Sonne Beams, Shynynge most hote, the Sommers day 1540-1 *Elvot Image* *Gov* 69 High trees did cast a pleasaunt shadowe, and defended them from the vehement heate of the sunne beames, 1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb) 23 The Mermaids...drying their waterie tresses in the

Sunne beames 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* i ii (1635) 39 The quivering light which is spread by the refraction of the Sun beames in the water 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 8 The gay notes that people the Sun Beams 1705 POPE *Let. to Wycherley* 10 Apr., Some [verses] I have contracted, as we do Sun-beams, to improve their Force 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xv, Sparkling sunbeams dancing on chamber windows 1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* i, ii 114, § 13 Where a sunbeam enters, every particle of dust becomes visible.

b fig.

c 1200 ORWIN 1278 Crist is ec soþ sunnebeām þatt all þiss werelld hihþeþ. c 1450 *Godstow Reg* 16 Now helpe us, good lady! Of the blessed sonne-beam zeue us sunne light 1624 SIR J. DAVIES *Ps* xxi, The sunn beames of Thy face will cheare his hart 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* xv (1824) 278 [They] were delighted to see the sun-beams once more play in his Countenance

c. (Written) with a sunbeam or in sunbeams in bright conspicuous characters

a 1770 JORTIN *Servu* (1772) I 12 The great duties of life are written with a Sun-beam 1891 FARRAR *Darke & Dawn* xlv, Such words fall too often on our cold and careless ears with the triteness of long familiarity, but to Octavia they seemed to be written in sunbeams

2. Used as a literal rendering of a native word applied to a radiant-coloured humming-bird

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii 615 The Brashians called it *Ornasia*, which signifieth the Sun-beam 1681 GRAY *Musarum* i v, 1 61 The Humming Bird By the Brashians, called Guaninui By Clusius, Ornasia, i e a Sun beam 1688 R. HOLME *Armory* ii xii 297, 1 This [Humming] Bird by the Brashians is also called, *Guania-cyba*, that is a Sun-beam Bird, and *Guara cybda*, the hair of the Sun 1870 GILMORE *Tr. Fugate's* *Reptiles & Birds* 466 The Indians call these darlings Sun-beams

3. Comb. as sunbeam-proof adj

1820 SHELLEY *Cloud* 65 Over a torrent sea, Sunbeam-proof, I hang like a roof.

Hence + *Su nbeamed*, *Sunbeamy* (? *U S*) *adjs*, bright as a sunbeam; genial.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. v* ii 168 To behold with your *Sunne beamed eyes a 1849 MANGAN *Poems* (1859) 292 That *sun-beamy standard that shone To illumine our way 1890 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Love of Lady* i 120 Her sunbeamy nature 1897 *Pall Mall Mag* Dec 444 [Her hair hung] in soft, golden, sunbeamy masses down her back.

Sunbird, su n-bird.

1. a. = DARTER 4.2 (*Plutus anhinga*).

1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Lex.*, *Sun bnd*, the Sundam darter.

b. Any bird of the passerine family *Nectarinidae*, which comprises small birds with brilliant and variegated plumage, found in tropical and sub-tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Australia; also applied to similar birds of other families

1826 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool* XIV 229 *Cinnerys*, Sun bird. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I ii, 168 Beneath our windows the Sun Birds (known as the Humming Birds of Ceylon) hover all day long 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 254 The Sun Birds, or *Nectarinidae*, are to the Old World what the Humming Birds are to the New World One species is met so far north as the Jordan valley. called the Jencho Sun Bird (*Cinnerys osea*) 1906 *Westm Gaz* 9 Feb 8/2 A malachite sun bird.

c. The sun-bittern, *Eurypyga helias*.

1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* iii, 220 Here, I saw the Sun-bird, called Tirana by the Spaniards in the Oronogue. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* v, His name is Sun-bird, according to Steadman, 'because, when it extends its wings, there appears on the interior part of each wing a most beautiful representation of a sun'.

d. Any bird of the family *Heliornithidae*, which comprises swimming birds found in tropical regions of America, Africa, and Asia, also called *sun-grebes* or *fishfoots*.

1872 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 242 The sun-birds, *Heliornithidae*, are a small but remarkable family

2 (With hyphen) a. A bird sacred to the sun or connected with sun-worship. b. A mythical 'bird of the sun', or the sun regarded as a bird.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* vii, 11, 262 When at mid-day the sunlight poured down upon the altar, the sun-birds, the tonatuzi, were let fly up sunward as messengers. 1877 CARPENTER *Tr. Tale's* *Outlines Hist. Relig* 144 By the infinite world-serpent he [sc. Vishnu] is drawn over the waves of the primeval ocean, or by the sun bird *Garuda* through the sky. 1904 BRUCE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Ruins* *Brit Mus* 122 The Sun-god Ra was depicted in the form of a hawk-headed man, because the hawk was regarded as a sun-bird

Su n-blink *Sc.* [BLINK sb. 2] A gleam of sunshine. Also attrib.

1635 RUTHERFORD *Let.* 22 Apr (1675) iii 174 There shall be a fair Sun blink on Christ's old Spouse, and a clear Skie. 1728 P. WALKER *Life of Peiden in Bieg Presby* (1827) I 136 In our Sun-blink Days of the Gospel 1728 RAMSAY *Robt. Ruckly*, & *Sandy* 36 Like sun-blinks on a cloudy winter's day. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xiv, The midges that the sun-blink brings out, and the evening wind sweeps away! 1832-3 J. MURRAY *in Whistle-buik* Ser iii 44 Now, summer, ye manna use us weel, W' shower and sun-blink at us here! 1880 A. B. TOND *Circling Year*, Oct xii, The mild sunblinks smile down on the scene.

Sunbow (sɒnbəʊ). Chiefly poet [f SUN sb. + Bow sb. 1, after *anubow*] An arch of prismatic colours like a rainbow, formed by refraction of sunlight in spray or vapour.

1816 SHELLEY *Let. to Peacock* 22 July, Spray in the midst of which hung a multitude of sunbows. 1817 BYRON *Manfred* ii, 11 The sunbow's rays still ached The torrent with the many hues of heaven 1831 JAMES *Phil Augustus* I ii, The thousand colours of the sunbow that hung above its fall 1847 WHITTIER *To Delaware* 13 The great lakes Shall weave new sun-bows in their tossing spray

Sun-bright, a. Chiefly poet [OE *sunbeorht* occurs in sense 2]

1. Bright as the sun; supremely bright. (Often in hyperbolic use, also fig)

1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal* Oct 72 Sonnebright honour pend in shamefull coupe 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iii, 1 88 How, and which way I may bestow my selfe To be regarded in her sun bright eye 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i 1, 3 The fulvid Eagle with her sun-bright eye. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi, 200 High in the midst exalted as a God Th' Apostat in his Sun-bright Chariot sate. 1747 D. MALLAT *Aucyntor & Theodora* Wks 1759 I 153 As reason thus the mental storm seren'd And thio the darkness sent her sun-bright ray 1883 W. ARTHUR *Feinley Lect.* 73 The sunbright thoughts of man themselves

2 Bright with sunshine; illumined by the sun.

1744 AKBENSIDE *Pleas Imag* iii 360 For not the expanse Of living lakes in Summer's noontide calm, Reflect the sun-bright heavens With fairer semblance 1827 KEAT. *Chr. Y. St James Day*, Tabor's sunbright steep, a 1835 Mrs. HEMANS *Marianne* xxv, A sun-bright waste of beauty 1894 STEVENSON & L. OSBOURNE *Ebb & Tide* iii, The green of sunbright foliage

Sunburn (sɒnbɜːn), sb [f SUNBURN v OE. had *sunbrune*] The condition of being sunburnt, discoloration or superficial inflammation of the skin caused by exposure to the sun; the brown colour or tan thus produced

1652 COTTERELL *tr Calpurnide's Cassandra* i ii (1676) 2 The sunburn and toil of a long journey had taken off the lustre of his former beauty 1820 GOOD *Nosology* 505 Ephemel. Cuticle tawny by exposure to the sun, often spotted with dark freckles, Sun-burn 1822 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom* viii, Our faces took the sunburn kindly. 1895 *Pall Mall Mag*, 291 A big man, with a crooked line of sunburn across his forehead 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Malatibi Campaign* xvi, I found that my right knee and thigh have then beautiful surface marked by eight blotches of ruddy sunburn 1897 MISS DOWIE *Girl in Karp* 134 He was in capacitated three days with sunburn in his muscles 1893 KATE SANBORN *Truthful Woman* S. *Californ* xia 93 Another morning you may stumble out trying to rub yesterday's sunburn from your eyes

b. In plants = HELIOSIS 2.

1866 *Treas Bot* 1896 LOREMAN *Spray, Plants* 364 Leaf Dlight; Rust, Sunburn (*Sphaeria Fragarie*)

Su nburn, v. [Back-formation from SUN-BURNING, SUNBURN.]

1. *trans.* To 'burn', scorch, or discolour (usually the skin) by exposure to the sun, to affect with sunburn, to tan. Also fig

1530 PALSGR *725/2*, I sonne burne, as ones face, or their hande, do that the sonne syneth moche upon, *je haste* 1611 CORER, *Malto*, To Sunne-burne or scorch in the Sunne 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* 1 Hot dayes, which have Sun-burnt my lines, as well as face 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Alan* ii 1, My aunt charged me not to pull off my glove for fear of sun-burning my hand 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Doon* III, 68 The scorching rays had sun-burnt his face 1860 RUSKIN *Mod Paint*, v, ix iii § 2 218 The Venetians sunburn all their hermits into splendid russet brown 1909 MISS G. GUINNESS *Peru* v 45 The dry season has sunburnt the hillsides

2. *intr.* for *pass.* To be discoloured or tanned by exposure to the sun, also of a plant (cf. prec. b).

1834 J. WILSON *in Trans Hortie Soc.* (1835) I 221 If the sun be bright, the leaves would sun burn in a short time

Sun-burner. [f. SUN sb + BURNER 4] A group of gas-burners with reflectors, circularly arranged so as to suggest the sun, placed near the ceiling of a large room for lighting and (often) for ventilation through an opening above.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, 1862 *Catal Internat Exhib*, Brit. II, No. 6349 Improved sun burner, with valve. 1881 MISS BRADDON *Asphodel* II 257 The hall was lighted by a central chandelier, and two sun burners in the ceiling.

b. A burner for an oil lamp, kept in position by a thin circular metal plate indented round the edge. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl

Sunburning, sb. [f as prec. + BURNING vbl. sb.] 'Burning' by exposure to the sun; sunburn.

1530 PALSGR *725/2* Sonne burnynge, *haste* 1535 COVERDALE *Isa* iii, 24 In steade of a stomacher, a sack cloth, and for their bewty wythrednesse and sonneburnynge. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V*, v 1154 If thou canst loue a fellow of this temper, Kate, whose face is not worth Sunne burning take me. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Suet* xi Wks 1851 III 314 Those thanks in the womans Churching for her delivery from Sun-burning and Moonblasting. 1680 T. K. *Kichin. Physician* 10 This Pomade takes away Sun-burning 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 699 Blemishes which have no connexion with sun-burning 1900 D. S. MARGOLIOU *in Ex-postor* Jan 34 Swarthy skin produced by sunburning.

So *Su nburnning* a *rare*—

1555 LATIMER *in Surpe Eccl Mem* (1721) III. App xlvvi 99 A little beate or sun-burning wether

Sunburnt, sunburned, a. Forms see BURN v 1 [f. SUN sb + *burnt*, *burned*, pa. pple of BURN v 1 Cf. G. *sonnenverbrannt*]

1. Discoloured, tanned, or superficially inflamed by exposure to sunshine; chiefly of the skin or complexion.

a c 1400 *Plowman's Tale* 18 Our hoste, saw this man was sunne y brennt. c 1530 *Jidid Urnes* ii 11 11 b, Men of Elypoppe, that are sonne breant a 1550 *Peables to the Play in Pop Scot Poems* 6, I dai not come yon mercat to, I am so ill sun-brynt. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 5 Thei that walke muche in the Sonne are for the moste part Sonne burnt. a 1649 DRUMM *of Hawth Irene* Wks (1711) 170 The sun burnt nations of the south. 1676 *Lond Gaz* 20-2

SUNDAY.

Dipsychus 11 vi 69 Good books, good friends That let

rough life sweet *Sunday-seeming rests 1738 *Sunday's suit [see *Surr* 18 191]. 1888 RIDER HAGGARD *Col Quaritch* xxvii, Arayed in his pepper-and-salt Sunday suit 1874-5 G HARVEY *Story of Mercy Harvey* Wks. (Grosart) III, 75 A *Sundaye supper at Mr S 1856 *Brit Alm & Comp* 228 [July 2 1855] Lord Grosvenor withdraws his *Sunday- Trading Bill in the House of Commons 1883 Miss Brough- ton *Belinda* III, 122 1 he *Sunday trains are so awk- ward that I cannot get on till late in the afternoon c1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* xvii, She saw that *Sunday-travelling had been a common thing

Hence (chiefly *collog*) **Sunday** *v. intr.* (U.S.), to spend Sunday, **Sundayed** (su nde'd, -did), **Sundayed** *adjs.* [cf. FRENCHIFIED, etc.], appropriate to Sunday, in Sunday clothes; **Sundayish** *a*, somewhat like, or like that of, Sunday, **Sundayism**, practice or conduct characteristic of the observance of Sunday, †**Sundayly** *adv.*, every Sunday

1884 *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Chippew* 13 Mar, H. R. Turner *Sundayed in Fargo 1884 *My Ducats & My Daughter* III, xvii, 53 Dick had assumed a tight-fitting suit of glossy black, which gave him the aspect of a *Sunday'd butcher. 1899 C G HARPER *Exeter Road* 123 A village of a *Sundayified stillness 1897 R GURNEY in A. J. C. Hare *Gurneys of Earlsbam* (1895) I, 70 (The day) was flat, stupid, unim- proving, and *Sundayish 1911 W. W. Jacobs *Ship's Com- pany* 1 Mr Jobson awoke with a Sundayish feeling, probably due to the fact that it was Bank Holiday. 1850 T. McCRA *Mem. Sir H. Agnew* 1, 239 Their own genial and jaunty *Sundayism 1879-81 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 110 Item, payd *sundayly to 111 poote almsymen to pray, &c.

Sunday-school. A school in which instruction is given on Sunday: *esp.* such a school for children held in connexion with a parish or a con- gregation; such schools are now intended only for religious instruction, but originally instruction in secular subjects was also given.

Robert Raikes, of Gloucester, was the originator in Eng- land of the Sunday-school as an adjunct of a church con- gregation

1783 *Gloucester Jnl* 3 Nov, Some of the clergy, bent upon attempting a reform among the children of the lower class, are establishing Sunday schools, for rendering the Lord's day subservient to the ends of instruction, which has hitherto been prostituted to bad purposes 1783 R RAIKES *Lett.* 25 Nov in *Genl. Mag.* (1784) LIV, 1 411/2 The success has induced one or two of my friends to set up Sunday schools in other parts of the city, and now a whole parish has taken up the object. 1784 *Wesley Vks.* (1872) IV, 284 Before Service I stepped into the Sunday-school which contains two hundred and forty children, taught every Sunday by several masters. 1791 J. LEARNONT *Poems* 53 'Tis nae i' power o' Sunday Schools. To fleig Vice out o' her stangin' holes. 1820 *Genl. Mag.* XC, 1 430/2 Sunday Schools, instruments of disaffection. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* 11, I would rather be a parson's wife, and teach a Sunday School than this. 1885 W. H. WYATT *M. Rutherford's Deliv.* iii, He taught in the Sunday-school, and afterwards, as he got older, he was encouraged to open his lips at a prayer-meeting

altrib 1836 *Partington's Brit Cyl Lit.* etc, III 855 A Sunday school society was formed in 1785. In 1803, the first Sunday school union was formed in London. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XXI, 441/2 Sunday school teachers as a class possess many excellent points of character. 1901 W. R. H. TROW- BRIDGE *Lett. her Mother to Ellis* x, 96 There was a Sun- day-school feast at Braxome.

Hence **Sunday-schooling** *rare*, Sunday-school teaching.

1847 *Helps Friends* in C. I. viii, 158 In such a thing as this Sunday-schooling, a judicious man would endeavour to connect it with something interesting.

Sunde, obs. form of **SOUND**.

Sunder (su'ndər), *a.* and *adv.* Forms: see below. (1) The *adv.* use in A. I is restricted to ME. compounds formed on the model of OE. com- pounds in *sundor* (= OS. *sundar*, OHG. *suntar*, *sunder*), as *sundorrit* special right, *sundorspræc* private speech, the use in A. 2 is prob. developed from the predicative use of *sunder* *adv.* = *asunder* see C. (2) Under B. are grouped the phrases derived from ME. *advb.* *phr.* *o(n)sunder*, *o(n)sundre*, OE. *onsundran* (-um) ASUNDER, *q.v.*, by substitution of prep. *in* for *on*, *o*, *a*, cf. OS. *an sundan* and ON. *i sundr*, OHG. *in sunder*. (3) The *advb.* use in C. arose prob. in an aphetic form of ASUNDER, but form and meaning correspond to OE. *sundor* *adv.*, separately, apart = WFrns. *sunder*, *sunder*, NFrns. *sannier* prep., without, OS. *sundar* *adv.*, MLG. *sunder* *adv.* prep., conj., MDu. *Du. sunder* prep., OHG. *suntar*, -ur, -ir, MHG. *sunder*, *sunder* *adv.*, prep., conj. (= but), G. *sunder* *adv.* and *adv.* (arch.), ON. *sundar* *adv.* (Da. *sunder*), Goth. *sundar* *adv.*

A. adj. (Also 3 *Ormin* *sunderr*, 4 *Sc. syndir*, 5 *sunder*, -ir.)

†1. In compounds formed after OE. compounds of *sundor* = separate, peculiar, private, as *sundor- craft* special power, *sundorspræc* private conversa- tion **sundered**, private advice, **sunderrune**, private conversation or counsel; also **sunder-ble** *a.*, varicoloured, in quot. subst. Obs.

c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 29 Al svo cumeð þe deul in to þe mannes herte þan he wile healde sunderrune wið him c1200 *Ormin* 16978 He ne durste noht þatt aniz mann it wiste, þatt he wiþ Crist: sunderrun Himun awiht hæfðe

hæfðe c1205 *LAY.* 3114 I Ich þe suggest wulle ane sunder rune c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 1729 Laban. bi-tæte him 30 8e sunder bles, And it him boren oþer bles [Cf. *Genesis* xiv 32-42]. *Ibid.* 3808 8o3 8is folc mude a stund for-dred, 8o3 he ben get in sunder red.

†2. **Separate**; various, **sundry**. Obs.

13 *Cursor M.* 8038 (Gott.) Þair stouyn was on þat stod þaim vnder, Bot þair croppis were all sunder [Cott. in sunder] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* v 506 Bot I herd syndir men oft say Forsuth that his ane e ves out c1390 *Wyclif's Bible*, *Jude* xvi 27 Whan 3e seen the dougtris of Sylo. goth out soðeþynly out of the vines, and takith hem, eche sondry [MS C sunder] wyues c1436 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 151 Ties, levys, and herbis grene, Wyth many sonder colouris

B in sunder. (Also 4-6 in *sunder*, *sundre*, 3-4 in *synder*, 3 in *sundre*, 4 in *sundre*, *sundre*, *sondry*(e), 4-5 *sondre*, 5 in *sunder*, *sundre*, *sundur*, *ensunder*, *ysunder*, 6 in *sundre*, -der, in *soonder*; *Sc.* 4 in *swndir*, 5-6 in *sohunder*, 6 in *schundyr*, -ir, *schounder*, *sounder*, *sownder*, -ir, into *sondir*) = ASUN- DER *adv.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.*

1. Apart or separate from another or from one another.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 8038 Þair stouen was an þat stod þaim vnder, Bot þair croppis were all in sunder. 1387 *Bruc* v 506 *Higden* (Rolls) I 73 3if Paradyse were so hys, and departed in sunder from eury oþer lond and erpe a1400 *Morw Poems* *fr. Vernon MS* 716/31 Whyll Schip and Roþur to- geder was knyt, þe dredeð nouþer tempest, dreyne nor wete. Nout be þe hope in- synder silt. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* III xiv, 156 They departed in sunder. 1543 *Douglas* *Æneis* III xvi, 8. And na lang space that oðis war in sowndir. 1543 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser.* I 1 227 Sorry I am that the Kingis Higness and your Grace be now so fer in sondre 1551 *Reynolds Pathway*, *Knout* 1 Defin. 1 that the whole figures may the better bee rugged, and distande in sunder. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb Kent* (1826) 255 Such as differeth no more from that which we at this day attribute to our Prince, than *Principalis Domus*, and *Supremus Gubernator* do varie in sunder 1609 *Ps. Andrews* 96 *Serm.* (1629) 20 So taking our nature, as, His, and it are grown into one person, never to be taken in sunder any more 1661 *Boyle* *Examen* (1662) 91 These Scales...if they are pluckt in sunder, make a noise equal to the report of a Musquet. 1760-72 *H. Brooks* *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV 33 Let us be united, past the power of parents, rivals, potentates of the world, to tear us in sunder

2. Of a single object (or of objects singly con- sidered): Into separate parts or pieces *lit.* and *fig.* Chiefly with *vbs* like *break*, *cleave*, *cut*, *tear*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2601 Als þof his hert him brest in sunder a1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App iv 350 Wiþ his teth a non He logged, þat al in synder gon lasch 1375 BARBOUR *Bruc* xvii 698 The mast summer in- swndir with that dusche he brak. c1400 *Destin.* *Troy* 529 He. hurt hym full sore; The gret vayne of his gorge gird vne ysondur. c1440 *Gesta Rom.* lvi 253 (Hart MS.) He kutte ensunder alle his clothis c1470 *HENRYSON Mor Fab.* viii (*Lion & Mouse*) xxv, Thay schur the rapis of the net in schunder. 1508 *DUNBAR* *Tha Marit Veniet* 350, I gert the rengeis rak, et rif into sondir (or schundyr). 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* cviii 14 He...brake their bondes in sunder 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy.* I 54 Some of these labernacles may quickly be taken asunder and set togeth againe. Other some cannot be taken in sunder 1666 *BUNYAN Grace Ab* 164, I was as if my breast bone would have split in sunder. 1709 *HEARNE Collect* 17 Aug (O.H.S.) II 236 He was cut in sunder by his Father. 1820 *SHELLEY Ode Lib.* xiii, Vesuvius walens Aetna, and the cold Snow-craggs by its reply are cloven in sunder. 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes*, *Theseus* II 210 Their bodies are torn in sunder by political and religious sympathies.

†3. *From (fra) sunder*, in sense 1. Obs.

c1375 *Cursor M.* 14689 (Fau f) Fra sunder may we neuer twiln. 1558 *Phalar* *Æneid* III G iv b, These places two sometime, From sonder fel

†C *adv.* Apart, asunder. Obs. *rare*.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 20385 Yee þat a wide war sunder spred. c1400 MAUNDRE (Rolls) *Pref* 2.1 slok of schepe þat has na schepeherd, þe wulþ departes sunder c1400 *Destin.* *Troy* 1062 The prese of the pepul partid hom sonder 1539 *TONSTALL Serm Palm Sund* (1823) 90 1eare sunder your hartes, and not your clothes.

Sunder (su'ndər), *v.* Now *poet.* or *rhet.* Forms: 1 *sundrian*, *syndrian*, *Northumb.* *suindria*, 3 *sundren*, -in, 3-5 *sundre*, 4 *north sundir*, 4-5 *sondre*, 4-6 *sonder*, 5 *sondir*(e), *sundur*, -yre, *sounder*, *Sc* *swndre*, 6 *soonder*, (*seunder*), *Sc* *sundre*, *sindir*, *synder*, 6-9 *Sc* *sinder*, 4- *sunder*. [late OE. *syndrian*, *sundrian*, for earlier *disyndrian*, *dsyndrian* (see ASUNDER *v.*), *ge*, -on-, *tō*- *sundrian* = WFrns. *souderje*, LG. *sundern*, OHG. *sunt(a)rōn*, *sund(e)rōn*, (MHG. *sunteren*, *sundern*, G. *sundern*), ON. *sundra*, f. prec.

The rare 16th c. form *sunder*, if not a misprint, is prob. due to association with L. *sunderere* to cleave.]

1. *trans.* To dissolve connexion between two or more persons or things; to separate or part one from another. †Also, to set (a person) apart from a state of life; to remove (something) from a person.

c990 *Lindisf Gosh* Matt xvi 6 *Quadragesimae* *conuincit*, homo non separat, þatt forðon god 2e-geadrede monn ne sundria c1090 *Liber Scintill* 1 (1880) 5 *Forþen* langnyss na syndrað þa þe 508 lufu 2eþeod. a1097 *Charter of Ead- ward* in *Kemble Coll. Dip.* IV 30 3if æm man hit awunige mid æfenigne þinge, si he 2e-syndrað fram Criste and fram eallen his halgan, c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 169 þe became seneged, and sundred hwe [sc. the soul] from rihtwis- nesse a1225 *Ancr R* 426 Hwone þat fur is wel o brune, & me wule þet hit go ut, me sundred þe brondes. c1250 *Gen & Ex.*

468 Of irin, of golde, siluer, and bras To sundren and mengen wis he was. a1300 *Cursor M.* 24616 Þan com mi cosin sant iohan, Mi soru fra me to sunder c1325 *Metz. Hom.* 48 Pharisenes Thai war sundered of counoun lif 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 170 Þei teld fueten hundred Sarazin, þat drenkled were, Fourti & sex wer sundered, & alle þo were saued þere 1375 in *Horstmann Allengl. Leg* (1878) 130/1, I drede me he shal him sle. Þerfore sondred shal þe 3e. c1470 *HEVRY Wallace* iv 626 Schi Jhon Butler Swndryt the Scottis and did thaim mekill payn 1525 *St Papeis Hen VIII*, IV 297 Ye Lordis, under colour wald begin new usis to synder me and ye King myson a1578 *LINDSEY (Pitscottie) Chron.* Scot (S.F.S.) I, 235 The king caussit the iudges and men of armes to sunder and red thaim [sc. combatants] 1590 *Kyd Sp.* 11ag 1 ii 59 Heere falle- a body scindred [later add sundered] from his head. 1628 *Lord Lover's Mel* 1, 1, Twelve monthes we have been sundered, but henceforth We neuer more will part 1634 *Herwood Lanes Witches* iv, G.iiij, The Gentle fashion sometimes we observe To sunder beds. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iv, 133 When both the Chiefs are sunder'd from the Fight 1812 *CARY Dante, Purg.* xxvii, 14 That excess of sensible, whence late I had performe been sunder'd 1818 *Scott Hist. Mod. xviii*, We that are sundered in sorrow may meet again in joy 1865 *Gentle Sea & Gosh* 101 iii 43 A mass, once evidently connected with the main cliff, has been sundered by the roof of the tunnel falling in 1885 *Finlayson Biol. Relg.* 86 Atoms may be so sundered, and forces so transmuted, that the human personality, as such, may cease to be

reft c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 209 Þe deul sunderde him seluen fro gode a1300 *Cursor M.* 2242 All kinrikes þat rome was vnder Fra lauerd-hed o rome þam sunder 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 91 He. that sundrith him from Crist and his church 1592 *Spenker Vis Worlds Van* 64 A sword-fish small him from the rest did sunder. 1605 *CANDLEN Rem.* *Langages* (1623) 22 Holy religious men, which had sundered and seuered themselves from other 1612 *BREWERWOOD Lang & Relg* xxvi (1614) 185 Before the Apostles left Syria, and sundered themselves to preach the Gospel abroad in the world

†b. To separate in thought, distinguish. Obs.

a1225 *Ancr R* 270 Þe zeteward—þet is wittes skile—þet ouh forto winden hweate, & schenden þe eilen & tet oþer urom þe clene cornes, þet is, sundren god from vuele 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* (T) 427 It kennes us to know the gode fra the yvel, And als so to sunder the tane fra the tothir. 1550 *COVERDALE Spn* *Perle* vii 65 To sonder and to know the one from the other, the faythfull from the vnfaithfull

†c. To dissolve, put an end to (a state or con- dition). Obs.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 26054 Reuth sundres felaschipe þat was Bituix þe saul and sathanas 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 28 Whan dede his lyfe sundered, þe folk for him was wo 1548 *Geste Agst Prv Masse* A vi, 1 Thee Pryue Masse...sondereth and diuorseth the marriage betwene crist & vs.

2. To divide into two or more parts, to split, break up, cleave.

a1225 *Ancr R* 412 Nu is þeos laste dole to-deled and i-sundred o lutele soche stuchenes. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wme* (Rolls) 13254 Þey dide sondre þer route. 1340 *HAM- POLDE Pr. Consc* 4789 Ilka stan, on diuers wyse, Sal sonder other in thre partys. c1400 *Destin.* *Troy* 726 He. Swynget out a sword, Sundret the sercle of his sure helme a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4268 Ne nauithre sondre we þe soile ne na sede sawis. 1570-6 *Lambard Peramb Kent* (1826) 334 The whole Realme was sundered into particular kingdomes 1614 *RALEIGH Hist World* iii, vi 3 Xerxes most barbarously caused the young man to be sundered into two parts 1887 *Morris Odyse*, III 449 The beast's neck tendons he sundered with the blade.

3. To keep apart, separate by an intervening space or barrier, from something. *rare*. (Chiefly *pass.*)

1606 *SHAKS.* *T* & *Cr* v, x 27 No space of Earth shall sunder our two hates 1611 *CORVAT Cindities* 54 Which Alpes are sundered by the space of many miles the one from the other 1876 *J. PARKER Palm* i, vii, 106 Can any two spheres be much more widely sundered than those of the preacher of the gospel and the artificer in iron and brass? 1887 *Morris Odyse*, I, 58 The long-wrought pillars that sunder the heavens from the earthly land.

4. *intr.* To become separated or severed from something; *esp.* of a number of persons, to part.

c1220 *Bestiary* 703 Wo so seint he [sc. turtle-dove] sundren ovt, i seie þat he lezeð a1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1794 Swa þæt nan ne mei sundrin from oðer a1300 *Cursor M.* 13951 Fra him sal i sunder neuer c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wme* (Rolls) 4454 Of alle þe fighters, þer was manyon doun leyd, & wel mo scholede 3it [at nyght], Had þey nougt sondered for faute of lyght. 14200 *Morte Arth* 7 Where oure saules schalle parte and sundrye fra the body 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xviii 99 Sunder not now that ar assemblit togidder, Quhill we be chosin the common will to auaunc. a1650 *CALDERWOOD Hist Kirk* (1843) II, 234 They sundered, and were not so familiar after 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Sheph* iv 11, Fate must from his Peggy sunder. 1887 *Hood Hero & Leander* xvi, Do brave Leander sunder from his bride 1887 G. M'CDONALD *Poems* 116 Its branches sunder not in any wind

†b. To part with *Sc* Obs.

a1375 *Diurn. Occurr* (Bannatyne Cl.) 333 He wald rather byd the will of God with the sunder with the same castell 1722 *Ramsay Three Bannets* I 60 Ye shall hear. How Joukum sunder'd wi' his bonnet.

5. To be torn, break, or split in pieces.

1390 *Gower Conf* I, 312 The fry welkne gan to thondre, As thogh the world scholde al to sondre. a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3003 Alexander rydis To be grette fode of Granton & it on a glace fyndis Or he was sozt to be euen, 3it sundered þe querryis 1593 *SHAKS* *A Hen. VI*, III 1 411 Eden as a splitted barke, so sunder we 1624 *RALEIGH Hist World* iv, ii 4 He commanded that this poore Græcian should be presently slain, who while bee was a sundering in the Tormentors hand, [etc.] 1839 *Tales* 26 Apr, Let them crack, split and sunder of themselves. 1881 *ROSSERT White Ship* 151 The White Ship sundered on the mud maits.

Hence **Sunderable** *a.*, that may be sundered, separable; **Sunderer**, one who sunders or severs 1885 J. E. HARRISON *Stud. Gh. Art v* 227 In Plato's ideal philosophy, truth, beauty, and goodness are scarcely sunderable 1888 MERLETTA *A Reading of Earth Poems* 1898 II. 144 We may cry to the Sunderer, spare that dearest!

Sunderance (*swndəns*), *v.* *are.* Also 5 **sunderans**, *sc.* **sunderance**. [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ANCE**.] Severance, separation.

1335 *Missa Pire of Love* II ix 91 God forbode þat bodily sondryans make partynge of sawlis. 1884 *American VIII*. 343 Any sunderance of sympathy with the Mother Country 1885 J. PAIN *Luck of Darrells* I. v 87 Lest your affections should become entangled where of necessity they could not be permanently placed, and cause you pain in the sunderance

Sundered (*swndəd*), *pp.* *a.* [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ED**.] Set or kept apart, separated, separate. Also, divided into parts, severed, scattered

1335 *Metr. Hom.* 48 Pharisees, That sundered men on Englys menes 1594 *Shaks. Rich III.* v. ii 100 Ample entercange of sweet discourse, Which so long sundered Friends should dwell vpon. 1678 *DAVIDEN All for Love* IV. i. Set all the Earth And all the Seas, betwixt your sunder'd Loves 1796 *COLLIERIDGE Destiny of Nations* 473 The white bear, drifting on a field of ice, Howls to her sundered cubs 1871 *ROSSERTT Poems, Dante at Varona* xiv, When the dust Cleared from the sundered press of Knights Ere yet again it swoops and smites 1876 *TENNISON Harold* III. i, He brought the sunder'd tree again, and set it Straight on the trunk.

Sundering (*swndərɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-ING**.] The action of the verb **SUNDER**; parting, separation.

1350 *Gen & Ex* 458 Of merke, and kinde, and helde, & ble, sundering and samening tyste he 1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 91 Heresie in oure langage meneth sundering and parting 1435 *Missa Pire of Love* II ix 91 Þe knot vnloysyd of drawyng frendschyp sal comforth beynes of bodily sondryng 1530 *PALSGR. 272/2* Sondring of a thyng, *renouen* 1582-8 *Hist. James VI* (1804) 126 That was the caus of thair suddaine sundering. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selo* 99 That would partake of sundering, if it were not the least that can be. 1838 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* xiv (1866) II, 22 Under Division we understand in general the sundering of a whole into its parts 1863 *W. PHILLIPS Sp* vi 122 The sundering of the Methodist and Baptist denominations. 1865 *GEIKIE Scen. & Geol. Scot.* vi. 122 The profound concavity of these valleys cannot arise from the sundering of the sides of a fissure.

So **Sundering** *pp.* *a.*, that sunders

1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* II. iii. 332 A new lonely pain, Like sundering death, smote on her 1876 *Mrs. WHITNEY Sights & Insights* xix 292 Myriad sparkles of ever sundering atoms. 1885 E. ARNOLD *Ser. Death* 23 Wide asunder stand Wisdom and ignorance, in sundering ways They lead mankind!

† **Sunderlepes**, *adv.* (*a.*) *Obs.* Forms: a 1-2 **sunderlipes** (1-as), (2 **sunderlipes**), 3 **sunderlipes**, 3-4 **sunderlipes**, 4 **sunderlipes**, **sunderlipes**, **sunderlipes**; β 1 **sunderlipes**, **sunderlipes**, 3 **sunderlipes**. [*OE.* **sunder**, **synderlipes**, *f.* **sunder** (see **SUNDER** *a.*) + **-lipes** (as in **ONLEP**) + *gen. -es*. Cf. **SERLEPES**. An *OE.* **synderlipes** *adj.* occurs in glosses]

1. Separately, apart from the rest, severally. c1000 *Rule St. Benet* (Logeman) 47 *Psalmi tres singula teni*, þreo sealmas **sunderlipes**. c1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* I. 206 (Napier) 71/1 *Sequesteratum*, i. *diuise*, 2. *seorsum*, **sunderlipes** *Ind.* 1 1362, 371/1 *Separatum*, i. *singulariter*, **sunderlipes**. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* II. 11 Nu weren þas þreo lare 3c written inne þa oðre table broode **sunderlipes**. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 5 He cumeð to elch man **sunderlipes**. c1225 *Ancr R.* Pref. p. xxii, Þis destincion aren chapitres fue & spekeð of euech hwet **sunderlipes** o rawe c1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* 1146 (Rolls) 3879 Þus **sunderlipes** [w. r. **sunderlipes**] he hilde þem swere, 171 Argayl schulde þey faip bere 13 E. E. *Alth* p. C. 12 A3t happens he hem lytt & vche on a mede, **Sunderlipes** for hit dissent vpon a ser wyse.

2. Especially, particularly

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 Al ðe almusse þe mon deð **sunderlipes** for to quemen ure drihten, alle þeo cwencheð sunnen. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 25 Ac **sunderlipes** he is here fader mid wisse, þe on rihte bileue and on soðe lute understant his holie fies and his holie blod.

3. predicatively as *adj.* Separate, distinct.

1393 *LAWL. P. Pl. C.* xiv. 193 Siþthen the ben surlepes [w. r. **sunderlipes**], thei han sondry names.

† **Sunderling**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare. [*Alteration* of **SUNDERLY** *adv.* by substitution of suffix **-LING**.] But cf. *LG.* **sunderling**, *single* (n) Severally

c1300 *Cast. Love* 290 Foure doulitren hedde þe kyng, And to wchone **sunderlyng** He gaf a dale of his fulnesse

† **Sunderly**, *a.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **sunderlic**, **synderlic**, 2-3 **sunderlich**, 4 **sunderly**, 5 **sunderly**, **sunderly**. [*OE.* **sunderlic** (also **synderlic**), *f.* **sunder**; see **SUNDER** *a.* + **-lic** **-LY**.] Cf. (M) *LG.* **sunderluk**, OHG **suntarlîch** (MHG, G. **sunderlich**), ON. **sundrlygr**. Cf. **SUNDRILY** *a.*]

1. Peculiar, special, private.

c888 *ÆLFRED Boeth* xxviii. § 5 Seo gesceadwisnes is synderlic craft þære saule c897 — *Gregory's Past C.* iii. 409 ðam is sunderlic sang to singenne c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 91 Ne heore nan nefden **sunderlic** ehte.

2. Separate, several; distinct, diverse, different a1225 *Ancr R.* 14 Euerich dale wifute moncunglunge spekeð al bi himself of **sunderliche** þinges. a1400 *Gloss* III. *Rel. Ant.* I. 9 *Singulus*, i. *unus per se*, **sunderly**. c1425 *Found St. Bartholomew's* (E. E. T. S.) 16 Thre men, **sunderly** went to sonderly Bishops of the See of Rome 1481 *CAXTON Myrr* II. ix 88 The meruayllous trees that growe in ynde . ben many dyuerse and bere sonderly fruyt.

† **Sunderly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 **sunderly**, **sunderliche**, **synderliche**, 2-3 **sunderliche**, (4 **sunderliche**, **sunderly**, 5 **sunderly**, **sunderly**, 5-8 **sunderly**. [*OE.* **sunderliche** and **synderliche** see **SUNDER** *a.* and **-LY**.] Cf. *NFRis* **sannerlik** especially, *MLG.* **sunderlichen**, *-likes*, OHG. **suntarlîcho**, **suntarlîcho** (MHG. **sunter**, **sunderliche** (n), G. **sunderlich**). Cf. **SUNDRILY** *adv.*]

1. Separately, apart; individually, singly.

c888 *ÆLFRED Boeth* xli. § 5 He hine onæt þurh þa eagan synderlic, þurh gesceadwisnesse synderlic (etc.) c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark vii 33 *Seorsum*, **sunderlic** *Ind.* xii 3 *Separatum*, **sunderlic**. c1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* 1111 625 þa hine synderlic ælc man beheold c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 111 *Per* weren in þe oðres tables **sunderliche** in iðode c1225 *Ancr R.* 90 Nu ich habbe **sunderliche** uspen of þeos þreo limes—of eien, & of muðe, & of earen c1330 *Cast. Love* 1508 þauz vche nome of þise þie Be **sunderliche** seyd 1490 in *Arnolds Chron.* (1812) 111 In wytnesse wherof the parties aforsayde to this endenture, **sunderly** hath sett ther scales. 1528 *MORE Dyalogue* III. *Wks.* 355/2, I haue also dyers and manye tymes **sunderly** talked with almost all such 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII.* c 17 § 3 Our Sovereigne Lorde hath soondrelye and severallye guen and graunted unto the said Bishopps, dyers and soondrye Manours. a1631 *SIR R. COTTON Abridgnt Rec. Tower* (1657) 362 The King declared, that they (i.e. the Commons) were **sunderly** bound to him 1645 *SWAN Spc. Mundu* vii § 3 (1643) 347 Seeing they be laid down severally, it is fit they be explained **sunderly**. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selo* 108 Every whole being greater than its parts, taken **sunderly**.

2. Singularly, specially. *rare.*

c900 *tr. Bede's Hist* IV. xiv (1899) 480/2 On þy-se abbudissan mynstre was sun broðer synderlic mid god-cundede gyste gemæd. 1481 *CAXTON Reynard* xxviii (Arb.) 70 My wyf his sonderly wyse

3. Diversely, differently, variously. *rare.*

a1513 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. (1821) 640 Of this Charlys **sunderly** wyters **sunderly** wyte.

4. Dispersedly, widely. *rare.*

1541 *Sir. Papers Hen. VIII.* I. 681 Commen brutes and umous, which be **sunderly** spred here 1570 *FOX. A. & M.* (ed. 2) 264 b/1 That good thing which by y^e almighty God is **sunderly** dispensed to diuers.

Sunderment (*swndəmənt*), *v.* *are.* [*f.* **SUNDER** *v.* + **-MENT**.] Separation.

1818 *MME. D'ARLÉAY Diary* 17 Nov., I saw him ill. I felt myself well; it was therefore apparent who must be the survivor in case of sunderment. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 2/3 On both sides of him were other canine brothers and sisters condemned to a similar sunderment from home.

† **Sunderness**, *Obs.* *rare.* In 4 **sundernesses**, 5 **synderness** [*f.* **SUNDER** *a.* + **-NESS**.] Diversity, variety. (Cf. **SUNDRINESS**)

a1400 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlv 339 Heil þat stondeþ on riht half of v^r lord; Whom **sundernesses** vmbigop Of vertues in a-Cord. c1450 *Ratis Raving* i. 216 Gif þow this sex pontis seie, þow may find sindry qualiteis. Quia takis sep to this **sunderness** it is a wertwemaist of price

† **Sunderwise**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 **sunderwise**, 6 **sondre wyse** [*f.* **SUNDER** *a.* + **-WISE**.] **Asunder**; separately. (Cf. **sunderwise** *s.v.* **SUNDRY** 6 c.)

? a1400 *Morte Arth* 3529 He Dubbede of þe Danmarkes, dukes and erles, Disseuerde þem **sunderwise**, and cites dystroyde a1536 *Songs, Carols* etc. (E. E. T. S.) 98 Accomple my soiw fyrst & my distres **Sondre wyse**.

Sundew (*swndiʊ*), *Forms*: see **SUN** *sb.* and **Dew** *sb.* [*ad.* early mod. Du. *son*, **sundaau**, = G. *sonnentau*, transl. of L. *ros solis* (see **ROS SOLIS**).] It has been suggested that *OE.* **sundæw** (glossing 'ros marina') is for 'sundæw', i.e. 'sea dew', a literal rendering of L. *ros marinus*.]

Any plant of the genus *Drosera*, which comprises small herbs growing in bogs, with leaves covered with glandular hairs secreting viscid drops which glitter in the sun like dew; esp. *D. rotundifolia* (round-leaved or common sundew).

1578 *LYTE Dodonius* II. lvi. 412 Although that the Sonne do shine hoate thereon, yett you shall finde it alwayes moyst and for that cause it was called *Ros Solis* in Latine, whiche is to say in Englyshe The dewe of the Sonne, or Sonnedewe, 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II. clv 1366 It is called in Englysh Sunne dew, Ros Solis, Youth wort in the North parts Red rot, because it rotteth sheepe, and in Yorkshire Moore giasse. 1698 *Phil. Trans.* XX. 328 Hans like those on the Leaves of Sundew 1757 *A. COOPER Distiller* III. l. (1760) 215 The Ros-Solis or Sundew, from whence this Cordial water has its name 1840 *HODGSON Hist. Northumb.* III. ii 360/2 *Drosera anglica*, Greater Sundew. 1870 *KINGSLAY At Last* xii. The long-leaved Sundew, with its clammy-haired paws full of dead flies. a1887 *R. JEFFERIES Field & Hedgehog* (1888) 275 The 'sog', or peaty place where the spring rises, and where the sundew grows

attrib. 1837 *Partington's Brit. Cycl.* Nat. Hist. II. 330/1 *Drosera*, the Sundew family. 1887 *BLUNTLEY Man. Bot.* (ed. 5) 550 The Sundew Order

Sun-dial. [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **DIAL** *sb.*] A contrivance for showing the time of day by means of a shadow cast by the sun upon a surface marked with a diagram indicating the hours. (Earlier called simply *dial*.)

Usually a fixed structure of stone, metal, or other hard substance; sometimes a portable object, as a card, requiring adjustment by means of a compass or otherwise 1599 *MINSHEU, Kelas del sol*, a sunne diall c1629 in *Maitt. Club Misc.* III. 375 *An* Some dyall and ane piller to set it on 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* IV. xv (1848) 254 The Boat-man took out of his Pocket a little Sun-Dyal, furnished

with an excited Needle to direct how to Set it. 1727 *Pope's Thoughts Var. Subj.* Swift's *Wks.* 1751 IV. 292 Like a Sun-dial on the front of a house, to inform the Neighbourhood and Passengers, but not the Owner within. 1764 *J. PERGUSON Lect.* 221 How to make sun dials by the assistance of a good globe 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* Introd. (1889) 2 The most college sun dial, over the lodge 1874 *MICKLETHWAITE Mod. Par. Churches* 183 A good tree motto is a desirable addition to a sun dial.

Sun-dog. [*Of obscure origin*] A mock sun, parhelion, also, a fragment of a rainbow.

1635 *L. FORT North-West Fox* (Hakl.) II. 291 This evening Sun dog, I hope may bring some change to our good 1698 *S. SLWALL Diary* 15 Feb (1878) 1 471 Remarkable sun-dogs and a Rainbow were seen. 1840 *D. D. BLINN I. r. Whaling Voy.* I 3 We noticed the phenomenon named by nautical men a 'wind-gall,' or sun-dog 1896 *KIMLING Seven Seas, Three Sealers* 68 And they saw the sun dogs in the haze and the seal upon the shore

Sundown, sun-down (*sw ndaun*). [*Perh. a shortening of sun-go down or sun-gate-down* (see **SUN** *sb.* 13)]

1. The going down of the sun, the time when the sun goes down, also, the glow of sunset; = **SUNSET** 1, 1 b, the west Chiefly *U.S.* and *Eng.* and *Colonial dial.*, occas. *poet.* or *literary*

1620 *Depos. Bk. Archdeacon's Exce.* & *Colch.* 24 Nov. If 174 (MS). About two hours before sunne downe 1744 *W. BLACK Friar* i. June in *Pennsylvania Mag.* II. 11 (1877) 1 408 We staid till near Sun-down at Mr. Stetell's Villa 1813 in *Spit. Publ. Frills*. XVII. 168 Solid dimes of Boston, go to bed at sun-down, And never lose your way, like the loggheads of London! 1827 *J. F. COOPER Prairie* II. Have you been far towards the sun-down, friend? 1850 *LINCOLN In Mem.* xli. Oft when sundown skirts the moor. 1853 *M. ARNOLD Scholar Gypsy* III. Screen'd in this hook. And here till sun-down, Shepherd, will I be 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Int. Bivalv.* i. ix (1897) 212 The Puritan 'Sabbath' began at 'sundown' on Saturday evening 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* II. 315 A mournful sombre figure, looming shadowily in the dark glow of sundown 1896 *BADIN-Powell Matabele Campaign* 21, I signed his warrant, directing that he should be shot at sundown.

2. A hat with a wide brim *U.S.*

1888 *Century Mag.* Sept. 766/1 Young faces of those days seemed as sweet and winning under wide brimmed 'sundowns' or old-time 'pokes' as [etc.].

Hence **Sundowner** *Australian colloq.*, a tramp who makes a practice of arriving at a station about sundown under the pretence of seeking work, so as to obtain food and a night's lodging; hence **Sundowning**, the practice of a sundowner.

1875 *Miss Bird Sandwich Isl.* 216 As I rode up to the door, certain obnoxious colonial words, such as 'sundowners,' and 'bummers,' occurred to me, and I felt myself a 'sundowner' when the host came out and asked me to dismount. 1883 *J. BRADSHAW New Zealand* IV. 26 Another class of labourers known by the name of Sundowners, because they never approach a habitable place before sundown, lest they should be requested to take a further stroll. 1891 *E. KING Auk Australian at H.* 133 A certain gang of bushrangers, caused it to be known that tramps and such like were under their special protection... The effect of this was to make sundowning an intolerable nuisance within the district. 1894 *H. NISAL Bush Gals Rom.* 26 Never a tramp was turned away empty-handed unless he was a well-known sundowner.

|| **Sundri** (*sw ndri*). *East Indian*. Also **sundari**, **soondry**, -ee, -ie. [*Bengali sundari* (*f.* **sundar** = Skr. *sundara* beautiful, handsome).] A tree abundant in the Ganges delta, *Heritiera minor*, yielding a tough and durable timber. Also applied to *H. littoralis*, the looking-glass tree. Also **sundra**, **sunder-tree** (Cent. Dict.).

1831 *Eucaly. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV. 241/1 The soondry, so much esteemed in Hindostan for the toughness and hardness of its wood 1889 *MAIDEN Usef. Pl. Australia* 555 *Heritiera littoralis*. 'Sundri' of India 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 254/1 The dying and stag-headed **sundri** puts out branches covered with fungi.

Sun-dried (*swndrəd*), *a.* [*f.* **SUN** *sb.* + **dried**, *pa pple* of **DRY** *v.*]

1 Dried by exposure to the sun, as clay, bricks, or articles of food, etc.

1600 *J. FORSTER Leo's Africa* vi. 268 Castles, enured with walls made of sunne-dried bricks 1634 *SIR I. HARRERT Trav.* 35 Houses of sun dried mud 1741 *BOYLE Patience* 184 Nor wanted he for fowl or sun dried fish. 1858 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* I. 138 Sun-dried clay was used by the Greeks for modelling objects intended for internal decorations.

2. Dried up or parched by the sun, as vegetation, etc.

1638 *SANDYS Paraphr. Dm. Poems*, *Eloq.* xv. As fire the Sun-dried Stubble burns. 1824 *DUNFRIES Herald Out.* Where you hear the whins, with their opening capsules, crackling on the sun-dried braes 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Alack Clarke* 231 Their dark sun-dried faces marked them as fishermen or seamen 1901 *G. PASTON Little Men* 18th C. 238 A tuft of sun-dried heather.

Sundries (*swndnz*), *sb.* *pl.* [*pl.* of **SUNDRY** *a.* used subst.: cf. **ODDS**.] Small articles of a miscellaneous kind; esp. small items lumped together in an account as not needing individual mention.

1815 *W. H. IRELAND Scribblemania* 26 The vender of sundries. 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 164/2 The word 'sundries' being an abbreviation for 'sundry accounts' 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxviii, Mr. Giles, Brittles, and the tanker were recruiting themselves with tea and sundries. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. vii 547 A few of these [sc. ladders] are given in the table of Sundries 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/3, 6, 885 bales, made up as follows —New South Wales, 387

bales; Queensland, 328; British East African, ten; and sundries, five bales

b. *attrib.* (*sundries- or sundry-*), as *sundry ledger*, *sundries- or sundry-man*, a dealer in sundries

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Sundry-man 189a *Garden* 27 Aug. 191 Wasp killers, as supplied by most horticultural sundriesmen. 1894 *Times* 4 June 136 Druggists' sundriesmen 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Nov. 8/1 One of the ledgers, the cash-book, and the sundry ledger

† **Sundrily**, a. *Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *syndrily*, 2 *syndrily*, 3 *syndrily*, 4 *syndrily*, 5 *syndrily*, 6 *syndrily*. [OE. *syndrilyc* see *SUNDY* and -LY 1. Cf. *SUNDERLY* a.] A Separate, individual, special. b. *Diverse.* a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. xviii [xvi] (1899) 426 Twegen cynelice cnihtas þa mid syndrilycra [v. r. syndrilycra, syndrilycra] Godes gylfe wæron gesigefaste. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi (Baptista) 386 Þane Iohanne criste commendit gelyofuettuere fare & syndrily [1556] Heywood *Spider* 5 f. lxx. 94 After recital so sundrily. The terms but namd, where memorie is most base Remembrance of the whole, these termes bring to place 1

† **Sundrily**, adv. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *syndrilyc*, 2 *syndrilyc*, 3 *syndrilyc*, 4 *syndrilyc*, 5 *syndrilyc*, 6 *syndrilyc*, 7 *syndrilyc*. [OE. *syndrilyc* see *SUNDY* and -LY 2. Cf. *SUNDERLY* adv.]

1. Separately, severally, individually. a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* ii. x [xvi] (1890) 164 He syndrilyc [v. r. syndrilyc] was from him eallum frignende, hwylic [etc.] 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii 138 [They] held thair way in full gyt hy, Nocht all to giddyrd bot syndrily. 1390 *Gower Conf.* iii 129 Sundrily to evynch on [sc. star] A gras belongeth and a Ston c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* ii 1127 Succedit to þat heretage Fourteen ayris syndrily [v. r. syndrily]. 1539 *Act 31 Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 25 The same duke and lorde Cobham shall enjoye the premisses by them sundrily purchased

2. Diversely, variously. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* viii vii 1453 Off Murrawe and of þe Dowglasie. Sen syndry spekis syndrily [v. r. syndrily] I can nought put þaim in story. 1576 T. NEWTON *Lemni's Complex* (1633) 136 These humours being of great force divers wayes, and sundrily affecting the body

† **Sundriness**, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *syndrines*, 2 *syndrines*, 3 *syndrines*, 4 *syndrines*, 5 *syndrines*, 6 *syndrines*, 7 *syndrines*, 8 *syndrines*, 9 *syndrines*, 10 *syndrines*, 11 *syndrines*, 12 *syndrines*, 13 *syndrines*, 14 *syndrines*, 15 *syndrines*, 16 *syndrines*, 17 *syndrines*, 18 *syndrines*, 19 *syndrines*, 20 *syndrines*, 21 *syndrines*, 22 *syndrines*, 23 *syndrines*, 24 *syndrines*, 25 *syndrines*, 26 *syndrines*, 27 *syndrines*, 28 *syndrines*, 29 *syndrines*, 30 *syndrines*, 31 *syndrines*, 32 *syndrines*, 33 *syndrines*, 34 *syndrines*, 35 *syndrines*, 36 *syndrines*, 37 *syndrines*, 38 *syndrines*, 39 *syndrines*, 40 *syndrines*, 41 *syndrines*, 42 *syndrines*, 43 *syndrines*, 44 *syndrines*, 45 *syndrines*, 46 *syndrines*, 47 *syndrines*, 48 *syndrines*, 49 *syndrines*, 50 *syndrines*, 51 *syndrines*, 52 *syndrines*, 53 *syndrines*, 54 *syndrines*, 55 *syndrines*, 56 *syndrines*, 57 *syndrines*, 58 *syndrines*, 59 *syndrines*, 60 *syndrines*, 61 *syndrines*, 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*syndrines*, 650 *syndrines*, 651 *syndrines*, 652 *syndrines*, 653 *syndrines*, 654 *syndrines*, 655 *syndrines*, 656 *syndrines*, 657 *syndrines*, 658 *syndrines*, 659 *syndrines*, 660 *syndrines*, 661 *syndrines*, 662 *syndrines*, 663 *syndrines*, 664 *syndrines*, 665 *syndrines*, 666 *syndrines*, 667 *syndrines*, 668 *syndrines*, 669 *syndrines*, 670 *syndrines*, 671 *syndrines*, 672 *syndrines*, 673 *syndrines*, 674 *syndrines*, 675 *syndrines*, 676 *syndrines*, 677 *syndrines*, 678 *syndrines*, 679 *syndrines*, 680 *syndrines*, 681 *syndrines*, 682 *syndrines*, 683 *syndrines*, 684 *syndrines*, 685 *syndrines*, 686 *syndrines*, 687 *syndrines*, 688 *syndrines*, 689 *syndrines*, 690 *syndrines*, 691 *syndrines*, 692 *syndrines*, 693 *syndrines*, 694 *syndrines*, 695 *syndrines*, 696 *syndrines*, 697 *syndrines*, 698 *syndrines*, 699 *syndrines*, 700 *syndrines*, 701 *syndrines*, 702 *syndrines*, 703 *syndrines*, 704 *syndrines*, 705 *syndrines*, 706 *syndrines*, 707 *syndrines*, 708 *syndrines*, 709 *syndrines*, 710 *syndrines*, 711 *syndrines*, 712 *syndrines*, 713 *syndrines*, 714 *syndrines*, 715 *syndrines*, 716 *syndrines*, 717 *syndrines*, 718 *syndrines*, 719 *syndrines*, 720 *syndrines*, 721 *syndrines*, 722 *syndrines*, 723 *syndrines*, 724 *syndrines*, 725 *syndrines*, 726 *syndrines*, 727 *syndrines*, 728 *syndrines*, 729 *syndrines*, 730 *syndrines*, 731 *syndrines*, 732 *syndrines*, 733 *syndrines*, 734 *syndrines*, 735 *syndrines*, 736 *syndrines*, 737 *syndrines*, 738 *syndrines*, 739 *syndrines*, 740 *syndrines*, 741 *syndrines*, 742 *syndrines*, 743 *syndrines*, 744 *syndrines*, 745 *syndrines*, 746 *syndrines*, 747 *syndrines*, 748 *syndrines*, 749 *syndrines*, 750 *syndrines*, 751 *syndrines*, 752 *syndrines*, 753 *syndrines*, 754 *syndrines*, 755 *syndrines*, 756 *syndrines*, 757 *syndrines*, 758 *syndrines*, 759 *syndrines*, 760 *syndrines*, 761 *syndrines*, 762 *syndrines*, 763 *syndrines*, 764 *syndrines*, 765 *syndrines*, 766 *syndrines*, 767 *syndrines*, 768 *syndrines*, 769 *syndrines*, 770 *syndrines*, 771 *syndrines*, 772 *syndrines*, 773 *syndrines*, 774 *syndrines*, 775 *syndrines*, 776 *syndrines*, 777 *syndrines*, 778 *syndrines*, 779 *syndrines*, 780 *syndrines*, 781 *syndrines*, 782 *syndrines*, 783 *syndrines*, 784 *syndrines*, 785 *syndrines*, 786 *syndrines*, 787 *syndrines*, 788 *syndrines*,

De *sundryhede of orders [of angels] 1548 PATTEN *Exped.*
Scot. M viij b. His valiance *sundry whear tried 1568 T
Howell *Arb. Amite* Poems (1879) 35 The fethed foule
sundrie wheir he fostering foode, With chirping bill he
peekes.

Sundry, *adv.* Obs. exc. *Sc.* **sindry** Forms
1 *Northumb.* **syndrige**, **sundrige**, **swyndria**,
chiefly *Sc.* and *north* 4 **syndri**, 4-6 **syndry**, 5
sindrie, 6 **sindri**, (9 **sindry**, **sinnery**.) 5- **sundry**,
3-5 **sundri**, 4 **sondry**, 6-7 **sundrie**, 4-9 **sundry**.
[OE. *syndrig*, = OHG. *sunt(a)rig*] (MHG *sun-*
derige, LG. *sunderig*, *sunderig*); f. prec.]

1. Separately, apart; severally, individually.
1590 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark iv. 34 *Seorsun*, *syndrige*. *Ibid.*
xiv 19 *Singillatun*, *syndria*. 1595 LAV 24577 Alle þa
wepmen at heore mete seten sundri þi beom seolene 1590
Gen & Ex. 2354 In loud gersen sullen þe sundri nibe þe
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 20202, I sal to þe a-posses weind onan, And
seu þam sundri an and an, Pat tai be her þe thrid 1375
BARBOUR *Brue* xvii 207 He till giet lordis, ilkane syndri,
Ordanet ane felde for thar herby 15475 *Rauf Cortez* 29
He thay disceunt syndrie, midmoine was past. 1544 *St.*
Peters Hen 1717, IV 123 It may doo gret ewel to me,
and put the Kyng my son and Me syndry 1538 STARKY
England (1878) 85 The fautys wych we schal fynde sundry
in the patrys 1589 ATX. HUME *Poems* (S T S) 60 They
sundrie through the earth were driven. 1590 SPENSER
F Q ii 11 48 These three in these three roomes did sundry
dwell 1839 HOGG *Sheph.* Cal I 1 20 The herd, wha lived
about three miles sundry.

þ. In detail. *Obs. rare*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25609 Scritf agh be scire and sundri
(v. r. sundrie) tald

2. Of a single object (or anything so considered):
In or into pieces; to pieces; = **ASUNDER** *adv.* 4

1533 BELLENDEN *Liby* i xi (S T S) l. 63 How þe Veanis
and fidenatis war discomfist, & mecus dictator drawin sundri
for his demerits 1536 — *Cyon. Scot.* (1821) I 231 Drawin
sundry with wild hors 1822 *Jamieson's Sc. Dict.* s. v., The
thing fell sundry in my han' 1893 F. MACKENZIE *Cruise*
Sk ii. (1894) 20 It will be an unco hard hoast that shak's ye
sundry.

Sun-dry (*sw'ndri*), *v.* Chiefly in infl forms
sun-dried, **sun-drying**. [Back-formation from
SUN-DRIED] To dry in the sun a *trans*

1695 *Disc. Duties on Sugars* 4 Muscovado's, not improv'd
by straining, Sundrying, or the like. 1825 *Southey Tale*
Paraguay ii 19, In turtle shells they heard the scanty rain,
And eat its flesh, sun dried for lack of fire 1890 R F
BURTON *Centr Afr* in *J. Ind. Geog. Soc.* XXIX 405 [Tobacco]
is prepared for sale in different forms Everywhere, how-
ever, a simple sundrying supplies the place of cooking and
sweating 1893 D J RANKIN *Zambesi Basin* xiv 244 The
meat is cut into strips, sun dried and smoked.

b. intr.
1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* xxix, We'll all swing and sun-
dry for your bungling 1886 — *Kidnapped* iii 24, I must
have the bed and bedclothes aired and put to sun-dry

Sundry-man see **SUNDRIES** b.

Sune, obs. f. **SHUN**, **SON**, **SOON**, **SOUND** v. 1

Suneful, obs. form of **SINFUL**

Sunegen, -eghen, -egi, obs. forms of **SIN** v.

† **Sunegild**. *Obs. rare*-. Also -ilt [f. *sune-*
gen, *SIN* v. + -ild fem suffix (see **GRUOCHTLN**).] A
female sinner.

1530 *Hali Meid* (MS. Titus) 43 As te eadi sunegild
[MS. *Bodl* sunegilt] maie Magdalene breuowed hare
gultes

Sunen, obs. form of **SHUN**.

Sunenit, -nit, var. **SUNNIGHT** *Obs*

Sunfall. Chiefly *poet.* or *slang* [See **FALL** v.
7 e.] *Sunset*

1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metam* lxxii, Heauen .but eu'n
now lamented the sun-fall of thy selfe 1605 *1st Pt. Jeron-*
imo 895 Many a bleeding hart, which, eare Sunne fall,
Shall pay deere trybute 1870 R S HAWKER *Cornish Ball.*
Aurora i, Sunfall, and yet no night! 1890 CRAWFORD *Round*
Cal Portugal 33 From early dawn to sunfall

Sun-fish, *sb.*

1. A name for various fishes, of rounded form or
brilliant appearance, or that bask in the sun.

a. Any fish of the genus *Mola* (also called *Orthogoriscus*
or *Cephalus*), comprising large fishes of singularly rounded
and ungainly form, found in various seas b Any one of
the various species of *Lepomis*, *Pomoxis*, and related genera,
small fresh water fishes abundant in N America c A
name for the basking shark see **BASKING** *ppl.* a. d The
ORAI, *Lampris luna* or *guttatus* e A local name for
fishes of the genus *Selene*, = **MOON FISH** c.

a 1639 HIGGINSON *Jrnl* in *Hutchinson Papers* (Prince
Soc) l. 43 A large round fish sayling by the ship's side,
about a yard in length and roundness. [printed rounders]
every way The mariners called it a sunne fish, it spreadeth
out the finnes like beames on every side 4 or 5 1686 RAY
Willughby's Hist. Piscium 151-2. 1734 *Phil. Trans.* XLI
343 A Sun fish weighing about 500 Pound Weight. 1804
SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v ii 438 The Short Sun-Fish is a native of
the European seas its general appearance rather repre-
sents the head of some large fish than a complete animal
Ibid. 439 Oblong Sun-Fish Variegated Sun-Fish. *Ibid.* 440
Palladian Sun Fish 1839 T BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sperrn Whale*
222 The ugly sun-fish now and then came floating by 1879
E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 456 The Short Sun Fish (*Ortho-*
goriscus mola) is not rare on the west coast of Ireland.

b. 1685 *PENN Furth. Acc. Pennsylv.* 9 There is the Cat-
fish, or Flathead Perch, black and white, Smelt, Sunfish,
&c. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 482 In the lakes, yellow-
perch, sun-fish, salmon-trout 1888 GOODR *Amer. Fishes*
by The Blue Sun fish, *Lepomis pallidus*, is also known as
the 'Blue Bream'

c 1746 C SMITH *State of Waterford* xi 271 This coast is
pretty much frequented by Porpoises, Sun fish, Seals, &c.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 714/2 *Squalius*..The *max-*
imus, basking shark, or the sun-fish of the Irish 1886 *Ibid.*
XXI. 777/2 The Basking Shark (*Selache maximus*), some-
times erroneously called 'Sun Fish', may be seen in calm
weather motionless, with the upper part of the back raised
above the surface of the water, a habit which it has in
common with the true sun-fish (*Orthogoriscus*)

d 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII 777/2 *Opah* (*Lampris luna*)
..From its habit of coming to the surface in calm weather,
showing its high dorsal fin above the water, it has also re-
ceived the name of 'sun-fish'.

e 1884 *GOODE Nat. Hist. Aquatic Anim.* 322 *Selene*
setipinnis known in North Carolina as the 'Moonfish'
or 'Sunfish'.

† 2. A kind of starfish with numerous rays: cf.
sun-starfish s v **SUN** sb. 13 b *Obs.*
1681 *Grew Museum* i. v. 124 A Star-Fish with Twelve
Rays; by some called Sun-Fish

Ilence **Sunfish** v (*U.S. colloq.*), *intr* to act
like a sun-fish, *spec* of a 'bucking' horse (see
quot.). **Sunfishery**, the occupation of fishing
for sun-fish.

1848 BRABAZON *Fisheries Isl.* v 51 The Sun Fishery is
not confined to the Sun Fish bank of Clew Bay 1888 ROOSE-
VELT in *Century Mag.* Apr 854/2 He may buck steadily
in one place, or 'sunfish',—that is, bring first one shoulder
down almost to the ground and then the other

Sunflower. [tr. mod.L. *flos solis*]

† 1. The heliotrope (*Heliotropium*). *Obs. rare*-.
1564 TURNER *Herbal* ii 13 b, Because it turneth the leaves
about wth the sonne, it is called Heliotropion, that is,
turned wth the sonne, or sonne flower

b Used vaguely or allusively for any flower
that turns so as to follow the sun: cf. **HELIOTROPE** 1.
1654 BROWNE *Throph.* iv xv, Ye Tuns of Light, as Sun-
flowers be enclind To th' Sun of Righteousnes 1794 W.
BLAKE *Sonnet Expost.* Ah! Sun Flower! 1 Ah, Sunflower!
weary of time, Who countest the steps of the sun 1822
ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser iv xl 305 Christian life is as the
turning of the sunflower to the Sun

2. Any species of the genus *Helianthus*, N O.
Compositae, chiefly natives of N. America, having
conspicuous yellow flower-heads with disk and ray
suggesting a figure of the sun; esp. *H. annuus*, a
tall-growing plant commonly cultivated for its
very large showy flowers

1597 GERARD *Herbal* ii cccxvii 612 *Flos Solis maior*
The greater Sun flower 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii
ii 616 The flower of the Sunne is now no longer the Mari-
gold of Peru, but growth in many places with vs in Eng-
land. 1795 TATE tr. *Cowley's Plants* v C 9 Wks 1711 III
395 The Sun-Flower, thinking 'twas for him foul Shame To
nap by Day-light, strove 't excuse the Blame; It was not
Sleep that made him nod, he said, But too great Weight
and Largenes of his Head. 1785 MARTYN *Leit. Bot.* xxvi
(1794) 399 The annual Sun-flower, is a flower of wonderful
magnificence 1844 W IRVING *T Trav.* (1849) 395 The
family garden, where gigantic sunflowers lolled their broad
jolly faces over the fences 1872 OLIVER *Flem. Bot.* ii 197
Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), the seeds of which yield a
valuable oil.

b. Applied (usually with defining word) to
various other composite plants with radiant yellow
flower-heads: see quots.

1731 MILLER *Gard. Diet.* s. v. *Corona Solis*, Another Plant
or two...very nearly ally'd to the Sun-Flower. 19. Chrys-
anthemum, *Heloni folio* Dwarf American Sun-flower
20 Chrysanthemum, *Doronic folio*, Dwarf-Peach col-
oured American Sun-flower 2753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*
App. *Rudbeckia*, a genus of plants, called...in English the
Dwarf sun-flower 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App 328
Sun-flower, Tickseeded, *Coreopsis* *Ibid.*, Sun-flower, Wil-
low-leaved, *Helena*. 1845-50 Mrs LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* App
109 *Helianthus autumnale* (false sun-flower). a 1850 W A
BROMFIELD *Flora Vinctensis* (1856) 253 [*Inula*] *Helianthus*..
Velvet Dock Wild Sun flower. 1854 MISS BAKER *North-*
ampt Gloss., Sun-flower. Corn marigold *Chrysanthemum*
segetum.

c. *fig.* Applied to a person of resplendent beauty
1833 BYRON *Island* ii. x, Nenna, the sun flower of the island
daughters

3. Applied to various plants whose flowers open
only in sunshine or in daylight.

a The marigold of quot 1563 for *sun's flower* s v **SUN**
sb. 13 c. *Obs.* b The genus *Helianthemum* (N O. *Cist-*
aceae), commonly called *rock-rose* (also *sun-rose* see **SUN**
sb 13 b) usually little or small sunflower *Obs.* c The
pimpernel local d The star of Bethlehem local

1670 RAY *Catal. Plant. Angliæ* F 13 b, *Helianthemum*
Anglicum *italicum* Gerfard. Dwarf-Cistus, Little Sun-
flower. 1753 Chambers *Cycl. Suppl.* *Helianthemum*, small
Sun-flower 1866 *Trans Bot.* 1110, 253 Sunflower, *Helianthus*,
also *Calendula officinalis*.

d *attrib* and *Comb.* as *sunflower-plant*, -seed;
sunflower-leaved adj; *sunflower oil*, an oil ob-
tained from the seeds of the sunflower

1821 *Fortius Anglicus* II. 411 B [uphthalmum] *Helianthoides*
*Sun flower-leaved Ox Eye. 1866 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc.
(ed. 5) III. 843 *Sunflower oil 1857 A GRAY *First Less*
Bot. (1866) 156 A *Sunflower-plant has been found to ex-
hale twenty or thirty ounces of water in a day 1789
Trans Soc. Arts II 113 Fifteen bushels of *Sun Flower
Seed 1848 TRACKERAY *Van Fair* xii, There are garden-
ornaments, as big as brass warming-pans, that are fit to stare
the sun itself out of countenance. Miss Sedley was not of
the *sunflower sort

Sunfol(e, -ful), obs. forms of **SINFUL**.

Sung (*son*), *ppl.* a. [pa. pple. of **SING** v. 1] Uttered
in musical tones (*Liturg.* as distinguished from
being said without note)

1526 *Cantab. S. Nicholas Aberdeen* (New Spald Cl) I 154
We sall sing placebo and dinge one ye vigill of his decess

with ane sounge mess one ye said day 1848 R S HAWKER in
Life & Lett (1903) ii 137, I do not like sung Psalms. 1906
ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Central Africa* v 231 Most
of them [sc. stories] contain short pieces which are sung
Steele points out that these sung parts are very common in
the Swahili tales

|| **Sunga, sanga** (*sw'ngā*) [Kñu *sanga*.] A
bridge made of beams, used in the Himalayas

1822 G E MUNDY *Pen & Pencil Sk. Ind* I iv 241 Across
a deep ravine, his Lordship elected a neat Sangah, or
mountain-bridge, of pines *Ibid.* v. 280 We crossed (the
river) by a sangah loosely formed of pines 1871 HARCOURT
Himalayan Dist., *Kooloo* etc. ii 67 A sangha bridge is
formed as follows—On either side the river piers of rubble
masonry, laced with cross-beams of timber, are built up [etc.]

|| **Sungar, sangar** (*sw'ngar*), *sb.* Also **sanga**,
sung(h)a. [Pashto *sangar* = Panjabi *sanghar*.]
A breastwork of stone Also *attrib*

1847 in Sir T Seaton *Cadet to Colonel* (1866) I viii 275
[Havelock, who was turning one of the spurs of the hill,
called out] 'Here, the sangas; come on, it's nothing' 1857
BRIT. W. *Ind. Mission Afghanistan* ii 1 (1862) 127 They
had thrown up barricades and breastworks of wood and
stone ('mucha' and 'sanga' respectively) 1879 C R. LOW
Afghan Wars iii 270 A stone breast-work, or *sungah*,
obstructed the flankers 1892 KIRLING *Harack-R Ball*,
Ball King's Mercy 51 When the red ciars crawl to the
sangu wall 1893 *Pdm Rev* July 214 Fire was opened on
us from numerous sangas opposite 1897 J. D. ROBERTS 41
1's in India xxv II. 15 The summit [of the hill] was
strengthened by sangars

Ilence **Sungar, sangar** v. *trans.*, to fortify with
a sungar.

1902 'LINNEMAN' in *Blackw Mag.* June 758/1 The night
was spent in 'sangaring' the position 1905 F. CANNON
Unveiling of Lhasa viii 147 At other times they [sc. the
Tibetans] will forsake a strongly sangared position at the
first shot

† **Sungates**, *adv.* *Sc.* *Obs.* In 6 *sonegatis*.

[f. *SUN* sb + *gates*, gen. of *GATE* sb² (cf. 9 b).
Cf. OE *sunganges*] = **SUNWASH**.

1597 *Trials Witches* in *Spalding Misc.* (1841) I. 96 It
wilbe ane deir year, the bled of the come growin wither-
sones, and quhan it growis sonegatis about, it wilbe ane
gude chaip year

Sunge, obs. form of **SIN** v.

Sun-gleam. [**GLEAM** sb. 1] † a. Sunlight.

Obs. b. A gleam of sunshine.

a 1440 *Sauvies Wasdr* in O R *Honn* I. 259 Azein þe brite-
nesse ant to lit of his leor þe sunne gleam is dose

1813 SULLY *Q. Mab* iii. 232 One faint April sun gleam,
1826 MISS MITFORD *Village Sei.* ii (1863) 447 The bright sun-
gleams and lengthening shadows of a most brilliant autumn.
1885 *Athenæum* 23 May 669/1 A foreground of whitish...
clay reflects a strong sungleam falling there

Sun-god. [Cf. MHG. *sunnegot*, G. *sonnen-*
gott.] The sun regarded or personified as a god;
a god identified or specially associated with the sun.

1592 *Soliman & Pers* i ii 86 There happened a sore
drought, that the wice giasse Was seared with the Sunne
Gode Element 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Myth. Gr. & It.* v. 57 The
ambitious youth instantly demanded permission to guide the
solar chariot for one day, to prove himself thereby the un-
doubted progeny of the Sun-god 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI.
749/2 Hermes is the sun god as hidden during the night
away among the souls of the dead.

So **Su n-go** *adess.*

1861 Br. G. SMITH *Ten Weeks in Japan* iv 46 The great
'Sun-goddess' seems to be the principal object of divine
adoration to the multitude.

Sungyle, obs. form of **SWINGLE**.

Sunie, obs. *Sc.* form of **SUNNY** a

Sunk (*sonk*), *sb.* *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 6-9

sonk. [Origin unknown]

1. A seat of turf.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii iv 30 Syne efter, endlang the see
costis bay, Wp sonkis [w. se], set, and deisid datt array *Ibid.* v
vii 44 Tho gan the grave Accest with wchys chyd d'Entellus,
sat on the greyn sonk hym besyde. 1768 ROSS *Helensie*
ii 221 Gang in an' seat you o' the sunks o' round. 17...
Lime Lindsay xix in *Child Ballads* IV. 264/2 She sawna
a seat to sit down on, But only some sunks o green feall

2. A straw pad used as a cushion or saddle.
(Usually *pl*) Cf. **SON** sb¹ 2.

1787 GROSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (1790), *Sunk*, a canvas pack-
saddle stuffed with straw North. 1807 STAGO *Poems* 7
Wheyle some w' pillow seats an' sonks To gear their naigs
are fussin. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* i, A hair tether, or halter,
and a *sunk*, or cushion of straw, instead of bridle and saddle.
a 1860 J. YOUNGER *Autobiog.* ix (1881) 90 Now, John,
lay the sunks on your yellow mare.

3. A bank or dyke. Also *attrib*, as *sunk-dyke*.

1842 A. LAING in *Whistle binkie* Ser iv 72 W' rough
divot sunks haudin' up the mud wa's 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh*
Gloss., *Sunk-dyke*, a dyke built of stone or sods on the one
side, and filled with earth on the other 1875 ALEX SMITH
New Hist. Aberdeen ii. 925 The larger farms are enclosed
with earthen sunks and hedgegows.

† **Sunk**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 8 **sonk**. [Origin un-
known] *intr.* To be sullen; to sulk. *Ilence*
Sunkan *ppl.* a, a sulkung, sullen.

1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 127 [He] ask'd his
sunkan gloomy Spouse, What Supper had she in the Houe.
1737 — *To Duncan Forbes* 64 For which they'll now have
nae relief, But sonk at hame, and cleck mischeif 1788
PICKEN *Poems* Gloss, *Sunkan*, sullen, sour, ill-natured.

Sunk (*sonk*), *ppl.* a. [pa. pple. of **SINK** v.]

In present usage this form of the pa. pple. in adj. use tends
to be restricted to senses implying deliberate human agency;
e.g., *sunk fence*; contrast *sunkken cheeks*, *sunkken rocks*. (Cf.
shrunk and *shrunkken*.)

1. = **SUNKEN** 2. Now *rare*.

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P R* IV III (1495) evj b. Soo the viter parties ben vneuyth with holowes souke and had partes aeryd 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* Sec Sounding 4 1115 is 11, That our sunke eyes haue wak't for 1611 COTGR s v *Elevation*, The broken, and sunk-in eyes 1681 DRYDEN *Abt & Achit* 646 Sunk were his Eyes, his Voice was harsh and loud 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1806) II 131 He went about as a ghoul, with the visage of death upon him. Such a sunk, spiritless countenance he had 1766 GOLDSM. *The W* XVIII, Her temples were sunk, her forehead was tense. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* II, His strong features, sunk cheeks, and hollow eyes 1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 14, Many of their Mummies, are of a dark tanned colour, the features distinct, the belly sunk. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxxvi, The sunk corners of her mouth.

Comb. a 1601 MARSTON *Parquet & Kath* (1878) 1 9 The yellow tooth'd, sunk-eyed, gowtie shankt Vaures 1624 MASSINGRA *Paul Love* IV III, We'll show these shallow fool sunk-eyed despair.

2 Lowered in character, intensity, value, etc. Now rare or Obs. a. Depraved, degenerate.

1680 H. MORF *Apocal. Apoc.* 97 A thing that sunk flesh and blood are too incredulous of 1681 — in *Glanville's Sadderismus* Postcr 38 The vilest reproach against the God of Israel that the dulness of any sunk Soul can stumble upon 1868 W. R. GURF *List & Soc. Judgm.* 132 She is punished as the most sunk of sinners.

b. Degraded or reduced in status or value.

1686 PLOT *Staffordish* 274 Who raised again their sunk ancient Family, by their valour only 1731 SWIFT *Presbyt Plea of Merit* Wks 1841 II 241/2 A sunk, discarded party 1893 *Daily News* 10 May 5/2 The Bank of New Zealand, some time ago, cut adrift its sunk investments.

c. Of the spirits. Depressed, low.

1719 DE FOR *Crisp* II (Globe) 471, I was exceedingly sunk in my Spirits 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxviii, I saw his daughter's form once more before me in flesh and blood, though with diminished beauty and sunk spirits.

3 = SUNKEN I.

1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 40 Arresting by their initial softness the various sunk woods and such other vegetable or animal substances 1806 GASSIET *Scott* (ed. 2) 20 It has a sandy shore, with sunk rocks 1828 J. MACDONALD in *Tweedie Life* II (1849) 93 Here is the sunk rock of legalism. 1829 T. CASTLE *Introd. Bot.* III § 1.56 Nomenclature of the leaf. Sunk—submerged or immersed, entirely under water. 1837 CARLYLE *Pr. Rev.* III v. vi, So has History written of the sunk *Vengeur*. 1898 NEWBOLT *Isl. Race* 14 The sunk torpedoes lying in treacherous rank.

b. spec. applied to submerged tracts of land.

1830 *Act. 11 Geo. IV & 1 Will. IV*, c. 59 § 20 A certain Estate called Sunk Island, situate in the River Humber. 1849 LYRUL *2nd Visit U S* II 236 The 'sunk country' extends along the course of the White Water and its tributaries 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* Sunk Land, shallows and swamps 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec 770 Wide areas collapsed into sunklands and inland seas.

4. a. Placed on a lower level than that of the surroundings.

1633 STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* I IV 30 Capitaine John Bostocke espied the Moians of some of the suncke ambush in the Ghinn.

b. In modern technical use, applied to a surface or area lowered, or to an object let in, so as to lie below the general surface, or to work of which depression of level is a principal feature; as *sunk carving, cistern, panel*, etc.

Sunk cell, a cavity in a microscopic slide, to receive the object examined. *Sunk coat*, a groove in the face of a timber, into which a coat or tenon is fitted to form a joint (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1875). *Sunk fence*, = HA-HA sb. 1. *Sunk-head*, (Typogr.) the blank space at the head of a chapter (Knight). *Sunk key*, a pin or cotter fitting into a groove on the shaft in which it is used. *Sunk shelf*, a shelf with a groove to prevent plates or dishes slipping off when stood on their edges (Gwilt *Archit. Gloss* 1842). *Sunk storey*, a storey below ground level, a basement *Sunk work* (Masonry) see quot.

1875 SIR I. SEATON *Prct. Carving* 143 It may be called 'Sunk Carving', for, contrary to the usual method, the carving is sunk, whilst the ground is left at its original level 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 163 The object may be placed in a watch-glass, or a 'sunk cell' 1899 *Urb. Dict. Arts*, etc. 1203 The earthen floor is excavated to form the molasses reservoir. The bottom holes allow the molasses to drain slowly downwards into the 'sunk cistern' 1766-71 H. WALPOLE *Vertue's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) IV 288 The contiguous ground of the park without the 'sunk fence' was to be harmonized with the lawn within. 1803 [see HA-HA sb. 1.] 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* III 119 You may see the cottage from the sunk fence over yonder 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mod. Ages* VI 65 A row of small 'sunk' pannels upon the space between the dripstone and window head. a 1835 RICKMAN *Styles Archit.* (1848) 127 The interior is, ornamented with 'sunk' panelling. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 254 With a 'sunk seconds' the hour hand may be closer to the dial than it otherwise could. 1792 BENTHAM *Panopt.* I 89 Staircases from the 'sunk story' below the Cells to the upper story of the Cells 1840 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett. to J. Forster Aug.* The sunk-story of this respectable, æsthetic house 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1104 The door to have a 'sunk thumb neck'. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Prct. Builder* 316 'Sunk-work' is that which has been partly chiselled away, as the tops of window-cills, &c.

5 Of the sun. = SUNKEN 3 b. rare.

1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* LVII 239 The light from the sunken.

Sunket (sɒŋkət), ppl. a. [pa. pple of SINK v. See note on prec.]

1 That has sunk in water, submerged in, or situated beneath the surface of, water or other liquid. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* III 417 Iamys of Dowglas Fand a lull sonkyn bate 1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* I 1105 As rich As is the Owe and botome of the Sea With sunken Wrack, and sun-lesse Treasures 1743 BULKLEY & COM-

VOL. IX.

MINS *Voy. S. Seas* 118 The Tide running rampant, and in a great Swell, every where surrounded with sunken Rocks 1830 LATUL *Princ. Geol.* I xv 264 The Bell Rock is a sunken reef, consisting of red sandstone. 1824 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V (Contents), Sunk vessels, new mode of raising 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spk.* XI 357 In the coral producing oceans such sunken islands are now marked by rings of coral or atolls standing over them.

2 Of the eyes, cheeks, etc. a. Abnormally depressed or hollow, fallen in.

1600 SHAKS *A. I' L.* III u 303 A leane cheekie a blew eie and sunken 1825 SCOTT *Beh. othel xxx*, Her eyes were sunken, and had lost much of their bold and roguish lustre. 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Cry Child* III, They look up with their pale and sunken faces. c 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1850) I 1. 38 When he forgets the grey hair and the sunken cheek, 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Jan 2/3 A horse, with sunken in flanks and a bony, bent head.

3 That has sunk below the usual or general level; subsided.

1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I 418 The Arch of Constantine stands on a sunken area, enclosed by a wall 1847 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* I, Its floors were sunken and uneven. 1857 — *Dorrit* II x, He ascended the unevenly sunken steps and knocked.

b. Of the sun. Gone down below the horizon.

1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, The long train of light that follows the sunken sun 1880 SHILLIE *Shylash* III, In the golden lightning Of the sunken sun

c. Drooping.

1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxviii, With crossed ankles and sunken head, he sat as though all his life had passed out of him.

d. fig. Depressed, reduced.

1854 LOWELL *Preside Trav. Pr. Wks.* 1890 I 180 So gathered the hoarse Northern 'warms to descend upon sunken Italy.

4 In technical use. = SUNK ppl. a. 4 b.

Sunk battery (Mil.) a battery in which the platform is sunk below the level of the ground.

1808 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot. V.* 421 The enclosures are of various kinds: stone dikes, earthen dikes, ditches, hedges, and half-dikes or sunken fences. 1821-3 P. BARLOW III *Enycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII 673/2 The Ancients employed a sunken dike 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II, 340 The rocky nature of the soil rendered it necessary to carry up earth for the formation of an elevated, instead of a sunken battery. 1860 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb. 187/3 Unless the window be on the sunken story 1882 *Garden* 1 Apr. 273/2 The sunken garden is a delightful sight 1892 G. PHILIPS *Text Bh. Fortif.*, etc. (ed. 5) § 569 A sunken caponier tambour.

Sunket (sɒŋkət), sb. and adv. Sc. and north.

diat. Also 7-9 sunokat, 8 sunokot, 9 suneket, sunkit [prob. derived from the strongly aspirated Sc. form of SOMEWHAT represented e.g. by the spelling *sunquhat*. With sense 2 cf. the etymological meaning of KIOKSHAWs = F. *quelque chose* something.]

A. sb. (chiefly pl.)

1 Something, esp. something to eat.

1721 RAMSAY *Lucky Spence* III, Lay sunkets [v. r. sunkots] up for a sair leg 1722 PENNICK *Merry Wives of Musselburgh* xlix, I came unco' bravely hame, When I gat sunkets in my wame 1800 STACE *Minst. of N.*, *Panic* xli (E D D) 'Twas mete that sunkets they devised This pestment to destroy.

2. A dainty, tit-bit. Also fig.

1788 in *Standard* (1868) 21 Dec, It is resolved to meet at three o'clock to eat sunkets and drink to the glorious Revolution 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* viii, There's thirty hearts there that wad hae wanted bread ere ye had wanted sunkets 1818 — *Hrt. Midl.* xviii, When they..harle us to the Correction-house, and pettle us up w' bread and water, and siclike sunkets. a 1845 FORSYTH *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Sunkets*, dainty bits, nice feeding 1857 GEN. P. THOMPSON *And. Alt. I.* xliii, 92 Fancy an army landing in England, and holding out such sunkets to tempt submission.

† B. adv. To some extent, somewhat. Obs.

1696 G. STUART *Yoco-ser Disc.* 2, I's sunket beuk-learn'd. 1790 JAS. FISHER *Poems* 73 An hour, I trow, an 'sunket' mair.

Sunkie, Sc. [f. SUNK sb. + -IE.] A little seat.

1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* xxi, Momy a day hae I wrought my stocking, and sat on my sunkie under that saugh.

Sunkland see SUNK ppl. a. 3 b.

Sunless (sʊnles), a. [f. SUN sb. + -LESS.] De-

stitute of the sun or of the sun's rays, not illumined by the sun, dark or dull through absence of sunlight.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* I 6 Vlesse thou wilt cut or plash away with bill The shade boughs of sunlesse soile 1697 DRYDEN *Eucud* III 267 Thrice starless Nights the doubtful Navy strays Without Distinction, and three Sunless Days 1788 COWPER *Lett. to W. Bagot* 19 Mar, Sunless skies and freezing blasts 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xv, The sunless waves appeared murmuring for their victim 1842 MACALAY *Ad. mada* 42 The urged miners poured to war from Mendip's sunless caves 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* lxvii, A sunless and half-bearded summer. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* VI (1892) 86 Sunless rose the morning.

fig. 1806 BLACKIE *Æschylus* I 37 Oftimes we sorrowed from a sunless soul 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 357, I lived for years a stunted sunless life.

b. nonce-use. Existing without the sun.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isk.* VI ix, The Sunlesse starres, these lights the Sunne disdain.

Hence **Sunlessness**, the condition of being sunless; absence of the sun.

1856 *Chamb. Jnl.* 20 Dec. 390/1 Their blood curvy filled by the four months' sunlessness 1898 G. W. STEVENS *With Kitchener to Khartum* 137 Another twelve hours of sunlessness.

Sunlet (sʊnlet), [f. as prec. + -LET.] A little sun. Also *transf.* (see quot. 1880).

1840 E. FORBES in Wilson & Geikie *Cleud.* (1861) IV 257 One solitary star shining — for dark clouds hid its sister sunlets 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* IV viii, She wore an open caul upon her head, sprinkled with beads of coral, and strung with coin-pieces called sunlets 1904 *10th Cent. Feb.* 237 Myriads of little stars, or so-called sunlets.

Sunlight (sʊnlaɪt), sb. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHT sb.; cf. W. *sunlyacht*, MDu. *sonnelucht*, (Du. *zonlicht*), OHG. *sunmaliht* and *sunmān hōht* (MHG. *sunnenlicht*, G. *sonnenlicht*).]

1. The light of the sun.

c 1205 LAY 17863 Wel neh al swa bihte swa be sunne-lihte c 1375 *Cursor M.* 18819 (Fairf.) Angels ar brister þen sunne-lyst 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 220 His wif Lay with the king the longe nyht, Til that it was his Some lyht 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Sam.* xii 12, I wyldo this in the sighte of all Israel, and by Some lighte. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 1087 Woods impenetrable To Start or Sun light 1833 TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* III, iv, His broad clear brow in sunlight glow'd. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I v 38 When we pass from open sunlight to a moderately illuminated room 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 290 To carbon.. belongs the distinction of being the main source whence sunlight is dispensed.

b. fig. cf. SUNSHINE 2.

1577 W. Bullinger's *Decades* (1592) 532 Christ is the veme sunne light of the preaching of the Gospel. 1863 G20 ELIOT *Romola* Introd., The faces of the little children, making another sunlight amid the shadows of age 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 421 In such a sunlight of prosperity 1891 FARRAR *Das. & Dawn* lxvi, The sleek priest continued to live in the sunlight of Court favour.

2. (Properly with hyphen.) = SUN-BURNER

1862-7 *J. Wylde's Circ. Sci.* I 341/2 The introduction of 'sunlights' aids in promoting ventilation 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 192 Sunlights may be used in somewhat low and cold buildings.

3. attrib. and Comb.

1863 BOYD *Graver This Country Parson* 192 Who will vivify into sunlight clearness every sound and true belief. 1896 *Spectator* 7 Mar. 339 Living air, and sunlight-gold.

Sunlight, a. poet. rare. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHT a. 2 or SUNLIGHT sb. after *starlight* adj.] = SUNLIT.

1818 SHELLEY *Euganean Hills* 82 Their [sc. rocks'] plumes gleam above the sunlight woods 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *Living in Yellow, Repair of Repair* II (1909) 28 The craft which churned the sunlight waters.

Su-n-lighted, sun-lighted, ppl. a. [f. SUN sb. + LIGHTED ppl. a., after *sunlight*] = SUNLIT.

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I II III 11 Melting. into the harness of the sun-lighted atmosphere 1861 DICKENS *Lett. to Mrs. Watson* 8 July, [The photograph] made me laugh until I shook again, in open sun-lighted Pica-dilly. 1890 SIR R. BALL *Star-Land* 74 The earth-lighted side of the moon cannot be compared in brilliancy with the sun-lighted side.

Sunlike (sʊnlaɪk), a. and adv. [f. SUN sb. + -LIKE.]

A. adj. Like or resembling the sun, or that of the sun, esp. very bright or resplendent.

1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV.* III II 79 No extrordinarie Gaze, Such as is bent on Sunne-like Maieste. c 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xxii 273 His shield cast a Sun-like radiance. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* II III III, Double Sunlike motion 1715 CHEYNE *Philos. Princ.* I 27 These Sunlike Bodies in the Centers of the several Volumes 1850 SHELLEY *Witch of A.* lxiv, And she saw princes couched under the glow Of sunlike gems 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II VII 260 If the light of an electric lamp be caused to form a clear sunlike disk upon a white screen 1873 PROCTOR *Expense of Heaven* 156 That these giant planets are still in the active and sunlike state necessary for the expulsion of comets.

B. adv. Like or in the manner of the sun.

1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v III 32 That eternal honour which should live Unlike, above the reel of mortal fate. 1822-5 WILLIS *From the Apennines* 15 Sun like thou hast power to give life to the earth.

Sunlit (sʊnlaɪt), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -LIT ppl. a.] Lighted or illumined by the sun.

1822 SHELLEY *Triumph of Life* 80 Like the young moon — When on the sunlit limits of the night Her white shell trembles amid crimson air 1840 WILBERFORCE *Sp. Missions* (1874) 84 Under the sunlit canopy of heaven 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxvi, Like the shadow of clouds upon a sunlit meadow.

Sunly (sʊnli), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.]

† a. = HELIACAL I. Obs. b. Pertaining or relating to the sun, solar.

1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 274 When Venus doth shyne at euynenge after sonne settinge, she doth rise, as sonne tearme it, with a sunnely 1593 L. WALLACE *Flar God* II xi 156 His sunly symbols.

|| **Sunn** (sʊn). *Anglo-Ind.* Also 8 son, 8-9 sun, 9 san. [a. Urdu, Hindi *san* (Skr. *śāṇḍ* hēpen)] A blanching leguminous shrub, *Crotalaria juncea*, with long narrow leaves and bright yellow flowers, widely cultivated in Southern Asia for its fibre, also, the fibre of this plant used for rope, cordage, sacking, etc.

1774 Phil. Trans. LXIV. 99 Of the Culture and Uses of the Sun or Sun plant of Hindostan. 1800 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 381 The new species of hemp called sun, the produce of Bengal, has turned out nearly equal to our own rope 1873 W. MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* (1825) 289 At Comorally there are two species of sunn, the best is called phool, the other boggy 1891 FORBES *Veg. World in Art* *Jnl. Illust.* Cat. II p. vi 1/2 The Bengal hemp or sun 1894 *Times* 27 Aug. 9/4 All binding twine manufactured from New Zealand hemp,istle or Tampico fibre, assal grass, or sunn.

b. *transf.* Applied to *Hibiscus cannabinus*, which yields brown or Indian hemp
 1846 LINDLEY *Veget. Kingd.* 360 We know *Hibiscus cannabinus*, or Sun, is (cultivated) in India, & a substitute for hemp

c. *attrib.* as *sunni-hemp*, *-plant*, *-waste*.
 1774 [see above] 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 782 *Hibiscus cannabinus* is the source whence sun hemp is procured in India. 1855 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* (ed. 2) § 3139 *Crotalaria juncea*, the sun hemp. 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry IV. Afr.* 186 For Paper making, the only Indian fibres that seemed hopeful were bamboo, plantain, jute, and sunn waste

|| **Sunna** (sunnā), Also (7 Sunnet), 8 Sonna, 9 Sonnah, Sunnah, -eh, Soonna. [a. Arab. سُنَّة *sunnaḥ* (*sunnaḥ*) form, way, course, rule.] The body of traditional sayings and customs attributed to Mohammed and supplementing the Koran. (Cf. SUNNI, SUNNITE)

[1687 A LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* 1 48 The difference which they put betwixt that time which God commanded, and the two times of Mahomet, is that they call the first *Pars*, and those of Mahomet, *Sunnat*] 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Sonna*, a Book of Mahometan Traditions, wherein all the Orthodox Mussulmans are required to believe. 1842 Penny Cycl. XXIII 300/1 Sunnah. 1869 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* IX 244/1 The Sunna not only comprises religious doctrines and practice, but also civil and criminal laws, and the usages of common life, the way to eat and to drink, and to dress, and the like. 1889 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 553/1 Just as the Torah grew out of the decisions of Moses, so did the Sunna out of those of Mohammed

† **Sunnage**. *Obs rare* [f. SUN sb. + -AGE, after *F. solage*.]

1611 CORN. *Solage*, Sunnage, or Sunniness.
Sunnar, *obs.* form of *sooner*. see SOON.

Sunne, *obs.* form of *SIN*, *SUN*, *SUN*.
Sunned (*sund*, *poet.* *sv ned*), *pp.* a. [f. SUN v. + -ED.] Exposed to, or subjected to the action of, the sun; warmed or dried in the sun; illumined by the sun, sunlit.

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 77 The pensile boy Arose, and homeward droue his sunned sheepe 1765 DRAVTON *Poems Lyr. & Pastoral* Eplog. v 118 Thou that To drink at Avon drouest thy sunned sheepe. 1850 T. WOOLNER *My Beautiful Lady in Germ.* No. 1 a The sunned bosom of a humming bird. 1891 HARDY *Poems* xviii, Having been lying down in her clothes she was warm as a sunned cat 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 282/1 The sunned but unwarmed sky.

Sunner (*e*, *obs.* forms of *sooner* see SOON.

Sunne rest see *sun-rest* (SUN sb. 13), SUNNIST.
 || **Sunni** (sunnī). Also 7-9 Sunnee (7 Sonny, 8 Sooni, -ey), 9 Sonnee, (Soonnee, Soonnee, Suni). [a. Arab. سُنِّي *sunni* lawful, f. SUNNA.] collect. The orthodox Mohammedans, who accept the Sunna as of equal authority with the Koran. Also *sing.* an orthodox Mohammedan, a Sunnite.

1666 [see SHIAH 1] 1634 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 159 The Turkcs, call themselves *Sunni*, and *Mussulmen*, which is truly faithful. 1753 HANNA *Trav.* (1762) II. iv. 106 The sect of Sunni comprehends the Turks, the Tartars, the subjects of the Moghol, with some other nations of less note. *Ibid.* v. n. 134, I am a Sunni, as my ancestors were 1800 *Asiat. An.* Reg. p. xxiii, Two Sects, the one of whom assumed the Title of *Sooney* (or Orthodox), and who branded the opposite Party with the opprobrious Epithet of *Shiah* (or Heterodox). 1836 *Parliamentary Brit. Cycl. Lit.*, etc. III 176/2 The Mohammedans (in Sindh) are all *Soonees*, and most of them of the sect of Hanefee. 1913 19th Cent. May 1157 Both Shaks and Sunnis have been known to lend at usury

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*
 1827 BUCKINGHAM *Trav. Mesopot.* II. 497 The inhabitants [sic a Dervish] described as mostly Mohammedans, and of the Soonnee sect 1833 A. CRICHTON *First Arabia* I. vii. 334 Pillars of the Soonnee faith 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* xii. iii. II 691 The Sunni religion

† **Sunnit**. *Obs rare*. Forms 1 *sunnan-nit*, 3 *sunenit*, -nit, *sonenyt*. (See also *sun's night* s. v. SUN sb. 13 c.) [OE. *sunnamit* = LG. *sonnend*, OHG. *sunnen* *abund* (MHG. *sunnen*, *sun(r)dent*, G. *sonnabend*.)] The night before Sunday, Saturday night.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* (Th.) I. 216 His licetæz on byrgene ða sater nit and sunnan-nit. And Crist aras of ðeade on ðone easterlican sunnan-dag a 1225 *Anec. R.* 22 3if 3e doð þis euerliche nit, hute a sunenit one c 1250 *Doomsday* 10 in O. E. *Misc.* 102 Pat fur schal kumen in þis world On one sunne-nite [i. e. sone-nit]

Sunnily (sunnīly), *adv.* [f. SUNNY a. + -LY 2] In a sunny manner; chiefly fig. brightly, cheerfully. 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 105/1 Faces beamed sunnily with the light of hope. 1886 DOWDEN *Shelley* II. n. 45 The time from September 20 to September 24 went sunnily by.

Sunniness (sunniness), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] 1. The state of being illumined by the sun, or full of sunshine.

1611 [see SUNNAGE] 1823 MOORE *Memo.* (1823) IV. 146 In the sweet valley of Chirway, enjoying all the sunniness and leafiness that still lingers around us 1850 F. GALTON in *Vac. Tour.* 430 The relative sunniness of different places on the calculated path of total eclipse

† 2 Sunburn, tan *Obs rare*.
 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* I. xxvii (1754) 254 His face is overspread with a manly sunniness (I want a word) that shews he has been in warmer climates than England

3 fig. Brightness of aspect, feeling, manner, etc. 1837 BRIDGES *Let. in Poems* (1851) p. ciii, The chapters in

hand requiring a light-hearted sunniness of style 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* III 65 He did not greet her with that manly sunniness of aspect which was natural to him when they met 1886 'VERNON LAR' *Italy* in 1 68 A certain sunniness and sunniness of nature

Sunning (sunnin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUN sb. and v. + -ING 1]

1. Exposure to the sun; basking in the sun
 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169b, They chaunge the naturall colour of theyr heare with crafty colour and sunnyng [L. *insolatione*]. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 42 There are some who affirm, that Cinnamon acquires its strength by fifteen Days Sunning. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 278 Our wo begone widows are frequently scarce permitted to give their mourning weeds the benefit of a second day's sunning before they are entangled in another matrimonial web 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 53 Where it is necessary to degrade the whites of hard prints, that is easily done by sunning 1894 WALSH *Coffee* (Philad.) 96 Three days' thorough sunning usually suffices to render the coffee quite dry and brittle
attrib. 1847 STODART *Anglo's Comp.* 308 Pike when on the bank, or in sunning humour

b. In phr. a *sunning* (see A *prep.* 1 12, 13), esp. in to set (lay) a *sunning*, to expose to the sun, to sun, also to sit, hang a *sunning*.

1510 STANBRIDGE *Vocabula* (W. de W.) C vj b, *Aprico*, to sit a *sonnyng* or to sonne c 1528 *Kalendar of Sheph.* A v, For & clerkes shewe them boles of *sonnyng*, They bydde them lay them vp a *sonnyng* 1529 HORMAN *Vulg.* 40 Sette these waters a *sonnyng*. 1600 NASH *Sunmier's Last Will* 198 Old wifes a *sunning* sit 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 42 They hung a *Sunning* all day 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 67 They gather the cinnamon then lay it a fortnight a *sunning* 1664 *Comenius' Janua. Ling.* 500 Lumen is laid a *sunning* to whiten 1680 OTWAY *Camus Martius* v. i, When they are set a *Sunning* upon the Capitol 1885 JEWETT *Marsh Isl.* 21, The pies were baked, and the pots and pans still a *sunning*

† 2 Shining like the sun, radiance. *Obs rare*.
 c. 1586 COTTS *Pebaroke Ps.* lxxxix vi, On pathes enlightened by thy faces *sunning*.

3 *Fishing* A method of catching salmon by spearing them when dazzled or alarmed by the reflection of sunlight from some bright object.

1843 SCORPE *Salmon Fishing* 209 *Sunning*, is a mode of taking salmon with a spear by sun light 1895 *Full Mail* Gas 26 July 9/2 In Norway we have seen the *sunning* carried on by means of a painted board illuminated by a large lens

So *Sunning* ppl a, basking in the sun

1902 *Academy* Mar. 225 Where the sunning partidge drums.
 † **Sunnish**, a *Obs* [f. SUN sb. + -ISH 1.] Resembling the sun in colour and brilliancy applied *poet.* to bright golden hair, etc. Also *adv.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv 736 Hire ownded heer that sonnyshe was of hewe 1440 LYON, *Chorle & Eynde* (Roxb.) 12 Lyke topasol of colour sonnyshe bright 1412-20 - *Chron. Troy* i 1077 His sonnyshe here, cusped liche gold wyte. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* (Roxb.) 126 This woman was alle aboute closid in sonnyshe clothing.

|| **Sunnite** (sunnit), Also 8-9 Sonnite. [f. SUNNA or SUNNI + -ITE 1.] A Mohammedan who accepts the orthodox tradition (*Sunna*) as well as the Koran. (Cf. SHIITE) Also *attrib.*

1718 [see TRADITION sb. 6 c.] 1734 G. SALE *tr. Koran, Prehm. Disc.* in (1877) 32 It is the belief of the Sunnites or orthodox, that the Koran is uncreated and eternal. 1759, 1847 [see TRADITION s. v. 1 b] 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 650/2 *note*, Generally speaking the Sunnites are the more bitter party

|| **Sunnud** (sunnud), *Anglo-Indian*. Also *sanad* [Urdū = Arab. سَنَد *sanad* signature, deed, diploma, seal of magistrate, etc.] A deed of grant; a charter, patent, or warrant.

1759 in J. LONG *Sol. Uniph.* Rec. Govt (Fort William) (1869) 184 That your Petitioners were permitted by Sunnud from the President and Council to collect daily alms 1764 *Ann. Reg.* 1 189/2 For all charges, the lands shall be assigned, and sunnuds for that purpose shall be written and granted 1803 EDMONSTONE in Owen *Wellesley's Desp.* (1877) 317 Shumshere Bahadur has arrived in the province, and assumed the authority over it, under a sunnud from Amrut Rao 1844 *tr. M. T. Asmar's Mem. Babyl Princ.* II. 208 The sanad, or certificate of her nobility ran as follows. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 723/1 The nawab [of Cambay], who is one of the 153 feudatory princes of British India by *Sunnud* or patent. 1896 YOUNGSON *40 Yrs. of Punjab Mission* v. 58 This proclamation will be as a *Sanad* for you

Sunny (sunnī), sb. *U.S. colloq.* [Dim. formation on *sunfish* or *sun-perch*] = SUN-FISH 1 b
 1835 AUDUBON *Ornith. Diag.* III 48 To the willow-twig fastened to his waist, a hundred 'sunnies' are already attached. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 64 A score of lean, sun-dried perches and Sunnies

Sunny (sunnī), a. Also 4 sunni, 6 sonnye, sunnye, 6-7 sunnie, son(n)y, 7 sonie, Sc. sun-2ie, sunie, 8 Sc. sunny [f. SUN sb. + -Y 1. Cf. WFRIS *sunmich*, LG *sunnig*, Du. *sonning*, G. *sonnig* (dial. *sunmug*, *sonmug*)]

1 Characterized by or full of sunshine, *in* or during which the sun shines esp. of a day, weather, or the like.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23341 On sunni dai To se fix in a water plai 1508 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 174 Was there neuer sonnye day so cleere. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* 1 n. 43 Far more welcome Then sunnys daies to naked Saunages c 1788 BURNS *Fair Eliza* iii, The bee upon the blossom, In the pride o' sunny noon 1832 LYTTON *Engage* A. v. v, The fresh yet sunny air stole in 1851 *Helen's Comp. Solit.* i (1874) 12 The inhabitants of sunnier climes. 1868 DICKENS *Let. to Miss Dickens* 16 Mar. We have had two brilliant sunny days

2 Exposed to, illumined or warmed by, the rays of the sun, on which the sun shines

1567 FRONTO *Trag. Disc.* xiii (1898) II. 278 Neither roote of tree, height of rocke, nor sonnye syde of any greene hill 1587 MASCALL *Catill.* (1596) 58 Catill delight to be in sunnie places in winter, and in summei to be in thicke shade woods 1667 MURTON *P. L.* iii 28 Where the Muses haunt Cleer Spring, or shade Grove, or Sunnie Hill 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Peas*, Ambrosia, a handsome good si'd Pear, of a smooth, greenish yellow Skin, red of the Sunny Side 1833 MACULAY *Ess.* H. *Walpole* (1897) 275 An entertainment worthy of a Roman epicure, an entertainment consisting of nothing but delicacies, the brains of singing-birds, the 100 of mullets, the sunny halves of peaches. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. x. 158 Those placid streams and sunny lakes stocked with all kinds of fish 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I 58 This little gay loom was certainly brighter and sunnier

† b *Sunny half*, *quarter*: that side of a piece of land which faces the south (opposed to *shadow half*). Cf. *sun half* (SUN sb. 13). *Sunny-east* south-east. Also † *sunny chamber*, a summer-house. *Sc Obs*

1574 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1587-8, 496/1 Dimidietatem solarem *tre sonnye half* de Mylton de Conen 1585 *Ibid.* 695/2 Sa melliell of our forsaide sonny half landis halkein be vs as said is, as lrys outwith the proper designit boundis hereafter following. 1600 *Ibid.* 337/1 Octo bovatas terrarum vocatas the *Sonny-quarter*. 1620 *Ibid.* 102/2 Lie sonny quarter landis of Lyvie. 1633 *Ibid.* 725/2 Lie sonny-east-half de Dumblintun. 1641 *Ibid.* 368/2 Cum claustris et the *sinigie-chabnei* cum hortis ejusdem.

3. Pertaining to the sun, solar *rare* (exc. as in b)
 1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* 465 The Cocke is a terror to the Lion because they are both partakers of the Sunnes qualities, and there is a more eminent and predominant sunny propertie in the Cocke, then in the Lion.

b. Of light: Of or proceeding from the sun

1599 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Aug. 81 All as the Sunnye beame so bright. 1590 - *F. Q.* II. v. 32 There he him found. In secret shadow from the sunny ray 1593 BARNON *Daff & Pinn* Wks (Gosart) I. 19/1 There was no speech of sonny beame, Nor of the golden silke 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 186 A tall sing lay, Stretch'd forth, and panting in the sunny ray 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* I. 74 The sunny daylight seeming to go round her in an amber mist
 fig. 1602 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* v. Wks. 1856 I 61 Your brightest beames Of sunny favour 1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossomes* 47 You bath your souls in this hea sunny-shine 1819 KEATS *Lines to Fanny* 44 O, for some sunny spell 'To dissipate the shadows of this hell'

4. Resembling the sun in colour or brightness, appearing as if illumined by the sun, (of the hair) bright yellow or golden

1596 SHAKS *Merch.* I. i. 169 Her sunny locks Hang on hei temples like a golden fleece. 1647 COWLEY *Mist.*, *Vain Love* 8 A rich, and sunny Diamond. 1722 COLLINS *Odes* iv. 45 Truth, in sunny vest array'd. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* II. xxv, His flaxen hair, of sunny hue 1838 LYTTON *Alice* II. i, Kinglets of darkest yet sunniest auburn 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* xviii, She laid her sunny head upon the old man's shoulder.

5 fig. 'Bright', cheerful, joyous, expressing or awakening gladness or happiness.

1545 COVERDAL *Erasm. Euchir.* xiii, To have a clean and sunny mind 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. i. 99 A sunnie looke of his 1837 HOWITT *Rich. Lys* II. iv. (1862) 138 To present the sunny side of the picture as the reverse of my gloomy one 1849 DE QUINCY *Eng. Mail Coach* iii. Wks. 1897 XIII 325 Again the choir burst forth in sunny grandeur 1870-2 LIDDON *Elen. Kelig.* iv. (1904) 131 Schopen haue's reply to the sunny Optimism of Leibnitz. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xiv, A little boy, whose sweet and sunny face looked the picture of engaging innocence 1891 E. PLACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 254 Her soul was bright and sunny

6 *Comb.* a. with other adjs, as *sunny-clear*, -*red*, -*sweet*, -*warm*

1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* II. 70 Flames, whose unresisted Force O'er Sand, and Ashes, and the stubborn Flint Prevailing, turns into a fusil Sea, That in his furnace bubbles sunny-red 1833 TENNYSON *Palace of Art* xxiv, In tracts of pasture sunny-warm. 1855 - *Daisy* iii, In bright vignettes Of tower or duomo, sunny sweet 1858 LEWIS *Sea-side Studies* 219 The mystic drama will be sunny clear, and all Nature's processes will be visible to man, as a divine Effluence

b. *parasynthetic*, as *sunny-coloured*, -*faced*, -*hearted*, -*spirited* adjs (with derivatives, as *sunny-heartedness*), also *sunny-day* adj. (fig. cf. SUNSHINE 5 c, SUMMER sb. 1 4 e).

1832 BRYANT *Autumn Woods* vii, Their 'sunny coloured foliage. 1822 SCOTT *Kenilwo* vii, Such 'sunny day courtesers as my noble guest. a 1847 ELIZA COOK *Old Mill-stream* xxi, The 'sunny-faced child 1856 MISS YONGE *Daisy Chain* I. xx (1879) 211 Ethel was brilliantly happy waiting on the children, and so was 'sunny-hearted' Meta 1856 J. W. KAYE *Life Sir J. Malcolm* I. iv 54 The elasticity and 'sunny-heartedness' of the writer 1848 FARRAR *Spn. Confer* (1870) 143 A 'sunny-spirited' Christian.

|| **Sunnyasee**, **sunnyasi** (sunnāyā sē). *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 *sanasse*, 8 *sanassi*, 9 *sanasse*, *sinassie*, *senassie*, *sunniassy*, -*asse*, 9 *senasse*, *sunnyasee*, -*as* (s), *sunnyas* (a) (e), -*asi* [a. Urdū, Hindi *samnyāsā*, = Skr. *samnyāsina* laying aside, abandoning, ascetic, f. *sam* together + *ni* down + *as* to throw] A Brahman in the fourth stage of his life; a wandering fakir or religious mendicant. Also *attrib.*
 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. iv 417 Some [Bramenes] wander from place to place begging Some (an unlearned kinde) are called *Sanasses*. 1766 J. RENNELL *M.S. Let.* 30 Aug (Y) The *Sanasy* *Raqurs* (part of the same Tribe which plundered Dacca in Cossim Ally's Time) 1773 W.

HASTINGS Let a Feb in Gleig *Life* (1841) I 282 You will hear of great disturbances committed by the Sinasies, or wandering Packeers 1777 STEWART in *Phil Trans* LXVII 483 This Indian must have travelled as a Fakier or Sunniasy through Bengal into Thiber 1839 Let *fr Madras* xviii. (1843) 244 A Sunnyasse, or Hindoo devotee, came to pray in the middle of the river 1886 G S FORBES *Wild Life in Canara* 88 A Hindoo sunyāsī, or hermit, lived in a cave under the overhanging rock

Sunonima, variant of **SINONIMA**

Su n-proof, a [f. **SUN sb.** + **PROOF a**] Proof against the sun, through which the sunlight cannot penetrate, unaffected by the rays of the sun

1606 MARSTON *Sophonisba* iv 1 Fj. Thick aimes Of darkness lwe (= yew) (Sun proof) 1711 *GOLDING Spect* No 250 p 2 The Sun-Proof Eye without blinking at the Lustre of beauty, can distribute an Eye of proper Complaisance to a Room crowded with Company c1820 S ROGERS *Italy, Campagna Florence* 24 In the shade Of many a tree sun-proof 1899 *Daily Tel.* 21 Aug 7/7 Grey sun-proof vapours

Sun-ray, [f. **SUN sb.** + **RAY sb.**] 1

A ray proceeding from the sun, a ray of sunlight, a sunbeam. Chiefly poet. or rhet

1820 Poi *Al Aaraaf* 361 The sun-ray dropp'd in Lemnos 1886 W J TUCKER *Europecan* Gems twinkling like stars, dazzling like the fiercest sun-rays 1905 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Shining Ferry* vi 68 The front door had a faultlight through which fell one broken sunray.

2. A figure representing this; pl. lines radiating from a centre or central disk.

1901 *Westm Gaz* 20 Nov 7/2 The reverse side [of the medal] is surmounted by an impression of the Crown, from which spring sun rays of the conventional pattern

b. *attrib.* denoting a pattern of radiating pleats 1897 *Daily News* 2 Jan 6/3 The skirt being pleated in the sun-ray fashion now so very much in vogue 1904 *Westm Gaz* 28 June 4/2 A sunray voile skirt

So **Sun-raying** a, giving forth rays of sunlight 1850 ALLINGHAM *Poems*, 'Eolian Hail', 'O pale green sea' 1. The sun raying West

Sunrise (sʊ nraɪz). [app. evolved, through syntactical ambiguity, from clauses such as *for to* (= until), *before*, or *before the sun rise*, where *orig for to*, etc are conjunctions and *rise* a verb in the subjunctive; cf. —

13 A. *Alis* 5733 (Laud MS). Men token hem þer herbetwee For to þe sonne rise anowore 1398 *Revisa Bayth De P R.* xiii vvii (1495) Dvb/1 They ben huntid tofore the sonne rise, *Book MS* f 136/1 Bifore þe sonne riseþ, *orig. ante ascensum solis*]

The rising, or apparent ascent above the horizon, of the sun at the beginning of the day; the time when the sun rises, the opening of day. Also, the display of light or colour in the sky at this time.

c1440 *Prorub Parv* 484/1 Sunne rise (A sunne ryst), or rysynge of þe sunne. 1530 *PATSR* 272/2 Sonne rise, *solal leuant*. 1603 *SHAKS* *Meas for M.* ii 153 True prayers, I that shall be vp at heauen, and enter there Ere Sunne rise. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1507 The gates I enter'd with Sunrise 1766 *GOLDEN Pl.* iv. By sunrise we all assembled in our common apartment. 1820 W. SCORSEBY *Acc Arctic Reg* 1 34 After sunrise, the surface of the snow is apt to become soft. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i xxvii. 209 The glory of the sunrise augmented by contrast. 1864 *TENNISON En Aid* 599 The scarlet shafts of sunrise 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw Trent & Ancholme* 157, I have never seen so much and warm a sunrise

fig. 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* v. The first dawn of the arts, which preceded their splendid sunrise.

b. *attrib.*, as *sunrise flush*; *sunrise-gun*, a gun fired at sunrise. Also quasi-adj. = easterly, eastern.

1809 *CAMPBELL Gert Wyom* i v. The sunrise path at morn I see thee trace. 1879 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann* 267/1 After the sunrise-gun had boomed 1876 'OUIDA' *Winter City* iv. 273 With the sunrise flush touching her cheek 1894 Mrs A. BERNLYN (title) *Sunrise Land*. Rambles in Eastern England.

Sunrising (sʊ nraɪzɪŋ). Now rare or arch (superseded by **SUNRISE**) [f. **SUN sb.** + **pr pple.** or gerund of **RISE v**, partly after *F. solal leuant*] = **prec** (In early use often with *the*.)

c1250 *Kent Seru* in *O. E. Misc* 26 To Janes þo sunne risande [orig *fr vers le solal leuant*] 13 A. *Alis* 2901 Murry hit is in sonne rysynge [Laud MS sonnes rysynge] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chrou Waue* (Rolls) 9237 To moun atte sonne rysynge 1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P R* viii 14 (1495) Vvb/2 Venus warnyth that y daye comyth anone and the sonne rysynge [orig *solis ortum*] 1481 *CANTON Godfrey* cxxviii 205 That alle man should be in the morning to fore the sonne rise alle armed. 1565 *Reg Privy Council Scot Ser* i. f 314 Before the sone rysyn in the morning 1594 *SHAKS Rich III.* v iii 61 Bid him bring his power Before Sun-rising 1600 *DALLAN in Early Voy Leuant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 96 At the son risynge we paste by Cape Sprott c1635 NAUMON *Pragm Reg* (Arb) 31 The most glorious, Sun-rising, are subject to shadowings and droppings in. 1709 *ADDISON Teller* No 20 p 4 Where he may be seen from Sun rising to Sun-setting 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I 169/1 The wind used to blow hard from the mountains at sunrising 1822-7 *Goon Study Med* (1829) IV 207 The next morning, about sunrising, his sight was restored 1883 *MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS Disarmed* xxx. You are young, and shall greet many a sunrising

b. *transf.* The quarter or region in which the sun rises, the east, also with defining word indicating the precise quarter in which the sun rises at a specified season, as *equinoctial*, *winter sunrising*.

c1220 *Prose Life Alex* 76 We seke to ferre towarde þe son rysynge. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* vii xi 14 Or for till etyll into Inde Toward the dawing and son rysynge to seyl. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb Kent* (1826) 3 Nearest to the sunnryng, and furthest from the Nothe Pole 1601 *HOL-*

LAND Pliny ii xlviii I 22 From the equinoctial sunne-rising bloweth the East wind *Subsolanus* from the rising thereof in Mid-winter, the south-east *Vulturius* 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen* (1676) 531 We might perceive all those Planes towards the Sun-rising covered with Troops 1726 *LEONI Albert's Arch* i. 98/1 Bed-chambers for summer shoud' look to the South, the Parlours, to the Winter Sun rising. 1868 *HOLME Let B Godfrey* xix 110 The shadowed side towards the sunrising

c. *attrib.* or quasi-adj.

a1618 *RALEIGH Inu Shipping* (1650) 13 The French and Spanish called the sun rising winds, East and the sunne setting winds West 1725 *Jam Dict* s v *Hen-House*, The Windows should be on the Sun-Rising side, strongly lathed

† **Sunrist**. *Obs.* Forms 4 *sonne rist*, 5 *sunne ryst*, rest. [prob shortening of *sunne rist* or *uprist*: see **ARIST**, **UPRIST**] The sunrise, the east

1340-70 *Alsaunders* 701 þis rink, or þe sonne rist, passes in þe Paleis 1855 *Hec* shall faie as farre as any freke dawning. And right too þe sonne rist his rainge shall last c1450 *Prorub Parv* (Winch MS) 448 Sunne rist, or rysynge of þe son.

Sunset (sʊ nset) Also 4-6 *sonne*, *sunne set*, 5 *sonset*, 6 *sonne sette*, 7 *sunnes-set* [app f **SUN sb.** + **SET sb.**], but perhaps arising partly (like **SUNRISE**) from a clause (e.g. *ere the sunne set*).

OE (Northumb) *sunset* (Lindisf. Gosp) was prob. an adoption of ON *sólafseta*, *-setr*. see **SET sb.**, etym note]

1. The setting, or apparent descent below the horizon, of the sun at the end of the day, the time when the sun sets, the close of day. Also, the glow of light or display of colour in the sky when the sun sets.

1390 *GOWER Conf* III 257 Riht evene upon the Sonne set a1400-50 *Wass Alex* 3050 Als sone as þe son vp 5031 þe slatere begynneth. And so to þe son set (*Dubl. MS*) And to sett was þe same] slakid þai neure 1526 *Pig. Peif* (W. de W. 1531) 257 b. At the boure of complyn, whiche is aboute the sonne set. 1542 *UDALL in Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 6 In the evening after soonne sette 1599 *SANDYS Europa Spec* (1632) 5 Thrice a day, at sun-ise, at moone, and sun-set 1623 *FLETCHER & ROWLEY Maid in Mill* ii 11 It has lasted too many Sun-sets 1711 *ADDISON Spect* No 110 p 1 The Butler desired me with a very grave face not to venture my self in it after Sun-set 1822 *BYRON Heaven & Earth* i. 1, I have huddled all the west Like a returning sunset. 1858 *LAWTHORNE Fr. & It Note* bke (1872) i 39 After sunset, the horizon burned and glowed with rich crimson and orange lustre 1873 B. HART. *What B Harte Saw in Fiddletown*, etc 98 A flash of water, temulous and tinted with sunset 1874 *BURNARD My Time* vi 90 The Jews begun then Sabbath on Friday at sunset

2. fig. Decline or close, esp. of a period of prosperity or the like.

1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul* iii v. 128 When the Sun sets, the Earth doth drizzle diew, but for the Sunset of my Brothers Sonne, It rained downright. 1613 W. BASSÉ (*little*) Great Brittaines Sunnes-set, bewailed with a shower of teares. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr Goulier's Wise Vieillard* 2 Old age may be called the sunset set of our dayes 1690 *TEMPLE Misc* ii 14 45 So many Ages after the Sun-set of the Roman Learning and Empire together 1801 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning* 55 'Tis the sunset of life gives me mystical lore, And coming events cast their shadows before 1898 *ELLINGWORTH Dru Luman* i 1 The gloom that darkens, or the hope that glorifies the sunset of our dayes

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *sunset clock*, *hue*, *light*, *mist*, *ray*; *sunset-blue*, *flushed*, *lighted*, *purpled*, *red*, *reopened* adjs., *sunset-gun*, a gun fired at sunset. Also quasi-adj. = western, westerly, as *sunset chime*, and quasi-adv. = westward, as *sunset-gazing*

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Our Sketching Club* 68 Any *sunset-blue tint,—say cobalt and rose madder a1833 G P MORRIS *Poems* (1860) 155 All this *sunset chime became familiar with Victoria's name 1821 *CLARE Vill Minstr.* II 7 True to his *sunset-clock he kept, His Goody and his cot to find 1833 *TENNISON Lotus Eaters* 17 Far off, three mountain-tops. Stood *sunset flush'd. 1908 W. WATSON *Coronal. Ode*, Deira with her sea-face to the moun, And Cambria *sunset-gazing 1861 *DICKENS Gt Expect* ii, There was a convict off last night after *sunset-gun 1899 *Westm Gaz* 30 Nov 2/1 Draperies of silk of *sunset hues 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped* viii, I wondered at the lateness of the *sunset light 1898 *WATTS-DUNTON Aylwin* xiii iv, Masses of sunset mist 1838 *LD HOUGHTON Switzerland & Italy* v, The *sunset-purpled ground 1833 *TENNISON Hesperides* iv 21 The luscious fruitage *Sunset ripened

Hence **Sunsetty** a. (U.S.), suggestive of sunset. 1869 Mrs. WHITNEY *IVe Girls* i, 'West over' We always thought it was a pretty, sunsetty name 1893 T. N PAGE *Ole Virginia* 45 Her arms so white, an' her face soft o' sunsetty.

Sunsetting (sʊ nsetɪŋ). Now rare or arch (superseded by **SUNSET**). [f. **SUN sb.** + **pr. pple.** or gerund of **SET v**, partly after *F. solal couchant*] 1 = **prec.** i.

c1440 *Prorub Parv* 484/1 Sunne settinge, or sunne gate downe, *ocassus* 1565 in *Picton L'pool Minst.* Rec. (1883) I 113 Eight of the clock after the sunsetting 1584 *COGAN Haven Health* i (1636) 20 Antoninus. was wont to come to the wrestling place about sunne setting 1661 *GLANVILL Van Dogue* 176 Cassendus saw one [rainbow] at sun-setting, whose Supreme Arch almost reached our Zenith 1712 in J. J. VERNON *Parish of Hawk* (1900) 99 John Riddell confest yv be brought home ye load of herring upon the Sabbath att the sunsetting. 1815 *STANFORD Fair* *Cent* I 349 We had another glorious sunsetting a1854 J. WILSON in *Ansquet of Lit Ser.* ii (1874) i 164/2 We used to stalk about from sunning to sunsetting 1868 *MOXIS Earthly Par.* (1870) I 1 346 When anigh to sunsetting it grew.

2. *transf.* The region in which the sun sets, the

west, with defining word indicating the quarter in which the sun sets at a specified season.

1601 *HOLLAND Phny* ii xlvii I 23 Betweene the South and the Southwest, namely, betweene the Noonestead, and the Sunsetting in Winter 1726 *LEONI Albert's Arch* i 98/1 Bed-chambers for the Winter shoud' look towards the Point at which the Sun rises in Winter, and the Parlour, towards the Equinoctial Sun-setting 1868 *HOLME Let B Godfrey* xix 110 There were their names on the stone—looking towards the sunsetting.

3. *fig.* = **prec.** 2.

1617 *MIDDLETON Triumphs Honor* Wks 1840 V 619 There is no human glory or renown, But have their evening and then sure sun-setting

4. *attrib.*

a1618 [see **SUNRISE** c] 1797-1803 J. FOSTER in *Life & Coir.* (1846) I 208 To paint a sun-setting cloud scene

Sunshade (sʊ nʃeɪd). [See **SHADE sb.** 11. OE. had *sunscade*, glossing 'flammeolum' = bridal-veil (cf. **SHADOW sb.** 13 b.)]

1. An awning over the outside of a window, to keep the sunlight off. ? *Obs*

1851 *Catal Great Exhib* xxvi 135 Models of the patent outside sun-shade 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 12 July, Houses of wood, with porticoes, pillars, verandahs, and sun-shades, generally painted white and green 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech*

2. A parasol, now usually applied to the larger kinds.

1852 *BAILEY Festus* (ed 5) 506 Pavonian canopy of azure held, in manner of a sunshade. 1866 *All Year Round* No 72 512 The thousandth, or three thousandth anniversary of the umbrella in India or China, that would be the anniversary of it as a sun-shade 1895 R. W. CHAMBLISS *King in Yellow, Repent Repul.* ii (1909) 27 Constance tipped her sunshade to shield her eyes.

3. A hood fixed on the front of a bonnet to keep the sun from the face, also, a broad-brimmed hat

1872 *JVAN INGELOFF Off the Skellies* viii, I asked her. to buy me a sunshade, commonly called an ngly

4. A device used with a telescope or other observing instrument to diminish the intensity of sunlight, as a darkened glass screen, or a tube projecting beyond the object-glass

1894 F. M. GIBSON *Amateur Telescope's Handbk* 55 Let the student be earnestly admonished to take the best precautions to shield his eyes when engaged in solar observation. The plan commonly adopted is to use the sunshades which are usually furnished with eye pieces, the colors of which are either neutral-tint, blue, or red.

Sunshine (sʊ nʃaɪn), sb Also 3 *sunnesin-e*, 6 *son(ne)syne*, *-shine*, 6-7 *sunneshine*, (7 *sun-schyn*, *-schene*), 6- *sun-shine*, *sunshine*. [ME. *sunnesin-e* (which appears very much earlier than *SHINE sb.*) had prob. a similar origin to that of **SUNRISE** see quot c1250. But cf. OFris. *sunna skyn*, (M)LG. *sunneschyn*, MDn *sonnesyn* (Du. *sonneschyn*), MHG. *sunne(n)schyn* (early mod G. *sunnen-*, *sonne-*, *sunschyn*, G. *sonnen-schyn*) OE. had *sunscih*, glossing 'speculum' = mirror]

1. The shining of the sun; direct sunlight uninterrupted by cloud.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3235-7 He man is he bead, Him gaderen on þe sunne-sine, Elles he souden mysen him. For it malt at þe sunne-sine 1535 *COVERDALE Job* viii. 16 Oft tymes a thynge doth flourish, and men thynke that it maye abyde the Sonne-hyne 1588 *LAMBARDE Euen* iv 372, I shall as the saying is, but set a Candle in the sunne shine 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 206 As cleere, as the Sun-shine is at mid day 1697 *DRAVEN Fing Georg* ii 473 A Cot that opens to the South prepare Where basking in the Sun shine they may lye 1782 *COVERLEY Let. to F Newton* 28 May, You seldom complain of too much sunshine the south walk in our long garden will exactly suit you 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Skop* xiv, Sunshine peeping through some little window 1842 *LOVDON Suburban Harp* 566 The gooseberry may be forced in pots. The temperature is never allowed to be high, and abundance of air is given during sunshine 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* xviii 119 There was a long fight between mist and sunshine

† b. with a and pl. A burst or spell of sunshine.

1601 *SHAKS All's Well* v iii 33, I am not a day of season, For thou maist see a sun-shine, and a haile in me at once. 1611 *MURRILL Poems* i 56 Lyk to a fan sunschyne befor a schoure 1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Pharisee*, etc i 177 10 partake of the benefit of the Sun-shines and Rains 1747 *GOULD Eng Ants* 62 They take the Opportunity of a Sun-shine to disperse in the Air.

c. with poss. adj. cf. **LIGHT sb.** 1 g and quot. 1390 in **SUN sb.** 4

a1774 *TUCKER Lat. Nat.* (1834) II. 72 The plain man.. may say, as Diogenes did to Alexander, 'Only please to stand out of my sun-shine'

d. *To have been in the sunshine* (slang), to be drunk cf. **SUN sb.** 4 b (c).

1857 *Geo Eliot Scenes Clerical Life, Janet's Rep* 1 52 He was in that condition which his groom indicated with poetic ambiguity by saying that 'master had been in the sunshine'.

2. *fig* (often with literal phraseology retained).

a. A source of happiness or prosperity.

1595 T. P. GOODWINE *Blanchardyn* iv 213 Is she gon, the comfort of my youth the sunshine of my blisse? 1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Neighbor* 22 Ye are the sunshine of the earth 1901 *Harper's Mag* CII 798/2 He always used to say, 'Well, how is mamma's little sunshine to day?'

b. A favourable or gracious influence.

a1596 *Sir T. More* iv. v 98 The rest haue had fayre time to growe In sun-shine of my fortunes 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, iv ii 12 That man that sits within a Monarches heart, And ripens in the Sunne shine of his fauor 1598

FLORIO *Dict. Ep. Ded* a3b. To me the glorious and gracious sunne shine of your Honor hath infused light and life. 1741-2 GRAY *Agræstina* 147. The gilded swarm that wanton in the sunshine Of thy full favour. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* II ix. (1877) 367. They were to be allowed to bask in the sunshine of the court.

c. A condition or atmosphere of happiness or prosperity

1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* II. 11. 156. Euen then that Sun shine brew'd a shewre for him, That washt his Father's fortunes forth of France. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii. xii. 597. Henrie, the Infanta of Portugall, that day-starre, which by his industrie made way to the present Sun-shine of our couerue. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67. Those, that during the Sun-shine of prosperity are beset with seeming Friends. 1666 TATE & BRADY *Ps. xxxv.* 6. Whilst in my Sun-shine of Success No low'ring Cloud appear'd. 1779 *Disorder* No. 43. ¶ It would have been inhuman in our philosopher to have clouded, even with a doubt, the sunshine of this belief. 1826 DISRAELI *Vis. Grey* II. 11. In the meantime all was sunshine with Vivian Grey. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxvi. There had never been anything but harmony and sunshine between Lucy Audley and her generous husband.

d. Happiness or cheerfulness of mind or heart; sunny disposition

1742 GRAY *Eton* 44. The sun-shine of the breast. c1836 CARLYLE in *Academy* 17 Sept. (1898) 273/3. Particularly endeavour to keep a good heart. Sun-shine in the inside of one is even more important than sunshine without. 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxxix. 370. In these genial moments the sunshine of Goldsmith's nature would break out.

3. *transf.* Light or brightness resembling or suggesting that of the sun, brightness of the eye or the countenance

1788 SHAKS *L. L. v.* II. 201. Vouchsafe to shew the sun-shine of your face. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* iv. 1. Deaf to the music of a woman's voice—Blind to the sunshine of a woman's eyes. 1907 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Aft.* iv. With the stateliness of a frigate she broke into a sunshine of canvas.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Simple attrib. and objective (with reference to indicating or recording sunshine), as *sunshine map, record, recorder*

1892 W. A. TAYLOR in *Scott. Geog. Mag.* June 322. The first sunshine recorder was the invention of Mr. John C. Campbell of Islay. 1893 H. N. DICKSON *Ibid.* Aug. (Title on cover), Sunshine Map of the British Isles. *Ibid.* 396. In discussing sunshine records, it is necessary to distinguish the cases where allowance must be made for latitude from those where the actual duration merely is required. *Ibid.* 400. The general form of the sunshine curve is thus: a strong minimum in winter, a steady increase to a maximum in May.

5. *attrib.* passing into *adj.* a. Full of or characterized by sunshine; sunny, sunny. Now rare.

1799 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Jan. 3. All in a sunshiny day, as did befall. 1601 HOLLAND *Pilgr. vi.* xli. 123. The warme Sunshiny weather. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 98. Young and old com forth to play On a Sunshiny Holy day. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxvi. (1687) 281. A fine Sun-shine morning it was. 1715 LEONI *Palladio's Archit.* (1712) II. 75. The Sun dial could serve but in Sun-shine Weather. 1765 *Phil. Trans.* LV. 155. In a calm hot sun-shine day, the air appears to have a tremulous motion. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* [Intro.] 23. Thy hifful sunshine-minutes, coming, going. 1894 'G. EGERTON' *Keynotes* 155. It is a sunshine Sabbath morning.

b. *fig.* 'Bright', cheerful, cheering; prosperous, happy, joyous

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* iv. 1. 221. God saue King Henry, And send him many yeeres of Sunne-kine dayes. 1594 DRAVTON *Amours* ix. Her sun-shine face there chauncing to espy. 1663 S. PATRICK *Parab. Pilgr.* xxix. (1687) 341. Then were his Sunshine days, and his Heart all in an ardour of Love and Joy. 1833 LONGE *Outrigger* (1852) 227. The French have that happy and sunshine temperance. 1834 J. H. NEWMAN *Par. Sermon* (1837) I. xxv. 379. The Bible does not take a pleasant sunshine view of the world.

c. That remains faithful, or subsists, only in prosperity; 'fair-weather'.

1775 BURKE *Lett. to Mary. Rockingham* 14 Sept. The worst sort of torres, the sunshine gentlemen of the last reign. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. vi. (1852) 207. Would you have had me take such sunshine, faint-hearted recreants to my bosom? 1847 WHITTIER *My Soul* & 125. Summon thy sunshine bravery back. 1876 H. GARDNER *Stonewall*, Leone I. 108. My sunshine friends have turned their backs on me.

8. *Comb.*: sunshine-showery a. *nonce-wd.*, of a disposition that is cheerful in the midst of trouble. 1830 COLERIDGE *Lett. to J. H. Green* 1 June, Mrs. Ader looks as bright and sunshine-showery as if nothing had ever ailed her.

Hence *Su nshine v.*, *intr.*, to slume as or like the sun (also *impers.*), *Su nshiness* a., dull, gloomy.

1827 J. TAYLOR (Water-P.) *Arriado* I. 2 b. If it storm'd, rain'd, or blew, or Sun shinde [ed. 1830 Sun shinde] too hot. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. xvi. The fixed contraction of his brow, and the sunshiness coldness of his lips. 1892 J. LUSCOMBE *Sheep-head & Trotters* 278. On the vantage of her nose, sunshined for a moment an answering smile.

Sunshiner. *local.* A popular name for certain shiny beetles, see *quots*

1847 HALLIWELL, *Sun-shiner*, the dark shining beetle. 1866 E. C. RYE *Brit. Beetles* 55. This family (sc. *Peromizidae*) comprises several species, the most often seen being the 'Sunshiners', which are members of the genera *Pterostichus* and *Amara*.

† **Su n-shi ning**, *sb* *Obs. rare* [f. *SUN sb.* + *SHINING vbl. sb.*] = *SUNSHINE sb.* (*let* and *fig.*).

13. *Coeur de L.* 2410. Richard the king, The best under the sun-shining. a1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 228 b. All the Constables promises were but fayre sunne shynnyng, sweetly spoken, and sowerly performed. 1584 COGAN *Heaven's Health* (1636) 181. By setting Butter in a platter, open to the

Sunne in faire weather. untill it bee sufficiently clarified, which will be in twelve or fourteen daies, if there be faire Sunne shynnyng. 1840 FLORIST'S *Grnl.* (1846) I. 229. Embrace every opportunity of sun-shining, to give air.

b. To set a sunshining to place in the sun-shine, *fig.* to expose to view, display.

1601 *Deut. Pathw. Heaven* (1617) 35. God hath not giuen such gifts vnto men, to the end they should make sale-ware of them, and set them a sunshining to behold.

Sunshining, a. Now rare [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-ING* 2]

1. = *SUNSHINY* 1, 2. Also *fig.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* 205. A silver coloured Lyzard lying in dry and sunne-shining places. a1618 KALLIGH *Prelog. Part* 39. When those of the high Countreyes desired raine, and those of the valleyes sunshining dayes. 1657 J. WARIS *Scribe, Phasius*, etc. II. 51. Those sunshining dayes of Christ Jesus. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xxvii. 108. In fine sun shining weather. 1819 SHELLEY *Lett. to Peacock* 26 Jan. The multitudinous shafts of the sun shining column. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Feb. 2/1. In one place it would be bright and sunshining in another a snowstorm might be raging.

2. *Shining* as the sun

1628 [A. LEIGHTON] *Appeal to Paul* 207. This cloud being dispersed by the irresistible heat of your Sunshining zeal.

Sunshiny (*sz nʃaɪni*), a. [f. *SUNSHINE sb.* + *-y* 1]

1. Full of or characterized by sunshine: = *SUNNY* a. 1.

1649 N. HARVEY *Div. Prosp.* (1651) 15. The westest Seed-time of a pious Life, shall end in the sun-shiny harvest of a peaceful Death. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 67. In the Sunshiny months of Summer. 1713 DERRHAM *Phys. Theol.* (1798) II. 363. *note*. In warm, sun-shiny weather. 1809 MALKIN *Gal. Blas.* III. 1. ¶ 6. I feel disposed to set out some sunshiny morning for the mountains. 1849 H. MILLER *Footst. Creat.* i. (1874) 8. The long, clear, sunshiny evening of the Orkney summer. 1854 — *Sch. & Schol.* xiv. (1858) 305. A bright sunshiny sky. 1888 DOUGLASS *Trav. Arabia Deserta* I. 542. Every morning the sun-shiny heat calls them abroad to the easy labour of their simple lives.

2. Illumined by sunshine = *SUNNY* a. 2

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xvi. ix. Sunshine hills, dales hid from Phoebus rays. 1802 WORDSWORTH *Stanzas in Copy-Cast. Indol.* 26. Retired in that sunshiny shade he lay. 1803 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIV. 487. I shut my eyes, and call up the idea of a sunshiny landscape. 1880 DISRAELI *Endymion* xlviii. It did not yet occur to Endymion that his garden could not always be sunshiny.

3. Bright as with sunshine = *SUNNY* a. 4.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. viii. 20. The fruitful-headed beast, amaid at flashing beames of that sunshiny shield, Became stark blind. *Ibid.* vi. 23. The glorious light of her sunshiny face. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* i. (1863) 113. The house had still within and without the same sunshiny cleanliness. 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* II. 282. If you killed one Of those sunshiny beetles. 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* iii. Her beautiful smile, and sunshiny ringlets.

4. *fig.* 'Bright', joyous: = *SUNNY* a. 5

1782 MRS. H. COWLEY *Bold Stroke for Husband* II. 11. My dear gloomy cousin, where have you purchased that sunshiny look? 1820 COLERIDGE *Lett., Convers.*, etc. I. vi. 27. I hope that this is a sunshiny spot in the national character. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* vi. (ed. 3) 39. His daughter—a sunshiny young lady of eighteen. 1863 BOYD *Graver Thoughts* C. *Parson* viii. 123. Childhood looks sunshiny when we cast back our glance upon it. 1893 L. AND M. I. 71. A very pleasant and wonderfully polite and sunshiny boy.

Su n-spot.

1. *Path.* A spot or marking on the skin caused by exposure to the sun

1818-20 E. THOMPSON *Cullen's Nosologia* (ed. 3) 333. Ephelis, Sun Spot. 1874-4 J. FERRIER *Tellers of Field* (1892) 262. Her brown but clear cheek, free from freckles and sun spots.

2. *Astron.* A spot or patch on the disk of the sun, appearing dark by contrast with the brighter general surface, and constituted by a cavity in the photosphere filled with cooler vapours.

Sun-spots occur only in a zone extending 45° on each side of the sun's equator, often in groups, and last from a few hours to several months; their diameter varies from about 100 to about 100,000 miles, their frequency shows a marked period of about 11 years, corresponding to a periodicity of magnetic and possibly other phenomena on the earth.

1668 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 121. It, [sc. the magnetic needle's] greatest oscillations occurring when there are most sun-spots. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop. Astron.* II. 248, 1882, 1893, etc., will be years of numerous sun spots. 1894 W. L. DALLAS in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* VI. 2. The maximum rainfall agreeing approximately with the maximum sunspots.

b. *attrib.*

1883 *Science* I. 462/1. The maximum of auroras corresponds with the minimum sun-spot period. 1884 H. F. BLANFORD in *Indian Meteorol. Mem.* (1894) VI. 2. The epoch of sun spot maximum approximately coincides with that of minimum pressure. 1913 H. H. TURNER in *Monthly Notices R. Astron. Soc.* Dec. 89. The main Sun spot swam in perihelion in 1816-7.

Hence **Sun-spottery** [-ERY 2], humorous or contemptuous term for the subject or theory of sun-spots, esp. of their connexion with terrestrial phenomena.

1882 R. A. PROCTOR in *Standards* 27 Nov. 2/4. I doubt whether even a twelfth of the astronomers of our time favour 'Sun-spottery'.

† **Sunstay.** *Obs. rare* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STAY sb.* 3, *transl.* *L. solstitium SOLSTICE*] = next

Stay of the sun was in use earlier. See *STAY sb.* 3 c.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* I. (1586) 40 b. Varro sayth, that the best time for Harvest, is betwixt the Sunnestay, and the Dogge dayes. 1625 LISTS *Du Bassas*, Noe

177. The Sunne is at highest of this kinde a little after the Sunstay of Summer, and at the lowest soone after the Winter Sunstay.

† **Su n-stead.** *Obs.* Also 7-stead, -sted [In *OL. sun(n)stede*, *transl.* *L. solstitium SOLSTICE*. see *SUN sb.* and *STEAD sb.* 1] = *SOLSTICE* 1. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 250. Sumor hæfð sunnsteade. winter hæfð operne sunnsteade.

1600 HOLLAND *Pliny* xlii. xxxvi. 1193. Now was it the season of the year past-sun-stead in summer. 1601 — *Pliny* II. xix. I. 13. To lengthen the night from the summer sunne-stead. a1636 FITZ GEBRIEL *Holy Transp.* Wks. (Grosart) 169. The season of the year wherein our Saviour was borne, namely in the Winter solstice of Sun-stead. 1638 W. LISTS *Heliodorus* IV. 148. When Summer and Sunstead makes the longest day.

b. The solstitial point (= *SOLSTICE* 2), or the tropic (*TROPIC sb.* 1 b).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. lxxvii. I. 36. The position of the Zodiac about the middle parts thereof, is more oblique and crooked, but toward the Sunne-stead more straight and direct. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1618) III. 684. The points of the Zodiac, which are the means between the said Equinoctial points are named Sunsteads or Tropicks. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Vnu Helmut's Oriat* 56. If those Instruments (sc. hour glasses and sun-dials) should agree under the Equinoctial line, they should varie under the Sol stices or Sun-steads.

Sunstone, su n-stone.

† 1. A rendering of *L. solis gemma*, described by Pliny (*N. H.* xxxvii. lxxvii) as a white stone which throws out rays like the sun. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xc. (Bodl. MS.) If 182 b/1. The some stone hatte Solis gemma, and is white and schynnyng and hæf þe nanie for he schynneþ with bemes as þee sonne doþ.

2. A name given to amber, because the Heliades or daughters of the sun, according to a Greek myth, were changed into poplars and wept amber.

Gr. ἡλεκτρον amber (see *ELI CTUM*) is related to ἡλεκτρον, which occurs as an epithet of the sun.

1849 OITL tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos* II. 494. *note*. The electron, the sun-stone of the very ancient myths of the Eridanus. 1855 BAILLY *Alytic*, etc. 91. Sunstone, which every phantom foul dispel. 1896 W. A. BURNUM *Tears of Heliades* i. (1897) 7. Timacra's lustrous and pellucid sun stone.

3. *Min. a.* A name for several varieties of feldspar, showing red or golden-yellow reflexions from minute embedded crystals of mica, oxide of iron, etc. b = CAT'S-EYE 2. (So G. *sonnenstein*.)

1677 PLOT *Oxfordshire* 81. I know not why it [sc. the Moonstone] may not as well be called the Sun-stone too. 1794 SCHMIDT *Syst. Min.* I. 137. Cats Eye. The Sun Stone of the Turks. 1798 [see CAT'S-EYE 2]. 1821 R. JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 155. Another variety of adularia, found in Siberia, is known to jewellers under the name *Sunstone*. It is of a yellowish-grey colour, and numberless golden spots appear distributed throughout its whole substance. 1884 F. J. BRADLEY *Watch & Clock* 216. Moon-Stone, Sun-Stone, Amazon-Stone and Aventurine are forms of feldspar.

4. (Always with hyphen.) A stone sacred to the sun, or connected with sun-worship.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XX. 192/2. The relics of Pagan places of worship... the pillar stone of witness, the tapering sunstone, [etc.]

Su n-stri cken, *pple. a.* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRICKEN*, after next.] Affected injuriously by the rays or heat of the sun, *spec.* affected with sunstroke. (Often const. as *pp. pple.*)

1844 SIR W. NAPIER *Cong. Scinde* II. vii. (1845) 436. The General was suddenly sun-stricken, and thirty-three European soldiers fell beneath the same malignant ray. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 566. Enoch's comrade fell sun-stricken. 1888 DOUGLASS *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 180. The heart slenderly nourished, under that sun-stricken climate. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Mau-Eaters of Tavo* 1. 16. This wilderness of whitish and leafless dwarf trees, presented a ghastly and sun-stricken appearance.

Sunstroke. [For the earlier 'stroke of the sun', *transl.* *F. coup de soleil*. Cf *G. sonnenstich*.] Collapse or prostration, with or without fever, caused by exposure to excessive heat of the sun.

Also loosely extended to similar effects of heat from other sources, as *electric sunstroke*. See *quots* 1890.

1807 J. JOHNSON *Oriental Voy.* 14. Several of the people got sick, with what are called 'Coups de Soleil', or strokes of the Sun. 1823 *Gentl. Mag.* XCIII. 11. 647/2. He instantly expressed a feeling of having received what is called 'a stroke of the sun'.

1851 G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* xxxvii. 188. Warding off sun-strokes with huge heavy umbrellas of two thicknesses of blue cotton. 1865 DICKENS *Lett. to E. Yates* 30 Sept. I got a light sunstroke last Thursday. 1895 H. C. WOOD *Ther. ap.* (1899) 653. The terrible mortality of sunstroke. 1890 GOULD *New Med. Dict.*, *Sunstroke*, *Electric*, an illogical term for the symptom, somewhat similar to those of heat-stroke, produced by too close and unprotected proximity to the intense light emitted in welding metals by electricity.

Sunstruck, *pp. pple* [f. *SUN sb.* + *STRUCK*, after *piec.*] Affected with sunstroke.

1839 BAILLY *Festus* 135. Like a stag, sunstruck, top thy bounds and die. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Britain* 76. I must go out and get my bonnet for fear I get sunstruck.

† **Sunt** (*sznt*) [*Arab.* *سنت* *sant*] A species of acacia, *Acacia arabica*, of northern Africa, or its wood. Also *attrib.*

1820 BELZONI *Egypt & Nubia* III. 304. We were seated under a dry sunt tree, at a little distance from a small well. 1883 CONDER & KITCHENER *Survey of Palestine* III. 139. A man who lit a single branch of sunt (acacia), cooked his food for three successive days by it. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 200. Sunt trees grow in great profusion here.

Sunuol, -uolliche, obs. ff. SINFUL, -FULLY
Sun-up, sunup (sɒnʌp) local, chiefly U.S.
 [f. SUN sb. + UP adv., after SUNDOWN] Sunrise.

1847 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II 83 In a letter from Lampico to the N. C. Fayetteville Observer (is the winter a Carolinian?) I find the Anglo-Saxon expression *sun-up*, for sunrise. 'By sun up, Patterson's regiment had left the encampment' 1873 J. MILLER *Life among Modocs* viii 90 Why we should toil like gnomes from sun-up to sun down, was to them more than a mystery—it was a terror 1896 *Peterson Mag.* (N.S.) VI 265/2 On foot from sunup to sundown 1899 G. H. RUSSILL *Under Spambok* x 105 It is a Boer custom to call and drink coffee just after sun-up.

Sunward (sɒnwɔːd), adv. and a. Also 8 Sc
sunward, [f. SUN sb. + -WARD] A. adv. orig. † to the sun-ward (in quot. 1611 = on the sunny side) Toward the sun, in the direction of the sun 1611 COTGR., *Avant-pesche*, th' Avant peach, russet on one side, and red to the Sunne-ward a 1711 KLN *Psyche* Poet Wks. 1721 IV 252 The Saint, embarking on the Cloud, it rose Then faster than it rose, it sunward dropp'd 1786 BURNS *To Montanant Daisy* v, I thy snawie bosom sun-ward spread 1788 PICKENS *Poems* 125 A skepp o' Bees, Wadg't in atween twa willow trees, An' airtan to the sunward 1847 LONGF. *By Fireside*, Tegner's *Diapira* 1, The mournful cry Of sunward sailing cranes. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* I xi 82 Clouds, with their faces turned sunward, shone [etc.]

B. adj. Directed toward the sun; moving or facing in the direction of the sun.

1769 FALCONER *Shipton* iii 22 As they view His sunward flight. 1795 CAMPBELL *Caroline* ii vi, Shine on her chosen green resort Where trees the sunward summit crown 1853 G. JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Road* I 74 On sunward banks 1889 SWINBURNE *Locrine* iv ii 263 Mightier than the sunward eagle's wing. 1893 BLACK *Wolfenberger* I. 165 Pomegranates, taking a tinge of crimson on their sunward side.

Sunwards (sɒnwɔːdz), adv. [f. SUN sb. + -WARDS.]

†1. From the sunwards, away from the sun. 1574 W. BOURNE *Regim. Sea* viii (1577) 31 On the contrary side from the Sunnewardes 1669 WORLIDGE *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 189 And leave such always down during the Summer that are from the Sun-ward.

2. Towards the sun = prec. A. 1858 CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *From House to Home* 1, Each loving face bent sunwards like a moon 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* xvii 189 Supposing such meteoric masses to have travelled sunwards from very great distances.

Sunway (sɒnwɔː), adv. rare [f. SUN sb. + -WAY.] = next.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Open Mech.* 143 The running mill stone is supposed to turn 'sunway', or as in what is called a right-handed mill 1854 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.*, *Sunway*, *de gauche à droite*.

Sunways (sɒnwɔːz), adv. [f. SUN sb. + -WAYS; cf. SUNDAYS] In the direction of the apparent daily movement of the sun, i.e. (in the northern hemisphere) from left to right; 'with the sun'.

1774 SHAW in Pennant *Tour Scotl.* in 1769 App. ii. 291 At marriages and baptisms they make a procession around the church, *Deasol*, i.e. sunways. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xviii *note*, The deasil must be performed sunways, that is, by moving from right to left [sic].

Sunwise (sɒnwɔːz), adv. (a.) [f. SUN sb. + -WISE.]

1. = prec. 1865 McLAUCHLAN *Early Scotl. Ch.* iv. 33 Everything that is to move prosperously among many of the Celts, must move sunwise. 1885 CORNH. *Mag. Mar.* 271 The brethren made a processional turn round the temple, sunwise

b. as adj. 1881 C. F. GORDON-CUMMING in *Scrubner's Mag.* XXII 738 The old custom of carrying fire in sunwise procession around any given object 1884 — in *Illustr. Mag.*, Feb. 307/2 Pilgrims... walk round the holy city in sun-wise circuit

2. In the manner of the sun; with brightness like that of the sun. *rare*—

1897 F. THOMPSON *Any Saint* xxix, When He bends down, sun-wise, Intemperate eyes.

Sunyassee, -i, variants of SUNNYASEE.

Sunje, variant of SUNJIE Sc Obs., excuse.

Suoddringe see SWODDER.

Suowe, obs. form of SOUGH sb. 1, rushing sound

1338 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 170 Pe kynges owen Galere com þe schip fulle nere Oþer were þe moire, þat þer after drouh, Bot he com with a suowe, þat þe schip to rof

Sup (sɒp), sb. Poims a. 6—sup, 6—7 sup, 7 sup. β 7 soope, 7—8 (9 dial) soop, soup, (8 Sc. soupe, 9 dial. sowp, zoop). [f. SUP v.]

There is no evidence of continuity with OE *sūpa* (cf. MLG *sūpe*, early mod. Du *snipe*, Du *sup*, ON *sūpa*) The isolated instance of sense 2, unless it be a misprint, is difficult to account for]

1. A small quantity of liquid such as can be taken into the mouth at one time, a mouthful, a sip (Also in fig. context.)

a. 1570 LEVINS *Disant* 189/37 A Suppe, *sorbellum*. 1621 FLETCHER *Pilgrimage* iv. 1, I'll bring you a sup of Milk shall serve ye 1657 J. WATTS *Scrive, Pharisee*, etc. iii 71 A sup of wine (as a morsel of bread) may do well enough 1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 47 3/1 To see his Brave Army Engage, And to Swallow up, The Allies at a sup. 1719 D. Fox *Cruise* 1. (Globe) 82, I went to my little Store and took a small Sup of Rum. a 1764 LLOYD *Fam. Ep.* to F. B. Poet. Wks. 1774 II 40 With so much wisdom bottled up, Uncork, and give your friends a sup. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sketch* v (1872) 49 Taking a small sup at the brandy-bottle 1873 CALVERLEY *Fly Leaves*, *On the Brink* ix, A sup Of barley-water 1888 W. S. GILBERT *Yeoman Guard* 1, Who sipped no sup, and who craved no crumb,

β 1633 O'key *Watch* 1 *real in Abbotsford Club Miscell.* 152 The powre woman sent in to the said Robertis house, and got one soup off milk from his wyff 1662 TUXE *Adv.* 5 *Hours* 1. 10 A soup of Chocolate Is not amiss after a tedious Journey 1667 DRYDEN *Tempest* ii. 1, Here's another soup to comfort us 1719 D'URVILLE *Pills* (1872) III. 7 I'll take a full Sup at the merry Milk-pail 1785 BURNS *Cotter's Sat.* IV. 1, The souper their only Hawke besides afford 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xviii, It's the part of a kind son to bring her a soup o' something that will keep up her auld heart. 1851 STERNBERG *Northampton Dial.*, *Soup*, a sup, drop

b. Phr. (A) *bit* (later *bite*) and (a) *sup*, a little food and drink So *bit or sup*, neither *bit nor sup* 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 244, I save [I have] a *bit* and *sup* by myself 2 owners after them 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog.* (1859) 148 The moment we had swallowed our 'bit and our sup,' out we sallied 1865 G. MACDONALD *Alca. Forbes* 15 I'll tak her in wi' my ain bairns, an' she's hae bit and sup wi' them 1880 BROWNING *Drum Idyls* Ser. I *Pietro* 233 Lodging, bite and sup, with—now and then—a copper. I all my asking 1902 VIOLET J. COB *Sheep Stealers* ix, the pleasant offer of a bite and a sup.

c. *transf.* Drink. *Id.* a 1810 TANNABILL *Poor Tom Poems* (1846) 109 Poor Tom loves his sup, and poor Tom is despised 1876 WHITBY *Gloss*, *Sup*, *Suppings*, *Sups*, drink of all kinds

d. A good sup a fair amount, a considerable quantity (of liquid). *Id.*

1601 *A. Chislet Controv.* (Camden) II. 173 If a cow give a good soupe of milke, she is to be thanked 1848 A. BROOME *Agnes Gray* 1, [Of a fall of rain] It's comed a good sup last night too 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. 1. 97 They reckon to brew a good sup o' ale in October

†2. = SOP sb. 1. Obs. rare 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chirurg.* II. viii. vi 82 He muste eat a sup or shewe made with grated breed & almandes [orig. *panatellum farinolum amigdalatum confectum*]

Sup (sɒp), v. 1 Forms: a. 1 supan, 4—5 supe, 4—6 soupe(e), 4—7 soupe(e), (4 soupen, 5 soupen(e), 6 sope, 6—7 soope, 7—8, 9 (dial) soop, 9 dial. soup, zoop) β. 1 Northumb. suppa, 4—7 suppe, (5 souppe, 6 soope, 8 sup), 5— sup *Pa. t. strong* 1 seap (seep), 4 sop, 4—5 soop, weak 1 Northumb. -supede, 4 soupede, -ide, souwpide, 6 suppit, suppte, 6—supped *Pa. pple strong* 4 soopen, soupen, 4—5 soopen, -un; weak 4 soupyd, 5 suppyd, 6 suppit, suppte, 7 supt, soopt, soopt'd, 6—supped. [Three types of formation on the Teutonic root *sūp-* (cf. SOP sb. 1, v. 1, SOPE, SOWP sb. 1) are represented here (1) OE *sūpan* str. vb., pa. t. *sāp* ('*sūpan*'), pa. pple. **sopen* = MLG *sūpen*, MDu *sūpen* (Du. *suppen*), OHG. *sūfan* (MHG. *sūfen*, G. *saufen*, in dial. strong and weak), ON. *sūpa*, (2) OE. **suppan*, once in Northumb. pres. ind. pl. *suppas*, corresp. to OHG. *supfyan*, *supphan*, *suffan* (MHG., G. dial. *sūpfen*), (3) OE. **sūþian*, once in Northumb. weak pa. t. pl. *gesūþodon*.

The forms with *þ* in ME appear first in northern texts. 1. *trans.* To take (liquid) into the mouth in small quantities (as opposed to a draught); 'also with in. Now chiefly Sc. and north. dial.; often spec. to take (liquid food) with a spoon.

a. c. 1000 ALFREDIC *Saints' Lives* in 16a He seap [v. r. seap] of dām calice eac swylce blod. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 184 3e þeah þu mid cuclere þæt seap. *Ibid.* 336 3if he þæt broð þonne ær syðð a 1307 *Poet. Times* Edw. II 238 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 334 The best he piketh up himself, And seveith the gode man soupe the lene broth c. 1300 *Nonivale* (Skeat) 190 [Woman] mylk and wortis soupith c. 1400 MAUNDEL (Roxb.) xiv 62 Pat ete bot flesch withouten breed and soupez þe broo 1470—85 MALORY *Arthur* vii v 219 Thou woldest not for alle the biothe that euer thou soupetst ones loke hym in the face. 1530 PALSGR *726/2*, I have herde saye that he was dede, but he wyll soupe as hoote potage as you 1590 BARROUGH *Math. Phisick* iii in (1639) 105 It is also good for them to soupe the juce of Quinces 1640 BROWN *Spargus Gard* ii in, A Pheasants egge soopt with a Peacocks feather. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiv. 33 As Gideons soldiers, to soop their handfull, not to swill their belly-full 1721 BAILEY, *To Sip*, to soop a little

β 13 E. E. *Allit P.* B 108 Þyse ilk renkez Schul neuer sitte in my sale my sope to fele. Ne suppe on sope of my seve a 1400—50 *Wars. Ale.* 1305 Þis colayne sope (= *Sore sb.*) if I sup c. 1450 *Ek. Curiasye* b9m *Babees Bk.* Ne suppe not with grette souvnynde Nober potage ne oþer þynge 1587 TURBERY *Trag. Jales* (1837) 143 Who The poyson supit, and tooke it patientlie 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 193 Which of all these Could gett one bit to eat, or drop suppe? a 1682 F. SERRIN *Blythesome Wedding* 65 And sing'd sheep-heads, and a haggive, And scadpils to sup till ye're fow 1692 TRYON *Good Housewife* 1. 5 You must take nourishing Meats and Drinks, good good Sack, Old Malago, Tent, or the like 1789 BURNS *Gudeen to you, Kinner* ii, Kate sits i' the neuk, Suppit' hen-broo. 1818 MISS FERRIER *Marriage* xxvii, Girl, that sup their porridge will always cut a good figure 1841 THACKERAY *Gl. Hogarty* *Diana* xii, After dinner, it was with difficulty I could get her to sup a little drop of wine and-water, and dip a toast in it. 1872 HARTLEY *Yorksh. Ditties* Ser. ii 107 Sellin' drink has made money a chap rich, an suppin it has made thousands poor. 1885 BARRIE *Windus in Thunus* 112 He began to sup his porridge

b. To drink up or off, swallow, esp by mouthfuls or spoonfuls. † Also with *out*, *in*.

1375 *Creation* 473 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 130 Me þošte Kaym tok Abellis blod and sup it op as he were wod c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 463 A white duffe suppid of all þat was in þe chailes with bur neb. c. 1450 *Almankind* 765 in *Macro Plays* 28 My prepotent father, when þe soupe, soupe owt yowur messe a 1529 SKALTON *E. Running* 380 Als

founde them no thorne, But supped it [sc. ale] vp at ones. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* v. 22 Wo unto them, yt are connyng men to suppe out wyne 1597 A. M. T. *Guillemeau's Pr. Chirurg.* 28/1 We must first let him suppe in a soft dressed egge 1600 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* iii. 142 Then will he sup off a cup of cold water as big as a milke-bowle 1620 VENNAR *Via Recta* v. 84 A couple of potched Egges, supped off warme, eating therewithall a little bread and butter 1747 WESTLY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 53 Sup it up in the morning fasting 1869 Lonsdale *Gloss*, *Sup up*, to drink off a glass of liquor 1870 Mrs. JULIE P. SMITH *Widow Goldsmith's Dau.* iii, The contents dealt out into the cracked bowl and tin cup, were immediately distributed, they eagerly supped it up. 1885 'OUIDA' *Rainy June* 133 To rattle down the Bois in a *ni lord*, and sup off a *matelote* by the lake with your Romeo.

2. *intr.* To take a sip or sips. to take drink by mouthfuls or spoonfuls; † formerly with partitive of. Now chiefly Sc. and north. dial.

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xviii 34 *Cum gustasset*, mid ðy gebrigde vel geseap. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 50 Sup swa ðu hatost mæge 13. c. *Coer de L.* 3085 Lord, we have pork sought, Etes, and soupes off the biowsys swote c. 1305 *Gloss IV. de Bibbesu* in Wright *Voc.* 130 *Avant he il hume* (Gloss soupe) 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. ii. 96 In fastyng-dayes to frete ar full tyme were And þanne to sitten and soupen til slepe hem assaille. c. 1475 *Babees Bk.* 144 Wheine your potage to yow shall be brouhte, Take yow sponys, and soupe by no way c. 1500 *Young Child.* *Bk.* 127 in *Babees Bk.* When þou copys, make no noyse With thine mouth As do boys. 1542 BRINKLOW *Lament* (1874) 89 We soupe of the broth in which the deuell was yoden. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. iv. 22 A bowring can, Of which he supt so oft, that on his seat His drunken corse he scarce vpholden can 1666 B. JONSON *Forest* ix 7 Might I of love's nectar sup 1701 GRAY *Cosm. Snes* a 1 v. 86 26 Nor therefore could we Supp, or Swallow, without it [sc. the tongue].

transf. 13. E. E. *Allit P.* C 131 Þe sayl swayed on þe see, þenne suppe bihouen þe coce of be colde water.

†3. *transf.* and *fig.* a. *trans.* Chiefly with *up*. To swallow up, consume, absorb. *Obs.*

Frequent as a rendering of L. *absorbere* in biblical versions. c. 897 ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C lviii 447 Forðonðe he, m. nauder, ne laet, ne ceald, ðeah ic hine sup, ic hine wille eft utaspian of minum muðe. c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Th.) lxxvii 15 Ne me se sead sup me mid muðe a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii 29 Drown me not þe storme of watre ne suppe me þe grounde. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* lxxviii 7 They ben sopen awei of wyn, they eiren in drunkenesse — 1 *Cor.* xv. 54 Deeth is sopen vp in victorie — *Rev.* xii. 16 The erthe openyde his mouth, and souped [v. r. sop vp, sop vp] the flood c. 1400 *Psalter* (MS. Bodl. 554) iii. 5 *marc.* As sopen up for sorowe 1532 MORF *Confut.* *Vindale* Wks. 713/1 As foral other synnes whateuer thei be, faith with alle suppe them al vp in a moment 1566 DRANT *Wail Herin* K. iv, The battered wall, prostrate dyd fall, The earthe supte up the gorgious gates. 1598 BASTARD *Chrestol.* i. xl. 25 Fourc lmes, which hold me tng an hower or twaine He sups up with a breath and takes no paine. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. n. iii 319 [A lake] whose waters gush so fast out of the ground, that they will overtake a swift horseman, and by and by with as incredible celerity [are] supped vp. 1652 CULVERWEL *Li. Nature* i. xvii (1668) 158 A Ship ready to be split upon a rock, or to be soopt up of a Wave.

†b. Of material objects. To take in (water, air) Also *sup out* in the opposite sense. *Obs.*

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vi 64 The joint barge, Sa full of ritis, and with lekks perbrak, Scho suppit huge wattr of the laik 1566 DRANT *Horace*, *Sat.* i. iv. B viii, As belowes sup and belich out wyndes, to make the yron softe 1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii (1593) 153 And how Charybdis. Now sowpeth in, now sowpeth out the sea incessantly. 1644 NYE *Humour* ii (1670) 33 Such a peece [of ordinance], which suppeh and relesnet continually more and more of that wind, which should serve to expell the bullet.

†c. To *sup up*. (a) to take in, 'swallow' (a story), (b) to utter indistinctly, also to retract (one's words) *Obs.*

1579 TOMSON *Cabini's Serin Tim.*, etc. 518/1 We see that every man is but too little of credit to sup vp that that shall be spoken, if there be any evil report of the Ministers of Gods worde. 1581 PETRIET *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* ii (1586) 58 b, We must speake frelie without supping vp our wordes, and bringing them but half forth 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxii. § 14 When they have put vs in hope of agreement, wherefore sup they vp their wordes againe? 1611 CORER, *Humor* i. *ha ole*, foolishly to sup, or sucke vp his owne wordes; to speake abruptly, or vndistinctly.

†d. *absol.* or *intr.* of waters, etc. *Obs.*

In 1382 and 1611 a literalism of translation. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xii 14, I shal scatere, and soupen awei togidere. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. vi 158 The large fludis suppis thrise in a swelch, And wther quhilis spawis in the air agane. 1611 *Bible* Hab. 1. 9 Their faces shall sup vp as the East Wind, and they shall gather the captiuitie as the sand

4. *fig.* To have experience of, to taste, esp. to *sup soi row*: cf. L. *haurire dolorem* (Cicero).

c. 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt.* xxi 28 *Qui non gustabit mortem*, ða ðe ne suppas deað. *Ibid.* Mark. Intro. 4/3 *Gustaturos quosdam mortem*, hia þet gebrigdeu vel gesupdon weron sunne oder þone deað c. 1395 *Flowerman's Tale* 1096 Holy cherche shuld stand full cold, Hir servants sitte and soupe sorowe. 1560 A. L. tr. *Cabini's Serin Sonje* *Bacch.* i, I do nothing but sup up the drink of sorrow 1599 PEELE *Sir Clym.* Wks. 1839 III. 123 I sup his dite destruction there for wretched love of me. 1731—8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 57 I'll make you one Day sup Sorrow for this 1839 W. CARLETON *Fardorougha* xiv, You'd make him sup sorrow for his harshness 1901 C. G. HARPER *Gl. North Road* II 294 Petty delinquents supped sorrow at their hands with a big spoon.

Sup (sɒp), v. 2 Forms: a. 3—6 soupe, 4—5 soupe, 4—6 soupe, (3, 6 Sc. soupe, 4 soupi, soupi, souppe, sowpy, sowppe, 5 soope, sopye, 6 Sc. soup, sowp). β. 5—7 suppe, (5 suppon, 6 souppe),

6-sup. [a OF *soper*, *super*, (also mod F.) *souper* = Pr. *sopar*, of obscure origin.]

1. *sup.* To eat one's supper, to take supper.

a. c1300 *Becket* 697 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 126 Heo setten bord and spraden cloth, and bi-gonne to soupe [other vers. *sopi*] faste c1300 *Harleik* 1765-6 He dide grey he a superliche. Dat he mithe supe swiþe wel. Also he setten, and sholde soupe. So comes a laddie in a soupe. 13 *Sir Beus* (A.) 3088 Pat ilche knyt, pat sopedde wiþ he gerstene nigt. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 359 When ther hadden souped there, Th. schopen hem to gon to reste. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthurs* v. vi. 126 When they had souped at her leysir kyng Arthur was ledde vnto a chamber. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lvi. 45 How glad that ever I dyne or sowp. 1559 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xlviii. 67 My fortune was to be Ludgit with this same companie, Soupit together, in ane chalmir lay.

b. 14 *Chaucer's Franklin* l. 489 (Cambr. MS.) It is al redy thowþe we rygh now. Go we thanne soupe [or soupe] c1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 190 When he had suppid, her lefte right nocht our night vnto he mornynge. c1440 *Prouty Perry* 444a Suppon, ceno. 1538 *STARKEY England* (1878) 26 Hyt ys late and tyme to soupe. 1552 *Arden of Feversham* iv. iii. 13 If this weathre would last, a man shold neuer dyne nor sup without candle light. 1600 *VENERER Via Recta* viii. 173 We commonly sup about six houres after we have dined. 1699 *Davies Virg. Georg.* iii. 786 He never suppt in solemn State. 1721 *Swift Lett.* (1767) III. 227, I suppt with lord treasurer. I staid till two. I must sup with him, and he keeps cursed houres. 1777 *H. Walpole Lett. to H. S. Conway* 10 July, I kept him to sup, sleep, and breakfast here this morning. 1837 *Lockhart's Club* i. ix. 286 The officers of the Light Horse, established a club among themselves, supping once a week at each other's houses in rotation. 1886 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 27 July 8/1 The Prince and Princess of Wales supped on the Lyceum stage with Mr. Irving and Mrs. Terry.

b. Const. on, upon, off (of, with) the food.

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1025 He souppes with seueene knyave childe, Choppid in a chargour. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) III. 204 Of grene herbis rycht oft [he] did soupe and dyne. 1603 *SHAKS Meas for M.* iv. iii. 159, I am faine to dine and sup with water and bran. 1704 *ALDEN Fables* v. 23 He din'd and suppt'd upon the best. 1829 *Scott Rob Roy* introd. ad int., they took a wedder from the fold, killed it, and supped off the carcass. 1890 *Dovle White Company* xxvii, They supped on good fare, and slept between lavender-scented sheets.

c. *ians.* To make a supper of; also with cognate English. *rare.*

1a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1298 To soupe withe þat soueraygne fulle selouthe mete. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* vii. xi, After having suppt the supper of the damned. 1851 *Mrs Browning Casa Guidi* Wind, l. 220 Before the eyes of men, awake at last, Who put away the meats they used to sup.

2 *fig* (or in fig. context) and *allusively.*

† To sup with our Saviour, with Jesus Christ, to sup in heaven or hell (after Rev. ii. 20) said of persons who have died or are about to die. Cf. *SUPPER* s.b. 1 b.

In quot. 1605 with *h.* to be construed with *sup* (cf. quot. 1603 in 1 b), but in modern editions of the passage *of* is often substituted, and construed with *full*.

1388 *Wyclif Rev.* iii. 20 If ony man shal here my voys, and opene the 3at, I shal entre to him, and soupe with him. c1386 *CHAUCER Pars I* 7. 216, I wol entre in to hym by my grace, and soupe with hym by the goode werkes þat he shal doon, whiche werkes be the food of god. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1805 We alle, Soupe with oure Sauoure solemly in heuene. a 1574 *KNOW Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1246 l. 170 My faith is such, that my saule sail soup with my Saviour this nyght. 1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* v. 1. 214 You shall sup with Iesu Christ to night. 1605 = *Macb.* v. v. 23, I haue suppt full with horrors. 1607 = *Cor.* iv. v. 50 Angers my Meate I suppe vpon my selfe. 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof.* St. ii. xxi. 137 Dining on Christ in the Sacrament, expecting no other then to sup with him in heuene. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 426 The Sun, at Even Sups with the Ocean. 1824 *SWELLER Devils Walk* x, They sup on the groans of the dying and dead. 1830 *Scott Demol.* vi. 211 The reader may sup full on such wild horrors in the Causes Celebres. 1873 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* VI. lxviii. 332 People had supped full of horrors.

3. *trans.* a. *Falconry and Ventry.* To give the last feed of the day to (a hawk, horse, or hound) Also with *up*.

1575 *TURBERV. Fauconrie* 133 Let hir flee but once, and suppe hir vp vpon the pray. 1610. 225 At evening conuey it [sc. a casting] into hir gorge, after you haue suppt hir. 1610 Supping hir euery night with a ratte or a mouse. 1596 *SHAKS Tam Shr.* Ind. i. 28 Huntsman I charge thee, tender wel my hounds. But sup them well, and looke vnto them all. 1622 *MARBE Tr. Aleman's Guesman d'Alf.* l. 228 Is it fit. To feede a horse with said? To sup a Falcon with straw? 1798 *Trans Soc. Arc.* XVI. 152 At the time of supping the horses up, after they are bedded, give euery horse a small armful. 1805 *JAMES Milt. Dub.* (ed. 2), To sup up, a term used in the British cavalry, to signify the last duty that is performed, when the horses are allowed to rest for the night. 1810 = *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

† b. Of food. To furnish a supper for. *Obs. rare.*

1588 *SHAKS, L. L. L.* v. ii. 698 If a haue no more mans blood in y's belly, then will sup a Flea. 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 19, Having caught more fish than will sup myself and my friend.

c. To give a supper to, entertain at supper.

1619 in *Crt & Times Gaz.* I (1848) II. 174 This day, I think, the Lorraine ambassador is supped. 1865 *SALA in Reader* No. 117 337/1 They will breakfast you, they will sup you. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 3/2 They lunched her at the Carlton, dined her at the Trocadero, supped her at Prince's.

† *Supari* (sup'ari), *East Indian.* Also 7-9 suparee, 9 sopari, -ee. [Hindi *supari* betel nut.] The betel nut; also applied to the areca palm, the leaves of which are chewed with the betel nut. Also *altit.*

1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 28 Sneezing-powder is not more frequent with the Irish, than chewing Arec, (by Arab and Indians call'd *Tauffel* and *Supared*) is with these

Savages. 1849 *EASTWICK Dry Leaves* 214 Is it meant that one would find a high degree of devotion in standing twelve years on one's head, imbedded in supari leaves? 1858 *SIMMONS Dict. Trade, Soapree, Soapari* 1890 D. DAVIDSON *Men Long Life* in 43 The hamals, regaling themselves by chewing their pain leaf and soapree.

Supawn (sup'pŭn). *U.S.* Also 8-9 supawn, 9 suppon (sup'pŭn), sipawn, sepon, -awn. [Natick *saupdun* softened, *f. saupde*, *sabde* it is softened: cf. Virginian *asapane* (Strachey, 1615), Abenaki *sutsa'ba'n* (Rasles), *nsabon* (Laurent), Narragansett *nasaunip* (see *SAMP*). Cf. Du *sapaen*, *supaeu* (17th c.)] A kind of porridge made of maize flour boiled in water until it thickens. Also *altit.*

1793 J. BARLOW *Hasty Pudding* (1815) 6 On Hudson's banks while men of Belgic spawn Insult and eat thee by the name Supawn. a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1823) IV. 93 The house contained neither bread nor flour, and we were obliged to sup upon sipawn. 1833 C. F. HOFFMAN *Winter Far West* xii (1835) l. 147, I helped myself with an iron spoon from a dish of supawn. 1836 [MRS. TRAILL] *Backw. Canada* 189 A substantial sort of porridge, called by the Americans 'Suppone'. 1868 B. J. LOSSING *Hudson* 122 He went to the church every night at eight o'clock to ring the 'supawn-bell'. This was the signal for the inhabitants to eat their 'supawn', or hasty-pudding, and prepare for bed.

Sup (s'ŭp), *slang*. Short for *SUPER* s.b.

1844 in *Spirit Publ. Ynls.* (1825) 309 A youthful supernumerary compositor, or 'gentleman sup', in a printing establishment. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 59 The other set, the regular bob (sometimes eldritch) a night 'sups'. 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sup*, the supernumerary of a station.

† **Suppellecarius**, *a. Obs. rare*°. [f. late L. *suppellecarius*, see next, -ic, and -ARIUS.]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Suppellecarius*..., that pertains to household-stuff.

Suppellecile (s'ŭp'el'ek'il, -il), *a. and sb.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7-8 supp; *er. on.* *suppellecile* [ad. L. *suppellectus*, prob. f. *super*, *SUPER*-1 + *lectus* couch: see -ILE.]

A. adj. Pertaining to or of the nature of household furniture; *transf.* ornamental.

1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 4 Suppellecile Complements instead of substantial Graces. 1800 *HURDIS Ann. Village* 86 To see their suppellecile treasures float in playful dance around. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 527 The inhabitants had the choice of being fried or drowned, along with their penates and their suppellecile property.

B. sb. Furniture (also *fig.*); scientific apparatus or equipment (see next).

1597 A. M. Tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* iv. 16, I am not the man which liveth by, by other mans mutated suppelleciles. 1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 480 The Shops suppelleciles are almost unnumerable. a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1890) III. 44 To remove all their books and such suppelleciles as they esteemed worth the trouble of carrying out. 1793 W. ROBERTS *Looker on No. 78* (1794) III. 234 Ideas are the matter, the suppellecile of the mind.

† **Supplex** (s'ŭp'leks), *rare.* [L.] *lit* Household furniture; *fig.* the equipment or apparatus for an experiment or operation.

1553 *BRADFORD Sermon Repent.* To Chr. Rdr, Knowing how short my *supplex* and store is [ed. 1574 how slender my store is]. a 1607 *AUBREY Lives* (1808) I. 9 The way to make it [sc. astrology] perfect is to get a supplex of true genitures. 1794 *KIRWAN Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 40 This solid therefore should make part of the mineralogical *supplex*. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 523/3 His supplex consisted of the iron pot aforesaid, and a hollow bamboo for water.

Super (s'ŭp'ri), *sb.*

1. † 1 [Short for *INSUPER*] Something 'standing in super'; a balance remaining over. *Obs.*

1606 *Br. H. King Sermon Delivrance* 51 If you chance to enwrap amongst the common Shoale of gaue, any thing that belongs to God, enter it not into your Audit, nor account that amongst your Supers, which is your *Oms*. 1642 C. VERNON *Consid. Each.* 6 All debts and Supers depending in any accounts.

II [Short for various subst. compounds of *SUPER*.] Chiefly *colloq.*, *slang*, or *commercial*.

2 a. = *SUPERAL*. b. = *SUPERPHOSPHATE* 2. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 519 Besides the triple salts and the *subis* and the *supers*. 1900 *Dundas Adv.* 9 June 8/1 The substantial dressing of 4 cwt. supers, 2 cwt. dissolved bones, and 1 cwt. sulphate of ammonia.

3 = *SUPERNUMERARY*. a. *Theat.*

1853 'C. BEDE' *Vendiant Green* ii. iii, If by a super you mean a supernumerary... then the Pet isn't one. 1859 *SALA Trav. round Clock* (1851) 176 My private belief is that no 'super' could exist long in any atmosphere remote from the vicinity of the stage-door of a theatre. 1877 E. W. GOSSC *North Stud.* 4 *Danish Poets* (1890) 228 The actors gave special performances, and on these occasions Andersen managed to get on the boards and mix with the supers. 1905 J. K. JEROME *Idle Ideas* xv, She sinks down fainting on the stage and is carried off by Supers.

altit. 1876 D. COOK *Bk. Play II* 202 The 'super' is under the rule of a 'super-master', who is in his turn governed by the wavings of the prompter's white flag in the wings.

b. A supernumerary on board ship. 1866 *Da. by Tel.* 16 Jan. 7/4 These were real ships, and a certain proportion of the 'supers' on board were always sea sick.

c. *gen.*

1884 *Academy* 14 Jan. 25/3 The odd four cats are only 'supers'. 1885 G. R. SIMS *Rogues & Vagabonds* lviii. 277 It is the custom when young doctors are anxious to work up a

reputation for being fashionable for them to engage a few supers—that is, to give advice gratis to a few selected persons, on condition that they come once or twice a week and help to make a crowd in the waiting-room. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, You ladies will have a cavalier apiece, and one to spare, that's myself, I am only a super now a-days.

4 = *super-hive* (see *SUPER*-3), a box containing a certain number of sections of honey.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 84/1 In the beginning of July the hive was filled with combs, and the bees availed themselves of a super, in which they stored some pounds of honey. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agr.* (1869) 275 Honey for market purposes is generally stored in small boxes or supers, about five inches square. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug. 188 Two and three-quarter supers from each bar frame hive have not been uncommon 'takes', and the honey is remarkably good.

5. = *SUPERINTENDENT*.

1870 *Gordon Bush Ballads*, *From the Wick* 23 What's up with our super to-night? 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* 283, I was 'Super' of a sheep station up north two years ago.

6. = *SUPERFINE*.

1881 *Inst. Census Clarks* (1885) 64 Woollen cloth manufacture. Super Weaver. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 5 June 7/2 Of the power looms, 1,700 are devoted to the production of extra supers and 3-ply carpets.

7. *Thieves' slang.* A watch. *Comb super-screwing*, watch-stealing.

1859 *Times* 26 Apr. 9 6 The abstraction of the watches (which the thieves term *super screwing* from the slang of *super*, a watch, from the practice of twisting the handles of the watches off). 1903 H. HARGOOD *Autobiog. of Thief* ii. (1904) 45 The art of 'banging a super', that is, stealing a watch by breaking the ring with the thumb and forefinger, and thus detaching it from the chain.

Hence *Supering*, (a) the action of performing as a 'super' in a theatre, (b) the putting of a 'super' on a bee-hive.

1859 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 30 Nov. 7/1 Supering is generally extra time work, done by men who are otherwise engaged in the daytime. 1910 *Daily News* 3 June 4, I advise beekeepers to find out the needs of the local market before supering.

Super (s'ŭp'ri), *a. Trade colloq.* [Short for various adj. compounds of *SUPER*.]

1. = *SUPERFICIAL* 2. (Usually following the sb.)

1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan* iii. xii, Hundreds of feet of plinths, at so much per foot, super. 1887 *Young Every Man his own Mechanic* § 12 The price of common Belgian glass for ordinary glazing purposes is 3^d per foot super. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Aug. 2/2 Total cost per super yard per annum. 11 0 d.

2. = *SUPERFINE* 4.

1842 *Dischoff Woollen Manuf.* II. 187 Long wool of the best class that is grown in Kent, which we term super matching, or long drawing. 1850 *DICKENS Dan Cobb* ix, Showing me a roll of cloth which he said was extra super. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Aug. 7/2 A fair amount of business is doing in wests, especially in super lusters. 1888 *Ibid.* 5 Nov. 7/2 Half bred and super wools, fine and super wethers.

Super (s'ŭp'ri, -ri), *prefix*, repr. L. *super* = the adv. and prep. *super* above, on the top (of), beyond, besides, in addition, used in composition with the various meanings detailed below. (Cf. the related Skr. *upari-*, Gr. *ὑπερ* -HYPER-, OE. *ofer*, etc. OVER-.)

A certain number of important Latin compounds, chiefly verbs, belong to the classical period, but the great majority are of later date, and many are recorded first from Christian writers. As a living prefix in English, *super-* first appears about the middle of the 15th c.; it became frequent in Elizabethan times, and in the 17th c. it was very widely used. In more recent times it has been extensively introduced into the nomenclature of chemistry and other sciences as a correlative to *SUB-*. In technical language it sometimes varies with *SUPRA-* (of which the strict correlative is *INFRA-*), e.g. *super-local* and *supra-local*, *super-orbital* and *supra-orbital*, *superlapsarian* and *supralapsarian*.

The more important and permanent compounds are entered in this Dictionary as main words; the present article includes such compounds of a general character as have not a permanent status, and scientific terms of which the meaning may (for the most part) be gathered from the meaning of the prefix and that of the radical element.

A considerable number of Latin compounds were adopted in 'learned' form in OF, as *superabonder*, *supereminet*, *supererogation*, *superflu*, *superintendunt*, *superinscription*, *superseuer*; a few of such compounds became permanently established, as *superflua*, *superlatif*, *superstitio*, but the majority have been superseded by forms with the 'popular' representative of L. *super*, viz. *sur*, e.g. *surabonder*, *sur-eminent*, *surerogation*, *surintendunt*, cf. the parallel forms *superflu*, *surflu* in mod F.

Pronunciation. The general rule is that the first syllable of the prefix carries the secondary stress of the compound, e.g. *su per'a'd*, *su per'e-ro-ga-tion*, *su pernu-mer-a-ry*, *su per-pho-sphate*, *su per-se-quu-a-l-teral*, *su per-sub-stan-tial*. But this syllable carries the main stress where there is a contrast, implicit or explicit, with the radical element as a simple word or with some other compound of it, e.g. *su per-class*, *su per-flux*, *su per-hive*, *su per-man*, *su per-na-ture*, *su per-sail*, *su per-so-lid*, *su per-stru-cture*; the

su bordinate *comt* and the *su perordinate*. In two words and their immediate derivatives (in which the etymological meaning has been obscured), the stress is on the second syllable of the prefix, viz *superfluous*, *superlative*.

I. Over, above, at the top (of); on, upon.

1 Forming adjs. in which *super-* is prepositional relation to the sb implied in the second element, as in late L *supercaelestis* that is *super celum* above the heavens, SUPERCELESTIAL, *superterrenus* that is *super terram* above the earth, SUPERTERRENE, -TERRESTRIAL.

a. Compounds of a general character (chiefly nonce-words) and miscellaneous scientific and technical terms

SUPERAEAL, situated above the air or atmosphere. **SUPERAQUEOUS**, situated above the surface of water. **SUPERAUROULAR**, situated above the ears. **SUPERCELESTIAL**, lying above the Cretaceous series (cf. *Supracretaceous*). **SUPEREMPYREAN**, above the empyrean or firmament. **SUPERGLACIAL**, situated or occurring upon the surface of ice, esp. of a glacier. **SUPERGLACIAL**, placed over or upon the lip. **SUPERGLACIAL**, written above the line. **SUPERGLACIAL**, occurring or performed above or upon the surface of the sea. **SUPERGLACIAL**, above the surface of a planet, in quot. as *sb.* a superplanetary being. **SUPERGLACIAL**, above the limits of space. **SUPERGLACIAL**, 'situated above the earth and its atmosphere' (*Century Dict* 1891).

1660 INGLIO *Bentio*, & *U*, II, (1682) 62 They confine him to the 'super aerial Regions'. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* II 118 If there be a Superaerial Region of Ether. 1822 P. BAUCHAMP (Geo Giot) *Anal Hist Nat. Relig.* (1875) 103 Incomprehensible phenomena are ascribed to the incomprehensible person above. They call forth the deepest horror as being sudden eruptions of the super-aerial volcano. 1886 R. MUNRO in *Sci Anthropol* Inst May 459 A wooden gangway, probably submerged, stretched to the shore. There has been no evidence to show that the uprisings supported a 'superaqueous platform'. 1845 S. JUDG *Margaret* II, 1 (1871) 168 'those "super-aureolar capillary appendages, haidened with pomatum'. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol Man* 181 'Supercetaceous Group (Syn Superior Order, *Conyx*, Tertiary Rock, *Engl. Authors*). 1846 The supercetaceous deposits of London and the Isle of Wight. 1871 KEN *Hymnothea* Poet, Wks 1721 III 90 As 'super-Empyrean Waves unsluck'd, With Ocean mix'd, the general Flood produce'd'. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Geol Field* 274 The summer sun gave origin to 'superglacial streams'. 1888 *Standard* 13 Dec, 3 Deprived of their 'superglacial ornaments'. 1877 *Athenaeum* 1 Dec 701 MSS with the so-called Assyrian punctuation or 'superlinear vowel points'. 1887 *Ibid.* 24 Sept 401/3 Dr. Wickes tries to prove that it is a mnemonic to style the 'superlinear punctuation' Assyrian or Babylonian. 1816-18 *Tuckey's Narr. Exped. R. Zaire*, 29 Few of them [sc. the African Atlantic Island] seem to have had 'super-marine eruptions'. 1845 THACKERAY *Picture-Gossip* 12 A stout gentleman who believed that he could walk upon the water, and set off in the presence of a great concourse of people upon his supermarine journey. 1827 COLERIDGE in *Blackw Mag* (1882) Jan 127 A bright fire is the apotheosis of coal, and Mary, as fire maker, a maker of black angels, and other bearded 'superplanetary'. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl Relig Knowl* II, 950 This 'superspatial heaven, above the cloudy and the stellar heavens'.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* = Situated above, or on the dorsal side of, the part or organ denoted by the second element, as in mod L *supergeminalis* that is *super genu* above or upon the knee, applied to the knee-pan (Cf. SUPRA-).

SUPERACROMIAL, *su perambula cral*, *supercallo'sal* (the corpus callosum), *superce utral* (the central sulcus of the brain), *su perethmoidal*, *superflogital*, *su perlaryngeal*, *superma rginal*, *supermedial*, *superorbital* (also as *sb.*), *supersphenoid*, *sphenoidal*, *su persquamosal* (a bone of the skull in ichthyosaurs).

1839-47 Todd's *Cycl Anat* III 572/3 Superficial nerves. The supra-clavicular and 'super-acromial'. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inu. Anim* 15 563 Each of these ossicles [in the Ophiuridae] is surrounded by four plates; one median and antambulacral, two lateral, and one median and 'superambulacral'. 1903 *Amer Anthropol* Oct-Dec 623 The 'supercallosoal fissure [in the brain of J. W. Powell] is separated into two pieces'. 1846 The 'supercentral' is of the usual zygial shape, freely continuous cephalad with the superfrontal. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim Life* 25 'Superethmoidal and interorbital vacuities'. 1877 SWERT *Phonetic* 20 A vowel... voice (voiced breath) modified by some definite configuration of the 'super-glottal passages, but without audible friction'. 1910 *Mod Lang. Rev* V 91 A glide with no definite 'superlaryngeal articulation'. 1852 DANA *Crust* I 544 (The hairs) become 'super-marginal'. 1846 WORCESTER, 'Supermedial, being above the middle'. *De la Beche*, 1849 *Noad Electricity* (ed. 3) 238 The 'super-orbital nerve was laid bare in the forehead, as it issues through the supra-ciliary foramen in the eyebow'. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci, Org. Nat* I 212 Both the lacrymal and superorbital bones answer to a series of bones found commonly in fishes, and called 'snorbital' and 'superorbital'. 1884 COUS *N Amer Birds* 178 The nasal gland, sometimes called the superorbital gland, from its position in many birds. 1901 DORLAND *Med Dict*, 'Supersphenoid, above the sphenoid bone'. 1891 *Century Dict*, 'Supersphenoidal'. 1866 OWEN *Anat Verh.* I 158 The two supplemental bones of the skull

[in the Ichthyopterygia] are the postorbital and 'super-squamosal'.

c. *Bot* in same sense as b (varying with SUPRA-), as *supera xillary* (mod. L. *superaxillaris*), *su perfoha leous*, also in terms relating to the geographical distribution of plants, as *su peragra nan*, *super-a icter* (see quotes).

1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*, 'Superagarian applied to a zone which includes the region of vegetation in Great Britain above the limits of cultivation'. 1852 HENRY *1891 Eur* IV 163 The 'Super-aicte [zone], bounded below by the limit of the heather (*Calluna vulgaris*) at an elevation of about 3000 feet. 1802 B. HALL *Elem. Bot* 183 'Superaxillary Flowers'. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*, 'Superfohaeous = suprafoliaceus'.

d. Forming sbs denoting something placed over or upon that which is denoted by the radical element, as in eccl. L *superaltare* SUPERALTAR, *superfontile* SUPERFONTAL, *superhumeral* SUPERHUMERAL, *superpellicum* SUPERPELLOE.

2 With advb. force, = Above, over, on, occas. from above (in material or non-material sense), prefixed to verbs, pples, adjs, and nouns of action or state, as in L. *superappare* to appear above, *superascere* to grow over, *superaddicare* to build upon, *superfluere* to overflow (see SUPERFLUOUS), *superimpendere* overhanging, *superincurvatus* bent over, *superinduire* (see INDUE), *superinducere* to overflow, *supermetre* to flow over, *superscribere* to write above, *superdescriptio* (see SUPERSCRIBE, -SCRIPTION), *superstruere* to erect above (see SUPERSTRUCT, -STRUCTURE), *supervestire* to clothe upon.

(a) Forming intransitive vbs. and other parts of speech of cognate meaning; e. g. † *supermeate* vb.; *supergravitavit*, -impending, -inflected, -lying, -situated, -standing pples. and ppl. adjs.; *superambient*, -ponderant adjs., *superflation*, -gravitation, -inundation, -mediation sbs. **SUPERCRESCENT** a., growing over or on the top of something; so **SUPERCRESCENCE**, a parasitic growth. **SUPERSALENCY**, the leaping of the male for the act of copulation; so **SUPERSALENT** a.

1693 J. BEAUMONT *Burnet's Th Earth* II 106 By what agitation of the 'superambient Air can Waters be driven for 450 Miles ascent? 1900 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* III 265 (Cent Dict Suppl.) Damp soil serves to keep the superambient atmosphere damp. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* II v 98 Like other 'supercrescences, and such as living upon the stock of others, are termed Parasitical plants'. 1638 A. READ *Chirug* ix 66 The 'supercrecent flesh doth require a stronger catharticall medicament'. 1746 *Phil. Trans* XLIV 223 The concreted Salts found, candying the supercrecent furze. 1690 C. NESS *Hist & Myst. O. 3 N Test* I 21 God gave this spirit by way of infusion, 'superflation or breathing upon'. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* II 112 According to the weight of the 'Supergravitating Water'. 1846 The 'Supergravitation of the high parts of the water upon the lower'. 1711 KEN *Edmund Poet* Wks 1721 II 83 As Divers at the Bottom of the Deep feel not the vast 'superimpending Heap'. 1804 *Mirror of Inquiry* 86 Pillars connected by the even pavement on which they stand, and by the superimpending intabulation. 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 158 The day sparingly filtered through the depth of 'superimpending wood'. 1918 BANISTER *Hist Man* I 20 These two processes meeting after a 'superinflected manner, are knit together by an oblique Suture'. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* III 6, 1208 Hee recovered the earth from the 'superinundation of waters'. 1866 LAWRENCE *tr Costa's Rocks Classified* (1878) 378 What thickness of 'superlying strata should be assumed as sufficient'. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 'Supermeate', to go or slip over, to run, or flow over. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Supermentation, a flowing or passing over'. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II 105 The top of the Mountain being so much nearer the top of the Atmosphere, a lesser weight of 'Superponderant Air makes a lesser quantity of Quicksilver arise in the Tube'. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* III. 1 107 Their [sc. elephants'] cotton is made by 'superpalency like that of horses'. 1903 *Eng Dial Dict*, *Rig v.* 1, to perform the act of superpalency only, to back. 1836 SMART *Profr. Dict*, 'Superpalent'. 1597 A. M. T. *Gullemian's Fr Chirug* 13 b/a To bring the 'superstituted places together'. 1859 C. FORSTER *Monum. Assyria*, etc. 87 The 'super-standing word'. 1769 E. BANCROFT *Gwiana* 12 Those 'superundations are the source of this redundant fertility'.

(b) Forming transitive vbs and related words of cognate meaning: † *Supera ct v.*, to actuate or impel from above. **SUPERAFUSION** see quot. **SUPERCEISE** v. [after *circumcise*]: see quot. **SUPERCOLUMINATION**, the erection of one order of columns upon another. † *Superdevil v.*, to set the Devil over. † *Superedicate pa. pple*, built or founded upon something. † *Superedification*, building upon something, *concr.* a superstructure. † *Superedify v.*, to build upon a foundation, to erect as a superstructure (also *absol.*). **SUPEREX** v., to fix upon something else. † *Supergu rgitate v.*, to canse to overflow. **SUPERINDUE** v., to put on as a garment, esp over another. **SUPERINSCRIBE** v., (a) to inscribe on the top or at the head, (b) to inscribe over another inscription. † *Superinvest v.*, to clothe as with an outer garment. **SUPERJESUITED** ppl a., ruled over by Jesuits. **SUPERSALENT** v., to set Satan over. † *Supervested pa. pple*, covered with a garment;

also *transf.* Also occas in formations on a sb., as † *Superbody v.*, to fit a 'body' upon.

1655 PHILLIPS *God's Decree* § 45 57 That they might not be betray'd into a yawning reliance upon their being 'superacted to the working out of their salvation, he bids them work it out with fear and trembling'. 1658 PHILLIPS, 'Superaffusion', a shedding upon, a pouring on the top. 1552 In J. C. Jeaffreson *Mid. County Rec* (1886) I 8 A woman's Keryll of Russell worsted 'superboded with damask'. 1784 *Characters in Ann Reg* 5/1 The men are all circumcised, or rather 'superceded, as the operation consists in cutting off only a small piece of the foreskin, at the upper part. 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch* 1 94/1 The writer objects—and so do we—to 'super-columation'. 1604 N. D. 3rd Pt *Three Conv Eng* 279 They were 'superdeuilled, superdeuilled, and thorowdeuilled'. 1508 Fisher *7 Penit. Ps. cm.* Wks (1876) 180 We may be 'superedifyinge vpon cryst'. 1670 DOWN *Pseudo martyr* Pref B 2, If we distinguish not all those 'super-edifications and furnishings, and ornaments to be equally the Foundation it self, there can be no Church. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl Fisher* 48 In every building orderly framed, the foundation had precedence, then followeth superedification, and lastly consummation. 1638 E. RYLANDS *Peace Ch.* 41 To this Foundation must be joynd a progresse in the Superstruction, and in this superedification it will be needfull to observe these two things. 1558 *Abbt Protocols Town Clerks of Glasgou* (1896) II 58 Cuthbert can uocht haif closure at the south end of his waier, without he haif tollarence of the said Johnne to 'superedifie vpon his grvile'. 1582 A. T. (Rhem) 1 Pet. II 5 Vnto whom approaching, a living stone, be ye also your selues superedified as it were living stones. 1640 BP HALL *Chr. Moder.* (Ward) 29/2 We must distinguish between truths necessary, and truths additional or accessory, truths fundamental, and truths superedified. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 124 So vigorous a construction of a little City, not superedified upon an old bottom, but upstart and new-emergent from the ground. 1774 N. COLLIER in 'Joel Collier' (J. L. Bicknell) *Mss Trav.* App 9 It was an angel, and not a fiend, which Mr Wagner had 'superfiked to that excellent piece of machinery'. 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* II vi 32 Mammona doth not 'superurgate anything in my locals'. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I v 88 The Scripture oracles affirm that the earthly house of this Schenon shall be corrupted or dissolved, but the Schenon it self 'superindue or put on a house not made with hands [2 Cor v. 2]'. 1858 SEARS *Athian.* IV 27 We shall have our lost bodies again, to be superindued upon these attenuated ones. 1820 T. L. PEACOCK *Misc. Wks* 1875 III 328 Nine books. 'Superinscribed with their [sc. the Muses'] nine names'. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb (Cassell) It was put into an envelope addressed to M. Floquet, President of the Chamber, and superinscribed in another envelope to the Secretary-General of the Parliament. 1624 DONNE *Devot.* (ed. 2) 340 They who have made just use of their former dates, be 'superinusted with glory'. 1628 F. GRAY *Sidney* (1652) 111 Only to keep those humble lively souls free from oppression, in that 'super-Jesuited sove raignty'. 1857 *Trinity Cath Reliq* (ed. 4) 178 [Luther's] assertion is 'that Zuinglius, and all who adhere to his doctrine, are insatanzed, 'superasatanzed and persatanzed'. 1657 W. RAND *tr Gassendi's Life Peiresc* II 49 Stones that abide long in the bladder, are 'supersted with divers crusts'. 1697 J. SERGRANT *Solid Philos* 285 Supersted with an Artificial Dress, thrown over them by our Reflexion.

b. with intransitive verbs and their derivatives. = Above (in *fig.* sense); in a higher condition, relation, etc.; in nonce-words, as *su per-exi st* vb., -*exist* adj., -*istent* adj. (after SUBSISTENT), -*isting* ppl adj.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* *Poet* (1851) 177 The sea, the mountain ridge, Niagara, and every flower bed, preexist, or 'superexist, in pre cantations'. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I 94 All that exists he regards as a symbolical manifestation of the 'super-existent'. 1834 COLPINDER *Lit Rem* (1839) IV 161 The spirit of man, the spirit subsistent, is deeper than both, the body [and] the soul, and the Spirit descendent and 'superexistent is higher than both. 1653 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I 1 2 Names, in regard both of author & object divine; sometimes, in the concrete, sometimes in the abstract, the first signifying his perfect subsistence, the other his 'supersubsisting perfection'.

3. Prefixed to descriptive sbs. with adv. force = Placed or situated above, over, or upon something, forming the upper part of (that which is denoted by the second element); higher, upper as in L. *superedificium* a superstructure, *superficies* SURFACE, etc., med. L. *supervestimentum* upper garment; e. g. *su per-cloth*, -*crust*, -*ether*, -*passage*, -*soil*, -*stage*, -*lower*. **SUPERHIVE**, a removable upper compartment of a bee-hive. † *Superinve stiture*, an outer garment. **SUPERMILLION**, -*million*, a million in the tracery of the upper part of a window, hence **SUPERMILLIONED** a, furnished or constructed with super-millions. † *Su per-plant*, a plant growing upon another plant; a parasite or epiphyte. **SUPERPESTMENT**, -*ve sture*, an outer garment. † *Su per-writting*, writing on the top of other writing.

1630 W. SCOT *Appl Narr.* (1846) 29 A dead corps having his 'supercloth upon him'. 1902 A. LANG *Hist Scot* II x 255 The Bishop of Dunkeld 'had allowed a corpse with a supercloth over it to be carried into a church 'in popish manner'. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol* (ed. 3) 147 The series of rocks that makes up the earth's 'super-crust—the only part which is within the range of direct investigation'. 1676 GOLT *Divine Hist* *Genes World* 483 The true System of the World, that is, the 'Superether, and utmost Circumference thereof; and within that Concave Sphere, the Aether, [etc.]. 1855 *Poultry Chron* II 524 The cap or 'super-hive may be removed once or twice during the summer, with from 20 to 10 lbs. of honey. 1756 HORNE *Diss.* xvii. (1793) II 142 'Clothed upon' with a 'superinvestiture of the house from heaven, namely, the divine light [2 Cor v. 2, 4]. 1846 F. A.

PALFY *Man Gothic Archt* 184 The smaller tracery-bars, or *super-mullions, divide the tracery into compartments 1847 R & J A BRANDON *Anal Goth Archt* (1849) I 25 The upper part of the tracery is divided by *super-mullions and transoms. 1912 F BOND *Cathedrals* 337 The supermullion is just beginning to find its way into the tracery (1349-1362) 1838 *Penny Cyc* XI, 325/1 We might employ the epithet *super-mullioned, as indicating that the upper divisions of the windows have mullions rising from the arches of the lower ones. 1890 *Archaeol* *Finl* XLVII 92 With plain fenestrations of five foiled openings supermullioned 1893 H M WILSON *Irrigation Engineering* xii (1909) 285 Where the canal is at a lower level than the drainage channel, a *super-passage is employed to carry the latter over the canal 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 We find no *Super-Plant, that is a Formed Plant, but Mistletoe 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* II vi 98 An arboreous excrescence, or rather superplant 1814 *Time's Telescope* (1822) 333 An unhealthy tree is never without these imperfect superplants [sc. mosses] 1864 R A. ARNOLD *Hist Cotton Famine* 433 As the seams of coal are gotten, and the props are removed, the *super-soil falls in 1879 *Cassell's Techn Fdnc* I 270/2 There are two kinds of soil, the *super* and the *sub* The former term is confined to the layer next the surface 1906 *Athenaeum* 10 Mar 304/2 A *super stage can be attached for examining transparent objects 1884 *Contemp Rev* July 204 Placing an octagonal super-tower, or 'lantern', on a square sub tower 1868 MARRIOTT *Vest Chr* Intro II, p. xxi, The *Super vestment [of heathen priests] was either bordered (*prætexta*) with rich ornament, or wholly made of purple, [or] of scarlet. *Ibid* II, p. viii, 'The *supersternum the prevailing form of which was that of a large blanket, admitted of the greatest variety in arrangement' 1644 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 258 To bring *Rasae Tabulae*, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher *Super-writing (being scribbling) maketh neither the old, nor the new legible

b. *Anat.* (a) Designating the upper of two parts or members, superior; e.g. *supermaxilla* the upper maxilla or jaw (Dorland), *superpetrosal*. (b) Designating a part overlapping another, or formed by such overlapping e.g. *superfissure*, *superpyre*, *super sulcus* (Dorland).

1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII, 160/1 *Superfissures and subfissures. These terms are employed herein to designate the fissures which result from the formation of *superpyres and subpyres The line of overlapping of a superpyre is a superfissure A subfissure is one which is concealed by a superpyre *Ibid* 242/1 The *superpetrosal sinus starts from the cavernous.

c. *Anat.* Forming adjs. (with *super-* in adj relation to the sb. or subst. phr. implied in the second element cf r b): (a) derivatives from sbs. in b, as *supermaxillary* (= pertaining to the upper jaw); (b) as situated in, or forming, the upper part of, e.g. *superabul*, -*cerebellar*, -*cerebral*, -*dural* (see *quots*)

1853 R DUNN in *Ann Ethnol Soc.* (1856) IV 35 The *super-maxillary bones. 1889 *Buck's Handbk Med Sci* VIII 237/1 *Superduals These appear in part as direct continuations of the preceding [sc. medullary], and then are double *Ibid* 237/2 Veins of the Pia and Brun Substance. The *super-cerebrals, passing to the longitudinal sinus... The super-cerebral veins return the blood from the convexity as far as the Sylvian fissure, and from the median surface of the hemispheres as far as the *super-callosal fissure. *Ibid* 238/1 The *super-cerebellar vein empties into the main vein near its termination, or even directly into the sinus tentorialis *Ibid* 239/2 The *superabuls. are commonly two small trunks that appear at the outer border of the caele, opposite the body of the caudate. 1901 DORLAND *Med Dict*, *Superabul*, situated in the upper part of the white substance of the brain, as superabul veins. *Ibid*, *Superanral, located in the upper part of the dura mater.

II. Above (in various figurative senses); higher in rank, quality, amount, or degree.

4 a. Prefixed to adjectives: = Above or beyond, more or higher than, above the range, scope, capacity, etc. of (what is denoted or expressed by the radical part), after eccl L *superessentialis* SUPER-ESSENTIAL, *super-substantivus* supermaterial; e.g. *superangelic*, -*ical* (= more than angelic, beyond that of an angel), -*earthly*, -*elementary* (see ELEMENTARY 2), -*intellectual*, -*organic*, -*regal*, *secular*, *worldly*

1804 Doddridge's *Wks* V, 166 note, Whether a *super-angelic spirit is capable of being 'reduced to the condition of an infant' 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* viii, 470 The super-angelic glory of the Messiah. 1674 BARVINT *Saul at Endor* 271 Thus this *Superangelical Doctor in the year 1226 ended his days 1690 BAXTER *Kingd Christ* II (1691) 25 So that Christ hath three Natures. 1. Divine 2. Superangelical Created 3. Humane 1843 *Zoologist* I, 36 The lion and the eagle are not invested with the *super animal bravery and magnanimity which the older naturalists loved to clothe them 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl*, 92 Ane such Superplatonic Intelligence, or *Superastotelical intendiment. 1613 JACKSON *Cred* I, xiv § 4, 70 It was, rather *superartificial, than natural and artificial. 1901 *Edin Rev* July 60 Tolstoy pleaded that all great teachers commend the impossible, the *super-attainable ideal 1864 E. SARGENT *Peculiar* III 181 Instances in which dogs would seem to have been the mere instruments of a superhuman and *super-canine sagacity 1661 FULFUR *Worthies*, *Gloss*, (1662) I, 360 Some pressed *super-Canonical Ceremonies 1697 DODDGE *Servs Lady Dancers* 61 By which, that particular Church must be *Super-Catholic and Super-universal, above all the Churches in the world. 1677 GALE *Cyt. Gentiles* II, iv, 302 The notion of God, as super-essential Essence, super-divine Divinity, *supercausal cause. 1880 LE CONTE *Sight* 154 We find something superphysical and *superchemical. 1993 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, *Supra-decompositum folium*, a *Super decompound leaf when a petiole divided several times connects many leaflets, each

part forming a decompound leaf 1808 R HALL *Elem Bot* 183 *Super decompound* more than doubly compound 1890 J. MARTINPAU *Seal Author Rehg* II 214 Demons driven off only by Messiah with his *superdemonic power 1631 DODGE *Servs Hosea* II 19 (1634) 3 A strange and *super-devilish invention 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat & Rev Relig* v, v (1796) 421 Can a man believe that the new nature formed by the Spirit of Christ is so very superdevilish? 1610 DODGE *Pseudo-martyr* 185 Whether they will plead Diuine Law, that is, places of Scripture, or Sub diuine Law, which is interpretation of Fathers, or *super diuine law, which is Decree of Popes 1697 (see *supercausal* above) 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng Th* 18th C. I v § 19 299 Necessity belong to the super-divine sphere—if the phrase may be used 1872 W. R. GREG *Enigmas of Life* vi 238 Capable of being moved to exert their *super-entithy power, for the benefit of those who trust them 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 4 Those who, praeter, the regard of the body before the welfare of the *Super elementary soul. 1744 BOLINGBROKE *Auth Matters Relig* vi Wks 1754 IV 292 Moral theology contains a *super-ethical doctrine, as some grave divines have ridiculously called it 1913 *Contemp Rev* Oct 496 The prelude of the superethical Gospel of Humanity 1871 MEREDITH *H Richmond* II, 112 She would require *superfeminine power of decision 1834 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1839) IV 433 The reason is *super-finite 1887 F. R. STOCKTON *Borrowed Mouth*, etc. 200 One act... of what might be termed *super friendly kindness 1831 CARLYLE *Sat. Res* II, 11, Swallows with animated chirpings, and activity almost *super-burndine. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser I 199 Such propriety of costume as shall satisfy the *superhistoric sense, to which the higher drama appeals. 1880 N. SMITH *Old Faiths in New Light* v (1882) 175 The creative Spirit that was in Christ is the *super-historical and divine principle of Christianity. 1660 INGULO *Bentley & Ur* I (1682) 90 Which he commanded them to behold with the Eye of *Superintellectual Faith. 1994 T. TAYLOR *Pausanias' Deser Greece* III 356 The gods are superintellectual natures 1840 GLADSTONE *Ch Princ* 76 1st primary super intellectual work 1841 NEWMAN *Tracts for Times* No 90 § 8 61 The doctrine of a real *super-local presence in the Holy Sacrament 1891 T. K. CHRYNE *Origin & Rehg Contents* Ps. Intro p. xlii, The imaginative Biblical symbols of *superlogical phenomena 1867 Dk. ARGILL *Reign of Law* I, 22 I believe in the existence of miracles, we must believe in the *Supermaternal 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 31 Altogether supernatural, *super-mathematical, and true myriads 1657 J. GOODWIN *Tracts Tried* 25 So should the grandeur of their authority have been somewhat more competent and no so hyper-archiepiscopal, so *super-metropolitan 1862 SPENCER *First Princ* II, xiv § 3 (1873) 316 Phenomena which, for want of a better word, we may term *super-organic 1896 — *Princ Sociol* (1897) I, 3 The four Volumes, that have followed *First Principles*, have dealt with Organic Evolution We have now to enter upon the remaining division—*Superorganic Evolution. 1896 *Doctrine of Devils* 31 Such as are parallel... and *Super paramount to it 1810 BRINTHAM *Packing* (1821) 255 Parliamentary and *super-parliamentary lawyer-craft 1860 EMERSON *Coud Life* vi (1861) 121 The nameless Thought, the nameless Power, the *superpersonal Heart 1899 C. F. D'ARCY *Idealism & Theology* II 95 If the conception of personality is not adequate as a final description of Deity, then we must believe in God as ultimately superpersonal unity. 1588 *Superplatonic (see *superastotelical* above) 1659 BAXTER *Key Cath.* xxi, xiii 207 Our new *superplatonic Brethren that degrade others that want their Ordination. 1885 A. STEWART *Twist Ben News & Glencoe* I, 7 This extraordinary and really *super-quadrupedal nose and intelligence 1733 WATTELAND *and Pind*, *Christ's Div* xvi Wks 1823 III 348 You may consider him as King, and so you may present him with regal worship, or as King of kings, and then it will be *super-regal 1867 O. SHIM *Fv Priestly Absolution* 25 Under the elder Dispensation, the Prophet stood in an almost *super-sacerdotal position 1881 ROMANES in *Nature* 5 May 2/1 It matters not to science what views her individual cultivators may hold on *super-scientific questions 1656 Br. HALL *Rem Wks* (1660) 302 Let us celebrate this feast, not in a worldly but *supersecular manner. 1686 *Spec. B Virgins* 21 Her sacred body is endowed with a *super-seraphical activity, whereby she can tender her self present to all her votaries 1847 EMERSON *Poems*, *Merlin* Wks. (Bohn) I 466 Sparks of the *supersolar blaze 1790 T. BROWN *Lett fr Dead* I, (1797) 163 Since he was got clear of his *Super-Tartarian Concern 1627 *Superuniversal (see *supercausal* above) 1890 *Academy* 12 July 28/2, I heard it asserted that a sense of remote natural aspects was impossible, but such an abnormally acute *super-visual perception is by no means impossible 1897 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II 385 Every god is super essential, *super-visual, and super-intellectual. 1785 ANNA SEWARD *Lett* (1811) I 86 Freedoms, not much calculated to the median of *super-worldly refinement. 1874 DYKES *Relat Kingd, to World* 7 The effort to attain super-worldly purity

(b) In corresponding advs., as *superadequately*, -*artificially*, -*cathedrally*, -*diabolically*.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 422 The manufacturers affirm that agriculture is *superadequately, and therefore unfairly protected 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc Probl* 35 Either supernatural inspired, or *superartificially instructed 1869 E. W. BRINSON in A. C. BENSON *Life* (1899) I vii 262 Lincoln Cathedral (with its long ridge *super-cathedrally long...) is most grandest 1782 J. BROWN *View Nat & Rev Relig* v, ii (1796) 350 So *superdiabolically wicked, as to sin because experienced grace doth abound

b Prefixed to sbs, forming adjs. in the same sense as above. e.g. *supergratulate*, -*seaman*, -*standard* *Super-head*, epithet of a quality of wool (see *quot*).

1888 *Rep Centen Confer Missions* II 426 A *super-graduate course of training 1839 *Compl Grammar* (1846) IV ix 254 *Head* or *chief*, either because it is derived partly or chiefly from the head, or because it stands at the head of the inferior words **Super-head*—An advance upon the preceding kind, but the sort not having yet arrived at the best part of the fleece. 1898 *Century Mag* July 371 After almost *superseaman efforts, they reached the vessel 1909 *Century Dict* Suppl s v *Risk*, **Superstandard* risk, in-

fluence on the life of one whose habits or heredity or the state of whose health increases his expectancy of life

5. Prefixed to sbs, forming sbs. denoting something above, beyond, greater or higher than what is expressed by the radical part.

In some cases this use tends to blend with 6 b

a *gen*, chiefly in nonce-words, as *su per-Christ*, -*Erastian*, -*septuagenarian*

1850 *Fraser's Mag*, XLII 479 The adhesion of one noble lord to the Italian *Superchrist 1711 G. HICKES *Two Treat. Chr. Priesth* (1847) II 393 The *Super-Erastians, Hobbes, Selden, and other such writers 1915 *Observer* 10 Oct. 7/3 As a *super-septuagenarian I am debarred from active participation

b. *Mus.* Designating a note next above some principal note, as *SUPPERDOMINANT*, *SUPERTONIC*.

c. *Nat. Hist.* In classification, denoting a group or division next higher than, or including a number of, those denoted by the radical part, as *su per-family*, -*order*, -*species*, -*suborder*. So *Super-molecule*, *Chem*, a complex molecule formed by the combination of molecules of different substances.

1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iii 155 Some naturalists classing Parage and its allies as a sub-family of Nymphalidae. Others, allowing them family rank, would group them together with the Nymphalidae and other allied families into a *super-family. 1834 W. PROUT *Chem* 149 We suppose, that the two molecules of carbon are associated together into one symmetrical *super-molecule 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* iv 164 Various groupings of these orders into larger divisions ('*super-orders' or 'sub-classes') have been proposed 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*, **Super-species*, a group of sub-species or new species regarded as an entity 1903 R. W. SHUTTLERT in *Amer Nat* Jan 34 Order Saurura **Super-suborder* Archonithiformes, Suborder Archonithes Family Archonithidae

d. *Geom.* In geometry of more than three dimensions, designating a locus or figure having one more dimension than that denoted by the simple word. e.g. *su per-cube*, -*cylinder*, -*line*, -*solid*, -*surface*. 1873 CAVENDISH *Math Papers* (1896) IX 79 note, In 5 dimensional geometry we have 'space, surface, subsurface, super-curve, curve, and point-system, according as we have between the six coordinates 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5 equations' and so when the equations are linear, we have 'space, plane, subplane, superline, line, and point' 1904 C. E. BRINHAM in *Knowledge* Mar. 45/2 (*title*) The Super-Solid Hints towards a Conception of the 4th Dimension. 1904 G. H. BRAY *Ibid* May 92/1 A much better idea of the regular character of the 'super cube' or 'eight-cell', as it is called by most writers, and of its connection with four-dimensional space.

6. Prefixed to the name of a person, forming a vb. in sense 'to excel, surpass, or outdo (the person named) in his characteristic quality or action' (= *OUT* 22), as *su per-carer*, *vare*. 1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv. Jas. I & Casanbon*, Even Caesars are supercarer by their tenants of the Vatican

6 Prefixed to sbs with adj force: Higher in rank, quality, degree, or amount; of a higher kind or nature; superior.

a With names of officials or persons in authority, forming titles designating one superior to the official denoted by the simple word, as in late or med L. *supercoquius* head cook, *superjudeus* chief judge, *superextor* chief weaver; e.g. *su per-arbiter*, -*attendant* (= *SUPERINTENDENT* 2 b), -*doctor*, -*questor*, -*sovereign*, also in the names of the corresponding offices or functions, as *su per-sovereignty*

1673 H. STUBBS *Further Justif. War Neth* To Rdr 13 To decide emergent differences a new expedient of Arbiters and *Super-arbiters was found out 1550 COVERDALE *Order Ch Denmark in Treat Sacrament* etc. E ij b, The *super-attendant or chiefe curate cometh in to the pulpit. 1675 TULLY *Lett. Baxter* 30 He had need to have a very competent measure of abilities himself, who is to give his verdict of another, even so far as to make him his *super-Doctor of the Chair 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) IV 38 A. long as Cajus Emilius is *Super-Questor 1662 DODGE *Servs 3 Apr* 38 Where there is an inducing of a *super-Sovereign, and a super-Supremacy, this is, an undermining a destroying of Foundations 1697 — *Servs 6 May* (1649) II 38: Those that fix a *super-Sovereignty in the people, or in a Presbytery

b. with nouns of action or condition, etc.; e.g. *super-agency*, -*canonization*, -*comprehension*, -*division*, -*good*, -*one*, -*organization*, -*proportion*, -*truth*.

This use tends to blend with 5, thus *supercomprehension* = higher comprehension, or comprehension above ordinary comprehension.

1891 *Century Dict*, **Superagency*, a higher or superior agency 1628 DODGE *Servs* xlviii (1640) 476 This *super-canonization, (for, it was not of a Saint, but of a God). 1897 F. WINTERSON in *Mind Apr* 268 Molina said, that God saw the future possible acts of man through His *supercomprehension of human nature. 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst Cerem* II, 174 The reason which he bringeth, is only from the subdivision of true worship But that doeth not hinder a *superdivision or subdivision into common and special. 1619 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II x § 3 (1622) 304 He is a *Super-good, a *Super-truth, a *Super-one, as surpassing all other Bonities, and Vertues, and Virtue 1899 D. G. BRINTON *Basis Soc Relat*, I ii (1902) 39 Many writers have spoken of the social unit, the group or the nation, as an 'organism'. Some have further defined it as a *super-organism. 1644 DODGE *Nat Bodies* ix § 3 64 That velocity is the effect of the *superproportion of the one Agent over a certain medium, in respect of the proportion which an other Agent hath to the same medium

c. In recent (chiefly nonce) formations after SUPERMAN, used to designate a person, animal, or thing which markedly surpasses all others, or the generality, of its class e.g. *super-brute*, *critic*, *dramatist*, *goddess*, *race*, *tramp*, *woman*; **Super-Dreadnought**, an all-big-gun ship with an armament superior to that of the Dreadnought class.

1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Aug. 2/1 The ideas which the super-dramatist would convey to a super-critic 1906 *Ibid.* 22 Jan. 2/2 We middle aged folk, Supermen and Superwomen, and Men and Women-in-the Street 1907 *Ibid.* 24 Oct. 6/3 Dr F. W. Andrews read a paper on 'Medicine and Super-Medicine' 1908 W. H. DAVIES (*title*) The Autobiography of a Super-Tiamp 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 2/2 The two super-Dreadnoughts which are to be added to the United States fleet 1910 *Ibid.* 18 June 14/3 In general dimensions the super-Dreadnought of to-day is a battleship of from 5000 to 6000 tons, say, 5300 overall, with a beam of 84 ft. to 86 ft., and with a draught of 27 ft. 1911 R. A. FLETCHER *Warships* 324 The name ship has been so much improved upon in recent designs that she is as inferior to the last of the super-Dreadnought battleships as the displaced pie-Dreadnoughts were to her 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* June *Lit. Suppl.* 3 One is almost afraid to laugh when Spenser treats Elizabeth as a super-goddess. 1911 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* i. vi. 176 As the angel to the man, so was the dragon to the world of beasts, a creature of splendour and terror, a super-brute.

d. *Mus.* = Next higher in pitch in SUPER-OCTAVE, q. v.

7. Beyond in time, later, as in L. *supervivere* to outlive, **SUPERVIVE**, **SURVIVE**, † **Superlast** v. *trans.*, to last beyond, outlast.

1648 *HERRICK Heper*, To his Booke vii. 14 Nor think these Ages Shall live, and thou not superlast all times.

b. With prepositional force, in med. L. *superannatus*, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see **SUPERANNATE**, **SUPERANNATE**.

8. Before in time, prior to; as in **SUPERLAPSEAN**; e.g. *super-creation* (used as adj.), decreed before the Creation.

a. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Of Election* i. i. The necessity of an election or super-creation grace, if either angels or men be certainly saved.

(b) So in nonce-vbs formed by Heylin after H. L'Estrange's use of **SUPERANNATE** v. (sense 5), in reference to dating events (so much) too early.

1656 *HEYLIN Extraneous Vagulations* 102 We have here a super-semi-annuating (a fine word of our Authors new fashion) in making Doctor Laud Bishop of Bath and Wells, seven months at least before his time. a superannuating in the great rout given to Tilly by the King of Sweden placed by our Author in the year 1650 whereas that battle was not fought till the year next following. a super-triennuating in placing the Synod of Dort. in the year 1652, that Synod not being holden until three years after, and if I do not finde a super-superannuating (*inc;* *each* super-sexannuating) (that is to say, a lapse of six years) either in the Pamphlet or the History, I am content, our Author shall enjoy, a publick triumph.

III. In or to the highest or a very high degree; hence, in excess of what is usual, or of what ought to be; **superabundant**(ly); **excessive**(ly).

9. a. Prefixed in advb. relation to adjs. Exceedingly, very highly, extremely, supremely, extraordinarily; over-; as in late or med. L. *super-gloriosus* (Vulgate) exceedingly glorious, *superillustris* very illustrious (see **SUPERILLUSTRIOUS** below), *superlaudabilis* (Vulgate) greatly to be praised; e.g. *superactive* (= highly active), *-ceremonious* (= over-ceremonious), *-dainty*, *-glorious*, *-ingenious*, *-sufficient*, *-superabundant*, *-sweet*, *-zealous* † **Superbenedict** [L. *benedictus* blessed], supremely blessed. **Super-extra**, applied to commodities, esp. to a style of bookbinding, of the very best quality (cf. *extra super*, s. v. **SUPER** a. 2). **Superfatted**, *-fat* *tr.* (of soap), containing an excess of fat, i.e. more than can combine with the alkali. **Superfidel**, *nonce-wd.* [after *infidel* cf. **SEMI-FIDEL**], believing too much. † **Superillustrious**, honorific title of certain kings and other exalted personages; **Superinennarrable** [ad. late L. *superinennarrabilis* (St. Augustine). see **INENARRABLE**], supremely indescribable. † **Superomni-valent** [OMNI-VALENT], supremely omnipotent. † **Superpassing**, surpassing (in quot as *advb.*). † **Superproportioned**, of excessive proportions. † **Supersufferable** [SUFFERABLE 1], extremely long-suffering.

1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol* 87 Hee who is too slow may equally be quickened by him who is 'superactive and vigorous. 1673 M. ARNOLD *Lit & Dogma* ii. 276 St. Augustine prays 'Holy Trinity, superadmirable Trinity, and superinennarrable, and superinscrutable, and superinaccessable, superincomprehensible 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* ii. An ultra-poetical, 'super-aesthetical, out-of-the-way young man 1683 E. HOOKER in *Portage Mystic Dev Pref* Ep 107 The only True, ever-adorable and 'super-benedict Trine Deitie 1755 G. HARVEY *Letter bk* (Camden) 92 O my soverayne goodman, howe can your owne soverayne joye but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and 'superbenigne a replye? 1601 in *Farr S P Elys* (1845) II. 431 The 'super-blessed Trinity. 1659 GAUDEN *Teares Ch* xxiii 625 Superstitious and 'Super-ceremonious Prelates 1833 LAMB *Elys Ser* ii *Product Mod. Art*. Those high aspirations of a 'super-chivalrous gallantry. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* i. 687 By our Cnickses good leave (who presuming so

much of their great wits 'ie 'super-critically). 1662 GAUDEN *Consid Liturgy* 25 These 'super-critical censors. 1699 *EVRLIN Aeterna* 105 Eightly, (according to the 'super-curious) that the Knife, with which the Sallet Herbs are cut be of Silver 1596 SHAKS *Tam Sh* ii. 1 189 Kate of Kate hall, my 'super-dainty Kate 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 134 Her 'super delicate bastard daughter ceremoniously dissembling Italy 1888 E. GERARD *Land beyond Forest* II. xlv 220 Some people there are, of 'super-delicate digestions 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierie's Super*. ** 14 b. Spare me, o 'super domining Elfe 1851 MAYNE *Reid Scalp-Hunters* ii. 17 His dress will be more gaudy and 'super-elegant 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierie's Super*. 163 Mercury the most nimble, and 'supereloquent God c. 1860 B. HARTS *My Other Self* in *Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 121 Looking in her eyes, and carrying on a conversation in their 'supereloquent language 1699 R. L'Estrange *Erasin Collog.* (1725) 275 But a Man should rather die, than violate so 'super-Evangelical a Rule 1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. 1 Thess.* (1630) 225 To attaine the utmost 'superexcellent end [sc. eternal happiness] 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperilla's Lett.* II. 212 Who would be content to put up with the second best, instead of ordering at once the 'super extra-double-superfine? 1835 Y. R. Smith's *Catal Bks* May 4/2 New and very elegant calf super extra 1831 C. L. FIELD *Patent Specif* No. 21438 An Improved Manufacture of 'Superfatted Soap 1892 *Yrnl Soc Chem. Industry* 31 May 44/1 This improvement in the manufacture of superfatted soaps consists in adding to soap, made by the cold process, milk, cream, or butter in such quantities that any alkali in excess is saturated and an excess of cream is left 1834 'Super-fidel (see **SEMI-FIDEL**). 1550 R. HUCHINSON *Image of God* xx (1560) 100 b. I will shew that there be three persons in ye 'super-glorious deitie 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xviii. xcix. His superglorious most refined Nature. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierie's Super* 102 'Superhappy Creatures, that have illumine understanding 1579 SPENSER *Let to Harvey Poet Wks* (1912) 638/2 With many 'superhartie Commendations, and Recommendations to your selfe, and all my friends. 1630 *tr. Camden's Hist. Eliz* iv. 154 Amongst the Kings which they termed 'Superillustrious, the King of England was accounted the third, and the Spaniard the fourth 1633 Ld. WARISTON *Diary* (S. H. S.) 31 Gods 'super-incomprehensible goodnes, kyndnes, and merciful tendernes to me. 1873 'Superinennarrable (see *superadmirable* above) 1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav* Wks (Grosart) V. 65 That abundant and 'superingenious clark Erasmus. 1880 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life & Lett* (1900) II. vi. 95, I shall be curious to see what defence the superingenious Premier has to offer for himself in Parliament 1688 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i] lxxix. 22 It were a 'superinsanated folly, to struggle with a power, which I know is all in vaine contended with 1665 GADSBURY *London's Deliv Predicted* v. 28 It is an Argument of super-insanated folly 1661 J. DAVIES *Civil Warres* 109 He applies to the faithful Montrose. a 'super-loyal soul 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* v. vi. Thou 'superlunaticall hypocrite 1787 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) II. xxx. 208 To all these 'supermarvellous narrations, the missionary art to listen with implicit faith 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 78 Out of Agrippas 'super-notable fourth booke 1650 B. DISCOLLUMINUM 18 They are dextrously pragmatick 'Super-officious, 1602 J. DAVIES *Mirum in Modum* Wks (Grosart) I. 22/2 God by powre, 'super-omnivall 1608 J. DAY *Law Triches* i. l. Thanks—'superpassing good! 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 648 He excepts against the 'super proportion'd multitude of members out of one province, which hee says never lawfull Parliament had. 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I. 460 Sentimental 'super-refined ladies. 1888 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 24 Oct. 3/2 The distinction is, perhaps, super-refined 1887 *LECKY Hist. Eng.* VI. xxiii 299 The combination of mean action and 'super-sansit profession 1633 *FORD Broken H.* iv. ii. 'Is wonderful. 'Is 'super-singular, not to be match'd 1656 *Artif. Handson* 56 Such a 'super-stoical piece of Philosophy. 1844 HOOD *Forge* i. 70 Walking, leaping, striding along, As none can do but the 'super-strong c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacione* (Roxb) 150 Alle this thold thow Jht in paciens 'super-suffrable. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* 13 The foolish pamphlets are a 'super-sufficient testimony. 1864 *DR MARCH Crt & Soc Elys* to Anne L. xiv. 280 Superabundant pride born of supersufficient wealth. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess Philos. Theism* (1884) II. 258 All men have access to 'superabundant evidence for the truth of Theism 1840 HALIBURTON *Clackm.* Ser. iii. (1862) 518 A most 'super-superior gall. 1625 GILL *Sacr Philos* i. 8 Whatsoever is 'super-supreme, or highest in all degrees of perfection. 1593 BERTON *Phoenix Nest* Wks. (Grosart) I. 4/1 Sandrie flowres so 'super sweete of smell 1592 G. HARVEY *Pour Lett.* iii. 31 Those Miracles, which some round liberality, and thy 'super-thankfull minde, would hugely enable thee to worke 1817 *COLERIDGE Bug.* *Lit* xxiii. (Bohn) 290 A series of 'super-tragic starts, pauses, screams. 1649 *PRYNNE Vind Lib Eng* 13 More then Regall... 'Super-transcendent Arbitrary power. 1904 *Encycl Brit* XXVI. 66/2 This 'super-violent' character [of bacillus-cultures] 1627 *DONNE Serms Easter-day* (1640) 217 A 'super-zealous, an over-vehement animosity.

(b) In corresponding adverbs, as † **superfluently**, **infinitely**, **superabundantly**.

a. 1711 *KEN Sion Poet.* Wks 1721 III. 380 O may kind Heaven on good Macario's Head Grace and Truth 'superfluently shed. 1628 *DONNE Serms* 15 Apr. (1640) 765 We were still short of numbering the benefits of God, as God; But then, of God in Christ, infinitely. 'Super-infinitely short. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Aug. 12/1 A prize in books, 'super-magnificently bound. 1607 *Barley-Break* (1877) 9 A little tilt. Whereunto 'super-somely they goe. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess Philos Theism* (1884) II. 256 Evidence 'super-superabundantly sufficient 1605 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 125 The things promised are so above measure desirable and 'super-transcendently glorious.

b. Prefixed to verbs or participles (with derivatives), in same senses as in a: as in late L. *superabundare* to SUPERABOUND, *superfluere* (in the same sense), *superextendere* to stretch excessively, *superincendere* to inflame greatly, e.g. *superacculare* (= to accumulate beyond measure), *-exceed*, *-extol*, *-please*, *-praise*, *-reward* vbs.; *super-*

acculat (= accumulated to excess), *-civilitate*, *-elated*, *-excited*, *-faced* (FACED ppl. a & 2), *-peopled* pples and ppl. adjs., sometimes = 'more than', as in *superperu trahere*, *superpersa tisy* **Supercool** v. *trans.*, to cool (a liquid) below its freezing-point without solidifying it. **Supero-sculate** v., *Geom.*, *trans.* to osculate at more coincident points than usually suffice for determining the locus; so **Superosculation**.

a. 1709 ATKYNS *Parl & Polit Tracts* (1734) 215 A smart Epistle wherein he does cry out upon the Pope, for that the Pope's Bulls did 'superaccumulate (as he terms it) the Woids (*Non obstante*). 1828-32 WEBSTER, 'Superacculated. 1865 E. S. FROULVES *Christ Div* 2 The New World is becoming super-peopled and 'super-civilised 1818 BENTHAM *Ch Eng* 174 Suppose the Archbishop of Canterbury with his own 'super consecrated hands, washing the feet of a dozen of the inhabitants 1907 *Phil Phys Chem.* XI. 425 The freezing-point curve had been determined and there is considerable evidence of the effects of 'supercooling 1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 231 Through the too intensive stretching of the already 'super elated strings of their imagination 1622 MALYNES *Ant Law-Merch* Ded., Being confident of your most gracious benignity and 'super-exceeding grace 1635 *HEVWOOD Hierarchy* ii. 78 This great Nature Naturant Which All things Holds. 'Super-exceedes, Sustaines. a. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 109 Those degrees of [lighteousness and holiness] which in persons highly qualified with them do super-exceed that measure or degree of them which are found in Christians of a lower pitch and stature. 1864 LYR-TRON *Str Story* xxviii. A brain 'super excited by the fumes of a vapour 1666 *LORIMER Goodwin's Disc* vii. 83 It was necessary that the Decrees should be 'superextended, (i. e. should be enlarged above what they were before) 1865 *PUSBY Engu* 369 Who 'superell reason and its discoveries 1894 C. VICKERMAN *Woolen Spinning* x. 243 In addition to a 'super-faced cloth an immeasurably superior class of tweeds could be produced 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1829) V. 12 The stoutest tree, if 'superfructified, is impaired for bearing fruit the next year. 1881 *LYNDALL Ess Floating Matter* *Art* 90 The same infusions slightly 'superneutralized by caustic potash 1821 *Century Diet* s. v. A conic having six consecutive points in common with a cubic is said to 'super-osculate it 1902 *Science* 18 Apr. 625/2 On the 'Superosculation of Surfaces. 1632 B. JONSON *Magn Lady Induct*, He is confident it shall 'super-please judicious Spectators. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 153 To vow, and swear, and 'superpraise my parts 1622 *BACON Let to Jas* i. In Speding *Lett & Life* (1894) VII. 383 They were from time to time far above my merit over and 'super-rewarded by your Majesty's benefits 1853 *Mrs GORE Dean's Day* ii. 253 The wife and nurse of a 'supertheatrical D.D. 1629 *DONNE Serms* 22 Nov. (1649) II. 417 To merit, and over-merit; To satisfy, and 'super-satisfie the justice of God 1818 T. L. PEACOCK *Nightmare Abbey* x. Luke a shuttlecock between two battledores, flying from point to point on the feathers of a 'super-sublimated head 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* Pref. Wks (Grosart) I. 17/1 These 'super-supererogating Workes. 1834 L. HUNT *Redi Bacchus in Tuscany* 139, I love my wine led through and through, If I will have it 'Superultrafostified.

10. Prefixed with adjectival force to abstract sbs.: Very great, or too great; surpassing; excessive, extreme; after late L. *superabundantia* **SUPER-ABUNDANCE**; e.g. *superactivi-ty*, *-conformity* (= overpreciseness in conforming to ecclesiastical rules), *-effluence*, *-exiguity*, *-infirmit*, *-treason*, *-vexation*; hence occas. agent-nouns, as *superconformist*, *-individualist*. **Superintromission** *Sc. Law*, intromission beyond one's legal rights.

1553 *BRADFORD Serms Repentance* (1574) C. vij. Workes of supererogation (yea 'superabomination) 1895 *Pop Sci. Monthly* July 398 A 'superactivity of nutrition 1638 Ld. WARISTON *Diary* (S. H. S.) 342 Rayning done the 'super-affluence of his blessings 1880 *Academy* 28 Feb. 153/3 Its superaffluence of splendour 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* XII. 575/2 The 'super civilization of Europe. 1684 *BAXTER Par. Congreg* 22 The writings of 'superconformists and subverters, or changers of the church government. 1659 *GAUDEN Teares Ch* i. xiii 123 Either to a peevish nonconformity, or to a pragmatick 'super conformity. 1644 *DIGBY Nat Soul* Concl. 463 His liberal 'superfluence of Being vpon me. 1660 *HAMMOND Xap* i. kai *Eiphi* 41 That the superfluence of Grace may be resisted 1711 *KEN Lett. Wks* (1838) 39, I beseech God to give you a superfluence of his H Spirit 1856 *Dove Logic Chr Faith* vi. § 5 369 The 'super-excitation of the devotional faculty. 1664 *POWELL Exp. Philos* i. xxxviii. 47 The 'super-exiguity of this farinaceous Seed of Wort. 1641 *HACKETT St Parl* in *Plume Life* (1865) 49 The 'superexquisiteness of the music 1802 *PALEY Nat Theol.* xxvi. The system of animal destruction ought always to be considered in strict connexion with another property of animal nature, viz 'superfecundity a. 1835 F. W. HOFE in *Kirby Hab & Inst Anim* II. xx. 334 A Superintending Power which ordains checks and counterchecks to remedy the superfecundity of the insect world. 1912 *Engl Rev* Mar. 638 Mystical 'super-individualism. *Ibid.* The art of world-forsakers and hermits, of 'super individualists 1881 J. BELL *Haddon's Ansv. Osor* 375 b. Is this, the superabundance of your eloquence? or 'superinfirmit of your slippery biaynes? 1676 *FOUNTAINHALL Decs* (1759) I. 1 The Ordinary found the pursuer could not rely on 'superintromission, unless she had taken a dative *ad omnia*. 1768 *ERSKINE Inst Law Scot.* iii. ix. § 52 Where an executor confirmed, intermeddles with subjects not given up by him in inventory, after being cited by a creditor, such superintromission makes him liable as a vitious intromitter 1871 J. BROWN *Lett.* to *Lady Minto* 31 Dec. (1907) 208 There are too many big words and hints of 'superknowledge 1599 *NASH Lenten Stuff* Wks. 1905 III. 186 Not the dimunitive nooke or creuse of them but is parturient of the like 'superofficiousness. 1662 *HERRICK Body of Dra.* i. 327 They can do works of supererogation; therefore they may challenge... a 'superperfection to themselves 1670

H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 161 What we experiment here is not the weight of the Air properly, but the 'super-ponderance' or over-weight of it. 1805 EUGENIA DI ACRON *Mus of Desert* I, 238 People being in those times more superstitious than in our present day of 'super refinement'. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* in xii 157 In case of extreme calidity, and 'superfluency'. 1871 W. G. WARD *Ess. Philos. Theism* (1884) II 259 The 'super-superabundance' of evidence. 1651 CLEVELAND *Scotts Apostasy* 19 The infamie thus 'super-treason' brings. 1666 B. JONSON *Staple of News* 3rd Interim 56 Not teach 'hem to speake Playes, and Act Fables of false newes . to the 'superuexation of Towne and Countrey.

b. (Chiefly *Phys* and *Path*) Denoting processes or conditions in excess of the normal, as in mod. L. *superfatio* SUPERFETATION, *super nutritio* excessive nutrition, e.g. *su per alkali-nity*, *fecundation*, *irritation*, *salinity*, *secretion* † *Su perfoliation*, excessive growth of foliage.

c. 1865 J. WYLLIE'S *Circ. Sci* I 151 1/2 The 'super alkalinity' of the bath. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 129 The imperfect emission proceeding from 'super-erectio or priapism'. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Superfecundation, see *Superfecundation*. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* *Superfecundation*, the successive fecundation of two ova formed at the same menstrual period. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 'Superfibrination, Hyperinosis. a. 1688 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1683) 76 The Disease of *φύλλαμα, ἀφύλλισμα*, or 'superfoliation', mentioned by Theophrastus; whereby the fructifying Juice is starved by the excess of Leaves. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 571 'Supernivulation' can be confounded with no other condition than undeveloped uterus. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 'Superlactation, excessive secretion of milk. 1648 BAILLIE *Let to W. Spang* 26 June, I was forced to keep my chamber ten days with a dangerous 'superpurgation'. 1751 STACK *Phil. Trans.* XLVII 274 These two doses might cause a superpurgation. 1845 SPOONER *Veterinary Art* (1851) 58 Superpurgation from actual inflammation is extremely dangerous. 1882 J. C. BURNETT (*title*) 'Supersalinity of the Blood. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xx. 233, I often diminish 'supersecretion from the lungs by strong hydragogue cathartics.

ll. In prepositional relation with the radical element, as in late L. *supernumerarius*, that is *super numerum* beyond the (normal) number, SUPERNUMERARY.

12. Chem. † a. Prefixed to vbs., pa. pples., and cognate nouns of action, denoting a high proportion of the ingredient indicated by the radical element; e.g. *su perazotation* (= the condition of being highly charged with nitrogen), *-carbonate* vb., *-carburetted*, *-oxidated*, *-oxygenated*, *-oxygenation*, *-phlogistication*.

1783 PRIESTLEY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 405 By 'super-phlogisticating iron with nitrous air'. 1789 *Ibid.* LXXXIX 289 What we have called the phlogistication of them, ought rather to have been called their 'super phlogistication'. 1793 BEDDOES *Calculus* p. x, Easy & temporary way to 'super-carbonate alkali to a certain degree'. 1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 297 The 'super oxygenated marine acid'. 1796 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 285 A peculiar metallic substance, which, was liable by 'superoxygenation' to be converted into a metallic acid. 1799 MÜLLER in *Phil. Mag.* IV 281 note, When supercarbonated crude iron is run from the furnace, it is frequently covered with a scurf, which, is found to be a coating of plumbago. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX 498 Water with the addition of about one-fourth part of the 'super-oxygenated acid'. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I 243 Their grand energy, in a word, depends upon a real 'superazotation'. 1816 S. PARKES *Chem. Catech.* ix (ed. 7) 257 note, A gas called 'super-carburetted hydrogen' and also elefant gas. *Ibid.* 255 note, Sulphuretted hydrogen is capable of combining with an additional portion of sulphur, forming a compound which may be called 'super-sulphuretted hydrogen'. 1829 *Nat. Philos.* I *Optics* xiii 64 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) Super-oxygenated muriate of potash.

b. In names of compounds, indicating that the ingredient denoted by the radical is in the highest proportion: e.g. *superacetate* (= a salt containing the highest proportion of acetic acid); *superoxide* (= PEROXIDE); † *super sulphuret* (= a binary compound containing the highest proportion of sulphur, a persulphide). Now surviving in the names of certain salts used in manufactures or the arts, e.g. SUPERPHOSPHATE.

1839 . see SUB- 23]
1797 PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 44 'Super-oxalate of potash'. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II 396 'Superarseniate of potash. *Ibid.* 616 'Supersulphate of alumina and potash'. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Lond. Disp.* (1818) 555 The dose of 'superacetate of lead'. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 385 The other sulphuret of tin, or the 'super-sulphuret' is made by heating together the peroxide of tin and sulphur. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 296 'Super-tartrate of potash'. 1816 HENRY *Elem. Chem.* II 226 The neutral malate of lime may be obtained by adding lime water to a solution of the 'super malate'. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXVII. 458 1/2 Malate of lime and super-tartrate of lime [in the juice of the grape]. 1847 WEBSTER, 'Super-oxyl, an oxyl containing more equivalents of oxygen than of the base with which it is combined, a hyperoxide. 1853 W. GREGORY *Luog. Chem.* 51 Deutoxide (binoxide, peroxide, or superoxide) of manganese. 1891 *Science-Gossip* XXVII. 32 The colour is fixed by a mordant of alumina and oxide of tin, and the colour is intensified by super-tartrate of potash.

IV Expressing addition.

13. In advb. or adj. relation to a vb., sb., or adj. Over and above, in addition, additional(ly), extra; as in (late) L. *superaddere* to add over and above, SUPERADD, *supererogare* to spend over and

above, SUPEREROGATE, *superfatare* to conceive again while already with young, *superordinare* to give an additional name to, SURNAME, *superordinare* to appoint in addition; (late or med.) L. *superaugmentum* further increase, *superinductio* [see INDUCTION 2], *superinomen* SURNAME, *superplus* SURPLUS: e.g. † *superassime*, *-elect*, *-illustrate*, *-ordam* vbs., *super-accessio*, *-conception*, *-dying*, *† -grafting*, *-illustration*, *-injustice*, *-ornament*, *-sanction*, *-straining*, *-stuff* sb. and vbl. sb.; † *superaccessory* adj. † *Su peradvent* a., coming upon or after something as an addition. † *Superbibe* v. [late L. *super bibere*] *trans.*, to drink in addition. *Super-calender* v. *trans.*, to subject (paper) to additional calendaring, so as to produce a highly glazed surface; chiefly in ppl. adj. and vbl. sb.; hence *Super-calender* sb., a roller used for supercalendering. *Su perfeudation*, *Su perinfendation*, creation of a new feudal estate out of one already established. *Su perinstalla-tion*, installation into an office or dignity already held by another (cf. SUPERINSTITUTION). *Su per-tax* sb., an additional duty of income tax levied upon incomes above a certain value.

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I vii 410 One is conceived as a 'super-accession to the other. 1698 — *Treat. Sen. Subj.* 392 The Divine Light. 'Superaccessory to the Natural Light. 1647 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* Notes 169 1/2 The powerful appulse of some 'superadvent form. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* xx 77 Which will again be hugely increased by another superadventive Incertainty. 1660 VERNER *Via Recta* viii 190 Upon meats taken againe, let there be assumed a draught of ordinarie Beere, and therewith, or a little meat 'super-assumed. 1692 SCAWORTH *Let. to Sir H. North* in *D'Oyley Life* (1821) xi. II 10, I sometimes eat bread and butter in a morning, and 'superbibe my second dish of coffee after it. 1888 *Daily News* 10 Dec. 3/2 The choice 'super-calendered paper with which the American magazine has made us familiar. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXII 6/1 Super-calendered paper, which is still largely used for the printing of ordinary illustrations. 1911 *Ibid.* (ed. 11) XX 724 1/2 For the better class or very highly-glazed papers a subsequent glazing process is required, this is effected by sheet or plate glazing and by 'super-calendering or web-glazing. The 'super-calender is used to imitate the plate-glazed surface. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iii xvi 150 In those 'superconceptions where one child was like the father, the other like the adulterer. 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* s. v. *Superfecundation*, Twin cases may be of this kind of superconception. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* *Lady Dawners* 159 When there was a 'Super-dying, a death upon the death, a Spiritual death after the bodily. a. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 360 How can you 'super elect and set up anti-heretics to oust them before their title is tried? 1627 DONNE *Serm.* 25 Dec. (1640) 44 That God would 'super endow him with parts, and faculties, fit for that service. 1861 MAINE *Anc. Law* iv. (1870) 107 To mount up, through narrowing circles of 'super-fecundation, till we approximate to the apex of the system. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* (1699) 4 'Super-grafting, or the repetition of Grafting, for the enlargement, and melioration of Fruit. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* *Acts xxiii* 6, 7 (1640) 496 At thy death thou shalt be 'super-illustrated, with a Merdonall light. a. 1631 — and *Serm.* Gen. i. 26 (1634) 23 Those 'super-illustrations, which the blessed shall have in Glorie. 1728 GIBSON *Decl.* 3 F. xxvii. (1787) III 455 The provincials, oppressed by the accumulated weight of inductions and 'superinductions. a. 1666 BACON *Consid. Warrs. w. Spain* (1620) 5 The Raushing whereof was a mere Excursion of the first Wrong, and a 'Super Injustice. 1644 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 51 iv. xi 285 Such a 'superinstallation seems an unlawful bigamy, marrying two husbands at the same time to the same Church. 1590 GREENWOOD *Answer to Giffard* 32 Christ pronounceth them accused that add or 'superordene any thing to his worde. 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) I 114 The 'super-Ornaments of the Mind, were not necessary. 1657 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 407 The frequent 'super-sanction of Magna Charta. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 182 In the Straining of a String, the further it is strained, the lesse 'Superstraining goeth to a Note. 1792 D. LLOYD *Voy. Life* iii 51 If you in works of merit prove too light, They'll add that 'super-stuff into the scale. 1906 *Westm. Gas* 5 July 2/2 The powers that would be necessary to obtain a full disclosure of income... under a system of 'super tax. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 23 Nov. 1/6 A graduated super tax on incomes over £5,000 a year. 1905 *Ibid.* 23 June 1/5 Only those 'super-values would be taxed which are due to the growth of a town [etc.].

† 14. *Math.* In adjs. denoting ratios expressible by unity (or some other integer) with some number of aliquot parts over; as in late L. *superaddundus* (sc. *numerus* number) 'that is a half more', i.e. $1\frac{1}{2}$, denoting a ratio of 3 : 2, *superterquius* 'that is a third over', i.e. $1\frac{1}{3}$ = 4 : 3, *supersequialter* 'that is 1½ over', i.e. $2\frac{1}{2}$ = 5 : 2, also, with less precise indication of the denominator of the fraction, after *superpartiens* SUPERPARTIENT (cf. *superparticularis* SUPERPARTICULAR), *superbipartiens* 'that is two parts over', i.e. $1\frac{2}{3}$ = 5 : 3, *superquadripartiens*, 'that is four parts over', i.e. $1\frac{3}{4}$ = 7 : 4. 1370 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. 127 b, If the antecedent containe above the consequent two partes, it is called *Superbipartiens*, as 7. to 5. If 3 partes *Super tripartiens* as 7. to 4. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), Superpartient number. *Ibid.*, Superpartient number a. 1666 SCARBURGH *Euclid* (1705) 180 As 8 to 3 is 2½ therefore this proportion is named Duple superbitertial. 1709-29 V. MANDEV *Syst. Math.*, *Arith.* 36 Proportion Superpartient, is the Habitude of a greater Number to a lesser, when the greater contains the lesser once, and moreover some Aliquot parts, . The Denominators

of it are, 18, Superbipartient. 13, Supertripartient. 18, Superquadripartient, etc. ad Infinitum. 1737 E. MANWARING *Stichology* 16 Superpartient Ratio is, when the Arsis and Thesis is as 4 to 3 or 3 to 4.

15 Upon something of the same kind, in a secondary relation; secondary, secondarily; e.g. *supercommentary* (= a commentary on a commentary), *-commentator*, † *-consequy* (= a consequence of a consequence), *-heresy*, *-parasite*, *-parasitic* (= HYPERPARASITE, -ITIC), *-reflection*, *-reformation*, *super-crown* vb.

1876 SCHILLER-SZINESSY *Catal. Hebr. MSS.* 137 This 'super-commentary has been printed twice. *Ibid.* 139 Our author as well as other 'supercommentators, commented on the short commentary. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. i. iii 9 Not attaining the deuterocopy, or second intention of the words, they are faine to omit their 'superconsequences, coherencies, figures, or tropologies. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Petr.* iii 18. 1564 Crowned with his [sc. Job's] patience, which is 'super-crowned with everlasting blessednesse. 1846 *Philos. Soc.* III 14 This principle of 'super-formation. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1 § 8 Even in Doctrines heretically there will be 'super-heresies. 1891 *Century Dict.*, 'Superparasite. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI. 647 1/2 Another parasite had become parasitic upon the parasite. The most curious part of this 'super parasitic history is [etc.]. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 241 There be three Kinds of Reflections of Sounds; A Reflexion Concurrent, A Reflexion Iterant, which we call Echo, And a 'Super-reflexion, or an Echo of an Echo. 1622 DONNE *Serm.* *Eastert-Monday* (1660) III 372 We shall not need any such Re-Reformation, or 'super-Reformation. 1690 WALTON *Lives* iii 185 Men of the slightest Learning, and the most ignorant of the Common People were mad for a new, or, Super, or Re reformation of Religion.

V. † 16. Representing Gr. *ὑπερ-, ἐπι-*, in nonce-derings of words in the N.T. *superexpostulate* = Gr. *ὑπερπυνγάζειν* to intercede on behalf of, *superintroduction* = Gr. *ἐπισεισάγειν* a bringing in besides. *Obs.* See also SUPERSUBSTANTIAL I.

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Rom.* viii 26 The Spirit doth super-expostulate for us. *Ibid.* *Heb.* vii. 29 The Law is a super-introduction to Christ our hope.

Superable (*stū pərāb'l*), a. [ad. L. *superabilis*, f. *superāre* see SUPERARE and -ABLE. Cf. OF. *superable*, It. *superabile*, etc.] Capable of being overcome or vanquished; surmountable. the opposite of *insuperable*.

1629 HOBBS *Thucyd.* (1822) 104 If he be superable by money. 1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* 32, I must take leave to complain of the scarce superability Difficulty of the Task. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 126 ¶ 9 Antipathies are generally superable by a single effort. 1815 JCB in *Corr. Knox & Jobb* (1834) II. 208 Nothing fairly superable should prevent my forthwith obeying the welcome summons to B—. 1809 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII 139 The physician must be on his guard not to be put off from urging change of scene or places of cure, by protestations of hindrances which in health would have been superable enough.

Hence **Superability**, **Su perableness**, the quality of being superable; **Su perably** adv., so as to be superable.

1727 BAILEY (vol. II), Superableness 1818 TODD, *Super-ably*, so as may be overcome. 1889 *Chr. Union* (N.Y.) 10 Jan, The superability of all obstacles.

Superabound (*stū pərāb'au'nd*), v. Also 5 -*habound*, 7 *superabound*. [ad. late L. *superabundāre* see SUPER- g and ABOUND v. Cf. obs. F. *superabonder* (OF., F. *sur abonder*), It. *soprabondare*, Sp. *sobrabundar*, Pg. *sobrabundar*, *superabundar*.]

1. *intr.* To abound beyond something else; to be more abundant. (Always with allusion to *Rom.* v. 20.)

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 154 Where wretchedly Synne rekynd grace doth superabound. 1599 LVLV *Epithes* (Arb.) 140 What shame is this that where grace doth abounde, sinne should so superabound? 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* vi. § 175 If the Mercy, Favour, and Blessing of Almighty God, had not superabounded 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* ii 1 15 Though Disorder, Pain, and Death do very much abound yet Beauty, Order, Pleasure, Life, and Happiness, seem to superabound. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* II. 219 An apparent paradox—If grace superabounds over sin, why should we not continue in sin? 1907 *Month* Nov. 535 Where distress abounds devotedness will superabound.

† b. *trans.* To abound beyond, be more abundant than, exceed greatly. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1670 HACKET *Cent. Serm.* (1675) 149 Nothing was defective in him, but did exceedingly super abound all which could be required in any Priest or Prophet.

2. *intr.* To abound excessively; to be very, or too, abundant.

c. 1520 NISBET *N. T.* i Tim i 14 The grace of our Lord superaboundit [Wycl. over abounded], with faith and lufe that is in Crist Jesu. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 1 The vanitie and overweening of young men have so exceeded and superabounded 1601 DEXT *Pathw. Heaven* 155 Lying and dissembling are most rife, but especially it doth overflow and superabound in shopkeepers and servants. 1623 T. SCOT *Tongue Combat* 39 This Sect doth superabound with you. 1638 JUNIUS *Pami. Ancients* 227 Whatsoever doth superabound, issueth out of a full breast. 1827 STUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 461 Though no fermentation can take place without moisture, yet moisture may superabound. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* ii 50 The capitalists do not need to combine when labour superabounds.

b. with *in* or *with*: To abound excessively in; to possess or contain in great abundance.

1632 SIR T. HAWKINS tr. *Mathew's Unhappy Pros.* 12

Ægypt, super-abounded in pratteling, and artifices to calumniate governors. 1628 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 13 Cony lie also superabounded with Seales. 1628 They [sea tortoises] superabound in eggs. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 11 1107 We do not find that forged or false Accounts of Things superabound in Particularities. 1802 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XIII. 10 The English language superabounds with hissing. 1804 BURTON *Scott Afr* I 1119 To supply the country with that commodity in which it superabounds.

Hence **Superabounding** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1560-1 *First Bk Disclpt Ch Scot* in *Knox's Wks* (1848) II 186 Yit for ane uniformitie to be kept, we have thocht gude to add this as superaboundand. 1594 CAREW *Huairie's E. am Wits* (1616) 65 How many differences of wits grow by means of the superabounding of each of these three qualities. 1598 DEDMON *Jake Newb* 1 (1630) B3b, Maidens fickleesses proceedes of vaine fancies, but old womens iousness of superabounding loue. 1623 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* 11 93 The superabounding grace of God. 1757 J. EDWARDS *Orig Sin* 11 14 1 That superabounding of grace. 1883 *American VII* 20 Nor are we so superabounding in capital that [etc.] 1884 J. PARKER *Apost Life* II 197 A superabounding religious spirit and activity.

Superabundance (*sū' pərāb'undāns*) Also 5-6 -habundaunce, 6 -haboundaunce, 6-7 -aboundaunce. [ad. late L. *superabundantia*, f. pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to **SUPERABOUND** see -ANCE. Cf. obs. F. *superabondance* (OF., F. *sur-*)]

1. The quality of being superabundant; the fact or condition of superabounding; excessive abundance or plentifulness; redundancy.

1432-50 *tr Higden (Rolls) IV* 37 Puttunge signes per callede obeli, to betekyn superabundance. 1526 *Pilgr Perif* (W de W. 1532) 263 b, Superhaboundaunce or lacke of some humour, whiche disordereth the body. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II 124 It is the superabundance of witte that makes Atheists. 1695 WOODWARD *Nat Hist Earth v.* (1723) 262 The Luxury and Superabundance of the Productions of the Earth. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist Indies* II 3 The superabundance of population in islands. 1831 BREWSTER *Nat. Mag.* 1 (1833) 7 The task of selection is rendered extremely difficult, by the superabundance of materials. 1860 PUSC *Man. Proph.* 225 Such shall be the abundance and superabundance of blessing, that it shall be as though the hills dissolved themselves in the 11th streams which they poured down.

2 That which superabounds; a superabundant quantity or amount; a surplus (of something).

c 1410 Hoccleve *Min Poems* in *De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p lx, I pray you of your merites superhaboundaunce, As grauntith me of almeve some piteaunce. 1576 NEWTON *Lemne's Complex* (1633) 77 That the stomacke be not over-cloyed and chagied with superabundance or excess. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 59 For a man to adorne another is an excellent ornament proceeding from a superabundance (as it were) of glorie and honor which is in himselfe. 1785 PHILLIPS *Treat Inland Nav* p. v, Navigation conveys the superabundance of the productions and manufactures of one country to another. 1827 HARE *Gleaners Ser* 1 (1859) 2 A mother should desire to give her children a superabundance of enthusiasm. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* I 219/2 To relieve it of its superabundance of water.

† **Superabundancy**. *Obs.* [ad. late L. *superabundantia*; see prec. and -ANCY] = prec.

1627 J. DOUGHTY *Sermon Div. Myst.* (1628) Ep. Ded., I knowe the superabundancy of this kinde of writing. 1649 DRUMM *of HAWTH. Fant. Ep.* Wks. (1711) 143, I write often unto you, for that I had rather be charged for superabundancy than defect. 1727 (DORRINGTON) *Philosophical* 106 This Gentlewoman wants for no manner of Necessaries but has rather a Superabundancy. 1754 H. WALPOLE *Let to R. Bentley* 3 Nov, My chief employ is planting at Mrs. Clive's, whither I remove all my superabundancies. 1765 in *10th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App 1 387 Making amends for the want of Knowledge by the superabundancy of Zeal. 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard. Assist* 15 Pruning out the superabundancy.

Superabundant (*sū'pərāb'undānt*), *a.* Also 5-6 -habunda(u)nt, -habounda(u)nt, 6-7 -aboundant, 7 sup'abundant. [ad. late L. *superabundant*, -ans, pres. ppl. of *superabundare* to **SUPERABOUND** see -ANT (Cf. F. *surabondant*)]

1. Abounding above something else, or above measure; more than (barely) sufficient, enough and to spare; exceedingly abundant or plentiful. Now rare or merged in 2 (but cf. next, 1).

c 1410 Hoccleve *Min Poems* in *De Reg. Princ.* (1897) p xlix, To bat only was thi talent & thi chiere So suffisaunt, lo,—that oure ransoum were Superhaboundant over bat was due. 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cxxx. Wks. (1876) 207 Of the whiche superhaboundant mercy we haue spoken. 1594 NASHE *Strange News* (1593) 69, I wish unto thee all superabundant increase. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1635) 122 The Passion of Christ was not only a sufficient, but a superabundant satisfaction for the sinne, of all Mankind. 1683 *Brit. Spec* 249 Out of their superabundant Loyalty. 1728 MORGAN *Algiers* II 11 234 Every Nation has its Peculiarities; nor has Ours abundance of Reason to brag of its superabundant Regularity. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos* Wks. 1846 I 215 His gratitude and native modesty dictated a superabundant care in softening and excusing his dissent from those who had been his own instructors.

2. Abounding above what is fitting or needful; exceeding the normal or required amount; too abundant; more than sufficient (in a bad sense).

[1432-50: cf. **SUPERABUNDANTLY** 2] 1531 ELYOT *Gov* III, xi, When the blood is corrupted, and cyther fleame or Colere . . . is superhabundant, than in the body be ingendred sores and diseases. 1636 in *Collect. (Oxf Hist Soc)* I 287 Out of a superabundant caution. 1753 *Chambers's Cycl.* Suppl. s. v. *Wine*, Vinegar which has once thrown off the super-abundant earthy parts, and many of the oily ones.

1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 363 This forces the superabundant mercury from the amalgam, and renders it solid. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii 1. 324 A superabundant population might have been easily discharged by the ordinary expedient of a colony. 1871 H. MACMILLAN *True Vine* v 216 The leaves need sometimes to be taken away, as super-abundant foliage would shade the fruit.

† b. Abounding overmuch *in*, having or containing too much (of something). *Obs. rare.*

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* xxiv § 8 222 Vlesse the mothers seede, do supply or temper, what the fathers was defective or superabundant in.

Superabundantly, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superabundant degree.

1. Abundantly beyond something else, or above measure; very abundantly or plentifully.

1530 PALSGR *852/1* Superabundantly, *superabundantement*. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T* Wks. 1904 II 171 He could hve bene reuenged on these superabundantly. 1638 CHIL- lingw. *Relig. Prot* 1 vi § 38 357, I conceive it sufficiently, abundantly, superabundantly proved to be divine Revelation. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 253 Those that shall be superabundantly blessed. 1780 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Mason* 9 June, We have now, superabundantly, to fear robbery. 300 desperate villains were released from Newgate. 1860 MILL *Repr Govt* (1865) 48/2 These things are superabundantly evident. 1885 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1045/2 She discovers his character, and then husband and wife reproach each other superabundantly.

2. More than enough (in a bad sense); too abundantly; to or in excess, superfluously.

1432-50 *tr Higden (Rolls) IV* 373 This Iberius, callede Nero, was namede of disporters Biberus Meo, for cause he safe hym to dykne superabundantly wyne. 1564 *tr Sundry's Curia Pol.* 185 Those who will be superabundantly and tediously wise. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I 443 The King, superabundantly, ordered the 11 estates to be examined. 1844 EMERSON *Ess Ser.* II, *Experience* (1876) 72 My reception has been so large, that I am not annoyed by receiving this or that superabundantly. 1891 *Leeds Mercury* 25 May 5/3 The asseition that Italian art is superabundantly represented in the National Gallery.

Superacid, *a.* [**SUPER-** 12 b]

1 *Chem.* **Superacid salt** = **SUPERALTY**.

1808 WOLLASTON in *Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 96 Other instances of super-acid and sub-acid salts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* vi § 3. 425 A remarkable superacid salt (KO, 2HO, 2(C₂H₄O₆) 3Ag).

2. Excessively acid. Hence **Superacid** *adity*, excessive acidity.

1901 in *DORLAND Med. Dict.*

Supercute, *a.* and *sb.* [In A., f. **SUPER-** 9 + **ACUTE** a In B, ad. med. L. *supercutia* (sc. *nota*).]

A. adj. Excessively acute.

1679 ALSOP *Melus Ing.* II v 307 As if some Supercute Philosopher should undertake to prove that because eating and sleeping are subordinate to Health and Life, therefore we ought to lay very little stress on them. 1912 D. CRAWFORD *Thinking Black* xix. 388 These superacute senses of the raw bush negro.

† **B. sb.** *Mus.* The highest note of the gamut. 1504 W. CORNYSSHE *To eat Inform.* & *Mus.* xix. in *Herrig's Archiv* (1908) CXX, 425 Enformacione will steteche [sic] a doctor hys game, from superacute to the doble diapason.

Superadd (*sū'pərād*), *v.* [ad. L. *superaddere*; see **SUPER-** 13 and **ADD** v]

1. *trans.* To add over and above; to add to what has been added; to put as a further addition. Often a mere strengthening of *add*. To add besides; 'to join any thing extrinsick' (Johnson).

1642 MAISTERTON *Sermon* 14 That which it superaddeth is a power to reflect upon it self. 1642 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II VII. 329 His wiath will be turned away and all temporal blessings of prosperitie and peace will be abundantie superaddit. 1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 21 If any thing was wanting in the former Revelation. to superadd what might render it most complete. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual.* (1809) III 43 Our Gothic ancestors either adopted what they judged excellent in the British constitution, or rather superadded what was deemed to be excellent in their own. 1776 JOHNSON *Let to Wetherell* 12 Mar in *Boswell*, We must set the copies at fourteen shillings each, and superadd what is called the quarterly-book. 1817 *Jas Mill Brit. India* v. v II. 530 Famine now raged in all his horrors; and the multitude of the dead and the dying threatened to superadd the evils of pestilence. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* 2 xi 80 Loss of two nights' sleep, with two days' toil superadded. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med* IV 379 Fibroid thickening and hypernucleation are superadded in process of time.

b. Const. to (into).

1415-8 SHERIDAN *Life St. Bridget* in *New Leg Eng* (1516) 124 b, She nat only kepe b fastings, . . . b holy church commandeth but she superaddeth thereto many other. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1768) I p. xxii, To superadd a Worke as an Ornament. . . to the Entenprises afore saide. 1624 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 11 26 Motion in general superadded to Matter cannot produce any Sense and Perception. 1700 DRYDEN *Fables Pref.*, Poems (1900) 269 The Manners of Aeneas are those of Hector superadded to those of Achilles. She had, superadded likewise to her jacket, a pale green ribband. 1778 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II 249 A French war is added to the American; and there is all the reason in the world to expect a Spanish war to be superadded to the French. 1874 CARPENTER *Mental Phys.* 1 (1879) 23 The Cerebrum is superadded to this Axial Cord. 1899 *Albion's Syst Med.* VII. 172 Irritative phenomena . . . are superadded to the paralytic symptoms.

c. abstr. To make a further addition to

1660 R. BURNBY *Kpōtiovov Δάσιν* Ep. Ded. 3 All the people ought to . . . superadde to the honour of his Majesty, not limit it at all. 1769 JOHNSON in *Boswell* 26 Oct. 1769, A man

who is converted from Protestantism to Popery parts with nothing . . . he is only superadding to what he already had.

2. *spec.* To add as a further statement; to say, state, or mention in addition. (With simple obj. or obj. clause)

1640 BR. HALL *Humb Remonstr.* 20 To this commentary, we shall super-adde the unquestionable glosse of the clear practice of their immediate successors. 1651 N. BACON *Disc Govt Eng* II i (1739) 8 The King superadded, that it should be treason for any man to endeavour to repeal any of their determinations. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 100 There was an odd passage at the council board which shall be superadded. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 434, I superadd a few essentials more. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* II xv, Heie Mis General stopped, and added internally 'Papa, potatoes, poultry, prunes, and prism'. 'Mr Dorrit', she superadded aloud, 'is ever most obliging'.

Hence **Superadded** *ppl. a*, **Supersadding** *vbl. sb.* Also **Supra** *adible a*, capable of being superadded, † **Superadditament** = next, 2.

1628 PRESTON *Sermon* (1630) 2 They can shew no ground for their 'superadded opinions. 1650 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* II III. 361 A superadded mercy to all the rest. 1756 BURKE *Snob. & Beaut.* v. 1, Painting affects in the same manner, but with the superadded pleasure of imitation. 1843 PUSC *Sermon Holy Euchar.* 20 The remains of original corruption and our own superadded sins. 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci*, *Org. Nat* I 166 The broken parts may be cemented together by newly superadded shell-substance. 1822-29 COLERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1838) III. 108 A finite divided from, and 'superaddible to, the infinite. 1655 SANDERSON *Sermon* (1681) II Pref 7 The 'superadding of examples to command. 1628 C. POTTER *Consecr Sermon* (1629) 44 The Church of Rome hath adulterated and obscured her Catholique verities with intolerable 'superaddiments. 1647 M. HUDSON *Dw Right Govt* I iv 19 All those relative Entities which are placed in the other seven predicaments are but only circumstantial superaddiments grounded upon one of these three.

Superaddition (*sū'pərādī'fən*). [f. **SUPER-** ADD, after *addition*]

1. The action (or an act) of superadding, or the condition of being superadded; further addition. Often a mere strengthening of *addition*. cf. **SUPER-** ADD 1.

1609 Bible (Douay) Ezek. li. *comm.*, More grace added to the former which was sufficient before, and by this super-addition is made effectual. 1664 POWER *Exp Philos.* I 74 By a super-addition of the oyl of Vitriol, you may re-tincture as before. 1753 JOHNSON *Advertiser* No. 125 7 15 If his topics be probable and perswasory, that he be able to recommend them by the superaddition of elegance and imagery. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. III vii 408 With all these poems, in superaddition to his own character. 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* IV 364 With a further increase of vascular tension and the superaddition of hypertrophy of the heart, the dropsy will lessen or cease.

2. Something superadded, a further addition.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exerc.* Disc. 1. § 12 Virtue being superaddition to Nature. 1662 GUNNING *Lent Fast* 63 One part of the Arians superaddition to the Arian heresie. 1714 STEELE *Lover* No. 20 (1723) 170 He hath so clogg'd it, and sophisticated it with Superadditions, that it may be he hath altered the Nature of it. 1866 J. GORTZ *Exam. Utilit Philos* xv (1870) 226 A superaddition to, not a constituent of, man's moral existence. 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* III 256 The ultimate composition of the lardaceous superaddition is that of the protein bodies.

So **Superadditonal**, † **Superadditinary** *adjs.*, of the nature of a superaddition.

1637 BASTWICK *Litany* IV. Title p, More Articles super-additionall vpon superadditionall. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym* 35 A simple mineral salt without any superadditionary addiments. 1847 P. FAIRBAIRN *19th. Script* 1 1 3 What might now be regarded as fundamental, must have been, to a considerable extent, super-additional.

Superaltar (*sū'pərōltar*) *Ecl.* Also 4-6 **superaltare**, 5-7 -altaris, -y, (5 -altarys, -altori), 6 -alter. [ad. med. L. *superaltare*. see **SUPER-** 1 d and **ALTAR**.]

1. A portable stone slab consecrated for use upon an unconsecrated altar, a table, etc. Also *attrib*

c 1380 *Antecrist* in *Todd Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 146 Per suspenden men and churches, bope auters and super-altares. 14. *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 624/35 *Superaltare*, a superaltare. 1475 *Pict Voc.* ibid 753/25 *Hoc superaltare*, a superaltari. 1493-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 198 For making of the crosses on pe superaltaries, iij d. 1530 PALSGR *494/2* Thynke you this superaltare is consecrate. 1551 SIR J. WILLIAMS *Acc Monastic Treas* (Abbotsf. Club) 24 A superaltare, garnished with silver and gylte, and parte golde, called the greate saphure of Glasbury. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II. 383 They ordeyned a Superaltare of Silver, and gylt, and therein the stoyre of Saint Edwarde was grauen most curiously. 1578 in *Kempe Lately MSS.* (1836) 248 Ane masse booke, superaltaries, or anie other suche thing belonging to the masse. 1609 SIR E. HOVEY *Let. to T. Higgon* 91 Your Schismatical positions, your meritis, satisfactions, perfictions, supererogations, Masses, Vigils, superaltaries. 1849 ROCK *Ch. Fathers* I. iii. 252 Another super-altar of jasper, circular in shape, and mounted in silver, upon which St. Austin was said to have celebrated, was once in the possession of our great abbey of St. Alban's. 1908 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 298/1 No relic was necessary for a side altar or one of occasional use, provided a duly consecrated small portable super-altar stone or slab was used by the celebrant.

2 A structure erected above an altar (at the back). *a.* a reredos, *b.* a retable or gradine.

1848 B. WEBB *Cont. Ecclesiol* 156 There is a stone super-altar of twelve small niches, filled by figures. 1858 *Dirett Anglic* (ed. J. Puchas) 6 Along the back of the mensa extends a ledge called the super-altar, upon it are placed two Lights, and between these a cross of metal. 1866 [W. L.

COLLINS] *Luck of Ladysmede* I. 151 Here is the great super-altar, of the twelve Apostles, in silver tricked out with gold. 1807 *Church & State Rev.* 16 Feb. 1864 He removed a Cross, and a pair of candlesticks, together with the superaltar upon which they were placed 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsey* 132 Over the communion table there is a marble super-altar
† **Superancancy**. *Obs. rare* ¹. [ad. late L. *superantia*, f. pres. pple. of *superare*. see SUPERATE and -ANOT] The quality of exceeding or surpassing; superiority.

1578 SIDNEY *Waustead Play in Arcadia* etc. (1605) 574 Either according to the penetrance of their singing, or the melioritie of their functions, or lastly the superancancy of their merits.

† **Superannate**, *a. Obs. rare*. [ad. med. L. *superannatus* (of cattle) more than a year old, f. *super annum* beyond a year: see SUPER- 7 b and -ANOT] Cf. F. *sur anné*, It. *soprannato*] = SUPER-ANNUATED

1608 J. KING *Serm.* 5 Nov 15 It is not so ancient & superannate as the story of Pope Ione. 1629 MAXWELL *tr Herodian* (1635) 268 He alledging he was super-annate, refuses the Empire. 1652 C. B. STAPLTON *Herodian* xiv 121 Autentius therefore safely shall them Guard, if he be pleas'd But he replies (with Modesty) I cannot, You see, quoth he, my time is super-annate.]

† **Superannate**, *v. Obs. rare* [f. med. L. *superannatus*: see prec. and -ATE 3.]

1. *intr.* To live beyond the year; to survive till the next year.

1656 BACON *Sylva* § 448 The Dying, in the winter, of the Roots of Plants, that are Annual, seemeth to be partly caused by the Over-Expense of the Sap into Stalks, and Leaves; which being prevented, they will super-annate, if they stand warme

Cf. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Superannate*, *Superannuato*, to out-weary with years, to out-live, or exceed in years, to grow old, or out of date, to live longer. *Bacon*.

2. *trans.* To be too ancient for

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* ii 42 These crumbling reliques. superannate such expectations.

† **Superannated**, *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a. Obs.*

[f. med. L. *superannatus* (see above) + -ED 1.] = SUPER-ANNUATED.

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools* iii i 267 Spent poets, super-annated bachelors. 1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 124, I never found, that a Saint, may be superannated, and grow too old to be Canoniz'd. 1651 B. HALL *Confirma* 3 Can the Doctrine of the Resurrection, and of the last Judgment, be ever unreasonable, and superannated? 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 42, I returned, That I was now superannated, and having waived the Degree, when I might have had it at thirty five, would not now seek it at three score.

Superannuate, *a. and sb.* Now rare. [ad. mod. L. **superannatus*, altered f. *superannatus* SUPERANATE.] *A. adj.* = SUPER-ANNUATED.

1647 WARD *Simple Cocker* 21 As if former Truths were grown superannate and sapless, (or not altogether antique 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* i. iv. 13, I believe Rosinante was a Gelding, or else a Stallion superannate 1705 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xiii. 421 Sailors, when maimed, or wounded, or superannate 1806 MANSFIELD *School Life Winchester Coll.* (1870) 237 Superannuate—a boy who was obliged [1840] to leave at Election, owing to his being past eighteen years of age. Founders were not Superannuate till they were twenty-five. 1869 LOWELL *Cathedral* 647 Superannuate forms and mumping shams

B. sb. A superannuated person; *spec.* at Winchester School (see quot. 1866 in A.).

1822 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 351 Two ancient servants, who have a reasonable claim to repose, in the sanctuary of invalids and superannuates 1855 PORTS *Liber Cantabrigie* 1 416 Funds out of which exhibitions are given to superannuates of the foundation [of Winchester College] 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/a The prison service is no longer a refuge for the superannuates of the Army and the Navy

Superannuate (*siūperse nūāt*), *v.* [Back-formation from next.]

† 1. *trans.* To render antiquated or obsolete: said of the lapse of time, etc. Also, to set aside or reject as antiquated or out-of-date. *Obs.*

1649 E. MARBURY in Spurgeon *Treas.* *David* xxxiv. 22 No age shall ever superannuate them [sc. God's promises], or put them out of full force and virtue. 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* To Rdr 10 That bold Enthusiast who seems to endeavour to superannuate Christianity, and to introduce another Evangelic. 1680—*Apocal. Apoc.* 220 Nor does this season, being Regnum Spiritus, superannuate this Sacrament, but rather call for it. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 219 None shall be thought worthy to be retained in it but only these Two, Praise and Love; all the rest shall be superannuated and cease 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks 1246 I 59 Two centuries have not superannuated probably more than a dozen of his [Hobbes's] words 1865 *Spectator* 18 Feb 176 The Railway companies... have killed the coaches, superannuated the barges.

† 2. To put off for a time. *Obs. rare* ¹.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I (1655) 125 Not to delay and superannuate longer this expectation

2. To dismiss or discharge from office on account of age; *esp.* to cause to retire from service on a pension; to pension off.

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) II 557 Colonel Murray is superannuated, and a pension given him of 250*l.* for life 1758 *Case of Authors by Prof. Stated* 57 Being superannuated with a lucrative Sine-Cure. 1835 MARRAT *Yaob Faithful* xlvii. The governors thought it necessary to superannuate him with a pension 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi. This isn't the first time you've talked about superannuating me 1885 MISS BRADTON *Wyland's World* I vii 196 Why do you not superannuate poor old Gretton, and let Bothwell be your steward?

3. *pass.* and *intr.* To become too old for a position or office; to reach the age at which one leaves a school, retires from an office, etc.

1814 G. HARDINGE *Let* in Nichols *List. Anecd.* 18th C. (1814) VIII 543 He was educated at Eton school, but superannuated, and became a member of St John's College in Cambridge 1837 J. EVANS *Excurs. Windsor*, etc. 352 At nineteen years of age the scholars [at Eton] are superannuated, when they pass off some to Cambridge, and others to Oxford. 1904 *Daily News* 18 Apr 3 [He] will superannuate at the forthcoming Wesleyan Conference, and retire from the editorship of the Connexional publications.

b. trans. To cause to be too old. *rare*.

1893 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Life Ruskin* i ix 66 Ruskin could not now go in for honours, for his last year had superannuated him.

4. To outlast, outwear. *rare*.

1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram.* Lit 294 The passion of curiosity had in him [sc. Sir T. Browne] survived to old age, and had superannuated his other faculties

† 5. *intr.* To be a year out in date. *Obs. nonce-use*

1655 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I Pref. A 4, In assigning all both Things and Actions their proper times, no one of which is so in these Annals mislaid, as to superannate, and not many to vary from the very day of their prime existence. [Cf. SUPER- 8 (b).]

† The alleged sense 'to last beyond the year', copied in mod. Dicts from Johnson, is founded on an alteration, in later editions of Bacon, of SUPERANATE (q. v., sense 1)

Superannuated (*siūperse nūāt*ed), *pa. pple.* and *ppl. a.* [f. mod. L. **superannatus*, altered from med. L. *superannatus* SUPERANATE, after L. *annuus* (see ANNUAL)]

1. Of persons (or animals): Disqualified or incapacitated by age, old and infirm.

† Formerly const. to with inf. = too old to be or to do something, also const. from = not subject to or capable of something, on account of old age.

pa. pple. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i xxii 34 Barzillai, superannuated to be a courier 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i § 42 Were there any hopes to out-live vice, or a point to be attained from sin 1648 T. HILL *St. Angell Saints* Ep. Ded. A 11, If you omit to elect them, they must (being superannuated) be most disgracefully thrown off. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* iv. 65 Old age, which makes men superannuated from the bold and courageous thoughts of youth 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 212 When any are superannuated, seeing they can do no more Work they are to expect no more Wages 1757 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 17 Jan, I trust he [sc. the Pope] was superannuated when they drew from him the late bull enjoining the admission of the Unigenitus on pain of damnation 1767 *Minor* 59 The horses, being likewise superannuated, were exchanged for others 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* i 342, I subscribed regularly to Society, and knew that if I got superannuated I should be comfortably maintained by the trade 1873 HAMERTON *Intell. Life* i. vii. 36 We shall be either superannuated or dead.

ppl. a. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I. 20 This goodly ancient city looks like some superannuated virgin that hath lost her lover 1694 SOUTH *Serm.* *Rom.* i 32 II 247 Old Age, the proper Season for a superannuated Sinner to enjoy the Delights of Sin in the Rebound. 1714 WATERLAND *Let. Lay-Baptism* ii. iii. (1892) 231 We may fairly suppose there might be about a thousand [Levites] fifty years old, and consequently superannuated 1791 WESLEY *Mundus Sex Convers.* Wks. 1830 VIII. 366 How can we provide for superannuated and supernumerary Preachers? 1819 A. CLARKE in *Life* (1840) ix 331 A superannuated cock whose muscles were impervious to the teeth 1836—7 DICKENS *Sk. Bos.* *Boarding-House* i, Mr. Calton was a superannuated beau—an old boy. 1886 W. J. LUCKER *E. Europe* 120 A guggle from a withered superannuated governess *absol.* 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I 86/a Those whom you take in—are the Superannuated, and those who want their Senses

b. transf. of personal actions or attributes.

1707 *Reflex. upon Radicals* 301 Her superannuated Charms 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* i xi, With a fascinating, superannuated smile she complimented him on his wit 1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* vii. I 436 In all this there was much of superannuated coquetry.

2. Of things: Impaired by age, worn out; antiquated, obsolete, out of date.

pa. pple. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 280 The pleasure I took in them [sc. worldly things] being taken off, they wither, grow useless, and are superannuated, like an old tent. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Wine*, In France, the Wines that keep best, are reckon'd superannuated at five or six Leaves old. 1883 H. JUIA *tr. Vander Linden's Instit. Holland* 283 The judgments of the High Court become superannuated after a lapse of five years. The judgments of Amsterdam, however, do not become superannuated

ppl. a. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii xi 148 From rags, Snattocks, Snips, superannuated Smocks and Shirts, come very faire Sheets 1665 GLANVILLE *Scipius Sci.* vi 25 This superannuated Count deserves no more of our remembrance. 1689 *Diab. betw. Timothy & Titus* 3 Thy threadbare Cassock and superannuated Beaver. 1832 *tr. Symonds's Ital. Rep.* v 115 Viern de Cerchi, proposed to substitute equal laws, for superannuated proscriptions. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI 67 The three Theologies, which now stand in view of our British Christianity—namely, the superannuated Logical, the modern Philosophical, and the future Biblical *absol.* 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xli, Obstinate adherence to the superannuated

b. loosely. That has lasted a very long time; impetrate; very old. *rare*.

1644 QUARLES *Barnabas* & B. 36 Hath Gilead balm enough to heal thy superannuated sores? 1839 DE QUINCY *Recoll. Lakes* Wks 1862 II 6 No more than the sun falls to gladden the heart, because it is that same old superannuated sun that has gladdened it for thousands of years.

3 Discharged from service on a pension after attaining a certain age. Also said of the pension.

1740 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 116 He dy'd soon after, a superannuated pensioner 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry* Cl 13 July, A superannuated lieutenant on half-pay. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s. v., To be placed upon the superannuated list is to be recommended to the board at Chelsea 1837 *Yrnl. Ho. Commons* LXXII 97/1 Superannuated or retired Allowances, to Persons late belonging to the Office of Ordnance 1848 DICKENS *Haunted Man* i 13 There's my father, a superannuated keeper and custodian of this Institution, eighty-seven year old

Superannuation (*siūperse nūiū*zən). [f. SUPERANNUATE or prec. + -ATION]

1. The condition of being superannuated; impairment of the powers or faculties by old age, the state of having outlived one's vigour; senile infirmity or decay. *Obs. or rare*.

1755 JOHNSON, *Superannuation*, the state of being disqualified by years 1772 Mrs DELANY *Life & Corr.* Ser. II. (1862) I 449, I feel so old y^t it is impossible to stir from home. Sorry I am you sh^d be affected by my superannuation 1782 T. POWNALL *Treat. Anth.* 54 The mere doating of superannuation 1844 HOGG *Conf. Sinner* 85 In his last ravings, he uttered some incoherent words. These were the words of superannuation 1847 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* 1, To dribble away life in exchanging bits of painted pasteboard round a green table, for the piddling concern of a few shillings, can only be excused in folly or superannuation

† 2. The condition of being out of date, antiquated or obsolete state or character.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Superannuation*, an out-living, or growing out of date. 1834 COTTERIDGE *Church & State* (1839) 277, I doubt, whether the superannuation of sundry superstitious fancies be the result of any real diffusion of sound thinking 1845 DE QUINCY *John Foster* Wks 1890 XI 337 A monk he seemed by the superannuation of his knowledge

2. The action of superannuating an official; also, the allowance or pension granted to one who is discharged on account of age.

1704 T. BROWN *Walk. round Lond.* *Coffee Houses* (1709) 39 Their [sc. the lieutenants'] only hopes were now Half-Pay, or Superannuation 1820 *Edin. Rev.* XXXIII 485 Superannuations in the Foreign Office 1834 *Act 4 & 5 Will. IV.*, c. 24 § 10 In no Case shall any Superannuation or Allowance exceeding Two Thirds of the Salary and Emoluments of any such Officer, Clerk, or Person, be granted. 1863 P. BARRY *Dochyrd. Easton* 3 Buildings in which wretched labourers wear out soul and body for 13 weekly and contingent superannuation 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* II § 62 163 The superannuation, according to law, in his sixtieth year of Joseph Coutet, the Captain of Mont Blanc

b. At certain schools, the attainment of the specified age at which a boy is required to leave.

1831 W. L. BOWLES *Life Ken. II* Introd. p. xiv, After his superannuation at [Winchester] School, he has another year's grace 1865 *Reader* 9 Sept 285/3 Nineteen years is the age prescribed by King Henry's Statutes for the superannuation of his scholars [at Eton]

3 *attrib.* (in sense 2), as *superannuation allowance, fund, scheme*

1817 *Yrnl. Ho. Commons* LXXII 276/2 To defray the charge of the Superannuation Allowances or Compensation, 1821 in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1828) V 492 That the Individuals who may hereafter enjoy the benefit of Superannuation Allowances, should be called upon to contribute to a Superannuation Fund 1891 *Pail. Mail Gaz.* 20 Oct 2/3 Recent inquiries into superannuation schemes 1911 *Act 1 & 2 Geo V.*, c. 55 § 25 A superannuation or other provident fund.

Superannuity. *rare*. [f. prec. after *annuity*]

1. Superannuated condition.

1781 COWER *Let to F. Hill* 3 Feb, A writer might construct a plausible argument to prove that the world itself is in a state of superannuity, if there be such a word If not, there must be such a one as superannuity.

2. A superannuation allowance.

1893 *Daily News* 4 Dec 5/3 He was superannuated upon his full pay, and upon this superannuity, he lived for more than fifty years.

So *Superannuitant*, one who is superannuated or receives a superannuation allowance.

1830 CASSAN *Bishops of Bath & Wells* ii 271 Let the surplus proceeds be appropriated to the use of superannuitants

† **Superapparent**, *a. Obs.* 1716 ¹ [ad. L. *superappārens*, -ent-, pres. pple of *superappāre* see SUPER- 2 and APPPEAR v.] Appearing above the rest, prominent, conspicuous

1432—50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV 109 He was called Epi phanes, as noble other superapparent [L. *superappārens*]

† **Superaerogation**. *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *superaerogancia*, suggested by Tindale (*Wicked Mammon*,

1528, 26 b) as 'a meter term' for 'opera supererogationis'. See SUPER- 9, ARROGANCY.] Extreme arrogation, with allusion to *supereerogation*

So † **Superaerogant** *a.*, † **Superaerogate** *v. trans.*, to claim or assume with great arrogance, *intr.* to behave with great arrogance, † **Superaerogation**

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 13 Hee hath builded towers of Superaerogation in his owne head 1599 LINCHE *Point Anc. Fiction* E 11, Foiled and disgraced in such their superaerogating challenges 1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answer to Darel* 118 Howsoever the pride of mans nature might superaerogate some thing vnto it selfe 1614—15 Boys *Exp. Fest* Ep & Gosp. Wks (1630) 607 They be works of superaerogation, or, if you will happily of superaerogation 1615 T. ADAMS *Black Devil* 16 To cure spiritual impotencies, leprosies, & possessions is not in his power, though in his pride, and superaerogant glory 1633 STRUTHFR *Iris Happiness* 55 The old blinde cyclopic superaerogancia 1634 HEYWOOD & BROME *Witches of Laine* i D. j. b, You seeme to me to superaerogate, Supplying the defects of all your kindred I o inoble your own name 1651 H. L'ESTRANGE *Answer, Marg. Worcester* 21 Superaerogation (or Superaerogancy rather).

† **Superate**, *pa. pple. Obs.* [ad. L. *superatus*, *pa. pple. of superare*, *i. super over, above*] Overcome, conquered.

c1450 *Manhand* 306 in *Macro Plays* 12 The rebellyn of my flesh, now yt ys superate. 1525 *BLANCKE Egloges* IV (1570) Cyb. Hercules. Was by this monster overcome and superate.

† **Superate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superat*, *pa. ppl. stem of superare*. see *piec.* and -ATE³.] 1. *trans.* To rise above, overtop.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhauer's Bh. Physike* 113/2 Take the flowers of Vervene, infuse hearon oyle Olive, that the flowers may be superated & covered the depth of thre fingers. 1614, 200/1 Burye both these pots that the earth may superate the superior pot, the altitude of a qv[arter] of a yarde

2 To surpass, exceed.

1596 J. TRUSSELL in Southwell *T. triumphs over Death* To Rdr, that when a tempest comes their Baile to tosse, Their passions shall not superate their losse. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Superate*, to exceed, to excel. 1657 *TOMLINSON Rcnov's Dist* I vi xxvi 387 A Physician. who being accustomed to eat bitter almonds would superate all in drinking [orig. *omnes potando superabat*]

3 To overcome, conquer, to get over, surmount.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 49/2 The Patient might be wholly superated and overcome, and fall downe dead. 1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp* 364 Unexpected enchantments, which save all inconveniences, superate all hyperboles, and transcend all difficulties. 1657 W. NICHOLAS *Answer Naked Gospel* 18 He does not enumerate all the difficulties their Faith was to superate. 1788 *Trifler* No 25 325, I can superate a mortification in any part of the body without amputation

Superation (s'ūpə'raʃən). *rare.* [ad. L. *superatio*, *-ōnem*, n. of action f. *superare* (see *prec.*)]

1. Overcoming, surmounting, conquest.

1866 *HOWELLS Pechan Life* ii 29 This superb and artistic supuration of the intrinsic difficulties of dancing

2. *Asiron* 'The apparent passing of one planet by another, in consequence of the more rapid movement in longitude of the latter' (*Cent. Dict.*).

Superb (sūp'ə'b), *a.* [ad. L. *superbus* proud, superior, distinguished, magnificent. Cf. F. *superbe*, It. *superbo*]

1. Of buildings, monuments, and the like: Of noble and magnificent proportions or aspect

1549 *Compl. Scot* ii 25 The kyng anches lamentit the destructione of the super troy. 1683 *Brit Spec* 112 Their humble Cottages he changed into fair Houses and stately Palaces, superb Porticoes, and sumptuous Baths. 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 23 May 1645, Behind the quire is the superb chapel of Ferdinand I. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav* (1760) II 398 This superb obelisk was, by order of Sixtus V., removed. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilth* xxxviii, In this mood, the vindictive and ambitious Earl entered the superb precincts of the Pleasance. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II x 508 The church itself, gradually gave way to the superb structure with which we are all familiar

2 Grandly and sumptuously equipped, arrayed, or decorated.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 22 Oct. 1658, Saw the superb funeral of the Protector. 1717 *Prior Athol* 382 Thus, if You Dine with my Lord Mayr, painted Flags, superb and neat, Proclaim You welcome to the Treat. 1763 *CHURCHILL Ghost* iv. 639 A super b and feather'd hearse, Decutcheon'd and be-tagg'd with Verse. 1795 *Genl Mag*, July 60/1 A superb watch, set with brilliants. 1814 *Scott Wau* xvi, He fired his piece accordingly, but missed the superb monarch of the feathered tribes. 1854 P. *PINKERTON Adriatic*, On *Asolan Hills*, I survey The procession superb of the clouds.

b. in specific appellations of many gorgeously coloured birds, plants, etc.; see *quots.*

Superb bird of paradise, *Lophorhina (Paradisaea) superba*, a species of which the male is violet-black with green iridescence, having a gorget of metallic green feathers, and an erectile hood or mantle of velvet-black plumes on the shoulders; superb lily, a plant of the genus *Gloriosa (Altheonica)*, esp. *G. superba*, superb warbler, the blue wren of Australia, *Malurus cyaneus*. (See *Shaw's Zool.* for many other names of birds)

1760 J. *LEE Introduct. Bot.* (1788) App, Superb Lily, *Gloriosa*. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* II i 709 Superb Pheasant, *Phasianus superbus*. 1796 *NEMICH Polygl. Lex.*, Superb warbler, *Motacilla cyanea*. 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool* III ii 433 Superb Snake *Coluber Elegansissimus*... appears to be a beautiful species, measuring about two feet in length. 1809 *Ibid* VII ii 494 Superb Paradise-bird, *Paradisaea superba*. This species is about the size of a Thrush, and is a bird of great singularity of plumage. 1847 L. *LEICHHARDT Overland Exped* II 80 We also observed the superb warbler, *Malurus cyaneus* of Sydney. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 795/1 The death adder, the brown, the black, the superb, and the tiger snakes [of Australia]

3. Of conditions, language, thought, etc.: Grand, stately, majestic.

1784 *COWPER Tiroc*. 751 Or is thine house, though less superb thy rank, If not a scene of pleasure, a mere blank. 1825 J. *NEAL Bro Jonathan* I. 90 The superb language of Job. a 1834 *COLERIDGE Notes & Lect. Shaks.* (1875) 220 The lines, as epic narrative, are superb. 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I. vii 17 A superb breadth of proportion.

4. Expressing emphatic approval: Very fine; splendid; magnificent.

a 1729 *CONGREVE An Impossible Thing* 190 Not all the Wiles that Hell could haich could conquer that Superb Mustach. 1753 *MRS DELANY Let to Mrs Deves* 3 Dec, It is one of the finest things I ever read in my life; was ever a superb family better described! 1827 *DISRAELI Viv Grey* v ix, The dinner was sumptuous, the wines superb. 1872 *JENKINSON Engl Lake Distr* (1879) 181 During the descent there are superb views of a portion of the higher reach of Ullswater. 1908 [Miss FOWLER] *Sebu, Punt & Anchorage* 160 One of the most superb singers of our century.

† 5. Proud, haughty. *Obs.*

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 166 If they be too superb and haughty their pride is to be punished with severity. a 1697 *AUBREY Lives, W. Oughtred* (1898) II 111 Before he dyed he burned a world of papers, and said that the world was not worthy of them, he was so superb

† **Superbiate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbius* pride, or *superbire* to be proud see -ATE³. Cf. It. *superbiare*, *superbiare*.]

1. *trans.* To render haughty. In *quot. absol.*

1628 *FRITHAM Rasaines* II [f. lxx 196 Itale builds a Villaine Spaine superbates Germanie makes a Drunkard. 2 *intr.* To be proud (to do something).

1785 *TRUSLER Mod. Times* III 144, I was introduced to him as one of the literati, whom he must superbiate to receive

† **Superbience**. *Obs. rare.* [f. L. *superbientem* see next and -ENCE.] 'Proud' or luxuriant growth

1671 *Grew Anat.* Pl 1 vi 2 As the Piling is but the Continuation of the utmost part of the Barque; so is this, but the swelh and superbience of the Inner Part thereof.

† **Superbient**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *superbientem*, pres. pple. of *superbire* to be proud, f. *superbius* proud, *SUPERB*. Cf. It. *superbiente*] Insolent, overbearing.

1647 N. *BACON Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. xxxviii 93 The wise Saxon King, espying the danger in entreusting the lives and estates of the poorest sort unto the dictate of these superbient humours. 1651 *Ibid* i lxxv 218 He wanted his Fathers sence, and had too much of his Grandfather's superbient humour.

† **Superbifical**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *superbificus*, f. *superbius* *SUPERB*; see -IFIC and -AL] So † **Superbiloquent** [L. *superbiloquentia*],

† **Superbiloquent** *a*

1656 *BLOUNT Glossary*, *Superbifical*, that doth a thing proudly, that makes proud. *Ibid*, *Superbiloquent*, arrogant speaking, proud, and haughty words. 1658 *PHILLIPS*, *Superbiloquent*, speaking proudly or haughtily.

† **Superbious**, *a. Obs. rare* [a OF. *superbius* (= obs. It. *superbiuso*) or ad. med.L. **superbius*, f. *superba* pride, f. *superbius* *SUPERB*]

1. Proud, overbearing, insolent.

c 1520 *Kalendar of Sheph. Eiv*, Ye moyste rayne of delthe whiche causeth them to tumble by the strength of theyr superbiuous blasts into the fourneys euellastynge. 1595 *Locutus* ii iv 25 Superbiuous Britaine, thou shalt know too soone the force of Humber and his Southians. 1603 *HARSHNET Pop. Impost.* xxii 162 That addition, in scorn and superbiuous contempt annexed by you, vnto our publique prayer, God saue the Queene. 1710 in D. *Israeli Cr. Lit.*, *Hist Theatre during Supp.*, Those proud parroting players, a sort of superbiuous ruffians.

2 Stately, grand, superb

1588 *PARKER tr. Mendoza's Hist China* 17 In all such cities that bee the heads of the pronunces, is resident a vizroy, and dwelleth in the house that (in euery such cite) the king hath ordered. all the which are superbiuous and admirable. 1650 J. *REYNOLDS Flower Fidei* 5 Beholding the Zephyr Gale fairly blow the Swanlike Sails from the superbiuous Mast. 1657 *TOMLINSON Rcnov's Dist* Pref. Here you may view the superbiuous Trees. 1714 *MRS MANLEY Art. Kneella* 79 The superbiuous chief Seat of the Doubles.

Hence † **Superbiuously** *adv*, superbi; † **Superbioussness**, superbiuous.

1632 *LITTONGOW Trav* viii. 369 Mosques. are well benefited and superbiuously decorated within and without. c 1650 *Don Bellianus* 78 The Prince Don Gallaneo did superbiuously adorn himself. 1654 *COKKINE Diana* iv. 367 The superbiuousness of Asia, and the rarities of Africa here demonstrated the extremes of their power.

Superbity (sūp'ə'bɪtɪ). *rare.* In 6 *superbite*. [a OF. *superbitū* or ad. med.L. **superbitus*, f. *superbius* *SUPERB*; see -ITY] Pride, arrogance. Also *concr.* an embodiment of pride, a proud person.

a 1550 *Image Hypocr* II. 81 in *Skelton's Wks.* (1843) II 423 And eke it is forbode That he no novice be, Lest with superbite He do presume to hye. 1653 R. *SANDERS Physiogn.*, *Moles* 7 In a woman, it denotes superbitie, and an elated minde. 1686 tr. *Charadin's Trav Persia* 117 In all his Actions and Discourse [he] manifested a most insupportable Superbity. 1903 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug 234 The unimaginative superbities find themselves confronted by a force they have always striven to ignore

Superbly (sūp'ə'bɪlɪ), *adv.* [f. *SUPERB* a. + -LY².] In a superb manner.

1. With a magnificent or majestic aspect or demeanour.

1762-3 *CHURCHILL Ghost* IV 174 With labour'd visible design Art strove to be superbly fine. 1812 J. *WILSON Isle of Palms* III 825 He calmly views The gallant vessel toss Her prow superbly up and down. 1865 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Cruel Fortune* I. 172 The Countess swept superbly from the room. 1870 *LOWELL Among my Bks* Ser 1 (1873) 184 A mountain seen from different sides by many lands, itself superbly solitary

2. With sumptuous provision, equipment, adornment, or decoration.

1761 *CHURCHILL Apology* 131 For me let hoary Fielding bite the ground, So nobler Pickle stand superbly bound. 1772 *WILKES Corr* (1805) IV 138, I went to Deptford, and dined most agreeably, as well as superbly, on board an East Indian ship. 1784 tr. *Beckford's Vathek* (1868) 73 Vathek came close after, superbly robed. 1835 *LITTON Rcnov* i. i, 1 heir steeds caparisoned superbly.

3. Very finely, splendidly.

1828 *LITTON Pelham* I. xi, She supplied the place of the dilapidated baronet with a most superbly mustachioed German. 1863 'E. C. CLAYTON' *Queens of Song* II. 145 She

was equally grand as Semiramide and as Arsace, and sang the music of both parts superbly. 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II p 16vii, The most fascinating of all paper Printing Methods Gives the most superbly finished pictures.

Superbness. *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] Superb character or quality.

1656 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Superbness*, Pride, Haughty Disdain. 1898 G. W. *CABLE Grandissimes* xiv. 76 It was a femininity without humanity—something that made her, with all her superbness, a creature that one would want to find chained

† **Superbound**, *v*, obs. *confr* f. *SUPERABOUND*.

1561 *EDEN Arte Nauig* Pref, Suche as superbounde in all notorious vices. 1640 *SANDERSON Serm* (1681) II 150 As his sufferings encreased, his comforts had such a proportionable use, that where those abounded, these did rather superbound

† **Superbous**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. L. *superbus* see *SUPERB* and -OUS.] = *SUPERBIOUS*

1584 *SOUTHERNE* in *Puttenham Eng. Poetrie* III 2211 (Arb) 259. 1601 W. *PARRY Trav. Sir A. Sherley* 10 A most insolent superbous and insulting people. 1652 *KIRKMAN Clelio & Loria* 156 The General made two superbous triumphs of vanquisher and vanquished. 1653 A. *WILSON Jas* I, 251 A house of that Superbous and elegant Structure. 1660 F. *BROOKER tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 72 He esteemes himself very potent, and assumes very superbous and high Titles. 1709 *MRS MANLEY Secret Memo* (1720) IV 207 They lodg'd him at a finer Palace, more superbous than the former.

Supercargo (sūp'ə'kɑ:ɡə). [Alteration of *SUPRACARGO* by prefix-substitution.] An officer on board a merchant ship whose business it is to superintend the cargo and the commercial transactions of the voyage. † Also formerly, an agent who superintended a merchant's business in a foreign country.

1697 *DAMPFIR Voy* (1729) I. 511 One Mr Moody, who was Supercargo of the Ship. 1719 *DR FOR Cynose* 1 (Globe) 39 The Question was, whether I would go to super-Cargo in the Ship to manage the Trading Part upon the Coast of Guinea? 1732 *FINDLING Lottery* II 14 A Man of the first Quality, and one of the best Estates in the Kingdom. Why, he's as such a Supercargo. 1784 *Phil. Trans* LXXII 48 The Directors of the East India Company, to give proper orders to their factors and super cargoes in China, to procure some of the best seed that can be obtained. 1800 *Asiat. Ann Reg.* *Hist. Ind.* 32/2 With the port of Rangoon, they carried on a very considerable trade, and had supercargoes stationed there. 1828-43 *LYTTON Hist. Scot* (1864) I 272 Richard le Furbur, a trader of the inland town of Roxburgh, had sent factors or supercargoes to manage his business in foreign countries. 1836 *MARRVAT Pirate* ix, The pirate had been questioning the supercargos as to the contents of the vessel. c 1870 *GLADSTONE* in *Morley Life* (1903) I i 9 My father went in one of these ships at a very early age as a supercargos. 1897 *Guardian* No 95 P 1 Mr Puiwille was Supercargo to the great Hampei, in which were the following Goods.

Hence **Supercargoship**, the office or occupation of supercargos

1809 P. *IRVING* in *W. Irving's Life & Lett* (1864) I. 222, I am averse to any supercargoship, or anything that may bear you to distant or unfriendly climates. 1879 *HILL Life Irving* 55 He seems even to have considered a supercargoship

Supercede, *var.* (now *erron.*) of *SUPERSEDE*.

Supercesstial (sūp'ə'seʃiəl), *a* (sb) [f. late L. *supercesstialis* = Gr. *ὑπερκοσμικός*, see *SUPERB* 1 a, 4, and *CELESTIAL*. Cf. obs. F. *supercesste*; It. *sopracelleste*, Pg. *sobracelleste*; Sp. Pg. *sobrecesstial*]

1. That is above the heavens; situated or existing above the firmament.

1559 W. *CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr. Glasse* 2 Ptolomæus, Atlas, and Alphonsus founde out the maruelous course and sondry motions, of the supercesstiall bodies. 1561 [see *SUBCELESTIAL* A.] 1635 *SWAN Spec. Mundu* (1670) 31 How can it therefore be that these should be those supercesstial waters separated from all other waters by the firmament, seeing the firmament is above them? 1660 *INGELO Bentiv.* 5 *U*, ii. (1682) Index *Hij* b, *Hyperurania*, Supercesstial things, which the Gnosticks brag'd that they were able to see. 1684 T. *BURNET Th. Earth's* 16 Some have thought those to be waters plac'd above the highest heavens, or super cesstial waters. 1744 *BERKELEY Sris* § 366 What this philosopher in his Phædrus speaketh of the supercesstial region, and the divinity resident therein. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos* (1867) I vi iv 250 No poet has ever celebrated these supercesstial things, nor ever will celebrate them, as they deserve

2 More than heavenly, of a nature or character higher than celestial.

1561 *DAUS tr. Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 19 The augmentation of the supercesstial grace and light. 1578 J. *JONES Preserv. Bodie & Soule* Ep Ded, The supercesstial or not to be seene graces in God are very manifestly known by his most wonderful workes. 1644 *SIR E. DERING Prof. Sac* II 17 A. supercesstial, life-giving mystery. 1674 *STERRY Freed. Will* (1675) 239 Jesus Christ is a supernatural, supercesstial Spirit, far above the nature of Souls or Angels in the first Creation. a 1711 *KEN Hymns Evang. Poet* Wks 1721 I. 97 Discourse salvifick, he at Meals instill'd, And Souls with Food supercesstial fill'd. 1826 G. S. *FABER Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 263 That they might learn the flesh which he would give them to be supercesstial and spiritual food. 1856 R. A. *VAUGHAN Mystics* (1860) II ix. ii. 138 To the higher faculty, then, there are already visible gleams of a super-celestial dawn. 1902 W. M. *ALEXANDER Demon. Possess. A. T.* viii. 227 These evil powers drag them down from God and super-celestial things to those below

† b In ironical or trivial use. *Obs.* 1566 W. P. tr. *Curio's Pasquane in Trance* 110 b, They are altogether idle questions of wayne things, crooked, more

than supercilious, crabbed, and Seraphical 1576 KNEWSTON *Confut.*, etc. (1579) 39 Hee hath overthrown all H N. his spiritual constructions, and superciliously [sic] interpretations 1603 Florio *Montaigne* iii. xiii (1632) 630 Supercelestial opinions, and under-terrestrial manners, are things, that amongst us, I have ever seene to bee of singular accord. † **B. sb.** A supercelestial being. *Obs. rare*—1.

1624 BENTOWES *Theoph.* Pref. This spiritual Poem, which treateth on Sub-celestials, Caelestials and Super-celestials † **Superce lical**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [See SUPER- I a and CILICAL.] Supercelestial.

1654 VII VAIN *Theorem Theol.* 28 Mans Soul for excellence hath a far sublimer supercelical efficient.

Supereession, var. (now erron.) of SUPERSESSION.

Supercharge, rare. [SUPER- 3, 10]

1. *Her.* A charge borne upon another charge. 1766 PORY *Elem. Her.* (1777) T viij b/2 1780 EDMONDSON *Heraldry II* Gloss, *Super charge*, is a term that hath been applied by some to express one figure borne on another. N B. This word, *Super-charge*, is now seldom or ever used, *surmounted* being a better term.

2. An excessive charge, an overcharge. 1826 DISRAELI in *Monypenny Life* (1910) I. vii 95, I generally detect the *übercharge* in a super-charge.

Supercharged, pa. pple and ppl. a. [SUPER- 9 b.] Charged to excess; overcharged.

1876 PAGE *Adv. Test-bk. Geol.* xv 283 Shallow seas supercharged with saline matter 1889 *Aikmann* 12 Oct. 499/1 The story is supercharged with the frolicsome spirit and delicate humour that [etc.] 1909 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 463 Our supercharged imagination.

† **Superchery** (sūpə'chəri). *Obs. exc.* in F form *supercherie* (super'çri). Also 6-cherie, 7-ohery, 7-8-cherie [a. f. *supercherie*, ad. It. *supercheria* (var. *sovercheria*), f. *superchio* (var. *soverchio*) superfluous, excessive, = OSp., Pg. *sobego* :—pop. L. **superculu-s*, f. *super* over, above.]

1. An attack made upon one at a disadvantage, (a piece of) foul play

1598 FLORIO *Ital. Dict.*, *Supercheria*, a supercherie, a wrong or injury offered with odds or advantage, also superfluous, an affront. 1603 — *Montaigne* II. xxvii. 400 It is a Superchery, as being well armed, to charge a man who hath but a piece of a sword, or being sound and strong, to set upon a man sore hurt. 1639 CHAS I *Declar. Tumults Scot.* 380 By their supercherie violence and terrors 1666 EARL MONM *tr. Boccaccio's Dec. fr. Parnass.* I. lxai. (1674) 90 [The] swaggering companions, which he was accustomed to make use of in his supercherie and foul play to men of honour

2 Trickery, deceit Also with a and pl. 1650 EARL MONM *tr. Seneca's Man. de. Gnaty* 168 All men know these Messengers [sc. the senses] are unfaithful, and that Nature hath given her [sc. the soul] an inward light, to free herself from their Superchery. 1716 M DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III *Anaximander* 3 He was not likely to succeed in that Superchery, by Reason of almost unavoidable Certainty of being discovered immediately 1781 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 13 July, I had I might not contribute, to any legal supercherie, I insisted [etc.] 1811 GIFFORD in *M. Napier's Corr.* (1879) 3 A little superchery of which I have been guilty in filching a couple of lines from one of your quotations.]

† **Supercile**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad L. *supercilium* see SUPERCILIOUS.] Superciliousness.

1679 J GOODMAN *Penit. Pard.* i 24 He. did not use such branded persons with the same supercile and disdain that their great men were wont to do

† **Supercilian**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -AN.] A supercilious person.

1689 T PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 20 Any supercilian in fine clothes.

Superciliary (sūpə'si:li:ən), a. (sb) [ad. mod. L. *superciliarius*, f. *supercilium* see SUPERCILIOUS and -ARY. Cf F. *sourcilier*] Of or pertaining to the eyebrow, or to the region of the eyebrow; supra-orbital.

Superciliary arch or *ridge*, a prominence of the frontal bone, over the eye, produced by the development of the frontal sinuses; also, in various animals, a prominence consisting of the projecting upper edge of the orbit itself

1732 MONRO *Anat. Bones* v (ed. 2) 86 The Foramina, or Holes, of the frontal Bone, one in each superciliary Ridge [etc.] 1814 The superciliary Foramina, often instead of a Hole, a Notch only is to be seen 1733 G. DOUGLAS *tr. Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 22 On the Outside [of the Os Frontis] we observe the following Eminences; two superciliary Arches, which form the upper Edge of each Orbit, or the Supercilia. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* 57 The superciliary arches scarcely to be perceived 1811 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 667 The Supra-orbital or Superciliary Artery. Arrived at the base of the orbit, after furnishing some minute ramifications to the perosteum and the two muscles above mentioned, it issues from that cavity by the superciliary notch 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xiv 316 The superciliary ridge is generally more strongly marked in man than in woman.

b. Situated over the eye; also transf. having a marking over the eye (cf. SUPERILIOUS 3 b).

1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 19 Forehead, middle head or crown, hind head, or occiput The lateral border of all three together constitutes the 'superciliary line', that is, line over the eye 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 51 Above grey, slight superciliary mark whitish.

B. sb. A superciliary ridge or marking.

1864 THURNAM in *Mem. Anthropol. Soc.* I. 144 The superciliares are well marked, the orbits rather small. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith.* I. 97 Distinct superciliares white

† **Supercilio-sity**, *Obs. rare*. [f. next + -ITY.] Superciliousness.

1606 BARNIE *Kirk-Burnall* (1833) 13 As if such superciliousity could sweeten the bitter swarves of their sower death 1637 BASTWICK *Latany* 1 6 The Stateliness, severity, pride of their carriage and superciliosity. 1652 URQUHART *Jewel* 58 They, with a Pharisaical Superciliosity, would always rebuke the Sectaries as Publicans and sinners

Supercilious (sūpə'si:li:əs), a. [ad. late L. *superciliōsus*, f. *supercilium* : see SUPERCILIOUS and -OUS. Cf F. *sourcilieux*.]

1. Haughtily contemptuous in character or demeanour, having or marked by an air of contemptuous superiority or disdain.

1529 [implied in SUPERCILIOUSLY] 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* II. viii. (ed. 2) 137 There was small reckoning had of the Galileans by their supercilious and superstitious brethren of Iudæa 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 Let me advise our Men to .not contemne them from their indefensible nakedness, or by a supercilious conceit of their owne weapons and field practises. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey* C1 26 June, His mother eyed me in silence with a supercilious air 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 38 The supercilious landlord, who, with an air of disdain, keeps his tenants at a distance. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* v. vi, Sybil had made the enquiry and received only a supercilious stare from the shopman. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* I. ii, Smiling at her ironically, and taking the air of a supercilious mentor.

† 2. 'Dictatorial, arbitrary, despotic, overbearing' (J.), exacting or severe in judgement, censorious.

1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Manum Hum.* Ded. to Camden, There are, no doubt, a supercilious race in the world who will esteeme all office, done you in this kind, an injury 1616 CHAPMAN *tr. Homer's Wks.*, *Conch. Verses* 27 To see our supercilious wizers flowne 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N.* iv. i, *Fit.* I ha' mark'd him all this meale, he has done nothing But mocke, with scurvy faces, all wee said *Alm.* A supercilious Rogue! 1644 MILTON *Divorce* 10 Parl. Eng. A 3 b, In the Gospel we shall read a supercilious crew of masters, whose holiness was to set straiter limits to obedience, then God had set 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 96 This was neither more nor less than trading and bartering, though from supercilious punctilio, we had in a manner been denied it. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 12 P 2 Hopeless, as the claim of vulgar characters may appear to the supercilious and severe 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* an 1745, His pamphlet was fortunate enough to obtain the approbation even of the supercilious Warburton himself.

† 3. a. Pertaining to the eyebrows. *Obs. rare*—0. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Supercilious* pertaining to the eyebrows. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Supercilious*, .. having great eyebrows

† b. *Zool.* In names of various animals distinguished by a conspicuous stripe, process, etc. over the eye : rendering L. *superciliōsus* or *superciliarius* of the systematic name *Obs.*

1782 LATHAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* I. ii 643 *Alcedo superciliosa* Supercilious Kingfisher From the bill, over the eyes, passes a narrow orange stripe 1847 M. J. MEROPS *superciliosus* Supercilious Blue-eater 1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* III. 1. 220 Supercilious Lizard *Laerta Superciliosa*. This Lizard having the appearance of a pair of sharp-pointed, horn-like processes above and beyond each eye. 1803 *Ibid.* IV. 1. 169 Supercilious Blenny *Blennius Superciliosus*.. immediately over each eye is situated a small palmated crest or appendage. 1824 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* XII. 1. 266 Supercilious Jacana (*Pareisuperciliosa*) Dark shining green Jacana, with white superciliary lines.

Superciliously, adv. [f. SUPERCILIOUS + -LY. 2] In a supercilious manner; with haughty contempt; disdainfully; † dictatorially, dogmatically, censoriously.

1529 SKELTON *Replayc Wks.* 1843 I 208 When they haue ones superciliously caught A lytel ragge of rethorike. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* v. iii, Set your faces, and looke superciliously, while I present you. 1627 DONNE *Serm.* *Rev.* 10 8 (1640) 434 Some binde themselves exactly, rigidly, superciliously, yea superstitiously to the number of foure 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* ii. 433 The Earl, who was a punctual man in point of Honour, received this Address superciliously enough 1667 BENTLEY *Phal.* (1699) 198 He talks most superciliously, and with the greatest assurance. 1709 SWIFT *Vindict. Bickerstaff* Wks. 1755 II. i 169 If men of publick spirit must be superciliously treated for their ingenious attempts, how will true useful knowledge be ever advanced? 1799 HAN MOORE *Fenn. Educ.* (ed. 4) Introd. p. xviii, Let it not be suspected that she superciliously erects herself into the impeccable censor of her sex and of the world. 1862 LYTON *Sir. Story* 1, The proprietors [of the shops] were decorously pompous,—the shopmen superciliously polite. 1865 MISS BRAODON *Only a Clod* xl, Harcourt smiled superciliously

Superciliousness, [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or character of being supercilious, haughtily contemptuousness.

1656 HALES *Serm.*, *Rom.* xxi 1 in *Golden Rem.* (1673) 29 It falls out oftentimes, that men offend as much by familiarity, as by superciliousness and contempt 1667 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* 1 (1703) 232 To surrender these privileges up to the superciliousness of every assuming or ignorant pretender 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 87 P 9 He has inflamed the opposition by arrogance and superciliousness 1851 GALENGA *Italy* iv 239 Excessive spruceness, ermine-like exclusiveness and fastidiousness, but nothing like *morgue* and superciliousness 1881 W. R. SMITH O. T. in *Jevisish* Ck. xi 326 The superciliousness, with which traditionalists declare the labours of the critics to be visionary

† **Supercilium** (sūpə'si:li:əm). Pl. -ia (iā). [L. = eyebrow; ridge, summit, haughtiness, etc.]

1. The eyebrow. *Obs. exc. Anat.*

1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* 1. 200, I marked how your answer looked when he spoke of the day of judgment Very gravely and yet without any depressing or exalting his supercilium.

b. *Zool.* A superciliary streak or marking.

1817 STEPHENS *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* X. 1. 34 Chesnut red Manakin supercilia whitish above, margined with black.

2. *Arch.* † a. A narrow fillet above the cymatium of a cornice *Obs.* b. A fillet above and below the scotia of an Attic base. c. The lintel or transverse part of a door-case.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* E. iij b, Geue 2. [partes] vnto Cymatium, the seventh parte is leftte for Supercilium or Regula 1664 EVELYN *Acc. Archit.* in *Freart's Archit.* etc. 138 Corona is by some call'd Supercilium, but rather I conceive Stillicidium the Drop 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Supercilium*, in the ancient Architecture, the uppermost Member of the Cornice, call'd by the Moderns, Corona, Crown, or Larmier *Ibid.* s. v, Supercilium, is also used for a square Member under the upper Toie in some Pedestals. Some Authors confound it with the Ioie itself. 1828-9 J. NARRIEN *Arch.* in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 290 The lintel, or *supercilium*, corresponds with the architrave, above the supercilium is a kind of frize, which he calls *hyperthyrium*, and, over this, a *corona*, or cornice *Ibid.* The supercilium extends, right and left, beyond the exterior of the antepagmenta 1850 LITCHI *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art.* § 281 (ed. 2) 311 The supercilium is similar to the achrurave, and the hyperthyrium to the cornice.

3. *Anat.* The lip or margin of a bony cavity, esp. of the acetabulum.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Supercilium*, the lip or side of a Cavity or hollow Part at the end of a Bone, particularly a Cartilage or Gristle of the Coxendix or Hip bone 1733 G. DOUGLAS *tr. Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I. 72 Besides what has been said of the Acetabulum in general, there are the Edge called the Supercilium, the Cartilaginous Cavity [etc.] 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 204/2 A little above the supercilium of the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

† 4. Superciliousness, lightness. *Obs. rare*—1.

1733 T. STEWARD *Ordn. Charge*, Your general Behaviour should no way discourage a becoming Familiarity with you, by a lofty *Supercilium*, or a forbidding Austerity

Superdo minant, *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the dominant, the sixth of the scale: more usually called SUBMEDIAN. Also attrib. applied to a chord having this note for its root

1833 J. GWILT *Mus. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) V. 777/1 *Superdominant*, the sixth of the key in the descending scale 1880 STAINER *Composition* § 26 The third degree of the minor scale can be part of the tonic, mediant, or super dominant chords 1889 E. PROUT *Harmony* i § 13 Some writers call [the sixth note of the scale] the 'Superdominant'

† **Superduce**, v. *Obs. rare* [ad. late L. *superducere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *ducere* to lead] *trans.* To superinduce

1477 NORTON *Ord. Aleh.* v. in Ashm (1652) 64 Twinkling and glittering as in Magnesia is, Light is cause thereof with-in matter of Cleermes, Which is superduced upon waterly vapour, Beforetime incensed with Heate

So **Superduct** v. *Obs. rare*—0 [f. L. *superduct*, pa. ppl. stem of *superducere* see above].

1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Superduct*, to carry up or elevate

Supereffluence see SUPER- 10

Superelevation, [SUPER- 6 b, 13.]

† 1. Elevation to a higher rank *Obs. rare*—1. 1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol.* 166 If the Prince intend a super-elevation to any of his subjects.

2 The (amount of) elevation of the outer above the inner rail at a curve on a railway, or of one side of a road above another.

1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng. Railway* 54 To balance the centrifugal force of a train running round a curve, it is necessary for the outer rail on a curve to be raised somewhat above the inner rail, and the smaller the radius, and the higher the speed of the trains, the greater must be the super elevation 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Oct. 5/2 The accident was aided by the superelevation of the left hand rail being only 22 inches instead of 31, and therefore suitable for a speed of sixteen miles an hour only. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Aug. 5/6 The arch of the road is of too large a character, and the superelevation is on the wrong side of the road.

3. Additional elevation.

1900 *19th Cent.* Apr. 641 In one well alone..no less than 8 feet of superelevation were traversed before the alluvial deposit was reached

Supere minence, sb [ad. late L. *supereminentia*, f. *supereminent-* see below and -ENCE Cf obs F. *supereminence*, F. *sureminence*.] The quality or fact of being supereminent; supreme or special eminence; rarely in physical sense, supreme height or loftiness.

1616 BULLOCKAR *Eng. Expos.* *Supereminence*, authority, or dignity above others. 1626 T. HAWKINS *Causin's Holy Cit.* 99 The same ought to be in God, as in their source, with a radiant lustre of supereminence 1641 MILTON *Reform.* ii. 89 In supereminence of beatific vision 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 3 The Hill called Garachiga [in Tenerife] outraves all the Earth for supereminence. 1691 BAXTER *Nat. Ch.* xiii 55 Magistrates represent him [sc. God] in his Super-emminence and Ruling Power 1813 SHELLEY *C. Mab. vii* 211-12 *Note*, The supereminence of man is like Satan's, a supereminence of pain 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xvi, Montrose had expected from that party the supereminence of council and command 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 123 The question of his supereminence as a painter

Hence † **Supere minence** v. *trans.*, to place in a position of supereminence.

1647 M. HUDSON *Dw. Right Govt.* title-p, The Phansyed State-Principles Supereminenting *salutem populi* above the Kings Honour

Supere minency, Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Formed as prec. : see -ENCY] = prec.

In quot 1866-7 with possessive as a fictitious title of rank. 1885-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* xxvi (1623) 197 The degrees of Ecclesiastical supereminence 1631 Gough *God's Arrows* iii § 62 301 Records which by an excellency and supereminence [cf. EMINENCE 8c] are called Scriptures 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed 2) 191 The supereminence of the hill 1688a Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* i. (1684) 31 A kind of Scripture in their hands, denoting their supereminences 1691 Norris *Pract. Disc* 223 The *unepoxy* or supereminence of the Divine Nature 1726 Aylmer *Parergon* 95 The Archbishop of Canterbury, as he is Primate over all England has a Super eminence over the Archbishop of York 1866-7 Baring Gould *Cin. Myths Mid. Ages, Prester John* (1891) 45 The palace in which our Supereminence [sc. Prester John] resides

Supereminent (sūp̄erē'minent), a. [ad. L. *supereminent-*, *-ens*, pres. pple. of *supereminere* to rise above, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *eminere*: see EMINENT and cf. SUPER-9 a. Cf. obs. F. *supereminent*, F. *suréminent*]

1. Lofly above the rest; snpremlly or specially high. Now rare

1555 EDEN *Decades* i vi (Aib.) 90 Paria is the Region which possesseth the supereminent or highest parte thereof 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 221 The uttermost promontory that stretcheth to the West, with the supereminent mountains, now called Capo Saint Pisano 1635 Heywood *Hiemarchy* 4 The lofty Hills, and super-eminent Mountains 1653 A. WILSON *Jus* i Proem 2 When they [sc. Princes] shall so much debate that sublime and supereminent Region they are placed in. 189a Ld. LYTTON *King Poppy* xi 348 A single supereminent tower

2. Exalted above others in rank or dignity, supremely exalted

1583 [W. CECIL] *Exec. Justice in Eng.* Cmb, Beyond subject to the King, as to him that is supereminent [x Pet ii 13] 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 43 What other nation may presume to advance it selfe unto any such surmounting, and supereminent honoi? 1600 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* viii. viii § 1 Touching the king's supereminent authority in commanding 1640 Br. HALL *Ephes.* ii. iii 96 Most manifest it is, that the Apostles of Christ had a supereminent power in Gods Church 1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Reliq.* ii. 65 The Marquess saith, that anciently the Church had one Supereminent (by Divine Law) which was the Pope 1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 63 Were they then to be awed by the supereminent authority and awful dignity of a handful of country clowns? 1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 90 A king of Kent is therefore the first supereminent king of England, and he is succeeded by the kings of Northumbria

3. Superior to. Obs. rare-1.

1657 J. WATTS *Scille, Pharisee*, etc. i. 47 They are infinitely supereminent to these, as God is above man

3. Distinguished above others in character or attainment, conspicuous for some quality.

1599 NASH *Letter to Stuffs* li 2 b. This supereminent principall Metropolis of the redde Fish 1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* 60 And but for this [proneness to venery] they were supereminent above all men. 1611 SPERD *Theat. Gt. Brit.* xliii (1614) 85/1 Kendall for the practise of making cloath so excels the rest, that in regard thereof it carryeth a supereminent name above them 1651 HOWEL *Venus* 203 Som were supereminent for holmes, and high virtues. 1875 HELPS *Soc. Press* x 122 With these three super-eminent hosts or hostesses, everything was prepared for me that I could possibly want.

4. Of qualities, conditions, etc. Specially or supremely remarkable in degree; signal or noteworthy above that of others.

1581 ALLAN *Apologie* 90 b. The high dignitie of Priesthod is commended for the high supereminent power of doing the vnblouddy sacrifice vpon the altar. 1591 NASH *Strange News* (1593) 65 Thy supereminent gifts 1651 Fuller's *Abel Rediv.* Bradford 18: The noblest, and most supereminent of all other Sciences 1668 H. MORSE *Div. Dial.* v xviii. (1713) 495 The anointing of our Head and true Highpriest the Lord Jesus in a supereminent manner. 1787 POLWHELE *Engl. Orator* iii. 376 The Career Of Talents supereminent and vast. 1835 Poe *Adv. Hans Fall* Wks. 1864 i. 4 A fantastic bow-knot of super-eminent dimensions. 1893 Sir R. BALL *Story of Sun* 320 The Sun would begin to be shorn of those supereminent splendours which at present distinguish it

Supere minently, adv. [f. prec + -LY-2.] In a supereminent manner or degree; eminently above others, supremely.

1617 LADY ENGLEFIELD *Let. in Slingsby's Diary*, etc. (1896) 297 Christ as man received this power supereminently of God 1651 GILL *Sacr. Philos.* i 5 Other attributes we give unto God, which signifie perfections supereminently 1660 R. BURNET *Képiotou* *Δόξου* (1661) 75 A Prince is exalted by God supereminently next to himself 1721 R. KEITH tr. *T. à Kempis, Pall. Lulius* xxvi. 78 That God may be by thee beloved, blessed, praised, and supereminently exalted to all Eternity 1825 Scott *Talvan* x. From that commanding height the banner of England was supereminently displayed 1893 SYMONDS *Michelangelo* i v 206 A style so supereminently noble and so astoundingly original as Michelangelo's

Supererogant (sūp̄erē'rōgānt), a. rare [ad. late L. *supererogans*, *-ant-*, pr. pple. of *supererogare* to SUPEREROGATE] = SUPEREROGATORY. Hence **Supererogantly** adv., more than is required.

1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* vi. ii (1749) II. 840/2 Then was this Commission far from being needless, or supererogant 189a Temple Bar May 51 They endeavoured to graft on to the natural goodness of man supererogant virtues. 1897 W. WATSON *Poems, To S. W. in the Forest* 4 Is our London so Super-erogantly fair that yourself it well can spare?

† **Supererogating**, a. Obs. rare-1. [Formed as prec. + -ING-2.] Supererogating

1550 BALZ *Apol.* 22 Ricardus de Media villa sayth, that it [sc. a vow] is a promysse of a supererogatory purpose

† **Supere rogare**, a. Obs. rare. [ad. L. *super-*

erogātus, pa. pple. of *supererogāre* see next.] Supererogatory, superfluous

1790 BYLANDER 44 This is surely a supererogate [sic] ambition. *Ibid.* 335 [The World] in a mighty supererogate way, extols Mr Sheridan

Supererogate (sūp̄erē'rōgāt), v. Also 7-errogate. [f. L. *supererogāt-*, pa. ppl stem of *supererogāre*, f. *super-* SUPER- 13 + *erogāre* to pay out (see EROGATE v.) Cf. obs. F. *supereroguer*, obs. It. *supererogare*, *supererogare*]

† 1. *trans.* To pay over and above; to spend in addition. Also absol. Obs. rare

1582 N. T. (Rhem.) Luke x. 35 He tooketh forth two pence, and gave to the host, and said, Have care of him and whatsoever thou shalt supererogate [Vulg. *supererogaveris*] I at my retinue will repay thee. 1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii viii 128 Besides that which the Law enjoined (which is just debt) they supererogated, and of their own free accord disbursed upon the Temple and Sacrifices.

† 2. To grant or bestow in addition. Obs. rare-1.

1644 Br. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chs. Kings* 188 The Lord in his bounty supererogated what was fit for his more magnificence

2. *intr.* To do more than is commanded or required, *spec.* to perform a work or works of SUPEREROGATION. ? Obs

1593 BELL *Motives conc. Romish Faith* (1605) 26 The cause that pardons are of force, is the vinity of the mystical body, in which many have supererogated in the woorkes of penance, to the measure of their owne demerites. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* iii. iv 1 174 We cannot have any perfection in this life, much lesse supererogate 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 303 Can that be obedience which hath no command for it? Is not this to supererogate? and to be righteous over much? 1661 GLANVILLE *Fast. Dign.* 164 Aristotle acted his own instructions; and his obsequious Sectators have supererogated in observance 1699 BURKE *99 Art.* xiv 135 Unless it can be supposed that by obeying those Counsels a Man can compensate with Almighty God for his Sins, there is no ground to think that he can supererogate 1797 J. RICHARDSON *Gt. Holly Pilgr.* 1st 8: If it should be granted that some have supererogated, that is brought God into Debt to them.

† 3. Const. of, with the person in whose service the works are performed. Obs

1608 Br. HALL *Pharis. & Chs.* (1609) Bvii, Gods Law was too strait for their holiness. It was nothing, vnlesse they did more then content God, earne him (for these were Popish Lewes) and supererogate of him. 1618 — *Contempl.* O 1 xiii *Jonathans Love*, That good Captaine like imagining, that himselfe was the Philistim, whom Saul maligne, supererogates of his Master, and brings two hundred for one. 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem. & Mercy* (1645) 217 But have we brought forth fruit? Oh, some fruits we supererogate with God in. 1644 Br. MAXWELL *Prerog. Chs. Kings* 168 They may supererogate with their Prince, by doing many Acts of bounty, favour and Grace.

† 4. *trans.* To do (something) beyond what is required; to perform as a work of supererogation. Obs. rare

1621 MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 379 They teach that Tithing *πέν* *ἀνάγκη* was not commanded, but supererogated to the Law 1641 — *Gagg* 100 Woorkes supererogated by them, when they doe more than God requirith

† 5. *intr.* To make up by excess of merit for the failing of another. Obs.

1625 JACKSON *Cred.* v xxii § 4 Both of them presumed their zealous costs upon Sains monuments, should supererogate for their predecessors sins 1649 MILTON *Eikon.* xxiv 195 The fervencie of one man in prayer cannot supererogate for the coldness of another.

† 6. *trans.* To deserve and more than deserve. Obs. rare.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* v xvi (1647) 257 Having supererogated the gallows by their several misdeameours

Hence **Supererogating** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1603 Supererogating (see SUPER- 9 b) 1627 W. SLATER *Expos. 2. Theis.* (1629) 3 That ever thought of supererogating should enter the heart of man. 1643 Ld. FALKLAND, etc. *Infidelity* (1646) 158 It might be but an act of a little supererogating charity, if you would sometimes prove your assertion, even when by strict law you were not bound to it. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Grev* 43 If their merits were never so supererogating, 1674 BURNET *Subjection* (1675) 2 Not content with the strictest rigors of Justice, our Saviour hath also obliged us to the supererogations (if I may so speak) of Charity 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Portage's Mystic Div.* 67 Nor any supererogating perfections, or rather presumptuous enthusiasms 1694 PATRICK *Ans. Touchstone* 122 What doth this Discourse prove? But that they shall have a greater reward themselves? but there is not a syllable of their supererogating for others

Supererogation (sūp̄erē'rōgā-jən). Also 6 supererogacyon, -ation, 6-8 supererrogation. [ad. late L. *supererogatio*, n. of action f. *supererogāre*: see prec. Cf. obs. F. *supererogation* (mod. F. *surérógation*), It. *supererogazione* (in Flore, *soprarogazione*, *superarogazione*), etc.] The action (or an act) of 'supererogating' (SUPEREROGATE v 2); chiefly in phr *work(s) of supererogation*.

1. a. R. C. Theol. The performance of good works beyond what God commands or requires, which are held to constitute a store of merit which the Church may dispense to others to make up for their deficiencies.

1526 Pilgr. *Perf.* (W de W 1531) 38 b, Not onely where thou oughtest so to do of duty, but also of deuoute perfection & supererogacyon [sic of OF supererogation] 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishops* 1552 xiii, Voluntary woorkes besides, ouer, and aboue Goddes commaundementes, whiche

thei cal woorkes of Supererogation, cannot be taught without arrogancie, and iniquite 1585 BABBINGTON *Commandm.* (1590) 68, I haue no merites or good woorkes to come before Thee with-all, much lesse am I able to doo woorkes of supererogation 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i 4 (1619) 57 All that Popish doctrine concerning woorkes of preperation and disposition before grace and of merit and supererogation after. 1645 MILTON *Isaiah* i Wks 185: IV 252 The fear is, least this not being a command, would prove an euangelic counsel, and so make way for supererogations 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* 415 Some will say, this was but a ceremonious supererogation of Maccabeus, in making such an ordinance 1874 H. R. RYNDOLDS *John Bapt.* v § 2 317 The Roman Catholic commentators have generally recognized in the Baptism of Christ by John a part of His work of supererogation

attrib 1738 *Oxf. Methodists* 8 They observe strictly the Fasts of the Church; and this has given occasion to such as do not approve of them, abusively to call them supererogation men

b. *transf.* and *gen.* Performance of more than duty or circumstances require; doing more than is needed.

1592 NASH *Strange News* A 4 b, The strong fayth you haue concei'd, that I would do woorkes of supererogation in answering the Doctor 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii 1, Then thou hast not altered thy name, with thy disguise?—O, no, that had bene supererogation 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1633) 408 Let not the younger Artist presume, in a work of supererogation to be too busie 1643 DRUMM or HAWTH. *Dial. agst. Gross. Petition* Wks. (1713) 210 Such is the Supererogation of some of the Petitioners, above what His Majesty requires 1720 STELL *Tailor* No 54 ¶ 6 An Act of so great Supererogation, as singing without a Voice. 1756 H. WALFORD *Let. to Conway* 24 Jan, I was prepared to be very grateful if you had done just what I desired, but I declare I have not thanks ready for a work of supererogation. 1796 MUR. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* ix viii, Renou might haue shewn this a tie of supererogation 1870 SURGON *Treas. Dav. P.* xlii 3 It was a supererogation of malice to pump more tears from a heart which already overflowed 1876 BARTHOLOMEW *Mat. Med.* (1879) 149 It may appear to be a work of supererogation to notice the popular fallacy that quina remains combined with the textures of the body

† 2 See QUOTE and cf. SUPEREROGATE 1. Obs. rare-0.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Supererogation*, giuing more then is required. 1626 BULLOCK *Expos.* *Supererogation*, laying out of more then one hath receiued.

Supererogative (sūp̄erē'rōgātīv), a. rare [f. late L. *supererogātīv-* (see SUPEREROGATE) + -IVE] = SUPEREROGATORY

1599 SANDYS *Europe's Spec.* xlii (1605) P j, Their spiritual treasure of supererogative [ad 1562 Supererogation] woorkes 1611 A. STARKOOR *Noble* ii 61 A fellow who can iustly brag of nothing of his owne, but lues vpon the supererogative deedes of his Ancestours 1641 MILTON *Animado*, ii 15 O new and never-heard of Supererogative height of wisdom and charity in our Liturgie!

Supere rogator, rare. [f. SUPEREROGATE v. + -OR.] One who performs works of supererogation. 1679 *Let. Vind. Ref. Ch.* 9 These horrid Supererogators do seem to out-act the most Holy Law-giuer 1826 WESTON *Rev. Jan.* 34 Man is not here a mere supererogator, an unbidden counsellor.

Supererogatory (sūp̄erē'rōgātōri, sūp̄erē'rōgātōri), a. (sb.) Also 7-erogatory. [ad. scholastic L. *supererogatorius*, f. *supererogāt-* see SUPEREROGATE and -ORY 2. Cf. Sp. *supererogatorio* 10 and F. *surérógation* e.] Characterized by, or having the nature of, supererogation; going beyond what is commanded or required, loosely, superfluous

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 18 Were his penne as supererogatory a woorkeman as his harte 1609 [see SUPEREROGATIVE, quot 1599] 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr.* (1645) 105 The supererogatory services, and too great benefits from subjects to kings are of dangerous consequence 1653 GOUGE *Comm. Heb.* iv 16 (1655) 468 The folly of those that trust to the supererogatory works of others, as if any man were able to do more than he is bound to do 1720 WILTON *Suffer. Son of God* II xv 406 100 much taken with Supererogatory Fasts rather than those which are commanded 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 205 That you could take the faults of others upon yourself, and, by a supposed supererogatory merit, think your interposition sufficient to atone for the faults of others 1820 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb. Pref.*, Nothing can be equally well expressed in prose that is not tedious and supererogatory in verse 1860 MOTLEY *Neither!* xix (1868) II 484 It had now become supererogatory to ask for Alexander's word of honour 1886 *Punch* 16 Jan 28/2 Sending spare books and supererogatory newspapers to our Hospitals.

b. sb. A supererogatory act; a work of supererogation. *nonce-use*

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. 347 Why may I not proceed in my supererogatories? 1749-50 — *Let. to Mrs. Belfour* 9 Jan., No supererogatories do I allow of in marriage

Hence † **Supererogatorian** Obs. *nonce-wd.*, one who believes in supererogation; **Supererogatorily** adv., in a supererogatory manner, beyond the requirements of the case, superfluously.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1754) I vii. 32 With all your relations indeed, their Harriet cannot be in fault Supererogatorians all of them (I will make words whenever I please) with their attributions to you. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LII 446 Many a dial most supererogatorily informs us that 'time flies' 1849 Poe *Cooper* Wks 1864 III 397 We are tautologically informed that improvement is a consequence of embellishment and supererogatorily told that the rule holds good only where the embellishment is not accompanied by destruction.

† **Supere'ssence**. Obs. rare-1. [SUPER- 5.]

That which is above, or transcends, essence or being.

1706 Evelyn *Hist Relig* (1830) I 176 All essence and super-essence was always what He is, and always shall be

Superessential, *a.* [ad. late L. *superessentialis* (cf. Gr. *ὑπερῴσιος*), *f* super- + *ESSENCE* - see -AL Cf. obs. F. *superessential*.] That is above essence or being; transcending all that exists; = **SUPERESSENTIAL** 2.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* ii (1592) 28 God is the superessential Being, (that is to say, a Being which faile surmounteth, passeth, and excelleth all Beings) 1614 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* i u (ed 2) 9 That vncreated superessential light, the eternal Trinitie, commanded this light to be 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 145 This Internal Super-essential Water sustaineth every Being, and is the Radix and Life of the outward Water 1789 L. TAYLOR *Proclus* II 386 If the first deity is super essential, but every god, so far as a god is of the first series, hence every god will be super-essential. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythos* (1860) I. 96 No man could make an actual God of that super-essential ultimum 1904 FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Rel.* i iii 102 God is super-essential, and can be expressed in no category.

Hence **superessentially** *adv.* in a manner or mode that transcends all being.

1789 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* II, 387 All things are contained in the gods, uniformly, and super-essentially. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythos* (1860) I vi. v 194 Dionysius writeth how God doth superessentially surpass all images, modes, forms, or names that can be applied to Him.

Superexalt, *v.* [ad. late L. *superexaltare*: see SUPER- 9 b and EXALT v.]

1. *trans.* To exalt or raise to a higher, or to the highest, position or rank; to exalt supremely

1645 GILL *Sacr. Philos* ii 183 The first order of separate or created beings, is that of the fountain, which by the means of vision is superexalted above all the rest 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exerc.* 1. Ad Sect. II. 21 The holy Maid was superexalted by an honour greater than the world yet ever saw 1677 BARROW *Serm. Mark xvi 19* Wks 1686 II 434 God... having super-exalted him, and bestowed on him a name above all names

2 To extol or magnify exceedingly. *rare.*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Dan.* iii 57 Al works of our Lord blesses us our Lord, prayse and superexalt him for ever. 1864 SIR C. F. L. WRAXALL *Historia By-ways* i iii 47 We may say, that had it not been for Frederick William I., there would hardly have been a Frederick the Great Still, this must not cause us to super-exalt him

Hence **superexalted** *pp.* *a.*

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 230 So high and separate, superexalted secret, as is that of the holy Trinitie.

Superexaltation, [SUPER- 10, cf. prec.] Exaltation to a higher or the highest degree; supreme or excessive exaltation

1624 D. CAWDREY *Humilitie* 40 God will haue his will done, onely with reason. The proud man will haue his against all reason; There's his superexaltation of him, above all that is called God 1627 DONNE *Serm. Exod. ix 13* (1640) 42 The over-bending, and super exaltation of zeale a 1661 HOLYDAY (J.). In a superexaltation of courage, they seem as greedy of death as of victory. 1880 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept 395/1 The superexaltation of St Peter in face of the historical evidence which remains as to St Paul's influence at Rome 1887 J. HURCHISON *Lect. Philippians* x. 203 God highly exalted Him. This super-exaltation, then, is described as of God's favour

Superexcele, *v.* [ad L. **superexcellere* (cf. obs. F. *superexceller*): see SUPER- 9 b and EXCER, and cf. SUPEREXCELLENCE] *trans* and *intr.* To excel highly or supremely. Hence **superexcelling** (also 6 *Sc.* -and) *pp.* *a.*, superexcellent.

c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* (Roxb.) 39 Marie superexcellis of all sentis the state. 1530 LYNDSEY *Test. Papyngo* 438 Iames the secunde, Roye of greit renown, Beand in his super-excelland gloire 1554 — *Monarchie* 309 Superexcellend Sapience 1633 T. MILLER *Tr. Mexia's Treas. Anc. & Mod.* T 13/1 The Trees [in Paradise] may signifie .the liues of the Saints, their super-excelling fruites [etc.] 1658 R. FRANK *North Mem.* (1821) 129 There's not a 11vulet in Scotland .super-excelles this Calvin [= Kelvan] for diuersion with small trout. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Nov 10/2 Where Barbara excels, and super excels, is in her dogs.

Superexcellence, [*f*. SUPEREXCELLENCE see -ENCE.] The quality or condition of being super-excellent; superior or supreme excellence.

1654 T. BENLOWES in *Benlowes' Theoph.* Pref. Verses C 1 b, This Original, Whose charming Empire of her Grace does Sense Astonish by a super Excellence. 1683 PORDAGE *Mythic Dvd* 36 The Super excellence of the Divine Being 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I 190 The proud if they still retain a fondness for reflecting on their superexcellence, it is like the unnatural thirst of a drunkard 1885 R. L. & F. STEVENSON *Dynamiter* 179 Considering the depth of his demerit and the height of the adored one's super-excellence

Superexcellency. Now *rare*. [*f*. as prec: see -ENCY.] = prec. Also, something that is super-excellent.

1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* iii (1592) 29 Then is it this first simplicitie which is the King, the Soueraignetie and Super-excellency of all things 1500 J. PORY *Tr. Leo's Africa* iii 205, I could finde no such superexcellency in him 1603 BRETTON *Dial. Philis & Pleasure* Wks (Grosart) II 15/1 Man .can effect so rare excellencies in the world, and behold so many superexcellencies in the heavens, as the eye of no creature but man is able to looke after. 1660 R. BURNES *Kepidioton Δάρον* (1661) 109 Our Parliaments in England and Scotland have a superexcellency above all the councils of the world 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* 1 38 The superexcellency of his nature 1870 GILLESPIE *Being & Attrib God* iv. iii (1906) 272 The one great Attribute, or Super-Excellency of Holiness.

Superexcellent, *a.* (*sb*) [ad late L. *superexcellent-*, *ens* see SUPER- 9 a and EXCELLENT] That superexceeds, excellent in a high degree, very or supremely excellent.

1561 PRESTON *K. Canibyses* 948 A banquet 10yall and superexcellent 1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* ii iv. ii 1 452 Tobacco, divine, rare, superexcellent Tobacco 1660 R. BURNES *Kepidioton Δάρον* (1661) 108 The King, to whose super-excellent power and facultie God himself gives witness to 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 540 P 6 In Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, and Justice super-excellent 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 490 The system of under or deep-drawing, being the deepest method of any, is super-excellent 1874 LISLE *Carr Jud Gwynne* I. 1 20 A very true woman and no super-excellent heroine

b. *sb*, A superexcellent person or thing *nonce-tise*

1816 MOORE *Let to Power* 24 Sept, Two or three of the Irish [songs] equal to any I have done, but our plan is to go on till we can select twelve super-excellents

Hence **superexcellently** *adv.*

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Dvd* 103 That Divinest Myserie of Love, sciz God made Flesh, which gave (as one superexcellently) the Angels new Anthems a 1687 Cotton *New-Year* 38 And then the next in reason should be superexcellently good. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Mar 8/1 The atmosphere of the highly cultured home... is super-excellently achieved.

+ **Superexcrecence**. *Obs. rare*

1 [SUPER- 10.] Increase in excess *Sc.*

1499 Reg *Privy Seal Scot.* I. 51/1 To answer to the King of the superexcrecence of the profits 1549 D. MONRO *West. Isles in Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect.* (S H S) III. (1908) 301 The superexcrecens of the said ky and sheipe 2. [SUPER- 3] An excrecence growing over a surface.

Cf late L. *superexcrecere*

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg Treat* iv v 321 After the Escar separated, I rubb'd the remaining Superexcrecence with a Vitriol-stone.

+ **Superexpend**, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 -expend, [SUPER- 9 b. In med. L. *superexpendere* was applied to supererogatory fasting.]

1. To be superexpend. to have spent beyond one's income or means; to be out of pocket or in arrears: often with *advb.* *acc* or *phr.* expressing the amount.

1473 Acc *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 75 And sua is the Comptare superexpendit 1m^c lxxix li iij s x d. 1500-x20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlii 23 Sum super expendit gois to his bed 1559 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1844) I 325 Quhat he beis super expendit, the same to be allowit to him 1591 *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 162 The comptar is superexpendit de claro in the somme of aucht thousand and hundreth fourtune pundis sevin schillingis fyve pennys. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I lxxxv 279 We shall be so far from being super-expendit, that angels cannot say our counts nor sum our advantage and incomes. 1676 ROW *Contn Blair's Autobiogr* xii (1848) 453 They were not provided with horses being superexpendit by attending Parliament so long. 1686 BURNES *Trav* 1. 24 The Bailiffs pretend they are so far super-expendit, that they discount a great deal of the public revenue, of which they are the receivers, for their reimbursement.

2. *trans.* To spend (time) wastefully. *rare*

1573 DOUGLAS *Æneis* Direct 31 Quhat that I haue my tyme superexpendit, *Mia culpa*, God grant I may amend it.

+ **Superexpen**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [SUPER- 10, Cf. prec.] Expenditure above receipts or income; out-of-pocket expenses.

1473 Acc *Ld. High Treas Scot.* I 74 Sum totale of all the parcialis of this expens befor writin, except the super-expenis of the last compt. 1565 Reg *Privy Council Scot.* Ser. 1. I 472 For payment of the superexpenis maid be thame in their offices 1567-8 *Ind. 612* Taken up by the Laird of Mynto on his superexpenis 1607 *Extr. Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II 288 Thomas Fischer and Willeam Speares superexpenis in their negotiatiouns.

+ **Superexpose**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f*. SUPER- 9 b + EXPOSE *v.* 3.] *trans.* = SUPEREXPEND.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 230/2 *pe* quilibet soume lie superexposit mare *pan* *pe* common gudis of *pe* said toune extendit to.

+ **Superface**. *Obs. rare* -? Misprint for SUPERFICIE, or etymologizing alteration of SURFACE.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 4 514 The superface of the earth.

Superfetally (*sup'fæt-äl*), *adv.* Also -foet- [Formed after SUPERFETATION - see -AL and -LY 2.] By superfetation.

1910 THOMPSON *tr. Aristotle's Hist Anim* v. ix. Animals like the hare, where the female can become superfetally impregnated

+ **Superfetant**, *a. Obs.* Also 7 -foet-. [ad. L. *superfetant-*, *-ans*, *pr.* *pple.* of *superfetare* to SUPERFETATE] Conceiving by superfetation. So **superfetate** *v.* *intr.* to conceive by superfetation, **superfetate** *a.*, over-productive, superabundant.

1620 HEALY *St. Aug. Cite of God* (1620) 194 Some creatures are superfetant, that is, breeding upon breed. 1623 COCKERAM, *Superfetate*, after the first young to conceive another. 1681 GREW *Museum* i v 1 91 The Female brings forth .twice in one month, and so is said to Superfetate. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop Educ* iii. 55 The refuge for what otherwise would be a superfetate population.

Superfetation (*sup'fæt-ä-tän*). Also -foet- (7 -foet-). [ad. late or mod. L. *superfetatio*, *n.* of action *f* *superfetare* to SUPERFETATE. Cf. F *superfetation*, It. *superfetazione*, etc.]

1. *Phys.* A second conception occurring after (esp. some time after) a prior one and before the delivery; the formation of a second fetus in a uterus already pregnant occurring normally in some animals, and believed by some to occur exceptionally in women.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 843 Erasistratus attributeth it [sc. engendering of twins] unto divers conceptions and superfetations, like as in brute beasts. 1613 CROOKE *Body of Man* 314 This superfetation is a second conception, when a woman already with child conceiveth againe. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* Isag b 2 b, The hae is often troubled with superfetation 1754-64 SMELLIE *Midwif* II 86 What you have writ me seemy to favour the notion of superfetation 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl Anat* II 469/1 The quadrupeds in which superfetation is said to occur possess a uterus with two horns. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* (ed 2) 103 Cases of double or bicorned uteri are probably quite as rare as genuine cases of superfetation

b. *Bot.* In early use, applied to processes supposed to be analogous to superfetation in animals, e.g. the growth of a parasite, or an excessive production of ears of corn; in mod. use, the fertilization of the same ovule by two different kinds of pollen.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 556 The Misseltow is a Plant, vterly differing from the Plant, vpon which it groweth. Two things therefore may be certainly set downe First, that Superfétation must be by Abundance of Sap, in the Bough that putteth it forth. Secondly, that that Sap must be such, as the Tree doth exerce, and cannot assimilate 1651 in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 107 Such a superfetation of ears must necessarily proceed from an improvement by the Root 1707 CURRIE *Husb & Gard* 156 'Tis a sort of Superfétation, by which one Grain of Corn conceives and brings forth several Young, that in the common Course ought to be born successively 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v, We meet with something like a Superfétation in Plant, too, there being a kind of Lemon found to grow inclosed in the Body of another. 1816 KIRBY *Phys. Bot* II 368 The other species of superfétation in which one seed is supposed to be the joint issue of two males 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot* (1892) 9 The formation of two or more embryos, occurs occasionally as a kind of superfétation in some seeds 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms, Superfétation*, the fertilization of an ovary by more than one kind of pollen

2. *fig.* Additional production; the growth or accretion of one upon another; superabundant production or accumulation.

1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 13 Consider the Law it self, and you shall see the positive accrue to the natural by way of superfétation 1675 PLUME *Life Hacket* in *Cent Serm* p v, That one School [sc. Westminster] furnishing two entue Colledges of great size in Cambridge and Oxon, besides whom it does send to other places by way of Superfétation. 1684 *Case of Cross in Baptism* 6 The Superfétation of Ceremonies... began to be very burdensom a 1703 BURKITT *On N T* Ded to Ld Fitzwalter, Plays and Romances, and such-like Corrupting and Effeminating Trash, which the Superfétation of the Stage furnishes the Nation with 1840 DE QUINCEY *Mod. Superst.* Wks. 1854 III 341 Mark the superfétation of omens—omen supervening upon omen, augury engrafted upon augury. 1882 STALLO *Mod. Physics* 114 In this endless superfétation of æthelial media upon space and ordinary matter

b. In particularized sense: An instance of (this, an additional product, an accretion, excrecence, a superabundant or superfluous addition.

1642 CHAS. I *Annu. 10 Prop.* 4 These humble Desires are intended to make way for a Superfétation of a (yet) higher nature 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 6 Those dismall calamities which befall his son, were doubtles amplified by a superfétation of causes 1675 V. ALFOR *Anti-Saxo* iii. 11 257 This Distinction was but the Superfétation of his own Parturient Brain 1725 POPE *Shaks Wks.* I. Pref 8 The most [of Shakespear's] errors are such as are not properly Defects, but Superfétations 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit.* xxiii (1907) II 206 The play may conclude as it began, viz in a superfétation of blasphemy upon nonsense 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i. *South-sea House*, Layers of dirt have accumulated (a superfétation of dirt) upon the old layers. 1861 M. PATRISON *Ess* (1889) I 30 He has thrown this superfétation of his historical work into twelve essays. 1903 *Athenaeum* 28 Feb 275/2 His. edition. suffered from a superfétation of notes

Hence + **Superfetatious** *a.*, of the nature of superfétation

1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh* 24 The superfetatiuous Miracles of Art.

+ **Superfete**, *v. Obs.* Also -fæte. [ad. L. *superfetare*, *f.* super- + *fetare* to SUPERFETATE.] *intr.* and *trans.* To conceive by superfétation; in quotes.

fig. (in quot. 1654, to add to, reinforce).

1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1753) 125 So is my fancy quickened by the glance of His benign aspect and countenance. It makes me pregnant and to superfete. Such is the vigor of His beams and heat. 1650 — *Ep. Ded.* in *Cotgrave's Dict.*, His brain may reate and superfete a second thought before the first be uttered. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iii v 100 That .they [sc. nuns] might superfete their vow, and not only forswear the use, but the very looks of Men-kinde

+ **Superficie**. *Obs.* [*a.* OF. *superficie* or *ad.* its source, L. *superficius*.]

1. *Geom.* = SUPERFICIES I

c 1392 CHAUCER *Astr.* l. i 21 The zodiak in heuene is ymagined to ben a superficie contienyng a latitude of 12 degrees 16143 Lb HERBERT *Autobiogr.* (1824) 44 The knowledge of lines, superficies, and bodies, is not much useful for a gentleman unless it be to understand Fortifications. 1695 ALINGHAM *Geom. Epit* 4 The kinds of Magnitude, which are principally Three, to wit, Length, Breadth and Thickness, or a Line, a Superficie, and a Solid 1823 J. MITCHELL *Dich. Math. & Phys. Sci.*, *Superficies*, or *Superficie*, in

Geometry, the outside or exterior surface of any body This is considered as of two dimensions, viz length and breadth, but without thickness

2. The surface of a body or object, = SUPERFICIES 2

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii pr viii (1868) 81 The body of alchibades pat was ful fayr in be superficie wib oute 1549 *Compt Scot* vi 56 The surface of that roundness is of mair quantite nor is the space or largenes that is betuix his tua een 1599 ALEX. HUMR *Hymns* iii 93 The fields, and earthly superficie, With verdure greene is spread 1636 BRATHWAIT *Rom Emp* 276 The whole superficie of the Sea was covered with them a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* i Pet i a (1693) 16 [It] doth not wither as the grasse, or flower lying on the superficie of the earth 1703 *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1401 Hard and perfect Stone of a Grain and Superficie exactly like those I have seen taken out of the Bladder 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 117 [It] is discharged with such a hollow or concave superficie downwards, as completely to whelm over and invert every square inch of the lifted furrow

b. *transf* That which forms, or is upon, the surface

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xiii (1870) 265 Euery thyng that is vncious doth swymme aboue in the byrkenes of the stomacke . the excesse of suche nawtacyon or superficye wyll ascende to the outlyse of the stomacke

3 *fig* Outward show or appearance, = SUPERFICIES 5 c.

1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* ii § 2 23 The more Serious satisfie themselves not with the Superficie of Religion a 1684 LEIGHTON *Comm* i Pet. iii 8 Wks (1868) 160 This courteousness is not contrary to that evil, only in the superficie and outward behaviour

Superficial (stūpəʃiəl), a (sb) Also 5-7 -ficial, (5 -ficialle, -fyciall, 6 -ā-, -fycyall, -fytial, -fycyall). [ad. late L. *superficialis*, f. *SUPERFICIES*, see -AL Cf F. *superficiel*, It *superficiale*, Sp, Pg *superficial*] A *adj.*

1. Of or pertaining to the surface, that is, lies, or is found at or on the surface, constituting the surface, outermost part, or crust.

Sometimes *spec* in *Geol* etc. = pertaining to the surface of the earth, as deposits, not belonging to the consolidated formation

c 1420 LYDGATE *Assembly of Gods* 538 Sodeynly by weet contremnyd . Was the ground to close hys superficial face 1503 HAWES *Examp* vii 145 Mannes humayne parties superfycyall 1555 EORN *Decades* i iv (Arb) 82 The myneys dygged the superficial or vppemost parte of the earth 1589 GREENE *Penelope* i 160 Wks (Grosart) V 150 Nature had made her beautiful by a superficial glorie of well proportioned lineaments 1694 RAY *Dic* ii (1732) 6 Over the superficial Part of the Earth 1796 KIRWAN *Elem Mtn* (ed 2) I 420 Superficial combustions produce singular effects, which have often been mistaken for those of true volcanos 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* iv (1813) 48 An excellent way of manuring, where the superficial soil is much exhausted 1829 T. CASTLE *Introduct* Bot 58 With regard to their superficial figure, they are either capillary, linear, gramineous, [etc.] 1842 *Penny Cyc* XXIII 305/1 A more exact appreciation of the causes which have permitted the aggregation of the 'superficial deposits' 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol* v 129 The use in the temperature of the superficial blood. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 557 The white superficial periderm of younger stems

b. Of actions or conditions: Taking place or existing at or on the surface

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 146 The velocity of running water is generally about nine-tenths of the superficial velocity 1871 TYNDALL *Pragm* Sci (1879) I iv 129 An amount of light derived from superficial reflection. 1889 BENTLEY *Man* Bot (ed 5) 283 In the Flowering Rush, they [sc the ovules] cover the whole inner surface of the ovary except the midrib, in which case the placentation is sometimes described as superficial

c. Drawn or delineated upon a (flat) surface. *Obs rare*

1603 DANIEL *Def Ryme* G 4. Histoyre (which is but a Mappe of men) dooth no otherwise acquaint vs with the true Substance of Circumstances, than a superficial Card dooth the Sea-man with a Coast neuer scene 1664 POWELL *Exp Philos* Pref c 113 b, Gloss'd outside Fallacies; like our Stage-scenes, or Perspectives, that shew things inwards, when they are but superficial paintings

d. *Anat* Applied to organs or parts situated just beneath the skin, subcutaneous

1804 ABERNETHY *Surg Obs* 21 The superficial veins appear remarkably large 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I 467/a The subcutaneous or superficial bursæ. 1884 W. P. SING *Handicraft* 14 The line of the superficial femoral artery

e. Applied to the right to enjoy the surface of land for building or other purposes, also to persons possessing such a right.

1830 SIR C. WYTHEBELL in *Concauen Trials, Rowe v Benton* 16 His case is that he, as a superficial occupier, has a right to that which is taken up from under the soil *Ibid*. He may have both the superficial right, and the right to the minerals.

2. Of or pertaining to a superficies; relating to or involving two dimensions, esp relating to extent of surface. (Distinguished from *linear*, and from *solid*.) *Superficial measure*, square measure

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* ii 1 M J. Multiple one of the equal sides in it selfe, the halfe of the produete is the Area or superficial Contente 1656 tr *Hobbes Elem Philos* (1839) 184 An angle is of two sorts, for, first, it may be made by the concurrence of lines, and then it is a superficial angle, or by the concurrence of superficies, and then it is called a solid angle 1796 *Dic Rust* (ed 3), *Superficial*, or Square Measure in a square Mile 640 square Acres [etc.] 1824 *Act 5 George IV*, c 74 § 1 All other Measures of Extension whatsoever, whether the same be lineal, superficial or solid.

VOL. IX.

1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli 336 The superficial magnifying power is the number of times that it [sc an object] is magnified in surface 1880 GAIRN *Phys Geog* iv 172 [Europe] has six times more coast-line in proportion to its superficial extent than Africa has

b. *Superficial foot, yard*, etc a rectangular space measuring a foot, yard, etc. each way, or a space of whatever shape containing the same amount of area, a square foot, etc. (SQUARE a 1 b).

1597 SKENE *De Verb Sign* s v *Particula*, Ane superficial fall of laude, is 12 meikle boundis of landes, as squairly contains ane lineall fall of bredth, and ane lineall fall of length 1709 MORTIMER *Husb* (1722) II 96 If a Board hold 2 Foot and 3 Inches in breadth, 5 Inches and 3 tenth parts of an Inch in length will make a square superficial Foot of Plank 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 628 All faced work in slate skirting is charged by the foot superficial 1833 LONDON *Encycl Archit* § 987 A proper bond stone to be laid through the full thickness of the wall every superficial yard

c. *Math* Of a number Compounded of two prime factors (analogous to the two dimensions of a surface) *Obs*.

1398 TRIVISA *Earth De P R* xix cxxvi (1495) mm iv b, The nombre Superficial is wryten not only in lengthe but also in brede and is conteyned in lengthe & in brede c 1430 *Art Nombryng* (E E T S) 14 Nombie superficial is pat comethe of ledyng (= multiplying) of oo nombre into another, wherfor it is callede superficial, for it hath a nombres noryng or mesuryng bym, as a superficiale thyng hath 2 dimensions, pat is to sey lengthe and brede 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Superficial Numbers*, the same with *Plain Numbers*

3. Appearing 'on the surface'; external, outward

1561 T. HOBYN *Castiglione's Courtier* (1900) 90 Musicke ought necessarily to be learned, not only for the superficial melodie that is hard, but to be sufficient to bring into us a newe habite that is good 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 15 § 3 Smitten with every thing that is showy and superficial 1773 BURKE *Lett to Majr. Rockingham* 29 Sept. There is a superficial appearance of equity in this tax 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi IV 58 Those superficial graces for which the French aristocracy was then renowned throughout Europe 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii 210 The superficial aspects of Buddhism as embodied in the life and habits of the Mongols

4. That is only on or near the surface; affecting only the surface, not extending much below the surface, not deep

1594 NASHE *Christ's T To Rdr*, Wks 1904 II 186 Euen of sands and superficial bubbles they will make hideous waues and dangerous quicke-sands 1652 CRASHAW *Cammi Deo Nostro* Wks (1904) 209 His [sc the sun's] superficial Beames sun-burn't our skin. But left within The night & winter still of death & sin 1676 WISERMAN *Churning Treat* v i 348 In small and superficial Wounds, Nature of her own accord is wont to effect the Cure 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat & Exp Philos* II. xx 378 The colours of the eggs of certain birds are entirely superficial, and may be scraped off. 1849 *Sk Nat Hist*, *Mammalia* IV 104 Their principal food is afforded by the roots of plants, which is the object of their extensive and superficial burrows 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) I. x 201 When the surgeon came to inspect his wound, it was found that it was only superficial 1877 HUXLEY *Physiol* 176 Compared with the great depths of the ocean, the Gulf Stream is extremely superficial

5. Concerned only with what is on the surface, and is therefore apparent or obvious; lacking depth or thoroughness; not deep, profound, or thorough; shallow

a. of perception, feeling

1533 MORE *Debell Salern* Wks 1030/1 There be few partes in hys booke that shall appeere so good at length, as they seme at the fyrst sight and at superficially reading 1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* Epit A 7 b, Luckie was hee that might haue but a superficial viewe of his person *Ibid* 188 Many taking but as it were, a superficial view of these things, fall into this erroneous opinion 1683 DRYDEN *Life Philarch* 114 To vindicate our author's judgment from being superficial a 1688 CUMWORTHY *Immut Mor* (1731) 95 Sense is but a slight and Superficial Perception of the Outside of a Corporeal Substance. 1728 WILKINSON in J. Henley *Oratory Trans* No 1 10 [John Henley] was admitted to Priest's Orders The Examination was very short and superficial 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Ron Forest* vii, Pity and superficial consolation were all that Madame La Motte could offer 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* i iv. (1852) 111 On a superficial view, nothing seems fairer, and yet few things would, in reality, be more unfair and mischievous 1899 HAKLEN *Eye-sight* i 9 A superficial and hasty glance at its general outlines

b. of attainments, knowledge, learning.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 28 Touching Nature their skill is but superficial, and like a shadowe destitute of substance 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* 1.1 § 3 A little or superficial knowledge of Philosophie may endme the minde of man to Atheisme 1667 *Phrys Diary* 24 Feb. He speaks well, and hath pretty, slight, superficial parts, I believe 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* I *Introduct* 7 Men of superficial understanding, and ludicrous fancy. 1836 H. COLEMAN *North Worthies* *Introduct* (1852) p xxiv. Nothing is more likely to delude and puzzle simple persons than a superficial acquaintance with the heads of history 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 75 There is a wide difference between elementary knowledge and superficial knowledge

c. of statement, description, exposition.

1576 FLEMING *Panopl Epist* 377. I think it more available to keepe silence then by saying hile, and y^e same superficial, to incurre reprehension, for attempting that, which I am not able to compass 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, v 10 This superficial tale, is but a preface of her worthy praise 1644 GATAKER *Transubst* 36 His proofes are tedious, superficial, and stuffed with impertinent allegations 1667 COWLEY *Agric*, Wks 1206 II. 405 To read Pompous and superficial Lectures out of Virgils Georgicks [etc.] 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer* vii. (1778) II 270 The accounts are superficial, confused and inexplicable 1855 SINGLETON

Vingl I Pref 18 A floud and superficial style of construing 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V. 339 Of the courts of law a superficial sketch has been given

d. *transf* of persons, in respect of their actions, attainments, or character.

1603 SHAKS *Meas for M* ii ii 147 A very superficial, ignorant, vnweighing fellow. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 130 Superficial Philosophers doe much please themselves with this division 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xvii. 1. Nor are Instances of this kind [of the firmness and constancy of a true friend] so rare, as some superficial and inaccurate Observers have reported 1853 C. BAOWRE *Villette* xviii. Superficial, showy, selfish people 1867 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* I 1 2 To a superficial observer the English people might seem, to be wiped out of the roll-call of the nations

6. Of conditions, qualities, actions, occupations Not involving a profound or serious issue, of insignificant import or influence.

1530 *Judic Urnes* iii. 1. 46 b, Colour of the vryne is a thyng that is but shadowyng and superficyall, and a thyng that now is and now it is not. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 383 The General Opinion is, that Yeates Hot and Moist, are most Pestilent; Vpon the Superficial Ground, that Heat and Moisture cause Putrefaction. 1655 MARC WORCESTER *Cent Inu* Ded p 1 v. I made it but for the superficial satisfaction of a friends curiosity 1805 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* iii 209 Empty noise And superficial pastimes a 1852 D. WEBSTER *Wks* (1877) IV 416 A change superficial and apparent only, not deep and real 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Cong* I ii 19 It would seem that the Roman occupation of Britain was, after all, very superficial

7. That has only the outward appearance of being what is denoted by the sb, only apparent or on the surface, not real or genuine.

1623 COCKERAM, *Superficial*, bearing shew only on the outside 1638 HERYWOOD *Wise Woman* iii. 1. All Sutors, being repulst doe but waste their dayes In thanklesse suites, and superficial praise. 1664 H. MORE *Dyst Inq* i xvi 56 All such Ludicrous and Superficial Religion must needs leave the body of sin entire and untouched, and the inward Mind dead and starved 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) II. 3 The old quarrel has at least a superficial reconciliation

B. *absol*, or as sb

1. With *the*. That which is superficial (in any sense) + *in the superficial*: on a plane surface.

1579 FRONTO *Guiccard* i 56 The Cardinall admonished them that they should not consider only the superficial and beginning of things [orig *la superficie, e i principii della cose*], but see deeply that which with time, and in time may happen. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* III. xxv. (Aib) 310 The artes of painting and keruing, wherof one represents the natural by light colour and shadow in the superficial or flat, the other in a body massife 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 382 When the due distinction has been drawn between the ephemeral and the lasting, the superficial and the essential 1892 BRUCE in *Daily News* 28 Nov 3/2 There was all the difference in the world between the elementary and the superficial

2. With *the* Those who are superficial, rarely pl superficial persons.

1701 SWIFT *Contests & Diss in Athens & Rome* iv Wks 1841 i 292/2 The ambitious, the covetous, the superficial, and the ill designing; who are apt to be bold, and forward 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* i xv. It is the young, the light, the superficial who are easily misled by error. 1854 COE. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II. 137 If my plans are adopted, the Government superficiales cannot pass them off as their own suggestions

3. pl Superficial characteristics or qualities.

1832 R. H. FROUDE *Rem* (1838) I. 294 They cannot sink us so deep as these people have allowed themselves to fall while retaining all the superficiales of a religious country. 1850 FRASER'S *Mag* XLII 437 Such men will varnish over a dexterous patizan with the superficiales of greatness 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Ayikyn* ii 1 v. Excepting in the merest superficiales, there is a far greater variety in women than in men

Superficialism. [f. *prec* + -ISM.] Superficial character, superficiality.

1839 J. P. SMITH *Script & Geol* 325 A vicious superficialism is when self-fondness persuades a man, that his knowledge is something great 1860 SMILES *Self Help* xi 281 The multiplication of books tends rather towards superficialism than depth or vigour of thinking

Superficialist. [f. *SUPERFICIAL* + -IST.] One whose knowledge, observation, or treatment is superficial.

1852 BOYLE *Wks* (1772) I. *Life* p. I. A solid knowledge of that mysterious language (whatever is given out to the contrary by superficialists) is, I say, somewhat difficult 1775 JERVELL *Lett to Rother* 31 May. As to the manners, I am at present but a mere superficialist 1805 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Nuns of Deser* I. 12 In understanding, she was her equal, and by superficialists might have been deemed superior

Superficiality (stūpəʃiəlɪti) [f. *SUPERFICIAL* + -ITY Cf F. *superficialité*, It. *alidità*, etc.]

1. The quality of pertaining to, or being situated in or near, the surface.

1530 FALSGR. 278/2 Superficialyte, *superficialité* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* vi. x 322 By which Salts the colours of bodies are sensibly qualified, and receive degrees of lustre or obscurity, superficiality or profundity. 1869 SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* (1870) I. 166 The relative superficiality or centrality of these nerves

2. Superficial area or content *Obs. rare*.

1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 327 The Dodecaedron is larger than all the other together in Superficiality. 1811 *Self Instructor* 150 It is necessary to know how to find the superficiality [of solid bodies].

3. Lack of depth, thoroughness, or solidity; shallowness of learning, character, etc. Also, an instance of this

1661 H. D. DISC. *Liturgies* 34 The charge of serving God 23

in Prayer with rudeness, unpreparedness, barrenness, superficiality. 1677 *GILPIN Demoral* (1867) 4 A formal superficiality of religion 1736 *BOLINGBROKE Patriot* (1749) 58 And hence all that superficiality in speaking for want of information 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1 Mrs. Battle's Opinions on Whist*, She despised superficiality, and looked deeper than the colours of things 1840 *CARLEVE Heroes vi* (1858) 359 The strong daring man has set all manner of formulas and logical superficialities against him 1866 *Geo. Eliot F. Holt xxiv*, Talkers whose noisy superficiality cost them nothing 1893 *LIDDON, etc Pusey I xi* 254 The superficiality so common a hundred years ago in religion as in other matters.

Superficialize, v. [f. SUPERFICIAL + -IZE]

†1. *trans.* To make a surface of (paint or colour), also *transf.* to cover (the cheeks) with a surface of paint, to paint. *Obs. rare*

1593 *NASH Christ's T* (1613) 159 That colour on their cheeks you behold superficializ'd, is but sir John whites, or sir John Red caps livery 1633 [see SUPERFICIALIZED]

b. *fig.* To put a surface or gloss upon, to gloss over. *rare*

1849 *WHIPPLE Let & Life vi* (1851) 98 It is a characteristic weakness of the day to superficialize evil; to spread a little cold cream over Pandemonium

2. *intr.* To treat a subject or do something superficially.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Superficialize*, to do any thing on the outside, or not thoroughly 1871 *Galaxy* (N.Y.) Mar. 328 (Cent.) Better to elaborate the history of Greece or of Rome or of England than to superficialize in general history.

3. *trans.* To render superficial, give a superficial character to.

1828 *PUSEY Hist Eng i* 138 Morus and Koppe superficialized still further the Christian ideas 1863 *M. PATTISON in National Rev Jan* 217 It is a necessary consequence of the advance of education that every subject becomes vulgarised and superficialised

Hence Superficialized *pp. a*, Superficializing *vbl. sb.*

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Peter ii* 14 (1865) 484/1 Were it not for superficialized Cheeks, and enticing dresses, the most graceless lecher would abhor them 1828 *PUSEY Hist. Eng i* 129 The first theologians gave occasion to the superficializing or the rejection of Christian doctrine 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 27 Dec 1/5 The long school hours to which children are being subjected will soon breed a race of superficialised pupils.

Superficially (sūp'ərsh'ālī), *adv* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -LY]

1. On or at the surface; *Anat* just beneath the surface. *Const* to On or at the surface of.

1570 *FOX A & M* (ed. 2) 212/1 They began to ieficate and nippe up the old ore, the skarte where had bene but superficially cured 1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor* 229 This change and transmutation of the said polype or pourcuttish fish, entrench not deeply in, but appeareth superficially in the skin 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep. ii* 52 Ice will neither float above like lighter bodies, but being neare, or in equality of weight, lye superficially or almost horizontally unto it 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr* (1751) II 215, I could easily see the Vein pass superficially upon the Out-side of the Tumour 1767 *Gooch Great Wounds I* 361 The tent is to be left out, and the wound dressed superficially 1853 *LYELL Princ Geol xvii* (ed. 9) 257 Beds of turf precisely similar to those now formed superficially on the extreme borders of the Adriatic. 1870 *KOLLESTON Anim. Life* 2 Another vein, which, from its being placed superficially to the sterno mastoid muscle, we know to be the homologue of the external jugular of anthropotomy.

b. in *fig.* context.

1638 *BAKER in Balaac's Lett II* 196 Things that wounded me heretofore at the very heart, do not now so much as superficially touch me 1647 *H. MORE Poems* 135 Our soul's not superficially colour'd by phantasms 1735 *BOLINGBROKE On Parties iv* 36 When the same Opinions revived at the Restoration, They did not sink deep even then into the Minds of Men; but floated so superficially there, that [etc.]

2. Without depth or thoroughness of knowledge, observation, treatment, etc.; not profoundly or thoroughly.

1546 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 61 Dayly to thynke on these y thynges folowynge, not superficially, that is lyghtly passing over them, but with graute, inwardly 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist* 155 Your grace will take a viewe of the cause, & wey the same, not superficially, but with due consideration 1606 *SHAKS. Tr & Cr ii* 11 165 You haue both said well And on the cause and question now in hand, Haue glō'd, but superficially 1667 *MILTON P L vi* 476 Whose Eye so superficially surveyes These things, as not to mind from whence they grow 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 432 ¶ 8 By such early Corrections of Vanity, while Boys are growing into Men, they will gradually learn not to censure superficially 1821 *LAMB Elia Ser. 1 Old & New Schoolm.*, The modern schoolmaster. must be superficially, if I may so say, omniscient 1867 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong. I*, iv 273 Looked at superficially, there is a certain likeness between the two 1875 *MISS BRADDON Strange World I* 128, I have studied the world but superficially in the pages of our friend Cicero

3 As to outward appearance or form; externally, on the surface.

1570 *R. HENCOCK Quintess. Wit* (1590) 20 Nobilitie and gravitie, wherof men superficially make such estimation 1571 *GOLDING Calisto on Ps. lxxi* 22 He will not give thanks unto God feynedly, nor superficially, but with an earnest zelousnes 1878 *H. S. WILSON Alpine Ascents ii* 103 Melchior looks superficially like an Italian 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 753/4 The old story over again, always superficially true, and always substantially false 1893 *BOOKMAN June* 86/1 Her ambitions superficially so different at different times, and yet substantially the same

Superficialness. [f. SUPERFICIAL + -NESS.]

1. = SUPERFICIALITY 3.

1624 *GATAKER Transubst.* 118 The Superficialnesse of his

silly and unlearned Adversarie 1661 *GAUDPN Consid. Liturgy* to That rudenesse and unpreparednesse, that barrennesse and superficialnesse, to which every private Minister is daily subject 1711 *Country-Man's Lett to Curate* 95 The Curat in the Answer manifestly Writes with a Superficialnesse that's below even Table chat 1827 *HARE Guesses Ser. ii* (1848) 60 Herder owing to the superficialness of his metaphysical knowledge, had but vague conceptions with regard to the progress of mankind 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Fate Wks* (Bohn) II 309 Our America has a bad name for superficialness 1902 *A. B. DAVIDSON Called of God x* 258 This sterner side usually showed itself, when Christ had to deal with sentiment, or propriety, or superficialness.

2. = SUPERFICIALITY 1.

1809 *Albute's Syst. Med VI* 72 It [sc. mediastinitis] might be suspected from the intensity and superficialness of post-sternal pain

† **Superficialty**. *Obs. rare* [f. SUPERFICIAL + -TY] Surface, extent of surface, area

1740 *MAUNDV (1839) xvii* 186 Oure Contree ne Ireland ne Wales ne ben not in the superfycialte cownted aboven the Erthe For the Superfycialtee of the Erthe is departed in 7 parties, for the 7 Planetes and tho parties ben clept Clymates.

† **Superficiary**, *a* (sb) *Obs.* [ad late L. *superficiarius* (of buildings) situated on another man's land, in mod. L. superficial. see SUPERFICIALIES and -ARIES Cf F. *superficiarie*, etc.] *A. adv*

1. = SUPERFICIALITY 1, 4.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 957 At the sides of the processes it hath superficially or shallowe bowmes 1638 *A. READ Chirung xviii* 205 Wounds of the lungs are either superficially and small, or deepe. 1696 *WINSTON Jh Earth iii* (1722) 231 There is a constant and vigorous heat diffused from the Cential towards the Superficiary parts.

2. = SUPERFICIALITY 2

1680 *GLANVILLE Sadducismus* (1681) 156 A Trinal Distance or solid Amplitude, that is to say, not linear onely and superficially

3. = SUPERFICIALITY 3

1605 *LINNEE Quæsit ii* vii 140 If they be more inwardly and exactly examined than by that superficially and slight manner of tasting and experimenting 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul To Rd.*, The superficially knowledge of tongues 1693 *Phil Trans XVII* 618 The Superficiary Proficients would for ever be deterr'd from attempting to grasp at such an Immensity 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr. iv*, iv (1852) 74 They used a 'diligent exploration' concerning the faith and repentance of their communicants, lest haply it should be only superficially

b. *sb* (See quot and SUPERFICIALITY 1 c.) *rare* °. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr., Superficiary*, he that hath built an house upon another mans ground, and therefore pays Quit-rent

Hence † **Superficiarily** *adv*, superficially. 1634 *T. JOHNSON Parry's Chirung xxi* xxxi (1678) 481, I divided the skin with much scarification but only superficially

† **Superficie**. *Obs.* Also 6-ys [ad L. *superficiēs* see next. Cf F. *superficie*] = next

1545 *RAINALDE Byrth Mankynde* a Upon the outward face & superfycie of this skyn, there is yet another thynner skyn 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 43 It then ariseth vp againe to the waters top, and so keepeth overlie and above the water, highest superfycie 1709 *V. MANDRY Syst. Math. Optics i* vii (1729) 656 A Figure of Radiation, is that whose Base exists in a visible Superficie 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit III* 1/2 A Superficie is that extreme part of a body which we consider, not with regard to depth, but only with regard to breadth and length

Superficies (sūp'ərsh'īz). Pl superficies; also 6-7 -ficiesses [a. L. *superficiēs*, f. *superficer* + *faciēs* FACE sb.]

The pronunciation (sūp'ərsh'īz) is given as an alternative in most US dictionaries, from Worcester, 1846, onwards. Metrical examples of the 17th cent. also point to a quadri syllabic pronunciation.]

1. *Geom.* A magnitude of two dimensions, having only length and breadth; that which forms the boundary or one of the boundaries of a solid, or separates one part of space from another; a surface.

1530 *RASTELL Bk Purgat ii* xx. e 2 b, A superfycies is that which hath but length and brede & no manner of thicke-nes. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid i*, Def vi 2 The extremes or limites of a bodye are superficieses. 1612 *BACON Ess, Seeming Wise* (Arb) 214 It is a ridiculous thing to see what shifts these formalists haue to make Superficies to seeme body, that hath depth and bulke 1662 *HOBBS Seven Prob Wks* 1845 VII 67 Many lines set together make a superficies though their breadth be insensible 1684 *ASH in Phil Trans XIV*, 673, 2 angles or superficieses are equal when one being put on the other, it neither exceeds, nor is exceeded 1690 *LOCKE Hum Und. ii* xii 13 To divide and separate actually is, as I think, by removing the parts one from another, to make two Superficies, where before there was a Continuity 1815 *J. SMITH Panorama Ser. & Art II*, 703 To know the names of differently shaped superficieses and solids, as circles, triangles, parallelograms, cubes, &c. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics xiv* 114 To allow them [sc rays] to pack into a spherical superficies as they converge to their poles or points of origin

2. The outer surface of a body, which is apparent to the eye, or is immediately adjacent to the air or to another body

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist ii* xvii 30 So that the external shewe of wordes, resemble the superficieses of the body. 1590 *GREENE Mourne Garin Wks* (Grosart) IX 169 The eye, counteth that every superficies be faire and pleasing 1607 *TORSSELL Four-f. Basics* 500 When the wormes are followed by Molds they lye to the superficieses and verytoppe of the earth. 1611 *CONYER Crotulus* 404 Here I haue obserued the people in the bathes feede together upon a table that hath swimm'd vpon the superficieses of the water 1614 *GORGES Lucan ix* 375 For scarcely now a little boate Can

on the superficieses flete, Of those drown'd sands where water staves 1660 *BOYLE New Exp Phys Mech* 12 The internal superficieses of the Receiver Ibid xxx. 227 Conspicuous wries that appear'd upon the superficieses of our agitated smoke 1789 *J. WILLIAMS Min. Kingd.* I, 135 The river begins to run across the superficieses of these coals 1802 *GOULBURN Pers Relig i* iii. (1864) 29 The difference of colour is produced by some subtle difference of texture or superficieses.

† b. A plane or level surface. *Obs. rare.*

1674 *JOSSLYN Voy New Eng.* 161 Two hills of equal height, the one well fortified on the superficieses with some Artillery mounted. 1704 *SWIFT T. Tub ii*. Wks 1760 I 36 He was shown in the posture of a Persian emperor, sitting on a Superficies

3 That which constitutes the outermost part of a body; the surface layer. *Now rare*

1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor* 1174 The lakes and rivers seeme in their superficieses to be some time reddish, and otherwhiles of a violet colour 1621 *BURTON Anat Mel ii* 11 1 306 Crato admits 108 meat, if the burned and coitched superficieses, the biowne we call it, be pared off 1628 *VENNER Baths of Balne* 6 Onely the superficieses, or vpper part of the Bath is cooled 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II, 124 To render the Superficieses of the Earth loose. 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr Eng iv* (1857) 49 The rubbish of the subterranean working, is scarce at all suffered to encroach on the asiable superficieses

b. *Rom. and Civil Law.* A building or other thing in or on the surface of a piece of land, which is by art or nature so closely connected with as to form part of it; the right possessed by a person over any such building or other thing in or on the surface of another's land

1850 in *BURNELL Law Dict* 1853 *T. C. SANDARS Inst Jusman ii* v (1850) 215 The right of superficieses was almost identical with that of *emphyteusis*, but applied only to the superficieses, that is, things built on the ground, not to the ground itself It was the right of disposing freely of a building erected on another man's soil without destroying it, subject to the payment of a yearly rent 1856 *BOUVIER Law Dict U.S.* (ed. 6), *Superficies*, a Latin word used among civilians. It signifies in the edict of the prætor whatever has been erected on the soil

4. Superficial area or extent.

1656 *HOBBS Six Lessons Wks* 1845 VII 305 The superficieses of the conoedes is greater than the superficieses of the sphere 1753 *N. TORRIANO Non-Naturalis* 51 The whole Weight of Air, which presses equally upon a Body of about 15 square Feet Superficieses 1798 *Survey Proo. Moray* in 171 The whole superficieses of the parish contains 21 square miles 1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol Man.* (ed. 2) 2 The superficieses of the Pacific Ocean alone is estimated as somewhat greater than that of the whole dry land with which we are acquainted 1847 *H. MILLER First Impr Eng vi* (1857) 92 The slabs, each containing a superficieses of about twenty-four feet.

5. † a. The 'surface' (of something immaterial, esp. of the mind or soul) *Obs.*

1586 *Hoby Polit. Disc. Truth xvii* 73 We must not onely consider, the superficieses and beginning of things, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time 1607 *HEYWOOD Foyre Mayde Each i* C. j b. *Auth* But what is loue? *Frank* A voluntary motion of delight, Touching the superficieses of the soule 1638 *BAKER tr Balaac's Lett* (vol II) 25 Greek and Latin make not men valiant, nor are things that descend to the bottom of the soul, they scarce reach to the outermost superficieses. a 1658 *CLEVELAND Committee* 38 The Type of Flesh and Blood, the Skeleton and Superficies of a thing that's gone a 1700 *KEN Edmund.* Poet Wks 1721 II 287 Those Thoughts spread the Superficieses of My Mind.

† b. The outward form or aspect. *Obs.*

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot E j b*, The deuill poided a rustie superficieses wherin to wrap him as soone as euer he was separated from his mothers wombe 1612 *N. FIELD Woman is a Weathercock iii* 11, Could Nature make So faire a superficieses, to enclose So false a heart? 1638 *Fratly Transubst* 56 You beleeue that Christ's body is contained under the superficieses or accidents of bread. 1781 *JOHNSON L. P.*, *Waller Wks* 1787 II, 260 His images [are] such as the superficieses of nature readily supplies.

c. That which is merely superficial, the outward appearance as distinct from the inner or real nature or condition

1589 [? LVLV] *Paphe in Hatchet L's Wks* 1902 III 400 A good honest stripping askt his sweete sister, whether lecherie in her conscience were a sinne? In faith (quoth she) I thinke it the superficieses of sinne. 1593 *Tell-Trothe's N. Y. Gift* (1876) 28 They that only haue entertained the superficieses of loue 1622 *MARBE tr. Aleman's Cusman d'Alf* iii 1 187, I only looke vpon the Superficies, I went no farther then the outward appearance. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 196 ¶ 5 He who has seen only the superficieses of life beleeues every thing to be what it appears 1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* xiii, He held that the state of England, notwithstanding the superficieses of a material prosperity was one of impending doom. 1888 *PATER Ess & Guardian* (1896) 106 What [his life] really most resembles, different as its superficieses may look, is the career of those early mediæval religious artists.

† d. An outward show concealing something, a cloak. *Obs. rare.*

1589 *GREENE Orphanon Wks* (Grosart) XII 67 Then must we confesse that beauty is to be esteemed above all things, as the very colour and superficieses vnder which vertue lyes hid. 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil i* 11 19 Her coyennesse? thats but the superficieses of lust most women haue.

† e. A superficial account, a sketch. *Obs. rare.* 1670 *G. H. Hist Cardinals ii* 261 But all that I have said yet of the Election of the Pope, has been nothing but a meer superficieses of the policies of the Court.

Superfine (sūp'ərsh'īn, sūp'ərsh'īn), *a* (sb). [ad. med. L. **superfinus* (implied in *superfinitas*):

see SUPER- g a and FINE a. Cf F. *superfin* (also *surfin*), Sp., Pg *superfino*, also It *sopraffino*, Sp *sobrefino*]

A. adj. +1. ? Exceedingly subtle. *Obs. rare.*
c 1400 *Lyng Hors, Shepe*, § 313 This Agnus dei Which wessh a-wey all venym suprefyne On Calverie.

2 Excessively refined, nice, fastidious, or elegant, over-refined, over-nice.

1575 *Gascoigne Making of Verse Wks.* 1907 I 465 Many inventions are so superfine, that they are *Via good* 1589 *GREENE Menaphou* (A1b) 51 She heard him so superfine, as if Ephraim had learned him to refine his mother tongue 1622 *VENNFR Via Recta* (ed. 2) 170 Them that out of a superfine daintinesse cannot lue but by sweete meates 1695 *Locke Reason Chr.* (1696) 305 The bulk of Mankind have not leisure for Learning and Logick, and superfine distinctions of the Schools 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser.* 11, *Man of Many Fr.* (Colburn) 136 A pair of superfine ladies' footmen 1830 *Miss Mitford Village Sei.* iv 264 (*Two Dolls*) The care of his granddaughter left entirely to a vulgar old nurse and a superfine housekeeper 1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev* 11, 111, Madame trains up a youthful D'Orleans generation in what superfine morality one can

3. † Consisting of very fine particles or threads (*obs.*). Also of a file with extremely fine teeth.

1656 *EARL MONM.* t1 *Boccalini's Advs. fr Parnass* 11 lxxi 348 Princes were now no longer able to throw dust in their Subjects Eyes, though it were most artificial and superfine 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Superfine*, very fine or thin, as Superfine Wire, Thread, Cards, &c 1728 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Superfine* The Term is particularly used among Gold Wire-drawers, for the Gold or Silver-wire, which after being drawn through an infinite Number of Holes, each less and less, is, at length, brought not to be bigger than a Hair. 1875 *KNOTT Diet. Mech.* 2455/1 *Super fine File*, a dead-smooth file.

4 Of manufactured goods Extremely fine in quality; of the very best kind, (of liquid) the purest or clearest.

1682 *Rec. Scott. Cloth Manuf. New Mills* (S. H. S.) 40 John Rae is ordered when he gives out wool to sett down a letter for a distinction that is C for course M for midling F for fine and S F for super fine 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1727) II. 332 Till you observe your Cyder to be very transparent, which then may be called Superfine. 1710 *Taitler No. 245* 7 A Seven cakes of superfine Spanish wool 1774 *Cheslerfield's Lett.* (1792) I 238 The very best wool, which we make use of here in manufacturing our superfine cloths. 1818 *BYRON Yuan I.* cxviii, The wax was superfine, its hue vermilion 1874 *L. P. MARESDEN Taith* (1878) 12 The bread, pastry, cake, etc., so much in use and made of superfine flour.

5. Superlatively fine or excellent.

1850 *E. FITZGERALD Let. to F. Allen* 9 Mar, I have read but very little of late; indeed my eyes have not been in superfine order 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. ii 47 In the fixed purpose of making an ecclesiastical gentleman of me, with the superfine of manners

B. sb. pl. Goods of superfine quality
1812 *HIGLAND Beauties Eng. & Wales* XVI. 787 The chief manufacture. is cloth, which was formerly almost wholly of the coarser kinds; but the manufacture of superfines has of late increased. 1880 *J. DUNBAR Pract. Papermaker* 20 Superfines, †, Spanish Esparto, Fine, †

† *Superfine*, v *Obs. rare*—1. [f. prec. adj.]

intr. To refine too much.

1702 *PENN MAXIMS* § 209 He that superfines upon other Men's Actions, cozens himself, as well as injures them.

Su. perfinely, adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2] In a superfine manner or degree.

1693 *W. FRANK Sel. Ess.* xix. 106 Their Picking of Straws, Nickons so idle, and yet so particular and superfinely nice 1884 *SPURGLON in Homiletic Monthly* (U. S.) Aug 640 A superfinely genteel and affected audience.

Superfinesness, rare. Also 6-finesness. [f. prec. adj. + -NESS; in early use after FINESSE] The quality of being superfine, excessive refinement.

1575 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk* (Camden) 93 That is another fit of your mil, violent, celestial, incomprehensible, peremptory superfinesse 1575 *Gascoigne Glasse Govt* i v Wks 1910 II. 23, I could rather content my self to be buried than to live in such a miserable and precise world as this is. Oh what Superfinesse are we now grown unto! 1862 *FRASER'S Mag.* July 74 A work of much subtle sweetness and delicacy, tending, however, to pass into tenuity and superfinesness.

Su. per-finery, *nonce-wd.* [f. SUPER- 10 + FINERY, after SUPERFINE 1] Excessive refinement.

1844 *J. STERLING Ess.* etc. (1848) I 444 The delicacies, and subtleties, and super-fineries of so many mysterious passions.

Su. perfinish, a *nonce-wd.* [f. SUPERFINE a. + -ISH 1.] Somewhat superfine.

1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I 224 Continually preaching a superfine morality about benevolence, munificence, health, peace

† **Superflue**, a (*adv.*, *sb.*) *Obs.* Also 4-6 *superflu*, 5-6 *-fieu*, *Sc. -fieu*. [a OF *superflu* (from 13th cent.) = Pr *superflu*, It., Sp., Pg *superfluo*, or ad their source L. *superfluus*, f. *superfluere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *fluere* to flow]

A. adj. 1. More than sufficient, superabundant, = SUPERFLUOUS 1.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 51 Pat bei geyt her of superfleu riches, prid of world, and lust of flesh c 1425 *tr Ardenne's Treat Fustula*, etc. 14 If her growe, any superfleu fleshe in be hole. 1460-70 *Bk. Quant. Essence* 3 It hab a synguler strekbe to drawe away be superfleu humours flo be heed. 1533 *BELLENDEEN Lvy* ii. xix (S. T. S.) I 202 The romanis had superfleu nowmer of pepill to abandon be rage of vnicouth Inemys 1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1. I 471 Be interchange of the excrecence and superfleu frutis growand in the Larch and Hielandis.

b. Having something in excess.

Superflue number, a number the sum of the aliquot parts of which exceeds the number itself

1398 *TREVISI Barth De P. R.* xix cxxiv (1495) 445 b, Superflue nombres & Diminutiv ben vnordynatly disposyd and compownd of noo certen ende of nombres c 1420 *Wyclif's Bible* Lev xxii 23 *marg.* In Ebieu it is, a sheepe and an oxe superfleu and dymnute, that is, hauynge a membre superfleu ether failynge a membre.

2. Not needed or necessary; = SUPERFLUOUS 2
c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks II 76 Be first part of his gospel makib ende of Crisus orde, and whatere be more in any orde is superfleu c 1400 *Love Bonavent* *Mari* vii (1508) 53 Gostly circumsicion, that is kuttynge away fr vs alle superfleu thynges, that dispoen to synne 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Page iv*, The superfleu cure of them whiche gouerne the dogges and hawkes 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Polys* (1874) I 17 Som tyme addynge, somtyme detractynge and takynge away suchie thynges als semeth me necessary and superfleu

b Useless, vain, = SUPERFLUOUS 2 d
1388 *Wyclif Visd* xvi 25 The hope of an vnkynde man schal persche as superfleu [Vulg. *superuacua*] watir. c 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 27 Be secte of joune fayth is so superfleu and vnreasonable pat hit semep to be receuyed of noon pat hath his 1yght mynde 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 184/2 The wordes & menaces that thou hast pouen been but wayne and superfleu.

3 Exceeding what is right or normal, immoderate, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 3

1388 *Wyclif Eccl* ii 26 He 3af turment, and superfleu bisy- nesse to a synner c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 3825 Many a lust superfleu mot he lete, And lykerous c 1425 *tr Ardenne's Treat Fustula*, etc. 34 Pe emplastre remoued, ber appered about 3e emplastre ful putid quoutir in superfleu quantite 1561 in *Each Rolles Scot* XIX 477 I his charg is superfleu. Charge in the soum of £122 albeit he suld be chaignt with £91 1584 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* Ser. 1 III 661 Ony superfleu or extraordinar panis

4. Of persons: Extravagant, excessive; = SUPERFLUOUS 4. Const. *intr.* of.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks I 200 Frens and preestis pat gadren hem tresure, and algais fynden [fars found to be] a people superfleu and chaingne c 1425 *St Mary of Oignies* 1 xi in *Anglia VIII* 147/31 3ee superfleu wyymen full of pompe and pryde *Ibid.* ii 11 1553/33 She hadde be superfleu in clothes. 1509 *BARCLAY Skyp of Polys* (1874) II 215 He is a fole that his eys will incline lightly to his wordes that apereth superfleu of langage 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) K v, It sholde be beter to faillie a luttel in the justice, than to be superfleu in cruale

B. adv. In excess, excessively.

c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 50 It semip good pat be kirk be honorid, neuerpeles not to mikil nor superfleu, ne curiously 1553 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* X 213 The composition of the Courte Buik of Hadingtoun, withi quhilk the comptar wes superfleu chargit extending to xxiii li. 1588 *Rot. Scacc. Reg. Scot* XXI. 352 *marg.*, Vrang calculat and superfleu chargit, 10 s.

C. sb. That which is superfleu

c 1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III. 246 Lordes schulden helpe hom [sc. their servants], as kepere of a vyneged schulde helpe so vynes, and kutt away superfluous that grows in hom

Superfluence (*supflũs*), *arch.* rare [f. L. *superfluus* SUPERFLUENT + sec -ENCE] Superabundance

In quot. 1859 perh an error for *superfluency*.
c 1530 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 114 Whan lekis geve honny in her superfines, Than put in a woman your trust & confidens 1859 *Fussy Lett. Sermon* (1874) 333 One act of God brought us into this rich and abundant superfluence of grace, by which God would make us saints, if we would.

So † **Superfluency**, excess

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transp.* i 57 The Ornaments and Superfluencies of Invention and Satyre.

Superfluent (*supflũent*), a rare. [ad L. *superfluent*, -ens, pr. pple. of *superfluere*. see SUPERFLUE and -ENT.]

1. = SUPERFLUOUS, in various senses.

c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb* ii 294 In Nouember kytte of the bowes dret, Superfluent & thicke 1676 *WISSEMAN Charurg Treat* i xxiii 124, I cut off as much of the Skin as was superfleu; and brought the rest together 1804 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* (1885) CXXXI 124 The present German philosophers, who are sinking back rapidly into miscellany, and superfleu, and arbitrary 1822 *SCOTT Let. to A. Constable* 28 May, A sort of historical prayer, in which Lochleven is superfleu enough to remind God Almighty [etc.] 1882 *J. NICHOL Amer. Let.* iv 128 Though superfleu, he never brings in bombast to plaster lack of knowledge.

2. Flowing or floating above. *Obs. or arch. rare*
c 1400 *Pallad. on Husb* xi 176 In hondis clene vphent Al that wul swymme & be superfleu. 1871 *R. ELLIS tr Catullus* xvii, 10 Where the superfleu lake, the spongy putrescence, Sinks most murky flushed.

3. Superabundant.

a 1711 [implied in SUPERFLUENT] 1848 *BAYLEY Festus* xxii (ed. 3) 289 Its break, which buins With all concentrate and superfleu woe. 1885 *L. OLIPHANT Symphonies* 181 That junction of love-force may reproduce the superfleu quantities that will go forth to succour through the world.

Hence † **Superfluently**, adv., superabundantly.

a 1711 *Ken Hymns Evangl* Poet Wks 1721 I 390 Luke rapit at Jesus Love, Himself an Holocaust to Jesus gave Luke superfleu fir'd, Strait from all Worldly Cares retir'd.

† **Superfluity**, *arch.* *Obs. rare*. [f. SUPER- 2 + L. *fluere*, frequent. of *fluere* to flow + -ANCE] That which floats on the surface

Confused by Blount *Glossary* with *superfluity*
1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pesid.* Ep 11 i 56 *Sperma Cats* (which is a bituminous superfleuence on the sea) *Ibid* ii v 92 Ont of the cream or superfleuence, the finest dishes.. are made.

Superfluity (*supflũiti*). Also 4-6 -ite, -yte, 6-7 -itia, 5 -itee, -ytee, -fioite, 6 -fioity, *Sc. -fawtie*. [a. OF. *superfluente* (from 12th c.) = Pr. *superfluitat*, It. *superfluità*, Sp. *superfluidad*, Pg. -ade, ad. med. L. *superfluitas*, f. *superfluus* see SUPERFLUE and -ITY.] The quality of being, or something that is, superfluous.

1. Superabundant supply, superabundance, the condition of there being (or of one's having) more than enough; an instance of this.

c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks II. 58 panne schulde man han etun and diffied, and delyvered him of superfleu. 1387 *1 NEVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI 465 Secular lordes schulde take awey the superfleu of here possessions, and 3eve it to hem pat nedep c 1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii 15 55 Many other myght haue ben fed and fulfilled with theyr superfleu. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* xii. 44 They all putt in off their superfleu. But she off her poverte cast in all that she had. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, ii 11 20 To beate the Inuentorie of thy shirs, as one for superfleu, and one other, for vse 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof St* iii vi 165 Some think private mens superfleu is a necessary evil in a State 1647 *N. Bacon Disc Govt Eng* i. iv (1739) 10 This Island hath from time to time been no other than as a Sewer to empty the superfleu of the German Nations. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 104 ¶ 2 They naturally laid out their superfleu upon pleasure 1781 *COWPER Charity* 455 Her superfleu the poor supplies. 1803 *MALTHUS Popul* i vi. 82 The common error of confounding a superfleu of inhabitants with great actual population 1842 *LONDON Shurban Hort* 283 It receives too much sap, and ultimately perishes from superfleu, as the other did from insufficiency 1876 *Geo Eliot Dan Der xxxiv*, The distasteful petty empire of her girlhood with its irksome lack of distinction and superfleu of sisters.

† b. Jocularly given as the 'proper term' for a company of nuns. *Obs.*

14 *Porkington MS.* 10 in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1909) Suppl. 48 A Superfioite of nonnys.

2. The condition or fact of being more abundant or copious than is necessary, excessive quantity or number, esp. excess in diet or dress.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog* 436 Of his diete mesurable was he For it was of no superfleu. c 1386 — *Nun's Pr T* 107 This dreem Cometh of greet superfleu Of youre rede Colera. c 1450 *Mist's Festal* 136/2 Pe heys of his berd pat comyth of superfleu of humours of be stomok 1483 *CAXTON G. de la Tour* c iv, The grete wast and superfleu of her gownes c 1552 *Du Wess Introd.* fr in *Falsely* 898 Prolixite is superfleu of wordes in declaryng a thyng 1591 *SPENSER Runnes Rome* xxiii, In a vicious bodie, grosse disease Soone growes through humours superfleu 1671 *DRYDEN Even Love* Pref. 5 ¶ I think there's no folly so great in any Poet of our Age as the superfleu and wast of wit was in some of our predecessors 1723 *CHEYNE Engl Malady* iii. iv. (1734) 304 Superfluity will always produce Redundance, whether it be of Phlegm or Choler 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser* 1 *South Sea House*, Sums set down with formal superfleu of ephers 1862 *DARWIN Orchids* vi 276 Thus the act of fertilization is completed, and there is no superfleu in the means employed

† b. *intr.* of, to superfleu, i. in or to excess. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Wyclif's Bible* i Chion, Prolog, Sicke thyngs that weren addid to of superfleu, he markyde with lital gerdis c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 135 31f pou haue a coueytous lous to superfleu of temperall ryches 1566 *BULLEIN Bulwarke*, *Bk. Sick Men* 51 If there be two humours, equal aboundynge together, extremely in superfleu

C. Unnecessary action or procedure. *arch.*

Cf SUPERFLUOUS a b.

c 1420 *LYNG Assembly of Gods* 1824 To make exposition therof, new or olde, Were but superfleu 1905 *R. GARNETT Shakespeare* 85 So crammed the Court is with particulars, More to adduce were superfleu.

3. A thing or part that is in excess of what is necessary, or that can be dispensed with. Chiefly pl.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secreti*, *Gov. Lordis* 77 Whenne superfleu waxen in hem, bes tokenynge sewen 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii 1 (1883) 76 A croskyd hachet for to cutte of the superfleuities of the vynges and trees 1553 *EDEN Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb.) 37 *marg.*, Ryches and superfleus con temned 1611 *Bible Transl Pref* ¶ 3 What thanks had he for cutting off the superfleuities of the lawes? 1628 *T. SPENCER Logick* 189 The superfleuities of a definition are 6 1640 *BULWER Anthropol.* 221 Like a superfleu it is every moneth driven forth the wombe 1773 *JOHNSON Let to Boswell* 24 [22] Feb, Some superfleuities I have expunged, and some faults I have corrected, but the main fabric of the work remains as it was. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* i. xi. iii I. 239 When we are in want of necessities we must part with all superfleuities. 1860 *EMERSON Cond Life, Culture* Wks (Bohn) II. 374 Self-denial that saves on superfleuities and spends on essentials.

† **4.** Action or conduct characterized by or exhibiting excess or extravagance; immoderate indulgence or expenditure, an instance of this. *Obs.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard. T.* 9 They eten also and dryken ouer hir myght, Thurgh which they doon the deuy sacrifice . By superfleuities abhonyable. c 1425 *St. Mary of Oignies* ii. iv. in *Anglia VIII*. 161/32 Whan a man flep superfleu, [he] sumtyme fallith into chynchery 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV 51 He 3afe hym to ydelnes, lechery, and to superfluites, wastynge nyghtes in lechery and synne 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss* I ccc. 252 He shewed many thynges to fall on the prelates of the Church, for the great superfleu and pryde that was than used amonge theym 1541 *Test Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 139 I will that. no superfleu be mayde at my buriall. 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* xxxiv. iii. 854 That we might not be stinted and gaged in our excessive expenses, in our dissolute profusion, in costly vanities and superfleuities 1651 *HOBBS Leviath* ii. xxx. 179 They, whom superfleu, or sloth carieth after their sensuall pleasures. 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Jan 82 A rigid economy of our resources, a retrenchment of every superfleu on the part of the opulent.

† **Superfluous**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* [f. **SUPERFLUOUS** a + -LY².] Superfluously

c 1383 *Concl. Loll.* in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1911) Oct. 744/2 It is not leful to swere fals neipir trewe superfluouly in veyn 1388 *Wyclif* Ps. xxxvii 7 [xxxvi] 6 Thou hast hem that kepen vanities superflu. 1395 *Purvey Remonstr.* (1851) 83 To charge cristene men needelesli or superflu with nouerles vberd, not groundid in holy scripture

Superfluous (sūpə'fluəs), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5-6 superfluous, (6 -ose, *Sc.* -fluus, -fluus, -flowis, -flouis). [f. *L.* *superfluous* see **SUPERFLUOUS** and -OUS]

1. That exceeds what is sufficient, of which there is more than enough, excessively abundant or numerous

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* III 459 We jiffe not attendaunce to superfluous meytes, wherefore we be not seke 1483 *Caxton Cato* Cvj b, Thou oughtest not to stryve with them that ben ful of superfluous wordes 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 We sholde dygge our vyne wele . . . & cutte away the superfluous branches 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov.* 72 For as muche as I suppose that ye call theym superfluous humours, whiche are more than convenient to the natural proportion and temperature of the body 1603 *Shaks. Meas. for M.* III 1 158, I have no superfluous leysure, my stay must be stolen out of other affairs c 1655 *Milton 1st Sonn. to Cyriack Skinner* 13 Heav'n disapproves that care, That with superfluous burden loads the day 1764 *Museum Russl.* IV 22 To take off any superfluous or ill-placed shoots 1772 *Jennius Lett.* lviii (1788) 347, I shall state . . . the several statutes, omitting superfluous words. 1866 *Tyndall Glac.* II 118 Dive-tigg myself of all superfluous clothes 1880 *Haughton Phys. Geog.* v 224 Lake Tanganyika discharges its superfluous waters into the southern branch of the Congo.

2. That is not needed or required, unnecessary, needless, uncalled-for

c 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III 331 101 What art thou made wery wip superfluous cures? 1534 *More Treat. Passions* Wks 1281/2 To long for y^e knowledge of lesse necessarye learning, or delite in debating of sundrye superfluous problemes 1581 in D. Digges *Compleat Ambass.* (1655) 420 Your abode there is but superfluous, and more chargeable then serviceable 1597 *Morley Introd. Mus. Annot.* Seeing therefore further discourse will be superfluous, I will heere make an ende 1639 *Saltmarshes Policy* 96 If you have been neglected by any, and thought superfluous 1736 *Butler Anal.* II 1 Wks 1874 I 152 To say revelation is a thing superfluous is, I think, to talk quite wildly 1775 *Johnson Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 13 July, Your anxiety about your other babies is, I hope, superfluous 1824 W. Irving *T. Trav.* I v 80 The forms and ceremonies of marriage began to be considered superfluous bonds 1825 *Prescott Philip II* II 119 299 After the oath of allegiance he had once taken a new one seemed superfluous 1898 F. D. How *Life Bp. W.* How xviii 253 This warning was not superfluous 1891 *Carlyle Sart. Res.* I vii, A State of Nature, affecting by its singularity, and Old-Roman contempt of the superfluous

b. Often in impers. plur. with inf.

1530 *Palser* 27, I think it but superfluous to kepe suche ordren in all other consonantes 1559 in *Strype Ann. Ref.* (1709) I App x 439 It is a superfluous thinge to call into judgment againe matters which have ben tried 1656 *Cowley Misc. Pref.*, Some of them made when I was very young, which it is perhaps superfluous to tell the Reader 1713 *Berkley Hylls & Phil.* I Wks 1871 I 282 It is therefore superfluous to inquire particularly concerning each of them 1831 *Lamb Elia Ser.* II *Ellistomana*, To decant upon his merits as a Comedian would be superfluous 1873 *Hamerton Intell. Life* x vii 370 It is superfluous to recommend idleness to the unimpeccable, but the intellectual too often undervalue it

c. *transf.* Of a person Doing more than is necessary *rare*.

1596 *Shaks. 1 Hen. IV.* I 11 12, I see no reason, why thou shouldst bee so superfluous, to demand the time of the day 1667 *Milton P. L.* iv, 822 If ye know, Why ask ye, and superfluous begin Your message, like to end as much in vain? 1880 *Daily News* 3 Jan. 2/2 We will not be so superfluous as to criticise this amusing drawing.

† d. Of no account or effect; unprofitable, vain. *Obs. rare*.

a 1533 *LD Berners Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) R iv, Damsels thinketh all their tyme lost, and superfluous vnto the day of their marriage. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Wisd. xi. 16 Some erring did worshipsse dumme serpents, and superfluous beasts 1654 *Bramhall Just. Vind.* viii (1661) 241 This challenge of infallibility diminisheth their authority, discrediteth their definitions, and maketh them to be superfluous things.

† 3. Exceeding what is right, desirable, normal, or usual, immoderate, inordinate. *Obs.*

c 1450 *Manusk. 232* in *Macro Plays* 9 Be-ware of excesse I pe superfluous gyse I wylt pat be refuse 1533 *Gau. Richt. Vay* 95 Al inordinat and superflus desirys in meitts and drunckis and slepinge. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 36 His stalke or bodie is somewhat grosse or superfluous 1575 in *Mast. Club Misc.* I 114 The pompous convoy and superfluous banketting to Margaret Denelstoun the day of hir marriage 1611 *Bible Lev.* xxi 18 A blind man, or a lame, or he that hath a flat nose, or any thing superfluous 1613 *Shaks. Hen. VIII.* I 1 99 A proper Title of a Peace, and purchas'd At a superfluous rate.

† b. *Mus.* = AUGMENTED *ppl. a* 2 b. *Obs.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* *Superfluous* interval, in music, is one that exceeds a true diatonic interval by a semitone minor. Thus the *Superfluous* second, or tone, contains a semitone minor more than a tone, or greater second. 1864 *Engel Mus. Am. Nat.* 361 A superfluous second may, in sound at least, be taken as identical with a minor third. 1866 [see *Primer* 30² 4 b]

† 4. Having, consuming, or expending more than enough, superabundantly supplied, extravagant in expenditure. *Const. in, with. Obs.*

1535 *Coverdale Isa.* v 11 Wo be vnto them that ryse vp early to vse their selues in dronkynnes, and yet at night are more superfluous with wyne. 1585 *1. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* III xi 60b, The dressing of their meat diffeeth from ours, being so superfluous, curious, and delicate, whereas theirs is scant, bare, and grosse. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* II iv. 268 Our basest Beggars Are in the poorest thing superfluous 1667 *Milton P. L.* viii 27 Rea soning I oft admire, How Nature wise and frugal could commit Such disproportion, with superfluous hand So many nobler Bodies to create, Greater so manifold to this one use 1711 *J. Greenwood Engl. Gram.* 233 Our Alphabet is deficient in some respects, and superfluous in others

Superfluously (sūpə'fluəsli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY²] In a superfluous manner or degree

1. More than sufficiently, in excess of what is proper or necessary, superabundantly.

1502 *Atkinson tr. De Imitatione* I. xiv (1893) 178 They labour moche, & speke but lytell superfluously 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* cxxi (1636) 225, I advise all men not to linger the time long in eating and drinking superfluously 1615 W. Lawson *Country Housew. Gardn.* (1626) 22 To disse the roots of trees, to take away the tawes, and tangles, that grow superfluously and disorderly 1751 *Smollett Per. Pickle* (1779) I iv 29 Hee attention to the guests was superfluously hospitable 1818 *Scott. Hist. Natl.* xvi, She was now amply or even superfluously provided with the means of encountering the expenses of the road

2. In addition to what is needed, hence, without necessity, unnecessarily, needlessly

1557 *Recorde Whetst.* B 4b, Not only superfluously, but also falsely, should they be placed here seynte they doe belong to other places of right 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II iv § 6 Discriminative Providence, doing nothing superfluously or in vain. 1738 *Warburton Div. Legat.* I. i. iv 40 As making God act unnecessarily and superfluously 1865 *LD. Acton Lett.* (1909) 235 Do not superfluously imitate the Cardinal 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 165 It is difficult to prove that Q also has the predicate z which is superfluously added in the definition actually given

† 3. Beyond measure, excessively, inordinately, extravagantly. *Obs.*

1528 *More Dynalge* I Wks 157/2 Pryde longed superfluously to gete by couetyse and greedy nes many folkes luynges in his owne handes. 1588 *P. Wille. Salerni's Regim.* I ijb, The wyse shulde be alyde with moche water but nat so superfluously alyde than as in sommer 1584 *Cogan Haven Health* clxxvi (1636) 161 Sea fish is of better nourishment, then fresh water fish, because it is not so superfluously moist 1597 A. M. tr. *Gullenneau's Fr. Chirurg.* 27/2 Immediately thereafter the water superfluously issueth therout 1603 *LD. Stirling Dornis* iv 11, Those gorgeous halles, With furniture superfluously fare

Superfluouslyness (sūpə'fluəsnes), [f. **SUPERFLUOUS** + -NESS.] Superfluity

a 1540 *Barnes Wks* (1573) 221/2 All onely I spake against the superfluities, and the abuse of them [sc. possessions] 1561 *T. Norton Calcutt's Inst.* II 301 This semeth a weakke superfluities of wordes. 1567 *Maplet Gr. Forest* 39 Crovtoe, being drunken, with Wine purgeth the Gall of his superfluities 1600 *Smollett Country Farme* vi xvii 795 Such wines doe not load the bodie with superfluities of serous excrements. 1897 *Current Hist.* (Buffalo, U S) VII 380 The superfluities of royal state. 1899 'A Horse' *King's Mirror* xviii 192 A state of conscious and wretched superfluities

Superflux (sūpə'fluks) [ad. med. *L.* *superfluous*, f. *superfluere* see **SUPERFLUOUS** and **FLUX**]

1. A superfluity, superabundance, or surplus

1605 *Shaks. Lear* III iv 35 Take Physicke, Pompe, Expose thy selfe to feele what wretches feele, That thou maist shake the superflux to them. 1634 *Rowley Woman Never Vexed* I. i. B3, To groane under the superflux of blessings 1775 S. J. Pratt *Liberal Opin.* civ (1783) IV. 32 Shall they steal their own necessities from the superflux of another? 1809 *Malkin Gil Blas* x. ii § 5 Hadst thou but thrown to them the superflux of that abundance, in which . . . thou roldest 1826 *Lamb Elia Ser.* II *Popular Palliatives* vi, If nothing else could be said for a feast, this is sufficient, that from the superflux there is usually something left for the next day. 1872 *Browning Rine* xlv, Art discards the superflux, Contributes to defect. 1880 *Swinnburne Stud. Shaks.* I 36 In these two there is no flaw, no outbreak, no superflux, and no failure.

2. An overflowing, or excessive flow, of water or other liquid.

1760 S. Derrick *Lett.* (1767) I 102 Another very remarkable waterfall is the superflux of a collection of water on the top of the high mountain of Mongeoligh 1779 G. Keatf *Sketches fr. Nat.* (ed. 2) II 209 The astonishing supply of water the superflux of which clears all the drains and sewers. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 235 A superflux of the urinary water without any increase of the urinary solids

Superfrontal (sūpə'frɒntəl) [ad. med. *L.* *superfrontale* see **SUPER-** and **FRONTAL** sb.]

1 [SUPER- 3] A covering of silk or stuff hanging over the upper edge of an altar frontal.

1858 *Dirce Angl.* (ed. J. Purchas) 3 The slab of the Altar should be covered with the cere cloth, which in its turn is covered by the superfrontal, which hangs down about ten inches below 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 10/2 A lady has presented to St. Paul's Cathedral a magnificent frontal and superfrontal

2 [SUPER- 1 d] A dossal

1844 *Pugin Glass Ecl. Orn.* 2 v *Frontal*, A piece of richly embroidered stuff was also frequently hung above the altar, called a Super-frontale, or upper Frontal, being in fact a low dossal 1887 *Hook's Ch. Dict.* *Superfrontal* 1 Originally a decoration attached to the wall behind and above the altar

Superfuse (sūpə'fūz), *v.* [f. *L.* *superfus*, pa. *ppl.* stem of *superfundere* see **SUPER-** 2 and **FUSE** v] In sense 3, a new formation on **SUPERFUSION** 2]

1 *trans.* To pour over or on something

1657 *Joninson Renon's Disp.* 162¹ Either a Pisanne or decoction must be superfusd 1677 *Gale Crt. Gentiles* iv 11 viii § 3 II 449 This Holy Spirit from the beginning of the World issued 1681 To be superfusd on the waters. a 1700 *Everett Diary* 13 Dec. 1685, Pouring first a very cold liquor into a glass, and super fusing on it another

2. To sprinkle or affuse, to suffuse in baptism

1657 J. Watts *Scibe, Pharisee*, etc. III. 27 A young man of the Hebrews being desperately sick and calling for baptism, in want of water was superfusd with sand. a 1834 *Coleridge Lit. Rem.* (1836) II 409 'Spinkled' [with water], or rather affused or superfusd

3. To cool (a liquid) to a temperature below its melting-point without causing it to solidify, to supercool, overcool, undercool.

1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII 569/2 It is generally possible to cool a liquid several degrees below its normal freezing-point without a separation of crystals. A liquid in this state is said to be 'undercooled' or 'superfusd'.

Superfusion (sūpə'fūzən), [ad. late *L.* *superfusio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superfus*, *superfundere* to **SUPERFUSE**.]

1 [SUPER- 2] The action or operation of pouring liquid, etc. over something. Also *fig.*

1657 J. Watts *Scibe, Pharisee*, etc. III 68 Our way of superfusion, or aspersion with water 1867 J. W. Hales in *Farrar Ess. Lib. Educ.* 307 Is what is called classical instruction at our schools anything better than a more or less copious superfusion of facts? 1871 *Narrative Prev. & Cure Dis.* II. 11 455 In cases of delirium tremens with high fever, what is called cold superfusion may be used while the patient is held in the warm bath

2. [SUPER- 4.] The cooling of a liquid below its melting-point without solidification taking place.

1866 *Sci. Rev. Dec.* 143/2 There is a marked difference between the circumstances in which solidification takes place in superfusion and super saturation 1880 W. C. Roberts *Internat. Metallurgy* 31 The cooling mass of molten metal does not 'flash' or pass through the remarkable state known as 'superfusion'

† **Supergression**. *Obs. rare* [ad. late *L.* *supergressio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supergradi*, f. *super-* SUPER- 9 b + *gradi* to step, walk.] The exceeding of a limit; excess

1477 *Norton Ord. Alch.* iv in Ashm (1652) 47 For doubt of perills many more then one, And for supergression of our stone. a 1631 *Donne Sermt.* Ps. x. viii. 4 (1649) 186 Above those exaltations, and supergressions of sin

Superheat, *v.* [f. SUPER- 9 b + **HEAT** v.]

trans. To heat to a very high temperature, esp. to raise the normal temperature of (steam) in order to increase its pressure.

1859 *Times* 23 Apr. 10/4 The various proposed methods of superheating steam. 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov, It is found most advantageous to superheat the steam to about 700 degrees above the temperature of plain steam 1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2333/1 *Steam-chimney*, an annular chamber around the chimney of a boiler furnace for superheating steam

Hence **Superheat** sb, the state of being superheated; the excess of temperature of a vapour above its temperature of saturation.

1884 *Methodist Mag.* 789 Solubility is increased by heat, superheat, and pressure 1907 *Engineering Mag.* Feb. 756 A superheat of 100° F., or 55° C.

Superheated, *ppl. a.* [f. SUPER- 9 b + **HEATED** *ppl. a*.]

1. Of steam or vapour Heated above its temperature of saturation

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* Org. vi. § 2 375 Injecting superheated steam at a temperature of between 500° and 600° into heated fat 1873 *Sron Workshop Rec. Ser.* I. 1 377/1 By applying superheated steam both time and fuel are saved 1915 *Nature* 11 Feb. 662/1 The iodine which is transpired as superheated vapour is condensed there.

b. *transf.* Operated by superheated steam

1883 E. P. Ramsay *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 24 The offal of fish was disintegrated and dried by superheated system 1911 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 2 The North-Western Company are now constructing twenty superheated engines.

2. *gen.* Heated above the ordinary temperature or degree, excessively heated or hot, also *fig.*

1866 *Spectator* 10 Mar. 267/2 This sort of superheated intellectual strain The peculiar superheated grandeur and magnificence attached by Americans to the idea of the Union 1880 A. R. Wallace *1st Life* I. ix. 188 An additional reservoir of super heated water 1888 *Fenn Off to Wilds* xxii 157 They were up in one of the superheated rifts among the rocks, with the sun pouring down 1912 *Hibbert Frul.* Oct. 30 This gathering of super-heated men

So **Superheater**, an apparatus for superheating steam, **Superheating** *vb.* sb, (a) the process of heating steam or vapour above its temperature of saturation; also *altho*; (b) excessive heating, overheating.

1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov., The temperature, immediately on leaving the 'superheater', was as high as 600 degrees. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 824/2 Engines of large cylinder capacity to admit of great expansion, with surface condensers and superheaters to the boilers 1861 *Leeds Mercury* 2 Nov, Some parties entertain the idea that 'superheating' may be advantageously applied where steam is used for heating purposes 1897 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 2/2 Other cold water is conveyed into a spiral coil and superheating chamber above the light 1898 P. Manson *Troph. Diseases* xii. 207 Super-heating of the blood

Superhuman (sūpə'hu:mən), *a.* (*sb.*) [ad. med. *L.* *superhūmānus* see **SUPER-** 4 and **HUMAN** a. Cf. *F. surhumain*, It. *soprumano*, Sp., Pg. *sobre*

humano] Above that which is human; more than human.

a. Of a quality, act, etc. Higher than that of man, beyond the capacity or power of man.

1633 EARL MANCH *Al Mondo* (1636) 203 This is the state of Loves life in God, which giveth a super-humane being unto man, man being yet on earth. *a 1711* KEN *Hymns Evang* Poet Wks 1721 I 127 Bless'd water in the Font Though worthless in itself, in Sacred use It Graces super-human can produce. 1797 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Italian* 1, There was no necessity for superhuman means to obtain such knowledge. 1864 PUSEY *Lect Daniel* (1876) 453 The miracle of superhuman knowledge. 1874 H ROGERS (*title*) The Superhuman Origin of the Bible Inferred from Itself. 1896 DR. ARGYLL *Philos Belief* 326 Superhuman agencies and powers.

absol 1876 GLADSTONE *Homeric Synchr* 198 Such prodigies of valour as may fairly be considered to approximate to the superhuman.

b. Of a person or being: Higher than man, having a nature above that of man.

1824 MACAULAY *Misc Writ* (1860) I 64 To describe superhuman beings in the language, and to attribute to them the actions, of humanity may be grotesque, unphilosophical, inconsistent. 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect* vi (1875) 296 Christ is a superhuman person.

c. In rhetorical or hyperbolic use. Higher or greater than that of any ordinary man, beyond the average human capacity, stature, etc.

1822 SCOTT *Nigel* vi, The superhuman yells which he uttered. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm Conq* I v 419 Seven months of almost superhuman energy. 1891 FARRAR *Dawn & Dusk* I, While he was still steeped to the lips in superhuman luxury.

d. as *sb.* Used to render *G. übermensch* SUPERMAN. 1896 W WALLACE in *Academy* x Aug 752 [Nietzsche] a heimit of the present, and a man, or rather a more than man, a 'superhuman', of the future.

Superhumanity, *f.* [*prec* + *-ITY*] The character or quality of being superhuman (or a superman).

1797 T GREEN *Diary Lower of Lit* (1810) 45 The superhumanity of which scheme is finely exposed by Cicero in the next Book. *c 1810* COLLIERIDGE *Lit Rem* (1838) III, 250 He meant by the word *Lord* his divinity, or at least essential super-humanity. *c 1825* WORDSWORTH in *Knight's Life* (1889) II App 379 The sublimity, the superhumanity, of his genius. 1892 ZANGWILL *L Childr. Ghetto* I, Rich people radiating an indefinable aroma of superhumanity. 1903 [see SUPERMAN].

Superhumanize, *v.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-IZE* *trans.* To make, or represent as, superhuman.

1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ* iv vii 11, 249 Pure spirit, without any intermediate human, yet superhumanised, form. 1876 MEREDITH *Beauch Career* xxiv, I here are touches of bliss in anguish that superhumanise bliss. 1894 STORR, BROOKE *Tennyson* x 367 Arthur is a little superhuman. Why did Tennyson superhumanise him?

Superhumanly, *adv.* [*-LY* 2.] In a superhuman manner, to a degree beyond what is human.

1830 DE QUINCEY *R Bentley* Wks 1857 VII, 170 An author so superhumanly imaginative as Milton. 1896 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II, ix n 295 To live, not humanly, but superhumanly. 1883 *Athenian* 19 May 627/3 An astonishingly and almost superhumanly clever schoolboy.

So Superhumanness, superhumanity.

1900 *Speaker* 10 Mar. 611/2 The Bismarckian tramping upon common conventions is part of the Bismarckian superhumanness.

Superhumeral, [*ad* late *L. superhumeralē* (Vulgate), neut sing (sc. *vestimentum*) of **superhumeralis*, see SUPER I a and HUMERAL. Cf. OF. *superhumeral*, It. *superumale*, etc.] An ecclesiastical vestment worn over the shoulders, as the Jewish ephod, or an amice or pallium, *fig.* a burden carried on the shoulders.

1606 BR ANDREWS *Serm* ii (1631) 13 He Endured them; and endured, for them heave things, a strange Superhumeral, the print whereof was to be seen on his shoulders. (1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii iv. 187/1 The Amictus, or Superhumeral, which like the Ephod of the Priests and Levites, or Vail covers the Head and Shoulders of the Priest.] 1868 MARRIOTT *Vestiar Christ* xxiv 79 The Superhumeral or Ephod. This being so worn as to cover the shoulders, he [sc. Bede] regards it as typical of the labour of good works, of 'the easy yoke, and light burden'.

Superhumeralate, *v.* A spurious word, error in Richardson's *Dict.* for SUBHUMERATE (q. v. quot. 1628).

+Superial, *a 1 Obs.* [*ad* med. *L. *superiālis*, *f. superius* (see SUPERIOR) or *superius* *adv.* higher. Cf. *inferial*.] = SUPERIOR *a* in various senses.

1432-50 *tr Higden* (Rolls) III 395 He callede certeyne spirittes superiale and inferiale. *c 1545* BOORDE *Pronost.* *Prolog* in *Introd. K'noth*, etc. (1870) 25 The son illumynatyng as wel the inferyal planetes as y^e superyal planetes. 1547 — *Brew Health* lix 26 b, A Canker, the which doth corode the superial partes of the body. 1561 *Godly Quene Hester* *Prolog* 11 Some Affirmed honour dewly to pertayne to power and speiall raigne. 1591 SPARRY *tr Cattian's Geomancie* 2 It is the proper and naturall mourning of the bodies superial and celestial. 1719 JONES in *Toland Hist. Druids* (1814) 240 There were in this land about a hundred superial Kings, that governed this land successively that were of the British blood.

Superial, *a 2 nonce-word* [*f* SUPER *sb.* 3 a + *-IAL*] Pertaining to a theatrical 'super'.

1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 61 His madness did not interfere at all with his superial duties.

Superimpose, *v.* [*f.* SUPER- 2 + IMPOSE *v.* after *superimposition*.]

1. trans. To impose or place (one object) on or upon another, to lay above or on the top. *a. genl.* 1823 H J BROOKE *Introd Crystallogr* 201 The first plate of molecules which is superimposed on the primary plane. 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann.* (1863) I ix 288 An ancient churchyard was superimposed on a still older cemetery. 1857 J HOGG *Microsc* I ii 149 Producing a mixture of all the colours by superimposing three films one on the other. 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 211 One thickness of ruby paper with one thickness of orange paper superimposed.

b. spec in Geol in reference to stratification always in pa. pple. (cf. SUPERIMPOSED 1).

1794 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) I 362 These sandstones have been found crystallized in rhomboidal tables superimposed one upon the other. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr Hutton* The 88 The schistus was not superimposed on the granite, after the formation of this last. 1863 LYELL *Antig Mau* iii 43 Four buried forests superimposed one upon the other.

2. fig. To cause to follow upon something else and to exist side by side with it.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* iii iv § 9, I have the idea of a mountain and the idea of gold, and by superimposing the one upon the other, I can evoke the image of a mountain of gold. 1879 EARLE *Philol Engl Tongue* (ed 3) § 334 This diminutiv form *stet*, *ette*, was in old French often superimposed upon the effete diminutiv *et*. 1889 *Spectator* 28 Sept 395/2 Superimposed on them are the Spaniards, and next to these the Italian, Swedish, English, and German settlers. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med* IV 381 The puerperal kidney has a mixed nature, it is one of diffuse nephritis upon which granular contraction is rapidly superimposed.

3. To place (a person) in a position as a superior 1902 W L MATTHISON *Politics & Relig* xviii II 193 Their object had been to superimpose on the Presbyterian organisation certain officials.

Superimposed, *pple a* [*f. prec.* + *-ED* 1]

1 Placed or laid upon something else, often loosely with pl. sb., laid one upon another.

1805-17 R JAMISON *Char Min.* (ed 3) 123 They [sc. alterations of figures] are named superimposed, when they occur in the same part of the fundamental figure, and when the first alteration is modified by a second. 1832 GRIT *Pompeiana* I, vi 109 To bear the superimposed weight. 1834-5 J PHILLIPS *Geol in Encycl Metaph* (1845) VI 703/1 Basaltic pillars, if permitted to assume their natural shapes, without pressing one against another, would resemble a number of superimposed spheroids. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* v § 13 148 The curious variations in the adjustments of the superimposed shafts. 1879 H GEORGE *Progr. & Pov.* v. 1 (1881) 252 Imagine a pyramid composed of superimposed layers.

b. Phys. Geog. Applied to 'a natural system of drainage that has been established on underlying rocks independently of their structure' (*Frank's Stand. Dict* 1895).

1898 I. C RUSSELL *River Developm* vii 244 (heading) Superimposed streams. *Ibid* 245 A drainage system inherited in this manner by one geological terrace from another is said to be superimposed.

2. fig. Superadded; caused to co-exist.

1850 DENISON *Clock & Watchm* 204 A secondary or superimposed motion to the hands. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xlv, His heated face, which had also a superimposed flush of excitement.

3. Placed over another in rank.

1861 PEARSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng.* 90 The strong Norman yoke and the superimposed Norman nobility crushed Angle and Dane and Saxon into Englishmen.

Su perimpo sited, *a rare*. [*f* *L. superimpositus*, pa. pple. of *superimponere* (*f. super-* SUPER- 2 + *imponere* TO IMPOSE) + *-ED* 1.] (See quot.)

1826 KIRBY & SP *Entomol* IV xvi 350 Superimposed (*Superimpositum*). When the footstalk of the abdomen is inserted in the upper part of the postscutellum, so as to leave a considerable space between it and the postscutellum.

Su perimposition, [*f* SUPER- 2 + IMPOSITION, after *L. superimponere* (see *prec.*)] The action of superimposing, or state of being superimposed; superposition.

1884 *Phil Trans* XIV 674 The side OC = BC, CD = AC, the angle D = A, and OCD = BCA, which is manifest by taking the common angle ACO out of the 2 right angles BCO, ACD, therefore by superimposition the whole tri angles are equal. 1891 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I, i § 28 The arrangement of the nave pier in the form of a cross accompanies the superimposition of the vaulting shaft. 1899 H GEORGE *Progr & Pov* ii n (1881) 97 Mexico, as Cortez found it, showed the superimposition of barbarism upon a higher development. 1907 *19th Cent.* Nov 703 The superimposition of the utilitarian civilisation of the West on the Indian civilisations.

So Superimpose sure, something superimposed. 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph* *Apol* 1527 Show the base—The live rock latent under wave and foam. Superimpose these!

Su perimpre gnate, *v. ? Obs.* [SUPER- 13] *trans.* To impregnate or imbue in addition, as a solution of one substance with another substance.

1897 GREW *Anat Pl* (1682) Lect vii 298 A Solution of above five Drachms of Nitre may be superimpregnated with no less quantity of Sal Armoniac. 1754 LEWIS in *Phil Trans*, XLVIII 658 A solution of platina, super-impregnated with as much mercury as it was capable of taking up.

Su perimpregnation, [*SUPER- 13*]

1 Impregnation with an additional substance.

1677 GREW *Anat Pl* (1682) Lect vii. 296 With what difference of quantity this Superimpregnation would be made, upon the Solution of different Salts? *Ibid* 298 The ascent of the Water upon a Superimpregnation, is the same, by whatsoever Salt the first Impregnation be made.

2. = SUPERFETATION. *rare*°.

1727 BAILEY (vol II), *Superimpregnation*, a second Conception, after one has conceived before. 1828 in WEBSTER

(citing COXE). 1899 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Superimpregnatio* the same as *Superfatio* superimpregnation. **Su perincu mbence**, *rare*. [*f.* next see *-ENCE*] The fact of being superincumbent.

a 1837 SIR E. BRYDGES (Worcester, 1860). 1846 LANDOR *Imag Conv*, *Odysseus* etc Wks I 397/1 The highest nations are gasping for existence, crushed by the superincumbence of the lowest.

So Superincu mbency (Ogilvie 1850)

Su perincu mbent, *a* [*ad* *L. superincumbent-em*, pr. pple. of *superincumbere*. see SUPER- 2 and INOUMBENT] Lying or resting upon, or situated on the top of, something else, overlying. (Chiefly in scientific use.)

1664 POWER *Exp Philos* II 105 The variation of the gravity of the Superincumbent Air. 1674 PETTY *Disc Dufl* *Proportion* 117 Water-Divers the lower they go, do find their stock of Air more and more to shrink, and that according to the Roots of the Quantities of the superincumbent Water or Weight. 1785 COX *Prv Let to J Newton* 19 Mar, The round table, which we formerly had in use, was unequal to the pressure of my superincumbent breast and elbows. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol* xy I, 281 The soft argillaceous substratum hastens the dilapidation of the superincumbent mass of limestone. 1874 HARTWIG *Aerial W* 1 A air is a very elastic body, and, in consequence of the earth's attraction, each superincumbent stratum presses upon all those below it.

predicative 1824 LONDON *Suburban Hort* 485 The soils is generally light, but superincumbent on a subsoil, which is supplied with water.

b. Situated or suspended above, overhanging.

1835 T MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph* 230 note, Above this mother earth was seen stretched the superincumbent heaven. *a 1845* BARNHAM *Inglol. Leg Ser* in *Jerry Jarvis's Wig*, Either side of the superincumbent banks was clothed with a thick mantle of tangled copewood.

c. Of pressure. Exerted from above.

1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem Technol* (ed 2) I 107 If, coke is prepared under considerable superincumbent pressure the blisters which form in the softened coal are pressed together. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem Chem* iv 40 Water boils when the tension of its vapour is equal to the superincumbent atmospheric pressure.

d. fig.

1821 SHELLEY *Adonais* xxii, A Power Girt round with weakness,—it can scarce uplift The weight of the superincumbent hour. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* 1 35 A tyrannous sense of superincumbent oppression. 1875 E WHITE *Life in Christ* i viii (1878) 81 The superincumbent accumulations of pagan and mediæval thought.

Hence **Su perincu mbently** *adv.*

1796 KIRWAN *Elem Min* (ed 2) II 249 Fracture narrowly and divergently striated, or superincumbently striated.

Su perindu ce, *v* [*ad* late *L. superinducere* to cover over, bring upon, add, *f. super-* SUPER- 2, *inducere* TO INDUCE.]

1. trans. To bring (a person) into some position in addition to, or so as to displace, one who already occupies it. **a.** To take (a second wife) within the lifetime of the first (or, by extension, shortly after her death); also, to bring (the child of another wife) into the inheritance in preference to the former heir. *Obs.* or *arch.*

Cf. med *L. superinducta* 'mulier extranea, concubina. *c 1555* HAREFIELD *Devon c Hen VIII* (Camden) 73 It was plain adultery to superinduce any other wife, his former living. 1626 DONNE *Serm*, *John xiv*, 2 (1640) 740 And when we have *Primogenitum Ecclesie*, The eldest son by the Primitive Church, The Creed of the Apostles, they will super-induce another son by another venter, and make their Trent-Creed larger than the Apostles. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* xix 5 Thou shalt not superinduce one wife to another. 1650 JLR TAYLOR *Funeral Serm*, *C'tess Carbery* Wks. 1831 IV 108 When Pompey saw the ghost of his first lady, Julia, who vexed his rest and his conscience, for super-inducing Cornelia on her bed within the ten months of mourning. 1855 MILMAN *Lat Christ* ix iv IV 65 The King is to be warned that, as he cannot have legitimate offspring by her whom he has superinduced, his kingdom would pass to strangers.

b. To appoint (a person) to an office over the head of another; = SUPERINDUCT *Obs.* or *arch.*

1647 CLARENDON *Hast Reb* v. § 374 When the fleet was commanded by sir John Pennington, before the earl of Warwick was superinduced into that charge against the King's will. 1904 M HAZLETT *Queen's Quar* II ix 307 Upon such a crisis, intending for the best, Mary Beaton superinduced a stout, gamesome lady, her aunt.

2 To bring in over and above, or 'on the top of', something already present; to introduce in addition (esp. something extraneous). *Const. on, upon* (rarely *to, into*).

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* II To the King § 13 The Annoyntment of God superinduceth a Brotherhood in Kings & Bishops. *Ibid* II vii, § 6 Whosoever knoweth any forme knoweth the utmost possibility of superinducing that Nature upon any variete of Matter. 1651 JER LAYTOR *Serm* for *Year* I. iii, 34 Death brought in by sin, was nothing superinduced to man. 1659 H L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off* 174 It is not like that Christ would superinduce any new establishment to former Rights. 1676 GREW *Musæum, Anat. Stomach & Guts* vii, 29 Another Ferment superinduc'd to that of the Stomach. 1767 STERNE *T's Shandy* (1802) IX, 1 207 Nor did she superinduce the least beat into her humours. 1792 BOSWELL *Johnson* 26 Mar. 1776, His size, and figure, and countenance, and manner, were that of a hearty English Squire, with the person superinduced. 1824 CHALMERS *Evad Chr*, *Revel* v (ed 3) 156 He superinduces his own testimony to that of the original writers. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ* I, I 30 note, Westward the old Punic language prevailed, even where the Roman conquerors had superinduced Latin. 1860 MILL *Refr Govt*.

(1865) 16/1 Their improvement cannot come from themselves, but must be superinduced from without. 1874 LUSOCK *Mod Savages in Manch Sea Lect Ser v* & vi 248 The savage does not abandon his Serf in Fetichism... but he superinduces on it a belief in beings of a higher material nature. 1877 E CAIRO *Philos Kant* ii vi 295 The form of unity superinduced on the matter of the ideas connected.

3 To bring or cause to come upon a person or thing, to bring on, induce, esp. to induce (a disease, etc.) in addition to one already existing.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 200 An instinct of lust or desire, not inordinate such as by sinne is super-induced in man, but natural. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist Turke* II. 223 Opium being taken in a small quantity, about the bigness of a lare, superinduces at first a strange cheerfulness about the heart. 1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II. 11 107 That State of our Waters, which was superinduced at the Deluge, may be the Cause of the Rainbow. 1803 *Med Fyrit* X. 539 Whether it was merely sufficient to remove the direct debility, or whether in such large doses as to superinduce the indirect. 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1829) I 581 It [sc idiopathic cough] has often proved highly dangerous in its results, by superinducing peripneumony. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feveral* xviii. A physician who has overlooked the change in the disease, superinduced by one false dose. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 208 That the tremendous mechanical energies which metamorphosed the archæan gneiss was [sic] quite sufficiently potent to superinduce the semblance of bedding on the bright red Cambrian grit mountains.

b. loosely for: To induce.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headling Hall* 1. The alacrity with which he sprang from the vehicle superinduced a distortion of his ankle. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Paika* 118 The water of the White Nile is supposed to superinduce dysentery.

4. In physical sense. To bring, draw, deposit, etc. over or upon a thing as a covering or addition.

1660 F. BROOKE tr. *Le Blanc's Trav* 262 Superinducing an Appell. in over his humane shape. 1861 FULLER *Worthies, Suffolk* (1662) iii. 67 For some boggled much thereat as false Heraldry in Devotion, to super-induce a Doctoral hood over a Friars Coull. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat Hist, Western & Cumberland* vii 46 The West side, or Skirts of these Mountains, seems to be Earth superinduced upon the Mountain-Strata by the general Flood. 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 283 A black peaty stratum, superinduced with morass or red bog. 1865 MILL *Exam Hamilton* xii. 230 One [colour] may limit another by being superinduced partially over it.

5. To induce or persuade in addition. *nonce-use*. 1790 *Bystander* 248 He was super-induced to grant it by the many handsome things Phocion had just been saying of his dear sister.

Hence Superinducing *vbl sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1658 WILKINS *Real Char, Dict.*, Superinducing, again-marrying of married person. 1822-7 *Good Study Med*. (1829) IV. 630 Superinducing tumours and congestions have been found in the neck. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 196 The super-inducing influence of the current.

Superinduced, *ppl. a.* [f. prec. + -ED 1] Brought in or on over and above something; introduced or induced in addition: see the verb.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr Exemp Pref* 33 He took off those many superinduced rites, which God enjoined to the Jewes. 1660 — *Worthy Commu* II. 2. 124 Our natural needs, or our superinduced calamities may force us to run to God. 1709 STRAYE *Ann. Ref* I. xix 219 In shaking off the Pope's fetters, and recovering religion from his superinduced tyranny and superstitions. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* vi. 16 178 The superinduced and accidental beauty is most commonly inconsistent with the preservation of original character. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam Lect Sci.* vi. 38 254 That colour is not a superinduced but an inherent quality of the luminous rays.

Su perinducement, [-MENT.] The action or an act of superinducing, something superinduced.

1637 REYNOLDS *Serm. preached 12 July* 7 Some [Truths] are de fide, against those who deny Fundamentals. Others circa fidei, against those who by perilous superinducements bruise and wrench the foundation. 1698 LOCKE *3rd Let to Bp. of Worcester* (1699) 400 In all such Cases the superinducement of greater Perfections destroys nothing of the Essence or Perfections that were there before. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. 1. 53 The supposition that the superinducement of any perfection not contained in the idea of matter, should of necessity alter the species of it. 1823 CHALMERS *Pol. Econ* vi. 177 The foreign trade is a superinducement on the home. 1844 *N Brit Rev* I. 92 To imagine that any such accession of wealth would accrue to our country by the superinducement of an extrinsic population.

† **Su perinduct**, *v. Obs.* [f. late L. *superinduct-*, pa. ppl stem of *superinducere* to SUPERINDUCERE.] *trans.* To bring in over and above, to superinduce, esp. to induce or appoint to an office in addition to, or over the head of, another. Hence Superinducted *ppl. a.*

1638 BR. MOUNTAGU *Art. Eng Visi* A. 4 b. A superinducted Lecturer in another mans cure. 1641 — *Acts & Mon* II. (1642) 120 Ismael was the sonne of a Concubine, a superinducted wife. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 90 He was twice repulsed upon his Petition for a Captains place, and others super-inducted over his head. 1659 — *Alliance Div Off* 136 Confirmed by a ratification superinducted to a former establishment. 1862 HEYLIN *Land* (1668) 364 Those who had been Superinducted into other Mens Cures (like a Doctor added to the Pastor in Calvin's Plat-form).

Su perinduction, [ad. late L. *superinductio*, -ionem, n. of action, f. *superinducere* to SUPERINDUCERE.] The action, or an act, of superinducing.

† 1 (See SUPERINDUCED I a, b.) *Obs.* 1646 DONNE *Serm. Johu* xi. 21 (1640) 816 That that spirit might at his will informe, and manifest that dead body; God allows no such Super-inductions, no such second Marriages upon such divorces by death. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* IV. 1. 36 No man in place of power or profit, loves to behold himself buried alive, by seeing his successor assigned

unto him, which caused all Clergy-men to hate such super-inductions.

2 The action, or an act, of bringing in something additional, introduction over and above.

1641 SYMONDS *Serm. bef Ho Comm* D. j. b. What super-inductions of evil upon evil have we had? 1662 HEYLIN *Land* II. (1671) 258 St Paul must needs be out in the Rules of Logick when he proved the Abrogating of the old Covenant by the superinduction of a new. 1690 CLARENDON *Ess Tracts* (1727) 140 The Superinduction of others for the Corroboration and Maintenance of Government. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. x. 369 The subject is bound to his prince by an intrinsic allegiance, before the superinduction of those outward bonds of oath, homage and fealty. 1779 WARBURTON *Div Legat* IV. Note A, Wks 1788 III. 736 The facility of Mr Locke's superinduction of the faculty of thinking to a system of Matter. 1829 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit* xviii. (1907) II. 47 Existence is distinguished from essence, by the superinduction of reality. 1854 MILMAN *Lat Christ* IV. II. 44 The superinduction of an armed aristocracy in numbers comparatively small. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* I. 407 note, There takes place a cancelling of the previous commandment and a superinduction of a better hope.

b. *S. Law*, insertion of a word or letter in a document.

1693 STAIR *Inst Law Scot* IV. xlii § 19 (ed. 2) 689 If the Writ appear to be vitiate in substantiis, by Deletion, Raving, or Superinduction of Letters and Words, which may alter the same. *Ibid.* 690

c. Something superinduced or adventitious; an (extraneous) addition.

1756 J. CLUBBE *Misc Tracts, Hist Wheatfield* (1770) I. 78, I mean those superinductions in the piogeny, which they derive, not by imitation, but from the very loins of their progenitors. 1792 MARY WOLLSTONECR *Rights Wom* vi. 263 To efface the superinductions of art that have smothered nature.

3 The bringing or putting of some material thing over or upon another as a covering or addition.

1650 FULLER *Pisgah* IV. v. 98, I conceive this blackness no superinduction of a dark die on Davids clothes, but rather a dirty hue contracted from neglect of washing them. 1723 TULL *Horse-hoing Hush* xix 278 Superinductions of Earth are an Addition of more Ground, or changing it. 1785 PHILLIPS *Irish Island Nav* 23 The more easy will be the superinduction of manure upon lands in the vicinage of the Canal. 1827 STEUART *Planter's Guide* (1828) 342 A striking improvement of property is thus made, by the superinduction of a new soil. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crichton Castle* vii. 1 There was an Italian painter, who obtained the name of *Il Bragatore*, by the superinduction of inexpressibles on the naked Apollos and Bacchuses of his betters.

4. The action of inducing or bringing on *rare* a 1897 in H. L. Gordon *Sir F. Simpson* vii. 111 The superinduction of the anæsthetic state.

† **Superinfund**, *v. Obs. rare*¹. [ad. late L. *superinfundere*, see SUPER-2 and INFUND v.] *trans.* To pour upon or over something.

1599 A. M. tr. *Cabellauer's Bh. Physike* 33/2 Superinfunde hereon 4j pintes of fluvial water.

† **Su perinfu se**, *v. Obs.* [SUPER-13] *trans.* To infuse in addition.

1619 DONNE *Serm.* 16 June (1660) III. (292) To a historical and a moral faith, God super infuses true faith. 1650 VINCE *Hammond's Addr* § 77. 34 The Parents begetting of the child is an argument, that the Soul is not superinfused from God. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Dut Dmbr* II. i. rule 6 § 2 For a sin to be against Nature does not always superinfuse a special malignity into it, above other sins.

So † **Su perinfusion**. 1657 in *Southe Comm-pl Bk Ser* II. (1849) 382/2 Life is united to death, and Christ to Adam, not without the superinfusion of blood.

Su perinspe ct, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. eccl. L. *superinspect-*, pa. ppl stem of *superinspicere*; see SUPER-2, a b and INSPECT v.] *trans.* To inspect as a superior official; to oversee. So **Su perinspe ction**, oversight.

1617 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* II. x. 540 Why the King should have jurisdiction, or Superinspection, without administration or execution. 1677 *Govt Venice* 170 The Ephori had a superinspection upon the Conduct of all Persons who manage it [sc. the Commonwealth]. 1691 MAYDMAN *Naval Spec.* 123 He superinspects the whole Affair of Victualling at that Port.

Superinstitute, *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [SUPER-13] *trans.* To institute (a person) to a benefice over the head of another. Also *fig*.

1647 CLEVELAND *Hermaphrodite* 18 His is the Donative, and mine the Cure, Then say, my Muse, Who 'tis that Fame doth superinstitute. 1647 FULLER *Good Th in Verse* T. (1841) 101 Heaven will not superinstitute a miracle, where ordinary means were formerly in peaceable possession.

So **Su perinstitution**, institution of a person to a benefice to which another is already instituted; also *transf.*

1643 PAYNE *Sou Power Parl* II. 73 That divers incumbents were outed of their benefices by superinstitutions upon presentations of the King. 1644 OWEN *Duty of Pastors & People* I. 6 A superinstitution of a new ordinance, doth not overthrow any thing that went before in the same kinde. 1669 GRIMSTON tr. *Crooks's Reg* II. 464 If this sentence should make the admission and institution void *ab initio*, it would destroy the induction of the King, and make the superinstitution (which at the first was merely void) to be good. 1679 *Cowley's Interpr.*, Superinstitution, one institution upon another, as where A is admitted and instituted to a Benefice upon one Title, and B is admitted, instituted, &c. by the Presentment of another. 1767 R. BURN *Ecc Law* (ed. 2) I. 152 If a second institution is granted to the same church, this is a superinstitution.

Superintend (*sū pərɪntend*), *v.* [ad. eccl. L. *superintendere*; see SUPER-2 and INTEND v.]

1 *trans.* To have or exercise the charge or direction of (operations or affairs), to look after, oversee, supervise the working or management of (an institution, etc.).

c. 1653 BACON *Adv Sir G. Valuers Lett* 1872 VI. 22 The King will appoint Commissioners in the nature of a Council, who may superintend the works of this nature, and regulate what concerns the colonies. 1673 S. PARKER *Reproo* 167 To this purpose did our blessed Saviour depute the Apostolical order to superintend the Affairs of his Holy Catholique Church. 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. 420 The appointing proper persons to superintend such gardens or nurseries. 1796 MORSE *Amr Geog* I. 148 British America is superintended by an officer styled governor general. 1802 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral* I. (1816) I. viii. 58 The lady, who superintended the charity-school. 1838 LYTTON *Alce* I. x. He could more often escape from public cares to superintend his private interests. 1859 L. ACTION *Let in Gasquet Ld Action & his Circle* (1906) 64 Newman will want superintending in the matter of foreign tongues. 1891 FARRAR *Dawn & Dawn* xviii. The cooks and other slaves who superintended the meals of the imperial family.

b. To exercise supervision over (a person).

1776 *Trial of Nindocomar* 77/1, I was his chief gomastah I used to superintend his other gomastahs, and sometimes write myself. 1811 SHILLY *St Ireny* viii. I burn with curiosity and solicitude to learn for what thou hast thus superintended me.

c. *intr.* with *over*, or *absol*.

1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr.* xviii. (1665) 377 This superintends over all, and issues forth her directions and orders to them. 1698 CUDWORTH *Incell Syst* I. IV. § 13 229 They called both the Childbearing of Women, and the Goddesses that superintend over the same Ethlutha or Lucina. 1883 G. MOORE *Mod Lover* x. She declared that she was ready to superintend.

† 2. *trans.* To keep a watch upon. *Obs. rare*.

1654 tr. *Scudery's Curia Pol* 188 The eyes of all the earth observe our motion and superintend our actions.

Hence Superintended *ppl. a.*, Superintending *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1713 DERRAM *Phys Theol* IV. xi. § 4 (1727) 189 What hath been said, plainly argues Design, and a superintending Wisdom. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* I. 107 The general superintending power of the legislature in the mother country. 1799 S. & H. LEE *Capitols T* (1800) III. 14 In the hall he was stopped by a faithful superintending domestic. 1809 in *Trans Soc Arts* (1811) XXVIII. 173 A Shenan, Superintending-Master of the First Division [of the Fleet]. 1819 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXIX. 79 The ancient mischiefs of a superintended press. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xx. IV. 399 The coalition would be dissolved if his superintending care were withdrawn.

Su perintendence, Also 7-9-ance. [Formed as next: see -ENCE. Cf. obs. F. *superintendence* (mod. F. *surintendence*), It. *sopr(a)ntendenza*, Sp. *Pg. superintendencia*.]

1. The function or occupation of a superintendent; the action or work of superintending.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Mor* 132 Eudoxus asked the reason, why Ceres had no charge and superintendence over Love matters. 1665 J. GOODWIN *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 83 They do it by virtue of a certain superintendence and instigation of the Spirit of God. 1799 *Min rev* No. 25 P. 3, I was just returning from the superintendence of my plows in a field. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* III. Had his father placed him under the superintendence of a permanent tutor. 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* II. § 8 To occupy themselves in the superintendence of public institutions. 1876 *Encycl. Brit* V. 668/2 The intendant of circuit, who has a direct general superintendence over all the affairs of the circuit.

† 2. A body of superintendents of the Church of Scotland *Obs*.

a. 1578 LANDESAV (Piscotie) *Chron Scot.* II. 232 The maist part of the vniuersitie of Sanctandros convent with the haill ministers and superintendence in Edinburgh.

Su perintendency. Also 6-7-ance, 7-8-ance, 7-8-ancy. [ad. med. L. *superintendentia*, f. *superintendent-*, -ens SUPERINTENDENT see -ENCY.]

1. The office or position of a superintendent; the function, authority, or right of superintending; the exercise of this function, superintendence. Const. of, † above, over (that which is controlled). a. in reference to a definite business, institution, etc.

1598 BARRET *Theor Warres* II. i. 19 The Superintendence thereof [sc. the munitions] resteth in him [sc. the Sergeant Major]. 1602 J. CLAPHAM *Hist Gt Brit* II. II. v. (1606) 221 The Britans (imagining that he would... being settled in a superintendency over them, . . . despise them). 1617 HIKRON *Wks* (1620) II. 441 The Pope and his faction challenge a superintendency above Kings, all must be subject unto him, and he to no body. 1649 MILTON *Eikon*, xiii. 133 Arch-Presbyter... claiming to it self a Lordly power and Superintendency both over Flocks and Pastors. 1677 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* I. v. 193 We find from S. Paul, that one reason of his giving Titus the superintendency of Crete was, to ordain Elders in every City. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. & Ind.* xlvii. II. 176 She was then honoured with the Superintendency of his Majesty's Confectionary. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. vi. 81 The courts at Westminster-hall have a concurrent jurisdiction with these, or else a superintendency over them. 1845 Ld. CAMPBELL *Chancellors* xxiv. (1857) VI. 99 The Court of Chancery, the guardian of all infants, with the superintendency and cognizance of all trusts. 1845 STEPHEN *Comm. Laws Eng.* (1874) I. 67 The courts of common law have the superintendency over these courts. 1882 *Rep to Ho. Repr. Prec. Met* U. S. 153 The Santiago mill... had a large business under the superintendency of Donald McKay.

b. in general sense. often as an attribute of the Divine Being.

1641 EARL MORN tr *Biondi's Civil Wars* iii. 100 By which actions having freed himself from the superintendence of others 1679 J GOODMAN *Pent Pent* iii. 11 (1713) 297 The special superintendence, guidance and influence of his Holy Spirit 1682 HOWE *Self-dedication* Ep Ded (1702) A3, It looks like an Artifice and Contrivance of Providence that it might in due to you its Accurate superintendency over your Life 1709 SREELS *Teller* No 135 p. 3 The Superintendence of Providence, 1822 FARRAR *Early Chr* 219 The grace of superintendency was at work

2. A district (*spec*) in the Lutheran Church, a collection of parishes) under the charge of a superintendent; in China, one of the administrative divisions of the country.

1762 tr. *Busching's Syst* Geog VI 340 The ten parishes in it constitute a particular superintendency. 1847 tr. *Bunsen's Ch Future* vi. 151 The superintendencies coincide most happily with those minor divisions of the country, established by the Prussian code 1896 *Westm Gas* 13 Nov 8/3 Ten millions will be furnished by the Tsung-li-Yamen from the last loan, and the Northern and Southern superintendencies will furnish three millions and seven millions respectively

Superintendent (*siu pennte'ndent*), *sb* and *a* Also 6-9-ant [ad. eccl. L. *superintendent-*, *ens*, pr. pple of *superintendere* to SUPERINTEND. Cf obs F *superintendant* (mod. F. *surintendant*), It. *sopra(intendente)*, Sp, Pg *superintendente*]

A. *sb*. One who superintends.

1. An officer or official who has the chief charge, oversight, control, or direction of some business, institution, or works, an overseer Const. of, *† over*.

1588 Kyn *Housch Philos Wks* (1901) 264 These [servants] would I deuide into two formes as the one of superintendents, surueighors, or work-masters, the other of work-men 1598 BARRER *Theor Warres* iv. 192 Superintendent of all the Sergeants 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii 203 One of those Superintendents of Justice, that are sent throughout the Provinces for to make report unto the King of all that passeth there *Ibid* lviii 206 The Superintendent over all the other Civil and Criminal Ministers 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* v. 98 As his family, and particularly his daughters, wanted a proper superintendent 1802 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 583 The new superintendent of the commercial relations between France and the United States. 1836 *Act 6 & 7 Will IV*, c. 13 § 2 Inspectors, and Superintendents, Clerks, Chief and other Constables, Sub-Constables, and Officers [of the Royal Irish Constabulary] 1897 *Punch* 17 July 22 *Servant* (to convalescent Curate, prop of the Sunday School) 'Please, Sir, the Superintendent wants to know how you are' 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXVII 678/2 The city board of education bas as its executive officer a superintendent of schools

b. *transf.* and *gen.*

1575 TURBERV *Faulconer* 371 Spaniels are superintendances and necessarie servants both for the hawk and the falconer 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 1313 He is the superintendent and reformer of mens language as touching the gods 1644 BURTON *Anat Mel*, Democ to Rdr (ed 2) 8 'Twas Seneca's fate, that Superintendent of wit 1688 BOYLE *Final Causes* iv 234 Without any particular guidance of a most wise Superintendent [*sc* God].

c. *spec*. A head official who administers the affairs of a district; a governor

1758 J DALRYMPLE *Ess Rental Property* (ed. 2) 10 The superintendents of Folkland, called Coples 1790 COOK *Voy round World* iii. xii (1773) 715 The superintendent of the island of Oorust 1795 ADAMS *Amer Ind* 252 Our first Indian super-intendant 1847 W C L. MARTIN *Ox* 123/2 A tract of coast divided into islands respectively under the care of superintendents

d. U.S. The conductor of a railway train.

1825 BAECK *Recoll* (1877) 275 'Make room for the ladies' bawled out the superintendent.

2. *Eccl*. a. Adopted as an etymological rendering of Gr *ἐπισκοπος* 'overseer' (see BISHOP) of the N. T., used controversially instead of 'bishop' by extreme Protestant reformers of the 16th century, and subsequently by Papists with reference to bishops of the Church of England *Obs.* exc. *Hist*.

1554 T. MARTIN *Tractate Marr Priests* Giv, He [*sc*, Clement of Rome] spake of Bishops and Archbishops, whom the world have termed superintendentes and ministers. 1555 POYNET *Apologie* 53 The word superintendent being a very latyn word made English by vs, should in tyme have taught the peple by the very etymologie and proper signification, what thunge was meant when they hard that name, which by this terme bushop, could not so well be donne 1567 J. WEL. *Def Apol* vi. 11 597 Vee mighte easily have known, that a Superintendent, is an Anciente name, and signifieth none other, but a Bishop 1574 R. BRISTOW *Treat Motives unto Cath. Faith* xxxix (1599) 152 b, Most ill, and therefore euery where most despised, most scorned [*are*] the Superintendents and Ministers themselves 1589 [J. Livi.] *Pagge v Hatchet* L's Wks 1902 III 403 [Martinists] studie to pull downe Bishops, and set vp Superintendents, which is nothing else, but to raze out good Greeke, & enterline bad Latine 1632 F. T. *Suppl. Discurs Barlowes Answ* v 206 heading, M. Barlow and his fellow-Superintendents proved to be no Bishops 1649 B. HALL *Cases Conc* iii. v (1650) 208 Writing to Titus the great Super-intendent of Crete. 1721 STARR *Eccl Mem.* II. ii. xxiii. 444 The very Name of Bishop grew odious among the People, and the Word Superintendent began to be affected 1730 C. HAYES tr *Sarpi's Beneficiary Matters* xv 46 The Bishop, as Superintendent and Pastor-General, might regulate the Distribution of Tythes]

b. In certain Reformed churches on the Continent, a chief or presiding minister; *spec*, among the Lutherans, a minister who has control of the churches and pastors of a particular district

Coverdale, 1550, uses *super-attendent* (see SUPER. *prefix* 6 a).

1560 DAUS tr *Steudane's Comm* 160 The Senate appointed them a church (at Strasburg), wherof Iohn Caluine was fyrste for certene yeres the superintendent 1564 STAPLETON tr *Staphylus Apol* Pref 7 b, Nicolaus Amsdorfius a famous Superintendent amonge the Lutherans. 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) III 162/1 Henry Bullinger, chief Superintendent in the Cite of Zurich. 1602 PARSONS *War-word* 44 b, A great Superintendent in Saxony 1681 BURNER *Hist Ref* II App 396 The Zuinglians had no Superintendents, for ought I can find, nor was Hooper ever called Superintendent, but Bishop 1694 MOLLSWORTH *Acc Denmark* xvi 253 There are six Superintendents in Denmark, who take it very kindly to be called Bishops, and My Lord. 1706 tr *Dupin's Eccl Hist* 16th C II, v. 128 The Ministers and Super Intendants of Heretics 1879 *Encycl Brit* X. 469/2 A synodal constitution for the Evangelical State Church was introduced in Prussia in 1875 The parishes are grouped into dioceses, presided over by superintendents, who are subordinate to the superintendent-general of the province

c. In the Church of Scotland, a minister chosen to preside over and visit the parochial ministers of a particular district, to direct its administration, and to ordain ministers. Now *Hist*.

1561 *First Bk Dischil Ch Scot* in *Knox's Wks* (1848) II 198 To him that travelld from place to place, quhom we call Superintendents, qubo remane as it war a moneth or les in one place, for the establishing of the Kirk 1720 It is to be noted, that the Readers be putt in by the Kirk, and admission of the Superintendent 1561 *Maitl Club Misc* III 267 Superintendent of Fyffe Forthryk & Strathern. 1566 in J Chamberlayne *St. Gt Brit* (1710) 362 The Superintendents, Ministers and Commissioners within the Realm of Scotland, to their Brethren the Bishops and Pastors of England c 1630 Sir T. Hore *Minor Practicks* (1792) § 56 The several Kirks were planted by the Superintendents appointed in every Province, by the General Assembly 1637 SPOTTISWOODE *Hist Ch Scot* v. (1655) 258 The Superintendents held their office during Life, and their power was Episcopal a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst Law Scot* i v. § 5 Parochial pre-byters, and over them certain church-officers, styled superintendents 1885 *Encycl Brit* XIX 679/1 Under Knox's agency Edinburgh, St Andrews, Aberdeen, Jedburgh, Perth, Dunfermline, and Leith had fixed ministers appointed, whilst wider districts were placed under superintendents or travelling ministers

d. The name given by John Wesley to men whom he ordained to act as bishops in the United States, now, among Wesleyan Methodists, the presiding minister of a circuit.

1784 WESLEY in *Southey Life* (1820) II 440, I have this day set apart, as a Superintendent, by the imposition of my hands and prayer, Thomas Coke, a Presbyter of the Church of England 1785 T. COKE *Serm Godhead Christ* Ded, To the Rev Francis Asbury, Superintendent, the Elders, Deacons, and Helpers, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in America 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI 189/1 The admission of members into the society (of Wesleyans) had, up to 1797, been entirely in the hands of the itinerant preachers, that is, the 'assistants', henceforth to be styled the 'superintendent', and his 'helpers' 1885 *Minutes of Wesleyan Conf* 24 He was a painstaking Superintendent

3. *Superintendent-general* (GENERAL a 10), an officer exercising supreme control over a number of superintendents

1793 in *Encycl Brit* (1875) III 390/2 Superintendent-general of barracks 1847 tr *Bunsen's Ch Future* vi 143 For the two Churches of the Rhemish provinces and Westphalia, there is a superintendent-general appointed, to whom the title of bishop is also given 1879 [see a b].

B. *adv*. Superintending, exercising superintendence or oversight; holding the position of a superintendent. Now (in English use) chiefly in designations of officials.

1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 12 Their high and superintendent estate is no privilege to exempt them from the...obedience which they owe vnto God. 1644 J. M[ANUS] *Argt conc Milhna* 38 They exercise a superintendent jurisdiction over all other Courts 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 48 The Decemvirs, who were created to have the sole and superintendent power of all things. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath. L. x* § 3 It implies that there is a Superintendent Principle over Nature. 1738 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Bishop*, The superintendent bishop of Copenhagen 1828 J. BALANTYNE *Exam. Human Mind* iii § 1. 169 An influence that is purely superintendent 1881 *Inst Census Clerks* (1883) 23 Superintendent Registrar 1889 W. WILSON *State* § 471 Districts were grouped under a superintendent provincial organization 1913 *Times* 7 Aug 3/2 The superintendent visiting officer of the London wards

Superintendential (*siu penntenden'jal*), *a* rare [f SUPERINTENDENT *sb*, after *presidential*]

Of the nature of, or directed by, a superintendent

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 247 Steady-going, sedative Superintendential ministers. 1905 Q. *Reg. Presbyt Ch*. Apr 349 The congregations in the three towns of Emden, Leer, and Aurich, form a Diocese or 'Inspection' or 'Superintendential District'

Superintendentship. [-SHIP] The office or position of a superintendent.

1583 STROCKER *Civ Warres Loue* C ii 57 b, Duers deuises were practiced, to obtaine & keepe ye authority & superintendentship in his Ma. countries. 1589 [J. NASH] *Almond for Parrai* D 4 b, G. W. of Wig-house chosen to the .function of a pastor, at length ceased .on the superintendentship of Sidborough. a 1590 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II 207 The Assemblies nominated in leets for the superintendentship, Mr Alexander Gordoun, intitled Bishop of Galloway, and Mr Robert Pont, minister of Dunkeld 1693 *Land. Gas* No. 2979/1 The Super-Intendantship of his Catholick Majesties Revenues 1888 *Pall Mall Gas* 8 Oct. 3/2 Promotion to a superintendentship direct from the Criminal Investigation Department is forbidden 1897 *Westm. Gas*, 29 Dec. 1/3 The Superintendentship of the Royal Small Arms Factory at Enfield.

† b. Used with possessive as a depreciatory title

for a bishop of the Church of England (see SUPERINTENDENT *sb*, 2). *Obs*

1565 HARDING *Confit Apol* v. x. 256 b, It should have become Scoggin or Will Sommers, to have tolde this tale much better, then your superintendentship

c. A superintendent's period of office

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xii (ed 2) 64 In which his Superintendentship, such laudable sciences as might safely be learned, he promoted and furthered

Superintender, rare. [f SUPERINTEND *v* + -ER¹.] A superintendent

1776 BURROW *Rep* IV 2201 A Superintendent of Salt works 18 WHEWELL (Ogilvie, 1882), Our relation to the Superintendent of our moral being 1893 *Scott Leader* 20 Feb. 5 The Town and County Councils, who are to appoint the registration superintenders

So **Superintender** address, a female superintendent. 1814 in *Southey Life A Bell* (1844) II 689 The conduct of the superintendress

Superior (*supi' rior*), *a.* and *sb* Also 4-9 -ior, 6 -iours, -your. [a. OF. *superior*, -oir (mod. F. *supérieur*) = It. *superiore*, Sp., Pg. *superior*, ad. L. *superior*, -ior, compar. of *superius* that is above, f *super* above] A. *adv*.

1. Higher in local position; situated above or further up than something else; upper; † belonging to the upper regions, heavenly, celestial (*obs*) Now chiefly in technical use: see senses 9-13.

1390 GOWEN *Conf* I 361 In ynde the superiour 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 127 Cedar is a region in the superior parte of Palestine 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 24 The superiour or high India is a region exceedinge laige 1631 MASSINGER *Banquet East* i. 11, The motion, with the divers operations, Of the superior bodies 1664 POWELL *Exp. Philos* ii. 101 The superior particles of the Ayr pressing the inferiour. 1709 V. MANDY *Syst Math. Arith* (1729) 21 Numerator, is the superior Term of the Fraction 1722-14 Pope *Rape Lock* ii. 70 Amid the circle, on the gilded mast, Superior by the head, was Ariel plac't 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess* 380 All the superior earthy and stony matter having been swept away by floods 1838 LYELL *Elem. Geol* xii 268 The relative age of the superior and inferior portions of the earth's crust. 1839 MURCISON *Silur Syst* i. xxxii 441 The sandy flagstone is, apparently, thrown unconformably against the superior formations 1879 Cassell's *Techn Educ* i. 98/1 The superior course [in building]

b. in predicative use, quasi-adv. In or into a higher position, higher; upward *poet*

1728 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 113 When Superior now the Bird has flown, And headlong brought the tumbling Quarry down 1728 Pope *Iliad* xii 41 He sits superior, and the chariot flies 1807 J. BARTOW *Columb* vi 271 Tail on the boldest hawk superior shone A warrior ensign'd with a vamous crown

2. Preceding in time or serial order; earlier, former, † before-mentioned, above.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulipes Offices* iii (1540) 126 To the which selfe questyons and consultancys of the superior boikes many thinges be sufficiently disputed 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelloner's Bk*, *Physike* 132/2 Adde, to the superiour potion a qu[arter] of an ounce of redd Roses.

3. Higher in rank or dignity; more exalted in social or official status.

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt* 203 God hath made the superiour in worldly puyssaunce above all other kynges 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 37 For who is superior? he that sytteth at the table, or he that serueth at the table? is not he superior that sytteth? 1558 C. GOODMAN (*little*) How Superior Powers ought to be obeyd of their subiects 1671 MILTON *P R* iv. 167 If thou wilt fall down, And worship me as thy superior Lord 1726 AVLIFFE *Parergon* 72 This kind of an Appeal transfers the Cognizance of the Cause to the Superiour Judge 1760 *Cant. & Adv Off Army* 149 Putting so palpable an Affront on his superior Officer 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* i. v. ix, He says he obeyed superlor orders. 1875 MAINE *Hist Instit* iv 102 Superior ownership has arisen through purchase from small allodial proprietors.

b. *Father or Mother Superior* = B. 2

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey) s. v, The chief Governour or Governesse of a Monastery, otherwise call'd Superior Father, or Superior Mother. 1846 MRS A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II. xi 187 A feeling upon which the Father Superior calculated with security 1907 [see MOTHER *sb*, 3 b]

4. Higher in ideal or abstract rank, or in a scale or series; of a higher nature or character. Sometimes contextually or by implication: Supernatural, superhuman.

1533 MORE *Answ Poisoned Bk* i. xi. 40 b, As we say a man is obeyed vnto his owne reason, and yet is not his owne reason another power superior above hym selfe 1634 MILTON *Comus* 801, I feel that I do fear Her words set off by some superior power. 1646 CRASHAW *Name above every Name* 95 May it be no wrong, Blest heav'n, to you, and your superior song, That [etc.]. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Pind*, Ep Ded 7 Conscience supposes some superior law informing men to do, or not to do a thing 1704 in *Pa Hist. Soc. Mem.* IX 350 There is a general infatuation, as if by a superior influence, got among us. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 154 Those people who have any notion of a God must represent him to themselves as something superior. 1726 BUTLER *Serm Rolls Chapp* ii 45 The several Passions being naturally subordinate to the one superior Principle of Reflection and Conscience 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed 2) § 26 The superior limit of the mercurial thermometer's accurate employment.

† b. In theological or religious use, applied to the soul or the spirit. *Obs*.

1628 ROUSE *Heav Univ* (1702) 162 While my superior mind breatheth and longeth after Thee. 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xxxii (1687) 395 It is an holy, chaste and innocent pleasure which riseth higher than sense, and seeks the superiour part a 1700 in *Cath. Res. Soc Publ* IX. 342 Keeping herself united to him, whom she possessed in her

superior wil and soule, in solitude 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints, S. Jane Frances* (1827) VIII 296 She laboured to gain an absolute ascendant of the superior part of her soul over the inferior.

c. *Logic*. Having greater extension.

1843 *MILL Logic* I vii. § 3 Biped is a genus with reference to man and bird, but a species with respect to the superior genus, animal. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* iv. 87 Of any two Concepts in such a series, that one is called the Superior, Higher, or Broader, which has the greater Extension.

5. Higher in degree, amount, quality, importance, or other respect; of greater value or consideration.

1579-1642 [see 6 a] 1702 ROWE *Tameml.* I ii. Nations unknown Shall Bend to his Valour, and Superior Virtue. 1708 *SWIFT Sacram. Test Wks* 1755 II i 127 When they are the superior number in any tract of ground, they are not over patient of mixture. 1766 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* Intro. Wks. 1842 I. 27 That the critical taste does not depend upon a superior principle in men, but upon superior knowledge. 1798 *HULL Advertiser* 14 Apr. 24 She escaped by superior sailing. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxi. It might be easily defended against a very superior force. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* xv (1842) 350 The air will enter into the gasometer, being forced inwards by the superior external pressure. 1883 L. BLACKBURN in *Law Rep.* 8 App. Cases 462 Those who sought to turn the man in possession out must show a superior legal title to his.

6. Const. to (†) occas. *with, than*. a. Higher in status or quality than; hence, greater or better than, † formerly also *advb.* = more or better than, above, beyond

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* II i x 32 b, Pride saith to every person... dispyccall other, thou oughtest to be superior to them all. 1579 *LIVY Euphues* (Arb.) 190 In the one thou art inferior to all men, in the other superior to all beasts. 1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xx. 383, I well know, thy strength superior farre, To that my nerues bold. 1632 LITGOW *Trav* viii 369 A City farre superior in greatness with Aleppo. 1642 JFR. TAYLOR *Apoc.* xi. 60 The Apostles were Superior to the 72. 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigonal* I. 25 Who aims the first, and first to combat goes, Tho' weaker, seems superior to his foes. 1784 T. COKE *Serm. Ord. F. Ashby* 27 Dec. (1785) 14 note, An Officer of the Church superior to the Presbyters. 1796 MRS. J. WEST *Gossyp's Story* I 218 He behaves to me with yet superior esteem and respect, than when he was at Stannadine. 1830 *SCOTT Monast. Intro.*, A being, however superior to man in length of life. 1857 KINGSLAY *Two Y. Ago* xv. He seems so superior to the people round him. 1907 *Venue Mem.* I 269 He was superior in numbers to the enemy.

advb. 1762 GOLDSM. *Cit. W.* I. It is to this ductility of the laws that an Englishman owes the freedom he enjoys superior to others. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Apol* (ed. 3) I. 45, I loved his Lordship superior to the whole world.

b. Too great or strong to be overcome or affected by; not mastered by; above the influence or reach of.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* I. 88 Jealousy of his Master's honour, (to whom his Fidelity was Superior to any temptation). 1700 *Prior Written in Robt's Gogry* 11 That I may Read, and Ride, and Plant, Superior to Desire, or Want. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II 393 The crocodile, and Hippopotamus, were emblems of the Ark, because during the inundation of the Nile they rose with the waters, and were superior to the flood. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rome Forest* viii. Adelaide was superior to the affection of fear. 1804-5 WORDSWORTH *Prelude* I. 137 The one Supreme Existence, to the boundlessness of space and time. Superior. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xiv. 10 that foible even she was not superior. 1863 MRS. OLIPHANT *Salem Chapel* II 36 So strangely superior to her surroundings, yet not despising or quarrelling with them.

advb. 1804 EUGENIA DE ACTON *Tale without Title* II. 200 If there are any who wish to act superior to that last-mentioned very useful endowment.

c. Transcending, on a higher plane than.

1847 MYERS *Cath. Th.* III § 7 22 Human thought is always superior to its expression. 1865 LECKEY *Ration*, (1878) II. 29 A bond of unity that is superior to the divisions of nationhood.

7. Characteristic of one who is superior (in senses 3 and 4), also, from sense 6 b, 'free from emotion or concern, unconquered, unaffected' (J.) *poet.* or *rhét.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* IV 499 He in delight Both of her Beauty and submissive Charms Smil'd with superior Love. *Ibid.* v. 902 Hostile scorn, which he sustains Superior, nor of violence fear'd aught. *Ibid.* viii. 532 Here passion first I felt, in all enjoyments else Superior and unmov'd. 1718 POPE *Ilad* xiv 387 She ceas'd, and smiling with superior Love, Thus answer'd mild the Cloud-compelling Jove. 1743 — *Dunci.* IV 105 There mov'd Montalto with superior air. 1746 HEEVER *Medit.* (1878) 40 With a wise indifference, if not with a superior disdain. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* II i 117 Never again with fearless eye, And brow superior Shalt thou strike dumb the meanest of mankind.

b. Applied ironically to persons of lofty, supercilious, or dictatorial manner or behaviour (or to their actions, etc.).

1864 DISRAELI *Sy. Ho. Comm.* 8 July, In private life there is always some person, who is regarded as a superior person. They decide on everything, they lecture everybody. The night hon. member for Stroud is the 'superior person' of the House of Commons. 1890 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 5/1 He gave himself airs of affectation. He was superior. 1897 A. D. INNES *Macaulay's Ld. Chive* 228 note, The 'superior' person who posed as an authority on matters of culture. 1902 WISTAR *Virginia* xviii. One or two people I have known never said a superior word to me.

c. *advb.* In a superior style, with a superior air.

1716 POPE *Ilad* v 517 The Sire of Gods and Men superior smil'd [μεδόνων]. 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* xxvi, Jane Fairfax did look and move superior. 1894 S. FISKE *Holiday*

Stories (1900) 129, I no longer smiled superior upon Paddy from Cork.

8. In a positive or absolute sense (admitting comparison with *more* and *most*). Supereminent in degree, amount, or (most commonly) quality, surpassing the generality of its class or kind.

1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scand.* I. 1, A person of your ladyship's superior accomplishments and understanding. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 A species of air that supports flame in a superior degree. 1854 THACKERAY *Wolves & Lamb* I (1899) 23 What a woman she was—what a superior creature! 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* I iii, They were altogether superior people for their class. 1888 J. S. WINTER *Boote's Child* x, Sadly in need of a superior needlewoman! 1891 — *Lumley* I, Let me give you a little more of the mayonnaise, it's very superior.

9. *Astron.* a. Applied to those planets whose orbits lie outside that of the earth (originally, according to the Ptolemaic astronomy, as having their spheres above that of the sun) b. *Superior conjunction*: see CONJUNCTION 3. c. *Superior meridian*: that part of the celestial meridian which lies above the pole: so *superior passage* (of the meridian), etc.

1583 R. HARVEY (title) An Astrollogical Discourse vpon the great and notable Coniunction of the two superior Planets, Saturne & Iuypter. 1690 LEYBURN *Curs. Math.* 752 The Motion of the Superior Planets. 1786-7 BONNYCASTLE *Astron.* 435 Superior Planets, are those which move at a farther distance from the sun than the earth, and are Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* viii 253 The superior conjunction will happen when the earth arrives at D, and the planet at d in the same line prolonged on the other side of the sun. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xiv. 112 The rotation of the earth brings the same point twice under the meridian of the moon in [a day], once under the superior, and once under the inferior, meridian. 1839 MOSLEY *Astron.* xvi 58 Let the altitude of the star be observed when it is on the meridian, at what is called its superior passage.

10. *Bot.* Growing above some other part or organ: said of the ovary when situated above or free from the (inferior) calyx, and of the calyx when adherent to the sides of the (inferior) ovary so that the calyx-lobes are above the ovary.

Also occas. applied to those parts of an axillary flower which lie nearest to the axis (= posterior), and to a radicle when directed towards the apex of the fruit (= ascending). 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* v (1794) 52 Such are called superior flowers, as being above the germ. *Ibid.* xvi 122 Having a capsule for a seed-vessel, superior or inclosed within the calyx. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 396 Chrysosplenium Calyx superior. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* (1862) 23 In many cases the calyx is united to the surface of the pistil, and is then called superior or adherent. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 357 If a whorl of the flower consists of four parts, that which is turned towards the floral axis is called superior or posterior. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 318 The Samara is a superior, two or more celled fruit. *Ibid.* 357 The radicle is said to be superior or ascending, when it is directed towards the apex of the pericarp.

11. *Anat. and Zool.* Applied to parts or organs situated above, or in a higher position than, others of the same kind (distinguished as *inferior*), or above the usual or normal position.

1733 G. DOUGLAS in *Wilson's Anat.* I. 11 § 14 (1756) I 39 The superior Concha of the Ethmoidal Bone. *Ibid.* 75 At the superior and anterior part of the Thorax, between the Scapula and the sternum. 1815 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* IX. 1 44 All the feathers of the superior parts of the body. 1846 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV 314 Eyes Superior, when they are placed in the upper part of the head. *Ibid.* 335 Superior, the anterior wings are so denominated if when at rest they are placed upon the posterior wings. 1831-2 *Lancet* II 1192 The superior angle of the bifurcation of the carotid and subclavian. 1840 W. J. E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 33 The superior Maxillary are the largest bones of the face, with the exception of the lower jaw. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 72 The superior meatus of the nose.

12. *Printing*. Applied to small letters or figures, or other characters, made to range above the line, at or near the top of the ordinary letters.

1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* 392 Superior Letters, are often set to Marginal Notes. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 257 Superior Letters, or else Superior Figures were originally intended to be employed in Matter that is explained by Notes. 1847 SIR F. MADDEN *Laysan's Brit.* III 657 Instead of brackets, superior comma should have been used.

13. *Fortif.* *Superior slope*: the inclined upper surface of the parapet.

1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s.v. 1892 G. PHILIPS *Text. Bk. Fortification, etc.* (ed. 5) 60.

B. 56.

1. A person of higher rank or dignity; one who is above another or others in social or official station; esp. a superior officer or official. (Commonly with possessive pronoun.)

1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg. Adam* § 6 Lyke as they were in obedience to their superior, right so they members began to meane against their superior. 1504 ARKYNSTON *De Imitatione* III. xiv (1893) 206 Let me then to obey gladly to thy superior. 1558 *Extr. Rec. Burgh. Feibles* (1872) 252 The difference... was refernt to tuelv burgess, and my lord Yester superior. 1565 HARDING *Confut. Apol. Ch. Eng.* 190 The Bishop of Rome, in spiritual causes can have no superior. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* I 170 The Archbishop thereof long time challenged the Primacy in the Italian Church, neuer acknowledging the Bishop of Rome for superior. 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* I. 1 The Rebukes and Censures of Superiours. 1760 CAUT & ADV. *Off. Army* 9 A brisk, alert young Man,

who makes it his Study to know, and his Pleasure to perform his Duty, cannot fail of attracting the Regard and Recommendation of his Superior. 1781 COWPER *Chas. 18y* 275 While conscience Owns no superior but the God she fears. 1786 BURKE *Art. agst. W. Hastings* xx Wks. 1813 XII 20 For which I was responsible to my King, and the Company my immediate 'superiours'. 1817 PARR *Wks.* (1828) VII 257 In respectful conformity to the commands of my ecclesiastical superiors. 1844 [G. R. GIGG] *Light Dragon* xv, Our superiors may think as they please,—but we, who fill up the ranks of the British army, know [etc.] 1876 J. GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scot.* II 11 128 It is unpleasant for a teacher to be opposed to his patrons and superiors.

2. The head of a community of religious (a monastery, nunnery, convent, abbey, etc.); also, the head of a religious order or congregation (more fully, *superior-general*) or of a department of it.

1497 BR. ACCOCK *Mons. Perfect.* c. 11 b 1 But & he be inobedient to his superiour than he is no monke but a deuyll. 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Father. Campion* (1908) 6 So making his choice of the society of the name of Jesus, he went to Rome, where by the superior of that order he was admitted. 1585 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* III. xvii 102 b, A general chapter or assembly, in which then Prior or Superior is president. 1621 *Eng. Prot. Plea for Eng. Priests & Papists* 6 The supposed gullines of M. Garnet, superior of the Jesuits here at that time. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Nov. 1641, A Benedictine monk and Superior of his Order for the English College of Douay. 1775 in C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Engl. Cath.* lxv § 9 (1821) IV 353 The society of Jesus, of which I was superior-general. 1844 A. P. DE LITTLE in E. PURCELL *Life* (1900) I vii 118 After dinner the Superior of the Passionist Monks called upon us. 1850 MRS. JAMISON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1862) 21 Benedict, being chosen Superior of the monastery near Subiaco. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 109/1 The founder in 1115 entrusted the superior-generalship of the whole institute to the abess of the nuns. 1897 E. L. TAUNTON *Engl. Black Monks* II 301 note, They were united into one congregation, with the abess of Fontevraud as superior-general.

† b. *gen.* A governor; a superintendent. *Obs.*

1554 W. PRATT *Aphorisme* G. 1 b, There is gyven to theym an other superior by the Cytizens. 1585 I. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy.* III. x 90 Over these two kitchen me set and ordained foure superiours.

3. *Feudal Law*. One who (or the successor of one who) has granted an estate of heritable property to another (termed the *vassal*) on condition of the annual payment of a certain sum or the performance of certain services.

1538 STARKE *England* (1878) 114 Yf a man dye leuyng his heyre wythin age, his land's fall in to the hand's of the sayd superior and lord. 1601 *Abst. Protocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1896) III 3 David Bruce 18 signit, and ouergait in the handis of Robert Callendar, his superior, all and haile ane pece of the Mayneys of B. 1609 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. 1 540 The gifts of wardis falland in oure said sonn's handis as superior thairof. 1689 in *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII 74/1 The forfeitours of vassells and creditors... who shall be innocent of pair superiors or debtors crimes. 1710 in *Narrative Peerage Evidence* (1874) 45 Our immediat lawful superiors of the said lands. 1753 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 46 In the origin of the feudal law in Europe, the gift which the vassal on his entry gave to the superior, consisted of armour. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 264/1 Each owner who holds of the sovereign may grant a subordinate estate to be held of himself as 'superior' or lord.

b. *Subject superior* a superior who holds as subject of a sovereign.

1734 *Treat. Orig. & Progress of Fees* 34 Such Charters are granted by the Sovereign only, and by no Subject Superior. 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II vii § 6 (1773) 261 In lands holden of subject-superiors. 1882 *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 264/1 The means of commuting the services they had bound themselves to pay to the 'subject superior', and of converting themselves into direct vassals of the crown.

4. A person, or (less commonly) a thing, of higher quality or value than another; one that excels another in some respect. (Commonly with genitive pronoun or *of*.)

1634 FORD *Perk. Warbeck* I. 11, I am confident Thou wilt proportion all thy thoughts to side Thy equal, if not equal thy superiors. 1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I. 11 § 3 (1684) 168 To honour those that are our Superiours whether in Place or Virtue. 1735 POPE *Ilad* II 722 Donon, Superior once of all the tuneful race. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* III 444 None his superior, and his equals few. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 231 No one is the superior of the invincible Socrates in argument. 1911 PRITCHE *Revol. Civilis* III 54 The period of art which is the rival, if not the superior, of the classical age.

† 5. *Astron.* A superior planet: see A. g. a. *Obs.*

1679 MOXON *Math. Dict.* s.v. *Postventional*, Before or after any great Conjunction of the Superiours. *Ibid.*, *Superior*, s. Saturn, Jupiter, and Mars, are called so because their Orbs are above the Sun.

† 6. *Arith.* A number or figure standing above another. *Obs. rare*

1709 V. MANDVY *Syst. Math.* *Arith.* (1729) 68 Subtract the Multiplied from its Superior.

7. *Printing*. A superior letter or figure: see A. 12.

1726 S. LOWE *Lett. Gram. Notes* 1 The superior letters in parentheses answer to superiors in the grammar. 1770 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 258 Superiors of the smallest size are inconvenient to the Reader. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Printing* (1884) 17 For use in algebraic works small letters are cast upon the upper part of the shank. These are called superiors.

† *Superiorate*. *Obs. rare*—[ad med. L. *superioratus*, f. *superior*: see prec. and -ATE¹.] = SUPERIORSHIP 2

1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I 32/1 That our soveran lord be the law recover the superiorate of the said lands.

Superioress (sūp'īō rīōres). [f. SUPERIOR sb + -RESS.] A female superior; the head of a convent or order of nuns, a mother superior. Also *superioress-general*.

1671 WOODHEAD *St Teresa* II iv 25 The charge of being Superioress 1745 A BUTLER *Lives Saints, B Colette* (1821) III 40 He constituted her superioress-general of the whole Order of St Clare *Ibid.* 5. *Francesca* Chosen superioress of her congregation 1827 DOYLE in W. J. Fitz-Patrick *Life* (1880) II 27 Novices are not permitted to invite any person, unless expressly desired to do so by the superioress 1890 J. BRENNAN in *38th Rep. Dept. Sci. & Art.* (1891) 41 The Superioress, Convent of Mercy, Newry.

Superiority (sūp'īō rītī). Also 6 Sc. -atīe, -superioritē. [a. OF. *superioritē* (= It. *superiorità*, Sp. *idad*, Pg. *idade*) or ad. their source, med. L. *superioritās* see SUPERIOR and -ITY] The quality or condition of being superior.

† L. Superior rank, dignity, or official status; superior or supreme command; position or authority as a superior. Const. of, over Obs.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1537) 48 b, None should be so haughty, to coneyte superioyte, or to commaunde obedyence 1561 F. NORTON *Caliban's Just* iv. xv (1634) 744 That there bee made playes for Kings and for all that be set in superioyte 1577 HOLLINSHED *Chron.* II 580/a Kyng John hadde resigned the superioyte of hys Kyngdome vnto the Pope. 1617 MORISON *Itin.* 1. 5 Lüneburg is one of the free Imperial Cities, but the Duke of Lüneburg challengeth a superioyte over it 1633 SIR J. BURROUGHS *Sea Voy.* (1651) 6 Such is his indubitable right to the Superioyte of the Seas of England 1664 WINSTANLEY *Loy. Martyrol.* (1665) 103 [Cromwell] having attained to the Superioyte over the Three Kingdomes 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 39 P. r. Superioyte is there given in Proportion to Men's Advancement in Wisdom and Learning

† b. pl. Pterogatives of a superior; superior ranks Obs.

1558-9 *Act. i. Ehs. c. 2* 1. Thaucent Jurisdiccions: Authorities Superiories and Prehemencies. 1581 LAMBARDE *Excurs.* 1. x (1588) 61, I do utterly renounce all foraine jurisdiction, powers, superiories and authorities 1660 H. MORE *Myst. Gods.* v. xvii 204 Without changing any Temporal Powers and Superiories. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priester* II iv 40 They strive to monopolize the highest Dignities, Superiories and Authorities.

† c. *transf.* The superior or ruling class, those in authority. Obs. rare

1542 BJORND *Dyetary* xii (1870) 263 A general commaundment hath ben sent from the superioyte to the commonalte

† d. A community governed by one who has the title of 'superior' Obs. rare.

1721 STARR *Each. Mem.* II ii xxi 413 The duchy of Milan, the superioyte of Flanders the kingdom of Navarre.

e. The position or office of superior of a religious community, superioyship rare.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Superioryte*, a being Superiour in a Monastery 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Trav. Sp. & Port.* 112 To exchange the superioryte of Alcantara for the archbishopric of Seville.

2. **Feudal Law.** The position or right of the superior (see SUPERIOR B 3) of an estate; the lordship of an estate.

1592 KNOX *Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 427 The Laird of Restalrig, to quhome the superioryte of Leyth appertent 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) v. 189 Superiories and Teinds. 1678 G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II xi 3 (1699) 202 No Lands but such as belong to him, in whose favours that Jurisdiction was granted, either in Property, or Superiory 1746 BR. SHARLOCK *Let.* 10 June in 10th Rep. *Hist. MSS.* Comm. App. 1. 292 The North Britains are so attached to the usages of their country, so fond of the superiories, [etc.] 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* III, (1851) I 237 His superiories and jurisdictions extended over many of the northern counties. 1768 ESKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* II iv § 11 (1773) 212 The superior must lose all the casualties of superioryte. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* I 122 The superioryte of the Canonate, and barony of Broughton, were vested in the Earl of Roxburgh The Town-Council of Edinburgh purchased these superiories from the earl 1828-43 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I 33 John Comyn, lord of Badenoch, acknowledged the superioryte of Edward 1868 *Act. 31 & 32 Vict. c. 101* § 104 The person having right to the superioryte of any lands 1883 F. H. GROOME *Ordn. Gas Scot.* IV. 402/1 Under the superioryte of the Bailies of Dochfour, Kingussie is a police burgh.

b. Such a position or right as conferring franchise see QUOTE SC.

1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II 212 These fictitious votes, or 'superiories,' as they were called, soon became matter of traffic, about half these freeholders possessed merely the superioryty—the parchment franchise—without having any right to an acre of the ground 1. 1861 MAY *Const. Hist.* (1863) I vi 300 The county franchise [in Scotland] consisted in 'superiories,' which were bought and sold in the market

3. The condition of being stronger than or prevailing over another; supremacy. Obs. exc. const. to in sense of SUPERIOR a 6 b.

1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI, 171 Studyng how to get the superiorytie and overhand about their euillwillers 1553 *Respublica* III v 823 Avyr And howe dyd all frame with our Mounsr Authoritye? Oppr Att length be wonne the full superiorytie 1607 (title) *Lingva* Or The Combat of the Tongue, And the five Senses For Superioryty 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 171 These two streets doe seeme to contend for the superioryty, but the first .is the farrest of them 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 119 The Table line penoties fidelity, and superioryty over enemies 1770 LANGHORNE *Pintar* ch. VI 130 (*Artaxerxes*) They lost their superioryty in Greece by the ill-fought battle of Leuctra a 1831 A. KNOX VOL. IX.

Rem. (1844) I 72 IIIc. obvious superiority to the world and the flesh.

4. The quality or condition of being higher, greater, or better in some respect, or of having some attribute in a higher degree, than something else Const. to, over, above.

1694 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) III 335 Captain Keggins, said to have differed with the Dutch about superiority of command. 1707 ADDISON *Pres. St. War Wks.* 1766 III. 257 Our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I iii Wks 1874 I 64 Rational animals have not necessarily the superiority over irrational ones. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 88 Hence appears the great superiority of the hoeing culture. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xii, Signor Montoni had an air of conscious superiority animated by spirit and strengthened by talents. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocracy* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 All nobility in its beginnings was somebody's natural superiority 1883 MISS M. BETHAM-EDWARDS *Dasai med.* 1. He tries to crush me with his superiority. But I am his match with the tongue

b. With a and pl. An instance of this

1704 T. BROWN *Eng. Sat. Wks.* 1727 I. 26 Horace and Juvenal challenge with justice a superiority above all the rest 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iii Wks 1757 IV. 168 Splendid superiorities cannot be neutral, with regard to the characters of those who possess them 1839 JAMES LOUIS XIV. III. 247 That nation made vast efforts to obtain a superiority at sea. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi 188 A land where every one has some culture and where superiorities are discounted.

Superiorly (sūp'īō rīālī), adv. [f. SUPERIOR a. + -LY 2] In a superior place, degree, or manner.

1. In a higher position or place; in the upper part, above; to a higher position, upwards.

1556 J. HIRWOOD *Spider & P.* lxxxviii. 109 Spiders are plaste a boue superioyrie, And flies beneath them plaste inferiorly 1597 A. M. T. *Gullemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 46/2 The third ascendeth superioyrie, from the soule of the foote towards the knees 1599 — *tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicks* 144/2 An externall meanes to provoketh stooles for those which neither superioyrie, nor inferiorlye can vse anye Physick 1836 *Penny Cycl.* V. 260/1 Its belly of a reddish brown superioyrie and a dirty grey beneath 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 141 In this central furrow [was] lodged most superiorly the water-vascular canal

2. In a higher degree, more highly, better.

1643 SIR J. SPELMAN *Case of Affairs* 15 The superiorytie . . . that is subordinately in the inferior Courts, is but more superiorly in the House of Lords than where 1779 W. ALEXANDER *Hist. Women* (1782) I. viii 280 Where the love of the men is directed more to the sex than the individual, a woman has no motive to excite even a wish of being superiorly beautiful 1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* I Wks 1843 VIII. 16/1 The superiorly instructed boy 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 327 Superiorly watered to almost any other district in the colony 1830 MARRVAT *King's Own* xvii. The launch firing round and grape with a rapidity that almost enabled her to return gun for gun to her superiorly-armed antagonist

3. In positive or absolute sense: In a high degree, highly, more or better than the generality, beyond the average; supereminently.

1728 MORGAN *Algers* I Pref. p. xiv, A Peison so superiorly capable of giving it. 1755 SHREBBEAR *Lydia* (1766) I 314 The dejection that attends those who chive mourning for the death of those whom they love superiorly 1783 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl of Stafford* 11 Dec. With regard to letter-writing, I am firmly persuaded that it is a province in which women will always shine superiorly. 1808 Mrs. E. PARSONS *Myst. Visit* I 98 To conceive their woes superiorly great. 1808-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) V. 474 Evidence of a nature so superiorly trustworthy 1825 BECKFORD *Recoll.*, etc. 18 Ihus superiorly fine and glowing morning 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* II xii 220 A work of aut superiorly composed.

4. With an air or attitude of superiority.

1844 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nominalist & Realist*. The audience judge very wisely and superiorly how wrong-headed and unskillful is each of the debaters to his own affair.

So **Superiorness**, superiority.

1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* in vi, I don't see the great superiority of learning, if it can't keep a man's temper out of a passion.

Superiorship. [f. SUPERIOR a and sb + -SHIP.]

1. The state of being superior, superiority *nonce-nice*.

1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) III. 267 How do you think we agree about the Point of Superiorship?

2. The position or office of superior.

1874 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mast. Greylands* xxxii. You will be sorry, now, that you have resigned the superiority to me 1909 J. STARK *Priest Gordon of Aberdeen* Introd. p. xxii. Freed from the jurisdiction of the English Prelates and Jesuit Superiorship.

Superjacent (sūp'jadjēnt), a. [ad. late L. *superjacent-*, -ens, pr. pple. of *superjacere* see SUPER- 2 and JACENT Cf. F. *surjacent*.] Lying above or upon something else; overlying, superincumbent (Now chiefly in technical use)

1610 GUILDM *Heraldry* III xxiii (1611) 171 Such was the coat before the addition of the superjacent canton 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* II 108 As 32 foot of superjacent water would raise up a Mercurial Cylinder of 29 inches 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 314 The muscles of the arm are dissected by removing the superjacent skin [etc.] 1867 MURCHISON *Silurian* (ed. 4) 13 The superjacent crystalline rocks . . . of Lower Silurian age 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 1077 The superjacent skin is freely moveable, but the tumour cannot be shipped over the subjacent tissues

† **Superjection**. Obs. rare [ad. L. *superjectio*, n. f. *superject-*, -jacere, f. *super-* 2 + *jacere* to throw.]

1. The action of casting over or upon something 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Superjection*, a laying or casting upon

2. Exaggeration, hyperbole. 1657 REEVE *God's Plea* 201 His nimieties of expression, his diffidences, redundancies, superjections, and transferences of speech

Supelapsarian, sb. and a *Theol. rare*. [See SUPER- 8, and cf. SUBLAPSARIAN] = SUPRALAPSARIAN

1668 H. MORE *Dw. Dial.* III. xv (1713) 209 The Religion of the Supelapsarians, the Object whereof is Infinite Power unmodified by either Justice or Goodness a 1699 I. GOODWIN *Disc. Election* iv. viii Wks 1682 II 305 Those that are called Supelapsarians, they say, Man came up into God's mind first without the consideration of the Fall. 1807-8 SYD. SMITH *Phynology's Lett.* Wks 1859 II. 137/1 Every sublapsarian, and superlapsarian, and semi pelagian clergyman

† **Superlatio**. Obs. rare-1. [ad. L. *superlatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superlat-* : see next] Exaggeration, hyperbole.

1636 B. JONSON *Discov. Periods Superlatio*, There are words, that doe as much raise a style, as others can depress it Superlatio, and over-muchness amplifies.

Superlative (sūp'ulativ), a and sb. Also 4-5 -yē, 5 -yē, -yē, 5-6 -yē, 7 -if [a. OF. *superlatif* (13th c.) = Fr. *superlatif*, It. Sp. Pg. *superlativo*, ad. late L. *superlativus*, f. *super-* SUPER- II + *lat-* (for **lat-*), pa. ppl. stem of *tolle*re to take away] A *adj.*

1. *Gram.* Applied to that inflexional form of an adjective or adverb used, in comparing a number of things, to express the highest degree of the quality or attribute denoted by the simple word, as *sweet-est*, *true-est*, *often-est* (or to the periphrasis used in the same sense, as *most sweet*, *most true*, *most often*); the adjective or adverb is then said to be in the *superlative degree*, and is usually preceded by the definite article. Freq. used *allusively*.

The English periphrastic form is also frequently used (with the indefinite article), like the inflexional form in Latin and Greek, in an absolute or intensive sense, to express a very high degree of the quality or attribute, without definite comparison with other objects.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mirch.* l. 131 Thy nys no thyng in gree superlatyf As seith Senek aboute an humble wyf 1447 BOKERMAN *Synops.* (Roxb.) 162 In 1016 among these three To speken after degrees of comparyson Mary stood in the superlatyve degree. 1530 PALSGR. 71 He standeth for the superlatyve degre 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verbe* Wks. 1907 I 466 If I should undertake to wyte in prayse of a gentlewoman, I would finde some supernatural cause whereby my penne might walke in the superlative degree. 1636 B. JONSON *Engl. Gram.* II iv. These adverbs, *more*, and *most*, are added to the Comparative, and Superlative degrees themselves. 1651 HOBBS *Govt. & Soc.* xv § 14 249 He must use such [titles] as are either Negative, as infinite, eternal, incomprehensible, &c., or superlative, as most good, most great, most powerful 1657 TRAPP *Comm. Eze.* v 8 'God of gods. Lord of lords'—on He is a degree above the superlative. a 1667 COWLEY *Ess.* *Of Liberty* Wks (1906) 383 The Positive Parting with a little bow, the Comparative at the middle of the room, the Superlative at the door 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 250 Adjectives that have in themselves a comparative signification, do not properly admit of the superlative or comparative form. such as, 'Chief, extreme, perfect' 1886 KINGDON *OLIPHANT New Engl.* I 165 The Superlative Adverb *gladlyest* *Ibid.* II. 180 [Miss Burney] is fond of the French idiom that places the Superlative Adjective after the Substantive, as 'a facility the most happy' 1910 J. W. HARRIS *Social Ideal* xiii 83 150 Liberty is the positive, equality the comparative, and brotherhood the superlative agency of social progress

b. Exaggerative, hyperbolic (Cf. B 1 b.)

1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Logike* Ded, To disgrace the one, or advance the other in comparison wise, by superlative woodes, and hyperbolicall amplifications 1828 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* iii (1863) 7 To all who knew Nelly's opinion of her own doings, this praise appeared superlative 1906 CHURCHILL *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 21 Mar. I hope I shall not be drawn into imitating the protracted, superlative, and, I think, rather laboured exhibition with which he has occupied the attention of the House.

2. Raised above or surpassing all others, extremely high, great, or excellent; supereminent, supreme a. Of persons and material things.

c 1410 HOCCELYVE *Mother of God* 9 Modir of mercy, Pat of al vertu art superlatyf 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* cxcvii, Gower and chaucere, Superlative as poetis laureate 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 123 The viij leches . . . whiche were all viij. superlatyf above all other lechis 1592 NASHE *Strange Newes* I iv. Betwene you and me declare whether you be not a superlative blocke, for al you read the Philosophie Lecture at Cambridge a 1628 F. GREVILL *Life of Sidney* (1652) 75 A Peer of this Realme, superlative in the Princes favour 1630 DEKKER *and P. Honest Wk.* Wks. 1873 II 170 O euilasting, supernatural superlative Villaine! 1657 North's *Plutarch*, *Add. Lives* (1676) 18 Natural Philosophy, wherein Aristotle was so superlative. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 105 He . . . allows Newcastle Ale and Salmon to be the most superlative Diet in the Universe 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xxxiv. You are the demdest, knowing hand, the cunningest, rummest, superlativest, old fox 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* III 124 Its Chapter House, its ornaments . . . were to be superlative of their kind

b. Of immaterial things, actions, qualities, etc. c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* 1 760 Thay Ponderat well the falt superlative 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 245 Queene Elizabeth, worthy of superlative praise 1825 BACON *Ess.* *Viciss. Things*, Superlative and Admirable

Holiness of Life 1647 N. D'ACON *Disc Govt.* Eng. i. lii. (1730) 93 Reason of State, which as the times then were, was evident and superlative. 1665 WITHER *Lord's Prayer* Preamble, This superlative Form of Prayer 1762 FALCONER *Shipwre* iii. 115 Thy state Gain'd, like thine arms, superlative applause 1798 S. & H. *Lee Cantab.* i. II 27 Miss Archer's advice she treated with superlative contempt 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 183 This religious mission he carried out to the best of his superlative ability.

B. sb.

1. Gram. The superlative degree; an adjective or adverb in the superlative degree

Also, by extension, applied to any word denoting the highest degree of some quality (quot 1802).

1530 PALSGR *Introd.* p. xxviii. We and the latines forme our comparatives and superlatives out of our positives 1567 SANDERS *Roche Ch.* 11 31 According to the Greeke phrase (where the comparative standeth for the Superlative), 1638 BAKER *tr. Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 220, I will now at the end of my letter, add a superlative, and say I am Sir y^r most humble, most faithful 1721 Prior *Deal Dead, Charles & Cleland* (1707) 218 Your very Titles, Your Serenissimus and Augustissimus are superlatives created by the Power of our Grammarsians 1802 PALFREY *Nat. Theol.* xxiv, 'Omnipotence,' 'omniscience,' 'infinite' power, 'infinite' knowledge, are superlatives, expressing our conception of these attributes in the most elevated terms 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) I 250 Double comparatives and superlatives should be avoided, such as, 'A worse conduct,' 'The most straitest sect'. 1886 KINGTON *OLIPHANT New Engl.* II 43 There is the old superlative of the Adverb, 'the undelisted welcomed'. 1892 KELLNER *Engl. Syntax* § 255 heading, The Comparative and Superlative used absolutely. 1893 GREENE *Manilla Wks.* (Grosart) II 47 Virginity you say is delightful, yet matrimony more pleasant Virginity you put in the positive, but matrimony in the superlative 1725 WATTS *Logic* II iii. 111, § 6 Some Persons have a violent and turgid Manner both of Talking and Thinking They pronounce concerning everything in the Superlative. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Truth Wks.* (Behn) II 53 An Englishman avoids the superlative, checks himself in compliments

b. transf. An exaggerated or hyperbolic expression; usually *pl.*, exaggerated language or phraseology.

1597 DRAYTON *Heroic Ep.* x. 64 His birth from beaven thy Tudor not denies, Nor stands on typ-toes in superlatives. 1599 B. HALL *Sat.* 1 Prol. 12 [He] Hath made his pen an hyred Parasite, To prance base men in Proud Superlatives 1697 DRYDEN *Vindict. Life* (1721) 1 45 Nor were they under the constraint of violent Superlatives at the close of their Letter 1896 FAIR, & PERS. *Mem. Ld. Selborne* I ix 137 He thought and felt in superlatives.

2 A person or thing surpassing all others of the class or kind, one who or a thing which is supereminent or supreme; the highest example (of a quality). Now *rare*, and with allusion to sense 1 1600 W. WATSON *Decordan* (1602) 359 Amongst the most famous preachers in Rome three were all superlatives in a different kind. 1645 HOWELL *Letit* (1688) IV. 433 This is the best of all, and may be called the Superlatif of the three. 1777 SHERIDAN *Sch. Scandal*, To M^rs. Crewe 38 Nature's best and heaven's superlative. 1885 W. F. CRAFTS *Sabbath for Man* (1895) 188 The so-called Christians who sanction these Sunday parties are the superlatives of hypocrisy 1903 *Westin Gas* 17 Sept. 5/2, I sell bread here made from best London whites and 'superlatives' at 6d. per loaf.

3. The highest or utmost degree of something; the height, acme. Usually with allusion to sense 1.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Fij, The prince of whom I speak, is in the Postive degree of her Superlativity. 1599 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poet.* i. vii (Arb.) 99 Monasticall men then reigning al in their superlativity. 1663 MASSINGER *De. Milan* in iii, Dearest lady, Make a superlative of excellence in being greatest in your saving mercy 1633 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* Motes 4 The superlative of his good fortunes shall be in Merchandizing. 1676 WALLER *On Druce Poet.* 1 24 What mortal can with heav'n pretend to share in the superlatives of wise, and fair? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. 14, So many highest superlatives achieved by man are followed by new higher; and dwindle into comparatives and positives

Superlatively, adv. [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2]

1 In a superlative manner, in the highest (or a very high) degree; supereminently, supremely.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxiv (1612) 307 What is the married? Then do yee superlatively sinne 1639 FULLER *Holy War* i. xxiv (1840) 45 Valour was not wanting in the Turks, but superlatively abundant in the Christians 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 68 Channel Cruisers, are superlatively the best for his Purpose 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 728 There are 35 species of Mexican birds that are superlatively beautiful. 1888 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 265 The fantastic airs and quavers of others (or singers) were superlatively ridiculous 1835 POR *Adv. Hans Fyall* Wks 1864 1 3 A him superlatively broad 1868 KINGLAKE *Crimoe* (1877) IV. vi. 145 Superlatively important matters.

2. With the use of superlatives; with exaggeration, *rare*.

c. 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* in § 2, I shall not speak superlatively of them [sc. laws of England]; but this I may truly say, they are second to none in the Christian world

So **Superlativeness**, the quality of being superlative.

1797 BAILY (vol. II). 1888 H. W. PARKER *Spir. Beauty* (1891) 70 Variation into all forms of use and loveliness and final superlativeness

† Superlinary, a Obs. rare-1. [f. L. *super* above + *linen*, *linen* threshold + -ARY.] Preliminary, introductory.

1675 V. ALZOR *Aut. Sozzo* 1 6 It has been accounted very ominous to stumble at the Threshold, and whilst he layes it

down as a superlinary Maxim that all Error has some, yet to instance in One which has no, Appearance of Truth

† Superlu crate, v. Obs. rare [f. late L. *superlucrat*, pa ppl. stem of *superlucrare*, f. *super-* SUPER- 13 + *lucrare*, f. *lucrum* LUCRA] *tians*. To gain in addition, make a profit of (so much). So **† Superlucration**, additional gain or profit; **† Superlucrator**, one who gains a profit

1652 URQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 213 For no respect will they depart from so much as one single penny, whose emission doth not superlucrate beyond all Conscience an additional increase 1687 PETTY *Pol. Arith.* iv. (1690) 73 The Superlucration will be above Three Millions and Six Hundred thousand Pounds per annum *Ibid.* 77 There are more Superlucrators in the English, than the French Dominions *Ibid.* viii. 107 Although the People of England do thrive, and that it is possible they might Superlucrate twenty five Millions per annum 1698 C. DAVENANT *Disc. Publick Rev.* i. v. 195 Where the Annual Income exceeds the Expence, there is a Superlucration arising 1719 W. WOOD *Surv. Trade* 155 The Superlucration from the same Number of Men, over and above their own Nourishment 1768 WYMAN *of Honor* II 177 The scandalous superlucration of pensions and reversions.

Superlunar, a [Formed as next, after *sublunar*] = next.

1742 POPE *Dm.* iv. 451 The head that turns at superlunar things, Pois'd with a tail, may steer on Wilkins' wings 1839 J. STERLING *Ess.*, etc. (1848) I. 222 When he can get a brighter tint by means of some strange Calyxism, English, Scotch, Lunar, or altogether Superlunar, he uses it 1900 *Daily News* 7 Dec. 6/7 This superior and superlunar attitude

Superlunary (s'pæl'i-nān), a (sb) [f. L. *super* SUPER- 1 + *lūna* moon + -ARY, after *sublunary*] Situated above or beyond the moon; belonging to a higher world, celestial; *fig.* extirpant the opposite of *sublunary*.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. ii (ed. 2) 8 Our sense, which thees receiveth Light, and there in the aetheriall region seeth new Starres and superlunarie Comets 1634 T. CAREW *Calicut Brit. Wks.* (1824) 156 Jupiter hath before a frequent convocation of the superlunary peeres recanted 1676 MARVELL *Mr. Sunrbe* 31 This superlunary instance does not serve in the least to confirm his Argument that he makes against the Authors words, 1708 H. DODWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 78 Genius, a Daemon, a Superlunary Being, whom he supposes to have a Language proper to their own Kind. 1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* vi. 756 Other ambition than of crowns in air, And superlunary felicity. 1837 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.*, *Drain Necklace* (1872) V. 159 The foolish Cardinal, since no sublunary means will serve, has taken to the superlunary 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xliii, As for her superlunary sphere, it was in fragments

† b. sb. A superlunary being. *Obs.*

1708 H. DODWELL *Expl. Dial. Justin* 80 They were not Superlunaries (as Mr. Chishull supposes)

Superman (s'p' pāmæn), [f. SUPER- 6 + MAN sb. 1, transl. G. *übermensch* (F. W. Nietzsche, German philosopher, 1844-1900). Cf. F. *surhomme* (Lichtenberger, 1901), occas *superhomme* Overman and (occas.) *beyond-man* have been used.] An ideal superior man conceived by Nietzsche as being evolved from the normal human type. Also *transf.* and *allusively*.

1903 G. B. SHAW *Man & Superman* 196 We have been driven to Plebeian Democracy by the failure of all the alternative systems, for these depended on the existence of Supermen acting as despots or oligarchs, and not only were these Supermen not always or even often forthcoming at the right moment and in an eligible social position, but when they were forthcoming they could not impose superhumanity on those whom they governed. 1903 *Speaker* 17 Oct. 61/1 It is possible by breeding, by education, by social reconstruction, that the Superman may be attained 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* I 47 Relatively man is now in a recent epoch, in which a new story has been added to his nature, so that he is now a super-man to his ancient forebears 1907 *Westin Gas* 20 Mar. 2/1 Christ is now the Spiritual super-man, who has anticipated humanity and reached the goal of its spiritual evolution 1912 C. SAROLEA *Anglo German Problem* i. 59 Like Nietzsche, the modern German believes that the world must be ruled by a super-man, and that he is the super-man

Hence **Supermanism**, the doctrine of the super-man; **Supermanly, a** [cf. MANLY a. 2], having the qualities of, or befitting, the or a superman, whence **Supermanliness**.

1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 85 If the Superman is merely more supermanly [than other men], they may be quite indifferent to him 1907 MARRETT *Threshold Rehg.*, *Is 1 aboo a Negative Magic?* (1914) 97 Let that they be blasted by the superman's supermanliness. 1916 SIR J. VOXALL in *19th Cent.* Sept. 467 Perhaps he [sc. Nietzsche] got some adumbration of Supermanism in that way.

† Supernudal, a Obs. rare. Variant of SUPERNUDIAL.

1577 MISOGONUS in iii, My heade is so full of the supernudal science.

Supermundane, a [ad. med. L. *supermundanus* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *super-* SUPER- 1 + *mundus* world. cf. MUNDANE]

1. Elevated in nature or character above what pertains to the earth or world, belonging to a region above the world.

1677 GALE *Crit. Centiles* II. iv. 448 The Spirit of God is called by these Platonists the Supermundane soul of the Universe 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36 546 The Platonists had several Distinctions amongst them concerning their Gods, as between The Supermundane and the Mundane Gods, 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proetus* I. 159 In a distra-

bution of mundane and super-mundane figures, you will all ways find that the circle is of a diviner nature 1818 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 309 Perhaps, in that super-mundane region, we may be amused with seeing the fallacy of our own guesses 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Christ.* xiv. ii. VI 405 The triple and novene division ran throughout, and connected, almost identified the mundane and supermundane Church 1903 SWIFT *Stud. Teaching Our Lord* v. 144 Life in a Divine Kingdom must have a supermundane source

b. Humorously or ironically applied to what is ideal, fantastic, or chimerical.

1870 H. LONSDALE *Life R. Knox* xiii. 248 He never could give countenance to the supermundane hypotheses of his friend Professor W. Macdonald 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVI. 483 According to this super-mundane argument, the rule of the Southern States was justly given over to the armed minority

2. Situated above the earth, *rare*

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II. 950 Heaven is in this case [Gen. viii. 20] supermundane, distinct from the earth

Hence **Supermundanity**, something supermundane

1843 J. B. ROBERTSON *tr. Boehler's Symbol* II. 189 Earthly bonds cannot be, without violence, at once, replaced by super-mundanties

† Supermundial, a Obs. rare [ad. late L. *supermundialis*. cf. prec. and -IAL.] = SUPERMUNDANE 1

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. § 36 563 Plato conceiveth, that there are certain Substances, Invisible, Incorporated, Supermundial, Divine and Eternal, which he calls Ideas.

† Supern, a Obs. Forms 5-6 *superne*, 8 *supern* [a. OF *superne* (= It., Sp., Pg. *superno*) or ad. L. *supernus*, f. *super* over, above.]

1 = SUPERNAL 1.

c. 1480 HENRYSON *Prayer for Pest* 65 Poems (S.T.S.) III 167 *Superne lucerne*, gubeme this pestilens 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. 1 Haile, sterne *superne* Haile, in eterne 1508 FISHER *7 Penit. Ps.* cu Wks. (1896) 177 I hey samed. very apte vnto the *superne* & celestially Iherusalem, a 1568 *The Sterne as Risne* 30 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 329 To the *superne* eternall region

2 = SUPERNAL 3 b. *rare*.

1703 T. N. CITY & C. *Purchaser* 12 Walking-places, whose *supern* part is, supported by Columns.

† Supernaculum (s'pūpæne kŭlŭm), *adv.* and *sb. slang.* Also 6 -nagulum, -negulum, 7 -nagullum, -naculum. [mod. L. rendering of G. *auf den nagel* on to the nail, in phr. *auf den nagel trinken* to drink off liquor to the last drop.]

A. adv. Used in reference to the practice of turning up the emptied cup or glass on one's left thumb-nail, to show that all the liquor has been drunk, hence, to the last drop, to the bottom

1592 NASH *P. Pemsle* B. 4 *nagz*, Drinking super nagulum, a deuse of drinking new come out of Fiance; which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, & make a pearle with that is left; which, if it shed, & he cannot make stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his pennance 1600 *Timon* ii. v. (1842) 38, I drinke this to thee super naculum 1654 GAYTON *Pleas, Notes* iii. vi. 102 The whole school (I mean *Schola Bibendi*) follow that way to a drop, which is called in the most authentick and emphaticall word they have, *super naculum*. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. 1, He drank thy health five times, *supernaculum*, to my son Brainsick 1728 RAMSAY *To his Friends in Ireland* 11 Drinking bumpers fair out, Supernaculum but spilling 1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey* vi. 1, As he withdrew the horn from his mouth, all present gave a loud cry of 'Supernaculum!' 1835 *Edinb. Rev.* Oct. 41 Personages, drinking *supernaculum* out of grotesque goblets

b. ellipt.

1664 COTTON *Scarron* i. 108 She set it to her Nose, Until that she had spilt it all in Then turning Topsey on her Thumb Says look, here's *Supernaculum*. 1739 'R. BULL' t. *Dedidimus* *Grobrianus* 180 Yours first turn topsy-turvy on your Thumb, And cy, behold I here's Supernaculum. [a 1745 MESTON *Poems* (1767) 194 Sir, pull it off, and on your thumb Cernamnis *supernaculum*]

Comb. 1622 MASSINGER & DRUKER *Ving. Mart.* ii. l. CIV b, Bacchus, grand Patron of rob-pots, vpsie-freesie-tiplers, and super-naculum takers

c. transf. and fig.

1598 B. JONSON *Case is Altered* iv. iii (1609) F. 4 b, I confesse Cupids carouse, he plaies super negulum with my liquor of life. 1599 NASH *Lenten Stuffs* L. x b, Not the lowse riddle wherewith fishermen constiayned Homer to diowne hymselfe, but should be dressed and set before you *supernagulum*, with eight score more galliarde crosse points.

B. sb. 1. A liquor to be drunk to the last drop; a wine of the highest quality, hence, anything excellent of its kind.

1704 W. KING *Orpheus & Enruidice* 253, I saw some Sparks as they were Drinking, With mighty Mirth, and little thinking Their Jest was *Supernaculum* 1760 FOOTE *Minor* I. 43 Levant me, but it is supernaculum—Speak when you have enough. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. T.* *Supernaculum*, good liquor, of which there is not even a drop left sufficient to wet one's nail. 1804 W. BLAKE *Let to W. Hayley* 28 Dec., With our good Flaxman's good help, and with your remarks on it [sc. a portrait] in addition, I hope to make it a 'supernaculum'. 1822 BYRON *Werner* i. 1 376 'Is here! the supernaculum! twenty years Of age, if 'tis a day 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap. Bk.* III. 490, I called for Burgundy—some of the right supernaculum.

2. A draught that empties the cup to the last drop; also, a full cup, a bumper.

1827 DISRAELI *Viv. Grey*, vi. 1, One pull—a gasp—another desperate draught—it was done! and followed by a supernaculum almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's.

1845 LOWELL *Eurydice* 8 And empty to each radiant comer
A supernaculum of summer.

Hence **Superna-cular** *a.* (of drink), excellent.
1848 THACKERAY *Be Shob* xxxi. Some white hermitage
at the Haws (by the way, the butler only gave me half a
glass each time) was supernacular.

Supernal (*s'up̄nāl*), *a.* (*sb.*) Also 5-7 -all,
6 -al(1)e [a OF. *sup̄ernal* (12th c., later *sup̄ernal*)
= It. *sup̄ernale*, Pg. *sup̄ernal*, or ad med.L.
**sup̄ernalis*, f. *sup̄ernus* SUPERN: see -AL.]

A. adj. 1. That is above or on high, existing
or dwelling in the heavens

c 1485 *Digby Myst* 11 422 The hye god sup̄ernal 1500-30
DUNBAR *Poems* [xx 9 O hie sup̄ernale Father of sapience
1586 GASCOINE & KIRWELMERE *Yocasta* 1 38 Desirous
still to searche the hidden secrets of sup̄ernal power 1582
STANLEY *Æneis* 11 (Arb) 48 Thee do I craue, Priamus,
by Gods almighty sup̄ernal 1592 BRETON *Cress Pen-
broke's Passion* lxxxv. He sits on the sup̄ernal throne
1595 SHAKS *John* 11 l. 122 That sup̄ernal Judge that stirs
good thoughts 1634 BR. HALL *Contempl*, N T IV xxi,
Many degrees there are of celestial happiness. Those
sup̄ernal mansions are not all of a height 1649 OGILBY tr
Virg Georg IV (1684) 125 note, 10 the Infernal Deities they
offer'd Black Beasts, to the Celestial, White, Because (saith
Arnobius) 1) to Sup̄ernal Gods, the more joyfull Colour
is acceptable 1840 K H DIGBY *Moris Cath* x Epil (1847)
III. 809/1 May the King of Angels lead us to the society of
the sup̄ernal citizens 1856 NEALF *Sequences & Hymns* 71
Laud to Him, to Whom Sup̄ernal Thrones and Virtues bend
the knee. 1869 GLADSTONE *Two Mmids* vii. (1870) 199 Not
even those deities, who are omnipresent upon earth
are precisely informed as to what takes place in the sup̄ernal
region. 1908 *Athenæum* 30 May 669/2 The sup̄ernal gods,
representing the growing powers of law and order

2. Belonging to the realm or state above this
world or this present life; pertaining to a higher
world or state of existence, coming from above.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 303/1 He had mekenes in con-
secration, sup̄ernal doctrine in predicacion. 1513 BRADSHAW
St. Werburge 1092 Our lord hath shewed secretes mysti-
call To his electe persones by grace sup̄ernal. *Ibid*, 3215
The lockes and the barres. Fell downe. by power sup̄ernal
1599 SANDOVS *Europtæ Spec* (1632) 272 The three-fold plen-
titude of his [sc the pope's] sup̄ernal, terrestrial, and infernal
power. c 1610 *Women Saints* 71 he sup̄ernal pietie of god.
1667 MILTON P. L. vii 573 God. Thither will send his
winged Messengers On errands of sup̄ernal Grace 1685
EVELYN *Mrs Goleolph* (1888) 219 To possess those Divine
and sup̄ernal pleasures of doing good 1794 COLERIDGE
Religious Musings 92 By sup̄ernal grace Enrob'd with
Light, and naturalised in Heaven. 1860 W IRVING *Mahomet*
xxxviii (1853) 189 He had made choice of sup̄ernal existence.
1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers* I 5 Supposed commu-
nications with a sup̄ernal world

3 **a.** Situated in, or belonging to, the sky or
upper regions, celestial, heavenly. *Obs* or *arch.*

1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri* 1 6 With Satune and Mercuri
that wer sup̄ernal 1509 — *Past Phas* xxv. title, Of the
hye influences of the sup̄ernal bodies. 1603 DANIEL *Epistles*
Wks (1717) 360 Like to those Sup̄ernal Bodies set Within
their Orbs. a 1797 MASON *Dufrenoy's Art of Painting* 16
High o'er the stars you take your soaring flight, And rove
the regions of sup̄ernal light. c 1870 LONGF *Dante's Para-
dise* xviii 30 Above the myriads of lamps, A Sun that one
and all of them enkindled, E'en as our own doth the sup̄ernal
lights.

b. Situated above or at the top, upper; above
ground, high up, lofty in position. *rare*

1599 A M. ti *Gabelhouer's Bk Physike* 132/2 Adde a
qu. of an ounce of redd Roses, of the sup̄ernale summites
therof 1806 L. MAURICE *Indian Antig* I. 206 The great
similarity which prevails in the architecture, sup̄ernal and
subterranean 1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* 11,
Picking off the sup̄ernal fragments of an egg he had just
cracked. 1891 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1893) II 1 6 The moun-
tain summits, grand, sup̄ernal

4 **High** in rank or dignity, elevated, exalted.

1549-64 STERNHOLD & H. Magnificat. He hath put downe
the mightie ones From their sup̄ernal seate. 1616 R. C.
Tunes Whistle etc (1871) 125 Then downe she [sc Fortune]
thrustes from their sup̄ernal seat Princes & kings 1845
CARLYLE *Cromwell* IV I. 402 Dread Phantoms, glaring
sup̄ernal on you.

5. Supremely great or excellent, 'divine'.

1818 DWIGHT *Theod* (1830) I. ix. 188 Leaves and blossoms
of sup̄ernal beauty 1847 LONGF. *Ev* I 11 5 Glasses Sat
astide on his nose, with a look of wisdom sup̄ernal. 1899
E. MARKHAM *Man with the Hoe*, etc 123, I know, Sup̄ernal
Woman, 'Thou dost seek No song of man 1907 *Westm.*
Gaz. 19 July 2/1 A lordly and sup̄ernal cake

B. sb. A sup̄ernal being *rare*

1755 AMORY *Memo* (1769) I. 230 Every grove had its deity,
or sup̄ernal who delighted in it *Ibid* 263 St. Nicholas is
their third grand sup̄ernal. 1861 I. TAYLOR *Spir Hebrew*
Poetry 340 If among the sup̄ernals [of Milton] the true
sublime is attained, it is in hell, not in heaven.

Hence (*nonce-words*) **Sup̄ernalist**, one who
believes in the existence of sup̄ernal beings (in
quot. *attrib.* or *as adj.*); **Sup̄ernality**, the quality
of being sup̄ernal, in quot. with possessive, as a
humorous title for a celestial being.

1894 *Athenæum* 25 June 829/2 The conception of nature
as inclusive of beings of a 'superhuman' character, or the
*Sup̄ernalist conception 1599 NASH *Lenin Stuffe* G4,
Whereof their 'sup̄ernalities' seemed to be something some

Sup̄ernally, *adv.* *rare* [f. prec. + -LY.]

1 Above, upwards; at the top or highest point.
1597 A. M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg.* 35/2 They thrust
the same alonge the finger sup̄ernally or vpwordes 1599
— tr *Gabelhouer's Bk Physike* 1/2 Tye it sup̄ernally on
the crowne of your heade 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 159
To survey its whole series, beginning sup̄ernally, ending in
inferiors.

2 By sup̄ernal or heavenly power; celestially.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Sup̄ernus Flagellum* Wks. 1.
36/1 For it with pride can neuer be infected, But humbly is
sup̄ernally protected

3. In trivial use. Sup̄ernally, 'divinely'.

1895 *Westm. Gaz* 5 Feb 2/1 Sup̄ernally flouy potatoes
† **Sup̄ernatancy**. *Obs rare* [f. as next:
see -ANCY.] That which floats on the surface, scum.
(Cf. SUP̄ERFLUITANCE)

1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 150 As is observed in the
Serum of the blood sometimes, when the sup̄ernatancy is
whitish, and not transparent

Sup̄ernatant (*s'ūp̄nānt*), *a.* [ad. L.
sup̄ernatant-, *ans*, pr. pple. of *sup̄ernatāre*: see
SUP̄ER- 2 and NATANT] Swimming above, floating
on the surface (as a lighter liquid on a heavier).

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Ess* (1666) 244 Whilst the
substance continu'd fluid, I could shake it, with the sup̄er-
natant Menstrum, without making between them any
lasting Union 1782 WHITTING in *Phil. Trans* LXXII
329 The powdery parts are allowed to subside until the
sup̄ernatant liquor becomes clear 1866 HENRY *Elem. Chem.*
II 133 When the silver has entirely precipitated, the clear
sup̄ernatant liquor is to be poured off 1899 *Penny Cycl*
XV 277/2 Milk from which the sup̄ernatant fluid, or cream,
has been removed is termed skim-milk. 1867 J. HOOG
Muscov 1. m. 227 After allowing the precipitate to settle
for a day, draw off the clear sup̄ernatant fluid with a
siphon. 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* IV 424 A grayish-white
deposit of pus with a sup̄ernatant cloud of mucus

b. Said of that part of a floating body that is
above the surface.

a 1687 PERRY *Treat Naval Philos* 1 i. The sup̄ernatant
part of the Ship. c 1850 *Rudm. Navng* (Weale) 154 1867
SWYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sup̄ernatant part of a ship*.
This was formerly expressed by the name *dead-work*.

c fig.
1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Pers* L 351 Certain disinte-
grated elements in the primary sup̄ernatant consciousness

Sup̄ernatation (*s'ūp̄nāte*), *n.* of action
f. *sup̄ernatāre* (see prec.) The action of floating
on the surface.

1623 BR. HALL *Contempl*, O T XIX. *Elsha raising Iron*,
To fetch up the Iron which was heavy, and naturally un-
capable of sup̄ernatation. 1666 BACON *Sylva* § 790 *margu*,
Experiment Solitary touching the Sup̄ernatation of Bodies.
1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 11 1 52 They are difference by
sup̄ernatation or floating upon water, for Chrystall will
sink in water, but Ice will swim 1668 WILKINS *Real*
Char., *Dict* *Sup̄ernatation*, upon-swimming

† **Sup̄ernate**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *sup̄erna-
tāre*: see SUP̄ERNATANT] *intr.* To float on the
surface. **b. trans** To float upon or above.

1683 SALMON *Doron Med* 1 xxv 291 Upon which affuse
so much wine as may sup̄ernate them at least four Inches.
1694 — *Bate's Dispens* (1713) 491/2 Separate the sup̄er-
natating Liquor

Sup̄ernatural (*s'ūp̄nā-tū-rāl*), (*-tū-rāl*), *a.*
(*sb.*) [ad. med.L. *sup̄ernatū-rāl*s (Thomas Aquinas),
f. *sup̄er*- SUP̄ER- 4 + *nātū-rā* NATURE: see -AL.
Cf. OF. *sup̄ernatū-rāl* (16th c.; mod.F. *sup̄ernatū-rāl*),
It. *sop̄rannaturale*, Sp. Pg. *sob̄renatural*.] **A. adj.**
1. That is above nature, belonging to a higher
realm or system than that of nature; transcending
the powers or the ordinary course of nature.

1595 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1591) 190 Fayth is a super-
natural lyght, & therfore it is indusyable, as all graces
sup̄ernatural lyght. 1555 BRADFORD in Foxe *J. & H* (1570)
III 1822/1 If a woman that is natural, can not finally forget
the child of her womb, God which is a father sup̄er-
natural, ... will not forget you. 1561 T. NORFOLK *Catoun's*
Inst 11 73 Of nature is gitenesse, and sanctification is of
sup̄ernatural grace. 1594 HOOKER *Eccle Pol* 1 xi § 3 Those
sup̄ernatural passions of joy, peace, and delight. 1601
SHAKS *All's Well* 11 iii 3 They say miracles are past, and
we have our Philosophical persons, to make moderne and
familiar things sup̄ernatural and causeless a 1619 FO-
THERBY *Atheism* 11 v § 3 (1622) 240 Hee flyeth about
those inferior and natural concaves, vnto the supreme and
sup̄ernatural Cauce. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 1.
xi 44 Thus hath he also made the ignorant sort believe
that natural effects proceed from sup̄ernatural powers.
1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* 1. iii § 7 412 Inspiration
termed sup̄ernatural property, in Contradistinction to all
Knowledge resulting from the common Laws of Nature
1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig* (1782) I 319 I testify myself
declared in sup̄ernatural voices from heaven. 1865 LECKY
Nation I 1 77 The pestilences which desolated nations
were deemed sup̄ernatural 1866 LIDDON *Bampton Lect* vi.
(1875) 206 Christianity is a sup̄ernatural religion 1892 J.
TART *Mind in Matter* (ed 3) 308 The Apostles considered
sup̄ernatural power as something resident in Jesus 1907
J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr Trinity* 1 39 When the Word
was made Flesh, a sup̄ernatural Being entered what we call
the order of nature.

b. trans. Relating to, dealing with, or charac-
terized by what is above nature.

1569 SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Arts* i 4 b. The Super-
natural Philosophis vse the Conjectures of Natural Philo-
sophers. 1616 R. C. *Tunes Whistle* etc (1871) 148 As
well in natural philosophy As sup̄ernatural theologie. 1832
W. IRVING *Alhambra* I xi 146 The Court of the Lions has
also its share of sup̄ernatural legends 1834 K. H. DIGBY
Moris Cath v 1 24 During the sup̄ernatural ages of which
I am attempting the history 1844 KINGLAKE *Edith Pref*,
Lady Hester Stanhope's conversation on sup̄ernatural topics

2 More than the natural or ordinary, unnaturally
or extraordinarily great; abnormal, extraordinary;
† *occas.* beyond the normal number, supernumerary.
Obs. or *arch.*

1533 ELIOT *Cast Helthe* (1539) 16 Unnatural or sup̄erna-
tural heate destroyeth appetite 1594 NASH *Unfort Jraw*
E iv b. A pious sup̄ernatural pandor, apperelled in all
points like a gentleman 1597 A M. tr *Guillemeau's Fr*
Chirurg 27/1 Concerning the sup̄ernatural teeth, it is
sometimes dangerous to draw them 1656 DUCHESN
of NEWCASTLE in *Firth Life* (1886) 287 My sister whom I...
loved with a sup̄ernatural affection 1797 MRS RADCLIFFE
Italian xvii. He seemed suddenly animated with sup̄erna-
tural strength 1814 MRS J. WEST *Alucia de Lacy* IV. 249
A sup̄ernatural share of fortune appeared communicated
to this long-suffering lady 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John*
Bapt 1 § 2 The figures of some of the heroes of the past
do assume sup̄ernatural dimensions, or at any rate look
so colossal as to appear sup̄er-human

B. absol. or *sb.*

1. *absol.* with *the*. That which is sup̄ernatural
1830 SCOTT *Monast* Intro. The introduction of the super-
natural and marvellous 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach*
Pref. (1870) p. vi. The sup̄ernatural is not antagonistic to
the constitution of nature, but is the eternal source of it
1905 CHESTERTON *Heretics* 99 Take away the sup̄ernatural,
and what remains is the unnatural

2 *sb pl* Sup̄ernatural things

In quot 1859 applied to Aristotle's *Metaphysics* (see the
etym of METAPHYSICS)

1897 GOLDING *De Mornay* xx (1592) 316 Aristotle in his
Sup̄ernaturals rehearseth a certeyne aunswere of Somonides
that it belongeth to none but only God, to haue skill of
the things that are above nature 1591 SYLVESTER *Du*
Bartas 1 1 705 If a Wise-man By th' onely power of Plants
and Minerals Can make a thousand sup̄er-naturals a 1656
HALES *Gold Rem* 111 (1673) 57 I think we then to dive into
sup̄ernaturals, and search out those causes which God hath
locked up in his secret treasures? 1722 DE FOE *Plague*
(1754) 223 The secret Conveyance of Infection... is more
than sufficient to execute the Fierceness of divine Ven-
geance, without putting it upon Sup̄ernaturals and Miracle
1891 *But How if the Gospels are Historic?* 10 Neither can
it be said that anything in the primary nature of mind ne-
cessarily precludes belief in sup̄ernaturals.

3. A sup̄ernatural being.

1729 S. JOHNSON (*title*) Hurlotbrumbo; or, the Super-
Natural 1801 SCOTCHIE in Robberds *Memo W Taylor* (1843)
I. 386 In Milton and in Klopstock the sup̄ernaturals are
the agents, the figures, not the wires. 1836 (MRS TRAILL)
Backw Canada x. 152 This is too matter-of-fact country
for such sup̄ernaturals to visit 1886 C. ROGERS *Soc Life*
Scot xxi. III 338 There was a sup̄ernatural which had its
home in hill centres. This was the 'Unsk'

Hence **Sup̄ernaturalism** (*nonce-words*), the realm
of sup̄ernatural things or beings.

1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* vi. The popular nerve,
which closely connected the community with sup̄ernatural-
dom, thrilled afresh.

Sup̄ernaturalism. [f. prec. + -ISM]

1. Sup̄ernatural character or quality, a system
or collection of sup̄ernatural agencies, events, etc.
Rarely in *pl.* sup̄ernatural agencies or means.

1799 W. TAYLOR in Robberds *Memo* (1843) I 285 Stripping
the legend of all its sup̄ernaturalism 1833 E. MIAL *Basics*
Belief 111. ii. (1861) 107 In the case of Jesus of Nazareth, .
Sup̄ernaturalism was a necessary feature of his work 1859
R. F. BURTON *Cent. Afr* in *Yrnl Geog Soc* XXIX. 346
Charms and spells, exorcisms and talismans, will be in
demand, and wherever sup̄ernaturalisms are in requisition,
men will be found for a consideration to supply them. 1878
GLADSTONE *Prmi Homer* vi. 87 The really grand figures in
this department of the Homeric sup̄ernaturalism are the
Emines

2. Belief in the sup̄ernatural, a theory or doctrine
which admits or asserts the reality of sup̄ernatural
beings, powers, events, etc.

1809 W. TAYLOR in *Crit Rev* Ser 111, XVII 463 He
mingles superstition with his sup̄ernaturalism. 1836 *Pant*
ington's Brit Cycl Lit etc III 857/1 Sup̄ernaturalism
considers the Christian religion as an extraordinary phenom-
enon, out of the circle of natural events, and as communi-
cating truths above the comprehension of human reason.
1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Christ* 251 The Roman Catholic
system is essentially phenomena, its physical sup̄ernaturalism
1886 *Encycl Brit* XX 289/1 Rationalism had as its anti-
theses, sup̄ernaturalism, and naturalism

Sup̄ernaturalist, *sb.* (*a.*) [f. as prec. + -IST.]

One who believes in the sup̄ernatural; an adherent
of sup̄ernaturalism. Also *attrib.* or *as adj.* = next.

1650 HOBBS *De Corp Pol* 48 The opposition of super-
naturalists to rational and moral Conversation 1659
HOOKE *Comenius's Vis World* (1672) 207 The Sup̄ernaturalist
searcheth out the Causes, & Effects of things 1684 T.
Agrippa's Van Arts 1 8 Sup̄ernaturalists use the Conjec-
tures of Naturalists 1838 *Penny Cycl* XI 198/2 The
Orthodox or Sup̄ernaturalists. 1884 J. R. SEELEY in *Con-
temp. Rev* Nov 672 The sup̄ernaturalist theory 1893 LE-
LAND *Memo* I. 204 Justinus Kerner, the great German super-
naturalist, mystic, and poet.

Sup̄ernaturalistic, *a.* [f. prec. + -ISTIC]

Holding the belief of a sup̄ernaturalist; of, belong-
ing to, or characteristic of sup̄ernaturalists; per-
taining to or involving sup̄ernaturalism

1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 311/2 The so-called Sup̄ernatural-
istic Rationalists, admitted a sup̄ernatural revelation, but
considered reason as the only means of recognising it
1884 CHEYNE *Isaiah* vi App. 7 Compelling us to a 'super-
naturalistic' conception of Old Testament prophecy 1896
A. W. BENN in *Academy* 18 July 43/2 The 'rationalistic'
theory, according to which the so-called miracles were
natural occurrences interpreted in a sup̄ernaturalistic sense.

Sup̄ernaturality. [f. SUP̄ERNATURAL +
-ITY.]

1. The quality of being sup̄ernatural; super-
naturalness.

1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig Prot* 1 vi. § 74 381 If these be
certain grounds of sup̄ernaturality, our faith may have it as

well as yours 1677 *Gale's Gentiles* II iv 75 That Supernaturalism is a Mode included in all virtuous Habits because human Nature, as now corrupted, cannot reach an end or act supernatural. 1866 *Elgin's Guide to Cath* 28 The element of wonder or supernatural

2. Something that is supernatural, a supernatural object, occurrence, etc.

1665 J. SERGEANT *Sure Footing* 81, I wonder what else is Supernaturality but this which he miscalls Nature. 1849 *Fraser's Mag* XXXIX 665 A *catasetaum*, full of supernaturalities, startled us 1856 H. MILLER *Ranibles Geol.* vi (1858) 322 A meal-mill once known as the scene of one of those supernaturalities that belong to the times of the witch and the fairy.

Supernaturalize, *v* [f. as prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To make supernatural, to impart or attribute a supernatural character to

1643 AUG. BAKER *Sancta Sophia* (1857) 270 Without any prejudice to the work, yea, to the great improvement and super-naturalizing of it 1860 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1834) II 76 His humanity is supernaturalized and elevated by the activity of the Holy Ghost 1843 *Blackw Mag.* LIII 403 No barbarian ever defied, or supernaturalized, every process around him 1867 W. G. WARD *Ess Philos Theism* (1884) II 293 The office of Grace, in supernaturalizing the soul and human action

Supernatural (s'pə-nə-tū-rəl, -tū-rāl), *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY] 1. In a supernatural manner.

1. By supernatural agency or means, in a manner transcending the ordinary course of nature.

1640 tr *De Institutione* iii xxiv 94 All that we have outwards or inwards, naturally or supernaturally, all are pi benefices 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 50 b, The vii gyftes of the holy ghost directeth man supernaturally 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 834 John Gerson hath defined Ecclesiasticall authority to be a power supernatural and spirituall guen of the Lord to his Disciples. 1651 HOBBS *Govt & Soc* xi § 6 180 It is a common doctrine, That faith and holiness are not acquired by natural reason, but are supernaturally infused 1768 *Secker Lect.* (1769) I xv 235 God, may subject us to any Difficulties that he pleases, provided he bestows on us, whether naturally or supernaturally, the Power of going through them 1841 MYERS *Cath Th* ii § 6 22 In no case have we any proof of Truth having been as supernaturally conveyed by any men to their fellows as it has been conveyed by the Spirit of God to themselves.

2. Abnormally, preternaturally.

1597 A. M. tr *Guillemae's Fr Chirug* 28 b 1 The blood which supernaturally hath issued out of any parte . as in those which spitt blood, or bleede much out of the nose. 1752 LAW *Spir Love* ii (1816) 206 Nothing can be done to any creature supernaturally, or in a way that is without, or contrary to, the powers of nature.

3. More than naturally; to an abnormal extent; extraordinarily. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1589 NASH *Prof Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) ix Sir John Cheeke, a man of men, supernaturally trid in al tongues 1590 MARLOWE *Flautus* ix, I'll giu him supernaturally 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* ii iv. (Qo 1602) You neuer shind a new beauty more prosperously in your life, nor more supernaturally [ed 1616 metaphysically] 1853 G. BRIMLEY *Ess*, *Black Ho* (1858) 289 So dreadfully amiable and supernaturally benevolent.

Supernaturalness. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being supernatural, supernatural character.

1730 BAILEY (fol), Supernaturalness 1817 COLERIDGE *Biog Lit* xxii (1907) II 198 Notwithstanding the supernaturalness of the storm the whole of his gang had been saved. 1873 SPENCER *Stud. Sociol* vii (1874) 170 Declining monarchical power brings with it decreasing belief in the supernaturalness of the monarch. 1868 T. ADAMSON *Stud. Mind in Christ* iii 72 The supernaturalness of Christ's knowledge.

Supernature (s'pə-nə-tū-rəl, -tū-rəl), [f. SUPER- + NATURE, after *supernatural*] That which is above nature; a supernatural realm or system of things; something supernatural.

1844 THACKERAY *My Gambols* Wks. 1902 XIII 436 A conversation which must have been taken from nature, or Mother Bunch's delightful super-nature. 1858 *Chambers Trnl.* X, 217 There is a certain mystery and supernature about Wilkinson. 1876 J. WEISS *Wis, Hum & Shaks* xi 360 The eldritch women are the nearest hint of supernature which he had 1898 *Clodd Tom Tit Tot* Intro d 2 When these [tales] were woven out of old traditions, no sharp lines severed nature from super-nature

Super regulum, *obs* var. SUPERNACULUM

† **Supernity**. *Obs.* rare = [ad. L. *superinitas*, f. *superinitus* SUPERN.]

1721 BAILEY, *Supernity*, .a being above or aloft

† **Supernodical**, *a*. *Obs.* *humorous none-wd* [f. SUPER- III + NODDY sb. 1 + -ICAL] Extremely silly. So † **Superno dity**, excessive silliness

1594 *Tanning of Shrew* (Shaks Soc. 1844) 24 O super-nodical foute! 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Langh & be Fat* Wks. (1630) ii. 70/2 To give you titles super-nodical 1622 *Breton Strange News* Wks. (Grosart) II 6/2 One greates foole willing to shew the greatness of his little wit to the subjects of his Supernodite.

Superno rmal, *a* [SUPER- 4 a.]

1. Exceeding that which is normal 1868 W. R. GREG *Lit & Soc Judgm* 356 This vast amount of super-normal celebrity. 1910 G. TYRRELL *Autobiog* (1912) I iii. 33 This deafness is covered by the acquired, super-normal acuteness of the other ear.

2. Applied to phenomena of an extraordinary or exceptional kind, involving a higher law or principle than those ordinarily occurring, but not necessarily supernatural. Also *absol.*

1885 MYERS in *Proc Soc Psych Res* III 30 note, I have

ventured to coin the word 'superno rmal' to be applied to phenomena which are beyond what usually happens By a superno rmal phenomenon I mean, one which exhibits the action of laws higher, in a psychical aspect, than are discerned in action in everyday life 1886 *Times* 30 Oct. 9/4 The phenomena of mesmerism, of hypnotism, and of other abnormal or superno rmal conditions of the human consciousness. 1898 *Month* Sept 228 Alleged instances of the superno rmal

Hence **Superno rmally** *adv.*

1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov 4/7 Knowledge supernormally acquired 1899 A. LANG *Myth, Rit & Relig.* xii II 23, Morals divinely and supernormally revealed

† **Superno rmal**, *a*. *Obs.* rare [f. L. *super numerum* see SUPER- II and NUMERAL] = SUPERNUMERARY *a*. 1.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* iii iv 577 My booke is alwayes one except that I give my selfe law to adde thereto some superno rmal [orig. *supernumerarius*] embleme 1638 *Frattly Strict Lyndon* i 57 I answer for the Knight, that he created no superno rmal cannall for he would not usurpe upon the Popes pivillege.

Superno merariness. *rare*. [f. next + -NESS] The state of being supernumerary; excess above the regular or required number

1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amor no Jewes* 68 Reasons for Plantation 1 Expulsion 2. Supernumerariness. 1657 J. SERGEANT *Shamus Dispatch* 649 If there were any error in the supernumerariness of Bishops out of some one Province. 1727 in BAILEY vol II

Supernumerary (s'pə-nū-mēr-ān), *a* and *sb* [ad. late L. *supernumerarius* applied to soldiers added to a legion after it is complete, f. *super numerum* see SUPER- II and -ARY]. Cf. *obs.* F. *supernumeraire* (mod F. *surnuméraire*), It *sopran-numerario*, Sp., Pg *supernumerario*.] *A* *adj*

1. That is beyond or in excess of the usual, proper, regular, stated, or prescribed number or † quantity; additional, extra, left over. Now *rare* in the general sense.

1605 BACON *Adv Learn* ii 1. § 1 As for that part [of theology], which seemeth supernumerarie, which is Prophecie, it is but Diuine Histore 1640 Bp HALL *Episc* ii iii 96 St Paul, the Posthumous, and Supernumerary, but no lesse glorious Apostle 1684 *Fontaniall Decis* (1759) I 258 Only by one vote supernumerary, they repelled the late Magistrates defences 1694 *Falle Jersey* ii 70 To buy up this Supernumerary Cidar, and distill it into Brandy. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No xio 22 When Night heightens the Awfulness of the Place, and pours out her supernumerary Horrors upon every thing in it 1722 HEARNE *Collect* (O H.S.) III 425 Mr Bughie's Plate is highly approv'd of I have had supernumerary Copies wrought off 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 10 The sickly taper Lets fall a supernumerary horror. 1749 [J. MASON] *Numbers in Poet Count* 61 This Measure consists of all Trochees, with a supernumerary long Syllable at the End of the Line 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 29 3 The hours which I was obliged to watch I considered as supernumerary. 1821 BREWSTER *Optics* xxiii 265 Within the primary rainbow, and without the secondary one, there have been seen supernumerary bows 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakt* t xi 344 My supernumerary fellow-boarder, whom I would have dispensed with as a cumberer of the table, has proved a ministering angel

in post-position or predicatively (const. to) 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* iv. xii 219 The intercalation of one day every fourth year, or 6 hours supernumerary 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 887 A Rib from me drawn Well if thrown out, as supernumerary To my just number found. 1670 WALLIS in *Rigaud Corr. Sci Men* (1821) II 519, I sent yesterday .a cut supernumerary to perfect what I sent you before

b spec. Applied to an official, officer, or employee not formally belonging to the regular body or staff, but associated with it to assist in case of need or emergency. (See B. b, c)

1624 Ld KPR WILLIAMS in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 203 To make him a supernumerary Judge of the Common Pleas, without fee or charge 1683 W. LLOYD in *Lett Lit.* Men (Camden) 188 To be a supernumerary Usher in his Schoole. 1693 LUTRELL *Brief Rel* (1837) III 67 Edward Southwell, esq., is sworn a supernumerary clerk to the council 1726 AYLIFFE *Parragon* 139 In some of the said Churches there are supernumerary Canons (whom we falsely call Prebendaries) 1802 JAMES *Milit Dict*, *Supernumerary* In a strict military sense it means the officers and non commissioned officers that are attached to a regiment or battalion for the purpose of supplying the places of such as fall in action, and for the better management of the rear ranks when the front is advancing or engaged. 1824 in *Spirit Publ. Trnl.* (1823) 309 A youthful supernumerary compositor in a printing establishment

c Bot. and Zool Applied to structures or organs occurring (either in individuals or in types) in addition to the normal ones

1733 G. DOUGLAS tr *Winslow's Anat* i ii § 19 (1756) I. 53, I call by the name of supernumerary Bones, several pieces found in some Skulls, chiefly between the Parietal and Occipital Bones *Ibid*, The supernumerary Teeth placed out of the Rank of the rest 1828 STARR *Elem Nat Hist* I. 469 *Dactylopterus volitans*, supernumerary pectoral fins very large 1835 LYVEI *Princ Geol* iii iii (ed 4) II 438 Those races of dogs which have a supernumerary toe on the hind foot 1859 A. GRAY *First Less Bot* (1866) 26 Accessory or Supernumerary Buds. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I 563 Supernumerary teeth are not infrequently found in the upper incisive region

2. That is beyond the number needed or desired; superfluous, unnecessary Now *rare*

1640 Br. HALL *Chr Modern* i vi 54 The lavish, and supernumerary carowes of drunkenness 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 130 That he might therefore take the better notice of what was supernumerary to his own pre-

servation 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 413 26 Were it not to add Supernumerary Ornaments to the Universe 1751 JOHNSON *Ranibler* No 126 25 Nor should it [sc fear] be suffered to beset life with supernumerary distresses 1847 Dr. QUINCEY *Sp Mat Num* i. He had three daughters already Supernumerary daughters were the very nuisance of Spain

† 3 Exceeding or excessive in number; too or more numerous. *Obs.* *rare*

1682 *Sec Plea Nonconf* 58 Here's a Religious Exercise to a supernumerary Company 1715 *Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II 27 We shall have few Tories in [We] hear, the Whigs in England are vastly supernumerary

B sb. A supernumerary person or thing, one beyond the regular, usual, or necessary number; an additional or extra one associated with the regular body or set; *esp.* a supernumerary official or employee. *a. genl*

1639 BAKER tr *Balauc's Lett* IV 206 You may consult with Vida and Erastotimus, and if they be not of the same opinion, Scalgie may be the supernumerary. 1668 H. MOORE *Dev Dial* i ii § 11 236 That Divine Providence in the generations of Fishes, Birds and Beasts, cast up in her account the Supernumeraries that were to be meat for the rest. 1670 R. COKE *Disc Trade* 36 Supernumeraries of Solicitors, Bankers, Scriveners, and Useiers 1691 in *Cal Treas Papers* (1868) I. Pief 52 Your pet collected the duty of excise of Endfield and in bringing to London the money

he and the supervisor & supernumerary were sett upon near Edmington 1719 LONDON & WISE *Compl Gard* 225 When I Plant two Roots near each other I. reject both Branches which shoot from the two opposite Ears, to avoid that Confusion of those Supernumeraries which injure the principal Stem 1737 *Finlond Tumble-down Dick* Ded, You are too great a Manager, to keep a needless supernumerary in your house 1835 W. IRVING *Four Praves* ii. Such of our horses as had not been tired out were taken with us as pack-horses, or supernumeraries 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Wealth Wks* (Bohm) II 358 The eldest son must inherit the manor, what to do with this supernumerary?

b. On board ship, a sailor, or one of a body of sailors, over and above the ship's complement

1666 *Perry's Diary* 23 July, Sixteen ships certainly might have been manned, and they been serviceable in the fight, and yet the fleet well-manned, according to the excess of supernumeraries, which we hear they have. 1758 *M P's Let on Navy* ii The Practice of bearing Men upon the Books of his Majesty's Ships as Supernumeraries; under which Denomination they are intitled to Victuals only and not to Wages 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cingle* xv, the whole crew with our black supernumeraries.

c. An additional official attached to a body of men in the army or navy for some special purpose.

1796 *Instr & Reg Cavalry* (1813) 35 Each rank in single file (the rear supernumeraries still on the flank). 1812 *Regul & Orders Army* 109 For the purpose of Instruction, young Officers may be put on Duty as Supernumeraries with senior Officers 1849 *Cobden Speeches* 85 Supernumeraries (superintendents from admirals downwards) 1877-82 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict* Suppl s v, An officer shall be retained as a supernumerary on the strength of the regiment or corps .-(a) In case of a reduction in the establishment or corps .-(b) While waiting a vacancy after retiring from the Seconded List

d. A retired Wesleyan minister.

[a 1791 WESLEY *Minutes Sev. Convers* Wks. 1830 VIII 326 How can we provide for supernumerary and supernumerary Preachers?] 1792 in *Southey Comm. St. Bk.* Sei. ii (1849) 35 When his strength for labour fails him, he is made a supernumerary, and derives a small assistance from a fund to which he paid, during his health, one guinea per annum. 1822 J. MacDONALD *Mem F Benson* 437 Mr Rankin, an old Preacher who resided in London as a Supernumerary 1885 *Minutes Wesleyan Conf.* 11 What Supernumeraries now return to the full work?

e. *Theatr.* A person employed in addition to the regular company, who appears on the stage but does not speak. Colloq. abbreviated *super* (see SUPER sb. 3)

1836 DICKENS *Sk Bos, Brokers' Shops*, Purchased of some wretched supernumerary or sixth-rate actors 1851 MAYHEW *Low Labour* I 383/1, I sunk to be a supernumerary for 12 a night at one of the theatres. 1886 *Academy* 30 Jan 83/2 A stage crowded with supernumeraries, flooded with strange lights

Hence **Superno meraryship**, the position of a supernumerary

1898 B. GREGORY *Side Lights* 548 The second supernumeraryship of Mr. Everett

† **Superno merate**, *v* *Obs.* *rare*-1. [f. L. *super numerum* beyond the number + -ATE, cf. SUPER- II. (Late L. *supernumerare* = to count in over and above)] *trans.* To outnumber.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect* ix. 65 The Injuries of bleeding do by far supernumerate the benefits received by it

† **Superno merous**, *a* *Obs.* *rare* [SUPER- 9 a.] Excessive in number, too numerous

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Northampton* (1662) ii 298 The Earl of Oxford was heavily fined for supernumerous attendance. 1756 *Monitor* No. 26 I. 233 To save the expence of keeping up a supernumerous army.

Supero- (s'ū pēro), modern combining form of L. *superus* that is above, upper (see SUPERIOR), in terms of anatomy and zoology, designating parts situated above or on the upper side. *a.* in adjs, as **Supero-anterior** *a.*, situated above and in front; **Supero-dorsal** *a.*, situated above and towards the back; **Supero-external** *a.*, situated above and on the outside; **Supero-fro ntal** *a.*,

situated in the upper part of the forehead, or of the frontal lobe of the brain; **Supero-internal** *a.*, situated above and on the inside; **Supero-lateral** *a.*, situated above and on one side, **Supero-occipital** *a.* = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**, **Superoposterior** *a.*, situated above and behind. *b.* in derived advs., as **superodorsally**, **-externally**, **-internally**, **-posteriorly**.

1849 *DANA Geol. App. 1.* (1850) 686 *Supero anterior margin slightly depressed. 1899 *Proc Zool Soc London* 19 Dec. 1029 *Supero-dorsally it [the prootic] is notched to form the inferior border of the foveolar fossa. 1903 *Ibid* 17 Mar. 269 The alisphenoid... is not yet completely ossified. Its *supero-lateral angle is produced outwards to form the postorbital process. 1899 *Ibid* 19 Dec. 1029 The exoccipital is bounded *supero-internally by the supraoccipital, and *supero-externally by that portion of the prootic cartilage which lodges the foveolar fossa. 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 874/1 note. The *supero-, mid-, and infero-frontal subdivisions of the frontal area of the skull. 1890 *BILLINGS Med Dict v. Frontal*. The superior frontal or supero-frontal [sulcus]. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim Life* 103 Common Crayfish. The *supero-lateral ossicles. 1866 *J A MERICAS Crustal Fossils Amer Aborig* 29 No. 1447 exhibits the *supero-occipital flatness of the Swedish form. 1852 *DANA Crust II* 1272 This *supero-posterior portion of the shell. 1849 — *Geol. App. 1.* (1850) 699 *Supero-posteriorly there are four smaller, depressions.

Supero-occipital, *a* and *sb.* *Anat. and Zool* [SUPER-1 *b.*] *ad.* ad. Situated at the upper part of the occiput or back of the head. *b* *sb.* The superoccipital bone, an element of the skull usually forming part of the occipital bone, but in some lower vertebrates constituting a distinct bone.

1854 *OWEN in Orr's Curc Sci, Org. Nat* I 205 The neural spine is the 'supero-occipital'. 1858 *HOLMES Dict Terms Med* (ed. 8). Super-occipital Bone. 1875 *Encycl Brit* III 705/2 (Birds). The perfected occipital arch has a pair of super-occipitals as in man.

Superoctave, *Mus* [SUPER-6 *d.*] *a.* An organ-stop sounding two octaves higher than the ordinary pitch, i.e. an octave above that called 'octave' (OCTAVE 3e), = FIFTEENTH B. 2b. *b* 'A couple pulling down keys one octave above those struck' (Stainer and Barrett *Dict Mus. T.* 1876).

1688 in *Hopkins Organ* (1870) 453 [The fine organ in the Temple Church was built by Father Smith, in 1688. The following is a copy of Father Smith's original disposition of the Stops] Great Organ. 4. Quinta, of nettle. 5. Super Octavo. 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII 831/2 The 2 [= 2-foot] fifteenth, or superoctave, of the great organ.

† **Supero-nerate**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. legal *L. superonerat-*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *superonerare* (Bracton), *f. super-* SUPER-9 *b* + *onerare* to ORNERATE] *trans* To overload; to burden excessively. So † **superoneration** [ad. legal *L. superoneratio*], overloading.

1607 *COWELL Interpr. s. v. Commissarius*, The Bishop doeth by superonerating their circuit with a commissarie wronging the poorer sort of subjects. 1638 *RAWLEY tr Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Aire begets new Aire out of watry moisture, yet notwithstanding the old Aire still remains; whence cometh that Super-Operation of the Aire. 1671 *R. BOHN Wind* 14. It must needs crowd and superonerate the former Spaces. *Ibid* 16 By the Repletion, or Superoperation of the Atmosphere.

† **Superordinance**, *a.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. SUPER-II + ORDINANCE + -*ance* (the suffix being irregularly used)] That is or professes to be above, i.e. not subject to, ordinances (see ORDINANCE 8). So † **superordinancer**, † **superordinancing ppl.** *a.*

1665 *S. WINTER Sermon* 171 Our superordinand men that are above ordinances but below pietie. a 1665 *J. GOODWIN Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 348 Men who suffer themselves to be led by this superordinating spirit. *Ibid* 359 The reason by which the seekers or super-ordinancers do make attempt to justify their giving over the ministry of the gospel.

Superordinary, *a.* [SUPER-4 *a.*] That is above, beyond, or superior to the ordinary.

1630 *R. Johnson's Kingd & Common* 388 Recommended to that honour, for some superordinary skill at their weapon. 1706 *E. WARD Wooden World Diss* (1708) 43 When he gets a superordinary Dinner. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Indiv.* (1827) V. 57 A man of super-ordinary probity. 1903 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 77 Influences that should rather be defined as superordinary than supernatural.

Superordinate, *a.* (*sb.*) [f. SUPER-II, after *subordinate*.] Superior in rank; the opposite of SUBORDINATE. Now only in *Logic*. Const. to

1680 *T. SCOTT God & King* (1683) 84 You that are next the lowest, consider the like, and so successively as you are superordinate. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Indiv.* (1827) I. 59 The judge of appeal, superordinate to the judge first spoken of. 1877 *JAS. MILL Brit India* v. 12 II 719 Whatsoever patronage is in the hands of the subordinate and obeying body, in reality belongs to the superordinate and commanding. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iv. 87 Animal is Superior or Superordinate to mammal.

b. sb. One who is superior in rank; a superior. 1802-12 *BENTHAM Ration. Judic. Indiv.* (1827) V. 556 note. This unlearned judge copying the pattern set him by his learned superordinates. 1816-30 — *Offic. Apt. Maximised, Extract Const. Code* (1830) 14 Service rendered by a subordinate, the superordinate not having contributed anything to the performance of it.

Superordinate, *v.* *rare* [f. as prec.] *trans* To place in a superior order or rank. Const. to.

1853 *SIR W. HAMILTON Logic* App. II 443 Two notions are superordinated to a third.

Superordination, [*ad. eccl. L. superordinatio*, *ordinatio*, choice of a bishop's successor, *f. superordinare* see SUPER-13 and ORDINATION]

1. Ordination of a person, while another still holds an office, to succeed him in that office when it shall become vacant. *rare.*

1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist* II 27 After the death of Augustine, Laurentius succeeded him, whom Augustine, in his Life time, ordained in that Place. Such a super-Ordination in such cases was Canonical.

2. *Logic*. The action of superordinating or condition of being superordinated; superordinate position or relation.

1864 *BOWEN Logic* viii. 244 The relations of inclusion and exclusion, of subordination and superordination, of Intension and Extension, existing between two Concepts and a Third. 1889 *W. L. DAVIDSON in Mind* Apr. 234 The relations that obtain between groups are those of subordination, superordination and co-ordination.

† **Superparticular**, *a.* (*sb.*) [*Arith. Obs.* [ad. late *L. superparticularis*: see SUPER-14 and PARTICULAR.] Applied to a ratio in which the antecedent contains the consequent with one aliquot part over (e.g. $1\frac{1}{2}$, $1\frac{1}{3}$, $1\frac{1}{4}$ times), i.e. the ratio of any number to the next below it ($\frac{3}{2}$, $\frac{4}{3}$, $\frac{5}{4}$), also (*multiple superparticular*) to one in which the antecedent contains the consequent any number of times with one aliquot part over (e.g. $2\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$). Also *sb.*, a superparticular ratio.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst* B ij, If the greater [number] containe the lesser, and any one parte of hym, that proportion is called Superparticulare. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. 127 b, Multiplex Superparticular is when the antecedent containeth the consequent more then once, and moreover only one partie of the same. 1597 *MORLEY Intrud. Mus. Annot.*, Proportions of multiplicitie might be used without great offence but those superparticulars and superpartients carry great difficulty. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Med.* i. iii. iv, 'Tis superparticular, sesquialtera, a sesquialtera all those geometrical proportions are too little to express it. a 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 180 In all Superparticulars, the Numerator is, or may ever be reduced to an Unite. *Ibid.* If there remains any Quotient part of the Consequent then the proportion is called Multiple Superparticular. 1776 *SIR J. HAWKINS Gen. Hist. Mus.* i. vi. 83 The sesquialtero tone, as being in a superparticular ratio, is incapable of an equal division. 1844 *SMITH'S Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antig.* 624/2 Each of the four ratios is superparticular, i.e. the two terms of each differ from one another by unity.

Hence † **superparticularity**. 1597 *MORLEY Intrud. Mus. Annot.* All soundes contained in habitude of multiplicitie, or superparticularity, were of the olde musicians esteemed consonantes.

† **Superpartient**, *a.* (*sb.*) [*Arith. Obs.* [ad. late *L. superpartientem*, -*ens*, *f. super-* SUPER-14 + *partiens*, *pr* pple of *partiri* to divide.] Applied to a ratio in which the antecedent contains the consequent once (or, *multiple superpartient*, any number of times) with any number (greater than one) of aliquot parts over. Also *sb.*, a superpartient ratio.

1557 *RECORDE Whetst* B ij b, If the difference be 2 partes .3 partes, or more partes the proportion is named superpartiente. As 5 to 3. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* v. 127 b, Multiplex Superpartient is when the antecedent containeth the consequent more then once, and also more partes then one of the consequent. 1597 [see SUPERPARTICULAR]. 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII 69 The several Denominations of Geometrical Ratios, as Multiplex, Superparticular, Superpartient. a 1696 *SCARBURGH Euclid* (1705) 180, 8 to 3 is in proportion Multiple Superpartient. 1709-29 [see SUPER-14]. 1788 *T. TAYLOR Proclius* I. 50 Every kind of reasons [= ratios], multiplex, super-particular, super-partient, and the opposite to these.

Superphosphate, [SUPER-12 *b.*]

1. *Chem.* A phosphate containing an excess of phosphoric acid, an acid phosphate.

1797 *PEARSON in Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII 17 It was... Scheele who discovered, that the urine of healthy persons contains superphosphate, or acidulous phosphate, of lime. 1811 *A. T. THOMSON Lond. Diss.* (1818) 479 By the strong acids it [phosphate of soda] is converted into superphosphate of soda. 1876 *HARLEY Royle's Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 62 When the superphosphate is heated with charcoal, trisbasic phosphate is re-formed, and phosphoric acid set free.

2. In full *superphosphate of lime* an impure superphosphate of lime prepared by treating bones, coprolites, etc. with sulphuric acid, and used as a manure.

1843 *W. HAY in Farmer's Mag.* Jan. 42/a By the action of sulphuric acid on bones a superphosphate of lime is produced. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct., Sweden, manured and sown with guano and superphosphate. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 221 A hundred and fifty to a hundred and seventy-five pounds of superphosphate strewn in the furrows to be ridged over. 1879 *Cassell's Lachis Educ.* II 108/a Mineral superphosphate is prepared by pouring sulphuric acid on phosphonite or coprolites.

Superphysical, *a.* [SUPER-4] That is above, or of a higher order than, the physical, = **HYPERPHYSICAL**.

a 1603 *T. CARTWRIGHT Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 228 Supernatural and Superphysicall Theology. 1865 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 19 Oct. 3 'What causes the motor nerves to pull the trigger?' Is the cause physical or super-physicall? 1880 *N. SMITH Old Faiths in New Light* vi (1882) 281 Any suggestions, or intimations, which may come to us of super-

physical modes or spheres of existence. 1904 *H. A. KENNEDY St. Paul's Concept Last Things* v. 233 'The process of super-physical activity in the existence of the exalted Christ.'

† **Superplus**, Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [*a. med. L. superplus* see SUPER-13 and PLUS] = **SURPLUS**. 1561 *Reg. Privy Coun. Scot.* (1877) I 193 Samekle thaur of to be employt to the Quens Majestie, and samekle thaur of to be assignt to the said possessours. 1584 *B. R. tr. Heio dotus* I 14 W's a superplus & addition of 24 poundes. 1591 *R. BRUCE Sermon* v. Lij, And when, after their manner, they have satisfied him, they make a superplus, quhilk they call workes of supererogation. 1641 in *Faust Abent* (1854) 157 They ordene the superplus of the rents of the said bischoprik to be employed upon the reparacion of the edifices of the said colleges. 1687 [SHIELDS] *Hand tel loose* 54 A superplus of Caution. 1760 *C. JOHNSTON Chrys. sal* (1822) I. 24 To employ the super plus in acts of private benevolence. 1762 *GOLDSON, Ess. Female Warriors*, There must be a superplus of the other sex. 1796 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1811) IV 224 A superplus of time from that which is employed in providing for his natural wants. 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech.* 172 The cold-water pump F keeps up an abundant supply in the cistern EE, and the superplus is discharged at W.

† **Superplusage**, *Obs.* [*ad. OF. superplusage* or *med. L. superplusagium*. see *piec.* and *-AGE*] = **SURPLUSAGE**.

1450 *Rolls of Parli. V* 194/1 Aunsweryng to oure saide Progenitours of the superplusage. 1509-10 *Chr. Coll. Acc.* in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II 196 The superplusage of the last account xli. 1543 *RICHMOND Wills* (Surtees) 48 'The superplusage and overplus of my goods, above not bewithed'. 1583 in *Feuillant Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) Table iii. 360-1 The Superplusage of his late Declaration ended ultimo Octobris. 1621 *DOYLE Sermon Christmas Day* (1649) II 333 Their Doctrine of Supererogation, that a man might do so much more then he was bound to do for God, as that that superplusage might save whom he would. 1661 *J. FELL Hammond* 14 A stock was rais'd for the apprenticing of young Children. And after this there yet remain'd a Superplusage for the assistance of the neighbour Parishes.

† **Superpolitic**, *a.* *Obs.* [SUPER-II, III] *a.* In early use, with reference to the Jesuits. That is above or overrules ordinary politics or policy. *b.* Later, taken in the sense. Over-politic, exceedingly crafty.

1599 *SANDVYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 46 'That super politike and irrefragable order as they compt it, of the Jesuites, who couple in their persuasions, as one God and one Faith, o one Pope and one King'. 1640 *HOWELL Dodona's Gr.* 79 That super-politike and irrefragable Societie of the Loyallists. 1641 *MILTON Reform* II 53 [quoting Sandvys]. 1647 *JFR. TAYLOR Lib. Proph.* viii. 152 At the Florentine Council the Latins acted their masterpiece of wit and stratagem, the greatest that hath been till the famous and superpolitick design of Trent. 1659 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) 50 By a super-politick policy.

So **superpolitically** *a.*, that is above or independent of politics.

1667 *LOCKE Ess. conc. Toleration* in *Fox Bourne Life* (1876) I 182 The private and super political concernment between God and a man's soul, wherein the magistrate's authority is not to interpose.

Superposable (*sūpə'pəzəbəl*), *a.* [f. next + -ABLE] Capable of being superposed.

1870 *CHAUVENET Elem. Geom.* viii. 265 The triangles are mutually equilateral, and also isosceles, therefore they are superposable and are equal in area. 1882 *MINCHIN Unipl. Kinemat.* 68 Any two possible acceleration systems in uniplanar motion are superposable in a single acceleration system.

Superpose (*sūpə'pəz*), *v.* [*ad. F. superposer*, *f. super-* SUPER-2 + *poser* to POSSE, after *L. superponere* (see SUPERPOSITION)]

1. *trans.* To place above or upon something else. Usually in *pa* *ppl.*; often loosely of two or more things in a vertical series (= placed one above or upon another).

1823 *tr. Humboldt's Geognost. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* 90 A whitestone, which is superposed on the formation of granite and gneiss. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VI 98/a The column and tabeation in relief, and superposed upon the frieze and arch. 1867 *J. HOGG Microsc.* I 12 The object-glass was composed of three lenses superposed. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 656 A few parasites could be seen superposed or underlying a red blood corpuscle.

b. fig. (Also *absol.*) 1848 *M. ARNOLD Sonn. to Republic Fr. contin.* 10 Buiating through the network superposed By selfish occupation. 1855 *LAWES Goethe* (1864) 52 They superpose *ab extra*, instead of trying to develop *ab intra*. *Ibid* 53 His portraits carry their moral with them, in them, but have no moral superposed. 1906 *PETRIE Rhog. Anc. Egypt* xii. 78 Amid all the varieties of idea and bad readings superposed, the task of critical understanding is almost hopeless.

2. *Physic.*, etc. To bring into the same position so as to coincide; to cause to occupy or co-exist in the same space without destroying one another, as two or more sets of physical conditions (e.g. undulations, light-rays, etc.), or one such in relation to another.

1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xii. 105 The rings seen will consist of all the seven differently coloured systems of rings superposed as it were. 1854 *PEREIRA'S Polarized Light* (ed. 2) 262 The two circularly polarized rays, will emerge superposed, and will compound a single ray polarized in a single plane. 1860 *WYNDAL Glac.* I. xiv. 95 Upon the large and general motion of the glacier, smaller motions are superposed. 1881 *BROADHOUSE Atlas Acoustics* 178 One simple tone is thus superposed upon another.

b. Geom. To transfer (one magnitude) ideally to the space occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide.

1870 [implied in SUPERPOSABLE] 1885 [implied in SUPERPOSED]

Superposed, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

1. Placed above or upon something else, or (loosely, of two or more things) one above or upon another.

1823 tr Humboldt's *Geognost. Ess. Superpos. Rocks* 17 A table in which the superposed rocks succeed each other from below upwards 1861 BRESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 40 Chartres Cathedral, with the broad triplet and superposed rose of the west end 1875 tr. Witkowski (*title*) A Movable Atlas showing the positions of the various Organs of Voice, Speech, and Taste, by means of superposed coloured plates 1896 *Daily News* 3 Mar 8/3 Roofing the covered drain with three superposed layers of iron girders.

2. Bot. Situated directly above another part of the same kind (or one directly above another) as leaves on a stem, etc. opposed to *alternate*

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 330 Two ovules may be placed at different heights, and then follow the same direction, when they are superposed

3. Physics, Geom. etc. Brought into the same position so as to coincide; occupying, wholly or partly, the same space or place (actually, apparently, or ideally).

1868 LOCKYER *Gulliver's Heavens* (ed. 3) 167 To an observer placed on the Sun, the Moon seems projected on the Earth, hiding a portion of the surface, although it is true that the two superposed disks, as they are both luminous, would not permit the darkened part of the surface of the terrestrial globe to be seen from the Sun 1884 LEUDSOWF *Clemon's Frag. Geom.* 169 To construct the self-corresponding elements of two superposed projective forms

4. Phys. Geog. = SUPERIMPOSED 1 D.
1895 W. M. DAVIS in *Geogr. Jnrl.* (R G S) V. 139 Their drainage is accomplished in great part by subsequent streams and not by superposed streams imperfectly adjusted to the structures *Ibid.* 143 Superposed drainage, settling down into unknown structures through an unconformable cover

† **Superposit**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *superposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *superponere*: see SUPER-III and POSIT v.] *trans.* To place above others; to exalt.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. xiv. (ed. 8) 207 Without it [sc. power], he were not God 'tis that which distinguisheth and super-posit him above all

Superposition (sūpə'pōzən). [ad. F. *superposition*, ad. late L. *superpositio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superponere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2, 13 + *ponere* to place (see POSITION).] The action of superposing or condition of being superposed.

1. *gen.* The placing of one thing above or upon another.

1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* § 261 Beigmann showed how at least one species of crystal might be built up of thin laminae ranged in a certain order, and following certain rules of superposition 1853 KANE *Gravel Exp.* xlii (1856) 394 The infra-position and superposition of two fluids of differing densities 1861 BRESF. HOPE *Eng. Cathedr.* 19th C. ii. 43 The inaccessibility and squareness of its forms, the frequent use of superposition [in Norman architecture] 1879 RUTLEY *Study Rocks* x. 153 The superposition of one crystal on another sometimes gives rise to cruciform figures.

b. An instance of this; also, a series of things placed one above another.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Superposition* 2, that which is situated above or upon something else 1836 MRS SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xvii (ed. 3) 161 The resulting figure varying with the number of the superpositions, and the angles at which they are superposed 1894 M. O'RELL *John Bull & Co.* 295 The land is a succession, a superposition, of plateaus, hills, and mountains.

c. *fig.*

1871 SMILES *Charac.* II (1876) 33 The child's character is the nucleus of the man's; all after education is but superposition 1874 BAGHOT *Physics & Pol.* (1876) 49 The superposition of the more military races over the less military 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnrl.* 10 Sept 582 The superposition of doses

d. *Ecc. Antiq.* Of fasts (see quot.).

After eccl. L. *superpositio* (genitive), eccl. Gr. *ὑπερθεσις τῆς νηστειᾶς* Cf. E. *jeûnes de superposition*

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. 1 § 25 Victorinus Petavio-nensis speaks of several Sorts of Fasts observed among Christians, some of which were only till the Ninth Hour, some till Evening, and some with a Superposition or Addition of one Fasting Day to another. I thought w. must note, that the Superposition of a Fast sometimes denotes a new appointed Fast of any kind.

2. *Geom.* The action of ideally transferring one figure into the position occupied by another, esp. so as to show that they coincide

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 197 The superposition of quantities, by which they render the world *ἄφαντον*, cannot be understood of bodies, but only of lines and superficies 1793 BENDORS *Math. Elem.* 36 This measure of the eye would not be sufficiently exact to satisfy us that the angles are equal, we must obtain a measure by real or imagined superposition 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. 111. § 77 note, Most of plane geometry may be resolved into the superposition of equal triangles 1882 PROCTOR *Pam. Sci. Studies* 16 The perfect equality of the triangles might be tested by superposition

b. Physics, etc. The action of causing two or more sets of physical conditions or phenomena (e.g. undulations or other motions) to coincide, or

co-exist in the same place; the fact of such coincidence or co-existence.

1830 HERSCHEL *Sound in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) IV. 790 The principle of the superposition of vibrating motions must be admitted in Acoustics 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xlii. 195 The superposition of these two systems of rings would reproduce white light 1879 G. FRASER *Sp. Teleph. Phone* 248 A composite curve which represents the effect produced by the superposition of one set of waves upon another 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 143 We accept them both (penal redemption and moral redemption), putting them, however, not in succession, but in super position so that they coalesce

3. *Geol.* The deposition of one stratum upon another, or the condition of being so deposited

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 15 The many turnings and superposition of strata 1823 tr. Humboldt's *Geogn. Ess. Superp. Rocks* Pref. p. 1. The most remarkable superpositions of rocks in both hemispheres 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* 202 This superposition of gravel, in which the rolled fragments are sometimes by no means small 1870 YERKS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 27 A correct knowledge of the law of superposition of rocks 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 295/1 The underlying beds must be older than those which cover them This simple and obvious truth is termed the law of superposition

4. Bot. The relative position of leaves or other members on an axis, when situated directly above one another, not alternating.

1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi. § 3. (ed. 6) 179 Non alternation of the members of contiguous circles Anteposition or Superposition

Superpository (sūpə'pōzətōrī), a. *Ecc. Antiq. rare.* [ad. L. **superpositōrius* (rendering eccl. Gr. *ὑπερθεσιος*), f. *superposit-*, pa. ppl. stem of *superponere* (see prec.)] Applied to additional fasts: see SUPERPOSITION 1 d.

1710-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* xxi. 1. § 25 Superpository or Additional Fasts

† **Superprinoipal**, a. (*Obs. rare*), intended for *superprinoipal* (see SUPER-II and PRINOIPAL), a rendering of eccl. Gr. *ὑπεράρχιος* before all beginning.

1677 GALE *Crt. Gentiles* iv. 111. § 2 246 Eulogus, in Photius [says] Essence itself is one thing in the superprinoipal Trinity, and another thing in us.

† **Superrant**, *Obs. rare*. (Derivation and meaning unknown; perh. an error)

1597 [see *Subtercubant* under SUBTER.]

Superrational, a. [SUPER- 4.] That is above, or beyond the scope of, reason; higher than what is rational. So *Superrationally* adv.

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Dev.* 66 The very Spirit of the Mind is elevated, supersensually and super-rationally sublimed 1754 LAW *Spir. Love* II (1816) 111 A religion not grounded in the power and nature of things, is unnatural, supernatural, or superrational 1826 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 38, I should think it more correct to describe the mysteries of faith as *plusquam rationalia* than superrational 1890 J. MARTINEAU *Seal Author in Relig.* iv. 1 316 This communicated idea, being super rational, plants the Supreme Good beyond the range of all philosophy 1891 MARSDEN *One of our Cong.* III. x. 192 Reason took a superrational leap.

Super-royal, a. [SUPER- 4.]

1 That is above royal or kingly rank, higher than royal. *1816*

1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt. Script.* II. 93 Books, that do either impugn, or question the Popes superroyal power. c. 1660 F. KIRBY in O. Heywood's *Dearies* (1883) III. 31 The brats of prelacy presume a super-royal virtue to assume

2 Designating a size of paper next above that called royal (ROYAL A. 11), measuring about 19-21 by 27-28 inches.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracutus Redens* No. 36 (1713) I. 238 He is going to bind up all his Sheets in Super-Royal Paper. 1753 Flyleaf in *Whole Duty of Man*, A large Bible printed on Super Royal Paper. 1831-3 BARLOW *Manuf. in Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 168/2 Diving paper Super royal 2 ft. 3 in. by 11 ft. 7 in 1870 J. POWERS *Handy bk. Bks.* 113 Super-royal Name given to a size of paper measuring 27½ in. by 19½ in. 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 226/2 Book and Drawing Papers. Super royal, 19½ x 27. Printing Papers Super royal, 21 x 27. Cartridge Papers Super royal, 19½ x 27½ 1888 *Ibid.* XXIII. 700/2 The dimensions of the papers commonly used in book-printing are—imperial, 22 x 30 inches, super royal, 20½ x 27½; royal, 20 x 25

Supersalt (sūpə'səlt). *Chem.* [f. SUPER- 12 b + SALT sb. 6.] A salt containing an excess of the acid over the base, an acid salt

1806 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* (Philad.) I. App. 547 Some salts are formed by an additional dose of their acids, and hence termed super-salts 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 575 Phosphate of Lime. Of this salt there are two varieties; the first neutral, the other a supersalt 1844 FOWNES *Man. Elem. Chem.* 207 Many of the compounds called super, or acid salts ought strictly to be considered in the light of double salts

Supersalt, variant of SUPERSALT sb.

Supersaturate, sb. *rare*. [f. next] A supersaturated state (in quot. fig.).

1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Power* Wks. (Bohn) II. 338 Success rarely found in the right state for an article of commerce, but oftener in the supersaturate or excess, which makes it dangerous

Supersaturate, v. [SUPER- 9 b, after F. *sur-saturer*.] *trans.* To saturate to excess; to add more of some other substance to (a given substance) than is sufficient to saturate it chiefly in *Chem.* and *Physics* (cf. SATURATE v. 3, 4). Const. with.

1788 KEIR in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 325 When the acid

has been completely saturated, or perhaps supersaturated, by alternate evaporation to dryness, and re-dissolution in water 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 342 We could have no rain, unless the air were supersaturated with water, as it would part only with what it could not retain in solution 1807 J. L. THOMSON *Chem.* (ed. 3) II. 333 According to him [sc. Macquer], prussian blue is nothing else than iron supersaturated with phlogiston. 1854 F. BAKERWELL *Geol.* 45 The water would become super-saturated, and the salt be deposited. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav.* xxiv. 475 The plains, which in October and November were well moistened, now become supersaturated 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* v. 153 The liquid is supersaturated with sulphate of soda.

1879 J. PILKINGTON *View Derbysh.* I. vi. 263 Water by a large quantity of calcareous gas will thus in close vessels super-saturate itself with lime

1880 *Phil. Trans.* XCI. 197 note, That chymist supersaturates by nitric acid 1839-47 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* III. 803/2 Supersaturating with nitric acid, and precipitating by a salt of baryta as usual

b. *fig.*

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) V. 264 Saturated as he [sc. Coke] was, and super saturated, with law learning 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XXXVII. 219 Mr. Hallam, supersaturated as he is with malevolence toward the Anglican church 1863 R. F. BURTON *Aboultala* II. 95 The members, supersaturated with Exeter Hall influences 1911 FISHBERG *Jeus* xxii. 55 The Spanish nation of to day is supersaturated with 'Jewish blood'

Hence *Supersaturating* vbl. sb.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Org. I. 22 Its amount may be determined by filtering, supersaturating with ammonia

Supersaturate, ppl. a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

Saturated to excess; having more of some (specified or implied) substance added than is sufficient for saturation.

1794 PEARSON tr. *Morveau's Chem. Nomencl.* 33 Soda combined with a smaller proportion of Boracic Acid in which the Alkali predominates is named supersaturated Borate of Soda [*le borax au saturé de soude*] 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* (ed. 2) 107 Experiments on supersaturated saline solutions. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 601/2 A catch basin for the super-saturated soil 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 714/1 The super-saturated air having no dust to condense on would condense on our clothes

Supersaturate, v. [f. SUPERSATURATE v. : see -ATION.] The action of supersaturating or condition of being supersaturated; addition of more than is sufficient for saturation (cf. SATURATION 3).

1791 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI. 400 By a super-saturation of the medium 1793 BENDORS *Calculus* 22 A supersaturation of the alkali 1836 J. M. GUIEY *Magendie's Fonct.* (ed. 2) 116 The super-saturation of the system with iodine may be known by, the following symptoms. 1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 321 The lead in excess now existing in the solution is precipitated by supersaturation with sulphuretted hydrogen gas 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII. 568/1 *fig.* 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Evid.* (1827) I. 435 By supersaturation, as well as by inanition, the powers of the mind may be destroyed.

† **Supersault**, *Obs.* Also 6-salt(e). [Alteration of OF. *soubresaut* (see SOBERSAULT) after L. *super*.] A somersault, also fig. hyperbole, exaggeration

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 387 Item, to the Inglish spellait, that playit the supersalt, v. French crouns 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 474 Sayand of him, with sic aue supersalt, That he wes neur noittit with aue fait 1547 *Bk. Machineries* f. 111 b. He made a supersault and willingly as a tumbler fell downe as in a sown, fering to be iansued 1573 SIR T. SMITH in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. II. III. 20 Vaulting with notable supersaltes & through hoops.

Superscribe (sūpə'skrīb, sūpə'skrīb), v. [ad. late L. *superscribere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *scribere* to write. Cf. It. *soprascrivere*, Sp. *sobrescribir*, Pg. *sobrescrever*]

1. *trans.* To inscribe or mark with writing on the surface or upper part, to write upon, to put an inscription on or over

What is superscribed is usually denoted by a compl., but it occas. forms the subject of the vb.

1605 R. CAREW in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 99 A Booke which was by the Statoner superscribed on the backe... to Mr. Camden. 1624 B. HALL *True Peacemaker in Par.* 1 eat (1627) 543 He who hath graciously said all this while, 'Da pacem, Domine' (Give peace in our time, O Lord!) may superscribe at the last his just trophies with 'Blessed be the Lord which teacheth my hands to warre, and my fingers to fight!' 1653 CLEVELAND *Poems* 24 No Fellow is more letter'd, though the brand both superscribes his shoulder and his hand 1705 ADDISON *Italy* (1733) 54 A stone superscrib'd *Lapis Vituperii* 1712 STILES *Spect.* No. 423 p. 4 He received a Message superscribed *With Speed* 1790 W. BRIGAT *Age Fathers* (1903) I. 19 A sealed packet with a leather covering, superscribed, 'Statement of the Catholic Church [etc.]'

2. *spec.* To write a name, address, or direction on the outside or cover of; to address (a letter, etc.) to a person (Also with compl.) *arch.*

1598 [see *Superscribed* below]. 1617 DONNE *Serm.* 2 Nov. (1661) III. 97 There is Gospel, but not preached to them, there are Epistles, but not superscribed to them. 1665 MAY-LEY *Gratus' Loue* C. Wags 374 The Emperor sent Letters soon after, superscribed to the States of Holland 1738 in 10th *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1 526 You forgot to superscribe your Letter to me, which puzzled M^r. Waters a little how to send it. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* (1837) 1 The whole was wrapped up in an envelope, superscribed *To Mr. Skinner, Merchant.* 1906 E. A. ASBOTT *Stanzas* xxxiii. 233 Scaurus usually superscribed his letters to me with his own hand

b. To write (a name or address) upon a letter. 1728 FIELDING *Love in sev. Masques* iv. IV, This Letter,

I did, indeed, write, but not to you His Name to whom I designed it is erased, and yours superscribed

3. To write one's name at the head of a document opposed to **SUBSCRIBE** I. a. with the name as obj.

1611 *Shaw Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxi. § 67 The aforesaid Noble Prince hath superscribed his name; and the witnesses have subscribed their names. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 78, I perceive that Princes, when writing to Princes subscribe their names, and generally superscribe them to subjects

b. with the document as obj. (also with compl.)

1775 *L. Shaw Hist. Moray* iv. 179 Our Kings never did subscribe their charters and of late they superscribe them. 1826 *SCOTT Woodst.* xxxviii. The lines forwarded by Dr. Rochcliffe, superscribed in small letters, c. r. and subscribed Louis Keineguy 1845 *LD. CAMPBELL Chancellors* I Intro. 25 This [bill of proposed patent] is superscribed by the sovereign, and sealed with the Privy Signet. 1863 *H. Cox Inst. l.* iii. vi. 669 The King's signet, used in sealing all grants superscribed by the Royal sign manual

4. To write (a letter or word) above another, or above the line of writing

1776 [see superscribed below] 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Leis* 737 note, Hermann has edited *Eschylus* *πρωτος*. He explains a various reading *πρωτος* by supposing *α* was superscribed to correct the final *υ*. 1889 *HORSTMANN Early S. Eng. Leg.* 93 *Soule note* 1 superscribed later

Hence **Superscribed** (-skri'bd, poet. -skrai bed)

pp. l. a., **Superscribing** vbl. sb.

1598 *MARSTON Pymal*, Sat. 1. 137 Why Lett'it thou a superscribed letter fall? 1631 *DOVNE Valed my Name* x. In superscribing, my name flowe into thy fancy from thy pane. 1776 *J. RICHARDSON Arab Gram* iv. 14 They assume the sound of such superscribed vowels. 1861 *PALEY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Prometh* 694 note, *Κρηνη*, with a superscribed *α* as a variant for *κρηνη* or *κρηνη*.

Superscript (s'ū'pəskript), sb. and a. [ad. late L. *superscriptus*, pa. ppl. of *superscribere*: see prec. and cf. **SCRIPT**]

† A. sb. = **SUPSCRIPTION** 3. Obs. rare-1.

1588 *SHAKS L. L.* iv. 1. 135 Was this directed to you? I will ouerglance the superscript. To the snow-white and of the most beautiful Lady Rosaline.

B. adj. Written above a letter, or above the line of writing opp. to **SUBSCRIPT** B.

1881 *R. C. JEBB Life Bentley* xix. There is no correction, superscript or marginal. 1900 *I. TAYLOR in N & Q* 4th Ser. VI. 485/2, it stands for the diphthong *ue*, the superscript dots being originally a cursive form of the German script *e*.

Superscription (s'ū'pəskrip'jən), [a OF. *superscription* or ad. late L. *superscriptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superscribere* to **SUPERSCRIBE**.] I. That which is superscribed.

1. A piece of writing or an inscription upon or above something. arch. (after Matt. xxii. 20, Luke xx. 24.)

1388 *WYCLIF Luke* xx. 24 Shewe 3e to me a peny, whos ymage and superscriptioun [1382 wrytunge above] hath it? *Ibid* xxiii. 38 And the superscriptioun [1382 wrytunge above] was writun ouer hy m with Greke lettri, and of Latyn, and of Ebreu, This is the kyng of Jewis. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxi. 251 The Superscriptioun aboute his litylle Seel is this, *Dei fortitudo omnium hominum*. c. 1480 *HENRYMAN Test. Cress* 604 (Skeat) Sum said he maid one tomb of meibell gray, And writt hir name and superscriptioun. 1535 *COVERDALE John* xix. 19 Pilate wrote a superscriptioun, and set vpon the crosse. 1630 *R. JOHNSON'S Kingd & Continw* 292 In the church of this Cytie are interred the bodies of M. Luther, and P. Melancthon, under two faire Marble stones, with superscriptions of copper vpon them. 1711 *KEN Hymnothero* Poet. Wks 1721 III. 55 John shew'd on each the Superscription graue, Which Solomon experienc'd, Vanity and Vexation there he read. 1860 *MANDEV Proleg Log* (ed. 2) 16, I see lying on the table before me a number of shillings of the same coinage Examined severally, the image and superscription of each is undistinguishable from that of its fellow

b. fig. and allusively arch.

1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm Titus* iii. 7. (1619) 677 God forbid that I should for this or that sinfull pleasure, or whatsoever come hauing Satans superscription vpon it, sell mine inheritance. 1664 *MILTON Apol. Smect.* 21 Finding him thus in disguise without his superscription or Phylactery either of *holy* or *Prelat*. 1671 — *Samson* 190, I learn How counterfeited a coin they are who friends Bear in their Superscription. 1781 *ABIGAIL ADAMS in Fam. Lett.* (1876) 409 Your daughter, your image, your superscription, desires to be affectionately remembered to you.

2. spec. A piece of writing at the head or beginning of a document; a heading.

1390 *WYCLIF Ps* Prol. iii. Alle the salmys of Dauid of whiche alle nyne made Dauid himself, two and thretti han not superscriptioun. 1542-3 [see **SUPSCRIPTION** 1] 1790 *PALEY Horw Paul.* xv. The superscription proves that Timothy was already with St Paul when he wrote to the Corinthians from Macedonia. 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Superscription**, the sign *R* before a prescription.

3. The address or direction on a letter. Obs. or arch.

1518 *H. WATSON Hist. Oliver of Castile* (Roxb.) E. 1. He apperceuyed the lettre, and he sawe evidently that the super scripçion was of his felowes hande wrytyng. 1591 *SHAKS. 1 Hen VI.* iv. 1. 53 No more but plaine and blintly? (To the King) Hath he forgot he is his Soueraigne? Or doth this churlish Superscription Pretend some alteration in good will? 1622 *PEACHAM Compl. Gent.* i. 15 Scarce will he open a note if Don be not in the superscription. 1738 *in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 513, I was extremely pleased to receive your handwriting in the Superscription of a Letter. 1798 *S. & H. LEE Canterb. T. Pug Lady's T.* II. 365 When her eye glanced on the superscription, hardly could her trembling fingers break the seal. 1806 *J. BERRIS*

FORD Miserus Hum. Life xii (ed. 3) I 293 Eagerly breaking open a letter, which, from the superscription, you conclude to be from a dear friend. 1840 *THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story* ii. When the family beheld the name of Lord Viscount Cinquibus upon the superscription

4. A name signed; a signature. ? Obs. rare.

c. 1681 in *Veney Men* (1904) II 397 To each clerk that took the poll, being foue, a guinea, to the men that got superscriptions for them, the like. 1865 *LEVILL Martins of Cro' M* lxx. 'Is that in your handwriting, Sir?' 'Yes, every word of it, except the superscription of the witnesses'

II 5. 'The act of superscribing' (J) rare-0.

Hence in mod. Dicts

Superscribe (-skrai'v), v. Sc. arch. [Alteration of **SUPERSORIBE** after *describere*, *inscribere*.] trans.

= **SUPERSORIBE**.

1639 *SIR A. JOHNSTON Diary* (S.H.S.) go The king superscribed the declaration. 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapp* 1. Here is the testamentary letter itself, superscribed by the own hand of our departed brother

Supersedable (s'ū'pəsi'dəbl'), a. Also -sedeable. [f. **SUPERSEDE** v. + **ABLE**] That may be superseded, spec. in Law: see **SUPERSEDE** v. 4 b.

1779 *Ann. Reg.* Chron. 216/2 Numbers of them had been long supersedable, or intitled to their discharges under insolvent acts. 1831-2 in T. Chitty *Archbold's Pract. Crim. Queen's Bench* (1838) II 925 All prisoners who have been in the custody of the marshal or warden for the space of one calendar month after they are supersedable, although not superseded, shall be forthwith discharged

Supersedal (s'ū'pəsi'dāl), rare. [f. **SUPERSEDE** v. + **SED**] Supersession.

1667 *WATERHOUSE Narr. Fire in London* 62 What alas signifies Haman's rage, if God bring in Ester his Enemy to his supersedal?

Supersede (s'ū'pəsi'd), v. Forms: 5-9 supersede, (6 Sc. -eoid, 6-7 -sead, -e, Sc. 6-7 -seid, 7 -ad, -sed), 6- supersede. [a. OF. *superseder*, later -seder, ad. L. *supersedere* (in med. L. often -cedere) to sit above, be superior to, refrain from, omit, in med. L. to succeed to an estate, f. *super-* **SUPER** -I, II + *sedere* to SIT Cf. It. *soprasedere*, Sp. *sobreseder*]

† 1. trans. To postpone, defer, put off, suspend the execution of. Sc. Obs.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 196/2 He sall supersede þe payment of þe said 40 frankis. 1533 *BELLENDEN Lry* ii. xxi (S.T.S.) I. 214 þe eque and Wolscich wald supersede þare battail on langare bot quhil þe recent deloure of þare last discomfoure was oureput. 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III 346 His Mayeste will caus supersede the executioun of rigour of his lawis aganis thame for sum resonable space. 1618 *LD. DUNFERMLINE Lett.* in G. Seton *Mem.* vi. (1882) 126, I am content ye supersede the outdriuing of the wark, till your leasour and commoditie permitt you to see it done. 1646 *Sir T. Hope Lett. in Misc. Scot. Hist. Soc.* (1893) L. 135, I sall labour to supercid the bargein of the land to your awin coming.

† 2. To defer taking action with respect to; to put aside (a thing); to put off (a person). Sc. Obs.

1533 *BELLENDEN Lry* ii. xxi (S.T.S.) I. 214 Thus mycht nowþir þare weris be supersedit [orig. omittit] nor sit cleily daniit. *Ibid.* iv. xxii. II 130 How be romanis send þare legatis to Veanis to desire iedders; how be veanis war supersedit for þe civil diuision among þame. 1591 *Arch. Rolls Scot.* XXII 572 Johnne Chalmer promest faithfullie to caus him comper the said day and the thesaurar hes supersedit him quhil the said day

† 3. intr. or absol. To defer action, to delay, hesitate. Sc. Obs.

c. 1550 *ROLLAND Cr.* Venus ii. 164 Without mair baid thay wald not supersede. *Ibid.* 624 To clym 3one Cord faith I will supersede. 1639 *Sir T. Hope Lett. in Misc. Scot. Hist. Soc.* (1893) L. 130 If ye resolute to supercid at hir request till Witsonday.

† 4. intr. for pass. To be postponed. Sc. Obs.

1569 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. I 687 His bill of complaint; quhairpoun answer was to supercid quhill his Graces cuning.

† 5. trans. To desist from, discontinue (a procedure, an attempt, etc.); not to proceed with. Obs.

1597 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* I 246, I could not see, but Your bothe Mayesties must supersede and give place to your ardent appetites, in concluding of the said marriage. 1599 *WARNER Alb Eng.* vi. xxiii (1612) 162 Then beleue I loue it more Than that for other law than Life to Supersede my Clame. 1661 *GLANVILL Van Dorn* 250 But I shall supersede this endless attempt. 1687 in *Picton L'pool. Minic. Rec.* (1883) I. 256 Wee doe hereby direct you .to supersede and forbear all prosecution. 1799 *Hearnre Collect.* (O.H.S.) II 165 His warrant for superseding the Execution. 1791 *Col. Rec. Pennsylvania* III 742 [That] the new road now complained of by the Petitioners for the present Superseded. 1796 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* II 361 The king, superseded all his other preparations for the invasion of Scotland.

† 6. intr. To desist, forbear, refrain. Const. from the action, or inf. Obs.

1570 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 88 The king tuk weie heaue with this heigh contempt bot supercedit for the tyme. 1596 *DALRYMPLE to Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 127 Of whirris Magistrats to make mentione, I supersede and pas out. 1644 *Be MOUNTAGU in Cassin's Corr.* (Surtees) I 24, I have sent for my papers from my Lord Keeper, and have them therefore let your Lord supersede from asking. 1644 [H. PARKER] *Yus Populi* 19, I shall have occasion to be more large hereafter upon this, and therefore I now supersede. 1706 *T. LINING in A. Shields Church Communion A.* 41, Lest I should darken counsel by Words without Knowledge, I shall supersede. 1850 *F. W. NEWMAN Phases of Faith* 171, I therefore quite supersede to name the many other difficulties in detail.

† 7. trans. To cause to forbear, to restrain. Obs.

1675 *V. ALSOP Anti-Sosoz Pref.* I was superseded a while by a more weighty Consideration

† 8. To refrain from (discourse, disquisition); to omit to mention, refrain from mentioning. Obs.

1586 *WARNER Alb Eng.* ii. xxiii 74 Ye Mars-staid Pichtes. Ye Dardan Brutes, I supersede the rest Ye come to fight. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* 230, I supersede any further discourse hereof, till we come to the declination of the greater beast. 1671 *R. BOHUN Wind* 35, I supersede many remarks from our Sea voyages, and shall instance only two. 1675 *V. ALSOP Anti-Sosoz* 1. 27 Of which supposed Order, I shall supersede any further Disquisition at present. 1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* etc. Ded. 93 One thing...I cannot supersede. And that is, Here to record what should be known to all.

† 9. To put a stop to (legal proceedings, etc.); to stop, stay. (Cf. **SUPERSEDEAS**) Obs.

1662 *HEVLIN Laird* (1668) 111 Inhibiting all Processes, and Superseding all proceedings against Recuants. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 324/4 Bankruptcy Superseded. J. Boone, Piccadilly, haberdasher. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, *Supersedere*, is a private agreement amongst creditors that they will supersede or sist diligence, for a certain period.

b. Law. To discharge by a writ of supersedeas.

1817 *W. TIDD Pract. Crim. King's B. & Com. Plans* (ed. 6) I. xiv. 371 If the defendant be superseded, or supersedeable, for want of proceedings before judgment, the plaintiff may nevertheless take or charge him in execution, at any time after judgment. 1831-2 [see **SUPERSEDEABLE**]

† 10. To render superfluous or unnecessary; to preclude the necessity of. Obs.

1663 *R. Loredale's Lett.* To Rdr, This ingenious Author, whose blameless reputation, and fair department superseded all censure. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. iii. 1 Widowhood, which tho it supersedes those duties which were terminated merely in the person of the husband, yet it endears those which may be paid to his ashes. 1684 *Rax Lett. to H. Sloane* 11 Feb. It is not my intention to supersede the use of any approved botanic authors. 1699 *STILLINGF. Sermon John* vi. 24 Wks 17 to I 609 The Gospel doth not supersede any Reasonable Duties of Divine Worship. 1799 *BUTLER Sermon* Pref. Wks 1874 II 21 Resentment cannot supersede the obligation to universal benevolence. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Piece* iii. Wks 1808 VIII 289 The mortal animosity of the regicide enemy supersedes all other panegyric

† 11. With dat. of the person. To spare a person (trouble). Hence, to relieve (a person) from a task. Obs.

1657 *SANDERSON Sermon* Pref. § 5 Much of which having.. received its answer beforehand might supersede me the labour of adding any more now. 1660 *STILLINGF. Sermon* v. § 1 (1662) 200 Three might have been superseded from our former labour, but that [etc.]

† 12. To make of no effect; to render void, nugatory, or useless; to annul; to override. ? Obs.

1654 *GAVTON Pleas Notes* iii. viii. 117 A superannuate Creature, who (notwithstanding that hea yeares did supersede her vocation) prudently shifted her Trade into that of a Matron. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* i. ii (1677) 60 The contrary command of the Will supersedes the command of the Appetite; the Appetite desires it, but the Hand is forbidden by the Will to reach it. 1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 312 The municipalities supersede the orders of the assembly, and the seamen in their turn supersede the orders of the municipalities. 1791 *COWPER Itiad* xv. 128 How vain the hope to supersede his purpose. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* iv. ix. II 287 A power of superseding the operations and suspending the authority of the Presidents and Councils. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* i. vii. I 417 When in this capacity he superseded all other rights. 1863 *D. WILSON Pref. Ann.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) II 160 The Norman invader superseded Anglo Saxon institutions.

† 13. spec. To dissolve by writ of supersedeas.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3860/4 The said Commission is superseded under the Great Seal of England

7 pass. To be set aside as useless or obsolete; to be replaced by something which is regarded as superior.

1641 *J. M[ARSH] Argv. conc. Militia* 16 Our judgement is bound up in, and superseded by theirs (sc. the parliament's). 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* iii. 1. 964 To that alone the Bridegroom's wedded, The Bride a Flame that's superseded. 1697 *C. LESLIE Shale in Grass* (ed. 2) 205 This whole Chapter of Burrough's Trumpet was stifled and superseded by these same Prophets, in the New Edition of Burrough's Works, 1692. 1788 *PRISTLEY Lect. Hist.* iv. xviii. 155 In this method, the process of the mind, of reducing intervals of time to lines is superseded, and done in a more accurate manner. 1807 *G. CHALMERS Caledonia* i. ii. 1. 233 This Celtic race was superseded by invading Goths. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* I Pref. p. vi. When this work must be superseded by a more perfect history. 1878 *C. STANFORD Synb. Christ.* i. 24 From the necessity of its present perfection it can never be superseded by an arrangement more complete. 1884 *F. T. FEMPLE Relat. Relig. & Sci.* i. 8 The examination of this fact led to the old rule being superseded.

8. To take the place of (something set aside or abandoned); to succeed to the place occupied by; to serve, be adopted or accepted instead of.

1660 *PREVIS Diary* 3 July, The Officers and Commissioners of the Navy met and agreed upon orders for the Council to supersede the old ones. 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. xxiii. 376 The statute of Elizabeth supersedes and repeals all former statutes. 1835 *MISS MITFORD in L'Estrange Life* (1870) III ii. 34 [The *Athenaeum*] is the fashionable paper now, having superseded the 'Literary Gazette'. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art* ii (1868) 96 The work of living men not superseding, but building itself upon the work of the past. 1861 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. 138 The services of the crown vassals superseded salery in the civil as well as pay in the military department. 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Prices* I. xxi. 530 Oxen were superseding horses in farm-work. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* vii. § 5 388 Carpers superseded the filthy flooring of rushes. 1913 *Act* 3 & 4 *Geo. V.* c. 20 § 54 In no case shall

† c. trans. To cause to forbear, to restrain. Obs.

1675 *V. ALSOP Anti-Sosoz Pref.* I was superseded a while by a more weighty Consideration

† 8. To refrain from (discourse, disquisition); to omit to mention, refrain from mentioning. Obs.

1586 *WARNER Alb Eng.* ii. xxiii 74 Ye Mars-staid Pichtes. Ye Dardan Brutes, I supersede the rest Ye come to fight. 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* 230, I supersede any further discourse hereof, till we come to the declination of the greater beast. 1671 *R. BOHUN Wind* 35, I supersede many remarks from our Sea voyages, and shall instance only two. 1675 *V. ALSOP Anti-Sosoz* 1. 27 Of which supposed Order, I shall supersede any further Disquisition at present. 1689 *T. PLUNKET Char. Gd. Commander* etc. Ded. 93 One thing...I cannot supersede. And that is, Here to record what should be known to all.

† 9. To put a stop to (legal proceedings, etc.); to stop, stay. (Cf. **SUPERSEDEAS**) Obs.

1662 *HEVLIN Laird* (1668) 111 Inhibiting all Processes, and Superseding all proceedings against Recuants. 1812 *Examiner* 25 May 324/4 Bankruptcy Superseded. J. Boone, Piccadilly, haberdasher. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.*, *Supersedere*, is a private agreement amongst creditors that they will supersede or sist diligence, for a certain period.

b. Law. To discharge by a writ of supersedeas.

1817 *W. TIDD Pract. Crim. King's B. & Com. Plans* (ed. 6) I. xiv. 371 If the defendant be superseded, or supersedeable, for want of proceedings before judgment, the plaintiff may nevertheless take or charge him in execution, at any time after judgment. 1831-2 [see **SUPERSEDEABLE**]

† 10. To render superfluous or unnecessary; to preclude the necessity of. Obs.

1663 *R. Loredale's Lett.* To Rdr, This ingenious Author, whose blameless reputation, and fair department superseded all censure. 1673 *Lady's Call.* ii. iii. 1 Widowhood, which tho it supersedes those duties which were terminated merely in the person of the husband, yet it endears those which may be paid to his ashes. 1684 *Rax Lett. to H. Sloane* 11 Feb. It is not my intention to supersede the use of any approved botanic authors. 1699 *STILLINGF. Sermon John* vi. 24 Wks 17 to I 609 The Gospel doth not supersede any Reasonable Duties of Divine Worship. 1799 *BUTLER Sermon* Pref. Wks 1874 II 21 Resentment cannot supersede the obligation to universal benevolence. 1797 *BURKE Regic. Piece* iii. Wks 1808 VIII 289 The mortal animosity of the regicide enemy supersedes all other panegyric

† 11. With dat. of the person. To spare a person (trouble). Hence, to relieve (a person) from a task. Obs.

1657 *SANDERSON Sermon* Pref. § 5 Much of which having.. received its answer beforehand might supersede me the labour of adding any more now. 1660 *STILLINGF. Sermon* v. § 1 (1662) 200 Three might have been superseded from our former labour, but that [etc.]

† 12. To make of no effect; to render void, nugatory, or useless; to annul; to override. ? Obs.

1654 *GAVTON Pleas Notes* iii. viii. 117 A superannuate Creature, who (notwithstanding that hea yeares did supersede her vocation) prudently shifted her Trade into that of a Matron. 1676 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man* i. ii (1677) 60 The contrary command of the Will supersedes the command of the Appetite; the Appetite desires it, but the Hand is forbidden by the Will to reach it. 1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 312 The municipalities supersede the orders of the assembly, and the seamen in their turn supersede the orders of the municipalities. 1791 *COWPER Itiad* xv. 128 How vain the hope to supersede his purpose. 1817 *JAS. MILL Brit. India* iv. ix. II 287 A power of superseding the operations and suspending the authority of the Presidents and Councils. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* i. vii. I 417 When in this capacity he superseded all other rights. 1863 *D. WILSON Pref. Ann.* iii. vi. (ed. 2) II 160 The Norman invader superseded Anglo Saxon institutions.

† 13. spec. To dissolve by writ of supersedeas.

1702 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3860/4 The said Commission is superseded under the Great Seal of England

7 pass. To be set aside as useless or obsolete; to be replaced by something which is regarded as superior.

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oaths of verity or credulity supersede production of legal evidence.

9. To supply the place of (a person deprived of or removed from an office or position) by another; also to set aside or ignore in promotion, promote another over the head of, *pass*, to be removed from office to make way for another.

1770 SWIFT *Let to Dr Sterne* 26 Sept. He is not yet removed, because they say it will be requisite to supersede him by a successor, which the queen has not fixed on. 1760 *Cant. & Adv. Off. Army* 149 His Majesty superseded the Ensign, and gave his Commission to another. 1851 HUSSER *Papal Power* 11 62 Hilary. deposed one [bishop], and superseded another who was sick, by ordaining one in his place. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xviii. 362 Whilst he was yet on his journey, he had been already superseded in his office. 1870 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 23 Sept. 171/2 The lady superintendent has been 'superseded' on account of her inability to account for certain sums of money.

b. To supply the place of (a thing).

1861 PALFY *Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Pers.* 841 note. The genuine *persis* has certainly been superseded. 1873 SYMONDS *Greek Poets* xi. 344 To expurgate the Greek Anthology of Cephalas from impurities and to supersede it by what he considered a more edifying text.

10. Of a person: To take the place of (someone removed from an office or promoted), to succeed and supplant (a person) in a position of any kind.

1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* ii. (1783) I. 191 Francis de Bovadilla... was appointed to supersede him, and assume the government of the island. 1799 NELSON 25 Mar. in Nicolas *Disp.* (1845) III. 306 Captain Maling takes his passage to supersede Captain Nisbet in the *Bonne Citoyenne*. 1828 SIR W. NAPEL *Penins. War* iii. (1878) I. 71 Sir Charles Cotton, after superseding Sir Sidney Smith, had blockaded the mouth of the Tagus. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* lviii. This was the very Mrs. Wickham who had superseded Mrs. Richards as the nurse of little Paul. 1878 LECKY *Eng. in 18th Cent.* I. 1250 His brilliant and impetuous colleague was in both quarters rapidly superseding him.

Hence *Superseded ppl. a.*

a. 1831 A. KNOX *Rem.* (1841) I. 86 Superstition—such as the Jews retained for their superseded law. 1883 *Century Mag.* Sept. 645 The superseded constable's prosecution for 'raiding' at the marshal who supplanted him. 1906 PERRIE *Relig. Anc. Egypt* vii. 56 (Seb) was the 'prince of the gods', the superseded Saturn of Egyptian theology.

|| *Supersedeas* (s'pə'si:z d'ias). Also *s'-sidiās*, *s'-sediās*, *s'-sedyās*, *s'-sidiās*, *s'-sediās*, *s'-sediās*. [*L.* = you shall desist, and pers. sing. pres. subj. of *supersedere* to *SUPERSEDE*.]

1. *Law*. A writ commanding the stay of legal proceedings which ought otherwise to have proceeded, or suspending the powers of an officer: so called from the occurrence of the word in the writ.

Clerk of the Supersedeas, an official of the court of common pleas who made out writs of supersedeas.

1393 LANGT. P. Pl. C. ii. 187 Somonours and southdenes bat *supersedeas* takeþ. *Ibid.* x. 263 The tarre is vntyd þat to þyne sheep by-longþe, Hure salue ys of *supersedeas* in someneres hoxes. c. 1400 *Pride of Life* (Brandl 1868) 380 þer [in hell] ne fallit ne maynþis ne supersidiās. 1450 *Paston Lett.* I. 146 For in a general oyer and termynar a *supersedeas* may dassy al, and so shall not in a special. 1506 (*title*) The boke of Iustices of peas the charge with all the process of the cession, warrantes supersedyas and all that longthy to ony Iustice to make. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 64. His Supersedeas may not stay a Court of Common Justice from proceeding. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 224 Vntill the Lord Chancellor doe dissolve the said Commission by a Supersedeas. 1656 T. FOSTER *Laymans Lawyer* To Rdr. The formes of all Mitimus, Supersediās, Certioraries. 1658 *Practick Part of Law* (ed. 5) 2 The Clerk of the Supersedeas, who makes Writs to supersede the Outlawing of persons. 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Ref. Necess.* 339 The Justices allowed a Supersedeas to stay an Assise, where the Defendant was in the service of the King in his Wars beyond the Seas. 1753 *Scots Mag.* XV. 63/2 His Majesty granted a supersedeas of the parliament's arrest. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. ii. 166 By writ of privilege, in the nature of a *supersedeas*, to deliver the party out of custody when arrested in a civil suit. 1853 T. I. WHARTON *Pennsylv. Digest* (ed. 6) 221 The effect of a supersedeas lawfully ordered is to annihilate a commission of bankruptcy.

b. More fully, *writ of supersedeas*.

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 299/2 In such cases as writtes of Supersedeas of Privilege of Parliament be brought and delivered. 1566 [see SIGNIFY v. 6]. 1634-5 *Irish Act* 20 & 11 *Chas. I.* c. 10. to 2 His Majesties writs of supersedeas are often times directed to the justices of peace requiring them to forbear to arrest or imprison the parties aforesaid. 1772 *Lonch. Chron.* 26-28 Mar. 304/2 His Majesty's writ of supersedeas was on Tuesday last served on Joseph Greenleaf, Esq. late a Justice of the Peace for the county of Plymouth, requiring him to cease all further proceedings in that office. 1885 *Law Rep.* 20 Appeal Cases 226 An averment which required to be proved, by a writ of supersedeas.

c. *attrib.* and *comb.*

c. 1475 *Plumpton Cor.* (Camden) 30 One which hath bene of late supersediās mounger. 1770 J. CHAMBERLAIN *Pres. St. Gt. Brit.* v. 667* Supersedeas Office, is in the Poultry-Compter, London.

+2 *fig.* Something which stops, stays, or checks; const. *for*, *of*, *to*, also *from*, *phr.* to give a *supersedeas* to, to check. *Obs.*

1555 *Act* 2 & 3 *Phil & M.* c. 18 § 1 Which Commissions so bearing a later date have been a Supersedeas & clere discharge unto, the said former Commissions. 1590 GREENE *Orl. Fur.* (1599) B. j. b. To set a Supersedeas of my wrath. 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* vii. xxvii. 157 A Supersediās for her loue was euerie new-come friend. a. 1610 BABINGTON *Wks.* (1622) II. 127 Sweet Death is a Supersedeas for all [*sc.* diseases]. 1619 W. V. *To Rdr.* in *Hugron's Wks.*

II. 428 That will be no *Supersedeas* vnto them from death. 1642 D. ROGERS *Naaman* 58 If God had not discharged him from it by a Supersedeas to his ordinary Charge. 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xii. § 10 To intermit our watch, to slacken our diligence, to give a Supersedeas to industrie. 1662 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 18 § 1 (1679) 337/1 Neither Gods promise, nor Abrahams faith theieon gave any Supersedeas to his duty in prayer. 1686-7 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 354 If your Gown had been burnt, it might have been lookt upon as a tacit *super Sedes* to your further progress in those studies. 1737 L. CLARKER *Hist. Bible* (1740) II. 208 Saul with joy receives this Supersedeas of the Sanhedrim's commission by a divine command.

Hence + *Supersedeate v. trans.*, to stop the procedure of, to countermand.

1641 FRYNE *Antipathus* 44 Requiring him to supersedeate his Mandates.

+ *Supersedement. Sc. Obs. rare.* [*f. SUPERSEDE* + *-MENT*, after med. *L.* *supersedementum*.]

Postponement, adjournment.

1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 271/1 A Letter to Schir Wilham Stueveling of the Kere, with a protection and respitt and supersedement to him, his men, for all actions movit or to be movit agais him or thaim. 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. I. IV. 66 Alwayes with grite lenitie and supersedment of tyme.

Supersedence (-sɪ d'ens) *rare*. Also *-cedence*. [*f. SUPERSEDE* + *-ENCE*; cf. med. *L.* *supersedentia* (*f. sursedance*)] = *SUPERSESSION*.

1793 HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII. 79 The supersedence of the exercise of those functions being a measure of great delicacy and magnitude. 1834 H. O'BRIEN *Round Towers* 176. 303 St Patrick having established Christianity here [*sc.* in Ireland], in supersedence of a religion, the most prominent symbols of which were snakes, cockatrices, and serpents. 1882 *Rep. Ho. Reps. Proc. Met. U.S.* 597 The supersedence of Cornish rollers was a natural sequence of improved mechanism and method.

Superseder (s'pə'si:z d'ax). [*f. SUPERSEDE* v. + *-ER*.] One who or that which supersedes.

1786 MME. D'ARLAV *Diary* 25 Sept. My presidency was abolished by the sudden return of its rightful superseder. 1835 BROWNING *Paracelsus* iv. 346 The delights you vain would think The superseder of your nobler aims. 1882 G. ALLEN *Calvin Cloud's Cal.* v. (1883) 28 The remaining gauds, sharks, and lamprays all show signs of depending mainly upon smell, their modern superseder show signs of depending mainly upon sight.

|| *Supersedere* (s'pə'si:z d'ax rɪ). *Sc. Law*. Also *-cedere*. [*L.* (see *SUPERSEDE*)] A judicial order granting a debtor protection against diligence of creditors (see *DILIGENCE* 1), also, a private agreement amongst creditors to postpone action against a debtor for a certain time.

1547 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX. 70 Writtings to the person of Dysart for the laird of Glareitis supersedeate fra the an. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. i. III. 758 Gevand him ane superseder to be unperswaid for certane yeiris next to cum for ony dettis. 1630 *Sc. Acts Chas. I.* (1614) V. 224/2 Anent the grievance given in be the burrows touching protections and Supersederes. 1714-26 GINZON *GUTHRIE Monogr.* 29th (1900) 60 They racked all their wits to get my Superseder stopped. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xliii. Mr. Sweepclean, *sedate pantsifer*, or, in your own language, grant us a superseder of diligence for five minutes. 1866 G. J. BELL *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 50 The creditors generally consent to a superseder of diligence. 1898 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. A creditor who commits a breach of supersedeate is liable to the debtor in damages.

Superseding, vbl. sb. [*f. SUPERSEDE* v. + *-ING*.] The action of the verb *SUPERSEDE*.

+1. Postponement, delay. *Obs.*

1637-40 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 92 The King's Commissioner desired the superseding of the pronouncing of the final sentence till first the King should be advertised of it.

2. *Supersession. Also attrib.* (or *ppl. a.*).

1805 JAMES *Mitli Dict.* (ed. 2), *Superseding signal*, a signal hoisted on board a ship, giving notice that some individual has been deprived of his authority. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.*, *Superseding* (*Polit.*), a term applied to any officer in the army, or navy, who succeeds to the identical situation of another by special appointment. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xxvii. 441 Hilary had read the superseding orders. 1909 R. LAW *Tests of Life* xvi. 320 An implied correction, a tacit superseding of the popular belief.

Supersedure (-sɪ d'iu). *U.S.* [*f. SUPERSEDE* + *-URE*] = *SUPERSESSION*.

1788 HAMILTON *Federalist* II. 319 An implied supersedure of the trial by jury, in favour of the civil law mode of trial. 1865 *Even Standard* 12 May. An announcement of the removal or supersedure of Sherman. 1866 ALGER *Solit Nat & Mau* iv. 211 The supersedure of actual companionship by an ideal one. 1894 *Forum* (U.S.) Feb. 683 The Cabinet which had just come into power, by supersedure of the Wilcox ministry the day before.

+ *Supersedinate, v. Obs.* [*f. late L. super-sedinare*, pa. ppl. stem of *super-sedinare*, *f. super-SUPER* - 2 + *sedinare* to sow, *SEMINARE*. Cf. *It. soprassedinare*, Sp. *sobresedinar*, Pg. *sensinar*.]

1. *trans.* To sow on the top of something previously sown. Also *absol.* Chiefly *fig.* with allusion to the parable of the tares (Matt. xiii. 24, 25). Hence *Supersedinated ppl. a.*

1640 *Tr. Cairn's Ang. Peace* 30 Would that Chanty.. would suffocate these supersedinated tares of contentions. 1677 REYNOLDS *Sermon* 22 July (1658) 17 While there is corruption in our Nature, and an envious man to supersedinate, there will still be men that will be differently minded. 1681 JER. TAYLOR *Clericus Domini* 20 That cannot

be done with joy, when it shall be indifferent to any man to supersedinate what he please. 1690 C. NRSSE *Hist.* 4 *Myst. O & N. Test.* I. 67 The envious one comes after to super-sedinate and sow his tares.

2. To sprinkle with an additional layer.

1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* 135 Laying of Clean Wheat-Straw upon the Beds, super-sedinating and over-strowing them thick with the Powder of bruised Oyster-Shells.

+ *Supersemination. Obs.* [*ad. late L. super-sēminatio*, -ōnem, n. of action *f. super-sēminare* see *prec.*] A sowing on the top of something previously sown. So + *Superseminator*, one who 'superseminates'.

1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* iii. 16 (1865) 789 God did never sow it [*sc.* the seed], it is the enemy's supersemination of tares. 1640 BASTWICK *Ld. Bishops* v. E. 2, No sooner was the wheat of the Gospel sown, but that wicked one had his Supersemination of Tares of manifold errors. 1659-61 Hrv. *1111 Hist. Ref.* Ded. (1674) A. 2 b. They were no more then Tares. And being of an after sowing (a Supersemination, as the Vulgar reads it). 1679 C. NRSSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 140 Satan, that Super-Seminatōr, sows his tares in the night.

Super-sensibility. 1. a. e. [*SUPER-* to] Excessive or abnormal sensibility.

1905 *19th Century* 9 Aug. 205 This supersensibility, unless under stern control, is not devoid of danger.

Super-sensible, a. (sb.). [*SUPER-* 4 a.]

That is above the sensible; beyond what is perceptible by the senses.

1803 [implied in b.]. 1828-32 WEBSTER (citing Murdock) 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Uses G. Men Wks.* (Bohn) I. 280 Genius is the naturalist or geographer of the super-sensible regions, and draws their map. 1862 STREPHEN *Ess. Burnier* 225 An apparently necessary relation between the sensible phenomenon and the supersensible reality. a. 1881 A. BARRATT *Phys. Metempsych.* (1882) 20 It cannot... give any solidity or reality to a supersensible hypothesis.

b. *absol.* or *as sb.* That which is supersensible.

1803 *Edin. Rev.* I. 254 The glory of illuminating his countrymen in purisms and supersensibles. 1856 MASON *Ess. Biog. & Crit.* 34 In Shakespeare there was a tendency towards the supersensible and invisible. 1881 SHAIRP *Asp. Poetry* iii. 69 So far then poetry and religion are akin, that both hold of the unseen, the supersensible.

Hence *Super-sensibly adv.*

1868 A. B. ALCOCK *Tablets* 16 A creed dealing thus supersensibly with the elements must have fertilizing properties.

Super-sensitive, a. [*SUPER-* 9 a.] Extremely or excessively sensitive. Hence *Super-sensitively adv.*, *Super-sensitiveness.*

In first quot a mistranslation of G. *übersinnlich* (see *SUPERSENSUAL* 1 note and quot 1833).

1839 J. BIRCH *Tr. Goethe's Faust* 182 Thou super-sensitive, most sensual wooer!—A girl nose-leads the mighty-does! 1840 HOOD *Open Quest.* iv. What is the brute profanity that shocks The super-sensitively-serious feeling? 1864 WEBSTER, *Super-sensitiveness*, excessive or over sensitive; morbid sensibility. 1880 MISS E. S. PHILLIPS *Sealed Orders* 300 Her super-sensitive ear detects the scratch of her mother's pen. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xxvii. 1 He self-combating plovichy of the super-sensitive. 1895 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Westm. Gaz.* 22 July 2/3 That sectional supersensitiveness which tends to keep apart the two wings of the great National party.

Super-sensory, a. [*SUPER-* 4 a.] Above or independent of the organs of sense.

1883 GURNEY & MYERS in *Forth. Rev.* Mar. 441 The excitement of danger or imminent death has a potent influence in facilitating the transference of supersensory impressions. 1886 MYERS *Phant. Living* I. Introd. p. lxx. Telepathy, the supersensory transference of thoughts and feelings from one mind to another.

Super-sensual, a.

1. [*SUPER-* 4 a.] That is above or beyond (the power of) the senses, or higher than what is perceptible by the senses; also, relating to such things as transcend sense; often = spiritual.

In translations and echoes of Goethe's *Faust* (*Martha's Garden*), 'supersensual sensual' renders G. *übersinnlicher sinnlicher* (FRIER).

1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div.* 60 His most agreeable and supersensual Companion and Fellow labourer in the Evangelic-angelic Work. *Ibid.* 99 A Diaphanous Manifesto and perspicuous Demonstration... ever from supersensual sight and intellectual Vision. 1816 COLERIDGE *Statesman's Man* (1817) 360 The paramount gentlemen of Europe held high converse with Spenser on the idea of supersensual beauty. 1833 *Tr. Goethe's Faust* 148 Thou super-sensual, sensual lover, a chit of a girl leads thee by the nose. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 12 45 The Rationalist measuring supersensual objects only by logical and other terrestrial apparatus. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* vi. (1875) 248 Supersensual love, having its seat in the soul. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i. (1873) 149 Sensual proof of super-sensual things. 1874 LENNVSON *Mel. in & V.* 107 Such a supersensual sensual bond As that gray cricket chirp of at our hearth. 1885 STYVENSON in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 550 [The writer's] pattern, which is to please the supersensual ear, is yet addressed to the demands of logic.

b. *absol.* with the.

1858 LYTTON *What will he do?* vii. xxiii. In our inmost hearts there is a sentiment which links the ideal of beauty with the Supersensual. 1865 LECKY *Europ. Mor.* II. iv. 106 [Religion] allures them to the super-sensual and the ideal.

2. [*SUPER-* 9 a.] Extremely sensitive. *rare.*

In quot 1835 a misunderstanding of Goethe's *übersinnlich* (see note on sense 1 and quot 1833).

1835 R. TALBOT *Tr. Goethe's Faust* (1839) 422 Thou sport of super-sensual desire! A little Gypsy leads thee by the nose. 1867 SIR E. B. LYTTON in *Lett. Robt. 1st Earl of Lytton* (1906) I. ix. 207 The 'Gyges and Candaules' have [*sc.*] some dangerous supersensual lines which I advise you to reconsider. It will not do for you to be 'Swinburnian'.

Hence **Supersensualism**, supersensual thought or doctrine, **Supersensualistic**, of or pertaining to supersensualism; **Supersensually adv.**, in a supersensual manner.

1883 E. Hooker *Pref. Poet's Mystic Div* 66 The very Spirit of the Mind is elevated, supersensually and superlatively sublimed. 1881 CUNNINGHAM *Hist. Theol.* (1864) II xxiii. 191 The neology of Germany combining easily with a sort of mystical supersensualism was fitted to interest the feelings. 1865 *Reader* 22 July 89/3 All merely supersensualistic theories. 1906 Sir O. Loder in *Hibbert Jnl* Jan 330 It [sc. Christianity] postulates a supersensually visible and tangible vehicle or mode of manifestation.

Supersensual, *a* [SUPER- + *sensual*] = **SUPERSENSUAL**. Also *absol.* with the

1809-10 COLLEIDGE *Poetend* (1837) I 209 Whatever is conscious self-knowledge is reason, and in this sense it may be safely defined the organ of the supersensual. 1825 — *Aids Refl.* (1848) I 276 Spiritual truths and objects supersensual. 1853 MEYER *Relig. Rom. Emp.* xxix. (1865) III 372 Their rejection of supersensual theories went only to the denial of a resurrection of the body. 1872 LINDON *Elem. Relig.* in 32 Man is regarded as composed of a body, and of a single supersensual nature, which is sometimes called life or soul, and sometimes spirit. 1876 *Athenaeum* 16 Dec 865/2 A remarkable case of supersensual perception.

Hence **Supersensualness**.

1865 tr. Strauss' *Life Jesus* II ii xcvi. 414 On these words the whole of the supersensual supersensualness [cf. **SUPERSENSUAL** 1, note] of that Gospel is distinctly stamped. **Superservice** Nonce-rendering of **HYPEDULIA**, *q. v.*

1825 SOUTHEY *Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 470 The hyperdulia, super-service, or ultra-devotion to the Virgin.

Superserviceable, *a* [SUPER- + *serviceable*] More serviceable than is required or fitting, doing or offering service beyond what is desired, officious.

1805 SHAKS *Lear* ii i 19 A glasse-gazing superserviceable finical Rogue. 1815 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVIII 112 A piebix or an adjacent whensoever it is officious or superserviceable. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. Conserv. Wks.* (Bohn) II 276 What a compliment we pay to the good Spirit with our superserviceable zeal! 1883 J. HAWTHORNE *Dust* II 34 Shopkeepers bowed in their doorways, rubbing superserviceable hands. 1901 W. MORISON *Johnston of Warriston* iv 21 Even the rashest and most superserviceable of his officials on the spot could do nothing.

Hence **Superserviceableness**.

1881 *Philad. Record* No 3412 2 The insolent superserviceableness of professional detectives.

Supersession (*s'p'ersesh* [jan]). Also 8-9 -*cession* [ad. med. L. *supersessio* (-*cessio*), -*ōnem*, *n* of action f. *supersess-*, *supersedere* to **SUPERSEDE** Cf. F. *supersession*.] The action of superseding or condition of being superseded.

† 1. Cessation, discontinuance. *Obs.* 1515-20.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [copying Cotgrave], *Supersession*, a superseding, a leaving off, or giving over.

2 The setting aside, abrogation, or annulment of a rule, law, authority, conditions, etc.

1790 FALKER *Horae Pauli* v (1809) 167 Our Epistle avows in direct terms the supersession of the Jewish law, as an instrument of salvation even to the Jews themselves. 1798 *Bay's Amer. Law Rep.* (1809) I 192 The election of a new sheriff was a supersession of the former's office. 1859 TYNANT *Ceylon* vi in II 73 Their chiefs and headmen, insulted by the supersession of their authority. 1893 *Times* 3 June 9/4 The supersession of a number of amendments by the application of the closure to a whole clause.

3 The removal of a person from office and substitution of another in his place; also, the passing over or setting aside of a person in promotion.

1802 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1839) I 306 My supersession must have been occasioned, either by my own misconduct, or by an alteration of the sentiments of the Governor General. 1809 *Ibid.* IV, 370 These officers are injured by the temporary supersession of themselves by their juniors. 1841 EDMUNSTONE *Hist. India* xii iv. II 667 He immediately gave the appointment of commander-in-chief to Ahmed Khan Bangash, in supersession of Najib u doulah. 1894 WOLSELEY *Maj. Genl.* I, 25 Captain Aylmer was made Admiral over his head. This supersession followed soon upon his eldest brother's disgrace. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec 11/1 The disciplinary action taken by the Board of Admiralty involved the supersession of one officer and the censure of another.

4 The process of displacing, or condition of being displaced by another.

1855 G. B. WOOD *Treat. Pract. Med.* (ed. 4) I 227 *Supersession*. By this process is meant the displacing or prevention of one affection by the establishment of another in the seat of it. 1865 *Times* 25 Jan 12/6 That vessel since her supersession for Her Majesty's personal use by the Victoria and Albert. 1895 M. PATRISON *Casualty* 187 It is the fate of science that the books, in which it is consigned, are in a constant state of supersession. 1892 LYNDKAR *Phases Anim.* Lxv 37 The supersession of the Pterodactyls by the Birds as the lords of the air. 1912 W. H. STEVENSON in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan 22 1016, The supersession of *aratum* by *carruca* among the Gauls.

Supersessive (*s'p'ersessiv*), *a*. [f. L. *supersess-*, *pa. ppl* stem of *supersedere* to **SUPERSEDE** + -*ivē*.] Having the quality or character of superseding, taking the place of something or some one displaced.

1817 G. S. FABER *Eight Diss.* (1845) I 170 The name Russia instead of being a modern appellation supersessive of Muscovy, is one of very remote antiquity. 1881 FAIRBAIRN *Life Christ* vii 117 A new faith supersessive of the old.

So **Supersessor**, = **SUPERSEDER**, **Supersessory** *a* = **SUPERSESSIVE**.

VOL. IX.

1883 FAIRBAIRN *City of God* iii in (1876) 174 Schools that have denied God have had to coin supersessory and substitutive terms, like 'Substance' or 'Force', 'The Unknown' or 'The Unconscious'. 1894 *Q. Rev.* Oct 567 His supersessor was only known as a youthful nobleman.

† **Superspe** *nd*, *v* *Sc. Obs.* Variant of **SUPEREXPEND**.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit. Wench* 397 That super spendit eull spreit, spylit of all vertu. 15 — *Poems* xii 23 Sum super expendit [v. r. superspendit] goes to his bed. 1558 *Extr. Rec. Burgh. Peebles* (1879) 257 To be ansuier of the rest of the taxt that he is superspendit. 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 94 The Knight wov sa wonder pure in hand And alwayis superspendit. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x, 450 When their owne Irish Rent masters haue any voyage for Dublin, or peaduenture superspendat at home in feasting of strangers.

† **Superstit**, *a* *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *superstit*, -*stit* - see **SUPERSTITIO**.] Surviving.

1623 BUCK *Rich. III* (1646) 69 That charge, to honour Father and Mother, is not to be understood, only of our Parents superstitis, and living here with us, but our forefathers. † **Superstitiate**, *v* *Obs. rare* -1. In 7 -*ciate*.

[f. **SUPERSTITIOUS**. see -*ATE* 3.] *trans.* To regard superstitiously.

1688 BUNY *in Saints' Privilege* § 68 Wks 1692 I 271/2 The Jews, when they superstitiated the Gift, in counting it more Honourable than the Altar.

† **Superstitio** *Obs.* 1515-20. [f. L. *superstit*, -*stis* (1 *super* - **SUPER** - + *stis*, unaccented f. *stat*, *pa. ppl* stem of *stare* to stand) + -*it*, -*is*.] (?) Power of survival.

1654 VAUGHAN *Flores Solis* 11 76 The people are the many waters, he turn'd their foth and fume into pearls, and wearied all weathers with an unimpaird Superstitie.

Superstition (*s'p'ersit* [jan]). Also 5-7 -*ition*, 6 -*ition*, -*ition*, -*ition*, -*ition*, -*ition*. [a. OF. *superstitio* (= It. *superstizione*, Sp. *superstición*, Pg. *superstição*) or their source L. *superstitio*, -*ōnem*, *n*. of action f. *superstare* to stand upon or over, f. *super* - **SUPER** - + *stare* to stand.]

The etymological meaning of L. *superstitio* is perhaps 'standing over a thing in amazement or awe'. Other interpretations of the literal meaning have been proposed, e.g. 'excess in devotion, over-scrupulousness or over-ceremoniousness in religion' and 'the survival of old religious habits in the midst of a new order of things'; but such ideas are foreign to ancient Roman thought.]

1. Unreasoning awe or fear of something unknown, mysterious, or imaginary, esp. in connexion with religion; religious belief or practice founded upon fear or ignorance.

1538 STARKY *England* (1878) 139 They [sc. monks'] solitary life, wch hath brought forth, wyth lylt profyt to the publicke state, much supersticyon. 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 30 Where the Deuyll is residente vp wyth all superstition and Idolatrie, sensing, holye water, and newe service of menes inuenting. 1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v iii § 2 Superstition is, when things are either abhorred or observed, with a zealous or fearefull, but erroneous relation to God. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii xxvii 155 A man may stand in fear of Spirit, through his own superstition. 1653 JCR TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1* ix 126 It is superstition to worship any thing besides the Creator. 1679 ADAM SMITH *IV* IV. v. 1 (1904) II 435 Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* iv Wks 1851 V 372 Wherever superstition is so established as to form a regular system, this desire of penetrating into the secrets of futurity is connected with it. 1808 PRYOR *Sources Mississ.* (1810) iii App. 24 The people's superstition is so great that they are running after the holy father in the streets, and endeavoring to kiss the hem of his garment. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Christ* iv. vii (1864) II 367 A copious list of miracles wrought by certain images, showing the wretched superstition into which the worship of images had degenerated. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* li, Nero had fits of superstition.

b In particularized sense. An irrational religious belief or practice; a tenet, scruple, habit, etc. founded on fear or ignorance.

1402 *Pol. Poem.* (Rolls) II 56 Fouie general synnes, sett up bi Sir Adam, Jakke, among your maistres, ceditious, supersticion, the gloutouns, and the proude. 1432-50 tr. Higden (Rolls) II 283 Diverse supersticiones began of ydolatrie. 1549 *Homilies* 1, *Serm. of Good Wks* iii (1859) 61 Other kinds of papistical superstitions as of Beads, of Lady Psalters and Rosaries. 1608 SHAKS *Per* iii i 50 1st *Sailor* The sea workes hie, The Wind is lowd, and will not lie till the Ship Be clear'd of the dead. *Per*. That's your superstition. 1660 JCR TAYLOR *Deat. Dubit* n in rule 13 § 23 465 When they began to say, that all wine was an abomination, they pass'd into a direct superstition. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* i iv 75 By Religion's being corrupted into Superstitions, which indulge Men in their Vices. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* x II 621 The notion would still prevail that the kindly office is the ordinance of God in a sense different from that in which all government is his ordinance. It was plain that, till this superstition was extinct, the constitution could never be secure. 1866 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I vi 11, 160 The Portuguese have a superstition according to which the soul of a man who has died, leaving some duty unfulfilled is frequently known to enter into another person.

2. An irrational religious system, a false, pagan, or idolatrous religion. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1526 TINDALE *Acts* xxv. 19 They hadde certayne question agaynst him off their awne supersticion. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Turks* (1621) 5 The Turks received the Mabometane superstition. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii vi 120 The present Jewish superstition. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commonw.* 564 (Mohammed) making him [sc. Ali] the head of his religion, with the title of Caliph. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 15 Unwillingly his rest Thir Superstition yields me. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl* 4 July, A conference

with his friend Voltaire, about giving th last blow to the Christian superstition. 1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* viii § 1, 402 These authors regard the latter [sc. Buddhism] as the ancient and indigenous superstition of the East.

b. A religious ceremony or observance of a pagan or idolatrous character. Now *rare* or *Obs*. 1529 SIRLTON *P. Sparrow* 1350 The Phitoness by her supersticyons, And wonderful condicions, rayssed vp. Samuel that was dede. 1604 E. GIBBONS *D'Astoria's Hist. Indies* iv xxx. 293 They did assemble there for their dances and superstitions. 1608 HEYWOOD *Lycere* ii 1, Qui superstition's ended, sacred priest, Since we have had free answer from the gods. 1849 ROCK *Cl. Fathers* i in 294 The heathen Britons made use of balls of crystal in their idle superstitions.

† c Religious observance. *Obs. rare* -1.

1523 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xii viii 63, I sweir tharto be the onplesand well Of Stiv, Quhaus only dreidfull superstition heyr. The Goddis kepis, that name dar it forswyre.

† d. Idolatrous or extravagant devotion. *Obs*.

1625 FLETCHER, etc. *Lover's Progress* iii iii, May I not kiss ye now in superstition? For you appear a thing that I would kneel to.

† 3. 'Over-nicety; exactness too scrupulous' (J., 1755). (Cf. **SUPERSTITIOUS** 3) *Obs. rare* -0.

4 *transf.* (from 1). Irrational or unfounded belief in general; an unreasonable or groundless notion.

1794 HUTTON *Philos. Light*, etc. 107, I am afraid there are many men of science that only believe the theory of heat and cold in prejudice or superstition, i. e. without having seen its evidence. 1851 SPENCER *Social Statics* xii, 209 Of the political superstitions, none is so universally diffused as the notion that majorities are omnipotent. 1868 M. PATRISON *Academ. Orig.* v 120 The superstition of the law-courts that a man can eversee rights of property after his death to all time.

Hence **Superstitious**, *a*, characterized by superstition, superstitious; **Superstitiousness**, *n*, one given to superstition, or holding superstitious beliefs; **Superstitiously**, *adv.*, free from superstition.

1683 E. Hooker *Pref. Poet's Mystic Div* 44 Doctrines Traditional, 'Superstitious, and Deductual. c. 1850 LADY BLANCHF. BALFOUR *Prayer* in J. Robertson *Remin.* (1897) 54 From careless or superstitious acquiescence where I should inquire, Good Lord, deliver me. 1651 H. MORSE *Second Lash* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 184 The arbitrary precepts of supercilious Stoics, or surely 'Superstitiousists'. 1676 GLANVILLE *Seasonable Reflect.* 139 Melancholy Superstitiousists or distracted Enthusiasts. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* VI 549 the disgusting reverence with which superstitionists have regarded them [sc. the Hebrews]. 1846 WORDSWORTH in *Chr. Wordsw. Mem.* (1851) II 425 A wretched set of religionists, superstitionists ought to say, called Mormons. 1890 A. J. VOGAN *Black Police* xii 188 The 'superstitiousness' training Billy had received.

† **Superstitiousity**, *Obs.* 1515-20. In 5 -*osity*, -*ity*. [a. OF. *superstitiositas* or ad. med. L. *superstitiositas*, f. *superstitiosus* **SUPERSTITIOUS** + -*ity*.] Superstitiousness, *pl.* superstitious beliefs or observances.

1400 *Apol. Loll.* 98 God Almyty kepe vs fro per superstiosites, vanites, erois, and desseyus. 1590 CARTON *Chron. Eng.* i fol. vi/1 They were deceyved by deuyles, & great superstiositie in y^e cytee was made.

Superstitious (*s'p'ersit* [jan]), *a*. Also 4-7 -*ious*, 5 -*ycious*, 5-6 -*ycious*, 6 -*oyous*, -*ycious*(e), -*icious*, -*ituous*, *Sc.* -*itius*. [a. OF. *superstitiosus* (= It. *superstizioso*, Sp. *pg. -icioso*), ad. L. *superstitiosus*, f. *superstitio* **SUPERSTITIO**.] 1. Of the nature of, involving, or characterized by superstition.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T 544 To maken hise lapes and his wretchednesse Of swich a supersticious cursednesse. 1426 LYDG *De Gul. Pilgr.* 20234 That I may repressen llynn erous and thyn folye, Groundyd on Astrology, Wych ne be nat virtuous, For they be supersticious. 1538 BAI *Three Lawes* 865 With 17y^e superstitiousouse. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Just.* iv 136 Shall we denie that it is a superstitious woihippyng, when men do throwe themselves downe before bread, to worship Christe therein? 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* i, ii § 8 68 In their Superstitious belief, of Ghosts, Spirits, Demons, Devils, Fayries and Hob goblins. 1776 GIBSON *Decl.* § 4 xiv (1782) I 508 Fear is commonly superstitious. 1866 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1877) II 241 The superstitious terror with which that meteor shower would have been regarded in old times. 1894 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix § 1, 588 [To the Puritans] It was superstitious to keep Christmas, or to deck the house with holly and ivy. *transf.* 1888 KYD *Household Philos.* Wks (1901) 258 The Husband commeth not with those prophane and superstitious cleppings as the delicate and wanton Louer doth. 1791 PAIN *Rights of Man* (ed. 4) 104 To unhinge it from the superstitious authority of antiquity.

b. **Superstitious uses** (Law): see quot 1827.

1596 BACON *Max & Use Com. Law* i x (1630) 52 The statute of Chantries that willeth all lands to be forfeited, given or imployed to a superstitious use. 1602-3 in *Coke Reports* (1604) iv 106 b, Intant que le statute [sc. 1 Edw. VI, c. 14] per expres parols abrogate & tolle tous tiels superstitious uses queux fuerent d'auer continuance a tous iours. 1715 *Act 1 Geo. I*, Stat. ii. c. 50 (*Heading*) To enquire of the Estates, of Popish Recusants, and of Estates given to superstitious Uses. 1790-1 *Act 31 Geo. III*, c. 32 § 17 1827 JARMAN *Powell's Devises* II 13 Superstitious uses are declared to be waste lands, tenements, or goods, are given for the maintenance of persons to pray for the souls of dead men in purgatory, or to maintain perpetual obits, lamps, &c. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v. *Charities*, The history of the law of charities prior to the 43rd Eliz. c. 4, which is emphatically called the Statute of Charitable Uses, is extremely obscure. It is clear that no superstitious uses are within the purview of the statute.

2. Subject or addicted to superstition, believing or practising superstitions

1526 TYNDALE *Acts* xvii 22 Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are somewhat [1534 to] superstitious
1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poeme* iii xxii. (Arb) 267 To abuse the superstitious people, and to encomber their busie braynes with vaine hope or vaine feare 1598 SHAKS *Alley* 17 iv 36 The superstitious idle-headed Eld Receiv'd 'This tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth 1671 MILTON *P R* ii 296 It seem'd., to a Superstitious eye the haunt Of Wood-Gods and Wood Nymphs 1797 BURKE *Lett to Capt Woodford* 11 Feb. I am extremely superstitious, and think his coming into it was of evil augury 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* i 188 Prone to the error, common in superstitious men, of mistaking his own peevish moods for emotions of pious zeal 1882 PRATTAN *Midston Life Greece & Pal* 251 The Maronite sect, which is a very ignorant and superstitious sect

absol (with the) 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Superstition*, The Punishment allotted by several Councils for the Superstitious, was to fast a Month in Prison 1723 *Nature* 14 Aug 607/2 The omen of blood was viewed with some alarm by the superstitious in the village

† b. Idolatrously or extravagantly devoted *Obs*
1581 LYLIN in *T Watson's Poems* (Arb) 30 Were not men more superstitious in their praises, then women are constant in their passions 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII*, iii 1. 131 Haue I Lou'd him next Heau'n? Obey'd him? Bin (out of fondness) superstitious to him? a 1704 T. BROWN *Beauties* Wks. 1730 I 42 My superstitious love adores them all.

† 8. Over-scrupulous; punctilious; extremely careful or particular. *Obs*

1535 [see SUPERSTITIOUSLY 2] 1553 EDEN *Treat. Newe Ind* (Arb) 10 Yf anye superstitious head shall thinke it a heynous matter in anye poynte to contrary Sanct Augustyne, 1590 SWINBURNE *Test* 5 It is rare if at the last; after long and superstitious reuolution, one man at least among so many subtle heads doe not espie some defect or excesse in the definition. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* 261 They [spideis] haue giuen themselves to curious and superstitious hunting, watching and spying their prey. 1617 MORVSON *Itin* iii 221 The Germans are so superstitious in this kind, as a Gentleman may haue an action against him, who saith hee is no Gentleman 1648 J. BRAMONT *Psyché* i cccxiii, Shall squeamish He my Pleasures harvest by Fond superstitious coynesse thus prevent? 1680 OTWAY *Orphan* ii 1, The superstitious Statesman has his sneer 1826 [implied in SUPERSTITIOUSLY 2].

4. Used in or regarded with superstition; venerated, observed, or believed in, in the way of superstition Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1566 in Peacock *Engl Ch. Furnit.* (1866) 120 The mass bookes and all other popish and superstitious bookes 1595 in *Mail Club Misc* 1 77 To absteyne fra keeping of superstition dayes 1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Reu* i iv, Pulling downe a superstitious crosse. c 1618 MORVSON *Itin*, iv v. i (1603) 399 The sweating of stones, Nodding of Images, and like superstitious Miracles. 1666 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) 140 To cleanse away the Filth of the superstitious Victims [sic sacrificed oxen]. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant Crew*, *Superstitious-Pies*, Mine'd, or Christmas Pies, so Nicknam'd by the Punitans, or Precians, tho' they can Eat em a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Dec 1657, An ordinance made that none should any longer obsejve the superstitious time of the Nativity (so esteem'd by them) 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* ii 177a 23 An arch, decorated with a variety of superstitious figures 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* xx. 436 The room contained some superstitious spots

† b. Magical; having or credited with supernatural efficacy. *Obs*

1412-20 LVDG *Chron Troy* 1. 363 Per was noon helpe pat vaille myt ageyn be curs'd charmys, þei wer so strong and superstitious. c 1450 *Mankind* 313 in *Macro Plays* 12 To defende me from all superstitious charmys. 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii xxxvi 225 All those Impostors, that pretend by the helpe of familar spirits, or by superstitious divination of events past to foretell the like events in time to come [1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, s.v. *Magia*, Superstitious Magic consists in the Invocation of Devils.]

† 5. Extraordinary, excessive; superfluous *Obs*
c 1407 LVDG *Reason & Sens* 430r Eke Phedra lovede hyr some yn love, Whos love was superstitious. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Alfonso* viii, Ther eis folke superstitious or capalle that they may not be contented with fewe wordes 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* I. 150 Certain sinister reports and superstitious slanders 1638 Sir T. HFRAR *T Trav* (ed 2) 301 They have such a superstitious conceit of their owne merit and temper [etc] 1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat* v 243 Let us take heed wee bee not all condemned by God, for being Fellows, *de se*, for wilfull murdering our owne lives, with our knives by our superstitious eating.

Superstitiously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a superstitious manner.

1 In the way of superstition; with irrational religious belief or observance

1552 ANP HAMILTON *Catech* 21 b, To defend their self aganis fyre, water, sword, with certene takinnis or wringis superstitiously 1561 T. NORTON *Calen's Inst.* i xi (1644) 37 Because God will not be worshipp'd superstitiously, therefore whatsoever is given to idols is taken from him 1611 SHAKS *Wint T.* iii iii 40 Dreames, are toys, Yet for this once, yea superstitiously, I will be squar'd by this. 1686 FLOR *Stiffordsh.* 207 The common people superstitiously believe, that us very dangerous to break a bough from it. 1767 S. PATTERSON *Another Trav* I 375 The superstitiously-zealous in their own way, they would shew like a company of saints. 1847 C. BROWNE *Yane Eyre* xi, But that neither scene nor season favoured her, I should have been superstitiously afraid. 1882-3 Schaff's *Engel Relig Knowl*, III 2268 Friday is superstitiously held to be an unlucky day.

† 2. Over-scrupulously; punctiliously; with excessive care or exactness *Obs*.

1535 JOVE *Apol Tindale* (Arb) 39 Here thou seist whether Tindale is brought for so superstitiously steking to onely one significacion of this worde *Resurrectio* 1659 HAMMOND *Annot. Ps.* xxxi. 6 That heathen men .are. wont to apply

themselves to false gods observing their responses most superstitiously 1676 HOBBS *Liad Pief* (1686) 8 A fault proper to Translators, when they hold themselves too superstitiously to their Authors words 1725 WAITS *Logic* iv 1, Neither of these two Methods should be too scrupulously and superstitiously pursued 1797-1823 D'ISRAELI *Cut Let.* *Hist New Words*, But we have puritans or precisians of English, superstitiously nice 1826 BENTHAM *Chrestom* 292 For division, the dichotomous mode is most to be commended, but it ought not to be every where hunted out too superstitiously and anxiously

Superstitiousness. [-NESS] The quality or character of being superstitious.

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 233 b, The contemplacyon of such turneth eyther to superstitiousnes, or else to a fantastical curiozite 1548 CRANMER *Catech.* 0 iij b, Superstitiousnes of beades, and confidence in oure owne merites 1657 J. WAITS *Scribe, Phaisse*, etc i 232 As there is no popishnesse, so, I do not see what superstitiousnesse there can be in it 1835 RAWLINSON *Egypt & Babylon* v. 83 He showed an equal superstitiousness when he would not allow himself to commence the work of restoration, until he had first waited for a 'fortunate month' 1908 *Q Rev* Apr. 483 One trait of the barbaric mind—superstitiousness.

|| **Superstratum** (s'ūpəstrə'tīm). Pl -strata [mod L, neut. sing. of pa. pple. of L. *superstruere* to spread over, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to lay down, strew.] A stratum or layer deposited over or upon something; an overlying or superficial stratum.

1806 *Amer. State Papers, Ind Affairs* (1832) I 737 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix xxviii, First out of, and then back again to chaos, The superstratum which will overlay us 1840 LVELL *Princ Geol* ii vii. (ed 6) II 79 The superstrata were precipitated into hollows prepared for them

Superstruct (s'ūpəstr'ukt), v. Now *rare* or *Obs*. [f. L. *superstruct*, pa. ppl stem of *superstruere*, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *struere* to build.] *trans.* To build upon something else; to construct upon a foundation; to erect as a superstructure.

a. Usually fig. or in fig. context. (Very common in the latter half of the 17th c.)

a 1643 LD. FAULKLAND, etc *Infallibility* (1646) 20 All that Master Chillingworth's large Booke hath superstructed on this foundation 1646 HAMMOND *Tracts* 81 What small ground it hath as a foundation to superstruct any other doctrines upon. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer no Jewes* 1 The Author first layes down six Conjectures, upon which he superstructs the maine Fabrique of his Work and Arguments 1687 PERRY *Pol Arist* i (1692) 21 The effects of their Policy, superstructed upon these natural Advantages, and not as some think upon the excess of their Understandings a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* i 1 § 8 (1740) 18 This he lays down for a Foundation whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach 1779-81 JOHNSON *L P Pope* Wks 1787 IV. 99 Those on whose approbation his esteem of himself was superstructed. 1819 J. HORS *Anastasis* (1820) I vi 224 This artificial exterior, this refinement of appearance, were the more remarkable from the simplicity of mind, the singleness of heart, on which they seemed superstructed

absol 1642 Sir S. D'EWE *Autobiog.* (1845) II. 294 Lady Win hath laid a foundation of hope for mee, upon which I must beseech you to superstruct. 1661 POWER *Exp Philo* Pref (1664) C 4, Though he have erroneously superstructed upon his Experiments 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist Bible* (1740) II 210 Daily improving and increasing and superstructing upon that foundation

b. More rarely *lit*; occas in reference to natural structures. (Also *absol*.)

1644 EVELYN *Sylva* xviii 39 Vitruvius tells us, that the Morasses about Ravenna were pild with this Timber [sc. alder], to superstruct upon. a 1687 PERRY *Treat Naval Philos* I. 11, The Cabins and what is usually superstructed upon the upper Deck. 1831 T. HORS *Ess Orig Man* II 28 Former masses inorganic and lifeless superstruct in unbroken cohesion with them other later parts having all the essential attributes of organization, life and growth 1843 Mrs ROBERT RHONE, etc. I 309 Upon which, in latter times, the Moors had superstructed a fortress

Hence Superstructed *ppl a*; Superstructing *vbl sb*

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* ii Wks 1674 I 278 Doctrines apt to obstruct or intercept the superstructing of Christian life *Ibid* xi 300 It were unreasonable to wonder at this constancy in particular superstructed errors, whilst [etc] 1826 G. S. FAIRB *Diffic Romanism* (1853) 374 note, Their superstructed doctrinal decisions 1831 T. HORS *Ess. Orig Man* I 29, I have cleared away all later, more partial and more superstructed attributes not only of mind but even of matter

† **Superstruction.** *Obs* [ad. L. **superstructura*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *superstruere* see prec Cf. SUBSTRUCTION]

1 = SUPERSTRUCTURE

a. fig or in fig. context

1624 USSHER *Serm* 22 The untime of the faith here spoken of, hath reference to the foundation as that which followeth of a perfect man to the superstruction and perfection 1638 CHILLINGW *Relig Prot* i iii § 57 165 You must believe the Church Infallible in all her proposals, be they foundations, or be they superstructions 1650 HOBBS *De Corp Pol* 125 For the Points of Faith necessary to Salvation, I shall call them Fundamental, and every other Point a Superstruction 1683 E. HOOKER *Po Porridge's Mystic Dev* 71 Rotten Foundations, superstitious superstructions

b. *lit.* or in physical sense. *rare*.

1612 SELDEN *Illust Drayton's Polyol* x 165 A great water, which could endure continuance of no heauy superstruction. a 1687 PERRY *Treat Naval Philos* I. 11, The superstructions upon the upper Deck

2 The action of building upon something *rare* or *Obs* 1864 in WENSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Superstructure (s'ūpəstr'uktiv), a. (sb) Now *rare*. [f. L. *superstruct*— see SUPERSTRUCT and -IVR.] Belonging to the superstructure; = SUPERSTRUCTURAL. opposed to *fundamental*.

1642 FULLER *Answ to Dr Fenne* 8 If it bee written it is superstructure and not fundamental, written Laws, that were not Lawes before written, are repealeable and alterable 1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* xvii Wks 1674 I 319 Nothing but the removing his Fundamental error can rescue him from the superstructure 1903 R. BRIDGES *Poems Classical Prose* 1 p 228 Laying foundation of its knowledge in physical law, erecting Superstructure of all a new Science of Man

† B sb Something belonging to or constituting the superstructure. *Obs*

1625 MOUNTAGU *App. Casar* 120, I divided also the objects of erring or not erring, two wayes into Fundamentals, or superstructures 1644 HUNTON *Vind Treat Monachy* v 37 The Common Lawes, which are the basis and foundation of this Government, the Statute Lawes being but after superstructures

So **Superstructor**, one who builds a superstructure; **Superstruc'tory** a, = next.

1650 R. HOLLINGWORTH *Essc Unsup'd Powers* 16 You subvert all seiled Lawes, whether fundamental or superstruc'tory. 1652 R. ROBINSON *Christ all xxii* (1656) 424 A house whose corners are laid with precious stones, and whose Superstruc'tory stones are all lively stones. a 1734 NORTH *Exam* i iii (1740) 193 Was Oates's Narrative a foundation or a Superstructure, or was he one of the Superstructors or not?

Superstructural, a. [f. next + -AL.] Belonging to or constituting a superstructure.

1884 TRAILL in *Macm Mag* Nov 30/1 The argumentative foundation which has been made to bear so vast a superstructural conclusion 1893 *Home Missionary* (N Y.) July 144 Foundational rather than superstructural.

Superstructure (s'ūpəstr'uktiv), -(-f) [f. SUPER- 3 + STRUCTURE, after *superstruere*, *superstruction*. Cf. F. *superstructure* (from 18th c.)] That which is built upon something else as a foundation, a structure raised upon something.

1 *lit.* A building considered in relation to its foundation; an upper part of a building, erected upon a lower supporting part, any material structure resting on something else as a foundation.

c 1645 HOWELL *Lett* I ii xv (1892) 126 In some Places, as in Amsterdam, the Foundation costs more than the Superstructure 1679 MOXON *Mech Facet* viii 137 Though the Ground-plates be part of the Carcase, yet I thought it they should be laid before I treated of the superstructure 1738 *Gentl Mag* VIII 378/2 The City Surveyor declared that it would be beneficial to the Superstructure to have the Foundation laid early 1813 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 89 It frequently happens, that the lower part of the building is made of stone, and its superstructure of cob. 1868 LVELL *Princ Geol* xli (ed 10) II 404 The accumulation of the subaerial superstructure of the great cone 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV. 284/2 The superstructure of a bridge consists of the roadway and the beam, arch, or chain used to carry the roadway from support to support.

b *Railway Engineering*. (See quot.)

1864 WENSTER, *Superstructure*, the sleepers, rails, and fastenings, in distinction from the road-bed,—called also *permanent-way*

2. *fig.* or in *fig.* context: An immaterial structure, as of thought, action, etc., figured as being built upon something else as a foundation.

1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang T* iii 224 Lay a good foundation, and then the superstructure is like to stand 1646 J. HALL *More Vac* 20 I drift is the Base whereon the Superstructures of all other wisdom lyes 1668 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* (1712) III 2 In Geometry some plain Propositions are laid down, in order to further I theory, which, as a Superstructure, is to be rais'd upon those Foundations 1701 COWPER *Yardley Oak* 122 So stands a kingdom, whose foundation yet fails not, in virtue and in wisdom laid, Through all the superstructure 1840 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Ranke's Hist* (1897) 449 Every fresh story is as solid a basis for a new superstructure as the original foundation was 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* App 276 The visit to Pope Celestine at Rome has no legendary superstructure

Supersubstantial (s'ūpəsb'stə'nʃəl), a. [ad. late L. *supersubstantiālis* (Vulgate), f. *super-* SUPER- 4 + *substantia* SUBSTANCE: see -AL. Cf. F. *supersubstantiel* (-cel), It *soprasubstantiale*, Sp, Pg. *supersubstantial*.]

1 In allusion to, or as a rendering of, late L. *supersubstantiālis* in the Vulgate version of Matt. vi 11 (translating Gr *ἐπουράνιος*, which is now generally held to mean 'pertaining to the coming day'): Above or transcending material substance, spiritual: esp. in reference to the eucharistic bread.

Cf *IPyel Bible* Matt vi 11 Oure bread ouer other substance

1534 MORE *Treat Passion* Wks 1342/2 That heauenlye and supersubstantiāll breade and cuppe, beyng consecrate with that solemne benediction, is proriabile to the lyfe and saluacyon of the whole man 1550 VERNON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 78 In y^e Lords praiser we say: give us the supersubstantial bread, not this bread that goeth intoo the body; but that bread of everlasting lyfe, which upholdeth the substance of our soule. 1555 CRANMER in *Styrye Eccl Mem* (1721) III. xxx 236, I have sinned against men, whom I have called from this supersubstantial morsel 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Exod xvi. comm., It is our way faring special provision, dailie and supersubstantial bread, til we shal possesse the promised land 1665 WITHER *Lords Prayer* 120 By pre-

ferring the meat that pisheth before that super-substantial Bread of Life which came from Heaven 1854 J BROWN *Disc & Say Our Lord* I iv 245 Give us the super-substantial bread—the bread of life 1899 F. DOLLING in C. E. OSBORNE *Life* x, The Body and Blood of Christ Himself, our daily supersubstantial bread.

2. Above or transcending all substance or being; = SUPERESSENTIAL chiefly of God.

1534 MORE *Treat. Passion* Wks 1339/2 Thys woorde Godde, signifyeth not onely the vntie of the Godheadde, but also the trinite of the three persones, and not onely theyr supersubstantiall substance, but also euery gracious propertie 1602 WARNER *Alb Eng.* xiii lxxviii (1612) 321 Locall vnically each where, super-substantiall, who Knows all that was, is, and is not. 1633 AUSTIN *Medit* (1633) 90 They saw a Starre, with five Beames. 1 Materiall, the Starre in the East 2 Spiritual, the Starre of Faith, in their hearts 3 Intellectuall, an Angel in a Dreame 4 Rationall, the Virgin Marie, 5 Supersubstantiall, Christ himself 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ Philos* ii v. 181 Three persons in the supersubstantiall Divinity 1855 MILMAN *Lat Christ* xiv ii (1864) IX 63 He is the Thearchic Intelligence, the Supersubstantial Being

Hence *su persubstantial* *lity* (rare), *†su persubstantially adv.*, in a supersubstantial manner (in quot. in sense 2). So *su persubstantialitate v* [after *transubstantialitate*] *trans.*, to make supersubstantial.

1606 WHETENHALL *Disc Abuses Ch. Christ* 18 To supersubstantial the blessed bread of the Lords Supper into the cursed Idoll of the Popes masse. 1611 FLORIO, *Soprasubstantialitate*, supersubstantiality 1651 J. FREAKER *Agrippa's Occ Philos* iii v 356 Belief which is a true faith, is supersubstantially above all science and understanding conjoining us immediately to God. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl* App C (1858) I 382 Fluids and ethers, to whatever quintessential thinness they may be treble distilled, and (as it were) super-substantiated.

Supersubtle, -su'btle, a [SUPER- 9 a.] Extremely or excessively subtle; over-subtle.

1599 SANDYS *Europha Spec* (1632) 104 Admiring them in the rest of their super-subtle inventions 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i iii 363 A fraile vow, betwixt an erring Barbanan, and a super-subtle Venetian 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii, xii (ed. 2) 175 The Cabalist as a super subtle transcendent, mounteth from this sensible world vnto that other intellectuall 1823 LAMB *Elia Ser* ii *Child Angel*, By reason that Mature Humanity is too gross to breathe the air of that super-subtle region 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* i (1863) 106-7 Over-informed, super-subtle, too clever for her age. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) II 75 The super-subtle fancies of theosophy 1879 MCCARTHY *Oum Times* II xxiv 221 A tendency to over-refining and super-subtle argument.

So *Supersubtilize v. trans.*, to make over-subtle; *Supersubtilize v. trans.*, to make over-subtly.

1858 MASSON *Milton* I. vi. 443 In him [sc. Donne] there were gathered up, all the tips and clippings of super-subtlety among the Elizabethans 1870 LOWELL *Study Wind*, 245 The filigree of wire-drawn sentiment and supersubtilized conceit.

Su per-superlative, a. (sb.) [SUPER- 4 a.] 'More than superlative', of the very highest quality or degree. Also *sb.*, a degree beyond the superlative.

1607 R. CLAREW tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 65 Supersuperlative knavery. 1642 VICARS *Cod in Manus* (1644) 11 The Archbishop's super-superlative power 1658-9 in *Bunton's Diary* (1828) IV 198 Union is most desirable with biethren Protestants, nay, Protestants of the best profession in the world This is super-superlative. 1875 S. PATRICKSON *Another Trav* I 422 His highest taste—That super-superlative gout 1801 SOUTHWELL *Let. to J. Rickman* 20 Nov. We must create a super superlative to reach the idea of his magnitude.

Hence *Super-superlatively adv.*

1641 'SMECTYMNIUS' *Vind Answ.* Pref. A 4b, Men so transcendently perfidious, and so supersuperlatively unfaithful 1648 E. SIMMONS in T. Wodenote *Herm Theol.* Pref. A 1x b, The malicious Jews were not so super-superlatively vile as to consult his [sc. Christ's] death because he was content in their stead to be accounted as a sinner.

Supertemporal, a¹ (sb.) [SUPER- 4 a.] That is above time, transcending time. Also *sb.*, a supertemporal thing

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* i. iv. § 36 625 Plotinus and Numenius, declare him [Plato] to have asserted, Three Super-Temporals or Eternals, Good, Mind or Intellect, and the Soul of the Universe 1803 N. SAVIN *Chr. Ethics* i. 1 § 4. 8: Our super-temporal and super-sensible being. 1905 J. C. JONES in T. STEPHENS *Child & Relig* v 187 They must have sinned—sinned in a super-temporal state according to Julius Muller

Supertemporal, a² (sb.) *Anat* and *Zool.* [SUPER- 3 c (b)] Situated in the upper part of the temples or temporal region. *b. sb.* A supertemporal bone

1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ Sci.* *Org. Nat.* I 179 The bones that circumscribe the lower part of the orbit. In fishes they are called 'suborbitals' A similar series of bones sometimes overarches the temporal fossae, and are called 'supertemporals' 1889 BUCK *Handb Med Sci* VIII. 155/2 (Descr of Figure) Left supertemporal. *Ibid* 158/2 The great length of the supertemporal fissure, and its dorsal subdivision

†Superterraneal, a *Obs rare* [See SUPER- I a and cf. SUPERTERRANEAL] = next.

1686 PLOT *Staffordsh.* ii. § 42. 133 All which, whether super or subterranean, I take in general to proceed from stagnations in the subterranean Vaults of the Earth

Superterranean (s'ūp'tērā'nān), *a. (sb.)* [f. mod.L. **superterrāneus*, f. *super-* SUPER- I a

+ *terra* earth: see -AN] That is or dwells above, or on the surface of, the earth; above-ground opposed to *subterranean*. Also *sb.*, a dweller above ground or on the earth.

1601 R. KIRK *Secret Commu* i (1815) 3 A superterranean and a subterranean Inhabitant, perfectly resembling one another *Ibid* 6 If any Superterraneans he so subtle, as to practice Sights for procuring a Privacy to any of their Mysteries 1816 G. S. FABER *Org Pagan Idol* III 268 With numerous chambers both superterranean and subterranean. 1827 *Blackw Mag* XXII. 326 The subterranean in fictitious composition must always be subject either to the laws of the superterranean, or of the supernatural 1846 J. DUDLEY *Naology* 365 In what may he called their superterranean structures, their temples 1875 LITLEDAL in *Contemp Rev* Mar 577 This is all we know about superterranean churches before Constantine

Superterraneous (s'ūp'tērā'nās), *a* [f. mod.L. **superterrāneus* see *prec.* and -OUS] = *prec*

1671 PHIL *Trav* VI 2232 The admirable Fabric of the Super-terraneous and Subterranean complex Globe of Earth, Air and Water. 1686 PLOT *Staffordsh* 71 There are many Lakes in the World of Salt water, that have no super-terraneous Vents into the Sea 1825 FOSBROOKE *Encycl Antiq.* (1843) I 112 The Mandræ, or early monasteries of Ireland, are mere superterraneous caverns.

Superterrene (s'ūp'tērā'n), *a.* [ad. late L. *superterrēnus*: see SUPER- I a and TERRENE]

1. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat Hist Westmorel.* iv. 23 The Division of the Waters was made into Waters subterranean, superterrene, and nubiferous 1872 DE MORGAN *Budget Parat* (1872) 137 Gutta percha and Rowland Hill are the great discoveries of our day... gutta percha being to the submarine post what Rowland Hill is to the super-terrene 1881 G. MULNER *Country Pleas* xxi 205 When your progenitors nested or herded in such a superterrene covert

2. Existing or dwelling in a region above the earth; belonging to a higher world = next, 1.

1755 SMOLLETT *Quix.* i. iii. xii. 178, I am positive it began with 'subterranean and sublime princess!' It could not be subterranean, said the barber, but superterranean or sovereign 1866 MILL in *Edin Rev.* CXXIII 328 The gods must live in the perpetual contemplation of these glorious and superterranean existences

Superterrrestrial (s'ūp'tērā'n'strān), *a.* [See SUPER- I a and TERRESTRIAL]

1. Existing, or belonging to a region, above the earth; celestial = *prec* 2 Also *fig.*

1727 EAREBURY tr *Burnet's St Dead* (1728) II 47 Moses described the Formation of all super-terrestrial and terrestrial Bodies 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* VI 554 A confidence in super-terrestrial protection, and a belief in supernatural powers. 1846 DE QUINCEY *Antiq. Sophocles* Wks. 1860 XIV. 203 Ever since the restoration of letters there has been a cabal, for exalting as something superterrrestrial, and quite unapproachable by moderns, the monuments of Greek literature. 1865 tr *Strass's New Life Jesus* i xlv I 422 The change into the superterrrestrial state

2. = SUPERTERRANEAN.

1875 LD BLACHFORD in *Life Ld Coleridge* (1904) II. ix. 252 Subterranean and superterrrestrial operations.

Supertonic. *Mus.* [SUPER- 5 b.] The note next above the tonic, the second of the scale. Also *attrib.* applied to a chord having this note for its root.

1806 CALLCOTT *Mus. Gram.* ii v. 125 The Supertonic, or second above the Key-note 1867 MACFARREN *Harmony* (1892) 128 The chromatic raising of the 3rd in the supertonic chord 1868 OUSELEY *Harmony* xi (1875) 128 The dominant of a dominant, i.e. the supertonic 1883 PROUT *Harmony* xii 135 The chord of the supertonic seventh *Ibid* 144 The dominant seventh resolves on the tonic, submediant, or subdominant chord, or on a supertonic discord.

Supertunio. *Antiq.* Also in L form. [ad. mod.L. *supertunica* see SUPER- 3 and TUNIO *sb.*]

An outer tunic; *spec.* the vestment worn above the dalmatic (or tunic) by a sovereign at his coronation.

1645-6 *Coronation Chas* I (1892) 36 The Deane of Westminster goeth on araying y^e King wth y^e Supertunica, or close Fall a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Apr. 1661, Then [at the Coronation] was put on the coburn, syndon [i.e. colobium sindonis], or dalmatic, and over this a supertunic of cloth of gold. 1843 LYTTON *Last Barons* iv. iii, He looks brave in his gay supertunic. 1860 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng* (ed. 2) 83 King John [in his effigy], wears a supertunic of crimson embroidered with gold 1871 *Proc Soc. Antiq* 15 Jan 216 The rest of the costume consists of supertunic and knite.

†Supervacaneal, a *Obs. rare* [f. L. *supervacaneus* see next and -AL] = next.

1555 HAREFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 115 Though it be with long painted supervacaneall words exorned and set forth.

Supervacaneous (s'ūp'vākē'nās), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. L. *supervacaneus*, f. *super-* SUPER- III + *vacare* to be empty or void see -OUS. Cf. It, Sp, Pg *supervacaneo*.] Vainly added over and above what is essential; superfluous, redundant.

1555 HAREFIELD *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 146 For the avoiding of supervacaneous tediousness we will cut off all such endless matters 1641 J. TRAFER *Theol Theol* viii 373 Account not any part of this venerable Volume to be superfluous or supervacaneous 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Compt* vi 217 As much supervacaneous humour as they had lost, so much new strength they had acquired. 1772 NUGENT *Hist Fr Gerund* II. 85 Conjectural argument is supervacaneous when the words of the oracle are clear. 1825 HENNING *Offic Apt Maximus*, *Indications Postici* (1830) 23 Desire is sufficient, accomplishment, or anything

like an approach to it, supervacaneous' 1838 BEARD in E. G. HOLLAND *Memo J. Badger* xvi (1854) 348 While others contend about the supervacaneous part of religion.

Hence *su pervacaneously adv*; *su pervacaneouslyness*.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouru* vii 178 They might have spared supervacaneously to shew us the difference 1730 BAILEY (fol.), Supervacaneousness

†Supervacuuous, a *Obs.* [f. L. *supervacuus* see SUPER- III and VACUOUS] = *prec.* *adj*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 315 If the wombe should at certain times open it self to expell that is supervacuuous 1633 AMES *Fresh Suit agst Ceremon* ii 442 Those Ceremonies are supervacuuous and vaine 1706 EVELYN *Hist Relig* (1850) II. 285 The Pope may dispense the supervacuuous duties of others (who do more than is required for their salvation) to sinners who have no merit of their own 1799 E. DU BOIS *Puce Fam. Biog* I. p. iv, I shall wave my supervacuuous honours

Supervene (s'ūp'vā'nē), *v* [ad. L. *supervenire*, f. *super-* SUPER- 13 + *venire* to come. Cf. OF *so(u)venir* (mod F. *survenir*), Pr. *sobrevener*, It. *sopravvenire*, Sp. *sobrevener*, Pg. *sobrevir*]

1. *intr.* To come on or occur as something additional or extraneous; to come directly or shortly after something else, either as a consequence of it or in contrast with it; to follow closely upon some other occurrence or condition.

1647-8 COTTERELL *David's Hist* F₃ (1678) 11 Upon a sudden supervened the death of the king 1664 ETON *Maritime Dicaologie* i. iv. 16 New differences and controversies arising and supervening, which they could not judge or determine by the Rhodian Laws 1804 MED. *Jrnl.* XII. 386 Soon after, a vomiting of an offensive and greenish-coloured fluid supervened 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* ii, A bad harvest supervened Distress reached its climax. 1867 PEARSON *Hist Eng* I 409 The king was bruised by the pommel of his saddle; fever supervened, and the injury proved fatal. 1883 *Daily Tel.* 10 Nov 5/2 The marked change which has supervened in the habits and tastes of the junior members of both Universities.

b. *Const. on, upon*, rarely to (the preceding occurrence, condition, etc.).

1691 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* vii. (1693) 29 This power [sc. mutual gravitation], cannot be essential to Matter And it could never supervene to it, unless, infused into it by an immaterial Power. 1831 CARLVE *Jart. Res* iii x, A kind of Jew's hailing and scarnel-piping, to which the frightfullest species of Magnetic Sleep soon supervened. 1850 GLADSTONE *Glean.* V. cxx. 243 Upon this there supervened that idea of royal power [etc.] 1868 — *Free Mund* ii (1869) 43 Upon this local name [Argoion] there had supervened the paramount and wider name of Achaion 1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec., Typhus supervening on a gunshot wound

†2. *trans.* To come directly or soon after, to follow closely (= *supervene upon*, 1 b); occas. to come after so as to take the place of, to supersede. 1725 PHIL. *Trans* XXXIII 392 The Fever frequently supervening a Surfeit. 1768 T. TAYLOR *Probus* I. Diss. 27 It first perceives a thing destitute of ornament, and afterwards the operations of the adorning art supervening its nature. 1820 in *Dr. Buckingham's Mem. Geo.* III (1855) IV 430 This triumph although, it affects the situation is not so decisive, as to supervene the necessity of a change.

Hence **Supervener**, something that supervenes; in quot. applied to a substance added to another.

1656 [J. SARGENT] tr. *T. White's Peripat Inst* 63 When the supervener has aggregated to it self the parts of that humid body wherein the dissolution was made

Superveniencie (s'ūp'vā'nēns), *rare.* [f. SUPERVENIENT: see -ENCE] The fact of being supervenient, or of supervening; supervision

1644 DIGBY *Nat Bodies* xvii § 4. 148 The place is thus, by the superveniencie of a guest of a contrary nature purged from the superabundance of the former ones that annoyed it. 1885 STEVENSON *Prince Otto* i. iv, I would look to the natural superveniencie of a more able sovereign.

†Superveniency. *Obs. rare.* [Formed as *prec.*: see -ENCY] = *prec.*

1647 M. HUDSON *Div. Right Govt* Intro d. viii, Through whose superveniencie the meanest gifts and blessings of nature doe become sufficient to make a man Eternally happy. 1659 *Genil Calling* viii. § 16 The more moderate pains become insensible by the superveniency of the more acute

b. *Sc. Law.* The fact or condition of being supervenient said of a right

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* ii xxvii 136 If they should not be entered before the superveniency a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II 361 *Jus fuit fundatum*, and the superveniency accresses

Supervenient (s'ūp'vā'nēnt), *a.* [ad. L. *supervenient*, -ens, pr. pple. of *supervenire* to SUPERVENE.] Supervening; coming upon something as an extraneous addition; coming on after (and in connexion or contrast with) something else, occurring or appearing subsequently.

1594 ALEX. HUME *Treat Cons* Pref 46 By reason of the cold supervenient winter, I was tyed to the bed 1668 WOTTON in *Reliq* (1672) 557 It shall teach me to reserve myself for such supervenient temptations 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xv 135 If then pure water be putt vpon that chaffe, the subtlest dry partes of it, do easily ioyn to the supervenient moisture 1662 STILLINGFEE *Orig Sac.* iii. ii § 7 The necessity of any supervenient act of grace 1711 in *Narrative Peerage Evidence* (1874) 137 According to the time prescribed be the Act of Parliament or by any supervenient law. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii vi 429 Some other supervenient, additional Insects, laid in after the Apple was grown 1758 JOHNSON *Let to Langton* 9 Jan. in *Boswell*, Some supervenient cause of discord may over-

power this original amity 1839 HALLAM *Lit Eur* III IV. § 114 III 412 It is reasonable to restrain the terms of a promise, where they clearly appear to go beyond the design of the promisor, or where supervenient circumstances indicate an exception which he would infallibly have made 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxxi (1878) 533 'The whole eternal life to follow will be a result not of primeval law but of supervenient grace.

b. Const. to (that which precedes)

1654 HAMMOND *Fundamentals* II § 9 22 That branch of belief was in him supervenient to Christian practise 1662 PERRY *Taxes* 72 A tax supervenient to a mans other expenses 1690 *Inform for Sir T. Dalziel of Bunn* 1 Albeit the Debt now acclaimed was by a Law supervenient to the Disposition

c. Sc. Law. Of a right That is acquired by the disponent subsequently to the act of transmission Also *allusively*.

1644 MAXWELL *Præf. of Chr. Kings* 55 What he had before by hypotactical union only, now he had it by another supervenient Right of merit 1682 *Sc. v. Inst. Law Scot* II xiv § 2 A supervenient Right was found to accresce to the Earl of Lauderdale

Supervening (s'ŭpərvē'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPER- + -ING 1] The action of the verb SUPERVENE, supervision

1667 BOYLE *Orig. Fornix & Qual etc.* (ed. 2) 345 The supervening of a higher Form. 1685 — *Effects of Motion* IV. 42 Bottles, being full of the liquor were firmly stopped before the supervening of the Cold. 1737 WATERLAND *Eucharist* x. Wks 1823 VII 287 It is not the water that confers this benefit, but it is the appointment of God, and the supervening of the Spirit. 1866 BELL *Comm. Law Scot* (ed. 5) II. 7 Although the supervening of an heritable security makes a moveable debt heritable 1862 F. HALL *Hindu Philos.* Syst. 242 In the theory of Berkeley, the world, birth, death, [etc.] are true, and not of such a nature, that they vanish away on the supervening of right apprehension.

Supervening, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That supervenes, supervenient.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year's* xii 153 The imperfection of nature where we stand by our creation, and supervening follies 1682 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot* II xxiv § 2 The supervenient Right accresces without any new solemnities. 1721 R. KEITH II T. 2 *Kenilworth Valley of Lishes* Pref. p. iv. The supervenient Changes that may befall the Soul a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* III III § 71 Though he should afterwards have obtained a decree in his favour on a supervening title 1825 BELL *Comm. Law Scot* (ed. 5) I. 698 Every supervening right acquired by the disponent after the transmission 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Nat. and Voy.* xiv 408 A supervening haze. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* IV. § 26 116 That west front is made up of many unfinished and supervening designs a 1871 GROTE *Life of Pliny* II (1876) 87 The feeling of a supervening liability to the disesteem of others is interwoven with the idea of wrong doing

Supervention (s'ŭpərvē'nshən), [ad. late L. *superventio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervēnīre* to SUPERVENE. Cf. Sp. *supervención*, Pg. *vencção*] The action or fact of supervening, coming on in addition; subsequent occurrence.

1649 BR. HALL *Cases Consc.* IV. vi (1654) 352 An espousal contract may be broken off by the supervention of a legal kindred, unexpected. 1721 BAILLY, A *Supervention*, a coming upon one suddenly 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV 314, I had reason to apprehend a supervention of delirium. 1853 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 2) 38 The only security we know of that life has left the body, is the supervention of chemical decomposition 1858 GLAUSTONE *Homer* III 17 The mere supervention of one race upon another, the change from a Pelasgic to an Hellenic character 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 687 The interval between the accident and the supervention of tetanus.

Supervide, *v. Obs. rare-1*. [ad. med. L. *supervidere*, f. *super-* SUPER- + *videre* to see] *trans.* To look upon, survey.

c 1430 *Lydg. Man. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 78 As I me lenyd unto a joyful place, Lusty Phebus to supervise [MS. *supervive*]. How God Almighty of his grete grace, Hath florished the erthe on every side

Supervisal (s'ŭpərvīzəl), *sb.* Now rare [f. med. L. *supervis*, pa. ppl. stem of *supervidere* see prec. and -AL 5]

1. = SUPERVISION 1

1652 EVELYN *State France Misc. Writ.* (1809) 60 The High Chamberlain of France hath the supervisal, of all officers of the King's bedchamber a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1717) IV 389 The Regulation and Supervisal of the whole Comwe of a Man's Life. 1763 H. WALPOLE *Let. to G. Montagu* 1 July, I do not love to trust a banister or a brush without my own supervisal 1825 *Examiner* 1881 The new buildings are from the designs of different Architects, but subject to the supervisal of Mr. Nash 1839 CARLYLE *Chartism* III. 123 Supervisal by the central government

2. = SUPERVISION 2.

1749 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 17 May, The supervisal of it [sc. the Life of the first Duke of Marlborough] 1752 WARBURTON in *Pope's IVes* IV 42 note, A paper wherein he never had the least hand, direction or supervisal 1762 *ti. Bueching's Syst. Geog.* III 590 [Congresses] annually held for the supervisal of the accounts of the bailiages

Supervisal, *a rare-1*. [f. med. L. *supervis* (see prec.) + -AL 1] Supervisory

1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 559 Ignatius, like Timothy and Titus and Clement and Polycarp, had received his supervisal authority from the immediate hands of an Apostle

Supervisance, *rare-1*. [Formed as prec. + -ANCE.] = SUPERVISION.

1864 BURTON *Scot. Adv.* I. 1 25 He had neglected the opportunity which a supervisance of the wretched and immed finances afforded

Supervise, *sb. Obs. rare-1* Also 7 -VISE

[f. next] The act of supervising; inspection, perusal.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* V II 23 An exact command, That on the supervise no leasure bated

Supervise (s'ŭpərvīz), *v.* Also 9 -VISE. [f. med. L. *supervis*, pa. ppl. stem of *supervidere*. see SUPERVIDE]

† 1. *trans.* To look over, survey, inspect, to read through, peruse *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* IV II 125 You finde not the apostaphas, and so move the accent. Let me supervise the canzonet [= canzonet] 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* V 4, In both my bookes I have objected some particular vice more against him than pumps and pantofoles, which those that have not faith enough to beleue, may toote & supervise 1629 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* viii 78, I supervised the letter of Dr. Hall and Mr. Bedell, which I found in my Father's study 1700 T. BROWN *tr. Fresny's Annals* 10 If any Man has an Inclination to supervise almost all the Conditions of Humane Life a 1712 KEN *Proposals* Poet Wks. 1722 IV 15 All my Omission, supervise, And to what Guilt they all arise To my own self my Vileness shew

† 2. To overlook, command a view of. *Obs.*

1658 R. FRANK *North Mem.* (1821) 127 Those eminent high Highlands, that supervise those shady valleys below them

† 3. *spec.* To read through for correction; to revise *Obs.*

1655 [see *supervising* below]. 1725 POPE *Shaks Wks* I Pref. p. xv, If any were supervised by himself, I should fancy the two parts of Henry the 4th, and Midsummer-Night's Dream might have been so. 1751 EARL ORREURY *Rem. Swift* xvii (1752) 131 Two additional volumes, both which were supervised and corrected by the author

2. To oversee, have the oversight of, superintend the execution or performance of (a thing), the movements or work of (a person)

c 1645 HOWELL *Let. L. L. III*, The small time I supervis'd the Glasne-house, I got amongst those Venetians some smattering of the Italian Tongue. 1667 PRIMATT *City & C. Build.* 58 Add one shilling for every square for the master-builders supervising them 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect* Syst. I v. 672 All is supervised by One Understanding and Intending Cause 1726 LIONI *Albert's Archit.* II 971 You undertake to supervise and complete the work 1856 KANL *Archit. Expl.* II xv 165 My own energies just equal to the duty of supervising our final departure. 1869 *Latest News* 5 Sept. 7 The formation of local committees of vigilance to supervise the police 1914 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan 183 As Papal Chancellor, Albert of Mora supervised the drafting of papal bulls

Hence **Supervising** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1655 tr. *Semede's Hist. China* vi 33 Every one bath the liberty to print what he pleaseth, without the Supervising, Censure, or Licence, of any one 1766 ENRICK *London* IV 188 Who shall have the supervising of all the physicians 1845 STOCQUELIER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 45 The responsibility of the local administration to the two supervising authorities. 1872 *Figure Training* 120 The foot... requiring almost as much supervising care as the figure.

Supervisee (s'ŭpərvīzē), [f. prec. + -EE.]

One who is supervised; *spec.* a person under police supervision

1880 *Standard* 23 Apr. 2/7 Charged, with not reporting himself to the police, under the Prevention of Crimes Act, he being a 'supervisee' under that Act 1891 *Law Times* XCI 204-5 The apprehension of licensees and supervisees

Supervision (s'ŭpərvīzən), [ad. med. L. *supervisio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supervidere* see SUPERVIDE]

The earliest recorded instance of the word is in the 1st Fo (1652) text of SHAKS. *Othello* III. iii 395, where the true reading is 'supervisor' (1st Qo.).

The action or function of supervising.

1 General management, direction, or control; oversight, superintendence.

1640 BR. HALL *Eptic.* II vii 121 Having had the special supervision of the whole Asian Church 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III IV 46 [The chancellor] seems to have had the supervision of charters, letters, and such other public instruments of the crown, as were authenticated in the most solemn manner. 1781 WATSON *Hist. Keddington* (1783) 17 An old donation, for the sustentance of a perpetual lamp to burn before the high-altar in the royal chapel at Islip, under the trust and supervision of the abbots of Westminster. 1846 MCCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 411 The central office at Somerset House for the general supervision and conduct of the business of registration. 1859 *Musketry Inst.* 99 Officers charged with the Supervision of the Musketry Training of the Troops 1877 J. NORTHCOLE *Catacombs* I v 90 The artists worked under ecclesiastical supervision 1877 BLACK *Green Past* vi, The police supervision is very strict

2 The action of reading through for correction; revision by a superior authority. *Hist.* (Cf. SUPERVISOR 3, quot. 1881.)

1881 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 A final supervision of the whole Bible [of 1611], by selected members from Oxford, Cambridge, and Westminster

† **Supervisit**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. SUPER- + VISIT v., after *supervis*.] *trans.* To supervise, look after. Only in † *Supervisit* *sitting ppl.*

1625 T. ADAMS *Myat. Bedlam* 15 Locke vp this vessel with the Key of faith, guard it with supervising diligence. 1616 R. CARPENTER *Past Charge* 51 This charge of supervising diligence

Supervisor (s'ŭpərvīzər), Also 5-6 -VYSOUR, 5-7 -VISOUR, 7 -VISER [ad. med. L. *supervisor*, f. *supervis* (see SUPERVIDE). Cf. OF *superveur* (16th c.)] One who supervises.

1 A person who exercises general direction or

control over a business, a body of workmen, etc., one who inspects and directs the work of others.

Supervisor of the Excise an officer who supervised and inspected the books, etc. of the inferior officers of the department

1454 in H. Anstey *Epist. Acad. Oxon.* (O.H.S.) I 326 William Church, supervisor of ye weks of ye sayd scollis. c 1520 SKELTON *Illegit.* 1808 And here I make the vpon Lyberie 10 be superveysour 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb) 132 Him he sets not as a suruayor and over-see of his manors, but a superveysour of hys childrens conditions and manners. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* St. III xxi 212 Bishop Andrews ever placed the picture of Mulcaster his Schoolmaster over the doore of his study as to be his Tutor and Supervisor 1669 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1670) 38 A Supervisor of the Mills and Works. 1681 *Lord Case* No 2428 4 Captain Robert Rathurst, Collector, and John Gilloway, Supervisor of Excise 1771 BURKE *Let. to R. Shackleton* 31 July, Mr Vansittart, and Mr Ford, and Scrafton, were the only supervisors for the company on board the unfortunate Aurora 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* 123 The sole supervisor of all the edifices of the Peninsula. 1883 in A. J. Adderley *Fisheries Bahamas* 50 Mr Gregor Buccia, a telegraph supervisor, in the island of Lesina, in Dalmatia. 1884 *March Exam* 6 Dec 5/5 Mr Constantine, supervisor of excise, seized the plant [of an illicit still].

† 2. A person appointed by a testator to supervise the executors of the will, = OVERSEER sb 1 b

1456 *Paston Lett.* I 372 The said bill to be put up to the Kyng, whiche is chief supervisor of my said Lord's testament. 1496 in *Somerset Med. Wills* (1901) 340, I make John Pitmanes, the younger superveysour and I bequeithe to him for his labour 10 s. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 56 Other famous and godly men (as superveysours of his testament). 1583-93 GREGG *Alamulus* II Wks (Grosart) II. 240 For the performance of my will, I leave the whole Senate as supervisors. 1637 WOTTON in *Rady* (1672) 54, I do pray the foresaid Dr. Bargrave, and Mr Nicholas Fey, together with Mr John Harrison to be Supervisors of this my last Will and Testament 1672 *Cowell's Interpreter* s.v. It was anciently, and still is a Custom among some, especially of the better sort, to make a Supervisor of a Will, but it is to little purpose 1719 DUNREY *Pitts* V 270 I'me do I make the Supervisor of my Will. 1767 BURN *Eccl. Law* (ed. 2) IV. 97 *mag.* Supervisors [test. Overseers of a will]

3. An inspector of highways; now only U.S. a road-master on a railway

1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph. & M.* c 8 § 1 Yf the Carnages shall not be thought needefull by the Supervisors to bee occupied upon any of the said days. 1755 *Dict. Arts & Sc.* IV s.v. Supervisor formerly was used for surveyor of the highways. 1868 Road supervisor [see ROAD sb 10 b]. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 65 He is often assisted by a master carpenter, master mason and track-supervisors; the latter having charge of the track on a sub division of the line.

† 4. A keeper or curator. *Obs. rare.*

1691 WOOD *Alth. Oxon* II 431 Cosmo the great Duke of Tuscany made him Supervisor of his Medals.

5. In some of the United States, An elected officer, or one of a board of such officers, charged with the administration of a township (Cf. SELECTMAN)

1882 A SHAW in *Forth. Rev.* Oct 491 The supervisor is both a town and a county officer. He is general manager of town business, and is also a member of the County Board, which is composed of the supervisors of the several townships.

† 2. An onlooker, spectator, observer *Obs.*

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* III III 395 (Qo 2) Would you the supervisor, grossly gaze on? 1610 *Hist. no. m.* II 234 These admirable wits of Italy Are curious supervisors over strangers.

3 One who reads over, esp for the purpose of correction; a reviser. Now rare or *Obs.*

1624 BEDDILL *Lett.* VI. 101 The Supervisors of the Canon Law, acknowledge, that this sentence is not found. 1687 DRYDEN *Hand & P.* Pref. p. III, I am now inform'd both of the Author and Supervisor of his Pamphlet. 1732 BENTLEY *Milton's P. L.* Pref. a. II, That Edition is without Faults, because He [sc. Milton] had chang'd his old Printer and Supervisor, 1808 W. WILSON *Hist. Diss. Ch.* I 44 Archbishop Bancroft, who was supervisor of the present translation, altered it in fourteen places 1881 N. T. (Rev. Vers.) Pref. 8 These supervisors [of the 1611 version] are said by one authority to have been six in number, and by another twelve

Supervisorship, [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office of a supervisor. Also, contextually, the function of a supervisor; a body of supervisors.

1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 349/1 Th' office of Supervisorship of our Werks. 1643 *Three Lett.* 28 Did we ever think it possible both Houses should ever pretend to such a supervisorship over that trust? 1691 I. HALE *Acc. New Invent* p. cv, The abuses done to those Rivers, may well call for the Supervisorship of some particular Person or Persons 1772 BURKE *Let. to W. Dowdeswell* 7 Nov. He offered me the first place in a supervisorship of three. 1783 W. F. MARTYN *Geog. Mag.* II 107 The supervisorship of fourteen grammar-schools. 1895 *Chambers Jnl.* XII 817/1 That January which, had the poet exciseman lived, would have witnessed his promotion to a supervisorship

Supervisory (s'ŭpərvīzərī), *a* [f. L. *supervis* SUPERVISE + -ORY 2] Having the function of supervising; of, pertaining to, or exercising supervision

1847 in WEBSTER 1848-9 CALHOUN *Disc. Const. & Govt* U.S. Wks 1863 1, 180 The Senate, in addition to its legislative, is vested also with supervisory powers in respect to treaties and appointments 1854 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* III 63 A supervisory and sleepless Providence. 1879 D. J. HILL *Bryant* 147 His introductions to publications upon which his work was mainly supervisory, rather than constructive

transf. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII. 238/2 (Telephone) Two auxiliary incandescent lamps ('supervisory lamps') are introduced in such a way that, so long as the receivers of both subscribers are removed from the hooks, the lights do not glow.

Supervi sure. *rare*⁻¹ [f. L. *supervis*- SUPERVISE + URE] Supervision
 1769 BURKE *Let to Mary Rockingham* 13 Aug. The naval force would not be sent, unless the court should consent to name the commander of that force one in their commission of supervisure.

† **Supervive**, *v.* Obs. [ad late L. *supervivere*, f. *super*- SUPER- + *vivere* to live Cf. *survivre* to SURVIVE] To live beyond or after another person, an event, etc. = SURVIVE. *a. intr.*

a 1552 LFLAND *Hum.* (1768) 11 33 William was slain, and Alice supervivid 1597 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 304/1 The last of the four persons, for aidais supervivand 1648 HERRICK *Hesper* (title of poem) Great Spirit's superviv 1654 EARL MONM. tr. *Bentwig's Was's Rinders* 10 Assuring them that they shall always see me after superviv in me, in favouring and protecting them 1672 BARROW *Serm. Ps. cxii* 9 Wks. 1687 1 450 He [sc. the bountiful man] supervives in the heart of the afflicted, which still rejoices in the ease which he procured him

b *trans.* To outlive.
 1286 SANDYS in J. Cartwright *Chapt. Hist. Yorks* (1875) 137 Myne eldest sonne hathe supervived him. 1634 I. JOHNSON *Pary's Chyrurg.* 11 (1678) 46 Neither doth Death give an end to that hatred, but it supervives their Funeral. 1706 CLARKE *Let. to Mr. Dodwell* (1718) 8, I beseech you, if the Soul be such what Revolutions in Nature will it not be able to resist and supervive?

So † **Supervi vant**, a survivor; † **Supervi vency**, survival.

c 1555 HARRIS *Field Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 281 The strange bloody spectacle when the one brother was butcher to the other, and the supervivant beheaded not long after 1659 T. WHITE *Middle State Souls* 10 The Stoicks acknowledged the soul's supervivency after the decay of the body

† **Superviver**¹. Obs. *rare*. [f. prec. + -ER.] A survivor.

a 1614 DONNE *Biadvatores* (1644) 62 The charity of the Supervivers imputed to them Baptisma fluminis, as they hope, or at least, Sanguinis, for that they saw.

† **Superviver**². Obs. *rare*. In 6 -or. [app. f. SUPERVIVE + -ER², as in *trover*, *user* For the variant in -or, cf. CESSER.] (app.) Survival.

1544 *Richard Will.* (1544) 33 The holl lands ar cumme unto me by force off supervivor off the saide William Herryson

Supervolute (*sū'pavōlūt*), *a. Bot.* [ad. L. *supervolutus*, pa. pple. of *supervolvēre*, f. *super*- SUPER- + *volvere* to roll] Applied to convolute leaves one of which envelops another in the bud, or to veneration in which this occurs; also to the lobes of a gamopetalous corolla each of which overlaps the next in the bud like convolute petals, or to æstivation in which this occurs

1833 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 410 *Supervolute* (supervolutiva). 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 146 When a convolute leaf encloses another which is rolled up in a like manner, the veneration is supervolute. 1880 A. GRAY *Struct. Bot.* iv. § 2 (ed. 6) 139 In *Convolvulus* and *Datura* the narrow plait in the flower-bud overlap one another in a convolute way, when they are said to be Supervolute

So **Supervolutive** *a.* [ad mod. L. *supervolutivus*, see above and -IVE], applied to veneration or æstivation in which the leaves or corolla-lobes are supervolute.

Supervveening, *a. nonce-wd.* [Formed by substitution of prefix SUPER- for OVER-] = OVERWEENING.

1862 LYTTON *Str. Story* xli. The insane have no attribute more in common than that of supervveening self-esteem.

Superyse, variant of SUPRISE Obs.

† **Supet**. Obs. *rare*⁻¹. [app. f. SUP v. 1 + -ET. Cf. *suppet*, *soppet*] = SURFING *vbl.* sb.¹ 2.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Sam.* xii 8 The which takynge meele mengide togidur, and melynge in his eyen she sethilde the suppetis [1388 soupyngis]

† **Supeter**. Obs. *rare*^{-o}.

1611 CORER, *Solterets*, supetets, foot-peeces of Armour, Armour for the feet [1680 HARFORD tr. *Gaya's Traité*]

Supinate (*sū'pinet*), *v. Physiol.* [f. L. *supināt*, pa. ppl. stem of *supināre*, f. *supinus* SUPINE *a.*] *trans.* To turn (the hand or fore limb) so that the back of it is downward or backward; also, to turn (the leg) outwards. Opposed to PRONATE.

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 322 When the hand is in pronation, this muscle supinates it 1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 73/2 The hand was supinated 1849-52 *Ibid.* IV. 157/1 The patient is unwilling to attempt to pronate or supinate his hand. 1855 HOLDEN *Hum. Osteol.* (1878) 152 The biceps can supinate, as well as bend the fore arm.

Supination (*sū'pināshən*). [ad. L. *supinatio*, -ōnis, n. of action f. *supināre* see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *supination*, It. *supinazione*, etc.] There is no evidence in support of Johnson's def. 'the act of lying with the face upward'

Physiol. The action of turning the hand or fore limb so that the back of it is downward or backward; the position of a limb so turned. Opposed to PRONATION. Also *attrib.*

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 62 They [sc. the muscles] can perform flexion, extension, pronation, supination, the 'lonick motion, circumgiration. 1745 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII 296 A gummatous Swelling upon the upper Head of the Radius on the right Arm, checking the Motion of this Bone in Pronation and Supination. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 286/1 Bones so articulated together as to admit of scarcely

any degree of supination. 1872 H. V. *Phys.* vii 171 When the palm is turned upwards the attitude is called supination 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art. Massage* iv (ed. 4) 59 He [sc. the masseur] does not use pronation or supination movements till after he has massed the forearm and the articulations of the elbow

b *Fencing.* (See quote.)

1805 A. GORDON *Treat. Sa. Defence* 17 Then project the thrust, rolling your hand still more in quarte, or supination 1890 A. HUTTON *Fixed Bayonets* 152 Gloss, *Supination*, the position of the word-band with the nails upwards

Supina to-extensor, *a. Anat.* [f. *supināt*- (used as combining form of L. *supinātus* supinated, in sense of SUPINATOR) + EXTENSOR.] Applied to the mass of supinator and extensor muscles of the fore or hind limb, or their action

1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 28 The muscles on the dorsal aspect of the leg and foot form a supinato-extensor mass 1890 *Ibid.* 169 The fibres on the dorsal aspect, having a supinato-extensor action, take a similar direction

Supinator (*sū'pinātor*). *Anat.* [mod. L., f. *supināt*-, *supināre* to SUPINATE + -OR. Cf. F. *supinateur* (16th c.)] A muscle by which supination is effected or assisted, *spec.* one of two muscles of the fore-arm or fore limb, *supinator radii brevis* and *supinator radii longus*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 783 The second supinator which is the shorter anseth fleshy. 1770 PENNANT in *Phil. Trans.* LX 323 The tendinous muscles have much the same effect on the tail as the supinator and pronators have in turning the hand. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 389 In rolling the arm, the rotators round on operate with the muscles called supinators 1872 HUMPHRY *Myology* 42 In the dorsal aspect, the short or deep extensor is connected only with the lower edge of the supinator

attrib. 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol. Hist.* IV 172 Insects cannot have the Supinator and Pronator muscles 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I 839/1 The supinator and pronator muscles are all inserted into the radius

Supine (*sū'pān*), *sb. Gram.* Also 6 *supyne*, -in. [ad. L. *supinum*, neut. sing. (sc. *verbum* word) of *supinus* (see next) cf. F. *supin*. The word was applied by Roman grammarians to the gerund as well as the supine.] In Latin grammar, applied to forms of a verbal noun, the one an accusative singular ending in -*ium* or -*um*, used with verbs of motion and called the *first* or *former* supine, the other a locative singular ending in -*ū* or -*itū* (varying in early times with a dative singular in -*ui*, -*ui*), used with adjectives and called the *second* or *latter* supine.

The term is applied by some grammarians to the English infinitive with *to* (OE *to scāwianne*, mod. Eng. *to show*).

a 1522 LULY *Gram. Rudim.* in *Collet's Editio* (1537) Div. Ther cometh of a verbe deruyred a parte called a supine lyke the participle of the preterites. These are 11 The first endeth in *um*, and his signification is active The seconde supine endeth in *ū* & his signification is passive [*Introduct. Gram.* (1549) B. 11], Called the fyrste supyne.. called the later Supyne] 1530 PALSGR *Introduct.* p. xxxvii, I set out all his rotes and tenses as the latin grammarians have done the preterites and supines of such verbes as be of any diffycultye 1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 1 Observe the Radix of words, and the Supines of Verbs, and they will direct to write right a 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead. Chas. & Cl.* (1907) 216 Grammarians, meer Traders in Gerunds and Retainers of Supines 1831 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1859) II 220/1 School-boys believe that Gerunds and Supines will be abolished, and that Currant Tarts must ultimately come down in price 1854 ANDREWS & STODDARD *Lat. Gram.* 77 The supine in *um* is called the former supine; that in *ū*, the latter. 1894 W. M. LINDSAY *Latin Lang.* § 88 The 1st supine is also found in Umbrian, e.g. *asertato etu* 'observatum ito' In the Romance languages the Supines have been lost. 1898 SWEET *New Engl. Gram.* § 2314 Of the large number of verbs which take the infinitive in Old-English the greater number are now followed by the supine.

Supine (*sū'pān*, occas. *sū'pān*), *a.* In 6 *Sc. supyne*. [ad. L. *supinus* (whence OF. *suppin*, Pr. *supin*), *supin* (n), It. *Sp.* *supino*), f. Italic **sup-*, root of *super* above, *superus* higher' see -INE¹.]

1. Lying on one's back, lying with the face or front upward. Also said of the position. Often predicatively or quasi-adv

Sometimes used loosely for 'lying, recumbent'

c 1500 KENNEDY *Passion of Christ*, At Cumberlaine Tyne 1290 Apoun his bak he did ly on suppyne. 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 268 The position or manner of lying of the sickman, eyther prone that is downward, or supine that is vpward. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iv vi. 193 That women drowned swim prone but men supine, or upon their backs, are popular affirmations, whereto we cannot assent 1658 — *Hydriol* iv 21 They buried their dead on their backs, or in a supine position 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx and Alcione* 295 Where lay the God And slept upine, his Lambs display'd abroad 1715 *Pope's Iliad* iv 603 Supine he tumbles on the crimson sands a 1788 *Port. Chirurg. Vks* II 57 When the patient is in a supine posture. a 1806 H. K. WHITE *'Ye unseen Spirits'* 4 As by the wood-spring stretch'd supine he lies 1876 *Trans. Chincal Soc.* IX 72 Having placed the patient in the supine position 1881 J. PAVN *Grafs from Horn* vi, The ancient Romans, taking their meals, as they did, supine, and resting on one elbow.

b. Of the hand or arm. With the palm upward, supinated.

1658 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv vii 165 The Radius makes the whole Arm prone or supine. 1805 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* 1148 The rustic Phidyle should hold out her supine hands 1868 LIVINGSTONE *Last Years* 35 Nov (1873) 1 346 The Africans all beckon with the hand, to call a person, in a different way from what Europeans do The

hand is held, as surgeons say, prone, or palm down, while we beckon with the hand held supine, or palm up

c. (a) Of a part of the body. Situated so as to be upward; upper, superior.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* b 5, 1 Their fins are foure, two in the prone part, two in the supine, & circumvallate round *Ibid.* The eyes (of fishes) are in the supine part of their heads 1826 KIRBY & SR. *Entomol.* xxviii III 415, I have seen a fly turn its head completely round, so that the mouth became supine and the vertex prone *Ibid.* xlv. IV. 268 *Supine* Surface. The upper surface

(b) *Bot.* See quot., and cf. PHOCUMBERT a 2 1853 MACDONALD & ALLAN *Bot. Wordbk* 32 *Supine*. The face of a leaf is called the supine disc

d. *transf.* Sloping or inclining backwards *poet.* 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* 11 373 If the Vine On rising Ground be plac'd, or Hills supine, Extend thy loose Battalions. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam.* xiii 414 The prow and stern did curl, Horned on high, like the young moon supine 2. *fig.* Morally or mentally inactive, inert, or indolent.

1603 [implied in SUPINELY 2] 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* 11 i. iv. 11 301 I through their contempte, supine negligence, extenuation, wretchednes & peevishnes, they indoe themselves. 1630 DONNE *Serm. Easter-day* (1640) 246 So also did they fall under the rebuke and imprecation of the Angell for another supine inconsideration 1650 SIR E. NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) I 198 The Pr of Orange, died of the Small Pox thro' the supine negligence or worse of some of his Physicians. 1732 BENKELEY *Alciph.* iv § 13 The lazy supine airs of a fine gentleman 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng.* iv (1806) IV 225 They lived in the most supine security 1779 BOSWELL *Let. to Johnson* 17 July. A supine indolence of mind 1807 JENKINSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 72 The first ground of complaint was the supine inattention of the administration 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* iv 181 The supine slaves Of blind authority 1852 L. HACKERAY *Esmond* i v, He awakened up from the listless and supine life which he had been leading

a 1806 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 1 36 So supine negligent are they

† b *Supine* of indifferet to, negligent of. (Cf. LISTLESS *a.*) Obs. *rare*.

1724 WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 195 A profane mind that is altogether supine of religion

c Not active; passive

1843 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* ii v 111 § 21 The stream in their hands looks active, not supine, as if it leaped, not as if it fell. 1878 H. S. WILSON *Alpine Ascents* 11 ix In which the body is supine while the faecy remains active.

Supinely (*sū'pānli*), *adv.* [f. SUPINE *a.* + -LY²] In a supine position or manner.

1. On one's back Also *transf.* of inanimate things. Chiefly *poet.*

1656 COWLEY *Unacount* ix 2 Underneath thus Myrtle shade, On flowry bed, supinely laid. 1703 ROWE *Fair Penit.* Epil 15 Who Shores at Night supynely by her Side. 1706 *Prior Cantab.* 3 Beneath a verdant Lawel's ample Shade, Horace, immortal laid, supinely laid 1759 *Phil. Trans.* LI 305 I the patient being supinely placed upon a steady table, I caused his hands and feet to be tied together 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* Bound 429 Now, he lies A helpless trunk supinely, at full length 1871 R. ELLIS tr. *Catullus* xvii 4 Let it [sc. the bridge] plunge to the deep morass, there supinely to welter. *Ibid.* xxxi 11 Here I languish alone, supinely dreaming.

2 With lack of exertion or attention; inertly, indolently; † passively.

1603 B. JOHNSON *Synonym.* ii. ii. 382 If hee, for whom it is so strongly labour'd, Shall, out of greatnesse and free spirit, be Supinely negligent 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Reh.* iii § 54 This doctrine.. was most supinely and stupidly submitted to 1681 DRYDEN *Spain.* *Prior* iii 111, But when long ty'd, and found supinely good, Like *Esop's* Log, they leapt upon his back. 1691 RAY *Creation* ii (1704) 296 Neither is the Aqueous Humor, as some may supinely imagine, altogether useless 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 302 The Spammers, who are the most supinely negligent people in the world. 1749 SMOLETT *Regic.* ii iv Shall I, alas! Supinely savage, from my ears exclude The cries of youthful woe? 1781 COWPER *Hops* 198 If priest, supinely droning o'er his charge 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat.* *Phil.* i 11 § 65 74 Supinely and helplessly carried down the stream of events.

Supineness (*sū'pānnes*). Also 7 *supiness*. [f. SUPINE *a.* + -NESS.]

1. Supine behaviour or state of mind; inertness.

1616 J. EARLE *On Mr. Beaumont* 55 Thy Workes .Nor with that dull supinenesse to be read, To passe a fire, or laugh an houre in bed 1678 *Lively Oracles* Pref § 2 That irreligion, piepossession, and supiness which the pursuit of sensual pleasures certainly produces 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 63 ¶ 12 He. wonders at the supineness with which their works have been hitherto perused. 1800 MILL *R. & P. Govt.* ii. (1805) 21 All the negligences, indolences, and supinenesses of mankind. 1868 *PEARCE Water-farm* viii 87 If through supineness, or over-confidence, the favorable opportunity is wasted. 1898 R. B. O'BRIEN *Life C. S. Parnell* ix 125 The agitators acted with vigour and ability, the Government with supineness and stupidity

2. 'Posture with the face upward' (J.). *rare*^{-o}

† **Supinity**. Obs. [ad. L. *supinitas*, f. *supinus* SUPINE: see -ITY.]

1. = SUPINENESS 1

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Pref.* a vj b, To lue altogether in a carelesse supinitie. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii 34 Their relations falling generally upon credulous Readers, they meet with prepared beliefs, whose supinities had rather assent unto all, then adventure the trial of any. 1705 in *Pa. Hist. Soc. Mem.* x Coast so ill guarded, by the supinity of the governors and captains of the frigates. 1728 MORGAN *Algeria* II 1 218 Spanish Passiveness and Supinity 1750 BEAUVIS *Lex. Literat.* Pref (1752) p vii, To remedy which, and to supply the Supinity of others.

b. Physical inactivity or sluggishness. *rare*⁻¹.

1725 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Drospy*. When the Dropsy proceeds from the real indisposition of the Liver, it's known by Litherness or Supinity of the Belly.

2. = SUPINENESS 2 rare.

1638 JUNIUS *Pauit* *Ancients* 295 I hat the breast and belly be not so put forth as to bow the backe, seeing all supintie is odious. 1755 in JOHNSON

† **Supire**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [a. OF. **supier*, *sopier*, var. *souspurer* to SUPSIRE.] *intr* To sigh.

1590 BUREL *Pilgr* 1 in Watson *Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) 11 34 Than softlie did I souffe and sleep, Spytyng, quills wyryng, My tender bodie to. *Ibid.* 11 48 My spieit supirs and sichs maist sau

Supie, variant of **SORIE**.

1899 WARNER *Capt. Locusts* 19 Fortifying himself against the temperature by means of a cigar and occasional *supies*

Suple, obs. form of **SUPPLE**, **SUPPLY**.

Supota, obs. form of **SAPOTA**.

Supowall, variant of **SUPOWELL Obs.**

† **Suppable** (sw'p'bl), *a. rare* Now *Sc* [f. *SUP* v. 1 + *-ABLE*] That may be supped.

1483 *Cath. Augl.* 372/1 Suppabile, *soñibus, sorbabulus* 1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* viii xvii, Such victuals as are new to such as are supable, as new cheese, or curds out of the milk-pail 1825 JAMISON s. v. Thai kail ar sae saut they're no suppable

† **Suppage**. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *SUP* v. 1 + *-AGE*.] Used to represent Gr. *ὑποφωτισμός* (Philo *Περὶ βίου θεωρητικοῦ*, ed. Mangey, p. 477)

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxix § 6 For foodie they had bread, for suppage salt, & for sawce herbes

† **Suppalpation**. *Obs. rare*. [f. *L. suppalpāt-*, *suppalpāri*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 21 + *pālpaō* = stroke, coax. see *-ATION*.] Coaxing, wheedling.

c. 1625 BE. HALL *St. Paul's Combat* II Wks 1634 II 450 Let neither buggs of feare, nor suppalpations of favour weaken your hands from laying load upon the beast of error 1656 — *Servus Ps. ciii* 34 Wks 1662 III. 197 If plausible suppalpations, if restless importunities will hoyse thee, thou wilt mount.

† **Supparasitatie**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *L. supparasitāt-*, *supparasitāri*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 21 + *parasitāri* to play the parasite see *PARASITE* and *-ATE* 3.] *intr*. To fawn, flatter. Hence † **Supparasitatie**, fawning, flattery.

1623 COSCERIAN *Supparasitatie*, to flatter one for a meales meat. 1623 BE. HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks (1624) 528 At the last, a galling Truth shall have more thanks, than a smoothing supparasitatie 1634 — *Full of Pride* Wks II 405 To scave the humors of the great, by grosse supparasitatie 1647 TRAFF *Marrow Gd. Authors* in *Comm.* Ep. 620 Godly men rather heed sound rebukes then smooth supparasitations

† **Support**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. *sup-* = SUB- 9 (a) + *PART* v.] *trans*. To subdivide.

1620 T. GRANGER *Drw. Logike* 307 Distribution deducteth that whole state. into his principall parts, supporting, or dividing them

Suppawm, variant of **SUPAWN**.

† **Suppedaneous**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. late *L. suppedaneus*, see next and *-OUS*.] Placed under or supporting the feet, of the nature of a footstool, pedestal, or the like; also applied to a mountain lying at the foot of another

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xlii 254 He had slender legs, but encaused them by riding after meales; that is, the humours descending upon their pendulosity, they having no support or suppedaneous stability. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Suppedaneus*, belonging to a foot-stool, or any thing that is set under the feet 1659 H. L'Estrange *Alliance Drw. Off.* 263 Seeing it is suppedaneous, the Pedestal to support nobler truths a 1711 KEN *Hymnotheo* viii Post. Wks. 1721 III. 240 Hymnotheo. Strait to a suppedaneous Mountain went

|| **Suppedaneum** (sw'p'dē nōm). [late *L. suppedaneum*, neut. sing. used subst. of *suppedaneus*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + *ped-*, *pēs* foot.] A support for the feet of a crucified person, projecting from the vertical shaft of the cross.

1863 LADY EASTLAKE in Mrs. Jameson *Hist. Our Lord* II. 142 His feet always separate, and with two nails upon the footboard, or *suppedaneum* (a Greek feature). 1887 J. R. ALLEN *Early Chr. Symbol* 155 In some cases the feet of the Saviour are supported on a *suppedaneum*

† **Suppedit**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 6 *Sc.* *supedeit* [ad. med. *L. suppediāre*. see *SUPPEDITATE* v. 2] *trans*. To overthrow, subdue.

1483 CAXTON *Cato* liij b. He may not be surmounted ne suppedyted or ouercomen of al the world. 1491 — *Vitas Patrum* (W de W. 1495) i. li. 106 b/2 By the helpe of god, he overcuyted and put vnder foot the deuyll 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 126 My impacience suld be supportit be cause that the occasione of it hes suppedit my rason *Ibid.* xiv. 160 The gude exemplir of their gude conuersionis vald extinct and suppedit al peruers opinions

† **Suppe ditāl**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [Earlier *SUPPEDITAL*, f. SUB- 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, after *suppedate*] (See quot and *SUPPEDITARY*.)

1596 HARRINGTON *Anat. Metam.* Ajax liij. At Oxford I gat some quaint phrases as namely in steed of praying the Colter to set two patches on my shoes, I could haue said, set me two semicircles vpon my suppeditals

† **Suppe ditament**. *Obs. rare* [ad. *L. *suppeditamentum*, f. *L. suppediāre* *SUPPEDITATE* v. 1; see *-MENT*] pl. *Supples*.

1599 R. LINCIE *Pouit. Anc. Fiction* Mij, Fed and maintained by the increases, fruits, and suppediments thereof 1661 FULLHAM *Resolves* II. xxi (ed. 8) 227 Those brave Suppediments, that a great Estate allows them to do good withall

† **Suppe ditary**. *Obs. nonce-wd* = *SUPPEDITAL*. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* 23 To the colber he saith, set me two semicircles on my suppeditals

† **Suppe ditate**, *pa. ppl.* *Obs.* [ad. med. *L. suppediātus*, pa. ppl. of *suppediāre* *SUPPEDITATE* v. 2] Subdued, overcome.

1521 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VII. 10b, After that kyng Henry had thus repressed & suppeditate the cyuile dissencon *Ibid.* 41 b. After that tumult appeased & suppeditate, he would w^t all expedition set vpon Scotland.

† **Suppe ditate**, *v. 1 Obs.* Also 7 -at [f. *L. suppediāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppediāre* *intr*. to be supplied, abound, *trans*. to supply in abundance] *trans*. To furnish, supply.

1535 CRANMER *Let. to Cromwell* in *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) 314 There is not one article of those which I have drawn but would suppeditate sufficient occasion for a whole sermon. 1531 A. B. in *Lessus' De Provo Nium* i. vii 74 Great his do suppeditate a minister matter for building, as stones, lyme, wood 1657 W. MORICE *Cosm. Quasi* Kourvi vi. 123 [It] will suppeditate an Argument for proof of this opinion a 1693 *Orguhart's Rablatus* iii. xxxi 261 To suppeditate, and supply him with store of Spiuts 1754 *Mem. G. Psalmanazar* Pref. 20 The same Divine Providence will suppeditate all the necessary helpe.

† **Suppe ditate**, *v. 2 Obs. rare* [f. med. *L. suppediāt-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suppediāre*, app. f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, with assimilation to *prec-*] *trans*. To overthrow, subdue.

[1538. see *SUPPEDITATE*] c. 1548 H. PARKER *Hyst. Mas-tuctio* (Royal MS. 18.1. lxii. If 6) Ambicuousse by batell to suppeditate and spoyle as well the as all thy famlye a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Edw. IV. 248 A malle to destroye, and a suppeditate high power and nobilitie. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Suppeditation (sw'p'dit' ēn) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. *L. suppeditiō*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppediāre* *SUPPEDITATE* v. 1 Cf. OF. *suppeditation*.] The action of supplying what is needful, supply. In first quot., service, usefulness.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xxii § 4, I cannot sufficiently maruaile that this parte of knowledge, should be omitted both in Morality and Policy, considering it is of so great Ministry, and Suppeditation to them both 1652 SCLATPR *Civ. Magistracy* (1653) 19 The Suppeditation of wholsom pastures and provisions 1659 H. MORE *Innort. Soul* iii. vii § 9 478 How nimble the Soule is to act upon the suppeditation of due Matter 1884 BLACKMORE *Hist. Sir T. Upmore* II. 268 Prolonging his unjust tenure, by the suppeditation of heirs to his estate.

† **b. a supplement. Obs. rare**.

1639 SALTMARSH *Policy* 219 A Suppeditation to the Former Policies. The Second Book

† **Suppe ditator**. *Obs. rare*. In 6 *suped.* [f. *L. suppediāt-*, -āre *SUPPEDITATE* v. 1 see *-ATOR*.] One who supplies or furnishes

1544 BECON *Pathwa. Prayer* xxxvi Ovij, Ye gyuer & suppe ditator of so great good thinges

† **Suppe ditor**. *Obs. rare* [f. *sup-* = SUB- 1 a + *L. ped-*, *pēs* foot, with ending assimilated to *pec. words*] A support.

1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 26 That single Spire, erected on so seemingly feeble Suppeditors

Suppen, *suppende*, variants of *SHEPPEND Obs.*

Supper (sw'p'et), *sb* 1 Forms see below. [a. OF *soper*, *super*, (also mod. F.) *souper*, subst. use of vb *souper* *SUP* v. 2]

1. The last meal of the day; (contextually) the hour at which this is taken, supper-time, also, such a meal made the occasion of a social or festive gathering. Often without article, demonstrative, possessive, or the like, esp. when governed by a prep. (to have supper, at, to, for, after supper).

Formerly, the last of the three meals of the day (breakfast, dinner, and supper), now applied to the last substantial meal of the day when dinner is taken in the middle of the day, or to a late meal following an early evening dinner. Supper is usually a less formal meal than late dinner

a. Examples with final stressing. Forms 3 *super* (e, 3-5 *soper*, 4-5 *sopere*, *souper*, (4 *sopere*, -iere, *sopper*, 5 *suppere*, *souper*, *Sc.* *suppa* (y), 8 *local Irish seppear*).

c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 90 vif. 1. *U. Miss* 40 *Vo* vie louet we isethe to his supere (prime) 1290 *Beke* 1195 in *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 140 A non after soper, Wei milderliche he had is oste for-to comen him ner c. 1305 *Land Cokayne* 20 *Ye* met is true, he drink is clere, To none, iussin, and sopper 1338 R. BRUNNI *Chion* (1820) 44 Alle was wele, tille euen after he soppere He 3ede about, & played with bo pat were him ner c. 1386 CHAUCER *Parvul* T. 461 Heshewed hym ei he wente to Soper, Forestes, Parkes, ful of wilde deer. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xxvi, Dame Gaynour and alle, Went To be suppere (prime) were. 1425 *Ord. Whittington's Almshouses* in *Entick London* (1766) IV. 354 Both at meet and sopper 1430 *Stans Puer* 55 in *Babes Book* 31 At mete & at soper kepe he stille & softe 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 21 He to prey for my soule at euery meel, mete or soper c. 1475 *Raif Colgear* 223 The Colgear tald Mouy undre tailis after Suppan (prime) bare 1788 VALLANCY *Voc. Bargie* in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* II. 3; *Seppear*, supper.

β. Examples with initial stressing (But early prose instances are often ambiguous) Forms. 3-6 *soper*, 4-6 *souper*, 5-6 *soupper*, *sopper*, (3-4, 7 *super*, 4 *sopere*, 5 *sopar*, *sowper*, *Sc.* *suppa* (y), 6 *Sc. suppare*), 5-*supper*.

c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* l. 223 *pe* monkes wende to bedde & slepe, bo soper was ido. c. 1300 *Hanelok* 1762 Hanelok he gladlike under stod. And dide greybe a soper 11che 13. *E. B. Allit*, P. B. 829 Tenne seten pay at be soper, wein

seued by lyue. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xiv. 24 Noone of tho men that ben clepid, schal taaste my souper. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 799 Which of yow that bereth hym best of alle. Shal haue a soper at oure aller cost c. 1400 *Rule St. Benedict* (verse) 1583 Pat euen-ilkon wil of hir laue *Pe* third part til hir soper saue. c. 1440 *Generydes* 141 Anon vpon ther soper was redy. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE viii 1280 To souppar went, and tymysly thai slepe 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* i. xi. 50 They wente home and vnarmed them and so to euensonge and souper. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A Suppei, *cena* 1542 BOORD *Dyetary* viii (1870) 249 After your supper, make a pause or you go to bedde 1561 WYNTER *Four Scotts Quest.* xviii. Wks (S T S) I. 84 Quhy make 3e your communicon afor dennar, sen ouir Salmour institutit His haly sacrament efter suppare? 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* i. 240 When beasts most grase, birds best pecke, and men sit downe to that nouthment which is called supper 1605 — *Macb* iii. 1. 25 Is't farre you ide? *Ban.* As farre, my Lord, as will fill vp the time Twixt this, and Supper 1606 SIR GYLES GOOSECAPPE i. 1, Capitaine Fowleweather, whose valours within here at supper with the Countes Eugenia, 1606 [see *DINNER* sb 1] 1620 VENNIR *Via Recta* viii. 178 Our vsual time for supper [is] about six. 1671 T. HUNT *Abeced. Scholast.* 13 After dinner sit a while, after supper walk a mile 1707 HEARNER *Collect.* 29 Sept (O H S) II. 54 He would not haue Act Suppers any more 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* vi. He sat down to supper among us, and my wife was not sparing of her gooseberry-wine 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyphasia* xix, At last hunger sent him home to supper 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 294/2 The photographing of evening parties, suppers, and weddings 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* x. 90 After a late dinner which was practically merely a supper.

b. *fig* and *allusively*. Phr. † *To go to supper with the devil*, to go to hell: cf. *SUP* v. 2 a

13 *E. E. Allit* P. B. 107 Pyse ilk ienkez pat me ienayed habbe Schul neuer sitte in my sale my soper to fele. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xix. 9 Blessed they, that ben clepid to the soper of weddingis of the lomb [1611 the marriage supper of the Lamb] *Ibid.* 17 Come 3e, and be 3e gedetid to gydeie to the greet soper of God 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W de W) v. vii, The dyner or the soper of paradyse 1513 *Faith Antik* (1829) 307 Notwithstanding it is to be feared that they go to supper with the devil 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) P. v, The Quene & the ladies put them agayne together for to geve unto Affianio a veray bitte sopper. 1559 *Aiden of Feversham* v. 1, 188 But wherefore do you bring him hether now? You haue giuen me my supper with his sight 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* v. 85 To London all in post, and as I guesse, To make a bloody Supper in the Tower 1891 J. M. DIXON *Dict. Idiom. Eng. Phrases*, To set one his supper, to perform a feat that cannot be imitated or surpassed.

c. *U.S.* Tea: see *quots*

1859 GOSSE *Letl. Alabama* 68 The meal which we are accustomed to call 'tea', is by Americans, universally, I believe, called 'supper', and it is the final meal, there being but three in the day. 1864 C. GRIKE *Life in Woods* viii (1874) 153, I chatted. till tea, or as they called it, supper.

2. *spec. a.* The Last Supper (the Supper, † his last supper, † the holy supper) the last meal taken by Jesus Christ with the apostles before his crucifixion, at which he instituted the Eucharist (see b). † *Our Lord's Supper Day*, Maundy Thursday (*Cena Domini*).

[a. 1300 *Cursor Ml.* 15281 Quen his super was all don Iesus ras of his sette.] 13 *Bonaventura's Medit.* 23 *heading*, Now of be soper of oure lord Ihesu. 1340 *Ayenh.* 133 Hueluore he zede to his apostles be wst of be sopiere, [etc.] c. 1375 *Sc. Lig. Saints* iii. (Andrews) 362 At his laste supere sine sad he 'ane of 3ou betreue me sall'. c. 1421 *26 Pol. Poems* 104 Lyueliche quyk bred Whyche in be table of be holy sopere, With-outen doute was 3ouen oure fay. c. 1450 *Merlun* iii. 59 The place of Iudas, ther he saite at the soper. c. 1450 *Mirke's Festial* 125 *Schere* Pursday in holy chyrch hit is called our Lord's supperday. a. 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (1907) 35 Most best belovid & beste be-triste, Which at his last soper did lye on his breste 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 339/2 In 1497 he [sc. Leonardo da Vinci] comenced his celebrated painting of the Last Supper, on a wall of the refectory of the Dominican convent of the Madonna delle Grazie. 1913 G. EDMUNDSON *Ch. Rome First Cent.* vi. 152 It was after the Supper on the last night of the Lord's earthly life.

b. *The Lord's Supper, the Supper of the Lord, the Dominical Supper, the Supper: the Eucharist* or Holy Communion.

(The short form, *the Supper*, has been favoured by extreme Protestants since the 16th century. Cf. *supper-sabbath* in 4.)

The source of this sense is 1 *Cor.* xi. 20, where the term is by many taken to include the agape and the Eucharist. 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Cor.* xi. 20 Therefore 3ou comynge to gideie into oon, now it is not for to ete the Lord's soper [Donnucam caenam, Κυριακὸν δείπνον]

1533 TINDALE (*title*) The supper of the Lorde After the true meynyng of the Sixto of Iohn and the xi of the fyrst Epistle to the Corintheans, incidently in the exposition of the supper is confuted the letter of master More against Iohn Fyith. 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer* (heading), The Supper of the Lorde, and the Holy Communion, commonly called the Masse 1553 *Articles agreed on by Bishoppes* 1552 xliix, The Sacramente of the Lorde's supper [i. *Sacramentum Eucharistiae*] 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Conim.* 335 b, An open disputation concerning the Lorde's supper, and the presence of Christ his body. 1560 BACON *New Litch* Wks 1564 I. 452 b, S. Ihon Chinsostom hath these wordes for-as-much as it is the dominical supper, y^e is to say, the lord's, it ought to be common 1588 *Art. agst. Cartwright* in *Fuller's Hist.* ix. vii. § 27 The Censures, and Keyes of the Church, as publick admonition, suspension from the Supper, and from execution of offices ecclesiastical. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* i. iv. § 7 (1833) 36/2 Of the bread and wine presented in these offerings, such a quantity was separated from the rest as was required in the administration of the Lord's supper 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin* xxiv. (1858) 533 The sacrament of the Supper is celebrated in most of the parish churches of the north of Scotland only once a year 1861 W. L. ALEXANDER tr. *Dorner's Person of Christ* i. 1 § 3. 167 We shall. not say too much if we designate the

Supper the climax of the ancient Christian worship. 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Papers* 148 The Lord's Supper is the monument of the Atonement 1908 *Expositor* May 423 Baptism and the Supper are perpetually present in the Church

† 3. *pl.* Short for *supper-plates* *Obs rare*.

1789 in H. Owen *Two Cent. Ceramic Art Bristol* (1873)

348, 6 doz Table Plates, 4 doz Soups, 3 doz Suppers

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *supper-bell*, *-board*, *-box*

(Box sb. 2 g), *-dish*, *-fiut*, *-hour*, *-light*, *-meal*, *-money*, *-parlour*, *-room*, *-sherry*, *-table*, *-things*

(THING sb. 12 d), *-tray*; objective, as *supper-*

eater, *-lover*; also *supper-bar*, a bar or counter at which suppers are served in a tavern, etc.; † *supper-*

bed = *supper-couch*; † *supper-couch*, a couch for reclining on at meals, *supper-house*, an establishment which supplies suppers after the closing of the theatres; *supper-party*, a party assembled at supper, a social gathering of this kind, *supper-quadrille*, the quadrille danced just before supper; *supper-room*, a room in which supper is served; also = *supper-house*; † *supper-sabbath*, a Communion Sunday; *supper-tavern*

= *supper-house*; † *supper-while* = SUPPER-TIME

1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 61 Oyster Room, *Supper Bar, Restaurant Keeper a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673)

215 *Supper-beds, whose Brass-Front shew'd an Ass's vile head Crown'd. [note p. 222 In the ancient and innocent times, saies the Poet, they did not adorn their

*supper couches with pearls and curious shells.] 1825 T. Hook *Sayings Ser in Prison & Prison v. The boys*

*supper-bell resounded in the hall 1836-7 *DICKENS'S Sk. Box*, *Scenes* xiv, A numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen

had rushed from their half-emptied stout mugs in the

*supper boxes 1888 *DOUGHTY Trav Arabia Deserta* I. xxi. 594 A *supper dish was set before me of mutton and temmin

1888 J. FAYN *Myst Mirbridge* xlii, *Supper-enters do not live long. 1867 *MILTON F. L. IV* 337 To thir

*Supper Fruits they fell a 1843 *SOUTHEY Comm-pl. Bk.* (1849) 557 Eight—the *supper hour [temp Charles II]

a 1860 *ALB SWITH Mid Student* (1861) 17 Ruddy chops and steaks are temptingly displayed in the windows of the

*supper-houses 1537 *IV Country Wills* (Suites) 148 Three candlesticks for *supper lighters wreathed 1829 *LITTON Dis-*

owned xvi, Miserable *supper lovers that we ate 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D* ix, Durward assigned his former pretext of the

*supper-meal 1598 R. BERNARD *Tr. Levenche, Heautontim.* iv. ii, I will conquey into my fingers againe that *supper

money that would so faine be gone 1726 *LEON Albert's Archet.* I. 103/2 Baths and *supper Parlours should be to-

wards the West 1822 T. MITCHELL *Com Aristoph.* II. 75 The conviviality of the Athenians made the torch a very ne-

cessary appendage to their *supper-parties. 1848 *THACKERAY Van, Fair* liv, He had been at a fast supper-party given the

night before. 1835 *MARRVAT Olla Podr* (1840) III. 131 Just before the *supper-quadrille, a loud noise below was heard.

a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 88/1 Dempster takes aggr for some eminent place in the *trichium*, or *supper-room.

1794 *Mrs RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* xlv, They now returned to the supper-room 1842 *LOVER Handy Andy* xxi,

The laughter of the supper-room, and the inviting clatter of its knives and forks were ringing in his ear. 1868 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Supper-rooms*, shell-fish shops and taverns in

London, where suppers and refreshments can be had, after public amusements are terminated. 1902 *VIOLET Jacob's*

Sheep-Stealers x, The brothers were watching a quadrille from the door of the supper-room. 1690 C. NRSSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test* I. 38 Upon the *supper-sabbaths whereon

we all eat the same spiritual meat. 1863 *TRAVELERAN Compt. Wallah* (1866) 233 A four hours' lounge in a back drawing-

room, sweetened by fine *supper-sherry at twenty-eight and six. 1794 *Mrs RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* lvi, Round the

*supper table appeared a group of faces smiling with felicity. 1862 *MISS BRADDOON Lady Audley* xxxvii, In one of the

principal hotels, sitting at a neatly-ordered supper-table a 1860 *ALB SMITH Med Student* (1861) 41 The Toms, Charleses, and Henrys of the *supper-taverns. c. 1825 *Mrs*

SHIRWOOD Penny Tract to She was putting away the *supper-things 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL North & S* xvi, The

wardrobe shelf with handles, that served as a *supper-tray on grand occasions! 1875 *Brief Disc Trav. Franchford* (1846) 63 He had spoken, in *supper-hall, certain words

tending to the slander of them and their ministry 1609 W. M. *Mann Moore* (1849) 43 All supper while he peereeth

into the platters to pick out dainty morsels.

Supper (sw'par), sb. 2 [f. SUP v. 1 + -ER 1.]

a. One who sups or sips chiefly with prefixed sb., as † *blood-supper* = blood-sucker, *kale-supper*, *wine-supper*. Also (*north. dial.*), a habitual

drinker. b. The sucker of a pump.

1524, a 1563 [see BLOOD-SUPPER] 1535 *COVERDALE Joel* i. 5 Wake vp ye dronckardes, & wepe mourne all ye wyne

1611 *FLORIO, Sorbitor*, a supper, a sooper, a swallower 1611 *CORGE, Buverean*, a bibber, suppet, or

supper, one that drinks little, and often 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* iv, Aiken was ane o' the kale-suppers o' Fife

Supper, v [f. SUPPER sb. 1.]

1. *trans.* a. To give supper to, provide with supper; to entertain at supper; = SUP v. 2 g. c.

1622 *MASSEY tr. Aleman's Gysman d'Alf* i. 108 Then did I supper my selfe vpon my bread 1715 W. SHAGLEY in *J. Byron's Fint & Lth Rem.* (Chetham Soc.) I. 29 We intend

to dinner him and supper him round, and by degrees make him our own 1814 *SCOTT Red Rover* lvi, Wina ye be suppeted

like princes! 1839 *HOOB Ode St Swithu* 74 They wish you on your own mind porridge suppeted! 1888 *Pail Mail*

Gaz 23 Apr. 11/1 They were 'suppered' under the presidency of Mr. Balie Shearer on the Friday night.

b. To give (horses, cattle, etc.) their evening feed and bed them down for the night; also with *up*.

cf. SUP v. 2 g. a. Also *fig.* to give (a person) as

much as he cares to have of something. Chiefly

Sc and *north. dial.*

1816 *SCOTT Old Mort* xxxvii, I ken weel what belongs to suppeting a hoise 1841 *Id.* xxi, The hoise was properly

suppeted up 1816 — *Bl. Dwarf* xvi, A bonny breakfast the loon, gae me the ither morning, and him at the bottom

on't, and trow ye I wasna ready, to supper him up? 1877 J. HATTON *Bitter Sweets* xv, Haukaway had been duly

'suppeted up'. 1888 G. MACDONALD *Elect Lady* 133 Dawtie found Andrew in the stable, suppeting his horses

c. Of food: To serve for the supper of = SUP v. 2 g. b.

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxi, Walter Cuming of Guisock, wha hadna as muckle o' him left thegither as would supper a messan-dog

2. *infr.* To take one's supper; to sup.

1691 *MERKE Diary* 27 Aug. (1874) 43 'This night we cut down all our corn, and many persons suppeted here 1840

HALIBURTON Letter Bag i. 24, [I] Tied, suppeted, champagne, tidied myself for bed, and I fear—snored. 1891

ANNIE THOMAS *That Affair* III. 1. 19 She has been suppeting without intermission since Archie left her

Suppeting (sw'par), vbl sb. [f. SUPPER v + -ING 1.] The providing or eating of supper; the entertainment of guests at supper.

1740 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II. 62 The Breakfasting-time, the Preparations for Dinner, and the Suppetings, will fill up a great Part of the Day. 1784 R. BAGE *Bartholomew* I. 173 Such visiting and dressing, and dinnering, and suppeting.

1837 *HOOB Lycus* 25 Once, at my suppeting, I pluck'd in the dusk An apple

b. The evening feeding of cattle, etc.; also with *up*. Also *concr.* the food given.

c. 1818 *CLARE Summer Evening* 86 Far and near, the motley group Anxious claim their suppeting-up. 1829 *LOUDON Encycl. Plants* (1836) 683 In Scotland, before the introduction

of naked fallows and turnips, it [*Cnicus arvensis*] formed the *suppeting* of housed cattle, during five or six weeks of every summer. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* 243

Kit must be back at Loch Spellanerie for the suppeting of the horses.

Supperless (sw'parless), a. [f. SUPPER sb. 1 + -LESS.] Without supper

1515 *BARCLAY Epilogues* (1570) Biv. 1, I had leuer Cornix go supperlesse to bed 1579 *GOSSEN Sch. Abuse* (Arh.) 45

their Wives and Children cry out for bread, and go to bedde supperlesse offe in the yeere. 1598 B. JONSON *U. Man in Hum* iii. iv, They'le keepe a man devoutly hungrie, all day, and at night send him supperlesse to bed. 1623 *BINGHAM Xenophon* 23 The most part of the Grecians were supperlesse, as also they wanted their dinner that day 1728 *Pope Dunci* i. 125 Swearing and supperless the Hero sate 1822

T. L. PEACOCK *Maid Marian* iv, The baron had passed a supperless and sleepless night. 1876 *MISS BRADDOON Haggar's Dav.* I. 72 If he had not suppeted with the minister he might have gone supperless to bed

Supper-time. The time at which supper is taken

1562 *LANGLE P. P. A VII* 250 Keep sum til soper tyme. c. 1400 *Desir Troy* 3398 When yt seyt to Sopertyme he

seruyt hir well with all daintes on dese & drynkes ynow c. 1420 *Sir Amadas* (Weber) 208 Sir Amadas was com and don lyght, And hit was soper tyme 1518 H. WATSON *Hist. Ower of Castile* (Roxh.) M. 4, But because that the soper

tyme approached he abode not longe there 1594 *SHAKS. Rich III.* v. iii. 47 It's Supper tyme my Lord, it's nine a clocke. 1677 *EARL Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) II. 134

It beine neer supper tyme we went to supper. 1766 *EARL MARCH in Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 17 The letters come here generally about suppet-time 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* li, The greatest triumph of all was at suppet-time. She was placed at the grand exclusive table with His

Royal Highness 1902 *VIOLET Jacob's Sheep-Stealers* xiv, She yawned, and wondered what she could do to amuse herself until supper-time

attrib. 1880 *LUSSEY Husb.* (1878) 178 *marg.*, Supper time huswife.

† **Supperward.** *Obs.* [f. SUPPER sb. 1 + -WARD.] To supperward: to supper, at or about supper-time.

c. 1563 *Jack Juggler* 221 She vseth for hir bodylie helth, and safeguard To chyd daylie oone fite, too supperward 1608 *Golding Epit. Frossard* i. 25 The English Captaine . in an evening, when the French men were to supperward, brake suddaine out of a wood

So Supperwards *adv rare*, to supper.

1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 251/3 Again resuming our way, we proceeded supperwards 1897 *Animal World* (R.S.P.C.A.) XXVIII. 75/1 The moon's silvery beams, dancing on the waters, warned me to be hastening supperwards

Supping (sw'pin), vbl sb. 1 [f. SUP v. 1 + -ING 1.] 1. The action of SUP v. 1; drinking by spoonfuls or mouthfuls; † an instance of this, a sup. Also, swallowing up, absorption.

c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordish* 81 At morwyn fastyng, to take a soupyng of venegre. c. 1440 *Prompt Paro.* 466/a

Sowpyng, sorbitio *Id.*, Sowpyng al vp, or al owte, absorbitio 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, Sorro, supping vp, sorbitio

1611 *FLORIO, Sorbitio*, a sooping or sipping vp [1611 *Bible* Hab. i. 9 Their faces shall sup vp [margin Heb. the supping vp of their faces] as the East wind]

† b. *attrib.*, as *supping draught*; *supping meat*, = 2; *supping medicine*, potable medicine *Obs.*

1382 *Wyclif John* xxi. 5 Therefore thesu seith to hem, Children, her 3e han any soupyng thing [Vulg. *gulumenrum*] 1388 — 2 *Sam* xii. 8 Sche took mele, and medle, and made most bifoi huse 1320, and sethude soupyngs

[or soupyng metis] c. 1400 *Langland's Curw* 225 Make herof a soupyng medyn, bat it be as puke as hony c. 1440 *Prompt Paro.* 466/a Sowpyng mete, or drynke 1598

FLORIO, Sorbitio, a sip or supping draught 1611 *Id.*, *Sorbitio*, any kind of thin supping broth 1614 W. B. *Philos. Bang* (ed.) 26 Wee must abstaine from those *Sorbitio*, supping meates 1657 *WITTE tr. Primrose's Pop.*

Fl. iii. 147 Hippocrates . perswades to nourish the sick with supping meates, rather than with solid meates.

2. Chiefly *pl.* Food (*sung* a food) that can be suppeted, liquid food, spoon-meat; *esp.* broth. Now *dial.*

1388 *Wyclif a Sane* xii. 6 Y biseche, come Thamar, my sistr, that schi make twei soupyngs [1382 two maner of potagis, Vaug *sorbitionibus*] bifor my 1320 1470-85 *MA-LORY Arthur* ix. xxi. 370 They bathed hym and wasshed hym and gaf hym hote suppyngs til they had brought hym wel to his remembrance 1510 *STANBRIDGE Vocabula* (W de V) B. ii, *Sorbitionibus*, a suppyng 1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* xxxvii (1870) 299 Let them haue iii. tymes in a daye warme suppyngs 1561 *HOLLIVUSH Hom. Apoth* 4

Geue him a good broth of a pollet or chykken, or els a suppyng of yong beafe or veale. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* xxii. xxiv. II. 137 Wax taken inwardly in a supping or bieth. 1651 *FRENCH Distill* v. 142 You must give the patient some warme supplings all the time this medicine is working. 1668

CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat. Man. iv. xii. 348 Such as have lost their teeth are faine to content themselves with supplings 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif* III. 77, I directed some Thebach drops with warm supplings a 1825 *FORB Voe & Anglia, Sowpyngs*, any sort of spoon meat. 1879

MISS JACKSON Shropsh Word-bk., *Supping*, spoon-meat of any kind, but more especially milk and water hoiled and thickened with oatmeal Calves' supping is food that they can suck up made with linseed in milk and water

Supping (sw'pin), vbl sb. 2 [f. SUP v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of taking supper.

a 1400-50 *Warr Alex.* 4439 Soure sowping in vneson, soure suifete of drinkis c. 1440 *Prompt Paro.* 484/a Sowpyng, cenacio, cenatus 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* vii. 179 This order of supping being observed, there will remain a competent time before they goe to bed, for the meats to concoct a 1721 *Prior Dial. Dead, Locke & Montaigne* (1907) 244, I may find what will dress a Suppet, but nothing else to the present purpose of my own Suppet. 1798 S & H *Let Canterb* 7. II. 187 Nor would he excuse the party from supping *al fresco* in his gardens 1891 *Daily News* 6 Mar. 5/3 The public 'supplings' still prevail at Christ's Hospital

b. *attrib.*, as *supping-day*, *-parlour*, *-place*, *-room*.

c. 1450 in *Aungier Lyon* (1840) 372 On *suppyngge dayes they may take an egge or two, or any other thyng or deynded for them by the officers 1552 *HULOT, *Suppyng parlour* or place, *cenatio* 13 *Bonaventura's Medit* 160 To be *suppyng place agen ban hey come. 1382 *Wyclif Mark* xiv. 15 And he schal seche to you a greet soupyng place headw 1483 *Cath Angl* 350/1 A Sowpyngge place, *cenaculum*, *cenatorium* 1534 *MORE Treat. Passon* Wks 1307/1 He shal seche you a greet supping place paied. a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit* (1635) 148 A private *Supping-room.

Supping, ppl a. [f. SUP v. 2 + -ING 2.] Taking supper.

1885 *MASSON Mem London in Forties* 1. (1908) 32 An elderly gentleman seemed to take a benevolent interest in all the supping groups

Supplace (sɒplɛs), v. *rare*. [Formed by the substitution of place for the second syllable of SUP-PLANT, after replace.] *trans.* To take the place of, supersede.

1861 G. MUSGRAVE *By Roads* 20 A little chapel, was supplac'd by a church of large dimensions 1867 — *Books & Corners Old France* I. 352 Supplac'd by a broad sheet of plate glass

† **Supplant**, sb. *Obs. rare* [f. next.] = SUP-PLANTATION

1390 *GOWER Conf.* I. 239 Supplant with his slyhe cast Ful-owe happneth forto mowe Thing which an other man hath owe 1848 *Id.* 258 This Bonifas, which can nocht hyde The tricherie of his Supplant

Supplant (sɒplənt), v. Also 4-5 *supplaut* (e, 4-7 -plante, 7 *suplant*). See also SUPPLANT [a. OF. *supplanter* (= It. *sopplantare*, Sp. *suplantar*, Pg. *supplantar*), or ad. L. *supplantare* to trip up, overthrow, f. *sup* = SUB- 25 + *planta* sole of the foot, PLANT sb. 2]

† 1. *trans.* To trip up, cause to stumble or fall by tripping. *Obs rare*.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxxvi. 33 [xxxvii. 31] His gang yngis sall not be supplantid [Vulg. non supplantabitur gressus eius] 1848 *Id.* cxxix [cd] 15 He whilke thought forto supplant my gatis 1604 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.*, *Supplant*, to trip, or overthrow with the feet. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 513 His Armes clung to his Ribs, his Leggs entwining Each other, till supplanted down he fell A monstrous Serpent

b. To throw down, overturn. *rare*.

1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res.* i. v, He has to straddle out his legs, lest the very wind supplant him

† 2. *fig.* To cause to fall from a position of power, superiority, or virtue; to cause the downfall of, bring low *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xvi. 14 [xvii. 13] Rise lord, bifor cum him and supplant him 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 Lechery the dowset syn. coude nat the supplant 1447 *BOKENHAM Sepytis* (Roxh.) 46 Oure lord jhesu Supplanted the devyl oure uggdy enemy 1522 *MORE De quat. Noviss* Wks 85/1 Hesel vpon our fyrst parentes in paradise, and by pride supplanted them. c. 1610 *Women Saints* 81 The duell enuyng these her virtuous studies, thought to supplant her 1629 *MASSINGER Picture* ii. ii, To supplant her lie employ Two noted coutheis of approved cunning In all the windings of lusts labyrinth. 1780 *COWPER Progr. Err* 59 Nor these alone Seek to supplant his unexperic'd youth

† b. To bring to nought, upset (a design, etc.). 1382 *Wyclif Job* viii. 3 Whether God supplanteth dom, and the Almyth turneth vpo dom, that is rystwis? a 1677 *BARROW Sermon Rom.* xi. 33 Wks. 1686 III. 257 Doth it not supplant his own designs, and unravel all that he for so many ages hath been doing?

3. To dispossess and take the place of (another), esp. by treacherous or dishonourable means. Also *absol.* † Const. of or from (a possession)

a 1300 [implied in SUPPLANTER] 138a Wyclif *Jer ix* 4 Eche brother supplantende shal supplant, and eche freud glendely shal go 1390 Gower *Conf. I* 242 Agamemnon Supplantede the worthy knight Achilles of that swete whit, Which named was Brexida *Ibid* 243 Amphitruon him hath supplanted With sleighte of love a 1390 *Freemasonry* 203 Thei schal no mayster supplante other a 1513 *Fabyan Chron vii* (1812) 436 Lest he for his synguler auantage wolde supplant hym of that erledam 1529 in *Lucy's Anat* (1888) App xiv 256 *margin*, No man to supplant Another yn taking from hym his Cure, 1610 *Shaks Temp iii* iii 70 You three From Millaine did supplant good Prospero 1656 in *Lucy's Anat* (1907) II. 4, I am not without fear that you may supplant me in his favor 1731 Br. T. Wilson in *Keble Life* (1863) xxii. 759 He most unworthily supplanted and turned out the worthy Curate, out of his own cure of souls 1838 *Lytton Calderon i* 63 It became the object of his life to supplant his father 1858 *Longer M. Standish iv* 76 You have betrayed me! Mc, Miles, Standish, your friend! have supplanted, defrauded, betrayed me!

b *transf.* (Cf. 6)

1398 *Trifusa Birth De P. R.* xii cixviii [i] (Rodi MS) If 234 b/r de lefe þe is wþ þe grape schal not be remened, but þe oþer leues þat þe ferre, for þe leues scholde sup plant þe grapes

† 6 To get or take by supplantation. *Obs rare* 1484 *Caxton Curial* 4 b, And after, another newe one cometh to the court and shal supplant þe benediction

† 4 To take up by the roots, to root out, uproot (a plant or something likened thereto). Often in fig. context in association with PLANT sb¹ or PLANT v. *Obs.*

1570-60 *LAMBARDE Peramb Kent* (1826) 238 The Noimans laboured by all means to supplant the English (language), and to plant their own language amongst us 1582 *Stanyhurst Aeneis iii* (Arb) 71 The tie supplanted, that first from the roote seat is haled. 1588 *Shaks Tit A. i* 447 Dissemble all your griefes and discontents, You are but newly planted in your Throne, Lest then the people supplant vs for ingratitude 1610 — *Temp iii* ii 56 Trinculo, if you trouble him any more in's tale, By this hand, I will supplant some of your teeth 1644 *Darwin Birth of Heresies To Rd.*, Weeded, the which if they be not carefully and daily supplanted, will soone ouergrow the good plants 1631 R. Bolton *Conf. Aff. Cons.* xv. (1635) 79 Like a staffe stucke lightly in the ground, which every blast of wind [may] supplant, and overthrow. 1644 *Quarles Barnabas & B* 326 Foes destroy it [sc. a vineyard], and the wild boar supplants it.

5. To remove from its position, get rid of, oust; occas. to replace or supersede by something else. *Now rare*

1576 *Fleming Panol Epist* 67, I suppose that all your sorrow cannot with such facilitie be supplanted, but that a few sparkles will remaine 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire iii* (1692) 37 The Conqueror haueinge purpose to Supplante the Englishe nation out of England. 1604 *DRAYTON Oule* 614 Supplant the Alpes, and lay them smooth and plaine. 1624 *Carr J. Smith Virginia* iv 106 This in ten daies more, would haue supplanted v. all with death. 1704 *Cowper Task i*. 609 War followed for revenge, or to supplant The envid tenants of some happier spot. 1819 *EARL LAUDERDALE Publ. Wealth* 347 The habits of a man possessed of small fortune naturally suggest the desire of supplanting the labour he performs. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ i* v. § 32 (1875) 117 To supplant them by higher ones is to set up vague and influential motives for definite and influential ones

6. Chiefly of things To take the place of, succeed to the position of, supersede

1671 *Trenchard Cap Gray Hairs* (1688) 18 'Tis no hard matter for the talk of Religion, to supplant the practice of it 1709 *Mrs Piozzi Journ France i*. 34 These pantomimes will very soon supplant all poetry 1828 *D'Israeli Chas. i* II. xii 311 The genius of commerce was fast supplanting that nobler spirit which had made them a nation 1857 *Toulmin Smith Parish* 100 Fresh Churchwardens can sue those whom they have supplanted. 1871 *FREEMAN Norm Cong IV* xvii 93 The minister, which has been wholly supplanted by work of later date

† 7 (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1601 *HOLLAND Phny xvii* xxiii I 537 Yet is there one manner besides of planting & maintaining Vines, namely to-supplant, that is, lay along upon the ground the whole stocke or maue bodie of a Vine 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, Supplanti (supplanto, a sub et plantio), to plant underneath, to under-plant and set up a thing bending to the ground

Hence Supplanted ppl a

1671 *MILTON P. R. iv* 607 Now thou hast aveng'd Supplanted Adam. 1894 *Nature's Method in Evol Life* iv 55 Either the supplanter is of a higher grade, or the conditions of existence have become less favourable for the supplanted.

† Supplantal. [-AL 5] = SUPPLANTING *vbl. sb.* In recent Dicts

† Supplantarie *Obs rare*. [f. SUPPLANT + -arie for -ary.] Supplantation.

1390 *Gower Conf. I* 237 The fite Which is conceived of Envie, And cleped is Supplantarie *Ibid* 242 Yit hadde I levere In my simplece forto die, Than worche such Supplantarie

Supplantation (sɒpləntəʃən). Also 5 sub-plant-. [a. OF. (mod F.) *supplantation* (= It. *supplantazione*, Sp. *suplantación*, Pg. *suplantação*), ad late L. *supplantatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT.]

1. The dispossession or displacement of a person in a position, esp. by dishonourable means.

1390 *Gower Conf. I* 238 The Mitre with the Diademe He hath thurgh Supplantac.ou 1430-40 *LYDG. Recheis iii* iv

(MS Bodl 263) 155/2 Moordie chon for subplantacoun [ed 1554 supplantation] Requereþ vengauce 1592 *IMMR Ten Engl Leapers* 11, Jacob by supplantation attained to a blessing 1600 W. Watson *Decacordion* (1602) 266 No realousies nor suspitions, no enuie nor supplantations a 1631 *Downe Sermon i* Cor xii 3 (1640) 315 The sinistie supplantations of penderers to places in Court a 1635 *NAUNTON Fragm Reg* (Arb) 49 Those that he relyed on, began to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his 1646 *OWEN Country Ess Wks* 1851 VIII 66 Tried and proved ineffectual for the supplantation of truth. 1654 *WHITELOCKE Frail. Sued Enib* (1772) II 83 The losse of their trade in Muscovia, by supplantation of the Dutch 1751 *JOHNSON Rambles* No 103 P 13 No interest in view, and therefore no design of supplantation

2 The supersession or displacement of one thing by another

1608 *HIERONY Defence iii* 122 If the sayd ordinance, after a supplantation or other decay therof, be agayne restored & reestablished c 1819 *CORNWALL Let Rem* (1836) II 123 A complete suppression and habitual supplantation of immoderate selfishness 1837 W. A. BUTLER *Sermon* Ser ii xii (1856) 283 That Church of perfect holiness shall be not the supplantation of the present, but its continuance

† 3. Overthrow, downfall *Obs*

1617 *French Jubile* 2 You display your greatness, by the supplantation of a Tyrannie established in your State

† 4. Iliterate or jocular for supplantation

1590 R. Wilson *Three Loves & Ladies Lond* H iiij, Read my supplantation and my suit yee shall know. 1599 *LODGE W. Longbend* (Hunter Club) 23 After the council of some poore Cittizens, [the widow] put vpp a supplantation or a supplantation (as the siller sort of people called it).

Supplanter (sɒpləntər). [a. OF *supplanteor* (mod F. *supplanteur*), ad. late L. *supplantatōem*, agent-n. f. *supplantare* to SUPPLANT. see -ER¹]

1. One who dispossesses or displaces another in his position, esp. by unworthy practices

a 1300 *Caxton* M 3744 Right wile as Jacob his nam, þat es to say, Supplanter als of heritage 1390 *Gower Conf. I* 241 If thou understode In loves cause what it doth, A man to ben a Supplantour a 1614 *FLETCHER, etc Wit at Sea. Weapons, Persons repr. in Play*, Cunningham, a discreet gen Sir Gregories comrade and supplanter 1691 *Br Ken Let* 7 June in *Plumtree Life* (1888) II. xx. 52 Dr Kidder is now said to be my Successor or rather supplanter 1703 W. HAMILTON *Life Bonnell* ii 167 His wits rarely known to speak an Angry word against his Supplanter. 1841 *Lytton Night & Morn i* iii, Those children are our disjance and your supplantes. 1899 *Daily News* 25 July 6/1 When the prodigal has satisfied poetic justice, and retaliated by nearly killing his supplanter

† 2. One who causes the downfall or destruction of a person or thing; an overthrower. *Obs.*

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter xxii* xiv 71 Jacob is als mykill at say as wrestlere or suppluntiere of syn 1422 *CAPGRAVE Treat Rule St Aug* in *Life* (1910) 145 So may our blessed fader Augustyn be cleped a supplanter of þe Deuel 1672 W. DE BRITAIN *Dutch Usurp* 33 The Hollanders are the great Supplanters of Trade, and obstructers of Commerce. a 1716 *SOUTH 4th Sermon* Isa v 20 (1727) VI 109 A treacherous Supplanter and Underminer of the Peace of all Families and Societies

3. A thing that displaces or supersedes another 1805 *Sat Rev* 11 Nov. 622/1 Natural Provençal and natural Swabian, as distinguished from their high polite supplanter 1905 J. B. FIRTU *Highway Derbyshire* ii 172 The old road is little more than half as long as its modern supplanter.

Supplanting (sɒpləntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SUPPLANT v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb SUPPLANT in various senses; supplantation.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xl 20 [xli. 6] Hy þat eten min loves, heriden vp me supplantynge oþer puttyng out 1382 *Wyclif Prov. li* 3 Supplanting of penerid men shal waste them c 1440 *LYDG Hors, Shepe & Goos* 604 in *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* 40 Fals supplantynge, clymbyng vp of fools, Vnto chaires of worldly dygnite. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xii 14, For to this end th' Almighty did him frame, And therefore from supplanting gave him ominous name 1644 *FULLER Holy & Prof St* iii xvi 194 Such a place will thrive the better when new Colonies come not in with Extirpation of the Natives; for this is rather a Supplanting than a Planting 1706 *STANHOPE Paraphrase III* 511 We should be guilty of no Emulation, no Supplanting, no Injury to any other 1717-18 *ROADLY Sermon i* Cor. x. 11 20 Those Divisions and Supplantings that were among the King's own Friends 1891 *HARDY Tess* xxiii, Such supplanting was to be

Supplantment (sɒpləntmənt). *rare*. [f. SUPPLANT v. + -MENT.] = prec.

1912 *Blackw Mag* Nov. 653/1 The hussar and the lancer have no reason to regard their supplantment by flying corps as a dire calamity.

Supple (swɒp'l), *sb. Sc. and north. dial* Also souple, suple, souple [app var. of *swupple*, *swupple*, *SWITPLE*, assimilated to *supple*.]

1. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing.

1634 (8 Dec) *Rec. Baron Crt Colstoun* (MS), Unlawes Pa⁴. Mycolstone in eastmanis in 40s, for cutting and transporting tua souppels futh of the lairds wode & geving tham to Pa⁴. Ormiston, confest. 1701 *LADY GISELLE BAW* 116 *Househ Bk.* (1911) 9 For 2 sives and 2 ridles 1 l 10 s suples 8 s 12 s. 0. For expence of selling 20 bolle oats, 1 6 0 1789 *DAVIDSON Seasons* 143 The scatter'd ears That frae the swingin supple spread afar 1807 *STAGO Poems* 14 A lang flail souple full d'hi neif. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 989 The flail consists of two parts, the hand-staff or helve and the supple or beater 1893-4 *Northumbld Gloss*, *Souple, Souple, Swupple*, the loose, swinging arm of a flail

2. A cudgel.

1815 *Scott Guy Rf.* xxv, A gude oak souple in his hand

1827 — *Two Drovers* 1, 'They had their broadswords, and I have this bit supple', shewing a formidable cudgel

Supple (swɒp'l), *a. Forms* 3-7, 8-9 *Sc. and north. dial.* souple, (6 souble (?), soupil, *Sc* soupill, sowpil, 6-7 suple, 7, 9 *Sc. and north. dial.* souple), 5- supple. [a. OF *supple*, *sople*, (mod F.) *souple* — L. *supplicem*, *supplex* lit. 'bending under', hence, submissive, suppliant, f. *sup* = SUB- + *plere*, root of *placare* to fold (cf. PLIANT).]

† 1 Of soft or yielding consistency, not rigid, soft, tender. *Obs*

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 577 þouir hauberc & þouir is coler þat nere nopþing souple He smot of is heued. c 1395 *Plowman's Tale* 58 Of sondry sedes that ben sewe, It semeth that som ben unsounde For some be grette growen on groundes, Som ben souple [ed 1542 souble], simple and small a 1400 *Anc Cookery in Nonish Ord* (1790) 442 Take wyynes lure, and sette lit, and hewe hit smalle, and make hit right souple

2 That is easily bent or folded without breaking or cracking, plant, flexible

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog* 203 His bootis souple, his hors in greet estate c 1430 *Lang. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 201 Hite pylche souple 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi xii 7 The sowpill schaftris baldly scle On athur sydis thik sparpellis and leyt lye 1583 *Leg. Ep. St Andrews* 749 Thus payroned preacher of Godis word Is not vnkly ane souple snord a 1586 *SINNEY Asratia* ii. xi (1912) 220 Her bellie like Alabaster faue and sleekie, But soft and supple satten like 1657 R. LIGON *Bu bados* 109 'they will wash and not shrink in the wetting, and wearre very long and souple 1697 *DRAYTON The Gange* vi 266 For his soft Neck, a supple Collar make Of bending Users 1725 *Pam. Dnt.* s. v *Intense*, Their Ends and middle Veins are reddish, supple, and glaucy 1785 *BURNS Scotch Drink* iv, On thee aft Scotland clow's her cood, In souple scones, the wale o' food! 1838 *DICKEYS Nick Nick* xii, A fearful instrument of flagellation, strong, supple, wax-ended, and new 1871 *NAPIER'S Rev & Cme Dis* ii vi 581 The material [of the dress] should be soft and supple 1872 *BLACK Adm Phaeton* xxi 411 Persistently whipping the stream with his supple fly-rod 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 670 The remedy should be rubbed in with sufficient frequency and in sufficient quantity to keep the skin supple and unctuous

† b. *transf.* of the internal organs of the body c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.* Gov. Lordsh 70 Vse a lytel trumail yn ridynge. It drynes out fyndlers, confortys þe body and ninkys hit souple. 1720 J. WYLLER *Pharm. Extemp* (1719) 1 Muddling Ale...scumeth slimy Filth, from off the Glands, turns it over the Pylorus, and leaves a balmy, benign Litus instead, to keep all supple and easy

c. *Souple Tam*, 'a child's toy, which, being pulled by a string, shakes and seems to dance' (Jamieson, 1825). *Sc.*

1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xxvii, It [a horse's] a grand burgun. The stringhalt will gae aft when it's gae a mile, it's a weel-ken'd ganger, they ca' it Souple Tam! 1870 R. CHAMBERS *Pop. Rhymes Scotl* 18 And ye'll get a coatie, And a pair o' breekees—Ye'll get a whippie and a supple Tam!

d. *fig* Adaptable, elastic

1781 *COWPER Hope* 602 Some wiser rule Supple and flexible as Indian cane, To take the bend his appetites ordain. 1879 *FARRAR St Paul* (1883) 219 His supple address and determination saved Rome from a revolution. 1890 *GLADSTONE in Daily News* 4 June 6/1 To make the human mind a supple, effective, strong, available instrument

3. Of the body, limbs, etc. Capable of bending easily, moving easily or nimbly.

1530 *PALSGR. 325/1* Souple, lythe, *souple* 1610 *SHAKS Temp* iii ii 107, I doe beseech you (That are of suppler loyns) follow them swiftly. 1625 *BACON Ess.*, *Custom & Accutue* 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1810) I xviii 132 Limbs so supple, will so stubborn! 1781 J. MOORE *Vision* *Soc* II xlix (1790) II 52 We all bowed to the ground, the supplest of the company had the happiness to touch the sacred slipper. 1807 *SCOT I Sug. Dan* iii, If he listed to tak some [dancing-] lessons, I think I could make some hand of his feet, for he is a souple chield 1833 *Regul & Instr. Cavalry* i. 40 The Horse will be rendered supple, active, and obedient 1873 *DIXON Two Queens* xix. i IV 4 Henry at thirty-five was still a young man in the flower of life tall, fair, and supple

b. *Supple knee* in reference to insincere or obsequious obeisance Cf. 4.

1593 *SHAKS Rich II.* i. iv 33 A brace of Dray-men bid God speed him well, And had the tribute of his supple knee 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* vi (1871) 89 It cost him nothing but a supple knee, And only much & much observance. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v 788 Will ye submit your necks, and chuse to bend The supple knee? 1742 *Young Nt Th* vi 294 Religion, public order, both exact External homage, and a supple knee 1781 *COWPER Table Talk* 127 Servility with supple knees, Whose trade it is to smile, to crouch, to please.

c. *transf.* of movements, etc. Characterized by flexibility of body or limb

1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul.* iv i 102 Each part depriv'd of supple government, Shall stiffe and starke, and cold appear like death 1778 *EARL PEMBROKE Equitation* 63, I define the supple trot to be that in which the horse at every motion that he makes, bends and plays all his joints. 1809 *ROLAND Fencing* 66 Keep a firm, steady, and supple position of the body 1853 *BROWNE Vallette* xav, Her movements had the supple softness, the velvet grace of a kitten

† d. Of wind Gentle, soft. *Obs rare*

1652 *CRASHAW Carmen Deo Nostro* Wls (1904) 194 Bethy such As sigh with supple wind Or answer Artful Touch

4 *fig* Yielding readily to persuasion or influence, compliant. *Const* 10

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Treat.* 20 Forto breke downe the vnbuxomnes of the body that itt myght be souple and

redy, and not moch contrarious to the spirite in gostely wykynges c1400 *Rom Rose* 3376 A feloun firste though that he be, Afir thou shalt hym souple se c1440 *Jacob's Well* 287 For all he herte, tunge, and dede, am so harde as grauell stony, but it arn souple ynow to be world, to be flesch, & to be deuyll 1607 *SHAKS* Cor i 155 When we haue stuffe These Pipes . With Wine and Feeding, we haue supplier Soules Then in our Priest-like Fasts 1633 G HERRERT *Temple, Holy Bapt* ii 11, Let me be soft and supple to thy will 1668-9 *Perrys Diary* 12 Jan, It being about the matter of paying a little money to Chatham Yard, wherein I find the Treasurers mighty supple a1674 *CLARENDON Hist Reb* xiv, § 1 Cromwell did not find the Parliament so supple and so much to observe his Orders, as he expected they would have been 1735 H WALPOLE *Let to Ld Hayrington* 2 Oct in 10th *MSS Comm* App 1 261 His Lordship's supple and mild temper 1807 CRABBE *Pai Reg* 1, 715 Sad, silent, supple; hending to the blow, A slave of slaves 1861 *Sat Rev* 23 Nov 528 The City Marshal of Baltimore has been arrested, and a suppler instrument fills his place 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnaped* 4 He soople, Davie, in things immaterial

5 Compliant or accommodating from selfish motives, artfully or servilely complaisant or obsequious.

1607 *SHAKS*, Cor ii 11 29 His assent is not by such easie degrees as those, who haue bene supple and courteous to the People, Bonnetted, without any further deed, to haue them at all unto their estimation, and report a1700 *EVFLIN Diary* 27 Nov 1666, By no means fit for a supple and flattering courtier 1726 *SWIFT Paraphr* *Hon* i Ode xiv 55 Like supple Patriots of the modern Sort, Who turn with ev'ry Gale that blows from Court 1824 CRABBE *Tales* v 366 That servile, supple, shewd, insidious throng 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* ii 1 246 Cunning, supple, shameless, free from all prejudices, and destitute of all principles 1884 R W CHURCH *Bacon* iii 61 The shrewd and supple lawyers who hung on to the Tudor and Stuart Courts

b trans Characterized by ingratiating or fawning complaisance

1633 FORD *'Tis Pity* ii, 11, Call me not deare, Nor think with supple words to smooth the grossenes Of my abuses 1649 MILTON *Ekoon* in *Wks* 1851 III 354 By smooth and supple words, to make som beneficial use or other eev'n of his worst mis-carriages. 1690 LO LANSDOWNE *Brit Enchanters* 689 We Britons slight Those supple arts which foreigners delight 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xvi, The supple arts by which he had risen in the world 1842 EMERSON *Lect, Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II 236 The ways of trade are grown selfish to the borders of theft, and supple to the borders, of fraud

6. Sc. Clever; cunning.

1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kne Gr* ii 1, A supple taylor to his trade 1824 SCOTT *Redgauntlet* let vii, It's Gil Hobson, the supple tailor frae Burgh

7 Of oil. That renders pliant or flexible, suppling Also in fig. context *Obs rare*

1599-80 NORTH *Pittarch* (1595) 12 Bring supple oyle, his bodie for to baste a1593 MARLOWE *Ignatio* Wks, 1850 III 263, I cannot dally, caper, dance, and sing, Oiling my saint with supple sonnetting 1600 HEYWOOD *and Pt Edw IV*, Wks, 1874 I 96 His defiance and his dare to warre, We swallow with the supple oil of peace

8 Comb. parasynthetic, as *supple-chapped, -kneed, -limbed, -minded, -mouthed, -sawed, -visaged*, advb., as *supple-sliding, -swinging* adjs 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel Induct*, Wks 1856 I 3 A *supple-chapt flatterer 1888 J PAVN *Myst Mirr* 169 vii, This crowd of *supple-kneed dependents 1844 KINGLAKE *Editha* xvi, The grisly old man at the helm and the boy, *supple-limbed, yet weather-worn already 1882 OUIDA *Maremma* I 205 A large, sinewy, supple-limbed man a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* (1622) 380 A verie gentle and *supple-minded Zelmaine 1598 MARSTON *Sc Villaine* 168 Some *supple mouth'd slave, struing to vilesie My dark reproofes. 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 169 Iron-jointed, *supple-sinew'd, they shall dive 1860 — *Sea Dreams* 164 My eyes . . . Read rascal in the motions of his back, And scoundrel in the *supple-sliding knee 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ix. iii 12 The part of a *supple-visaged son-in-law sat upon me to perfection 1307-8 T. Usk *Test Love* iii vii (Skeat) 103-4 The even draught of the wyrr-drawer maketh the wyrr to ben even and *supple-werching

Supple (sv p'l), v. Forms: 4-7, 8-9 *Sc.* and *north dial.* *supple*, 7, 8-9 *Sc.* *soople*, (4) *souplen*, 5 *supplun*, -on, -un, 6 *soupl*, 1, *sope*, *souple*, 6, 9 *suple*, *Sc* *sowple*, 7 *suppel*, 6- *supple* [f. SUPPLE *a*, after OF. *asoplier* (mod.F *assouplir*). See also SUPPLY v 3]

1. trans. To soften, mollify (the heart or mind); to cause to yield or be submissive; to make compliant or complaisant *Obs or arch*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 256 Thus this tyrannyshe knyght Was soupled c1400 *Rom Rose* 2241 And he, that pride hath hym withynne, Ne may his herte, in no wise, Meken ne souplen to servyse. 1534 MORE *Confut Tindale* Wks 437/1 Menne are so suppled and made humble in heit, yt they will willingly goe shew themselves their own sinnes to the priest 1833 GOLDING *Catrin on Desit* xiv 81 He meekeneeth and suppleth them as if a wilde beaste were tamed 1625 DONNE *Serm* 24 Feb (1626) 45 Men soupled and entended with Matrimoniall love 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* ii. iii § 3 Suppled with Sickness, he confessed his Fault a1703 BURKITT *On N. T. Luke* xxii 42 How powerful must that grace be, which suppled that heart in a moment, which had been hardening in sin for so many years 1760 STERNE *Serm* III 212 To mollify the hearts and supple the temper of your race 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* lv, When I conclude my examination of Dirk Hatterack to-morrow—Gad, I will so supple him!

b. intr. and refl. To be submissive or compliant to. *Obs. or arch*

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 280 Here hertys arn so harde bat it mowe nott breastyn ne supplyn to goodnes 1742 RICHARDSON VOL. IX.

40N Pamela III 392 Having a Spirit above suppling himself to an unworthy Mind for sordid Interest sake 1748 — *Clarissa* (1810) IV xxxvi 241 Then her family, my bitter enemies—to supple to them, or if I do not, to make her as unhappy as she can be from my attempts. 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i 180 And he hath learnt, despite the tiger in him, To sleek and supple himself to the king's hand

2 To make (skin, leather, and the like) supple, pliant, or flexible

1530 PALSER 726/2, I shall souple your gloves 1542 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* VIII 132 For two barkit hors hidis, xv s. Item for suppling and grafting thair of, iij s 1559 MARWYN *Exonum*, 366 Wull wnskoured suppled in wine or vinegar 1602 HOLLAND *Play* xxviii viii 11 171 Touching the bitter Almond tree, the decoction of the roots thereof, doth supple the skin and lay it even and smooth without wrinkles. 1638 DAVENANT *Madagascar* 19 Rude, dull Mariner's chie Ouyment use Not to perfume, but supple their parch'd Shooes. 1721 *Phil Trans* XXXI, 168 After they have soaked the Hide for some time, they stretch and supple it a1722 LITTLE *Husb* (1757) 270 They may stand in some muck hill, or moist place, in order to supple their claws 1791 COOPER *Odys* xvi 215 When we have chafed and suppled the tough bow 1839 *URP Dict Arts* 767 When the skins have been sufficiently swelled and suppled by the branning, they may receive the first oil 1863 MORRIS *Sir* 1 Jan 6 A Basle manufacturer, who uses fine silk, which is weighted or 'suppled,' as the trade term goes 1876 in *Textile Colourist* III 102 (Patent, Pénard, for) Suppling le dyed silks. 1915 J. BUCHAN *Hist* *Wks* in 90 Men lanc from hard new boots not yet suppled by use

b. intr. for pass

1844 BROWNING *Garden Fancies* ii. viii, And clasps were creaking and covers suppling!

3. To reduce the hardness of, to soften. Also *absol Obs*

1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Hote and moyste thinges, which have the properte to lenifye and sople 1567 MARPLE *G. Forest* 88 His onely blood being kept warme suppleth the Adamant stone c1586 COTES, PEMBROKE *P's* cxlviii iii, The rayne Supples the clods of sommer-scorch'd fields 1598 CHAPMAN *Thiad* vi 12 1469 She that suppleth earth with blood 1659 *Gentil Calling* (1666) 14 The Earth. must be mollified and suppled with their sweat, before it will become penetrable 1720 T. FULLER *Pharm Extens* (1719) 2 The sweeter, softer and thicker Aleis, the more it suppleth, fillet and nourisheth 1725 *Tam Dict* s.v. *Valnut*, The Shells grow tender, especially, if you supple 'em a little in warm Cows Milk 1728 E. SMITH *Compl Housew* (1750) 287 This medicine will soften the asperity of the humours relaxing and suppling the solids at the same time

4. To soften or mollify (a wound, swelling, etc.) by applying an unguent, a fomentation, etc.; to anoint with oil Also in fig. context. *Obs*

1526 TINDALE *Prologue to N. T.*, The Evangelion, which suppleth, and swageth the wonderes of the conscience 1541 *Sarmu P'uine* Niv (*Drings*), Thou haste soupled myne heed in oyle, and my cup beyng full is ryght goodly 1545 RAYNALDE *Byrth Mankynde* 56 Anoyntments wherewith ye may sope y^e pnyuy place 1579 LANGHAM *Gard Health* (1633) 315 Apply them to supple, mollifie, open, and dissolve all kindes of tumours hot or cold 1590 SPENSER *P Q* iii. v 33 She Into his wound the iuyce thereof did scrueze, And 10und about The flesh therewith she suppled and did steepe 1644 MILTON *Aroop* (Arb) 77 All the faith and religion that shall be there canoniz'd, is not sufficient, to supple the least bruise of conscience a1688 BUNYAN *Accept. Sacrif* Wks. (Offer) I, 711 Wash me, Lord, supple my wound, pour Thy wine and oil into my sore.

absol 1578 LYTE *Doctores* 202 With the floures of Lillies there is made a good Oyle to supple, mollifie & digest. 1622 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* ii 1, (1619) 336 He seeketh to wound and gall, but he healeth not suppleth not. 1664 HIBBERT *Body Div* i 156 Pouring in oyl to supple and heal

b. trans To rub (oil, etc.) on or into something so as to soften it. *Obs rare*.

1560 DAUS *tr Steadman's Comm* 334 b, He powreth out the oyle and suppleth it in

5 To make (the limbs, the body, the person) supple or capable of bending easily, spec. of the training of saddle-horses (see quot 1753).

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) I 70/1 Contrary to the expectation of men, his body was in the latter punishment and tormentes soupled and restored 1613 R. HARCOURT *Voy Gmnia* 55 He went to the Bath, and washed, his hand therein, which soopled his fingers in such manner, that . . . hee could stirre and stretch them out 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 373, I must think that the best and most proportionable exercise, which both supples the body, and renders it flexible and pliant 1652 H. L'ESTRANGE *Amer no Jewes* 12 Oyle such as hecarried with him. . . to supple his joints and tired Limbs 1749 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 15 May, Apply yourself diligently to your exercises of dancing, fencing, and riding, to fashion and supple you 1753 *Chambers's Cycl Suppl* s v, To supple a horse, in the manege, is to make him hend his neck, shoulders, and sides, and to render all the parts of his body more pliable 1765 CHESTERF. *Let to Son* 25 Oct, The hot bath, supples my stiff rheumatic limbs 1841 *Infantry Man*, (1854) 3 In order to supple the recruit, he will be practised in the movements 1861 J. BROWN *Horae Sub* II. 256 Old broken-down thorough breds that did wonders when soupled. 1882 T. A. MCARTHUR *Calisth. & Drilling* 17 This exercise is to strengthen the leg and upper arm, supple the shoulders, and expand the chest 1897 KIRKPATRICK *Capt Cour* ii 45 Manuel bowed back and forth to supple himself.

b fig. and allusively

1555 PHILIPOT in Coverdale *Let Martyrs* (1564) 240 Christ annoynt vs, that we may be suppled in these calid dayes to runne lightly, vnto the glory of the lord 1638 CARR *Serm* in *Kerr Covenants & Covenanters* (1895) 202 His legs were soupled with consolation, which made him run. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* iii xxvii (1840) 747 His seven thousand whose knees were not suppled with the Baalism of that age. 1659 ARROWSMITH *Cham Princ* 395 Cheerfulness supples the joynts of our hearts, and so rendereth them nimble and active in holy performances 1883 STEVENSON

Catrina vii, Ye'll have to soople you back-bone, and think a wee pickle less of your dainty self

6 gen (from 4 and 5) To make pliant, flexible, or smooth; also, to tone down, modify.

1530-1 TINDALE *Jonas* Prol, To souple thy soule with the oyle of thy swete blessinges, 1612 DONNE *Let* (1651) 91 I hat nothing hath soupled and allayed the D of Lerna in his violent greannes, so much as the often belis made upon him 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm Titus* i 4, (1619) 63 Nor all the baume in Gilead can so supple their positions, that we may ioyne with them 1614 W. B. PHILIP *Banquet* 75 Mint supple, the sharpnesse of the Tongue 1626 DONNE *Serm* *Raster* day (1640) 210 Some of them mollifie and souple the impossibility into a difficulty 1642 R. HARRIS *Serm. Ho. Commons* 20 There is no temptation so strong, but faith will conquer it no affliction so great, but faith will supple it 1742 YOUNG *N. T. Th* ix 2183 His balmy bath, That supples, The various movements of this nice machine 1867 M. ARNOLD *Celtic Lit* 181 The head unintelligence, which is just now our bane must be suppld and reduced by culture. 1887 LOWELL *Democracy*, etc 240 To set free, to supple and to train the faculties 1901 MOLL *son Potius* 180 Come souple thou my pen tae screed, A rhymen' lue o' twa

Supple, obs and dial. f. SUPPLY **Suppleant**, **Supplear**, obs ff. SUPPLIANT, SUPPLIER.

Suppled (sv p'ld), ppl. a. [f SUPPLE v. + -ED] Made supple, softened.

1594 O B *Quest Profit Concern* 31* b, When I shall finde that I took for suppled honie, to become stuffe darts 1598 CHAPMAN *Thiad* iii [vii] 125 Let vs impart, Some engines of our strife to shew, each others suppled haire 1657 RFFR *God's Plea* Ep Ded Relig Cat 5 Why should not they prepare an Elxir for her out of their suppled eyes, rent heart strings, to preserve her at an euigent?

Supplee, obs form of SUPPLY.

Supple-jack. [f SUPPLE *a* + JACK sb.1 (cf. sense 32)]

1. A name for various climbing and twining shrubs with tough pliable stems found in tropical and subtropical forests; applied in the West Indies to various sapindaceous plants, as species of *Pauhinia* and *Sejania*, and *Cardiospermum grandiflorum*, in central America, to the rhamnaceous *Berchemia volubilis*, and to a species of *Zizyphus*, in Australasia, to *Ventilago viminalis*, *Ripogonum parviflorum*, *Rubus australis*, and other plants of similar habit.

1725 SLOANE *Yamnia* II 185 *Supple-Jacks* The stalk is about the thickness of one's thumb . . . They grow in woods and are used for walking sticks 1773 COOK *Voy S Pole* i v (1777) 1 96 In many parts the woods are so over-run with supple-jacks, that it is scarcely possible to force one's way amongst them 1814 PURSH *Flora Amer Septentr* I 288 *Zizyphus volubilis* in the Dismal swamp, near Suffolk in Virginia, is known there by the name of Supple-Jack 1820 T. GARRN *Univ Herbar* II 260 *Pauhinia Polyphylla*, Parsley-leaved Paulinia, or Supple Jack. 1864 GRISBACH *Flora Brit* IV Ind Isl, 788/1 *Supple-jack*, *Pauhinia carissavaca*, *barbadosensis*, and *Cardiospermum grandiflorum* 1867 SAUTER *tr Hochstetter's New Zealand* vi. 135 The so-called 'supple jack' of the colonists (*Ripogonum parviflorum*) 1884 J. H. KERRY-NICHOLLS *King Country* xxii 266 The supple-jacks, which we found growing everywhere [in New Zealand] in a perfect network of snakelike coils

b The stems of these plants as a material.

1804 A. DUNCAN *Mariner's Chron* II 251 Bits of blankets sewed together with split supple-jacks 1865 READER No. 119 403/2 Lashed together with strips of supple jack

2 A walking-stick or cane made of the stem of one of these plants, a tough plant stick

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod Random* xxiv, He bestowed on me several severe stripes, with a supple Jack he had in his hand 1785 WOODCOCK (P. Pindar) *Odes to R A's* i iii Wks 1812 I 73 Take, take my supple-jack, Play Saint Bartholomew with many a back 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, You will never rest till my supple-jack and your shoulders become acquainted 1891 MURDITH *One of our Cong* xxxi, A good knot to grasp . . . there's no break in it, whack as you may They call it a Demerara supple-jack

Hence **Supple-jackily** adv. (*humorous nonce-wd.*), in a manner suggesting the use of a supple-jack.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W* liv, My father looked supple jackically at me

Suppley (sv p'li), adv. Also *9 supply* [f. SUPPLE *a* + -LY 2] In a supple manner, with suppleness

1611 CORN. *Agreement*, quickly, promptly, suppley, readily. 1689 HICKFRINGILL *Ceremony Monger* i. Wks 1716 II 388 Does his Ecclesiastical Dou-ship bow and cringe so suppley to something, or to nothing? 1832 EXAMINER 721/2 Not of strength to bear any pressure without suppley bending 1890 HARPER's *Mag* Oct 744/2 Freely and suppley she straightened her back 1898 G. ALLEN *Incid Bishop* 54 She was tall and very suppley knit

Supplement (sv pl'ment), sb.1 Also 5-7 **suppliment**, 6 **supplement**, 6-7 **suppliment** [ad. L. *supplementum*, f. *supplere* SUPPLY v.1 Cf. F. *supplément* (from 16th c, superseding OF. *supplimentum*, *supplimentum*, *supplimentum*), It. *supplemento*, Sp. *suplemento*, Pg. *suplemento* In sense 4 used as a noun of action to *supple*, SUPPLY v.1; cf. SUPPLEMENT 1]

1. Something added to supply a deficiency; an addition to anything by which its defects are supplied, an auxiliary means, an aid; occas. of a person. (Now rare in general sense.) 1382 WYCLIF *Mark* ii 21 No man seweth a pacche [Vulg. *assumentum*] of rude [gross or newe] clothe to an old clothe,

ellis he taketh away the newe supplement [gloss or pacche: Vulg. *supplementum*], and a more brekyng in maad. 1308 *Tarvisia Barth De P. R.* viii xxi (Bodl. MS.) If 85 b/2 But þe se steres have lyte of here owne. 1544 *St. Peter's Hen* 1771. I 764 The Lord Chancelour... shall admit and sven Mr Cox to be his Aulmoner, and Mr Chele as a supplement to Mr Cox. 1594 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* iii viii. § 10 Vnto the word of God we do not add reason as a supplement of any maime or defect therein. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] xxxvii 114 Minerva cur'd Vlysses of his wrinkles and baldnesse, not that she tooke them away by supplements. 1664 *H. More Myst. Inq.* 94 God would have afterwards raised other persons of Apostolical punity to have made a Supplement to the former. 1698 *FAYRER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 250 Fording the River without such a Supplement [as a bridge]. 1798 *Young Love Fame* 12 Instructive Satire. Thou shining supplement of public laws. 1856 *J. RICHARDSON Recoll.* i. vi. 142 As supplements to this bowl, small cups brimming with milk-panes were placed upon the table. 1865 *PALEY Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 154 note, Hermann's supplement *as* completes the anapaestic verse. 1869 *G. H. PLAMPA Earth's Earliest Ages* 67 How wonderful a supplement my, in the World to Come, be added to our present scanty information.

b. A part added to complete a literary work or any written account or document, *spec.* a part of a periodical publication issued as an addition to the regular numbers and containing some special item or items.

1568 *GRATTON Chron.* i. 3 As James Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the supplement of his Chronicles. 1576 *FIRVING* ii. *Carnis Dogs* (1880) 44 The winding vp of this worke, called the Supplement. 1650 *Row (title)* A Supplement of the History of the Kirk of Scotland. 1683 *WOOO Life* (O.H.S.) III. 35 He died Sunday 21 Jan. 20 Jan. saith the supplement to his will. 1696 *RAY in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 202 To speed the finishing and fitting my Supplement for the Presse. 1779 *JOHNSON L. P., Cowley* Wks. 1278 II 22 His work, to which my narration can be considered only as a slender supplement. 1853 *LYELL Antiq. Man* 5 In my 'Elements or Manual of Elementary Geology' and in the Supplement to the fifth edition of the same. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II App. 571, I accept his account as a supplement, to the account in the Chronicles. 1887 (Nov. 5) Special Literary Supplement to The Spectator.

c. *Math.* (a) *Supplements of a parallelogram* = complements of a parallelogram (COMPLEMENT *sb.* 5 b). *Obs.* (b) *Supplement of an arc or angle*, the amount by which an arc is less than a semicircle, or an angle less than two right angles; also *attrib.*, as *supplement-chord*. (c) An additional term introduced in certain cases in an equation or expression (abbreviated *Suppl.*).

1570 *BILLINGSLEY Euclid* i. Theorem xxxii 53 In every parallelogram, the supplements of those parallelogrammes which are about the diameter, are equal the one to the other. *Ibid.* Prop. xiii 53, Supplements or Complementes are those figures which with the two parallelogrammes accomplish the whole parallelogramme. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex Techn.* i. Supplement of an Ark, in Geometry or Trigonometry. 1747 *J. SIMPSON Elem. Plane Geom.* 138 If the Measure of the Supplement-chord of any Arch be increased by the Number 2, the Square-root of the Sum will be the Supplement-chord of half that Arch. 1801 *ENCYCL. BRIT.* (ed. 3) Suppl. II. 630/2 The supplement of 50° is 130°, as the complement of it is 40°. 1842 *GWILL Archd.* § 1038 ADE being a semicircle, BDE is the supplement of the arc AB, which arc, reciprocally, is the supplement of BDE. 1862 *FERRERS Trilinear Co-ordinates* vi. 122 The angle between the asymptotes of the reciprocal hyperbola will be the supplement of that between the tangents. 1868 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1893) VI. 263, I introduce into the equation a term called the 'Supplement' (denoted by the abbreviation 'Supp'). The expression of the Supplement should in every case be furnished by the theory. 1884 *tr. Lotze's Logic* 278, *h. f. 12 d. h.* is the general term of this second series, and is what we must add as supplement to the general term of the first series.

†2. The action of supplying what is wanting; the making good of a deficiency or shortcoming.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 345/1 The feast of all the sayntes was established... Fyriste for the dedycacion of the Temple secondly for supplement of offences done. 1543 *SKELTON Garl. Laurel* 415 *Mayster Chaucer to Skelton* Your besy deligence Of that we [sc. Chaucer, Gower, and Lydgate] heganne in the supplement. 1573 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 1585 261/1 Our said kirk, having neid and mister of beittment and supplement. 1586 *A. DAY Eng. Secretorie* ii. (1625) 76 For better supplement of the learneis knowledge. 1591 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 611 A new gift of the saids landis grantit with all dew solemnities and with supplement of all faultis. 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 21 Councils submitted their decrees to the Emperours for Authoritie, and supplement of defects. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj.* 135 Equity is either a remission or moderation of the laws or a supplement of the law in cases wherein things in conscience ought to be done.

b. *Sc. Law.* *Letters (or writs) of supplement*, a writ issuing from the Court of Session to compel the appearance before an inferior court of a person who resides out of its jurisdiction. *Oath in supplement*, an oath of a party on his own behalf, admitted to confirm imperfect evidence, such as the oath of a single witness, so as to constitute sufficient legal proof: cf. *suppletory oath* s.v. SUPPLETORY a. b.

1671 in *G. J. Bell Comm. Lawus Scot.* (ed. 5) I 331 note, The court-book, with the merchant's oath in supplement, was sufficient to make it a full probation. 1693 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* (ed. 2) iv xlv § 17 710 Whosoever is cited by a Messenger, to Compare and Depone by an Oath of Calumny, Verity or Supplement, if he do not Depone, he is holden as

Confest. 1765-8 *ERSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* i. ii § 17 The pursuer must apply to the court of session for letters of supplement, containing a warrant to cite the defender to appear before the judge of the territory where the controverted subject lies. 1826 *G. J. BELL Comm. Lawus Scot.* (ed. 5) II 66 note, If the original creditor do not live within the jurisdiction in which the arrestee resides, he must be summoned by a writ of supplement from the Court of Session. 1838 *W. BRILL Dict. Law Scot.* 378 s. v. *Evidence*, The oath in supplement is admitted to supply deficiencies in legal evidence, where the party whose oath is allowed has brought what is called a *semplena probatio*.

†3 The reinforcement of troops, chiefly *concer* (*sing.* and *pl.*), reinforcement(s). *Obs.*

1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV. 137 Two M. archers, and foure hundred speers, was sente into Gascoyne, as a supplement to the country. 1549 *Acts Privy Council* (1890) II 273, v. Albalanos horsemen, to him allotted for the supplement of his band. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xlii. x. 1121 The Pretors also, who required to have a supplement with them into Spain. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius' Low C. Wks.* 491 Souldiers both of Horse and Foot were drawn together as a Supplement to the old exhausted Militia.

†4 The action of supplying or providing, that which is supplied, supply, provision. *Obs.*

1544 *St. Peter's Hen* 1771, I 766 We see manifest occasion of moche greater charge, then was at the begynnyng considered, and as we cannot use any other present meanes, for the supplement hereof, thence [etc.]. 1545 *Ibid.* III. 519 Supposing that they have of his Majesty sufficient supply for their furnytue. *Ibid.* 543 We could have no supplement of cake for their victualles, but such as we had from Waterfoide. 1588 *PARKER's Memoirs of the Hist. China* 77 General puruer and president of the counsell of waire whose office is for the supplement of garrisons. 1615 *CHAPEMAN Odysseus* iv. 242 We had not spent Our uddie wine ashup-board supplement Of large sort, each man to his vessel drew. 1658 *OSBORN K. James Wks.* (1673) 494 The People, if they denied him supplement or inquired after the disposure of it, were presumptuous peepers into the sacred Ark of the State.

†Supplement, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* 1 are-1. [f. SUPPLE v. + -MENT.] *Suppleness*.

1823 *SUBBASS Andalus* i. 54 It [sc. whoredom] consumeth the moisture and supplement of the bodie.

Supplement, var. SUPPLEMENT

Supplement (suppliment, suppliment), v. (First in Sc. writers.) [f. SUPPLEMENT *sb.*] *trans.* To furnish a supplement to, supply the deficiency in; also, to supply (a deficiency).

In recent story writing, to add as a supplementary statement or remark.

1829 *JAS. MILL Hum. Mind* (1869) II. 62 Clusters of sensations, supplemented by possibilities of sensation. 1833 *CHALMERS Power of God* i. vi. (1834) I 224 The strong appetite of hunger supplements the deficiency of the rational principle of self-preservation. 1857 *J. W. DONALDSON Chr. Orithod* Introd. p. viii. This work is a continuous essay, supplemented by a number of serious disquisitions on certain important subjects. 1863 *GLADSTONE Financ. Statem.* 442 The spiritual food is to be supplemented, as Scotchmen say, by something which finds a shorter way to their perceptions and their appetites. 1868 *G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 23 The two sets of dissimilar conditions supplement and throw light upon each other. 1875 *ROSSSETTI Hood's Post Wks.* Ser. II. Pief p. xv, It is now thought desirable to supplement that by a second volume. 1878 *MRS BRADDOCK Open Verdict* i. If I am a poor creature as a parson, you supplement me so well, Selina, that, between us, I think we do our duty to the parish. 1888 *J. S. WINTER Bootle's Child* xi, 'Yes, a disparity,' answered Maud. 'It means age.' 'And not less than twenty years,' supplemented Pearl.

Hence *Supplemented ppl. a.*, *Supplementing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1865 *W. KAY Crisis Hufsfeldiana* 80 Their cancellings, supplementings, and arbitrary assumptions. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 2/1 'You love the garden?' she hazarded. 'And everything in it,' was his supplemented answer. 1904 *R. SMALL Hist. Congreg. U. P. Ch.* i. 509 A winding-up was insisted on by the Supplementing Board.

Supplemental (supplimental), a. (*sb.*) Also 7-8 suppl- [f. SUPPLEMENT *sb.* + -AL.] = SUPPLEMENTARY. *Const.* to, of.

Supplemental air, the air that remains in the lungs after an ordinary expiration. cf. quot. 1855 s.v. SUPPLEMENTARY a. b. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. 11. § 7 Wee speake nowe of parts of Learning supplementall, and not of supererogation. 1659 *GAUL Holy Madn.* 134 Womens Supplementall Art, does but the rather bewray Natures Defects. 1668 *HALF Pref. to Rolle's Abridgm.* c. 3 b, An Appendix was intended that might have been supplemental of some Titles. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iii. xxvii 448 If new matter arises, which did not exist before, he [sc. the plaintiff] must set it forth by a supplemental bill. 1795 *MASON Ch. Mus.* ii. 153 All those supplemental graces which really serve to assist musical expression. 1866 *LIDDON Bangton Lect.* v. (1875) 220 Viewed in its historical relation to the first three Gospels it is supplemental to them. 1866 *HUXLEY Physiol.* iv. (1869) 104 About as much more in addition to this remains in the chest after an ordinary expiration, and is called *Supplemental air*. 1871 *T. BRYANT Pract. Surg.* (1878) I 563 Supplemental teeth are occasionally developed in both temporary and permanent sets.

b. *Math.*

Supplemental angle, either (in relation to the other) of two angles which are together equal to two right angles. Supplemental arc, either of two arcs which are together equal to a semicircle. Supplemental chord, the chord of a supplemental arc. Supplemental triangle, either (in relation to the other) of two spherical triangles in which the angular points of the one are the poles of the sides of the other, and each side of the one is the supplement of the corresponding angle of the other.

1798 *HUTTON Course Math.* (1827) I 315 Let C and D be two angles standing on the supplemental arc AEB; then will the angle C be equal to the angle D. 1827 *ALTY Trigon.* in

Encycl. Math. (1845) I. 683 Suppose great circles EF, FD, DE, to be described, of which A, B, C are respectively the poles, they will intersect in the points D, E, F, and form a spherical triangle, called the polar or supplemental triangle. 1840 *LARDNER Geom.* vii 78 If a quadrilateral figure be inscribed in a circle, its opposite angles will be supplemental. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 300/1 Chords or arcs of a circle or other curve which have a common extremity, and together subtend an angle of two right angles at the centre, are sometimes called supplemental chords or arcs.

c. *sb.* A supplementary fact, etc. *rare*

1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict. Pief* (1691) (a) 11, In the Supplementals, Bracton, Britton, and divers other Authours have been my Guides. 1836 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) IV. 454 There are three works which I shall want for our supplementals. 1852 *DR MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 344 You do not see how I get my supplementals.

Hence *Supplementally adv.*, by way of supplement.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III. 254 Clara, in her turn, or supplementally for her sister, would bless me with her company. 1853 *G. S. FABER Downfall Turkey* 77 The cities of the Medes are only subjoined supplementally.

Supplementary (supplimentari), a. (*sb.*) [f. SUPPLEMENT *sb.* + -ARY 1. Cf. *F. supplémentaire*] Of the nature of, forming, or serving as, a supplement. *Const.* to

1667 *Decay Chis.* Pief. xviii 399 Divinity would not then pass the Vind and Loom, nor preaching be taken in as an easier supplementary Trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own. 1790 *PRYNANT Brit. Zool.* IV. Ded. p. iv, 'To you therefore I address this little supplementary work. 1793 *BROOKS Lett. Darwin* 9 These I shall from time to time submit as supplementary to the knowledge accumulated by former experience. 1823 *LAMB Flus. Sea.* ii. *Old China*, Competence to agree as supplementary youth. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 287 'To this Claim was added a supplementary paper, containing a list of grievances. 1862 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1864) II. vi. 347 Each is supplementary to the other, so that in order to understand either, it is necessary to study both. 1908 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 182/2 A supplementary volume of whose memoirs was published a few years ago.

b. In various technical uses

1796 *Act 37 Geo. III.* c. 3 § 2 If a sufficient Number of Officers cannot be found to accept of Commissions in the Supplementary Militia it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenants to appoint for that Service, such a Number of the Officers in the Army, as His Majesty shall approve. 1826 *G. J. BELL Comm. Lawus Scot.* (ed. 5) II. 214 Of Supplementary Deeds or Acts—these are certain acts and steps of conveyancing necessary for supplying the links of a defective conveyance. *Ibid.* 409 Of the method of affecting the acquisitions of the bankrupt subsequent to sequestration. The best method... is, that the trustee shall apply to the Court for a supplementary sequestration. 1838 *W. BRILL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. When all the parties interested have not been called, or where the original summons requires amendment, and the defender has not appeared, a supplementary or auxiliary summons is necessary. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 343/2 The supplementary triangle. (Cf. SUPPLEMENTAL b.) 1848 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* I 362 The supplementary cone (i.e. the cone generated by lines through the vertex at right angles to the tangent planes of the cone in question). 1855 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (1857) s. v. *Respiration*, The supplementary or reserve air or that which can be expelled by a forcible expiration, after an ordinary outbreathing. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2455/1 *Supplementary Engine*, an auxiliary steam-engine, for feeding the boiler when the main engine is at rest. 1891 *F. TAYLOR Alan Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 347 Increased vesicular murmur happens over one lung or part of a lung, when another part of the lung is not properly in use. It is then called compensatory or supplementary breathing.

c. *sb.* A supplementary person or thing.

In recent parliamentary use, a question supplementary to that put down on the question-paper.

1812 *SOUTHEY in Balm. Ann. Reg.* III. i. 485/2 Supplementary deputies were then to be chosen, who were to take their seats in case of any vacancy by death; the supplementaries were, as nearly as could be, in the proportion of one to three. 1879 *SCRIBNER'S Monthly* Dec. 304 The prayers are simply preliminaries and supplementaries to the sermon. 1904 *ALICE FERTON Lights & Shadows in Hosp.* i. 3, I was called a 'supplementary', which was a dignified title for a charwoman. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 May 1/2 Lord Cranborne did not altogether ignore supplementaries, but he came one or two bad croppers over them.

Hence *Supplementarily adv.*, by way of supplement.

1862 *F. HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 205 To indicate, supplementarily, the object denoted. 1899 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 677 Those we propose to tax supplementarily are mostly wealthy.

Supplementation (supplimentation), [f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ATION] The action of supplementing, also, an instance of this, a supplementary addition.

1854 *FERRIER Inst. Metaph.* 450 To redeem from contradiction a centreless circle or a stick with only one end, two supplementations are required. 1873 *A. W. WARD tr. Cuvier's Hist. Geol.* I. ii. 218 The war had made great gaps in the military body itself, and it was in the interest of the state to fill these up. This supplementation miscarried. 1903 *G. E. UNDERHILL in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 756 The shortest supplementation [of lines in a fragmentary papyrus] is always the most probable.

Supplementer (see the vb.). Also -or [f. SUPPLEMENT v. + -ER 1.] One who supplements

1644 *FEATLY Roma Ruens* 12 The author and supplementer of Catalogus testum venetus. 1697 *DAVIDEN Eng. Life* *11 b, Franshemus, the Leard's Supplementor of Lamy, has inserted this Relation into his History. 1869 *BONAR Life & Mine* xix 409 Not one minister out of a thousand would have borne such supplementing, however needful, or would have so cordially thanked the supplementer. 1873

G. W. KITCHIN *Hist Frame* I iii x 380 'Which thing', says the Suppletor to William of Nangis, 'came not to pass'. 1906 ORR *Probl. O. T.* x 344 So long as the Jehovahist was regarded as a mere suppletor of the Elohist.

Suppleness (sɒp'lɪnəs) [f. SUPPLE + -NESS] The quality or condition of being supple.

1 Flexibility and elasticity sometimes with implication of nimbleness of movement (cf. 2)

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 610 The Suppleness and Gentleness of the Iuyce of that Plant, being that which maketh the Boughes also so Flexible 1707 *Curios Husb & Gard* 69 There is no part in which the Subtality and Suppleness of the Sap more claim our Admiration, than in Trees that are grafted 1782 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc* xi (1876) 29 That suppleness which is the characteristic of flesh 1791 HAMILTON *Berthollet's Dyeing* I i 11 134 By scouring, silk acquires its suppleness and whiteness 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* ix (1883) 186 Hair like the fibrous covering of a cocoa-nut in suppleness as well as color 1858 CARLYLE *Fredk. Gt.* v ii (1872) II 68 You have beaten Louis XIV to the suppleness of washleather

2 Of the body or limbs: Capability of bending easily.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* I, ii xv. 47 Nature may have prepared one man for a dancer by giving him strength and suppleness in his joints 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat. Hist* (1776) VII 105 Serpents... have the length and the suppleness of the eel 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xii, Giving his right arm two or three flourishes to try its power and suppleness 1893 ECCLES *Scientia* 80 Elderly persons from whom feats of suppleness could not be expected

3 Flexibility or adaptability of mind, character, etc.

1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam. Vits* v (1596) 62 Children through the great suppleness of their brains, abound in memory. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balsac's Lett.* (vol. II) 160 He hath both the substance and the suppleness which are necessary in dealing with the brains of that country. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* (1848) 35 Bringing those that use to write their Thoughts to what may be call'd a certain Suppleness of Style 1807 KNOX & J. CARR *Corr.* (1834) I. 328 A certain suppleness in your mental powers, by virtue of which they will bend to all occasions and subjects, with an ease and readiness [etc.] 1878 O. W. HOLMES *Molley* xii 187 As a diplomatic his great want is suppleness

4 Yielding disposition or character, compliant-ness, complaisance. ? Obs., etc. as in b.

1629 DODD *Sermon Whitsunday* (1640) 309 God findes a better disposition, and suppleness, and maturity, and mellowing, to concur with his motion in that man 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* i. xiv 172 There never remains any sweetness, or softness, or suppleness in the soul, but she is, as it were, frightened. 1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 189 ¶ 11 A governess, whom misfortunes had reduced to suppleness and humility

b Servile or obsequious compliance or complaisance.

1747 HART *Eulogium* 398 He smooth'd his voice to the Bizantine note, With courtly suppleness unfur'd his face 1838 LYRION *Alice* iii. 1. Naturally dictatorial and presumptuous, his early suppleness to superiors was now exchanged for a self-willed pertinacity 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. 11 13 He had none of the duplicity or of the suppleness which often marks the character of the courtier 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 207 The ever-rising tide of Roman sensuality and Græco-Syrian suppleness.

Suppler (sɒp'lɪ), rare. [f. SUPPLE + -ER] A person or thing that supple.

1640 SHILLTON *Quæst.* ii. 1. xii 78, I have suppler [orig. *desp. gador*] hang'd at the pummell of my horse, as good as touch

† **Supplete**, v. Obs. rare In 7 suppleat. [f. L. *supplet*, pa. ppl. stem of *supplere* see SUPPLY v. 1.] trans. To supplement.

1664 EYTON *Maritime Dicacol* i. iv. 20 Laws which sprang from the Rhodes, suppleated out of several other titles in the body of the Civil Law.

† **Suppletion**, Obs. rare Also 4 supplecion, 5 -plecion, supplexion. [a. OF. *supplētiōn*, *supplection*, ad. L. **suppletio*, -*ōnem*, f. *supplere* SUPPLY v. 1.] Supplementation, supplement.

a 1325 *MS. Rawl.* B. 520 ff. 47 b. Ware fore diuise supplecions of lawe ant newe forlokinges bihoue 1483 CANTON *Gold Leg* (1892) 33 The quinquagesme is instituted for supplecion & fulfilling. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* *Conversion of St. Paul* 359 The complyer here of shuld translat veyay so holy a story, but with fauorable correccion of my fauorable masters of her benygne supplexion

Suppletive (sɒp'lɪ-tɪv), a. rare. [ad. med. L. *suppletivus*, f. *supplet* see SUPPLETE and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppletif*] Having the attribute of supplying deficiencies.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Offic. Apt. Maximand, Extract Const. Code* 52 His functions will be exercised by a deputy of his, as per Ch. viii Prime Minister, § 4. Self-suppletive Function 1866 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* § 3 Cognition is here denoted by the suppletive expression after 'will'.

So † **Suppletively** adv., so as to supply deficiencies

1644 MAXWELL *Prerog. Chr. Kings* x 104 This tenet, that a King hath his Sovereign power, *communis*, not *privative*, from the people, that he is so invested with it, that the people have it habitually, suppletively, and may resume it in some exigent cases [Cf. 1660 BONNE *Sent. Reg.* 71 The people still retaining the same [government] in the collective body, that is to say, in themselves *suppletive*]

Suppletory (sɒp'lɪ-tɔɪ), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *suppletorius* (neut. sing. as sb = supplement), f. *supplet* see SUPPLETE and -ORY 2.]

A. adv. Supplying a deficiency; supplementary. Const. 10, of. † In first quot., expletive. Now rare.

1668 DODD *Sermon Christmas Day* (1640) 52 Many men have... certaine suppletory phrases, which fall often upon

their tongue, and have certaine suppletory Oathes, with which they fill up their Discourse. 1656 BRAMHALL *R. Phil.* ix. 372 Let him that dare say that it is a suppletory Sacrifice, to supply the defects of the Sacrifice of the Cross 1659 FULER *App. Iny. Inno.* i. 42 A Book which will be suppletory of all such defects. 1673 *Lady's Call* i. 1 § 7 A suppletory ornament to the deckings of gold and pearl and costly array 1778 JOHNSON 13 Apr. in *Boswell*, His hope of salvation must be founded on obedience; and where obedience has failed, then, as suppletory to it, repentance 1802 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xiv. § 1 His double or suppletory provision [of teeth] 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 305 By suppletory or explanatory evidence. 1856 A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* I 114 The genus 'pronoun' does not more truly classify the words in a language that are suppletory of nouns. 1874 STUPHEN *New Comm. Lawus Eng.* v viii (ed. 7) III 446 Equity, a portion of our juridical system —distinct from and suppletory to the common law.

b Law **Suppletory oath**, an oath (given by a party in his own favour) admitted to supply a deficiency in legal evidence: cf. *oath in supplement* s.v. SUPPLEMENT sb. 1 b.

1746 ALFRED *Peregrin* [305] If I can only prove the Tenor thereof by one Witness, I shall not be admitted to the Tenor thereof by a Defect of Evidence. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xxiii. 369 Abroad a man's own books of accounts... with the suppletory oath of the merchant, amount at all times to full proof 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid.* *Evid.* (1827) V. 563 The suppletory oath is admitted in default of other sufficient evidence.

† B. sb. A supplement. Obs.

1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* ii. Disc viii § 20 70 The rite of confirmation... is an admirable suppletory of an early Baptism. 1672-3 COMBER *Comit. Temp.* (1702) 473 A Suppletory for any particular omitted. 1768 NORMAN *Præd. Disc.* IV 86 Force must be made use of as a Suppletory to the defects of Reason 1707 — *Treat. Humility* iv 162, I look upon grace as the suppletory of corrupt nature.

Hence † **Suppletorily** adv., by way of, or as a, supplement.

1622 DODD *Sermon Christmas Day* (1640) 15 This personal name of the Father (*It pleased the Father*) is but added suppletorily by our Translators, and is not in the Original

Supplexion, variant of SUPPLETION Obs.

† **Suppliable**, a. 1 Obs. rare. [f. SUPPLY v. 3 + -ABLE.] Supple.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhoner's Bh. Physike* 114/2 He causeth the sayede Image to be overdecked with an Oxyhyde & glieth on the sayede skinne a suppliable Dogges skinne

Suppliable (sɒp'lɪ-ə-bəl), a. 2 rare. Also **suppliable**. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ABLE] Capable of being supplied or supplemented.

1667 WATERHOUSE *Narr. Fife in London* 23 If suppliable elsewhere, yet with more charge 1681 *Acts Paol Scot.* Chas. II (1820) VIII 243/1 That all such writers wherein the Writer & witnesses are not designed, shall be null, And are not suppleable by condescending upon the Writer 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc. Law* (1809) 11 Where statutes establish certain solemnities as requisite to deeds, such solemnities are not suppleable by equivalents

Supplial (sɒp'lɪ-əl), Now rare or Obs. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -AL.] The act of supplying.

1752 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iv. Wks 1788 V 58 For the supplial of our imaginary wants. a 1779 — *Dw. Legat.* iv v Wks 1788 II 560 To form the principal members of his demonstration with an unornamented brevity, and leave the supplial of the small connecting parts to his reader's sagacity 1802 MASON *Suppl. Johnson's Dict.* Pref p. iii, The supplial of omissions. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispersations* (1823) I. 276 The supplial of all the wants of life

b. A thing that supplies the place of another 1837 C. RICHARDSON *Dict.* Pref ii, It may be deemed a supplial of many books

Suppliance (sɒp'lɪ-əns), Now rare. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ANCE; cf. SUPPLIANCE 2] = SUPPLY sb

1598 CHAPMAN *Unad. viii* [viii] 321 When he lookt vp for helpe to heauen, Which euer at command of Ioue, was by my suppliance geuen 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 9 (Qo), A Violet in the youth of Primy Nature, sweet not lasting The perfume and suppliance of a minute 1664 POWER *Exper. Philos.* 118 In suppliance of that seeming Vacuity 1766 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) I 160 To leave something to the suppliance of the heart and the fancy 1845 TRUNCH *Huls Lett.* Ser. i v 95 What a man wins by his labour, be it inward truth, or only some outward suppliance of his need 1884 BROWNING *Ferishtah, The Sun* 160 To lack is not to gain Our lack's suppliance.

Suppliance (sɒp'lɪ-əns), rare poet. [f. SUPPLIANCE 1. see -ANCE] The action of a suppliant, supplication

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Unad.* xviii 402 Mightie suppliance, By all their graue men hath bene made 1615 — *Odys.* vi 211 If He should trie with words of grace, In humblest suppliance, if he might gaine Her grace. 1773 J. ROSS *Pia-tricide* i 4 (MS) Smile on the suppliance of an humbler Bard 1873 W. S. MAYO *Never Again* xii, The Kaisers unled, then lifts his child from suppliance at his knee

So **Suppliance**, the condition of a suppliant

1837 FRASER's *Mag.* XVI 588 The living image of abject suppliancy!

Suppliant (sɒp'lɪ-ənt), sb. and a. 1 In mod use poet or rhet. Also 5 -eant, 5-6 -aunt, 6-7 -yant.

[a. F. *suppliant* (superseding older *so* (sup) *pleuant*, -*oiant*), pr. pple. of *supplier* SUPPLY v. 2]

In early use sometimes stressed *suppli* ant

A. sb. One who supplicates, a humble petitioner

1429 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 346/2 The seide Suppliauntz doubten hem of damage and prejudice 1480 *Cow. Lett. Bk.* 429 Albe it your pore suppliant to his gret coste & charge hath demanded the contentacion thereof, yet he in no wyse can be satisfied. 1549-62 STERNHOLD & H. Ps. xxviii ii, The voice of thy suppliant heare. 1555 EDEN *Deaides*

(Arb.) 125 The blessed virgin with her rodde loosed the bandes of her suppliant 1594 SHAKS. *Kich. III.* i. 1. 74 Heard you not what an humble Suppliant Lord Hastings was, for her deliuey? 1607 MILTON *P. L.* x 917 Thy suppliant I beg, and claspe thy knees 1738 WISLIT *Ps.* iv i, God of my Righteousness Thy humble Suppliant hear. 1814 BYRON *Ode Napoleon* v, The Arbitrer of others' fate A Suppliant for his own! 1848 LYRION *Harold* iii, The mother is a suppliant to the son for the son

Comb 1669 DRYDEN *Tyr. Love* iv i, She Suppliant-like, e're long, thy succour shall implore

B. adv. Supplicating, humbly petitioning.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii (1912) 418 One might see by his eyes (humbly lifted up to the window where Philoclea stood) that he was rather suppliant, then victorious 1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii 1 234 When she for thy repeale was suppliant. 1666 DRYDEN *Ann. Mirab.* ccl, The Rich grow suppliant, and the Poor grow proud. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxvii (1787) III 46 The tribunal of the magistrate was besieged by a suppliant crowd 1818 SCOTT *Rob. Roy* xxvii, I had seen the followers of this man commit a cruel slaughter on an unarmed and suppliant individual 1859 TENNISON *Gunga* 656 She look'd and saw the novice, weeping, suppliant

b trans. Expressing or involving supplication 1667 MILTON *P. L.* l. 112 To bow and sue for grace With suppliant knee. 1697 DRYDEN *Vic. Geogr.* iv. 775 With Vows and suppliant Prayers. 1767 WILKES *Corr.* (1803) III. 193 Was it possible for me after this to write a suppliant letter to lord Chatham? 1800 WORDSWORTH. *East. I. Iap. Well* 22 With suppliant gestures 1870 BRYANT *Unad.* I vi. 197 Stretched forth their suppliant hands to Falas

Hence **Suppliantness** (Bailey, vol. II. 1727).

† **Suppliant**, a. 2 Obs. rare. [f. SUPPLY v. 1 + -ANT.] Supplying deficiencies; supplementary.

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* iii. vii 12 Those Legions... whereunto your leue must be suppliant.

† **Suppliant**, a. 3 Obs. rare. [f. SUPPLY v. 3 + -ANT.] Supplying, emollient; = SUPPLE a. 7

1631 R. H. ARRAIGN *Whole Creation* iii § 2 204 To thinke to heale a green wound with suppliant oyles, and yet the poysoned bullet stuck still in the flesh

Suppliantly (sɒp'lɪ-əntli), adv. [f. SUPPLIANT a. 1 + -LY 2] In a suppliant manner, or as a suppliant; in the way of supplication; beseechingly

1565 STAPLETON tr. *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 158 Entreating as suppliantly as I could to have licence to galloppe my horse with the other younge men. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 255 His brother John came in and suppliantly brought Richard, brotherly to pardon his offences 1750 *Student* I. 139 Can [he] not prostrate himself before the throne of grace, and suppliantly implore the divine mercy for his sins? 1842 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) I. 230 Suppliantly invoking the saints. 1805 *Daily News* 10 May 6/3 I was hundred members of the House of Commons called at his private house, suppliantly to ascertain how they stood with him

† **Supplicatus**, Obs. *nomine wd.* [L., = 'we supplicate', 1st pers. pl. pres. indic. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE. after legal terms such as *mandamus*, etc.] A petition, entreaty.

1574-5 G. HARVEY *Mercy Harvey* Wks (Gro. art.) III 89 Swearing that she should have any thing he had at commandment, and vclum as familiarly, as her owne brother, with a many sutch goodly supplicamusis.

† **Supplication**, Obs. rare. [f. next see -ANCY.] Suppliant quality, beseechingsness.

1728 GORDON *Tactius*, *Ann.* xv. 408 The first letter contain'd nothing of supplication or abasement

Supplicant (sɒp'lɪ-kənt), sb. and a. Now rare *ex. arch.* Also 7 suppliant [ad. L. *supplicans*, -*ans*, pr. pple. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE. (cf. It., Pg. *supplicante*, Sp. *suplicante*.)

A. sb. = SUPPLIANT sb.

1597 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* v. xlv § 1 The Prince and people of Nimeue assembling themselves as a maine army of supplicants. 1650 Row *Hist. Kirk Suppl.* (Wodrow Soc.) 491 The supplicants [in 1638] gave in a Supplication to his Majesty's Commissioners, for a free Generall Assemblie and Parliaments 1693 tr. *Dugun's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II 109 The Third Rank of Catechumens was, that of those that were present at the Prayers, who were called the Supplicants or the *Prostah* 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v 1184 The pious supplicants who repair to the churches 1873 BURTON *Hist. Scot.* VI lux 161 The Supplicants treated the king's person with great reverence

b spec. One who supplicates for a degree see SUPPLICATE v. 3.

1649 LAMONT *Diary* (Mait. Club) 61 he was 12 [scholars] in euery college, and two supplicants laurate. 1901 RUSSELL & RAIT *New College* 220 When a Fellow of New College takes any degree, his name is omitted from the list of supplicants

B. adv. = SUPPLIANT a. 1

1597 SHAKS. *Love's Compl.* 276 All these hearts that doe on mine depend, suppliant their sighes to you extend 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Epigr.* 16 One did write this supplicant Verse to the Emperour 1705 BULL *Corrupt.* Ch. Rome iii 268 [they] offer'd to this Council their Letters supplicant, confessing that they had sinn'd. 1787 Phil. *Trans.* LXXVII 259 Pricking up the ears when anxious, depressing them when supplicant 1807 J. DARLOW *Columb* ii 338 A sovereign supplicant with lifted hands 1834 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Cath.* v. iii. 85 The supplicant people

Hence **Supplicantly** adv. = SUPPLIANTLY.

1864 in WEBSTER.

† **Supplicat** (sɒp'lɪ-kæt). Also 7-9 -atis. [L., = we supplicates, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE. Formerly often assimilated in form to abstract nouns in -AT 1: -L. -atus (but cf. med. L. *supplicatus*).

In university use arising from its occurrence as the first word in the formula used by the proctor in presenting the petition. In quots 1660 and 1850², perh an independent formation in -ATE¹]

A supplication, petition; *spec* (now only) in English universities, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation (cf. SUPPLICANT b, SUPPLICATE v 3, SUPPLICATION e)

1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening of St. Peter's Folders* 153 The servants query was not a supplicate for an Authoritative Release; but a scrutiny into the Extent of the Oath 1665 J. BUCK in *Peacock Stat Camb* (1842) App. B p. xc. There are no supplicants put up for King's College Fellows. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oron* I. *Fast* 637 This year was a Supplicate made in the venerable Congregation of Regents for one Tho Dalby to be admitted to a Degree in Decrees. *Ibid* 641 Supplicate *Ibid* 662 This year there was a kind of a Supplicate made for one Magnus a Doctor beyond the Sea, to be incorporated here. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 23 This Supplicate being granted, he was crown'd with a Wreath of Laurel, that is, doctorate in the Arts of Grammar and Rhetoric. 1859 *Camb. Univ. Cal* 2 No degree is ever conferred without a Grace for that purpose. The Grace in this instance is termed a Supplicate. 1859 MASSON *Milton* I. vii. 678 The king has hitherto shown his displeasure by leaving the supplicates substantially unanswered. 1906 WELLS *Oxf. Degree Ceremony* 8 One of the Proctors reads out the supplicate

Supplicate (sɒˈplɪkət), v (Also 7 *pa. pple. ate.*) [f. L. *supplicat-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *supplicare*, f. *sup-* = SUB- 2 + *plu-*, root of *placare* to bend (cf. *supplex*, *supplic-*, SUPPLE). Cf. SUPPLY v 2]

1. *intr.* To beg, pray, or entreat humbly, to present a humble petition. Const *to* or *unto* a person (*obs.*), *for* a thing; also with dependent clause introduced by *that*, or *inf.*

1417 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* II 55 Wee have supplicated unto him to attend here 1625 BACON *Ess. Friendship* (Arb) 181 A Man cannot sometime, brooke to Supplicate or Beg. 1645 USSHER *Answer Jesuit* 457 Doe we supplicate vnto thee, because by these we supplicate vnto God? 1654 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare Cl* 34 Giacomo Croato, was assailed by an armed Bark of Pirates, and supplicate's that soni orde might be taken therein 1654 in *Verney Mem* (1907) I 556, I supplicate to non for there good word 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Feb 1645, Supplicating for a victory over the Turks 1771 tr *Horstius' Parad Soli* App. 7 O holy Mary supplicate for the devout Female Sex 1791 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* IV, I supplicated to know what was designed me 1805 WORDSW *Ode to Duty* v, I supplicate for thy control 1862 R. VAUGHAN *Eng Nonconform* 44 He urged that the rubric should not supplicate that the bread and wine might become the body and blood of Christ to the recipient 1864 TENNYSON *En Ar* 163 Annie. Besought him, supplicating, if he cared For her or his dear children, not to go 1876 MISS BRADDON *Haggai's Daw* II. 19, I have thought of you often and have supplicated for you in my prayers

2. *trans.* To petition humbly. a. with the person addressed as obj., also with compl. clause or inf

1642 *Decl Lords & Comm. Gen Assenb Ch Scot* 11 The Assembly has humbly supplicate the Kings Majesty a 1666 in Aubrey *Misc* 105 They have supplicated the Presbyterie, who judicially appointed publick Prayers to be made 1835 LYRTON *Rienzi* I. 19, To supplicate Clement VI to remove the Holy See from Avignon to Rome 1864 TENNYSON *Boadicea* 9 Shall I brook to be supplicated?

b. with the thing sought as obj

1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 244 The Church did supplicate protection from the temporall powers. 1779 *Mirror* No 35 p. 3, The blessings which a fond father should supplicate from Heaven for his offspring 1791 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Rom Forest* VI, I supplicate of you a few moment's private discourse 1838 JAS. GRANT *Sz Lond* 242 Supplicating a crust of bread for her famishing children. 1854 MISS M. S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* xxiii, To supplicate Heaven's blessing upon them

3. *spec. intr.* In Oxford University, to present a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation. † Also *trans.*, to present such a petition to (Congregation)

1691 WOOD *Ath Oron* I. *Fast* 638 Thom. Beaumont did supplicate to be licensed to proceed in Divinity *Ibid* 639 John Newland, supplicated for a Degree in Divinity *Ibid* 642 James Denton sometimes Fellow of Kings Coll in Cambridge, did supplicate to be incorporated *Ibid* 643 Richard Ede, Scholar in Musick, did supplicate the ven Congregation to be admitted Bachelor of that Faculty. *Ibid* 644 Eight [men] supplicated to oppose. 1830 *Oxf Univ Cal* 16 In the sole instance of supplicating for Graces, every Member of the House is invested, with a suspending negative upon each Grace for three times 1891 *Ibid* 76 No Graduate in any Faculty can supplicate for incorporation without having obtained express permission from the Hebdomadal Council

Hence SUPPLICATED *ppl. a.*

1861 WARDLAW *Lect Romans* (1869) I II 26 Under the supplicated guidance of the Holy Spirit

Supplicating (sɒˈplɪkətɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SUPPLICATE v. + -ING 2.] That supplicates, or expresses supplication; humbly petitioning or entreating

1649 MILTON *Edon* IV Wks. 1851 III 362 As for that supplicating People they did no hurt either to Law or Authority. 1760 SWIFT *Gulliver* III 1, I then put myself into the most supplicating postures, and spoke in the humblest accent. 1797 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvi, 'Do not leave me,' said she, in accents the most supplicating 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* xliii. (1861) V 177 A request made in earnest and almost supplicating terms. 1880 MEREDITH *Tragic Com* (1881) 72 She would not have listened to a sully supplicating girl

Hence SUPPLICATINGLY *adv.*

1865 MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* xlv, Rhoda turned her eyes supplicatingly on Robert. 1884 GOLDSMID *Wright's*

Pol Songs II 45 *Song of Lewes*, Those whose aid he will ask supplicatingly

Supplication (sɒplɪkəˈʃən), *sb.* Also 5 *supl.* [a. OF (mod.F.) *supplication* (= It. *supplicazione*, Sp. *supplicación*, Pg. *supplicação*), ad. L. *supplicatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE] The action, or an act, of supplicating; humble or earnest petition or entreaty.

1384 in Arnold *Chron* (1811) 36 At the supplication of the Mayre Shereff and Communaltye of the cite of London to vs mekely Imade 1399 CHAUCER *Pense* 26 Yet that mowen alle myn harme amende Hauwe mynde von myn supplication 1417 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* II 58 Hee dayly made supplication to have pence 1432-50 *11 Higden* (Roll) III 227 His model and his wife made a supplication to hym for the savegarde of the cite 1513 FAYAN *Chron* V. CXXX (1811) 114 He ordeyned such meanes as byllys of supplication, that the causes and matters of poote men myght come to his knowlege 1555 EYEN *Decades* (A1b) 80 They made humble supplication to the Admirall 1671 MILTON *Samson* 1459, I have attempted the Loids With supplication prone and fathes teary To accept of ransom for my Son 1781 GIBSON *Decl & P.* xviii. (1787) II 94 Peace was at length granted to their humble supplications 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xiv III 475 Pathetic earnestness of supplication 1856 FROUD *Hist Eng* II viii 301 In a moment the noise and bravado was hushed into a supplication for forgiveness

b. A written or formal petition. *Obs. exc. Hist.* 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 352 Whanne I this Supplication Hadde after myn entente vnto Cupide and to Venus 1460 FORTESCUE *Abz & Lim Mon* xiv (1885) 143 Pat all supplications wuch shalbe made to be kynge, be sende to be counsell. 1578 LINDSAY (Pitcott) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 90 Schir patrick gray passat hartely with the said wretting and supplication of the kynge to the erle of douglas 1592 KYD *Sp Tragg* III. xii. 78 What heere? 'The humble supplication of Don Bazulto for his muredred Sonne. 1608 DEKKER *Newses* II. *Ill Wks* (Gro-vart) II. 91 Great wagers were layd that when the Supplication was sent, it would not be receyved, or if receyved, it would not be read ouer 1650 [see SUPPLICANT sb.] 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx, A paper, termed a Remonstrance and Supplication 1822 — *Nigel* III, To have the Supplication put into his Majesty's own hands

c. (A) humble prayer addressed to God (or a deity), chiefly pl., esp. in phr. *prayers and supplications*, *spec* the petitions for special blessings in litames.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xiii. 46 Bifore the autlers thei offred sacrifices with grette supplicacions and prayers 1526 TIN-DALE *Acts* 14 These all continued with one acorde in prayer and supplication. — 1 *Tim* II. 1 That prayeys, supplications, petitions, and geuyng of thanks be had for all men 1526 *Pilgr Perif* (W de W 1532) 3 The sayd Moyses made supplication to God 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer*, Communion ad fin, Assist us mercifully, O Lord, in these our supplications and prayers *Ibid*, Litany ad fin, With one accorde to make our comune supplications unto thee 1643 SIX T. BROWNE *Relig Med* II 8 6 154, I cannot see one way his Prayers, but in stead of imitating him, I fall into a supplication for him 1657 SPARROW *Bk. Com. Prayer* 100 These Collects after the Letany, though the matter of them hath been played for before particularly in the Supplications foregoing [etc] 1663 PATRICK *Parab Pilgr* xiv (1687) 278 In devout supplications to Jesus 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* I. iv. § 27 455 We conclude, that this Kyrie Eleeson, or Domine Miserere, in Antiquity, was a Pagan Litany or Supplication to the Supreme God 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* x. xxvi, Each among the train I'o his own Idol lifts his supplications vain 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I 11, The churches resounded with supplications and groans. 1882 *Encycl. Brit* XIV 666/1 From an early period the special written litany of the various churches all showed the common features which are now regarded as essential to a litany, in as far as they consisted of (1) invocations, (2) deprecations, (3) intercessions, (4) supplications

d. *Rom. Antiq.* A religious solemnity decreed on the occasion of some important public event, esp. in thanksgiving for victory.

1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 10 By reason that his affaires sped well, hee obtained in regard thereof solemne Supplications both ofter, and to hold more daies than ever any inan did (before himselfe) 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II vii 229 After the contemptable account which Cicero gives of Bibulus's conduct in Syna, it must appear strange to see him honored with a supplication, and aspiring even to a Triumph 1753 *Chambers' Cycl Suppl*, App. s. v, On subduing the Sabines, in the year of the city 304, a supplication of one day only was ordained

e. *spec.* In Oxford University, a formal petition for a degree or for incorporation cf. SUPPLICAT.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oron* I. *Fasti* 640 This year was a Supplication made in the ven Congregation of Regents for one Rich Brey to be graduated in Divinity *Ibid* 690 Richard Brynckley Dr. of Divinity of Cambridge His supplication was granted, and his incorporation set down under this year (1524) 1810 *Oxf Univ. Cal* 3 In the Congregation degrees are conferred, graces or supplications for them having been there previously proposed and passed 1805 RASHDALL *Univ Europe* II 508 This abstention on the part of Wykehamists from the 'supplications', which had come to be regarded as essential to all other candidates.

Hence SUPPLICATION v, *trans* to make supplication to; SUPPLICATOR, a petitioner

1585 in *Cath. Rec. Soc Publ* V 306 Against th'untruth of such libelles and supplications 1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Porrait* N's Wks 1905 III. 365 The Protestation, Demonstration, Supplication, Appellation. 1593 — *Christ's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV 61, I have humbly supplicated you, to accept of my largesse.

† **Supplicative**, a *Obs rare* [f. L. *supplicat-* see SUPPLICARE and -IVE] Supplicatory 1600 W. WATSON *Deacondon* (1602) 120 A very formal letter, petitionall or supplicative

Supplicator (sɒˈplɪkətər) [ad. late L. *supplicator*, agent-n. f. *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE] One who supplicates; a suppliant, petitioner

1634-5 BRILTON *Yvay* (Chetham Soc.) 81 This is a pretty supplicator 1687 [SHIELDS] *Hind let loose* 57 Ouz sneaking Supplicator, & Petitioner, & Pardon-mongers 1794 J. TAYLOR *Pansanas' Deser Greece* II 195 Other ambassadors and supplicators, were sent to the Romans 1843 LYRTON *Last Bar* IV II, The supplicators then withdrew from the royal presence.

Supplicatory (sɒˈplɪkətəri), a [ad. med.L. *supplicatōrius*, f. *supplicator* see prec and -ORY 2. Cf. F. *supplicatoire*] Expressing, consisting of, or containing supplication

Lettres supplicatoires, supplicatory letters = f. *lettres supplicatoires*, mod. L. *supplicatōrius* (*Obs. exc. Hist*)

c 1450 *Mankind* 866 in *Alcorno Plays* 32 Wyth-owte deserte & menyis supplicatōrie, 3e be compaciante to my inexcusably reprowe. 1550 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I 92 Heraldis with lettres supplicatōrie 1579 STUBBS in *Harington's Nuge Ant* (1804) I 151 To offer this supplicatory submission and petition into your Majesties hands 1583 TRAVIERS (*title*) An Answer to a Supplicatōrie Epistle of G 1 for the pretended Catholiques 1609 BURNET *39 Art* xiv 283 The Pardon that we give in the Name of God, is only declaratory of his Pardon, or supplicatory in a prayer to him for Pardon 1732 NIAL *Hist Purit* I 205 They framed a supplicatory letter 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III 289, I laid my Hand upon her Ladyship's in a supplicatory Manner 1800 SOUTHBY *Wesley* II 553 A supplicatory hymn for his recovery was sung in the church 1876 BANCROFT *11st U.S.V.* xii 578 The Vermont council of safety despatched supplicatory letters for aid to the New Hampshire committee

b. Of persons. Suppliant. *rare.*

1880 MCDONN *Tragic Com* (1881) 287 After the manner of supplicatory ladies appealing to lawyers

Hence SUPPLICATORILY *adv.*, in a supplicatory manner

1625 DONNE *Sermon* 26 *Apr* (1649) II 289 Having the dignity of a Patient upon her, she [sc. the Church] does not proceed supplicatorily, but imperatively, authoritatively || **Supplicavit** (sɒplɪkəˈvɪt). *Law* [L. = he has supplicated, 3rd pers. sing perf ind. of *supplicare* to SUPPLICATE] A writ formerly issuing out of the King's Bench or the Court of Chancery for taking surety of the peace against a person: so called from the first word in the writ

1507 in Lendall *Ser Casus Star Chamber* (Selden Soc.) 260 By virtue of the kynges writt of supplicat to them directed 1518 — *Sch. Cases Cr. Reguistis* (Selden Soc.) 14 Robert sued oute of the kynges chauncy a wytte of supplicat against your seid besochour 1623 BACON *Ordinances* § 87 No Supplicat for the good behaviour shall be granted, but upon Articles grounded upon the Oath of two at the least 1682 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) I 162 Articles were exhibited, in a speciall supplicavit formely granted in the court of Kings bench by the court of aches, against Edmund Hickeringill, minister, for several indignities offered to that count. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. xviii 250 If the justice is averse to act, it may be granted by a mandatory writ, called a *supplicavit*

Supplice *vare* [ad. L. *supplicium*, f. *supplu-*, *supplex* (see SUPPLE a.) In quot 1911 ad. F. *suppluce*] Punishment, torture.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Suppluce*, punishment, correction, pain, torment, it is also used for Prayer or Supplication, and sometimes for Sacrifice *Alr Montagu* 1911 Mrs OUPHANT *Salem Chapel* I 12 It is easier to play the victim under the supple inflicted by a pretty girl than by two mature matrons

Supplie, *obs.* form of SUPPLY

Supplied (sɒplɪd), *ppl. a rare.* [f. SUPPLY v 1 + -ED 1.] In senses of the verb usually with prefixed *adv.*, as *well-supplied*

1609 CHAPMAN *Tears of Peace*, *Addr. Death* 31 The river needs the helpfull fontaine ever, More then the fontaine the supplied river 1900 *Westm Gaz* 29 May 4/1 A well-supplied advance depot

Supplier (sɒplɪər) *Forms.* 5-6 *Sc* *supplear*, 7-*yer*, 7-*suppliar*. [f. SUPPLY v 1 + -ER 1.] † 1. One who takes the place of or acts as substitute for another. *Obs.*

1491 *Cartular S. Nicholas Aberion* (New Spalding Club) I 255 Ilkane chaplane writun to ye haly blude mes- fal-jeande in be doinge of bame sal pay inu d to ye supplier.

† 2. A helper, supporter, an assistant. *Obs.*

1515 in Pitcairn *Crim Trials* (1833) I 232* Makand him and his assignat, Kepart, ouersears, correctars, and suppliers of the Isle of Lintil Comera, because Robert Huntare Forrester of heretage of be said Ile, is nocht of power to resist be persons, bat waitis be sanyit, without supplé and help 1595 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV. 418 Together with yair part takaris, assistaris, suppliers 1586 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 71 Resavans, suppliers and intercomans with the Kings rebellis. 1654 tr. *Sundry's Curia Pol* 69 His neighbour Princes will censure his ambition, and rather be spectators of his successes, then be suppliers

3. One who makes up a deficiency

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* II 1 103 Alvaunt themselves Law-menders and suppliers. 1737 STACKHOUSE *Hist Bible* v. v (1752) I 745/2 Saul might set up for a Supplier of the Default of Joshua.

4. One who (or that which) furnishes something needed; a provider, purveyor.

c 1630 RUSDON *Serv. Devon* § 202 (1810) 211 Dartmoore, our daily supplier. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog* II 440 Brundisum was the great supplier of oysters for the Roman tables 1827 *Examiner* 99/1 The suppliers of intellectual gratification 1858 GRN P THOMPSON *Audi Alt* lxxvi II 28 To reduce Asia to be the supplier of the European slave-market. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 66; Van Huyltemers

and Peters are the two great suppliers of the gin that goes to West Africa 1907 O'GORMAN *Motor Pocket Bk* (ed 2) 463 You cannot have too many spares, though the supplier will tell you the contrary.

b. An apparatus for supplying something, a feeder.

1843 J. BADCOCK *Dom Annusum* 147 A kind of funnel-shaped supply.

Suppliment, dial Also **ement** [Corruption of **SUBLIMATE**.] Corrosive sublimate. Also **silver suppliment**.

1809 PARKINS *Culpepper's Eng. Phys. Enlarged* 385 How to take away little red pimples from the face Take two ounces of lemon juice, two ounces of rose water, two drachms of silver suppliment 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.* s.v. A chemist, if asked for suppliment, would perfectly well understand what was wanted

Suppliment, obs. form of **SUPPLEMENT sb**

Suppline, obs. Sc. form of **SIPLING**

Suppling (sɒ plɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f **SUPPLE v.** + **-ING**.] The action of **SUPPLE v.**, making supple a. in literal senses.

1577 B. GOOLF *Heresbach's Husb* 11 (1586) 87 b, Of Oyle, some part serueth for meate, and other for the sowpling of the bodie 1655 MOWLER & BLINNET *Health's Improv* (1746) 221 The Butter is most thin, liquid, moist and penetrating, whereby such a suppling is procured, that their Cheeses do rather ripen than dry with long lying 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 11. vi § 173 That Cavity or Glandule containing an unctuous substance for the suppling of the Feathers 1676 MAC *Musick's Mon* 56 1 that part will ask good Suppling with Water and Heat, before it will yield 1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* x (1731) 163 1 he suppling of the Joints [of a horse], which is generally first practised, is very reasonable 1802 C. JAMES *Milit Dict.* *Sigmette*, a sort of nose-band which is put on the nose of a horse, to forward the suppling or breaking of him 1889 BADEN POWELL *Pigsticking* 124 A few hours of quiet suppling and bending will amply repay the trouble

b. in fig senses.

1617 R. FENTON *Ireat Ch Rome* 64 It cureth by way of suppling, to teach them to be gracious Sovereignes, to establish their royal thrones by mercy 1625 DOWNE *Serms* 3 Apr 26 For the suppling of boisterous, and for the becalming of tempestuous humours 1853 RUSKIN *Stones* *Venice* II. vi § 59 That quickening and suppling of the dull spirit that cannot be gained for it but by bathing it in blood 1865 LOWELL *Sketch the Snake* Probe Wks 1890 V 245 We doubt if any substantial excellence is lost by this suppling of the intellectual faculties

Suppling (sɒ plɪŋ), *ppl. a* [f **SUPPLE v.** + **-ING**.] That renders the skin or the joints of the body supple, also, softening, emollient.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* 11 101 The ointment of the poplar is mingled oft times, with softening and suppling emplaisters 1564 *Bunynge of Paulus Ch in Lond.* Nothing does more ease the paines of the sicke bodye than these supplinge oiles 1638 RAWLEY *tr Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 64 Onely three Set Diets. The Opinate Diet, the Diet Malacis-sant, or Suppling; and the Diet Emaciant, & Renewing 1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horses* 272 Mollifie the heeles of the horse with suppling things 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *To the King to cure Euzill*, All those suppling healing herbs and flowers. 1650 VENN *Via Recta, Baths of Bath* 356 The Crose-bath is an excellent temperate suppling bath 1710 J. FULLER *Phan. & Extemp.* 422 By means of suppling Oiles, those Fibrillae are lubricated, and relaxed 1871 *Daily News* 11 Apr 6 Good marching... tells of weary but necessary hours over the goose step, of laborious and oft repeated 'suppling' motions

b. in fig context or allusively

1563 *Form Medit in Isturg Serv Q Elis* (Parker Soc) 505 Mollify O Lord, our flinty hearts with the suppling moisture of thy Holy Spirit 1595 SOUTHWELL *St Peter's Compl.* 1xxx. Pour suppling showeis upon my parched ground. 1632 G. HERBERT *Priest to Temple* xviii, Mollifying and suppling words. 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Phar-nuoid* 11 154 If ere thy sober Reason did submit To suppling Mirth 1773 C. FISS *Winchelsea Misc Poems* 382 Employ my Hand, yet warm, to close the Wound, And with my suppling tears disperse the anguish 1797 P. WALKER *Life R. Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt* (1827) 1 194 In the 1719, there was a softening, suppling, sweetening Oil, composed and made up by the cunning Art of carnal Wit, and State-policy.

Supplode, *v Obs rare* [ad. L *supplodere*, f. *sup-* = *SUB-* + *plaudere* *PLAUD v*] *intr.* To stamp with the feet So **Supplodion** [L *supplōsion*].

1599 *Broughton's Lett* vii 42 It deserveth a supplodion or an hissing 1623 COCKERAM, *Supplode*, to stampe with the foot 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Supplodion*, a stamping or noise with the feet

Supplusage, *Obs Variant of SURPLUSAGE*

c 1475 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 283 With the supplusage of oone of thysse 11. thynges 1507-8 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* 262 We haue Resseyuyd of the Supploragus [? Supplusage] of the laste yere 1x li viij s iij d.

Supply (səplai), *sb* Forms. 5 **supplies** (6-7 *pl. supplies*), 5-6 *Sc supply*, 6-8 **supplie**, 7-**supply**. [f. **SUPPLY v.** 1 (In early use mainly *Sc*)]

I. The action of supplying, or condition of being supplied

† I. Assistance, succour, support, relief Also predicated of a person or thing that is the means of assistance or support. *Obs*

Phr to make (a) supply, to give assistance

1443 JAS. I *Kingis Q* xv, Ryght as the schip that sailith sterles Vpon the rokis most to harmes hye, For lak of It that suld bene hir supplye *Ibid* cvii, In this case sbe [sc Minerva] may be thy supplye. c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Fox, Wolf, & Cadder* xiv, 3e man tak trauell and mak vs sum supply 1513 DOUGLAS *En* iii 1 105 I leis allsupple of our trauale and pane. 1549 *Compl. Scot. Ep.* Queen 1 The langu-

rius desolat & affligit pepul, quiblis ar al mast dispart of mennis supply 1507 *Guide & Guide B* (S T S) 46 Quhair I culd nocht the Law fulfill, My waris maid me na supplye *Ibid* 162 Thow art My hope, support, and hail supplye. 1507 TURBERY *15ag Tales* (1837) 32 When he sawe Nastagio bent For her supplye, whom he would reave of life 1598 R. BERNARD *tr. Terence, Phormio* 1. iv, Heere will I lie in a bush to make a supply, if you shall faile in anything 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* 11. 24 To expend your time with vs a-while, For the supply and profit of our Hope. c 1614 MURE *Dido & Aeneas* 1 566 See how Penthesilea leads Her Amazonian troups to Iroye's supplye 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* 11 597 Apple Trees Want no Supply, but stand secure alone 2 The act of making up a deficiency, or of fulfilling a want or demand.

Phr. To make (a) supply, to fill up a deficiency. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xviii 35 Supportand faitis with your supply 1596 BACON *Max & Use Com Law* 11 (1635) 61 The manner of making supply when the part of the heine is not a full third 1638 CHARLES *Hicoglyph* 1 Epigr 1 3 Thy wants are far more safe then then supply 1664 H. MORE *Philos Writ Pref Gen* (1712) 17, I omitted to set down the Succession of the Pythagorick School and therefore I will here make a supply out of Diogenes Laertius 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* 11 xviii 186 Why are usefull things good? because they minister to the supply of our wants and desires 1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram* (ed 5) 1 317 The supply of the ellipsis gives an uncouth appearance to these sentences 1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristoph* App 245 A system which drew upon the purses of the tributary states for a supply of those pecuniary demands, which the native resources of Athens were unable to furnish

† I. The act of supplying something needed, the filling up of a place or position, the provision of a person or thing in the place of another, the substitution of a thing for something else. *Obs*

1585 in *Presbyt Movem Elis* (Camden) 53 Mr Tay desired the brethren to helpe him. for the supplye of his place 1607 SHAKS *Timon* 11. 1 27 My releefe must not be tost and turnd to me in words, But finde supply immediate 1608 J. KING *Serms* 5 *Mary's Ovf* 5 Two partes, first the cession or decess of the one, secondly the succession and supply of the other 1667 MILTON *P L* xi 736 The South-wind all the Clouds together drove ; the Hills to their supple Vapour. Sent up amain 1673 TEMPLE *United Prov Wks* 1731 1 34 This Course seems to have been instituted by way of Supply or Imitation of the Chamber of Mechlyn

b. Now only in reference to persons The act, or position, of supplying a vacancy, or officiating temporarily instead of another, esp as a minister or preacher; *on supply* = acting in such a capacity

1580 CAMPION in Allen *Martyrdom Campion* (1908) 23 Such are are to besent for supply, let them be well trained for the pulpit 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kate Carnegie* 248 A 'probationer', who on Saturdays can be seen at any country junction, bag in hand, on his patient errand of 'supply' 1903 *Daily Chron* 1 Sept 1/6 Wanted, an Assistant School-master, on 'Supply' 1912 *Univers* 16 Aug. 12/1 South-wark Father Hallett [situated] on supply at Melior Street

4. The provision or furnishing of a person, etc with necessaries.

1782 COWPER *Charity* 251 These have an ear for his paternal call, Who makes some rich for the supply of all 1805 COLLINGWOOD 7 Oct in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII 83 note. The active part he takes in everything that relates to the supply of the Fleet. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xv, The Native then handed him separately, and with a decent interval between each supply, his wash-leather gloves, his thick stick, and his hat 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit Dict.* (ed 3) s.v. In time of peace the method of supply is by contract for the principal articles of sustenance.

II. That which is supplied.

† 5. *coll. sing. or pl* An additional body of persons, esp. reinforcements of troops. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENRY Wallace v 87 Butler's men so troynt war that tude, In to the stour he wald na langar bide To get supply he socht on to the stail 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen VI* 1. 1 159 The Earle of Salisbury craveth supply 1597-1 2 *Hen IV*, 11. 15 4 Though we here fall downe, We haue supplyes to second our Attempt 1644 in *Capt & Smith's Virginitie* 11. vi 59 There we found the last Supply [of colonists] were all sick 1632 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hk* 111 x (1821) 125 The two thousand supplies, that were now landed out of England. 1685 *Stilling's Orig Brit* v 297 The Romans sent them speedy Supplies. 17 *Outlaw Murray* xliii in Child *Ballads* V 156/2 Word is gane to Philiphaugh, To meet him the morn we some supply

† 6 A substitute Const. of. *Obs.* exc. as in b.

1567 FENTON *Irish Disc.* viii. (1898) II. 279 Usinge the pointe of a sharpe bodkyn as a supplie of a steelde chezell.

b. One who supplies a vacancy or acts as substitute for another, esp. a minister or preacher who temporarily officiates in a vacant charge or pulpit.

1584 in *Presbyt Movem Elis* (Camden) 36 Mr Newman moued whether he might get a standing supply for his place. 1697 in W S PERRY *Hist Coll Amer Col Ch.* (1870) 1 10 To give notice what number of ministers was wanting, and earnestly to solicit for a suitable Supply. 1718 B. ROBINSON *Ibid* 200, I should be glad to hear from you what vacant Churches are in your parts, to the end I may procure you a supply. 1888 HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* xxx, Supply after supply filled his pulpit. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 8 Oct 1/2 Some servants will only stay in situations for short periods. 1 These would make excellent supplies.

† 7. A supplement or appendix to a literary work 1585 BARNISTER *Chyrurg Title-p*, Encreased and enlightenied with certaine Annotations, Revolutions, and Supplies, not impertinent to this Treatise 1596 DANFET *Comitus* (1614) 225 (heading) A Supply to the Historie of Philip de Comines from the death of King Lewis the XI. 1638 BAKER *tr. Balzac's Lett* (vol III.) 1 A Supply to the Second part, or The Third Part of the Letters of M. de Balzac.

† b. *gen.* Something supplementary, additional, or auxiliary, a supplement, adjunct. *Obs*

1620 [G. BAYDOGES] *Horae Subt.* 21 To make himselfe the encreasing figure, whilst the rest serue but for supplies. 1625 BURGERS *Pers* 1749 All these Defects are supplied in this Statute of Edw. the 6 For, (passing ouer the supplies touching Pradiall lites) wee may finde these supplies for Personal lites a 1626 B. ANDREWS *96 Sermon, Holy Ghost* (1661) 488 To do that was to be done, Christ was enough, needs no supply 1752 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1777) I 197 Municipal laws are a supply to the wisdom of each individual

8. A quantity or amount of something supplied or provided.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* 11. 11 201, I am proud, say, that my occasions haue found time to vse 'em toward a supply of mony 1665 MANLY *Grotius' Louc Wars* 241 The Queen of England ordered a supply of mony to the King of France, together, with four thousand English Souldiers 1703 DAMPIER *Voy III.* 16 1111, the greatest part of the Salt-water is congeal'd. 01 till a fresh Supply of it comes in again from the Sea 1720-22 ATTERBURY *Serms*, 1 *Cor* 1. 13 (1734) I 102 What is Grace, but an Extraordinary Supply of Ability and Strength to resist Temptations? 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Life in Wils* 11. 117 The greatest possible supply of human labour 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* 11, The wine was passed, and a fresh supply ordered 1846 J. BAXTER *Libr Pract Agric.* (ed 4) 1. 34 Certain crops require a particular alkali; the vine, for example, and sorrel, must needs have supplies of potash. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* v. I 592 The duke had brought but a scanty supply of pikes and muskets 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays II Candida* 95 Carry ing a handbag, and a supply of illustrated papers.

† b. *spec. (absol.)* A collection of materials to form the basis of an argument or treatise. *Obs*

1662 MORL *Antid Ath* 11. vi heading, A Supply from ordinary and known Examples as convictive of a discern ing Providence 1714 SWIFT *Pers St. Aff Wks* 1755 II. 1 203 Systems, that, are supplies for pamphlets in the present age

9 *absol* (A) provision of funds or food; (a quantity of) money or provisions supplied or to be supplied now chiefly *spec* the food and other stores necessary for an armed force. a. *sing.* (Now rare, exc. as *attrib.* of b. see 12)

1611 *Bible* 2 *Cor* viii 14 That now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a supply for your want 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur* 1. 1, When this is spent, Seek for supply from me. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Supply*, a fresh recruit of provisions or stores sent to a ship or fleet 1825 P. BUCHAN *Gleanings, Willie Wallace* vi, If ye be a captain as good as ye look Ye'll give a poor man some supply 1831 SCOTT *Cl Rob* xx, Judging that it was full time to carry some supply to Count Robert, who had been left without food the whole day 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* xlii 111 207 The slaughter of so many buffaloes had provided the party with beef for the winter, in case they met with no further supply

b. *pl.*

16150 *Hist Tom Thumb* 111 in Harl *E P P* II 244 Finding all retir'd and gone, His hunger to suffice In cautious sort he moves along, Nature wants some Supplies a 1687 PERRY *Pol Anat* (1691) 6 England sent Money and other Supplies into Ireland. 1690 C. NESSL *Hist & Myst O N. Test* I 26 After other losses there may be found some supplies for repairing them 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* v (1783) II 267 Notwithstanding the supplies which they received from the Tuscaloos, they were often in want of provisions 1875 *Enycyl Brit* 11 581/2 The Surveyor-General of Ordnance, assisted by a director of supplies and transport, and a director of artillery and stores. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I 169 The invaders remained until their supplies were exhausted

10. *coll. sing. or pl.* A sum of money granted by a national legislature for expenses of government not provided for by the revenue.

1626 SIR J. ELIOT *Sp. in Ho. Comm in Apol Socrates* etc. (Grosart) I 152 V. extraordinary resort to his [subject] for supplies 1690 *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 57 Of this I suppose they waite the parliament's results for supplies 1693 *Acts Parli. Scot.* (1875) XII 56/2 pe collector of the supply in the schyre of Edinburgh. 1735 BOWLINGBROOK *On Parties* 77 After these Invasions were over, They voted a Supply 1817 EARL GREY in *Parl. Deb* 28 The supplies of last year were 35 millions, and the way, and means did not exceed 20 millions 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist* viii (1876) II 29 As the ordinary revenues might prove quite unequal to great exigencies, the constitution has provided another means parliamentary supply 1867 CHAMBERS *Enycyl IX* 218/1 All bills authorizing the expenditure of public money must originate in the House of Commons, and be based on resolutions moved in a Committee of Supply 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* viii § 5 517 The Commons declared that redress of grievances must precede the grant of supplies.

b. *Commissioners of Supply*: see *quots.* (*Sc*)

1768 ERSKINE *Just Law Scot* 1. 14 § 31 The commissioners of supply are the persons appointed by parliament in their yearly acts of supply, to levy the land-tax within the county to which they are named. 1838 W. BELL *Dut Law Scot* 184 Under the militia acts the commissioners of supply have also power to assess for failures to make up the quota for allowances to the families of militamen

11 *Pol Econ* The amount of any commodity actually produced and available for purchase correlative to **DEMAND sb.** 4 b.

1776-1878 [see **DEMAND sb.** 4 b]. 1878 JEVONS *Prin Pol Econ* 103 The labour which is required to get more of a commodity governs the supply of it 1900 L. D. ALDENHAM *Colloquy on Currency* 82 If the demand exceeds the supply the price will rise If the supply exceeds the demand the price will fall

12 *attrib.* and *Comb.*: in sense 3 b *supply teacher*, in sense 9, esp. = having charge of or

carrying the supplies of an army, as *supply column*, *department*, *officer*, *train* (of wagons), *wagon*; in sense 11, *supply price*. Also (partly from SUPPLY v. 1) *supply-boat*, *-shop*; = supplying water or other substance to some mechanism, apparatus, etc., as *supply-cistern*, *-dam*, *-pipe*, *-pump*, *-roller* (supplying ink to other rollers in a printing-press).

1899 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 327/1 The steamers upon this route are "supply-boats." 1842 *Loudon Suburban Hort* 209 The 'supply cistern' must be so placed that its bottom is not lower than the highest point of the pipes. 1899 *Weston Gaz* 9 Nov 2/1 Every day the regimental transport replenishes its supplies from the Brigade 'Supply column', which in its turn fills up from the Divisional Supply column. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* 11. 582/1 The Army Service Corps consists of 12 transport companies and 11 'supply companies', officered from the supply and transport sub-department. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* 11 266 When water is the power, the sluice of the 'supply-dam' should be drawn up to the proper height. 1876 *VOYLE & STEVENSON Archit. Dict* (ed 3) 'Supply Department', a branch of the control department now replaced by the commissariat department. 1899 *Weston Gaz* 15 Nov 5/2 Our 'supply officers.' 1898 *LARNER Handbk Nat. Phil* 150 The 'supply pipe' etc., descending from the upper reservoir, communicates with the top and bottom of the cylinder by the horizontal pipes F and G. 1890 *A. MARSHALL Princ Econ* 1 v 11 403 When the amount produced is such that the demand price is greater than the 'supply price.' 1840 *Civil Engin & Arch* 111 77/2 The force or 'supply-pump.' 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* 2455/1 'Supply-roller' (printing), an intermediate working-roller. 1898 *Daily News* 4 May 7/4 Meat, leaped up a halfpenny a pound yesterday in the 'supply shops' just outside Smithfield Market. 1902 *Daily Chron* 18 Apr. 3/2 It was agreed that 'supply' teachers should be paid for the week's holiday allowed on account of the Coronation. 1902 *Words of Eye* witness 228 A person unused to 'supply-trains.' 1894 *H. GARDENER Unoff. Patrol* 275 Their 'supply-wagons' had not come up until long after the struggle.

b. Pl. *supplēs* (sense 9 b) is occas. used attrib. 1898 *Engin Mag* XVI 44 Pay-roll total and supplies cost total. 1906 *Daily Chron* 16 Oct. 5/5 The unbusinesslike methods of the Supplies Office at Pretoria.

Supply (sɒplɪ), v. 1 Forms: 4-5 *sowple*, *supple*, 4-6 *Sc* *supple*, *suple*, (5 *Sc* *supplē*), 4-7 *supplie*, 5-7 *supplie*, (6 *supplie*), 6-*supplie*. [a. OF *sou(p)plier*, earlier *soupl(p)ier*, *-ier*, later *supplier*, mod.F. *supplier*, ad. (with change of conjugation) L *supplere* (whence also Pr. *supplir*, It. *supplire*, Sp. *supplir*, Pg. *supplir*), f. *sup-* = SUB- 25 + *-plere* to fill (plē-nus FULL).]

†1 *trans.* To help, aid, assist, to succour, relieve, to support, maintain, occas. to deliver from. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 627 *mirra*, How gud lames of Douglas askit at king Robert the Bruce leiff to gang to supplereill Thomas Raudall. 1456 *Sin G. HAVE Law Arms* (S I S) 265 Lat man do that in him is, and syne traist in Goddis help, and he sall supplie his gude rycht. 1464-5 *Acts Parli.* (1875) XII 31/1 Pat he nothir supplie support nor resett he saide Alane in be saide dedis. 1508 *DUNBAR Poems* iv 43 In medicyne the most practicianis Thame self fra ded may not supplie. 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 340 He supplieis king Henrie his gude father sair vexte with rebellis. 1630 *CART J. SMITH Trav & Adv.* 18 The very Bulwarke and Rampire of a great part of Europe, most fit by all Christians to have beensupplied and maintained. 17. *Duke of Athol's Nurse* viii in *Child Ballads* IV 154/2 O can you supplie me? For she that was to meet me in friendship Has sent me none to slay me. *absol.* 1550 *ROLLAND Crt Peint* i. 637 O Cupid King. Attend thr words that ar sa pungitive Bot 3e supplie, I may not thame sustene.

†2. To furnish with (additional) troops; to reinforce. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

c. 1490 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 1119 Agayne Wallace he prewit in mony press, With Inglismen suppliet thaim at his mycht. 1525 *St Papers Hen VIII*, IV 412 To help fortely and suple our confederat ye King of France. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1895) III 228 Supplying still with a few on either side, at the length they came to a maine battell. 1615 *G. SIMONS Trav* 105 Where he left his most tired souldiers, and supplid his army with the people of that countrey. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* viii, These detachments supplied by reinforcements which more than recruited their diminished numbers.

3. †a. To make up (a whole) by adding something; to fill up, complete. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xii (*Mathias*) 356 Sa tuk þai hyme for þe twelf to be, þe þarfyt nowmyre for to suple. *Ibid.* xviii (*George*) 539 His vikyt wil get to suple, he gert George til hyme be present. 1552 *HOLCOT*, *Supplie* or make vp the full nombre of hundreth souldiers that lacked of that nombre called *centuria*, *subcenturio*. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch*, *Publicola* (1895) 112 He suppliey vp the number of Senators that were greatly decayed.

†b. To add to (something); to make up a deficiency in; to supplement. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xv (*Baronibus*) 30 Discipulis .Pat Crise assignat for to be In helpe his warke to suple. 1591 *SHAKESPEARE Tears Armes* 537 Shep wept and waild. And all the 12st, her sorrow to supplie, Did throw forth shrieks and cries. 1615 *BATAVIA Strappado* (1878) 184 Nature is supplid in him by Art. 1672 *tr Palafox's Cong. China* v. 285 That by their valour they might supplie the little intelligence they had in this way of fighting. 1730 *A. GORDON Maffei's Amphibol* 195 The Book, was altered and supplied by the hand of a Stranger.

c. To add (something that is wanting). 1450 *CARGRAVE Life St. Aug.* (1910) 41 Augustin supplid sweth good wordis which he coude not do him-selfe. 1533 *MORE Apol.* xlii OO j b, The knowledge the patty lacketh must be supplied the more effectually by the iudge. 1546 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 56 Quhat wantis of the hale soum

to be suplet be thaim for payment of the hale soum. 1567 *SANDERS Roche of Chorche* 11. 30 The Particler dr, is to be supplied to these wordes, 6 *peigwar*. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* Ded, Having said what he thought convenient, he always left somewhat for the Imagination of his Readers to supply. 1824 *L. MURRAY Eng Gram* (ed 5) I. 430 Supply words that are wanting. 1861 *PALLEY Aeschylus* (ed 2) *Supplēs* 591 note, My is to be supplied from the preceding negative clause. 1862 *SPENCER First Princ* 1 iv § 24 (1875) 79 Another fundamental condition of thought, omitted by Sir W. Hamilton, and not supplied by Mr. Mansel.

4. To make up for, make good, compensate for (a defect, loss, or void), to compensate for (the absence of something) by providing a substitute.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xvii (*Iustin*) 207, I sal al his fawt supplie. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth De P R.* 11 iv. (Bodl MS) If 36/1 So that þe vertu of þe norise be instede and supplie (ed 1495 *sowple*) and fulfill þe defaute of þe child. 1491 *Cardinal S. Nicholas Aberdeen* (New Spalding Club) I. 255 Also off as he [a chaplain] falzes in execution of his office he sal pay id to him þat supplis yat falt. 1566 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1531) 51 These vertues supplieth y^e defautes that be left in y^e powers of the soule by synne. 1563-7 *BUCHANAN Reform St Andros Wks* (S T S) 12 Ane man of sufficient doctrine to supplie the regentis absens. 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr. Conestaglio* 225 That which most supplid their want of experience. 1633 *HOLCROFT Procopius* Pref A iv, The knowing translator hath supplid the defect out of the Latine copie. 1695 *Lo. LOANES* in *Eng. Hist. Rev* (1915) Jan. 51 That the intermission off my Stone for almost seven years should now, be supplid. 1709 *SWIFT Adv Relig* Wks 1755 II 1 219 He, that would keep his house in repair, must attend every little breach or flaw, and supplie it immediately. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 145 Yet still the loss of wealth is here supplid by arts. 1780 *COVERS Progr. Error* 172 Cards, and the polish'd die, The yawning chasm of indolence supplie! 1834-47 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Fortif.* (1851) 18 If defended by three ranks, two of them stand on the banquette, the first rank fires, the second loads, and the third rank supplies casualties. 1859 *Once a Week* 2 July 16 The tadpole needs his tail to swim with; and Nature kindly supplies any accident that may deprive him of it.

absol. 1673 *Lady's Call* 11 § 22 There will not remain many topics of discourse, unless this be called in to supply

5 To fulfil, satisfy (a need or want) by furnishing what is wanted.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 18 Thy nychtbour lufe, and als supplie His neid. 1600 *CHESTER Pl.*, *Baus* 35 See these pagentes played to the beste of their skill, wher to supplie all wantes, shalbe no wantes of good will. 1623 *MILTON Pr.* cxxxi. 86 All living creatures, he doth feed, And with full hand supplis their need. 1666 *MARVELL Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II. 189 Which is not from any want of ardur in the House to supplie the publick necessities. 1784 *COVERS Lash* in 798 Some private purse Supplies his need with an usurious loan. 1817 *JAS MILL Brit. India* 1 v II 165 If left withheld the revenues and supplid not the exigencies of the state. 1901 *CORNINGLEY Dict Stock* Each T. 56 When there are not sufficient shares issued to supply the demands made.

6 To furnish, provide, afford (something needed, desired, or used) orig. with personal subj., later freq. and now usually with impersonal subj.

c. 1350 *SKELTON Magnyf* (1908) 1663 That he knowe not but that I have supplid all that I can his matter for to spede. 1644 *WORTON Archet* 69 The reception of light we must now supplie by some open Fornes of the Fabrique. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* 1 cxx Dodonian Oaks no more supply d Their Mast. 1700 *— Oud's Met.*, *Baus* & *Phlemon* 148 What their tardy feet denied, The tusty staff (their better leg) supplid. 1704 *PRINCE Chila to Damon* 79 Nearer Can. supplies Sighs to my Breast, and Sonow to my Eyes. 1753 *STEELE Englishman* No. 7 47 He will tell you, with his Eyes shut, what Province, what Mountain supplid the Liquor. 1865 *J. SMITH Panorama Sci & Art* II. 387 All the tin used in England is supplid by the mines of Cornwall, which furnish 3000 tons annually. 1867 *FARADAY Chem. Manuf.* xvi. (1842) 402 A, sound cork, perforated so as to form a ring. Half a dozen of these will supplie handles to most tubes. 1835 *NEWMAN Lett.* (1891) II 109 By way of showing the helplessness of any of us supplying your desideratum. 1867 *MILLEN Elem. Chem.*, *Org* 1 46 In order to supplie the hydrochloric acid, a mixture of hydrochloric acid and alcohol is placed in the retort. 1910 *G. D. HOGARTH in Encycl. Brit* I 248/2 The fresco paintings, of Ciete have supplid the clearest proof of it.

†b To put or appoint as a substitute. (Cf 9, 10, 11) *Obs. rare.*

a. 1618 *RALPH Alexius of State* (1651) 72 [He] feared that David would supplie Benagit in his place.

7 To furnish (a thing) with what is necessary or desirable; in early use, without constr., to provide for the maintenance of, make provision for.

1529 *Registr. Aberdeen* (Maitland Cl.) I 396 To sustene supplie mentene apperall mend and uphaid þe brig forsaud. 1588 *Kyr. Harpsh. Philos* 1nd. 103 Entertainment of guests, how to be supplid. 1590 *SHAKESPEARE*, *Hen* 7, 11 17 A hundred Almes-house, right well supplid. 1605 in *Abstr. Protocols Town Clerk of Glasgow* (1896) II 116 Willing to set fordwat, maintene and supplie their guid and godlie purpoyr. 1607 *SHAKESPEARE*, *Timon* iii. 40 Requesting you Lordship to supplie his instant we with so many talents. *Ibid.* iv. 47 Nor ha's he with him to supplie his life. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* 111. 320 feed him full and high In dudge his growth, and his gaunt sides supplie. 1709 *CARRUS in Elub & Gark* 254 The salts contribute very much to the abundantly supplying the Plants with what is requisite. 1784 *COVERS Trac* 27 She With flow'r and fruit the wilderness supplies. 1799 *HAM MON. Rem. Educ* (ed 4) I. 1235 To supplie by individual kindness those cases of hardship which laws cannot reach. 1884 *H. GIBBS* in 'Thompson Tumours of Bladder' 59 The growth is well supplied with blood vessels.

b. *trans.* To furnish with an occupant, tenant, or contents; to fill. *poet*

1607 *SHAKESPEARE*, *Cor* 111 11 35 Keepe the Chaires of Iustice Supplid with worthy men. 1607 — *Timon* 111 1 18 An empty box which I come to intreat your Honor to supply. 1715 *Pope*, *Imag* 11 64 Thy figure promised with a martial air, But ill thy soul supplies a form so fair.

c. *Anat. and Phys.* Of a nerve or blood-vessel. To furnish with energy or nourishment (the part or organ to which it is distributed).

1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin. Med* xxx 397 The branch given off by the ulnar nerve to supply the little finger. 1899 *L. HILL Alan Hum. Physiol* xx 181 The right and left subclavian arteries supply respectively the right and left shoulder and arm.

8. To furnish or provide (a person) with something; in early use, without constr., to satisfy the wants of, provide for, now usually, to furnish with regular supplies of a commodity.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 8 Honour thy Elderis, and thame supplie, Geue that thair need of the requyre. 1603 *SHAKESPEARE*, *Meas* for M v 1 212 This is the body that took away the march from Isabell, And didd supply thee at thy garden-house In her Imagin'd person. 1646 *J. HALL Poems* 1 to Feathers Which might stutch into a web, supply anew With annuall cloakes the wandring Jew. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav. Persia* 26 He could not subvert if they should refuse to supply him. 1746 *SWIFT Gulliver* 1, I they supplid me as fast as they could, showing astonishment at my bulk and appetite. 1775 *BURKE Lett.* to R. Champlain (1844) II 31, I am sincerely thankful to you for your care, in supplying us with the earliest intelligence. 1827 *LYTTON Pelham* 111, Can Sir Reginald Glanville's memory supply him with no probable cause? 1878 *J. VON PRIN Pol Econ* 30 China supplies us with vast quantities of tea. *Mod* (e g on a baker's cart) Families supplied daily.

9. To fill (another's place), esp. (now only) to occupy as a substitute.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xii (*Mathias*) 318 Pat we stablyste ane in þe place, þe quhytle to supplie of Iudas. 1548 *ERROR* s v *Fungor*, *Fungor vice alium*, to be in an other mannes steede, to supplie an other mannes roume. 1596 *SHAKESPEARE*, *1am* 111. 11. 249 Lucentio, you shall supplie the Bridegrooms place. 1667 *MILTON P L* 11. 834 A race of upstart Creatures, to supplie Perhaps our vacant room. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 82 Their name, their years, spelt by th' unletter'd muse, The place of fame and elegy supplie. 1802 *C. JAMES Milit. Dict* s v, Covering sergeants supplie the places of officers when they set out of the ranks, or are killed in action. 1821 *JAMES Phil. Augustus* 11, The place of his casque was supplid by a large brown hood. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii (1861) V 103 She died, and her place was supplid by a German princess.

†b. To serve (a turn). *Obs. rare.*

1602 *R. CARW. Cornwall* 82 These poore instruments for want of better did supplie a tune.

†10 To fulfil, discharge, perform (an office or function), esp. as a substitute for another. *Obs.*

1432-50 in *Higden* (Rolls) VII 133 This Benedict made pope but symple in counynge, made an oþer pope under hyne to supplie his office. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* 104 Paul saie noth yat it is sufficient to aue bischope to haiff aue prechour to supplie his office. 1586 *CITLSS PENROBE Ps* 111. 11, My hart in office lame, My tongue as lamely faies, No part his part supplis. 1626 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App v 328 They may be removablee and others chosen in his or their place to supplie the residue of the said yeare. 1667 *MILTON P L* x 100 Let us seek Death, or hee not found, supplie with our own hands his Office on our selves. 1680 *MORON Mech. Exerc* 11. 203 The Joyneys Mallet would supplie the Office of this Tool. 1748 *JOHNSON's Voy.* 11 11 235 Mixed with wood-ashes, to supplie the use of tallow.

11. To take the place of, to serve as, or furnish, a substitute for, to make up for the want of; to replace. *Now rare or Obs.*

c. 1606 *ROWLANDS Terrible Battle* D 3, [They] fall vcke; and die, and others them supplie. 1618 *BOLTON Florus* To Rdr. (1636) A 7, The words which are here and there inserted, are explanatory of the Author's meaning, supplying marginal notes. 1642 *D. ROGERS Naaman* To Rdr., Thou art worth ten thousand of us; if we dye, wee may be supplid. 1667 *MILTON P L* x 107 A comfortable heat. Which might supplie the Sun a 1700 *LYLTON Diary* 8 Mar 1680, The Health Tax was remitted for ever, but what was intended to supplie it, is not nam'd. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des Vill.* 56 A bold peasantry, When once destroyed, can never be supplid. 1838 *CRUISE Digest* (ed 2) VI 332 The Court has no power to strike out the word *such*, and if they did, what are they to supplie it with? 1873 *L. WALLACE Fair God* 1 11, Lamplight, ill supplying the perfect sunshine.

12. Of a preacher or minister. To occupy (a church, pulpit, etc.) as a substitute, or temporarily; to act as 'supply' for (another), also *absol.*

1719 *SPENCERWOOD* in W S. Perry *Hist. Coll. Amer. Col. Ch.* (1870) 1 202 When the Church he now supplis, became void by the death of the former incumbent. 1768 *M. CUTLER in Life*, etc. (1888) I 434 Mr. Dana preached here, who was supplid by Mr. D. 1809 *CORRIGAN Mag* Aug 155 To supplie the pulpit of ministers who left home. 1905 *HARTING Sardunan Chapel* 30 The Rev. Thomas Gabb for some years 'supplid' at Mrs. Langdale's private chapel.

†**Supply**, v. 2 *Obs* Forms 4-6 *supplie*, 5-6 *supplie*, 6 *supplie*, *supplie* (e, supply) [a. OF. (mod F.) *supplier*, earlier *soupl(p)lier*, *sopleier* — L *supplicare* (whence also Pr. *suppliar*, *sopleiar*, *sopleiar*, *sopleiar*, It. *suppliare*, Sp. *suppliar*, Pg. *suppliar*) — see SUPPLICATE v] = SUPPLICATE v & *trans.* with person as obj.]

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* 11 pr vii (1868) 80 Yif þou wilt shynen wi dignites, þou most byschen and supplien hem þat zuen þou dignites. 1474 *CAXTON Cheese* Ded, I requyre & supplie your good grace not to desdayne to resseyue this tithill & ayd book. c. 1500 *SKELTON Magnyf* (1908) 797 Why dost thou not supplie, And desyre me thy good mayster to

tr brother said he sup^{ported} de Fason or the ignorant ¹⁷⁹³
 tr *Sundry's Curia Pol* too How can they support infamy
 as a matter indifferent? a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 July
 1673. These things his high spirit could not support 1731
 FIELDING *Mod Husb.* iv iv, I know several women of
 fashion I could not support for a tiring woman. 1773 Mrs.
 CHAPONE *Improv. Mind* (1774) I. iii 83, cannot support even

the idea of your becoming one of those undone lost creatures' 1848 *HACKERAY Pan Fair* xxv, I respectfully decline to receive Mrs Rawdon—I can't support that quite 1897 *Allbrit's Syst Med* II 433 Occasionally it [sc. milk] is not well supported by the patient in any form 1901 *Daily Mail* 30 Oct 4/4 He prefers to support the poacher's intrusion than to risk shooting at him.

† b. To endure, undergo, esp. with fortitude or without giving way, to bear up against. *Obs.*

1604 *SHAKS Oth.* i. iii 259, I a heaume intem shall support By his deere absence 1605 — *Lear* i. iii. 197 His flaw'd heart . . . too weak the conflict to support 1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 146 Wrongs and contumelies, which they support with an invincible patience 1671 Mrs BENV *For'd Mar.* i. 11, Prethee how does she support this news? a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1911) IX 336 A greivous infirmity with she supported with great patience, and Resignation 1773 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 17 Aug, At supper there was such a confus. of company that I could scarcely support the tumult. 1794 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xlviii, If she believed herself well enough to support the interview. 1805 EMILY CLARK *Banks of Dono* II 40 Neither of them could support being alone

c. *trans.* To sustain (a contest) *rare*.

1801 S. TURNER *Hist Anglo-Sax* iii. ii 156 Within two months afterwards, the princes of Wessex supported another battle with the recruited confederates at Merton

2 *trans.* To strengthen the position of (a person or community) by one's assistance, countenance, or adherence, to uphold the rights, claims, authority, or status of; to stand by, back up

1390 GOWRIE *Conf III* 157 And ek his kinges realte Mot every hege man comferte, With good and bodi to supporte 1424 in *Cal Pat Rolls*, 8 Hen VI, 30 The xxiiij aldermen xal, supporten the mair . . . in counsell gheving, in walking with hym on principal dayes and in procession 1450 *Lovrich Graul* xiv 648 To him ward full faste he gan to Ride Forto supporten him at thirt Tyde 1508 DUNBAR *Poems* vi. 28 Our indeficent aduirtute, That neuer saw Scot yit indigent nor sory, Bot thou did hym support, with thit gud deid 1568 GRAFTON *Chion* II 70 Sending to the King, to desyre him, that he would not support nor maintaine his enemye within his Realme 1607 SHAKS *Cor* i. 1. 84 [They] Make Edicts for Vsurie, to support Vsurers 1651 HOBBS *Leuath.* ii. xlix. 168 So was Thomas Becket supported against Henry the Second, by the Pope. 1686 tr *Charlons Coronat Solymun* 104 Being supported by the fauour of his Prince. 1840 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iii. I 354 A government, supported and trusted by London. 1884 A R PENNINGTON *Wich* vii 240 He had no party in the country to support him

b. To uphold or maintain the validity or authority of (a thing); also, to give support to (a course of action).

1638 CHILLINGWORTH *Relig Prot* iv. § 16 198 The Diuels instrument to support errors, and superstitions 1713 ADDISON *Cato* i. 1. To form new battles, and support his crimes. 1742 KANFS *Decis Cr.* Sess. 1730-52 (1799) 45 It is the genius of law to support deeds, as far as they can be supported 1748 LD. HARDWICKE in *Collect Juridica* (1791) 383 The recovery suffered by him was before the debts were paid, and consequently he could not make a good tenant to the *præcipe* to support his recovery. 1800 ADDISON'S *Rep.* 21 The report did not pursue the submission and so could not be supported. 1884 PEARSON *Eng Journalism* xx 148 That he should bring out an evening paper to support the cause of the Throne

† c. To second, corroborate, also, to intensify, as by contrast. *Obs. rare*

1720 OZELL tr. *Verot's Rom Rep* II viii. 28 These Advantages in Tiberius, were supported by a noble Air, an engaging Countenance [etc.] 1778 Sir J REYNOLDS *Disc* viii (1876) 433 That light is to be supported by sufficient shadow.

† 3 a. *refl.* To assert, maintain *Obs. rare*—1. 1468 *Paston Lett* II. 314, As I support me to alle the world, I put neyver maner ne lyfelode of my Maister Pastolf yn trouble.

b. To back up in a statement or an opinion.

1596 W. HOPKINS tr. *Ratianus* Disert. iv. (1688) 65 Note, Bertram determining the Sacramental change to be figuratively wrought, not corporally, and supporting himself by the Testimony of St. Augustine. 1744 ARFENSIDE *Plas. Imag.* Design 7 The authority of Virgil, will best support him in this particular 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii (1788) 258 But Junius has a great authority to support him; which I accidentally met with this morning in the course of my reading

c. To furnish authority for or corroboration of (a statement, etc.); to bear out, substantiate.

1761 *Foots Liar* ii. Wks 1799 I. 298 Sir Ja. But, for the son, you never — M. Gr. Sat eyes upon him. Sir Ja. Really? M. Gr. Really Sir Ja. Finely supported. 1784 FRIESTLEY *Corrupt.* Chr. I. ii. 212 [This] is not at all supported by fact 1817 SELWYNS *Lau Nis Prins* (ed 4) II 96a To support an averment in a declaration on a policy of insurance on goods. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (1858) I i 14 The advocates of both [theories] can support their arguments with an appeal to experience. 1885 *Lau Times Rep.* LIII 478/1 The application was supported by an affidavit of the applicant. 1895 *Ibid.* LXXIII. 701/2 The statute does not seem to support the assertions for which it was cited

d. To second or to speak in favour of (a proposition, or one who makes a proposition); to maintain, or contend for the truth of (an opinion, etc.).

1796 *Genl. Mag.* VI. 718/1 This Proposition was supported and enforced by the D—ke of A—le. 1842 BISCHOFF *Wollen Mann* II 105 Lord Wharnccliffe, promised to support Lord Harewood when he presented the petition to the House of Lords. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iv I 445 Godolphin, had supported the Exclusion Bill. 1860 TYNDALE *Glac.* ii. xiii. 296 M. Agassiz supported this theory for a time

4. To provide for the maintenance of, bear the

expense of, † also, to provide funds to meet (ex-

penditure) Now only with immaterial oby c1413 [see SUPPORTING *vbl* sh. 2] 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 113 She beryng, yeldyng, payng and supporting herof he ferme yerely, and oher charges during her lyf 1553 *Acc. La. High Treas.* Scot. X. 175 To the wardane of the Myddill Marchis, to support his expensis, xlii 1585 [see SUPPORTING *vbl* sh. 2] 1662 GYFFER *Principles* 15 Ten Thousand Guilders per annum, to support and altee what he had built amisse 1691 tr. *Hist. Acc. New Invent* p. lvi. No allowance of any Salary to support their Office 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 342 These eat of the best that is to be gotten as long as they have anything to support it 1817 *Parl Deb* 80r That they supported the expenses out of the interest of the arrears which they withheld 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* li. Allowances for the purpose of supporting the hospitality of the representative of Majesty 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iii I 336 This luxury was supported by a thriving trade.

b. *Lau.* Of an estate: To be such as to provide for (a remainder).

1604 in *Salkeld Reports* (1721) 576 The contingent Remainder to him was not discharged by the vesting in the Crown because of the Wife's Estate, which is sufficient to support it 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II xi 166 A lease at will is not held to be such a particular estate, as will support a remainder over. 1772 FRANK *Contingent Remainders* (1791) 424 It was agreed that such limitation was void as a contingent remainder, because there was no feehold to support it

5 To furnish food or sustenance for; to supply with the necessities of life

c1430 LYNG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 212 No Corn up growe norgren Man to supporte c1470 HERNY *Wallace* ii 473 Syluer that had, all with him has he tayne, Him to support 1562 *Aleid Kirk Sess Rec* (Spalding Cl.) 7 Gif that support nocht thair awin fader and moder 1650 CROMWELL *Lett* 9 Sept in *Calyle*, The Ministers in England are supported, and have liberty to preach the Gospel 1762-71 H WALPOLE *Verth's Aused Fant* (1786) V 227 By which community he had been supported, after he became incapable of business. 1792 J LONG *Voy Indian Interp.* p. 106 We had very little food, but fortunately killed three large bears in the middle of the portage, which supported us several days 1801 *Faumer's Mag* Apr 193 The burden of supporting the poor ought to be sustained by all ranks 1842 Miss MITFORD in *L'Esuange Life* (1870) III ix 137, I must so far neglect my dear father as to gain time for writing what may support us 1845 LINGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch* (1858) II xlii 204 During the winter they were supported at the expense of the inhabitants

† b. *gen.* To supply. *Sc. Obs. rare*

a 1508 DUNBAR *Two Marrit Women* 467, I have ane secrete serwand That me supportis of sic needis 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* i. 25 This Province is mainly watered with stately Po. The Rivers Ladishe, Montanella, Della Guinda, and other forcible streames supporting the shoulders of it

c To sustain (the vital functions); also, to keep up the strength of (a sick person).

1704 FULLER *Med Gymn.* (1711) 103 A Gentleman found that Riding supported him as much as the Change of Air 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 56 The poor Souls, to support Nature, are oblig'd . . . to spend their Pay upon the very Wine that was assign'd to them 1786 J HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis* vi iii (1810) 530 The patient must be supported. 1842 [see NATURE *sh* 10 b].

d. *intr.* for *refl.* To live on. *U.S.*

1870 W. M. BAKER *New Timothy* 232 (Cent. Dict.) We have plenty of property; he'll have that to support on in his preachin'

† 6. To make good, repair (a deficiency). *rare*.

c1449 [see SUPPORTING *vbl* sh. 3]. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxviii 35 3e Supporting falus with your supple 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St Andrus Wks* (S.T.S.) 11 The principal sal support the defects of absens of the public reidar and regents.

7. To bear, hold, or prop up; to keep from falling or sinking; † *occas* to carry (the train of a robe)

c 1420 ? LYNG *Assembly of Gods* 1528 Next whom stood Moyses, Aaron & Vre, hys armes supporting. a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VII. 53 b, Next after folowed the lady Cicile suiter to y^e queene supporting the treyne of the spouse 1592 SHAKS. i. Hen VI. ii v 14 These Feet, whose strenghtlesse stay is numme, (Vnable to support this Lunge of Clay). 1600 — A Y L. ii. vii 199 Support him by the arme 1607 MILTON P L ix 427 Stooping to support Each Flour of slender stalk, whose head Hung drooping unsustained. 1780 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assut* 180 Rolling grass, trimming and supporting plants 1842 *Lover Handy Andy* xxiv, Andy, in his fall, endeavouring to support himself, caught at the suspended articles above him 1862 Miss BRADDOE *Lady Audley* xxxii, Her perfect chin supported by her hand. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* vi, As he supported his friend's unsteady steps

† b. *refl.* To hold oneself up, keep an erect position. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* ii. 83 Here am I left to vnder-prop his Land, Who weak with age, cannot support my selfe. 1727 GAY *Begg Op* i viii, My head swims! I'm distracted! I can't support myself—Oh! (*Pauses in a chair*)

† c. To give one's arm to (a lady), to take (a person) on one's arm. *Obs.*

1645 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* I. III 201 The Queen came out supported by the Count de Tulliers her Lord Chamberlain 1654 MASSINGER *City Madam* i. ii, May I have the honour To support you, lady? 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ.*, *Swords*, The Marquis supported his lady;—his eldest son supported his sister. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mori* xlv, He offered his arm, and supported her into the small ante-room.

† d. (*Mil.*) To support arms, to carry the musket vertically against the left shoulder, with the hammer resting on the left arm held horizontally across the body. *Obs.*

1833 *Regul Instr Cavalry* i 28 Sentries posted with advanced arms may afterwards 'support' them.

e To sustain (a weight of so much).

1726 *From Albert's Arch* viii vii II 69/2 The Wall ought to be allowed a due Thickness for the supporting such a weight 1825 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 185 A piece of iron, the weight of which is rather more than a given magnet will support 1831 BARWYER *Optus* x. 93 An artificial horse shoe loadstone, which carried 334 oz., at last supported 31 oz., by continuing it in the sun's light

f. *Her. in pass* To be flanked by supporters.

1562 *Legh Armory* 188 b, Supported with a Mantiger Argent and a wueene Or. 1610 GUILTM *Heraldry* vi vii. 280 [A shield] Supported by a Lion Rampant, gaudant and an Unicorn 1864 BOUTILL *Her Hist & Pop* xlii (ed 3) 296 Each shield is supported by figures of angels

8. To constitute the substratum of (a structure), to sustain in position above, have on it or at the top.

1627 MORVSON *Itin* i 194 The second Bridge is supported with pillars of wood 1686 *Pior Staffordsh* 372 The whole [town-hall] being supported with a curious Portico of arch-work 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 88 Let the board be a little supported by two ledges 1796 WITTING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 337 Spokes of the umbel from 3 to 7, each supporting only 1 flower 1842 LONDON *Suburban Hort* 504 The floor of the pit may be supported on arches 1863 LITTLE *Antiq Man* ii 17 These [piles] have evidently once supported villages 1907 *Veney Memoirs* I. 3 'Andious' in front to support the logs of wood

† b. *Her. in pass* (see *quots.*). *Obs.*

1562 *Legh Armory* 189 If a Pale be upon a Lion, or any other beast, he is debussed with a Pale. But if the beast be on the Pale, then that beast is supported of the same Pale 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Supported*, in Heraldry, a Term apply'd to the uppermost Quarters of a Shield, when divided into several Quarters; these seeming, as it were, supported or sustain'd by those below The Chief is also said to be supported when it is of two Colours, and the upper Colour takes up two Thirds of it In this Case it is supported by the Colour underneath

† c. *Metaph.* To be the subject or substratum of (Cf. SUPPORT *sh* 7 b.) *Obs.*

1656 JAMES *Phil. Christ* 154 There is an ability in the person of the word, to supplant the manhood, and there was a capacity in the manhood to be assumed, supported, and terminated by the person of the word 1690 [see SUPPORT *sh* 7 b] 1910 BICKLEY *Princ Hum. Knowl.* i § 68 It must be observed, that it [sc. matter] supports nothing at all

9. To keep (a person, his mind, etc.) from failing or giving way; to give courage, confidence, or power of endurance to.

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* Prol., Heere's the prop that doth support our hopes 1611 *Bible* i. 15 dias viii 52 That the power of the Lord our God, should be with them that seeke him, to C Shinner's What supports me, most thou ask? The conscience, Friend, to have lost them overly'd In liberties defence 1667 — P. L. xii 496 With inward consolations recompencet, And oft supported so as shall amaze Thir proudest persecuters 1719 WATTS *P.* scvii vi, The Lord supports the sinking mind. 1779 *Mirror* No 63 P 9 He was supported by the conscious admiration of those countrymen whom he had left 1818 MISS FRERIE *Marriage* ii xlii, They are wonderfully supported and heave with astonishing firmness 1838 LYTON *Leila* v. iv, 'Support me O Redeemer,' she murmured

† b. *refl.* (*occas. intr.*) To bear up under an infliction or against an untoward event (Cf. 1 b)

1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 192 Though a man bee ney[e]r so shamed, yet may he support himself by the helpe of a good conscience 1756 AMORY *Dumcle* (1770) IV 88 As to myself I brought a consumption into the world with me, and by art have supported under it 1777 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs Thrale* 22 Oct, Against a blow so sudden, I wonder that she supports herself

10 a. To maintain unimpaired, preserve from decay or depreciation.

1515 BARCLAY *Elogies* iv. (1570) C v b/i Supporting Justice, concord and equite 1526 *Pilgr Perf* i v, Some benefytes supporteth the same [lyfe of grace in our soules] 1605 SHAKS. *Lear* i. iv 287 Men, That in the most exact regard, support The worship of their name 1628 T. BALL *Life Preston* (1885) 162 The Dr. used all his friends for to support & keepe in power this statute. 1710 PRIDEAUX *Orig Tithes* i 5 His Worship be provided for with such a part of our substance, as may be sufficient to support it 1802 JAMES *Mitt Diet* s v, To support the ancient character of the corps 1802 FARRAR *Darhn & Dawn* xlv, The brave and honest Corbulo, who had supported the fame of Roman courage on so many a hard-fought field

b. To preserve from failure, contribute to the success of (an undertaking), also, to maintain (a price).

1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* i. 1, On the first night of a new piece they always fill the house with orders to support it. 1855 *Poultry Chron* III 552 For when the quotations of Monday were barely supported. 1858 *Westm Gaz* 24 Oct. 9/3 Indian gold shares have been supported

c. To maintain in being or in action, to keep up, keep going; to provide the necessary matter for. (Cf. 4, 5, see also 11)

1738 SWIFT *Pol Conversat* Introd 22 The genuine Productions of superior Wits, to embellish and support Conversation 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* xvii, She had been for some time supporting a fictitious gaudy 1778 MISS BURNBY *Evelina* lxxi, I supported no part in the conversation. *Ibid* lxxvi, I wished Lord Orville had supported his own reserve, and suffered me to support mine 1785 SWINBURNE *Trav* II xlv, 307 The conversation was well supported till midnight 1812 Sir H DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 3 A species of air that supports flame in a superior degree 1826 *Art of Brewng* (ed. 2) 31 Keeping a quantity of this fermentable matter unattenuated, in order to support the natural consumption. 1838 LYTON *Alce* viii. vii, Fear not support your courage—nothing shall harm you 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* II viii. 252 The earth will not support human life uncultivated,

1875 JFVONS *Money* (1878) 251 A town which is able to support two banks
about 1887 LYTTON Pelham III 11, If it can create, can it not also support?

d. Of specie To guarantee the convertibility of (a paper currency).

1868 ROBERTS *Pol Econ* iv (1876) 38 Great part of this [specie] is used to support the notes which circulate within the country

11. To sustain (a character) in a dramatic performance, *gen* to act or play (a part), bear (a character), maintain (a certain behaviour or course of conduct).

1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 48 ¶ 4 They supported a general Behaviour in the World which could not hurt their Credit or their Purse. 1763 STURGEON *Ess Wks* 1765 II 40 The higher character a person supports, the more he should regard his minutest actions. 1775 SHERIDAN *St Patrick's Day* i, I hate militia officers, clowns in military maquerade, wearing the dress without supporting the character. 1791 THEATRE *Gazette* No 6 61 The characters were admirably supported. 1801 STURGEON *Sports & Past* iii v 224 Persons capable of well supporting assumed characters. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun* i 195 In order to support the rôle which they unconsciously fall into when talking to Europeans

12. To give assistance to in a battle, esp. by a second line of troops; to act with, second (a leading actor); to assist as a subordinate in a contest, a musical performance, or the like. (Cf 2)

1848 ALISON *Hist Eur* iv § 69 (ed 7) XII 115 As Junot perceived that their attack did not at once prove successful, they were supported in the end by the whole reserve of infantry under Kellerman. 1876 VOLZ & STEVENSON *Milit Dict* s v *Skirmishers*, To support them [sc. skirmishers] when weakened. 1881 As Ophelia, she supported the elder Booth. 1901 *Daily Chron* 23 Nov 9/5 Whaley is grandly supported by the two Milbourns. 1901-11 A W WARD in *Ensign* Brit. VIII 534/2 Metropolitan 'stars' travelled generally alone, sometimes with one or two subordinates in their train, and were 'supported', as the phrase went, by the stock company of each theatre. 1913 *Times* 14 May 6/2 The battalion had established its firing line on the opposite side of the canal with its machine guns and the Field Artillery section supporting the attack.

b. To occupy a position by the side of, with the object of giving assistance or encouragement; hence, to assist by one's presence or attendance.

[Cf quot 1424 in sense 2, and the following —
 1697 DAYDEN *Virg Georg* iv 316 The servile Rout their careful Caesar praise. They crowd his Levees, and support his Throne.]

1886 *Manchester Examiner* 14 Jan 5/6 Mr Gladstone was supported right and left by Lord Haington and Sir William Harcourt. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag* Jan 105 The Viceroy and Vicereine stand before Tipoo's throne, supported on either side by the leading officials. 1913 *Times* 7 Aug 8/5 Sir W. Watson Cheyne, who presided, was supported by many highly distinguished surgeons

Supportable (səpə'itəbl̩), a. [ad. L. **supportabilis*, f. *supportare* to SUPPORT: see -ABLE. Cf. F. *supportable*]

I. In active sense.

1. Affording support or assistance. *Obs. rare.*
 1533 BELLENOEN *Livy* i viii (STS) I 49 De favore de goddis appent to bame sa supportabil and helpie in all thare besnes

II. In passive sense.

2. Bearable, tolerable, endurable.

1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commun Eng* iii iv (1584) 96 This thing seemed not supportabile to the noble prince King Henrie the eight. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* v 1 145 Supportable To make the deere losse, haue I meanes much weaker. Then you may call to comfort you. 1637 BASTWICK *Litany* ii 18 It is a prodigious wickednes and a thing not supportabile to compare the Creator of all things to the creature. 1691 BOYLE *Hist Aur* (1692) 158 The steams of their carcases would make the air so stinking and offensive, that it was scarce supportable. 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 169 ¶ 3 Good-nature makes even folly and impertinence supportable. 1784 COWPER *Tash* v 604 The loss of all that can make final life, short as it is, supportable. 1810 VINCE *Astron* xxi 128 It grew very faint, and was easily supportable to the naked eye. 1894 STEVENSON & OSBOURNE *Ebb Tide* i 1, 'He thought of death is always the least supportable when it draws near to the merely sensual and selfish

b. Capable of being successfully resisted.

1711 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. v 157 Their assault with such numbers not being supportable.

3. Capable of being maintained, confirmed, or made good; defensible.

1631 J. BURGESS *Answ* *Rejoined* 54 Some reason supportabile by the word of God. 1793 WASHINGTON *Left Writ.* 1891 XII 290 To take fun and supportable ground I conceive to be our best policy. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp agst Quebec* 173 These ideas are supportabile by the authority of some of the best physicians. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII 481/1 Bills containing charges which might not be supportabile on taxation

4. In physical sense Capable of being held up or sustained *rare.*

1832-4 DE QUINCEY *Cassars Wks* 1850 X 88 Obligated to cover each space upon which they trode with parts of their dress, in order to gain any supportable footing

Hence **Supportability**, **Supportableness**, the quality or condition of being supportable; **Supportably** *adv.*, in a supportable manner, endureably.
 1660 HAMMOND *Sermon* Matt xi 30 Wks 1684 IV 477 The supportableness of the burthen. 1846 WORCESTER, Supportably 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II 1 239 My new illustrious 'study' was definable as the least inhabitable

VOL. IX.

bit of human workmanship in that kind. But, by many and long continued efforts I did get it patched together into something of supportability

† **Supportal.** *Obs. rare* Also 5 -ale. [f. SUPPORT v + -AL 5 (-ale)] = SUPPORT sb. 1, 5
 14 in *Thursdale's Vis* (1842) 97 Thou art our scheld and our supportale. 1574 J. DILL in *Left Lat Men* (Camden) 34 Uppon hope, that some needfull supportale wold be for me deuyed. a 1618 SILVESTER *Musae of Peace* iii, Thou Nurse of virtues, Muses chief supportall

† **Supportance.** *Obs.* [f. SUPPORT v. + -ANCE.]

1. Assistance, backing, = SUPPORT sb. 1, 1 c
 c 1490 *Phampton Corr* (Camden) 74, I desire that in such things as my beloved Cosin, Mary Gascongne, hath to doe with you, that ye will give unto hir aye and supportance. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel Wks*, (Globe) 668/2 He is like to make a fowle sture there, though of himselfe of noe power, yet through supportance of some others. 1602 SHAKS *Twel N* iii iv 329 He will fight with you for a south side. therefore draw for the supportance of his vowe, he protests he will not hurt you. 1608 HERRWOOD *Licence Wks* 1874 V 204 We are of our selfe without supportance, we all fate defie, Aidesse. 1625 BR MOUNTAGU *App Caesar* 11 Those two Townes and States, next unto God, have stood by supportance of the Crowne of England. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arriues* iii § 44 264 Christ returned to prayer againe and againe, and found sufficient supportance. 1638 G SANDYS *Pamphlet Div Poems*, Ps 122, That they may know, how I by Divine Supportance stand

transf. 1589 GREFENE *Managhton* (Arb) 63 [Thou] that earst while wert honoured in euery mans eye through the supportance of thy beaute

2. Maintenance, sustenance, = SUPPORT sb. 3

1593 NASH *Christ's T* (1613) 67 She was constrained (for her lues supportance) to kill him and roast him. 1595 *Vills & Inn N C* (Surtees 1860) 280 To the 14ealeffe and supportance of such as she shall find to be veruiously disposed. 1615 G SANDYS *Poem* 108 For the supportance of his owne estate. 1621 HERRWOOD *London's Just Hon Wks*, 1874 IV 274 By these tytes and symboles of Honour all other inferiour Magistrate, receive both being and supportance. 1644 JESSON *Angel of Ephesus* 31 As if the Church did give supportance and stabilitie to the truth. 1659 *Lady Almonny* ii, vi, 'Th' Court for supportance, Alloys us All-mo. 1830 W TAYLOR *Hist Surv Gernu Poetry* III 19 Orphan of father betimes, on her I was thiwon for supportance

3. The action of supporting, propping, or holding up, = SUPPORT sb. 4

1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, iii iv 32 Give some supportance to the bending twigges. 1604 TOOKER *Fabrique Ch* vi 116 Chap. 6 Of supportance and keeping the fabrique of the church vpright. 1631 GOUGE *God's Arriues* iii § 48 273 This supportance of Moses hands in regard of his bodily weakness. 1664 POWELL *Exp Philos* 1 5 The other four legs by which she [sc. the fly] layes hold on the rugosities of all bodies she walks over, even to the supportance of her self, though with her back downwards. 1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 351 To estimate our well being by the weight of our burdens and place, like cayatids, our perfection in our supportance

† b. fig. Applied to the relation of a subject to an attribute. cf. SUPPORT sb. 7 b, v. 8 c. *Obs.*

1656 JEANES *Maxt Schol Div* 83 The supportance of the flesh in, and union with the word of the word.

4. That which supports (in various senses)

1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* iv 4 My crowne doth want supportance for to beare. 1610 HOLLAND *Cauden's Brit* i 427 A twofold supportance that it had on either side to uphold the lofty top. 1657 COLLINS *Def Bp Ely* i 17 As Peter of the Church, so these words of Peter, a semblable supportance. 1631 MASSINGER *Believe as You List* ii 11, The tribute Rome receives from Asia, is Her chief supportance. 1638 FORO *Francies* i 111, Name and honour What are they? a mere sound without supportance. 1830 W TAYLOR *Hist. Surv Gernu Poetry* I 373 So Boieas, . The blooming hop, and its supportance, flings

† **Supportasse.** *Obs.* (or *Hist.*) [Obscure formation on SUPPORT v, perh. an error] = SUPPORTER 3 b.

1583 STRUBBS *Anat Abuses* i (1879) 52 A certain deuice made of wyers, whipped over either with gold, thred, silver or silk, and this hee [sc. the Devil] calleth a supportasse, or vndeiproppe. This is to be applied round about their necks vnder the ruffe, to beare vp the whole frame and body of the ruffe from falling and hanging down. 1902 *Athenaeum* 2 Aug 163/3 Plate xlvii shows a vandyked ruff with its supportasses

† **Supportation.** *Obs.* Also 5 subsp., 6 soportacion [a. OF *supportation*, ad. late L. *supportatio*, -ōnem, f. *supportare* to SUPPORT]

1. Assistance, countenance; = SUPPORT sb. 1

c 1386 CHAUCER *Mellu* ¶ 176 They wol yene yow Audie and lookyng to supportacion in this presence, and scoorne the in thy absence. 1486 LYDGE *De Gual Prigr.* 982a Delf, and also specheles, And off no reputacion, Ne ver thy supportacion. 1497 *Rolls of Parli.* V 408/2 That no Lorde receyve Pilours, Robbours or any other open mdoer, so that the parties grieved shal not pursue ayens hem lawfully, bycause of such supportacion of Lordeship. 1433 LYDGE *St Edmund* i 1023 Al envyous supplantacion Hadde in his sight no supportacion. 1452 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* i 12 With the help and supportacion of Almighty God, and of our Lady. 1485 *Rolls of Parli* VI 322/1 The said Morgan hath grete supportacion, and is mighty in the said Shyre. 1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* iii (1570) C 115/1 Their theft and fraudes, and their extortion And of misliuers their supportacion. 1553 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* ii 11, 273, I utterly denye to Smyth any supportacion at my handes in any of his misdoemours against my Lorde. 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 433 Purposing by the supportacion of his father, to make himselfe lord and Sovereign of all Latum. 1650 W D tr *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl* § 660 Let the atturrie not fail his client (as being one that relies upon his supportacion). 1659 HAMMOND *On Ps.* cxlvi 9 Shut out from all sorts of humane supportacion

b. Used in formulae of supplication or submission, esp. *under or with supportation of*, = SUPPORT sb. 1 b.

1426 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II 133 Undir favoure and supportacion, Thus I begynn on my translacon. 1426 LYDGE *De Gual Prigr.* 12866 And certys, lady, with Supportacion off your grace I pray. c 1460 MERRHAM *148s* (1916) 145, I, the endygyer in Englysch, haue folowyd the sentens off ther wordys, vndyr the supportacions off my masterys in this 35ens. 1519 *Interl Four Elum* (Percy Soc) 3 By your pacyens and supportacion A lytyll interlude here shall be declaryd. c 1558 CAVENDISH *Volsey* (1893) 126 Under your correction my lord, and supportacion of this noble audyence, ther is no thyng more outwre. a 1616 HEALEY *Theophrastus* (1616) 10 Rdr, Be it spoken with the supportacion of better iudgements.

c = SUPPORT sb. 1 c.

1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* ii ix. (1893) 187 We be gladd to haue consolacion and supportacion in all our lyfe and labours. 1597 J T *Sermon Paulus* c 67 The supportacion of vs, whenein God, when wee are weake, renueth vs. 1623 BR HALL *Content*, O 1 xviii vi, The strongest faith sometime staggereth and needeth new acts of heavenly supportacion. 1627 DONNE *Sermon Christmas Day* (1640) 45 God shall raise thee with that supportacion, Fears not thou worrne of Iacob. 1681 FLAVEL *Right, Man's Ref* 263, I am with you by way of protection, direction, supportacion, and saluation.

2. Bearing of expense; = SUPPORT sb. 2.

1437 *Rolls of Parli* IV 503/2 In relief, confortacion and supportacion of the grete and importable charges. a 1548 HALL *Chron*, Hen. VIII, 229 b, The supportacion of parte of the great and excessive charges, whiche wee supporte and beare. c 1598 BACON *Off Athenations Wks*, 1831 XIII 369 The benefited subject should render some small portion of his gain for the supportacion of the king's expence. 1749 *Hist Windsor* viii. 103 Equal portions, towards their sustentation and maintenance, and the supportacion of the buthen of the Chapel.

3. The relief or maintenance of a person, insitu-tion, office, etc. by a supply of funds; the keeping up of a building, etc. (Cf. SUPPORT sb. 3)

1421 *Rolls of Parli* IV 159/2 The whiche vitaille hath be so high supportacion to the Soudeours. 1445 in Willis & Clark *Cambr* (1886) I Introd. p. lviii, For to grawnt to your sayd bescher sum supportacion to releuyng of the sayd pouer College. 1544 *Supplic Hen VIII* (E. E. T. S.) 44 The supportacion and mayntenance of common scoles. 1547 *Act i Edw VI*, c 14 § 2 All annual Rents employed for the supportacion of anny Supendary Preist. 1625 MARKHAM *Wealth of Kent Ep.* Ded A 1 b, Your supportacion of the poore. 1628 COKE *On Litt* 17 For the necessary sustentation, maintenance and supportacion of the lord and his household. *Ibid* 54 b, The law doth fauour the supportacion & maintenance of houses of habitation for mankind. 1640 WALTON *Life Donne in Serin* B v, A most dutifull son to his Mother, careful to provide for her supportacion. 1656 HEYLIN *Surv.* France 281 The establishment and supportacion of the meanest Oratory dependent on the Church of England. 1704 E CHAMBERLAYNE *Pies St. Eng* ii xv (ed. 21) 195 Supportacion, Aid, or Help of young Tradesmen.

b. Means of support

1576 FLEMING *Pamphl. Epist.* 325 Myne owne industrie, is my only and alone supportacion, the staffe and stay of my children.

c. Relief of disease, need, etc.

1527 ANDREW BRUNTSWYKE's *Distyll Waters* A j, To conforte and supportacion of theyr infirmytees. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Exod xxviii Comm, Supportacion of the peoples infirmite.

4. The preservation of anything in being; = SUPPORT sb. 3.

c 1480 HENRYSON *Fables, Preach Swallow* viii, All creature he maid for the behufe Of man, and to his supportacion. 1513 *Life Henry V* (1911) 23 In the defence and supportacion of our Catholique faith. 1536 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 14 The supportacion and mayntenance of the frenche kinges warres against Thempour. 1547 *Liale and Exam Anne Askewe* 45 It is no newe thyng that Christes doctrine hath supportacion amonge the counsels of thys worlde. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 478 b, What bolstering and supportacion of lyes was there? 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt. Brit* ix. vi (1623) 518 In supportacion of young Henries quarrell. 1628 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 25 The first armes which the people tooke were for supportacion of their freedome. 1664 HISSERT *Body Dev.* ii 108 'Here is a power derived from the man to the woman towards the supportacion of life and well-being. 1691 I MATHER in *Andros Tracts* II 288 Powers necessary for the Supportacion of their Government.

5. Endurance (Cf. SUPPORT v 1 b.)

1502 ATKYNSON tr *De Imitatione* i xxiii. (1893) 173 The supportacion of euery trybulacion for the loue of our lorde. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Sacretorie* ii (1625) 57 With what supportacion and vnaccustomed griefe I haue retained them. 1751 in *Cath. Rec Soc Publ* (1914) XIV 154 Her patient Supportacion of many infirmities. 1875 H J COLLENGES *Preach. Beattitudes* 254 These fruits he [sc. St Bernadine] calls 'supportacion', or bearing with one another.]

6. Physical or material holding or propping up.

= SUPPORT sb. 4. Also in fig. context.

1610 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* xiii. xviii (1620) 460 Why may not an earthly body be in beauen as well as the whole earth hang alone without any supportacion? 1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 454 As for supportacion and strength it needed no assistance from the other parts. 1625 K LONG tr *Barclay's Argens* i vi. 16 That lye, by whose supportacion they came to that high growth. 1633 BR HALL *Occas Medit* cxxxix 332 The elme yeelds a beneficial supportacion to that weake plant. a 1768 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* iii viii. § 96 If he go on foot, he must not be supported, or lean on any person by the way if his going thither appear to be done with a special view to give validity to the deed, a more slender proof of supportacion will be received as evidence of it.

Supportayle, variant of SUPPORTAL *Obs*

Supported, ppl a [f. SUPPORT v + -ED¹] Upheld, sustained, maintained, etc.: see the verb. 1802 JAMES *Mit' Dict* s v, A well supported fire from the batteries; a well supported fire of musquetry 1833 *Regul. & Instr. Cavalry* 1 29 The men fall in with supported arms. 1876 HARVEY *Ethelberta* xxvii, To appear as the supported and not the supporter 1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build., Scaffolding* 52 The hammering necessary to tighten the wedges is often a cause of fractures in the supported wall

Supporter (səp'pɔ:tə). Also 5 -our [f. SUPPORT v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which supports

1. One who sides with, backs up, assists, or countenances a person, cause, etc.

1432-50 tr *Hagen* (Rolls) IV 165 Marius and his supporters 1450 *Brut* II 370 A Squier of Wales that was a iebell & a ryser, and supporter of Owen of Glyndore 1526 *Pilgr. Perif.* (W de W 1532) 214 b, He was also called a glutton, a deceiver of the people, a supporter of synners 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1607) 50, I am accused that I have been a supporter of Pawns pride 1647 CLARNDON *Hist. Reb* II 87 The Marquis of Hamilton was like to stand in need of great Supporters. 1733 SWIRT *Let to D'chess Queensberry* 20 Mar, You are grown very tetchy since I lost the dear friend who was my supporter. 1836 HOA SMITH *The Trump* (1876) 255 Staunch supporters of the Church. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xvii IV, 209 Some French brandy part of James's farewell gift to his Highland supporters 1868 E. BOWARDS *Raleigh* I, xxv 586 He was the supporter of an English alliance with France.

b. *Mil.* A force that supports another, as in a second line. (Cf. SUPPORT sb 5 b, v. 12)

1795 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1812) 196 The last one or two squadrons of such a column are always to be considered as the supporters of those that attack 1902 *Words of Eye-witness* 144 Two companies of the East Surrey were ordered forward, to cover the retreat. Which suffered most, supporters or supported, I do not know.

2 One who keeps a person or thing from failing, giving way, or perishing; a sustainer, maintainer.

1475 G. ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 1662 Yf he be iuste, of right a supportour 1839 NASHE in Greene *Memoir* Pref. (Arb) 17 George Peele, the chief supporter of pleasure now living, the Atlas of Poetrie. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Enang* T. ii 213 Peace is the very supporter of Individualls, Families, Churches Common wealths. 1660 SOUTH *Serm.* John xv 26 (1714) VIII 402 Under so many discouragements from without, they must needs have sunk, had they not had some supporter within 1679 C. NESSZ *Antichrist* Ep. Ded, Nobility wants its true supporter, and soon dwindles into nothing. 1682 DRYDEN *To Duchess of York* 8 Love was no more when Loyalty was gone, The great Supporter of his awful Throne

b. *Chem.* A substance that maintains some process, esp. combustion.

1806 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I. App Amer Ed. 514 Acids may be divided into three classes, 1, supporters of combustion The acid supporters are the oxy-muriatic, and the hyperoxy-muriatic. 1805 LETHBRIDGE in *Circ. Sci* I 88/2 When coal gas is burnt in atmospheric air, we call the gas the combustible, and the air the supporter

3 A thing (or person) that sustains the weight of something, or upon which something rests; a prop; a basis or substratum; = SUPPORT sb. 7.

1595 SHAKS *John* iii 1 71 My greefe so great, That no supporter but the huge firme earth Can hold it vp. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi 1 I 489 The four entire stones which bare up the said Obeliske as supporters 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Latin* Unl 1 439 Hee bears up (under-setteth) the leave tendrels with props, or supporters 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 136 That noted Aqueduct the pipes by supporters reaching from Mountain to Mountain 1703 T. N. City & C. *Purchaser* 10 The Supporters, or Butments of this Arch. 1707 MONTMERE *Hush.* (1721) I 147 A Building set upon Supporters 1774 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 334 The priests, and supporters, carry the sacred vehicle 1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 98 A pole which might be called the supporter of the building.

† b. A wire frame for supporting a large ruff. (Cf. SUPPORTASSE. Obs)

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix xlvii (1612) 218 Busks, Perre-wigs, Maskes, Plumes of feathers from'd, Supporters 1599 MINSHU *Span Dial* 15/4 Head rolles, coates of gold, supporters, gorgets of networke 1602 DENY *Pathw. Heaven* (1831) 38 It was never good work, since starching and steeling, supporters and rebatoes came to be in use.

c. A leg (Now only humorous).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii I 183 The eye-sight decayeth, the hearing followeth soon after, then faile the supporters. 1625 SHIRLEY *Maid's Rev* 1 11 These brawny arms, this manly bulk, and these colossian supporters 1681 DINELEY in *Jrnl. Kilkenny Archæol. Soc.* Ser II 1. 178 The supporters of the women are very large 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* VIII 73, I am feeble on the supporters.

† d. Each of the divisions of the calyx, regarded as supporting the corolla or flower; a sepal. Obs.

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 590 The Sockets, and Supporters of Flowers, are figured As in the Five Brethren of the Rose. 1712 tr. *Poivre's Hist. Drugs* I 51 Each of the Flowers has five or six Purple Supporters

e. *Naut.* See quot.; also = BTBB.

1815 BURNBY *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, Supporters, in ship building, a name given to the knee-pieces of oak-timber under the cat heads.

† f. *Metaph.* = SUPPORT sb 7 b. Obs. rare.

1697 LOCKE *Let to Ep. Wore.* Wks. 1714 I 352 A Relation cannot be founded in nothing, or be the Relation of nothing, and the thing here related as a Supporter, or a Support, is not represented to the Mind by any clear and distinct Idea

4 *Her.* A figure of an animal mythical creature, human being, etc., represented as holding up or standing beside the shield; each of two such figures, one on each side of the shield.

1572 BOSWELL *Annals* II 122 Of the supporters, the one is a Beuer The other assistant is an Hapier 1599 THOMAS *Animado.* (1875) 42 The erle of Kent beareth a wiuer for his Creste and supporters, the erle of Cumberlande, a wiuer geules for his supporters 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi 271 If the things be living and cease vpon the Shield, then shall they be called properly Supporters 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 17 Sept 1662, A field Argent, with a canton of the armes of England, the supporters two talbots Argent. 1778 PENNANT *Four in Wales* (1883) I 41 The dragon and the gre-hound, the Supporters of the arms of England during the reign of Henry VII 1814 SCOTT *Woe* viii, Two rampant bears, the supporters of the family of Bradwaine. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II 322 He knew the genealogies and coats of arms of all his neighbours, and could tell which of them had assumed supporters without any right 1868 CUSANS *Her.* xv. (1882) 194 Double Supporters were not generally adopted until the Fourteenth Century

1886 SINCEY *Arctidia* III xxi. (1912) 477 The fayie Ladie being come to the scaffold, and then made to kneele downe, and so lefte by her unkinde supporters 1903 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* v 1 18 Come Eccealus, You must walke by vs, on our other hand And good supporters are you 1616 BEAUM & FL *Wit without M.* iv 1, Pie, how I sweat under this Pile of Beef, give some supporters, or else I perish 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* 1, You have done me a disgrace, in giving cause to all the street to think I cannot stand Without these two supporters for my arms 1642 in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* III. (1692) I 783 The likeness of the Standard was much of the fashion of the City-Streamers used at the Lord-Mayor's Show, having about twenty Supporters 1675 SOUTH *Serm.* Jude viii 34-5 (1727) I 449 Ingratitude sitting in its Throne, with Pride at its Right-Hand, and Cruelty at its Left; worthy Supporters of such a reigning Impiety. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1 479 Others are dragg'd into the crowded room Between supporters 1825 SCOTT *Retiethed* x, The most gallant knights of the Constable's household, walked as maimers and supporters of the corpse, which was borne upon lances.

Supporter, obs. form of SAPOTA.

† **Supportful**, a. Obs. rare. [f. SUPPORT sb.

+ -FUL.] Affording support.

1610 MERR *Mag.* Eng. Elias cxliii. Vpon th' Eolian gods supportfull wings 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxiii 182 A Cities most supportfull Lords

† **Supporting**, vbl. sb. [f. SUPPORT v + -ING¹.]

1. Assistance, succour (Obs.); backing

1421 COV *Leet Bk* 36 To graunt hem a reward in supporting of her honestye 1426 LABEL *Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 163 To fliaunders passe forth bye, They schulde not be suffred. For supportinge of oure cruell enemyes. 1530 PALSGR 278/2 Supportinge, assistance, support. 1565 ALLEN *Defence Purge* (1886) 10 For which plain supporting of undoubted wickedness S Jerome calleth them often Christian epicures, bolsterers of sin. 1869 FREYMAN *Norm. Cong.* III App. E. 623 The proposing and supporting of opposing candidates

2 Maintenance (of a person, an institution).

1413 York *Memorandum Bk* (Surtees) I 63 The forfeites shalbe employed, to the craft to the supporting of their pageant and other charges. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxix 111, To the pore supporting 1485 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* vii 79 All other things necessary for the supporting of his house & estate.

† 3 The action of making good a defect; repair

1449 PROCK *Refr.* III 338 The endowing youn to the brgge of London into the supporting of his contynuel appearing (= unpairing).

4 The action of holding or propping up

1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud.* Ep. iv vii 196 The lifting or supporting of persons incubated 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westminster* 31 The Roof of the Colliery will not stand without supporting. 1746 LEONT *Albert's Archæol.* I 31/2 Very improper and unfaithful in supporting of great Weights 1807 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* II. (1842) 42 The tubes, will often require supporting

† 5. Taking away, removal. Obs. rare.

1608 WILLIAMS *Hexapla Exod.* x 221 In those daies I will caue the sunne to go downe at noone, and I will darken the earth in the cleare day The supporting of the light of the sunne, the priuative cause, and the bringing of darkness vpon the aire, the positive cause.

† **Supporting**, ppl. a. [f. as prec + -ING².]

1. That keeps from falling or sinking; that holds or props something up. Now chiefly technical.

1610 NORDEN *Cornwall* (1728) 91 The force of the water, which deprived them of the earth and other supportinge meanes. 1789 COWPER *Stanzas* 14 Faith's supporting rod 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mach.* 513 They are invited fast into the supporting-piece OH 1844-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 126 The number of supporting bodies necessary to form a bridge 1880 BESSEY *Bot.* vii 89 Certain inner cells become modified into sclerenchyma, or some other supporting tissue 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar 10/2 The supporting arch underneath it having given way.

2 That preserves from failing or giving way, sustaining.

Supporting point a fortified point or pivot in a line of defence.

1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xxii. 282 These supporting hopes the Lord sees necessary to encourage industry in the use of means. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* I 46 The supporting Expectation of the like Rewards of our Sufferings. 1834 COLERIDGE *Table-t.* (1836) 320 The supporting assurance of a reconciled God, who will not withdraw his spirit from me in the conflict 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Cambdr. Freshm.* 25 A remark...to the effect that 'there was something very sup-

porting about a glass of sherry' 1892 FOX IRWIN *Notes Fortific.* (ed. 2) 82 In preparing a position for defence, certain supporting points or pivots would be selected. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Feb. 8/1 A collapse in the entire market was only prevented by some strong supporting orders in such stocks as Milwaukeees

3 That gives assistance or relief, also, confirmation, corroborative

1799 *Instr. & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 283 The supporting detachments, from which the skirmishers are advanced 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept 5/1 A supporting party was taken as far as the Humboldt Glacier, where they turned back, and Mr. Peary and Mr. Astrup alone went on 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 525 This bore out the theory [but] in the Bantu case I did not hear of such a supporting incident happening

4 That provides subsistence or maintenance

1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV. Africa* 51 In Spanish possessions alone is a supporting allowance made to missionaries. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, Supporting Plant, a plant upon or in which another grows, a host plant

Hence **Supportingly** adv., so as to support; in quot 1895, with an unshrinking spirit.

1895 MARYANN *Amazing Marr* xl. [They] must be either voluble or supportingly proud to keep the skin from shrinking 1896 F. H. BURNETT *Lady of Qual.* xiii 196 He gave her his aim and drew her supportingly away

† **Supportive** (səp'pɔ:tiv), a. rare. [f. SUPPORT

v + -IVE.] Having the quality of supporting; affording support; sustaining. (Cf. and fig.)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T. Ep.* Ded, To the supportive perpetuating of your canonized reputation, whole this booke have I destined 1689 *Thoughts Justice Gentl. Under-taking* at York I These Laws are not destructive but supportive of one another, and all supportive of Man. 1887 *Amer. Jnl. Psychol.* Nov 97 Nor is the collapse of supportive tissue beneath, which has been suggested as a cause of abnormal dermal sensations [etc.] 1908 *Amer. Jnl. Social* XIV. 49 The architecture was harmonious, and mutually attractive and supportive.

† **Supportless**, a. [f. SUPPORT sb + -LESS.]

1. That cannot be 'supported', unsupportable, intolerable. Obs. rare.

1643 MURTON *Divorce* II xx. Wks 1851 IV. 118 As if they had a designe by making wedlock a supportlesse yoke, to violate it most

2. Destitute of support, unsupported.

1681 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II iii Wks. 1718 I 240 By giving up the Belief of a God, I, leave my self utterly destitute and supportless. 1793 PARNELL *Battle of Frogs & Mice* III. 92 Full on the leg arrives the crushing wound. The frog, supportless, writhes upon the ground 1744 WARNBURN *Remarks Sev. Oceans* Refl 118, I left it not [sic my argument] naked and supportless, but standing strongly on its Conclusion

Hence **Supportlessly** adv., without support.

1893 F. THOMSON *Judgment in Heaven* viii, A sinister chasm, whose verges soon, Supportlessly congest with fire, and suddenly spit forth the moon.

† **Supportment**, Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. +

-MENT.] The act or fact of supporting, support.

1623 T. POWELL *Altorn Acad.* A. J. To trve Nobilitie and tryde Learning, beholden To no Mountaine for Emence, nor Supportment for his Height, Francis, Lord Verulam. 1631 R. H. *Ar. raignm.* *Whole Creature* Ep. Ded., It could not walke without such pillars of supportment 1638 WORTON *Let to Sir E. Bacon* 31 Dec, That not taking effect by the supportment of Spain he fell to other Roman arts. 1641 MURTON *Ch. Govt.* II iii, Prelaty both in her fleshy supportments, in her carnall doctrine of ceremonie and tradition. 1658 OWEN *Tenight* vii 151 It [sc the Gospel] gives supportment, relief, refreshment, in every condition. 1769 *De For's Tour Gt. Brit.* (ed. 7) IV 257 Two steep Hills, joined by two dry Arches, and a Wall of Supportment.

† **Supportress** (səp'pɔ:tres). [f. SUPPORTER +

-RESS¹; see -RESS.] A female supporter (Applied to a person, or a thing personified.)

1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr. *Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 163 A gracious and steadfast hope, the good nurse and supportresse of his old age. 1637 MASSINGER *Guardian* I. ii, You are my generous patroness and supportress 1680 *Seasonable Mem. Hist. Notes Liberties Presse & Print* 36 The City of London, the very Nurse and Supportresse of the Rebellion. 1819 KEATS *Lamia* II 123 A haunting music, sole perhaps and lone Supportress of the faery-roof, made moan

† **Supporture**, Obs. [f. SUPPORT v. + -URE.] = SUPPORTATION.

1609 Heywood *Brit. Troy* xiii. lxxxv, Oh! Thou the awe of Kings, Death to thy Foes, supporture to thy Friends 1613 — *Bras Age* II. ii, Oh father loue thou laist vpon thy sonne Torments about supporture. 1624 — *Gynnik* 1 30 The globe of the earth hangs in the middle of the aire, without supporture. 1661 K. W. Conf. *Charac.* *Good Old Cause* (1860) 62 It professeth a Herod's delight in the John Baptists of our time, but intendeth nothing less then their supporture.

† **Supposable** (səp'pə-zəb'l), a. Also 7-8 supposable. [f. SUPPOSE v. + -ABLE. Cf. F. *supposable*.] Capable of being supposed; that may be thought to exist or to be true, or assumed for the sake of argument; presumable, imaginable.

1681 *Whole Duty Nations* 26 The Regions not being so united in Government, the distribution of Churches easily follows the distinction easily supposable in their civil state 1726 BUTLER *Serm. Hum. Nat.* III. 47 note, Perfection, though plainly intelligible and supposable, was never attained by any Man 1748 — *Serm.* 1 *Pet. iv.* 8, 12 They are highly to be blamed for not making some Provision against Age and supposable Disasters 1781 COWPER *Let to Newton* 21 May, It...is hardly a supposable case, but...we will endeavour to suppose it for a moment. 1867 BUSHNELL *Mor. Uses Dark Th.* (1869) 273 What are the supposable ends and uses of God in the appointment of a discipline so appalling?

188a HAMLEY *Travels in Hall* III 53 There was no supposable reason why he should put a complexion other than the true one upon the duel.

b. Qualifying a clause anticipated by it.

1643 SYMONDS *Loyal Subjects Belief* 29 Laws... are the King's revealed, or written will, and therefore 'tis supposable that his person will may be coordinate with them 1896 WHISTON *Theory Earth* II (1722) 91 'Tis very supposable that 'tis our Ignorance which occasions our lax and general Interpretations. 1736 BUTLER *Anal Introd.* 'Tis supposable, there may be First in England any given day in January next. 1849 G M COOPER in *Sussex Archaeol. Coll.* (1850) III 22 There are sufficient [proofs] to render it supposable that this sequestered spot is the Dene once dignified by the presence of the great Alfred 1884 *Lancet Times Rep.* L 647/2 And if they can, it is supposable that they may be turned out and afterwards re-enter?

† c. That may be presumed to be or to do something *Obs.*

1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv 76 They being supposable to understand that unknown tongue 1659 *Gentil Calling* iv § 5 This is the least that is supposable to be required of them 1834 LAMB *Misc. Wks.* (1871) 498 The amazing change which is supposable to take place.

d. That may be supposed or presumed to be (what is denoted by the noun).

1891 J WINSOR *Columbus* xii 272 'Tis supposable neophyte does not again appear in history

Hence *Supposably* adv. (chiefly U.S.), as may be supposed; presumably.

1881 RUSKIN *Love's Meane* I iii 134 This aesthetic water-hen lived at Cheddar, in the rectory moat, 'always however leaving it in the spring, (for Scotland, supposably)'. 1883 *Science* I 94 Conditions affecting two celestial objects which are supposable near enough to be influenced alike. 1893 'MARK TWAIN' *Pudd'nhead Wilson* iii, Sitting on a wheelbarrow, at work, supposably, whereas he was in fact only taking an hour's rest.

Supposal (sūpōzāl). Also 4-5 supposable, 4-6 -al, 5-7 -all, 6 -ell, 7 -eall. [a. OF. *supposail* (sūp), f. *supposer* to SUPPOSE see -AL 5.]

† 1. The action of supposing, supposition: esp in phr *upon supposal* (of or that...), also *by, upon supposal*, as is (or was) supposed, supposedly.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* III 344 We mai seie bi supposal, bat we gesse pat it is so 1553 *Act of Mary* sess. II c. 1. § 2 Matters of no stengthe or effete, but onely by supposal. 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Commw. Eng.* III 11 (1609) 102 Complaint to the Chancellor upon supposal of losse, or lacke of evidence. 1589 PURCELLIAN *Eng. Poetrie* I xxvi (1610) 66 Praising and commending (by supposal) the good conformation of them both 1594 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Forc. Fathers* (1877) 29 It pleased God that this journey turned her to the restoring of her health, whereas by supposal his [the magistrate's] sending for her was only of purpose that thereby she might have died 1619 FOTHERBY *Theatrum* I vi § 2 (1622) 41 Upon supposal, that I here is a God 1647 J. R. TAYLOR *Lib. Prop.* xx. 250 The supposal and pretence of his personall Prerogatives. 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oron.* II. 684, I have told you that the said Archb. Williams was, upon supposal, buried at Abconway 1692 PATRICK *Answer Touchstone* 97 God absolvs by h. Ministers, who cannot see into men's hearts, and therefore can only pronounce that he absolvs them upon supposal of their unfeigned Repentance 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 396 The magistrate seizes all upon supposal of the party's having cheated the state 1802-12 BLINHAM *Ration. Judic. Levit.* (1827) IV 110 All such relevant articles as he within his own custody, power, knowledge, or supposal 1839 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discus.* (1852) 202 I here is no possible room for the supposal of any change

2. An act of supposing, something that is supposed; a supposition, hypothesis; an assumption, conjecture. Now rare.

† By supposals as may be supposed

1387-8 I. USK *Test. Love* III 111 (Skent) 1 129, I am comforted by my supposale in blisse, and in joy to determine after my desires 1440 in *Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II 459 'Tis supposable it is not greedy to be feared 1511 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 325 There have been great variance now of late, and by supposal, in likewise to be in tyme commynge. 1593 BILSON *Good Chr. Ch.* 239 From this supposal these three conclusions are drawn 1605 VERSTIGAN *Dec. Intell.* I (1628) 12 As touching their names, of Germans and Almans sundry supposals have bin made 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Truings* (1645) 68 I his is but *petitio Principii*, a supposal of that which is the main Question 1664 J. D. VIVES *tr. Mandelslo's Trav.* 162 Upon a false supposal, that between Indus and Gauges there were thirty degrees, whereas there are scarce ten 1710 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Mrs. Hewet (1887) I 28, I am in hopes we shall return the latter end of the year, but all that is supposals, and I have no ground to believe it. 1730 FIELDING *Rape upon Rape* III xi, Mrs. Squeez I cannot say but I have a generous Pity for any one whom I imagine to be accused wrongfully. *Ramblé* I am obliged to you indeed, Madam, for that Supposal 1757 WARBURTON *Unpubl. Papers* (1841) 315 The supposal of another necessarily existent Being is adding to infinitude 1885 *Academy* 25 July 61/3 A division of categorical judgments into those which involve a supposal and those which do not 1891 HALL *Caine's Scapgoat* xiv, The Knave according to their supposals, had called on him to correct what he had done amiss.

† 3 A notion, opinion *Obs.*

1589 FLEMING *Verg. Ec.* x Argv 29 If we may believe the supposal of Servius 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. ii 18 Holding a weak supposal of our worth; Or thinking Our State to be discount, and out of Frame. 1612 CORRA *Disc. Dang. Pract. Phys.* II. 176 Methodians arrogated this name unto themselves in the best sense, as only in their own supposall meriting the title of true art and method

† 4 A suggestion, proposal. *Obs.*

1725 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I Pref. 27 A Synchronical half-sheet, still'd, The Proposal, the primitive Title is much plainer, thus, The Supposall. Or, A New Scheme of Govern-

ment. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I xxii. 149, I suppose it is the way of this sex to endeavour to entangle the thoughtless of ours, by bold supposals and offers

† 5. A statement, allegation (as in a writ or indictment). Cf. SUPPOSE v 11 *Obs.*

1449 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 346/2 That the parties that seweth have judgement to recover his dette ayenst the seide Comynales, after he supposell of here Writtes 1531 *Dial. on Laws Eng.* Fiv b, Whervpon foloweth a false supposell in the writte, and a false supposell in the declaratyon 1602 FULBECK *Pandectes* 14 An attander shal have relation to the time of the felony done, according to the supposall of the inditement 1651 *tr. Kitchen's Courts Lett.* (1653) 477 He need not take traverse that it is not frank fee, for that, that the Writ is but a Supposall

Suppose (sūpōzē), sb. [f. SUPPOSE v]

1. An act of supposing, a supposition, hypothesis, conjecture. Often (now always) referring to a supposition expressed or expressible by means of the verb 'suppose'.

1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposess* Prol, I suppose you shoulde have hearde almoste the laste of our Supposess, before you coulde have supposid anye of them arighte. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I (1625) 65 How ill-beseeming it is that it should so fall out, you may by supposess conjecture 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1611) 67 If it be true, die for thy tidings price, If false, for fearing me with vaine supposess. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* III vii, Fatted with Supposess of fine Hopes 1674 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckh'm) *Rehearsal* v (Arb) 127 Suppos'd! Ay, you are ever at your supposess 1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1802) II v. 79, I began with my roundabouts, and my suppos'd 1791-2 in *Spirit Publ. Prints* (1799) I 290 Various other supposess have been offered 1835 MARRIVAT *Pacha of Many Tales* III. 103 (Water-carrier) Those confounded Moussul merchants! Their supposess always come to pass 1875 HANNAN W. SMITH *Chr. Secret Holyby Life* viii, Nothing else will take all the risks and 'supposess' out of a Christian's life. 1897 FLOR MARRIVAT *Blood of Vam-pire* xii, Hainet's mind was full of 'Supposess'.

† b. In generalized sense: Supposition. *Obs.*

1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 16 Whether you will part with so much probable friendly supposse or no, He haue it in spite of your hearts. 1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Polyolb.* iv 67 I here was, by supposse, a correction of what was faulty in forme or matter. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* II 330 He. Must know a Dun, with genuine supposse, As Spannells do their Masters, by the Nose.

† 2. A belief, notion, opinion *Obs.*

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holushied* III. 1327/2 Alwaies addicted to a marvellous supposse in himselfe of ripe judgement 1630 WINDOGE *Schysmaticall Punian* Pref., He is pure, not really, but in his owne supposse.

† 3. (An) expectation. *Obs.*

1602 MUNDAY *tr. Palm Eng.* II ix, [She] will returne as greatly displeased, as she arrived here with supposse of pleasure 1666 SHAKS *Tr. & C.* I. iii 12 We come short of our supposse so faire, That after seven yeares siege, yet Troy walles stand.

† 4. Purpose, intention. *Obs.*

1597 MIDDLETON *Wisd. Solonon* xi 13 Breathlessein wasting of so vaine a breath, Dumb in performance of their longues supposse 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn Apollo* 394 Here I ententeime supposse to build a farr-fam'd Temple.

Suppose (sūpōzē), v. Also 4 sopes, 4-5 sopesse, (chiefly Sc.) suppos, -oss, 5 Sc. suppoiss, 5-6 sopesse, Sc. suppos, 6 sopesse, Sc. suppoiss, suppos. [a. OF *suppos* (phoser), (mod. F. *supposer*), f. *sup* = SUB- 2 + *poser* POSE v. 1, to represent L. *supposit-*, *supponere* SUPPOSE v.]

† 1. *trans.* To hold as a belief or opinion; to believe as a fact, to think, be of opinion. Usually const. clause; also with obj. and compl, acc. and inf., rarely with simple obj. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3776 We shuld trow, and suppose ay pat alle or save pat we se here gude werkes wike, And has be sacramentes of halikryk 1357 *Lay Folks Catech.* (L) 163 Ade Maria. Men gretyb comenly oure lady and we suppose pat his gretyng sauis many a man. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 577 Be many a cause at I ken I kan not suppose It be consayned of my kynde ne come of my-selfe 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2377 We might say this for certes, & suppose it in hert 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xii 5 Lamech slew Cayn with an arowe, supposing he had bene a wyldeste beste. 1450 LOVELLICH *Mein* 1084 (Kolbing), This ne may non childe be. It is the devel, ful sykule. We suppose, it be a devel of helle! 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xviii 241 It semeth said kyng Arthur that ye knowe his name, and so whens he is come I suppose I doo so said Launcelot or els I wold not haue yeuen hym thoudre of knyghthode. 1483 CAXTON *Cato* b ij b, I hat every man may suppose and saye good of the 1500 *Melusine* 3 Many things, which men supposen not to be true. 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon* Cress Richmond Wks (1876) 297 Suppose not ye she wolde as feruently have mynystred vnto hym as euer dyde Martha? 1526 TINDALE *2 Cor.* xi 5, I suppose that I was not behynde the chefe apostles 1550 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ii. 38 Joying that our academy yields A man suppos'd the wonder of the world. 1591 SHAKS, *I Hen VI.* II. iv. 29 Let him that is a trueborne Gentleman, If he suppose that I haue pleaded truth, From off this Bryer pluck a white Rose with me. *Ibid.* v. iii 120 Would you not suppose Your bondage happy to be made a Queene? 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydroiot* iii. 48 While we suppose common wormes in graves, 'tis not easie to finde any there.

† b. with *as*, ellipt., and in parenthetical phr.

Cf. dial I *suppose* = I understand, believe, or know: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 174 But for al that I schal noight glose Of trouthe als fer as I suppose. c1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Prol.*, Alle the conclusions that han ben founde, ben vi-knowe peifely to any mortal man in this region, as I suppose 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 824/2 Who am I pat am here, as pou suppossez? 1405 *Paston Lett.* II. 233 John Pampyn knowth hym well jnow I suppose. 1469 in

Somerset Med. Wills (1901) 216 Two pair of hosis, price I suppose 8s 1509 FISHER *Funeral Sermon* Cress Richmond Wks (1876) 290 In euery of these I suppose this countesse was noble. 1556 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Mary* (1904) 215, I have made a Comodie mete as it is supposed to be played before the Queene 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P., *Mallet* Wks IV 283 Glover rejected, I suppose, with disdain the legacy.

† c. Const. inf. To believe that one does or is (so-and-so). *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1882) 105 They supposid well to haue knownen many other thynges. c1500 *Melusine* 30 Thou hast slayn thy lord how be it that at that occure thou supposset not to haue doon it 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 706 Some suppose to haue a very good foundation for judicial astrology 1681 RYCAUT *tr. Gassian's Critick* 114 One had his eyes so dazzled, that he supposed to see that which he never beheld

† d. *intr.* with inverted const. To seem rare-1. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 128 Bot al to lytel him supposeth, Though he mihte al the world pourchace.

† 2. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine; to apprehend, guess. Also *intr.* with of *Obs.*

c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol* 786 Who wolde leue, or who wolde suppose The wo that in myn herte was? 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 116 'The king supposeth of this wo, And feigneth as he noight ne wiste. *Ibid.* 199 The sche supposeth what it mente. *Ibid.* III 78 This yonge lord axeth if that he supposeth What deth he schal himselfe deie. c1450 *Melusine* 11 25 When the heide these words, supposede what he mente. 1566 [see SUPPOSE sb.] 1591 SHAKS *I Hen VI.* iv 1. 186 More furious raging broyles, Then yet can be imagin'd or suppos'd c1500-50 *Sum.* 111. 10 Nor dare I question.. Where you may be, or your affaies suppose 1781 MRS INCHBALD *I'll tell you what v.* 1, If you cou'd suppose how obstinate Sir George was

† 3 To have in mind or as an object of thought or speculation; to think of, conceive, imagine, contextually, to suspect *Obs.*

c1375 [see SUPPOSE sb.] 2. 1382 WYCLIF *2 Macc.* iii. 32 Lest the kyng supposide any malice of Jewis dome 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 71 Sche, which al honour supposith. *Ibid.* III. 72 The queene tolde him al the cas As sche that guile non supposith 1400 *Paston Lett.* Susan 216 Pe semblant of susan wolde non suppose 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* I (1625) 78 You must suppose and haire upon the head that must succeede vnto your trasuale 1593 SHAKS *Luer.* 133 When great treasure is the meede proposed, Though death be aduinct, the's no death supposed 1599-1601 *Hen V.* iii. Chor. 3 Suppose, that you haue seene The King at Douer Peer, Embarke his Royallie.

† b. To attribute (something) to a person. *rare.*

13.. *Coer de L.* 1725 Thou art mys-tought, To haue on me swyke a thought, And swyke a tieson to me sopes. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hen* 155 The antientest Scepter among the Graecians must forsooth be suppos'd to Iupiter.

† c. To suspect (a person) *Obs.*

c1700 *Evryn Day* 12 Feb 1684, Then were tied and fin'd M^r Hampton and others for being suppos'd of the late Plot. 1763 JOHNSON *Let.* 29 Sept in *Misc. Philobib. Soc.* (1860-r) VI 34 You suppose your housekeeper of treachery.

† 4. Const. inf., acc. and inf., or obj. clause referring to the future, rarely with simple obj.: To expect *Obs.*

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6970 Whan Seynt Ihon herde pat seye, pat Toyle supposed for to deye 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I 49 If thou wolt my schrifte oppose Fro point to point, thanne I suppose, Ther schal nothing be left c1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 95 Pe tre as fenden whilk we suppose Sall ger vs all our pouwer lose 1426 *Paston Lett.* I 26, I suppose to see you on Palm Sunday 1447 BOKENHAM *Seynt's* (Roxb) Introd. 5 We dede drye A cruel tyraunth in to a fen Wher I supposed to haue myschyd 1456 *Paston Lett.* I 374 Vn the ende of this terme y suppose to be at London. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* III. iii. (1882) 100 He was 1yght seke And men supposid hym to dye 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* 1. 126 Wofully he went to his bed Supposynge some dede withouten any remedy 1545 L. BERNERS *French* II cxxviii 762 It were to suppose, that if the erles of Huntynghton and of Salysbury were alwe the Frenchmen then wolde soone passe the see 1596 DANFET *tr. Commw.* (1614) 61 The Lord of Hymbeicourt marched straight to the City, supposing to enter without resistance. 1597 MILTON *Sonnet* 1443 Wherefore comes old Manoa in such haste, supposing here to find his Son? 1760 *Impositors Detected* II v. 1. 193, I never supposed, to have had this grant for nothing.

† 5 Const. inf. To purpose, intend *Obs.*

c1450 [see SUPPOSE sb.] 3. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. 1. (1882) 22 Whan he sawe Alexandre he supposid to haue axid his requeste c1500 *Melusine* 224 It is the kinge of Anssay [etc.] with there pyssaunce that supposen to goo reyse the siege of praghe.

6. To assume (without reference to truth or falsehood) as a basis of argument, or for the purpose of tracing the consequences; to frame as a hypothesis; to put as an imaginary case; to posit. Chiefly with clause as obj.; also with simple obj., obj. and compl., acc and inf.

c1315 [see 7 a]. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xvii 293, I pose [or, suppose] I hadde synned so, and shulde now deye. c1380 WYCLIF *1st P^{er}* (1880) 284 Here we schal suppose as Cristen mennes bleue, jat god is chief lord c1400 *2nd P^{er}* *Poems* 106, I suppose be prest haue but on oost, Bleke it, and parte to twenty and mo. As moche is be leste cost As in be grettest pece of ho 1697 *tr. Burger's Logic* II. ix. 42 Suppose Aristotle, or the like instead of Man, and make an Expository Syllogism, with it. *Ibid.* xvii 72 First, supposing the Species, you suppose also the Genus. 1726 SWIFT *Horace*, *Ode* i. xiv 7 Let me suppose thee for a ship a-while, And thus address thee in the sailor's style. 1728 LAW *Serious* C. x. (1729) 143 Now do but suppose a man acting unreasonably; do but suppose him extinguihing his reason 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace*, *Sat.* II. iii 221 Let us suppose you head An able doctor [etc.] 1749 HAMLEY *Observ.* *Plan* I. 1. § 2. 60 Let us suppose the first Object to

impress the Vibrations A. and then to be removed 1875 Scott *Guy M.* xvi, Which might do more harm than good in the case supposed. 1878 BYRON *Juan* i lxxv, I only say, suppose this supposition. 1883 H. J. BROOKE *Introd. Crystallad* 157 If we suppose the octahedron to be placed with its axis horizontally 1885 J. YOUNG *Leat. Intell. Philos.* xxvii 273 There is a great difference between supposing an absurdity and conceiving it 1875 JAVONS *Money* (1878) 254 As a second case, let us suppose that there is a town which is able to support two banks 1883 O. FISHER *Phys. Earth's Crust* xv (ed. 2) 268 The closeness of the folds of a crumpled rock, formed as supposed, would depend upon [etc.] 1906 A. E. H. LOVE *Math. Th. Elasticity* i (ed. 2) 33 We suppose that the axis of x is the direction in which contraction takes place.

7 Often in imper. or pres. ppl. absol., introducing a hypothetical statement or case a. with clause as obj

c1315 SHOREHAM VII 445 Suppose here hys [= is] o iustysse, God and truve 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. 14 Suppose they take offence without a cause 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ii 237 Suppose he should relent with what eyes could we stand in his presence? 1709 J. WARD *Inbnd Math* (1734) 435 Suppose the Length of a Brewer's Back be 2775 Inches 1791 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ. VIII.* 305 They shall cause to be said thrice thirty Masses for Mother Abbesse, supposing she dyes 1728 LAW *Sermons* C. ix (1729) 128 Suppose I had pressed an universal temperance, does not religion enough justify such a doctrine? 1862 RUSKIN *Unto this Last* i § 24 Supposing the captain of a frigate saw it right to place his own son in the position of a common sailor 1871 BROWNING *Pr. Holenstiel Schwaigau* 7 Suppose my Oedipus would lurk at last Under a pork-nut hat and crinoline. 1904 W. E. NORRIS *Nature's Comedian* xi, My objections—supposing I have any—wouldn't give you a sleepless night, I imagine.

(b) *colloq.* introducing a suggestion or proposal. 1779 *Mirror* No. 34 79, 'Suppose one of the ladies should give us an English song,' said I. 'Tis a good motion,' said Mr. Benskins, 'I second it.' 1806 J. BLAKESMORE *Miseries Hum. Life* (ed. 3) ii xiv, Suppose we pass to some of the less ignominious Miseries of the country. 1844 D. JERROLD *Story of Feather xxviii* (1873) 291 Suppose you go to sleep, that you may get up in time enough. 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* in 24 By the way, supposing you were to drop 'uncle-ing' me?

b. with acc. and inf 1513 BAYAN *Chron* i ix (1811) 13 It shulde seme y^t Troynouant, or London, was buylded before. Yorke aboute an hondreth and xl yeres, supposynge the Cyne of London to be begonne in the seconde yere of Brutes reygne. 1590 LUCAR *Lucaraplace* iii xlii 126 Supposing ABCD to be the assigned square, diuide any one side therof into two equal parts 1678 J. STILLINGF. *Sermon* 7 Mar. Wks 1710 I 257 Suppose a man to have riches and honours. 1734 J. WARD *Yng Math. Guide* 305 Suppose the Δ BCD to be an Isosceles Δ . 1861 LUND *J. Wood's Elem. Alg* 237 Supposing O to be excluded as a value of either x or y .

c. with obj. and compl. 1608 FAYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 391 Suppose Twenty Mules, Thirty Ases, more or less committed to their Care 1766 FORCER *Sermon. Yng. Women* (1767) i iii 65 Suppose me speaking to you as a brother 1801 SCOTT *Kenilw* vi, You would have me believe that my noble lord is jealous? Suppose it true, I know a cure for jealousy 1855 BROWNING *In a Balcony* 286 Suppose her some poor keeper of a school 1857 RUSKIN *Unt. Feom Art* i § 32 Supposing them sculptors, will not the same rule hold? 1867 — *Time & Tide* ii § 7 Even supposing a gradual rise in social rank possible for all well conducted persons

d. In imper. parenthetically or ellipt., often = 'as (for example)', 'say'. Now rare or Obs.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* i (1592) 8 Moses was borne of those fathers whom God appointed to be witnesses of his will, suppose Amram, Kahad, Jacob, Sem, Methusalem and Adam. 1631 CHAPMAN *Cesar & Pompey* Plays 1873 III 175 Cato. But is not every iust man to him selfe The perfect at law? *Ath.* Suppose. 1736 BUTLER *Ana* i 12 That we are to exist hereafter in a State as different suppose from our present [etc.] *Ibid.* ii v. 196 A Person breaks his Limbs, suppose *Ibid.* ii. vi 216 If there be a strong Bias within, suppose from indulged Passion. 1800 SCOTT *Let in Lockhart* x, To treat with the proprietors of some established paper—suppose the Caledonian Mercury 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv 38 M N is a dense medium (suppose glass)

e. The imperative became equivalent to a hypothetical conjunction = If; usually, even if, albeit, though, although. Sc.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i 2 Storys to rede ar delitabill, Suppose that that be nocht bot fabill. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipcians*) 249 Suppos as I mane synful be, A-byde a lytil & speik with me c1470 HENRY *Wallace* i. 374 It dide him gud, suppos he sufferit payne. *Ibid.* x 823 Suppose we murr, ye suld haiff no merwaill c1500 *Lancelot* 1070 His hawbrek helpit, suppos he had no scheld 1533 *Gau Richti Vay* 51 They curr noth supos God haiff the bewine alen, sua that they mycht leve heir sa lang as thay vald. c1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S T S) ix 2 Considid, hairt, my trew intent, Suppos I am no^t eloquent. *Ibid.* xi 27 To Venus als supposis 3e wyle thame—Ressoun; Bot be 3e frawdull and begyle thame—Tressoun 1585 JAS I *Ess. Poetrie* (Arb) 60 Thur indifferent wordis, compoist of dyuers syllabes, are rare, suppos in monovyllabes, compoun. 1628 A. SIMSON *Sermon* John v 35 in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Bogs* (1845) I 124 He giveth the name of the light to John, suppose the light John had, he had it from Christ 1775 SHIRREPS *Christmas Feast* xiv. Poems (1790) 213 For John o' pipe-skill wassa scant, Suppose I say t' 1867 (Mas E. ALLARDYCE) *Goodbye at Honeymu* i, Wyte her squeelin's nae been hain't, Suppose I say t' myself

8. *trans.* To entertain as an idea or notion sufficiently probable to be practically assumed as true, or to be at least admitted as possibly true, on account of consistency with the known facts of the case; to infer hypothetically; to incline to think: sometimes implying mistaken belief.

Idiomatically *Do you suppose* .? is used to express an indignant rejection of a suggestion or proposal, *you may suppose* = you may be pretty sure

a. with clause as obj

[1526 TINDALE *Luke* vii 22 Which of them tell me, will love hym moost? Simon answered, and sayde I suppose that he to whom he forgave moost] 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commu* (1603) 2 Neither let any man suppose that from wilnes without force, nor force without iudgment, can proceed any project of worthy consideration 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 8 It being supposed that Cicero was there buried. 1710 SWIFT *Yrnt to Stella* 29 Sept. I drink no ale (I suppose you mean ale) 1766 Ld. HOLLAND in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) II 19, I suppose Lord March has a horse runs theite, as I see he had at Ipswich. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* x, He, darted away from him with the swiftness of the wind, when his pursuer supposed he had nearly run him down 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, Where do you suppose New Jerusalem is, Uncle Tom? 1862 Mrs H. WOOD *Mrs. Had* ii xxiii, Have any of you seen my micuscope? 'Jane looked round 'My dear, I lent it to Patience to day I suppose she forgot to return it' 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh Times* 45 It has been supposed that tin was at one time abundant in Spain 1883 STREVENSON *Treasure Isl* iii xii, 'Jim, Jim!' I heard him shouting. But you may suppose I paid no heed 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* v 43, I was not thinking of myself, but of you Do you suppose that I want you to remain unmarried in order to secure my own position?

b. with *as*, *so*, or ellipt. in comparative clause.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country House Garden* (1666) 7 The sap is the life of the tree, neither doth the tree in winter (as is supposed) want his sap, nor more then mans body his blood 1779 *Mirror* No 8 74 That Mirror is of higher value than you suppose 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* ix, 'His sorrow must have been great' 'I suppose so.' 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Boat's Child* vi, 'Is she pretty?' 'Yes; I suppose so.' 'some people think so, but we never did' 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep Stealers* xiv, The roads were no better than the old Squire had supposed

c. with obj and compl. (sb, adj. or adj. phr., +advb phr.)

1634 MILTON *Comus* 576 Supposing him som neighbour vilager 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii, xxvi 142 He that supposeth himself injured. 1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 302 These Miraculous Emotions of the Atmosphere can hardly be supposed from the agitation of common vapours of Air 1682 LOCKE *I deation* iii. ix. Wks. 1727 II 408 The Mass in France is as much supposed of the Truth, as the Lurgy here 1779 *Mirror* No 8 73, I supposed his present of little intrinsic value. c1780 CowPER *Jackdaws* i, There is a bird who, by his coat, Might be supposed a crow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxi, Those foibles which are chiefly supposed proper to the female sex 1837 WILKINSON *Mann & Cust. Arab Egypt* ii (1847) I. 65 M. Champollion supposes them the Scythians

d. with acc. and inf (The passive of this, which is very frequent, expresses the fact of the subject being credited with some action or quality)

1611 Bible John xx 15 Supposing him to be the gardiner] 1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv vi (ed. 2) 368 Zoroaster a Chaldean, supposed to live in the time of Abraham. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theocrit's Trav* i 170 He did not do as the rest did, who are all supposed to understand their Trade. 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt Brit* (ed. 7) III. 351 Alderney, supposed by Camden to be the *Arad* of Antoninus. 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob* xviii, He was supposed vigorously to espouse the quarrel of the Varangians. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* i iv. 278 They supposed themselves to have gained a victory. 1864 BYRCE *Holy Rom.* *Emp* xvi (1875) 287 Relics supposed to be those of Bartholomew the Apostle 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV 130 He may be supposed to have thought more than he said 1886 GUILLEMAUD *Cruise Marchesa* II 105, I am not aware that this genus [of spider] is voracious, but the huge Mygale is supposed to be

e. with simple obj. *Obs.* i rare.

1566 DRAYTON *Legends* i 353 Telling for truth, what thou canst but suppose

f. in parenthetical phr *I suppose, it is supposed.*

1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* ii 1, You mean, I suppose, the peaking creature, the married woman, with a selding look 1709 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat* i, *Don't face* I this way, this way, Gentlemen *And well*, You're my Landlord, I suppose? 1828 SCOTT *F. M.* *Perth* xxvi, Tell us how this tale ended—with Conacher's escape to the Highlands, I suppose? 1855 TENNYSON *Idylls of King*, *End* 475 If, as I suppose, your nephew fights in next day's toinney 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* xi, He fell and it is supposed was instantaneously killed.

g. *absol.*

1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr* i iii, 'Do you suppose there has been much violence among these cases?' 'I don't suppose at all about it I ain't one of the supposing sort.'

h. *trans* To bring by supposing

1647 WARD *Simple Cather* 35, I am not without some contrivalls in my patching braines; but I had rather suppose them to powder, than expose them to peregular judgments. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) I viii 48 They ask not for my approbation, intending, as it should seem, to suppose me into their will

i. To lay down or assume as true, take for granted.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks* III. 437 Sequestre we al mannes lawe, supposynge Crists ordynance.

1688 in *5th Coll. Papers* *rel. Pres. Jurature Affairs* 18 It supposes Mens Lands to be already butted and bounded, when it forbids removing the Ancient Land marks. 1799 *Med. Frl* I 198 'The Italians will always object,' says he, 'that you suppose what requires to be demonstrated' 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 273 The law supposes that a man may vary his intent, even while he is writing his will 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 132 Plato seems to suppose that life should be passed wholly in the enjoyment of divine things.

b. To presume the existence or presence of.

1696 WHISTON *Th. Earth* iv (1722) 371 A Rain-Bow were seldom or never to be supposed before the Deluge 1860 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint* V iv vi § 23 An adoration of shepherds with nothing to adore, the Christ being 'supposed' at the

side 1869 GLADSTONE *Juv. Mundi* iii 89 We have no reason to suppose, among the races actually named, any radical difference of language

10 Of actions, conditions, facts. To involve as a ground or basis, to require as a condition, to imply, presuppose

1660 JER TAYLOR *Worthy Commu* *Introd*, Some take it [sc. the Holy Communion] to strengthen their faith, others to beget it, and yet many affirm that it does neither, but supposes faith beforehand as a disposition. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sacra* ii 1 § 1 Mans obligation to obedience unto God, doth necessarily suppose his original to be from him. 1681 DRYDEN *Abd & Achil* 385 Lavish Grants suppose a Monarch tame. 1699 BLINLEY *Phal* 447 These plainly refer to and suppose one another, as a half Crown English supposes a Crown. 1728 LAW *Sermons* C. iv. (1729) 122 Covetousness supposes a foolish and unreasonable state of mind 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* xlviii, Patience must suppose pain. 1855 BLAIR *Sermons* & *Int.* iii. iii § 18 Hints suppose cold

†11. To state, allege esp. formally in an indictment *Obs.*

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/1 Certem Commune of Pasture whiche the said Lord claymes as it is supposed by the same Bille 1485 *Ibid* VI 295/r The Duke affirmed a Bill of Trespass supposing by the same Bill, that the said Thomas Thorpe should have taken [= had taken]. divers Goodes 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* 102 He may have a writte supposynge by his wryt y^e his aduersary hath entred into the landes or tenementes 1651 *tr. Kitchin's Courts* *Leet* (1653) 477 The Demandant shall not answer to the Barr, nor to the Voucher, but ought to maintain his Writ, that they are Tenants, as the Writ supposes

†12. To feign, pretend; *occas.* to forge. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pat. Pleas* i v. 13 The maide. was the daughter of his owne bondwoman, who afterwards being stolen away, was caused to the house of Virginus, and supposed to be his childe. 1622-3 N. *Riding Rec* (1885) III. ii 162 Ninian Ethevington, supposing himself to be a Sheriff, Baliffe, did distraine and carrie away a cow 1655 *tr. Sorle's Com. Hist. Francion* iii. 62 A place where they understood nothing better than supposing of false titles 1676 WYCLIFFE *Pl. Dealer* i 1, Keep all that ask for me from coming up, suppose you were guarding the Scuttle to the Powder room

†13. To substitute by artifice or fraud: cf. *SUPPOSITIONS.* *Obs.*

1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon* ii 1 176 That they when the Queen is in child-birth, warily observe least the Ladies should priuily counterfeite the enheritable sex; by supposing some other Male when the true birth is female. 1631 MASHINGR *Belure as I'on List* ii 11, To suppose a bodie, and to inter it in a rich monument, and then proclaim 'This is the bodye of Antiochus' 1641 EARL MORN. *tr. Briondi's Civil Wars* v 111 Shee did suppose the sonne of a Jew that he might personate the Duke of Yorke 1767 *Speeches*, 4c in *Douglas Trial* 48 Persons guilty of supposing children.

†14. To put or place under something; to append. *Obs.* rare.

1608 [see SUPPOSED 4]. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Conspir.* iv Plays 1873 II 234 Foolish Statuaries, That under little [statues of] Saints, suppose great bases. 1649 JER TAYLOR *Gl. Exemp.* ii Ad Sect. xii. 101 The three coronets, which themselves supposed as pendants to the great crown of righteousness 1797 [see SUPPOSED 5]

Supposed (*səpəʊd* zd), *ppl.* a. [f. prec. + -ED 1]

1. Believed or thought to exist, or to be what the sb denotes, but uncertainly or erroneously.

1582 N. LICHTFIELD *tr. Castaneda's Conq. E. Ind.* i 2 b, This supposed Presbiter Ioan 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 455 The sight which makes supposed terror trew a 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* vii 15. (1655) 188 When a supposed able man faileth in his estate. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth. Grace* xviii 401 Hezekiah, upon his supposed death-bed 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* ii. xxii § 2 The supposed, but unknown, supposit of those qualities we find existing 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxix (1787) III. 111 Arcadius was easily persuaded to resent the supposed insult 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxv, Say, that in a moment of infatuation, moved by supposed beauty, I gave my hand to this Amy Robarts. 1859 MILL *Liberty* i 12 Those classes to whose real or supposed interests democracy is adverse 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* vii 66 The wines were execrable and the man who poured them out told us their supposed dates

absol. 1603 SHAKS *Alcas for M* ii iv 97 You must lay downe the treasures of your body, To this supposed.

†b. Believed (with assurance), admitted. *Obs.*

1643 SIR T. BROWN *Relig. Med* i § 21 Curiosities... discussed by men of most supposed ability.

†2. 'Put on', feigned, pretended, counterfeit. *Obs.*

1566 PAINTER *Pat. Pleas* i. xxiii 44 b, It is no pure and naturall affection, but rather a supposed and Cuile loue 1592 GREENE *Conny Catch* iii. 38 He cuts the ring from the purse, and by his supposed man (rounding him in the eare) sends it to the plot-layer of this knaueerie 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* iv iv 61 Let the supposed Faires pinch him a 1641 MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* i (1642) ii 11 'he onely true God, no supposed, false, subintoduced God or Gods 1664 JER TAYLOR *Dismissed Popeny* ii. 1. § 3 The traditions were Apocryphal, forg'd, and supposed

†b. Supposititious *Obs.*

1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Canius' Nat. Paradox* i 11 Not well pleased to see that a supposed child should reap, before the season, that which she desired to preserve in their own family. 1787 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Romance Real Life* i 175 To name a guardian for the supposed child.

†3. Assumed as a premiss. in quot. *absol.*

1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logic* ii vi 20 A Syllogism is a Speech in which something being suppos'd, something different from that suppos'd, by Reason of the Suppos'd, does of Necessity follow.

†4. Placed beneath; underlying. *Obs.* rare—1

1608 TORSILL *Serpents* 114 The Chameleon, doth not change his owne colour into a supposed colour, but when it is oppressed with feare or griefe.

†5. *Mus.* Applied to a note added or introduced below the notes of a chord, or to an upper note of a chord when used as the lowest note (*supposed bass*) instead of the *fundamental bass* or 'root', i.e. to the lowest note of an 'inversion' of the chord; hence applied to the harmony of an 'inversion'. Also applied to a 'discord' introduced as a passing-note. (Cf. *SUPPOSITION* 5.) *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 83/2 s. v. *Supposition*. Concorde by supposition are those where the continued bass adds or supposes a new sound below the fundamental bass. Of these, there are three sorts, the first, when the added sound is a third below. The second, when the supposed sound is a fifth below. The third, when the supposed sound is below a concord of the diminished seventh. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* V. 734 Every bass note which has a sixth upon it is a supposed bass. 1847 735 The supposed harmony of the third of the key is borrowed from the fundamental harmony of the key note. 1847 735 The supposed discord is on the second accented part of the bar.

Supposedly (sūpōzēdli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-ly*.] 1. In the way of supposition, by supposition; as is (or was) supposed.

1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 293, I. would not easily be brought to divulge my conceits supposedly true. 1629 Bp. HALL *Reconiter* 33 Little do these men see the toys, and anxieties that attend this supposedly-pleasing eminence. 1651 BAXTER *Infr. Bapt. Apol.* 5 So that the Re-baptized husband would not pray with his (supposedly) unbaptized wife. 1717 BERKELEY *Letter to Mr. W.* 187 IV 538 Benevolent Cathedral built supposedly on the foundation of an old temple. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III 544 This supposedly exemplary mother too was the educator of Caligula. 1865 J. GROTE *Moral Ideals* (1876) 202 'Love your enemies' (it being supposed) your friends that you do love). 1881 *Athenian* 25 June 848/3 Nor is the supposedly parallel passage at all to the purpose. 1916 *Times* 5 June 8/3 Our three battle cruisers had been blown up, supposedly as the result of gun-fire.

†2 Feignedly, pretendedly. *Obs.*

1618 T. GAINSFORD *Hist. P. Warbeck* 33 By that time she verily believed he was the same she had supposedly continued. & he quite forgot, that euer his first originall came out of the Dunghill.

Supposer (sūpōzēzai), *rare.* [f. *SUPPOSE* v. + *-er*.] One who supposes, in various senses; † one who makes a statement or allegation (*obs.*), one who frames a hypothesis or makes an assumption.

1593 MUNDY *Def. Contraries* 10 Some good supposer may say, that riches serve for a pleasant and recreative life. 1678 R. RUSSELL *Tr. Geber* II i ii iv 50 Every one of these Supposers is adverse to the other according to his supposition. 1747 RICHARDSON *Classica* (1811) I xxvi 185 You never knew so bold a supposer.

Supposing (sūpōzēz), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SUPPOSE* v. + *-ing*.] The action of the verb *SUPPOSE*.

1. † Thinking, opinion (*obs.*); assumption, supposition. Now usually, the expression of opinion by means of the verb 'suppose'.

† By supposing, as is (or was) supposed, † to my supposing, as I think, in my opinion.

1386 CHAUCER *Canterbury Tales* 985 To my supposynge She koude nat aduersitee endure. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 256 'Thei speke aloud for supposynge Of hem that stoden there aboute. 1448-9 MERTHAM *Aniours* & *Cleophs* 64 Alle thei seyde that yt was, be supposynge, Gwite, but quat yt ment, thei nyst ryght nocht at alle. 1450 LOVELLICH *Grail* lvi 530 More Cler to youre vnderstondyng Thanne Owtter Frensch Ober latyn, to my supposynge. 1530 PALSGR 278/a Supposynge, *conjecture*. 1585 [R. BROWNE] *Answ. Cartwright* 24 By his iifs and supposynge he will gather against vs what proofes he list. 1613 WITHER *Amicus Stript* i v, He nought complaines Of Mens opinions, but Doth both their censures and supposynge scoine. 1800 BYRON *To Moore* 25 Dec, We should have some composing, correcting, supposing. 1857 Mrs. GATTY *Parab. Nature* ser. II (1868) 97 If it come to supposing, I shall suppose it won't. 1880 AGNES GIBERNE *Sm. Moon*, & *Stars* x. 215 But supposings often have to give in to facts.

†2 Suspicion to have supposing, to suspect. *Obs.*

1375 *Cursor M.* 1089 (Fauf), Supposynge [Coll., etc. mistraining] had he sone Pat he sum wikkettes had done. 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* vi. 520 I he kyng, that na supposynge had That thai war mar than he saw thair. 1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 5049 Pe Jauelers supposynge had nane pat he wald away gane.

†3. Purpose, intention. *Obs. rare.*

1450 St. Cuthbert (Surtees) 7644 For supposynge full he had, Monks, at Cuthbert cors iestore.

†4. ? Substitution, replacement. *Obs. rare.*

1591 LODGE *Catharos* (Hunter Club) 4 Diogenes wisheth infinite good speede to your good proceedings, and cursest endlesslie your ill demeanors wishing the last to perish without supposing, the first to flourish without supplanting.

†5 Feigning, forgery. *Obs. rare.*

1655 [see *SUPPOSE* v. 12].

So **Supposing ppl** a, that supposes; whence

Suppossingness.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Vau Helmont's Oriat.* 321 The sensitive soul liveth in us, yet because it wants a brutal and special suppossingness, therefore it rejoiceth only in an undistinct life of light. 1865 [see *SUPPOSE* v. 8].

† **Supposit.** *Sc Obs.* [ad. L. *suppositus*. see *SUPPOSIT*] = *SUPPOSIT* b.

1532 in *Parl. Papers Eng.* (1837) XXXVII 181 (Rep. Commis. Univ. Scotl.) St. Andrew's The rector, students, and suppositus of the Universite of Sanctandri. 1547 *Ibid.* 235 (Glasgow) Immunitis, granted to the said Universite, rectoris, and suppositus tharof.

Supposita, pl. of *SUPPOSITUM*.

† **Supposital**, a *Metaph. Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *suppositālis*, f. *suppositum* see *SUPPOSITUM* and *-AL*] Belonging or relating to a 'supposite'. see *SUPPOSITE* sb. 1. So † **suppositality** [mod. L. *suppositālitās*], the condition of being 'supposital', or of being a 'supposite', † **Suppositate** v. *trans.*, to be in the relation of a 'supposite' to, to be the subject of.

1656 JEANES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 81 The second person [of the Trinity] alone terminates the 'suppositall, or personal dependence of the manhood. 1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanvill's Lucr.* 238 Indiscernibility maintains their suppositall Unity, as it does in all Spirits that have to do with Matter. 1545 BALE *Myst. Ling.* 34 Substantialite, deificallite, modalite, 'suppositallite, ypoatallite. 1656 JEANES *Fulcr. Christ.* 135 If the manhood of Christ subsist any manner of way, then it is [7m] a person, or *suppositum*, for what is subsistence here, but suppositallity, and therefore it, and *suppositum* are reciprocated. 1670 South *Serm. Col.* 2 (1727) IV 318 No Wonder therefore, if these Men have by their Modalities, Suppositallities, Circumcessions, and twenty such Chimeras, so misrepresented this Article of the Trinity to Mens Reason, as to bring them at length to deny it. 1722 tr. *Weisengels Logomachys* 101 Then follow your greater and lesser Reality, modal Entity, Then the States, Applications, Principles of Individuation, Suppositallities, and whole cartloads of Quality. 1687 J. DOUGHTY *Serm. Div. Myst.* (1628) 22 Those queries, whether God be *materia prima*, and whether Christ's divinitie might not 'suppositate a fly. 1656 JEANES *Fulcr. Christ.* 154 I he e is an ability in the person of the word, to suppositate, and assume the manhood.

Suppositary, *obs. f SUPPOSITORY* sb. and a † **Supposite**, sb. *Obs.* Also -it. [ad. L. *SUPPOSITUM*, q. v.]

1. *Metaph.* A being that subsists by itself, an individual thing or person (= *SUBSTANCE* 2), sometimes, a being in relation to its attributes (= *SUBSTANCE* 3, *SUBJECT* sb. 6), = *SUPPOSITUM* 1. 1612 SHELTON *Serm. at St. Martin's* 7 A Christ consuning both of God and man, a perfect supposite, a complete Person. 1675 BURTHOGGE *Causa Dei* 55 Passions, as Actions are of Persons or Supposites. 1678 H. NICHOLSON *Explos. Cathol.* 192 That Christ is in the Sacrament corporally, Substantially, and perhaps Consubstantially, may have a respect to the subject or Supposite of the *Relatum* and *Correlatum*. 2. *Gram.* = *SUBJECT* sb. 8; also, the antecedent of a relative.

1650 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 30 We inquire of that we wald know, as, made God man without synne, and in this the supposit of the verb follows the verb. We avoue that quhilk we know, as, God made man without synne; and in this the supposit precedes the verb. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* i. xii 51 The Relative [whose] referred to the former, not the latter Antecedent [the Lord] is the only Supposite to whom it could relate.

† **Supposite**, a *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suppositus*, pa. ppl. of *supponere* to *SUPPONE*.]

1. a. Placed or situated below.

1640 BROME *Antipodes* i. vi, The people through the whole world of Antipodes. Resemble those to whom they are supposite.

b. Occupying a lower position or rank; subject.

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iv. 196 Not opposite to God but supposite or subordinate.

2. Supposed, assumed.

1693 R. BAILEY *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 21 The supposite and imaginary causes.

Suppositor, variant of *SUPPOSITOR* *Obs.*

Supposition (sūpōzēzēn). [ad. L. *suppositio*, *ōnēn*, n. of action f. *supposit-*, *supponēdi* v. to *SUPPONE*. Cf. F. *supposition*, It. *supposizione*, Sp. *suposición*, Pg. *suposição*.]

The current meanings arise from the equation of mod. L. *suppositio* to Gr. *ὑποθεσις* *HYPOTHESIS*, of which it is the etymological equivalent. In older L. *suppositio* is recorded only in the senses of 'placing under' and 'substitution'.

The action of supposing, or what is supposed.

†1. *Scholastic Logic.* Something held to be true and taken as the basis of an argument. *Obs.*

1449 PECKOC *Repr.* II. viii 186 Wherefore, alle things seen, this reule or supposicion is trewe. 1529 SKELTON *Rephic* 112 But ye were *confuse tantum*, Surrendring your supposicions. 1551 ROBINSON *Tr. More's Utopia* II (1895) 185 Those rules of restriccyons, amplyfycatons, and supposicions, very wyltelye inuented in the small Logycales. 1588 FRAUNCE *Laviers Logike* II. iv. 92 b, Suppositions are built rather upon idle supposals of schoolemen, then grounded upon any sure foundation of natural experience. 1590 MARLOWE *Passus* vi, Who knows not the double motion of the planets? The first is finit in a natural day, The second thus, as Saturne in 30 yeares, the Moone in 28 dayes. Tush, these are fresh men suppositions.

2. The action of assuming, or, usually, that which is assumed (which may be either true or false), as a basis of argument or a premiss from which a conclusion is drawn.

1596 Sir T. More *II* iv. 123 Let me sett vp before your thoughts, good freindes, On (= one) supposition. 1669 OWEN *Explos. Cathol.* 338 The due performance of all principal mutual Gospel Duties depends on this supposition, that [etc.] 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. xi 414 The position of this chapter involves a supposition. It is here supposed that there are Divine Ideas. 1706 PRIOR *One Queen Pref.* Upon the Supposition of these Facts, Virgil wrote the best Poem that the World ever read. 1725 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1: 175 Even putting the supposition that nothing can be done from the north this summer. 1736 BULLER *Anal.* I. 24 Upon supposition that they are compounded. 1754 EDWARDS *Fried. Will.* I. in (1762) 22 All opposition is shut out and denied, in the very supposition of the case.

1765 *Museum Rust.* IV 358 This calculation goes on the supposition that each mower dispatches three acres. 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1805) I 45 Making the other number of supposition the 1st term. 1836 H. ROGERS *Howe* II (1863) 32 On the supposition—a supposition which the whole history of the period amply justifies [etc.] 1887 *48th Rep. Deputy Rep. Publ. Rec.* 625 'The supposition that the defendant had broken the plaintiff's close.

† b. An assumption made to account for the known facts. = *HYPOTHESIS* 3. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 1187 One of those suppositions alone was sufficient to make good the reason. 1669 STURMY *Maryn's Mag.* VI. in 105 The Copernican supposition of the Earth's Motion.

3. A notion or idea that the thing in question is true, held without certainty or assurance, but as sufficiently probable to be assumed or admitted on account of agreement with the facts of the case, a hypothetical inference, or the action of making such inferences; an uncertain (sometimes, by implication, a false or mistaken) belief. † *In supposition*, in uncertainty, uncertain, doubtful (*obs.*).

1596 SHAKS *Mereh.* V. i. in 18 My meaning in saying he is a good man, is that he is sufficient, yet his meanes are in supposition. 1599 *Much Ado* IV. i. 240 'The supposition of the Ladies death, Will quench the wonder of her infamie. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* VIII. in 611 A supposition, that there might be some Islands or Parts of the Continent in times past, which is now swallowed by the meileles Ocean. 1667 *Perry's Diary* 12 July, It is only said to be his [hand-writing] by supposition. 1747 FRANKLIN *Ess. Wks.* 1840 III 9 These are not mere suppositions, for I have heard some talk in this strange manner. 1790 FALEY *Horat. Paul.* XI Wks 1825 III 215 That supposition is inconsistent with the terms and tenor of the epistle. 1832 BROWSTER *Nat. Magic* i. 34, I was driven to the extreme supposition that a crystallization was taking place in the aqueous humour of the eye. 1861 FALEY *Aschylus* (ed. 2) *Cleophs* 659 note, Klausen thinks that Clytemnestra must have overheard the remarks of Orestes but the supposition is hardly necessary.

† b. Used vaguely, with various shades of meaning. Idea, notion; imagination, fancy; *occasional* suspicion, expectation. *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Eng. Secretaries* 10 (1623) 123 To torment your self by a needless supposition. 1590 SHAKS, *Com. Err.* III. in 50 Spread ore the silver waues thy golden haire; And as a bud he take thee, and there lie. And in that glorious supposition think, He games by death, that hath such meanes to die. 1634 LITTON *Trav.* II. 69 Songs of Arabian shepherds did recreate my fatigued corps with many suged supposicions. 1635 PACE *Christ. Language* II. iv (1656) 59 The Inquisition crusheth not only the beginnings, but the smallest suppositions in being contrarily affected. 1719 D. For *Crispe* i. (Globe) 18, I meditated nothing but my Escape, but found no Way that had the least Probability in it. Nothing presented to make the Supposition of it rational. 1784 Sir J. KENYOLDS *Disc.* III. (1876) 39 They proceed upon a false supposition of life.

†4. Fraudulent substitution of another thing or person in place of the genuine one; cf. *SUPPOSITIOUS* 1. *Obs.*

1569 J. SAN ORD *Agrippa's Pan. Arist.* 12 b, The decents of Rheia, and the supposition of the stone. 1642 BART. MONV. tr. *Biondi's Civil.* II. ars v. 112 If she had a hand in the false supposition of an Edward Plantagenet. 1797 *Monthly Mag.* III 536 Nothing was so common among the Athenian women as the supposition of children.

† b. Insertion of something not genuine in a writing, that which is so inserted, an interpolation, a spurious passage; a spurious writing, a forgery.

1603 HOLLAND *Phitarch's Mor.* 1028 In what verses he useth so to doe, be sure they were of speciall make, or els suppositions, and suspected to be none of his making. 1608 Bp. HALL *Epist.* IV. viii, All carry in them manifest brands of falsehood and supposition. 1662 OWEN *Liturgies* v Wks 1855 XV 22 Those treatises are iustly suspected to be suppositions.

†5. *Mus.* a. The introduction of passing-notes foreign to the harmony (called *discords* by *supposition*). b. The introduction of an extra note below the notes of a chord, or the transference of an upper note of a chord to the bass, as in an 'inversion' (cf. *SUPPOSED* 5). c. A bar common to two overlapping sections of rhythm, being the last bar of one and also the first of the other. *Obs.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v, There are several Kinds of Supposition. The first is, when the Parts proceed gradually from Concord to Discord, and Discord to Concord, the intervening Discord serving only as a Transition to the following Concord. 1730 *Ireal Harmony* 29 There is a way in Division of making use of Discords, upon the Second accented Part of the Bar, which way is called Supposition. 1754 tr. *Rameau's Treat. Musick* 95 Minor Discords by Supposition may be prepared by another common Discord. 1797 [see *SUPPOSE* v. 5] 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 19/2 tr. *Rachin* 'The supposition is a measure which counts as two; i. as final measure of the first rhythm; and, 2 as initial measure of the following rhythm. 1845 *Encycl. Metaph.* V 752 Discords may be used without regular preparation and resolution, though they are then no longer considered in the light of discords but passing notes *nargin*, Discords by supposition.

†6. *Scholastic Logic.* Any of the different meanings of a term. *Obs.*

1697 tr. *Burgersdunus Logic* I. xxvi 106 The diverse Acceptations of Words, which the Schoolmen call Suppositions, Effect no Homonymy. When I say Man is an Animal, the Word Animal is taken in the Concrete. This Concrete Acceptation is by the Schoolmen termed Personal, who dispute very largely of Acceptations, or, as they speak, Suppositions.

†7. *Med.* Application of a suppository. *Obs.*

1643 J. STURM *tr. Exp. Chymic.* II. 23 The belly being first emptied by a supposition.

Suppositional (səpəʒiˈʃənəl), *a.* [f. prec. + -AL 1] Of the nature of, involving, or based on supposition; hypothetical, conjectural; supposed.

1664 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* xxi. § 5 130 Having gotten an example (erroneous and suppositional) [orig. *fantasio*] they straightway slide to a generality 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* ii. 95 We have the sensible evicton of our own eyes to confute this Suppositional Vacuity 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* i. *John* vi. 30 (1744) IX 327 Men and angels have also a certain knowledge of them, but it is not absolute, but only suppositional, that is, upon supposal that such and such things continue in their being 1865 MOZLEY *Miracles* vii. 152 To say that all this change would have gone on without doctrine, is suppositional only. 1901 H. W. HOLDEN *Guidance for Men* 140 The case is not altogether a suppositional one, it is found in fact.

Hence †**Suppositionality**, suppositional quality (but in quot. app. used for SUPPOSITIVITY); **Suppositionally** *adv.* (in mod. Dicts.), hypothetically 1650 CHARLTON *Paradoxes* 133 How much the Law and the Soule differ in the suppositionality of Essence. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat* xxv. § 33, 268 The amative or loving faculty, which proceed, from that suppositionality [orig. *suppositionalitate*] of the minde which is substantial love.

Suppository (səpəʒiˈʃənəri), *a. rare.* [f. SUPPOSITION + -ARY 1] = SUPPOSITIONAL.

1808 J. WEBSTER *Nat. Philos.* 152 This knowledge is more vague and suppository. 1812 SHELLEY *Let* in *Dowden's Life* (1887) I 282 The manner in which you have reprieved my suppository errors.

Suppositions (səpəʒiˈʃənz), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [Partly shortened or illiterate form of SUPPOSITIVUS, partly directly from SUPPOSITION]

1. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1.

1624 MOUNTAGU *Innued Addr* 212 The testimony produced is none of his. It is suppositious, and a counterfeit. 1656 BRAMHALL *Ralph* v. 206, I spake not this to the disparagement of that venerable saint, but to discredit that suppositious treatise 1672 MARVELL *Rel.* 1. 1238 The only question was whether it [sc. the child] was not spurious or suppositious 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. xlii. 362 When a widow feigns herself with child, in order to exclude the next heir, and a suppositious birth is suspected to be intended 1815 MRS PLAMINGTON *Celebrity* III. 130 With the intention of ordering the suppositious Mrs. Johnson to quit her roof. 1863 REDDING *I yesterday & To-day* III 275 Suppositious letters between the Rev James Hackman and Miss Ray.

2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 2.

1655 [see SUPPOSITIVUS 2, quot. c1645] 1781 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* III p. vii. Who is often a monarch that never existed, and who seldom, whether real or suppositious, has any concern with the circumstances of the narrative. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Let. Parr* 3 Feb. The suppositious treasons, forged and alleged.

3. Involving or based on supposition; = SUPPOSITIONAL, SUPPOSITIVE 1.

1698 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1724) I. 7 The Julian Period.. is a suppositious Number 1810 W. WILSON *Hist. Dis. Ch.* III. 362 I hear integrity appears to us as very suppositious 1844 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. xii. 457 Although suppositious alphabets of the aboriginal Britons have been produced. 1847 R. W. HAMILTON *Reveries & Punishment* viii. (1853) 369 With such exception we have nothing to do it is purely suppositious.

b. †Admitted to supposition or conjecture. *rare*—1 1798 R. P. TOUR *Wales* 18 (MS). The Castle [at Ludlow] on whose early date the suppositious antiquary has many doubts to determine

Hence **Suppositiously** *adv.*, spuriously; hypothetically.

1693 *Tr. Dublin's Hist. Eccl. Writers* II. 30 Books that were suppositiously obtruded upon the World by Hereticks. 1662 MASSON in *Macn.* *Mag.* Aug. 324 The career suppositiously assigned to men of his class in most Art and Culture novels.

†**Suppositist** *Obs.* *rare*—1 [f. L. SUPPOSITUM or suppositio SUPPOSITION + -IST] One who deals in supposition or conjecture.

1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 206 The inhabitants are numbered by some presuming Suppositist above sixtie mil lions

Supposititious (səpəʒiˈʃiʃəs), *a.* [f. L. supposititious, -itius; f. supposit-, pa. ppl. stem of supponere: see SUPPONE and -ITIOUS]

1. Put by artifice in the place of another; fraudulently substituted for the genuine thing or person; hence, pretended (to be what it is not), not genuine, spurious, counterfeit, false. *a. gen.* (Now *rare*)

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 244 Aristotles nice conceived use therefore is but supposititious and not the true use of Nature. 1646 EARL MONTM. *tr. Bioud's Civil Wars* ix. 22 Lambert took upon him the person of the Earl of Warwick, by the direction of a Priest, and Ralph Wilford (for so was this second supposititious Earl called) by the direction of an Augustine Friar 1653 CATACER *Vind. Annol.* 7er 85 Who hath shrewdly shaken the main foundations of their Supposititious Science 1700 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* III. 513 He hastened away this supposititious Envoy all he could. 1770 G. WHITE *Salerno, to Barrington* 12 Apr. You wonder that the hedge sparrows, etc. can be induced to sit on the egg of the cuckoo without being scandalized at the vast disproportioned size of the suppositious egg 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* Intro. If any Seneschal had, by means of paint, endeavoured to palm upon posterity suppositious stigmata [sc. stains of Rizzio's blood] 1830 JAMES DUNN *ley. xiv.* Being tall and thin, he had great need of some suppositious contour, to make his height seem less enormous

b. *spec.* of a child, *esp.* one set up to displace

the real heir or successor, sometimes used for 'illegitimate'; also said of the birth of such a child.

1625 BACON *Ess.* *Empire* (Arb) 305 The Succession of the Turks, from Solyma, until this day, is suspected to be vitru, and of strange blood. For that Selymus the Second was thought to be Supposititious 1637 DOWN *Serm.* i. *Cor* xv. 50 (1649) II. 126 In abastardizing a race, by supposititious children. 1652 A. ROSS *Hist. World* i. 1. 3 [The] King of Cappadocia had one son who died young, but his two suppositious sons contended for the kingdom 1701 *Lond. Gaz.* No 3759/5 A Person, whose Suppositious Birth, and the known Laws of the Land, for ever debar from any Pretence thereto 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 189 ¶ 9 They conclude that the reputed Son must have been illegitimate, Suppositious, or begotten in Adultery. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* i. xvi. 456 A proceeding at common law, where a widow is suspected to feign herself with child, in order to produce a suppositious heir to the estate 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix. II. 411 Not one person in a thousand doubted that the boy was suppositious 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 97 A suppositious son, who has made the discovery that his reputed parents are not his real ones. 1876 MILTON *Prel. Episc.* Wks 1851 III. 79 Imposing upon our belief a suppositious offspring of some dozen Epistles.

2. of a writing, or passage or word in a writing. 1612 T. JAMES *Corrupt Scriptura* i. 36 The 97 Treatise. Censured to be suppositious 1626 DODD *Serm.* *John* xvi. 2 (1640) 743 A suppositious word, which is not in the Text 1693 DRYDEN *Journals* Ded. (1697) p. xliii. When 'tis made publick, it will easily be seen by any one Sentence, whether it be suppositious, or genuine. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal.* Pref. p. vi. Some Reasons, why I thought Phalaris's Epistles suppositious 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* (1779) I. xiv. 123 A suppositious letter of recommendation 1778 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* II. 166 That these distichs are undoubtedly suppositious, and that they could not possibly be written by the very venerable Roman whose name they bear 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* li. 132 Attempted to be proved by suppositious charters

†2. Pretended or imagined to exist; feigned, fictitious; fabulous; fancied, imaginary. *Obs.*

1620 G. BRVGGES *Howe Subs* 388 All going in the habit of Schollers, and no sooner come thither, but they take upon them false and suppositious names 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 94, I term the gold Mine he went to discover, an airy and suppositious [sc. 1655 suppositious] Mine 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* xi. § 10 108 Seeing the judgement depends upon them, and they upon suppositious circles, and angles. 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 23 In the time of this Author, whether he be Genuine or Suppositious. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Engl. Poetry* I. Diss. 1. 4 b. The ideal histories of Turpin and Geoffrey of Monmouth, which record the suppositious achievements of Challemaigne

3. = SUPPOSITIVUS 3.

1674 JEARE *Arith.* (1696) 334 As in Extraction of Roots and Equations in working the Question is called the Suppositious or Quenesus Root 1682 H. MOORE *Annot. Glanville's Law* O. 72 To fetch an Argument from the suppositious Supremacy of the Will of God over his Wisdom and Goodness 1804 *Edin. Rev.* v. 214 The case is not entirely a suppositious one 1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 106 As the knowledge of any particular science develops itself, hypotheses, or the introduction of suppositious views, are more and more dispensed with 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. iv. If you were in embarrassed circumstances—this is merely suppositious 1879 HARRIS *Eye-sight* iii. 34 Rays of light are merely suppositious lines used to bring the effects of an intangible force within the range of mathematical calculations

Hence **Supposititiously** *adv.* (in quot. in sense 3); **Supposititiousness** (in quot. in sense 1).

1623 (title) A New and Merit Prognostication Being a Metrical Saure, suppositiously assigned to Will Summers 1654 OWEN *Doctr. Saur's Perseu* Pref. C. The suppositiousness of these Epistles 1656 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1671) 31 Unable to penetrate so far Southward as River Nilus springs albeit, suppositiously he derives it from the *Lunæ montes* 1695 WHITTAKER *Protest. Reliq.* was *Motive Revol.* 39 The Suppositiousness of the Prince of Wales. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* III. 63 Dr. Raynolds discovered the Suppositiousness of the Book, *De Vita Prophetarum*, Father'd by the Papists upon Epiphanius. 1839 SALA *Car-light & D.* ix. 108 Some terrible Dartford or Hounslow explosion, by which his limbs were (suppositiously) blown off. 1870 BARRING-GOULD *Orig. Relig. Belief* (1871) I. 243 Faculties actually or suppositiously inferior to other faculties

Suppositive (səpəʒiˈʃiʃiv), *a.* (sb.) [ad. late L. suppositivus, f. supposit-, pa. ppl. stem of supponere to SUPPONE Cf. F. suppositif.]

1. Of the nature of, implying, or grounded on supposition; suppositional

†**Suppositive necessity** = 'hypothetical necessity' (HYPOTHETICAL 3)

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 39 Not out of suppositious conjectures, but out of Africus Grammar 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1632) 368 Not an absolute and positive, but a conditional and suppositive necessity 1650 FULLER *Puritan* iii. x. 434 Suppositive was the offence of Saint Paul (only on their bare surmise) but positive must be his punishment 1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat*. 186 It is a suppositive Aphorisme. 1881 SCRIBNER'S *Monthly* Feb. 634, I said we had about one hundred dollars worth This was a tough guess. We were, however, forced to pry twenty-five per cent on the suppositive one hundred dollars 1892 J. LATT *Mind in Matter* iv. (ed. 3) 290 His verdict on a suppositive case of the kind was, 'If they believe not Moses [etc.]'

b. *Gram.* Expressing a supposition, conditional, as *sb.* a conditional conjunction *rare* 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* ii. ii. (1786) 244 As to Continuatives, they are either Suppositive, such as, *If*, or Positive, such as, *Because*. The Suppositives denote Connection, but assert not actual Existence

2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1 c.

1910 DYSON HAGUE in *The Fundamentals* I vi. 101 They conjecture that these four suppositive documents were not compiled and written by Moses

Suppositively, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suppositive manner; in the way of supposition, upon some supposition, hypothetically.

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 269 *marq.* Not as though virtue could be in extremity, but he meaneth suppositively, if it were so that virtue could exceede. 1650 in *Athenæum* 13 Dec (1879) 763/2 He accused Marsyas to be an unfaithfull Translator, in positively rendring what the King suppositiously speaks 1678 R. BANCALAY *Apol. Quakers* vii. § 7. 216 It signifies really, and not suppositively, that Excellent Quality

†**Suppositor** *Obs.* Also 6-*ary*, -*ours*, 6-*7* -*er* [Alteration of next after agent-nouns in -ER, -OR] = next

1545 RAYNALD *Byrth Manynude* 55 A suppositor tempered with sope, lorde, or the yolke of egges 1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* xlii. 21 b. A natural egestion, either by coise of nature, or els by suppositors, or other easy purgacions 1564-78 BULLFINCH *Dial. agst. Pest* (1888) 50 The bodie must have benefite by Purgation with Clister, or Suppositor 1667 DRYDEN & Dk. *Newcastle Ser. M. Mar.* all iv. 1, Cysters, Suppositors, and a barbarous Potheary's Bill 1689 WALKER *Surg. Dury* 30 A piece of a Bladder in the shape of a Suppositor

fig. 1607 MIDDLETON *Fam. Love* iii. vi. A plague upon him for a Glist' he has given our loves a suppositor with a recumbentibus 1638 FORD *Fancies* iii. 1, Even more fantastical, As being the suppositor to laughter, It bath sav'd charge in phisic.

¶ Used in the sense of 'suppoiter', 'support' Cf. SUPPOSITUM, SUPPOST.

1628 FORD *Lover's Ale* i. 11, Mountebanks, empirics, quack salvers, are all suppositors to the right worshipful doctor 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* xi. § 10 108 M y not their twelve Houses of the Zodiac be called so many Castles in the ayr? what needst, nay strawy, suppositors doe they stand upon?

Suppository (səpəʒiˈʃiʃəri), *sb.* Also 6-*7* -*ary*, -*arie*. [ad. late L. suppositivum, neut. sing., used subst., of suppositivus placed underneath or up, f. supposit-, supponere to SUPPONE. Cf. F. suppositoire.] A plug of conical or cylindrical shape to be introduced into the rectum in order to stimulate the bowels to action (or to reduce hæmorrhoids), or into the vagina or urethra for various purposes

1400 *Lanfranc's Cuius* 13 If he may not schite ones a day, helpe him herio, or with clisterie, or wip suppositorie. 1485 KNOTTS *Sh. Pest* 5 Prouke a lave by a suppositorie. 1522 MORR *De Quat Nouiss.* Wks 100 Pilles, potions, plasters, glisters, and suppositaries. 1533 ELVOT *Cast. Helike* iii. v. (1542) 56 Suppositories ar made soultyme with hony only, sodden, rolled on a bourde, and made rounde, smaller at the one ende than at the other.. they must be put vp in at the fundement, to the great end. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Irish Fr. Long.* In *Pessaire*, a kinde of suppositories to prouoke a womans flowers 1597 GLARIND *Herbal* i. x. 145 Usd in manner of a pesserie or mother suppositorie 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* i. ac. 174 Nothing can purge the guts with that gentleness which a suppository doth 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* ii. iv. ii. 11. Suppositaries of Castilian sope 1700 W. GIBSON *Harriet's Dispens.* x. (1724) 249 the common and usual Suppository. is made with Honey and Salt 1796 *Trans. Chincal Soc.* IX. 103 The extract of belladonna was ordered to be administered in the shape of suppositories

fig. 1583 MELBANCAE *Philotimus* S. u. b. It is not my purginge pills but Cornelius his swete suppositorye, that must minister you phisicke

† b. Applied abusively to a person *nonce-use*.

1610 B. JOHNSON *Ale* v. v. Madame Suppository 1675 COTTON *Sceffer* Sept. 96 I his Jack this Glistertipe, this vile Suppository.

Suppository, *a.* Also 6-*7* -*ary*. [ad. late L. suppositivus (see prec.)]

† 1. Used as, or pertaining to, a suppository. *Obs.* 1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke* 145/2 Take Hernes greace, as bigge as a hasselnutte, administre the same from vnder, like a suppositorye pille 1607 TORSSELL *Four f Beasts* 256 Gue it the patient by sypository meanes for the bloody Flux.

† 2. = SUPPOSITIVUS 1 *Obs.*

1641 EARL MONTM. *tr. Bioud's Civil Wars* v. 142 The robberies, which with suppository beards were done upon the high wayes by his Souldiers.

3. = SUPPOSITIONAL. Now *rare*.

1644 G. PLATTES in Hartlib *Legacy* (1655) 236 Unless I should have set a suppository value, upon part of it 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 107 Whether a bare hypothesis or sole suppository argument, may not with the same faculty be denied, as it is affirmed? 1672 PENN *Spir. Truth* Fund. 49, I am at a stand what he intends with his suppository Introduction. 1780 M. MADAN *Theolyphthora* I. 85 The whole passage is suppository or hypothetical. 1898 *Vestm. Gaz.* 15 June 10/1 These recent suppository interviews.

So †**Suppositiously** *adv.*, as a suppository.

1547 BOORDE *Brev. Health* clxxii. 61 b. Confeste this together with the whyte of an egge, and suppositiously use it.

¶ **Suppositum** (səpəʒiˈʃiʃivm). Pl. *supposita* [Scholastic L., neut. sing., used subst., of suppositivus, pa. pple of supponere to SUPPONE]

† 1. *Metaph.* = SUPPOSITIVE *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xvii. 148 Some of the Rabbines conceived the first man an Hermaphrodite, and Marcus Leo in some sense hath allowed it, affirming that Adam in one suppositum without division, contained both male and female 1648 ESTWICK *Treat. Holy Ghost* 36 The person is the very suppositum, in which the nature subsists. 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 259 Can you know the suppositum, even the subject and accident by that Accident alone? 1779 WATERLAND *Vind. Christ's Divinity* xxv. 387 The Father

is Creator, but the Son a Creature; and therefore they cannot be One and the same *Hypostasis*, or *Suppositum*.

2 *Logic* a. Something supposed or assumed, an assumption. b. pl The things or objects denoted by a given term.

1833 W. H. GILLESPIE *Argv Beug & Attrib God* i. iii, i (1871) 39 The fatal objection to such *supposita* 1889 *Cent Dict.* s. v. *Extension*. The extension [of a term] is also called the *supposita*, the subjective parts, the scope, and the breadth.

Supposit (sɒpəst) *Obs* exc *Hist* Also 6 *Sc* supposit, 6-7 supposte [a. OF *supposit* (mod F *supposé*), ad. L *suppositus*, pa pple. of *supponere* to suppose] A subordinate, a supporter, follower, adherent (In first quot. app. a subsidiary set of organs)

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xxvii 104 The Impression cogityue of the entendement, wherof he [sc the eyeball] maketh a present to the supposit indicaty 1547 *Bk Marchauntes* a viij, God knoweth by what supposts by what workmen by what crossiers, such a worke [sc a crusade] was handled. 1559 in Knox *Hist Ref* ii. Wks. 1846 i. 427 The craft of Sathan and his supposts 1593 in *Spalding Club Misc* i. 7 All the command. Enemies of our native cuntry, Sick as of span and all their supposts, iewittis, prestis, and all uthers 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv xxxii 531 The instruments and supposts of the Tyrant 1601 J. WHIFFLER *Treat Comm* 25 Controversies arising between the brethren, members, and supposts of the said Companie 1646 R. BAILEY *Anabaptism* Pref (1647) A. 2, Have the Supposts of Rome (think we) lost all their wonted stomach towards Protestant blood? 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* iv. xlviii 188 Homenas, attended by his Aposts (as they said) and his Supposts or Officers

b *Sc* A member (of a university).

For earlier examples see *Supposit*

1561 *First Bk Discl Ch Scot* in *Knox's Wks* (1848) II 217 The hoill Principalls, Regentis, and Supposts that ar graduat. *Ibid* 219 The Beddellist stipend shalbe of everie entrant and suppost of the Universitie, ii schillingis 1597 in Spotswood *Hist Ch Scot* vi (1655) 447 Any Suppost having received the degree of a Master of Art, might be chosen Rector 1819 McCRIE *Life Melville* i. v 212 The University of St Andrews was formed on the model of those of Paris and Bologna. All its members or supposts, as they were called, were divided into nations]

† **Supposure**, *Obs*, *rare*. [f. *SUPPOSE* v. + *-ure*: cf. *compositure*.] A supposition, hypothesis.

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev Bussy D'Ambois* Plays 1873 II. 143 There hung a tale of circumstance so blacke on that supposure [that etc.] 1663 BUTLER *Hud* i. iii 1322 Thy other Arguments are all Supposures, Hypothetical

† **Suppowell**, *sb*, *Obs*. Forms 4-5 *Sc*. suppowale, -ail, -all, 5 suppowaille, -aylle, -elle, suppowail, suppowell, suppowell, suppowell, sow(b)powaylle, -aille, suppowaylle, -aille, *Sc*. suppowail, -ele, (sow)powaylle, sowpowaille, 6 suppowyle, 5-6 suppowell. Also *Sc* SUPPOWELLE. [a. AF. *suppowail, *suppowail, suppowail, var. souspowail, f. *sou(s)powier*, -puier — pop. L. *sub(tus)poduere, f. *sub(tus)* under + *podum* prop, stay — cf. *APPUR*. The word has been often misunderstood and altered in early MSS or prints, and some modern editors have misread suppowail as suppowail.]

The word has been often misunderstood and altered in early MSS or prints, and some modern editors have misread suppowail as suppowail.]

Support, assistance, succour

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvi 139 Weyn the 3on rebaldis durst assaile vs., Bot gif that had suppowale neir? a 1400-50 *Wals Alex*, 4300 Na suppowell vndre son seke we vs neure 1400 in *Lett Hen IV* (Rolls) 23, I, as one of yhour poer kyn, require yhour of help and suppowall 17407 HOCCLERE *Min Poems* (1892) 59 Ye wole vs helpe and been our suppowale 1426 LINGE *De Guil Pilgr* 2432 For mor suer sowpowaille To the bordoun spiritual A staf is needful. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bucars* viii. iii 176 Wyth succours and suppowell, blithly I sall 3ow fra hyne hame to 3our army send

b A prop, support

c 1400 *Love Bonavent* *Mirr* vi. (1908) 47 A kushyne oure lady to sitte on and a suppowale [W de W (1500) suppowyle] to lene to

Hence † **Suppowell** v. *trans.*, to support, succour, † **Suppoweller**, a supporter; † **Suppowelling** *vbl*, sb; † **Suppowellment** = **SUPPOWELL** sb 1391 in Fraser *Lennox* (1874) II 44 The said Erie and his some salbe lele helpans, consellers, suppowallars, promotours and furtherais to the said Erie of the Lennox. ? a 1400 *Morte Arth*, 2818 Walde how suffire me With a suppowell of this mene suppowelle theym ones? c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) xviii. 83 Pai hing so pikik pat, bot if pai wate suppoweld by oþer treesse, pai myght not bere þaire fruyt 1409 in *Each Roll Scot* IV. p. ccvii, He sal be til him lele helper and suppowellour 1426 LINGE *De Guil Pilgr* 3740 Yowr werkys alle I sowbowaylle, And hem suppoite. 1430-40 — *Bochas* iv. Prol (MS Bodl 263) 172 Eek of memorye upholdere and norice And Registree to suppowaille trouthe c 1440 *York Myst* xxvii 11, I comaunde you þat noman appere To suppowille þis traytoure c 1490 HARDING *Chron* lxii. ii (MS Arch Sold B 10) 16 41 Where nede was he made suppowallment [ed 1543 suppowellment] *Ibid* clxxviii xviii 141 b, And alle were slayne withoute suppowallment. 1513 DOUGLAS *Bucars* ix. x. 32, I hoip it sall profit, na litil thing, My gret help and suppowelling.

Supprime: see **SUPPRIME**.

Suppress (sɒpre s), v. Also 6 *supress*; see also **SUPPRESS**. [f. L *suppress*, pa ppl. stem of *supprimere*, f. *sup* = SUB- 2 + *primere* to PRESS. See note on **SUPPRESS** v.]

1. *trans.* To put down by force or authority.

a. To cause (a proceeding, an activity) to cease, e.g. to quell (a rebellion); to put a stop to the use or employment of.

c 1380 [see **SUPPRESSING** *vbl*, sb]. 1538 STARKEY *England*

(1878) 182 The pryncys of our tyme haue thys offyce [sc. of Constable] vttrilly suppressyd. 1548 UDALL *Erasmus* *Pas* Ded to Q Katherine 17 A cockesure waie to make all obedient people hate the gospell, and to prouoke the ruleis and magistrats to suppress it 1575 GASCOIGNE *Keneilworth* Wks 1910 II 103 You waters wilde suppress your waves 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc Weapons* 2 Our Long Bowes no more to be vsed, but to be vttrily suppressed and extinguished 1601 in Morison *Itin* i. (1617) 189 To suppress the present Rebellion in Mounstar, I haue designed foure thousand foot 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb*, i. § 149 To Discountenance, and Suppress all bold enquiries 1679-88 *Secr. Serv. Money Chas. II & Jas. II* (Camden) 138 To blow up the houses to suppress the fire 1699 J. DUNTON *Acc Convers. Irrel* in *Dublin Scuffle* etc 337 A Nonconformist Meeting was suppress at Galloway 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 18 Their Fleet is now reduced to Six Gallies. When they had made an Addition of but Four new ones, the King of France sent his Orders to suppress them. 1841 D'ISRAELI *Amen Lit* (1867) 63 The Saxons found that they could not suppress the language of the fugitive people 1843 PRESSCOTT *Mexico* (1850) i. 201 Military expeditions employed to suppress the insurrections of the natives 1869 MOZLEY *Univ Sermon* 1 By simple carnage she [sc. the Church] suppressed the Reformation in Italy, Spain, and France 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 30 That blasphemous nonsense is got at secondhand from the poets and ought to be suppressed.

trans a 1862 BUCKLE *Civilis* (1864) II v 403 If a man suppresses part of himself, he becomes maimed and shon 1879 HARLAN *Eyeght* vi. 87 Persons with squint learn to use only one eye, and the image on the retina of the other is said to be 'suppressed'.

† b. To put down or overwhelm by force; to vanquish, subdue. *Obs.* (Cf. **SUPPRESS** v. 4.)

c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron*, ii. 29 (MS Cott.), Cam kynge of Baktranyis. Fyrst he [sc Nynus] suppressat [MS *ivynus* suppressit] wipe his mycht, And slew him syne wyle fors m fycht 1566 Q ELIZ in *Ellis Orig Lett Sei*, iii. III 361 Yet this we do not conceive of that rebell as of one whom we cannot correct and suppress 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 47 He caused thirte of the chiefest men of the cittie to come into the market place well appointed & furnished, to suppress those that would attempt to hinder their purpose 1596 SPENSER *P* Q vi. 1 In vaine he seeketh others to suppress, Who hath not learned him selfe first to subdue 1614 RALPH *Hist World* iv. iii 18 With an Armie [he] made great hast toward Cilicia, hoping to suppress him before hee should bee able to make head 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb*, iv. § 60 The Loss of Rochel, by first Suppressing their Fleet with His Own Royal Ships c 1790 *De For Mem Cavalier* ii. 253 Messengers were sent to York for a Party to suppress us. 1794 S. WILLIAMS *Vermont* 373 When the war came on, the leaders of mobs, and the mobs which they created, appeared in their true light. The former sunk into contempt, and the latter were soon suppressed.

c. To reduce (a person, a community or corporate body) to impotence or inactivity, as by deprivation of office or dissolution; *occas*. † to prohibit or restrain from doing something.

a 1475 [see **SUPPRESSING** *vbl*, sb] 1539-40 WRIOTHESLEY *Chron* (Camden) i. 109 The howse of Sion was suppressed into the Kinges handes 1545 BRINKLOW *Compt* xxii (1874) 53 Soch abbeyes as thei haue suppressyd 1573 L LLOYD *Marrow of Hist*, (1653) 23 Fortune never advanced any to dignity, but she suppressed the same again into misery. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. vi (1840) 251 Cardinal Wolsey, by leave from the pope, suppressed certain small houses of little value. 1693 Col. *Rec Pennsylv* i. 380 Notwithstanding thereof Wm Powell does ferre people from the Skuillkill to the petitioner's damage and yrror [= therefore] requesting the said Wm Powell may be suppress 1697 *View Penal Laws* 159 Whosoever shall be lawfully discharged and suppressed touching his making of Maulit. 1765 *Museum Rust* iv. 198 Forestallers certainly raise the price of markets a little, therefore should be suppressed. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist* iv. § 5. 198 The King was strong enough to suppress the outlaws by rigorous commissions 1887 *Spectator* 24 Sept. 1265 The Government issued proclamations suppressing the National League

trans 1858 C. W. GOODWIN in *Canbr. Ess.* 271 He exterminated wild beasts and suppressed the crocodiles

d To withhold or withdraw from publication (a book or writing); to prevent or prohibit the circulation of.

1560 Daus tr *Sleidan's Comm* 310 Ye wryting was suppressed by your captaines and gouernour of your Realme. 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 40 To intercept writings, and seeke to suppress things published. 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 47 Those books cannot be suppress without the fall of learning. 1738 BIRCH *Life Milton* M. s. Wks. i. 46 After the Work was ready for the Press, it was near being suppress'd by the Ignorance or Malice of the Licensor. 1759 *Idler* No 67 § 3. I leave it to you to publish or suppress it 1867 SMILES *Huguenots Eng* i. (1880) 9 The government tried to suppress the book [sc Tindale's Bible], and many copies were seized and burnt

2. To subdue (a feeling, thought, desire, habit).

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1532) 12 b, This gyfte suppresseth and putteth downe all carnalities. 1598 BARCKLEY *Felic Man* (1631) 487 Moral virtues are very necessary, for by them our unruly affections and unprofitable desires are bridled or suppressed. 1621 GOUGH *God's Armys* ii. § 47 271 We ought if any such [thoughts] rise, presently to quash and suppress them 1711 SHAPTES *Charac* (1737) II 70 To the suppressing the very habit and familiar custom of admiring natural beautys a 1721 SHEPHERD (Dk Buckham) *Wks* (1753) i. 8 No cold repulses my desires suppress'd 1864 SPENCER *First Princ* i. iii § 15 (1875) 49 Our consciousness of Space and Time cannot be suppressed.

3. To keep secret; to refrain from disclosing or divulging; to refrain from mentioning or stating (either something that ought to be revealed, or that was formerly stated or included, or that may be understood from the context).

1533 MORE *Debell Salem* Wks. 1023/1 In the rehearsing

againe of hys owne wordes he is fayne to suppress and steale away these his own generall wordes. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Reel Mem* (1721) III App xiv 127 Ye wyl not suffer me to suppress or kepe secret from you suche mattes 1615 G SANDY, 17 av 292 The rest I suppress, in that offensively immodest 1667 MILTON *P* L vii 123 Things not reveal'd which th' invisible King, Onely Omnipotent hath suppress in Night. 1681 CONSET *Pract Spir Cts* i. iii § 1 (1700) 20 Whether it were surreptitiously obtained, the tith being suppress 1697 tr. *Burgersdian's Logic* ii. xi 48 If the Subject of the Consequent be put into the Antecedent, the Major is suppress'd 1711 [see **SUPPRESSING** *vbl*, sb] 1713 ADDISON *Guardian* No. 109 § 2, I shall suppress what has been written to me by those who have reviled me and only Publish those Letters which approve my Proceedings 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *Suppression*, Words that are necessarily imply'd, may be suppress'd 1796 H. HUNTER tr *St Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) III 269 She has pronounced his name but once, and he suppresses it altogether 1828 MACAULAY *Hist Misc*, Writ, 1660 i. 241 What is told in the fullest annals bears an infinitely small proportion to what is suppressed 1871 PATRICK *Lyr Poems*, *Pro Mortuis* viii, Ah, 'tis but little that the best Can leave of perfect fruit or flower! Ah, let all else be graciously suppress When man lies down to rest!

b. To leave (something) out in a system or design *rare*

1851 PUGIN *Chancel Screens* 39 The monstrous idea of suppressing the return stalls, and throwing open the whole choir

4. To restrain from intterance or manifestation, not to express

1557 N. J. (Genev.) 2 Tim ii. 16 Suppress prophane and vayne wordes 1591 SHAKS, 1 *Hen VI*, iv. i. 182 Well didst thou Richard to suppress thy voice 1663 BUTLER *Hud* i. ii 683 Talgo, who had long suppress Inflamed Wrath, in glowing Breast. 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No 114 § 1 The Husband, suppressing and keeping down the Swellings of his Grief a 1721 PRIOR *Pastoral Dial*, 66 Suppress thy Sighs 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hocace*, *Sat* i. viii 83 While Varius with a napkin scarce suppress'd his laughter 1824 SCOTT *Sf. Roman's* xxvii, Here Mowbray could not suppress a movement of impatience 1856 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. v, Nor compressed lips, white with what they suppressed. 1888 F HUMR *Arm Midas* i. 1, He suppressed his real tastes till he became the husband of Miss Curtis

1891 1755 WARBURTON in *IV & Humd's Lett* (1800) 202 How superior is it to any thing we have had or are like to have in the polite way—but I suppress myself.

† 5. To press down; to depress; to press or weigh upon. Also *absol*, *Obs*

1542 [see **SUPPRESS**] 1547 BOORDE *Brew Health* cxix, It may come also of a reumatyke humour suppressing the brayne. 1590 SPENSER *P*, Q. i. iii. 10 That disdainfull beast Under his Lordly foot him proudly hath suppress 1596 *Ibid* vi. viii. 18 He staid his hand Yet nathemore he him suffred to arise, But still suppress [etc.] 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Dr Churrg* b. iij b. 1 The plate layde in the mouth, to keepe downe and suppress the tongue. 1620 [see **SUPPRESS** *vbl*, a]

† b. To ravish, violate. *Obs.* (Cf. **SUPPRESS** v. 3.) 1590 SPENSER *P* Q i. vi 40 He it was, that earst would haue suppress Fame Vna

† c *fig*. To bring or keep low, into or in subjection; to bear heavily upon, weigh down. *Obs*

1537 *Lett & Papers Hen VIII*, XII. i. 16 My being here doth but with thought weaken the body and suppress the heart. 1542-5 BRINKLOW *Lament*, 10 b, The parcalyte of iudges, suppressing the pore, and aduysing the riche. 1588 GREENE *Pandosto* (1843) 18 Her vital spirits being suppressed with sorrow. 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* i. Poore Troy so long suppress, From forth her ashes shall advance her head. a 1618 RALEIGH *Freig Parl* (1628) Ep Ded., Those that are suppress and helpless are commonly silent. a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Onk Knight* Wks (1711) 138 Masterful thieves and outlaws, that suppress the poor

7. To hinder from passage or discharge; to stop or arrest the flow of

1621 BURTON *Anat Mel* ii. v. ii. 481 If blacke blood issue forth, bleede on, if it be cleere and good, let it be instantly suppressed 1716 PORE *Ibid* v. 109 Fate suppress'd his Breath. 1824 LOUDON *Suburban Fort* 357 Suppressing the direct channel of the sap. 1854 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* i. iv 129 Haemorrhage, which, it was impossible to suppress.

† **Suppreasable**, a. *Obs*, *rare*—1. [f. *prec.* + *-ABLE*.] = **SUPPRESSIBLE**.

1609 W. M. *Man in Moon* (Percy Soc.) 5 When age beganne to tame that never otherwise suppressable indomitable juvenutem.

Suppressal (sɒpre'səl), *rare*. [f. as *prec.* + *-AL* 5.] = **SUPPRESSION** 1 b.

1651 HOWELL *Vence* 107 Nothing could heap more honor upon him then the suppressal of the enemy 1857 W. R. ALGER *Orat*, 4 July 33 It reflects infamy on our Government, that an iron hand of suppressal was not promptly laid on these marauding parties

Suppressed (sɒpre'st), *ppl*, a. [f. as *prec.* + *-ED* 1.] In various senses of the verb **SUPPRESS**.

1620 T. GRANGER *Drv Logike* 155 Earth-creeping spmgge, base bred, of head suppress c 1790 COWPER *Comm Milton's* *P* L Wks 1837 XV 298 The author possesses more fire than he shows There is suppressed force in it 1791 BURKE *The French Aff*, Wks. 1808 VII 44 The suppressed faction, though suppressed, exists Under the ashes, the embers of the late commotions are still warm. 1801 MEL *Yrnl* V. 63 The suppressed persurable matter 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxiv, With smile suppressed and shy 1843 BORROW *Bible in Spain* xv, Recently removed from some of the suppressed convents 1845 DARWIN *Voy Nat* xiv (1849) 307 The suppressed action of the volcanos 1863 GEO ELIOT *Romola* v, A voice, altered by some suppressed feeling. 1863 HOTTEN *Hand-bk. Topogr* 103/2 Sm. 8vo, with the rare Suppressed leaf 1897 ALBUTT *Syst Med* iv. 9 Symptoms, known as 'suppressed', 'anomalous' or 'latent gout'.

b. *Bot*. Said of parts normally or typically present, but not found in the particular case in question. (Usually as predicate or pa. pple.)

1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 647 In Tropaeolum pentaphyllum there are three petals suppressed, as shown by the position of the two remaining ones, there are two rows of stamens, in each of which one is wanting, and there are two carpels. 1870 HOOKER *Stud Flora* 410 Carex Downingtoniana. Bracts sometimes wholly suppressed.

Hence **Suppressedly** (-edli) *adv.* in a suppressed tone, with restrained utterance or the like. 1867 C. J. SMITH *Syn & Antonyms* s.v. *Aloud*, Inaudibly. Suppressedly 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* 1 24, I have said 'good night' in a tone as suppressedly hostile as his own. 1880 — See *Th* 11 iv, they both laugh low and suppressedly. 1887 HARDY *Woodlanders* III v 67 His eyes now suppressedly looked his pleasure.

Suppressor (sŭp'pre'sŏr) *rare*. [*f* as *prec* + -ER] = SUPPRESSOR

1882 in OGDEN (Annandale) 1895 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Disp* 22 Oct. 4/4 The president is a great suppressor of news and holds his cabinet severely in check.

Suppressible (sŭp're'sib'l), *a* [*f* SUPPRESS + -IBLE] Capable of being suppressed.

1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* 1 11 iv, A mere confusion of tongues. Not manageable, suppressible, save by some strongest and wisest man. 1871 R. WILSON (*Idle*) Prostitution Suppressible.

Suppressing (sŭp're'siŋ), *vbl sb.* [*f* SUPPRESS + -ING] = SUPPRESSION (chiefly in sense 1).

1830 WELCH *Sat Wks* III 460 In suppressing of kynes state and destroyinge of obedien of preists to lordes. 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 417 Ye must subdue with al suppressing Every personne Pretending right to your coronacion. 1544-5 BUNCKLOW *Laniet* (1874) 120 Your cruel suppressinge of the pore. 1564 *Rag Prym Council Scot* I, 126 For the suppressing of malefactors. 1591 WESSER in WILMOT *Tancred & Gismund* 43 b, The suppressing of this Tragedie, so worthy for y^e presse. 1635 (*little*) A Proclamation for the Suppressing of profane Swearing and Cursing. 1699 TEMPLE *Ess*, *Popular Discom* II Wks 1790 1 265 Some more effectual way for preventing or suppressing of common Thefts and Robberies. 1712 ADDISON *Spect*, No 135 1 12 The suppressing of several Particles which must be produced in other Tongues to make a Sentence intelligible. 1733 *Scots Mag* XV, 66/2 The suppressing of this insurrection.

So **Suppressing** *ppl.* *a*, that suppresses (in quot., *o* pressing of, SUPPRESS 2, 6).

1632 LITTONOW *Trav* x, 456 O foolish pride, O suppressing ambition!

Suppression (sŭp're'sŏn). [*ad.* L. *suppressio*, -ōnis, *n.* of action *f.* *suppress*-, *supprimere* to SUPPRESS. Cf. F. *suppression* (15th c.).]

1. The action of putting down, as by power or authority; *a.* a practice or custom, a proceeding or movement, etc.; *occas.* † the quenching (of fire).

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* iv Wks 250/2 He magnifyeth baptism but to the suppression of penance & of al good living. 1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 48 b, The first suppression of the Popes whole power. 1574 *Homilies* II, *Agst. Rebelle*, 617 (*heading*) The suppression of the last rebellion. 1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* iv 1 268 My love (like to a fire) disdain his suppression. Rag'd being discourag'd. 1658 T. WALL *Chas. act. Enemies* Ch. 42 To read their own shame in the suppression of mischief fruitlessly attempted. 1737 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App 1 267 The Suppression of Play-houses. 1776 ADAM SMITH *IV*, N 11, 1 392 The suppression of twenty shilling notes, would probably relieve it [*sc.* the scarcity of gold and silver]. 1825 JEFFERSON *Autobio.* Wks. 1859 I 71 The result was suppression of corvees, reformation of the gabelles. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perith* ix, The extension of the dominion and the wealth of the church, and the suppression of heresy. 1846 SURA *Winter in Lond* III, 199 These suppression chaps intend to enforce the penal statute, and compel us to go to church! 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 July 2/1 In favour of a rigorous suppression policy.

b. persons or communities.

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 225 A Monastere which (in the late general suppression) was found to be of the yearly value of an hundred and twenty pounds. 1590 SIR J. SMITH *Disc Weapons* 35 b, After that victorie and suppression of the Rebels. 1625 in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser 1 III 206 A farther suppression of all Popish Recusants and disinheriting of them. 1784 W. STRICKLAND in B. WARD *Darwin Cath. Revival* (1900) I 78 On the suppression of the Society of Jesus. 1858 G. PRYME *Autobio. Recoll* xv, 231 An Irish Act of Parliament for the suppression of 'Rapports, Tories, and other Robbers.' 1886 GASQUET *Hen VIII & Eng. Monast* I 86 They turned out the agents engaged on the suppression [*sc.* of monasteries], and reinstated the canons.

c. Withholding or withdrawal from publication, prevention or prohibition of the circulation of a book or writing.

1700 EVELYN *Diary* 19 Aug. 1674, The noise of this book's suppression made it presently be bought up. 1795 POPZ *Lett to Mr Allen* 5 June, The only use to my own character, as an Author of such a publication, would be the suppression of many things.

2 The action of keeping secret; refusal to disclose or reveal; also, the leaving of something unexpressed.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Suppression*, in Grammar, an Omission of certain Words in a Sentence, which yet are necessary to a full Construction. 1749 *Power & Harmony Prosaic Numbers* 63 A seasonable Silence, or imperfect Speech (a Figure which the Rhetoricians call a Suppression). 1784 MISS BURNAY *Cecilia* vii 14, The incident was too extraordinary to have any chance of suppression. 1837 MACAULAY *Ess*, *Bacon* (1842) II 28, Unpardonable distortions and suppressions of facts. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* 142 Homer, like Shakespeare, is remarkable for the suppression of himself.

3. Restraining or stifling (of utterance or expression).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed Kersey), *Suppression*, the Act of Suppressing, Smothering, &c. 1751 H. WATSON *Lett to Mann* 21 Mr, He [*sc.* a thrush] had dangerous suppressions of breath. 1827-35 WILLIS *Shumannite* 37 His breast Heaving with the suppression of a cry. 1861 G. O. ELLIOT *Silas M* 1, The self-complacent suppression of inward triumph that lurked in the narrow slanting eyes and compressed lips. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 2042 With tears and suppression of sighs.

† 4 Depression, lowering, pressure of a superincumbent weight. *Obs rare*.

1709-29 V. MANDEV SYST *Math*, *Astron* 353 Refraction, is the Elevation or Suppression of any Star by reason of the Vapors Elevating themselves from the Earthly Globe. 1753 CHAMBERS' *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Suppressionis* 12205, a fire of suppression, a term used in chemistry to express such an application of fire to any subject, that it shall at once act upon it above and below. The usual way is by covering the vessel with sand, and then laying hot coals upon that.

5. *Aled* and *Path.* Stoppage or arrest (of a discharge or secretion).

1601 HOLLAND *Phy* xxi, 111 II 143 It amendeth the suppression or difficultie of voiding urine. 1635 CROOKER *Body of Man* 336 Oftentimes upon the suppression of their courses their bellies swell and they thinke they are conceived. 1719 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 121 Simon Paule gave it in Suppression of Urine. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 41 Suppression of the menses. The secretion obstructed in its regular period, of recurrence. 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 222 The disorder of digestion and the suppression of bile. 1877 M. FOSTER *Physiol* II iv (1879) 378 The cessation of renal activity, the so called suppression of urine.

6 *Bot.* Absence or non-development of some part or organ normally or typically present.

1845 ABA GRAY *Bot. Lett-bk* 191 The non production (suppression) of one whorl of organs. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot* § 647 Suppression is liable to occur in all the parts of plants, and gives rise to various abnormalities. 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 363 The protomea differs from the Moss stem in the suppression of those further divisions by which the tissue of the stem is produced from its segments.

Hence **Suppressionist**, an advocate of suppression.

1886 *Daily Tel* 11 Nov (Cassell), Think of it, ye modern suppressionists.

Suppressive (sŭp're'siv), *a*. [*f* L. *suppress*-, see SUPPRESS and -IVE] Having the quality or effect of suppressing.

1778 JOHNSON 25 Apr. in Boswell, I consider it as a very difficult question whether one should advise a man not to publish a work, if profit be his object. I should scruple much to give a suppressive vote. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) II 232 The miasm [*sc.* typhus] generates, though more suppressive or exhaustive of sensorial energy, is less volatile, than that of marsh-lands. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxvi VI 529 He use of strong suppressive measures to keep down the untidy tendencies of uncontrolled fanaticism. 1883 W. H. WHITE *Mark Rutherford's Deliv.* II (1892) 25 Not was it even possible for any single family to emerge amidst such altogether suppressive surroundings.

Hence **Suppressively** *adv.*

1837 CARLYLE *Misc Ess*, *Mitabeau*, The former set of pangs he crushes down into his soul suppressively.

Suppressor (sŭp're'sŏr). Also 6-7 -our; see also SUPPRESSOR [*f.* SUPPRESS + -OR. Late L. had *suppressor*] One who or that which suppresses.

1560 in *Maitl. Club Misc* III 217 The Pape quhai is the verray Antichriste and suppressour of Godis glorie. 1632 LITTONOW *Trav* ix, 388 He was no suppressor of the subjects. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor* 13 Humility and charity, the great suppressors of envy. 1712 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit* viii 91 And so from a Rude Mob became, The fierce Suppressors of the same. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* II vii 194 Rudolf of Ivry, the savage suppressor of the great peasant revolt.

Supprice, -ioun, var. SUPPRISSE, -ission *Obs*.

† **Supprice**, *v* *Obs rare*. In 5 *suppryme*, 6 *supprime*. [*ad.* L. *supprimere* or F. *supprimer* to SUPPRESS.] *trans* = SUPPRESS.

490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xii 48 The more obscure supprymeth the lyghte of the sonne. 1549 *Compl. Scot* xix 758 The prudens and autonte that the lord hes gyffin to the, suld suppryme their ignoante error & obstination.

† **Supprior**, *Obs*. Also 4-5 -our(e), 5-6 -er.

[*a.* OF. *supprior* (14th c.), med.L. *supprior* = see SUB-6 and PRIOR. (Cf. Sp. *suprior*)] = SUPPRIOR.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1830) 208 *pe* priour said, 'pis day *pe* supprior chese we'. 1377 LANGL *P Pl* B v. 171 Bothe Prioure an suppriorre and owre *pater abbas*. 1430 LYDG *Min Poems* (Percy Soc) 64 The supprior beholding aboute overalle, As is his office, that non of them were absent. 1485 CAXTON *St. Wene. ryde* 14 Randolph whiche was Supprior of the hows. 1534 [see SUPPRIORFSS] 1535 in *Lett. Supprior Monast.* (Camden) 54, I have often commandidd the supprior that ther shuld no secular bois be conversant with any of the monkes. 1637 GILLESPIE *Eng. Pop. Cerem.* III v. 87 When the Supprior of the Abbey of Saint Andrews was disputing with John Knox.

So † **Suppriorress** [OF. *suppriorresse* (14th c.), med.L. *suppriorissa*] = SUPERIORRESS.

1400 *Relig. Pieces fr. Thornton MS.* (1914) 54 Blyssede *pat* abbaye *pat* hase so haly ane abbas as Charlye, a priorese as Wyssedome, a suppriorresse as Mekenes. 1455 *Lett. Mary Anjou & Bp. Beuchington* (Camden) 164 To the Suppriorresse of None Eton. 1534 in J. BACON *Liber Regis* (1780) p. 21, The names of the supprior, suppriorresse, sexten, secler.

† **Supprisse**, *sb.* Chiefly *Sc Obs*. Also 5 -ice, -yoe, 5-6 -is, -yse, 6 -yss [*a.* AF, OF. *supprisse*, var. of *supprisse* SUPPRISSE *sb.* Cf. med.L. *subprissia*, *suppriss* (2) a usurpation, extraordinary impost.]

1 Injury, wrong, outrage, oppression.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron*, vii. 2132 (MS. Wemyss) Pare he.

lesit all his noble me Thare fell ane of his floure de licre, To do his fallow sic suppriss. 1400 *Wyll* viii 4900 With his ost, quhare he ourraid, Gret suppriss [*MS* *Cott* wastynge] in *pe* cuntre he maid. 1442 *Earl. Albert Reg.* (1844) I 7 The suppriss that Master John of Caydow did in the outkyn of Adam of Hillis. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxxix in (MS. Ashm 34) If 147 Wip oute supprisse [*or* suppriss] or any extorcion Of *pe* poynle. 1500 *Lancelot* 691 For to tell his gret distresse Of presone and of lous gret suppriss, It war to long. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxiv 49 Substance with honour doing name suppriss.

2. Surprise, unexpected attack.

1470 HENRY WALLACE viii 694 Yhe wyik nocht as the wys, Gyff that ye tak the awnter off suppriss. 1500 *Lancelot* 3470 We ned no more to dreding of suppriss, We se the stenth of al our ennemis.

3. Conquest, defeat.

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* vi. 1719 (MS. Wemyss) He persaut in bat fycht At he wes neire a suppriss sone.

† **Supprisse**, *v.* Chiefly *Sc Obs*. Also 4 -ice, 4-5 -iss, 4-6 -yse, 5 -lrd, -yss, (-ese), 5-6 -ys, -eis, 6 -ize, -yis(s), 5 supprisse, supprysse, 8 supprize. [*f.* AF, OF. *supprisse*, var. of *sur*-, *sousprisse*, or *sousprisse*, *pp*le of *surprindre* SURPRISE *v*, *sousprindre* a SUPPRISE *v*.

Through variants like *suppriss*, this *vb* became confused with SUPPRESS, of which it has some of the meanings.]

1 *trans* To come upon or attack unexpectedly; to surprise.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii 11 He assemblyt his men And come for to suppriss the king, That weil was war of thar cummyng. 1401 vi 37 Thai thought him for to suppriss, And gif he fled on any vis To follow him with the bunde. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* 21 (*Ninian*) 876 A gret oste of Ingland, For to suppriss hym, var cumand. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 676 Aboute the houre of none cam a grette tempeste And supprissed them sodainly.

b. To ensnare, betray.

1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1848 *pe* deuel, with his quanyntys, Will be aboute 30w to supprisse, And draw 30w heyn. 1600 MONTGOMERY *Misc Poems* xlv 26 Wo to the spys first did suppriss My hart within your hald!

2. Of a feeling, etc.: To come upon suddenly and forcibly, seize, overtake, affect violently usually in *pa. pple* (const. with the feeling, etc.).

1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1184 This Troilus, with blyss of bat supprissid, Put al in goddes hond. 1420-22 LYDG *Thelus* 207 It scheweth wel that thou were not wis, But supprissid with a manere rage. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 6166 With gret desyr I was supprissid In my thought & my corage. 1430-40 — *Bochas* viii xxvii (MS. Bodl 263) 404 Take and supprissid he was w^t dronkenesse. 1513 FABIAN *Chron* vi. cxxvi (1533) 133/1 For this victory Harold was supprissid [1559 suppressed] with pryde. 1523 SKELTON *Carl. Laurer* 537 So am I supprissid with pleasure and delight To se this howe now. 1538 BAXTON *Clerks Penibroke's Love* (Grosart) 24/2 A secret iole that did the soule suppriss. 1611 MURKE *Misc Poems* i 60 3outh then, with courage and desyer, assayed My Sences to supprisse.

b. To affect with surprise.

1775 in *Nairne Peerage Evidence* (1874) 123 If departed souls can be supprissid sure hers would be so to meet in the regines of bliss one she thought was still here in this world of woe.

3 To do violence to, injure, outrage, to oppress, to ravish, violate (a woman).

1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xlix (*Tecla*) 157 Scho Cryit hie supprisse me nocht Na haf nocht foly in to thoct! 1400 *Apol. Loll* 75 Austeyn, seip bus. Sum supprissid wip seruil chargis our religioun, bat our Lord Ihus Crist wold to be fie. 1400-50 *Warr. Alex* 2390 (Ashmole MS.) He wald neuire suppriss [*Warr. MS* supprissid] no sege vndir heuen. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* i 310 (MS. Wemyss), Sundry sgreis Slep- and women wald suppriss. That gat pure gyantis ofret mycht. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Armys* (S T S) 156 The citee sulde be wele punyst that reuengis nocht hir burgis suppriss, or opprest wrangwisly. I leffully defend me agayne thair that wald suppriss me wrangwisly. 1470 HARDING *Chron* cxiv xiii (MS. Ashm 34) If 89 b, He hes comons never his tyme supprissid [*or* supprissid] 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xliii 47 Sic ladyis wyis, Thay ar to pyis, Swa can deuyis, And not supprissis I liame nor thair honestie.

4. To overpower, overcome, subdue; *occas.* to put down, suppress.

1420 *Authors of Arth.* 306 *pei* shullene dye one a day. Supprissid with a turgit [*Thornton MS* Supprissid with a suttette]. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* vi. 1709 (MS. Cott.), Schir Knowt Dowtitt to be supprissid son, Or in *pe* batel al wndoyn. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 1468 All *pe* stenth of your ennys I sall chende and sone suppriss. 1475 ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 396 The kyng halhe the charge them to suppriss, That wholde surmonte, or in vices arise. 1594 MARLOWE & NASH *Dido* i, Ayme I the Startes supprissid like Rhesus Steedes, Are drawne by darknes forth Astræus tents. 1602 CROOKER *K. Arthur* iv, Chaste to her husbands cleare vnspotted bed, Whose honor-bearing Fame none could suppriss. 1624 MURKE *Dido & Eneas* i 157 Hike she hates, which should the same suppriss.

5. *a.* To undertake. *b.* To uphold *rare*.

1401 LYDG *Floure Curtesye* 232 Euer as I can suppriss in myn herte. 1430 *Syr Gener.* (Roxb) 2912 Demeane you al wey in such wise Alan honouir and worship I may suppriss.

Hence † **Supprissid** *ppl.* *a.*, (a) oppressed (in quot. c. 1400 *absol.*), (b) appearing suddenly, † **Supprissid**, † betrayer; † **Supprissid** *vbl sb.*, surprise, unexpected attack; † **Suppression** (-ioun), oppression.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii 551 The kyng, That had no dreid of supprissid, 3eid vnarmyt, mery and blith. 1400 *Apol. Loll* 79 Goddis law biddid help *pe* supprissid, jugid to be fadirles, defendid *pe* wydow. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* iv. 2026 (MS. Wemyss), And vnder gret exaction Haldin in to supprissidoun [*MS. Cott* 2020 supprissidoun] 1547

SURREY *Amid* 11 77 She with supprid tears [orig. *lacrimis ubi*]. Banned her breast. 1592 BRETTON *Pilgr.* Farad (Giosart) 11/2 Thou wicked witch. To bring a desperate spirit to defame, and with illusion, first the souls suppriser. That hears thy words, and will belevee the same.

Supprime see SUPPRIME.

† **Suppullulate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. L. *sup-* = SUB- + *pullulāt-* see PULLULATE] *intr* To sprout forth in place of another

1601 Br W BARLOW *Defence* 175 These Hydra-headed expositions, one suppullulating after another 1609 — *Answ Nameless Cath* 236 Such Hydra-headed Treasons, suppullulating one after the other.

† **Suppurable**, *a. Obs. rare* [ad. mod. L. *suppurābilis*, f. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE. see -ABLE.] Liable to suppurate, suppurating

1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc Compt* viii 286 The Liver is of little sense; therefore crude ones [sc. tumours] cannot be distinguished from suppurable ones, but in process of time 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 A Reflux of suppurable Matter

Suppurant (sɒˈpʊrənt), *a. and sb. rare.* [ad. L. *suppurantem*, pres. pple. of *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE] = SUPPURATIVE *a. 2* and *sb.*

1707 Gooch *Treat Wounds* 1 218 Their secret applications, which they termed attrahents, but are to be looked upon only as suppurants 1809 *Magne's Med. Vocab* (ed. 6) *Suppurant* festering suppurating

† **Suppurate**, *v. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suppurāre*, pa. pple. of *suppurāre* (see next)] Formed by suppurating

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii 25. II 138 In case it be need. full to cleanse them from suppurat matter therein gathered

Suppurate (sɒˈpʊrət), *v.* Also 7 **suppurate** [f. L. *suppurāt-*, pa. pple. stem of *suppurāre*, f. *sup-* = SUB- + *pūr-*, *pūs* Pus Cf. F. *suppurer*]

† **1. trans.** To cause (a sore, tumour, etc.) to form or secrete pus, to bring to a head. Also *absol.* to induce suppurating. *Obs.*

1563 T GALE *Antidot* i vi 4 When as all hope is paste by other medicines, then we take those in vse whyche doe suppurate 1600 SURGURY *Country Farm* in lxxxiv 626 This oile is singular good for to suppurate and ripen impostumes 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 696/2 It dissolves or suppurates Venereal Buboes 1779 *Genil. Mag.* Feb 30/2 When these tumours are suppurated and broke, or opened, they need only to be frequently cleansed

2 *intr.* To form or secrete pus, come to a head.

1656 RIDGLEY *Piact Physik* 131 A little swelling which suppurating is like a Barly corn 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc (1735) 348 This Disease is generally fatal if it suppurates, the Pus is evacuated into the lower Belly 1794-6 E DARWIN *Zoon* (1801) I 441 If these glands suppurate externally, they gradually heal 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* xxvi 331 If the ulcer suppurated freely, the dressing was used oftener. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schim.* vi (1858) 119 My injured foot suppurated and discharged great quantities of blood and matter 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc* IX 136 Although the cyst had not suppurated

† **3. intr. (transf.)** To evade like pus. *Obs. rare* 1693 EVELYN *De La Quint Compt Gard.* II. 38 By reason that the wound cannot soon be clos'd, and that the Gum Suppurates through it

Hence **Suppurated** *ppl. a.*, **Suppurating** *vbl sb.* (also *attrib.*), also † **Suppurater** = SUPPURATIVE *sb.*

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 1 The incision Knife for the opening of any Apostume suppurated 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc Compt* ii 45 If the Bubo give no hope of Suppuration when you have used Suppuratives a long time [etc.] 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 123 Whilst they are simply obstructed, they are called crude, but if they begin to suppurate, they are called suppurated 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 88 Was it a Reflux of suppurated Pus? 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect Inflam* 304 These diversities in the appearance and duration of the suppurating process 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1820) I 476 Where it [sc. the pancreas] was found suppurated and gangrenous 1842 ABDY *Water Cure* 13 They remained nearly two weeks, without suppurating

Suppurating (sɒˈpʊrətɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. prec + -ING] That suppurates.

1. Promoting suppurating

1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 88 A contused wound... will desire also suppurating medicines 1876 tr. von Ziemssen's *Cycl. Med.* XI 92 Mezereon, croton oil and suppurating ointments of various kinds

2 Forming or secreting pus, attended or marked by suppurating

1647 MAY *Hist. Parl.* i vii 77 Now we see what the sores are let us be very careful to draw out the cores of them, not to skin them over with a slight suppurating febrile cure, lest they break out againe 1803 *Med. Jounl* IX 85 To convert every violent wound into a suppurating sore. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* xxii 266 Suppurating pneumonia *Ibid.* xxiv 371 A suppurating tumour resembling a whitlow 1899 *Albott's Syst Med* VI 574 Suppurating corns

Suppuration (sɒˈpʊrətʃən), *Also 6 -acyon* [ad. L. *suppuratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE. Cf. F. *suppuration*.]

1 The process or condition of suppurating, the formation or secretion of pus; the coming to a head of a boil or other eruption.

1541 COPLAND *Galen's Treat* 2 Fij b, Yf there be .vehement pulsacion, in such wise that there is no more hope of the curacyon of the sayd parties without suppuration, all the auncyentes apply the sayd suppurative medycynes 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg* ii xxi. 23 An apostome that commeth to suppuration by the ayde of medicines and

nature 1676 WISEMAN *Chyrurg Treat* ii iv 267, I applied again the *Malagana*, which caused a Suppuration of the remainder 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc (1735) 342 The Inflammation ends in a Suppuration and an Abscess in the Lungs. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 79 When inflammation of the lungs terminates in suppuration 1868 DARWIN *Anim. & Pl.* xii II 12 A cow lost a horn by suppuration 1899 *Albott's Syst Med* VIII. 762 The suppuration of acne spots.

† 2. A suppurating or suppurated boil, sore, etc. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 57 One that had a suppuration in his chest 1607 TOPSELL *Fow-f Beasts* 259 The dung being applied to the suppurations 1658 ROWLAND tr *Montet's Theat Ins* 1105 They will concoct the Impossibilities and suppurations of the breasts

Suppurative (sɒˈpʊrətɪv), *a. and sb.* Also 6 -yfe [ad. mod. L. *suppurativus*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE *v.* and -IVE. Cf. F. *suppuratif* (from 16th c.), It, Pg *suppurativo*, Sp. *supurativo*] *A. ady.*

1 Having the property of causing suppurating, inducing the formation of pus

1541 [see SUPPURATION 1] 1607 TOPSELL *Fow-f Beasts* 705 It is meet to vse a suppurative and not a glutinative matter of cure 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrer's Dispens* i (1734) 23 Rye. It's chief Service is in suppurative and discutient Charges or Cataplasms 1760-72 J. ADAMS tr *Franz & Ullrich's Voy.* (ed. 3) I 46 A small suppurative plaster 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1820) IV 404 Those irritant, exulcerant, or suppurative applications, which have been employed by many practitioners

2. Attended or characterized by suppurating.

1794 J. R. COCKE *Ess Inflammi* 54 Mr John Hunter has divided inflammation into the adhesive, the suppurative, and the ulcerative 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I 61/2 This suppurative sloughing process had opened a passage into the colon 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 621 Suppurative catarrh of the middle ear

B. sb. A medicine or preparation which promotes suppurating.

1568 SKIFFYNE *The Pest* (1860) 40 Gif the humore be malignant, suppuratives must be expedie [sic] 1671 SALMON *Syn Med* iii xvi 368 Suppuratives bring blood, raw, superfluous and undigested humours to matter and ripeness. 1766 *Phil Trans* LVI 93 Strong suppuratives, in the form of cataplasms, were now used. 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1820) III 508 Increasing the tone of the vessels, by warm suppuratives and astrungents 1887 *Moloney's Forestry* IV Afr 292 *Pagonia arabica*, this plant has a great reputation in India as a suppurative in the cases of abscess.

† **Suppuratory**, *a. and sb. Obs. rare.* [ad. L. *suppuratorius*, f. *suppurāt-*: see SUPPURATE *v.* and -ORY 2.] = SUPPURATIVE *a. 2* and *sb.*

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* i xiv 30 That [medicament] is called *Δαμννικόν*, or a suppuratory, which is most congruent and like to our nature 1730 *Phil Trans* XXXVI 362 Purulent, suppuratory and scrophulous Distempers 1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 280 At the approach of the suppuratory fever

† **Suppure**, *v. Obs. rare.* [a. F. *suppurer*, ad. L. *suppurāre* to SUPPURATE.] To suppurate.

1611 CORCAG, *Maturer*, to matter, to suppure

† **Supputate**, *v. Obs.* (Also *pa. pple.* in 6 -ate.) [f. L. *supputāt-*, pa. pple. stem of *supputāre*: see SUPPUTE *v.* and -ATE 3] *trans* To calculate, reckon, compute. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1559 W. CONNINGHAM *Cosmogr. Glasse* 107 Adde the degrees, and m. to the Longitude (for which th' Ephemerides ar supputated, because they place is East from it) 1571 DIGGES *Pantolon* iv xxi Cc iij b, Behold the table following, where ye shall finde the number of all the sides, diameters and Axes, of these inscribed bodies ready supputate 1614 SELDLIN *Triles Hon* i iii 163 Their Hegira is supputated from the flight of Mahomed, out of Mecha. 1680 AUBREY in *Lett. Eminent Persons* (1813) III 490 He supputated, and found that everything considered 'twas much dearer 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 158 Ephemerides supputated for the elevation and meridian of London

† **Supputation**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *supputatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *supputāre* to SUPPUTE. Cf. F. *supputation* (from 16th c.).]

1. The action (or an act) of calculating or computing; a method or system of reckoning; calculation, computation, reckoning.

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 27 Florentius, monke of Wurcester, whom y folowe specially with Marianus Scotte in the supputation of yeres. 1545 Jove *Exp Dan Bjb*, A brief supputation of the ages and yeres of the world. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Aib) 65 Euery leaque conteyneth four miles, after theyr supputations. 1560 BRIEF (Geneva) *Esther* Argv 218 b, The supputation of yeres, wherein the Ebrewes, and the Grecians do varie. 1650 TWYDEN in *Rigaud Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) I 67 For the ready supputation of the places of the planets. 1652-62 HEVELIUS *Cosmogr. Introduct.* (1674) 17/2 Chronologies are only bare supputations of times, with some brief touch upon the Actions therein happening. 1665 AUBREY *Misc* 24 The skill of dealing with difficult supputations of Numbers not then discoverable. 1698 HEARNE *Duct Hist* (1714) 7 The Julian Period is a supputation of 7980 yeres. Invented by Julius Scaliger. 1751 *Act 24 Geo III*, c 23 § 1 That the said Supputation, according to which the Year of our Lord beginneth on the twenty fifth Day of March, shall not be made use of from and after the last Day of December, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-one. 1825 A. CLARKE *Comm O. T.*, Fr. lxxxv 3 They sent persons to the top of some hill about the time which, according to their supputations, the new moon should appear.

b. transf. Estimation, reckoning.

1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig Med* i § 18 In a wise supputation all things begun and end in the Almighty 1654 TRAFF *Comm Job* xxxviii. 18 They have their supputations

and conjectures 1677 *Flor Oxfordsh* 224 He so disturbed and confounded all his supputations, that [etc.]

2 (See quot.) 1 *are*

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Supputation*, a pynning or cutting Tree.

† **Suppute**, *v. Obs.* [ad. L. *supputāre* to cut off below, lop, prune, to count up, f. *sup-* = SUB- + *putāre* to trim, prune, to clear up, settle, reckon. Cf. F. *supputer* (from 16th c.)] = SUPPUTATE Hence † **Supputed** *ppl. a* (fig)

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I. 37 Pe Romanes ascribede there yeres from the begynnege of theene cite y-made But Cristen men suppute there yeres from the Incarnacion of Criste *Ibid.* v. 453 Men supputenge tymes of kynges 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-obl* xiv. 363 Free from this supputed shame a 1747 Newton *Chronol Amended* Introduct (1728) 4 Others supputing the times by the Succession of the Kings of the Lacedaemonians, affirm that he was not a few yeres older than the first Olympiad

|| **Supra** (sɪˈprə), *adv., (a), prep.* [L. *suprā* adv. and prep. (see next).] *A. adv.*

1. = ABOVE *A. 4*, previously, before (in a book or writing). Also in L. phr. *ut supra* = as above. (Abbreviated *sup.*)

[c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 355/2 Nygarde (or muglard, *supra*, or nygun, or pynchar, *supra*, *supra*) 1526 in *Exch. Rolls* Scot. XV 273 note, The said pension of forty pounds to the said maister Walter, quhill he be promotiv be ws to benefice ut supra 1616 R. COCKS *Diary* (Hakl Soc.) I 100, 10 cattis tobacco to hym selfe, cost as *supra* 1668 in *Extr. St. Papers* 1st Friends Ser. iii. (1912) 279 The book called The sandy Foundation Shaken, of the same date, ut supra 1753 *Chambers's Cycl. Suppl.* s v *Leaf*, *Pillow* Leaf, see *Pillow* Leaf, supra 1861 *PALEY* *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 953 note, On the metre of this verse see supra 7

† 2 = ABOVE *A. 7*; in addition, further; more.

1592 NASH *Strange News* H 2, Was sinne so viterly abolished with 1arltons play of the seuen deadly syns, that ther could be nothing said *supra* of that argument? 1778 *Stiles Diary* 24 Sept (1901) II, 302 Mr Beers at. 60 & supra

† **B. ady.** Additional, extra. *Obs.*

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* iv. 115 The which being not aduertised that they be any *supra* Round, he is bound to give the note to none but only unto the Sentinell 1773 *Ann. Reg. Chron* 89/2 To defray the *supra* charge of coinage.

C. prep. in phr *supra protest* [ad. It. *sopra* *protesto* 'upon protest']. see QUOTE. and PROTEST *sb. 2*.

1809 R. LANGFORD *Introduct. Trade* 22 After a bill has been protested, it is sometimes accepted by a third party, for the purpose of saving the reputation of a drawer or of an endorser. Such an acceptance is called an acceptance 'Supra Protest' 1847 B. F. FOSTER *Counting-ho Assist.* 87 Payment supra protest *Ibid.* 99 The acceptor *supra* protest is bound to notify without delay his acceptance to the person for whose honor it was made

Supra- (sɪˈprə-), *prefix*, repr. L. *suprā* = *suprā* (related to *super* and ultimately to *sub*) *adv.* and *prep.*, above, beyond, in addition (to), before in time, occurring in a few compounds in classical and late Latin; in med. and mod. L. it is mainly restricted to technical terms. Its meanings in English are for the most part parallel to, but in much less vogue than, those of *SUPER-*; but it is more prevalent than the latter in certain uses, e.g. the scientific uses in *a* and *b*, in which it is most commonly employed as a living prefix.

The stressing is as in compounds of *SUPER-*, q.v. p. 166/3.

I. Over, above, higher than; (less commonly) on, upon: in a physical sense.

1. In prepositional relation to the *sb.* implied in, or constituting, the second element = *SUPER-* 1; as in late L. *supracaelestis* SUPRACAELESTIAL, mod. L. *supra-axillaris* (axilla AXIL), *suprafoliaceus* (foolium leaf).

a. Miscellaneous adjs., chiefly scientific: = *SUPER-* 1 *a*, *c* **Supra-aerial**, situated above the air or atmosphere. **Supra-axillary**, *Bot.*, arising above an axil, as a branch or bud **Supraacral-line**, *Geol.*, lying immediately above the Coralline Oolite. **Supracretaceous**, *Geol.*, lying above the Cretaceous series, as the Tertiary and more recent formations. **Suprafolia-ceous**, **Suprafoliar**, *Bot.*, situated or arising above (or upon) a leaf **Supraglacial**, occurring upon the surface of ice, esp. of a glacier. **Supralineal**, written above the line. **Supramarine**, *n.*, situated or occurring above the sea **Supreme-dial**, lying above the middle (e.g. of a series of rocks). **Supratropical**, next 'above', i.e. higher in latitude than, the tropical (see quot.).

1694 HALLEY in *Phil Trans* XXXIII 120 The Firmament, supposed by Moses to sustain a *Supra-aerial Sea. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot* iii xxi (1765) 218 *Supra-axillary. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Florae* 256 Solanum, flowers in the forks of the stem, or supra-axillary 1885 ETHRINGTON *Strat. Geol.* xli 453 The *Supra-Coralline Beds 1882 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man* (ed. 2) 222 The marine *supracretaceous rocks of the South of France 1854 LYELL *Man. Elem. Geol* ix (ed. 4) 103 Groups of Fossiliferous Strata Tertiary, Supracretaceous, or Cainozoic 1777 S. ROSSON *Brit. Flora* 21 *Supra-foliaceous, coming out above the leaves, as in *Asperifolia* 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1111/1 *Suprafoliar, growing upon a leaf. 1894 GRIGGIE *Gl. Ice Age* (ed. 3) 207 The beds of these *supra-glacial rivers 1874 T. H. KEY *Language* 61 The fact of

(= a compound of a compound, a compound of more than two elements). †**Su prabipartient** = *superbipartient* (see **SUPER**-14). **Su pradecomposition**, **Su pradecomposite** *adjs* *Bot*, additionally decompound; triply or more than triply compound. 1706 *Evelyn Hist Relig* (1850) II. 46 These were the doctrines and 'supra-additions of the Scribes and Pharisees 1753 *Hogarth Anal Beauty* xi. 136 The length of the foot, in respect to the breadth, makes a double 'suprabipartient, a diapason, and a diatesseron. 1791 *Hamilton tr. Berthollet's Dyeing* I. 11. 22 At other times they unite with the salts and form 'supracompounds 1816 *J. Smith Panama Sci & Art* II. 532 Acids, alkalies, [etc.]. may sometimes form supra-compounds with the cloth, and thereby change its colour 1753 *Chambers's Cyclopedia* s.v. *Leaf*. 'Supradecomposition *Leaf*, one which has the common petiole divided more than twice. *Ibid.* s.v. *Leaf (Compound)*. The 'supradecomposition [leaf] 1777 *S. Robson Brit Flora* 204 Hemlock Dropwort Leaves supradecomposition 1874 *Garrad & Baxter Mat. Med* 223 The leaves are supra-decomposition, the leaflets oblong and ovate.

†**Supracargo**. *Obs.* Also 7 **sopracargo** [ad. Sp. *sobrecargo* (f. *sobre* over + *cargo* CARGO), whence *F. subcargue*, also † *supercarga* (Voltaire), Pg. *sobrecarga*] = **SUPER**CARGO.

1667 *Dennham Direct. Painter* i. xii. 12 Though Clifford in the Character appear Of Supra-Cargo to our Fleet and their 1674 *J. Collins Introduct. Merchants-Acc* E. 3, Journal of the Supracargos Accounts 1719 *D. & F. Fox Crusoe* i. (Globe) 198 What Business had I to turn Supra Cargo to Guinea, to fetch Negroes? 1823 *Milburn Oriental Commerce* II. 533 The Company's instructions to the supracargoes of their ships are very particular as to the mode of package and stowage. 1844 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XVI. 589/1 The black [teas], or bhoas, [are brought] from Pö-keen, called the Bhocha country by the Supra-cargoes at Canton 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* I. 321 The supracargoes at last counselled acquiescence.

Su praecelestial, *a. rare* [f. late L. *supra-caelestis*. see **SUPRA**-1, 4 a, **CELESTIAL**] = **SUPER**CELESTIAL 1, 2.

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II. 291 Abraham, experte in astronomy, folowed in erthe that he vnderstode by the disposition of bodies supracelestiake. 1811 *R. Hindmarsh tr. Swedenborg's Corinn* xio. If I have told you earthly things, and ye believe not, how shall ye believe if I shall tell you supra-celestial things? [Cf. *John* ii. 12 *τα ἐπουρανία*.]

Supraciliary (*suprā'si-li-ān*), *a. (sb.) Anat.* and *Zool.* [f. **SUPRA**-1 b, after *superciliary*.] = **SUPER**CILIARY, as *sb* applied *spec.* to the small scales attached to the eyelids in reptiles, below the supra-oculars.

1828-32 *in Webster (Citing Urs)* 1863 *Huxley Man's Place Nat* i. 76 In the Man, the supraciliary ridges or brow prominences usually project but little 1874 *Coues Birds N. W.* 450 A yellowish suffusion about the head, and especially along the supraciliary stripe 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond* II. 125 Five supraciliary, 10 or 12 supraciliary

Supraclavicle (*-klā'vik'l*), *Anat.* and *Zool.* Also in L. form **supraclavicular**. [See **SUPRA**-1 c and **CLAVICLE**.] A superior bone of the scapular arch in some fishes, above the clavicle.

1873 *Mivart Elem. Anat* 162 In bony Fishes, where the clavicles may not only be provided with a distinct inter-clavicle, but also each with a distinct portion above—the supra-clavicle 1880 *Günther Fishes* ii. 59 The scapular arch is suspended from the skull by the (supra)scapula post-temporal. Then follows the (scapula) supra-clavicle. 1888 *Rollston & Jackson Anim. Life* 416 The *Ganoides* and *Teleostei* have investing bones known as supra-clavicle, clavicle, inter-clavicle, and post-clavicle.

Supraclavicular (*-klāv'ik-lā-l*), *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [In sense 1, ad. mod.L. *suprāclavicularis*, f. *supra* **SUPRA**-1 b + *clavicular* **CLAVICLE**. In sense 2, f. **SUPRACLOVIOLE** see -AR.]

1. Situated above the clavicle or collar-bone.

1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 753/2 The supra-clavicular and acromial nerves, form the termination of the cervical plexus. 1876 *Trans. Clinical Soc.* IX. 193 Forced breathing called into play the diaphragm far more than the supra-clavicular muscles. 1886 *Fagge Princ. Med.* I. 755 In one of my cases, these supraclavicular swellings were much larger than hen's eggs.

2. Pertaining to the supraclavicle.

In recent Dicts.

Suprahuman, *a. rare*. [**SUPRA**-4 a] = **SUPER**HUMAN.

1740 *Cheyne Regimen* 40 Outward and inward Means may be bestowed, by external Providences, suprahumane Aid and Grace 1809 *J. Foster Contrib. Ecclesiast. Rev* (1844) I. 379 No believer in any supra-human means, in any immediate interposition of the Almighty 1840 *De Quincey Rhetoric* Wks. 1859 XI. 42 Any supra-human intelligence, divine or angelic.

So **Su prahumanity** = **SUPER**HUMANITY.

c. 1810 *Coleridge in Lit. Rem.* (1838) III. 253 An essential supra humanity in Christ.

Supralapsarian (*suprā-lāpsē-ri-ān*), *sb.* and *a. Theol.* [f. mod.L. *suprālapsarius*, f. *supra* **SUPRA**-8 + *L. lapsus* fall, LAPSE see -IAN. Cf. *F. supra-lapsaire*.]

A. sb. A name applied to those Calvinists who held the view that, in the divine decrees, the predestination of some to eternal life and of others to eternal death was antecedent to the creation and the fall opposed to **INFRALAPSARIAN**.

1633 *Hoard Gods Love to Mankind* 13 The Maintainers of the Absolute Decree do say... either that all actions and all events... are absolutely necessary; so the Supralapsarians.

or that all mens ends (at least) are unalterable and inde-terminable by the power of their wills, so the Sublapsarians 1674 *Hickman Quinquagint Hist* (ed. 2) 75, I believe, with the Supralapsarian, that God hath decreed, not to bestow converting Grace upon many whom he could easily (had he so pleased) have converted 1674 *Boyle Escall* I. 101 11. 50 Some few Theologues have got the name of Supralapsarians, for venturing to look back beyond the fall of Adam for God's decrees of election and reprobation. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) XVIII. 84/1 According to the supralapsarians, the object of predestination is, *homo creabilis et labilis*; and, according to the sublapsarians and infralapsarians, *homo creatus et lapsus*. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* III. 1. 400 The young candidate for academical honours... was strictly interrogated by a synod of louting Supralapsarians as to the day and hour when he experienced the new birth

B. adj. Of or pertaining to the Supralapsarians or their doctrine; that is a Supralapsarian

1633 *Hoard Gods Love to Mankind* 2 The rest of that side, thinking to avoid the great inconveniences, to which that supralapsarian way lyeth open, present man to God in his decree of Reprobation, lying in the fall 1733 *Neal Hist. Purit.* II. 79 A treatise of Beza's upon the Supralapsarian scheme of Predestination 1764 *MacLaine tr. Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* xviii. (1833) 639/1 The Supralapsarian and Sublapsarian divines forgot their debates and differences 1831 *Macaulay Ess., Pilgr. Progr.* (1807) 191 An absurd allegory written by some raving supralapsarian preacher who was dissatisfied with the mild theology of the Pilgrim's Progress. 1839 *Hallam Lit. Enr.* xii. 11. 32 The Supralapsarian tenets of Calvin 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XIX. 670/2 The supralapsarian view was adopted by Beza and other Calvinists, as it had been held by some of the Augustinian schoolmen.

Hence **Su pralapsarianism** [cf. mod.L. *suprālapsarianismus*], the doctrine of the Supralapsarians. So † **Supralapsary** *sb* and *a* = **SUPRALAPSARIAN**.

1728 *Chambers's Cycl. Supralapsary*, in Theology, a Person who holds, that God, without any Regard to the good or evil Works of Men, has resolv'd, by an eternal Decree, to save some, and damn others 1755 *Johnson, Supralapsary*, antecedent to the fall of man 1775 *Ash, Supralapsarianism*. 1841 *J. Evans's Sh. Denom. Chr. World* 80 Recent divines who have gone to the height of Supralapsarianism 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. 3. 428 Whitgift strove to force on the Church the supralapsarianism of his Lambeth Articles.

Supraliminal (*suprā-līm'nāl*), *a. Psych.* [f. **SUPRA**-1 a + *L. limen*, LIMEN threshold; after *subliminal*.] Above the limen or threshold of sensation or consciousness; belonging to the ordinary or normal consciousness opp. to **SUBLIMINAL**.

1852 *Myers in Proc. Soc. Psychical Res.* Feb. 306, I hold... that this subliminal consciousness may embrace a far wider range of activity than is open to our supraliminal consciousness. *Ibid.* [see **SUBLIMINAL**].

Hence **Supraliminally** *adv*

a. 1901 *Myers Hum. Personality* I. 87 We need not postulate any direct or supernatural knowledge, but merely a subliminal calculation, expressing itself supraliminally.

Supralunar (*suprā-lū-nār*), *a.* [See **SUPRA**-1 a and **LUNAR**, and cf. **SUBLUNAR**.] = next: cf. **SUPERLUNAR**.

1719 *Steele Old Whig* No. 2. 12 Comets, said he, are Two-fold, Supra-lunar, and Sub-lunar. 1848 *Kingsley Yeast* ii. I am utterly deficient in that sixth sense of the angelic or supralunar beautiful, which fills your soul with ecstasy 1856 - *Misc.* (1859) II. 114 The most supralunar rosepink of piety, devotion, and purity

Supralunary (*suprā-lū-nār*), *a.* [See **SUPRA**-1 a and **LUNARY**, and cf. **SUBLUNARY**.] = **SUPERLUNARY**.

1625 *Swan Spec. Mundi* (1670) 84 The admittance of terrene Exhalations to join their forces towards the effecting of supralunary Comets a. 1656 *Hailes Gold Rem.* (1673) 276 Certain strange supralunary arguments, which never fell within the sphere of common action 1691 *Norris Pract. Disc.* 116 If it be once granted that there is a Providence, 'tis an absurd conceit, to confine it to the Supralunary Regions 1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 628/1 His head full of these supralunary matters.

Supramundane (*suprā-mūn-dūn*), *a.* [ad. mod.L. **suprāmūndānus*, f. *supra* **SUPRA**-1 a, 4 a + *mūndus* world. Cf. *F. supramondain*, It. *sopramondano*] = **SUPERMUNDANE**.

1662 *Stanley Hist. Chaldaic Philos.* (1701) 8/2 The Supramundane Light, an Incorporeal Infinite luminous Space, in which the intellectual Beings reside 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 14. 243 These Eternal Gods of Plato, called by his Followers θεοὶ ἀνεκκοίτοι, the Supramundane Gods. 1744 *Harris Three Treat.* ii. (1765) 363 Beings divine, supramundane, and unchangeable. 1829 *Carlyle Misc.* (1857) II. 52 The supramundane, divine nature of Virtue. 1872 *Liddon Elem. Relig.* iii. 83 Revelation has familiarized Christians with the angels, as supramundane beings. 1884 *March Exam.* 10 Oct. 5/3 Free trade is suitable rather for an ideal and supramundane existence than for the present state of society.

Supranatural (*suprā-nā-tūr-āl*, -tūr-āl), *a. (sb.) rare*. [See **SUPRA**-4 a and **NATURAL**. Cf. *F. supranaturalisme*, -isme.] = **SUPERNATURAL**.

1857 *P. Freeman Princ. Div. Serv.* II. 32 To express their conceptions of the divine and supranatural element in the subject. 1874 *J. H. Bruner Dict. Sects* 125/1 A mechanical Deity that is only so far supra-natural as that Infinite Substance must always stand in antagonism with the finite 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 We measure the change from the standpoint of the supranatural.

So **Supranaturalism**, **Supranaturalist**, **Su prana turalistic** *a.*, **Su prana tural** (*= SUPERNATURALISM*, etc.).

1828-32 *Webster (Citing Murdock)*, Supranaturalism 1842 *Brande Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Supranaturalists*, a name given of late years to the middle party among the divines of Germany, to distinguish them from the Rationalists, and

from the Evangelical party 1846 *Gro. Eliot tr. Strauss's Life Jesus* Introd. § 11. 1. 46 Those theologians, who think to unite both parties by this middle course—a vain endeavour which the rigid supranaturalist pronounces heretical, and the rationalist derides 1846 *Worcester (Lung J. Cyc.)*, Supranaturalistic. 1856 *R. A. Vaughan Mystics* (1860) II. xiii. 1. 250 They sought for a sign, and in their credulous incredulity, grew greedy of every supranaturalism except the scriptural 1866 *Chambers's Encycl.* VIII. 120/2 The struggle between Rationalism and Supranaturalism 1890 *J. F. Smith tr. Pfeiderer's Developm. Theol.* ii. 11. 222 The difficulties of the supranaturalistic theology 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* July 808 It is increased knowledge of nature which has made supra nature incredible

Su pra-occipital, *a* and *sb Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprā-occipitalis* see **SUPRA**-1 b and **OCIPITAL**.] = **SUPEROCIPITAL**.

1846 *Owen in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 319 The flattening of the human supracapital, parietal and frontal bones 1848 - *Hornet Verbrat. Skel.* 5, I regard the supraoccipital as the serial homologue of the parietal and the midfrontal 1851 *Mantell Petrifications* iv. § 3. 390 The horns being placed more anteriorly in relation to the supra-occipital ridge 1880 *Günther Fishes* 56 The supraoccipital separates the parietals, and forms a suture with the frontals

Supra-orbital, *a. (sb.) Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprā-orbitālis* see **SUPRA**-1 b and **ORBITAL**.] Situated or occurring above the orbit of the eye. Also as *sb*, a supra-orbital artery, vein, bone, or nerve.

1828 *Quain Elem. Anat.* 648 The external, or supra-orbital branch [of the frontal nerve] 1846 *Owen in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* i. 283 The bones of the dermo skeleton are —The Supratemporalis, The Supraorbitalis, The Suborbitalis, The Labialis. 1868 *Darwin Anim. & Pl.* i. iv. 117 The supra-orbital plates or processes of the frontal bones are much broader than in the wild rabbit 1876 *Tomes Dental Anat.* 39 Pain is often referred to the point of emergence of a nerve, as in supra-orbital neuralgia.

Also **Supra-orbital**, **Supra-orbitalary** [mod.L. *suprā-orbitārius*], *adjs.*

1782 *Monro Anat.* 287 The sight may be lost by an injury done to the supra-orbital branch 1844 *Sir C. Bell Anat. Expression* ii. (ed. 3) 49 The prominences over the orbits (the supra-orbital ridges), which are peculiar to a more advanced age. 1856 *Todd & Bowman Phys. Anat.* II. 7 The fissure which bounds the supra-orbital convolution

Suprarenal (*suprā-rē-nāl*), *a. (sb.) Anat.* [ad. mod.L. *suprārēnālis* see **SUPRA**-1 b and **RENAL**.] Situated above the kidney, applied to a pair of ductless glands (*suprarenal bodies*, *capsules*, *corpuscles*, *glands*), one immediately above each kidney; also to other structures connected with these

1828 *Quain Elem. Anat.* 500 The kidneys and supra-renal capsules 1840 *W. J. E. Wilson Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 309 The Supra-renal are sometimes branches of the phrenic or of the renal arteries. *Ibid.* 350 The Supra-renal veins terminate partly in the renal vein, and partly in the inferior vena cava 1876 *tr. Wagner's Gen. Pathol.* 154 The connective tissue corpuscles of the supra-renal glands. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 365/1 The 'suprarenal bodies' or 'adrenals'. 1905 *H. D. Rolleston Dis. Liver* 271 The various preparations of suprarenal gland substance.

b. transp. Of, pertaining to, or affecting the suprarenal capsules.

1876 *Baistowe Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 583 There are no lesions which are constantly associated with the suprarenal affection. *Ibid.* 585 Supra-renal degeneration

B. sb. A suprarenal capsule (in quot. 1841, a suprarenal artery)

1841 *R. E. Grant Outl. Comp. Anat.* 522 The aorta gives off the two small phrenic arteries to the diaphragm, two or more minute supra-renal to the supra-renal capsules 1895 *Athenæum* 7 Dec. 795/2 The supra-renal bodies of fishes. There was no relation between the supra-renal and the lymphatic head-kidney 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 373 Glands without ducts, such as the suprarenals

Hence **Suprarenalin**, **Suprarenin**, a substance extracted from suprarenal capsules, used as a hæmodynamic.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 17 Sept. 681 The constitution of suprarenin. 1909 *Chem. & Druggist* 20 Feb. 326/2 Novocam-Suprarenin Dental Tablets contain Suprarenin borate. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl., Suprarenalin

|| **Suprascapular** (*suprā-skā-pū-lār*), *Anat.* and *Zool.* Pl. -æ. [mod.L. see **SUPRA**-3 a and **SCAPULA**.] A bone (or cartilage) in the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch or shoulder-girdle, in fishes, and in some batrachians and reptiles.

1854 *Owen in Orr's Cuv. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 175 The special names of the above elements of the hæmal arch of the occipital vertebra are, from above downwards, 'suprascapula', 'scapula', 'coracoid'. 1888 *Rollston & Jackson Anim. Life* 81 [The dorsal scapular] consists of a broad semicartilaginous supra-scapula and an ossified scapula

Suprascapular, *a. Anat.* and *Zool.* [ad. mod.L. *suprāscapularis*: see **SUPRA**-1 b, 3 b and **SCAPULAR**.] Situated above or upon the scapula; belonging to or connected with the upper or anterior part of the scapular arch, or the suprascapula. 1828 *Quain Elem. Anat.* 160 A foramen, for the transmission of the supra-scapular nerve. *Ibid.* 401 The supra-scapular and posterior-scapular arteries. *Ibid.* 416 The nerve passes through the supra-scapular notch, or foramen 1854 *Owen in Orr's Cuv. Sci., Org. Nat.* I. 170 The suprascapular plate remains long cartilaginous, and always partly so. *Ibid.* 210 The upper or suprascapular piece retains its cartilaginous state 1878 *T. Bryant Surg.* I. 479 The suprascapular artery and vein will always be seen behind the clavicle

Also † **Suprascapulary** *a.*

1693 tr *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed 2), *Infra Spīnatus Musculus*, or *Supra Scapularis* is *Secundus*, proceeds under the Spine, from the Basis of the Scapula, with the Second, Supra Scapularis, Carnous and Thick, and runs into the Ligament of the Shoulder 1828-32 WILSTER.

Suprascript (sū'praskrīpt), a. [ad. late L. *suprascriptus*, f. *supra* above + *scriptus* written.] Written above = **SUPERSCRIPIT** a.

1896 W M LINDSAY *Introductio Latin Testual Emend* 36 In the original the *h* was expressed by this superscript sign. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 11/7 To have one's attention, at the height of a tragic climax, hitched up by a superscript cipher + **Supra-sedeas**, error for **SUPERSEDEAS**.

1815 BRETTON *Char. Ess. Wks.* (Grosart) II 10/1 It is a *supra sedes* for all diseases.

Suprasensible, a. (sū.) [SUPRA- 4 a. So F.] = **SUPERSENSIBLE**; also *absol.* with the

1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII 177/1 Kant applies the term of *numeration* to the notion of God, and generally to all suprasensible objects, which may be conceived of *ibid*, The acceptance of this postulate [of the practical reason] as true and legitimate does not constitute a scientific certainty, which indeed does not exist for the supra-sensible 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho!* i, Your Platonist's 'eternal world of suprasensible forms' 1902 A M FAIRBAIRN *Philos. Chr. Relig.* i vi 200 Religion is, subjectively, man's consciousness of relation to suprasensible Being

Suprasensual, a. [SUPRA- 4 a.] = **SUPERSENSUAL**

1857 KINGSLEY *Two Y. Ago* I 10 Of him, too, I presume, an ideal exists eternally in the supra-sensual Platonic universe. 1868 LIGHTFOOT *Philippians* 198 The star is the suprasensual counterpart, the heavenly representative, the lamp, the earthly realisation 1889 SKRINE *Mens. E. Thrang* 79 The touch of supra-sensual things, the breath of religious mystery.

So **Suprasensual** a = **SUPERSENSUAL**.

1866 WESTCOTT *Ess* i (1891) 2 An inherent communion with a divine and suprasensual world

Supraspective, a. rare-1. [f. L. *supra* above, after *introspectus*.] Surveying from above. 1864 SAGA in *Temple Bar* Mar 483 Tranquilly supraspective of the bustle and clamour

Supraspinal (sū'prāspīnāl), a. Anat. [ad. mod. L. *suprāspīnālis*. see SUPRA- 1 b and SPINAL.] Situated above or upon a (or the) spine.

a. Situated above the spine of the scapula: opp. to *infraspinal* (see INFRA- B).

1733 G DOUGLAS tr *Winslow's Anat* iii iv § 7 (1756) I. 183 *Supra-Spinatus*, is a thick narrow Muscle, filling all the Supra-Spinal Cavity of the Scapula 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I 569/2 The spine is, so placed as to divide the dorsum of the scapula into a supra-spinal and infra-spinal depression 1847-9 *Ibid* IV. 435/1 The supra-spinal branch [of the supra-scapular artery] is distributed to the supra-spinatus muscle.

b. = **SUPRASPINAL** b.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat* I. 374/1 On the lips of the spinous processes of the neck some fibres may be shown, to which the name supra-spinal muscles has been given 1855 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* Supra spinal ligaments, are 1. The Dorsal-lumbo-supra-spinal ligament, extending above the spinous processes of the dorsal and lumbar vertebrae. 2. Cervical-supra-spinal ligament, which extends above all the cervical spinous processes.

c. (See quot.)

1835-9 Todd's *Cycl Anat* II. 980/1 A distinct vascular canal, is extended along the upper surface of the abdominal portion of the cerebro-spinal cord in perfect Lepidopterous insects. We have designated this structure the *supra-spinal vessel*

Supraspinatus (sū'prāspīnātūs), a. Anat. [mod. L., f. L. *supra* SUPRA- 1 b + *spina* SPINE see -ATE 2.] A muscle arising from the supraspinal fossa of the scapula, and inserted into the greater tuberosity of the humerus, serving to raise and adduct the arm.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Supra Spinatus*, or *Supra Scapularis*, is a Muscle placed above the Spine of the Shoulder blade 1733 G DOUGLAS tr. *Winslow's Anat.* (1756) I 291 The Supra-Spinatus is commonly supposed to join with the Deltoides in lifting up the Arm 1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat.* 161 It [sc. the capsular ligament] receives additions from the tendons of the supra and infra spinatus muscles 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 838/2 The muscles which cause these movements are inserted into the humerus, the supra-spinatus, infra-spinatus, and teres minor into the great tuberosity; the sub-scapularis into the small tuberosity.

Supraspinous (sū'prāspīnūs), a. Anat. [ad. mod. L. *suprāspīnūs*, f. L. *supra* SUPRA- 1 b + *spina* SPINE.] Situated above or upon a spine.

a. = **SUPRASPINAL** a.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat* 374 The *supra spinatus* is placed at the superior part of the shoulder in the supra-spinous fossa of the scapula 1876 *Trans. Clin. Soc.* IX 151 On percussion there was absolute dulness in the left sub-clavian and supra-spinous regions

b. Situated above or upon the spinous processes of the vertebrae.

1828 QUAIN *Elem. Anat* 152 The supra spinous ligament consists of small, compressed bundles of longitudinal fibres, which connect the summits of the spinous processes 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl Brit* I 835/1 Inter- and supra-spinous ligaments connect adjacent spinous processes, and in the neck the supra-spinous ligament forms a broad band

Supratemporal (sū'prātempōrāl), a¹ (sū.) Anat. and Zool. [See SUPRA- 1 b and TEMPORAL a¹] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** a² (sū.).

1846 [see SUPRA-ORBITAL] 1854 OWEN in *Orr's Circ. Sci.* *Org. Nat* I 187 The suborbital, superorbital, and supratemporal scale-bones are removed. 1866 HUXLEY *Lamg's*

Preh. Rem. Caithn 95 The supra-temporal ridges are but little marked 1888 ROLLSTOV & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 95 [In the perch] a forked bone, the supra-temporal scale, connects the fore limb to the skull

Supratemporal, a² [See SUPRA- 4 a and TEMPORAL a¹] = **SUPERTEMPORAL** a¹

1828 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 404 That life is eternal, i.e. spiritual, supratemporal, Divine 1822 WESTCOTT *Hist. Faith* xi (1883) 144 The 'eternal' does not in essence express the infinite extension of time but the absence of time not the omni-temporal but the supra-temporal

Supraterraneous, a rare [f. L. *supra* SUPRA- 1 a + *terra* land, earth, after *subter* raneous] = **SUPERTERRANEOUS**.

1666 *Phil. Trans* I. 186 The things, to be observ'd may be divided into Supraterraneous, Terrestrial, and Subterranous a 1900 SPRUCE in B D JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms* s.v., Supraterraneous Fernanth

So **Supraterrastrial** a = **SUPERTERRASTRIAL** I.

1887 *Andover Rev* Jan 42 She might find her first supraterrastrial experience in some dim subagency of aromatic spiritual forest, in which she might smoke a spiritual pipe in peace 1908 ORR *Resurrect* Jesus vii 198 That supraterrastrial sphere to which it [sc. Christ's resurrection body] now more properly belonged

Supravaginal, a. Anat. [See SUPRA- 1 b and VAGINAL.] Situated above or outside a sheath or sheathing membrane, situated, or performed, above the vagina.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1893 H MORRIS *Treat. Hum. Anat.* 890 The supravaginal space around the optic nerve *Ibid* 1083 The cervix may be divided into an upper supravaginal zone, a middle zone of vaginal attachment, and a lower intravaginal zone, the os uteri 1901 *Lancet* 5 Oct. 917 Arguments in favour of supra-vaginal amputation of the uterus rather than total hysterectomy

+ **Supravise**, v. Obs. [f. med or mod. L. *supravīdēre*, pa. ppl. stem of *supravīdēre* (in med. L. to reconnoitre), f. *supra* SUPRA- 2 + *vidēre* to see.] trans. = **SUPERVISE** v. 2. Also *absol.*

1666 HOLLAND *Sutton* 231 Surveying and supravising the publick works 1658 S WARD *Yekins's Justice* (1657) 7 If God supravise not, Samuell the Seer shall take seven wrong before one right 1640 in Carlyle *Misc. Ess.* (1872) VII 65 No man did supravise all the clerkes

+ **Supravision**, Obs. [ad. med. L. *supravīdīo*, -vīdēre, cf. prec. and VISION.] = **SUPERVISION** I.

1642 JER TAYLOR *Epius*. (1647) 107 There comes upon me (saith S. Paul) daily the care or Supravision of all the Churches 1651 - *Cleus Domini* iii. § 15 Taking supravision or oversight of them willingly. 1667 - *St. Exemp.* Disc. xiv. § 12 (ed 4) 477 The supravision of a Teacher over him

+ **Supravisor**, Obs. Also 6-our. [ad. med. L. *supravīsor*: cf. prec.] = **SUPERVISOR** I, 1 b, c, 3. 1566 GASCOIGNE *Supposes* v 11 I make thee supra visour of this super 1609 W M ALAN in *Moore* (Percy Soc) 2 What false orthographic ecateph in the print, impute to the hast of the supravisor of the proofes. 1644 in *Trans. Cumbld. & Westmld. Archæol. Soc.* III 116 To take panes as supravisors to see the performinge of all things accordinge to this my will and testament 1653 JER TAYLOR *Serm.* for Year 1 xxii 297 They made Aratus titular [admiral] and Lysander supravisor of him. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Heb. xiv 17 Wks 1686 III 270 The Curators, or Supravisors of the Church 1694 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I 320 The Supravisor of the Highway.

Supremacy (sūpre māsī). Also 6 supremae, -sīe, 6-7 -sīe, -sīe, 7 -sīe, supremae, 8 supremae [f. SUPREME a. + -ACY 2. Hence F. *suprēmatie*, It. *supremazia*, Sp, Pg. *supremacia*]

1. The condition of being supreme in authority, rank, or power; position of supreme or highest authority or power.

a. with reference to the position of the sovereign (royal or regal supremacy) as supreme head in earth of the Church of England (as declared in the statute 26 Hen. VIII, c. 1, an 1534), or as supreme governor of England in spiritual and temporal matters (as in 1 Eliz. c. 1, an 1558-9). Also used retrospectively of the more indefinite authority claimed by earlier sovereigns.

Act of Supremacy (or *Supremacy Act*), any of the acts of parliament in which this is laid down *Oath of (the King's) Supremacy*, the oath in which this is acknowledged

1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord. Deacons*, The Othe of the Kynges Supremacie I from henceforth shal utterly renounce the Bysshop of Rome, and his authoritie, power, and iurisdiction And I from henceforth wyll take the Kynges Maiestie, to be the onely Supreme head in earth, of the Church of Englande 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Philip & M.* c. 8, § 12 Albeit the Title or Stile of Supremacye or Supreme Hedde of the Church of Englande and of Irelande never was lawfully attributed to any King of this Realme 1603 *Const. & Canons Beales* 11 Whosoever shall hereafter impeach in any part his [the King's] regal Supremacy in the said causes [ecclesiastical] restored to the Crowne. 1616 in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I III 243 All three of them have taken the Oath of Allegiance, some say of Supremacy also 1770 *Managers' Pro & Con* 62 If the Party will allow the Queen her Supremacy 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iv 53 The statute 1 W. & M. st. 2 c. 18 which exempts all dissenters from all penal laws relating to religion, provided they take the oaths of allegiance and supremacy 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I. 103 [William the Conqueror] asserted his royal supremacy over the clergy of England. 1880 *Encycl Brit* XI 664/2 Sir Thomas More and Fisher were executed for refusing to accept the Supremacy Act (1535) 1884 *Encycl Brit* XVII 701/2 Statutes of Charles II and George I. enacted that no member should vote or sit in

either house of parliament without having taken the several oaths of allegiance, supremacy, and abjuration

b. with reference to the supreme authority of the see or bishop of Rome (*papal supremacy*).

1560 DAUS tr *Sleutane's Comm.* 222 Those places of scripture, which the Bishop [of Rome] doeth vsurpe to establishe his supremacye [orig. ad sui primatus confirmationem] 1561 T. NORRIS *Caton's Inst.* i Pref. So that no man lift vp his finger agaynst the supremacye of the Apostolike see 1624 GATAKER *Transubst.* 132 So long as he acknowledgeth the Popes Supremacie 1714 FORTESCUE *ALAND Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim. Mon.* 69 Possibly Rome had not then resolved to derive her Supremacy from St Peter 1757 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII 189 The learned Bossuet makes it an article of faith, the Supremacy of y^e pope, as does the Council of Trent

c. *gen.* in the relation of one person, sovereign, state, etc. to another, or of God to the universe

1547 LONSTALL in *Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II i *Collect. Rec.* 107, I fortun'd to find many Writings for the Supremacy of the King to the Realm of Scotland 1584 B R tr *Herodotus* i 31 Determining to achieve y^e supremacie 1596 SHAKS *Tem. Shr.* v. 11 109 Peace it boads, and loue, and quiet life, An awfull rule, and right supremacie 1614 RALPH *Hist. World* iii xii § 5, 150 They (who had beene accustomed vnto such a supremacie, as they would in no wise communicate with Athens.) 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii 205 Man disobeying sinns Against the high Supremacie of Heav'n. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt. Chr.* I 1 150 The divine being cannot give his own supremacy 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece* viii 1. 291 The steps by which Sparta rose to a supremacy above the rest of the Dorian states. 1847 *PRES-COTT Peru* (1850) II 170 The Indian lords then tendered then obedience after which the royal notary read aloud the instrument asserting the supremacy of the Castilian Crown. 1848 R. I WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* iv (1852) 74 A supremacy over them [sc. the inferior creatures], had been the result of Adam's likeness to their Creator 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr. Faith* vi § 4 354 Revelation exhibits.. the Supremacy of God

d. With possessive as a mock title.

1760-72 H BROOK *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II 14 Truth, so please your supremacy, has been sunk in a well

e. *fig.* Said of qualities, influences, etc.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Cij, I gūe you the supremacye of my soule, vse it as you list. 1663 PATRICK *Parab. Pigr.* xxxii (1687) 387 It suffers reason to retain its throne, or rather exalts its Supremacy to a greater height 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* i vi. (1865) 25 The disbelief of essential wisdom and goodness prepares the imagination for the supremacy of cunning with malignity. 1874 GLEN *Short Hist.* iii § 4 133 Abelard claimed for reason the supremacy over faith.

2 Supreme position in achievement, character, or estimation.

1589 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arb.) 35 Iuno for maiestie, Pallas for wisedom, and Venus for beaute had let my Samela have the supremacye 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* Ded. (1697) p viii, That your Lordship is form'd by Nature for this Supremacy, I cou'd easily prove from the distinguishing Character of your Writing 1836 HOE SMITH *I in Trumphet* (1876) 335 The discovery that water would resist being boiled above 212 degrees has conferred upon England its manufacturing supremacy 1874 YEATS *Techu Hist. Comm.* 250 To secure the naval supremacy of Athens, over the rest of the Greek states 1879 CASSIDY *Techu Educ.* iii 154 English gunpowder has long held almost undisputed supremacy as to excellence of quality and strength

Supreme (sūprēm), a. and sū. Also 6 suppreme, 6-7 suppreme, 7-8 suppreme. [ad. L. *supremus*, superl. of *superus* that is above, f. *super* above Cf. F. *suprême*, It, Sp, Pg. *supremo* In poetry, esp when attrib, freq stressed *suprême*]

A. *adj.*

1. Highest (in literal sense), loftiest, topmost. Now only *poet.*

1523 SKELTON *Carl. Lawe* 694 What thyng occasionyd the showtis of rayne, Of fyre elementar in his supreme speie 1633 R. SANDARS *Physiogn* 115 The supreme angle not joynded predictes loss of the eyes 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 299 The venters are the inferior, or abdomen, the middle, or thorax, or the supreme, which is the head 1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* i (1723) 89 The supreme or outmost Statut of the Globe. 1808 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett* (1876) I 1 32 Day set on Cambrisa's hills supreme 1878 BROWNING *La Salsias* 75 Blanc, supreme above his earth-brood

2 Highest in authority or rank; holding the highest place in authority, government, or power.

Chiefly in technical collocation, and first used in the expressions *supreme head* and *supreme governor* in the enactments of Henry VIII's and Elizabeth's reigns (respectively) dealing with the position of the sovereign as the paramount authority (as against the bishop of Rome). (Cf. SUPREMACY 2 a.)

Supreme Court of Judicature (a) in India (see quot 1773), (b) in Great Britain and Ireland (see JUDICIARY 1) 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 Preamble, Where by dyvers sundrie olde autentike histories and cronicles it is manifestly declared and expressed that this Realme of England is an Empire governed by oon Supreme heede and King. 1534 *Act 26 Hen. VIII*, c. 1, That the Kyng our Sovereign Lorde shalbe reputed the onely supreme heed in erthe of the Church of England callyd Anglicana Ecclesia 1558-9 *Act 1 Elix* c. 1 § 19 (Form of Oath), I .doe .declare in my Conscience, that the Quenes Highnes is thonlye supreme Governour of this Realme aswell in all Spiritual or Ecclesiastical Thinges or Causes as Temporal 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleutane's Comm.* 66b, Geyung hym his faythe as to his supreme Magistrature. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* v. *Scatcarum*, Some callis it [sc. the Exchequer] the sovereigne and supreme court 1611 *Bible* 1 Pet ii 13 Submit your selves to every ordinance of man, whether it be to the King, as supreme, Or vnto governours. 1656 J. HAMMOND *Leah & Rachel* Postscr. (1844) 30, I .will abide such censure. as the supreme power of England shall find me to

have merited 1672-5 COMBER *Comp Temple* (1702) 119 Such Miscreants, who should thirst so vehemently for the blood of its Supreme Governor 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm* 1 11 146 Of magistrates also some are supreme, in whom the sovereign power of the state resides; others are subordinate, deriving all their authority from the supreme magistrate 1790 JUNIUS *Lett. Ded.* When we say that the legislature is supreme, we mean, that it is the highest power known to the constitution 1773 *Act 13 Geo III*, c 63 § 13 That it shall be lawful for his Majesty, to establish a Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William (in Bengal) 1790 A J DALLAS (*title*), Report of Cases adjudged in the Courts of Pennsylvania, namely, the Common Pleas, Supreme Court, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals. 1844 H H WILSON *Brit India* 111 ix III 535 The Supreme Council was to consist of six members, of whom four were to be officers of the four Presidencies 1861 BROUGHAM *Brit Const* xvii 255 The judicial power exercised by the Lords as a supreme Court of Judicature in all matters of law. 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict* c 66 § 4 The said Supreme Court shall consist of two permanent Divisions, one of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's High Court of Justice', shall have and exercise original jurisdiction and the other of which, under the name of 'Her Majesty's Court of Appeal', shall have and exercise appellate jurisdiction. 1881 *Encycl. Brit* XIII 789½ In the United States the supreme court consists of a chief justice and eight associate justices

† Const to 1642 JER. TAYLOR *Epsc* § 36 The king is supreme to the bishop in impy

b. Said of the authority, command, etc.

1539 TONSTALL *Serm Pabst Sund* (1823) 61 Faustinus . alleged that the bishop of Rome ought to have the ordination of all Great Matters by his supreme auctoritate 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, 11 vii 118 It is your fault, that you resigne The Supreme Seat, the Throne Maestically 1659 HAMMOND *Disputes* iv § 4 What the rights are, which are peculiar to the Supreme Pastourship 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 111. 659 Uriel, thou here art likest best by supreme decree Lake honour to obtain. 1726 POPE *Odys* xix 170 He, long honour'd in supreme command. 1754 ERSKINE *Princ. Sc Law* (1809) 13 Jurisdiction is either supreme, inferior, or mixed 1840 THIRLWALL *Græcæ* vii 111 185 When they had joined their forces, Craterus resigned the supreme command to his colleague 1863 H. COX *Inst.* 1 1. 2 The supreme power of making and abrogating laws

c. *transf. and fig.* (chiefly predicative)

1656 BRAMHALL *Reliq* 11. 159 In a great Family there are several offices, as a Divine, a Physician, a Schoolmaster, and every one of these is supreme in his own way 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 91 The lower still I fall, ouely Supream In miserie. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) 1 238 Man is supreme Lord and Master Of his own Ruin and Disaster 1726 BUTLER *Serm Roll's Chap* 11 26 Which Principle being in Nature suprem, ought to preside over and govern all the rest. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxi. The temple of fashion where Madame Mantalini reigned paramount and supreme. 1878 STRUSS *Const Hist* III xviii 158 During the session parliament was supreme 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig & Sci.* 11 (1885) 59 To believe that the rule of duty is supreme over all the universe, is the first stage of Faith. 1892 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 89 Each science is supreme within its own domain.

† 1817 PRIOR *Solomon* 11. 36 The spreading Cedar, that an Age had stood, Supreme of Trees, and Mistress of the Wood 1774 BRYANT *Mythol.* II. 129 He seems to have been the supreme of those spirits described above

3. Of the highest quality, degree, or amount.

1593 SHAKS. *Luer* 780 Let their exhal'd vnholdsome breaths make sick the life of puntie, the supreme faire, Ere he arrive his wearie none tide prick. 1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* 11. xl. Hee could not meane t' haue peace with those, Who did in that supreme degree offend. a 1631 DONNE *Paradoxes* (1652) 17 If these kill themselves, they do it in their best and suprem perfection 1649 E. REYNOLDS *Hosæ* vi. 82 The supreme end and happiness of the soule 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 120 P 1 That to please the Lord and Father of the universe, is the supreme interest of created beings 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* 1 vi 96, I have a supreme disgust for the man who at the hustings has no opinion beyond the clamour round him 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* 111. 412 In no other mind have the demonstrative faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits*, *Race* Wks (Bohn) II 20 They have sound bodies, and supreme endurance in war and in labour 1873 LONDON *Blam Relig* 1. 5 The needs of the human mind, and among them its supreme need of a religion. 1878 R. W DALE *Lect Preach.* vii 212 The death of Christ, which is the supreme revelation of the Divine love

b. Of persons: Highest or greatest in character or achievement.

c 1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* v. 1 Then Pallas breath'd in Tydeus sonne to render whom supreme To all the Greekes, she cast a hoter beame, On his high mind 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 1 11. The Supreme Quack. 1874 CREIGHTON *Hist Ess* 1 (1902) 1 In the reflective and analytic class, Leonardo and Dante stand supreme 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* 138 Homer exhibits Odusæus as a supreme master of the bow. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Dawn* xvii. You are a supreme artist.

† 1814 WORDSWORTH *Laodamia* ix, Supreme of Heroes—biavest, noblest, best!

c. Of a point or period of time. Of highest or critical importance.

1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 170 The Carthaginian government managed, even in this supreme hour, to thwart Hamilcar 1883 *Manch Examiner* 26 Nov. 5½ The generals have been at loggerheads at the supreme moment of the battle

d. *spec.* applied to highly excellent varieties of fruits or vegetables.

1706 LONDON & Wise *Retir'd Gard'ner* I xi. 48 Summer Pears. The Little Muscat, The Supreme, The Cuisse-Madame. [1860 Hogg *Fruit Man* 221 Pears Windsor (Bell Tongue Summer Bell, Supreme)] 1882 *Garden* 27 Jan 38½ Supreme [a variety of pea] gives large successful pickings

4. *spec.* applied to God (or his attributes), as the paramount ruler of the world, or the most exalted being or intelligence, also to the most exalted of heavenly deities.

1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, 11. 1. 13 Take heed you dally not before your King, Lest he that is the supreme King of Kings Confound you hidden falsehood 1607 — *Cor* v 111 71 With the consent of supreme Loue 1634 MILTON *Comus* 217 He, the Supreme good, t' whom all things ill Are but a slavish officers of vengeance. 1667 — *P. L.* x 70 Mine both in Heav'n and Earth to do thy will Supream 1672-5 COMBER *Comp Temple* (1702) 93 That Supream Lord, the Creator of Heaven and Earth. 1699 BURNET *39 Ait* 1 38 The Supream and Increased Being 1721 SHAFITTS *Charac* (1737) 11 274 Whether there be really that Supreme One we suppose. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes Wks* (1841) 235 Original truth having the most intimate connexion with the Supreme Intelligence 1820 SHUTLEY *Ced. Tyr* 1 1 1 Thou supreme Goddess! 1836 THIRLWALL *Græcæ* xii 11 165 When the victim was to be offered to the supreme God, it was taken up to the top of the highest hill. 1854 ORRIS *Circ Sci, Org Nat* 1 29 The proposition that human science is adverse to the belief in a Supreme Intelligence 1902 *Encycl. Brit*, XXXII 824½ The Festival of the Supreme Being, decreed by the National Convention, designed by David and conducted by Robespierre

5. Last, final, as belonging to the moment of death. Now only a gallicism cf. *F le moment suprême*.

1666 HOLLAND *Shelton*. 66 The supreme judgments & testimonies of his friends, delivered at their deaths 1648 [see 6 b] 1894 SIR E. SULLIVAN *Woman* 57 When Queen Elizabeth was dying she had her hand summoned to her ante-chamber when she felt the supreme moment approaching she told the musicians to strike up her favourite air

6. In comparative and superlative.

a. Comparative *supremier*, rare

1683 KENNETT tr *Erasm on Folly* (1709) 125 After their reign here they must appear before a supremier judge 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VIII. xxiv 109 Having given way to supremier frowns

b. Superlative *supremest*, most supreme.

1631 MASSINGER *Emperor East* iv 1, Fate appointed you To the supremest honour. 1648 HERRICK *Heper*, *Upon a Maide* 6 Virgins, come, and in a ring Her supremest requiem sing a 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr Eccl* (1675) 11 There are many degrees of blessedness beneath the most suprem 1725 POPE *Odys* iv 325 Throned in omnipotence, supremest Jove Tempers the fates of human race 1772-84 COOK's *Voy* (1790) v. 1637 This man felt the most supreme pleasure 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxiv. In her supremest hour of misery

B. *sb.* † 1. A person having supreme authority, rank, or power, a supreme authority, ruler, or magistrate, sometimes = superior. *Obs.*

1553 CROME in *Strype Eccl. Mem* (1791) III App. x 24 That they that be prophyete of the byshops, ought to cease from preaching till they have purged them byfore the supreme of soche suspicion. a 1578 LINDSAY (PISCOTTIE) *Chion Scot* (S. T. S.) I 98 He wald nocht enter his some into his landis the said Earle being supreme tharof 1594 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 996 She clepes him Imperious supreme of all mortall things 1631 CHAPMAN *Cæsar & Pompey* 11 i Plays 1893 III 148 This day had prou'd him the supreme of Cæsar 1654-66 EARL ORKNEY *Parthen* (1676) 349 I here ought to be a Supreme above the Law 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm*, 177, I return to London which I find of great consequence to her Supremes. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 1. 99 Their King, their Leader, and Supream on Earth. 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* 1 vi. 27 Was it not a fine cast of his office, that one of them [sc. popes] practised upon one of these Supremes [sc. emperors]? 1725 POPE *Odys* xiii 144 Old Ocean's dread Supreme 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* III 100 By the act of Reformation, the lord was declared to be the supreme of the church

2 The highest degree or amount of something. 1760-71 H. BROOKER *Foot of Qual* (1809) II. 20 The qualities that intile a man to this supreme of denominations 1817 KEATS *Sleep & Poetry* 236 A dreamless shower Of light is poetry; 'tis the supreme of power 1858 GEN. P. THOMSON *Audi Alt Part* lxx I 249 The Native Indian term for the supreme of folly, is 'monkey business'

3 As a title of God (or an exalted deity). *The Supreme*, the Supreme Being, God.

[1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 723 O Father, O Supream of heav'nly Thrones *Ibid.* vii. 414 To attaine The highth and depth of thy Eternal ways All human thoughts come short, Supream of things] 1702 ROWE *Tamert*, 1 1, O thou Supream! 1711 ADDISON *Spect* No 257 P 7 It is the greatest Folly to seek the Approbation of any Being, besides the Supreme a 1766 MRS. F. SHERIDAN *Nourjahad* (1767) 191 May the Supreme grant thy petition. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc* 1, Heaven's dread Supreme 1884 CONTEMP. *Rev.* Feb. 256 That aboriginal law of self-sacrifice which links the Supreme to His creatures.

† 4. The highest or topmost part. *Obs.* rare-1.

1660 F. BROOKER tr *Le Blanc's Trav* Ded A 2 b, One, who took not his information at the shore or Suburbs, but visited the intestines and supreme, whence he might the better look below, and round about him.

Supremely (*suprē mli*), *adv.* [f. prec. adj. + -LY 2.]

1 In a supreme degree, to a supreme extent.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys* xxiv 24 The supremely strenuous Of all the Greeke coast 1666 TATE & BRADY *Ps* c iv, For He's the Lord, supremely good 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* 1. 53 The fair Cedar, on the craggy Brow Of Lebanon nodding supremely tall 1726 POPE *Odys* xxiii. 62 How blest this happy hour, should he appear, Dear to us all, to me supremely dear! 1781 COWPER *Fitz Lady Austen* 34 The hand of the Supremely Wise. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Crust Fortune* 1 123 That young person was supremely jealous of every new pet her mistress took a fancy to 1870 LOWELL *Among my Books* Ser 1 (1873) 169 More supremely incapable [of this] than any other man who ever wrote English. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER'

Valerie's Fate vi. Those [moments] dwelt forever in the memory of both as supremely blissful.

† 2. By or with supreme authority or power. *rare* 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Theodosius's Trav* 1 65 All suits are there supremely decided 1734 tr *Rollin's Anc Hist* (1827) I 11. 111. 301 The senate decided supremely, and there lay no appeal from it.

So **Supremeness**, the quality of being supreme; supreme degree.

1843 POE *Premature Burial* Wks. 1864 I 331 The supremeness of bodily and of mental distress 1896 A. WHYTE *Bible Char* x 1 112 An amazing elevation, detachment, supremeness, and sweetness of soul

† **Supremist**. *Obs.* 1812. [f. SUPREME a. + -IST] One who takes upon himself supreme authority.

1649 HEYLIN *Relat & Observ* 11 200 The Junto of Tituler Supremists at Westminster are very unwilling to quit their long held Dominion 1651 C. WALKER *Hist Independ* 111. 18 Our Self created Supremists

Supremity (*suprē mti*) Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *suprēmītās*, -*itātē*, f. *suprēmus* SUPREME: see -ITY. Cf. OF. *suprēmité*]

1 = SUPREMACY 1 ? *Obs.*

1538 in *Lett. Suppr Monast* (Camden) 186 The Welsh rudeness decreasinge, Christian civilitye maye be introduced to the famous renouwe of the kynges supremtye 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* (1549) 146 Whether their natures were obstinate or prode, aspiring vnto supremtye a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Rich III*, 51 Victorie and supremtye ouer his enemies a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 1. vi 19 The Pope (whose Supremtye he [sc. Henry VIII] had suppressed in his Dominions) 1716-20 *Lett Hist's Jnrl*, (1722) I 292 You here stand far for the Supremtye, for Men in their Dotage generallye yield an implicite Obedience to their Wives.

2 = SUPREMACY 2.

1882 W. SHARP *Rossetti* viii. 408 Such sonnets, and others of like supremtye

† 3. = SUPREME *sb.* 4. *Obs.*

1584 B. R. tr *Herodotus* i 57 In the top or supremtye of the highest turret is another Chappell.

Sup. verbed see **SUPERSED** *Math.*

Sur, *obs.* form of **SIR** *sb.*

Sur- (*sūr*, *sū*), *prefix*, a. (O)F *sur-*, earlier *sour-*, *sor-*, *soure-* (repr. L. *super*), used in various senses of **SUPER-**, as in **surcharge** to burden excessively, overburden, **SURCHARGE**, **surcoat** upper coat, **SURCOAT**, **surnom** additional name, **SURNAM**, **surpasser** to pass beyond, **SURPASS**, **surseoir** (= L. *superedere* to **SUPERSEDE**) to suspend, delay (cf. **SUROBSE**), **survivre** to live beyond, **SURVIVE**. As a living suffix, *sur-* is or has been used in a few compounds, chiefly (a) nonce-words formed after existing words, as † **surburdened** [after **SURCHARGE**], † **survivable** [after **SURVIVABLE**]; esp. after the legal terms **SURREBUTTER**, **SURREJOINDER**, q. v., as **surrebend**, **surrebribe**, † **surrecompounded**, † **surrecountermand** vbs, † **surregaining**; (b) variants of technical terms compounded with **SUPER-** or **SUPRA-**, as **surciliary** = **SUPERCILIARY**, **surcucupital** = **SUPEROCCIPITAL**, **surrenal** = **SUPRARENAL**; also † **surannation** = **SUPERANNATION**; † **sur-azotation** *Chem.* = **superazotation** in **SUPER-12** a; † **surulose**, † a final close; † **sur-clouded** *pa pple*, shaded from above, † **surcontract**, a contract following upon a previous contract; **surcourrent** a. *Bot.*, 'the opposite of decurrent; when a leafy expansion runs up the stem' (*Treas Bot.* 1866); † **surcoff** v. [after med. L. *super* (af) *seffare*] *trans.*, to invest (a person) with an estate which one already holds from another (cf. *super* (in) *seffation* in **SUPER-13**); † **surflux**, overflow, flood, **sur-invest** v. *trans.*, to provide with outer clothing; † **surmatte** v. *trans.*, to excel, surpass; † **surpay** v. *trans.*, to more than compensate for; **surpreclation**, enhancement of price or value; † **surrebou** ad v., to echo repeatedly; † **surraaturated** a. *Chem.* = **SUPERSATURATED**; † **surstre tohing ppl** a., extending far; **surstyle** v. *trans.*, = **SURNAM** v.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, 'Surannation a growing old, stale or above a years date. 1802 *Med. Jnrl* VIII 534 Their different degree of virulence depends on the different degree of 'sur-azotation. 1577 HARRISON *England* 1. 11 3½ in *Holinshead*, They were not now able to remove the importable loads of the Normans from our 'surburdened shoulders. 1874 DAWKINS *Cave Hunt*, v 219 The 'surciliary ridges are strongly marked 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poetic* 111. xix (Arb) 225 The Epigrammatist will use to conclude ... his Epigram with a verse or two, spoken in such sort, as it may seeme a manner of allowance to all the premises, and that with a ioyfull approbation, which the Latines call *Acclamatio*, we therefore call this figure the 'sur-cloze or consenting close. 1632 LITRGOW *Trav* x 494 This Ile of Arrane is 'sur-clouded with Goatfield Hill. 1584 *Leycesters Commu* (1641) 30 Hee will always yet keepe a voyd place for a new 'surcontact with any other. c 1482 in *Cal Proc Chan* C. *Elis* (1830) II Pref 70 Affirming that the same Piers Bank should have 'suffeited the same Robert Scrop of trust in divers parcels of londes 1660 F. BROOKER tr *Le Blanc's Trav*, 217 The 'surfluxes and inundations which fertilize all Egypt. 1483 *Cath Angl* 372½ A 'Surgyrdyle, . *suocynula*. 1819 W. TENNANT *Popish v Storm* (1827) 95 The plumes, that 'sur-invest her skin 1836 *Montgomery's Cherrie & Slae* 76 (Wentworth's ed), Poets. Whose Musc 'surmatches mine. 1848 OWEN

Honol. Ventr. Shel 146 His recognition of the "suroccipital" in both mammals 1603 Florio *Montaigne* iii v. 529 One ill kisse doth surpay (orig surpaye) one good. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 1 Nov 5/2 The tendency to "surpre- ciation in the value of gold as compared with other com- modities. 1893 H. M. Doughty *Our Wherry* 63 We un- ravelled the bends and rebends and "surrebends of the Geeste. 1611 CHAPMAN *Invad* xvi 361 Earth resounded; and great heauen, about did "surround 1849 Dr QUINCEV *Eng. Mail Coach* 1 Wks. 1865 IV 294 This whole corpora- tion was constantly bribed, rebribed, and often "sur-rebribed 1683 *Trayn Way to Health* 336 All their Regiments of Com- pounded, Recomounded, Decomounded and "Surrecom- pounded Medicines 1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed 2) I 121/2 Sabinus. had geuen forth his letters, rehearsing withal the general recountermande Last of all now he sendeth downe ayeine an other "Surrecountermand 1611 SPEED *Ilust Gt. Brit* ix x § 28 The Castle of Dunbarre was 16 gained by the Scots for recovery, or "sur-re-gaining whereof, the King sent John Baile of Surrey 1844 HOBIYN *Dict. Lermis Nat* (ed 2). "Surrenal [misdefined] 1806 G. Adams *Prat & Exp Philos* (Philad.) I App 532 The epithet "sur-saturated, or the preposition sub is prefixed when the base of the salt is in excess. 1560 PHAER *Æneid* ix. Cxiij. Their heads to heauen they lift and hie "sur- stretching skies they check. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x 498 The delectable planure of Murray may be "surstyl'd, 1 second Lombardy. 1566 FULLER *Worthies, Somersetshire* iii (1662) 27 Gildas, surnamed the Wise was eight years junior to another Gildas called Albanus... He was also otherwise sur-styled, Querulus

|| **Sura**¹ (sura). *Anglo-Indian*. Also 7 sure, sury, suri. [A skr *surā* spirituous liquor, wine (*surāhara* coco-nut tree). Cf. F. *sour* (17th c.).] The fermented sap of various species of palm, as the wild date, the coco-nut, and the palmyra, = *TODDY* sb. 1. Also *atīd*, as *sura-house*, *-tree*

1598 W. PHILLIP *Tr Linschoten* i lvi. 101/2 The pot in short space is full of water, which they call *Sura*, & is very pleasant to drinke, like sweet whay. 1609-10 W. FINCH in *Purchas Pilgrims* (1625) I. iv. iv. § 6 436 A goodly Countrey abounding with wild Date Trees whence they draw a liquor called *Tarrie* or *Sura*. 1633 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1908) II 324 The elephants bath destroyed many hundreds of coques and *sura* trees 1684 *Tr Tavernier's Trav* II. 86 (V) Nor could they drinke either Wine, or *Sury*, or Strong Water 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* ii 47 This [is] the Juice from the Coco-Nut Tree they call *Suri*, which is to be sold at the *Suri*-houses. 1874 *Trav. Bol. Suppl.*

|| **Sura**² (sura). Also 7 surāt, 9 surah, soura. [a. Arab *سورة* *sūrah*. Cf. F. *sura*, *surate*. (The earliest examples represent the word with the def. art prefixed, *assūrah*.)] A chapter or larger section of the Koran

1615 W. BEDWELL *Mohant Impost* ii. § 45 Teach me . out of the law of our Prophet, out of euey Assora of the same, some certaine perfections. *Ind* Oij. This booke is deuised into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call *Assurats*, or *Azora's* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Wks* ii 89/2 In the third booke of the Alcoran and in the seuen and thirty Asaria 1661 Boyle *Style Script* (1675) 160 Mahomet himself was so proud of it [sc the Alkoran], that he defy'd its opposers to equal one surāt or section of it. 1850 W. IRVING *Mahomet* xxxv (1853) 176 To promulgate before the multitude of pilgrims, an important *sura*, or chapter of the Koran, just received from heaven 1886 CONDER *Syrian Stone-Lore* ix (1896) 337 The earlier *Suras* are chiefly concerned with the warnings as to the coming day of judgment, and with descriptions of the end of the world.

|| **Sura**³ (su ra). Also 9 soor. [a. Skr. *sura* (Hindī *sur*) god, deity.] In Hindu demonology, a good angel or genie.

1795 T. MAURICE *Hindustan* (1820) I. i. xii 417 The superior, or northern hemisphere, is the region of delight, and in it Indra presides with an army of Soors, or good genii. 1806 — *Ind. Antig.* I. 17 The Indian Soors and Asoors, that is the good and evil Genii 1834 CAUNTER *Oriens. Ann.* ix 115 It was reported that they had been re- ceived into the bosom of Siva, among the *suras* of the supreme paradise.

† **Surabound**, v. *Obs. rare*. In 5 *surhabunde*. [a. OF., F. *surabonder* see SUPERABOUND.] *intr.* To superabound. So † **surabundance**, overflowing; † **surabundantly** *adv.* superabundantly.

1400 *Tr. Secr. Sec.* Gov. Lordsh 76 Whenne superfluytes ouer mekyll "surabundys to be heued. *Ibid.* 81 Yn luyyn, whenne humours surabunden 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 275 A. pestelence. That toke his begynnynge of a "surabundance of the see, whereof y^e stretes of troye were full . of water. 1400 *Pauline Epistles* Eph iii 20 To hym þat may alle þyng make "surabundaunth

† **Suraddition**. *Obs. rare*. [See SUR- and ADDITION, cf. F. *suraddition*.] An additional name or title (see ADDITION 4).

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* i. 1. 33 His Father Was call'd Scillius, But had his Titles by Tenantius, whom Hæseru'd with Glory, and admird Successe, So gain'd the Sur-addition, Leonatus

† **Suragate**, obs. illit. form of SURROGATE sb.

† **Surage**. *Sc. Obs.* Also *sureus*, *surriche*. [? a north-eastern OF. **souriche*, **sourige* = central OF. *sourisse* mouse, fem. of *souris* (—pop. I. **soricem*, *sorex*) mouse.

The original meaning was perhaps 'mouse-grey cloth' Dialectal forms with *ch, g*, occur in derivatives of *souris* in OF., e.g. *sorigier* mousetrap, *surichon* young mouse]

† **Surage gray** name of some textile fabric

1530-1 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* V. 414 For an eln surage gray to be ane pare of hois to the King, price xxij s. 1532 *Ibid.* VI. 76 To be the King ane cloik, j elnis and ane quarter surage gray. 1533 *Ibid.* 183 To be the King ane pair hois ane elne sureis gray. 1544 *Ibid.* VIII 280, vj quarters suricche gray.

Surah (sū'ra). [? repr. a pronunciation of SURAT]

A soft twilled silk fabric used for women's dresses. 1881 *Truth* 19 May 686/4 One [dress] of cream coloured surah, brocaded in a design of rosebuds. 1883 A. S. H. *Redv* But yet a Woman 65 Stéphanie herself in her pale blue surah robe de chambre 1893 [see SLEAZY a 2 p]

† **Surah**, variant of SURA 2

† **Surahoe**, -hi, surai, suraioe, variants of SERAI 2.

1859 *LANG Wand India* 145 Hold hard, syce, and give me the suraie (water-bottle) 1874 H. H. COLE *Catal Ind* A11 S *Kens Mns* 144 A surai with a long neck and flat bulged base

† **Surahwa**. see SAOUARI

† **Sural** (sū'ral), a. *Anat.* [ad. mod. L. *sūralis* (cf. F. *sural*, *it* *surale*, Sp. *sural*), f. *sūra* calf of the leg] Of or pertaining to the calf of the leg; esp. in *sural artery*, *vain*.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 734 The Sural vaine is disseminated into the muscles of the *Sura* or calfe 1672 WIS- MAN *Wounds* iv. 40 Wounded by a puncture in the inside of the calf of his leg into the Sural Artery 1840 G. V. ELLIS, *Anat* 674 The lower or sural branches three or four in number 1878 A. HAMILTON *Nervous Dis* 259 The case of a ballet-dancer in which the sural muscles were affected 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 59 Spasm of the sural muscles

† **Surance**. *Obs.* Also 4 *surrawns*, 5 *sur- aunce*, -awnce, *surans* (e), *seuerans*, *sewrawnce*, -aunce, 6 *sorance*. [a. OF. *surance*, f. *sur* *SURE* a., after ASSURANCE, of which it may be sometimes merely an aphetic form. Cf. SOVERANCE]

1. A pledge, guarantee, = ASSURANCE I 1300 *Beke* 1910 Ich wole assoull hem in thisse forme, fawe, that hi do surance forto stonde to holi church lawe c 1400 *Destr Troy* 10238 He said þat his swaunce sothely was fals, And done for dissait 1412-20 *LYDG. Chron. Troy* iv 4553 *Surance* & oþe of old made to be toun c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 2212 He mad hem to swere, vpon here Sew- raunce, to-for hem thare, that be ony weye they scholden me sle. 1534 TINGOLE *Espas Matt* v-vii vi 68 b, To geve vs yet more sensible and surer sacramentes and suraunces of his goodnes 1559 *Dinn Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl) 40 The laird of Langtown tene in surance for suffering of the Inglis- men 1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A. v* 11 46 Now geue some surance that thou art Reuenge.

2. The insuring of property, etc.; = ASSURANCE 5, INSURANCE 4.

1547 *Insurance Policy* in R. G. Marsden *Sel. Pleas Cr. Adm.* (1897) II 48 In full payment of this sorance a bove said. c 1550 *Ibid.*, The beste made byll of surance.

3. Security, safety; = ASSURANCE 7.

1426 *LYDG. De Guil. Pilgr* 23359 And where the gate is kept well, that vycis may ha none entrie, that place stant in surte, and ther is surance & eke trust c 1470 HAR- ING *Chron* xc. xv (MS Arch. Seld B 30) If 70 Thus wedde he hir at yorke in al suraunce. 1475 ASHBY *Active Policy* 549 Gentilmen shuld nat yeve clothing But to their howshold meyne, for surance That no man be their power exceedyng 1559 *Merr Mag.* 7 *Yamus Surdred* xv. He counseyld me for surance of my state 1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmus* 155 Put into his hand the awfull Sword of Iustice, so, the good shall bee assur'd, Sith Iustice goodmens surance doth inlarge

4. Certitude, confidence; = ASSURANCE 8.

c 1450 *LOVELICH Gnat* xv. 80 Of that Surawnce Am I. **Surangular** (sū'raŋgūlār), a. *Zool.* [See SUR- and ANGULAR. = *Supra-angular* (SUPRA- 1 b).

1841 *Penny Cycl* XX 456/1 The surangular portion forms the upper border between the coronoid apophysis and the articulation. 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat.* xxi We may find, as in the Sauroidea, an actual lower jaw consisting of several distinct bones, dentary, angular, sur-angular, coro- noid, splenial, and articular.

† **Surans**, obs. form of SORANCE.

c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 64 Per happend a surans for to fall in hys lymbe þat his fute roud off.

† **Surantler**. *Obs.* Also -antler. [a. OF. *surantoulier* (Gaston de Foix) see SUR- and ANTILER.] The second branch of a deer's horn, next above the brow-antler; = BEZ-ANTLER.

The term was copied from Turberville by many later com- pilers, but appears to have had no real currency. 1576 *TURBERV. Venerie* xxi 53 Antoulier the Surantler neare vnto the Antler the which ought a litle to enlarge it selfe some what more from the beame than the firste [Antler] 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy Land Ships* Wks 1 93/1 The hornes haue many dogmaticall Epithites, as a Hart hath the Burs, the Pearles, the Antlers, the Surantlers, the Royals, the Surroyals, and the Croches]

† **Surat** (sū'rat, sū'rat, sū'rat). Also 7 -att, -et. The name of a town and district in the presidency of Bombay, India, used *attrib.* to designate (a) a kind of cotton produced in the neighbourhood,

(b) coarse cotton goods, usually uncoloured; also *ellipt.* and as sb. (with pl.) = *Surat cotton*, etc.

1643 in E. B. Sainsbury *Cal. Cr. Mm. E. Ind.* Co (1909) 329 [Calicoes] Surat narrowes. 1653 *Lading Dn. E. Ind.* *Ships*, 25 pieces Sures 1841 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 277/1 They import salt, dates, and Surat piece goods. 1846 *Commercial Mag.* Oct 184 We quote now an advance of 1d. in all descriptions of Surat. 1861 SIMMONDS *Ure's Philos. Manuf.* 77 (Descr. of Figure), Surat Cotton. 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No 80 17 East Indian cotton, or 'Surats'. 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Textile Fabrics* 2 The Madras, Surat, and short-stapled Egyptian cotton.

† **Suray**, obs. form of SERAI 1.

† **Surbait**, variant of SURBATE v. 2

† **Surbase** (sū'base) *Arch.* Also 8 *sirbase*. [f. SUR- + BASE sb.]

a. A border or moulding immediately above the base or lower panelling of a wainscoted room, also, = *chair-rail* (CHAIR sb. 1 15).

1678 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* vi. 106 The Middle Rail hath commonly two breadths of the Magent of the Stile, viz one breadth above the Sur-base, and the other below the Sur-base 1744 *LANGHORNE Country Justice* 1 Poems (1790) 282 Where, round the hall, the oak's high base rear. The field day triumphs of two hundred years 1760 *Phil. Trans* LI 798 From the top of the surbase within to the pavement of the cell is 7 feet 1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS Oxon b 26, ff 177 b (Bodl. Libr.) Next Chimney piece suitable Hearthstone., with a Surbase and Skirting 1834 M. SCOTT *Cause Midge* xviii. The whole of the surbases and wooden work about the windows and doors were of well-polished and solid mahogany 1871 Miss BRADDON *Lovels of Arden* xxxii. As her severe eyes surveyed wall and ceiling, floor and surbase 1875 *Engel. Brit* II 474/1 *Surbase*, a. an upper base is the term applied to what, in the fittings of a room, is familiarly called the chair-rail 1880 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* 122 The height of the surbase or chair-rail. *attrib.* 1825 J. Nicholson *Operative Mech* 605 Surbase-moulding.

b. A cornice or series of mouldings above the dado of a pedestal, podium, etc.

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci.* 3 *Art* I 171 Each upper portion, as surbase of pedestal, capital of column, cornice of entablature, divides into three parts 1837 *Civil Engin.* 3 *Arch. Yrnl* I 352/2 The cornice or surbase of the pedestal on which the statue of the Duke is placed 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec 15/1 The temple rests on a stylobate, having a finely moulded base and surbase.

attrib. 1845 PARKER *Gloss Archit* (ed 4) s.v. *Pedestal*. The cornice, or surbase mouldings, at the top [of a pedestal]

† **Surbased** (sū'base'd), a. *Arch.* Also 8 *surbat* [repr. F. *surbaissé*, f. *sur*-exceedingly = SUPER- 9 b + *baissé* lowered] *Surbased arch*, an arch whose

118 is less than half the span. So *surbased dome* 1763 *GRAY Let. to Mason* 8 Feb, Roger's own tomb has a wide surbased arch with scalloped ornaments. 1793 *Genl. Mag.* May 422/1 Under each chancel window, nearest the East end, is a surbated arch 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 540 The semicircular are called perfect arches, and those less than a semicircle, imperfect, surbated, or diminished arches. Arches are also called surmounted, when they are higher than a semicircle

So **Surba'sement** [F. *surbaissément*], the con- dition of being surbased.

1833 CRABB *Dict. Gen. Knowl.* (ed. 3), *Surba'sement*, the trait of any arch that describes a portion of an ellipsis

† **Surbased**, pa. pple. *Arch.* [f. SURBASE + -ED 2.] Provided with a surbase.

1791 *Oxf. Archd. Papers* MS. Oxon b 26, ff 177 b (Bodl. Libr.) Two Chambers to be Skirted and Surbased 1818 TODD (erroneously citing quot. 1763 s.v. SURBASED a.), hence in mod. dict.

† **Surbate**, sb. *Obs.* Also 6-7 *surbat*. [f. SURBATE v.] Soreness of the feet or hoofs caused by walking; foot-soreness.

1587 *MASCALL Govt. Cattle, Horses* (1627) 118 By that meanes hee may saue his horse oftentimes from danger of surbat 1645 'MARTIN-MARPHIST' *Martin's Echo* 16 You remember how the Bishops boasted you furiously too and fro like Iehu., untill with foundring and surbates they had even wearied you of your lives 1793 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Horse Feeder*, If the Feeder finds his Horse subject to Lameness or Siffness, to Surbate or Tenderness of Feet 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2)

† **Surbate**, v. 1 *Obs. rare* [ad OF. *surbatre* (see SURBATED) to beat excessively.] *intr* ? To bear down heavily on.

c 1450 *Merlin* 531 Agravain hadde so chaced and Gaherries xx saisnes that thei surbated on Pignoras that com with an hundred saimes

† **Surbate**, v. 2 *Obs.* Also 6-8 -bat, 7 -beat (e). [Back-formation from SURBATED. Cf. next.]

1. *trans*. To bruise or make sore (the hoofs or feet) with excessive walking, to make (an animal or person) foot-sore.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii. iv 34 Least they should surbate sore Their tender feet vpon the stony ground 1607 MARK- HAM *Caval* iii (1617) 7 His own weight beating vpon the hard earth, would both surbate and bring him to an incurable lameness 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit* ix xx. § 47 The Rebels whom King Henry suffered. to surbate them- selves with a long march 1660 *Blount Boswell* 29 Which contubuted much towards the surbating and galling His Majesties Feet. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1 232 Chalky Land surbates. Oxens Feet more than any other Soil

absol. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* iv. ii 1. § 4 Softest waies in moist winters surbate the sores in dry Summers

2. *intr.* for *pass*. To become foot-sore.

1590 COCKAINE *Treat Hunting* C 4, Who so hunteth vn-breathed hounds at the Bucke first in hot weather, causeth them to imbast and surbate greatly 1610 MARKHAM *Masterly* ii. xci 378 If your horse surbate in your travail 1614 — *Chap. Husb.* ii. 1 (1668) 70 Horned Cattel in Lincoln- shire are. strong hoveed, not apt to surbat. 1725 *Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Hoof*, That Horse will not carry a Shoe long, nor travel far, but soon surbate

† **Surbate**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs. rare*. Forms: 5 *surbat*, 6 *surbet*, -beate [ad. OF. *sur- batu* (see next).] = next.

1496 [see SURBATED b, a 1450]. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. ii 22 As when a Beare and Tygre . Espye a traveller with feet surbet. 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* v. 11 20 Thy right eye gins to leape for vain delight And surbate toes to tickle at the sight

† **Surbated**, pa. pple. and ppl. a. *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 5 *surbated*, 5-7 *surbated*, 6-8 -bated, 7 *erron.* -bated. [f. OF. *surbatu* (pa. pple. of *surbatre*, f. *sur*-exceedingly = SUPER- 9 b + *batre* to beat) + -ED. OF. *surbatu* is not recorded in

the sense of the Eng. word, the F term being *sorbatus* (1664 in Hatz-Darm), for which see *SOLBATING*, but Cotgrave (1611) has *surbatture* 'surbating' (as well as *soubatture*, *soubatture*), cf also obs *de batture*, *sorbatture* 'surbated', *sorbatture* 'surbating'. a Of the hoofs or feet bruised or sore with much walking

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xii, If he soles of his feet be surbated 1577 B Googe *Heresbach's Husband* (1586) 132 If the bullockes feet be neare worne, and surbated, washe them in Oxe pyse warmed. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* i. xxvii, When they see their Oxe hooves surbated and worne too neere the quick with overmuch travell 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f Beasts* 689 Those members that are surbated or nuen of their skin 1617 R FENTON *Treat Ch Rome* 142 The feet of our blessed Saviour those surbated feet which tread vpon the earth naked and miserable a 1700 *LIVLIN Diary* 7 Sept 1666, My haire was almost sing'd, and my feete unsufferably surbated 1766 *Compl. Farmer* v. v *Surbating*, There is nothing better for surbated feet than tar melted into the foot 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVII 61 We have seen the hoofs of a horse perfectly surbated, from long standing upon the hard stones

b Of animals or persons: Foot-foundered, foot-sore; weary with excessive travelling on foot. a 1450 *Fysshynge w Angle* (1883) 2 The hunter . . cummet home. reyn beton seyr prykyd with thoinas and hys clothes torne sum of hys bowndes lost som surbated [ed 1496 surbat] 1576 *TURBURY Venerie* 123 When you are overtaken with the night, or that your houndes are surbated and weare 1599 *LANGHAM Gard Health* (1633) 2 The leaues are good to be put into the shooes of them that are surbated and weare, to mitigate the heat and paine. 1612 *Benvenuto's Passenger* Avii, A surbated and weary Passenger. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horseman* 112 10 be applied to the feet when the horse is surbated 1647 *CLARENDON Hist Reb* viii § 127 They begun their march again, which they continued all that Night; they could not but be extremely weary, and surbated 1670 *EVRLYN Sylva* xiv. (ed. 2) 84 The fresh Leaves [of the Alder] alone applied to the naked soles of the foot, infinitely refresh the surbated Traveller 1737 *BRACKEN Fervory Impr* (1756) I 348 He will (if used upon hard Roads) become surbated or beaten of his feet in a very short Time 1887 F. T. HAVERGAL *Heref Gloss* s. v., As a woman said of her daughter who had walked 30 miles to see her 'When her came her was fine surbated'

c trans. and fig

1592 in *Lyly's Wks* (1902) I 478 Vertue tying wings to the thoughts of virgins, swifts become surbated 1634 W. TURWYTT tr *Balaac's Lett* 291 Doe you not think my sighes must needs be subated, in going every day four hundred leagues? 1661 *WEBSTER Cure for Cuckold* ii 19, We are all . . at a stand, the music ceas'd, and dancing surbated

† **Surbater**, *Obs. rare* [f. *SURBATE* v. 2 + -ER 1] One who wears another out by walking 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tw* iv 111, A lachey, or a foot-man, who is the Surbater of a Clarke currant.

† **Surbating**, *vb. sb. Obs.* Forms: see *SURBATE* v.; also 6-7 *erron*, *surbutting*. [f. *SURBATED*; see -ING 1] The action of making the hoofs or feet sore by walking; foot-soreness.

The definition in quot. 1607² is repeated in later works of reference

1576 *TURBURY Venerie* 24 That he [sc a hound] is strong . . and able to endure long without surbating of himselfe 1591 *PRICVALL Sp. Dict.*, *Depedatura*, surbating. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xliii 236 For surbating, boile bonie and hoggs-grease in white wine 1607 *MARKHAM Caval* iii (1617) 7 Not any of these horses but will endure the hard earth without surbating or lameness 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f Beasts* 413 Surbating, is a beating of the Hoove against the ground. 1759 *BROWN Compl. Farmer* 11.

Surbeate, variant of *SURBATE* v. 2

Surbeaten, error for *SURBATED*.

a 1667 *SKINNER Etymol.* (1671), *Surbeate*, or to be *Surbeaten*.

† **Surbed**, *v. Obs.* [f. *SUR-* in the sense of 'up' + *BED* sb. 12 b (= under side of a block of stone).] *trans.* To set (a block of stone) edgewise (see quot.); also, to set (coal) edgewise on a fire.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 76 They take care to surbed the stone, i. e. set it edgewise, contrary to the posture it had in the bed c 1680 *Enquiries* 91 Quarries in what order do the beds lie? whether surbed in work, or laid as they grew in the bed? 1686 *Plot Staffordsh* iii 126 If they would have it [coal] burn quick and flame clear, they surbed it, i. e. set it edgewise, the cleaving way next the fire c 1700 *KENNETT MS Lansd* 1033 If 377 To surbed coal, to set it edgewise on the fire that the heat and flame may cleave it and make it burn with greater vehemence. 1712 J. MORTON *Nat Hist Northamp* 126 Let the Stones that are for Oven-Hearths be set Edge-ways, or Sur bedded, as the Masons speak, that is, the Position they lie in the Earth inverted c 1767 G. WHITE *Seaborne* iv, *To Pennant*, It is a freestone, cutting in all directions, yet has something of a grain parallel with the horizon, and therefore should not be surbedded *Ibid*, note, Surbedding does not succeed in our dry walls.

† **Surbra ve**, *v. Obs.* [f. *SUR-* + *BRAVE* v.] 1. *trans.* To make very 'brave' or splendid. (Cf. *BRAVE* v. 5.)

1584 *Hudson Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 22 The Persians proud With plates of gold, surbraved all their hands [orig. *Tout les escailles d'or de ses armes s'enlure*]

2. To excel in splendour or beauty. c 1600 W. FOWLER *Wks* (S.T.S.) I. 377 He is to me the wight Whose trithe surbraues the best

Surbutting, error form of *SURBATING*.

Surcar, rare obs. form of *SURCAR*.

† **Surcarke**, *Obs rare* 1 In 4 *surcaro*. [a *AF. surcarke*; see *SUR-* and *CARK* sb.] Excess

13.. *Cursor M* 9843 (Gott.), If þu fonde . . A barn. þat had

thine fete, or handis thine, And when anoþer þat wantid eyder fete or hand, surcarc [Cott ouercark] of kinde had þe tan, And kinde was to þat oþer wan

† **Surcarking**, *vb. sb. Obs rare* 1. [f. *SUR-* + *CARK* v. + -ING 1] Great trouble or distress.

c 1330 *Arth & Merl* 3945 (Kollbing), þis ich seuen, saunfail þe cark hadde of þe batayl Ac in al þis surcarking Merlin com to Ban, þe king

Surceance, -aunce, var *SURSEANCE* *Obs.*

† **Surceasance**, *Obs.* Forms 6 *surseasance*, 7 *surceasance*, *surceasance*. [f. *SURCEASE* v., after *SURSEANCE*] = *SURSEANCE*.

1585 *HOLINSHED Chron II Hist Scot* 323/2 Being at the same time a surseasance made on both sides, the Scots ceased not to make sundre inuasions into our realme 1611 *SPED Hist Gt Brit* ix vii § 39 He was perswaded, not to refuse Saladin's offers for a surseasance from hostilitie a 1637 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist. Ch. Scot* v (1679) 254 She began to treat with both parties for a surseasance of Aims

Surcease (*sūrsis*), *sb. arch.* Also 7 -*ceasse*, -*ceasse*. [f. next.] The action, or an act, of bringing or coming to an end; (a) cessation, stop, esp.

(a) temporary cessation, suspension, or intermission. a. Const. of or gentive.

In mod. use with a reminiscence of quot. 1605, 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretorie* ii (1625) 25 My request is for the surcease of all this larre 1590 *NASHE 1st Pt. Pasquil's Apol* 41, Seeking with my hart a surcease of Aimes 1605 *SHAKS Macb* i. vii. 4 If th' Assassination Could trammel vp the Consequence, and catch With his surcease, Success. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Primo's Trav* xlv. (1663) 193 By this surcease of Trade the Custom-houses fell much in their Revenue 1709 *MRS MANLEY Secret Mem* (1720) IV 237 Nothing but Death can make that Man desist, who sustains almost his Pangs without a Surcease of Diligence a 1768 *ERASMUS Inst. Law Scot* iv. iii. § 24 Creditors sometimes grant voluntarily a surcease of personal execution in behalf of their debtor, which is commonly called a *superseasance* 1816 *SCOTT Antiq* xv, The crafty pony availed himself of this surcease of discipline to twitch the rein out of Davie's hands. 1845 *Poe Raven* 20 Vainly I had sought to borrow from my books surcease of sorrow 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep* ii. vi. (1866) 254 They requested her Highness to order a general surcease of the Inquisition 1915 J. BUCHAN *Hist. War* xiii XIII 53 It was carried on in all weathers . . with no surcease of keenness.

b. Const. from.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl Pol* v lxxvi § 8 Surcease from labour is necessary. 1600 W. WATSON *Deacondom* (1602) 349 A surcease from all state medles 1643 *BAKER Chron* (1679) 194/1 The Duke of York, commands a surcease from further hostility. 1879 *SALA Paris Herself Again* II xviii, Private schools for boys give four days' surcease from lessons.

c. Without construction.

a 1593 *MARLOWE Ovid's Elegies* ii. xiv, Fruits ripe will fall, let springing things increase, Life is no light pice of a small surcease. 1601 in *Farr S. P. Eliz*, (1845) II 430 O endless joy without surcease 1712 in *MacLaurin Argis & Decis* (1774) 50 After a long surcease, he renewed the cause 1873 *LONGF Wordside Inn, Month of Canal-Mag* 137 All the while he talked without surcease. 1882 *Daily Tel*, 25 Mar 5/4 There is no surcease in the torrent of Princes who continue to pour into the capital

Surcease (*sūrsis*), *v. arch.* Forms: a. 5 *sursease*, 5-6 *sursease*, 6 *sursease*. b. 5 *surcease*, (5 *surcease*), 5-6 *surcease*, -*ceasse*, 6 -*ceas*, -*ceas*, -*cease*, 6-7 -*ceasse*, 8 -*ceas*, 5- *surcease* [f. OF. *suris*, fem. *suris* (cf. AF. *suris* sb, omission), pa. pple. of *surseoir* to refrain, delay, suspend -L. *superseire* to SUPERSEDE. The spelling was at an early date assimilated to *CHASE* (*ceisse*, *ceasse*)]

1. *intr.* To leave off, desist, stop, cease from some action (finally or temporarily). (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2 b.) a. const. † of. from.

1428 *Letit. Marg Anjou & Ep. Beckington* (Camden) 40 Men sayen hit hadde þe muche better for me to have surceasid of my service long or this 1429 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV, 342/2 The Tresorer, may have in commendement by Writ, to surseid of any pices made. 1433 *Ibid*, 425/2 That the seide Collectours surseid of any levie to make. c 1510 *MORE Picus Wks* 141/4 Wherefore he counseiled Picus to surseid of study. 1538 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II 159 The kinges pleasure is that you do Surseid and cause the patie to surseid from any further sute 1549 *Bk. Com. Prayer, Ord Deacons*, The Bishoppes shal surseid from ordering that person 1597 *HOOKER Eccl Pol* v. xlvi § 4 Vnder that pretence to surseid from prayers as booties or fruitles offices 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 165 Silke wormes Who do surseid from labour now and then 1667 *MILTON P L* vi. 258 The great Arch-Angel from his wallike toile Surseas'd. 1812 *CARV Davie, Purg* xxv. 131 Nor from the task Surcease they. 1853-8 *HAWTHORNE Engl. Note-bks.* (1879) II 104, I. . thereupon surseid from my labors

b. without construction (*spec* to discontinue legal proceedings).

1456 *Paston Lett* I. 390, I shal be his servaunt and yours unto such tyme as ye wolle comande me to surseid and leve of 1499 *Ibid* III 257 My Lord of Ely desyred myn oncle as well as you to surseid 1544 *CHAMBER Let in Misc Writ* (Parker Soc) 411 For the better expedition of the matter, I have sent to the dean of the arches, commanding him to surseid therein. 1586 A. DAY *Eng Secretorie* i (1625) 13 Wishing vnto you and yours as much happinesse as myselfe am clogged with carefullnes, I surseid 1596 *SPENSER F Q* iv i 19 In stead of praying them surseid, They did much more their cruelty encrease. 1637-50 *Row Huk. Kirb* (Wodrow Soc) 440, I might relate many others, . . but I surseid a 1652 *BROME Covent Gard* v. *Wheated* iv. i, Hector . . held up his brazen lance, In signal that both armies should surseid 1671 F. PHILLIPS *Reg Necess* 112, To stay and Surseid and no further prosecute or proceed against the Complainant. 1859 *SINGLETON Virgil* x 1260 Surseid. I now am coming, doomed to die,

c const 117f

1535 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 420 His graces pleasure is that ye shall surseid any farther to yntermidde with the landes belongyng to the Busschopriche of Hereford 1542 *UDALL Erasim Apoph* 231 b, Unlesse thei would surseid so to abuse hym 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 193, I will surseid to talk any further of this matter 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado*, etc (1878) 254 Beasts to their caves resort, surseid to pley 1671 *MILTON Samson* 404 She surseas'd not day nor night To storm me over-watch't, and wearied out. 1708 J. PHILLIPS *Cyder* i 364 Pre vent the Morning Star Assiduus, nor with the Western Sun Surseid to work 1802 *STRUTHERS Poor Man's Sabbath* ix, Till yonder orhs surseid t' admeasure nights and days 1863 W. K. KELLY *Curios Indo-European Tradit* i. 7 They could never surseid to feel the liveliest interest in those wonderful meteoric changes

† d. *transf.* To forbear, omit (to do something)

1542 *UDALL Erasim Apoph* Pref. & so forth of the other writis whiche I surseid by name to speake of 1597 *HARRISON England* ii. xlii [xvii] (1879) 291, I might take occasion to tell of the voyages made into strange countries by Englishmen, but I surseid to speake of them 1610 *HEAZEL St Aug Cite of God* (1600) 246 Tertullian wrote much, which being recorded I surseid to recount

2 To come to an end, be discontinued; to cease.

1439 in *Antiq. Repertory* (1780) III 274 That all manere of processe in the mesne tyme surseid. a 1513 *FABYAN Chron* vi. clxxi (1811) 167 He . . ceased that Kyngdom, and ioynd it to his owne of West Saxons, by whiche rease the Kyngdome of Mercia surseid 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII*, c 21 § 2 All suche pensiones censes porcions and petyer-pence, shall from hence for the clerely surseid and never more be levied 1600 *HAKLUYT Voy* (1810) III 36 It may bee thought that this course of the sea doth sometime surseid because it is not discerned all along the Coast of America. a 1633 T. LAYTON *God's Judgem*, l. i. xv. (1642) 48 That the cause being taken away, the effect also might surseid. 1675 E. WILSON *Spadacr Dunelm*, 15 These [sc Rain or Snow] surseising the Springs, also become dry, c 1750 *SHENSTONE Runn d Abbey* 238 Nor yet surseas'd with John's disastrous fate Pontific fury! 1860 *MOTLEY Netherl*, vi. 1 322 Intrigues and practices would of necessity surseid 1898 *HARDY Ivesse Poems* 146 When I surseid, I through whom alone lives Peace, Ceases my Love.

3. *trans.* To desist from, discontinue; to give up, abandon (a course of action, etc.); also, to refrain from. (Cf. *SUPERSEDE* 2.)

1464-9 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 25 To cause the said Thomas & Richard to surseid & leave their said threatnings. 1493 *Ibid*, 205, I caused them to surseid their pusses unto the tyme I had written to you, & known your mynd 1544 in *Sol Cases Crt. Requests* (Selden Soc.) 97 Olyver shall withdrawe & surseid all manner his suettes and accions. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron* III. 813/2 That it might please him to surseid his cruell kind of warre, in burning of townes and villages. 1590 *SPENSER F Q* iii. iv 31 The waues their rage surseid. 1607 *DEKKER Hist Sir T. Wyat* Wks 1873 III 99 Surseid your armes, discharge your Souldiers. 1621 *BURTON Argis & Decis* (1774) 50 After a long surcease, he renewed the cause 1873 *LONGF Wordside Inn, Month of Canal-Mag* 137 All the while he talked without surcease. 1882 *Daily Tel*, 25 Mar 5/4 There is no surcease in the torrent of Princes who continue to pour into the capital

† b. To give up, resign (a position or office).

[Cf quot. c 1435 s. v. *SURSEISING* *vb* 1] 1551 *Let Rom Edm*, VI (1604) II 432 The chauncellour of th' augmentation was willed to surseid his commission, given him the third yeare of our raigne

† 4. To put a stop to, bring to an end, cause to cease, to stay (legal proceedings). *Obs.*

c 1435 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond* (1905) 48 For as much as the Kyng was changid all ples in euery place weren surseid 1490 *Act 4 Hen. VII*, c 20, No release be available or effectuall to lette, or to surseid the seide accion 1594 *SPENSER Anoretts* xi, All paine hath end, but mine no price nor prayer may surseid 1594 *KVD Cornelia* i. 220 If gentle Peace Descend not soone, our sorowes to surseid, Latium will be destroyed. 1621 tr *Sallust* 72 This death not torment that surseases all our Miseries. 1695 *1 EMPLER Hist Eng* (1699) 174 The abrogating or surseising the Judiciary Power, exercised by the Bishops.

† b To cause to desist from some action. *rare* 1. 1791 *COWPER Itiad* xv. 311 Ajax me hath with a stone Surseas'd from fight, smiting me on the breast.

† 5 To put off, defer; to delay till the end of, overpass (the time for doing something) *Obs. rare*.

1531 *Dial on Lawes Eng* ii. xxxvi. 74 When the ordinarie hadde surseisid his tyme he bathe losse his power 1560 [see *SURSEISING* *vb* sb. 3] a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. 1 332, I defer, protract, surseid, and shift off, the Time of giving a Definitive Sentence

† **Surseasement**, *Obs. rare* 1. [f. *SURCEASE* v. + -MENT] = *SURCEASE* sb

a 1641 *MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon* ii (1642) 145 The surseasement of Cyrus Edict, and the Temples building, during most part of Cambyses reigne

Surseasing (*sūrsis*), *vb. sb. arch.* [f. *SURCEASE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *SURCEASE*

1. The action of leaving off or desisting from some proceeding.

† In quot. c 1435, ceasing to occupy a position, resignation c 1435 in *Kingsford Chron. Lond* (1905) 20 A copie to be deliyered to hym off his Resignyng and Surseysing 1473 *Rolls of Parlt* VI. 65/2 So that . . there be a perpetual surseysing for and of any further execution of any such Sentence 1599 *NORTHBROOK Dicing* (1843) 38 Sleep is a surseasing of all the senses from trauel. 1579 *FLYTON*

Guineard (1618) 357 That between the Pope and Alphonso d'Este, there should be a surceasing of arms at the least for six months. 1594 *Hooker Eccl Pol* i. xiv. § 3 His surceasing to speak to the world since the publishing of the Gospel 1600 *Surflet Country Farm* vii. lxxv. 897 The birds, growing melancholicke, as by surceasing and abstaining to sing. 1828 *Colt's* *Obbligations* 40 Forbearance of a suit for a specific time, or surceasing of a suit

† 2. The action of putting a stop to something. 1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtins* x. 223 It was agreed that Embassadors should be sent for the surceasing of all strife 1579 *SPENSER Let Harvey Poet Wks* (1912) 635/2 They have proclaimed a general surceasing and silence of balde Ryimers.

† 3. The action of putting off or deferring. *Obs.* 1560 *DAVIS tr. Steadane's Comm* 389 They wil marvel at this long delay and surceasing

So *Surceasing* ppl. a. (in quot., gradually ceasing, abating, diminishing) 1881 *R. BUCHANAN God & Man* II 250 The seas came along with slowly surceasing force

† *Surcept*, v. *Obs. rare*—[f. *SUR-* + *-cept* in *intercept*, ? after *surcease*.] *trans* To intercept. 1599 *FENTON Guineard* vi. 305 He had just occasion to doubt of them by the testimonie of certene letters newly surcepted.

Surceyance, variant of *SURSEANCE* *Obs.*

Surch, rare obs form of *SEARCH* 1563 *G. Fox in Trul Friends' Hist. Soc* Oct. (1914) 149 Connall Kerby sent solgers to surch in boxes for mee.

† *Surcharge*, sb.¹ *See Obs.* Also *sowrcharge*. [Variant (formed by substitution of prefix *SUR-*) of *SUBCHARGE*, sense 1, or *sucharge* (see quot. 1489 below, and *Cath. Angl.* 371/1 'A Sucharge, *impomentum*')] An additional or second dish or course Also fig.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* xvi. 458 (Edinb MS) That sowrchargis [*Camd MS* *sucharge*, *ed. Hart* *subcharge*] to chargand wec. c. 1500 *KENNEDY Passion of Christ* 258 Till all his sar he oucht na saw bot ans, the quihuk wes ded, as surcharge till his sorrow 1500-10 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi. 19 Off quahis subchettis [v. *quahis* *subcharge*] sour is the sal

Surcharge (sɜːtʃɑːdʒ), sb.² [f. next, or ad. *F.* *surcharge* (from 16th c.): see *SUR-* and *CHARGE* sb.] 1. A pecuniary charge in excess of the usual or just amount; an additional or excessive pecuniary charge, = *OVERCHARGE* sb.².

1601 *F. TATE Househ. Ord. Bk* II, § 67 (1876) 48 So as the country... may not be deere by surcharge without reason. 1646 *W. HUGHES Murr. Justices* 1 § 5 Sheriff, who too high charge the people, by a surcharge upon the people of horses, or of dogs 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat Solymaan* 95 She besought him to remit the Surcharge which he had laid upon the poor Armenians. 1821 *Spelling Mag* XXXIX. 101 A surcharge made on him for 101. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* i. xvii. 351 It might happen that no property tax was levied, and in that case the censor's surcharge, or over valuation, would have been inoperative 1896 *Albini's Syst. Med.* I. 436 A history of fistula... does not call for surcharge [in life assurance].

b. *Equity* The act of showing an omission in an account, or a statement showing this: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. 1 b.

a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 8 Apr. 1687, The account was at last brought to one article of the surcharge, and refer'd to a Master. 1754 *LO HARDWICKE in Vezev Reports* (1773) II. 566 The court takes it as a stated account, and establishes it but if any of the parties can shew an omission, for which credit ought to be, that is a surcharge or if any thing is inserted, that is a wrong charge, he is at liberty to shew it, and that is falsification 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 111 The Defendant carried in a complete account, and the Plaintiffs carried in a surcharge.

c. A charge made by an auditor upon a public official in respect of an amount improperly paid by him: cf. *SURCHARGE* v. 1 c.

1879 *Daily News* 25 Mar. 4/6 They charge interest on the advances, and this interest the auditor has disallowed. It would therefore fall on the members of the Board as a surcharge.

2. *Law* (tr. law-L. *superoneratio*) The overstocking of a common or forest see *SURCHARGE* v. 2. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1569 in *Shampton Cr. L. Rec.* (1905) I. 53 To y^e grente Surcharge of y^e said comon. 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 84 To inquire what number of Acres, the place of Comon, wherein the surcharge is supposed to be made, doth containe. a. 1634 *Coxe Inst.* II (1642) 370 A writ de *secunda superoneratione* lyeth. onely against them, against whom the writ was brought, and they were particularly charged with surcharge in the writ *Ibid.* IV lxxiii (1648) 293 Surcharge of the Forest [see *SURCHARGE* v. 2] 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 239 If, after the admeasurement has thus ascertained the right, the same defendant surcharges the common again, the plaintiff may have a writ of second surcharge, de *secunda superoneratione*, which is given by the statute Westm. 2. c. 13 Edw. I. c. 8. 1797 *JACOB Law Dict.* Surcharge of Common.

3. An additional or excessive 'charge', load, burden, or supply (of something material or immaterial), = *OVERCHARGE* sb.¹.

1603 *Florio Montaigne* I. ii (1632) 3 Being otherwise full, and overplunged in sorrow, the least surcharge brake the bounds and barres of patience 1603 *HOLLAND Plinarch's Mor.* 200 Adding as it were some olde surcharge to their toils and foeries 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* II To the King § 14 The great quantitie of Bookes maketh a shewe of superfluitie, which surcharge neuertheless is not to be remedied by making no more booke, but by making more good booke, 1626 — *Sylvia* § 228 The Aire, after it hath

received a Charge, doth not receive a Surcharge, or greater Charge, with like Appetite, as it doth the first Charge. a. 1683 *OWEN Chamber of Imagery* viii (1870) 34 The sending of missionaries, as they call them, or a surcharge of fraits from their over-numerous fraternities. 1683 *BURNET tr. Mor's Utopia* II (1684) 125 When Nature is eased of any surcharge that oppresses it 1746 *Phil Trans* XLIV. 712 After the Gun-barrel and Phial have been sufficiently excited, the Surcharge is dissipated, so that the continuing the Motion ever so long after the Saturation is complete, does not increase the electrical Force 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. 323 Any surcharge of punishment on persons adjudged to penance, so as to shorten their lives 1803 *JERRARDON Writ.* (1830) IV. 10 The surcharge of the learned, might in time be drawn off to recruit the laboring class of citizens. 1898 *P. MANSON Trif. Diseases* xlii. 339 A surcharge of aliment and alcohol.

4. The action of surcharging or condition of being surcharged; overloading.

1625 *BACON Ess.* *Plantations* (Aib) 534 Send Supplies so, as the Number may live well, in the Plantation, and not by Surcharge be in Penury 1793 *BLEDPOES Calculus* 204 Preventing the surcharge of oxygene in the blood 1799 *Altd. Jyul* II. 385 Cases of surcharge, retention, or indigestion 1821-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 645 Atomic popple is more a result of vascular debility than of vascular surcharge 1828 *BAIN Jyul* vi. 304 Mill, whose mind was in a state of surcharge upon the question of free enquiry

5. An additional mark printed on the face of a postage-stamp, esp. for the purpose of changing its face value.

1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 15 In that of 10 cents the surcharge is found sometimes with and sometimes without the word *cents* *Ibid.* 24 The V. R. surcharge was also imitated 1914 *F. J. McVILLY Postage Stamps* 19 The most important of the additions to a stamp is the 'overprint' or 'surcharge'.

6. *Ceramics* 'A painting in a lighter enamel over a darker one which forms the ground' (Cent. Dict. 1891)

Surcharge (sɜːtʃɑːdʒ), v. [a. OF. *surcharger*; see *SUR-* and *CHARGE* v. Cf. *Pr.*, *Sp.* *sobrecargar*, *It.* *sopracaricare*, *Pg.* *sobrecarregar*.]

1. *trans.* To charge (a person) too much as a price or payment, to overburden with expense, exactions, etc.; to subject to an additional or extra charge or payment

1429 *Rolls of Part I* IV. 352/1 Diverse Customers standen surcharged, and in weie to be surcharged in hire accomptes 1475 *Bk. Noblesse* (Roxb) 75 How that men usurpen in surcharging them unduelie. 1587 *HAURISON England* II. xiii (1877) 1 260 To surcharge the rest of the parish, & laie more burden vpon them 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* ix. vi § 8 John Whitgift succeeding in the Arch Bishoprick, found it much surcharged in the valuation. a. 1700 *Evfr. vii. Diary* 17 Sept. 1655. The taxes were so intolerable, surcharged as that country had been, during our unnatural war. 1798 *Anti-Jacobin* i. Jan. And sorely to surcharge the Duke I trowe he was ne slack 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 The Surveyor for Assessed Taxes surcharge, him 1845 *McCulloch Taxation* I. iv (1852) 227 On this principle, farmers who are undertaxed should be surcharged.

b. *Equity* To show an omission in (an account); *absol.* to show that the accounting party ought to have charged himself with more than he has.

1754 *LO HARDWICKE in Vezev Reports* (1773) II. 566 A liberty to surcharge and falsify these several stated accounts 1826 *WHEATON Rep. Cases Supreme Ct. U. S.* XI. 256 If the defendant plead a settled account, the plaintiff may surcharge, by alleging and proving omissions in the account, or may falsify, by showing errors in some of the items stated in it.

c. To make a charge upon (a public official or body) in respect of an amount improperly paid by him, hence, to disallow (an item of expenditure in an account).

1825 *Manch. Exam.* 13 Apr. 5/3 The Auditor had given notice to the Guardians of his intention to surcharge them with an amount of £157 1885 *M. STANHOPE Sp. Ho Comm.* xii. Aug. If any item of expenditure is illegal it is liable to be surcharged by the auditor 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan. 3/2 The School Board was surcharged by the auditor in 1885 in respect of illegal Science and Art classes

2. *Law.* To overstock (a common, etc.) by putting more cattle into it than the person has a right to do or than the pasture will sustain. Also *absol.* *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1480 *Cow. Leet Bk.* 456 That the lawe of the lande ys that the lordes of the soyle may surcharge and put perin what number hit lykes. a. 1500 *Brome Bk.* 164 3e schall enquire... 3ef any mane surcharged yovre comune 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 83 If he do surcharge the comon with so many beastes, that the wild beastes of the king, Forrest can not have sufficient feed there. a. 1634 *Coxe Inst.* IV lxxiii (1648) 293 Surcharge of the Forest *Superoneratio Forestis*, is when a Commoner in the Forest putteth on more Beasts than he ought, and so surchargeth the Forest a. 1776 in *Burrow Reports* IV. 2431 Where a Commoner was intitled to Common for a certain Number of Cattle, there if he surcharged, another Commoner might distrain

3. To put an additional or excessive (physical) burden or weight upon; to overload, weigh down.

1581 *STANWORTH Ennis* II (Aib) 60 When shee shaw Priamus youthlyk surcharged in armour 1600 *HOLLAND Lay vii.* xxiii. 265 The Gaules being surcharged with darts either sticking through their bodies, or fast set in their shields, and so weighing them downe. c. 1600 *DAVISON Ps. xxiii* in *Farr. S. P. Edw.* (1845) II. 320 I thou my board with messes large Dost surcharge 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 33 As was the greatest servant of Christ, Peter, surcharged with two chains 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 58 O fair Plant, with fruit surcharg'd, Deigns none to ease thy load and taste thy sweet? 1671 — *Samson* 728 Like a fair flower

surcharg'd with dew 1706 *J. PHILLIPS Cerealia* 125 Whilst black pots walk the round with laughing Ale Surcharg'd 1753 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) VI. lxx. 347 Her eyes surcharged, as I may say, with tears of joy 1811 *Glenberrie Frills* (1910) 138 A round hat surcharged with feathers 1869 *SPURGEON Treatise, Dav.* Ps. xlv. 17 A lake surcharged with water by enormous floods

b. With reference to sufficient of food or drink. Also fig.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 182 The defendants of the Castle surcharged themselves with excess both of meat and drink. 1622 *VANNER Via Recta* viii. (ed. 2) 190 They greatly erre that presse and surcharge their bodies with ouer much meat. a. 1644 *QUARIS Sol. Recant.* Sol. xi. 79 Thou mayst surcharge as well as sterue The soile, But wise men know what seed will seive 1784 *LOWPER Truce.* 20 Sull to be fed, and not to be surcharged

c. To charge to excess with moisture, a substance in solution, or the like.

1611 *STEEVE Theat. Gt. Brit.* xix (1614) 37/1 The Fenny [soil] surcharged with waters 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry* c. l. 4 July, A gross stagnated air, surcharged with damps from vaults. 1798 *Suwo Prov. Norway* III. 127 All the water seems surcharged with iron 1803 *MALTHUS Popul.* II. ii (1806) I. 239 I he seeds with which every wind is surcharged soon the ground thickly with firs 1815 *J. SMITH Panormia Sci.* § 11 II. 261 The whole of the identical electricity that surcharges one side of a phial 1816 *WOLFE French Army in Russia* II. 7 Winter's breath surcharged with sleety showers 1849 *CLARIDGE Cold Water Cure* 109 When the body is surcharged with heat 1867 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (ed. 10) I. ii. xv. 330 Wind blowing from the sea are generally surcharged with moisture 1897 *Albini's Syst. Med.* III. 163 The blood... was always found surcharged with urates

fig. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/7 Such words are surcharged with a certain amount of invidiousness

4. In non-physical senses: To weigh down, overburden; to bear heavily upon

1581 *LAMBARD Eiren.* i. ix (1602) 41 The Commission of the peace surcharged with vaine recitals 1592 *Kyd Sp. Trage* III. vii, Mine exclaims, that haue surcharged the aire With ceasles plants 1611 *STEEVE Theat. Gt. Brit.* xxix. (1614) 78/2 Surcharged and overborne with the troublesome toys, of warre 1635 *JACKSON Creed* viii. ii. § 2 To surcharge our ordinary humane conditions with the extraordinary estate of a servant this was that unexpressible humiliation 1643 *MILTON Dvorice* v. 11 When human frailty surcharg'd, is at such a losse a. 1684 *LEIGHTON Comm.* i. Pet. iii. 15 The greatest affairs surcharge him [sc. God] not and the very smallest escape him not

b. To oppress or overwhelm (with emotion, sorrow, or suffering).

1566 *DRANT Wal. Hereme* v. in *Horace* etc. Lij. Our hearts with sadness is surcharg'd 1588 *GREENE Pandosto* (1843) 23 Surcharged before with extreme joy and now suppressed with heauie sorrow 1590 *MAKLOWE and Pt. Tansburk* III. 1, Ioue surcharg'd with pity of our wrongs 1647 *WARD Simple Cather* (1843) 54 My heart is surcharged, I can no longer forbear a. 1649 *DRUMM OF HAWTH. Poems* Wks. (1711) 32 Surcharg'd with grief, fraught with annoy 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 373 Discerning Adam with such joy Surcharg'd 1804 *WORSW. Pandosto* & *Yulia* 50 Till his spirit sank, Surcharged, within him 1835 *MARRIAT Jacob Faithful* xviii, My heart was too much surcharged... my grief found vent 1904 *M. HEWITT Queen's Quare* II. x. Had she been less charged with them [sc. troubles] she had been wariar, but she was indeed surcharged.

c. *pass.* To have an excess of inhabitants, inmates, or members.

1578 *Act 14 Elm.* c. 5 § 40 Yf it shall chaunce any Cytie to haue in y^e moore poore Folkes then the Inhabitantes thereof shalbe able to releue... upon Certifycate thereof made, and of the number and names of the persons with which they be so surcharged, [etc.] 1637 *EARL STIRLING Domesday* v. v. Else th' earth surcharg'd would starue her nurslings soon. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 836 Least Heav'n surcharg'd with potent multitude Might haue to move ney broiles. 1793 *Govv. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II. 370 Already the prisons are surcharged 1837 *P. KEITH Bot. Lex.* 146 This analysis brings him down to the several classes of the first grand group, which, from their number, are prevented from being surcharged with too many tribes or families 1913 *FRAZLER Staggerant* v. 226 An atmosphere surcharged with devils

† 5. To make an overwhelming attack upon see *CHARGE* v. 22. *Obs.*

1588 *Kyn. Housh. Philos. Wks* (1901) 239, I beheld a little Kidde surcharged, pursued, and anon overtaken by two swift Grey-hounds 1596 *SPENSER P. Q.* II. ix. 30 Foure charged two, and two surcharged one.

6. To print an additional mark on the face of (a postage-stamp), esp. for the purpose of changing its value

1870 *J. E. GRAY Catal. Postage Stamps* (ed. 5) 169 Value surcharged in coloured ink 1870 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Feb., Suppl. 3/1 Current adhesives, surcharged with service. 1881 *Stamp-Collector's Ann.* 14 A new value of 8 cents has been created by surcharging the 12 cents with 8 cents in black *Ibid.* 16 A 50 reis stamp, green, surcharged Guine in black

Hence *Surcharging* vbl. sb. (also *attrib.*)

1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xiv. 82 The surcharging of the Forest with more beastes then they may Common withall. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* I. 23 b. Let not the owners commendable industrie, turne to their surcharging prejudice 1622 [E. MISSERDEN] *Free Trade* 130 The Surcharging of the Cloth Trade. 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III. xvi. 238 This injury by surcharging can properly speaking only happen, where the common is appendant or appurtenant 1881 *Stamp Collector's Ann.* 16 By the last mail we are informed that the surcharging has again ceased. 1889 *Specialist* 27 Apr. 568/1 Easements in that direction will only tend to the surcharging of rents.

Surcharged (sɜːtʃɑːdʒd), ppl. a. [f. prec. +

-ED¹] Overburdened, overloaded, charged to excess. Also *fig* (In quot. 1837 = SUPERHEATED I.)
 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 100 Surcharged breasts must needs their griefs expresse a 1658 SLINGSBY *Diary* (1836) 201, I found no Billows to endanger the passage of my late surcharged vessel 1681 FLAYEL *Right Man's Ref* vi 197 Causing the designs of the wicked, like a surcharged gun, to recoil upon and destroy themselves 1798 S & H *Lke Canterb. T. II*, 283 The surcharged heart cannot resist unmerited kindness 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) I 135 [Thirst] is intolerable on a surcharged stomach 1837 *Civil Engin & Arch* *Frml* I 262 The steam being saturated with heat this surcharged steam becomes a floating agent 1849 ALISON *Hist Eur.* II, viii § 18 247 Quarries employed as a place of deposit for the bones in the surcharged cemeteries of the capital 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog* (LOW) xx § 834 Vapour borne by those surcharged winds 1867 BRANDR & COX *Dict Sci.*, etc., *Surcharged or Overcharged Mine*, in Military Mining, a mine loaded with a very great charge of powder. It is sometimes called a globe of compression
 b Of a postage-stamp - see SURCHARGE v 6
 1821 *Stamp Collectors' Ann.* 16 The surcharged sixpennies, doing duty for pennies, are discontinued
 † **Surchargement.** *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec.
 + -MENT. cf. F. *surchargement* (16th c.)] = SURCHARGE sb 2 I
 1613 DANIEL *Hist Eng* II 76 [It] yielded that continual surcharge of people, as they were forced to vnburthen themselves on other Countries
Surcharger (sɜːtʃɑːdʒə). [f. SURCHARGE v. + -ER¹] One who surcharges.
 1559 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 327 St charges (calling) to be impounded 1598 MANWOOD *Lawes Forrest* xiv 82 (heading) Of surchargers of the Forest 1812 *Examiner* 7 Sept. 570/2 The Surveyor (i. e. Surcharger) was the only person who had the power to give any relief 1862 COWDEN CLARK *Shaks Char.* xiv 363 A distrainer for rent, or a surcharger of taxes
 † **Surchargure.** *Obs. rare.* [f. SURCHARGE v. + -URE] = SURCHARGE sb 2 I.
 1614 J. ROBINSON *Relig Communion* vi § 7 Wks 1851 III 263 Outwardly disburdened of such sins, as clogged their consciences, as is the dog by vomiting of his surcharge

Surcingle (sɜːtʃɪŋɡl̩), *sb.* Forms 4-7 *sur-sing-le*, 5 *surcyngeyle*, *sorseynggle*, 6 *sur-syngele*, 7 *cyngle*, 6-8 *sursingle*, (7 *erron* *sursingle*, 7 *cyngle*), 7- *surcingle*. [a. OF. *sur-*, *so* (i. e. *surcingle*), -*sangle*: see SUR- and CINGLE.]
 1. A girth for a horse or other animal; esp. a large girth passing over a sheet, pack, etc. and keeping it in place on the animal's back.
 1390 *Earl Derby's Expd* (Camden) 13 Et pro viij bur-rewe, 7 surcingle, et pareraynes 1490-5 *MALORY Arthur* vii, xvi 238 And eyther smote other in myddes of their shields that the payntrellys surcyngeys and crowpers biaste 1553 in Kempe *Lately MSS.* (1836) 139, 7 great horses, with horse cloths, surcyngeys, bytts, hed stalls, &c. 1600 *SURFLER Country Farm* i xxviii 177 To haue their clothes put vpon their backs, either the linnen one to keepe the flies away, or else the woollen one to keepe them warme, and that they suffer him to make the same fast with a surcingle. 1668 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* *Dict. Rust* 76 *A. Sussingle*, a large Girt that Carriers use to binde or fasten their Packs withal 1695 *Land Gaz.* No. 313/4 One brown Gelding, some sign of a Sursingle tied across his back, also a Curb on his near Hock c 1720 W. GISSON *Farrers' Guide* II, lxxv (1738) 220 A Strap may be fixed to the Breast-cloth, which may pass between the fore legs and be fastened to his Sursingle 1816 *Scott Bl. Dwarf* x. 'Thou maun do without horse-sheet and surcingle now, lad,' he said, addressing the animal 1882 *Manchester Weekly Times* 25 Mar 8/2 A sui cingle was drawn over Jumbo's back. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Col. Reformer* I 151 Have you no cavesson, or breaking-bit, or web surcingle?
 b. (See quot.)
 1801 FELTON *Carriages Gloss.*, *Surcingle*, a leather strap and buckle, sewed to a chaise saddle, the same as a belly band to a housang.
 2. A girdle or belt which confines the cassock. Now rare.
 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I 68 This Gentleman... stragling by Temple bar, in a massy Cassock and Surcingle a 1683 OLDHAM *Wks* (1686) 75 Cassock, Sursingle, and shaven Crown. 1798 *Pope Dunc.* II 350 Each rev'rend Bard arose; And Milbourn chief. Gave him the cassock, surcingle, and vest 1837 BARKHAM *Inglol Leg Ser* I. *Grey Dolphin*, He drew the buckle of his surcingle tighter
 Hence † **Surcingle** *pa pple.*, fastened or girded with a surcingle; † **Surcingle** (*nonce-ud.*), one who wears a surcingle, a clergyman; † **Surcingle** (*nonce-ud.*), a flogging with a surcingle.
 1508 Bf HALL *Sat.* iv, vi. Some pannel... Sursingled to a galled halcyon's hide 1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 27 Comparing the splendor wherewith our Gentle-women were embellished, with the gut foundied goosdom, wherewith they are now surcingle 1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* III i. 67 Indeed dry-bastings, cudgelings, surcingleings were too mean for a Knight 1664 *Trial T Tonge* 6 That these should be never a Lawn-Sleeve, never a Sursingler should have a hole to hide his head in
Surclour, *obs.* form of SEAROEHR.

1647 HAWARD *Crown Revenue* 20 Surclour Fee, 40 o. o.
 † **Surcle.** *Obs.* (Also 7 *surcul*, 9 *surcoule*.) [ad L. *surculus*, Cf. F. *surcule*.] A small or young shoot of a plant; a sprout, sprig, twig; also, a small branch of a nerve, blood-vessel, etc.
 1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* v 71 The left Nerue enwrapeth the nether Orifice of the ventricle with some surcles. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* II, vi. 98 Misseltoe sprouteth not forth in boughs and surcles of the same shape and simality unto the tree that beareth it. *Ibid* IV iii 283 The

Azygos, or *vena sine pari*, whose surcles are disposed unto the other lower 1657 TOMLINSON *Renod's Disp* 673 They sometimes cat off its tender surcles [printed surcles] 1681 in *Willis Rem Med. Wks* Vocab, *Surculs*, little shoots. 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lea*, *Surculus* a twig a surcule.]
Surcle, *obs* form of CROUR

† **Surcloy**, *v. Obs.* [f. SUR- + CLOY v., after *surlet*] *trans*. To cloy excessively, surfeit.
 1594 Kyn Cornelia I 216 For faire Corne-ground aie our fields surcloyd with worthless Gorse *Ibid* v 176 Streames of blood like Riuer fill the downes, That being infected with the stench thereof Surcloyes the ground 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II iv *Magnificence* 490 With surfeit and with sleep surcloyed. a 1618 — *Quadrains of Pibrac* l. ii, A greedy Eater Who so surcloyes his stomach with his Cates, That [etc.] c 1620 Z. Boye *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 47 His stomach he surcloyeth not with food.

Surcoat (sɜːkəʊt). Forms: 4 *surkot*, (*sor-cot*), 4-7 (9) *surcote*, 5 *surkote*, -*cotte*, (*ser*), *syrcote*, 5-6 *circote*, 6 *circotte*, *erron*. *sur-cour*, 7 *surcote*, 8-*coat*, 7- *surcoat* [a. OF. *sur-*, *sur-*, *sur-*, *sur-* (*also -cote*) see SUR- and COAT sb Cf. Pr *sobrecoat*, It *sopraccotta*, *sorcotta*. MLG, MSW *sorcot*, MDu *sorcote*, ONorw, MHG. *surkot*, med L *sur*, *surcotum* are from Fr.]
 1. An outer coat or garment, commonly of rich material, worn by people of rank of both sexes; often worn by armed men over their armour, and having the heraldic arms depicted on it.
 Aspart of the insignia of orders, etc., the surcoat is now a short sleeveless garment of crimson velvet worn with a mantle a 1330 *Syr Degarre* 791 He hadde on a sorcot ouert, l-forded with blauduneyr apert 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 62 His surkot semed hym wel, bat softe was forced. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 617 A long surcote of pers vpon he hade 14100 *Morte Arth* 3252 A duches dereworthly dyghte In a surcote of sylke fulle selkouthely hewe 1457 *Cov. Leet Bk* 299, and fere folowed then many mo ladyes yn her mantels, surcotes & other appareyll to theyre astates accustomed. 1494 in *Hausch Ord* (1790) 120 On New-Yeasday, the King ought to weare his kirtle, his circote, and his pane of armes. 1562 *Legh Armory* (1597) 95 Gentlewomen vnder the degree of a countesse, haue armes on Taberts, but the countesse and so vppwardes shal haue their Armes in surcotes and mantels 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* II, xxiii, Upon his Surcote, valiant Nevil bore A Silver Saltoyre. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 110 The hole Colledge of Herald's mounted on horse-back, in their rich Surcotes. 1805 SOUTHWY *Madoc* I, xv, Embroider'd surcotes and emblazon'd shields 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* v ix. III. 263 They were all in light armour, with red surcotes. 1885 C. W. C. OMAN *Art of War* 42 The colour of bannerole, crest, and surcoat was that of the regimental standard 1911 MAX BEERBOHM *Zulanka Dobson* II 32 The heavy mantle of blue velvet, the crimson surcoat [of the Garter].
attrib. a 1400 *Ottoman* 1180 Sche yn hys ryght hond lef Her surkot sleue.
 2. An undershirt, vest, semmit. *Sc*
 Perh. associated with *sark*, 'a kind of short shirt, or blouse' (*Banffsh. Gloss* 1866).
 1768 *Song* in *Ross Helms* 132 A surkote hough side [i. e. reaching to the thigh].
Surcoun: see CIRCUM.

† **Surcrease**, *sb. Obs.* [a. OF. *surcras*, -*creis*, f. pres. stem of *surcreistre*: see SURCREASE v Cf. *increase* sb.] A growth or addition over and above; an increment, accession; a surplus, excess.

1600 HOLLAND *Longvill* viii 302 Over and above all these, the Vestine people, as a surcrease to their troubles, joined and banded with the Samnites a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rhem. N. T.* (1618) 98 Not (as the Iesuites make it) to serve for a surcrease or ouersplus of righteousness and merite 1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* I, xxix (1632) 98 If the husbandlike affection be surcharged with that a man oweth to alliance and kindred, there is no doubt, but that surcrease may easily transport a husband beyond the bounds of reason 1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* I, 513 Their surcrease grew so great, as forced them at last To seek another soyle
 So † **Surcrose** [after ACORUE sb. (OF *acrose*), CREW I (OF *creus*), † **Surcroist** [OF. *surcroist* (mod. F. *surcroist*), later form of *surcrose*, -*creis*, -*creis*: see above], † **Surcroistre** [OF. *surcroistre* e inf. used subst.].
 1496-7 *Phynghton Corr* (Camden) 130 Send to me a byll of such lands as ye are content to departe with to Kilborne in exchange, & if ye wyll have the surcroist [sic] 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxi iv II 83 Capio was of opinion, That the hundred-leafe Rose should not be put into Chaplets, unless it werelast in manner of a tuft, to make a sur-croist, or about the edges as a border. c 1638 WORTON *Let to Walton in Relig.* (1672) 361 It [sic the fever] had once left me, as I thought, but it was only to fetch more company, returning with a surcurew of those splenetic vapours c 1845 SCOTT *Let to Laidlaw* (in *Athenaeum* 6 Apr (1895) 442/3). I have great resources, and considerable securities, and am confident. to pay every man his own, with a large surcure.
 † **Surcrease**, *v. Obs.* [f. OF. *surcreis*, present stem of *surcreistre*, -*creistre* (mod. F. *surcroistre*), f. *sur-* SUR- + *creistre* (-L. *crēscere*) to grow.]
 1. *intr.* To grow greater or more numerous; to increase to excess.
 1566 DRANT *Walt. Hieremie* I in *Horace* etc. KJ, In wealthe surcreaseyng faste 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxxiii. II. II 460 The companie so surcreased, that they could not be contained all within the chamber of Iudges.
 2. To grow over.
 1622 LITHGOW *Trav* III 94 If any digge deepe holes, the earth of it selfe in a small time will surcrease without any ayde of man.
 3. *trans*. To grow greater than; to increase beyond.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 175 In case these elements covet to have more than their just proportion, seeking one to surcrease and over-grow another.

† **Surcrescent**, *a. Obs. rare*— [f. SUR- = SUPER- + CRESCENT a.] Growing upon or over.
 1626 J. GRESHAM *Pict Invest* (1876) 26 She [sc Myrrha] With willing minde her selfe doth subugate To the surcrescent [printed surrescent] barque

Surcroist, **Surcrois**. see under SURCREASE sb.
Surcudant, **Surcudine**, var. SURQUIDANT, **Surquidry** *Obs.* **Surcul** (e) see SURCULE.

† **Surculat**, *v. Obs. rare*— [f. L. *surculat*, pa. ppl. stem of *surculare*, f. *surculus* SURCULE.]
 1623 COCKERAM, *Surculat*, to prune trees

Surculatation, *rare.* ? *Obs.* [ad. L. **surculatio*, -*ōnem*, n. of action f. *surculare* (see prec.). Cf. F. *surculatation*] Pruning; the action of cutting off shoots for propagation.
 1668 *Worldw. Syst. Agric.* *Dict. Rust* 276 *Surculatation* [sic], a pruning of Trees a 1688 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* (1684) 48 The Olive being not successfully propagable by Seed, nor at all by surculatation. 1878 W. MACCALL tr *Le-tourneux's Biol* 276 Budding, germination, or surculatation

Surculigerous (sɜːkʊlɪdʒərəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod L. *surculigerus*, f. *surculus* SURCULE: see -*GEROUS*.] Producing suckers In recent Dicts
Surculose (sɜːkʊləʊs), *a. Bot. rare.* [ad L. *surculōsus*, f. *surculus* SURCULE. see -*OSUS*.] Producing shoots or suckers.

1845 ASA GRAY *Bot. Text-bk* Index, *Surculose*, bearing suckers. 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot.* 112
 † **Surculous**, *a. Obs. rare*— [ad. L. *surculōsus*: see prec and -*OUS*. Cf. F. *surculoux*] Of the nature of a shoot. Also, = prec

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II, cxxxii 405 This plant hath. rootes, covered over with a thicke barke, plaited as it were with many surculous sprigs 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Surculous*, full of shoots or sprigs.

Surcudry, variant of SURQUIDRY *Obs.*

Surd (sɜːd), *a. and sb.* Also 6-7 *surde*. [ad. L. *surdus* (in active sense) deaf, (in pass. sense) silent, mute, dumb, (of sound, etc.) dull, indistinct. The mathematical sense 'irrational' arises from L. *surdus* being used to render Gr. *ἄρῳος* (Euclid bk x Def.), app through the medium of Arab *aqanum* deaf, as in جدر *jabr aqanum* surd root.]

A. *adj.* 1. *Math.* Of a number or quantity (esp. a root): That cannot be expressed in finite terms of ordinary numbers or quantities = IRRATIONAL A 3. (Cf. INCOMMENSURABLE I.)
 1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* II Pref, Quantities partly rational, and partly surde. 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV, vi Xij, Tetraedrons side being rational, the Axis is surde, and it beareth proportion to the side as 1 to $\sqrt{24}$ 1623 Br ANDREWEES *XCVI Serm.* xvi. (1629) 156 Such surd numbers, such fractions we shall meet with, we shall not tell how or when to gett through. 1659 LEYBURN *Arith.* IV iv (1660) 339 There are many sorts of surd roots, some are simple, others are compound 1798 HUTTON *Course Math.* (1806) I 80 The cube root of 8 is rational, being equal to 2; but the cube root of 9 is surd or irrational. 1861 T. LUND *J. Wood's Elem Alg.* 97 An equation may be cleared of a surd by transposing the terms so that the surd shall form one side, and the rational quantities the other, and then raising both sides to that power which will rationalize the surd

† 2. Deaf *Obs. rare.*
 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* III § 6 He may apprehend how all Words fall to the Ground, spent upon such a surd and Endless Generation of Men. 1819 H. BUSK *Vestriad* I 763 Whistlings, whizzes, strike thy senses surd

3. *fig.* † a. Not endowed with sense or perception, insensate, unintelligent. *Obs.*
 In quot. 1668, deficient in perception, dull c. cf. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxvii xiii. II 292 Those medicinnable vertues bestowed vpon those surd and senseless hearbs, 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial* II xxvi (1713) 174 My palate is something more surd and jacent. a 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. II. (1677) 44 Neither Chance nor surd or inanimate Nature could be the Efficient of such a Being.

b. Irrational, senseless, stupid. (In recent use only as a direct figure from 1.)
 1610 A. COOKE *Pope Joan* 60 Rupertus, commonly called Grosthead A great Philosopher though it pleased your Pope Innocentius the fourth, to call him old fool, surd, and absurd companion 1625 JACKSON *Creed* v. xlvii § 6 Their irrational and surd conceits of scripture's sense 1624 H. MORE *Song of Saml* I 1 vii, And foul blasphemous belch from their surd mouth resounds

1863 M. PATTISON *Ess* xvii. (1889) II. 295 The surd and irrational complexion of that party is due to the circumstance that all its best minds went from it 1891 H. JONES *Brown-ing as Teacher* 24 The problems have a surd or irrational element in them.

† c. Not clearly or keenly perceived, dull; stingless. *Obs.*
 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr Chirurg* 48/2 The colour not so pungent and sharp, but somewhat more surde and benumde. 1599 — tr *Gabelhauer's Bk Physique* 202/2 Take oyle of Hempseeds and surde nettles.

† d. Conveying no sense, meaningless. *Obs.*
 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II, xxv. § 4 The Ceremonies of Idolatrie and Magicke that are full of Non-significants and surde characters.

4. *Phonetic.* Uttered without vibration of the vocal cords; voiceless, 'breathed': opposed to SONANT (Cf. F. *sourd*.)
 1767 *Ess. in Ann Reg* 174/1 Mute, surd, and nasal syllables. 1773 KENRICK *Dict.*, *Gran Eng Lang.* 27 All our modes of articulation, whether surd or vocal 1863 Max

MÜLLER *Sci Lang* Sei II vii. (1868) 297 No longer mere interjections, uncertain between surd, sonant, or aspirated enunciation 1887 COOK tr. *Steuer's O E Gram* 99 P is a surd labial stop

B Arabic Gram (tr. Arab. *qamun* lit. deaf) Applied to verbs in which the second and third letters of the root are the same.

1776 RICHARDSON *Gram Arab Lang.* III v 97 The Surd verb, so called because the last radical is not heard, coalescing with the second by Te'hdid 1777 — *Arab. Pers. Dict.* 138 *الهمزة* *et asammun* The surd or *teshdid* conjugation of Arabic verbs. 1823 W. PRICE *Gram. 3 Oriental Langs.* 112

Conjugation of the Surd Verb, *جاء della*, he ogled.

B. sh. 1. Math. A surd or irrational number or quantity, esp. root: see A. 1

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* L 111, Those numbers are not Surde numbers properly, but sette like Surdes. As the Square 1006 of 4 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* IV. vii Xij b, The Hexaedrons comprehending Spheres Dimetiente being rational, his Axis is a surde 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 294 Surdes are Simple or Compound, Integral or Fracted 1743 EMERSON *Flavours* 83 Any Power of the Quantity under the Vinculum (in any Binomial or Trinomial Surd) 1866 LEWIS CARROLL 'Phantasmagoria 110 Yet what are all such quantities to me Whose thought, are full of indices and surds? attrib 1869 J. H. SMITH *Elem Algebra* 164 Surds of the same order are those for which the root-symbol or surd index is the same

fig 1865 FERRIER *Inst Metaph.* IV. (ed 2) 143 It becomes the absolutely incogitable—a surd 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos Kant* II. xv 557 The old difficulty that reappears always as the inexplicable surd of his philosophy.

2. Phonetics. A speech-sound uttered without 'voice'; a 'breath' consonant: see A. 4.

1789 E. DARWIN *Bol Gard* II. 60 Weighs with nice ear the vowel, liquid, surd, And breaks in syllables the volent word 1824 *Proc. Philol. Soc* I. 7 The tenues (otherwise surds, or whisper-letters) 1871 *Public Sch. Lat Gram* 7 The use of C as a surd made K superfluous.

† **Surd**, *v* 1 *Obs.* [Repr. OE. **seordan* see SARD *v*.] *trans.* To defile

a 1400 *Leg Rood* (1871) 143, I sauh my child ben surded and soyled

Surd, *v* 2 [f. L. *surdus*: see SURD *a*.] *trans.* To deaden or dull the sound of, as by a 'sordine' or mute. Also *Surding* *vbl*, *sb*. used attrib.

1625 LITTLE *De Barbas*, *Noc Ded* 771 b, To surd it, as young trompeters are wont 1825 *Engel Brit. XIX.* 70/2 A surding or muting effect produced by impeding the vibration of the strings (of a piano-forte) by contact of small pieces of buff leather

Surd, *var.* SORD *v*. *Obs.* to arise, spring.

1593 HAWES *Past Plans* VIII i (Percy Soc) 29 Invention, Whiche surdeth of the most noble werke Of v. inward wittes

Surdar, variant of SIRDAR.

Surden, obs. form of SORDINE.

1616 A. MUNDAY *Chrysian* B. 3, The Trumpets sound their seuerall Surden flourishes, *Ibid* B. 4 b, The first sound of Surden Trumpets *Ibid* C. 1, A full flourish without Surdens

† **Surdolid**, *sb*. (a) *Math.* *Obs.* Also *surd-solid*. [ad. mod. L. *surdolidus*. Cf. It. *surd-solido*, G. *surdsolidisch*]

The origin of mod. L. *surdolidus* is obscure. In Zedler's *Universal Lexicon*, s.v. *Dignitas*, the term is given as the name of the 4th power 'according to the Arabs', corresponding to *quadratoquadratus*, the name 'according to Diophantus'; the 5th power is *surdolidum secundum*, and the 11th *surdolidum tertium*. If the term is of Arabic origin, it may be **surdā solidum*, lit. deafly solid, i.e. of a power not communicating with', i.e. not derivable from, a 2 or 3 or their powers (cf. the origin of mathematical L. *surdus*, SURD *a*. note)

= **SUROLID**

1557 RECORDE *Whetst*. H 111 b, Ther appeare to bee over-sene, that call those numbers Surdesolides, seing they are not any waies Surdes 1579 DIGGES *Stratag.* II. 1. 33 Squares, Cubes, Zenzenzenke, and Surd Solides. 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 177 A Squared Cube Number [= *numerus quadrato cubus*], is called a Surdesolide, or Sursolide. 1726 E. STONE *New Math. Dict* s.v. *Locus*, The ancient Geometricians did call Plain Loc, such that are Right Lines or Circles, and Solid Loc, those that are Parabola's, Ellipses, or Hyperbola's; and Surd-Solid Loc, such that are Curves of a superiour Gender than Conick Sections 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sursolid*, or *Surdesolid*, in Arithmetic, the Fifth Power of a Number 32, the fifth Power, or Sursolid, or Surdesolid Number of 2.

Surdism = SURDOMUTISM. (Cf. F. *surdismutit*.)

Surdine, obs. form of SORDINE.

Surdin, obs. form of SARDINE *sb*.

Surdism (sūrdiz'm). *Path.* [f. L. *surdus* deaf: see SURD *a*. and -ISM] (See quot.)

1838 D. WILLIAMS *Med Dis Infancy* xxxvii 494 The term *surdism* is applied to those degrees of deafness which make 'the acquisition of speech in the very young impossible by ordinary means, or which involve the loss of recently acquired speech'

Surdity (sūrditi). [ad. L. *surditas*, -item, n. of quality f. *surdus* deaf, see SURD *a* and -ITY Cf. F. *surdité*.] Deafness. (Now *Path*)

1597 A. M. tr. *Gualtmeau's Fr Chirurg.* 29 b/1 Agaynst surditye, payne, and viceration of the eares 1698-9 Sir T. BROWNE *Let Son* I Mar, If it fayleth, incurable surditye ensueth 1800 *Daily Tel.* 23 Feb, Bars long since overtaken by the surdity of death. 1881 tr. *Ribot's Dis Memory* 152 Sometimes he does not understand the meaning of words, written or spoken, although the senses of hearing and sight are intact (cases of verbal surdity and cecity)

Surdomute (sūrdomūti), *a*, and *sb*, rare—

[f. *surdo-*, taken as comb. form of L. *surdus* SURD *a*. + MUTE *a*. Cf. mod. L. *surdomutitās* (Dunglison).] = DEAF-MUTE So *Surdomutism*, deaf-mutism. 1880 *Nature* 11 Mar 459/1 *Surdo-mutism* is, in the majority of cases, the immediate result of cerebral lesions. 1890 GOULD *New Med Diet.* *Surdomutit*... a deaf and dumb person.

Surdon, obs. form of SORDINE.

1630 BRATHWAIT *Eng Gullion* (1641) 193 Here sounds the Surdon of religious sorrow, the awaker of devotion

Sure (jōr), *a* and *adv*. Forms. 4- *sure*; also 4-6 *sur*, *seur*, (5 *sewr*, *suere*, *sewir*, *seawre*, *suire*, *swyr*), 5-6 *seure*, *sewre*, *sewer*, 5-7 *suer*, *Sc. suir*, (6 *suar*, *swer*, *syuer*, *shure*, *sowr*, *Sc. suire*, *sur*, *swuer*) [a OF. *sur-e*, *seur-e* (dial. *seur*; cf. Pr., It. *secur*, It. *sicuri*, Sp., Pg. *seguro*, Rum. *sigur*) — L. *sēcurus*, f. *sē* without + *cūra* care, CURB *sb*.] The OF var. *sour-e* is represented by Sc. *sover*] *A. adj.*

I Safe, secure

† 1. Free from or not exposed to danger or risk; not liable to be injured or destroyed; = SAFE *a* 6, SECURE *a* 3. Const. *from*. *Obs.* (or merged in other senses).

13 *Coez de L.* 5908 Kyng Richard dwellyd with honoure, Tyl that Jaffe was made al sur 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 9 No syle nor no sur stede sopl þei ne hadde 1399 LANGE *Rich Reddes* 104 All þat þey moud Was to be sure of hem-self and surs to ben y-callyd 1426 LVNG *De Guld Piler* 949 He shall.. Make the sur From al tempestys of the se 1440 *Generydys* 4605 Owt of their enmys handes they were sure 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* I. xii 14 There is no man al sure for temptacions whiles he lyueþ 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. xii. 14 For defens, to kepe thair heddis sur, A jallo hat [they] wyrt of a wolvis skyn 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxxix 165 Sa Grange beleut the madin Castell sur 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* v. 12 The Forrest is not three leagues off, If we recover that, we are sure enough 1607 — *Timon* iii. iii 40 Doores must be employ'd Now to guard sur their Master 1625 tr. *Gonsalvus Sp Inquis.* To Rdr. A. iv. If we thinke our selues sure and the storme passed, 1648 GAGE *West Ind* xi 38 The Mexicans also thought the same [place] to be sure w. th the trees which were crossed the way

† b. Of a condition, procedure, etc.: Free from risk. *Obs.*

1422 YONGE tr. *Secr Sec* xxxii. 183 Hit is more Sure to euery Prynce to commaunde His Pepill well wyllynge to hym, than ewill wyllynge a 1528 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 228 b, [He] thought it more surer to heare the fayre wordes of the Constable.. then to geue credit to theyr vntrew doynge. 1599-1600 DALLAM in *Early Voy Levant* (Hakluyt Soc) 90, I knew that in her [sc. the ship Hector] was a sur passage. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byrons Consol* l. 11, To leave a sure pace on continuat earth, And force a gate in jumps from tower to tower.

† c. Const. of. Free from (a bad quality).

1440 *Pallad on Husb* xi 294 Wherof so maad is the nature, Of bitterness or salt that hit is sure.

† d. With *from* or *for* and *vbl sb*. 'Safe' from doing something, certain not to —, also with

passive sense, certain not to be — *Obs.*

1586 STAFFORD in *Eng. Hist Rev Jan* (1913) 57, I would keep him there to undo himself, and sure enough from coming home to undo others. 1592 GREENE *Disput* 8 He had some twentie poundes about him, but hee had planted it so cunningly in his doublet, that it was sure enough for finding. 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts*, *Book* xvi 458, I will make thee sure enough from adding this leudnesse to thine other abominacions. a 1644 CHILLINGW. *1st Sermon* Pr. xiv 1 § 47 A thousand weights, to fasten him on the earth, to make him sure for ever ascending to God.

† e. Phr. *The sure or surer side*, the safe side. *To be on the sure side* (also *to be sure*) to run no risks. *Obs.*

1528 MORE *Dyaloge* 1 Wks. 172/2 As though ye wer sure by your confidence in god, that hys grace had inclined your assent to the surer syde. 1588 SHAKS, *Tit A* iv. 126 He is your brother by the surer side 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp a Peter* l. x. 218 Have you said your prayers? say them againe. you know it is good to be sure 1667 DRYDEN & Dk. *Newcastle Sir M. Marvall* v. 1, I'm resolv'd to be on the sure side; I will have certain proof of his wit, before I marry him. 1677 HORNECK *Gr Law Condit* iii (1704) 70 It would become a wise man.. to endeavour to be on the sure side of the hedge

† 2. Of a place or receptacle: Affording security or safety, = SAFE *a* 7, SECURE *a* 4. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr Troy* 687 þen suet þai with solas into a sure chamber. 1471 CAXTON *Receyell* (Sommer) 208 Acrisius was well eased that his daughter was in so sure a place. 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. 11, Our shyppe may not enter into no sewer haven 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xlv 172 The Chinese Necoda disembarked all his commodities, and put them into sure rooms.

† b. *transf.* with *keeping* or other *sb* of similar meaning; = SAFE *a* 8. *Obs.*

1431 *Acts Provy Council* IV 95 Ordeint for þe defense seure and saugard of þe said lande c 1450 *Brut* cxxii. 359 þe Duk brougt King Richard to London, and put hym yn the Tour, vndir sur kepyng as a prisoner. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xviii. 48 He deluyred to them good condyute and seurt tyl they cam to constanynoble 1539 in *Asir Pro- tocols Town Clerks Glasgow* (1897) IV. 119 To put it [sc. 105. yearly] in suyr kepyng. 1544 *Extr Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 199 The consell ordains thair chartour keynt, to be put in suir yerms for kepyng in secret manur. 1572 HULOT s.v., To put y^e prysoners or captives in sure waid

† 3. Safe in one's possession or keeping; not liable to be lost or to escape; hence, unable or unlikely to do harm or cause disturbance; = SAFE *a* 10, SECURE *a* 5. *To make* (a person or thing) *sure* to get into one's possession or power, to

secure = *make sure of*, 13 a (b); to put beyond the power of doing harm, (contextually) to make away with, kill *Obs.*

1462 in *Sharp Illustor Tym Ch Coventry* y (1818) 41 To se þat þe boks be lokyd sur in þe vestre 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli* VI. 36/2 When he dede they luttie of oon of his legges, and he dede from his body, to make him sure *Ibid* 45/1 That the said Sir Humfrey haue and hold the maner.. sure from the said Johane and hir heires. c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii 311 See that he be kepte sure. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* ii. iii 187 Fairwell my Sonnes, see that you make hee sure 1590 *Cobler Canterb* 20 Seeing the olde bel-dame was sure [i. e. soundly asleep], he began to reneue vnto hir how long hee had loued hir. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV.* v. iii 48, I haue paid Percy, I haue made him sure 1602 HOLI and *Phy* viii. iii 195 To cut his throat, so making him sure for telling tales. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib* i. viii (1821) 206 And his sonnes bound very safe and sure 1713 ADDISON *Cato* ii. vi, Make Cato sure, and give up Ulica a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* (1823) II. iii 77 an. 1695, He reckoned he would make the next session sure 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettlewell* II. § 52 Upon pretence of making all Sure, and saving the King's Honour

II Trustworthy, firm, steadfast.

4. That can be depended or relied on; not liable to fail or disappoint expectation; trustworthy, reliable. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1340-70 *Alisaander* 266 Pat cite wer sure men sett for too keepe. 14 *IWhy I can't be a Nun* 361 in *E E P* (1862) 147 A fayre gailond of yve grene Whyche hangeth at a taverne dore, Hyt ys a false token, But yf there be wyne gode and sewer. c 1440 *Generydys* 4575, 'I wold', quod he, 'this hors were cherrishd wele, For he is sure and good' 1506 *Kal. Sheph.* H. 11, We must haue in suer maryners that may kepe our shyp for the daunger of these iii. lookes 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam. Ajax* 39 Thou hast a lury of sure free holders, that gaue a uerdite against them 1604 CART J. SMITH *Virginia* iii. 73 The President resolved with Captaine Waldo (whom he knew to be sure in time of need) to surprise Powhatan 1607 MILTON *P L* xi. 85a From out the Arke a Raven flies, And after him, the surer messenger, A Dove 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. iii. 111, Bouillé is at Metz, and could find forty thousand sure Germans 1846 Mrs A. MARSH *rather Darcy* II. i 18 Did I not send this by a sure hand, I would not venture to go thus far with you 1883 STEVENSON *Treas.* 151 in xiii, Loaded pistols were served out to all the sure men

b. Applied to agents or their actions, this sense (by admixture of sense 8) tends to become subjective: Steady, steadfast, unflinching, † constant, faithful; † (of conduct) steady, well-ordered.

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1868) 16 The yonggest daughter was most, goodly in her behaving countenance, and manere most seure and ferme 1471 CAXTON *Receyell* (Sommer) 319 Their was none that so seure but he was afarde. a 1475 ASHBY *Actus Policy* 130 Vertuous dedys & condutes seure 1483 CAXTON *Cato* h. 1, Thou oughtest to desyre oueral to lede good lyf and sur in this worlde. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* c. 6 v. 1 b, For the sure troythe that euer she bare vnto her lord. c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Conuers St Paul* 100 Your fellow was not sur of foote. 1523 LD BERNERS *Prois* I. xviii 24 The englishe oste made good and sure watche. c 1610 *Women Saints* 145 Treasures which he hath promised me.. if I will remayne sure to him. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolues* II. [i.] lxxxix 258 Sometimes a failing and returne, is a prompter to a surer hold. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 324 Such archers as haue the surest hand 1696 TATE & BRADY *Ps.* xciii 5 Thy Promise, Lord, is ever sure 1743 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Odes* III. ii. 31 With sure steps.. Vengeance o'ertakes the trembling villain's speed 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix. IV 276 His judgment was clearest and surest when responsibility pressed heaviest on him 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I. xi 84 In order to get surer footing in the snow *Ibid* xxiii 162 Found myself by no means so sure a climber as usual 1908 *Animal Management*, 271 The animal [sc. mule] is a proverbially sure stepper

5. Of material objects (in early use esp. of weapons or armour): Not liable to break or give way, sound, 'trusty'; not liable to be displaced, firm, firmly fixed, immovable. † *Sure land*, the mainland, terra firma. (Cf. SECURE *a* 3 c.) *arch.*

Sure foundation, *sure ground*, and the like, are often used in fig. context cf. 9 b

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 588 Gurde wyth a bront ful sure c 1440 *Generydys* 2732 The helme was sure, or ellys he had hym slayn 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 20 And the stoon werk be made seure. a 1470 Tiptoft *Cesar* xii (1530) 15 Carpenters to be brought from the sure lande to repayre the navye. c 1490 HENRY Wallace xi 1060 A couch.. upon his handys thail laid, And wndyr syn with seur cordys thair braud 1523 FITZGERALD, *Husb* § 135 Make a good and a sure hedge 1534 TINDALE *a Tem.* i. 19 The sure grounde of God remayneth 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcii. 1, He hath made the rounde worlde so sure, that it can not be moued — *Isa.* xxviii. 16, I wil laye a stone in Sion, for a sure foundation. 1596 MASCALL *Cattle* 120 Thy.. cartbodys strong and sure to beare a burthen a 1634 CHAPMAN (Webster 1864), Which put in good sure leather sacks. 1648 MARKHAM *Housew. Gard.* III. x (1668) 75 A sure dry wall. 1832 Ht MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* II. 32, I am anxious to go on sure ground 1865 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Trinmph Time* 41 We had stood as the sure stars stand *Ibid Phadra* 38 Make thy sword sure inside thine hand and smite

6. Firmly established or settled; steadfast, stable; not liable to be destroyed or overthrown.

† a. Of states of mind, or of persons in respect of these. (Cf. 8)

13 *E E Allit P A* 1089 For I dar say, with consciens sure, Hade bodily burne abiden þat bone [etc.] 1473 HOCLEVE *Mun Poems* viii 14 Seur confort haue I. a 1495 *Cursor M.* 18712 (Trin.), He had his disciplys. Ouer al þe world þe gospel preche to vche creature For þei shulde in troupe be sure. 1549 *Bk Com Prayer*, *Burial*, In sure and certayne hope of resurrection to eternall lyfe 1582 ALLEN *Martyrdom Campian* (1908) 114 He had a sure confidence

that all should goe well with him. 1596 DALRYMPLE to Leslie's Hist. Scot. I 287 Throw a certaine suspicioun and sur opinion

b. Of immaterial things and states considered objectively. arch.

c. 1520 NISBET N. T. (S. T. S.) I 15 To mak than vocatioun sur be gud werks 1535 COVERDALE's Chron. xviii. 12. I wyl make his seate sur for euer 1560 DAUS tr. Sleudane's Comm. 41 Y^e either a sur peace, or els a long treuce may be taken 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. iv. 303 Th' immortal Line in sure Succession reigns 1746 HARVEY Medit. (1767) I 81 A Decree, much surer than the Law of the Medes and Persians, has irrevocably determined the Doom. 1787 JEFFERSON Writ. (1859) II 206, I know of no mercantile house in France of surer bottom 1867 MORRIS Jason. i. 32 He may wish to make quite sure his throne By slaying me and mine

† c. Of possessions, etc. That may be counted on to be received or held (cf. g.). To make sure: to secure to or settle upon a person Obs

c. 1450 Godstow Reg. 276 He willed and gaunted hit to be sure for hym and his heires 1467-8 Rolls of Parli. V 579/1 To be made sure ayenst us and our heires 1482 Ibid. VI. 204/1 Our said Sovereign Lord should cause the same Due, to be made sure to hym and to his said heires masles 1515 BARCLAY Eglages II (1570) Biv. 1. Better a small handfull with rest and sure pleasure. Then twenty dishes with wrathfull countenance 1533 Gair Richt Vay 65 His marcie is maid swuer to w3z 1628 [see chequer-pay, CHEQUER 561. 16] 1669 R. MONTAGU in Buechleuch MSS (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 436 If I thought this would be sure money. 1670 RAY Proverbs 207 As sure as Check, or Exchequer pay.

† 7. a. Engaged to be married, betrothed, affianced (to make sure, to betroth), also, joined in wedlock, married Obs.

1470 Paston Lett. II 393 Mestresse Gry-eacresse is sure to Selenger 1536 Songs, Carols, etc. (1597) 154 Lady Mary, be Kyngs daughter, was maid sure to be yong Kyng of Castile 1592 Arden of Feversham. i. 151 The Painter Hath made reports that he and Sue is sure 1598 SHAKS. Merry W. v. 237 She and I (long since contracted) Are now so sure that nothing can dissolve vs 1608 MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One. III. i. 1. I am but newly sure yet to the widow 1632 Browne North. Lass II. i. I presume'd you had bene sure, as fast as faith could bind you, man and wife 1666 P. HILARY Diaries & Lett. (1882) 175 My man William Griffith was marry'd to one of Baschurich, to whom hee had been sure since before hee came to mee

† b. Engaged or bound by allegiance or devotion (to a person or party) To make sure, to bind by allegiance, or secure the allegiance of. Obs

1567 Gude & Godde Ball (S. I. S.) 209 Sen we ar all to Sin maid sure, Thow Adamus Inobedience 1597 SAVILE Tacitus, Hist. I. i. 1. 36 The next city, was that of the Lingones, sure to their side 1643 BAKER Chron. (1660) 77 Though King John had entred upon Normandy, and made that Province sure unto him, yet the Province of Anjou stood firm for Arthur. a. 1745 BURNER Own Time (1724) I. ii. 201 To make all that party sure to himself.

III. Subjectively certain

8. Certain in mind, having no doubt; assured, confident; = CERTAIN a. 4, SECURE a. 2. Also, convinced, persuaded, morally certain.

In the former sense I am sure is commonly used colloq. to give asseverative force to a statement, e. g. I'm sure I don't know, I don't know, I'm sure

In the latter sense I am sure sometimes becomes equivalent in force to SURELY adv. 4 b; e. g. quot. 218 in c (d).

a. Const. of; rarely, by ellipsis, without const.

c. 1450 LOVELLICH Merlin 9740 We wolden preyen the of on thing vs sewr foite make 1500 Chaucer's Dreame 855 For of one thing ye may be sure He wil be yours, while he may dure 1591 SHAKS. Two Gent. v. ii. 40 He...guessed that it was she, but being mask'd, he was not sure of it 1686 in Charadin's Trav. Persia 158, I was sure of one thing, that [etc.] 1709 FORT ESS Crit. 567 Be silent always when you doubt your sense, And speak, tho' sure, with seeming diffidence 1732 BERKELEY Alciphron I § 3 Whatever we can perceive by any sense we may be sure of 1793 BOSWELL Johnson May an. 1776, We are surer of the odiousness of the one, than of the error of the other. 1818 J. W. CROKER in C. Papers 8 Dec (1884) I. 124 He never could distinguish Buonaparte, or his staff, to be sure of them 1867 RUSKIN Time & Tide xvi § 99 Never teach a child anything of which you are not yourself sure. 1908 R. BACOT A Cuthbert xviii 373 Anthony understands, and forgives—I am sure of it

b. Const. clause Also with ellipsis of clause (mod. colloq. Well, I'm sure' is used as an exclamation of surprise: cf. e)

c. 1330 Syr Degarre 761 Par fai, he saide,) Ich am al sure, He that bette that fue Will comen hom 3it to nigt 1350 Will. Palerne 973 Be pou sur holliche al min help pou schalt haue sone 1386 CHAUCER Niteb. P 796, I knowe wel, and am right sure, that he shal nothing doon in this nede with-outen my conseil 1440 ?LYNG Assembly of Gods 524 So may ye be sewre he shall yow nat escape 1474 CAXTON Cheesse III viii (1883) 152 He was sewr that he had wonne. 1535 COVERDALE Ps cxxxix [cxli] 12 Sure I am that the Lorde wil auenge the poore 1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. iii. 1. 53, I am sure if he forfate, thou wilt not take his flesh 1608 Merry W. (Qo) 742 (in 1. 60), I am shure you know him 1670 in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App. v. 22, I am shure you would bee with us if wishes could bring you 1709 BERKELEY Th. Vision § 51 Sure I am, it is worth some attention. 1778 MISS BURNBY Evehna (1792) II xxii 202 I'm sure I can't recollect 1779 Mirror No. 16 P. 7, I am not sure if the disposition to reflections of this sort be a proper one. 1832 H. T. MARTINEAU Demerara. i. 19 You might have been sure that I should remember you when you told me your name 1840 THACKERAY Shabby-genteel Story iv, 'Well, I'm sure' said Becky, and that was all she said 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' At Bay i, Look in on us now and again. I am sure my daughter will be delighted 1885 — Valerie's Fate iv, 'Are you going?' 'I am not sure.'

c. † (a) With inversion of the two clauses, be ye sure, you may be sure (etc.) thus coming at the end of the sentence.

c. 1400 Octavian 1038 Hys fomen myghte of hym be agast, We mowe be sure. 1513 BRADSHAW St. Werburgh. i. 707 Thus was her manner in youthe, be ye sure. 1560 DAUS tr. Sleudane's Comm. 292 b marg, An holy box sent down from heauen you may be sure

(b) In parenthetical use, be sure, you may be sure, I am sure, to which the main sentence is virtually subordinate.

1340-70 Alex. & Dund. 991 We ne saun noukt, king, be pou sur, for sake of our pride 1350 Will. Palerne 74 It wanted noukt . . . pat bei ne fond him as laire as for here state longed, & be beter, be ye sure, for [etc.] 1565 MS Coll. Cal. B. 12. If 218 Your lordship, I am sure, is partaken of such letters as I write to Mr. Secretary 1680 BEVERIDGE Sermon, 1 Cor. 20 58 Wks 1799 I. 423 You will be uncertain whether they be lawfully called as be sure many of them are not. 1710 — Def. Bk. Palms 29 The Company had this Privilege granted them from the King, who, be sure, would never grant them the Privilege of printing any Book, but what he had first allowed of 1818 SCOTT Br. Lamm xxviii, The Master of Ravenswood cannot, I am sure, object to your presence

(c) In colloq. asseverative use these phrases are often placed at the end of the sentence: cf. (a).

1830 N. S. WHEATON 3rd ed. 42 To all my inquiries who he was? I only received for answer—'I don't know, I'm sure' 1837 DICKENS Pickwick. II. It will give me great pleasure, I am sure 1848 THACKERAY Van Ear xli, 'Don't know, I'm shaw,' replied the Colonel.

d. Const. inf. see 12

e. In phr. to be sure = as one may be sure, for a certainty, certainly, undoubtedly, of course; now colloq. and often concessive = it must be admitted, indeed; also absol. Well, to be sure! as an exclamation of surprise (cf. b).

1657 SPARROW Bk. Com. Prayer (1667) 4 Morning and Evening, to be sure, God expects from us a publick worship 1657 W. RAND tr. Gassendi's Life Peirce. i. 3 He pined at last so happy, as to recover the greatest part of such things as he most respected. To be sure, he obtained his precious stones 1682 BUNYAN Holy War. 150 If he heard his neighbour tell his tale, to be sure he would tell the quite contrary. 1718 HICKES & NELSON 7 Kettledrill II § 23 125 At Christmas, if he invited no Body else, to be sure he entertained the Poorer Sort of his Neighbour. 1732-8 SWIFT Pol. Conversat. i. 47 Neverout Miss, I'll tell you a Secret, if you'll promise never to tell it again Miss No, to be sure 1778 WARRNER in Jesse's History of Contemp. (1844) III 354 Yes! war we shall have to be sure 1795 Hist. Nat. Evans. I. 283 The wind is contrary, to be sure, but it is far from a storm 1847 Mrs. SHAWWOOD Fairchild Family (1854) III. iii. 32 Well, to be sure, this is a large room 1853 Mrs. GASKELL Ruth xxviii, Ruth told him she wanted to speak to him for a few minutes. 'To be sure, my dear Sit down!' said he 1863 S. WILBERTORCE St. Missions (1874) 275 'Why to be sure they would. 1875 JOWETT Plato (ed. 2) I. 18 There you are in the right, Schoep, he replied. To be sure, I said 1902 VIOLET JACOB Sheep-Stealers viii, 'Well, well, to be sure' I exclaimed the Pig driver 1913 C. RLAD in Eng. Hist. Rev. Jan. 53 They had, to be sure, patched up their differences, but their sentiments towards each other . . . were far from cordial

IV. Objectively certain

9. a. That one may count on as about to be; certain to come or happen; also, certain to become what is denoted by the noun, = CERTAIN a. 2 b.

1565 ALLEN Defence Purg. xvii 283 One. frameth (as he suppoeth) his negatue argument, to the more sure shake of our faith herein 1615 SIR W. MURE Miss Poems xiii 16 Bewar such schame becum thy surest pain. 1692 PRIOR Ode Hoiace xiii, Sure and sudden be their just Remorse. 1746 FRANCIS II Horace, Sat. II. iii. 21 Unhappy bard! to sure contempt you run 1781 COWPER Retirement 263 To make thee but a surer prey 1858 SEARS Athalia. IV. 78 Confusion is the pretty sure result 1896 HOUSMAN Shropshire Lad lxi, Luck's a chance, but trouble's sure

b. That one may rely on as true; undoubtedly, indisputable; = CERTAIN a. 3 Now rare.

1470 Paston Lett. Suppl. (1902) 135, I pray you send me swyr tydings of the world. 1556 Clouston Gr. Priars (Camden) 32 A pele was comandyd to be rounge for sewer worde and tydings that Richard de la Pole was slayne 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot. I. 31 He had sure knowledge quhair the King was at his pastyme 1600 J. DYKE Sel. Serms (1640) 2 It is a sure thing that a Christian so demeaning himself may live the most comfortable life of any man in the world. 1667 MILTON P. L. II. 154 How he can be doubtful; that he never will be sure. 1849 JAMES Woodman in, The news was too sure, the tale too sad to be false 1867 RUSKIN Time & Tide vii § 93 And very sternly I say to you — and say from sure knowledge—that [etc.]

c. For sure as or for a certainty, undoubtedly; = FOR CERTAIN (CERTAIN a. 7). Now colloq.

c. 1286 SIDNEY Ps. xxvi. 1, I held for sure, that I should never slide. 1671 MILTON P. R. II. 35 Now, now, for sure, deliverance is at hand 1850 ROSSERTI Dante & Circle i. (1874) 60 He makes oath. 'Forsure, This is a creature of God till He knowe own'. 1883 STEVENSON Treas. Isl. i. vi, These fellows who attacked the inn to night—bold, desperate blades, for sure 1897 MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa 305, I have promised the Fans to pay off in whatever they choose, and I know for sure they want powder

10 a. Of methods or means That may be relied on to attain its end or to produce the desired or stated result; unfailing, unerring = CERTAIN a. 2 c

Sure card, see CARD sb. 2 b
1530 in Strype Eccl. Mem. (1721) III App. x. 21 The moost sewryst waye that Scripture doth teache to worshippe saynts withall, ys to lyve the lyffe that they lyvid 1592 Arden of Feversham v. 1 go It is vnpossible, but here comes he That will, I hope, muent some surer means. 1653 RAME-

SEY Astrol. Restord. 218 To impart unto them the truth and surest rule for the judging thereof 1665 BOYLE Occas. Refl. iii. vi (1848) 158 These that are concern'd for the . . . saving of Soules, think it a less good sign of a sure Sermon, that [etc.] 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. i. 122 Long Practice has a sure Improvement found. 1764 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App. 1. 342, I hope that will be the surest Way of bringing about a General Peace so necessary to Europe 1812 CRABBE Tales xv. 179 Every point enforce By quoting much, the scholar's sure resource 1865 M. ARNOLD Ess. Crit. II (1875) 74 A perfectly sound and sure style. 1879 R. K. DOUGLAS Confucianism IV 94 His surest way of acquiring a trace of the divine afflatus must be by studying . . . their careers

b. Of signs or signals. Giving trustworthy indication, producing or leading to certainty, infallible.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM Cosinogr. Glasse 75 Everye Climate hath a proper name, for the surer difference of one from an other 1667 MILTON P. L. i. 278 In all assaults Their surest signal 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg. III. 119 The Colt that for a Stallion is design'd, By sure Pressages shows his generous Kind. 1780 Mirror No. 93 P. 3 The surest mark of a weak mind 1830 HERSCHTEL Study Nat. Phil. § 386 There is no surer criterion of the state of science in any age. 1886 Trip. Cat. xxi. 289 He became more irritable and impatient—a sure sign, Dr. Lee declared, of approaching convalescence.

V. Senses combining III and IV.

11. With of † Having (the thing mentioned) secured to one (to make a person sure of a thing = to make a thing sure to a person, in 6 c); † holding securely in one's possession or power; certain to receive, get, attain, find, have, or keep. Also with gerund, as sure of getting = certain to get. (See also 13.)

Here the certainty may be subjective or objective, or both combined e. g. he is sure of = 'he is confident of getting', or 'it is certain that he will get'

13 Senny Sage (V) 2033 I the king hem made seur Of warisoun and gret honour 1386 CHAUCER Meech. P. 486 When thou throwest to be moost seur and siker of hire helpe she wol faillie thee 14 Sir Benes (M) 499 Benes was sure of no wepyng That he myght defend hym with all 1412 Hocclive De Reg. Princ. 306 He schulde of his lif seure ben & certeyne. c. 1450 Alis's Mistal 56 Who so lyueth a fowle lyfe, he may be sure of a foule ende 1518 Sir Plesas Star Chamber (Selden) II. 132 Yf he gave hym one strype he shalbe seur of an other strype 1572-3 Ag. Privy Council Scot. II 177 They offeit to discharge the half of than . . . wages, being maid sure of the uthir half to be payit at sum competent day 1580 J. HAYWOOD Dial. Wit & Folly (Percy Soc.) 15 The wyttles ys sewer of salvashyn 1587 in Cath. Rev. Soc. Publ. V. 140 The young king of Scotland remaneth still among his enemies, who suffer him to take his pastime under a shew of liberty, but they think themselves sure ynough of him. 1653 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY 3d Gipsy II. 1, English Gipsies, in whose companie a man's not sure of the eares of his head they so pilfer. a. 1718 PRIOR Solomon III. 290 Sure of the Toile, uncertain of the Prize 1719 D. Fox Crusoe II (Globe) 571 We are sure of Sea there 1766 GOLDSM. Vuar. IV. xvi, They who had warm fortunes were always sure of getting good husbands. 1825 COBBETT Rur. Rides 458 This is a clod of which a man may always be sure, if he take proper pains 1847 MARRAT Childer New Forest viii, I feel sure of his permission. 1893 Law Times XCV 305/2 If she wished to be sure of her income she should avoid dabbling in the shares of new companies.

12. With inf. (act. or pass). Certain to do or to be something; = CERTAIN a. 6.

Properly a constructional use of 8, this sense was orig. subjective, but came subsequently to express, and now always expresses, objective certainty, and thence to transp. became applicable to things. He is sure to return, now = 'it is certain that he will return', could formerly mean 'he is certain that he will return', now expressed by of with the gerund (see 11)

c. 1400 Laud Troy Bh. 15612 Thei my3t ther fore be sur & bold To sele the kyng & brenne llyoun. 1530 LINDALE ASVO More II. xii Wks (1573) 300/1 The Apostles, Patriarks and Prophetes were sure to be folowed 1556 J. HAYWOOD Spider & M. Div. He makth him sewre to wyne, who ever leeseth 1563 Homilies II. Sacrament. i. 111 b, I thus much he must be sure to hold, that in the Supper of the Lorde, there is no vayne ceremonie 1616 SHALDON Mirr. Antichr. Pref. 11 j b, Such Convents are sure to be beset with diuerse sorts of Adversaries. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. Ulearius Voy. Ambass. 400 The Governour, who many times is not sure to return again, takes his leave of the City 1713 ADDISON Guard. No. 101 P. 9 If they have any Wit or Sense, they are sure to shov it. 1781 LAMB Elia Ser. 1. Machinery End, What ever heat of opposition. I set out with, I am sure always, in the long-run, to be brought over to her way of thinking. 1841 HELPS Ess. & Trans. Business (1842) 95 You may save time by not labouring much, beforehand, at points of the subject which are nearly sure to be worked out in discussion. 1885 Manch. Exam. 13 July 5/2 The . . . oation . . . was sure to be full of pungent criticism

13 Phr. To make sure (intr. or with clause).

a. absol., or with of followed by a noun of action. To make something certain as an end or result (cf. g. 2); to preclude risk of failure

1565 ALLEN Def. Purg. To Rdr. 6 b, And therefore to make sure, I humbly submit my selfe to the iudgement of suche . . . as are made the lawfull pastors of our soules. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India & P. 176 To make sure, he made another Shot at her 1890 Chamb. Jral. 3 May 281/2 This allows the man . . . to make sure of a good grip. 1891 Ibid. 21 Feb. 119/2 It is difficult to make sure of finding the birds

(b) with of followed by a sb.: To act so as to be certain of getting or winning; to secure.

1673 TEMPLE To De Ormond Conjurat. Affairs Miss. (1680) 164 A Peace cannot fail us here, provided we make sure of Spain 1796 ATTLEBURY Sermon, Isa. 12 1. 102 It hath ever had the warmest, and ablest . . . Heads employ'd in

its defence, and hath taken care to make sure of them, by Bountiful Rewards. 1844 BROWNING *Colombé's Birthday* II. 9 Let me hasten to make sure of one true thanker. 1878 Bosw. *Smith Carriage* 293 After making sure of the country to the north of the Ebro

b. with clause or *of*: To make something certain as a fact (cf. g b), to preclude risk of error, to ascertain.

1876 BRISTOWE *Theory & Pract Med* (1878) 825 To make sure that all the copper has been precipitated. 1888 Mrs NOTLEY *Power of Hand* I III 36 That fellow rode up to the house to make sure Tristram was away. 1889 F. C. PHILLIPS *Ainslie's Cornish* I VII. 87 He just waited for a few hours to make sure of his position

(b) loosely. To feel certain, be convinced.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxi. He stormed at me all through the lessons, and would push me so close that I made sure he must run me through the body. 1887 WESTALL *Capt. Prefalgar* IV. 49 He suspected nothing, and made quite sure of succeeding. 1893 SELOUS *Trav S E Africa* 158, I made sure I should get finer specimens later on.

14. Phr. *Be sure* (to do something, or that...), also mod. colloq. and see AND B. 10) = take care, don't fail (only in imper. or inf.) *sure* thus becoming contextually equivalent to 'careful'

1573 TUSSEY *Husb. v.* (1878) 14 Then dalle he suer to looke. 1625 BACON *Ess. Discourse* (Arb) 19 Let him be sure, to leave other Men their Turnes to speak. 1674 N. Cox *Gentl. Recreat.* (1677) 180 Be sure you See her not too hard. 1680 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii. 208 You must be sure to screw it hard up. 1780 *Mirror* No. 98. P. 15 Be sure to put on your great coat, and to take a chair in coming home. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I. § 13 At least be sure that you go to the author to get at his meaning. 1892 *Photogr. Ann* II. 335 Be sure and button the lid.

B. *adv.*

1. Securely, safely; = SURELY *adv.* 1. *Obs.* or *arch.* 14. *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 3573 They were armed sure and wel. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* ix. 76 With the Four Vertewis Cardenal, Aganis vycis sure enarming me. 1555 CRANMER *Let in Musc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) 446, I might have sent them by the carrier sooner, but not sure. 1591 SHAKS. 1 *Ham* VI. v. 1. 16 The sooner to effect, And surer binde this knot of amitie. 1596 BACON *Mas. & Use Com. Law* II. (1633) 46 The land being so sure tyed upon the heire as that his father could not put it from him. 1600 W. CORNWALLIS *Ess.* I. i. B. 11 I would not do any thing more then stand the surer upon my guard to resist fortune. 1667 MURTON *P. L.* IV. 897 Let him surer barr His Iron Gates

2. Certainly, with certainty; without risk of failure; = SURELY *adv.* 2, 3. Now *dialect*. = 'for certain, without fail'; otherwise *Obs.* exc. as in b and c

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 277 Sum says full sure & for sothe holdyn, Hit was le forst on flete pat on flode past. 1499 in *Eng. Gl.* (1870) 423 So that they may the better, sewer, and more diligenter, minstre they said Officer. 1555 LAUDER *Tractate of Kyngis* 298 3e suld not promoue thame To that cure, Except 3e understode, moite sure, Thame apt. 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl.* II. ii. These are the wings shall make it flye as swift, As dooth the lightning. And hill as sure as it swiftly flies. 1693 LOCKE *Edue.* § 13 Children would lay the foundations of an healthy Constitution much surer, if they were kept wholly from Flesh. 1797 Mrs M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* III. 257 The higher the objects of contempt are placed, the surer they become marks for the observing multitude. 1820 LAMB *Elia* Ser 1 *Christ's Hosp.* Woe to the school, when he made his morning appearance in his passy, or passionate wig. No comet expounded surer. 1902 BANKS *Newspaper* Gerl 126 I'll pay you the five dollars a week then, sure

3. Qualifying a statement: Assuredly, undoubtedly, for a certainty. Now *poet.*, exc. *dialect*. (Irish) in asseverative expressions.

a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 21887 (Trin). Euey creatoure sure After be state of his nature Bettre her makere knowe þen mon. c. 1460 *Wisdom* 50 in *Macro Plays* 37 The prerogatyff of my loue ys so greet, þat w tassyt herof be lest droope, sure, All lustis & lykynge worldly xall lett. 1568 *Satir Poems Reform.* xliiii. 31 Sure, be my witting, not brunt in the lunge. c. 1586 *Sinner's Pt.* xxv. 11, Sure, sure, who hope in thee, Shall neuer suffer shame. 1599 *George a Greene* E. J. Were he as good as G. a Green, I would stinke him sure. 1653 MURTON *Hirelings* (1659) 27 He took not sure his whole estate with him to that war. 1681 DRYDEN *Ass & Achit.* 360 His Mercy ev'n th' Offending Crowd will find, For sure he comes of a Forgiving Kind. 1725 *De Foe Fam. Instruct.* I. 1. (1847) I 6 Sure it is a fine place. 1791 COWPER *Thad.* xxii. 86 Of all ills that wait On miserable man, that sure is worst. 1844 LOVER *Handy Andy* v. Och sure, my heart's broke with you. 1848 KINGSLEY *Saint's Trug* II. v. That name speaks pardon, sure. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad.* xxxii. Sure, sure, If single thought could save, You should not see the grave. 1897 *Punch* 3 Apr. 166/1 'That's a drop of good Whiskey—eh, Fat?' 'Fat.' 'Faith, ye may well say that, Sor. Shure, it wint down my T'roat loike a Torchlight Procession!'

b. With weakened emphasis, it (a) becomes concessive = One must admit, admittedly, of course, (b) is used to guard against over-statement = At any rate, to say the least, or (c) = SURELY *adv.* 4. Now *dialect*

1552-3 in *Feuillerat Revels Edue. VI* (1914) 89, I know not howe ye be provided to furnsh me but surer methinks I sholde haue nolesse then five suetes of apparel. 1583 GREENE *Mamillia* Wks (Grosart) II. 14 Whether hee were better lyked for his calling, or loued for his courtesie, but sure whether it were, he had gayed the heartes of all the people. 1587 FLEMING *Cont. Holmshad* III. 1871/2 The sure was not rich sure, but of white bread, often cakes, and Scotch ale. 1616 B. JONSON *Dem. an Aer* II. v. Hell! why is shee so braue? It cannot be to please Duke Dotrel, sure. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* xv. § 15 That all under his charge be taught all necessary things of this kind, and then sure moie especially his wife. 1713 *Pore Let to Swift* 8

Dec., Sure no clergyman ever offered so much out of his own purse for the sake of any religion. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1754) 23, I shall Name but a few of these Things; but sure they were so many. 1766 GOLDSM *Vicar W.* xxviii. Sure it cannot be! 1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens.* xxv. Sure, you an't well. 1851 THACKERAY *Engl. Hum.* v. (1853) 314 He would have talked of his great friends of the Club sure he knew them intimately

c. Used to emphasize *yes* or *no*, also alone = Certainly. *dialect*

1813 *Sk. Char.* (ed. 2) I. 83 'What, was Mad Ross there?' 'Oh yes, sure.' 1861 WAUGH *Birdie Carter's Tale* 6 A glass ov ale. Ay, sure, yo't have it in a minute. 1862 Miss BRADDON *Lady Audley* xix. 'You say a blacksmith has been here?' 'Sure and I did, sir'

d. a. In simulative phr. (as) *sure* as, followed by a clause, or by various sbs, as *death*, *fate*, *a gun*. see also these words, and *Egg sb.* 4 b

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 1633 Also sur as red is eury fir, As gret a craft is kep wel as wyne. 1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* lxxvii. (1878) 170 Take runagate Robin, to pite his neede, And looke to be filched, as sure as thy creedie. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I. xviii. (1626) 58, I see, as sure as can be, that I am borne under the constellation of Her cules. c. 1650 *Robin Hood & Tanner's Dau* viii in *Child Ball.* (1882) I. 109/2 As sure as they were borne. 1660 SMIRLEY *Merch. Wifs* iv. viii. As sure as death, this is one Of the rogues. 1676 HOBBS *Thad* II. 34 (He) thought To take Troy now as sure as any thing. 1703 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* v. v. Stand. You'll be serious when I tell you that her Ghost appears Wild. Her Ghost! Ha, ha, ha. Stand. As sure as Fate, it walks in my House. 1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* i. 4 *Lady Smart* Oh! Colonel, are you here? Col. As sure as you're there, Madam. 1742 FIELDING *J. Andrews* iv. xiv. That's true, as sure as Sixpence, you have hit on the very thing. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Lutter* II. III. 44 As sure as the year come round. 1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ix. I'll transport Tom Bakewell, sure as a gun.

b. In phr. *sure* enough.

a. 1545 Sir E. HOWARD in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser III. I 150 Sewre ough Sir therys moche vittall at Sandwich, and they have no vessels to bryng it to us. 1641 J. SHUTE *Sarak & Hagar* (1649) 178 The Sin of Oppression, sure enough, will be payed home. 1773 C. DIBDIN *Deserter* I. II. (1775) 12 Ah, indeed, the soldiers make sad work with young women's hearts sure enough. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxiii. The number came up sure enough. 1891 J. S. WINTER *Lumley* v. And you were so angry with me when you went off—I saw it, sure enough

c. *Comb.* (chiefly adverbial or parasynthetic), as *sure-aimed*, *sure-founded*, *sure-grounded*, *sure-nosed*, *sure-saying*, *sure-seeing*, *sure-set*, *sure-settled*, *sure-slow*, *sure-steeled* adjs.; *sure-enough* a. U.S. *colloq.* [cf. B. 4 b], genuine, real; + *sure-hold*, something affording a secure hold.

1776 MICKLE tr. *Camoens's Lusiad* 150 The 'sure-aim'd vengeance of the Lusian steel. 1884 MARK TWAIN *Huck Finn* xxii. They all come riding in looking just like a gang of real 'sure-enough queens. 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 172 It isn't given to many of us to have real, sure-enough feelings around here in college. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* I. 278, I build my claim 'Sure-founded on a fair Maternal fame. 1708 SWEET II. *Vestige* ground, 'sure-grounded. 1647 TRAFER *Comm. Rom* ix. 6 That word of promise, which is 'sure-hold, Yea and Amen. 1650 — *Comm. Exod.* xii. 41 His promises are good sure-hold. 1607 J. BELL *Four-f. Beauty* 151 The White Houndes are said to be the quickest-scented and 'surest nosed. 1651 DAVENANT *Comedies* I. II. xiv. Sure nos'd as fasting Tygers. 1676 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* I. 109 Lucky 'sure preasing auguries. 1794 COLLINGE *Relig. Musings* IV. Fear, 'Sure-refuged bears his hot pursuing fiends full at vantage. 1866 WHIFFLE *Char. & Character* Men 309 Shakespeare, the 'sure-seeing poet of human nature. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* xx. In Peace had trode all Perils under Her 'sure-set feet. 1896 HOUSMAN *Shropsh. Lad.* xxxii. This long and sure set liking. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxiv. (1592) 551 Nature is a steady and 'sure-settled Lawe. 1603 J. DAVIES (Heref.) *Microcosmos* Pref. With 'a sure slow winge. a. 1616 BACON & F. BACON III. 1, Thou 'sure steel'd blindness, Give us this day good hearts, good enemies, Good blowes o' both sides.

Sure, *v.* *Obs.* exc. *dialect*. (see Eng. Dial. Dict.). Forms see *prec.*, also 5 *surey*, *sewyr*; 6 *pa. ppl.* (Sc.) *surit*, *sewarit*, *-st*, *sewarat*, *sewerit*. [Aphetic f. ASSURE *v.* Cf. SOVER *v.*]

+ 1. *trans.* To make or keep safe, to secure, = ASSURE 1. *Obs.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 14 Whanne þei suren hem of al perel. c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clxxvii. vi. (MS Aich. Sold B. 10) If 139 h. þey myght nat passen oute But thorough a mosse þat al men trowed was sure. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) III. 412 That halie place was suint. Fra fyre, bot nocht fra spulze and fra reif. 1567 Gude & Godde B. (S. T. S.) 108 And with thair handis thay sail the sure, That thou hart nocht aganis ane Craig Thy fute

+ 2. To give an assurance or promise to (a person); to secure (a thing) to a person by a pledge or promise. *Obs.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. v. 547 Conscience and kynde witte deden me suren hym sikerly to serue hym for euer. c. 1450 LOVELL *Merin* 12386 And also another thing sche schold hym sure that harm to his body scholde sche neuere do. c. 1460 *Play Sacram.* 279, I wolde sure yow be thys lyght Neuer dystyre yow days nor nyght.

+ 3. To bind by promise, plight, pledge (one's faith or troth). *Obs.*

c. 1400 BERYN 1486, I suyr 3ew my trowth. That I shall do my deuoir. c. 1450 *Merin* xxxi. 628 Than thei sured thaire feithes be-twene hem two to holde these covenantes. c. 1450 *Gudstow Reg* 170 Henry, than styward of Gode-stowe, suyrd his trowthe for the Abbas & content þys couenant to be kept.

+ 4. *pass.* To be bound by a promise or pledge,

spec. to be engaged to marry, to be betrothed (cf.

SURE a. 7 a) *Obs.*

c. 1420-22 LYDG *Thebes* 2234 He sured was and sworn To Tydeus. c. 1475 *Parthenay* 5087 In noble Britain gan he to marry, Affyed and sured to A gret lady. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Poge* xi. A wydower wowed a wydowe for to Wedde her to his wyf And at the last they were agreed and sured to gyder. c. 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) II. 38 All the bordans. quho war sewarut with thame. 1604 Quho had bene constraint to be severt [v. r. suirit] and tak on the reid crose and obey thame selfis to be trew subiectis to king Harne.

5 To make (a person) sure of certain, = ASSURE 9, 10. Now *dialect*.

c. 1400 BERYN 1886, I suyr þe he my fey That þow art much I bound to me. c. 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 112 Fyrt I will be sewyred, That owr counselle ye wyll kepe. c. 1536 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 9 He was horn of a virgin pure, as I you sure. [1667 DRYDEN & Dk. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* IV. 1, How shall I be 'sur'd 'tis so?]

Sure: see SEWER sb., SIR sb., SOUR a., SUBA¹.

Sureal, obs form of SURREAL.

Sureby see SURESBY

+ **Sured**, *ppl.* a. *Obs.* rare Aphetic f. ASSURED. (Cf. SURE v)

a. 1542 WYATT *Poet. Ps.* cxliii Prol. iv, Then will I crave with sured confidence. 1549 *MSS. De Rutland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) IV. 355 To a Ducheman, for that my Lord causyd him to gyve a suryd Scotchman his nagge agayne, v. s. 1567 PAINTER *Pal. Pleas* II. ad fin., A plot founded on sured ground. a. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* IV. (1622) 443 For euer lamed of our suerd might

Hence + **Suredly** *adv.*, assuredly

1630 LENNARD tr. *Charron's Wised* II. II. § 10 263 Hethat walks moderately. directeth his businesse more surely and cheerefully

+ **Surefast**, a. *Obs.* rare¹. [f. SURE a. after *steadfast*.] Stable, fixed.

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* Dd II. b. A perfect plat. of surges that embrace the eath with winding waues, & of the surefast centre ground

Sure-footed (stress variable), a. [SURE a. 4 b.]

1. Sure of foot; treading securely or firmly; not liable to slip, stumble, or fall

1707 [Implied in *surefootedness*] 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xx (1766) I 313 'The mules of Piedmont, are the only carriage that can be used in crossing the mountains, being very sure-footed. 1834 CAUNTER *Orient Ann.* xv. 207 The elephant is remarkably surefooted, seldom stumbling, and much more rarely falling. 1845 B. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* II. 425 A few sure-footed landsknechts guarded the steps of their veteran leader, and thus he traversed the terrific pass. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 12 Sept. 7/2 Hills so steep that even the sure footed hill cattle could not tread them.

2. fig. Not liable to make a 'slip' or error, proceeding surely, unerring

1633 HLBERT *Temple, Dotage* II. True earnest sorrows, rooted miseries, Sure footed griefs, solid calamities. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* 170 Thus that safe and sure-footed Interpreter, Alex. Aphrodisius, expounds his Masters Meaning. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII. II. 257 The one human being who was able to mislead that far-sighted and surefooted judgment. 1864 LOWELL *Lincoln Wks.* 1890 V. 199 Worthy of his cautious but sure-footed understanding.

Hence **Surefootedly** *adv.* (in recent Dicts), **Surefootedness**, so + **Sure-footing**.

1665 J. SERGEANT *(title)* *Sure-footing in Christianity*, or Rational Discourses on The Rule of Faith. 1702 PENN *Maxims* Wks 1726 I. 847 The Wise Man has in every thing an Eye to Sure-Footing. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 224 [Mules] are the best sort of Creatures for Burden and Surefootedness. 1865 W. B. RANDS *Chaucer's Eng.* I. 1. 8 Logical sure-footedness. 1869 *Pal. Mall G.* 14 July 7 It is said... that the sturdy old mountaineer's eyesight was failing, and that he had lost of late some of the sure-footedness for which he has been famous.

+ **Surefully**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare¹. [irreg. f. SURE a. + *fully*, *adv.* to -FUL I.] In security

1495 *Act II. Hen VII.* c. 2 Preamble, The Kyngis grace... desureth his subgettis to leve quietly and surely to the plesure of God and according to his lawes

Suregene, obs form of SURGEON

+ **Sureguard**, *Obs.* rare¹. In 7-gard. [f. SURE a. after *safeguard*] = SAFEGUARD sb.

1604 E. G(RIMSTONE) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* v. xv. 367 They took them from thence, sending them to the Court with suregards

Sureis. see SURAGE *Obs.*

Surely (jū·rē), *adv.* Forms: see SURE a.; also 4 *surliche*, *surlych*, *consp.* *surlokere*, 4-6 *surly*, *-lis*, 6 *shorly*, *showrly*, *suuerlie*. [f. SURE a. + -LY 2] In a sure manner.

1. Expressing the manner of an action, etc.

1. Without danger, or risk of injury, loss, or displacement; securely, safely; firmly *arch.*

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 2359 Hin bousten He wolde hem surliche lede. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxh) ix. 34 He myght seurlly dwell in pat citee withouten, any arme takyn. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1236 The souerayn hym-soulon was surly enarmyt. 1464 *Paston Lett. Suppl.* (1901) 85, I charge you ye suffer noon of thaim to passe oute of your garde, but suerle to kepe thaim. 1523 FITZHERB *Hush.* § 32 The husband may set shepe, vnder the same scaffold if it he well and surely made. a. 1533 LO BERNERS *Huon* cxxiv. 449 Grauell to balayse his shyp wital that it myght sayle the more suerlyer. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Garden* (1626) 22 Your stakes, would be so surely put... that they breake not, if any thing happen to leane vpon them. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* xix. 140 The Indian must be

surely tied to a post by his hands 1697 *Dryden Verg. Georg. iv.* 585 Thus surely bound, yet The slippery God will try to loose his hold. 1834 *Lyte Hymn, 'Praise, Lord, for Thee in Zion waits' iii.* How blest Thy saints' how safely led! How surely kept!

† b. With security or stability of obligation or loyalty; steadfastly *Obs.*

1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 1281 Ac arst bow schalt sykery me, & by treube surly plyste, pat bou for me schalt don a byng pat y schal the saye. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 660 Whether he willed and commanded surely that the forsaide mynchons should haue and holde all ther almesse and possessions. 1465 *Paston Lett. II.* 209, I shall have the maner sewtlyer to me. than the Dewk shall have Cossey. 1561 *Winger Four Score Thre Quait.* § 9 Wks (S T) I 78 Keypand surliche the artucils of our belef. 1566 *Shaks. Tam. Shr. iv.* ii 36 That I may surely keepe mine oath. 1566 *SPENSER F. Q. v.* xii 2 Whom all the bands, Which may a Knight assure, had surely bound. 1612 J. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus. i.* 14. (1619) 57; Whose bonds are binding them every day surerlier then other ouer to destruction.

2 With certainty, assurance, or confidence; for certain; undoubtedly, confidently. *arch.*

13 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 315 Yet surely I hope, Este to trede on by temple. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 520 Wanne by hert ys hol & fer be surlokere bou must fyght. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 1561 3et his we mow wyton & know seurely pat god [etc.] 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 255/2 The bishop wente oute ageynst the enemyes surely and the people folowed hym. 1509 *Mor. Dyaloge.* iii v. 76/2 And than y^t case onys graunted, ye deduce your conclusyon very surely. a. 1530 in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* i. 1. 304, I trowst showly to come vp to Londone. 1533 *Gau. Richt. Vry. 8* To traist surerlie all time gud of hume as of thair maist tender fader. c. 1548 *HALL Chron., Edw. IV.* 230 b. Spekyng these wordes (thynkyng surely much to please the kynge) a. 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron., Scot. (S. T. S.)* i. 115 He beliveth surerlie that the king had bene thair. 1629 *MILTON Hymn Nativ. iv.* As if they surely knew their sovran Lord was by. 1820 *KEATS Lamus. ii.* 113 Knowing surely she could never win His foolish heart from its mad pompousness.

3. So as to be certain to achieve or reach a result or end; without risk of failure; infallibly.

Now chiefly in slowly but surely.
c. 1400 *Destir.* Tray 246 herche it full surerly, and se to be ende. c. 1460 *FORTESCUE Abs. & Lim. Mon.* ii (1885) 123 The prince... may thereby be more surely do justice than bi is owne arbitrement. 1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R. v.* xxviii (W. de W.) 111/2 Noo party of the body towchmyth and propyth so surely as the honore. c. 1500 *Everyman.* 147 Yf I sholde this pylgrimage take, And my reknynges surerly make, Sholde I not come agayne shortly? 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit. xiii.* (1627) 181 The most excellent patterns doe most auaile, to teach the soonest and surerliest. 1653 *Baxter Chr. Concord.* 13 That their duties may be the surerlier performed. 1754 *SHERLOCK Disc.* (1759) i. l. 3 The best Religion is that which will most surely direct us to eternal Life. 1873 *Spon Workshop Rec. Ser.* i. 3/2 If a drawing could be surely made without mistake, it might be made in ink. 1912 W. B. SELBIE *Nonconformity* xii. 228 These things are slowly but surely coming about.

† b. Soundly, thoroughly *Obs. rare.*

App. confused with *Sorely*.
c. 1450 *tr. Higden, Harl. Contin.* (Rolls) VIII 479 The Lollardes bytroke that Frere and trode hym under thaire fete and bete hym surely. 1513 *Life Hen. V.* (1911) 17 At such enterprises both he and his Companie weare surerlie beaten.

II. Qualifying a statement.

4. Certainly, assuredly, undoubtedly. Often with less emphasis, as a mere intensive: Truly, verily, indeed.

13 E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 1643 Hit is surely soth, be vourerayn of heuen Fylsened euer by fader. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 2303 (Patri), Paure penance sal be surely lo loken on ha deuels witerli. c. 1400 *Beryn* 2316 And 3it surly I mervell nat pouy pat it be so. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Grant. Iv.* 116 'How May I this beleve?' quod Aleyne, 'ys sewerly', quod the kynge, 'In Certeyn'. 1530 *PALSGR.* 866/2 Ye surely, vourre certes. 1598 *Arden of Feversham.* iv 14 Ye As surely as I lue, lie banish pittie if thou vse me thus. 1598 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot. I.* 22 The principal among the townes is halden (surle) Edinburgh. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V.* iii. 1. 226 He payt as valorously as I may, that sal I surely do. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* iii. 171 Aimeleach seeing Isaac sportyng with Rebecca, concluded thereupon that she was surely his Wife. 1831 *SCOTT Ct. Rob. xx.* Alas! they seem but too surely to be here. 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain.* i 16 Money makes the mare and its driver to go as surely in Spain as in all other countries. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem. xxx.* Surely rest is meet. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x. (1870) 208 As surely as the leaf fades, so surely shall we fade. 1907 *GRANDGENT Introd. Vulgar Latin* § 251 Initial h was surely very feeble. during the Republic.

(b) As an affirmative answer: cf. *SURE* *adv.* 3 c.
1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xii. 'Know you Cumnor-place, near Oxford?' 'Surely,' said the clergyman.

b. Used to express a strong belief in the statement, on the basis of experience or probability, but without absolute proof, or as implying a readiness to maintain it against imaginary or possible denial. — as may be confidently supposed; as must be the case; may not one be sure that...? (The chief current sense)

1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* i. ii 93 Greene indeed is the colour of Louers, but to haue a Loue of that colour, methinkes Sampson had small reason for it. He surely alleged her for her wit. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv 923 Hadst thou alleg'd To thy deserted host this cause of fight, Thou surely hadst not come sole fugitive. 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No 302 77 Surely never did such a Philosophic Soul inhale such a beauteous Form! 1732 *BERKELEY Alcibi.* i § 16 You will not surely deny the conclusion, when you admit the premises! 1794 *MRS RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxxii. 'Surely, Annetta,' said Emily, starting, 'I heard a noise listen 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar.* ii. 21 Twelve! it cannot be so

much surely 1846 *DICKENS Cricket on Hearth* i, They might know better than to leave their clocks so very lank and unprotected, surely. 1890 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I App. 679 This incident is surely an essential part of the story. 1891 *FARRAR Darkn. & Dawn* xxvii, Surely it could not fail! 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii 373 If Anthony will forgive me, surely God will!

c. With the second syllable stressed and lengthened (fūlar), in prec. sense, or as a mere intensive. *dit. or vulgar colloq.*

1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* vi, 'Reg'lar good land that,' interposed another fat man. 'And so it is, sure-ly,' said a third fat man. 1859 *LANG Wand. India* 253 He did love her, surely, sir. 1864 *TENNISON Northern Farmer, O S.* xiv, What a man a bea sewer-loy!

† *Surement.* *Obs.* Also *seure-, surment.*

[a. AF. **surement*, aphetic f. *assurance* ASSUREMENT. Sometimes confused with *serement* SERMENT, oath, cf. *SOREMENT*.] An assurance, pledge.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 806, I yow relese madame in to youre hond Quyt euerysurement (Eliam or s'rement), *Cambur, Corp. Petu, Land. surment, Harl. surment, Heng. surment* That ye han maad to me. 1400 *Land. Troy Bk.* 13023 Ther-to made he his surment To holde hem stable. a. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2748 Loke to bi-selfe, For sekire & on my surment I yke 3ow agayns. 1497-8 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) I 194 The which seyth upon our conuience and surment that [etc.]

Surenese (fū'nes). Forms. see *SURE* a. [f. *SURE* a. + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being sure.

† l. Security, safety; steadfastness, stability. *Obs.*

c. 1412 *HOCCEVE De Reg. Princ.* 5037, & hym sueth gladnesse Which pat of pees conseilith be surnesse. 1412-20 *LDV. Chron. Troy* iii 5526 Far-wel oure helpe, how Hector is goon, In whom be surnes of vs euerychon was wont to reste. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Mahoude* i. cxxvi (1866) 67 The surnesse of the armure. 1430 *LDV. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 123 That han bytemes passid this thurgifare, And lowde therin fynde no surnesse. 1460 *Oseney Reg.* 13 With be surnesse (ong. *sanctione*) of þ^r present letters we make sure [etc.]. a. 1500-34 *Cow. Corpus Chr. Pl.* i. 238 I hat in this lande here he schuld make surenes, And he to be cawld the King of Pes. a. 1548 *HALL Chron., Hen. VI.* 129 Admonishyng hym not to myngle his safetie and surnesse, with the vinstableness and vsuretie of his newe alie. 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xl 30 Quhat surenes fand the Bischoppis halyens Into Dumbartane? 1650 T. B[AYLEV] *Worcester's Apoph.* To Rdr., [Like] the man who went to search after the surnesse of the foundation when his house was all on fire. 1666 T. WATSON *Godly mans Pict.* 96 The Promises are comfortable: 1 For their surnesse. 2 For their suitableness.

† b. To the more or for (more) *sureness*: to make sure, to be on the safe side, so that there shall be no doubt. *Obs.*

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 192 To the more surnesse, this charter is made ended. 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus.* iii. 2. (1619) 575 How often for surnesse hath the Lord threatened [etc.]. 1668 *MARVELL Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 253, I write these few words in the Post-house, for surnesse that my letter be not too late. 1679 *Hist. Jettor.* 10 M. Magdalene, who devoutly gather'd the Blood that dropt from his wounds as he hung there, and for surnesse took up the Earth with it. a. 1714 *SHARP Serim. Exod. xx.* 8 Wks 1754 IV 220 They were in doubt which was the right day, and therefore, for surnesse, they would keep both. a. 1728 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I 118 He diverted himself with the Speculation of the Seed of Coral; and, as for more surnesse he repeats it, the Sperme of Coral.

2. a. Objective certainty. † *Phr. in or for sureness*, for certain, surely, certainly.

c. 1485 *Dugby Myst., Convers. St. Paul.* 31, I schall aske of them in surnes, lo persue. a. 1500 *Ratis Raving* 3013 For surnes that wald neuer wyrk. c. 1530 *Judic. Urnes* ii. 13 b, Yet is ther no surneys of amending. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Seto Contents*, A time beyond which the world shall not hold out, may be fastened on, from the surnesse of the bodies shing again. 1849 M. ARNOLD *Poems, To Gipsy Child by Sea-shore* 42 That sure pain Whose surnesse grey-haired scholars hardly learn! 1871 *BURR Ad Fidem* xii 228 Does it follow that they [sc. *micrometers*] have never occurred, or even that they cannot be known with scientific surnesse to have occurred?

b. Subjective certainty.

a. 1572 *Knox Hist. Ref. Wks.* 1846 I 26 Faith is a surnesse. 1584 *Lodge Hist. Forbonius & Priscaria in Alarum* etc. Gij, I shall overpasse the sorrow by surnesse. 1641 *SMECTYNNUS Vind. Answ.* § 13. 129 You give us no ground of your surnesse. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar. A strong affection and surnesse of faith. 1908 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 345 Memoranda collected gave him the surnesse needed for his gigantic undertaking.

3. The quality of being unfailing or unerring; trustworthiness or accuracy of aim, perception, etc.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* xlii 111 128 The detection of this blunder in the two veterans, who prided themselves on the surnesse and quickness of their sight. 1880 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii xvii 316 The chamois... with its admirable surnesse of foot. 1883 *March Guard* 3 Nov. 7/4 That network of agencies which in England is, with characteristic slowness, but we hope also with characteristic surnesse, developing into a real system of national education. 1912 J. L. MYKES *Dawn Hist.* viii. 181 An artistic style able to draw inspiration from other styles, without losing the surnesse of its own touch.

† *Surepel.* *Obs. rare*—1. [? a. AF. **surepel*, f. *sure* *SURE* + *pel* *PELL sb.* 1] A cover for a book.

1 a. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3317 A sawterre semliche bowndene, With a surepel of silke sewede fulle faire.

Surereall, *obs.* form of *SURROYAL*.

† *Suresby, sureby.* *Obs.* Also *sures-*, [f. *SURE* a. + *-BY* 2] An appellation for a person (and

hence for a thing) that is 'sure' or may be depended upon.

[a. 1553 *UNALL Royster D.* iv i (Aib.) 59 Is there any man but I Sym Suresby alone, That would haue taken such an enterprise him vpon? 1553 *BRADFORD Sermon. Regeat.* (1574) E. vj b, Remedy now know I none. What said I none? Yes, there is one which is sureby, as they say, to serue, if any thyng wyl serue. 1588 *Marpell Epist.* 4, I am old suersbie at the prooffe of such matters. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 98 Sundry like ancient suersbies and old sokers. 1598 R. BRANARD *tr. Terence, Andria* iv. v, You are the same man that you were old suersbie [ad. 1607 surbie], no flinsher. 1604 F. HERING *Anat.* 14, He sleth to those old Suresbies and Trudge blew coats, Antimony and Mercury Precipitate. 1603 *HARRIS Pop. Impost.* xii 63 This was the traynd sent, he knew his dogges were old suers-by at this. 1634 *Withals' Dict.* 562 *Lyons* *sue Heracles lapis*, hee is old sureby. 1643 *IRATT Comm. Gen.* xxvii 13 Look rather unto the Lord... he is the onely Suresby, as they say; and will never fail us.

attrib. 1612 J. JAMES *Corrupt Scripture* ii 13 All the printed and written copies haue forsaken him, saue only the old sureby Cambron copie. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal.* ii 83 Dealing with every man at his own suersby-weapon.

Surety (fū'rti), *sb.* Forms. 4-5 *suretee*, *surte*, *seur(e)te*, *-tee*, *sewte*, *sewte*, 4-6 *suerte*, 5 *seuerte*, *sewerte* (s, (swar-, suyrte, -tee, -tie, surtye), 5-6 *surete*, *suerte*, *-ty*, *sewertie*, *surtee*, 5-7 *sure*, *suertie*, (6 *suar*-, *seuertye*, *seurtie*, *sew(e)rtie*, *surte*, *-ty*, *Sc.* *swir*-, *suirtie*), 6-7 *suretye*, *surtye*, 6- *surety*. [a. OF *surte*, *-tey*, *seurte*, later *surelle* (mod. F. *surelle*) — L. *sēcūritātem*, *-lās*, f. *sēcūrus* *SURE* a. see -*rt* 1.]

1. Condition of being (or something that is) sure.

† l. Safety, security *from* danger, an enemy, etc.
13 E. E. *Allit. P. C.* 58 Did not Ionas in lude suche fape sum-whyle, Lo sette him to sewrte, vsnoudhe he hym feches? c. 1374 *CHAUCER Former Age* 46 In surte they slepte. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 1546 In *Macro Plays* 123, I prey you putte me in to sum place of surete, pat þei may not harmyn me. 1428 *Paston Lett. I.* 31 For the goede reule, demesnyng and suretee of the Kynges persone. a. 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1688) 36 It is good that ye do so for the surete of yourre good name. a. 1533 *LD BERNERS Fhon. lxxi.* 432 He sale downe to este hyme, and layd his sword by hym, thynkyng then to be in a surty. 1572 *Form. Com. Prayer* Biv b, That by thy ayde we may obtayne surte from our enemies. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* i. i 5 b, That for the more surete of his voyage, he shoulde returne by Sea. 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acaz's Hist. Indies* iv. 1. 206 For the conservation, reparacion, surete, ornament and exaltacion of his work. 1620 [G. BAYNGES] *Hor. Subs.* 268 It much concerned the surety of Augustus his government, to haue them content.

† b. Security of contract, right, or possession.

c. 1400 *Destir.* Tray 641, I hoope þu wil holde þat þu here said. More surty, for sothe, yet I sue fore. 1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* xxxiii 186 For more grettir Surte thaty hounde ham in grette Somes by dyvers Instrumentes. 1442 *Rolls of Parli.* v 57/2 Ye myght not have the seide possessions in enheritaunce to youre availle and suerte. a. 1475 *ASHVS Active Policy* 283 How may any estate be in surte of his welthe. If couetous folke be in his favour? 1545 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 227 For the more sewrte I haue setto my seal.

† c. *transf.* A means of safety, a safeguard. *Obs.*

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Par. D.* 7. 609 Looke which a suretee is it to yow alle That I am in youre felawshipe yfalle. c. 1400 *tr. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* viii 53 And y trust þat þis techinge shall be a surte and sufficient to þy gouernaile. 1540 *Act 32 Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 1 The navy is a greute defence and surty of this realme.

† 2. Trustworthiness, reliability. *Obs. rare.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii. v 617 For the surte of this swerd I brought none with me. c. 1530 L. COX *Rhet.* (1899) 56 Cato was honored for his earnestnes and surte. 1591 *Troub. Raigne K. John* ii. (1611) 90, I need not doubt the surte of your wills.

b. Accuracy; = *SURENESS* 3. *rare.*

1422 *YONGE tr. Secr. Secr.* 132 Sotylte and Vnderstond ynge, seurte of connyng. 1799 *STUART in Owen Willetts' Desq.* (1877) 124 The enemy, pierced through the jungles with such surety and expedition. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Dec 705/1 He handled French... with neatness of movement and surety of touch.

3. † a. Freedom from care or anxiety; feeling of safety; confidence; = *SECURITY* 3. *Obs.*

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii. 833 Mynlif to lede In al loyze & seurte out of drede. c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xx. 24 Pe surete of holy men was neutre withoute drede of god... The surete of shiewes growp of pride & presumption. 1481 *CAXTON Godfrey* xxvi. 58 His victorie brought Solyman in in grette pryde, and in grette sewrte be smote in to the lodges of the Cristen men. 1559 *LD BERNERS Frons* i. cclvi 380 Sir Perducas Dalreth... turned... Englishe whereof the duke of Aniou thought that the lasse surete in the sayd Sir Perducas. c. 1598 *DELOMVS Thomas of Reading* Wks (1912) 222 Pouerty with surete, is better than honour mixed with feare.

b. Certain knowledge; = *SECURITY* 2, *SURENESS* 2 b. *arch.*

1509 *FISHER Funeral Sermon C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 307 Veray surete can not be had but only by the reuelacion of god almyghty. 1577 *St. Aug. Manual* (Longman) 29 So as I might reioice in surete of the incorruptibleness of the everlasting immortalite. 1870 *RUSKIN Lect. Art* i (1875) 81 Doing what the hand finds to do, in surety that... whatsoe- ever is right the Master will give.

4. † a. Certainty of an end or result aimed at; certainty of obtaining something. *For surety* (of), in order to make sure (of) or ensure. *Obs.*

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Loue* i v (Skeat) i 9 ACIUSUS shette Dane his daughter in a tour, for surete that no wightschilde

of her have no maistry. 1454 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 263/2 If he might be putte in surety of payment therof 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen VIII.* c. 16 Preamble, Divers acts of Parliament have been made for Surety of Payment of the expence. 1526 *Pilgr. Ref.* (W. de W. 1531) 26 Whiche putheth hym in surety of as moche lawfull money to be delayed to hym in an other countre 1607 *MARSHAM Caval.* li. xiv 139 You must observe that his head and necke stand straight for surety wherof you shal ever carry the outmost reime euei a litle straiter then the inmoste

† b. Certainty of a fact or event. *Obs.*

1412-20 *Lydg. Chron. Troy* ii. 2253 It is wel bet by tymes to aske Pan put in doute bat stant in surety c. 1449 *Peacock Refr.* i. xiv. 78 Probabilitie a this side surety [i. e. short of certainty] 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho* ii. 5 For the most parte you shall have all the oiles of your hearbs to ascend with the first pottle of water, nevertheless for the more surety you may draw of a gallon, and prove what you can gather out of the last pottle 1604 *SHAKS Oth* i. iii 396, I know not if it be true, But I. Will do, as if for Surety

c. A certainty, fact esp. in phr. for or of a surety = for certain *Arch.*

c. 1460 *Sir R. Ros La Belle Dame* 675 But his is the seurtie, I must suffice, which way bat euer hit go c. 1475 *Hasl. Contin. Hagen* (Rolls) VIII. 146 A man wolde have thought as for a surety that he scholde have spedde welle 1523 *Lo BERNERS Froiss* i. clvii 190 The kyng rode to Charters to have the better of surety what the gyllesman dyd 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xv. 13 Knowe this of a suretye, that they sede shalbe a stranger, in a londe that is not theirs 1598 *R. BERNARD Tr. Penec.* Andria ar. a As soone as hee knewe for a surety his loue, 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxv. He was of a surety lawfully redeemed from death 1886 *STEVENSSON Kidnapped* i. Nay, said Mr. Campbell, 'who can tell that for a surety?'

II. Means of being sure. (See also 1 c.)

5. A formal engagement entered into, a pledge, bond, guarantee, or security given for the fulfilment of an undertaking Chiefly in phr. to do, make, find, give, put in, take surety or sureties; in, to, under, upon surety. Now superseded by SECURITY 8
13. *Sir Beus* (A.) 73 Maseger, do me surte Pat how nelt nout; discure me To no wryt c. 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 746, I defyte the surete and the bond Which that thou seist bat I have maad to thee. — *Man of Law's T.* 145 He shal han Custance in manage, And certein gold, And heer to founden sufficient suretee. — *Wife's T.* 55 And suretee wol I han er bat thou pace Thy body for to yelden in this place. — *Frank's T.* 853 But wolde y vouches sauf vp on suretee Two yer or thre for to reipen me c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 1494 Pat depely desyret. To haue suretie full sad of a syker pes 1424 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 83 The Costis that John Leeder spendithe in getyng Suretie of C. li. bat was lent vnto kyng Henry the viii c. 1440 *Engl. Cong. Ind.* 75 They toke Surety, and othis Sware 1447 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 129/2 Money by hir receyved, and in sureties remaynyng in the keepyng of the saide Katherine 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xv. 11 657 Thenne was there pees betwyxe the Erle and this Aguarus, & grete surete that the erle shold neuer werre ageyst hym 1495 *Cov. Lett Bk.* 569 Pat they be putte vnder suretie. vnto such tyme pat he Maire may be suerly acerteyned of their good behauyng 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 72 § 3 He shall be kepte in the Stockes till he liaithe founde suretie to goo to service or ellse to labour. 1536 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 7 Ye shall . . . put hym to Sewtrye to appere before the kynges Cowmaysle 1588 *SHAKS L. L.* ii. 1 135 There remains vnpaid A hundred thousand [crownes] more in surety of the which. One part of Aquitaine is bound to vs. a 1628 *F. GREVILL Calces* lxxi. Find sureties, or at Honour's Sessions dye 1634 *LITHGOW Trav* viii 358 Hauing obtayned my passport, and surety taken for my life and moneyes 1752 *HUME's & Treat* (1777) I 338 A man may find surety nearly to the amount of his substance, 1762 — *Hist. Eng.* i. vii. 282 He agreed to pay the sum, and immediately gave sureties for it 1848 *Mrs. JAMESON Sac. & Leg. Art* (1850) 469 [He] prevailed upon the jailer by large bribes, and by giving sureties for his return, to permit him to visit his wife

† b. A document embodying such an agreement or pledge. *Obs.*

1425 *Rolls of Parli. IV.* 289/1 For as muche as the seurttees of yis said somme may not have bene engrossed. 1430-40 *Lydg. Boches* i. vi (MS. Bodl. 263) 23/2 Atween the which bi surete off hond In marriage there was maad a bond. c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 187 The trews was taken bytwene them . . . and when the sureties were made, sworne, and ensealed [etc.]

c. Surety of (the) peace, a bond entered into for the maintenance of peace between parties; spec. in Law, a security entered into to the king by the offending party and taken by a justice for keeping the peace. Now only in *Sc. Law*; so surety for (the) good behaviour. see quot. 1808.

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxvii 145 Hegraunt ham suretie of pees 1444 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 110/1 Persons that be . . . in thair Wardes by condemnation, execution, suretie of pees. 1479 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 313 What so ever parson be bounde in suretie of the peace 1507 in *Leadam Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) 259 Suretie of peas was taken after the Justice of peas agensit John Sanyer 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren* ii. 11 (1588) 82, I will (at this day) call Suretie of the Peace, an acknowledging of a bond to the Prince, taken by a competent Iudge of Record, for the keeping of the Peace 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* iv 252 Wherever any private man hath just cause to fear, that another will burn his house, or do him a corporal injury, . . . he may demand surety of the peace against such person. 1808 *HUTCHESON Treat Just. Peace Scot.* ii. 1 § 3 I 391 Any justice of peace may command the surety of the peace, and grant his warrant for it upon the complaint of any person threatened, or fearing to be wronged *Ibid.* § 4 399 Surety for good behaviour, is a recognizance entered into to the king for being of good behaviour The good behaviour including the peace, he that is bound to the former, is therein bound to the latter also,

6. gen. Ground of certainty or safety, guarantee :

= SECURITY 7. Now rare.

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 921 Pou shall say hym vpon sewetie theyselyyn with mouthe, I shall felysyn his forward, in faith, bat I can c. 1500 *Lancelot* 2388 What surete schal I have for to gone At libertee out of this danger free? a 1548 *HALL Chron.* i. Edw. vi. 6 On the suretie of his owne conscience he determined to goo to them 1556 *Aurelio & Isab* (1608) D vii, The Quene with suche sureties and with many other thinges, . . . withoute feaunge more daenger nor the deathe of hir daughter she comforted hir 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 538 My self and all th' Angele Host. our happie state Hold, as you yours, while our obedience holds. On other surety none 1838 *LYTTON Letia* ii. 1, Thou didst ask me for a surety of my faith 1855 *FRASER Philop.* II. ii. 254 Their character and position were sufficient sureties that they meditated no violence to the state

7. A person who undertakes some specific responsibility on behalf of another who remains primarily liable, one who makes himself liable for the default or miscarriage of another, or for the performance of some act on his part (e. g. payment of a debt, appearance in court for trial, etc.), a bail : = SECURITY 9.

Formerly also applied collectively to a number of persons. 1488 in *Surties Misc.* (1888) 3 Yi was awarded yat John Lyllyng suld fynd seurtie of v^e marke and apou yis John Gascoigne and William Bedale become pleges and seurtie for ye sayd John Lyllyng 1451 *Paston Lett* i. 194 He proferyd me seurtie, men of the seid town of Routon. 1535 *COVERDALE Ecdus* xxiv. 14 A good honest man is suretye for his neighbour. 1538 in *R. G. Marsden Sel. Pleas Crt. Adm.* (Selden) II. 67 And for your more suretye I have given youe for my seurtie in this case William Parker merchant 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* v. 1. 254 Then you shall be his surety 1660 *JER TAYLOR Duct Dubit* iii. rule 7 § 2 Persons conjunt in Contract, such as are Pledges in War, Sureties for Debt, Undertakers for appearance, and the like 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* I. Intro. iv. 210 Ten freeholders . . . were sureties or free pledges to the king for the good behaviour of each other 1805 *C. JAMES Milt. Dict* (ed. 2) s. v. Every paymaster in the British service is obliged to find two sureties, who bind themselves in given sums, for the security of monies entrusted to him by government. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 24 King, you are free! We did but keep you surety for our son 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V. 525 When a man becomes surety, let him give the security in a distinct form

Comb. c. 1600 *SHAKS Sonnet* cxxvii. 7 He leard bat surete-like to write for me, Vnder that bond that him as fast doth binde

b. A sponsor at baptism. *Obs. or arch.*

1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Public Baptism*, These infants must promise by you, that be they sureties 1575 *Reg. St. Olave's Ch.*, Hart St. 14 Apr. Baptism of Henry Deavaux third Sonne to the Earle of Essex. The Earle of Northumberland and the Lord Burrowes and the Lady Rich wear Sewerites 1704 *NELSON Fest & Past* ix (1799) 58 Those who promised by their Sureties in Baptism do renew that Contract. 1803 *GILPIN Sermon* III. xxiii 259 You know how many come as sureties for children, who are themselves . . . ignorant of all the duties of religion.

c. fig. Applied to Christ (after Heb. vii. 22)

1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* cxviii. 122 Be thou suretie for thy seruaut to do him good, that the proude do me no wronge. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.)* Heb. vii. 22 By so muche is Iesus made a suretie of a better Covenant. 1709 *WATTS Hymns* i. cl. 7 To this dear Surety's Hand Will I commit my Cause. 1781 *COWPER Convers* 506 Soon after He that was our Surety died 1869 *SURGEON Treas. David Ps.* x. 4 Our blessed Surety swore to his own hurt, but how gloriously he stood to his suretyship

attrib. 1645 *RUTHERFORD Tryal & Tr. Faith* (1845) 235 It is only the cautionary, the surety righteousness of Christ-God, that is made ours. 1782 *J. BROWN Nat. & Rev. Relig.* iii. 11 (1796) 222 What reward of his surety-service, Christ should have from God the Father. 1868 *H. LAW Beacons of Bible* 77 The sin-bearer, and His surety-agony.

† d. phr. To call to surety.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 208 She call'd the Saints to suretye, That [etc.]

Hence † Surety v. trans. to be surety for.

1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii. 298 Good mother fetch my bayle Stay Royall sir, The Jeweller that owes the Ring is sent for, And he shall surety me 1607 — *Cor* iii. i. 178 Wee'l Surety him.

Suretyship (jū·rētʃɪp). *Forms* see prec also 6 *suretishipe*, -shyp, *surtishipp*, *suretishippe*, 7-9 *suretishipp*. [*f.* prec. sb. + -SHIP.] The position or function of a surety (see prec. 7); responsibility or obligation undertaken by one person on behalf of another, as for payment of a debt, performance of some act, etc.

1535 *COVERDALE Prov.* xi. 15 He that is suretye for a stranger, hurteth himself but he that medleth not with suretishippe, is sure. 1562 *Act 5 Elys* c. 21 § 5 To releas the said suretishippe of good Abearing 1612 *W. PARKES Cartane Dr.* To Kdr (1876) 4 Beware of Suretishipp 1659 *Genl. Calling* (1696) 103 To rook him at Play, entangle him in Suretishipp. 1745 *De Foot's Eng. Tradesman* xi (1847) I. 86 Suretishipp for the debt 1762 *STERNEL Tr. Shandy* V. 1. A poor man undone by shipwreck, by suretishipp, by fire 1870 *BURTON Hist. Scot.* liii (1873) V. 6 The regent was not satisfied with this suretishipp 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 161/2 Private suretishipp is attended by many evils

b. Said of Christ.

1624 *T. GOODWIN Christ set forth* 148 He is not quit of this Suretyship and engagement. 1682-6 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* ii. vii § 6 Wks. 1718 I 420 We have not only God's Word, but also the Suretyship of our Saviour to depend on

Surexcitation (sūr-) [*ad* F. *surexcitation*. see SUB- and EXCITATION.] Excessive excitation.

1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* i. vii 279 The product of intellectual sur-excitation. 1880 *EARL OF DUFFERIN in Times* (1881)

4 Jan. 4/5 Had the Government been supported by a united public opinion in Great Britan, the present surexcitation in Ireland could never have been generated 1896 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Apr. 779 A surexcitation of the kidneys.

So **Surexcited** a., over-excited.

1864 *MEREDITH Emilia* i. Sur-excited Sentiment 1885 — *Diana* xi. In a sharp-strung mood, bitterly surexcited.

Surf (sūrf), sb. Also 8 *surf*. [Continues *SURF* sb. in chronology and meaning, but the relation between the forms is not clear (Not in general Dicts before Todd, 1818)]

Both *surf* and *surf* are used particularly in reference to the coast of India, a circumstance which makes a native origin for the words probable]

1. The swell of the sea which breaks upon a shore, esp. a shallow shore. (In recent use usually with implication of sense 2.)

1685 *W. HOGES Diary* (Hakl. Soc.) i. 182 [At Fort St. George, Madras] This unhappy accident, together with y^e greatness of y^e Sea and Surf ashore, caused us to come aboard again 1719 *De Fox Cruise* i. (Globe) 50 My Raft was now strong enough to bear any reasonable Weight. my next Care was how to preserve what I laid upon it from the Surf of the Sea 1745 *P. THOMAS Trui Anson's Voy.* 35 The Landing is bad by reason of pretty much Surf, and great Stones like Rocks 1779 *GOLDSM. Ant. Hist.* (1862) I. xvii 97 This rising of the waves against the shore, is called by mariners the surf of the sea 1783 *W. MARSDEN Hist. Sumatra* (1817) 24 The surf is used in India, and by navigators in general, to express a peculiar swell and breaking of the sea upon the shore 1836 *W. IRVING Astoria* II. 100 Low bellowsing like the hoarse murmurs of the surf on a distant shore 1840 *E. E. NAPER Scenes & Sports for Lands* i. p. xii. The progress of the neophyte, in that far land, from the moment when having crossed the 'surf' [Note. An expression equivalent to entering or leaving India, as a person is never supposed to venture across this tremendous barrier of the Coromandel coast, unless on such momentous occasions] 1886 *RUSKIN Praterita* i. 379 Half-a-mile of dangerous surf between the ship and the shore 1906 *MAX PEMBERTON My Sword for Lafayette* xxiv. The distant thunder of the sea surf upon an angry shore.

b. with a. Also *transf.* (in first quot.)

1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 14 A notable Fish. It might be in length forty feet. bolting out of the Water with a great Surf 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. 11 134 The wind occasioned such a surf, that it was impossible for the boat to land 1763 *THOMPSON Temple of Venus* i. 14 A dull promiscuous sound a far like southern swiffs upon an iron shore 1803 *WITTMAN Trav Turkey* 3 A military artificer was unfortunately washed off the vessel by a surf. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Chvr* 8 Fort St. George had ansea on a barren spot beaten by a raging surf 1879 *A. R. WALLACE Australasia* xvi 303 The southern coast is exposed to a heavy and dangerous surf, which rolls in upon the shore at all seasons

2. The mass or line of white foamy water caused by the sea breaking upon a shore or a rock.

1757 *tr. Keyser's Trav IV.* 141 note, Salt was not produced here as in other countries by a desiccation of the surf of the sea [tr. *lactus Ann.* xiii. lvi. non ut alias apud gentes chivie maris areasculis unda] 1784 *COWPER Task* vi. 155 Light as the foamy surf That the wind severs from the broken wave 1833 *TENNISON Dream Fair Wom* viii. White surf wind scatter'd over sail and masts 1882 *VOUIDA. Maremma* i. 78 She played with the sails, with the surf, and with the crystals of the salt

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1847 *LONGF. Ev.* ii. 24 Just where the woodlands met the flowery surf of the prairie 1873 *LOWELL Above & Below* ii. i. To behold The first long surf of climbing light Flood all the thirsty east with gold.

3. attrib. and Comb. Simple attrib., 'of or pertaining to surf', as *surf barrier*, -*billow*, -*rock*, -*sound*, -*thunder*, locative, as *surf-bather*, -*bathing*, -*fishing*, -*riding*, -*swimmer*, -*swimming*, *surf-sunk* adj., instrumental, as *surf-battered*, -*beaten*, -*bound*, -*showered*, -*tormented*, -*waxed*, -*washed*, -*wasted*, -*worn* adjs.; simulative, as *surf-white* adj.; also *surf-bird*, a small plover-like bird, *Aphriza virgata*, found on the Pacific coast of America, a *surf-board*, a long narrow board on which one rides over a heavy surf to shore; *surf-boat*, a boat specially constructed for passing through surf, hence *surf-boatman* = *surfman*; *surf-clam*, a large clam, esp. *Mytilus* (or *Spisula*) *solida*, found on the Atlantic coast of the United States (*Funk's Standard Dict* 1895); *surf-coot* = *surf-duck*, *surf-duck*, a North American species of sea-duck of the genus *Edemia*, esp. *O. perspicillata*, found sometimes in Great Britain, *surf-fish*, any one of the numerous species of the family *Embiotocidae*, abundant on the coast of California; *surf-man U.S.*, a member of the crew of a surf-boat, hence *surfman*ship; *surf-perch* = *surf-fish*; *surf-scooter* = *surf-duck*; *surf-shiner*, a small California fish, *Cymatogaster aggregatus* (Webster 1911), *surf-smelt*, a species of smelt, *Hypomesus olidus*, found on the Pacific coast of the United States; *surf-whiting*, the silver whiting, *Menticirrhus littoralis*.

1893 *KATE SANBORN S. California* 163 *Surf bathers go in every month of the year 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 461/1 Conveniences for surf bathing. 1902 *Temple Bar* May 579 Like *surf-battered swimmers 1801 *CAMPBELL Lochiel's Warning* 82 Like ocean-weeds heaped on the 'surf-beaten shore. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 154 The deep toned ceaseless roll of the 'surf-billows. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 245 *Aphriza*, *Surf Bird. c. 1846 *RICHARDS*

in Gosse *Ocean* vi (1849) 285 Those who were standing on the beach saw the "surf-board" floating on the water 1856 DICKENS *Wreck Golden May* (1898) 22, I gave, the word to lower the long-board and the "surf-board" 1883 J. D. CAMPBELL *Fisheries China* 5 (Fish Exhib Publ) The catamarans or surf-boats of South Formosa 1886 *Encycl Brit* XXI. 804 1/2 The Madras surf boats 1880 *Scribner's Mag* Jan 323 1/2 It is an erroneous notion that the experience of the sailor qualifies him for a "surf-boatman" 1884 19th Cent. Feb 239 The noisy tumult of a "surf-bound shore" 1885 SERBOHM *Brit Birds* III 610 To the hunters on Long Island it [the Surf-scooter] is known as the 'Spectacle Coot' and "Surf-Coot" 1808-13 A. WILSON & BONAPARTE *Ames Ornith.* (1832) III 70 Black, or "Surf Duck, *Anas perspicillata*. This duck is peculiar to America, and confined to the shores and bays of the sea 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N Amer* 585 Embiotocidae The "Surf fishes" of the Pacific coast of North America, inhabiting bays and the surf on sandy beaches 1880 *Scribner's Mag* Jan 323 1/2 The keeper [of the surf-boat] commands the crew of six "surfmenn" 1884 34 Until 1871 "surfmanship" was not a standard of qualification 1889 *Amer Naturalist* Oct 923 *Micrometrus aggregatus*, one of the viviparous "surf-perches" 1898 JEAN A. OWEN *Hawaii* in 81 "Surf-riding on boards is still much practised" 1800 COLERIDGE *Piccolini* i xii, The "surf-rocks of the Baltic" 1835 JENYNS *Man Brit Vertebr Anim* 240 *Odadema perspicillata*, Steph ("Surf Scooter") 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N Amer* 294 Hypomesus, Gill "Surf Smelt" [*Hypomesus*] pretiosus Surf Smelt Pacific coast, from California northward, abundant, spawning in the surf 1888 CAMPBELL *Death-boat Heligoland* 22 Now "surf-sunk" for minutes, again they upstayed. 1845 GOSSE *Ocean* vi (1849) 283 The cry of 'A Shark!' among the "surf swimmers" will instantly set them in the utmost terror 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 150 The wind is from the south, we shall have the "surf-thunder" in perfection 1889 *Poe Dream within a Dream* ii, I stand amid the roar of a "surf-tormented shore." 1852 MUNOY *Antipodes* (1857) 24 Green turfy knolls sloping abruptly to the "surf-veined beach." 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 180 The bleak, "surf-washed rocks." 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol* xxiv (1858) 532 The picturesque "surf-washed stacks of the granitic wall of rock." 1847 MARY KINGSLEY *W Africa* 391 The young women, with their soft dusky skins, pretty brown eyes, and "surf-white teeth" 1882 JORDAN & GILBERT *Fishes N Amer* 933 [*Micenturus*] littoralis "Surf Whiting" South Atlantic and Gulf coast 1898 GEORGE *Geol. Sketches* ii. (1882) 34 Weather-beaten or "surf-worn" sheets of rock

Hence *Surf* v. *intr* rare, to form surf.
1833 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIX 141 The breakers surfing on a lee-shore. 1832 *Ibid.* XXXII 131.

Surf, var. *suff*, *SOUGH* sb 2, *SOUGH* v. 2
1794 *Trans Soc Arts* XII 237 Length of the drains, three hundred and ten yards, the whole surfed with stone.

Surface (sɜr'fɪs), sb [ad. F. *surface* (from 16th c.), f. *sur*-SUR- + *face* FACE sb, after L. *superficius*. cf. obs. Sp. *sobreñas*, Sp. *sobreñas*, Pg. *sobreñas*, and SUPERFICIE, SUPERFICIE, SUPERFICIES.]

1 The outermost boundary (or one of the boundaries) of any material body, immediately adjacent to the air or empty space, or to another body.

1611 CORON, *Surface*, the surface; the superficies or upper part. 1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* ii. (1906) 8 The Rollers do universally touch the immediate surfaces of the Table. 1715 tr. *Gregory's Astion* (1726) I 158 If the contiguous Surfaces are perfectly smooth, there would be no impression of the Bodies upon one another 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II 16 The matter must be calcined till it becomes of an orange yellow colour at the surface 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* iv. 27 An optical prism. is a solid having two plane surfaces, which are called its reflecting surfaces 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit* i 5 The submerged part of a vessel at rest in still water is subjected to fluid pressure, which acts, at each point, in a direction perpendicular to the surface of the ship at that point.

b. *fig.*, usually denoting that part or aspect of anything which presents itself to a slight or casual mental view, or which is perceived without examination; outward appearance; often in such phrases as *on the surface* = superficially.

1725 WATTS *Logic* i. v. There are some Persons who never arrive at any deep Knowledge because they are perpetually flitting over the Surface of Things 1781 COWPER *Ep Lady Austen* 8 Prose answers all the floating thoughts we find Upon the surface of the mind. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* iv 234 These flashes on the surface are not he 1865 FALEY *Aschylus* Pref. (1861) p. xiii, In such passages there is scarcely a word that does not involve a meaning that lies below the surface. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong* IV xvi 75 They may have seen through the real motives of the invitation, but on the surface everything was honourable 1888 BURTON *Lives 12 Gd Men* II. v. 2 No name more readily rose to the surface of conversation than his

2 *Geom.* A magnitude or continuous extent having only two dimensions (length and breadth, without thickness), such as constitutes the boundary of a material body (sense 1) or that between two adjacent portions of space; a superficies

1658 PHILLIPS, *Surface*, the same as *Superficies*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* i sv, There are Plane Surfaces, and there are Crooked or Curved ones 1830 KATER & LARDNER *Mech.* i. 4 The external limits of the magnitude of a body are lines and surfaces 1844 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 303 1/2 *Surfaces of the second degree*. This name is given to all those surfaces of which the equation is of the second degree. 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 569 A ruled surface is one in which every point is traversed by a straight line lying wholly in the surface. 1887 CAYLEY in *Encycl Brit* XXII 668 1/2 A surface may be regarded as the locus of a doubly infinite system of points.

3 The outermost part of a material body, considered with respect to its form, texture, or extent;

the uppermost layer; esp in art or manufacture, an exterior of a particular form or 'finish'.

1698 KILL *Exam Th Earth* (1734) 119 It is plain that but one half of the Rays which fall upon the first Surface, would fall upon the second, but one fourth of them upon the third 1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem* II 408 It forms the external coating of calculi, and may be distinguished by its unequal surface 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* v 35 Then Rb will be the ray as refracted by the first surface of the sphere 1846 ELLIS *Elgin Marb* II. 76 A thin surface has been carried away from the whole base-relief 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser 1 2 1/2 Take the surface off the paper with fine glass paper 1879 CASSIDY's *Techn Educ* II 122 Such matt or dead surfaces 1880 *Academy* 23 Oct 299 We find in the work of this artist a finish and a perfection of surface rare [etc.]

b. *spec.* The upper boundary or top of ground or soil, exposed to the air (in *Minning*), as distinct from underground workings (and shafts); the outer (according to ancient ideas, the upper) boundary of the earth.

1612 DRYDEN *Poly-olb.* ii. 140 With sterne Eolus blasts, Shee only over-swells the surface of her bank 1639 MILTON *Hymn Natm* xvii, The aged Earth agast Shall from the surface to the center shake 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg* iv. 182 Cucumers along the Surface creep 1719 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. 1 197 The surface of the quarry 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ* v Eng II. 4 The surface is exceedingly broken, into sharp ridges 1834 DE LA BECHE *Geol Man* (ed 2) 9 If waters descend from the surface into a mine 1868 LOCKYER *Elev. Astron* ix 850 (1879) 313 On the Earth's surface, i. e., at 4000 miles from its centre 1878 *Argosy* XXV 430 We parted at surface—he went down the shaft

c. The upper boundary or top of a body of water or other liquid

1645 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin* i. ii. (1635) 40 Every surface of the water is either only plane, or only round 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang* T. iii 200 Two pots floating upon a pond, or surface of a water with this word, 'If we knock together, we sink together' 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb 1645, The water of it is fresh and sweet on the surface, but salt at bottom 1781 COWPER *Ep 184* The wat'ry stores that sleep Beneath the smiling surface of the deep 1835 MARRIAT *Jacob Faithful* xxix, Tom dived after me, brought me up again to the surface 1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat Phil* 26 When a liquid contained in any vessel is in a state of rest, its surface will be horizontal 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 69 The vapour is derived only from the exposed surface of the liquid.

d. The outside of an animal or plant body, or of any part of it; the outer boundary of the integument; also, the inner boundary of a hollow or tubular part.

1748 ANSON's *Voy* i. x. 101 Discoloured spots dispersed over the whole surface of the body. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) III 771 Polypodium. Capsules disposed in distinct circular dots on the under surface of the leaf 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med* (1829) V 366 Diseases affecting internal surfaces 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys* (ed 2) 198 The Teeth are formed upon the surface of the Mucous membrane of the mouth 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 290 The surface of the style may be either smooth, or covered in various ways with glands and hairs

e. *Fortif.* (See quot.)
1702 MILIT. *Dict* (1704), *Surface*, is that part of the Exterior side, which is terminated by the Flank, prolong'd or extended, and the Angle of the nearest Bastion.

4. An extent or area of material considered as a subject for operations.

1662 EVELYN *Sculptura* i. v (1906) 125 A much larger discourse. treating of the practise of Perspective upon irregular Surfaces. 1718 *Free-thinker* No 63. 52 The Canvas is no longer a level, lifeless Surface 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Virtue's Anecd. Point* (1786) III 59 His exuberant pencil was ready at pouring out gods, goddesses, [etc.] over those public surfaces on which the eye never rests long enough to criticize. 1866-73 BURGH *Mod. Marine Engin* 360 To calculate the area of the frictional surfaces 1869 RANKINE *Machinery & Millwork* 571 When the highest degree of accuracy is required in a plane surface, its form may be given approximately by the planing machine.

5. Superficial area or extent. † Also in *fig. phr.* (quot. a 1640).

a 1640 JACKSON *Creed* xi iv § 15 (1657) 334 This Doctrine is so necessary for manifesting the just measure of their unthankfulness which perish, that without this we cannot take so much as a true Surface of it; not so much as the least Dimension of Sin 1798 HUTTON *Course Math* (1807) II. 51 To find the Solidity of a Sphere. Multiply the surface by the diameter, and take 1/3 of the product for the content. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech* 706 To find the Surface of a Cylindrical Ring. 1871 C. DAVIES *Metric Syst* i 12 The unit of surface is a square whose side is ten metres 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar 1/4 After the 'pitch' [of a propeller] the most important detail of design is the 'surface,' which is usually taken to be the combined area of all the blades when laid out flat.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* in lit sense, chiefly locative = pertaining to, existing or occurring on, the surface of something, as *surface-action*, *crevice*, *crust*, *deposit*, *dressing*, *friction*, *layer*, *light*, *ornament*, *temperature*, etc.; *spec.* (a) in reference to the surface of the ground (3 b), esp. in *Minning*, occurring, carried on, etc. at or near the surface, as *surface break*, *cut*, *dirt*, *mine*, *mining*, *movement*, *ore*, *working*, *works* (see also *surface-damage* in d); of persons, employed in, or in connexion with, work at the surface, as *surface captain*, *hand*, *labourer*, *people*; also in various connexions (*Geol.*, *Agric.*, etc.), as *surface bed*,

earth, *heat*, *manuring*, *mould*, *peat*, *product*, *production*, *sod*, *soil*, *spring*, *stone*, *trap*, *wind*; (b) in reference to the surface of water or other fluid (3 c), as *surface current*, *drift*, *energy*, *food*, *motion*, *ripple*, *towing* (*TOWING* sb 1), *velocity*, (c) *Electr.*, as *surface conduction*, *density*, *electrification*, *winding*

1844 FOWNES *Man Elem Chem* 104 Coal gas may be made to exhibit the phenomenon of quiet oxidation under the influence of this remarkable "surface action" [of platinum, etc.]. 1879 *Encycl. Brit* X 240 1/2 Epigene or Surface Action—the changes produced on the superficial parts of the earth. 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol*, *Min* etc 582 "Surface beds and deposits" 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc Mining Terms* 66 "Surface break," the "inking of the strata reaching to the surface which is consequent on the working of coal by longwall. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ Manuf.* xx. (ed. 3) 202 A "Surface-captain, with assistants, receives the ores raised 1873 F. JENKIN *Electr.* & *Magn.* Index, "Surface conduction, or creeping on insulators. 1850 ANSTED *Elem Geol*, *Min* etc 456 Rain, penetrating the minute "surface-crevices of an exposed rock 1849 J. GRAY *Earth's Antiquity* ii 53 The "surface crust of the Earth" 1860 MAURY *Phys Geog Sea* (Low) vi § 391 A "surface current flows north from Behring's Strait into the Arctic Sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Surface Current*. Also, fresh water running over salt at the mouths of great rivers 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 215 Little work, has been done except "surface-cuts and holes dug to trace the lode 1878 *Encycl. Brit* VIII. 17 1/2 Electrical "surface density" means quantity of electricity on an element of surface divided by the element of surface 1858 HOBLYN *Dict. Terms Med* (ed 8), "Surface-deposit, in Electroplating. The operation of depositing a surface of gold or silver upon a foundation of cheaper metal 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 215 The "surface-dirt" all contains gold, but no rich silver-ore is found on the surface 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst Husb Scot.* i 163 When dung is lodged near the surface, it promotes too rapid a vegetation in the foliage, a circumstance that circumscribes "surface-dressing very much. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl Life* 279 Ocean-currents and "surface-drifts are... efficient carriers of plants 1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort.* (1729) 204 Take off the "Surface earth about an Inch or two deep 1878 *Encycl. Brit* VIII 66 1/2 "Surface electrification on insulators 1876 *Ibid.* V 59 1/2 That part of the energy which depends on the area of the bounding surface of the liquid We may call this the "surface energy." 1847 STODDARD *Angler's Comp* 85 March browns... create, on their appearance, the earliest natural cravings in the fish for "surface food 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II. 658 The "surface friction against the thread of the screw. 1842 LOUDON *Suburban Hort* 681 The roots of the celeriac may be taken up on the approach of frost, and preserved in sand or soil out of the reach of "surface-heat 1838 *Yrni Statist Soc* June 73 "Surface Labourers," £2. 6 o. Per Month. 1875 DAWSON *Daunt of Life* iv 85 To deposit the final "surface layer of its shell 1879 ROOD *Chromatics* vii 79 In velvet the attempt is made to suppress all "surface-light, and to display only those rays which have penetrated deeply among the fibres, and have become highly coloured 1887 MOLONEY *Forestry W Afr* 105 We find "surface-manuring best for the coffee-tree 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 124 The branches of Rock Creek... have furnished paying "surface-mines. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* II 596 The harrow renders the baked "surface-mould fine and powdery. 1886 A. WINCHELL *Waltham Geol.* Field 103 The "surface-movement of earthquake-waves. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 146 The "surface-ore was so favorable and the vein so perfect 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II 86 Ornaments in very slight relief usually known as "surface ornaments. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed 2) I. 23 Light spongy "surface peat. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol. Cornwall*, etc. xv 565 Two captains or agents, with a few miners and "surface-people 1857 GEORGE *Am. Volcanoes Gl. Brit* i 27 The "surface-products of volcanic action. 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld* vi 48 The "Surface-Productions... peculiar to the Mountains, Heaths, or Dales 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 1 The "surface ripples raised by the passing breeze. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* i. 160 The "surface sods should be carefully pared off 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreld* xii. 70 The greatest Rains seldom moisten the Earth deeper than the "Surface-Soil. 1856 MORTON *Cycl Agric* II. 649 To unite the stirring of the subsoil with the turning of the surface soil. 1832 DE LA BECHE *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 13 The temperature of "surface springs. 1851 MAXWELL *Petrifactions* iii § 5. 289 Chiselling away the "surface stone. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* II. 337 1/2 The "Neolithic Period, or, as it has been sometimes called, the Surface-Stone Period. 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Sciencia* 19 The "surface-temperature of the affected limb 1885 *Science* 15 Mar. 213 A steam launch, in which to make "surface towings. 1887 [see *TOWING* sb. 1] 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI 175 1/2 A "surface trap or gully outside the house. 1850 W. R. BIRT *Hurricane Guide* 13 Which to the various currents over which they pass appear as "surface-winds. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXVII. 583 1/2 For multipolar armatures with two or more layers of inductors, "surface" or "barrel" winding is now extensively used. 1839 DE LA BECHE *Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. xv 564 There are few regularly-planned "surface-works.

b. *attrib.* in *fig. sense* (see 1 b), often equivalent to an adj. = superficial

1828 CARLYLE *Misc* (1857) I 207 No vain surface-logic detains him. 1859 W. COLLINS *Q of Hearts* i, With a quaint surface-sourness of address, and a tone of dry sarcasm in his talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof Breakf.* vi. (Paterson) 22 Good-bredness is Surface-Christianity 1864 POSEY *Lect Daniel* i 43 The slight variations between the Aramaic of Daniel and Ezra are in conformity with their slight difference in age. But these are petty surface questions. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ayn. Q. Night* vii. (1878) 129, I had only a certain surface-knowledge 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vi 102 Skimming a mere surface compels hension off that which has a profound meaning. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasure* ii iv, I always keep to mere acquaintance and surface friendships with such people.

c. *Comb.* with pples, adjs., vbs., agent-nouns, and nouns of action (a) locative (= 'on the surface'),

as *surface-deposited*, *-dressed*, *-dry*, *-dwelling*, *-feeding*, *-scratched* adjs.; *surface-feed*, *-grip* (Grip v 2), *-hoe* vbs; *surface-dweller*, *-feeder*; (b) objective, as *surface-skimmer*; *surface-tapping*.

1898 F. DAVIS *Romano-Brit. City of Silchester* 16 The subsequence of the 'surface deposited material'. 1892 J. ANDERSON in J. R. Allen *Early Chr. Monim. Scot* (1903) 1 p. vi. The stone is not squared or 'surface-dressed'. 1878 ABNEY *Photogr* xvi 151 This prevents the chance of any of the prints getting 'surface-dry'. 1880 A. R. WALLACE *Isl. Life* 89 It was long thought that they were 'surface-dwellers' only. 1888 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Fishes Brit Mus.* (ed. 2) 43 The living 'surface-dwelling genera *Myrbristius* and *Holocentrus*'. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Jan. 3/3 Widgeons are entirely surface-feeding ducks, and like most 'surface-feeders' they sleep out at sea by day. 1902 MILLAIS (*title*) The Natural History of the British 'Surface-Feeding Ducks'. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc. XII.* 11 293 The fields are regularly 'surface-gripped' as soon as the wheat is sown. 1885 *Garden* June 572 'Surface-hoed and heeled up latest Potatoes'. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 17 Undrained, 'surface-scratched' fields, so numerous in the defective cultivation of the present day. 1841 MIALLE in *Nonconf.* I 9 The summer day politicians, the ephemeral 'surface-skimmers'. 1868 *Eclectic Rev.* Aug. 114 The mere surface-skimmer of books. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* II 22, A knocker produced a dead flat 'surface tapping'.

d. Special comb: *surface-car U.S.*, a tiam-car running on a track level with the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground track; *surface caterpillar* = *surface-grub*, *surface-chuck* (see quot); *surface-coated a.*, (of paper or cardboard) having a specially finished surface; *surface-colour*, colour exhibited, in the case of certain substances, by the light reflected from the surface, *surface condensation*, condensation of steam by a *surface-condenser*; *surface-condenser*, in a steam-engine, a condenser in which exhaust-steam is condensed by contact with cold metallic surfaces; *surface-contact*, (a) contact of surfaces; (b) applied attrib. to a system of electric traction in which the current is conveyed to the cars through conductors on the surface of the roadway; *surface-crossing*, a level crossing on a railway; *surface-damage*, damage done to the surface of the ground by mining operations; *pl. compensation* payable for this; see also quot 1886; *surface-drum Agric.*, a drum cut in the surface of the ground; so *surface-drainage*, *-draining*; *surface-gauge* (see quot); *surface-grinder*, *surface-grinding machine*, a machine for grinding something to a perfectly plane surface; *surface-grub*, the larva of various moths, which live just beneath the surface of the soil, a *Cutworm*; *surface-integral Math.*, an integral taken over the whole area of a surface; *surface paper*, (photographic or printing) paper made with a special surface on one side; *surface-plane*, a form of machine for planing timber; also, a carpenter's plane for planing a flat surface, *surface-planer* = *prec.*; so *surface planing* (also attrib.); *surface-plate*, (a) a plate or flat bar of iron fixed on the upper surface of a rail on a railway; (b) an iron plate for testing the accuracy of a flat surface, *surface-printing*, printing from a raised surface (as distinguished from an incised plate), as from ordinary type, or (in calico-printing) from wooden rollers cut in relief; so *surface-printed a.*; *surface process*, a process of surface-printing; *surface-rib Arch.*, a rib applied to the surface of vaulting merely for ornament, *surface-road U.S.*, a railroad on the surface of the ground, as distinct from an elevated or underground railroad; *surface-roller* (see quot., and cf. *surface-printing* above); *surface-tension Physics*, the tension of the surface-film of a liquid, due to the cohesion of its particles; *surface-water*, (a) water that collects on the surface of the ground; (b) the surface layer of a body of water; *surface-worm* = *surface-grub*. See also SURFACEMAN.

1890 *N.Y. Tribune* 11 May (Cent. Dict.) The Americanisms one hears upon the front platforms of New-York 'surface cars'. 1909 ELIZ L. BANKS *Mystr. R. Farrington* 103 She took a surface car to help her on her way. 1854 'Surface caterpillar' (see *surface-grub* below). 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts*, 'Surface Chuck', a chuck used for the purpose of holding any flat material, while the surface of it is turned flat and even. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Jan. 1/3 A firm interested in 'surface-coated boards'. 1899 W. WATSON *Textile Physics* § 387 536 In the case of the bodies referred to as showing 'surface colour', light of a particular colour seems unable to penetrate at all, and is therefore reflected, so that the transmitted light will be without this colour. 1867-72 BURGESS *Mod. Marine Engin.* 253 As far back as the year 1832 Mr. Hall, proved that 'surface condensation was economical'. 1863 J. JACK in *Proc. Inst. Mech. Engin.* 150 (*title*) Effects of 'Surface Condensers on Steam Boilers'. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II, 663 Those nuts which are used for the regulating screws of slides and general machinery, are made much thicker; this greatly increases their 'surface-contact', and durability. 1898 S. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 2/3 Surface-contact systems are much less costly than the underground conduit, and equally dispense with the unsightly overhead wires. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XIX. 251/2 When

the Liverpool and Manchester line was projected, no danger was anticipated from such intersections, which are called 'surface-crossings'. 1801 *Farmers' Mag.* Apr. 202 Liberty of working mineral upon paying 'surface damages'. 1838 W. BELI *Dict. Lavo. Scot.*, 'Surface-damage', damage done to the surface of the ground in consequence of mining operations. 1886 J. BARROWMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 'Surface damages', ground occupied and damaged by colliery operations. 1833 *Ridgmont Farm Rep.* 132 in *Libr. Usef. Kn.*, *Husb. III.*, Forming the 'surface-drains' ('grips') across the ridges. 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 824 'Surface Drainage'. 1799 *View Agric. Lincoln* 72 A 'surface-draining plough'. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 13 In the surface-draining of land, different sorts of ploughs are in use in different places. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-gage', an implement for testing the accuracy of plane surfaces. 1884 *Ibid.* Suppl. 875 Thomson's 'surface grinder' has driving arrangements, constructed to grind and buff the surfaces of work too large or heavy to be taken to the ordinary grinding machines. *Ibid.*, Thomson, Sterne, & Co.'s 'Surface Grinding Machine'. 1852 G. W. JOHNSON *Cottage Gard. Dict.*, 'Surface G. whs', or caterpillars, are the larvae of several species of Night Moths. 1875 CANNIV *Math. Papers* IX 321 On the Prepotential 'Surface' in integral. 1876 W. K. CLIFFORD *Dynamics* III 202 The surface-integral of the spin over any closed surface is zero. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* 11 60 Use a paper which is white on one side... This paper can be bought at a stationer's under the name of 'surface paper'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface-plane' (Wood-working), a form of planing-machine for truing and smoothing the surface of an object run beneath the rotary cutter on the bed of the planer. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood working Factories* 131 'Surface planers', that cut away a constant amount of wood, gauged from the surface that is planed. *Ibid.*, The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine, or bottom cylinders generally, are examples of 'surface planing'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 A surface planing machine. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 654 At every eighteen inches or two feet of the length of this 'surface-plate', a tenon is firmly welded or riveted. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II 865 The operator must be provided with the means of testing the progressive advance of the work, he should therefore possess a true straight-edge, and a true surface-plate. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2457 Books, newspapers, woodcuts, and lithographs are all 'surface-printed'. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I 266/1 The Production of coloured Impressions on Paper, by 'Surface Printing'. 1830 *Usef. Dict. Arts* 219 Another modification of cylinder printing, is that with wooden rollers cut in relief it is called surface printing. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2458 The 'jose-engine' work around the portrait, if printed from by the 'surface-process' (etc.). 1835 R. WILLIS *Archit. Mid Ages* VII 82 These three classes of ribs may be designated as Groin Ribs, Ridge Ribs, and 'Surface Ribs'. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Surface roller', the engraved cylinder used in calico printing. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* V 571/2 In 1804 Thomas Young founded the theory of capillary phenomena on the principle of 'surface tension'. 1793 [EART. DUNDONALD] *Descr. Jstake of Culross* 21 Blue clay, forming a barrier against 'surface water'. 1850 ANSTRUP *Elem. Geol. Min.* etc. 451 The surface water, when in excess, penetrates into the sub-soil. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ix § 430 The surface-water of Loch Lomond. 1864 BARRING-GOULD *Deserts* I *France* 17 The wells are mere reservoirs of surface water.

Surface, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1 *trans.* To give a (particular kind of) surface, esp. a smooth or even surface, to; to smooth or polish the surface of; also, to cover the surface of (with something).

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 12 Apr. 1776, The soil had two plowings, was harrowed, rolled, and afterward surfaced as level as a table. 1837 *Blackw. Mag.* XLI. 186 Soft-cushioned and aerated ground, surfaced and inlaid with thinnest mother-of-pearl. 1869 RANKINE *Machines & Hand-tools* Pl. H.8, This lathe is adapted for surfacing the general class of work to be met with in engineering establishments. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Marble-scurry*, a rubber for surfacing marble slabs. 1897 *Onting* (U.S.) XXXX 233/2 The track is surfaced with cement.

2 *intr.* To mine near the surface; to wash the surface deposit or 'dirt' for gold or other valuable mineral.

1860 MRS. MEREDITH *Over the Straits* IV, 133 I've been surfacing this good while; but quartz-reefin's the paymest game now.

3 *trans.* To bring or raise to the surface.

1885 *Money Market Review* 29 Aug. (Castell's *Encycl. Dict.*) To surface the tinstuff now accumulated.

4. *intr.* To rise to the surface of the water

1898 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 358 [The fish] surfaced within a few feet of me.

Surfaced (*sɜːfɪst*), *a.* [f. prec. sb. or vb. + -ED.] Having a surface of a specified kind (with adv., or in comb.).

1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* II, xxi (1713) 154 It is unnatural for the Beams of the Sun to be reverberated to our eyes from several Bodies variously surfaced in the same form of Light. 1804 *Med. Jrnl.* XII. 422 Somewhat knotty, or unequally surfaced. 1831 T. L. PEACOCK *Crochet Castle* I, A bold round-surfaced lawn. 1875 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II 187 That delicately surfaced nature of his [cf. Spenser's]. 1890 *Photogr. Jrnl.* 24 Jan. 60 Matt-surfaced Glass.

Surfacely (*sɜːfɪslɪ*), *adv.* *rare.* [f. SURFACE sb. 7 b + -LY 2.] 'On the surface'; superficially.

1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symposium* 106 The change from the truthness of man's dual nature, to the falseness of a nature surfacely adorned with base ingredients. 1893 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* II 420 Ordinary friends may know you surfacely.

Surfaceman (*sɜːfɪsmən*) *Pl. -men.* [f. SURFACE sb. 3 b + MAN sb. 1.] A miner or other labourer who works at the surface, or in the open air; on a railway, a workman who keeps the permanent way in repair.

1878 (*title*) Songs of the Rail. By Alexander Anderson,

Railway Surfaceman, Dumfriesshire 1900 *Yorkshire Post* 8 Jan. 6/6 South Yorkshire Surfacemen's Wages

Surfacer (*sɜːfɪsə*) [f. SURFACE v + -ER 1]

1. A person or an instrument that produces a smooth or even surface

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 20 May 1775 *Observ.* These waves, which the Surfacers had left as smooth as gravel-walks, were then raised into flutes.

2 One who mines near the surface.

1882 in OGILVIE (Amandale)

Surfacing (*sɜːfɪʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SURFACE v. + -ING 1]

1 The action or process of giving a (smooth or even) surface to something; *concr.* the coating with which a body is surfaced

1859 F. A. GRUFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 205 The surfacing [of the copper rings in an Armstrong gun] should be performed after every 100 rounds. 1882 *Garden* 18 Mar. 186/1 Walks should have received surfacings of fresh gravel. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 89 Mr S. E. Peal sends a copy of his paper, 'A Theory of Lunar Surfacing by Glaciation'. 1897 *Catal. Maohica Ashu Mus. Oxf.* 4 Certain of the Greek, Etruscan, and Roman wares, on which a thin surfacing or semi-glazing seems to have been applied.

attrib. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II 477 The ordinary surfacing planes. 1869 RANKINE *Machines & Hand-tools* Pl. H.7, A sliding and surfacing motion. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood working Factories* 131 The under cylinder of a double surfacing machine.

2 Mining for gold, etc. by washing the surface deposit; *concr.* the deposit so treated.

1861 T. M'COMBIE *Australian Sk.* 133 What is termed 'surfacing' consists of simply washing the soil on the surface of the ground, which is occasionally auriferous. 1890 'R. BOLDRWOOD' *Miner's Right* xv, It seems they have been mopping up some rich surfacing.

Surfeit (*sɜːfɪt*), *sb.* Forms: 4 *surfeyte*, *sur-fait*, 4-5 *surfaite*, *-feet*, *sofate*, 4-6 *surfait*, 4-8 *surfet*, 5 *-fayte*, *-fett*, *-fete*, *-phette*, 5-6 *-fete*, *-fette*, 6 *-fayt*, *-fett*, *-fyt*, *-fete*, *-fete*, *-phat*, 6-7 *surfit*, 7 *-fett*, 6- *surfeit*. [a. OF. *sur*, *sur-fast*, *set* excess, surplus, = Pr. *sobrefach* 'pop. L. *superfactum*, n. of action f. *superficere* (cf. late L. *superficiens* excessive, OF. *superfaisant* immoderate, immoderate), f. *super*- SUPER- 9 b + *facere* to do, act.]

1 Excess, superfluity; excessive amount or supply of something. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4.)

a 1300 *Cursus* II 22884 (Cott.) Agh we ber on to seke surfeit. Hii he dos allur thing to nail, Certes þat war bot surfat. 1313 *Ibid.* 23566 (Gutt.) For if þai a-noþer heuen wroght, It war sur fat (Cott. vnnat) and all for noht. c 1400 *tr. Sec. Sar.* Gov. *Lordis* 52 What kyng þat wyl continue gifytyn yn surfaytes ouer þat his kyngdom wyl suffyse to hym. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 224 Surfeit of presuming ignorance. 1663 COWLEY *Ode His Majesty's Restor.* v, 'Tis Happy, which no Bleeding does endure A Surfeit of such Blood to cure.

1844 GLADSTONE *Glean* V lvii 125 Nor is he to be reproached either with want of charity or with surfeit of pride. 1847 PRESCOTT *Perrin* III viii (1850) II 168 The effect of such a surfeit of the precious metals was instantly felt on prices. 1889 *Spectator* 26 Oct. An abundance, nay, a surfeit, of works treating of Scotland have been printed.

2 Action that exceeds the limits of law or right; (a) transgression, trespass, fault. *Obs.*

13 *Gow. & Gr. Knt* 243 In synyne of my surfet I schal se hit ofte. c 1430 *Lydg.* *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 145 He took noon heed his surfetyr to redresse. *Ibid.* 177 To do no surfet in word nor in language. c 1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 142 O ihesu, grant That thy v. wowndis. May wach in vs all surfetis reproveable.

3. (An) excessive indulgence, (an) excess. (In later use only as *fig.* from 4, 4 b.)

1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love* II xiv. (Skeat) l 58 This is the sorinesse of fayned love; nedes of these surfettes sicknesses muste folowe. 1422 YONGE *tr. Sec. Sec.* xxvii 186 Put away euery Surfete, and restayne thy desyres. *Ibid.* lix 246 Tiaual of body, and company of women, a man may vse wyth-out surfate. 1622 *Two Noble K.* iv. iii, That intemperat surfet of her eye hath distemperd the other senses. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1850) 20 [She] kept her soule from the surfets to which carnall delights invite all things humane. c 1680 BUTLER *Rev.* (1750) II. 73 Perpetual Surfets of Pleasure have filled his Mind with bad and vicious Humours.

1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* II xvi, All ends in a clash of iconoclastic surfet. a 1865 in TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* IV 74 She would shut herself up and 'indulge herself in a surfet of sounds'.

4. Excessive taking of food or drink, gluttonous indulgence in eating or drinking. Also in *fig.* context. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1801) 311 Feyntise, luf' dwellynge, on mornes long to lie, Surfeyte in euynynge, & luf' of hoonche. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) IV 329 Þese lyved lenger for þey dede noon surfet of mete and of drynke. 1446 *Lydg.* *Nightingale Poems* II 266 Agensit glotonie he drank eytel and galle. To oppresse surfayte of vicious folkes alle. c 1490 *Lydgale's Hore*, *Shete*, & G (Roxb) 27 In mete and drynke be thou mesurable, Beware of surfete and misgouernance. 1528 MORE *Dynalog* I Wks. 1247/2 The sykness that foloweth our intemperate surfayt. c 1530 H. RHOODES *Bk. Nurture* in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 105 Eate without surfet. 1671 MILTON *Samson* 156a Feed on that first, there may in grief be surfet. 1684 *Roxe's A. & M.* III. 404/2 Fasting is only to avoid surfet.

b. In particularized sense. An excessive indulgence in food or drink that overloads the stomach and disorders the system. Also in *fig.* context.

1362 LANGE *P. Pl. A. v.* 210 After al þis surfet an Accesce he hedde. 1377 *Ibid.* B. xiii 405, [I] more mete etc. and

dronke ben kende myt defie—And kaupte seknesse sum-
tyme for my sorfetes ofte. c1430 *Lyve him Poems* (Percy
Soc.) 68 Suffre no surfetis in thy house at nyght, Ware of
resouspers. 1533 *More Rich III* (1883) 34 With which
disease nature being, weakened, was the lesse able to beare
out a new surfet. 1580 *Lyve Fuphens* (Arb.) 54 Age seek-
eth rather a Modicum for sustenance, then feastes for sur-
fets. 1647 *Cowley Hist.*, *Agst. Fruition* 29 Of very Hopes
a surfet be'll sustain, Unless by Fears he cast them up
again. 1649 in *Verney Mem* (1907) 1 447 It's possible to
have a surfet of water as well as wine. 1732 *ARABUTHNOT*
Rules of Diet in Aliments etc 269 The best Remedy after
a Surfet of Fruit. 1747 *Wesley Prim. Physick* (1762) p. xx,
Strong Liquors do not prevent the Mischiefs of a Surfet.
1853 *Thackeray Engl. Hum.*, *Swif* (1853) 23 He was half-
killed with a surfet of Shene pippins.

† c. The excessive amount eaten. Also in fig.
context. *Obs*

c1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 67 Many þat withdrew
hem froo tynages of surfaytz. c1550 *Lloyd Treas.* *Health*
a v. If it chance a drunken man soderly to fal spechesse, he
shall dye. excepte eyther he fall to an agew, or els he re-
ceyve his spech agayne at the houre when the surfyt is
digested. 1583 *STANHURST* *Annals* 11 (Arb.) 54 Their steed
hath vponmoted from gorge a surfet of armdmen. 1601 *Bn.*
W. Barlowe Sermon. *Paulus Crasse* 62 Himselfe a surfet to the
realme, to be spewed out iustly. 1640 *G. SANDYS* *Christ's*
Passion 11. 29 Let melting start their sulphurous surfet shed
1700 *BLACKMORE* *Job* 87 His loathing stomach. . . Shall cast
the precious surfet up again.

5. The morbid condition caused by excessive
eating or drinking; sickness or derangement of the
system arising from intemperance; † also applied
more widely to fevers or fits arising from other
causes. Also in fig. context.

c1513 *FABIAN Chron.* vii. cccxix 260 Kynge Henry toke
a surfet by tynage of a lamprey, & therof dyed. 1589 *NASHE*
Anat. Absurd. Dij b. More perriish with the surfet then
with the sword. 1589 [? *Lyve*] *Payle w. Hatchet* in L.'s
Wks. 1902 III. 398 Bastard Senior was with them at supper,
and I thinke tooke a surfet of colde and raw quipps. 1606
G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Iustine* xxvii 115 He caught a sur-
fet by the heat of the sun. 1631 *R. BOLTON* *Conf. Aff.*
Conse. (1635) 302 Hee drank not so indiscreetly of that
immeasurable sea as, to fall into a surfet of security. 1655
CULPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* 1. ii. 10 A surfet going before, with
crude and sharp belchings. 1693 *LOCKE* *Educ.* § 17 More
Fevers and Surfets are got by People's Drinking when they
are hot, than by any one Thing I know. 1760-2 *GOLDS.*
Cat. W. xv. He died of a surfet caused by intemperance.
1837 *Brit. Hush.* II. 530 (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) They [sc. pigs]
are not uncommonly seized with surfet and indigestion.
1871 *NAPHEYS* *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 1. 1. 44 He died of a surfet

b. An eruptive disease in horses and other
animals, arising from immoderate feeding and other
causes.

c1750 *W. GIBSON* *Farrier's Guide* ii. xii (1758) 49 By a
Surfet is principally understood all such Maladies as proceed
from immoderate feeding. 1753 *J. BARTLEY* *Genil. Farriery*
173 The wet surfet appears on different parts of the body
of a horse. 1841 *DICK* *Man Vet. Sci.* (1862) 148 An erup-
tion which is called a Surfet, or the Nettle-rash. 1846 *J.*
BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) l. 454 When the coat of
a horse stares, he is said to labour under a surfet. The skin
is covered with scurf and scabs. Sometimes the surfet
appears on the skin in small lumps. 1894 *ARMATAGE* *Horse*
in *Health & Disease* xxiv

6. Disgust arising from excess; nausea, satiety.
To (a) surfet to satiety, ad nauseam.

1644 *HOWELL* *Engl. Tears* (1645) 175 God grant that
people do not take at last a surfet of that most divine Ordina-
nce of preaching. 1672 *MARVELL* *Rel. Transp.* 116 He
discourseth it at large, even to surfet. 1683 *BURNET* tr.
More's Utopia (1685) 99 They think the doing of it so often
should give one a Surfet of it. 1796 *BURKE* *Regic. Peace* 1.
Wks. 1808 VIII. 148 Matter and argument have been sup-
plied abundantly, and even to surfet. 1881 *HAZLITT* *Table-t.*
Ser. ii. xvi (1869) 331 Do not make a surfet of friendship,
through over-sanguine enthusiasm. 1855 *R. A. WILSON*
Mexico 51 He enjoys to a surfet these bounties of nature
1878 *BROWNING* *Poets* *Crossic* vii, Swords, scrolls, harps, that
fill the vulgar eye to surfet.

7. Mining = CHOKER-DAME.

1708 *J. C. COMPTON* *Collier* (1845) 45 Some Collieries are
very subject to this fatal Surfet. 1812 *J. HODGSON* in *J.*
Raine Mem (1857) 1 97 This after-damp is called surfet
by the colliers. 1883 *GRESLEY* *Gloss. Coal-mining*.

8. attrib. and Comb. as surfet suffocation;
surfet-gorged, -slain, -swelled, -swollen, -taking
ads.; † surfet-water, a 'water' or medicinal
drink for the cure of surfet.

1693 *TATE* *Dryden's Juvenal* 11 5 A Sot, *surfet gorg'd,
and reeking from the Stews. 1682 *OTWAY* *Venice Preserved*
1. i, *Surfet-slain fools. 1823 *LAMB* *Elsa* Ser. ii. *Amicus*
Redivivus, A case of common *surfet suffocation. 1597
SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* v. v. 54 Such a kinde of man, So *surfet-
swell'd, so old, and so prophane. 1592 *NASHE* *P. Penitence*
Wks. (Grosart) II. 72 *Surfet swolne Chieries. 1746 *FRANCI*
tr. *Hor.*, *Sat.* ii. 30 The pale, Surfet-swoln guest. 1593
SHAKS *Lucr.* 698 So *surfet-taking Tarquin fares. 1633
FORD *Tis Pity* iii. iv, Did you give her aught? An easy
*surfet-water, nothing else. 1757 *A. COOPER* *Dutiller* 111
xvii. (1760) 173 There are two Kinds of Surfet-water, one
made by distillation and the other by Infusion. 1803 *Sport-*
ing Mag. XVIII. 22, I was obliged to take a little surfet-
water before I went to bed.

Surfeit, a. *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 6 surfett,
-fat, -siftfoot (?). [In sense 1, a. OF. *surfet*, -*fat*—
pop. L. **superfactus*—s. pa. pple. of **superficere* (see
prec.). In sense 2, app. contracted from *surfetted*,
? after *FORFEIT* a.]

† 1. Excessive; immoderate, intemperate. *Sc. Obs.*
1505 [implied in *SURFET* v.]. 1533 *BELLENDE* *Livy* l. xxii.
(S. TS.) I 122 þe said pepill, . . . war movit aganis him for þe
VOL. IX,

surfett spending of þare laubouris. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron.*
Scot. (Rolls) II. 420 Surfet Drinking. 1542 *Records of*
Edin. (New Spald. Cl. 1903) l. 73 The entres silver dis-
chargit to the said James for the surfet expensis maid be
him in the Kingis service. c1578 *LANDESAV* (Pittscottie)
Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I 102 *Wexit* and *trist* throw frequent
heir-chips and surfet raids. 1597 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.*
V. Intro. 67 Wine drunk in abundance, surfetous (=
surfet feasts) casten abroad on the cauey.

† b. Of a horse: Suffering from surfet. *Obs*

In quot. app. confused with *scurry*.
1624 *L. W. C. Disc. Age Horse* Cj b, For a Scurfet Horse.
Take a quart of Beere or Ale . . . and give it him.

2. Satiated, surfetted.

1699 *LOCKE* *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 108 Childish Play which they
should be weaned from, by being made Surfet of it. 1877
L. MORRIS *Epic Hades* 1. 54, I hid my face within my hands,
and fled, Surfet with horror.

Surfeit, v. Forms: see the sb. [f. *SURFEIT*
sb. + cf. *FORFEIT* v.]

1. *trans.* To feed to excess or satiety; to sicken
or disorder by overfeeding († or as unwholesome
food). Also *absol.*

1393 *LANGLE* *P. Pl. C.* xiv. 188 Ich see noone so ofte sor-
feten sophiche so manykynde; In mete out of mesure and
meny tymes in drynke. c1578 *LINDSAY* (Pittscottie) *Chron.*
Scot. (S. T. S.) I 13 That thay ar maist furthie in the in-
gyring and surfetting thame selfis. c1645 *HOWELL* *Left*
v. 30 The Fannian Law. allows a chirping cup to satiet,
not to surfet. 1747-56 *Mrs. GLASSE* *Cookery* 111, 17 Pork
must be well done, or it is apt to surfet. 1748 *ANSON*'s *Voy.*
111 11 321 The few [fish] we caught having surfetted those
who eat of them.

† b. With *away*. To dissipate by excessive in-
dulgence. *nonne-nise.*

1607 *MIDDLETON* *Michaelm. Term.* 11. ii. 23, I surfetted
away my name and state In swinish riots.

2. *fig. or gen.* To fill or supply to excess; to
oppress or disgust with over-abundance of some-
thing.

1592 *NASHE* *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 4 Hauling surfetted my
minde with vanitie. 1600 *W. CORNWALLIS* *Elsa* l. xxi M v,
Vpon occasion I would speake, þat niggarly, and rather
statue then surfet my Auditory. 1615 *CHAPMAN* *Odys.* 11
582 When sleepe so surfetted their leaden ey-lids. 1668-9
Perrys Diary 6 Mar., He is weary and surfetted of business.
1683 *Adol. Prot. France* Pref. p. 11, By over-stocking those
populous Manufactures, and by surfetting the Land with
people. 1742 *YOUNG* *Vi. Th. v.* 260 With mist manure
he surfets the rank soil. 1821 *LAMB* *Elsa* Ser. i. *My Reli-*
gions, if you are not already surfetted with cousins. 1882
B. D. W. RAMSAY *Recall. Mid. Surv.* II. xvi. 140, I had
been surfetted with office-work. 1882 *MISS BRADDOCK* *Mid.*
Royal II. xi. 246 My wife surfets herself with poetry.

3. *intr.* To eat or drink to excess of; to feast
gluttonously or over-abundantly upon (In early
use more widely, including sensual indulgence in
general.)

1422 *YONGE* tr. *Secr. Secr.* xxxiv 186 Temporance, by the
wicke a man kepeth and holdyth mesure in etyng and
drynkynge, and surfetyth not, as in women. *Ibid.* lxi. 237
Yf a man do surfete of mette and drynke, the kyndely hette
shal be enfeibell. 1559 *MIR* *Marg.*, *Owen Glendour* xxvii,
Such, as fysh before the net shal seldome surfyt of the
pray they take. 1575 *LANHAM* *Let.* (1871) 59, I have seen
him, so surfet, as he bath pluct of his napkin, wyepeth his
knife, & eat not a morsell more. 1632 *SANDERSON* *Sermon*,
443 Surfetting vpon the delicatest fishes. 1665 *BOYLE* *Ocean*,
Ref. v. x (1848) 338 Eyn the wholesomest Meats may be
surfetted on. 1697 *DRYDEN* *Vug. Georg.* 111, 789 He never
supt in solemn State, . . . Nor surfetted on rich Campanian
Wine. 1819 *SHELLEY* *Masque of Anarchy* xliii, Such diet As
the rich man in his riot Casts to the fat dogs that lie Sur-
fetting beneath his eye. 1856 *KANE* *Arctic Expl.* II. xxvi,
A merrier set of gourmands, . . . never surfetted in genial diet.

b. *fig.* To indulge in something to excess; to
take one's fill, 'feast', 'revel'. Now *rare* or *Obs*.
1586 *WARNER* *Alb. Eng.* iv. x (1612) 98 Sweetely
surfetting in ioy. 1594 *DRAFTON* *Idens* xxxiii, Whilst yet mine
eyes doe surfet with delight. 1603 *SHAKS* *Trist.* 1. i. 1 a
If Musicke be the food of Lene, . . . Que me excesse of it,
that surfetting, The appetite may sicken, and so dye. 1623
BE *Hall* *Hard Text* Eccles. xl. 8 He shall have no lust
to surfet of these things. 1655 *FULLER* *Ch. Hist.* 11. ii. 26
Piety is most healthful, where it can least surfet of Earthly
Pleasures. 1658 *DEKKER*, etc. *Witch of Edmonton* 1. l.
Wks. 1873 IV. 355 We will surfet in our embraces, Wench.
1709 *PAISON* *Satire* Poets 153 Starving for Meat, not surfet-
ting on Praise. 1832 *EXAMINER* 673/2 The lady have done
much wrong to the clergy in allowing it to cram, and sur-
fet, and pall, and hebeteate, with forbidden wealth.

4. To suffer the effects of over-feeding; to fall
sick in consequence of excess († or by eating un-
wholesome food). Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1585 *SANDYS* *Sermon* x. § 7, 156 Let vs retorne no more to
the flesh pots of Egypt, let vs not lust after quales for if
we feede vpon them, we shall surfet of them to our destruction.
1596 *SHAKS*, *Merch.* 1. i. 6 They are as sickly that
surfet with too much, as they that starue with nothing.
1604 *C. B.*, *Smith* *Virginia* 14 248 They are so vnclean-
ly, . . . but eat them vp also, 7 and by this means
their whole Colony well-neere surfetted, sickned and died.
1700 *LOCKE* *Hum.* Und. (ed. 4) 11 xxxii, If a grown Person
surfetting with Honey, no sooner hears the Name of it, but
his Phancy carries Sickness to his Stomach. 1760-2
GOLDS. *Cat. W.* xv, If an epicure, shall happen to surfet
on his last night's feast.

b. *fig. or gen.* To suffer from over-abundance;
to become disgusted or nauseated by excess of
something; to grow sick of. Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1605 *A. WARNER* *Poore Mans Passion* cxlii E ij, Some
Vsurer, Whose gorged chestis surfet, with cramming gold.
1607 *CHAPMAN* *Bussy D'Ambois* 11. i. 15 The slenderest pit-
tance of commended vertue, She surfets of it. 1640 *QUARLES*

Enchirid. 11. 2 Be not too fond, lest she surfet. c1668
LASSELS *Voy. Italy* (1670) 1 Pref. Traveling preserves my
yong nobleman from surfetting of his parents. c1700
EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct. 1683, Surfetting of this, I went
contented home to my poor, but quiet villa. 1719 *DE FOR*
C. usoe (Globe) 321 The Man of Pleasure surfetted of his
Vice. 1814 *CARY* *Dante*, *Inf.* xix 57 So early dost thou
surfet with the wealth.

† 5. To trespass, transgress. (cf. *SURFEIT* sb. 2.)

c1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 184/2 Surfety, or forfety yn tres-
pace, forfeyn, delinquo.

Su rfeited, ppl. a [f. *SURFEIT* sb. or v. + -ED.]

1. Fed or filled to excess, oppressed or disordered
by or as by over-feeding.

1605 *SHAKS*, *Macb.* 11. ii. 5 The surfetted Groomes doe mock
tbeir charge With Snores. 1610 — *Temp.* 11. iii. 55 The
newer surfetted Sea. 1784 *COWPER* *Task* 11. 758 They that
feed th' o'er charg'd And surfetted lewd town with their fair
dues. 1842 *MANNING* *Sermon* (1848) 1 22 Take a watchful,
self-denying man and compare him with the beavy, sur-
feted man. 1886 *H. F. LESTER* *Under two Fig Trees* 182
And then divide the morsel among these already surfetted
gluttons.

2. Of a horse: Affected with the 'surfet'. ? *Obs.*

1667 *DRYDEN* & *Dk.* *NEWCASTLE* *Sir M. Mar.* 11.
11, His folly's like a sore in a surfetted horse, cure it in
one place, and it breaks out in another. 1753 *J. BARTLEY*
Genil. Farriery 170 A horse is said to be surfetted, when
his coat stares.

Surfeiter (sɜːˈfiːtə). Forms: 5 surfetour,
6 surfeter, surfetter, 6-7 surfetter, 7- surfetter.

[f. *SURFEIT* v. + -ER 1.] One who surfets, a glutton,
gormandizer; † formerly also in wider sense: One
given to sensual excess, a profligate, libertine.

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) 11. ix. 55 Bollers of wyn
and ale, dronkelewe surfetours. 1547-64 *BAULDWIN* *Mor.*
Philos. (Palfit.) 45 A lecher, a ioter, a surfetter, a brauler.
1606 *SHAKS*, *Ant.* & *Cl.* 1. i. 1, 33 This amorous Surfetter.
1637 *RUMSEY* *Org. Salutaris* 11 (1659) 27 That, there remains
part of the meat undigested, is too well known to moderate
Surfeters. 1756 *W. DONO* *Pasting* (ed. 2) 11 Religious
duties, which how can the sleepy surfetter ever perform?
1866 *Pall Mall* G. 2 Oct. 3 The loyal surfetter *par excellence*
Henry I.

Su rfeiting, vbl. sb. Now *rare* Forms: see
SURFEIT v.; also 6 *Sc.* surfetting. [f. *SURFEIT* v.
+ -ING 1.] = *SURFEIT* sb. 4, 5.

1546 *TINDALE* *Luke* xxi. 34 Take hede to youre selves,
lest youe herbes be overcome, with surfettyng and dronke-
nnes. 1533 *EYVOT* *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 23 Some doo sur-
supose, if they be eaten rawe with vyneger, before meate, it
shall preserve the stomake from surfettyng. 1551 *T. WIL-*
son *Logic* (1580) 38 b, If dronkenesse be deulish, then
surfettyng is deulish. 1583 *Lvs. Bp.* *St. Andrews* 287
Surfetting of sundrie spyces. 1604 *E.* *Grimstonel*
D'Acosta's Hist. Indies iv. xvii 257 They might ease
much, without any feare of surfetting. 1632 tr. *Ernel's*
Praxis Med. 79 Such as are much addicted to surfettings
are subject to the apoplexy. 1650 *W. D.* tr. *Comenius's Gate*
Lat. Unt. § 223 Hee that is drunk, hath for his punish-
ment surfetting (an heave head). 1821 *LAMB* *Elsa* Ser. i.
Grace before Meat, Gluttony and surfetting are no proper
occasions of thanksgiving.

Su rfeiting, ppl. a [f. *SURFEIT* v. + -ING 2.]

1. Given to excessive eating or drinking; glut-
tonous.

1588 *Kyd* *Househ. Philos.* Wks. (1901) 258 The most in-
continent and surfetting companion. 1621 *BURTON* *Anat.*
Med. 11. iv. 1. 431 Surfetting courtiers and staulfed Genle-
men lubbers.

2. Producing a state of surfet or satiety.

1715 *NELSON* *Add. Pers. Qual.* 77 The surfetting Draught
Solomon took of Pleasure. 1722 *DE FOR* *Col. Jack* (1840)
258 It is a subject too surfetting to entertain people with
the beauty of a person they will never see. 1753 *RICHARD-*
son *Grandison* IV. xxxvi 246 A fond husband is a surfetting
thing. 1809 *MALKIN* *Gil Blas* vii. xv. 9 Unbounded
prodigality in our table, even to a surfetting degree.

† **Su rfeitedly, adv.** *Obs.* In 6-ety. [f. *SUR-*
FEIT a. + -LY 2.] Immoderately, intemperately.

1502 *ARNOLDE* *Chron.* (1812) 171 Theis thyngis make clene
blod so thei be not surfetly taken. 1536 *BELLENDE* *Cron.*
Scot. (1821) II. 15 New tribute sa surfetly tane.

† **Surfetness.** *Sc. Obs.* *rare.* In 5 sur-
fastnes (?), 6 surfettnes. [f. *SURFEIT* a. + -NESS.]

= *SURFEIT* sb. 4.

c1500 *Ratis* *Raving* etc. 270 Se surfastnes [sic] the nocht
assalybe Vicht slep. 1535 *STEWART* *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III.
543 Sic surfettnes alway to be refust, And sufficiency of
meat and drink be vit.

Surfel, -fet, etc., *obs.* or *var. ff.* *SURFILE*, *SURFEIT*.

† **Surfetous, a.** (*adv.*) *Obs.* Forms: -4-6 -ouse,
5 surf(f)etous, 6 surfetthouse. [a. AF. *surfetous*,
f. surfet *SURFEIT* sb. see -OUS.] Immoderate,
intemperate; surfetted with food or drink.

c1400 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlii 382 Large table
and plentyouse Makeþ men of langlyng surfetouse. 1422
YONGE tr. *Secr. Secr.* lxx. 242 To kepe coustoume is moche
wourth to mayntene bele, so that hit be not surfetouse.
1552 *HULOET*, *Surfetouse, crapulous*.

b. *adv.* Excessively, superabundantly.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 4210 Hyt semys not surfetous harde No
vpossißill. *Ibid.* 9352 Surfetous mony, Bothe of kynge, &
& knyghtes & kid men of armes.

So † **Surfetry** (also 5 *surfetrie*) [after *surquidry*],
(a) presumption, (b) surfet; † **Surfature** [cf. OF.
surfature arrogance], † **Su rfeity**, surfetting.

c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 13133 Hit was open *surfetrie, And
on gret pride & folye. 1503 *R.* *BRUNNE* *Handl. Syme*
389 Sum men dremyn for *surfature Pat etyn or drynkyn
ouer mesure. c1450 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 286 So þe
seek wol do wysely, And kepe him-self fro *surfety [v. 2].

serfetrie] 1561 HOLLIBUSH *Honi Apoth* 20 b, Then must the harte nedes wake faynte, as well as of excesse of fyl-linge or surfetiey

† **Surfle**, *sb.* Obs. [f. next.]

1. An embroidered border or hem; also, one of the pleats made in hemming.

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palsgr.* 906 The surfyls, les surflets. 1625 CROOKS *Body of Man* iii v, 110 That the same Chylus might the better bee sucked vp by the Veynes, these transverse foulds make this coate longer, for this cause also it was gathered into Plichts; and these foulds or surfples are mousable as the surfples of a hemme gathered vpon a thred [1846 FAIRHOLT *Costume Eng* (1860) 593 *Surple*, a border or embroidered edge to a garment.]

2. A face-wash, cosmetic. Also *surfle water*.

1593 NASHE *Chast's T. V. j* b, Attwenty their hucly colour is lost, they faces are soddin & perboyld with French surflets [surfles]. 1611 KAYNSCROFT *Melismata* D ij b, Red Leather and Surflet [sic] water, Scarlet colour or Staues-aker, Will yee buy any fair completion?

† **Surfle**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 4-6 surful, 5 -fel, -fyle, 6 -fyl, -fyll, -fill, -ffyll, -full, -pheul, 6-7 -fie, -phul, 7 -fell, -phle, -phal, ? *erron*, -ple [a. A.F. **surfilar* = med.L. *superfilaris*, f. *super-SUPER* -2 + *filare*, f. *filum* thread, FILE *sb.* 2; after *perfilare* to PURFILE.]

1. *trans.* To embroider. Hence Surfled *ppl. a*, Surfing *vbl. sb.*

1399 *Mem. Rapon* (Surtees) III. 133 Et in salario j mulieris surfiland predictum baner 42. 14. 1. Loc in Wr-Whulker 61/38 *Superfilla*, to surfyle. 1481-90 *Honourd Househ. Bks.* (Rovb.) 516 Payd to John Fyerman for the surfyng of nappre wear vj d. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Lawrd* 803 With burris rowth and botons surfylling [v r surfilling]. In nedull wark raysyng byrdis in bowris a 1529 - *Col. Clonte* 220 Vnder her surfled [v r surfild] smocke

2. *transf.* To paint or wash (the face, etc.) with a cosmetic. Hence Surfled *ppl. a*, Surfing *vbl. sb.* (occas. *concr.* a face-wash or cosmetic); also *attrib.* in surfyng water

c 1550 *Dice-Play* (Percy Soc.) 35 This mother baud having at home a well painted mannerly harlot, went in the morning, to the apothecaries for half-a-pint of sweet water that commonly is called surfyng water. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Poet. Ieron.* Wks 228 Thy painted pale, and wrinckles surfled vp. 1596 LODGE *Wits Miserie* (Hunter Cl.) 44 Shee had learnt al the subtilties of painting, dying, and surfing, some three yeares in Venice. 1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanie* i. 1. 57 Smugge Lesbia Hath... A muddy inside, 'tough a surpul'd face. - *Pygmal.* Sat. ii. 144 What hether do'st thou bring? But surpheelings, new paints, and poysoning? 1604 - *Malconetti* ii. iv, Doctor Plaster-face, the most exquisite in forging of veines, dying of haire, sleeking of skinner, surpheeling of breastes, blanching and bleaching of teeth. a 1644 QUARLES *Virgin Widow* ii. 1. For one ounce and a half of suifing water, with whom Surpling and Court holy-water are a little too frequent. a 1652 BROME *City Wit* iv. 1, Her Eye artificially spured, her Cheek surpuled, her Teeth blanch'd.

Surflewe, *erron.* form of SURFLEW.

† **Surfoil**, *Obs.* In 7-foyl. [f. SUR- (= SUPER-3) + FOIL *sb.* 1] Used by Grew for a structure serving to cover and protect the leaves, as a bud-scale or a cotyledon.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* i. i. § 46 The Plume, in Corn, is trussed up within a membranous Sheath and that of a Bean, cooped up betwixt a pair of Surfoyls. *Ibid.* i. iv § 17 Every Bud, besides its proper Leaves, is covered with divers Leafy Pannicles or Surfoyls.

† **Surfoote**, *a.* Obs. *rare*. [Formed after SUR-BATE by substitution of *foot* in the second syllable, with reminiscence of *sove-footed*] Footsole.

1631 BRATHWAITE *Whinnies, Char. Corranio-corner* 25 His inventing genius, wearied and surfoote with ranging over so many unknown regions. 1638 - *Barabades Tril.* ii. (1638) 61 Thence at Mercedin appears I, Where growne surfoote and sore weary, I repose

Surful, variant of SURFLE Obs.

Surfuse (*spiffu* 2), *v.* Physics. [f. SUR- + FUSE *v.*] = SUPERFUSE 3. Hence Surfused (*-fiu* 2d) *ppl. a*. So Surfusion (*-fiu* 3rd) = SUPERFUSION 2

1883 *Nature* 4 Jan. 235/2 Researches on the duration of solidification of surfused substances. 1898 *Ibid.* 27 Oct. 620/1 A very minute quantity of a solid will cause a mass of the same substance to pass from the surfused to the solid state. *Ibid.* 620/2 Surfusion is not confined to pure metals, the eutectic alloy in the bismuth-copper series presents a marked case of surfusion

Surfy (*sfu* 1), *a.* [f. SURF *sb.* + -y.] Abounding in surf, consisting of or resembling surf.

a 1814 *Apostate* ii. iv in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 320 The surfy shore. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 501 The surfy billows broke across the bow. 1898 STEVENSON *Edinburgh* (1889) 164 When the gulls desert their surfy foelands. 1889 RUSKIN *Præterita* III. iv. 126 The countless ranks of surfy breakers

Surfyl(e), *-fyll*, var SURFLE Obs.

† **Surgain**, *v.* Obs. *rare* 1. [f. SUR- + GAIN *v.*, ? after *overwin*.] *trans.* To overcome.

1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxv 200 Your crased body surgained with melancholy

Surgant, *erron.* form of SURGENT.

† **Surgation**, *Obs.* *rare* 1. [Integ. f. SURGE *v.* + -ATION, ? after *purgation*] Erection.

1688 HOLME *Armoyn* ii. xvii 388/2 The Surgation, or rising of the instrument of Procreation

Surge (*su* 2), *sb.* Forms: 5-7 source, (6 source, shource, pl surgies, 7 surdage, syrges), 6- surge. [Of obscure origin. In the earliest

examples (sense 1 a, b) transl. OF. *sourgeon* (mod. F. *surgeon*), f. *soirge*-, pres. stem of *sourdre* -L. *surgere* to rise. In senses 3, 4 f. SURGE *v.*]

† 1. a. A fountain, stream. Obs.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* iv. 18 The whiche trees, soo cutte issued oute a source [orig. *une source*] of blacke bloode droppynge downe to the erthe. *Ibid.* vi. 26 [Her eyes] seemed two grete sources [orig. *sourons*] wellyng vj grete affluence of teerys. 1538 ELIOT *Scatebray*, the bollunge or rysynge yppe of water out of a spring or sources of water. 1567 TURBURY. *Epi* etc. *Lower to his carefull Bed* 24 Thus with a surge of teares bedewde (O bed) I thee forsake

† b. The source of a river or other water. Also *fig. Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* i. i. 1 All great ryueis are assembled of diuers surges [orig. *surgeons*] and springes of water. 1597 HARRISON *England* i. 11 in *Holmshed* i. 48/1 Charwell issueth soo fast at the veine surge, that it groweth into a pretie streame, in maner out of hand. *Ibid.* ii. xvi 211/1 Yet is the surge of that water alwayes seven foot from the salt sea. 1588 ALLEN *Admon* 4 The nexte immediate surge of our sores

2. A high rolling swell of water, esp. on the sea; a large, heavy, or violent wave; a billow

In this use and in b, c, and d chiefly *poetic* or *rhetorical*. 1530 PALSER 278/2 Surge of the see, *vague*. 1533 ELIOT *Cast Helthe* ii. xiv (1539) 31 b, The beste fyshe is tossed and lyfte vp with wyndes and sources. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* (Arb) 1277 Thesea was vnqueted with surges and monsters. 1558 Bp. WATSON *Seven Sacram* xiv. 87 To haue a mans shyppe downed at once wyth one grete source and waue of the sea. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Delin* ii. i (1635) 20 The Sea is euerywhere plane and like it selfe, except the riving of the waues and surges. 1673 DRYDEN *Marr d la Mode* ii. 1, As open to the gusts of passion, As the bare shore to every beating surge. 1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 162 The mountain billows surge above surge, Burst into chaos with tremendous roar. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxv, All this time the sea was rolling in immense surges. 1861 TENNYSON *Sailor Boy* 9 The sands and yeasty surges mix In caves about the dreary bay. 1885 *Athenum* 23 May 669/3 A noble sea view, where grand surges move in ranks, till they beat furiously on the shore.

b. Such waves or billows collectively, the rising or driving swell of the sea

1567 TURBURY *Epi*, etc. *To the rayling Rout of Syco-phants* 7 Such as earst in cutting of the Surge Bode bitter blast and scornfull Neptunes surge. 1624 CARR J. SMITH *Virginia* i. 2 The very surge of the Sea sometimes overflowed them. 1702 *Loud Gas* No 345/2 Some Boats were overset by the Surge of the Sea, it blowing then very fresh. 1749 SMOLLETT *Keigide* iv. iii, Thy specious words Shall sooner lull the sounding surge. 1771 FRANKLIN *Autobiog* Wks 1840 i. 30 It was in a place where there could be no landing, there being a great surge on the beach. 1855 KINGSLEY *Westw. Ho* vi, Laced with white foam from the eternal surge. 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm Sci* (1879) i. vii. 238 As we were just clearing the lock, the bow came obliquely to the surge.

c. *fig.* (or, more freq., in *fig. context*) in reference to feelings, influences, actions, events, etc.: Impetuous onset or agitated movement.

1540 WHITTINGTON *Vulg* (1527) 22 He is moost moderate and studious to auoide surges of his passion. 1540 MORVINE *Vines Introd Wylsd* Pref. A, Men assaulted with the surges of sower fortune. 1604 MARSTON *Antoni* s. Rev. iv. 11, They have opened all his rotten parts unto the vaulting surge of base contempt. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* v. (1857) 55 The observations of the old system were effaced... by the hasty surges of popular resentment. 1890 *Spectator* 29 Mar, No surge of public opinion would have saved them from the galleys.

1534 MORE *Conf. agst. Trib.* i. Wks. 1140/1 To strength the walles of our heartes agaynst the grete surges of this tempestuous sea. 1550 BALE *Engl. Volaries* ii. K viij, Peters little ship was very like, to be ouer rowne & drowned, the shourges of scismatiques & of heretikes wer so great. 1583 H. HOWARD *Defensative* R. 1, Sometime floting in the surges of mishap. 1688 TATE *Ab. & Achit* ii. 1132 This year did Ziohah Rule Jerusalem, And boldly all Sedition's Syrges stem. 1807 BYRON *Hours Idleness, Medea of Euripides* i, What mind can stem the stormy surge Which rolls the tide of human woe? 1841-2 EMERSON *Ess.* *Over-Soul* Wks (Bohn) i. 117 It is an ebb of the individual rivulet before the flowing surges of the sea of life

d. *transf.* in reference to various physical things, as fire, wind, sound, also to 'rolling' or undulating hills or the like.

In *Physics*, a sudden or irregular change of pressure, a sudden or violent oscillation of electric current.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 173 The fiery Surge, that from the Precipice Of Heav'n receiv'd us falling. 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* xxiii x, The smoke and vapours of all Paddalon were spread, With surge and swell, and everlasting motion. 1863 J. R. GREEN *Leith* (1901) 117 On the low surge of hills that close the horizon, is the house. 1865 BARRING-GOULD *Verewolues* xii. 233 The surge of the old Gregorian tone. 1896 LOWELL *Cathedral* 60 The surges of the warm south-west. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* v. 167 When we look at a series of these surges [of atmospheric pressure] we find a decided tendency of the motion to travel from west to east, or from south-west to north east. 1908 *Times* 3 Oct. 12/6 The 'surge' of the high-tension current caused some control switches to fuse.

3. *Naut.*, etc. The slipping back of a rope or chain wound round a capstan, etc., more generally, a sudden jerk or strain.

1748 ANSON'S *Voy* ii. 112 With our utmost efforts, and with many surges and some purchases we made use of to encrease our power. 1805 A. DUNCAN *Manner's Chron.* IV. 109 At eleven o'clock, a fatal swell gave the ship a sudden shock: she gave a surge, and sunk almost instantaneously. 1849 CUPPLES *Green Hand* vii (1856) 76 'Till the 'cleets' brought him up with a 'surge' 'fit to have parted the line. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 180 They might have seen

or heard a surge of the cable. 1869 RANKINE *Machine & Hand-tools* Pl. O 2, Jerks or surges are entirely avoided.

4. *Naut.* The part of a capstan or windlass upon which the rope surges

1664 E. BUSHNFLL *Compl. Shipwright* 67 A Windless, with a Surge in the middle, as is the Surge of a Crab, or Capstane. c 1850 *Ridim Naving* (Wenle) 154 *Surge*, the tapered part of the whelps, between the cheeks of the capstan, upon which the messenger may surge itself without any incumbrance.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surge-crest*, *-vow*; *surge-beat* (en adj).

1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Iseult* i. 104 The 'surge-beat' Cornish strand. a 1810 SHELLEY *M. Nicholson's Fragn.*, *Ravallac* 16 The 'surge-beaten' mould. 1839-52 BAILLY *Festus* 91 In vnu they urge their armies to the fight. Their 'surge crests' crumble 'neath our stroke of might. 1890 'R. BOLDREDWOOD' *Muner's Right* (1899) 163/2 The whispering 'surge-voices'

Surge (*su* 2), *v.* Also 6-7 source [Partly f. OF. *souage* - (see prec.), or a early mod F. *soign* (F. *surger*), = Pr. *soirge*, *soirgir*, It. *soirgere*, Sp., Pg. *surgir*, ad. L. *surgere* to rise, partly f. SURGE *sb.*]

1. *intr.* To rise and fall or toss on the waves; to ride (at anchor, or along over the waves). † In earliest use, ? to come to anchor, cf F. *surgir*, to come to land.

1511 *Guyfforde's Pilgr* (Camden) 71 The same Tewsdaye at nyghte late we surged in y^e Rode. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* i. vii 7 By force of oares we came surging along, beyond the cape of Matafus. 1588 GIFFENE *Pandosto* (1607) 13 Since thou must goe to surge in the gaspfull waues. 1611 *Admiralty Crt.* *Exam* 8 June 41 The lighter made faste to the shippe suging at an anker in the Thames. 1850 B. TAYLOR *Eldo* ad i (1862) 2 The mass of spars and rigging drifted at her side, surging drearily on the heavy sea. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Wora* bk v, A ship is said to surge on a reef when she rises and falls with the heave of the sea, so as to strike heavily

† b. *pass.* ? To be cast up by the surge. Obs. 1881 T. HOWELL *Dennis* Fug 6, Twiste death and doubt, still surge vpon the sande, Stayde vp by hope to light on fymer lande.

† 2. To rise, spring, issue, as a stream from its source, or from underground. Obs.

1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 27 It [sc. the Fontana da Trevi] sourgeth vnder the hille called Monte degli hortuli. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* ix. 403 The Sulphatara after an excessive raine swgeth sixe foote high with blacke boyling water. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) iii. 79 A River which at a place called the Swallow, sinketh unto the Earth and surgeth againe some two miles off high Letherhead. *Ibid.* *Warwick* 125 The river Anas in Spain, having run many miles under ground, surgeth a greater channell then before

† b. *gen.* To rise, ascend, mount. Obs. *rare*. a 1591 H. SMITH *Wks* (1867) II. 480 Till lust, as lighter, up doth surge. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 196 The Mountains Imaux, which towards the North surge more and more to an incomprehensible height

3. To rise in great waves or billows, as the sea; to swell or heave with great force, as a large wave; to move tempestuously.

1566 [see SURGING *ppl. a*] 1570 LEVINS *Mamph*, 224/25 To source, *fluctuare*. 1586 FERRE *Blaz. Gentile* 298 The waues of the sea either surget tempestuously or calmed quietly according to his pleasure. 1851 'WRANGLER' (J. B. HUME) *Poems early Years, Dover* vi, It [sc. the abyss] seethes and it surges and hisses and iaves, As when water by fire is cross'd. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 12 Giddy precipices, against whose walls the waves beat, and surge. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrew* vi, The sea boiled past them, surged into the waist, blinded them with spray. 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* iv. 113 The lava surged, not flowed, over, as angry waves do over a sandy bar.

b. *transf.* of a crowd of people, a wind, etc.

In *Physics*, to vary or oscillate suddenly or violently, as a pressure or an electric current

1845 HIRST *Cont. Mammoth* etc. 14 Their forms had gone O'er the far forests, surging on. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xxvi, The mob pressed onward from behind, surged up almost to the barrier. 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i. 1, He began to roll and surge in bed. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi, 115 The wind surging with the full deep boom of the distant sea against the precipice. a 1862 BUCKLE *Civiliz* (1864) II. v. 409 To hear of such things is enough to make one's blood surge again. 1887 ABERCROMBY *Weather* v. 166 Sometimes filling up of a cyclone is tolerably local, other times surging is on an enormous scale. 1891 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* xxxv, From below there surged up the buzz of voices. 1894 LD. WOOLSELEY *Life Marlborough* I. 4 The civil wars, which about 1642, began to surge westward into Somerset and Devon.

c. *fig.*, chiefly *surge up*, of feelings, thoughts, etc. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* x, Something that brought surging up into the mind all one's foibles and weak points. 1877 Mrs OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* xv. 375 All the enthusiasm of old surged up to answer this appeal. 1883 *Contemp.* Rev June 768 What rival claims and pretensions have already surged up. 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* xxiii 309 Her mind was working rapidly, and, indeed, she was scarcely able to disentangle ideas which surged through it.

4. *trans.* To cause to move in, or as in, swelling waves or billows; to drive with waves.

1607 WALKINGTON *Optic Glass* iv (1664) 50 Wine, calms the roughest tempest of whatsoever more vehement Imagination sourgeth in any man. 1862 THORNBURY *Turner* i. 373 The monster hurls rocks at the departing vessel that surge it back again towards the shore. 1873 LOWELL *Parable*, 'Said Christ Our Lord' iv, Great organs surged through arches dim Their jubilant floods in praise of Him

5. *Naut.*, etc. a. *intr.* To slip back accidentally, as a rope or chain round a capstan, windlass, etc.; to slip round without moving onwards, as a wheel.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Nauticus* (Harl. MS. 2301) 139 When they heave at the Capstaine and the Caholl slips back againe they say the Cabell surges 1677 CART J. SMITH *Sea Grammar* ix 44 If it [the cable] be 'limie with ose, it surges or slips backe vlesse they keep it close to the whelps 1840 R. H. DANA *Def. Mast* xxiv, 'The chain surged so as almost to unship the barrel of the windlass. 1862 NARES *Seamanship by Surging*, the hawser slipping up the barrel of a capstan, or veering out the cable suddenly 1882 HEDLEY *Inventor Railw. Locomotion* 59 It had been always thought that engine-wheels on a smooth surface would 'surge' or slip round without advancing.

b. *trans.* To let go or slacken suddenly (a rope wound round a capstan, etc.), also with the capstan, etc. as obj. Also *absol.*

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Choquer la tournevire*, to surge the capstan. *Ibid.*, *Dévider le cable*, to surge the cable about the capstan or windlass, in order to prevent it from riding, with one part over another. 1850 SCORSEY *Cheever's Whaler*, *Adv.* ix, (1858) 120 The line would be 'surged', or slackened out. 1853 in Kane *Arctic Expl.* (1856) i vii 70 It's howling the devil himself, and I am afraid to surge 1862 NARES *Seamanship* 146 Secure the hawser for surging the topmast to start the crossstrees off the mast-head 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Surge Ho!*, the notice given when a rope or cable is to be surged.

c. *intr.* Of a ship: To sweep, pull, or jerk in a certain direction. Also *transf.*

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x, (1845) 212 Every now and then, a puff from the mountains, which made the ship surge at her anchors 1849 CUPLES *Green Hand* xiv (1856) 144 Jove! how she [the ship] surged to it 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* i xxvi 328 The brig surged and righted. 1865 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI, 358/1 The fish surges and the rod bends alarmingly.

Surge, obs. form of CIERGE, SERGE

Surgeand, -ant, obs. forms of SURGEON.

Surgeant, obs. form of SERGEANT.

1596 RALEIGH *Discov. Guiana* 17 A Surgeant or Alferez Surged, ppl. a rare v. Obs. [f. SURGE sb. or v. + -ED] a. Raised or moved as in swelling waves. b. *Her.* = UNDE, WAVY.

1635 SWAN *Spec. Mundi* (1670) 314 The harmless choristers of the echoing groves do then begin to tune again their surged throats 1688 HOLME *Aronomy* l. 19/1 Waves, or Wavy, or Waved, or Unde, or Surged.

Surgeful (sɜːdʒfʊl), a. poet. rare [f. SURGE sb. + -FUL] Full of surges or billows.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb* i 272 Her sovereigne when shee sees t'approach the surgefull deepe *Ibid.* iv 274 Upon her spacious breast tossing the surgefull tides 1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 192 Upon that surgeful sea where you are launched

Surgeless (sɜːdʒləs), a. rare. [f. as prec. + -LESS] Free from surges.

1578 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Compl. Crassus* xlv. In surgelesse Seas of quiet rest. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Court* iv 67 The surgeless calm.

Surgent (sɜːdʒənt), a (sb.) [ad L. *surgentem*, *surgens*, pr. pple. of *surgere* to rise: see SURGE v.]

1. Rising or swelling in waves, or as a flood or spring; surging, lit. and fig.

a 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* i Wks. (Rildg) 226/1 When the surgent seas have chid'd their fill, then waves do rise again. 1854 SALA *Dutch Piet* vii, Her voice is melancholy and trustfully surgent [sic] 1887 MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 151 The surgent springs of recollections 1896 G. A. SMITH *Truce Proph.* (1900) i 105 A Deity who is not only manifest Character, but surgent and importunate Feeling.

b. *gen.* Rising, ascending.

1885 G. MACDONALD *Diary Old Soul* Oct 31 My surgent thought shoots lark-like up to thee.

2 *Geol.* Applied by H. D. ROGERS to the fifth of his fifteen divisions of the palæozoic formations in the Appalachian chain, synonymous with the Clinton group of N. America, and partly corresponding to the Middle Silurian of Europe.

1858 H. D. ROGERS *Geol. Pennsylv.* i 106

†B sb. One who (or that which) rises in rebellion or opposition; cf. *insurgent*. Obs. rare-1.

1657 F. COCKIN *Div. Blossoms* 107 If thou art spoused unto Christ, O soul, each surgent I'll controule.

Surgeon (sɜːdʒən), sb. Forms a. 4 *sorgien*, *surgeyn*, 4-5 *surgyen*, -yne, 4-6 *surgien*, *surgen*, 5-ene, 5-6 -yn, 5-7 -ian, -ean, 6 -in, (7 *shirgian*). β. 5 *surgeoun*, *surion*, -oun, *serion*, *sorg(e)on*, 5-6 *surgyon*, 5-7 -ion, 6 -ione, *sowrgieon*, 7 *surgon*, 5- *surgeon*. γ. 5 *surgeand*, 6 -ea(u)nt, -iant, -ynt. δ. 5 *surgene*, 6 *Sc. sur(r)igian(e)*, -ine, -eane, *surrugin*, -ygen. [a. AF. *surgien* (13th c.), also *sirgien*, *sur(r)igien*, contracted form of OF. *serurgien*, *chirurgien*, mod. F. *chirurgien* see CHIRURGION. Cf. OFg *surgiāo* (beside mod. Pg. *chirurgião*) MDu. *surgiant*, -yn, *surisum* were also from OF.]

1 One who practises the art of healing by manual operation; a practitioner who treats wounds, fractures, deformities, or disorders by surgical means. In early use often more widely, a medical man, doctor Now *spec.* one who holds a licence or diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons or any other body, legally qualifying him to practise in surgery; hence (now rare) = general practitioner.

For the relation between *surgeon* and *physician* see note and quote under PHYSICIAN sb. 2 b. See also *harder surgeon* s. v. BARBER sb., *house surgeon* s. v. HOUSE sb. 23 *Surgeons' Hall*, see HALL sb. 6.

a 13. *Guy Warw.* (A) 1659 Pilke monk sorgien [Caius MS a physician] was, pe vertu he knewe of mani a gras, pe wounde he biheld stedefastliche 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 229 His surgien him tolde, if he suld him saue, & his lif holde, reste behoued him haue c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 964 Alle the surgens of salerne, c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* F 45 A Surgien by licence and assent of swiche as weren wise 1446 *Lyng De Gint. Pilgr.* 1535 Swych be no goode surgens, Lechys, nor physy, cyens. 1552 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 42 b, The Surgean can not heale a wound, except the dead fleshe bee cut out 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* vii, The Surgien made hym gape, and we could see hut halfe a tounge c 1618 MORVSON *Hum.* iv. v. 1. (1903) 424 The vniversities haue yealded famous Phisitians, who in Italy are also Shirgians β c 1400 *Melayne* 1343 Many Surgeun myghte helpe thee 14. *Chaucer's Melib.* F 39 (Camb MS), Surgeons Phisitians olde folk And yunge c 1440 *Prompt Paro* 485/1 Surion, or surgen 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii ix. 285 She was a noble surgen 1471 *Paston Lett.* III 3, I have sent hym a serjon, whyche hathe dressed hym. 1512-12 *Act 3 Hen VIII*, c 11 Schedule (1871) III. 31 note, Memorandum that Sowrgens be comprised in this Acte like as Phisitians 1566 NASSE *Saffron Walden* F j h, No lecture at Surgeons Hall vpon an Anatomie may compare with them in longitude c 1610 *Women Saints* 120 A Surgeons iron. 1653 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) i 576, I must have the opinion of a surgen and a doctor both. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iv. iv, I was bred a Surgeon, whose trade it is to cure wounds and hurts in the body. 1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fireside Stor.* 27 To the young surgen these invitations were highly gratifying. 1858 *Act 21 & 22 Vict.*, c 90 § 40 Any person who shall falsely use the 'Title of a Physician, Doctor of Medicine, Surgeon [etc.] shall pay a Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 665/1 The museum and lecture rooms of the Royal College of Surgeons 1880-5 Sir J. PAGET *Men & Lett.* ii (1901) 19 It was decided that I should be a 'Surgeon'—meaning a general practitioner γ 1537 in *Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. i 112 (Thomas Vicary) surgiant [to the King]. c 1550 *Knight Curtesy* 274 in *Hazl. E. P.* II 78 A surgen by his arte Heled his woundes. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* E j b, He... may wish for a surgen to sette his necke hope. 1592 *Extracts Manic Acc. Newcastle* (1848) 24 Paid to John Colson, surgyn, for his accustomed fee for helping to cure the mamed poore folke, 40s. δ c 1460 *Prompt Paro* (Winch) 449 Surion, or suregene. c 1500 *Lancelot* 2724 He al the surrygens socht, Wich for to cum was redy at his neid 1524 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* V 238 Robert Kynnard, Surrygene to the King. 1553 *Douglas Ennes* vii vii heading, No mannis cure, nor craft of surrygene Mycht heil Eneas, bot Venus medecyne

b. A medical officer in the army or the navy (on board ship = 'ship's doctor').

†Surgeon's mate an assistant to a ship's doctor *Surgeon-assistant* = assistant surgeon (see ASSISTANT a 3). *Surgeon-general* see GENERAL a. 10; hence *surgeon-generalship* *Surgeon-major* see MAJOR a. 7.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 51 Other meane offices, as Drums, Fifes, Surgeons, and the Clarke of the Band. 1599 DALLAN in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 13 Mr. Chancie was our fytion and surgin for the sea 1674 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Pref.* Wks. (1653) 8 The trust for... appointing fit Surgeons, and Surgeons Mates for their ships and searvices *Ibid.* 19 A Surgeons Chest, or Surgery provisions for Military uses 1758 J. S. T. *Le Drap's Observ.* *Surg.* (1771) 67 Mr. Terrier, Surgeon-Major to his Majesty's Regiment 1802 James *Milit. Dict.*, *Surgeon*, a staff officer, who is chief of the medical department in each regiment or hospital, &c. *Ibid.*, *Surgeon-General*, the first or senior surgeon of the army 1805 *Ibid.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Navy Surgeon*, one who is obliged to act in the three capacities of physician, surgeon, and apothecary, on board a ship of war 1856 MARRYAT *Albion*, *Easy* xxix, Will you send an assistant-surgeon on board to look after two of my men who are hurt? 1857 DICKENS *Pickw.* ii, Doctor Slammer, surgeon to the 97th 1857 LOCKHART *Scott* i. x. 324 It was discovered that the patronage of the season had been exhausted, with the exception of one surgeon-assistant's commission 1867 BRAND & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc. III 666 In the Army, the officers of the medical department are classed as follows: Director general, who ranks as a major general, surgeon, as major; assistant surgeon, as lieutenant *Ibid.* In the Royal Navy there are the following grades: inspector-general of hospitals and fleets, deputy-inspector, staff-surgeon, surgeon, assistant-surgeon 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Surgeon-Major*, a medical officer who is attached to and in medical charge of a regiment 1884 *New York Tribune* 16 Aug. (Cent. Dict.), Surgeon-generalship. 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 25 Mar. 604/1 Whether an Admiralty surgeon can wear uniform, or not 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 234/1 In addition to the brigade-surgeon there are also one surgeon with rank of major and one assistant surgeon with rank of captain for each of the five regiments.

c. *fig.*

1535 COVERDALE *Exod.* xv. 26 Then wyl I laye vpon y^e none of the sicknesses, that I layed vpon Egypte, for I am the Lorde thy surgieone. 1557 *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb) 255 So should not loue so work my wo, To make death surgeant for my sore. 1567 ALLEN *Def. Priesthood* 220 He also maketh priestes to be as well the dufes as surgeons of our soules 1628 EARLE *Microcosm*, *Critic* (Arb) 56 A Criticke is the Surgeon of old Authors, and heales the wounds of dust and ignorance. 1711 SHAFTESS *Charac.* (1737) II 84 The 'soluto continuo', which holdly surgeons talk of, is never apply'd in this case, by surgeons of another sort.

2. = surgeon-bird, -fish: see 3 b

1855 *Ort's Circ. Sci.*, *Org. Nat.* III. 182 In the common Jacana... the claw of the hind toe is excessively elongated and acute, from which circumstance the name of the surgeon has been applied to it 1880 GUNTHER *Study Fishes* 439 'Surgeons' occur in all tropical seas

3. *attrib.*, appositive, as *surgeon-apothecary*, *surgeon-colonel*, *surgeon-lieutenant*

1776 *Pennsylv. Even. Post* 16 Mar 1781 Dr. L. Butte and Co Surgeon Dentists. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Surgeon-apothecary*, one who unites the practice of surgery with that of the apothecary. A general practitioner 1854

MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 369/2 They [sc. general practitioners] are also called Surgeon-Apothecaries, because they are Members of a College of Surgeons, besides being Licentiates of the Apothecaries Company 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* xlv, Lydgate did not dispense drugs 1 This was offensive both to the physicians whose exclusive distinction seemed infringed on, and to the surgeon-apothecaries with whom he ranged himself. 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1885) 27 Surgeon-Aurist *Ibid.*, Surgeon-Oculist 1885 *Crit. Jnl.* 27 Mar., A surgeon-masseur of considerable repute 1898 *Lond. Gas* 26 Aug. 5142/1 Whereas We have deemed it expedient to alter the Ranks of the Officers of Our Indian Medical Service Our Will is that the following alterations shall be made—Present Ranks. Surgeon-Colonel Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel New Ranks. Colonel Lieutenant-Colonel, 1901 *Nature* 5 Sept. 454/1 Surgeon-radiographer to the Imperial Yeomanry Hospital, South Africa.

b. *Comb.* as *surgeon-like* adv.; surgeon-bird, the jacana; surgeon-fish, a fish of the genus *Acanthurus* (cf. DOCTOR sb. 8).

1602 and *Pi. Return fr. Paruss* i. 15 Surgean-like thou dost with cutting heale 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 302 Called Surgeon Birds, from the resemblance the claw on their back toe bears to a lancet.

Hence *Surgeon v. trans.*, to cure as by surgical art; *Surgeoncy*, surgeonship, *Surgeoness*, a female surgeon, *Surgeoning*, surgery; *Surgeonless* a., without a surgeon; *Surgeonship*, the office or position of a surgeon.

1850 BLACKIE *Aschylus* i 13, I chaunt some dolorous duty, making song, Sleep's substitute, *surgeon my nightly care. 1869 *Ld. Lytton Ordeal* 240 Who will surgeon me this gash? 1864 W. TAYLOR in *Robberds Mem.* (1843) I 477 Having accepted a 'surgeoncy and an ensigncy in the militia 1893 *Times* 3 Oct. 1/3 A discussion at St. George's Hospital about a contested election to a vacant surgeoncy 1815 Mrs. PILKINGTON *Celebrity* II 213 He pronounced the marchioness a very skilful surgeon or 'surgeoness' 1869 *Ld. Lytton Ordeal* 190 Silly lancet, all thy simple *surgeoning cures nothing. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLV. 355/1 Long voyages in *surgeonless ships. 1885 *American X* 291 Who has given 1400 *surgeonships to the Democrats in the Pension Bureau. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 10/1 The surgeon-ship of some local clubs

†Surgeoner. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Forms. 6 *sor*-, *surgenar*, *surrignare*, *surgeoner*, (*surringer*). [f. SURGEON sb. + -ER¹] = SURGEON.

1526 *Sc. Acts Jas V* (1874) II. 320 The yerlie fee, gevin he oure soueraine lorde to George Leithe his surrignare. a 1598 LINDSAY (Pittcott) *Chron. Scot.* (S. 1 S.) I. 235 Weill leirnit in the art of medecine and also ane cuning sorugenar. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* i. 142 marg. Mediciners & Surgeoners or Barbouris. 1599 *Sir Clym* xvi 86 Cham hut vather Corin the shepherd, cham no suringer I

†Surgeonr. Obs. rare-0. In 5 *surionr* [f. SURGEON sb., after next.] A surgeon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/1 A Surgen (A *Surioner*), *alpties*.

†Surgeonry. Obs. Forms. 4-5 *surgenrie*, 5 *surgeonry*, 6 *Sc. surgynary*, *surmeonerie*. [f. SURGEON sb. + -RY, after OF. *ser-, chirurgie* (see *chirurgie* CHIRURGION + -erie, -ERY).] Surgery.

14 *Langland's P. Pl.* B xvi. 106 [He] did him assaye his surgyer (v r surgenrie) on hem þat syke were a 1500 in *Archologia* LIX. 20 Yf she wolde goo to a surgeon namyd Sabastian, he shuld releif hir with his conyng of surgenry. 1505 *Seal of Cause*, *Edin.* 59 (Jam.) We grant the samen to the forsaid crafts of surgynary and Barbars. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot.* i 140 The mystere of medecine and surmeonrie. 1730 in BAILEY (fol.) hence in JOHNSON

†Surger. Obs. [a. OF. *surgier*, rare by-form of *surgien* SURGEON.] A surgeon.

a 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 3732 (Dubl), He gart seke þair sayis & þaim salue with surgers [A *shin* surgen] noble.

Surgeant, variant of SOJOURNANT Obs. c 1475 *Prompt Paro*, 484/2 (MSS. K & H) Surgeraunt, S *sugyner*, or a comyer, *commensals*, *conuiva*.

Surgery (sɜːdʒəri). Also 4 *sirgine*, 4-6 *surgerye*, 4-7 *surgerie*, 6 *sowrgerie*, *surregerie*. [ad. OF. *surgerie*, contracted f. *ser-, chirurgie* CHIRURGION (For another form of contraction cf. OF. *surgie*, whence MDu. *surgie*, OFg. *suigia* (beside mod. Pg. *chirurgia*), mod. L. *suigia*.]

1. The art or practice of treating injuries, deformities, and other disorders by manual operation or instrumental appliances; surgical treatment.

13. *Sir Beus* (A) 262 Boþe fysik and sirgrie 3he hadde lerned of meisters grete c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 413 In al this world ne was ther noon hym lik To speke of þisik and of Surgerye. c 1450 *Mankind* 850 in *Macro Plays* 32 Whyll I wond ys frosh, yt ys prowdy curahyll be surgye. 1505 in Marwick *Edinb. Guilds* (1909) 59 That na person... vse ouy poyntis of saidis craftis of surtegerie or harbour craft withiun this burgh hott gif [etc.] 1600 SHAKS A Y L. iii. ii 64 And they [sc. our hands] are often tarr'd ouer, with the surgery of our sheepe. 1604 — *Orth.* ii. ii 260 *Iago* What are you hurt Lieutenant? Cas I, past all Surgery 1657 DAYLANT & DAYDEN *Tempest* v. i. (1650) 77 Henceforward let your Surgery alone, for I had rather be should dye, than you should cure his wound 1777 *Cook Voy. Pacific* iii. ix (1784) II 132 They perform cures in surgery, which our extensive knowledge has not enabled us to imitate. 1867 *Floer Nightingale Nursing* (ed. 2) 94 Surgery removes the bullet out of the limb, which is an obstruction to cure, but nature heals the wound 1887 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 22 Jan. 166/2 Dental Surgery. 1897 W. ANDERSON *Surg. Treatm.* *Lipus* 2 A bold and skilful surgery is usually exercised in the one case, and only half-hearted measures in the other.

†b. Phr. (To take, go) to surgery, for or to

surgical treatment, (*to lie, be*) at surgery, under surgical treatment, in the doctor's hands. *Obs*

1398 *REVISAR Barth De P R VII* iv. (1495) 1191/1 They (that have the stone) shall be take to surgery 1535 COVERDALE *Yer.* xlv. 11 In wayne shalt thou go to surgery, for thy wounde shall not be stopp'd 1555 in *Syrgey Bech Mem* (1721) III. App. xlv. 137 How manye mens wyves and daughters in Flaunders lye at surgery 1565 STAPLETON tr *Bede's Hist Ch. Eng.* 146 While he was at surgerie in curing he dyed 1586 J. Hooker *Hist Irel* in Holinshed II 93/1 Taking his waite to Downemore. where he laie at surgerie.

c. fig
1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb* IV 1428 God shend us from the harm Of such like surgery. 1643 *MILTON Divorce* II xvii Wks 1851 IV. 109 A creature, to whose ease you cannot adde the tithe of one small atome, but by letting alone your unhelpful surgery. 1845 *CARLYLE Cromwell* v (1871) II 143 Terrible Surgery this but is it Surgery and Judgment, or atrocious Murder merely? 1913 H. W. CLARK *Hist. Engl. Nonconform* III 11. 69 Nonconformity had entered far too deeply into the nation's life to be eradicated by the severest surgery of law.

2. The room or office, often in a general practitioner's house, where patients are seen and medicine dispensed.

1846 *Bentley's Misc.* June 549 A small den [Dr Faunce] called 'the surgery' 1864 Miss BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxix. The door of the little surgery was ajar The surgeon was standing at the mahogany counter, mixing a draught in a glass measure. 1872 L. P. MERRITT *Teeth* (1878) 252 In some localities, the dentists crowd their surgeries together in the same building

3 *attrib*
1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate* Pref. Wks. (1653) 8 The fitting and furnishing their Surgerie Chests with medicines. *Ibid.* 19 Several proportions or explanations. of Surgery provisions. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Rarr* xxviii. He would abstract lozenges from the surgery-drawers 1874 THANNYSON *In Child. Hosp* i. Fresh from the surgery-schools of France 1881 *Instr. Census Clerks* (1883) 31 Hospital and Surgery Officer.

Surgiant (sū'ɹdʒiənt), *a. Her.* [irreg. f. F. *surgir* to rise + *-ANT*] = ROUSANT.

1688 *HOLIVE Armoury* II xi 230/2 An Eagle displaid, Surgiant. *Ibid.* 178/2 A Stork surgiant, Argent.

Surgiant, obs. form of SURGEON.

Surgical (sū'ɹdʒikəl), *a.* [Alteration of *CHIRURGICAL* after *surgeon*, *surgery* Cf. med. L. *chirurgicus*.] Pertaining to, dealing with, or employed in surgery or the surgeon's art.

1770 *COOK Voy. round World* II ix. (1773) 461 The vulnary herbs and surgical art of the country 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV. 280 A Course of Lectures on Select Surgical Cases in the Hospital. 18100 SYD SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) I. 15 'It requires', he used to say, 'a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding' 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turnung* II. 911 Surgical scissors are of many forms 1884 THOMPSON *Tumours of Bladder* 39 The duty pages of old surgical writers 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VII. 585 The drainage of the tympano-antral cavity by a surgical opening into the antrum

b. Path. Resulting from surgical treatment. 1859 *SIMPSON in Nat. Encycl* I. 150 Not unfrequently followed by Surgical fever. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* (Surgical) kidney, diseased kidney, resulting from operations on the genito urinary tract.

Hence **Surgically** *adv.*, by the application of, or in relation to, surgical treatment.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 96 The patient was treated surgically for a left inguinal hernia. 1880 *BARWELL Aneurism* 32 All these forms of disease are surgically somewhat peculiar.

Surginess (sū'ɹdʒɪnəs). [*f.* SURGY + *-NESS*.] The quality or condition of being surgy.

1799 *COLERIDGE in New Monthly Mag* (1835) XLV 221 Rising in a frolic surginess

Surging (sū'ɹdʒɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SURGE *v.* + *-ING*.] The action of the verb SURGE

1. Rising, swelling, or rolling of great waves; impetuous movement of the sea or any body of water; also *transf.* and *fig* (see SURGE *v.* 3, b, c)

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* I. IV 3, b, Things cast up by the surging of the Sea 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* VII. xxii. (1636) 70 Driven by force of contrary Winds, by surging of the Sea, or by overhurling Tides 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xxii (1856) 172 The masses, by the surging of the sea have been rubbed as round as pebbles 1853 *SIR H. DOUGLAS Milit. Bridges* 257 Surging of the water, by which waves are thrown over the sides of the vessel 1883 *Law Times* 30 Oct 410/2 The surging up of those Teutonic instincts of freedom

2 *Naut* The action of suddenly slackening a rope or chain wound round a capstan, etc. Also *attrib.*, as *surging-drum*.

1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl* II 158/1 An Improved Capstan and Winch for Purchasing. Ship's Anchors, without the application of a Messenger, in which there is no Fleeting or Surging. 1886 J. M. CAULFIELD *Seamanship Notes* 4 Seeing enough cable up for surging to the cat. 1902 A. ALCOCK *Nat. Indian Seas* 52 The dredge was slowly hauled in, the rope being reeled over a surging drum attached to the ship's steam-winch

Surging, *vbl. a.* [*f.* as prec. + *-ING*.] Rising, swelling, rolling, or tossing heavily, as waves

1566 *STUDLEY tr. Seneca's Agam* [I] 624 The surging seas 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. v 38 From surging gulf two Monsters straight were brought. 1820 *HOLLAND Candan's Brit* (1837) 634 With surging billows it came rolling and in-rushing amaine 1834 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* 19 [One] surging wave above the rest, hit our broad-side 1871 *MILTON P. R.* IV 18 Surging waves against a solid rock.

1793 *BURNS Behold the Hour* I, I'll often greet the surging well 1869 *TOZER High Turkey* I 381 [The boats] are borne down through the surging current

b. fig or in *fig.* context, of feeling, action, etc.

1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist.* 78 Swallowed vpe in surging seas of sorrowe 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Glance* II, Surging griefs 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag* I 30/2 This moving, surging, billowing world of ours 1876 *Geo Eliot Dan Der h* (Poem) Surging visions of her destiny.

c. transf. Moving in or as in large waves, undulating heavily or forcibly, heaving (as sound, wind, a crowd, etc.); also, of broadly undulating form, 'rolling' (as hills).

1603 H. PTOLOME *Ethna's Funeral* B 13, My heauie looks and all my surging mones. 1667 *MILTON P. R.* II. 1128 I he surging smook *Ibid.* IV 499 Rising foulds, that toun'd Fould above fould a surging Maze 1728-46 THOMPSON *Sprng* 745 The surging air receives The plummy burden. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Rob. xxix* Hid from view in the surging volumes of darkness 1847 *EXTENSION Poems, Monador*, Where the airy citadel Overlooks the surging landscape's swell 1888 *Daily News* 22 July. The surging, shouting, yelling crowd 1876 *Geo Eliot Dan. Der. in*, the gradual rise of surging woods 1892 *FARRAR Darkn & Dawn* I, Two days afterwards Rome was in a sea of surging flame.

Surgeon (sū'ɹdʒən), obs. form of SURGEON.

Surgy (sū'ɹdʒɪ), *a.* [*f.* SURGE *sb* + *-Y*] Full of or abounding in surges, pertaining to or characteristic of surges; billowy, tempestuous. Also *fig.* 1582 *STANFURST Jenuis* II (Arb) 69 Throgh surgye waters with mee too seek thei auenturs. 1602 *MARSTON Ant & Mel* IV Wks 1856 I 46 Was ever prince With louder shouts of triumph launched out Into the surgy maine of government? 1658 E. PHILLIPS *Myst. Love* Gen Lud 37 Streames rumbung, surgy, chiding 1773 *BEATTIE Triumph Melancholy* xlvii. We roll With headlong haste along life's surgy stream 1818 *KEATS Endym* I 121 The surgy murmurs of the lonely sea 1820 *WAINSWORTH Ess. & Crit* (1880) 45 By their eight white soft-sliding hours ride with surgy velocity on a trail of volleying clouds

Surgyan, *-yn, -yon*, obs. forms of SURGEON.
Surgyon, error for SOJOURNER. (Cf. *surgeraunt*.) 14 *Voc. in Wt. -Wulcker 602/4 Perenduator*, a surgyon.
Surround, obs. form of SURROUND *v.*
Surian, obs. form of SYRIAN.
Surie, obs. form of SARK.

Suricate (sū'ɹɪkət) Also -kate, -cat. [*a. f.* *surikate*, ? of native African origin.

Schreber, *Die Säugetiere*, 1778, p. 435, points out (a) that Buffon's statement (see quot 1781-9) as to the native home of this animal is wrong, and (b) that *Du. surikat* or *surikate* is applied not to it, but to the tailed makis, esp. the macaco (as Pallas remarks, *Misc Zool*, 1778, p. 60 n 1)
An animal of the genus *Suricata*, esp. *S. zenck* or *S. tetradactyla*, a viverrine burrowing carnivore of Cape Colony, the meerkat or zenck.
1782-5 *SMELLIE tr Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII 166 The Surikate, or Four-toed Weasel is a native of Surinam, and other provinces of South America. 1800 *SHAW Gen Zool* I. II. 334 The Surikate is distinguished by a long sharp pointed nose 1875 *Zoologist* X. 451 The suricate is nearly allied to the civet.

Surigian, obs. Sc. form of SURGEON.

Surinam (sū'ɹɪnəm), name of the country in S America also called Dutch Guiana, used *attrib.* in specific names of animals, plants, and products, as *Surinam hunting, darter, falcon, grass, medlar, quassia, rat, shrew, sprat, tern*, *Surinam bark*, the bark of species of *Andira*, or that of *Cinchona magnifolia*, used in medicine; *Surinam cherry*, (a) a South American tree, *Malpighia glabra*, or its edible aromatic fruit; (b) a Brazilian tree, *Eugenia uniflora*, or its red cherry-like fruit; *Surinam poison*, a tropical leguminous plant, *Tephrosia toxicaria*, or the poison derived from the leaves; *Surinam toad* (also *S. water toad*), a large flat toad, the PIPA.

1844 *HOBLYN Dict. Terms Med.*, **Surinam Bark*, worm bark The bark of the *Andira inermis*, or Cabbage bark tree. 1848 *SIMPSONS Dict. Trade*, *Surinam-bark*, a cinchona bark of indifferent quality, the produce of *Cinchona magnifolia*. 1783 *LATHAM Gen. Synopsis Birds* III 212 **Surinam Blunting* Bigger than a Lark, but like it in colour. Inhabits Surinam. 1785 *Ibid.* VI. 626 **Surinam Darter* It is often domesticated by the inhabitants, and known to them by the name of the *Sun Bird*. 1781 *Ibid.* I 84 **Surinam Falcon* *Falco suffator*, Lin. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 300 **Surinam Grass* This plant was lately introduced to Jamaica 1857 *HENFREY Bot* § 506 The *Surinam Medlar* (*Manissops Elengi*) 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 296 **Surinam Poison*. This plant has been introduced into Jamaica on account of its intoxicating qualities. 1876 *HARLEY Mat. Med* (ed 6) 675 **Surinam Quassia* Tree is the representative of a genus very closely allied to *Pi. crana*. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist* (1824) III. 447 **Surinam rat*, the phalangist, a small monkey 1800 *SHAW Gen Zool* I. II. 536 **Surinam Shrew*. *Sorex Surinamensis*. 1844 *Ort's Cerc Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 101 The most singular situation of the eyeball is that of the *Surinam sprat*. 1776 P. BROWN *Illustr. Zool* 98 Pl. 39. The *Surinam Tern* Size of a black bird. 1774 *GOLDEN Nat. Hist* (1824) III. 245 The PIPA, or the *Surinam Toad* 1866 *Proc. Zool Soc* 5 May 595 One of the females of the *Surinam Water-Toad* with her back covered with eggs

b. Epithet of a variety of potato ? Obs.

1795 *NEMNICH Polygl. Lex. Red and white Surinam*, a sort of potatoes 1835 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 635 The ox-bone, Surinam, Irish purple, Howard or clustered, and red potatoes, are for fodder

Hence **Surinamine** (also -ina), *Chem.* an alkaloid supposed to be contained in Surinam bark.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 290 Of Surinamina. This alkali was discovered in 1824, by M. Overduin, in the bark of the *Geoffroya Surinamensis*. 1852 W. GREGORY *Handbk. Org. Chem* 366 Surinamine and Jamaicine are two alkaloids, found in *Geoffroya Surinamensis* and *G. inermis*.

† **Suring**, *vbl. sb. Obs.* [*f.* *SURE* *v.* + *-ING*.] Betrothal.

1530 *PALSGR. 278/2* Suring in maryage, fiancailles.

Suringer, see SURGEONER.

† **Surintendent**, *sb.* and *a. Obs.* Also 8 -ant. [*ad. f. surintendant*: see SUR- and INTENDANT] = SUPERINTENDENT *sb.* and *a.*

1663 *GERBIER Counsel a*, Youi Surintendents of Buildings 1690 *TEMPLE Ess. Heroic Virtue* II Wks 1720 I. 203 A Surintendant sent more immediately from Court to inspect the Course of Affairs 1709 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem* (1720) III 165 Another Sur-Intendant of the royal Revenue. 1722 *Prior Dial. betw Charles & Cleonard* Wks 1907 II 216 The Surintendants and Customers that keep the Register
1645 *HOWELL Lett* I. xxxv. (1650) 57 There is a surintendant Counsell of ten

So † **Surinte adence** (only in Fr form -ance), † **Surinte adency** = SUPERINTENDENCE, -ENCY.

1630 *COWLEY Let.* 28 May. Wks. (Grosart) II 349 In this distress of the Finances Monsieur Demery is dead, and Monsieur D'avaux, who was joined with him in the Surintendency has quitted the Charge 1692 C. O'KELLY *Narcissus Exordium in Narcissus Contents Irel* (Camden) 17 The surintendency of all affairs, both civil and military. 1744 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let. to W. Montagu* 22 June, The surintendence of all public diversions

Surion, -oune, obs. forms of SURGEON.

Surkney, see SUCKENY, smock.

Surkot, -kote, obs. forms of SURCOAT

Surlepes, variant of SRELEPES *Obs.*

Surlily (sū'ɹɪli), *adv* [*f.* SURLY + *-LY*.] In a surly manner. † *a.* Impersonally, haughtily. *Obs.* *b.* With gloomy ill-humour or churlish moroseness.

1611 *COTGR. Orgueilleusement*, proudly, surlily, scornfully, arrogantly. 1651 H. MORE and LASHIN *Enithus Tri.*, etc (1656) To Rdr 8 *Quando ego non curio tuum, ne cura meum*, is but surlily said of the old man in the Comedy. 1659 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) 67 It is superciliously yea very surlily spoken, to persons much better every way than themselves. Stand by, we are holier than you. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 29 June 1688, [The Seven Bishops] denied to pay the Lieutenant of the Tower (Hales, who us'd them very surlily) any fees 1711 *Vind. Sachverell* 81 The good Man... sat very surlily pious. 1774 *GOLDEN tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II 77, I immediately demanded of the slave where he was, he surlily answered, that wherever he was, it was not for me 1837 *LYTTON E. Maltrav* I. 1, 'You can't miss your way well,' said the man, surlily, 'the lights will direct you' 1875 *HAYWARD Love's World* 16 'Come, Florence,' said 'l'ollemache, surlily, 'let us get home'

Surliness (sū'ɹɪlɪnəs). [*f.* as prec + *-NESS*.] Surly character, condition, or manner. † *a.* Impertinentness, haughtiness, arrogance. *Obs.* *b.* Gloomy ill-humour, churlish moroseness.

1587 I. NORTON *Calum's Inst* IV i § 16 *margu*, The surliness of some by reason of pride, and a vaine opinion of their owne holines. 1593 *BILSON Govt. Chr. Ch.* 389 To ouer rule Christian princes and Churches with greater surliness than ever did Patriarke or Pope. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 128 A kinde of froward surliness hardly to be pleased. 1644 *MILTON Areop.* (Arb.) 36 To mollifie the Spartan surliness with his smooth songs and odes 1691 *HARTCLIFFE Virtues* 164 That we fall not upon either of the extremes, base Submission, or Surliness 1700 *DRYDEN Pal & Arc.* II. 199 Noe greets, for none the Greeting will return. But in dumb Surliness, each arm'd with Care His Foe protest, as Brother of the War 1747 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1800) I. xlii 328 How shall I stand the questions of some, the set surliness of others? 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.* xix. The surliness which has replaced their wonted courtesy of manners 1899 *SEGGIN Black For.* II 38 This independence of character does not produce any surliness of manner in the Black Forest peasantry

† **Surling**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [app. f. SURLY, on the (false) analogy of *lordly, lordlings*.] A surly fellow.

1605 *CAMDEN Rom. Anagr.* 157 As for these sowre surlings, they are to be commended to Sieur Gaulard.

Surloin: see SIBLOIN.

Surly (sū'ɹɪ), *a.* Also 6 -li, 7 -lie, -ley [Altered spelling of SURLY *a.*]

† 1. ? Lordly, majestic. *Obs. rare.* 1566 *DRANT tr. Horace*, Sat I II B 13, How he doth decke, and dighte His surlye corps in rytche aray.

† 2. Masterful, imperious, haughty, arrogant, supercilious. *Obs.*

1572 I B in Gascoigne *Poesies* (1575), The sauerie sapper in Gascoignes Flowers that are, Could not content the surly for their share, Ne cause them once to yield him thanks therefore. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 4, I have not shoun mi self so surli towards mi inferiors 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 203 Sike syrlie shepheards [Glosse] Surly, stately and provide 1589 *PUTTENHAM Engl. Poesie* III. xxiv. (Arb) 299 With the great personages his equals to be solemne and surly, with meane men pleasant and popular 1601 *SHAKS Twel N.* II. v 163 Be opposite with a kinsman, surly with seruants. 1682 *DRYDEN Medat* 311 The surly Commons shall respect deny 1697 - *Verg. Past* IX 6 When the grim Captain in a surly Tone Cries out, pack up ye Rascals, and be gone 1726 *Pope Odys.* xxiii. 50 Stern as the surly lion o'er his prey.

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†b. as *adv. Obs.*

1601 SHAKS *Jul C.* i iii 21 Against the Capitoll I met a Lyon, Who glaz'd vpon me, and went surly by, Without annoying me. 1693 R. LYDE *Acc Retaining, Friend's Adv.* 10 Those that carried themselves most surly towards me.

3 Churlishly ill-humoured; rude and cross, 'gloomily morose' (J). Said of persons (or animals), or their actions or attributes.

1670 RAY *Prov.* 208 As surly as a hutchers dog. 1677 OTWAY *Cheats of Scapin* i, Thou art as surly as if thou really couldst do me no good. 1722 De For *Col. Jack* (1840) 7 Captain Jack. a surly, ill-looking rough boy, had not a word in his mouth that savoured either of good manners, or good humour. 1757 SMOLETT *Reprisal* i, I commend me to the blunt sincerity of the true surly porter stands in guilty state. 1807 CRABBE *Par Reg* iii 245 And surly beggars cursed the ever-bolted door. 1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xvi, A surly, grumbling manner. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xix, A surly voice asked who was there. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom Singer* ix 187 Dry throats make surly answers, as the proverb says.

b. as *sb.* (quasi proper name). *nonce-use.*

1748 SMOLETT *Rad. Random* v, Well, well, old surly... thou art an honest fellow.

4. *fig.* from 2 and 3: †'Imperious', stern and rough (*obs.*); (of soil, etc.) obstinate, refractory, intractable; (of weather, etc.) rough and gloomy, threatening and dismal.

1600 SHAKS *Sonn* lxxi, You shall hear the surly sullen bell Glue warning to the world that I am fled From this vile world. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) i 69 The Lawes Of Surly fate. 1654 TUCKER *Death Disarmed* 24 Seneca according to his surly stoical principle would persuade himself that it is ill to desire death. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl Alch* § 86, 120 Surly grief, as Scitacia and Gout in the feet. 1668 LASSALL *Poy. Italy* (1698) i 46 Our horses eased us, the ascent not being so surly as we expected. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard* II 295 In a surly Season. 1696 PRIOR *To the King after Discon Conspiracy* 70 By sounding Trumpets, mark, and surly Drums, When William to the open Vengeance comes. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* i 154 Before the surly Cloud resists the Rake. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* i, Their surly Clay Grounds. 1784 BURNS *Man made to Mourn* i, Chill November's surly blast. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiii 16 The surly salt seas. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 19 Where the marks on the chalk are somewhat less surly and intractable. 1901 *Ministry's Mag.* (U S) XXIV 196/1 The straight, flat, surly clouds.

5. *Comb.*, as *surly-browed*, -*sounding* adjs.; *surly-boots* [cf. *lazy-boots*, *sly-boots*], an appellation for a surly person, †*surly-borne a.*, haughty in bearing or demeanour.

1710 *Fanatick Feast* 12 Old *Surly Boots... threw off his Cloak. 1812 COMBE *Synchr. Picturesque* xxi, When Surly-boots yawn'd wide, and spoke. 1866 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* ii iii 249 *Viss.* If he were proud. *Dion* Or courteous of praise. *Viss.* I, or *surly borne. 1818 SYLVESTER *Pavaretus* 1373 So swelling-proud, so *surly-brow'd the while. 1833 T. HOOD *Parson's Dan*, iii 1, The *surly-sounding mandate.

Surly, *obs.* form of **SURELY**.
 || **Surma**, **soorma**, (*sū'mā*). *E. Ind.* Also [7 surme], 9 -*meh*, -*mē*, *soorma*, -*ee*. [a. Urdū = Pers. *سورما* *surma(h)*.] A black powder consisting of sulphide of antimony or of lead, used by Indian women for staining the eyebrows and eyelids.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav* i 56 They [sc. Turkish women] paint their Eye-brows and Eye-lids with a blackish colour, which they call *Surme*. 1819 T. HOPE *Anastasis* (1820) II ii 59 A pair of eyes were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black caves of sunneth. 1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* i ix 255 Their eyebrows tinged with *surme*. 1837 ROYLL *Antiq. Hindoo Med* 100 With it [sc. sulphuret of antimony], I believe, is frequently confounded the sulphuret of lead, which, in Northern India, is called *soorme* and used as a substitute for the former. 1896 *Month* May 33 Henna for her nails, Kohl and soorma for her eyes. 1913 *19th Cent* May 996 Shams-ud-Din blackened the edges of my eyelids with *surma* (antimony).

Surma, **Surmark**, var. **SYRMA**, **SIRMARK**.
Surmaster (*sū'māstā*). [f. *SUR* = *SUPER* - 6 + *MASTER* sō 1] The title of the second master at St. Paul's School, London.

1515 COLER in *Archæologia* LXII, 230 Two teachers perpetual on callid the Master, and that other callid the Usher or surmaster. 1744 *Gen. Even Post* No 1658, Mr. Thickness, Chaplain of St. Pauls School was chosen Sur-Master of the said School. 1886 *Athenæum* 17 Apr 521/2 The Rev J. H. Lupton, sur-master of St. Paul's School. 1889 *Pauline* VIII, 8 The Surmaster, on behalf of his colleagues and the school, accepted the gift.

Surmatch: see **SUR**.

Surmē, -*mee*, -*meh*. see **SURMA**.

Surment, **Surmet**, var. **SUREMENT**, **SUMMIT**.

Surmia, var. **SYRMA**.

Surmisable (*sū'mai zāb'l*). a. Also *surmise-able*. [f. *SURMISE* v. + *-ABLE*] That may be surmised; conjecturable, supposable.

1817 KEATINGE *Trav.* i 186 The name *argah*, besides the importance of its surmisable radical, gives much scope for important deductions in its affinity... with the *arayat*. 1862 CARLYLE *Fréd. Gt* xiv vii, Should Prince Karl, as is surmisable, make new attempts there. 1875 POSTE *Gauis* i Intro 21 All systems of law contain many provisions which are hardly surmisable by any but professional lawyers.

Surmisal (*sū'moizāl*). Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + *-AL* 5.] = **SURMISE** *sb.*

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt.* ii Intro, From this needlesse surmisal I shall hope to disswade the intelligent... auditor. 1657 North's *Plutarch* (1676) Add Lives 40 All the aforesaid

cavils are... founded on bare surmisals and forged stories. 1676 GLANVILLE *Ess Philos & Relig* iv 2 Those unkind surmisals concerning natural Wisdom. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 27 Dec. 7/2 If this surmisal be erroneous.

Surmisant (*sū'mai zānt*). *nonce-wd* [f. as prec. + *-ANT* 1, after *informant*]. A surmiser.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI xlv 62 He meant no reflection upon her Ladyship's informants, or rather *surmisants* (as he might call them).

Surmise (*sū'maiz*, *sū'maiz*). *sb.* Also 5-6 -*myse*, (6 -*mies*, 7 *Anglo-IV* -*misha*), 6-8 -*mize*. [a. AF., OF. *surmise*, vbl. sb. f. *surmetre* see next.]

†1 **Law** A formal allegation or information, *spec. in Eccl. Law*, the allegation in the libel. *Obs.* 1451 *Rolls of Parli* V. 238/2 That averment may be hadde for every partie to have or enjoye any of the premisses, by there surmise that the said Londres were yeven or graunted for other Londres [etc.] 1455 *Ibid* 334/1 That al suche persones... upon whom any suche surmise is made, so that it he thought by the Justice afore whome suche surmises is hadde, that suche surmise is trewe and not doun of malice, remayne and abyde yn youre prynces 1481 *Cov. Lett Bk* 473 A surmise made to my lorde prynces of diverse Injuries don by hym & other persones. 1485 *Rolls of Parli* VI. 327/1 The said John Calcote the Fader, by an untrue surmise made unto King Edward the fourth... was appched of high Treason. 1534 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden) II 317 That the said Henry exhibyt one other hyl of surmise for the premysses in to the lynes Courte of Chaucery. 1595 *Expos. Termin Law* s. v. *Ley*, In cases of secretie where the plaintiffe cannot prove the surmise of his suit by any deed or open acte. 1773 GISSON *Codex* 1071/2 Prohibition may be granted upon a Collateral Surmise: That is, upon a Surmise of some Fact or Matter not appearing in the Label.

†2. An allegation, charge, imputation; *esp.* a false, unfounded, or unproved charge or allegation. *Obs.* (in later use merged in 4)

1531 ELVOR *Gov* ii. vi, In them that he constante is neuer mistrust or suspiçon, nor any surmise or iuell reporte can withdrawe them from their affection. 1540 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No 29) 38 After being reserved ix monethes for that cause, and her surmise founde false, she was humed. 1563 *Houmies in Almsdeeds* iii (1640) 166 It is the crafty surmise of the devill to perswade us it. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii vi (viii) (1877) 1 296 They wage one poore man or other, to become a hodge, and thereto get him a licence vpon some forged surmise. 1582 T. CARTWRIGHT in Nicolas *Memo Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 304 The slanderous surmise of my disloyalty to her Majesty's estate. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. xl. 699, I shall incur the sinister opinion and surmise of two things. a. 1660 *Contempt. Hist. Ircl.* (Dr. Archæol. Soc.) II 180 The subdelligation of the provinciall council of Vlsby to the surmises of My Lord Primat.

3. (A) suspicion. *Obs.* or merged in 4.
 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* xv (Percy Soc.) 94 Demeane you so that in no wyse No man perceyve of your lorde surmise. 1567 MARLET *Cr. Forest* 105 Without any surmise or suspect had of his part of any such kind of deceit. 1643 MILTON *Divorce* 16 Let him not put her away for the meer surmise of Judicall uncleannes. 1719 YOUNG *Buissis* iv i, Was ever man thus left to dreadful thought, And all the horrors of a black surmise! 1794 MRS. RACINE *Myrt. Urdolpho* xxi, There was something so extraordinary in her being at this castle, that a very painful surmise arose concerning her character. 1864 LD BROUGHTON *Brit. Constab.* i. 62, I never even have heard a surmise against the purity of members.]

†b. A 'suspicion', slight trace (of something).
 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i (1625) 147 So much as any surmise of that whereof I have beene thereby aduertised. 1595 DANIEL *Cr. Wars* iii lviii, Glad to finde the least surmise of rest. 1737 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 141 Avoid every Surmise of acting otherwise than the most dutiful Subjects. 1737 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* iii. ii, vii, Some faintest ineffectual surmise of mercy.

4. An idea formed in the mind (and, often, expressed) that something may be true, but without certainty and on very slight evidence, or with no evidence, a conjecture.

1594 HOOKER *Eccl.* Pol. i. viii. § 3 Surmises and sleight probabilities will not serve. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng* i 5 The rest, as his giving name to the Ile or ever landing beer, depends altogether upon late surmises. 1748 *Ashton's Voy* ii. xiii 270 This appeared, by the event, to be an ill-grounded surmise. 1817 KEATS *Sonn.* *Chapman's Homer* 13 All his men Look'd at each other with a wild surmise. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* ii. xiii 296 Another early surmise was that the glacier slid along its bed. 1878 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* v. Postscr. (1879) 253 Horne Tooke was, I believe, the first to throw out this surmise.

b. in generalized use.
 1590 H. R. *Defiance to Fortune* G 4, He was not assured whether he spake vpon surmise, or that he had some secret knowledge of his love to Susania. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, i. iii 23 Conjecture, Expectation, and Surmise Of Aydes incertaine, should not be admitted. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal. & Arc* ii 486 Suspitions, and Fantastical Surmise. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. iv. II 453 Allegations which, if they had general surmise in their favour, were unsupported by particular facts. 1878 BROWNING *La Saïsias* 262 The knowledge that I am, and, since I am, can recognize What to me is pain and pleasure this is sure, the rest—surmise. 1912 *Eng. Hist. Rev* Oct 821 Surmise has often to supply the lack of knowledge.

†5 The formation of an idea in the mind; conception, imagination. *Obs.*

1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng* vii xxxvii (1612) 180 That Verment that hath reason, and his owne defects espies, Doth seeme to have a soule, at least doth thrue by such surmises. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr* 1579 Being from the feeling of her own griefe brought, By deep surmise of others detriment. 1597 HOOKER *Eccl.* Pol. v lxx § 25 Pretending that the crosse is not by them apprehended alone, but hath in their secret surmise or conceipt a reference to the person of our Lord Iesus

Christ. 1637 MILTON *Lycaids* 153 For so to interpose a little ease, Let our frail thoughts dight with false surmise.

Surmise (*sū'mai z*), v. Also 5-6 *surmyse*, (5 *simyse*, *soormyse*, 6 *soormise*), 6-7 *surmyse*, 6-8 *surmise*. [f. AF., OF. *surmis-er*, pa. pple. of *surmetre* to accuse: see **SURMIT** and cf. prec. and **SURPRISE** v.]

†1. *trans.* To put upon some one as a charge or accusation, to charge on or upon, allege against a person; *spec. in Law*, to submit as a charge or information, allege formally. *Obs.*

1400 BERYN 3665 His owne fawte, & his owne wrong, On beryn he hath surmysid. 1473 WARKW *Chron* (Camden) 5 Humfrey Haward and other aldermen were arested, and treasoun surmysed upon them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 98 Care not what any person sayth, suspecteth, surmiseth, why-speieth or rowneth of y^e herein erth. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VIII*, 59 b, The straungiers. surmysed a complaynt againste the poore carpenter. a. 1557 MAS M. BASSER *tr. More's Treat. Passion* M. s. Wks 1354/1 That he should have heynous crimes surmysed against him.

†b. const. clause or acc and inf.

1487-8 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV 217 Where it is surmysed by the said bill that the said William [etc.]. 1480 *Cov. Lett Bk* 439 These he be names of the fieldes bat he seid Laurens surmysed should be Comen bat were kept seuerell. 1495 P. WARRICK *Declar* in Bacon *Hen VII* (1622) 151 My mortall Enemy hath falsly surmysed mee to be a fayned Person, giuing mee Nick-names. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen. VIII*, c. 4 Preamble, Enditementes for offenses surmysed to be doone contrary to the same Statutes. c. 1589 in *Horsley's Trav* (Harkl. Soc.) App 318 Hierom Horssey and one Anthony Marsh surmysed to the Counsaill that the agent had written treason against the State.

†c. after as.

1464 *Cov. Lett Bk* 323 We maruaylling getely of your sufrage yf it be as is surmysid. 1528 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks 110/1 I thinkunge... that... Luther saied not so euyl as is surmysed vpon him. 1565 JEWELL *Repl. Harding* 1 4 Neyther dooe we refuse your fantasies because they be Catholike, as you surmise. 1623 in *N. Shaks. Soc. Trans.* (1885) 507 As in the said Bill is falsly surmysed.

†d. *absol.* To make allegations.

1528 ROY *Rede me* (Arb.) 32 Wherfor agaynst vs they will now surmysie Seynge that gone is the masse.

†e. *pragmatically*. To allege falsely or groundlessly. *Obs.*

1477 HEN VII in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. l. 20 The grete malice as she shewed lately in sending hider of a fayned boye, surmising him to have beene the son of the Duc of Clarence. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Sel. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 88 M. Burton saithe the article is surmysed and nothyng trew.

†f. To accuse, charge (a person) with *rare*.
 a. 1485 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 499 Sir James of Audelye, which was surmysed with the gettinge of the said Phillippe.

†g. ? To impugn. *Obs. rare*.
 1609 ALEX. HUMER *Admon. Wks.* (S.T.S.) 180 Persuading them that it was the defence of treu religion (then surmysed by the Earles of Huntlie, Errol, and Angus) that he intended.

†2. To devise, plan, contrive, *esp.* falsely or maliciously. Chiefly const. inf. *Obs.*

1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas* (Percy Soc.) 3 As was the guyse Of the poetes olde, a tale to surmyse, 10 cloke the trute of their infirmite. 1549-62 SPENGLER & H. P. xxvii 14 They surmise against me still false witness to depose. 1567 Gude & Godde B. (S.T.S.) 152 The Jewis did euer mair surmyse, With vnkynndnes to keill me. 1632 LITTON *Trav* v 198 All I surmise is shewlydly stoep.

†3. To suppose, imagine (that a thing is so), to expect. *Obs.*

1509 BARCLAY *Shyp of Follys* (1570) 104 Alexander, all the worlde subdued as I surmise. 1572 *Act 14 Ellis* c. 12 § 2 The said Acte hath not brought the good Effects that then was hoped and surmysed. 1598 H. WORTON *Courtline Controv.* 135, I thinke it meere folly for a man to breake his necke wilfully, surmising happily to please his maistrasse thereby. 1624 QUARLES *Job Poems* (1717) 187, I'm scorned of my Friends, whose prosp'ous state surmyse me to be cast away From Heaven's regard. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi. 340 Surmise not then His presence to these narrow bounds confin'd Of Paradise or Eden. 1725 POPE *Odyss* iv 995 'Tis impious to surmise, the powers divine To sum doom the Iove-descended line.

†b. To form an idea of, conceive, imagine. Also *absol.* *Obs.*

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 43 It is incredible to thinke, and vnpossible to hee surmysed how detestable hath beene the original progression, of his most wicked life. 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen. VI*, iii. 11. 347 So get thee gone, that I may know my greefe, This but surmiz'd, whiles thou art standing by. 1602 — *Ham* ii. ii. 108, I have a daughter Who in her Dutie and Obedience, marke, Hath giuen me this now gather, and surmise.

†4. To suspect. *Obs.*

1571 CAMPION *Hist. Ircl.* ii. ix (1633) 108 Him they surmized to keepe a Kalender of all theu dongs. 1617 MONSON *Itin.* i. 236 If this discourse makes any surmise that we did some things against our conscience while wee liued in this Monastery.

b. To give an inkling of, hint. *rare*.

1820 RANKEN *Hist. France* VIII. i. vi. 250 There were state secrets which he never surmised to them.

5. To form a notion that the thing in question may be so, on slight grounds or without proof; to infer conjecturally. Const. obj. cl. or simple obj.

1700 DRYDEN *Sigismunda & Gust.* 171 What Thoughts he had bessems not me to say, Though some surmise he went to fast and pray. 1768 H. WALKER *Hist. Doubts* 59 Such omissions cannot but induce us to surmise that Henry had never been certain of the deaths of the princes. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. viii. II 629 The Governor-General surmised a circumstance, which always seems to have

animated him to peculiar severity 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot* iii. 94 Whatever the Jewish nation might surmise or know concerning a future life 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xvi. 83 Is it going too far to surmise that during William's Lenten pilgrimage to Caen, it was fully arranged who should be the next to fill the throne of Augustine?

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

1820 KEATS *Cap & Bells* vii. Show him a garden, and with speed no less, He'll surmise sagely of a dwelling house 1878 BROWNING *La Saisias* 160 Can I know, who but surmise? 1906 BEATRICE HARRADEN *Scholar's Day* xi. 220 We were only surmising. It was stupid of me to begin it.

† 6. To take up into itself. *Obs.* 1821-2.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Mau.* v. 70 This coat [of the ventricle] first receiveth and surmiseth, all the Veines, Arteries, and sinewes that are reached to the ventricle.

Surmised (sɜːmɪst, ɪd), *pp.t.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.]

† 1. Submitted as a charge or information to a court of law, charged upon or alleged against some one; more generally, alleged, supposed. *Obs.*

1530 *Sel. Cases Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 49 Thanswere of Elys abbott of Croxston to the surmysed byll of compleynt of John Molshoo 1531 in W. H. Turner *Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 102 Under the pretence of that surmysed new graunt 1571 GOLDING *Caliban* on Ps. vi. 1 He was charged with the slaughter of a surmysed crime. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* iv. Wks. 1874 IV. 73. I shall doubtlesse acquit my selfe Of this surmysed murder. 1649 in *Def. Rights & Priviledges Univ. Oxf.* (1690) 17 Before the time of the grant of those surmysed charters to the City of Oxford.

† 2. Devised falsely, feigned. *Obs.*

1514 BARCLAY *Cyt. & Uplandshun.* (Percy Soc.) 16 This is trewe history, & no surmysed fable

† 3. Imagined, supposed, fancied. *Obs.*

1578 H. WOTTON *Courtille Controv.* 237 Some surmysed contentation receuyed in dreaming 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. lxvii. § 1 That his Flesh & meate, and his Blood drinke, not by surmysed imagination, but truly 1602 J. MANNINGHAM *Diary* (Camden) 63 He entreated the surmysed assured gent. to hold his cardes till he returned.

4. Inferred conjecturally.

1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Auds. Alt.* ch. III. § 5 We are not to sit down under surmysed dishonour 1879 TODDUNTER *Alcestis* 109 Beckoning me From the bare known to a surmysed beyond. 1899 GARVIL *Ritschlian Theol.* viii. § 6 257 Love is directed for the furtherance of the recognised or surmysed purpose which another sets himself.

Surmiser (sɜːmɪsəˈraɪ). Also 6 surmowser, -mysar, 7 Anglo-Ir. -misher [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who surmises

† 1. One who makes allegations or charges (esp. ill-founded or malicious) against some one; a (false) accuser. *Obs.*

1515 *Cock Lovell's B.* (Percy Soc.) 11 Surmowser, yll thynker, and make braser 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 248 He made & authorised suche surmysers & pickers of queuerles to bee his deputies 1588-9 *Reg. Pray. Council Scot.* IV. 358 Surmysars and forgers of leys 1639 in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 78 The burden would lye upon them as upon partiall surmysers and promoters. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ir.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) I. 148 Not well understanding the fetch and groundes of the surmysers

2. One who makes a surmise or conjecture (esp. ill-founded); *spec.* (with qualifying word, as *evil*) one who suspects evil of another.

1591 GREENE *Maiden's Dr.* Wks. (Grosart) XIV. 313 The brainsicke and illiterate surmysers, That like to Saints would holly be in looke. 1613 LITTON *Trav.* viii. 339 Let not surmysers thinke, ambition led My second toyle, more flash frowne praise to wed. 1678 *Levity Oracles* ii. § 39. I should first desire these surmysers to point out the time when, and the persons who began this design 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 39 Evil surmysers. 1843 NEWMAN *Leti.* (1891) II. 123 Tom may suspect it and Capeland, so may Church and Marriott. Indeed, I cannot name the limit of surmysers. 1883 G. MACDONALD *Castle Warlock* III. 11 49 There is something here that wants looking into—if not by an old surmiser, yet by the young women themselves!

Surmishe, etc., *obs.* Anglo-Ir. f. **SURMISE**, etc.

Surmising (sɜːmɪzɪŋ), *vb.t.* *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb **SURMISE**; the framing of conjectures, suspicion, esp. of evil.

1560 TINDALE *Tim.* vi. 4 Envie, stryfe, realunge, evyll surmysings, superfluous disputynges 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1629) 340 By surmyngs of his owne mynding to marre their fortunes. 1653 BINNING *Useful Case Couns.* i. (1693) 9 Surmysings, whisperings and reports of others 1828-43 TYLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) II. 184 James's late unjustifiable proceedings, had occasioned some unquiet surmysings in the minds of his nobility

So **Surmising** *pp.t.* a., that surmyses, suspecting, suspicious; † accusing; aiming at (*obs.*)

1535 TINDALE *Tracy's Test* Wks. (1573) 435/x A blynd monster and a surmysyng beast, fearyng at the fall of every leafe. 1601 WEEVER *Mur. Mart.* D ij. My life surmysing Bishops swolne in rage, Went to the king

† **Surmit**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 5 -met, 6 -myt (te. [a. AF., OF. *surmettre* —late L. *supermittere* (also *supra-*), in med L. to accuse, f. *super-* SUPER- 2 + *mittere* to put.]

† 1. *trans.* To charge, impute; to allege, suggest (often falsely). = **SURMISE** v. 1.

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 650/x The Lord the Roos, compleyneth hym by a Bille, surmytting on the same Robert, that he, dyd assemble greet nombre of men 1464 *Ibid.* V. 137/x Certain trespass and offenses, or dettes surmyt to be don or do to them. 1447 *Stirlingford Lett.* (Camden) 96 Such Mayer Bailiffs and Committals as thei surmytten where yn the said Cate. c. 1450-5 in *Oxf. Stud. Soc. & Legal Hist.* (1914) IV. 202 As the said supplicant bath surmyt by his bill. 1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden)

101 The same Margrett sayth, that John Scargill, made such wyl of the same tenements, & other premysses, as is surmyt by the same byll. 1503 *Act 19 Hen VII.* c. 17 Divers persones surmyt by a Byll in the parlement holden at Westminster. 1533-4 *Act 25 Hen VIII.* c. 12 Sondy bokes Surmytting and putting fourth the same false and feyned practyses to be true myracles 1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 104 You may declare unto him, howe thynformacion was vntuly surmytten unto him, as they have themselves confessed

b. = **SURMISE** v. 1 f. (const. of). *rare*—1.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* clii. 11 (MS Arch. Seld. B. 10) If 127 Kyng Philip Somonde Edward afore him to appere Surmytting him of Robry

2 = **SURMISE** v. 3 b. *rare*—1.

c. 1570 *Pride & Lovel* (Shaks. Soc.) 67 They were fantastical, imagined, Onely as in my dreame I dyd surmit

† **Surmontant**, *a.* *Obs.* *rare*—1. [a. OF. *surmontant*, pr. pple of *surmonter* to **SURMOUNT**]

Dominant, superior.

c. 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.* *Gon. Lordsh.* 112 Whenne [the soul] ys surmontant, and holdys lordschipe vpon þe body

† **Surmouncey**. *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 4 **surmounceys**. [irreg. f. **SURMOUNT** + -OY.] Dominance, superiority.

13 *K. Als.* 595 (Linc. Inn MS.) þey is round and signefieþ He schal haue þe surmouncey [Laud MS. seignorye] þat is round þe myddalland

Surmount (sɜːmaʊnt), *v.* Also 4-6 **sour-, sor-, 5 surmount(e), 5-6 surmont(e), 6 -mownt, Si.-munt.** [a. AF., OF. *surmonter*, so(*u*)*rmonter*, mod F. *surmonter* (= Pr. *sobremontare*, It. *surmontare*), ad. med. L. *supermonstrare*: see **SUR-**, **SUPER-** 2 and **MONTE** v.]

† 1. *trans.* To rise above, go beyond, surpass a. in quality, attainment, etc.: To excel, be superior to. *Obs.*

c. 1369 CHAUCER *De the Blanche* 826 So had she Surmounted hem al of beaute c. 1385 — *L. G. IV* Prolog. 123 Comparison may noon y-maked bee For yt surmounteth pleynly alle odoures 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* i. 3344 A stoone . . . þe whiche of colour surmounteth euery grene c. 1430 — *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 232 Holmsom and glad is the myemore Of Crist Jhesu i surmountyng al swetnesse. 1508 DUNBAR *Gold Targe* 260 O reuerend Chaucere, Surmounting ewyng low terrestrialall, Als ferre as Mayes morow dois myndychit. 1533 ELVOR *Gow. Proheme*, Whome, I beseeche god, ye may surmount in longe life and perfect felicity. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. x. 1 The famous ancestreys Of my most dreadd Soueraigne By which all earthly Princes see doth farre surmount 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* viii. 1 735 In Silver, Potozzi seemes to haue surmounted any one Mine of the World, besides those of new Spaine 1644 QUARLES *Sion's Sonns* Poems (1717) 347 See how Kings Courts surmount poor Shepherds Cells, So this, the pride of Solomon excels 1667 DAVENANT & DRYDEN *Tempest* Pref. We may satisfie our selves with surmounting them in the Scene, and safely leave them those Trappings of Writing, with which they adorn the Borders of their Plays

† b. in amount or magnitude: To exceed, amount to more than, be greater than. Also, to pass beyond (a specified point or amount), e. g. to live beyond (a certain age); to spend more than (one's income). *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii. 1038 Som so ful of fuyre is and despit, That it soumountheth his repressoun c. 1374 — *Boeth.* iii. pr. viii. (1868) 80 Mayest þou surmounten þise olifunt in gretnesse or weyght of body? c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet* of *Amyon* l. 37 How hath yf euyl thys daye surmounted yf goode 1566 *Pilgr. Poet.* (W. de W. 1531) 228 b. Aged persons that hath surmounted and passed that age 1546 in Dugdale *Monast. Anglie* (1821) III. 283/a The kinges maiesties landes doe surmount the lands of the said John Norris by the yearly value of xlijs xjd ob 1570 *Act* 13 *Els.* c. 4 § 8 Yf the Landes solde . . . do surmount, after the Rate and Value afore said, the Debt and Arrearages. 1570 BUCHANAN *Admonitionis* Wks. (S.T.S.) 21 To incur the cyme of surmounting my priuat estat 1581 LANBARD *Eiren.* ii. vii (1588) 276 If two or moe persons, do ioyn in the stealing of goods that do surmount xii d 1591 — *Archæon* (1623) 50 Where the Mischiefe doth surmount the common growth. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxi. lviii. 426 There arose so terrible a tempest that it surmounted well near the foule trouble endured in the Alpes c. 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr. Ethic.* (1675) 471 Many charitable and pious works, perhaps surmounting his estate 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* ii. 1 (1677) 131 The Inhabitants of the World do daily increase, and then increment surmounts daily then decrease 1776 *Conn. Col. Rec.* (1890) XV. 357 That the debts, due from the estate, surmount the inventoried part of said estate the sum of £46 3 14

† a. To be above the reach or capacity of, to transcend = **SURPASS** 4 *Obs.*

1504 *Ord. Crysten. Allen* (W. de W. 1506) i. vii 69 Thynges yf whiche surmounteth the puyssance and capacite of natural understandyng 1533 *Respublica* iii. ii. 626 Theye ferre surmounte all praise that my tong can expresse. 1671 MILTON *Sanison* 1380 How thou wilt here come off surmounts my reach 1686 *Oldiam's Wks.* Pref. 5 Nothing can be said so choice and curious which his Deserts do not surmount. 1738 WESLEY *Ps.* cxxxix xiii. Thy Thoughts of Love to me surmount The Power of Number to recount.

† 2. *absol.* or *intr.* a. (from 1 a). To be superior, to excel. *Obs.*

1447 BOKENHAM *Seignys* (Roxb.) 156 Not only this Marye surmountyd in dygnyte But also . . . She of natyrys yfthys had the sovereignty 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* i. (Percy Soc.) 11 O ye estates surmountyng in noblesse. 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 12 The Richesse, the sumptuous buyldyng, with all other thynges that makyth a Cite glorios Surmounteth in Venys a bove all places that ever I sawe. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. xv. (1877) 1 271 The noble men and gentlemen doo surmount in this behalfe,

a. 1641 Bf. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* iv. (1642) 256 She was a woman, as in birth royall, so in all naturall graces surmounting 1687 tr. *Salustius* 85 There were two Great Men of different Manners of Living, yet in Vertue both surmounting.

† b. (from 1 b.). To exceed, be greater or more numerous; to be in excess, predominate, preponderate, also, to remain over as a surplus. *Obs.*

c. 1533 LO. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Anel.* (1546) B iiij b. This our age, is not called of yron, for faute of sages, but bycause the malicious people surmounte 1534 WHITTINGTON *Tullyes Offices* i. (1540) 27 That we maye se bothe in addycion and subtraction what somme maye surmounte of the remainys 1541 COPLAND *Galyen's Therap.* 2 G iv. Somtyme ye shal vse detractioun of blode, yf is when the blode surmounteth 1560 DAUS tr. *Steaden's Comm.* 393 The cleargy, which in the consistory of the Empiee surmounte in nombre. 1621 ELSING *Debatos Ho. Lords* (Camden) 83 My mysery doth more surmount that his Majesty is drawn in to a party

3 *trans.* To prevail over, get the better of, overcome a. a person, † also said of an emotion or desire. Now *rare*.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 217 He his fader in desdeign Hath . . . set of non accompte, As he which thoghte him to surmonte c. 1400 *Laud. Troy* Bk. 6161 His hert gret angur surmounted. c. 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2361 (Ashm.), Sexes [= Xerxes] in sum time surmounted all kyngis. c. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 117 Saint Katherine, that by hei witte, surmounted, the grettest philosophers in Grece 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* xvi (Percy Soc.) 73 Thus covetyse shal nothing surmount Your yongye ladies herte. 1545 LO. BERNERS *Froiss.* II. xcv. 284 He feared lest he wold surmount hym, and take awaye his realme from hym c. 1530 WOLSEY in *Cavendish Life* (1893) 153 The sudden joy surmounted my memory. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 1 275 The attempts of the rival ministers to surmount and supplant each other.

b. temptation, hostility, (now usually) a difficulty or obstacle; by association with sense 7 = to rise superior to, get over.

1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* fiiij. They surmounted many grete temptacions 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. 1 1015 The very indignation and shame of this example surmounted the malice of his adversaries 1683 LEMPLE *Mein.* Wks. 1720 I. 403 About which, the Swedes could not surmount the Difficulties during the Course of their Mediation 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 19 His Aversion is not so invincible, but it may be surmounted by a weighty Present. 1748 ANSON'S *Voy.* iii. ix. 398 He saw it would be impossible for him to surmount the embarassment he was under 1780 JOHNSON *Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 11 Api. We have had very cold weather; bad riding weather for my master, but he will surmount it all. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas.* i. l. 23 Thus early Charles surmounted the obstacles which nature had cast in his way 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* III. 178 After surmounting the embarrassment and delays inseparable from a deficient supply of conveyance.

† c. *absol.* or *intr.* To overcome, prevail. *Obs.*

1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.* *Gon. Lordsh.* cxi. 112 Sweche ei of þe nombre of hem þat surmounten and ouercome c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 78 b. The whiche assembled in thys maner by grete pryde that surmounted on them.

4. *trans.* To mount, rise, or ascend above (also *fig.*); also, to reach or extend above, surpass in height, be higher than, overtop. Now *rare*.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. 1. (1868) 110. I have swifte feperes þat surmounten þe heyr of þe beuene 1423 JAS. I *Kingis Q.* lxxvii. Sum for desyre, surmounting thaire degree. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* ii. xxxv. 147 There ben so highe [engyns] that not only they surmounten the walles but also the highest towres. 1578 LYTE *Doctores* i. The great Sothrenwood doth surmount the height or statue of a tal man 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. 11. She the highest height in worth surmounts 1664 POWER *Exph. Philos.* i. 91 Any time of the year it [sc. the quicksilver] will not much surmount the height of 29 inches 1688 HOLMIS *A. mounry* ii. xiii. 479/a Mounts gradually surmounting each other. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 57 It is clear that the waters never surmounted those high summits, or at least remained but a short time upon them

† b. To go back in date beyond. *Obs.* *rare*

c. 1647 HABBINGTON *Surv. Ware* (Worce Hist. Soc.) I. 77 A family whose ancestors surmounted for tyme of continuance theare the Conquest

† 5. *intr.* To mount, rise, ascend (above something); to extend in height, *fig.* to exalt oneself; to arise, spring up. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* i. 11 (MS Bodl. 463) 15/2 So hih a tour Which that shold surmounte above the skie. a. 1475 ASHBV *Dicta Philos.* 397 Them to surprise That wold surmount, or in vices arise c. 1475 *Partenay* 2610 Ful gret ioy of hert in hym gan surmount 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* d viij. The waters, surmounted by height of ten cubites upon the highest montayn 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund.* (1823) 27 Disobedience of the devyll, not keepyng the order of his creatioun, but surmountyng fare above it 1663 SHUTE *Archit.* F ij. If the pillar surmount from 25 to 30 the height of the pillar must be devided into .12 partes

† b. To amount to (so much). *Obs.*

In quot. 1551 a loose translation 1551 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utop.* ii. (1895) 116 Betwene thys two corners the sea runneth in, and there surmounteth into a large and wyde sea [orig. *per ingens inane diffusum*] 1576 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 3) 102/1 The whole summe was founde to surmount to 294 yeares 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II. 2. 293 Presents to the Viceroy and Bassas, which are said to surmount to twente thousand dollers a. 1656 USSHER *A. mu.* vi. (1658) 439 The custom which in former times was farmed for ten hundred thousand drachmas, scarce now surmounts to a hundred and fifty thousand

† c. To result from addition; to arise or be produced from something. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantoun.* ii. v. M ij b. Adde all the sides of that Triangle together, taking halfe of the number which surmounteth. 1578 *Will. of W. Lyly* (P. Prob. Reg., Bodfelde 4) All my goodes I will be solde, and the money that

shal surmount of the same [etc.] 1654 VILVAIN *Enclur Epigr.* 1 xxvi. From which, they say, all mixtills doe surmount [orig. *existunt*].

6 trans. To mount upon, get on the top of, usually, to mount and cross to the other side of, climb across, get over; occas. to round or weather (a cape), also, to extend over and across.

a 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M. Anal.* Prol (1535) A.1, [They] surmounted the hyge mount of Olympus, there to contemplate the influences of the planettes in the heuen 1585 1. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* 1 i. x Having.. surmounted the height and sharpness of the mount Rhodope. *Ibid* 11 1 31 b, 1 he sea which casteth against [Cape] Malee, is such that without great labour she is not to be recovered or surmounted 1765 *Museum Rust* 1 250 The difficulty of surmounting obstacles by their shorter radii. 1819 J FOSTER *Contrib Eclectic Rev* (1844) 1 595 He would sometimes leap over the wall at a spring, in preference to taking the trouble to open the gate or surmount a stile just at hand 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xii. The surmounting one crag only lifts the climber to points yet more dangerous 1829 *Chapman's Phys. Sci.* 357 Telescopes enable the eye to surmount immense distances. 1860 LYNDALL *Glac* 1 xii 89 Simond surmounted the next ridge

absol. 1843 WORDSW. *Grace Darling* 53 Each grasps an oar, and struggling on they go— alike intent Here to elude and there surmount.

7. To stand, lie, or be situated above; to rest on the top of; to top, crown. Orig. in *Heraldry*, said of a crest above a shield, also of a charge represented as laid upon another so as to extend across and beyond it. Chiefly in pa. pple *surmounted by* = having above or on the top.

1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* vi 11 280 A rich Mantle of cloth of Gold, doubled Ermine, .. surmounted by a Lion passant, gardant. 1634 PRACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xv. 192 A fesse en-garlanded Argent surmounted by another not engrailed Gules 1688 HOLME *Arms* vi 11 vii 148/r Two Reynards or Foves counter saliant, the dexter surmounted of the sinister Gules. *Ibid* 198/r A Serpent Imbowed, the head debussed (or surmounted) of the tail. *Ibid* xix 497/r Three Swans Neckes .. surmounting (or debussing) each other 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* II 58 (*Christmas Eve*) The huge square columns that supported the gate were surmounted by the family crest. 1856 STANLEY *Sinas & Pal.* 11 167 The two domes which surmount the Holy Sepulchre and the Basilica of Constantine. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist & Pop* vi. (ed. 3) 33 When a Canton and a Bordure are blazoned upon the same shield, the Canton surmounts the Bordure 1869 TOZER *Highl. Thrukey* I. 36 An artificial mound .. with some indications of a wall having surmounted it 1882 CUSACK *Her.* vi (ed. 3) 86 In the case of one Ordinary lying on another, *Surmounted by*, or *Over all* is always used, and never *Debussed by*

Hence **Surmount sb.** (*rare-1*), something that surmounts, something placed on the top; **Surmountal** (*rare-1*) [-AL 5], the act of surmounting or getting over.

1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perth. Bygone Days* v 24 Leaping a gate where there was a surmount of spikes. 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neera* (1887) II xvi 292 It was too lofty to afford any hope of surmountal

Surmountable (sū'man'tā'bl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE. Cf. *F. surmountable*.] That may be surmounted; conquerable, superable.

1611 COTGR. *Surmountable*, surmountable, surpassable. 1669 TEMPLE *Let to Lid Arlington Wks* 1720 II 191 He saw there would be another Difficulty less surmountable than all the rest 1745 YOUNG in *Richardson's Corr* (1804) II 12 Evils they are, but surmountable ones 1806 HORSLEY *Serm.* i. Luke 10. 18-19 (1816) I 218 The temptations of all situations are equally surmountable 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Leti. Seven Churches* iv 49 The difficulties of cultivation are no longer surmountable by a passive and uninventive population

Hence **Surmountableness**.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Surmounted, ppl. a. [f. SURMOUNT v. + -ED 1.]

1. Arch. Applied to an arch or vault whose rise is greater than half the span · opp. to **SURBASED**.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s v *Vault*, All above Hemispheres are call'd surmounted Vaults 1825 [see SURBASED a.] 1836 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* (1830) 40 Surmounted arches.

2. Overcome, vanquished.

1824 WIFFEN *Tasso* ix xxviii, Honour itself is base, Which no surmounted toils of jeopardy aggrace!

Surmounter. Also 6 -our. [f. as prec. + -ER 1.] One who or that which surmounts, + one who or that which excels (*obs.*), an overcomer, vanquisher.

c 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 177 A man that hight Le Surmounter, which was the flour and surmountour of alle othr 1599 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii xxv. (Arb.) 309 Arte is not only an aide .. to nature in all her actions, but .. in some sort a surmounter of her skill. a 1610 HEALEY *Epictetus* (1636) 2 Surmounters of all lets and impediments.

Surmounting, vbl. sb. [-ING 1.] The action of the verb SURMOUNT; also, something that surmounts.

14 *Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 581/24 *Excessus*, excessus, passage oute, or surmountynge 1812 *Examiner* 5 Oct. 635/r On the entablature is an unadorned parapet, or surmounting of the front. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1. viii 60 The steady surmounting of difficulties.

Surmounting, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That surmounts.

+1. Surpassing, excelling, exceeding. *Obs.*

c 1407 LYDG *Reson & Sens* 5102 So excellent and so notable, Surmountynge and delitable. 1412-20 — *Chron.* Troy 1 4352 Because sche was surmountynge of bewte, c 1500 *Proverb* in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 303 The sermountynge pleasure, who can expresse, Whiche is in armory of

songe? 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus* 1. (1879) 76 Taking a singular felicity & surmounting pleasure in seeing them to go plumed and decked in the feathers of deceitfull vanity. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 18 Exceeding Aretine himselfe, that bestowed the surmountingest amplexations at his pleasure 1627 *Lisander & Cal* x 215 The admirable attractions of her surmounting beauty. 1688 OTWAY *Wind-sor Castle* 137 That good Angel whose surmounting Power Waited Great Charles in each emergent hour. 1752 R. SHIRRA in *Rev.* (1830) 188 The absolute freedom and surmounting sovereignty of his grace

+2. Arising or resulting from addition. *Obs.*

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* 11 xvii 011, Square the sides and the productes severally multuple in the number of perches to bee taken away, the surmountynge summes diuide by the Area of the whole triangle.

3. Situated above or on the top of something.

1661 MORGAN *Sph. Gentry* 1. 19. 52 A Surmounting Star, is a hearing, denoting Sons of such a father who was advanced by Vertue. 1688 HOLME *Arms* vi 11 xix 472/a Schepens of Silisia hath for his Crest seven such [viz. blades of grass], each surmounting and imbowed to the sinister 1902 *Academy* 12 Apr. 379/r His bookcases with their surmounting busts

Surmullet (sū'mul-et). Also 7 -air-. [ad. F. *surmullet*.] The red mullet, a name comprising

species of *Mullus*, esp. *M. surmuletus*, the Striped Surmullet, red with three longitudinal yellow stripes, highly prized from ancient times as a food-fish, and *M. barbatus*, the Plain Surmullet, of a plain red.

a 1672 WILLUGHBY *Ichthyog.* (1686) Tab. S. 7 *Mullus major Salsoliani*, a Surmullet 1674 RAY *Coll. W. & d.* Sea Fishes 103 Sur-Mullet, *Mullus Antiquorum* 1738 M.S.S. *De Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 175 We had a very good dinner, and a fish which is much prized and valued called a surmullet 1769 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* III 227 The Red Surmullet *Mullus barbatus* *Ibid* 229 The Striped Surmullet, *Mullus major* 1776 ADAM SMITH *W.* IV. 1 21 I 273 Asinius Celer purchased a surmullet at the price of eight thousand sesterii. 1809 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 202, I have seen surmullets, when going from the brown sand to the dark rocks, quickly change from one colour to the other

Surn (sū'm). [ad. mod. L. *Surnia*.] An owl of the genus *Surnia*; a hawk-owl.

1840 CUNIER'S *Anim. Kingd* 175 The Rayed Surn is about the size of the Sparrow-hawk.

|| **Surnai** (su'nai). Also *surnā*, *surnay*. [a. Urdū سرنā, سرنای *surnā*, سرنای *surnā* = Pers. سرنā, سرنای, also سرنā *surnā*.] An Oriental variety of oboe.

[1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius's Voy. Anabasis* 208 There are also common Hawboyes, which they [sc. Persians] call *Surnatzi*.] 1905 *Daily Chron* 24 Feb. 8/5 An instrument called *surnā*, that bears a resemblance, to a Scotch bagpipe. 1907 *Blackw. Mag.* June 819/r Moving to the thunder of tom-toms, and to the squeal of the *surnās* (native pipes)

Surname (sū'neim), sb. Forms: a. 4-6 *sor-name*, (4) *surnome*, *Sc. swrname*, *surname*, *surnome*, -*nome*, 5 *surnam*, *surname*, 6 *sur(r)e name*, *Sc. sourname*, *surnawm*, 7-8 *sur-name*, 4-*sur-name*. β. 4-5 *sire name*, *sirename*, (6) *surnome*, *synname*, *synname*, 6-8 *sir-name*, 6-9 *sirname* (8 *sir name*). [f. SUR- + NAME sb., after AF., OF. *surnum*, *surnom*; see SURNOUN.]

The spellings *surname*, *surname* are due to etymologizing alteration on *Sir sb.*, *Sire sb.*, quasi 'father's name'.]

1. A name, title, or epithet added to a person's name or names, esp. one derived from his birthplace or from some quality or achievement. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 5488 (Kölbing) Pe xxxix Osoman, cert. His surname was hardi of hert c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii (*Yacobus Minor*) 15 p. 13 haly manne [sc. James the Less], but four swrnamys had c 1375 *Cursor M.* 15218 (Fairf.) Ivdas of þe xij, was an his surnome scarior hyst. c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) 104 Fro then gon men to Nazareth, of the whiche ourd lord berethe the surname 1526 TYNDALDE Act 1 23 Barbasas (whose synname was Iustus). 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* I 58/2 Which sitting still in Rome had triumphs and surnames appointed them of such nations as their captains did vanquish 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1860) 13 My surnome is *Peace-maker* one that is but poorly regarded in England 1607 SHAKS. *Cor* v. iii 170 To his sur-name Coriolanus longs more pride Then pity to our Prayers 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 128 If they did but practice their Surname of Most Holy 1702 C. MATHER *Mag. Chr.* iii. 11 (1832) 335 They gave Janus the sir-name of *Pater* 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. 1, President Hénault, remarking on royal Surnames of Honour [etc.] 1842 TENNYSON *St. Sim. Styl.* 159, I, Simeon of the pillar, by surname Stylites

+b A second, or an alternative, name or title given to a person, place, edifice, etc. *Obs.*

1388 Wyclif *Gen.* xxxv 6 Therfor Jacob cam to Lusa, . bi sure name Bethel 1388 — *Ecclus.* xlviii 31 In the name of the Lord, to whom the surname [1382] *name* is God of Israel. 141500 *Chester Pl.* (1906) 187 The church is called St. Mary The surname *Ar. Celi* 1513 DOUGLAS *Brus* viii. x 12 The Grekis anycane, Quhilk clep bene to surname Pelasgus 1531 Elyot *Gov* ii. 14, Nobilitie, which is the commendation, and as it were, the surname of vertue. 1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* 11 (1898) I 88 With what title or surname of constancy the fond philosophers of olde time do baptize those actions of meare fury 1632 LITTON *Trav.* iv 150 They will not be content with the bare name of Images, but they impose a surname or epithet of sanctity, tearing them holy Images. 1638-56 COWLEY *Davidides* iv. Note 1, I have before declared that Baal was the Sun, and Baal Peor, a surname, from a particular place of his worship 1646 LUDVELYN *Men-Mis-actes* etc. 66 Peter is Surname to his Salt [sc. salt-petre]

2. The name which a person bears in common with the other members of his family, as distinguished from his *Christian name*; a family name.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii 99 Twa brethir Thar surname wes Makynne dionser, That is al-so mekill to say her As the durwarth sonnys 1393 LANGE *P. Pl.* C. iv 369 Pat is nozt reisonable to refussy my syres sorname [i.e. surname, surname] 1465 *Irish Act* 5 *Edw* IV. c. 16 Qe chescun 110105 home preigne 1 luy surname englois de vne vile come Sutton Chestre on color come White Blake 1565 *Child Marriages* 65 Su Edmond (what his surname was, this deponent knoweth not), a priest that syved at Balderston Chappell. 1595 MAUNSELL *Catal.* 3 They make their Alphabet by the Christen name, I by the Sir name 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 48 In late yeares Surnames have beene given for Christian names among us, and no where else in Christendome 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon* I 224, I find seven of his Surname to be Students in the said College 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* vii 211, But the lieutenant was not contented with Sophia only. He said he must have her sir-name. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1819) I 11 205 Two innovations devised in the eleventh and twelfth centuries; the adoption of surnames, and of armorial bearings 1875 W. S. HAYWARD *Love agst World* 73, I shall not sign my surname. 1876 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* V. xxv 563 The Norman Conquest brought with it the novelty of family nomenclature, that is to say, the use of hereditary surnames

b. *transf.*, esp. = COGNOMEN I (a), e.g. Publius Cornelius Scipio

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxvi. (*Baptista*) 928 Pe thred herrod had alsua til his surnome agrippa 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xxxiv. 71 In this tyme was Emperour a greke, .. and was named alexes, and to his surname Conius [i.e. Alexius Comnenus I.] 1598 GRENEWY *Tactius*, *Ann.* ii vii (1622) 42 That none of the Scribonian familie should take vpon him the surname of *Drusus* 1654 tr. *Martini's Cong. China* 106 Adding to his name (as usually they do) the Surname of *Pingsi* 1657 *North's Plutarch* Note 91 *Albus* was the surname of the Posthumians

+b A family, clan. *Sc. Obs.*

1455 in *Charters &c. Edinb.* (1871) 79 The sumam and nestest of blude to the said William 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 416 Hang Dunbar, Quarter and draw, and mak that surname thin 1553-4 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 192 Thame, their kyn, freyndis, servandis, allys, assistens and surname 1565 *Ibid* 361 To resset ony rebellis and surname of Clangegour

Surname (sū'mē, sū'mā m), v. Also 6 *synr*, 6-9 *synr*. [f. prec. Cf. OF. *surnommer* (mod. F. *surnommer*).] To give a surname to chiefly *pass.*

1. trans. To give an additional name, title, or epithet to (a person).

a. with descriptive adj., sb., or phr.

c 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 100 b, He gathered so much treasure, that no man in manner had money but he, and so was he surnamed the riche Cardinal of Winchester 1560 DAVIS tr. *Steidani's Comm.* 59 b, That seing we professe the name of Christ, we may ightly challenge that to our selues, that we may be surnamed Christians 1588 SHAKS *L. L.* v. ii. 553, I Pompey am, Pompey surnam'd the big 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxix 1 108 The renowned citie Magnessia, surnamed, Vpon Mæander 1607 R. JOHNSON (*title*) The Most Pleasant History of Tom a Lincoln, the Red Rose Knight, who for his valour was surnamed the Boast of England 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 30 Tambarlane (surnamed the Scourge of God) 1671 MILTON *P. R.* ii. 199 How bee surnam'd of Africa dismiss'd, the fair Iberian maid 1769 ROBERTSON *Chas.* V. xii. III 454 His successor Cosmo, surnamed the Great 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii vii 396 Kenneth IV was surnamed *Grim*, from the strength of his body, rather than the force of his character. 1871 SMILES *Charac.* 1 (1876) 20 William of Orange, surnamed the Silent. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Setu Trent & Anchoyne* 73 We surnamed our young friend 'Orpheus with his Flute'

b. with a recognized proper name.

1539 *Bible* (Great) Acts x. 18 Symon which was surnamed Peter. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Steele* 61. 490 Paulus he, (Æmilius surnamed), 1611 *Bible* Isa. xlv 5 Another shall subscribe with his hand unto the Lord, and surname himself by the name of Israel 1613 FURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xvi 73 Antiochus his sonne, surnamed *Epiphanes*. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 64 The famous Switzer, Theophrastus Bombast, surnamed Paracelsus 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) V. 69 Roger, surnamed Vacarius, read public lectures at Oxford on the Roman law 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. viii 205 The commander of the district was Thurstan surnamed Gox

2. To give such-and-such a surname to; to call (a person) by his surname or family name

1512 Act 4 Hen. VIII. c. 9 § 1 By what soever name or names surname or surnames the same William he named or surnamed in the said acte 1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* vi (1628) 181 [They] began to surname themselves after such places as they properly possessed. 1630 RISSON *Syn. Devon* § 60 Rockbeare had. lords surnamed thereof. 1682 *Piers Descr.* *W. Meath* (1770) 108 Thus you have Mac Gowne surname himself Smith [i.e. Irish now change their names into English].

+b. To call by another or additional name; to attach another appellation or designation to; more widely, to designate, entitle. *Obs.*

1561 in Heath *Grocers' Comp.* (1869) 96 Evil pepper surnamed gynger 1599 NASH *Lenet. Stuffe* 35 The Scottish lockies or Red-shanks (so surnamed of their immoderate raunching vp the red shanks or red herrings). 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* v. xxvii 1. 105 Seleucia upon the river Calliadmus, surnamed also Trachitosis. 1666 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* xx 76 Al that part of Italy (sur named the greater Greece) 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vii 317 The Great Pyramids, surnamed the Worlds wonders. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 279 All the schools Of Academics old and new, with those Surnam'd Peripatetics 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* i viii (1715) 31 The other Part of the temple. Surnam'd *Πολιάς*.

Hence +**Surnamed ppl. a.**, having such-and-such a designation.

1659 MILTON *Civil Power* Wks. 1851 V. 317 The papist..

by the church, understands the pope, the general councils prelatial only and the surname'd fathers

Surnamer. *nonce-ud.* [f. SURNAME v. + -ER.] Puttenham's englisshing of ANTONOMASIA.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poetrie* iii xvii (Arb) 192 Not metonymia, but antonomasia, or the Surnamer, (not the misnamer, which might extend to any other thing as well as to a person) as he that would say, not king Philip of Spaine, but the Western ling.

Surnap. *Obs exc. Hist.* Also -nape. [a. AF., OF. *sur-*, *sournap* (p), f. *sur-* SUR- + *nape* tablecloth, NAFÉ sb.²] A towel or napkin provided at table for use when washing the hands.

1381-2 *Dunham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 592 Pro surnape pro tabul d'ni Prioris 1478 in *Illustr. Anc. State & Chivalry* (Roxb.) 31 After the surnapp made 1554 *Ibid* 54 The surnape w^t drawn, then they washed 1754 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII, 4b, After the Surnap laid, and that the knyngs grace, & the Quene had wassled 1802 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Gaston de Blondeville* Posth. Wks 1826 II, 31 The King's sewer having laid the end of the sur nap and a towel on the board 1859 PARKER *Dom Archt* III in 75 note, The surnape appears to have answered the purpose of the modern table napkin

Surnominal (*swing minál*), a. [f. SURNAME sb., after *name*, *nominal*.] Of or pertaining to surnames

1875 LOWER *Eng Surnames* (ed 4) II viii, 83 The surnominal characteristics of that province 1914 E WEEKLEY *Romance of Names* (ed 2) 186 The first element is Anglo-Sax hengest, stallion, and its most usual surnominal forms are Hensman and Hinxman

† **Surnoun.** *Obs* Forms: 4 sournoun, 4-5 surnoun (= *o*, 5 sewnouns, surnoun [a. AF. *sur-* noun = OF. *sornom*, f. *sur-* SUR- + *nom* name, after med.L. *superiōnem*, *suprānōnem* (cf. late L. *superiōnīnāre* to surname) cf. Pr. *sobrenom*, It *soprannome*, Sp *sobrenombre*, Pg *sobrenome*.] = SURNAME sb 1, i b, 2.

1325 *Chron Eng* 982 in *Ritson Metr Rom* II, 311 Richard queor de lyoun, That was his sournoun 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii, 152 Of Keth, and of Gawlistoun He hecht, throu differens of sur noute 1450 LOVELICH *Merrill* 10208 Whanne this amended was pat town, thianne wolde he seven hit a Sewnouns, and after Logryvs Logies cald hit be. 1457 HARDING *Chron.* i in *Eng Hist Rev* Oct. (1912) 741 Of kyng Edward with longshanks by surnoun 1472-3 *Rolls of Parli V* 371a As if they were named by name of Baptisme, sinoun and addition

Suroccipital. see SUR-

† **Surot.** *Obs.* [a. OF. *surot*, var. of *suos* see SEREW.] A swelling on a horse's shank.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii xv, 11 332 The surots or rugged werts [orig. F. *surots*] in horse legs

Suround, Surow, Surpage, -paich, -paish. see SURROUND, SEROW, SURPEACH

Surpass (*šūpa s*), v [ad. F. *surpasser* (= obs. It *soffarsare*), f. *sur-* = SUPER- + *passer* to PASS]

1. *trans.* To pass over, go beyond, overstep (a limit) often in fig context; also, to go beyond (a certain period of time). *Obs* or *arch.*

1588 KVD *Househ Philos.* Wks (1907) 240 The Ryuer was swoln so high as it farre surpass the wonted limitts. 1654 C B STARVELTON *Herodian* i, 3 Infamous was the Life of Ptolomy, Surpassing bounds of Civil Modesty 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 834 Nor let the Sea Surpass his bounds. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 82 He cooks by the Hour-Glass, and will no more surpass one Functio of Time, than a scrupulous Virtuoso in the Concoction of his Stomach. 1788 V. KNOX *Winter Even* II, v viii 173 In poetical excellence, he cannot be said to have often surpassed the line of mediocrity. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 237 If they are left to surpass the ordinary period, the succeeding growth suffers 1839 THACKERAY *Leg St Sophia of Kioff* xix, Nor cared they to surpass the river's bank.

† 2. To pass or mount above; to surmount. *Obs* 1639 DRUMM of HAWTH *Cons. w. B. Jonson* Wks (1711) 226 The one flying swift, but low, the other, like the eagle, surpassing the clouds. 1769 PENNANT *Brit Zool* III 242 Salmon gain the sources of the Lapland rivers, and surpass the perpendicular falls of Leixlip [etc.]

b To extend above or beyond. Now *rare*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii, i 11 269 High mountains also and the cliffs surpassing the verie clouds. 1687 A LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* II, 80 This frontispiece hath a Minaret on each side which surpass it above three fathom in height 1852 MACGILLIVRAY *Brit Birds* V 474 Iarusus two inches long, wings surpassing the tail by two inches 1880 *Naturv* 1 Jan 212 Where mountain masses...surpassed the level of perpetual snow.

3. To go beyond (another) in degree, amount, or quality; to be or do more or better than; to be greater than, to exceed, to be superior to, to excel.

1555 BRADFORD in *Stype Eccl Mem.* (1721) III, App xlv 127 The natural love that I beare to my native country, surpassing all daungers that maye chaunce to my bodye and goods. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* i xiii, Philoclea, muche resembling (though I must say much surpassing) the Ladie Zelmaue. 1590 SPENCER *F. Q.* i x 58 This great Cite that does far surpass, 1623 MEADE in *Ellis Orig Lett.* Ser. i III 209 You may see how much this Plague, for the time and number, surpasses that of 1603 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i 778 They, who seemd In bigness to surpass Earth's Giant Sons *Ibid* ii 370 This would surpass Common revenge 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May 1645, A villa surpassing the most delicious places I ever beheld. 1802 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xlvii (1810) 449 The gifts of nature always surpass the gifts of fortune. 1839 KEATS *Pall Hymn* 101 337 The Goddess, Surpassing wan Moneta by the head. 1867 FARADAY *Chem Manip.* v. (1842) 165 The silica

will be in a state of division far surpassing any which can be obtained merely by mechanical means 1866 FYNALL *Glac* i xviii 733 The heat surpassed anything of the kind I had ever felt 1894 GREEN *Short Hist* ii § 2 178 In the rapidity and breadth of his political combinations he far surpassed the statesmen of his time

b. To exceed (a specified measure, as weight, speed, etc.). *rare*.

1591 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec* (1882) I, 83 That anie one townes man shall, buie anie rendred tallowe not surpassing one cwt of roughe tallowe. 1898 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 3/1 The Boa was not put to her highest speed, but she surpassed 24 knots an hour

c To go beyond (something done or existing) in action or achievement, to do something that is more or better than

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 289 When a Painter would surpass the life, In limning out a well proportioned steed 1728 YOUNG *Love Name* ii 120 The plentiful harvest calls me forward still, Till I surpass in length my lawyer's bill 1841 D'ISRAELI *Anon. Lit* xv (1867) 176 Johnson surpassed all his preceding labours in his last work. 1842 LONDON *Suburban Trav* 219 These seeds not only germinated well, but in rapidity surpassed my expectations

4. To be beyond the range, reach, or capacity of, to be more than can be attained, achieved, or apprehended by; to be too much or too great for; to transcend.

1592 *Sol & Pers* iii i 101 The least of these surpasses my best desert. 1611 SHAKS, *Wint T.* iii i 2 'He temple much surpassing 'The common prayse it beares. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Solom* iii ii viii, Not multiplying beings to surpass Their use. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 1213 Thy strength they know surpassing human rate 1784 COWPER *Task* iv, 710 His Paradise surpass'd The struggling efforts of my boyish tongue To speak its excellence *Ibid.* v 759 Oh scenes surpassing fable, and yet true 1850 McCOSH *Dw Govt.* iv, ii, (1874) 488 This surpasses the utmost exertions of human ingenuity 1861 BUCKLER *Civilis* (1873) III viii, 504 The poverty and wretchedness of the people surpass all description. 1897 GLADSTONE *E. Crisis* 2 The Armenian massacres have surpassed in their wickedness all modern experience

Surpassable (*šūpa'sāb'l*), a *rare*. [f. prec. + -ABLE] Capable of being surpassed, exceeded, or excelled; † surmountable (*obs*).

1611 [see SURMOUNTABLE]. 1698 NORRIS *Pract Disc* IV, 28 A very Vncible and Surpassable Discouragement

† **Surpassant**, a. *Obs rare*. [ad. F. *surpassant*, pr. pple. of *surpasser* to SURPASS.] Surpassing.

1654 tr. *Sauvages's Curia Pol.* 70 Other Kings will behold us far more eminent for our fortune or more surpassant for our virtue and valour

† **Surpassed**, *pph. a.* *Obs. nonce-ud.* [f. SUR- + *passed*, PAST *pph. a.*, after *overpassed*.] Bygone. 1620-55 J. JONES *Stone-Heng* (1725) 21 The Customs of surpassed Ages.

Surpasser (*šūpa'sər*), f. [f. SURPASS v + -ER 1] One who surpasses or excels.

1805 W. TAYLOR in *Aun Rev* III 240 Rowe, often the model, and oftener the surpasser of Voltaire 1838 *New Monthly Mag* LIII, 554 The surpassers of Columbus, who, by means of the telescope, have revealed to us new worlds in the heavens. 1897 in *Advance* (Chicago) 22 Apr 507/1 To surpass his surpasser

Surpassing, *vbh. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1]

The action of the verb SURPASS 1736 ASWORTHY, A surpassing, *frustrantia, emulenta, precellentia*. 1774 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II 139 The frequency of them transfers satisfaction from the advantage gained by surpassing to the surpassing itself

Surpassing, *pph. a. (adv.)* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That surpasses what is ordinary; greatly exceeding or excelling others; of very high degree.

1580 JEFFERIE *Bigbears* iv, 11 24 A surpassing long on the sodayne is bred. 1822 T. WATSON *Courtier of Love* xxix (Arb) 165 The Authour in this Sonnet, setteth forth the surpassing worthines of his Ladie 1595 CAPT WYATT R. Dudley's *Voy. Voy. Ind.* (Hakl. Soc) 14 Such a laborynth of surpassing troubles. 1620 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 207 An Emperor surpassing in all Christian piety 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv, 32 O thou with surpassing Glory crown'd, 1815 SHRELLY *Alastor* 288 Wasting these surpassing powers In the deafair, to the blind earth. 1859 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xliii v, 112 The surpassing beauty of his horses, and the multitude of his running footmen 1884 *Manch. Exam* 14 May 5/1 To the transcendent meanness and surpassing untruthfulness which he at the basis of such an insinuation

b *adv.* = next. (Cf. PASSING *adv.*) *Obs exc. poet.*

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* 132 Ends not my Poem then surpassing ill? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* ii ix 59 A young man surpassing handsome in all the lineaments of his body 1808 FOSTER in *Life & Corr* (1846) I 266 A large and surpassing ugly town 1839-52 BARRY *Festus* 381 Surely sin must be surpassing lovely when for her Men forfeit God's reward

Surpassingly, *adv* [f. prec + -LY 2] In a surpassing degree, exceedingly, supereminently

1658 ROWLAND tr. *Montfry's Theat Ins.* 908 Johan Bauhinus a very learned Physician, and surpassingly well seen in the knowledge of simples. 1698 W. CHILCOT *Evil Thoughts* vii (1851) 84 His radiant likeness is stamped upon every glorified soul, which makes it surpassingly fair and beautiful. 1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand Senes* 103 Surpassingly fair and good 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* I, vi, 88 How surpassingly interesting is real life, when we get an insight into it. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* III, xii 245 His Idea had been surpassingly luminous

So **Surpassingness**, *rare*

1879 MEREDITH *Enost* xxii, The effect of the luckless comparison was to produce an image of surpassingness in the features of Clara that gave him the final, or mace blow,

Surpay see SUR-

† **Su rpecloth.** *north. Obs* Also 6-7 sirpe-, syrpe, 6-8 sirp- (6 serp-, syrpt(e)-, 7 sirpt-, sirpluth); see also CLOTH, CLOTHES [Alteration of SURPLICE by substitution of *cloth* for the second half of the word.] A surplice.

1545 *Churchw. Acc St Michael, Spurriergate, York*, Payd for a syrpe clothe mendyng 11 d. ob 1557 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 97 Item 1 gyffe unto Sir John Dyxson my surpelothe 1557-75 *Dunm Occur* (Bannatyne Cl) 104 And als assistit with iockattus aud huidis, the bischope of Ross, the pryour of Qubitherne, and sindrie vthers with serp-claithes and huidis 1596 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 271 To Roberte Waytsones wyfe for washyng the syrpte cloyes. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 110 A Church-man, his syrpe-cloth discarded quite Resolving fully now to be a Knight 1665 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 219 For washyng the sirpluths, 8s 1698 *Ibid* 261 For altering the clerk's surp-cloth, 1s 1778 *Finghall Churchw. Acc* (MS) For mendyng Sirpcloth, 9d

† **Surpeach.** *Obs.* Forms 8 sirpeach, surpage, -peach, 9 -paich, -peych, -paish, sirpesh [a. Urdu سِرپَچ *sarpēch*, = Pers. سرپش *serpēsh*.]

An ornament of gold, silver, or jewels, on the turban. 1753 HANWAY *Trav IV*, 191 note, A surpeach, which is wore round the turban 1759 in *Long Select. Unpubl Rec. Fort William* (1869) I 193, 1 Culghah, 1200 o o 1 Surpage 600, o o. 1776 *Francis Lett* (1901) 321 Betsey is charmed with the surpeach and flatters herself it is diamond 1811 KIRKPATRICK tr. *Lett Tippoo Sultan* 263 Three Kuliges, three Surpashes, and three Pudukis [Note 1] *Surpash*, or *Surpash*, that is the *Agrette*.

Surpegue, anglicized form of SERPICO. (Cf. *suppeago* in Shaks. *Tr. & Cr.* II, iii, 82, 1st Folio.) 1623 T. TAYLOR *God's Judgem* ii iv. (1642) 57 Aches. surpegues rheumes

Surphal, -ph(e)ul, -phle, -ple see SURFLE

Surplice (*šū'pulis*) Forms: 3-7 surplis, 4-6 surples, -plys, 4-7 -plesse, -plise, (4 surplees, 5 sarplys, serples, sorplise, sourples, suplice, sorplers, solepers, sullipers), 5-6 surplyse, -plese, (6 sorplys, syrplys, -plis, -plasse, -pleys, surplyce, -plasse, -pluisse, -plois, surpels, sirplis, -pleys, cirples, scherples; serpelys, shorpells, surpells, -pells, syrpeles), 6-7 surpless, -plisse, 6-8 -plus, (7 syrplisse, surpliss, sirpliss, cirplisse, serpliss), 4- surplize. [a. AF. *surpliz*, OF. *sourpelis*, sor-, sur-, also *supelis*, *souplis* (mod.F. *surplis*), = Pr. *sobrepelitz*, It. *superpelliccio*, Sp., Pg. *sobrepeliza*, ad. med.L. *superpellicium*, -eum (sc. *vestimentum* garment), neut. of adj. f. *super-* SUPER- + *a* + *pellis* fur garment (f. *pellis* skin: see PELLISSE)]

A loose vestment of white linen having wide sleeves and, in its amplest form, reaching to the feet, worn (usually over a cassock) by clerics, choristers, and others taking part in church services.

Its name is derived, from the fact that it was formerly put on over the fur garments which used to be worn in church as a protection against the cold' (*Encycl. Brit*, 1911, XXVI 137/1).

c 1250 *All Souls Day* 345 in *S. Eng Leg* 430 His cope opur is surplis be preost he seith it isse c 1325 *Metr. Hom* 161 Tua clerkes. In surplices wit serges berande 13 *Adultery* 89 in *Horstn Allengl. Leg* (1881) 369 There come one in a whyte surplis [or r surplise] c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 137 A gay syrplis As whit as is the blosme vp on the rys 1499-30 *Rec St. Mary at Hill* (1904) 74 For washyng of aubes & sarplys .ij. s 1491-2 *Ibid.* 173 A surples for the clark 15. 1506-7 *Ibid* 260 1 surplis for holl the sexton xij d 1509 BARCLAY *Skep of Folsys* (1570) 9 With your shirtes brodered and displayed In fourme of surploys. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bh. Com. Pryer, Communion* (Rubr at end), The Priest shall put upon him a playn Albe or surplesse, with a cope, and say all thinges at the Altar untill after the offertory 1553 in *Daniel-Lysen Survey Ch-Goods* (1869) 102 For newe collering of a scherples. 1553 *Machyn Diary* 8 Aug (Camden) 39 A grett company of chylidern in ther surples. 1592 GREENE *Alphonsus* III, Wks (Grosart) XIII 268 Rise Calchas vp, in a white Cuples and a Cardinals Myter, and say [etc.] 1603 SHAKS *All's Well* i iii 99 Though honestie be no Puritan, yet it will doe no hurt, it will weare the Surplis of humilitie over the blacke-Gowne of a bigge heart 1619 ASHETON *Fynl*, (Chetham Soc) 88 Some argument abt Mr Leighs ministering y^e Sacrament with the Cirplose 1623 ROWLEY *Match Madn* i B 4, Has turn'd his stomacke, for all the World like a Puritanes, at the sight of a surplesse. 1641 *Inphachm Bp Wren* in *Rushw Hist Coll.* iii (1692) I 352 He [sc. Bp Wren] in the said Year 1646 commanded all Ministers to Preach constantly in their Hood and Surplis, a thing not used before in that Diocess 1678 WANLEY *Wood Lat World* v, iii § 8 474/1 Sixtus [I.], ordered, that Priests should minister in Linnen Surplis 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr Instr* 153 The Bishop invests them with a Surplice, and so receives them into the Clergy 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 111 816 He fill'd the sevenfold surplice fairly out 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* II, 14 (*Westm Abb*) The choristers, in their white surples, crossing the aisle and entering the choir 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q Night*, v, Is it a point of conscience with you to wear the surplice when you preach? 1440-1 *Norwich Sacrist's Roll* (MS), In factura alb. amicti sullipers 1493-3 *Ibid.*, Pro xij vlnis panni lineam factura de le Solepers, xjs. 1478 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc) 8 Wasscheng of vestments and Sorplers. 1509 *Ibid.* 30 Of Alys Vaysee a ryng of sylver and a serpeleys 1511 *Pilton Churchw. Acc.* (*ibid.*) 60 For mendyng of the shorpells 1512 *Engl. Ch. Furniture* (Peacock 1866) 85 A alb—whereof ys mayd a surpells for the preste,

1606 *Burford Reg* in *1st Coll* (Hist MSS Comm) I 78 Mr Segwick hath not worne the serplis sence the tyme he hath ben vicar of Ockborne Saint Andrew

b. *transf* Applied to various ample or enveloping garments.

1382 *Wyclif 1 Sam* II 18 Samuel seruede before the face of the Lord, a child gird with a surplice [1388 *lynun* cloth, *Vulg ephad lino*] 1382 — 2 *Chrom* v 12 sonis and bretheren of hem, clothed with surples [1388 white] nun clothis; *Vulg byssinus* 1488—92 *Acc Let High Treas Scot* I 85 The surples of the robe riall 1568 *Phaer Aeneid* viii (1562) Cuij, some traying mantels, loo-e, or syrplis wyndie wyde of skyrts 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Elia* 1. 48 Shan O'Neal came out of Ireland with a Guard of Ax-bearing Galloglasses with yellow surples 1756 *Mrs CALDERWOOD in Coltness Collect* (Mantl Cl) 184 Above this, fine muslin surples with point, which make a very genteel dress 1868 *Miss Yonge's F. Kell's Parishes* xv 175 *Surplice*, smock-frock 'Ah! sir, the white surplice covers a great deal of dirt'—said by a tidy woman of her old father

c. *attrib.* and *Comb* as *surplice brabble, closet, coat, fashion*, *surplice-backed a*, wearing a surplice, *surplice day*, a holy day or its eve, when members of a college wear surples in chapel, *surplice duty*, that part of an incumbent's duties which consists in the recital of public prayer; *surplice fees*, the dues received by an incumbent for the performance of marriages, burials, and other ministerial offices, *surplice man nonne-vud.*, a clergyman, *surplice pin*, properly, a peg to hang a surplice on, hence, a hat-peg; *surplice-wise adv.*, like a surplice

a 1845 *Hood Dean & Chapter* 1. Hail to each *surplice-back'd adapter. 1641 *Milton Reform* II. Wks. 1831 III. 54 To make a National Warre of a *Surplice Brabble, a Tippet-suffle 1874 *Mickelthwait's Mod. Pw Churches* 161 Besides the *surplice-closets, and a cupboard there need be no other furniture in the choir-vestry 1902 *Daily Chron* 24 May 8/3 Supposing a bottle green length were chosen for a costume, it might have a short *surplice coat 1863 *Wool Lys* (O H S) I 517 To come on *surplice dayes to Merton College prayes. 1824 *Hitchins & Drew Cornwall* II 633 The *surplice duty of this parish is now performed by the rector of Blisland 1845 *Hood Surplice Question* 3 A very pretty public stir is making down at Exeter, about the *surplice fashion 1725 T. Thomas in *VSS Dk Portland* (Hist MSS Comm) VI. 191 The allowance of the Curate here is twenty marks a year, and the *surplice fees. 1768 *BLCKSTONE Comm* II vii 89 Whatsoever falls under the denomination of surplice-fees, for marriages or other ministerial offices of the church 1818 *BENTHAM Ch Eng* 49 Surplice fees are unknown in Scotland. 1814 *Byron in Lett & Fines* (1808) II 305 I here be some strange phrases in the prologue (the exhortation), which made me turn awry, not to laugh in the face of the *surplices. 1833 *Louison Encycl Archet* § 691 Five hat pins, or *surplice pins, as they are called by upholsters. 1459 *Paston Lett* I 475 A gowne of clothe of golde, with side levis, *surplis wite. 1566 *Sparks' Hawkins' and Voy* (Hakl Soc) 54 Gowne of mosse, which they sowe together artificially, and make the same surpliswise

Surplised (sɜrplɪst), *a*. [f. prec. + -ED 2.] Wearing or vested in a surplice.

a 1765 *Mallet Funeral Hymn* II. As the surplid train draw near To this last mansion of mankind 1835 I. Taylor *Spir Despot* vi 262 The hundreds of surplised idlers that swelled the episcopal pageant 1853 *Rock Ch Fathers* III 1 371 Headed by coped and surplised chorists. 1871 *Echo* 6 Jan. In 180 [churches] the surplice is used in the pulpit, in 181 there are surplised choirs

b. *fig* Clothed in white

1845 *Kingsley in Macm. Mag.* No. 246 520 Frozen fields that surplised lie

Surpling see **SURPLE**.

Surplus (sɜrplʌs), *sb* and *a* Pl. -uses (+-uses) Also 4-6 -pluses, 5 -ples, -plioes, 5-6 -pluse [a. AF., OF *surplus*, so(*sur*)plus (whence med. L. *superplus*) = Fr. *surplus*, ad med. L. *superplus*, f. *super* SUPER- IV + *plus* more] *A. sb.*

1. What remains over and above what has been taken or used, an amount remaining in excess. † Also, (a) superfluity, superabundance.

c 1374 *Chaucer Troylas* iv 60 Pey gonnen trete Here prisoners to chaungen most and leste, And for the surplus, yeue sommes grete c 1407 *Lyoc Reson & Sens* 589 Oonly for to han victorie With-oute surplus of wyynyng 1511—12 *Act 3 Hen VIII*, c 6 § 1 The Wever shall restore to the same Clothier the surplus of the same yerne. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 1 46 He hath faults (with surplus) to tyre in repetition 1611 — *IPINT T. v* III 7 It is a surplus of our Grace, which neuer My life may last to answere 1663 *BUTLER Hud* I. 1 391 In th' Holsters Two aged Pistols he did stow, Among the surplus of such meat As in his Hose he could not get 1736 *Gentl Mag.* VI 585/2 In Case the future Produce of those Duties should amount to more than 800,000 a Year, those Surpluses were to be appropriated to the Civil List 1790 *BURKE Fr Rev* 236 In every prosperous community something more is produced than goes to the immediate support of the producer. This surplus forms the income of the landed capitalist 1821 *CRAIG Lect Drawing* etc vii 400 Pour the surplus of this liquid immediately away 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II 85 That where there was a direction to sell land for a particular purpose, the surplus did not form 'part of the personal estate, so as to pass by the residuary bequest' 1835 *LYTTON Rensai* vi. 1. A brief, sheeted stream bore its surplus into the lake 1878 *JEVONS Prim Pol Econ* 95 The rent of better land will consist of the surplus of its produce over that of the poorest cultivated land 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ* vi 125 We are slightly diminishing our Debt in two ways, by accidental surpluses and by terminable annuities. 1892 *Photogr Ann* II 104 Fold the paper over the edge of frame and double down the surplus on the side.

1905 *Act 5 Fdw VII*, c 17 § 5 Any surpluses which may be effected by the saving of expenditure upon votes within the same department.

† 2 What remains to make up a whole; the remainder, the rest *Obs.*

c 1400 *Rom Rose* 3675 Who therto may wynnyn, ywisse, He of the surplus of the praye May lyfe in hope to gette some daye 1430—40 *Lyoc Reson & Sens* II. (MS. Bodl 262) 971/2 Touchyng the surplus off his gouernance. In Iosephus his story ye may reede c 1489 *AVTON Sonnet of Avton* x 272 I here are com agayn but three hundred, and the surplus is all slyva or taken. 1550 *Radu Raving* 182 And al the surplus of the schame Scho wyll here bauldly with the blam. 1502 *Ord Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) iv xxvii 223 To knowe the tokens of deeth to the ende that he may denounce as well vnto the pacyente as vnto his frendes that they purgaye of the surplus 1518 H. Watson *Hist Oliver of Castile* (Roxb) C 3 h, If that thou haue not compassyon vpon me, the surplus of my dayes shal be in anguysch 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 539 Whatsoeuer punishments the wicked suffer before they die, they must descend into the appointed place to recue the surplus of their payments which is due vnto them 1759 *MILLS tr. Dukhur's Hist* II i 166, I left for the Iuserne, nine beds, and destuned the surplus to be sowed with wheat

B *attrib.* passing into *adv.* That is in excess of what is taken, used, or needed.

1641 *Jenks Ho Comm* II 177 What is fit to be done with the surplus Money. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W N* I 21 I 203 They now exchange their surplus peltry, for blankets, fire-arms, and brandy 1795 *VANCOUVER Agric Esser* 181 To relieve the wet heavy woodlands of their surplus water. 1812 G. CHALMERS *Dum. Econ Gt Brit* 66 The annual value of the surplus produce of the land, and labour of England, which was then exported to foreign countries, amounted only to 4,086,087 l. 1879 H. GEORGE *Progr & Pov* II 1 (1881) 88 The natural law gets rid of surplus population 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII 217/1 The fundamental principle of the Marx school is the theory of 'surplus value,'—the doctrine that, after the labourer has been paid the wage necessary for the subsistence of himself and family, the surplus produce of his labour is appropriated by the capitalist who exploits it 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem Photogr* (1907) 109 Until all the surplus gelatine is expelled

Surplusage (sɜrplʌsɪdʒ). Also 5 -plausage, 6 -plusage, (-plushach), 6-9 -plussage, 7 -plus(s)-adge. Also **SURPLUSAGE**, [ad. med. L. *superplusagium*, f. *superplus* : see prec. and -AGE Cf. AF. *superplusage*, med. L. *superplusagium*]

1. = **SURPLUS** I.

c 1407 *Lyoc Reson & Sens* 6314 To refuse and voyde cleas Of excesse all surplusage 1430—40 — *Bochas* v. 1 vi. (MS. Bodl. 262) 291/1 He took non heed of al the surplusage Of the tresours 1490 *HARDING Chron* Proem 21. (MS. Arch Seid B 10) If 3b, How of this Reame be noble gouernours Hauue kepte it. In victorie triumph and surplusage 1547 *Lanc. Wills* (Cheham Soc) I 28 The surplushach of the said money to dispose for my soule c 1550 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. I. S.) 177 Of this pore secte it is the usage, Only to take bat nature may susteyn; Banys-hyng clen all oper surplusage. 1532 *ELIOT Gov* III viii. Fortitude. is a .meane betwene two extremities, the one in surplusage, the other in lacke. 1553 *Act 1 Fdw VI*, c 2 § 12 Delyvering to the partie disreigned the surplusage and overplus of the valew of very such distres 1559—60 *North Plutarch* (1559) 497 (*Syllis*) Catulus campe being plentifully victualled, they sent their store & surplusage vnto Marcus souldiers 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 113 Any cause that generates a surplusage of blood. 1637 *Harwood Royall King* I. Wks 1874 VI 6 You load me with a surplusage Of complaisance debt to this thrice valiant Lord 1670—1 *Act 22 & 23 Chas. II*, c 10 § 5 To make distribution of the Surplusage of the Estate of any person dying intestate. 1696 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 494 The Surplusage for defraying the debts of the government 1715 tr. *Pancratius Rerum Alem* II xii 353 (They) tie them close winding the Surplusage of the String about them 1775 *JOHNSON West Isl* Wks. X. 410 The cattle to live wholly on the surplusage of the summer 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iii. (1858) 255 The gifted man is he who sees the essential point, and leaves all the rest aside as surplusage. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch. Eng* II. 36 The documents were mere surplusage, the bishops exercising jurisdiction without them 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 30 Mar 5/3 Any other question might seem merely surplusage.

b. An excess or superabundance (of words); *spec. in Law*, a word, clause, or statement in an indictment or a plea which is not necessary to its adequacy.

a 1530 J. Heywood *Love* (Brandl) 137 To abreuete the tyme and to exclude Surplusage of wordes. 1580 *PUTTERHAM Engl. Poetrie* III xxii (Arb) 264 The Poet or makers speech becomes vicious by nothing more than by vsing too much surplusage 1649 C. WALKER *Hist Independ* II. 245 The word was a surplusage, for which no Indictment could lie. 1651 tr. *Kitchin's Courts Lect* (1657) 420 Formedon of a house, and in the perclose of the Writ there is a house and meadow, and after view the Tenant cannot shew that in abatement, for that it is but a Surplusage 1798 *Tenn Rep* VIII 497 The word 'feloniously' in this declaration is impertinent, and may be rejected as surplusage 1821 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng* I 353 Nor is it surplusage to reiterate the same thought or fact 1880 *MURKIN Gains Intro* p xli. Omissions and surpluses in the MS 1884 *Law Rep* 25 Chanc Div. 685 The reference to widowhood could not be treated as surplusage, but was the principal part of the condition 1908 *Pittman's 'How to take Minutes'* 33 Many minute books contain a surplusage of words

2. = **SURPLUS** 2.

c 1407 *Lyoc Reson & Sens* 4768 Thou gvest me no more lamage, I put al the surplusage In thyng oune election After thy discrecion 1430—40 — *Bochas* viii xxiv. (MS. Bodl. 262) 400/2 To conclude & leue the surplusage In that bataille ded was many a kniht. 1478—3 *Rolls of Parlt VI* 49/2 The surplusage of the price therof. to be deliuered to the

owner a 1513 *FABIAN Chron* vi clviii (1811) 147 Of the holynes of this martyr .the legende of Sayntes reporteth the surplusage

† **Surpoo se.** *Obs* Also *surposh*. [a. Urdū سرپوش *sarposh* = Pers. *serpūsh* veil, f. *ser* head +

prish covering.] A cover of a (silver) vessel.

1698 *FRYER Acc E India & P* 130 A Service in Plate covered with Embroidered Velvet over Noble Surpooes or Covers 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 29 The tobacco is put into the chillum .covered with a massive and richly chased silver surposh, or cover 1829 *Swiss Mem Milit Career* II vi 159 Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpooe

† **Surprend**, *v Obs rare*—1. [ad. F. *surprendre* to SURPRISE.] *trans.* To surprise.

1549 *Edw. VI Lit Rem* (Roxb.) 227 The French King.. sent certain shippes to surrend our shippes.

† **Surpress**, *v Obs*. [Altered form of **SUPPRESS**, after *surprise* (beside *suppress*)] *trans.* = **SUPPRESS** v 6

1566 *GASCOIGNE Jocasta* Epil 22 Thambitious sonne doth oft surresse his sire. 1577—82 *BRETON Toyes Idle Head* Wks (Grosart) L. 51/2 Some sayd, that Children should surressed be by feare 1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 31 Not molested by this terrestrial masse, which otherwise will bee a burthen ready to surresse the soul.

Surprisable (sɜrprɪzəbəl), *a* [f. **SURPRISE** v. + -ABLE.]

1. That may be surprised; liable to surprise or unexpected attack.

a 1539 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist Ch. Scot.* vi. (1677) 415 Upon intelligence that the Castle of Carlie was surprisable 1654—66 *EARL ORRERY Parliem* (1676) 52 Rendering us the more secure, and consequently the more surprisable 1865 *SWINBURNE Chastelard* iv 1 150 Is not your spirit surprisable in sleep? Have you no evil dreams?

† 2. Causing surprise, surprising. (*illiterate*.)

1782 *MISS BURNLY Cecilia* v xii. A little mean looking man whispered, 'It's surprisable to me. you can behave so out of the way!'

Surprised (sɜrprɪzɪd). Now *rare* or *Obs*. Also 6 -ysall, 6-7 -ysall, 7 -izall, 7-8 -izal. [f. **SURPRISE** v. + -AL.] The act of surprising or state of being surprised; something that surprises.

1. = **SURPRISE** sb. 1.

1501 *SPENSER Virg Gen* 536 Laertes sonne boasts his good euent In working of Strymonian Rhessus fall, And ette in Dolons subtle surpyrall 1611 *SPEED Hist Gt Brit.* vii. xvii § 4. 289 The surprisal of these three Cities, Gloucester, Batho, and Cirencester. 1620 in *Foster Eng Factories Ind* (1906) 222 Their to land our masters monies and goods, for whose surprizall the Portingalls fought. 1627 W. SCLATER *Exp. a Thess* (1629) 111 The siege and surprisal of Jerusalem by Titus and Vespasian 1634 *MILTON Comm* 618 How to secure the Lady from surprisal 1648 *ELTON Bas* xxvi 223 (*headwig*) The Armes Surpyrall of the King at Holmeby. 1759 *HUME Hist. Gt Brit* II i 192 (an. 1668) An insurrection was projected, together with a surprisal of the castle of Dublin 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk* (1859) 213 Surrounded by hostile tribes, whose mode of warfare is by ambush and surprisal 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk Gt* xviii. iii. (1872) VII 144 The Prussians had nearly got into the place by surprisal

2. = **SURPRISE** sb. 2; occas sudden lapse (*into*).

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix xiv. 745 One who by the Sunnes surprisal, was turned into a Nightingale a 1621 *DOVNE Sermon*, *Gen. vii. 24* (1649) II 442 I though the belly, the bowels of sin, in sudden surprisals, and ebullitions, of our concupiscencies, be subject to him [sc. the devil] a 1639 [see **SURPRISE** sb. 2] 1647 *SPRAGGE Anglia Rediv* II i. (1854) 76 A sudden surprisal of the tide called the Eager, where he very narrowly escaped drowning 1667 *MILTON P. L. v* 245 Least wilfully transgressing he pretend Surprisal, unadmonisht, unforeward 1675 *OWEN Inducement* *Sin* iii. (1732) 27 His [sc. David's] great surprisal into Sin was after manifold Experiences of God 1683 *KENNETT tr Erasmus on Folly* (1709) 125 They will divert them with sport and mirth, lest they should be damped with the surprisal of sober thoughts.

3. = **SURPRISE** sb. 3.

1660 *Trial Regic* 18. I do desire some time to consider of it for it is a great Surprisal. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Pard* III vi (1713) 388 It can be no surprisal to Almighty God who foreknows all things from the beginning. 1799 *Mrs J. West Tale of Times* I. 89 My lady stopped his exordium .by one of those sweet surprisals in which . she abounded 1843 *Tait's Mag* X. 188 It is usually a rather melancholy surprisal.

† 4. = **SURPRISE** sb. 4 *Obs*

1652 *LOVEDAY tr Calprenede's Cassandra* II 96 In a rupture of joy, surprisal, and astonishment 1694 in *Phenix* (1721) I 297 It is easy to imagine how great the surprisal of our Ambassador was, when they recayd this Answer a 1814 *Witness* II iii in *New Brit. Theatre* I 22 In the sad surprisal to behold, A thing so miserable human still

Surprise (sɜrprɪzɪz), *sb*. Forms: see the verb; also 6 *Sc.* *surprysis*, 9 *Sc.* *seorpreesse*. [a. AF., OF. *surprise* (= It. Sp. *seorpresa*, Pg. *sorpresa*), pa. ppl. fem., used subst., of *surprendre*: see next. Cf. the earlier **SURPRISE** sb.]

1. *Mil.* The (or an) act of assailing or attacking unexpectedly or without warning, or of taking by this means; sudden attack or capture of a fort, a body of troops, etc. that is unprepared; † formerly also in more general sense, seizure (of a person, a place, or spoil).

1457 *HARDING Chron.* in *Eng Hist Rev* Oct. (1912) 747 The wygners had all without surpyrse 1583 *Reg. Mag Sig Scot* 196/2 Odiosissime et innaturalis surreptionis lie surprysis, captivitatibus, restrictionibus lie restraint regie persone. 1677 *MORVSON Tim* II 159 Carefull watches against sallies

or surprises of the Enemy. 1635 HILWOOD *Hierarchy* ii. 81 Aeneas carried his household gods into Italy, after the surprise and combustion of Troy. 1645 PAGITT *Herzog* i. 11 The surprise of Munster [which had been besieged 18 months] 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xxi 193 Nor doe I think, that by the surprise of my Letters, I have lost any more then so many papers. 1704 SWIFT *Batt Bks* Misc. (1711) 239 Resolving by Policy or Surprise, to attempt some neglected Quarter of the Antients Army 1772 CHRON in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Those taken prisoners in the surprise of the baggage 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* s.v. When it is found expedient to attempt a surprise in the field, a sufficient number of men must be collected for the purpose. 1879 FROUDE *Cæsar* xiv 203 A fortified camp capable of resisting surprises *Ibid.* 220 The surprise was complete; the Roman army was in confusion.

2. *gen.* The (or an) act of coming upon one unexpectedly, or of taking unawares; a sudden attack. Now *are* or *Obs.* exc as in b

1508 SHAKS *Merry W.* v. 131 The guiltnesse of my minde, the sodaine surprise of my powers. 1609 TOURNEUR *Funeral Poem* 439 Where sodaine dangers with a fierce access Have made surprise upon him. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy S. Sea* (1847) 135 Neither packe nor chest is free from their [sc insects] surprises. 1765 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 394 This is no casual error, no lapse, no sudden surprise. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 198 What deer have to arm themselves most against is surprise

b. To take by surprise († at a surprise): to come upon unexpectedly, take unawares, hence, to astonish by unexpectedness. = SURPRISE v. 3. 5.

1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Upstar Wks* 1730 i. 78 To hinder the wicked from attacking you by surprise] 1692 tr. *Emilius's Observ.* *Journ. Naples* 305 He might always be sure of his Blow, and could never be taken at a Surprise. 1806 J. BENEFORD *Miserus Humi. Life* (ed 3) ii. vii. A rushy pool, which takes you by surprise. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. 11 365 That he was taken by surprise is true. But he had twelve hours to make his arrangements. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* ii. xx. 338 This statement, I confess, took me by surprise. 1875 STRUBBS *Const. Hist.* II. xvi. 488 Richard took the kingdom by surprise.

† c. An attack of illness; a sudden access of emotion *Obs.*

1670 W. MONTAGU in *Buccluch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I. 480 She was at the time of her surprise actually intending the proposal. 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor.* *Subj.* 1 (1709) 120 In the Heat and Surprise of Passion. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* ii. (Globe) 330 An Excess of Joy, a Surprise of Joy

3. Something that takes one by surprise; an unexpected occurrence or event; anything unexpected or astonishing

1592 ARDEN of *Feversham* iii. 30 Such great impression took this fond surprise God gaunt this vision bedee me any good. 1670 CORTON *Esperon* iii. xii 639 He was in Bed., when this news came to him; and doubtless it was convenient for him, that it should find him in that posture, the better to resist so strange a surprise. 1770 FOOT *Laine Lover* iii. 69 My being here was as much a surprise upon Miss Charlott as — 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I. 278 They are never any surprise to us. 1870 MOZLEY *Univ. Sermon* iv. (1876) 91 Surprises of this kind here look like auguries of a greater surprise in the next world. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* iv. 97 Egypt, it has been well said, is the land of surprises.

b. *spec.* A fancy dish, or an ingredient of a dish, a present, or the like, designed to take one by surprise.

1708 W. KING *Cookery* v. A Surprise is a dish, which promising little from its first appearance, when open abounds with all sorts of variety. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 240/1 One lady worked day and night, to achieve her various 'surprises'. 1888 'J. S. WINTER' *Booth's Child* xi. We want you to make us a surprise to put Father's Christmas present in. 1893 BART DUNMORE *Pamirs* II. 233 Plates of hot dough, with all sorts of juicy surprises inside them.

4. The feeling or emotion excited by something unexpected, or for which one is unprepared. † a. Alarm, terror, or perplexity, caused by a sudden attack, calamity, or the like. *Obs.*

1608 SHAKS *Per.* iii. 17 Our lodgings Shooke as the earth did quake. Pure surprise and feare, made me to quite the house. 1722 DE FOE *Plague* (1754) 221, I have seen them in strange Agitations and Surprises on this Account. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Sermon* xvi. 496 Every thing conspires to fill the soul with gloom and melancholy, nay with the greatest surprise and consternation. 1816 SCOTT *Antiq.* xxvii. My lord has been in sic a distress, and sic seerpresse, as I ne'er saw man in my life.

b. The feeling or mental state, akin to astonishment and wonder, caused by an unexpected occurrence or circumstance.

1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* *Persia* 20 The Vizier, fawning a kind of surprise, And what, said he, Are those Gentlemen still here? 1743 POCKOCKE *Descr. East* I. ii. 122 We went on to the north, the Nile running through the rocks. I asked them when we should come to the catarract, and to my great surprise they told me, that was the catarract. 1763 SHENSTONE *Ess. Wks* 1765 II. 224 Surprise quickens emotion, and expectation banishes surprise. 1822 SCOTT *Nigel* x. Lord Dalgarno expressed much surprise at understanding that Nigel proposed an instant return to Scotland. 1908 G. K. CHESTERTON *Orthodoxy* iii. (1909) 52 By asking for pleasure, he lost the chief pleasure; for the chief pleasure is surprise.

with a 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 357 ¶ 8 Circumstances which give a delightful Surprise to the Reader. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. She looked with a surprise on Annette. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xiii. 138 Cornish, looked at the printed words with a vague surprise.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *surprise attack*, *target*, *turn*, *visit*; *surprise packet*, a sealed packet with contents designed to surprise, sold at a trivial price;

also *fig*; *surprise-party*, (a) a body of troops for an unexpected attack, (b) U.S. and *Colonial*, a party who meet by agreement at a friend's house without invitation, bringing provisions with them, *surprise-piece*, a part of the mechanism of a repeating watch (see *quot.*)

1900 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 6/1 Our surprise attacks only surprised ourselves by the thoroughness of the enemy's preparation for them. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Sept. 3/2 There is a dash of the 'surprise packet'—if the expression may pass—about this bulky volume. 1841 LEVER C. O. *Malley* xlv. 235 Three cavalry regiments intended for a 'surprise party' 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakf.* i. iv. Now, then, for a surprise-party! 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanisms* 236 On such an occasion friends and parishioners appear suddenly—for it is generally a surprise-party at the same time—at the paragon. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clock* 254 'Surprise Piece', a loose plate under the quarter snail of a repeating watch which prevents the quarter rack reaching the snail if the mechanism is set going at the hour. 1894 *United Service Mag.* Oct. 39 Practice at 'surprise targets' appearing suddenly at unknown ranges. 1891 CONST. MACLEWEN *Three Wom. in One Boat* 72 'Surprise-turns and crooked bends make you, if you know your liver, as crafty as any old fox. 1891 B. W. HOW in F. D. HOW *Mem.* xxi. (1898) 323, I paid them a 'surprise visit'

b. *Bell-ringing* Applied to certain complicated methods of change-ringing.

1874 BANISTER *Change Ringing* 16 New Doubles may be rung by a system generally adopted by experienced ringers in surprise methods. *Ibid.* 58 London Surprise Major. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 521/2 A variety of 'plain methods' and 'Treble Bob methods', among the latter being the so-called 'Surprise' methods, the most complicated and difficult of all.

Surprise (*sûprîz*), v. Also 5-6 surprise, 6-9 surprise, (7-*pryze*, -*prize*). [F. AF., OF. *surpris-e*, pa. pple. of *surprendre* (= Pr. *sobre*, *sorprende*, It. *sorprendere*, Sp. *sorprender*, Pg. *sorprender*)—med. L. *superprender*, *superprehendere*: see SUR- and PREHEND, and cf. the composition of *over-take*. See also the earlier SUPRISSE and SUPRISSE.]

1. *trans.* To 'take hold of' or affect suddenly or unexpectedly.

† a. Chiefly pass. To be seized with (or of) a desire, emotion, etc., a disease or illness. *Obs.*

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 231 Thenne ganellon was surprised with this fals avaryce. 1490 — *Exegetes* vi. 28 He shall be soo surprised with angre and furiyouse woodnes. c. 1500 *Melusine* i. 20 He was so surprised of her love that he coude nat holde contenance. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed 2) II. 995/2 The ruler who surprised with lyke pride and dandane caused hys cappe to be hanged vpon a pole, charging all to do obeysance to the cappe. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 315 My mynde being surprised with sorrow. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* ii. 17 [They] were suddenly surprised with a great loosenesse. 1611 *Bible* Isa. xxxiii. 14 The sinners in Zion are afraid, fearfulness hath surprised the hypocrites. 1617 MONTAGU *Imit.* ii. 296 He was surprised with a burning feuer. 1667 MILTON *P.* L. ii. 753 All on a sudden miserable pain surpris'd thee. *Ibid.* vi. 774 Them unexpected joy surpris'd. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 10 Apr. 1666, Visited Sir William D'Oyley, surpris'd with a fit of apoplexie. c. 1720 DE FOE *Alen. Cavalier* (1840) 39 Surprised with joy at the motion.

† b. To overcome, overpower (the mind, will, heart); to captivate. *Obs.*

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 132 So that ye wyne or drynke surprise hym and overcome his brayn. 1481 — *Myrrour* i. v. 26 The moneye hath so surprised them that they may extend to none other thing. 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iii. i. To the eare-deaffning Voyce o'th' Oracle, so surpris'd my Sense, that I was nothing. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 84, I may be surprised with error, but not corrupted. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. a Peter* ii. 14 A fair skin surpriseth a fleshly heart. 1676 DRYDEN *Aureng.* iv. 1, Pow'r, like new Wine, does your weak Brain surprise. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* (Chandos Classic) 17 So temperate, that I have heard he had never been surprised by excess.

c. *absol.* or *intr.*

a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 Feb. 1645, The vapours ascend so hot that entering with the body erect, you will even faint with excessive perspiration, but stooping lower as suddaine a cold surpriseth.

2. *Mil.* etc. To assail or attack suddenly and without warning; to make an unexpected assault upon (a place, body of troops, person, etc. that is unprepared); † to take or capture in this way.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 222 b. By some gyle or engyne sodaynly to trap and surprise the eile. 1611 *Bible* Jer. xlviii. 41 Kenoth is taken, and the strong holds are surprised. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 29 His march was secret enough, though he hastened it to surprise Surat. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii. xv (Roxb.) 271/1 Lowe bait boats which will strike to the sides of great shippes, and with their guns either suddenly surprise the same or sink it. 1709 STEEL *Teller* No. 1 ¶ 8 The Enemy had formed a Design to surprise two Battalions of the Allies. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* ii. (1831) 16 A plan was laid for surprising and taking the loyal person. 1808 SCOTT *Life Dryden* D's Wks. 1882 I. 173 A man, surprised in the dark and beaten by ruffians, loses no honour by such a misfortune. 1867 FREEMAN *Norm.* *Conq.* (1877) I. vi. 459 Every effort to take or surprise the Norman outpost was rendered hopeless. 1888 J. F. MAURICE *Milit. Hist. Camp* 1882 xi. 73 An Army suddenly attacked within the lines which it had reckoned upon to ward off its enemy is in a military sense surprised.

† b. *gen.* To capture, seize, to take possession of by force; to take prisoner. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS. *Tit. A.* 1. 1. 284 Treason my Lord, Launius is surpris'd. 1593 — *Hen. VI.* iv. ix. 18 Is the Traitor Cade surpris'd? 1666 G. W. [ooncocks] *Hist. Justice* ix. 41 Some he

beheaded, other banisht, and all their goods were surprised. *Ibid.* xv. 65 Surprising the kingdom to himself. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iii. 94 When Nigropont, and diverse other Iles were surprised from the Venetians. 1661 Act 13 *Chas. II.* c. 9 § 6 Ships which shall be surprised or seized as prize. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 453 He [sc. Messiah] there shall surprise 'I be Serpent, Prince of aile, and drag in Chaines through all his realm. 1799 SHERRIDAN *Farquar* ii. 1, A servant of mine, I hear is missing, whether surprised or treacherous I know not.

† c. To hold in one's power, occupy. *Obs.*

1540 Act 32 *Hen. VIII.* c. 24 Considering that the Isle of Rhoddes is surprised by the Turk. 1607 DEKICER & WEBSTER *Sir T. Wyatt A. 2 b.* With me, that in my handes, Surprise the Soueraignite.

† d. To rescue or deliver as by force, 'snatch' (from something). *Obs.* rare.

1687 *Lord Gaz.* No. 2258/2 As also in your unparalleled Clemency, by which you have surpris'd your distressed Subjects from the jaws of Ruine.

3. To come upon unexpectedly; to take unawares; to take or catch in the act; hence *fig* to find or discover (something) suddenly, to detect

1592 *Soliman & Pers.* ii. 11 264 If the Gouverneur Surprise me heere, I die by marshall law. 1655 tr. *Sorel's Com. Hist. Francion* xii. 22 The Italian seeing himself surpris'd did intreat him to give him leave to be gone. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mandelslo's Trav.* 244 We were surpris'd by a calm, which kept us in the same place all that day. 1665 P. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 168 A meeting at Wresham surpris'd, some payd 5th some went to prison for 3 months accord. to the Act. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 2 Feb. 1665, I saw a masq perform'd at Court by 6 gentlemen and 6 ladies, surprizing his Majesty, it being Candlemas-day. 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix. 686 Ulysses will surprize the unfinished game. 1803-6 WORDSW. *Ode Intim. Immort.* 148 High instincts before which our mortal Nature Did tremble like a guilty Thing surpris'd. 1879 J. GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 96/1 In order to surprize Nature in her wonders, he was wont to perambulate the garden lantern in hand. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I. 202/1 *note.* In the Finale we almost surprize the change of style in the act of being made. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterla* II. vi. 193, I never travelled in bad weather unless surpris'd by it. 1890 MAARTENS *Sir J. Aveling* xv. He had surpris'd an ugly secret about a Government tender.

† b. ? To 'overtake', anticipate. *Obs.* rare.

1591 NASHE *Prognost.* A. 4, The effects cannot surprize the cause.

† c. *causatively.* To introduce unexpectedly, 'spring' upon some one. *Obs.* rare.

1769 CHRON in *Ann. Reg.* 75/1 To support the re-election, lest any candidate in the opposite interest should have been attempted to be surprized upon the county.

† 4. To implicate or ensnare (a person) as by a sudden proposal or disclosure. *Obs.*

1642 SINGESSY *Diary* (1836) 91 Not willing to use his old friendship, in a way to surprize his judgments. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 354 Least by some faire appeering good surpris'd She [sc. Reason] dictate false, and misinforme the Will. 1702 VANBRUGH *False Friend* v. i. If I did not know he was in love with Leonora, I could be easily surpris'd with what he has told me.

b. To lead unawares, betray into doing something not intended.

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5), To Surprise, to lead a Man into an Error, by causing him to do a thing over hastily. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 222 ¶ 3 If by chance he has been surpris'd into a short Nap at Seimon. 1742 Act 15 *Geo. II.* c. 30 Persons who have the Misfortune to become Lunatics, may, be liable to be surpris'd into unsuitable Marriages. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* ii. Many whose feelings surpris'd them into a very natural interest in his behalf. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thule* xvii. He had never yet met any woman who had so surpris'd him into admiration.

5. To affect with the characteristic emotion caused by something unexpected; to excite to wonder by being unlooked-for. † Formerly also in stronger sense (cf. SURPRISE sb. 4 a), to astonish or alarm; also, to excite to admiration. Often *pass.*, *const.* at († with) or *inf.*; *colloq.* to be surpris'd at = to be scandalized or shocked at.

1655 THEOPHANIUS 103 Alexandro acquainted him with the occasion of their coming thither, with which he was exceedingly surpris'd at first. 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* i. 248 They have Secrets which surprize the most knowing, many thinking them to be knacks of Magick. 1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* lxxi. People were not so much Frighted, as they were surpris'd at the Bigness, and Uncouth Deformity of the Camel. 1719 D. FOE *Crit. Hist.* i. (Globe) 156, I was exceedingly surpris'd with the Print of a Man's naked Foot on the Shoe. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-M.* *Man* iv. i. You'll be surpris'd, Sir, with this visit. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlvii. The apparition of the dead comes not, to terrify or to surprize the timid. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxx. Macbrair was surpris'd at the degree of agitation which Balfour displayed. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan* ii. vi. 'You surprize me' 'I tell you truth,' said George. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xii. 88, I was surpris'd to find some veins of white ice. 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* xxi. 256 And yet you talk our language well—really very well. I am agreeably surpris'd.

absol. 1684 EARL ROSCOM *Ess. Transl. Verse* 146 On sure Foundations let your Fabrick Rise, And with inviting Majesty surprise. 1781 COWPER *Charity* 544 The turis are quick, the polish d points surprize. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* ii. (1846) 30 It is to be doubted, whether any class of Society be so strictly moral [as the poor]. The statement may at first surprize.

† 6. *Cookery.* To dress or serve in the manner of a 'surprise'. *Obs.*

1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng. Househbr.* (1778) 203 A Shoulder of Mutton surpris'd.

Surprised (*səprɪzɪd*), *pp. a* [f. *prec.* + *-ED*].
1. Attacked or come upon unexpectedly, captured by sudden attack; taken by surprise or unawares. Also *absol.*

1620 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind* (1906) 210 Through the Decans campe and lately surprized cuntries 1668 *WILKINS Real Chan.* 11. 11 § 6 305 The result of a surprized Judgment 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* 11. 514 So, from our arms, surpris'd Androgeos flies 1779 *Collins' Pezage* 11. 74 The Earl recovered the town, and revenged the death of the surpris'd. 1819 *Scott Ivanhoe* xlv, A dignity which inspired courage into his surpris'd and dismayed followers 1901 'LINESMAN' *Words Eye witness* (1902) 311 The confusion, terror, and indignation of the surpris'd gives little scope or will to take prisoners those of the beaten surprisers whom it is impossible to shoot

2. Excited to wonder by something unexpected; affected or characterized by surprise.

1882 *Little Folks* 3/2 She had a bright colour, and large surprised blue eyes 1885 'MRS ALEXANDER' *At Bay* iv, The surpris'd admiration which Elsie and her home had excited on his first visit 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY IV Africa* 48 San Thomé was discovered by its surpris'd neighbours to be amassing great wealth by growing coffee

Hence **Surpris'dly** (*-zedli*) *adv.*, (+ *a*) by surprise or sudden attack; (+ *i*) in a manner expressing surprise, with surprise; **Surpris'dness** (*-zednes*), state of being surpris'd (in quot. *transf.* quality of being caused by surprise)

1672 H. MORE *Brief Reply* 65 The invincibility of the mistake, the sudden surpris'dness of the mistake may be a ground of excusing the person as to the severity of punishment. 1680 — *Apocal. Apo.* 188 'For in one hour is she made desolate'; that is, surpris'dly and unexpectedly. 1867 *MISS BROUGHTON Cometh up as Flower* x, Nothing could be more surpris'dly pitifully penitent than the expression of his eyes.

† **Surprisement**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + *-MENT*.] = *SURPRISE sb* 1

1613-18 *DANIEL Coll Hist Eng* (1626) 47 Many skirmishes interposed, with surprisements of Castles.

Surpriser (*səprɪzər*) [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + *-ER* 1]

One who or that which surprises, + a capturer 1584 *Reg Privy Council Scot* 111 659 Takers and surprisers of the said burgh and castell. 1643 *Baker Chron.* 182 56 The Surprisers of the King 1648 E. SYMONS *Vind. Chas I* 15 These Papers might have been Evidences of Truth and of Loyalty too had the Surprisers of them been guilty of these Virtues 1665 *EARL OF SANDWICH in Pepys' Diary*, etc. (1890) 596 Prices taken on the 31st and 4th of September. — Surprisers, Assurance, Anthelopes, Adventure, Mary 1674 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb. X* § 120 The Surprisers were to be ready upon such a part of the Wall 1712 *ADDISON Spect* No. 538 F 3 The Subject of Antipathies was a proper Field wherein such false Surprisers might expatiate 1865 *CARLILE Fredk. G.* xviii xiv (1872) VIII 73 Our Cavalry, cutting in upon the disordered surprisers. 1901 [see *SURPRISD* 1].

Surprising (*səprɪzɪŋ*), *ubl. sb* 1 [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SURPRISE*

1589 *(title)* The Protestation of Martin Marprelate When not with standing the surprising of the printer, he maketh it known unto the world that he feareth, neither proud priest, nor godlesse catercap 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 89 To take occasion for the surprising of the Christians 1615 in *Bucklech MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 268 Surprising and taking of forts 1688 *HOLME Armory* 11. xvi (Roxb.) 97/1 To hinder an enemies surprizing of a gate, or stop him in his passage 1889 *Athenæum* 20 Apr 498/3 Abductions and forced marriages, stratagems and surprisings

† **Surprising**, *ubl. sb* 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SUR-* + *prising*, *PRIZING* *ubl. sb* 1] The action of setting an excessive price on something

1583 *STRUBBS Anat. Abus.* 11 (1882) 36 In the surprising of their hides, they are worthy of reprehension For that which they buy for ten shillings, they will hardly sell for twenty shillings.

Surprising, *pp. a*. [f. *SURPRISE* *v.* + *-ING* 2.]

1. Coming upon one unexpectedly, taking unawares, capturing by sudden attack; also, + overpowering

1645 *WALLER Apol. for having Loved before* 2 They that never had the use Of the Grapes surprizing juice. 1655 *VAUGHAN Silex Sent.*, Day of Judgem. 11, When all shall streame and lighten round, And with surprizing flames Both Stars and Elements Confound 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* v. 2 (1848) 335 The unwary Bird, while she is gazing upon that glittering Light, heedlessly gives into the Reach of the surprizing Nets

2. Causing surprise or wonder by its unexpectedness; astonishingly wonderful.

1663 *PATRICK Paraph. Pilgr.* xii (1687) 91 They can present you with a thousand Abrahams, and as many Josephs, whose adventures were so strange, that fiction is not able to invent any thing so surprising 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Theophrastus* 1. b. 1, It is a surprising thing, that at the same time he could pursue his other Observations of the Country, and study the Languages 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 25 Oct. 1644, One of the lions leaped to a surprising height. 1726 *BUTLER Sermon* Rollis vii 125 There is a more surprizing Piece of Inquiry yet behind 1850 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem* *Adv. Pref.* (1858) 6 Certain surprizing incidents herein recorded. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* vi 49 It was not, surprising if she had, comparatively early in life, developed a certain love of authority

† *b*. Exciting admiration, admirable, occas. *advb. Obs.*

1580 G. HARVEY *Let to Spenser in Spenser's Poet. Wks.* (1912) 621/1 There renowned, and surprizing, Archpoet Homer. 1648 *BOYLE Seraph. Love* (1660) 125 The neat and surprizing Characters and Flourishes of a Greek and Hebrew Bible curiously Printed. 1687 *Mrs. BEHN Lucky Chance* 1. 1, Rise

Cloris, charming Maid arise! And baffle breaking Day, Show the adoring World thy Eyes Are more surprizing Gay. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 3 Aug. 1654, The river running so delightfully under it, that it may pass for one of the most surprizing states one should meet with 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life Sir I. Lawrence* 1. 343 It is really a surprising portrait

Surprisingly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a surprising manner or degree.

† *1*. By, or in the way of, surprise; unexpectedly. 1667 *WATERHOUSE Narr. Fire Lond.* 167 Generosity abhors to take an advantage poorly and surprizingly against any man 1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI 444 There broke such a violent Clap of Thunder, that she and three of her Children were very surprizingly struck down 1742 H. BAKER *Microsc.* 11 vii 108 Changes are produced in fluids surprizingly and suddenly.

2. So as to cause surprise; astonishingly, wonderfully, + admirably.

1661 *BOYLE Style of Script* (1675) 169 Maimed and abrupt sentences, words surprizingly misplaced. 1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* vii. 343 How surprizingly glorious the sight of Jesus Christ will be to them 1743 *EMERSON Fluxions* 285 The Forces exerted on these small Bodies must be surprizingly great 1756 *NUGENT Gr. Jour. Italy* III 52 The church of St Mark is surprizingly enriched with marble and mosaic work 1825 *COBBETT Eur. Rides* 62 That wood breeds maggots surprizingly. 1866 G. E. ELIOT *F. Holt* 11, Surprisingly little altered by the fifteen years.

So **Surprisingly**, surprising character, unexpectedness

1686 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* I 11. iii 100 The life of Wit consists in the surprizingness of its Conceits and Expressions. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* viii. (1740) 509 The surprizingness of this discovery

Surquayne, *pseudo-ARCH.* [a. OF. *surquayne*, var. *sou(s)cayne* see *SUCKENY*.] Used vaguely or typically for an upper garment

1887 *ASHBY STERRY Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 21 What surquayne or partlet could look better than My sam's curly jacket of black Astracan?

† **Surquidance**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 -quidance [a. OF. *surquidance*, f. *surquidant*. see next and -ANCE.] = *SURQUIDRY*.

1481 *Cov. Lett. Bk.* 476 The said Scottes, of their Custumable pryde and surquidance ramaynyng obstynatly in their first purpose

† **Surquidant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. In 6 -surquidant [a. OF. *surquidant*, pr. pp. of *surquider* — pop. L. **superquidare*, f. *super-* *SUPER* + *cogitare* to think, *COGITARE*.] = *SURQUIDOUS*.

a 1529 *SKELTON Repley*. Wks. 1843 I 209 Puffed, full of vanyngious pompe and surquidant elacyon

† **Surquidour**, *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 -sour. [a. OF. **surquidour*, f. *surquider* (see *prec.*) if *sourquidours* be not an error for *sourquidous* (see next): cf. first quot. s. v. *SURQUIDOUS*.] A haughty or arrogant person.

1593 *LANGL. P. Pl. C.* xxii. 341 Pryde sente forþ sourquidours [B. xix. 335 *surquidours*] hus sennas of armes.

† **Surquidous**, *surquedous*, a. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -quydous, 6 -quidus. [a. A. **surquidous*, f. *surquider* (see *SURQUIDANT*).] Overweening, arrogant, presumptuous, overbearing.

1577 *LANGL. P. Pl. B.* xix 335 Pryde sente foith surquydous [C. xxix 341 *surquidours*] hus sennat of armes.

1300 *GOVER Conf.* I 118 With low her humbleste sue, So that thou be noight surquydous c 1407 *LYDG Reason & Sens* 664 A vnycourne Which is a beste Surquydous

1420-22 — *Thebes* 11 2038 It scheweth wel that thou were not wit To take on the this surquydous massage. 1483 *CAYTON G. de la Tour* f. v. b, Grete folye is to a man come from love degree to become proude and surquydous c 1500 *Melusine* 96 Ye were therof surquydous, & it is wel right yf euyl is comme to you therof c 1540 *Pilgrimage* I 377 in *Thynne's Annals* (1875) 87 Sum whar fraurd, disobedient, & surquydous

† **Surquidous**, *surquedous*, a. *Obs.* Also 5 -quy-. See also *SUCQUIDOUS*. [f. next + -OUS, after *prec.*] = *prec.*

The first quot. is doubtful of *SURQUIDOUR* c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhode* 1 xxvi (1869) 17 Michel is he of foolhardiment and surquidours [F. *de foult & outte coude hardiment*] 1481 *CAYTON Myrr.* iii. xvi 174 They be of the nature of proud foles that ben surquydous c 1550 *Image Hyppocr.* 1 459 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II. 428 I hou aite so monstros Proude and surquedous. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 52 More surquydous then Anaxius.

† **Surquidry**, *surquedry*, *Obs.* Forms. 3-4 *surquiderie*, 4-7 *surquidrie*, -quedrie, (8-9 *arch*) *surquedry*, 5-6 *surquidry*, (4 so) *urquidrye*, -rye, *surquidrye*, 4-5 -drye, 4 -quydrie, -dery, 5 -dry(e), 5-6 -quedrye, 7 -dree); 4 -quydy, 5 -quy-, 7 -quetry (5 -quetry); 4 -oudry, 6 -oudry(e), 6-7 -ouidrie, 4 *cirquidrye*, 5 -oudrie. See also *SUCQUIDRY* [a. OF. *s(o)urquidrie*, f. *s(o)urquider*: see *SURQUIDANT* and -ERY]

1. Arrogance, haughty pride, presumption. (In first quot. app. personified.)

1525 *Ancr. R.* 56 Me surquedrie [v. 11 Me surg de sue, Me sire], ne theist et bet David [etc.]. c 1535 *SHOREHAM* iv. 282 Ho yst pat neuer nas ybent Wyb non surquidry? 13 E. E. *Alit. P.* A 309 Pat is a poynt o surquidrye, pat vche god mon may euel bysme. c 1575 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxviii (Margaret) 46 Scho had symple hyre fud & clath, to cleth hyre honestly, for-out pryde and surquidry c 1640 *Moite Arith.* 3399 Thow has schede myche blode, and schalkes destroyed, Sakeles, in cirquytie 1412-20 *LYDG Chron. Troy* 1 452 (MS Digby 230) If 31 b/2 *Alte* po. 'that wolde rebelle in any maner weye Of surquidrie or pride to weiteye.

1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele G.* (Arb.) 54 Such Surquidry, such weening ouer well 1591 *SPENSER World's Vanitie* 105 He . . . Was puffed vp with passing surquedrie, And shortly gan all other beasts to scorn 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 58 He held Aristotle superiour to Moses and Christ, and yet but equal to himselfe But this extreme Surquedrye forfeited his wittes. 1657 *EARL MONM. tr. Paruta's Pol. Disc.* 195 The War was undertaken with great surquedrie, and with great hopes of victory and glory 1713 *CROXALL Orig. Canto Spencer* xxiv (1714) 26 She past in haughty Surquedrye, Like some great Queen then richly garnished. 1793 I WILLIAMS *Allen Warren Hastings* 47 We cannot become illustrious by fury o surquedry 1825 *SCOTT Be-truthed* xviii, A judgment specially calculated to abate and bend that spirit of surquedry

fig 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* 11 lxi, To an inward sucking whirlpools close They change this swelling torrents surquedry.

b. with *a* and *pl* A piece of arrogance.

1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* 111 Wks. 1856 I 34 O, had it eyes, and eares, and tongues, it might See spot, heare, speach of most strange surquedries 1609 (Bp. W. BARLOW) *Ans. Nameless Cath.* 341 Citing it for a prooffe, and not confuting it for a surquedrie 1647 *WARD Simple Cobler* (1843) 31 Fashions are the surquedries of pride

c. *transf.* of *PRIDE* *sb* 1 5

1607 *WALKINGTON Optic Glass* 32 That heavenly worke of works, natures surquedry and pride.

† 2. Misused for Excess (esp. of indulgence), surfeit.

1594 *Selimus in Greene's Wks* (Grosart) XIV 220, I have surfeted with pleasures surquidrie 1598 *Pilgr. Parnass.* iv. 486 Thele. make you melte in Venus' surquidrie. 1598 *MARSTON Sat.* iv. 49 Poems (1899) 49 In strength of lust and Venus surquedrye 1612 *Pasquil's Night-cap* (1877) 2147 Diseases hidden, Which doe proceed from lust and surquedrie 1623 *COCKERMAN* 11, The *Querpluse*, Surquedrie, Surplu-age 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Eph.* v. 18 This is called by Luther, *Cragula sacra*, a spirituall surquedry or surfeit. 1656 *HEVLIN Extremus Papuleus* 315 Their stomachs not well cleared from the Surquedries of that Mighty Feast.

† **Surquidy**, *surquedry*, *Obs.* Also 5 -quidie, -quidy, -quedye, 5-6 -quedie, (6 *syrcouyte*). [a. OF. *surquidie*, **sorumquidie*, f. *s(o)urquider*: see *SURQUIDANT* and -Y] = *prec.*

c 1407 *LYDG Reason & Sens* 2581 Pompe, pride, and surquedye 14 *Chaucer's Piers* T. F. 993 (Hail MS) Pe Surquidie pat he hap in cristes mercy 1430-40 *LYDG. Bochas* ProL (MS Bodl 263) 3/1 Thei Supposing in ther surquedie Ther estatus sholde be durable 1540 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 111. 187 Ther grette pryde and surquedy ys partely swaged 1560 I H. tr. *Omni's Fable Narissius* D. 11, Syrcute and pride. 1595 T. EDWARDS *Cephalus & Procris* (Roxb.) 29 Pale death Lay with his surquedie to draw her breath 1819 *SCOTT Ivanhoe* xxviii, Aie ye yet aware what your surquedy and outioudiance merit, for scoffing at the entertainment of a prince of the House of Anjou?

|| **Surra** (*sū rā*, *sv rā*). [Marathi *surra* air breathed through the nostrils] A disease of horses and other domestic animals in India, China, and other countries, supposed to be caused by a microbe, *Trypanosoma Evansi*.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 Aug 368 Tabanus can carry the trypanosome of Surra.

Surrah, *obs.* variant of *SIRRAH*.

1602 [see *VAVE*].

† **Surreach**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *SUR-* + *REACH* *v.* 1] *trans.* To extend beyond.

1606 B. BARNES *Officers* 1. x If I should presume to talke of things suraching the scope of my apprehension

Surrebend, -rebound, -rebribe see *SUR-*

Surrebutter (*sʊrɪbʊtər*). *Law* [f. *SUR-* + *REBUTTER*, after *surrespond*.] In old common-law pleading, a plaintiff's reply to a defendant's rebutter. Also *transf.*, a further rejoinder.

a 1602 *SIR T. FANSHAWE Pract. Ech.* (1658) 145 They must proceed with Rebutter, and sur-rebutter, until every point material be put in perfect issue. 1770 *FOOTE Lane Lower* 11. Wks 1782 III. 34 Rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, rebutters, sur-rebutters, replications 1866 *LOWELL Biglow P.* Introd. Poems (1912) 279/2 Mr. Bailett (in his dictionary above cited) addsa surrebuter in a verse from Ford's 'Broken Heart'. 1888 *MORLEY in Daily News* 17 Oct 61/2 Controversy is seldom profitable after it gets down to the stage of sur-rebutter and sur-rejoinder. 1893 *LITLAND Item* 1. 295 Then came the attack on the impropriety of the whole thing, and finally Mr. Bannum's triumphant surrebutter

So † **Surrebut** *sb*, shortening of or error for *SURREBUTTER*; **Surrebut** *v.* [cf. *REBUT*] *intr.* to reply to a rebutter (also *transf.*), + *trans* to repel as by a surrebutter, **Surrebuttal** [cf. *REBUTTAL*], surrebutler.

1587 *HARRISON England* 11 ix (1877) 1. 202 The parties plaintiffe & defendant proceed by plant or declaration, barre or answer, replication, rejoinder, and so by rebut, surrebut to issue and triall 1726 L. MADOX *Fama Ruzi* v. § 27. 198 I o this William Cokenage Suriebuteth He smith, I hat [etc.]. 1845 DR. QUINCEY *Wordsworth Poetry* Wks 1857 VI 258 A smart recapitulation of asserting and denying, butting, rebutting, and 'surrebutting'. 1866 *BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell* 14, To revive their efficacy, and so surrebut all let and hindrance 1889 *Times* 25 Nov. 5/4 The State's rebuttal and surrebuttal of the defence. 1895 *Q. Rev.* July 264 The members of the majority not unnaturally sur-rebut on this interpretation. 1909 *ELIZ. BANKS Myst. Fr. Farrington* 311 There were witnesses to come in rebuttal, but he could call witnesses in surrebuttal

Surrecompounded, -countermand. see *SUR-*

† **Surrect**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *surrectus*, pa. pp. of *surgere* to rise, stand up.] Upright.

1692 *PLUMMET Let Mr. Ray* 17 July (1718) 249 The *Panoychia Hispanica* Clus is a more surrect Plant.

Surrection (sɜːrɪkʃən). *rare*. Also *5* surreccion, -ecion, 6 -eccion, -ecion, -exyon [ad late L. *surrectio*, -ōnem, n of action f. *surrect*, *surgerē* to rise Cf OF. *surreccion*]

† 1. A rising in rebellion, insurrection. *Obs.*
c 1218 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) l. 247 To shape soðeyn surreccion
Against our liege lord kynge 1216 in Arnolde
Chron (1811) p. 1, Y^e surreccion of vacabondis, and prentysys.
agaynst straungers 1218 LD SANDIS *Let Wolsey*
9 Mar (Publ Rec Off.), If there be any such surreccion..
I shall doo the best may lie in me to pacifie theym.

2. Rising (in general). *Obs* exc. as *nonce-wd.* after *resurrection*.

1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas* (Percy Soc) 191 The morning was past, But Africus Auster made surreccion, Blowing his bellows. 1599 A M tr *Gabelhoner's Bh Phisicke* 55/2 Sepulte the same agaynst the surreccion of the Sunne 1845 *BROWNSON IV* 342 It would not be a *re-surreccion*, but a simple *surreccion*

Surreine (sɜːreɪn). Also 7 -ein, -ine. [? f SUR- + F. *reine* queen. (Cf. + *sur bonheur*, a variety of apple)] A variety of pear.

1629 *PARKINSON Parad.* (1904) 593 The Surreine is no very good pear. 1664 *EVELYN Kal Hort* (1679) 36 Pears Squib, Surrein, Dagobert 1873 *F. Scott's Orchardist* 409 (*Pears*) *Rameau* (Sur Reine, Surpasse Reine) It was raised by Van Mons about 1825

† **Surreined**, *pp. a*. *Obs. rare*. [Of uncertain formation: generally taken to be f SUR- + REINED *pp. a.*] Of a horse. Over-ridden, overworked

1599 *SHAKS Hen V*, iii v. 13 A Diensch for sur-reyn'd lades 1601 (MARTON) *Pasquil & Kath* iv 44 A surreinde laded wit, but a rubbes on

Surrejoin (sɜːrɪdʒɔɪn), *v.* Law [Back-formation f. next, after *rejoin*] *intr.* (or with *obj. cl.*) To reply, as a plaintiff, to the defendant's rejoinder; to make a surrejoinder. Also *transf*

1594 *West 2nd Pt. Symbol*, *Chaucer's* § 75 Then may the plaintiff surrejoine to the second rejoinder c 1640 J SMYTH *Lives Berkeleys* (1883) i 108 Salisbury surrejoynes and saith, That he never took the Earle Marischall for his dettor 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* ii 111. 64 Instead of acquiescing in his first thought, he replied on himself, rejoined on himself, and surrejoined on himself 1883 *LAW Rep.* xi Q B Div 583 The plaintiff surrejoined that the 35th was not a reasonable fine 1890 *Pall Mall G* 2 July 3/1 Mr Arthur Palmer surrejoins about 'What I saw at Tel-el Kebir', generally returning the compliment of mendacity all round

Surrejoinder (sɜːrɪdʒɔɪndər), *Law*. [f SUR- + REJOINER.] In old common-law pleading, a plaintiff's reply to the defendant's rejoinder. Also *transf* an answer to a rejoinder or reply (in general). The order of the pleadings is plaintiff's declaration, defendant's plea, plaintiff's replication, defendant's rejoinder, plaintiff's surrejoinder, defendant's rebuttal, plaintiff's surrebuttal

1544 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII*, c 27 § 50 The Prenotarye to have for the replication, rejoynere, surrejoynere, for everye of them if they be enrolled 1510 1644 *FRYNE & WALKER Fictions Trial* 47 The whole three dayes first defence being made intirely together, and then the Reply, Rejoinder, and Surrejoinder thereunto 1688 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel* (1837) i 236 The attorney generall hath pleaded in surrejoinder to the city of London's rejoinder to the quo warranto against their charter 1770 [see *SURREBUTTER*] 1886 W. E. NORRIS *My Friend Jim* i 70 To make such a rejoinder as that would only have been to expose myself to a surrejoinder which it would have been futile to attempt to rebut. 1903 *MORLEY Gladstone II* v. iii 49 Mr. Gladstone. was too much in earnest to forego rejoinder and even surrejoinder

† **Surrend**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [ad. OF. *surrendre* to SURRENDER.] *trans.* = SURRENDER *v.*; in quot. c 1475 used = give back, restore (cf. *RENDER v.* 3). 1450 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 184/2 If any persone hadde estate of the yifte or graunte by Letters Patentes of any of youre Progenitours, and hafe surrendid [error for surrended] the said Letters Patentes in to youre Chauncery to be cancelled c 1495 *Parliamentary* 1486, I can nocht .. werke in labour soo As tho mortall dead the lift to surrend

Surrender (sɜːrɪndər), *sb.* Also 5 sure render, 6 surrendre. [a. AF. *surrender*, = OF. *surrendre*, inf. used as sb. see next] The action or an act of surrendering.

1. *Law. a.* The giving up of an estate to the person who has it in reversion or remainder, so as to merge it in the larger estate; *e.g.* the giving up of a lease before its expiration; *spec.* the yielding up of a tenancy in a copyhold estate to the lord of the manor for a specified purpose; *transf.* a deed by which such surrender is made.

1487 *Rolls of Parli.* vi 394/1 Determination of the States .by Deth, or by any other wise then by Surrender 1512 *Knaresb Wills* (Surtees) i 4, I will that my feoffees make a sufficient and lawful estate, by surrender or otherwise. 1593 *FITZGERB Surv* 14 Surrenders of landes holden by the yerle 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII*, c. 27 § 7 The said Chauncellour shall have power to take surrendre of any leases. 1583 *MELBANCKE Philotimus* xiv b, I have wastfully spent the surrender of my fathers landes 1590 *West Symbol*, i 11 § 311 An Instrument of Surrender is an instrument testifying that the particular tenant of landes doth agree, that he which hath the next immediate remainder or reversion thereof shall also have the particular estate of the same in possession 1628 *COKE On Litt.* 338 If a man make a Lease for yeares to begin at Michaelmasse next, this future interest cannot be surrendered, because there is no Reversion wherein it may dwene, but by a Surrender in Law it may be drowned As if the Lessee before Michaelmasse take a new Lease for yeares..

this is a Surrender in Law of the former Lease. 1679-88 *Moneys Sur Serv. Chas II & Jas II* (Camden) 69 For the charge of a surrender made by Lord Arundell of Irecice, and inrolling the same, 300 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* ii 365 Surrender, the yielding up of the estate by the tenant into the hands of the lord, for such purposes as the surrender are expressed 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed 2) i 277 A term cannot be merged by surrender till the tenant has entered 1825 *Act 6 Geo IV*, c. 26 § 3 If any such Trader shall make any fraudulent Surrender of any of his Copyhold Lands.

b. The giving up of letters patent granting an estate or office; *Hist* the yielding up of tithes in Scotland to the Crown.

1557 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) vi. 261 Upon dewe surrender mayde to my handes of the other sayde severall patentes 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1890) v. 289/1 Such of his Majesties Subjects as had right to whatsoever erection of Teinds and otheis forsaids who should make surrendre thereof in his Majesties hands 1654 H L'ESTRANGE *Chas I* (1655) 126 His Commission of Surrenders of Superiorities and Tithes, by which the Ministers and Land-owners were bought out from the Clientele and Vassallage of the Nobility and Laique Patrons. 1664 *HUGHES Abridgm Law* iii. 1904/2 Of Surrender of the King's Letters Patentes, what shall be said a good Surrender of them, and what not 1729 *JACOB Law Dict.* s v, A Surrender may be made of Letters Patent to the King, to the End he may grant the Estate to whom he pleases.

c. The action of surrendering to bail.

1710 *PULVER Proverbs* 20 The Bail has a sort of Custody and Command of the Prisoner. A Surrender is our Discharge

d. The giving up by a bankrupt of his property to his creditors or other assignees; also, his due appearance in the bankruptcy court for examination, as formerly required by the bankruptcy acts.

1745 *De Foe's Eng Tradesman* vii (1841) i 48 Upon his honest and faithful surrender of his affairs, he shall be set at liberty 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* ii. 481 In case the bankrupt absconds between the time of the commission issued, and the last day of surrender, he may by warrant be committed to the county goal 1825 *Act 6 Geo IV*, c. 26 § 112 If any Person declared Bankrupt, shall not surrender himself to them [i.e. Commissioners], and sign or subscribe such Surrender, and submit to be examined before them [he] shall be deemed guilty of Felony

e. † (a) See quot. 1755. (b) The abandonment of an insurance policy by the party assured on receiving part of the premiums

Surrender value, the amount payable to an insured person on his surrendering his policy

1755 *MAGENS Insurances* ii. 92 When any Goods or Ships that are insured, happen to be lost, then the Assured is obliged to abandon such Goods or Ship to the Benefit of the Assurers, before he can demand any Satisfaction from them The Surrender must be made by Notice in writing, by the Messenger of the maritime Court. 1880 *Encycl Brit* xiii. 179/1 The surrender value to be allowed for a policy which is to be given up should be less than the reserve value. 1887 J HENRY *Handbk. Life Assurers* (ed. 2) 51 The value to be offered by the office for a surrender of the policy

2. The giving up of something (or of oneself) into the possession or power of another who has or is held to have a claim to it; *esp.* (*Mil.*, etc.) of combatants, a town, territory, etc. to an enemy or a superior. In wider sense: Giving up, resignation, abandonment.

c 1485 *Digby Myst.*, *Christ's Burial* 301 To his fadere, for vs he made a sure render 1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 354 The Senate refused to make surrender or to receive a power into the cite. *Ibid* 400 Albert they were layde at with many weapons, yet tolke they it by surrender 1588 *SHAKS L. L. I* i. 138 To speake About surrender vp of Aquitaine 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hib* ii. xxv (1821) 452 Which they did not deliver unto him as a Surrender, but to shew and manifest their Dutys. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv 494 With eyes Of conjugal attraction unrepov'd, And meek surrender 1689 *St. Acts Will & M* (1875) xii 54/2 That at the surrender of the castle be avenues be gaurded by the town gaurds 1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 88 That he may secure some liberty, he makes a surrender in trust of the whole of it 1792 *ALMON Anecd W Pitt* ii. xxx. 145 That a repeal of the Stamp Act would be a surrender of the authority of the British Legislature over the Colonies 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl I* xxviii. 353 Nothing depresses so much as a surrender of the approved and habitual forms of life 1862 *STANLEY Jew Ch.* (1877) i. 11 386 Sacrifice .. consists in the perfect surrender of a perfect Will and Life 1871 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong* (1876) iv xviii. 206 [The terms of peace] did not involve the surrender or driving out of the English exiles 1911 E. BLVERIDGE *North Vist* iv. 58 Although offering surrender, all were slain

b. *Cards*. In the game of ombre, the act of throwing up one's hand and paying one's forfeit to the pool instead of to an adversary.

1874 H H GIBBS *Ombre* (1878) 32 Surrender was formerly not allowed in English play.

† 3. An act of rendering (thanks). *Obs. rare*—1. 1594 in *Cath Rec. Soc Publ.* v. 283 To give to his temporal benefactors a sweet surrender of thanks

Surrender (sɜːrɪndər), *v.* Also 5 soredre, 6 surrendre, *Sc. surrender*. [a. AF. *surrender* = OF. *surrendre* (13th c.), f. *sur-* SUR- + *rendre* to RENDER. The Anglo-L. equivalents were *superreddere* (c 1400) and *surrens reddere* (13th c.). In the retention of the inflexion of the AF inf. this word follows *RENDER v.*, cf. *TENDER v.*]

1. *Law. a. trans* To give up (an estate) to one who has it in reversion or remainder; *spec.* to give up (a copyhold estate) to the lord of the manor, either by way of relinquishing it or of conveying it to another.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 348 Thomas Edmund

of Douercorte soredryd into John Sparre alle the londe . that he hatte 1544 tr *Littleton's Tenures* i. 11. 161, Yf he wyll alyen his lande to another, him behoueth after some custome to surrendre the tenementes in some court &c into the lordes handes 1606 *Munim de Mebus* (Bann) 168 To surrendre vgeif and ouergeif All and haille be maner place of Melrosse In the handes of our said soredre lord 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* ii. 144 If I grant a lease to A for the term of three years, and after the expiration of the said term to B for six years, and A surrenders or forfeits his lease at the end of one year, B's interest shall immediately take effect 1800 *Addison's Rep.* 12 The award was that a lease should be surrendered 1875 *DICKEY Real Prop* (1876) 378 He may at common law surrender his estate to the remainderman or reversioner by simple deed

absol 1628 *COKE On Litt* i. 59 Euerie Copholder may surrender in Court and need not allege any custome therefore 1818 *CRUISE Digest* (ed 2) vi 54 If a person devises a copyhold for the benefit of persons of this kind, without surrendering to the use of his will 1845 *STEPHEN Comm Law Eng* (1874) i 524 The under-lessees (by refusing to surrender, in their turn, notwithstanding they had covenanted to do so).

b. To give up (letters patent, tithes) into the hands of the sovereign (Cf. *SURRENDER sb* 1 b.).

1473 *Rolls of Parli.* vi 82/1 He to surrender uppe unto us his said Letters Patentes 1628 *Sc. Acts Chas I* (1870) v 289/2 That all superiorities of Irecacions shold be freely resigned and surrendered in his Majesties hands without any composition 1664 *HUGHES Abridgm Law* iii. 1906/1 It was found That G did Surrender and Restore the said Letters Patents, in Chancery, to be cancelled

c. *1st* or *intr* of a bankrupt. To appear in the bankruptcy court for examination.

1707 *Lond Gas No* 4318/4 He being declared a Bankrupt, is required to surrender himself 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* ii. 481 At the third meeting, at farthest, the bankrupt must surrender himself personally to the commissioners. 1825 *Act 6 Geo IV*, c. 26 § 117 The Bankrupt shall be free from Arrest or Imprisonment by any Creditor in coming to surrender. 1845 *POWSON in Encycl. Meth.* ii 835/1 If he fails to surrender himself, and submit to be examined before the court, or upon examination does not discover all his estate.

d. *trans*. Of a bail. To produce (the principal) in court at the appointed time Also *intr.* or *refl.* of the principal, usually in plur. to surrender to one's bail.

1747 *VINFR Abridgm. Law & Equity* iii. 499 An Action of Debt was brought on the Recognizance against the Bail, and the Principal was surrendered *Ibid*. On a Suggestion that the Defendant had surrendered himself in Discharge of his Bail 1835 *Penny Cycl* iii. 288/1 Unless they, the bail, pay the cost, and money recovered for him, or surrender him to custody. 1848 *Act xi & 12 Vict* c. 42 § 23 Such Justice of the Peace may admit such Person to Bail, and shall take the Recognizance of the said accused Person and his Surety that he will then surrender and take his Trial 1883 *LAW Times* 29 Sept 363/1 Magistrates should in all cases grant bail unless they have good reason to suppose that the prisoner will not surrender

2. To give up (something) out of one's own possession or power into that of another who has or asserts a claim to it, to yield on demand or compulsion; *esp.* (*Mil.*) to give up the possession of (a fortress, town, territory, etc.) to an enemy or assailant. Also *fig* Const to.

Formerly also with *up* (now *rare* or *obs.*)

1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xlii (Percy Soc) 207 The body wyll not remember Howe erth to erth thus his strength surrender. 1561 I' Hoby tr *Castiglione's Courtiers* i (1577) liij b, What offices has thou to surrender into my handes? quoth the Pope 1585 I' WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xix. 23 b, If they did surrender the place he would exempt out of them two hundred 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x 45 Till he surrendered Realme and life to fate 1613 *SHAKS Hen VIII*, i. iv. 81 One More worthy this place then my selfe, to whom I would surrender it 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xxvii. 160 Though he have surrendered his Power to the Civil Law. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 26 May 1684, Luxemburgh was surrendered to the French. 1788 *CONFER Friendship* 117 Plebeians must surrender And yield so much to noble folk 1784 — *Task* vi. 102 Some to the fascination of a name Surrender judgment. 1832 *BREWER's Nat Magic* ii. 299 The diamond and the gems have surrendered to science their adamantyne strength 1850 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. iii. iii. (1872) 41 There are other, who would surrender the conscience of each man to the conscience of the Church. 1874 A B DAVISON *Introd Hebr Gram.* 29 In words with the Article] the weak he usually surrenders its vowel to the preposition] and disappears with *up* c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustius* iii, Say, he surrenders vp to him his soule 1592 *KID Sp 1592*, iii. xii 96 Ile make a pick axe of my poniard, And heere surrender vp my Marshalship 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1637) 394 They surrendered up this Manour unto King Henry the Eight 1672 *RAY Journ Low C* 3 Ostend was surrendered up to Arch-Duke Albert a 1715 *BURNETT Own Time* (1823) ii. 310 To surrender up some of those great jurisdictions over the Highland, that were in his family. a 1774 *HARTZ Vision Death* 256 Surrender up to me thy captive-breath

b. More widely. To give up, resign, abandon, relinquish possession of, esp. in favour of or for the sake of another.

1509 *HAWES Past Pleas* xx (Percy Soc) 96 Ryght so let wysdom your sorowesurrender 1565 *HARDING Consultation* iv vii 187 b, His sonne tooke vpon him forthwith the administration of the Emperie, would not surrender the state which he liked well. 1594 *KYD Cornelia* v 463 Afterward I will surrender my surcharged life 1779 *MURRO* No 35, He must surrender his own character, and assume the hue of every company he enters 1833 *HT MARTINEAU Fr. Wines & Pol* iv 62 Sounds reached her which gave her back a little of the hope which she had wholly surrendered 1871 R W DALE *Commandm.* x 253 For those whom we love we gladly surrender our personal comfort and ease.

3. *refl.* To give oneself up into the power of another, esp. as a prisoner.

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* i xix 23 Faintly hearted to surrender themselves to the mercy of those, at whose hands was nothing to be looked for, but miserable servitude. 1693 *Mem. Cnt. Teckely* 1 82 [hat [sc. garrison] of Licova surrendered itself the next day. 1760 *Cautious & Ado. Officers Army* 30 The French fired all their Arms into the Air; then threw them down, and surrendered themselves Prisoners of War. 1823 Scott *Quentin D.* xxii, It is the banner of the Count of Crèvecoeur, to him I will surrender myself. 1828 LAYTON *Palham* III xix, His desire to appease his mind, by surrendering himself to justice. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* lv, They were informed that the Apostle had thought it right to surrender himself as a prisoner.

b *fig.* To give oneself up to some influence, course of action, etc.; to abandon oneself or devote oneself entirely to.

1713 ATTERBURY *Serm* (1734) II. 48 Those who do not surrender themselves up to the Methods it prescribes. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* viii. 88 We must surrender ourselves to our duties.

4. *intr.* for *refl.* = 3; chiefly *Mil* (said of a body of men, a town or fortress, etc.), also *fig.*

1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 286 b, When they had surrendered [orig. *facta ditione*]. 1593 SHAKS *Rich III*, iv. 1 156 Ketch hither Richard, that in common view He may surrender. 1696 EARL ORRERY in *Essex's Papers* (Camden) 58, I lay before it [sc. Limerick] until the Plague and Famine made it surrender, we could not take it. 1692 [see DISCRETION 5 h] 1712 PRIOR *Songs* vi 25 Nothing 'proof against those eyes, Best resolves and strictest ties To their force must soon surrender. 1790 BEATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem* II 239 The Commodore was determined that the place should surrender at discretion. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* vi xii, 'Surrender,' said the commander of the yeomanry, 'Resistance is useless.' 1890 *Spectator* 1 Nov 595/1 they only sent fifteen hundred men, who accomplished nothing, and were finally compelled to surrender at discretion.

† 5. To render, return (thanks, etc.). *Obs.*

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* viii E3, Surrenderge thanks to hym for his manyfold goodnes. 1578 H. WOTTON *Courtier's Contro.* 125 To surrender their accustomed honor used yearly unto the mistress. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chua* 180 They had surrendered unto him thanks. 1614 Hee took his leave of vs with great friendship and curtesie who did surrender the same after our custome.

Hence Surrendered (-ad) *ppl. a.*, Surrendering *abl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1648 (*1616*) The Demands of The Earle of Norwich, to General Fairfax, concerning the surrendering of the said City. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm* App v 174 Articles of agreement for the surrendering of Lyuenick. 1839 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* i v 11, The Hôtel de Ville 'invites' him to admit National Soldiers, which is a soft name for surrendering. 1896 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser ii x19 Dante believed that his [sc. the Lord's] kingdom would be established in the surrendered will. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 7/1 Parties of the latter returned into the town and searched the place for surrendering burghers. 1911 Sir H. CRAIK *Life of Clarendon* I. xii 323 Fairfax... had accepted the others as surrendered prisoners.

Surrenderer (*sɜːndərər*). *Law*. [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] The person to whom an estate, etc. is surrendered; correlative to *surrenderor*.

1662 HUGHES *Abridgm.* Law III 1901/1 A Copyholder doth Surrender unto the use of a Stranger, for ever, and the Lord admits the Surrenderer to hold to him and his heirs. 1741 T. ROBINSON *Gavelkind* i. vi 98 The Surrenderer died before Admittance. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* ii 326 The surrenderor must be in possession, and the surrenderer must have a higher estate, in which the estate surrendered may merge. 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVII 390/1 A devise or surrenderer of copyholds. 1875 POSSE *Gains* i § 169 The surrenderer of a guardianship is called a cessionary guardian.

Surrenderer (*sɜːndərər*). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who surrenders, in any sense.

1668 *Sc. Acts Chas. I* (1870) V. 191/2 The Tenets of whatsoever Lands and Baronies pertaining to the said Persons Surrenderers in property.

Surrenderor (*sɜːndərər*). *Law* [f. as prec. + -OR 2 d.] One who surrenders an estate, etc. to another; correlative to *surrenderer*.

a 1683 SCROOGS *Courts-leet* (1714) 148 When a Surrender is made to the Use of a Will, the Fee-Simple remains in the Surrenderor. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* ii 368 Till admittance of *cestuy que use*, the lord taketh notice of the surrenderor as his tenant. 1828 CAUSSE *Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 45 A surrender to the use of a will must be presented, but by special custom such presentment may be made at the next court, after the death of the surrenderor. 1875 POSTE *Gains* i § 170 On his death, the guardianship reverts to the surrenderor.

Surrendry (*sɜːndərɪ*). Now rare. Also 6 *surrendrie*, 6-7 *surrendrie*, 6-8 *surrendry*. [f. SURRENDER + -RY] = SURRENDER *sb.*

1547 *Acts Privy Council* (N S) II 504 The Commissioners appointed for the surrendry of the College of Kyreswold. 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidane's Comm* 274 He wynneth partly by force, partly by swindry, he fireth the castell, and spareth the people. 1597 J. PAYNE *Royal Arch.* 38 Let vs be ready to say at the surrendry of our last gaspe. I have fought a good fyght. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* i 37 Cassivelaunus sent Embassadors to Caesar by Conius of Arras, tending unto him a Surrendry. 1657 FARRINGTON *Serm.* Pref (1672) c 1 b, When they have made a surrendry of themselves to such a Church. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* v. Dram. Wks 184 III 345 Did not I stipulate upon the surrendry of myself to this house, to be kept from women? 1695 KENNETT *Par. Antig* viii 39 He frightened the City into a surrendry to him. 1781 *Connecticut Gaz.* 7 Sept., Immediately on the surrendry, the valiant Col. Ledyard, and 70 other officers and men were murdered. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 465 Upon the forced surrendry of the Plymouth Company's patent to the crown, in 1735. 1877 SPARROW *Serm.* vi. 82 That entire surrendry of the whole soul.

Surrentine (*sɜːrɪntɪn*), *a.* [ad L. *Surrentinus*, f. *Surrentum*, a maritime town of Campania, now Sorrento.] Belonging to Surrentum or the neighbouring hills, anciently famous for an excellent wine.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xiv vi I 474 That the Physicians had laid their heads together, and agreed to give the Surrentine wine so great a name. 1833 *Revolving Mod. Wines* (1831) 8 Surrentine was a wine commended by the Emperor Caligula. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XXV 1271/1 The Falernian, Gauran, and Surrentine hills towered above the rich plain, and cities below.

† **Surrepent**, *a. Obs.* [ad L. *surrepentem*, -ens, pr. pple. of *surrepere*: see SURREPTION 2.] Creeping beneath or stealthily. So † **Surrepency**, the quality of creeping stealthily or stealing upon one.

1608 J. KING *Serm* 5 Nov 27 This serpent surrepency generation, with their mental reservations, their amphibolous, amphibious propositions. 1678 WOODHEAD *Holy Living* (1688) 160 taking heed of the surrepency of some degree of unbelief.

† **Surreply**, *sb. Obs. rare* [f. SUR- + REPLY, after *surreponder*] An answer to a reply. So † **Surreply**, *v.*, to answer to a reply.

1605 J. JONES tr. *Loyers's Specters* 46 marg., A surreply to the former answered. 1650 WELDON *Crit. Chas. I* (1651) 187 Buckingham sur-replied, its false. 1683 E. HOOKER *Pref. Pordage's Mystic Div* 84 So happily you may reply. But then, I fear, you may come with a surreply, as hee did.

† **Surrept**, *v. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *surrept*, *ppl. stem* of *surrepere*: see SURREPTION 1.] *trans.* To snatch or take away stealthily, to steal, filch. Hence † **Surrepted**, *ppl. a.*

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII, 20 b, [He] only studied and watched how to surrept and steal thy turtle out of her mew and lodgyng. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 34 Cardinal Caietan surrepted letter of authority. 1603 OWEN *Pembroke's Hist.* (1892) 229 Without archdegnitie, w^{ch} longe since hath ben surrepted. 1643 QUARLES *Loyall Convert* Wks (Grosart) L. 141/1 It is no offensive War for a King to endeavour the Recovery of his surrepted right. 1657 BILLINGSLEY *Brachy-blaryol.* xxi. 72 Yet was my life by strangers Surrepted not.

Surreption (*sɜːrɪpʃən*). Also 5 -tyon, 5-7 -cion, etc. [ad L. *surreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *surrepere* to seize or take away secretly, purloin, (in the Vulgate) to make false suggestions, f. *sur-* = SUB- 24 + *rapere* to seize. Cf. OF. *surreption*, and SURREPTION.]

† 1. Suppression of truth or fact for the purpose of obtaining something, or the action of obtaining something in this way (cf. SURREPTION 1); more generally, fraudulent misrepresentation, or other underhand or stealthy proceeding. *Obs.*

c 1400 *Petr. Sorelle* (Caxton) i. xxvi. (1859) 40 This lady Misericord hath caused in this Courte grete annoyne... by cause of purchasyng of this letter... But, me semyth that some poyntes conteyned thereynne ben not to be receyved, for they semyn geten and purchasyd by surrepyon. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 696 He charged that none should be made abesse there by violence or wyllynnesse of surreption. 1555 HARRISFIELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 148 Marvel it is the Pope should be abused by any surreption. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 252 The excommunication of Pius 5, [against] Q. Elizabeth was] procured vpon false suggestions, and so by surreption. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Dan vi 6 Then the princes, and governors by surreption suggested to the king [Vulg. *surreperunt regi*], and spake unto him. 1616 B. JOHNSON *Pr. Henry's Barriers* 109 Fame by surreption got May stand us for the time, but lusteth not. 1644 BROELL *Letit* iii 71 It occasioned the Arch-Priest here to thinke those letters forged, or gotten by surreption. 1649 Br. HALL *Cases Consc.* (1650) 369 The surreption of secretly mis-gotten dispensations. 1662 *Yessu's Reasons* (1675) 121 You, by Grace or Surreption, have purloyn'd a Command from that Court. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Coll. Eccl. Laws Ch. Eng* i P. vj, We do forbid the Charter to be of any Validity, because gotten by Surreption, and unsincere Suggestions.

2. The action of seizing or taking away by stealth, stealing, theft. By *surreption*: by stealth, stealthily (cf. next). Now rare or *Obs.*

1603 OWEN *Pembroke's Hist.* (1892) 274, Lease by surreption the Knappan should be snatched by a borderer of the game. 1610 CARLETON *Jurisd.* 47 Which power in Bishops the Pope hath by surreption drawn to himselfe. 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 23 To distinguish truth from fable, which had by surreption intruded. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* ii xxx. 179 Fraudulent surreption of one another's goods. 1656 HALL *Gold Rem.* (1673) 1 82 He which otherwise dies, comes by surreption and stealth, and not warrantably unto his end. 1661 GOSPOLIN *Vacu. Adm.* *Jurisd.* Intro. d, Rendering Ship or Lading liable, to a seizure or surreption. 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) I 407 The Dr. was so impatient to try the Experiment solitary, that he adventured to invade it by Surreption and Involation. 1860 G. GROVE in W. SMITH *Dict. Bible* I. 370 Four soldiers, whose express office was to prevent the surreption of the body.

† 3. Something introduced by stealth, an interpolation. *Obs. rare* -1.

c 1637 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Altar* (1848) 43 The *Missa latina Antiqua* was set forth by protestants to be a redargution of the surreptions, and innovations in the later Missals.

† **Surreption** 2 (*sɜːrɪpʃən*). *Obs.* Also 6 -cion, -cyon, etc. [ad. patristic L. **surreptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *surrepere*, f. *sur-* = SUB- 2, 24 + *rapere* to creep.] An unperceived creeping or stealing upon one or into one's mind (of evil thoughts or suggestions); hence, a sudden or surprise attack (of temptation, sin) freq. used to describe either the kind of sin or the subjective state of the sinner.

The ultimate source of this use appears to be *Deut* xv 9 (Vulg.) 'Cave ne forte surrepā tibi impia cogitatio'.

1562 Ord. *Crysten Men* (W de W. 1506) iv xxii, Yf by pre-cryptacyon or surrepcon in worde without consentynge of wyl a man swereth false. 1529 MORE *Suppl. Soules* Wks 321/2 Some sodayne vaueryng of the mynd in time of praye, or some surrepcon & crepyng in of vaine glory. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm* 155 Surreption or pryuy crepcon of matters into mens myndes. 1644 Gr. *Holid Fast* 20 The Deuill gaineth ground of vs onely by Surreption. 1645 USSHER *Answ. Jesuit* 142 The Church sometimes judgeth by surreption and ignorance, whereas God doth alwayes, judge according to the truth. 1645 HAWKINS *Serm* 4 Satan assaulting me on the suddaine, when I have not time, to use those means which I might otherwise use, which we call suddaine surreption. 1650 JER. TAYLOR *Devotions Occas. Sacram.* iii, All surreptions and sudden incursions of temptation. 1680 H. DODWELL *Two Lett.* (1691) 80 Hypocrysy by Surreption is both less dangerous, and less imputable than Hypocrysy by design. 1711 KEN *Man Prayers* Wks. (1838) 427 Even the just man falls seven times a day, through sins of ignorance, or sudden surreption, or inadvertency.

b A lapse due to such an attack.

1536 St. *Peters Hen VIII*, I 509 A lightnes given in a manner by a naughty nature to a commonallie, and a wondrous sodayne surreption of gentlemen. 1641 M. FRANK *Serm* (1672) 82 That it was but a slip, or weakness or surreption. 1649 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* i Disc ii 68 Sometimes such surreptions and smaller undecencies are pardoned.

† **Surreptious**, *a. Obs.* [Shortened form of SURREPTITIOUS a¹, or directly f. SURREPTION 1: cf. *suppositious*] Surreptitious. So † **Surreptiously**, *adv.*, surreptitiously.

1573 Reg. *Privy Council Scot* II 318 The said signature is impretat surreptiously. 1587 *Ibid* IV 173 [The said Bishop] hes of late surreptiously purchast letters of discharge. 1630 USSHER *Letit* (1686) 430 Whether it carneth not with it a powerful *Non obstante* to that surreptious Grant. 1642 CHAS. I *Answ. P. Epistols* *Of Paul*, 19 Any surreptiously gotten Command of the King.

† **Surreptitious**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. L. *surreptitius*: see next and -IAL] = next.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 264 The Jesuitical plots for restoring religion in this land by surreptitious ex-communications, depositions, intensions. *Ibid*, 327 Surreptitious suggestions of some evil and factious persons.

Surreptions (*sɜːrɪpʃəns*), *a.* Also 5-6 -cious [f. L. *surreptitius*, -itius = *subreptitius* (see SUBREPTITIOUS) + -OUS. Cf. OF. *surreptitius*, It. *surreptizio*, OFg. *sorr*, *surrepticio*].

1. Obtained by 'surreption', suppression of the truth, or fraudulent misrepresentation. = SUBREPTITIOUS a.

1443 *Proc. Privy Council V* 297 It be se see p^a patentees p^a p^a Kyng hath graunted and see which be surreptitious. a 1712 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) II 419 That it was surreptitious and obprobrious, containing a plain falsity. 1719 *Ld. Herbert's Hen VIII* 108/1 If it shall appear, that any such Apostolical Dispensations shall be invalid, ineffectual, insufficient, surreptitious or arripitious. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Surreptions* or *Surreptions*, a Term applied to a Letter, Licence, Patent or other Act, fraudulently obtain'd of a Superior, by concealing some Truth, which had it been known, would have prevented the Concession or Grant. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv 1 note f, The Parliament declared the ordinance surreptitious, and contrary to the rights of the Bishops.

2. Taken, obtained, used, done, etc. by stealth, secretly, or 'on the sly'; secret and unauthorized; clandestine.

c 1645 HOWELL *Letit* I iii xxx, The Hollander hath done him [sc. the King of Spain] more mischief by counterfeiting his Copper Coyns, bringing it in by strange surreptitious wayes, as in. hollow Mastis. 1661 Sir H. VALE *Politics* 7 The Fagentry of his [sc. Oliver Cromwell's] surreptitious state. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* iii 130 In order to prevent the surreptitious discharge of prisoners. 1827 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I 265 A surreptitious act of the imagination, which likewise supplies by a sort of *subintelligitur* the one central power, which render the movement harmonious and cyclical. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau. Farr* xlviii, O ladies! how many of you have surreptitiously milliners' bills? 1866 Mrs. H. WOOD *St. Martin's Eve* xvi, Stealing surreptitious glances at him through her veil. 1895 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. iv. 13 The surreptitious enjoyments they devised.

b. Of a passage or writing: Spurious, forged. Of an edition or copy of a book: Issued without authority, 'pirated'.

1615 CROOKER *Body of Man* 376 Wee conclude that the place above vrged is surreptitious. 1648 BOYLE *Seraph. Love* Ep Ded (1700) 3 To run the risk of a surreptitious Edition of a Discourse. 1728 POPE *Dunci* Let Publisher, A correct copy of the Dunciad, which the many surreptitious ones have rendered so necessary. 1858 *Times* 29 Nov. 6/4 When they give their word that a publication is surreptitious. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser 1 (1873) 167 Plays which they reprinted from stolen and surreptitious copies.

c. *transf.* Acting by stealth or secretly, † taking by stealth, appropriating secretly (*obs.*); stealthy, crafty, sly.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxi. 296 To take, or touch with surreptitious Or violent hand, what there was left for use. 1635 BRATHWAT *Arctandian Princ.* 19 Only some surreptitious proctors were there fishing, who knew no Law-Intergatory, but the demand of their undeserved fees. 1685 BARNARD *Heylin* 12, I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the Doctors printed volumes, and appropriated them to my self without any Mark or Asterism. 1855 Miss MULOCK *John Halifax* xxx, The old man's look, betraying his surreptitious curiosity. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I ii 31 He organized a new expedition with the same surreptitious countenance which had been shown to him. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xxi, 223 Glancing at the clock with a surreptitious eye.

† **Surreptitious**, *a.* ² *Obs. rare.* [f. **SURREPTION** ², after *prec.*] Characterized by or of the nature of 'surreption'; stealthily suggested to or introduced into the mind.

1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks 1276/2 A sudden surreptitious delyte, cast by the diuel into the sensual parte, is no sinne at all, except the will consent.

Surreptitiously, *adv.* [f. **SURREPTITIOUS** *a.* + *-ly* ².] In a surreptitious manner.

a. By 'surreption': see **SURREPTION** *a.* 1. 1597-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 260 [Having been] previle and surreptitiously [obtained]. 1655 *Fuller Ch. Hist.* ix. ii. § 25 The reasons were falsely, and surreptitiously suggested to his Holiness. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I 258 Certain decrees and Orders surreptitiously obtained by Thomas Wollaston. 1823 *Liv. & Nat. Hist. Eng.* VI 179 The dispensation was said to have been surreptitiously obtained. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U. S.* I x 323 All charters and patents which had been surreptitiously obtained.

b. In an underhand way; secretly and without authority; clandestinely, by stealth, 'on the sly'.

1643 *Sir T. Browne (title)* A true and full copy of that which was most imperfectly and surreptitiously printed before vnder the name of Religio Medici. 1648 *D. Jenkins Wks* 45 Which confutes their saying that the King got the Seal away surreptitiously. 1856 *Cowley Hist. Pref.* Either surreptitiously before, or avowedly after my death. 1770 *Steele & Anderson Tatler* No 259 F 1 Surreptitiously taking away the Hassock from under Lady Grave-Airs. 1865 *Athenaeum* 28 June 124/2 James Duke begins the world as an anonymous infant, laid surreptitiously in a basket of clean linen. 1871 *Suites Charac.* x (1876) 272 She carried it to church in the guise of a missal, and read it surreptitiously during the service. 1879 *Fraser's Caesar* viii. 87 The proscription was over, and the list had been closed; but Roscius's name was surreptitiously entered upon it. 1898 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Rodeo's Corner* xvi. 174 She surreptitiously touched the animal with her heel.

† c. Spuriously. *Obs.* 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1556/4 That the Book is falsly, and surreptitiously Ascrib'd to that worthy Person.

So **Surreptiousness**.

1902 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Vintures* xxix. 258 The quietness of the streets had a suggestion of surreptitiousness.

† **Surreptive**, *a.* *Obs. rare* ¹ [ad. late L. *surreptivus* = *surreptivus*; see **SURREPTION**] = **SURREPTITIOUS** *a.* 1.

1633 *T. Stafford Pac. Hib.* iii. i 286 How may it bee, that those [Apostolical] Letters were surreptive?

† **Surreverence**, *Obs.* Also *sur-reverence*, *surreverence*. [Variant of **SIR-BEVERENCE**]

1. = **SIR-BEVERENCE** 1, i b

1596 *Warner Alb. Eng.* ii. x 27 All for loue (surreverence Loue). 1600 *Nashe Summers Last Will* Eij h, Surreverence of their worship, they feed at my stable, table, every day. 1645 *tr. Gonsalvus's Sp. Inquis.* To Rdr. B j b, Whose very name should not be spoken of without Surreverence and great contempt.

b. By association with **SUR-** prefix, used for: Great reverence.

1592 *Nashe Strange Newes* C j b, Wherein mee thinks (the surreverence of his works not impaired) he hath verie highly overshotte himselfe. 1622 *Flaucher's Prophecies* i. in *Dis.* So great a reverence, and so star'd a knowledge—*Max.* Surreverence, you would say.

2. = **SIR-BEVERENCE** 2, 2 b.

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* 75, I might as well have writte of a dogges turde (in his teeth surreverence) 1655 *tr. Sorel's Com. Hist. France* xii. 73 Flunging Squibs, Crackers, Dirt, and sometimes stinking Surreverences. 1663 *Hrath's Flagellum* (1672) 18 Having besmeared his own Cloths and hands with Surreverence. 1770 *Hearne Collect.* (O H S.) III. 20 Some Persons abus'd the Statue of the late K. William leaving a Surreverence upon the Back of his Horse.

† **Surreverently**, *adv.* *Obs. nome-wd.* [f. **SUR-REVERENTLY**, after *prec.*] Very reverently; ironically with reference to **SURREVERENCE** 2.

1632 *B. Jonson's Magn. Lady* i. 1 A reverend youth, You use him most surreverently me thinks!

Surreyon, *obs. form* of **SURREYON**.

Surrey (*swri*). An American four-wheeled two-seated pleasure carriage, the seats being of similar design and facing forwards, also, a motor-carriage of similar structure.

Originally applied to an adaptation of the Surrey cart (an English pleasure cart with an open spindle seat first built in the county of Surrey) introduced into the U. S. A. by J. B. Brewster & Co. of New York in 1872 (*The Hub* March 1882).

1896 *Howells Idyls in Drab* 34 Hacks and barouches, and light, wood coloured surreys and phaetons. 1896 *Comopolitan* XX 420/2 The Hill locomotor. In design the vehicle is a caucopy-top surrey with two seats.

Surrall, *obs. form* of **SURRYALL**.

Surrigeane, *-ian, -ine, obs.* Sc. ff. **SURGEON**.

Surripe, *obs. form* of **SYNUP**.

Surrogacy (*swrdgəsi*), *rare*. [f. next: see -AOY.] The office of a surrogate, surrogateship.

1811 *J. Craig Mem. R. Cecil in Wks.* (1827) I 19 He had before recommended him for the Surrogacy annexed to his Living. 1829 *18th Rep. Comm. Cris. Justice* Irel 77 Copy Commission of Surrogacy to Sir Henry Meredyth.

Surrogate (*swrdgət*), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7 *Sc.* *surragat*, 8 *illit.* *suragat* [ad. L. *surrogatus*, assimilated f. *subrogatus* **SUBROGATE** *pa. pple.* Cf. It. *surrogato*, OF *surrogat*.]

1. A person appointed by authority to act in place of another; a deputy. *a. gen.*

1604 *R. Cawdrey Table Alph.* *Surrogate*, a deputie in anothers place. c. 1606 *Chapman Homer's Hymns to Mars* 6 Joint surrogate of Justice [orig. *συναπρωτὸς θεμειος*] 1618 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cheshamham* (Maitl. Club) 202 Patrik Huntar, . . . executour-dative surragat, in place of the Procuratour-fischall. 1642 *Jer. Taylor Episc.* (1647) 57 A helper, or a Surrogate in Government. 1657 *Hawke Killing* 15 ff 24 Princes make others Surrogates, and Executioners of their Judicial Acts.

b. The deputy of an ecclesiastical judge, of a bishop or bishop's chancellor, esp. one who grants licences to marry without banns.

1603 *Const. & Canons Eccl.* xciii. Any Judge of the Prerogative Court, or any his Surrogate or his Register or Apparitor. 1631 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 76 The said Dunsterfeld persuaded the said Skinner to goe with him to the Court to gett a licence for the marriage of the said parties. They came before the Surrogate. 1604 *E. Chamberlayne Pres. St. Eng.* iii. (ed. 18) 359 If he be found duly qualified, the Bishop or his Surrogate, institute him. 1753 *Act 26 Geo. II. c. 33* § 7 That no Surrogate deputed by any Ecclesiastical Judge, who hath Power to grant Licences of Marriage, shall [etc.] 1885 *Times* 12 Dec 6/1 The president of the court [sc. the York Chancery Court] was represented by a surrogate. 1890 *W. Clark Russell Marriage at Sea* xv Postscript, The Rev. Thomas Moore, Rector of All-hallows-the-Great, late Surrogate in the Diocese of Canterbury. 1912 *G. W. E. Russell Edu. King* iv 140 The Sentence of Consecration was read by the Surrogate.

c. In the colonies, one appointed to act as judge in the vice-admiralty court in place of a regular judge; in New York and some other States, a judge having jurisdiction over the probate of wills and settlement of estates of deceased persons.

1826 *Act 56 Geo. III. c. 82* The judicial Acts of Surrogates who have executed the Offices of Judges in the Courts of Vice Admiralty established in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies. 1858 *Kent Comm. Amer. Law* (ed. 9) II v. xxxvii 530 The first judge of the county acts in cases in which the surrogate is disqualified to act. 1867 *Smith's Sailor's Word-book*, *Surrogates*, naval captains formerly acting for judges in Newfoundland. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 695/2 In New Jersey the surrogate is an official of the orphans' court, grants unopposed probates, &c.

2. *fig. and gen.* A person or (usually) a thing that acts for or takes the place of another; a substitute. *Const. for. of.*

1644 *Bulwer's Chm.* of 15 The Hand was instituted Surrogate and Vicar of the Heart. 1650 *Fuller's Pious* iii. xii 343 Hereupon a substitute or surrogate was provided for him to bear his Cross. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 267 What corresponding force can be devised? Certainly no absolute one, but, as the best surrogate, Kant proposes a Federal Union of States. 1845 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XXXIV 274 Fixedness of purpose and of principle was to him a surrogate for alacrity. 1869 *Carlyle in Mrs. Carlyle's Lett.* III 26 Getting up at six, and riding to Clapham Common by way of surrogate for sleep.

b. *spec.* = **SUBSTITUTE** *sb.* 6 b.

1887 *Pall Mall G.* 25 Nov 5/1 That the word 'butter' shall be expunged from the trade name of all surrogates for butter. 1891 *F. L. Oswald in Voice* (N. Y.) 5 Feb, Ground pepper, ground coffee, mustard and tea, are mixed with surrogates too numerous to mention. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 11. 896 Many other drugs are recommended as surrogates for morphine.

B. *attrib. or adj.* That is a surrogate, taking the place of or standing for something else, representative.

a. 1638 *Mend. Wks.* (1672) 604 The Virgin-Christians of the Gentiles, (who are the Surrogate Israel). 1829 *18th Rep. Comm. Cris. Justice* Irel 77 *margin*, Commission appointing Sir H. Meredyth Surrogate Judge. 1840 *J. Wilson Lect. Anc. Israel* vi 119 These Christian nations being the spiritual, or surrogate Israel. 1910 *F. C. Conybeare in Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 11) IX. 873/1 An *ἀντιρρουν* or surrogate body.

Surrogate (*swrdgət*), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 (*Sc.*) -at; 6 (*Sc.*) *pa. t.* -ate, *pa. pple.* -at, -att, *suragat*, 6-7 *pa. pple.* -ate [f. L. *surrogat*], *pa. ppl.* stem of *surrogare*, assimilated f. *subrogare* to **SUBROGATE**]

1. *trans.* To appoint as a successor, substitute, or deputy: = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 1.

1533 *Brillenden Livy* ii. iv (S.T.S.) I. 140 *pa. belevit* pat he wald vsurpe be crown, because he surrogate noch hantle and new consul in be place of brutus. *Ibid.* 142 He sett ane counsell to surrogate ane colleig in be place of brutus. *Ibid.* vii. 17 270 The consul denyit to do any thing concerning be said law, quhil he had surrogate ane colleig in be place of Valerius pat was deceisit. 1611 *Siked Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix. xxiv. § 20 The Oath of Supremacie . . . was offered vnto them, the refusers whereof were deprieved, and others surrogated that were more loyally affected. 1637 *Gilespie's Engl. Pop. Cerem.* ii. 1 7 Those conforming Ministers, who are surrogate in their stead. 1662 *H. More Philos. Writ. Pref. Gen.* (1712) 25 This earthly Adam failing in his office, the Heavenly was surrogated in his room. 1699 *C. Nasse Antichrist* 162 The Pope of Rome did surrogate the kings of France. 1705 *Hickeringill's Priest-cr.* i (1722) 62 Solomon is surrogated by God, in his stead, to the holy Writ. 1853 *Ld. Campbell in Ellis & Blackburn Rep.* I 614 Chancellor with power of surrogating a fit person for his substitute with the Bishop's approbation.

b. To substitute in respect of a right or claim. = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 3.

1536 *Brillenden Cron. Scot.* (1821) II 451 William, Erle of Douglas, clamit the crown, be richt of Edward Ballioll and the Cumyn, saying he was surrogat to baith their richtis. 1652 *Z. Boyd in Zon's Flowers* (1855) App 24/2 Quhome I surrogat substitute and impute in my full richt tyrrill and place of the samyne. 1720 in *Nairne's Peering Evid.* (1874) 153 We surrogate & substitute the said master James Nairne . . . in our full richt and place thereof pro tanto.

2. To put instead of another, to substitute: = **SUBROGATE** *v.* 2.

1586 *Ferne Blas Gentry* 302 Least that strange and base stocks should presume to be surrogated in the place of the noble and free borne. 1596 *Bacon Max. Com. Law* xix (1630) 69 This act was repealed, and a new law surrogate in place thereof. 1609 *Skene Reg. Maj.* *Stat. Robt.* I, 34 And the tyme of the birth, three light or candelis salbe in the house, because darknesse is meet and convenient to surrogate ane false birth, as gif it were the trew birth. 1638 *Mend. Wks.* (1672) 750 That the Jews should be rejected, and the Gentiles surrogated in their stead. 1654 *Vilvain's Phenom. Thol.* viii 209 The Earth shall be renewed or a new surrogate. 1664 *H. Mori. Myst. Ling.* 322 How punctually they have surrogated the Blessed Virgin into the place of Venus. 1681 *Hickeringill's Vind. Naked Truth* ii 14 How do they wrest the holy Scriptures to surrogate their preposterous Hierarchy. 1768 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* ii. vi § 7 That subject which is surrogated in the place of the first. 1827 *Scott's Napoleonic Wars*, They had a title to the price which had been surrogated in place of the property.

† 3. *intr.* To act for another as a surrogate or substitute; *fig.* to minister to. *Obs. rare.*

1681 *Hickeringill's Black Non-Conf.* iii Wks 1716 II 44 When decrepit old Age cannot surrogate to their Lust. 1682 *Vind. Naked Truth* ii 14 Whose Pen was glad to Surrogate to their Pencils, and write—This is a Cock, and This a Bull.

Hence *surrogated ppl. a.*, *surrogating vbl. sb.* 1679 *T. Goodwin Election* iii in Wks 1683 II 138 *Deut.* 9 14 I will make of thee a Nation greater and mightier than they. And to be in their room a Surrogated People to him, as they by Election had been. 1699 *C. Nasse Antichrist* 163 In usurping his authority of surrogating and deputing of Caevars.

Surrogateship (*swrdgəʃɪp*). [f. **SUBROGATE** *sb.* + *-SHIP*] The office of a surrogate.

1846 *Worcester cites Ed. Rev.*

Surrogation (*swrdgəʃən*). Now *rare* [ad. med. L. *surrogatio*, -ōnis, assimilated f. *subrogatio* **SUBROGATION**. Cf. OF. *surrogation*, It. *surrogazione*]

1. Appointment of a person to some office in place of another.

1533 *Brillenden Livy* v. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 195 Because sa grete myscheif fell to romanis eftir be surrogatioun of the said censure. 1600 *Holland's Livy* xli xvi 1205 The surrogation of a colleague unto him. 1608 *Dr. Hall's Epist.* iv. 2, Ye magistrates whom God hath on purpose, in a wise surrogation, set vpon earth. 1642 *Jer. Taylor Episc.* (1647) 15 The prediction of the Apostasy of Judas, and Surrogation of S. Matthias. 1727 *Killingbeck's Sermon* vi 120 A Surrogation and new Choice of an Apostle to succeed into the Room of Judas.

2. *gen.* Substitution: = **SUBROGATION** 1.

1638 *Mend. Wks.* (1672) 736 The calling of the Gentiles, by way of surrogation to the Jews. 1653 *Gough's Comm.* 1160 x. 10 This surrogation had been in vain, if Christus Sacrifice had not made perfect. 1771 *Kenn's Hymns* *Evang. Poet.* Wks 1721 I. 40 Thou a full freedom to Thyself hast kept, A Surrogation for us to accept. 1911 *W. W. Fowler Relig. Expt. Roman People* xiv 322 Even if we were to grant the human sacrifice, the surrogation of [suraw] puppets is a most unlikely thing to have happened.

|| **Surrogatum** (*swrdgətəm*). *Sc. Law.* [L., neut. sing. of *surrogatus*, *pa. pple.* of *surrogare* to **SUBROGATE**] A thing put in the place of another, a substitute.

1766 *Kames' Princ. Equity* (1767) 224 This new bond, being a *surrogatum* in place of the former. 1768 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot.* ii. x § 29 Its value is the fifth of the rent payable for both stock and tithes; which is accounted a reasonable *surrogatum*, in place of a tenth of the increase.

Surrois, *obs. form* of **SERAI** 1.

Surround, *sb.* [f. the vb.]

1. An act of surrounding; *spec.* (orig. and chiefly U.S.) the process of hunting certain wild animals by surrounding them and driving them into a place from which they cannot escape.

1837 *W. Irving Capt. Bonneville* xlv. III 220 It was at length proclaimed, that all who were able to lift a club . . . should muster for the 'surround'. 1851 *Mayne Reid's Scalp Hunters* xxxii 247 The hunters were getting forward with the 'surround'. 1903 *Sir M. G. Gerard's Leaves from Diaries* viii 250 Allowing time for the surround to be accomplished, he then strolled off with the remaining sepoy.

2. A border or edging of a particular material, nearly or quite surrounding the central piece, as of linoleum or felt round a carpet.

1893 *Ludgate Monthly Mag.* Jan. 328/2 Central bordered carpet, are now most in vogue, with a centre of linoleum. 1896 *Mrs. J. E. Pantou's Suburban Resid.* 29, I have covered the gaping stained 'surround' with felt. 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec p. ii, A large cameo brooch set in a surround of finely-chased gold.

Surround (*sdraund*), *v.* Forms: 5 *sourround*, 5-6 *surround*, 5-7 *surund*, 6 *surround*, *surrounde*, 7 *sorround*, *sur-round*, *surhound*, (*pa. pple.* *surround*), 6- *surround*. [a. AF *sur(ou)nder*, OF. *sorouder*, s(ou)rounder to overflow (trans. and intr.), *fig.* to abound, to surpass, also, to dominate, overlook = Pr. *sorrounder* -late L. *superundare* to overflow (*fig.*), f. *super* **SUPER** -2 + *undare* to rise in waves, f. *unda* wave.]

The modern spelling was established before 1600, association of the word with *round* (quasi *sur- + round*) no doubt helped to fix the spelling with *rr*.

1. +1 *trans.* To overflow, inundate, flood, submerge. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V 109/2 By grete ceteysns of water, many Townes and Loudesto grete quantite beith surrounded.

1587 HOLMESHED Chron III 1537/2 The said pent being surrounded at euerie high water 1609-10 Act 7 Jas I, c. 20 § 1 The Sea liath broken in and hath decayed surrounded and drowned up much hard Grounde 1622 CALLIS Stat Sewers (1647) 57 For suffering 1 Sewer to be unrepaired, by reason whereof his grounds were surrounded 1631 Star Chamber Cases (Camden) 48 One complaining against another for letting downe a sea wall soe that not onely his but diuerse other men's grounds were surrounded 1634 Sir J. DAVIES *Psalm xxvii*, Wks (1869) I, 382 When floods of wickednes did mee surround 1638 P M *Life Sejanus* 51 Seianus saw himselfe surrounded with a storme, in one of the fairest daies of his fortune 1633 P. FLETCHER *Elisa* II, xlii, My heart, surround with grief, is swoln so high 1634 W. TIRWYTT tr *Balaad's Lett.* a 3 b, So surrounded with the torrent of his Wilt

† b. *intr.* To overflow. *Obs. rare.*

1574 HULOET s v, Nilus doth surründe, ouerflowe or runne ouer. 1592 WARNER *Alb Eng* viii lii (1612) 197 Streams, if stoppt, surröund 1598 MARLOWE *Ovid's Elegies* iii, 86 The waters more abounded And from the channell all abroad surrounded 1599 T. M[OUFFET] *Silviorum* 64 Lest outward moisture innly being got Surrounding, drowne the litle infant bye.

II. 2 To enclose, encompass, or beset on all sides; to stand, lie, or be situated around; also, to form the entourage of; often *pass.* const. *with* or *by* = to have on all sides or all round.

1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.* Surround, to compasse round about 1629 MILTON *Hymn Natu* xi, At last surrounds their sight A Globe of circular light 1653 — *Ps vii* 26 Th' assemblies of each Nation Will surround thee, seeking right. 1700 R. PEARSON *Naaman's Vind.* 8 Thou wilt when thou awakest, find thy self surröundd with Devils and everlasting burnings 1725 De Foe *Voy round World* (1840) 291 Stupendous precipices, which surrounded us 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii, 11, At my alighting, I was surrounded by a crowd of people. 1771 JUNIUS *Lett.* xlii (1788) 267 He saw the throne already surrounded by men of virtue and abilities. 1794 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* .xxii, The thick woods which surrounded them excluding all view of the country beyond 1827 H. VILLAM *Const Hist* (1842) I, 111 159 This neither suited the inclination of Elizabeth, nor of some among those who surrounded her 1860 TYNDALE *Glac* II, 246 If the planet Neptune be surrounded by an atmosphere. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem Astron* Intro (1870) 1 The earth on which we live is surrounded by stars on all sides

b. Said of immaterial things, as conditions.

1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclus* ix 47 Think, without defence, Thou art Surround in danger 1682 LATE *Abd & Achit* 11 188 A monarch's crown with fate surrounded lies. 1771 GRAY *Amatory Lines* 1 With beauty, with pleasure surrounded. 1797 Mrs RADCLIFFE *Rome* *Poet* ix, Recollect the dangers that surround you 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* x, the dignities which surrounded her exalted rank 1900 *Finl Sch Geog* (U.S.) Apr. 126 The social conditions surrounding the individual

c. *Mil.* To enclose (a place, or a body of troops) on all sides so as to cut off communication or retreat, to invest.

1649 WINTHROP *New Eng* (1853) I 279 Our men surrounded the swamp, being a mile about, and shot at the Indians. 1799 SHERIDAN *Pizarro* iv, Well if surrounded, we must perish in the centre of them 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict* s v, A town is said to be surrounded when its principal outlets are blocked up

3 To go or extend round (an object or body, a room, or the like), to encircle, as a frame, border, etc.

1688 HODGE *Armoury* II, iii, 57/1 He beateh Gules, a Garbe, Or, with an Adder, in his head aloft, and the tail surrounding it 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Georg* iv, 410 With sev'n-fold Hoins mysterious Nile Surrounds the Skirts of Egypt's fruitful Isle. 1700 — *Ppygnation* 48 An embroider'd Zone surrounds her slender Waste 1774 GOLDSMITH *Nat Hist.* (1776) III 81 A white list at the bottom of the neck, which it entirely surround. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Large oaken presses, filled with shelves of the same wood, surrounded the room 1829 in *Encycl Metaph.* (1843) VI, 237 A complete frame surrounding the aperture 1886 C. E. PISCOS *Loud To-day* xxv (ed. 3) 237 The massive tomb of the Duke of Wellington., with the names of his victories surrounding the base

4. To go or travel around, to make the circuit of, esp. to circumnavigate. *Obs.*

1638 Sir T. HERBERT *T. vii* (ed. 3) 16 Phraos Necho incouraged the Phoenicians (then, proud of their Art in Navigation) to surround Afrique. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* xi, vii Ded, Theship called the Desire, wherein Captain Cavendish surrounded the world 1719 De Foe *Cruise* II, (Globe) 375 When I was driven out to Sea, in my Attempt to surround the Island 1727 — *Syst Magic* i, iv (1840) 107 He surrounds the tree fifteen times 1751 R. PALROCK *P. Wilkins* (1884) I 130 Though I had surrounded the whole lake, yet I had not traced the out-bounds of the wood next the rock 1825 SCOTT *Talism* iv, As a second time, in surrounding the chapel, they passed the spot on which he kneeled

5. To cause to be encircled or enclosed with something

1635 VALWINTINE *Poure Sea-Serms* 8 We that inhabit the Islands, which God hath moored about, and surrounded with a girdle of waters. 1653 MILTON *Ps* v 99 As with a shield thou wilt surround Him with thy lasting favour 1847 C. BROVET *Fyre xxv*, He surrounded me with his aim, almost as if he loved me 1848 W. K. KELLY tr *J. Blanc's Hist Ten Y* II 344 Was it possible that true republicans should ask of their party to surround itself with all the appearances of fear? 1908 R. BAGOT *A Cuthbert* II 9 Those mental and moral barriers with which the average Englishman surrounds himself

Surrounded (*sū'raund*), *pp. a.* [f. SURROUND v + -ED.]

† 1. Overflowed, flooded *Obs*

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Ps* LXXVIII xvii, Those surrounded lands, Saw watry cleares chang'd to bloudy gore 1620 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr* I ix, 20 Surrounded grounds may be

won by Sewing them with competent Draines c 1682 J. COLLINS *Salt & Fishery* 23 The surrounded Level at Enith hath been commended for its fertility

2 Encompassed, encircled chiefly in *comb*

1821 HARDY *Tess* xlv, His father's hill surrounded little town

† **Surrounder** *l. Obs. rare*—1. [a. AF. *surrounder*, *inf.* used subst., see SURROUND v and -ER 4.] Overflow, inundation.

1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 83 What grounds ly e within the danger of waters, either within the surrounders by the sea, or the inundation of the fresh waters

Surrounder 2 (*sū'raundə*). [f. SURROUND v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which surrounds.

1683 KIRNETT tr. *Erasm.* on *Folly* 92 They fence themselves in with so many surrounders [orig. *tanto agmine*] of Magisterial Definitions. 1789 MME D'ARBLAY *Diary* 18 Jan, I had no plan but to save appearances to the surrounders 1829 NAPIER *Pennins War* vii in (Ridg.) I 345 The troops to be surrounded were more numerous than the surrounders 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist Surv Germ.* Poetry II, 1 Some poets may learn of their ordinary surrounders 1890 GUNTHER *Miss Nobody* (1891) 23 'Not play init i' cry several of his surrounders

Surrounding (*sū'raundɪŋ*), *vbl sb.* [-ING 1.]

1 The action of the verb SURROUND.

† 1 Overflowing, inundation. *Obs.*

1449 in Fulman *Rerum Anglic Script Vett.* (1684) I 524 Because of surröundɪŋ of waters. 1574 HULOET, Surrounding, or overflowing of water.

2 The fact of being around or encompassing

rare—1775 in ASH.

II That which surrounds

3. *pl.* Those things which surround a person or thing, or in the midst of which he or it (habitually) is; things around (collectively); environment.

1861 Q. Rev Oct 471 We know more about Plutarch's personal history and surroundings [etc.] 1861 SMILES *Engineers* vi, 11. 6 The place remained comparatively rural in point of size and surroundings 1873 HAMERTON *Intell Life* xii, 1 (1876) 431 That which we are, is due to the accidents of our surroundings. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat Relig & Sci* iii (1885) 81 My character has not come out of the antecedents and surroundings according to any fixed law. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* lxi, We cannot blame him too severely if, in such an age and such surroundings, he had been stained by the vices in the midst of which he lived

4. A number of persons standing around, a body of attendants; entourage

1877 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV i 11 22 The wealthiest peer in England did not appear in public with a more princely surrounding 1891 *Daily News* 22 Jan 3/4 Their games were watched with much interest by a surrounding of Southern.

b. *pl.* Persons surrounding or attending upon a person

1894 *Daily News* 21 Dec, I have now received particulars of the death from the immediate surroundings of the King. 1907 *Vernoy Item* I 118 They lived on their estates and did their duty by their surroundings

Surrounding, *pp. a.* [-ING 2.] That surrounding.

1 That is (or are) around; encompassing, circumjacent.

1634 MILTON *Consus* 403 And let a single helpless maiden pass Uninjur'd in this wide surrounding wast 1667 — *P L* 1, 346 'twixt upper, nether, and surrounding Fires. 1704 POPE *Vindicta* *Poi* 262 The bowty maze, and surrounding greens 1781 COWPER *Hopl* 305 Lord paramount of the surrounding plains 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* I, The beauty of the surrounding scene 1806 A. HUNTER *Calina* (ed. 3) 197 Serve up in a deep dish, with the surrounding sauce 1848-49 TYLTER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I 138 They ravaged the surrounding country with merciless execution 1845 STROQUER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 3 Venice. raised herself to an eminence that excited the jealousy of surrounding nations. 1890 *Science Gossip* XXVI 209 The ammonia is rapidly oxidised in the soil into nitric acid, which at once combines with the surrounding bases to form nitrates.

† 2 Moving round, circling. *Obs rare*—1.

1657 S. PURCHAS *Pol. Flying-Ins* 16 They will expatiate and dance the Hay in circling motions, and surrounding vigaries

† **Surroundry**. *Obs. rare.* [f. SURROUND v + -RY.] Surrounding boundary, circuit, compass.

1621 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribæ* 128 Doe wee not know he cannot traell ouer all this land, within the surroundry of the soure Seas? c 1641 — *Acts & Mon* 1 (1642) 71 Shut up within surroundry of no one Country.

† **Surroy**. *Obs.* [Assimilated f. **suthroy* (see SOUTH and ROY sb.), after *norroy*.] The second King-of-Arms in England, having jurisdiction south of the Trent; also (now only) called CLARENCEUX. 1691 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres St. Eng* II (ed. 5) 268 Clarenceux His Office is to marshal and dispose the Funerals of all the lower Nobility, as Barons, Knights, Esquires, and Gentlemen on the South-side of Trent, and therefore sometimes called *Surroy* or *Southroy*

Surroy, *obs.* form of SERAI 1

1612 COVERT *True Rep* 32 The City of Gorra, where are many Surroies, or Innes 1625 tr *De Montfort's Surv E Indies* 8 Huge lodgings (like hamlets) called Caravan-sara, or Surroies, for the benefit of Caravans

Surroyal (*sū'royəl*). *Venerb.* Forms 4 surroyal, 5 surreall, surreale, surriall, 7 surroyall, surroyal, 7- surroyal, sur-royal [f. SUR- + ROYAL sb. (REAL sb.).] An upper or terminal bianch of a stag's antler, above that called 'royal' (ROYAL B. 3). Also *attrib.*

a 1400 *Pauit* 3 Ages 30 The ryalls full richly raughten frome the nyddes With surryal full semely appon sydes twayne c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xlii, Aunteleire and ryall and surreale Ibid xxviii, Hitwene þe surreale and þe fourche or troche. 1576 TURBERVILLE *Venerb* xlii 54 The Surrye.. Antlier Surriantlier All the rest which growe afterwards, vntill you come to the crowne, palme, or croche, are called Royals & Surroyals 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Navy Land Ships* Wks I 93/1 1638 GUILLIN *Heraldry* iii xiv (ed. 3) 179 Skilfull Wood-men describing the head of a Hart, doe call the vpper part of all the... Surroyall Toppe 1883 *Science* I 182/2 The 'royal' and 'sur-royal' of the Wapiti 1893 LYDEKKER *Horns & Hoofs* 271 The portion above the trez-tine carrying the surroyals.

Surruin, -yzen, *obs.* Sc ff SURGEON.

Surruide, *obs.* form of SURROUND.

Surryph, variant of SERIF.

Surs, *obs.* form of SOURCE.

† **Sursanure**. *Obs rare* [a. AF., OF. *sursanure* cicatrice, f. *sur-* (= SUPER- 3) + **sannure*, *sennure*, or OF. *sousané* pa. pple healed over: see SUR-, SANNE v, -URE, and cf. Pr *sobisanare* to form a scar] The healing over of a wound; a wound healed outwardly or superficially.

1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* 7. 385 Wel ye knowe that of a Sursanure In Surgerye is perilous the cure But men myghte touche the Arwe or come thereby c 1400 *Lydg Flower of Curtesye* 75 My wounde abydeyth lyk a sursanure

Sursarara, *obs.* corruption of CERTIORARI. see SISEBARY.

1617 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Trav. Hamburgh* Wks. 1630 iii 84/1 Sursararae, Proceedoes.

† **Sursault**, *sb.* *Obs. rare.* Also 4 sursaute, 5 soursaut [a. AF. *sursaut*, OF. *soursaut*, -sault, f. *sur-* = SUPER- 2 + *saut* leap (—L. *saltus*)]

a. A sursault, of a sudden.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 337 Sursaute [? read A sursaute; LANGTOFT *A sursaut*] he þam mette, als þei for kirke cam c 1430 *Pigr. Liv Manhode* iv lxi (1860) 205 Whan .j. hadde leyn þere a while, sodeynliche and a soursaut, sigh an old on þat was clumben aby vp on my bed.

b. A start

1598 YONG *Diana* 71 With a sudden sursault she awakend. Hence † **Sursau** *lt v. trans.*, to attack suddenly.

1598 YONG *Diana* 81 An enamoured hart may be as well sursaulted with a sudden ioy, as with an unexpected sorrow. 1600 — in *Eng. Helicon* Tjb, My hart, sursaulted with the fill Of thousand great virests, and thousand faeres.

Surseace, -sease, *obs.* forms of SURCEASE.

† **Surseance**. *Obs.* Also 6-seaunce, -ceaunce, -ceyance, 6-7-ceaunce [a. OF. *surseance*, -ceance, -ceyance (mod F. *surséance*), f. *surseoir*: see SURORASE and -ANCE] (A) cessation or suspension (of hostilities).

1523 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IV 72 If he woll not accept the surseance of warre. a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VIII*, 249 Beyng at the same tyme a surseance made on bothe sides. 1579 FENTON *Guicciard* xviii 1037 A surseance of armes to thend to giue surseance and tyme to treat a peace a 1648 LD HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1683) 601 A Surseance of War for five or six days was concluded

Sursingle, *Surserare*, *Sursesse*, *obs.* ff. SURINGLE, SISEBARY, SURCEASE.

† **Sur-sharp**. *Mus. Obs.* [f. SUR- + SHARP, rendering med.L. *superacutia*: see SUPERACUTE] The highest note of the gamut

1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus* s v, *System*. A fifth tetrachord above, or tetrachord of the sur-sharp

Sursingle, *obs.* form of SURINGLE

† **Sursise**. *Obs.* Also 9 (*Hist*) *sursise*. [a. AF. *sursise* (cf. med.L. *sursisa*, *superissa*) negligence, delay, ? hence, penalty for this, vbl sb fem. f. *surseoir* —L. *superseñere* to SUPERSEDE.] A penalty formerly exacted at Dover for failure to pay the castle-guard rent.

1540 Act 32 *Hen VIII*, c 48 § 2 Greate penalties and forfeitures comonlye callid in the said Castell of Dovore Sursises 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb Castl* (1826) 141. 1596 *Encycl Brit* V 198/2.

† **Sursolid**, *sb.* and *a. Math. Obs.* [app. etymologizing alteration of SURDESOLID, by reference to SUR- prefix, *surd solid* was app. an intermediate form. Cf. F *sursolide*, It *soprasolido*.]

A *sb* The fifth power of a number or quantity; also, an equation of the fifth degree.

Also extended to higher uneven powers, not being multiples of 2 or 3: see quot 1700

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* Cvi b, 4 multiplications doe yelde a sursolide 1623 TAPP *Pathw Knowledge* 295 If the quantity be sursolids and the number 1024, then is the sursolid roote thereof 4 1672 GEMORY in RIGAUD *Corr. Sci Men* (1841) II 230 One which will serve for all cubic equations, another for all biquadrate, another for all sursolids

1695 J. WALLIS in *Phil. Trans* XIX. 3 If we would Extract the Root of an imperfect Sursolid 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* (1701) s v, 32 is the 5th power of 2, and is called the Sursolid 128 the 7th power, or the second Sursolid. 1806 ROBERTSON in *Phil Trans* XCVI 30 A sursolid, or an equation of five dimensions 1817 H. T. COLEBROOKE *Algebra*, etc. 140 First the highest power, for example the sursolid, then the next, the biquadrate, after it the cube, &c

B. *adv* Of the fifth degree; that is a fifth power or root, involving the fifth power of a quantity.

Also applied to a problem, etc involving expressions or magnitudes of higher degree than that called 'solid' (cf quot 1704 s v *Solid* a 20), and to loci of a higher degree than those termed 'solid' (see quot 1726 s v *Sursolid*).

1557 RECORDE *Whetst* Cvi, That roote is a Sursolide

route, that yeldeth a Sursolde number 1672 GREGORY in Rigaud *Corr. Sci. Men* (1841) II 230 A sursold equation 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Sursold-Problem* is that which cannot be resolved, but by Curves of a higher nature than Conic-Sections *Ibid.* Place *Sursold*, is when the Point is in the Circumference of a Curve of an higher Gender than the Conic Sections [Cf. *Places* 8 b.] 1706 J. WARD *Introd. Math.* I. 21. (1713) 135 To Extract the Sursold Root

Sursurrara, obs. corruption of CERTIORARI: see SISERARY.

Sursyngle, obs. form of SURCINGLE.

Surtax (sɜːˈtæks), sb. [ad. F. *surtaxe*: see SUB- and TAX sb.] An additional or extra tax on something already taxed.

1881 *Leeds Mercury* 6 Apr. The reduction of the surtax on foreign spirits 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Apr. 12/1 Champagne wine in the ordinary magnums, bottles, pints, and half pints will pay with duty and surtax 3s. 6d. per gallon 1902 *Spectator* 2 Aug. 137/1 The local Treasuries are to receive a surtax upon the Customs

So Surtax v. *trans.*, to tax additionally, charge with a surtax

1906 C. BIGG *Wayside Sk. Eccl. Hist.* v. 126 note, What we call Socialism now appears to be merely the right of the poor to surtax the rich

Surte, -tee, -tey, -tie, obs. forms of SURETY.

Surtout (sɜːˈtʊt), sb. Also 7 sur-toute, 7-8 sur-tout, (8 surtoot, -toit (?), surtoot, sur-tout (?), 9 surtoot). [a. F. *surtout*, f. *sur* above + *tout* everything.] A man's great-coat or overcoat. Applied 1870 to a kind of single breasted frock-coat with pockets cut diagonally in front

1686 *London Gazette* No. 2108/4 A white Surtout lin'd with black 1693 *Dryden's Juvenal* III 250 The torn Surtout and the tattered Vest 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Surtout*, a loose, great, or riding Coat 1712 *Arbuthnot's John Bull* II 14 He was forced constantly to wear a surtoute of oiled cloth, by which means he came home pretty clean 1731 *Swift's Annu. Smiles* 140 And since we find you walk a foot, We'll soundly source your frize surtoute 1788 *Burns's Extempore on IV Smellie* 2 The old cock'd hat, the grey surtoute 1800 *Wrems's Washington* v. (1877) 113 With a surtoute over his regimentals 1840 *Barham's Ingol Leg Ser. I, Tragedy*, He put on his *surtout*, And went to a man with a beard like a Jew 1840 *Dickens's Old C. Shop* XI, He wore a long black surtoute reaching nearly to his ankles 1843 *Lytton's Last Bar.* II v. A green surtoute of broad cloth over a tight vest of the same colour 1858 *Mas. Oliphant's Land of Norwalk* II 39 The new coat which his mother called a surtoute 1870 *Dickens's E. Drodd* XVII, Being buttoned up in a tightish blue surtoute, with a buff waistcoat and gray trousers 1894 *Crockett's Raiders* (ed. 3) 160 He was wont to take off his loose surtoute and travel in his sleeved waistcoat

attrib. 1686 *London Gazette* No. 2106/4 A new Red Coat lin'd with a Buff colour'd lining, surtoute Sleeves 1689 *Ibid.* No. 2236/4 A light-colour'd Sur-toute Coat 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3957/4 A Cyanomou-colour Surtout Coat with black Buttons 1710 *Ibid.* No. 1739/4 A dark Surtout Coat 1759 *Phil Trans.* LI 289 The velvet cape of a surtoute coat

†b. A hood (with a mantle), worn by women. 1690 *Evelyn's Musaeus Muehebris* 130 Pns. By which the curls are fastened, In radiant firmament set-out, And over all the hood sur-tout 1694 N. H. *Ladies's Dict.* 11/2 A *Surtout*, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head gear 1721 *Ramus's Lartana* 124 The Hood and Mantle make the tender faint, I'm pain'd to see them moving like a tent But know each fair who shall this Sur tout use, You're no more Scots 1785 G. A. *Bellamy's Apol.* (ed. 3) I 109 My mother had prudently provided herself with a good surtoute

†c. *fig.* An outer covering or integument. *Obs.* 1732 *Hist. Litteraria* IV. 167 The different sorts of Fruit, some having a Surtout of a harder Texture, and some softer 1771 *Barrington in Phil Trans.* LXV 13 This upper coat is composed also of hairs which are white from the top to the root, and form the winter surtoute for the animal

†d. *Cookery* Applied to various fancy dishes. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Surtout*, a Term in the Confectioners Art; as Pylachoes in Surtout Also a Term in Cookery, as Pigeons dress'd in Surtout 1743 *Lady's Companion* (ed. 4) I 183 A Surtout of Soals

†**Surtray**, v. *Obs. rare*-. [a. AF. **surtrare*, (cf. OF. *sourtrare* to seduce), used for s(ō)ustrare, ad. L. *subst. ahēre* to SUBSTRACT] *trans.* To draw off, take away, subtract. So †**Surtrete** v. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Ilus.* III 1097 A skep of palm thenne after to surtray is This wyn. *Ibid.* IV. 460 Heer & ther the drie away surtrete. *Ibid.* x. 208 Surtrete hem first and after multiple.

|| **Surturbrand** (sɜːˈtʊrbrend). Also 8 *erron*. *surtur*, *sortebrand*. [a. G. *surturbrand*, ad. Icel. *surturbrandr*, f. *Surtur*, gen. of *Sutr* (related to *svartir* SWART a) name of a fire-giant + *brandr* BRAND sb.] A name for lignite as occurring in Iceland.

1760 *MILLES* in *Phil Trans.* LI 545 An extraordinary sort of wood, which they call sortebrand, or black brand, 1780 *Von Thoul's Iceland* 42, I have seen ten-cups, plates, &c. in Copenhagen made of surturbrand, which takes a fine polish 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV 397 The Bovey coal is found in strata, corresponding in almost every particular with those of the surturbrand in Iceland. 1863 *Baring-Gould's Iceland* p. xxiv, The alternation of basalt and surturbrand

Surdy, obs. form of SURETY.

†**Surundacion**. *Obs. rare*-. [f. *surund*, SURROUND + -ATION, after *mundation*.] Flooding.

1552 *Huloet*, *Surundacion*, *alimues*, *mundatio*. **Survear**, -veior, etc., obs. ff. SURVEYOR.

Surveigh, obs. form of SURVEY.

Surveillance (sɜːˈvɛɪləns, -lyāns, F. *surveigāns*).

[ad. F. *surveillance*, n. of action f. *surveiller*. see next and -ANCE] Watch or guard kept over a person, etc., esp. over a suspected person, a prisoner, or the like, often, spying, supervision, less commonly, supervision for the purpose of direction or control, superintendence

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX 578 *Vast depths of property in the rooms belonging to the office of the committee of Surveillance* 1802 *LEMAISTRE Rough Sk. Mod. Paris* 221 236 They are kept under the constant 'surveillance of the police' [Note, *Surveillance*, Watch, or special care] 1815 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 19 July (1884) I 67 General Becker—the officer who was charged with the surveillance of Buonaparte 1825 T. Hook, *Sayings Ser.* II *Man Many* 74 (Collum) 84 A tour under the surveillance of a tutor 1834 *MARRYAT P. Simple* xx, Not to allow parole or permission to leave the fortress, even under surveillance. 1853 *HUMPHREYS Corn. coll. Man.* XVII (1876) 301 The copper (coinage) remained under the surveillance of the Senate 1882 J. C. MORISON *Macaulay* 1 6 No Puritanic surveillance directed his choice of books 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 2 May 4/1 He says that Portugal will carry out the provisions of the Treaty under the surveillance of England.

Surveillant (sɜːˈvɛɪlənt, -lyānt, F. *surveigānt*), sb. [ad. F. *surveillant*, pr. pple. (used subst.) of *surveiller*, f. *sur-* above, over + *veiller* (—L. *vigilāre*) to watch] One who exercises surveillance; a person who keeps watch over another or others, a superintendant, e.g. of a prison.

1819 B. E. O'MEARA *Ed. Trans. St. Helena* 76 Lieutenant Jackson of the Staff corps, who had been previously employed as the surveillant of General Gouraud 1837 *Dg. Quincy Rev. Taster* Wks. 1854 IV 134 His mixed character of ambassador and of political surveillant gave him a real weight in the Tartar councils 1901 *Daily Express* 18 Mar. 7/5 I got through the day, varying with the surveillants and the convicts. 1905 *Mas. C. N. Williamson's Castle of Shadows* VII 161 White-clad surveillants with revolvers on their hips.

Surveillant, a. *rare*. [ad. F. *surveillant* (see prec.)] Exercising surveillance.

1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIV, 29 At Whiggay's lices sneaks the surveillant tail er. 1882 in *Ogilvie*.

†**Survenant**. *Obs. rare*-. [a. OF. *survenant*, pr. pple. of *survenir* see next.] One who comes up, or to a place; a comer.

c. 1400 *II. Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh.* 103 Pat his court be opyn to all survenantz

†**Survene**, v. *Obs.* [f. after SUPERVENE by substitution of prefix SUR— Cf. F. *survenir*.]

1. *intr.* = SUPERVENE I.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 222 (1672) 87 Such a supputation survening upon it proves more peilous than otherwise 1698 — (*title*) *Casus Medico Chirurgical.* Or, A most Memorable Case of a Noble-Man, Deceased Wherein is shewed, His Lordship's Wound, the various Diseases suivening, &c.

b. To come upon some one, arrive suddenly or unexpectedly *nonce-ise*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III 77 Their Master Blondel survening, and subunderstanding it.

2. *trans.* = SUPERVENE 2.

1665 G. HARVEY *Advice agst. Plague* 2 Plagues do ordinarily survene great Inundations 1666 — *Morb. Angl.* IV. 42 Those evil accidents, that survene an Hypochondriack Melancholy.

So †**Survenient** a = SUPERVENIENT

1677 *Cary's Palaeol. Chron.* Pref. p. 14, The which Design came in process of time to be quickened by a sur-venient occasion from some Learned Gentlemen of my Acquaintance.

†**Survenue**. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. F. *survenue*, n. of action f. *survenir* see SUPERVENE and cf. VENUE] A later or subsequent arrival.

1621 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* II. xlii. 110 Nor did the fundamentals alter by the mixture of people of severall Nations in the first entrance, nor from the Danes or Normans in their survenue

Survey, -vewe, obs. forms of SURVEY.

Survey (sɜːˈveɪ, sɜːˈvɛɪ), sb. Also 6-7 -vay, -veigh, 7 servey. [f. next] The action, or an act, of surveying; the object or result of this.

1. The act of viewing, examining, or inspecting in detail, esp. for some specific purpose; usually *spec.* a formal or official inspection of the particulars of something, e.g. of an estate, of a ship or its stores, of the administration of an office, etc.

1548 in *Eng. Guide* (1870) 203 The Certifyfiche of the Survey of alle the late Collageys, Chauntries, [etc.] a 1570 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Elie* (1608) 407 Upon which survey it will appere where and in whome the abuse is. 1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com. Law* II (1639) 7 A Court, whereunto the people of every Hundred should be assembled twice a year for surueigh of Pledges 1719 *Df. For Cruise* I. (Globe) 83 Having perceiv'd my Bread had been low a great while, now I took a Survey of it, and reduc'd myself to one Bisket-cake a Day 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 175 Compounders neglecting to pay their composition-money, shall be charged with the duty, and become liable to a survey 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Survey*, an examination made by several naval officers into the state or condition of the provisions, or stores belonging to a ship, or fleet of men of war. 1772 *Jacob's Law Dict.* (ed. 3) v. On the falling of an estate to a new lord, a court of survey is generally held 1800 *Cottingham's Comm. Thames* v. 237 The Regular Perambulations of the Police Bots in their daily and nightly surveys of the River. 1802 in *East Rep. Cases* *Crt. K. B.* (1808) IV. 590 He had had a survey on her [sc. the ship] on account of her bad character. 1855 *Leitch's Cornhill* 145 Each gang of men accustomed to work together, selects one of

their number to represent and act for them on the day appointed for the 'setting' or 'survey' 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xxv. 507 James now directed a minute survey of that portion of Raleigh's fleet

b. *transf.* A written statement or description embodying the result of such examination.

1613 in *Scott. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1910) 12 One ancient survey which Denton restored againe, but the same is since embzelled c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* II 18, I had spare hours to couch in writing a survey of these Countreys 1652 *NEDHAM in Selden's Mare Cl.* 82 In the survey or Breviary of the dignities of the East only three Provinces are reckoned under the Picoconsul of Asia 1801 *Farmer's Mag.* Apr. 192 Not above thirty lines of the Survey are occupied upon this subject. 1808 *East Rep. Cases* *Crt. K. B.* IV 590 *margin*, The survey which accompanied the letter gave the ship a good character 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xlii 6 As an historical monument, the value of the Domesday Survey cannot be overrated

c. A kind of auction for the sale of farms. see quot. 1796. *local.* (s.w.)

1725 *Farley's Exeter Jnl.* 28 May 4 On Thursday. will be held a Survey at the House of William Haydon for sale of the Inheritance of divers Messuages 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. IV. Eng.* I 71 The disposal of farms for three lives is generally by what are provincially termed *surveys*, a species of auction, at which candidates bid for the priority of refusal, rather than for the thing itself

d. A district for the collection of the customs, under the inspection and authority of a particular officer. *U.S.* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

†2. Oversight, supervision, superintendence.

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 27 § 5 All hereditamentes apperteyning to any the said Monasteries shalbe in the order survey and gouernance of the said Courte 1649 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. xliii (1739) 41 He regulated the Courts of Justice under his Survey 1654 G. GORDARD *Introd. Burton's Diary* (1828) I. p. lxx, They had the survey, and, perhaps, advice in all.

3. The, or an, act of looking at something as a whole, or from a commanding position, a general or comprehensive view or look.

1589 *GREFNE Menaphon* (Aib.) 46 Taking her eye from one particular object, she sent it abroad to make generall survey of their countrey demeanours 1601 *SHAKS. All's Well* v. iii 16 He lost a wife, Whose beauty did astonish the survey of richest eyes 1666 *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.* cxxlii, He O'relook, the Neighbours with a wide survey, 1718 *Popl. IIad.* xv. 492 Great Hector view'd him with a sad survey, As stretch'd in dust before the stern he lay. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 44, I had time now to look round, and, on taking a survey of the company, was not sorry to recognise our old acquaintance 1848 *Dickens's Dombey* liii, After a moment's survey of her face 1872 *CAI VRLLEY Chai. ades* I xi in *Verses & Transl.* 74 Then to my whole [sc. pier glass] he made his way, Took one long lingering survey, And softly, as he stole away, Remarked, 'By Jove, a bird!'

b. *concr.* That which is thus viewed, a view, prospect, scene, †a delineation of this, a 'view', picture (*obs.*).

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept. 1666, I presented his Majesty with a survey of the ruins 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Aletr. Leg., Lady G. B.* 8 Delighted with the fair survey. 1844 *Mrs. BROWNING Lost Bower* 2, In childhood, little prized I that fair walk and far survey. 1853 *PHILLIPS Rivers Yorks.* II 17 Overlooking with a magnificent survey the vale of Eden

4. *fig.* A comprehensive mental view, or (usually) literary examination, discussion, or description, of something.

a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholium* II (Arb.) 131 Sturmius is he, out of whom, the trew survey and whole workmanship is, to be learned 1593 *BANCROFT (title)* A Survey of the Pretended Holy Discipline. 1598 *Stow (title)* A Survey of London. Contayning the Originall, Antiquity, Increase, Moderne estate, and description of that Citie 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy. I* Pref. 53 b, Let vs take a slight survey of our traffiques and negotiations in former ages 1635 *PURSON (title)* Varieties. or, A Survey of rare and excellent matters, necessary and delectable for all sorts of persons 1729 *BUTLER Serms.* Wks. 1874 II 123 It may set us upon a more frequent and strict survey and review of our own character. 1780 *BENTHAM Princ. Legist.* xvii § 26 Upon taking a survey of the various possible modes of punishment 1836 *THIRLWALL Greece* II 21 x We have already taken a survey of the legends relating to the origin of the people of Attica 1872 *BLACKIE Four Phases* 125 The most critical questions, which require comprehensive survey, cool decision, and impartial judgment.

5. The process († or art) of surveying a tract of ground, coast-line, or any part of the earth's surface, the determination of its form, extent, and other particulars, so as to be able to delineate or describe it accurately and in detail; also, a plan or description thus obtained, a body of persons or a department engaged in such work.

Ordinance survey see ORDINANCE 5
1620 *FOLKINGHAM Feudigr.* I 1 x Survey in general is an Art whereby the view and true intimate of a subject, from Center to Circumference is rectified. The Survey of Possessions is the Arts by which their Graphical Description is particularized. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootonua* 202 Geometry, it may be, teacheth me Wisdom, not to lose a Pearch of my many Acres, through imperfect Survey. 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. 102 To any person who shall make an accurate survey of any county, upon the scale of one inch to a mile 1774 M. MACKENZIE *Mart. Surv.* p. xxii, Thence it is, that so few Surveys have been continued beyond the Extent of a large Bay, or River. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV 402/1 The accurate survey of the river Thames, from Staines to Yanklet creek, has been just completed 1856 *Orr's Circ. Sci., Mech. Philos.* 260 For drawings of land-surveys, it is usual to employ chains as units of measurement, 1876 *VOYLE & STVENSON Milit. Dict.* s. v., Such

surveys or military sketches are furnished by the topographical branch of the intelligence department 1899 C C KING in *Cassell's Techn Educ IV* 951 How, with very portable instruments, the survey of a small area is conducted 1899 1849 MRS SOMERVILLE *Cosmos Phys Sci* xxviii. 434 Before he went to the Cape of Good Hope, in order to complete the survey of the heavens

6 *attrib* (chiefly in sense 5)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* 205 We find in the said survey-book of his [*sc* Domesday], the King had in this City three hundred houses. 1772 *Regul H M Service at Sea* 19 He [*sc* a Captain or Commander] is to demand from the Clerk of the Survey, a Survey-Book, with an Inventory of the Stores. 1800 *Proc Parl in Asiat Ann Reg.* 16/2 A reduction of survey charges 1845 STOCQUELER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 59 Great service has been rendered in the survey department by officers of the Indian navy 1890 L C D'OVR *Notches* 52, I saw that it was a survey party by their instruments

Survey (sū'vī), *v.* Also 6 *servey*, *surveys*, 6-7 *survey*, *surveigh*, 7 *survei*, *pa t.* *survaid*. [*a* AF *surveier*, *-veir*, = OF. *so(u)r(u)veir* (pres. stem *survey*) -med L. *supervidere* SUPERVIDE.]

1 *trans* To examine and ascertain the condition, situation, or value of, formally or officially, e.g. the boundaries, tenure, value, etc. of an estate, a building or structure, accounts, or the like; more widely, to have the oversight of, supervise.

1467-8 [see SURVEYING *vbl sb* 1] 1472-3 *Rolls of Part VI* 150/1 To survey and kepe the Waters and grete Ryves there, and to doo due execution by the said Statutes, aswell by their survey, as by enqueste, therof to be taken 1512 *Act Hen VIII*, c. 13 § 3 Acco[m]ptes to be taken everyed & controlled by [etc.] 1523 FITZGERALD *Surv Plol*, Howe all these maners & tenementes shulde be extended, surveyed, buttred, bounded, and valued 1570 in *Feuilletat Reels Q Eliz* (1908) 407 Suche surveyours... as will survey the office and the whole charge therof 1591 SHAKS *Hen VI*, i. iii. 1, I am come to surveye the Tower this day, Since Henries death, I feare there is Conveyance 1601 FATE *Housh Ord Edit II*, § 14 (1876) 13 The fruit which the surveyor shal provide shalbe surveyed by the same claik before any he spent 1625 *Impeachment De Buckhyn* (Camden) 31 To surveye at the bils of lading and to compaile all the merchants marks 1709 *Act 8 Anne* c. 5 § 18 All Makers of Candles shall keep all the Candles which shall not have been surveyed separate from all other their Candles which shall have been surveyed 1880 *Times* 17 Dec 5/6 The Persian Monarch, st., is reported to be leaking slightly She will be surveyed

2 To determine the form, extent, and situation of the parts of (a tract of ground, or any portion of the earth's surface) by linear and angular measurements, so as to construct a map, plan, or detailed description of it. Also *absol*

1550 CROWLEY *Eggr* 137 A manne that had landes .surveyed the same, and lette it out deare 1587 LADY STAFFORD in *Collect* (O H S) I. 203 The woods were seen and surveyed by him, so that he knew the number of acres 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog I* 22 The Romans measured or surveyed all these places with the greatest care 1846 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 506/1, I was out surveying the whole morning 1879 C C KING in *Cassell's Techn Educ IV* 93/2 Let us assume that the surveyor having walked over the area he intends to survey has selected a somewhat central position, on which to measure his base

3 To look carefully into or through, to view in detail; to examine, inspect, scrutinize, to explore (a country). Now *rare* or *Obs*.

1592 NASHC P *Penniless Supplic* 1 2 b, When he comes in to see my wares 1613 CAMPION *El Pr Henry* 51 H., care had bene surveying India, and implanting there the knowledge of that God which hee did feare 1651 DOYNE *Poem*, *Dampie*, I, When I am dead, my friends curiousitie Will me cut up to survey each part 1658 in *Verney Mem* (1907) II 82 To surveye all my letters and actions with a most rigid and censorious eye 1700 EVLYN *Diary* 17 Aug 1669, 10 London, spending almost the intire day in surveying what progresse was made in rebuilding the ruinous City 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 241 The whole of this time my landlov'd I spent in surveying the country, and viewing his plantation 1798 S & H LER *Cauter's T II* 134 He took the piece he was drawing, and, holding it behind the light, to survey it, [etc.] 1871 JOWETT *Plato IV* 279 At all seasons of the year let [sc. warden's] survey minutely the whole country, acquiring a perfect knowledge of every locality

4. To look at from, or as from, a height or commanding position; to take a broad, general, or comprehensive view of, to view or examine in its whole extent

1586 CRESS PEMBROKE *Pt LXXII* iii, From sea to sea He shall surveye All kingdomes as his own 1653 CHAPMAN *Odysse* x. 128, I thence suayned from out a loftie watch towie The Countre round about 1669 MILTON *P L* viii. 268 My self I then perus'd, and Lumb by Lumb Survey'd 1697 DRYDEN *Parg Georg* iii. 354 Often he turns his Eyes, and, with a Groan, Surveys the pleasing Kingdoms, once his own 1782 COWPER *Alley Selkirk* i, I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute 1811 LAMB *Guy Faux Misc. Wks* (1871) 374 Two persons... are intently surveying a sort of speculation which stands upon a pedestal 1832 H.T. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* iii. 38 You... like to survey the ranks of slaves undeel you 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 48 He surveyed the whole figure of the rider *absol* 1667 MILTON *P L* iii. 555 Round he surveys, and well might, where he stood So high above the circling Canopie Of Nights extended shade.

b *fig* To take a comprehensive mental view of, to consider or contemplate as a whole.

1596 Sir T. More *iv* v. 65 Lets now surveye our state 1630 PRYNNE *Anti-Armin* 126 Suavay we all the internal, all the external means of grace 1656 HALES *Gold Rem* i. (1673) 253 If we surveye and sum up all the forces which

the Devil, Flesh, World, are able to raise 1712 ADDISON *Hymn in Spectator* No. 433 ¶ 7 When all thy Mercies, O my God, My rising Soul surveys 1749 JOHNSON *Van Human Wishes* 2 Let observation with extensive view, Survey mankind from China to Peru 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 259 He surveyed the elements of my theology, which lay before him. 1888 F. HUMR *Mine Nidas* i. 1701, In a short time they were able to rise to their feet and survey the situation *absol* 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World I* 121 Here was a scene that spoke a history Let me survey

† c. To observe, perceive, see. *Obs. rare* -1. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* i. ii. 31 The Norweyan Lord, surveying vantage, With... new supplies, of men, Began a fresh assault 1653 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 178 Bid them have recourse into their glasse, And there surueigh how swiftly time doth passe

Hence Surveyed (-v'd) *pl.* a. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reform* (1891) 251 A surveyed township 1895 *Daily News* 4 Oct. 7/3 The only surveyed block now obtainable in that mine

Surveyable (sū'vī-ə'b'l), *a rare* [f SURVEY *v* + -ABLE] Capable of being surveyed

1658 OSBORN *Q Eliz Ep*, More of London being surveyable in a minute from Pauls Steeple, than can be seen in an age out of Cheap side 1837 in *Fraser's Mag* XV 654 Now the explosion becomes a thing visible, surveyable 1858 CARLYLE *Fredd Gt vii* iii (1872) II 265 From which the whole ground is surveyable to spectators of rank 1882 *Fraser's Mag* XXVI 434 The [Philological] Society is going to deal with the recoverable, the surveyable English of the printing-press

Surveyal (sū'vī-əl), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -AL] The act of surveying; survey.

1677 BARROW *1st Sermon* 1 Tim vi. 10 Wks 1686 III 451 The truth of this doctrine will farther appear by the declaration and surveyal of those respects according to which Christ is represented the Saviour of men 1891 MEREDITH *One of Our Cony* I xiv. 262 Taken by the brain to shoot up to terrific heights of surveyal

Surveyance (sū'vī-əns), *rare*. Also 5 *surve(i)ance*, 6 *surveysaunce*. [a OF. **surve(i)ance*, f *surveire* to SURVEY. In mod use directly f SURVEY *v* + -ANCE.] Survey; superintendence, oversight; inspection.

(Sometimes app. confused with SURVEILLANCE) 1586 CHAUCER *Doctor's P.* 95 (Ellesm) Youre is the charge of al hir surveiaunce [*Henric* surveiaunce, other MSS. surfaunce, surfa(u)nce] While they been vnder your gouernaunce 1550 SKELTON *Magnyf* (1906) 1787 In Pleasure and Surveysaunce I haue set my hole Felycyte 1531 *Act 23 Hen VIII*, c. 18 § 1 Withm xl dates aftersuche surveiaunce made and monycion to the said owners gyven 1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* To Gentl Rdis Bj, I gue you the surveiaunce of my new bought grounde

1880 *Times* 19 Aug. 4 We must expect to find such objects in the excavations if proper surveyance of the workmen be exercised 1883 *American VI* 118 The price of lands reduced to a sum which would pay the expenses of surveyance and sale

Surveying (sū'vī-ŋ), *vbl sb* [f SURVEY *v* + -ING] The action of the verb SURVEY.

1. The action of viewing or examining in detail (esp. officially); † the exploration (of a country) 1467-8 *Rolls of Part V* 598/4 The surveying aswell of the Veerte as of the Venyson of oure Forest 1577 V LPIGH (*title*) The science of Surveying of Landes, Tenementes, and Heeditamentes 1596 BACON *Max & Use Com Law* ii. (1630) Besides surveying of the Pledges of Freeman, and giuing the oath of Allegaunce, and making Constables 1607 in *Hist Wakefield Gram Sch* (1892) 74 If great occasion shall be for the surveying of the whole of the houses or landes to the schole belonginge 1622 CALLIS *Stat Sever* (1647) 5 Commissions for the surveying and repairing of Walls, Banks and Rivers. 1632 LITHGOW (*title*) The Totall Discourse, Of the Rare Adventures of long nineteene Yeares Trauayles in Surueighing of Forty eight Kingdomes.

2 The process or art of making surveys of land see SURVEY *sb* 5, v. 2, and LAND-SURVEYING.

1551 RECORD *Pathw Knowl* Ep King, In surveying & measuring of landes 1639 *Boston Rec* (1877) II 41 A great lott twelve acrs, paying for the same three shillings an acr upon the entrance of the platform or bounders thereof, after the Surveying of it 1682 WHIFLER *Joynn Greece* Pref. a. j, I reduced their Positions into Triangles, an ordinary rule in surveying 1727 NEWTON *Chronol Amended* ii (1728) 248 This King wrote a booke of surveying, which gave a beginning to Geometry 1867 BRANDE & COX *Diet Sci*, etc. s. v, *Naval Surveying*, the science of determining the lines on which seas may be safely navigated

† 3. Oversight, superintendence. *Obs* 1538 EIVOR *Lithinarius*, he that hath the suruayeng and charge aboute burienes

4 *attrib* - † a. surveying-board, -place, a sideboard or hatch on which the dishes were placed ready for serving at a meal under the direction of the 'surveyor' (SURVEYOR i d) *Obs*.

1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housh Ord* (1790) 45, xx squire attendaunt upon the King's person to help serve his table from the surveying bourde, and from other places, as the assessor well assigne. c. 1543 in *Parker Dom. Archiv* III. 78 A new halle, with a squillery, saucery, & surveying place c. 1600 in *Archaeologia* LXIV. 392 The surveying place by the kitchen door 1608 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II 494 y^e kitchen, butry, surveying place

b. Applied to instruments or appliances used for, and to ships employed in, surveying.

1641 MILTON *Ch. Govt* i. 1. Wks 183. III. 98 Discipline, whose golden surveying reed measures every quarter and circuit of new Jerusalem. 1669 STURM *Mariner's Mag.* v. 12 In that socket you put the head of your three legged Surveying-Staff 1662 BOYLE *Hist Art* (1669) 134 Having gotten together all the surveying chains the city afforded we went into the Church 1701 MOXON *Math.*

Instr 17 *Reducing scale*, Sometimes 'tis called a Surveying Scale. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. [1] he Surveying Cross in France serves in lieu of a Theodolite 1812 s. v. *Quadrant*, The Common, or Surveying Quadrant. 1812 *Penambulator*, an Instrument for the measuring of Distances, call'd also Pedometer, Way wiser, and Surveying Wheel. 1840 *Civil Eng & Arch* *Jrnl* III 108/2 A very useful addition to the ordinary Surveying Poles. 1846 HUXLEY in L. Huxley *Life & Lett* (1900) I ii. 26 Surveying ships are totally different from the ordinary run of men-of-war 1883 SIMMONDS *Diet Trade Suppl.*, *Surveying Chain*, a measuring chain 66 feet long, with iron rings and links 1905 A R WALLACE *Life I* vi. 86 My strong surveying boots cost 14s a pair

Surveying, *phl.* a [f as prec. + -ING 2.] That surveys see the verb

1592 R D *Hyphenotomachia* 21 Hir [*sc* an Eagle's] surveying speeding name 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. ix, Whose courtly habite is the grace of the presence, and delight of the surveying eye 1764 QUARLES *Sol Recant.* ch. vi. 5 The worlds surveying Lamp 1697 DRYDEN *Amest* 21 796 A steep Mountain, Whence the surveying Sight the neather Ground commands

Surveyor (sū'vī-ə), *Forms* a 5-6 *surveyoure*, 5-7 *surveyour*, *surveyor*, 6-7 *surveior*, (6 *survayour*, -ore, -er, *survoier*, *serveior*, -veyar, *surveighor*, -our, 7 *surveigher*, *surveier*, *surveyor*), 5- *surveyor*. β 5 *surveour*(e), *survour*(e), *survuyor*, -owre, 5-6 *survear*, 6 *surveor*. [*a* AF, OF. *surve(i)our*, f. *surveire* to SURVEY see -OR.] One who surveys.

1. One who has the oversight or superintendence of a person or thing; an overseer, supervisor.

a. *gen.* (also *fig.*)

c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St Kath* i. 263 He was suruoyor to all pat per ver, And. He payed her hyer c. 1440 *Promp Parv* 485/1 Suruoyour, supervisor c. 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* (1906) 1862 Your Suruayour, Crafty Conveyaunce 1552 HULOT, Surueior of a brdial, *promissus* 1593 SHAKS, 2 *Hen VI*, iii. 1. 253 Wer't not madnesse then, To make the Fox suruoyor of the Fold? 1616 BRETTON *Good & Badde*, *Worthy Judge* Wks (Grosart) II. 7/2 Hee is a surueier of rights and reuenger of wrongs 1621 DONNE *Sermon*, *Matt v* 8 (1640) 112 Men who are so severe may become Surveyors, and Controllers upon Christ himself.

b. As a title of officials in various departments, offices, or works, e.g. one who superintends the construction of a building, the administration of an office or department, the collection of taxes, the keeping of a structure in good order or repair

Usually (except where the context is explanatory), with a defining phr., as *surveyor of highways*, *of taxes*, *of wards and liberties*, or with prefixed sb., as *burgonigh*, *district*, *forest*, *road*, *tinker* *surveyor*.

Surveyor of the navy, formerly, an official whose duty was 'to know the State of all Sholes, and see the Wantes supplied, to survey the Hulls, Masts, and Yards, and estimate the Value of Repairs by Indenture, to charge all Boatswains and Carpenter's of his Majesty's Navy with what Stores they received, and at the End of each Voyage, to state and audite their Accompts' (Chamberlayne's *Pref* St. Gt Brit)

1442 *Rolls of Part V* 54/2 Sercheours, Countrollours, and Surveyours of Serchis. 1472-3 *Ibid VI* 58/1 Countroller and Surveyor of the Kynges werkes there 1518 in *Lupton Life* *Colat* (1887) App. A. 278 The Maisters and surveyors of the shole. 1540-1 *Elvot Image* *Gov* xiv. 35 b, Surueyours and other that gathered the reuenues of his crowne 1543 tr *Act 9 Hen V*, Stat. ii. c. 4 Wardens and surveyours and mynisters of the exchanges out of the tower 1553 in *Archaeologia* XII. 382 Surveyors of the Stable 1555 *Act 2 & 3 Ph & Mary*, c. 8 § 1 The Constables & Churchwardens of every parische shall electe two honest persons . . . to see Surveyors & orderers of the workes for Amende-ment of the Highwayes 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 185 I here is appointed to eury man by the suruoiors of the mynes, a square plote of grounde. 1621 WEEVER *Anc Funerall Mon* 582 This man . . . was the master Mason or Surueior of the Kings stone-workes 1660 in *Pepys Diary* (1870) 43 His Royal Highness James, Duke of York, Lord High Admiral . . . Sir William Batten, Surveyor 1666 *Ibid* 7 Oct., He dreads the reports he is to receive from the Surveyors of us [*sc* the fleet's] defects 1690 PETIUS *Fodine Reg* 41 The Surveyor of the Melting, who is to see the Silver cast out 1698 I SAVERY *Navig Improv* 8 The Commissioners of the Navy told me, that the Model must be survey'd by Mr Dummer the Surveyor of the Navy 1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Pref St Gt Brit* 11 iii, 618 Surveyor of the Highwayes. 1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 67. 4/1 [In the Customs] a Surveyor and 16 lidewateres 1793-4 *Matthew's B:ristol Directory* 37 Surveyor of the Distilleries, a Surveyor of the Salt duties 1872 DE VERR *Americanisms* 264 *Surveyor*, an official who surveys all the inspectors, weighers, gaugers, . . . in a United States Customs House.

† c. (of a will) = OVERSEER i b, SUPERVISOR i b

1420 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 54 The surviours of my testament c. 1430 *Lynd. Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc) 240 To make Jhesu to be cheef surveyour, Of my laste wyf set in my Testament. 1463 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 43 Be y^e avys and supportacion of y^e surviour and my executours

† d. An officer of the royal or other great household who superintended the preparation and serving of the food. *Obs*.

c. 1450 *Bk. Curtasye* 545 in *Babes Bl.* (1868) 317 Surueior and stuarde also c. 1483 *Liber Niger* in *Housh. Ord* (1790) 37 A Surveyour for the Kyng, to oversee, with the maister cooke for the mowthe, all manner of stuffe of vytayle which is best and moste holisom, and the conveyaunce and sauf garde of it 1513 FABYAN *Chron.* vii. 386 Ye shall vnderstande y^e this feest was all of fyssh. And for y^e ordering of y^e seruyce therof, were dyuers lordes appointed . . . as steward, controller, surveyour. 1601 F. DATE *Housh. Ord.* *Edw II*, § 36. (1876) 22 A serjant surviour of the dresor for the hall.

† e. One who had the oversight of the lands and boundaries of an estate and its appurtenances. *Obs.* 1485 *Rolls of Parli VI* 349/1 That this Act of Resumption be [not] prejudicial to John Huse for any Grante made to him, of the Office of Surveyorship of all the Lands and Tenements of Richemonde fee. or to be Surveyor of the same in any manner forme. 1533 *Fitzherbert. Surv.* Proli. It is necessary that every great shulde have a Surveyor that can extende, but, and bounde, and value them 1574 in *10th Rep Hist. MSS Comm* App v. 335 Fowre Aldermen shalbe elected surveyours yearlye. to determine all mischaunces and variaunces of mearing betwixt thinhabitants. 1577 *Holinshed Chron I Hist Scot* 10/1 Men were appointed to be Surveyours of the whole country, and to deuide the same into a set number of equal portions 1583 *Stubbes Anat Abus.* II (1882) 29 When a gentleman hath a ferme. to let he causeth a surueior to make strict inquirie what may be made of it 1647 *CLARENDON Hist Rel.* i 208 He employed his own Surveyor to treat with the Owners, many whereof were his own Tenants 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* ix. 1, She sent for the surveyor who had the superintendence of her estates

Fig. 1621 *QUARLES Argalus & P* 1 (1629) 24 Thrice had the bright surveyour of the heauen Diuided out the dayes and nights by even And equal houres 1644 *Ford Sun's Darling* III iii (1656) 25 What land soe're, the worlds surveyor, the Sun, Can measure in a day.

† f. The or a principal magistrate of a town or district. *Obs.*

1548 *Acts Privy Council* II 555 The Surveyore of Bolloyne 1679 *Providence Rec* (1895) VIII 44 Ye Surveyor of ye Towne shall see to yeretaineing a suitable. prievedledge not with standing

† g. A censor or licenser of books for the press. 1663 *Cal. St. Papers* 240 Order for a warrant for appointment Roger L'Estrange surveyor of all books.

2. One who designs, and superintends the construction of, a building, a practical architect

The duties are now usually divided between the architect, who prepares the design, and the quantity surveyor, who estimates the amounts of materials necessary for carrying out the design

1460 *CARPRAVE Chron* (Rolls) 219 The kyng began the newe edifyinge of Wyndesore, and mad Maystyr William Wykham survioure of the same werk 1593 *FALKE Horologigraphia* Title-p. Of speciall vse for diuers Artificers, Architects, Surveyours of buildings, free-Masons 1603 *DEKKER Wonderful Pease* Wks. (Grosart) I. 120, [I] bespake one [sc. a coffin], and (like the Surveyours of deaths buildings) gaue direction how this little Tenement should be framed 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 4 A skilful Surveyor, from whose Directions the several Master-work men may receive Instructions by way of Draughts, Models, Frames, &c. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Sept 1683, The surviour has already begun the foundation for a palace. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 253 The drawing of Draughts is most commonly the work of a Surveyor 1843 *Civil Eng & Arch Jnrl* VI 194 Several surveyors were called for the defendant, who stated it was the custom of the profession to charge 2½ per cent for rejected plans

Fig. 1664 *GERBIER Princ.* 2 The great Architect and Surveyor of Heaven and Earth

3. One whose business it is to survey land, etc.; one who makes surveys, or practises surveying: see SURVEY sb. 5, v 2, SURVEYING vbl. sb. 2

See also LAND SURVEYOR 2. Surveyor's chain = Gunter's chain see GUNTER 1

1551 *Records Pathw Knowl* Pref, Suruayers haue cause to make muche of me [sc. geometry] 1608 A Norton tr. *Steuin's Disine* B4, The Surveyor or Land-meater 1654 *NEDHAM tr. Sellen's Mare Cl* 135 Things used by Surveyors in the bounding of Lands. 1794 S WILLIAMS *Vermont* 378 The magnetic needle can never give to the surveyor a straight and accurate line 1840 *Buel's Farmer's Companion* 285 A surveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7½ inches 1899 C. C. KING in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 92/2 In many cases the pace of the survey or is used for determining distances

b. A name for certain caterpillars: = GEOMETER 4, LOOPER 1 I.

1682 *LISTER Gardari Of Insects* 24 Our Country people call these kinds of Caterpillars, Surveyours (Geometre) because of their Gate, which is like a Pole turned over and over, when one measures Land 1816 *KIRBY & F Entomol.* XLII. (1818) II 289 The true geometers or Surveyors

c. One whose business it is to inspect and examine land, houses, or other property and to calculate and report upon its actual or prospective value or productiveness for certain purposes.

1795 *VANCOUVER Agric. Ess.* 186 The Surveyor cannot close this report without expressing his warmest acknowledgements to the following gentlemen 1812 in *Civil Eng. & Arch Jnrl* (1842) V 253/2 Towards the support of some worthy character, bred a surveyor and architect 1847 *SHEATON Builder's Man* 168 The business of the surveyor is to measure and value the work executed by the builder 1898 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Surveyor*, an inspector of shipping, tonnage, &c. for Lloyd's; an examiner of buildings for a fire insurance office. 1897 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Lloyd's Surveyors*, practical persons specially appointed in London to investigate the state and condition of merchantships for the underwriters 1891 *Inst. Census Clerks* (1885) 28 Insurance Surveyor.

4. One who views or looks at something; a beholder. 1416

1558 *SHAERÆ Enaid* VII S iv b, On euery syde they seeke, and send Phryxander through the coast 1590 *GREFFIN Moynr. Garm.* (1616) 30 The eye being the surveyour of all external objects 1889 *LANDOR Jung Conu Ser* in *Drogonæ & Plato* I. 496 The brightest of stars appear the most. temulous in their light, from the vapours that float below, and from the imperfection of vision in the surveyor.

b. fig. One who takes a mental view of something; an examiner, contemplator.

1606 *Ford Honor Tr.* (1843) 29 If a curious surviour will

upon this approve that louers have beene witty 1640 *Dr HALL Episc* III v 245 These which I have abstracted from our judicious surveyor 1905 J B BURY *Life St. Patrick* III 45 To the surveyor of the history of humanity this is the interest which Pelagius possesses.

5. Surveyor-general, † general surveyor (see GENERAL a. 10) a principal or head surveyor, one who has the control of a body of surveyors, or the general oversight of some business. Hence *surveyor-generalship*.

Applied esp. to the chief supervisor of crown or public lands, of the customs and other administrative departments *Surveyor-general of the ordnance* see ORDNANCE 3.

In U S a government officer who supervises the surveys of public lands.

1515 *Act 7 Hen VIII.* c. 7 § 37 Surveyour general of all and singler our Castellis Lordshippes Manours lordes called Richemond [etc.] in the shire of Yorke 1542 *Act 33 Hen VIII.* c. 39 § 1 A certeyne Court commonly to be called the Court of the general Surveyors of the King's landis 1575 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 157 The Queen's Maiesty's General Seiveur 1665 *Pevis Diary* 31 Oct, Surveyor-General of the Victualling 1693 *LUTRELL Brief Rel* (1857) III 8 Sir Joseph Tredenham has kist the Kings hand for the place of surveyor general of England 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit* II. III 560 Surveyor-General of the Riding Officers appointed for the Guard of Kent and Sussex 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl* v. 5, The Surveyor General of the King's Manors. Surveyor General of the Works 1754 (title) An east prospect of the city of Philadelphia taken by George Heap under the Direction of Nicholas Skell, Surveyor General of the Province of Pennsylvania 1780 *Chron.* in *Anu Reg.* 217/1 A surveyor-general of the excise 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* VII xv 75, I was proclaimed principal manager and surveyor-general of the family. 1821 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV 273 The Board cannot admit the absence of an officer on leave, to be a sufficient ground for delaying an investigation before the Surveyors-general 1881 *Standard* 9 Dec. 5/4 The Surveyor Generalship of the Ordnance.

Surveyorship (sūvɪər'əʃɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP] The office of surveyor

1285 [see SURVEYOR 1 e]. 1539 *POLLARD in Lett. Suppl. Monast* (Camden) 261 That he myght have the surveyorship of Glastonbery 1591 *PERCIVAL 5th Dict.*, *Alaridage*, surveyorship of buildings 1794 *FOOTE Cozeners* 1 Wks 1799 II 150 The surveyorship of the woods there is vacant. 1850 *HAUWORTH Scarlet L* Introd (1852) 37 It was my chief trouble. that I was likely to grow gray and decrepit in the Surveyorship

Survieu (sūvɪu'), sb Forms: 5 survieu, 5-6 -vieu, 5-7 -vieu, 6 -vieu, 6- survieu. [a. AF., OF. *survieu* (cf. *survieu* to SURVEY; cf. *vieu*.)]

† 1. Inspection: = SURVEY sb. 1. *Obs.*

1432 *Rolls of Parli IV* 406/1 Yat no Vessel of wyn pas fro the place of thair making, on lesse yat it be marked... be a knowe signe of the saide persons yat are assigned to ye survieu and ye assay therof 1472-3 [see SURVEY v 2]

† 2. Supervision, = SURVEY sb. 2 *Obs.*

c 1421 *Proc. Privy Council* II 366 It be ordeinede whenne yat any souleours deye yat he yat shall be taken in his stede be receyved by ye survieu of ye tiensour 1431 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 90, I woll that sir Nicholl Dixon have the survieu of my Executours

3. A view (esp. mental) of something as a whole, or in its details, the action of taking such a view, consideration, contemplation; = SURVEY sb. 3, 4. Now rare or arch.

1576 *FLEMING tr. Camus' Dogs* (1880) 42 Leaving the survieu of hunting and barking dogs 1579 G HARVEY *Let to Spenser* S's Wks (1912) 640/2 Vpon the survieu of them, and farther conference. 1611 J CARTWRIGHT (title) *The Preachers Travels*. Containing a full survieu of the Kingdom of Persia 1619 *SANDERSON Serm* (1657) I 14 If you will please to take a second survieu of the four several particulars, wherein the Cases seemed to agree 1633 *Heywood Eng Trav.* IV Wks 1874 IV 63 Your servant tels me, you have great desire To take survieu of this my house within 1710 *Now or Never* 13, I shall take a short Survieu, and then put an End to your Lordship's trouble. 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog Lit* xviii. (1882) 172 That prospectiveness of mind, that survieu, which enables a man to foresee the whole of what he is to convey. 1889 *BROWNING Asolando, Reverse* x, Mind, in survieu of things, Now soared, anon alit, To treasure its gatherings 1903 *Records of Elgin* (New Spalding Cl) I 7 To take a calm survieu of the whole case

† 4. *concr.* = SURVEY sb. 1 b. *Obs.*

1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb Kent* (1826) 191 In the ancient rentals and survieues of the possessions of Chrstes Church in Canterbury

Survieu (sūvɪu'), v Forms: see prec. [f. prec.]

1 *trans.* To take a general view of, to view as a whole (with the eyes or mind), = SURVEY v 4, 4 b; also, to command a view of, overlook, in weakened sense, to look upon, behold (cf. SURVEY v. 4 c) *Obs.* or arch.

1567 *DRANT Hoicet, Ep Arte Post.* B ij, If that the matter in the mynde thow wite before surveye *Ind* xvi E vii, The declining sonne that doth the fieldes survieu 1599 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal* Feb 145 Yt chaunced . The Husbandman selfe to come that way, Of custome for to renewe his ground. 1590 — F Q II ix 45 That Turrets frame lifted high about this earthly masse, Which it survieu'd. 1592 *GREENE Disput* 21, I spared no glances to survieu all with a curious eye-favour. 1612 G SANDYS *Quid's Met* xi (1626) 238 All done in Heauen, Earth, Ocean, Fame survieues 1628 *World Envyng* by Sir F Drake 9 The people gaue vs leave to take our pleasure in survieuing the land 1855 *BAILLY Mystic* 21 The dragon king, world lifed, who saw The first, and will the last of gods survieu

† 2. To examine, inspect, = SURVEY v 1, 3.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Conmuu* (1603) 53 When these yong lads are brought to Constantinople, they are survieued

by the capitaine of the Ianizars 1625 in *Cosmi's Cos* (Su tees) i 51 The College of Enquistas that must be for survieuing books

Hence † **Survieuwer**, a surveyor, supervisor 1783 *WALDRON Contn B Janson's Sad Sheph* v 106 The maid I'll wed, make Lorel o or my flocks Survieuwer

Survieuore, obs form of SURVEYOR

† **Survise**, v *Obs* *nonce-wd*. [Formed by substitution of prefix SUR- in SUPERVISE] *trans.* To look upon, behold.

1599 B JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* III iv (1600) H 113 b, It is the most vile, foolish, absurd, palpable, and ridiculous Escutcheon that euer this eye survise.

† **Survisor**. *Obs.* rare-1. By-form (see SUR-) of SUPERVISOR (1 b).

1449 in *Warrs Eng in France* (Rolls) I 495 Youe said uncle... desired you to be in his said testament principal surviso[r]ue thereof.

Survivable (sūvɪər'vəb'l), a. 1416 [f. SURVIVE + -ABLE] Capable of surviving. Hence **Survivability**, capability of surviving.

1899 *19th Cent* Oct. 597 Conditions upon which [we] can continue to live and to leave a survivable posterity 18 *N Y Reports XCIX* 260 (Cent Dict) It must be held that these rules still determine the survivability of actions for tort.

Survival (sūvɪər'væl), Also 6-7 -all. [f. SURVIVE + -AL 5.]

1 The continuing to live after some event (*spec* of the soul after death), remaining alive, living on.

1598 *CHAPMAN Thad* III [vii] 42, I promise thee that yet thy soule shall not descend to fates, So hearde I thy surviuall cast, by the celestiall states 1615 — *Odys* 1 628 The returne of my lou'd Sue, Is past all hope, and should rude Fame inspire, a flatt'ring messenger, With newes of his surviuall [etc.] 1713 *FRANCOIS tr. Hor. Odes* IV xiii 27 Ah! tragical surviuall! She glorious died in beauty's bloom, While cruel Fate defers thy doom To be the raven's nival 1812 *COLERIDGE Lett.*, to *Windsorworth* (1895) 601 More cheerful illustrations of our survival, I have never received, than from the recent study of the instincts of animals. 1818 *COLERIDGE Obligations* 88 An assurance of a ship lost or unlost; or benefit of survival of an absent person. 1872 *DARWIN Orig. Spec* IV (ed 6) 71 If a single individual were born, which varied in some manner, giving it twice as good a chance of life as that of the other individuals, yet the chances would be strongly against its survival 1908 J ORR *Resurrect Jesus* VII. 229 The survival of the soul is not resurrection

b. *Survival of the fittest* (Biol.). a phrase used to describe the process of natural selection (q v, s v SELECTION 3 b), expressing the fact that those organisms which are best adapted to their environment continue to live and produce offspring, while those of the same or related species which are less adapted perish.

1864 *SPENCER Princ Biol* § 164 This survival of the fittest, implies multiplication of the fittest. *Id.* § 165 This survival of the fittest is that which Mr. Darwin has called 'natural selection, or the preservation of favoured races in the struggle for life' 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot* 843 The theory of descent explains intelligibly how plants have obtained their extraordinarily perfect adaptations for resisting the struggle for existence, this struggle has itself been the means of their obtaining them by the 'Survival of the Fittest' 1877 *HUXLEY Anat Inv Annu.* 40 The result of the struggle for existence would be the survival of the fittest among an indefinite number of varieties

2 *transf.* Continuance after the end or cessation of something else, or after some event, *spec* continuance of a custom, observance, etc. after the circumstances or conditions in which it originated or which gave significance to it have passed away

1820 *COLERIDGE in Lit Rem* (1830) IV 79 The evidence of a future state and the survival of individual consciousness 1860 A L WINDSOR *Ethica* vii 359 I though oratory at Rome was naturally more prolific and its chances of survival greater [than in Greece]. 1870 *LUSBOCK Orig Civiltz* 1 (1875) 2 The use of stone knives in certain ceremonies is evidently a case of survival 1871 *TYLOR Prim. Cult* I 60 We do not hear of it [sc. the spear thrower] as in practical use at the Conquest, when it had apparently fallen into survival 1875 *WHITNEY Life Lang* ix. 156 Cases of survival from former good usage

attrib 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W Africa* 487 This custom is now getting into the survival form in Libreville and Glass 1906 *Fair Rev* Apr 746 It is the true belief that has the greatest survival-value

3. (with a and pl) Something that continues to exist after the cessation of something else, or of other things of the kind; a surviving remnant, *spec.* applied to a surviving custom, observance, belief, etc (see 2).

1716 M DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 164 The survivals of such old Manuscript-Publications 1874 L MORRIS *Serm. in Stones* III, What are they But names for that which has no name, Survivals of a vanished day? 1874 *CARPENTER Mental Phys* I ii (1879) 98 Instincts which may be presumed to be survivals of those which characterized some lower grade 1875 *MAINE Hist Inst* I 14 This ancient written verse is what is now called a survival, descending to the first ages of written composition from the ages when measured rhythm was absolutely essential. 1883 J HATTON & M HARVEY *Newfoundland* 202 The Esquimaux are looked upon by some recent ethnologists as the 'survivals' of the Cave Men of Europe 1908 R BAGOT *A Cuthbert* vi 49 Jane Cuthbert was, a late survival of a type by no means uncommon in the earlier half of her century

Hence **Survivalist** (*nonce-wd*), one who holds a theory of survival.

1882 *GOLDW SMITH in Pop. Sci. Monthly* XX 776 When you give a man a lower seat at table, the survivalist sees in the act a desire to have the force of gravity on your side.

Survivance (sŭrvai vāns). [ad. early mod.F. *survivance*, f. *survivant* see next and -ANCE]

1. = SURVIVAL I. Now rare

a 1633 *Buck Rich III*, iii (1645) 87 Our best Chroniclers make it doubtful whether those two Princes were so lost... or no, and infer that one of them was thought to be living many years after his death, which opinion I like the better, because it mentioneth the survivance but of one of them 1644 *Digest Nat Soul Concl* 448, I see, that all this huge product of Algebraical multiplication, appeareth as nothing, in respect of thy remaining, and neuer ending survivance. a 1706 *Evangelist Hist Reliq* (1850) I 192 So fixed was this good man in the belief of the soul's survivance 1773 *Johnson Let to Mrs Thrale* 27 Apr, I am reasoning upon a principle very far from certain, a confidence of survivance 1819 *Scott in Lockhart Life* xlv, That two of them should die without any rational possibility of the survivance of the third. 1836 I *Taylor Phys Theory* (1837) 11 That which Christianity requires us to believe is the actual survivance of our personal consciousness embodied 1874 *Act 37* § 38 *Pict* c 94 § 9 A personal right shall vest in the heir by his survivance of the person to whom he is entitled to succeed

b fig = SURVIVAL 2

1838 *Blackw. Mag* XLIII, 34 The chances are much against the survivance of any work which has early attained to a very great celebrity 1867 *Dr. ARGVLL Reign of Law* vii 382 The survivance of the ancient domestic industries of so many centuries was no longer possible

2 The succession to an estate, office, etc. of a survivor nominated before the death of the existing occupier or holder; the right of such succession in case of survival.

c 1674 *Act Scot. Grievances under Lauderdale* 22 The abuse of gifts of the reversions or survivances of places to children and boys 1714 *BURNET Hist Ref* iii 1 3 *Gratias Expectativas*, or the Survivances of Bishopsricks a 1715 — *Own Time* (1766) I 443 His son had the survivance of the Stadelsholp. 1791 *Lo Auctand Corr* 12 Dec (1861) II 396 Ewart is discontented with his pension, which, however, is very high, I believe 1800 a year, paying nett above 1000l., with the survivance of half to Mrs Ewart 1800 *Ann Reg* 11 1189 The Emperor created him a baron of the Roman empire, with survivance to his heirs male 1884 *Edin. Rev* Oct. 427 William II., who had already been elected to the survivance of his offices.

So † **Survivancy**.

1659 *TORRIANO, A.* surviving, or survivance, *sopravvivimento*, *survivimento* 1663 J. DAVIES *tr Olearius Voy Ambass* 96 the best Politicians are so far from allowing a survivancy in Governments, that they would have a Sovereign to change the Governours from three years to three years 1753 *Scots Mag* May 252 a That survivancy of all the said offices be in the longest liver of the two.

† **Survivant**, a. Obs. [ad. F. *survivant*, pr. pple. of *survivre* to SURVIVE.] Surviving.

c 1555 *HARRFIELD Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 236 To marry the brother's wife if he died without children, the brother surviving 1635 J. HAYWARD *tr Bland's Banish'd Virg* To Rd., In respect many of them are to this day surviving 1654 *tr Scudery's Curia Pol* 116 The remainder and surviving parity.

abol. 1677 *GALT Cst. Gentiles* iii. 190 To animate the surviving, and to encourage them to the like exploits.

Survive (sŭrvai v), v. Also 6 survive, 7 *(Anglo-Irish)* survive [a. AF. *survivre*, OF. *so(u)rvivre* (mod.F. *survivre*) = Pr *sobrevivire*, It. *sopravvivere*, Sp *sobrevivir*, Pg. *-viver* — late L. *supervivere*, f. *super* — SUPER — 2 + *vivere* to live.]

1. *intr.* To continue to live after the death of another, or after the end or cessation of some thing or condition or the occurrence of some event (expressed or implied); to remain alive, live on.

1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 95/2 To have and perceyve the said cs yerly, to the said Mary and Robert, for the terme of their lyfes, and either of [them] surviving. 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c. 25 Preamble, Lyfe [is] as uncertayne to suche as survive as was to them now departed a 1513 *FABIAN Chron* i. xxv. 18 They testyfy that Porrex was slayne and Ferrex surruyved 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 110, I did lone a Lady, But she is dead. *Sil* Say that she be, yet Valentine thy friend Survives 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 335 Many children borne the seventh month survive and do well a 1660 *Contemp Hist Ire* (Ir Archæol. Soc.) II 26 Wee will in open field fight with as many of those our disparagers as long as any of us will survive 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ii. 814 Look if your helpless Father yet survive, Or if Ascanius, or Creusa live. 1771 *JUNIUS Lett.* lx (1788) 330 The son of that unfortunate prince survives 1808 *Scott in Lockhart Life* i. (1830) I. 33 He survived a few days, but becoming delirious before his dissolution, [etc.]. 1894 *H. DRUMMOND Ascent of Man* 278 There are vastly more creatures born than can ever survive 1911 *MARETT Anthropol.* iii. 70 To survive is to survive to breed. If you live to eighty, and have no children, you do not survive in the biological sense.

b *transf.* To continue to exist after some person, thing, or event; to last on.

1593 *SHAKS Lucr* 204 Yea though I die the scandale will survive 1654 *tr. Scudery's Curia Pol*, Ded, They survive to future Ages by their Actions 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1706 Though her body die, her fame survives a 1721 *Prior To C'tess Downager of Devonshire* 53 Thro' circling Years thy Labours would survive 1830 *Scott Hrt. Md.* Intro, A late amiable and ingenious lady, whose wit and power of remarking and judging of character still survive in the memory of her friends 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xxxvii, If any care for what is here Survive in spirits tender'd free 1885 *Law Times* 9 May 22/2 The mortgagor can respect the title deeds while his right to redeem survives. 1907 *Fr. ROBERTSON in Trans. Devon Assoc* 50 A Norman family whose name survives in place-names all over Devon.

c. **Law** Of an estate, etc.: To pass to the survivor or survivors of two, or more joint-tenants or persons who have a joint interest.

1648 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 205 Whereas by the death of the said Isabell my daughter the estate and interest in the said mortgaged premises is survived and come to the said Catherine and Anne my daughters. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI. 425 If one died under age, his or her part would not descend, but survive to the others

2. *trans.* To continue to live after, outlive a. To remain alive after the death of (another).

1572 *HULOET'S v.* To the extent that he may survive thee 1596 *SHAKS Tam Shr.* ii. 1. 125 And, for that downie, Ile assure her of Her widdow-hood, be it that she survive me In all my Lands and Leases whatsoever a 1680 *GLANVILL Sodduscimus* ii. (1681) 166 Thinking they had Souls surviving their bodies. 1772 *Gentil Mag* XLIII 245/2 The Lord Chancellor made an order for two issues at law to be tried, whether General Stanwix survived his Lady, or whether Mrs Stanwix survived the General 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* v. I 568 Argyle, who survived Rumbold a few hours, left a dying testimony to the virtues of the gallant Englishman 1880 *MURHEAD Gains* iii. § 16 If he is survived by children of brothers predeceased, the inheritance belongs to all of them

b. To continue to live after (an event, point of time, etc.), or after the end or cessation of (a condition, etc.).

1588 *SHAKS Tit A.v.* iii. 41 Because the Grls, should not survive her shame 1591 — *Hen VI*, iii. ii. 37 France, thou shalt rue this Treason with thy teares, If Talbot but survive thy treacherie a 1610 *PARSONS Leicester's Ghost* (1641) 34 What others wot before I doe survive 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to C'tess Mar* 36 Jan, If I survive my journey, you shall hear from me again 1777 *PRISTLEY Matter of Sp* (1782) I. xvii 286 Whether brutes will survive the grave we cannot tell 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* v. I 631 When Swift had survived his faculties many years, the Irish populace still continued to light bonfires on his birthday. 1854 *H. ROEFS Ecl Faith* (1853) 193, I see few of my youthful companions who have not survived their infidelity 1883 *E. P. ROE in Harper's Mag* Dec 52/2 I've known peach buds to survive fifteen below zero.

c *transf.* To continue to exist after the death or cessation of (a person, condition, etc.), or after the occurrence of (an event); to outlast.

1633 *P. FLETCHER Poet Masc.* Ps 2 ii, The soul Still springs, buds, grows, and dying time survives. 1694 *ADDISON St Cecilia's Day* iv, Musik shall then exert its pow'r, And sound survive the ruins of the world 1788 *GIBSON Decl & F* xlix. V. 139 In his [sc. Charlemagne's] institutions I can seldom discover the general views and the immortal spirit of a legislator, who survives himself for the benefit of posterity. 1847 *EMERSON Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I. 374 The principal works that have survived him are his magnificent roads 1885 'Mrs ALXANDER' *At Bay* iii, It is pleasant to find that so much faith in your fellow creatures survives the experience

Hence **Surviving** *vbl. sb.*, survival.

1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) IV. 173 Her surviving was a continuing act 1900 *MARY KINGSLEY Notes* 203 No amount of experience in her husband's habit of surviving ever made her feel he was safe

Surviver¹. Now rare or Obs. [f. prec + -ER¹] = SURVIVOR.

1602 *SHAKS Ham.* i. ii. 90 The Survivor bound In filial Obligation To do obsequious Sorrow. 1634 *I. JOHNSON Farley's Wks* i. 62 There is the like mutual bond of love between Turtles, for if one of them die, the survivor never solicits Hymen more 1726 in *Nature Peerage Evidence* (1874) 35 Nor shall any part of the deceases patrimonies access to the survivors. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* xxxii III, 201 The survivor is George.

Hence † **Survivership** = SURVIVORSHIP; † **Survivry**, survivors collectively

1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav* (ed. 2) 271 Seleuchus Callynicus sonne to Antiochus Theos by survivryship (after long storms) seeming to steare in that unruly Ocean 1680 *Rich Ep Seven Ch.* 90 When the Irish had murdered two hundred thousand, they little thought that they had but excited the Survivry to a terrible Revenge

† **Surviver**². Obs. In 6-ours, 6-7-or. [f. SURVIVE + -ER². Cf SUPERVIVER²] = SURVIVORSHIP.

1544 *tr Littleton's Tenures* iii. ii. 63 b, They shall have this by descent & nat by the survivoour as ioyntnantes have 1583 in *East Anglian* Apr. (1910) 249 By survivor sole seised of and in the said Mannor 1602 *WARNER Alb. Eng* Epit (1612) 381 John of Gaunt, by birth the fourth, by survivor the second Sonne of Edward the third.

Surviving (sŭrvai vīn), *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING²] That survives. a. Still living after another's death.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr* 519 Thy surviving husband. 1660 *R. COKE Power & Subj* 144 We find the sentence of the Pope and Wilfrids restitution still opposed by the surviving Bishops in Alfreds sons reign 1780 *Mirror No. 8* 175 After the first transports of my mother's grief were subsided, she began to apply herself to the care of her surviving child. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xv. III. 376 The surviving members of the High Court of Justice which had sat on Charles the First. 1881 *PALEY Æschylus* (ed. 2) *Choeph.* 817 note, The dead Agamemnon and the surviving Electra

b. Still remaining after the cessation of something else.

1593 *SHAKS. Lucr* 223 This dying virtue, this surviving shame 1820 *SHELLEY Witch Atl* xiv, If I must weep when the surviving Sun Shall smile on your decay 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* i. ii. viii, The surviving Literature of the Period

Survivor (sŭrvai vōr). Also 6-7-our. [f. SURVIVE + -OR.] One who (or that which) survives.

1. A person, animal, or plant that outlives another or others, one remaining alive after another's death, or after some disaster in which others perish

1624 *DONNE Devot* (ed. 2) 27 As though that one were the survivor of all the sons of men, to whom God had given

the world 1683 *DRYDEN Life Plutarch* 59 That he was at Rome either in the joynt reign of the two Vespasians, or at least in that of the survivor Titus 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 36r, I am now sorry that I counted not the plants, I should then have known what proportion the deceased bore to the survivors 1791 *COWPER Yordley Oak* i Survivor sole, and hardly such, of all That once liv'd here 1856 *KANE Arctic Expl* I xiv 163 My dogs had perished, there were only six survivors of the whole pack 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii § 6 518 Of the band of patriots he [Pym] was the sole survivor

fig 1859 *Sporting Mag* Dec. 393 In the last half-hour there were only six [hunting men] up, over a very severe bit of country, Jack Morgan [the huntsman], one of the survivors.

b. *attrib.* or *appos* Surviving rare¹.

1602 *WARNER Alb Eng* Epit (1612) 371 Edward youngest, but Survivor Sonne of the aforesaid Egredel

2. *spec.* in **Law**. One of two or more designated persons, esp. joint-tenants or other persons having a joint interest, who outlives the other or others; a longer or the longest liver.

1503-4 *Act 19 Hen VII*, c. 25 § 1 As yf the said persons had be jointly named with the said Survivors, 1592 *Wrtst 1st Pt Symbol* § 103 A, Within one year next after the decease of the survivor of them 1607 *SHAKS Cor. v. vl* 129 The fall of either Makes the Survivor heyre of all. 1759 *Ir Act 33 Geo II*, c. 4 § 17 Any two of them, or the survivor of them, or the heirs of such survivor, may sell any part of the estate 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm* ii. xi 183 The entire tenancy upon the decease of any of them remains to the survivors, and at length to the last survivor 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) II 434 A devised lands to B and C, and the survivor of them 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xiv. I. 326 As the annuitants dropped off, their annuities were to be divided among the survivors, till the number of survivors was reduced to seven

Hence **Survivorress** (-vress), a female survivor.

a 1712 *KEN Sion Poet Wks* 1721 IV 41 The Survivorress in soft mournful tones The Death of Sister Philomel bemoans

Survivor, -ours, var. SURVIVER².

Survivorship (sŭrvai vōjīp). [f SURVIVOR + -SHIP.]

1. **Law**, etc. a. The condition of a survivor, or the fact of one person surviving another or others, considered in relation to some right or privilege depending on such survival or the period of it

Presumption of survivorship, the presumption of the momentary or brief survival of one of a number of persons who have perished by the same calamity, as affecting rights of inheritance

1697 *Lord Gaz* No 3315/4 An Order, No 3179, Sir John Burgoyne . for 100 l. on Survivorships, on the Life of Lucy Burgoyne 1772 *R. PRICE Observ Reversionary Payments* (ed. 2) 75 Since the duration of survivorship is in the present case equal to the duration of marriage 1815 J. MILNES (title) A treatise on the valuation of annuities and assurances on lives and survivorships 1825 *Beck's Elem Med.* Jun 189. 209 Of the presumption of survivorship of mother or child, when both die during delivery 1821 *Of the presumption of survivorship of persons of different ages, destroyed by a common accident.* 1834 *Hr. MARTINEAU Farres* vii 114 Jane ought to have given the largest proportion, not only because she had no claims upon her, but because her survivorship enriched her by means of this very death. 1842 *Penny Cyc* XXXIII 330/2 The chance of survivorship is that of one individual, now of a given age, surviving another, also now of a given age. 1872 *Hist. Broughton Place Church* 56 The Rev Andrew Thomason was inducted as colleague and, in case of survivorship, successor to the Rev Dr. Brown

b. A right depending on survival; e.g. the right of the survivor or survivors of a number of joint-tenants or other persons having a joint interest, to take the whole on the death of the other or others, the right of future succession, in case of survival, to some office not vacant at the time of the grant.

a 1625 *Sir H. FINCH Law* (1635) 60 Two Abbots cannot bee ioyntenants, for they cannot have the effect of it, which is survivorship 1647 *N. BACON Disc Court Eng* i. xiii (1730) 24 The Clergy turned both King and Lords out, and shut the doors after them, and so possessed themselves of the whole by Survivorship. 1691 *I. H[ARLE] Acc New Invent.* p. lvi, The Conservatorship may by survivorship accrue to a Colou-man in the Stund 1726 *AYLIFFE Paragon* 163 Where the Giant has been by Survivorship 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* II 317 That each annuitant should receive a proportionable share of his fortune, with benefit of survivorship and right of accruer 1860 *Commercial Handbk* 70 Survivorship in Life Assurance, a reversionary benefit, contingent upon certain lives being survivors. 1860 *FREER Hen IV*, II. ii. 11 89 He offered the government of Burgundy, with the survivorship for his son 1867 *BRANDE & Cox Dict Sci* etc. s.v. The values of annuities and assurances in every order of survivorship, where there are only three lives 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXXIII 598/1 On the death of one trustee there is survivorship.

† c *concr.* That which comes to a person by survivorship Obs rare.

1623 *Sir J. BOROUGHES Voy Brit. Seas* (1651) 23 Canutus the Dane, coming not long after to be King first of halfe the Realme, and after the death of Edmond of the whole Survivorshippe.

d. *attrib.*: survivorship annuity (see quot.)

1838 *DE MORGAN Ess Probab* 206 To find the value of an annuity on the life of B, aged *n*, the first payment of which is to be made at the end of the year in which the life of A, aged *m*, fails This is called a survivorship annuity, since it can never be paid unless B survive A.

2. *gen.* The state or condition of being a survivor; survival.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No 53 2 We are now going into the Country together, with only one Hope for making this Life agreeable, Survivorship. 1711 — *Spect.* No 192 2

The Survivorship of a worthy Man in his Son 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VI. 334 In case of survivorship, I most cheerfully accept of the sacred office you are pleased to offer me. 1837 De QUINCY *Rev. Tartarus* Wks 1854 IV 132 As old men, we reap nothing from our sufferings, nor benefit by our survivorship. 1865 GROTE *Plato* II. xxi 203 The Epicureans denied altogether the survivorship of soul over body. 1877 J. MARTINEAU in Drummond & Upton *Life & Lett.* (1902) viii II 38 It is better to have, than to give, the grief of survivorship.

3. A body of survivors.

1867 Woolsey *Bar & Sergeant-at-Law* 7 The Bar will survive, and the survivorship will consist of the Queen's Counsel and the Barristers-at-Law.

SURVYOUR, -OWRE, obs. ff. SURVEYOR.

SURWAN (sūr wān). *India* Also -āun, ser-, sirwan. [a. Urdū = Pers. ساروان, f. sār camel + -ān keeper.] A camel-driver.

1821 [M. SHERER] *Sā. India* 242 To hire good camels, and to engage surwans for them. 1828 Murray *Pen & Pencil Sketcher* (1832) II. 112 Camels re-acting every effort of their servans to induce them to embark. 1864 F. BOYLL *Borderland* 289 The sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn.

SURY, variant of SURA.

SUSANNITE (sūzā nōi). *Min* Also susannite [ad. Ger. *susannit* (Hardinger, 1845), f. proper name *Susanna* (see below) · see -ITE 2 b.] A mineral found in the Susanna mine at Leadhills in Scotland, chemically identical with LEADHILLITE, but crystallizing in the rhombohedral system.

1845 *Encycl. Métrop.* VI. 501/1 *Susannite*, sulphato-tri-carbonate of Lead. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 626 *Susannite*. Lustre resinous—adamantine. Color white, green, yellow, brownish-black. Streak uncolored.

Susceptibility (sūsep'ibiliti). [f. next: see -ITY. Cf. med.L. *susceptibilitas* (Abelard), f. *susceptibilis* (from 18th c.).] The quality or condition of being susceptible; capability of receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

1. Const. of (now rare) or to.

a. Capability of undergoing a specified action or process.

The action is mostly, now always, denoted by a noun (occurs by a passive infinitive), which is usually equivalent to a passive gerund e.g. *susceptibility of application* = capability of being applied, *susceptibility to reflection* = capability of being reflected.

1644 BR. MAXWELL *Prærog. Chr. Kingd.* vii 91 *Potestas passiva regiminis*, a capacity or susceptibility to be governed. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Expt. Philos.* I. x 399 In proportion to its susceptibility of liquification in a low degree of temperature. 1823 COLERIDGE *Tales* 3 Jan. A visible substance without susceptibility of impact, I maintain to be an absurdity. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. iii (1872) 35 Its susceptibility of application to the purpose. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Long* xxviii. A certain face close on handsome, had a fatal susceptibility to caricature.

b. Capability of being, or disposition to be, affected by something; sensibility or sensitiveness to something specified. (a) external influences, impressions, etc.

1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* I. 1 (1677) 35 The susceptibility of those influences, and the effects thereof. 1833 I. TAYLOR *Poet.* 1 20 The susceptibility to the opinions of those around us. 1855 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* (1860) 328 A sense of relations and aims, and a susceptibility of arguments, to which before she was an utter stranger. 1862a BUCKLE *Civilis.* (1864) II. vi. 570 Sympathy, being a susceptibility to impression, is also a principle of action.

(b) feelings or emotions.

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 112 ¶ 2 The same laxity of regimen is equally necessary to intellectual health, and to a perpetual susceptibility of occasional pleasure. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* iv Wks. 1757 IV 209 A tenderness of heart, and a susceptibility of awe, with regard to God. 1846 GROTE *Greece* I. 1, Susceptibility of pleasure and pain.

(c) physical agents or agencies, disease, etc.

1803 BEDDOES *Hygiene* iv. 171 When young persons begin to have too great susceptibility of cold. 1820 FARADAY *Exp. Res.* xvi (1850) 66 The difference between these two alloys as to susceptibility to oxygen. 1822 MED. TEMP. *Fruit* L. 67 My studies have pointed to childhood as a period of extreme susceptibility to this disorder. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI. 216/2 The period of maximum susceptibility of the larva to the colour.

2 Without const.

a. Capacity for feeling or emotion, disposition or tendency to be emotionally affected; sensibility.

1753 RICHARDSON *Grandison* V. xxi 123 Yet was her susceptibility her only inducement, for the man was neither handsome nor genteel. 1805 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Susceptible*. Men of extreme susceptibility are not calculated for command. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* I. 66 The susceptibility, the vivacity, the natural turn for acting and rhetoric, which are indigenous on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea. 1879 McCARTHY *Own Times* II. xv. 78 There was something about the time and manner of the papal bull calculated to offend the susceptibility of a great and independent nation.

(b) pl. Capacities of emotion, esp. such as may be hurt or offended, sensitive feelings, sensibilities.

1846 GROTE *Greece* I. 1 39 The women, whose religious susceptibilities were often found extremely unmanageable. 1871 MACDUFF *Nem. Palmos* I. 6, It was the 'another King, one Jesus' which had roused the susceptibilities—kindled the jealous fury—of the minions of Caesar. 1884 GLADSTONE in *Daily News* 23 Oct. 57, I have not knowingly wounded the susceptibilities or assailed the opinions of any one who may read them. 1896 *Daily Graphic* 20 Feb. 7/1 Nobody wants to offend French susceptibilities by the suggestion that our neighbours have jockeyed us in Siam.

b. Capacity for receiving mental or moral impressions.

1782 V. KNOX *Ess. Moral & Lit.* II. 7 Furnished with a natural susceptibility, and free from any acquired impediment, the mind is then [sc. in youth] in the most favourable state for the admission of instruction. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* 298 The same 'susceptibilities' and 'potentialities' are in each human mind.

c. Capability of being, or disposition to be, physically affected (as a living body, or an inanimate thing); spec. the capacity of a substance (e.g. iron) for being magnetized, measured by the ratio of the magnetization to the magnetizing force.

1826 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 283 Different animals are susceptible of galvanism in very different degrees. In cold-blooded animals, this susceptibility sometimes continues for several days after death. 1877 J. SCOTT *Paris Revisit* (ed. 4) 287 An inhabitant of these islands, who has constitutional susceptibilities that are unpleasantly affected by a humid atmosphere. 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV. 267/1 The earlier experimenters arrived for the most part at the conclusion that the susceptibility of weakly magnetic bodies is constant. 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 945/2 Susceptibility is very nearly allied to predisposition, it may perhaps be defined as acquired predisposition.

Susceptible (sūsep'ibīl), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptibilis* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-* see SUSCEPTION and -IBLE. Cf. F. *susceptible*.]

1. Const. of or to. Capable of taking, receiving, being affected by, or undergoing something.

a. with of Capable of undergoing, admitting of (some action or process).

The following noun of action may usually be paraphrased by a passive gerund, as *susceptible of proof* = capable of being proved. A passive gerund sometimes occurs, as *susceptible (=capable) of being exercised*.

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. x 31 This subject of man's body is of all other things in nature most susceptible of remedy. 1657 PURCHAS *Pil. Flying-Ins.* I. iii 5 Then [sc. bees'] legs are not susceptible of a sting. 1663 J. H. T. *Seiden's Mæc.* (title p), The Sea is proved by the Law Of Nature and Nations, not to be Common to all men, but to be Susceptible of Private Dominion and Propriety. 1665 EVELYN *Let. to C. Wren* 4 Apr. My little boy is now susceptible of instruction. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 47 The provinces most susceptible of those improvements which are essential to the subsistence of man. 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* v. ix II 770 The following propositions are susceptible of strict and invincible proof. 1821 SULLIV *Hellas* 815 note, A sort of natural magic, susceptible of being exercised by any one who [etc.]. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gramm.* (ed. 5) I. iii xiv 312 The word was often susceptible of both uses. 1867 F. HARRISON *Quest. Ref. Part* II. 236 Scarcely susceptible of any criticism but contempt. 1871 B. SEWARD *Heat* (ed. 2) § 86 The diamond is not susceptible of fusion even at a very high temperature.

b. with of. Capable of taking or admitting (a form or other attribute).

1639 WOTTON *Parall. Essex & Buckh.* (1642) 2 He moulded him to his own Idea, delighting, in the choyce of the Materials; because he found him susceptible of good forme. 1725 POPE *Pref. to Shaks.* ¶ 8 It is hard to imagine that so enlightened a mind could ever have been susceptible of them [sc. defects]. 1760-2 GOLDSM. *Cat. IV* xci, Perhaps no qualities in the world are more susceptible of a finer polish than these. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Man.* (ed. 2) I. 2 45 This operation is susceptible of various stages and degrees of perfection. 1879 CASSIDY *Techn. Educ.* I. 169/2 Nor does it admit of that beauty of decoration of which they are susceptible.

c. with of, now more commonly to: Capable of receiving and being affected by (external impressions, influences, etc., esp. something injurious); sensitive to; liable or open to (attack, injury, etc.).

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* II. § 52 All which made him susceptible of some Impressions which otherwise would not have found such easy admission. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. ii § 45 (1740) 52 Being very susceptible of Offence. 1791 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forest* (1820) III. 132 He was peculiarly susceptible of the beautiful and sublime in nature. 1814 D'ISRAEL *Quarrels Auth.* I. 172 Hill was infinitely susceptible of criticism. 1830 - CHAS. I. III. x 223 Men of their ardent temper were susceptible of the contagion of his genius. 1867 J. BRUCE in Brodick *Ess. Reform* (1867) 245 Susceptible from their very excess of acuteness to every transient impression. 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 128 Early poets are not susceptible to the ridiculous as we are. 1876 Q. Rev. CXLI. 78 Swift, like Goethe, was exceedingly susceptible of female influences. 1883 *Manchester Guard.* 12 Oct. 4/5 In a period of uncertainty stocks which are quoted far above their face value are more susceptible to attack. 1915 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 168 It is curious to find him susceptible to the beginning of the Gothic Revival.

d. with of (rarely to). Capable of receiving into the mind, conceiving, or being inwardly affected by (a thought, feeling or emotion), capable of; disposed to; † disposed to take up or adopt; † able to take in or comprehend.

1646 J. HALL *Hora Vac.* to The multitude is susceptible of any opinions. 1699 LOCKE *Educ.* (ed. 4) § 167 Children's Minds are narrow, and weak, and usually susceptible but of one Thought at once. 1744 HARRIS *Three Treat.* Wks. (1841) 99 As the rational only are susceptible of a happiness truly excellent. 1760-71 H. BROOKES *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 33 That capital sect, of which you are not yet susceptible. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xvi. (1782) I. 676 His temper was not very susceptible of zeal or enthusiasm. 1784 COVER *Task* III. 323 A heart Susceptible of pity. 1838 LYTTON *Alce.* I. iv, Her young heart was susceptible only of pleasure and curiosity. 1871 R. W. DALE *Command.* x 257 It was God who made us susceptible to hope and to fear.

e. with of or to: Capable of being physically

affected by, esp. liable to take, subject to (a disease or other affection).

1793 BEDDOES *Clarissa* x55 Children are so susceptible of inflammations. 1802 - *Hygiene* vii. 50 The young of the dog kind are less susceptible of this particular disease. 1816 [see SUSCEPTIBILITY 2 c.] 1867 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 162/2 An increasing number of individuals who have become susceptible to smallpox.

† f. with of (rarely to) and gerund or noun of action: Capable of, or in fit condition for (doing something). Obs.

1829 CHAPMAN *Phys. Sci.* 350 Transparent carbonate of lime susceptible of doubling the images of objects. 1838 BUCKSTON *Shocking Events* (French's ed.) 9 Sp. (10 Dorothy) Are you susceptible of a promenade? Dor. I shall be delighted. 1850 HACKERAY (in W. Brown's *Catal.* No. 159, Aug. (1905) 71), I am getting better and am susceptible to seeing ladies.

2 Without const. a. Capable of being affected by, or easily moved to, feeling, subject to emotional (or mental) impression, impressionable.

1709 PRIOR *Henry & Emma* 519 With Him, who next should tempt her easie Fame, And blow with empty Words the susceptible Flame. 1821 V. KNOX *Lit. Educ.* xvi Wks. 1824 IV 179 In the most susceptible periods of their lives. 1838 T. MITCHELL *Clouds of Aristoph.* 188 The moral influences which particular modes of music were apt to exert over the minds of their susceptible countrymen. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix II 455 The tidings were eagerly welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 70 We must remember also the susceptible nature of the Greek.

b. Subject to some physical affection, as infection, etc.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 149 Tartar emetic is an irritant, acting upon some susceptible skins in a very short time. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VII. 549 By cultures and by inoculations into susceptible animals.

† 3 Capable of being taken in by the mind, comprehensible, intelligible. Const. to Obs. 1916-17.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 439/1 To make it susceptible to every mean Understanding, we will give you it in the following Words.

Hence *Suscep'tibleness* = SUSCEPTIBILITY, *Susceptibly* *adv.* in a susceptible manner. 1631 DONNE *Sermon*, Ps. xxiii. 18 (1640) 611 Grace finds out mans natural faculties, and exalts them to a susceptibility of the working thereof. 1785 G. A. BELLAMY *Appl.* II. 111, I heard a voice uttering somewhat aloud; but what it was I could not distinguish, from being so susceptible interested in my part.

Susception (sūsep'shən) [ad. L. *susceptio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suscept-*, pa. ppl. stem of *suscepere*, f. *sus-* (see SUB- ad. init. and 25) + *capere* to take. Cf. F. *susception*.]

† 1. The action of taking up, or taking upon oneself (in various senses) taking, assumption, reception, acceptance, undertaking.

1610 MARCELLINE *Trumphs Jas.* I. 60 The susception of Christianity, and profession of the Catholique Faith. 1624 BR. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. II. *Christ Templed*, I see the susception of our humane nature, laies thee open to this condition. 1642 H. MORRIS *Song of Soul* II. 11 xiv, Nor is she changed by the susception Of any forms. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Dying* v § 3 The Jews confessed their sins to John in the susception of baptism. 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 256 Christ's susception of the sinners guilt. 1677 BARROW *Sermon Phil.* II. 8 Wks. 1867 I. 486 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the Cross. 1712 M. HENRY *Treat. Baptism* II. Wks. 1853 I. 510/2 The children's right to baptism [hath] been built so much upon their susception by sponsors, that [etc.]. 1726 AYLIFFE *Patergon* 140 Before he is of a Lawful Age for the Susception of Orders. 1738 E. ERSKINE *Sermon* Wks. 1811 II. 497 It comes about by his own voluntary susception and undertaking.

† 2. Susceptibility of, also transf. an attribute of which something is susceptible. Obs. rare.

1656 HOBBS *Ser. Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 239, I may as well conclude from the not susception of greater and less, that a right angle is not quantity. 1689 PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 48 By the Coelum I understand the Weight and Susceptions of Air, and the Impressions made upon it.

3. The action or capacity of taking something into the mind, or what is so taken; passive mental reception (distinguished from *perception*). rare.

1756 GOLDSMITH *Hist. 2 Orphans* IV. 185 None can exhibit nature in her most striking attitudes, but those whose susceptions are adequate to their task. 1877 CONDER *Basis Faith* IV. 164 note, 'Susception' would be a better term for 'all states of consciousness which are simply presentative, not representative' (Mansel).

Susceptive (sūsep'tiv), a. [ad. med.L. *susceptivus* (Thomas Aquinas), f. *suscept-*, *suscepere* see prec and -IVE. Cf. It. *suscettivo*, Sp. *susceptivo*.]

1. Having the quality of taking or receiving, receptive; in later use esp. disposed to receive and be affected by impressions (= SUSCEPTIBLE 2 a).

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ix (1888) 77 The Matrix in woman is an instrument susceptive, that is to say, a thing receiving or taking. 1641 SIR E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 22 Oct. xii 41 We neither had a decisive voice nor a deliberative voice, nor lastly a susceptive voice, in a body of our own to receive their resolutions. 1674 PERRY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 130, I might suppose that Atoms are also Male and Female, and the Active and Susceptive Principles of all things. 1788 D. GILSON *Sermon* viii. 223 All the tender workings of the susceptive heart of Mary. 1802 CORRY *Mem. A Berkeley* 47 This accidental interview made a still deeper impression on the susceptive heart of Lucy. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* xi. 21-2 The susceptive and conjective powers of the understanding. 1874 MORTLEY *John of*

Barneveld II. xvii 404 Impresible, emotional, and susceptible. 1887 *Sir A. de Vere Ess Poetry* I 105 He will listen, with the susceptible faith of youth.

2. With of: Having the quality of receiving, disposed or ready to receive (something specified), receptive of; admitting of, affected by, sensitive to. = SUSCEPTIBLE I.

1637 *Gillespie Engl Pop Cere* iii iv 68 They belong to the substance of the worship, and withall are susceptible of coadoration. 1676 *HALE Prim Orig. Man* iv vii (1677) 367 He becomes a Creature properly susceptible of a Law, and capable of Rewards and Punishments. 1677 *Barrow Sermon Rom xii 18 Wks* 1687 I. 399 It incenses the people (highly susceptible of provocation) with a sense of notable injury done. — *Sermon Eph 1 13* ibid II 201 As mankind is naturally susceptible of religious impressions. 1722 *Wollaston Relig Nat v* (1724) 78 [Matter] is passive to the impressions of motion, and susceptible of it. 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1829) II 588 Rendering the body more susceptible of the ordinary causes of this disease. 1872 *Morley's Letters* 95 The nature that is susceptible of passion. 1907 *G. Tyrrell in Life* (1912) II iii. 95 Like a wheelbarrow, I am not susceptible of sustained impetus.

† b. Taking or including within its scope, relative to. *Obs rare*—1.

1681 *J. Owen Eng Evang Ch* xi 221 The Object of it [sc discipline], as it is Susceptive of Members, is professed Believers, and as it is corrective, it is those who stubbornly deviate from the Rule of Christ.

Hence *Susceptiveness* = next.

1873 *M. Arnold Lit. & Dogma* (1876) 157 Men raised by a truer moral susceptibility above their countrymen. 1907 *Edin Rev.* Jan 204 Our insular susceptibility.

Susceptivity (sŭs'pĕt'vĭtē). [f. prec. + -ITY.] The quality of being susceptible; susceptibility.

1722 *Wollaston Relig Nat v* (1724) 74 A natural discipulability and susceptibility of various shapes and modifications. 1851 *CARLILE Sterling* iii vii. A man of infinite susceptibility; who caught everywhere the colour of the element he lived in. 1871 *Forster Dickens* I iii 52 A stern isolation of self-reliance side by side with a susceptibility almost feminine.

† **Susceptor**. *Obs.* [a. late L. *susceptor*, f. *suscept-* + *ptor*; see SUSCEPTION and -OR. Cf. OF. *suscepteur*.] 1. A godfather or sponsor at baptism.

1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* ii ii. § 103 Such Susceptors were thought to put an Obligation on the Credits (and by reflection on the Conscience) of new Christians (whereof too many in those days were baptised out of civile Designes) to walk worthy of their Profession. 1680 *H. Dowdell Two Letts.* (1691) To Rd r § 11 Even adults were not admitted without the testimony of Susceptors or God fathers. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* (1850) I. 4 I had given me the name of my grandfather, who together with a sister of Sir Thomas Evelyn and Mr Comber, were my susceptors. 1743 *STURKELVY Aubrey* II. 76 They had susceptors, sponsors, or what we call godfathers.

2. A supporter, maintainer. *rare*.

1652 *N. Culverwel Lt. Nature* Ep Ded (1661) a You, who were sometimes car-witnesses of it, will now become its Susceptors. 1680 *V. Alsop Mischief of Impositions* Ep Ded, 'I be high of my ambition was to provide myself of a Right Worshipful Susceptor.

Susceptivity (sŭs'pĕns'vĭtē). *rare*—1. [Formed as next + -ENCY.] Receptiveness; capacity of receiving impressions.

1885 *Yrnl Spec Philos.* Jan. 88 The assumed chasm between power to conceive and mere susceptibility to perceive.

Susceptible (sŭs'pĕns'ib'l), *a.* and *sb*. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad L. *susceptibilis*, -ibilis, pr. pple. of *susceptere*. see SUSCEPTION.]

A. adj. 1. Receiving, recipient.

1649 *JER TAYLOR Gl Exemp* ii Dsc x 139 Nothing is required in the person susceptible, and capable of alms, but that he be in want. 1677 *Barrow Sermon, Acts iv 24 Wks.* 1686 II 178 [God] effecting miracles. without any preparatory dispositions induced into the susceptible matter. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Medic Comput* xv. 328 Care must be taken of the Lungs, as susceptible, and sometimes constantly productive of the Matter.

b. Disposed to receive, receptive. *rare*—1.

1815 *Zeluca* I. 13 She instructed her daughter's susceptible youth in the prevalent system [etc.]

2. With of: That takes into its scope.

1655 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* i (1687) 71 These which are the first motions, and susceptible of the second corporal, bring all things into augmentation, and decrease.

B. sb. One who receives, a recipient (esp. of a sacrament).

1611 *W. SCLATER Key* (1629) 236 To confer grace by force of the very Sacramental action, not by the merit of the susceptible. *Ibid* 258 Iudas ministred baptisme sufficient in it selfe, I doubt not also but effectual to the beleueing susceptible. 1651-3 *J. E. TAYLOR Sermon for Year* (1658) 359 Men cannot be worthy susceptibles [of the sacraments] unless they do many excellent acts of Vertue. 1660 — *Duct Dubit* i. iv rule 5 § 3 'I be stronger efficient upon the same susceptible should produce the more certain effect.

† **Suscitability**. *Obs rare*—1. [f. L. *suscitare* + -ability (see -ABLE and -ITY).] Excitability.

1610 *B. JONSON Alch* ii v. 56b. How know you him [sc mercury]? *Fac* By his viscositie, His oleositie, and his suscitatiblie.

Suscitate (sŭs'itāt), *v.* Now *rare*. Also 6 *suscitate*, 6-7 *suscitāt*, 6 *pa pple*, *suscitāt* (e. [f. L. *suscitāt*, -pa ppl stem of *suscitare*, f. *sus-* = SUB- + *citare* to excite (see CITE v.).] *trans.* To stir up, excite (rebellion, dispute, a feeling, etc.).

1528 *Impeachment Wolsey* 140 in Furnivall *Ballads* f. MSS I 356 Pou haste suscitate suche A wonderful dysencion 1531 *Elvort Gov* ii iii (1883) II. 26 That they which do eate or drinke... may suscitate some disputation or reason-

ynge *Ibid* iii xvi 414 He shall suscitate or raise the courage of all men inclined to vertue. 1536 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II 298 The disturbance and rebellion suscitate by the said persons. 1557 *Edgeworth's Sermon* 73 When the Germanies suscitated and rayzed vp all manner of heresies by Luther and that rable. 1597 *A M tr Guillaume's Fr. Chirurg* 12 b/r We apply the boxes to suscitate the menstrualles of women. 1631 *DOCKNE Sermon*, i *Thess v* 16 (1649) II 471 Such a joy a man must suscitate and awaken in himselfe. 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii xiv 368 By the approved Doctrine of the ancient Philosophers, such a brangling Agitation should be judged to be quickned and suscitated by the Inspiration of the Prophetizing Spirit. 1876 *World V.* No 208 18, I am not wantonly suscitating one more unsatisfied curiosity by proclaiming one more unfathomable mystery. 1893 *Scribner's Mag* XIII 343/x Suggestions that the soul of inanimate things can suscitate in the realms of psychological revery.

b. To raise (a person) out of inactivity; to exalt the condition of.

1597 *A M tr Guillaume's Fr Chirurg* *v, As one erected and suscitated out of a swoond. 1650 *HOWELL Graeff's Riv* *Nagles* i. 24 Masaniello began more then ever by sound of Drum to suscitate the people. 1675 *BALTR Cath Theol* ii v go It is Action that God doth suscitate the Soul to. 1876 *J. Ellis Caesar in Egypt* 158 Thou that dost Subdue the stern, and suscitate the meek.

† c. To call into being or activity, 'raise up'. 1532 *MORE Conful Tindale Wks* 824/x A prophet .shall your Lord god suscitate and reyse vp for you. 1657 *North's Plutarck, Constantine* Gt 3 The enemy of mankind did suscitate and stir up the Heretick Arius. 1885 *M. E. MARTIN tr Lasserre's Minc Episodes Lourdes* 356 The obstacles suscitated by the Evil One.

† d. To promote (an action at law). Only in *pa pple*. *Sc Obs*.

1560 in *Maitl Club Misc* III 223 The cause being suscitate at the actes in presence of parties to preif as said is in the actoun be William. 1562 *Ibid*. 304 The cause of divorce being suscitate at desyr of Archibald in presens of Anne.

e. To impart life or activity to; to quicken, vivify, animate. ? *Obs*.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep* vi vii 308 The Sunne [in Ireland] onely suscitates those formes, whose determinations are seminall. 1837 *T. BUSBY Lucretius* I. iii. 632 And human atoms suscitate the sky. 1830 *W. PHILLIPS Mt Sinai* i 148 Soul so suscitates his frame with quicker spark celestial.

Hence *Suscitated*, *Suscitating* *ppl. adjs.*

1811 *SHELLEY St. Iovyns Prose Wks* 1888 I 218 Wildered by the suscitated energies of his soul almost to madness. 1840 *New Monthly Mag*, LIX 202 The suscitating juices with which the occidental luxury is presented to us.

Suscitation (sŭs'itā'shən). Now *rare*. [ad. late L. *suscitatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suscitāre*, -āre; see prec. and -ATION. Cf. F. *suscitation*, in OF. = resurrection.] The action of suscitating or condition of being suscitated; stirring up, rousing, excitement, quickening, incitement.

1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep* vii xvii 379 Such [seminals] as in other earths by suscitation of the Sunne may arise into animation. 1653 *H. COGAN tr Plinio's Trav* xlv. 259 To quit their beliefs, to imbrace another new one by the suscitation of the Farazes. 1659 *PEARSON Creed v* (1816) I 387 The temple is supposed here to be dissolved, and being so to be raised again, therefore the suscitation must answer to the dissolution. 1742 *FIELDING F. Andrews* i. xii. If the malign concoction of his humours should cause a suscitation of his fever. 1771 *FLETCHER Checks* ii. Wks 1795 II 33 A spiritual seed of light sown in the soul of every son of man, whose kindly suscitations whoever follows, [etc.] 1806 *R. CUMBERLAND Allen* 385 His spirit was alive in every feature, it did not need the aid of suscitation. 1870 *Daily Tel* 5 Oct. One of the journals which contribute to the suscitation of our spirits and the elevation of our courage.

† **Suscite**, *v. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *suscite* [a (O)F. *susciter*, ad. L. *suscitare* to SUSCITATE.] *trans.* To raise up (from or as from death), to resuscitate.

1240 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhole* i. xcv (1869) 52 In the sixte [article of the Creed] descended down in to helle; In the sevenethe suscited. *Ibid* ii cxviii 123 Seint nicolas that suscited the thre dede. 1483 *CAYTON G de la Tour* e viij b, Alle this is very truth as wynterseth many that been suscited ageyne. 1500 *Melusine* 151 Of whom we are all suscited of the cruel boundage of thenemyes of our lord Jhu Cryst. *Susi*, variant of *SOOSY*.

Suskin, *-kyn*. see *SESKYN*.

1423 [see *SESKYN*] 1543 *tr Act 3 Hen V*, A, J, Galyhalpens, & the money called Suskyne & Dotkyne [cf. quot 1413 s. v. *SESKYN*]. *Ibid*, Any galyhalpens, suskyns, or dotkyns. [There are numerous later references to this Act, e.g. 1544 *Fitzherbert's Bk Justice of Peace* g Galyhalpens, soskyns, dotkyns. 1581 *LANBARDE Esien* ii. vii (1588) 233 Those Felonies of Galyhalpence, Suskins, and Dookins.]

† **Suslik** (sŭs'lik). Also *souslik*, -lio, *suslio*. [a. Russ. *сѣликъ*. Cf. F. *souslik*, -lik.] A species of ground-squirrel, *Spermophilus citellus* (or other related species), found in Europe and Asia.

1774 *tr. Stakhin's Acc. North Archipelago* 32 The speckled field-mouse (*Mus Citellus*), which they call *Jewraschiki* or *Suslik*. 1833 *Penny Cyc* I. 441/2 The azzel or souslic marmot. 1842 *Ibid* XXII. 279/1 The sousliks are very quarrelsome among themselves. 1866 *LYDEKKE Brit Mammals* 300 Voles, Picas, and Susliks.

Suspeccion, -oun, var. *SUSPECTION Obs*.

Suspeccion, -oun, -ous, *obs.* ff. *SUSPECTION*, *SUSPECTION*.

Suspect (sŭs'pĕkt), *sb* 1 *Obs* or *arch*. Also 4 *Sc.* -eo, 5-6 -epte, 6 -eekte, 3 *Sc.* -ek. [ad. L. *suspectus*, in class. L. looking up, a height, esteem, respect, in med. L. suspicion (after *suspectus* pa-

pple., and *suspiciō*), f. *suspect-*, *suspiciō* see SUSPECT *a.* and *v.* Cf. It. *sospetto*.]

1. The or an act of suspecting, or the condition of being suspected, = SUSPICION I.

In earliest use chiefly in phraseological expressions, see esp. b, and cf. *RESPECT sb*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Doctor's T.* 263 The peple anon hath suspect of this thyng. That it was by the assent of Apius. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tules* 49 Pat no suspecte rise betwix vs pat myght hurte þi gude name. 1524 *WYATT Poems*, 'And if an Iye' 22 My suspect is without blame, For othr moo have denyd the same. Then it is not Jelowsye. c 1560 *A. SCOTT Poems* (S I S) xxxiv 141 I than for the fra suspect. 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron* II 1777/2 If any of you be in suspect, that my meaning is to do anything where the realme may have iust cause to be discontented. 1590 *SHAKS Com Err* iii i. 87 You draw within the compass of suspect Th' unviolated honor of your wife. 1595 *DANIEL Civ Wars* iii xxviii, They might hold sure intelligence Among themselves without suspect 't offend. c 1600 *CHALKHILL Theatrina & Cl* (1683) 121 Without suspect they fell into the Trap Anaxocles had laid. 1620 *QUARLES Feast for IVornies* iv 1 When a Thiefe's apprehended on suspect. 1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii (i) xciii 271 By this meates, they often bring goodnesse, into suspect. 1649 *JER TAYLOR Gl Exemp* i Ad Sect ii § 9 If the Holy Jesus did suffer his Mother to fall into misinterpretation and suspect. 1881 *SWINBURNE Mary Stuart* ii. 71 She avows By silence and suspect of jealous heart Her manifest foul conscience.

† b. To have (or hold) in suspect to be suspicious of, suspect: cf. *SUSPICION* 2 f. *Obs*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib* 7 230 Thou shalt also have in suspect the counselling of wicked folk. 1493 *Festivall* (W. de W 1515) 30 b, By counseyle of the peple he had the lyon in suspecte. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss* i cclxi 388 The vycount of Rochecourt was had in suspect to have tourned frenche. 1533 *J. Heywood Johan* i ij, Well husbande, nowe I do coniect That thou hast me somewhat in suspect. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI*, iv. i. 142 Give me assurance with some friendly Vow, That I may never have you in suspect. 1615 *DANIEL Hymen's Tri*. ii. 11, Held ever in Restraint, and in suspect.

† c. Const. *in, of, to* (the person or thing about whom or which something is suspected). *Obs*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T* 905 This olde poure man Was enere in suspect of þi marriage. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss* i xlvii 68 Whereof all the Countrey had great suspect of treason to the Captayne. 1533 — *Gold. Bk. Mt. Aurel* (1546) R v, Ther fel on him an othir malady which putt his frendes in great suspect of his helthe. 1535 in *Let. Suppr Monast* (Camden) 74 Not for any default or suspect that I have in doctour Lee. 1638 *NABBS Bride* i. iii. (1640) B iv, Ihou art base in thy suspect of her. 1660 *F. BROOKER tr Le Blanc's Trav*, 264 That you may have no suspect of these my words.

d. Const. *of* (the evil suspected).

1523 [see c] 1555 *PHILPOT in Foxe A & M* (1563) 1388/2, I have bene in prison thus long upon suspete of setting forth the eporte thereof. 1567 *MALET Gr. Forest* 105 She slinketh into his companie without any surmise or suspect had of his part of any such kind of deceit. 1596 *SPENSER F Q* vi i. iii 23 The faire Serena, Wandred about the fields Without suspect of ill or daungers hidden dred. 1639 *WEBSTER Aphus & Virginia* i. i, Ariagaid before the Senate For some suspect of treason.

e. with *a* and *pl* = *SUSPICION* i b.

1541 *WYATT Def. Poet Wks* (1831) p. lviii, Neither God's law, nor man's law, condemneth a man for suspects, but for such a suspect that may be so apparent, that it may be a grievous matter. 1594 *SHAKS Rich. III*, i. iii 89 You do me shameful inurie, falsely to draw me in these vile suspects. 1598 *YONG Diana* 145 Behold then, how much he was guen to false suspects and wrongfull jealousy. 1657 *J. SERGEANT Schism Dispatch* 457 The former manner of proceeding makes the Writer fall under a just suspect. 1768 *GOLDSM. Goodn. Man* v. i, Have I had my hand to addresses, and my head in the print-shops; and talk to me of suspects?

† f. Ground of suspicion; = *SUSPICION* i c.

1586 *A. DAY Engl Secretorie* ii (1625) 17 Seeing, you also doe grant, that in all his behaviour you neuer saw so much as one suspect.

† 2. Expectation; esp. apprehensive expectation; = *SUSPICION* 4. *Obs*.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints* xxvii (*Baptista*) 1013 Suspec had he þat þai for his iniquite Suld sla hym. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (Prose) 126 Hauynge euer suspect for to be brought to the ferefull lugegment of god. 1620 *QUARLES Feast for IVornies* xi 11 Was there, O was there not a iust suspect, My preaching would procure this effect?

Suspect (sŭs'pĕkt, *sc*), *a.* and *sb* 2. Also 4 *suspette*, 4-7 *suspete*, 6 *Sc* *suspek*. [ad. L. *suspectus*, pa. pple. of *suspiciō* (see next) partly after OF. *sospet*, later (and mod F.) *suspet* = Pr. *sospech*, It. *sospetto*, OSP *suspecto*, Pg. *suspeito*.]

The present currency of this word is chiefly due to its revived use in connexion with the events of the French Revolution (cf. *la loi des suspects* of 1793).

A. adj. Suspected; regarded with suspicion or distrust, that is an object of suspicion, in early use also, exciting or deserving suspicion, suspicious.

1340 *Ayenb*. 205 Behouep him beuly be encheynous of zennease speke pruneliche to wyfman in stede suspect on wyf one. c 1386 *CHAUCER Clerk's T* 485 Suspectus was the diffame of this man, Suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1402 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 87 Who is oonis suspect, he is half honged. 1433 *Rolls of Parli* IV 441/1 Duelling in a suspect and wycked place. 1525 *tr. Brunsweke's Handywork* 517 xv D j, Yf ye woundyd persone haue any of these chaunces it is a suspecte tokyn or sygne. 1525 *Extr Aberd Reg* (1844) I 133 Quoth someuer persons that beis suspecte to haue any suspek person within thaim. 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steele Gl*. 242 An age suspect, bycause of youthe misdeedes. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn* ii. xxv § 13

As for compleatnes in diuinitie it is not to be sought, which makes this course of artificial diuinitie the more suspecte 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 399, I see What I can do or offer is suspect 1702 *Gaude for Constables* 111 If a scholar in the university . . . begin to be suspecte 1817 BYRON *Beppo* xvii, Shakespeare described the sex in Desdemona As very fair, but yet suspect in fame. 1837 CARLYLE *P. R.* Rev III v. (1872) 77 We have him lying safe in the Prison of Grenoble, since September last, for he had long been suspect 1880 *Fortu Rev* May 677 Every doctrine which claimed an *a priori* or intuitive character, was therefore suspect 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 431 In tropical regions, . . . all water should be looked upon as suspect and treated accordingly.

† b. To have or hold (a person or thing) suspect to be suspicious of, suspect. Obs.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wls* (1880) 291 3if pou seie þat popis lawe spekiþ oþer wise of iugement, haue þe popis lawe more suspecte c 1380 — *Sci. Wks* II. 388 If þei fallen in þis point, haue hem suspect as fendis children c 1424 Hoccey & *De Reg. Princ.* 1517 Hard is þe holden suspect with þe grete His tale schal be leueed but nat onrya. c 1430 Lyng. *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 185 Haue me not suspecte, I mene no tresone. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xv 34 Be thou not aue roundar in the nweke, For, gif thou be, men will haile the suspect c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 17 We haue one suspecte that of very lykelyhode it shulde be he that hath commytted the crime. c 1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk. St. Aurel* (1346) G 11, Wise men haue him as suspecte that the commons desyre

† c. Const. to (north. dial. *all*) the person suspecting. (Cf. SUSPECT *v.* 1 b) Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 27325 þat so hir saul he sauand, And nocht suspect til hir husband 1580-1 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot III 347 Quhairthrow he may be suspect judge to thame 1635 R. N. tr. *Camden's Hist. Ellis* 1 127 This sounde not very pleasingly in the Spaniard's eares, to whom the power of the French was suspect. 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 6 Stealing the young Pidgeons, . . . and that so publicly, that he became dreadfully suspect to all the adjacent Country

d. Const. of the evil, etc. suspected.

c 1380 Wyclif *Wls* (1880) 2 A1 þis nouelrie of ordris is suspect of ypocrisie. 1423 JAS I *Kingis Q. ex xvii*, The remanent For oþeris gilt ar suspect of vntreuth. 1434 *Paston Lett.* I 32 Eny persone suspect of mys governance 1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F. x.* 54 Ye may detain A fle suspect of crime, not pioused plaine 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* l. iii 317, I fear, of Envie I should be suspect 1837 CARLYLE *P. R.* Rev III v. 16, If Suspect of iniquity else, you may grow, as came to be a saying, 'Suspect of being Suspect' 1912 W. W. *Life Newman* I 11 73 The members of the party were suspect of Romanism

† e. Const. *inf.* Obs. 1 rare.

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. viii. 6 He held them suspect to be ageynst hym 1553 T. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 102 Many other tymes are suspecte to speake thynges of malice, or for hope of gaine.

B. *s.* 1. A suspected person; one suspected of some offence, evil intention, or the like, a suspicious character, esp. one under surveillance as such. 1591 LAMBARDE *Eiren* I 111 16 A Constable might at the common lawe, haue bailed a suspect of felonye by Obligation. 1594 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* ix xlix (1612) 226 Recusants and Suspects of note. 1604 LAMBARDE *Eiren* II. vii 196 If such Suspect shall refuse to be so bound, then may such Iustice send such Suspect to the next Gaole.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Suspect*, a term adopted by the modern French to signify any person suspected of being an enemy, or indifferent to the cause of the Revolution. 1838 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccle. Biogr.* (1849) II 210 'Relations of peace and amity' were established between the Intendant and the suspects. 1854 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) IV. 97 If they are in search of a political suspect, and conceive he has absconded 1881 *Daily Tel* 18 June, Arrested as a suspect under the Coercion Act, 1899 R. P. WATSON *Memo.* 231 Landing here I was treated as a suspect.

† 2. A thing regarded with suspicion. Obs. rare. 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Innovations* (Arb) 157 That the Nouelty, though it is not reiectet, yet be held for a Suspect.

Suspect (*s*dspe kt), *v.* Also 6 *Sc* -ek, -eck, 6-7 *contr. pa. ppl.* suspect. [f. L. *suspect*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *suspiciare* to look up, look up to, admire, esteem, (chiefly in *pa. ppl.*) to suspect, f. *su*(b)- (see SUB- ad int. and 24, 25) + *spectare* to look, cognate with Skr *spac* to see, OHG. *spehhan* (see ESPY).]

1. *trans.* To imagine something evil, wrong, or undesirable in (a person or thing) on slight or no evidence; to believe or fancy to be guilty or faulty, with insufficient proof or knowledge, to have suspicions or doubts about, be suspicious of.

c 1500 *Lancelot* 1632 But he the lug, that no man may suspect, Every thing ful iustly sal correk 1515 SAMSON in *Strype Eccle. Mem.* (1721) I. 1. 16 As they heard the tenor of the breve, one of them with a quick mind suspected the breve in three places. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 73 Zwnglynd dreed had measure suspecting bothe the men and the place. *Ibid* 239 Bothe Fraunce & Englande leue great force of men, whiche is greatly to be suspected 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* 1 iii 162 Whose owne hard dealings teaches them suspect The thoughts of others 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 53 The disunite of the professors made many to suspect the profession. 1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 38 Souldiers suspected of their courage. 1691 RAY *Creation* I. (1692) 74, I suspect all those Relations concerning Trees growing at the bottom of the Sea. 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 79/2 Did you see upon the face of the bond any thing to make you suspect it? 1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 141 To be suspected, thwarted, and withstood, 'E'en when he labours for his country's good. 1828 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* III xiii. 170 The people suspected the gentlemen, the gentlemen feared the people. 1879 'E. GARRETT' *House by Work* I. 82 Jacob gave Paul no reason to suspect the effect of a wider scope of life and happiness. 1897 'G. ALLEN' *Type*

writer Girl vi 60 The meat and bread were wholesome, but I suspected their cleanliness

† b. Suspected to (a person): mistrusted by; = suspected to, SUSPECT *a. c.* Obs.

After L. *suspectus* with the dative 1570 BUCHANAN *Admon. Wks.* (S.T.S.) 25 Not suspect to ane king and assurt of his awin estat 1579 FENTON *Guaicai.* d. (1618) 268 The licentious behaviour of the Commons was suspected to him 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xii 105 He leaves his Race Growing into a Nation, and now grown Suspected to a sequent King. 1692 DRYDEN *St. Eusemont's Ess.* 212 A Science which was already suspected to me appeared too vain to enslave myself to it any longer 1769 JUNIUS *Lett* i (1788) 38 Behold, the administration of justice become . . . suspected to the whole body of the people. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græcia* iii ix 240 To the more sagacious the answers of the oracle were suspected.

† c. Const. clause: To doubt whether . . . 1 rare 1658 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 337, I shrewdly suspect whether ever this were the Hecatompylos of Oertulus

2. To imagine or fancy something, esp something wrong, about (a person or thing) with slight or no proof . . . with various const. expressing that which is so imagined. a. const. of, *twinkl*, f. for 1823-4 Act x *Rich III*, c 3 (*Heading*) An Act for baylyng of persons suspected of Felony 1502 Act. Ld. *High Treas. Scot* II 348 Certaine persons that wer suspected of murthir 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* iv 17, I rather will suspect the Sunne with cold Then thee with wantonnes 1623 BUCK *Rich III*, i (1645) 4 Philippe le Grosse, suspected him for too familiar commerce with his bed 1642 PRYNNER *Anti-paithie* i. 29 Many suspected for doing it, were committed to prison. 1797 SWIFT *Circumstances*, E. *Curll* Wls 1755 III 1 162 Most of the children of Israel are suspected for holding the same doctrine 1804 MARIA EDGEWORTH *Moral T* (1816) I. iii 17 At least tell me, that you do not really suspect me of any hand in her death. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* iii 36 Those who are too well acquainted with the sagacity of Hekkyan Iley to suspect him of having been deceived. 1897 WATTS-DUNTON *Atyann* I 1, I half began to suspect myself of secret impulses of a savage kind

b. with obj. and compl. (sometimes introduced by *as* or *for*), and in corresp. passive use. Now rare or Obs.

1515 BARCLAY *Egloges* II (1570) B 111 b/2 Thou mayst suspect and browle Him more in fauour then thou 1593 SHAKS 2 *Hen VI*, iii 11 126 Than you, belike, suspect these Noble-men, As guilty of Duke Humphrie's timeless death 1594 — *Rich III*, i 11 223 Thy Friends suspect for Traytors 1611 — *Wint T*, ii 11 107 Letst she suspect, as he do's, Her Children, not her Husbands 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 337 Let us not then suspect our happy State Left so imperfect by the Maker wise 1689 in *Acts Parli. Scot* (1875) XII 58/2 A warrant to cite such as are suspect guilty to compare 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 72 One would not suspect him by his Phiz, for a Politician. 1724 YOUNG *Nt. Th* 1. 418 At thirty man suspects himself a fool, Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan

c. with obj. and inf., and in corresp. passive use.

1525 (see SUSPECT *a*) 1 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen VI* 176 The citizens of the cite theysore suspected, iather to fauour then to hate, the erles of Marche, & Warwycke. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* v 1 85, I do suspect this Irah to be a party in this Injuriy 1647 FULLER *Good Th.* in *Worse T.* (1847) 200 His gracious majesty hath been suspected to be popishly inclined 1691 RAY *Creation* Pref (1696) A v. By Virtue of my Function, I suspect my self to be obliged to Write something in Divinity. 1796 FERRIER *Illust. Sterne*, etc. 68 Who would suspect this heroic strain to be a plagiarism? 1879 GAO. *Ellor Middleton* lxxi, He believed that Lydgate suspected his orders to have been intentionally disobeyed 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 486 [They] have recorded cases of hæmatemesis suspected to own a similar cause.

† d. with obj. and clause introduced by *that* (cf. 3 b) Obs. rare.

1551 T. WILSON *Logic* (1580) 47 We suspect suche a one that he is not altogether cleare. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, iii. vii 89 Sorry I am, my Noble Cousin should Suspect me, that I meane no good to him

3. To imagine or fancy (something) to be possible or likely; to have a faint notion or inkling of, to surmise. a. with simple object.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* T. J. Gene the same vnto the patient to drinke in the house suspected of the feuer, approaching 1563 FOXE *A & M*, 1714/2 Much suspected by mee, Nothing proued can be Quod Elizabeth the prisoner c 1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* II 13 We hear, that long we haue suspected, I hat thou art read in Magicks mysterie 1625 BACON, *Ess.* *Suspicion* (Arb) 5:8 There is Nothing makes a Man Suspect much, more than to Know little. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I 111 11 If all be true that is suspected, or halfe what is related, there haue not wanted, many strange deceptions. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb* 1 § 23 They had thought of an expedient and that it should be Executed before it should be Suspected 1777 BURKE *Corr* (1844) II 147 You do not suspect half enough the villany of others. 1807 SCOTT *Chron. Canongate* iv, Whether the old woman did, or did not, suspect the identity of her guest with [etc.] 1862 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt* xii in (1892) IV. 45 Who dare suspect our King's indifference to Protestantism? 1899 HARLAN *Eyewitness* 17 This is the first symptom looked for when opium poisoning is suspected.

b. with obj. clause; also parenthetically, with *as* or *so*, or ellipt.

1549 *Compl. Scot* xii 300 Pontius his some suspectit that his father dotit in folie throcht his gnt age 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 182 Suspecting that there was some unknowne vertue in that picture, he called it backe 1654-66 EARL ORSKY *Parthen* (1676) 495 He read something in my Face which made him suspect who I was. 1867 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 77 They have strangled Sultan Osman, because (as they suspected) he had a mind to rid himself of them. 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I, 415, I . . . suspected it was too late for any kind of medicine to produce any valuable effect. 1815 SCOTT

Guy Rf I, I believe I may have some wrongs to repay towards you—I have often suspected so. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II 348 note, the late Alexander Knox. learned, I suspect, much of his theological system from Fowler's writings. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xxiii (1878) 558, I did not even suspect how ill she would be 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases Moral* i 82 The young Examinee is pleasantly surprised at finding that he knows more than he suspected.

4. *absol.* (from 1 or 3) or *intr.* To imagine something, esp. some evil, as possible or likely; to have or feel suspicion.

1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 1153 It shall suspect where is no cause of feare, It shall not feare where it should most mistrust 1604 — *Oth* iii 11 170 Oh, what damned minutes tels he ore, Who doates, yet doubts Suspects, yet soundly louses? 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 55 It will then be as lawful for me to Suspect as to Judge moie absolutely 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* v. ii 43 Some slave . . . bade to answer, not as he believes, But as those may suspect or do desire Whose questions thence suggest their own reply 1849 JAMES *Woodman* ix, Iola was too young and simple to suspect or to doubt

† 5 *trans.* With reference to a future possibility . . . To expect, *esp.* to expect with dread or apprehension. (With simple obj or obj. cl.; rarely with inf.) Obs. or merged in 3.

1599 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxiii (Percy Soc.) 162, I dyde suspecte I hat the great gyaunte unto me wolde hast. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iii vi 350 When the siege of Jerusalem was suspected from Rezin king of Syria and Pekah king of Israel. 1660 — *Maxt Contempl* (1841) 257 The innocent child whose precipice they suspected 1787 WILLIAM OF *Normandy* I 131 He iather suspected to receive a reward for his pretended fidelity. 1794 PALEY *Eiren* iii iv (1817) 300 One might have suspected, that at least all those who stood by the sepulchre when Lazarus was raised, would have believed in Jesus

† 6. To regard, take note of, care for; to respect 1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 70 'Tush the Lord regardeth not the way of sinners, nor suspecteth the misdeeds of men 1605 TIMME *Quest. st.* I. ii 8 They were continued in theyr being by that diuine power, perpetually maintaining and suspecting them 1649 DAVENANT *Love & Hon* v iii 22 It shall be openly perform'd, to shew I not suspect men's censure or dislike 1656 NORTH'S *Parliarch* 927 (*Epanonondas*) Not suspecting *Leid* 1612, 1631 respect[ing] the dignity of an Ambassador, nor of his Country

† 7. With *inf.* To think in the least, have any idea of (doing something) Obs. rare-1.

1628 GAULF *Pract. The* (1629) 179 Faire be it from vs, wee should once suspect to chide him

Hence Suspecting *vbl. s.* and *ppl. a.*

1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc* 54 Not that we think Suspecting to be in itself unlawful. 1732 SWIFT *Adanti*, by *Repealing* 1 *est* P 24 If I had not known it already to have gotten ground in many suspecting heads

Suspectable (*s*dspe kt'bl), *a* Also 8 *erron* -ible. [f. prec. + -ABLE] That may or should be suspected, open to suspicion.

1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* V. liiii 363 Eve more is parade and obsequiousness suspectable a 1763 *Ibid.* (1768) 111 lxxi 318 As poverty is generally suspectible, the Widow must be got handsomely aforehand 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Eiren*, (1827) V 730 Inform and suspectible evidence. 1899 W. ANDERSON *Disc Ser* II (1860) 198 You might show yourself of suspectable profession, if you were complaisant. 1897 *Yorish Post* 23 Feb. 5/7 It is only in this direction that Europe is suspectable.

Suspectant, a. Her. [ad. L. *suspectantem*, *ans*, pr. ppl. of *suspiciare*, f. *suspect*: see SUSPECT *v.* and -ANT.] (See quot.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. vii 144/1 *Suspectant, Spectant*, looking upwards, the Nose Bendwise

Suspected, ppl. a. [f. SUSPECT *v.* + -ED 1]

1. That one suspects of something evil or wrong; regarded with suspicion, imagined guilty or faulty, suspect.

1559 in *Strype Ann Ref* (1709) I App xi. 35 If any disagreed from his forefathers, he is to be judged suspected 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm* 150 That all thynges myght be decyded by mete and no suspected peisones 1562 LURNER *Herbal* II 51 Noble men that are bydden to dynner of theyr enemies or suspected frendes 1563 HULL *Art Garden* (1593) 138 By eating of Garlike, a man may the safer goe into a suspected aue, and by stinking places. 1610 HEYWOOD *Gold Age* II. 1, 'The Lion bard dorey and the suspected vaults, The Baricaded gates 1615 MANWOOD *Leaves Forest* xxiv § 5. 211 All others found in the Forest searching and going after a suspected manner 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Saure* I. iv § 1 Their eldest Historians are of suspected credit even among themselves a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 July 1649, To walke, with our guns ready in all suspected places 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Canbr.* 125, I became here a suspected person, and could obtain no information whatever 1846 G. J. BELL *Comm. Larus Scot.* (ed 5) I 559 She must have a bill of health when she sails from a suspected port. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* xviii IV 234 Whether the danger of trusting the suspected persons or the danger of removing them were the greater 1861 CHAMBERS' *Encycl* II 95/4 A suspected bill [of health], commonly called a touched patent or bill, im ports that there were rumours of an infectious disorder 1914 *Times* 30 Dec 10/1 The search and detention of suspected ships

2 That one suspects to exist, or to be such; imagined possible or likely

1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 495 Defamation does not use to stop at manifest, no, nor at suspected Vice 1831 SCOTT *Ct. Rob* xxvii, In the character of a more than suspected traitor 1904 *Verney Mem.* II. 11 Sir Ralph was suddenly arrested, . . . by the Lord Protector's soldiers, as a suspected Royalist

Hence **Suspectedly** *adv.* so as to be suspected; **Suspectedness**, state of being suspected.

1609 [see SUSPECTER, quot. a1577] 1656 *Artif Hand-*
son 93 Those, who have either undiscernibly, or sus-
 pectedly, or declaredly used such additaments 1658 J
 ROBINSON *Stim* 96 Some of Hipocrates Aphorisms by
 losing their lustre, contract a suspectedness 1664 H
 MORE *Myst Inq* 311 A many Pseudo-Cabbalists have
 brought the very name of Cabbala into a suspectedness

Suspecter (sŭs-pe-kter) [f. SUSPECT v. + -ER] *n.*
 One who suspects, = SUSPECTOR.

a1625 FLETCHER *Hum Lient* iv. viii. A base suspecter of
 a virgins honour 1662 H. MORE *Philos Writ* Pref Gen
 § 10 The jealous Suspecters or Opposers of new truths
 1895 F. T. ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 436 The countercharm is
 worked by the suspecter's turning the largest coal up-side
 down

Suspectful (sŭs-pe-kter-fŭl), *a.* Now rare or Obs.
 [f. SUSPECT sb.¹ + -FUL]

†1 Having regard or respect for something,
 mindful of. Obs. 1516-1

1570 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) i. 159/2 He willett him
 to be solicitous for his soule, and suspectfull of the houre of
 his death

2 Full of suspicion; inclined to suspect; mis-
 trustful; = SUSPICIOUS 2

a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1792) 37 In whom the innate
 meanes will bring forth ravenous covetousnes, and the newnes
 of his estate, suspectfull cruelty - 611 *Second Maiden's*
Trag i. 1. Thei'd lynde suspectfull still, waunde by their
 feares 1640 HOWELL *Dodona's Gr* 21 Alwaies emulous
 and suspectfull of hei 1644 MILTON *Ad. 100* (Arb) 59 To
 include the whole Nation under such a diffident and sus-
 pectfull prohibition 1682 OTWAY *Venice Preserved* ii. 11.
 Our good Fortune Has Strengthen'd the fearful't, charm'd
 the most suspectful, 1856 LIVER *Martins of Cro' M* xiv.
 The most suspectful, unimpulsive, and ungenerously-dis-
 posed of all natures.

†3 Exciting or deserving suspicion; = SUSPI-
 CIOUS 1. Obs. rare.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* i. xxiii. (1632) 59 Spare no powder,
 which would serve as a gratification toward these suspect-
 full troupees 1641 MILTON *Reform* i. Wks 1851 III 30
 The dangerous and suspectfull translations of the Apostat
 Aquila. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav* (Arb) 47 Nothing could
 make France more suspectfull to England than the addition
 of those Countreys

Hence **Suspectfulness**, proneness to suspicion
 1872 LEVER *Ld Kilgobbin* v. (1875) 37 The half-suspect-
 fulness of one not fully assured of what he was listening to.

Suspectible. see SUSPECTABLE

†**Suspe ction**, *Obs* Also 4 **suspe ction**,
 -ecctioun, 4-5 -ecctyon, 5-6 -ecctioun, -ecctyon,
 6 *Sc.* -actione. [a. OF. *s(ō)spection*, f. *sus-*
pectus, -*ctiō*, in med. L. *suspicion*, f. *suspect-*,
pectus to SUSPECT see -TION] = SUSPICION

13 *Coer de L* 965, I took hem, thorwe suspeccion, to
 my prisoun, a1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxx. 9 To haf il
 suspeccion of a tref friend 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* i. pr
 iv (1868) 20 My wyf and be compaignie of myn honeste
 frendis, defenden me of al suspeccon [v. r. suspeccon] of
 syche blame 1430 PILGR *Lyf Manhode* i. lvi (1869) 34
 Ther myhte he gett suspeccion that in sum cornere the filthe
 were heled or heped 1487 Act 3 *Hen VII.* c. 3 Prisoners
 and persones arrested for light suspeccon of felony. 1489
 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* vi. 148 Yf ye have any suspeccon
 vpon me 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxv (Percy Soc) 180
 To cause a lady to have suspeccon Unto her true lover 1553
 T. WILSON *Rhet* 50 They make wise men ever after to
 have them in suspeccon 1555 EDOEN *Decades* (Arb) 177
 That yowe maye bee owte of all suspeccon that yowe
 shal not bee deceaved 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendosa's Hist*
China 219 Although they are without suspeccon of enmities
 1631 CHAPMAN *Caesar & Pompey* ii. 1 Div, Suspected? what
 suspeccon should feare a friend? 1728 EARL OF AILESBUARY
Mem (1800) 648 Pro-ecutions and suspeccons in relation to
 great malversations he was charged with.

†**Suspe ctious**, *a.* Obs [a. OF. *suspectioux*,
 f. *suspension* see prec. and -IOUS.] = SUSPICIOUS.

14 *Chaucer's Clerk's T.* 540 (Corpus MS.), Suspectious
 [other MSS. Suspectious] was be defame of his man 1423
 YONGE *tr. Secr* lix 235 Who-so hath the Paas lill and
 Swyfte, he is suspecious, of euyl will. 1497 EARL
 RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 57 He that trusteth in this worlde
 is receaved, & he that is suspecious is in grete sorowe
 1521 in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser ii. I 284 Ye shall shew unto
 her Grace, the keeping that the King her son is in is 1187
 suspecious. a1558 in J. R. BOYLE *Haden* (1875) App 95
 That no man haibor within his house anye wavering or
 suspecious person

Hence †**Suspectiousness**. rare-1.

1525 LD BERNERS *Froiss* II. clxvii 187 Se you any sus-
 pectiousness in this mater?

†**Suspe ctless**, *a.* Obs. [f. SUSPECT sb.¹ +
 -LESS]

1 Having no suspicion; unsuspecting.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv 1255 The Wolf and Lamb,
 Lions and Bucks do low Vpon the Waters, side by side,
 suspectlesse 1615 I. ADAMS *White Devil* 6 Judas traie
 soone tookte fire in the suspectlesse disciples. 1638 SIR T.
 HERBERT *Tram* (ed. 2) 71 Such time poore Albus Fazel
 (suspectlesse of any villany) passes by, Radgee falls upon
 him a1756 G. WEST *Abuse Trav*, vii. The youthful heart,
 Exposed suspectlesse to the traitor's wile

2. Not liable to suspicion; unsuspected.

1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv *Trophies* 505 His son
 the Prince warns the Jessean by suspect lesse signes 1608
 MIDDLETON *Five Gallants* i. 11, It keeps my state suspect-
 less and unknown 1637 HFWOOD *Pleas Dial*, Wks 1874
 VI 272 This shape may prove suspectlesse, and the fittest
 To cloud a godhead in

Hence †**Suspectlessly** *adv*, unsuspectingly
 1599 LINCOLN *Pointe Am. Fiction* OJ, The suspectlessly
 inchaunted sea-travellers are infinitely beguiled.

†**Suspectly**, *adv.* Obs. 1512. [f. SUSPECT *a.*
 + -LY 2 Cf. OF. *suspectement*] In a way open to
 suspicion, suspiciously. So **Suspe ctness** (rare-1),
 the state of being suspected.

1422 HOCCLEVE *Compl.* 292 Neythar still nor lowde knew
 they me do suspectly 1477 *Cow Lett Bk* 420 Yf any per-
 sone hereafter isorte vnto this Cite suspectly a1577 SIR
 T. SMITH *Commur Eng* ii. xxi (1584) 74 Any that liueth
 idle and suspectly [to ed 1589, ed 1609 suspectedly] 1898
 A. F. LEACH *Berkeley Act Bk* (Surtees) I p. lxxv, f. Buder
 had been in the usual state of suspectness with the ladies.

Suspector (sŭs-pe-ktor). [agent-n. in L. form
 f. SUSPECT v. see -OR] One who suspects

1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 269 The spy and sus-
 pector of his conduct 1845-6 DE QUINCEY *Griffiths's Lst*
Portraits Wks 1859 XII 293 He was a general disliker and
 a general suspecter

†**Suspe ctuous**, *a.* Obs. 1512-1. [f. L. *sus-*
pectus (u-stem) SUSPECT sb.¹ + -OUS. Cf. rare OF.
suspectioux] = SUSPICIOUS 2.

1657 Goodhe *Hist Lucret & Eun* F vj, I thynke as our
 Cyterens be suspectuous and full of conjectures

Suspense, obs. form of SUSPENSE.

Suspend (sŭs-pend), *v.* Also 3 *sos-*; 5 *pa t.*
 and *phle.* **suspend(e)**, *pa t.* **suspend**, 5-6 (*g* in
 sense 10 a) *pa.* **sple suspend**. [a. OF. *sus-*,
pendre or ad. its source L. *suspendere* (whence also
 Pr. *suspendere*, It. *sospendera*, Sp. *Pg. suspender*),
 f. *sus-*, SUB- ad. int. and 25 + *pend-* to hang]

1. *trans.* To debar, usually for a time, from
 the exercise of a function or enjoyment of a privi-
 lege; *esp.* to deprive (temporarily) of one's office.
 Const. *fram.* † of

a1390 Becket 1713 in *S Eng Leg* 155 Pe pope him sende
 lettres, but he scholde suspende be bishopps bat swuch
 on-nyt duden here 1390 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 79 Pei wolen
 suspenden pore prestis fro masse & peychinge & alle goddis
 seruyce 1397 I. KEMISSE *Higden* (Rolls) VII. 5 Pis Odo sus-
 pendede kyng Edwynus of Crisendom [Higden a *Chri-*
stianitate suspensit, for he was to fervent in lecherie
 c. 1440 *Alphabet of I. ales* 460 A bishopp bat suspect a cer-
 tain preste in his dioces. Pis is he bishopp bat tuke fro
 our preste & suspend hym. 1450 *Milk's Festival* 236 He
 suspendyt hom of hor power bat hay baddyn in Cristys
 creature 1534 *tr. Constit. Othm* in Lyndwode *Constit.* 114
 That they be suspended both from offyce and also benefyce
 1586-7 *Reg. Privy Council* Sept. IV. 443 His Hienes
 and the saids Lordis he suspendit the saids Masters Balcan-
 quell and Williams Watson of all peyching of the
 Worde a1628 *Parson's Sauton's Daily Exer.* 659 128
 They are suspended from receiving the benefit by 1587
 Wood *Life* 31 Mar. (O. H. S.) III. 221 The vice-chancellor
 of Cambridge suspended this month for not admitting
 father Francis M. A. 1693 *Ibid.* 12 Oct. 430 The society
 suspended him of his vote 1699 *Law* 121 *B. of Rel* (1857)
 IV. 535 Captain Kirk is suspended his commission in the
 earl of Oxford's regiment 1743-4 in *10th Reg. Hist* 115 S.
Comm App. 220 I do hereby suspend you from all further
 Authority in His Majesty's Fleet, till His Majesty's Pleasure
 shall be known 1877 *Froude's Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1 ix
 95 The king had been obliged to suspend the sheriffs in
 several counties 1881 GLADSTONE *Sp. in Ho Comm* 3
 Feb. It becomes my duty to make a motion for the suspen-
 sion of the following Members. I have to move that they
 be severally suspended from the service of the House during
 the remainder of the day's Sitting

1891 *1891 WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III. 362 3if pei wolden sus-
 pende hemself fro alle jingis but Goddis lawe

†2 To debar temporarily from participation in
 something, presence in a place, etc. Obs.

1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 1258 Sche salhe suspend fro
 be kirk, Fro mete, & fro al company. 1450 LYDG & BURGH
Secrees 2240 Yif he thus offende, Oute of thy presence hym
 vtrly suspende.

2. To put a stop to, usually for a time; *esp.*
 to bring to a (temporary) stop; to intermit the use
 or exercise of, put in abeyance. Chiefly in *passive*
 without implication of a definite agent.

To *suspend payment* to cease paying debts or claims on
 account of financial inability, to become insolvent

1390 Becket 856 in *S Eng. Leg* 131 Po seide be bishop of
 wyncheste 'sire gilbert, bou seulle I we sospendiez swuch
 conseil, for it is nout wurth a file. 1390 WYCLIF *Sel*
Wks III. 356 Prove he his power bi his leue, and suspende
 assolling of monie 1529 MORE *Suppl. of Senys* Wks 326/1
 Though he suffer his mercy to be commonly suspended and
 tempered with the balauce of his iustice. 1540 Act 32 *Hen*
VIII. c. 48 § 2 The same rentis by long tyme shalbe sus-
 pended and not due to be puid 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sledane's*
Comm 165 The Emperour doeth suspende all suites and
 actions in the lawe commenced against the Protestantes.
 1564 *Reg. Privy Council* Sept. I 287 The Lordis of Secret
 Counsaill suspendis the said Robert Lord Sepmills com-
 mission abowenwrit 1604 WARRNE *Alb. Eng. Ept* (1612)
 355 The Government of the natural British Kings was
 for many yeeres suspended 1654 BRAMHALL *Just Find* ii.
 (1661) 16 External actual communion may sometimes be
 suspended by the just censures of the Church 1707 *Curios*,
Husb & Gard 259 The Course of the nourishing juice being
 suspended and turn'd aside 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No.
 187 v. 5 By dividing his time between the chase and fishery,
 [he] suspended the miseries of absence and suspicion 1761
 HUMPH. *Hist. Eng.* I. vii. 178 The king suspended the pay-
 ment of Peter's pence 1777 *Priestley's Matter & Sp* (1782)
 I v. 56 All power of thinking is suspended during a swoon.
 1856 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq* i. iv. 138 We may by a
 powerful effort suspend the action of the respiratory muscles
 during a limited time 1860 TYNDAL *L. Glac.* i. xxvii. 217 A
 motion which seems not to be suspended even in the depth
 of winter. 1863 H. COX *Instit* ii. xi. 575 The end of a Prize
 Court is, to suspend the property which is the subject of
 prize, till condemnation. 1883 *Manch Exam* 29 Oct. 5/4
 The firm had to suspend payment, not from any fault of their
 own, but from their connection with another firm. 1885 *Law*

Times LXXX. 111/1 The right of the railway company to
 suspend the ordinary service of trains on occasions of ex-
 ceptional pressure 1902 W. W. JACOBS *At. Sunwick* Part I.
 5 kly [master's] certificate has been suspended for six months

b. To stop or check the action or movement of
 (something) temporarily, to hold in suspense, † to
 hold back from

c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 94 All other every dayes hit shold be
 lawful to syng a masse with a lowe voyce, and the belle
 suspended 1565 *Reg. Privy Council* Sept. I 413 Thair
 Hienes is contentit to suspend thair handis fra all gey-
 yng 1569 UNDERDOWN *Ovid's Iuvet* *His F. viii*, As some as
 he sawe his chylde lye before him, he drawe on the one syde,
 and suspended his plough, and so passid without harme to
 the chylde. 1643 MILTON *Democ* vii. Wks 1851 IV. 36
 Nothing more then disturbance of mind suspends us from
 approaching God 1710 SHAFESBURY *Chasac* (1737) I. ii. 11
 257 The Sublime can no way hear to be suspended in his
 impetuous Course 1750 COLLINS *On Distant View Rich-*
mond Ch. iv. Remembrance oft shall haunt the shore And
 oft suspend the dashing oar To hid his gentle spirit rest 1
 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frl.* No. 33 Both their Sensa-
 tions being too big for Utterance, their Tongues were sus-
 pended 1836 LANDOR *Petrels & Aphasia* Wks. 1846 II.
 373 There is a gloom in deep love as in deep water. There
 is a silence in it which suspends the foot

†c. *spec.* To put a stop to or interdict the use
 of (a place of worship), esp. temporarily, hence,
 to profane. Obs.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 69 Pei wolen suffre a churche
 or a churche zede suspendid & no masse seyð þerinne
 a1500 *Bale's Chon in Six Town Chon* (1911) 120 The
 first day of July powles churche was suspend and the v day
 folowing halowed ageyn. 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* lxxiii
 8 He suspended y^e bye places, where the prestes bren in-
 cense - Acts xxiv. 6 We have founde this man a sterer
 vp of sedicion & hath taken in hande also to suspende the
 temple 1548 UVALLE *Erasmus Par Acts* x. 38b, Hytherto
 neuer eate I anye meate that was suspended, or vndeane
 [long *quicquid profanum aut impium*] 1560 DAVIS *tr.*
Sledane's Comm. 294 His chaplaines before they wold saye
 any seruice in their churches, hallowed them againe as
 suspended and polluted with Lutheranisme. 1561 in *Martill*
Club Misc III. 270 Ye Lady College Kyrk. is decernit and
 suspendit ane prophane hows

†d. *gen.* To put a stop to the use of, interdict;
 to abrogate. Obs.

1488 in *Archaeologia* XLV. 115, vij. Pillowes of dyvers
 coloures, besides other that beth suspend & dampned for
 bad, as appereth in the parcellis of the suspect wares 1550
 ROLLAND *Cit Venus* iii. 369 The law postue, It did sus-
 pend, and haldis as detestible.

e. To cause (a law or the like) to be for the
 time no longer in force; to abrogate or make in-
 operative temporarily.

1535-6 Act 27 *Hen VIII.* c. 10 § 8 Provided also that this
 present acte be [not] taken to extirpe release discharge or
 suspende any Statute [etc.] 1560 DAVIS *tr. Sledane's Comm.*
 183 The decree of Auspurghe he suspendeth. 1766 BLACK-
 STONE *Comm* ii. xviii. 273 The statutes of mortmain were
 suspended for twenty years by the statute 2 & 2 P & M c. 8
 1787 *Constit U S* § 9 The privilege of the writ of habeas
 corpus shall not be suspended, unless when the public safety
 may require it 1842 MACAULAY *Ess. Fredk. Gt* (1877) 700
 The authority of laws and magistrates had been suspended
 1879 *Froude's Caesar* v. 43 In great danger it was the Senate's
 business to suspend the constitution

f. Of an event, condition, etc.: To bring about
 or entail the temporary cessation of.

1429 26 *Pol. Poems* 71 Encresyng of temperalte Suspende
 spirituale 1684 *Contemplot St Alban* iv (1699) 159 There
 is no joy which can suspend the Grief we suffer from a
 Finger that is sawing off. 1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth* iii.
 587 Wonder almost suspends their Happiness 1793 BEDDOES
Math. Evld. p. xiii, Pregnancy suspends consumption 1805
Med Frl XLV. 142 When the small-pox appeared first, it
 did not suspend the measles 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* ii.
 I. 247 The agitation, which had been suspended by the late
 changes, speedily became more violent than ever. 1901
Electr Rev 27 Sept. 523/2 A breakdown of a trolley wire
 temporarily suspended the service [of trams]

g. To cease (for a time) from the execution or
 performance of, to desist or refrain from, esp.
 temporarily. † Also *absol.* Now *unusual*.

1605 SHAKES *Learn* i. 11 86 If it shall please you to suspend
 your indignation against my Brother, till you can derue from
 him better testimony of his intent. 1609 H. BURTON *Babel*
no Bethel 69 All saving truthees must vaile bonnet, and
 suspend, while Rome's traditions bee serued and obserued.
 1715 DE FOE *Pam Instruct* (1841) I. i. vii. 125 Suspend
 your foolish passion about the fellow 1760 BURKE *Obs*
Late St Nation Wks. 1841 I. 163 They suspended violence
 1780 COWPER *Nightingale & Glow-worm* 3 A nightingale
 Had cheer'd the village with his song, Nor yet at eve his
 note suspended. 1827 SCOTT *Kenilth* xvi. Men suspended
 every, even the slightest, external motion 1863 GEO. ELIOT
Romola i. An old woman for the moment had suspended
 her wail to listen 1876 - *Dan De* lviii. These thoughts,
 which he wanted to master and suspend

h. *intr* for *pass.* To come to a stop for the
 time, cease temporarily, intermit. *rare.*

1650 FULLER *Pregn* ii. 61 Then Jordan, whose streams
 hitherto suspended, returned into his channell. 1808 *Med*
Frl XIX. 499 The apoplectic respiration now usually sus-
 pended 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal* 459 The rain
 suspended long enough for us to get fairly under way.

3 To put off to a later time or occasion, to
 defer, postpone. Obs. or merged in other senses.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 504 It is not known
 what is true, and so the sentence definitive is suspended
 1581 in Digges *Complete Ambass* (1655) 388 Her M. sus-
 pendeth all resolute answers, till she hear from you 1646
 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* i. 4 So hath he reserved many
 things unto his owne resolution, whose determinations we
 must with reverence suspend unto that great day. 1648

GAGE *West Ind* 202 The old Fryer thought every day a year that I stayed there, and suspended my Voyage for England a 1700 *Evangelist* 18 June 1683, He would certainly enter judgment against them, which hitherto he had suspended 1744 *West Let in Gray's Poems* (1775) 142 I'll that first act is over, every body suspends his vote 1793 *Gouv Morris in Sparks Life & Works* (1839) II 277 Britain will suspend her blow till she can strike very hard

Const 107 (or *gerund*) 1566 *Ans Parker Carr.* (Parker Soc.) 262 Being informed that you suspended to give you furtherance until you had heard our advice 1581 T. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 238 Suspended to deeme the worst. And poyse eche poynte before you verout give 1672 *Earl Essex in Essex Papers* (Camden) 22 If I shall see that they doe merit, I will put it in execution, but if not, I will suspend doing any thing in it 1754 *Edwards Freed Will* II 11 (1766) 71 There is no Medium between suspending to act, and immediately acting

† b. To defer dealing with, to put off consideration of, to pass over for the time, hence *gen.* to disregard. *Obs.*

1581 *Pettie to Grasso's Cro Conv* 1 (1586) 6, I would a little suspend these several points, and first intreat of this matter in general 1632 *Liturgow Trav* x 493 A Regall Commission (which partly being some where obeyed, and other where suspended) 1660 R. ELLSWORTH in *Extr. St. Papers rel Friends Ser* II, (1911) 121 Their said refusal, if suspended or continued att, will cause a general discontent 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* I ii 293 The reason of which it is better to suspend than too critically to inquire into

† c. Of an event, etc.: To defer or delay the accomplishment of. *Obs.*

1781 *Gibbon Decl & Prayer* (1787) II 309 The divisions of Christianity suspended the ruin of paganism 1784 *Cowper Task* II 197 Will thy discovery of the cause suspend th' effect, or heat it? 1807 G. CHALMERS *Calidon* I II 253 The bravest efforts of their gallant chiefs could not suspend their destiny.

† d. *intr.* To be delayed. *Obs.*

1690 *CHILD Disc Trade* (1698) 81 Before the use of money falls, which I conclude cannot long suspend

4. *trans.* To keep (one's judgement) undetermined; to refrain from forming (an opinion) or giving (assent) decisively

† occas. to withhold (assent) *fram*

1553 *LATIMER Serms Lord's Prayer* (1562) 6b, We should not be to hasty in beleuyng the tale, but rather suspende our iudgements till we know the truth 1620 T. CHAMBER *Dw Logike* II 14, In doubtfull things we suspend our assent, and judgement 1667 *TEMPLE Let Wks* 1732 II 27, I suspend my Confidence till the Arrival of my English Letters, which are my Gospel in these Cases 1742 *Col Rec Pennsylvania* IV 551 He must excuse us if we suspend our belief until we are better satisfied of the Truth of the Facts 1775 *JOHNSON Tax no Tyr* 16 The publick voice suspends its decision, 1791 *HAMILTON to Berthollet's Dyeing* I 1 III 256 On this subject I suspend my opinion 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* I, He felt strongly disposed to believe that his new acquaintance was thoroughly a lady, though a knowledge of life in most European capitals disposed him to suspend his judgement

† b. *absol.* To suspend one's judgement, to be in doubt; hence *occas.* (with simple obj. or obj. cl.) to doubt; also, to apprehend, suspect. *Obs.*

1585 Q. ELIZ in *Four C. Eng Lett* (1585) 29, I wer out of [my] senses if I shuld not suspend of any hysay till the answer of your owne action 1599 B. JOHNSON *Ex Man out of Hum* IV 14, Pardon me, that's to be suspended, you are too quick, too apprehensive 1599 — *Cynthia's Rev* II 12, These ladies are not of that close, and open behaviour, as happily you may suspend, 1632 *Liturgow Trav* VI 243 [They] sayd, heere Diues the right Glutton dwelt this I suspend 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud Ep* II 11 vi 102 Many things are..believed of other plants, wherein at least we cannot but suspend 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 141 Moses did not suspend that it was to be punished with death His consultation with God was only about the manner, 1676 *MARVELL Mr Shurke Wks.* (Grosart) IV 74 Some divines teach us to believe (though I suspend) that God Himself cannot compel men to believing 1749 *HARTLEY Observ Man* I Pref, That voluntary Power over our Affections and Actions, by which we deliberate, suspend, and choose

† c. To hold oneself back or refrain from doing something. *Obs. rare*

1598 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* I III 50 Wishing us to suspend from embracing any other course in that kinde 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum Reason* 17 Reason will not presently advise us to a change, but suspend a while and attempt again 1680, I must stand still, that is suspend absolutely from the belief of any Religion

† 5 a. To keep in a state of mental fixity, attention, or contemplation; to rivet the attention of 1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst* I 9 To gene ourselves unto such a searching out of God, as may so holde our witt suspended with admiration [etc.] 1639 S. DU VERGER *Le Canus Admir Events* a 2, Things which delight and wonderfully suspend the minde 1667 *MILTON P L* II 555 The harmony Suspended Hell, and took with ravishment The thronging audience 1677 *WOODHEAD St Teresa* II xi 91 A Prayer of Quiet in the manner of a Spiritual sleep, which suspends the Soul so, that we may lose much time 1744 *AKENSIDE Pleas Imag* 1 257 The village matron, round the blazing hearth, Suspends the infant audience with her tales, 1804 *EUCLIDAS de Acron Tale without Title* I 224 She sat suspended, till recollecting the box she started 1812 *CARY Dante, Parad.* xxxii 81 Whatsoever I had yet beheld, Had not so much suspended me with wonder [orig *Di tanta ammirazione non mi sospese*]

† b. To keep in suspense, uncertainty, or indecision. *Obs.* (or *dead*)

1603 B. JOHNSON *Sejanus* IV v, Thus he leaves the Senate Divided, and suspended, all uncertaine, 1653 H. COGAN *Tr Pind's Trav* xii 39 We were all suspended into divers opinions, 1668 *DRYDEN Even Love* Ded, She [sc. Victory] seem'd to suspend her self, and to doubt, before she took her

Flight 1719 *De For Crusoe* 1 (Globe) 247 My Thoughts were a little suspended, when I had a serious Discourse with the Spaniard 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 138 P 13 The intent of the introduction is to raise expectation, and suspend it 1798 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1859) IV 208, I am entirely suspended as to what is to be expected 1880 *ATKINSON (York)* *Dial*, 'They were very curious to know the secret but I would not tell them' I suspended them for a whole year

8 *St Law a. trans.* To defer or stay (execution of a sentence) pending its discussion in the Supreme Court. *b. intr.* To present a bill of suspension — see SUSPENSION 4, and cf. SUSPENDER 3.

1690 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan (1790) 63 The decreetis, regstrate bandis, and uther groundis of the letters and charges craved to be suspended. 1698 in *Sir H Dalrymple Decisions* (1799) 1 Sir John C having charged the Earl upon a bond of borrowed money, to pay 1000 Sterling, he suspended, and alleged 125 *judicata*, 1743 *KAMES Diss Cris Sess* 1730-32 (1799) 65 Begbie occasionally hearing that his decree was suspended, put up his protestation in common form 1807 W. H., being charged for recourse, suspended upon want of due negotiation. 1838 W. BELL *Dici Lauv Scot* v v *Suspension*, The party complaining commences proceedings by presenting a bill of suspension, his bill concludes, that the execution in question ought to be suspended, and therefore he prays for letters of suspension.

7. *Mus* To prolong (a note of a chord) into the following chord, thus deferring the progression of the part in which it occurs, usually so as to produce a temporary discord.

1853 J. SMITH *Treat Mus* 35 In Example (97) the diminished and minor sevenths are suspended 1867 *MACFARRIN Harmony* (1892) 69 Let us suspend every bass note as the inverted 4th of the chord that follows it

II. 8. *trans* To hang, hang up, by attachment to a support above; = HANG v 1 (Often a technical or affected substitute for hang)

c 1440 *Pallad on Hush* II 832 And after monethes 11 do hem suspende 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1842) 34 The 11th bell remaines ther still and was never 10unge 53 nce yt was suspent 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr*, *Suspended*, to hang up on 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed Kersey), *Suspended*, a Philosophical Word for hanging up 1719 *QUINCY Lex Physico Med* (1722), *Suspended*, or *Appended*, is said of external Remedies, which are wore about the Neck, Wrists, or the like 1784 *COWPER Task* IV 774 The most unfurnish'd with the means of life overhead suspend their crazy boxes, planted thick, And watered dry. 1796 J. JORDAN *Specif Patent Bridges* (1797) 4 My invention consists in suspending to an arch or arches, bridges 1800 W. IARVING *Sketch Bk* II 52 (*Single Coach*) Hams, tongues, and flitches of bacon, were suspended from the ceiling, 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI 1782 A collection of pictures for the present suspended in an apartment at the Pitt press. 1839 *Kilgour's Hist Eng* II 87 Others [sc. rebels] were suspended from the boughs of the oak, 1848 *BUCKLEY Dial* II 294 He suspended from his shoulders his silver-studded sword. 1867 *tr Ctes Haku-Itah's Loves Authors of Desert* 20 The chandeliers suspended from the roof were of silver

1836 J. GILBERT *Chs Ateneum* II, Punishments actually denounced, and those punishments suspended over us

† b. *intr.* = HANG v 8 *Obs.*

1597 A. M. *Guillemeau's R. Chirurg* 161a Because that the wound partes may suspend & hang in the b lyce 1599 — *tr Gabelhauer's Bk Physiche* 61a Let not this little cloth suspend above three bowers therein 1687 *VILLIERS* (Dk. Buckham) *Epiaphora upon Dalton* 1 Here uninter d suspends Felton's dead Earth,

c *trans* To support (something hanging) *rare*, 1816 *TUCKER Narr Exped R Zuve* II (1818) 99 And a silk sash suspending a ship's cutlass, finished his costume

d To attach so as to allow of movement about the point of attachment, = HANG v 2

1807 *FARADAY Chem Manuf* xxiii (1842) 595 It will, if freely suspended, pass beyond its position of rest to a distance on the left side 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man Midwifery* (ed. 2) 299 An index suspended from a cross-bar

9 *fig* To cause to depend; pass, to depend

Const. on, upon (rarely from) Now *rare*, 1608 *WILLET Hexapla Evd* xxviii 820 It seemeth by the Hebrew distinction our Iehouah, that this word is suspended from the rest which follow, so that *el* is one of the epithets rather than a proper name of God 1649 *PARNIE Anti-Arimus* 83 If our consension, salutation, grace, and glorie, are thus suspended on our most impotent willy, what man can once be saved? 1653 *MILTON Church Wks* 1857 V 373 That the Magistral should take into his own Power the stipendiary maintenance of Church-ministers, would suspend the Church wholly upon the State 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No 11 P 5 The present state of the skies and of the earth, on which plenty and famine are suspended 1759 — *Rasselas* xxviii, It is dangerous for a man and woman to suspend their fate upon each other, at a time when opinions are fixed [etc.] 1809 I. TAYLOR *Enthus* x 278 That the universal prevalence of Christianity is suspended upon the continuance of missionary zeal 1844 R. CHORSE *Addresses* (1878) 334 The peculiarity of this election is that while it involves all the questions of mere policy which are ever suspended on the choice of a president [etc.]

† b. To regard as dependent, 'make' (a thing) depend, upon. *Obs.*

1638 *CHILLINGW Relig. Prot* I II 560 79 Your suspending the same [sc. salvation of a baptized infant] on the Baptizer's intention 1777 *Monthly Mag* III 2601 They differed from the above mentioned theologists and philosophers in this, that the latter suspended every thing from Deity.

10. a. To hold, or cause to be held up, without attachment; = HANG v 1 d.

1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud Ep* II 11 72 That in the Temple of Serapis there was an iron chariot suspended by Loadstones in the ayre 1685 *BOYLE Eng Notion* Nat II 29 That water kept suspended in a sucking Pump, is not in its natural place 1846 *BROWNING Luria* III 198 The unseen sun above, Which draws and holds suspended all of

us, binds transient mists and vapours into one 1870 R. R. COVERDALE *Poems* 16 A cloud in western skies Suspend, or floating on its way 1909 C. K. K. *ser in Libbert Tral* Jan, 1861 the world of things that are finite is strictly an island-world suspended in a sea.

b. To hold, or cause to be held, in suspension, to contain in the form of particles diffused through its substance, as a fluid medium; to cause to be so diffused (*in* the medium)

1737 *BUACKEN Farriery Inph* (1757) II 277 Spirit of Wine singly is not near so efficacious as when it contains or Suspend some resinous Substance 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Alue Waters* 162 There is no more carbonic acid, or scarcely more, than is necessary to keep the lime suspended, 1862 *MILLER Elem Chem*, *Oxy* III (ed 2) 244 By suspending the compound of acetylene with subchloride of copper in a solution of ammonia 1874 *GARRON & BAXTER Mat Med* 115 Fluid Magnesia Prepare as above, suspend in water and pass pure carbonic acid gas through it 1880 *Encycl Brit* XIII 81x Gold and silver inks are writing fluids in which gold and silver, are suspended in a state of fine division

Suspended, *phi* a [f. prec. + ED 1]

I. I. Temporarily deprived of office, position, or privilege

1535 in *Burnet Hist Ref* (1679) I *Records* 132 Whether any Persons Excommunicate, Suspended, or Interdicted, did give Voices in the same Election? 1659 *Clarke Papers* (Camden) IV 300 The cashiered and suspended officers 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* II vi viii, Louis and his sad suspended Household 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* IV, II 408 Compton, the suspended Bishop of London 1901 *Scotsman* 9 Mar 8/4 One of the suspended members had the first place for an amendment

2 Undecided, undetermined.

1576 *FLEMING Panopli Epist*, 194 His suspended and doubtful mynde, 1779-81 *JOHNSON L P. Milton Wks* II 88 One of his friends who had reproved his suspended and dilatory life 1881 W. H. WHITE *M. Rutherford's Autobiog.* II 20 It is the most difficult thing for us to be satisfied with suspended judgment

3. Temporarily stopped, intermitted: chiefly in phr. *suspended animation*, a state of temporary insensibility, esp that due to asphyxia

1817 *SHELLEY Rev Islam* xi, xi, Why watched those myriads with suspended breath Sleepless a second night? 1820 *Good Nology* 368 Total Suspension of all the mental and corporeal functions. A-ph-y-x Suspended animation 1845 *SCOTT Breviary* xiv, In suggesting and applying the usual modes for recalling the suspended sense 1847 — *Sing Dan* viii, An old servant waited with the means of restoring suspended animation 1856 I. TAYLOR *Phys The. Another Life* xvii 257 A condition of suspended powers

4. Deferred, or of which the fulfilment or execution is deferred

1848 *LITTON Harold* viii, vi, Harold parted from his betrothed, without hint of his suspended designs 1856 *Dove Logic Chr. Faith* v II 326 Inasmuch as perfect justice is not executed in this world, man is in a state of suspended condemnation

5. *Mus* Of a note of a chord. Prolonged into the following chord, usually so as to constitute a temporary discord

1853 J. SMITH *Treat. Mus* 33 By carrying on some one tone (technically termed a 'suspended note'), from the harmony preceding a dissonant chord 1867 *MACFARRIN Harmony* (1892) 66 The suspended discords are the 9th, and the 4th, and also the 5th, from the mediant and leading note 1869 *PROUT Harmony* xix 228 The first inversion of the suspended fourth

II. 6 Supported by attachment above, hung; hanging. † *Suspended bridge* = SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.

1796 *Monthly Mag* II 883 Jordan's Suspended Bridges 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 223 The clappers now fly to deposit the electricity they have received upon the central bell They are then again in a condition to be attracted by the suspended bell. 1861 *STEPHENS & BURN Bk Farm-buildings* 368 Suspended or hanging gate for courtyards 1889 G. FINDLAY *Eng Railway* 44 In 1847 Mr Bridges Adams introduced the suspended joint with fish-plates 1901 *Black's Illust Carp & Build*, *Scaffolding* 18 We recognise, by the tall-tale cavities left in the existing stonework, that the scaffolds were suspended ones

b. *Entom* (See *quots*)

1826 *KIRBY & Sp Entomol* IV 300 *Suspended*, when one part is joined to another by a ligature, without being inserted in it 1841 *Westwood Brit Butterflies* 54 The mode in which these caterpillars [of the Peacock Butterfly] change to suspended chrysalides 1871 E. NEWMAN *Brit Butterflies* 19 *Suspended* those in which the chrysalides are attached by the tail only, and hang with the head downwards

c *Bot* Of an ovule (or seed). Attached at or near the summit of the ovary (or fruit) and hanging vertically

1832 *LINDLEY Introd Bot* 159 When an ovulum hangs from the summit of the cavity, it is *pendulous*, and when from a little below the summit, it is *suspended* 1861 *BENILEY Man Bot* 336 A seed may be erect, inverse or pendulous, suspended, ascending, &c

7. Held up without attachment; held aloft

1817 *SHELLEY Rev Islam* I xi, A vapour like the sea's suspended spray Hung gathered

8. Held in suspension, diffused in a fluid medium, as solid particles

1832 *BABBAGE Econ Manuf* vii (ed 3) 51 The coarsest portion of the suspended matter first subsides 1851-3 *Tomlinson's Cycl Arts* (1867) II, 684x It contains suspended impurities coated with albumen 1877 *HUXLEY Physiogr* 141 A part of the suspended sediment falls to the bottom

Suspendee (*suspendi*) *nonce-wd* [f. SUSPEND v + -EE] One who is suspended.

a 1856 in *Olmost Slave States* 115, I have heard that the great ordeal, in their [sc. negroes'] estimation, a 'seeker' had to pass, was being held over the infernal flames by a thread

or a hair. If the thread does not break, the suspendee is 'in the Lord.'

Suspe'nder. [f. SUSPEND v. + -ER 1]

1. One who or that which suspends

1. One who or that which puts a stop to something, esp. temporarily.

1524 *Edw. II. Reg.* (1844) I 108 The suspendaris of the said kirk being charpely perseguit for the said expensis 1867 *Contemp. Rev.* V 455 Time itself is the great suspender of controversy

† 2. One who suspends his judgement, a doubter, hesitator *Obs. rare*—1.

1625 *MOUNTAGU App. Caesar* II v 146 The cautelousnes of suspenders, and not forward concluders

3. *Sc. Law* One who presents a bill of suspension see SUSPENSION 4, and cf. SUSPEND v. 6 b.

1650 *Acts of Sederunt* 16 Jan (1790) 63 The Lords declairis, That whair the grounds of the charges are decreitis before inferior judges, the suspender, in that case, is onlie heirby baldin either to produce the decreit, or ane instrument of refusal thereof 1698 in Sir H. Dalrymple *Decisions* (1792) 7 The suspender having neglected the legal remedy of suspension

1774 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmaronock* (1864) 303 The suspenders have given a very erroneous state of the manner in which this green was acquired 1838 *W. Bell Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Suspension*, The ordinary course is for the suspender to ask the Lord Ordinary to pronounce an order for revising the reasons of suspension and answers

1868 *Act 31 & 32 Vict.* c. 100 § 2 The word 'pursuer' shall include complainor, suspender, petitioner, or appellant.

II. That by which something is suspended.

4. One of a pair of straps passing over the shoulders to hold up the trousers. = BRACE sb 2 g b usually in pl. Chiefly U.S.

1850 *Massachusetts Spy* 23 May 3/2 Part of the buckle of his suspenders and several pieces of his coat were extracted from the wound 1830 *MARVAT King's Own* II, Loose trousers, tightened at the hips, to preclude the necessity of suspenders 1841 *Syd Smith in Lady Holland Mem.* (1855) II 442 Correspondences are like small-clothes before the invention of suspenders, it is impossible to keep them up.

1883 'MARK TWAIN' *Life Mississippi* IV. 45 He wore a leather belt and used no suspenders

attrib. 1833 [S. SMITH] *Let. f. Downing* xxii. (1835) 130 And jest then the General got in a way he has of twitchin with his suspender buttons behind

b. A device attached to the top of a stocking or sock to hold it up in place

1805 *Army & Navy Co. of Soc. Price List* 1082 Ladies' Stocking Suspenders *Ibid* 1734 Half Hose Suspenders

5. An apparatus or a natural structure which supports something suspended

1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 642 The second improvement described by the patentee, is the construction of 'suspenders', to be substituted instead of the ordinary blocks 1874 *COOK & FINE* 168 The suspender of the larger copulative cell 1895 *Arnold & Sons' Catal. Surg. Instrum.* 704 Suspender (Keetley's), with woollen bag [for scrotal hernia]

b. A tanning-pit in which the hides are suspended.

188a *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 384/a In these pits (also called suspenders) the hides are suspended over poles laid across the pit, and they are moved daily from one to another of a series of four or six.

III. Something that is suspended.

6. A hanging basket, vase, etc., as for flowers.

1878 *Jewitt Ceramic Art* I 425 Vases, tazzas, brackets, pedestals, suspenders, terminals, flower-vases

Suspendible (sŭspendib'l), a. rare. [f. SUSPEND v. + -IBLE] Capable of being, or liable to be, suspended. So SUSPENSIBILITY.

1799 *KIRWAN Geol. Ess.* 407 The solubility or suspendibility, (as some may choose to call it,) in mere water 1824 *Pall Mall G.* 25 June 1/2 Somebody then would be responsible, and 'suspendible' if legal blunders were found in new laws

Suspending (sŭspend'ing), vbl. sb. [f. SUSPEND v. + -ING 1] The action of the verb SUSPEND.

1. = SUSPENSION 1.

1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 80 Sumtyme men weren forboden of tiewe prestis to vse & do sacramentis in open cursid lif, & bat is tiewe suspendinge c1440 *Yacob's Wks.* 30 Sentence of cursing, of suspending, of enterdynging agens kyng, lord, baroun. c1585 [R. BROWN] *Ans. Cartwright* 15 He seemeth to allowe also their suspendings of preachers.

2. = SUSPENSION 2, 4.

1524 *Edw. II. Reg.* (1844) I 108 The cause of the said kirkis suspending 1532 *MORIC Confut. Iudale Wks.* 595/a A suspendinge of the vse of 3^e wyttes 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 49, I long very much for an answer concerning y^e Rules. I must needs say that y^e Letter for y^e suspending of them has bin of great disadvantage to me 1696 *Sc. Acts Wills* III (1823) X. 66/r His Majesty Ordains that in case of calumnious suspending the Lords of Session Decern a third part more then is Decerned for Expenses.

† 3. = SUSPENSION 7. *Obs.*

1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 269/1 By the fyrst thre suspendinges that he had ought to be noted he was suspended or taken vp for the loue of the world and he was suspended that is to saye ententyf in beuenly loue And he was suspended that is to saye wrappyd in the grace of God

Suspending, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That suspends, in various senses.

1. In non-physical sense see SUSPEND v. 1, 2.

1656 *G. COLLIER Answ. 15 Quest.* Ded A 2, Mr. Fisher hath sent abroad, bitter insinuations against suspending ministers (as he calls them) 1689 *TURCHIN Heronck Poem* 8 No Poetry must pass, but seruid the Cause, Or some Suspending Ballad of the Laws 1824 *L. MURRAY Engl. Gram.* IV. 1 § 4 (ed. 5) I 366 It is a general rule, that the suspending pause should be used when the sense is incomplete

1862 *BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* xvi. 247 James assumed the

full dispensing and suspending powers 1910 *Edin. Rev.* Jan 132 In spite of the Lords' claim to act as a revising and suspending chamber.

2. In physical sense (see SUSPEND v. 8), usually applied to the support by which something is suspended (8 c).

1613 in A. F. Stewart *Scots in Poland* (S. H. S.) 69, 16 pairs of suspending eye glasses 1796 *Monthly Mag.* II 883 The patentee proposes to attach the bridge to these [two parallel elliptic] curves, by means of wrought iron suspending bars.

1797 *J. CURR Coal Viewer* 22 The suspending lug of the corf 1827 *KARADAY Chem. Manuf.* II (1842) 51 When the substance is small, the balance delicate, and the suspending line thick

1846 *OWEN in Rep. Brit. Assoc.* I 205 The large suspending mastoid to which Muller gives the name of 'temporale'.

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2462/1 *Suspensing-clutch*, a grapple to be fixed to a beam in a barn or warehouse, for the purpose of suspending hoisting-tackle

† **Suspensatio.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *suspensatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspensare* = see SUSPENSARE v.] = SUSPENSION.

1597 *CAMPION Hist. Bel.* II. 1. (1633) 58 That Mac Murrough should quietly repossess the parts of Leinster, which Rodericke with held by suspension a 1657 *R. LOVEDAY Lett.* (1663) 267 The malice of the times extends beyond the suspension of estates, to the separation of friends. ? a 1800 *MANSFIELD (Worc.)*, A suspension of the laws.

Suspense (sŭspens), sb. Also 5-9 suspense, 6-7 -ens [a. AF., OF. *suspensio* m., in phr. *en suspens* (Rolls Parl., an. 1306) in abeyance, or OF. *suspense* f. deferring, delay, repr. med. L. *suspensum* (in phr. *in suspensio*), **suspensa* (= *suspensio*), neut. and fem. of *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND. (The neut. form is represented also in It. *sospeso*, Sp. Pg. *suspensa*.) Cf. the history of DEFERENCE and OFFENCE.]

† 1. (Chiefly Law.) *In suspense*, not being executed, fulfilled, rendered, paid, or the like; esp. to put in suspense, to defer or intermit the execution, payment, etc. of *Obs.*

1421 *HOCLEVE Learn to Die* 138 Whether not changed may be this sentence, O lord, may it nat put been in suspense? 1492 *Rolls of Parlt.* VI. 445 That by this same Act the same Rentes and Services be not extincted nor put in suspense

1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 9, The same estatutes shalbe in suspense and not to put in execution during the said tyme 1544 *r Littleton's Tenures* III. 124 b, The tenant for terme of lyfe hath fe in the seruyces, but seruyces be put in suspense during his lyfe 1576 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II 122 I hat the saids landis remane in the menytime in suspens un-mellit or intromettit with be ayther of the saids parties 1628 *Coke On Litt.* 313 Albert during the courtuete the seruyces shal be put in suspense 1818 *Craus Digest* (ed. 2) IV 186 It was a springing use, resting in suspense during his life

† b. Hence gen. (a) Temporary cessation, intermission, abeyance; = SUSPENSION 2. *Obs.*

1584 *S. Cox in Nicolas Life Sir C. Hatton* (1847) 396 The long suspense of your favor, had bred an opinion... that [etc.] 1588 *Hy Bull & Crusade Rome* 36 Though it were so, that all the same or any of them, did containe any clause contrary to this suspense 1770 *Norris Chron. Prud.* v. 251 In natural Sleep the senses of the Body are bound up, so that there is a suspense of Sensation. 1777 *Pope Elmsley to Abellard* 250 For thee the fates ordain a cool suspense from pleasure and from pain 1783 *JOHNSON Let. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 Aug. I hope this little journey will afford me at least some suspense of melancholy 1818 *Craus Digest* (ed. 2) VI 552 That though, where a number of years directly constituted the term of suspense, property could not be prevented from vesting absolutely during 25 years, [etc.]

† b. (b) Deferment, delay. *Obs.*

c 1590 *GREENE Fr. Bacon* IX. 204 Edward, I accept thee here, Without suspense, as my adopted sonne 1602 in Morison *Itin.* (1617) II 252 These unreasonable Billes have been looked into (and so some suspense of payment made) 1712 *STEELE Spect.* No. 284 r 2 Their whole time is spent in suspense of the present Moment to the next. a 1718 *PENN Innocency Wks.* 1726 I 266 This short Apology, which had not been thus long retarded, if an Expectation... had not required a Suspense.

2. The state of being suspended or kept undetermined (chiefly to hold, keep in suspense); hence, the action of suspending one's judgement, = SUSPENSION 5.

1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm.* 99 b, To geue no credit vnto sclaunders, but to keepe theyr iudgement in suspense, tyll [etc.] 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* IV. xiv § 6 Suspence of iudgement and exercise of charite 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II vi 233 This will afford Mattei of Exercise, for religious Suspence and Deliberation. 1794 *PALEY Evid.* III. iv (1800) II 314 The miracles did not so compel assent, as to leave no room for suspense. 1892 *WESTCOTT Gospel of Life* 216 Cases may arise in which it is our duty to hold our judgment in suspense. 1908 *Westin Gas* 16 Jan 2/2 The plea for a suspense of judgment until the facts are known

3. A state of mental uncertainty, with expectation of or desire for decision, and usually some apprehension or anxiety; the condition of waiting, esp. of being kept waiting for an expected decision, assurance, or issue; less commonly, a state of uncertainty what to do, indecision. esp. in to keep (or hold) in († great or † a great) suspense.

c 1440 *CAXTON Life St. Kath.* IV. 135 This putte þe puple in cōteyterful suspence. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 127 Without drede or feare, suspence & doubtfulnes of mynde. 1557 *N. T. (Genev.) Luke* xxiv. 28 note, Christe wolde kepe them in suspens til his tyme cameto manifest him self vnto him. 1573 *G. HARVEY Letter-bk.* (Camden) 15, I praied him that he wold not suffer me to go in as great suspens as I cam. 1621

BURTON Anat. Mel. II. 111 i, If he be in suspition, suspence, or any way molested, satisfie his mind 1671 *MILTON Sanson* 1566 Suspence in newis is torture, speak them out 1700 *C. NESSE Antid. Anim.* (1827) 58 Men wickedly think that God is such an one as themselves, hanging in pendulous suspences 1725 *De Foe Voy. round World* (1840) 82 It was no less than four days before our boat came back, so that the poor men were held in great suspence 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I 73/1 An incredible silence reigned among the people, anxious for the event, and lost in suspence 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xliii, All stood in a kind of suspence, waiting the event of the orders which the tyrant had issued 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* II. 170 His opinions oscillated in a state of contented suspence between infidelity and popery 1871 *SPURGEON Treas. David P.* lxxxviii 18 The ear remains in suspence; until the majestic lxxxixth [psalm] shall burst upon it

† b. *In suspense* (const. clause, also of) undecided, doubtful, uncertain. *Obs.*

1583 *STUBBS Anat. Abus.* II (1882) 8, I stand in suspence whether hir like were ever borne 1600 *E. BLOUNT tr Conestaglio* 92 He stodee in suspence where he should passe 1629 *H. BURTON Truill's Iri.* 290 To hold their merchants in suspence of making any sauing trade 1692 *DRYDEN St. Evremont's Ess.* 121 'Tis certain too that Caesar had his Hazards, but I m in suspence whether he was ever much Wounded in all his Wars 1748 *ANSON's Voy.* II. 11 230 They were lying upon their oars in suspence what to do

c Objectively, as an attribute of affairs, etc.: Doubtfulness, uncertainty, undecidedness. † *In suspence* (of a question, etc.) undecided, doubtful

a 1513 *FABIAN Chron.* v. ciii (1811) 78 Which innaturall batayll hangynge in suspence to whether of theym the victory shulde turne a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 246 Meanynge thereby in the meane season to let that matter be in suspence 1593 *NORDEN Spec. Brit.* *Alex.* II. 23 There is a free scole for the towne, the stipend yet in suspence, the Fishmongers of London contribute twentie pound. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxii § 8 Leaving this in suspence as a thing not certainly knowne 1623 *MASSINGER De. Milan* I. 1, It being in suspence on whose fair tent Winged Victory will make her glorious stand 1741 *MIDDLETON Cicero* I v 375 In this suspence of his affairs at Rome 1815 *J. AUSTIN Emma* xxix, Such events are very interesting, but the suspence of them cannot last long. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* viii § 2 461 The first twenty years of Elizabeth's reign were a period of suspense

† d. Doubt as to a person's character or conduct. *Obs.*

1593 *SHAKS 2 Hen. VI.* III. i 140 'Tis my speciall hope, That you will cleare your selfe from all suspence. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 77 Bring you mee a princok's beaidesse boy to call my name in suspence?

e. attrib. in suspense account (Book-keeping), an account in which items are temporarily entered until their proper place is determined.

1882 *BIRCHELL Counting-ho. Dict.* (1893) 291. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Nov. 11/1 There is the profit of £20,178 transferred to reduction of a suspense account.

4. = SUSPENSION 8. *rare.*

1752 *tr Rameau's Treat. Mus.* 98 The sounds A keep in Suspence those of B, which naturally ought to have been heard 1885-94 *R. BRIDGERS Eras & Psyche* May xv, Responsive rivalries, that, while they strove, Combined in full harmonious suspense, Entrancing wild desire, then fell at last Lull'd in soft closes

† 5. = SUSPENSION 9. *Obs. rare.*

1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* II. xix * 120* In a defensive warre, when his cōuntry is hostily invaded, 'tis pity but his neck should hang in suspence with his conscience that doubts to fight 1722 *VOLLASTON Rehg. Nat.* v. 99 Must clouds be so precipitated, or kept in suspence, as the case of a particular man or two requires? 1727 *SWIFT Baulis & Philemon* 63 Doom'd euer in suspence to dwell, 'Tis now no kettle, but a bell

Suspense, a. Now rare or *Obs.* Also 5-7 suspens, suspence. [a. OF. *suspensio* -e, or ad. its source L. *suspensus*, pa. pple. of *suspendere* to SUSPEND.]

† 1. Held in contemplation, attentive. (Cf. SUSPEND v. 5 a, SUSPENSION 7.) *Obs.*

c 1450 *CARGRAVE Life St. Gilbert* vii, In contemplation [he was] mor suspence þan oþir men 1556 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 245 In which [talk] he held men very suspence 1582 *N. T. (Rhem.) Luke* xix 48 All the people was suspence [Vulg. *suspensus erat*; cf. *sequebatur*] hearing him

2. In a state of mental suspense; waiting for the issue; doubtful, uncertain, undecided.

c 1440 *CARGRAVE Life St. Kath.* v. 881 Thus haue this folkis at Kataryn taken her leue, Walking to chaunbre with hertes ful suspens, Keepeing this mater al clos in sylens. c 1450 — *Life St. Ang.* viii, Thus lyued he with suspence mynde, in giete doute. 1546 *COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper* Avij, Wⁱ indifferent and suspence mynde 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* IV. vi 34 Whose hart twixt doubtful feare And feeble hope hung all this while suspence 1660 *MILTON Free Commw. Wks.* 1857. V 434 While all Minds are suspence with Expectation of a new Assembly 1667 — *P. L.* II. 418 Expectation held His look suspence, awaiting who appear'd To second, or oppose, or undertake The perilous attempt 1812 *CARV Dante, Parad.* xxviii, 37 The guide beloved Saw me in anxious thought suspence [orig. *in cura Fortis sospeso*] 1851 *C. L. SMITH tr Tasso* vi. xlix, This people and that other stay suspence At [orig. *incerto pende* *Da*] spectacle so horrible and new.

† b. Objectively doubtful or uncertain, undetermined. *Obs.*

1624 *Br. MOUNTAGU Gagg* 64 That leave it so suspence, without distinction. 1657 *HAWKE Killing is M. Pref.* With his Suspence and involved Questions

† 3. Refraining from hasty decision or action; cautious, deliberate. *Obs.*

c 1510 *BARCLAY Mirr. Gd. Manners* (1570) B v, To callers importune, of wordes be suspence. 1594 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* 38

Prof. u. § 2 The self same order, allowed, but yet established in more warie and suspense manner. 1619 Hales *Gold Rem.* 11 (1673) 97 Private meetings in my Lord Bishops Lodging; where upon Wednesday Morning were drawn certain Theses in very suspense and way terms. 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Comput.* vi. 155 To proceed, to the great Remedies especially, with a suspense pace and slowly.

4. Hung, hung up, hanging; = SUSPENDED 6. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1. 500 The pament vnderthured & suspense. 1610 *Guillem. Heraldry* iv. xv. (1660) 341 These Shields, which we call Armes suspense. 1647 H. More *Song of Soul* ii. 111 alviii, Those higher stars they may as well in water hang suspense As do the Planets. 1648, *Notes Psychozonia* 349 The imaginative operations of Psyche are more high, more hovering and suspense from immersion into the grosser spirits of this body. 1882 Synovus *Animi Figura* 138 Man, The climax of earth's miracle, suspense On the last wave of being.

† b. Of a nose Turned up. Obs. rare.

1607 Evelyn *Numism.* iv. 297
† c. Held back, restrained. Obs. rare.
1607 Milton *P. L.* vii. 99 The great Light of Day suspens in Heav'n Held by thy voice

† **Suspense**, *v.* Obs. Also 6-7 -ence. [f. L. *suspensio*, pa. ppl. stem of *suspendere* to SUSPEND, or ad. med. L. *suspensio* (cf. rare OF. *suspenser*)]
1. *trans.* To keep in abeyance; to defer.
1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xi. 2 This reason dryueth vs now Straight to your reason, before suspended. 1626 L. Owen *Spec. Jesuit.* (1629) 40, I would advertise the gentle Reader to suspense his beleefe hereof, till hee haue some more credible witness.

2. = *dispen* with: DISPENSE *v.* III.
1583 Sturges *Anat. Aduer.* i. (1879) 98 As light and as easie as this punishment is, it may be, and is dailie dispensed [so ed. 1595, ed. 1885 suspended] with-all for monie. 1596 R. Ljunchel *Diella* (1877) 68 With sweete mouth'd Pytho I may not suspense. a. 1600 Deloney *Canaan's Calumny* Wks (1912) 450 Perhaps I may take pity on your case. And graciously withall your faults suspense, And giue you pardon.

So † **Suspensed** *ppl. a.* = SUSPENSE *a.* 1-3;
† **Suspending** *vbl. sb.*, suspension.

1504 Atkinson tr. *De Initiatione* iii. xxxvi (1893) 226 About the which [spiritual things] scarcely at any tyme we labour or thynke inwardly with suspensyng of our outwarde sensys. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 293 Thus they be in herte and wyll eleuate and suspended from all thynges in heuen and erth. 1591 Savile *Iacutus, Hist.* ii. iv. 55 Bringing great comfort to the minds of the armies, and provokes that were suspended and doubtful. 1594 Carew *Tasso* ii. xxi, Suspend a while and not so sodaine led To wiaht.

Suspenseful (sɒspɛnsfʊl), *a.* [f. SUSPENSE *sb.* + -FUL] Full of suspense; doubtful and apprehensive, uncertain and expectant of the issue.

1637 Sanderson *Serm.* (1681) II. 72 He that hath a contented mind doth not afflict himself with suspenseful thoughts, in forecasting both his hopes and fears what he may be. a. 1731 Dk. Wharton *To Pallas Poet* Wks. 1735 II. 53, I much rather chose to be at once acquainted with my ill Fortune, than to continue longer in a suspenseful Uncertainty. 1880 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 251/2 No other sound is audible but his voice, so suspenseful is the silence.

† **Suspensely**, *adv.* Obs. rare. [f. SUSPENSE *a.* + -LY] Cautiously, deliberately.

1619 Hales *Gold Rem.* (1673) ii. 95 Judges walk suspensely, and are indifferent for either party. 1663 Mountagu *App. Caesar.* vii. 50 Our Church, in these deepe and high point, hath in great Wisedome and Frudence, gon on warily and suspensely.

Suspensible (sɒspɛnsɪbəl), *a.* rare. [f. L. *suspensibilis*, *suspensibilis*: see SUSPENSE *v.* and -IBLE. Cf. OF. *suspensibilis*] Capable of being suspended. So **Suspensibility**, capability of being suspended.

1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 199 Potter's Clay is distinguished, from Fuller's earth, by suspensibility in water. 1827 Coleridge *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 216 The particles themselves must have an interior and gravitative being, and the multiplicity must be a removable or at least suspensible accident.

Suspension (sɒspɛnʃən), Also 6 -sion, -sion, -sion, *sc.* -sion, 6-7 -tion. [ad. late L. *suspensio*, -sionem, n. of action f. *suspens-*, *suspendere* see SUSPENSE *v.* Cf. AF. *suspension*, mod. F. *suspension*, Pr. *suspensio*, etc.] The action of suspending or condition of being suspended.

I. 1. The action of debarring or state of being debarr'd, esp. for a time, from a function or privilege, temporary deprivation of one's office or position.

1528 Tindale *Obed. Chr. Man* 74 Make them to feare the sentence of the chyrch, suspensions, excommunications and curses. c. 1531 *Pol. Rel. & Love Poems* (1903) 62 Of no manner of man to be used, nor to be red, vnder payne of suspenscion. 1581 Marbeck *Bk. Notes* 1005 Suspension is the censure of the Eldershippe, whereby one is for a time deprived of the Communion of the Sacraments. 1643 *Ord. Lords & Com., Westminster Confess.* (1658) 203 Authoritative suspension from the Lords Table, of a person not yet cast out of the Church, is agreeable to the Scripture. 1682 *Burnet Rights Princes* vii. 267 He required his Chapter not to receive or instal them, under the pains of suspension. 1726 *Aviliff's Parergon* 501 Suspension taken in a proper Sense is an Ecclesiastical Censure, whereby a Spiritual Person is either interdicted the Exercise of Ecclesiastical Function, or hindered from receiving the Profits of his Benefice. 1760 *Cautions & Adv. Officers Army* 86 During your Suspension you are a Sort of Prisoner at large and do no Duty. 1870 in J. W. Clark *Ordin. Univ. Camb.* (1904) 306 Members of the University in statu pupillari, who are guilty of any of the foregoing practices, render themselves

liable to be punished by Suspension, Rustication, Expulsion, or otherwise. 1881 [see SUSPEND *v.* 1]

† b. The state of being temporarily kept from doing, or deprived of, something. Obs.

1602 in Morison *Itin.* ii. (1617) 230 Many difficulties at home with himselfe, and actions of others abroad, may make suspension if not diversion from that Spanish invasion. 1637 in *Select Hart Misc.* (1793) 316, I was shortly after shut up close prisoner, with suspension of pen, ink, and paper. 1667 *Decay Chr. Piety* Pref. § 1 A long indefinite suspension from seeing light.

2. The action of stopping or condition of being stopped, esp. for a time; temporary cessation, intermission, temporary abrogation (of a law, rule).

Suspension of arms or hostilities, an armistice. 1603 in Rymer *Foedera* (1715) XVI. 494/4 That you make a Rescesse and Suspension of your Negotiation until you shall have further Warrant from our said Sovereigne Lord. 1619 in *Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 51 Their suspension of armes will separate their troups. 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i. 62 A suspension of the Rules was mentioned & let fall. 1729 *Butler's Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 68 We see men in the tortures of pain excepting the short suspensions of sleep, for months together. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii. vi. 253 Occasioned by a casual delay of the galeon and not by a total suspension of her departure for the whole season. 1835 *Tomlin's Law Dict.* s. v. *Habeas Corpus*, A suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. 1844 *Engham's Great vii. VIII* 91 He granted a suspension of hostilities. 1874 *Garden Short Hist.* viii. § 2. 477 The suspension of arms lasted through the summer.

b. *Law* The abeyance of a right, title, etc. 1694 in Cruise *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 222 The suspension in case of coheirs doth not arise from any incapacity either in the blood, or in the persons, of the coheirs. 1728 *Chambers's Cycl.* *Suspension* is a Temporal Stop of a Man's Right.

c. Stoppage of payment of debts or claims on account of financial inability or failure.

1889 *Standard* 20 Mar. 6/1 It was reported that the creditors of some of the unfortunate brokers who have been caught in the French collapse had offered a composition, but no suspension was formally announced. 1893 *Times* 26 April 5/1 The suspension of the London Chartered Bank of Australia was announced to-day.

d. *Paleography* A form of abbreviation consisting in representing a word by its first letter or letters accompanied by the contraction-mark; also, a word abbreviated in this way.

1896 W. M. Lindsay *Latin Text Emend. Index*, Suspension, contractions by. 1912 W. H. Stevenson in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Jan. 12 The copyist appends his mark of suspension to words that he could not fully read. 1915 W. M. Lindsay *Notae Latinae* 10 By the addition of the final letter the suspension ap was turned into the contraction apd.

3. The action of putting off to a later time, deferring, postponement; + respite.

1645 *Waller Upon Death Lady Rich* 12 With thousand vows and tears we should have sought That sad decree's suspension to have wrought! 1648 Boyle *Seraph. Love* xiv (1700) 81 Witness his Suspension of the World's creation, which certainly had had an earlier Date, were the Deity capable of Want. 1660 R. Ellisworth in *Extra St. Papers* *rel. Friends* Ser. ii. (1911) 120 What reason hath his Majesty to give any the least suspension unto those who have been the Enemies of His Royall person? 1816 Dow *Appeals* *Ho. Lords* III. 224 This bill was not paid by the acceptors; and a protest was taken, and charge given, to the acceptors and indorsers, for each of whom suspensions were offered. 1912 *Times* 19 Dec. 2/6 In considering what suspension he [the judge] ought to impose [as to a bankrupt's discharge].

4. *Sec. Law*. The staying or postponing of the execution of a sentence pending its discussion in the Supreme Court; a judicial order or warrant for such postponement and discussion (in full, *letters of suspension*). *Bill of suspension*, a petition for suspension formally presented by the party complaining.

1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 435 The suspenscion or superceder grantit of execution of letters. 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* 234 Howgissall New falsat forged out for to defend him - Ane far suspenscion he has send him. 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 748 That all suspensions aganis letters sent, salbe deliverit be his Hienes chanceller. 1679 *Parliamentary Proceedings* (S. H. S. 1905) II. 76 He had produced a suspension suspending the Warrant. 1765-8 *Enskine Inst. Law Scot.* iv. iii. § 8 Suspension and reduction are remedies against the iniquitous decrees of inferior judges. 1810 *Bill of suspension* [see INTRODUCTION sb. 2 b]. 1826 G. J. Bell *Comm. Law Scot.* (ed. 3) i. 385 The bond in a suspension is, that the suspender shall make payment to the charger. 1838 W. Bell *Dict. Law Scot.* 965 A prayer for letters of suspension and interdict in the premises.

5. The action of keeping any mental action in suspense or abeyance: usually in phr., e.g. *suspension of judgement, opinion*; + also *absol.* hesitation or caution in decision, refraining from decisive action.

1568 in H. Campbell *Love-lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) App. 44 They promised to observe his Majesty's direction, both in the secrecy, and in the suspension of their judgments. 1605 Bacon *Adv. Learn.* i. v. § 8 An impatience of doubt, and hast to assertion without due and mature suspension of judgement. 1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* i. viii. 30 In his Indary relations, wherein are contained incredible accounts, he is surely to be read with suspension. a. 1675 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* i. ii. (1677) 58 The Acts of this Faculty [sc. the Will] are generally divided into Volition, Nollition, and Suspension. 1680 in Somers *Tracts* (1748) I. 82 Reasons for justifying themselves in the Suspension of their Assent to this. 1694 Locke *Hum. Und.* (ed. 2) ii. xxi, § 47 During this suspension of any desire, before the will be determined to action. 1754 Edwards *Freed. Will* ii. vii,

(1769) 71 The Liberty of the Will in this Act of Suspension, consists in a Power to suspend even this Act, 'till [etc.] 1862 J. F. Stephen *Ess.* 64 An amount of doubt, of suspension of opinion, and of aversion to every opinion. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 290 That state of suspension of judgment which is somewhat inadequately designated agnosticism.

6. The action of keeping or state of being kept in suspense (*spec. in Rhet.*); doubt, uncertainty (with expectation of decision or issue), = SUSPENSE *sb.* 3. Now rare or Obs.

1635 J. Hayward tr. *Biand's Banish'd Virg.* 196 That suspension tormented her not long. 1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. (1662) 207 The Article immediately preceding leaves us in the same suspension. 1728 *Chambers's Cycl.* v. i, In Rhetoric, Suspension is a keeping the Reader attentive and doubtful. 1798 Edgeworth *Pract. Educ.* (1811) I. 123 You may exercise his attention by your manner of telling this story you may employ with advantage the beautiful figure of speech called suspension. 1804 *Eugenia de Acton Tale without Title* I. 79 The face of the father exhibited the appearance of a gathering storm, and after an awful suspension, lightning issued from his eyes.

† 7. An ecstasy of contemplation. Obs. rare.

1671 Woodhead *St. Teresa* ii. xxvi. 159 Our Lord holding her in a rapt, or suspension.

8. *Mus.* The action of deferring the progression of a part in harmony by prolonging a note of a chord into the following chord, usually producing a temporary discord, an instance of this, a discord so produced.

Sometimes restricted to the case in which the part descends of RETARDATION 3 a.

1801 Busby *Dict. Mus.* 1838 G. F. Graham *Mus. Comp.* 28/2 A variety of dissonances termed suspensions, or syncopations. 1853 J. Smith *Treat Mus.* 34 A suspension of the leading note, the suspension resolving upwards. 1891 *Prout Counterpoint* (ed. 2) 17 The suspensions 98 and 43, with their inversions, are available.

II. 9. The action of hanging something up; the condition of being hung, or of hanging from a support, *occas.* hanging as a form of capital punishment, *spec. in Med.* the treatment of disease by suspending the patient, see also quot. 1901

† *Bridge of suspension* = SUSPENSION-BRIDGE.
1546 Bale *Engl. Vocab.* i. (1550) 56 b, I bretteynge the woman suspensyon, ye may call yt hangynge yf ye wyll. 1656 Blount *Glossogr.*, *Suspension*, a hanging up. 1657 *Hornley tr. Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 41 They vowed an Anniversary suspension to him of some of the first fruits of the year. 1659 Pearson *Creed* iv. (1662) 231 True and formal crucifixion is often named by the general word suspension. 1713 Steele *Guard* No. 131 P. 2 He hangs 'em over a little Suck, which Suspension inclines them immediately to War upon each other. 1728 *Chambers's Cycl.* s. v. Points of Suspension in a Balance, are those Points in the Axis or Beam wherein the Weights are apply'd, or from which they are suspended. 1819 *Philos. Mag.* LIV. 15 A bridge, upon the principle of suspension. 1821 *Edin. Philos. Jnl.* V. 237 Description of Bridges of Suspension. 1891 F. Taylor *Man Pract. Med.* (ed. 2) 207 The Method of Suspension (in locomotor ataxy) was introduced by Professor Charcot. 1901 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Suspension of the uterus*, the operation of suturing the uterus to the abdominal wall. 1909 *Q. Rev.* July 174 A gallows about to be used for the suspension of apprehended robbers.

b. *concr.* Something hanging from a support. 1793 Smeaton *Edystone L.* § 143 A strong hawser, being passed under one of the arms of the anchor, the whole suspension was in that manner purchased.

c. *concr.* A support on which something is hung. 1833 *Craus. Dict. Gen. Knowl.* (ed. 3), *Suspension*, or *Points of Suspension*, those points in the axis, of a balance wherein the weights are applied, or from which they are suspended. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 15 Nov. 3/6 The gear-box will be easily adjustable on its three-point suspension.

d. Attachment such as to allow of movement about the point of attachment; 'hanging', as of a vehicle on springs, straps, etc.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1912 *Sphere* 28 Dec. p. vi/a Lanchester cars by reason of their luxurious suspension are well suited for colonial requirements.

10. The action of holding up or state of being held up without attachment.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* ii. iii. 72 If we conceive.. that bodies suspended in the aire have this suspension from one or many Loadstones placed both above and below it. 1714 R. Fiddes *Pract. Disc.* ii. 338 The suspension of the clouds in a medium less gross than themselves.

11. The condition of being suspended, as particles, in a medium. Also *concr.* a collection of suspended particles.

1707 *Curios. Husb. & Gard.* 340 Its Salts... rise upwards, and circulate around the Glass Vessel. These Salts, being in this suspension, dispose themselves into Order. 1794 Kirwan *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 19 To ascertain the nature of that fluid which was capable of holding in solution or suspension that immense mass of solid substances of which the globe of the earth consists. 1857 *Müller Elem. Chem.*, Org. vii. 505 the gum becoming dissolved, and retaining the resin and oil in suspension. 1863 *Lvell Antiq. Man* iii. 53 Some silt carried down in suspension by the waters of the Forth. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 564 An arbitrarily chosen bacterial suspension in a test-tube.

12. *attrib.* and *Comb.* chiefly in sense 9. 'of, pertaining to, or involving suspension', as *suspension-principle*, 'by which something is or may be suspended', as *suspension-apparatus*, *bolt*, *joint*, *-line*, *-link*, *-rod*; 'adapted for being suspended', as *suspension-drill*, *-scale*, also *suspension-chain*, each of the chains which support a suspension-bridge or similar structure; *suspension-pier*,

a pier supported in the manner of a suspension-bridge, a chain-pier; suspension-railway, a railway in which the wheels run on an elevated rail or pair of rails, the bodies of the carriages being suspended below them; suspension-tower, each of the towers to which the chains are attached in a suspension-bridge or the like

1884 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* Suppl 875 *Suspension Apparatus a splint with means of suspension from a frame 1837 W B ADAMS *Carriages* 121 The ends are curled round a mandril of the size of the suspension bolt 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos Mag* 31 Dec 425 Observations on *Suspension Chain Bridges 1823 in *Daily News* 5 Dec. (1896) 5/7 Over the top of each tower pass the main suspension chains which issue from the body of the cliff 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2464 *Suspension-drill, a vertical drilling-machine having a frame which may be hoisted to the ceiling, so as to be out of the way. 1867 J HOGG *Microsc* 1 11 70 Even after the *suspension joint has become supply by long use 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* (ed. 2) Index, *Suspension links. 1822 in *Pictorial Illustr. Rec* (1886) 11 352 The erection of *suspension piers 1825 *Gentl. Mag* XCV 1 628 1/2 A line of railway on the *suspension principle having been constructed at Cheshunt 1835 *Partington's Brit Cycl Arts & Sci* II 801/2 The bridge over the South Esk at Montrose furnishes a good example of the suspension principle 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2464 *Suspension-railway, a railway in which the carriage is suspended from an elevated track. 1844 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 335/1 The *suspension-rods are an inch square, and they support transverse cross-bearers 1875 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 2464 *Suspension-scale, one swung by pendent rods from levers above. 1844 *Penny Cycl* XXIII 334/2 The roadway, which rises about two feet in the centre between the *suspension-towers

Suspension-bridge.

A bridge in which the roadway is suspended from spans of ropes, chains, or wire cables attached to and extending between supports (in the case of a large bridge, towers of masonry or steel).

Also formerly called *suspended bridge*, *bridge of suspension*, *suspension chain bridge* (see SUSPENDED 6, SUSPENSION 9, 12), and CHAIN BRIDGE

1821 *Edin Philos Jnl* V Index 419 Stevenson, Mr R on the history and construction of suspension bridges 1823 SEAWARD in *Philos Mag* 31 Dec 426 The first suspension bridges that were ever formed, were probably nothing more than two or three ropes or flexible chains stretched across a river from two eminences, upon which boards were placed. 1834 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* ix. 226 The suspension bridge across the Menai strait in Wales 1835 *Partington's Brit Cycl Arts & Sci* II 802/1 The most severe trial to which a suspension bridge can be exposed is that of a body of troops marching over it in regular step 1876 *Encycl. Brit* IV 301/2 A very simple form of suspension bridge has long been used in Peru and Tibet.

Suspensive (sŭspensiv), *a.* [ad. med.L *suspensivus* (whence F. *suspensif*, Pr. *suspensiv*, It. *suspensivo*, Sp., Pg. *suspensivo*), *f.* *suspensiv*, *pa.* ppl. stem of *suspender* to SUSPEND: see -IVE]

†1. Liable to be suspended or temporarily stopped; intermittent *Obs*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* iii. 365 (Quod Venus) Quha mad that caus suspensive Quha bad power sic Actis to decline? 1792 W ROBERTS *Looker-on* No 23 (1794) I 332 The action of bribery being thus suspensive and temporary.

†2. Kept undetermined or undecided; subject to doubt. *Obs.*

c 1550 ROLLAND *Crt Venus* iii. 315 This ditty is geun in smisterhe And in the self that point is suspensive *Ibid.* 798. I suppose their women ar Include For to fulfill the number suspensive

†3. Liable to be suspended (from office). *Obs* 1795 *Brief Disc Troub. Franchford* (1846) 102 What then shulde haue become off oure church with thies their suspensive ministers and withe the discipline and all other things? 1806 J CARPENTER *Solomon's Solace* vi. 23 b, Whether his *Maestie bath holden either of vs or our dealings suspensive

4. Having the power or effect of suspending, deferring, or temporarily stopping the operation of something, involving such suspension, *spec. in Law*, applied to a condition or obligation of which the operation is suspended until some event takes place.

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Spousals* (1686) 59 That the Verb (*Volo*) doth of its own nature always import a Will, but sometimes a Will suspensive of that which is to come a 1680 BUTLER *Rem* (1759) I 346 The Law of Nature (which you say is Legislative, and hath a suspensive Power over all human Laws). 1791 *State Papers in Ann Reg* 167* The suspensive refusal of the king is thus expressed—*The king will examine* 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 1 111 to If the agreement bear, that the obligation shall not presently have effect but remain inoperative until the event be certain, the condition is precedent and suspensive; and the conditional obligation is termed a suspensive one 1821 JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* Writ. 1802 I 144 Shall the king have a negative on the laws? shall that negative be absolute, or suspensive only? 1822 RANKEN *Hist. France* x iv. IX. 312 The king voluntarily declared his preference of the suspensive veto. 1826 G J BELL *Comm. Law* Scot. (ed. 5) I. 237 Suspensive Conditions are such as suspend the sale and stay the transfer till something be done 1884 *Spectator* 9 Aug. A suspensive veto in the Lord's means the power to compel the House of Commons to pass every great measure twice over 1902 A. T. CARTER *Law Contract* 70 This is sometimes called a 'suspensive' condition, for it hangs the contract up.

5. Inclined to suspend one's judgement, undecided in mind; of, pertaining to, characterized by, or in a state of suspense. († rarely predicative.)

1614 JACKSON *Cred* iii xvii § 21 The Lord expels not his

suspensive rather than diffident admiration with signs and wonders. 1620 RAWLINSON *Conf St. Aug* 226 She knew that I was then brought to that suspensive state of mind by his means. 1656 BURTON's *Diary* (1828) I. 35 You will not longer be so suspensive what you shall do with him 1662 HABBERT *Body Div* 1 174 In an unconstant man there is a doubtful and suspensive life 1796 MME D'ARBLAI *Camilla* ii xv, A suspensive discomfort inquieted his mind. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii xxvii. IV 514 That conspicuous characteristic of Grecian philosophy—the antagonist force of suspensive scepticism 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan Der* lxvi, The passion for watching chances—the habitual suspensive poise of the mind

b Of a word, phrase, etc. Expressing or indicating suspense, keeping the reader or hearer in suspense.

1711 J GREENWOOD *Eng Gram* 1 xxi 162, I shall therefore divide the Conjunctions into Conjunctions Copulative; into Disjunctive, into Suspensive, or of doubting, [etc.] 1830 GLADSTONE in *Morley's Life* (1903) I. ii 111 233 The Duke of Wellington receives remarks made to him very frequently with no more than 'Ha', a convenient, suspensive expression, which acknowledges the arrival of the observation and no more 1842 *Blackw. Mag.* LII 342 We have no long sentences, no careless sentences, no suspensive sentences

6 Characterized by physical suspension. *rare*

1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf* xvii (1842) 477 If a body is to have a suspensive insulation, then silk thread or cord may be advantageously resorted to. 1872 *Daily News* 1 Aug. Any position perpendicular, horizontal, suspensive, or otherwise.

Suspensively (-ivly), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2]

In a suspensive manner. †a. = SUSPENSIVELY. *Obs.*

b. *Suspensively conditional*, involving a suspensive condition. see prec. 4. c. In the way of suspension or hanging; *fig* in dependence on.

1617 COLLINS *Def Ep Ely* ii v 413 The profoundness of this mystere leads vs to vade thus softly and suspensively 1818 COLEBROOKE *Obligations* 212 If either the original or substituted engagement be suspensively conditional 1872 BUSHNELL *Sermon Living Subj* 56 We become aerial creatures, resting suspensively on things above the world *Ibid* 58 He begins to live suspensively on God.

So **Suspensiveness**.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xii, An illustrious robber who was suddenly checked in his career by means of a certain quality inherent in preparations of hemp, which, for the sake of perspicuity, I shall call suspensiveness 1868 SWEET *New Eng Gram* ii. 37 The level tone is plaintive and suggests the idea of suspensiveness

Suspensor (sŭspensŏr), [*a.* med.L. *suspensor*, agent-n f. L. *suspens*, *suspēndere* see SUSPENSE and -OR. Cf. F. *suspenseur*.]

†1. *Surg.* a. A kind of catheter. see quot. *Obs* 1746 tr *Le Cat in Phil Trans*, XLIV. 178. I slipt over it the strait Suspensor (a Catheter that opens with a Bow) and dilated the Bladder with the Incision Knife, towards the Pubis, and introduced the lateral Suspensors.

b. A suspensory bandage.

1803 J FOX *Med Dict*, *Suspensor*, a bandage to suspend the scrotum 1896 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 8/2 Electric Belt and Suspensor for Men.

2. *Bot.* The filament by which the embryo is suspended in the seed of phanerogams; also applied to a similar structure in some cryptogams.

1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* 159 A very delicate thread, the suspensor, descends from the summit of the ovulum into the quintine 1879 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl Bot* Mar 67 The pro-embryo or suspensor (Vorkem) of Phanerogams

3. *gen* That by which something is suspended

1874 H. H. COLL. *Catal. Ind Art S. Kens. Mus* 192 Neck Ornament Silver-gilt, circular, flower-shaped, the suspensor formed of twisted, gold thread.

Suspensorial (sŭspensŏr-ŏ-nŏl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. next + -AL] Pertaining to or of the nature of a suspensorium; suspensory.

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vert.* iii. 136 In the *Holocephali* the palato quadrate and suspensorial cartilages are united with one another and with the skull into a continuous cartilaginous plate 1873 MIVART *Elem. Anat* ii. 143 A comparatively minute pair of jaws are suspended at the end of a disproportionately large suspensorial structure.

|| **Suspensorium** (sŭspensŏr-ŏ-rĭm), [*mod.L.*, neut. sing. of med.L. **suspensorius* SUSPENSORY.]

1. *Surg.* A suspensory bag, bandage, etc.

1758 J. S. Le Draie's *Observ. Surg* (1772) 239, I advised him to wear a *Suspensorium*. . . to favour the spermatic Vessels. 1859 MAYNE *Expos Lex*.

2. The bone, or series of bones, cartilages, etc., by which the lower jaw is suspended from the skull in vertebrates below mammals.

1859 *Proc. Amer. Philos Soc* XI. 577 The suspensorium is slender. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anat. Life* 43 Skeleton of Common Perch. The suspensorium is articulated moveably to the outer and back part of the cranium 1881 MIVART *Cat* 460 Its mandible directly articulates with the skull, and there is no suspensorium

Suspensory (sŭspensŏrĭ), *a.* and *sb* [ad. med.L. **suspensŏrius* (whence F. *suspensoire* (16th c.), Pr. *suspensore*, It. *suspensorio*, Sp., Pg. *suspensorio*), *f.* L. *suspens*, *suspēndere*: see SUSPENSE and -ORY. As a sb., after F. *suspensoir* (e)] *A. adj*

I. L. Having the function of suspending, i. e. supporting something suspended. *a.* *Anat.* Applied to a ligament, muscle, or other structure, by which some part or organ is suspended.

1541 COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest. Cyrrug.* I iv b, The synew suspensory and sensyfe that descendeth to the genytables, 1691 RAY *Creation* iii. (1692) 35 To such Beasts as .are forced

to hold their Eyes long in a hanging posture, the seventh or suspensory Muscle is very useful 1831 YOUATT *Horse* 252 The suspensory ligament is sometimes ruptured by extraordinary exertion 1839-47 *Todd's Cycl Anat* III 924/1 The true suspensory ligament is calculated by its position and strength to prevent the surgeon from depressing the penis sufficiently to straighten the urethra. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol* ix 227 The crystalline lens is kept in place by a membranous frame or suspensory ligament

b *Surg.* Applied to a bandage, bag, sling, or the like, in which a diseased or injured part is suspended for support.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed. 7), *Suspensory Bandage* is a bandage intended to support the scrotum, in cases of diseases of the testicle or of crural hernia. 1884 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* II 216 If the patient, is unable to keep at rest, the parts must be well supported by a suspensory bandage

c In general sense

1838 *Fraser's Mag* XVII 680 A tray hanging forward from a body under the suspensory action of two arms 1883 *Harper's Mag* July 930/2 A multitude of suspensory stays of steel wire ropes

†2. Adapted to be hung up. *Obs. rare*—

a 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* ii (1683) 90 The Crowns and Garlands of the Ancients were Pennile or Suspensory

II †3. Marked by or indicating mental suspense; doubtful, lacking certainty or assurance.

1611 CORN. *Suspensore*, suspensore, in suspense. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr Mor* ii 111 (1716) 50 This moves sober Pens unto suspensory and tumorous assertions.

4. = SUSPENSIVE 4.

1884 *Truth* 4 Sept 352/2 The Upper house might be given a suspensory veto on the legislation of the Lower House. 1885 *Law Times Rep* LII. 684/2 The Act gave a short suspensory period during which actions could be brought that would not fall within the limitations of time enacted 1893 *Times* 17 May 9/4 The Welsh Disestablishment party have themselves recognised the futility of endeavouring to proceed with the Suspensory Bill.

B. sb

[The following entry in Blount's *Glossogr* 1656, '*Suspensories*, certain cords or strings (hanging from the Bedstead) for a sick man to take hold of, and bear himself up with, when he would remove or alter his lying' is a copy of Cotgrave's definition of *v. Suspensories*]

Surg. and *Anat.* A suspensory bandage, ligament, etc. (see A. 1 a, b), a suspensorium.

1699 tr *De La Vaughan's Chirurg. Oper. Expli Figures*, Fig. 44. The Suspensory of the Napkin which goes round the Breast 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1901 DORLAND *Med Dict.* (ed. 2)

† **Suspensure**. *Obs. rare*—[ad. L. *suspensura*, *f.* *suspens*, *suspēndere*: see SUSPENSE and -URE.] A hollow floor 'suspended' or built over a furnace for heating a bath.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i 1085 The cellis suspensuris thus thou dight.

† **Suspent**, *ppl.* *a.* [*pa.* ppl. of SUSPEND *v.*]

Interdicted. 1488 [see SUSPEND *v.* 2 d]

† **Susper**. *Obs.* App local abbrev. of SUSPITAL. 1532-3 *Durham House Bk* Bk (Surtees) 267 Operantibus ad le susper, iuxta novum pontem, 14d 1588-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 732 For work beyond the Suspers Banke, in Holidays courten 1594 *Ibid* 739 At the Susper

Sus, *per coll.*, abbreviation of L. *suspensatur per collum* 'let him be hanged by the neck', in the entry of a capital sentence in the jailer's books; an entry of this against a person's name, hence as *adj.* = hanged.

1560 STAUNFORD *Les Plees del Coran* iii. xix 182 b, Pour chescun felonie le jugement est priod *suspensatur per collum* Quel in le role est enter briefement, s. *sus. per col*

1827 SOUTHEY *Let* (1856) IV 74 It seems he regards with great pride the *sus-per-coll* in his family tree. 1850 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiii, Her pedigree with that lamentable note of *sus. per coll* at the name of the last male of her line 1875 REYNOLDS *Down the Road* 118 He grew more and more downcast, and one day he was found 'sus per coll' in his barn.

Hence **Suspercollate** (sŭsperskŏl-ŏ-ŏt), *v.* (*humorous nonce-wd*) to, hang.

1864 THACKERAY *D. Duval* 1 (1866) 1 None of us Duvals have been suspercollated to my knowledge. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug 283/2 Suspercollated placards describe the historical development of the pendent machines

Suspensioium, -essyon, -etion, *obs. ff.* SUSPENSION.

Susplicable (sŭspikŏb'l), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *suspiciabilis*, *f.* *suspiciari* to suspect, *f.* *su-* SUB- 24 + *spic-*, as in *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. That may be suspected or mistrusted; open to suspicion.

1614 BR. HALL *Contempl.* O. T. vi. *Nadab & Abihu*, Suddenness as it is ever justly suspicious, so then certainly argues anger. 1655-8 J. H. MORE *App. Antid.* (1712) 192 To proceed from what is plain and unsuspected to what is more obscure and suspicious. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1858 J. P. COLLIER *Shaks Wks.* (ed. 2) I p vii, The suspicious (if I may use the word) letter of Jonson to Secretary Cecil

2. That may be suspected to be so; appearing probable or likely.

1651 H. MORE *Enikhus. Tri.* (1712) 31 It is a very suspicious matter that Saturn before the fall was where Mercury, and Mercury where Saturn is 1653 — *Conject Cabal* (1713) 183 It is a very suspicious business that he means no more than empty Space by it. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* i. iv. § 15. 269 This makes it still more strongly suspicious, that it was really a Design, of the Devil.

Hence † **Suspicability**, the condition of being open to suspicion.

1660 H. MORE *Myt Godt* v. vii. 151 The uncertainty and susceptibility of the Story.

† **Suspiciency.** *Obs. rare*—[f. *L. suspiciens*—ens, pr. pple. of *suspiciere* to SUSPECT: see -ENCY.] = SUSPICION.

a. 1690 HOPKINS *Nat. & Necess. Regeneration* (1694) 150 The want of it [sc. perfect obedience] should not deject us with a suspiciency of the want of Grace

Suspicion (sʊˈspɪʃən), *s* Forms: a. 3-6 suspicion, 4-5 -ioun, 4-6 -yon, (4-5) suspicioun, -ion, sus(s)picioun, suspessyon, 6 *Sc.* suspetion, -ione, -ioun. *B.* 4-5 suspicioun, (5-6) -youn, 5-6 -ioun, -yeyon, -yolon, 6 -iciounn, sus(s)pissoun, 6-7 suspitoun, (6-7) -ioun, -ione, suspitioun, 5- suspicion [a. *AF.* *suspicionem* (earlier *suspessum*), var. *OF.* *so(u)speçon* (mod. *F.* *suspçon*) = *Pr.* *sospessio*, *Pg.* *suspiciō*—med. *L.* *suspicionem* SUSPICION]. The orig. form *suspiciō(u)n* finally gave way to *suspicion*, which arose in the 14th cent. through the influence of 'learned' *OF.* *suspicion* or of *L. suspiciō*, -ōnem, n. of action to *suspiciere* to SUSPECT.]

1. The action of suspecting; the feeling or state of mind of one who suspects, imagination or conjecture of the existence of something evil or wrong without proof; apprehension of guilt or fault on slight grounds or without clear evidence.

In early use often qualified by *evil*, *wicked*, *false*.

a. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 3971 Enuyus man ys so ful of suspicioun pat euyll hym penketh al, as a felon. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 3487 When þou supposes any wykkednes, I hurgh suspicion, þarna es. c. 1380 WYCLIF *WtL* (1880) 40 3if. here wyues ben of sich age þat noon euyll suspicion may be reysed of hem. 1480 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* ii. xxviii. 155 Som signe wherby enysuspicion may be had

B. c. 1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M.* App. iv. 371 Qua has suspicioun in þoȝ þai haue lefte ese. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 286 Fals defamacyon, fals suspicioun. a. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV.* 126 That the dnke & all that came with hym, should be taken as hys trew fiender, without fraude or yll suspicion. 1560 DAVES *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 315 b. Many times would they come into the Cite, neither wanted that thinge great suspicion. 1596 SPENSER *State Isl. Wks* (Globe) 631/2 He may under his mantell goe prively armed, without suspicion of any. 1611 *Bible Transl. Pref.* 1. It is welcommed with suspicion in steend of loue. 1664 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sin* i. v. § 6. 84 There seems to be very strong ground of suspicion that some such thing was designed by Manetho. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 18 July 1679, [Oates and Bedlow] swearing positively to some particulars, which drew suspicion upon their truth. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 79. 1. Suspicion has always been considered, when it exceeds the common measures, as a token of depravity. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xix. No one may be discovered to whom suspicion attaches. 1889 *MARKHAM Life & Davis* xii (1892) 229 The story is continued by Habakkuk Prickett, whose narrative is open to some suspicion. *personified* 1608 *MACHIN Dinnit Knt* iv. 1. Thou curse of greatness, waking-ey'd suspicion. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Masque Queens* 56 Wks (1616) 948 Wild Suspicion; Whose eyes doe neuer sleepe. 1633 MARSTON *Insatiate Citty* iii Wks, 1856 III. 143 Suspicion is a dogge that still doth bite Without a cause. 1719 D'URVEY *Pills* IV. 47 Suspicion hath double Eyes. 1837 *CARTLIEF Fr. Rev.* i. v. 10. There sheapest gazes Suspicion into the pale dim World-Whirlpool.

b. An instance of this. 1383 WYCLIF *1 Tim.* vi. 5 Enuyes, stryues, blasfemes, yuele suspicioun. 1398 *Trivisa, Barth. De P. R.* xvi. iiii. (1495) *Liv.* i. lacinatus dooth away eleyngenes & sorowe, & also vayne suspicioun. [*Boet.* *MS* suspicioun]. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xiv. 117 He belevand to kepe hym fra ane griter suspetione. 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 131 They of old tyme did cleue themselves of heinous suspitions by taking of an othe. 1649 *Bacon Ess.* *Suspicion* (Arb.) 528 Suspitions amongst Thoughts, are like Bats amongst Buds, they euer fly by Twilight. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Senneca's Mor.* (1700) 342 Nor is it only by Tales, and Stories, that we are inflamed, but Suspitions, Countenances [etc.]. 1799 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) III. 370 To be under those criminal suspitions would be still more grievous to them than the penalties themselves. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xiv. If you leave me without any better reason but your own nonsensical suspitions. 1873 *MARRAS Peasage Evidence* (1874) 129, I have a suspicion that Mrs. Sandeman is suffering from organic disease of the heart

† o. *transf.* A ground of suspicion; a suspicious circumstance. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* v. ii. 187 3 Wat. Here is a Frier. We took this Mattocke and this Spade from him, As he was coming from this Church-yard side. *Con.* A great suspicion. 1687 T. BROWN *Saints in Uphear* Wks 1730 I. 81, I find you go by different names, a shrewd suspicion of your being cheats.

2. Constructions and phrases

a. Const. of (+ *in*, + *to*, + *upon*) the person of whom some evil is suspected.

a. c. 1250 *St. Sebastian* 29 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 179 Ich babbie to be suspicion. Pat þow agen me. Iorned hast þi þoust. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1647 Stod on a day in his malencolye This Troilus and yn suspicion Of here for whom he wende for to dye. c. 1386—*Alan of Law's T.* 583 Hem that hadden wrong suspicion Upon this self Innocent Cundance. c. 1430 *Syr Goner* (Roxb.) 89 The king had no maner suspicion To hem of their fals treason. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii. (1883) 102 He vnderstode that the patens and frendes of them had suspicioun in hym. 1523 Lb. *BURNES Froiss.* I. xxxii. 46 Desyring hym to haue no suspicioun on hym. a. 1533 [see *d*]

b. 1590 SPENSER *Musop.* 377 Suspicion of friend, not ferre of foe. had he at all. 1593 SHAKS *a Hen* VI. i. iii. 210 Let Somerset be Regent o're the French, Because in Yorke this breedes suspicion. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* x. You do wrong even to intimate a suspicion of my Lord of March.

† b. Const. of the thing of which some evil is suspected. *Obs.*

c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1290 *Dido*, This dido hath suspicioun of this And thoughte wel that it was al a mys. c. 1386—*Part. T.* 1380 When he hath any wykked suspicioun of hyng ther he ne woot of it no soothfastnesse. c. 1400 BERYN 2474 Þouge I suspicioun Have of your wordis. 1652 CULPEPPER *Eng. Phys.* (1656) 397 [This] may seem to give some suspition of honesty. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 372 In order to increase the suspicions already entertained of his generalship.

c. Const. of the evil suspected.

a. 1350 *St. Andrew* 392 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 9 Lat me ett els where so þou wilt, For drede of sum suspicioun of ill. 1421 26 *Pol. Poems* 82 In towche is suspicioun of mys. 1483-4 *Act 1 Rich. III.* c. 3, Dyvers persones beh. imprisoned for suspicioun of felonie. 1560 DAVES *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 39 b, Which nation was euer furthest of from all suspicioun of Heresye. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* ii. iv. 27 Malcolme and Donalbaine Are stolne away and fled, which puts vpon them Suspition of the deed. 1631 JORDAN *Nat. Bathes* Ded (1669) p. vi, Having removed out of my mind all suspicioun of misconstruction. 1686 COL. REC. *Pennsylv.* I. 176 Luke Watson Lay under suspition of being Carnally Concerned with a Woman Servt. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxviii. III. 37 The council of Milan obstinately rejected the suspition of danger, with a blind confidence. 1806 SWAR *Winter in Lond.* III. 53, I was about to relate my suspitions of the fate of his wife and child. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Aunt. Q. Neighb.* 1. 5 A minute description of my own person such as would at once clear me from any suspition of vanity.

d. † To have, take, occas. bear suspicion to entertain a suspicion. (Now only to have a, any, no, etc. suspicioun, or suspicioun.) † To give one suspicion: to cause one to suspect.

13 K. Abs. 453 Þeo barouns haddyn suspicioun. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 561 As I was comyng Al sodeynly he lefte his compleynynge. Of which I toke somewhat suspicioun. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* to Nay, syr, not 40, lest men wold haue suspicioun of euell. 1471 CAXTON *Reynell* (Sommer) 90 She had suspicioun that he wold do harme to Iupiter. c. 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr. in Palser* 1027 Whiche might be occasioun to gyve you suspicioun. a. 1533 Lb. *BURNES Huon* lxx. 222 To thetenth that he take in you no suspicioun. 1588 PARKE *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 257 More for that none should doo to them any harme, then for any euill suspition they had of them. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1321 To cleare her From that suspition which the world might bear her. 1611—*Wint. S.* i. ii. 460 His ill-ta'ne suspition. a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 May 1685, Under pretence to serve the Church of England, he gave suspition of gratifying another party.

e. † Of suspicion, that is (to be) suspected, suspicious. † Without (or but) suspicion without being suspected, unsuspected. † Out of all suspicion beyond all doubt. Upon or on suspicion († by suspicion): on the basis of mere supposition (of evil or wrongdoing). Above suspicion: too good or worthy to be suspected of evil.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 1652 Or it es a signe of suspicioun þat he es in way of dampnacioun. 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* x. 555 For I but suspicioun michil repair till hir preyely. 1544 in *Elis. Orig. Lett.* Ser. i. i. 101 Upon suspition he was taken by the Popis commandment and sett in Castill Angill. 1558 STARKER *England* (1878) 222 Not without cause, apoun suspicioun only, euerie man may frely accuse other of treson. 1560 DAVES *tr. Seldane's Comm.* 118 Many were apprehended, some by information, and some by suspition. 1586 A DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii (1693) 10 L. the kynsmen being brought before a iustice vpon suspition of his wretched luing. 1593 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* v. ii. 222 Bring forth the parties of suspition. 1599—*Much Ado* ii. ii. 166 Shee's an excellent sweet Lady, and (out of all suspition), she is vertuous. 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* ii. (1680) 8 She procured Him the better Chamber and Accommodation without any suspition. 1683 COL. REC. *Pennsylv.* I. 84 To apprehend some persons upon suspition of putting away of bad money. 1774 *Jacob's Law Dict.* s. v. A person may be taken up on suspicion, where a felony is done. 1850 MERVILLE *Rom. Eng.* iv. (1865) 152 The wife of Caesar must be above suspicion. 1867 *Philatelist* 1 Jan. 1871 The rare red-brown penny Barbados, unperfected, is not altogether above suspicion.

† f. In suspicion: (a) suspecting; (b) suspected. To have in suspicion. to suspect. To bring in or into suspicion: to cause to be suspected. To enter into suspicion with: to become suspicious of. *Obs.*

Cf. quot. a. 1340 in sense 4.

c. 1450 *Martin* xxvii. 539 They wolde not sleepe, but were euer in suspition of the saunes. 1471 *Arriv. Edw. IV* (Camden) 10 Hymselfe was had in great suspition. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* n. xviii. They shall euer hyue ryght heuily and in suspicioun. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VI.* 281 b, This kyng James from his firste rule, began to entre into suspition with William Erie Douglas. 1555 BRADFORD in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. xiv. 135, I declare nothing to bringe these noblemen into suspition. 1555 1' HOBART *Castiglione's Courtier* iv. (1577) V. vii. b, To commit no vice, nor yet to be had in suspition of any vice. 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II. 121 They were had in suspition to be great Bybysers. 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* v. ii. 31 This Newes, is so like an old Tale, that the veritie of it is in strong suspition. 1635 A STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 80 Hee that binges my Faith to God in suspition. 1665 MANLEY *Grotius' Loue C. Wars* 338 He hoped they would not blame the well-known Reputation of the House of Austria, or have him in suspition, now desiring to be the Author of Peace. 1755 MAGENS *Insurance* I. 269 It is not to be presumed that the meadows could be had in Suspicion, for it was never yet to be discovered, that the cause of the Distemper proceeded from the Ground.

3 *gen.* Imagination of something (not necessarily evil) as possible or likely; a slight belief or idea of something, or that something is the case; a

surmise, a faint notion, an inkling. (Chiefly in negative context.)

c. 1400 BERYN 3831 And 3it had I nevir suspicioun. Who did þat curisd dede. 1482 *Mout. of Evesham* (Arb.) 59, I neuyr herde before nether hadde any suspicioun bethirto that the kynde of women hadde be deprayd by suche a foule synne. a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscotte) *Chron. Scot.* (S. I. S.) i. 86 The Earle of Douglas was remaining their with out any suspiciounis of Schir William Creichtounis gadding. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* i. § 78 There being not the least Suspicion or Imagination that the Marriage would not Succeed. 1650 BULWER *Anthropol.* vii. (1653) 132 A round white, Chin, the Candor whereof seems to introduce into the beholders mind, a certaine suspition of a Rosie colour. a. 1699 LADY HALBERT *Autobiog.* (Camden) 6 Nott so much as either his sister or mine had the least suspition of it. 1718 PRIOR *Poems* Ded, The natural Endowments of Your Mind, (which, without suspition of Flattery) I may tell You, are very Great. 1752 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 550 This may beget a little suspition, that even animals depend not on the climate. 1817 JAS. MILL *Erit India* v. II. 524 Tippoo and M. Lally surrounded Colonel Braithwaite before he had received even a suspition of their march. 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashti* xiii, I Can you conjecture the cause of the present trouble? I have a suspition. 1908 *Expositor* July 20 There was no previous suspition of her future destiny in the Virgin's mind.

† 4. Surmise of something future, expectation; esp. expectation or apprehension of evil. *Obs.* or merged in other senses.

a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxviii[39] 39 Smyte away my ieprofe þat I had in suspicioun [Vulg. *gnod suspiciatus sum*]. 1393 LANGE. P. Pl. C. xviii. 315 [I hey] baupen suspicion to be sat, boþe sarayns and lewes, Thow we Moyyses and makemede. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 228, I entered into a great suspition of my life. 1576 FLEMING *Paraph. Esai.* 275 The successe of all things was answerable to our suspition. 1658 *Tract. Mem. K. James* 44 So high a suspition of the immense treasure a. 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Sept. 1666, There was in truth some days before great suspition of those two nations joyning. *Ibid.* 18 June 1690, On suspition that he might come into the Confederacy of the German Princes.

† 5 A slight appearance or indication (of something). *Obs. rare*—[So *L. suspicio*]

1565 JEWEL *Repl. Harding* (1611) 346 M. Harding, not shewing vs any suspition, or token of inordinate heat in that Reuerend Master of the Church of God.

6 A slight or faint trace, very small amount, 'hint', 'suggestion' (of something).

This use app. arose as an enlivening of *Sourc.* 1809 MALKIN *Gi. Blas* viii. iii. 3 As for polite literature there was not even a suspition of it in all their talk. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise* V. v. (1892) 66 Flap, made with beer and sugar, and a certain suspition of strong waters. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mry & Merch* III. iv. 107 He was a wall-eyed horse, with a suspition of spavin.

Hence *Suspicion* a., pertaining to suspicion; † *Suspicionating* *vb.* *s*, the entertaining of suspicion; *Suspicionful* a., = SUSPICIOUS 2; *Suspicionless* a., devoid of suspicion, unsuspecting.

1890 *Athen & Neurol.* XI. 347 The same emotional mobility and *suspensional tendencies, which characterized her gifted son. a. 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 311 The *suspensionating, which is as it were a fearing even when it is of the holy spirit. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Queed* xxiii (1914) 305 That *suspensionful scrutiny so galling to men of spirit. c. 1650 *Don Belham* 106 Altogether *suspensionless of any such treason. 1844 *Black Mag.* XV. 168, I, poor dupe, suspicionless. 1840 GALT *Denon of Destiny* 7 As mourning mortals tell, Suspicionless, to old confiding friends, Disastrous tidings.

Suspicion, v. Now *diad.* (chiefly north), *U.S.* or *rare arch.* [*f. prec.*] *trans.* To suspect. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.)

a. 1637 N. FERRAR *110 Consid.* (1638) 320 Suspecting of himselfe, that if he should grow negligent, he might come to loose his magnanimity.

1834 *Kentuckian in New York* I. 64 (Thornton), They began to suspicion, maybe, that they had got the wrong song by the ear. 1839 MARRAT *Diary Amer. Ser.* i. 11 212, I suspicion as much. 1853 *Louisville* (Kentucky) *Democrat*, It was considered 'treason' almost to suspicion him of a mean transaction. 1863 ATKINSON *Stanton Grange* (1864) 219 They suspicioned all wasn't reet. 1876 'MARK TWAIN' *Tom Sawyer* xxvii, Anybody would suspicion us that saw us. 1902 *Academy* 5 Apr. 359 We suspicion a whiff of democracy in this.

† **Suspicionable, a.** *Obs. rare*—[*f. SUSPICION* *s*, + *-ABLE*] Open to suspicion.

1692 BEVERLY *Disc. Dr. Crisp* 14 It is very suspiciousable, the Letting it down lower may have had its ill, as well as its Good Effects.

† **Suspicious, a.** *Obs.* In 5 senses. [*a. AF.*, *OF.* *suspec-*, *suspicionous*, *f. suspiciō* SUSPICION: see -OUS.] = next

1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. ii. (1883) 90 We rede that dionysie of zecylyl Was so *suspicionous that [etc.]. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 119 Of alle other maners & condicions the worst is a man to be suspiciousous of his frende. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* xli. 80 Thempourer doubted moche, And had his comyng moche suspiciounous.

Suspicious (sʊˈspɪʃəs), *a* Forms: a. 4-6 suspicious, (5-6) -iouse, 5-6 -yous, 6 -ius), 5 suspicious, 5-6 -suspicionous, (5-6) -yowse, -yeyouse, 6 -yeyous, -iouse, -yeyouse, 7 -yeyous), 6-7 suspitious, (6-7) -ius). [*a. AF.*, *OF.* *suspicious*, *suspiciōus*, -eus, ad. *L. suspiciōsus*, *f. suspiciō* SUSPICION: see -OUS]

1 or the change of spelling of *Suspicion* *s*]

1. Open to, deserving of, or exciting suspicion; that is or should be an object of suspicion;

suspected, or to be suspected; of questionable character.

1340 *Ayenb* 226 *pe uerste* [bing] is him-zelue kepe and priueliche in his house, naht nor to uolgye be uelaxredes suspicious. c1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 540 Suspicious was the diffame of this man, Suspect his face, suspect his word also. 1435 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV 490/1 In crikes, and oyer suspicious places. 1477 *Cow Leet Bk* 421 If eny suspect persone may be founde within this Cite hauyng suspicious langage. 1502 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 95 Good and honest persones and trewe and not suspicious. 1526 TINDALE 1 *Thess* v 22 Abstayne from all suspicious thyng. 1594 NASHE *Terrors* Nt G iv b, The abrupt falling into his sicknesse was suspicious, proceeding from no apparant surfet or misdett. 1634 PEACHAM *Compl Gentl.* II 114 All Hebrew Coyes that Antiquaries shew us are suspicious. 1646 Sir T BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I viii 34 Authors are also suspicious, nor greedily to be swallowed, who pretend to write of secrets. 1771 *Junius Lett.* xlv (1788) 247 This sudden alteration of their sentiments carries with it a suspicious appearance. 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* xii 130 His respiration was interrupted, suspicious, and irregular. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxi IV 551 Some most suspicious entries had been discovered under the head of special service. 1889 J. GAIRDNER *Hen VII*, vii (1899) 111 This Ludovico had become Duke of Milan himself by the very suspicious death of his nephew.

† b. with dependent clause, inf, or of. *Obs.* c1400 *Rom. Rose* 6110 He wole hym self suspicious make That he his lyf led covertly in Iocunse. 1527 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 166 All the Barnes, and other suspicious places to have hydde come. 1592 GIFFENE *Conny Catch* 18 Citizens that they finde suspicious of the like fault. 1623 MEADE in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* I III 149 The news of the Prince was suspicious not to be good. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St* v 376 'Tis suspicious, that these things might be done by confederacie. 1765 I HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* I v 436 The wife of Richard Cornish was found suspicious of incontinency. 1788 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II 532 Symptoms which render it suspicious that the two empires may make their peace with the Turks.

2 Full of, inclined to, or feeling suspicion; disposed to suspect; suspecting, *esp.* disposed to suspect evil, mistrustful.

c1400 *Cato's Morals in Cursor M* App. iv. 307 Fle to be suspicious, atte pou be noyt doutous. c1430 LYDG *Mus. Poems* (Percy Soc) 162 No man of kynde is moore suspicious, Than he that is moost vicious and coupable. 1592 KYD *Sa. Trng.* III, xiv. 160 The world is suspicious, And men may think what we imagine not. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist Reb* v. § 140 Such Circumstances, as should administer no occasion of Jealousy to the most Suspicious. 1735 POPE *Prot Sat* 206 A timorous foe, and a suspicious friend. 1842 W MACGILLIVRAY *Man Brit. Ornith* II 244 This species [of gull] is vigilant, shy, and suspicious. 1856 KANE *Arctic Exped* II, xv. 164, I had earned character with these people, at first so suspicious and distrustful.

b with dependent clause, or of. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv vii (1883) 180 The aduersaries ben suspicious that the comyn peple lye In a wayte to Robbe her goodes. 1591 SHAKS *1 Hen VI*, iv 1 153, I see no reason if I weare this Rose, That any one should therefore be suspicious I more incline to Somerset, than Yorke. 1652 HOBBS *Leuiath* iv xlii 379 The best men are the least suspicious of fraudulent purposes. 1722 PRIOR *Dial Cromwell & Porter* Wks (1907) 264, You were a Slave to your own Apprehensions, suspicious of every body that came near you. 1783 JOHNSON *Let to Taylor* 14 July, I was suspicious that you were ill. 1834 J H NEWMAN *Par Serim* (1837) I v 70, I am suspicious of any religion that is a people's religion. 1865 THACKERAY *Four Georges* III, 134 Like other dull men, the king [George III] was all his life suspicious of superior people.

c *transf.* Expressing, indicating, or characterized by suspicion.

1478 EARL RIVERS *Cristyne's Mor Prov* (1859) 3 Woman & man to guider muche Rowynnyng May often cause suspiciouse slandering. 1526 PILGR *Perf* (W de W 1532) 63 Whose hertes he full of ypocisy and suspycuous iudgements. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* iv, 144, 158 h, [they] condemned the wise Socrates, for the suspicious opinion they had in him. 1635 QUARLES *Embl* v vii 22 How often hath Thy Hope-reuiving Grace Woo'd my suspicious eyes to seek Thy face? 1745 T RANDALL in *Transl & Paraphr Sc Ch* xlii vi, Love harbours no suspicious thought. 1797 S & H LEE *Cauter's T* (1799) I iv. 358 [His conduct] tinctured the mind of his companion with suspicious and black ideas.

† d. Showing a suspicion or inkling of. *Obs.* 1665 MARQ WORCESTER *Cent. Inv.* § 75 A Ribbon weaver may set down a whole discourse, without knowing a letter or interweaving anything suspicious of other secret than a new-fashioned Ribbon.

3. *Comb.* as (in sense 1) suspicious-looking adj; (in sense 2) suspicious-mindedness.

1843 CHAMBERS *Edin Frml* 461 A wiry, crop-eared terrier, one of those suspicious-looking brute, whom an honest man would shrink from claiming. 1865 TOZER *Night Turkey* I 101 A suspicious-looking mess of fish and vegetables. 1888 DOUGLASS *Arabia Deserta* I, 603 The suspicious-mindedness of the Arabians.

Suspiciously, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a suspicious manner.

1. In a way deserving of suspicion; so as to arouse suspicion.

1472 in *Shirtees Misc.* (1890) 24 Lawrence of Lawe lyfiez suspiciouslye agayns lawe of this land. 1523 LO BERNERS *Froiss I* xvi 30 They both dyed suspiciously. 1587 TURBERY *Epit. & Sonnet*, To Parker 192 Their dice are very small, Not shaking them awht, they cast suspiciously. 1612 Sir R NAUNTON in *Buckleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 118 As if I were too suspiciously inward with Sir F Gr 1687 A LOVELL tr *Thouvenot's Trav.* II 64 There were Ariab at Mendeli who looked suspiciously. 1823 COOPER *Pioneers* vi, He returned, bringing with him a suspicious-looking box. 1862 *Morn. Standard* 24 Mar, The

sentence above quoted which looks suspiciously like the Delphic utterance of some South Kensingtonian oracle. 1902 VIOLIER *Jacob Sheep Stealers* xiv, 'Oh, was the reply, which came from suspiciously near the keyhole.

2. In a way showing suspicion, with suspicion; suspiciously.

1549 in *Burnet Hist. Ref* (1681) II *Records* 176, I talked in the Matter so suspiciously, as though such an Invasion had been made. 1599 *Lyf Sir T. More* in Wordsw *Ecol Biog* (1853) II 70 He would never sinisterly or suspiciously take anie thing written, done, or spoken against him. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* III 157 The Romanes did keepe a garrison, suspiciously oyer-eyng the Temple. 1866 G. E. BLIOT *F. Holt* xxxvi, Is it a pledge you are demanding from me? said Harold, suspiciously. 1868 Miss BRADDOCK *Run to Earth* xxv, This man looked very suspiciously at the visitor. 1892 'F ANSTER' *Voices Pop* Sec. II 24 They watch one another suspiciously.

Suspiciousness. [f. as prec. + -NESS] The condition or quality of being suspicious.

1. Liability to suspicion, questionable character.

1486 *Year bk* 2 *Henry VII* (1567) 3 b, Le felony ou le suspiciousnes. 1716 South *Serim* (1717) V 347 The Reasons, why this inward Voice of the Spirit cannot be the Rule, which Men are to be guided by. Because of its suspiciousness. 1881 Westcott & Hort *Gk N T* II 67 Its final conclusions must rest on the intrinsic verisimilitude or suspiciousness of the text itself.

2. Proneness to suspicion; disposition to suspect; mistrustfulness. (In quot. 1525, Suspicion.)

1525 LO BRANCER *Poiss* II xxi 57 They went in and out on their masters busynesse, without any suspiciousness of them. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 66 Our lord. preserve all those that entendeth this holy journey from suspycuousnes and wronge iudgements. 1639 FULLER *Holy War* v. xii (1647) 251 Suspiciousnesse is as great an enemy to wisdom, as too much creditulite. 17568 BECKER *Serim. Fikes* v 1 (1770) II 351 An immoderate Suspiciousness of innocent Companies. 1848 FROUDE *Hist. Eng* IV xviii. 34 The nation settled back into its old suspiciousness, which it disguised under the name of independence. 1884 R W CHURCH *Bacon* II 56 Bacon using every effort and device to appease the Queen's anger and suspiciousness.

† **Suspiracle.** *Obs. rare.* [ad. med. L. *suspiraculum* see next.]

1597 A M. tr *Gailleneau's Fr. Chirurg* 50 b/1 The suspiracle, through the which nature disburseth her selfe of all superfluitys.

† **Suspiral.** *Obs.* Also 5-6 suspyral, -all(e), -irall(e), espyral, 6 sespyral, suspyrall, cespyrall. [a OF *s(ō)spiral* (mod. F. *suspiral*) = Pr. *sospyrall*, ad. med. L. *suspiraculum*, f. *suspirare* TO SUSPIRE + *-aculum*, denoting instrument.]

1. A breathing-passage.

c1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv xxxi 80 This necke shalle be the suspyrall wherby the heethe shalle be drawn bothe to comforte of the hede and eke of al the body.

2. A vent, esp. for a conduit.

c1430 in *London & Middlesex Archaeol Trans* (1890) III, 321 This suspiral seruth for thes i pipe. c1440 *Promp. Parv* 485 Suspyral, of a cundyte, *suspiraculum*. 1562 in *Syrype Stow's Surv.* (1755) II, v xxi 411 No man shall destroy any pipes Sespyrals or Wind-vents pertaining to the Conduits.

3. A pipe or passage for water leading to a conduit.

1420 *Cow Leet Bk* 21 Ordnamnt fuit quod les Suspirales, cleantur et obstopantur. 1426 *Ibid* 105 1 hat no welles nor suspirales, other then ben ordeyned, shuld be had to let the comen Cours of the said Cundyte. 1523-4 *Act 35 Hen VIII*, c 10 To weve the said Heddes pipes suspyrallles and vaultes, and them to amend repaire translate. [1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Suspyral*, In the Statute of 35 Hen 8 Cap. 10 it seems to be taken for a Spring of water, passing under the ground, towards a Conduit or Cestern.]

4. A settling tank; a cesspool.

c1522 in *Archaeologia* (1902) LVIII 301 In pe same diche boþe þe suspyrall & þe waste pipe awayde ther water in a gotir of breke. *Ibid* 302 In the botome of this well undir a stone is a suspyrall wā tamponiu to clesne the home pype. 1583 in N Bacon *Ann. Ipswich* (1884) 337 Cespyrall to be made for stopping of filthe by the brooke.

Suspiration (*suspirā* [ən]). Now rare. [ad L. *suspiratio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *suspirare* to SUSPIRE.]

1. Sighing; a sigh.

c1485 *Dieby Myst.*, *Christ's Burial* 64 O day off suspiration! Which Iewes shall repent! 1503 HAWES *Examp Viri* vii. 125 Peas bytwene the faders hyghenes Of heven and vs in suspyracyon. 1639 WORTON *Panegyric to K. Charles in Reliq* (1651) 136 I have solicited her sister with these panting suspirations. 1647 Brome *Yvonnall Crew* iv. 1 Wks. 1873 III. 420 Ods my life! He sighs again. Give him more sack, to drown his suspirations. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Inq* xii. 40 The devout whispes or suspirations of her affectionate Supplicants. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III, 91 Her lip trembled with suspiration. 1820 SCOTT *Monast* xvi, I may well heave such a suspiration. 1867 SWINBURNE *Ess & Stud* (1875) 128 We have had evidences of religion, aspirations and suspirations of all kinds.

2. (Deep) breathing, breath, a (deep) breath.

1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II 79 Nor Customary suites of solemne Blacke, Nor windy suspiration of forc'd breath. 1607 DEKKER *Whore of Babylon* Wks. 1873 II 193 The nations, Who suspiration draw out of this aere. 1634 S R Noble *Soldier* III 1 in Bullen O. Pl (1882) I 289 We from one climate Drew suspiration. 1892 L. LYTTON *King Poppy* 121 Its meadowy dales A thousand fragrant suspirations fill'd With incense. 1905 *Westm Gaz* 16 Feb 21 The ocean, smooth as glass, without even a suspiration to break the deadly monotony of its surface.

Hence **Suspirations**, **Suspirative** *adjs.*, sighing.

1824 GALT *Rothelan* II v 11 254 A suspirations flowing of briny tears. 1872 BROWNING *Refine* lxi, Not feebly, like our phrase, against the barrier go In suspirative swell the authentic notes I know.

† **Suspire**, *sb.* *Obs.* [a OF *s(ō)uspi* (mod. F. *soupir*) = Pr. *sospir*, It *suspiro*, Sp. *Fig. soupiro*, or ad. L. *suspirium*, f. *suspirare* see next.] A sigh. c1450 *Envoy to Alison* 25 Suspiens which I effunde in silence! 1549 *Compl Scot* vii. 70 The quihik reproche sche pronuntit with many dolorous suspiens. 1595 *Locine* v. iv. 2 The circuit of the azure sky Throws forth sad throbs and grievous suspiens. 1610 HAYWOOD *Godd. Age* I 1 Wks. 1874 III. 12 Gods are neuer touch't with my suspires, Passions and throbs. 1637—*Pleas. Dial.* II, Wks. 1874 VI 130 Whence came that deep suspire?

Suspire (*s(ō)spira* 1), *v.* Now chiefly poet. [ad L. *suspirare* (whence OF *sospiro* er, mod. F. *soupiro*, Pr. *sospirar*, It *-are*, Sp., Pg. *suspirar*), f. *su-* SUB-25 + *spira*re to breathe.]

1. *intr.* To sigh, *rare* in lit. sense; chiefly *fig.* to sigh or long for, yearn after.

c1450 tr *De Imitatione* III xxxvii 107 To be prouoked to hyer pinges, & to suspire pecto by desire. 1532 MORE *Confut Lincolne* Wks. 132/2 Suspyring and sighing after the sight of god. 1542 WYATT *Poet Wks.* 'Absens absent-ing' vi, I o rejoice my wofull herte With sighis suspyring most fulfillle. 1610 *Hellish Council* p. 1 actised by *Jesuites* 18 Thy happinesse givies vs leave to respire, thy absence iustly compels vs to suspire, and the place where we make no doubt thou art, makes vs thither to aspire. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* 1, Pief 12 Prayer consists more in sighing and suspyring after that object, that it is already convinced most to deerve its love. 1855 BROWNING *Serenade at Villa* 12 Earth turned in her sleep with pain, Sultily suspired for proof. 1887 'Q' *Dead Man's Rock* 294 Every note breathing pathos or suspyring in tremulous anguish.

2. *trans.* To utter with a sigh, to sigh forth. Also, to breathe out.

1549 *Compl Scot* vii. 70 Sche began to suspire lamentabil regretis. 1865 J. THOMSON *Art* III 11, Did he ever suspire a tender lay. 1888 BROWNING *Ring & Bell* x 997 A bolt from heaven, suspyring flame. 1904 *Blackthorn* Nov. 677 How lustily the bellows did suspire Breath for the flames!

3. *intr.* To breathe.

1595 SHAKS *John* III iv 80 Since the birth of Came, the first male-child to him that did but yesterday suspire. 1597 — *2 Hen IV*, iv v 33 Did hee suspire, that light and weightlesse downe Perforce must moue. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* vii. 1061 Fire-fies, that suspire In short soft lapses of transported flame. 1866 SWINBURNE *Poems & Ball.* *Hermaphrodites* 10 Their breath is fire upon the amorous air, Fire in thine eyes and where thy lips suspire.

Hence † **Suspired** *pph.* a., longed for; † **Suspyring** *vbl. sb.*, sighing, a sigh.

1549 *Compl Scot* 1 23 The lamentabil suspyring that procedit fra my dolorous hart. 1593 WORTON *Medit Christmas Day in Reliq* (1651) 351 I he long Suspired Redeemer of the World. 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa* 1 Pref 9 Prayer by interior frequent suspiens and ejaculations interposed.

Suspirious (*s(ō)spira* 1), a. [ad. L. *suspiriosus*, r. *suspirium* deep breathing, sigh, shortness of breath, SUSPIRE *sb.* Cf. F. *suspirieux*.]

1. Breathing with difficulty or painfully; chiefly *Path.* (see quot. 1896).

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* I iv. lx 329 Their [sc. hyssop's] faculties benefit the suspirious and orthopnoical. 1867 *Physical Diet. Suspirious*, broken winded. 1889 MAYNE *Exhaus Lex. Suspirious*, breathing painfully. 1896 BASTOWE *1 theory & Pract. Med* (1898) 203 Respiration as then generally slow and suspirious. 1896 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med* I, 665 'The respiration becomes embarrassed and 'suspirious'; marked, that is, by a slow laboured inspiration followed by a quick expiration and a long pause.

2. Full of sighs, sighing.

1751 *Hist. Pompey the Little* 66 When the company had enjoyed enough of this spiritual and suspirious conversation, they proceeded in the last place to singing of psalms. 1809 SVD. SMITH *Methuam* Wks. (1850) 138/1 To estimate what the exertions of the lachrymal and suspirious clergy would be. 1820 H. MATTHEWS *Dunry Inwald* (ed 2) 223 A suspirious, lacrymose, white handkerchief business.

† **Suspire**, *Obs. rare.* Also 5-*rry*. [ad. L. *suspirium* see prec.] A breathing, respiration.

1398 *Travisa Barth. De P R* v. lviii (Bodl MS) If 29 b/1 By preney suspires [ed 1495 suspyries, orig *respiracula*] and ventenges it [sc. the marrow] selep be vetue., of be mone.

Suspicion, -ious, *obs.* ff. SUSPICION, -IOUS.

† **Suspose**, *v.* and *sb.* *Obs.* Also 5-*owse*. Variant of SUPPOSE, influenced by SUSPENSION.

c1325 *Prose Psalter* xlii 22 [121] Pou wendest wicked-leche, þat y shal be lich to þe, y shal reprove þe of þy susposing [= supposition]. c1450 *Towneley Myst* xiii 514 If ye haue susposse [= suspicion] to gill or to me.

Susprall, var. of SUSPYRAL.

† **Susprise**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* Also *suss-*. [f. AF. *suspris-e* = OF *souspris-e*, pa. pple of *sou(s)-prendre*, by-form of *sourprendre* to SURPRISE.] = SURPRISE *v.* 2, 3, 4.

c1400-50 *Wals Alex* 2390 (Dubl MS), He wald neuer susprise [Aske MS *susprise*] no sege under hen. c1400 *Antiqu. of Arth.* (Ireland MS) xxi, Thy schalle dee that day, Susprisit with a subiecte. 1471 CAXTON *Recueil* (Somme) 227 Iupiter felte hym self sore surprised and surmounted of the couetyse of loue.

|| **Susque deque.** *rare* [L. = lit. both up and down; hence, indifferently] *ph.* People who are indifferent.

1647 WARD *Simple Cobler* (1843) 50 He hath sounded an alarm to all the *susque deque*s, pell mels, one and alls, now harrasing sundry parts of Christendome.

Susreal, var. *surreal* see **SURROYAL**.
c 1410 Master of Game (MS. Digby 182) ii, Pe first tynde that is next be here is ycleped aunteleer, and be second reall, and be iii. above susreall

Suss (sɜː). *dialect*. Also 6 *sosse*. [Variant of *Soss* sɒ (sense 3); cf. *Soss* -] A slattern, slut
25 Smyth & his Dame 251 in Hazl E P III 210 He hath amended well thy ble, For yesterday, I how were a fovie soss [*susses* thus, Jesus, vs] 1865 R. HUNT *Pop Rom. W. Eng Ser* 1. 97 A great, nasty Suss of a woman
† Susapine *Obs* ? mispr. for **GOSSAMPINE**
1594 GRFENE & LODGE Looking Gl. (1598) D 4, Ile deck my Aluida, In Sendall and in costly Sussapine.

Sussarara, var. **SISERARY** (senses 2, 4).
1770 GOLDSM. Vicar W. (ed. 4) xxi, Gentle or simple, out she shall pass, with a sus-arara [*old 1766, 1769, sars*] 1884 *Athenian* 3 May 578/1, I. at last gave such a sussarara on the bell that I thought the deafest person must hear
† Sussemey, *a. Obs.* [a. AF. *sussemme*, OF *soussemme*, var. *soursenne*, = med L. *supersummatius* lit 'sown over' (see **SUPERSUMMATIS**), applied to measly swine because of their tongues being covered with spots.] Of swine's flesh. Measly.
1421 Cov Leet Bk 25 pat no bocher sel. no roten Schep, ne Sussemey flesche, ne non swyn of brym

Sussex (sɒ sɛks). The name (OE. *Sūþsæxe* 'South Saxons') of a maritime county in the south-east of England, used attrib. in designations of things produced in or peculiar to the county, as breeds of cattle, agricultural implements, etc.
1704 Dict Rust (1726) s.v. *Plough*, The Sussex single Wheel-Plough 1818 *Compl Grazier* (ed. 3) Intro 3 The Sussex and Hereford breeds (of cows) 1834 *Youatt Cattle* 41 The loins of the Sussex ox are wide 1837 *Brit Husband* (Libr. Usef. Knowl.) II Index, Sussex waggon (described I 155) 1846 *Youatt Pig* (1847) Index, Sussex pigs 1855 *Poultry Chron* 111 534/2 My declining to adopt the name of Hamburg for the Bolton Greys and Bays, or that of Dorking for the Sussex fowls 1856 *Stonehenge Brit Rural Sports* 59 A good, useful team of the Sussex spaniels 1875 *Encycl Brit* I 392/2 These sheep are now usually classed as Sussex Downs and Hampshire Downs. 1885 *Ibid.* XIX 645/2 The Surrey and Sussex fowls are four-toed.

† b. Sussex crest, a name for the cuckold's 'horn'. *Obs.*
1681 T. FLATMAN Heracles Ridens No 8. (1713) I. 49 A Cuckold is always to be the last Man that knows he has got a Sussex Crest
c. Sussex marble, a marble occurring in thin beds in the Wealden clay of Sussex and Kent, formerly much used for pillars in churches.
1753 Chambers' Cycl Suppl. 1850 *ANSTED Elem Geol. Min.*, etc. 379 Weald clay, with subordinate limestone (called Sussex marble) and sand
Hence **† Sussexan**, **† Sussexian** *adjs.* *rare*, belonging to Sussex.

† Sussex, *vbl sb. Obs. rare* [ECHOIC.] The 'spitting' of a cat.
1693 Urquhart's Rabelais iii. xlii 107 Barking of Currs, bawling of Mastiffs susing of Kittings
Sussingle, *obs form of SURINGLE*.
Sussite, var. **SUSQITE** *v. Obs.*, to resuscitate.
Suspection, *-pitioun*, etc., *obs. ff. SUSPICION*.
† Sussy, *sb. Obs.* Also 6 *sussie*, *sowcy*. [a. OF. *soussy* (mod. F. *souci*), *vbl. sb. f. süssier*: see next.] Care, trouble.
1513 DOUGLAS Benaiv v. ProL 236 Quhat sussy, cuir, and strang ymagyning? 1578 *LINDESAY (Pitcottie) Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) l. 207 My lord of Angus tuk lyttill sussie of the samyn 1578 W. FOWLER *Wks* (S.T.S.) I. 120 He who hes of his state ones sowcy, car, and feare 1591 R. BRUCE *Sermon* ii. G 6, Ane King that had na kind of cair, nor susses (ed. 1843 *soucie*) of his subjects

† Sussy, *v. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *sussie*. [a. OF. *soussier* = L. *solicitare* to rouse, excite, *SOLICIT*]
1. intr. To care, trouble
c 1550 ROLI and Crv Venus ii. 428 Sussie not, for thow will get reskew 1570 *Satur Poems Reform* xvi 76 He susses not thre strais Quha suld be rewlar. 1569 ALEX HUMZ *Ep G Moncreiff* 318, I susses not how vniely they be tutched.
b With negative and const. inf.: *Nōt* to refuse to do something.
1567 Guide & Godlie B. (S.T.S.) 171 Thou sussesit nocht to suffer deid 1570 *Satur Poems Reform* xiii 38 Cam aganis his brother did Rebelle, And sussesit not to schied his sailles blude. 1580-90 J. STEWART *Poems* (S.T.S.) II. 173 The fengyng freind sussesit not to leif his freind in smait.
2. trans. To care for, regard.
c 1560 A. Scott Poems (S.T.S.) xxx. 22 Thay sussy not thair God abuffe.

Sussy, *obs f. Soosy*, E Indian fabric.
† Sustain, *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. next.] That which sustains; means of sustenance.
1653 MILTON Ps ii. 14, I lay and slept, I wak'd again, For my sustain was the Lord.

Sustain (sə'steɪn), *v.* Forms: 3 *susteni*, *-eni*, *-eini*, *-eyni*, *sosteine*, *soustei*(i)nē, 3-6 *susteyne*, 3-7 *sustaine*, *sustene*, 4-5 *sustayne*, *-teene*, 4-6 *sust(e)igne*, *susteyn*, *-tayne*, (4 *sostene*, *suste*(e)n, *-tyene*, 5 *sousteyne*, 6 *sustene*), 4-7 *sustaine*, *sustayne*, 6-7 *sustein*,
4- *sustain*. [a. AF., OF. *sustener*, *so(u)stener* (mod F. *soutenir*), pres. stems *sus*, *so(u)stern*, *-eign-*, corresp. to Pr, Sp. *sostener*, It. *sostenere*, Pg. *sostier*, ad. L. *sustineō*, f. *sus*- SUB- 25 + *tenere* to hold, keep.]

† 1. trans. To support the efforts, conduct, or cause of; to succour, support, back up *Obs*
c 1290 Beket 1507 in *S. Eng Leg.* 149 And bote heo wolden him bi-leue and ne susteyn him non-more 13 *Cursor M* 22102 (Gott) Bethaida and corozaim, Pir tua cites sal susten [Cott foster] him [sc. he antichrist] 1450 *Kut dela Tour* lvi, The wiff of the said Amon was not wise to susteyne hym in his foly. 1500 *Melusine* xii That ye worship with all your powei holi chyrche, beyng her champeyons, the same to susteyne & withstand ayenst alle her euyll wyllers 1545 LD BERNERS *Pross.* II clxxvii 572 That was the duke of Bretaygne, who susteynd the traytour syr Peter of Craon 1578 *LINDESAY (Pitcottie) Chron Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 333 No man sould foster, succour or sustene no Douglasess within thair boundis 1614 *RALPH Hist World* i. 8 349 The Romans resolue to sustaine him, and put them selves in order 1697 *Dryden Aeneid* vi 1122 His Sons, who seek the Tyrant to sustain 1711 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App 1 143 They brought all the Grenadiers of their army, well sustain'd by a good body of other foot 1757 W. WILKIR *Epigruad* 1. 26 While Thebes, secure our vain attempts withstands, By daily aids sustain'd from distant lands 1802 *JAMES Milti* *Decl* s.v. To sustain is to aid, succour, or support, any body of men in action, or defence

† b. To uphold, back up, give support to (a person's conduct, a cause, a course of action). Also, to stand by (one's own action or conduct).
1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 7354 Po willam hunde pat he wolde sustein is tricherie. 1330 *Cursor M*. 29275 Jam pat sustens fals trout gain cristen state 1368 CHAUCEUR *Compl Pite* 111 And neethes yit my toib I shall sustein vnto my deith 1374 — *Traylus* ii 1686, I wole right fayn with al my myght ben on Haue god my troube here cause to susteyne 1483 *Caxton Gold. Leg.* 154/2 He began to susteyn the seyth to whiche he had ben contrarye. 1575 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Cl.) 281 John Knox minister requyr the lordis to sustene ane book quhairinto was content that thay suld ordane vj superintendents 1671 *FLAVEL Fount Lys* vii Wks 1701 L. 44/1 His [sc. Christ's] Death and Sufferings must respect others, whose Persons and Cause he sustained in that suffering Capacity. 1752 *Young Brothers* iii. 1, I'll go, Sustain my part, and echo loud my wrongs

c. Const. clause or (rarely) acc. and inf. To support the contention or argument, maintain (that ...). Now *rare*.
1366 CHAUCEUR A. B. C. 22 As bi iith bei mihten wel sustene Pat j were wurp my dampnacoun 1380 *WOLFE Sel. Wks* III 175 Pres fere seide, .pat it is an erreure to susteyne pat dymes ben pure almes. 1450 *Kut dela Tour* xii, Ther was moche speche whiche he shulde take, mani folke sustenunge to take the elder [daughter] 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW Arms* (S.T.S.) 209 How it may be sustenynt that the king of France has na soverane 1550 R. BISTROW *Bayle Fortune* B ij, With wordes thow wouldest sustene that no good dede is doen without thee 1569 *HUME Admonit in Goodrow Soc Misc* (1844) 570 On the other part, others of you sustene that, among pastoris, thair sould be imparitye 1598 G. MACKENZIE *Crim Law Scot* I. 1 at § 3. (1699) 59 The Justices would not sustain, *minus per se*, to be a sufficient qualification of self-defence. 1899 *Watson Gas*. 8 Sept 3/1 What patriotic Englishman can for a moment sustain that [etc.]?

2. To uphold the validity or rightfulness of; to support as valid, sound, correct, true, or just.
1475 Hoccleve To Sir & Oldcastle 183 Fro Cryst pat right first grew, & if pat we Nat shuln sustene it, we been ful winwyse. 1485 *Rolls of Parli* IV 971/2 Such possession ought not to be sustened ne affirmed. 1689 *Sc. Acts Wills & Mary* (1875) XII 47/2 The objection hereafter putt to the vote and sustained to reject the Commissionne be 24 votes 1754 in *Nature Perage End.* (1874) 60 [They] sustained and hereby sustain the claim and find and hereby find that she is a just and lawful creditor. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* II 67 In the Thesis which I sustained for the degrees in physic at Leyden 1793 LD ESKRIDGE in *Lockhart Scott* (1837) I. vii 215 Sustain the Sheriff's judgment, and decern. 1807 LD. ELDON in *Vesey Reports* (1827) XIII. 601 The trustee, having proved, that he had removed himself from the character of trustee, his purchase may be sustained 1855 *Poultry Chron*. III 412 If an objection be made to any entry as being a false one, and such objection be sustained within ten days.

3. To keep (a person or community, the mind, spirit, etc.) from failing or giving way.
13 Minor Poems fr Vernon MS xxix. 984 Pat sacrament reconsele him ay, Susteyne him, pat he ne falle may 1386 CHAUCEUR *Man of Law's T.* 62, I prey to god in honour hne sustene. 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 1749 All be gracious godis & gudnes pat sustaynes be erth 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* iii. 6, I layed me downe and slepte, but I rose vj agayne, for the Lorde susteyned me 1664 ROWLEY *Busk Merlins* i. 10, To That hope alone sustains me 1742 *Young Nt Th* iv 40 He tunes My voice (if tūm'd), the nerve, that wites, sustains, 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* III x 334 [He] who, more perhaps than any other master of the pen, had contributed to sustain the spirit of England throughout the struggle. 1843 *Worsnes Grace Darling* 49 Inwardly sustained by silent prayer.

4. To keep in being, to cause to continue in a certain state, to keep or maintain at the proper level or standard; to preserve the status of.
c 1290 St Kath 68 in *S. Eng Leg.* 94 P's Amperour sende . is soude Pat he gretteste maistres of clergie to him comen . for to susteynen op heore lawe þoru stienche of clergie 1290 *Beket* 1605 *Ibid.* 152 He . muche louede holi chyrche & sustenede al so 1614 *Hog* 7697 No time nas Pet pes bet susteyned þan bi his tūme was 1340 *Ayend*. 57 po þet

þe taunesne sustyeneþ byþ uelages of alle þe zennen þat byþ y-do ne haie taunesne 1377 *LANGL P Pl B* ix. 108 Trewe wedded libbing folk mote worche & wyneþ & þe worlde susteyne 1386 *CHAUCER Man of Law's T.* 294 The honour of his regne to sustene 1430 *LYNG Min Poems* (Percy Soc.) 210 Trewe juges and sergeants of the lawe, Holde trouthe and sustene rightwisnesse 1483 *Caxton Cato* d3, He deyed for to holde and susteyne the lawe and trouthe. 1590 *SFRNSR P Q* ii. ii. 40 That great Queene That with her soueigne powie, All Faery lond does peaceably sustene 1666 *Dryden Ann Mtrab* xlvii, 1 wo Chiefs Each able to sustain a Nations fate 1697 — *Aeneid* 1. 400 Remus with Quirinus shall sustain The righteous Laws. 1700 *Prior Carm. Sec* to Happy Pow'r sustain'd by wholesome Laws 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Atomum* vi (1852) 154 The rule of good, no longer enforced by its proper penalties, requires to be sustained by some equivalent expedient 1841 *MYERS Cath Th* iv § 45 406 If it [sc. Protestantism] has destroyed much it has also created much, and is now sustaining much 1875 *MANNING Mission Holy Ghost* vii 211 We are creatures who have come forth from His omnipotence, and are sustained by His almighty power

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† e. To supply (a person's need). *Obs. rare*
1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* iv. 135 He be with you againe. In a trice, like to the old vice, Your neede to sustaine

† f. To provide for the upkeep of (an institution, establishment, estate, etc.). *Obs.*

1338 R. BRUNKE *Chron* (1810) 20 Pre bousand marke he gaf To Petr & Paule of Rome, to susteyn per light. 1431 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1903) 15 That the same Wardeyns & their Successours fynde & susteyn v tapers of waxe to brenne vpon my candylstyck c. 1450 *Goldstow Reg.* 491 And they shold susteyne the seid messes, with their owne costs, in al so good state or better than they received hit 1544 tr. *Littleton's Tenures* i. viii. 26 Yf a house be let, to holde at wyl, the lessee is nat holden to susteyne or repayre the house 1599 *West 1st Pt. Symbol.* § 303 C. The wude J. shall well sustaine & maintaine the houses & buildings which he builded

8. To endure without failing or giving way; to bear up against, withstand.

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kolbing) 7152, & he bihinde to ben hi cas. To susten be paumes ras 1382 WYCLIF *1 Cor.* xii. 7 Chante .i. hopith alle thingis, it susteyneth alle thingis a. 1400 CHAUCER *Merciles Beante* a Your yen two wol slee me sodenly, I may the beaute of hem not sustene. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. ii. (1883) 12 The euyl lyf. of the kynges is the lyf of a cruell beste and oughit not longe to be susteyned 1577 GOSSET tr. *Herbach's Husb.* 125 Asses .able to susteyn blowes, labour, hunger, and thyrst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 209 This is now Our doom, which if we can sustaine and bear, Our Supream Foe in time may much remit His anger 1817 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* iv. viii. 11 281 He sustained the attack, which, for the space of an hour was vigorously maintained 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 290 Scarce one [of the cities] was now capable of sustaining a siege. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) v. 263 There is no soul of man, who will be able to sustain the temptation of arbitrary power 1889 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* (1890) 17 Each species [of plant] can sustain a certain amount of heat and cold

b. † *intr.* (also with *it*) To bear up, hold out (*obs.*). Also *occas. refl.*

1382 WYCLIF *P. L.* cxxxix [cxxx] 13 If wickidness thou shalt al aboute kepe. Lord, who shal sustene? 1382 — *Isaiah* lxiv. 3 When thou shalt do merueles, we shal not sustene 1422-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* iv. 2029 head. 1462 The Trojans and be Grekes resumed the felde, in be which the Grekes might not susteyne against be swerde of Troilus 1546 LANGLEY tr. *Pot. Verg. De Invent.* i. iii. 5 Other that suppose this world had both an original cause of being, and shall al-o sustein and ende by putrefaction 1573 SATUR. *Poems Reform.* xii. 139 In deid that ye seld not sustein (= sustain it) He thunderd threatnings to the air, 1598 CHAPMAN *Head* ii. 287 Susteine a little then my friends, that we the truth may true Of reuerend Chalcas prophesie, 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 544 'Tho' Averill wrote And bad him with good heart sustein himself

c. *trans.* To bear, stand the force of (criticism, etc.).

1790 GIBBON *Misc. Wks* (1814) III. 502 Their opinion will not sustain the rigour of critical enquiry. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 142 The Cathedral, ill qualified to sustain a comparison with the awful temples of the middle ages.

9. To undergo, experience, have to submit to (evil, hardship, or damage; now chiefly with *injury*, *loss* as obj., † formerly also *sorrow*, *death*); to have inflicted upon one, suffer the infliction of.

In mod. journalistic use (*orig. U.S.*), to suffer the injury of (a broken limb, or the like)

c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1179 Why Sustayn ye bat sorrow, bat Sewes for euer? Why proffer ye not pes, or ye payne thole? c. 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens.* 3570 Iason Fortynye was for to sustene Al the perils on hy oon 1446 in *Surtess Misc.* (1890) 10 After he grete losses bat I have had and sustened. 1531 ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. The most noble emperor Octavius Augustus, only for playing at dice and that hut seldome, sustaneth a note of reproche. 1544-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII.* c. 3, The Offendours to susteine suche further punishment as shall seme expedient 1555 EÖEN *Decades* (Arb.) 122 The princes are determyned no longer to susteine thei oppressions 1582 N. LICHFIELD tr. *Castaneda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. 6 In which time they susteyned many and great tempests 1583 STUBBES *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 62 The host of Pharao who all sustained one kinde of death 1601 SHAKS *Twel N.* i. v. 186 Good Beauties, let mee sustaine no scorne 1628 DIGBY *Voy. Medit.* (Camden) 3 If either should chance to breake or spring mast or yarde or sustayne any leake or other damage. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* *Moles* 23 She shall sustain thefts, and suffer by fugitive servants a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 Sept. 1674, I went to see the greatese losse that Lord Arlington had sustained by fire at Goring house 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* IV. 163 He died of a gangrene, occasioned by the bruises which he had sustained. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 322 The storms which the building had now sustained, without material damage 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xvii. He was relating the story of the bastinating which he had sustained 1825 — *Betrothed* xii. Recollecting the loss she had so lately sustained on that luckless spot 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Three Ages* ii. 46 His Majesty had sustained a signal defeat abroad 1865 MORLEY *Mod. Characteristics* 62 A provincial hostess, whose entertainment has gone off flatly, sustains about as much mortification as if her first-born had been attacked by the small-pox 1880 TROY (U.S.) *Daily Times* 28 Aug. [He] fell from a pile of lumber yesterday afternoon and sustained a broken arm.

† *const. inf.* 1559 AYLMER *Harboure* N. ij. b. Was it no wronge, that she susteyned to be first a prysoner and garded with a sorte of cutthrotes?

† b. With neutral obj. *Obs.*
1575 GASCOIGNE *Glasgow Govt. Wks* 1910 II. 9 Having susteyned like adventures. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. ii. (1877)

1. 47 Shireburne also sustained the sub division 1663 *Rec. Meeting of Exercise, Alford* (1897) 9 Mr John Mair sustained his questionnaire tryall, and his tryall in the Languages, and is approved 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 73 That Crop Which twice the Sun, and twice the Cold sustains *Ibid.* iii. 99 The Bull's Insult at Four the [sc. the cow] may sustain c. To bear (a burden, charge), † to bear (expense).

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 425/1 Ye charges yat he most bere and susteine. 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 89 The Towne susteyneth not one peny of the sayd charges 1533 BELLENDIN *Livy* ii. 1 (S.T.S.) 142 Hewas sa fer rvn in age, bat he mycht nocht sustene be charge of be consulate 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw* (1603) 196 Neither coude the King of Spaine sustaine the burden of so many warres. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* ii. xxiv. 129 That such portion [in the distribution of land] he made sufficient, to susteine the whole expence to the common Peace. 1738 WYCLIF *Hymns* LXXIII. iv. The Burthen for me to sustain Too great, on I hee, my Lord, was laid. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Mauch Strike* ix. 106 It has enabled us to sustain hardens which would have crushed any other people.

† d. To support (a part or character); to play the part of. Also *occas.* to bear (a title). *Obs.*

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 107 Where as they susteyne the persones of intercessours. 1588 KYD *Houseth. Philos. Wks* (1901) 252 [He] ought principally to haue care in choosing of his wife, with whom hee must sustaine the persone of a Husbande 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 116 They susteine the persone of honest sitizens. 1643 PRYNN *Spee Power Parli.* App. 198 Christ our Saviour, who although he were the King of Kings, yet because he then sustained a private person, he payed tribute willingly. 1700 WALLIS in *Collect.* (O.H.S.) I. 325 From him that sustains that title. 1731 A. HILL (in *Sutherland's Catal.* No. 12. (1890) 26). I am at a loss, how those characters will be sustained wch they were to have represented. 1782 COWPER *Parrot* 35 Each character in ev'ry part Sustain'd with so much grace and art.

† i. 0. Const. inf., or acc. and inf., chiefly in negative, conditional, or interrog. use: To reconcile oneself to doing, to bear to do, something; to tolerate or bear that something should be done.

14. in *Tundale's Vis.* (1843) 113 O who is alas that may sustene 10 he prowde, consider her mekenes 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4432, I swepe, I make yt clene, For fylthe noon I may sustene Ther tabyde. 1540-1 ELYOT *Image Gov.* xxvi. 58b, She coude not susteyne hyr sonnes wyfe to be called Augusta. 1567 Gude & Goode B. (S.T.S.) xio We may not sustene 10 heir thame say, [etc.]. 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 19 Can Ceyx then sustaine to leave his Wife? a. 1726 SFWELL *Rich. I.* 11, He who leads Armies in the Cause of Heaven. Yet can sustain to wrong a King—a Friend.

11. To hold up, bear the weight of; to keep from falling by support from below; often simply, to carry, bear. † Also with *up*. Now *rare*.

a. 1320 *Roland & V.* 338 Mahoun, dede mani fendes ber in For to susten be ymage, & sett him on hege stage. 1390 GOWAR *Conf.* III. 108 Whos condicion Is set to be the foundamēt 10 susteine up the firmament. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvi. ii. 667 Gawayne lepte vp beynde hym for to sustene hym 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xvi. 50 That one [of the four elements] susteyned that other in suche manere, as therthe holdeth hym in the myddle. 1590 SPENSER *P. L.* ii. x. 43 Next whom Morindus did the crowne susteine. 1592 KYD *Trag.* i. 1. 3 In time the sauage Bull sustaines the yoke 1594 — *Cornelia* ii. 339 What e're the massie Earth hath fraight, Or on her nurse-like backe sustaines 1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* iii. xi. 45 Well then, sustaine me Oh 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 256 To harrow Furrows, and susian the Plough 1756 E. MOORE *Prat. Selim* 27 Her left hand clenched, her cheek sustain'd. 1759 LORDLY *Poems* (1860) 96 Each a Palm sustain'd In his victorious Hand 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxvi. Here again she looked round for a seat to sustain her 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* viii. He found the minstrel seated at a small table, sustaining before him a manuscript. 1832 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* x. 253 The difficulty really consists in sustaining the anvil 1850 MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast. Ord.* (1863) 394 Sustained in the arms of two sisters of her Order.

19. 1390 GOWAR *Conf.* III. 116 26 Sustened up alofte With ey wordes, and with softe Wer strengthe scholde lete it falle 1600 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 66 The Adunct received of the Subject by inherence is infixed, infused, ingrafted, sustained of the subject.

b. To be the support of, as in a structure or building; to have resting upon it.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1135 For to make it strong Every pyler the temple to sustene c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 505 A forke that susteyned vp their lodges, that was grete and stronge. 1611 CORVAT *Crudities* 325 Two exceeding great Lyons in red marble, that sustaine two goodly pillars. 1697 DRYDEN *Amind* x. 1189 A Bough his Brazen Helmet did sustain. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July 1654, The ample Hall and column that spreads its capital to sustaine the roofe 1717 PRIOR *Alma* vi. 277 The welling Hoop sustains The rich Brocade 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 544 Her head . . . indebted to some smart wig-weaver's hand For more than half the tresses it sustains. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* xxiii. The bier was so placed, as to leave the view of the body it sustained open [etc.] 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* x (1858) 365 The Galilean hills contain or sustain green basins of table-land just below their topmost ridges.

c. To bear, support, withstand (a weight or pressure). Also in fig. context.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prioresse* 7. 31 My konnyng is so wayk That I ne may the weight nat susteine. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 164 Lest the Stem, Shou'd scarce sustain the Head's unwieldy weight 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 91 Though they have but a small weight of body to sustain. 1781 COWPER *Platting Mill* 9 This process achiev'd, it is doom'd to sustain The thump after thump of a gold-beater's mallet. 1800 VINCE *Hydros.* ii. (1806) 23 The same pressure must sustain the same weight 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atome* ix (1832) 268 This external pressure has nothing substantial to sustain it from within. 1860 TYNDALL *Glas.*

ii. xxx. 404 When the pressure applied becomes too great for the glass to sustain, it flies to pieces.

† d. To hold in position, hold erect, etc.; also, to be sufficient to bear the weight of. *Obs.*

1398 TREVISAN *Bath. De P. R.* v. xxv (Bodl. MS.), De nekke herep and susteynep be heed 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* ii. xvii. 204 The quyk sylur is of suche nature that it susteyneth a stone vpon it. 1538 STARKY *England* (1878) 49 Because they [sc. the feet] by theyr labour susteyne and support the rest of the body. 1599 ALEX. HOME *Hymns* ii. 87 The fait ar swift and members meit, for to susteine the rest. 1668 CULWPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* iv. vii. 163 If all eight [muscles] act, they hold the Back straight, and do as it were sustain a man

† e. *refl.* and *intr.* To hold oneself upright; also, to be in or maintain a fixed position. *Obs.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 177 She ne hath foot on which she may sustene c. 1450 *Melvin* 354 He myght no longer sustene on his feet for the trauele. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* v. ii. 260 Behold, I haue a weapon A better neuer did it selfe sustaine Vpon a Soldiers Thigh 1728 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 35 The Solidity becomes of less Power to sustain in Proportion to its Height.

† f. Const. inf. To have sufficient strength to do, be equal to doing, something. *Obs.*

1430-40 LYDG. *Bochas* ix. ii (MS Bodl. 263) 408/1 To stonde uprith he myhte nat susteine 1482 CAXTON *Myrr.* i. xv. 50 No bodyly man may not susteyne for to see hym [sc. an angel] in no manere.

12. To be adequate as a ground or basis for. (*Cf. SUPPORT* v. 3 c.)

1828-32 WEBSTER s. v., The testimony or the evidence is not sufficient to sustain the action, the accusation, the charges, or the impeachment. 1866 SEALEY *Eccle. Homo* v (ed. 8) 40 We go beyond what the evidence is able to sustain 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 367 This passage undoubtedly sustains Mr Grote's assertion

† 13. To wait for. (A literalism of translation.)

1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xxvii. 18 3if meede, Lord, to men sustenende thece 1382 — *Mark* vii. 2 Now the thridde day thei susteynen [gloss or abyden] me

Sustainable (sŭst'ē'nā'bl'), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE *Cf. SUSTAINABLE*]

† 1. Capable of being borne or endured; supportable, bearable. *Obs. rare.*

1611 CORVAT, *Sustainable*, sustainable, a. beable. 2. Capable of being upheld or defended; maintainable.

1845-6 DE QUINCY *Giffillan's Lit. Portr.* Wks. 1859 XII. 304 From the verdict of a jury, no candid and temperate man will allow himself to believe any appeal sustainable 1857 LOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 130 It is the duty of the constable to apprehend offenders taken in the fact, or on sustainable presumption 1875 N. AMER. *Rev.* CXX. 463 Religion may be morally useful without being intellectually sustainable 1884 *Law Rep.* 27 Chanc. Div. 69 The Defendant has taken several technical objections to the order, none of which . . . are sustainable

Sustained (sŭst'ā'nd), ppl. a. [f. *SUSTAIN* v. + -ED.]

1. Kept up without intermission or flagging; maintained through successive stages or over a long period; kept up or maintained at a uniform (esp. a high) pitch or level.

1796 BURKE *Regia. Peace* i. Wks. 1907 VI. 144 A vehement and sustained spirit of fortitude. 1826 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxii. His marksmen, commencing upon the pass a fire as well aimed as it was sustained and regular. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 11, Next day, with sustained pomp, they are . . . installed in their *Salle des Menus*. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* xii. xxxii. Harley's compassion vanished before this sustained hypocrisy 1860 *All Year Round* No. 67. 396 Mr. Hyde Clarke is the only man who has attempted a sustained biography of him. 1873 SYMONDS *Gk. Poets* v. 126 The Dorian poets, inspired by a graver and more sustained imagination, composed long and complex odes.

2. Of a note or tone. a. Maintained at the same pitch. *rare.*

1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art Reading* 1. 197 That interruption ought to make no change in the proper manner of delivering it, which should be in a sustained note

b. *Mus.* Maintained (in its full force) through its whole length, see also quot. 1876

1801 BUSBY *Dict.* *Mus.* s. v., Notes are said to be *sustained* when their sound is continued through their whole power, or length 1845 G. DOON *Brit. Mus.* IV. 156 Unless it were possible to obtain the sustained tones of the organ. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. T.*, *Sustained note*, a name given to prolonged notes which partake of the character of a pedal point by their immunity from ordinary harmonic rules, but which cannot with propriety be called pedal points owing to their occurrence in the middle or upper part

3. Endured, borne

1819 BYRON *Napoleo* ii. This [horse] too sinks after many a league Of well sustain'd but vain fatigue.

4. *Her.* (See quot.)

1882 CUSSANS *Her.* 130 *Sustained* Usually applied to a Chief or Fess, when a narrow fillet or fimbriation occupies the base of the Charge. This term is seldom used in modern Armory, nor is it necessary.

Hence **Sustainedly** *adv.* in a sustained manner. 1842 E. FITZGERALD *Zeit.* (1889) I. 229, I think Beethoven is rather spasmodically, than sustainedly, grand 1857 SPENCER *Ess.* (1858) I. 376 More consistently, more unitedly, and more sustainedly

Sustainer (sŭst'ē'nār). Forms 4 80susteyners, 5 suste(y)nour, -tēner, 6- sustainer. [Partly a. AF. *sustenour, OF. *sostenneur*, *sousstenneur*, f. *sostenir* to SUSTAIN; partly directly f. SUSTAIN + -ER.] One who or that which sustains.

1. One who or that which upholds, supports, or keeps in being, an upholder, supporter.

a 1400 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 349 Principal sosteynere of þe fanchyche c 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 2856 Honour, long lyte. Mot haue onre sustenour, our prince & kyng l 1429 *Rolls of Parl* IV 300/1 Ye seid Inhabitauntz ben sustenours and supportours 1547-64 BAULDWIN *Flor Philos* (Palfr) 126 The sustainers of wrong a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1682) 709 God is the Lord of all, as he is the sustainer of all by his power 1726 BUTLER *Sermon* *Rolls* xiv 288 When they shall have a Sensation, that He is the Sustainer of their Being, that they exist in him 1845 *Encycl Metrop* II 861/1 Almighty Creator and Sustainer of all things. 1909 *Q Rev* Apr 657 The aim of our politics can be no other than that the Bohemian people should again become the sustainers of the idea of the State

† b. *pl.* Military supports. *Obs.* rare
1708 *London Gaz.* No 4468/2 [They] had for the Attack on the Right 800 Grenadiers, and for the Left 1600 Grenadiers, with the like number of Sustainers.

c. A thing or circumstance that sustains a condition

1818 SHELLEY *Rosal & Helen* 337 The very hope of death's dear rest; Which, since the heart within my breast Of natural life was dispossessed, Its strange sustainer there had been 1831 LYTTON *Godolphin* ix. It is not always a sustainer of the stage delusion to be enamoured of an actress.

2. † a. One who supports or holds a thing. *rare.*
c 1616 CHAPMAN *Homer's Hymn to Vesta & Merc* 17 Of Heavens golden Rodd The sole Sustainer.

b. A supporting structure or device.

1893 *Weston Gaz* 25 Apr 7/3 The weight of the carriage was 60lb, of the engine 200lb, and of the grating of sustainers 70lb. 1909 *Cent Dict.* *Suppl.* *Sustainer*, a little disk, which serves to direct in an upright position the wick of a night-light

† 3. A sufferer. *Obs. rare.*
c 1611 CHAPMAN *Thad* xxiii 524 Thy selfe, hast a sustainer bene Of much affliction in my cause.

4. One who provides another with the necessities of life. *rare.*

1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim Latius Scot* l. xix & 16. (1699) 106 By sustainers, are meant such as entertain the Thief at bed and board 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm Exod.* xlii 22 The decease of the father leaves both the widow and the child without their natural protector and sustainer.

Sustaining, *vbl sb.* [*f.* SUSTAIN *v.* + -ING *1.*] The action of the verb SUSTAIN, in various senses; sustenance, maintenance, support, etc.

c 1383 in *Eng Hist Rev.* Oct (1911) 740 Sustey niniuge [*sic*] of felowis þi forme of þe gospel þat ben able to performe þe office of þe gospel in good luyninge 1798 TREVISA *Basil.* *De P. R.* xvii. n (Bodl MS) ff 288 b/7 For sadnes of þe grounde þe he be harte genesenes in rote and susteynyng of þe stalke in þe reringe þerof c 1400 *Rom. Rom* 2765 Though he ly in strawe or dust, In Hoopes alle his susteynyng c 1450 *Goldow Reg* 303 I heyaunted to hym and to his wyf a corrode of one servant to ther susteynyng. *Ibid* 428 To the susteynyng of the masse of oure lady seynt marie. 1495 *Nurem. Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 159 The susteynyng & forluyng of the seid dokke & gates of the same 1545 *Cont. Anglo-Guyon's Quest* *Cyprius* D. U. Demande Wherefore are the bones made? Answer By cause they shoulde be the foundacyon of all the body and susteynyng therof. 1593 SHAKS. *Linc* 1573 Short time seems long, in sorowes shap sustayning 1607 HIERON *17th* l. 170 Without Whose gracious sustaining he should soone retorne vnto his first nothing 1796 LEONI *Albert's Archit* I 761 Provisions necessary for the sustaining of a Siege 1850 M'COSH *Dev Gout* 1. 1. (1874) 89 Every one knows how needful the atmosphere is for the sustaining of animal and vegetable life 1893 *Athenum* 2 Dec 767/3 The sustaining of her strong personification is no easy task.

Sustaining, *ppl a.* [*f.* SUSTAIN *v.* + -ING *2.*] That sustaining, in various senses, supporting.

1605 SHAKS *Leas* iv 6. Darnell, and all the idle weedes that grow In our sustaining Corne 1610 — *Tam* i. ii 218 On their sustaining garments not a blemish, But fresher then before 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* v lvi 6 Melons, and dates, and figs, and many a root Sweet and sustaining 1850 — *Prometh Unb* iii. ii. 91. The many children fair Folded in my sustaining arms 1858 D'ISRAELI *Chas I.* vi 163 Mary of Scotland was long the sustaining hope of France, of Spain, and of Rome 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xv III. 594 The sustaining power of high religious principle

b. In technical use.

1839 NOAD *Electricity* iii 105 The introduction of the 'sustaining' or 'constant' batteries of Messrs Daniell and Mullins, has entirely superseded the employment of these simple circles in electro-magnetic investigations 1842 *Civil Eng & Archt* *Jrnl* V 95/1 The meaning of the technical terms of 'retaining' and 'sustaining' walls was—when a wall was used either to support water or earth artificially put together. a 1878 SIR G. SCOTT *Lect Archt* (1879) I 287 A narrow vault which is not necessarily of the same curvature as the sustaining arches

Hence **Sustainingly** *adv.*

1640 G. ABROT *Job Paraphr* Argv, A little chinke of light whereby he was able to see, and sustainingly to remind himselfe of God's former favours. 1875 *Torie* I vi 101 Holding my soft gloved hand sustainingly to his side

Sustainment (*sustānment*). Also 5 *sustene*—[In earliest quot. a. OF. *sus-*, *sostenement*, *f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN, later *f* SUSTAIN *v.* + -MENT]

1. Means of support, chiefly = SUSTENANCE 1, 2.
c 1450 *Mertin* xxix 591 When Arthur hadde slain Magloras the kinge that was the sustenement of the saines 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist China* 351 They haue no other sustenement, but only that which this tree yeeldeth. 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* iii. Wks 1851 V 104 They betook them to the Woods, and liv'd by hunting, which was thir only sustenement.

2. The action of sustaining, esp. maintenance in

being or activity, in a certain condition or at a certain level; sustentation (cf SUSTENANCE 3.)

1568 HACKET tr. *Theut's New found World* lxxvii 135 b. They began to till the earth, for to recieve the fruits thereof for the sustentation of their lues a 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib God* (1684) I 459 God not receiving from any place any thing for his preservation or sustentation 1816 *Q Rev.* XV 70 An unnatural and artificial sustentation of the language and imagery 1833 J. MARTINEAU *Misc.* (1852) 45 In Priestley's case there was not merely a sustentation—but a positive advancement of character in later years 1857 DICKENS *Let* (1880) II. 16 In an impossible attitude for the sustentation of its weight 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. 11 50 The Hebrew forerunners, in whose society his soul sought consolation and sustentation.

† **Sustentative**, *a. Obs. rare.* In 5 -yf [*f.* irreg. formed as adj] to SUSTAIN, cf SUSTENABLE.] Having the function of sustaining physical life

c 1400 tr. *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 96 Stengthe nutrityf, and infirmity, and sustantif [*orig nutritiva infirmata & vegetativa*] þe wykyng of þis last, þat þe Auctour clepyng vegetatyf, & I heie strenght sustantif, [*etc*]

† **Sustentable**, *a. Obs.* Also 5 -tan- [*a. OF. sus-, sustentable, f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN]

1. Capable of being or that is maintained in physical life and growth. in quot used as synonym for VEGETABLE a. 1.

c 1400 tr. *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 90 Some þinges vegetables or sustentables er by sedys, & with-outen plantyng *Ibid* 95 þe composicioun vegetable þat is sustentable is mor noble þan þe originale

2. Capable of being endured; = SUSTAINABLE a. 1
1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 320 Hys strookes were not sustentable.

† **Sustental**, *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. sostenental, f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN; see -AL.] A support

c 1400 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv xxvi. 80 The necke next vnder the hede is set aboue all the body 1yght as the sustental and the pilcr

Sustenance (*sustnāns*) Forms 3-4 sustynance, 3-6 tynance, 4 sust-, sostenance, sostynonce, -tenaunce, sustenauns, 4-5 tien-a(u)nce, 4-6 ten-, tynance, 5 -tinens, -tenence, -tenaunce, 5-6 tynance, 6 -tynans, -tenans, -teynance, -tainance, 7-8 sustenance, 3-sustenance. [*a. AF. sustentance, OF. sos-, sostenance, mod F. sostenance* (= Pr. *sostenensa*, It. *sostenenza*, Opg. *sustinnacia*; cf late L *sustinentia*), *f. sostenir* to SUSTAIN; see -ANCE.]

1 Means of living or subsistence, livelihood; † phr. to find, win (a) sustenance.

1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 975 Hui swonke & tyled hor lifode. Hui founde hom sustenance inou & luedde þus vorþ. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 1326 3yf þou puigh wykked ordynance Fordost pore mannys sustynance Pat affyward he may nat lyeue 13 *Coer de L* 3757 Kyng Richard gaff castels and touns, To hys eerlys and to barounz, To have therinne her sustynance 13 *Sir Benes* (A.) 3916 Iosian eueiche a day 3ede aboute þe cite wþ mine. Here sostenance for to winne c 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. IV* 204 (*Aviadnel*, And for myn sustenance, yet wil I swynk c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) vii 24 In þis deserte I dwell and gase to gete my sustynance c 1450 *Fori scup Abs & Lun Mon* xviii (1885) 154 Þe clarkes off is chapell [shall] be rewarded with pensions ffor þerwardes or sustenance 1568 GRAFTON *Chion* II 350 To haue sufficient for their necessary sustenance 1687 A. LOWELL tr. *Thyvenot's Trav.* 1 243 There is all that is necessary for the Service of the Church, and the sary sustenance of the Religious 1710 PHIDRAUX *Orig Titler* 1 30 They reap from them a sustenance in Earthly things. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I 2 It was the fur trade, which gave early sustenance and vitality to the great Canadian provinces. 1864 PENNYSON *En Ard* 258 She Gaid'd for her own a scanty sustenance

2 Means of sustaining life, food, victuals.

c 1290 *St Francis* 229 in *S. Eng Leg* 60 Misesey huy hadden þare 1-novy For defaute of heore sustenance and for defaute of boke. 13 *Grou & Gr Kut* 1095 Nauber of sostenance ne of slepe, sowy I knowe. 1377 LANGL *P. P. B.* xx 7 To clothes and to sustenance 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 83 The cornes and the wynes Ben sustenance to mankind. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii xxvi 253 Many merueilled that he desyred his sustenance for a twelf monethe c 1491 *Chast Goddes Chylid* 13 It is needful to take bodily sustenance...in resonable manere 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb) 25 If the ploughmen...were neglegente we shoulde not longe lyeue for lacke of sustynance. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 360 [The Chameleon] feedeth not onely vpon Aire, (though that he be his principall Sustenance.) For sometimes hee taketh Flies 1691 RAY *Creation* i (1692) 71 Water is one part, and that not the least of our Sustenance 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1800) II 144 Having sold all out moouables for sustenance 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* I 1 47, I had all the appetite of a growing boy, but was prohibited any sustenance beyond what was absolutely necessary for the support of nature. 1864 PENNYSON *En Ard* 550 No want was there of human sustenance, Soft frutrage, mighty nuts, and nourishing roots 1873 BROWNING *Red Coll.* *Ni cap* ii. 1103 Now dying and in want of sustenance!

† b. A kind or a quantity of food, *pl* eatables.
c 1450 *Mart's Festival* 254 Pay. toke no hede what þat þay haden but a symull sustynance 1528 PAVNEL *Sa-lerne's Regum* D. ii. Nothing more dangerous than to myngle diuer sustynances to gether 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 80 Fortie sale of ship. by the trading whereof they bring in that sustenance which the sole affordeth not 1677 in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 128, I am apt to believe that water cannot be a competent sustenance for them

c *gen* and *fig* Nourishment

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xix. 437 They ete all a lityll thereof, whiche gaud them grete sustynance 1577 GOSSE tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* i (1586) 18 b, Those [things]

that require more sustenance, are sown in richer ground. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* i 429 Lying is thy sustenance, thy food 1686 W. HOPKINS tr. *Rabbinismus* Dissert. v (1688) 93 This Spiritual virtue [of the Sacrament] ministering to the sustenance of Eternal Life. 1742 YOUNG *Ni. Th* v 466 Some reject this sustenance divine. 1830 HENSCHL *Study Nat Phil* 65 That dry bones could be a magazine of nutriment, ready to yield up their sustenance in the form best adapted to the support of life a 1831 A. KNOX *Rem* (1844) I 66 The taste once revived, its due sustenance would not be difficult to find 1849 HALLS *Friends in C.* ii iv 95 The plants draw most of their sustenance from the air

3. The action of sustaining life by food; the action of supporting with the means of subsistence; the fact or state of being so sustained.

Tends to merge in sense 2.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 7 298 Euery tyme that a man eteth or drynketh more than suffiseth to the sustenance of his body 1389 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 46 Like broþer and suster shal zeuen j d to his sustenauns and releynyng c 1400 *Brut* i. 11 Brut done mow medes for sustynance of hym & of his peple a 1513 FABIAN *Chion* vi (1533) 101/2 Other viii. houres he spent in his natural reste, sustynance of his body, & the nedes of the realme 1538 STANLEY *England* (1878) 74 When ther ys of vytayl ouerlytyl for the necessary sustenauns and maynteynyng of the same 1586 B. YOUNG *Guauso's Cru. Comu* iv 224 They take but small refection, a thing most natural for sustenance of life 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* i (Globe) 78 That it was so directed purely for my Sustenance on that wild miserable Place 1824 COMBE *Digestion* 249 Only two thirds of the quantity now ascertained to be requisite for human sustenance. 1870 YEATS *Nat Hist. Comm* 117 In Europe large spaces are covered with food grasses and other plants, for the sustenance of the inhabitants 1913 *Act* 3 & 4 *Geo. V.* c. 20 § 74 Payment to the bankrupt of such sum out of the estate as they shall think proper for sustenance.

† 4. Endurance. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 131 It is to kinde no plesance That man aboue his sustenance Unto the gold schal serue and bowe 1393 LANGL *P. P. C* iv 208 Vnsyttyng suffraunce [*v. r. sustenance*] a 1677 BARROW *Sermon* Wks 1716 l. 350 The willing susception and the cheerful sustenance of the cross.

† 5 The action of sustaining, supporting, or upholding. *Obs.*

c 1400 LOVE *Bonavent Mirr.* xliii (1908) 238 So hongeth oure lorde onely by thoo two nayles with outen sustenace of the body c 1450 *Fori scup Abs & Lun Mon* xiv (1885) 144 Savyng to hym self sufficient ffor the sustenance off his estate 1836 J. GILBERT *Chr Attemu* iv. (1852) 99 Upheld not merely by unreasoning instinct, but by a sustenance of their understandings

6. Something that sustains, supports, or upholds; a means or source of support

c 1400 tr. *Secr Secr*, *Gov Lordsh* 53 þe maners and þe goodis sustynancez of vertues er to guerdon olde trauailles, to reles wrongys, [*etc*] 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 237 b, Whiche two that is grace & the Sacrament be all our sustenance and supportacyon 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* i 13 Meate and drinke, which are but sustenances of mans infirmite a 1631 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc (1638) 70 The sustenance of his discourse is Newes 1871 SMILES *Charac* i (1876) 6 Simple honesty of purpose gives him strength and sustenance.

b. Applied to a person.

c 1400 *Beryu* 1176 He toke hir in his armys..And seyde, 'myne ertly loy my lyvis sustenance!' a 1450 *Kut de la' our xcv*, The childe that God gaue me..whiche was alle my loye and sustenance.

† *attrib.*: sustenance diet = *subsistence diet* (SUBSISTENCE 1); sustenance money = SUBSISTENCE MONEY 2 (*note*.)

1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep farming* 59 The system of carrying on animals to a certain age on merely sustenance diet, before commencing to fatten them 1905 *Edin Rev* Oct, 468 The sustenance money which was allowed to many *hugots*.

Hence **Sustenanceless** *a.*, devoid of sustenance or food

1630 R. YOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commu* 87 You have sauce and no sustenance; and so much God dich you with your sustenancelesse sauce.

Sustenant (*sustnānt*), *pr. pple.* and *a. rare* [*In A.*, a. OF. *sustenant*, *pr. pple.* of *sustener* to SUSTAIN; in B, *f.* SUSTENANCE; see -ANT.]

† *a. pr. pple* Supporting, encouraging. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars T* 7 366 (MS Egerton 2726) Sustenant [*Ellesm* sustenyng] the theft of her Ostillers.

B. *adj.* Sustaining. *Const. to, of.*

1874 M. COLLINS *Transmigr* II vi 106 The flowers are sustenant and medicinal 1897 F. THOMPSON *Poems, Anthem of Earth* 147 Mother, I at last shall sustenant be to thee. 1908 *Edin Rev* Oct, 486 So as to make them congruous with it and sustenant of it

† **Sustentate**, *v. Obs. rare*—1. ? Error for SUSTENTATE, but cf. next.

1712 in G. FOX *Hist Pontefract* (1827) 343 The said lands be granted for the sustentating an afternoon lecturer.

† **Sustentation**, *Obs. rare* [*f.* *sustene*, SUSTAIN *v.* + -ATION, after *sustenance*] Sustentation; sustenance.

1606 in Davidson *Inverurie* v (1878) 171 For the upholdin and sustentation of the said scale a 1635 NAUNTON *Fragm. Reg* (Arb) 58, 1000 Marks *per annum*, wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great sustentation. 1693 BAXTER *Cath Theol.* i 25 As he was to dye by Gods withdrawing his Vital influx or sustentation

Sustension, *erron. spelling of SUSTENTATION*

† **Sustent**, *sb. Obs. rare.* [*? Shortening of SUSTENTABLE, after OF. sostenir.*] That which sustains or supports.

1664 EVELYN tr *Freart's Archit* 125 The Base... imports the sustent, prop or foot of a thing

† **Sustent**, *v. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-* or ad *L. sustentāre* = see **SUSTENTATE**] *trans.* To sustain. 1512 *Helias* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III 68 The which myraclesly there had be nourished and sustented by the divine providence of God 1551 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i vu 518 No firmer base her burthen to sustent Then slippery props of softest Element

† **Sustentable**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *L. sustentāre* (see **SUSTENTATE**) + *-ABLE*] Capable of being sustained or maintained; maintainable

a 1623 SWINBURNE *Sponsals* (1686) 81 Howsoever the singular Opinion doth seem more probable or more sustentable in the very point of Law

Sustentacle (sūstent'akl). [ad *L. sustentāculum* (whence OF. *su(b)stentacle*, It. *sostentacolo*, etc.) : see **SUSTENTACULUM**]

† **L.** That which sustains or upholds; a support 1432-50 tr *Higelin* (Rolls) II 219 Bestes and other creatures, which were create to the solace of man, to the sustentacle of recreation c 1450 CARGRAVE *Lif. St. Gilbert* vi. When he slept his hed hung down with outen sustentacle and touchd sumtyme his brest. 1545 BAILE *Image Both Ch. i. x* (1550) K vii. Strong sustentacles and sure staves hath God made the vpholders of his true church. 1642 H. MORR *Song of Soul* ii. i. in xv. That God's the sustentacle of all Natures. 1653 = *Conject Cabal* (1713) 189 It will be *δδαα* and *ωωδδδδαα*, and, being thus a Sustentacle or Foundation, be fitly represented by the term Earth.

2. = **SUSTENTACULUM**

In recent Dicts

Sustentacular (sūstent'akylār), *a.* [f. next + *-AR*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of a sustentaculum, supporting

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Sustentacular fibres*, Müller's fibres. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* III 676 The sustentacular ligaments of the peritoneum

|| **Sustentaculum** (sūstent'akylŏm) *Pl. -a.* [*L.*, f. *sustentāre* see **SUSTENTATE** and *-CULF*]

a. Anat. A sustaining or supporting part or organ (only in *L. phr.*, as *s. hēnis*, *s. tali*). *b. Zool.* see quot. 1838

1838 BLACKWALL in *Trans. Linn. Soc.* (1841) XVIII 224 *note*. A strong, moveable spine inserted near the termination of the tarsus of each posterior leg, on the under side, in spiders belonging to the genus *Epeira*, which I propose to denominate *sustentaculum*. 1882 *Cassell's Nat. Hist.* VI. 178 In this operation many species are aided by peculiar spines (called *sustentacula*) attached to the last joints of the posterior legs

Sustentate, *v. Obs. or arch. rare.* [f. *L. sustentāt-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustentāre*, f. *sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustinēre* to **SUSTAIN** : see *-ATE* 3.] *trans.* To sustain.

a 1564 BECON *Policy War* Pref. Wks. I. 124 Our country doeth not onely receive and ioyfullie sustentate it [sc. the body], but also opulently adorne both that and the minde with most goodly vertues. 1632 A. B. tr. *Lessius' De Proo. Num.* i. ix 143 All things being first created by divine power, need to be sustentated by the said power. 1861 READE *Cluster of H.* ii. Who have by this divine restorative been sustentated, fortified, and consoled.

Sustentation (sūstent'atjən). Also 4-5 *-acjoun*, 5-6 *-acjoun*, etc. [*a. AF.*, OF *sustentacion* = *Pr. sustentacio*, It. *sostentazione*, Sp. *sustentación*, Pg. *sustentação*, ad. *L. sustentatio*, *-ōnem*, *n* of action f. *sustentāre* see *prec*]

† **L.** The action of bearing or enduring, endurance. In first quot. *transl. Vulg. sustentatio* (= Gr. *ἀνέχω*) 138a WYCLIF *Rom.* iii. 26 In the sustentacion [glass or herbage vpl. of God 1609 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 134 Patience, a voluntarie and daily sustentation and tolleracion 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Consc.* 244 Their [sc. martyrs'] sufferings and strange sustentations

† **b.** The bearing of a pecuniary charge. *Obs.* 1553 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III App. u. 4 For sustentation of your charges in this behalf

2 The action of keeping up or maintaining an institution, establishment, building, or the like; upkeep, maintenance

1389 in *Eng. Guilds* (1870) 67 He schal payen, to the sustentacion of this gylde v s c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 190 Which rent he assigned vnto the sustentacion of the kechyn of the forsaid mynchons 1486 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* (1905) 7 The said xv s for the sustentacion of the said v tapers 1616 Than I bequeithe all to the vse and sustentacion of london Brigg 1557 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 386 The maynteyninge and sustentacion of the same house and Colladge 1627 SIR R. COTTON *Hen. III* 46 Councillors are but as accessories, not principals, in sustentacion of the State. 1635 SWAN *Spec. Munds* (1670) 280 The Stars stand in need of daily sustentacion, like a lamp 1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 165 The sustentacion and maintenance of agriculture and commerce 1860 HOOK *Lives Abps.* II. u. 139 The Peter-pence had been a charge laid upon the private estates of the king for the sustentacion of the English College at Rome. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist.* 49 The taxes, which he imposed on the provinces for the sustentacion of his enormous court.

b. The keeping up or preservation of a condition or state, esp. human life; also, maintenance of something at a certain level

1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 174/1 For ye better sustentacion of ye said stile, title, name and worship c 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* xiv (1885) 142 Howe the kyng my best have sufficient. I lyled for the sustentacion of his estate. 1533 CAOMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 356 A certeyn Annuytie of xxvi s. vii d toward the Sustentacion of his lyyving for terme of his Naturall life 1538 STARKEY *England* (1878) 56 Al thyngys necessary and pleasant for

the sustentatyon and quyetnes of mannys lyfe 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 68 To kill their felde for the better sustentacion of mans life 1785 PALEY *Mor. Philos.* (1818) I. 99 Applied to the sustentacion of human life 1890 W. R. WILLIAMS *Relig. Progr.* iv. (1854) 89 A nation eager, for the sustentacion and diffusion of freedom. 1856 OLMSTED *Slave States* 279 The improvement, or even the sustentacion of the value of his lands became a matter of minor importance 1898 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xviii. 244 Royal progresses for the sustentacion of peace and justice

3 The action of maintaining a person or concrete thing in being or activity, or of keeping it from failing or perishing; esp. in the 17th cent. of divine support. Now rare

1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 11 b. Slepe no more than shall suffice onely for the Sustentacion of thy body 1555 WATREMAN *Fardle Racions* App. 325 If menne shal not onely have regard to their owne priuate piofecte, but also to the sustentacion of other a 1671 [see *SUAVERY* 2 b] 1644 DARCIU *Birth of Heretics* xxii 105 The Sunne by his force and calidity gives sustentacion to whatsoever lues upon the earth 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 378 That he would not take his holy Spirit from us in our trialls, but give us sustentacion in our temptacions 1675 BROOKS *Gold Key Wks.* 1867 V 164 'The preservation and sustentacion of all things' Col. i. 27 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxi IV 235 'The fruit of the fresh-planted democracy as well as the seed for its sustentacion and aggrandisement.

† **b. fig.** A prop, stay, support. *Obs.*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* in xii 95 b. They haue some small peeces of money giuen vnto them which is their onely aduantage and sustentacion [orig. *sustentien*] of their poverty 1642 H. MORR *Song of Soul* i. iii. xlviii. God . . . Who is our lifes strong sustentacion a 1732 NORTH *Lives* (1826) I. 18 His family was not in a posture to sustain any of the brothers, by estates to be carved out of the main sustentacion of the honour

4. The provision of a person with a livelihood or means of living; maintenance or support with the means of subsistence; livelihood.

Very common in the 16th century

1428 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 79, I be queithe to the sustentacion of that. preest xx li 1530 *Profr. Dyaloge* in *Roy Rede* 114, etc. (Arb.) 138 Artificers and men of occupation Quietly wanne their sustentacion 1547 *Act 1 Edw VI.* c. 14 § 7 Moneye. payed abowte the fynding, mayntenance, or sustentacion of any prestes. 1558 T. WATSON *Seven Sac.* xxvi. 168 The payment of tythes for so much as pertaineth to the sustentacion of Gods ministers 1563 FOXE *A. & M.* 112 The patronages and almshouse bestowed by them for the sustentacion of the poore of the realme. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 35 So much [land] was allotted to every man, as was thought sufficient for the sustentacion of his familie 1609 SKENT *Reg. Maj.* 2 They ordeined to the Justiciar for his sustentacion, ilk day of his justice aur, five pounds 1677 SCUGAL *Praise & Thanksgivng* (1770) 14 He that brought it into the World, hath already provided for its Sustentacion in it 1845 STREPHEN *Comm. Law. Eng.* (1874) II 605 For the proper sustentacion and payment of licensed curates, the law has made a variety of provisions 1854 GLADSTONE *Glean* (1879) IV 176 As there is no poor law under which nations can be raised in proportion to their means, for the sustentacion of the impotent

† **b.** With *a* and *pl.* A provision or allowance for maintenance; also, one who provides maintenance for others. *Obs.*

1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V 473/2 Eny Graunte of a Corrodye or Sustentacion made by th'abbot and Convent 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 174 The reuenues shall be well kept by the handes of the treasurer of Scotlande . . . sayung a reasonable sustentacion of the lande, Castelles, and ministers of the kingdome 1622 DUNNE *Serm.*, *John* xi. 35 (1640) 156 Lazarus, the staffe and sustentacion of that family was dead 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* i. 23 To seek for a sustentacion by such slavish and drudgey Work.

5. The action of sustaining the life of an animate being, the provision of the means of sustenance; feeding, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual nourishment.

c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlviii 228 The water shalle seye I bynghe forbe diverse kynde of Fishis for this sustentacione. a 1483 *Edw. IV* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. ii. I. 141 Vewing unto hir for the sustentacion of hir household half a beef and ii motons. 1543 *Necessary Doctr.* I. i. 11 b. A perpetual fode for our spiritual sustentacion 1549 LATIMER *Ploughers* (Arb.) 25 It is necessarie for to haue thys ploughinge for the sustentacion of the bodye 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 190 All manner of pices of things in this Realme, necessary for sustentacion of the people, grew daily excessive 1658 ROWLAND tr. *Monter's Theat. Ins.* 903 Unless you see that there is not so much Honey left as may serve for the sustentacion of the Parents or elder Bees 1744 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. v. II. 265 The Country was rocky and mountainous . . . which, therefore, was unfit for the Breed and Sustentacion of Horse. 1845 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 193 The part of the plant, suited to the disposition of its eggs, and the sustentacion of the future larva 1861 HOLLAND *Less. Life* iv. 62 That peculiar element on which the germ must rely for quickening and sustentacion

b. Phys. The action of those vital functions or processes (as digestion, etc.) which sustain the life and normal activity of an organism

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 24 The apparatuses by which certain operations, subsidiary to sustentacion and generation, are carried on, 1881 MIVART *Cat.* to The study of the actions of the system of organs which nourish and support the body : e, the study of the function of sustentacion.

6. *concr.* That which sustains life; sustenance, food, nourishment. Also applied to spiritual food (Cf. 5). Now rare.

1537 *Inst. Chr. Man* I v. The sacrament of the Altare . . . is the very spiritual fode, and the very necessary sustentacion

of all christen men 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi. 38 Beystis . . . quhilk past besyde burnis & boggis on grene bankis to seek their sustentacione. 1558 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 21 We may lesumble desyre of God our necessarie sustentacion 1630 LENNARD tr. *Charvot's Wsd.* i. Pref. 2 To meditate . . . therein is the food, sustentacion, life, of the spirit 1648 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxi. 163 It is a very abominous animal, and such as will long subsist without a visible sustentacion 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. x § 3 259 By Sustentacion Ordinary is intended such kind of Food as is usual for ordinary persons, and ordinary times 1774 T. WERT *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 195 Sustentacion and commodities for themselves and their children 1866 *Reader* 26 May 513 The soil from which they derive their supplies and sustentacion

7 The action of holding up or keeping from falling; the condition of being so supported. † Also *concr.*, a support. Now rare.

c 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 23 It is necessarie summe lymes to han a sustentacioun. 1482 *Blank of Lesham* (Arb.) 27 And so [he] came to church and without sustentacion or helpe of any thing entrid into the quire. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 349 'The most notable pylers or sustentacions that the earth hath in heauen' 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 93 A convenient Fascia for the sustentacion of the arm 1650 BULWER *Auth. Epom.* 189 Since the Tongue motion of the Muscles is not sufficient for sustentacion of the Body 1669 BOYLE *Contm. New Exper.* i. xxvi 91 An ordinary School-philosopher would confidently have attributed this sustentacion of so heavy a Body to Nature's fear of admitting a Vacuum 1893 BENT in *Geogr. Journ.* II 140 In difficult places the rocks have been cut [for the old roadways], walls of sustentacion are visible at many points

8. *attrib.* sustentacion fund, a fund in the Free Church of Scotland and other bodies for providing adequate support for ministers.

1843 CHALMERS *Consid. Free Ch. Scot.* in *Hanna Mem.* (1852) IV 564 That the General Fund shall be separated into two parts—a Building and a Sustentacion Fund 1869 *Daily News* 21 Oct. The Free Church of Scotland in 26 years had raised a sustentacion fund of 132,000l. per annum, so that every minister should have not less than 150l. a year

Sustentative (sūstent'ativ, sūstent'ativ), *a.* [f. *L. sustentāt-* see **SUSTENTATE** and *-IVE*]

1. Having the quality of sustaining.

a 1640 JACKSON *Cred.* xi. vi. § 4 Unless our Being be supported and strengthened by his power sustentative. 1652 URSINHART *Yewel* 278 Dialogismes, displaying their Interrogatory part with communicatively-Pymatick and Sustentative flourishes.

2 *Phys.* Pertaining to sustentation.

1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* Introd. 24 Each cell must needs retain its sustentative functions so long as it grows. 1880 J. COOK *Boston Monday Lect.* 203 Sustentative, generative and correlative functions in the lower forms of life are exerted indifferently.

Sustentif, *v. r.* in some MSS. of *Langl. P. Pl. C.* iv. 338, 345, 355, for *su(b)stantif*, **SUBSTANTIVE**.

Sustention (sūstent'jən). Also *erron.* *-sion*. [A modern formation coined, after the analogy of *retain*, *retention*, *detain*, *determination*, to express senses derived immediately from certain spec. senses of **SUSTAIN** v., and with the purpose of avoiding the general implications of *sustentation*.]

Sustencion in ed. 1542 of Boorde's *Dyetary* vi. (1870) 241 is app. a misprint; add 1537 (f) and 1562 read *sustentacion*, *-tion*]

1. The action of sustaining or keeping up a condition, feeling, etc.; the holding-on of a musical note.

1868 *Pall Mall Budget* 20 Oct. 66 In the very highest orator, an unlaboured sustentation of passion or emotion naturally expresses itself in long and sustained form. 1870 LOWELL *Study Wand.* 277 Pity, a feeling capable of prolonged sustentation 1883 19th Cent. May 863 The emission and sustentation of sound are subjects of extreme difficulty to singers

2. The quality of being sustained in argument or style.

1871 MORLEY *Condoctet in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1. 98 Condoctet becomes rapturous as he tells in a paragraph of fine sustentation [etc.] 1876 *Macm. Mag.* XXXIV. 94 'Sustained,' in this fashion, Macaulay certainly is not. But in another and a better form of sustentation Macaulay is a master

Sustentive (sūstent'itiv), *a. rare.* [f. *L. sustent-*, *pa. ppl. stem of sustentāre* to **SUSTAIN** + *-IVE*] Having the quality or property of sustaining.

1662 STANLEY *Hist. Chaldaich Philos.* (1701) 182 These Powers the Oracle calls ἀνοχῶρες, Sustainers, as sustaining the whole World. The Oracle saith, they are immovable, implying their selfed Power; sustentive, denoting their Guardianship 1863 DE MORGAN *Pref.* in *Fr. Matter to Spirit* p. xiv. Experiences of a character not sustentive of the gravity and dignity of the spiritual world.

† **Sustentment** *Obs. rare.* [*a. OF. sustentement*, ad. med. *L. sustentamentum*, f. *sustentāre* : see **SUSTENTATE**.] Sustentation, support.

c 1400 tr. *Secr. Secr.*, *Cow. Lordsh.* 50 Sustentement of kynges. It moste ned be of force pat ilk a kyng haue two helpes to susteyn his kyngdome.

Suster, *obs. form of SISTER.*

Su stinent, *a.* and *sō rare* [ad. *L. sustinentem*, *-ens*, *pr. ppl. of sustinēre* to **SUSTAIN**.]

A. adj. Sustaining. † *B. sō.* Support.

1603 J. DAVIES *Microcosmos* (1878) 70/1 And our right Arme the Weedowe's Sustinent 1876 DOWDEN *Poems* 13 Gather me close in tender, sustinent arms.

Sustren, *-yn*, **SUSTYR**. see **SISTER**

|| **Susu** (sū'sū). Also *soosoo*, *sousou* [Pengali.]

The Gangetic dolphin, *Platanista gangetica*.

1807 ROXBURGH in *Asiatic Res.* VII. 171 Delphinus

Gangeticus. Soosoo is the name it is known by amongst the Bengalese about Calcutta. They are found in great numbers in the Ganges 1878 J. ANDERSON *Anat & Zool Res. Linnæa* 1 422 *Platanista gangetica*. This genus is known by different names along the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. Along the first-mentioned river, the term generally applied to it is *sus, susu*, or *susur*, along the Indus it is called, as a rule, *bulhan* 1885 *Riverside Nat Hist* (1888) V 191 The *Susu* (*Platanista gangetica*) inhabits the Brahmaputra as well as the Ganges.

† **Susurr**, *v. Obs.* rare. [*v. OF susurrer*, or its source *L. susurrare*, *f. susurrus* see below.] *intr.* To whisper.

1599 W. KNIGHT *Let to Wolsey* (MS. Cott. Vit. B. xi. 13) The Cesarians that susurred day in the popes ear sumtyme avising, sumtyme threning the pope. 1616 J. LANR *Cont. Sg.* T x 400 I ho, to thetherial welkin, he susurred. So **Susurrant** (*susurrant*) *a*, whispering, softly murmuring; also irreg. **Susurrate** *a*, whence **Susurraunce** = **SUSURRUS**; † **Susurrate** *v. Obs.* rare, to whisper (Cockeram, 1623), **Susurrring** *vbl. sb.*, whispering; **Susurrringly** *adv.*, in a whisper.

1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* 1 162 With soft *susurrant voice. 1827 MONTGOMERY *Pelican Isl.* 1 99 Sweet accordance of susurrant sounds. 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* July 363 A soft susurrant echo. 1909 *Athenæum* 24 Apr. 491/3 The dim *susurrence of cicadas in the trees. 1857 A. DE VERT in *Fraser's Mag.* LVI. 548 The respirations of a southern sea Beat with *susurrent cadence. 1826 *Blackw. Mag.* XX. 9 The silence of the twilight is cheered by a soft *susurrring, that whispers innocence and joy. 1830 *Ibid.* XXVII. 267 We answer *susurrringly.

Susuration (*susurra* [ʃən]). Also 5-6 -acy-o(u)n, 6 -erron -sussur-. [*ad L. susurratio, -ōnem*, *f. susurrare* see prec. and -ATION] Whispering, occas. a whisper, in early use, malicious whispering, tattle.

1400 *Pauline Epistles* 2 Cor. xii. 20 Discencyouns, bac bytyngs, sussuracouns. 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1504) 11 ix 110 Susuration is for to speke cursed langage by malice for to put noyses in some peisoners. 1503 *Kalendar of Sheph.* c. viij. The branchys of envy detracoun, adulacoun, sussuracoun, 1525 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 90 b, Susuracoun or preynt scaundre. 1630 I. CRAVEN *Serm.* (1632) 28 The secret susurrations and burlyngs of false tongues. 1657 TOWNSHEND *Remon's Disp.* 2 Apuleius asserts that by a magical susuration rivers are tuned back. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 33 21 To enlighten then Offuscated Intellects upon the least Pentenionary Susuration. 1825 LAMB *Let to Manning in Jmal Man.* vii 256 Not a susuration of this to anybody. 1855 DE QUINCY in 'H. A. Page' *Lit.* (1877) II xviii 99 Lyrical syllable and fragment of susuration that might betray the tendency of our colloquy. 1894 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 331/2 The crossing of the hands is accompanied by a muttering and susuration of the lips.

b. transf. A rustling murmur.

1640 HOWE *L. Dodona's G.* 2 Those soft susurrations of the Trees. 1867 *Macm. Mag.* Jan. 234/2 There is no sound but the susuration of the taller trees. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 736 There is a constant susuration, a blatteting and swarming of crustaceans.

Susurrous, *a. rare* [*f. L. susurrus* *adj.* or *sb.* (see next) + -OUS] Of the nature of a whisper.

1859 W. II. RUSSELL *Diary in India* (1860) II viii 247 There were eyes peering through, and a gentle, susurrious whispering.

|| **Susurrus** (*susurrus*) [*L.*, = humming, muttering, whispering.] A low soft sound as of whispering or muttering; a whisper; a rustling. 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob.* Intro. Addr. p. 15 The first thing which alarmed me was a rumour in the village. I was rather alarmed at this *susurrus*. 1834-4 Dr. QUINCY *Cavaliers* Wks. 1862 IX. 6 A briefupoor too feeble to ascend by so much as an infatuate *susurrus* to the ears of the British Neptune. 1847 LONGER *Ev.* II iv 205 The chant of their vespers, mingling its notes with the soft *susurrus* and sighs of the branches. 1866 HOWELLS *Vent. Life* xvi 422 The procession makes a soft *susurrus*. 1887 *Bryant Kath. Regum.* 27 In most assemblies of girls there will be heard a *susurrus* of universal chatter.

Susy, variant of Soosy.

Sutaille, obs. *Sc.* form of **SUTTLE**.

Sutahong, obs. form of **SUTCHONG**.

1771 J. R. FORSTER in *tr. Osbeck's Voy.* I 248 Sutahong; or Sootchuen is the dearest of all the brown teas.

Sute, obs. form of **SOOT**, **SUTT**.

† **Sutel**, *a. Obs.* Forms 1 *swutol*, -el, *sutol*, 2-3 *sutel*, 3-4 *sotel* [*OE* (late WS) *swutel* = Anglian *swetol*, of obscure origin.] Clear, manifest, evident.

1809 *ELFRID Gregory's Past C.* xiv (1871) 83 (Hatton MS.) Donne bið hit *swutel* [*Cott* *swetol*] þæt he bið *sute* geseñlice besuapen [etc.]. 971 *Blach. Hom.* 203 Pa fohtlastas wæron *swutole* and geseyne on þam stane. c. 1000 *Beowulf* 90 Þær wæs hecean sweg, *swutol* sang scopas. a. 1200 *Gloss Aldhelm* 4538 in Napier *OE Glosses* 127 *Satus evidens*, *zenoh* *sutel*. c. 1200 *Ormin* 18862 A33 wæs 1 þiss middellaerd Full *sutel* & full sene. c. 1205 *Lauf.* 1519 Ne cume 3e neauer wið te scepes bord æt ich on sende *sutel* [c. 1275 *sotel*] word. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1033 In each þing of þe world beoð *sutel* þe weolen of godes wisdom. a. 1230 in Wright *Lyric P.* iv. 23 Sone is *sotel*, this sake al thah hit seme *sute*.

Hence † **Suteliche** *adv.* (1 *swutel*) (1) *swutel*, *swute* -lice, 3 *sutel* (1) *iche* - see -LY²), clearly, plainly, evidently.

c. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iii viii (1890) 174 Monige þara broðra sægdon þæt heo *swutolice* [or *swutolice*, *swetolice*] engla song gehyrdon. c. 1000 *ELFRIC Gen.* xv 13 Him wæs þa gesæd *swutolice* þurh god, Wite þu [etc.] c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 41 We eow wulð *suteliche* seggen of þa

fiedome þe himpeð to þan dese | e is iclepeð *su sunedei* c. 1200 1 *in Coll. Hom.* 145 þe holi gost, þe him diðe *suteliche* [*sic*] to understanden þat we drihten wolde man bicumen. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 þe reissun hwu beoð hea efter *suteliche* [or *opulike*] ischaweade. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 23 Feole þuileges schaweð ful *suteliche* hwucche beon þe meidenes † **Sutele**, *v. Obs.* [*OE swutelhan*, *f. swutol* see prec.]

1. *trans.* To make clear or manifest. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvi. 21 He ongan *swutelhan* hys leorning cnihtum þæt he wolde faran to hierusalem. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 154 Hu god hit is forte beon one is boðe iðen olde lawe, & ec iðe neowe isuteleð [*sic*] & ischaweade. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1036 He schawde, & sutelede moð, þæt he wæs 500 godd. *Ibid.* 1854 Uie laueid schawde him & sutelede him seolf to hire seoluen.

2. *intr.* To become clear or manifest. a. 1000 *Gloria* (Gr.) 32 þine soðan weort & ðin mycele miht manegum *swutelad* [or *swutelad*]. a. 1225 *Juliana* 57 Hit schal sone suteleð hu þi wicheft schal wite þe. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1091 þurh þis suteleð soð al þet ich segge.

Sutel (e, -el), obs. forms of **SUTTLE**.

Suter, *Obs.* or *dialect*. [*Var.* of **SUTTER**, **SHOOTER**]

1. = **SUTTER** *a*.

a. 1648 *Digby Closet Opened* (1677) 219 Set some new whey on the fire, put in your cheese-fat and suter and cloth.

2. A plug used in plug-drawing.

1844 H. STEPHENS *Be. Fam.* I 602 The next implement used is the *suter* or *plug*, which consists of three or more pieces of wood, 8½ inches in height, 6 inches in length, 4 inches at the top. A single suter of 18 or 24 inches long would answer the same purpose.

Suter, obs. form of **SUITOR**.

Suterkin, variant of **SOOTERKIN**.

Sutp: see **SEE** *v.*, **SITH**, **SOOTH**, **SOUTH**.

Sutpeakne, obs. form of **SUTDEACON**.

Sutpa, *authe*: see **STPH**, **SOOTH**, **SOUTH**, **SWITHR**.

Suthen, variant of **SITHEN** *Obs*.

Suther (*su* ðæ), *v. dial.* [*Imitative.*] *intr.*

To sigh, sigh. Hence *Su ther sb.* 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* II 105 No noise is heard, save suthenings through the trees, Of brick wind gushes, or a trembling breeze. 1881 *Lancaster shire Words*, *Sutther* the sighing of the wind.

Sutherly, **Suthern**, **Suthron**, obs. or var. of **SOUTHERLY**, -ERN, -RON.

Suthselerere = *southcellarer* (see **SOUTH** -2), sub-cellarer.

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. xlv (1869) 196 Pitaunceere of hecie mme, and suthselerere.

Sutp (n), obs. var. **SITH**, **SITHEN**.

Sutle (e, -il), obs. forms of **SUTTLE**.

Sutle (*siti* ul, -oil), *a. rare* [*ad. L. sūtīlis*, *f. sūtī-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *sūtīre* *SEW* *v.* 1] Made or done by stitching or sewing.

a. 1682 Sir T. Browne *Tracts* u. (1689) 90 These [crowns and gauds] were made up after all ways of Art, Compactile, Sutle, Plectile. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No. 13 p. 8 Half the rooms are adorned with a kind of sutle pictures, which imitate tapestry. 1776 - *Let to Mrs. Thrale* 16 May, I there was Mr Knowles, the Quaker, that works the sutle pictures.

Sutle, obs. form of **SUTTLE**, var. **SUTTLE** *v*.

Sutler (*su* tɪə). Also (7 *sutlier*, *suckler*, *shuttler*, *sutteler*), 7-9 *suttler*. [*a. early mod. Du. soeteler* (mod. *Du. soetelaar*) small vendor, petty tradesman, victualler, soldier's servant, drudge, sutler in an army (= *MLG. sut* (*sutler*, *sudeler*), *f. soetelen* to befool, to perform mean duties, follow a mean or low occupation or trade (cf. *LG. sutteln*, early mod. *G. sutteln* to sully. see **SUTDL**).]

One who follows an army or lives in a garrison town and sells provisions to the soldiers.

1590 (Dec. 31) *Ordinances & Instr. Masters*, The Provost Marshal and Sergeant Major of every garrison shall keep a perfect rolle of all such English victuallers (called in dutch *Sutlers*) petimarchants, and other loose persons of the English nation. 1599 *NASHE Leuten. Stuffe* C. j. b, Sutlers booths and tabernacles. 1599 *SHAKS Hen V.* II i 116, I shal Sutler be unto the Campe, and profits will accrue. 1611 *BEAUM. & FL. King & No K.* iv, A dry sonnet of my Corporals To an old Sutler's wife. 1627 *DRAYTON Agincourt* cxxx, A few poore Sutlers with the Campe that went. 1645 *HARWOOD Loyall Subj. Retiring* 100m 14 Sutlers to your Army. 1649 *G. DANIEL Trimarch.* *Hen V.* cclxviii, Hee Kuocks off the Sutler's tally with a Crowne. 1705 *London Gas* No. 3714/4 Mr Wollaston, Sutler, at the Horse-Guards. 1714 *Prior Vices* of xiii, The sutlers too he did ordain For licences should pay. 1775 R. MONTGOMERY in *Sparks Corr. Amer. Rev.* (1853) I 498 If they can send down to the army such articles as soldiers choose to lay out their money upon, employing sutlers for that purpose. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 267 No butts are to be allowed in front of, or between the intervals of the Battalions, their proper situation is in the rear of the line of petty sutlers. 1852 *THACKERAY Esmond* II v, An honest little Irish lieutenant who owed so much money to a camp sutler, that [etc.] 1877 *Encycl. Brit* VI 527/2 Even the licensed sutlers, who follow the autumn manoeuvres, are under the Mutiny Act. 1889 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 June 5/4 Elsie van Aggelin a sutler with the Dutch at the battle of Waterloo. 1897 *HARR Guesses* Ser. II (1873) 302 The sutlers and pioneers, who attend the march of intellect.

† *b. gen.* One who furnishes provisions. *Obs.*

1710 *Brit. Apollo* III No. 43 3/1 He came to a Sutlers to dine. c. 1720 *CELIA FERRIS Diary* (1888) 304 Houses for Sutlers for to provide for the servants. 1793 [EARL DUNDONALD] *Descr. Estate of Culross* 55 Many of the Scots Owners of Collieries acting as Sutlers, and supplying their workmen with Oatmeal.

† *c. slang* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *sutler*, he that Pockets up, Gloves, Knives, Handkerchiefs, Snuff and Tobacco boxes, and all the lesser Moveables.

Hence (all rare) **Sutlerage** = **SUTLER**; **Sutleress**, a female sutler, **Sutlership**, the office or occupation of a sutler.

1854 *Bentley's Misc.* Oct. 323 The slaughterage, the 'sutlerage, and the sewerage. 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec. 572/1 To these must be added the 'sutleresses. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* II ii 11 308 Speedhoozy (sutleress: fawning upon him). 1864 WEBSTER, Sutlership. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* July 178/2 Improper conduct in the disposal of a sutlership or post tradership in the army.

Sutlery (*su* tɪəri) Also 8 *Sc. sutlarie*, -y, *suttolory* [*f. SUTLER* + -y. Cf. early mod. *Du. soetelerye* 'vile opus, sordidum artificium', etc. (Kilian)].

1. The occupation of a sutler; victualling.

1606 MARSTON *Parvise* iv. 1. Fij, Has my sutlery, tapsuy, laundie, made mee be tane vpp at the Court?

2. A sutler's establishment; a victualling establishment or department, esp. for the supplying of soldiers with food and drink.

1656 *DAVENANT Writs* iv. 1, A new Plantation. Is made in Covent-Garden, from Sutleries of Geimau Camp. 1701 *Minute Bk. New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S. H. S.) 283 Ane order for toumping of the beueing looms of the sutlarie & c. *Ibid.* 286 The sutlarie accompt. c. 1730 *BURN Lett. N. Scot.* xiii (1818) 252 The town of Maryburgh, was originally designed as a sutlery to the garrison. 1753 *Scott. Forfeited Estates Papers* (S. H. S.) 223 A Biew sent and Suttolory to be erected at the head quarters of the military. 1777 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 206/2 A chapel, a keeper's house, taphouse, sutlery, yards [in Newgate jail].

Sutor, var. **SUTTER**, shoemaker, obs. *erron.* *f.*

SUTURE

Sutorial (*su* tɪə rɪəl), *a. rare* [*f. L. sūtīlorius*, *f. sūt-*, *pa. ppl.* stem of *sūtīre* *SEW* *v.* 1 see -ORY² and -AL] Pertaining to sewing, or to the shoemaker's art. So **Sutorian**, **Sutorious** *adjs.*, pertaining or relating to sewing or shoemaking.

1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Ann.* II, xxiii. 470 In the Indian tailor birds the object of their tutorial art is stated above. 1896 *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 460 The 'sutorian art criticus silenced by his advice, he sutor sutoria crepandum. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, 'Sutorious, of or belonging to a Shoemaker, or Sewer.'

|| **Sutra** (*sū* tɪə). [*Skr. sūtra* a thread, string, (hence) rule, *f. sū* *SEW* *v.* 1 Cf. *F. sūtra*] In Sanskrit literature, a short mnemonic rule in grammar, law, or philosophy, requiring expansion by means of a commentary. Also applied to Buddhist text-books.

1802 *COLEBROOK Ess. Sanscrit & Prākrit Lang.* (1837) II 5 Whatever may be the true history of Pāṇini, to him the *Sūtras*, or succinct aphorisms of grammar, are attributed by universal consent. 1896 *Encycl. Brit.* V 664/2 The Taouist literature, which has its foundation in *The Sūtra of Kenson and of Virtue* by Lao-tse, the founder of the sect. 1886 *CONDON Syrian Stone-Let.* ix (1896) 372 Some of its episodes [i. e. of Sindbad the Sailor] at least are recognised in the Buddhist *Sūtras*.

ath. b. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 230 That a habit deeply rooted outlives necessity, is probably also shown by these *Sūtra* works. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 782/2 Their earliest legal writings belong to the *Sūtra* period, or scholastic development, of the Vedā.

Suttale, obs. form of **SUTTLE**.

Suttan, variant of **SOUTANE**, cassock.

1755 *Memo. Capt. P. Drake* II iii 145 A Cleigyman in his Suttan, or long black Coat.

Suttee (*sut* tɪ). Also 8-9 *sati*, 9 *satti*, *shuttee* [*a. Ski* (Hudi, Urdu) *satt* faithful or virtuous wife, fem. of *sat* good, wise, honest, lit. being, pr. pple. of *as* to be (see **Ba** *v.* 1).]

1. A Hindu widow who immolates herself on the funeral pile with her husband's body.

1826 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 3 We were informed the suttee (for that is the name given to the person who so devotes herself) had passed, and her track was marked by the goolol and betel leaf, which she had scattered as she went along. *Ibid.* 4 As the suttee ascends the pile, she is furnished with a lighted taper. 1789 Sir W. JONES *Let. in Ld. Teignmouth Misc.* (1804) 295 My mother became a *sati*, and burned herself to expiate sins. 1881 *Taylor Anthropol.* xiv (1904) 347 There are 'native' districts in India where the *suttee* or 'goodwife' is still burnt on her husband's funeral pile. 1895 Mrs. CROOK *A Village Tale* (1896) 127 Her relations drove her to the faggots, for the family of a suttee are held in much esteem. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Mar. 10/1 The accused Juggernath Misvir, beyond saying that his mother died as 'sati' on the same day that his father died, refused to make any statement. 1849 *THACKERAY in Scribner's Mag.* I 687/2 You dear Sutees, you get ready and glorify in being martyred.

2. The immolation of a Hindu widow in this way. *Phr. to do, perform suttee.*

The custom was abolished by authority in British India in 1829.

1813 in *Parl. Papers E. India Aff.*, *Hindoo Widows* (1821) 33 To require that any express leave be required, previously to the performance of the act of 'suttee'. 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VI 772/2 Suttee in native states he [sc. Lord Dalhousie] kept down with an iron hand. 1885 *Times* (weekly ed.) 2 Oct. 12/2 A ceremony called a 'cold suttee' is described in books on Hindoo customs. When the relatives had a very nice sense of honour, and a widow's proclivities outraged it, they made a feast at which she was the principal guest. She was sumptuously regaled and at the end drugged to death. 1833 T. Hook *Love & Pride, Widows* vii, Pratt gave

an account of the proceedings at one of these European suttees. 1859 *Meredith R. Journal* xxxix. He had become resigned to her perpetual lamentation and living Sutttee for his defunct rival. 1886 Miss BRADDOCK *M. Royal* I 4 A widow of that kind ought to perform suttee.

attrib. 1823 in *Parl. Papers* E. India Aff. *Hindoo Widows* (1823) 13 Any general proposition for abolishing the suttee immolation.

Hence **Suttteeism**, the practice of suttee.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing *Ec. Rev.*). 1867 *Eclectic Rev.* (N.S.) XIII 94 The Suttteeism of China is by self-strangulation. 1859 *Daily News* 6 Oct. The miserable condition of Hindoo widows after the custom of sutteeism was done away with.

Suttel (l. Sutteler, obs. ff. SUTLE, SUTLER.

Suttel, dial. pa. pple. of SIT *v.*

Sutth (e, -en, variants of SITH *con* Obs.

† **Suttle** (sv'tl), a. *Comm.* Obs. [Old variant

spelling of SUTLE a retained in a technical use

Cf. AF. *pos sutil*] Of weight, after tare, or tret,

has been deducted.

In quot. 1695 quasi-sb. by ellipsis

[1602-1660 see SUTLE a. 12, SUTLE a. 12] 1596 *Mellis*

Records of the Gr. Artes iii viii 486 At 16 ll the 100 suttle, what

shall 895 ll suttle be worth in giung 4 ll weight vpon euery

100 for treat? 1622 *Malynes Anc. Law-Merch* 33 The

division of the pound weight for wares, and the correspond-

ence of the hundredth pound, compared to the 100 ll Suttle

of Antwerp [cf. p. 22 Suttle]. 1695 E. HATTON *Merch. Mag.*

100 In such Commodities wherein Trett is allowed, the Re-

mainer, after the Tare is deducted is called Suttle, out of

which Suttle the allowance for Trett is made. 1764 C.

HUTTON *Syst. Pract. Arith.* (1766) 72 What remains after

the tare is taken from the gross, may be called *tare suttle*, if

there be more deductions. What remains after tret is de-

ducted, may be called *tret-suttle*, if there be any following

deduction. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. Customs* (1812) 13 Suppose

20 casks of Gentian weigh 100 cwt. 2 qrs. 18 lbs. gross, how

many suttle pounds will they contain?

Suttle (sv'tl), v. Obs. or arch. Also 7-9

suttle. [ad. early mod. Du. *soetelen*, or back-formation

of a. SUTLER, q. v.] *intr.* To carry on the business

of a sutler. Chiefly in vbl. sb. *suttlings*.

1648 *HEXHAM in Zetelen*, to Suttle [ad. 1648 suttle], or to

Victuall. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 69

He [sc. a gunner] can no more abstain from suttling on

board, and running Goods ashore, than he can refrain from

talking Bawdy in modest Company. 1757 *WASHINGTON*

Writ (1880) I. 467 To prevent irregular suttling. 1787

Nelson 29 Dec. in *Nicolas Disp.* (1845) I. 263, I have been

obliged to punish him for suttling to the Ship's Company

and making numbers of them drunk. 1904 *Athenaeum* 10

Sept. 339/3 Dismissed for dishonest greed—for suttling,

false musters, or turning their slips into merchantmen.

b. in vbl. sb. *suttlings* used attrib., esp. in sut-

tling-house, a house where food and drink are

supplied, esp. to soldiers; also *suttlings booth*, de-

partment, place, shop.

1691 *Land Gas* No. 2653/4 Mr. Creggs at the Suttlings-

House in the Savoy. 1710 *STRELL & ADISON Tailor* No.

260 #3 She came to him in the Disguise of a Suttlings Wench,

with a Bottle of Brandy under her Arm. 1747 *Genil. Mag.*

Apr. 137/1 The suttlings house at the Tilt Yard, Whitehall.

1777 *HOWARD Prisons Eng.* iv (1780) 120 No suttlings place to

be kept in this house of correction. 1809 *GENERAL J.*

WILKINSON *Speech in Congress* 19 June (1853) 2439, I shall

make such arrangements in the suttlings department as en-

tirely to exclude the use of ardent spirits which was con-

sidered the bane of the service. 1827 *Hove Every-day Bk* II. 111

Suttlings-booths appeared now on the Thames. 1829 J. T.

SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1903) 282 We entered the parlour

of the 'Canteen', that being the sign of the suttlings-house

of the Palace [Hampton Court]. 1832 *SIR J. CAMPBELL Mem.*

I in 35 He set up a suttlings-shop with the money

Suttler, variant of SUTLER.

Suttolory, rare obs. form of SUTLERY.

|| **Suttoo**, **suttu** (sv'tū) [Urdu, Hindi *sut-*

til (a)] (See quot.)

1886 A. H. CHURCH *Food Grains Ind.* 100 The grain [sc.

bailey] is parched and ground into coarse flour called *suttu*.

1908 *Annual Magazine* 104 'Suttoo' is a gruel made by

stirring finely ground gram in water.

Sutty, obs. form of SOOTY a.

Sutyle, -yll, obs. ff. SUTLE.

Sutural (siū tūral), a. [a. f. *sutural*, or mod. L.

sutūralis see SUTURE and -AL] Of, pertaining or

relating to, or situated in a suture. a. *Bot.* esp. of

dehiscence taking place at the suture of a pericarp.

1819 *LINDLEY in Richard's Observ. Fruits & Seeds* 21 A

seed attached to an axile, parietal, or sutural trochospere.

1832 — *Introduct. Bot.* 164 If [the dehiscence takes place] along

the inner edge of a simple fruit it is called sutural. 1847

W. E. SILLIE *Field Bot.* 206 Placentate sutural, with 1 or 2

seeds. 1870 *Hooker Field Flora* p. x. Ovules sutural or

basal. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* I. vii 92 The sutural

placentation of apocarpous pistils.

b. *Entom.*, etc. Also *Anat.* pertaining to the

sutures of the skull.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* III 355 600 The sutural

anal angles exist only where the elytra are truncated at

the apex. 1835-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 883/2 The common

sutural connexion of some of the bones in man. 1854 *OWEN*

in *Orn. Sci.* Org. Nat. I. 165 They are united to-

gether at their thick margins by rough or 'sutural' surfaces.

1876 *DUNGLISON Med. Lat.* Sutural Ligament.

c. Pertaining to, resulting from, a surgical suture.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 595 The sutures were passed

through the fibrous structures of the parietes. A little sutu-

ral abscess formed about one parietal stitch.

Hence **Suturally** adv., by means of, or in the

manner of, a suture or sutures.

1854 *OWEN in Orr's Can. Sci. Org. Nat.* I. 178 The

hemaphysys is subdivided into two, three, or more pieces,

suturally interlocked together. 1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl.*

Brit. I 754/2 The short premaxilla are united suturally

in the middle line.

† **Suturate**, v. Obs. rare. [f. L. *sutūra* a SUTURE

+ -ATE 3] *trans.* To join by a suture.

1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 93 Six several bones, which,

being most conveniently situated among themselves, do

make up those curious arched chambers.

Suturation, rare [f. SUTURE sb + -ATION]

Sutching, sewing.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1901 *DORLAND Med. Dict.* (ed. 2)

Suture (siū tū, -tūr), sb. Also 7 *error* sutor

[ad. F. *suture* or its source L. *sutūra*, n. of action

f. *sūt*, pa. ppl. stem of *sūdere* SEW v. 1. see -URE]

1. *Surg.* The joining of the lips of a wound, or

of the ends of a severed nerve or tendon, by

stitches; also, an instance of this; a stitch used for

this purpose.

1541 *COPLAND Gabien's Ternip.* 2 Gij. Yf there be daunger

of rottennes in the bone, or where sutures [sic] behoueth

1559 A. M. tr. *Guillemant's Fr. Chirurg.* 15/1 This suture

is done with a waxed thred. 1617 *MIDDLETON & ROWLEY*

Four Quarrel v. 1, I closed the lips on't [sc. the wound] with

bandages and sutures. 1651 *WITTEL tr. Primrose's Pop.*

Err. I viii 30 Simple wounds, for which union alone is

sufficient without a suture. 1754-64 *SUFFIELD Midwife* I

379 The cuts and muscles only should be taken up in the

Suture. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 265 Two successful operations

of the royal suture. 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs.* I 36 The

edges of the wound were brought together by one suture.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 447 The abdominal wound

was closed by silver sutures. 1887 L. OLIPHANT *Episodes*

(1888) 204 My right arm was bandaged to my side, so as not

to open the sutures.

attrib. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Plenty of suture needles

1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2465 Suture-instruments are

useful in operations requiring accurate suture adjustments.

b. *gen.* Sewing, stitching; also, a stitch or seam;

† *transf.* adhesion; fig. union, now chiefly the

union of the parts or sections of a literary com-

position, or a point at which it is made.

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxxviii. 1002 Three leather thongs

hardened and made stiff with many sutures and seams.

1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I. 1 v. (1632) 44 The narrow suture

of the spirit and the body. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick*

358 Suture with glew is convenient. 1791 *COWPER Odysseus*

xxii 214 Till age had loosed the sutures of his bands. 1883

Lp. *COTERIDGE in E. H. Coleridge Life* (1904) II. xi 335

Here and there we detect the sutures [in the *Æneid*], but

how seldom! 1897 *DOWDEN Shelley* I. 1 v. 434 We are whole

at that age, and have not experienced the remarkable effects

of stitches and sutures. 1891 *Nation* (N.Y.) 5 Nov. 360

Page after page, and paragraph after paragraph are ex-

tracted from the 'History' to be reset in these 'sketches',

sometimes with slight modifications of phrase which hardly

serve to hide the seams of the literary suture.

2 *Anat.* The junction of two bones forming

an immovable articulation; the line of such junc-

tion, esp. any of the serrated articulations of the

skull.

1598 *BANISTER Hist. Manu* IV 45b. The extreme Suture of

the sagittal bone. 1615 *CROOKES Body of Man* 498 The

Sagittal suture or seame. 1763 *DONNE Crosse* 56 As the

braine through bony walls doth vent. By sutures, which a

Crosse forms present. 1650 *BULWER Anthropol.* Pref.

Thy Front towards the Coronal Suture rose. 1666 *AUBREY*

Misc. (1857) Introd. p. xi. At eight years old I had an issue

(natural) in the coronal suture of my head. 1790 W. GIBSON

Farrer's Guide I. vi (1738) 78 The true sutures are three

in Number, and proper to the Skull only. 1875 *COTERIDGE*

Zaphira Prelude I. 1, the unclosed suture of an infant's skull

1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* iv (1873) 158 Sutures occur in the

skulls of young birds and reptiles. 1875 — *Desc. Man* I. iv

124 In man the frontal bone consists of a single piece, but in

the embryo and in children, it consists of two pieces

separated by a distinct suture.

† b. (See quot.) Obs.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Suture, the line under the yard

of a man. 1688 *HOLME Annot.* 11 xvii 381/2 The Suture

of the Palate, is the Seam in the bone in the Roofe of the

Mouth. 1725 *RAND. Dict.* s. v. *Lithotomy*, The Suture of

the Perineum.

3. *Zool.* and *Bot.* The junction, or (more freq.)

the line of junction, of contiguous parts, e.g. the

line of closure of the valves of a shell, the seam

where the carpels of a pericarp join, the conflux of

the inner margins of elytra, the outline of the septa

of the shell of a tetrabranchiate cephalopod.

1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 108 The whole body of the stone

[i. e. fossil shell] divided by Sutures, resembling the

skiff of sutured skins or bark. To the three decker with its

thundering guns, The thing developed. 1886 *Amer. Jnl.*

Philol. July 233 According to Fick, the present text of the

Iliad is sutured together out of the following pieces. 1890

Retrospect Med. CII 306 By suturing the serious surfaces

over the anterior margins of the plates by a few stitches of

the continued suture. Ibid. 314 The suturing of the mucosa

is one of the steps of the procedure. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.*

24 Dec. 1882/2 In suturing up the wound I have again fol-

lowed Kelly.

† **Suty**, a. Obs. In 3 suti, swuti, 4 suttu.

[Cf. OE. *beshlod* defiled, foul.] Foul (*lit.* and *fig.*)

a. 1225 *St. Marher.* (1862) 15 Yenchin hu swart ping ant

hu suti is sunne. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 452 & t swuti speche

walde of wisdom & of wit beoren þe wisesse. a. 1225 *ANCI.*

R. 228 þe deope ditch of sum suti sunne. a. 1240 *Ureusin* in

O. E. *Hom. l.* 185 Mi saule þet is suti 3et, make hire wurpe

to þi swete wunninge. a. 1400 *Octavian* 885 Clement bight

forthe schyldre and spere. Alle suty, blakk, and unclene

Suzerainty (s'üzärnti). Also *suzerente* [In sense 1, a. OF. *suzerente*; in sense 2, f. *SUZERAIN* + *-ry*, after mod. F. *suzeraineté*.]

†1. ? Supremacy. *Obs.*

c 1470 in *Bagford Ballads* (1880) l. 520⁺ Whyche cause gyuech cause to me & myne To seue y^t hart of suzerente

2. The position, rank, or power of a suzerain

Appears first in Fr. or semi-Fr. form

1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii. The family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainty over the whole country. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVIII 318/x Albert's successors continued to recognise the suzerainty of Poland till the treaty of Velau (1657). 1870 *Spectator* 19 Nov. 137 It would be far cheaper to buy from the Sultan the only right which forces us to his side—the suzerainty of Egypt

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist.* Ref. II 381 He promised to renounce all his claims on the suzerainty of Flanders

1864 *Hook Lines* Abbs II 1124 He sought to advance the Pope's claim to a spiritual suzerainty 1874 *GREEN Short Hist.* iv § 3. 182 The Scotch lords formally admitted Edward's direct suzerainty 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I 1

4 Its character of nominal suzerainty is exchanged for that of absolute sovereignty 1881 *Convention of Pretoria* (in *Times* 5 Aug. 3/4) Complete self-government, subject to the suzerainty of Her Majesty, will be accorded to the inhabitants of the Transvaal territory 1884 *EAST. DERBY Sp. Ho*

Lords 17 Mar. A certain controlling power is retained when the State which exercises this Suzerainty has a right to veto any negotiations into which the dependent State may enter with Foreign Powers

Swastika, variant of **SWASTIKA**.

† **Svelte** (svelt). Also (*rare*) *svelt*. [F. (= It. *svelto*), — pop. L. **exvelliū*, pa. pple. of **exvellere*, f. *ex* out + *vellere* to pluck.] Slim, slender, willowy.

c 1817 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 594 The Medicean Venus, however 'svelt', has in length no more than seven heads and a half 1838 *GRANVILLE Spas Germ.* 246 The tall, *svelte*, pale, and interesting Countess P—k—n. 1887 *MISS BRADDOCK Like & Unlike* iii. The Matron led the way, lovely, smiling, *svelte*, and graceful.

Swab, obs. form of **So**

Swab (swob), *sb* 1. (a.) Also 8 *swabb*. [f. *SWAB v* 1. With sense 1 of *Norw.* *Sw. swabb* mop; with sense 2, *swalb*, *swabba* dirty person]

1. A mop made of rope-yarn, etc. used for cleaning and drying the deck, etc. on board ship.

1659 *TORRIANO, Strofianacco* i. a swab in a ship, a clout-mop in a boat 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780) 1797 S. JAMES *Narr. Voy. Arabia* 230 We choaked the pumps up with wringing swabs. 1820 W. SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II 233 A small broom and a 'swab' 1833 M. PEMBERTON *Iron Pirate* 182 Others of the crew brought buckets and swabs unbidden, and cleansed the place.

b. Anything used for mopping up; an absorbent mass of rag, cotton-wool, or the like, used for cleansing; any mass or bundle of stuff that takes up moisture, or that, being soaked, is applied to a surface.

Also *Med* a specimen of a morbid secretion, etc., taken with a swab for bacteriological examination

1877 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) 1 243 The hostler is at the door, ready to take your horse, rubs him down, then washes him with a swab and wipes him dry. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII 354 The swab, which, when well saturated with water, is tied round the outside of the coronets. 1842 *MOTLEY Corr.* (1889) I. iv. 117 The archbishop with a little mop or swab twirling water on all the dignitaries 1854 *Poultry Chron.* 1. 369/1 If they settle badly in the throat, make a swab by tying a little tow on a small stick, and swab their throats out with the same mixture. 1888 *HASLUCK Model Engin. Handybk.* (1900) 139 The mixture can be applied with a small brush, or a swab tied to the end of a stick. 1903 [See *SWAB v* 1] 31 1907 M. H. GORDON *Abel's Labor. Handybk. Bacteriol.* 165 A plug of sterile wool fixed to a wooden rod or wire (i.e. a 'swab'). 1908 *Animal Management*. 339 Keep cold swabs over the hoofs

c. A cylindrical brush or cleaner for cleaning out the bore of a firearm; a soft brush for wetting the mould in founding

1874 tr. V. Hugo's *Ninety-Three* III 1 III 174 He took the swab and rammer himself, loaded the piece, sighted it, and fired 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2465/2 *Swab* is used to wet the parting edge before drawing the pattern, and also to moisten parts of the mold requiring repairs.

d. A naval officer's epaulette. *slang*

1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII 35 He makes use of no swabs (gold shoulder knots). 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. If half a dozen skippers... were to evaporate during the approaching hot months he may have some small chance of tother Swab 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* xi. I had shipped the swab 'I'm lieutenant of the *Rattlesnake* 1849 *CUPPLES Green Hand* i. A fat fellow with red breeches and yaller swabs on his shoulders, like a captain of marines

e. A piece of stuff that hangs loose, trails, etc. 1864 *THORNBURY Turner* II 322 The swab of a handkerchief hanging from the side pocket of his tail-coat. 1866 *TROLOPE N. America* I. 300 At every hundred yards some unhappy man treads upon the silken swab which she trails behind her

2. †a. = **SWABBER** 1. b. A term of abuse or (now often mild) contempt: cf. **SWABBER** 2.

1687 *TAUBMAN London's Tri.* 7 Green-men, Swabs, Satyrs, and Attendants innumerable 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 64 Provided always, that the Swab consign him over his Wages for his Labour. 1710 C. SHADWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* I. 1. 6 If the Government did but know what a Swabb thou art 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Random* (1812) I. 11 None of your jaw, you swab. 1798 *LADY HAMILTON Let to Nelson* 8 Sept., I would have been rather an English powder monkey or a swab in that great victory than an emperor out of it 1816 *SCOTT Let in Lockhart* (1837) IV 1. 15, I have seen the great swab, who is supple as a glove.

1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* x. He said t'other day I was a drunken old swab 1860 *All Year Round* No 66 384 Look there, you swabs! Don't you see that second jib towing overboard? 1887 *BESANT The World Went xxix*, Luke was a grass comber and a land swab 1899 *SOMERVILLE & Ross Irish R. M.* 240 The men 're rather a lot of swabs, but they know the coast. 1907 *QUILLER-COUCH Poison Island* vii 60 The Mayor of Falmouth was a well-meaning old swab

3 *attrib* swab-hitch *sb*, *Naut.* (see quot.); hence swab-hitch *v*, to secure with a swab-hitch; swab-man, a naval officer wearing epaulettes; swab-pot *Founding*, 'an iron vessel containing water and the founder's swab' (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1875); swab-ropes *Naut.*, swab-stick (see quot.), swab-washer, -wringer *Naut.*, one who washes or wrings out swabs.

1883 *Alan Seaman* *for Boys* 88 A 'swab hitch' is used for bending a rope's end to swabs when washing them overboard 1884 190 Swab-hitch it over the ring and seize the end back 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refr.* xli. A little 'swab-man' jumped on the deck 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* 'Swab-ropes, a line bent to the eye of a swab for dipping it overboard in washing it 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 836 If the ground be very wet, and the hole gets full of mud, it is cleaned out by a stick bent at the end into a fibrous brush, called a 'swab-stick' 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 'Swab-stick, a rod of wood wrapped at one end with cotton, used in making applications to the uterus or vagina. 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refr.* xxvii. Present that piece of paper to the head 'swab-washer 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. The principal swab washer, or captain of the head, in large ships. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 426 A waister, a term which is equally applicable to sweepers, 'swab wringers', and drudges of all descriptions.

4. as *adj.* Luberly

1914 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 648/2 About the swabbest lot that ever left port.

Swab (swob), *sb* 2. Now *s. w. dial* [perh. the same word as *piec*] = **SWABBER** 2

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No 40 (1713) II. 3 He has all the Game in his Hand, all the Trumps and Swabbes 1840 in C. E. BYLES *Life & Lett. R. S. Hawker* vi (1905) 73 Us was settin' 'playin' swabs ('all fours') up to 'The Bush' 1880 *W. Cornwall Gloss* s. v. *Swabbers*, 'I never cared for whisk since swabs went out of fashion' Said by an old lady at Penzance about ten years since. Each player before beginning to play puts in the pool a fixed sum for swabs 1890 *Gloss Gloss*, *Swabs* or *Swabbers*, honours at whist

Swab, *sb* 3 *dial* [Origin obscure Cf. **SWAD sb** 3] A bean- or pea-shell.

1659 *TORRIANO*. The swab (or cod, of beanes pease, &c.), *scaglia, guscio* [cf. *Guscio* swad]. 1706 *PULLIS* (ed. Kersey), *Swab*, a Cod of Beans 1825-80 *JAMIESON*, *Swab*, the husk of the pea, *pease swabs*

Swab (swob), *sb* 4. Also *Suab*. [ad G. *Schwab*, *Schwabe*] = **SWABIAN**.

1663 *GERBIER Counsel* 106 A high German (especially a Swab) 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 10/1 The Germans have also what they call a Red Swab, or 'Roth Schwaben'

Swab (swob), *v* 1. Also *swob*. [In branch I, cogn. w. or a. *MLG.* *swabben* to splash in water or mire, *LG.* *swabben* to splash, (of soft bodies) to sway, also, to slap, flap. In branch II, back-formation from **SWABBER** 1]

The root *swab*, denoting backward-and-forward motion, esp. splashing or dabbling in liquid, is repr. in Du. *swabben* to swab, do dirty work, be tossed about, *Norw.* *swabba* to spill water, wade, splash, be foul, *WFr.* *swabye* to swim (of waterfowl), to roam about. See also **SWABBLE**]

I. 1. *intr.* To sway about, *dial*
14 [see **SWABBLE**] 1854 *CLARE MS. Poems*, The bil-lows swab behind 1854 *MISS BAKER Northants Gloss.*, *Swob*, to sway and vibrate with the wind, to wave 1881 *Leicester Gloss*, *Swab*, to sway, like boughs in the wind 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss*, *Swob*, to sway beneath the feet, said of marshy ground

II. †2. ? To act like a swab or swabber, to behave in an unmannerly fashion. *Obs. rare.*

1638 *FORD Rancies* II. 1, Rudeness! Keep off, or I shall—Sawcy groom, learn manners! Go swab amongst your goblins

3. To apply a swab to, to cleanse or wipe with or as with a swab; to mop up. Also with *down*.

1719 *D'URREY Pills* (1879) III. 304 All hands up aloft, Swab the Coach fore and aft 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Faibarter*, to swab a ship's decks, &c. 1834 MARRYAT *P. Simple* vi. The main-deck, which they were swabbing dry 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Refr.* xlii. 'It melts me', responded the doctor, swabbing his face with the napkin 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Masth.* After we had finished, swabbed down decks, and coiled up the rigging 1854 *DICKENS Bleak H.* xvii. If you only have to swab a plank, you should swab it as if Davy Jones were after you 1854 [see *SWAB v* 1] b] 1882 *BARNETT in Alcan. Mag.* XLVI 174 'The prisoners were 'swabbing' their filthy dens' 1883 F. M. CRAWFORD *Dr. Claudius* ix 147 A party of red capped tars were 'swabbing the forward deck' 1903 *Lancet* 4 Apr. 946/1 After swabbing out the throat with a swab from the throat of a case of scarlet fever an exudative tonsillitis resulted.

4. To mop up (liquid) with or as with a swab.

1745 P. THOMAS *Frail Anson's Voy.* 285 It seems they had ten Men quartered on Purpose to wash the Blood 1819 G. BEATTIE *Bark* 128, I swabbed from my cheeks the tears and the spray 1837 MARRYAT *Sharley* xxxvi. The corporal 'swabbed up the blood.

5. To souse as with a mop.

1766 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husband* I 155 Thus we see a smith swab and wet his coils.

6. To draw like a swab over a surface

1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II 47 The plate is sloped, and the brush is swabbed across the required portion

† **Swab**, *v* 2 *Obs.* Rare variant of **SWAP v**.

1611 *COTTER, Troquer*, to trucke, chop, swab.

Swabber 1 (swobber). Also 6 *swaber*, 7-8 *swobber* [a. early mod. Du. *swabber*, f. *swabben*. see *SWAB v* 1 and -ER 1. Cf. *LG.* *swabber* (G. *schwabber*) mop, *WFr.* *swabber* mop, also roving fellow, vagabond, beggar]

1. One of a ship's crew whose business it was to swab the decks, etc., a petty officer who had charge of the cleaning of the decks

1592 *WYRLEY Armorie, Capitall de Bus* 144 Scarce little chip shall lie vpon the hatch, But for the swabber [he] hastily doth call, Cleanse and fine ech busines to dispatch 1598 W. PHILLIP tr. *Linschoten* i. xcii 165/1 The Guardian or quartermaster... hath charge to see the swabbers pumpe to make the ship cleane 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii 48 The Master, the Swabber, the Boate-swaime & I 1627 *CAPT. J. SMITH Seaman's Gram.* viii 36 The Swabber is to wash and keepe cleane the ship and maps 1653 *GAUDEN Hierasp.* 114 By diving the skilful Pilots from the Helm, and putting in their places every bold Boatswain, and simple Swobber 1755 *Connaisseur* No 84 507 It is beneath the dignity of the British flag to have an Admiral behave as rudely as a Swabber, or a Commodore as foul mouthed as a Boatswain. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Swabber*, ship's sweeper, usually called captain's swabber. 1803 *Royal Proclam.* 7 July, Gunsmiths, Coopers, Swabbers 1834 *W. Ind. Sk. Bk.* i. 34 A staunch crew too, none of your swabbers and afterguard, able seamen every man on em. 1864 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* 582 The swabber, who clean the between-decks, thoroughly ventilate, &c.

b. *transf.* One who uses a mop or cleans up.

1780-1 *Leit. fr. Mist's Jnl.* (1792) II 309 Prince Cerebus his Groom of the Stool wants a Swobber

2. One who behaves like a sailor of low rank, a low or unmannerly fellow a term of contempt.

(Cf. **SWAB sb** 1 a. b.)

1609 B. JONSON *Sil. Wom.* iv. iv, How these swabbers talked! 1610 — *Alch.* iv. vii, Doe not beleue him, sir. He is the lying'st Swabber! 1769 R. CUMBERLAND *Brothers in Brit. Theat.* (1808) XVIII 27 Ridiculous! a poor, beggarly, swabber truly! 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Sea-swabber*, a reproachful term for an idle sailor.

3. A mop or swab, *spec.* a kind of mop for cleaning ovens

1607 *DEKKER Knt's Conjur.* viii. I ii, [Charon loq.] Their ragges seized to make me Swabbers 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* iii. i, Nothing but bayed haire, and penny liband, Glove, garter, ring, rose, or at best a swabber. 1857 *WRIGHT Dict. Obs. & Prov. Engl.* *Swabber*, a kind of broom

4. *attrib.* † *swabber-slops*, ? a sailor's wide breeches or garments resembling them.

a 1658 *CLEVELAND Cl. Vind.* Poems (1677) 101 List him a Witter, and you another Geoffry in Swabber-slops. 1661 K. W. *Conf. Charac.*, *Old Hording Hagg* (1860) 90 Her swetty toes, the things contained in these swabberslops

Swabber 2 (swobber). *Obs. exc. dial. or dial.* Also 8-9 *swobber*. [perh. the same word as prec. Cf. **SWAB sb** 2.] Chiefly *pl.* Certain cards at the game of whist (see first quot.), which entitled the holder to part of the stakes *Whist and swabbers* a form of the game in which these cards were so used

1700 B. L. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Swabbers*, the Ace of Hearts, Knave of Clubs, Ace and Duce of Trumps. 1704 T. BAKER *Act at Oxf.* III. 11 33 We'll sit down to Ombre, Piquet, Whisk, and Swabbers 1728 *SWAN Intelligencer* No. 5 7 His Grace said, he had heard that the Clergy-Man used to play at Whisk and Swobbers, that as to playing now and then a sobel Game at Whisk for Pastime, it might be pardoned, but he could not digest those wicked Swobblers 1772 *Test. Fiscal Duty* 1. 64 Her thirty thousand pounds would more than discharge all the Knight's play debts, though he should never have a swabber in his hand again. 1812 *FRANCIS Lett.* (1901) II 670 Last night I had the honour to play at french crowns and swobbers with the following Ladies of quality. 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xiv, The society of half a dozen of clowns to play at whisk and swabbers 1880, 1890 [see *SWAB sb* 2]

† **Swabberly**, a *Obs. rare* 1. [f. **SWABBER** 1 + *-ly* 1] Like a swabber or sailor of the lowest rank. 1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* To Rdr. (ad int.), A base swabberly lowlye sailer.

Swabbing, *vbl. sb* [f. *SWAB v* 1 + *-ing* 1.] The action of *SWAB v* 1, cleaning with (or as with) a swab or mop; the use of a swab or swabs. Also *concr.* (see quot. 1891).

1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Masth.* vi. The washing, swabbing, squelgeing, etc., etc. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poor Brack* i. 21, Sparrows keep up such a swabbing and swabbing round the water basins. 1896 *BISTOWS Theory & Pract. Med.* (1898) 215 The larynx must be treated by 'swabbing' 1891 *Labor Commission Gloss*, *Swabbing*, that which is swept up by the swab, a mop used for cleaning the floors in woolen mills

attrib. 1880 *BARKING-GOULD Mehalah* vii (1884) 93 She caught up a swabbing-mop

Swabble (swob b'l), *v dial* Also 5 *swable*. [f. *SWAB v* 1 + *-le*.]

Cf. *LG.* *swabbeln* to be agitated, to sway about, reel, make the sound of splashing water, *WFr.* *swabbelen*, *swobbelen* to draw backwards and forwards in water, to make the noise characteristic of this action, so *G. schwag-peln* in similar senses, also *Sw. swabel* mop, *swabla* to mop]

intr. a. To sway about. b. To make a noise like that of water moved about

14 *Prompt Parv* 481/2 Swablynge, or swaggyngye (i. swabbing) 1848 *EVANS Leicester Words*, *Swabble v*, to

vibrate with a noise, like liquid, in a bottle 'I heard the water swabble in her chest' 1876 *Witby Gloss*, *Swabbie*, to reel about

Swabby, *a. rare* = 0. [f. *SWAB sb* + -Y. Cf. *SWADDY a.*] Having pods or husks.

1859 TORRIANO, *Swabbie, scaffoso*.

Swabian (swə' biən), *a. and sb.* Also *Suabian*.

[f. *Swabia*, latinized f. G. *Schwaben* + -AN.]

1. *a. adj.* Belonging or pertaining to, or native of Swabia (Schwaben), a former German duchy, now a province including Wurtemberg and part of Bavaria. *b. sb.* A native of Swabia.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* V. 60 Swabian Bittern. Inhabits the banks of the Danube. 1831 *hor. Q. Rev.* VIII. 348 The Swabian Era [of German literature]. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 195 The Swabian League. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XIII. 184. 1. The Alemanni or Suabians subdued the portion of Helvetia east of the Reuss. 1905 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 173/3 A dozen cheery Austrian or Swabian tourists.

2. Name of a variety of pigeon.

1855 *Poultry Chron.* II. 417/1 The beautiful spangled feathering of the Suabian Pigeon. *Ibid.* 516/1 Pens containing Jacobins, Saxons, Magpies, Owls, Swabians. 1881 *Livell Pigeons* 99 The ground colour of the Suabian should be of a good metallic black.

Swabie, *Sc. (Shetland)*. [Shortening of *SWARTBACK*.] The greater black-backed gull.

1821 SCOTT *Pirate* x. A thousand varying screams, from the deep note of the swabie, or swartback, to the quivering cry of the turrack. 1837 DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl.* 110.

Swabification, *humorous nonce-wd.* [f. *SWAB sb.* + -IFICATION.] Mopping.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xvi. Here a large puff and blow, and a swabification of the white handkerchief, while the congregation blew a flourish of trumpets.

Swac, *a. Obs.* [Cognate with or a. *MLG. swac* (LG *swak*), whence app. early mod. Du. *swack*, Du. *swak* weak, phant. MHG., G. *schwach*. Cf. *SWACK a.*] Weak, feeble.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1528 And helde rede on ysac, Wurde sigheles and elde swac. [Also read on elde swac in 1297; cf. *ibid.* 1212 Wintres forðwexen on ysac And ysmael was him vnswac.]

Swache (e, obs. var. *SWASH sb.*, *SWATCH sb.*).

Swachele, *Obs.* Origin and sense unknown. 1600 FORMAN *Diary* (1849) 31. I bought my swachele sword this yer, and did the hangers with silver.

Swack (swæk), *sb.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-6, 9 *swak*, 5 *swake*, 9 *swauk*. [Echoic. Cf. *thwack, whack*.] A hard blow, a whack, bang. Also, a violent dash or impetus.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 643 The king sic swak him gaff, That he the hede till harmys claif. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Petrus) 586 He tuk sic a swak, pat harmys, and sched, & body, all fruscut in peccis. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. xii. 1506 *Witby* a swak par of his suicide, abuf he fut He straik be Lyndisay to be bane. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* i. Fox, Wolf & Cadger xx. He hunt him be the heillis, And with ane swak he swang him on the creillis. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 22 The jaw of the watter brak, And in ane heip come on thame with ane swak. *Ibid.* v. viii. 10 Nor, hand to hand, the ditlicht with a swak. 1536 BELLENDIN *Cron. Scot.* (1821) II. 51. Sum time rasand this traitour bie in the aire, and leit him fall down, with ane swak. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xiv. The fell auld lord took the whig such a swauk wi' his broadsword that he made two pieces o' his head. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 205 There were sic goults, and yoults, and swaks. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 202 A small dog has less command over the sheep than a large one, which comes round with a heavy swack.

Swack (swæk), *a. Sc.* Also 8 *swak*. [app. a. Flem. *swak* nimble, smart = Du. *swake* weak, phant. (see *SWAO*.)] Supple; lithe and nimble; smart.

1768 ROSS *Helene* i. 10 She was swak an' souple like a rac. Swack like an eel an' calour like a trout. c. 1774 FERGUSON *Poems, Caller Water* viii. Twill mak ye suple, swack and young. 1828 in BUCHAN *Ball N. Scot.* II. 260 The lassie being swack, ran to the door fu' snack. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. 272 A good slice of swack cheese. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxxix. A swack youth of about eighteen years of age. 1893 F. MACKENZIE *Cruise* 54, xviii. (1894) 230 Her tongue was as swack as ever. 1894 J. INGLIS *Our Ain Folk* vi. 74 He wis a swack man the minister!

Hence **Swacken** *v. intr.*, to become supple. c. 1820 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* 23 Wi' that her joints began to swacken.

Swack (swæk), *v. 1 Sc.* Also 4-6, 9 *swak*, 5 *swayk*, 6 *suak*, *swake*. [Echoic; cf. *SWACK sb.* and obs. Du. *swacken* 'vibrare' (Kilian).]

1. *trans.* To fling, dash, to brandish (a sword).

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 623 And nocht for this 3eit ves thar ane Of thame that swakked down a stane. *Ibid.* xvii. 691 The gynour than gett bend in by the gyne, and swakked out the stane. [So ed. *Harl. 1016*; v. r. swappit.] c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 381 I o swak air eustace in be se. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv. 380 That Cyrus suld him tak in yre, And swak him in a band and fyre. c. 1480 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* i. Fox, Wolf & Cadger xxii. The hering ane and ane Out of the creillis he swakkt down gude wane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iii. ix. 114 The swelland swirl wphesit ws to hevin, Syne wald the wall swak ws down full evin. *Ibid.* x. 78 Bald Lucagus swakkis a burnyst brand. 1560 ROLLAND *Scot. Sages* 74 In hir armes culd scho tak ane mekill stane, and in the well did swak. 18 *Battle of Otterbourne* in Maidment *Scot. Ballads* (1868) I. 65 They swakked [v. r. swapped] their swords, till sair they sweat. 1892 J. LUMSON *Sheep-Head & Trotters* 34 Syne swakked they swords in deidly wroth.

absol. c. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 69/148 Thay suak, and poullis to and fro full fast.

2. *intr.* To strike or dash heavily.

c. 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 195 At Wallace in the hed he swaket thar. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 147 Bath tottern' knichts were like to swak Upon the ynd together.

Swack (swæk), *int.* Imitative of the sound of a smart heavy blow.

1673 HICKERINGILL *Grieg. F. Greib* 141 All stands [sic] aloft; swack, swack. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 73/1 The swack, swack! of the fagot-cutter's 'bill-hook'.

Swad, *sb.* 1 *deal* (easter n). Also *swod*. [Local variant of *SWARD sb.* Cf. *SWATH (e)* = *SWARD sb.* 1, 2.

c. 1460 *Prompt. Parv.* (Winch) 445 Swad, or sward of flesh, coriann. 1877 N. W. LING *Gloss*, *Swad*, *swod*. (2) The swarth or skin of bacon. *Swarth, Swath, Sward, Swad*, grass-land. 1895 *Gloss* E. Anglia v. Pork swad = drawn.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 2 Now *deal*. Also 6 *swadde*, 6-7 *swadd*. [Of Scand. origin: cf. Norw. dial. *swadde* big stout fellow.]

1. A country bumpkin, a clodhopper, a loutish or clownish fellow. a common term of abuse.

c. 1570 *Misogonus* ii. 11. 6 Dost thou drinke all thy thirt thou swilbold swadd? 1572 GASCOIGNE *Heardes, Voy Holland* 70 A Duchie, a Devill, a swadde. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilgiffours* (1875) 109 When that this swad long trauaillid had, Some seruice to require. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond.* ii. A iij b. Thou horsen rascall swad auant. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 151 A hare-brained foole in thy head; a vile swad in thy hart; a fowle lye in thy thioate. 1622 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Motto Wks* ii. 146/1 When I see a staggring drunken swad. 1628 R. S. COUNTER *Scuffle* lix. Wert not for vs, thou Swad, quoth he, Where would'st thou fog to get a fee? 1673 S. PARKER *Reprooof, Reli Transp.* 268 Thou dastard craven, thou swad, thou mushroom.

b. appos. or as adj.

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Aib) 101 Sister to swad Enceled.

2. A squat fat person. (Cf. *SQUAD a.*, *SQUADDY a.*) 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* 175 A certeine couplent and fat swad. 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Told* ii. 11. A blunt squat swad.] 1760 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swad*, a gross fat Woman.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 3 *deal*. [Origin obscure, perhaps related to *SWATHES sb.* 2, as if = covering, integument.] The pod or husk of peas, beans, etc.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* v. xviii. 695 They must be gathered presently upon their being ripe, for else they die vp and fall out of their swads. 1658 EVELYN *Fr Gard* (1675) 197 Gather them when you first perceive their swads below to open and shead. c. 1693 *Urghart's Rabelais* iii. xviii. 145 The Bean is not seen till its swad or hull be shaled. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumtill Ball* 49 They pelted ilk udder wi' swads. 1832 *Scotish Farm* Rep. 19 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush.* III. It is the stem and leaf [of beans] that is wanted, more than the swad or grain. 1902 *Speaker* 26 Apr. 100/1 The pods hang down, and only the swad is used for feeding cattle.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 4 *local*. Also 7 *swadd*. [Origin obscure.] A fish-basket.

1602 in R. G. MAISEN *Sel. Pleas Cr. Adm.* (Selden Soc.) II. Intro. 32, vij oyster swads. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swad* (4) A fish-basket. *Serve*.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 5 *deal*. [Perhaps the same word as *SWAD sb.* 2.] A soldier. Also **Swad-gill** [GILL *sb.* 1 = fellow], **swadkin**.

1708 *Man. John* (Hail!) 10 Swad or Swadkin, a Soldier. 1757 W. VERNON *Baradolph & Trulla* 1 in *Loud Chron.* 1-3 Dec. 533/3 Trulla, while I thy love enjoy'd, Not any of the swads beside, With you might toy and kiss. 1787 W. TAYLOR *Scots Poems* 170 They may for a swad or sailor sell you in time o' wear. 1796 *Gloss. Dict. Vulgar* 7 (ed. 3), *Swad*, or *Swadkin*, a soldier. *Cant.* 1812 *Swod-gill* (see *SWADDY sb.* 1). 1853 *Whistle-Bunke* (Sc. Songs) Ser. 1. 88 Ilk struttin swad, ilk reelin' sailor. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word* 61, *Swad*, or *Swadkin*, a newly raised soldier.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 6 *Mining*, *north*. [Possibly a variant of *SQUAD sb.* 2, loose tin or other ore mixed with earth (Cornwall).] A layer of stone or worthless coal at the bottom of a seam.

1860 *Eng. & For. Mining Gloss*, *Newcastle Tarnis* (ed. 2) 65. 1865 *Our Coal & Coal-fits* 51 A black substance, called swad, resembling soot caked together.

Swad (swod), *sb.* 7 *U.S.* Also *swod* [P]. A thick mass, clump, or bunch; hence, a great quantity (also pl.).

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Swad*. In New England, a lump, mass or bunch, also, a crowd. [Vulgar.] 1833 (SESA SMITH) *Let & Downing* ii. (1835) 32 Enoch Bissel, as sly as a weasel, slipped in [i. e. into the field] piece a swad of grass that hit Mr. Van Buren's horse. *Ibid.* iii. 41 There was a swod of fine folks. 1840 HALIBURTON *Clackin* Ser. iii. vi. 83 How is colonist able to pay for all this almighty swad of manufactured plunder? 1844 'Jon Stuck' *High Life New York* II. 196 The thick swad of hair that hung all round that handsome head of her'n. 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 124 It ain't good to use such a swad of words.

Swad'd, *Sc. pa. t.* of *SWELL v.*

Swad'der, *Cant. Obs.* (See quot.)

1567 HARMAN *Caveat* (1869) 60 A Swadder, or Pedler. These Swadders and Pedlers be not all evilly. (Cf. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Swadders*, the tenth Order of the Canting Tribe (1795 *New Cant. Dict.* adds who, not content to rob and plunder, beat and barbarously abuse, and often murder the Passengers).]

Swaddish, *a. Obs. rare* [f. *SWAD sb.* 2 + -ISH 1]. Clownish, loutish.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 273 Bibbing Nash, baggage Nash, swaddish Nash.

Swaddle (swod'dl), *sb.* Also 6 *swathel* (1), *swathle*, *swadel*, 7 *swadde* [f. next. Cf. *MDU. swadel* and *SWEDDLE sb.*]

1. Swaddling-clothes also *fig.* Now *U.S.*

1538 ELVOT, *Crephidia*. the fyrst apparayle of chylidren, as swathels, wastcotes, and such lyle. *Ibid.*, *Fascia*, a swathell or swathing bande. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartus* ii. iii. iv *Captaines* 19 O sacred Place, which wait the Cadle Ofth' only Man-God, and his happy Swadle. 1659 TORRIANO, A swadle, or swadling band, or clout, *fascia*, *venda*. 1881 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XIX. 146 And under no circumstances any swaddles or baby night gowns. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatr. Soc.* IX. 14 The one reformation of delivering the child from the incarceration of the swaddle.

2. A bandage. *Obs.* or *arch*.

a. 1569 KINGESWILL *Conflict w. Satan* (1578) 22 All full of plasters and bandes, and swaddels. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Braye* a tiuse, a swathell, wone by such as are burst [= ruptured]. 1688 HODGKIN *Armoury* ii. xi. (Roab) 444/1 Silk to wipe the Armes of the King after his annoynting and a swadle to bind it on the Armes. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 907 7 They ordered me to be put to Bed in all my Swaddles. 1857 HEAVYSEGE *Saul* (1869) 267 Who will withdraw the swaddles from thine eyes.

Swaddle (swod'dl), *v.* Forms: a. 5 *swapele*, 6-7 *swathel*, *swathle*, *b.* 4 *suadil*, 6 *swadel* (1), -il, *swaddell*, 6-7 *swadde*, 7 *swoddle*, 6- *swadde*. [f. *swath-* (see *SWATHES sb.* 2) + -LE, and related to *swethle*, *SWEDDLE*, as *SWATHES* to *SWETHES*; for the phonology (-dl-; -pl-) cf. *fiddle*. The earliest form in the group to which this verb belongs is *swadel-bond*, *SWADDELEBAND*.]

1. *trans.* To bind (an infant) in swaddling-clothes.

a. 1245 [see *SWADDLING BAND*] 1577, 1587 [see *SWADDLED*] B. 13 [see *SWADDLING BAND*] 1491 CAXTON *Vilas Part.* (W. de W. 1495) 94 A lityll bende to swadde a lityll chylde beyng in his cradle. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* ii. 12 Ye shal fynde the babe swaddled, and layed in a manger. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xl. i. 353 King Cæsar was a sonne, who lying swaddled [ed. 1634 swoddled] in his cradle, spake by that time he was sixe months old. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Mortification* i. Clothes are taken from a chest of sweets To swaddle infants. 1701 C. WOLLEY *Jrnl.* New York (1860) 27 The Children they Swaddle upon a Board. 1798 W. BUCHAN *Dom Med.* i. (1790) 13, I have known a child seized with convulsion-fits soon after the midwife had done swaddling it. 1873 RICH. *Dict. Rom. & Grk. Antig.* (1884) s.v. *fascia*, Resembling the manner in which an Italian peasant woman swaddles her offspring at the present day. 1879 FROUDE *Shol. Studies* (1883) IV. v. 355 A bambino swaddled round with wrappings.

b. fig. now esp. with reference to the restriction of action of any kind.

1539 *Bible* (Great) Job xxviii. 9 When I made the cloudes to be a covering for it, and swaddled it wyth the darcke. 1613 W. LEIGH *Drumme Deuot.* 15 When it pleased him to swaddle us in his mercy. a. 1631 DONNE *Ana. World* 1. 348 When Nature was most busy, the first wek Swaddling the new-born earth. 1670 ECHARD *Cant. Clergy* 28 The English is the language with which we are swaddled and lock'd asleep. 1770 CUMBERLAND *West Indian* i. 1, The sun, that would not wink upon my nakedness, but swaddled me in the broadest, hottest glare of his meridian beams. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VIII. 137 In that state [i.e. of auralia] they are not entirely motionless, nor intirely swaddled up without form. 1820 HAZLITT *Lect. Dram. Lit.* 267 [His thoughts] have been cramped and twisted and swaddled into lifelessness and deformity. 1831 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 16 Aug. (1894) II. 107 She looked infinitely handsomer than when in a satin frock, swaddled in jewels. 1882 MISS BRADON *Alt. Royal* III. ii. 56 You were born and swaddled in the purple of respectability. 1893 *Sketch* 1 Mar. 260/1 The usages and traditions which govern, not to say swaddle, the ordinary theatrical manager.

2. Said of the swaddling-clothes, *rare*.

a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Epigr.* Wks. (Grosart) II. 341/2 Clouds swaddle him, whom no Clouds circle can.

3. To wrap round with bandages; to envelop with wrappings, to swathe, bandage. Also with *up*.

a. 1597 MORELY *Canzonets to Fourte Voyces* x. Swathele me so that I may runne a gasping. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* iii. 133 The corsies he shrouded in a number of folds of linnen, swathed with bands of the same. [Cf. 1631 WEEVER *Anc. Funerall Mon.* 29.]

b. 1522 MORE *De quat. Noviss* Wks. 80/1 Twice a day to swaddle and plaster his legge. 1545 ASCHAM *Joseph* (Arb.) 121 To swadle a bowe much about wyth bandes. 1581 A. HALL *Thad* ix. 161 To swaddle vp the festred wound. 1589 NASHE in *Greene's Menaphon* Ded. (Aib) 12 The Scythians,

if they be at any time distressed with famin, take in their girdles shorter, and swaddle themselves straighter. a. 1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* v. (1881) 38 To have their temples girt and swaddled up with night-caps. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II. 120 Cleft Gratts must be swaddled with fine Earth, and Hay newly prepar'd. 1700 S. L. r. *Pyrrhe's Voy.* E. Ind. 141 As for our Ship, we were forced to Swaddle it with a four double Cable Rope. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 90 7 They immediately began to swaddle me up in my Night-Gown with long Pieces of Linnen. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 284 His ears had never been swaddled down, and they stood out. 1856 KANE *Arctic Expl.* i. xxix. 402 We swaddle our feet in old cloth, and guard our hands with fur mits. 1876 MORRIS *Sigurd* iv. 385 With the golden gear was he swaddled, and he held the red gold rod. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 765 The patient may be kept thus swaddled for six, eight or ten hours.

4. To beat soundly. *collog. Obs.*

c. 1570 *Misogonus* ii. 1. 62 Thou disardly dronkerd ile swaddle yow skinn. *Ibid.* iv. 32 Gett ine dice or I shall yow blesse VI I have them not quickly ile swaddle yow with a corde. a. 1575 *Wife Lapped in Morrells Skin* 846 in *Hazl. E. P.* IV. 21. Thy bones will I swaddle. 1607 HARRINGTON *Nugæ Ant.* (ed. Park 1804) II. 98 Hercules, swadeled him thriftily with a good cudgell. 1611 BEAUM. &

Fl. Knt Burn. Pestle 11 iv, I know the place where he my loins did swaddle 1649 *DAVENANT Love & Hon* 1. 360 We swaddled your duke home; he and the rest Of your bruised countrymen have wondrous need Of capons grease. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais* v xvi 131 A huge Sandal, with a Pitch fork in his hand, who us'd to rib-roast, swaddle, and swindle them. 1822 *Scott's Angel* xviii, If I, with this piece of oak, did not make you such an example that it should be a proverb to the end of time how John Christie swaddled his wife's fine leman!

† **Swaddleband.** *Obs.* Forms *a.* 2 swaſel-, 6 swathell-, swathle-, 6-7 swathel-. *β.* 5-6 swadel-, 6 -yl-, swaddell-, swadle-, 7 swaddell-. [*f.* SWADDLE + BAND *sb.*] = SWADDLING-BAND.

α. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 49 He lai bewunden on steres and mid swadelbonde ubunden. 1552 *Huloet*, Swathell, or swathe band for a child, fascia. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas Fr Tong*, Vne Bande ou bandollette, a swathe band. *β.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 277/2 Swadylbande, bande, fassie 1530 in *Anticior* xl (1904) 179 An eggle flyng gryping a child swaddled geules lined enynys the swadelbond gold 1578 *BARISTER Hist Man* 11 58 I the first of these Muscles goeth forward fleshy, broad, and thinne like a swadle band 1639 *MASSINGER Unnat Combat* 11 ii, Would you have me transforme, My corselet to a cradle? or my helmt To swaddelbands?

So † **Swaddle-belt**, † **bind**, † **binding**. 1467 *Maldon, Essex, Cril Rolls* (Bundle 43, No 14), vi. paria caligatum, 11 swadel byndes. 1592 *Wills & Inv N.C.* (Surtees) II 211 One fine swaddell belt 14 1563 *URQUHART Rabelais* 11 xiv 99, I swaddled him in a scurvie swathel-binding.

† **Swaddle-bill.** *Obs. local American.* The shoveller duck

1709 *LAWSON Voy Carolina* 151 Swaddle Bills are a sort of an ash-colour'd Duck, which have an extraordinary broad Bill, and are good Meats 1785 *PENNANT Arctic Zool* II 557

Swaddled (swō'dl'd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* SWADDLE + -ED 1.] Wrapped in swaddling-clothes.

1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 149 The moethes dugge doth serve the childe, and still attendeth vpon the swathled babe. 1587 *A Day's Delights & Chloë* (1890) 11 The sheepe that whilome suckled the swathled impe 1722 *W. ROGERS Voy* 352 They look like a swaddled Child, with its Arms at liberty. 1821 *COMBE Synthes*, 1176 v, So careful did the Dame appear To guard from cold her swaddled dear 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* III 59 The year is no longer a swaddled baby, it is shooting up into a tall stripling 1911 *PERRIE Rev Cmilis* in 73 The brass of Anne Astley with the swaddled twins in her arms

Swaddler (swō'dl-er). [*f.* SWADDLE + -ER 1.] For the commonly accepted explanation of this term see quot. 1747. The plausibility of this account is challenged, and another origin is suggested, in *N. & Q.* Ser. iv. I. (1868) 377/1

orig. A nickname for a Methodist, esp. a Methodist preacher, in Ireland; now, for Protestants in general.

1747 (10 Sept.) *C. WESLEY Jnl.* (1849) I 457 We dined with a gentleman, who explained our name to us. It seems we are beholden to Mr Cennick for it, who abounds in such like expressions as, 'I curse and blaspheme all the gods in heaven, but the babe that lay in the manger, the babe that lay in Mary's lap, the babe that lay in swaddling cloths', &c. Hence they nicknamed him, 'Swaddler, or Swaddling John', and the word sticks to us all, not excepting the Clergy 1771-2 *Ess fr Bachelor* (1773) II 198 Those glorious days, when regulators shall disarm troops, and swaddlers supersede [sic] the clergy 1810 *J. LAMBERT Trav. Canada & U.S.* (1816) I. 346 Quakers, Shakers, Swaddlers, and Jumpers 1825 *COBBETT Prot Ref* (1847) 105 How the swaddlers would cry out for another 'Reformation'! 1834 in *W. J. Fitz-Patrick Life Doyle* (1880) I 370 Arrah! hold yer tongue, ye canting Swaddler. 1869 *CARD CULLEN in Times* 3 Sept 8/3 Members may be of any religion—Catholics, Presbyterians, Anglicans, Socinians, Arians, Swaddlers 1894 *HALL CAINE Manzanar* 232 To cast ridicule on the 'swaddler' and the 'pulpit preacher' 1907 *Catholic Weekly* 29 Nov 3/3 No priest could enter, and the soupers and swaddlers had all the guidance of children and teachers

Swaddling (swō'dl-ing), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SWADDLE + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the vb SWADDLE; wrapping in swaddling-clothes; swathing, bandaging.

13. *α.* 1425 [*see* SWADDLING-BAND] 1522 *MORE De quat. Noviss.* Wks 80/2 Al our swadlyng and tending with warme clothes 1611 *STAFFORD Noble* 161, I would onehe wish, to haue that one ceremonie at my buriall, which I had at my birth; I mean, swadling. 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. IV't without Money* v 1, Hourly troubled, with making broth, and dawbing your decayes with swadling, and with vatching up your ruines 1826 *W. P. DILLON Phys Treatm Child* 64 The cruel piacuse of swaddling should be for ever laid aside

2. *pl.* (rarely *sing.*) Swaddling-clothes; also, a bandage. Also *fig.*

1623 *DRUMM. of HAWTH Flowers of Son* vii, There is hee poorelie swaddl'd, in Manger laid, To whom too narrow Swaddling are our Speeches. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett* n. lvi (1892) 495 If you continue to wrap up your young acquaintance in such warm choice swaddlings, it will quickly grow up to maturity 1698 *A Fox Wards Surg.* 11 xiv 155 In case the Fracture be next to the Knee from below, then use no swaddings over the Knee 1661 *GLANVILLE Van Dagon* 141 Our knowledge, though its Age write thousands, is still in its swaddlings 1882 *Lancs Gloss*, Swaddlings, Swathelings, wrappes for children *S. LANCES* 1899 *CROCKETT Black Douglas* (1900) 330 The head of Gilles de Sille was still swathed in bandages, when, with an additional swaddling of disguise across his eyes [etc.] 1905 *P. YOUNG Sands Pleasure* 1 v, [A lighthouse] a baby yet, his stone sides hardly out of their swaddling of scaffold!

† 3. Beating, cudgelling. *Obs.*

1628 *R. S. Countess Scuffie* cxxx, Behinde the doore he

stood to haere, For in he duist not come for feare Of swad-

ling 1659 *TORRIANO*, A swadling, bastonamento

† 4. [*after* SWADDLER] Methodism; hence, con-

duct supposed to be characteristic of Methodists.

1759 *Compt Lett. W'sites* iv xxx. (1768) 217, I thought if he, siding and swaddling, and foolish unalterable Simpel, did not provoke the Country Dances to begin, nothing could 1771-2 *Ess fr Bachelor* (1773) I 49 Swaddling and real the female troop enflame.

5. *attrib* in swaddling-robe, a baby's long-clothes. See also SWADDLING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS.

1845 *G. MURRAY Islaford* 42 To make the swaddling-robe a winding-sheet

Swaddling, *ppl. a.* [*f.* SWADDLER: *see* -ING 2.]

Of a Methodist character or practice; Protestant, † canting

1747 [*see* SWADDLER]. 1758 *WESLEY Wks.* (1872) II 449 Swearing he would have none of their swaddling prayers 1771-2 *Ess fr Bachelor* (1773) II 126 Like the spiritual eye of a Swaddling preacher, uplifted to Heaven in a fervour of devotion 1787 *Minor* 30 The other now resembled a swaddling female 1838 *Blackw Mag.* May 610/2 You're nothing but a swaddling could sent of a saint 1885 *W. J. FITZPATRICK T. N. Burke* I. 33 No swaddling minister could hold his ground five minutes before them

Swaddling-band, usually *pl.* -bands. [*See* SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and BAND *sb.*, BOND *sb.*] = next.

α. 1425 [*see* 2, quot 13.] 1609 *HOLLAND Ann. Marcell.* 300 Then king (as yet an infant in his swaddling bands) 1713 *Cmsor M.* 1343 (Gott) A new-born child, burdened with a swaddling band (1425 [*from MS*] swabelling bonde) 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Job xxviii 9 When I made the cloudes as a covering thereof, and darkened as the swaddling bands thereof. 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q 1 x 65 As thou slepest in tender swaddling band 1629 *MILTON Christ's Natv.* 228 Our Babe to shew his Godhead true, Can in his swaddling bands contain the damned crew 1717 *Prior Anna* 11 389 One People from their swaddling Bands Release'd their Infants Feet and Hands 1789 *W. BUCHAN Dom Med* 1. (1790) 11 Though many of them (sc brute animals) are extremely delicate when they come into the world, yet we never find them grow crooked for want of swaddling bands.

β. *fig. and allusively*

1602 *And Pt Return fr. Parnass* 1. 1. (A1b) 7 Then foule faced Vice was in his swaddling bands. 1663 *PATRICK Paris Pilgr.* xlix (1689) 347 The Spirit of Man only should continue a Child, and never be unloosed from its swaddling-bands 1825 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol* 11 (1818) I 69 Having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands, it is now become a true representative or image of its species 1837 *J. CHANDLER Hymns* 2 When from the swaddling bands of shade Spang forth the world so fair 1845 *R. W. HAMILTON Pop Educ* 1. (1846) 14 The swaddling-bands of a mistaken kindness only cramp its energies. 1875 *E. WHITE Life in Christ* 11 ix (1878) 87 Darkness is necessarily the swaddling band of mind awakening from nothingness

Swaddling-clothes, *sb. pl.* [*SWADDLING* *vbl. sb.*] Clothes consisting of narrow lengths of bandage wrapped round a new-born infant's limbs to prevent free movement. Also *transf* an infant's long-clothes. Now chiefly *fig.* or *allusively* in reference to the earliest period of the existence of a person or thing, when movement or action is restricted.

α. 1580 *HOLLIBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Le Berceau d'un enfant, les langes & petits drapemens*, a child's cradle, and swaddling clothes 1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen IV.* 11 112 (Qo) 1, This Hotspur Mars in swaddling cloaths, 4 his infant warrior 1612 *R. CARPENTER Soule's Sent* 84 Some he in their sinnes as children in their swaddling clothes.

β. 1535 *COVERDALE Luke* 11. 7 She brought forth hir first begotten sonne, & wrapped him in swaddling clothes, and layed him in a manger 1599 *W. WILKINSON Confut Pann Love* 48 b, Miracles served the Church in hir swaddling clothes 1638 *GRIFFIN Metamorph.* Wks (Grosart) IX 52 How did fortune frowne that thou wert not stuffed in thy swaddling clothes? 1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Ep Ded, This Encomion of the king of fishes was prededinate to thee from thy swaddling clothes 1689 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Trav* 1 47 They take care that even their Sucking Children in Swaddling Clothes do not defile themselves. 1722 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* 11, iii, A child in swaddling clothes. 1796 *H. HUNTRT St-Pierre's Study Nat* (1799) III, 442 He was for many ages in swaddling clothes, begirt by the Druids with the bands of superstition 1849 *JAMES Woodman* 11, I have never seen him since I was in swaddling clothes 1861 *MAINE Anc Law* (1874) 26 To understand how society would ever have escaped from its swaddling-clothes 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* 1 viii, A great child just out of swaddling clothes. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 834 The efficacy of this treatment of snake-biting, seems then undoubted, but it is not yet in a position to put off the swaddling-clothes of the laboratory.

Swaddling-clothes, *sb. pl.* [*See* SWADDLING *vbl. sb.* and CLOUT *sb.*] = prec

1530 *Palsgr.* 819/2 *Enmullot*, in their swadlyng cloutes 1550 *HARRINGTON tr Cicero's Bk Friendship* (1562) 63 b, That enen as we came together with them in our swaddling clothes, so we might keep them compaignie to the windyng sheete. 1592 *GREENE Repentance* Wks (Grosart) XII, 169, I was euen brought vp from my swaddling cloutes in wickednes, my infancy was sun. 1602 *Carson Cornwall* 72 b, When mine adverse party was yet scarcely borne, or lay in her swaddling clothes. 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* 11 ii § 103 A God-father, which (with Swaddling-clothes) they conceive belong to Infants alone 1698 *OSBORN Q Eliz Ep.*, Otherwise the most part of New Books, had still been buried in their Swaddling-clothes for want of Transcription 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 1 Author's Apol 147 Truth, although in Swaddling-clothes informs the Judgment.

Swaddy (swō'di), *sb. slang* Also swaddie, swoddy, cf. SWATTY. [*f.* SWAD *sb.* 5 + -Y.] A soldier.

1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dut.*, Swaddy or Swad-gill, a soldier 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 176 In one of his journeys from Lewes, I am picked up some swaddies 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Wordbk*, Swaddie, a discharged soldier 1908 *A. N. LYONS Arthur's* 11 vii 165 Up comes a swaddy in a red cap 'That's a policeman—military policeman Don't you 'ave no larks with 'im

Swaddy, a rare one [*f.* SWAD *sb.* 3 + -Y 1.] Bearing 'swads' or pods.

1611 *COTGR*, *Gousin* coddie, hulle, huskie, swaddie.

Swade, *obs.* or dial. *f.* SWADE *v*, SWATH *v*

Swadeband, *obs.* form of SWATH-BAND

|| **Swadeshi** (swādēshī). *Indian.* [Bengali,

lit. = own-country things, i.e. home industries]

The name of a movement in India, originating in Bengal, advocating the boycott of foreign goods. Hence **Swadeshimism**.

1905 *Times* 26 Oct 3/6 They prevent the students from participating in political question, and furthering the Swadeshi movement. 1907 *Missionary Herald* Sept 261/1 The political aspect of Swadeshimism

Swadge, *obs.* form of SWAGE *v*, 1

Swad-gill, Swadkin · *see* SWAD *sb.* 5

Swadler: *see* SWADDER.

Swae, *obs.* Sc. form of So.

Swæt, var. *SWORE Obs.*, sweat.

† **Swafe**. *Obs.* Also 4-5 swayf(e, sweyf, swaffe, 8 swave [*f.* ON. *swaf* - in **swafja* SWAYVE, *swaf* tiller (cf OHG *swæw* swaving), related to *swif* - in *swiffa* = OL *swifan* to SWIVE, the general notion being that of sweeping or swinging]

1. A swinging stroke or blow; momentum.

13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1268 Wyth þe swayf of þe swoid þat swolwed hem alle 1400-50 *Warr Alex* 806 (Ashmole MS) Alexander swyngys with his swaife & his swaife [Duch MS swaffe] fches. 14 *Chaucer's Troilus* 11 1383 (Hal) MS 3943 þe grete sweyf [var. sweygh, swaigh, swey, swough] dop it þan fal at ones.

2. A kind of sling or ballista, = SWEEP *sb.* 24. 1688 *HOLME's Army* 111 xviii (Roxb) 127/2 He beareth Argent a Swafe, or swing stone, sable These kinds may fitly be termed swafe slings. 1702 128/2 Some term this a Slinge tree, but the best name is, a double swafe, or back swafe, to distinguish it from the swafe, or single swafe.

3. A pump-handle, = SWAGE 3, SWEEP *sb.* 23.

1688 *HOLME's Army* 11 297/1 The Bucket of the Pump, is the like Sucker fastened to an Iron rod, which is moved up and down by the help of the Sweep, or Swafe [1726 *Dict. Rust.* s. v. *Pump Swave*], or Handle.

† **Swaff** 1. *Obs.* Variant of SWATH 1

1688 *HOLME's Army* 11 172/2 A Swaffe, or Sithe Swaffe, as much as the Sithe cuts at one stoak of the Mower. [Also] the Sithe strokes or marks, which are left in the Grass that the Sithe leaves growing.

Swaff 2. Local variant of SWAFF *sb.* 2; cf. SOIFE. 1846 *GREENER Sci Gunmery* 141 'Swaff iron forging' is a profitable branch of forging carried on in Birmingham... It is a metal which is composed of iron and steel filings, and all other small scraps found in gun-makers' and other work-shops. These are sold to the 'swaff-forgers'.

Swafre, *obs.* form of SWAFER.

Swag (swæg), *sb.* Also 4, 6 swagge, 7-9 swagge. [In senses 1 and 2 perh. of Scandinavian origin; cf. with sense 2 Norw. dial. *swagg* big strong well-grown person. The other senses are mainly duct from SWAG *v*]

† 1. A bulgy bag. *Obs.*

1303 *R. BRUNNE Hand Synne* 502 Pere was a wyccbe, and made a hagge, A bely of lepyr, a gret swagge

† 2. A big blustering fellow. *Obs.*

1588 *Marpell Epist* (A1b.) 5 Will you not swaere as commonly you do, like a lewd swag? 1589 *NASHE Martinus Nonius* 1142 4 Kaitunes, lewd swaggies, ambitious wretches 1589 *COOPER Admon* 62 Hee termeth him a Swag What hee meaneth by that, I will not diuine but as all the rest is lewde, so surely herein hee hatli a lewde meaning. 1764 *Low Life* (ed 3) 44 Munster-Cracks, Connaught-Peers, Ulster-Swags, Leinster-Fortune-Hunters, Welch-Gentle Men

3. A swaying or lurching movement, for spec. dial. uses see quotes. 1825-80, 1876

1660 *INGELO Benth & U.* 1 (1682) 10 In goes he to the Boat and the suddenness of the swag, overturn'd the vessel upon the passengers 1825 *J. NICHOLSON Oper. Mech.* 44 Couplings should be placed near the bearings, as there is there the least swag 1825 *COBBETT Rur Rides* (1830) 75 'Oh, yes, Sir,' said he, and with an emphasis and a swag of the head 1825-80 *JAMIESON Swag*, 2 Inclination from the perpendicular 1863 *COWDEN Clark Shaks Chas* x 251 One would think a 'strong minded' woman must necessarily have the figure of a horse-guard, the swag of a drayman, and the sensibility of a carcase-butcher. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Side-swag* or *Side-wag*, a declivity close to the road side, threatening a carriage with an overbalance 1894 *BLACKMORE Perigress* 270 'The canvas curtain had failed to resist the swag and the hollaying of the blast. 1903 *Kipling's Nations* 46, I looked at the swaying shoulders, at the paunch's swag and swing

† 4. A pendulum. *Obs.*

So dial. *swag-wagant* (Whitby Gloss 1876).

1686 *MOLYNEUX Sciothericum Telescop* x. 45 The Pendulum or swagg is to be lengthned or shornted as is requisite.

5. A heavy fall or drop. *local.*

c 1700 *KFFNLT MS Laisid* 1033 v, One that falls down with some violence and noise is said to come down with a swag. 1887 *S. Chesh Gloss* s. v, One comes down with a swag upon the spring of a bicycle, or upon a hay-stack, or boggy ground, &c. 1922 *Blackw Mag.* Dec. 805/2 They heard the sound they most desired, the heavy swag as, reassured, he dropped himself down again.

6. A wreath or festoon of flowers, foliage, or fruit fastened up at both ends and hanging down in the middle, used as an ornament, also of a natural festoon.

1794 W FELTON *Carrriages* (1801) II 48 A pair of handsome swags of flowers, painted on the pannels. 1813 *Gentl Mag.* Mar. 226/2 Swags of fruit and flowers. 1846 *Art Union* Jan 36 A scroll of foliage flanked by living birds of a peculiar character (often used by Gibbons in his swags and trophies). 1886 *Law Times* LXXX 510/1 A deep frieze and cornice, from which depend a series of festoons and swags. 1906 *Quiller-Couch* *3rd* *Const.* time xiv, The creepers which festooned the rock here and there in swags as thick as the *Gambetta's* lawver.

7. A sinking, subsidence, *intrans.* a depression in the ground which collects water, esp. one caused by mining excavations *local*.

1856 *Frail R Agric Soc* XVII 11 518 The wet 'swag' must be relieved by an additional channel into the exit-drain. 1883 *Gursl's Gloss Coal-mining*, Swag, subsidence or weighting of the roof. 1887 *Pail Mail* G 12 July 8/2 Two brothers were drowned while bathing in an old colliery swag at Bradley, near Wolverhampton. 1891 *B'nian Weekly Post* 28 July 8/2 The evidence showed that the deceased was bathing in a swag on Saturday.

8 *Cant.* A shop. Cf. *swag-shop* (n 12 b).

1796 *Colles Dict.*, Swag, a shop. 1790 B E *Dict. Cant.* *Crew* 1785 *Grosche Dict.*, *Vulgar T*.

b. One who keeps a 'swag-shop'. *slang*.

1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I, 349 One in Holborn, and the other at Black Tom's (himself formerly a street-seller, now 'a small swag').

9. A thief's plunder or booty; *gen* a quantity of money or goods unlawfully acquired, gains dishonestly made *slang*.

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict* s.v. The Swag is a term used in speaking of any booty you have lately obtained except money. 1827 *Scott's Let to Croker* in Lockhart, I have been stealing from you, and I send you a sample of the swag. 1838 *Dickens O' Trust* xiv, 'It's all arranged about bringing off the swag, is it?' asked the Jew. 1862 *CALVERLEY Charades* v v in *Verses & Truiss.* (ed. 2) 95 While one hope lingers, the crack-man's fingers drop not his hard earned 'swag'. 1891 *Newcastle Daily* *Frail* 18 Mar. 5/3 This genial gentleman went off to America with the swag.

10 *Austral* The bundle of personal belongings carried by a traveller in the bush, a tramp, or a miner. 1864 J ROOFS *New Rush* 1 x Their ample swags upon a cart are tied. 1881 *GRANT Bush Life* *Quest* I v 43 The quart-pots were now put on to boil, swags were opened and food produced. 1880 H H ROMILLY *Verandah N Guinea* 5 Every digger in former days carried in imagination a gigantic nugget in his swag.

11. A great quantity; a large draught (of liquor). *dial.* (Cf. *Sc swack*).

1812 J H VAUX *Flash Dict* s.v. A swag of anything signifies emphatically a great deal. 1825-80 JAMISON, *Swag*, a large draught of any liquid. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I, 373/1 The term *Swag*, or *Swack*, or *Swags*, is a Scotch word, meaning a large collection, a 'lot'. 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 93 An' wishin' For a swag o' good New-cassel yell.

12. *attrib* and *Comb.*: *swag-like* *adv.*, after the fashion of a bushman's 'swag'; *swagman*, (a) a man engaged in the 'swag-trade' or who keeps a 'swag-shop' (see b); (b) *Austral* a man who travels with a 'swag', also *swagsman* (see also quot 1895).

1890 *Melbourne Argus* 2 Aug. 4/2 He strapped the whole lot together 'swag-like'. 1891 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I, 447/2 The 'swag-men' are often confounded with the 'lot-sellers'. 1893 *KEIGHLEY Who are You?* 36 (Morris) Then took a drink of tea. Such as the swagmen in our goodly land have with some humour named the post-and-rail. 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 7 June 4/2 The regular swagman, carrying his ration bags, which will sometimes contain nearly 20 days' provender in flour and sugar and tea. 1899 J. B. STEPHENS *Drought & Doctrine* Wks 300 (Farmer) A 'swagman' with our bottle at his lips. 1880 G. SUTHERLAND *Tales of Goldfields* 99 One of these prospecting swagmen was journeying towards Maryborough. 1890 *BARRER & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swagsman*, an accomplice who takes charge of the plunder.

b. *slang*. Denoting the trade in certain classes of small, trifling, or trashy articles, those engaged in such trade, etc.

1891 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I, 333/2 The slaughterer sells by retail, the swag-shop keeper only by wholesale. *Ibid* 335/1 Of these swag-barrowmen, there are not less than 150, *Ibid*, The tinwares of the swag barrows are nutmeg-graters, bread-graters, beer warmers, fish-slices, goblets, mugs, savealls, extinguishers, candle-shades, money-boxes, children's plates, and rattles. *Ibid* 373/1 The Haberdashery Swag-Shops. By this name the street-sellers, have long distinguished the warehouses, or rather shops, where they purchase their goods. *Ibid* 429/2 The 'penny apiece' or 'swag' trade. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 July 6/5 Another showman described himself as 'the cheapest man for all kinds of swag watches, all goes'.

+ *Swag*, a. *Obs. rare* [attrib. use of *SWAG sb.* 2] ? big and blustering.

c 1650 *Trag Barnavelle* in *vii* in *Bullen O.P.* (1883) II 242 Hansom swag fellows And fit for fowle play.

Swag (swæg), *v* Now chiefly *dial.* Also 6 **swagge**, 8-9 **swagg**. [The existence of this verb is perh. attested for the 15th cent. in *swagging* (s.v. *SWAGGING vbl sb. note*), and in *SWAGE v.* Its immediate source is uncertain, but it is prob. Scandinavian: cf. *Norw. dial. swagga* and *swaga* to sway (see *SWAY* s. etym.).

The English word might correspond to a Scandinavian form of either type (with *-gg* or *-g*), according to dialect; cf. on the one hand, *NAG v* (*Norw.*, *Sw. nagga*), *SAG v* (*Norw. dial. sagga*), *WAG v* (*Norw. dial. waggja*), on the other, *DRAG v* (*ON. draga*), *FLAG sb.* (*Icel. flag*, *ON. flaga*), *SNAG* (*Norw. dial. snag*, *snag*); also *Sw. swaga* = undulating or swinging motion, and *FLAW sb.* (*ON. flaga*).

1 *intr.* To move unsteadily or heavily from side to side or up and down; to sway without control.

a. of a pendulous part of the body, or of the whole person.

spec. in Horsemanship see quot. 1850.

1530 *PALSGR* 744/1, I swagge, as a fatte persons belly swaggeth as he goth, *ja assouge*. 1598 R. HAYDOCKE *n* *Lomazzo* 11 13 Mooming their limes moderately, and not permitting them to swag, hang, tune aside and be dilated. 1641 W. HOOKE *New Eng. Treatise* 11 Here ride some dead men swagging in their deep deadalls. 1672 W. KING *Acc. Houise's Behaviour* Wks 1776 III 36 Bless me, Sir, how many craggs You've drunk of potent ale! No wonder if the belly swagge. 1838 *Pratt's Mag.* XVII, 683 He swagge forward with the gait neither of Christian, Pagan, nor man. 1850 'H. HOSKIN' (C. Brindley) *Pract. Horsemanship* 11 The idea that tall men are apt to, what is technically termed, 'swag' on the horse. 1859 *HACKFAY Virgin* 12, The stout chief sat swagging from one side to the other of the carriage.

b. of a structure or something erected or set in position, a boat, or the like. (Also *occas.* of a rigid body, to get out of line.)

1612 *COTGR.* *Buccoler*, to totter, swag, swing, lift, or heave often up and down. 1633 T. JAMES *Voy.* 79 Which made her for a ship's swag and wallow in her Docke. 1641 *BROWNE Jonall Crew* 11 Wks. 1873 III 393 These pounds are (as I feel them swag) Light as my heart, tho' heavy in the bag. 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* 51 Establish their weak stalks, by sieging some more earth about them, especially the Pines, which being more top-heavy are more apt to swag. 1722 *Listr. / /* (1757) 193 Hay will often swag and pitch in the reek after making. 1784 *n. Beckford's Vathek* 77, I these vigilant guards, having remarked certain cages of the ladies swagging somewhat awry. 1793 *WASHINGTON Lett. Wit.* 1801 XII 379 The advantage of this latch is, that let the gate swag as it may, it always catches. 1801 *Encycl. Brit.* Suppl. II 519/2 The thread, being unable to bear close packing on the bobbin, would swag out by the whirling of the fly. 1812 J. J. HENRY *Camp. agat. Québec* 58 Though we attempted to steady it, the boat swagged. 1833 *LONDON ENCYCL. ARCHIT.* 839 If burned, the walls will surely be crippled, that is, they will swag, or swerve from the perpendicular. 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud.* 85 the posts are firm and cannot swag.

c *transf* and *fig.* To sway; to vacillate.

1608 *MINOTRON Mad World* 11, I'll poise her words in th' balance of suspect. If she but swag, she's gone. 1649 *OWEN Steadfastness of Promises* (1650) 14 The Promise, that draws the Soul upward, and the weight of its unbelief, that sinks it downward: the poor Creatures swag between both. 1705 J. DUNTON *Life & Errors* 430 If Prerogative swagges too far on the one side, to step over to Property. 1864 *CARLYLE Præd.* Gk. xiii, xiii (1892) V 230 The Austrian left wing, stormed in upon in this manner, swag and sways. 1887 G. HOOPER *Camp Sedan* 128 The front of battle swagged to and fro.

2. To sink down; to hang loosely or heavily, to sag. Also with *down*.

1612 *tr. Drexelius Angel-Guardian's Clock* 270 His lawes began to dree, his armes to swagge. 1661 *FULLER Worthies, London* (1662) 11 290 A Swaggerer, so called, because endeavouring to make that Side to swag or weigh down, whereon heinageth. 1713 *WANDER True Amazons* 111 Or else such a Weight will make it swag. 1731 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVII 31 As the Line swagged down much below the Silk Lines that supported it. 1857 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, Swagge, to sink down by its own weight, to move heavily or bend. 1876 *BLACKMORE Crisps* xxvi, A timber-draw with a great trunk swinging and swagging on the road. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s.v., 'It swag'd w' wet' was depressed with moisture; said of a plank. 1883 M. P. BAILE *Saw-Mills* 337 Swag, a term applied to driving belts when they are too long or run too loosely.

transf. 1769 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 154/1 Many dreadful clouds, had been swagging about. 1790 *BLAKE Marr Heaven & Hell* Arg't, Hungry clouds swag on the deep.

3 *trans.* To cause to sway uncertainly; to rock about; also, to cause to sink or sag.

c 1530 *Judic. Urnes* 1 iii 5 b, Nother that it be not swagged nor borne fro place to place. For shakyn and boytious ordnyng may cause vryme to be trubbled. 1593 *EVELYN De la Quint. Comp. Gard.* Dict. s.v. *Truss*, To Truss up a Branch of a Wall-Tree that the Fruit may not disfigure the Tree by swagging it down with its weight. 1708 *SCWEL Eng.-Du Dict.* s.v., 'This weight will swag it down. 1777 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 215/2 He swagged the boat, and in a few minutes filled it and sunk it. 1802 *MARIA EDGECWORTH Rosanna* 1, The couplings and purlins of the roof swagged down by the weight of the thatch.

4 [f. *SWAG sb.* 10.] a *intr.* To swag it' to carry one's 'swag' or bundle of effects. b. *trans.* To pack up (one's effects) in a 'swag'.

1861 T. M'COMBE *Australian Sk.* 5 The solitary pedestrian, with the whole of his supplies, consisting of a blanket and other necessary articles, strapped across his shoulders—this load is called the 'swag', and the mode of travelling, 'swagging' it. 1887 W. W. GRAHAM *Climbing the Himalayas* 11 in *From Equator to Pole* 101 We accordingly swagged up our things.

Swagait, -gat (is, Sc. var. *SOGATE*, -GATES).

Swag belly, **swag-belly**. [f. *SWAG v.* + *BELLY sb.*]

1. (as two words) A pendulous abdomen.

[1604 implied in *SWAG-BELLIED*] 1632 *SHERWOOD*, A swag belly, *ventre d'ouilaine*. 1656 *USSHER Ann.* vi (1658) 485 He was of an horrid look, short stature, swag belly. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humphry* Cl. 17 May, Great overgrown dig-

nities dragging along great swag bellies. 1820 W. TOOKER *tr. Lucian* I 499 A multitude of wealthy usurers, all pite with swag-bellies. 1909 *Chambers's* *Frail* Aug. 541/2 He is rather a decent Christian, with a swag belly and a jolly face.

b. *Puff.* = *PHISCOVY*.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.*

2. (with hyphen or as one word) A person

having a pendulous abdomen.

1611 *COTGR.*, *Lifefloffe*, a luffesnuffe, swag-bellie, puffed bag. 1694 *MOTTEUX Rabelais v. Pantagru.* *Pragn* v 239 So many Swag-bellies and Puff-bags. 1712 — *and Pl. Quix.* xlii. (1749) IV 64 Confound thee for an eternal proverb voiding swag-belly. 1881 *Leic. Gloss.*, *Swag-belly*, 1 q *Sludge-guts*.

Hence **Swag-bellied** a, having a 'swag belly' or pendulous paunch.

1604 *SHAKS. Oth.* II iii 80 Your Dane, your Germane, and your swag-belly'd Hollander. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod Rand* ix (1804) 46 This swag-bellied doctor. 1858 *CARLYLE Frith* Gk. x 1 (1872) III 208 Swag-bellied, short of wind. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Way Navy* 49 A grimy, swag-bellied drudge of a steam collier.

transf. 1822 W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* (1845) 334 He saw a swag-bellied cloud rolling over the mountains.

So + **Swag-buttocked** a, having large swaying buttocks, + **Swag-paunch** = **SWAG BELLY**.

a 1652 *BROME Danzelle* v. 1, Dat is de gross English douck, fer de *swag-buttock'd wife of de Pesant. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Ventre d'ouilaine*, a gulch, big-bellie, gorbelle, *swag-paunch, bundle of guts.

+ **Swage**, sb. 1 [f. *SWAGE v.* 1 Cf. *ASSUAGE sb.*]

1 Alleviation, relief.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24350 (Edin.) Pat sum was of mif soruing swage [Cott. swage].

2 *concr.* The excrement of the otter. *local* (Cf. *SWAGGING vbl. sb.* 1 3.)

1834 *MEDWIN Angler in Wales* II, 227 Curiosity led me to look if any fresh swages of the dourine [Welsh *dwyrdd* otter] were visible. 1893-4 *Nor. thumbd.* *Gloss.*, *swage*, *Sp. otter*, excrement of the otter.

Swage (swædʒ), sb. 2 [a. OF. *souage*, -aige, later and mod. F. *swage*. See also *SWEDGE*.]

1. An ornamental grooving, moulding, border, or mount on a candlestick, basin, or other vessel.

1374 *Acc. John de St. Ifford* (Acc. Exch. K. R. 397/10) m 2 (Publ. Rec. Off.) Pro duobus paribus legherney's plauitex cum swages de laton' deauratis. 1399 (May 29) *Chancery* *Warrant* Sei 1 File 601 No 1897, [Six white silver salt-cellars, gilt on the swages. 1513 in *Archæologia* LVI 333 A bason of sylver all playn the swages gilt. *Ibid* 335 A litle candlesticke of sylver, swages gilt wth a nose. 1577 *Ibid* LXI, 86, 15 newe chalices with vernacles, in the patene the swages of the patens overgilt. 1599 in W. HERBERT *Hist.* 12 *Gt. Livery Comp. Lond.* (1836) II 196 The said Robt. de- ceytfully dyd sette swags for feyt to the same peys [of silver]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii, xiv (Roxb.) 4/2 The fillet or swage, is that ring or edge which is on the outside ye hime [of a dish]. 1739 *Act 12 Geo. II* c 26 § 6 Any Sorts of Tippings or Swages on Stone or Ivory Cases.

b A circular or semicircular depression or

groove, as on an anvil (cf. *swage-anvil* 1 in 2 a *attrib*). 1680 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* xi, 126 The Point cuts a fine Hollow Circle or Swage in the Flat of the Board. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii, 308/2 In the face of this kinde of Anvil are smale halfe round nicks, which are termed Swages.

2. + a. = *GAUGE sb.* 11, *Obs.*

1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii, 366/2 A Joyner's Gage (of some termed a Swage).

b. A tool for bending cold metal (or moulding potter's clay) to the required shape; also, a die or stamp for shaping metal on an anvil, in a press, etc.

1812 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Smithing* 353 Swages, all instruments used to give the form or contour of any moulding, &c. used in the same manner as the rounding tool. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* 1 15 147 The sides of the metal are then bent up with swages in the usual way, so as to bring the two edges as close together as possible. 1832 *BABBAGE Econ. Manuf.* xi 66 The smith has small blocks of steel into which are sunk cavities of various shapes, these are called swages, and are generally in pairs. Thus if he wants a round bolt, terminating in a cylindrical head of larger diameter, he uses a corresponding swaging-tool. 1834-6 *Encycl. Meth.* of VIII, 454/1 (*Pottery*) With finger and thumb, or with his fingers only, he gives the first rude form to the vessel, and by a swage, rib, or other utensil, smoothes the inside. 1839 *URK Dict. Arts* 379 In order to make the bolster of a given size, it is introduced into a die, and a swage placed upon it. 1883 *CRANE Smithy & Forge* 30 Swages consist of tools having certain definite shapes, so that the hot iron, being placed in or below them, takes their shape when struck.

attrib. 1843 *HOLTZMANN* *Turning* I 225 A swage-tool five feet long worked by machinery. *Ibid* 231 The holes in the swage block are used after the manner of heading tools for large objects. *Ibid* 427 The metal may be gradually reduced by one pair of swage-bits. 1854 *MISS BAKER Northampton Gloss.*, *Swage*, to work iron in a groove, or into any particular form. The anvil employed for this purpose is called a swage anvil. 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand tools* Pl. P, The swage-hammer.

Swage (swædʒ), v. 1 *Obs. exc. arch. or dial* Also 3-6 *suage*, (4) *squage*, 6 *swadge*, *Sc. suage*. [a. AF. *suag* (i.e., *suag* (i.e., OF. **soua* -gier, = Pr. *suauyar*, *suauyar* -pop. L. **suāuāre*, parallel form to **assuāuāre*, whence OF. *assuagier* to ASSUAGE, of which *swage* is partly an aphetic derivative.) = ASSUAGE. a *trans.* To appease, mitigate, pacify, relieve, reduce, abate.

(a) emotion, violent action, troubled thoughts, cares, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13868 He suaged him wit wordes heind. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* IVace (Rolls) 4570 Whan aire

Cesar . Had pered & swaged al her ne *a 1450 Knt de la Tour* ix, Fastinge is an abstinence of vertu, right couenable to swage the yre of God *c 1450 Guy Warw.* (Cambr MS) 5266 Tyll pey be swaged . And chastysed thorow per owi-
1508 Fisher 7 Penit Ps vi Wks. (1876) 4 The wood-
 nesse of the foresayd wycked spyryte sholde be mytygate
 and swaged *1562 Pilkington Expos Abdyas* Pref 13 lo
 abate their pride, & swage their malice *1638-56 Cowley*
Davidis iii 353 Thus chear'd he Saul, thus did his fury
 swage *1667 Milton P L* i 556 Nor wanting power to
 mitigate and swage With solemn touches, troubl'd thoughts
1671 - Sanson 184 Apt word have power to swage The
 tumors of a troubl'd mind

(b) bodily injury or pain, swelling, etc.
c 1305 Pilate 175 in *B E P* (1862) 116 His huite was al
 swaged *1398 Irevins Baith. De P R v* viii (Bodl
 MS), A marie of faines . lo swage be coldnes of bones of be
 breeste plate. *c 1400 Lanfranc's Chirurg* 165 3eue him
 metis & drynkis pat mowe swage be owge *c 1480 HENRY*
Sun Prædicts of Medecyne 33 With be snowt of one
 selch, ane swelling to swage. *1547-64 Bauldwin Mor*
Philos. (Palf.) 163 All doubtfull diseases to swage and to
 cure *1582 STANYHURSTÆNE* iii (Arb) 91 With roots of
 eech herb I swadged my great hunger *1612 Woodall*
Surg Mate Wks (1653) 32 It swageth the pains and stiches
 of the breast *1688 Lancs Gloss, Swage, swage*. to remove
 a swelling by fomentation

(c) storm, wind, heat, or other physical force.
 Also in fig context (cf. a).

a 1340 HAMPOLE Psalter lxxviii lo [lxxix g] pou erit
 lord til be mypof of be see . be styryng of be prestmys of
 lo pou swagge. *1408 tr Legatus De Re Milit.* (MS. Digby
 233 ff. 225v) be bete of be sonne smothereth and swageth be
 scharpe blastes of be wyndes *c 1450 tr De Imitatione* iii.
 xxiv 110 Pou . swagist be meynings of his flodes *1513*
DouglasÆNE i. iii 84 I thus said he, and with that word
 haveli The swelland seil be his swagit *1549-62 STERNHOLD*
& H P i 8 And that my strength may now amend, which
 thou hast swagge for my trespass. *1582 STANYHURSTÆNE*
 iii (Arb) 147 These wynds with bloodshed were swagd. *a 1600*
Montgomery Misc P xxxi 43 (Laing MS) Ihy angell
 with the fame abod be fyre to swage *1635 Quarles Embl*
 iii iii 18 Quench, quench my flames, and swage these
 scorching fires *1849 FABER Hymns 'Sweetness in Prayer'*
 i, What shall I do for thee, poor heart! Thy throbbing heat
 to swage?

(d) To digest. *Obs*
1768 Ross Helenore i 52 Her stamack had nae maughts
 sick meat to swage

b *intr.* To be appeased, relieved, or reduced,
 to decrease, abate

c 1330 R BRUNNE Chron Wace (Rolls) 9676 Til he were
 warysched of his synnesse. Or his penaunce i swaged lesse.
1375 Curion M. 24350 (Baif) Quen hit squyne be-gan
 to squage. *c 1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ* 4203 (Roxb)
 151 They felt his expenses swage. And were to hym vnkynde.
a 1445 tr Arderne's Treat Fustula, etc 100 Pe pacient was
 deluyetied of akyng and be arme biganore to swage *1545*
Ld. Berners Froiss II. i 3 That swaged the loue bitwene
 him and Sir Barnabo *1545 RAYNALDE Byrrth Mankynde* ii.
 vii (1634) 137 If one of the brests swage which before was in
 good liking, the other remaining sound and safe *1548*
Hall Chron. Rich III, 36 Lest the dukes courage should
 swage, or hys mynd should agayne alter *1604 R. CAREW*
Conwall 106 h, Where salt and fresh the poole renues As
 Spring and growth encrease or swage *1609 Eu. IVomas in*
Hum i i in Bullen O. P. IV, That mooving marsh element
 that swel, and swages as it please the Moone *1703 C*
MATHER Magn Chr vi ii (1852) 356 The brains left in the
 child's head would swell and swage, according to the tides

(b) To swage of to mitigate, abate. *Obs.*
c 1440 York Myst lxx. 371 Bidde them swage of þer
 sweyng

† **Swage**, *v* 2. *Obs.* [Of obscure origin, if the
 root-meaning is 'swing', it is perh. an early form of
 SWAG v.]

1. *intr.* To direct a blow, swing.
c 1400 Destr Troy 7430 Pe sun of Theseus choppit to
 Ector . With a swyng of his sword swagit on be prinse

2 *trans* To discharge (a gun or ballista).
c 1420? Lynde. Assembly of Gods 1038 He gan swage gonnes
 as he had be woode *c 1440 Prompt Parv* 219 Gunnare, or
 he pat swagythe a gunne, *petrarius, mangonarius*

Swage (swædʒ), *v* 3 [f. SWAGE sb 2 Cf. SWEDGE
v] *trans.* To shape or bend by means of a swage.
1831 J. HOLLAND Mannf Metal i ix 141 The article being
 thus hammered, is next pared with shears to the shape re-
 quired, after which it is swaged or turned up at the edges
1832, 1854 [see SWAGE sb 2 b] *1838 F W SIMMS Pub.*
Wks Gt. Brit. 48 The bolt to be swaged and made truly
 cylindrical *1877 W. Jones Finger-ring* 266 A ring found
 at Franscham, has the hoop swaged or twisted *1904 Times*
 20 Aug 7/6 The sectional poles shall be . swaged together
 when hot so as to make a perfect joint.

† **Swaged**, *pp*l, a 1 *Obs* [f. SWAGE v 1 + -ED 1.]
 Reduced, restrained

a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT Confut Rhem N T. Pref (1618)
 13 They can put no difference betwene a swelling and
 swaged speech, betwene an honest homely stile, and that
 which is pucked and pranked vp

Swaged (swædʒd), *pp*l, a 2 [f. SWAGE sb 2 and
 v 3 + -ED.]

† 1 Having a swage or ornamental groove,
 moulding, etc. *Obs*

1487 in Surrey Archaeol Coll. III 164, I bequeathe to said
 Elizabeth my daughter ii goblets of silver swaged. *1490*
in Somerset Med Wills (1901) 292, 3 bollyd peces swagid.
1535 in Strype Mem Cranmer (1604) App xvi 27 Three
 standing Cups, one plain, and other two swaged with their
 Covers of silver and gilt *a 1548 Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII,
 157 At the nether ende were two broad arches vpon three
 antike pillars all of gold, burnished swaged and grauen full
 of Gargills and Serpentes

2 Shaped with a swage
1842 Civil Eng & Arch. Jnrl V. 286/2 If we only take

the trouble to anneal such a swaged axle after it has re-
 ceived the most severe compression *1859 F S COOPER Iron-*
mongers' Catal 163 Candlesticks, Plain Round Swaged
 Plain Oblong *1894 Times* 16 Aug 6/3 Hammered moulds
 or swaged steel

† **Swagement**, *Obs* *v* 1 [f. SWAGE sb 2 +
 -MENT] The fluting of a column.

1519 HORMAN Vulg 241 A playted pyller gathereth dust in
 the swagementis (in singlis)

† **Swager**, *Obs* *v* 1 [f. SWAGE v 1 + -ER 1.]
 = ASSUAGER.

1612 Woodall Surg Mate Wks (1653) 29 This plaster is
 a good swager of pains.

Swagged (swægd), *pp*l, a. [f. SWAG v +
 -ED 1.] Swagged, sunken.

1825 C M WISTMACOTT Eng Spy II 83 Cracked walls,
 swagged floors, bulged fronts, sinking roofs, leaking gutters
1876 Cambrid Gloss, Swag 1, bent downwards in the centre

Swagger (swæɡə), *sb* 1 [f. SWAGGER v]

1. The action of swaggering, external conduct or
 personal behaviour marked by an air of superiority
 or defiant or insolent disregard of others

1725 SWIFT New Song on Wood's Halfpence viii, The
 butcher is stout, and he values no swagger *1809 MALKIN*
Gil Blas iv v 3 She could put on as braven-faced a
 swagger as the most impudent dog in town *1811 Sporting*
Mag XXXVII 86 After much swagger, he asked the con-
 stable if he knew who he was? *1891 L. STEPHEN Plays*
Four (1894) v 117 Tall, spare, with a jovial laugh and a
 not ungraceful swagger *1897 Mrs FORRESTER Mission* i
 21 A man who has outgrown the swagger and affectations
 of boyhood, and settled down into a respectable member of
 society *1885 RIDER HAGGARD K Solomon's Mines* v, He
 was an impudent fellow, and his swagger was outrageous

b. *trans* Applied to a mental or intellectual
 attitude marked by the same characteristics.

1819 KEATS Otho i 1, No military swagger of my mind,
 Can another from myself the wrong I've done him *1840*
Dr QUINCEY Rhet Wks 1859 XI 35 As to Chrysostom and
 Basil, with less of pomp and swagger than Gregory, they
 have not at all more of rhetorical burnish and compression
1869 Ld. COLERIDGE in E H Coleridge Life & Corr. (1904)
 II. vi 165 The mingled swagger and cowardice of the whole
 transaction *1908 Athenian* 5 Dec. 727/2 He respects the
 public, contempt for whom is at the root of most artistic dis-
 play and swagger

2. Short for *swagger-cane*. see SWAGGER-. *mod*
collog

Swagger (swæɡə), *sb* 2 [f. SWAG v or sb. +
 -ER 1.]

1. One who causes a thing to 'swag' or sway.
1853 URQUHART tr Rabalais i. ii 17 The swagger who th'
 alarum bell holds out [ong *Le brambaleur qui tient le*
cogneur]

II. 2. *Austral.* One who carries a swag; a
 swagman.

1855 Melbourne Argus 19 Jan. 6/1 We have observed a
 great influx of swaggers lately—al seemingly bound for
 Smith's Creek *1904 LADY BROOME Colonial Mem.* 33, I
 wonder if 'swaggers' have been improved off the face of
 the country districts of New Zealand? Tramps one would
 perhaps have called them in England, and yet they were
 hardly tramps so much as men of a roving disposition, who
 wandered about asking for work, and they really could and
 did work if wanted

Swagger (swæɡə), *a. collog* or *slang*. [f.
 next.] Showily or ostentatiously equipped, etc;
 smart or fashionable in style, manner, appearance,
 or behaviour, 'swell'.

1879 Cambridge Rev 26 Nov 103/2 Is it because the
 college can't afford to have them [see railing?] painted? Or
 are they having some swag new ones made? *1884 All*
Yr Round 18 Oct 34/2 She becomes, according to the ideas
 of her class, quite a 'swagger' personage *1888 Echoes fr.*
Oxford Mag. (1890) 111 Though Bishops and Dons boss the
 show, And you think that it's awfully swagger *1890 F W.*
ROBINSON Very Strange Family 172 Keeping you company
 in your swagger chambers *1896 MAIR CORLEIGH Mighty*
Atom ii, Sir Charles was a notable figure in 'swagger'
 society.

Swagger (swæɡə), *v*. [app f. SWAG v. +
 -ER 0 Cf. the following—

1598 CHAPMAN Achilles Shield To the Vndeistander B,
 Swaggering is a new worde amongst them, and rounde
 headed custome giues it priuiledge with much imitation,
 being created as it were by a naturall *Prosopopoeia* without
 etimologie or denutation]

1. *intr.* To behave with an air of superiority, in
 a blustering, insolent, or defiant manner, now esp.
 to walk or carry oneself as if among inferiors, with an
 obtrusively superior or insolent air.

1590 SHAKS Mids N iii i 79 What hempen home spuns
 haue we swaggering here, So neere the Cradle of the Fairerie
 Queene? *1612 T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* i 6 The cause that
 now they Swagger, and are masterlesse abroad, is because
 they were never well mastered at home. *a 1641 B.*
MEYTAGU Acts & Mon. (1642) 323 Antonius sent away P. Ven-
 tidius thither to command in chiefe, whilst himselfe swag-
 gered and reuelled (drunken beast as hee was) at Athens
1726 SWIFT Gulliver ii iii, [He] became so insolent, that he
 would always affect to swagger and look big as hee passed
 by me. *1765 GOLDSM ER* 3. The butlers who swagger in
 the streets of London *1824 W. IRVING T. Trav* i 66 He
 took complete possession of the house, swaggering all over
 it *1853 R S SURTEES Sympson's Sh. Tour* xxii 123 [He]
 swaggered about like an aide-de-camp at a review *1891*
E. Gosse Gossett in Library xi 150 We may think of him
 as swaggering in scarlet regimentals

With 2. *a 1612 ROWLANDS Kenne of Harts* (Hunter Cl.) 5
 To take a purse, or make a Fray, This was that swagger it
 away *a 1656 CAPEL Rem.* (1658) 10 Rdr., Alcibiades could
 swagger it at Athens *a 1661 HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 281

They should swagger it out bravely in their trappings and
 chains of gold

trans *1613 JACKSON Cread* ii xvi, § 7 To see a grande
 demure Schoole Diuine, swaggering it in the metaphorical
 cut. *1678 CUDWORTH Intel. Syst* 61 It was Athenism openly
 Swaggering, under the glorious Appearance of Wisdom and
 Philosophy. *1827 SCOTT Chron Canonage* v, A sort of
 pageant, where trite and obvious maxims are made to
 swagger in lofty and mystic language

b. *spec* To talk blusteringly, to hector, † hence,
 to quarrel or squabble with, also, to grumble.
 Now only (directly *trans* from prec. sense), to
 talk boastfully or braggingly

1597 SHAKS 2 Hen. IV, ii. iv 107 Hee will not swagger
 with a Barbarie Henne, if her feathers tyme backe in any
 shew of resistance *1599 - Hen V*, iv. vii. 131 A Rascall
 that swaggeth'd with me last night *1599 NASIR Lenten*
Stiffe 31 Wise men in Greece in the meane while [were
 trivial] to swagger so about a whoie [sc. Helen] *1601*
2 MARSTON Pasquil & Kath (1878) iii 4 Hee dings the pots
 about, cracks the glasses, swagger, with his owne shadow
1611 CORVAT Cyndides 236 Some of them beganne verry inso-
 lently to swagget with me, because I dmst repenech their
 religion *1644 IREYOR in T Carte Ormond* (1735) III. 267
 Sir George Radcliffe and Bathe are very violent, which
 makes the Irish swagger very severely *1650 H. MORE*
Observ in Enthus Tr, etc (1656) 127 You swagger and
 take on as if you were of the same fraternity with the
 highest Theomagicians in the World *1664 [J. SCUDAMORE]*
Homer & la Mode i One Captaine at another swaggers
1665 GLANVILL Scepiss Sci. Address p iv, The disputes of
 Men that love to swagger for Opinions *1670 G. II Hist*
Cardinals iii iii 333 The Capitains swagger'd [ouig bron-
 tano] = grumbled, that they were not obey'd by their
 Souldiers. *1736 SURIMAN Let to Swift* 31 July, You may
 think I swagger, but as I hope to be saved it is true. *1854*
J. HANNAY Sat & Satirists i 28 The fellow swaggers and
 chuckles over every item of his own feast to the men he
 is entertaining *1871 L. STEPHEN Plays Four* (1894) xiii 309,
 I will not say that no mountaineer ever swaggers. *1889 The*
County viii. 114 It pays him to have pretty girls about the
 house and to swagger about his goodness to them

c. *trans* To influence, force, or constrain by
 blustering or hectoring language; to bring into or
 out of a state by blustering talk

1605 SHAKS Lear iv vi 240 And 'chud ha' bin swaggered
 out of my life *1606 - Tr. & Cr* v ii. 126 Will he swagger
 himselfe out on's owne eyes? *1613 PURCHAS Pilgrimage*
 viii iv 675 The Indian ragges himselfe out of humine
 lineaments the other swaggers himselfe further out of all
 quill and Christian ornaments *1647 CLARENDON Hist Reb*
 v § 30 These quick Answers from the King made it evident
 to them that he would be no more swaggered into conces-
 sions *1728 SWIFT Acc Cr.* & *Eng Satyr* p 12 He would
 wagge the holdest man into a dread of his power.

2. *intr.* To sway, lurch; to stagger.

1724 RAMSAY Vision xix, Staggyrard, and swaggyrard,
 They stoyter hame to sleip. *1825-80 JAMISON, To Swagger*,
 to stagger, to feel as if intoxicated, *Moray*. *1845 BAILEY*
Festus (ed 2) 239 The large o'erloaded wealthy looking
 wains Quietly swagging home through leafy lanes

b. *causatively*.
1851 MAYHEW Lond Labour I 60, I asked a girl whether
 her tray was heavy to carry. 'After eight hours at it,' she
 answered, 'it swaggers me, like drink'

Swagger-, the verb SWAGGER used in comb;
 swagger-cane, -stick, an officer's cane or stick,
 the short cane or stick carried by soldiers when
 walking out; so *swagger-dress. collog*.

1887 Times 11 Apr 115/5 Their clothes fit them well, they
 generally carry themselves well; many have swagger-sticks
1889 Junior Army & Navy Stores Price List 669 H,
 Swagger or Parade Canes *1890 KIPPLING Soldiers Three*
 (1891) 24 An' then I mels him [sc. a dog] joomp ovver my
 swagger-cane *1901 Westm Gaz* 4 Mar 4/1 The 'swagger',
 or walking-out, dress of the soldier.

Swaggerer (swæɡəɪə), [f. SWAGGER v. +
 -ER 1.] One who swaggers, † a quarreller.

1599 Nobody & Someb in Simpson *Sch Shaks* (1878) I 292
 Your Cavaliers and swaggerers bout the towne That domineer
 in Taverns, sweare and stare *1597 SHAKS 2 Hen. IV*, ii
 iv 81 Shut the doore, there comes no Swaggerers heere
1649 MILTON Eikon iii Wks 1851 III 355 All the passages
 be besett with Swords and Pivots cockt and menac'd
 in the hands of about three hundred Swaggers and Rufians
1779 JOHNSON L P, Butler Wks II 186 Hudibras the
 hero compounded of swaggerer and pedant. *1841 DICKENS*
Barn Rudge x, None of your audacious young swaggerers,
 who would even penetrate into the bar *1855 MACAULAY*
Hist Eng. xvi III 641 Some swaggerers, who had. run
 from the breastwork at Oldbridge without drawing a trigger,
 now swore that they would lay the town in ashes

Swaggering (swæɡəɪɪŋ), *vbl. sb*. [f. SWAGGER
 v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb SWAGGER; the
 behaviour of a swaggerer; † quarrelling.

a 1596 Sir T. More (Malone Soc.) 865 You think... with
 your swaggering, you can bear't away *1611 MIDDLETON &*
DEKKER Roaring Girl D's Wks 1873 III. 170 They keepe a
 vilde swaggering in coaches now a daies. *1644 Capt. J.*
SMITH Virginia vi 223 Much swaggering were had with
 them *1687 T. BROWN Saints in Uproar Wks* 1730 I 72
 There is such swaggering and bouncing that I expected
 every minute it would come to downright kick and cuff
 between 'em *a 1715 BURNER Oum Time* ii. (1724) I 501
 (an 1681) In their cups the old valour and the swaggerings
 of the Cavaliers seem'd to be revived. *1837 W. IRVING*
Capt. Bonneville II 177 Such is the kind of swaggering and
 rodomontade in which the 'red men' are apt to indulge in
 their vainglorious moments

Swaggering, *pp*l, a. [f. SWAGGER v. + -ING 2.]
 That swaggers

1 Having a blustering or insolent air of superior-
 ity, characteristic of a swaggerer.

1596 NASHE Suffi on Walden Wks. (Grosart) III. 145 They

were two well bunched swaggering fat bellies 1597 SHAKS 2 Hen IV, ii iv 76 King him, swaggering Rascall, let him not come hither 1600 BACON *Pasquil's Peeres Cap* lxxxiiv, Hee that puts fiftene elley into a Ruffe And seauenteene yards into a swagging slappe 1612 BACON & FL *Cupid's Revenge* ii, 1. Hee lookes the swaggering, and has such glorious cloaths 1670 EICHARD *Cont Clergy* 38 The high tossing and swagging preaching, either mounting eloquent or profoundly learned 1707 SWIFT *To Ing Lady* Wks 1841 II 303/1 A tide of bold, swaggering, rattling ladies 1790 BURKE *Rev Wks*, v 426 'They made a sort of swaggering declaration, something, I rather think, above legislative competence 1826 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1825) II 105 Great swaggering inns 1828 LYTTON *Pelham* III xv, Thornton entered with his usual easy and swaggering air of effrontery 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*, xxii, The individual whom he presumed to have been the speaker was coarse and swagging 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) I 171 Our questioner will rejoice with a laugh, if he be one of the swaggering sort, 'that is too ridiculous [etc.]

2 Lurching, swaying
1854 A SMITH *Summer in Skye* I 301 Through a yellow September moonlight, roll the swaggering wanes
Hence **Swaggeringly** *adv.*, in a swaggering manner, with a swagger.

1611 COTGR, *Guinguons, de guinguons*, huffingly, swaggeringly, aswath 1685 BUNYAN *Phurisee & Publican* xi 1 the poor Phurisee when so swaggeringly he, with his God I thank thee, came into the temple to pray 1855 CHAMBERLAIN III 413 He swaggeringly announced that one Gabriel Derjaryn was below 1886 MISS BROUGHTON *Dr Cupid* xi, 'I do not care what she says' replies Lily swaggeringly

Swaggie (swæ'gi). Also -y. *Austral. colloq.* [f. *swagman* (see SWAG sb 12) + dim. suffix -ie, -y] A swagman.

1892 E. W. HORNUNG *Under Two Skies* 109 Here's a swaggie stopped to camp, with flour for a damper 1900 H. LAWSON *Over Stiprails* 88 Thefts and annoyances of the above description were credited to the 'swaggies' who infested the roads

Swagging (swæ'giŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 1]

Swagging in the following quot. may attest the existence of this word for the 15th century, but the true reading is no doubt *swagging* (i. e. SWAGING, alleviation), as in M.S. Rowl. Poet 32 (cf v r *swagging*)

1412 LYGG *Pab Duoi in Merc.* (1897) 511 O weeping Myrr, now lat thy terys reyn In to myn ynke so cluddy in my penne, That rowthe in swagging abrode make it renne.

1. The action of swaying or rocking to and fro; motion up and down or backwards and forwards; *occur* wagging (of the head).

1566 STODRIYR *Seneca's Acan* 117, She [sc a ship] with her swagging full of sea to bottom lowe doth sinke 1776 G. SEMPLER *Building in Water* 128 To prevent their wrecking, swagging or dislocating 1809 MALIN *Gl Blas* xi, vii, P 5 A wise swagging to and fro of my head 1833 LONDON *Encycl Archt* § 829 In order to prevent the swagging or sinking of the head or falling style 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* 117 By bracing the beams together, and preventing the bridge from swagging
fig. 1862 CARLILE *Frederick* xii xii, (1872) IV, 273 In this manner, Walpole had balanced the Parliamentary swagging and clashing

† b fig. Vacillation Obs.
1636 FEATLY *Clavis Myst.* lvi 778 The people after much swagging on both sides, came to fix upon this middle way

2 Saggling down.
1644 WORTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 224 Because so laid, they [sc brick or squared stones] are more apt in swagging down, to pierce with their points, then in the jacent Posture 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New-Hampsh* III 75 It is usual for the surveyor to make large measure. Some allow one in thirty, for the swagging of the chain 1800 *Trans Soc Arts* XVIII 273 A hollow cast-iron roller in order to bear up the rope, and to prevent it from swagging

Swagging (swæ'giŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. SWAG v. + -ING 2]

1. Swaying heavily to and fro; pendulous with weight; hanging loosely.

1593 CHURCHYARD *Challenge* 180 With bellies big, and swagging dugges 1600 SURFLIT *Comitie Farme* ii liv 369 The breasts that are too great & swagging 1693 *Ughuhal's Rabelais* iii. xxviii, 230 Swagging cod [orig. *couillon* avail] 1722 Lisle *Husb* (1757) 310 His [sc a man's] figure should be stately and tall, his belly big, swagging, and woolly 1727 GAY *Fables* i. xxvii, Beneath her swagging pannier's load. 1793 G. WHITE *Selborne* etc (1853) 395 Vast swagging rock like clouds 1852 D. JERROLD *Wks* (1864) II. 497 A purple bloated face and swagging paunch.

b. Of a vehicle: Swaying, lurching, lumbering.
1754 H. WAIPOLE *Let to F. Clute* at May, You will dine at Farley in a swagging coach with fat mares of your own 1847 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II 1154 The swagging cart. Reels careless on

† 2. 'Big, 'whopping' Obs.
1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape Gd Hope* I 203 When the Hottentots louse themselves, they generally pick up the large swagging lice, and devour them

Swaggy (swæ'gi), *a rare-1*. [f. SWAG v. + -y.] = SWAGGING *ppl. a.* 1.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* iv iv 122 His swaggy and pious belly

† **Swaging**, *vbl. sb.1 Obs.* [f. SWAGE v. + -ING 1]

1. Assuagement, alleviation, relief.

1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 921 After swaging of swine swipe comeþ ioie. 1382 WYCLIF *Ecol* xxvii 25 If ther is tinge of curing, ther is no of swaging, and of mercy. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* iv iii. 230 Qwhil þe ost þe huffinge made, And VOL. IX.

swagyn [v. swaging] of þe waityr bayde. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 374/1 A Swagynge, mitigation 1531 LINDALE *Expes* 1 John ii (1537) 19 The swagynge of woundes 1543 TRAHERON *Vigo's Chyrurg.* v vi 170 Yf medicine preyntlye not for the swagynge of the toothe achie

2 Subsidence into a state of quiescence, or the like.

c 1440 *Pront. Parv.* 481/2 Swagynge of blood, stagnatio 1530 PALSGR 277/2 Swagynge, refrigeration
3. *concr.* An otter's excrement. (Cf SWAGES sb. 12)
1590 COCKAINE *Treat Hunting* D.ij, Your huntsman must goe to the water, and seeke for the new swaging of an Otter.

So † **Swaging** *ppl. a.*, alleviating.
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 372/2 Swagynge, nuileus.

Swaging (swæ'giŋ), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. SWAGE sb. 2, v. 3 + -ING 1] † a. The making of swages or mouldings. b. The use of the swage in shaping metal. Also *attrib.*

1688 HOLME *Armoynry* iii 259/2 Swaging, is to put edges or Threads to the skirts of any part of a Plate 1832 [see SWAGE sb. 2 b] 1842 *Civil Eng & Arch* *First* V 285/2 This very cold hammering and swaging, as it is termed. 1880 R. GRIMSHAW (title) The History of Saws of all kinds, with appendices, concerning Setting Swaging, Gunning, Filing, etc. 1884 *Bham Daily Post* 23 Feb 2 Wireing, Swaging and Wheeling Machines

Swahili (swah'il-i). Also Sowauli, Suahili, Susheli, -ele, Swaheli. [lit. = pertaining to the coasts, f. Arab سواحل *sawāḥil*, pl. of ساحل *sāḥil* coast. In Fr. *souahili*.] A Bantu people (or one of them) inhabiting Zanzibar and the adjacent coast, also, their language, Kiswahili. b. *attrib.* or as *adj.* Hence **Swahilese** (Sowhylese), **Swahili** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the Swahili; **Swahilized** *ppl. a.*, assimilated to the Swahili.

1814 H. SALT *Voy. Abyssinia* etc App. i. p. iii, Some sailors attached to an Arab boat, who called themselves Sowauli. *Ibid* p. iv, The Sowauli are sometimes called Sowali by their northern neighbours the Somali 1833 IV F. W. O'NEIL *Narr Voy. Africa*, etc I. xiv 3/3 The language of these people differs from that of the Sowhylese. *Ibid*, Every Arab and Sowhly carries a sword. *Ibid* 360 The most wealthy of these Sowhly states was the Sulany of Paita. 1850 LATHAM *Nat Hist. Man* 490 The tribes speaking the Swahili language 1893 D. J. RANKIN *Zanzibar Basin* xvi. 268 The Swahili and Swahilised natives. 1907 J. H. PATTERSON *Man Eaters of Tsavo* xviii 194, I had a long talk with him in broken Swahili.

Swaide, **Swaile** see SWAY v.

Swaif, *obs. Sc. form of SWAVE.*

Swaile, *var. SWALE*; *obs. f. SWEAL.*

Swaimish, -ous, *dial. ff. SQUEAMISH*, -ous.

Swain (swēn), *sb.* Forms: 2-5 swain, 3-5

swayn, 4-5 swayn, 4-6 swayne, squayne, *Sc.* swane, 4-7 swaine, (3 swain, suain, 4 suayn, suayn, suain, 5 swayne, 6 suane), 3, 7- swain. [a. ON. *swainn* boy, servant, attendant, = OE. *swan* SWON. Occurs as the second element of a compound in *boatswain* (late OE. *botsweigen*), *coxswain*.]
† 1. A young man attending on a knight, hence, a man of low degree. (Often coupled with knight) *Obs.*

a 1150 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud) an, 1128 Se eorl weard ge-wundad an æghif fram ænne swain. c 1205 LAY 19156 Næs þer nan swa wracche swain þat he nes a wel god þein. *Ibid* 28563 Ælc sloh adun riht weore he swain weore he cnicht a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6279 (Cott.) King ne knight, suier ne suain [Got' swayn, *Fam.* squayne, *Trin.* sweyn] 13 *Guy Warw.* (A) 234 Þat sett hem to mete anon, Erl, baroun, sweyn, & grom 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* v 235 Quillh I lif, and may haf mycht to lede a zhemon or a swane c 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron* ix. vii. 904 For ellis alsweil may be slayne A mychty man, as may a swayne. c 1430 *Syr Tryam.* 546 Knyghtys, squyers, and swayne c 1573 GASCOIGNE *Poies*, *Printes Warre* etc, In regiment Where officers. Shall be abused by euery page and swayne

† 2. A male servant, serving-man; an attendant, follower. *Obs.*

c 1205 LAY 3505 Forð wende þe king Leir, Nauede he bute enne swain. c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 107 Hym boes serue hym selne that has na swayn c 1430 *Hyndes Virg* (1867) 44 Worschipe me here, & become my swayn, And y schal geue þee al this 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* v ii F 11, The elder must now serve the younger as his swayne. 1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 200 A squayne, *asscula* 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Sept. 42 The shepherds swayne you cannot well ken, But it be by his pryde from other men. 1693 COCKERAM, *Swaine*, a servant

† 3. A man; a youth; a boy. *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1887 (Gott.) Of mi gast i sal a strete To swayn [Trin mon] and woman gae alsa. [Cf *Joel* ii 29] 13. E. E. *Allit.* P. B 1509 Swyfte swaynes ful swytheswepeþ þe talle. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 13 Sure Thopas was a doghty swayn c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 13265 How sche myght venge hir on that swayn That hadde hir two sones slayn c 1440 *York Myst.* xvii 207 Nowe shall þei tell me of þat lill swayne [sc the child Jesus]. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemien* 226 Thus beswik I that swane, with my sueit wordis 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 79 With that sprong forth a naked swayne [sc Cupid] 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* xiv. lxxv, By a mighty swain he [sc the Dragon] soon was led Unto a thousand thousand torturings.

4. A country or farm labourer, *freq.* a shepherd; a countryman, rustic. *arch.*

1579 GOSSON *Apol Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 66 Giue them whippers in their handes, and sende them kille swaynes to plough and carte. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* iii vi 15 The gentle Shepheard swaynes, which sat Keeping their

fleece flockes 1594 KID *Cornelia* iii ii 39 Lyke morall Esops mysed Country swaine, 1611 SHAKS *11 ii i T* iv iv 9 Your high selfe you have obscur'd With a Swaines wearing 1663 PATRICK *Pai ab. Pilgr* xxiv (1687) 341 Those Swains with their Sheepflocks in their hands 1746 SWOLLETT *Tears Still* 13 Thy swains, are famish'd on the rocks, Where once they fed their wanton flocks 1770 GOLDSM *Des Vill.* 2 Where health and plenty cheered the labouring swain 1809 CAMPBELL *Gett* *1790m.* i. ii, The happy Shepherd Swains had nought to do But feed their flocks 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk* *bb.* (1872) 111 The rural swains. 1892 TENNYSON in *Ld. Tennyson Mem.* (1897) II. vii 402, I asked my way. of a Yorkshire 'swain'

5 A country gallant or lover, hence *gen.* a lover, wooer, sweetheart, esp. in pastoral poetry.

c 1585 *Fair Em* ii 78 In deede my Mannie hath some cause to doubt, When such a Swaine is riuall in his love 1591 SHAKS *110 Gent* iv. ii 40 Who is Silvia? what is she? That all our Swaines commend her? 1626 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus* i (1674) 67 Will Cloris cast her Sun-bright Eye Upon so mean a Swain as I? 1697 DRYDEN *Viv.* *Part* iii 104 To the dear Mistress of my Love-sick Mind, Her Swain a pretty Present has design'd. 1706 ADDISON *Romano* ii ii, 'To be slain By a barbarous swain that laughs at your pain. 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* i. v. So! my swain, yonder, has done admiring himself 1822 W. INING *Brace* *Hall* iv. 38 Should any faithless swain persist in his inconstancy 1864 F. LOCKER *Housemaid* viii, If her Sunday-swain is one Who's fond of strolling 1881 RITA *My Lady Coquette* iii, She gives such smiles, and looks, and attentions to her devoted swain

† 6. A freeholder within the forest. (A sense invented by Manwood to account for SWANMOTE)

1615 MANWOOD *Laus Forest* xxiii 217 This word *Swaine*, in the Saxons speech is a Bookland man, which at this day is taken for a Charterer or a freeholder and so the Swainmote is in English, a Court within the Forest, wherunto all the freeholders doe owe suit and seruice. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* iii. vi 72 The court of swainmote is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, the swains or freeholders within the forest composing the jury. 1880 WHITWORTH in *Antiquary* Feb. 94/1 Swainmote, Swaynmote, Swynmote, &c, or meeting of the Forest Swains.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 4); † swainloaf (see 2), bread to be eaten by servants, as opposed to PAIN-DEMAINE, 'panis dominicus' (lord's bread).

1358 *Catal. Aic Deeds* A 9847 (1902) IV 469 [Black loaves called] swainloaves a 1652 BROME *Love sick Court* iv. ii, The chief Swain heads of The-saly 1842 DUMFRIES *Herald* Oct, More swain-like than king-like

Hence **Swain v. mtr** (with *tr.*), to play the lover or wooer, † **Swai nass**, a female lover; **Swai n-ing**, love-making, 'spooning'

a 1632 BROME *Love sick Court* v iii, That swainess was my self. 1840 LADY C. BURN *Hist. of Flirt* xi, He is impatient to swain it with some new face 1840 Mrs 1 NORLOTT *M. Armstrong* i, His general manner to ladies had a good deal of what in female slang is called *swainng*.

Swainng, *obs. form of SWAYING.*

Swainish (swēn'ish), *a.* [f. SWAIN + -ISH 1.] Resembling or characteristic of a swain or rustic; rustic, boorish. Also, of the nature of a rustic lover or rustic love-making Hence **Swainishness**, boorishness

1642 MILTON *Apol. Spect.* Wks 1851 III 270 [It] argues both a grosse and shallow judgement, and withall an ungentele, and swainish breack. 1645 - *Colast* *ibid* IV 362 Ignorant and swainish mindes 1819 T. CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* VI 99 Some part of the love story of Palemon is rather swainish. 1840 *Lat's Mag* VII 54 Edwin is a sentimental and swainish chap 1854 EMERSON *Social Anim* Wks (Bohn) III. 181 Swainish, morose people, who must be kept down and quieted as you would those who are a little tipsy, others, who are not only swainish, but are prompt to take oath that swainishness is the only culture

† **Swainling**, *Obs.* Also -lin. [f. SWAIN sb. + -LING 1] A poor or young swain or rustic. Also, a rustic female sweetheart.

1615 BATHURST *Strappado* (1878) 135 Ladies & Lordings, Swainlings with their swaines 1621 - *Nat. Embasse* etc 213 Honest Swainling, with his Sweeting 1638 - *Barnabes Rill* Eeij, Bonny blith Swainlir [*Vir vere luctus*] intend thy Lamkin 1651 S. SHEPPARD *Pastorals* 462 They passe us Swainlings all as far, As doth the Moon the smallest Star. 1672 S. S. *Hist. Dorastus & Fawnia* 28 The swainlings who live near.

Swainmote see SWANMOTE.

† **Swaip**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 swaip, 5 swaype [Corresp in form to ON. *swæpa* (= OE. *swapan* to SWEEP, q. v.) and *swæp*, but in sense to ON. *swapa* to whip, *swapa* whip. Cf. SWAPE, SWEPE.] A whip, scourge; also, a stroke, blow.

13 *Cursor M.* 19355 (Edin.) Pan wip swaipis [Cott. *swæpes*, *Trin.* *swappes*] þai þaim swaig. c 1440 *Priomp Parv.* 489/1 Swype, or swappe (S or stork, *supra*, swype), *alapa* *ibid.*, Swype, for a top, or scourge, *flagellum*.

So † **Swaip v. trans.**, to scourge.

13 *Cursor M.* 24007 (Edin.) Þair swaip was sa smert. *Ibid* 24024 *Wp* reufull þai gan him rap, Ful snubnerlik him for to swaip

Swaip, *obs. form of SWAPE*

Swaif, **Swaifd**, **Swaifm**, **Swait**, *obs. ff.*

SWIRE, **SWARD**, **SWARM**, **SWOTE**.

Swaith (e, *obs.* or *dial.* forms of SWATH, SWATHE.

Swaits, variant of SWATS *Sc.*

Swak, *obs. form of SWACK.*

Swal, *obs. pa. t. of SWELL v.*

Swale (swæl), *sb.1 dial.* Forms: 4 swayl, 6 swail, swale, swaule, sawale, 6-7 swall(e), 8-9 swale, 9 swaul. [Of obscure origin.

If the orig. meaning was a plint 'swaying' piece of wood, the two types *swail*, *swall*, may represent an O.E. **swaig* (cf. **swaig*, f. *swag*, cogn. with Scand. *swag*, in Norw. *swaga* (see *Swale* v.), cf. ME. *haul*, *haul* (OE. *hegel*, *hagol*), *HAL* 564).

Timber in laths, boards, or planks; planking; also, a lath, plank.

For specialized local uses see quot. 1841 and 1903
1325 *Rolls of Paris* I 434/2 Qu'ele pousse pur swayl & autres besoignes necessaries de la meson, abatre en la dit boys cent roies 1505-6 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 103 Pro sarracione le swalles pro eisdem [domibus porcorum]. 1531-2 *Durham Housch. Bk* (Surtees) 80 Pro sarracione 110d in swalles 10d *Ibid.* 130, 1 lytill swall and 12 bordes. 1557 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 80 For swale for a saunce belle 11d 1574 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 249 Four swalles and four trists, vs. 1582 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees 1860) 47, 11 swalles for a horse haye. 1597 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 740 For sawinge Sarkyn boordes and Swalles, for the church and the new bridge 1600 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) 1 222 A swale of timber lyng at Beckwith 1640 *Gateshead Church Bks.* in *Northumbld. Gloss* vs. *Swale*, For 12 swalles for formes for the church. 1648 in *Archaeologia Aethiopia* (1802) XV, 252 For 20 Swalls to be scaffolds 1709 *Nasall Chron* I 176 Stepping down the side of the Yarmouth hulk at Plymouth, he fell against the swale of the vessel 1841 *HARTSHORNE Salopia Ant. Gloss.* 582 *Swale*, a piece of wood going from an upright shaft in an oatmeal mill to one of the wheels. 1903 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Swalls*, the outside bars in the frame of the bottom of a cart w. Yks.

Swale (swail), sb. 2 *swail*, chiefly E. *Anglian*. Also 7 *swail*, 9 *swail*. [prob. of Scandinavian origin, and related to ON *swalar* f. pl (MSw. *swali*, Sw. *swale*, Norw. *swal*) balcony or gallery along the side of a house, ON. *swalr* cool (see *SWALE* a), ON. (MSw., Sw., Norw.) *swala* to cool.] Shade; a shady place. Also, the cool, the cold.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 481/2 *Swale* (P. or shadowe), *umbrā*, *unbrachūm*, *estiva*. 1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met* v (1593) 157 Downe she ate among the trees which gaue a pleasant swale. 1571 — *Calvin on Ps. xxiii* 4 David aludeth to y^e dark swales or the dens of wild beastes 1669 *Worlidge Syst. Agric. Dict. Rust.* *Swail*, used in the Northern parts for shade, or shadow c 1700 *KENNETT MS. Lansd* 1033, *Swale*, cold or dank air; as, he lies in the swale, i.e. in the open cold air 1821 *CLARE Vall. Minst.* I 139 Granny there was on the bench, coolly sitting in the swail 1857 *Borrow Romany Rye* xxv, Turn your horse out to grass in the swale of the morn and the evening.

Swale (swail), sb. 3 *swail*. Also 6 *swail*, *swail*, *swail*, 9 *swail*, *swale*. [Origin unknown. Prob. conveyed to America from the eastern counties, where it is still in use.] A hollow, low place; esp. U.S., a moist or marshy depression in a tract of land, esp. in the midst of rolling prairie.

1584 (Dec. 23) *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* (1888) 239/2 Keipand the stripe quhill it enter in Beldeis swale, and keipand and ascend upwith the said swail quhill it cum to the littill stane calsay 1615 *Extracts Aberd. Reg.* (1848) II, 324 Hauldand vp the said burne to the roche swail of Kynmyndie *Ibid.*, Quhair thair is ane great more swayll on the south syde of the said Blackburne *Ibid.* 326 Thairfra doun the said northsyde of the great swayll. 1667 *Dedham Rec.* IV, 135 (Thornton) He may cut in a place called the *swale*, adjoining to the Ceader Swampe. 1805 *T. BIGELOW Synl. Tour Niagara Falls* (1876) 37 (Thornton) A swale or valley affords copious springs of water. 1809 *KENDALL Trav.* III, lxxvii 193 The swales, or rich hollows, lying behind the uplands, by which latter they are separated from the meadows. 1827 J. F. COOPER *Prairie v.* Fire low, boys level into the swales, for the red skins are settling to the very earth! 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* III, ii. (1849) 86 Stumps and cradle heaps, mud-holes and miry swails, succeeded one another. 1866 *GREGOR Banffsh. Gloss.* 5, *Swale*, a bog 1874 *TRIFFER in Coates Birds N.W.* 223 An open park-like tract of rolling, grassy prairie, interspersed with groves of pines, low hills, and wet, marshy swales.

attrib. 1830 *GALT Lawrie T.* VIII, v (1849) 371 These swale-runnels are often deceptive. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 771/1 That course led him through the swale bottoms 1911 *Canadian Newspaper*, Their crop is swale hay, in other words swamp grass

Swale, a. north. dial. [a. ON. *swalr* (MSw., Sw., Norw. *swal*) cool: cf. *SWALE* sb. 2] Cool, chill. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swale*, windy, cold, bleak.

Swale, v. 1: see *SWALE* v.

Swale (swail), v. 2 [app. of dial. origin (see *swail* in Eng. Dial. Dict.); prob. frequent. f. *SWAY* v. + *-LE*, but parallels are wanting. Cf. Shropshire dial. *swayl-pole* = *sway-pole*.] *intr* To move or sway up and down or from side to side. Hence *Swailing* vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; also *Swailingly* adv. with a swaying motion

1820 *Blackw. Mag.* VII 676 Here's a jerked feather that swales in a bonnet 1822 *Ibid.* XII, 781 With his eternal sidling and sliding about, and swailing with his coat-tails. *Ibid.* 782 Treading the street with his horn troubled tides, swailingy goes the kind Cockney King. 1824 *Ibid.* XV 86 He drops a wing with a swailing and graceful amorosness 1827 *PRARD Red Fisherm.* 221 As the swailing wherry settles down 1863 *SALA Captain Dangerous* I, iv 123 The great plumed hat flapped and swaled over my eyes 1895 A. DOBSON *Poems, Sundial* xi, A soldier gallant... Swinging a beaver with a swailing plume

Swale, obs. pa. t. of *SWELL* v.

Swaler (swail-lar), north-midl. dial. Also 6 *swaller*, 8-9 *swailer*, 9 *swaleer*. [f. *swale*, *SWALE* v. + *-ER* 1.] A dealer in corn see quotes.

1597 *Mauch. Cr. Lett Rec.* (1885) II 130 No swaller that ys a forrener shall sell or measure any come vpon any other daye then vpon the Saturdai and mundaye. 1743-4

Alstonfield Par. Const. Acc. (ED D), Paid for writung warrants for badgeis and swalers to take licenses, £100 0 06. 1796 *PRIDGE Derbyshire* (ED S), *Badger*. He is called also a *swaler*, I suppose from melting or *swailing* the oats; for the *badger* or *swaler* is one that sells oatmeal 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I 198 The people who deal in oatmeal are called swalers or mealmen 1848 *EVANS Leicester Words*, *Swaler*, a person whose trade it is to prepare oats into grits, meal, &c. from 'swailing', or 'swailing', i.e., wasting or lessening the grain a little 1887 *Folk-sp. S. Chesk.*, *Swaleer*, a dealer in corn.

Swalewe, obs. form of *SWALLOW* sb. 1

+ *Swaling*, vbl. sb. Obs. rare. [f. Scandinavian stem *skval-* denoting loud noise] ? Loud singing (of birds).

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 106r Swoghyng of swete ayre, Swalyng of buiddes

+ *Swall*, Obs. Also 4 *swal*. [a or corresp. to MLG., LG. *swal*(l) whirlpool, swollen mass of water (whence Sw. *swal* surge, swell of the sea), = MHG. *swal* (G. *schwall*); f. *swal* - *swel* (see *SWELL* v.).] An agitated mass of water.

c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xlvi 4 *Riuunns inpetus* pe swall of fode *Ibid.* lxxvii 3 [Lux 2] The storme, that is, the swal of malicious men sloghe me

Swall, var. *SWALE* sb. 1; obs. or dial. f. *SWELL*.

Swallet (swol-et) local. (s.w.) [Obscure formation on *SWALLOW* v., ? after *gullet*] An underground stream of water such as breaks in upon miners at work. Also in full, *swallet hole*, the opening through which a stream disappears underground. Cf. *SWALLOW* sb. 2 1 b.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III 769 If they find a Swallet, they drive an Adit upon Levell, till 'tis dry. 1761 A CATCOTT *Treat. Deluge* iii (1768) 356 The collateral conduits of the swallet-hole, leading down into one great unfathomable cavity in the bowels of the earth 1778 *PAYCE Min. Counb.* 84 The larger subterranean gulphs or swallets 1856 S. HUGHES *Waterworks* 133 Swallet holes and subterranean rivers in the district of Gower and in the Mendip hills 1865 *Reader* Jan 7 This stream is known to commence its subterranean journey about two miles off, where it enters a 'swallet' 1910 *Specialist* 8 Jan 47/1 Mendip [has] underground springs and rivers, faintly indicated by the countless swallets that pit the surface of the hills

|| **Swallo** (swol-o). Also *swala*, *swalloe*, -ow. [a Malay *swala*, *swala*, *swala*] = SEA-SLUG 1, TRAPANG.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 373 They see the swallo in clear water, and strike it as it lies on the ground, with an instrument, consisting of four beaded iron prongs 1791 — *Voy. Mergui Archip.* 83 They sail in their Fadugians to the northern parts of New Holland to gather Swallow (*Biche de Mer*) 1804 [see SEA-SWALL 0w 3] 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V, 185/2 The tring swala, or sea-slug (holothurion), is a valuable article of exportation (from Borneo) to China 1904 A. H. S. LANDOR *Genus of East I.* 272 The exports consisting chiefly of Black and White Swallow or Seasing

Swallow (swol-lar), sb. 1 *swallow*, 18(u)swal(u)ae, *swalewe*, *swalowe*, -uwe, -awe, 1, 4 *swalewe*, *swalwe*, *swolwe*, 4 *swalghing*, *swalu*, 4-6 *swalow*(e), 5 *swalwe*, *swalowe*, 5-7 *swalowe*, 6- *swallow*. [Com. Tent. (not recorded for Gothic). OE. *swalewe* wk. fem = OS. *swala*, MLG. *swalewe*, *swalne*, MDu. *swalwe*, -ewe (Du. *swalwe*), OHG. *swalawa*, *swalwa* (MHG. *swal(e)we*, G. *schwalbe*), ON. *swala* for **swolwa* (MSw., Sw. *swala*, Da. *swale*). -OTeut. **swalwōn*, the etymological meaning of which is disputed.

Continental Germanic dialects have also forms of other types: without w in the final syllable, e.g. MHG. *swal*, *swale*, MLG. *swale*, WFr. *swale*, *swel*, with m suffix, e.g. HG. (local) *schwalm*, *schwalm*, Flem. *swalein*; forms with dim. suffix are widespread in LG and Fris., e.g. MLG. *swalike*, *swal(e)ke*, LG. *swalike*, Flem. *swalike* (Kilian), EFr. *swalike*, WFr. *swalike*, *swalike*, *swalike*]

1. A bird of the genus *Hirundo*, esp. *H. rustica*, a well-known migratory bird with long pointed wings and forked tail, having a swift curving flight and a twittering cry, building mud-nests on buildings, etc., and popularly regarded as a harbinger of summer (cf. c).

a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* 498 *Hirundo*, *swaluue* c 950 *Guthlac* x. (1909) 143 Pa comon þær sæmninga in twa swalewan fleogan, and hi . heora sang upahofon. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II 156 7emum swelwan, gebærn to ahan *Ibid.* III 44 7emum swolwan nest. c 1320 *Sin. Tristr.* 1366 A swalu ich herd sing. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* II 64 The swalwe Proigne, with a sorwful lay, gan make hir weymenteing 1398 *TREVISAR Barth. De P.R.* xii xxii (Bodl. MS.) If 122 b/1 In making of nestes þe swalowe is moste slise a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxx. 102 The dunge of swalwes fell into the eyen of this good man Tobie a 1520 *SKELTON P. Sparrowe* 404 The chattryng swallow 1570 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar 11 The Swallow peepes out of her nest. 1611 *SHAKS Wint. T.* iv. iv 119 Daffadilly, That come before the Swallow dars. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 18 The swallow twittling from the straw built chit 1800 *KEATS To Autumn* 33 The red-breast whistles from a garden croft; And gathering swallows twitter in the skies 1876-82 *Newton Yarrall's Hist. Brit. Birds* II 345 The migrations of the Swallow are in a duction nearly due north and south.

b. In allusions to the swift flight of the bird. 13 *K. Als* 3775 (Laud MS.) He takes Bulcypal by þe side, So a swalewe he gynneþ for þe ghde c 1380 *Sir Perem.* 4232 Pat noble stede, þat al swylyche þanne sede So swolwe dop on flyt c 1480 *CAXTON Somnes of Aymon* x 258 Bayarde went not the luyll pase, but went lyke a swalowe. 1594 *SHAKS Rich. III.* v. ii. 23 True Hope is swift, and flies with Swallows wings.

c Prov. One swallow does not make a summer (and allusions to it).

Cf. Gr. *μία χελιδὼν ἄρα οὐ ποιεῖ*. 1539 *TAVERNER Erasus Prov.* (1532) 25 It is not one swallowe that bryngeth in somer It is not one good qualite that maketh a man good 1546 J. HILWOOD *Prov.* (1867) 57 One swallowe maketh not somner (said I) men saie a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. IV, 30 He well remembereth that one fare day assurth not a good Sommer, nor one flying Swallow prognosticath not a good yere 1589 *NASH P. Pref. to Greene's Menaphon* Wks. 1905 III 323, I would preferre diuine Master Spencer. Neither is he the onely swallow of our Sommer 1617 *MORVSON Inn.* iii 43 Lest I should seeme by one Swallow to make Summer, the men of Herefordshire can wytes, that such examples are not rare in England 1636 *PYNNER Rem. agst Shipmoney* 18 Since in such laves commonly, one Swallow makes a kinde of Sommer. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xvii, Raleigh disowning that one day's fair reception made a favourite, any more than one swallow a summer

2. In extended sense, any bird of the swallow kind, or of the family *Hirundinidae*, e.g. a martin, often misapplied to (and in earlier scientific use including) the swifts, now reckoned as a distinct and unrelated family (*Cypselidae*)

In OE, *stepswalewe*, lit. shore-swallow, meant 'saud-martin'. Also, *heoruswalewe*, lit. sword swallow, occurs in poetry for 'hawk'

1758 *Phil. Trans.* LI, 464 There are four distinct species of birds, that go under the general name swallow, viz. the swift or black martin, 2. the swallow, that build in chimneys; 3. the martin, that builds against houses, 4. the sand martin, that builds in sand-bricks 1792-5 J. AUKIN & Mrs BARBAULD *Evenings at Home* II 20 The Martins and other swallows 1867 J. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 51 The extensive race of Swallows and Swifts 1885 N. WYON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 471/2 The *Hirundinidae* or Swallows

b. With qualifying words, applied to various species of *Hirundinidae* or *Cypselidae*, also to birds of other families resembling swallows as BANK-SWALLOW, BARN-S., CARR-S., CHIMNEY-S., HOUSE-S., SEA-SWALLOW.

Chiff Swallow, one of several species of the genus *Petrochelidon*, nesting in cliffs. **Esculent Swallow**, a name for the swifts of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the 'edible bird's nests' of which soup is made in China. **Tree Swallow**, (a) an Australian swallow of the genus *Hylodichthys*, which lays in holes in trees, (b) the N. American white-bellied or white-breasted swallow, *Tachycineta (i. idio-prone) bicolor*, which nests in trees + **Water Swallow**, a water-wagtail. **Window Swallow**, the house-martin, *Chelidon urbica*. **Wood Swallow**, (a) = *swallow-shrike* (see 4), (b) = *tree swallow* (b). (Several other species are named in Latham's *Gen. Synops. Birds*, 1783, and other ornithological works, *Monn.*, *Aust. English*, 1898, etc.)

1870 *LOWELL Study Wind.* (1886) 18 The 'chiff-swallow' has come and gone. 1873 *LATHAM Gen. Synops. Birds* IV 578 'Esculent Swallow' the nest, is composed of such materials as not only to be edible, but accounted as one of the greatest dainties of the Asiatic epicures. 1873 [see *ESCULENT A. I. 1*] 1873 *BULLER Birds New Zealand* 141 *Hylodichthys nigricans* (Australian 'Tree-swallow') 1552 *COOPER Lybri's Dict. Cinclos*, the byrde called a 'water swallow, not much bigger than a lark. Eras. rath that it is a certane byrd, so weake and feeble, that he can not make hir owne nest, and so laeth hir eggies in other byrdes nestes. 1668 *CHARLETON Onomast* 108 *Cinclos*, the long-bill'd wrigtail, and Half Snipe, alus Water-Swallow 1802 *MONTAGU Ornith. Dict.* 1, *Swallow*, a genus of perchers of which we have three species natives the Bank, the Chimney, and the 'Window, Swallow 1817 T. FORSTER *Observ. Nat. Hist. Swallowtride* (ed 6) 6 House Martin, or Window Swallow. 1869 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* I, 338 The curious 'wood-swallow' (Aranti), which closely resemble swallows in their habits and flight...twitter from the tree-tops. 1897 [see *swallow-shrike* in 4] 1899 *LAM-HOLTZ Among Cannibals* 28, I shot a young cuckoo, which was fed by four wood-swallows, (*Arcturus cordatus*) 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 771/2 The white-breasted or wood-swallow is called tree swallow in some regions, because it nests in hollow trees.

3. + a. = SEA-SWALLOW 1. b. Collector's name for a species of moth: see quot. 1832. c. A variety of domestic pigeon: see quot. 1854.

1668 *CHARLETON Onomast* 138 *Hirundo* the Swallow, or Great headed Flying Fish. 1832 J. RENNIE *Butterf.* 3 M 34 The Swallow (*Leucocampa dicten*) appears the beginning of June and August. 1854 *MEALL Monbays's Poultry* 288 *Swallow*, distinguished by its plunging or sailing in the air, when flying. 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 205 Swallows are very pretty and striking birds.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *swallow family*, *flight* (also *fig.*), *kind*, *people*, *tribe*; *swallow-throated* adj.; *swallow-like* adj. and adv., also + *swallow-bird* (-bride), a young swallow; *swallow-chatterer*, the waxwing; *swallow-day*, the day on which the swallows arrive, or are reputed to arrive; *swallow-fish*, + (a) the flying-fish (= SEA-SWALLOW 1); (b) the sapphire gurnard, *Trigla hirundo* (Cent. Dict.); + *swallow-fly*, + (a) some unidentified swift-flying insect, (b) a parasitic fly which infests swallows; *swallow-flycatcher* = *swallow-shrike*; + *swallow-footed* a., swift-footed, running swiftly as a swallow flies; *swallow-hawk*, (a) the black-winged kite, *Elanus melanopterus*, (b) the swallow-tailed kite, *Elanoides forficatus*; + *swallow* ('s) herb = SWALLOWWORT 2; *swallow-kite*, the swallow-tailed kite; *swallow-pigeon* = c., *swallow-shrike*, a bird of the genus *Ayamus* or family *Ayamidae*, found in India and Australia; *swallow-smolt*, a variety of speckled

trout (see SMOLT *sb* 1 2); swallow's nest, the nest of a swallow; *transf.* applied to a thing lodged at a height; *spec.* a battery of guns or company of shot placed on a height (cf. CROW'S NEST 1); *swallow's nest fly*, a fly that infests swallows' nests; *swallow-stone* (i.e. *L. chelidonius lapillus*, Pliny), a stone fabled to be brought from the sea-shore by swallows to give sight to their young; *† swallow-swifter comp. adj. (nonce-wd.)*, swifter than a swallow; *swallow-tick*, a species of tick which infests swallows, *swallow-warbler*, an Australian species of warbler (*Sylvia h. undinacea*), with plumage resembling that of a swallow, *swallow-winged a.*, (*a*) swift as the swallow; (*b*) shaped like a swallow's wings; also (*of a ship*), having sails of such a shape; *swallow-woodpecker*, a woodpecker of the genus *Melanerpes*. See also SWALLOW-TAIL, etc.

a 1325 Prose Psalter 180, Y shal alway crye mercy as a *swallow-bride 1688 HOLME *Arctophila* iii. 291/2 A kind of low footed stool, or Cricket with a ledge or border of Board nailed about the top of it, after the manner of a *Swallow Box 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II iii. vi. 71 Bombycinæ, or *swallow chatters 1808 T. FORSTER *Circle of Seasons* 15 Apr. *Swallow Day 1858 BIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* *Hirundinidae*, the *Swallow family, 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* xxii. ii. 452 The sea *Swallow fish 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 234 Swallow-fish hath hard flesh and therefore hardly concocted 1681 GREW *Musæum* i. v. 116 The Swallow-Fish So called from the length of his Gill-Fins, which reach to the end of his Tail, like a pair of very long Wings. 1850 TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xliii. She loosens from the lip Short *swallow flights of song, that dip Their wings in tears, and skim away. 1883 J. PAIN *Thicker than Water* xxii. After several swallow-flights of talk 1668 CHARLETON *Quoniam* 43 *Chelidon* (qua volatu post se omnes relinquit) the *Swallow-fly 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* iv. (1818) I. 112 The swallow fly (*Ornithomyia Hirundinis* L.) has been known to make its reap on the human species 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 381 *Swallow-Flycatchers (*Artamus*) 1636 W. DENNY in *Ann. Dubensis* (1871) 14 The *Swallow-footed Grey-hound, 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* v. *Mitina*, The black winged *swallow-hawk flies principally upon insects which it catches upon the wing 1578 LYT. *Dodonæus* 32 The great Calandryne is named in Greece *yaedonov*, that is to say, *Swallow-herb 1647 H. L. H. 1 (1878) Swallows hearbe, *swallow-herb* 1687 DRYDEN *Hand & P.* iii. 417 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the *Swallow kind, 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne, To Pennant* 9 Nov. All the swallow kind sip their water as they sweep over the face of pools or rivers 1840 MACGILLIVRAY *Birds* i. 47 *Nauclerus*, *Swallow kite 1852 STANWORTH *Zoology* (1871) 101 Furth she quickie galops, with winglight *swallowlike hastening 1606 SYLVESTER *De Batis* ii. 14, in *Magnificence* 747 Aim'd with Arrows, Swift Swallow like 1843 PENNY *Cycl.* XXV. 271/2 The Swallow-like Campylopterus (humming-birds). 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 209 Old Sandie Ferguson whose arrival, swallowlike, heralded the approach of the great occasion 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 836 Wain'd of approaching Winter, gather'd, play The *swallow people 1881 LITTLE *Pigeons* 85 The *swallow pigeon has its name from its resemblance in marking to the tern or sea swallow 1887 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 730/2 The Indian and Australian *Artamus* (the species of which genus are often known as Wood-Swallows, or *Swallow-Shrikes), 1847 STODOL *Art Angler's Comp.* 36 The *Swallow-Smolt of Tweed 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 166 The besieged shot three peeces at the *swallows nest, and dismounted three of the enemies' Canons, 1796 FLEMING *Polygl. Let.* *Swallow's-nest fly, *Hippoboscæ aculearia* 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* iii. Certain cradles of iron, called *swallows' nests, from which the sentinels could take deliberate aim. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 1130 The edible swallows'-nests of the East. 1878 MRS. D. BRIDGES *Frail Lady's Trav. round World* i. 19 Sept. (1883) 13 We are living with 200 monks in a sort of swallows'-nest monastery, perched half-way up the face of a cliff. 1586 BRIGHT *Melanch.* xxxix 257 The chalydoni, or *swallowe stone, found in the mawes of young swallowe. 1668 CHARLETON *Quoniam* 238 *Chelidonius*, Swallow-stone 1598 SYLVESTER *De Batis* ii. 11 iii. *Colomes* 429 *Swallow-swifter surges 1879 L. WRIGHT *Pigeon Keeper* 148 If there be white in it or above it under the throat at all, the bud has the fault of being *swallow-throated 1866 SAMUELLE *Direct. Collect. Insects & Crust.* 55 The Forest Fly, Sheep and *Swallow-tick. 1768 PENNANT *Brit. Zool.* II. 248 Concerning the manner the *swallow tribes dispose of themselves after their disappearance from the countries in which they make their summer residence 1867 T. R. JONES *Nat. Hist. Birds* (1872) 58 The swallow tribes manifest a decided predilection for the neighbourhood of water 1801 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* Suppl. II. 250 *Swallow Warbler. This is a small species, all above the plumage is black 1597 *Pilgr. Parnass* ii. 268 Shall not wee To Parnass hast with *swallow winged speed? 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* ii. 1, I'll news, madam, are swallow-winged. 1805 J. H. INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 154 A long swallow-winged sail 1902 *Minsky's Mag.* XXV. 486/1 The swallow-winged Levantine barques 1837 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* II iii. ix 135 The fifth and last genus (*Melanerpes*) may not unaptly be called *swallow woodpeckers, for they resemble those birds in their migratory habits, their long wings, and their black glossy plumage.

Swallow (swə'lou), *sb* 2 Forms: *a*. 1 *swelz*, *swelh*, 4 *swelw(3)*, *Kent.* *swelz*, 4 *swelhu*, 4-5 *swelowe*, 5 *swelw(h)*, *swelh*, *swelloghe*, *sweluh*, 6 *Sc.* *swellie*. *B.* 4 *swolz*, *swolw(3)*, *swolouz*, -owhe, -ewe, 4-5 *swolwe*, *swolow(e)*, 5 *swolwh*, 6 *pl.* *swolwes*, 7 *swollow*. *γ*. 4-6 *swalowe*, 5 *swalgh*, *swalo*, (*pl.* *swaloes*, *sualowe*, *sqwalowe*), 5-6 *swalow*, (6 *pl.* *swalouns*, *Sc.* *swallie*, 9 *north. dial.* *swall(e)y*), 6-*swallow*.

[late OE. *geswelz*, **swelz*, *swelh* gulf, abyss, corresp. to MLG. *swelch* (also *swalch*) throat, whirlpool, gluttony, glutton, OHG. *swelgo* glutton (MHG *swelhe*, *swelch*, also *swalch* abyss, flood), ON. *swelgr* whirlpool, swallower, devourer; *f swelg-swalg-* (see SWALLOW *v.*). The phonetic development has followed that of the verb.]

1. A deep hole or opening in the earth; a pit, gulf, abyss. *Obs.* exc. as in *b*

a. 1100 in Napier *OF Glosses* 213/5 *Hiatum, operitum vel foveam terre*, *swelh* 1382 Wyclif *1 Kings* xi. 27 Salomon beelde Mello, and eneneed the swelw [1388 *swolow(e)* of the citee of Daud] 1400 MAUNDEW (Roxb.) viii. 29 Pare or swelghes in be the allway byrnynd

b. 1382 Wyclif *Prov.* xiii. 15 In the weye of dispisers a swolw [1388 a swalowe, Vulg. in itinere contemptorum vorage]. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1104 (*Dido*) This Eneas is come to Paradyd Out of the swolow of helle 1481 CAXTON *Myyr* ii. xviii 106 Ther in the myddle of thethe a place whiche is called Abysme or swolowe

γ 1388 Swalowe [see 1382 in *B*] 1350 LD BERNERS *Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* (1814) 43 The abyssme and swalowe of the earth. 1636 R. JAMES *tr. Minutius Felix Octavianus* 22 Into the swalow of a prodigious deepe gulfe. 1665 MANLY *Goliath Low C. Wars* 515 They were ignorant what Swallows and Quagmires lay hid in the deceitful Nature of the Soil. 1694 Phil. *Trans.* XVIII. 6 The Ground is sunk from the level, and ends in a very deep Circular Gulf or Swallow. 1799 KIRWAN *Geol. Ess.* 284 This mountain contains beds of pyrites and vast swallows.

b. spec. An opening or cavity, such as are common in limestone formations, through which a stream disappears underground; also called *swallow-pit*, *SWALLOW-HOLE*, and locally *SWALLER*.

1610 HOLLAND *Cumden's Brit.* 297 The [river] Mole [in Surrey] is swallowed up, and thereof the place is called the Swallow 1681 BEAUMONT in *Philos. Collect.* No 2 3 Certain waters which were conveyed into the ground by a swallow, 1700 KENNETH *MS. Lansd.* 1033, *Swallow-pit*, where hollow caverns remain in the earth upon mine-works 1789 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* ii. (1791) 96 note, The Swallows or basons on some of the mountains, like Volcanic Craters, where the rain water sinks into the earth 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 412 Every limestone hill shows in its swallows and moor pits the erosive power of the atmospheric water 1895 *Naturalist* 238 A streamlet runs eastward, for about fifty yards, and then disappears in a 'swallow', to reappear in another fifty yards and resume its course.

2. A depth or abyss of water; a yawning gulf, a whirlpool. *Obs.* or arch.

a. 1100 *Gloss. Aldhelm De Laud Verg.* (Napier) 119/4620 *Carybdis u. voraginibus*, *geswelzum*, 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (Wace) (Rolls) 1453 So ar þe Nykeres faste aboute . schumpen To som swelw [v. r. *swelh*] to turne or steke, Ober a-geyn robes to breke 1382 Wyclif *Jonah* ii. 4 Alle the swelows and wawls passiden on me. 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) II. 41 Bytwene þis lond Mon and Norþ Wales, is a swelowe [MS a swolw], 1432-50 swalo, Caxton swolow 1400 MAUNDEW (Roxb.) v. 16 Sum saise þat it es a swelgh [v. r. *sweloghe*] of þe Grauelly See. 1440 *Prouty Parv.* 482/2 *swelwhe*, of a water or of a grownde (*K.* *swelwe*, *S.* *swelw*, *P.* *swelowe*), *vorage*.

B. 1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 97 þei may be welicned to swolwis of þe see 1387 Trevisa *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 þilke tweie swolwes beþ i cleped Seylla and Charybdis 1330 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (1911) 69 Future swolwes of fortynys floodys 1485 CAXTON *Chas. G.* iii. 11 205 An abyssme or swolowe of water 1566 STURLEY *tr. Seneca's Medea* 2649 Amyd the iustlyng swolwes of seas that wot with fure fyre *γ* 1400 *Destir Troy* 13299 Full swift to the swalghe me swinget the fode 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 There be other swolwes of the see in the ocean 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xvii. 11 692 There they myght not londe for there was a swalowe of the see 1510 BARCLAY *Murr. Gd. Manu.* (1570) C3, Swallows, quicquand, and fordes perillous 1533 LD BERNERS *Goli. Bk. M. Aurel* (1545) R viii. Wylt ye entre agayne into the swalowe of the see; for to englutne you? 1604 *Meeting of Gallants* to And fall into the large swalow of Seylla. 1675 T. ADAMS *Syr Navius Ep. Ded.* 4 What Rocks, Gulphs, Swallows and other perils that may endanger you are marked out. 1639 HORN & ROSE *Cate Lang. Unit.* vii. § 70 A swallow, gulfe or quag-mire. 1887 MORIS *Odyss.* xii. 350 Better to perish gasping in the swallow of the sea.

† 3. fig. A gulf, abyss, sink (of evil). *Obs.*

1380 Wyclif *Sel Wks* III. 390 Also freris ben ressett, and a swolowe of symonye, and of theftis. 1412 HOCLEVE *De Reg. Princ.* 4479 He is þe swolwe þat is neuere ful At Auerie now haue here a pul 1456 LYDG. *De Guil. Pilgr.* 16293 The wofull swolwh off Dysepeyn and Desperacioun 1563 WINGET *tr. Vincent. Lirin* xxx. Wks (S T S) II 63 That auld swelhe of fithines 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 118 Mony walde be drawne heidlings into the deip swalwe of al abominable vice 1621 T. WILKINSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 149 To draw vs out of the swallows and gulphes of intemperance and all excesses. 1624 B. M. SMITH *Serm.* (1632) 146 Carried head-long by a maine current of disorder, into a bottomlesse swallow of confusion.

4. The passage through which food and drink are swallowed, the throat, pharynx, or gullet, or these collectively, the gorge

13 E. E. *Alit. P. C.* 250 A whal swyftely swenged hym to swepe & his swolw opened 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 4507 Bary [read Bacy = Bacchus] he was brayne-wode for bebbing of wyne, Forþi þe swire & þe swalow þat swiere he kepis.

1608 TOSSELL *Serpents* 16 Heereby they make wider their passage or swallow, for then they suddenly gobble in the meate before them 1658 A. FOX *Warts Surg.* ii. x. 86 [If] there is fear that a blood vein hath been hurt, or that the swallow and throat be cut. 1745 *tr. Egge's Descr. Greenland* By All Sorts of Fishes run into the wide opened Swallow of this hideous Monster. 1873 MIVART *Eleni. Anat.* xi. 433 The mouth which opens behind into the

swallow or pharynx. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 157 In most cases it is stated that the patient had a 'small swallow' since childhood 1884 SYMONDS *Shaks. Prelec.* ii. 115 Like a shak's open swallow. 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. Epit. Lit. 55 Those patients who have stenosis of the swallow.

transf. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 57 We passed to it through a narrow Bite, which expatiates into a wide Swallow.

b. Considered in relation to its capacity for swallowing; hence *transf.* capacity of swallowing; appetite for food or drink, voracity; also *fig.* appetite, relish, inclination.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* 23 Thou hast a foule swallow, if it come once to carousing of humane bloud 1596 HARRINGTON *Melan. Ajax* Prolog. Bv, Whose throates haue a better swallow, then their heds haue capacity 1624 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. v. 'Twill not down, sir! I have no swallow for't. 1754 FILLING *Concession* Wks 1771 VIII 126 Metheus measures the honesty and understanding of mankind by a capaciousness of their swallow 1831 T. L. PLACOCK *Crochet's Castle* i. The Reverend Doctor Polliott, a gentleman endowed with a tolerable stock of learning, an interminable swallow, and an indefatigable pair of lungs 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* III iii. 78 He .with most voracious swallow Walks into my mutton chops.

5. fig. a. in reference to consuming or 'devouring' (cf. SWALLOW *v.* 4 a).

1607 *Puritan* iii. iv. 58 If I fall into the hungrie swallow of the prison, I am like vterly to perish. 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. [1] xlvii 139 With what a general swallow, Death still gapes upon the general world! 1688 SOUTHI *Serm.* *Prov.* xii. 22 (1697) I. 551 His Ungodly swallow, in gorging down the Estates of helpless Widows.

b. in reference to acceptance or belief (cf. SWALLOW *v.* 5).

1624 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* iv. 11, The swallow of my conscience Hath but a narrow passage 1664 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* vesse 17. ii. xxvi § 1 (1679) 323/2 One sin will widen thy swallow a little, that thou wilt not so much strain at the next 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* ii. 1 9 That the Apostles should leave the Care of all the Churches, to take up that of one Particular Church can never go down with any but a Roman Swallow. 1697 LOCKE *Let. to Molyneux* 10 Apr. Even the largest minds have but narrow swallows. 1757 J. H. GROSE *Voy. E. Indies* 289 Mahomet, knowing as he did the reach and temper of his countrymen, he most probably adapted his religion to their swallow. 1824 THACKERAY *Edmond* ii. iii. Of these tales, Mr Edmond believed as much as he chose. His kinswoman's greater faith had swallow for them all. 1867 LOWELL *Perceval* *Prose* Wks 1890 II. 155 There was no praise too ample for the easy elasticity of his swallow

† 6. The function of swallowing; the sense of taste, *transf.* a taste, a small quantity tasted (in quot. *fig.*), *Obs.*

1340 *Isenb.* 50 þe mouþ þeþ two offices huerof þe on belouþe þe zuelz ase to þe mete an to þe drinke. *Ibid.* 82 Hare wyt is al mysment and coupt ase þe zuelz of þe ryke *Ibid.* 247 þe like greute zuetnesse þe þe herte contemplat uelþ ne is bote a litel zuelz huerby me smackep hou god is zuete

1866 BLACK *Mag.* XIX 659 Patients with callous appetites and benumbed tongues, who have lost the delighted sense of swallow

7. A single act of swallowing; a gulp.

1822 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 257, I must drink this glass of sherry exactly at three swallows 1835 J. WILSON *Noctes Ambr.* Jan. Wks 1856 IV. 225 The difference between a civilised swallow and a barbarous bolt 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* I. 207/2 When she'd had a clean swallow she says [etc.] 1884 SALA *Amer. Rem.* (1885) 60 He drank it at one swallow

b. A quantity (esp. of liquid) swallowed at once; a mouthful swallowed.

1861 DU CHAILLUS *Equat. Afr.* vi. 63, I took a swallow of brandy 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVI. 277/1 'To live like an Arab, content with a few dates and swallow from the gourd. 1904 F. LYNDY *Grafters* ii. 24 The Honorable Jasper took a swallow of water from the glass on the desk

8. a The space between the sheave and the shell in a pulley-block, through which the rope runs. *b.* In a millstone see quot. 1880.

1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* 37 Name the parts of a block 'the shell, sheave, swallow, head 1880 J. LOMES *Alkali Trade* 21 [In a mill] the 'swallow', or recess cut in the centre of the running stone, must be of ample size

9 A fish that inflates itself by swallowing air; also called *fisher*, *priff-fish*, or *swell-fish*.

1876 GOODE *Fishes of Ben mudas* 22 Chlichthys Spengleri, Swallow, Puff-fish

Swallow (swə'lou), *v.* Forms: *a*. 1 *swelzan*, (-swelzan, -swylzan), 3rd sing *swalhþ*, *swalzþ*, *swylzþ*, -swyleþ, *swelhþ*, *swelzþ*, *swelhþ*, *swelzþ*, 3 *swelze(n)*, 3rd sing *swelz(e)*, 4 *swelghe*, *swelugh*, -igh, *swelwe*, *Kent.* -*swelze*, 3rd sing. *swel(3)þ*, -*swylþ*, 4-5 *swelwe*, -owe, 5 -awe, *swelle*, *swelwyn*, *swellyn*; *Sc.* 4 *swely*, 5-6 *swelly*, 5-6 (*g dial.*) *swelly*, 6 *swellie*, 9 *dial.* *swill(e)y*. *B.* 2-3 *swolzen*, 3 -uwen, *sw(e)olhen*, *sw(e)olze*, *Oim.* *swollghenn*, 3-5 *swolowe(n)*, *swolwe*, 4-5 *swolow(e)*, *swolo(n)*, 5 *swoolow*, *sqwolwe*, 6 *Sc.* 9 *dial.* *swolly*, 6-7 *swollow*. *γ*. 3 -*swalze*, 4-6 *swalowe*, 6 *Sc.* *swallie*, 6-7 *swallowe*, 9 *dial.* *swalley*, 6-*swallow*. *Pa. i. str.* 1 *swealz*, 2-3 *swealzh*, 3 *swalnz*, -*swalz*, 4 *swealwe*, *Kent.* -*swalz*; *Wk.* 4 *swelwed*, *swelowed*, *swelud*, -ud, -yt, 5 *swelwyd*, *swellyd*, *swelud*; 4 *swoljed*, *swolowed*, *swolowyd*, *swolowde*, 5 *swolewed*, -owed, *swolud*, *sowolwyd*; 4 *swalud*, 85-2

swalled, 5 swalod, 6- swallowed. *Pa. ppfe.*
str. 1-swolgen, (-swelgen), 3 iswolwe, iswolze,
 swolze(n, 3-5swolwe, 4a-swolwe, *Kent.* swolze;
wik. (1)swelweled, -owed, swelhyhd, swelwid;
Sc. and north. 5 swelwed, suelztt, suelled, 6
 suellytt; 4 swolwed, (1)swolwed, swallowed,
 -owid, 5 -owet, swolwyd, swolyt, 6 *Sc.* swolitt,
 4 swalughid, 5 sualoughed, swaloyd, 6 swal-
 owed, 6- swallowed. [Com. Teut. ong. str.
 vb. (not recorded for Gothic): OE *swelgan*,
swelth, *swulgon*, *swolgen* = OLFrank. (*far*) *swelgan*,
 MDn. *swelgen*, *swalch*, *gswolgen* (Dn. *swelgen*),
 MLG. *swelgen*, *swelighen*, (LG. *swelgen*), OHG.
swel(a)han, *swelgan*, *swalh*, *gswolgen* (MHG.
swelhen, *swelgen*, G. *schwelgen* wk.), ON *swelga*,
swalg, *swlga*, *swlginn*, also wk. (MSw. *swaigla*,
swaigh, *swolgh*, *swlghen*, *swlginn*, also *swolghet*, Sw.
swaigh, Da *swaigle*); f. base *swelg-* *swalg-*, repre-
 sented also in the forms given s. v. SWALLOW sb.²,
 ulterior relations are undetermined.

As in German and the Scandinavian languages, this verb in English has become weak.

The encroachment of the *o* of the pa. ppl. and the *a* of the pa. t. upon the pres stem is evidenced from the 12th and 13th centuries respectively; it was perhaps furthered by association with SWALLOW *sh.*¹

1. *trans.* To take into the stomach through the throat and gullet, as food or drink. In early use and still *poet.* also more generally = to eat or drink up, devour: cf. FORSWALLOW. Also with *down*, *in*, *up* (see 10 a).

a. 1200 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 230 Laurels leaf geowse and
 þa seaw swelleð. c. 1300 *Trin. Coll. Honn.* 43 Ne þaue þu
 þat storm me dūne. ne þa þe deuel me sweleþ. c. 1200
Beshary 375 He dragged þe nedder of de ston and swelleo
 it. c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints Julian* (Ælfame) 70 Brestis þat
 var of gret crecture, þat þu wald ryf & swely so mane
 or best. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sern.* sel. Wks 1 70 þe more
 fishes swelewe þe lasse. c. 1440 *Prang. Parv* 482a Swel-
 wyrn (K. swellyn, P. swolowyn), *glucio*. c. 1480 *HENRYSDO
 Orphus & Eurycleia* 351 Thus Cerherus to swelly sparls
 nane. 1500-10 *DUNBAR Poems* lviij 6 Sum swelleis swan,
 sum swelleis duke. 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) I.
 p. xlv, Effur the quantite of the dew that thay swelleþ, thay
 consave and breidis the perle.

8. [c1175] *Lamb Hom* 133 He forswoleþeð þene hoc
 forð mid þan ese | c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 18r 16ð hine
 grundeð | Iunge hine swoleþeð. Ðrote turned hine 13
Sir Beues (A) 2764 ȝenande & ȝapande on him so, Ase he
 wolde him swolwe þo | c1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* 11r 117
 þat þou swolow no more þan ys ned c1386 *CHAUCER*
Manlyce's Pref. 36 See how he ganeth lo this dronken
 wight, As though he wolde swolwe ys anon right. 34.
Tessende's Vis. 489 This hopyt be Hissette to swolo [v. rr.
 swelowe, swolwe] couetous men. *Ibid.* 49r In the profrety
 hit is wryten thus That a heere schall swolowe [v. swelowe]
 the covetous. 1448-9 *METHAM Amoryus & Cleopes* 1332 Þe
 serpent a-sundyr þe bak dotht byte, And aftyr squolwyth
 yu in.

y [c. 1205] *Lat.* 28453 *Nym* wurdest þu Winchester, þæ eorðe
þe scalf forswale [c. 1275 for-swolve] 1500-80 *DUNBAR Poems*
21. 27 Syne sall the swallow [v.r. swellie] with his mouth
The dragonne deall. 1534 *Lyndwode's Const. Province* 21,
Pure wyne only gyuen to them to drynke that they maye the
more easely & soner swallowe downe the sacramente whyche
they haue receyved. 1637 *MORISON Itin.* 1. 245 The laniz-
aries . . . did so swallow our wine, as when it was spent, we
were forced to drinke water. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.*
(1848) 128 [Salmons] swallow the bait with the hook down
into the stomach 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 2 Jan. 1684, A
fellow who eate live charcoal . . . champing and swallowing
them down. 1774 *GOLDEN, Nat Hist* (1824) III. 6 There
is a power of animal assimilation lodged in the stomach of
all creatures converting substances they swallow into a
fluid fitted for their own peculiar support. 1835 T. MITCHELL
Acharn. of Aristotle 920 note, A prize for the person who
. . . should at a given signal first swallow a certain quantity
of wine.

pa. f. str. c.1000 *Eccles. Instit* in Thorpe *Ang. Laws*
(1840) II 398 He hig swæalh, & hig eft aspaſw on þa hat-
testan liſas. c.1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I. 19/605 Heo me nam
and swalw me in. c.1400 *S. Alexius* (Laud 692) 611 A
whal hym swalewe at on word ffor oo morsel in hast.

pa. 2. uik. a 1300 *Cursor* M 15383 Son it was þat moisel
þan. And Iudas swelod *Goth*, swelud, *Fairf.* squolowud,
Tryn. swolowed it onan. 13. *St. Margrete in Leg. Cath.*
(1840) 97 He take hir in his foule mouthe And swalled hir
flesche & bon. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 3785
Man & best he swelwed & et c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales*
242 Þe deyll in liknes of a dragon swalod hym hand &
fute. 1488. Caxton *Reynard* xxvii. (Arh) 3 for the roeke may
þe deuyll in swolowed in dame sharpebeck his wyf
1848 Scott *Kenilworth* Swallow Sussex swallowed the medicine
without farther hesitatio

pa. pple str *c* 1250 Owl & Night 146 þeos vle sat to-
swolle and toholewe So heo hedde one frogge iswolwe [*u.r.*
iswolge] *c* 1250 Gen & Ex 1976 Wilde der Hauen min sune
swolzen her 13.. *Sir Beues* (A) 786 A stared on Beues
wip eien bolwe. Also a wolde him haeu a swolwe.

6a. *Apple* *uk* 1387 *TREvisa* *Figden* (Rolls) IV, 441 Some
 of hem pat flye, delueryed hem of ieweles of gold bat pey
 hadde i swolwed to fore bat pey flye. c 1450 St. Cuthbert's
 (Surtees) 734 *Pe* seele caffe. .pat cuttber buke had swyelled
 c 1450 *Mirrs* *Pe* steele 200 A gret horriblye dragon wold
 haue swolyt her 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 61 My self
 this mater saw That an Infant was swellynt with an ow. s.
 1651 *HOBBS Leuath* 11 xxxix 19 Pills..swallowed whole,
 have the vertue to cure. 1779 *Mirror* No 50 P 11 Having
 swallowed a short breakfast 1872 *TENNISON Garth &*
Lynette 1308 Some hold that he hath swallow'd vnfant flesh,
 Monster | 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* II 281/2 The bait had to be
 swallowed by the pike before the hook would take hold.

b In fig. or allusive phr. *To swallow one's*

spittle (a) in renderings of Job vii 19, where the reference is to the difficulty of swallowing when in distress; † (b) to restrain anger or other strong feeling, to repress the rising gorge. *To swallow a camel, a gudgeon, a spider, a tavern-token* see CAMEL 1 c, GUDGEON sb.¹ 2 b, SPIDER sb 1 d, TAVERN sb 4 d.

Swallow *Reply Job* 40 in 26 *Pal Poems* 122 *Thou* *holdest*
spittle *new* *me* *Me* *to* *swallow* *my* *salvage* *l* *cxix* *26* *Pal*
Poems 108 *How* *longe* *sparest* *hou* *me* *no3t*, *Th* *swolve* *my*
spotel, *but* *to* *me* *gruye?* *1335* *COVERDALE Job* vii 19 *Why*
goest *thou* *not* *to* *me*, *nor* *lettest* *me* *alone*, *so* *longe* *will*
swalow *downe* *my* *spete?* [Similarly 1612] *1555* *EDEN*
Decades (Arb) x18 *Owne* *men* *moued* *with* *greate* *hope* *and*
hunger *of* *golde*, *begaine* *ageine* *to* *swalow* *downe* *theyr*
spittle *1880* *Longe* *Reply* *Gasson's* *Sch Abuse* (Hunter
1) 15 *Mithinks* *while* *you* *heare* *this*, *I* *see* *you* *swallowe*
down *your* *owne* *spittle* *for* *reuege*, *a* 1502 *GREENE Jas. IV*
v. iv, *None* *of* *you* *both*, *I* *see*, *but* *are* *in* *fault*; *Th* *simple* *men*,
as *I*, *do* *swallow* *fles* 1633 *MASINGER Be-*
lieve as You List 1 *Hee* *durs* *not* *stay* *me*, *Yf* *had*, *had* *founde* *I* *would* *not* *swallow* *my* *spittle* *a* 1774
Co. Locusts *in* *Egges* (1877) l. 222 [They] were resolved
to *eat* *swallow* *a* *cow* *and* *stuck* *at* *the* *tail*, *as* *they*
had *begun*, *carried* *on*, *and* *finisht* *theyr* *projects* 1733
SWIFT On Poetry 122 *And* *if* *you* *find* *the* *general* *voguel*
Pronounces *you* *a* *stupid* *rogue*, *Sit* *stall*, *and* *swallow*
down *your* *spittle*

c. absol. or intr. To take food, drink, etc. into the stomach through the gullet, to perform the act of deglutition, as in an effort to suppress emotion
 a 1700 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* II 345 She not being able to swallow so as to communicate
 1803 *Med Jnl* X 493 Every time he attempted to speak or swallow, he became more convulsed
 1883 *STEVENSSON Treas* II 11, He kept swallowing as if he felt what we used to call a lump in the throat.
 1906 *CHARI MANSFIELD Girl & Gods* xvii, 'I wonder if we hamper Psyche?' 'Don't,' cried Phynides and swallowed quickly.

† 2. *trans* To taste (also *fig.*). *Obs. rare*
 a 1340 HAMFOLP *Psalter* xxxiii [xxxiv] 8 *Gustate et*
videte quoniam suavis est dominus, swelighs and sees for
 soft is lord. 1340 *Aeyen* 102 Huanne be man onderuangh
 iye yefse he zuel3[b] and smackep and uel3 be zuetnesse of
 God *Ibid.* 123 *Loue* of charite nimp and zik3 and zuel3
 and halt 1340 *Relig. Pieces* *fr. Thornton MS.* ii. (1914)
 48 Pou sese with thyng eghe, heris with thyne eres, Swel-
 awes with th mouthe, Smelles with hi nese

3 transf. To take into itself (physically); to cause to disappear in its interior or depths; to engulf. Also with *down, in, up* (see 10 b)

c1300 ORMIN 10224 Na mar þann helle ma33 beon full To
 swolæhenn menness sawless c1290 Beket 2168 in S. Eng.
 Lec 1 168 Þe corpe openede onder heom for-to swolæhen
 hem a litu. c1340 HAMPOLE *Salter* xiii 5 A grafe oppyn,
 þat þas and swallows þaim in x3. E. E. Allin. P. C
 303 To be swolced swiflyl wyth þe swart erpe. c1304
 CHAUCER H. *Reine* ii. 528 Whan tempest doth the shippe
 swallowe. c1400 *Se. Trojan War* li 2274 That swel[th]
 half of my schippis has Suelled. c1450 *Mu's Festival* 4
 Helle þeonyng, and galpyng. forto swolæn hym ynto þe
 payne þat neuer schall haue ende. 1520 *LYNDSEY Mon-*
archie 5990 The erth sall rue, Andswolliþe same, both man
 and wyne. 1667 MILTON P. L. xii 196 The Sea Swallows
 him with his Host c1690 *tr Marana's Lett Turkish*
Spy (1694) I. ii. 1. 125 After this Isle was suddenly swallow-
 ed down into the Sea. 1855 *MOTLEY Dutch Rep.* vi 1
 (1866) 771/2 The lower part of the face was swallowed in a
 bushy beard. 1905 E. CLOUD *Ausumn* § 9. 45 I the earth-
 quake that swallowed man and beast.

quake that swallowed man and beast.
 † b. *refl.* of a river losing itself in another.
 1643 tr *Flavine's Theat. Hon.* II. i. 67 Where the Rimer of
 Lapp. runneth to swallow it selfe [orig *vient se perdre*]

4. *fig. a.* To make away with, destroy, consume, cause to vanish (as if by devouring or absorption into itself). See also 10 c.

a 340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cxm. 2 [cxv. 3] Perauntre þai
had swelighþ ʒ lifand 13 *E Allit P.* B 1268 *Wyt*
þe swayþ of þe sworde þat swolowd hem alle c1400 *Destr.*
Troy Prol. 12 Sothe stries beei swolowet into swym by
swiftenes of yeres. c1450 *Cov Myst* (Shaks. Sol) 83 But
God in us have habytacyon, Peraunture our enemies, shelde
swelle us. 1533 *Go Richt Vay* 45 As S Paul sais, 'Deid
is swolot throu wictore 1650 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.*
(1637) 689 Thre Schooles which the greedy iniquity of
these our times hath already swallowed 1643 in *Verney*
Mem (1907) I 301, I see my ryme at the very dore ready
to swallow mee. 1818 *Scott Br Lamm.* x. The apartment
was suddenly illuminated by a flash of lightning, which
seemed absolutely to swallow the darkness of the hall. 1837
CARLYLE Fr Rev II 1 iv. To-day swallowing Yesterday,
and then being in its turn swallowed of To-morrow. 1847
TENNYSON Princess v 432 Sloughs 'hat swallow comen
sense. 1870 *Morris Earthly Par.* II. III. 400 All strife was
swallowed of festivity.

b To cause to be 'lost' in something; to 'drown', 'absorb', engross, occupy wholly (Now only with *up*: see 10 d.)

c1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw* 642 þe pine of helle hem gan to swolewe
 1234 *Misyn Mending of Life* xi 125 All my hert, is turnyd in-to heet of lufe, & it is swaloyd In-to a-noper lufe and a nodir form. 1665 *G DANIEL Wks* (Grosart II) To Rdr 2 In Some I have bene lost and Swallowed from my first intentions, by newer Thoughts
 c1668 *LOCKE Cond Underst* § 36 The necessary Provision for Life swallows the greatest part of their Time

c To take in eagerly, 'devour' (with one's ears or mind).

137⁸-8 T. Usk Test Love Ptol (Skeat) 1 2 Men that
with eeres openly sprad, so moche swalowen the delicious-
nesse of jestes and of yme that of the goodnesse of
the sentence take they itel hede. 1513 DOUGLAS, *Ensis* IV XII.
35 Now lat þone cruel Troiane swelwly and see forig haunst

oculis] thus our 1516 funeral 1595 SHAKS *John* iv ii 195,
I saw a Smith With open mouth swallowing a Taylors
newes. c 1645 HOWELL *Letter* (1650) l. 429 A man who weds
himself to study, and swallows many books 1834 MAGNIN
in *Blackw. Mag* XXXV 747 Dosy, who sate in open-
mouthed wonder, swallowing them [sc. his stories] down as
a common-councilman swallows turtle

d To take for oneself, or into itself, as a territory or other possession; to absorb, appropriate. (See also 10 e)

1637 in Foster *Crt Mun E Ind Comp.* (1907) 267 [Without allowing for forfeiture of the bond for private trade, misappropriation of the Company's money, or for swallowed [Burt's estate] *ax700 Evelyn Diary* 81 Nov 1679. The Duke of Buckingham, much of whose estate he had swallowed *Ibid* 23 Sept 1683, that the French King might the more easily swallow Flanders whilst we sat unconcern'd 1888 *Hayce Amer. Conitutu* xci III 263 One finds in the United States many people who declare that Mexico will be swallowed

1890 *Theatr slang*. To get up (a part) hastily.
1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict*, Swallow the
cackie, (theatrical), to learn a part. 1898 *Tit Bits* 30 July
338/1 The remaining acts [of the play] were in turn 'swal-
lowed' during the successive intervals.

5. To accept without opposition or protest; to take (an oath, etc.) without demur or lightly.

a 1591 H SMITH *Wks* (1867) II 13 It is very like that these men swallow many sins, for God is never so forgotten as in feasting, and sporting, and haigaining. 1632 MAXWELL *City Madam* Lr. Here no gross flattery! Will you swallow this? 1646 BR MAXWELL *Burnt Isaac* in *Phoenix* (1708) II 303, I cannot sufficiently wonder how the High Court of Parliament of England hath swallowed the oath their Covenant 1662-71 H ALFORD *Virtues and Vices* (1786) III. 107 (the former like a widge that there was no flattery so gross but his friend would swallow. 1789 GOV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) I 325 The Representatives of this nation are ready to swallow this proposition by acclamation 1810 BENTHAM *Passing*

(1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow 1822 J. FLINT
Lett Amer 171 In England, affidavits are often managed
in a simpler way Swallowing a customhouse oath is there
a well known expression 1853 *Lytton My Novel* iv xiv,
People take you with all your faults, if you are rich, but
they won't swallow your family into the bargain

b. *esp* To accept mentally without question or suspicion; to believe unquestioningly. † Also with *down*.

1594 *NASHE Unfort Trav* 69 Beleue nothing,..yet
seeme thou as thou swallowedst al, suspectedst none 1643
Ord Lords & Com, Westm Conf. Pref (1658) C 3; So
many especially of the younger sort do swallow down

many, especially of the younger sort, do swallow down almost any error that is offered them 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* I, iv, § 24 To make a Man swallow that for an innate Principle, which may serve to his purpose, who teacheth them 1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) § 8 He that can swallow the *taunt* of Frogs. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1899) 516, find that the couler swallow the last opinion, and that either the couler swallow the last opinion, 1798 MAR. D. *DRILL* *Diary* 20 Apple, [She] will believe no good of them, and swallows all that is said of evil. 1870 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) 11 App 66r The legend is still swallowed by novelists 1880 LITTLEDALE *Plain Reas.* bxi. 335 Over readiness to swallow marvels is credulity.

6. To put up with, submit to, take patiently or submissively (something injurious or irksome) (Cf. *F. avaler*.)

1611 MIDDLETON & DIKKER *Roaring Girl* D's Wks 1873
III 185 If I swallow this wrong, let her thanke you 1613
PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I xvii 80 The mother (not able to
swallow her shame and grief) cast her selfe into the lake

swallow her shame and grief; cast her self into the lake
 1633 *1* CHAMBERLAIN in *Crt & Times* Gay 1 (1849) II 442
 And how many dis-graces and indignities he swallowed,
 to bring his Town ends about 1770 *SWIFT Let. to Abp. King*
 Or they cannot give themselves the little troubles of
 attendance than other men are content to swallow 1770
 — *Frank. Stella* in *1780* I took my four pills as usual
 and they lay an hour in my throat; I suppose I would swallow
 four affronts as easily 1848 *1* INACQUAINTED MAN, *Pais* xvii,
 He was pompous, but with such a cook what would one not
 swallow?

7. To refrain from expressing or uttering, to keep down, repress. Also with *down*.

keep down, repress. Also with down.
 a 164 S. GODOLPHIN *Poems*, Ps cxxviii, Deny us freedom
 of our groans And bid us swallow all our moans 179
 Young *Bursins* iv. 1, They swallow down their tears to hide
 them from me. a 1771 GRAY *Dante* 6, I swallow'd down My
 struggling Sorrow 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* l v p 1 Swallow-
 ing my grievances [orig. *dévorant ma douleur*], [I] set myself
 to wait on my noble master. 1820 BYRON *Juan v* xlv, Swallow-
 ing a heart-burning sigh 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles*
 iv. 3 [She] swallowed her mirth, and busied herself at the
 cupboard. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I. 325 Then
 in his throat a swelling passion rose, Which yet he swallow-
 ed down. 1878 BCSV. SMITH *Carthage* 296 Hannibal
 swallowed his resentment

8. To take back, retract, recant. (Cf. *EAT* v 2 c.)
1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, 1. 1. 132 As low as to thy heart,

Through the false passage of thy throat, thou lyest. Now
swallow downe that Lye 1663 — *Meas for Meas* III. i. 235
[He] swallowed his vowes whole, pretending in her, dis-
couerets of disbonor 1703 *FARQUHAR Inconstant* III. i. 1
I have swallow'd my Words already; I have eaten them up.
1648 *LOWELL Boglew P.* Ser I IV 16 A marfull Providence
fashioned us holler O' purpose that we might our principles
swaller 1689 *BARRIE Window in Thrinus* xx. 195 If Jamie
be living now he has still those words to swallow.

9. To pronounce indistinctly or fail to pronounce; to slur over. (Cf F. *manger*.)

a 1791 WESLEY Wks. (1830) XIII 479 Some persons mumble, or swallow some words or syllables.

10. **Swallow up.** a *lit.* To swallow completely or voraciously; to cat up, devour. Also *absol.*

1535 COVERDALE *Obad.* 1. 16 Yee dymcke shall they, and swallowe vp, so that ye shall be, as though ye had neuer bene 1600 J. FORK tr *Leo's Africa* ix. 346 The crocodile swalloweth vp both the baite and the hook. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 p. 3 Like Moses's Serpent, that immediately swallowd up and deuoured those of the Egyptians 1880 STEWART & TAIT *Unseen Univ.* Intro. 15 Just as we cannot conceive of a man swallowing up [ed. 1876 deuouring] himself, so [etc.]

b. *transf.* To engulf completely; to cause to disappear utterly in its depths. Cf. 3.

1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xli. 16 The earth opened her mought, and swallowed vpe the reuer. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxi. 17 So the earth opened & swallowed vp Dathan, 1560 DAVIS tr. *Slendani's Comm.* 453 The shippes being swallowed vp of the billowes, did perishe. 1596 BURVILL tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I. 99 Certaine difficulte myres, quihues sal gaip wyd, and swallowe him vp in a manner to the depth. 1610 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 587 The first [river] is, Hans, which being swallowed up under the ground, breaketh up againe three miles off. 1732 BENTLEY *Alceste* iv. 24 Because London was not swallowed up or consumed by fire from heaven 1803 SCOTT *Let in Lockhart* (1837) I. xi. 392 This district, was swallowed up by the sea 1853 LAMB *Eliza Ser in Old Margate* 1109, Sunken ships, and sunless treasures swallowed up in the unrestoring depths. 1832 R. & J. LANDER *Egypt, Niger* I. vi. 245 The little legs of the child were swallowed up in his clumsy yellow boots. 1853 JAMES *Agnes Sorel* (1860) II. 103 The Castle gates swallowed them up, and nothing more was seen of them.

c. *fig.* To make away with or destroy completely, to cause to disappear utterly (as if by absorption). Cf. 4 a.

1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* i. xviii. Wks (1572) 286/2 In y^e world to come lone shall swallow vp the other two [sc. faith and hope] 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lvi. 13 He shall saue me from the reprofe of him that wolde swallowe me vp. 1626 GOSSE *Sermon Dignity Chastity* 4 18 Delight in the things which men do, swalloweth up the pains that is taken about them. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* II. 149 Those thoughts, swallowed up and lost in the wide womb of uncreated night. 1720 DE FOE *Memo. Casanvier* (1840) 122 All people looked upon themselves as ruined and swallowed up. 1758 J. DALRYMPLE *Ess. Feudal Property* (ed. 2) 122 The feudal law carries with it, a system of private rights, which swallow up all others, wherever it comes. 1847 HENRY *Friends in C.* I. vii. 105 Another rule is, not to let familiarity swallow up all courtesy. 1864 BARCE *Holy Rone. Simp.* v. (1875) 68 Since the powers it gave were autocratic and unlimited, it must swallow up all minor claims and dignities. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 446 Must not all things at last be swallowed up in death? 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 12 May 5/3 Nearly a month will be swallowed up in the verification of the returns. 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Feb. 7/1 The Irish names in the box swallowed up all the rest.

d. To occupy entirely, engross, 'absorb', 'drown'; = 4 b.

1528 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor* 499 b, Blynded with selfe love, drowned in malice, swallowed up with his owne conceipt. 1738 WATLEY *Ps.* viii. 11, Wonder dums my aching Eyes, And swallows up my Soul. 1885 J. SMITH *Panorama Sa & Art* II. 194 The original intention of the experiment was lost sight of, by an unexpected result, which swallowed up all their attention. 1897 KIRKE *Let to Denison* 14 Oct. (in *Magg's Catal.* Mar. (1897) 54/1) Since I came home [I] have been swallowed up with my little book on Eucharistical Adoration. 1891 KIRKING *Light that Failed* x. 205 He fell to work, whirling softly, and was swallowed up in the clean, clear joy of creation.

e. To take completely into itself, or for oneself; to appropriate, absorb (= 4 d); + in quot. 1544, to take fully upon oneself.

1544 BETHAU *Precepts War* i. lxiii. Div. A faythfull armye wyl swallowe vp all parylles, before that so lyberall a capytayne shuld haue any shame or reproche. 1634 BRAV-HALL *Just Vind.* II. (1661) 21 The oppressions of the Court of Rome, which would swallow up all original Jurisdiction. 1700 EVERTON *Dun.* y. 15 July 1683, The French King, having swallow'd up almost all Flandres. 1743 POCOCKE *Deser. East I.* iv. 1. 162 In upper Egypt there were formerly twenty-four provinces, but many of them are now swallow'd up by Arab Sheiks. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 73/1 Morocco has, escaped being swallowed by France because Spain has guarded it. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Hark.* 157 With Exton is joined the hamlet of Horn, now swallowed up in the Park.

f. To take in eagerly = 4 c. *Obs. rare.*

1593 SHAKS. *Lucr.* 1409 About him were a pisse of gaping faces, Which seem'd to swallow vp his sound aduice.

g. To pass over (a distance) rapidly.

(Cf. *Deuour* 8 h)

1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 188 Three miles had been swallowed up ere the team staided [Cf. quot. 1890 s v *Swallowed* ppl a.]

Swallowable (swg lə'bl̩), a. [f. *SWALLOW* v. + *-ABLE*] Capable of being or fit to be swallowed (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng.* Intro. 42 This altogether indigestible and scarcely swallowable morsel. 1846-9 S. R. MANTLAND *Ess.*, etc. 375 The reader, who for the first time meets with an anecdote in its hundredth edition, and its most mitigated and swallowable form. 1887 STEVENSON *Let.* 22 Aug. The herths are excellent, the pasture swallowable.

Swallowed (swg lə'ld), ppl. a. [f. as prec. + *-ED* 1] In senses corresponding to those of the verb (*lit.* and *fig.*).

c. 1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* cxxix, Past reason hated as a swallowed bayt. 1667 *Phil. Trans.* II. 535 The dexterity of disgorging himself from the swallowed hook. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 120 The swallowed morsel is carried forward into the stomach. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 23 Nov. 4/2 Why should one more dose of swallowed principles disagree with him? 1899 MEREDITH *Poems, Night-Walk* 42 The poets that named the swallowed nile.

Swallower (-wɒlə'ɹ) Also 1 *swelgere*, 6 *Sw. swelhar* [f. as prec. + *-ER* 1. In OE. *swelgere* = OHG. *swelgān* (MHG. *swelher*, G. *swelger*) glutton, tippler.] One who or that which swallows.

1. *lit.* see *SWALLOW* v. 1, esp. a voracious eater or drinker. Also in Comb., as *acorn-swallower*, *sword-swallower*.

a. 1000 *ÆLFRIC Collog.* 16 In Wt. Wülcker 102 Ic ne eom swa micel swelgeie þæt ic ealle cynn metta on anre gereordinge ean mæge 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xiii. vi. 222 Thir akcorne swelliart, the fat swyne 1605 1st Pt. *Jeronimo* iii. 1. 42 Deuourer of apparell, thou huge swallower. 1694 MONTAUX *Rabelais* iv. xxix. 1 A huge Greedy-Guts, a tall woundy swallower of hot Wardens and Muscles. 1720 KULLER *Taller* No. 205 p. 2, I. always speak of them with the Distinction of the Eater, and the Swallowers. 1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* vi. (1858) 51 Of all kinds of eaters of fish, or flesh, or fowl, in these latitudes, the swallowers of oysters alone are not gregarious. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xliii, The enormous numbers that had been gulped down by the insatiable swallower [viz. a threshing machine].

b. *spec.* A deep-sea fish, *Chasmodon niger*, widely distributed in the Atlantic, having an immensely distensible stomach which enables it to swallow fishes larger than itself.

2. *transf.* see *SWALLOW* v. 3. (In quot. *attrib.*) 1891 MEREDITH *Poems, Eng. bef. Storm* iii, Yon swallower wave with shroud of foam 1898 — *Forrest History* iv. 1 The forest's heart of fog on mossed morass, On purple pool and silky cotton-grass, Revealed where lured the swallower by way.

3. *fig.* (+ also with *up*) see *SWALLOW* v. 4, 5, 10 c.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI. 157 Affirming him to be the moste swallower vp and consumer of the kynges treasure. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 191 Give them an oath to swallow, every impure property is, by this consecrated vehicle, carried off. Note that the oath by which the swallower is rendered thus unlikely 'to do wrong,' is the very oath, which is regularly productive of perjury. 1837 CARVILLE *Fr. Rev.* iii. i. vi, Here too is a Swallower of Fonnulas.

Swallow-hole. [f. *SWALLOW* v. or *sb.* 2 + *HOLE* sb.] = *SWALLOW* sb. 2 b

1661 J. CHILDRIY *Brit. Baccalaurea* 74 About Badminton also are several holes (called Swallow-holes) where the Waters fall into the bowels of the earth, and are seen no more. 1830 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* I. 11 The channel of the Manifold river is here dry in dry seasons, owing to the vast swallow-holes at Darla cleft. 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Surv.* II. 151/2 These riulets pour down the hill upon the surface of the tertiary clay, until they arrive at the chalk, where they are entirely absorbed in swallow-holes. 1891 *Leds Mercury* 5 Nov. 3/6 Shafts being made into it, by which the water absorbed by comets, fissures and 'swallow holes,' would be rendered available.

Swallowing (swg lə'wɪŋ), vbl sb. Also 4 *swelung*, *swelwyng*, 5 *swellung*, *swelwyng* (e), *swellyng* (e). [f. *SWALLOW* v. + *-ING* 1.]

I. The action of the verb *SWALLOW*.

1. Deglutition; + devouring see *SWALLOW* v. 1. c. 1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 55 Pe deuourynz or swelwinge of alle bestis of be feld. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 482/2 Swelwyngye of mete (K. P. swelwyngye of mete and drynke), *deglutitio* c. 1532 Du Wes *Intrad. Fr. in Palsgr.* 903 The swallowynge, *lanalis* 1745 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6349/3 His Swallowing is easier. 1780 *Mirror* No. 73 The swallowing of much strong liquor produces a temporary madness. 1803 *Med. Surv.* IX. 293 The difficulty of swallowing, known by the name of Dysphagia. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 736 There is rarely any affection of swallowing.

attrib. 1881 *Cable Mme. Delphine* vi. 27 She began a faltering speech, with a swallowing motion in the throat.

† b. Tasting, sense of taste see *SWALLOW* v. 2. 1340 *Ayend* xi. Be 733pe, be hyrpe, be smellenge, be zuel33 nge, and be takynge. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 218 Pe 11 gate of pi pytt is tastynge or swelwyng.

2. *fig.* (also with *up*): see *SWALLOW* v. 4, 10 c. 1816 COVERIDGE *Lay Sermon* (Bohn) 318 The oblivion and swallowing-up of self in an object dearer than self. 1830 COBBETT *Rur. Rides* (1833) 604 Which evasions here are swallowed up by the aristocracy and their dependents; but which swallowings are imputed to every one bearing the name of parson.

II. † 3. A whirlpool: = *SWALLOW* sb. 2. *Obs.* Used like OE. or ppl. *swelgud* to render *L. vorago*.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 65 Pere deep many swelwynges and whirlynges of waters by be se byrynkes. *Ibid.* II. 51 Woodnesse of swelwyngye and of whirlyngye water.

Swallowing, ppl. a. Also 4 *swelwyng*. [f. as prec. + *-ING* 2.] That swallows, usually *transf.* or *fig.*: see the verb.

a. 1400 *Prynner* (1891) 24 (*Benedictine*) Fier and swelwyngye, hete heste to the lord. 1548 ELVOT, *Voraginosus*, full of gulphes or swallowynge pittes. 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb.) 193 These blind and swallowynge sandes, a. 1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* v. 14, Their throate it is an open swallowynge grave. 1594 SHAKS *Rich III.* iii. vii. 128 Almost shouldered in the swallowynge gulph, Of blind forgetfulness. 1634 LITTON *Trav.* II. 53 Every swallowynge waue threatned our death. 1806 J. BERSFORD *Miseries Hum.* *Lys* I. (ed. 3) 13 What is the Country, but a sandy desert at one season or a swallowing quagmire at another? 1832 M. ARNOLD *The Poet* 16 Whether he first sees light Where the river winds through the plain. Whether in sound of the swallowynge sea.

Swallowing (swg lə'wɪŋ), rare-1. [f. *SWALLOW* sb. 1 + *-ING* 1; cf. *duckling*] A young swallow. 1839 WILLIS *A. Fabri* II. (1840) 9 Her swallowings have been hatched a week.

Swallow-pipe. rare-1. [f. *SWALLOW* v. or *sb.* 2 + *PIPE* sb. 1.] The gullet.

1786 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ode to R. A.'s Wks.* 1812 I. 134 Not one bit more could pass your swallow-pipe.

Swallow-tail, swallowtail (swg lə'utəl), Also in some senses *swallow's tail*. [f. *SWALLOW* sb. 1 + *TAIL* sb.; corresp. to and in certain uses modelled on *F. queue d'aronde*, + *d'aronde* (senses 5 and 6), G. *schwalbenschwanz* (sb. 8, etc.), Du *swaahnstaart*, MLG. *swalekenstert*, LG. *swalckenstert*, etc.]

1. A tail like that of a swallow; a forked tail.

1703 ti. *Perrault's Abrégé Vitruvius* i. iv. 30 The Sabblers joined together by Tenons, in the form of a Swallow-Tail. 1775 DALRYMPLE in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 402 Two birds with swallow-tails flying above the ship. 1842 G. DARLING in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No. 10. 4 Smelts of the Salmon with their silvery sides, dark purple fins, and swallow tail. 1860 MAYNARD *Kenil Hunt's Feast* iv, The 'passenger' [pigeon] looks not unlike the kite, wanting the forked or 'swallow' tail.

2. Applied to various animals having a forked tail. † a. Some kind of fish see quot. *Obs.*

1683 POYNTEZ *Pres. Prosp. Tobago* 21 The green Swallow-Tail a Fish not much bigger than a Herring.

b. A swallow-tailed butterfly.

1819 SAUVOLLE *Entomol. Compend.* 116 *Papilio Machaon* The Swallow-tail. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 314 The swallow-tails, belonging to the family *Papilionidae*. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bash* 173 One bright swallow-tail, with blue wings, fringed with crimson.

c. A humming-bird of the genus *Eupetomena*.

1861 GOULD *Monogr. Troch.* II. Plate 42, *Eupetomena* *Ilundruacea* Swallow-tail. This species being the most swallow like member of the entire family of 'trochilidae'. 1899 EVANS in *Canib. Nat. Hist.* IX. 435 *Eupetomena macrura* of Brazil and Guiana, termed the 'Swallow-tail' from its forking rectrices.

d. A swallow-tailed kite.

3. A name for the white willow (*Salix alba*); also *swallow-tail willow*, *swallow-tailed willow* (see next, 2 b).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 475 The Shining Willow, which they call Swallow-Tails. 1766 *Museum Rust.* VI. 81 The bright swallow-tail willow, next to the Norfolk kind, it is the largest growing sort.

4. A broad or barbed arrow-head; an arrow with such a head.

1545 ASCHAN *Toxoph.* (Aib) 135 The one haunyng two barbes, looking backwarde to the stele and the fethers, which we call, a brode arrowe head or a swaloze taylor. 1588 SCOTT *P. N. P.* ix. 221, The English vent off their volleys of swallow tails before we could call on St Andrew + 5. = DOVETAIL 1 b, 2. *Obs.*

1548 ELVOT, *Securula*, a swallowes taylor [1565 COOPER, swallowe taylor], or a doue taylor in carpenters worke, whiche is fastnyng of two peeces of timbre together. 1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Swallowers taylor*, a fastening of two peeces of timber so strongly together, that they cannot fall asunder. 1833 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 594.

6. *Fortif.* An outwork characterized by two projections with a re-entrant angle between them, suggesting a swallow's tail.

1688 CART J. S. *Fortification* 78 Hornworks are much more in use than the Tenalles, Swallow Tails, or Priests Bonnets. 1690 D'URVEY *Collier's Walk* i. 21 He, all your out-works would A-sail, With his Eternal Swallows Tail. 1702 *Milit. & Sea Dict.* (1711), *Queue d'aronde*, or *Swallow's Tail*, a Detach'd or Out-work, whose Sides open towards the Head, or Campaign, and draw closer or narrower towards the Gorge. 1908 Mrs. E. WHARTON *Hermat & Wild Woman* 1 A little walled town with Ghibelline swallow-tails.

7. The cleft two-pointed end of a flag or pennon; also, a swallow-tailed flag.

1697 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3317/3 One with a White Flag, Swallow Tail at Main top-mast. 1743 BULKLEY & CUMMINS *Poy. S. Seas* 5 The Commander in Chief being distinguish'd by a red broad Pendant with a Swallow's Tail at his Main-top-mast Head. 1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 386, 2 A yellow jack with a swallow-tail. 1825 SCOTT *Beh. othd.* xxvii, Methinks, instead of this old swallow's tail, we should muster rarely under a bordered petticoat. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 10 The Flag of the Gundo of Dragoons to be three feet five inches to the end of the slit of the swallow-tail. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 39 The flag is sometimes square, sometimes a swallow-tail.

b. The cleft tail-end of a vane.

1843 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 32 A wind will instantly arrange these vanes in a definite direction, the arrow-heads or narrow parts pointing one way, the swallow-tails or broad parts another.

8. A swallow-tailed coat *collog.*

1835 FRITH *Let.* 2 May, in *Autobog* (1888) III. 38, I don't want a dress-coat, besides, I should look a regular guy in a swallow-tail. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* II. The green coat had been a smart dress garment in the days of swallow-tails. 1871 'M. LEBLANC' *Canib. Fishm.* 115 Mr. Golightly rose, divested himself of the loose coat he wore in the study, put on his black swallow tail, and went down to the drawing-room. 1894 WILLIAMS & VIVIAN *Green Bay Tree* I. 33 The boys exchanged their tweed coats for the regulation swallow-tails.

b. The tail or skirt of such a coat. *rare.*

1894 LATTO *I am Bodkin* vi, I hanged round my hand, an' lo, there was but an solitary swallowtail to the foie! 1913 *Play Futural* No. 130 The [ladies] coat slopes sharply away from the hips, and forms swallow-tails at the back.

9. *attrib.* = *SWALLOW-TAILED* as in *swallow-tail butterfly*, *coat*, *molt*, *pennon*; also formerly applied to a cut of the beard with two points. See also *swallow tail willow* in 3.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* Ep. Ded. Arv, Astrological Richard most studiously compyled a profound Abudgement vpon beards, & therein futeclessly determined betwixt

the swallow's tail cut & the round beard like a rubbing brush. 1800 ROWLANDS *Green's Ghost* (1872) 9 The use of the term cut & the Swallow-tail slash 1745 *Gleditsch's Teutsch-Engl. Lex.*, *Schwalbenschwanz*, a swallow-tail carving. 1749 WILKES *Engl. Moths & Butterflies* 38 The Swallow-tail Moth is bred in May and June. 1814 47 The Swallow tail Butterfly is produced twice a Year. 1786 *Pogonologia* 27 There are different fashions of wearing the beard called, sharp-pointed, square, round, fan, swallow-tail, artichoke-leaf, &c. 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxi (1818) II. 245 The swallow-tail butterfly (*Papilio Machaon*, L.). 1819 S. MOUILLE *Entomol. Compend.* 253 *Ourapteryx sambucaria* (swallow-tail moth). 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser. I. What Mr. Robinson Thinks*, Parson Wilbur see he never heard in his life that the Apostles digged out in their swallow-tail coats. 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* II (1863) Swallow tail scarf, *assemblage à queue d'hirondelle*. 1853 'C. BÉDÉ' *Verdant Green* I. 1. The *loga* consists of stick-up collars and swallow-tail coats. 1884 E. YATES *Recoll.* I. 45 [The Police, 1836-47 wore swallow-tail blue coats. 1851 DOWE *White Co. xiii*, The heavy ash spear with swallow-tail pennon.

Swallow-tailed (swg'low'taid), a [f. prec. + -ed²]. Having a tail like that of a swallow, or an end or part like a swallow's tail; also, of the form of a swallow's tail.

I. Of natural objects.

1. In names of species or varieties of birds characterized by a long deeply forked tail, as **swallow-tailed duck**, the long-tailed duck, *Harelda glacialis*; **swallow-tailed falcon**, *hawk* = *s. kite*; **swallow-tailed flycatcher**, the scissor-tail, *Mit-vulus forficatus* or *M. tyannus*; **swallow-tailed gull**, a rare American gull, *Crocygus furcatus*; **swallow-tailed kingfisher**, a Surinam species of jacamar, *Galbula paradisea*; **swallow-tailed kite**, a widely distributed American kite, *Elaionoides forficatus*; **swallow-tailed sheldrake** = *s. duck*.

1831 SWAINSON & RICHARDSON *Jauna Boicall-Amer* 160 Swallow-tailed "Ducks" 1781 LATHAM *Gen Synops. Birds* I. 1. 60 Swallow-tailed "Falcon" is a most elegant species. 1783 *Ibid.* II. 1. 356 Swallow-Tailed "Fly catcher" inhabits Mexico. 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 317 Swallow-tailed "Gull" tail white, very much forked. 1772 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 540/2 The [halco] furcatus, or swallow-tailed hawk. 1743 EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 10 The Swallow-tail'd "King-fisher" 1872 COUES *Key N. Amer. Birds* 211 *Nauclerus*, Swallow-tailed "Kite". 1764 EDWARDS *Glean. Nat. Hist.* III. 249 The Swallow tailed Indian "Roller" 1872 WILLIAMS *Ornith.* (1878) 364 The Swallow tail'd "Sheldrake" of Mr. Johnson

2. a. Having a pair of projecting parts suggesting a swallow's tail, as a seed. b. Swallow-tailed willow: = SWALLOW-TAIL 3.

1772 tr. *Poind's Hist. Drugs* I. 39 The Seed is Swallow-tail'd and flat. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. xi. 43, I set twenty willow-sets (the swallow tail'd willow, or white willow) trunks. 1884 MILLER *Plant-u.*, *Salix alba*, Common White, Huntingdon, or Swallow-tailed Willow

3. Having each of the hind wings prolonged into a 'tail', the two together suggesting the forked tail of a swallow, as the **swallow-tailed butterfly** (*Papilio machaon* and other species of *Papilionidae*) and the **swallow-tailed moth** (*Ura-ptyx sambucaria*).

1743 G. EDWARDS *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. 34 The dusky and yellow Swallow-tail'd Butterfly. 1856 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxx. 148 The beautiful caterpillar of the swallow tailed butterfly (*Papilio Machaon* L.). 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Perrin. Bark* 241 Large swallow-tailed butterflies, purple with light-blue spots on the upper wings.

II. Of artificial objects.

4. Of a flag or pennon: Having a cleft end with two tapering points.

1699 in MSS. *Ho. Lords N. S. III* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1905) 322 Two swallow tailed flags. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* IV. xxviii. A thousand streamers. Broad, narrow, swallow-tail'd, and square. 1854 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* xvii. (ed. 3) 274 A swallow tailed pennon.

b. *Naut.* Applied to a kind of topsail.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 83 A topsail, called a swallow-tailed topsail.

5. Dovetailed, as a piece of timber or stone; also, having a cleft end, as a part of mechanism, etc.

1796 LEON *Ather's Archit.* I. 50 b. Cramps of Brass and Iron are fasten'd in with Lead. But those of Wood are sufficiently secured by their shape, which is made in such manner, that for resemblance, they are call'd Swallow, or Dove-tail'd. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffin's Amphib.* 307 The Key-Stone in the middle is wedged, and, as we say, Swallow-tail'd. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 11 Aug. 3/1 Mr. Herschell discovered, a new star, it resembles those stars in embroidery called swallow tailed. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.*, Brit. II. No. 4563, The bristles of brushes are laid upon a principle which prevents their working hollow or wearing swallow-tailed. 1872 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* xviii. 94 The prisms are arranged around this pin, which again is fastened to a swallow-tailed movable bar.

6. Of a coat: Having a pair of pointed or tapering skirts.

1835 WILLIS *Penicillings* I. xxiv. 235 He was dressed in an exceedingly well cut swallow-tailed coat. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *Mt. Royal* II. x. 212 The atmosphere to-night was as conventional as the men's swallow-tailed coats and white ties. 1883 GUNTER *That Frenchman* viii. 90 A moment after the crowd is swelled by the swallow-tailed gentry, the news having got to the clubs and cafés.

Swallowwort (swg'lowwort) [f. SWALLOW sb.¹ + WORT; in sense 1 rendering early mod. G. *schwalbenwurtel* (cf. obs. Du. *swaelenwortel*) = med. L. *hirundinaria*, in sense 2 rendering Du.

swalwkruid = mod. L. *chelidonium*, Gr. *χελιδόνιον* (see CELANDINE)]

1. The herb *Vincetoxicum officinale*, formerly called *Asclepias* (or *Cynanchum*) *Vincetoxicum*; from the form of the pods, suggesting a swallow with outspread wings. Hence extended to the genus *Asclepias* generally.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 17 *Asclepias* may be called in englishe Swallow-wort. 1652 FRANCH *Distill.* II. 52 Take Swallow-wort 1785 MARTIN *Leit. Bot.* xvi (1794) 216 Common Swallow wort, or Tame poison 1822 GOON *Study Med.* III. 405 One or two species of *asclepias* or swallow-wort.

b. An umbelliferous plant, *Elaeoselinum* (or *Thapsia*) *Asclepium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

2. The Greater Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I. xx. 31 The great Celandyne is called in English Celandyne, Swallow-wort, and of some Tetter-wort 1635 SWAN *Spec. Min.* (1670) 220 Celandine or Swallow-wort 1858 IRVINE *Hand-bk. Bot. Plants Index Swally*, obs. and dial. f. SWALLOW.

+ **Swalm**, sb. Obs. Forms: 3 **swalm**, 4 **swalm**, 6 **swalme**, 5c **swame**, 7 **swawme**. [ME. *swalm*, f. *swal* : *swel* (see SWELL v.); cf. QUALM.]

1. Swelling.

1325 *Anec. R.* 274 Drinc þeonne attorðe, & drif þene swel [MS. C. swalm] aþeanward uromard þe heorte 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Wemen* 167, I sall me assuage of the swalm, that seluht we get 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 336 [Tullibardine MS], The stane worme, þe ringworme, not slauking of swame

2 (An attack of) faintness or sickness. (Cf. SWEAM.)

1300 *Ch. Mor.* 20738 (Cott), 'Ga to þaa men þat ligs in swalm.' He said, 'and fine on þam wit it.' 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xviii. Proeme II. 126 Women who being newly conceived and breeding child, have many swawms come over their heart. 1609 = *Ann. Marcell* xiv. vi. 255 A cold swawme of feare that quickly came over his heart

So + **Swalm** v. *intr.* and *trans.* to faint or cause to faint; also in *obl. sb.*, swooning.

1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii. 618 Sum ded, sum hurt, sum swawm [sic]; 'cad swawmand; v. r. swonand' c 1440 *Bone Flor.* 170 Hur sadur nere hande can talme, Soche a swame hyt, harte can swalm. a 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 312 [Tullibardine MS] With swalm to swelm.

+ **Swalper**, v. Obs. rare¹. [Related to early mod. Du. *swalpe* 'fluctus, unda, fluctuatio', Du. *swalpe*, WFlém. *swalpe* 'sudden rush of water or other liquid, early mod. Du. *swalpen* 'fluctuare, affluere, lactari fluctibus, undare', Dn. *swalpen*, WFlém. *swalpe* to break forth (of water), G. dial. *schwalpen* to flow, sway backwards and forwards, *schwalpzig* swaying; prob. of onomatopoeic origin. Similar synonymous roots *skolp*, *skulp*, and *skwulp*, *skwulp*, are represented by MLG, LG *schulpen*, *schulpen*, *schulpern*, early mod. Du. *scholpen* (all = Dn. *swalpen*), Da. *skulpe*, *skulpe* to shake fluid in a vessel; *intr.* to splash, *icel skolp* dish-water.]

intr. To splash or toss about in water.

c 1400 *Distr. Troy* 1226 Hym selwyn in the sea sonkyn belyue, Swalprit & swam with swyngyng of armys.

Swalt(e), pa. t. of SWELL v.

+ **Swalter**, v. Obs. [Cf. SWATER v.] *intr.* To wade, splash.

? a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3925 He Slippes in in the sloppes o slante to be gudylle, Swalters upe swyfly with his swerde drawene. a 1500 *Colkethie Sow* l. 228 Than Kany of þe Reidhewch Licht lap at a lyn; He feyete and he fell in; And Hoge was sa haisty That he swaltent him by.

Swalter, obs. variant of SWELTER.

+ **Swaltish**, a. Obs. rare⁰. [f. *swalt*, var. of SWELT + -ISH¹.] Sweltering.

1530 PALSCR. 386/2 Swaltyshe botte, *fide*.

Swalw, -ugh, **swalwe**, obs. ff. SWALLOW sb.¹

Swalud, obs. pa. t. and pp. of SWALLOW v.

Swaly (swā'li), a. dial. [f. SWALE sb.² + -y.] Shady.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 70 Shepherds, with their panting sheep, In the swalest corner creep.

Swam, pa. t. and obs. or dial. pa. pp. of SWIM v. **Swamas**, dial. f. SQUEAMOUS. **Swame**, variant of SWALM, SQUEAM Obs., scale.

|| **Swami** (swā'mi). Also 8 **swamee**, **swammy**, **sawmy**, 9 **swamee**, **swamy**, **sammy** [a. Hindi *swāmī* master, lord, prince, used by Hindus as a term of respectful address, a. Skr. *swāmin* in same senses, also the idol or temple of a god.]

1. A Hindu idol.

1773 E. Ives *Voy. India* 70 Towards the upper end, there is a dark repository, where they keep their Swamme, that is their chief god. 1794 *Indian Observer* 167 (V.) The gold might for us as well have been worshipped in the shape of a Sawmy at Juggernaut. 1799 WELLINGTON in GURU *Desp* (1837) I. 56 Some brass Swammies which were in the toshkanah were given to the brahmins of different pagodas 1837 *Leit. fr. Madras* viii. (1843) 64 They admire our dolls so much, that they are almost ready to make Swammies of them. 1884 *Sunday at Home* June 30/1 A fourth [but], the most pretentious and the best built, was consecrated to the swamee, or god.

2. A title for a Hindu religious teacher.

1901 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 5/1 She was informed that the word Swami meant teacher. 1905 *United Free Ch. Mag.* Feb. 9/5 A distinguished Swami or religious teacher visited Poona lately

3. *attrib.* **swamy**-house, an idol temple or shrine; **swamy**-pagoda, 'a coin formerly current at Madras; probably so-called from the figure of an idol on it' (Y.).

1778 R. ORME *Hist. Milit. Trans. Indostan* v. II. 443 Until they came in a line with the flank file of the field-pieces at the swamy house. 1837 *Leit. fr. Madras* (1843) 134 In the middle of the court, round which these galleries of pillars ran, was the Swamy house, or place in which the idol is enshrined 1857 H. GREATHEAD *Leit. Siege of Delhi* (1858) 112 We met Wilby at the advanced post, the 'Sammy House'. 1873 MILBURN *Oriental Comm.* xiv (1825) 233 The old 3 Swamy pagoda, which is about 204 carats fine

b. Applied to jewellery ornamented with figures of Hindu deities

1880 BIRDWOOD *Industr. Arts India* I. 152 In the characteristic swamy work of the Madras Presidency the ornamentation consists of figures of the Punic gods in high relief 1882 Mrs B. M. CROCKER *Proper Pride* I. iv. 69 My gold swamy earrings 1903 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Swamy Jewels*, a kind of gold and silver jewelry, made chiefly at Trichinopoly, in European shapes covered with grotesque mythological figures

Swamish, **Swamous**, dial. ff. SQUEAMISH, SQUEAMOUS

Swamp (swomp), sb. Also 8 **swomp**. [First recorded as a term peculiar to the N. American colony of Virginia, but prob. in local use before in England, cf. quot. 1691 in 1 b, and the app. related SUMP sb.]

Possibly taken in from LG, where, however, the sense of 'marsh' is not recorded (but cf. LG *swampen*, used of the quaking of boggy land). The instance of the meaning 'mushroom' (sense 2), which was that of OE *swamm*, may be due to an occasional borrowing from a foreign source.

Usually referred to the root which is the base of the several Germanic formations **swamp*, **swamb*, and **swamm*, with the meaning 'sponge' or 'fungus', represented by MLG (LG) *swamp*, OHG (MHG) *swamp*, *swamb*, ON, *swapp* (= **swamb*), MSw. *swamp*, Sw. *Da. swamp*, and OE *swamm*, (MLG, OHG *swam* (G. *schwamm*), early mod. Du. *swammie* (Du. *swam*), Goth. *swamm* acc. sing. The radical notion is perhaps preserved in Gr. *σφῆς* (= **swambhōs*) spongy, porous

For other possible relations see SWAMP a. and SWANG.]

1. A tract of low-lying ground in which water collects; a piece of wet spongy ground; a marsh or bog. Orig. and in early use only in the N. American colonies, where it denoted a tract of rich soil having a growth of trees and other vegetation, but too moist for cultivation (see quots. 1741, 1766, 1875).

1624 CAPT. J. SMITH *Virginia* IV. 163 Some small Marshes and Swamps there are, but more profitable than hurtfull 1685 PENN. *Further Acc. Pennsylv.* 7 Our Swamps or Marshes yield us course Hay for the Winter. 1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil. Trans.* XVIII. 124 [Musk-rats] build Houses as Beavers do, in the Marshes, and Swamps (as they there call them) by the Water-sides. 1742 TAILFER, etc. *Narr. Georgia* 96 A Swamp is any low watery Place, which is covered with Trees or Cane. They are here of three Sorts, Cypress, River, and Cane Swamps. 1766 SROOK *Acc. E. Florida* 26 note, The word swamp is peculiar to America, it there signifies a tract of land that is sound and good, but by lying low is covered with water. All the forest trees (pine excepted) thrive best in the swamps, where the soil is always rich 1875 TEMPLE & SHILOH *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 22 Swamps.—As used by our fathers in the earliest times, this term did not necessarily denote marshy ground, but flat land which from its peculiar location had escaped the ravages of the annual fires set by the Indians, and was covered with an old growth of wood

1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 145 Our men..shot a brace of deer, as they were feeding by the side of a swamp or moist ground. 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* III. VII. 20 Ground which the rain had turned into a swamp 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1873) II. i. 125 The Pontine Marshes, formerly the abode of thirty nations, are now a pestilential swamp. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The river Desaguadero falls into the salt lake and swamps of Aullagas.

fig. 1825 LAMB *Eliu* Ser. 11. *Convalescent*, In this flat swamp of convalescence, left by the ebb of sickness 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1 (1878) 173 It has stagnated in the sunless swamps of a theosophy

b. *local*. See quots., and cf. SUMP sb. 1, 2. Also, in *Australia*, a shallow lake or pond.

1691 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 115 A Swamp, a low hollow place in any part of a field. 1881 RAYMOND *Musing Gloss.*, Swamp, a depression in a nearly horizontal bed, in which water may collect 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining*, Swamp, a depression or natural hollow in a seam

+ 2. A mushroom. Obs. rare¹.

1621 WINDOUES *Nat. Philos.* 39 In the body of the [arch] tee growth Fungus Agaricus, a swamp or mush rove.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as **swamp-dweller**, **earth, land, -lover** (see c), **muck, mud, peat, region, shell, -side, soil, water**; **swamp-loving** adj.; **swamp-angel** (see b); **swamp-chain**, -hook (U.S.), a long chain, a large hook used in swamping logs; **swamp-fever**, malarial fever prevalent in swampy regions; **swamp-ore** [G. *sumpfers*], bog iron ore.

1905 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* xiv. 193 The *Swamp-dwellers, who had their homes upon the banks of the 1864 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp.* 47 To blend with it [sc. calcareous soil] quantities of peat or *swamp earth. 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* xii. A strong touch of his old *swamp-fever 1877 *Lumberman's Gaz.* 22 Dec. *Swamp Hooks, Pevys, Skidding Tongs always on hand 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 95 A vast body of rich *swamp land, fit for the growth of Rice 1856 OLINSTEAD *Slave States* II. 151 The value of the swamp land varies with the wood upon it. 1886 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 173 (*Visit to Lucy*) That

*swamp-loving, cold-braving, shade-seeking plant 1840 J. BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 73 Peat earth, or 'swamp muck,' is vegetable food, in an insoluble state 1821 *Mass Spy* 21 Feb. 4/5, I agree that 'swamp mud or, as the Scotch and English farmers call it, peat moss is not manure. 1897 GUNTER *Don Balasco of Key West* xii. 160 His costume is covered with swamp mud and coral dust 1839 *USE Dict Arts* 834 Bog-ore, 'swamp-ore, and meadow ore. 1863 *Lyle's Antiq Man* 11 g The lowest stratum consists of 'swamp-peat composed chiefly of moss or sphagnum 1871 NAPHYS *Prev & Cure Dis* 1 i 51 Exposed to 'swamp-poison 1875 *tr von Ziemssen's Cycl Med* 11 564 The warm 'swamp-regions of the Australian coast 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man Geol.* 409 One 'swamp shell, viz., *Succinea amphibia* 1877 W. HUBBARO *Narrative* (1865) I. 111 They were set upon by many hundreds of the Indians out of the Bushes by the 'Swamp side 1883 *Science* 11 391 Their projection above the level of the roots depending on the depth of the 'swamp-waters.

b. In names of animals (mostly birds) inhabiting swamps, as *swamp adder*, *bee, bird*, etc., *swamp-angel* (U.S.), a name for the hermit thrush and the wood thrush; also *transf.* or *allusively*; *swamp blackbird* = *marsh blackbird* (see MARSH 4 b); *swamp crake*, *Ortygometra tabuensis*, of Australia; *swamp deer*, *Rucervus duvaucelli*, of India, *swamp hare*, *Lepus aquaticus*, of the southern U.S., also called *water-rabbit*; *swamp hen*, a name for various rails, esp. of the genus *Porphyrio* (cf. *marsh hen*, MARSH 4 b); *swamp partridge*, the spruce partridge or Canada grouse; *swamp pheasant*, *Centropus phasianus*, of Australia; *swamp quail*, any species of the genus *Synacus*, of Australia; *swamp robin*, the cheewink or ground-robin, *Peiploerythrophthalmus*, of N. America; *swamp sparrow*, (a) a species of song-sparrow, *Melospiza palustris*, common in U.S. and Canada; (b) *Sphenæus punctatus* of New Zealand, also called *fern-bird*; *swamp warbler*, one of several N. American warblers, as *Protonotaria citrea* and *Helminthæus vermillionus*.

1893 CONAN DOYLE *Sherlock Holmes, Speckled Band* 207 It is a 'swamp adder', the deadliest snake in India. 1858 H. C. KIMBALL in *Fruit Discourses* V 312 Angels who would thus visit you are 'swamp angels,—they are filthy 1872 SCHELE DE VERE *Americanus* 117 The Swamp Angel of General Gillmore, as his monster gun in the swamps was ironically called 1884 BURROUGHS *Wale-Robin* 38 The wood-thrush is quite a rare bird, being found in the Middle and Eastern States, only in the deepest and most remote forests, usually in damp and swampy localities. On this account the people in the Adirondack region call it the 'Swamp Angel' 1885 H. C. McCook *Tenants Old Farm* 171, I have heard countrymen call the species of which you speak the 'swamp bee'; its scientific name is probably *Bombus separatus* 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.* 'Swamp bird, the yellow-poll warbler, *Motacilla aestiva*. 1884 SKERBOV *Brit Birds* 11, 230 Red-throated Pipit. It is very decidedly a swamp-bird. 1891 *Cent Dict.* 'Swamp-blackbird. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII. 75/1 A huge flock of swamp blackbirds covered the ground. 1891 *Cent Dict.* cites W. L. BULLER for 'Swamp-crake. 1891 *Cent Dict.* 'Swamp-deer. 1903 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* xxi 312 A very fine specimen of the big swamp deer or barasingha, with 12-tined horns. 1801 LATHAM *Gen Synopsis Birds Supl* II 206 'Swamp finch. *Fringilla thaca*. 1891 *Cent Dict.* 'Swamp-hare 1897 *Field* 6 Feb 1873 The swamp, or northern hare, is a big strong animal. 1898 MORRIS *Austral English*, 'Swamp-Hawk, another name for the New Zealand Harrier 1848 J. GOULD *Birds Australia* VI pl 70 *Porphyrio Bellus*. 'Swamp-Hen, Colonists of Western Australia. 1888 W. L. BULLER *Birds N Zealand* II 81 The Swamp-hen is widely distributed over Tasmania, the greater part of the continent of Australia [etc.] 1874 COUES *Birds N.* IV 394 'Swamp Partridge 1847 'Swamp-pheasant [see PURSANT 2]. 1890 LUMMOTT *Cambals* 94 Although it is really a cuckoo, the colonists call it the 'swamp-pheasant', because it has a tail like a pheasant. 1895 W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT *Giant-Birds* I. 101 The Australian 'Swamp-Quail. 1880 WILSON *Amer. Ornith* II 26 In Virginia, he [sc. the Towhe Bunting] is called the Bulfinch, in Pennsylvania, the Cheewink, and by others the 'Swamp Robin 1811 *Ibid* III. 50 The 'Swamp Sparrow is five inches and a half long and seven inches and a half in extent. 1888 W. L. BULLER *Birds N Zealand* (ed. 2) II 255 The melancholy cry of the Fern-bird is so general and persistent that its nickname of 'Swamp-Sparrow' is not undeserved 1884 COUES *N Amer. Birds* 291 *Protonotaria*, Golden 'Swamp Warblers.

c. Denoting plants or vegetable products (chiefly of North America) growing in swamps, as *swamp grass*, *plant*, etc.; *swamp dock*, *hellebore*, *hickory*, *locust-tree*, *mahogany*, *pine*, *privet*, *silk-weed* (see these words); *swamp-apple* = *honeysuckle-apple* (HONEY-SUCKLE 6); *swamp-ash*, *Fraxinus sambucifolia*, also called *black, ground, hoop, or water ash*; *swamp azalea* = *swamp honeysuckle*; *swamp-broom* = SWAMP-OAK 2 a (MORRIS *Austral Engl.*); *swamp-cabbage* = SKUNK-CABBAGE, *swamp-cheese* = *swamp-apple*; *swamp-cypress*, the genus *Chamaecyparis*; also, the deciduous cypress, *Taxodium distichum*, *swamp dogwood*, *Cornus alba* and *C. sericea*; also, as *swamp sumach*; *swamp elm*, *Ulmus racemosus*, also called *rock elm*; *swamp gooseberry*, *Ribes lacustre* (Miller *Plant-N* 1884); *swamp gum*, various species of *Eucalyptus*, of Australia and Tasmania; *swamp honeysuckle*, *Rhododendron viscosum* (*Asalea viscosa*); *swamp laurel*, the swamp sassafras,

Magnolia glauca; also *Kalmia glauca*; *swamp-lily*, (a) the American Turk's-cap lily, *Lilium superbum*, (b) the genus *Zephyranthes*, of Mexico, S. America, and the W. Indies; (c) the lizard-tail, *Saururus cernuus*; *swamp loosestrife*, *Decodon verticillatus* or *Nesaea verticillata* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp-lover*, the stud-flower, *Helonias bullata*, *swamp magnolia*, *Magnolia glauca* (also called *swamp laurel* or *swamp sassafras*); also *M. grandiflora*, *swamp maple*, the red maple, *Acer rubrum* (Miller); also several other species, as the silver maple, *A. dasycarpum*, the mountain maple, *A. spicatum*, and the allied *Negundo californicum*; *swamp-moss* = *bog-moss* (Bog sb 1 3); *swamp pea-tree*, sensitive joint-vetch, *Æschynomene hispida*; *swamp-pink* = *swamp honeysuckle*, *swamp rice* = CANADA rice; *swamp rose*, *Rosa carolina* (Treas. Bot. 1866); *swamp sassafras* = *swamp laurel*; *swamp sumach*, the poison sumach, *Rhus venenata*, *swamp tea-tree*, species of *Melaleuca*, of Australia and Tasmania, *swamp-weed*, *Selliera radicans* (Miller); *swamp willow*, the pussy-willow, *Salix discolor*; *swamp-wood*, the N. American leather-wood, *Durca palustris*. See also SWAMP-OAK.

1846 *Zoologist* IV. 1281 The galls called 'swamp apples. 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc. (1860) 214 The *Asalea nudiflora*, or wild Honeysuckle, has often a singular transformation of its flowers, the parts of the flower becoming enlarged and fleshy. These succulent excrescences are much sought after by boys who call them 'swamp apples' and 'swamp cheeses' 1842 Z. THOMPSON *Hist Venenot* 1 211 Black Ash. *Fraxinus sambucifolia* is sometimes called 'Swamp Ash. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.* 'Swamp azalea, *Asalea viscosa* 1793 in *M. Cutler's Life*, etc. (1888) II. 299 Our 'Swamp Cabbage (or *Dracontium foetidum*). 1847 'Swamp cheeses (see *swamp-apple* above) 1876 *tr Heer's Primæval World* *Süntes* Iend I viii. 325 *Taxodium distichum sinuatum*, the 'swamp cypress. This species is completely analogous to the swamp-cypress of America (*Taxodium distichum*, Rich., sp.). 1817 W. DARBV *Geogr. Descr Louisiana* 353 *Cornus alba*. 'Swamp dogwood 1847 DARLINGTON *Amer Weeds*, etc. (1860) 79 Poisonous Rhus. Poison Sumach. Poison Elder. Swamp Dogwood. 1817 W. DARBV *Geogr. Descr Louisiana* 356 *Ulmus aquatica* 'Swamp elm. 1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 82 Many specimens of *Bryonia* were beaten off of 'swamp grass. 1907 C. HILL-TOUT *Brit N. Amer.* *Far West* vi. 119 Various swamp grasses, of which the bulrush is the commonest specimen [used]. 1851 J. MITCHELL in *Pap & Proc Roy Soc Van Diemen's Land* (1853) II 132 (Morris) The 'Swamp Gum grows to the largest size of any of this family in Van Diemen's Land 1889 MAIDEN *Usef. Pl. Australia* 27 *Eucalyptus Gunnii* in South-Eastern Australia it is known as 'White Gum', 'Swamp Gum', or 'White Swamp Gum' *Eucalyptus viminalis*, the 'White Gum', or 'Swamp Gum' of Tasmania. 1762 ELIOT in *Mills System Pract.* *Gum* I. 156 I take the roots of 'swamp hellebore (known in different places by the several names of skunk cabbage, tickle weed, bearroot) 1817 W. DARBV *Geogr. Descr Louisiana* 354 *Fraxinus aquatica*. 'Swamp hickory. 1866 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* 251 *Asalea viscosa*, Clammy Azalea. White 'Swamp Honeysuckle. 1878 T. JEFFERSON *Notes State Virginia* (1878) 60 'Swamp laurel. *Magnolia glauca*. 1845-50 MISS. LINCOLN *Lecl. Bot. App.* 116 *Kalmia glauca* (swamp-laurel) 1814 ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 23 *Cornus americana* 'Swamp lily N. S. Wales 1902 CORNISH *Naturalist* 1st Thames 180 On the green bank of our flower-bordered brook, the American swamp lily finds its natural place. 1829 LOUGDON *Encycl. Plants* 868 *Gleditsia monosperma* Ph. 'Swamp Locust Tree. 1878 MEEHAN *Nature* 11 & *Ferns* U. S. I 36 'Swamp-lover. 1873 SCHELEDE *Vere Americanus* 422 The Sweet Bay is, not to be compared to the 'Swamp Magnolia (*Magnolia grandiflora*). 1886 T. HENRY *Fortunate Days* 50 'Swamp mahogany's floss-flowered arms. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.* 'Swamp pea-tree, *Æschynomene aquatica*. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Ames*, *Pinus Americana*, *palustris*. The 'Swamp Pine. 1840 BIGELOW *Plants of Boston* 52 *Asalea viscosa*, Wild honeysuckle. 'Swamp pink. 1775 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 92 Being a 'swamp plant, a north-east aspect will be the properest situation at first to plant it in. 1866 MARV KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 326 From out its dark waters no swamp plant or tree grew 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 697 A serviceable grain known as Canada Rice or 'Swamp Rice. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.* 'Swamp sassafras, *Magnolia glauca*. 1829 LOUGDON *Encycl. Plants* 479 *Magnolia glauca* is deciduous. In America it is known by the names of white laurel, swamp sassafras, and beaver tree 1837 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 618 *Asclepias incarnata*. 'Swamp silk-weed. 1791 DUDLEY in *Phil. Trans* XXXI. 145 The Poison-Wood-Tree is by some called the 'Swamp Sumach 1862 W. ARCHER in *G. Whiting Products Tasmania* 29 'Swamp Tea tree (*Melaleuca ericifolia*). 1865 MRS. M. HARRIS *St. Philip's* 23 The pond lay in a sort of basin, with 'swamp-willows dipping down into its brink.

Swamp (swamp), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* [Perhaps related to SWAMP sb., the notion of 'depression, subsidence' being the connecting link; there is a remarkable parallel in dial. *swank sb.* = depression in the ground, deep hollow, bog, and *swank adj.* = thin in the belly.] Of a body that may be or is normally distended: That has sunk and become flat; thin from emptiness, as the breasts, the belly, etc.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Malchor*) 1597 Some [men] throu ydrosy par sa gret Swolne pat pai ma ete no mete, Are mad swampe par. *Ibid* xl. (*Ninian*) 799 a 1583 POLWART *Phyting in Montgomerie* 776 (Tullibardine MS.) Swamp sandie, come fra candie, with grandie oppreit. 1613 CROOK *Body of Man* 254 If in a woman with childe the breasts do

suddenly fall swampe as wesay, then will shee abort or miscarry. 1631 R. H. ARRAUGH *Whole Creature* iv. 28 A kind of light Pelse corne, inclosed in certaine eares, which are long and swampe. 1684 MERITON *Yorksh Dial.* 30 (E.D.S.), Her Ewi's but swampe, Shee's nut for Milk, I trow a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* ii (1720) 105 A useful Sursingle it was, Which as his Paunch was Full or Swamp, He'd wider make, or straiter carter 1885 A. MUNRO *Stream Casket* 90 Their body compress'd and swampe as an eel. 1887 SERVICE *Life Dr. Duguid* i. xciv. 159 The moriclaith-like goons she puts on gie her a swamp, cauldrie, full-m'unted appearance

Swamp (swomp), *v.* [f. SWAMP sb.]

1. *pass.* To be entangled or lost in a swamp. *N. Amer.* ? Obs.

1688 CLAYTON *Virginia in Phil Trans* XVII. 986 So that she might turn thereon her weak Cattle, and such as should at any time be swamp'd 1814 BACKFURD *Jrnl.* in *Venus Louisiana* 210 In spending an hour to relieve a poor ox, which was swamped near the bank.

2. *orig. pass.* To be submerged or inundated with water (or other liquid), as a boat, a piece of ground; hence *actively*, to submerge, inundate, or soak with water, etc.

1772-84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) IV 1381 In the morning, the long-boat was found swamped. 1835 LYTTON *Rienca* v. iii. The ground was swamped with blood 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxviii. The wherry, pitched so heavily, that we were afraid of being swamped. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herrev*, vi. At night a sea broke over them, and would have swamped the Otter, had she not been the best of sea boats 1879 ARCHER *Wiley Trip* *Boerland* 172 The claims were continually being swamped out by the river 1881 F. WITTE *Diary* 10 June in J. HATTON *New Caylon* vi (1881) 166 Towards midnight we awoke in our leaf hut—swamped.

transf. 1858 B. TAYLOR *North Trans* xvii. 174 Meat is rarely properly cooked, and game is injured by being swamped in sauces 1883 *Century Mag* Sept. 643 Sand has beaten in and swamped the vegetation. 1888 *Portfolio* Apr. 68 (Cent. Dict.) Swamped with full washes and blots of colour or strong strokes with the red pen

3. *intr.* a. in passive sense To be swamped or submerged; to fill with water and sink, as a boat. Also *fig.*

1795 in Nicolas *Dry Nelson* (1845) VII p. xxvii. At 11 the yawl stern swamped and was lost with all her furniture 1821 SCOTT *Pinetale* vii. The boats swamped in the current—all were lost. 1858 SPARS *Athan* iv. 40 A higher step that would have cleared him at once of materialism, and not suffered him to sink back and 'swamp in it again 1873 *Forest & Stream* 18 Dec. 200/3, I found him sitting on a log, wet, dirty, and swamping up to his waist

b. To overflow, cause inundation. 1872.

1905 *Content* *Rev* July 95 Sand, mud, grass and thirt being mingled together, which a spring-tide, was silently swamping over.

4. *fig. (trans.)* To plunge or sink as if in a swamp or in water; to overwhelm with difficulties, or esp. by superior numbers, so as to render inefficient.

1816 TODD, *To Swamp*, to whelm or sink as in a swamp. A modern word. 1833 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II 380 He said the Tories were indignant at the idea of being compelled to keep quiet, and that if they were to be swamped the sooner it was done the better 1836 DISRAELI *Littl Runny-mede* 171 The Whigs in 1718 sought to govern the country by 'swamping' the House of Commons; in 1836 it is the House of Lords that is to be 'swamped'. 1846 WELLINGTON in *Croker Papers* (1884) 31 Oct. He endeavoured to swamp [the erection of] the statue in Parliament 1861 HUGHES *Tomp Brown at Oxf.* i (1889) 2 The fast set swamped, and gave the tone to the college 1893 SELOUS *Trav S. E. Africa* 9, I feel convinced that in South Africa the Dutch element will never become swamped as it has been in America.

b. To run financially.

1854 MRS. J. H. RIDDELL *Geo. Geith* I xv. 281 Mortgagees enough to have swamped any man. 1879 TOURGEE *Post's Rev.* xviii 91 If I gave in to them, I.. would be swamped by my fertilizer account in the fall.

5. *U.S.* To make (a logging-road) in a forest or 'swamp' by felling trees, clearing away undergrowth, etc.—Also, to haul (logs) to the skidways.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* *Allegash & E. Branch* (1912) 289 Making a logging road in the Maine woods is called 'swamping it'. This was the most frequently swamped of all the roads I ever saw. 1908 H. DAY *King Spruce* xi 129 The boys who were swampin' the twitch-roads

Hence **Swamped** (swomp) *pph.* a, **Swamping** *vbl. sb.* and *pph.* a.

1808 SCOTT *Let. in Lockhart* (1837) I xi. 357 Besides the risks of swamping and breaking our necks 1864-43 LYTTON *Hist Scot.* (1864) I 130 Many were drowned by the swamping of one of the vessels. 1892 WHITTIER *Sister's* xiii. In peril from swamping sea or lee shore rocks. 1891 LAW *Trues* XCII. 74/4 The swamping of the ecclesiastical element in the House of Lords. 1899 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 302 The swamped area and the rotting vegetation are sufficient cause for the unhealthiness of the tract. 1908 S. E. WHITE *Blasped Trail* vi 45 Old man Heath was a veteran woodsman who had come to swamping in his old age.

Swamper (swompær). [f. SWAMP sb. or *v.* + -ER 1.]

1. *U.S.* A workman who clears a road for lumber in a 'swamp' or forest.

1857 THOREAU *Maine W.* i (1912) 57 The company consists of choppers, swampers,—who make roads,—barker and loader, teamster, and cook 1880 *Lumberman's Gaz* 28 Jan. A Wisconsin lumber-camp is divided into 'choppers', 'sawyers' and swampers.

b. A man-of-all-work in a liquor saloon. *U.S.* 1907 in Thornton *American Glossary*.

2. An inhabitant of a swampy district. *U.S.* 1892 *Boston (Mass.) Jrnl* 9 Apr. 2/3 It has a high reputation among the swampers as a remedy for rheumatism.

3. One who swamps or overwhelms, as by superior numbers. *nonce-use*.

1884 *Sat Rev* 12 July 37/2 Mr Gladstone asks them to swamp themselves without inquiring how they are to be swamped, and to admit their swampers without inquiring how the swampers are to be treated in the way of assigning seats to them.

Swampily, Swampiness see after **SWAMPY**

Swampine (swq mpin). U.S. [ad. mod.L. *swampina* (former specific name), f. **SWAMP sb** : see **-INE 1**] The green killifish, *Fundulus heteroclitus* 1835 Kirby *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* i. 12. Another migrating fish was found by thousands, in the ponds of Carolina, by Bosc. They belong to a genus of abdominal fishes [note, *Hydargyra*] and are called swampines.

Swampish (swq mpif), a. [f. **SWAMP sb** + **-ISH 1**] = **SWAMPY**.

1795 *M.S.S. De Portland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI. 121 The ground is very swampish and damp. 1880 Miss Bird *Japan* I. 123 Paving over a swampish level.

Hence **Swampishness**.

1879 Miss Bird *Rocky Mountains* 20 The road at first lay through a valley without a river, but some swampishness nourished some rank swamp-grass.

Swamp-oak.

1. In N. America, a name for several species of oak growing in swamps, for distinguishing names of the species see Quots 1817, 1845-50, 1874.

1863 Penn. *Let. to Committee* 4 Oak of divers sorts, as Red, White and Black, Spanish Chestnut and Swamp, the most durable of all. 1866 J. BARTHAM *Fruit* 4 Jan. in *Stork Acc.* *E. Florida* 22 The east bank being sandy 8 or 10 foot perpendicular, full of live and swamp-oaks. 1817 W. DARBY *Geogr. Descr. Louisiana* 353 *Quercus lyrata*. Swamp white oak. 1821 T. NUTTALL *Fruit Trav. Arkansas Terr.* 71 *Quercus palustris* (the swamp oak). 1845-50 Miss. LINCOLN *Let.* Bot. App. 132 *Quercus prinus* (swamp chestnut oak) *bicolor* (swamp white oak). 1854 LOWELL *Indian Summer* *Reverie* vii. The swamp-oak with his royal purple on, Glazes red as blood across the sinking sun. 1874 *Asa Gray's Less.* Bot. 454 *Q. palustris* (Swamp Spanish, or Pin Oak).

2. In Australia: a. A leguminous shrub, *Vammaria denudata*, also called *swamp-broom*.

1833 STURT *S. Australia* I. 1. 53 Light brushies of swamp-oak, cypress, box, and acacia pendula.

b. Name for various species of *Casuarina*. cf. **SHOE-OAK**.

1837 J. D. LANG *New S. Wales* II. 118 The river Macquarie, having its banks occasionally ornamented with a handsome though rather melancholy-looking tree, called the swamp oak. 1884 HARBY in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX. No. 3. 434 The rough-looking Swamp Oak or Trian Pine (*Casuarina equisetifolia*), which was first introduced to Britain from the South Sea Islands by Admiral Byron in 1766.

Swampy (swq mpi), a. [f. **SWAMP sb.** + **-Y**] Of the nature of a swamp; abounding in swamps; marshy, boggy.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. ii. 20 We crossed a deep River and marched 7 mile in a low swampy ground. 1716 B. CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1863) I. 102 He took into the Woods and Swampy thickets. 1791 R. MYLNE and *Ref. Thames* 12 The Towing Path is interrupted by a low, swampy E. of 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* x. (1852) 209 The ground is covered by a thick bed of swampy peat. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* iii. § 4. 128 The town was guarded by the swampy meadows along Cherwell. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 145 In many deltas, the alluvial land is swampy.

1875 McLAREN *Serm.* II. vii. 126 The swampy corruption that fills your life.

b. Of or pertaining to a swamp; found in swamps, as *swampy iron ore* = bog iron ore (Bog *sb.* 4); proceeding from a swamp.

1866 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 4) II. 183 Swampy Iron ore *Swampy* of Werner. 1798 MALTHEUS *Popul.* (1817) I. 214 Swampy exhalations.

Hence **Swampily adv.**, **Swampiness**.

1733 RICHARDSON *Grandison* (1766) V. 55 A little swampiness of soil. 1844 H. STEPHENS *St. Marks* I. 501 The swampiness of the ground was completely removed. 1890 *Blackw. Mag.* July 5/2 A short cut has to be circuitously and swampily repented of.

Swan (swqn), sb. Forms: 1- swan; also 1 swann, swon, suon, i, 4 swan, 4-5 swane, 4-7 swanne, 6 swonne. [Com. Teut. (not recorded for Gothic): OE. *swan*, *swon* str. m. = OFris. **swon* (Efris. *swon*, Nfris. *Wfris. swaan*), OS. *swan*, MLG. *swan*, *swâne* str. m. and wk. m., *swdn* str. m., (LG. *swaan*), MDu. *swadne* (Du. *swaan*), OHG. **swan*, *swon* str. m., *swana* wk. f. (MHG. *swane*, *swan* wk. m., G. *schwan* str. m., dial. *schwane*, *schwone* f.), ON. *swanr* (poet.) str. m. (Norw. *swon* m., *swana* f., *Da swane* m. f., MSw., Sw. *swan* m.): -OTeut. **swanas* str. m., **swanon*-wk. m., or **swandn*-wk. f.

The name was app. applied on the 'musical' swan, having the form of an agent-noun f. Teut. *swan*. -Idg. *swon*-*swen*-, represented by Skr. *swanātā* (it) sounds, L. *sonit* (it) sounds, (sonēre, later *sonāre*), Ir. *senaim* I make music, OE. *geswun* melody, song, *swinstan* to make melody.]

1. A large web-footed swimming bird of the genus *Cygnus* or subfamily *Cygninae* of the family *Anatidae*, characterized by a long and gracefully curved neck and a majestic motion when swimming; esp. *C. olor*, *gibbus*, or *mansuetus*, with pure white plumage in the adult, black legs and feet, and a red bill surmounted by a black knob,

named specifically the Domestic, Mute, or Tame Swan.

Other important species are Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus (Olor) bewicki*, Black Swan, *Cygnus atratus* of Australia, with plumage almost entirely black, Black-necked Swan, *Cygnus (Sthenelides) nigricollis* or *melanocoryphus*, with black head and neck, and the rest of the plumage pure white; Trumpeter Swan, *Cygnus (Olor) buccinator*, of N. America (see *TRUMPETER 7*). Whistling Swan, (a) of Europe, (C. O.) *musicus* or *ferus*, also called Wild Swan, †Elk, or Whooper; (b) of N. America, (C. O.) *americanus* or *columbianus*.

Swans' quills were used for feathering arrows; hence *barrows of swan*.

1700 *Epitaph Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 700 *Olor*, swan. a 1000 *Phoenix* 137 (Gr.) Ne homas ne organan, swaleopipes zewin ne swanes fedre c 1050 *Po.* in Wt. Wulcker 459/22 *Olor*, swan, illeu, swan. c 1300 *Havelok* 1726 Bifon hem com be beste mete pat king or cayer wolde etc., Kanes, swannes, ueneysun c 1340 *Nominate* (Skeat) 838 *Cyne* c 1350 *swan* tistit c 1385 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 206 A fat swan loured he best of any roost 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xiij. (Tollm. MS) Schipmen trowe, pat it bodep good, yf bey meteþ swannes in peryl of schipbreche 181d (Hodl. MS.), Pe swanne putteþ dourne his heed into þe water and secheþ his mete 1455 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 57, I wyl my newew Robert constabill haf Al my white Swannes 1459 *Paston Lett.* I. 482, viij. scheft arrowys of swanne, 1559 HULOT I, Swanne, *cygnus* some take this to be the elke, or wilde swanne 1552-3 in Feuilleat *Revels Edw. VI* (1914) 138 Pennies of swannes quylles. 1564 *Proclam. Q. Eliz. Couser* *Swans*. It is ordeyned that no man shal take no gray swannes nor white swannes flying 1593 in Kempe *Lozely MSS.* (1836) 308 All strae swans, all swans unmarked, all wild swans, all tame swans that fly, all swans of felons, are the master of the swans right, 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 438 The Swan with Arched neck Between her white wings mantling proudly, Rowes Her state with Oarfe feet. 1674 *RAY Collect Words* 95 The Elk, Hooper, or wild Swan *Cygnus ferus*, this bird is specifically distinct from the tame Swan. 1698 WITSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 361 Black Swans, Parrots and many Sea-Cows were found there [sc. in Hollandia Nova]. 1727 *Prior Alma* 1. 379 If You Dine with my Lord Mayr's, Roast-Beef, and Ven'son is your Fare; Thence You proceed to Swan and Bustard. 1785 PENNANT *Arctic Zool.* II. 542 The Whistling Swan carries its neck quite erect 181d 544 The Mute Swan, or that which we call Teal, is found in a wild state in some parts of Russia. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Synopsis Birds* VI. 438 Black-necked Swan. The plumage the same with the other Swan, except that the neck is of a velvet black. 1789 Gov. PHILIP *1. oy. Botany Bay* xi. 98 A black swan is here by no means uncommon, being found on most of the lakes 1814 SCOTT *Id. of Isles* v. x. So shoots through the morning sky the lark, Or the swan through the summer sea. 1830 YARRELL in *Trans. Linn. Soc. XVI* 453 Side view of the sternum and trachea of Bewick's Swan. 1860 TENNYSON *Tithonus* 4 And after many a summer dies the swan.

b. In classical mythology, the swan was sacred to Apollo (hence *Apollo's swan* is used allusively) and to Venus (occas., as by Shakspeare, wrongly ascribed to Juno). 1592 *Solinus & Pers.* iv. i. 70 But what two Christian Virgins have we here? I should have deemd them Iunoes goodly Swannes, Or Venus milke white Doves. 1593 G. HARVEY *New Letter* Wks. (Grosart) I. 277 The bravest man is 'A Lion in the field, a Lamme in the towne. A Ioues Eagle in feude, an Apollos Swanne in society. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* I. i. 117 Like Lunos Swans, Still we went coupled and inseparable. 2. *fig. or allusively*. a. Applied to persons or things, in reference to the pure white plumage of the swan taken as a type of faultlessness or excellence, often in contrast to *crow* or *goose*. a 1300 *Cusor M.* 1737 (Cott.) His clethling als þesuan his suire c 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet T.* 222 Me thyngketh they been lyf Iovynan Fat as a whale, and walkynge as a swan. - *Manciple's T.* 29 Whit was this Crowe, as a snow whit swan. 14 *Sir Beues* (Pynson) 2308 The byssoph crystened Iolian, That was as whyte as any swan 1457 HARDING *Chron. in Eng. Hist. Rev.* Oct. (1912) 745 Iustyse of pese they bene, as I deme can. As now on days men call the blacke oke swan 1589, 1621 (see *GOOSE sb.* 1 d). 1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* I. ii. 92 Compare her face with some that I shall shoo, And I will make thee thinke thy Swan a Crow a 1617 HICKON *Doctrines Triall* Wks. 1620 II. 16 Though multitudes of good points of Doctrine fall from vs, as water from a Swannes backe. 1679 FRANCE *Addit Narr. Pop. Plot* 15 Thus the Accused are all Swans, and the blackness of Guilt is thrown upon the Witnesses for the King. 1858 *Eclectic Rev.* Ser. vi. III. 426 Now it is East, one of the author's white swans, who is guilty of the act of malice we denounce. 1876 LONGE, *Venice* i. White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest. 1884 (see *GOOSE sb.* 1 d). 1912 FRANCIS BALFOUR *Life & Lett. of Jas MacGregor* xvi. 509 The assistants were to him all 'swans' as soon as they were connected with him or his church.

b. In allusions to the fabulous belief that the swan sings immediately or shortly before its death. c 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Aic* 346 þe swane Ageynst his dethe shall synge his penavme c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnet of Aynon* xxiv. 511 What eleth now that vnhappy folke that make soo grete feest, I belyve that they ben as the swanne is when he shall dye 1601 SHAKS. *Rhamx & Twile* 15 Let the priest in surples white, That defunctive musicke can, Be the death-devynng swan. 1604 - *Ob.* v. i. 247. I will play the Swan, And dye in Musicke. 1621 MIDDLETON *Sun in Armes* Wks. (Bullen) VII. 348 Illustrated by proper emblems. - as... Harmony by a swan a 1718 *Prior and Hymn Callimachus* 8 And how'ring Swans, their Throats releas'd From native Silence, Carol Sounds harmonious. 1842 TENNYSON *Morte D'Arthur* 266 Like some full-breasted swan fluting a wild carol ere her death.

c. Hence used for A 'singer', bard, poet.

Chiefly in specific designations derived from river-names, cf. *the Swan of Avon* (*Avon's Swan*) = Shakspeare. Also, *the Mantuan Swan* = Virgil.

Cf. L. *cygnus* (Hoiace has *Dircaus cygnus* = Pindar), Gr. *κυκνος* (Anthol. Pal. vii. 19, of Alcman).

1612 C. BROOKE *Ellyz P.* Henry ix, Yee Isis swannes then, let not Lethe's fowles Phopiane his name, but may this pnuce's glory Be sung of you in a Minerval story 1623 R. JONSON in *Shaks.* II. 85 (1st Fol.) Sweet Swan of Avon! what a sight it were To see thee in our waters yett appeare, And make those flights vpon the bankes of Thames. 1691 Wood *Ath. Oxon.* (1692) II. 292 William D'Avenant whom we may justly stile the sweet Swan of Isis 1728 PORE *Dunc.* iii. 20 Taylor, (Once swan of 1 barnes, tho' now he sings no more). [Cf. *ibid.* iii. 155 Each Cygnet sweet, of Bath and Tunbridge race, Whose tuneless whistling makes the waters pass.] 1767 MICKLE *Couch* xvi, Avons Swan of peerlesse Memorie 1781 Cowper *Table I.* 557 Ages elaps'd ere Homer's lamp appear'd, And ages ere the Mantuan swan was heard.

d. *Black swan* a proverbial phrase (after Juvenal *Sat.* vi. 164) for something extremely rare (or non-existent); a rarity, *a rare avis*.

[1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* xii. xii (Bodl. MS.) If. 120/1 The swanne hatte signus in latine and Olor in grewe, for he is al white in fepees for no man findeþ a blacke swanne. 1576 BEDINGFIELD tr. *Cardanus Conf.* 4 What man is so mad as wil say the swan is black? 1579 Gosson *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 30 The abuse of such places [sc. theatres] was so great, that for any chaste luer to baunt them was a black swan, and a white crowe 1606 DAY *Ille of Gulls* (1881) 24 The rare, Mopsa, the black swan of beauty & madg-howllet of admiration 1694 N. H. *Ladies Dict.* 192/1 (bus) Hu-bands without faults (if such black Swans there be) 1764 WESTLEY *Jrnl.* 2 Oct., I breakfasted with Mr B., a black swan, an honest lawyer! 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* ix, He may not be such a black swan as Aunt Susan makes him out.

3. a. A figure of a swan, as in heraldry.

13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 58 Wyth schelder of wyld swyn, swanex & cronex. a 1400 *Odeonius* 1481 Har armes wex gowles and swan, Trappure and scheld. a 1490 BORTONER *Itin.* (Nasmyth, 1778) 217 Venella apud signum le swan 1581 PETER in *Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* i. (1586) 108 b, Whereas that hath a flying swan, this hath besides the shadow of the same swan 1627 PEACHAM *Compl. Gentl.* xiii. 184 Three Roses, Argent betweene as many Swans proper.

b. *Astion*. The northern constellation *Cygnus*.

1551 RECORDE *Cant. Knowl.* (1556) 264 By it [sc. *Lyra*] is the Swanne, named *Cygnus*. 1606 N. B[AXTER] *Sydneys Oration* D. 4, The silvered Swan that dying sweetly sings, Adorn'd with twelve starrs her beautiful wings 1670 *Phil. Trans.* V. 203 The New Star near the Beak of the Swan. 1868 LOCKYER *Guillemus's Heavens* 328

4. *Plumed swan*: a colour in alchemy. *Obs.* 1610 R. JONSON *Atch.* iii. n. Your severall colours, Of the crow, The peacocks taile, the plumed swan.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: simple attrib., as *swan-bevy*, *feast*, *feather*, *flesh*, *pie*; *swan-fashion* adv.; objective, as *swan-feeder* (attrib.), *-hunting*, *-shoot-ing*; *swan-eating* adj.; instrumental, etc. as *swan-clad*, *-drawn*, *poor*, *-proud* adjs.; similitive and parasynthetic, as *swan-bosomed*, *-plumed*, *-sweet*, *-tuned*, *-winged* adjs.

1897 H. N. HOWARD *Footsteps Prose* p. 111 A wench *Swan-bosomed. 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) I. 27 Swift Arne, the Thuscan Soile, noe more shall beate, Nor *Swan-clad Po run Sweet 1822 W. LEMNANT *Auster* F. 1. 3 The *swan drawn car. 1641 MILTON *Reform.* i. Wks. 1851 III. 18 His canary-sucking and *swan-eating palat. 1849 D. J. BROWNE *Amer. Poultry Yd.* (1855) 242 They would probably please most palates better, if cooked and served *swan fashion. 181d 250 The *swan feasts, which sometimes have occurred in England, have been solemnised in the course of the month of September c 1465 *Chaucy Chase* 66 þe *swane fethars þat his arrowe bar with his hart blood þe wear wete 1557 GRIMALD in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arb.) 117 *Swan-feeder Temms no furdre course can passe. 1557 EDGEWORTH *Serm.* 91 They were for forbidden *swanne flesh 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4463/2 The King left Yagersburg on Wednesday last, in order to take the Diversion of *Swan-Hunting. 1870 GILLMORE tr. *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* 254 Swan-hunting takes place during the season of moulting 1640 J. D. KNAVE in *Grane* iii. 1 H. b. West not an excellent *Swan-pie? 1679 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclench MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 331 My wife gives your Lordship her humble thanks for the swan pie 1600 TOURNEUR *Trav. Metam.* Epil. 9 *Swan-plum'd Phoebe [= the moon] gards the star-faire night 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 364 While tow'rd the Sea, our (then *Swan-poore) Thames bare down my Bark upon her ebbing streams a 1618 - *Sonnets* vii. 9 Sweet Petrarch's Po, and *swan-proud Sean. 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* ii. 71 An excellent decoy for *swan-shoot-ing, is an old white shirt drawn over a bunch of brush 1596 FITZ GERARD *Sir F. Drake* (1881) 7 Then let thy *swan sweet voice sing to a Drake. 1604 SCOTKER *Daiphantus* (1880) 23 Daiphantus hearing such a *Swan-tun'd voyce, Was rousht, 1798 SOUTHEY tr. *Wieland's Oberon* (1826) II. 215 Through the air the *swan-wing'd chariot flew.

b. Special Combs. *swan-animalcule*, an infusorian of either of the families *Trachelocercidae* and *Trachelidae*, esp. *Trachelocerca olor*, having a long flexible and extensible anterior prolongation like a swan's neck; *swan-down* (see **SWAN's-down**); *swan-drop*, (a) the knob on a swan's bill; in quot. 1821 *transf.*; (b) = *swan-shot*, *swan-egg* = *swan's-egg*; *swan-flower* = *swan-plant* (a); *swan-goose*, a large long-necked species of goose from Eastern Asia, *Cygnopsis cygnoides*, also called Chinese or Guinea goose; *swan-mussel*, a common species of freshwater mussel, *Anodonta cygnea*; † *swan-pen* [cf. MDu. *swan(en)penne* swan's quill, *swanpenne* swan's quill, esp. one used as a drain-pipe] = *swan-quill*; also, a pipe of the width of a swan-quill

(cf. PEN sb² 3 a) for draining; swan-plant, (a) an orchid of the S. American genus *Cynoches*, having flowers with a long curved column like a swan's neck, (b) a W. Indian species of birthwort, *Aristolochia grandiflora*, also called Pelican-flower; swan-post [ad. F. *poste*, cf. Cotgr., 'Postes, big halfe-shot for Herons, Geese, and other such great fowle'] = swan-shot, swan-quill, a swan's feather, or a pen made of one; swan's bath (*pseudo-arch*), the water, the sea, † swan's beak, bill, a kind of surgical forceps (cf. CRANE'S-BILL 2); swan's egg (also swan-egg), name of a variety of pear; swan's feather, collectors' name for a species of moth, *Porrectaria cygnipennella*, with pure white wings (Rennie, 1832); swan-shot, a large size of shot, used for shooting swans; swan-song [after G. *schwanen*(ge)sang, *schwanenlied*], a song like that fabled to be sung by a dying swan; the last work of a poet or musician, composed shortly before his death; † swan's-tongue, an old name for hempenettle (*Galeopsis tetrahit*). See also SWANHERD, etc. 1865 T. R. JONES in *Intell. Observer* Mar. 121 A *Swan animalcule (*Tyachlocerca olor*) 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* IX. 62 Hazlitt I own is not pale, because of his ubiquitous 'swan-drops' 1865 *Pall Mall G.* No 187 9/2 Fire-arms. loaded with heavy swan-drops. 1884 MILLER *Plants*, *Swan-flower, of Surinam, *Cynoches Loddigessii*. 1878 RAY *Wild-Inglish's Ornith.* 360 The *Swan-Goose *Anser cygnoides Hispanicus seu Guineensis*. It is a stately Bird, walking with the Head and Neck decently erected 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* II 281 Swan Goose. Chinese, Spanish, Guinea, or Cape Goose. 1777 PENNANT *Brit. Zool* IV 96 *Mytilus Cygnus* *Swan Mussel with a thin brittle shell, very broad and convex, marked with concentric striae 1864 *Intell. Observer*, Sept. 67 The swan-mussel (*Anodonta*), is one of the largest of our bivalve molluscs 1226 *Cov. Lett.* Bk. 108 Pat. ther beno pype (to a conduit) more then a *swan penne 1840 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.*, Lion & Mouse Prol. vi, Ane roll of paper in his hand he bair, Ane swann's pen [ad. 1621 Swane-pen] stikand vnder his ear. 1841 *Flowers & Fruit* (1846) II 135 *Cynoches Loddigessii*. This is the *swan plant 1848 SCHOMBURGK *Hist. Barbados* 621 *Aristolochia grandiflora* Jamaica, Trinidad The Swan Plant 1846 C. St. JOHN *Wild Sports* 152 With the double-barrel loaded with *swan-post 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 454 Crow quills for draughtsmen, as well as *swan quills, are prepared in the same way 1900 WEYMAN *Sophia* xxv. She unearthed a pewter ink-pot and an old swan-quill 1865 KINGSELY *Hervey*, iv, Take to the sea like your forefather, and come over the *swan's bath with me 1831 H. C. [ROOKE] *Expl. Instrum. Chirurg.* 43 Another Instrument called the *Swans beake, the sides whereof are opened by a screw when it is insinuated into the wound. *Ibid.* 41 These instruments framed to draw out bullets out of wounds are almost all called by one general name, Bills or Beakes, as the Crows Bill, the Cranes Bill, the Drakes Bill, the Parrots Bill, and the *Swans Bill 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* II, ii, 400 These Pears [Oct.] Green Sugar, Besidery, *Swan's Egg, and others 1767 ABRACOMBITE *Ev. Man his own Gardener* (1803) 672/2 La Marquis, Swan Egg, Virgoleuse, [etc.] 1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 163 Swan's egg is a small beautifully shaped pear 1858 GEO. ELIOT *Scenes Cler. Life* 232 Swan egg pears 1819 DE FOE *Crispus* i (Globe) 235 Large *Swan-shot, as big as small Pistol Bullets. 1821 SCOTT *Pirate* viii, She will put a hundred swan-shot through a Dutchman's cap at eighty paces 1882 MISS BRADDOON *Mt. Royal* III iv 57 He is found with an empty bag, and a charge of swan-shot through his heart. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III, vii, The Phoenix soars aloft, or, as now, she sinks, and with spherul *swan song immolates herself in flame 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I ii viii, We will call his Book [Saint-Pierre's 'Paul et Virginie'] the swan-song of old dying France 1890 *Spectator* 10 May, When Tennyson threw his swan-song ['Crossing the Bar'] before an instantly appreciating world. 1849 *Alphida* (Anecd. Oxon.) 80/2 *Herba luteola*, i. tetrahit anglice *swanestonge

o. with reference to the keeping of swans and swan-upping, as swan-book, -hook, -house, -keeper, larus, -master, -pit, -rights, -wasden, -yard.

1544 in *Archaeologia* (1812) XVI 156 That there shall no Swanherd keep, or carry any swan book, but the King's Swanherd. c. 1560 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.*, Lincoln (1850) 305 It is lawful for every owner, swanmaster, or swanherd, to pull up, or cut down ye birdnet. *Ibid.* 306 If any person be found carrying any swanhook, and the same person being no swanherd [etc.]. *Ibid.* They shall pay a land bird to the king, and be obedient to all swan laws. 1600-1 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 594 Pro mending the Swanhouse walls 1793, 1793 in *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. (1888) 862/1 [A minute in the books of the Hospital Trust [of St. Helen's, Norwich] says that a new] swan-yard [was constructed in 1793] 1812 R. SURTESS in J. RAME *Mem. F. Hodgson* (1857) 1 85 Swan-oats are regularly paid by the adjacent proprietors to the lessee of the old swan-house on the borders of the morass. 1843 YARRELL *Brit. Birds* III 129 The principal governing officers of the [Vintners'] company for the time being are, a Master and three Wardens, the junior Warden of the year being called the Swan Warden 1848 BROMHEAD in *Proc. Archæol. Inst.*, Lincoln (1850) 302 note, The swanhook, attached to a long pole, by means of which the bird might readily be captured by the neck, is frequently introduced as a symbol amongst the varied devices composing the swanmarks in the MS. 1803 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xxix. 202 The swan-pit, at the back of the Old Man's Hospital, St. Helen's, Norwich This pit is an oblong pool or tank, with perpendicular sides. Here they [sc. cygnets] are fattened for the table, or reared for transmission to their future homes 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 861/2 There are several swan-pits belonging to the various owners of swan-rights on the Norfolk rivers. *Ibid.* 862/1 From 80 to 200 cygnets may be seen... undergoing the process of fattening in the swan pit. 1892 *Pall Mall Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/1 Fourteen years ago the R. S. P. C. A. prosecuted the swan-masters,

VOL. IX.

d with reference to the stories in Aryan mythology of supernatural maidens having the power of transforming themselves into swans by means of a robe of swan's feathers or of a magic ring or chain, as swan-bride, -hero, -maid, -maiden (after G. *schwanenjungfrau*), -wife, -woman, swan-coat, -ring, -shift (after G. *schwanenhemd*, -ring); also applied to a personage in mediæval story, like Lohengrin, accompanied by a swan, as swan-knight (= knight of the swan, G. *schwanenritter*, F. *chevalier au cygne*).

1862 H. MARRYAT *Years in Sweden* lxiv II 389 note, The smith fancied his swan bride had returned 1865 LYON *Early Hist. Man* xii 346 note, Three women sit on the shore with their swan-coats beside them, ready to turn into swans and fly away 1868 BARING GOULD *Myths Mid Ages* Ser. II ix 298 These swan-maidens are the hours of the Vedic heaven, receiving to their arms the souls of the heroes. *Ibid.* 302 At one time there is but a single swan-woman, at another the sky is dark with their numerous wings 1880 STALLBRASS *Tr. Grimm's Teut. Mythol.* I xvi 427 The swan-hero forsakes his wife the moment she asks the forbidden question. *Ibid.* Many tales of swan-wives still live among the Norse people. *Ibid.* 428 When they [sc. swan-maidens] bathe in the cooling flood, they lay down on the bank the swan-ring, the swan-shift 1889 R. B. ANDERSON *Tr. Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 60 Among these swan-maidens was St. 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 133/1 A conclusion, in which the Swan-Knight, Lohengrin, is made Partival's son

Swan, v. 1. nonce-wd. [f. prec. sb.] intr. with 21. To swim like a swan.

1893 MEREDITH *Ld. Ormont & Antina* i I 9 The forest Goddess of the Cre-cent, swimming it through a lake

Swan, v. 2. U. S. slang. [prob. north Eng. dial. 15' wan lit. 'I shall warrant' = 'I'll be bound, later taken as a miming substitute for SWEAR v. Cf. SWANNY v.] I swan, I declare often in exclamationary asseveration.

I swan to nian, a mitigated form of I swear to God 1823 *Musgrave Intell.* 20 May (Thornton), I swan it is, 1836 HALIBURTON *Clackin* (1862) 65 If you hante observed it, I have, and a queer one it is, I swan 1842 Mrs. KIRKLAND *Forest Life* I, ii 20 'Well! I swan!' exclaimed the mamma. 1844 JON. SLICK *High Life N. York* I 3, I swan if it warn't enough to make a faller dry to see the hogheads of ruin and molasses 1861 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II, i Poems 1890 II 239 They du preach, I swan to man, it's puffily indescribable 1873 CARLETON *Farm Ball.* 'Betsey & I are out' ii, 'What is the matter?' say you I swan it's hard to tell

Swan, variant of SWON Obs., swinehead.

Swandown. see SWAN'S-DOWN.

Swane, obs. Sc. f. SWAIN; obs. f. SWAN.

Swang (swæŋ), sb. Chiefly north. dial. [Cf. dial. swank of the same meaning; both may be derived (with guttural suffix) from the root swam-, and so ultimately related to swamp (with labial suffix).] A low-lying piece of ground liable to be flooded; a boggy depression, swamp. See also first quot. and cf. SWAMP sb. 1, quot. 1691

1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 72 A Swang, a fresh piece of green Swarth lying in a bottom among arable or barren Land A Dool. *Ibid.* 137 A Swang, locus paludis, or part of a Pasture overflow'd with water 1822 WILLAN *W. Riding Words in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 Swang, a part of a pasture covered with water 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 70 The swampy, undrained 'swang'

Swang, v. Obs. exc. dial. [f. root swang- see SWING v.] intr. To sway or swing to and fro.

13 E. E. *Alit. P. A.* 112 Swangende swete þe water com swepe 1340-70 *Alex. & Din* 493 Fiches, þat þere swimmen ful swipe & swangen aboute

Swang, obs. pa. t. of SWING v.

† Swange. Obs. [a ON. *svange* (Sw. dial. *svänge*, Norw. *svänge*) groin (cf. ON. *svangr* thin, SWONG).] The flank or groin.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 138 Fro þe swyre to þe swange so swale & so þik. 1214 *Morte Arth.* 1129 The kyng's Swapep in with the swerde þat it he swange byrstedde. c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth.* xliiii (Douce MS.), Þe swerd swappene one his swange, and one þe mayle slikes

Swangulstoke, obs. variant of SWINGLESTOCK.

Swanherd (swɔnhɛɪd). Also 6 swannerd,

corruptly swanyard, swannyard. [f. SWAN sb + HERD sb²] One who tends swans; an official having charge of swans

1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 224/1 Divers Swanherdes, and Keepers of Swannes. 1554 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 220 For ale for the swanyeardeys, 15th *Ibid.* 226 Wyne that was given to swannerds. 1564 *Proclaud.* Q. *Eliz. Conserv. Swans*, Every swanberde intending to keepe any swannes or signettes 1602-3 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1888) III 595 Item y^e swanherd for vpping swans 1st a 1634 *Coke Inst.* iv (1648) 280 What authority the Kings Swanherd bath, being of ancient time by his Office *Magister deductus Cygnorum*, you may reade Rot. Patentum Anno 11 H. 4 part 2 m. 14. 1883 in *Standard* 4 Aug. 3/6 The Queen's Swanherd, and the officials of the Companies, have just concluded their swan-upping excursion on the Thames

Swanhoo (swɔnhud). nonce-wd. [f. SWAN sb + HOOD.] The condition of being a (full-grown) swan; in quot. 1857, of being a 'swan' as opposed to a 'goose' (see SWAN sb. 2 a) 1857 *Tholpore Barchester T.* xx, Clearly showing that Mr. Arabin had not yet proved his qualifications in swanhoo to

her satisfaction. 1888 *Mag. of Art* Jan. 97 The cygnet is growing up to swanhoo alone

Swan-hopper, corruption of SWAN-UPPER.

1641-2 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 595 Ricardo Roby le Swanhopper pro le 9 Swans 1st 9th 1827 *Hone Every day Bk.* II 914 The unsuspecting swan-hoppers 1894 *Astray 50 Yrs Life* I 12 They [sc. the horses] did not half tumble about, neither did the swan-hoppers

Swan-hopping, corruption of SWAN-UPPING

1598 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co.* (1867) 75 Mr. Glover presented a debt of 115 s 11 d which was laid out for baking of Pies when they went Swan Hopping. 1657 *Howell Londinop* 395 How stately is he attended when he goes to take a view of the River, or a Swan-hopping? 1746 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II 145 Two city companies in their great barges, who had been a swan-hopping 1833 J. Hook *Parson's Day* III. 21, [Like] my Lord Mayor's barge on the river Thames when his lordship is graciously pleased to go swan hopping. 1854 MEALL *Moubray's Poultry* 29 The Royal Swan Hopping (or upping, as it was called by the Cockneys) 1884 ALICE CARR in *Harper's Mag.* July 255/2 The City Companies... had been up the river 'swan-hopping'

Swanimote (swɔnimout), swainmote

(swɔnimout). Obs. exc. Hist. Forms 2-4 swanimot, 3 swanimot, swaynimot, -emot, 3-4 swanemot, 4 swanimot, swanimot, pl. swanemotes, 5 swanemote, 6 swanimote, swynemote, 6-7 swannimote, 7 swanimote, swanna-mott, swaynemote, swanemote; Hist. 6-9 swanimote, 7 swanimot, 7-9 swanimote, 8 swanimote, swainmote, 9 swaynimote, swynmote. [repr. OE. *swadgenōt (whence Anglo-L. *swanimotum*), lit. meeting of swineherds, f. *swadn* swineherd, SWON + *gemōt* MOOT sb¹: the first syllable has been assimilated to SWAIN sb.]

A forest assembly held three times a year in accordance with the Forest Charter of 1217, probably orig. 'to enable the forest officers to superintend the depasturing of pigs in the king's woods in the autumn and the clearance of the forest of cattle and sheep while the deer were fawning in the summer'; later, applied vaguely or generically to courts of attachment, inquisitions, etc. (See G. J. Turner, *Select Pleas of the Forest*, 1901.)

The commonly received account of the swanimote is derived from Manwood, who asserted that it was a distinct court of the forest, to which the freeholders (see SWAN sb. 6) were summoned, and having jurisdiction with power to enquire of vert and venison and other trespasses done within the forest.

1280 (Sept. 15) *Carta Abbatis de Burgo* (Cartae Antiquae Roll EE 22, P. R. O.) Liberti et quilibet omni consuetudine foreste et swanimoti 1227 *Carta de Foresta* (2 Hen. 3. c. 8) Nullum Swanimotum de cetero teneatur in Regno nostro nisi ter in anno, videlicet in principio quinquem dierum ante festum Sancti Michaelis quando agitatores conveniunt ad agistandum Dominicos boscos nostros et circa festum Sancti Martini, quando agitatores nostri debent recipere Pannagium nostrum; Et tunc Swanimotum teneatur in initio quinquem dierum ante festum Sancti Johannis Baptistae, pro feonacione Bestiarum nostrarum. 12 *Liber Niger Scaccarii* 374 Ipse concessit quod ego, et heredes mei... quieti sumus de Secta Swanimoti, et de omnibus aliis Sectis illius bosco 1294 *Yearbks 22 Edw. I* (Rolls) 629 Nus avum treis swaynemotes par an pur encencer he enquer y nuly mette plusurs avers ke mette ne deit 1211 *Nouvelles Ordenances* (2 Edw. II), Qe les foresters en qe bailles tieux trespas seront faitz, priesentent mesmes les trespas as procheinis Swanimoti 1215-16 in *Dugdale Monast.* (1655) I. 976 Quod omnia bona sint queta, de .Wapentake, & Shewyne & Miskennyng, Swanimote, et de thesauo du cundo c. 1500 in *Essex Rec.* XV. 145 The Clerke of the Swanimote to make relacion to the Kyngs hyghnes of the centente of the deer kyllyd. 1558 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 128 At the Swynemote at Blydworthe. 1617 *Assheton Jnl.* (Chetham Soc.) a Mr. Steward keeppling the swanimote. c. 1634 *Coke Inst.* iv. (1648) 298 There be certain incidents inseparable to every Forest, Courts of Record, as Courts of Attachments, Swanimote, and Justice Seats 1635 *Althorp MS.*, in *Simpkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. p. lxxiv, To John Chapman for his charges at the swanmott held within the forrest of Whitelewood by bill, 00 17 00 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III vi. 72 The court of swanimote is to be holden before the verderors, as judges, by the steward of the swanimote thrice in every year. 1837 *Howitt Riv. Life* v. 1. (1840) 355 The Court of Swanimote.

attrib. 1614 *Speelman Orig. Four Terns Eng. Wks.* II (1727) 85 Forasmuch as the Swanimote Courts are by the ancient Forest-Laws appointed to be kept fifteen Days before Michaelmas c. 1645 *Howell Lett.* (1655) IV. xvi. 39 A Forest hath her Court of attachments, or Swanimote Court, where matters are as pleadable, and determinable, as at Westminster-Hall 1670 *Evelyn Sylva* xxxiii. (ed. 2) 209 The great neglect of Swanimote Courts [should be] reformed 1809 G. ROSE *Diaris* (1860) II 368 The business of the Swanimote Court at Lyndhurst

Swank, sb. 1. dial. [?] (See quotes.)

1726 *BAILEY* (ed. 3), A swank (at Bocking in Essex) that Remainer of Liquor at the Bottom of a Tankard, Pot or Cup, which is just sufficient for one Draught, which is not accounted good Manners to divide with the left Hand Man; and according to the Quantity is called either a large or a little Swank 1823 *Monthly Mag.* XXXVI 520 [At Brain-tree, Essex] A pint of beer is divided into three parts or draughts, the first is called Neckum, the second Sinkum, and the third Swank or Swankum

Swank (swæŋk), sb. 2. slang [see SWANK v.] Ostentatious or pretentious behaviour or talk; swagger, pretence.

1854 *Miss Baker Northampton Gloss*, Swank, an ostentatious air, an affectation of stateliness in the walk 'What

a swank he cuts 11' 1891 *Harland Gloss*, Swank, s and v, swagger 1905 *Daily Chron* 17 Apr. 6/2 What he said is quite true, barring the whisky—that is all swank 1909 *Weston Gas* 26 Jan 4/1 'Swank,' they realised, was the essential qualification for success in the new industry, believing that firms just awaking to its possibilities and the public would take them at their own valuation

Swank, a. Sc. [app. a. MLG. *swanl*, MDu *swan* flexible, supple, slender, = MHG. *swanc* (G. *schwank*), f. *swank*, appearing also, with suffix, in OE *swancor* pliant, supple, agile, MHG. *swankel* supple, and parallel to *swang*, appearing in ON *swangr* thin, lean, Swong, *swangi* SWANGE, early mod G. *schwank* (= *schwank*).

For other derivatives of the widespread *swank*, *swank*- and *swing*- *swang*, see SWINK, SWENCH, SWING, SWINGER, SWENGE.]

Agile, active, nimble
1786 BURNS *To And Mare* III, A filly burdly, steeve, an' swank 1901 'IAN MACLAREN' *Eng. Barbarians* IV (ed. 3) 68 Ye're to tak thirty swank fellows that can run 1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 48/2 To ride among the swank, well-fed lads in the Bewcastle chase

Swank (swenk), v. slang. [A midl. and s.w. dial word taken into general slang use at the beginning of the 20th cent.]

The etymological meaning is uncertain, but perh the orig notion is that of swinging the body, and the word is ultimately related to OHG, MHG *swanc* swinging motion, MHG, *swanken* (G. *schwanken*) to sway, totter, etc. (cf. SWANK a.)

The immediate source of sense 2 (= SWINK v) is prob. different, but ultimate identity of origin may be presumed.]

1. *intr.* To behave ostentatiously, to swagger, also, to pretend by one's behaviour to be something superior to what one is, *gen.* to make pretence.

1809 BACHELOR *Anal. Eng. Lang.* 144 (Bedfordshire dialect) *Swank*, to strut. 1848 EVANS *Leic. Words & Phrases* s.v. I met him swanking along the road, ever so genteel 1900 *Manch. Guardian* 5 Dec 3/8 (E.D.D.) Smith picked up a piece of paper, and attempted to light it, but did not do so. The deceased said, 'None of your swanking, Smith; you can light it well enough' 1903 A. McNEILL, *Egretious English*, x, To see your wife in the Peereses' Gallery on great occasions, and your sons swanking about town with Hon before their names.

2. To work hard, to 'swot'.
1890 BARRERE & LEFLAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swank* (public and military schools), to work hard 1911 A. G. C. *Through College Keyhole* (Cambr.) 11 E'en have I dreamed of a minute Swanking to claim a degree.

Swanker, dial. [f. SWANK a. or SWANKING a.] = SWANKY sb.¹

1811 WILLAN in *Archaeologia* XVII 160 (W. Riding Words) *Swanker*, or *Swankie*, s. a strapping young man

Swanker, ² (swæŋkər), dial. or slang. [f. SWANK a. or SWANK v. + -ER.] One who swanks,

a 1846 M. H. BARKER *Nights at Sea* (1858) 35 There used to be a lot of outrageous tarnation swankers meet there for a night's spree. 1890 BARRERE & LEFLAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swanker* (public and military schools), one who works hard 1905 *Westm. Gas* 31 Aug 8/3 When Smith cried out that he was stabbed, she replied, 'Go on, you are a good old swanker' She thought he was joking until she saw he was bleeding

Swanking, sb. Sc. Obs. rare-1. [Cf. SWANK a., SWANKY sb.¹] A fine strapping fellow.

1900-20 DUNBAR *Poems* LXV 26 My sweet swanking [1568 *Bannatyne* M.S. swankly, self 30w. all. Na leid I luiffit all this owk]

Swanking, a. Sc. [Cf. next.] Strong and active, stout, strapping.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead II* (1707) 84 There goes a tall Ensign, there's a swanking Fellow for you 1828 SCOTT *Br. Lammie* xxiv, I lived on his land when I was a swanking young chiel. 1877 *Black Green Past* xiv, Tall, swanking fellows with big riding-boots and loose jackets

Swanky, **swankie**, sb.¹ (a.). Sc. and north dial. [Related to SWANK a., SWANKING sb. and a.] A smart, active, strapping young fellow.

1908 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suer swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swaitis. 1913 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii ProL 68 Swinegours and scurvergais, swankies and swanis. 1915 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II vii, The young swankies on the green Took round a merry urle c 1756 JANE ELLIOT *Flowers of Forest* 9 In Harst at the shearing, nae swankies are jeering 1880 SCOTT *Monast* xvi, There is a young swankie here who shoots venison well.

b. *adj.* = SWANK a., SWANKING a.
1838 JAS. STRUTHERS *Poetic Tales* 78 Aye try to please My swankie joker. 1898 N. MUNRO *John Splendid* xix. 188 Aurlie's troopers, swanky blaspheming persons

Swanky, **swankey**, sb.² dial. [Perhaps a use of *swanky* *adj.* (see prec.) with the connotation 'thin, poor'.] Small beer, or other poor or weak liquor. Also *attrib.*

1841 HARTSHORNE *Salopina Antiqua* Gloss 183 1863 *Tyneside Songs* 25 We've Tom-an'-Jerry an' swanky shops, An' places where you claes they pops a 1879 *Newfoundland Fisheries* 120 (Schole de Vere) Bapch man took his turn at the swanky pail 1893 J. A. BARRY *Steve Brown's Burying* 295 The captain certainly had sent him a couple of dozen of porter. But, as one explained—What's the good of such rubbishin' swanky? 1908 W. M. J. WILLIAMS *King's Revenue* xi 80 The 'Swanky shops', which were houses where beer at 12d. the quart was sold without a licence.

Swanky, a. 2 *slang*. [f. SWANK sb.² or v. + -Y] Swagging; 'swagger', pretentiously grand
1842 AKERMAN *Wiltshire Gloss*, *Swankey*, swaggering, strutting. 1883 in *Hampsh. Gloss* 1912 *World* 6 Aug 243/2 Some girls have such awfully swanky ideas, haven't they?

Swa n-like, a. (*adv.*) [f. SWAN sb. + -LIKE] Like a swan, or like that of a swan.

1591 SYLVESTER *Dr. Barts* 1 v 727 White (Swan-like) wings 1607 *Barley Brake* (1877) 12 Her Swan like breast, her Alabaster hands. 1697 DRYDEN *Parg.* Part IV 48, I gabble like a Goose, amidst the Swan like Quire 1726 POPE *Odyss.* xix 649 Fast by the limpid lake my swan-like train I found 1812 CARY *Dante*, *Purg.* xix 45 With swan-like wings dispred 1838 LYTTON *Allice* II 1, Love swelled the swanlike neck, and moulded the rounded limb

b. *esp.* in reference to the fabled singing of the swan just before its death: cf. SWAN sb.² b

1592 GREENE *Grat's IV* 171 To Gentl Rdr, Greene sends you his Swanne-like song, for that he feares he shal never againe callott to you wonted loue layes. 1596 SHAKS *Mech. V* III 14, If he loose he makes a Swanne-like end, Fading in musike. 1600 BRETON *Melancholike Hum.* Wls (Glossat) I sing My poore swanlike soule, (alas) hath no such power to sing 1629 PRYNN *Ant. Armin* (1630) 261 His last Swan like Seimon. 1678 *Jng. Mont's Call* to The swanlike song of the dying martyr, 'None but Christ! None but Christ!' 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Ess.* (1847) I § 2 The swanlike tones of dying eloquence

c. *adv.* Like or in the manner of a swan.
1635 A. STURFORD *Fem. Glory* 166 This holy man, in a divine Rapture Swanne-like (his death being then at hand) sung this his sweetest Ditty. 1844 A. B. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 49 Who would not, Swan-like, waste his sweetest breath to die so sweet a death?

Swan-mark. [MARK sb.¹] An official mark of ownership cut on the beak of a swan, on the occasion of SWAN-UPPING.

c 1560 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 309 If any person... by sale, or exchange have obtained any swan-mark, and hath any game of the same 1586 *Will. of Bucknoll* (Somerset Ho.), I geue to my son my swanmark of the holys in fee simple 1604-3 in Willis & Clark *Canbr.* (1886) III 595 Bond for going to St. Jues about our swanmark 1514. 1662-3 *Ibid.*, For the Alienation of the Swanne marke, 00 07 08. 1842 (see below) 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broads* xlix (1884) 225 This privilege of swan-mark was a heritable property. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Canbr.* I 438 One of the doors has the College swanmark engraved upon it

So **Swan-mar-ker**, an official who marks swans, a swan-upper, **Swan-mar-king**, the operation of marking swans.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIII 372/1 In creating this privilege the crown grants a swan-mark (cognomen), for a game of swans. The swan-markers of the crown and the two Companies [Sc. Dyers and Vintners] of the city of London go up the river [Thames] for the purpose of marking the young birds 1900 *Daily News* 27 Sept. 5/1 This year's swan-marking

Swan-nage, Obs. Also 4 swanadge. [f. SWAN sb. + -AGE.] Payment for the right to keep swans.

1598 *Cockersand Chantry* (Chetham) 1083 Quite of americiation of the helps of worke of any Castells, houses, dyches, swanadge, warpenye, rethingepeny 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Act of Survey* III iv 70 Wrecks, Swannage, Warrenage, Commonage, Piscage.

Swan-neck. Also swan's neck. [Cf. G. *schwannenhals*, Sw *swanhals*; in MHG. *swanhals* = narrow sickle.]

1. A neck like that of a swan; a long slender (white) neck.

Quots 1823 and 1867 refer to the cognomen *Swanneshals* (see HALSE sb.) = 'swan's neck' of a certain Eadgyth (Edith), a mistress of Harold, king of the English (*De Inv. Sancti Crutis Walthamensis* xxi, 12th c.)

1843 LINGARD *Hist. Eng.* (1855) I vi. 190 note 3 They sent for Harold's mistress, Editha, surnamed 'The Fair', and the 'Swan's Neck.' 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III 14, The fair swan beives of *Cisteynes* that have alighted in Churches, and sit there with swan-neck 1887 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III, v. § 514 Eadgyth of the Swan's Neck.

2. Name for various structural parts or contrivances having a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck.

1686 PIOT *Staffordsh.* 376 The Head that makes the body of the Spurr, with swan necks 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Builder* 201 A Swan-neck, in dog-legged and open-newelled stair cases, is a portion of the rail, consisting of two parts, the lower being concave and the upper convex.

3. = swan-plant (a): see SWAN sb.⁴ b.

1866 *Treas. Bot.*, Swan-neck, or Swanwort, *Cynoches*

4. *attrib.* Of a curved form like a swan's neck.

1844 H. STIFFENS *Bk. Farm* II 208 The steam-pipe takes a swan-neck bend downwards to within 12 inches of the floor *Ibid.* 680 The times are always in this machine made of the swan-neck or self cleaning form 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Swan neck Needle Forceps* (Surgical), an instrument for use through curved passages difficult to reach 1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xiv 305 A pair of swan-neck spurs

Swan-necked (-nekt), a. [Cf. prec.]

1. Having a long slender neck.

1703 *Lon. Gas.* No. 3938/4 A black Gelding..Swan Neck'd. 1869 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* III App. NN 764 The swan necked lady [sc. Eadgyth] of the Waltham story. 1908 *Animal Management* (Vet. Departm., War Office) 24 A 'Cock-throttled' or 'swan necked' horse is one which has a neck like a fowl

2. Having (or having some part of) a curved cylindrical form like a swan's neck

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 604 Hand-railing, whether ramped, swan-necked, level, circular, or wheathed. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Nov. 8/1 The swan-necked putter [at golf]

Swanner (swɔːnər) Also 6 swaner. [Partly reduced form of *swannerd*, SWANHERD, partly a.

MDu. *swamer* swan-warden, with assimilation to sbs in -FR 1] = SWANHERD.

1524 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI 155 The King's Swan-herd, or his Deputy, shall give warning unto the rest of the Swanner, when that he will go a rowing, for to go a meaking of any other swans. 1555-6 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxf.* (1880) 260 Payed to swanners for their fee vs. yrd. 1594-5 in Willis & Clark *Canbr.* (1886) III 596 [Five shillings] to a Swaner for bringing a swane mark 1842 *Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 45/2 The swan with two nicks, the way in which the swanner still marks his buds

Swannerd, obs. form of SWANHERD.

Swannery (swɔːnəri) Also 8 swanery [f. as SWANNER see -ERY Cf. MDu. *swanerie* right to keep swans] + a. The keeping of swans (?) b. A place where swans are kept and reared.

1570 in *Archæologia* (1812) XVI 159 The true Copy of an old Paper, touching the Swannery found among my Father's Books, and intituled a Copy of the Ordinances for Swans, &c. 1754 Pocock *Trav.* (Camden) 95 At the swanery, the walls are built of a stone full of shells 1774 HUTCHINS *Hist. Dorset* I 538/1 A little W of the town [sc. Abbotsbury] is a noble swannery, much visited by strangers 1888 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 85/2 How many years, previous to that time the abbots had 'enjoyed' the privilege of maintaining a swannery is not recorded

Swannet. Obs. rare [f. SWAN sb. + -ET] A young swan, cygnet; chiefly applied fig. to a poet (cf. SWAN sb.² c)

The reading in the first quat is doubtful
c 1560 in *Proc. Archæol. Inst., Lincoln* (1850) 308 It is ordered, that no person shall take any gray swannet or cignettes 1605 DANIEL *Philotas* Epistle 53 Though you have a Swannet of your owne, Within the banks of Douen meditates Sweet notes to you 1622 C. BROOKER *Elegy Pr. Henry* viii, In Tays then some swannet dip his pen, And of this eaglet issue, sing the fame

Swannish (swɔːnɪʃ), a. rare. [f. SWAN sb. + -ISH] Swan-like

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1622) 216 Long since, alas, my deadly swannish musick Hath made itself a cryer of the morning 1591 W. R. MURTHO *John Ld. Bourgh* B, A swannish tune becomes my morning song 1630 DRAYTON *Muses' Elysium* Nymphal 1 77 My swannish Breast brancht all with blew 1631 [MABBS] *Celestina* xviii. 187 This hoarse swannish voyce of mine

Swanny (swɔːni), a [f. SWAN sb. + -Y] 1. Full of or abounding in swans.

1567 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* vii. (1593) 163 The swannie Temp [orig *Cyrene Tempel*] and Hynes poole lie viewed from above 1640 J. GOWER *Ovid's Festiue*, iv. 87 Next Camarine with Swanny Tempe [orig *Helonia Tempe*] fair 1859 in Campbell *Tales IV Highlands* xvii c (1860) I 291 From the loved swanny glen

2. Of or pertaining to, or resembling that of, a swan.

1598 F. ROUS *Thule* T 3 b, But O my pen transforme thy swanny face, And in eternall streames my neck shall weepe 1602 tr. *Guarini's Pastor Fido* I 1 B 1 b, More purely white then swanny downe 1604 FRICKET *Honors & Fame* (1881) 29 A Swanny whiteness 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV, v. 22 The swanny glossiness of a neck late so stately 1829 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ.* *Poetry* II 114 Girt in the swanny arms of fair Glycea

Swanny, v. *U.S. slang*. [prob. north. Eng. dial. *Is' wan ye* lit. 'I shall warrant you'] = SWAN v.²

1839 *Salern. Advertiser* 18 Sept. 3/2 (Thornton) 'Capt. Center, didn't I tell you Van Buren was not the man?' 'Yes you did, I swanny' 1844 'JON STICK' *High Life N. York* II 132, I swanny, it enanmost made me boo-hoo right out.

Swan-pan (swæn pæn) Also swan-, shwan-, swam-, suan-. [Chinese, lit. reckoning board] The Chinese abacus.

1736 tr. *Dr. Hald's Hist. China* III 70 In casting up Accounts they [sc. the Chinese] make use of an Instrument called *Swan pan* 1748 *Gentl. Mag.* July 295/2, I desire to give the public a Swan Pan that in my opinion is much preferable to that of the Chinese 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 1/1 This instrument, called in Chinese *Shwanpan* 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II 526/1 The swan-pan, still in constant use among the Chinese

Swan's-down, **swansdown** (swɔːnzdaʊn). Also swandown. [Cf. G. *schwannendaune*, Sw. *svandun*, Da. *svanedun*.]

1. The down or soft under-plumage of the swan, used for dress-trimmings, powder-puffs, etc.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III 148 The Swannes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide, And neither way inclines. 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 208 To keep the swelling covered with a piece of swan's-down, or rabbit's skin 1835 *Court Mag.* VI p. xiv/a Others have, in addition to the knots, a row of swansdown on each side of the front 1855 LONGF. *How* xvi 193 With his plumes and tufts of swan's-down. 1891 DOYLE *White Company* xxiii, Swathed in swan's-down and in ermine

2. a. A soft thick close woollen cloth. b. A thick cotton cloth with a nap on one side, also called *Canton* or *cotton flannel*.

1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVII 177 The blankets of the finest swansdown. 1824 SCOTT *St. Rovan's* xv, If a gold-laced waistcoat has an empty pocket, the plain swan's down will be the bawler of the two 1877 J. W. HAYES *Draper & Haberdasher* (ed. 4) 97 Swansdown is a loose thick make of white and unbleached calico, with a raised surface, like blankets. 1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.*, *Swandown*, a kind of twilled fustian, like moleskin.

3. *attrib.* (in sense 1 or 2).
1798 *Hull Advertiser* 13 Oct. 2/a Swansdown stocks 1803 *Censor* 1 Apr. 46 A common swandown waistcoat 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* s.v. *Swan*, Their skins enter into commerce for swans'-down trimmings. 1867 *URE Dict. Arts* etc. III, 858, 500,000 puffs, made annually from about 7000

swans' down skins, imported into Britain 1877 MAR M GRANT *Sun-maid* vii. He wrapped her in her swansdown mantle 1885 *Ensign Brit* XVIII 829/2 It is filtered through chamous leather or swansdown calico

fig 1880 Mrs LYNN LINTON *Rebel of Family* ii (1901) 21 Her soft swan's-down kind of nature soothed him

Swan's feather (a) see SWAN sb 4 b; (b) a corruption of *swine's feather* (see SWINE sb).

Swanskin (swɒn skɪn). Also swan's-skin. [Cf. Sw. *svanskinn*]

1. The skin of a swan (with the feathers on); *transf.* a soft or delicate skin.

1610 [see 3] 1844 *Penny Cyc.* XXIII 375/2 *Cygnus Buccinator*, to which the bulk of the swan skins imported by the Hudson's Bay Company belong 1846 J. E. LAYTON *Fairy Ring*, *Swan* 66 The swans flew to her, their swans' skins fell off, and her brothers stood before her in their natural form

2. A fine thick kind of flannel; also, a woollen blanketing used by printers and engravers as an elastic impression-surface.

1694 MOTTEUR *Rabelais v Pantagru* Prognost x 246 Furr'd Gowns, Swans-Skins, and other warm Cloths 1700 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Swans-skin*, a sort of fine Flannel, so call'd on account of its extraordinary Whiteness 1844 *Ladies Hand bk Haberdashery* 31 Swanskin is especially employed by the laundress, as a covering for her tables 1863 *Alpine Jnl* Mar 27 Very stout and dense scarlet blanketing (of the description known to the trade as swan-skin)

3. *attrib.* Made or consisting of swanskin *Swan-skin flannel* = sense 2.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch* iii, iii, I' the swan skin couerlid, and cambrick sheets 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xv 32, I bought two flannel undercoats; not so good as my swan-skin and five linen ones c 1790 *Illustr. Sch. Arts* II 49 Directions for laying the Mezzotint Ground ... Laying your plate with a piece of swanskin-flannel under it, upon your table 1903 W. CHURCHILL *Crossing* I vi, He wore jauntily a swanskin three cornered hat.

Swan-upping. Also corruptly SWAN-HOPPING, q.v. [See UPping sb.] The action or practice of 'upping' or taking up swans and marking them with nicks on the beak in token of being owned by the crown or some corporation.

[1570 in *Archaeologia* (1847) XXXII 428 The Master of the Swannes is to haue for euery white Swanne and gray upping a penny.] 1870 J. T. SMITH *Bk Rainy Day* (1867) 194 Swan-upping, has been changed into Swan-hopping, 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Feb. 1/2 The 'swan upplings' on the Thames, of the Vintners and Dyers

So **Swan-upper**, an official who takes up and marks swans

1557-8 in W. H. TURNER *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 272 The charges goyng wth the swane uppers in dayes vj s. iij d. 1913 *Standard* 25 July 1/3 The little company of swan uppers which annually leaves Southwark.

Swan-white, a. *poet.* [Cf. M.L.G. *swanewit*, G. *schwanenweiss*, ON. *swanhvíttr* (as a proper name).] As white as a swan, snow-white

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C* xxi 215 Yr alle be worlde were whyt oþer swan-whit alle þynges 1508 DUNBAR *14th Marit Wemen* 243 Swan quhit of hewis 1618 SILVERSTEIN *Mum Mortalitie* ii xlix, lo note An old Sir Tame-ass swan-white to dote On Venus' Dovelings 1794 BURNS *O Mally's Aleek* iii, Her yellow hair Comes tumbling down her swan-white neck 1823 JOANNA BAILLIE *Poems, Ship's Return* i, Thy swan-white sails exulting spread 1900 T. W. ROLLESTON *The Dead at Clonmacnois* v, Many a blue eye of Clan Colman the turf covers, Many a swan-white breast.

Swanwort (swɒn wɔːt) [f. SWAN sb. + WORT sb.] + a. (Only OE.) Some unidentified (? aquatic) plant. b. A book-name for the genus *Cyanoche* = *swan-flower*, *swan-plant* (a): see SWAN sb. 4 b, SWAN-NECK 3

c 1000 *Sax. Leechb* II 74 Wip deadum swile, zenim swane wyrt 1866 [see SWAN-NECK 3]

Swaneyard, obs. form of SWANBERD

Swap, **swop** (swɒp), sb. Also 4-7 **swappe**, 5 **swape**, (sqwappe, squappe), 8 *s.w. dial.* **zwap**, **zwap**, 9 **swapp**. [f. next.]

I. 1. An act of 'swapping' or striking, a stroke, blow; + *occas.* a kiss. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 13 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 222 Fendexful blake Weued at þe fyrst swap as be snaw þukke c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fancie* ii 35 (Fairf.) With his grym pawes stronge, Me fleyng in a swappe (Boyd MS yn a swape, Caxton at a swap) he heute c 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xlii (Douce MS) Withe a swap (v r swappe) of a swerde þat swape him swykes. c 1440 *CAR- GRAVE Life St. Kath* iii 313 The gate shal open lightly at a swap c 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii 362 Swete may þu swayne for sweght of our swappes! 1530 *Palsgr.* 842/2 Swappe for Swappe, *couþ pourc* 1545 ASCHAM *Toxophil* (Arb) 48 Halfe cure tyme, is at one swappe quite taken awaye. c 1553 UNALL *Royster D.* iv (Arb) 66, I with my newe broome will sweepe hym one swappe. c 1566 R. EDWARDS *Danion & Pithias* (1571) Fij b, If ich could not steale one swap at their lippes c 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii 1, There's no new-fashioned swappe that ere came up yet But I've the first on 'em. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* i, viii 30 The Usher gives him a shrewd swap on the very end of the elbow 1828 HOGG *Brownie of Bodbech* I, viii 125 When a thing comes on ye that gate, that's a dadd! Then a paik, that's a swapp or a skelp like, 1822 - *Perils of Alan xii*, 11 243 Pell-mell, swap for swap, was a' that they count on.

1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 100 G' me a Zwap?—Ad I chell g' tha a Wherret, or a Zlat in the Chups. 1863 BARNES *Dorset Gloss*, *Swop*, a strong whop

II. 2. An act, or the action, of 'swapping' or exchanging, (an) exchange. *slang* or *colloq*

a 1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrimes* I iv 1/2 418 They will either beg them, or make a swap with you in priuate. 1711 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 90, I proposed a Swap with Samw Edw between my Button and his Gray Galloway 1785 BURNS *1st Ep. 7 Lapraik* xviii, We've hae a swap o' rhyming-ware Wt ane anither 1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* i (1800) 7 Drabitt it, only to think of the swaps and changes of this world! 1805 JAMES *Milit Dict* (ed. 2) s v, A writership or a military appointment given for a seat in parliament may be called a swap 1822 COBBETT *Rur Rides* (1830) 117* Lord Castlereagh was accused of making a swap, as the horse-jockeys call it, of a writership against a seat 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* viii, A big, brown, resolute, well-bred horse he had got in a swap because the man that had him was afraid of him.

1882 T. FLATMAN *Heracles Rides* No 72 (1713) II 191 They'd almost threaten to flee the Land, and put themselves under the Protection of the French King. And a fair swap, cry I 1904 BAYNARD *Cold Baths* ii (1706) 172 It cur'd her Ague, but made a worse swop, for she was seiz'd with Epileptic Fits 1914 ADDISON *Speed* No 559 p 6 These [two gentlemen] had made a foolish Swop between a Couple of thick bandy Legs, and two long Trapsticks that had no Calfs to them 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I 370/1 The glass wares are so very rarely sold 'Swop, sir,' I was told repeatedly, 'they all goes in swop' 1884 SALA *Amer Revis* (1885) 365 (Railway) tickets are the object of barter, 'swop' and 'trade' generally 1884 *Manch Exam* 6 Dec 5/5 It is probable that Mr. Master will find little to complain of in the swop he has effected

† b ? An allowance made in exchanging *Obs.*

1595 COMPT *Bk D. Wedderburne* (S.H.S.) 31 Item xs for the swap to be allowt in the Wisonday termes meill next

c *slang.* To get (or have) the swop to be dismissed from employment. (Cf. SWAP v 9 a)

1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Slang Dict* s v *Swop* 1905 WILLS *Kipps* i v § 3 Every time I've had the swop I've never believed I should get another Cnb.

Swap, **swop** (swɒp), v. Forms a. 4- **swap**, 4-7 **swappe**, (5 **squappe**, **swape**), 6-7 **swapp**, *pa. t.* 3-6 **swapte**, 4 **swappede**, (5 **sqwapputte**); *pa. t.* and *pple* 4- **swapped**, **swapt**, *sc. and north.* 4-5 **swappyt**, 4-6 **swappit**, 6 **swapit**, (**suapit**). *β.* 5-6 **swope**, 7- **swop**; *pa. t.* and *pple* 7- **swopped**, **swopt**. [prob of echoic origin, signifying a smart resounding blow (cf. SWAP *adv.*). So G. dial. *schuappe* resounding box on the ear, *schuappen* to make a clapping or splashing noise, to strike with a resounding blow

The development of the sense of concluding a bargain from that of striking is paralleled in various uses of *strike*; cf also *L. sedus ferire*].

I. 1. *trans.* To strike, hit, smite (*occas.* used of kissing). Also *fig.* *Obs.*

c 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 142 A swerd swapped hire þowr be brest c 1400 *Destr.* 1109 1272 With a swinge of his sworde [he] swappit hym in be fase c 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xl (Douce MS) He swapped [v r. sqwapputte] him yne at he swyre, with a swerde kene c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 286 A sweene þat swiftly hir swapped, Of one Jesu be juste man. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst Trub* iii, xxiv Wks 1256/2 They that lye in a plewroy, thinke that euery tyme they cough, they fele a sharp sweorde swap them to the heart 1557 PHAER *Beid* vi R j b, Anon the gultie soules Tisphonice doth 'ake, and scourging them she swappes with whippes. 1577-84 BRETTON *Flourish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 6/2 10. swap ech slut upon the lippes, that in the darke he meetes

b To strike or smite off, *in two*, etc., to cut or chop off or asunder at one blow; to drive out, etc. by striking. *Obs. exc. arch.* Also † To 'swap to (the) death', of love, to kill at a blow

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 3609 To haue with his swerd swapped of his hed 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 691 The gynour than gett bend in hy the gyne, and swappit out the stane. c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's T.* 247 Who so wol nat sacrifice Swape [v r. r. swap, swappe] of his heed c 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 957 (Ashm. MS) He swyngis out with a swerd & swappis him to dethe. c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 6699 With a swyng of his sworde [he] swappit hym of lyue c 1400 *Anturs of Arth* xl (Ireland MS) Syxti maylis and moe [The squd squappes [Douce MS swapt] in toe. c 1500 *Chester Pl.* xiv 389 The Devil swapt [MS IV. 159 swopel] of my swyre, if I do it without hyre. 1581 *A. Hall's Hand* x 186 The king for thirteenth Diomed to life to death doth swap 1584 STANVHURST *Æneis* iii (Arb) 92 I here thear vs enforced Too swap of our cables. 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx, xxiii, And then Alarcos head she swapt off cleane 1686 DOUGHTY *Trans. Arabis Deserta* II 17 Drawing his sword, he, swapt off at once the miserable man's head

c. To cut or reap (corn or other crops) close to the ground with a 'swap-hook' (see 6) *dial.*

1853 W. D. COOPER *Sussex Gloss*. (ed. 2) *Swap*, to cut wheat in a peculiar way, more like chopping than reaping S. 1861 *Yrnl R. Agric Soc* XXXII 11 378 Both crops were 'swapped', or cut close to the ground 1903 *Sat Rev* 8 Aug 168/2 It is time to go swapping the laid piece down by Kixes Wood

2. *intr.* To strike, smite, deal a blow or blows. *Now rare or Obs.*

14100 *Morte Arth* 1229 He Swappez in with the swerde þat it be swange brystede. 1795 He spede hym fulle jenne, Swappede owte with a swerde c 1400 *Destr.* Troy 5336 He swappat at hym swithe with a swerd felle c 1400 *Syn Roland* 747 He drawithe out his swerd, and swappithe hym about c 1465 *Chery Chase* xxxi in Child *Ballads* (1880) III 309/1 I the swapte together tyll the both swat, With swordes that weof of fyn myllan 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot* (Rolls) I 206 Tha swapt our quhill all the swyr did swynder 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Story* (1827) 63 Wt' angly bill, and will theretill, They wapp't and swapp't, and flapp't and slapp't

3. *trans.* To move (something) quickly or briskly, esp. so as to impinge upon something else; to

fling, cast, throw (*down*, etc.) forcibly, to bang (a door) to, *refl.* to sit down with force, plump oneself down. *Obs. exc. dial.*

13 Sir Beues (A) 1899 Beues is swerd anon vp swapte. c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv 245 His hed to be wal, his body to be grounde Ful ofte he swapte 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x 623 Zeit ves that ane Of ihame that swappit down a stane. c 1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* viii xiii 2022 (Wemyss MS) He swappit egirly be blude Rycht in till William Wallace face. c 1440 *Gesta Rom* i 3 (Hart MS) He swapte his hed vndin þe watir c 1590 GREENE *Fr Bacon* i 111 Sheele swap thee into hir plackerd 1592 BABINGTON *Conf. Notes* Gai xviii, 71 b, We swap vs downe in our places most vntreurendly 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* P iv, He runs and swaps the doore too. 1642 *Life Hen. II in Harl. Musc.* (Malh.) V 235 Because the legate was not to remove, and the archbishop would not remove, therefore he most unmanly swopped him down on the Archbishop of Canterbury's lap. 1794 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Frogs & Jupiter* Wks 1812 III 259 Down he swopp'd A monstrous Piece of Wood. 1825 MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbld.* I, 149 note, To swop the door is as much as to say, shut it violently 1846 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) I vi 186 Only think of poor self swapped down in the midst of forty Quakers.

4. *intr.* To move with haste or violence, esp. so as to strike or impinge upon something, to fall down suddenly or with a 'flop'; to sink into a swoon; to come hastily or forcibly, fling oneself into a place, etc. *Now rare or Obs.*

The instance of *swapte* in the later text of Layamon 26775 (Beofs to him swapte [earlier text him biarde] and mid harmes hine biachte) is prob an error for *swapte* (see SWIP), a frequent form in Layamon.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xvii 683 The stane smertly swappit out. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's* l 1099 Al sodeynly she swapte [v r. swapped] adoun to grounde c 1400 *Minor Poems Vernon MS* (1901) 62x Heo swapte on swow nng c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vii 349 As bestly folk [thai] tuk off thaim self no kep Through full gluttre in swarf swappyt lik swyn. 1530 LYNDESAI *Test. Papyng* 184 Scho flatiyngis fell, and swappit in to swooun 1592 WYRLAY *Amoris, Capitall de Bus* 113 With chilling fear, the Ladies swapped downe, In deadly sound. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* i xv 93 The kite, which sometimes will not let to swap into the very broode-house to carrie away the chickens. 1700 KENNETT *MS Laud* 1033, To swapp or swoop at, catch hastily as a kite is said to swapp at chickens 1728 VANBR & CIB *Prov. Hist* v iii, So in foots ne, with my Hoop stuff'd up to my Forehead 1770 *Poems Lanie Lover* ii Wks 1799 II, 79 There he swops with both his knees on the ground.

b. To flap or beat up and down also with *z.* c 1520 SKELTON *Magnyf* 775 'Thy slappers they swap it, yet thou foyls it lyke a swanne. 1535 STUART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III 561 Vpon ane suey ay swappand vp and down. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* viii, I there was freckled places on the ground where the light sifted down through the leaves, and the freckled places swapped about a little, showing there was a little breeze up there.

c *trans.* To pounce upon, seize.

a 1722 W. KING *Eagle & Robin* 137 They'll swop our chicken from the door 1821 [see SWAPPING *phl* a 1]

† 5 *trans.* To drink off quickly, toss off, to eat up, devour *Obs.*

1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Wemen* 243 That swapt of the suet wyne 1584 STANVHURST *Æneis* i (Arb) 41 At a blow hee lustelye swapping, Thee wyne swid vp to the bottom. 1592 NASH *Four Lett. Confut* Ep Ded, Wks 1904 I, 258 That thou mightst swappe off a hartie draught to the success of this voyage. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* Wks (Grosart) II, 232 Thou hast swapped-downe a pounce of Butter at a peece of a Breakfast. 1609 HEALEY *Discov. New World* i r Where that huge Birde called Rvc, suatcheth vp a whole Elephant at a stoop, and swappes him vp at a bit

6 *Comb.* **swap-hook** *dial.*, a kind of reaping-hook for cutting crops close to the ground (see I c); † **swap-tail** a., that strikes with its tail.

1863 *Standard* 10 Sept (Sussex provincialism), *Swap-hook 1875 PARISH *Dict. Sussex Dial.*, *Swap*, to reap coin and beans *Swop-hook*, the implement used for swapping. 1883 JEFFERIES *Life of Fields* (1884) 84 [In Sussex] they call their reapihooks swaphooks or swophooks 1881 GREY *Alusquin* i. ii 11 46 The *Swaptail Lizard. *Uromastix vel Caudiverbera*.

II. 1. *absol.* or *intr.* app To 'strike hands' in token of an agreement or bargain. *Obs. rare-1.*

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1108 Swete, swap weso, swate with trawpe

† b *trans.* To strike (a bargain). Also with *up*.

1590 LODGE *Rosalind* (1592) F ij, Alena swapt a bargain with his Landslod 1592 GREENE *Black Booke Messenger* Wks. (Grosart) XI, 17 Wee like two good Horse-corsers, made a choppe and change, and swapt vp a Rogish bargain, and so he married my wife and I his. 1650 J. REYNOLDS *Flower of Fidelity* 147 They forth with swapt a bargain 1692 [A. FITZGERARD] *Assembly* iv 1. (1766) 46, I must know what you can do, ere I swap a Bargain

8. To give or dispose of in exchange for something else, to exchange (a thing) with another person. Chiefly, now only, *slang* or *colloq*

Probably orig a housedealer's term of 1592 in 7 b. c 1594 LVL *Mother Bonbier* iii, He not swap my father for all this 1600 - *Love's Metam* i ii, Inconstancie is a vice, which I will not swap for all the vertues 1646 J. HALL *Poems*, *10 Mr. Hallon his Detractors*, Thy works purchase thee more Then they can swappe there Heritages for. 1679 *Lond. Gas* No 1423/4 He swapt a sorrel Stonehorse near Ripon about 14 or 15 hands high. 1708 N. BLUNDELL *Diary* (1895) 61 He was about swaping his Running Hors with my Lord Mountgarret 1798 ROOT *Amer Law Rep.* I 66 One Rose and Charles Knot proposed to swap shoe buckles. 1823 MOORE *Mum* (1853) IV 149 Find that the man with whom I wished to swap ponies requires five pounds with

mine. 1825 J NEAL Bro. Jonathan I 154 He will 'swap' anything with you. 1830-2 CARLETON *Frairs* (1843) I 263, I offer up a *pater* and *ave* for you, and you again for me. This is called swapping or exchanging prayers. 1861 THACKERAY *Four Georges* I (1876) 7 [He] swapped a battalion against a dancing-girl's diamond necklace. 1864 ABRAHAM LINCOLN in E R Jones *Lincoln*, etc. (1876) 59, I am reminded of a story of an old Dutch farmer, who remarked, 'that it was not best to swap horses when crossing a stream.' 1888 EGGLESTON *Graysons* x. 109 Farmers frequented the town, to meet old friends and get the better of them in swapping horses. 1891 Boston (Mass.) *Freel* 12 Sept. 5/1 As they sat in the tavern, swapping stories.

β 1644 QUARLES *Job* 1, There dwelt a man brought from his lineage That for his belly swopt his heritage. 1658 CLEVELAND *Poems*, To T. C. 45 For to make Mummie of her Grease, Or swoop her to the Paper Mill. 1660 *Ohio's Lament*, 38 My Horses swopt for light Nags. 1764 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mann* 27 July, I believe my Lady Temple would be heartily glad to swap situations with you. 1800 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Castle Rackrent* Gloss p. xxxviii, He makes me an offer to swap his mare that he couldn't sell at the fair of Gurtshannon. 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxviii, The new-fashioned finery which she swopt her character for. 1856 O W HOLMES *Elise* V vii (1891) 96, I wish our little man and him would swap pulpit. 1882 MISS BRADDOCK *My Royal II*, iv 66 He bought and sold and swooped horses. 1890 YOUNG *Husband Polo in India* ii 42 Jones's Rs 500 pony had been swooped for a worthless mare.

b. with advs. away, off. 1589 R HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 1 He swapt away his silver for Copper retail. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 500 They swap us away for a little Money to the Butcher. 1708 *Loud Gas* No. 4404/3 He rode a stout black Mare the Day before that, which he swopt'd away. 1841 J T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* I 204 Two cover hacks were exchanged, or rather, in stable phrase, swapped away. 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser. II, iii 140 Swapping silver off for lead ain't the sure way to win. 1866 WHITTIER *Summer with Dr. Singletary* vi, I've noticed that your college chaps swap away their common sense for their learning. 1907 KATZ D WIGGIN *New Chron.* Rebecca viii, 230 He breaks all the young colts and trains them, and swaps off the poor ones.

c. *absol.* To exchange, make an exchange. 1778 MISS BURNES *Evelina* lxxiii, Doff your coat and waistcoat, and swoop with Monsieur Gragnan here. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* III lxxix 87 To buy, to sell, to exchange, or, as they term it, to swap, are the pursuits in which they wish to be constantly engaged. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I, ix, I know something of him at home, and should like to excuse him—will you swap? 1885 J K JEROME *On the Stage* 153 If any gentleman has more friends of that kind than he wants, and would care to have a few of the opposite stamp, I am quite ready to swap with him.

d. *transf.* in various slang uses. a. To dismiss or be dismissed from employment. b. To cheat, take in. c. To change one's clothes. 1862 *Macin Mag* Nov 34 The assistant [in a linen-draper's] 'swops' or is 'swopped', or gets or gives 'the sack'. 1880 J C HARRIS *Uncle Remus* iv, Den Bier Fox know that he bin swopt off mighty bad. 1904 SLADEN *Playing the Game* II xiv, My man can bring my dress things later, if you'll give me a room to swap in. 1905 WELLS *Kipps* I, v *headings*, 'Swapped!' [= dismissed].

Swap, swoop, adv. (int.) Now *dial.* (see Eng. Dial. Dict.) [The stem of SWAP v. Cf. G. *schwapp*(s), LG. *swaps* int.] At a blow; with sudden violence; suddenly and forcibly.

1672 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* II iii (Arb) 57 His spirits exhale with the heat of his passion, and all that, and swoop falls asleep. 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hand & P. Transv.* 20 She's in the right on't; but mind now, she comes upon her swoop! 1702 *Monnet grown a Rat* 4, I came upon him swoop with Abundance of Confidence. 1758 VANBR. & CIB *Proa Husb* I ii, And straight up! that swoop comes somewhat across my forehead. 1858 M G Lewis *Freel*, W. Ind. (1824) 207 The waves hovering for a while over the ship, and then coming down upon us swoop.

Swape (swāp), dial. Also 5 *swaype*, 6 *swaipes*, 7 *swap* (?). [orig. f. ON. *swēp*, denoting sweeping or circle-wise motion, repr by *sweep* to sweep, wrap, swaddle, swoop (see SWOOP v.), *sweep* fold of garment, in comb. *oldswaiper* 'wave-sweeper', oar. In later usage influenced by, or varying locally with, SWEEP sb.]

I. +1. Applied to various contrivances of the form of a lever: see QUOTE. Obs.

1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 186 The swaype of be church door. 1666 in *Archaeol. Eliana* XVII, 133 For swapes for y^e bells 12. 1793 SMERDON *Edystone L.* § 323 note, A Swape (a north country term for a Lever, when fixed upon a centre, and acted upon by the hand).

2 A large oar, esp. one used for steering a barge = SWEEP sb. 27.

1592 *Wills & Inv.* N C (Surtees 1860) 252 Half a kurvell lighter, with his furnytter, that is, y^e oar and a swaipe [etc.]. 1780 BRAND *Hist. Newcastle* II 261 note, [The keelman] call the great oar, used as a kind of rudder at the stern of this vessel, the swape. 1864 SMILES G & R *Stephenson* II, 1 (1868) 67 The vessel being guided by the aid of the 'swape', or great oar.

3 A long pole supported on a fulcrum and carrying a bucket for raising water; also, a pump-handle = SWEEP sb. 23. Also in comb., as *swape-well* (for other combs. see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1773 *Phil. Trans.* LXIII 179 A pump whose handle (or swape, as it is called hereabout [sc. Ripley, Yorks]) is all of iron, very thick and long. 1890 N & Q 7th Ser. X, 240/1 Dwellers in the Eastern Counties may be credited with knowing what a swape-well is. A swape-well is a well from which the water is raised by a loaded lever. 1908 [Miss FOWLER] *Beau Trent & Ancholme* 360, I remember the two Roxby 'Swape-wells'. the woman pulling down the swape by the chain.

4 A scone for a light.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 5 (See quot.)

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Swape*, an implement for shaping the edge of a boring bit.

II. +6. The crop of hay taken up from a meadow = SWEEP sb. 17.

1613 MARKHAM *Eng. Husbandman* II ii vii (1635) 85 The swap, and first crop is all the maine profit you can challenge your owne. 1622 tr *Indenture an 1456 in Gentl Mag* May (1863) 629 It is agreed the Prior of malton and Co'tent shall have swape of Certen medowes.

Swapper, swopper (swōpər). [f. SWAP v. + -ER.]

1. Something very big, a 'whopper', *spec. a* 'thumping' lie. *slang* or *dial.* 1790 KENNETH *MS. Laund* 1033, *Swapper*, a great lie is called a swapper. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I Pref 3 After they have confessed their swappers to the Jesuits or some of the Regulars. 1828 MAGNIN in *Blackw Mag* IV, 321 I'm a swapper, as every one knows, in my pumps six feet three inches high.

2 One who 'swaps', exchanges, or barter. *slang* or *collog.*

1680 *Reflect on Late Libel* 28 The Author had been Lecturer there at this day, (for he is no Starter, nor Shifter, nor Swapper of Lavings). 1727 in S. de Vere *Americanisms* (1872) 308 The headlong fool who wants to be a swapper Of gold and silver coin for English copper. 1893 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 14 Nov. In this case a man casting other than a straight ticket may be called a 'trader' or 'swapper'.

+ **Swappes.** Obs. rare-1 [Cf. SWAB sb. 1 2 b.] A term of reproach or contempt.

1626 BRETTON *Pasquill's Madcappe* xix, This swappes, that neuer bloodied sword.

Swapping, swopping (swōp'pɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWAP v. + -ING.] The action of the verb SWAP. +1. Striking, smiting; smiting or cutting off. Obs. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1889 With swappynge of swordys. *Ibid* 3785 Swordis, with swapping, swaruyt on helmes. 1515 *Scottish Field* 465 in *Chelham Soc. Misc.* (1856) 11, There were swinging out of swordes, and swapping of hedges.

2 Exchanging of one thing for another, exchange, barter. *slang* or *collog.*

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* III, 231 Swapping or bartering of one thing for another. 1695 *Whether Perils be not dissolved by Death of Princess of Orange* 21 The Blessings, which we had gotten by swopping of Kings. 1739 JARVIS *Quix.* III, vii (1742) 120 The laws of chivalry do not extend to the swapping of one ass for another. 1825 J. NEAL Bro. Jonathan I, 23 After having grown old in the ways of the world, hypocrisies, 'swapping', trading, and evil speaking. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* III, Dunsey Cass, whose taste for swopping and betting might turn out to be a sowing of something worse than wild oats. 1900 W. R. MOODY *Lyte D. L. Moody* II 31 'Swapping' is a Yankee weakness.

Swapping, swopping, ppl. a. Also 5 *schwoppings*. [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1 +1. Staking, flapping, *dial* swooping, pouncing. 1450 *Conv. Myst.*, *Imoc* (Shaks Soc.) 182 With swappynge swerde now is he shorn The heed ryght fro the necke. 1575 CHURCHYARD *Chippes* (1578) Cij, With swapping Besome in her hand. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Sol.* II i. 1, x, Fowls fly by, and with their swapping wings beat the inconstant aere. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Musstr* I, 18 Chick, and duck, and gosling gone astray; All falling prizes to the swooping kite.

2. Very big, 'thumping', 'whopping'. *slang* or *collog.*

1440 WALSHINGHAM in *Hone Year Bk.* (1832) 90 In delving he myghte find a schwoppinge mallard imprisoned in the snike or sewere. 1589 NASH *Countess's Wks* 1904 I, 61 Pasquill met him with a swapping Ale dagger at his back. 1644 MILDENOR *Game at Chess* II, 11, Ay, marry, sir, here's swapping suns indeed! 1666 in *Wood Lyte* (O. S.) III, 513 Hee was a swapping swapping mallard. 1843 SOUTHERN *Conte* Pt. Bk. IV 425/1 A swopping mallard found, which used to come and feed there. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Oct. 6/1 We have seven professors of the jargon called law, and all with swopping salaries.

+ **Swappit, a Sc. Obs.** [Cf. SWAPPER I, SWAP-ING ppl. adv. 2.] ? Very big.

1508 *Dunbar Flying* 130 Suret swappit swanky.

+ **Swap thak, Sc. Obs.** [f. SWAP v. in the Sc. sense of 'to gird' + THACK sb.] 'Thin boards of wood firmly fastened over a thatched roof, as a girding for the thatch' (Jam.).

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I, 310 Item, to the sawaris, for swap thak sawing to the samyn hous. xxx s.

+ **Swar, Sc. Obs.** [Origin unknown. Cf. SWARL.] A snare.

1470 HENRY Wallace II, 169 He caught is in the swar [ed 1570 snail]. *Ibid* VII 211 Be he entrit, bys hed was in the swar [ed 1570 snail].

Swar, variant of SWARE sb. Obs.

Swardboud: see SWORDBOARD.

Sward (swōrd), sb. Forms: 1, 7-8 *sward*, 4 *suard*, 5 *swerde*, *sward*, 5-6 *sword*, 5-9 (now *dial.*) *sward*, 6 *suard*, *sward*, 6-7 *sward*, 6-8 *Sc. sward*, 7 *swort*, 7-9 *sword*, 5- *sward*. See also SWAD sb. 1 β 6 *soord*, 6-7 *soard*, 7 *sourd*, 7-9 (now *dial.*) *sord*. [OE *sweard* f. m., corresp. to OFris. *sward* f., skin of the head (Nfris. *sward*, *sard*, EFris. *swærd*, *swode*, WFris. *sward* rind of pork, surface of fenland), MLG. *sward* f., thick hairy skin, esp. scalp of man, skin of pig, (LG. *sward*, also *gronsward* greensward), MDu. *sward* f. (Du. *†sward*, *†sward*, mod. *swaard* n.,

infl. by Fris. forms), MHG *sward* f., hairy skin, scalp; bacon rind, (G. *schwarze*), ON. *sworð*, gen. *swarðar*, skin, esp. of the head, walrus hide, *swarð* in comb., greensward, walrus hide, (Icel. *grasvord* or greensward, MSw. *gronsward* or greensward, Sw. dial. *sward*, Norw. *sword*, *svor* skin, greensward, also *grasvord*, -*svord*, Da. *sværd*, also *fleskesværd* bacon rind, *gronsværd*), f. Teut. stem *sward*, *swarð* - : *swarþ* - (see SWARTH sb. 1), the ultimate origin of which is unknown. The OE word, if indeed it survived, was reinforced in ME by the Scandinavian forms, and possibly from LG.]

1. The skin of the body; esp. (now *dial.*) the rind of pork or bacon. + **Head sward** the scalp.

1725 CORPUS GLoss. (Hessels) V 222 *Vistula*, *swagesward* c. 1050 *Voc.* in Wr. Wulker 265/9 *Cutis*, *sward* 13 *K. Als.* 5550 *Caluz* was his heude swerd. c. 1375 *3c Leg. Sautis* ix (*Christina*) 227 *Pat. Iuge* gert tak byr in teyne, & schawe hir heid to be suerd. c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 6 Sethe porke ber-yarne, an pulle of be swerde, an pyke owt be bonys. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 482/1 *Sward*, or sworde of flesche, *corana* 1607 *Lingua* II 1 *Civ.* If they would brandish no swordis but swerds of Bacon. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp.* II cu 385 Annoynt the cronet of the hooft with the fat swarde of bacon. 1663 COWLEY *Ess. Verse & P.*, *Country Mouse* 39 And for a *Haut goust* there was mixt with these The swerd of Bacon, and the coat of Cheese. 1747-6 Mrs GLASSE *Cookery* v 85 To dress a ham à la braise, take off the swerd. 1789 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I 133 note, She [sc. a sow] proved when fat, good bacon, juicy and tender, the rind or sword was remarkably thin.

β 1598 Bp. HALL *Sat.* IV ii 36 Reez'd bacon sooldis shall feast his familie. 1598 FLOUO, *Cotenna* the soard [ed. 1611 sword] of bakon.

2. + a. Usually with defining phr. of the earth, etc.: The surface or upper layer of ground usually covered with herbage. Obs.

c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* i 58 Se not the swerd al nakid, white, vncleue. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 506 Turfe of flage, swarde of be erpe (s. turf, flag, or sward of erp), *ceffer*, *terricidum*. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cypar-Angus* (1879) I, 171 They sal neuer cast [= dig] but onder a fourbed, leuand a part of the mos in the ground and fylland beyhind tham with the swerd of the mos. 1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1712) VIII 119 Ouar grown in the Swart with fine Grass. 1577 HARRISON *England* II xvi in *Holmshed* I 92 b/a Great plenty of water betweene the new loose swait and the olde hard earth, being diuine awate. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi 221, I 477 The roots of the Apple-tree, Olive, and Cypress, lie very ebbe, and creepe hand outder the soord of the ground. 1668 A. SPEED *Adam out of E.* xvi (1659) 138 Some will burn to Ashes, Koots, and Stubble, the sword and swarth of the Ground.

b. Qualified by *green*, *grassy*, *grass*, of *grass*, etc.: The surface of soil covered with grass or other herbage; turf, GREENSWARD.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VI ii 65 A pair of dowis on the greyn sward thare place tuke law. 1620 HOLLAND *Cauiden's Brit.* (1637) 336 A pretty hillocke to be seene apparelled in a fresh suit of green sord. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 433 lth' midst an Altar as the Land-mark 'twood Rustic, of grassie sord. 1725 RAMSAY *Genile Sheph.* iv, 11 Prol, The green sward grows damp with falling dew. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* III 417 If the Turf hath a good Sward of Grass upon it. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I 9 The western mountains are mostly covered with a fine green sward. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* (1873) I xii 326 The grassy sward. 1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* IV, The grass sward slopes invitingly before her.

c. Without qualification: = b.

1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit Women* 520 The sweetswaird of the sward, and singing of fowls. 1524 Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot 797/2 Una cum acra de le siard vel meadow pro pasturam animalium. 1530 PALSCAR, 284/1 Turfe flage sworde, *fourde*. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 34 So cut the Turf, that the Soard may have all the Winters frost to worke, and moulder it. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 90 Plant them thereupon with the Soard downward. 1747 E. POSTON *Prairie* I 85 The Sord which I pared off the Earth, commonly called Turf. 1785 BURNS *Addr. Deat.* xv, the fragrant, flowry sward. 1794 VANDERVOER *Agric. Cambridge* 177 The toughness of the fen swerd. 1834 TENNISON *Æneis* 3 There is a dale in Ida, beautiful With emerald slopes of sunny sward. 1834 *Brit. Husb.* I 80 The grass of lawns, mown soley to keep the sward in order. 1837 LYTTON *E. Maitray*, I, ix, The moonlight slept soft upon the sward. 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life in S. Co.* 36 It has become the fashion, to break up the sward of the downs.

(b) A growth of grass; a stretch of greensward.

1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx 289 The Grass from the Edges will spread and form a new Turf (or Sward) on the other Side. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II 619 To make a close thick sward. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* I, 1, A considerable plot toward the centre presented a level sward. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 30 Wherever a path crosses a heath its surface becomes covered with a fine short sward.

+ 3. *transf.* The surface (of water). *nonce-use*.

1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 22 Such as plodde wholy in the muddle and myre of the world, will neuer rise vp to the sword of the water.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (in sense 2), as *sward-ground*, *land*; *sward-crested*, -*like* adjs.; *sward-out v.*, *trans.* to cut (land) with a sward-cutter; *sward-cutter*, an implement for cutting a tough sward in preparation for ploughing; *sward-earth*, + (a) *Sc.* grass-land, (b) turf.

1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv (1858) 558 The 'sward-crested trap rock. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed 3) I, 276/1 The land may lie several months in winter after being 'sward-cut'. *Ibid*, One 'sward-cutter' will cut as much in one day

as six ploughs will plough 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet Trade*, *Sward cutter*, a machine for bringing old grass-lands into tillage. 1799 *View Agric. Lincoln.* 71 A sward-dresser has been found very useful upon the meadows and pastures of Brotherton. 1541 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 565/1 Marresiam de Farnes et lie sward-yrd ejusdem 1634 *Ibid* 19/2 Cum eorum terra arabilibus quam non arabilibus lie sward-eardis 1854 WIGGINS *Embanking* 237 A tile drain on a sole filled part of the way, say 1 foot, over, with any loose material, and the sward earth over that. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 241 The greene gras and sward ground 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* 11 604 That potatoes may be grown in a very beneficial manner on sward lands 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 July 4/1 Old sward land.

Sward (swōrd), *v.* Also 7 sword, soard(e) [f. SWARD sb.].

1. *intr.* To form a sward; to become covered with grassy turf.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr.* 1 xi 35 A loose and light Sand swards slow 1644 G. PLATTES in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 236 [Ground] that will not sward again, or gather a good head of grass, for the first, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7 years, when laid down after ploughing 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* xv 84 It hath one halfe yeare more to Soard in 1735 EARL HADDINGTON *Forest Trees* (1765) 45 The ground, immediately after com, is many years before it swards

2. *trans.* To cover with a sward, chiefly pass. to be covered with grass or herbage.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr.* iv Concl. 87 The Soile is a sandy Clay of 18 Inches Crust close swarded 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* 32 How to level Land, and the suddainest way to Soarde it 1760 WASHINGTON *Diary* 7 Mar, Writ 1834 II 513 The ground being well swarded over, and very heavy ploughing 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* 23 A high mountain, whose sides were swarded with wild thyme and basil. 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XX 33/3 Hedge-banks may be improved by being swarded 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 75 It was a pillared grove open and smoothly swarded. 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* v. 56 The prairies were swarded with grass and flowers

Swarded (swōrded), *pph.* a. [f. SWARD sb. or *v.* + -ED] Covered with a sward or grassy turf; turfed.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xii Prol 65 The swardit soyll enbrovz with selcouth bewis 1669 *Worldage Syst. Agric.* (1681) 231 To pare off the turf of soarded-land 1788 HARDS *Village Curate* (1797) 48 A green swarded way-way 1800 — *Fam. Village* 131 The mellow ground Along the swarded vale 1868 *Ref. U.S. Commissioner Agric.* (1866) 351 The escape of rain-fall from the surface of cleared and swarded land 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Donkey* 173 Many chestnuts stood together, making an aisle upon a swarded terrace.

Swarding (swōrding), *vbl. sb.* Also 6 swayrdyng, 7 swording, soarding, 8 swarding, swarding. [f. SWARD sb. or *v.* + -ING].

1. ? The squaring of timber preparatory to sawing. *Obs.*

Cf. LG. *swaarde*, the first and last piece of a tree trunk sawn lengthwise (*Brem. Woch.*)

1510 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 157 Carpentarius operantibus per iij dies in liz Swardyng meremii apud Shynkley bankes 1538-39 *Durham House Bk* (Surtees) 231 For fellyng of 19 treys, 6s 4d For toppyng and swayrdyng off te sayme, 19s

2. The action of forming a sward; the process of covering, or becoming covered, with grassy turf.

1610 FOLKINGHAM *Feudgr.* 11 i 48 The soile is so apte to fast natting and swoording. 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv.* vi. 35 The thinner is thy Corne, the more Grasse will grow among, which will help thee more in the Soarding of it 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1 33 The Clays that are long in swarding 1722 LITTLE *Husb.* (1757) 247 The broad-clover would, when it decayed, prevent the ground from swoording to natural grass

Swardy (swōrdy), *a.* [f. SWARD sb. + -Y.] Covered with sward, swarded, turf.

1639 T. DE GREY *Compl. Horsen* 244 Soft moist swardy ground 1733 TULL *Horse-hoeing Husb.* xx 292 Must we have Recourse to the Spade for breaking up our rich, strong, swerdy Land? 1857 G. H. KINGSTON *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 448 Her swardy, heathery, broom-birch-and-gorse-fringed banks. 1899 J. MACGAGGART *MacKinnon & Bards* 1 vi 7 Late primroses and bright bluebells Bloom'd by them in the swardy dells

† **Sware**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 suar, suare, swar. [Partly OE. **swaru*, in *andswaru* ANSWER sb., *andswaru* perjury (cf. MANSWEAR); partly a. ON *swar* answer: f. root *swar*- (see SWEAR *v.*). Cf. next.]

1. Swearing, an oath

1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 163 Curs, and leasings, and sware, and alle swikele speches 1250 *Hymn to God* 35 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 255 Mid wiche speche & false sware. 1375 LAY. 1893 30 was so Coel pat he sahnteswe mid sware [1200s treode] hadde istafsted 1377 *Poi. Songs* (Camden) 247 Y charge ou by oure sware, That 3e to Engelande be trewe 1400 *Pauine Epistles* Gal. iii. 17 Dis. testament conferm'd of god burgh sware 1430 *Free-masonry* 257 Ny no fals sware soffre hem to make.

2. Answer, reply

1200 ORMIN 2422 Whi 3aff zho swille andndwere onnzen? Nu wile I shawenn 3aff forwhi zho 3aff swille sware onnzenne. 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 134 pe bischop Gase him down Swifly to be swars & pam his sware zeldis.

3. Saying, speech, word.

1230 *Cursor M.* 17819 (Cott.) 3ai haiked baim wit suetli suar 1325 *Met. Hom.* 17 Scho wiped his feet wit her hare, And kissed thaim wit suetli sware 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 1200 Sum swalt in a swyni wit-outen sware more

† **Sware**, *v.* *Obs.* [a. ON. *swara*, f. root *swar*- (see SWEAR *v.*). Cf. prec.] *intr.* and *trans.* To answer

1200 ORMIN 8938 Off patt he wass full 3ap & wis To

swarenn & to frazzenn 13 *E. E. Allt* P. B. 1415 Symbarens & sonetex sware be noyse 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 2011 He called to his chamberlaine, bat cofly hym swared a 1400-50 *Warrs Alex.* 2069 And 3ai swifly him sward & swyth pus him tellis

Sware, *arch.* pa t of SWEAR.

Sware, *obs.* f. SQUARE, SWEER; var SWIRE *Obs.* Swarded. see SWARE *v.* 1

Swarf (swarf), *sb.* 1 *Sc.* Forms: 5, 8 swarff, 6 swerfe, swerf, 6-9 swerf, 7 swarfe, 7- swarf. [Related to SWARF *v.*] A swoon, a fainting-fit; a state of faintness or insensibility.

1470 HENRY Wallace vii. 349 The Sotheron..Through full glutte in swarff swappyt lyk swyn. 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marut* Weinen 225 With that I seme for to swoone, thoght I na swerf lak. 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II 43/14 The scorching sychs, Quhill vith swerfs oursets his hardie hart. 1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 13 As if such superciliosity could sweeten the bitter swarfs of their sowre death 1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* ix (1848) 143 Mr Blair did fall into a fit of fainting or a kind of swarf 1744 J. MILL *Diary* (S. H. S.) 3, I fell down suddenly by a swerf or stoppage of blood 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnnie Gobb* xlix, Aw heard that he was feenous far gane in a swarf the tither day 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 208 She wad gang aff again in a swarf

Swarf (swōrf, swārf), *sb.* 2 Also 6 swarfe, 9 swarff, see also SWARE *v.* 2, SWARTH sb. 3, SOIFE. [repr. OE. *geswarf*, *geswerf*, *gesworf* filings, or a. ON. *swarf* file-dust, related to *swerfa* to file: see SWERVE.] The wet or greasy grit abraded from a grindstone or axle, the filings or shavings of iron or steel.

1566 *Act 8. Eliz.* c. 11 § 3 No person, shall die black, any Cappe with Barke or Swarfe, but only wth Copperas and Gall or wth Wood [or Woade] and Madder 1583 MASCALL tr. *Profitable Bk.* D. 11, Put halfe so much of swarfe of the grindstone 1640 in *Entick London* (1766) II 174 Filings of iron, called swarf 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Axioma*, the Grease or Swarf in the Axle tree of a Wheel 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet Trade*, *Swarf*, iron filings. 1884 H. J. PALMER in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Aug. 666/1 The knife-grinder is saturated with the wet 'swarf' (powdered stone) which dyes him a deep saffron colour from head to toe.

Comb. 1909 *Spectator* 25 Dec. 1094/2 A swarf-stained son of 'the wheel'.

† **Swarf**, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also 7 swarfe, swarff. [Variant of SWARTH sb. 1 see TH (6).]

1. = SWARD sb. 2.

1599 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 284/1 Lie Elie-law et totum lie swarf ei adjacentem. 1603 *Ibid* 324/2 Lie swarf, wrak et wair esdem adjacentibus. 1664 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* etc. (1883) III 84 The whole field hath a little swarf with grasse at the top

2. *fig.* Surface. *nonce-use.*

a 1599 ROLLOCK *Lect. Passion* etc. xli (1616) 408 His joye is light, and proceeds onely from the swarf of the soule.

† **Swarf**, *a.* *Obs.* Variant of SWARTH a. (Cf. prec.)

1619 HEATH *House of Correction* B a b, Because I'me black and swarfe 1621 QUARLES *Argalus & P.* (1678) 96 Her face did shrowd A swarf Complexion 1622 MABBE tr. *Alman's Gleaner* d. A'lf 11 200 A dainty fine shee-slane, not swarf and tawney, but faire and well-favour'd

So † **swarfish** a. = SWARTHEISH; † **swarf** (-fio, -fie, -vy) a. = SWARTHEY a 1

1604 *Saluatus & Hermaphrodites* D 2 b, While the black night with her pitchie hand looke just possession of the swaife land 1643 BAKER *Chron. Rich.* III 137 His face little and round, his complexion swarfish. 1671 BLAUGRAVE *Astrol. Physic.* 77 Complexion muddy or swarfish. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 1 13/2 Swart, Swarvy or Tawny moor colour

Swarf (swarf), *v.* *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 6 swarfh, 7 swerf, 7, 9 swarve, 9 swerwe, swairf, swarf, etc. (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [a. ON. *swarfa* to upset (Norw. *swarva* to agitate or be agitated, *lit* and *fig.*), with specialized development of meaning. See SWERVE *v.*]

1. *intr.* To faint, swoon.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* xi xv 116 All pail and bludles swarthis [w^r swarfish] scho rycht thair 1614 MURD *Dido & Aeneas* 11 760 He stood vnmov'd, while I for greiff did swarve 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 324 No sooner did he heare a ham spoken of but he swarfed 1660 A. HAY *Diary* (S. H. S.) 234 After sermons my wife swerfed in the kirk. 1790 BURNS *Battle of Sheriffmuir* iv, Mony a huntit, poor red-coat, For fear amast did swarf. 1816 SCOTT *Antig.* xxvii, He was like a man awa frae himself and I thought he wad hae swarf't a' together. 1837 R. NICOLL *Poems* (1843) 143 The baumes crowd round him his stories to hear While mainly the wee things are swarfin' in fear. 1892 LUMSDEN *Sheep-head & Trotters* 32 Old Magge ..drew near And swarf'd outright wi' gladsome fright.

2. *trans.* To cause to faint; to stupefy.

1813 PICKEN *Poems* I 120 A sight had nearhaun swarf'd the callan. 1824 MACGAGGART *Galland Encycl.* s. v. *Luscan*, The scene - swarf'd him so, that he could not utter a word.

Swarf: see SWERVE

Swarfish, *swarf* see SWARF a

† **Swarf-money**, -penny. *Obs. local.* [perh a corruption of **warth-money*, -penny = **ward-money*, WARD-PENNY; cf. WROTH SILVER.] A due paid in commutation of the service of CASTLE-GUARD, -WARD.

1716 in Manley *Cowell's Interpr.* (1672) s. v, The Swarf-money is one penny half-penny, it must be paid before the rising of the Sun [etc.] 1730 THOMAS *Dingdall's Warwickshire* I. 4/2 A certain rent due to the Lord of this hundred [sc. Knightlow], called *Wroth money*, or *Warth money* or *Swarf* penny, probably the same with *Ward* penny.

† **Swarl**, *v.* *Obs.* 1400-50 [Origin unknown. Cf. SNARL *v.* 1 and SWAR] *trans.* To ensnare.

1460 *Prompt Parv* (Winch), Marlyn, or swarlyn, *illaqueo*. *Ibid.* Ruffelone, or swarlyn, *illaqueo*.

Swarm (swōim), *sb.* Forms. 1 *suearm*, *suearm*, *swerm*, 4-7 *swarme*, 6 *swern*, 4-*swarm*. [OE. *suearm*, = Fris. MLG. *swarm*, OHG. *suar(a)m* (MHG. *swarem*, *swaim*, G. *schwarm*) swain of bees or insects, ON. *swarnr* tumult (Norw. dial. *swarn*). -OTeut. **swarmas*]

The root is usually identified with that of Skr. *svāra* sounds, resounds, *svārā*, *svāra* sound, voice, and connected further with *sur-* in L. *susurrus* hum, MLG. *surren* to hum, MHG. *surm* humming, Lith. *surmū* pipe, etc. But the etymological meaning may be that of agitated, confused, or deflected movement, in which case SWARM and SWERVE might arise from parallel formations on the same base; cf. the parallelism of SWARM *v.* 2 and SWERVE *v.* 2, Norw. dial. *swarna* to be giddy, stagger, dream, and *swarva* to turn, go in a circle, stagger, be agitated (see SWARF *v.*); Icel. *swarfa* and *swarnila* 'præcipienter contectare, huc illic raptare'; also the meanings of G. *schwärmen* to swarm, rove, riot, fall into reverie, rave.

The existence of a mutated form in OE. (early WS. **swærn*) cannot be inferred with certainty from the late instance of *swærn* (Napier OE Glosses 156/21), but such a form is found on the Continent in Wfris. *swern*, MLG., MDu. *swern* (Du. *swern*), Da. *swærn*, Sw. *swärns*; cf. the vb.]

1. A body of bees which at a particular season leave the hive or main stock, gather in a compact mass or cluster, and fly off together in search of a new dwelling-place, under the guidance of a queen (or are transferred at once to a new hive).

1725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) E 506 *Examen*, *suearm*, a 1200 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 3821 (Napier 101/2) *Examen*, 1 *multitudo apium*, *suearm* ad *aliam* *in*, to hyfen. 13 *Cursor M.* 1713 (Gött.) A swarm [Cott. bibe] of bes bar-in war bred 13 *E. E. Allt* P. B. 223 Pikke powsandez.. hellen for he fyrmament, Hurled into helle-ho as he hyue swarmer 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii. 193 For neuere yet so pikke a swarm of ben Ne fleygh as Grekes gonne for hym fien. 1414 Hoccleve *De Reg. Prins.* 3580 Do no crueltie vnto he swarm, Bum bekeley heun gouerne 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 1039 His hyuus haunye redy tofor take his swarmys yonge. 1523 FITZGER. *Husb.* § 123 If a swarme be caste late in the yere 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* 1 Wks (Grosart) I 143 He strucke so sweetely on the bottome of his Copper instrument, that he would empie whole Hues, and leade the swarmer after him only by the sound 1677 FLOR *Oxfordsh.* 182 They can take swarms out of any stock that is able, and neglects to swarm, without any prejudice to the stock 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1824) III 281 When a hive sends out several swarms in the year, the first is always the best and the most numerous. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xiv (1818) II. 166 A swarm seldom..takes place except when the sun shines and the air is calm. 1864 in *N. & Q.* 3rd Ser. VI. 493/2 A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay. A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon. A swarm of bees in July is not worth a butterfly. 1870 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Conn.* 341 Each swarm contains not only the recently-hatched young bees, but also a portion of the old inhabitants.

b. *allusively* of persons who leave the original body and go forth to found a new colony or community.

1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 352 They are rather inferior than superior but a swarm from you. You are the mother-hive. They are but a rib from your side 1761 HUME *Hist. Eng. to Hen VII* (1762) I. 53 A new swarm of Danes came over this year [1875]. 1827 G. HIGGINS *Celtic Druids* 78 It is very probable that a great swarm from the hive bearing the name of Scythians may have arrived in Germany. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Men & Inj.* 213 The learned theory of Mr. H. Rashdall, that as Oxford was (or must have been) a swarm from Paris, so Cambridge was (or must have been) a swarm from Oxford.

2. A very large or dense body or collection; a crowd, throng, multitude. (Often *contemptuous*.)

(a) of persons.

1423 JAS I *Kings O.* clxv, And euer I sawe a new[e] swarm [of folk] about 1542 UDALL *Bram. Apoph.* 291 There shall..come leapyng forth whole swarmer, of bothe horsemen and footemen. 1549 HOOPER *Funerall Oratyon* B vii, As black is contrarye vnto whyte and the catholycke church of Christ, to the smern [read swern] nd multytude of Antichriste 1553 BACON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 87 b, A swame of Bishops to the number..of cccc. 1605 1st Pt *Jeronimo* I. 111 22 Farnese that crack barns With stuffing corne, yet starue the needy swarmer, a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii *Worc.* 183/1 England in swarms did into Holland throng 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. I. 2 Cor. xi. 13 It's no wonder then if there be swarms of false Ministers, pretending to be the true Ministers of Christ. a 1715 BURNET *Own Time* iii (1724) I 357 We saw what swarms of sects did rise up on our revolt from Rome 1825 TENNYSON *Ode Wellington* 120 Beating from the wasted vines Back to France her banded swarms 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 310 The onset of a second son of the same dreaded chieftain, who would sweep down with new swarms of Gauls and Spaniards from the north.

(b) of insects or other small creatures, esp. flying or moving about, + rarely of large animals.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Exod* viii. 21, I wil send swarmer of flies bothe vpon thee, & vpon thy seruants a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Mars's Ex.* xi. (1580) 73 There was fleshe enough to satisfie that swarme of adders, the Pharisees. 1600 J. FORK tr. *Leo's Africa* 1. 39 Great swarmer of tigers,

which are very hurtful both to man and beast. *Ibid* 51 Swarms of a kind of fowls of the bignes of ducks. 1684 *Contempr. St Man* 1 x (1699) 116 Locusts in great swarms shall disperse themselves over the Face of the whole Earth. 1780 *Cowper Progr. Err* 481 The wriggling fry soon fill the creeks around, Poising the waters where their swarms abound. 1824 *Tennyson Locksley Hall* 10 Many a night I saw the Pleiads Glitter like a swarm of fire-fies tangled in a silver braid 1914 *Brit. Mus Return* 197 A swarm of cockroaches. in a house at Chislehurst.

(c) of inanimate objects or abstract things
1824 *Bentley Mon. Matrones* 1.1 My sinnes are so manie, that the infinit swarms of them [etc.] 1596 *Shaks* 1 *Hen IV* v.1 55 This swarms of faire advantages 1684 *Bunyan Pilgr* 11 6 Upon this, came into her mind by swarms, all her unkind, unnatural, and ungodly Carriages to her dear Friend. 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* 3 P 2 Such a swarm of Vessels of greater bulk 1785 *Burke Sp. Nabob of Arcot's Debts* Wks 1841 340 He is overpowered with a swarm of their demands. 1866 *Whittier Snow bound* 33 A night made hoary with the swarm. And whirl-dance of the blinding storm. 1890 *Nature* 30 Mar. 1873/2 There are swarms of dust travelling thro' space.

(d) *Biol.* A cluster of free-swimming cells or unicellular organisms moving in company
1900 *B. D. Jackson Gloss. Bot. Ternus*.

3. *attrb.* and *Comb.* swarm-cell *Biol.* = *swarm-spore* (a); swarm-movement *Biol.*, the movement of swarm-spores in 'swarming' (SWARM v.1 i c); swarm-spore *Biol.* (cf. SWARM v.1 i c), (a) a motile spore in certain Algae, Fungi, and Protozoa, a zoospore; (b) the free-swimming embryo or gemmule of freshwater sponges.

1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot* 38 Much quicker movements occur in cells either before their growth, as in 'swarm-cells', or when it is nearly completed. 1898 *Porter tr. Strasburger's Bot* 1 50 The swarm-spores of the Myxomycetes soon lose this characteristic 'swarm' movement. 1899 *J. R. Greene Man. Anim. Kingd.* 42 Ciliated swarm spores, similar to those which are found in Spongilla. 1874 *A. W. Bennett in Pop. Sci. Rev.* XIII. 29 The production of spontaneously motile zoospores, or 'swarm-spores'. 1880 *Bessey Botany* 36 The swarm spores, are naked masses of freely moving protoplasm.

Swarm (swɔːm), v.1 Also 4-7 swarme, (5 swarme), 6 Sc. swarim, 7 Sc. swarime [f. SWARM sb. cf. MLG., MHG *swarmen*, also, with mutation, OE **swerman*, *swarmian*, MLG., MDu *swermen* (Du *swarmen*), MHG *swarmen* (G. *schwarmen*), Sw. *svarma*, Da. *sværme*]

1. *intr.* Of bees. To gather in a compact cluster and leave the hive in a body to found a new colony: see SWARM sb. 1. Also with *off*
1536 *Chaucer Somn. Prolog* 29 Right so as bees out swarmen [*Corpus & Causa* MSS *swermen*] from an hyue. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 124 Take heed to thy bees, that are ready to swarme 1609 *Burke New Mon* v (1623) 13 Those that swarme before the blowing of knap weed come in very good time 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* IV 28 The youthful Prince, with loud alarm, Calls out the venturous Colony to swarm. 1828 *Scott Rob Roy* xvii, Ye see this is the second swarm, and whiles they will swarm off in the afternoon. The first swarm set off sune in the morning. 1875 *Encycl. Brit* III 102/1 It often happens that bees give every indication of an intention to swarm, and cluster idly outside the hive for weeks before they really emigrate.

b. *allusively* cf. SWARM sb. 1 b
1609 *Bible* (Douay) 2 Mac. 1 12 He made them swarme out of Persis. 1745 *Season Actv. Protest* 17 Protestants, who from a common Ancestor, have swarmed into many Stocks 1821-30 *Ld. Cockburn Mem.* vi (1874) 401 Jealousies and dissensions, induced the artists to swarm off, and begin the Academy. 1909 *J. T. Fowler in Yorks. Archaeol. Fund* XX 1 The number of monks increased so rapidly that they were soon obliged to swarm off, like bees, into new monasteries of the same Order

c. *Biol.* Of certain spores or reproductive bodies: To escape from the parent organism in a swarm, with characteristic movement; to move or swim about in a swarm, as zoospores ('swarm-spores') do in the cell just before escaping, and in the water after escaping.

1864, 1867, 1875, 1882a [see SWARMING ppl. a, 4, vbl. sb. 2] 1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs's Bot* 674 In Algae of simple structure the swarm-spores are also formed in the night, but swarm only with access of daylight

d. *trans.* in causative sense.

1827 *J. F. Cooper Prairie* iv, 'Swarm your own hive', returned the discontented bee hunter

2. *intr.* To come together in a swarm or dense crowd; to collect, assemble, or congregate thickly and confusedly, to crowd, throng; also, to go or move along in a crowd

1536 *Chaucer Spr's T* 181 Greet was the prees þat swarmeth to and fro To gauren on this hors that stondeþ so 1513 *Douglas Aeneis* vi v 23 Thidder to the bray swarmit all the rout of idel gaisus 1515 *Barclay Ecloges* II (1570) B iv/2 If the dishe be pleasant, Ten handes at once swarme in the dishe 1536 *Tindale Acts* xxi 30 All the cite was moved, and all the people swarmed toggeder 1551 *Robinson t. More's Utopia* II (1895) 179 All the people were swarmed furth into the stretes 1604 *Dekker Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II 96 They swarme like Crickets to the creuice of a Brew-house 1764 *Burn Poor Laws* 205 The religious houses sent abroad their friers mendicant, who swarmed about the kingdom 1847 *Tennyson Princess* Concl 37 The crowd were swarming now, To take their leave, about the garden rails 1867 *Lady Herbert Cradle* L iv 126 The English were swarming out of this inn 1875 *Jowett Plato* IV 233 The ideas swarming in men's minds. 3. To occur or exist in swarms or multitudes;

to be densely crowded or congregated, to be very numerous, abound excessively. (Often in reproach or contempt, esp. when said of persons)

1399 *Langl. Rich. Recheles* II 21 Signes þat swarmed so thikke þoru-oute his lond þat [etc.] 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen V, 54 Their bodies whiche swarmed every day about the thenghles shippes 1570 *Googe Pop. Kingd* iv. (1880) 47 b, Puddings every wheare Do swarme 1594 *Greene & Lodge Looking Gl.* III 11, When fahkhood swarmeth both in old and youth 1634 *Breton Trav* (Cheham Soc.) 13 Arminians, Brownists, and Anabaptists, and Manists, do lurk here and also swarm 1700 *Evelyn Diary* 19 Aug. 1641, The Sec taries that swarm'd in this City. 1721 *Bailey, To Swaim* to abound, spoken of Vermin 1722 *Young Nt Th* iv 765 Bright legions swarm unseen, and sing. the glorious Architect 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* VII 11 239 Roman Catholics already swarmed in every department of the public service 1883 *Gilmour Mongols* xv 167 Native doctors swarm in Mongolia

4. *To swarm with*. to be crowded or thronged with, to contain swarms or great numbers of, to abound greatly in Now only in material sense.

1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen V, 46 The countie swarmed with men of warre 1548 *Udall, etc. Erasim Par. Matt* vii 49 They that swarm with much greater vices 1592 *Greene Jas. IV*, v 11, Oh, what are subtle meanes to clime on high, When every fall swarms with exceeding shame? 1593 *Shaks Rich II*, III 47 Her wholesome Herbes, Swarming with Caterpillers 1667 *Milton P. L.* VII 400 Each Creek & Bay With Frie innumerable swarme 1732 *Berkeley Alciph.* II 13 All kinds of animals, with which the creation swarms. 1849 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* IV 11 484 A market place swarming with buyers and sellers 1893 *Forbes-Mitchell Reunin Gt. Britain* 265 I hever swarmed with alligators

† b. Similarly, *to swaim full of, to swarm in*.

1822 *Monk of Evusham* (Arb) 40 The lenth of that valey .. was so full of fowls, as hyues swarmyn ful of bees 1560 *Dyus t. Steadens Comm* 36 They shall not onely not take awaye their sectes, but increase and swaine in the same 1562 *T. Norton Caluist's Just* II 11 (1634) 127 The soule while it swarmeth full of such diseases of vices 1694 *Atterbury Sermon*, Prov. xii, 6 (1726) I 128 The Great Lords of the Earth, who swarm in all the Delights of Sense.

5. *trans.* To fill or beset as, or with, a swarm, to crowd densely, throng. Chiefly pass

1555 *Eeden Decades* III (Arb) 288 The barbarians came swarming the banks on bothe sydes the river, to the number of syxe thousande men 1559 *Murr Mag. Induct* lxxv, The iout Gan all in heapes to swaine vs round about 1586 *Sidney Ps* xxvii vii, Who on God his trust invokes With merces shall be swarmed 1647 *Fanshawe Aeneid* IV Poems 287 How did thy senses quayle seeing the shoares so swarmed? 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV 8 Your house is so swarmed with rats 1823 *Moore Mem.* (1853) IV 121 Poor wretches, who marry upon the strength of this pied-à-terre, and swarm the little spot they occupy with children 1847 *Zoologist* V 1899 Brighton was swarmed with lady-birds on Saturday and Sunday 1886 *R. L. de Beaufort Lett. Geo. Sand* I. 130 You will also see the towers of Notre Dame, they are swarmed with swallows

6. To breed or produce a swarm of. *rare*—1.

1842 *Tennyson Will Waterproof* xxv, Ere days, that deal in ana, swarmed His [sc. the Poet's] literary leeches.

Swarm (swɔːm), v.2 [Of unascertained origin

Perh orig. a sailor's word borrowed from the Continent, but no trace of the meaning has been discovered for phonetically corresponding words. Cf. the synonymous SWARVE v.2 and etymol. remains s. v. SWARM sb. Connection with *swarm* is out of the question, on historical and phonological grounds]

1. *intr.* To climb up (↑ *upon*) a pole, tree, or the like, by clasping it with the arms and legs alternately.

15 *Ser A. Barton in Surtess Misc.* (1890) 72 Then he swarmed up the mainmast tree [cf. SWARVE v.2, quot. a 1650] c 1550 [see SWARVE v.2]. 1607 *Dekker Kni's Conjur.* B j b, The waues boyled vp to such height, as if they meant that all men should swarm in beauen, and shippes to sayle in the Skie 1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* III 11 v 83 Swarming upon Trees as nimble as Cats 1701 *C. Wollay Fund New York* (1860) 41 We follow'd a Bear from Tree to Tree, upon which he could swarm like a Cat 1804 *Naval Chron.* XI 103 He swarms up to his seat 1874 *Calverley Fly Leaves, Changed* v, They fright me, when the beech is green, By swarming up its stem for eggs 1893 *Skelton Trav S.E. Africa* 433. I .. could have swarmed up the branchless stem of the sapling

b. *transf.* To climb a steep ascent or the like by clinging with the hands and knees, or in some way compared to this.

1681 *Cotton Wond Peak* (ed 4) 17 Having swarmed seven score paces up, you find a kind of Floor 1848 *Dickens Dombey* II, The smallest boy but one diving her intent, immediately began swarming upstairs after her—if that word of doubtful etymology be admissible—on his arms and legs 1851 *Helts Comp. Solit* vi (1874) 98 People who are swarming up a difficult ascent 1890 *W. Clark Russell Ocean Trag* II xviii 107 Onward she held her course, swarming steadily forward in long gliding curtseyings over each frothing surge.

2. *trans.* with the pole, etc. as obj

1668 *H. More Div. Dial* I. 11 vi 207 Endowing them with such Nimbleness in swarming of trees, as Apes have now 1709 *Johnson in Boswell Life* (1831) IV 451 Why, I can swarm it now, [replied Dr. Johnson, on which he ran to the tree, clung round the trunk, and ascended to the branches]. 1787 *C. Gambado Acad. Hoiemen* (1800) 83 Like swarming the bannisters of a stair-case 1859 *F. E. Paget Curate of Cumberworth* 72 She rushed towards a clean-stemmed beech, apparently with the intention of swarming it.

Swarmer (swɔːmɪ) [f. SWARM v.1 + -ER.1]

1. One of a number that swarm; one of a swarm (as of insects); in *Biol.* a swarm-spore

1844 *Dickens Mart. Chus* III, 'Oh, vermin!' said Mr. Pecksniff. 'Oh, bloodsuckers!' vermin and swarmers.'

1872 *J. G. Murphy Comm. Lev* vi 20 Winged creepers or swarmers are so called from their minuteness and their multitude. 1898 *H. M. Ward in Ann. Bot.* XII 301 The obvious suspicion arose that an intruding swarmer had got into my hanging-drop 1900 *Nature* 21 June 191/1 The beetles are late swarmers, appearing chiefly in July

2. A bee-hive adapted for swarming, or from which a swarm is sent forth

1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 300/1, I have found hives in which the combs ranged in the way most common, from front to back, indifferently swarmers or non-swarmers 1883 in *Standard* 15 Feb. 5/2 'Artificial swarmers' have displaced the old-fashioned 'skep'

† **Swarmer** 2. *Pyrotechny. Obs.* [ad. G. *schwärmer* or *Dr. swärmer*, f. *schwärmen*, 'to rove, stray'] A cracker or serpent.

1765 *R. Jones Fireworks* iv 149 Rockets which go under the denomination of swarmers, are those from two ounces downwards 1799 *G. Smith Laboratory* I 7 Cases for Swarmers, or Rockets

Swarming (swɔːmɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWARM v.1 + -ING.1] The action of SWARM v.1

1 The action of assembling in a swarm or dense crowd, spec. the gathering and departure from the hive of a swarm of bees, also *transf.* of persons (usually with *off*)

1550 *Ball. Eng. Potaries* II 77 b, A myddle swarmynge of Antichristes sectes in England. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 110 Watch bees in May, for swarming away 1661 *Childrey Brit. Baconica* 26 The chief time of the 'swarming' (as one would say) of Pilchards about the shores of Cornwall, is from July to November 1675 *Crode New Discov. Bee-houses* 16 When Bees are at the Swarming. 1707 *Mortimer Husb* (1721) I 271 Observe what you can of the usual Signs that precede their Swarming 1817 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* xix (1818) II 167 Sometimes, when every thing seems to prognosticate swarming, a cloud passing over the sun calms the agitation 1911 *J. H. Rose W. P. Pict.* vi 158 The divisions, by the process of swarming-off, rapidly extended the organisation

2 *Biol.* The movement characteristic of swarm-spores, reproduction by swarm-spores

1867 *Chamber's Encycl.* IX 234/2 1875 *Bennett & Dyer tr. Sachs's Bot* 673 The swarming of zoospores 1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot* 4 note, The term 'swarming' is applied to any apparently spontaneous motion imparted to a naked protoplasmic body by vibratile cilia

3 *attrb.* as *swarming-place, season, time*

Used spec. in names of apparatus for transferring a swarm of bees to a new hive, as *swarming-bag, -basket, -box, -hook* (in recent Dicts.)

1707 *Mortimer Husb* (1721) I 270 In Swarming time the Hives that you are minded to use, rub with sweet Herbs 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 206/2 Watching and having for several weeks in the swarming season 1892 *XANGWILL Childr. Ghetto* I 3 At last it [sc. the Ghetto] becomes only a swarming-place for the poor and the ignorant

Swarming, ppl. a. [f. SWARM v.1 + -ING.2]

1. Assembling or moving in a swarm; forming a swarm or dense crowd; thronging; very numerous

1590 *Spenser P. Q.* II x 63 Those spoilefull Picts, and swarming Eastelings 1725 *Pope Ode* xiii 179 The swarming people hail their ship to land 1784 *Cowper Task* III 555 Moisture and drought, mice, worms, and swarming flies 1817 *Shelley Rev. Islam* v xxxviii, To see Earth from her general womb Pour forth her swarming sons to a fatal doom 1856 *Leacock Hist. Eng.* I 40 Barges pursuing their now difficult way among the swarming steamers.

2. *spec.* of bees; also *transf.* of persons: see SWARM v.1 i, 1 b.

1553 *Grimalde Cicero's Offices* (1558) 69 Being 'swarming [orig. *congregabitur*] by kinde they work their combs 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past* vii 18 See How black the Clouds of swarming Bees arise. 1713 *Young Last Day* II 51 Swarming bees, Charm'd with the buzzen sound. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* III xii 147 Whence Ambigatus had sent forth his swarming colonists

3 Filled with a swarm or multitude; densely crowded; thronged, very populous

1810 *Montgomery West Indies* II 117 That stock he found on Afric's swarming plains. 1842 *Tennyson Talking Oak* 213 The swarming sound of life 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) I 16 A swarming city.

4. *Biol.* Emerging as swarm-spores, or moving in the way characteristic of them: see SWARM v.1 i c.

1864 *Reader* 30 Apr. 548/2 The swarming-spores of certain Algae. 1882 *Vines tr. Sachs's Bot* 232 In many of the more highly developed Thallophytes this power of motility is however limited to the male 'swarming' fertilising elements.

Swarmy (swɔːmɪ), a. *rare*—1. [f. SWARM sb. + -y] Swarming, thronged.

1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1872) II. 192 This market is the noisiest and swarmiest centre of noisy and swarming Florence

Swarne, obs. pa. pple. of **SWEAR** v

Swarry (swɔːrɪ), Also -ee, -ey Humorous spelling of **SOBRIE** (repr. a vulgar or careless Eng. pronunciation).

1837 *Dickens Pickw.* xxxvii, A friendly swarry, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings 1848 *Thackeray Pen. Par.* xlii, At one of her swarries I saw one of 'em speak to a dam fiddler 1882 *Illustr. Lond. News* 15 Nov. 467/2 The complaint of the 'English Hostess' that ladies and gentlemen invited to dinner have become so unpunctual that, as the lady calls it, 'There will be no dinners in London and we shall be reduced to cold swarries.'

Swart (swɔːt), a. (sb.) Now only *rhet.* or *poet.* (or *dialect*) Forms 1 *sweart*, 2 *sward*, 3 *swært*, *sweort*, *sward*, *suart*, 5 *swært*, 5-6 *swarte*, 5, 7 *swert*, 1- *swart*. [Com. Teut.:

OE. *sweart*, = OS, OFris *swart* (Nfris *slart*, EFris *swart*, Wfris *swart*, MLG, LG *swart*, MDu. *swart* (Du. *zwart*), OHG, MHG *swart* (G *schwart*), ON. *swart* (Sw. *svart*, Da. *sødt*), Goth *swarts*; f root *swart* 'dark', of which another grade is found in ON. *sorta* black dye, *sorte* black cloud, *sortna* to grow black, *Swtr* (see SURTURBRAND).

While surviving as the regular colour-word in the Continental languages, it has been superseded in ordinary use in English by *black*.

1 Dark in colour, black or blackish, dusky, swarthy. *a. gen*

Beowulf 167 (Gr) Heorot eardode, sincfaze sel sweatum nithum *Ibid* 3145 Wudore astah swart *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* I 310 Deos wyrt vs þymnithon stelan & bradran leafor þonne lenc & sweartran *1222 O E Chron* (Laud), þa wearð swiðe mycel wind fram þa undem dæne, to þa swarte mite *a* 1200 *Moral Ode* 278 in *O. E. Hom* I 177 Nis þe neure oþer hlt þanne þe swarte leife, *c* 1205 *Lav* 11974 Swurken vnder sunnen sweorte weolcnen *1297 R. Glouc* (Rolls) 10049 Vor he vel of is palefret & brec is fol So swart to emi crowe amowre 15 for was *13. E. E. Allit P C* 363 To be swolged swyflly with þe swart erþe *c* 1430 *Hymns Vng* etc (1895) 119 Hitt shille be swarte as any pyche. *1578 Lvtv Doddens* 38 It is smaller, smother, and of a swartier colour *1601 Holland Phryx* xxi 1 II, 149 Foule and unseemly swart skars, it reduech to the fresh and naturall colour *1602 Marston Antonio's Rev* 1 i. Wks. 1856 I 73 You horrid scouts That centnell swart night. *1682 Sir I. Browne Chir Mor* iii, § 6 Nor deepen those swart tinctures, which Temper, Infirmitie, or ill habits have set upon thee. *1794 Coleridge Kosmos* 4 Through the swart air on the chill and midnight gale Rises 'The durge of murder'd Hope' *1812 Scott Dou Roderick* i 111, Swart as the smoke from raging furnace *1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' Col Reformist* (1891) 283 The trees upon the swart hill-sides were visible. as at midday

b. spec. Of the skin or complexion, or of persons in respect of these.

c 1395 *Hylton Scala Perf* (W de W. 1494) n 111, Beholde me not that I am swart [ed 1533 blacke] for the somme hith defaded me *a* 1400-50 *Wars Als* 3970 þa swartmen of ynde *c* 1407 *Lyvd Renson & Sens* 3991 Vulcanus For his smooty, swarte face He stode cleud out of hir grace *1568 Grafton Chron* II 192 This king was of stature talle, somewhat swarte or black of colour *1590 Shaks Com Err* iii n. 104 *Aut* What complexion is she of? *Dia*, Swart like my shoo, but he face nothing like so cleane kept *1614 St. vstfrs Bethulia's Rescue* iii 36 The swelling coasts of swartest Abyssine. *1613-16 W. Browne Brit Past* i iv, The swart ploughman for his breakfast staid *1634 Milton Comus* 136 No goblin, or swart fae of the mine *1810 Shelley Solitary* n, The swart Pariah in some Indian grove *1845 Scott Talism* xxvii, Their countenance swart with the sunbeams *1901 E. L. Arnold Lepidus* 154 This swart adventurer made love to the girl that was all in all to me

† *c* Lavid through suffering or emotion *Obs.*

a 1400 *Sir Beues* (S) 1012 For teene he wexe al swert *c* 1485 *Digby Myst*, Mary Magdalene 780, I wax alle swertt *1567 Goulving Ouid's Met* xii (1593) 288 Al his body waxt starke cold and died swart *1581 in Farr S P Elis* (1845) II 395 Who alwaies thinkes of death Shall neuer looke with cheereful face, But swarte, and wan *1590 Barrough Meth Phisic* i 111 (1639) 5 Their face is . . . full and pale, and their eyes are swolne and swart

d. quasi-adv qualifying an adj. of colour.

In first quot *swarte* is a disyllable, as if repr OE *swearte* adv

c 1384 *Chaucer H Fama* iii 557 Blak blo grenyssh swarte Red *c* 1530 *Judic. Urines* ii xiv 45 b, Lyke as we see that a thyng that is swart grene *1578 Lyte Doddens* 82 Small round berries of a swarte redde colour *1841 Browning Pippa Passes* i 51 An Almagi Kaiser, . . . Swart-green and gold, with truncheon based on hip

2. *transf.* Producing swarthinness of complexion.

Applied by Milton to some heavenly body, perhaps the dog-star (cf *Hor Od* iii xxii, 6), in reference to the heat of summer, hence in echoes of Milton, sometimes in sense 'malignant' (cf 3 b).

1637 Milton Lycidas 138 Ye valleys low On whose fresh lap the swart Star sparsely looks *1759 Mason Caractacus, Ode* ii, 111, From the sultry south alone The swart star flings his pestilential fire *1818 Keats Endym* ii 15 Swart planet in the universe of deeds' *1862 Trench Poems* 254 (Sonnet) The swart sun's blaze Down beating with unmitigated rays, *1892 Henley Song of Sword* etc. 15 From swart August to the green lap of May

b. Dressed in black.

Cf MLG *swartbroder*, ON *swartmunkr*, etc., a Dominican, black friar

1688 Mrs. Behn Fair Yell Plays etc 187 V. 206 Canonesses, Begines, Quests, Swart-Sisters, and Jesuitesses *1856 Atwood Bothwell* ii 1x, There he stood, . . . Swart in the Congregation's garb

3 *fig. a.* 'Black', wicked, iniquitous. *b. Baleful, malignant.*

a 900 *Cynewulf Juliana* 313 (Gr) Wraþra fela bealwa swearta synna. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Hom* (Th) I 54 Swa lange swa he hylt ðone sweartan mð on his heortan *a* 1225 *Ancre R.* 304 A domesdei schulen ier swarte sunnen bicleopon us stroucluche of ure soule murðre *1594 Carlew Tasso* iv xx (1881) 78 Whereto booteth this, if they ne mote Of these vncertaine broyles the issue cleere? . . . Nor hels swart cunning could to truth direct? *1854 Rock Ch Fathers* III ix 222 Whenever any swart evil had bedded this land. *1867 Emerson Poems, The Past* 8 Nor haughty hope, nor swart chagrin, Nor murdering hate

4. *Comb.* as *swart-coloured, -complexioned, -faced, -featured, -visaged* adjs (Cf. OE *swearthæwen*.)

1600 T. Granger Dv Logike 67 Vnder the North pole they are browne, and *swart coloured. *c* 1600 *Shaks Sonn xxviii*, The *swart complexion'd night *1841 Scott Kenilw.* xi, A . . . swart-faced knave of that noble mystery. *1905 Tuck-*

WEL Remm Radical Parson xii 181 A great gathering of swart-faced enthusiasts in the Black Country *1837 CARVI E Rev* ii iv, 16, So many *swart-featured haggard faces *1850 O W Holmes 'His 25 it'* 57 in *Aut Breakf* i 11, Bare armed, *swart-visaged, gaunt, and shaggy-browed

† *B sb* A person of swarthy complexion, in quot. *c* 1425 *fig* as a term of reproach. *Obs rare* *c* 1400 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xviii 151 Ene ða aras se wind and ða wolcenn sweartodon *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 104 Panne sweartgeð hy [sc the teeth] & feilleð *1581 A. Hall* *Ibid* v 86 Hir colour gay So bright that was, begins to swarte

† *Swart, v. Obs* [f. SWARTH a In OE. *sweartian*, corresp to MLG *swarten*, also *swerten*, OHG *swartzen*, MHG. *swarzen*, also OHG. *swartz(z)an*, *swersen*, MHG. *swersen* (G. *schwärzen*); cf ON *swartab* dyed black.]

1 *intr* To become swart, dark, or dusky *c* 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xviii 151 Ene ða aras se wind and ða wolcenn sweartodon *c* 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 104 Panne sweartgeð hy [sc the teeth] & feilleð *1581 A. Hall* *Ibid* v 86 Hir colour gay So bright that was, begins to swarte

2 *trans* To make swart; to darken (esp. the skin or complexion).

1577 GRANGE Golden Aphrod N, Vulcane beyng. swarted with the smoke of his forge *1614 Gorges Lucan* vi 217 The skinnie it scorching swarts *1628 Brittain's Ida in Spenser's Wks* (1862) 502/2 Jove upon him downe his thunder darted, Blasting his splendent face, and all his beauty swarted *1646 Sir I. Browne Pseud Ep* vi x. 326 The heat of the Sun, whose fervor may swarte a living part, and even black a dead or dissolving flesh

Swart, obs form of SWARD.

Swartback, swarthback. *local* Also 5 suerthbak, 7 swarth bag [ad Icel. *swarðbakur* (whence Norw. *swarðbak*, Da. *swarðbagmaage*) see SWARTH a, SWARTH a + BACK sb¹ Cf. SWABIE] The great black-backed gull, *Larus marinus*.

c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 180 The Goule was a gryntar, The Suerthbak a sellar *1676 STERPIN Descr. Poies* 141 The Swarth bag is a great Bird like a Kite, it is white all over, but the back *1678 Ray Fillingby's Ornith* 344 In the Feroe Islands it is called, The Swarth-back *1805 BARRY Orkney* iii. 1 304 The Great Black and White Gull our black-backed gull, or as it is sometimes called swarthback, is the largest of the gull-kind in our seas *1821 Scott Pirate* x, Thy foot had been on the Maiden-skierie of Northmaven, known before but to the webbed sole of the swarthback *Ibid* [see SWABIE]

Swarth (swōɪp), sb¹ Now only *dial.* Also 7 sworthe, 8 swarthe. [OE. *swearþ*: see SWARD sb. and cf. SWARF sb³]

1. Skin, rind; fig. the surface, outside.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* C 198 *Cater*, searthe *c* 1050 *Agg. Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 363/9 *Catrin*, searð, *c* 1450 *Sf Cuthbert* (Surtees) 2280 For oft knelyng his knees boun, A grete swarthe was on palm groune *1807 Stages Poems* 49 Lest for the swarthe I past retrieval, The substance forfeit *1869 Londale Gloss*, *Swarth*, any outward covering, as the rind of bacon *1878 Cumberland Gloss*, *Swarth*, the skin of hams and bacon

2. Green turf, grass land, greensward.

a 1400 *Morte Arth* 126 One the eithe [he] hittez A swerde lenghe with-in þe swarthe *Ibid* 1456 Swyflty with swerdes, they swappene there-aftrye, That alle swellette one swarthe. *a* 1552 *LELAND Itin* (1906) v 79 In Cairnvor-shire is Linedwarden, wher [is] the Swymming Island, and ther of it hath the name as of a summing swarthe of yerth *1594 Platt Fyewell* ii 1 19 Cloddes of earth such as are full of swarthe *1616 SUREL & MARK Country Farm* v. vi 533 New broken swarthes *1664 Evelyn Sylva* 18 The swarthe par'd first away, and the earth stur'd a foot deep or more. *1790-4 A Hunter Georg Ess* (1803) I 141 Two acres of rich sand land, which the year before had been ploughed out of swarthe *1794 VANCOUVER Agric Cambridge* 93 The old swarthe produces a very indifferent herbage, but may be much improved, by breaking up [etc.] *1798 Trans Soc Arts* XVI 242 He has it in contemplation to leave the rest to swarthe without sowing seeds on it

b. qualified by green (or grassy).

1616 SUREL & MARK Country Farm iii i. 335 As soone as you see these banks firme, and beginning to grow to haue a greene swarthe vpon them *1637 B. Jonson Sad Shepherd* i v, On every greene swarthe, and in every path. *1751 R. PALROCK P. Wilkins* xi. (1883) 34/1, I walked over the green swarthe to the wood *1784 Cowper Task* i 120 Through lanes, Of grassy swarthe close cropt by mibbling sheep.

† *c* *transf* Applied to the top layers of soil. *Obs.*

1649 BLUTH Eng Improv vii. 38 This cold hungry water is found, beneath the first and second swarthe of thy Lands.

d. attrib.

1598 Fishherbert's Husb viii (1882) 132 If you sowe Winter-corn vpon swarthe ground *1607 MARKHAM Caval* vi ii. 5 Some plaine leuell Meddowe or such like greene swarthe ground *1794 Act for enclosing South Kelsey* 26 Any old Green Swarthe Ground. *1876 Mid-Yorks Gloss* s.v., 'Swarth-balks', the end portions of a field, left unploughed, for a cart-way

Swarth (swōɪp), sb² Now *dial.* [Obscure altered form of SWARTH¹]

1. = SWARTH¹ 3

1552 HULOT, Swarh of giasse newe mowen *1688 HOLME Armoyn* ii 72/2 The Swarth are the rows of the cut Grass as the Sute leaves it. *1706 Phil Trans*, XXV. 237 The Waves came rolling downe, like long Swarthes of Grass, one upon another *1713 Ibid* XXVIII 92 When it is cut, it must in most Years lie 5 or 6 Days in swarh *a* 1722 *Lisle Husb* (1757) 277, I could have no prospect of mowing a good swarh in the French-grass. *1763 Museum Rust.* (ed 2) I. 236 In Buckinghamshire they cannot use a cradle, their crops being in general so heavy, that the workmen could not carry over the swarh. *1817-18 COBBETT Rust.*

U S (1822) 181 They mow four acres of oats, wheat, rye, or barley in a day, and, with a cradle, lay it so smooth in the swarths, that it is tied up in sheaths with the greatest neatness and ease *1861 HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf* \iii (1880) 221 There were groups of children in many parts of the field, and women to look after them, mostly sitting on the fresh swarh

attrib *1813 VANCOUVER Agric Devon* 171 The barley is gathered from the swarh into sheaves, and, after the swarh-corn is secured, the fields are carefully raked.

b. To mow in swarh see quot.

1763 Museum Rust (ed 2) I 235 Horse-beans they usually mow with a bare scythe, in swarh, as they term it, that is, they mow the beans towards the beans *1764 Ibid* III lxxvi 336 As to mowing wheat in swarh, I think it will hitte about very much, for beans do so

c. Applied to growing grain cf. SWATH¹ 3 b.

1880 Sir J. B. PHEAR Arayan Village i 4 These open spaces are covered by green waving swarths of rice

2 *transf* and *fig* = SWATH¹ 4 a, b.

† *At full swarh* (app) 'in full swing' (Davies), like a scythe making swarh

1601 Shaks. Twel N ii iii 162 An affection'd Asse, that cons State without booke, and vters it by great swarths *1713 Gentl Instructed* iii. iii (ed 5) 403 '160' h's Design miscried, his Malice was at full swarh. *1847 LE FANU T O'Brien* 267 Old time sweeps in his swarh *1854 J. S. C. Abbott Napoleon* (1855) II ix 139 He sees the course of his heroes by the black swarh of dead men

Swarth (swōɪp), sb³ Variant of SWARF sb²

With quot 1596 cf quot 1566 s.v. SWARF sb² *1566 Wills & Inv N C* (Surtees 1860) 259 In dieng stuffe . . . In brasell, half a hundredth and 21 poundes, 46s. 8d. In galles, viij poundes, 6s In swarthe, iij poundes, 8d *1783-4 London Sessions Papers* s. 472 He told me that there was some swarthe, that is iron file dust. *1802 Rigby in Min Proc Inst Civ Engin* CXI 140 A capillary brass tube (in a drilling-machine), supplying soap and oil emulsion at a pressure of 80 lbs on the inch. This washes out the 'swarh' and cools the cutting-edge

Swarth, sb⁴ dial. [perh. subst. use of SWARTH a. But cf. Sc *warth*, var. *warth*.] The apparition of a dying person; a wraith.

1674 Ray N C Words 47 A Swarthe, Cumb, the Ghost of a dying man. *1790 Grosse Provenc Gloss, Pop. Superstitions* 13 These apparitions are called Fatches, or Wraiths, and in Cumberland, Swarths

Swarth, a. (sb⁵) [Obscure variant of SWARTH a.; cf. SWARTH a¹, and SWARF a, SWARFISH, SWARFY] Dusky, swarthy, black.

c 1530 [Implied in *swarthinness*] *1569 C. T[we] Nastagio & Traversari* A v b, A knight, of colour swarthe. *1600 SUREL Country Farm* vi xii 787 Such women as . . . are subject to pale and swarthe colours. *1600 E. Bolton Palinode* in *Eng Helicon* B iv b, Swarh cloudes *1613 Fletcher, etc Captian* ii ii, He looks Of a more rusy swarthe complexion Than an old arming Doublet. *1784 Cowper Task* iv. 149 A swarh Indian with his belt of beads *1814 Scott Ld of Isles* i vii, Where thwarting tides, with mingled roar, Pat thy swarh hills from Morven's shore *1851 MAYNE Rfid Scap Hunters* vii. 55 The complexion, from tan and exposure, was brown and swarh *fig* *1621 Fletcher Isl Princess* v 1, Foule swarthe ingiantude

b. sb. Swarthinness; dusky complexion or colour *rare.*

a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* (1673) 258 The skies Face and black swarh of cloud threaten no ill 'Iis summer thunder *1872 Browning Rhyne* xv, First Let me pourtray you. The gypsy's foreign self, no swarh our sun could bake

Hence *Swarthish* a., somewhat swarthy;

Swarthinness, swarthinness, duskiness.

c 1530 *Judic Urines* ii ii 11 b, A swarthes, a derknes & dymnes in the vyryne, most to blaknesse warde *1653 RAMSEY Astral Restored* 86 A long visage, and a swarhish complexion.

Swarth, v¹ Now dial. [f. SWARTH sb¹.] *trans.* and *intr.* = SWARD v. 1, 2.

1610 FOLKINGHAM Fendigo i vi 13 With what Herbage the Crust or Swarh is matted, mantled and swarthed *1765 Museum Rust* IV xxi. 95 If, through some mischance in the hay-seeds, it should not swarh well *1858 Tril R. Agric Soc XIX* 1 256 Where land is of a rich loamy character, there is no difficulty in getting it to swarh over with grass of good quality

Swarth, v² rare. [f. SWARTH a] *trans.* To make swarthy, to darken.

1846 G. WARBURTON Hochelaga II. 161 Complexion fresh and ruddy but swarthed over by sun and wind

Swarth, obs. var. SWARF v., to faint.

Swarthback · see SWARTBACK.

Swarthily (swōɪpɪl), *adv. rare*°. [f. SWARTH a¹ + -LY².] With a swarthy colour.

1755 JOHNSON, Swarthily, blackly, dusky; tawnyly. [Hence in later Dicts]

Swarthinness (swōɪpɪnɪs). [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being swarthy; duskiness, darkness of colour or complexion

1577 B. Gooce Hertshacks Husb. ii (1586) 67 b, The ripenesse whereof is deemed by the swarthinness and the softnesse of the berrie *1628 FELTHAM Resolues* ii [i.] xxxvi 121 It thickens the complexion, and dyes it into an vnpleasing swarthinnesse *1668 WILKINS Real Char* vi viii 224 Yellowness and Swarthinness of colour, accompanied with faintness *1758 Descr Thames* 179 The Fat is thought excellent against Redness, or Swarthinness *1823 Scott Quentin D. v*, The complexion of the face, in its ordinary state of weather-beaten and sunburnt swarthinness *1884 JEFFERIES in Pall Mall Gloss* 8 Aug 4/2 A clear swarthinness — a translucent swarthinness — clear as the most delicate white

Swarthish, Swarthinness. see after SWARTH a. **Swarthy** (swōɪðɪ, swōɪpɪ), a.¹ [Obscure

Circumference is not Round, but Oval, and whose Moldings lye not at Right Angles, but Oblique to the Axis of the Work. 1683 *Ibid.* Printing xii p 4 [2], whose Swashes come below the Foot-Line, ought to have the Shoulder of tha' Swash Sculpted down straight

Swash, a¹ [f. SWASH sb¹]

+1 = SWASHING ppl. a. 2 Obs

1599 MINSHEU *Sf. Dial.* Dnt (1623) 30 This wound hurts me not much, for it is given with the hand vpwrd, but beware of the swash blow [Spanish *el rebés*], for I will draw it with the hand downwads

2. +a. ?Swashbuckling, swaggering = SWASHING ppl. a. 1. Obs. b. 'Swell', 'swagger', 'showy', *dial.*

c1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* ii. 11 (1881) 39 Old Simsons son that wears his great gall gaskins o' the Swash-fashion, with 8 or 10 gold laces of a side. 1635 J. GOWRIE *Pyrgomachia* A 3 b. Some others of the tash swash-fellows band. 1713 S. SWALL *Dial.* v. 5 Nov. I first see Col Tho Noyes in a swash Flaxen Wigg. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.* Swash, (1) gaudy, showy. (2) Of ostentatious manners. 1877 *Holderness Gloss.* Swash, showy; gaudy

Swash (swɒʃ), a.² [app. SWASH sb³ used attrib.]

1. Turning, etc. Inclined obliquely to the axis of the work.

Swash-work, work in which the cuttings or mouldings traced round a cylinder are inclined to the axis, also called *pruned work*. Swash-engine, an apparatus for turning swash-work. Swash-board, swash-plate, a rotating, circular plate, inclined to the plane of its revolution so as to give a vertical reciprocation to the rod, whose foot rests thereupon, and which moves between lateral guides' (Knight *Dict. Mech.*, 1875), also called *pruning-plate*

1880 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* xiv 241 To the Turning of Swash-Work you must have two such Puppets as the Fore-puppet described in § 22 *Ibid.* Upon both the Flat sides of this Swash Board in a Diametrical Line is fastened upright an Arch of a Quadrant made of a Steel Plate. The convex edges of these Quadrants are cut into Notches, that according as you may have occasion to set the Swash-Board more or less a slope, you may be accommodated with a Notch or 100th to set it at. *Ibid.* 242 These Oval-Engines, Swash-Engines, and all other Engines. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii 360 The Turning Engine [is] for the turning of Oval Work, Rose Work, and Swash Work. 1703 *London Gaz.* No 38874 A Gold Watch in a Grav'd Case, with a Moco Stone Swash. 1821 P. NICHOLSON *Mech. Exerc.* 356 Turning is also of different kinds, as Circular Turning, Elliptic Turning, and Swash Turning

2. Printing. Applied to old-style capital letters having flourished strokes designed to fill up unsightly gaps between adjacent letters.

1863 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* Printing xiii p 4 Swash-Letters, especially *Q*. 1867 BRANDT & COV. *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Swash Letters* have been revived of late years with the reintroduced old fashioned types. 1899 DE VINNE *Pract. Typogr.* (1902) 271 note, An excellent form of old-style italic of bold face, with the swash letters and other features of quaintness

Swash, a.³ dial. [Cf. SWASHY.] Soft; also, fuddled.

1721 RAMSAY *On Maggy Johnston* vi, We did baith push and spew, and yesk and maunt, Right swash I tise. 1728 RAMSAY'S *Poems* II Gloss., *Swash*, squat, fuddled. 1800 PROGE *Suppl. Grose*, *Swash*, and *Swashy*, soft, like fruit too ripe. Derb. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Swash (swɒʃ), v. [Echoic. Cf. SWASH sb¹]

1. trans. To dash or cast violently.

1577 HOLMES *Chron.* II 444/2 The Archyshop of York swasht him down, meaning to thrust himselfe in betwixt the Legate, and the Arche of Canterbury. 1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis* i (Arb.) 19 This Queen's wyld lightnings from clouds of Iuppiter hurling Downe swasht theyre navy. 1710 RUDDIMAN *Douglas's Aeneis* Gloss. v. *Synat*, Scot. *swash*, Ang. *synat* is to cast against the ground. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*

2. intr. To dash or move violently about, also occas. refl.

1583 GOLDING *Calenn on Dent* cxxxix 807/1 As a swyne when he hath once winded his meat, runnes on to swash himself in it [orig. *se fourier* id]. 1609 HOLLAND *Ann. Marcell* xxxi vii 473 On all sides swords swashed and darts flew as thicke as haile

1821 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* ii. 11, If your House fell, have I not seen five neighbourly Hoppers appear next day, and swashing to and fro, complete it again before nightfall? 1827 — *Fr. Rev.* ii. 14 v. Your dusty Mill of Valmy may full its canvas, and cease swashing and circling. 1879 STREVENSON *Irish Donkey* 139 A jolting trot that set the oats swashing in the pocket of my coat. 1889 'MARK TWAIN' *Yankee at Cri. K. Arthur* vii, The gusts of wind were flaring the torches and making the shadows swash about.

3. To make a noise as of swords clashing or of a sword beating on a shield (cf. SWASHBUCKLER); to fence with swords; to bluster with or as with weapons; to lash out; hence, to swagger.

1556 [see SWASHING vbl. sb. 2 and ppl. a. 1] 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Concepo*, *Concepare gladius ad scuto*, to swashe, or make a noyse with swordes agaynst tergates. 1593 LONGE *Will. Longbeard* C 3 b, He overmastered [them] by his attendants, swashing out in the open streets upon everie light occasion. 1593 *Bacchus Bonitie in Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) II 265, I gieve them right to swaere it out with wordes, I gieve them might to swash it out with swordes. 1600 BRETON *Pasquill's Pooles* Cnp li, Shee that Ruffin-like, will swaere, and swash it out. 1611 FLORIO, *Cortellano*, to fence, to swash with swordes, to swagger. 1629 Z. BOYD *Last Battell* 673 [They], in hight of stomacke, ruffling & swashing, did tread vpon God's turtles. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swash*, to affect valour, to vapour or swagger. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. vii. 11, Captains of horse and foot go swashing with enormous white cockades. 1850 — *Two-hundred & Fifty Y. Ago* Ess 1857 VOL. IX.

IV 321 Bucklers went out 'about the twentieth of Queen Elizabeth', men do not now swash with them, or fight in that way. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 1 July 2/2 When Mr. Came joined Lord Randolph in swashing at the Government. 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* Zita xxv. 111 111 He will swash about with his toasting-fork as if 'twere a cutlass

4. trans. To dash or splash (water) about, to dash water upon, souse with water or liquid, (of water) to beat with a splash against

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* iv 64 note, Gargarise, or swash in and about the mouth. 1656 [?] SERGIANT tr. *T. White's Peripat.* Just 67 As it happens in liquids when they are swash'd up and dowed. 1721 BAILY, 10 *Swash*, to make fly about, as Water. 1828 MOIR *Mauve Wanch* xix 281 Having a hocket I swashed down such showers on the top of the flames. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* v (1849) 61 For three hours and a half did they tug at the oar, swashed occasionally by the surging waves of the open sea. 1862 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 375 Men swashing and swashing and brooming about. 1863 W. W. STORY *Roba di R.* II. 1. x The boards on which the meats are laid are swashed constantly with water. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xxvii, What grisly beast of scaly chine that champ'd the ocean-wrack and swashed the brine. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Sept 8/1 He added that the excursion boats also swashed the *Thistle*, damaging her to a certain extent

5. intr. Of water or of an object in water. To dash with a splashing sound, to splash about

1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* liii (1849) 477 The next wave threw their bodies back upon the deck, where they remained swashing backward and forward. 1843 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Dr. Francia* (1857) IV 269 You have all got linen bathing-garments, and can swash about with some decency. 1847 H. MELVILLE *Omoo* x, The water fairly poured down in sheets swashing about. 1876 HOLLAND *Sea Oaks* v 65 Flocks of ducks swashed down with a fluttering ricket into the water. 1892 H. HUTCHINSON *Parway Island* 25 The sea at the cliff foot—swashing ever louder and louder

+ **Swasha** do. *nonce-wd.* [f. SWASH v + -ADO]

A swashbuckler.

1663 *Proposal to use No Conscience* 4 A company of Swashado's beat the Watch

Swashbuckler (swɒʃbʌklər), [f. SWASH v. + BUCKLER sb²; hence *lit.* one who makes a noise by striking his own or his opponent's shield with his sword.] A swaggering bravo or ruffian; a noisy braggadocio.

1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Aggeus* ii. 8-9 (1562) 266 Too be a dronkaide, a gammer, a swashe-buckler he hath not allowed these one mite. 1593 NASH *Christ's T. Wks* 1904 II 148 No Smithfield ruffianly Swashbuckler will come of with such harsh hell-raking othes as they. 1648 JENKYN *Blind Guide* i. 14 He speaking more like a swash buckler than a Bishop. 1680 BUTLER *Charact.*, *Hermetick Philos.*, Make those spiritual Swash-Bucklers deliver up their Weapons, and keep the Peace. 1721 PRIOR *Art. Dead*, *Charles & Cleland* Wks 1907 II 218 Whenever you have I thought and Conquered with your Ruyters & Swashbucklers. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. 1 (1861) 184 He had a garrison after his own heat, gizzling, deep-drinking swashbucklers. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* iv, Neither did his frank and manly deportment bear the least resemblance to that of the bravos or swash-bucklers of the day. 1899 E. GOSSE *Life of Donne* I 32 He shows himself a daring young swash-buckler of poetry

attrib. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog.* 13 What a quarrelling Swash buckler Mars. 1672 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* I 260 Men do cut and slash about vestments rather in a swash-buckler and Hectoring way, than like Christians. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 258 note, The swash-buckler manners of the youth of fashion in the reign of Elizabeth. 1896 GEN. H. PORTER in *Century Mag.* Nov 25 The most approved swashbuckler style of melodrama.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **Swashbucklerdom**, -ism, -bucklery, the conduct of a swashbuckler; also **Swashbuckling** = SWASHBUCKLING a.

1862 Mrs. SPED *Last Years Ind.* 91 A sort of paralytic attempt at 'swashbuckledom and swagger. 1884 19th *Cent.* Dec. 1023 The 'swash-buckling and speculative fashion which the Republican supporters extolled. 1914 G. K. CHESTERTON *Flying Inn* 180 Such swashbuckling comedy. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 14 Apr 360/1 Mr Gladstone has been so sedulous an opponent of 'swashbucklerism. 1889 D. HANNAY *Life of Marryat* 27 He would have condemned such a piece of frantic 'swashbucklery as the last fight of the *Revenge*

Swashbuckling, a. [f. SWASHBUCKLER (apprehended as an agent-n. in -ER¹) + -ING²] Acting like, or characteristic of the conduct of, a swashbuckler; noisily swaggering, blustering. So **Swashbuckling sb.**

a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. xlii. 349 The huff, snuff, swash-buckling High Germans. 1863 SALA in *Temple Bar* IX. 65 The Hungarians are stout wines, of a swash-buckling flavour. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xxiii, A swash-buckling ruffian. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 7 July 4/4 Swashbucklers are generally satisfied with swashbuckling. 1889 T. B. REED in *Boy's Own Paper* 3 Aug 666/1 A score or more of swashbuckling 'prentices were on board the ship. 1894 *Athenaeum* 97 Oct 565/3 The one occasionally degenerates into artifice, and the other into literary swashbuckling.

Hence (back-formation) **Swashbuckle v.**, to swagger noisily, act like a blustering bravo. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Jan. 3/2 He strikes one as a bravo, he swashbuckles and swaggers.

Swasher¹, swesher. Sc. Obs. exc. Hist. In 6 swasche (a), swacher, swescher, swescher, -sour [f. SWASH sb², SWASH + -ER¹] A drummer. 15 *Aberd. Reg.* (Jam) Common tabernar and swescher. 1576 in *Math. Chib. Misc.* (1840) II 340 Gevin Carsane the swasche that day we moustint xxxs. 1600 in *Pitcairn Crim. Trials* II. 245 To the townes two swascheris.

Swasher² (swɒʃər) [f. SWASH v. + -ER¹] A swashbuckler; a blustering braggart or ruffian; a swaggerer, showy fellow. See also quot 1866.

1589 [? NASH] *Almond for Parrot* Dad 3 Neither must you thinke his worship is to pure to be such a swasher. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* ii. 28 as young as I am, I have obser'd these three Swashers. 1659 A. NEWMAN *Pleas* V. 30, I no blaspheming Roarer was, No Swasher, no Repent-coleate. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* i. ii. xv 170 I he cannot make congies, which every common swasher can doe. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iii, Known for a swasher and a desperate Dick. 1866 GREGOR *Banffsh. Gloss.*, *Swasher*, (1) a person of tall stature, and somewhat ostentatious manners. (2) Anything whatever large and attracting attention. 1889 T. STODDART *Angling Songs* 300 Sic a swasher I ween is rare to be seen

Swashing (swɒʃɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. SWASH v. + -ING¹]

1. Ostentatious behaviour; swaggering (Cf. SWASH sb¹, 7, 8, SWASH a¹, 2, SWASH v. 3, SWASHER², SWASHING ppl. a. 1.)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 138 b, The ruffling and ioily swashing of a princes courts. 1879 GREENE *Carole of Fancie* Wks. (Grosart) IV 14 To see my sonne, consume his time, in swearing and swashing

2. Violent or noisy striking.

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, London* ii (1662) 199 Swash-Buckler [so called] from swashing, or making a noise on Bucklers.

3. Dashing or splashing of water.

1819 CRESS SPENCER *Let* 3 Nov in *Corr. Lady Lyttellon* viii (1921) 215 Only that we still keep up that rare and useless custom of washing and swashing, we should pig it as comfortably as they wallow in Italy. 1864 CARLYLE *Irish Gt.* xvii v IV 558 The primordial diluviums and world-old torrents, with such storming, gurgling, and swashing. 1870 J. SHARPE in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar 608/3 'Rushing' and 'swashing' in millstones is caused by not driving the stone from its centre. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breaker* i xi (1885) 287 Sparrows keep up such a swashing and swabbing and spattering round the water basins

Swashing (swɒʃɪŋ), ppl. a. Also 7 swassing, [f. SWASH v. + -ING²]

1. Characterized by ostentation, or by showy or blustering behaviour; swaggering, swashbuckling, dashing. (Cf. prec. 1)

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 147, I speake not now of mytred bi-hoppes, and swashing abbottes. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. iii. 122 Weele haue a swashing and a marshall outside. c1600 DAY *Begg. Bednall Gr.* iv. 1 (1881) 77 The name and habit of some swashing Italian or French Noble man. 1665 G. HAVERS *P. della Valle's Trav. E. India* 181 by profession Souldiers, sufficiently swashing and brave. 1684 OTWAY *Alchemist* iv. 1, A blustering, roaring, swashing Shaik. 1809 MALKIN *Gt. Blas* iv. iii p 4 With the swashing outside of a gay spark. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* iv, Lay aside your swashing look. 1885 STREVENSON *Prince Otto* i iv, The song went to a rough, swashing, popular air

2. Applied to a particular stroke in fencing, perh the 'stramazon'; also of a weapon. Slashing with great force. In mod. use only in reminiscences of Shakspeare. (Cf. SWASH a. 1, 1, WASHING)

1611 BRAUM & F. *Philaster* v. iv, With this swashing blow, I could hulk your Grace, and hang you up cross-leg'd. c1615 SHAKS's *Rom.* 4 *Jul.* i. 170 (Qo. 4) Gregorie, remember thy swashing [Qo. 2 & 3, *For* washing] blowe. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* ii Wks 1851 v 70 The Britans had a certain skill with their broad swashing Swords and short Bucklers. 1862 G. A. LAWRENCE *Barren Honour* I x 210 Even 'Lanky Jem' recovered after a while from Somers' swashing blow. 1876 TRIVELIAN *Life & Lett. Macaulay* II. xii 253 note, He soon showed that he had not forgotten his swashing blow. 1905 *Times* 17 June 4/6 [He] is a swashing foe of all accepted or debated theories but his own

3. Of water, etc. Dashing and splashing.

1620 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Praise Hemp-seed* (1623) 31 Drencht with the swassing waues, and stewd in sweat. 1853 KANE *Grunnell Exp.* xiv. (1856) 101 Rendered dangerous. by the swashing ice and a growing fog.

Hence **Swashingly** adv., swaggeringly; in a swashbuckling style.

1664 COTTON *Scarron* iv (1742) 79 He wore a Hat Instead of Sattin lac'd with Fat, Which being limber growne we find Most swashingly punned up behind. 1821 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Aug 179/2 Mr Balfour spoke swashingly about Sir William Harcourt.

+ **Swashly**, adv. Obs. [f. SWASH int. or a.¹ + -LY²] With a sound of dashing or splashing.

1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis* ii (Arb.) 50 Their tayls with croompled knot twisting swashlye they wigled.

Swash-man = see SWASH sb²

Swash-pen. [f. SWASH v. + PEN sb¹, after *swashbuckler*.] A literary braggadocio.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 155 Meridapax neuer made such a bauocke of the miserable frogges as this Swash-pen would make of all English writers

+ **Swashruter.** Obs. If not a misprint, ? a combination of SWASHBUCKLER and SWARTRUTTER.

1582 STANHYURST *Aeneis* i. 15 Then sootherne swashruter [orig. *procaebus Aristis* id]. Flundge vs on high shelleduats

Swash-work = see SWASH a.²

Swashy (swɒʃi), a. [f. SWASH sb¹ or v. + -Y.] Sloppy, watery. Also fig. 'watery', 'washy'.

1796 J. OWEN *Trav. Europe* i. 70 Some part of the track was piled into heaps of swashy clay. 1803 J. BURNING *Let* 23 Sept. in *Life* (1859) I x 182 When I hear such preaching as Mr. Jy's, I wonder that the people should ever like to listen to my poor swashy sermons. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swashy*, wet ground. 'Swashy stuff', poor beverage. 1890 *Temple Bar* Sept. 107 The pavement was swashy with three inches of half-melted snow

Swasion, -ive, obs. ff. SUASION, SUASIVE.

†**Swasi**vious, *n.* *Obs.* 1512⁻¹. [f. *It. swasio* *suasive* + *-ious*] Agreeably persuasive.
1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 39b, With pleasurable actions, maydenly iestures, swasious behaviour.

Swass, **Swassing**, var. **SWASH** *sb.*², **SWASHING** *pp.* *a*

|| **Swastika** (*swæstika*). Also **svast**-, **-ica**. [*Skr. svastika*, *f. svasti* well-being, fortune, luck, *f. sū* good + *asti* being (*f. as* to be)] A primitive symbol or ornament of the form of a cross with equal arms with a limb of the same length projecting at right angles from the end of each arm, all in the same direction and (usually) clockwise, also called **GAMMADION** and **XYLOT**. Also *attrib*
1871 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 249 On the great toe is the Trisul On each side of the others a Swastika 1882 E. C. ROBERTSON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* IX, No. 3, 516 In Japan . . . the cross-like symbol of the sun, the Swastika, is put on coffins 1895 *Reliquary* Oct. 252 The use of the Swastika cross in mediaeval times 1904 *Times* 27 Aug. 10/3 [In Tibet] a few white, straitened hovels in tiers On the door of each is a kicking swastika in white, and over it a rude daub of ball and crescent.

Swat (*swɒt*), *sb.*¹ **north dial.** and **U.S.** Also **swot**. [f. *SWAT* *v.*¹ Cf. *SQUAT* *sb.*¹] A smart or violent blow. Also, a heavy fall

1800 *Peage Suppl. Grass* (MS), *Swat*, a Blow. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swat* (4) A knock, or blow, a fall North. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 417/2 One 'swat' from his [sc. a bear's] mighty fore-paw 1909 JACK LONDON in *Contemp. Rev.* June 704, I . . . ducked a swat from a club.

Swat, *sb.*², a hard worker: see **SWOT** *sb.*

Swat, *a.*, *obs.* and *dial.* var. **SQUAT** *a.*

1565 S. HOLLAND *Zava* II, v. (1719) 79 Thy breeding no better then that the Boars of Belgia afford their swat-bodied Bantlings.

Swat (*swɒt*), *v.*¹ Also **swatt**, **g swot**. [*North. dial.* and *U.S.* variant of *SQUAT* *v.*¹]

1. *intr.* To sit down, squat. *North.*

1615 BRATHWAT *Strappado* (1878) 129 Swatt on thy tayle man, beeres a blythly place, And ile ensure thee how I gat this grace 1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumlibd Ball* (c.1850) 49 They swattettem down. *Ibid.* 83 Comeswat thy ways down on the sattle

2. *trans.* To hit with a smart slap or a violent blow; also, to dash. Chiefly *U.S.*

1796 *Peage Derbucism* (E.D.S.), *Swat* a thing on the ground; to swat a person's brains out 1800 *Peage Suppl. Grass* (1814), *Swat*, to throw down forcibly North 1848 in Bartlett *Dict. Amer. s.v.*, Tell me that again, and I'll swot you over the mug. 1905 D. WALLACE *Lure of Labrador Wild* vi, 83 George effectually disposed of the wounded goose by swatting him over the head with the paddle 1911 *Daily Record & Mail* 15 July 3 A big army for the destruction of the house fly with 'Swat the Fly' as its battle-cry.

Swat, *v.*², to study hard: see **SWOT** *v.*

Swat, see **SWBAT** *v.*, **SWOTE** *Obs.*, **sweat**.

Swatch (*swɒtʃ*), *sb.*¹ **Sc.** and **North.** Also 6-7 **swache**, 7 **suache**, **swatche**. [Origin unknown.]

1. † The 'foil' or 'counterstock' of a tally (*Obs.*); in Yorkshire, a tally 'affixed to a piece of cloth before it is put with others into the dye-kettle' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* (1876)).

1521 *Northumbld. Househ. Bl.* (1770) 60 That the said Clerks of the Brevevents entre all the Tails of the Furnitures in the Jormall Booke in the Countynghous every day furthwith after the Brede be delyveret to the Pantre and then the Stoke of the 'Tall' to be delyveret to the Baker and the Swache to the Pantler. 1601 RAY N. C. *Words*, A *Swache*, a Tally, that which is fixt to Cloth sent to Dye, of which the Owner keeps the other part 1800 *Peage Suppl. Grass* (1814), *Swatch*, a pattern, or tally, a term among dyers in Yorkshire, &c.

2. A sample piece of cloth.

1647 in *Sc. Hist. Topog.* (1847) I 95/1, I. tryd for ye nearest swachis of clothe I could find conforme to ye orders reseuld 1690 *Records New Mills Cloth Manuf.* (S.H.S.) 219 That swatches of the most fashionable colours be sent to David Maxwell that he may dye them 1830 GART *Laurens* T. vii xi (1849) 352, He had come with his swatches, in consequence of hearing I was likely to require a coloured coat 1874 CAPOOKES *Dyeing & Calico-Printing* 658 Few colours do not show a distinction if a swatch be cut in halves and preserved, the one in darkness and the other in the light

transf. a 1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref.* I (1770) 14 Those little swatches, Us'd by the Fair sex, called Patches

3. *fig.* A sample, specimen.

1697 J. SAGE *Fundamental Charter of Presbytery* Pref. (ed. 2) C vj b, Such a sample of him; such a swatch (pardon the word, if it is not English) of both his Historical and his Argumentative Skill 1708 *Caldwell Papers* (Mait. Cl.) I 216 My Lord Maclefield and his retinue they took for a swatch of the nation 1719 RAMSAY *To Arduchell* 95 Ye's get a short swatch of my creed. 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* x, On this hand sits a chosen swatch, 'W' screw'd up grace-proud faces 1823 GALT *R. Gilhouse* xiv, Truly thou's no an ill swatch o' the Reformers a 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lst.* 355 [On Yorks. Dial.] A *Swatch*, or *swatch*, is an attack, not very serious, of any evil. 'A swatch of the fever.'

Swatch, *sb.*² *Obs.* exc. *dial.* [app. an irreg. variant of *SWATH*¹. Cf. *dial. swatch* = *SWATHER* *v.*] A row (of corn or grass) cut.

1573 Tusser *Hush.* (1878) 131 One spreadeth those bands, so in order to ly, As barlie (in swatches) may fill it thereby. 1901 (Lancashire) in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

Swatch (*swɒtʃ*), *sb.*³ **local.** [In local English use chiefly in eastern counties. Its relation to *SWASH* *sb.*¹ is not clear.] A passage or channel

of water lying between sandbanks or between a sandbank and the shore.

1626 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III 117 [Anchored] without the swatch of Swally 1726 G. ROBERTS *Four 17s* 109 336 From a Mile distance off, to the Shore, are several Swatches and Channels to go through, having Water enough for any Ship 1775 ROWAN *Florida* App. 86 There are two swatches thro' the east breaker 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I 243 A nearly circular space called the 'swatch of no ground' [in the middle of the Bay of Bengal] 1889 A. L. PASK *Eyes Thames* 66 The famous 'Swatch' caused by the meeting of the Thames and Medway tides 1912 HANNAY in *Blackw. Mag.* May 369/1 The access to the roadstead was through 'swatches'.

b. *Comb.* **Swatchway** = **swash way** (*SWASH* *sb.*¹ 9).

1798 *Hull Advertiser* 29 Dec. 2/1 Anchors and cables, lost and left in the Humber in the open of Patrington Swatch Way 1851 TAYLOR *Improvement* June 85 Such is an origin of swatchways in tidal rivers 1890 *Nature* 10 Apr. 539/2 The Duke of Edinburgh Channel, the deepest swatchway of the estuary 1903 CHILDERS *Riddle of Sands* xii 154 We traversed the Steel Sand again, but by a different swatchway

† **Swatche**, *v.* *Obs.* 1512⁻¹. Variant of *SQUATCH* *v.* a 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cv 29 [cvi. 30] The scatchinge [v. rr. scatchinge, swatching, L. *quassatio*] lefte ilkadele *Ibid.* cix 7 [ex. 6] Swat [v. rr. swatche, squatche, L. *conquassatio*] sal he heudeles, blode and bane

Swatching (*swɒtʃɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* [Origin unknown.] A method of taking seals: see quot. 1901.

1833 *Fisheries Exam. Catal.* (ed. 4) 175 Swatching and Trolling Old Hoods 1901 W. J. GREENELL in *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 692/1 Many seals are taken by the process known as 'swatching' On finding a clear piece of water, called a 'pond', we built a shelter of ice, called a 'gaze' Here one sits and waits till a seal puts up his head

Swath¹ (*swɒp*, *swɒp*), **swathe** (*swæð*).

Forms 1 sweep, *swaþu*, 3 *swæðe*, (4) *swæthe*?, 6 *swade*, *suath*, 7 *swathe*, *swæth*, 7-9 *swaith*, 4- *swath*, *swathe*. [OE. *swaþ* str. n., *swaþu* str. fem. trace, track, corresp. to MLG. *swat*, *swæde* furrow, *swath*, measure of land (LG. *swad*, *swall*), MDu. *swat* (-d-), **swæde* (Du. *swad*, *zwade*) *swath*, MG. *swade* wk. m. *swath*, piece of flesh torn off longways (G. *schwad* str. m. and n, *schwade* wk. m. and f. *swath*, space covered by the scythe in a swing), Fries., (MLG., early mod Du. *swade* have also the meaning 'scythe'. The ulterior relations and original meaning of the underlying Teut. root *swaþ* are uncertain.

Evidence is not available for determining the date of the appearance of the form with a long vowel typically represented by the spelling *swathe*, since in the early periods *swathe*, *swæthe*, are phonetically ambiguous, in modern local use, *swathe* is characteristic of the northern counties, its use in literature has prob. been furthered by association with *SWATHE* *sb.*²]

† 1. Track, trace. *Int.* and *fig. Obs.*

Chiefly or only OE; quot. 1250 is dubious *Beowulf* 2098 (Gr.), Hwæðre him so swæðre weardade hand on Hiorte 888 *Ælfræd Boeth.* xxix § 1 He ne forlæt nan swæð ser he gefeðþæt þæt he æfterþyðeð a 900 O. E. *Martyr* of 5 May 74 On Olhetudene syndon nu gyt þa swæðe dryhtnes folstata ne mhte seo his swaðu beon þam oðrum forum geonlicod. c 900 *T. Bada's Hist.* iv iii (1899) 250 þa swæða awunad reagasles lifes [orig. *regularis uita vestigia permanent*] 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3786 Gret fier for-brende hem Oc aaron al hol and fer, Cam him no fieres swaðe-ner

2. The space covered by a sweep of the mower's scythe; the width of grass or corn so cut.

1475 *Cath. Angl.* 373/2 (Addit. MS.), *Swathe, orbata falcatoris est* 1523 *Fitzherb. Hush* § 23 Take hede that thy mower mowe his swathe cleane thorow to that that was laste mowen before. 1664 *Sci. Lman Gloss.* s. v. *Dola*, Illud terræ spacium quod uno falcis ictu messor radit Angl. *swath* c 1830 *Gloss. Farm Rep.* 27 in *Lbr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush* III, The mowing should be so performed, that neither the strokes of the scythe nor the junction of the swaths can be discerned. 1849 *Thorpe's Week Concord* Rev Sat 41 The great mowen Time, who cuts so broad a swathe 1879 J. D. LONG *Æneid* iv 475 While I cut right and left, And mow thee in advance a good wide swath

b. As a measure of grass land - A longitudinal division of a field, ? orig. reckoned by the breadth of one sweep of the scythe, *local.*

c 1325 in Kennett *Par. Ant.* (1818) I 573 Dux Swathes dicti prati jacent ut sequitur. *Ibid.*, Dumidia roda et dimidia Swathe apud Shortedolmede 1526 *Lincoln Wills* (Lanc. Rec. Soc.) v 166, I bequeeth vj swades off meadow grounde lyeng att byllesby croffite end to to kepe an obbyt for my soule. 1625 *Deed in Sheffield Gloss* (1888) s. v., All those four swatches of land lying and being in Crightston 1664 *N. Riding Rec. Soc.* (1886) IV, 162 All those sixteen swatches of meadow ground lying etc. within the lordshippe of Ciopton 1787 *Survey in N. W. Linc. Gloss.* (1877) s. v., All the grass lands in the Ings are laid out in Gads or swaths 1839 STONEHOUSE *Atholme* 158 Two swaths [of land] in the Ings Meadow

† c. The extent of sweep of a scythe. *Obs. rare* Misunderstood by R. Holme *Anonymy* iii 332/2 as 'the long crooked Staff or Pole' of a scythe.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* I (1586) 41 b, In other places they use a greater Sythe with a long Swath

d. A stroke of the scythe in reaping. *rare.*

a 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Poems, On Birth Dk. of York* 38 A strangled snake, Kill'd before known, perhaps 'mongst Heathen hath Been thought the deed and valour of the Swath 1874 *HARDY Far. Far. Madding Crowd* II iii 30 The hiss of tressy oat-ears rubbing together as their perpendicular stalks of amber-yellow fell heavily to each swath.

3. A row or line of grass, corn, or other crop, as

it falls or lies when mown or reaped, also *collectively*, a crop mown and lying on the ground; phi. in (the) *swath* (cf. LG. *in't swaht*), lying in this condition.

Sometimes, 'the quantity falling at one sweep of the scythe' (Robinson *Whitby Gloss.* 1876 s. v. *Swæthe*).

c 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesworth* in Wright *Voc.* 15 *Une andeyne de pree*, a swathe [v. r. a swethe of medel] c 1340 *Nominalia* (Skeat) 112 M[an] mawith of mede a swath 141400 *Morte Arth.* 2508 A mede Mawene and vne made, In swathes swepene downe, fulle of swete floures 1573 TUSSEER *Hush.* (1878) 122 Grasse latehe in swathes is hay for an ox. 1606 SHAKS. *Tr. & Cr. v.* 25 The straying Greekes ripe for his edge, Fall downe before him, like the mowers swath 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethulia's Rescue* v 499 Long Swathes of their degraded Grasse, Well show the way their sweeping Scithes did pass. 1616 SURF. & MARKH *Country Farm* iv vi 499 If there be plentie of grasse, and that you see it lye thicke in the swathes 1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xii 678 Swaths of new-shorn grass 1766 GOLOSOM *Vicar* iv vi, We turned the swath to the wind 1766 *Confl. Farmer, Grise*, the swaths, or small heaps of corn, lying in the field, as it is cut down with the scythe. 1813 J. DAVIS *Agric. Wiltshire* s. v., Hay [is] in swath when just mowed 1831 *Sutherland Farm Rep.* 74 in *Lbr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush* III, That it may come early to the swath, it is never permitted to eat it down in autumn 1834 *Brit. Hush* I 73 As clover is rarely tedded, it should be sufficient to leave every tenth swathe for the tithe. 1840 *Flourist's Fm.* (1846) I 70 Though the swathe from some grounds is not heavy, the quality will everywhere be very superior 1857 G. MUSGRAVE *Pier. Dauphnd* I xi. 243 The grass had been cut, and left in swaths 1883 SYMONDS *Lial Bwyng* 51 x Men. In mowing the frozen grass and as the swathes fell, they gave a crisp sound

b. *transf.* Applied to growing grass or corn ready for mowing or reaping

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Hush* I (1586) 45 b, To the ende the after swath may be mowed in Autume 1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xiv 100 Whose burden'd pasture bears The most abundant swathe 1819 KEATS *To Autumn* 18 While thy hook spares the next swath and all its twined flowers 1846 J. BAXTER *Lbr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 366 In June there was a heavy swath, which was mown for seed. 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* (1870) I ii 592 Within the flowery swathe he heard The sweeping of the scythe.

c. To cut a *swath* (U.S. slang), to make a pompous display, swagger, 'cut a dash'.

1848 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer. s. v. Cut* 1855 *Knickerb. Mag.* Dec. 617 [He] might better have cut just as big a swath somewhere else.

4. *transf.* and *fig.* a. A broad track, belt, strip, or longitudinal extent of something

1605 DRAYTON *Poems* *Lyr. & Past.* Ode vii B 8 b, Yet many iuies cleere Here glide in silver swathes, And what of all most deere Buckstons delicious bathes 1687 GREY *Museum* iv. ii. 367 The Notch fortify'd with a Swath of split Quill 1745 *Tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I 256 The . . . Ecliptic, or rather Zodiac, (for like a Belt or Swath, it is 20 deg. broad) 1818 HOGE *Bronnie of Badsick* I iii 41, I began to look o'er my shoulder, but there was naething there but the swathes o' mist, 1849 CUPPES *Green Hind* xiii, Where you saw the water winding about the horizon in long swathes, as it were 1859 MAURY *Phys. Geog.* vi § 339 105 A breadth or swath of winds in the north-east trades 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Swathe*, the entire length of a sea-wave. 1909 R. F. ANDERSON *Loge 100 Years Ago* 9 An audacious layne out a swath of unleached cotton.

b. Something compared to grass or corn falling before the scythe or sickle, esp. used of troops 'mown down' in battle.

1852 M. ARNOLD *Human Life* 19 As the foaming swath Of torn-up water, on the main, Falls heavily away with long-drawn roar 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV v vi § 9 89 The sound of every drooping swathe of rain 1873 LONGF. *Wynsule Inn* iii *Scanderbag* 19 The rearward as it fled, Mown down in the bloody swath Of the battle's aftermath. 1895 A. I. SHAND *Life Gen.* *Sn. E. B. Hamlyn* I iv 92 We see the dead lying in swathes as they had fallen

5. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *swath-width*; *swath(e)-balk*, a ridge of grass left unmown between the swaths, or between the sweeps of the scythe, hence *swath(e)-balked a.*; *swath(e)-rake*, 'a wooden rake the breadth of the swath, used to collect the scattered hay or corn' (E.D.D.); *swath-turner*, a machine used for turning over swaths of hay.

1691 RAY N. C. *Words*, A *Swathe bank*, a Swath of new mown Grass or Corn. 1811 WILLAN in *A. chaeologia* XVII 160 (*IV. Riding Words*), *Swath-Banks*, the edges of grass between the semicircular cuttings of the scythe a 1800 *Peage Suppl. Grass*, **Swath bank*, d. grass that has escaped the scythe Lanc. 1622 *Inv. in N. W. Linc. Gloss* (1877) s. v., Two yron *swath rakes 1658 R. HUBBETHORN *Rec. Sufferings for Tythes* (MS) *Swathe rake*, 1764 *Museum Rust.* II 31 The swathe rake, a rake about two yards long, with iron teeth, and a beam in the middle, to which a man fixes himself with a belt 1766 *Confl. Farmer*, *Swath-rake*, much used in Essex for gathering barley after mowing 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Mimetus Agric.* *Observ.* 24 In the middles of some of the *swath-widths.

Swath², **swathe**, local variant of *SWARTH* *sb.*¹ (Cf. *SWAD* *sb.*¹)

1776 in *Trans. Soc. Arts* (1784) II, 68 Holes, which will hold water, and quite spoil the Turf or new Swath 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxviii, I have made him plough in my fur row, when he thought he was turning up his own swathe 1873 *Swaledale Gloss.*, *Swath*, the skin of bacon 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss., *Swath*, *Swath*, *Swad*, *Swat*, grass-land.

Swath, *obs.* form of *SWATHER*.

† **Swath-band**, **swathe-band**. *Obs.* Forms: 4 *suapeband*, 6 *swadeband*, *swæthband*, 6-7 *swathe-band*, (9 *Hist.*) *swath-band*, 7 *swathe-bond* [f. stem of *SWATHE* *v.* + *BAND* *sb.*¹ (*BEND* *sb.*¹, *BOND* *sb.*¹). Cf. *SWATHING-BANDS*.]

1. *pl* Swaddling-bands, swaddling-clothes.

c 1215 SHOREHAM 111 127 In swabebendes by hyne dytze, Ase hyt hys be chylides rytze. 1563 *Murr. Mag., Hastings* xxi, Euen in thy Swathehands out commission goeth To loose thy breath, that yet but yongly bloweth 1566 SPENSER *R. Q.* vi 123 Every part, that vnder swathehands lay 1632 B. JONSON *Magn. Lady* 111, iv, Could they teach each other how to win I' their swath bands. 1641 J. TRAPPE *Theol. Theol.* 1, 6 The Babe of Bethlehem (lapt up in the swath-bands of the holy History) 1652 SPARKS *Prim. Devot.* (1663) 534 Did not princes Christ in swath-bands greet? 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 208 After four Months the Hands and Arms may be let loose from swath-bands.

2. A bandage, binder.

1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxxx. 32 One leg, and his waste, in swadeband 10ld to be, And crutches by his side 1613 SILVESTER *Job Triumph* iv 408 Whenas I made the Cloud a clout for it, And blackest Darkness as a swath-band fit. 1674 *Ovid de Arte Amandi* 76 About a faint and slender body wear A flannel swathband or warm stomacher. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* 111 424/2 A Swathe Band .Of some called a Rowlie, or a Lannen Rowlier.

3. *transf.* An enveloping membrane. *rare.*

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* 1 xvii 45 Another external [membrane] from the Pentoneum, which adheres but loosely, whence they term it the Swath hand of the Kidneys [i.e. *fascia renum*].

† Swath-clouts, *sb. pl. Obs.* Also 4 clut; 6 swathe. [i.e. stem of SWATH *v* + *pl* of CLOUT *sb.* Cf. SWATHING-CLOUTS.] Swaddling-clothes.

c 1315 *Gloss. W. de Bibbes* in Wright *Voc.* 143 (Camb. MS.) Lors deyt estre maylolez [gloss swath-clut] 1579 LVLV *Euphros* (Arb) 160 When children are in their swathe cloutes. 1580 *Ibid.* Ep Ded 214 The other (right Honourable) being but yet in his swathe cloutes, I commit to your Lordships protection 1603 MELBANCKE *Philotamus* II iv b, Was it not better for the two twinnes Romulus and Remus, to he caste oute in their swath cloutes? 1592 LVLV *Gallathea* 111, i, Being yet scarce out of his swath cloutes.

Swathe, *sb. 1*: see SWATH 1.

Swathe (swæð), *sb. 2* Also 7-8 swaith, swath. [OE. **swaþ* (?), *swap*, only in dat. *pl.* *swaþum*, for related forms see SWATHE *v*, SWATHE, SWADDLE, SWEDDLE.]

1. A band of linen, woollen, or other material in which something is enveloped, a wrapping, sometimes, a single fold or winding of such; also *collect. sing. a. gen.*

c 1050 *Voc. in Wr.* Wulcker 484/17 *Institus*, in swapum. [Gloss on John x 44.] 1598 Florio *Bande*, a skarfe or a swathe, 1666 Wood *Life* (O. H. S.) II 88, 3 crevetts, 4 swaths, 2 handkerchiefs. 1681 GRAY *Memor.* 111, 373 The Handle, adorned with fine Straws laid along the sides, and lap'd round about it, in several distinct Swaths. 1722 Addison *Spect.* No. 90 7 Long Pieces of Linen, which they folded about me till they had wrapt me in above an hundred Yards of Swathe. 1737 Whiston *Josephus*, *Antiq.* 111 vii § 3 A cap, made of thick swaths. 1818 KEATS *Prophesy* 21 Through the linen that will be its swathe, is on the cotton tree. 1911 Geo. A. BIRMINGHAM *Lighter Side Irish Life* vii 159 Young men masked and disguised with swathes of straw tied over their clothes.

† *b. sing. & pl.* An infant's swaddling-bands. *Obs.*

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Crepunda*, the first apparayle of children, as swaths, and such lyke. 1580 FERNOR *Acc.* in *Archaeol. Brit.* (1851) VIII. 186 Ye other daughter to be pictured [on the side of the Tomb] as diemge in y^e cradle or swaths. 1607 SHAKS *Titus* 111, 252 Had'st thou like vs from our first swath proceeded 1646 LUBLYN *Men. Miracles*, etc. 98 Thou that in Conquests didst thy Non-age bathe, And like Alades comate in thy Swathe. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 138 Like new-born Infant wound up in his Swaths 1786 MISC *Ess. in Ann. Rev.* 125/1 [The infant] is not there swaddled and filled up in a swathe.

2. A surgical bandage.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 Engines, Swathes, Ties, Bands and Ligatures, described by Hippocrates. 1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 162 Swaths, which are either of leather or of wollen. 1722 DOUGLAS in *Phil. Trans.* XXXII 85, I turn'd a swath a little broader than the Patient's Hand once round him. 1806 J. BERNES *ord. Mises* *Hunt. Life* 111 (ed. 3) 43 My limping gait, and this bewitching swathe about my head. 1897 ALBRIGHT *Syst. Med.* II 376 Strips of lint may be laid along the swelling and covered with the flannel swathe as before.

2. a. *transf.* A natural formation constituting a wrapping; † a covering membrane, integument; an object that enwraps something, as a cloud.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 19 The outward coate investing the kidneys which is commonly called *fascia* or the swath 1733 CHEVNE *Engl. Malady* 1 x § 4 98 These Swaths and Membranes buist and break naturally. 1871 *Daily News* 19 Aug. Grey swathes of cloud still hung about the hills 1880 BROWNING *Pan & Luna* 49 The downy swathes [of cloud about the moon] combine. 1891 MEREDITH *Poems, Eng. bef. Storm* iv, When high in swathe of smoke the mast its fighting rag outrolled.

† *b.* = LIST *sb. 3* 6 b, LISTEL. *Obs.*

1673 MOXON tr. Barozzio's *Vignola* 22 The nether Band or Swathe of the Column. *Ibid.* 38 The upper Torus, or Swathe.

o. *fig.* Something that restricts or confines like a swaddling-band.

1864 *Spectator* 31 Dec. 1500 Tied up helplessly in tight swathes of ignorance 1906 *Ibid.* 3 Feb 176/1 Within the swathes and fetters of civilisation.

3. *Comb.* : † swathe-fish, the ribbon-fish.

1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 126 *Trema* the Swath-fish. 1901 CLAVE HOLLAND *Monsie* 89 With a graceful bending of her knees beneath her swathe-like kimono.

Swathe (swæð), *v.* Also 6-7 swath. [Late OE. *swaþan*, f. *swap*. see SWATHE *sb. 2*]

1. *trans.* To envelop in a swathe or swathes; to wrap up, swaddle, bandage.

11.. MS. *Cott. Vesp. D. 14* in Kluge *Angelsächs. Lesebuch* 73 Heo hine bædeð and frefede and swaðeð and roccode 13 Bonaventura's *Medit.* 974 Marye, with a swote cloute, Swaðeð here sones hede alle aboute c 1425 *Cursor M.* 11236 (Laud) Suche clouts as she had to hond With suche she swathed [Cott. suedeld, Gott. swetheled] hym & bond c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* iv 78 Swathe [v. r. swethe] a tender vyne in bondes softe 1538 ELYOT, *Fascior* ., to swathe a chylde 1611 CORGR, *Bander* to bind, swaddle, swath, iye with bands 1697 DAVIER *Voy* I 14, 408 From their Infancy their Feet are kept swathed up with bands 1742 RICHARDSON *Pamela* IV 319, I have seen poor Babies roll'd and swath'd, ten or a dozen times round, then Blanket upon Blanket, Mantle upon that 1819 SCOTT *Ivanhoe* xlii, I found my arms swathed down, my feet tied 1824 — *Redgauntlet* let xi, His legs stretched out before him, and swathed up with flannel 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* 1, 6 Two glasses are swathed thickly round with lising, to prevent the warmth of the hands from reaching the mercury 1892 K. LYMAN in *Speaker* 3 Sept 290/1 In the winter [the roses] were swathed in cocoanut fibre and sack-ing.

b. Said of the swathe or wrapping.

1856 MISS MULOCK *John Halifax* xxi, The showiest of cambric kerchiefs swathing him up to the very chin 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13/2 This scarf-like trimming also swathes the high toques of pleated velvet.

o. To wrap round something, as or like a swathe or bandage.

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 163 The second band laid on they swathe with fewer rollings 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* iv 279 He had a red belt or sash swathed round his body 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv. (1859) 369, I can swathe a bandage too, although no surgeon 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct. 13/1 [To] wear their hair swathed round their heads à la Récamier.

2. *transf. and fig.* To envelop or surround as with a wrapping; to enwrap, enfold, † to encircle so as to confine or restrain.

1624 QUARLES *Job* Sect. xviii N 4 b, Who is't that tames the raging of the Seas, And swathes them vp in mists, when-e're he please? 1629 BR. HOPKINS *Disc. Providence in Expos. Lord's Prayer*, etc. 276 Who hath swathed in the great and proud Ocean, with a Girdle of Sand 1781 COVER *Retrium* 527 [God] swathes about the swelling of the deep, That shines and rests, as infants smile and sleep 1809 DE QUINCY in 'H. A. Page' *Life* (1877) 1 vii 145 My cottage being swathed about by a little orchard. 1860 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* xxxv. VI, 528 In that brief time she had swathed her name in the boird epithet which will cling to it for ever. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i xvi 145 The Riffelberg was swathed in a dense fog. 1866 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vi 141 The mists that swathed the primeval chaos 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xv (1878) 308 The water swathed their stems with coolness and freshness 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kildrostan* 43 Dim-lettered texts from the Holy Word, But all in the damp moist swathed and bound.

† 3. To make into sheaves. *Obs. rare*.

1611 CORGR, *Lavell*, swathed, or made into sheaves. *Ibid.*, *Lavell*, to swathe, or gaul coin, to make it into sheaves, or gauls.

Swathe-band: see SWATH-BAND.

Swathed (swæðd, poet. swæðed), *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ED.]

† 1. Wrapped in swaddling-clothes, swaddled. *Obs.* 1608 HAYWOOD *Lucrece* Wks 1874 V. 157 He first depost My father in my swathed infancy 1627 DRAYTON *Agincourt* lxxi, An eagle. A swathed infant holding in her fove.

2. Enveloped in a wrapping or bandage or in clothes draped round the figure, in recent dress-making, arranged in or characterized by folds resembling those of a bandage.

1815 KIRBY & SE *Entomol.* 11 (1818) I. 66 The swathed appearance of most insects in this state [i.e. the pupa state]. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Metr. Leg., Malcolm's Hair* 111, The Swathed Knight walks his rounds. 1852 THACKERAY *Esmond* 1. xiii, With a laugh and a look at his swathed [gouty] limb. 1856 *Daily News* 1 Dec 5/6 The swathed bodice was ornamented with straps of embroidery. 1899 MARG. BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mut* 1. 11 An Arab girl with solemn eyes and swathed form.

Swathel, *obs. form* of SWADDLE.

Swather 1 (swæðar), *rare.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ER 1.]

† 1. (See quot. and SWATHE *v.* 3.) *Obs. rare*.

1611 CORGR, *Lavell*, a swather, or binder vp of corne into gavelis.

2. One who swathes.

1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 6 It [i.e. the body] was then washed, and by the *χολχίται*, or swathers, closely wrapped in cloth.

Swather 2 (swōðar, swōðar). [f. SWATH 1 + -ER 1.] (See quot.)

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Swather, a device attached to the front of a mowing-machine for the purpose of raising the uncut fallen grain and marking the line of separation between the cut and the uncut grain.

Swathing (swæðin), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SWATHE; wrapping or binding up; swaddling.

1375, etc. [implied in SWATHING-BAND, -CLOTHES, -CLOUTS] c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 422/1 Swatheynge of chylidyr 1660 BULWER *Autograph* 185 The Pergamites had a great affection in straight swathing of their children. 1684 tr. Bone's *Merc. Compt.* viii 172 Swathing egregiously stops Bleeding 1698 FRYER *Acc. P. India & P.* 198 They use no swathing to their Babies 1795 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II 489 The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted to give them that accomplishment.

2. *concr.* That with which something is swathed;

a wrapping; a bandage; a swaddling-band; also *fig.* (Most commonly in *pl.*)

1652 COTTERELL tr. *Calprenède's Cassandra* 11 132 Putting his hands where he found his hurts pained him, he met with the plasters and swathings which had bin applied to them a 1711 KEN *Sen. Poet. Wks.* 1721 IV 33 To heal each Wound, Which there is with soft Swathing bound 1822-7 Good *Study Med.* (1825) II 630 Flannel swathing around the body 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* 11 11 246 Were the earth unfurnished with this atmospheric swathing 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 58 The women in a blue calico swathing. 1904 BUDGE *3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 117 The linen swathings of mummified bodies

Swathing, *pp. a.* [f. SWATHE *v.* + -ING 2.] That swathes, enveloping, enwrapping.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Drama of Exile* 1943 The slow procession of the swathing seas 1890 R. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* v. xv 15 No bud had buist its swathing hood.

Swathing-band.

1. = SWADDLING-BAND. Usually *pl.*

c 1435 *Torr. Portugal* 207 Vp they toke the child ying, . And vndid the swathing band 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brondi's Eromena* 192 They scorned to serve a babe in his swathing bands a 1668 LASSCLVS *Voy Italy* (1698) II 211 An angel of silver presenting to our Lady a child of gold in swathing-hands. 1702 N. TATE *Hymn*, 'White shepherds' iv, The heavenly Babe All meanly wrapt in swathing bands. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* III 189/1 Among neither people, however, did art altogether escape from the swathing-bands of its nursery.

† 2. A bandage, a band of stuff for winding round a body. Also *transf. Obs.*

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 143 *Fascia renum*, that is, the Kidneys swathing band. 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* v 1 328 Hee takes off the swathing-band from the most dangerous wound. 1683 LORRAIN *Murel's Rites Funer.* 3 Afterwards they anointed it [i.e. the corpse] outwardly all over with a certain gum, wrapt it in swathing-bands of very fine linnen. 1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 268 As so many girdles or swathing-bands about the body of the earth.

† Swathing-clothes, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOTHES.

1328 WYCLIF *Isid.* vi 4, I was nurshid in swathing clothes 1559 ROBINSON tr. *Moré's Utopia* 11 (1895) 162 They maye laye downe the yong mautes take them out of their swathing clothes and holde them to the fyre, and refrethe them with playe 1596 SHAKS, *1 Hen. IV.* 111, 112 Thrice bath the Hotspru Mars, in swathing Clothes, This Infant Warrior Discomfited great Dowglas 1621 CORGR s v *Aube, En mes aubes*, in my infancie, or swathing clothes, when I was in my cradle

† Swathing-clouts, *sb. pl. Obs.* = SWADDLING-CLOUTS.

1375 *Creation* 763 in Horstman *Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 133 A yong child In he swathing clouts wounde. 1555 GREENE *Plenitum* Wks (Grosart) V, 69 A disease rooted in women from their swathing cloutes 1594 GREENE & LODGE *Look- ing Gl.* (1598) I 4 b, Wrapt in the foldes and swathing clouts of shame 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* 11 404 That great Baby you see there, is not yet out of his swathing clouts [i.e. *Q.* swaddling clouts]. 1875 COTTON *Scoffer Scat* 68 What a Filou in swathing Clouts!

Swathy (swōð, swæð), *a. rare.* Also 8 swathey. [f. SWATH 1 + -Y.] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of swathes

a 1627 MIDDLETON *Which 1.* ii, I'll mar their syllabubs and swathy feastings Under cows' bellies with the parish youths a 1790 JOANNA BAILLIE *Summer's Day* 75 Forth hies the mowder And lays the grass in many a swatheye lue.

Swats (swōts), *sb. pl. Sc.* Also 6 swatts, swattis, 9 swatts. [repr. OE. *swatan* 'cervisia', beer.] New small beer or ale; also see quot. 1888.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suer swappit swanky, swyne-keeper ay for swatts 1592 SATER *Poems Reform.* xxiii. 261 Now drink thay Mylk and Swatts in steid of Aill. a 1682 SHARPLE *Bytlesome Wadding* 69 There will be swats, and scraped panaches. 1717 RAMSAY *Elegy on Lucky Wood* vi, She ne'er kept dow'd tip within her waws, But reaming swats 1791 BURNS *Tam o' Shanter* 40 Reaming swats, that drank divinely. 1871 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xxx, However, he took a draught of swats [small ale]. 1888 EDMONSTON & SAXBY *Home Naturalist* 209 Swatts is the water that covers sowens, and is used to thin the sowens, or as a drink.

Swatt, Swatte see SWEAT *v.*, SNOTE *Obs.*

Swatter (swæter), *v. Sc. and north. dial.* [Echoic. Cf. SQUATTER; also early mod. Du. *swadden* to slaver (of serpents), to splash in water (Kilian), dial. *swadden* in the latter sense, W. Flem. *swadden* to speak slaveringly, G. dial. *schwaden* to disturb (water), splash, be agitated (of liquids), to tuppel, also to prattle, babble, f. root *swad-* (*swat-*) + frequent. suffix -ER 5.]

1. *intr.* To flutter and splash in water like ducks or geese, to splash water about or splash about in water, † *fig.* to wallow.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 1 xxv, In that desiet . Quhair diagouns, lesserts, askis, edders swatterit, With mouthis gapand a 1599 ROLOCK *Lect. Passion* etc xxxviii (1616) 371 Hee swatters and swimmes, hee drownes not altogether. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk Burial* (1833) 20 Tymes wherein the world lay. swattering in all sorte of superstition 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let to Lady Culross* 15 June, Oh to be swattering, & swimming over head & eais in Christ's love! a 1800 *Two Sisters* xi in *Child Ballads* (1882) I. 135 Aye she swattered [other vers. swittered] and aye she swam, Until she came to the mouth of the dam. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xvii, Before he lap the window into the castle moat, and swattered through it like a wild duck. 1821 — *Pirate* xxx, I swatteded hard for my life, w' the help of aye of the

oats 1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* xx (1872) 177 'Pray, gently, on the right'—cries the mild Master, in the act of swatting through a miry pool

† b. *transf.* To 'flutter'. *Obs. rare*

1676 Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* iii (1848) 123 Out of the dreary vale of tears My soul hath swattered out, 1843 *Whistle-bunke* (1890) II, 43 The blude a swat through my bert.

2. To fritter away (as time, money)

1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I 78 Such as swatter away all their youth-time. in ways of both vanity and villany 1790 GROSSE *Provinc. Gloss* (ed. 2), *Swatter*, to scatter or waste. He swattered away all his money North 1905 19th Cent. Sept. 404 Proof that it [sc. the poor rate] does not go to the poor, but is just 'swattered away'.

Swattle (swæ'tl), *v.* north. dial. [f. the same root as *prec.* + frequent. suffix -LE. Cf. G. dial. *schwatteln* to splash, etc.]

1. *intr.* To make a splashing or spluttering noise in or with water. (Cf. *prec.* 1.)

1671 *Defos. Cast. York* (Surtees) 186 That she carried him downe and threw him in the becke, and that he swatted after he came in the becke c. 1790 KENNEDY *MS. Lansd.* 1033, *Swattle*, to drink as ducks do water

b. *intr.* and *refl.* To tiddle or guzzle drink.

1785 *Bras New Wark* (E. D. S.) 460 He can be naa nebbour at dow, that apples and swattles, and idles fra morning to neet c. 1826 HOGG in *J. Wilson's Wks* (1855) I 224 Some wouldna gie misery a dram 'Though they swattle themselves till they spew.

2. = *prec.* 2

1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* Pref. 93 By making them swattle away their love and zeal upon false objects. 1691 RAY N. C. *Words*, To swattle away, to waste 1876 *Mid-Yorks. Gloss.* s. v., Till thou'd swatted it clean away, hit by bit.

Swatty (swɒ'ti) *U.S. slang.* = SWADDY sb.

1901 H. W. PHILLIPS *Red Saunders* 4 A flat-faced swatty at Fort Johnson halted me 1901 *Musey's Mag.* XXIV, 181/2 A stray 'swatty' or two going back and forth between the post and Stringtown.

Swaule, *Sc. form of SWALE sb.*

Swaule, *obs. variant of SWALE sb. 1*

Swave, *obs. form of SWAVE; variant of SWATVE.*

Swaver (swæ'vər), *v.* north. dial. Also 4 *swafre* [? f. Scand. stem *swef-* see SWATVE and -ER 5. Cf. ON. *swaifa* to swing (Norw. dial. *swetula* to fan, waft), and Eng. dial. *swavel* to reel, stagger, sway about.] *intr.* To stagger, totter. Also *fig.* to decline away from.

121400 *Morte Arth.* 3970 Than swetes the swete kyngne and in swoune falls, Swafres vp swifly, and swetly hym kysses c. 1485 *Digby Nlys.*, *Conversion of St Paul* 447 Thowse on do swaier away from our lore 1768 *Ross Helenor* 1 20 She wins to foot, an swavering makes to gang 1856 GREGOR *Baillif's Gloss.* 3, v., He swavert of the edge of the rock, an syne fell out. 1886 BUCHANAN *Lond. Poets* 230 His heart fail'd, he swaver'd forth again. 1874 — *Scotch of Barrie* Poet. Wks. I, 139 Swavering down the path, he took my arm.

Swaviloquent, *obs. form of SWAVILOQUENT.*

Swaule, *obs. variant of SWALE sb. 1*

Sway (swæ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *sweighe*, 4-5, 8 *sweigh*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *swey*, 5 *swegh*, *sweyh*, *swey3*, *swey3e*, 5-6 *sweygh*, 6 *swale*, *swaye*, *swaigh* (e, swas, suay, suai, 8-9 *dial.* *swae*, *swye*, 6- *sway*. [In branch 1 f. SWAY *v.*; with sense 1 cf. Efris *swai* movement in a curve. In branch II partly of different origin; for sense 12 cf. ON. *sveigr* (Sw. *svag*, Norw. *sveig*) switch, twig.]

1. The action of the verb SWAY.

† 1. The motion of a rotating or revolving body. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I met v. 13 (Camb. MS.) O Thow which tornest the beuene with a Raunessing sweyh [v. r. *sweigh*] *Ibid.* II pr. 1. 22 The swyftnesse and the sweygh [v. r. *sweygh*] of hir [sc. Fortune's] turnynge wheel c. 1386 — *Man of Law's P.* 198 O firste moonyng cruel firmament, With thy diurnal sweygh that crowdest And hurled al from Est to Occident. 1412-20 *Lydg. Chron.* 11 2024 As Fortune List on hir whole make a man ascende. And with a swygh bore hym to meschance 1426 — *De Guil.* *Pilgr.* 12234, my spookys Set vp on an Extre large, Of the sweygh to bere the charge. 1598 *Sylvester Du Bartas* II, 1. 14, *Handicraft's* 178 To know Heav'n's course, and how their constant swaves Divide the year in months, the months in dayes 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* I, iii, 3 Are not you mou'd, when all the sway of Earth Shakes, like a thing vnfirm? 1610 *Histrio-m.* 1. 227 Turne a huge wheele contrary to the sway Place me a fyve uppon't

2. The sweeping or swinging motion of a heavy body, a storm, etc.; the impetus or momentum of a body, etc. in motion *Obs.* or *dial.*

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II, 1383 When þat þe sturdy ok Recceyved hath þe happy fallyng stryde The grete sweygh doth it to come al at onys c. 1340 *tr. Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 29) 16 The bridge, being broken with the swey of people that thronged over the same. 1568 V. SKINNER *tr. Montanus' Inquisition* 24 b, That he may fall downe with a sway. 1577 B. COOKE *Hereshach's Hist.* iv, (1586) 188 Great Maules and Beetes, which the more angrily the Beare southward, with the greater sway they come vpon þe head againe 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II, x, 15 Until a nation strange, with their impetuous sway, This land invaded with like violence. 1645 USSHER *Body Div.* (1647) 74 In a field there are many battels, yet all turn head with one sway at once 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi, 251 With huge two-handed sway Brandish aloft the horrid edge came down 1700 DRYDEN *Ceyx & Alc.* 167 The hero tenth advanc'd before the rest Sweeps all before him with impetuous sway. 1757 GRAY *Bar'd* 75 Regardless of the sweeping whirlwind's sway. 1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Sway*, the swing or sweep

of a weapon 1825 SHELLEY *Alastor* 387 Seized by the sway of the ascending stream 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xxvii, 1 The glittering broadsword, descended with the sway of some terrific engine

Fig. 1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* 1 (1558) 47 They feeble nothing but pleasure and therunto be carried with their holle sweygh [orig. *omni impetu*] 1579 FENTON *Guicciard.* 831 So that the whole story or burden of the Warre lay upon the Swizzers.

† b. A swinging stroke or blow. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II, 383 This schipphard carle he gaif him sic ane sway [etc.]

c. A tuin, veer. *Sc.*

1818 HOGG *Brownie of Badshuck* viii, I, 139 Ye ken the wind very often takes a swee away round to the east 't the night time 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Gude Wigtounsk* 126 The [flat-bottomed] boats wee hable to give a sudden swee.

† 3 Force or pressure bearing or inclining its object in one direction or another. *Obs.*

1565 PERDUE *Hermaphrodite* B. v. b. Such he the fits which in the blinded brayne Of wanton women often times with swinging swee doth reigne. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xlix, § 6 As long as the sway of euill custome overbearth them. 1601 DEFT *Pathway Heaven* 305 The sway of the world doth weigh downe all things that can be spoken out of the word of God 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vi, 234 Expert When to advance, or stand, or turn the sway Of Battel. 1577 W. WILKIE *Epigon* III, 52 Push'd and yielding to superior sway, the Spartan ranks gave way 1791 J. LEARMONT *Poems* 32 Sic is Britain's present state. A swaigh will couer her ony gate

† 4 Inclination or bias in a certain direction; occas. deviation from a course of action. *Obs.* (in later use *Sc.*)

c. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III, xxiii (1912) 490 [He] suffered his imaginations to be raised even by the sway, which hearing or seeing, might give unto them 1595 SHAKS *John* II, i, 578 This advantage, this vile drawing byas, This sway of motion 1596 BACON *Max. Com. Law* III, (1636) 10 This rule doth give them a sway to take the law more certainly one way a 1601 MARSTON *Parasit. & Kath.* (1878) 1 188 Their verie wish had some sway from dutie 1645 MILTON *Let's nch.* 29 Such a peculiar sway of liking, or disliking in the affairs of matrimony. 1730 T. Boston in *Morrison Mem.* x (1899) 316 A plain sway to the other side appearing in that committee. 1820 HOGG *Winter Even* T. I, 253 (Jam.) Is your mind that I'm sad for; they'll gie't a wrang swee

5. Prevailing, overpowering, or controlling influence.

a 1520 DOUGLAS *King Hart* II, 216 No dar I nocht be no way mak trauale, Bot quhair I se my maister get a swee. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Keuchworth* Wks 1910 II, 103 You fishes all, and each thing else, that here have any sway 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* 1 (1625) 26 My Lord the Duke is here of great sway. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 791 The jealousy of Love, powerful of sway in human hearts 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 31 This renders it very suspicious, that the Interests of Particular Religious Orders have too great a Sway in their Canonizations 1764-71 H. WALPOLE *Verde's Anecd. Paint.* (1786) II, 57 His Countess, who had great sway with him, being notoriously corrupt. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* VII, II, 188 The sovereign of this country, acting in harmony with the legislature, must always have a great sway in the affairs of Christendom 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II, 16 The gul had fallen under the sway of nuns and priests

6. Power of rule or command; sovereign power or authority; dominion, rule.

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretary* 1 (1625) 33 In causes of sway and government 1616 B. JONSON *Epigr.* xxxv, 2 A prince that rules by example, more than sway. 1681 DRYDEN *Obs.* & *Acht.* 780 For who can be secure of private Right, If Sovereign Sway may be dissolv'd by Might? 1683 LEMPLE *Mem. Wks* 1720 I 458 There were two ruling Buiromasters of Amsterdam who had the whole Sway of that Town 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xxv, France on universal Sway intent 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi, II, 372 Her sway was exclusively acknowledged by her Peloponnesian allies 1879 YEATS *Growth Comm.* 181 Western India from Ormuz to Ceylon owned the sway of Portugal. 1875 FORNUN *Malolica* II, 14 There were two periods of Mahomedan sway in Spain.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 108 That horse his mettell from his rider takes Proud of subiection, noble by the swaie. 1644 MILTON *Educ.* 1 Either by the definite will of God so ruling, or the peculiar sway of nature 1604 PRIOR *Ode Impt.* *Hor.* iv, The Sun absent, with full sway the Moon governs the Isles 1714 R. FIDDES *Pract. Div.* II, 220 The soul originally govern'd the body with an absolute sway. 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* viii, 16 A small baik...under the sole sway Of one that ferned it. 1871 PALGRAVE *Lyr. Poems* 136 In the hearts of men is thy sway

c. *contextually.* (a) Means of government. (b) Position of authority or power.

c. 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1655) IV, xlviii, 111 The sword is the surest way over all people who ought to be cudge'd rather than cajoll'd to obedience 1765 GOLDSM. *Double Traus.* *form* 101 No more presuming on her sway, She learn good-nature every day 1805-6 CARY *Dante, Inf.* vii, 84 One nation rises into sway, Another languishes 1825 SCOTT *Talisman*, xi, He had been raised to the ducal sway in the German empire

7. Phr. To bear († a or the) sway, etc. (also † to carry sway) to rule, govern, to hold the (highest) position in authority or power; to exercise influence, carry weight. Also, † to carry the sway of.

1550 CROWLEY *Last Triumph* 1309 Let them too [sc. knowledge and fear of the Lord] bear all the swa In thy doings 1555 WATREMAN *Paralle Facions* II, vi, 151 Nexte vnto the kinges maestie, the communalte bare the swaye 1567 FENTON *Trag. D.* 8 Suche as in many ages before had borne the greatest swaighe in that publike weale 1570 WATSON *Sing.* in D. Digges *Complete Ambass.* (1655) 8 Montmorencie now carrieth the whole sway of the Court 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter bb* (Camden) 5 Wilfulnes will beare a swa, if it be not bridled. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii, (1887) 150 One prince beareth the sway. 1636 MAS-

SINGER *Gl. De Florence* II, 11, This is the man that carries The sway, and swinge of the Court 1654 HOBBS *Leviath.* I, v, 19 As it comes to bear sway in them 1725 POPE *Iliaid* I, 285 Let revenge no longer bear the sway 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* vi, Wks 1813 I 459 Huntly and Bothwell, who bore the chief sway in the kingdom. 1779 *Mirror* No 66 ¶ 5 He knows that, in Lady Anne, vanity bears absolute sway 1845 M. PARTISON *Es.* (1889) I, 9 The ages, when the Church bore sway over every action of life.

8 Manner of carrying oneself; carriage, deportment. ? *Obs.*

1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* II, 20 The Antinous's easy sway must submit to the stiff and straight figure of the dancing master 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Planting* II, 40 The Evergreen Bignonia, will form at a distance a grand figure from the sway they bear 1845 J. KEEGAN *Leg. & Poems* (1907) 263 From time out of mind, this parish has been famous for its dances, and our boys and girls always brought the sway, both for step and figure, and carriage, too

9. The action of moving backward and forward or from side to side 1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II, 917 The sway of the blades of jointed shears is prevented, by allowing the moving arm to pass through a loop or guide which may retain it in position. 1865 A. L. GORDON *Vis. Sioake* viii, *Poems* (1912) 85 A sway in the crowd—a mumming hum! 1912 J. MASSEFIELD in *Eng. Rev.* Oct. 338 The poise [of a ship] At the roll's end, the checking in the sway.

II. Concrete senses.

† 10 ? The pole of a cart. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III, 561 Fast festint on ane tre, Out throw the toun the gart him drawn be, Vpoun ane suey ay swappand vp and down.

11. A lever, crowbar dial.

1545 ACC. *Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII, 423 Sweyis, oxin bollin, and other necessaries pertaining to the said monition 1547 *Ibid.* IX, 88 Thair ten cantius laidit wi' extreis, sweyes, sawes, spokes, oxin bowes and other necessaries for the said artzarge 1566 *Inuentories R. Vardr.* (1815) 170 Item fyve sweis of tymmer Item certane hand spakks 1793 *Young's Ann. Agric.* XXI, 621 A gentlewoman in the vicinity of Edinburgh...has always been used to Churn in a plunge Churn, with a swee (a lever applied to the end of the Churn-staff) 1808 JAMIESON, *Swey*, a long crow for raising stones. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words.* 1876 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.*, *Swey*, a wooden lever

12. A small pliable twig or rod, a switch. *dial.* (E. Anglia).

1630 *Chiu-chu Acc. St. Peter Mancroft, Norwich in Norf. Antig. Mus.* (1883) II, 341 Item paid Thomas Seamer for swates or wandes 11 d. 1787 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk Gloss.* (E. D. S.) 1847 HALLIWELL, *Swey*... a switch used by thatchers to bind their work. *East*

13. A flat iron rod suspended in the chimney, on which pots and kettles are hung. *Sc.* and *north* 1825 JAMIESON 1870 J. K. HUNTER *Life Stud. Charac.* xli, 257 Willie's lum was one of an old-fashioned wideness, with a runglire instead of a swee

Sway (swæ), *v.* Forms: 4 *sweje*, 4-5 *sweye*, 4-6 *sweye*, 4-7 (8-9 *dial.*) *swey*, (6 *sweie*, *sweaye*, 7-9 *sweigh*, 8-9 *Sc. swee*), 6- *sway*, 3rd *sing.* 6 *swayth*, *swaeth*, *sweath*, *pr. pple* 6 *Sc. swaeand*, *pa. t.* (1st) 4 *sweje*, *swey*, *swe*; *pa. t.* and *pple*.

4 *swejed*, *sweyed*, 4-5 *swyed*, 5 *swey'd*, *sweyt*, 6-7 *swaid* (e, *swayd*, *swazed*, 7 *swaid*, *sued* (?), 7- *swayed*. [Properly two distinct words. (1) ME. *sweje* (14th c.), conjugated strong and weak, also *swye*, to go, move (cf. ME. *forswene* to go astray), may have been a native word orig. of the OE. type **swegan*, (3 pres. ind. **swungeþ*), *pa. t.* **swæge*, parallel to OE. *wegan* to move, carry, WEIGH, (*wigeþ*), *wæge*, ME. *wæje*, occas. *wye*, *pa. t.* *wæje*, *wet* (3), *wet* (e) *de.* (Cf. also the parallelism of *swag* and *wag*, *swaight* and *weight*.) Formally, *sweje* might also be ad. ON. *sveigja* to bend (a bow), swing (a distaff), etc., give way, yield (cf. *sveigr* switch, twig), causative vb. f. *swig-*, in *swig* bend, curve, *swigi* switch, *swigna* to give way, but the ME. and ON. verbs do not agree in sense. (2) The modern *sway* dates only from c. 1500, and agrees in form and sense with, and appears to be ad., LG. *swägen* to be moved hither and thither by the wind (whence Sw. *swaja* to swing, Da. *svaite* to move to and fro, G. *schwägen*, *schweien*), Du. *swaagen* to swing, wave, walk totteingly, slant, bevel.]

I. † 1. *intr.* To go, move. *Obs.*

13 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 87 Swyerez þat swyftly swyed on blonkes *Ibid.* C 72 Now sweye ne pider swyftly & say me þis arende. *Ibid.* 151 þe sawl swayed on þe see. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1429 Al in a senble swayed wipþer 141400 *Morte Arth.* 57 [He] Sweys in-to Swaldye ged þe snelle boundes

† b. Often with *down*. To go down, fall (*lit.* and *fig.*); *spec.* to fall or sink into a swoon. *Obs.*

13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1796 Sykande ho swee down, & semly hym kyssed. 13 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 956 þe rayn ruled adoun. Of felle haunkes of fyrr Swe aboute sodamas. *Ibid.* C 429 þe soun of oute souterayn þen swaie in his ere. 141400 *Morte Arth.* 1467 So many sways in swoghe swounde att ones! *Ibid.* 3676 With þe swynge of þe swerde sways þe mastys. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9454 Parys... Sweyt into swym, as he swelt wode. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2057 (Dublin), þe power owt of þe swayed slightly downe slayn of þair blonkes c. 1425 *Crowned King* 29 Swythe y swyed in a sweet þat y swet after 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* II, 2 86 Quhar þir towris thou seis down fall and sweye, And stane fia stane down bet 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* iv, xv. (S. I. S.) II, 103 þe bewmondus of romanis semyt as þai war sweyand downe.

† *c. causative*. To cause to go or move; to drive. *Obs. rare*.

13. *E. E. Aht P C* 236 Styffe stremes Pat drof hem drylych adoun þe depe to serue, 1yl a swetter ful swyþe hem sweged to bonk

11. *2. intr*. To move or swing first to one side and then to the other, as a flexible or pivoted object: often amplified by *phr.*, e.g. *backwards and forwards*, *to and fro*, *from side to side*.

Not common before the 19th century
1500 *Bk. Mayd Emlyn* 334 in Hazl *E P P. IV*. 94 An halfeþeny halter made hym fast, And therein he wayes. 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb) 120 Yet are they [sc. the branches of the trees] tossed therewith, and swaye sumwhat from syde to syde. 1797 *S & H Lee Canterb T* (1799) I 375 The lamp swayed with the blast 1859 *LANNYSON Marr. Geraint* 171 A purple scarf, at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold, Sway'd round about him as he gallop'd up 1863 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Salem Chapel* x, That stuck over which his tall person swayed with fashionable languor. 1874 *L STEPHEN Hours in Libr* (1892) II, 11 51 The dreary estuary, where the slow tide sways backwards and forwards

b. fig. To vacillate. *rare*.

1563 *Winger tr. Vnconnt Lirin* xi. Wks. (S.T.S.) II 35 That, swand and swoundand betwix thame two, determinatis nocht quhat we speiciale erast to be chosin be thame. 1825 *JAMISON, Swae*, to be irresolute. 1871 *B. TAYLOR, Faust* (1875) II, 1 1 5 When the crowd sways, unbelieving

3. *trans.* To cause to move backward and forward or from side to side (cf. 2). (See also 13.)

Not common before the 19th century
1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb) 152 Swayinge her bodye twyse or thryse too and fro 1667 *MILTON P L* iv 983 As when a field Of Ceres ripe for harvest waving bend, Her bearded Grove of ears, which way the wind Swayes them 1717 *Prior Alma* ii 215 Have you not seen a Baker's Maid Between two equal Panniers sway'd? 1784 *COWPER Task* 11, 73 The roof, moveable through all its length As the wind sways it 1819 *SHELLEY Tithon* 276 The ooze and wind Rushed through an open casement, and did sway His hair 1865 *TROLOPE Bolton Est* xii 137 He swayed himself backwards and forwards in his chair, bewailing his own condition 1902 *R. BAGOT Donna Diana* xv 178 When the cool breeze sweeps up from the sea, gently swaying the tops of the cypress-trees.

b. fig.

a 1566 *STONE Arcadia* it xvix. (1912) 330 He was swayed withall as evene winde of passions puffed him. 1592 *WYLYE Armorie, Lid Chandos* 29 Some turning fate, Which like wild whirling all our doings sweat 1596 *SHAKS, Merch. V* iv 1 Affection, Maisters (? = Mistress) of passion, swayes it to the moode Of what it likes or loaths a 1650 *MAY Old Couple* ii 1 (1658) C2, He has got A great hand over her, and swayes her conscience Which way he list, 1866 *G. MACDONALD Ann Q. Vagabond* vi (1878) 307, I was swayed to and fro by the motions of a spiritual power 1870 *Edin Rev* Oct 388 Dr Newman tells us with the utmost frankness, the persons who swayed his beliefs hither and thither.

4. *intr.* To bend or move to one side, or downwards, as by excess of weight or pressure, to incline, lean, swerve.

In mod. quot. only a contextual use of 2.

1577 *HOLINSHED Chron.* II 1624/1 The left side of the enemies was compelled to sway a good way backe, and giv ground largely 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI*, ii v 5, 1610 *Boys Wks* (1622) 223 The tree falleth as it groweth. Learne then in growing to sway right, 1624 *BACON Consid Warw Spain* Wks 1879 I 542/1 In these personal respects, the balance sways on our part 1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* 111 48 273 Aaron and Hur kept his hands that they could not sway aside one way or other. 1670-1 *NARBOROUGH Jnl in Acc. Sev. Late Voy* 1 (1674) 166 Could not get the Ship off, for the Water did Ebb, and the Ship Sued above 3 Foot 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* i xxvii 196 The carriage swayed towards the precipitous road side 1881 *'RITA' My Lady Coquette* xv, She sways towards him like a reed

† *b. trans.* To have a certain direction in movement; to move. *Obs.*

1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, iv i 24 Let vs sway-on, and face them in the field 1601 *— Tuel N* II iv 32 So swayes she leuell in her husbands heart 1605 *— Macb* v iii 9 The minde I sway by, and the heart I heare, Shall neuer sagge with doubt, nor shake with feare 1650 *W D tr. Comenius Gate Lat* Unl § 233 Man's estate, waieth (is going downwards) [L. *vergit*] towards a declining age

c To move against in a hostile manner. *rare*.

1590 *SPENSER P. Q* II viii 46 How euer may Thy cursed hand so cruelly have swayd Against that knight *Ibid* v 49 Yet oft the Briton kings against them [sc. the Romans] strongly swayd 1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 195 A man would have thought two ough seas had met together swaying one against the other. 1871 *DIXON Tower III*. xxvi 284 The Duke had grown too great to live. All passions swayed against him

5. *trans.* To cause to incline or hang down on one side, as from excess of weight; *dial.* to weigh or press down; also, to cause to swerve.

1570 *BUCHANAN Chameleon* Wks. (S.T.S.) 45 The said Chameleon changinge hew as the quene sweyt ye ballance of hir mynd. 1625 *BACOV Ess, Simulation* (Arb) 509 To keepe an indifferent carriage, betwene both, and to be secret, without Swaying the Ballance, on either side. 1663 *CHARLETON Chor. Gigant* 27 As that no force of wind or tempest by diminishing the gravity on one side, might incline or sway them to sink down on the other. 1664 *POWER Exp. Philos* ii. 145 The greater weight of water in the pendent Leg [of the Syphon] sways down that in the shorter, as in a pair of Scales 1678 *BUTLER Hud* iii 11 1368 As Bowls run true, by being made Of purpose false, and to be sway'd 1797 *HOLCROFT tr. Stolberg's Trav* (ed 2) II xliii 81 The tower of Pisa is swayed fifteen feet from the centre. 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL 7 in nung* II, 848 I hey have learned to avoid swaying down the file at either extreme

1856 *KANE Arctic Expl II* xiv 143 These swayed the dogs from their course 1857 *WHITTIER Poems, Funeral Tree Sokokis* Argi., The surviving Indians 'swayed' or bent down a young tree until its roots were upturned

absol. 1624 *BEDELL Lett* v. 84 A little weight is able to sway much, where the beame it self is false

† *b.* To strain (the back of a horse): see

SWAY-BACKED, SWAYED I. *Obs. rare*.

1611 *COTGR, Esplanquer*, to sway in the backe 1639 *T. DE GREY Compt. Hoiem* 42 He might wrinch any member, or sway his back.

6. a To turn aside, divert (thoughts, feelings, etc.); to cause to swerve from a course of action.

1596 *SHAKS 1 Hen IV*, iii 11 130 Heauen forgue them, that so much have sway'd Your Majesties good thoughts away from me 1616 *Marlowe's Faustus* ii. 1 (1631) FJ, Let vs sway [ed 1624 stay] thy thoughts, From this attempt 1673 *Cave Prim Chr* ii vi. 135 No dangels could then sway good men from doing of their duty 1679 *J. GOODMAN Penit. Pard* i iii. (1713) 60 An huge advantage may sway him a little aside. 1822 *B. W. PROCTER Ludovico Sforza* ii, No ill has happened, to sway Your promise from me? 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* vi § 6 335 No touch either of love or hate swayed him from his course

† *b.* To influence in a specified direction; to induce to do something. *Obs.*

1625 *Impeachment Dr. Buckhyn* (Camden) 292 To swedge the people to accept the King's offers 1634 *Sir T. HERBERT Irav* 63 He answered, his businesse swayed him to another end. 1667 *MILTON P L* viii 635 Least Passion sway lby Judgement to do aught, which else free Will Would not admit 1712 *Addison Spect.* No 357 P 14 The Part of Eve is no less apt to sway the Reader in her Favour a 1720 *SWELL Hist. Quakers* (1795) II vii 83 He so swayed the master that at last he agreed. 1807 *WORDSW White Doe* vi 48 Even that thought, Exciting self-suspicion strong, Swayed the brave man to his wrong

† *c.* To give a bias to. *Obs.*

1593 *BACON Let. to Burghley* Apr, I spake simply and only to satisfy my conscience, and not with any advantage, or policy to sway the cause.

† *7 intr.* To incline or be diverted in judgement or opinion; to swerve from a path or line of conduct; to lean (towards a side or party). *Obs.*

1556 *J. HEYWOOD Spider & F* xxv. 94 We swere From the straight lyne of iustice 1581 *LAMBARDE Eiren* ii. iv (1588) 166 The common opinion swayeth to the other side 1594 *R. CARTW Huarte's Exam. Vits* iii (1596) 24 With which of these opinions the truth waieth, time seereth not now to discuss 1599 *SHAKS Hen V*, i 1 73 He seemes indifferent. Or rather swaying more vpon our part, Then cherishing th exhibitors against vs. 1659 *W. GURNIC Chr. Gt Interest* (1724) 80 I thus imports a Sort of Impiopian For the Heart, pleasing that Device, in so far swayeth towards, it *Ibid*, *Explic Sc Words*, to sway or swey towards a Thing, is to bend towards it

8. *trans.* To wield as an emblem of sovereignty or authority; esp. in *phr.* to sway the sceptre, † the sword (also, by extension, † the diadem, † the rule), to bear rule.

Cf. Du den scepter swaaien.

1575 *GASCOIGNE Weedes, In Prause of Gentlewoman* 5 Golden Marcus he, that swaide the Romaine sword 1576 *— Steele Gl* (Arb) 61 You should not trust, lieftenaunts in your rone, and let them sway, the scepter of your charge. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q* II x 22 Madan was young, vnmet the rule to sway 1590 *GREENE Oct. Fur Wks.* (Rildg) 99/1 It fits me not to sway the diadem. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI*, iii 111 76 Though Vsurspers sway the rule a while 1671 *MILTON P R* iii. 405 If I mean to raig David's true heil, and his full Scepter sway 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 47 Hands, that the rod of empire might have sway'd 1828 *H. NEELE Let Rem* (1829) 26 Had Charles I continued to sway the English sceptre.

b. trans. To wield (an implement or instrument). *poet.*

c 1600 *SHAKS Saul* cxxviii, When thou gently sway'st, The wry concord that mine eare confounds. 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L* ii vii, This harp, which erst Saint Modan swayed 1867 *Morris Jason* vi 239 Erginous now, Great Neptune's so the brass-bound tiller swayed

9 To rule, govern, as a sovereign. Chiefly *poet.*

1595 *SHAKS John I*, 1 13 To lay aside the sword Which swaies vsurping these seuerall titles *Ibid* i 1 344 By this hand I swere That swaies the earth this Climate ouerlooks 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi viii. 502 The Great Turke swaith with his Ottoman Scepter this Kingdom of Lunis, and all Africa, from Bellis de Gomera to the Redde Sea 1634 *MILTON Comus* 825 A gentle Nymph. That with moist curb sways the smooth Severn stream 1709 *WATTS Hyynn*, 'The Lord! how fearful is his Name' vi, Now let the Lord for ever reign, And sway us as he will 1812 *BYRON Ch. Ilar* ii xlvii, With a bloody hand He sways a nation, turbulent and bold 1896 *A. AUSTIN Eng. Darling* i 1, Buhred bath fled the land By him for two and twenty winters swayed.

b. trans. To have the command or control of; to control, direct.

1587 *GOLDING De Morany* xxiv. (1592) 366 There must be some pretie speech of Fortune, which swaith the battels. As for God not one word. 1590 *SHAKS Mids N* i 1 193 Teach me, with what art You sway the motion of Demetrius hart *Ibid* i 1 115 The will of man is by his reason sway'd. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl* vi iii (1848) 352 Custom has much a larger Empire than men seem to be aware of, since whole Nations are wholly swa'd by it 1792 *BURKE Corr* (1844) III 268, I have been long persuaded, that those in power here, instead of governing their ministers at foreign court, are entirely swayed by them. 1874 *GRO ELIOT Coll. Break-P* 422 A sword With edge so constant-threatening as to sway All greed and lust by terror.

10 *intr.* (occas. to sway it.) To rule, to hold sway. Also *fig.*

1565 *J. PHILLIP Patient Grissoll* Pref (Malone Soc.) 17 Let Grissoll's Patience swaye in you 1586 *A. DAY Engl. Secretary* i (1625) 16 Yours while life swaith within me. 1591

1591 *SHAKS 1 Hen VI*, iii 11 135 A gentler Heart did neuer sway in Court 1615 *ROWLANDS Melanch. Knight* 23 For shee's a Gentlewoman (though I say it) That doth deserve to domineere and sway it. 1633 *Bf. HALL Hard Texts* i Cor. vi 3 Those evill and apostate spirits, which doe now sway so much in the world 1667 *MILTON P L* x 376 There let him still Victor sway, As Battel hath adjudg'd. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App v. 114 A tyrant is he... who swaies for his own onely pleasure. 1725 *POPE Odysse* iii 401 Lawless; feasters in thy palace sway 1853 *J. HUNT Spur Songs*, 'Let all the world rejoice' ii, He rules by sea and land, O'er boundless realms he sways 1886 *A. I. PIERSON Crisis of Missions* 117 Turkey still sways over one million square miles

† 11. To have a preponderating weight or influence, prevail. *Obs.*

† His use combines senses 4 and 10

1586 *A. DAY Engl. Secretary* i (1625) 126 His counsell swaith not in our mindes, so much as it might have done with many others 1610 *HOLLAND Cauden's Brit* (1637) 386 Wee may understand that gold swaied much yea in Church matters, and among Church men 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt Eng* i lxx (1739) 187 Nor did the King's Proclamation sway much this or that way 1710 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Mr W. Montagu* 14 Nov., If my opinion could sway, nothing should displease you 1768 *TUCKER Lt Nat* I i v. § 7. 96 To distinguish what motive actually swayed with him upon every particular occasion

12. *trans.* To cause (a person, his actions, conduct, or thoughts) to be directed one way or another; to have weight or influence with (a person) in his decisions, etc.

1593 *G. HARVEY Purce's Singer* Wks. (Grosart) II 46 Had not affection otherwhiles swinged their reason, where reason should have swayed their affection 1605 *B. JONSON Volpone* iv vi, Lady P. You shall sway me a 1674 *CLARENDON Surv. Levath* (1676) 108 Inclinations which sway them as much as other men. 1681 *DYRON Abs & Achi* i 939 I thus long have I by Native Mercy sway'd, My Wiongs dissembl'd 1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy S Seas* 31 Believing we can sway most of the Seamen on Shore. 1760-2 *GOLDSM Cit W lvi*, Swayed in their opinions by men who are incompetent judges 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm* xxxiii, The honour of an ancient family, the urgent advice of my best friends, have been in vain used to sway my resolution 1854 *MISS VOYGE Cameas* I xii 76 Bribery and every atrocious influence swayed the elections 1870 *MAX MULLER Sci. Relis* (1873) 292 The authority of their names continues to sway the public at large 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept 279/1 The jury was swayed by the customary ethical code in these matters.

13. To swing (a weapon or implement) about; *dial.* to swing (something) to and fro, or from one place to another. Also *intr.* to swing.

1590 *SPENSER P. Q* I 21 42 When beaute hammers on the wedge are swaid, *Ibid* iii 1 66 She Here, there, and every where, about her swayd Her wrathfull Steele 1845 *SCOTT Guy R* xlvii, Meg lifted him into the vault 'as easily', said he, 'as I could sway a Kitchen's Atlas' 1818 *Mrs. FERRIER Marriage* xxxii (1881) 1, 320 Do I look like as if I was capable of hindering boys from sweein gates? 1822 *HOGG Perils of Man* iv. 1 60 Bains, swee that honking of claes aff the fire. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D* xxi, He caught hold of one of the chains and swayed himself out of the water 1894 *P. H. HUNTER James Inverch* xiv 170 Ye've been sweein on the yett for a geuy while.

14. *Naut.* (usually with *up*) To hoist, raise (esp. a yard or topmast).

1743 *BULKELEY & CUMMINS Voy S Seas* 15 He immediately gave Orders to sway the Fore-yard up 1768 *J. BYRON Narr. Patagonia* (ed 2) 15 He was going forward to get the fore-yard swayed up 1835 *MARRIAT Jacob Faithful* 11, Forward there, Jacob, and sway up the mast. 1883 *Man. Seaman'ship for Boys* 61 A spanker is fitted with an outhaul and brails, the gaff being kept always swayed up in place

b. absol.

1836 *MARRIAT Midsh. Easy* xii, How long will it be, sir, before you are ready to sway away? 1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xvii, We got a whip on the main-yard, and, hooking it to a strap round her body, swayed away 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word bk*, Sway, or Sway away, to hoist simultaneously, particularly applied to the lower yards and topmasts, and topgallant-masts and yards To sway away on all top-ropes, to go great lengths (colloquially)

† *c.* To weigh (anchor). *Obs.*

1772-84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) IV 1405 The gale having subsided they swayed the anchor.

Sway, *obs* Sc. form of *So*.

Sway-, the vb-stem or sb. used in comb.: **sway-bar**, a circular piece of timber on the hinder end of the fore-bounds of a carriage, resting on the coupling-poles and sliding on them when the carriage turns; **sway-beam**, an early name for the side-lever in a steam-engine; = **BEAM** s.d. 11; **sway-bracing**, diagonal bracing of a bridge, designed to prevent swaying; so **sway-brace** s.d.; **sway-brace v.**, to strengthen with a sway-brace; **sway plate**, the plate covering the sway-bar; † **sway tree**, ? a crane

1801 *W. FELTON Carriages* II Suppl. 18 For the purpose of putting in new futchels, a 'sway bar, [etc.] 1812 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg* 148/1 The shock broke a sway-bar, and threw the state coachman off the box 1890 *Lincoln Gaz* 6 Sept. 6/5 To unshp pole and sway-bars 1839 *R. S. ROBINSON Naut. Steam Eng* 69 The 'sway beam' or side levers, two of which are attached to each engine 1909 *Centenary Dict.* Suppl. 1, 'Sway-brace', a diagonal bracing used to resist side or swaying-strains 1903 *Sci. Amer* 10 Sept 202/3 The two legs of the tower will be heavily 'sway braced'. 1864 *WEBSTER*, 'Sway bracing' (Engin.), the horizontal bracing of a bridge, which prevents its swaying 1854 *BURN Naval & Milt. Dict.* (1863), 'Sway plate, cofie de grande sassoire. c 1632 in Brand Newcastle (1789) 1. 370 note, One

*swea tree with two rolles for taking and laying down lair-stones.

Swayable, *a. rare*. [f. SWAY v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being swayed or influenced.

1642 Fuller *Answer to Dr Ferne* 16 The Members are lesse swayable, as not easily reducible to one head of private interest

Sway-backed, *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. obs. Da. *sveibaget*, also Da. *sveirygget*, † *sveirygget*, Sw. dial. *sveirygget*, in the same sense.] Of an animal, esp. a horse: Having a downward curvature of the spinal column; strained in the back, as by overwork. Also *transf.*

1680 Lond. Gaz. No. 1561/4 An old White Nag, sway Back'd. 1876 LAMIER *Poems*, Clover 25 Dick upbraids Thesway-back'd roan 1880 'MARK TWAIN' *Tramp Abroad* I 257 These rambling sway-backed tunnels 1884 Bath Chron. 12 June 6/6 In Kent there is a large proportion of sway-backed lambs among the flocks

So **Sway-back** *a.*; also as *sb.* = sway-backed condition (Dorland *Med. Dict.*).

1887 T. N. PAGE *Ole Virginia* (1893) 118 A man riding a sway back sorrel horse.

Swayed (swād), *pp. a.* [pa. pple. of SWAY v.] +1 Of a horse: Having a depression in the spinal column, caused by strain. Also *back-swayed*, *SWAY-BACKED*, *Obs.*

In Shaks. *Tam. Shr.* III. i. 56 *swayed* is a conjecture of Hammer's for the reading *Waid* of the folios and quarto 1877 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Husb.* III (1886) 134 b. Which will make him draw his legges after him, and goe as if he were swaide in the chine. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xviii 189 For a horse swaide in the backe, apply unto the reines of his backe an emplaster. 1685 Lond. Gaz. No. 2039/4 A Great Spread black Cart-Gelding, having a rowling gate, formerly Sway'd in the back. 1722 Lisle Husb. (1757) 225 A strait flat back, or a little swayed 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Back swayed, *elancé, efflanqué*. 2 *gen.* Bent.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. xv. (Roxb.) 25/2 An old Leger booke, with turned vp leaues and a swayed or bent back **Swayer** (swā'ar), [f. SWAY v. + -ER.] One who or that which sways, wields, or rules.

1598 FLORIO, *Dominato* *a.*, a ruler, a governor, a lord, a swayer 1699 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) II. xvii. 325 He is the happiest swayer of a sceptre that ever was 1697 Wood *4th Oxon.* II. 178 Pym, Hamden, and Strode were esteemed Parliament-drivers, or Swayers of all the Parliaments wherein they sat 1823 *Examiner* 177/2 Eloquence and truth united are greater swayers of opinion than either wealth, wigs, or woolbacks 1853 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1866) I. 300 To talk loud about the poet's divine mission, as the prophet of mankind, the swayer of the universe, and so forth.

Sway(e), variants of SWAIRE.

Swayful, *a. rare*. [f. SWAY sb. + -FUL.] Able to exercise sway, powerful.

1767 FAWKES *Theocritus* Idyll. xxviii. 7 Cytherea's swayful power.

Swaying (swā'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWAY v. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SWAY; movement to and fro; vacillation; influencing, controlling, etc. 1665 J. GOODE in *Being filled with the Spirit* (1867) 340 For the swaying and ordering of our judgments in the question in hand. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. ii. 11, Bread not to be had except by Ticket from the Mayor, after long swaying, with firm grip, on the chain of the Queue 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.* (1866) II. 275 The swaying of the fir boughs in the gale. 1850 H. T. MARTINEAU *Hist. Peace* IV. xiv. 200 His life had been a swaying between contemplation and action 1869 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* iv. 132 The low murmur and swaying to and fro of the dense crowd.

2. *Swaying of or in the back*, the condition of being swayed in the back (SWAY v. 5 b) or *SWAY-BACKED*. Also *back-swaying*.

1598 FLORIO, *Feruto*, a disease in a horse called the swaying of the neck [*sic*] 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) s. v. *Sway'd*, *Swaying in the back*, a Distemper in Horses that comes many ways. 1720 W. GISSON *Farrier's Guide* II. lxviii. (1738) 225 By a Swaying of the Back is properly to be understood a stretching and relaxation of the Muscles and Ligaments 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863) s. v., Back swaying, *effort des reins*

Swaying (swā'ing), *pp. a.* [f. SWAY v. + -ING.]

I. +1. Moving. *Obs. rare.*

13. *E. E. Aht P. B.* 420 [The ark] Drof vpon þe depe dam. With-outen any sweande sayl to seche after hauen

II. 2 Exercising power, influence, or control; influential, controlling. *Obs. exc.* as the second element of compounds, e. g. *all-swaying*.

1625 in Foster *Eng. Factories India* (1909) III. 106 [All matters of moment are to be determined by the three captains; Weddell to have a double or swaying voice. 1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* VII. § 319 A Member of the House of Commons, and of a swaying Interest there 1684 O. HFWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 121 A swaying man to moderate the bench 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 171 A directing and swaying head

3. Vacillating.

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 74/2 The Laws of Coursing.. often alter according to some Mens swaying Fancies

4. In horses, 'a hollow sinking down of the Back-bone' (Bailey, 1726).

5. Moving to and fro.

1847 THACKERAY *Lords & Liv.* III. The mad swaying rush of the horses was reduced to a.. steady gallop 1875 M. LARSEN *Ser.* I. vii. 121 The swaying branches creak and groan 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama of Two Lives*, *Snake-Witch* 53 The flood swept land and the swaying sea.

Hence **Swayingly** *adv.*, with a swaying motion.

c. 1854 in *Circ. Sc.* (c. 1865) I. 294/2 On the tall poplar tree Perch'd swayingly 1882 PROCTOR in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 476 Carried, not bodily, but still swayingly, against the direction of rotation.

Swayme, **Swaymish**, -ous, var. **SWEAM**, **SQUEAMISH**, **SQUEAMOUS**

Swayn(e), **Swayth(e)**, obs. ff. **SWAIN**, **SWATHE**, **Swayve**, *v. dial.* Also 4 **sweyve**, 9 **swave**.

[ad. ON. **sveifa* (cf. Norw. dial. *sveirva* to swing, *sveiv* whirl, vortex), related to *seifa* to rove, drift (see **SWIVE**).] *intr.* To move to and fro, to flow 13. *E. E. Aht P. C.* 253 Penne he [sc. the whale] swengez & swayves to þe se bobem. 1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* Prol. 10 As I lay and lene and loked in þe wateries, I slombred in a slepyng it sweyued [v. r. swayed, A. *scat* sownede, v. r. swigede, swyed] so merye. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sweave*, to pass backward and forward *Cumh.* 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, *Swayve*

Swch(e), **Swdan**, obs. ff. **SUCH**, **SUDDEN**.

Swe, obs. form of **SUE**.

† **Sweak**, *v. Obs. rare*-. [cf. **SWEAK**] *trans.* app. To swing.

1667 GOLDING *David's Met.* VIII. 108 As he sweakt his axe asyde to fetch his blow

Sweake(e), obs. and dial. form of **SQUEAK**, var. **SVEEEK**.

Sweal, **swale** (swāl, swā'el), *sb. dial.* Also **swaile**, **sweel**. [f. next.] A blaze, flame; the guttering of a candle.

1781 J. HUTTON *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E. D. S.) **Swale**, **Sweal**, a flame 1878 *Cumblid. Gloss.*, **Sweal**, the melting of a lighted candle in a draught. 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.*, **Sweal**, a great blaze

Sweal, **swale** (swāl, swā'el), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms 1 **swelan**, 3 **swælan**, *pa. t.* **swelde**, 3-4 **swale**, 4 **swayle**, (also 9) **swele**, 4, 7-9 **swaile**, 5 **sweile**, **sweyle**, 6-7 **sweale**, 7-9 **swail**, 8-9 **sweel**, (9 **squal**, **zwele**, **zweel**, etc.), 6-**sweal**, 7-**swale**. [OE. *swelan* wk. *trans.* to burn, related to OE. *swellan* str. *intr.* to bunn (which may be in part also the source of this word) = (M) LG. *swelen* to singe, wither (of grass), make hay, etc. (whence G. *schwellen*, *schwellen* to burn slowly without flame, NFris. *swal* to singe, EFris. *swāl* to glow), ON. *swala* to smoke out, *swala* thuk mist or smoke, f. Teut. 100t *swel-* to be subjected to heat or slow burning (cf. OHG. *swulzen* to burn slowly). Other grades of the root are represented by OE. *swol*, *swolug* (cf. Soelv), *swolop* burning, heat, LG. *swol*, *swul*, *swulig*, *swulig* oppressively hot, sultry (whence G. *schwül*, earlier † *schwul*), Du. *swel* sultry Cognates outside Teut. are recognized in Lith. *swiltis* to scorch, *swiltis* glowing, *swiltis* smell of burning, Lett. *swelt* to scorch]

1. *trans.* To consume with fire, burn; to set fire to (e. g. goise, etc., soot in a chimney); to singe, scorch, locally, to singe (a hog), (in Ireland) to roast (a sheep) whole in its skin. [Beowulf 3041 (Gr.) Gledum beswæled.] c. 1000 *Lambeth Pr.* xxvii. 2 Onel. *swel* swel uel bern lenden mine c. 1205 Lay. 6147 Berned beore halles & swaled heore bures c. 1275 *Ibid.* 25394 þo com þar a bernedle drake, dorwes he swelde 1387 *Ælfrisa Higden* (Rolls) III. 325 He . sweled of his berd heer with a fyre col. *Ibid.* VIII. 143 He . schewed hym his heed þat was . sweled and u-scalded c. 1400 *Beowulf* 2349 For to swele his vlyes He stert in-to the bern & after site he bes c. 1450 *Lanterns of Light* xii. 78 þat lust of þe flesche may be swelled from coueting of yuel [ong. *ut combusta caro non concupiscit malum*] 1573 TYNNE *Æneid* xii. li. 4 His huge beard bent a light And swaled caused a sunbe 1597 *Svevestra Dr. Bartus* I. iv. 253 Summers-glowe the Crab comes To bring us yearly in his starry shell, Many long dayes the shagge Earth to swele 1669 C. BURTON *Penn. Hist.* (1634) 36 If you must use many [hives]; then, having wet the skits with a cloth, singe or swele the inside. 1669 Wom. 1008 *Syst. Agric.* (1681) 322 To Sweal a Hog, to singe a Hog 1795 *Trans. Soc. Arts* XIII. 183 The gorse.. is used for swelling ships [i. e. applying a torch to the greased and tarred bottom that the fat, etc. may penetrate] 1800 HURDIS *Pav. Village* 52 To see the thunder-bolt with fiery arm Arrest the mountain top and sweal his brow 1846 J. BAXTER *Lubr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 310 In order to have good bacon the hair should be sweled off—not scalded. 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss.*, **Sweal**, to burn the soot out of the chimney 1883 *Standard* 12 Sept. 2/2 'Sweal' is an odd Sussex word, meaning to singe linen. 1912 *Daily News* 22 Dec. 12/1 Strong overgrown heather which would have to be torched or 'swaled' before young plants could take possession of that area.

2. To cause (grass, etc.) to dry or wither. 1796 PRIGGE *Deicinus* (E. D. S.) v. The wind sweals the grass, not only checks its growth, but cuts off and consumes its blade 1881 *Leicester Gloss.* s. v., 'It—the hay—is swaled enow, an' way'll hack it in'

3. *intr.* To burn with fire, or as a fire; to be consumed with fire, to be scorched; to be burning hot [Beowulf 2713 (Gr.) Sio wund ongon, swelan and swellan a 900 CYNEWULF *Crist* 987 (Gr.) On fyrbæde sweld se fæstas c. 1205 Lay. 16219 þe castel gon to bernem, bwes þer swelden [MS. slalden] 1386 *Wyclif Matt.* xii. 6 Soþely the sunne sprung vp, the swalden [glas or brenden for hete] — Rev. xvi. 9 Men swayedlen [1388 swalden; Vulg. *extinguerunt*] with greet hete 1388 — Jer. xx. 9 The word of the Lord was maad, as fier swalynghe [1382 gelyt betende] in myn herte 1811 WILLIAM *Archæologia* XVII. 160 (*W. R. Riding Words*), **Sweal**, to blaze, to burn away rapidly 1861 E.

BROWN *Seaman's Narr.* xxii. 251 The flesh swealed with the heat of the irons, and a blue steamy smoke arose 1882 *Lanc. Gloss.* s. v., A fire or anything else is said to sweel when it burns fiercely.

3. Of a candle: To melt away; to gutter Also said of the tallow or wax. Hence *fig.* to waste away. 1653 H. MORR *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 80 That they can burn thus with their heads downwards, and not presently sweal out and be extinguished, as our ordinary Candles are 1671 SKINNER *Etymol.*, To Sweal away, *eliquescere instar candele*, vox agro Linc. usitatissima 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* v. Mind ye dinna let the candle sweal as ye gang along the wainscot parlour 1827 T. WILSON *Pitman's Pay* II. iii. 11, The un-nuff'd lights are now burnt low, And dimly in their sockets sweeling 1858 FABER *Bartoli & Maffei's Life* Xavier 396 'The wax which had swealed from it [sc. a candle] 1870 KINGSLEY *At Last* viii. The soil is half pitch, half brown earth, among which the pitch sweals in and out, as tallow sweals from a candle 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Mar. 10 The candles they have to light them to their rooms are swaling 1893 *Wiltshire Gloss.*, **Squal** (4) Of a candle, to gutter

4. *trans.* To cause to waste away like a guttering candle. Chiefly *fig.*

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* 1. 298 Lest this sin of pride (as a thief in the candle) should swallow out thy joy 1662 HIBBERT *Body Div.* 1. 144 An intemperate man is one that, like some candles, sweals away his life 1673 *True Worship of God* 65 The wasting and swallowing out the Lights of the Church a 1679 T. GOODWIN *Unregenerate Man* xiii. ix, Immoderate sorrows swale our life 1697 CONGRUVE *Mourning Bride* III. vi, Our Hymeneal Torch consaged with Rain from Eyes, and swail'd with Sighs 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* III. i. 1 (1852) 275 Reckoning the time not spent in study, for the most part swealed away 1864 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds* s. v., Mind an' don't swael 'cannel.

Sweal, *dial. form of SQUEAL*.

Swealed (swā'el), *pp. a.* Also 8 **swilled** See also **SWOLED**. [f. **SWEAL** v. + -ED.] Scorched, singed; (of a sheep) roasted whole in the skin.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* in Wr. Wulcker 149/30 *Fomes*, 30-*swælud* spoon, *net* tynder.

1674 RAY S. & C. *Words* s. v. **Sweale**, A swaled pig, a singed pig. 1732 Mrs. DRILLY *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 365 A 'swilled mouton', that is a sheep roasted whole in its skin, scorched like a hog. 1863 W. BARNES *Dorset Gloss.* s. v. **Sweal**, He is lik' a swaled cat, better than he do look vor.

Swealer, *dial.* Also **sweeler**, see also **SWALEH**. [f. **SWEAL** v. + -ER.] (See quot. 1877)

1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, **Swealer**, a speck of foreign matter in the grease of a candle which causes it to swael 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch*, etc. 121 Had it been shrouds instead of swealers

Swea ling, **swa ling**, *vbl. sb.* [f. **SWEAL** v. + -ING.] Burning, singeing; for special uses see quots. and **SWEAL** v.

c. 1410 *Lanterns of Light* iii. 6 Euery proud soule schal be in to sweyling [ong. *erit in combustionem*] 1549 *Confl. Scot.* II. 24, I sal vlyse you with dreddoun, with fyre, and with swelheg [*sic*] 1604 J. Houghton *Collect. Improv. Husb.* No. 55 P. 2 Swearing of Sheep in Ireland. 1750 R. FORSTER in J. NICHOLS *Collect. Hist. Berks.* (1783) 56 The singeing of a pig they call sweeling 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 1202 When cured as bacon, it is the practice in Kent to singe off the hairs, by making a stow fire round the hog, an operation which is termed swaling 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Apr. 7/2 The wanton practice of 'swaling' [sc. firing the heather] on Dartmoor 1899 J. M. FALKNER *Moorefield* vii, There is a swailing of the parchment under the hot wax 1902 E. PHILLIPS *River* 251 These spring fires, or 'swale-ings', had been deliberately lighted that furze and heather might perish, and the grasses, thus relieved, prosper for flocks and herds

Swea ling, **swa ling**, *pp. a.* [f. **SWEAL** v. + -ING.] Burning, blazing; (of a candle) guttering

c. 1003 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xliii (1883) 213 He ða sende of heofonum beornend ren and swelende lez c. 1400 *Prymor* (1895) 10 (*Benedicite*) Fier & swelgyne hete [*ignis et aestus*] 1807 J. STAGG *Poems* 24 Swift the swelien hether flies 1812 COLMAN *Br. Grims.*, *Lady of Wreck* II. xlviii, A swaling candle

Swealtie, obs. form of **SWELTY**.

† **Sweam**, *sb. Obs.* Forms 3 **swem**, 5 **swayme**, **sweme**, **sweem**, **sqweme**, 6 **sweame**, 7 **swaim**, **sweam** [f. **SWEAM** v. (cf. **SWIME**)]

Sense 2 may have been borrowed from ON. *swinn*, *swinn* giddiness, swooning, or the ON. word itself may have been actually taken over, becoming 2 as in native words]

1. Grief, affliction. To think **sweam** (impers. with dat.) to be grievous to. To be **sweam**: to be a pity. So for **sweam**!

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 391 Of paradys hem ðinked swem, Of iwel and dead hem stondeð greim *Ibid.* 1961 He missed Joseph and ðoghte swem. c. 1430 *Lyng. Mui Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 His hert began to melt, For veyay sweme of this swemeful tale. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 482/2 Swem, of moynynge, *tristitia, niglestia, meror* c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xi. 127 That mannys sowle it kulde perysche it wole sweme c. 1460 *METHAM* *Wks.* (1916) 43 Ful grete sqweme for yowre abvens I schal haue *Ibid.* 62 Alas, for sqweme! c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld* 92 The olde enmye the deuyll hath fered me by swemes 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) xi. 8 And nowe that fit may I not fle, thinke me never so swem.

2. A sudden fit of sickness or fainting, a swoon. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3895 He swat neuer for þat swynke, ne in swayme felle. c. 1415 *Crowned King* 29 Swy the y swyed in a swem, þat y swet after a 1440 *Sir Degre* 1211 (Camb. MS.) Loke at þe come at þe tyme Oþer swowne shal I sweme þe lady shall I se [*Thornton MS.*] And one of usalle ly in swyme 1589 *Mirr. Mag.*, *King Fago* Lenuoy I, A warning this may be, Against the slothful swames of sluggardye. *Ibid.*, *Vulturnus* II, By blindness blunt, a sottish swamee hee feelles: With loyes bereft, when death is hard at heeles. 1677 *Holroyke Dict.*, A sweam or swaim, *subita agrotatio*.

Hence † **Swea'mful** (5 swem-, sqwem-, swym-ful) *a*, grievous, distressing. † **Swea'mfully** *adv*, † **Swea'mly** (swemly) *a*, distressful.

a 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 135 [He] swelpe heerin a swemly swouh. *c* 1450 *Assembly of Gods* 1223 Then seyde Frewyll & swemfully spake. *c* 1450 [see **SWEAM sb** 1] *c* 1460 *METHAM Wks* (1916) 43 At her swemfully departing. *c* 1460 *Play Sacram* 807 Now alle my pepulle wt me 3e dresse for to ge see that swymfully syght. *c* 1469 *Paston Lett Suppl* 128 It is gret pety to here the swemfull and petowse compleyntis of the pore tenantus.

† **Sweam**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 **sweamen**, 3-6 **sweme**. [OE **swēman*, found only in the compound *dsweaman* to be grieved or afflicted. Cf. prec.] 1. *trans.* To afflict, grieve. Hence **Swe mand ppl** *a*, afflicting, grievous.

c 1205 *LAY* 16090 He scal alle þa swiken swemen [printed swenien] mid eise. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 312 Beo we sorie þæt we euer schulden wēðen swuch feder, & swēamen [w r sweme] swuchwarden. *Ibid* 398 Non vuel ne schal hermen þe, no þing ne schal swēamen þe. *c* 1300 *Hali Meid* 17 Hwa þæt sehe þenne hu þe engles beo swēamed þæt seoh hære suster swa forfulliche afallet. *x* 3 *E E Allit P B* 563 þe swēamende sorge soyt to his hert. *c* 1450 *Blanchard* 866 In *Macro Plays* 33 Yt swemyth my hert, to thynk how on wysely I hawe wrought.

2. *intr.* To grieve, mourn. Also in *vbl sb*. *c* 1450 *Cos Myst* (Shaks Soc) 81 Your swemyngesmytyht to myn herte depe. *x* 14 *Prompt Parv* 482/2 Swemyu, *molestior, ueruo* Swemyngre, or mooryngre.

3. *pass.* and *intr.* To be overcome with faintness. *c* 1440 *York Myst* xl 40 Þane on his bakke bare he þame by, A crosse vnto Caluery, þæt swettyng was swemyngre for to hawe swemit agane.

Sweamish, dial. form of **SQUEAMISH**. **Sweande**, obs. pr. pple. of **SWAY v.** **Sweap**, variant of **SWAPE**, obs. f. **SWEET**. **Sweaple**, variant of **SWIPEPLE**.

Swear (swēa), *sb* *Now colloq.* [f. **SWEAR v.**] An act of swearing, an oath.

1. A formal or solemn oath.

a 1643 *W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iv. iv, Gull'd by my swear, by my swear gull'd. *1691 Pol Ballads* (1860) II 31 You mu't either take the swear, or starve. *a* 1704 *T. Brown Dial. Dead Reas Oaths Wks* 1711 IV 79 [He has] faced about to the Right, and taken the Swear. *1809 E. Phil. Forth Human Boy* 11 38 We swore by a tremendous swear, to obey Trelawny. *Ibid* iv 108 She kept herswear all right.

2. A profane oath, a swear-word; also, a fit or bout of swearing. *1871 C. GIBSON Lark of Gold* v. A good swear is a cure for the bile, so swear away. *1873 CARLETON Gone with a Handkerchief* Man 1 In *Farm Ball* 27 I've choked a dozen swears. *1894 BESANT Equal Woman* 127 He swore a swear. *1915 D. L. R. LORIMER Pashu* 1 194 Khlakak. Damn ine. (An Afriid swear, said to be properly *Khlakak*).

b. A harsh noise made by an angry cat, bird, etc. *1895 J. G. MILLAIS Breath fr. Vulture* (1899) 98 Its cry of alarm (a jarring swear) is almost exactly like that of the common starling.

Swear (swēa), *v.* Pa. t **swore** (swōa); pa. pple. **sworn** (swōn). Forms: 1-2 **swerian**, (1 **swer**)(1)**gan**, **swerian**, 2 **swerigen**, 2-4 **swerne**(n), **sweren**, (3 **swærie**, **suærie**, 4 **swery**(e), **Ayenb**, **zuærie**), 3-5 **swær**, 4-5 **swær**, 4-6 **suære**, 4-7 **swære**, (4 **square**, 5 **sqwere**, **swaïre**, **sweyre**, **suærie**, 6 **shwere**), 5-9 **Sc. swair**, (6 **Sc. suair**), 6-7 **swære**, 6-8 **swære**, 6-**swear**. *Pa. t.* a. 1-5 **swor**, 2-4 **suor**, 3 **sweor**, 4 **suore**, **Ayenb**, **suor**, 4-5 **Sc. swour**, **swoir**, 4-5 (8-9 **Sc.**) **swoor**, 6 **Sc. swoyr**, 7 **swoare**, 3- **swore**. *B.* 3-4 **swar**, 4 **suar**(e), **square**, 4-7, 9 **arch. sware**. *γ* 4 **swær**, **suer**, 4-5 **swere**, **suere**. *δ.* 1 **swerade**, 6 **swered**, 7 (9 **dial.**) **swæred**, 5 **swarid**, **sward**. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-6, 8 **sworen**, 3 **swœoren**, 4 **suorn**, 4-5 **squrn**(e), 5 **suoren**, 5-7 **sworne**, **suorne**, (6 **swarne**, **soren**, **sorne**, **shorne**, **Sc. suoryne**), 4- **sworn**; 2 **gesworen**, 3-4 **i.**, **ysworen**, 4-5 **ysworn**(e). *β* 3-5 **suore**, 3-5, 7-9 (now *dial.* or *vulgar*) **swore**; 3 **ysuore**, 3-5 **iswore**, 4-5 **iswore**, 5 **iswoor**, (1-**swere**). *γ* 4 **yswered**. [Com. Teut. str. vb. (sporadically wk) with *γ*-present stem OE *swegian*, *swōr*, rarely *swēde*, *-swaren*, usually *-swores*, = OFris. *swaria*, *swera*, also *swara*, *swora*, OS. *swerian*, *swērian*, *-sworen*, (M)LG. *sweren*, *swōi*, *switren*, *swōdien*, MDu. *sweren*, (Du. *sweren*), OHG *swereian*, *swerran*, *swōr*, *gsuoran* (for *gsuwaran*), MLG. *swern*, *swōr*, *gsuor*, dial. *swerele*, *gesuorn*, *gesuarn* (G *schworen*, *schwun*, † *schwōr*, *geschworen*), ON. *swerja*, *sōr*, *swōr*, *swarnn*, also wk. *swarōr*, *swarōr* (Sw *swarja*, Da. *swærge*). — OTeut. **swarjan* (not in Goth., which has a new formation *swarian*), f. *swar*-, whence also ON *swar* answer, *swara* to answer, **SWARE**, and OE *and-swaru* ANSWER. The ulterior relations of the root are uncertain.

The conjugation of this verb has been influenced from early times by that of **BEAR v.** (OE. *beran*). The regular pa. t **swore** (OE *swōr*) has never ceased to be extensively current, but from the 15th to the 17th cent. **sware**, formed on the analogy of *bare* (OE *ber*, *ðaron*), was widespread, **sware** occurs as early as the first text of Layamon; **swar(e)** is the prevailing form in the Cotton MS of *Cursor Mundi*; **sware** and **swore** are both used in Malory's *Morte D'Arthur*;

sware is the only form in the Bible of 1611 (exc. in the Apocrypha), but is rare in the 1st Folio of Shakspeare. In the 14th and 15th a by-form **swere** occurs, after *here*].

1. *intr.* To make a solemn declaration or statement with an appeal to God or a superhuman being, or to some sacred object, in confirmation of what is said; to take an oath.

Const. *by, on, or upon* that to which appeal is made (see 13, 16), in OE *on þurh, under*.

a 900 *Laus of K. Alfred* Introd. c. 48 Ne swerzen ge næfre under hæðne godas. *c* 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt v. 34 *Ego autem dico uobis non iurare omnino*, ic uttelice cweðo iuh to ne swerize æfre [Rushw. þæt ge ne sellap hæð wæl swerize allunga, *Ags Gosp* þæt ge eallunga ne swerion, *Hallion swerigan*]. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 70 3e ne schulen uor none þinge ne warien, ne swerien, bute 3if ge siggen witterliche, oðer sikeliche. *c* 1340 *Ayenb* 6 Ine nou opre manere ne is no riht to zuene. *c* 1410 *Lanterne of Light* vi 80 3it enemies purswen agen þis comande-ment, & seyn þæt Crist him 3if swore, and hwe seintus bope. *a* 1425 *Cursor M* 6848 (Trin.) I rowe on no goddes fals, Swereþ not I bidde þou als. *1660 in Exst.* *3 Papers rel. Fines* Ser. 11 (1911) 122 Wee dare not sware least we sin against our God. *1716 HEARNE Collect* (O H S) V 382 Charles himself told me I should be forced to quit, if I did not swear (as I was resolved not to do). *1798 COLERIDGE Fears in Solitude* 73 The Book of Life is made a superstitious instrument, on which we gabble o'er the oaths we mean to break, for all must swear. *1815 Scott Guy M* xxiii, 'As a magistrate, if you refuse to answer my questions, I must put you upon your oath.' 'Tioth, sir, I am no free to swear'.

2. To promise or undertake something by an oath; to take an oath by way of a solemn promise or undertaking. (Const. as in 1; also const. *dat. or to* the person to whom the promise is made.)

a *intr.* (See also 17 a.)

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xiv [xv] 4 *Qui iurat proximo suo et non deceptum eum*, se swerð ðam nestan his & ne beswac hine. *c* 1205 *LAY* 22865-7 *Erst swer Arður seodðen sworen eorles*. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2433 Iosep swor him also he had. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 18362 (Cott) Þou has þam drund and don forlæ, Als þou til ur for-eldres sware. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L G W* 1321 *Dido*, And so 3e wele me now to wite take As 3e han sworne. *c* 1400 *Desir Troy* 1837 *Prian* on his part, & his prise knights, Sweryn all swifly; & so swyke thoghtyn. *1562 A. Scott Poens* S.T.S. 1 134 Credence is past of promeis, tho't that swer. *1634 MILTON Comus* 1011 From her fair unspotted side Two blissful twins are to be born, Youth and Joy, so Joye hath sworn. *1662 STILLINGF. Orig. Sacra* ii. vi. § 6 God is said to swear when he binds himself absolutely to performance. *1837 DICKENS Pickwick* ii, Can I rely upon your secrecy? 'You can.' 'Hear me swear—' 'No, no, don't swear, it's quite unnecessary.' *1902 VIOLET JACOB Sheep-Stealers* viii, 'Swear, I tell ye, I swear it, so help me God'.

1610 SHAKS. Temp i. 1. 62 Heel be hang'd yet, though every drop of water swear against it, And gape at widest to glut him.

b. with inf. *c* 1150 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an. 1140 Alle didnen him manred, & suoren þe pais to halden. *c* 1250 *Beket* 1007 in *S Eng Leg* 135 He suor to holde þe eorpelich honur and bath i-broke is oth. *c* 1330 *Arth & Merh* 3405, xi kinges & doukes on Han ysworn, Arthour to slon. *c* 1400 *Desir*, *1107* 13643 Payne were þo freikes And swifly þai swere. To be lell to be lord als his lyf tyme. *1441 Extr. Aberd. Reg* (1844) I 7 He sall swere to keep this statute. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron*, *Hen V*, 71 All maner persones of holy Church that shall swere to kepe this presente accord. *1667 MILTON P L* 1 322 Or in this aspect posture have ye sworn To adore the Conquerour? *1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Italian* xvii, I have sworn to speak the truth only. *1824 W. IRVING Albanian* II 274 (He) swore not to raise his camp until he had gained possession of the place. *1867 HOWELLS Ital Jour* 105 At last we leave the gates, and swear each other to come again many times while in Naples.

ellipt. *1600 SHAKS A Y L v* iv, 107 They shooke hands, and swore brothers.

c. with clause (occas. with quoted words). *c* 1000 *Ælfric Josh* i 12 Swerian me nu þurh drihten, þæt ge doft wið me swilce mildheortnisse, swa ic macode wið eow. *c* 1200 *Trin Coll*, *Hon* 213 Pe sullere sweið þæt he hit nele lasse selle, þe beggere sweið þæt he nele more geuen. *c* 1205 *LAY* 29078 Heo sworen þæt heo wolden Heore forward halden. *c* 1275 *Ibid* 8666 We 3ou wolleþ swere Yppen houre swerdes Þat we wolleþ 3ou bi-fore Libbe oðer ligge. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 3225 (Cott) Apon his kue he did him suere (*suif* square) Þat he suld be lel erianð berer. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI 445 He hadde byhote and i-swore þat he schulde zelde Normandye to Richard. *c* 1400 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) xxii, Thenne he square, 'Be Ihesu, Mare sun, That body schalle neuyr in the erthe come, My siluyr tille that I haue'. *c* 1470 *HENRY Wallace v* 864 He swour he suld be went on that dead. *a* 1529 *SKELTON E Rummyng* 164 Elynour swered, Nay, Ye shall not beare away My ale for nought, By hym that me bought! *1592 Soliman & Pers* v. 11 63 He lept for ioi, swearing and promising That our reward should be redoubled. *1689 in Acts Parl Scot* (1875) XII 51/1, I faithfully promitt in presence of the almighty god and swear þat I shall demean my self faithfully. *1813 Scott Robbery* iv xiv, Robkey sware, No rebel's son should wed his heir.

d. *trans.* With pron. as obj.

a 1000 *Etene* 686 (Gr) ic þæt geswerize þurh sunu meo-theses þæt du hungre scealt. cwymlend weorðan. *c* 1205 *LAY* 22507 Ælche 3ere 3uen [ich] þe wille æhte þis ich wullen þe swerian. *a* 1225 *Ancr R* 96 Ich heuede isworen hit, lauen ich mot te. *c* 1300 *Havelok* 398 Godard sturt up, an swor al þæt þe king him bad. *c* 1369 *CHAUCER Dethe Blanche* 123 As I best koude I swore hir this. *c* 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 2331 He rathir chees be di-obedient. Than be forsworn of þat he swoor so depe. *1567 Gude & Godlie Ball*, (S T S) 91 Quaheter he swer to any man, His promeis he will keep. *1667 MILTON P L* iv 96 How soon would high recall high thoughts, how soon unsay What feign'd submission swore. *1869 FREEMAN Norm.*

Conq III xii 246 Harold then swore, but what he swore is as uncertain as it is when and where he swore it.

3. *trans.* With certain sbs: To promise or undertake on oath to observe or perform (something).

a. fidelity, allegiance, etc.

a 1150 *O E Chron* an. 1123 (Laud) Se ærceb[iscop] swor him underþeodnyse of ealle ða þing [etc.]. *c* 1250 *Beket* 1017 in *S Eng Leg* 135 Þou suor þe þe lunge eorpelich honur and nelt don him non. *13 K. Alis* 7427 (Laud MS), Hiy duden hym alle feute And sworen to hym also leute. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) V 331 Arthur 3af hym Hampschire and Someise. and fey was i-swore to hym. *c* 1440 *Parionope* (1862) 2723 The King of Fraunce tolde homage And thei to suer hostage, That they shulde him bere fayth and trouth. *1501 SHAKS Hen VI* v. iv 169 I then sware Allegiance to his Maiesty. *1595 John v* iv 19 'That Altar, where we swore to you Deere Amity, and euerlasting loue. *1600 E. BLOUNT tr Castalgio* 76 'I ha't the Noblemen and Commonns shoulde, presently swaie obedience vnto them. *1675 CROWNE Andromache* iv, Go, swear to her, the faith thou swor'st to me. *1848 THACKERAY Van Fair* xviii, While the French nation and army were swearing fidelity round the eagles in the Champ de Mars. *absol.* *a* 1400-50 *Wass Alas* 2704 Par seie cutis of þa sidis to him selfe sweren. *1605 SHAKS, Macb* ii. ii 47 Son What is a Traitor? *1716*, Why one that swears, and lyes.

b. an action that is to be accomplished.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3994 (Cott) Lauerð, þou send me now þi rede, Gains esau has suorn [*suif* square] mi dede. *15 Christ's Kirk* 25 in *Bain MS*, (Hunier Cl) 283 Thocht all hir kin had sworn hir deid. *a* 1533 *Lb Brannys Huon* lxxviii 277 Thui duke Raoul swaie the deith of Huon. *a* 1575 *Diurn Occurr* (Bannatyne Cl) 308 Be the tennour heirof sueris and promissis ane cessation and abstinence from hostilitie. *1592 Arden of Feversham* ii. ii. 131 The villaue hath sworne the slaughter of his maister. *a* 1774 *GOLDEN Hist Greece* II 150 Whose destruction they had more than once swore. *1859 FITZGERALD Omar* lxx, Repentance oft before I swore.

c. conditions, an agreement.

a 1150 *O E Chron* an. 1094 (Laud) þær se forewarde ær wæs gewroht and eac gesworen. *1387 Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII 51 þe articules þat he hadde i-swore in his crownynge. *1601 SHAKS Jnl C* ii 1 133 *Car*, And let vs swear our Resolution. *Brut* No, not an Oath. *a* 1649 *DRUMM or HAWTH. Penna Wks* (1711) 49 'I haue swore ouir covenant. *a* 1725 *BURNET Owen* 1710 an. 1675 (1724), I 381 When the long Parliament engaged into the league with Scotland, he would not swear the Covenant. *1757 W. WILKIE Epigon* vi 167 A truce we swore; Jove witnessed the deed.

4. To affirm, assert, or declare something by an oath, to make oath to the truth of a statement. (Const. as in 1.) *a* *intr.* *spec.* to give evidence on oath (against a person). Now rare.

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ci 9 [ci 8] *Adversum me iun abant*, [hi] wið me sworn. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L G W* Prol 58 Al swere I nat, of this I wol nat lye. *c* 1420 *Sir Anadace* (Camden) xxiii, Quen Sir Amadace here that he hade squorne. *c* 1450 *CAIRGRAVE Life St Gilbert* 221, He was requyred to come before þe iuges & make þe a bodely oth weyther he was gilty in þis mater or nowt. But þis iefused he, for he saide he had leuer be exiled þan swere. *1580 LALY Engluus* (Arb) 444 That which followeth I saw, where of who so doubteth, I will swere. *1596 SHAKS Merch* V iii 1. 206 Swearing till my very roo[ft] (= roof) was dry With oathes of loue. *1613 Hen VIII*, v. 1. 233 At what ease Might corrupt medmes procure, Knaues as corrupt To swear against you. *1681 DRYDEN Abs & Achi* 1 1012 Against themselves their Witnesses will Swear. *1820 CRABBE Borough* xxii 274 Why ask my father?—that old man will swear Against my life, besides he wasn't there.

(b) With *home* or hyperbolic expressions, as *thru a two-inch board*, also, *to swear one's way thru* . . . denoting hard swearing.

1678 RAY Prov (ed 2) 271 He'll swear though an inch board, dagger out of sheath, the devil out of hell, 'till he's black in the face. *1680 in Hickeringill's Wks* (1716) II 202 He swore home, or (as we say, through an Inch board) against Records. *1722* [see *HOME* *adv.* 5] *1728 EARL of AILSBURY Mem* (1890) 372 Then he went through thick and thin, and, according to an old English phrase, swore through a two inch board. *1865 DICKENS Nut Cr* i xvi, 'I hat severe exaction which is known in legal circles as swearing your way through a stone wall.

b. with clause (or equivalent obj. and compl. or acc and inf.) often also, to affirm emphatically or confidently (w. without an oath).

688-95 c 950 *Laus of Ise* (Liebermann) c. 56 Oððe swerie þæt he him nan facn on nyste. *c* 1000 *Ags Gosp* Matt xvi 74 Ða ætsoch he & sweiæd þæt he næfre þone man ne cuþe. *1098 Charter of Hnold Haraufot* in *Kemble Cod Dipl* IV 57 Se king swor under god selmhitne & under ealle halgan þærto þæt hit næfre uses na his ræd na his dæd. *c* 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1964 Til he him sweren ðat he lued. *a* 1300 *Cursor M* 17493 Ter yee suer, for godds blis, þat yee herd and sagh al þis. *c* 1374 *CHAUCER Anel & Aze* 122 He wolde preyen her to sweie What was that wode. *1377 LANGOL P Pl* B xiv. 34 Haukyun, lightly gan sweyre, 'Who so leueh 3ow, by owre lord I leue noughe to be blissed'. *c* 1385 *CHAUCER L G W* 1378 *Hypocrite*, O ofryn swoiat thow that thow woldist deye. *c* 1386 — *Prol* 454, I dorste swere they weyeden ten pound. *1484 Caxton Fables of Afolice* iii, [He] swore vpon the holy ewangely that he toke none of the ryche manys oyle. *a* 1548 *HALL Chron*, *Edw IV*, 232 b, Sweryng by saint George that the kyng of Englande was not extracted of no noble house. *c* 1600 *SHAKS Sonn* cxlvii, I haue sworne thee faire, and thought thee bright, *1621 LADY M. WORTH Urama* 468 She swore I loued her not, began to lament herself, wept, and cryed, O vnconstant man, *1674 C F Wit at a Venture* 60 Our Town Can't shew the like I'll sware. *1711 in 10th Rep Hist AISS Comm*, App v. 116 To refuse swearing the said Queen to be head. . . of the English church, was a preminure. *1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to Chess of Bristol* 1 Apr., I dare swear that 'tis a very comfortable reflection to you. *1726 Swift Gulliver* ii viii, His men came back in a fright, swearing

they had seen a swimming house 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlix. He swore it was as good as a play to see her in the character of a fine dame 1865 TROLLOPE *Belton Est.* iv 39 He swore to himself that he did love her

c. trans. with pron as obj.

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Al pat we more swerzede, swo it is euel and senned **c. 1275** *Sinners Beware* 19 in O & Misc 72 Ah ich hit segge and swere **c. 1300** *Havelok* 647 Soth it is, pat men seyt and swereth. **c. 1400** *Rom Rose* 7638 But trutth wel, I swere it yow, that it is clene out of his thought. **1538** in *Vernes Mem* (1907) I 124 By my soule I dare swear itt **1649** C WALKER *Hist Independ* ii 105 Should they Vote Oliver's Nove a Ruby, they would expect we should sweare it, and fight for it. **1818** SCOTT *Hri Midl* xli. Her father tormented himself with imagining what the one sister might say or swear

b. trans. With certain sbs a. To take an oath as to the fact or truth of, to confirm (a statement) by oath. Also *to swear sooth, truth*.

1377 LANGL *P Pl* B xv 160 Her syre was a syour bat neure swore treute **1382** *Wiclif Ecl* ix 2 As a forsworn, so and he that soth swerth [orig *ut perjurus, ita et ille qui verum deperit*] **1565** Reg *Privy Council Scot* I 404 Havand diverse of their servandis fylt in the billis of Elinae Newton quhilke billis ar sworne a **1715** BURNFT *Own Time* iii (1823) I 300 Depositions were prepared for them and they promised to swear them **1755** JOHNSON v. v. He swore treason against his friend **1818** CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) V. 387 Every such affidavit shall be sworn before a person duly authorized to take affidavits in this court **1847** LAOY BLISSINGTON *Alarinduke Herbert* lxii. Two men against whom Mr. Herbert had sworn information for a conspiracy to extort money from him

b. To proclaim or declare with an oath or solemn affirmation.

To swear the peace against. see PEACE sb 9 b
13 GAW & Gr *Knt* 1825 He swore swiftly his sothe, pat he hit se nold. **1390** *Gower Conf* II. 300 When he hath his trouthe suore **1599** SHAKS *Much Ad* i 1 175, I heard him swear his affection **1667** MILTON *P L* v 84 The just Decree of God, pronounc't and sworn **1709** STRAYE *Ann Ref* I li 513 That they should swear his supremacy, and obedience to him before some priest. **1871** MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit Misc Ser.* i (1878) 268 A man of genius is at liberty to swear all his conclusions.

c. To value on oath at so much.

1854 SUTTERS *Handley Cr* lvi (1901) II. 199 She died — Her wealth was great and the Captain, soon discovered he might sware the property under twelve thousand pounds, without defrauding himself **1873** CHAMBER'S *Jnl* 10 May 304 James Wood, of Gloucester, who died in 1836, possessed of property sworn under £900,000. **1895** *Law Times* C 508/1 The gross personal estate is sworn at £37,405 16 10

b. To take or utter (an oath), either solemnly or profanely (cf 8) Also const. as in 1, 2, 4.

Beunif 172 (Gr) He me abay swor **c. 1050** O & *Chron* an 1049 (MS C) [He] cweð þæt he him alæs swerigan wolde & him hold beon **c. 1223** *Ibid* an 1109 Der wurdon þa adas zesworene his dohter þam Casere to zifene **c. 1205** LAY 653 þe king was swide wrað & swar muchelne oð **c. 1225** *Ancr* R 198 Pisses hweolpes [sc Blasphemy] nriice is þe þet swered grete oðes. **c. 1300** *Cinor* R 4650 Al þat barunage. To his ioseph an þat þai suare **c. 1380** *Sir Feruind* 8a By Mallomet ys op þanne a swer *Ibid* 1045 Y til him am trewe yplst & haue myn op yswered **c. 1450** *Knt de la Tour* ProL 2 Grete fals othes that the fals meit ven to swere to the women. **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur* 1111 v 275 He sware a giete othe that he should see her but yf she told hym trouthe **c. 1548** HALL *Chron* Hen VII. 17 b, Thyis othe he sware in the gret Church of Buges **c. 1643** LD HERBERT *Autobiog* (1824) 74 [Queen Elizabeth] swearing her usual oath demanded, who is this? **1784** COWPER *Task* iv 629 He mumbling, swears A bible-oath to be what'er they please **1823** SCOTT *Quantin* D xxxii. Never was false oath sworn on this most sacred reliq but it was avenged within the year. **1854** THACKERAY *Esmond* i ix. My lord swore one of his large oaths that he did not know in the least what she meant.

trans. **1592** SHAKS. *Rom* & *Jnl* i. iv 87 Being thus frighted, [he] swears a prayer or two & sleeps againe **1823** BYRON *Juan* xiv xxxiv. Sires, The Nestors of the sporting generation, Swore praises, and recall'd their former fires

7. To use (a sacred name) in an oath; to invoke or appeal to (a deity, etc.) by an oath = 13 a. **c. 1250** *Gen & Ex* 3498 Tac þu nogt in idel min namen. Ne swer it les to fele in gamen **1309** R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 608 Swen nat hys name yn ydulnys **c. 1380** WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 60 Many men swerynge herte & bonys & nalis & oþere members of cnst **c. 1400** *Rom Rose* 5965 Yt wolde I swere, for sikernes. The pole of helle to my wytnesse **1430-40** *Long Boches* viii xiv (MS Bodl 263) 384/1 Nt alford to ture goddis bonys With horrible odes of hodi flesch & blood **1509** BARCLAY *Shep of Follys* (1570) 174 But now eche sweareth the Eucharist commonly. **1805** SHAKS. *Learn* i 1 163 *Learn* Now by Apollo. *Kent* Now by Apollo, King, Thou swerest thy Gods in vaine

8. intr. To utter a form of oath lightly or irreverently, as a mere intensive; or an expression of anger, vexation, or other strong feeling, to use the Divine or other sacred name, or some phrase implying it, profanely in affirmation or imprecation; to utter a profane oath, or use profane language habitually, more widely, to use bad language (See also 12)

4. To swear and stare see SPARE v 3 a. **c. 1430** *How Good Wife taught Dau* 6a in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 39 To swere be þou not leefe **1531** ELYOT *Gov.* i. xxvi. They will say he that swerth depe, swereth like a lorde **1577** B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 15 b. Let him .in no wyse suffer them [sc servants] to swear or to blaspheme **1583** STUBBS *Anat Abns* i (1577) 72 I then fell shie to swere and teare . to curse and banne **1593** SHAKS. 2 *Hen. VI.* i 1 188 Off haue I seene the haughty Cardinals Swear like a Ruffian **1706** E. WARD *Hind. Rediv* iii 17 Your Folly makes me stare. Such talk would make a Parson swear **1706** — *Wooden World* Divs (1708) 45 He never swears but in his Cups. **1841** THACKERAY *Gl. Hog.*

garty Diam ix. O, sir, it would have frightened you to hear a Christian babe like him swear as he did **1902** G K. MENZIES *Prov* 31 17 Where a golfer, club in hand, Freely swears As he hacks with all his might.

b. To utter a harsh guttural sound, as an angry cat or other animal collog.

c. 1700 KENNETT *MS Laud* 1033 s v. The dog swears when he grumbles and snales **1753** MISS COLLIER *Art Torment* Concl 232 [The cat] swears, she growls, and shews all the salvage motions of her heart **1806** F GALLON in *Spectator* 11 Apr 515 When Phyllis, was a kitten she had wild fits, tearing round the room and 'swearing' horribly **1902** *Strand Mag* Jan 72/2 Away to the east an angry [locomotive] engine was swearing.

9. trans. a. To bring or get into some specified condition or position by swearing. (See also IV.) **1588** SHAKS. *L. L. v* 1 275 Berowne did swear himselfe out of all suite **1616** S S *Honest Lawyer* iv. G 4 b, I would sweate them to the Gallons, as well as they swore me out of my money. **1728** [De For] *Street-Robberies* 6 She might have swore her Eyes out of her Head, for the unbelieving Wretches did not mind what she said or swore **1818** SCOTT *Rob Roy* vii. The miller swore himself as black as night that he stooped them at twelve o'clock **1846** D JERROLD *Mis. Caudle* x. Because once in your lifetime your shirt wanted a button, you must almost swear the roof off the house

b. To put upon or ascribe to a person in a sworn statement.

1754 GOODALL *Exam Lett. Mary Q Scots* I Intro. 12 To the end that they might convict Murray and his party, both of murdering the King, and of forging papers, and then swearing them upon her. **1785** TRUSTAR *Mod Times* II 122 To say them [sc their husbands] at the doors of some gentlemen's houses, or swear them to persons that had been their common disturbers **1900** WEYMAN *Sophia* iii. A silver tankard and twenty-seven guineas she took with her, and I'll swear them to you.

II 10. Orig. pass. To be bound by oath (see also *sworn brother*, etc. s v SWORN); hence actively, to cause to take an oath; to bind by an oath; to put (a person) upon his oath, to administer an oath to. Also const *on* as in 1.

c. 1200 *Voc* in W. Wulker 375/2 *Conspirati.* onan zesworene. **c. 1400** *Minor Poems* in Vernon MS 114 148 Good schame, holynesse, & curtesye As biepuren ben sworen **1431** E E *Wills* 88 [I bequeath] 10 Maude Wilbe, xli. 50 am y sworne **c. 1450** *Knt de la Tour* xvii. I hereof y am suore. **1483-7** *Star Chamber Proc* (Som. Rec. Soc. 1912) 43 The same abbot wold not be sworne vpon eny answer **1514** *Extr. Aberd Reg* (1844) I 90 To be suoin the gret bodelie aitht **1545** in *Leadam Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Seiden Soc.) 80 William Warwyck sworen vpon his othe sayth **1566** SHAKS. *Merch. V.* v 1 301 The first interrogatory I hat my Merryas shall be sworne on **1681** *Trial S Colledge* 35 *Mr Att[or]ney* [Geinell]. Swear Stevens (Which was done) **1776** *Trial of Nundocomar* 52/1 You have sworn me upon the waters of the Ganges how can I tell more than I remember? **1802-12** *Britham Ration. Indic. Bond* (1827) I 418 Tender the oath if he accepts it, swear him **1827** HALLAM *Const Hist* i (1854) 1 19 Commissioner were appointed throughout the Kingdom to swear every one to the value of his possessions **1912** *Times* 19 Dec 12/6 A member of a French Roman Catholic Sisterhood objected to be sworn on the Testament.

with const. **c. 1548** HALL *Chron. Hen. VI.* 137 He hanged the Frenchmen, because they wer once sworne English, and after, biake their othe **1650** SHAKS *Temp* ii 1 156 Ie swears my selfe thy Subject **1684** DRYDEN *Misc. Fl.* 113 Hannibal did to the Altars come, Swore by his Syre a mortal Foe to Rome

4 b. To have, make, take (a person) sworn: to administer an oath to. Obs.

c. 1400 *Anturs of Arth* liv. Pay made hyme sworne to Sir Gawane **15** *Sir A. Baiton in Surtees Misc* (1890) 69 And there he took me sworne **1556** *Chon in Gey Friars* (Camden) 46 The erle of Angwyche whome the kyng had hym with the other lordes of Scotlonde shorne and reseved the sacrament that [etc] **1600** *Lord of Learne* 289 in Furniv *Percy Folio* I 192, I am tane sworne vpon a booke, & forswore I will not bee

c. Const. to a person (i.e. in allegiance or service), a rule, a course of action, a declaration, etc. Similarly const. against.

Now chiefly in *to swear to secrecy*

1297 R GLOUC (Roll) 5520 Sire ich was ysoure to him ar to be **c. 1325** *MS Raulf. B* 520 f 32 b, Eche mru. 1 suouit ant assised to armes þat is to wite to vifene pond wurd of londe **1338** R BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) 168 Now is Cipres torn fro Isnac & hise, & to R sworn for his valiantise **c. 1386** CHAUCER *Sgr's T* 20 As of the secte of which þat he was born He kepte his lay, to which þat he was sworn **c. 1400** *St Matthew* 270 in Holist *Altengl Leg* (1881) 135 To chastite þan was scho sworn **c. 1430** *Freemasonry* (1840) 436 And alle these poyntes hyr before, To hem them most nedede be yswore **1509** in *Leadam Sel Cases Star Chamber* (Seiden Soc.) 277 Eche of them had offendid the sayd statute of the Cyte whervnto they were swarne **1549** LATIMER *7th Sern bef Edw VI* (Arb) 185, I wolde not haue men to be sworne to them, and so adicte as to take hand ouer hed whatsoeuer they say. **1684** *Pennsylv Archives* I 87 That the Lord Baltimore had sworne all the Inhabitants with faith and Allegiance to him **1690** DRYDEN *Don Sebastian* v (1692) 108 Let me swear you all to secrecy **1700** TYRRELL *Hist. Eng* II. 779 The King had sent Commissioners to Swear Men to the Observation of the Charters **1745** R LEVISON GOWER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1843) I. 75 We have all been sworn to our depositions **1814** SCOTT *Ld of Isles* iii xxiv. Sworn to vigil and to fast **1852** THACKERAY *Esmond* i vii. He swore Harry to secrecy too, which vow the lad religiously kept **1859** [Miss Piddington] *Last of Cavaliers* xlii. III 138 Oh, was that Heaven itself sworn against me, that this was always hidden from me, to crush me at last!

d. with inf.

c. 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* (Percy) x. The erchedeknes

that beth swoin To visite holy cherche **c. 1374** CHAUCER *Troilus* iii 312, I am sworn to holden it secree **1470-85** MALORY *Arthur Contens* 9 He was sworne vpon a booke to telle the trouthe of his quest **c. 1530** DR NORFOLK in *Ellys Orig Lett Ser* iii 1 378, I have sworn all the Commissioners not to disclose any parte thereof to any other creature. **1531** in J Bullock *Pynours* (1887) 62 Five of the best pynours some the grit ayth to be leill and trow to the meichrinds **c. 1548** HALL *Chron. Hen. VIII.* 50 b, [The] crowner assembled a quest and hath sworne them truly to enquire of the death of one Rychard Hun. **1594** SHAKS. *Rich III.* i 213 Thy Sou'taignes Sonne, Whom thou wast sworne to cherish and defend **1686** *Go to Celest Bodies* i 1 29 They do not swear us to believe All they deliver **1773** BLACKSTONE *Comm* i 11 (ed 5) 180 A select committee of fifteen members, who are sworn well and truly to try the same **1805** COLLEBROOK *Wills* Misc Ess. 1837 I 43 The priest swears the soldier by a most solemn oath, not to injure him **1827** HALLAM *Const Hist* ix (1854) II 96 The keeper of the great seal was to be sworn to issue writs for a new parliament

e. with clause ? Obs.

c. 1450 *Knt de la Tour* xix. They were suoren that none shulde late his wiff haue wetting of hei wager. **1570** in *Archaeologia* XL 392 I ha exaninate dyd swere hym upon a booke that he shuld not practys the same **c. 1593** MARLOWE *Edw II.* i 1 83 [We] were sworne to your father at his death, That he should nere returne into the realme **1679** *Establ* 1st 21 His father swore him before the Altars.. that he should be *perpetuus Romanus nominis Osor*

f. Phr. I dare be sworn, I'll be sworn, expressing strong affirmation, properly implying readiness to take an oath upon the fact arch

1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* v 1 172, I dare be sworne for him, he would not leane it **1598** — *Merry W* i 156 Ie be sworne on a booke shee loues you **1610** — *Temp* iii 11 26 Ie be sworne 'tis true **1693** *Humours* 1 *town* 4 I'll be sworn, it has seem'd an Age to me **1835** LYTTON *Kienet* i 11, I dare be swoin the good man spent the whole night in painting it himself

II spec To admit to an office or function by administering a formal oath. (See also 20.)

c. 1049 O & *Chron* an 1041 (MS C) He was to cinge zesworen **c. 1400** *Old Usages Winchester in Eng Gilds* 350 Per sholde be twey baylyues yswore in be Citee **1560** DAUS *Stedane's Comm* 86 b. He apointeth and swaeth others in theyr steade **1568** GRAFTON *Chron* II 130 Men empaneled and sworne for to enquire of the aforesayd articles **1623-4** *Act 21* *Jnl* i c 31 8 10 choose and swaere one Master two Wardens sixe Searchers, and foure and twentie Assistantes **1681** *Trinal S Colledge* 21 Mr Sheriff, there are a great many of the Jury that are not Sworn, they are discharged **1712** *Paidraux Direct Ch-masters* (ed 4) 46 If any Arch-Deacon, shall refuse to Swear a Church-warden into his Office **1837** CANALIZ *Rev* i vii. 11, Lafayette swears the remaining Bodyguards, down in the Marble-Court **1857** *Toumin Shire Parish* 57 A Churchwarden may execute his office before he is sworn **1880** MISS BRADDOX *Just as I am* viii. The jury were sworn

b. with compl. usually expressing the office or function to which the person is appointed.

c. 1205 LAY. 30128 Kinges heo weoren ihouene & kinges isworene **1556** *Chron Grey Friars* (Camden) 73 The xxii day of December [1551] was some the by-phoode of Ely lorde [chancellor of England] **1598** SHAKS *Merry W* ii 11 55, I am come to feich you home I am sworn of the peace **1608** in *Capt J Smith's Wks* (Aib) p 2c, Mrster Archers quarrell to me was because I would not sware him of the Councell for Virginia. **1626** EARL O WINTOUN in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App 1 45 Sum lady ar sworne of the Quenis bed chalmre **1628** *Ibid*, *Var Coll* IV 238 A certificate that he. be fit to be sworne a free citizen. **1665** in *Vernes Mem* (1907) II. 244, I am told Sir John Dymham's Lady and fine Mrs Middleton are sworne the Queen's Dressers **1727** POPE, etc *Art of Smoking* 125 This may be obviated by swearing those six persons of his majesty's privy council **1855** MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xii. III 151 Richard had been sworn of the Irish Privy Council

III 12. Swear at — a. To imprecate evil upon by an oath, to address with profane imprecation, gen to utter maledictions against, to curse.

1680 H. MORF *Apocal Apoc* 357 The Wits of this age that are ready to swear and feal at any such profession **1779** WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV 13 In a fury, swearing like an Emperor at all the world **1845** DISRAELI *Sybil* iii 111, Master Joseph Diggs did nothing but blaspheme and swear at his customers **1863** SUSAN WARNER *Old Helmet* xlii. He swore at them [sc drives in the park] for the stupidest entertainment man ever pleased himself with **1891** J S WINTER *Lumley* iv. This important man, who was probably swearing at fate that he must pass the next two hours [etc]

b. fig Of colours, etc To be violently incongruous or inharmonious with. *collog* (Cf F. jurer)

1884 *Daily News* 20 Nov 3/1 Two tins that swear at each other **1889** *Harper's Mag* Jan 258/2 What is new in it in the way of art, furniture, or bric-a-brac may 'swear' at the old furniture and the delightful old portraits.

13. Swear by — a. To appeal to, or use a formula of appeal to (a divine being or sacred object, or something affectedly or trivially substituted therefor) in swearing; to say 'by...' as a form of oath: cf. By step 2.

To swear by no beggars, by no bugs see BEGGAR sb. 1 c, Bug sb 1

c. 1220 *Bestiary* 597 He sweren bi ðe rode, bi ðe sunne & bi ðe mone **c. 1300** *Cursus M* 6847 (Cott.) Bi fals goddis suer yee nan. **c. 1300** *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 70 Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore bi ys chyn [etc] *Ibid*, Sire Simond de Montfort hath suore bi ys cop [etc] **c. 1340** *Ayeub* 45 A knyzt was þet suor be godes egen. **c. 1366** CHAUCER *Miller's Prot.* 17 In Pilates voys he gan to crie. And swoor by Armes, and by blood, and bones. **14** *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. K. 3 (MS B) 6 Per of we schul awreke beo, I swere be my heued. **c. 1470** *Gal. & Gau* 1045, I swere be susthaf God, that settis all on sevin I **1599** SHAKS. *Much Ad* iv. i.

278 *Bene* By my sword Beatrice thou lovest me. *Beat* Doe not swear by it and eat it. 27831 *Downe Sat* 1 13 First swear by thy best love in earnest Thou wilt not leave me in the middle street, Though some more spruce companion thou dost meet 1727 *Wodrow Hist* *Shuff Ch Scot.* (1838) I 1 iv 333/2 That to swear by faith, conscience, and the like, were innocent ways of speaking 1781 *Gibbon Decl* & *F* xxxi III 229 They had sworn, by the sacred head of the emperor himself 1842 *Tennyson Godiva* 24 He laugh'd, and swore by Peter and by Paul 1877 — *Harold* v 1 67 The strange Saints By whom thou swarest

b. To swear to or be sure of the existence of (cf. 17 b) in phr. *enough to swear by*, expressing a very slight amount. *collog* or *slang*.

1756 C *Lucas Ess Waters* III 138 They prescribe them .. in some quantity, though it be but enough to swear by 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor Flag* 40 The two ships touched with a shock which was barely perceptible, just enough in fact to 'swear by,' as the gunner remarked.

c. To accept as an infallible authority, to have absolute confidence in. *collog*

c 1875 *JANE AUSTEN Persuasi* vi, I have no very good opinion of Mrs Charles's nursery-maid Mrs Charles quite swears by her 1864 *YATES Broken to Harness* x I, 173 He is always changing his medical system; now vaunting the virtues of blue-pill, now swearing by homoeopathy 1890 *HENRY With Lee in Virginia* 91 We have a first-rate fellow in command of the cavalry. His fellows swear by him

14. *Swear for* — To answer for under oath, or with assurance. ? *Obs*

1599 *Gosson Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 60 It is hard to say that all offend, yet I promise you, I will swear for none 1611 *SHAKS. Wint. T* iv iv 155 He swears for 'em

15. *Swear off* — To abjure, forswear, renounce. (Cf. 21 c) *collog*, or *slang*.

1898 A F *LEACH Beverley Act Bk* (Surtees) I, 375 Ingelram keeps a concubine Confesses and swears off her

16. *Swear on (or upon)* — To take an oath, symbolically touching or placing the hand on (a sacred object); † formerly also, to swear by (a deity, etc.) = 13 a. cf. *ON prep.* 1 f.

c 950 *Lindisf Gosp.* Matt xxiii 18 *Quicunque inuenit in altari, seque suarias on wig-bed* c 1205 *LAV.* 22860 *Bringed bene halldom, And ich wulle swerien per on* c 1300 *Havelok* 1077 The king alswald me dide swere vpon al þe messeger þat [etc.] *Ibid* 1082 þat gart he me sweren on þe bok 1364 *LANGT. P. Pl* A 1, 97 David Duhbede knihtes, Dude hem swere on hear swerd to serue treupe euer c 1400 *Destr Troy* 12187 All swere þai, full swifly, vpon swete haloues 1553 *Respublica* 12321 For my parte, I will sware the gossPELL booke vpon 1610 *SHAKS Temp* II, 11 130 I'll swere vpon that Bottle, to be thine true subiect 1821 *JOANNA BAILLIE Meir Leg., Lord John* xv, Were I on my father's sword to swear.

17. *Swear to* — a. To promise or undertake with a solemn oath (an act or course of action): cf. 2. Now rare.

1028-60 *Larus Northumbrian Priests* § 57 (Liebermann 384/1) *Pæt* hi hit zegaderian and eft agifan, swa hi durran to swerian 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* 1 1 53 *Louisa*. You swore to that Berowne, and to the rest 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus. Collog.* 401 Even when he had deeply sworn to it, 1770 *PRIDEAUX Orig. Tithes* v, 275 The English made all, that reigned over them, to swear to the keeping of them 1818 *SCOTT Br. Lamm* xx, I have sacrificed to you projects of vengeance long nursed, and sworn to with ceremonies little better than heathen

b. To affirm with an oath; to express assurance of the truth of (a statement), or the identity of (a person or thing), by swearing.

1601 *SHAKS All's Well* v in 291 He knows I am no Maid, and heel swear too 't 2718 *Pator Better Answer* to *Chloe* *Jealous* III, Od's Life! must One swear to the Truth of a Song! 1757 *HUME Hist. Gt Brit.* II 120 The greatest interest could not engage him [sc. a quaker], in any court of judicature, to swear even to the truth. 1802 *MARIA EDGEWORTH Moral T., Forster* xix, Mr. W — held the hook to him, and demanded whether he would swear to the person from whom he received the note 1841 *THACKERAY Gt Hogarty's Diam.* xii, Mr Ahednego and the two gentlemen from Houndsditch were present to swear to their debts. 1848 G. *WYATT Revelat. an Orderly* (1849) 82 They came and swore to having served the dusters. 1859 H. *KINGSLEY G. Hamlyn* v. 1, 42 There was something about his *toute ensemble* that would have made an Australian policeman swear to him as a convict without the least hesitation 1908 R *BAGOT A Cathbert* xxiv 315 You could swear to its authenticity, or the reverse, if necessary?

IV. 18. *Swear away*. To take away by swearing; to give evidence on oath so as to destroy or cause the loss of.

a 1763 W. *KING Lit. & Polit. Anecd.* (1819) 191 Who for a small bribe would swear away any man's life 1873 *EDITH THOMSON Hist. Eng.* xxxv 172 By him and by others who made a profit of perjury, the lives of many innocent Romanists were sworn away 1899 *TOURNEEE Fool's Err* xi 50 What! allow a nigger to testify! allow him to swear away your rights and mine!

19. *Swear down*. a. To put down or put to silence by swearing. b. To bring or call down by swearing.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 659 With othes grete he was so sworn adoun That he was holde wood 1590 *SHAKS Com Err.* v 1 227 There did this perjur'd Goldsmith swears me downe. 1603 — *Meas. for M.* v. 1 243 Though they would swear downe each particular Saint.

20. *Swear in*. To admit or induct into an office by administering a prescribed oath.

a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 15 Oct 1673, To Council, and swore in Mr Locke, secretary 1768 *GALV in Corr w. Nicholls* (1843) 80 As soon as I have been sworn in, and subscribed 1828 *ELLENBOROUGH Diary* (1881) I 8 Went to the Cottage

to be sworn in as a Privy Councillor and Lord Privy Seal 1857 G A *LAWRENCE Guy Liv* iv, The municipal authorities swore in no end of specials as a reserve 1891 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Aug 641/3 The process of swearing-in the members of the Lower-House began

21. *Swear off*. † a. To resign one's office. *Obs.* b. To get rid of or pass off on somebody with an oath or asseveration. c. To abjure something, esp intoxicating drink (cf. 15).

1698 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) IV 414 This day Mr Howard, wine cower, was chose sherrif of London, in room of Mr Moor that swore off 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Impr* (1757) II 14 They, make nothing of turning any common Cart-Horse to the Road, and swear him off to their best Friend for an excellent Hunter 1896 *Spectator* 15 Feb 235 Just as a man who has 'sworn off,' for a long time, loses the desire for drink

22. *Swear out*. † a. To utter a solemn charge or challenge in regard to. Also *absol.* *Obs*

a 1440 *Sir Eglam* 1249 Harowdes of armes swore owt than 'Yf thir be any gentylman, To make hys body gode' 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasne Govt* 1, v, If any gentleman offer you the least parte of injury, Dicke must be sent for to swear out the matter.

† b. To forswear, abjure. *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* II 1 104, I heare your grace hath sworne out Housekeeping

c. To turn out or expel by an oath.

c 1665 *Mrs HUTCHINSON Men. Col Hutch.* (1846) 393 The colonel, thinking it a ridiculous thing to swear out a man when they had no power to defend themselves against him.

d. To obtain the issue of (a warrant for arrest) by making a charge upon oath U.S.

1898 *HAMLEN Gen. Manager's Story* xv 236 The president [of the railroad] swore out warrants for the arrest of all the members of the committee 1922 *Times* 29 Oct 5/6 The warrant was 'sworn out' by the girl's mother at Minneapolis.

Swear, Sward: see *SWEAR a*, *SWARD sb*

Swearer (swē-rar). Forms. 4 sweryar, sweryar, swerier; 4 swerere, 4-5 swerere, 4-6 swerer, 5 swerare, 5-6 swerar, 6 *Sc.* swerair, 6- swearer. [*f. SWEAR v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who swears.

1 One who takes an oath; *spec.* one who takes or has taken an oath of allegiance; = *JUROR* 4; † also, a jurymen; = *JUROR* 1. *False swearer*, one who swears falsely, or who breaks his oath; a perjurer. See also *NON-SWEARER*.

c 1380 *WICLIFFE Wks.* (1880) 242 A meyntenour of wrongis at loudenes, a fals swerere, a manuellere. c 1390-1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 883 (M.S. B) He hem out drou, And fals swerers [w. v. swerers, sweners] of assyes, & dide hem esame ynou. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 482/2 Swerere, *ynatour, ynatour.* *Ibid* 483/1 Swerere, bat ofe ys forswore, *labro* 1441 in *10th Reg.* *Ibid* MSS *Comm.* App. v. 297 The swerere, if he be playntif, shal losse his action 15 *Adam Bel* 275 in *Had. E. P.* II 149 The justice with a quest of swerers That had juged Cloudeles there hanged to be. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* II, 11 41 *Pal* Good maid, then. *Obs.* He be sworne, as my mother was the first houre I was borne. *Pal* I doe beleue the swearer. 1625 *JACKSON Creed* viii. xviii § 5 It must consist of swearing men, or of swerers a new title given by some Roman regular Catholics, unto such Seculars of their owne profession, as will take the oath of allegiance. 1790 *SWIFT (title)* The Swearer's Bank; or, Parliamentary Security for Establishing a New Bank in Ireland. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* II, 1, v, Consider. how Bailly, the great Tennis-Court swearer, again swears 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xiv III 447 The swerers avoided coming to close quarters with the nonjurors on this point. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* II, 11, The watchful eyes of those forgers and false swerers.

2. One who uses profane oaths; a person addicted to profane language. Also with objective *of*.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Pars T.* v 518 Eueri grete swerere, nat compelled lawfully to swere c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 229 Scho. . . ys a claterer, a iangler, a flyter, a curser, a swerer, and a skold. 1599 *BARCLAY Ship of Polys* (1570) 172 heading, Blasphemers and swerers of the name of God, and of his Saints 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I, 298 Anent the sweraris of abhominabil aithis. 1597 in *Mail Chib Misc* I, 80 The sweraris and bannaris 1633 G. *HERBERT Temple, Ch. Porch* x, Take not his name, who made thy mouth, in vain, the cheap swearer through his open sluice Lets his soul runne for nought. 1659 D *PELL Ingr. Sea* 103 Hee was a most damnable Swearer, and in-venter of new Oaths 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No 8 P 3, I know the Lanes and Allies that are inhabited by common Swearers. 1800 *GILPIN Sermon* II xxvii. (R.) The swearer continues to swear tell him of his wickedness he allows it is great, but he continues to swear on

3. One who administers an oath to another (const. *of*). Also *swearer-in* (see *SWEAR v* 20).

1597 E. S. *Discov. Knts. Poste* B 2 b, I graunt he is a broker, but he was first a bailer and a swearer. 1696 *MARVEL Mr Smurke* K 2 b, Provided they could be the Swearers of the Prince to do all due Allegiance to the Church 1698 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim Law Scot* II, xxii § 2 (1699) 246 An Act is to be extracted upon their said absence, and is to be delivered to the Swearer, or his Clerk. 1827 in *Hone Every-day Bk.* II, 86, I was obliged to hire a man as a 'swearer-in'. 1865 *DICKENS Mut Fr.* I, 11, I am not a swearer in of people, man

Swearing (swē-rin), *vbl sb.* [*f. SWEAR v* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *SWEAR*

1. The action of taking an oath *False swearing*, perjury. *Hard swearing*: see *HARD a*. 18 b. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 9 Of oðe(s) suenunge 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 274 By his tale, 3e mowe se alle þat fals sweryng wyl eynl befall 1425 J. *HILL in Illustr. Anc. State & Chivalry* (Roxb) 9 Whanne he is called to his first oath, thanne sitteth it to alle he forsaid Counsaile to goo with hym, for to here.. how he swereth, and what

countenance he maketh in his sweiying 1526 *Pulgr Perif* (W de W 1531) 94 Swerynge whan it is with deliberacyon for ony thyng yf is false or vayne, it pertyneyth to penury, 1561 T. *Hoby tr Castiglione's Courtier* II (1577) M II, I beleue withoute swearing that you have no faith also in Christe 1601 *SHAKS Twel N* v 1 277 And all those sayings, will I ouer swear, And all those swearings keepe as true in soule 1651 *HOBBS Govt & Soc* II, § 20, 32 Swearing is a speech joyned to a promise, whereby the promiser declares his renouncing of Gods mercy, unless he perform his word 1704 T. *Brown Dial Dead, Reas.* *Onths Wks* 1711 IV 81 The Doctor considered the taking of the Oaths to be only an indifferent thing for otherwise it had been his Duty to dissuade all Persons from Swearing 1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev* II, I viii, The February swearing has set them all agog 1889 [see *HARD a*, 18 b]

2. The uttering of a profane oath, the use of profane language

1340 *Ayeng* 63 Hi ne conne nobing 23gge wyb oute zuerynge c 1380 *WICLIFFE Wks* (1880) 120 Vdel swerynge of herte & bonys of crist. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix 106, I knaw me vicious, Lord. In aithis sweiing, leising, and blaspheming. 1524 *Boorde Dyetary* vii (1870) 243 In all the worlde there is not suche odyble sweiying as is used in Englande. 1623-4 *Act of James I*, c. 20 For as much as all profane Swearing and Cursing is forbidden by the Word of God, Be it therefore enacted That no person or persons shall from henceforth prophanely sweare or curse. 1657 in *Trans. Cumuld & Westmoreland Antiq Soc* (N.S.) XIV, 189 Convict for the swearing of 5 profane oaths upon the same day (viz.) 3 of them by god, one by his troth and one by his soule 1663 *DYDEN Wild Gallant* I, 11, He has been a great fanatic formerly, and now has got a habit of swearing, that he may be thought a cavalier 1764 *GRAY Gleanings* 16 All the town rings of his swearing and roaring 1867 *SARNT Sallor's World-Bk* s.v., Habitual swearing was usually typical of a bad officer

3. The action of administering an oath, *spec.* of admitting a person into office with an oath. Also *swearing-in* see *SWEAR v* 20.

a 1400 *Old Usages Winchester in Eng Galds* (1870) 362 So þi, byfore anwere, ne legge non oþer delay, but þif hit be for swerynge of mo partenes of play of londre by ryt. 1722 *PRIDEAUX Direct Ch. wardens* (ed 4) 47 There is a Writ at Common-Law issuable out of the King's Bench to command the Swearing of him. 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* I vi 42 As there is no election of a Speaker, and no general swearing of members 1900 *Westm Gaz* 4 Jan. 7/3 The swearing-in of the Volunteers at the Guildhall.

4. *attrib.*

1569 J. *SANFORD tr Agrippa's Van Artes* liv 72 b, Who is that whiche seethe a man goo with a cocke passe, with a swearing gesture, with a fierce countenance, with an vnpleasaut speache, with wild manners, . . . that doth not ludge him to be a Germane? 1705 *tr Bosman's Guinea* 149 Every Person entring into any Obligation is obliged to drink this Swearing Liquor. c 1708 T. *WARD Eng Ref.* iv (1720) 102 Cowper, who kept the Swearing Office, instructed wisely evry Novice, in what concern'd the Swearing Art. 1721 *AMHERST Terra Fil.* No 42. (1754) 218 [I] swore, engag'd my soul, And paid the swearing-broker whole Ten shilling

Swearing, ppl. a. [-ING 2.] That swears.

1. That takes or has taken an oath, esp. an oath of allegiance.

1727 P. *WALKER Vind. Cameron's Name in Biog. Presbyt* (1827) I 248 We have the Parallel Case in Scotland this Day, putting the Swearing Ministers in Place of the Actually-indulged. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr Rev* II, r vi, Saw the Sun ever such a swearing people? 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xiv III 447 The swearing clergy, as they were called, were not a little perplexed by this reasoning.

2. That utters a profane oath; given to profane language.

1862 *BORROW Wales* lxviii, Night came quickly upon me after I had passed the swearing lad. 1887 F. *FRANCIS Jun Sadlle & Maccann* 5, I guess they [sc the Mormons] smoke more, and stands for the swearingest people as there is anywhere

Hence *Swearingly adv.*

a 1617 *HIERON Wks* (1620) II 340 Now it curseth man, talks viciously, speaks swearingly, suddenly it is framing some words of holmesse and deuotion.

Swear-word. *collog.* (orig. U.S.) [*f. SWEAR v.* + *WORD sb.* Cf. *cuss-word* s.v. *CUSS sb.* 3.] A word used in profane swearing, a profane word.

1883 A. M. *Gow Primer Politeness* 58 A youth who mixed his conversation with many swear words 1893 *DUNMORE Pamirs* I 344 A string of naughty swear words 1904 H. *JENNER Cornish Lang.* xiii 154 Cornish is a disappointing language in respect of swear-words.

Sweat (swet), *sb* Forms. 4 suet, 4, (8 *Sc.*) sweet, 4-6 swete, suete, sweat(e), 4-7 swet, (5 suett, squete), 5-7 *Sc.* swett, (6 swetth, *Sc.* suett), 6-7 swaete, 6- swaet. [*ME.* *swet, swete*, alteration of *swot(e)* (see *SWOTE*) after *swete*, *SWBAT v.* First exemplified from northern texts, in which close and open e rimed together as early as the fourteenth century; hence, on the one hand, *swet*: *fest* (OE. *fēt*) and *bete* (OE. *bētan*), on the other, *swet*: *gret* (OE. *grēt*).]

I. † 1. The life-blood; in phr. *to tise, leave, lose the sweat* = to lose one's life-blood, die. *Obs.*

The existence of this use is difficult to account for, since the sense of 'blood' which belonged to OE *swāt* (e.g. *swāt forlātan*) did not survive in ME *swote*.

c 1300 *Sir Tristr* 2904 His frende schip wil y fle, Our on schal tise swete [tise to tete] 13 E. E. *Alth. P* C 364 And alle þat luyes here-inne to tise be swete. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii 32 Sum held on loft, sum tynnt the suet [tise tite]. 14100 *Morte Arth* 2145 By that swyftlye one swarthe be swett as by-leude. *Ibid*, 3360 Many swayne wip be swyngs has the swette leude c 1470 *HENRY*

Wallace III 194 The Scottis on fute gert mony loiss the suete [sweat] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* I iii 10 Quhar that the valgeand Hector lowsit the swet [sweat] spreit On Achilles speir Ibid III. 15. 130 About hym fell down deid, and lost the suet [sweat] Mony of the hyrd men

II. 2. Moisture excreted in the form of drops through the pores of the skin, usually as a result of excessive heat or exertion, also of certain emotions, or of the operation of sudorific medicines; sensible perspiration.

c 1375 *Se Leg Saints* xviii (*Egipciane*) 305 For rednes tuk hym sic abaynsing, Pat he swet til his fete ran. a 1400-50 *Wrrs Alex.* 3790 All ware pai swollen of he swete & sweltid on he son 1485 CAXTON *St Weneſt* 4 Wyping her visage and clensyng it fro the duste and swette. 1508 DUNBAR *Flyting* 202 Ane caprowy barkit all with swet 1533 BELFORD *Lyny* III. 13 (S T S) 128 Als sone as his goyne was ducht fra suete and duste of powdler 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii. 255 Soft on the floure herb I found me laid In Balmie Sweat, which with his Beames the Sun Soon drid 1693 DRYDEN *Jurnal* I. 253 A cold Sweat stands in drops on ev'ry part 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* iv. viii. The cold sweat melted from their limbs 1827 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) V. 549 The matter of sweat and that of insensible perspiration are nearly the same 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* I. vii. His face, all spattered with dirt and lined with sweat. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 725 The sweat does not appear on the foot of which the nerve is cut

b. In phr. the sweat of (one's) brow (*† brows*), face, etc., expressing toil (cf *g*) after Gen. iii 19. c 1380 WCLIR *Wks* (1880) 57 Per ben taught to lye in swet of here body bi comendement of god 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* ii. 19 In the swete of thy face shalt thou eate thy bred 1552 T. WILSON *Rhet.* Pref. (1580) A vii b. Who would traualle and toille with the swete of his browes? 1612 BRATHWAT *Nat. Enchasse* (1877) 126 Lame on the sweat of others browes 1643 TRAPP *Comm Gen* II. 15 It was after his fall laid upon him as a punishment, Gen. iii 19 to eat his bread in the sweat of his nose 1718 PAIOR *Solomon* III. 362 E'er yet He earns his Bread, a-down his Brow, Inclined to Earth, his lab'ring Sweat must flow 1779 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contents* (1844) IV. 257 You are entitled to some happiness, for you have earned it with the sweat of your brow. 1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1836) I. 279 When he receives his daily wages for the sweat of his brow 1886 'SARAH TYTLER' *Buried Dream* xxvii. A day labourer, who could earn enough by the sweat of his brow to keep his wife and sick daughter from starving

c. *Bloody sweat* (*a*) that of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. see Luke xxii 44.

1565 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 249 b. That moost paynfull agony of his bloody sweat. 1568-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com Prayer, Lament.* By thine agony and bloody sweate Good lord deliver us 1701 STANHOPE *Pious Breathings* vii. vii. (1704) 329 The Sweats of blood, which streamed from thy holy body. 1819 SHELLEY *Cenci* I. 113 Tears bitterer than the bloody sweat of Christ.

transf. 1504 KYD *Cornelia* I. 133 Warre... Which yet, to sack vs, toyles in bloody sweat I enlarge the bounds of conquering Thessalie.

(b) *Path*: see HÆMATIDROSIS

1848 DUNGLISON *Med Lex.* 1876 [see HÆMATIDROSIS]

3. A condition or fit of sweating as a result of heat, exertion, or emotion; diaphoresis.

† *Breathing sweat*: see BREATHING *sp* a. d. *Cold sweat*, sweating accompanied by a feeling of cold, esp. as induced by fear or the like

c 1400 *Pilgr. Solvle* (Caxton) I. xxii (1859) 25 Yf thou myghtest dayes two or thre Hauke such a swete, it wold auale the c 1420 *Auon. Arth.* xlii. That heuy horse on hum lay, He suonet in that swete c 1420 LYDG *Assembly of Gods* 2044 My body all in swete began for to shake 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII. 3 b. Sodenly a deadly and burning swete mudded their bodies. 1581 MULCASTER *Positons* xxxv. (1887) 132 The rule is, change apparell after sweat. 1677 MORYSON *Itin* III. 84 In Summer time this kind of lodging is vnplesant, keeping a man in a continual sweat from head to foote. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 87 An Ague very violent; the Fit held me seven Hours, cold Fit, and hot, with faint Sweats after it. 1791 MRS RADCLIFFE *Rom. Forestiv.* I turned all of a cold sweat in a minute 1853 KINGSLEY *Hyppatia* xlii 164 His knees knocked together, a faint sweat seemed to melt every limb. 1864 MRS CARLYLE *Let* (1883) III. 211 A heap of blankets that kept me in a sweat. 1905 *Brit Med. Jnl.* 25 Feb 406 He had a shaking chill followed by a sweat.

† b. = SWEATING-SICKNESS *Obs*

a 1517 in G. P. Scrope *Castle Combe* (1852) 204 The wyche freer dydd of the swet in my howse. 1551 EDW VI *Let. Rem* (Roxb) II. 329 At this time cam the sweat into London, which was more vehement then the old sweat 1576 NEWTON *Lunatic's Complex* (1633) 164 The English Sweat, the accident of which disease is sowing and grievous paine at the heart, joynted with a byting at the Stomacke 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* I. 5 That sair seiknes, named the suet of Britannie a 1614 D. DYKE *Myrt Self-deceyving* (ed. 8) 26 Thus it was in that great Sweat in the time of King Edward 1661 J. CHILDEBY *Brit Baconica* 123 There was a fourth sweat between the years 1517 and 1551

4. A fit of sweating caused for a specific purpose

a. as a form of medicinal treatment or to reduce one's weight. (In quot. 1779 used jocularly.)

1623 B. JONSON *Magu. Lady* III. iv. To clense his body, all the three high wayes, That is, by Sweat, Purge, and Phlebotomy 1779 G. KEATS *Sketches fr Nat.* (1790) II. 60 Paying my half-crown, I took a sweat, on one of the snug superannuated benches [in a hot ballroom]. 1780 COVERLEY *Frug. Err* 221 He Prepares for meals as jockies take a sweat. 1807 P. GASS *Jrnl.* 121 Yesterday we gave him an Indian sweat, and he is some better to-day 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* II. v. 478/2 To hunt three days a week, and shoot the other three, by way of a moderate sweat

b. A run given to a horse (often in a coat) as part of his training for a race.

1705 *Land Gaz* No 4149/4 A 12 Stone Plate.. will be run for by Hunters.. that.. have [not] been kept in Sweats above 12 weeks before the day of Running 1737 [see SWEAT *v* 4 b] 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXIII 106 The management of a Flighy Horse in his exercise or sweat 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* II. i. v. 8 335/1 The conclusion of the second preparation should be a severe sweat

5. *transf* Something resembling sweat; drops of moisture exuded from or deposited on the surface of a body, an exudation.

1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) I. 269 The snowe pat liep vpon Alpes pat brekep out on sweet 1555 EDEN *Decades* (Arb) 294 The swette of heauen, oi as it were a certeyne spettil of the starres 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II. ii. 2 The Myses friend (gray eyde Aurora) yet Held all the Meadows in a cooling sweat a 1631 DONNE *Elegies* viii. 1 The sweet sweat of Roses in a Still. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* I. vii (1686) 19 The sea was but the sweat of the Earth 1712 BLACKMORE *Creation* II. 66 The fragrant Trees Owe all their Spices to the Summer's Heat, Their gummy tears, and odoriferous Sweat 1788 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc (1888) I. 428 A serious sweat over the mountain. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* ix (1848) 116 The pleasant meadows sadly lay In chill and cooling sweats

6. A process of sweating or being sweated, exudation, evaporation, or deposit of moisture, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., as practised in various industries.

1573 TUSSEER *Husb* (1878) 125 Let shock take sweate, least gode take heate 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* 115 Those [beans] that are to be kept are not to be thrashed till March, that they have had a thorough sweat in the Mow 1766 *Museum Rust* III. 225 The same barley will not malt alike well at all times take it as soon as it is housed, it comes well, but whilst it is in its sweat, by no means 1812 VANCOUVER *Agric Devon* 240 After undergoing the first sweat, (they) should be ground, pressed, fermented, and casked a-part from each other 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 220 There will be found to have commenced a process of fermentation, technically called a 'sweat' 1876 SCHULTZ *Leather Manuf.* 23 The American process is called cold sweat

† 7. A medicine for inducing sweat; a sudorific, diaphoretic *Obs*.

1655 CULPFEER, etc. *Rheum* I. 1 3 The custom of taking Purges, Sweats, Diuretics, oi provokers of Urine 1682 ASHMOLE *Diary* 6 Apr in *Mem.* (1717) 64, I took my usual sweat, which made me well. Ibid 2 Oct 55, I took my Sweat for Prevention of the Gout a 1776 R. JAMES *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 75 Thus much cannot be said with respect to any other vomit, any other purge, or any other sweat

8. U.S. Name for a gambling game played with three dice. (Cf *sweat-clash* in II.)

1894 *MASKELINE Shirts & Flats* 253.

III. 9. *fig* Hard work; violent or strenuous exertion, labour, toil; pains, trouble. *arch*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 (Cott) Of ertth þou sal, wit suete and sunne, Win þat þou sal ete and drinc c 1375 *Se Leg Saints* xxvii. (*March*) 1241 With swink & swet Hiddr þai come & trawill gret. c 1380 WCLIR *Seriu Sel* Wks I. 259 Per ben sun men þat lyven here in swete and bysynesse 1533 GAU *Richt I'ay* 93 Lat wsnott lift of the swete and blwid of the pwr 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* II. 1 94 The Ove hath therefore stretch'd his yoke in vaine, The Ploughman lost his sweat. 1610 — *Temp* II. 1 160 All things in common Nature should produce Without sweat or endeavour. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 100 All well affected Christians would be loth to lose their labour and sweat, till they have enjoyed the promise 1751 CHAMBERS *Cycl* v. v. *Approach*. The curve of equable Approach has caused some sweat among analysts. 1821 BYRON *Cann* I. i. Who bids The Earth yield nothing to us without sweat 1879 J. D. LONG *Eneid* ix. 598 They recognize the spoils the Volscians bring, and, regained At such a sweat, their own insignia

10 A state of impatience, irritation, anxiety, or the like, such as induces sweat; a flurry, hurry, fume. Chiefly *Sc.* and U.S.

1715 PENNECUK *Descr Tweeddale*, etc 139 This put our Conjuror in a deep Sweat, who now had only one Shift left him, which was this, [etc.] 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art Torment*, *Gen Rules* 216 You may talk in such a manner of the pleasure you enjoyed in their absence, as will put your husband in a sweat for you. 1884 'MARK TWAIN' *Huck Finn* xx 200 He was in a sweat to get to the Indian Ocean right off. 1895 H. WATSON in *Chap Book* III. 502, I passed the half-hour that ensued in a sweat of conjecture, as to what was to fall out

IV. 11. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as sweat-drop, labour, -scaper, -secretion, *spec* = 'exciting or relating to the secretion of sweat', as sweat apparatus, canal, centre, coil, fibre, nerve; sweat-dried, -stained *adjs.*; also sweat-band, a band of leather or other substance forming a lining of a hat or cap for protection against the sweat of the head; sweat-bee, a name for the small bees of the family *Andremidae*; sweat-box, (a) a narrow cell in which a prisoner is confined (*slang*); (b) a box in which hides are sweated; (c) a large box in which figs are placed to undergo a 'sweat'; sweat-cloth, a cloth or handkerchief used for wiping off sweat; a sudary; see also quot. 1872; sweat-cyst *Path.*, a cyst resulting from some disorder of the sweat-glands; sweat-duct *Anat*, the duct of a sweat-gland, by which the sweat is conveyed to the surface of the skin; sweat flap, a leather flap in harness, for protecting the rider's leg from the sweat of the horse; sweat-gland *Anat*, each of the numerous minute coiled tubular glands just beneath the skin which secrete sweat, sweat heat *Gardening*, the heat at which

fermentation takes place; † sweat-hole, = sweat-pore; sweat-leather, (a) a leather sweat-band in a hat or cap; also sweat lining, (b) = sweat-flap; sweat-lodge, = SWEAT-HOUSE I, sweat-orifice = sweat-pore; sweat-pit, † (a) the arm-pit exuding sweat (*obs nonce-use*), (b) in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated, a sweating-pit; sweat-pore *Anat*, each of the pores of the skin formed by the openings of the sweat-ducts; sweat-rag (*Australian slang*), a pocket-handkerchief; sweat-rash *Path.*, an eruption caused by obstruction of the sweat-pores, sweat-room, a room in which tobacco is sweated; sweat root, *Polemonium reptans* (Dunghison *Med. Lex.* 1857); sweat-shop, U.S. a workshop in a dwelling-house, in which work is done under the sweating system (or, by extension, under any system of sub-contract), also *attrib*; sweat-stock *Tanning*, a collective term for hides which are being or have been sweated (see SWEAT *v* 13); † sweat-sweet a. *nonce-wd*, having a sweet exudation, sweat vehicle *Path.*, = sweat-cyst, sweat-vessel *Anat*, = sweat-duct; sweat-weed, marsh mallow, *Althæa officinalis* (Billings *Med Dict.* 1890). See also SWEAT-HOUSE

1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk Med* (ed. 5) 660 Affections of the 'sweat-apparatus'. 1891 *Pall Mall G* 28 Sept 2/3 An American chemist threatens us with lead-poison from the 'sweat-band' 1894 U.S. *Dept Agric.* *Dom Veg. Physiol.* & *Path.* Bulletin v. 79 (Cent. Dict., Suppl.) The 'sweat bees' of the genus *Halictus* and *Andrena*. 1898 CHURCHWARD *Black-birding in S. Pacific* 28 This 'sweat-box' is a sort of cell in the lowest part of the ship, pitch dark, and hot as hell 1890 BARRÈRE & LELAND *Slang Dict.* *Sweat-box*, the cell where prisoners are confined on arrest previous to being brought up for examination before the magistrate. 1895 *Pop. Sci Monthly* XLVI. 345 When sympathetic visitors crowded around his sweatbox 1900 *Yearbk. U.S. Dept. Agric.* 94 After the figs were dried they were placed in sweat boxes holding about 200 pounds each, where they were allowed to remain for two weeks, to pass through a sweat. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* 'Sweat canal, excretory duct of a sweat-gland' Ibid. 'Sweat centre. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* V. 200 The effect of this accumulation of carbonic acid in the blood being to stimulate the sweat centres 1872 SCHLEP *De Verre Americainismus* 329 The 'sweat cloth, a cloth marked with figures, and used by gamblers with dice. 1894 *Athenæum* 24 Feb 239/3 The appearance of the sweat-cloth is a very characteristic mark 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 741 An uninterrupted series of changes in the 'sweat-coils' was observed from the beginning up to the end of the disease 1898 HUTCHINSON *Archives Surgery* IX. 160 My patient had been liable to unilateral sweating of the face. The vesicles or little cysts varied in size from pins' heads to peas. These could be little doubt that these were 'sweat-cysts' 1885 B. HARTZ *Maryn* II. As he groomed the 'sweat-dried skin of the mustang 1776 MICKLE *tr Canons' Lusad* 304 Fell the hot 'sweat-drops' as he champ't the rein 1817 BYRON *Manfred* xi. And my cold sweat drops fell like rain Upon the courser's bristling mane 1881 HUXLEY *Elem Physiol* v (new ed.) 114 Cells lining the 'sweat duct 1908 *Animal Managem* 182 The 'sweat flap of the girth. 1845 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat* I. 423 The 'sweat-glands exist under almost every part of the cutaneous surface 1843 *Florist's Jnl.* (1846) IV. 225 A 'sweat heat' of from 83° to 95° temperature. 14. *Nom* in W. Wulcker *679/16 Sic forus*, a 'sweathole' 1527 ANDREW *Brusnyuk's Dystyll Waters* f. j. b. (Veronica water) is good to be dronke for the flyenge sore, for it openeth the swete holes 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate Wks* (1653) 368 Natue striveth to thrust out her venomous enemy by the sweatholes a 1674 TRAHERNE *Chr Ethnes* (1675) 261 All the 'sweat labour of the martyrs, all the persecutions and endeavours of the apostles. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech Suppl* s.v. *Sweat Rolling Machine*. The 'sweat leather lining of hats. Ibid. *Sweat Sewing Machine*, a machine for sewing the 'sweat lining in hats. 1887 *Amer Soc Psych Research* Dec 141 When persons are taking a bath in the 'sweat-lodge 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 308 The 'sweat-nerves leave the spinal cord by the anterior roots. 1708 T. WARD *Terra-filius* v. 27 The Effluvia that arises from her 'Sweat Pits 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 323 Eight stone sweat-pits, with pointed arches and flues. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 742 The obstruction at the office of the 'sweat-pore. 1902 H. LAWSON *Children of Bush* 9 He wiped his face, neck, and forehead with a big speckled 'sweat-rag' 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 386 'Red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a 'sweat-rash' 1908 *Animal Managem* 60 'Sweat scrapers are long flexible blades of smooth metal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 666 Over markedly ichthyotic parts, 'sweat-secretion is usually diminished. 1895 *Westn Gaz* 2 Nov 2/3 All but fifteen of the 385 wholesale clothing manufacturers in New York have their goods made in 'sweat shops'. 1900 F. H. STODDARD *Evot Eng. Novel* 172 The contract system—the familiar sweat shop system of more modern days 1906 OLIVE C. MALVERN *Soul Market* xi 185 Under the 'Sweat-shop' Law of the State of New York, the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel is now specifically forbidden in any tenement house without a license. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 384/1 Among non-acid tanners the plumping of 'sweat stock' in which there is no lime is secured in the weak acid liquors of the colouring and handling pits 1891 SILVERSTEIN *Dis Barias* I. vi. 148 The 'sweat sweat Cist 1901 OSLEER *Princ & Pract. Med.* I. (ed. 4) 17 Cases that have not been carefully sponged may show 'sweat vesicles' 1682 T. GIBSON *Anat* (1697) 12 These 'sweat-vessels arise from the glands that the skin is every where beset with.

Sweat (swet), *v.* Forms I swetan, 3 swæten, sweten, 3 *sing pres* ind swet, 3-6 swete, (4 *squete*), 4-5 sūete, sweete, (5 sweet, swett),

5-6 *Sc. sweat*, (6 *swheate*), 6-7 *sweate*, *swet*, 6-*sweat*, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *dial swat*. *Pa. I.* 1 *sweatte*, 3-5 *swatte*, 3, 7 *swate*, (4 *squat*), 4-6, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *Sc.* and *dial. swat*, 5 *swatte*; 3-7 *sweatte*, 4 *suet*(t, *squette*), 4-7 *swet*, 6 *swett*, 6-9 *sweat*, 7 *sweatt*, *sweate*; 4 *sweted*, 7- *sweated*. *Pa. pple.* 3-*swet* (see *BESWEAT*), 3-6 *swat*, 4-7 *swet*, 5 *swette*, 5-7 *swett*, 6-8 *sweat*; 5 *sweted*, 7-*sweated*; (7 *in rime*, 9 *pseudo-arch.* *sweaten*) [*O.E. swetan*, f. *swet* *SNOTE*. Cf. *Fris. swet*, *swatte*, *switte*, *MLG. sweten* (LG. also *swetten*), *MDu. sweten* (Du *sweeten*), *OHG. sweizgan* (MHG. *sweizen*, G. *schweissen* in technical use), *ON. sveita* (Sw *sveita*, Da. *svede*).

Avoided in refined speech in the ordinary physical senses; cf. quot. 1791 s. v. *PERSPIRE* v. 3.]

I. 1. intr. To emit or excrete sweat through the pores of the skin, to perspire (sensibly).

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist* in *xiv* [xix] (1890) 216 He swa swiðe swatte swa in swole midnes sumeres c 1000 *Sa. Leech* II 290 5a him þonne to his neste & bewreo hine wearne & licge swa oð he wel swate. c 1205 *LAV.* 17997 Of þan wætere he dronc & some he gon sweten a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 360 Hwon þæt heaured swet wel, þæt him þæt ne swet nout, his hit wæl tokne? c 1290 *St. Mary* 174 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 266 Pe Monke swatte for drede c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Can. Teon.* *Prol.* & T. 7 His hakeney which þat was al pomely grys So swatte [v. r.] swette, swete], that it wonder was to see. c 1400 *Minor Poems* ff. *Vernon MS.* xxi in 903 Whon he sweted in his gret Agonye. c 1400 *Beryn* 2007 Beryn.. for angur swet. c 1450 *Kut de la Tour* xiv, they saide unto hym that he shulde be all hole in hasti tyme after that he had slepte and swette. 1533 *MORE* *Apol.* 204 Fryth labored so sore that he swette agayne, in wrytyng against the blessed sacrament. c 1547 *SURREY* in *Tottel's Misc.* (Arh.) 217 Such was my heate, When others frese thene did I swete. c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE* *Cherrie & Slae* 577 Wald thou nocht swet for schame? 1590 *Tartion's News* *Purgat.* (1844) 54 At this sodaine sight [I] fell into a great feare, in somuch that I sweat in my sleep 1657 *Reeve God's Plea* 192 Andreas Māro Briansanis made verses, till his hrows swate. 1667 *N.* *FAIRFAX* in *Phil. Trans.* II 547 She affirm'd, she never swet in her life. 1682 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1599/4 Saturday was allotted them to sweat and wash in the Royal Bagno 1705 *Annison Italy, Pesaro* 165 We were sometimes Shivering on the Top of a bleak Mountain, and a little while after Sweating in a warm Valley. 1795 *Ramsay Gentle Shep.* II in, Mungo's mare stood still and swat w' fright. 1737 *BRACKEN* *Ferriery Infr.* (1757) II. 12 If he sweat out well, it betokens him in good Wind 1741-a *GRAY* *Aerophina* 97 Have his limbs Sweat under iron harness? 1821 *BYRON* *Cain* II. i 109, I have toild, and toild, and sweaten in the sun. 1829 *E.* *EVERETT* *Orat.* & *Sp.* (1890) II. 34. He sweat plentifully during the night, and the fever left him.

2. trans. To emit or exude through the pores of the skin, as or like sweat. Also with *out*.

Freq. to sweat blood in reference to the bloody sweat of Jesus (see *SWEAT* s. a c).

[In OE, what is exuded is expressed by a dative or instrumental (cf. 10, repr. occas. in ME. by of, e g. c 1000 in *Cockayne Narratunneles* (1861) c 5 Hi fleod & blode bi swæteð c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 378 in *O.E. Misc.* 48 Pilates . hyne heyghte bete, þat al his swete likame of blode gon to swete.]

c 1225 *Ancr.* R. 110 He . deigede þeond al his bodi, ase he ear þeond al his bodi deaðes swot swette. c 1320 in *Wright* *Lyrre* P. xxy 70 Love the made blod to susten. c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Sec. Nun's T.* 522 She sat al coold and feled no wo, it made hire nat a drope for to swete. c 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) l. xxi (1890) 25 Thou hast not swete out of thyne eye a tere. c 1536 *TINDALE* *Brief Declar. Sacram.* B. 3. He sweat water and blood of a very agony conceived of his passyon so nye at bande. 1590 *LOCES* *Rosamund* (1592) M. 11, What the Oxe sweates out at the plough, he fateth at the cribbe. 1604 *MARSTON* *Ant.* & *Mel* in *Wks* 1856 I 42 He sweate my blood out, till I have him safe. 1687 A. *LOVELL* tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* I 245 It is sweated out as fast as one drinks it. 1700 *DRYDEN* *Cock & Fox* 27 With Exercise she sweat all Humors out. 1713 *YOUNG* *Last Day* I 184 Thou, who hast sweat blood. 1754 *S. DOWELL* *Balder* xix. 80 These, or crouched in dark and foul Discovery, or swat a cancerous pool Of poison, and lay hid. 1860 *EMERSON* *Cond. Life, Fate* *Wks* (Bohn) II 325 The slug sweats out its slimy house on the pear-leaf.

b. fig. To give forth or get rid of as by sweating, *slang*, to spend, lay out (money). Also with *away*, *out*.

1592 *GREENE* *Disput.* 1 Hath your smooth looks linckt in some Nounce to sweate for a fauour all the byte in his Bounge? c 1610 *Women* *Saints* 140, I could not sweate out from my hart that bitterness of sorrow [1667 *DRYDEN* & *Dk.* *Newcastle* *Ser. M.* *Mar-all* v. 11, If my shoulders had not paid for this fault, my purse must have sweat blood for t.] 1727 *Dr. For Hist* *Appar.* iv (1840) 28 A set of human bodies, that could live always in a hot bath, and neither sweat out their souls, or melt their bodies. 1791 *BECKFORD* *Pop. Tales* *Germans* II. 80 His intractable pupil had entirely sweated away his Creed during the night. 1890 *BARRE & LELAND* *Slang Dict.* *Sweat out's guts out*, a vulgar expression, meaning to work very hard.

c. intr. (fig.) To suffer waste or loss. *Obs.* 1533 *MORE* *Debell. Salom* *Wks* 1002/1 Hys soule is safe ynowhe, though hys purse may happe to sweate, if he bounde himself to provide the timber at his owa perill

†3. To sweat upon, to wet, soak, or stain with sweat. Also with *out*. *Obs.*

1599 B. *JONSON* *Cynthia's Rev.* II. i, He dares tell 'hem, how many shirts he has sweat at tennis that weeke 1607 *DEKKER & WEBSTER* *Norihw. Hoe* iv in, I lend Gentleman holland shirts, and they sweat 'em out at tennis 1807 J. *BARLOW* *Columb* I 42 Who now indungeneo'd lies, Sweats the chill sod and breathes inclement skies.

4. To cause to sweat, to put into a sweat.

With quot. 1748, 1764 cf. *SWELTING* *obl.* s. b 5 1621 I. *WILLIAMSON* tr. *Goulart's Wise Vuillard* 26 We commonly see the most part of men sweated to death with hote burning feauers 1712 *ARBUOTHNOT* *John Bull* iv i, He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he came to a sizeable bulk. 1726 *LEONI* *Alberti's Archit.* I 6/2 They will sweat themselves for some days, and so recover their Health. 1748 *SMOLLETT* *Rod. Ransom* xlv, We should scour the hundreds, sweat the constable and then reel soberly to bed. 1764 *CHURCHILL* *Duellist* III. 378 To knock a tottering watchman down, To sweat a woman of the Town a 1776 R. *JAMES* *Diss. Fevers* (1778) 56 Sir Thomas continued the use of the Powder in smaller doses, which had the good effect of sweating him gently. 1808 *COMPT* *Grazier* (ed. 3) 69 The tendency of animals to become fat is materially promoted by sweating them 1841 *CATLIN* *N. Amer. Ind.* VIII. II. 225 The labouring man, who is using his limbs the greater part of his life in lifting heavy weights sweats them with the weight of clothes which he has on him.

b. To give (a horse) a run for exercise

1589 (see *SWEATING* *obl.* s. b 1). 1737 *BRACKEN* *Ferriery Infr.* (1757) II 128 Those Horses which are sweat without Covering, or with a very thin one, should run a long Sweat

II. 5. intr. To exert oneself strongly, make great efforts, to work hard, toil, labour, drudge Often with *inf.*

In early use freq. in collocation with *swink*.

c 897 *ÆLFRED* *Gregory's Past.* C. xxvix 285 Dæm 8e nu on godum weorcum ne swæt and surde ne sunceð. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1047 (Cott.) Adam swanc and swet 13 *E. E. Allit* P. A 585 Oper. Pat swange & swat for long zore. 1362 *LANGL* P. *Pl.* A. vii 121 We mowe nouþr ewynke ne swete, such seknes vs cileþ 1382 *WYCLIF* *Ecol.* II. 11 The trauailes in whiche in weyn I hadde swat a 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 3, I haue swette and trauailed ful busily and pertunacely 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ecol.* II. 20 To leaue his labours unto another, yf neuer swett for them 1632 *MILTON* *L'Allegro* 105 He Tells how the drudging Goblin sweat, To ern his Cream-bowle duly set. 1684 *CONTEPL* *St. Man* II in (1699) 254 Sweating and toiling for a small part of the Goods of this World 1786 *BURNS* *To Yas Smith* xvii, Some, lucky, find a flow'ry spot, For which they neuer toild nor swat. 1821 *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. i 24 He sweats in palling pleasures 1861 *READER* *Cloister & H.* xlv, Lovers of money must sweat or steal.

b. To toil after, along, etc. in pursuit or the like; trans. (with tip) to rise steeply.

1825 *SCOTT* *Guy M.* xxix, Some of them are always changing their ale-houses, so that they have twenty cadies sweating after them. 1856 *KANE* *Arctic Expl.* I xvi. 187 In about ten minutes, we were sweating along at eight miles an hour. 1904 R. J. *FARRER* *Garden Asia* 139 The track sweats up through the woodland on to the open ground of the mountain.

c. spec. Formerly, in the tailoring trade, To work at home overtime.

1821 *MAYHEW* *Lond. Labour* I 62/1 One couple . who were 'sweating' for a gorgeous clothes' emporium 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 3/2 The school-boy working out of school hours, the tailor working out of shop hours was said to be 'sweating'.

d. Cards. (U.S.) 'To win a game by careful and watchful play, avoiding risks' (*Standard Dict.*).

1907 *Hoyle's Games* 411 *Sweating out*. Refusing to bid when nearly out, so as to get out by picking up a few points at a time

e. trans. a. To exact hard work from.

1821 *BYRON* *Sardanap.* I. II. 231, I have not .sweated them to build up pyramids

b. spec. To employ in hard or excessive work at very low wages, esp. under a system of sub-contract. See also *SWEATED* *apl.* a. 2, *SWEATING* *obl.* s. b, 6 (*sweating system*).

1879 *SIMS* *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. I ix 58 One master man employs a number of men and women at a weekly wage, and 'sweats' them to show his profit. 1887 *19th Cent.* Oct 489 They declared that they were being 'sweated'—that the hunger for work induced men to accept starvation rates.

7. trans. To work out; to work hard at, to get, make, or produce by severe labour. *rare.*

1589 (f. *LYLY*) *Paphe w. Hatchet* D. 11, Let them but chafe my penne, & it shal sweat out a whole realm of paper. 1643 *TRAPP* *Comin Gen.* III 19 This is a law laid upon all sorts to sweat out a poor living. 1649 *MILTON* *Tenure of Kings* 3 Then comes the task to those Worthies which are the soule of that Enterprize, to bee swett and labour'd out amidst the throng and noises of vulgar and irrational men. 1760 H. *WALPOLE* *Lett. to Earl Strafford* 7 June, Dodding-ton stood before her [sc. the Spanish ambassadress] sweating Spanish at her 1817 *BYRON* *Beppo* lxxiv, Translating tongues he knows not even by letter, And sweating plays so middling, bad were better 1821—*Lett. to Moore* 27 Aug. Leigh Hunt is sweating articles for his new Journal.

b. Naut. To set or hoist (a sail, etc.) tant, so as to increase speed (also *intr.*); also with the ship as obj.

1890 W. *CLARK RUSSELL* *Ocean Tron.* I iv 73 You will still go on sweating—pray pardon this word in its sea sense .—your craft as though the one business of the expedition was to make the swiftest possible passage. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI 46/2 Hoist up on the halyards and sweat up with the purchase 1899 W. *CLARK RUSSELL* *Ship's Adventure* iv, Smedley never sweated his yards fore and aft

8. intr. To undergo severe affliction or punishment; to suffer severely. Often to sweat for it, to suffer the penalty, 'get it hot'. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Miller's T.* 516 Wel Ielth thynken ye vp on my wo That for youre loue I swete there I go No wonder is thogh that I swelte and swete. 1605 *SHAKS* *Macb.* II. iii 7 Haue Naplins enow about you, here you 'le sweat for t'] 1612 *BEAUM. & F.* *Coxcomb* v. i, Thou hadst wrongs, & if I live

some of the best shall sweat foit 1671 *FLAVEL* *Fount. Life* II. 4 He [sc. our Lord before the Incarnation] was never sensible of pains and tortures, tho' afterwards he groaned and sweat under them. 1755 *SMOLLETT* *Quix.* (1803) I 77 It is odds but they . have us apprehended, and verily, if they do, before we get out of prison, we may chance to sweat for it fig. 1647 *TRAPP* *Marrow Gad.* *Authors* in *Comin* *Epl* 603 The variety of meats, wherewith great mens tables usually sweat

9. To suffer perturbation of mind; to be vexed, to fume, rage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5325 'I swete', quod þe swete kyng, 'þat I na swerd haue'. 1662 *DRYDEN* *Wild Gallant* I. i, I sweat to think of that Garret. 1735 *POPE* *Prolog* Sat 227, I ne'er with wits or writings pass'd my days Nor at Rehearsals sweat, and mouth'd, and cry'd. 1741 *WARBURTON* *Div Legat* II Pref. To the Press sweat with Controversy 1846 *LANDOR* *Inag. Conn* *Wks* II 54/1 Germans had no objection to the bill of fare, but stamped and sweated to see the price of the dishes

III. 10. intr. To exude, or to gather, moisture so that it appears in drops on the surface.

In OE the matter exuded is expressed by a dative or instrumental. cf. 2

c 893 *ÆLFRED* *Oras* iv viii 188 Mon geseah twezen sceldas blode swætan. c 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom.* (Th.) II 162 Ða zebroðra Ða eodon... to Ðam mercele, and zemetton Ðone clud Ða in swæteðne. [c 1290 *Michael* 596 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 316 Pe sonne makeþ þe wæteres brepþ upriþt as þei scholden swete] c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xvii. 80 If venym or puyson be broyt in place whate þe dyamaund es, alsone it wævez moyst and begynnæz to swete [orig. *Fr. suer*] 1483 *CAYTON* *Gold Leg.* 147/2 They wente and fonde the mountayne all swetyng 1598 *EPULARIO* L. j. 13, Put them [sc. eggs] into the white embeis, and when they sweat, they are 10sted. 1657 R. *LIGON* *Bambadoes* (1673) 42 The air being moist, the stones often sweat 1731 *MILLER* *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Winter*, If Stone or Wainscot that has been used to sweat, (as it is call'd) be more dry in the Beginning of Winter 1847 *SMEATON* *Builder's Man* 59 Plaster or mortar made with salt water, will always sweat with a moist atmosphere. 1870 *Eng. Mech.* 11 Feb 325/2 His object glass may have had a deposit formed between its component lenses, or in vulgar parlance 'sweated'.

b. Said spec. of products to be stored, or substances in preparation, which are first set aside to exude their moisture.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* l. 486 The coriander leuis, test lut [sc. the wheat] swete, Is put thynne. *Ibid.* II 424 So leitet hem [sc. laurel berries] sething longe tyme swete 1523 *FITZHERB.* *Husb.* § 25 Make it in greater heye-cockes, and to stande so one nyghte or more, that it maye vngue and swete 1577 B. *GOOGE* tr. *Heresbach's Husb.* I (1586) 45 b, Good husbantes doo not lay it [sc. grass] up in their Loftes, till suche time as it hath sweat in the Feelde 1635 W. *LAWSON* *Country Housew.* *Garden* (1626) 51 Lay, the longest keeping Apples on dry stow, that they may sweat. 1725 *Farm Dict.* s. v. *Oats*, Oats newly housed and thrashed, before they have sweat in the Mow 1766 *COMPT.* *Farmer* s. v. *Threshing*, Beans and peas always thresh best after they have sweat in the mow 1838 *TRANS.* *Provenc. Med. & Surg. Assn.* II. VI. 200 The apples (for Devonshire cider) are collected into heaps and allowed to sweat or pass into a state of fermentation. 1843 *Penny Cycl.* XXV. 16/2 [The cut tobacco plants] are left to sweat for three or four days. 1852 *MORRIS* *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 327 Salted hides require rather longer to sweat.

†c. To undergo fusion, as metal: cf. 17. *Obs.*

1709 T. *ROBINSON* *Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* xi 65 We put it [sc. the ore] into the great Furnace, where we let it lie sweating in a soft and slow Fire .until the taste and smell of Sulphur be quite gone off.

d. To exude nitroglycerine, as dynamite

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 July 8/2 Sometimes the cordite 'sweats', we put it in a warm place for a time, when the sweated substance is absorbed.

11. trans To emit (moisture, etc.) in drops or small particles like sweat, to exude, distil. Also with *out*.

1398 *TREVISA* *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clxjlv. (Bodl MS.) If 231 b/1 Trebutinus . is a tre þæt swetep rosme. c 1440 *CAPGRAVE* *Life St. Kath.* v 1959 It longeth to floweres swiche lycoure for to swete c 1450 *SHAKS* *Festial* 166 Hard ston and borne summe tyme swetþe watre. 1577 B. *GOOGE* *Heresbach's Husb.* II (1586) 111 The Cedar sweateth out Rozen and Pitche 1605 *SHAKS* *Macb.* IV. i. 65 Greaze, that's sweaten [frum eaten] From the Murderers Gihbet, throw Into the Flame 1607—*Cor.* v. iii 196 It is no litle thing to make Mine eyes to sweat compassion. 1638-56 *COWLEY* *Davids* I. 236 The silver Moon with terror paler grew, And neigh'ring Hemion sweated flowry dew. 1722 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No 415 P. 3 The Earth .sweated out a Bitumen or natural kind of Mortar. 1884 *ROS* *Nat. Ser.* *Story* viii, The clover was piled up, to sweat out its moisture. 1891 W. A. *JAMIESON* *Dr. Sku.* II. (ed. 3) 19 Alkaline soaps, which improve when kept, because they sweat-out the excess of soda

12. intr. To ooze out like sweat; to exude.

a 1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat.* *Fistula*, etc. 39 Superflue watrenes swette out fro þe place þat was wonite for to file many lynnyn clothes putt atwix. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* (Arb.) 174 They gather pyche whiche sweateth out of the rockes. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE* *Barthol. Anat.* II. vi. 99 But some particles thereof sweat through the Parenchyma into the Ventracles. 1744 *BERKELEY* *Jrns* § 38 T his balsam, weeping or sweating through the bark. 1839 *URS* *Dict. Arts* 30 This alloy is next exposed to a heat just sufficient to melt the lead, which then sweats out . from the pores of the copper. 1884 C. G. W. *LOCK* *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 3/1 By applying heat too suddenly, the metals which fuse at lower degrees of heat, sweat out 1884 *MARSHALL's* *Tennus Cuts* 63 Blue stone dust being again spread over it to absorb the surplus tar, which is sure to 'sweat out' from time to time.

13. trans To cause to exude moisture, force the moisture out of; *spec.* to subject to a process of sweating (see 10 b).

1686 W HARRIS tr *Leimery's Chem* 11 ix (ed 3) 404 Make a strong decoction of other Balin, and pour of it into the pot enough to wet it sufficiently. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiliteri & Vale Farm*, 98 Extracting the Sap out of Planks for Ship-building, by sweating them in hot Sand. 1754 *Phil. Trans* XLVIII. 827 Some white marble lime; which was what they call sweat, that is wrapp'd in dung. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 93 Taking the barley from the kiln, for the purpose of sweating it. 1836 in *Chambers's Edu. Jnrl.* 31 Dec 389 After the fish has been dried to that degree, or rather more, which we shall call thoroughly dried, it is put up into one large pile, and left to stand for ten or twelve days, which is called sweating it. 1881 *GREENER Gui* 314 The stoving sweats the powder, and drives off any remaining moisture. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV 383/2 [Hides] are still sometimes, especially on the Continent, sweated, that is, they are laid in heaps and kept wet and warm.

14. *slang.* To deprive of or cause to give up something; to rob, 'fleece', 'bleed'. Also *transf.* to rob (a vessel) of some of its contents.

1847 W. St. Irel. 60 Yrs. Ago. 14 On the 29th of July, 1784, they determined to amuse themselves by 'sweating' him, i. e. making him give up all his fire arms. 1860 *Slang Dict.* *Sweat*, to extract money from a person, to 'bleed', to squander riches. *Bulwer.* 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-book*, *Sweating* the Purser, wasting his stores. Burning his candle, &c. 1869 *CONNORON tr. Horace's Sat.*, etc. (1874) 167 Kind to his wife, indulgent to his slave, He'd find a bottle sweated [Ep. 11. 11. 334 *signo lasso. lagena*] and not rave.

15. To lighten (a gold coin) by wearing away its substance by friction or attrition.

1785 [see *SWEATING vbl. sb.* 4.] 1796 *WOLCOT (P. Pindar) Bussy & Ponce* 11 204 Wks 1826 I 278 His each vile sixpence that the world hath cheated, And his, the art that ev'ry guinea sweated. 1865 *DICKENS Aut. Fr.* 111. 1, I suppose you haven't been lightening any of these. You understand what sweating a pound means; don't you?

16. *slang.* To pawn.

1800 *Irish Song, Nl. bef. Larry was Stretched* 4 They sweated their duds till they rize it.

17. To subject (metal) to partial fusion; to fasten or join by applying heat so as to produce partial fusion; in *Metalurgy*, to heat so as to melt and extract an easily fusible constituent. (After G. Schweitzer.)

The 9th c. form *giswettit*, glossing 'ferruminatus' (in *Goetz Gloss. Latino-g.* (1888) 579/58), is not certainly OE; and the instance 1575-6 s. v. *SWEATING vbl. sb.* 3 may be only a casual borrowing from the Continent.

1884 W. H. WALT *Galvanoplastic Manuf.* 112 (Cent. Dict.) The junction of the coil wires with the segments of the commutator is made through large copper plugs, which are sweated in to secure perfect contact. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec. 12/4 It is admitted that 'a few' screws did work loose. It [sc. the defect] was remedied by sweating in the screws.

Sweated (swe'ted), *pp. a.* [f. *prec. vb.* + -ED.] In senses corresp. to various trans. senses of the verb

1. a. Saturated or covered with sweat. b. Exuded as or like sweat.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas. Notes* 111. 111. 8; Sancho should have rode him about the grounds, and then tied him (well cloath'd) to the Racks, and some three or four hours after, refreshed his sweated body with a mesh. 1771 *KEN Psyche Poet Wks.* 1721 IV. 18r Bath'd in a Purple Flood Of sweated Blood. 1900 [see *SWEAT v.* 10 d]

2. Employed in very hard or excessive work at very low wages; oppressively overworked and underpaid; also said of the labour so imposed or exacted.

1883 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 28 Dec 1177/1 [In the outfitting trade] the sweaters themselves are only just one remove above the sweated. 1889 S. WEAS in *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 880 A low type of 'sweated' and overworked labour is employed at starvation wages. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 2 May 2/3 The state of things described by Kingsley still remains in the lower strata of these sweated industries.

3. Of gold coins: Lightened by friction or attrition.

1869 *Latest News* 29 Aug 8 To get rid of more than 2,000 'sweated' sovereigns per week without exciting an inconvenient amount of attention.

Sweatee (swe'ti), [f. as *prec.* + -EE.] A sweated worker or employee; see *prec.* 2.

1889 *Charity Organis. Rev.* Jan 12 The subordinate workers—the 'sweatees'—who are employed by the sub-contractors. 1890 *Times* 8 Apr. 10/5 A competent 'sweatee' can earn about 26s. in a busy week.

Sweater (swe'tar), [f. as *prec.* + -ER.]

1. *lit.* One who sweats or perspires, *spec.* one who takes a 'sweating bath'.

1562 *BULLEYN Bulwarke, Bk. Sick Men* (1579) 21 b. Take heed to sutch sweaters, and idle eaters. 1579 *TWYNE Phraske agst. Fort.* 1. xviii. 23 Compare with these, those sweaters, and belchers. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Racletorets*, such as rub sweaters in hot baths.

b. with *out.* One who gives forth or exudes something in the manner of sweat; in quot. *fig.*

1612 *CHARMAN Rev. Bussy d'Ambours* 1. 1. 350 Every innovating Puntan, And ignorant sweater-out of zealous envy

†c. Name for a variety of pear. *Obs.*

1829 *PARKINSON Parod.* (1804) 593 The Sweater is somewhat like the Windsor [pear] for colour and bignesse.

2. One who works hard, a toiler; *spec.* a tailor who worked for an employer overtime at home (now disused: see *SWEAT v.* 5 c). Also *transf.* (see quot. 1887).

1549 *SKELTON EL. Runnyng* 105 To traueallars, to tynkers, To sweters, to suynkers, And all good ale drynkers. 1628 tr *Mathian's Powerfull Favorite* 145 Of the blood of

sweaters, and of the teares of the people. 1851 *MAYNFW Lond. Labour* 11 304/1 Amongst the 'sweaters' of the tailoring trade Sunday labour is almost universal. 1887 *ATKIN House Scraps* 13 *Sweater*, . . . a broker who works for such small commissions as to prevent other brokers getting the business, whilst hardly being profitable to himself. 1889 in *Pall Mall G.* 7 May 1/2 Originally the tailoring was carried on in work-rooms belonging to the tailors' shops, and the name of 'sweater' was first given as a term of reproach to the tailor who worked at home. 1895 *MEREDITH Amazing Marriage* ix, The dirty sweaters are nearer the angels for cleanliness than my Lord and Lady Sybante out of a bath, in chemical scents.

3. A medicine that induces sweat, a sudorific, diaphoretic.

1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 13 Seeing it is evident, that Vomiting and Purging Medicines never become Sweaters or Bnders. 1866 *'STONEHENGE Brit Sports* 11 vii 11. § 2. 451/2 This is no doubt a strong sweater, but it upsets the stomach.

4. One of a set of street ruffians in the 18th century, who threatened or attacked people so as to make them sweat. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1712 *STEELE Spect. No. 332* r 2 These Sweaters seem to have at present but a rude Kind of Discipline amongst them. 1878 *LECKY Eng. in 18th Cent.* 1 in 482 The 'sweaters' who formed a circle round their prisoner and pricked him with their swords till he sank exhausted to the ground.

5. One who exacts hard work at very low wages, an employer or middleman who overworks and underpays those working under him: see *SWEAT v.* 6 b, and cf. 2 above.

1850 *KINGSLEY Atton Locke* 4, Were not the army clothes, the post office clothes, the policemen's clothes, furnished by contractors and sweaters, who hired the work at low prices, and let it out again to journeymen at still lower ones? 1869-70 *LATHAM Dict., Sweater*. Middlemen between slopellers and working tailors. *Colloquial.* 1879 *Sims Social Kaleidoscope* Ser 1 ix 58 The half starved women and men, who put the things together in top garrets in back slums, or are nigger-driven by a 'sweater' in an East-end workshop. 1890 *EARL DUNRAVEN Draft Ref Sweating Syst.* § 7 The sweater may employ only two or three persons, or he may have two or three score in his service; but the great bulk of the sweated class work for small masters and in rooms or shops where from two or three to a dozen or twenty are employed.

6. One who 'sweats' gold coins: see *SWEAT v.* 15.

1866 *SEVO Bullion* (1880) 550 To the sweater it really can make no difference whether the muntz takes his lightened sovereigns. 1875 *JEVONS Money* x. 115 No one now actually refuses any gold money in retail business, so that the sweater has all the opportunities he can desire.

7. †a. *pl.* Clothes in which a horse or a man in training is exercised, to produce profuse sweating. 1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXIII 104 A craving, strong horse, going along in his sweat, loaded with sweaters. 1856 *'STONEHENGE Brit Sports* 11 v 420/1 Let him put on his sweaters, including a flannel pair of drawers, two pair of trowsers, a flannel jersey [etc.].

b. A woollen vest or jersey worn in rowing or other athletic exercise, orig. (cf. a) in order to reduce one's weight; now commonly put on also before or after exercise to prevent taking cold.

1882 *FLOWER Unesp. pl. Baluchistan* 174 Bara is resplendent in myrowing 'sweater', covered by a scarlet blanket, worn as a coat. 1886 *R. F. F. 12 Dec* (Cassell's) Want of food and exercise in sweaters. 1890 R. C. LEHMANN *Harry Fudger* 97 As for Filling [the cock], the littleuffian actually weighs over 8 stone, but we're going to make him run a mile every day, with four sweaters, and three pairs of flannel trousers on.

8. An occupation, etc. that makes one sweat or exert oneself. *colloq.*

1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* I 126/2 The business is a sweater, sir, it's heavy work. 1856 *MRS STOWE Dredg.* xlii, You ought to read Fletcher's book, that book, sir, is a sweater, I can tell you. I sweat over it, I know.

Sweatful (swe'tful), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. *SWEAT sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or abounding in sweat; inducing or accompanied by sweat, toilsome, laborious; distressing, oppressive.

1615 *SYLVESTER Job Trungh.* 1 361 Man, for Sin, must toile him servily. In Sweatfull Labour. 1623 B. HONE in *Cockram Eng. Dict.* A vj b, If things farer feth'd are dearest, most esteem'd, which by times sweatfull hours have been redeem'd. 1876 *BLACKIE Songs Reliq. & Life* 53 Lift up thy head, O Man, To sway with sweatful plan The stubborn breasted earth. 1885 *LOWE Bismarck* xiv 11 403 The bloated armaments under which all Europe is bending to the earth with sweatful groans.

Sweath, obs. form of *SWATH* 1, *SWEDE*.

Sweat-house.

1. A hut or other structure in which hot-air or vapour baths are taken, among the N. American Indians and other primitive tribes.

1750 C. GIST *Frnl.* (1893) 33 I sweated myself according to the Indian Custom in a Sweat-house. 1877 G. GIBBS *Trilbs Washington* 208 Their sweat-houses are partially excavated in the ground, just large enough to contain the body of one person. 1898 J. HEARN *Celtic Church Irel.* 1 ii 39 Perhaps the most singular of primitive Irish structures is the *Teach-an-alais*, or 'sweat-house'.

2. *Tanning.* A building in which hides are sweated. See *SWEAT v.* 13.

Sweatily, *Sweatiness*. see after *SWEATY*.

Sweating (swe'tin), *vbl. sb.* [f. *SWEAT v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *SWEAT*.

1. Emission of sweat from the pores of the skin; the process of inducing this, esp. in preparing a man for athletic contests or a horse for a race.

c 1205 *LAY.* 17763 Wroed nu wel bene king Pæt he ligge a

sweating c 1400 u *Secr. Secr., Gov. Lordsh* 73 Use of bathynge and sweetyng. c 1440 *York Myst.* xl 40 Pat sweetyng was swemyng for sweetyng. 1563 T. GALL *Annotat.* 11 23 The payente maye not goe abroad after bys sweetyng. 1569 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) 21, I would we had an Ostler to gue the turne or two till their sweating were done. 1679 *MORVSON Itin* 11 60 If he can find by the sweating of the horse, that hee hath ridden an extraordinary pace. 1699 *MAYNE City Match* v. 111, You were better match a ruind Bawd; One ten times cured by sweating, and the Tub. 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 272 Sweating often thickens the Blood. 1848 *DUNGLISON Med. Lec.* (ed 7), Sweating of blood. 1856 *'STONEHENGE' Brit. Sports* 11. 1 ix § 3. 351/2 Sweating will seldom be necessary until the spring. 1883 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* (1886) 11. 531 One of the most striking symptoms of acute rheumatism is sweating.

†b. = **SWEATING-SICKNESS.** *Obs.*

c 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 317 The powlings, the palsy, with pockes like pees, The swerfe and the sweating

2. Toiling, labouring, severe exertion.

c 1430 *Pile. Lyf Menhode* 111 xix (1869) 145, I gripe that that oother haueu laboured and conquered with here sweating. 1551 *ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* 11 (1895) 281 Holle set upon the desire of the lyfte to come, by watchynge and sweatyng hoping shortly to obtaine it. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* 11 146 Sike heit, in sweating, trauel, and fechteng. 1633 F. FLETCHER *Purple Is.* 1. 1. xxviii, You search farre distant worlds with needlesse sweating. 1764 *FOOTE Mayor of G. U. Wks.* 1799 1 186 After all his sweatings, his swimnings; must his dead blood be spilt by a broker!

b. *spec.* (a) The practice of doing piece-work overtime; (b) the practice of exacting hard work from employees for low wages, esp. under a middleman by sub-contract. (See *SWEAT v.* 5 c, 6 b.)

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX. 443 All owing to their buying ready-made large shoes, and not having patience to let a good working tradesman make them (leaving out the Moses and Son principle of sweating). 1850 *KINGSLEY Atton Locke* 2, When this piece-work and sweating first came in. 1888 *Times* 20 Sept. 7/3 Mr. Booth calls sweating the advantage that may be taken of unskilled and unorganised labour under the contract system.

3. The action or process of exuding moisture, or of condensing it in drops on the surface (also *concr.*), also, any one of various processes likened to emission of sweat, as of evaporation, fermentation, partial fusion, etc., or the action of exposing something to such process. (See *SWEAT v.* 10 b, c, 13, 17.)

1545 *ELYOT, Aspergines parietum*, sweatyng of stone waller. 1575-6 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 11. 522 Gold and silver that saile recoverit be sweating, melting, affynning or urtherways. 1699 L. MEACER *Art of Gardening* 74 Well line the Bottom or Sides of the (Fruit-) Sieves with Fern to keep them from brusing, and likewise to prevent their sweating. 1707 *MORTIMER Dash* 3. 207 The Bees will hover about the Doors in cold Evenings, and Mornings, there will be a moisture or sweating upon the Stool. 1764 *MUSEUM Rust.* 111 11 225 Yet after [sc. barley] has done sweating, it comes well again. 1808 *HOLLAND Agric. Cheshire* xiii 283 If the fermentation, or sweating, has been imperfect the cheese will be liable to become *hove*. 1826 *Art. Brewing* (ed. 2) 78 After it [sc. malt] is getting out of its first sweating, they take it from the kiln. 1834 *Brit. Husk* 1. 497 A moderate degree of fermentation, or sweating of hay in the stack. 1834 *Penny Cycl.* 11 191/2 The best mode [of preserving apples] is to allow the fruits to lie till their superfluous moisture has evaporated, which is what is technically called sweating. 1845 *DODD Brit. Manuf.* Ser. v 133 (*Tobacco*) Sweating is in its nature a slight degree of fermentation. 1876 *BAISTOWE The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 835 The sweating of this fluid through the walls of the smaller arteries. 1882 *PATON in Encycl. Brit.* XIV 383/2 In America the sweating is performed cold; the hides are hung up wet in a damp underground cellar.

b. (See quot.)

1909 *Hawkins's Mech. Dict.*, *Sweating On*, the soldering of metallic surfaces without the aid of a copper bit. Sweating on is often employed for the temporary holding together of work which has to be turned or shaped, and which could not be so conveniently held by other methods.

4. The practice of lightening gold coins by friction.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Sweating*, a mode of diminishing the gold coin, practised chiefly by the Jews, who corrode it with aqua regia. 1878 F. A. WALKER *Money* x 195 Whether the loss of the precious metal in the coin results from an external abrasion, or through the chipping or sweating of the coin.

5. The practices of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century.

1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulgar T.*, *Sweating*, a diversion practised by the bloods of the last century who stiled themselves Mohocks.

6. *attrib.*, as *sweating process*; in sense 1, = used to induce sweating or profuse perspiration, as *sweating-bath*, *-bench*, *-closet*, *-coop*, *-draught*, *oil*, *-tub* (cf. *TUB sb.* 1 b); = characterized by sweating, as *sweating stage* (in ague or other febrile disease); in sense 2 b, as *sweating den*, *shop*, *system*; in sense 3 b, as *sweating socket*; *sweating-bag*, a bag used by thieves for sweating gold coins; *sweating-band* = *sweat-band* (see *SWEAT sb.* 11); † *sweating-cloth* = *sweat-cloth* (see *SWEAT sb.* 11); *sweating club*, a club of the ruffians called 'sweaters' in the 18th century; *sweating-fever* = *SWEATING-SICKNESS*; *sweating-furnace* (see quot.), *sweating-iron* = *sweat-scraper* (see *SWEAT sb.* 11); *sweating-pit*, in *Tanning*, a pit in which hides are sweated; *sweating-place*, (a) a building or chamber in which

sweating-baths are taken, (b) an establishment in which work-people are sweated (see sense 2 b); sweating plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum* (Dun- glison *Med. Lex.* 1848), sweating-room, (a) a room in which persons are sweated, as in a Turkish bath, (b) a room in which cheeses are 'sweated' or deprived of superfluous moisture; sweating-stock, in *Tanning* = sweat-stock (see SWEAT sb 11). See also SWEATING-HOUSE, -SICKNESS.

1617 MORVSON *Itin* 1 117 Leander thanks this place to have been a 'sweating bath' 1799 *10000 View Russian Emp* iii. ii 11 262 The Russian baths are sweating-baths 1812 261 After remaining awhile they come down from the 'sweating-bench, and wash their body with warm or cold water. 1848 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Panegyric* 121 To build a 'Sweating-Closet, or to anoint the silke-soft-skin, or bath in Asse's milke 1855 HIGINS *Finnus Nomencl* 172/2 *Sudarium* a 'sweating cloth a towel 1855 R CHAMBERS *Tradit*, *Edinb* II 260 The 'Sweating Club flourished [in Edinburgh] about the middle of the last century 1751 J BARTRAM *Observ*, *Trav Pennsylv*, etc 33, I have seen many of these places in my travels. They differ from their 'sweat- ing coops, in that they are often far from water, and have a stake by the cage 1894 DOLLING in C. E. Osborne *Father Dolling* (1903) xii, The 'sweating dens of financiers 1822-7 *Good Study Med* (1825) II 116 *Ephemeris Sudatoria* 'Sweating Fever. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Sweating-furnace (Metallurgy), a liquation furnace of peculiar construction, in that a *matte* of copper and argentiferous lead is heated to deprive the copper of the metals combined there- with. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, 'Sweating-iron, in the manège, is a piece of a scythe about a foot long. When a horse is very hot, and the grooms have a mind to lessen the sweat, they take this knife or iron, and gently run the cutting edge along the horse's skin with intent to scrape off the sweat 1831 YOUNG *Horse* xxii, 387 An infusion of two ounces of flies... when sufficiently lowered with common oil, is called a 'sweating oil 1891 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* 'Sudatory, a 'sweating place 1850 KINGSLY *Cheap Clothes* 11 In some sweating places, there is an old coat kept called a 'reliever,' and this is borrowed by such men as have none of their own to go out in 1849 CLARIDGE *Cold Water Cure* 7 The wet sheet has gradually superseded the 'sweating process 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 171 All methods of fermentation [for the depilation of hides] are termed sweating processes 1741 *Phil Trans*, XLI n 855 A Roman Hypocaustum or 'Sweating-Room 1808 *Hot- land Agric Cheshire* xii, 284 Every dairy should be furnished with a regular sweating-room. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, 'Lacoonicum, old term for a sweating-room or stove; a vapour-bath. 1880 SIMS *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. II, xii 83 The women and children from the 'sweating' shops in the neighbourhood 1908 *Installation News* II, 70/1 The grips are provided with a 'sweating socket to receive the earth conductor 1803 *Med. Trul* X 86 The 'sweating stage does not appear with any regularity at the second or third return of the paroxysm. a 1851 in Mayhew *London*, *Labour* II, 328/2 The 'sweating system increases the number of hands to an almost incredible extent, 1879 SIMS *Social Kaleidoscope* Ser. I, ix 58 The bulk of the work is done on the 'sweating' system 1883 *Nonconf. & Indep*, 28 Dec 1876/3 The sweating system of the outfitting trade 1866 MILTON *Free Common*, Wks 1851 V 445 These Tigers of Bacchus, these new Fanatics of not the preaching but the 'sweating-tub, inspired with nothing holier than the Venerable Fox.

Sweating, ppl a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That sweats, in various senses.

1. Exuding sweat, perspiring.

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C ix 241 With swynke and with swot, and swetyng face. 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 25 With this she ceazeth on his sweating palme. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 349 Gently provoke him to be in a sweat- ing manner. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* II 96 The sweating Steers unharmed of the Yoke. 1791 COWPER *Itin* viii, 629 Each his sweating steeds released. 1809 *Albani's Syst.* Med VIII 728 Warm sweating hands are best treated with weak alkaline baths.

2. Exuding or condensing moisture, etc.: see SWEAT v. 10

1598 LUTR *Dodoens* 411 It sticketh fast, upon moyst or sweating rocks. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super* 15 A sweating Impe of the euer-green Laurell 1718 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Cless of Bristol* (1887) I 236 [He] gravely assets, that he saw in Sancta Sophia a sweating pillar.

3. Toiling; toilsome, laborious

1586 A DAY *Eng. Secretary* II. (1625) 58 The long sweating paines, wherein your good selfe... haue lately travelled 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Ist* i xlii, None felt hard labour, or the sweating plough. 1674 BUNYAN *Light in Darkness* II, Wks. (ed. Offor) I 435 Believing is now sweating work; for Satan will hold as long as possible, and only steadfast faith can make him fly.

4. spec. a. Working overtime. b. Exacting hard work for very low wages (See SWEAT v. 5 c, 6 b)

1850 CARLYLE *Latter d. Pamph* v (1879) 133 Poor sweat- ing tailors 1886 *Echo* 1 Dec (Cassell's) Recently a trade journal published a list of sweating firms in the clothing trade.

Hence **Sweatingly** adv., in or as in a sweat.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* v, 65 The intercourse of Veines and Arteries, in those partes sweatingly poure forth blood

Sweating-house.

1. A house or building in which persons are sweated, esp by way of curative treatment; spec. among the N. American Indians = SWATH-HOUSE 1.

1664 *Perry's Diary* 16 Sept., The general cure for all diseases there [in Russia] is their sweating houses 1791 J LONG *Voy Indian Interpr.* 47 When the pipe has gone round, a sweating-house is prepared with six long poles fixed in the ground [etc.]. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* I 276 Making a rude sweating-house on the banks of the river.

2. In Spain, a hut into which sheep are crowded

together so as to sweat, in order to soften the wool for shearing

1832 *Encycl Amer* XI 353 A narrow, long, low hut, called the sweating house, where the sheep, being much crowded, perspire freely.

Sweating-sickness. [Cf early Du. *sweetende siechte* (Kilian), after Eng., also mod. Du. *sweetziekte*, G. *schweissucht*, Sw. *sveitsynka*] A febrile disease characterized by profuse sweating, of which highly and rapidly fatal epidemics occurred in England in the 15th and 16th centuries. Now chiefly *hist.* in reference to these.

1502 ARNOLDE *Chron.* A vii, This yere [sc 1485] was a grete deth and hasty calld th' swetyng sykenes 1542 Boorde *Dyetary* xxvii (1870) 289 When the Plages of the Pestylence or the swetyng sykness is in a towne, the people doth fle. 1560 Daus tr *Sleudane's Conin* 83 This yere [sc 1529] also was Germany sore afflicted with a new kynde of disease called the Sweating sykness 1661 J. CHILDREY *Brit Baconica* 122 The first time of this sweating sickness was in the year 1485. 1758 JORTIN *Erasm* I 36 The sweating sickness began at first in 1485, in Henry the Seventh's army, upon his landing at Milford haven. 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I 423 The sweating sickness was a rapid fever, carrying people off in 24 hours.

fig. or allusively 1594 NASHE *Unfort* *Trav Wks* 1904 II 228 Let mee... tell a little of the sweating sykness, that made me in a cold sweat take my heeles and runne out of England 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat Combat* iv 11, [We will] ease you Of your golden burthen the heavy carriage may Bring you to a sweating sykness

Sweatless (swe'tles), a. rare. [f. SWEAT sb + -LESS.] Without sweat; *fig.* without toil or labour, indolent, idle.

1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii iii, *Law* 839 Thou... That sweat-lesse eat'st, and without sowing reap'st. 1642 VICARS *God in Mount* 45 A sweatlesse swarm of dreamish Deans 1893 19th Cent Dec 900 Those example keeps alive among the masses a craving for something not entirely tame and sweatless

Swea tree: see SWAY.

Sweaty (sweti), a. Forms: 4-5 swety, 6 swettie, 6-7 sweatie, 7 sweatty, swetty, 7-sweaty [f. SWEAT sb. + -Y.]

1. Causing sweat: a. Heating, excessively hot. b. Toilsome, laborious.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 28 The tyme þat men fynd dede hir swete bysynesse To grobbe vp metal. 1599 B. JOHNSON *Eu Man out of Hum.* v, 11, Spare no sulphurous jest that may come out of that swete forge of thine 1600 CORNWALLIS *Ess.* i, ii Cij, The life of Industries first fruite is somewhat sweatie, and painful 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* I, i, 77 What might be toward, that this swete heat Doth make the Night 1079-Labourer with the day 1642 *Protestation* *Protected* to Witnesse Dr. Hals swetty discourses 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh* 21 Captain Zungulus, and John Calvin, converted more with Swords and Guns, then with their swetty Preaching. 1709 *Prior First Hymn of Calli- uachus* 85 Those who labor The swetty Forge. 1776 MICKLE *Cannons' Lusiad* ix 370 And measured echoing shouts their swetty toils attend. 1821 *Blackw. Mag* IX, 60 The sugar... which the hands of the sootkrin negro Reared in the island of swetty Jamaica. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xiii xlviii, 'Tis a pity To lose those best moments in a swetty city. 1908 *Blackw. Mag* Dec 770/1 Thank Heaven he's let us alone this swetty afternoon.

2. Covered with sweat; wet, moist, or stained with sweat.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii 3 Hee bayes His swettie forehead in the breathing wind. 1591 - *Daphn.* iv, When the wearie Sun After his dayes long labour drew to rest, And swette steeds now hauing ouer run The compast skie, gan water in the west. 1602 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. ii. 247 The rablement... threw vpper their swettie Nightcappes 1664 COTTON *Scarron*, Wks (1725) 126 His swetty Pumps are in my Nose still. 1759 B. STILLINGFLEET tr. *Hasselgrau's Swedish Pan in Disc.* *Tracts* (1762) 345 The plants ought not to be handled by swetty hands. 1831 *TRELAWNY Adv.* *Younger Son* ix, The groans of the slaves, their swetty brows, wan eyes, and galled backs.

b. Of persons: Laborious, toiling.

1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Yere* Wks. (Grosart) I 108 The swetty hmds (that dig the rent he pates thee out of the entrailles of the earth) he is sent for 1659 W. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pharonnida* i, 150 These glittering Jems had been By swetty Labourers dig'd. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xi 434 Thither... A swetty Reaper from his Tillage brought First Fruits.

c. *transf.* Full of or exuding moisture like sweat.

1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* iii, xxviii 484 The apple tree louth to haue the inward part of his wood moist and swettie. 1623 LITTLE *Elfricon O. & N. Test* Ded ix, Then selfe-sown Wheat shall grow and ripen afield, And swettie vent of oke pure home yield.

3. Consisting of sweat.

1732 SWIFT *Poems*, *Strephon & Chloe* 12 No noisome whiffs, or swetty streams.

Hence **Sweatily** adv.; **Sweatiness**.

1688 HOLME *Armoiry* iii, 128/1 Terms of Art used in Barbing Rub the Hair with a Napkin, is to dry it from its swettiness 1727 BAILEY vol II, *Sweatiness* 1818 TODD, *Sweatily*, so as to be moist with sweat, in a swetty state.

Sweaven, variant of SWEVEN, deam.

Sweb (swēb), v Now north *deal* [repr. OE. *swēbban* to put to sleep (see SWEVE).] *intr.* To faint, swoon. Hence **Swebbing** vbl sb.

1599 WARR *Faire Wom.* i 567 Look in my purse for a peece of ginger; I shall swēb, I shall swoon 1667 DRYDEN & DR. NEWCASTLE *Sir M. Mar-all* iii 11, Pray your Lordship keep her from swēbbing 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 To *swēb*, to swoon. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*

Sweche, obs. form of SUCH.

Swecht, Sc. form of SWEIGHT.

Swedde (swe d'l), sb Obs. exc. *deal*. Forms: a 1 suaeðil, suoeðel, swēpīl, el, 4-5 swethel, suēpel, (4 sūepel); β. 5 swedyll, 9 *deal*. swed- dle. [OE. **swēpel*:—**swapil*, f. *swap* in *swapian* to SWATHE + instrumental suffix (-lē) Cf. SWADDLE and SWETHE] = SWADDLE sb. 1.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (Hessels) F 26 *Fasciarum*, suaeðila, c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi 44 *Ligatus pedes et manus institis*, sebandeno foet & hond suoeðles c 1050 *Poc.* in Wv. Wulcker 400/41 *Fasciarum*, swēpelum, wæda *ibid.* 403/4 *Fascia*, swēpīl, wæd c 1450 *Ulrik's Festial* 231 When he was bowndyn hondys and fote wyth his swēpeles. 1877 *Holderness Gloss*, *Swedde*, a swathing band for infants. 1887 *South Chesh Gloss*, *Sweddles*, a child's swaddling-band.

b. *attrib.*, as † **swedde** (swethel-) band = SWADDLE-BAND, † **swedde**-clout = SWADDLING-CLOUTS

a 1300 *Cusor M.* 1343 (Cott.) A new boin barn.. Bondon wit a suēpelband [vrr. sūepel bande, suadling band, swapeling bonde] c 1325 *Metr Hou.* 91 A womman That bar a child in hir arm, In swethel cloutes hand warm. c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xvi 310 On lyfe lyfe none of tho that lygys in swedyll clowte

Swedde, v. Obs. exc. *deal*. Forms: a. 4 swethel, -il; β. 4 suedel, 5 swedyll, 6-7 swed- dell, swedle. See also SWEEL v [f. *prec.*] = SWADDLE v. 1, 2.

a 1300 *Cusor M.* 11236 (Cott.) Sli clothes als sco had to hand Wit sulsk sco sueddel [Goth. swethelid] was, Lai in cnib tuix oc ass. 137 *Gau. & Gr. Knt* 2034 Penn dressed he his drurye double hym aboute, Swywe swepled ymbe his swange swetely c 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii 433, I shall swedyll hym right in my credyde. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxxviii 9 When I made the clowdes to be a coueringe for it, and swedled it with y^e darcke. — *Ezek* xvi 4 Thou wast nether rubbed with salt, nor swedled in cloutes. 1615 BRATHWAIT *St. appado* (1878) 129 Thou hardly had a lapp to swedle thee.

Hence **Swe'dding** ppl. a. (in quot., ? wrapped in swaddling-clothes).

a 1500 *Chester Pl.* (E. E. T. S.) viii. 392 That ilke swedling swayne I shall walp of his head.

Suede (swid) Also 7 **Sweath**, **Swead**, **Suede**, **Sweed**. [a. MLG., MDu *Suede* (mod. *Zweed*), = HG. *Schwede* native of SWEDEN, q.v.]

The OE. name was *Suton* (pl.), in ON *Sutar* (Sw *Svear*), whence L *Suones* (see SUOGOTHIC), med L *Sues*; also OE. *Sweðeð* (*Sweðeð* in the Peterborough Chron an 1025), ON *Svþrþð* (= lit Swede-people), whence, it has been conjectured, arose the forms from which *Suede* and *Swedens* are derived.

The med L forms for the name of the country are *Suecia* (whence It. *Svezia*, Sp. *Pg. Suecia*), *Suedia*, and *Suonia*; for the adj. of nationality *Suecus* (whence Sp. *Pg. Sueco*, *Suecicus*, and *Suedus*).

1. A native of Sweden.

In quot 1614 incorrectly tr L. *Sueci* Swabians; May's version (1627) has *Suentians*.

1614 GORGES *Lucan* i 45 Let red-haired Sweaths powre showrs of darts. 1644 (title) Good news for England; or a relation of more victories obtained by the Sweads against the king of Denmark. c 1655 MILTON *1st Sonn. to C. Skinner* 8 And what the Swede intend, and what the French. 1663 WOOD *Life* (O. H. S.) I. 486 Mr. Thomas Baltzar, the Swede, and great violinist. 1698 G. THOMAS *Pensilvania* 51 The way of Worship the Sweeds use in this Countrey, is the Lutheran. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* i Oct. 1661, At the reception of the Sweeds Ambassador. 1734 *Pope Ess. Man* iv. 220 Heroes are much the same. From Macedonia's madman to the Swede. 1831 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Corr* II. 209 Both the Danes and Sweeds endeavor to follow the example of their wealthier neighbours, in keeping up a splendid court. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* II. xxiv. 124 The Sweeds and Finns and Dutch were invested with the liberties of Englishmen.

2 A Swedish ship. rare-1.

1799 R. SMELT in B. Ward *Dawn Cath. Revival* (1909) II 219 Mr Wyndham with other ministers chartered a large Swede of 600 tons.

3 (= earlier **Swedish turnip**.) A large variety of turnip with yellow flesh, *Brassica campestris*, var. *Rutabaga*, first introduced into Scotland from Sweden in 1781-2.

1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* i. 112 With turnips, particularly the Swedes, there is no occasion to give any corn to oxen 1844 H. STEPHENS *Be Farm* II. 17 If weight of crop, nutritious property, and diability of texture are valuable properties in a turnip, none can exceed the Swedes. 1882 HARDY in *Proc. Berw. Nat Club* IX. No. 3. 550 Wood-pigeons stripped the leaves off most of the Swedes.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in sense 3, as **swede-field**, **-hacking**, **-trimming**, **turnip**; **swede greens**, **swede tops**, the tops of swedes eaten as greens.

1851 'CECIL' *Shed Farm* vi 98 Swede turnips or parsnips are far superior [to carrots]. 1889 JEWELL *Amaryllis* iii, If you can get fresh swede tops you don't want a doctor within twenty miles. *ibid.* Swede greens be the top of all physic. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xlii, The swede-field in which she and her companion were set hacking. *ibid.* When it was not swede-hacking it was swede-trimming.

Sweden (swē'd'n). Also 6 *Sc.* **Suethin**, **Suadene**, 7 **Swethen**, *Sc.* **Swaden** [a. MLG., MDu. *Sueden* (Du. *Zweden*)], in HG. *Schweden*, prob. dat. pl. of the national name *Suede* SWEDE, q.v. in F. *Suède*.

In OE. the country was named *Sweoðland* and *Sweoð* (*Swaorice* = ON. *Svalarh*, Sw. *Sverige*); these names did not survive.

In AF of the 12th and 13th c. (e.g. Gaimar) the form is

Swane, *Swane* (with adj. *Swaneis*) In *Sc Swane*, *Swane*, occurs in the 16th c. (e.g. 1559 Burgh Rec. Peebles, 1872, 262), cf. Gaelic *Swain*.

Forms with *th* appear in English in the 14th c., e.g. *Swetherland* (for *Swetheland*) in Trevisa's Higden, *Swetherwyke* in Morie Arthure, an error for *Swetheryk*, which, with *Swethrik*, occurs in Wymtoun's Chron. *Swadrik* of the Bannatyne MS. belongs to the same series. The simple *Swethie* is used in *Mirror of Our Ladye* (15th c.). From the 16th to the 18th c. typical forms are *Swethland*, *Swed(e)land*, *Swedland*.

Forms approximating to the present form appear in *Sc* in the 16th c., as *Suethin*, *Suadene*, *Swadue*. These forms seem to have been felt appropriate for adjectival uses, and in early 17th c. English usage *Sweden* appears as the name of the people, *Swedeland* being the name of the country.

1. The name of one of the Scandinavian countries; † used attrib., *spec.* in *Sweden boards* (Sc.).

1503 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* II 273 For 1st fine score viij Suthen burdis, ilk pece xij d. 1543 *Aberd Reg* XVIII, (Jam.) Tymmer skowis, Suadene burdis, gurd stringis and boddums. 1612 *Bk Rates in Halyburton's Ledger* (1867) 290 Swaden boordes of the great sort the hundreth. xxiij li. 1612 316 Spanish Spruce and Swadens line the stane weight thair of. xiiij li. 1605 BRATHWAITE *Comyns Two Tales* 164 This Mother-Midnight, shap'd like a Sweden Hag.

† 2. = SWEDEN 1.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacoron* (1602) 276 The Spaniard, the Polonian, the Sweden. 1612 in *Eng Hist Rev* Apr (1914) 249 Another part [of their country is] usurped. by the Swedens. 1612 The Swethen hath likewise abused them.

Swedenborgian (swid'nbrg'ian), *a* and *sb*.

[The name of Emanuel Swedenborg or Svedberg (see below) + -IAN.] *a*, *adj.* Of or pertaining to Emanuel Swedenborg, a Swedish scientific and religious writer (1688-1772), or the body of followers of his religious teachings, organized in 1788 and styled by themselves 'The New Church'.

b, *sb*. A follower of Swedenborg. Hence *Swedenborgianism*, also *rarely* *Swedenborgism*.

1802 M. CUTLER in *Life* etc. (1888) II 114 In the evening the Swedenborgian preached in the Hall. 1810 CHABRE *Borough* IV 168 Some Swedenborgians in our streets are found, those wandering walkers on enchanted ground. 1825 SVU SMITH *Sj Wks* 1859 II 190/1 They never can mean that our government is essentially Presbyterian, essentially Swedenborgian, essentially Ranting, or essentially Methodist. 1854 EMERSON *Lett & Soc Aims, Immortality* (1883) 242 Some neat and plausible system, as Calvinism, Romanism, or Swedenborgism, for household use. 1863 E. H. PLUMMER in *Smith's Dict Bible* III s.v. *Science*, A spurious theosophy—of which Swedenborgianism is, perhaps, the nearest modern analogue.

Swedge (swedʒ), *sb*. [Variant of SWAGE *sb* 2] = SWAGE *sb* 2 b. Also *attrib.* So *Swedge v*. = SWAGE *v* 3 (also *transf.* to double back or round an object).

1845-80 JAMIESON, *Swedge*, an iron chisel with a bevelled edge, used for making the groove round the shoe of a horse, Roxh. To *swedge*, to make a groove in a horse-shoe for receiving the nails, Roxh. This is done by such a chisel as that above described. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1079 A blade of rolled steel swedged into a form. 1848 The swedged or moulded back. 1881 GREENER *Gau* 181 This shell is found to be rather uncertain in exploding, therefore Forsyth brought out the swedge shell as an improvement. 1848 The base of the bullet is passed through a screw wedge, which makes the bullet appear as one piece. 1848 Two pairs of moulds and one swedging machine. 1884 J. H. WALSH *Sportsman's Gun & Rifle* II 314 Conical [bullets], may be 'swedged' or driven into a suitably constructed die by blows upon a punch applied to the base of the bullet. 1901 KIVLING *Kiv* xiv, He bound them into a neat packet, swedging down the stiff, sticky oil-cloth at the corners. 1908 *Annual Magazine* 234 'The swedge,' 'crease,' or 'concave tool,' is a mould through which the hot bar is pulled by the smith, whilst it is hammered by the striker.

† **Swedian**. *Obs. rare* [f. SWEDEN + -IAN.] A Swede.

1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist.* (1653) 139 The Swedian a light talkative person.

Swedish (swi di), *a* and *sb*. Also 7 *Swethish*, 8 *Swedish* [f. SWEDEN or SWED + -ISH 1, after G. *schwedisch*, MDu. *swedesch*, *sweets(ch)*, Du. *swedisch*].

A *adj.* Of or belonging to Sweden or the Swedes.

Swedish clover = ALSIKE. *Swedish coffee*, see COFFEE 4 b. *Swedish drill*, *gymnastics*, *movements*, a system of muscular exercises as a form of hygienic or curative treatment. *Swedish feather*, see FEATHER *sb* 14. *Swedish glove*, see GLOVE. *Swedish nightingale*, the thrush-nightingale, *Dauha philomela*; also misapplied to the redwing. *Swedish turnip* = SWEDBE 3. *Swedish work*, a kind of hand-weaving, see quot. 1882. Also in reference to iron obtained, or processes of iron manufacture introduced, from Sweden.

1634 (*title*) The Swedish Discipline, Religious, Civile, and Military. 1654 [see FEATHER *sb* 14]. 1656 *Act Commw* c. 20 Rates (1658) 469 Iron Amys, Spanish, Spruce, and Swethish, the Tun 16 00 00. 1738 *Gentl. Mag* Nov 594/1 Lord and Master of the Swedish Nation. 1756 F. HOME *Exper. Bleaching* 164 There would appear a greater difference than this, betwixt the Swedish ashes, if that is the true process. 1786 GROSS *Milit. Antig* I 165 Rests thus armed [with spikes, etc.], were called swines or Swedish feathers, and were contrivances preceding the use of the bayonet. 1791 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII 761/1 The ruta бага, or Swedish turnip, is a plant from which great expectations have been formed. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* II, I was often obliged to run my head against my old acquaintances, the Swedish feathers, whilst your honour must conceive to be double-pointed stakes, shod with iron at each end, and planted before the squad of pikes to prevent an onfall of the cavalry. 1841, The Captain whistled a Swedish retreat. 1854

BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict* (1863), Swedish ship, *crazer* 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 235 The Swedish Nightingale (*Dauha philomela*) does not occur in Great Britain. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* 466 *Swedish Work*, a kind of weaving much practised in Sweden. It is worked in a small frame, shaped like a comb, and with two sets of threads to form the woof, while the warp is made by a thread wound upon a very thin shuttle. 1884 [see NIGHTINGALE 1 x b]. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* 130 It is not unusual to find Swedish pigs whose fracture presents a skin of chilled iron. 1884 233 The Lancashire Hearth or Swedish Fire. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* 1, A many-buttoned, tawny Swedish glove. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Swedish bitters*, compound tincture of aloes. *Swedish gymnastics*, a system of exercises in which active and passive movements are combined with massage. 1896 *Times* (weekly ed.) 16 Feb. 126/4 A poniard, a 'knuckle-duster,' and a so-called Swedish knife. 1899 *tr. Wide's Handbk. Med. Gymnastics* Pref. p. v, The whole civilized world honours not only the master but also the land to which he [sc. P. H. Ling] belonged by its general adoption of the term 'Swedish Gymnastics'. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI, 605 Galvanism, shampooing and Swedish movements. 1908 *Annual Magazine*, 109 Alsike, sometimes called Swedish clover, is often grown instead of the red varieties. 1916 J. LEWIS *Swedish Drill* II. 3 A Swedish Drill lesson.

B, *sb*. The language of Sweden.

1605 VERSTEGAN *Dec. Intell.* Ep. to Nation, High, Low, and Eastlandish Teutonic, together with respect unto the dependant Danish and Swedish. 1605, 1797, 1841 [see NORWEGIAN B 2].

Swedle, *obs.* variant of SWEDDLE *v*.

† **Swedyr**, *v. Obs. rare* (Meaning uncertain.)

1400 *Song of Roland* 337 How wonderly on they set with dentis felle; spens to-biast and in pecis flowen, swedis swedyrd out and laid hem down.

Swee (swi). [Echoic.] A South African species of waxbill (*Estrilda dussumieri*), so called from its note. So *Swee-swee v. intr.* to utter a note like the syllable 'swee' repeated, to chirp shrilly.

1839 *Moir. Manse* *Wanch* xxii, The grand carved 100fs, where the swallows swee-swee, as they darted through the open windows. 1908 HAAGNER & IVY *St. S. Afr. Bird-Life* IV 68 The Swee Waxbill (*Estrilda dussumieri*) is the best known species in the South-eastern Province of Cape Colony. 1913 PETTAM *Africanaudis*, Swee, *Estrilda dussumieri*. It owes its popular name to its cry of 'swee-swee'.

Swee, *dial.* form of SWAY.

Sweael, *dial.* form of SQUEAL.

Sweed, *obs.* form of SWED.

† **Sweek**. *Obs.* Also 6 *sweake*, 7 *sweeke*. [If the primary sense be 'swing', this word is related to SWEAK *v*, and to the dial. *sweak* swing-bar in a fireplace for kettles, etc., *swake* pump-handle.] Part of a trap for catching birds.

1554 BARNFIELD *Affect. Sheph.* (Arb.) 13 If thou wilt Make pit falls for the Larke and Pheldisfare, Thy prop and sweake shall be both over gult. 1643 C. BUTLER *Pem. Mon.* vii (1634) 120 The three sides or parts of the Prop (the Poste, the Sweake, and the Biace), are three Sticks, all almost half an inch broad, and half a quarter of an inch thick. 1648 First bait the Sweek with a thin piece of good Cheese, or Bacon, or Suet.

Swael (swi), *v. Sc.* Forms. 6 *swael*, 7 *swill*, 7-8 *swyle*, 8 *swayl*, 9 *sweal*, *sweel*. [Contracted f. SWEDDLE *v*.] *trans.* To swaddle, swathe. Hence *Swaeling vbl. sb.*, *attrib.* in † *swelling clais*, swaddling-clothes.

1567 *Gude & Godde Ball* (S.T.S.) 50 The Syk and Sandell the to eis, Ar hay, and sempill swelling clais. 1583 MONTGOMERIE *Flying w. Potwart* 286 [292] (Tullib. MS.) Swir swellit [Hart. MS. swedelled, ed. 1609 swyld; ed. 1688 swill'd] in ane swynskyn. 1768 ROSS *Helene* II. 110, I hae a ribbon twa ell lang, Gin it hae mome marrows I'm heugild, 'Twas never out o' fauld syn she was swyld. 1858 M. PORTHOUSE *Souter Johnny*, 26 *Shade of Burns*, In blanket swed'd. 1890 SERVICE *Notandum* xiv, 101 Them that were hurt they sweeled in a barge o' dirty linen.

Swael, *dial.* f. SQUEAL, *obs.* f. SWEAL, *dial.* f. SWILL, SWIVEL. **Sweem**, *Sc. f.* SWIM. **Sweemish**, *north. dial.* f. SQUEAMISH. **Sween**, *obs.* var. SWEVEN, dream. **Sweenge**, *Sc. f.* SWINGE. **Sweens**, *var.* SOWENS.

Sweeny (sweni). U.S. Also swinn(e)y. [prob. f. G. dial. *schweine* emaciation, atrophy, *schwennen* to become emaciated.] Atrophy of the shoulder-muscles in the horse. Also *fig.* of the 'stiffness' of pride or self-conceit.

1855 H. C. KIMBALL in *Fruit Discourses* II. 158/1 Too many have got the sweeny, and the skins are growing tight on their flesh. 1887 *Sci. Amer.* 30 July 72/3 The shrinkage of the muscles of the shoulder, and which is commonly called 'sweeny', is due to some lameness of the foot or hmb.

Sweep (swip), *sb*. Forms. 6 *swiepe*, 6-7 *sweaps*, *sweape*, 7 *swepe*, 7-8 *sweap*, 7- *sweep*. [Mainly f. SWEEP *v*. In senses 25, 27, app. a local variant of SWAPE, q. v.]

1. The action of sweeping.

1. An act of sweeping or clearing up or (usually) away, a clearance: freq. a general, (now) a clean sweep.

1552 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. xvi 293 Thynkyng this Hospital should have made a general swape of all poore and afflicted. 1712 SWIFT *Fruit. to Stella* 1 July, Here has been a great sweep of employments, and we expect still more removals. 1720 — *Run on Bankers Wks* 1755 IV, 1 22 The bold encroachers on the deep Gain by degrees huge tracts of land, I'll Neptune with one gen'ral sweep Turns all again to barren strand. 1801 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (ed. Ford

VIII. 64 In Connecticut alone a general sweep seems to be called for. 1848 CLOUGH *Amours de Voy* 1 24 Would to Heaven the old Goths had made a cleaner sweep of it! 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* 229 To make the last remorseless sweep of these riches. 1869 TOZER *High Turkey* II 144 A clean sweep had been made of all the beasts of burden in the neighbouring districts. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* v 236 There had been a clean sweep of the old incumbents from all the parishes for miles round.

b. An act of passing over an area in order to capture or destroy the occupants of it.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* I. 186 [They] had taken the lead, and hoped to have the first sweep of the hunting ground. 1889 19th Cent. Nov. 758 The hopes that the few remaining hundreds of the aborigines might be captured in one sweep. 1916 *Edin. Rev.* July 172 The Grand Fleet had been engaged in carrying out one of those frequent 'sweeps' of the North Sea on which it has been employed for months in order to find the enemy.

c. At one or a sweep: with a single blow or stroke.

1834 L. RITCHIE *Wand. Seme* 96 Seventeen persons were drowned by the bar at one sweep. 1870 BURTON *Hist. Scot* (1873) VI. 1871 256 The Tables resolved to take them at one sweep out of the hands of the Government. 1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 If the best mines are liable to explosion, killing hundreds of men at a sweep.

2. The action of a person or animal moving along with a continuous motion, esp. with a magnificent or impressive air. Also with *advs.*, as *sweep-by*, *sweep-past*.

1607 SHAKES. *Timon* I. ii. 137 What a sweep of vanitie comes this way. 1775 MME D'ARLAV *Lett. in Early Diary* Nov. Nothing could be more noble than her entrance. She took a sweep from the full length of the stage. 1827 HOME *Every day* 84, II 57 Private carriages draw up to the box door with a vigorous sweep. 1856 MRS. MARSH *Ev. Marston* VIII. II. 93 The stillness being only broken by the noiseless sweep by of the large white owl. 1895 SNAITH *Mistr. D. Marston* vi, She cantered him [sc. a horse] gently to the far end of the yard to give him a good sweep for the spring.

3. The rapid or forcible and continuous movement of a body of water, wind, etc.

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 83 A Torrent swell'd With wintry Tempests, that disdains all Mounds, and involves Within its Sweep, Trees, Houses, Men. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 59 With resistless sweep They perish in the boundless deep. 1801 SOUTHEY *Thalaba* VIII. viii, The wind Swept through the moonless sky, And in the pauses of its sweep They heard the heavy rain Beat on the monument above. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Ministr.* I. 76 The river pours its gurgling sounds in whirling sweep. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. vi, Brawny Danton is in the breach, amid the sweep of Tenth-of-August cannon. 1898 *Fruit. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 298 To anchor at some distance off-shore, exposed to the full sweep of the long rollers.

b. semi-concr. of a forcibly moving body of water.

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 362 Suspended on the sweep of the smooth wave, The little boat was driven. 1864 TENNYSON *En. Ard.* 55 He thrice had pluck'd a life From the dead sweep of the down-streaming seas. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxvii, He might as well have attempted to catch in the hollow of his hand the steady sweep of Niagara.

4. An action, or a process in expression, thought, etc., figured as movement of this kind.

1662 GRADY *Bills of Mortality* II 16 In Countries subject to great Epidemical sweeps men may live very long. 1817 COLERIDGE *Bug. Lit.* (Bohn) 272 It was easy to excuse some inaccuracy in the final sounds if the general sweep of the verse was superior. 1840 DE QUINCY *Style* I. Wks. (1860) 264 Whatever sweep is impressed by chance upon the motion of a period. 1842 TENNYSON *Epic* 14, I heard The parson taking wide and wider sweeps. 1856 CARLYLE *Præd. Gt.* VII. 1x (1872) II. 340 The first sweep of royal fury began. 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* I. (1886) 1 As if the work had been wholly done by the sweep of deep lying, collective forces.

5. The action of driving or wielding a tool or weapon, swinging an arm, etc., so as to describe a circle or an arc.

1725 POPE *Odyss.* VII. 479 Justly tun'd with equal sweep they row. 1831 SCOTT *Cat. Darg.* III, The sweep of a brown bull. 1849 JAMES *Woodman* III, The woodman had pulled his axe from his belt, and with a full sweep of his arm struck a blow. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxix, The sweep of scythe in morning dew. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* VI, The long steady sweep of the so-called paddle tried him. 1890 R. BRIDGES *Windmill* II, Its hurtling sails a mighty sweep Cut thro' the air.

6. The action of moving in a continuous curve or a more or less circular path or track: said, e.g., of the movements of an army or a fleet, the turn of a river's course; † formerly also of the rotation or revolution of a body; occas. a single revolution.

1679 MOXON *Mach. Exerc.* IV. 166 A Door is said to Drag when the bottom edge of the Door rides (in its sweep) upon the Floor. 1680 *Ibid.* xiii 220 (Turning Hard Wood) They lay their Tool flat and steady upon the Rest, which being hard held in this position, does by the coming about of the Work, cut or tear off all the Extraneous parts the Tool touches in the sweep of the Work. For should it in one sweep of the Work he thrust nearer the Axis in any place, it would there take off more than it should. 1780 J. ADAMS in *Fam. Lett.* (1876) 386 The French and Spanish fleets have made a sweep of sixty upon the English East India and West India fleets. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Canterbury* I. II 441 Taking suddenly a bold sweep, the steam smoothed ere it discharged itself into the sea. 1821 CRAIG *Lett. Drawing*, etc. v. 284 The species of sweep, curve, or twist, which the branches take in diverging from the trunk. 1869 RANKINE *Mach. & Hand-tools* Pl. D, 5, The top of the jib, and consequently the forked hanger suspended from it, make a sweep from side to side in front of the furnace. 1890 S. CRANE *Gt. Battles* (1901) 15 The sweep of the Allies under Graham around the French right. 1914 *Times* 12 Sept. 8/3

When the enemy's sweep to the south east of Paris was checked on the Grand Morin

† b. The course (of a river). *Obs. rare.*

1596 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (ed. 2) 259 Neither of them standeth in the full sweep, or right course, of those Rivers, but in a diuerticle, or by way

c. *Gunnery.* The lateral movement of a gun in distributing fire over a given front

1907 BETHELL *Mod. Guns & Gunnery* 172 If we multiply the front of the target in degrees by 10, this will give the outward deflection and sweep required in minutes

7 *Astr.* A term used by Sir William Herschel to denote a method of surveying the heavens in sections (see *quots.* and cf. SWEEP v 21); also, one of such sections of observation. Rarely *gen.* the survey of an extensive region.

1784 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I 165 It occurred to me that the intermediate spaces between the sweeps might also contain nebulae 1786 *Ibid.* 261 The instrument was either lowered or raised about 8 or 10 minutes, and another oscillation was then performed like the first. Thus I continued generally for about 10, 20, or 30 oscillations, and the whole of it was then called a Sweep 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 45 172 A rich apparatus fitted alike for the wide sweep of celestial scenery, and the strictest scrutiny of a terrestrial atom 1867 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* (1876) 920 *Sweep, sweeping*, terms introduced by Sir W. Herschel to describe his practice of surveying the heavens by clamping his telescope in successive parallels of declination, and allowing during a series of equal intervals of time, portions of the sky to pass under view by diurnal motion

8. An act of sweeping with a broom.

Also with adv. e. g. to give a room a good sweep, sweep-out, or sweep-up

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xv. When his [sc. a spider's] whole web, is destroyed by the chance sweep of a broom. 1908 *Contents Rev.* Feb. 155, I have known outdoor paupers who would let their rooms go for the month without ever a single 'sweep-up'.

9. The action of a garment, etc. brushing, or of the hand or an instrument passing in continuous movement, along or over a surface

1820 SHELLEY *Sensit. Pl.* 11 27 Wherever her airy footstep trod, Her trailing hair from the grassy sod Erased its light vestige, with shadowy sweep 1855 BROWNING *Fra. Lippo* 52 A sweep of lute-strings 1856 MISS WARNER *Hills Shatemuir* xl. The old man's brush made long sweeps back and forward over the shining gwallale. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* xliii. The tramp of footsteps, and the faint sweep of woollen garments. 1893 J. A. HONGER *Eliot Photogr.* (1907) 59 The developer is now poured, with a gentle sweep, over the plate

10. Cards. a. In the game of casino, a pairing or combining all the cards on the board, resulting in the removal of all of them b. In whist, the winning of all the tricks in a hand, a slam.

1814 HOYLE'S *Games Improved* 161 (*Cassino*) Do not neglect sweeping the board when opportunity offers, always prefer taking up the card laid down by the opponent, also as many as possible with one; endeavouring likewise to win the last card or final sweep. 1879 in WEBSTER *Suppl.*

11. *Physics.* A process of settling, or tending to settle, into thermal equilibrium.

1903 W. S. FRANKLIN in *Science* 20 Nov. 647/2 The settling of a closed system to thermal equilibrium is called a *simple sweep*

II Range, extent.

12 Compass, reach, or range of movement, esp. in a circular or curving course.

1679 MOVON *Mech. Exerc.* ix 159 If the Boards of the Floor chance to swell within the sweep of the Door 1680 *Ibid.* x 184 The Sweep of the Treddle being so small. 1748 AINSWORTH'S *Voy.* ii 11 251 The whole sweep of our squadron, within which nothing could pass undiscovered, was at least twenty-four leagues in extent 1779 J. MOORE *View Soc. Fr.* (1780) I xix 154 All within one sweep of the eye. 1853 KANE *Grimmell Exp.* v (1856) 38 In our wake, and just outside the sweep of our oars 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II 158 From the minutest disclosures of the microscope to beyond the farthest sweep of the telescope. 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pal.* i viii 242 Huge camels, loaded with firewood, come rolling by, and oblige you to crouch against the wall to avoid the sweep of the load. 1886 FIELD 20 Mar. 353/1 The fishermen waiting till they see a salmon show within the sweep of the net

13 Extent of ground, water, etc.; an extent, stretch, or expanse, such as can be taken in at one survey or is included in a wide-spreading curve.

1677 JACO *Edge-hill* ii 92 The Lawns, With spacious Sweep, and wild Declivity 1791 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II 49 It's woody scenes, its extended lawns, and vast sweeps of wild country 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Cr.* 12 By many a sweep Of meadow smooth from aftermath 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* ii 128 The whole sweep of mountains which enclose the western plains of Asia. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* (1894) v 131 So noble and vained a sweep of glacier is visible nowhere else in the Alps 1885 RIDER HAGGARD *K. Solomon's Mines* (1889) 35 A lovely coast...with its red sandhills and wide sweeps of vivid green 1906 SIR F. TREVELYAN *Highways Dorset* xii 192 A long sickle-shaped sweep of fawn-coloured sand

b. A series (of buildings); a suite (of rooms).

1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pickle* cv. The rooms were every way suitable, and our hero imagined they had made a tour through the whole sweep, [etc.] 1778 T. NUGENT tr. *Gravelley's Tour Lond.* i. 348 The apartment of the first story, consisting of a sweep of seven chambers. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-bks.* (1879) I 42 A sweep of shops, and all manner of open-air dealers.

14 Extent or range of thought, observation, experience, influence, power, etc.

1781 COWPER *Table-T.* 474 Tyranny sends the chain, that must abridge The noble sweep of all their privilege. 1839

HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii vi § 87 He wanted that large sweep of reflection and experience which is required for the greater diversity of the other sex 1855 *Edin. Rev.* July 296 The extensive sweep of these four great principles did not escape the penetration of Russia 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii § 5. 501 London was brought within the sweep of Royal extortion 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ. I.* 5 [Christ] threw down the wall of separation, and consecrated the whole sweep of existence.

III. A curve or curved object, etc.

15. A curved line or form, a curve, also, curvature

1775 DESAGULIERS *Fires Instr.* 85 The Model, by means of which the Workman may give Chimneys that Sweep or Curvature which they ought to have. 1731 W. HALT PENNY *Perspective* 97 Take OC, strike a sweep towards B, from B, draw a Line to I 1739 S. SHARP *Treat. Surgery* x 51 Having made one Incision a little circularly, begin a second in the same Point as the first, bringing it with an opposite Sweep to meet the other 1804 C. B. BROWN tr. *Volney's View Sail U. S.* 91 An extensive meadow, through which the St. Laurence flows, in three sweeps or bends 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 637 Glass can be bent to circular sweeps 1855 ORR'S *Circ. Sci.* 1, *Luorg. Nat.* 150 A soft rock has been scooped out into sweeps and rounded surfaces 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man* his *own Mechanic* § 38 It admits of being bent almost double without snapping and on that account it is well adapted to be used for curved work if the sweep be not too small

b. The continuously curved part of an arch.

1685 DRYDEN *Alban & Albanus* Frontispiece c. j. On the sweep of the Arch lies one of the Muses 1721 BAILEY, *Key-Stone* is the middle Stone of an Arch, to bind the Sweeps of the Arch together 1835 J. GREENWOOD *Tour Thornton Abbey* 36 A pointed window of three lights, with perpendicular tracery in the sweep

† c. *Shipbuilding.* An arc or curved line used in a plan to indicate the shape of the timbers; the curve of a ship's timbers *Obs.*

1627 CAPT. J. SMITH *Sea-Grav.* 11 3 Those ground timbers doe give the floor of the ship, being straight, sauing at the ends they begin to compass, and there they are called the Runghes, and doth direct the Sweepe of Mould of the Foot-hookes and Nauell timbers a 1647 PETTE in *Archaeologia* XII 248 The great platform, where all the lines of the midship bend were drawn...with their centres, perpendiculars, and sweeps 1664 BURNELL *Compt. Ship-Wright* 14 Here in this Draught I draw a Sweep, or a piece of a Circle from the point G *Ibid.* 15 Then make the Moulds by their Sweeps 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. s. v. The Scamen call the Mold of a Ship when she begins to compass in at the Runghes, the Sweep of her, or the Sweep of the Futtocks 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 378/2 (*Ship-building*) A frame of timbers is commonly formed by arches of circles called sweeps. There are generally five sweeps, the floor sweep the lower breadth sweep the reconding sweep the upper breadth sweep the top timber sweep

d. A flowing line (of drapery, hair, the contour of a limb, etc.), also semi-curve

1784 COWPER *Task* i 352 Well roll'd walks, With curvature of slow and easy sweep 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* x. That graceful and easy sweep of outline which at once indicates health and beautiful proportion of parts 1823 — *Quantin D.* xiii. The dark and downward sweep of his long-descending beard 1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.* *My Wanderer* (1859) I 153 See the depth of chest, the sweep of loins. 1868 HELLER *Reminisc.* viii. (1876) 214 She trails after her in the muddy streets an ample sweep of flowing drapery 1890 *Atlantic Monthly* Mar. 352/2 Deep, wistful gray eyes, under a sweep of brown hair that fell across his forehead. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders v.* Narrow tongues of fire and great sweeps of smoke drove to leeward

e. A projecting contour or face of a wall, column, etc.

1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II 20 The Sweeps are two, one at the top and the other at the bottom of the Column, and are called Sweeps upon account of their running out a little beyond the rest of the Shaft. 1731 *Gentil Mag.* Nov. 488/1 The Descent formerly craggy is now firm, by 17 Traverses, the Sweeps and Angles wall'd with Stones 1816 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* i. 146 The shafts do not in this style generally stand free, but are parts of the sweep of mouldings.

16 Concrete uses.

a. A curved mass of building or masonry.

1766 ENTICK *London* IV 414 The pillars are terminated to the east by a sweep, in a kind of semicircle. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 87 A curved wall or sweep of masonry, which is made concentric with the wheel. 1859 DICKENS *Tale Two Cities* ii ix. Two stone sweeps of staircase meeting in a stone terrace before the principal door

b. A semicircular plank fixed up under the beams near the fore-end of the tiller, which it supports (*Rudim. Navig.* c 1850), a similar support on which a gun travels.

1756 *Gentil Mag.* Jan. 15/1 The tiller having born so hard upon the sweep as almost to have worn it through. 1837 *Civil Engin. & Arch. J.* 128/1 Her armament... consists of 14 long 32-pounders, and two 84-pounders on circular sweeps

c. A curved carriage drive leading to a house.

1797 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* iii. xiv (1813) 326 They could superintend the progress of the paragon...could choose papers, project shrubberies, and invent a sweep. 1838 LYTON *Allice* i. ix. The narrow sweep that conducted from the lodge to the house 1897 STEVENSON *St. Ives* xii. The lane twisted, and showed me a gate and the beginning of a gravel sweep

d. In pattern-making, a short segment of a circle used in making a ring, being shifted round on its centre several times in succession until the ring is completed

1885 [HORN] *Pattern Making* 82 The sweep, with its bosses and prints, is rammed up in sand level with its top face, and withdrawn. It is then carried round exactly one-

sixth of its circumference, and its right-hand print and boss is dropping into the impression just made by its left hand print and boss. There the sweep is again rammed up, to be again withdrawn and removed, until the ring, with its six bosses and six prints is completed.

IV. That which is swept up.

† 17 The crop of hay raised from a meadow. *Obs. local.*

1672 MANLEY *Cowell's Interpr.* *Sweepage*, is the Crop of Hay got in a Meadow, called also *The sweep* in some parts of England (referring to Coke *On Litt.* fol. 4 see SWEEPAGE 2)

18. *coll. sing.* or *pl.* The sweepings of gold and silver dust from the workshops of goldsmiths, silversmiths, etc.

a 1771 H. FEMBERTON *Course Chem.* 282 Our refiners have an operation something similar to this, which they call melting their sweep 1778 PRYCE *Min. Cornub.* 246 The inhabitants of Africa dress their Gold-dust in small bowls, after the manner that Goldsmiths wash their sweeps 1852 *Househ. Words* V 275/2 A lot of 'good handy sweeps' 1884 in *Standard* 4 Jan. 2/5 They were blockers, and had to remove the gold waste from the books that were being gilt. That was called 'sweep'

19. = SWEEPSTAKE 3.

1849 Bentley's *Misc.* XXVI 573 The public-house wherein the 'sweep' is got up so philanthropically 1888 KIPLING *Departure, Ditties, Maxims of Hafiz* xii. The gold that we spend On a Derby Sweep

20. That which is swept up, in, along, etc.

1838 JAMES *Robber* vi. He thought it would be a good sweep for us all, if we could get the bags 1873 TRISTRAM *Moab* xi 196 The sweep of sediment which comes down with the floods 1893 *Daily News* 25 Dec. 2/1 This gathering is not a mere sweep in from the streets

21. = ALMOND-FURNACE.

After G. *gebratzen*, lit. sweepings-furnace.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey) 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* The *Almond-Furnace*, called also the Sweep, is usually six Foot high, four wide, and two thick

V. Apparatus that sweeps or has a sweeping motion.

† 22 A broom or mop. in *oven-sweep*. *Obs.*

c 1475 *Prouty Parv.* (Phillips MS.) 323/2 Onen swepe, *dossonum, tersorium*

23. An apparatus for drawing water from a well, consisting of a long pole attached to an upright which serves as a fulcrum; hence, a pump-handle.

1548 ELYOT, *Telo.* a great poste and high is set faste, then ouer it cometh a longe beame, whiche renneth on a pyne, so that the one ende haying more poysse then the other, causeth the lighter ende to rise, with suche beere brewers in London dooe drawe vp water, thei call it a sweepe 1598 FLORIO, *Tolonne*, *Tollone*, an engine to draw vp water, called a sweepe 1660 R. D'ACARS *Water-drawing* ii 11 Those that are moved to and fro, men cannot so well command with that free and full strength, as they may the perpendicular sweeps which move up and down. 1747 HOOPER *Miner's Dict.* Q. 11. Those common Pumps used in the Mines, such as Raggs, Churns, Sweaps, Forces. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 105 Mr. Smeaton always used such sweeps, it is certainly preferable to any intricate work in the form of the buckets 1896 HOWELLS *Impressions & Exp.* 257 The boatmen smoked on the gunwales or indolently plied the long sweeps of their pumps 1923 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 324/1 Wells with the old-fashioned 'sweep'

† 24. A ballista. *Obs.* (exc. *Her.*).

1598 FLORIO, *Telme*, an instrument of warre like that which brewers vse with a crosse beame to diawe water, it is called a sweepe 1661 MORGAN *Sph. Geny.* ii viii. 104 Argent a Sweep azure, charged with a Stone Or, [borne] by the name of Magnall. (1892) WOODWARD & BURNETT *Her.* 365

25. Applied to various kinds of levers, or to a long bar which is swept round so as to turn a shaft

1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* (1673) 89 The Horses and Cattle being put to their tackle, they go about, and by their force turne (by the sweeps) the middle roller. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* iii xxi (Roxb.) 267/1 The Sweep and String, is the moving beame which hanging by the middle...so that drawing the end down, by the tridle, the other end riseth, and with it string draws vp the Leaded Hammer 1763 *Museum Rust.* I 121 259 F. is the sweep, whereby the cutter plays up and down when in use 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 152 Two sweeps annexed to the wheels, and going the circle with them 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Sweep*, the lever of a horse-power or pug-mill. 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Mannif. Bricks*, etc. v (1889) 144 Broad, curved pieces of iron, called sweeps, pressers, or pushers, their use is to force the tempered clay through an opening near the bottom, in the side of the cylinder or box inclosing the pug-mill.

26. A sail of a windmill. Also *occas.* a paddle of a water-wheel.

1702 W. J. BRYAN'S *Voy. Levant* xxxii 124 Several Wind-Mills The Sweeps whereof are more Numerous than ours are. 1731 *Gentil Mag.* I 221/2 As Mr. Richards, was viewing a Windmill by Bow, the Sweeps turning of a sudden dash'd out his Brains 1741 J. TAYLOR *Patent Specif.* No. 576 Every one of these sweeps is a thin board or plate of such width and depth as fit the width and depth of the box exactly 1836 *Boston* etc. *Herald* 12 Apr. 2/5 Miss P. incautiously ventured out on the platform or gallery, and received two violent blows from the sweeps of the mill.

27. A long oar used to propel a ship, barge, etc. when becalmed, or to assist the work of steering.

1800 *Asiat. Ann. Reg. Misc. Tr.* 223/1 These vessels should be so constructed as to be rowed by sweeps (or large oars) in calm weather. 1832 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* xv (1842) 377 The wind died away altogether...and 'out sweeps' was the word. 1890 HOSE *Three Yrs. IV China* 68 Our craft, guided by stern and bow sweeps, dashed four and five feet at a bound 1892 W. PACE *North. Canada* 6 The boats are steered with a huge sweep passed through a ring in the stern post 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit. Fleet* 204 Sweeps, or long pulling oars, were also furnished to every vessel.

28. A plate, frame, or the like for sweeping off, up (etc.), grain, soil, etc.

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 449 The sweep, making part of the inner rake, occasionally let down for sweeping off all the seed.

29. A length of cable used for sweeping the bottom of the sea, in mine-laying, etc.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 49 When a cable is used in its full length, without making it into any particular form, it is generally called in this operation a sweep. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov 8/2 The 'sweep,' which consists of a surface line 20 fathoms, or 120 feet long, carrying under-water charges of guncotton.

30. An instrument used for drawing curves at a large radius, a beam-compass. Also, a profile tool for cutting mouldings in wood or metal in a lathe.

1880 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* xii 226, I placed the Centre-point of the Sweep in a Center hole made in a square Stud of Metal. I provided a strong Iron Bar for the Beam of a Sweep. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipboard Assist.* 17 The instruments which we term Sweeps, to mark out the Curves that compose the Body. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sweep* (3) An instrument used by turners for making mouldings in wood or metal.

31. *Founding*. A movable template used in loam-moulding, a striking-board. 1864 in WEBSTER.

VI. One who sweeps (and derived senses).

32. A chimney-sweeper.

Prob. taken from the chimney-sweeper's street cry 'Sweep!' as CHIMNEY-SWEEP (1614 Chapman in Chris. Brooke's *Poems*, ed. Grosart, 50) was from the earlier cry 'Chimney sweep!' See also *sweep-chimney* (s. v. SWEEP-2) and *Sweepy sb.* 1812 H. & J. SMITH *Reg. Addr. Archit. Atoms*, A mingled noise of dustmen, milk, and sweeps. 1847 HOOD *Black's Dream* 108 In skin as sooty as a sweep. 1861 E. T. HOL- LAND in *Peaks, Passes, & Glaciers* Ser. II, I 91 The small black particles filled our eyes, and our faces soon became almost as black as sweeps.

Phr. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* 1 8 That peculiar pace which is elegantly called a sweep's trot. 1878 WALSHAM *Surg. Pathol.* xii 369 From the great frequency with which it occurs in chimney-sweepers, cancer of the scrotum is generally designated the soot- or sweep's-cancer.

b. *The Sweeps*. a nickname for the Rifle Brigade.

1879 *All Year Round* 5 Apr. 371/2 The Sweeps and the Jollies—the active and intrepid lads of the Rifle Brigade and the Marine Light Infantry. 1888 *Nicknames in Army* 112 Rifle Brigade—"The Sweeps," from its dark coloured uniform and facings.

c. A disreputable person; a scamp, blackguard, slang and dial.

1853 *Household Words* VIII 75/2 A low person is a snob, a sweep, and a scurf. 1888 W. E. MORRIS *Chris. vi*, Fancy making up to a drunken sweep like that just because he has a few thousands a year! 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sweep*. A term of contempt. e.g. 'What a sweep the man is', 'You dirty sweep'.

d. Name for two Australasian marine fishes, *Scorpius aquipennis* and *Incidens simplex*.

1840 F. D. BENNETT *Whaling Voy.* I, 23 They were chiefly of the kinds known as 'rock cod', 'snappers' or gilt-head, 'sweeps', and 'rudder fish' or scad. 1883 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. Wales* 12 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) The 'sweep,' *Scorpius aquipennis*, is the only fish of this family that is used with us as an article of food.

33. a. A crossing-sweeper. b. U.S. A servant who looks after university students' rooms.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Sweep*, a crossing-sweeper.

VII. 34. *Attrib and Comb.*, as (in sense 16 c) *sweep gate*; (in sense 18) *sweep-smelter*, *-washer*, *-washings*; (in sense 32) *sweep-boy*, *sweep-head*, the upper end or handle of a large oar (sense 27), (See also SWEEP-.)

1812 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* III, 53 I'd rather see a *sweep-boy suck a penny roll, than listen to a criticising woman. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Northanger Abb.* xix, To have it [a post-chaise] stop at the *sweep-gate was a sight to brighten every eye. 1847 Mrs. GORE *Castles in Air* xxv, II 305 On approaching the sweep gates of the villa. 1881 KIRLING *Departm. Distric. Galley-Slave* II, We gripped the kicking *sweep-head and we made that galley go. 1815 J. T. SMITH *Anc. Topog. Lond.* 20 The *Sweepwasher is a person who buys the sweepings of the floors of the working gold and silver smith and also the water in which the workmen wash their hands. 1833 in R. Ellis *Customs* (1840) IV, 154 Sweep-washer's dirt may be landed and delivered without entry, on due examination. 1839 *Enc. Dict. Arts* 1225 *Sweep-washer*, is the person who extracts from the sweepings, potsherds, etc., of refineries of silver and gold, the small residuum of precious metal. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Sweep washings*, the refuse of shops in which gold and silver are worked.

Sweep (swēp), *v.* Forms: 4-6 *swepe*, 4-7 *sweepe*, 5 *sweep*, 6 *sweppe*, *swyp(e)*, *Sc. sweep*, 6-7, 9 *dial swip(e)*, 6-*sweep*. *Pa. t.* 4 *swepid*, *sueped*, *swepte*, 5 *sweepit*, 7 *sweaped*, 6-*swept*. *Pa. pple.* 4 *swaped*, *sueped*, -*et*, *swepid*, *suepid*, 5 *swyped*, 6-8 *sweeoped*, 7 *sweept*, 7-8 *sweep'd*; 5 *yweopped*, 5-6 *swepte*, 6-*swept* (9 *dial. swep*, *Sc. sweepit*); *str.* 5 *ywapep*, *swepepene*. [ME. *swepe* (taking the place of the original SWOPE, OE. *swōpan*, *swōp*, *swāpan*), first recorded from northern texts; of uncertain origin. Two suggestions of source have been made, both of which involve phonological difficulties. (1) The mutated stem *swēp-* (cf. *geswēpa* beside *geswōp* sweepings, *ymswēpe* 'ambages'). This would normally have produced a mod. Eng. **sweap*, but

in its transference from the northern to the southern area, *swepe* may have been assimilated to words like *slæpe* (OE. Anglian *slēpan*) to SLEEP, or *crepe* (OE. *cropan*) to CREEP, the process being perhaps assisted by the *pa. t.* *swēp-e* (OE. *swōp*) of the original strong verb. (2) ON *swipa* to move swiftly and suddenly. This etymology involves the assumption that ON. *ī* became ME. *e*, which is not otherwise clearly authenticated, and that the intransitive sense (22) is the original.

The shortening of the stem-vowel in *pa. t.* and *pa. pple* is shown in spellings c. 1400.

The order of sense-development presents difficulties, it being uncertain whether the transitive or intransitive meanings are the primary ones. The present arrangement of the word is adopted as convenient from the modern point of view, since the whole word is now coloured by the meaning 'cleanse or remove with a broom'.

I. Senses with which which is removed or moved along as the object, and derived uses.

1. *trans.* To remove, clear away, off (etc.) with a broom or brush, or in a similar way by friction upon a surface, to brush away or off.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 2667a (Cott.), I have mi hert soght ilk a delle, And sueped [*swēp* squeeped out] wal þat was þar-in [After *Psalm* lxxvii 6, cf. quot. a. 1300 in sense 13.] 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xiv, 23, I shal destroye Babyloynes name. I shal sweepen it in a besme. 1554 HULSTON, *Sweeps away, curro*. 1560 DAVIS *tr. S. Bernard's Comm.* 158 Certain Cardinales standing about him, whiche with foxes tayles tied to stauies lyke besomes, sweepe all thyngs vpsyde downe.

1599 in *Archæologia* LXIV 357 For sweeping and bearing rubbish out of the house. 1590 SHAKES *Mids N.* v, 1 397, I am sent with broome before thee, To sweep the dust behind the doore. 1650 W. D. *tr. Comenius's Gate Lat. Uni.* § 582 Sweepings and scraps are swept away with besoms. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, Sat. II, viii, 15 Another sweeps the fragments of the feast. 1865 GRO. ELIOT *F. Hall* 1, The old lodge-keeper was wanted at the Court to sweep away the leaves. 1904 R. BAGOT *Donna Diana* xii 139 Leaving his housekeeper to clear away the empty plates and dishes and sweep the breadcrumbs off the wine stained table cloth.

b. *Curling*. = SOOP v 3 Also *absol.*

1811 *Acc. Game Curling* 44 A player may sweep his own stone the whole length of the rink; his party not to sweep until it has passed the hog score at the farther end. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* VII, 647 (*Curling*), No party except when sweeping according to rule, shall go upon the middle of the rink, or cross it.

2. To cut down or off with a vigorous swinging stroke. Now rare or Obs.

1540 *Morte Arth.* 2508 Now ferkes to þe fyrthe thees fresche mene of armes. In the myste mornyng one a mede falles, In swathes swepepene downe, fulle of swete floures. c. 1440 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v, 1572 The owen wywes heed of þou dede sweepe. 1833 SCOTT *Quentin D.* vi, I would rather you sweep my head off with your long sword, it would better become my birth, than to die by the hands of such a foul churl. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* viii, The reapers sweeping down the brown corn.

3. To remove with a forcible continuous action; to brush off, away, aside.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv (1586) 188 b, The moths, if they appeare, must bee swept away. 1590 SHAKES *Mids N.* iv, 1 126 My hounds their heads are hung with Eares that sweepe away the morning dew. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* x 469 The Gouverneur caused Areta to gather and swipe the Vermine vpon me. 1839 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 449 The same diluvial agency...appears also to have swept off the superior strata from extensive tracts. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org. (1862) 17 The gases are to be swept out of the apparatus in the manner already described. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew.* xxvii, Sweep the chessmen off the board. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 64 The upper part of the series, has been swept away by denudation. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xxviii, Leaning against the railing, she impatiently swept off the snowy lemon leaves. 1900 S. E. WHITE *Riverman* ix, Miss Bishop turned to the piano, sweeping aside her white draperies as she sat. *Ibid.* xvi, She swept aside the portières.

4. *transf.* chiefly with adv. or advb. phr. To clear out, drive away, or carry off from a place or region, (as if) forcibly or by violence. Also *fig.*

1593 SHAKES 3 *Hen VI.* v, vii 13 Thus haue we swept Suspicion from our Seate, And made our Footstool of Security. 1605 — *Macb.* iii, 1 119 Though I could With bare-fac'd power sweepe him from my sight. 1613 — *Hen VIII.* v, iv, 13 Vnlesse we sweepe 'em from the dore with Cannons. 1645 GATAKER *God's Eye on Israel* 20 Who draw up whatsoever cometh to hand, with the hook, and sweep all away hand over head, with their net. 1700 S. L. tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Ind.* 67 Those that were still coming up, we swept down like a swarm of Bees, with our Fire-arms. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl.* 29 May, The tide of luxury has swept all the inhabitants from the open country. 1779 *Mirror* No. 36 p. 2 When Xerxes...saw all his troops ranged in order before him, he burst into tears at the thought, that they would be swept from the face of the earth. 1831 D. E. WILLIAMS *Life & Corr. Sir T. Lawrence* II, 257 A. storm. In its fury it had just swept away the pier at Ryde. 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* II, 1, Let us sweep, then, our past conference from our recollection. 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* 1 23 Divil sweep you! 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i, vi (1857) 106 The Moslems, butchered the inhabitants, or swept them off into hopeless slavery. 1906 ALICE WERNER *Natives Brit. Centr. Afr.* xii 284 When the invaders retired, they cultivated their gardens in the plains, but only to have their crops swept off by fresh raids.

5. Chiefly with *away*: To remove forcibly or as at one blow from its position or status, or out of existence; to do away with, destroy utterly.

1560 *Bible* (Genev) *Isa.* xxviii 17 The haile shal swepe away the vaine confidence, 1611 — *Jer.* xlv, 15 Why are

thy vallant men swept away? 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 316 When He sweepeth away religious Princes, wise Senators, zealous Magistrates. 1643 HOWELL *Twelve Treat.* (1661) 238 The ragingst Plague that ever was in Spain, happened of late years, which sweep'd away such a world of people. a. 1720 SEWEL *Hist. Quakers* (1795) I Pref. p. xvi, These God will leave to be trodden down and swept away by the Gentiles. 1746 POPE *Odys.* xxiv 134 Did the rage of stormy Neptune sweep Your lives at once, and whelm beneath the deep? 1833 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* P. *Scipio Aemilianus*, etc. Wks. 1846 II 246/2 In one Olympiad the three greatest men that ever appeared together were swept off. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women, & Bks* II viii 158 The heart of man is constantly sweeping away the errors he gets into his brain. 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 31 Long after Carthage and the Carthaginians had been swept away. 1898 DALE *Lect. Preach.* iii 83 In the early part of the third chapter the last hopes of the Jews are swept away.

6. To carry or drive along with force; to carry away or off by driving before it, as a wind, tide, stream, etc.

1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.*, *Odes* i, vii 24 The south wind often Sweeps off the cloud. 1783 CRABBE *Village* 1 128 Till some fierce tide Sweeps the low hut and all it holds away. 1813 BYRON *Gianoni* 18 If at times a transient breeze sweep one blossom from the trees. 1840 MARRAT *Poor Jack* ix, The tide was sweeping us past. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* v, He was swept, along with the mob in which he had been fast wedged, through a dark low passage. 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* v, xx 1 360 They might find the bridges shattered and swept away by the sudden spates of rushing streams. 1867 PARKMAN *Jesus N. Amer.* xx (1875) 303 The fury of the minority swept all before it.

b. To sweep off: to drink off, swallow down quickly. Obs. or dial.

1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 83 He sweeps off the luscious Stuff [ac. louse] as cleverly as a Dairy-Maid does her Butter. 1863 Mrs. Toosegood *Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.) Take the pint and sweep it off.

7. To drive together or into a place by or as by sweeping; to gather or take up, esp. so as to allocate or consign to a place, object, or purpose.

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Const.* 4947 Pan sal alle þe fire be sweped doune In-til helle. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 385 The Mullok on an heepe swept [v. r. yswoped, lewepid, ysweped] was. 1538 ELIOT *Addit. Connerro*,...to swepe to gether into one place. 1560 DAVIS *tr. S. Bernard's Comm.* 394 b, Ome nudersaries, destroyng the wealth of the Empire, swepe ill into their owne coffers. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II, 926/2 The Dominick Friars so had swept all the fatte to their own beards, from the order of the Franciscanes, that all the almes came to their boxe. 1652 EARL MONM. *tr. Benvenuto's Hist. Relat.* 63 The fire thereof was rather sweep'd up then quench'd by the twelve yeas Truce. a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* an. 1646 (1899) I 279 As if Nature had here swept up the rubbish of the earth in the Alpes to forme and cleere the planes of Lombardy. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 68 He is sure to sweep fifty Pounds at least into his Pocket. 1861 READ *Choirer & H. lvi*, Her glorious eyes fringed with long thick silken eyelashes, that seemed made to sweep up sensitive hearts by the half dozen. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV, xvii § 2 38 The heritage of many such being swept in a mass into the hands of some insatiable stranger. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* iii, Sybil swept her much-enduring instructress up to her room. 1900 *Times* 25 July 4/5 Any mass of weed or debris that comes down with the stream will be swept into the angle of one of these *sudd* traps. 1911 E. RUTHERFORD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII, 794/1 If a sufficiently strong field is used, the ions are all swept to the electrodes before appreciable loss of their number can occur by recombination.

b. *fig.* To include in its scope, to extend to.

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pables* lxxiii, 73 The Letter of the Law Sweeps All in such a Case, without Distinction of Persons. 1886 SIR J. PEARSON in *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc. Div. 47 The words of this clause sweep in, as far as I can see, every possible liability of the company.

8. To gather in or up, collect wholesale or at one stroke, esp. in phr. to sweep the stakes (cf. SWEEP-STAKE).

1635 SHIRLEY *Traitor* v, i, Death's a devouring gamester, And sweeps up all. 1672 DRYDEN *Conq. Granada, Heroique Plays* ad fin., I have already swept the stakes; and with the common good fortune of prosperous Gamesters, can be content to sit quietly. 1693 — *Perkins* iii, 94 My Study was To shun Ames-Ace, that swept my Stakes away. 1703 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 90 A Portuguese or Interloper, by selling cheap, sweeps a great part, if not all their Gold. 1732 POPE *Ep. Bathurst* 71 If the stakes he sweep. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 6/6 Sweepstakes are always swept by the man who does not want the money.

9. To carry or trail along in a stately manner, as a flowing garment.

1591 SHAKES 1 *Hen VI.* iii, iii, 6 Let frantike Talbot triumph for a while, And like a Peacock sweep along his taylor. 1798 S. & H. R. *Lex. Cantab.* T II go The self-named heires, swept her long mourning robes through the whole train of sycophants, to an upper seat in the room.

10. To move or draw (something) over and in contact with a surface.

1825 SCOTT *Tahiti* xxvi, Again sweeping his fingers over the strings. 1894 BARRING-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II, 141 He swept the brush vigorously about, so as to disperse over the floor any particles.

11. To move (something) round with force and rapidity, or over a wide extent; to take off (one's hat) with a sweep of the arm.

1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv 217 He...ended the matter by sweeping round quickly over his canoe, and capsized the other. 1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I, 1 § 206 It is the case of a common spinning-top sweeping its axis round in a cone whose axis is vertical. 1868 WHITMAN *Amer. Fenillage Poems* 92 The scout ascends a knoll and sweeps his eye around. 1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* i, He swept off his hat in continental style.

12. *intr.* and *trans.* [*f.* SWEEP sb 27] To row, or to propel (a vessel), with sweeps or large oars. Also *intr.* of the vessel. ? *Obs*

1799 H. DUGAN in *Naval Chron.* II. 342 The enemy preserved his distance by towing and sweeping to the Westward. 1804 W. CARR *ibid.* XII. 71 Obligated to tow and sweep her out in a dead calm. 1839 MARRYAT *Phant. Ship* XIII. They discovered a prize, sweeping after them.

II Senses with that over which something moves or is moved as the object.

13. *trans.* To pass a broom or brush over the surface of (something) so as to clear it of any small loose or adhering particles; to cleanse with a broom or brush (as a floor, room, or house of dust and small refuse, a path or street crossing of dirt, etc., or a chimney of soot). Also with *down*, *out*, *up*; and with *clean* as compl. Also (rarely, but cf. b) said of the broom

a 1300 R. E. Psalter LXXVI. 7 [LXXVI. 6], I sweepd mi gaste [orig. *scopéban spiritum meum*] c 1325 Gloss II. de Bibbesw. in Wright *Poc* 157 Si le festes nette brler [glass swept klenre] c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. 1. Ann. Prolog.* & P. 383 As vage h, 1st sweepe [v. 1] swepe, swope, swoope] the floor as swithe c 1440 R. Glouc. *Chron.* (Roll.) 6945 (MS. 8) On þe bar erpe sweepe [v. 7] yswope, yswope, clene swope] a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* viii. 11 To swepe and to kepe clene the churche. 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxvii. 169 Theyr chambers were dayly made swyped clene. 1495 Trevisa's *Barth.* De P. R. xvii. clxxx (W. de W.) T. viij. b. 1 Therwyth houses ben swepete [Bull. MS. isowepe] & clensyd 1534-5 MS. *Rawl. D.* 777 lf. 78 Sweppynge and makyng Clene the said walk. 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv. 8 She swepeþ the house, and seketh diligently, tyll she fynde it. 1573 J. USSER *Hush.* (1578) 123 Where chamber is sweeped, and wormwood is strowne. 1592 in *Esses. Rev.* (1907) XVI. 162 He hadd seene a broome in his house swype the house without any hands. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* iv. vii. 34. I am the Besomes that must sweepe the Court cleane of such filth as thou art. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Elizer* v. Who sweeps a room, as for thy laws, Makes that and th' action fine. 1683 WILKING in *Collect.* (O. H. S.) I. 258 For sweeping my Chimney 00 00 04 a 1756 ELIZA HAYWOOD *New Present* (1771) 255 'The steps ought to be swept down every day. 1775 *Lett. John Murray* (1901) 225 Be careful to have the used Chimneys sweep'd once a month. 1841 THACKERAY *Gr. Hogarty Diam.* xiii. The black man who swept the crossing. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. The attendants came in to sweep out the lecture-rooms. a 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 45 Charles Duncombe, who was born to carry parcels and to sweep down a countinghouse. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *Valerie's Fate* ii. She noticed that her fire was bright, her hearth sweep up, her lamp lighted.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*, also often said of the broom, esp. in prov. *New brooms sweep clean.*

c 1340 *Nonniale* (Skeat) 186 [Woman] with besomeswepeth. c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T.* 922 She gau the hous to dighte. c 1390 *Preynge the chamberers* 'To hasten hem, and faste swepe and shake. 1495 *Coventry Leet Bk.* 565 That all persones þat haue shopes shall sweep & make clene weekly before their shopes. 1562 (see SWEEP 1). 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fani Love* 16b. The besome wherewith the woman swept. 1656 in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) III. 261 There is reason to sweepe cleane where the venom sticks soe close. 1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 376 Nasty, ill-looking fellows come in one's room to sweep. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* xi. 11 (Ridge) 1395 New brooms, they say, sweep clean. 1805 H. KINGSLEY *Hillarys & Burtons* xxix. There was another forge established at the bottom of Church Street, and our business grew a little slack (for new brooms sweep clean). 1886 W. J. LUCKER *E. Envoque* 353. I never allow my maid to go to that part of the room, but sweep and dust myself there.

c. *trans.* To do the chimney-sweeping for.

collq. or *vulgar*

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* ix. Mr. Chummy, the chimney-purifier, who had sweep the last three families

14. To pass over the surface of (something) in the manner of a broom or brush, to move over and in contact with; to brush, rub like (or as with) a brush.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv. 73 Sic follw talha, to swiep the calsay clene. 1538 ELVOR *Addit. Attia*, is he that goeth so on the soles of his fete, that he swepeþ the ground, rather than walketh. 1582 STANYHURST *Ensis* i. (Arb.) 33 His neck and locks fal a sweeping Thee ground. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 285 That garment is decently put on, Which doth not sweep the dust. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iii. 98 With her lengh of Tail she [sc. a cow] sweeps the Ground. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill.* 152 The long-remember'd beggar was his guest, Whose beard descending swept his aged breast. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xxiii. The plume of feathers which he wore was so high, as if intended to sweep the roof of the hall.

† 15. To wipe, *spec.* in *Falconry* of a hawk, to wipe (the beak), = *Sew* v. 3 *Obs.*

a 1532 *Dr. Was. Intro. Fr. in Palstr.* 950 To swepe the nose, mouche. *Ibid.* 956 To swepe, forche. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N.* ii. 11. 19 stage direct, He sweeps his face. 1658 PHILLIPS s. v. A Hawk after she hath fed, is said to sweep, not wipe her beake

16. *transf.* and *fig.* To clear of something by vigorous action compared to that of a broom; *spec.* to clear (a place) of enemies or a mob by firing amongst them.

To sweep the board (or table) see BOARD sb 5c To sweep the deck (or usu.) decks to clear the deck of a ship (as by artillery, or as a wave breaking over), also *fig.*

1627 DRAVTON *Agricovert* xlv. First seaen Ships from Rochester are sent, The narrow Seas, of all the French to sweepe. 1678 MARVELL *Growth Popery* 54 The false Dice must at the long run Carry it, unless discovered, and when it comes once to a great Stake, will Infallibly Sweep the Table. 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* iii. viii. 379 The Commodore's grape-shot swept their decks so effectually, that they began

to fall into great disorder. 1817 SCOTT *Harold* iv. i. Do sweep out And cleanse our chancel from the rags of Rome. 1822 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Esays* (1842) II. 63 A scheme so feeble, and so swept of everything like manly wisdom, as this. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* xvi. III. 423 The country was completely swept of everything valuable. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* II. viii. 91 In one day houses are swept of a whole family. 1878 JEFFERIS *Gamekeeper at H.* vii. These fellows will completely sweep a lane of all the birds whose song makes them valuable. 1880 *Times* 17 Dec. 576 The Casco is reported to have arrived at Philadelphia with decks swept, boats carried away and with loss of sails.

17. To draw something, as a net or the bight of a rope, over the bottom of (a body of water) in search of something submerged; to drag. Also *intr.* to search for in this way. Also *trans.* to catch (something submerged) in this way.

1637 B. JOHNSON *Sad Sheph.* i. ii. Earne was drown'd! Have you swept the river, say you, and not found her? 1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. 123 We were much concerned for the loss of our anchor, and swept frequently for it. 1760 *De Fol's Tour* Gt. Brit. (ed. 7) IV. 297 Divers went to Work, and swept for her. 1805 *Naval Chron.* XVI. 328 The Pilots swept for and weighed the anchors. 1800 SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 293 When they [sc. whales] hang perpendicular, or when they cannot be seen, they are discovered by a process called 'sweeping a fish'. 1836 *Uncle Philip's Convers.* *Whale Fishery* 28 While they are sweeping for these lines, some of the men jump upon the whale and lash the fins together. 1882 NARES *Steamship* (ed. 6) 167 Sweep the upper fluke with the bight of a hawser. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Oct. 3/5 He then swept an area of half a mile from the wreck buoy to the north-westward.

18. To move swiftly and evenly or with continuous force over or along the surface of; in weakened sense, to pass over or across.

1590 SHAKS *Muds.* II. iii. 123 As rusted-pated choughes, (Rising and cawing at the guns report) Seuer themselves, and madly sweepe the skye. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* l. 432 All the warming Winds that sweep the Skies. 1725 *FORB. Odyss.* xiii. 186 Su it as a swallow sweeps the liquid way. 1749 SMOLETT *Regie* ii. 119 More swift than gales that sweep the plain. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. Intro. 11 An angry brook, it sweeps the glade. 1813 BYRON *Giaour* 73 Before Decay's effacing fingers Have swept the lines where beauty lingers. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xi. 238 The bed of the valley was swept along some parts of its width by winter torrents. 1913 *Daily Graphic* 26 Mar. 8/4 The storm which swept the Central States on Sunday

19. To range over (a region of sea or land), esp. to destroy, ravage, or capture; to scour.

1788 GIBSON *Decl.* & P. lxviii. VI. 489 Their artillery swept the waters. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v. i. 68 To fit out a vessel, for the purpose of sweeping the sea and committing acts of piracy. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothed* xxix. The Welch sweep the villages, and leave nothing behind them but blood and ashes. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Afr.* i. iii. 115 The Earls swept the country as far as Edinburgh with more than the usual ferocity of a Border raid. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 7 Mar. 3/1 The force advanced—the scouts sweeping a large area on both flanks. 1897 J. F. INGRAM *Natalia* i. 11 With his magnificently organised armies he pitilessly swept the country.

b. Of artillery: To have within range, to command (an extent of territory).

1748 ANSON's *Voy.* ii. xv. 287 The cannon of the men of war would have swept all the coast to above a mile's distance from the water's edge. 1829 SCOTT *Ann. of G.* xxxvi. The cannon, judiciously placed to sweep the pass. 1855 MACULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 244 MacCarthy placed his cannon in such a manner as to sweep this causeway.

20. To pass the fingers over the strings of a musical instrument so as to cause it to sound. (With the strings, or the instrument, as obj.) Chiefly *poet.*

1637 MIRON *Lycidas* 17 Begin, and somewhat loudly sweep the string. 1708 POPE *Ode St. Cecilia* 4 Wake into voice each silent string, And sweep the sounding lyre. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minstr.* i. Intro. 92 He swept the sounding chords along. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. vii. He took his harp from a page, and sweeping it with a careless but a confident hand [etc.]

b. *transf.* To produce or elicit (music) by such action. *poet.*

1815 SHELLEY *Alastor* 166 Her fair hands sweeping from some strange harp Strange sympathy. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. cum.* The wind began to sweep A music out of sheet and shroud.

21. To direct the eyes, or an optical instrument, to every part of (a region) in succession; to take a wide survey of, to survey or view in its whole extent, esp. with a glass or telescope. Also *absol.* or *intr.*; in *Astron.* to make systematic observations of a region of the heavens (cf. SWEEP sb. 7).

1727-46 THOMPSON *Summer* 435 O'er heaven and earth, far as the ranging eye Can sweep. *Ibid.* 1408 Here let us sweep The boundless landscape. 1786 Sir W. HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVI. 460. I began now to sweep with a vertical motion. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone* L. § 322, I swept with my telescope... the line of the horizon. 1830 *Edin. Rev.* LI. 94 The heavens were swept for double stars. 1883 *PEARCE Contrad.* xviii. Before they reach the doot, Dooty has swept the garden with her eye. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 26 The gun would remain in sight only long enough to fire. The enemy at sea would sweep the chalk hill in vain for a sign of its presence other than the smoke.

III. Intransitive senses denoting movement (esp. in a curve), and derived uses.

22. *intr.* To move with a strong or swift even motion; to move along over a surface or region, usu. rapidly, or with violence or destructive effect, sometimes, to come with a sudden attack, to swoop.

a. of a person, an animal, a ship (or the like)

13 E. E. *Allit. P.* B. 1509 Wyfite swaynes ful swype swepen her-tylle. a 1547 *Surrey Anecd.* iv. 779 With ships the seas ar. spread, Cutting the fome, by the blew seas they swepe. 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iii. v. 48 Harry, that sweeps through our Land With Peonies, painted in the blood of Harlew. 1602 — *Ham.* i. v. 31 'That I, with wings as swift As meditation, or the thought of Loue, May sweepe to my Reuenge. 1697 DRYDEN *Anecd.* ii. 271 Two Serpents smoothly sweep along the swelling Tide. 1715 POPE *Ihad* ii. 947 Now, like a Deluge, cov'ring all around, The shining Armies swept along the Ground. 1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* iii. 94 Down we sweep, as stoops the Falcon bold To pounce his Prey. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iv. xii. When the deer sweeps by, and the hounds are in cry. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *Maurice Dering* II. 215 As she swept down The Row at a slinging canter. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 76 A whole company of men-at-arms came driving round the corner, swept before the lads, and were gone again upon the instant.

b. of water, wind, flame, etc.

13 E. E. *Allit. P.* A. 111 Swangeande swete þe water con swepe. c 1400 *Destr.* *Tray* 342 There was wellit to wale water full nobill. With a swoughe and a swetes sweppit on be gronde. 1617 *MORVON Pan.* iii. 107 When the South East wind blowes, and sweeps upon the plaine. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxxi. Their deep silence, except when the wind swept among their branches. 1835 MARRYAT *Jacob Faithful* xxvii. The breeze swept along the water and caught the sails of the privateer. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiv. 219 There were light breezes sweeping up. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hereward* xxxi. On came the flame. The archers fell, scorched corpses, as it swept on. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 73 South and south-west winds sweeping across that ocean.

c. of non-physical things.

1832 LONGF *Coplas de Mairivage* xxx. Our theme shall be of yesterday, That to oblivion sweeps away, Like days of old. 1876 LARVELLAN *Macaulay* vii. 11 All its associations and traditions swept at once across his memory. 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* iv. 170 The plague swept over Europe.

d. To move a limb forcibly from side to side; *spec.* of a wounded whale swinging the flukes from side to side.

1839 CAPT. WILSON in *Mag. Nat. Hist.* Oct. 519 On endeavouring to raise the [saw-fish] it became most desperate, sweeping with its saw from side to side.

23. To move or walk in a stately manner, as with trailing garments; to move along majestically; 'to pass with pomp' (J.). Also with *it*.

1590 GREENE *Never too late* (1600) 35 Her pace was like to lunoos pompous staines, When as she sweeps through heauens brasse-paused way. 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* i. liii. 80 She sweeps it through the Court with troops of Ladies. 1600 — *A. Y. L.* ii. 1. 55 Sweepe on you fat and greaze Citizens. 1632 MILTON *Penseroso* 98 Som time let Gorgeous Tragedy In Scepter'd Pall com sweep by. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. xvi. Let them sweep on with heedless eyes! 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* ii. I heard her sweeping away. 1854 STANLEY *Men. Canterb.* ii. (1857) 74 The indignant silence with which Becket had swept by. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew*, etc. vi. Having so spoken, she swept out of the room. 1913 *Standard* 20 June 7/7 As the long line of carriages swept along the broad, green pathway

fig. 1822 LAMB *Elia*, *J. Kemble & Godwin's Antonio*, The first act swept by, solemn and silent.

24. To move along a surface or in the track of something like a trailing robe; to trail after; to brush along. Also *fig.*

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat.* Wks. 185t III. 317 Those things which are yours take them all with you, and they shall sweepe after you. 1670 EACHARD *Court Clergy* 117 The Land, that goes sweeping away with the Eldest Son. 1839 LONGF. *Hymn to Night* i. I heard the trailing garments of the Night Sweep through her marble halls.

25. To move continuously in a long stretch or over a wide extent, esp. round or in a curve; † to take a curve.

1725 W. HALPenny *Sound Building* 35 How to form the Arch or Mold of the Hand-Rail of a Pair of Stairs that sweeps two Steps quicker than in the foregoing Examples. 1826 SCOTT *Fran.* 6 Oct. The first flight of the bawkes, when they sweep so beautifully round the company. 1830 HERSCHEL *Swift Nat. Phil.* 280 Magnificent bodies united in pairs, sweeping over their enormous orbits, in periods comprehending many centuries. 1831 JAMES *Phil. Augustus* I. iii. Her eyes were long, and the black lashes that fringed them swept downward and lay upon her cheek. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* xv. As she passed him, her muslin dress swept within reach of his spur. 1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i. 10 The tentacles in the act of infection sweep through a wide space. 1907 BETHELL *Mod. Gun & Gunnery* 171 The line of fire of the left gun should sweep from point 74 to point 424.

26. To extend continuously through a long stretch, or widely around; to present a surface of wide extent.

1789 W. GILPIN *River Wye* 52 Grand woody hills sweeping, and intersecting each other. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* i. The forests of pine and chestnut that swept down the lower region of the mountains. 1798 SOUTHEY *Engl. Ecl. Old Mansion-House* 36 A carriage road That sweeps conveniently from gate to gate. 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* i. i. The flanking walls that round it sweep. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I. 72 A road swept gently round the hill. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr.* *Eur.* (1894) iii. 71 The glacier, sweeping in one majestic curve from the crest of the ridge. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* ii. 23 The Plain El Murka sweeps north, unbroken and entirely level.

b. *trans.* with cognate obj. To perform or execute (such a movement); to make (a curtesy), deal (a blow), with a sweeping motion

[a 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iv. iv. (Arb.) 66, I with my newe broome sweeps hym one swappe.] 1848 THACKERAY

Van Fan li, Becky, swept the prettiest little cutsey ever seen 1866 *II* 5 MARRIMAN *Sowers* iv, She swept him a deep cutsey. 1900 H SUTCLIFFE *Shameless* *Wayne* vii (1905) 158 He sweeps two blows [of his sword] in for every one of ours.

27 *trans*. To describe, trace, mark out (a line, esp. a wide curve, or an area), *spec* in *Shipbuilding*; see *quots*, and cf. SWEEP sb 15 c

1664 E BUSHNELL *Compl Shipwright* iv. 9 Shewing, how to sweep out the Dend of Moulds upon a Flat *Ibid* vii 23 To finde the Sweep that will round any Beame, or other piece of Timber that is to be Swept 1669 STURMIV *Mariner's Mag* ii. ii 53 You must have a pair of Beam-Compasses, for to sweep the Arches 1725 W. HALPPEVY *Sound Building* i Open your Compasses, and setting one Foot in the Point A, with the other sweep the Arch &c 1805 *Shipwright's Trade* M. 171 The centre for sweeping the stem, must be set off thus 1837 WHEWELL *Induct Sci* (1857) I 324 The areas described or swept, by lines drawn from the sun to the planet 1843 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* I ii. iii. iii § 8 They found it much easier to sweep circles than to design beauties 1850 RUDIM *Navig* (Weale) 124 In those lines are found the centres for sweeping the lower and upper breadth sweeps 1909 *Wastin. Gas* 9 Sept 4/2 The erection of the main framing from the platform and bottom sides, which is, in coachmakers' parlance, also swept to shape

28. *Founding*. To form (a mould) with a sweep (SWEEP sb. 30).

1835 [HORN] *Pattern-making* ii. 13 Lay one edge of each swept piece on its respective pitch line 1909 *Havins' Mech Dict.*, Sweep In founding, to work a loam mould up to the proper outline, by means of profile boards moved over it under mechanical guidance 1910 J. G. HORN *in Encycl Brit* X. 744/2 That group of work in which the sand or loam is 'swept' to the form required for the moulds and cores by means of striking boards, loam boards, core boards or strickles *Ibid*, These joints also are swept by the boards *Ibid*, Its mould is also swept on bricks

Sweep, *adv.* and *int.* [The stem of the vb. SWEEP; cf. *bang, crash, dash*, etc.] With a sweeping movement or a swoop

1670 EICHARD *Cont.* Clergy 86 Sweep comes the Kite, and carries away the fattest and hopefulest of all the Brood. 1694 EICHARD *Plaints, Epitaphs* i. ii, Sweep says my Worship with as much Morn as he pleases. 1756 Mrs CALDENWOOD *in Coltness Collect* (Maul. Cl) 225 Whenever a street makes a turn, sweep go about the houses built upon it, as if it had been turned after they were all set 1849 CURPERS *Green Hand* v, You felt her shoving the long seas aside. then sweep they came after her

Sweep, the verb-stem in combination.

1. In attrib. relation to the second element. (In some of these the first element may be SWEEP sb.) Sweep-bar = *sway-bar* (see SWAY-); sweep-board (see *quots*); sweep-brush, a brush used by paperhangers for smoothing paper as it is laid on, sweep-head *a.*, applied to a miner's pick with a curved head; sweep-pannelled *a.*, having curved panels, sweep-piece *Shipbuilding*, sweep-plate (see *quots*); sweep-rake, (*a*) see *quot*. 1884; (*b*) a wheeled frame with long teeth for sweeping up crops lying in swath, sweep-rod, a long rod operating as a lever; sweep-ropes = SWEEP sb. 29; sweep-saw, a saw adapted for cutting sweeps or curves; a bow-saw, turning-saw; sweep-saw = SWEEP-NET *i.*; hence sweep-seining, the use of a sweep-seine; sweep-slide = sweep-piece; sweep-table [= *F. table à balais*], = sweeping-table (SWEEPING vbl. sb. 3); sweep-tail, a long sweeping tail; sweep wire, a wire used in sweeping for something under water; sweep-work, curved work. See also SWEEP-NET.

1804 JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Sweep-bar, of a vagon, is that which is fixed on the hind part of the fore guide, and passes under the hind pole, which slides upon it. 1876 VOYLE & STEVENSON *Milit. Dict.*, Sweep Bar, the rear bar of a siege howitzer limber (O F.), which connects the futchels 1911 WRIGHT *s. v. Strickle*, The strickle is drawn laterally along a guideway, or rotated with a vertical spindle. In the latter case it is more commonly called 'sweepboard or striking board. 1907 *F. Black's Carp & Build. Home Handicr.* 77 The sweep brush or smoothing roller is taken from the apron pocket and smooths the paper on to the ceiling progressively. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, Sweep-head Pick, a pick the form of the head of which is made curved instead of elbowed or anchored, as other kinds are termed. 1843 C. J. C. DAVIDSON *Trav. Upper India* ix. 11, 209 Buggies, full, half, or sweep-pannelled 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Sweep-piece, a block at the bottom of the port sill for receiving the chock of the gun-carriage, and to aid in training the gun 1851 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh.* 54 Sweep-plates, curved plates for laying barrow-way round a turn 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, Sweep Rake, the rake that clears the table of a self rake reaper. 1910 *Encycl Brit* XIII. 108/1 An American invention known as the sweep rake was introduced into England in 1894. 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 184 When pumps are to be worked, it is usually by 'sweep-rods passing from the crank on the main shaft to quadrants or bell cranks at the shaft mouth. 1848 JAL *Gloss Naut.*, Sweep-ropes, corde employée à draguer les objets restés au fond de la mer. 1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* II 728 The turning-saw, or sweep-saw, also called the frame-saw, or bow-saw. 1856 OLIVEST *Slave States* 352 The shad and herring fisheries upon the sounds and inlets of the North Carolina coast The largest 'sweep seines in the world are used 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch* *Frut* I 353/1 She mounts two 84 pounders bow and stern, on 'sweep slides 1839 *Uat Dict Arts* 816 At the upper part of these five 'sweep tables, the materials which are to undergo washing are agitated in two boxes, by small paddle-wheels. 1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No.

2190/4 A Bay Nag with a Sweep Tail 1909 *Westm. Gar.* 15 July 7/1 The torpedo boat No 99 has been anchored to her by 'sweep wires. 1847 SMYTH *Builder's Man* 93 In bending and gluing-up stuff for 'sweep-work

2. With the second element in objective relation: sweep-all *notice-wd*, one who 'sweeps up' or appropriates all, = SWEEPSTAKE *i.*; sweep-chimney *Obs.* or *dial*, a chimney-sweeper; sweep-gallery, -house, a person employed to sweep a gallery or a house, a menial servant, sweep-street, (*a*) ? one whose long garments sweep the street, (*b*) a street-sweeper

1695 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* III. 53 The various and extant Pretor of Sicily is by Tully call'd Verreus, Sweep-all. 1657 *DAVIER Min. agst Malen* § 12 6, I would be a Plow-man, if not a 'sweep Chimney, rather than a Minister. 1716 M. DAVIS *Athen. Brit.* III. 87 It is a conduit of stone for filth serves only for Sweep-Chimneys to stand by, and therefore vulgarly call'd Sweep-Chimneys-Hall. 1846 *Times* 5 Jan. 3/5 He was a sweep-chimney by profession. 1858 HUGHES *Scots. White Horse* v. 94 Amongst 'em a sweep chimney and a millard. 1905 *in Uskay Mag* (1903) Dec 299 Bernard ye 'sweep-gallery. 1621 Sir S. D'Ewars *in College Life & Soc.* I, iii (1857) 50 Two base 'sweep house, belonging to him, who were recusants. 1553 BALE *Vocayon* 43 They are but idle pelting prelates. I thought they be sir Sweepstrates, maistre doctors, and Jorde bishopps 1612 *tr. Dementio's Passenger* ii. 1 423 Shoemakers, Woodmongers, Sweep-streets [orig. *Spazza canuul*], Faulkners

Sweepage (swēpēdʒ). Also 7 *sweepage*. [*f.* SWEEP v. + -AGE]

1. = SWEEPING vbl. sb. 2, 2 b.

1666 S. GARDINER *Ek Angling* 149 The veriest mennow among men, the salt and sweepage of the court, dare . . . contrue the death of the Prince of the court

2. *a. spec.*, 'The Crop of Hay got in a Meadow' (Cowell *Interpr.*, 1672, s. v. Sweepage): cf. SWEEP sb. 17; *gen.* what is mown. *b. dial.* (See *quot.* 1895.)

1628 COKE *On Litt* i. § 2 4 b, Heshall haue the vesture of the land, (that is) the corne, grasse, underwood, sweepage, and the like 1857 WRIGHT *Dist. Obs & Prov. Engl.*, Sweepage, the rough grass in a meadow which cattle will not eat, and which has to be mown or swept off 1895 *E. Anglian Gloss*, Sweepage, the right of cutting faggots, grass, &c., on a several or common allotment 1910 *Encycl Brit* VI 784/2 Sweepage (i. e. everything which falls to the sweep of the scythe)

Sweepdom (swēp'dəm), *notice-wd.* [*f.* SWEEP sb. 32 + -DOM.] Sweeps collectively.

1855 A. C. COVE *Impress Eng* (1856) 70 Jack-in-the-Green, on a May-day in London this beneficial anniversary of sweepdom.

Sweeper (swēpə). Also 5 *sweepare*, 6 *-er*, -ar, 7 *sweeper*. [*f.* SWEEP v. + -ER]

1 *gen.* One who or that which sweeps (something) usually with objective *of*.

1530 PALSOR 278/2 Sweper of chymneys 1554 HULOET, Sweper of houses, *scoparius*. Sweper of the ground with hys lute, *atla*. 1562 J. HEYWOOD *Prov. & Epigr* (1867) 137 New broome sweepth cleane, in the cleane sweepis hande. 1706 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv* I. 1 28 The Sweeper of a Chimney 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), Sweeper of the sky a name given by sailors to the N W winds of America. 1811 COBBETT *in Examiner* 19 Oct. 671/2 Noble Ladies, who . . . condescended to become housekeepers and sweepers of malls.

† *b.* A broom for sweeping out an oven. *Obs.*

1540 *Prompt. Parv.* 333/2 Malkyne, mappyl, or oven sweepare, *dossorunm, tersorunm*. 1580 [see *oven-sweeper*, *Oven sb.* 4].

3. One who or a vessel which sweeps for something under water. Also in *mine-sweeper*.

1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 46 The boat should advance but very slowly, and the sweepers should hold the line in their hands all the while.

2. A person employed in sweeping a room, chimney, house, ship, etc.; *spec.* in India, a person of the lowest caste. Also in comb., as CHIMNEY-SWEEPER, CROSSING-SWEEPER

1657 J. WATTS *Scribe, Phassee*, etc. i. 267 Those chimney houses, so foul, and black, and sooty, that they need the sweeper to come to them quickly 1670 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* i. iii. 76 The four private Sweepers [in the papal household]. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* iii. 1 § 6 12 Hybreas the Oratour, in lineaments of Face and whole Body was so peer'd by the sweeper of his School, as [etc.] 1714 PARKYNS *Jun-Play* 13 A Sweeper and Pump-Dresser to a Fencing School. 1715 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) V. 47 A Woman and a Girl not sworn or admitted to be Sweepers. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Svabber* ship's sweeper, usually called captain's swabber 1790 *Laws of Harward Coll* 58 The Steward shall also engage proper sweepers for the Colleges 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubboomayna* 82 Whose rhymes are so brd, he was never yet able to serve as last sweeper in Pegasus' stable. 1859 LANG *Wand India* 259 Two sweepers—men of the lowest caste of Hindoos 1851 *Macul. Mag.* Feb. 268/2 The rooms [in an American College] were supposed to be taken care of by three or four men called 'sweepers', whose duty extended only to making the beds daily, and sweeping the rooms occasionally

attrib. 1837 *Litt. fr. Madras* x. (1843) 89 He kept no sweeper-woman, and, as may be supposed, the dirt crunched under our feet as we walked 1851 Mrs SHERWOOD *Poor Buriall* 11 Marten, who sent the sweeper-man immediately to the poor dog, to remove the arrow.

b. One who sweeps the ice at curling.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 165 Allan of Airds, a sweeper good † *b.* A plant root forming part of a snare for catching birds, *Obs.*

1621 MARKHAM *Hunger's Prevent* vi. 42 The sweeper or

maine plant, which as it is prescribed of Hazell, Elme, or Witchen, so in this case it may be of Willow 1681 *Workings* *5rst Agric* 245 The main Plant, or sweeper must be also proportionable to the strength of the Fowl

4. A telescope used for 'sweeping' the sky. cf. SWEEP sb. 7, v. 21. ? *Obs.*

1786 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I 294 This nebula was discovered with an excellent small Newtonian Sweeper of 27 inches focal length, and a power of 30 1792 — *in Phil. Trans.* LXXXII 24

5. A mechanical apparatus for sweeping a floor, road, etc.; a sweeping-machine

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit* II No. 6139, The dust, lint, and even hairs, pins, needles, &c. are taken up directly into the box and there remained as the sweeper moves along. 1892 A. E. LEE *Hist. Columbus* (Ohio) II. 528 [In 1886] N. B. Abbott began running a fourhorse sweeper on High Street six nights per week.

6. A tree growing close to the margin of a stream and overhanging it. In recent Dicts.

Hence *Sweepress* *notice-wd*, a female (crossing-) sweeper.

1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xlii, The sweepress at the crossing

Sweeping (swēpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [*f.* SWEEP v. + -ING¹] 1. The action of the verb SWEEP.

a. Cleansing, or removing, with or as with a broom or brush also *fig.*

c. 1480 *HEYNESON Mor. Fab.*, *Cok & Jasp* i, Sciaipand among the ass He finde ane Ioly 11sp, Was castin furth be sweeping of the house 1519 *in Archaeologia* XXV 423 P4 to John y^e Scott of Ryngstede, for sweeping of y^e Kechy n Chymney yd 1558 *Nottingham Rec* IV 119 I he sweeping and dressing of the Counsell's House. 1591 *Shuttleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc.) 70 Dressing of privies and swypping of chimnes for onne holl yere xvith 1639 *Crabtree Lect.* 25 Thou biddest them everie night looke to the sweeping of thly shop 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* II 460 Fine gardens and walks that require much watering and sweeping 1825 COBBETT *Rur. Rules* (1853) 337 It is impossible for any just man to regret the sweeping away of this base race of Squires 1863 KINGLEY *Water-Bab* i, The chimney's wanted sweeping 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 205 We must provide for the sweeping away of the products of breathing and combustion 1884 H. P. SPORSTON *in Harper's Mag* Nov 889/2 She tied up her mouth when sweeping was in progress 1900 *Daily Tel* 2 Oct (Ware) Though the time has come when Volunteers, Yeomen, and Guards should be sent home, there is still a good deal of sweeping up to be done in the Transvaal

b. Dragging for something under water see SWEEP v. 17. Also in *mine-sweeping*

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Sweeping*, at Sea, signifies dragging along the Ground with a three-fluked Grapnel, to find some Hawser or Cable, which is slipped from an Anchor. 1775 FALCK *Day's Diving Vessel* 50 Out of the various methods of sweeping, I pursued the most eligible 1896 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 6/7 Her whereabouts were discovered by 'sweeping'.

c. *Astron.*: see SWEEP v. 21.

1786 SIR W. HERSCHEL *Sci. Papers* (1912) I. 260 My apparatus being from time to time adapted to the different views I had in sweeping 1881 J. W. WEBB *in Nature* 10 Nov 36/2 It [a star-cluster] may be found without circles, by patient sweeping.

d. Movement over a surface, or in an extended curve: see SWEEP v. 22, 26

1830 TENNYSON *A Character* 16 He spoke of virtue And with a sweeping of the aim, Devolved his rounded periods 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* ii. 1 xii, There is wheeling and sweeping, to slow, to quick and double quick time 1853 M. ARNOLD *Church of Brow* iii 43 In the sweeping of the wind your ear The passage of the Angels' wings will hear

e. Rowing with sweeps: see SWEEP v. 12.

1831 TRELVANY *Adv. Younger Son* xxvii, The sweeps were got out under the hot sun. With what little air there was, and with sweeping, we continued to drop the fugate.

f. *Gunnery*. (See *quot.*)

1907 BETHELL *Mod. Gunns & Gunnery* 172 In a wider sense sweeping means distributing fire laterally over a given front

g. The formation of a mould with a sweep.

1902 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms*.

2. That which is swept up; matter, esp. dust or refuse, that is swept together or away.

† *sing* 1480 *Cov. Lett* 31. 461 Pat be people of the Citie carion their Donge, Ramell, & sweeping of their houses 1541 in W. H. Limer *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 162 To cary all sweepyng of mens houses, and the dyrt that commythie of the sweepyng of the strettes 1665 in De Foe *Plague* (Rtdg) 63 That the Sweeping and Filth of Houses be daily carry'd away by the Rakers

pl. 1489 CAXTON *Paytes of A.* ii. viii. 174 The fylthes and sweepynges of the hous 1555 *Eldon Decades* (Arb.) 157 A 4 a beasome gathereth the sweepynges of a house c. 1604 *Acc. Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII 180 I the markyt corne and markitte sweepyngs was fiste given to this wakeman, 1533 1630 B. JOYSON *New Inn, Ole* ii, There, sweepyngs do as well As the best order'd meale 1665 Bovi *Occas. Refl* i. xxxii (1848) 9 Gold-smiths and Refiners are wont carefully to save the very sweepyngs of their Shops 1744 *Lond. & Country Brew.* iii. (ed. 4) 230 At Every Brewing after he had strained the Sweepings of his Cooler, through a Flannel-bag 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 286 Sweepings of threads, formerly thrown away because the workmen could not unravel them. 1884 *Standard* 4 Jan. 2/5 Gold leaf, known in the trade as sweepings.

b. fig. (pl.) of persons or things, in depreciative sense Rubbish, riff-raff

1641 MILTON *Præd. Episc.* Wks 1851 III 92 Confronting . the sacred ventry of Saint Paul with the offalls, and sweepyngs of antiquity 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 59 The deformed spawn and jail sweepings of great towns 1823 MARRYAT *N. Foster* xi, I wish I had fifty more of the same sort, instead of the sweepings of the gaols 1878 STUBBS

Study Med. & Mod. Hist. viii. (1900) 182 The population (of Armenia) was composed largely of the sweepings of Asia Minor, Christian tribes which had taken refuge in the mountains.

3. *attrib.* as *sweeping-day*, *-gear*, *-machine*; *sweeping-bar* = *sweep-bar* (SWEEP-1), *sweeping-net* = *SWEEP-NET*; *sweeping-table* (cf. *sweep-table*, SWEEP-1), a sloping table on which ore is washed by a current of water.

1859 F. A. GRIFITHS *Artful Man* (1866) 63 Limbers have the Hutchells, Splinter, or *Sweeping-bar, of ash. 1889 MARY H. FOOTE *Last Assembly Ball* iii. iv. Friday was general *sweeping-day at Mrs. Dansken's. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 28 Aug. 3/4 Boats have been sweeping for dummy mines in the Thames estuary. The boats operate in couples, dragging their *sweeping gear between them. [1858 *Synonyms Dict. Trade, Street-sweeping Machine*, a cart fitted with revolving brooms, or a rotary brush and scraper, for cleansing public thoroughfares.] 1899 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 9/2 It is a *sweeping-machine, and not a cart. 1809 SCOTT *Poacher* 77 The fish-spear bar'd, the *sweeping net are there. 1913 *Proc. Ashtmoleau Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1914) 39 Insects were somewhat disappointingly scarce, the *sweeping-net only producing the large brown *Dascillus cerinus*, *Mentha mattheus*, and *Melichthys solidus*. 1896 NICHOLS & FRANKLIN *Elem. Physics* i. vii. 200 A homogeneous substance not in a state of thermal equilibrium undergoes a *sweeping process as the substance settles down to a state of thermal equilibrium. Such a process is absolutely irreversible. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 819 In certain mines of the Hartz, tables called *a balais*, or *sweeping tables, are employed.

Sweeping, *pp. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.]

1. That sweeps with a broom also said of the broom. *rare*.

1611 CORRA, *Baylyense*, a drudge, or sweeping wench. 1671 M. BRUCE *Gd. News in Earl James* (1708) 14 When his angel was with the sweeping Besom of Destruction.

2. a. Moving forcibly over a surface, etc. so as to clear it, rushing violently, carrying all before it.

1611 *Bible* Prov. xxviii. 3 A poor man that oppresseth the poor, is like a sweeping rain which leaveth no food. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul* i. 11 cxxiv. A sweeping torrent that beats down the corn. 1757 *Gray Bard* 75 Regardless of the sweeping Whirlwind's sway. 1787 *Burns Death Sir J. H. Blair* xi. She said—and vanish'd with the sweeping blast. 1822 *Byron Heaven & Earth* ii. The stillness of The untrodden forest, only broken by the sweep of tempest through its groaning boughs. 1830 *Cobbett Hist. George IV* iii. § 142 The French were carrying on a sweeping and successful war upon the continent.

b. Moving continuously over a surface or through a wide extent, trailing; passing with stately movement.

1610 *FOLKINGHAM Feudg.* i. v. 10 All sweeping or floating. Waters, which flit and fleet to and fro with wind-catches. 1697 *DAVIDSON Virg. Georg.* i. 504 Seeming Stars shooting through the Darkness, gild the Night with sweeping Glories, and long Trails of Light. — *Æneid* i. 560 In length of Train descends her sweeping Gown. 1711 *id.* iii. 375 The Seamen ply their sweeping Oars the smoking Billows fly. 1712-14 *Pope Rape Lock* i. 84 Peers, and Dukes, and all their sweeping train. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstrel* (1823) i. 85 As the sweeping swallows stop their flights along the green. 1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* iv. (new ed.) 179 For state dinners it [sc. the dress] should be long, and fresh, and sweeping.

c. *transf.* of movement or action.

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Qual* (1809) i. 63 Away the coach drove at a sweeping gallop. 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 26 Richardson was thrown by a half jerk of the hip, followed by a sweeping cross-buttock. 1814 *SOUTHERY Roderick* iii. 419 Looking round with sweeping eyes. 1818 SCOTT *B. Lannan* xi. With a sweeping blow, he threw down from a shelf some articles of pewter and earthenware. 1825 *Horne Every day Bk.* i. 880 The mower begins to make his sweeping cuts. 1864 *Even. Standard* 26 May, The sweeping action of the Derby horse exciting general admiration. 1879 *MORLEY Burke* i. 24 The very boldness and sweeping rapidity of Bolingbroke's prose. 1883 J. PAVN *Thicker than Water* xxvii. May made him a sweeping cursey.

3. Extending through a long stretch or wide space, esp. in a curve; having a long curving outline or contour.

1772 *MASON Eng. Garden* i. 12 Where'er she [sc. Nature] takes Her horizontal march, pursue her step With sweeping train of forest. 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* xxvii. Emily winding round the rocks, within the sweeping bay beyond, two groups of peasants. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* xxv. Its stately towers, rising from within a long sweeping line of outward walls. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* iii. vii. 11, Her sweeping tresses snooded by glittering antique fillet. 1855 *ORR's Circ. Sci., Inorg. Nat.* 185 The sweeping form given to snow by winds. 1888 *MORRIS Dream of Ball i.* The narrow stretch of bright green water-meadows that wind between the sweeping Wilshire Downs.

4. *fig.* Having a wide scope; extensive, comprehensive, all-inclusive, wholesale, indiscriminate.

1771 *BURKE Corr.* (1844) i. 276 A general sweeping censure of my whole conduct. 1802 *JAMES Mill Dict., Sweepings*, a word which is peculiarly attached to one of the sections or clauses in the Articles of War, namely, the 24th. Hence *Sweeping Clause*. 1825 *HAZLITT Table* i. Ser. ii. iii. (1869) 56 A sweeping, unqualified assertion ends all controversy. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dam* i. v. A sweeping suspicion of female virtue, and a splendid contempt for female intellect. 1858 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1859) i. 11 225 A sweeping measure of sanitary reform. 1910 *Encycl. Brit.* III. 38/2 The general election resulted in a sweeping victory for the Social Democrats.

Sweepingly (swī pinh), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a sweeping manner (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. With a sweeping movement; so as to sweep over a surface.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 509 Those tragedies which go sweepingly over the bloody stage. 1854 *Chanb. Frnl.*

II 120 Their outer integuments have a tendency, to trail sweepingly at the heels.

2. So as to have a wide scope; comprehensively; indiscriminately.

1822 *Examiner* 802/1 Is it to be tolerated that men should be thus sweepingly branded with the ignominy of guilt? 1887 *Miss BRADDOCK Asph.* II. 137 All wild and rugged coasts she denounced sweepingly, as dangerous to life and limb.

So **Sweepingness**.

1831 *Examiner* 306/1 The .Tones have themselves alone to blame for the sweepingness which they ascribe to the Reform Bill. 1887 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Free-Lance* II. 112 A sublime cursey, the overwhelming sweepingsness of which was no doubt meant to cover me with confusion.

Sweepie, variant of **SWIFFLE**.

Sweep-net, [SWEEP-1.]

1. A large net used in fishing, enclosing a wide space; a kind of seine. Also *fig.*

1605 *CAMDEN Rem., Anagrams* 154 She [sc. Q. Eliz.] was as a Sweepnet for the Spanish ships, which happily fell into her net. 1621 *COTGR., Espargner*, a great Sweep net for fishing. 1721 in *Bailey*. 1834 *JARDINE in Proc. Bernu. Nat. Club* i. No. 2. 52 In the rivers they [sc. herling] are caught with the common sweep-nets. 1866 *Daily Tel.* 5 Jan. 5/1 The sweep-net and circle and shrimp nets, which certainly do entrap immense quantities of immature fry. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 230 She guessed her guess, and made a cast with her sweep-net of questions and caught him in the meshes.

2. A net used for catching insects by sweeping it over herbage, etc.

1872 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Sept. 634/1 The larva of this insect may be found plentiful, especially if the sweep-net be used.

Sweepstake (swī'p, stalk), **sweepstakes** (-stakz). Also 5-6 *swepe*, 6 *sweepstake*, 6 *sweepstake*. [f. SWEEP v. 8 (SWEEP-2) + STAKE sb. 2. Cf. SWOOPSTAKE.]

1. One who 'sweeps', or takes the whole of, the stakes in a game, etc.; usually *fig.* one who takes or appropriates everything, from the 15th to the 17th cent. commonly used as a ship's name.

a. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 159 The King's Bark called the Sweepstake. 1520 in *Letts & Papers Hen. VIII*, III. 11 1541 To John Hopton, wages of the Sweepstake row-barge, and for rigging other ships. 1601 1527 *Will of J. Piper* (Somerset Ho.), My ship called the Mary Sweepstake. 1540 *PALMER Acolastus* b. iv. Pantolabus significat omnia capiens, one that is a sweepstake and all its fysbe that cometh to the net with him. 1545 in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. vii. 8 The second ranke of the vauntward. — The great gallye The Sweepstake. 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Suppl.* Wks (Grosart) II. 121 He that will exploit wonderments, and karrie all before him, like a sweepstake. 1593 in J. MORRIS *Troubles Cath. Fore-fathers* (1877) 163 The gleaners, as sweepstakes, who raked up without scruple all that whereof the other made some conscience. 1595 *Roxb. Ball* (1889) VI. 409 The George-Aloe and the Sweepstake too. 1622 *Brown Novella* ii. 11, Shee will runne on the faster. She will prove the only Sweepstake in all the city. 1687 *MIEGGE Gt. Fr. Dict.*, Sweepstake, He that gets all the Stakes, *Celui (ou Celle) qui tire l'Enjeu*. b. c. 1650 (*title of ballad*) The Seaman's only Delight—Shewing the brave Fight between the George Aloe and the Sweepstakes and certain French Men at Sea. 1669 *NARBOROUGH Yrsk.* 15 May in *Acc. Sw. Late Voy.* (1711) 1, I received my Commission to Command his Majesty's Ship the Sweepstakes. 1673 R. HEAD *Cautious Acad.* 18 Thy Sweep-stakes still shall bare the Bell, No Fire-ship yet aboard it fell.

2. The act of sweeping everything away; a clean sweep, total removal or clearance. Only in form *sweepstake*, usually in phr. *to make sweepstake*, *to play (at) sweepstake*. *Obs.*

1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 323 Verres wheresoeuer he came played sweepstake [long quod omnia uerteret]. c. 1555 [COVERDALE] *Exhort. carriage of Chrystes crosse* xii. 133 If the pope and his prelates were charitable, they woulde, I trowe, make swepe stake at once wyth purgatorye. 1557 R. EDGEWORTH *Sermon* 314 And thus hoke made sweepstake of the blessed sacrament, declaring there to be nothing els but bare bread and wine. 1582 J. BELL *Haddon's Answer*. Osor iii. 403 b, Leo the 10 devising to make sweepstake for money [orig. de emungenda pecunia]. 1589 *NASH Martin's Months Mind To Rdr.* For the moste parte they maie in the end with a tripsie Tia, carrie all awaie smoothe, and come once to the sweepstake. 1613 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Heav. Blessing* Wks 1630 iii. 123/2 Death, whose auaritious greedy mood, Doth play at sweepe stake with all liuing things. 1648 in *Rushw. Hist. Coll. iv* (1659) II. 1227 The Scots play Sweep stake, take nothing but all Moveables. a. 1650 *ABP. WILLIAMS* in *Hackett Life* ii. (1693) 172, I cannot conceive from what ground this general Sweepstake of Archbishops, Bishops, Parsons, Vicars, should proceed. 1653 *Vind. Ch. iustinas* Title p, The lamentable game called Sweepstake, acted by Gen. Plunder and Maj. Gen. Tax.

3. *orig.* A prize won in a race or contest in which the whole of the stakes contributed by the competitors are taken by the winner or by a certain limited number of them; hence (now usually), the race or contest itself. (Cf. STAKE sb. 2.)

1773 *MME D'ARLBY Early Diary* (1889) i. 234 The great Sweep Stakes of the asses were half-a-guinea, the second prize a crown, and the third half-a-crown. 1789 W. PICK (*title*) *Authentic Historical Racing Calendar* of all the Plates, Sweep-stake, Matches, &c., run for at York, 1709-1785. 1835 H. HAREWOOD *Dict. Sports* s.v. *Woodpecker*, At Newmarket Spring Meeting, 1777, Woodpecker won a sweepstakes of 1500 gns. 1854 *Poulty Chron.* i. 616/2 A Sweepstake for Dahlias, of 25 6d each (open to the County).

b. A betting or gambling transaction in which

each person contributes a stake, and the whole of the stakes are taken by one or divided among several under certain conditions.

1862 *SALA Seven Sins* III. v. 121 A lucky draw in a sweepstakes on one of the minor races. 1902 *HALL & OSBORNE Sunshine & Surf* ii. 18 We had nothing so modern or up to date as sweepstakes on the day's run [of the ship].

4. *attrib.*

1599 *MINSKIN Sp. Dict., Pleas Dial.* (1623) 25 It is not, but that you will not have any game of virtue but sweepstakes play. 1779 *Syllabi* i. 238 My former winnings are in the sweepstake-pool at the commerce table. 1856 *Petersou Mag.* Jan. 89/2 Four miles the old mule took at sweepstake pace. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 May 10/1 The amount spent on sweepstake tickets during the autumn race meeting totalled up to the respectable sum of £107,164.

Hence **Sweepstake**, gambling in the way of sweepstakes.

1882 S. G. THOMAS in *Burnie Mem. & Lett.* xv. (1891) 179 There is a good [deal] of card-playing on board, and some 'sweepstake'.

Sweepy (swī'pi), *sb. dial.* Also *s.w. dial.* *sweepy* [? f. *sweep-chimney* (SWEEP-2) + -Y *dim.* suffix. (Slightly earlier than SWEEP sb. 3; cf. SWEETIE.)) A chimney-sweep or his boy.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* i. 11 (1800) 10 Little weepy do tell I he can see a bit out from the top of the chimney. 1825-80 JAMIESON, *Sweepie*, a chimney sweeper, Aherd.

Sweepy (swī'pi), *a.* Chiefly *poet.* [f. SWEEP sb. or v. + -Y.] Characterized by sweeping movement or form; sweeping.

1607 *DAVIDEN Virg. Georg.* i. 651 The King of Floods, rowling onward, with a sweepy Sway, Bore Houses, Herds, and labring Hinds away. 1700 — *Ona's Met. Acc. Pol. & Galatea* 127 The sweepy weight Of Ews that sink beneath the Milky freight. 1722 W. HAMILTON *Wallace* 126 Bars, Bolts, and brazen Hinges tumbled down before the sweepy Stroke. 1725 *Pope Odys.* iv. 644 The Nile, who from the secret source Of Jove's high seat descends, with sweepy force. 1799 A. WILSON *Thundr storm* Poet. Wks. (1846) 33 Mail furious flew and sweepy lightning shone. 1821 JOANNA BAILLIE *Matt. Leg. Columbo* xvi. Groves, where each dome of sweepy leaves in air of morning gently heaves. 1821 T. G. WAINWRIGHT *Ess. & Crit.* (1880) 184 His lines are flowing and sweepy. 1850 *BROWNING Christmas Eve* viii. 9, I saw the back of Him—no more. No face, only the sight Of a sweepy garment, vast and white.

Swee (swī't, swī't), *a. Sc. and north. dial.* Forms: 1 *swee* (suuer, swer), *swære*, 3 *Ormin swære*, 3-7 *swære*, 4 *suor*, 4-5 *suere*, 4-6 *swer*, 6 *sweyr*, 6-7 *suair*, 6-9 *swair*, 7 *swaere*, 7, 9 *swear*, 8- *swee*. [OE. *swear*, *swæren*, *swær*, also *swær*, = OFris. *swēre* (WFr. *swier*, E. and NFr. *swdr*, only *fig.*), OS. *swār*, MLG. *swār* and *swdr*, MDu. *swær* and *swdr* (Du. *swaara*), OHG. *swār* and *swdr* (MHG. *swære*, *swær*, and *swdr*, G. *schwer*), ON. *swār* (Sw. *swär*; Da. *swær* from LG.), Goth. *swēs* only in sense 'honoured, worthy':—OTent. **swēra*- and **swēra*- (cf. Lith. *sweriti* to lift, weigh, *swariti* heavy).

Ormin's form *swære* is from ON. The physical meaning 'heavy' did not survive the OE period.]

1. Grievous, oppressive. *Obs.*

a. 900 *CYNEWULF Crist* 1412 (Gr.) *fær þu þolades sibban*, *sax & swar gewin & swearde deað*. a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 472 (Gr.) *Swa him æfter þy yldo ne dæred ne suht swære*, c. 1200 *ORMIN* 16280 *Fort heffz & fort swære ungnipþ* *Patt hæpenn folc þær wrohtte*, a. 1225 *Fulcanus* 46 *Ne set me neuer naphung swa lufere ne swa swære*.

2. Oppressed in mind, grieved, sad. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ags. Ps.* (Th.) ci. 4 [cu. 5] *Forðon me is swære stefne, hebz, gnomende*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 480 *þat lictus he hart & makis It clere, þat Ignorance be fore mad swære*.

3. Disinclined for effort, inactive; indolent, slothful.

c. 1725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) D 26 *Desis*, *suuer* c. 900 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxv. 26 *Serne male et piger, degn de yfle & swei*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (Jacobus Min.) 12, I tak na tym to tel it here, For I ame ald & sumde swære a. 1500 *Wisd. Solomon* 549 in *Ratis Raving*, etc. 17 He sais, þat the full suere man plettis his handis one his hresf. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvi. 70 *Mony swer bumbard belly huddroun*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* iii. vii. 15 *Nocht swer*, bot in his deidis diligent. 1556 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 286 *Ydle, suer, and sleuthfull*. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May, Stat. Alex.* II. 14 The swere and slowfull man will not plowe. 1668 R. B. *Adagia Scot.* 3 *An oleit* (= active) *Mother makes a swer Daughter*. 1805 G. MACDONALD A. *Forbes* iv. It's a swer (*lazy*) thochtless way to gang to the Almrchty wi' lika fash.

4. Loth, reluctant, unwilling, disinclined (to do something).

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 282/4 *Ich ha ben bath reckeles and suere To helpe nedy in þair misteie*. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (Thomas) 685 *pocht to tieu he we swere*, *Quhen he can goddis wordis here*. a. 1520 *DOUGLAS K. Harv.* ii. 24 *In fath 3e cum nocht here*, *Rin on thy way, or thow sail heir ane route*. And say, the portar he is wonder swer. 1560 in *Mail Club Misc.* III. 227 *We haif our lang abstaictit ourselis and beyne swer in adjwning ws to Chusties Congregatioun*. 1724 *RAMSAY Teat. Misc.* (1733) i. 26 *But O I'm wae And unko swer to die*, 1816 *SCOTT Antiq.* xv. 'Very right, my little man,' said Ochiltree, turning the reluctant pony's head towards Monkbarons, 'but we'll guide him atween us, if he's no a' the sweerer'. 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Ogilvy* vi. (1897) 207 *I'm sweer to waken him—I doubt he was working late*.

† **Sweedom**. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *suer*-. [*f. prec. + -DOM.*] = SWEETNESS 1.
c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xi (Ninian) 233 Suerdome & Idilnes forto fe

Sweere, obs. form of **SWIRE**.

† **Sweering**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 *suering*. [*irreg. f. SWEER a. + -ING*.] Sloth, negligence.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 28329 Ic ha here ben in present par man wit-uten testament. Wit-uten scrift and preist rede, Thoru misueryng mai fall was dede.

Sweetness. *Sc. and north. dial.* [OE. *süetness* = MLG. *süet*-, *süetnisse*: see **SWEER a.** and **-NESS**.]

1. Indolence, laziness, sloth.

c888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxv § 1 Peah sio swærnes ðæs lichoman & þa unþeawas oft absegeþ þæt mod mid oferhtotnesse a1300 *Cursor M.* 28370 My swærnes me can for gette c1400 *Apoll. Loll.* (Camden) 107 Superfluente, glotany, and lust, and swærnes 1456 Sir G. Hav Bk. *Knighthood Wks.* (S. T. S.) II 59 Swærnes is a vice gubhik makis a man to hate all gudelynes and to lufe all viciousnes 1533 *Gau. Richt. Vay* 20 Swærnes is agais the thrid command. 1595 *Duncan App. Etyim.* (E. D. S.), *Segurites*, swærnes, *desidia* 1676 *Row Contu. Blair's Autobiogr.* ix. (1848) 129 Checking himself for swærnes, laziness, and loving of his bed too well.

2. Unwillingness, disinclination (to do something).

1533 *Belenden Livy* v. xxiv. (S. T. S.) II 231 For swærnes þæt þe haue to big, þe ar redly to suffer all þir schamefull dammagis 1659 *Melrose Regality Records* (S. H. S. 1914) I 218 [He] burst [a mare], putting and binding three harrows together for hes swærnes to lift the ane at the land end.

Sweet (swīt), *a. Sc.* Also **sweered**, **sweerd**, **sweirt**, **sweart**. [*f. SWEER a. + -ED (-f).* Cf. *swippert* (see **SWIPPER**)] = **SWEER** 3, 4. 1817 *Littell Green Errata* act 167 Sweered, yet willing 1844 *Miss Fennell's Jher* iv (1825) I 39 He maun tak what the doctor sends him, but 'twel he's very sweered to tak them whiles, tho' I'm sure muckle money they cost. 1870 *Ramsay Remin.* (ed. 18) p. xv, A man sae sure o' Heaven and sae sweert to be gaing taet 1885 *Black White Heather* xv, I was sweert to trouble his lordship with my small affairs.

Sweesh, *Sc. form of SWISH*.

Sweet (swīt), *sb.* Forms: see next. [**SWEET a.** used subst.]

1. That which is sweet to the taste; something having a sweet taste. Chiefly *poet.*

a1300 *Cursor M.* 1726 Of þe etand þe mete vt sprang, And þe suete vt o þe strang. Ibid 23770 He dranc þe sure and i þe suete 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 84 Fulofte and thus the swete soureth, When it is knowe to the tast 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* I. iii. 30 A dram of sweet is worth a pound of sowre 1607 *Shaks. Cor.* iii. 1. 157 Let them not lick the sweet which is their poison. 1611 *Bible* i Esdras ix 51 Goe thou and cate the fat, and drinke the sweet 1781 *Cowper Conversat.* 440 The mund Visiting ev'ry flow'r with labour meet, And gathering all her treasures sweet by sweet.

b. A sweet food or drink.

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 13683 Fortune. Lurks in lightly with lusts in hart, Gers hym swolow a swete, þat swells hym after. 1660 *F. Bacon's tr. Le Blanc's Trau.* 28 The Nobility of the Country affect much to eat Ambar, Musk, and other sweets 1667 *Davies Virg. Georg.* iv 300 Such Rage of Honey in their Bosom beats And such a Zeal they have for flow'ry Sweets 1743 *Francis tr. Hor.*, *Odes* iv. xii 22 Bring the glad merchandise, with sweets replete 1808 *Eng. Encycl.* v. 670/2 The purer sweets, as sugar 'The unctuous and mucilaginous sweets, as the impure sugars, liquorice, &c. 1861 *Flora, Nightingale Nursing* (ed. 2) 51, I have never known a person take to sweets when he was ill who disliked them when he was well. 1887 *Jeffries Amartyll* iii, If there were two courses, then bread between to prepare the palate, and to prevent the sweets from quarrelling with the acids.

c. *pl.* Syrup added to wine or other liquor to sweeten and improve its flavour; hence, wine or other liquor thus sweetened; applied *spec.* to British wines and cordials.

a1679 Sir J. Moore *Eng. Interest* (1703) 33 The best way to Order your Sugar before you put it into your Cyder, is to make it into a kind of Syrup or Sweets 1696 *Act* 7 & 8 *Will. III.* c. 30 § 6 Mixed Liquors commonly called and known by the Name of Sweets, made from foreign or English Materials a1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Sweets*, the Dreggs of Sugar used by Vintners, to allay the undue fermenting or fretting of their Wine 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* i. viii. 320 All artificial wines, commonly called sweets. 1841 *Peiny Mag.* 29 Oct. 431/1 Mark Beaufoy entered his name at the Excise as a 'maker of sweets' about a century ago 1845 *Dodd Brit. Mannf.* 98 At first the name of 'sweets' was confined principally to the varieties of raisin-wine 1889 *Act* 52 & 53 *Vict. c.* 42 § 28 The expression 'sweets or made wines' shall mean any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar, and which has undergone a process of fermentation.

d. *spec.* A sweet dish (a pudding, tart, cooked fruit, etc.), or one of several such, forming a separate course at a meal. Usually *pl.*

1834 *Dickens Sk. Bos. Steam Excurs.* The sweets [on the table] shook and trembled till it was quite impossible to help them 1854 *Thackeray Edmund* ii. xv, By the time the soup came he fancied they might have been hours at table; and as for the sweets and jellies, he thought they never would be done a 1864 *Hart Thorne Grimsdale* xiv (1891) 246 And entrements, and sweets, as the English call them 1890 R. C. *Lehmann H. Flindyer* 41 There was a delicious 'sweety for luncheon'. It was like a sort of bird's-nest in spun barley sugar with whipped cream eggs inside.

e. A sweetmeat, esp. in lozenge or 'drop' form. **SWEET** is earlier in this sense.

1851 *Mayhew Lond. Labour* I. 203/2 Rose acid, which is a 'transparent' sweet. 1865 *Dickens Mut. Fr.* i. v, The basket supplied the few small lots of fruit and sweets that he offered for sale. 1877 R. J. Moore *Under the Balkans* xv, 216 Sweets, jelly, and water were then handed round by the bridesmaids to the assembled guests.

2. Sweetness of taste; sweet taste. *rare.*

c1381 *Chaucer Parl. Foibles* 161 For thu thu louse hast lost thi tast, y gesse As seek man hath of swete & bitternesse 1705 *Beverley Virginia* ii. iv. § 13. (1722) 213 Their [sc. mulberries'] Taste . . . being of a fantastish Sweet, without any Tartness 1887 *Lanc. Physiol. Psychol.* ii. iii § 13 373 It seems tolerably well established that sweet and sour are tasted chiefly with the tip of the tongue.

3. That which is pleasant to the mind or feelings, something that affords enjoyment or gratifies desire, (a) pleasure, (a) delight; the pleasant part of something. In later use chiefly in *pl.*, the pleasures or delights of something.

Often in contrast with *bitter*, *sour*, and in expressions retaining literal phraseology, e.g. *to taste or suck the sweets* (s) of

sing. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xi. 250 Al though it be soure to suffre here cometh swete [C. xiii. 143 a swete] after 1423 *Jas. I. Kings Q.* cxxxii, Euery wicht his awin suete or sore Has maist in mynde c1440 *Jacob's Well* 106 He had leuere lesyn thre massys þan to forgo o slepe or o sweet in þe mornenyng. 1553 J. Wilson *Rhet.* (1580) 31 Where the swete hath his sower ioynd with hym 1560 *Rolland Seven Sages* 70 He had slokinnit of bedolace the swete 1589 *Cooper Admon.* 178 Princes, which suck the sweets from the people of God 1611 *Shaks. Wint. T.* iv. iii 3 When Daffadils begin to peere, Why, then comes in the sweet o' the yeere 1627 *Heywood Pleas. Dial. Wks.* 1874 VI 302 Who can know the sweet of ease, That never was in paine? 1697 *Danier Voy. round World* (1699) 64 Our Jamaica-men Trade thither indeed, and find the sweet of it 1725 *Pope Odys.* v. 152 Love, the only sweet of life. 1878 *Browning L. Saisiaz* 310 Must Every sweet warn 'Ware my bitter!'

pl. 1583 *Melbancke Philotinus* Cuij, Always shun such bitter sweets. 1590 *Lodge Rosalind* (1592) G. iij, Of all soft sweets, I like my misters brest 1596 *Shaks. Tain Shr.* i. 1. 28 I'o sucke the sweets of swete Philosophie 1607 *Touneour Rev. Trag.* iv. i. G. j, An incredible Act Twixt my Step-mother and the Bastard, ob, Incestuous sweetes betwene 'em. 1694 *tr. Milton's Lett. State Wks.* 1738 II 175 Your Lordships who enjoy the sweets of Peace both at home and abroad 1697 *Dryden Æneid* ii. 417 The Gods have envyd me the sweets of Life. 1749 *Fielding Tom Jones* iii. vi, Surfeited with the sweets of marriage, or disgusted by its bitterness. 1826 F. Reynolds *Life & Times* II. 426 Being now compelled daily, to taste more and more of the sweets of management. 1858 R. S. Surtees *Ask Mamma* xiv 300 Mr. Bankhead, knowing the sweets of office, again aspired to high places 1865 *Hughes Tom Brown at Oxf.* x, The run. up to town to . . . taste some of the sweets of the season.

b. Contrasted with *sweat*.

1588 *Kyo Househ. Philos.* Index, Wks (1901) 236 Game purchased with sweat or sweets. 1607 *Hieron Wks.* i. 397 We have heard hitherto of the sweat, now let vs heare the sweet of religion. 1610 *Mason Turke* v. 1, Ere we had relisht the sweets of her sweets [sic], that is the fruit of her labors 1667 *Flavel Saint Indued* (1754) 129 He that will not have the sweat, must not expect the sweet of religion 1670 *Ray Prov.* 146 No sweet without some sweat

4. A beloved person, darling, sweetheart. (Cf. **SWEET a.** 8 c.)

In ME. verse that *swete* is freq. used conventionally 13. *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4578 No y no lound non bot þat swete c1369 *Chaucer Deith Blanche* 83a Hyt was my swete right at hir selve. c1400 *Dest. Troy* 10567 Mj che sorow hade his Syre the sun to behold, And oft swonyt that swete, & in swyme felle. c1480 *Henryson Mor. Fab. Cock & Fox* vii, At his end I did my besse curis To hold his heid Syne at the last, the swete swelt in my arme. 1524 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul.* iii. iii 162 Bid my Sweete prepare to chide. 1640 *tr. Verdere's Rom. of Rom.* III 66 Among the which [gentlewomen] perceiving my Clarista (so is this inexorable sweet named) to be one 1664 *Burton Her.* ii. 1. 394 This made the heauteous Queen of Crete To take a Town-Bull for her Sweet 1703 *Rules of Civility* 25 As, for a Governor, speaking of his Wife, to say, 'My Sweet is the most prudent. 1855 *Tennyson Maud* i. xxii 11, She is coming, my own, my sweet. 1868 *Morris Earthly Par.* (1870) I. i. 289 What feat do ye This eve in honour of my sweet and me?

5. A sweet sound. *poet. rare*—1.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* i. xii 39 Yet wist no creature, whence that heavenly sweet Proceeded.

6. Sweetness of smell, fragrance; *pl.* sweet odours, scents, or perfumes. *poet.*

1504 *Drayton Sonn.*, *Amour* xvi, Some muz'd to see the earth envy the ayre, Which from her lyps exhale refined sweet c1600 *Shaks. Sonn.* xcix, More flowers I noted, yet I none could see, But sweet, or culler it had stolne from thee 1613 *Webster White Devil* i. 1. 165 The naturall sweets Of the Spring-violet a 1728 *Prior and Hymn Callinachus* 50 Perfumes distill their Sweets 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 444 He riots in the sweets of ev'ry breeze 1830 *Shelley Skylark* 55 The scent it gives Makes faint with too much sweet those heavy-winged thieves 1821 *Clare Vill Minstr.* II 81 Perfuming evening with a luscious sweet

7. *pl.* Substances having a sweet smell, fragrant flowers or herbs; † scents, perfumes. Now *rare*.

1602 *Shaks. Ham* v. i. 266 Sweets, to the sweet 1639-40 in *Swayne Churchw. Acc. Sarum* (1896) 320 Sweets to burne in the Church at Christmas 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 294 Through Groves of Myrhe, And flowering Odours, A Wilderness of Sweets. 1691 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2641/4 The Bottle of Sweets [sic perfume] 1784 *Cowper Task* ii. 257 Strew the deck With lavender, and sprinkle liquid sweets 1837 *H. Martineau Soc. Amer.* II 63 The rich carnations and other sweets that bloomed in the garden

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (chiefly in sense 1 e), as *sweet-box*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-shop*, *-stall*, *-standing*.

1731-3 P. Shaw *Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 203 The Art of Sweet Making might receive a high Degree of Improvement, by using pure Sugar as one general wholesome Sweet, instead of those infinite Mixtures of Honey, Raisins, Syrups, Treacle, Stum, Cyder, &c. whereat the Sweet-Makers supply the Wine Coopers 1879 *Miss E. K. Bates Egypt Bonds* II. i. 166 The sweet-shops, with their sugary wares 1884 *East Daily Press* 17 July 3 All day long the sweet stalls were besieged by battalions of the common honey bee 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Mar 8/2 A Hoxton suga hoiler and sweet-maker 1904 'Q' *White Wolf* 91 He had bought a packet off one of the sweet standings.

Sweet (swīt), *a.* and *adv.* Forms. 1 *swoete*, *Northumb.* *suoet*, *suet*, 1-6 *swete*, 2-6 *swet*, 3-6 *sute*, 4-5 *suet*, *Sc.* *sweyt*, 4-8 *Sc.* *sweet*, 5-7 *sweete*, (2 *swoete*, 3 *swiete*, 4 *suette*, *swett*, *squete*, *sweyte*, *Kent.* *suete*, 5 *sweete*, *squete*, *swyte*, 6 *Sc.* *sweitt*, *suet*, 7 *suet*, 8 *Sc.* *suit*), 6- *sweet*. *Comp.* 1 *swet(t)ra*, 3-5 *sweetters*, (1 *swoetra*, 3 *sweetre*, *sweetture*, 4- *ore*, -*our*, 5- *ir*, -*ur*; 4 *squetter*, *suetter*), 4-5 *sweetter*, 4 *sweetere*, *Sc.* -*are*, 6 *Sc.* -*ar*, *suetar*, 5- *sweeter*. *Sup.* 1-5 *sweetest*, 2-5 -*este*, 5 -*ist*, 5- *sweetest*, also 3-5 *sweetteste*, 4-5 -*est*, 5- *ist*. [*Com. test.* OE. *süete* = OFris. *swēt*, OS. *swēta*, MLG. *sote*, *sule*, (LG. *sote*, *sof*), MDu. *soete*, *suele* (Du. *soet*), OHG. *suozet*, *swuozet* (MHG. *sueze*, G. *süss*), ON. *sētr* (Sw. *söt*, Da. *sød*) :—OTeut. **swojō-*, **swōjō-*, f. *swōjō-* (whence OE. *swōle* SOOT *adv.*) :—Indo-eur. *swād-* (with variant *swād-*), in Skr. *swādhis* sweet, *swādair* to be sweet, Gr. *hōs* sweet, *hōsēthai* to rejoice, *hōsōn* pleasure, *hōsōnē* (εἶδος, ἔδος) to please, L. *suavis* (—**swād-* *wis*) sweet, *suādere* to advise (properly, to make something pleasant to) Gothic shows another grade of the root in *stūs*.]

A. adv.

1. Pleasing to the sense of taste, having a pleasant taste or flavour; *spec.* having the characteristic flavour (ordinarily pleasant when not in excess) of sugar, honey, and many ripe fruits, which corresponds to one of the primary sensations of taste. Also said of the taste or flavour. Often opposed to *bitter* or *sour* (so also in *fig.* senses).

See also special collocations in C.

c888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii § 9 þæt is forhwī se gooda læce selle þam halum men sefne drom & swetine. a1000 *Phaenx* 123 (Gr.) þa swetestan smenn & gedrað wyta wynsum & wudubleda c1250 *Death* 106 in O. E. *Misc.* I, Hwer bæð þin dīsches Mid þine swete sonde? 1303 K. BRUNNE *Handl. Sum.* 1398 Delytable, & swete of sauoure. 1377 *Langl. P. Pl.* B. xii. 264 þe lark is swiffter þan þe peock, And of flesch, fatter and swetter 1393 *Ibid* C. xix 60 Somme [apples] ar swetter þan some and somnere vollen rotye. c1449 *P. Cock Rep.* i. xii 67 Hony is swettist to him of alle othere metis. 1523 *Fitzherb. Herbs* § 23 The yonger and the grener that the grass is, the softer and sweter it wyll be, when it is hey 1574 *Newton Health Mag.* 1 j b, The flesh that is about the bones is sweeter and better to digest then other 1594 *Maklowe & Nasse Dido* ii. 1, Ile giue thee Sugar-almonds, sweete Conserves. 1596 *Edward III.* i. 1. 406 A sugred, sweet and most delicious tast 1607 *Milton P. L.* v. 68 O Fruit Divine, Sweet of thy self, but much more sweet thus cropt 1765 *Museum Rust* IV 398 Fine-flavoured, mellow, sweet heef from heasts fed with oil-cakes 1818 *Scott B. Ram* xi, A tart—a flam—and some nonsense sweet things, and comfit. 1827 *Faraday Chem. Mannf.* xxiv (1842) 629 The liquid will communicate a very aromatic sweet taste to it 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 772/2 Rose Sauce for Sweet Puddings 1887 *Bentley Man. Brit.* (ed. 5) 824 Secondary products of mētastasis, some of which, as sweet secretions, &c., are necessary for the perpetuation of the species

b. In simulative and other proverbial *phr.*

c825 *Vesp. Ps.* xviii 11 [xix. 10] *Dulcora super mel & favum*, sweetener after buniz & biobred. c1386 *Chaucer Miller's T.* 20 He hym self as swete as is the roote Of lycoris. a1400-50 *Warr's Ale* 3855 Was neuir na hony in na hyue vndre heuen swettir. c1403 *LYDG. Temple of Glas* 1251 Swete i. swettir eftir bitternes 14. *Lut & Eng. Prov.* (MS Douce 52) If 16 h, Hungur makyth harde bonys swete 1546 J. Heywood *Uval* (1867) 16 Sweete meate will haue sowre sawce a1553 *Prad. Royster* D. i. iii (Arb.) 20 Soft fire maketh swete malte, good Madge 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* iii. 11. 115 Sweetest nut, hath sowrest inde 1607 [see SAUCE 2 b] 1671 T. Hunt *Atheist. Scholast.* 79 The sweetest flesh is next the bone 1697 *Dryden Virg. Past.* vii. 53 Fair Galathea, with thy silver Feet, O, whiter than the Swan, and more than Hybla sweet. 1721 *Baillie s.v.*, After sweet Meat comes sowr Sauce. 1698 W. W. Jacobs *Sea Urchins, Chouse Spirits* (1906) 90 'The meat's awful! It's as sweet as nuts,' said the skipper.

2. Pleasing to the sense of smell, having a pleasant smell or odour, fragrant. Also said of the smell or odour.

900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iii. viii (1890) 174 Hoi dærn balsamū & para deorwyrðestena wýria & para swetestena para þe in middangearde wæron. 971 *Blakl. Hom.* 59 þa swetan stencas gestincad þara wuduwyrt c1175 *Laub.* Hom 53 þe swete smell of þe chese. c1220 *Bestiary* 508 Vt of his drote it smit an onde, De swetteste ding ðat is o londe a1274 *Line Ron.* 151 in O. E. *Misc.* 97 þu art swettire þane eny flur a1300 *Cursor M.* 1381 Cipres, þe þe suete sauur, Bitakens ur suete [i.e. suete] sauuer c1386 *Chaucer Prof.* 5 Zephirus with his swete breith c1425 *Cast. Perseus* 801 in *Macro Plays* 101 Parkys, pounds, & many pens, þer semyn to 300 swetter þanne sens 1542 *Boorde Dyetary* x (1870) 281 Parsley, doth cause a man to haue a swete breth. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* ii. 1. 252, I know a hanke . . . Quite ouer cannoped. . . With sweet muske

roses, and with Eglantine. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* Induct 1 40 Burne sweet Wood to make the Lodging sweete 1650 *Fulcr. Pigeon* iii 11 § 5 Pillasters of .Almuggin trees which, if odoriferous, made that passage as sweet to the smell, as specious to the sight. 1781 *Cowper Hope* 290 Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined. 1850 *Tennyson In Memoriam* lxxvii, Sweet after showers, ambrosial air.

† b. *spec.* Perfumed, scented. See also *sweet-bag, -ball, -powder* (in C. 1 a), *SWEET-WATER*. *Obs.* 1573-4 in *Peulherat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1598) 208 Sweete lightes of white wax for the same viii. 1598 *Acc.-Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary XXXII* 79 A barrell sweet sop, xxix s 1611 *SHAKS Wint. T. iv* 253 You promis'd me a tawdry-lace, and a paire of sweet Gloves 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccaccio's Pol. Touchstone* 407 The Monopoly of making sweet Gloves to that Nation whose hand did sink insufferably.

3. Free from offensive or disagreeable taste or smell; not corrupt, putrid, sour, or stale; free from taint or noxious matter, in a sound and wholesome condition.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3302 A funden trew ðor-inne dede Moyses, and it wurd swet on ðe stede. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6352-4 Pe water was al suete also, Pe water þat sua fuli stanc, Suetter neuer þai sipen drank 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scotl.* i, 100/1 [33] lastis of salmond, ful, rede, and swete 1596 *HARRINGTON Melan Ajax* Eiv b, Because hee had not seene better to the keeping sweet of the streets. 1607 *DEKKER Westw. Hoe* i. Wks 1873 II. 291 He hath an excellent trick to keepe Lobsters and Crabs sweet in summer 1655 *MARQ WORCESTER Cent. Inv* § 100 [1hey] furnish Cities with Water as well as keep them Sweet, running through several Streets 1681 *LANGFORD Plain Instr. Fruit-trees* 139 Cyder Fruit laid upon a sweet and dry floor, in a heap 1685 *Compt. Servant Maid* 144 You must wash your own Linen, keeping your self sweet and clean. 1754 *Compt. Cyder-man* 114 A sufficient Number of sweet Casks to put it into 1791 *Trans. Soc. Arts IX*, p. xvii, Preserving Fresh Water sweet, for the use of Seamen during long voyages. 1859 *JEFFSON BRITANNIA* v. 55, I question whether the beds would be so clean and sweet 1861 *Mrs BERTON Bk. Household Management* (1880) 385 In choosing a ham, ascertain that it is perfectly sweet. 1883 *GRASSELL Gloss Cookmaking*, Sweet, free from fire-damp or other gases, or from fire-stink.

† b. *spec.* Of water. Fresh, not salt. Also of butter. Fresh, not salted. (Cf. *G. sußwasser*, *F. eau douce*, etc.) *Obs.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II, 134 Drince weþrædan seaw on swetum wætre. c 1250 *Bestiary* 320 He leþeð ðanne wið mikel list, Of swet water he hæuð ðrist. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 6349 (Trin.) Pet fonsd Watur buturas any bryne Asbryne hit was & no swetter 1480 *CANTO Myrr* xv 109 Alle wætres come of the see; as wel the swete as the salt 1553 *EDEN Treat. Nerve Ind.* (Arb.) 26 In this deserte are founde bytter waters but more often freshe and sweete waters 1591 *A. W. Bk. Cookery* 8 b, In the seething pot put in a pece of sweet Butter 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro, Living in rivers and other sweet waters 1709 *L. ROBINSON Nat. Hist. Westmorel.* iv. 23 The subterranean Waters are those sweet Mineral Feeders, which do implete the Body of the Earth. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I, 84 Animals which live alternately on land or in sweet water.

† c. Of bread (in 16th c. versions of and allusions to Scripture) Unleavened. (Opposed to *sour* as in *SOUP-DOUGH*.) *Obs.*

1566 *TINDALE Mark* iv 12 The first daye of swete breed. 1525 *COVERDALE Exod.* xxviii 18 The feast of swete bread shall thou kepe 1593 *NASHE Christ's T.* Wks 1904 II. 48 The feast of Tabernacles, the feast of sweet Bread, and the feast of Weekes

d. Of milk: Fresh, not sour see *sweet milk* in C. 1 a.

1812 *Sir J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb. Scotl.* i. 105 The milk can be sold sweet, as taken from the cow

e. *Old Chem. and Metallurgy.* Free from corrosive salt, sulphur, acid, etc

1666 *BOYLE Orig. Formes & Qual.* ii iv 315 Chymists termine the Calces of Metals and other Bodies dulcified, if they be freed from all corrosive salts and sharpness of Taste, sweet, though they have nothing at all of positive sweetness. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Sweet-roasting

4. Pleasing to the ear, having or giving a pleasant sound; musical, melodious, harmonious said of a sound, a voice, an instrument, a singer or performer on an instrument.

c 900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* iv iii (1890) 264 Pa zeherde he þa sweetan stefne & þa fægrestan singendra. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1030 Pa sunne es soft and suet sang. a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Ros.* 768 In loreyn her notes bee Fulle swetter than in this contre. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xv 13 Al myghtfull god, what euer this ment, so swete of toyn. c 1500 *Melusine* 1 7 He stood styl to here her swette & playsaunt voyce. 1530 *PALSGR 278/1* Swetunynng, modulation. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII, 214 b, iiii Muses playing on seuerall swete instruments 1560 *Bible* (Geneva) 2 Sam xxvii 1 Dauid the swete singer of Israel. 1599 *SHAKS, etc. Pass. Pilgr.* 282 Clear weles spring not, swete birds sing not 1602 — *Ham* iii 1 166 Like swete Bels tangled out of tune, and harsh 1604 *E. G. (RIMSTONE) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii 500 Their tongue and pronunciation is very swete and pleasant 1677 *MORVISON Tun.* i. 152 A parr of Organs doth make sweet musick. 1697 *DROVEND Vieg Georg.* iv 680 Th Infernal Troops listning, crowd the sweet Musicians side. 1780 *COWPER Doves* 37 Thus sang the sweet sequester'd bird, Soft as the passing wind 1826 *DUBOUC Violin* i (1878) 11 The viol instruments were decidedly sweet, but comparatively dull 1859 *TENNYSON Marr. Geraint* 329 The sweet voice of a bird.

5. Pleasing (in general), yielding pleasure or enjoyment; agreeable, delightful, charming. (Only literary in unemotional use cf. e)

a. to the mind or feelings. c 888 *ÆLfr. Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Hi meahdon eadðe seggan soðspel, gif him þa leasunga næren swetran c 900 *tr*

Beda's Hist. v. xxiii (1890) 482 Me symble swete & wynsum wæs, ðæt ic opþe leornode opþe lærde oððe write. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hous.* 33 Ac swo þe wone pinked biter, þe hwile þe he lested, swo þincð wele þe swettere þan hit cumeð þarafter. a 1225 *Aner. R.* 294 Drauh, ase he dude, þet swete likunge into smortunge c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 210 Paradis, An erd al ful of swete blis. c 1300 *Sir Tristr.* 632 Pe ring was fair to se, Pe 3ift was wel swete 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. Prol 83 Persones and parisch prestes askep leue To singe þer for Symonye, for seluer is swete 1377 *Ibid.* B. xv 179 Pough he bere hem no bred, he bereth hem swetter lyfode 1393 *Ibid.* C. xvi 219 He hadde nat wist wyterly wheþer deþ wer soure oþer swete. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* i. xiii 66 In the historial parties of the Oold Testament and of the Newe, is miche delectable and swete 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidane's Couns.* 337 b, How swete is y^e name of peace, and how comfortable a thing it is 1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 4 b, [It] is otherwise effectuous to bring a man into swete sleepe 1575 *GASCOIGNE Glasse Court.* iv. vi, Although it seeme unto some men a swete thing to commaunde 1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* ii 1. 12 Sweet are the vses of aduersitie 1604 — *Ham* iii. iv. 209 (Qo 2) O tis most swete When in one line two crafts directly meete. 1609 [see *REVENGE* sh. 1]. 1638 *JUNIUS PAINT. Ancients* 119 Art, abounding with many sweet vices, drew still the eyes of unadvised spectators 1643 *TRAPP Comm. Gen.* xl. 3 A sweet providence, that these obnoxious officers should be sent to Joseph's prison. 1738 *WESLEY Hymn*, 'Let us go forth' 11, When He vouchsafes our Hands to use, It makes the Labour sweet. 1784 *COWPER Task* i. 94 Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk. *Ibid.* ii. 482 Oh, popular applause, what heart of man is proof against this sweet seducing charms? 1801 *WORDSW. Sparrow's Nest* 19 A heart, the fountain of sweet tears 1876 *MISS BRADTON J. Haggard's Dau.* x, It was sweeter to you to help others than to be happy yourself 1882 *SKRIP. BALLANTINE Exper.* iv. 41, I received half a guinea, the sweetest that ever found its way into my pocket.

b. to the senses; esp. to the sight = *Lovely*, of charming appearance.

a 1366 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 622 And thus he walketh to solace hym and his folk for swetter place To pleyen ynn he may not fynde 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi 66 Quhen byrdis syngis on the spray, For sofines of that swet sesoun c 1430 *Cher. Assigne* 44 A seluer cheyne Eche on of hem hadde, a bowte his swete swyre 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii 47 Warlike Caesar, tempted with the name Of this sweet Island. 1617 *MORVISON Illu.* i. 99 The place where the Marchants mette, called la Loggia, lying upon the sea, is as swete an open room, as euer I saw. 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* iv 137 The sweetest face, the youngest age, and whitest skin was in greatest value and request 1645 *SYMONDS Dray.* (Camden) 175 His Majesty lay at Mr Crompton's howse, a sweet place in a fyne park c 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 23 Apr. an 1646, This swete Towne [sc. Vincenza] has more well built Palaces than any of its dimensions in all Italy. 1812 *BYRON Ch. Har.* l. lxvii, On high The corse [of the bull killed in the bull-fight] is piled—sweet sight for vulgar eyes. 1837 *CAMPBELL Cora Linn* ii, It was as sweet an Autumn day As ever shone on Clyde 1842 *BORROW Bible in Spain* xxvi 282 It is a sweet spot, and the prospect which opens from it is extensive.

¶ The phr. *sweet in (the, one's) bed* has been used with various imphations.

a 1300 *Havelok* 2927 [He] dicte him here some wedde Hue þat was ful swete in bedde 1721 *KELLY Sc. Prov.* 290 Sweet in the Bed, and swear up in the Morning, was never a good Housewife a 1800 in *Laing Sc. Anc. Pop.* P. Scott. (1822) xviii. Intro, A Clown is a Clown both at home and abroad; When a Rake he is comely, and sweet in his bed.

c. Of song or discourse, and hence *transf.* of a poet, orator, etc., with mixture of sense 4: Pleasing to the ear and mind; pleasant to hear or listen to; sometimes implying 'persuasive, winning'; † or in bad sense, 'alluring, enticing'.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 265 Somwhat he lpsed for his wantonnesse To make his english swete vp on his tonge. 1423 *JAS I Kings* Q. iv, His meir suete full of moralite. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* Prol i, Their polie termes of swet Rhetorie. 1526 *TINDALE Rom.* xvi 18 By swete preachynge and flatteryng wordes [they] deceave the hertes of the innocents a 1533 *LD BERNERS Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) E, He was so swete in his wordes, that many tymes he was harder more than three houres together. 1612 *BRINSLEY Lud. Lit.* xiii (1627) 175 Such a one [sc. book] as is most easie, both for the sweetest Latine and choicest matter. 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 233 Sweetest Shakespear fancies childe. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Honac, Art of Poetry* 113 Whose rapid Numbers, suited to the Stage, With sweet Variety were found to please.

d. *ironically* cf. *FINE* a. 12 c

1566 *G. COLLIER Answ.* 15 *Quest* 18 Here's another sweet influence 1677 *MIEGE Eng.-Fr. Dict.* s. v, I should have made a sweet business out of my self 1725 *T. THOMAS in MSS. Dk. Forland* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) VI 133 We had a specimen of the sweet road we were to clamber through, a pretty sharp ascent full of loose, ragged stones 1850 *SNEDELEY F. Fairleigh* xl, Oh! they made a sweet row, I can tell you.

e. In colloq. use, an emotional epithet expressive of the speaker's personal feelings as to the attractiveness of the object.

1779 *Mirror* No. 41 ¶ 7 Miss Betsy had taken down some sweet copies of verses, as she called them, in her memorandum book. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* i. iv, 'I assure you,' she continued, 'she has all Paris in her disposal; the sweetest caps! the most beautiful trimmings! and her ribbons are quite divine.' 1840 *THACKERAY Barber Cox* June, Honourable Tom Fitz Watter, cousin of Lord Byron's, smokes all day, and has written the sweetest poems you can imagine 1884 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 22 Nov 2/5 A new fashion in false hair is quite sweet 1887 *Jessore Arcady* vii 240 She falls in love with some sweet thing in hats or handkerchiefs

6. In extended use: Having an agreeable or benign quality, influence, operation, or effect. Chiefly technical. see *quots.*

a. Favourable, genial.

13 *E. E. Allit P. C.* 236 Styffe strems & strejt hem strayned a whyle. Tyl a swetter ful swyþe hem swæged to bonk 1594 *PLAT Jewell* h. 1. 50 Some further & sweeter helps for her barren groundes. 1824 *LOUDON Encycl. Gard.* § 3295 After the bed has come to a sweet heat, shut down close at night.

b. Of land, products, or the like. Free from bitter or similar deleterious qualities.

1577 *GOOGE tr. Herbach's Husb.* 24 The land, is called pleasant ground, sweete, blacke, rotten, and mellowed, which are the signes of good ground 1578 *LYTT. Dodons* vi. xiv. 688 Bay.. growth plentifully by the sea syde in saltish groundes, and dieth not in the winter season, as it doth in sweete groundes 1649 *BURNE Eng. Improv.* xiii. 140 Which sorts of Land if Rich, and Sweet, will lose Advance by Ploughing. 1765 *MUSEUM Rust.* III. 239 The land most suitable for this plant [sc. tearle] is that of a thin sweet surface, and marly bottom. 1839 *MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. x. 135 From its sulphurous properties, it is also preferred to coal of the sweetest and best quality. 1840 *Critt. Eng. & Arch.* Jnl. III 296/2 Iron of an excellent quality, which they term sweet-iron

c. Easily managed, handled, or dealt with; working or moving easily or smoothly.

1673 *R. HEAD Canting Acad.* 192 The fourteenth a Gamester, if he sees the Hic sweet, He presently drops down a Cog in the street 1725 *New Cant. Dict.*, Sweet, easy to be taken in Also expert, dexterous, clever As, Sweet's your Hand, said of one who has the Knack of stealing by Slight of Hand. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* i. l. 16 Beasts of sweet flight, the buck, the doe, the bear, the rein deer, the elk, and the spytard. 1823 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* ii. vii, You never imagined a sweeter schooner—a child might sail her 1915 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 316/1 She was a sweet ship in a seaway if one knew her idiosyncrasies

† d. *Art.* Delicate, soft. *Obs.* (Cf. *SWEETEN* 8 b.)

1662 *EVELYN Chalcogr.* 66 So sweet, even and bold was his work 1662 *FAITHORNE Graving & Etching* xvii. 21 It is at the first operation, that you are to cover all the faintest and sweetest places.

7. *transf.* (chiefly in phr.) Fond of or inclined for sweet things, esp. in *sweet tooth* (see C. 1 a).

1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* iii 1 330 She hath a sweet mouth. 8. Deeply loved or prized, precious; beloved, dear.

a 900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 94 (Gr) Ðu eart dohtor min seo dyreste & so sweteste 1275 *Passion our Lord* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 39 Vor vuele he dude god, Per-vore hi at þen ende scheden his swete blod. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14401 God lused þe luus langun þat his suet [sc. Fair] squete, Golt, suete, Trin. swete] sun was boin c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 449 Sweet ihesu make me saue c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1024 Dido, Whom schulde he louyn þat this lady swete? c 1386 — *Prol. Melibee* p. 18 By goddes swete pyne c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1381 All swene þai, full swifly, upon swete haloues c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 2080 Thou wylt by schent, byswyete ihesus c 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* ii. 3, I. render grace to god my swet creator 1579 *LYLY Euphues* (L) 74 He will be ready to offer himselfe a Sacrifice for your swete sake. 1583 *EARL NORTHAMPTON Def. agst. Propheces* Ppiv b, Policaipus, the swete Martir of our Lorde. 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* ii. vi. 30 Ayming at Silua as a sweeter fiend. 1591 — *1 Hen VI.* iv. vi. 55 Thy Life to me is sweet 1780 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* (1842) I. 359 Ah, how different and how superior our sweet father

b. In forms of address, freq. affectionate, but formerly also (now arch.) respectful or complimentary.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1536 Mⁱ swete lif, se swoteliche he smeched me þet al me pūched, þet he sent me. c 1330 *Spec. Gy de Warw.* 555 Swete lord, forþune þu me. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 4579 Swete sūe, Wharfore was al þis fare forrest bi-gunne? 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI.* iv. vi. 137 Nay take me with thee, good sweet Baster. 1605 — *Leir* i. v. 50 O let me not be mad, not mad, sweet Heauen. 1617 *R. FENTON Treat. Ch. Rome* 145 Sweet Jesus, had it not bene for these and these, he had neuer bene enabled to preach thy Gospell. 1693 *Humours Town* 31 Ah sweet Mr. Jovial, you mistake me quite. 1782 *COWPER Parrot* iii, 'Sweet Poll!' his dotting mistress cries, 'Sweet Poll!' the mimic bird replies 1807-8 *Syd. SMITH Phymley's Lett.* 1 (ed. Cassell) 10 In the first place, my sweet Abraham, the Pope is not yet landed 1833 *TENNYSON Haller's Dan.* iii, Give me one kiss My own sweet Alice, we must die. 1849 *FABER Hymn*, Sweet Saviour, bless us ere we go. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 25 Be cheerful, sweet sir, and give your opinion.

c. *absol.* in affectionate address: Beloved, dear one; also in *superlative*. (Cf. *SWEET* sh. 4.)

c 1300 *K. Horn* 465 (Hart MS) Help me þat ych were Vdobbet to be knyghte, Suete, bi al þi myhte 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 279 'Haue', a seide, 'ber þis sonde Me leue swet!' c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 250 Haue mercy swete or ye wol do me deye. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2826 Here send I þe, my swete, saluts & ioi. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* v. ii. 373 Gentle swete, Your wits makes wise things foolish. 1598 — *Mids. N.* iii 1 247 Swete, do not scorne her so. 1658 *LOVELACE To Lucretia, going to the Wars* i, Tell me not, sweet, I am unkind. 1824 *SHELLEY To M. W. Godwin* vi, We are not happy, sweet 1818 — *Rosal & Helen* 73 Thou lead, my sweet, And I will follow. 1885 'MRS. ALEXANDER' *At Bay* x, I would give my life to buy peace for you, sweetest.

d. Dear to the person himself; usually *sarcastically*, 'pet', 'precious'. chiefly qualifying *self* or *will*. At one's own sweet will: just as one likes.

1621 *Chas. I's Answ. to Petit Comm.* in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) I. 49 Let us not so far wrong the Jesuites, as to rob them of their sweet Postions and practice in that very point. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, Sat. ii. v. 61 Bid him go home, of his sweet self take care. a 1774 *T. UCLIN Lett. Nat.* (1834) II. 401 Nor yet need he be too secure against all damage to his own sweet person. 1802 *WORDSW. Sonnet*, *Weston Bridge* 12 The river glideth at his own sweet will. 1846 *TENNYSON Lit. Squabbles* iii, The petty fools of rhyme. 1. Who strain to make an inch of room For their sweet selves. 1862 *WURTLER Amy Wentworth* 151 Love has

never known a law Beyond its own sweet will 1873 Symonds *Greek Poets* 2. 344 The monk Planudes, remodelled the Greek Anthology of Cephalas at his own sweet will.

9. Having pleasant disposition and manners; amiable, kindly; gracious, benignant. a. Of persons, etc.

c1845 *Vesp Ps* xiv. 8 Dulcis et rectus Dominus, sweete & iust dryten. c1800 ORMIN 1258 Cullifre iss milde, & meoc, & swet. c1875 *Moral Ode* 381 in *O E Misa* 71 God is so swete & so muchel in his godnesse 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 4088 Ou iesu bat bulke day worp me suete & god 1375 BARBOUR *Brice* 1. 390 Quhen he wes blyth, he wes lufly, And meyk and swet in company. 1384 WYCLIF *Ps* xciv. [c] 5 Preise see his name, for swete is the Lord. 1553 *Respublica* 1. 108, I double not a shewete Ladye I shall fynde hir c1670 *Women Saints* 176 She was a verie courteous and swete woman 1693 J EDWARDS *Author O. & N Test* 350 Very good-natur'd, sweet, and benign persons 1799 WORDSW. *Lucy Gray* II, The sweetest thing that ever grew Beside a human door 1859 TENNYSON *Mary Queen* 393 Seeing her [sic] End) so sweet and serviceable. 1905 ELINOR GLYN *Viciss. Evangeline* 157 At luncheon she was sweet to me at once.

ironical 1608 ARMIN *Nest Ninn* DU, His report making no bones of the sweet youth gaue his donigs thus 1644 PRYNNE & WALKER *Fiennes's Trial* 26 note, Was not this a sweet Governour, that professeth he had no more charge of his chiefest Fort, then of any house in the Towne?

b. Of personal actions or attributes.

a1300 *Cursor M* 20386 He bat nam of hir his fleas, Als his suet will all weas. c1330 *Spec. Guy de Warren* 90 seide anon he profete To be widewe wordes swete c1400 *Land Troy* Bk 18657 God, graunte vs of his swete grace Ther-In to haue a swete place! 1473 *Reynold Bk Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 277 The ourman quibeth the Abbot assigns for keypn of gud and suet nichiburgh 1546 J. HEYWOOD *Provs* (1867) 44 To see his swete looks, and here hir swete wurdas. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* II. ii. 122, I, I, Amphipolus, looke strange and frowne, Some other Mistresse hath thy swete aspect. 1647 HERRICK *Noble Nunn*, *Almes* 1, Give, if thou canst, an Almes; if not, afford, Instead of that, a sweet and gentle word. c1662 FULLER *Worthies, West-monast.* (1662) II. 140 One of a sweet nature, comely presence, courteous carriage. 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* II. 265 His Temper and Conversation is sweet and obliging. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* VIII II. 321 His person was pleasing, his temper singularly sweet. 1866 'Ouida' *House Party* v (1887) 92 How are your children? 'Ouida' still care for me? That is very sweet of them.

† c. Gentle, easy. Obs.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* (1617) II. iv. 50 A smooth Cannou. 'is of all bytts the sweetest. *Ibid.* IV. viii. 39 You shall carrie an euen and sweet hand vpon him. 1622 T. SCOTT *Belg. Pismire* 37 To know the natures of all people, and to be able to carry a sweet hand, wherewith to manage them easily. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* IV. vii. § 24 That he was made a Cardinal of purpose to be sent then into England for the sweet managing of those Affairs.

10. To be sweet on (upon). † a. To behave affectionately or gallantly towards, treat caressingly.

1694 ECHARD *Plantus Pref* a 7 This Stripling began to be sweet upon her, and waggish upon me too c1700 B E *Duct Cant. Crew*, To be Sweet upon, to coake, wheedle, entice or allure. 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No 44 § 5 What still gave him greater offence was a drunken bishop, who reeled from one side of the court to the other, and was very sweet upon an Indian queen 1754 *Connoisseur* No 7 § 21, I would recommend it to all married people, but especially to the ladies, not to be so sweet upon their dears before company

b. To have a particular fondness or affection for (one of the opposite sex); to be enamoured of or smitten with. Also transf.

1740 *Tr. de Monks's Fort. Country-Maid* (1741) I 42 He is very sweet upon her, but I shall watch him so narrowly, that he'll not find an Opportunity of speaking to her, but when I am by. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas* xi, I think he is sweet upon your daughter 1853 'C Bede' *Verdant Green* xii, The bar was presided over by a young lady, 'ou whom' he said 'he was desperately sweet'. 1862 WYTHE MELVILLE *Inside Bar* III (ed. 12) 256 If he should see any gentleman rather sweet upon the lady.

B. adv. Sweetly; so as to be sweet (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1. = SWEETLY adv. I. (Chiefly with vb. *smell*).

c1350 *Gen. & Ex.* 2443 Iosep dede his lich ricke like smeren, And spic-like swete smaken. 1356 LANG. *P. Pl.* A VII 206 Per schule soupe he swettore when bel han hit deseruet. c1425 *Cursor M.* 1014 (Trin) Floures bat ful swete smelles 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II. ii. 44 (Qo x) What is a name? That which we call a Rose, By any other name would smell as sweet. c1640 SHIRLEY *Cont. Ajax & Ulysses* (1659) 128 Onely the actions of the just Smell sweet, and blossom in their dust. 1667 FLAVEL *Saint Indeed* (1754) 21 When the salt of heavenly-mindedness is again cast into the spring, the streams will run clearer and sweeter. 1746 FRANCIS *Hor.* Ep. I. xiv. 6 Soon the tuneful Nine At Morning breath d, and not too sweet, of Wine

2. = SWEETLY adv. 2.

15. *Christ's Kirk* 39 in *Bann MS* (Hunter Cl.) 283 He playit so schill and sang so swet 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 166 How silver sweet, sound Louers tongues by night a1708 T. WARD *Eng. Ref* I (1710) 96 She Psalms would oft sing in Meeter like Hopkins, but a great deal sweeter. 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 132 Then low and sweet I whistled thee. 1891 FARRAR *Darke & Dawn* xvii, 'I think', said Nero, savagely, 'that swans sing sweetest before they die'

3. = SWEETLY adv. 4.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 15186 be lauerd ansuard pam ful suete. 1338 R. BRUNN *Chrou* (1870) 275 Doun Sir Richard went, & spak to pam lufly, Many of pam he knewe, so fair spak & so suete. c1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 110 He kest hire swete. c1590 SKELTON *Magnyf.* III. xxvii. 1802 So I wolde clepe her I so I wolde kys her suete 1535 STEWART *Cross Scoll* (Rolls) I. 517 Besekid thame iohi swet to cum him to. 1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul* II. iii. 32 Good morrow, Father 1771. Benedicite. What early tongue so sweet saluteth me?

b. = SWEETLY adv. 4 d.

1846 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning II* 689 The generality of other saw-files are single or float cut, that kind of file tooth being considered to 'cut sweet'. 1864 PIERCE *Cricket Tutor* 26 There is one way to make the ball fly away like a shot, going so clean off the bat that you scarcely feel it, and this is the test of clean hitting—of the ball going off 'sweet'.

4. = SWEETLY adv. 3.

1598 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* II. ii. 188 Sleepe dwell vpon thine eyes, peace in thy brest. Would I were sleepe and peace, so sweet to rest. 1598 — *Merch. V.* v. 154 How sweet the moone-light sleepes vpon this banke 1757 GRAY *Bard* 118 Her lyon-port, her awe-commanding face, Attempt d sweet to virgin-grace 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* VI. 73 The stars, Which on thy cradle beamed so brightly sweet.

C. Combinations and special collocations.

1. of the adj. a. With sbs. † sweet-bag, a small bag or sachet filled with a scented or aromatic substance, used for perfuming the air, clothes, etc.; occas. transf. of the honey-bag of a bee; † sweet-ball, a ball of scented or aromatic substance; † sweet-blanch, a dish made with the flesh of chickens and almond milk, sweet-bone(s) dial., 'a griskin of pork' (Miss Baker *Northampton Gloss.* 1854); sweet-cake, a kind of cake made with a specially large proportion of sugar, † sweet-cheese (see quot.); † sweet-love, a term of affection for a beloved person; sweet-mart, a name for the pine-marten, as distinguished from the *foulnart*, *FOUMART*, or polecat (see *MART sb.*); sweet milk, fresh milk having its natural sweet flavour, as distinct from skimmed milk, or from 'sour milk', i.e. buttermilk; also attrib., as sweet-milk cheese, cheese made from unskimmed milk; sweet oil, any oil of pleasant or mild taste, spec. olive oil; † sweet-powder, perfumed powder used as a cosmetic; sweet-spittle *Path.*, an increased secretion of saliva having a sweetish taste; sweet-stuff, sweetmeats, sweets, confectionery; also attrib. and Comb.; sweet tooth (*TOOTH sb.* 2 a), a taste or liking for sweet things; sweet wine, wine having a sweet taste (as distinguished from dry wine), wine in the manufacture of which 'sweets' or syrup is added. See also SWEETMEAT, SWEET SINGER, SWEET WATER.

1615 in Foster *Let. E. India Co* (1899) III 16 Some pillow 'sweetbag or other like thing of the rockwork used lately in England. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 385 When Bodies are Moved or Stirred, though not Broken, they Smell more, As a Sweet-Bagge waved. 1648 HERRICK *Heper, The Bag of the Bee* x About the sweet bag of a Bee, Two Cupids fell at odds. 1707 CUMBER *Double Gallant* 1, Her Sweet-bags, instead of Musk and Amber, breathe nothing but Hari's-horn, Rue and Assafetida. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xv, Hast thou no perfumes and sweet bags, or any handsome casting bottles, of the newest mode? 1871 *Tania Ling* 76 The Queen with her courtiers that wear feathers, smell of 'sweete balls. 1877 HEYWOOD *Pleas Dial* II. Wks 1874 VI. 130 This sweet-Ball, Take it to cheer up your heart. 1650 W D tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Unl.* § 587 Sweet-powders, sweet balls, and beupunkings out of sweet glass bottles c1430 *Two Cookery bks* 112 'Sweetblanche'—Nym chikons or hennies, skald hem & seth hem with good beofe 1826 HAN MORE in W Roberts *Mem* (1835) IV. 304 The spare-rib, 'sweet-bone, ears, and snout [of a pig]. 1726 SWIR r *Gulliver* II. iii. 1, sat down to eat a piece of 'sweet-cake for my breakfast 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser in Man of Many Pr* (Colburn) 112 The fruits, sugars, wines, creams, and sweet cakes [after dinner] a1881 M CLARKE in *Mem.* (1884) 143 He got a big piece of sweet cake, and put it in the pocket of his little jumper. 1868 HOLME *Armoury* II. 173 'Sweet-Cheese, Fleeting strained through a fine Cloth and Sugared a1560 PHAER *Aeneid VIII* V IV, O husbandane 'sweetcheese most desired 1788 W MARSHALL *Rural Econ Yorks* (E.D.S.), 'Sweet-mart, the martien. 1847 HALLIWELL, *Sweet-mart*, the badger *Yorksh.* 1905 *Athenaeum* 26 Aug 2624 Cumberland had its almost distinctive sports, such as foulmart hunting and sweetmart hunting c1450 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 17 Take 'sweete mylke and put in panne. 1787 BURNS *Holy Fair* VII, 'Wi' sweet-milk cheese, in mony a whang 1800 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* (1836) II. *Welldean Hall* 224 That whining sweet milk boy 1844 H. STREPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 713 Hard-boiled picks of porridge, with a little sweet-milk in the dish 1877 *Encycl Brit* VII. 6494 Edam gives its name to a well known description of 'sweet-milk' cheese 1895 *Oracle Eng.* I 5561 Butter-Milk, the liquid which remains after the churning of cream or sweet milk for the preparation of butter. 1885 in *Eng. Hist. Rev* (1914) XXIX 539 All our wolle oyles and 'sweete oyles. 1757 BROOKFIELD *Eng. Nightshades* 74 The red oil, produced by distillation from bitter almonds, after the sweet oil had been expressed. 1776 PIGOU in *Genl Mag* (1792) Jan 142 We found relief by rubbing the parts with sweet oil 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org II 158 If this liquid [i.e. sulphuric acid] be boiled, sweet oil of wine mingled with sulphurous acid passes over. 1867 BLOAM *Chem.* 580 Salad oil, or sweet oil, is obtained by crushing olives 1573-4 in *Fennilart Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 208 'Sweete powder made of Mu-k & Ambe. 1709 STRELE *Tailor No.* 52 p 1 The Expence of Sweet Powder and Jesamine are considerably abated. 1710 C. SNAOWELL *Fair Quaker Deal* II 25 He's for turning the Gun powder into Sweet Powder, and the Iron Balls into Wash-Balls 1880 GOOD *Nosology* 13 Apocenos, pyralism, mellitus 'Sweet-spittle 1851 MAYHEW *Long Labour I.* 2041 The 'sweet stuff maker (I never heard them called confectioners). 1862 SALT *Accepted Addr* 96 The back parlour of the little sweetstuff shop 1911 J H HART *Canoe* II 18 The bean may be used in the same way as almonds, and boiled to sweetstuff with sugar. 1930 GOWER *Conf* I 1 Delicacies his 'sweete toth hath fostered 1850 LVIY *Euphras* (Aib) 308, I am glad that my Adonis hath a sweete tooth in his head. 1625 B. JOHNSON *Staple of N.* II,

Interm, I haue a sweet tooth yet 1770 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 255 P 2 A liquorish Palate, or a sweet Tooth (as they call it) 1904 P. FOUNTAIN *Gr North-West* x 96 Americans haue the sweet-tooth highly developed c1386 CHAUCER *Wife of Bath's Prol* 459 When I had dronke a draughte of 'swete wyn 1430-1 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 3691 Every Tonne of swete Wyn comyng in to this saide Roialme, be weye of Merchandise 1542 Boorde *Dytary* xiv. (1870) 296 Swete wyne be good for them the whiche be in consumption 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XII. 2021 The white of an egg, milk, and sweet-wine 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, Org II 118 The liquid acquires a ropy consistence as is sometimes observed when 'sweet wines are kept for a time.

b. spec. in distinctive names of sweet-scented or sweet-flavoured species or varieties of plants, fruits, etc., as sweet almond, † ballocks, basil, bent, birch, calabash, calamus, cane, cassava, cicely, clover, coltsfoot, gum (-tree), horse-mint, locust, marjoram, maidiln, navel, oleanander, orange, pepper-bush, pine-sap, pishamin, potato, sorghum, † stones, sultan, tea, trefort, violet, virgin's bower, woodruff (see also these words); sweet-apple, a name for the SWEET-SOP, also called sugar-apple, sweet bay, (a) the bay laurel, *Laurus nobilis*; (b) in N. America applied to *Magnolia glauca*, also called white bay, also attrib. and in comb., as sweet bay laurel = (a); sweet-bay (-leaved) willow, *Salix pentandra*; sweet broom, (a) ? some species of broom (*Cytisus* or *Genista*); (b) a name for *Scoparia dulcis* (N.O. *Scrophulariaceae*), also called sweet broom-weed; sweet chestnut, the common or Spanish chestnut, *Castanea vesca*, as distinguished from the bitter inedible HORSE-CHESTNUT, sweet corn U.S., a sweet-flavoured variety of maize, sweet fern, a name for two plants with fern-like leaves and aromatic scent. (a) locally in England, the sweet cicely, *Myrrhis odorata* (N.O. *Umbelliferae*); (b) in N. America, the shrub *Comptonia asplenifolia* (N.O. *Myricaceae*); sweet flag, a rush-like plant, *Acorus Calamus* (N.O. *Araceae* or *Oriaceae*), widely distributed in the North Temperate zone, growing in water and wet places, with an aromatic odour, and having a thick creeping rootstock of a pungent aromatic flavour, sweet milk-vetch, *Asiagalus glycyphyllos*, with sweet-flavoured leaves, † sweet plum, (a) see quot 1796, (b) the Queensland plum, *Owera cerasifera*, (c) a species of hog-plum, *Spondias ptelegina*, sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*; also applied to the N. American *Erigeron annuus* (N.O. *Compositae*); sweet sedge = sweet flag, sweet vernal grass, *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (see VERNAL 3 c), sweet willow (a) = sweet bay willow (see WILLOW); (b) = SWEET-GALE. See also SWEET-BRIER, SWEET-GALE, SWEET-PEA, SWEET-WILLIAM, etc.

1719 QUINCY *Compt. Disp.* 114 'Sweet Almonds—These are of a soft, sweet, grateful taste. 1760 J LEE *Introd Bot App* 305 'Apple, Sweet, *Ammonia* 1597 GERARDE *Herball* I cil. 169 *Testiculus odoratus*. Ladies traces of some 'sweete Ballocks, sweete Cods, sweete Cullions. 1647 HEXHAM 1 (*Herb.*), 'Sweete Basil, *Wilda Christys oogen*, *ofte Gennettekens* 1800 KEATS *Isabella* lii, She o'er it set Sweet Basil, which her tears kept ever wet 1716 *Petr. veriana* 1. 246 Barbadoes 'Sweet-Bay. 1766 J. BARTHAM *Fruit*, 9 Jan in *Stork Acc E. Florida* 29 On it grew great magnolia, sweet bay, live-oak, palms 1858 BAIRD *Cycl Nat. Sci* s.v. *Lauraceae*, The common, or sweetbay lauel, *Laurus nobilis* 1857 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl* V 78 (*alix*) *pentandra* ('Sweet Bay-leaved Willow) 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.*, 'Sweet litch, *Betula nigra* 1861 BENTLEY *Man Bot* 652 The bark of *Betula lenta*, known in the United States as Sweet Birch or Cherry Birch 1736 BAILEY *Housh. Dict* 554 'Sweet Broom 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Scoparia dulcis*, Sweet Droom 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Scoparia*, [*Scoparia*] *dulcis* is used as a stomachic in the West Indies, and is called 'sweet broomweed and licorice-weed. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.*, 'Sweet calabash, *Passiflora laurifolia* 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xxxii, Large 'sweet-chestnut trees and beeches 1874 A. GRAY *Man. Bot* (ed 5) 128 *Melilotus*, Melilot 'Sweet Clover *Ibid* 207 *Nardonia*, 'Sweet Coltsfoot a1871 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc (1821) I 49 At New Haven the 'sweet corn may be had in full perfection for the table by successive plantings from the middle of July to the middle of November. 1787-9 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (1796) II 306 *Scandix odorata* Sweet Cicely Sweet Fern 1849 BAIRD *Man Bot* 653 The leaves of *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Sweet Fern, are found to contain peculiar glands 1796 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) III 917 'Sweet Flag 1853 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Sweet-flag* is employed to scent aromatic baths, perfume, and hair-powder 1717 *Petr. veriana* II 105 'Sweet gum Because in the Spring it yields a fragrant Gum, upon cutting its Bark or Wood, of great use in Teiters, Scuffs, Inflammations, etc. 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti* III, The trunk of a decayed and fallen sweet-gum 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 148 *Liquidambar*, Sweet-Gum Tree 1863 *Chambers's Encycl.*, *Honey Locust Tree* also known as the 'Sweet Locust and Black Locust 1505 Cooper *Thesaurus*, *Amaracus* 'Sweete (1545-52 ELYOT, 500f) maioram 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* IV v. 17 Indeed sir she was the sweete Marjoram of the sallet, or rather the hearbe of grace 1860 *Chambers's Encycl* I 5041 The 'Sweet Milk vetch, or Wild Liquorice. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson Jobson*, 'Sweet Oleanander, the common oleanander, *Nerium odoratum*. 1796 NEMNICHT *Polygl-Lex.*, 'Sweet orange, *Citrus aurantium sinense*. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot* 495 The rind of the Sweet Orange

is an aromatic stimulant and tonic. 1846-50 A. Wood *Class Bk Bot* 373 *Clethra alnifolia*. *Sweet-pepper Bush. 1874 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (ed. 3) 303 *Schreineria*. *Sweet Pine-sap. 1849 Loudon *Encycl. Plant.* 1286 *Carpodinus*. *Sweet Pishamun produces green flowers. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* *Sweet plumb. *Prunus americana*. 1874 *Treas. Bot.* Suppl. 1324/2 *Oenolia cerasifera* is called the Sweet Plum or Rancorosa. 1889 *Maiden Usef. Pl. Australia* 599 *Spondias pteleagyna*. *Sweet Plum, or *Burdekin Plum. 1796 NEMNICH *Polygl. Lex.* *Sweet scabious, *Scabiosa atropurpurea*. 1856 A. Gray *Man. Bot.* (1860) 198 *Eriogon annuum*. (Daisy) Fleabane Sweet Scabious. 1857 Miss Pratt *Flower Pl.* V. 323 *Acorus* (*Sweet Sedge). 1897 RAY in *Phil. Trans.* KIX. 635 They tasted somewhat like the Root of Seleri, or *Sweet Smallage. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. cii. 167 The first kind of *Sweet stone, is a small, base, and low plant. 1706 J. GARDINER *tr. Rapin's Gardens* 134 *Sweet-Sultana nam'd from the Byzantine King. 1859 MAYNIE *Expos. Lex.* *Sweet Trefol, common name for the *Trifolium carolinum*. 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* 143 *Anthoxanthum odoratum* (*Sweet Vernal Grass). 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* iii. lvi. 1228 *Myrtus Brabantica*, sine *Elaeagnus Cordi*, Gaulle, *sweete Willow, or Dutch Myrtle tree. 1800 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Bot.* XI. 755 *Asperula odorata*. *Sweet Woodruff or Woodruff.

c. Parasynthetic, as *sweet-beamed*, -blooded, -breathed (-brept), †-conditional, -dispositioned, -eyed, -faced, -flavoured, -flowered, -leafed, -minded, -natured, †-numbered (NUMBER sb. 18 b), -savouried (cf. ME. *swole savoured*), -shaped, †-smelled (= SWEET-SMELLING), -souled, †-soured (= sweet-sounding), -tasted, -tempered, -toned, -tuned, -voiced adjs., see also *sweet-breasted*, etc. in 3 below. ALSO SWEET-SCENTED.

1730-46 THOUSON *Autumn* 29 Attempered suns arise, *Sweet-beamed. 1859 GRO. ELIOT *Adam Bede* i. v. Those large-hearted, *sweet blooded natures that never know a narrow or a grudging thought. 1617 DRUMM. of HAWTH. *North Feasting* 34 *Sweet-breath'd Zephyrus. 1623 WEBSTER *Devil's Law-Case* i. n. O sweet-breath'd monkey, how they grow together! 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs.* vii. 731 The sweet-breathed violet of the shade. 1644 MASSINGER *Renegado* v. ii. Our *sweet-conditioned princess, fair DONAUA. 1646 W. BRIDGE *Saints Hiding-Place* (1647) 7 We have a meek and *sweet disposition'd Saviour. 1812 W. TENNANT *Auster F.* i. xxi. *Sweet-eyed lass. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* i. ii. 88 Piramus is a *sweet-fac'd man. 1612 BAUM, & FL. *Coxcomb* iii. i. Good sweet face serving-man! 1885 'H. CONWAY' *Slings & Arrows* 168 A pale, sweet-faced woman, who was dressed as a Sister of Charity. 1612 COTGR., *Sequitant*, the *sweet-flowered Rush teamed Squintant. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1012) 225 Whom yet with a *sweete-graced bitterness they blamed. 1749 SHUMSFOVE *Ode after Sicknes* 30 The *sweet-leaft eglantine. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1012) 169 The *sweete minded Philoclea. 1650 STAPYLTON *Shades of Love C.* IV. vi. 23 A plaine and *sweete-natured man. 1876 G. O. ELIOT *Dan Der* lviii. The sweet-natured, strong Rex. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. ii. *Babylon* 590 *Sweet-numbered Homer. 1530 PATSCE 326/2 *Sweet savoured, aromatic. 1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* ii. ii. 119 That never words were musick to thee eare, That never meat sweet-savour'd in thy taste. 1632 RUTHERFORD *Leit* (1862) i. 82 The *sweetest-smelled flowers. 1747 SHENSTONE *Leit.* xlv. (1777) 120 That *sweet souled bard Mr. James Thomson. 1750 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Ep. to Sylv. Urban* Wks. 1812 II. 262 Each sweet-soul'd Stanza. 1659 O. WALKER *Oratory* 25 Words, smooth and *sweete sounded are to be used. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chen* (ed. 3) II. 74 A *sweet tasted salt, called munite of glucina. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iii. x. i. *Sweet-tempered lord, adieu! 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi. 1. She's a sweet-temper'd, good-humoured lady. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 145 The sweetest-looking, sweetest-temper'd girl, eyes ever saw. 1870 BRYANT *Lines* i. ix. 274 A *sweet-toned harp. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i. *Eden* 129 The Nightingale's *sweet-tuned voice. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Qual* (1805) IV. 119 A well known and sweet-tuned voice. 1807-8 WORDSW. *Sonnambulist* 17 A Bird of plumage bright, *Sweet-voiced.

d. with sbs, forming adjs. having the sense of parasynthetic combinations, as *sweet-breath* (= sweet-breathed), *sweet-throat*, *sweet-voiced*; also †*sweet-lips*, a delicate eater, epicure.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Meadow Verse* 8 While *sweet-breath Nymphs, attend on you this Day. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Teas. Fr. Tong.* *Vu. friend, froule*, a licentious fellow, a *sweete lips. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* iv. 74 The bright-bellied *sweet-throat bird.

2 Combinations of the adv. (or in which *sweet* is in adverbial relation to the second element). a. with pples. and ppl. adjs., as *sweet-bleeding*, -beathing, -complaining, -flowering, -flowing, -looking, -murmuring, †*savouring*, -set, -singing, -smiling, -sounding, -spun, -suggesting, -touched, -whispered. see also *sweet-recording*, *sweet-spoken* in 3 below, and *SWEET-SMELLING*.

b. with adjs. (chiefly poetic, denoting a combination of sweetness with some other quality), as *sweet-bitter*, -bright, -chaste, -sad, -sown.

Combs of this class were much favoured by Sylvester, who has *sweet charming*, *piercing*, *rafting*, *sacred*, *sweating*, *swarming*.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. vi. 133 He doth discharge On others shoulders his *sweet-bitter care. 1690 DRYDEN *Amphitryon* iii. 1. The stern goddess of sweet-bitter cares. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. The Mirhe *sweete bleeding in the bitter wound. a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii. (1012) 176 It might seeme that Love was there to refresh himselfe betweene their *sweete-breathing lippes. 1839 SHELLEY *Cyclops* 524 Pled flowers, sweet-breathing. 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) i. 23 The sweet-breathing air. 1598 BARNFIELD *Remembr. Eng. Poets* ii. Daniell, praised for thy *sweet-chast Verse. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. ii. 86 The nights dead silence Will well become such *sweet complaining grievance. 1596 EDW. III. iii. ii. 47 *Sweete flowing

peace. 1721 RAMSAY *Petition to Wm. bush Club* i. *Sweet-flowing Clyde. 1784 COCKER *Poplar Field* 12 The scene where his melody charm'd me before, Resounds with his sweet-flowing ditty no more. 1845 DICKENS *Chimes* iv. 245 The *sweetest-looking, sweetest-temper'd girl, eyes ever saw. 1748 BLAIR *Grave* 200 In grateful errors thro' the Under-wood *Sweet-murmuring. 1738 WYCLIF *Ezek.* xxvii. 19 *Sweete sauerie spice. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. 44 Sweet sarring flouris. 1599 ARDEN *of Feversham* iii. v. 146 How you women can insinuate, And cleare a trespassse with your *sweete set tongue! 1593 MARLOWE *Heio & Leander* ii. 162 *Sweet singing Merc-maids, sported with their lous. 1740 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Cor.* (1861) II. 131 Do you ever hear from *sweet singing Bich? 1625 MILTON *Death Fair Infant* 53 Wert thou that *sweet smiling Youth? 1595 Locrine i. 1. 239 Plaidst thou as sweet, on the *sweet sounding lute. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* iv. iii. 17 Goddess of the sweet-sounding lute. 1594 DANIEL *Cleopatra* iv. Wks. (1717) 286 To have eat the *sweet sower Bread of Poverty. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 352 It will taste a little Sweet sower, from the Sugar and from the Currant. 1649 G. DANIEL *Irishmarch, Hen V.* cccxv. Nor lov'd Court-Sweets, nor *Sweet Spun Dialects. 1597 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* ii. vi. 7 O *sweet-suggesting Loue. a 1593 MARLOWE *Ord's Elegies* iii. 21 40 *Sweet tought harpe that to moue stones was able. 1843 JAMES *Forest Days* (1847) 209 Many a *sweet whispered word.

3 Miscellaneous Special Combinations. *sweet-and-twenty*, a Shaksperian phrase (see TWENTY A. 2), misunderstood by later writers to mean 'a sweet girl of twenty years old', †*sweet-breasted* a. [see BREAST sb. 6], *sweet-voiced*; *sweet-lipped*, -lupt a., having sweet lips; usually, speaking sweetly; *sweet-mouthed* (-mouth'd) a., †(a) fond of sweet-flavoured things, dainty, (b) speaking sweetly (usually ironically); †*sweet-recording* a. [RECORD v. 3], singing sweetly, tuneful; *sweet-seasoned* a., 'seasoned' or imbued with sweetness; *sweet-spoken* a., speaking sweetly, using pleasant language (cf. *plam-spoken*); *sweet-tongued* (-tong'd) a., having a sweet tongue or utterance, *sweet-voiced*, *sweet-spoken*; *sweet-toothed* (-tooth't) a., having a 'sweet tooth', fond of sweet things or delicacies.

1601 SHAKS. *Twel. N.* ii. iii. 52 Then come kisse me *sweet and twentie. 1887 J. ASHBV. STERRY *Lazy Mistril* (1892) 76, I love the eyes of peerless blue, And nameless grace of Sweet and Twenty! 1901 G. K. MERVIS *Prov. Sh.* (1902) 48 When one's special sweet-and-twenty is enshrined in one's Canader on the Cher. a 1623 FLETCHER *Love's Cure* iii. i. A proper man, *Sweet beasted, as the Nightingale, or Thrush. a 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. vii. 8 And Candle-light devotion, trim'd and straw'd With *sweet-lipt Roses. 1783 W. GORDON *Livy* iii. lvi. The embellishments of a sweet-lipped tribune. a 1845 HOOD *Lamia* v. 1 Nay, sweet-lipped Silence, 'Tis now your turn to talk. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 45 For that he was so *sweete mouthed, and drowned in the voluptuousnesse of high fare. 1611 COTGR., *Leschard*, a licentious, or sweet-mouthed slapsawce. 1623 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Sy. City* ii. (1653) D. i. This cherry-lip'd, sweet-mouth'd villain. a 1722 LILL. *Hush.* (1757) 409 Nuts, being so sweet, would make them so sweet-mouthed, that [etc.] 1886 J. F. MAURICE in *Litt. Jr. Dougal* Pref. p. vi. The class which Mr. Parnell never speaks of except as the 'felon' landlords, just as his sweet-mouthed friends speak of *The Times*. 1598-9 E. FORDE *Parasitus* i. (1661) 10 They heard the sound of most *sweet recording musick which made Dionysius wonder. 1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, etc. (1898) 123 The sweete recording Swanne Apollos 107. 1600 SHAKS. *Sonn.* lxxv. So are you to my thoughts as food to life, Or as *sweet season'd shewers are to the ground. 1632 LITGOW *Trav.* i. 9 A bitter pleasant tast, of a sweete seasoned sowre. 1716 ADDISON *Drummer* iv. i. You are such a *sweet-spoken man, it does one's heart good to receive your orders. 1598 MARSTON *Pygmal.* *Sat.* v. *Sweet tongu'd Orpheus. a 1758 RAMSAY in *Evergreen* Contents vii. Sweet tunc'd Scot, quha sings the welcum hame. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vi. viii. Beautiful sweet-tongued Female Citizens. 1615 MARKHAM *Eng. Housew.* ii. ii. (1668) 51 She must not be butter-fingred, *sweet-toothed, nor fatk-heartd. 1682 WHELER *Yowm Greece* ii. 203 The Turks are very sweet-tooth'd and love all kind of sweet Meats. 1808 JAMISON s.v. *Slack*. Our use of the word seems indeed to have been borrowed from the nasty habits of sweet-toothed cooks.

Sweet, v. 1. Now rare. [f. SWEET a.; in OE. *sættan* = OHG. *siozen* (MHG. *süezen*).]

1. *trans.* To make sweet, sweeten. a. *lit.* (to the taste, smell, etc.).

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 58 Nim þonne hung be dæle & sweet þone drænc. c 1200 ORVIN 1649 Þe salt Patt ure mete swetep. (1740) CAPGRAVE *Life St. Kath.* v. 1959 It longeth to floweres whiche lyoure fore to swete. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 3 h. Housinger is the best sauce Because the same bothe sweeteth all thynges, and also is a thyng of no coste ne charge. 1545 RAYNOID *Byrth Mankynde* 131 With fayre water fyrste sodden and sweted with sugre. 1580 NEWTON *Approved Med.* 24 The Nutmegge stayeth vomities, & sweeteth the Breathe. 1604 DRAYTON *Owle* 69 Sweeting her Nest, and purging it of Doung. 1622 WITHER *Philarete* Divb. The mornings dewie roses That Cast permales that sweet the Aire. 1765 *Proc. Gen. Court Martial* on Lieut. Gov. P. Thicknesse, etc. 49 It is the Lieutenant-Governor's Orders that the soldiers in Garrison sweet and clean the parade twice a week. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb. 173 When. pine-woods sweet the air.

b. *fig.* (to the mind, feelings, etc.).

a 900 CYNEWULF *Yuliana* 525 (Gr) He [sc. the devil] mec færan bet. þæt ic be sceolde synne swetan. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* E's Pref. What thyng better sweeteth y^e endyng of Marcus Tullius? 1597 BRETON *Auspiciante Jehoua* Wks (Grosart) II. 12/2 Being clesed from my sinne and sweeted in my soule, by the oile of Thy grace 1600 — *Daffodils & Primroses* loid I 14/2 Queene of such

powre As sweeteth euery sowre. a 1601 MARSTON *Passwil & Kath* (1878) ii. 17, I hane a thankfull heart, I ho not a glorious speech to sweet my thinkes. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) Eccius xxvii. 26 In the sight of thyne eyes he will sweete his mouth.

2. To affect in a sweet or pleasant way; to give pleasure to, delight, gratify.

c 1555 HANSFELD *Divorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 292 To sweet the people's ears with pleasant words [he] told them [etc.] a 1600 in Ashmole *Theat. Chem. Brit* (1652) 196 In thine owne howse thow maist well gett A good Morsell of meat thy mouth to sweet. 1602 MARSTON *Antonius's Rev.* iii. iii. Heavens tones Strike not such musick to immortal soules As your accordance sweeten's my breast withall. 1879 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 58 [West Indian Negro] You will hear of something that will sweet you greatly.

†*Sweet*, v. 2. *Obs. rare*. [Echoic cf. SWEET-SWEET] *intrans.* To pipe, chirp, or twitter, as a bird. 1677 N. COX *Centl. Recant* iii. 57 When you have so tamed them [sc. captured nightingales] that they begin to Coo and Sweet with cheerfulness. *Ibid.* Those Birds that are long a feeding, and make no Curring nor Sweeting.

Sweet, *obs.* form of SWEAT.

Sweetbread (swē'tbrəd). (Also formerly as two words.) [app. f. SWEET a. + BREAD sb., but the reason for the name is not obvious.]

1. The pancreas, or the thymus gland, of an animal, esp. as used for food (distinguished respectively as *heart*, *stomach*, or *belly sweetbread* and *throat*, *gullet*, or *neck sweetbread*): esteemed a delicacy.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Amnilla*, the sweete breade in a hogge. 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Man* vii. 9 A certaine Glutinous part, called Thamus, which in Calues is most pleasant to be eaten. I suppose we call it the sweete bread. 1598 CHAPMAN *Hum.* i. 458 [They] Cut off their thighs dild with the fatte, And pricke the sweetebreads thereupon. a 1613 OVERBURY *A Wife*, etc. (1650) Lij b. For an inward bruise, Lambstones and sweet breads are his onely *Sperma Cell.* 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Panto's Trav.* xxx. (1663) 121 Some sell their pigs, and some againe sell nothing but the chitterlings, the sweet breads, the blood, and the halsies. 1592 BOSWELL *Johnson* 9 May an. 1778, He gave her her choice of a chicken, for a sweetbread. 1797-8 LAMB *Ros. Gray* xi. Wks. 1903 i. 26, I ordered my dinner—green peas and a sweetbread. 1884 in *Spirit Pub.* *Fruit* (1885) 281 We've gullet sweetbreads, veined with red. 1846 SOVER *Gastion Regen.* 681 If I cannot meet with heart sweetbreads, I in general satisfy myself with the throats. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III. 156 Oysters, game, sweetbreads, red mullet, any little delicacy of that sort.

†2 A bribe, *doctan*. *Obs. sol.* or *collog.*

a 1670 HACKER *Abg. Williams* ii. (1693) 153, I obtain'd that of the fellow, with a few Sweetbreads that I gave him out of my Purse.

Sweet-brier, -briar. (Also as two words.) Forms. see SWEET a. and BRIER sb. 1 A species of rose, the Eglantine, *Rosa rubiginosa* (and some other species, as *R. mucronantha*), having strong hooked prickles, pink single flowers, and small aromatic leaves; freq. cultivated in gardens.

1538 TURNER *Libellus*, *Cynorhodos* s. sweete breere aut Eglentyne. 1548 — *Nantes Herbes* 33 Cynorrhodon named of the latines Rosa canina, is called in englishe a swete breere or an Eglentyne. 1625 BACON *Ess. Gardens* (Arl.) 562 Some Thickets, made onely of Sweet-Briar, and Honny-suckle, and some Wilde Vine amongst. 1631 DONNE *Elegies*, *Elegie on the L. C.* 9 If a sweet briar, clumbe up by a tree. 1774 G. WHITE *Salborne*, 10 *Pennant* 2 Sept. The fly-catcher, builds in a vine, or a sweet-brier. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 467 In the Garden Sweet-briar the leaves [are] beset above with very short hairs, oval-eggshaped. 1800 BARNFIELD *Rus. Tales*, *Dolly* 45 The sweet-briar op'd its pink-ey'd rose, And gave its fragrance to the gale.

alutively 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii. 2 *Comt.* O sweet precious bud of beauty's Troth, she smells over all the house, methinks. 1 *Comt.* The sweetbriar's but a counterfeiter to her—it does exceed you only in the prickles, lady. 1638 FORD *Fancies* ii. i. Bill, pigeon, do, thou'st be my cat-a mountain, and I thy sweet-briar, honey.

attrib. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II. 467 Rosa eglanteria Sweet briar Rose. 1857 G. BIRD'S *Urm. Deposits* (ed. 5) 256 The sweet briar odour was frequently present. 1884 MILLER *Plant-un.* *Bedeagar*, or *Sweet Briar Sponge*, a gall found on the Sweet Briar and other Roses. 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xiii. (1905) 179 The sweetbriar hedges.

Hence *Sweet-briery* a., full of sweet-brier.

1828 MOORE *We may roam through this world* i. ii, The wild sweet-briery fence.

Sweetch (swē'tʃ), *int* or *adv.* *nonce-wd.* An imitative word expressing the sound of a whip.

1859 MEREDITH *R. Feverel* ii. Sweetch went the mighty whip, well awayed.

Sweeten (swē't'n), *v.* [f. SWEET a. + -EN 5]

1. *trans.* a. To make sweet to the taste, *esp.* to add sugar or other sweet substance to (food or drink) so as to impart a sweet flavour; also *absol.*

1552 HULOTR. *Sweeten* or make sweet, *dulco*. 1597 SHAKS *Love's Compl.* 272 Loves armes are peace, And sweetens in the suffering pang it beares, The Alloes of all forces. 1665 BOYLE *Occas. Refl.* i. iv. (1848) 68 The Fruit being neither sweetened nor concocted by Maturity. 1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No 67 7 The Infusion of a China Plant sweetened with the Pith of an Indian Cane. 1747-96 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* xiv. 210 Add half a pint of white wine, and sweeten to your palate. a 1777 in *Yrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* Oct. (1914) 188 Sweeten it to your taste and put in a Quarter of a pound of plump Currants. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* ii. 60 To get something to sweeten my husband's today with. 1883 *Cassell's Dict. Cookery* 771/2 Rose

Conard. Boil 1 pint of good milk, .. sweeten to taste, adding some essence of rose.

b. To make sweet to the smell, to fill or imbue with fragrance

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1912) 229 The world the garden is, she is the flower that sweetens all the place. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* IV. 1. 220 With fayrest Flowers. I'll sweeten thy sad graue. 1645 HOWELL *Letit* (1655) II. 34 This perfume hath ascended to my brain, and sweetened all the cells thereof. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Papers fr Old Vol Life* v (1891) 153 The azalea, wild honeysuckle, is sweetening the roadsides.

2 To free from offensive taste or smell; to render fresh; to free from taint, purify, bring into a wholesome condition.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev Induct*, I would thou hadst some sugar candied to sweeten thy mouth. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* v. 1. 57 Heere's the smell of the blood still all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand. 1611 *Wint T.* II. 1. 136 There's not a grain of it, the face to sweeten Of the whole duny-earth. 1675 SOUTHW. *Serm.* *Judge* viii 34-5 (1697) I 514 The Sea swallows them [sc rivers of fresh water] all, but is not at all changed, or sweetened, by them. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect* No 16 p 2 The one might be employ'd in healing those Bloishes and Tumours which break out in the Body, while the other is sweetening the Blood and rectifying the Constitution. 1722 Dr Foe *Plague* (Ritldg.) 307 Measures for airing and sweetening their Houses. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *New Nat.* I. 287 Fixed air most assuredly has the power of sweetening the putrid effluvia.

3 To make sweet to the ear; to impart a pleasant sound to.

1598 H. WOTTON *Courthe Controver.* 90 Mine aduersary (who as the crafty fowler sweeteneth his voice to deceipt), 1618 MORVSON *Iin* iv. iv. iii (1593) 377 The language of the Netherlands is a Dialect of the German tongue, but sweetened with the leuitie of the French tongue. 1764 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxvii, The horns, placed in a distant part of the woods where an echo sweetened and prolonged their melancholy tones, broke softly on the stillness of the scene.

4. To make pleasant or agreeable; sometimes, to make more pleasant, add to the sweetness of.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1912) 214 One was the Prince Plangus (whose name was sweetened by your breath, peerlesse Ladie, when the last day it pleased you to mention him unto me). 1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v lxxxi § 2 That comfort which sweeteneth life to them that spend it in these traualles vpon their owne. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath* (1878) Intro. 19 His industrie should sweat 'to sweeten your delights. 1641 J. JACKSON *Trine Evang.* T. 1 5 The whole sentence is sweetened with a continued allegory. 1711 ANDERSON *Spect* No 47 p 11 The Influence of Hope in general sweetens Life. 1744 GRAY *Floa* 34 Graver hours that bring constraint To sweeten liberty. 1857 RUSKIN *Pol Econ* Art. I. xiv. at All acts and services were to be sweetened by brotherly concord. 1880 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal Three* I. iv. The home ties and tender associations which sweeten other lives were unknown to her. *with advs.* 1594 MARLOWE & NASHE *Dido* I. 1, Venus Swannes shall shed their siluer downe, To sweeten out the slumbers of thy bed. 1611 B. JONSON *Catiline* II. 1, I would have my love Angry sometimes, to sweeten off the rest Of her behaviour. 1644 CHARLES *Sol. Recant.* Sol. ix. 75 Goe, sweeten up thy labours and thy life With fresh delights. *Ibid.* v. 26 She will direct thy ways in sacred Ethicks, sweetening out thy days With season'd Knowledge.

5. To make less unpleasant or painful; to alleviate, lighten, mitigate.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* II (1912) 155 She the sweetness of my harte, even sweetening the death, which her sweetness drew upon me. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bassas* II. 1. Ark 338 Thus Noah sweetens his Captivity, Beguiles the time, and charms his misery. 1622 PEACHAM *Compl Genil.* x. 78 To sweeten your seuerer studies, by this time vouchsafe Poetry your respect. 1682 Mrs. BAHN *Round-heads* IV. 11, This mighty pleasure comes A propos To sweeten all the heavy toyls of empire. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 75 He us'd to sing to himself to sweeten his labour. 1844 KINGLAKE *Isithen* xviii, The [burial] ground has nothing to sweeten melancholy. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. x. 396 Hope of future good, as we know, sweetens all suffering.

b. To make less harsh, offensive, or objectionable; to soften, palliate, extenuate. Now rare or Obs.

1635 in Foster *Crit Min E Ind Comp* (1907) 115 Wherein hee shall find any harsh or bitter language, to sweeten the same in a more mild and gentle phrase. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1725) to Learned Men have usually extenuated and sweetened the Failures and Mistakes of others. 1700 RYCAUT *Ilist Turks* III. 333 He endeavoured to sweeten the matter, and render the case as plausible as might be.

6. With personal object (a person, or his mind, temper, etc.)

a. To produce a pleasant disposition in; to make gracious, mild, or kind; to refine.

1561 T. HOVY tr. *Castiglione's Courtier* II. (1577) H. 11, Those sightes sweeten the mindes of the hearers. 1608 PAXTON *Saints Daily Exer.* (1690) 738 I sweeten his spirit, it makes him more gracious. 1662 STURLING *Orig. Jacqz* II. iv. § 7 Rather to transport men beyond the power of their reason, then to compose and sweeten it. 1706 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III. 31 Though it be the very End of this Religion to correct and sweeten the Tempers of Men. 1867 TULLOCH *Chron.* *Barsel* II. lvi. 123 [Her] temper was not sweetened by her husband's very unkind reference to her sex. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sprr.* IV. (1884) 192 He whose spirit is purified and sweetened becomes proof against these germs of sin.

b. To make things pleasant for, relieve, comfort, soothe, gratify. Now rare or Obs.

1647 MAY *Hist Parl* I. vii. 76 [They] would still take all harsh, distastefull things, upon themselves, to cleare, to sweeten their Master. 1652 HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* IV. 112 A

Crown being sent him by King James with many other rich presents, the better to sweeten and oblige him. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Abound* § 203 Something... which, with this Text, did sweeten my heart. 1833 TENNYSON *Dreams* *Pain* *Wom* lxx, The kiss he gave me, ere I fell, Sweetens the spirit still.

c. To free from bitter or angry feeling, to mollify, appease. Now rare or Obs.

1657 SPARROW *Bk Com Prayer* (1661) Pref. He will perhaps be so sweetened as to pardon those who [etc.] 1691 tr. d'Emilia's *Frauds Rom* *Monks* 392 The Abbot having heard what they had to say, endeavour'd what he could to sweeten them, but all this did but incense them the more. 1693 *Mein. Cst* *Teckely* II. 124 The Emperor to sweeten the People, restor'd the Confiscated Goods. 1714 BUDGELL tr. *Theophrastus* I. 6 He redoubles his Professions of Friendship, and sweetens him out of his Resentments.

7 To persuade by flattery or gifts; to cajole; to decoy, take in; to bribe. (Cf. SWEETENER 3.) Now only slang or dial.

1594 R. CAREW *Huarts's Exam.* *Wits* lxi (1596) 202 With his lips he sweeteneth, and in his heart he betrayeth thee. 1623 in *Impeachment* *De Buckham* (Camden) 72 What somme wilbe fit to sweeten him for their future occasions. 1664 PRAS *Dias* 10 June, The talke is that the Holland Ambassador here do endeavour to sweeten us with four words. 1698 [WIMSTANLEY] *Four for a Penny* 8 Which Species of Wheedling in Terms of their [sc the Bm-bailiffs] Art is called Sweeten and Pinch. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew.* To Sweeten, to decoy, draw in. 1821 *Life D. Hoggart* (ed. 2) 61 We went to jail to see the boy, and sweetened the toping cove (= hangman) with plenty of budge (= drink). 1872 J. HARTLEY *Forks Duties* Ser. II. 96 All seekin' for orders an' jobs An' sweetenin' th' sarvants w' tips.

8. In various technical uses: To bring to the desired quality or condition. a. To make pliable; to cause to work smoothly or easily.

1607 MARSHAM *Caval* II. iv (1617) 51 This [smooth] Cannon ordreth and sweeteneth the Horse's mouth. 1898 KIPPLING *Days Work* 74 Every inch of her [sc a ship] has to be livened up and made to work w' its neighbour—sweetenin' her, we call it, technically.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* To free from harshness, soften (a tint, line, etc.).

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 152 A Sweeten your Shaddow, is to breath on the Glass, and sinke it lightly over with the Washer Brush. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint* lxx § 530 Correggio has made his Memory immortal by sweetening his Lights and Shadows, and melting them into each other so happily, that they are even imperceptible. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 62 Sweeten that part with the finger as little as possible. 1873 E. SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. I. 100/2 The chief use of the badger tool is to soften or sweeten broad tints.

c. To render (soil) mellow and fertile.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Pam.* 35 This sort of Ploughing sweetens the Ground better than bouting. 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIII. 313/2 The system of following to clean the land, and to 'sweeten' it, as old farmers say. 1851 *Bham & Midl Gardeners Mag.* Apr. 30 Many of the little growers in the North were compelled to cleanse and sweeten their soils for Carnations by baking them in small ovens.

d. To neutralize (an acid) by means of an alkali.

[1682, etc., implied in SWEETENER 1 b.] 1885 HUMMEL *Dyeing Little Fabrics* v. 83 Another plan to avoid tendering, is to let the goods steep in a weak soda-ash solution for a short time. This is termed 'sweetening' the goods.

9. *slang.* a. *Cards.* To increase the stakes; esp. at poker, to increase the stakes in a pot that has not been opened. b. To bid at an auction merely in order to raise the price. c. *Finance.* To increase the collateral of a loan by adding further securities.

1896 [see SWEETENING vbl. sb. 1 d.] 1903 FARMER & HENLEY *Slang, Sweeten.* .. To contribute to the pool. Hence Sweetening = money paid into the pool or kitty. 1904 [see SWEETENER 3 b.] 1920 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 901/2 Sweeten, chipping to a jack-pot after a failure to open.

10. *intr.* To become sweet (in various senses).

1626 BACON *Sylva* § 325 Where a waspe hath bitten, in a Grape, or any Fruit, it will sweeten hastily. 1765 MUSEUM *Rust.* IV. 178 Those lands which have that bitterness are several years a sweetening. 1794 M'PHAIL *Treat Cucumbers* 73 When frames are new painted, they should be suffered to lie and sweeten for some time. 1840 P. PARLEY's *Ann* I. 273 The various articles of wearing apparel, hung out to dry and sweeten. 1851 T. T. LYNCH *Unadmir* *Letit* IV. in *Letit* to Scatter (1872) 184 Papa laughed, and said, George was coming on; he would sweeten by and by. 1858 GILMAY *Gard Every-day Bk* 163/1 The soil laid in a heap to sweeten.

Sweetened (swi't'nd), *pph.* a. [f. prec. + -ED.] Made sweet, in any sense; see prec. and SWEET a.

1667 DRANT *Horace, Ep. Arte Poet.* B., Plautus rymes and tothesume sweetened wayne. 1616 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* II. 11 475 Where Philomela and such sweetened throates, Are for the mastery tuning various notes. 1682 N. O. BOILEAU's *Lutrin* I. 174 The Sweetened Prelate rises from the Table. 1708 BEVERIDGE *Theol.* (1711) III. 250 If he casts darts infected with pleasure, faith shows they are sweetened poisons. 1797 Mrs. BERKELEY in G. M. Berkeley's *Poems* Pref. p. cccc, Sweetened sand, called sugar. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 39 Bromoform is conveniently administered suspended in sweetened water.

Sweetener (swi't'noj) [f. as prec. + -ER.]

1. a. That which makes something sweet to the taste or other sense; something that imparts a sweet flavour.

1719 QUINCY *Compl Dist* 96/1 All those which usually pass for Sweeteners. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* v. II. 132 Sugar, began to displace honey as a sweetener for food.

b. An alkali or similar substance used to neutralize acidity; something which renders soil rich and mellow.

1681 tr. *Beloni's Myst. Physick* Intro. 34 Alcales and other Sweeteners should be employed. a. 1699 *JEMH Misc* III. *Health & Long Life* Wks. 1720 I. 286 Powder of Ciabs-Eyes and Claws, and burnt Egg-Shells are often prescribed as Sweeteners of any sharp Humours. 1712 STREEZ *Spect.* No. 547 p. 10, I having a Constitution which naturally abounds with Acids have found it a most excellent Sweetener of the Blood. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. xl. 178 During that year, one may sow either oats, corn, peas or beans, or any sweetener. 1794 VANCOUVER *Agric. Cambridge* 201 The plough is... used with great propriety, as a sweetener of the soil.

c. *Painting.* A brush used for 'sweetening'; see SWEETEN 8 b.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Painting* 198 Most artists also use a brush made of badger's hair. It bears the significant names of 'softener' and 'sweetener', and is used to blend the colours and remove 'edginess', by being swept to and fro over them while freshly laid.

2 A person or (more usually) a thing that renders something pleasant or agreeable (or mitigates its unpleasantness).

1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Madrigals, A Arts.* This Sweetener of Annoyes, This Nectare of the Gods. 1670 BROOKS *Wks.* (1867) VI. 368 The communion with God, that is the life of your graces, the sweetener of all ordinances. 1750 NOARIS *Chr. Poet* viii 350 Wisdom, the great Upholder and Sweetener of all Society. 1742 BLAIR *Grave* 89 Friendship! Sweetener of Life! and Solder of Society. 1865 Mrs. GASKELL *Wives & Daw* I. Molly stood by, and only kept where she was, by the hope of coming in as sweetener or peacemaker. 1871 *Suites Charac* ix (1876) 260 Grace is a sweetener and embellisher of life.

† b. One who softens, palliates, or extenuates; a flatterer, cajoler, Obs.

1724 SWIFT *Diaphor's Lett* vii. Wks. 1755 V. II. 150 Those softners, sweeteners, compounders, and expedient-mongers. 1798 *Capt G. Carlisle's Mem.* 202 When any Officers had asserted the Falsity of those Inventions (as they all did, except a military Sweetener or two). 1799 SWIFT *Poems, Libel on Delany* 154 You, who till your fortune's made Must be a sweetener by your trade, Should swear he never meant us ill.

c. Something that produces (or restores) pleasant feeling; something pleasing, gratifying, or comforting; † also, a means of persuasion, an inducement (cf. next sense).

1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* (1742) II. viii. 235 A sweetner for my Cato. 1754 E. FARNWORTH tr. *Life Scetus* V. iv. (1766) 190 This was what the gamsters call a Sweetner, to draw them on, and made them labour more earnestly. 1782 S. CHURCH *Let to Mine, D'Asblay* 5 Apr., And now, Fanny, after this severe lecturing, I shall give you a Sweetner to make it up with you. 1903 G. H. LORIMER *Letit Self-made Merch* lxi 186, I met him coming in from his route looking glum, so I handed him fifty dollars as a little sweetener.

3. *slang.* A decoy, cheat, sharper, Obs.

1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew, Cog.* .. the Money the Sweetners drop to draw in the Bubbles. *Ibid.*, Sweeteners, Guinea-Droppers, Cheats, Sharps. 1707 LUTHELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 233 Being one of the gang, and a sweetner, he going to the innocent persons to persuade them to make up the same by giving money. 1714 *Land, Gas.* No. 5292/9 Whereas divers Persons, commonly called Sweeteners, have cheated many People of considerable Sums of Money, by plausible Pretences.

b. One who bids at an auction merely in order to raise the price.

1865 *Slang Dict.* 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 6/4 'Safe bidding' or 'sweetening' at an auction sale was a fraud on the public. Most men bidding at an auction trusted the other bidders. A 'sweetener' was a man who was not 'playing the game'.

Sweetening (swi't'ning), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING.]

1. The action of the verb SWEETEN. a. The imparting of a sweet taste or smell; † perfuming, the freeing from taint, staleness, or impurity.

1591 WOTTON *Letit* (1907) I. 270 There is a certain English northern man in this town, lives now by sweetening of gloves. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev Man out of Hum* III. 1, Which sute (for the more sweetening) now lies in lavender. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Trav to Hamburgh* B. 3, As if her selfe had layen seauen yeares in Lauender on sweetening in long Lane. 1774 TUCKER *Let. Nat* (1834) II. 380 Some to be hung in the winds for sweetening, some plunged into rapid waters to wash away their filth. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kniged* I. III. 31 The sweetening of the waters at Marah.

Fig. 1740 CHRYNE *Regimen* 339 To pass over every Impulse, Sweetening, or Glance of Light. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sprr* IV. (1884) 192 The acrid humours that are breaking out all over the surface of his life are only to be subdued by a gradual sweetening of the inward spirit.

b. *Painting and Drawing.* (See SWEETEN 8 b.)

1688 HOLME *Armoury* III. 149/2 Sweetening, is the working one colour into another with a soft Pencil, that they will look as one colour, though they be diverse. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Arts* II. 63 To use his crayon in sweetening as much, and his finger as little, as possible.

c. The action of rendering pleasant, alleviating, palliating, making gracious, etc.

1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* F. 1 b, If I were to paint Sloth (as I am not seen in the sweetening) I would draw it like a Stationer that I know, with his thumb vnder his girdle. 1597 HOOKER *Ecol Pol* v. xxviii. § 2 For the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God. 1809 NEWMAN in Liddon, ed. *Life Pusey* (1893) I. viii. 167 You will be doing as much to the sweetening of your book... as by your humilities towards Mr. R.

d. *slang* (See SWEETEN 9)

1896 LILLARD *Poker Stories* vii 191 Then along came a big jack pot that had been enlarged by repeated sweetenings, 1903 [see SWEETEN 9] 1904 [see SWEETEN 3b].

2. That which sweetens, something that imparts a sweet flavour.

Long sweetening, short sweetening see LONG a 18
1819 MOORE *Rhymes on Road* xv, 18 Him Whose bitter death cup from above Had yet this sweetening [later altered to cordial] round the rim 1872 SCHLEIFER *VERE Americanisms* 206 The backwoodsman finds at home, besides honey, the long and short sweetening, peculiar to the West. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* ix, Bernes, to which the sun had been adding sweetening 1890 BOSTON (Mass.) *Frut* 20 May 2/2, I made a year's sweetening from maple sirup

Sweetening, ppl a. [f. as prec + -ING 2] That sweetens.

1. Imparting a sweet taste, smell, etc.; freeing from taint, purifying.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I 351 Sweetening Vapours of the Air 1804 BEWICK *Brit. Birds* (1847) II, 204 When they have undergone a certain sweetening process before cooking 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* I, 265 The sugar of the grape differs from common sugar in having less sweetening power 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, Sweetening cock, a wholesome contrivance for preventing febrile effluvia in ships' holds.

2. Rendering something pleasant or delightful; producing pleasant feeling or gracious disposition; soothing.

1644 BULWER *Chival* 78 Drawing our Hand with a sweetening motion over the head 1648 OWEN *Right. Zeal Encouraged* Wks 1851 VIII, 152 A close labouring in all his ways without the least sweetening endearments 1810 SOUTHEY *Kehama* viii xi, No sweetening vengeance roused a brave despair 1886 DICKENS *Words Faith*, etc. (1892) 135 He adds his sweetening blessing to it

Sweet-field, -feld. Also -feldt. [ad. Cape Du. *soetveld*, lit. sweet field.] In South Africa, land of good quality for food-plants.

1785 G. FORSTER in *Sparmann's Voy. Cape G. Hope* (1786) I, 250 By the Sweet-fields (*Soetvelden*) are meant such places as do not correspond to the descriptions given above of the *Zuur* and *Carrou* veld 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 101/2 Those from about the frontiers of the colony, or anywhere beyond the Orange River, are termed 'Sweet-feldt' oxen [1876 see VELD 1] 1905 S. S. Afr. 383-4 (Pettman) Wherever it [s.c. lime] does occur marked fertility and sweet-veld results.

Sweetful, a. Now dial. [f. SWEET a. + -FUL 1, cf. *grateful, sadful, strangeiful*] Full of sweetness 1589 LODGE *Scallies Met* (1819) 4 And from a brier a sweet-ful branch did plucke a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia*, Sweetful, delightful, charming, full of sweets

Sweet-gale. Also 7-gaule [See SWEET a. and GALE sb.] The bog myrtle, *Myrica Gale*.

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 1451 *Rhus sylvestris* sive *Myrtus Bradantia* aut *Anglica Sweete Gale* 1838 MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.*, *Pheasant* iii, The spicy sweet-gale 1845 LINCOLN *Soc. Bot.* (1862) 128 The Sweet Gale, has amaranthaceous achlamydeous flowers 1851 TENNYSON *E. Morris* 110, I heard The Sweet-Gale rustle round the shelving keel.

Sweet-grass. [See SWEET a. and GRASS sb.] Any kind of grass (or herb called 'grass') of a sweet taste serving as fodder; *spec.* a book-name for the genus *Glyceria*; also locally, the woodruff, *Asperula odorata*, and the grass-wrack, *Zostera marina* (Butten & Holland). Also applied to a species of *Heracleum* see quot 1784.

1577 GOOGE *Heisterbach's Husb.* 1 45 The best hearbe for Pasture or Meddowe, is the Trefoyle or Clauer the next is sweete Giasse 1709 T. ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreland* 11 20 Bituminous Peat Earth when burnt, limed, and manured, will produce a new Set of sweet Grass, as Clover, both white and red 1784 KING *Goss's Voy. Pacific* III 336 'The other plant alluded to is called the sweet grass, the botanical description is *Heracleum Sibericum foliis pinnatis* [etc.] In May it was covered with a white down, or dust, it tasted as sweet as sugar, but was hot and pungent 1908 *Annual Management* 109 The 'Reed Sweet grass', 'Floating sweet grass', 1913 PETTMAN *African-derms*, Sweet grass, the food plants growing on rich alluvial soil.

Sweetheart (swīthārt), sb. Forms: see SWEET a. and HEART sb.

1. (Properly two words - see HEART sb. 14) A term of endearment = darling; used chiefly in the vocative

c 1290 St. *Kennel* 140 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 349 Alas þat ich scholde a-bide þat mi child, mi swete heorte, swych cas schal bi-ride c 1325 *Orfeo* 100 Swete herte, he sayde, how may this be? c 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iii, 1183 For yeue it me myn owene swete herte [Cf. 1820 *Troilus* is with Criseyde his owne herte swete] 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* xvi, (Peicy Soc.) 65 Alas! I fayre lady, and myne owne swete herte 1588 SHAKS L L v, 11, 221 Curst sweet hearts, and so the Measure ends 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks 1905 III 108 So hath he his Barnabe and Anthony for his munnions and sweet-harts 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* iii, 285 Ros. Vndone, and forfeited to cares for euer. Par. What's the matter sweet-heart? 1613 MIDDLETON *Triumphs* 174th Wks (Bullen) VII 241 O welcome, my triumphant lord, my glory's sweetheart! 1648-9 in *Elton Bas.* (1649) App. 274 The King taking the Duke of Gloucester upon His Knee, said, Sweet-heart now they will cut off thy Fathers Head 1679 *Tryals Robt. Green*, etc. 65 My Husband called to me, prithee, sweetheart, what hast thou got for my Supper? 1727 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I, 136 What interest I have, I shall be very willing to make use of for my sweetheart's service, but nothing can be done till he is sent to school to Westminster. 1845 JAMES *Arrah Nee* 4, A gay cavalier, pulled up, and seeing the girl he

exclaimed, 'Which is the way to Bishop's Merton, sweetheart?' 1859 TENNYSON *Grandmother* xii, Sweetheart, I love you so well that your good name is mine 1890 HALL *Caine Bonidam* iii vi, 'O'ts the name of your 'ickle boy?' 'Ah, I've got none, sweetheart.'

2. One who is loved illicitly; a paramour *Obs* 1589 [? LVLV] *Paphe w. Hatchet* Wks 1902 III 399 Ye like not a Bishops rochet, when all your fathers hankers were made of his sweete harts smocke 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 379 Edith his wife, who had been one of King Henrie the First his sweet hearts and lig bies 1656 AUBREY *Misc.*, *Appar.* (1784) 107 A gentlewoman, a handsome woman, but common, who was Mr Mohun's sweet heart 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Sweet Heart*, a girl's lover, or a man's mistress.

3. A person with whom one is in love. 1596 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 309 One hinges himselfe under his sweetheartes windowe with a twyned haulier. c 1597 BRETTON *Figure of Foure* ii, § 89 Foure creatures goe willingly to their businesse - a Bride to Church, a boy to beakfast, an heire to his land, and a sweet-heart to his loue 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvi, 623 Your sweet-heart and best beloved [orig. *spousal*] I have entertained, as well, as she should have bene with your father and mother in law. 1711 BUDGETT *Spect.* No 101 7 3 Her Sweet-heart, a Person of small Stature 1784 *Frut. King Lady of Virginia* (1871) 38 Miss Nancy's sweetheart came to-day 1802 in *Narrative Pease* Evidence (1874) 165, I shall be well pleased to hear from M. Serre the sweet heart of Susanne all that concerns them. 1855 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii, xxiii, Your old sweetheart an't far off, and she's a blabber 1863 READE *Hard Cash* li, The prejudiced statements of friends and sweethearts, who always swear from the heart rather than from the head and the conscience

4. *collog.* and *dial.* in various transf. senses.

a. A sugar cake in the shape of a heart, a jam tart b. Applied to the burs or thorny seeds or sprays which attach themselves to a person's clothes; also, a plant bearing these, as species of *Desmodium* c. A tame rabbit 1732 SWIFT *Exam. Abuses Dublin* Wks 1735 IV 321 There is another Cry, and it is that of Sweet-hearts [Note, A Sort of Sugar Cakes in the Shape of Hearts] 1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 213 Sweet-Heart. The pod is intirely incrustured with small setæ or hooked bristles, by which means they tenaciously stick to the cloaths of those who walk among them. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* § 2683 Four kinds of rabbits are acknowledged among dealers and fanciers, - warreners, parkers, hedgehogs, and sweethearts Sweet-hearts are the tame varieties 1877 N. W. Linc. Gloss, Sweetheart, a piece of thorn or briar which becomes attached to a woman's dress and drags along after her. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, Sweetheart, a thin tart made by spreading a layer of jam between thin slices of paste. 1913 PETTMAN *African-derms*, Sweethearts, the hooked seeds of *Bidens pilosa*

Hence Sweetheartdom, Sweetheartship (notice-wds) - see -DOM, -SHIP.

1887 AUGUSTA WILSON *At Mercy of Tiberius* xiv, In the magical days of sweetheartdom, a silvery glorifying glamour wraps the world 1898 *Tit-Bits* 30 Apr 85/1 The premature sweetheartship that existed between them.

Sweetheart, v. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To make a sweetheart of, to court, make love to

1804 R. ANDERSON *Cumbria. Ball.* 79, I yence sweethearted Madge o' th' Mill. 1861 MAYHEW *Land Labour* III 390 One of his mates sweethearted the servant 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2, II 87 Mark Runham running after two girls, sweethearting both

2. *intr.* To be, or act the part of, a sweetheart; to court a sweetheart, make love.

1798 T. MORTON *Speed the Plough* v i (1800) 70 Remember how I used to let thee zit up all night a sweethearting 1824 MACTAGGART *Gallivod. Encycl.* 444 *Tervo*, .one who learns the rules of affection, who sweetheartes with warmness seemingly 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mount. & Mere* xvi, 135 He had gone in the country for his Sunday outing, sweethearting 1883 *Harper's Mag.* July 165/1 The lanes in which he has sweethearted 1898 R. KFAWTON *Wild Life at Home* 53, I watched a pair of red-backed shrikes or butcher-birds, sweethearting.

Hence Sweethearting *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also Sweethearter.

1812 COLEIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV 68 Then her Spanish sweet hearting, doubtless in the true Orondates style 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* I, 379/2 It's that I go for, love and sweet-hearting 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cross* lxxix (1901) II 276 Venting her spleen on Doleful and all dilatory sweethearters. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxf.* xxi, There was this sweethearting after old Simon's daughter 1866 *Morn. Star* 18 Apr 4/5 The sweethearting portion of the audience 1874 LISLE CARR *7nd Guyenne* i, iv 104 She remembered how she and William had called on in those happy sweethearting days 1886 HALL *Caine Son of Hagar* i vii, You Colebank chaps are famous sweethearters, I hear.

Sweethearted, a. [f. SWEET a. + HEART sb. + -ED 2] Of sweet disposition Hence Sweetheartedness.

1850 TENNYSON in *Mem.* xcvi, You say, but with no touch of scorn, Sweet hearted, you, You tell me, doubt is Devil-born 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* iv, 1. 163 Soft hearts would weep and weep and let men die For very mercy and sweet-heartedness.

Sweetie (swēti); usually in pl. *sweeties*, orig. and chiefly *Sc.* Also *sweetey*. [f. SWEET a. + -IE. Earlier than SWEET sb. 1 e (cf. SWEET sb. and SWEET sb. 32).] A sweetmeat, lollipop. Also, sweet cake or the like.

1721 RAMSAY *Conclusion* 22 To wrap Up snuff, or sweeties, in a shap 1824 W. HAVERGAL *Let in Life* (1882) 55 Baby was satisfied with a bit of sweetie 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers, Christmas Tree*, Instead of finding bonbons or sweeties in the packets which we pluck off the boughs. 1874 CHRISTINA ROSETT *Speaking Likenesses* 73 Burt

almonds, chocolate, and 'sweeties' of every flavour 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 25 She gied me a' the sweeties she had

b *attrib.*

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 18 Rob tak's them to a sweetie bench Where a' thing's fit for eatin' 1808 JAMIESON s v *Iule*, What the vulgar call a sweetie-scion, or a loaf enriched with raisins, currants, and spices 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 406 The sweetie-men, or confectioners. 1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII 423 The Sweetie-wife Spreads out her sweeties, and adjusts her scale 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* I vii 224 A 'sweetie wife' (that is, an itinerant vender of gingerbread, &c.) 1893 BARING-GOULD *Cheap Jack* 2, I 51 Money for sweetie stuff. 1895 CROCKETT *Bog-Myrtle & Peat* iv ii (1899) 332 The row of sweetie-bottles

† **Sweet-takin**, *Obs. rare* -1. By-form of SWEET-KIN

1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* Wks 1905 III 129 She is such a hony sweet-takin.

Sweeting 1 (swīting). Also 4-6 *sweeting*, (4 *sueting*, 5 *sweettug*) [f. SWEET a. + -ING 3]

1. A 'sweet' or beloved person, dear one, darling, sweetheart. Chiefly as an endearing term of address. *cf.*

a 1300 K. Horn 230 (Laud MS.) Hom rod him aylmer king, And wit him be sweeting 13 K. Als 914 (Laud MS.), Cler & far is day spunging And makep many depariting Bituene kni3th & his sueting c 1440 York *Myst.* 21 40 Pat sweeting was swemyed for sweeting a 1530 J. Heywood *Wether Plays* (1905) 97 A special good lover and she his own sweeting 1600 BRETTON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks. (Grosart) I 19/1 Little birdes would cary tales Twixt Suen and her Sweeting 1740 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1741) I xxii 57 A Blessing attend my little Sweeting, wherever you go! 1812 COLMAN *Br. Gains*, *Vagaries* *Vind* xxxvii, A curate who can boast a sweeting, soured by care, to patch his gown. 1857 THORNBURO *Songs Cavaliers & Roundels* 272 How her little heart was beating, As I clasped her round - the sweeting 1895 A. ALSTIN in *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 519 The swain and his sweeting met and kissed c 1350 Will *Palmer* 916 'Nai series, sweeting', he seide, 'bat schal I neuer' c 1400 *Beryn* 327 Towe mercy, dere sweeting! I wol do so no more c 1460 *Towneley* *Myst* xii 476 Haylle, maker of man, haylle, sweeting! 1596 SHAKS *Iam Shr* iv ii 36 How fares my Kate, what sweeting all a mot? 1638 *Rural Fancies* ii, 11, Attend within, sweeting 1721 CIBBER *Rival Poets* ii, Why, how now, Sweeting - What, a whole half-hour from me? 1863 HOLME LEE *A. Warleigh* III 171, I will be patient as Job, pretty sweeting! go on 1890 CONAN DOYLE *White Company* vii, I am a lonely man, my sweeting

2. Name for a sweet-flavoured variety of apple

1530 PALSER 278/1 Sweeting an apple, *pomme douce* a 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem.* i, (Arb.) 36 A childe will chose a sweeting, because it is presentlie faire and pleasant, and refuse a Runnet, because it is than gene, hard, and sowre 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* ii iv 83 Thy wit is a very bitter-sweeting, It is a most sharpe sawce 1656 BRALE *Heif. Orchards* (1657) 28 The Gennet moyle, the Kyddodin, the Sweeting, and the French Cornell 1878 T. L. CUYLER *Pointed Paper* s 130 In God's orchards there are rich, juicy 'sweetings' like Ruthsford and Baxter. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Belov. Trent & Ancholme* 379 Some remaining Fear and 'Sweeting' trees

† **Sweeting** 2, *Obs.* [f. SWEET a. + -ING 1] Sweet flavouring, sweetness.

1600 BRETTON *Daffodils & Primroses* Wks (Grosart) I 17/1 Reasons sence and learnings sweeteing a 1672 BAXTER in *Lauderdale Papers* (Camden) III App. ii 238 That all this glory will quickly set in the shadows of death, & that all this sweeting will turn soure!

Sweetish (swītiʃ), a. [f. SWEET a. + -ISH 1] Somewhat or slightly sweet.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong.* *Douceastre*, sweetish 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiv vi 1 414 Sweetish they be, and yet otherwhiles they have an unripe and harsh relish of the wood. 1681 GREW *Museum* iv 1, 354 It becomes sweetish, and makes no Effervescence upon the injection of the Chalk 1778 PRYCE *Mn. Cornub.* 56 If the acid becomes a little sweetish, Lead is certainly mixed with the Mercury 1803 SOUTHEY in *Ann. Rev.* I 69 A lake of sweetish water, much frequented by water fowl. 1871 NAPHREYS *Prev & Cure Dis.* iii, ii 626 When the odor [of the breath] is sickly sweetish, we may conclude the lungs are out of order 1880 'VERNON LEE' *Italy* iii 151 A grandiloquent poem, stately and sweetish, full of gods, goddesses, and little chubby Cupids

adob 1864 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed. 2) 256 Of a sweetish-bitter taste 1895 KIPLING *2nd Jungle Bk.* 186 A sweetish-sourish smell

Hence Sweetishness.

1752 BERKELEY *Th. Tar-water* Wks 1784 II 645 A fade sweetishness, offensive to the palate 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX 8 A peculiar sort of wersh fuzionless nonsense that's gotten a sweaty sweetness about it

Sweet John, ? *Obs.* A name for the narrower-leaved varieties of a species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, as distinguished from those called SWEET-WILLIAM.

1573 TUSSER *Husb.* (1878) 96 Herbes for windowes and pots Sweete Johns 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* ii, clixiv 478 Sweete Johns hath round jointed stalkes, as haue the Gilloflowers 1609 PARKINSON *Parad.* 319 The sweete Iohn hath his leaves broader, shoiter and greener then any of the former Gilloflowers, but narrower than sweete Williams 1721 MORTIMER *Husb.* (ed. 5) II 238 Sweet Williams, or Sweet Johns, are of several sorts, but the double and the Velvet are chiefly worth your propagating.

† **Sweetkin**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. SWEET + -KIN; cf. Du. *soetken* (Kilian).] A term of endearment: in quot. *attrib.* = darling.

1599 NASHE *Lenient Stuffe* Wks 1905 III 187 Flocking to hansell him and strike him good luck as the Sweetkin Madams did about valiant S. Walter Manny.

Sweetleaf (swētlīf). A tree or shrub, *Symplocos tinctoria*, of the southern U. S., having sweet-flavoured leaves eaten by houses and cattle. 1829 LONDON ENCYC. PLANTS 1076 The leaves of *Symplocos tinctoria* are used in America under the name of Sweetleaf, for dying yellow.

Sweetling (swētlīng). rare. [f. SWEET a. + LING 1.]

1. A term of endearment for a beloved person: = SWEETING¹ i.

1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Conrubii Flores* 40 And (Sweetling) make you, what a Web will come into your Chests. 1879 CONWAY *False Appearances* Epil. 74 Wedded sweetlings, mutually sincere, Who mean, 'My devil' when they hiss, 'My dear' 1872 MORRIS *Love is Enough* (1873) 23 Mother and sister, and the sweetling that scorned me All are departed. 1903 *Speaker* 25 Apr 76/2 'Sweetling, show me thy face,' cried he

2. A small sweet thing.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* 11 693 John's cloud-girt angel with, open in his hand, A bitter sweetling of a book [See Rev x. 9, 10] 1874 R. BUCHANAN *London Lyrics* 11 12 Little barefoot maiden, Selling violets blue, Hast thou ever pictured Where the sweetlings grew?

† **Sweetly**, a. Obs Also 60 sustli, -ly, 6 swe(ē)ly. [f. SWEET a. + -LY¹ Cf. MDu. *soetelyc* (Du. *soetelyk*), MHG. *suetlich* (G. *susslich*); also OE. *sudlic*.] Sweet.

1300 *Cursor M.* 17819 Bai hailed pam with suetli suar. a 1310 in Wright *Lyric P.* xv 32 A suetly syre heo hath to holde. 1620 *Chastier Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II a Fayne maye thy friende be in fere. To see thy sweetlye [i. r. firely] face. 1530 PALSGR *442/a* Sweetlye of savoure, *souff*. 1592 WYATTE *Amorie*, *Capitall de Bus* 125 By sweetlye Lord, that straved skynners sought. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxxvi v 11. 365 Agoracritus of Paros, whome hee loved also for his sweetlye yowre.

Sweetly (swētlī), adv. Forms see SWEET a. and -LY². [f. MLG. *sūtlīk* (Dut. *soetelike*), MDu. *soetelike*, MHG. *suetliche*; also ME. *swoteliche*, SOOTLY.] In a sweet manner; with sweetness.

1. With a sweet taste or smell

[c. 900; see 3.] 1530 PALSGR *442/a* Sweetlye of taste, *doucement* 15547 SURREY *Eccles* v. 33 Humble vovs fullfilld by grace right sweetly come. c. 1565 SPARKS *Haukins' and Voy* in Hakluyt *Voy* (1600) 111 575 They [sc. turtle's eggs] did eat very sweetly. 1611 *Bible* Song Sol vii 9 Like the best wine, that goeth down sweetly. 1850 NEALE *Med Hymns* (1867) 121 Now the myrrh of Cyprus groweth, Wideler spreadeth, sweeter bloweth

2. With a sweet sound or voice

1340 *Ayeb* 61 Nykeren bet 200 zuetelich zingeþ bet lu makeþ slepe þe supman. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v xxiii. (Bodl MS.) If 13/2 Pe pipe sungeþ swetelich while þe fouler disseyeþ þe bridle. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii. 45 Madams sung Playand on timberlarks, and syngand rycht swetliche. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11 i 11 *Furies* 56 An Instrument. Whose symphony resounded sweetly-shrill The Almighty's praise. 1629-30 MILTON *Circumcision* 4 Ye flaming Powers, That erst with Musick, So sweetly sung your Joy 1781 COWPER *Retirem.* 56 Streams untie sweetly in poetic chime. 1839 PRATER *Lidian's Love* xx, She sang as sweetly as a caged canary

3. So as to be pleasing to the mind or the feelings, pleasantly, comfortably.

c. 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* v xxiii Concl (1890) 486 Sweetlice drincan þa word þines wisdomes. c. 1350 *Willelme Palerme* 1329 Nobil leches þat seide he schuld be sauf & sweteliche heled. 1435 MISYR *Fine of Love* 11 xii 103 þis meruellus beet, þe quibulþ be mynd swetelyst gladyns. 1523 *Barth. Amore* (1548) E viij. If a man he faythfull, the Spuryte of God worketh in hys harte very swetelye at hys communion. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov* 11 24 Thou shalt not be afraied, but shalt take thy rest & slepe swetely. 1590 SHAKS *Much Ado* iv. 1. 226 Th' Idea of her life shal sweetly crepe into his study of imagination. 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11 iv. 1 *Magnificence* 1215 Sweetly-rapt in sacred Ecstasie 1640 QUARLES *Euchrid.* 11 xxvii. If thou labour in a painful calling, thou shalt be, sweeterly satisfied at the time of death. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1 89 The nurse sleeps sweetly, lured to watch the sick, Whom snoring she disturbs. 1803 VISSET *STRANGEFORD Linnæus*, *Sonn* vii (1810) 93 The sweetly sad remembrances of yore! 1847 C. BRONTE *Jane Eyre* viii, Nor was that problem solved to my satisfaction ere I fell sweetly asleep

b. ironically, esp. with *pay*, *cost*.

1579 TOWSON *Caloni's Serin* Tim. 243/2 It is sure, that this his high place will cost him sweetly. 1585 FETHERSTONE tr. *Caloni on Acts* xxii. 28 How can it be that thou heeing some base fellowe of the countrie of the Cilicians, shouldst obtayne this honour, for which I paid sweetly? 1617 HICKON *Wks* 11 31 It cost Dauid sweetly for passing over the murder of Amnon, done by his sonne Absalom. 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III 514/1 Having, as may be supposed, paid sweetly for them, and having fited up house, nests and roosts, with the greatest care 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab Nts* (1884) 112 Everything in this world has to be paid for, and some things sweetly

4. So as to be pleasing to the sight or the æsthetic sense; delightfully, charmingly.

1576 FLEMING *Paupers Epist.* 55 Sithence you have written thereof in a certaine treatise very sweetly and pleasantly 1617 MORRISON *Tim.* 1 45 One market-place sweetly shaded with trees. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 88 The Eye-brows ought to be sweetly arched. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 8 May 1666, Went to visit my Co. Hales at a sweetly-water'd place at Chilton. 1766 GOLDSM. *Vicar W.* vii, The two lovers so sweetly described by Mr. Gay, who were struck dead in each other's arms 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev* 111 11, 19, Vergnand denounces and deplores; in sweetly turned periods. 1879 S. C. BARTLETT *Egypt to Pal.* xxiv 490 The lights and shadows he sweetly on the hillsides at night and morning.

b. as a technical term of Art.

1662 EVELYN *Chalcogr* 69 Had he perform'd his heightnings with more tenderness, and come sweetly off with the extremities of his hatchings 1709 POPE *Less. Crit.* 489 When the ripe colours soften and unite, And sweetly melt into just shade and light

c. with emotional or sentimental colouring

1840 THACKRAY *Barber Co.* Aug. 'How sweetly the dear Baron rides,' said my wife, who was ogling at him 1907 PHILLIS *Darf From School to Stage* 11 21 That sweetly pretty play, 'Ib and Little Christina'

d. In vaguer sense: In a desirable or satisfactory way; favourably; †delicately; now esp. in reference to the working of machinery: Smoothly, easily.

1594 PLAT *Tenell-ho* 1 6 A Christall stone haung a good foyle sweetlye conveyed within the concave superficies thereof 1651 FRENCH *Distill* vi 178 In these colder countreys they never yeeld any fruit, but if at any time nature be wittily and sweetly helped, then Art can perfect what nature could not 1825 *Dain Rev* XLIII 14 Like the jerks of a machine not working sweetly 1876 W. CUDWORTH *Round abt. Bradfords* 120 The engines although thirty years old .do their work 'sweetly'

5. With graciousness of action or treatment; with kindly disposition or intent; graciously.

a 1225 *Anur* R. 430 Lūhtliche & sweteliche uorquēd ham hore gultes. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14884 (Cott) Suthi he wald þam drau him to c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 221 Ful swetly herde he confession, And pleasaunt was his absolution. 1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 51 When he had herd her answers and had seen how sweetly she had taken hit 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W.) 1. 111, That it wolde please y^e swetly to beholde hym or her thy seruauit. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pi Perc* (title-p.), Sweetly inderuving with his blunt persuasions to botch vp a Reconciliation. 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 48 The sentence in the Star Chamber, the which he confessed justly imposed and swetly 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 15 We must represent things which appear difficult and greivous by insinuating them sweetly into the spirit of those to whom we speak 1794 MRS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xli, She used to try so sweetly to oblige him.

6. With pleasantness of manner or address, in sweet terms, hence, affectionately, lovingly.

a 1225 *Anur*, R. 264 In suerliche time hwon þe neode habbed, scheaueþ so sweteliche to his swete eare. a 1300 *K Horn* 404 (Camb.) On kues he him sette, And sweteliche hure grette. 131 *Cursor M.* 15651 (Gott) Ful suetli to þaim he spak, 'I wreþer, quat nu do þe?' c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 267 Be fayr of speche, answer swetely! c 1533 Lb BERNERS *Huon lxxxv* 267 He .toke leue of hym, & swetely kysyd hym. 1594 SHAKS *Rom.* 3 *Jul* 1 v. 11 O trespasse sweetly vrg'd. 1602 tr *Guarini's Pastor Fido* 11. 1 E 1 b, Let's lisse and strue Who can lisse sweethest among our selues 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor.* *Odes* 1. xvii 24 The nymph, who sweetly speaks, and sweetly smiles. 1824 MRS STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, The child looked perplexed and sorrowful, but said sweetly—Poor Topsy, why need you steal? 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* 11. xlv. 14 He was disappointed, although she had spoken to him so sweetly.

7. Qualifying pple. used adj., often hyphenated (in any of the preceding senses), as *sweetly-breathing*, *-budding*, *-fenced*, *-smelling*, *-swelling*, *-written*; occas. with adjs., as *sweetly-pensive*, *-wise*, also less correctly used for 'sweet' in parasynthetic combination, as *sweetly-scented*, *-tasted*, *-torned*.

a 1286 SINCEY *Arcaidia* 11 (1022) 215 Of pretious pearle the double rowe, The second sweetly fenced waide, Her heav'nly dewed tongue to garde. 1641 in *Vernay Mem.* (1907) 1 229 A most noble and sweetly shing lady 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor.* *Sec. Poem* 100 Sweetly dismissed queen of night. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Foot of Quail* (1809) 17 37 In a sweetly-breathing accent scarcely audible a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) 11 475 Hymns, meditations, and sweetly-written books. 1844 KINGAKE *Eothen* xviii, Spices or sweetly burning woods. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* 11. xii, Thy mistress Lycimnia's sweetly-ton'd voice. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) 11. ii. 120 She thanked with sweetly wise and conscious thought. 1875 W. M. LEWIS *Guide Wigwag* 18 The sweetly-scented hush

Sweetmeat (swētmēt), sb. [See SWEET a. and MEAT sb. Cf. OE. *swētmēttas*, *swōtmēttas* delicacies]

1 collect pl. (and †sing) †Sweet food, as sugared cakes or pastry, confectionery (obs.); preserved or candied fruits, sugared nuts, etc.; also, globules, lozenges, 'drops,' or 'sticks' made of sugar with fruit or other flavouring or filling, sing. one of these.

c 1280 HENRYSON *Test Cress* 420 The sweet Meits, struit in plattis clein, With Sapheron sals of a gud seassoun. 12500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks Soc.) 1 143, I knowe that in thy childhoothe Thou wylte for sweete meats loke. 1584 LVLV *Sappho* v. 11. 9 Gue him some sweete meats. 1594 SHAKS. *Rom* 3 *Jul* 1 v 76 Their breath with Sweet meats tainted are. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3 75 Teeth are much hurt by Sweet-meats. 1640 A RIGBY in *Rushw Hist Coll* (1721) IV. 129 Or, like little Children, when we have been whipt and beaten, be pleased again with Sweetmeats 1683 TRYON *Way to Health* 489 Nor [is it] lawful for any of us to eat Sweet-Meats or delicious Tarts, after we have eaten sufficiently of other simple & natural Food. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Sept. 1677, To the Towne-house, where they presented us a collation of dried sweet meats and wine 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 51 1 6 She should be ashamed to set before company sweetmeats of so dark a colour as she had often seen at Mistress Sprightly's. 1812 SHELLEY *Devil's Walk* xv, Tired, [he] gives his sweetmeat, and again Cries for it, like a humour'd boy. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonakian* 1 76 Here were 'sweetmeats', i.e. preserved plums. 1858 SIMMONDS *Diet Trade*, *Sweetmeats*, a general name for succades; fruits preserved in sugar, and con-

fectionary articles made of sugar. 1880 'OURDA' *Moths* 1, You eat heaps of sweetmeats. You take too much tea, too much ice, too much soup, too much wine! 1880 C. NESS *Hist & Myst O & N Test* I 49 This is Satan's sweet-meat to make Sinners like filthy dogs. 1854 'HACKRAY' *Newcomes* 1 168 Gandish was always handing him sweetmeats of compliments

2. A varnish, consisting principally of linseed oil, used in the preparation of patent leather.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s v *Patent Leather*.

3. attrib. and Comb., as *sweetmeat pan*, *pot*, *shop*, *spoon*; *sweetmeat-seller*.

1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buckleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 448 One sweetmeat pan, with a skimmer 1705 *Lond. Gaz* No 4104/4, a Sweet-meat Spoons forked. 1769 MRS. RAFFALD *Eng Househkr.* (1778) 225 Put it into flat sweet meat pots, and tie it down with brandy paper. 1895 KIPLING *and Jungle Bk* 92 It was the wife of the sweetmeat-seller.

11. Hence **Sweetmeat** v. (*nonce-wd*) trans., to furnish with sweetmeats.

1764 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Earl Hertford* 24 Feb, The fairies had so improved upon it, had so be-galandered, so sweetmeated, and so deserted it [sc. a supper room], that it looked like a vision.

Sweet Nancy, local. The pheasant-eyed narcissus, *Narcissus poeticus*, esp. the double variety. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M. Barton* viii, In his button-hole he stuck a narcissus (a sweet Nancy is its pretty Lancashire name) 1873 MISS BROUGHTON *Nancy* 1. 94 The hyacinth bells, and the sweet Nancies blowing all together

Sweetness (swētnēs), Forms: see SWEET a. [OE. *swētnes* (*swōet*) see -NESS. Cf. MDu. *soetness*; also SOOTNESS (OE. *swōtnes*).] The quality of being sweet, *concr* something sweet.

1. Of taste or flavour.

c 897 ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* xvii 125, & eac sceal bion on ðam beostum ðas monnan swetnes, 1340 *Ayeb* 55 þe zuetness of þe mete. a 1425 tr *Ardenne's Treat* *Fistula*, etc. 89 One [oil] for þe rednes and swetnez is called sanguis veneris. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dictes* 68 The bitterness of the aloce tre destroyeth the swetness of the hony. 1555 EDEY *Decades* (Arb) 110 These apples have a certeyne sweetnes myxte with a gentill sharpnes. 1588 KYD *Househ. Philos* Wks (1901) 247 The Malmesey and Greeke and Roman wines have some kind of sweetnes 1704 SWIFT *Bait Bks* Wks. 1841 I 128/2 Instead of dirt and poison, we have rather chosen to fill our hives with honey and wax, thus furnishing mankind with the two noblest of things, which are sweetness and light 1781 COWPER *Charity* 190 Has God then giv'n its sweetness to the cane in vain? 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int* 11 ii. § 9 The sweetness of every kind of fruit [etc.] is known to arise from sugar

¶ Phr. *Sweetness and light*, taken from Swift (see quot. 1704 above) and used with æsthetic or moral reference (cf. 6, 7).

1869 M. ARNOLD *Civilt & An* 28 Thou ideal of beauty and sweetness and light, and a human nature complete on all its sides. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* (1883) 410 Gallo was preeminently endowed with that light and sweetness which are signs of the utmost refinement

b. *concr* Something sweet to the taste; a sweet substance.

c 725 CORPUS *Gloss* (Hessels) A 524 *Ambrosia*, *suotnis* 1384 WYCLIF *Juel* 11. 28 And it shal be, in that day mounteyns shuln droppe swetnes. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xix xliii (W. de W.), Swetnesse layed to the tonge openyth moderately and hetyth moderately. 1553 EDEY *Treat. Nuew Ind* (Arb) 42 Who hath not of sowrenesse felte the bitter tast, Is not worthy of swetenes to take his repast. 1655 G. S. in *Harthib Ref Commu* *Bees* 27 There is worthily a great difference to be acknowledged between Honey and other insipidated sweetneses. 1890 *Ophiogloss* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 20 Dec 2/1 Sweetness by the barrel, hon-hons, sugar plums [etc.]

2. Of smell or odour. Fragrance.

c 900 tr *Beda's Hist* 11 v. (1890) 292 Micel swetnes wun dorlices stences. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 145 Per scal heon smellunge mid swetnesse. c 1220 *Besidry* 750 Ut of his drote cūmed a smel bat ouer-cūmed halwite wið swetnesse. c 1380 WYCLIF *1Pss.* (1880) 216 Whanne men schullen smelle þe swetnesse & good odour of herbis. c 1385 CHAUCER *L G W.* *Prolog*, 120 Floures Of swich swetnesse and swich odour ouer al. 1626 BACON *Sylva* 3 489, I thinke Rosemary y will leese in Sweetnesse, if it he set with Lauender. 1750 GRAY *Elegy* 56 Full many a flower is born to blush unseen, And waste its sweetness on the desert air. 1870 SPURGEON *Treas Dav.* Ps. xlv. 8 All his dress is fragrant with all sweetness

3. Of sound. Melodiousness, musical quality.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* v xxiii (Bodl MS.), Orpheus plesid treen wodes hulls and stones with swetnes of his voice. 1448-9 METHAM *Anonymus & Cleopas* 410 Syngyng in ther lay with moynyng joy in qwetnes off songe. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1880) 30 The swetnesse of the tongue, the wholsomnesse of the aere in other countries. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* 11. xii. 6 The rare swetnesse of the melody. 1681 DRYDEN *Abt. & Achil.* To Rdr, There's a sweetness in good Verse, which Tickles even while it Hurts. 1799 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* 1, The sweetness and fine expression of her voice. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix. (1878) 273 His violoncellos are not so strong as old Forster's, but, in sweetness and purity, excelling them. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 1. 30 Rude societies have versification, and often versification of great power and sweetness

b. A sweet sound or tone rare

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 342 There was wellit to wale water full nobill, with plentius stremes, With a swoughe and a sweetness sweepit on þe grounde. 1632 MILTON *L'Allegro* 140 With many a winding bout Of linked sweetnes loz down out. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year*, *Summer* xix 238 It is not the eye that sees the beauties of the heaven, nor the ear that hears the sweetnesses of musick. 1895 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 107 The wailful sweetness of the violin floats down the hushed waters of the wind,

4 In specific uses, denoting various desirable physical qualities, *e.g.* freshness (as opp to saltiness, putridity, etc.), mellowness (of soil), etc.

c 1400 MAUNDSEY (1839) 1 The Watte of the See is fresche and holdethe his sweetness so Mye within the See. 1507 MARKHAM *Caval* 11 (1617) 52 It giveth liberie to the tongue, and keepeth the mouth in tenderness and sweetness. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 25 Jan 1645, These [beds] are in a very long room having an inner passage with as much care, sweetness, and convenience as can be imagin'd. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 46 The Remedy of this is, to give it constantly its due Course of Fallowing, whereby it may enjoy a thorough Sweetness. 1825 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II 355 This powder will also restore the sweetness of flesh-meat but slightly tainted with putridity. 1844 H STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III 1046 Oil-cake is an excellent medicine for live-stock, giving to the hide a sweetness of coat unobtainable by other means. 1894 WALROND *Archery* xvii, 297 No bow can come up to a good self for sweetness, softness, and steadiness in the hand when it is loosed.

5. Pleasantness to the senses generally, esp the sight; pleasantness of aspect, artistic effect, etc. 1568 ASCHAM *Schoolm* 11 (Arb) 138 The right forme . fit and dew, to the dignitie of a man, to the bewtie of a woman, to the sweetness of a young babe. 1671 MORYSON *Itin* 1 118 Baie, an ancient Citie, and for the sweetness preferred to Rome by Holace. 1866 FULLER *Worthies* (1840) I. 224 It is confessed that Oxford far exceeds it [see Cambridge] for sweetness of situation. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1722) I. 285 The use that is made of it [see wax] for Lights, the clearness and sweetness of which makes it preferred before all other Sorts. 1822 SHELLEY *Pr* 1745 (1888) I. 407 The curved lines of her fine limbs flow into each other with a never-ending sinuosity of sweetness. 1888 MISS BRADDON *Fatal Three* 1 v, The house and gardens had all the sweetness and freshness of a scene to which one is restored after absence.

b. as a technical term of Art. 1695 DRYDEN tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art Paint*, etc. 220 He painted with great Strength, great Heightning great Sweetness, and liveliness of Colours. 1706 *Art of Painting* (1744) 68 His colouring had not the vigour and sweetness of Giacomo Bassano's. 1826 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Life Raffaello*, etc. 156 The gliding motion of his [see Correggio's] outline, and the sweetness with which it melts into the ground. 1846 J SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* II. 770 The pen should have a diamond point, which imparts an admirable degree of regularity and sweetness to the work.

6. Pleasantness to the mind or feelings; delightful-fulness.

c 900 tr. *Bada's Hist* iv xxiv (1890) 346 Bi swetnesse þæs heofonlecan nices he monig leof geworhte. 971 *Bleket Hom* 37 Swa we sceolon eac eare heortan gefyllan mid þære swetnesse godcundra beboda. 1230 in Wright *Lyric* P. xxv 68 Iesu, swete is the love of the, Al that may with eþen se, Haveth no swetnesse æþernes. 1340 *Aeneid* 92 Pe more þæt lykep þe swetnesse of þe wordle þe leste me wylneþ þe swetnesse of god. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II 57 Thei resten as hem liketh best In all the swetnesse of delices. 1440 *York Myst* xlvii 137 All kynnyng swetnesse is þer-in. 1528 *Tindale Obed Chr* Mas 15 b, 10 translate it welaweredly, so that it have the same grace and swetnesse in the latyne, as it hath in the hebrue. 1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art* xi. (1625) 55 Neither shall they be partakers of the sweetness of this truth which say, that [etc]. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* iv. 38 He. to whom he gives the Force of Demos-thenes, the Sweetness of Isocrates, and the Copia of Plato. 1748 J. GEDDES *Comp Antients* 7 The two things then, which every good writer either in prose or verse is to aim at, are sweetness and dignity. 1840 J. H. NEWMAN *Par Sermon*. (1842) V. xxii. 365 Even sorrow must have a sweetness, if love be in it.

b. Pleasant feeling, delight, pleasure; also, a source of delight or pleasure. Now rare or merged in other senses.

a 1225 *Ancre R.* 102 Pes cos is a swetnesse & a delit of heorte, so unimete swote & swete. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Swuch swetnesse þu schalt finden in his lue & in his seruise þe[etc]. c 1240 *Ureusun in O. E. Hom.* I. 183 Ihesu min hali lue min sikere swetnesse [printed spetnesse]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Melib.* r 192 Salomon seith That . 'the conseil of trewe freendes ȝeeth swetnesse to the soule'. 1400 *Prynnyr* (1891) 51 Heyl queene mooder of mercy, oure lyf and oure swetnesse. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 280 Whan þin heite is harde as a stone, & hath no deuocyon to god, ne loue, ne drede, ne swetnesse. c 1485 *Digby Myst.* Mary Magdalene 794 O lord Iesu, oure mellefueus swetnesse. 1526 *Pilgr Perfe* (W de W 1531) 159 b, To use y^e manner of prayer in y^e which he fyndeth moost swetnes. 1612 *Brinsley Lud Lit.* 9 They feele such a swetnesse in play and idleness, as they can hardly bee framed to leaue it. 1863 *Pusey Sermon* *Mat* v 4 6 Rather it is an abiding sorrow, sweeter than all life's sweetnesses. 1870 BRYANT *Thad* I 111 102 Such glow of love Possesses me and sweetness of desire. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Sept 5/2 She was one of those brave souls who have fought the good fight with little help of spiritual sweetnesses.

7. Of disposition, manner, or conduct: Graciousness, gentleness, kindness, mildness.

c 1000 *Agg Ps.* (Th) xxx. 21 [xxx. 19] Hu micel is seo mycelnes þine swetnesse. 1225 *Ancre R.* 254 Jesu Cristes deorewurde wordes & werkes, þe wren alle ine lue & ine swetnesse. 1230 *Cursor M.* 983 Mikel it was his swetnes þan, Mikel reuth he had þæt sith o man. 1340 *Aeneid* 145 Mansuetudo oþer benignitas þet is zuyetnesse of herte. 1366 CHAUCER *A B C.* 51 Glorious mayde and moder ful of swetnesse and mercy euer. c 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 220 Aþynes passyon he schowyd louyng swetnes. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum.* 11. 1, So full of man, and sweetnesse in his carriage. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang* T 11. 102 Grace of Regeneration introduceth gracious habits of swetnesse, peace and love. 1680 ORWAY *Orphan* 1. 1, They're both of Nature mild, and full of sweetnes. 1784 COWPER *Task* 11. 708 In his speech was heard Paternal sweetnes, dignity, and love. 1848 THACKERAY *Vari Fair* xxxiv, She repaid Miss Crawley's engagemnt by artless sweetnes and friendship. 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* x, In his

eyes and mouth there was an expression of honesty and sweetness which endeared him to the heart of the lonely prince.

† 8. Addiction to sweet things; self-indulgence. Obs. rare.

c 1440 *Cesta Rom* xxx 120 (Harl MS), He ȝaf him so much to this swettnes, that he wolde not then, but yete hony, and made him myrre. 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* 11 iv 45 To renit Their sawcie swettnes, that do coyne heavens Image In stamps that are forbid.

Sweet pea. The common name of *Lathyrus odoratus*, a climbing annual leguminous plant, indigenous to Sicily, cultivated in numerous varieties for its showy variously-coloured sweet-scented flowers; formerly called *sweet-scented pea* (see SWEET-SCENTED b).

1732 R. FURBER *Flower Gard* *Displ* 57 Purple Sweet Pea This is what we call the Sweet-scented Pea. 1816 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe upon a little hill' 57 Here are sweet peas, on 'up-toe for a fight.

Sweet rush.

1. The lemon-grass or camel's hay, *Andropogon Schenanthus*; also the allied species *A. laniger*. 1598, 1601 [see SQUINANT] 1874 *Trans. Bot. Suppl.*

2. The sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*. 1607 TORSELL *Poult. Beasts* 126 Roes loue the lakes and strong streames, breaking the floods to come by fresh pasture, as sweet rushes and Bul-rushes. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* App. 325 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* xviii. (1794) 251 *Calamus Aromaticus* or Sweet Rush.

Sweet-scented (stress variable), *a.* Having a sweet scent; sweet-smelling, fragrant.

1591 COKAINK *Treat. Hunting* B 34, Sweet sented Roe. 1606 N. BAXTER *Synode's Ourania* Liv b, The fragrant smell, of sweetest sented flowers. 1730 BAILEY (fol.), *Aromatiz.* having a Spicy Smell, sweet scented. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* 11. iv vii, Thus go they plunging; champ the sweet-scented forest-herb. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I 62 He was arrayed in a splendid dress, regaled with incense, and with a profusion of sweet-scented flowers.

b. *spec.* in names of species or varieties of plants having sweet-smelling flowers, leaves, etc.

Sweet-scented pea, an early name for the Sweet pea. 1666 R. PRESTON *Lett. in Essex Rev* (1908) XVII 133 One hoghead of Sweet-scented tobacco. 1688 CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 943 There is not only the two distinct sorts of a Sweet scented, and Aranoko Tobacco, but of each of these be several sorts much different. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot* II, *Lathyrus*, in English Chicheling is a kind of Pulse, which has many varieties of these is our fine Sweet scented Pea. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl* Suppl. s. v. *Rubus*, The sweet scented rubus. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 59 Sweet-scented Vernal grass. 1846-50 A. WOOD *Class. Bot* 258 *Calycanthus floridus*, Carolina Allspice Sweet-scented Shrub.

Sweet singer. *Hist.* The phr. *sweet singer* (see SWEET a. 4), more fully *sweet singer of Israel* (app. with reminiscence of 2 Sam xxiii 1, where David is called 'the sweet psalmist of Israel'), designating a sect or sects which flourished in the latter years of the 17th cent. see quotes.

1680 H. MORE *Lett* in R. Ward *Life* (1710) 356, I partly have some Knowledge of the Sweet Singers of Israel. But to say or sing sweetly is little to the Purpose, while there is a False Principle at the Heart. What a Discord in Your Sweet Singer was the Admiration of that roaring Wretch you described, that lately hanged himself! 1681 *Act of Council* in *Wodrow Hist. Suff. Ch. Scot.* (1792) II 222 Edinburgh, August 2, 1681. His Royal Highness and Lords of Privy Council, having considered the Condition of these Prisoners, called the sweet Singers, David Jamison, John Gib, and some Women, give Order to the Magistrates to liberate them. 1687 MIDGE *Ch. Fr. Dict.* Eng.-Fr. s. v. 'Is a late blasphemous Sect, which call themselves the Sweet Singers of Israel. Whereof one John Taylor was Head, who had a Congregation of them at Guildford in Surrey. 1689 *Life of John Bunyan* 22 A Sect of loose prophane Wretches, afterward called Ranters and sweet Singers. 1704 *Swift Mech. Operat.* *Spur* in T. Trub, etc. 319 1721 *Mem. Visct. Dundas* p. 18, At this Time, about thirty of these deluded People left their Families and Business, and went to the Hills, where they lived in Rocks and Caves for some Weeks. They called themselves The Sweet Singers of Israel, eat nothing that there was Salt in, or paid Tax to the King, blotted the Name of King out of their Bibles, and cohobated all together. 1732 P. WALKER *Life of Cargill in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1829) II 16 These People were commonly called Sweet-singers, from their frequently meeting together, and singing these tearful Psalms over the mournful Case of the Church, Psal 74, 79, 80, 83, 137.

Sweet-smelling (stress variable), *a.* Smelling sweet; sweet-scented.

1388 WYCLIF *Each* xxvii. 22 Alle the beste sweete smellynge spices. c 1400 26 *Pol. Poems* xxvi. 1 A place . Y-set aboute with floures so swete smellyng. 1535 COVERDALE *Yer.* vi. 20 Swete smellyng Calamus from faire countreies. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* 11. xxii 12 A vyoll full of sweet smellyng water. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* 1. v. 909 Flowers, Garlands, and sweet-smelling Herbs. 1731 MILLER *Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Agrimonia*, The Sweet-smelling Agrimony is by some preferred to the common sort for medicinal Uses. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 122 He led me thro' the short sweet-smelling lanes. 1890 *Science-Gossip* XXVI 145/1 The innocent-looking, sweet-smelling mint (*Melissa officinalis*).

Sweetsome (swētsūm), *a.* *deal.* [f. SWEET a. + SOME 1.] Sweet, pleasant. Also *adob.*

1799 S. J. PRATT *Glean. Eng* IV. 377 The yard is a kind of grove. I remember it sweetsome to behold. 18 R. H. GROOME *After math, Only Darter* (Cent. Dict. Suppl.), I never hard her sing so sweetsome as she did then.

Sweet-sop. [SOP sb.] The sweet fruit of a tree or shrub, *Annona squamosa*, allied to the SOUR-

SOP, extensively cultivated in tropical countries. Also the tree or shrub itself. (Cf. *sugar-apple* in SUGAR sb. 5 c.)

1696 SLOANE *Catal. Plantarum in Jamaica* 205 Annona, foliis odoratis minoribus, fructu conoide squamoso parvo dulci. Sweet sop. In pratis & agris campestribus ubique spontanea reperitur. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 236 The Sweet-sop or Sugar Apple Tree. 1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 54/1 The sweet sop is often only a small bush, it bears a greenish fruit covered with scales, and having the appearance of a young pine cone. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* 11, The sweet sop—a passable fruit, or rather congeries of fruits, looking like a green and purple strawberry, of the bigness of an orange.

Sweet-sweet. An imitation of the musical chirp of a bird (with suggestion of SWEET a.); cf. SWEET v. 2 Often addressed to pet cage-birds.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* 11. 111 *Vocation* 1019 A Sparrow's head he shall (even flying) split And in the ayre shall make the Swallow cease His sweet sweet note, and slicing numbness.

Sweet water, sweet-water.

1. (as two words) Fresh water (see SWEET a. 3 b); attrib. (usually with hyphen or as one word), living in or consisting of fresh water.

1608 TORSELL *Serpens* 287 There was a magical vse of these Sweete-water-Tortoyces agaynst Mayle. 1861 CHAMBERS *Encycl.* II 668/2 [Catabrosa] is sometimes called Whorl Grass, and sometimes Sweet Water Grass. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist Mines & Mining* 11 Sweet water springs. 1895 P. HENNINGWAY *Out of Egypt* 11. 149 A party of women washing linen in some sweetwater canal.

† 2. (as two words, or with hyphen) A sweet-smelling liquid preparation, a liquid perfume or scent. Obs.

1544 PHARR *Regim. Lyfe* (1560) M viij b, As concernyng sweete waters to sprinkle upon your clothes. 1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* 11. iv. 6 Call for sweet water, wash thy hands. 1688 HOLME *Amoury* 111. 398/1 A small Chafer (which they [see barbers] use to carry about with them) to carry their sweet water in. 1769 LADY MARY CORKE *Jrnl.* 27 Nov, All sorts of sweet waters & fine pomatums. 1859 *Habits of Gd Society* 11 (new ed.) 125 Banish every essence, cosmetic, or sweet-water from your toilet.

b. Technically applied to sweet liquids obtained as by-products in certain manufactures.

1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Saap, Candles*, etc. xiii 295 (*Glycerin*) The whole is then blown out into a tank, and the 'sweet water' is run off. 1910 *Encycl. Brit* V. 178/2 (*Candles*) On standing the product separates into two layers—'sweet water' containing glycerin below, and the fatty acids with a certain amount of lime soap above.

3. (with hyphen, or as one word) A variety of white grape, of specially sweet flavour.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement, in Gard Assist* 15 Grapes White sweet-water. Black sweet-water. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* I. Introduct. He affirmed that he had never seen a sweet-water on a trellis growing so fairly as a fox-grape over a scrub-oak in a swamp. 1865 SALA *Diary in Amer* II v. 159 The black Hambros, or the juicy sweet-waters, or the fragrant muscatels.

Sweetweed (swēt-wēd). Name for two scrophulariaceous plants of the West Indies and tropical America, *Capparia biflora*, also called goatweed or West Indian tea, and *Scoparia dulcis*, also called sweet broomweed or liquorice-weed.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* App 329 1771 J. R. FORSTER *Flora Amer. Septentr.* 28.

Sweet-william (swēt-wīlyām). (Also as two words, with or without capitals, or rarely as one word without hyphen.)

1. A species of pink, *Dianthus barbatus*, cultivated in numerous varieties, bearing closely-clustered flowers of various shades of white and red, usually variegated or parti-coloured.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 96 Herbes, branches and flowers, for windowes and pots Sweete Williams. 1578 LYR *Dodoens* 11 vii 154 The third [sort of gilliflowr] is that which we cal in Englyshe Sweete Williams and colmeniers. 1626 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* 11. 111. 62 They did intwine The white, the blew, the flesh like Columbine With Pinckes, Sweet-williams. 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard Assist* 68/1 Double mule, or sweet-william pink. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix (1813) 355 Sweet William (or bearded pink) is distinguished into broad and narrow leaved sorts. 1866 M. ARNOLD *Thyrus* vii, Sweet-William with his homely cottage-smell. 1879 DOWDEN *Southery* 4 A house rich in old English comfort, with its diamond-tiled garden way, its sweet-williams and stocks and syringas.

b. Applied to other species of pink, also to plants of other genera.

Childing Pink, *Dianthus profler* (Childing Sweet-william), the Deptford Pink, *D. Armeria* (also called Sweet william Catchfly); † the Wallflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* (obs.), Lobel's Catchfly, *Silene Armeria* (Treas Bot.), the Scarlet Lychnis, *L. chalcedonica* (US); *Phlox maculata* (Wild Sweet-william), of N. America, and *Ipomoea Quamoclit*, of Barbados.

1564 BULLEIN *Burwarke, Bk. Simples* (1590) 46 The whyte and yellow Gilliflowr, called sweete William, or hearts ease. 1633 JOHNSON *Gerard's Herbal* 11. clxxxiv. 599 *Armeria profler*, Lob. Childing sweet Williams. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot* App 329 Sweet William of Barbados, *Ipomoea*. 1856 A. GRAY *Man. Bot.* (1860) 330 *Phlox maculata* (Wild Sweet-William).

2. † a. Applied to the tope or dog-fish. b. A local name for the goldfinch.

1730 DALE *Hist. Hawick* 420 Cartilaginous Fishes 1. The Dog kind, or such are as long. The Sweet-William. 1848 ZOOLOGIST VI. 2258 The goldfinch is called a 'red cap', a 'sweet-william', a 'proud tailor'.

Sweetwood (swī twūd) A name for various trees and shrubs, chiefly larraceous, of the West Indies and tropical America, some of which furnish valuable timber; also the timber itself.

Black Sweetwood, *Styracodaphne* (Ocotia) *floribunda* Lobbly S., *Oreodaphne* (Ocotia) *leucocylon*; also *Scadophyllum Jacquinii* (N.O. *Araliaceae*). Lowland, Pepper, or Yellow S., *Nectandra sanguinea* Mountain S., *Acrodichdum jamaicense* Rio Grande S., *Oreodaphne leucocylon*. Shrubby S., the genus *Amirys* (N.O. *Rutaceae* or *Annyridaceae*). Timber S., *Oreodaphne* (*Nectandra*) *exaltata*, *N. leucantha*, and *Acrodichdum jamaicense*. White S., *Nectandra leucantha* and *N. sanguinea*. The name is also given to *Croton eleuteria* of the W. Indies and Bahamas, which yields cascarilla bark. (See *Treas Bot* and *Miller Plant*.)

1607 in 3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Conn. 53/2 The soil covered with good oak, ash, walnut tree, poplar, pine, sweet woods. 1624 CAPT J. SMITH *Virginia* 197 Many huge bone-fires of sweet-wood 1711 PETIVER *Gaophyl* viii 71 Mexican sweet Wood. This is a pale coloured Wood with brownish Clouds, it has a very fragrant smell especially if chewed 1721 *Act & Geo* I, c. 12 § 2 1811 TITMOON *Sh Hartus Bot Amer* Expl. Plate vii, p. 11 White Sweetwood (*Amirys leucocylon*). 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 623 The wood of *Oreodaphne exaltata* is yellow, very hard and durable, and is called Sweetwood, in Jamaica 1866 Chambers' *Encycl.* VIII. 491/1 The compound decoction, formerly known as the Decoction of Sweet Woods

b. attrib., as sweetwood tree; sweetwood bark, a name for cascarilla bark.

1750 G. HUGHES *Barbados* 157 The Sweet Wood tree 1846 JUDGE LEES in *Lindley Veg. Kingd.* 279 The plant is scarcely known here (Bahamas) by the name of Cascarilla, but is commonly called Sweet Wood Bark.

Sweet-wort (swī-twōrt). [WORT sb 2] A sweet-flavoured wort; esp. the infusion of malt, before the hops are added in the manufacture of beer. Also attrib.

1567 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 203 In the bachouse and brewhouse a swete wort to be. 1567 *Wills & Inn N.C.* (Surtees) 1836 267 A lead, a maskfart and a swett wort fatt, 1707 MORTIMER *Husd* (1720) I 279 Of all Food (for bees), Honey is the best. If it is mixed well with a moderate Proportion of good Sweet-wort 1793 BEDDOES *Sea Scurvy* 91 Sweet wort, or the extract of malt. 1851-2 TOMLINSON *Cycl. Arts* (1867) II. 667/1 This vitreous mass was formerly obtained by rapidly boiling down a concentrated solution of sugar in barley-water or sweet-wort, and hence the name of barley sugar applied to sticks of it. 1876 HARLEY *Med. Med.* (ed. 6) 322 Alcohol is obtained by the distillation of any saccharine fluid which has been subjected to fermentation. Sweet worts are formed for this purpose by the action of diastase on the starch of the cereals or the potato.

Webster's (1847-54) definition 'Any plant of a sweet taste', copied by later DICTS, cannot be authenticated

Sweety: see SWEETIE. **Sweevil**, Sc. f. SWIVEL. **Swefel**, **Sweft**, **Sweftne**, obs. ff. SWIVEL, SWIFT, SWEVEN. **Swegh**, **sweigh**: see SWAY

† **Sweight**, *ninth dial.* and *Sc. Obs.* In 5 sweght, sweyght, 6 (9) Sc. swecht. [app. f. *swaj-* (repr. by the early forms of SWAY v.) + -T suffix 8 a.] 'The force of a body in motion' (Jam.); impetus.

14 *Chaucer's Troilus* II 1383 (MS St. John's Camb.) When that the sturdy oke Receyved bath the happy fall-ynge strooke The grete sweyght [also *Hawl* 1239, v. rr. sweygh, swey, sweyt, swough] maketh it come al at oues c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxiii 362 Swete may his swayne for sweght of our swappes 1533 DOUGLAS *Bevis* ix. ix 36 Tho towyr that swechtis, as thai reyll and leipe, The byrnynd towyr down rollis with a rusche *Ibid* xii xi 139 Like as the gret rock crag. Is maid to fall and tumble with all his swecht. (1829 W. TENNANT *Papistry Story* d (1827) 173 Round him they rush't, and push't, and pecht To overturn him w' their swecht.)

b. fig. (See quot.)

a. 1800 PROGE *Snghl. Grose* (1814), *Sweight*, the greatest part of any thing. North

Swele, **Swell**, obs. ff. SWEAL, SWEEL, **Swein**, **Sweingeor**, **Sweinmote**, obs. ff. SWAIN, SWINGER¹, SWANIMOTE. **Sweir**, Sc. f. SWEAR v., SWEER. **Sweit**, obs. Sc. f. SWEAT, SWEET. **Swelawe**, obs. f. SWALLOW v.

Swelchie (swelxi). Sc. ? Obs. Also 7 swelchies. [ad. ON. *swelgr*. see SWALLOW sb 2] A whirlpool; also, the local name for the race in Pentland Firth

a. 1688 J. WALLACE *Descr. Orkney* i (1693) 5 On the North side of this Isle, is a part of the Firth called the Swelchee of Stroma very dangerous. 1803 BARRY *Orkney* i 11 44 Did we credit the tales of former times, wells and swelchies, gulphs and whirlpools, are constantly surrounding this island [sc. Swanay], like so many gaping monsters 1821 Scott *Pirate* xxix, Through all the waws, wells, and swelchies of the Pentland Firth

Swele, obs. f. SQUEAL, SWEAL, **Swell sb**, **SWILL**.

Swelewe, **swel(1)gh**, obs. ff. SWALLOW

Swelk, such. see SWILK.

Swell (swel), sb. Also 3 swel, 4 swele [In sense 1 prob. repr. OE. *geswell* (-**gaswalyo-*), corresp. to MLG. *geswell* (le, swel, swele, MDu. *geswel*, *swel*, *sweel* (e) (Du. *geswel*), in the other senses f. SWELL v., q. v.]

† 1. A morbid swelling. Obs.

a. 1225 *Aur. R.* 274 Auh dinc beonne atteloße, & drif bene swel [v. r. swalm] æþeardward nrommard þe heorte, þet is to sigen, þenc oðe attrie pinen þet God suffide oðe rode & þe swel schal setten 23 *Seign Sag.* (W.) 1566 He

usede sinne sodomighte So long he pleide with yong man, A swele in his membres cam than.

2 The condition of being swollen, distended, or increased in bulk, swelling or protuberant form, bulge; *concr.* a protuberant part, protuberance.

In technical use *spec.*, e.g. the enlargement near the muzzle of a gun, the enlarged and thickened part of a gun-stock, the entasis of a column

1683 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1907) 39 Grass, or brick-walkes may have, for thirty foot broad, six inches of swell. 1726 LEONI *Albert's Archit.* II 20 The swell on belly of the shaft 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 45 Not being able to make their growing Progress, for want of Room in the Earth, for the Swell and Multiplicity of their several Stalks. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* III 512 The [pigeons called] Crappers are valuable for their Swell 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 374 During the calcination of the Tin, you perceive in several places a small swell of a certain matter which bursts. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II. 205, I think I see the hardly suppressed swell of face of one of those immortal genuses 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* v. *Secur. armis* 1, Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock with it at the swell 1822-7 *Good Study Med.* (1829) V 94 When pregnancy takes place, and the uterus enlarges, the breasts exhibit a correspondent increase of swell 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 73 The irregular swells and hollows on the surface of a casting *Ibid* 105 This bore is a piece of strong iron, ten or twelve inches in length near to each end there is a knob or swell of steel. 1833 *Ibid*. II 204 The shanks consist of tubes of brass covering iron rods, and screwed together at the swells. 1846 Mrs. A. MARSH *Father Darcy* II xix 327 There was a slight swell in his chest—the *hysterica passio* of poor Lear rose in his throat 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xiv, Pitt looked down at his legs, which had not much more symmetry or swell than the lean Court sword which dangled by his side 1849 FREEMAN *Archit.* v 88 Ornamental balusters with a single swell are found. 1876 *Encycl. Brit.* IV 490/1 If a column be intended to have a swell in the middle

b. fig. Increase in amount. *rare*. ? Obs.

1768 *Woman of Honor* III 227 His plan of concealing the enormous swell of his fortune. 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* lxxviii. K. 1009 The augmentation of wealth, the swell of pauperism.

3. a. The rising or heaving of the sea or other body of water in a succession of long rolling waves, as after a storm; *concr.* such a wave, or, more usually, such waves collectively. (See also GROUND-SWELL)

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III. II. 49 The Swannes downe feather That stands vpon the Swell at the full of Tide, And neither way inclines 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 326 Fenced nowhere from the least surge or swell of the water. 1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* II xlii. 114 There being nothing to keep the great Swell of rolling Seas off them 1748 *Anson's Voy.* II. III 139 A most excellent harbour for its security against all winds and swells 1805 H. K. WHITTE *Lett. Poems* (1837) 266 Some tremendous swells which we weathered admirably. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* (1810) 21 My boat ploughed the swells, sometimes almost bow under 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Cinnamon & Pearls* i. 13 Old Gomode's flat-bottomed fishing-boat was pitching in the rising swell 1865 PARKMAN *Huguenots in Florida* II, Their water casks rocking on the long swells of subsiding gales

fig. 1798 LANDOR *Gibber* IV 33 Such ebbs of doubt, and swells of jealousy 1871 MORLEY *Carlyle in Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. (1878) 175 The full swell and tide and energy of genius.

b. The rising of a river above its ordinary level. ? Obs.

1758 *Ann. Reg.* *Hist. War* 46/2 The swell of the river had rendered all relief impossible 1760 *Ibid* 38/2 Notwithstanding the great swell of the waters he passed the Rhine 1769 *Ibid* 25/2 A sudden and extraordinary swell of the . . . Nieser . . . totally destroyed the bridge 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 176 Rapids, which with a swell of two or three feet, become very passable for boats. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vieux Louisiana* (1814) 48 The annual swell, which is early in the spring of the year, raises the water fifty or sixty feet.

4. A piece of land rising gradually and evenly above the general level; a hill, eminence, or upland with a smooth rounded outline and broad in proportion to its height; a rising ground.

Orig. with qualifying phr., e.g. *swell of ground*, which is still usually felt to be necessary by English writers; the absol. use is specially American.

1764 DODSLEY *Leasowes in Shennstone's Wks* (1777) II. 308 A swell of waste funny land, diversified with a cottage, and a road 1792 *Young's Trav. France* (1889) 20 The swells margined with wood. 1808 *Pike Sources Mississ.* II (1810) 125 The prairie rising and falling in regular swells, as far as the sight can extend 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvii, An uninterrupted swell of moorland. 1825 LONGE *Burial Mounds* 2 On sunny slope and beechen swell 1869 PARKMAN *Disc. Gt. West* xxv 337 The grassy swells were sprinkled with the bright flowers for which Texas is renowned. 1908 RIDER HAGGARD *Ghost Kings* v. 55 Following a game-path through the dew-drenched grass which grew upon the swells and valleys of the veld.

b. *Coal-mining*. (See quot.)

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 103 [The seam] is cut into 'swells' [sic] or 'horse backs', which rise up from the floor 1882 *Geikie Text-Bk. Geol.* (1885) 457 The stratification of the later accumulation will end off abruptly against the flanks of the older ridge, which will appear to rise up through the overlying bed. Appearances of this kind are not uncommon in coal-fields, where they are known to the miners as 'rolls', 'swells', or 'horse backs' 1883 GRISLEY *Gloss Coal-mining*, *Swell*, a kind of fault. See *Horses*. *Ibid*, *Horses* or *Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone

5. Of sound, esp. musical sound. Gradual in-

crease in loudness or force; hence, a sound or succession of sounds gradually increasing in volume, or coming upon the ear more and more clearly.

1803 SCOTT *Gray Brother* xliii, The heavy knell, the choir's faint swell, Came slowly down the wind 1822 Q. Mus. Mag. IV 35 The swell, or gradual increase of sound, is produced by opening the door of the box in which this part of the organ is inclosed 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* III viii, And up the valley came a swell of music on the wind 1839 MOORE *Alphington* III 121 'Heic came A swell of harmony as grand As e'er was born of voice and hand 1848-9 [see FLAM sb 1]. 1894 HALL *Cain's Manxman* VI xii, As Philip lay alone the soar and swell of the psalm filled the room.

b. *spec* in Mus. A gradual increase of force (*crescendo*) followed by a gradual decrease (*diminuendo*), in singing or playing; hence, a character composed of the *crescendo* and *diminuendo* marks together, denoting this < >

1757 FOOTR. *Author* Epil. Divine Mingotti 'what a swell has she! 1833 J. RUSH *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 259 A gradual strengthening and subsequent reduction of the voice, similar to what is called a swell in the language of musical expression. 1848 RIMBAULT *First Bk. Piano*, 65.

6. A contrivance for gradually varying the force of the tone in an organ or harmonium (also in the harpsichord and some early pianos), consisting of a shutter, a lid, or (now usually) a series of slats like those of a Venetian blind, which can be opened or shut at pleasure by means of a pedal or (in the harmonium) a knee-lever. Also short for *swell-box*, *swell keyboard*, or *swell organ* (see below).

Used attrib. in names of apparatus connected with or actuating the swell, as *swell-coupler*, *keyboard*, *manual*, *pedal*, *swell-box*, the box or chamber, containing a set of pipes or reeds, which is opened and closed by the swell in an organ or harmonium; *swell organ*, the set of pipes enclosed in this, forming one of the partial organs which make up a large organ.

1773 BARRINGTON in *Phil. Trans.* LXIII 271 The insipidity of the upper part of the flute stop of an organ, which hath not the modern improvement of a swell 1794 GILLESPIE in *Abridgm. Specif. Patents*, Mus. (1871) 10 My new constructed principle of putting on the quills to strike the strings of a harpsichord with a peddle and swell 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s. v., A certain quantity of pipes inclosed in a large wooden case called the Swell Box 1822 Q. Mus. Mag. IV 35 Three distinct sound boards, the great organ, the choir organ, and the swell 1865 Chambers' *Encycl.* VII 112/1 Above the choir organ is the swell-organ, whose pipes are enclosed in a wooden box with a front of louvre-boards like venetian blinds 1869 *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec 386/1 The swell box, covers the top of the reed chest or 'pan' 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Termin.* s. v. *Organ Construction* § 17 In 1712, Abraham Jordan invented the 'Nag's head swell', as it was afterwards termed. It consisted of an echo organ, having, instead of a fixed front, a moveable shutter working up and down in a window sash. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* xii, 151 To give promptness to the return of the swell pedal by attaching a strong spiral spring to the pedal *Ibid*, 155 The simplest form of swell coupler 1883 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III, 480 The Potsdam harpsichords were made with Shudi's Venetian Swell 1889 STAINER *Ibid*. IV 8 The early swell-organs were of very limited compass. For many years the compass did not extend below tenor C, but in all instruments with any pretension to completeness the Swell manual is made to CC, coextensive with the Great and Choir

7. A lever in a loom (see quot.).

1894 T. W. FOX *Mech. Weaving* xiii 318 All looms are provided with curved levers called swells, which serve the twofold purpose of protecting warp from being broken when a shuttle is in the shed, and also of stopping a shuttle from rebounding after entering a box

8. The action or condition of swelling, in fig. senses. a. Of a feeling, emotion, etc. (cf. SWELL v. 7). Now *rare* or *Obs*

1702 STEELE *Funeral* IV i 51 It Moderates the Swell of Joy that I am in, to think of your Difficulties. 1782 COWPER *Charity* 246 The swell of pity, not to be confin'd Within the scanty limits of the mind 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Old Actors*, Of all the actors who flourished in my time. Bensley had most of the swell of soul, was greatest in the delivery of heroic conceptions, the emotions consequent upon the presentation of a great idea to the fancy

b. Proud or arrogant, or (in later use) pompous or pretentious air or behaviour, (a piece of) swagger. *To cut a swell*, to 'cut a dash', swagger (Cf. SWELL v. 9, 10) ? Obs

1724 *Briton* No. 28 123 There is such a Swell and Insolence in most of those who can maintain any Degree of Mastery. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 ¶ 4 The softness of foppery, the swell of insolence, the liveliness of levity. 1800 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals* IV 61 'to see our young lords and our young gentlemen 'cutting a swell', as the fashionable phrase is. 1823 *Ibid* 232 The trio, having been to the play, agreed to call in at Smith's, by way of a swell, to get sixpennyworth of oysters each 1847 BUSHNELL *Chr. Art.* II i (1861) 235 They practice it [sc. the child] in shows and swells and all the petty airs of foppery and brave assumption

† c. Turgid or inflated style of language. *Obs*. 1742 *Young Ni. Tr.* VII 595 Pride, like the Delphic priestess, with a swell, Rav'd nonsense, destin'd to be future sense. 1783 BLAIR *Rhet.* xiii. I. 264 Sentences constructed with the Ciceronian fullness and swell 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV 62 The air of pretence, the craving after effect, the swell

9 *collog.*, orig. *slang*. A fashionably or stylishly dressed person, hence, a person of good social position, a highly distinguished person.

[1804 *Times* 25 Feb. A number of young gentlemen, on the King's establishment, have lately been dismissed on account

of their having formed an expensive club, under the title of the Swell [*1811 Lessie on Belatironensis, Cadge the swells,*
beg of the gentlemen *1812 J H Vaux,Flash Dict , Swell,*
 a gentleman , but any well-dressed person is emphatically
 termed a swell, or a rank swell. *1819 Blackw Mag IV.*
 566 The third was one than whom no heavier swell
 groaning pavement, Street of Princes, vext *1836 MARRYAT*
Midish Essay xviii, I never was a gentleman—only a swell
1838 J Blackwood in Mrs G Porter Ann Publishing Ho
(1898) III *xx* The Baron is a most capital fellow, and a very
big swell, he is chamberlain to the King of Prussia. *1861*
Hughes I ou Brown at Oxf. i, Pictures of old swells, bishops
 and lords chiefly *1885 'Mrs. ALEXANDER' Valerie's Fate*
1, The girls were no end of swells, such lovely suave trimmings
 to their jackets! *1892 Law Times XCIII 459/2* The
 plaintiff stated that the defendant was one of the greatest
 swells in the City and had often readily paid £200 or £300

b. *transf.* One who is distinguished or eminent in achievement, one who is very clever or good at something.

1816 **MOORE** *Epist fr Tom Crib to Big Ben* 23 Having
floor'd, by good luck, the first swell of the age, Having
conquer'd the prime one, that mill'd us all round 1846 **DE**
QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks 1862 III 171 To insinuate
the possibility of an error against so great a swell as
Immanuel Kant 1879 **E. K. BATES** *Egypt. Bonds* I. viii.
180, I know you are a swell at that sort of thing. 1886
'**OUIDA** *'House Party* v (1887) 82 Russians are tremendous
swells at palaver. gammon you no end

Swell, *a. colloq.* [attrib. use of SWELL *sò.* in sense 9.] That is, or has the character or style of, a 'swell'; befitting a 'swell'.

a. Of persons: Stylishly or handsomely dressed or equipped; of good (social) position, of distinguished appearance or status.

1810 in *Spirit Pub. Frs.* XV 29 My great swell pris'ner
and his pal are down! 1823 BYRON *Yuan xi* xix, So prime,
so swell [*note* gentlemanly], so nutty, and so knowing 1826
Sporting Mag XVIII 279 The two very swell coachmen
who drove them out of London 1845 DISRAELI *Sjofib* vi
viii, Why are we not to interfere with politics as much as
the swell ladies in London? a 1876 M COLLINS *Pen Sk* by
Vaushed Hand (1879) I. x3 How 'swell' they are! how
carefully-gloved and glossily-hatted, 1890 'R BOLDRE-
WOOD' *Col Reformer* xvi (1891) 147 A decent sort of fellow
belonging to swell people.

b. Of things: Distinguished in style; stylish; first-rate, tip-top.

1823 J. H. V. *Flash Diet* sv., Any thing remarkable for its beauty or elegance, is called a swell article; so, a swell crib, is a genteel house. 1823 *Lincoln Herd* 21 Oct. p. iv/5 We had some slap-up, and swell lingo against the church. 1849 *THACKERAY Fendennis* iii, A youth appeared in one of those costumes to which the public consent, has adopted the title of 'Swell'. 1876 C. D. WARNER *Wash. Note* xii 150 It is getting to be considered that cigars are more 'swell' than pipes 1897 S. CRANE *Third Violet* vii 41 You don't look as if you had such a swell time.

c. Swell mob, a class of pickpockets who assume the dress and manners of respectable people in order to escape detection. Hence Swell-mob-man, a man belonging to the swell mob. *slang.*

1836 MARRYAT *Mids. Easy* xi, A man who has belonged to the swell mob is not easily repulsed 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* (1861) II 369: Swell mobsmen, and thieves, and housebreakers 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* i. 7 He enters giving himself really the air of a member of the swell mob 1886 D. C. MURRAY *Cynic Port* x, When he had worn something of the air of a dandy—or, at the worst, of a successful swell-mobsmen

Swell (swel), *v.* Pa. t. **swelled** (sweld),
pa. pple **swollen** (swu'ln), **swelled**. Forms
1 **swellan**, (2 3rd sing. **swell's**), 3-6 **swelle**, 6-7
swel, (5 **suel**, 6 **Sw** **swoll**, 9 **Sw** **swall**, **swaul**),
5-**swell**. Pa. t. a. 1 **sweall**, pl. **swullon**, 3-**s**
swal, 5 **swalle**, pl. **swollen**, 6-7, 9 **deal** **swole**,
7-9 (*arch.*) **swoll**. B. 5 **swelde**, (Sw **swellit**,
swollit, **swel'd**), 6-**swelled**. Pa. pple. a.
1 -**swollen**, (**suollæn**), 4-7 **swolne**, (4 **Sw**
swollne, 5 **swollyn**, 6 **swolen**, **swollne**, **solne**,
swone), 6-9 **swoln**, 4-**swollen**; 4 (1-)**swolle**, 5
y-swalle, **suoll(e, swalle, 9 deal swole**. B. 5
1-**sweld**, 6 **swelde**, 6-7 **sweld**, **swel'd**, 5-**swelled**.
[Com Teut. str. vb : OE **swellan**, pa. t. **swæall**,
swullon, pa. pple. -**swollen** = OFris ***swella** (in 3rd
sing. **swelith**), OS ***swellan** (in 3rd pl **swellad**),
MLG., MDu. (also **wk**) **swellen**, **swillen** (LG.
swillen, pa. t. **swull**, pa. pple **swullen**, Du **zwellen**).
OHG. **swellan**, pa. t. **swall**, *s(w)ullum*, pa. pple.
gis(w)ollan (MHG **swellen**, G. **schwellen**, pa. t.
schwoll, earlier **schwall**, pa. pple. **geschwollen**), ON.
swella, pa. t. **swal**, **sulla**, pa. pple. **sollum** (Sw.
swalla, Norw. **swelle**) —OTeut. ***swellan** A causative
(wk.) vb. ***swallan** is represented by MLG.,
MDu. **swellen**, **swillen**, OHG. -**swellan**, (MHG.
swellen, G. **schwellen**), ON. **swella**; cf. Goth. *uf-*
swallan, state of being puffed up. *ufswōsiss*.

The following forms belong to various grades of the same root: (MLG. *swal* (G. *schwoll*) swollen mass of water, SWALL, OE. *geswell*, SWELL sb, MLG. (G.) *swel*, Du. *geswel*, MLG. *swul*, *swuls* (f), OHG. *gswunslt* (MHG. *ge-swunsl*, G. *geschwollen*, *schwunsl*), swelling, ON *swallr-ból*, OE. *swate*, *swate*, (MLG. *Fris swit*, Du. dial *swit*, OHG. *swilo*, (G.) *swul* (MHG. *swul*, *gerwel*, G. *schwulce*) callosity.)

1. *intr.* To become larger in bulk, increase in size (by pressure from within, as by absorption of moisture, or of material in the process of growth.

by inflation with air or gas, etc.); to become distended or filled out; *esp* to undergo abnormal or morbid increase of size, be affected with tumour as the result of infection or injury. Also with *out*, *up*.

Beowulf 2713 (Gr.) Ða siow wuond ongon swelan and
swellan c1000 Sax *Leech* III 86 Wið wunda ðe
swellaþ c1200 LAY. 19800 His wombe gon to swellan
c1225 *Ancr R* 274 So loth wunde ne dreed to nout to soie,
bute siþ hit to swuð swelle c1275 *Somers Berne* 297
O E Misc 82 For hunger ich swal bar-ve. 1377 *LANG*
P Pl B ix 278 Shulde neuere mete ne meloch dyneke
Make how to swelle c1386 *CHAUCER Pard* *Prol* 26 If
Cow or Calf or Sheepe or Owe swelle That any worm hath
ete or worm ystonge c1400 *Laud Troy Ek* 4534 For tene
his herte began to hollen, And bothe his chekes grei swollen.
1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv xviii 729 Whanne he had eten
hit, he swalle soo ty he brast 1266 *LINDALE Acts* xxviii 6
They wayted when he shulde have swolne or fallen down
deed sodely c1578 *LINDSEY* (Piscottie) *Chron Scot*
(S T S) II 246 This seiward persaving the eirv cdir to
ryve and to swoll quhar he stude 1614 *PURCHAS Pil-*
grimage I ii (ed. 2) ix Thus doth this Globe [sc the earth]
swell out to our vse, for which it enlargeth it self 1799
KIRWAN Geol Ess 284 Most probably then the pyrites swell,
uplifted the whole [etc.] 1833 *N ARNOTT Physics* (ed 5)
II. 86 When the liquid swells out into an air or gas. 1837
P KEITH Bot. Lex. 37 The vessels become convoluted and
swell up into a bunch. 1853 *SOVER Panthro*, 304 They
plced barley in water, and left it there until it swelled 1860
TYNDALL Glac i xxii 539 His knee swelled, and he walked
with great difficulty 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 121 The solid
ground did rock, and swell and sobbed 1898 *R. BRIDGES*
Hymn Nat. vii. Every flower bud swelleth

b. Of a body of water. To rise above the ordinary level, as a river, or the tide; to rise in waves, as the sea in or after a storm, to rise to the brim, well up, as a spring (also said of tears).

1382a Wyll wyll *isa* li 15, I am the Lord th^e God, that disturbe
 the se, and swelln his fiods c1435 *Torr. Portugal*
 147 He swellyd ase dothe the see. a1533 *Bayen Chron.* v
 ccvi (181x) 219 He went vnto y^e Thamys syde, and belielde
 howe the water swelled or flowed 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb)
 140 That south sea doth soo in maner boyle and swelle; that

when it is at the hyghest it doth couer many greate rockes,
which at the faule therof, are seene farre aboue the water.
1588 SHAKS L. L L iv. iii 37 Do but behold the teares

that swell in swells 1610 *HOLLAND Candlen's Birt* (1637) 286
Thus farre swelleth the Tamis with the accessse of the
flowing tide. 1634 *MILTON Comen 722* The Sea o'refraught
would swell. 1744 *SHEENSTONE Schoolmistress 179* Her sad
grief that swells in either eye 1758 *Ann Reg., Hist War*
70/1 A prodigious surf swelled all along the shore 1812
BYRON Ch Har iv xxviii, As breezes rise and fall and
billows swell 1813 *HOOG Queen's Wake, Kilmory IV, Where*
the river swa'd a living stream 1817 *COLERIDGE Biog. Lit.*
268 My eyes felt as if a tear were swelling into them. 1830
W TAYLOR Hist Surr Germ Poets v III 337 The waters
rush'd, the waters swell 1849 *CUPPES Green Hand* vi
(1856) 6 Now and then a bigger wave than ordinary would
go swelling up 1883 *TYLOR in Encycl. Brit.* XV 199/4
They can bring rain and make the rivers swell

c. Expressing form (not movement or action): To be distended or protuberant; to be large, higher, or thicker at a certain part; to rise gradually and smoothly above the general level, as a hill.

1679 *MOXON Mech. Exer.* ix 257 If the edge swell in any place, then plain off that swelling till it comply as aforesaid
 1797 W. GILPIN *Forest Scenery* i 183 A varied surface—where the ground swells, and falls a 2187 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* etc. (1821) II 253 The surface here began to swell, and to be covered with oak, walnut, and chestnut.
 1849 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) II 240 One long grey hill after another swelled up browner and browner before them 1859 MURCHISON *Siberia* v. (ed. 3) 207 This zone of rock varies much in dimensions: it so swells out in the parishes of Church Preen and Kenley, that [etc.] 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Armour* III (1874) 44 Swelling with graceful curves in the middle of the blade

2 trans (see also 3): To make larger in bulk, increase the size of, cause to expand, to enlarge morbidly, affect with tumour. Also with *out*, *up*.
c1400 *Destr Troy* 1368₃ Fortune Gers hym swolow a

swete, bat swelles hym after. *a.1400-50 Wars Alex.* 4276
 Hauw we no cures of courte ne na cointe swesse Swanes ne
 na swete thing to swell our wames. *1484 Caxton Fables*
of Asop. 11. xx. Men sayn cymynly Swelle not thy self to
 thende that thou breste not *1535 COVERDALE Isa.* xlv 1
 The Fytre trees which he planted himself, and such as the
 rayne hath swelled *1592 Kyd Midas* 111 11, I am one of
 those whose tongues are swelde with silence *1597 DONNE*
Poems, The Storme 21 Sweet, As to a stomach sterv'd, whose
 insides meete, Meate comes, it came; and swole our sailes:
1598 SHAKS. Merry W. 111 v. 26 The water swelles a man;
 and what a thing should I have been, when I had been
 swelld? *1735 JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* xv 137
 it swelld up my Arm, afflicting me with the most horrid
 Torture *c.1790 Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) v 490/2 By swelling
 out its cheeks and gilt covers to a large size. *1812 J. WILSON*
Isle of Palms 11 121 I'll the land-breeze her canvas wings
 shall swell *1838 Ari Bê-bhânding* 3 Swell, to make the
 back thicker by opening the foldings with the fingers *1848*
DICKENS Dombey x, The Major, strammung with vindictive-
 ness, and swelling every already swollen vein in his head.
1856 KANE Arctic Expl. 11 xxv 247 They were to be
 calked and swelled and launched and stowed, before we
 could venture to embark in them.

b. To cause (the sea, a river, etc.) to rise in waves, as the wind, or (more usually) above the ordinary level, as rain.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* III 1.6 [He] Bids the winde blow the
Earth into the Sea, Or swell the curled waters 'bout the
Maine. 1662a STALLINGFL *Orig Sacæ* III 1v § 6 The rain-
water doth swell the Rivers which thereby run with
greater force 1607 DRYDEN *Æneid* XI 607 What heaps of
Trojans by this Hand were slain, And how the bloody

Tyber swell'd the Main 1709 T ROBINSON *Nat. Hist. Westmoreland* 1 10 These slow running Rivers do gradually swell up the Sea into such a ghhosity, as contributes to that annual Flux, or overflowing of Nilus. 1813 SCOTT *Trieriu* iii. v. 1 he upland showers had swoln the rills

3. In pa. ppl. *swollen*, less usually *swelled*, without implication of subject (in some cases possibly belonging to the *intr* sense) Increased in bulk, dilated, distended, affected with morbid enlargement or tumour.

c 700 *Epinal Glass* 1038 *Tuber, tumor*, suollaen c 1375
Sc. Leg. Sanctis xxvii (*Macchor*) 1596 Sume [men] through
 ydropsey sa gre Swolne bat bai ma ete no mete 1387
 1 newis *Hyden* (Rolls) 1299 Men [with] boches under pe
 chyn swolle and bollen as pey he were double chynned
 1 Yonger tr *Secret* *Secret* lviij 1227 Tho that have
 ribbis boke-hynge outwarde swollen as mey weryn y-swolle,
 bene yangleours 1530 *Palsgr* 582a Me thyneke you have
 the tothe ake, for your cheke swollen. 1585 *STARKY*
England (1587) 99 In a dropsey the body soine swolne
 humors ythidde 1606 *SHAAR* *Mac* vii. iii. 153 Singelony
 visited people All swolne and Vicerous. 1637
Lyden 126 The hungry Sheep swoln with and 1697
Drayden Virg Georg 125 While yet the Head is green,
 lightly swell'd With Milky-moisture 1725 *LADY M. V.*
MONTAGU Let to Lady Kirk 17 June, The next morning
 my face was swelled to a very extraordinary Size 1791
Mrs RADCLIFFE Rom Forest vii, With eyes swollen with
 weeping. 1820 *Chapman's Phys* Sc. 773 The stomach
 by being swoln out or contracted [etc.] 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Dang.*
 ii, His features were still swollen with displeasure 1857
MILLER Elem Chem, Org. 98 It furnishes a coke which is
 much swollen, caked together, and possessed of a high
 lustre

b. Of a body of water, esp a river: see 1 b, 2 b.
1588 KYD *Houseth Philos. Wks* (1901) 240 The Ryuer
was swoln so high as it farre surpast the wonted limmits

1636 E. DAGES tr *Machiavel's Disc Livy* I 72 The Alban-
lake being miraculously sweld 1770 LANGHORE *Plutarch*
(1879) II 673/1 A torrent swelled with sudden rains. 1810
WELLINGTON in Gurw *Desp* (1837) VII 2 The ivulets were
so much swelled yesterday that we could see nothing on
their right 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv* II 30 A mere brook
occasionally swollen to a torrent

c. Of a distended form, protuberant, bulging:
see I c.

1708 J CHAMBERLAYNE *St Gt. Brit.* II. 1. ii. (1710) 327 The Country is generally swelled with Hills 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (ed 3) IV 48 Plant pendent, cracked and swollen 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 441/2 Friezes, instead of being sculptured, are swollen 1877 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl.* p vi, Stems forking, swollen at the nodes, about three

4. *intr.* To become greater in amount, volume, degree, intensity, or force . now only in immaterial sense (see also 6).

c1450 *SJ. Culbert* (Surtees) 4776 His sekene began to
suell. 1598 *BASTARD Chrestol* v iv. 107 Gata from wooil
and weauing first beganne, Swelling and swelling to
gentleman At last He swolle to be a Lord and then he
burst 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb* ii. 1. 50 Casars Ambition, Which
swold so much, that it did almost stretch The sides o' th'
World c1645 *HOWELL Lett* (1650) II. xxxix 50 Divers
reports for peace have swoll high for the time, but they
suddenly fell low, and flat again 1662 *Bé Conn. Prayer*
Pref. To make the number swell 1776 *GIBSON Decl. & F.*
vi. (1782) I. 273 the murmurs of the army swelled with
impunity into seditious clamours 1854 R. S. SURTEES
Handley Cross iv. The names which had first amounted to
fifty had swelled into a hundred and thirteen. 1862 *LATHAM*
Channel Isl. iii. xvi. (ed 2) 379 The number, however, soon
swoll 1895 *Times* to Jan. 5/t The ranks of the unemployed
are daily swelling.

b. Of a receptacle. To be filled to overflowing
poet rare.

1616 R C *Times' Whistle* (1871) 94 The husbandman,
if that his crops proove well, Hath his heart filld with joy
'cause his barnes swell 1008 [see SWELLING 441 a 1b].

5. *trans.* To make greater in amount, degree, or intensity, to increase, add to. Also with *out*, *up*. (See also 6 b)

1599 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev.* iii iii, And now swarte
night, to swell thy hower out, Behold I spurt warme blood
in thy blacke eyes 1633 W RAMESEY *Aspurl Restored* 173
It is not for me to insist on every particular in every horse,
for that would swell this Volume to a bulk as large again as
it is 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 50 The simplest note that swells
the gale 1788 *Gibbon Decl & F* xxi (1789) II 261 The
presence of the monarch swelled the importance of the
debate. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* x II. 558 The prince's
party was now swollen by many adherents who had pre-
viously stood aloof from it 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashti*
xviii, The property left me by Mr Evelyn swelled my
estate to very unusual proportions. 1868 FREEMAN *Norn.*
Cong II App. A 518 The Winchester Annals swell out
the story into a long romance 1874 GREEN *Shall Hist* iv
§ 2 169 the long peace and prosperity of the realm [etc.]
were swelled the junks and incomes of the country gener-

b. To fill (a receptacle) to overflowing. *poet.*
curr.

1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* iii i, Swell me a bowle with
lustie wine 1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* iii 484 The still
distended Udders never fail, But when they seem exhausted
swell the Paill

C. *pa. ppl.* (sense 4 or 5: cf. 3) · Increased in amount or extent

1641 J JACKSON *True Evang* T iii 230 A great Com
mentatour upon holy Scripture, whose volumes are swelled
to that proportion that they take up halfe a *Classis* in our

publique Libraries 1675 G HARVLY Dis Lond. 296 This
Treatise being swelled beyond my Intention 1725 Wodrow
Corr (1843) III 169, I have formed my first draught of
Mr Robert Bruce's Life, which is swelled very much

d. To magnify ; to exalt. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert* 1 (1601) A 4 b. After your decess your issue might swell out your name with pompe. [1601 SHAKS *All's Well* II. iii. 134. Where great additionswell's [=swellus], and vertue none, it is a dropied honour.] 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 474. The emperor's titles are swelled with all the pomp of eastern magnificence. 1837 LYTTON *Pelham* lxvii. Those which we receive as trifles, swell themselves into a consequence we little dreamt of.

6. intr. Of sound, esp. music. To increase in volume, become gradually louder or fuller; to come upon the ear with increasing clearness, or with alternate increase and diminution of force. Also of a musical instrument: To give forth a swelling sound or note.

1749 SMOLLETT *Regie* III. ii. The trumpet swells! 1769 GRAY *Installation De Gratian* 24. Choral warblings round him swell. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xv. A chorus of voices and instruments now swelled on the air. 1842 TENNYSON *Sin Galahad* vii. Thro' the mountain-walls A rolling organ-harmony swells up. 1891 FARRAR *Darkn. & Dawn* xxiv. Then the strain swelled louder.

b. trans. To utter with increase of force, or with increasing volume of sound. 1812

1775 J. STEELE *Ess. Melody Speech* 47. That speech which I have noted in the stile of a ranting actor, swelled with forte and softened with piano. 1824 W. IRVING *T Trav* I. 326. The choir swelling an anthem in that solemn building. 1833 J. RUSK *Philos. Hum. Voice* (ed. 2) 203. But if the voice is swelled to a greater stress as it descends, the grave severity and dignified conviction of the speaker becomes at once conspicuous.

7. fig. intr. 8. Of a feeling or emotion: To arise and grow in the mind with a sense as of distension or expansion.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* xii. Hir thoughte it swal so sore aboute hir herte, That nedely som word hire moste asterte. 1421-2 HOCCLEVE *Mm. Poems* 96/99. The grete aboute my harte so sore swal. That nedes oute I muste there-with all. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II.* iv. 1. 298. The vnseene Griefe That swells with silence in the tortur'd Soule. 1770 GOLDSM. *Des Vill* 82. Remembrance. Swells at my breast, and turns the past to pain. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* liv. Her purpose swelling in her breast. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. II. 304. The spirit of Englishmen swelled up high and strong against injustice. 1902 VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* ix. Something swelled up in his heart.

b. Of a person, the heart, etc. To be affected with such an emotion; to have a mental sensation as of enlargement or expansion; to be puffed up, become elated or arrogant. Const. *with* (esp. pride, indignation, etc.).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1885. Swelleth the brest of aricie and the soore Encresseth at this herte. 14. *Gower's Conf.* I. 54. Sche for anger perof swal. 1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* xcv. Malice made Hir venging hart to swell. 1657 MAY *Lucan* viii. (1631) 35. He swell'd to see Varus a suppliant growne. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93. 5. His heart burns with Devotion, swells with Hope. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* i. Vivaldi's heart swelled at the mention of a rival. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* li. Little Becky's soul swelled with pride and delight at these honours. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 323. His stout English heart swelled with indignation at the thought. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (1877) II. ix. 331. Events which may well make every English heart swell with pride.

8. trans. To affect with such an emotion; to cause a sense of enlargement in; to puff up, inflate. Often in pa. pple. (which may sometimes belong to the *intr.* sense, 7 b); const. *with*. (Also said of the emotion.)

c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 65. *Scientia inflat, karitas edificat.* He seid þat his scarpe iwit swelþ þane mann, he hes hæuþ wifuten chante, 24. *Langland's P. Pl.* C. vi. 154. (MS. F.) 3it I spak no speche it swal so my bieste, þat I chewed it as a cove. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* cx. There be mani women that haue theyre hertys suolle fülle of pride. 1594 KYD *Cornelia* iii. in 211. Caesar, swolne with honours hate, Stis signorizing in her seate. 1597 SHAKS. *2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 17. If it did swell my Thoughts, to any straine of Pride. 1599 MARSHALL *Autom.* Rev. v. 1. The States of Venice are so swolne in hate Against the Duke. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xl. 112. What other notions could swell up Caligula to think himself a God? c. 1685 POMERET *Cruelty & Lust* 129. Swell'd up with success, and blubber'd up with pride. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* i. in § 4. You value, exalt, and swell yourself as though you were a man of learning already. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 231. Their heart, swoln with the tenderest sympathy and compassion. 1830 GREVILLE *Memo.* (1874) II. 65. Intoxicated with his Yorkshire honours, swollen with his own importance. 1891 HARDY *Tess* xl. Inwardly swollen with a renewal of sentiments that he had not quite reckoned with.

9. intr. To show proud or angry feeling in one's action or speech; to behave proudly, arrogantly, or overbearingly; to be 'puffed up'; to look or talk big. *Obs.* or *arch.* (partly merged in sense 10).

a. 1250 *Out & Night.* 7. Eyber ayeven oþer swal (p. r. sval), And let vucle mod vt al. 1346 TINDALE *1 Cor.* iv. 6. That one swell not agaynst another. *Ibid.* 28. Some swell as though I wolde come no more at you. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 130. When we heare one saie, sutchie a man swelled, seying a thying against his minde, we gather that he was then more then halfe angrie. 1583 STRUBBS *Anat. Abus* ii. (1882) 3. Herod and Nabuchadnezzar swelling in sinne, and rising vp against the maiestie of God. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* Wks. 1904 II. 83. The rich Cittizen swells against the pryde of the prodigall Courtier; the prodigall Courtier swells against the welth of the Cittizen. 1599 MARSTON *Autom.* Rev. ii. in 109. I will not swell, like a tragedian, In forced passion of affected strains. 1648 MILTON *Ps. Lxxviii* 5. Thy furious foes now swell And storm outrageously. a. 1704 T. BROWN *Prause Poveity* Wks. 1720 I. 104. Men.. being obliged

to discard imaginary Merit, would seek the real, wou'd swell no more on the borrow'd Greatness of Ancestors. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 79. Vex him then, and he shall swell and sputter like a roasted Apple.

b. Used in reference to turgid or inflated style of language.

1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 285. 7. He must not swell into a false Sublime, by endeavouring to avoid the other Extream.

10. To behave pompously or pretentiously, swagger; to play the 'swell'. Also with *it*. 1795 VOLCOT (P. Pindar) *Pindariana* Wks. 1812 IV. 183. Tis laughable to see a Frenchman swell. 1863 *Lynside Songs* 22. Two sots wif' eyes a' beary, Doon Sangyet street did swell. 1884 HOWELLS *Silas Lapham* (1891) I. 106. I couldn't have father swelling on so, without saying something. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xii. While he was swelling it in the town among the big bugs.

Swell, the verb-stem in combination (in some cases also referable to the sb.) swell-fish, a fish that inflates itself by swallowing air, also called *puffer* or *puff-fish* (see *Puff* sb. 9 b); swell-front U.S., a bow-front of a house, 1 e. one segmentally curved on plan (see *Bow* sb. 1 2 a); *transf.* a house having such a front; swell-head *collog.* = *swelled head* (see *SWELLED* b); also, a person affected with 'swelled head', swell-headed a *collog.* affected with 'swelled head'; swell-rule *Printing* (RULE sb. 22), a 'rule' or dash of swelling (usually diamond) form in the middle (Jacobi *Printers' Voc.* 1888); swell-shark, (a) a small shark, *Scyllium ventriosum*, of the Pacific coast of America, (b) a Californian shark, *Calulus uter*, which when caught inflates itself by swallowing air, swell-work, work characterized by enlargement or protuberance in certain parts designed for ornament.

1839 STORER in *Boston Jnl. Nat. Hist* II. 513. *Scyllium tun gulus*, Mitchell. The 'Swell Fish'. Puffer. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elise V.* xxxii. (1891) 484. I was walking with a young friend along by the 'swell-fronts and south exposures. 1874 HOWELLS *Waded* *John* n. (1892) 67. A humble three-story swell-front up at the South End. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 5/1. 'Mugwump', is 'synonymous with the New York term "big bug", or the Washington expression "swellhead"'. 1901 G. DOUGLAS *House w Green Shuttlers* 214. Lord, but young Gourlay was the fine fellow! Symptoms of swell head set in with alarming rapidity. 1817 COBBETT *Wks.* XXXII. 43. The upstart, big-bellied, 'swell-headed' farmer can bluster and bully about Sinecures. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 7/3. Gangs of swell-headed agents in plain clothes persecuting unoffensive citizens. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Scyllium*, *S. ventriosum* is the 'swell shark', a small voracious species found on the Pacific coast from California to Chili. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Maney Metal* II. 198. The various descriptions of reeded and other 'swell work', exhibited by some superb brass fenders.

Swelldom (swelldom). *collog.* [f. *SWELL* sb. 9 + *-DOM*.] The realm or world of 'swells', people of rank and fashion, or of distinction of any kind. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* xlii. When all Swelldom is at her feet. 1864 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* II. (1902) 152. I discover what a false pretence antiquarian swelldom is. 1885 *Graphic* 21 Feb. 174/2. In the railway train, we sit either in exclusive 'swelldom' in the first, or herd with 'the vulgar' in the third class.

Swelled, obs. form of *SWALLOW* v., *SWELL*.

Swelled (sweld), ppl a. [Weak pa pple of *SWELL* v.: see *-ED*.] Less frequent as an adj. in most senses than the strong pa. pple. *SWOLLEN*.] In senses of *SWELL* v., *let.* and *fig.*, *esp.* in sense 'morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour'.

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. v. 162. Hearing vs praise our Loues of Italy For Beauty, that made barren the swell'd boast Of him that best could speake. 1690 DRYDEN *1st Pt. Cong. Granada* ii. 1. The swell'd Ambition of his mind. 1746 *Dict. Rust.* *Swelled pizzle*, a kind of hardness that proceeds from a Horse's being abused by Riding. 1733 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 1. 251. He has so bad a cold, and swelled face. 1753 J. BARTLET *Genil. Farmery* 296. *uargun*, How swelled heels should be treated. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* V. 81/2. Swelled Friezes.—This invention bears a close resemblance to an article of dress said to have been used by our great grandmothers, called a bustle. 1869 TANNER *Clin. Med.* (ed. 2) 312. The symptoms are fetid breath, swelled belly, emaciated extremities. 1913 DONLAND *Med. Dict.* *Roup*, an infectious respiratory disease of poultry, sometimes called avian diphtheria and swelled head.

b. Swelled head (fig.). inordinate self-conceit, excessive pride or vanity (humorously regarded as a morbid affection). *collog.* Hence *swelled-headedness*.

Cf. the earlier *swell-headed* s. v. *SWELL*.

1891 KIRLING *Light that Failed* iv. 69. Dick, it is of common report that you are suffering from swelled head. 1907 E. REICH (title) *Germany's Swelled Head* *Ibid.* 1. The Germans are afflicted with the severest attack of swelled-headedness known to modern history.

Sweller (swelz). *rare.* [f. *SWELL* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which swells.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iii. pr. vi. (1868) 77. O glorie glorie, þou nart no þing ellys to þousandes of folkes but a gret sweller of eres [ong. *ambrosia inflatio magna*].

Swellie, obs. Sc. form of *SWALLOW* sb. 2 and v.

Swelling (swel'ing), *vbl.* sb. [f. *SWELL* v. + *-ING* 1.] In OE. *swelling* (once); cf. MLG. *swelling*, MDu., MHG. *swelling*.]

1. The process of becoming, or condition of having become, larger in bulk, as by internal pressure, distension, dilatation, expansion.

1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* 1 (1586) 39. The waxing yellowe, and swelling of the knoppes that holde the seede. 1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 145. They shew the swellings of their mind, in the swellings and plumpings out of their apparayle. 1688 HOLME *Armoray* iii. 259/2. *Swelling*, is to give it [sc. the metal] its shape, and make it proportionable. 1780 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Diss.* x. (1876) 10. There is given to Hercules an extraordinary swelling and strength of muscles. 1841 LOUDON *Suburban Hort.* 32. The swelling of the buds, and the expansion of the leaves. 1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. *Sachs' Bot.* iii. iv. 697. These organised bodies are all capable of swelling, 2 e. they have the power of absorbing water or aqueous solutions between their solid particles with such force that the particles are forced apart.

b. concr. A swollen, distended, or protuberant part of something; a protuberance, prominence; + a swell of ground.

In OE. applied to a belling sail. a. 900 CYNEWULF *Elene* 245. (Gr.) Þær meahthe geson, se ðone sið beheold, breacan ofer bæðweg, brimwudu snyrtan under swellingum. 1625 CROOKE *Body of Man* 732. The fleshy swellings which the Chymomatucis call hyllocks or Monticules do make the Brayne or pulpe of the hand. 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd & Commw.* 43. Mountaines be naturall swellings of the earth, above the usual levell or surface of it. a. 1634 CHAPMAN & SHIRLEY *Chabot* ii. iii. 139. He cannot stand at all parts so truly circular, so sound, and solid, But have his swellings-out, his cracks and crannies. 1679 [see *SWELL* v. 1 c.] a. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 20 Sept. 1677. Euston 1, seated in a bottom between two graceful swellings. 1789 J. WILLIAMS *Min. Kingd* II. 368. Some of the bellies, pipes, or swellings of the veins. 1824-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 702/2. The little pillars [sc. of the bridge over the Wear] are worked with various swellings and mouldings. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Or.* 15/1. The convexity and bold swellings of the forehead. 1883 M. P. BALD *Saw-Mills* 337. *Swelling*, an excrescence upon the exterior of a tree. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 232/2. Too thick a thread will make the 'swelling' (the rising caused in the back by the thread) too much.

2. *spec.* Abnormal or morbid distension or enlargement of some bodily part or member.

Also in *Path.* with defining words, as *cloudy swelling*, a form of albuminous degeneration of various tissues (Billings); *glassy swelling*, amyloid degeneration (Dorland); *white swelling*, a form of swelling without redness, *spec.* (a) a tuberculous arthritis, stromous synovitis of a joint, (b) *phlegmasia alba dolens* (see *PHLEGMASIA*), milk-leg, white-leg.

1377 LANGE. *P. Pl.* B. v. 122. May no sugre ne swete bynge asswage my swellynge. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xxviii. 6. Thei gessiden him to be turned into swellinge, and suddenly to fallinge, and for to dese. 1385 TRAVIS *Barth. De P. R.* v. xxviii. (Bodl. MS.). Fules blaynes and bladders swellinge. 14. *Langland's P. Pl.* A. vii. 204. (MS. U). For swellynge of heote wombes. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb* (1878) 52. If ratling or swelling gett untoe the throte, Thon loosest thy porkling. 1592 KYD *Murderer I. Braven* Wks. (1901) 289. A strong deadly poyson whose working was to make speedy haste to the heart, without any swelling of the body, or other signe of outward confection. a. 1604 HANMER *Chron. Ire.* (1809) 156. Her shinne, her knee, and her thigh, and some parts above, tocke swelling. 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 15. There is no Swelling, neither does any Pain follow from thence. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726). *Swelling*, a disease which Goats are apt to be troubled with, after they have brought forth their Young. 1803 *Med. Jnl.* IX. 374. The remedies for white swelling. 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1884) I. 69. When a visible part is inflamed, there are four notable phenomena to be observed, namely,—redness, heat, pain, and swelling.

b. concr. An abnormal or morbid enlargement in or upon any part or member; a tumour.

1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35. *Hen. VIII.* c. 8. § 3. Any outwarde swelling or disease. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* iii. (1586) 143. The swelling betwixt the two Clewes must be cut. 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius' Gate Lat. Uul.* § 307. A swelling riseth (swellth up) and fallth again. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726) 3 v. *Swelled*, Swellings or Tumours in Horses, come by Heats, by hard Riding or by sore Labour. c. 1700 DE KOE *Mem. Cavalier* 1. 28. The Swelling broke. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 399. The white swellings of the joints. 1808 SCOTT in Lockhart *Life* (1839) I. 1. 13. The slightest cold occasioned swellings in her face. 1835 *Cycl. Pract. Med.* II. 738/1. The swelling may be fixed or moveable.

3. The rising of water above its ordinary level (as of a river in flood); the swell (of the sea), the rise (of the tide); the swelling up (of a spring). *Obs.* or *arch.*

1557 TOTTIEL'S *Misc.* (Arb.) 100. He springes may cease from swelling styll, but neuer dry away. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Jer. xii. 5. What wilt thou do in the swelling of Iorden? 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* iii. v. I. 58. He [sc. the Tiber] hath many and those suddaine swellings. 1754 FIELDING *Voy. Lisbon* Wks. 1822 VII. 112. My whole comfort was to find, by the captain's relation, that the swelling was sometimes much worse. 1764 J. FERGUSON *Lett.* II. 27. The swelling of the tide. occasioned by the influence of the moon.

b. concr. A swelling wave, tide, or flood. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 231. Þe swellynge of þe see as mylk we schal souke. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Jer. xlix. 19. He shal come vp like a lyon from the swelling of Iorden. 1676 OTWAY *Don Carlos* iii. 1. Rock'd out on the Swellings of the floating Tide. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 120. He rowld his River back, and pois'd he stood, A gentle Swelling, and a peaceful Flood. 1781 COWPER *Retireen* 527. He swathe about the swelling of the deep. 1905 J. B. BURY *Life St. Patrick* vii. 134. He first crossed over a river-swelling, and then found a second swelling in front of him.

4. Of sound. see *SWELL* v. 6; cf. *SWELL* sb. 5. 1828 KEATS *Eudym* i. 117. A faint breath of music Within a little space again it gave its airy swellings, with a gentle wave.

5. *fig.* Inflation by pride, vanity, etc.; proud,

haughty, or indignant feeling; also, proud or arrogant behaviour or talk, swagger. *Obs. or arch.*

c1386 CHAUCER Pars T. 7324 Swellynge of herte is whan a man reioyseth hym of haim that he hath doon *c1410 Lanterne of Light* iii. 6 Every proud soule þat risip in swelling agens his God *c1425 Cursor M.* 12083 (Trin.) Þou 3te swelling of his herte To Ioseph spake he wordis smerte *1535 COVERDALE 2 Cor.* xii. 20, I feare lest there be among you, debates, envyes, wrathes, strynges, bacbytinges, whysspinges, swellinges, vprouris. *1593 NASHE Christ's T. Wks.* 1904 II. 83 From the rich to the poore (in every street in London) there is ambition, or swelling aboute theyr states *1625 BACOV Ess. Truth* (Arb.) 502 So alwaies, that this prospect, be with Pity, and not with Swelling, or Pride *a1639 Wotton Portrait Chas. I in Reliq.* (1685) 156 In your aspect no swelling, nothing boisterous *1711 ADDISON Spect.* No. 40 P. 5 Their Swelling and Blustering upon the Stage very much recommends them to the fair Part of their Audience *1756 BURKE Symb. & Beaut.* i. xvii, A sort of swelling and triumph, that is extremely grateful to the human mind *1825 SCOTT Talism.* xiv, Thus the proud swelling of his heart further suggested

6. The rising of emotion.

1709 TATLER No. 114 P. 1 My heart was torn in pieces to see the Husband . . . suppressing and keeping down the swellings of his grief *1750 JOHNSON Rambler* No. 29 P. 9 To repress the swellings of vain hope

Swelling, *pp. a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2] That swells, in various senses.

1. Increasing in bulk, as by absorption or inflation; becoming distended or filled out; belying, as a sail; undergoing morbid enlargement, breaking out as a tumour.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Exod. ix. 9 Swellende blæddran. *c1000 Sax. Leechb.* II. 6 Wip selce yfelre swellende wætan. *1382 WYCLIF Exod.* ix. 10 Woundes of the swellenge bleyenes. *a1591 H. SMITH Wks.* (1867) II. 397 Botches and swelling sores. *c1591 RYNDON Elegy for Astrophel* i, No swelling clouds accolyed the air *1607 DRYDEN Virg. Past.* iii. 129 The Show'rs are grateful to the swelling Grain. — *Georg.* i. 269 The hissing Serpent, and the swelling Toad — *Æneid* iii. 692 Breath on our swelling Sails a prosperous Wind. *a1721 Prior Post Dial.* 5 Young tender Plants and swelling buds appear. *1859 HALLIS Gd. Society* ii (new ed.) 121 Swelling glands are prevented *1877 RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 136 The swelling ground crushes in the timbers.

b. causatively Producing distension rare.

1398 TREVISIA Barth. De P. vii. vii (Bodl MS.) If. 50/2 He schalle spare swelling metes and greet[orig] ab infatimis cibis

2. Having the form of something distended; protuberant, bulging; rising evenly and smoothly above the general surface, as a hill or piece of ground.

1544 N. Country Wills (Surtees 1908) 194 An olde gowne with a swelling welte faced with blacke budge *a1586 SIDNEY Arcadia* iii. xvi (1912) 147 Her oundys sweetly swelling lippes a little trembling *1607 MILTON P. L.* iv. 495 Half her swelling Breast Naked met his. *1607 DRYDEN Æneid* v. 15 A swelling Cloud hung hov'ring o're their Head *1798 R. MORRIS Ess. Anc. Archit.* 43 There is less Substance in the straight Column than there is in that which is swelling *1794 COLERIDGE Fears in Solit.* 4 The hills are heathy, save that swelling slope. *1839 MURCHISON Silur. Syst.* i. xxvi 331 The hard volcanic grip wraps round the swelling concretionary masses of this trap. *1872 JENKINSON Engl. Lake Distr.* (1879) 287 The great swelling masses of White-side and Grassmoor are directly opposite.

3. Rising in waves, or as a wave; rising in level, becoming fuller, as a river or the tide. Chiefly poet.

1549 Compl. Scot. vi. 39 Throcht vorkyng of the suelland vallus of the brym seye. *1582 STANVHURST Æneis* i (Arb.) 19 This Queene . . . Doune swasht theyre nany, the swelling surges vp haling *1585 JAS. I. Ess. Poetrie* (Arb.) 72 Ilk saile Of dyuers ships vpon the swelling waves *1600 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 211 Rivers, swelling Brookes, and rills of ever-living fountaines *1633 F. FLETCHER Pisc. Ecl.* iii. xiv, The earth her robe, the sea her swelling tide *1746 P. I. THOMAS Fynl. Anson's Voy.* 53 We had a great swelling Sea. *1746 COLLINS Ode to Evening* 11, Be mine the hut That from the mountain's side Views wilds and swelling floods

b. *transf.* Becoming full to overflowing, as the eyes with tears; said also of the tears.

1593 SHAKS. Lucr. 1228 The maid with swelling drops gan wet Her circled eien. — *1596 — 1 Hen. IV.* iii. 1 202 That pretty Welsh Which thou pow'st down from these swelling Heavens *1760-72 H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1809) III. 103 Taking out her handkerchief, she wiped away a swelling tear. *Ibid.* 141 With trembling lips, and swelling eyes.

4. Becoming greater in amount, increasing, growing, loosely, great in amount, full, abundant *rare*. *1628 FELTHAM Resolves* ii. [i.] 1 Hee carelesly waues himselfe in the swelling plenty *1829 SCOTT Anne of G.* xxvii, To supply the public wants from their own swelling boards *1854 Poultry Chron.* i. 61/2 Witness our weekly swelling list of promised exhibitions

b. Of a receptacle: see SWELL v. 4 b. *poet.*

1908 Blackw. Mag. Oct. 538 There easier toil Brings to the swelling bin a more abundant spoil.

5. Of sound: Gradually increasing in force or volume; becoming louder and fuller. *1753 HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* iii. 97 As the gradating shade pleases the eye, so the increasing, or swelling note, delights the ear. *1797 MRS RADCLIFFE Italian* xxii, Hearing at intervals swelling though feeble groans *1820 SCOTT Lady of Lake* i. x, The dingle's hollow throat Prolong'd the swelling bugle-note

† b. *Swelling organ*, an earlier name for the swell organ (see SWELL sb. 6). *Obs.*

1712 in Grove Dict. Mus. (1889) IV. 8 [The first attempt at a] swelling organ [was made by] Jordan in 1712 *1837 Stranger's Guide York* (ed. 6) 77 There are . . . 9 [stops] to the choir organ, 12 to the swelling organ.

6. *fig.* Of a feeling or emotion (usually pleasurable) Arising and growing in the mind with expansive force, causing the heart to 'swell' with emotion

1593 SHAKS 3 Hen. VI. iv. viii. 42 My mildnesse hath allay'd their swelling griefes *1697 COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.* ii (1703) 64 A swelling discontent is apt to suffocate and strangle, without passage *1700 Prior Carmen Seculare* iii, They scarce Their swelling Thirst of Fame could hide *1749 FIRLIND Tom Jones* xii. x, The warm, solid content, the swelling satisfaction, the thrilling transports. *1760-72 H. BROOKS Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 82 He . . . bid the tears of his swelling delight.

7. Inflated, or showing inflation, with pride or the like; proud, haughty; arrogant, puffed up. a. Of the heart, mind, etc.; rarely of the person. *a1586 SIDNEY Ps.* xvii. viii, Crnell wordes their swelling tongues do chaite *1604 SHAKS Oth.* ii. iii. 57 Three else of Cyprus, Noble swelling Spintres . . . Haue I to night fluster'd with flowing cups *1630 tr. Camden's Hist. Elia.* i. 91 She, to restrain the young Kings swelling minde, had begun to set her husbands name after her owne in the publicke Acts *1702 ROWE 1. Camell.* l. u. 684 While th' avenging hand of Heav'n is on thee And presses to the Dust thy swelling Soul *1735 JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* x. 106 The ridiculous Speculations of those swelling Philosophers, whose Arrogance would prescribe Laws to Nature *1846 MRS A. MARSH Father Darcy* II. xi. 201 'Insulting!' said the proudly swelling heart.

b. Of the feeling or mental state; † also of speech (*obs.*).

1579 W. WILKINSON Confut. Fam. Love 6 b, His swelling wordes of vanitie *1590 NASHE Pasquil's Apol.* i. Wks. 1904 I. 114 Thys swelling and sawcie humour against her Maiesties right honourable priue Counsell *1600 HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 108 Possessed they were with swelling pride *1680 ROSCOMMON Horace's Art of Poetry* Poet. Wks. (1749) 155 Peleus and Telephus, exil'd and poor, Forget their swelling and gigantic words. *1817 CHALMERS Astron. Disc.* iv. (1852) 92 What an impressive rebuke does it bring on the swelling vanity of science. *1843 BORROW Bible in Spain* xxxvi, Insignificant are the results of man's labours compared with the swelling ideas of his presumption

8. Of style or language: Grand, magnificent, stately, majestic, usually in bad sense, Inflated, bombastic, turgid, pretentiously pompous

1596 SHAKS. Merch. V. i. 124 A more swelling port Then my faint meanes would grant continuance. *1597 MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 183 To decke a lowlie matter with loftie and swelling speech *1599 SHAKS Hen. V.* i. Prolog. 4 O for A Kingdom for a Stage, Princes to Act, And Monarchs to behold the swelling Scene. *1617 PURCHAS Pilgrimage* v. xi 5 (2 ed. 3) 634 The swelling stile of this King of Bismarck *a1661 FULLER Worthles* (1666) ii. 127 His stile, conceived by some to be swelling, is allowed for lofty and full by others *1680 MORDEN Geog. Rect.* Spain (1685) 177 The Vulgar Spanish or Castilian, is said to be a brave lofty swelling Speech *1712 ADDISON Spect.* No. 299 P. 5 Those swelling Sentiments which are so frequent in Statius *1822 H. & J. SMITH Ref. Addr.* x (1873) 92 A swelling opening is too often succeeded by an insignificant Conclusion. *1846 KEIGHTLEY Notes Virg. Bucol.* v. 36 Perhaps this [sc. *man-davimus*] is too swelling a term for bucolic simplicity. *a1859 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V. 6 Those swelling sentiments of liberty which abound in the Latin poets and orators *1895 M. R. JAMES Abbey St. Edmund at Bury* 125, I will render Leland's swelling Latin into literal English.

Swellingly (swe'lingli), *adv.* [*f.* prec. + -LY 2] In a swelling manner; with swelling force or outline; 'also, with swelling sound; *fig.* grandiloquently, † bombastically

a1654 BROOME City Wit iv. i, As for Corantoes, &c — I speak it not swellingly, but I subscribe to no man. *1833 L. RITCHIE Wand. Lore* 180 Meadows and cultivated fields sweep swellingly away from the water's edge *1839 FRASER'S Mag.* XIX. 215 No longer Pyrrhus, Dromio, Thibaut, But Megabryzus, Megacles, Protarchus Swellingly styled *1879 MEREDITH Egmont* vii, He was of a sensitiveness terribly tender A single stroke on it reverberated swellingly within the man *1894 CONN. Mag.* Jan. 91 As burly a billow of cloud as ever sailed swellingly over the broad Atlantic.

Swellich (swe'lich), *a. colloq.* [*f.* SWELL sb. 9 + -ISH 1] Characteristic of or befitting a 'swell'; stylish, dandified. Hence **Swellichness**.

1820 Sporting Mag. VII. 144 The look of Williams was swellich in the extreme. *1836 in Bransome Ale* 133 Which ornament [sc. the moustache] (swellich, yet somewhat out'd), Can be only assumed with the hood of B.A. *1850 JEAN MIDDLEMASS Two False Moves* II. xiii. 198 The bigger the swell, the more money he expects to get for his swellichness and his title

Swellichism (swe'lichism), *colloq.* [*f.* SWELL sb. 9 + -ISM 1] The character, style, or practice of a 'swell'. *1840 Tail's Mag.* VII. 796/2 The only point of swellichism which the Lord Advocate usually lacks, is white kids. *1870 MISS BRIDGMAN R. Lynne* II. ix. 288 Selwyn would be . . . contemptuous of Blake's swellichism.

Swell mob, **mobsmen**: see SWELL a. c.

Swellness (swe'lnes), *rare*. In 6 swellnesses.

[*f.* SWELL sb. or v + -NESS.]

† 1. Protuberance *Obs.*

a1583 in Halliwell's Rara & Mathem. (1849) 38 You shall see your owne face to bee in swellness according to the forme of the hylling or bossing outwards

2. The condition of a 'swell' or person of distinction. *colloq.*

1894 HUXLEY in Life (1900) II. xvi. 373 My swellness is an awful burden

Swelling, *obs. f.* SWALLOWING.

Swelly (swe'li), *sb.* Coal-mining. (*north. dial.*) Also swally, swolly. [*Local variant of SWALLOW*

sb. 2 Cf SWILLY sb.] A depression in coal strata: a local thickening in a seam of coal.

1849 GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb. & Durh. (1851) 54 *Swelly*, or *Swally*, a gradual depression or dish in the strata. *1863 WARRINGTON SMITH Addr. Brit. Assoc.*, Swellies, or narrow depressions in the Low Main coal. *1883 GRESLEY Gloss Coal-mining*, *Swelly*, also *Swally*, also *Swully*.

Swelly, *a rare*—1. [*f.* SWELL sb. + -Y.] Characterized by swells.

1722 W. HAMILTON Wallace 123 So Triton when at Neptun's high Command He heaves the swelly Surge above the Land.

Swelly, *obs. Sc. form of SWALLOW v.*

Swellynge, *obs. f.* SWALLOWING, SWELLING.

† **Swelme**, *Obs.* [*f.* *swel*-, root of SWEAL v + -m suffix. Cf. early mod.G. *schwelme* 'fumes'.] The heat (of anger or the like).

13 E. E. Allit. P. C. 3 When heuy berttes ben hurt wyth hepyng oþer elles, Suffraunce may swagen hem & þe swelme leþe. *a1400-50 Wars Alex.* 750 Alexander . . . Lete a swage or he sware þe swelme of his angis.

Swelloghe, *-owe*, *obs. fr.* SWALLOW sb. 2 and v. **Swelp**, perversion of *so help*, in the oath 'so help me God': see SO 19, and cf. S'ELF, S'HELP.

1809 WHITTING No. 5 John St. vi. 54 Swelp me lucky I am't tellin' yer no lie! *1901 H. FURNISS Confess Caricaturist* I. vii. 283 Your hasting steed pull up, I say! S'welp me, draw your rein!

Swelt (swelt), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms: 1 *sweltan*, 2-4 *swelten*, (*Ormin* *sweltenn*), 4-6 *swelte*, (4 *swelt*, *squelt*, *swelte*, 5, 8 *swalt*), 4- *swelt*.

Pa. t. 1 *swealt*, *pl.* *swultan*, *Northumb. wks.* -*suelte*, 3 *Ormin* *swalt*, *pl.* *swultenn*, 4-5 *swalt*, *swelte*, 4-6 *suelte*, *swelt*, 4- *swelted*, (9 *swelnt*, *swelted*). *Pa. pples.* 1 *geswoltan*, 4, 7 *swelt*, 5 *sweltid*, 6 *swolt*, 6- *swelted*. [*Com.*

Teut. str. vb. OE. *sweltan*, *pa. t.* *swealt*, *swultan*, *pa. pple.* *geswoltan* = OS. *sweltan*, *pa. t.* *swalt* to die, MDu. *swelten* to faint, die, OHG. *sweltan* (MHG. *sweltan*) to burn away, languish, ON. *swelta*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *sultu*, *pa. pple.* *soltinn* to die, starve, (Sw. *swalta*, *swalt*, *sultin* to die of hunger, Da. *sulte* to hunger, starve, back-formation f. *pa. pple.* *sulten* hungry, *dial.* *swelta*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swolt*, *pa. pple.* *soltien*, *swulten*, *swoltet*), Goth. *swaltan*, *pa. t.* *swalt*, *swaltum*, *pa. pple.* *swaltans* to die.

The Teut. root *swelt*-*swalt*-*swult* appears also in ON. *swelta* (causative) to put to death, starve, Crim Gothic *swalth* death, Goth. *swaltawarþra* near to death, ON. *sultir* hunger (MSw. *sultir*, Da. *sult*, *dial.* *swolt*, *swult*), OE. *swyft* (= *swult*) death, *swyftan* to die, and prob. *SULTER*. It is perhaps a secondary formation on the root *swel* to burn slowly (see SWEAL v.). As in other Germanic languages, the word has in ME. the sense of 'faint, languish', which is not, however, recorded for OE.]

I. *intr.* 1. To die, perish.

Beowulf 899 (Gr.) Diaca morðre swælt. *c888 ÆLFRED Boeth.* x. 5. Mæneþum men is loefre þæt he ær self swelte ær he gesio his wif & his bearn sweltende. *c1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* iii. 592 Pu scealt sweltan synna and criste lybban. *c1000 — Ælfric* xxi. 12 Se þe mann þe wundad and wyle hine oðlean swelte he deaðe. *c1000 Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Gief þu eatef of þe forðodene trewe, þu shalt adeaðe swelte. *c1000 ORMIN* 5321 Þe laferd Crisnest possites, þatt for to regennn Crisnestndom, Full biþelike swultenn *13 E. E. Allit. P. A.* 816 For vus he swalt in Jerusalem. *c1375 Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii (Martha) 197 Vith þat scho swelt, & gawe þe gest. *a1400 Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* 615/111 For to winne al þis weild þat swelte vndur þe deuleus sweit *c1400 Destr. Troy* 19095 With swappis of hor swordes swelt mony knyghtes. *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xxi. 280 My hart is fulle cold nerehand that I swelt. *1513 DOUGLAS Æneis* viii. Prolog. 5 Swownd as he suelt wald *1535 STEWART Cym. Scot. Trills* I. 144 Mony ane swolt and mony fell in swoun *Ibid.* II. 661 He slew him self thair suddantie and suelt *1794 W. HUTCHINSON Hist. Cumbed* I. 220 note, Provincial words: *swelting* for expunging. *1807 in Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. To be ready to perish with the force of strong emotion, or a fit of sickness; to be overcome, faint, swoon.

In the 16th c. the notion of fainting from the heat of emotion prevailed of 3.

c1330 Sir Tristr. 142 Sorwe it was to se, þat leuedi swelted swiþe. *c1350 Will. Palerne* 1468 Sche swelte for sorwe & swoned rit þere. *c1374 CHAUCER Troilus* iii. 347 His olde wo þat made his herte to swelte. *c1400 Destr. Troy* 3219 With Swym vnder swerd swalton full mony *c1430 Lydg. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 38 Aboute his hert he thoughte he gan to swelt. *a1450 Kni. de la Tour* xxiv, God sent the lady suche a soden sickness that she swalt ther she stode, and that no man wost wheður she shulde leue or deye. *c1480 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.*, *Ros. Wolf & Cadger* xxxiii, He hit him with sic wylt vpon the heid, Quhill heil he swont and swalt [v. swelt] *1565 GOLDING Ovid's Met.* iii (1593) 70, I do both set on fire, And am the same that sweltheth too through impotent desire. *1575 GASCOIGNE Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 109 When absent Troilus did in sorowes swelt *1590 SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vii. 9 Her deare hart nigh swelt, And eft gan into tender teares to melt. *a1643 W. CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* iii. 1, I swelt here as I go; Brenning in fire of little Cupido *1691 NICHOLSON in Ray N. C. Words* 149 To Swelt, *desicere*, to Sownd *1703 B. 12 WEST in Mem.* (1865) 216, I was in such an extreme trouble that. vent it must have, or then I must swelt *1836 M. MACKINTOSH Cottager's Daughter* 99 When she heard that she swelt at their feet *1850 Tales Kirkbeck* Ser. ii. 197, I felt sae sick and unsatisfied, an' then a' at ance I clean swilted awa.

3 To be overpowered or faint with heat; to suffer oppressive heat, swelter, 'melt'. †Also *refl.*

1786 CHAUDR Miller's T. 516 Wel ltel thyken ye That for your lous I swete there I go, No wonder is thogh that I swelte and swete c1400 *Land Tr. Bk* 9278 Many on swalt In his owne gres. a1500 *Flower & Leaf* (Skeat) 360 The ladies eke to-brent The Knights swelt, for lak of shade ny sheut 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotimus* E. j. Heie did Philotimus that swet and swelted almost, sette himselfe to refreshe his weakened limmes 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i v. 271 In a cold sweat, shaking, and swelt almost, 1600 MORLEY *Madrigals to four Voices* xvii, Soft a while, not away so fast, they melt them. Pipe! Pipe! Pipe! Be hang'd a while knaue, looke, the dauncers swelt them 1614 GORGES *Lucan* i 39 The Fire would then the Earth haue melt, And with thy flames the heau'ns hruie swelt. 1768 ROSS *Helenore* ii 82 Wi' faut an' heat I just was like to swelt, An' in a very blob o' sweat to melt. 1820 KEATS *Isabella* xiv, And for them many a weary hand did swelt In touched mines and noisy factories

†b To burn or rage as with fever. *Obs.* 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. vii. 6 Till. chearefull bloud in faintnesse chill did melt, Which like a fever fit through all his body swelt. *Ibid.* iii. xi. 27 With huge impatience he only swelt.

†4. To exude with heat. *Obs.*

c1530 *Judic Urines* i. ii 2 All the luce and all the humy. dyte sweteth and swelteth oute of hym to the lyuer. Ryght as mylke sweteth & sweteth oute of the koooves body in to the vdder. 1614 GORGES *Lucan* x. 445 Each where the pitch and tarre that melts Amongst the timbers burning swelts.

†b To be oppressive with heat, swelter. *Obs.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Anagrams & Sonnets* vii. 256 The dogged dog daies now with heat doe swelt

†5. To welter, wallow (*fig.*) *Obs.* 1595 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 105 When he thought his hap to be most hie, And that he swelt in all prosperitie.

II. *trans.* †6. To cause to perish. *Obs.*

Perhaps partly ad. ON *swellia*, causative of *swellia*; but cf. FORSWELL 2.

13... K. Abs. 7559 (Linc. Inn MS) To brenne brout and to beo swelt 13... E. E. *Alit* P. B. 332 P. meyny of a3te I schal saue of monnez saulez, and swelt pose oher.

7. To overheat, broil, scorch; to oppress or overwhelm with heat; also in *fig. phr.* to *swelt one's heart*, to exert oneself to the utmost. Now *dial.*

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3790 Alle were þai swollen of þe swete & swelted on þe son 1555 WATKIN *Pardie Rations* i. vi. 98 When they see the Locustes come, ther set al on fire, and so swelte them in the passing ouer, that they fall to the ground. 1584 R. WILSON *Three Ladies Lond* i. Cj, He shal neuer haue better eating fellows if hee would swelte his hart. 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* Wks. 1905 III. 221 Let the cunningest liggis piggot swelt his heart out, the beere shal neuer foame or floath in the cupp. 1608 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 111 *Schism* 413 Not a breath is felt, but hectick Austers, which doth all things swelt 1651 B. HALL *Soliloquies* lxxiv, Is the Sun to be blamed that the Travellers cloak swells him with heat? 1684 MERRITON *Yorks Dial* 525 (E.D. S.) If we sud swelt our hearts, it will nut deau 1811 WILLAN in *Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (*W. Riding Words*), Swelted, overcome with heat and perspiration 1886 S. W. *Linc. Gloss.* s.v. It's so hot it's fit to swelt you.

Swelted, *ppl. a. dial.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹] Overpowered with heat; scorched; 'broiled', 'melted'. a1640 DAY *Perger Schol* (1881) 54 The beauteous flowers were nothing else but swelted weeds and fruitless mosse a1800 PEGGE *Snippl. Grose* (1814), *Swelted* and *Swelted* it, overpowered with heat. *Derb* 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh Words* s.v. It's so warm I and Maria's very swelted

Swelter, *sb.* [f. *next.*] A sweltering condition. Also in *phr.* (slang) to *do a swelter*, to perspire. 1851 *Illustr Lond News* 23 Aug. 234/3 Perspiring multitudes who stand the swelter with a pluck which would do honour to niggers. 1884 *Punch* 21 Oct. 180/1 So I let them as liked do a swelter

†Equivalent to *sweltered venom* (see SWELTERED 1), or confused with WELTER = slough.

1894 CROCKETT *Mad Sir Uchirel* 156 He skimmed the green swelter of the bottomless shaking bogs 1914 J. K. GRAHAM *Anno Domini* 138 Knowledge of falsehood dug out of the swelter of the pit.

Swelter (*sweltar*), *v.* Also 5 *sweltre*, 6 *swelter*, 5 *swalt(e)ryn*, *swalt(e)*, *swalt(e)ryn*. [f. root of SWELT *v.* + -ER⁶. Cf. SULTER]

Prompt Parv has a variant derived from the grade *swalt*; cf. *swaltyn* s.v. SWELTING *vbl. sb.* and SWALTISH.]

1. *intr.* To be oppressed with heat; to sweat profusely, languish, or faint with excessive heat.

c1403 LYDG *Temple of Glas* 358 þurus myn axcesse I sweltre and swete. c1440 *Prompt Parv* 471/2 Swaltyn, for hete or oher cawsys (P. *sualtryn* or *swaltyn*), *sincoþo*, *exalo* *Ibid* 481/2 Swaltyn for hete, or febylnesse, or oher cawsys (P. or *swownyn*), *exalo*, *sincoþo* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 123 My seale is sorrowes sythe, within a feldie of flame, Which cuts in twaine a carefull heart, y^e sweltreth in the same. 1624 QUARLES *Sion's Elegies* viii 9 Oh, let me swelter in those sacred beams 1624 — *Sion's Sonns* i. 5, I was enforc'd to swelter in the Sunne 1662 TRENCHFIELD *Chr. Chym.* 3 Like Physitians who willing to appeare richly clad, swelter in Plush in hot summer. 1714 MANDVILLE *2 Fab Bees* (1729) II 24 The venerable Counsellor, that at his great Age continues sweltering at the Bar to plead the doubtful Cause 1825 SCOTT *Let. to Morris* 3 Aug., in *Lockhart*, Your kind letter finds me sweltering under the hottest weather I ever experienced 1880 L. OLIPHANT *Land of Gilead* xi. 313 A fat official sweltering in his uniform under the burning sun

fig. 1584 STANHYURST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 31 Thee labor boat sweltreth [L. *ferret opus*] 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* III. 10 Were they treated by Church-Zealots with a more

Charitable Indifference or Pity, they would soon swelter away to the Church Communion

b Said of natural objects

1635 QUARLES *Æneid* iii. xiv 17, I behold .the battle-mem of heav'n Sweltring in Flames 1833 J. TAYLOR *Fenat* vi. 127 The very bowels of the world swelter and are molten 1890 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xlv, Stagnant pools, which here and there lay idly sweltring by the black roadside 1895 PARKMAN *Champlain* i. in *Pioneers France N. World* (1876) 202 It was late in August, and the leafy landscape sweltered in the sun

c. *fig.* with reference to the heat of burning desire, or the oppressiveness of a burden.

1571 JEWEL *Def. Apol.* etc. viii. 11 219 Better it is to Marrie, then to swelter inwardly with filthy affections 1620 *Sweltyn Arrayned* (1880) 43 As if they meant to dye for loue, When they hut swelter in the reeke of Lute 1695 BROOKS *Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 212 Shall he lie sweltering under his Father's wrath? 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* I. 136 He chose rather to swelter under the Weight of the learned Mr. Selden's Authority

d. To move slowly or painfully (as if) oppressed with heat.

1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 162 The labouring ship sweltered about on the boiling sea. 1884 *March. Exam* 15 Nov. 5/1 In the height of summer English troops were to swelter through the desert

2. *trans.* To oppress with heat; to cause to sweat, languish, or faint with oppressive heat. Chiefly *pass.*

1601 W. CORNWALLIS *Est.* ii. xlv. (1631) 263 As painfull, as a body swelted in a crowde 1609 HOLLAND *Amni Marcell* 262 Swelted with the flaming heat of the Sun 1650 FULLER *Pisgali* iv. 17, 70 Say not that the High-priest was swelted, being built to many stories high in his garments 1763 *Brit. Mag.* IV. 405 We were swelted in the sun, or blown through with a north east wind. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* I. 368, I was half swelted to death, under a great pile o' blankets. 1890 J. PULSFORD *Loyalty to Christ* I. 140 The heat that swelters a bear is the delight of a lark

b. *fig.* with reference to the heat of strong emotion or desire.

1582 STANHYURST *Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 115 Shee stormeth swelted in anger 1765 FALCONER *Demagogue* 299 He, swelter'd with revenge 1835 BECKERFO *Recoll* 158 The stranger, who felt sufficiently annoyed and swelted

†3. *intr.* and *pass.* To be bathed in liquid, hence, to welter, wallow (*lit.* and *fig.*) *Obs.*

1595 *Locutus* iii. iv, I long to see the trecherous Scuthians sweltring in their gore. 1596 LONGE *Marg. Amer* 136 A soule swelted in sinnes. 1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Tri.* ii. x, Acquitting the soules, that newe before their way to heav'n through their owne blood did skore, But now swelter in quiet waves of immortallitie a1640 DAY *Parl. Bees* (1881) 75 The mosse weeds, halfe swelted, ser'v'd As beds for vermin hungei-steiv'd 1647 C. HARVEY *Schoola Coriis* xxxviii (1778) 119 Swelted'd and swill'd in sweat 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1696) 324 He fell on the ground, sweltring in a Sea of Blood 1865 BUSHNELL *Vicar, Sacr* iii. v (1866) 271 The transgressor could as easily re-gather his money sowen upon the Gulf Stream, as gather himself back out of the penal causations in which he is sweltring

4. *trans.* with allusion, more or less precise, to Shakspeare's *sweltered venom* (see next, 1): To exude (venom); also *absol.* and *intr.* for *pass.*

1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* iii. x, Burn flame—simmer herb—swelter toad 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii. A reptile contemporary has recently swelted forth his black venom in the attempt [etc.] 1844 F. E. PAGET *Milford Malvois* 165 The concentrated venom which was sweltring in her countenance. 1847 L. HUNT *Man, Women, & Bees* i. xiv. 234 The fat seemed sweltring and full of poison.

Sweltered (*swe lterd*), *ppl. a.* [f. *prec.* + -ED¹.]

1. Exuded like sweat (as if) by heat. Only in *sweltered venom* in and after Shaks.; cf. *prec.* 4.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb.* iv. 1. 8 Toad, that vnder cold stone ha's Swelted Venom sleeping got. 1814 MOORE *Anacreation*, To Phumassier 33 Books, that far from every eye, In 'swelter'd' venom sleeping' he l 1856 F. E. PAGET *Owlet of Owlst.* 57 They produce their most sweltered venom

2. Bathed in, or oppressed with, great heat.

1798 COLERIDGE *Fire, Famine, & Slaughter* 53 It was so rare a piece of fun To see the sweltered cattle run 1821 CLARE *Vill Manstr* I. 108 The rose reviving blows Upon the swelter'd bower.

Sweltring (*swe ltrng*), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWELTER *v.* + -ING¹.] a. Fainting, swooning. b. A condition of suffering from oppressive heat.

c1440 *Prompt Parv* 481/2 Swaltynge, or swownynge, *sincoþa* *Ibid.* 482/2 Swaltynge, or swaltynge, *sincoþa*, a1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1758) 347 To assuage the sweltring of my helish longing 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 102 Neither themselves, nor any other, can remaine in them [sc. their houses] without sweltring 1846 JAS. HAMILTON *Mount of Olives* viii. 191 When the fret and worry and sweltring of their jaded day is done

Sweltring, *ppl. a.* [f. SWELTER *v.* + -ING².]

†1. Exuding with heat. *Obs. rare.* 1575 GASCOIGNE *Dan Bartholomew* Wks. 1907 I. 112 The droppes of sweltring sweate, which trickle downe my face

2. Of heat, weather, a season, etc. Oppressive or overpowering with great heat; causing or accompanied by profuse sweating or suffocation through extreme heat.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. in 182 The sweltring heat, and shirving cold c1620 Z. BOVN *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 40, I here doe lye, Without a shed scorch'd with a sweltring skye 1650 W. D. tr. *Comenius Gate Lat. Vul* 1 295 The sweltring heat of the heart is cooled by the lungs (lights)

lying next to it. 1661 HICKERINGILL *Jamaica* 7 The sweltring and sultry Climes within the Tropick 1706 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* ii. 384 He was wrapt in Flannels, but, threw off all his Sweltringe Haines 1798 SOUTHEY *Cross Roads* vii, In such a sweltring day as this A knapsack is the devil 1863 DICRY *Federalist* II. 49 That dull still closeness which foretels a day of sweltring heat 1899 SOMERVILLE & ROSS *Esper Irish R.* xii, The dances lusted a sweltring half hour

b. *fig.* of the heat of feeling. Now *rare* or *Obs.* In quot. 1820 with reminiscence of Shakspeare's *sweltered venom*. see SWELTERED 1

1586 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* i. (1625) 112 Shunning to be tainted with the least touch of sweltring griefe 1589 — *Daphnis & Chloe* iv. (1890) 14 With a manner of sweltring kind of disdain. 1602 MANSTON *Antonie's Rev* i. i, I burnt in inward sweltring hate 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal* ii. 1. 427 The blighting venom of his sweltring heart

3 a. Of persons. Suffering from or overpowered by oppressive heat.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* iv. xlvii, How in Love's torrid zone thy sweltring martyr steews 1825 HONE *Every-day Bk.* I. 1190, I forced myself through the sweltring pines. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Oct. 804/2, I was starved and sweltring.

b. Of localities, etc. Excessively hot or sultry.

1845 HIRST *Cam. Mammals*, etc. 93 As he strode along the sweltring glade 1886 *Athenaeum* 30 Feb. 259/2 Whether in the sweltring cities of the south or in dirt-begrimed Pelang 1888 G. ALLEN in *Langui. Mag.* July 306 All the parts of the camel's body which touch the sweltring sand in his ordinary patient kneeling position are provided with callosities of thickened hide 1890 K. BRIDGES *Shorter Poems* ii. v. 9 Swift from the sweltring pasturage he flows

Hence *Sweltring adv.*

c1890 A. MURDOCH *Yoshinawa Episode* 13 It was August, and consequently sweltringly hot

Sweltry, variant of SWELTRY.

† **Swelth**¹ Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 4 *swelth*, *swelt*, 6 *swelth*, *swelf*, 7 *swald*. [Representing or related to OE *geswelg*, *swelth* or ON. *swelgr* SWALLOW sb²]

1. A whirlpool

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiv (*Pelagius*) 181 Men but nombre als haf I Gert synk in-to þe swelth of syne c1400 *Sc. Trojan War* (Hoistm) ii. 2273 That swelt half of my schippis has Suellede ande all þat in þame was c1460 *Prompt Parv* (Winch) 445 Swelth of a water or grownd, vorago c1500 *Landscot* 1317 1.1i ship, that goth apone the stormy vall, Ney of the circledis in the swelt it fall. 1593 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. iii. 42 Thyrsie than the fude quhirrit about round, The sowand swelthit. *Ibid* iv. 73 The ragis of Silla that helde swelth in the se 3e haue eschapt 1601 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 391/2 Passand be the east syde of ane arne or aller bus in the lin or suald of Schuestoun

2. Foul or troubled water. Prob due to misapprehension of a passage in G. Douglas. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* *Induct* xxii, A deadly gulfe where nought but rubbishie growes, With fowle blacke swelth in thickned lumpes y^e lyes *Ibid* lxxix, Rude Acheion, That boyles and bubs vp swelth as blacke as hell

Swelth² (swelp) Now *dial.* (see Eng. *Dial. Dict.*). [f. SWELT *v.* + -TH.] (A) swelling (*lit* and *fig.*)

1631 BYFIELD *Doctr. Sabb* 101 His wound and bruise could be seene no where but on his head, necke and face in swelth and blacknesse. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt* xix 23 The greatest swelth is ordinarily tumoured up with the greatest swelth of rebellion against God. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plantis* vi. § 2 The continuance and ampliation of, (as I may call it) the swelth and snepidence of the Inner Fat thereof, 1681 — *Museum* ii. 1. i. 183 Neither is it only the swelth of the Barque, but the Wood it self is augmented

† **Swelting**, *vbl. sb.* *Obs.* [f. SWELT *v.* + -ING¹.] a. A fainting or being overcome with heat. b. Sweltring heat.

c1460 *Prompt Parv* (Winch), Swaltynge, or swownynge, *sincoþa* *vel Exaltis* 1571 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* lvi.ii 5 Some kyndes of payson kill with their coldnesse and other some consume the partes of lyfe with sweltinge and burninge 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* i. iv (1617) 30 Either for casting their Foales, swelting or other violent euill proceeding from wildnesse

† **Swelting**, *ppl. a.* *Obs.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING².] 1. Dying.

? a1400 *Morte Arth* 1465 They Swappez doune fulle swepelye sweltande knyghtez *Ibid* 2146 Swerdez swahgene in two, sweltand knyghtez Lydes wyde opyne

2. = SWELTERING *ppl. a.*

a1540 WYATT in *Tottel's Misc* (Aib) 59 Regard d length The swelting paynes of my desire 1568 T. HOWELL *A. b. Amite* (1870) 49 Nor swelting heat, whose flames y^e pastures fry 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* iii. iii. iii *Law* 963 The first drops [of rain] to cool their swelting heat.

Sweltry (*swe ltri*), *a.* Now *arch* and *dial.* Also 6-7 *sweltrie*, 7-8 *sweltry*, *sweltry*. [f. SWELTER *v.* + -Y. Cf. SULTRY.]

1. Of heat, weather, etc.: Oppressively hot, sweltring, sultry

1576 TURBERV. *Venerie* 118 The vehement sweltrie heate thereof [sc. the sun] 1661 EVELYN *Fumifugium* Misc Writ (1805) 1. 216 The drier aer is generally the more salutary and healthy, so it be not too sweltry. 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 7 When they are waddling, whooping, and prancing it away, in their sweltry town-houses, around the reputed holy fire 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII. 499 The fierce heat of the sun had rendered the atmosphere sweltry and oppressive

b. *transf.* of feeling or action.

1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol* i. xi, The wretched thrall Of bitter dropping sweat, of sweltry pain 1819 [H. BUSK] *Vestriand* iv. 801 Labouring thro the sweltry danc

2. Oppressed or languishing with heat,

1635 J. HAWARD in *Brondi's Banish'd* 1195 1211 Phobus now hastened to bathe his sweltry Steeds in the foaming Ocean. 1796 COLERIDGE *Destiny of Nations* 150 Along the rough-hewn bench the sweltry man had stretched him

Sweltry, *a.* Now dial. Also 6 sweltrie, 7 sweltrie [*f. SWELT v + -y*]. Sweltring, sultry 1586 WARD in *Alb Eng* i. iv (1590) 11 the sweltrie Sun so chemetlike did shine upon the ouste plashes myred 1623 *r. Parnell's Theat.* 1100 iii. 11 355 The Raynie sweltry heats. 1886 *S. W. Linc Gloss*, Sweltry, close, hot and smothering

Swelugh, swelw(e), swely, obs. ff SWALLOW sb 2 and *v* Swem(me, Swemyle, Swen. see SWIM, SWIMBLE *v*, SUE *v*

† **Swench**. Obs. Forms: 1 suenec, suenc, (3e) swenc, 1-3 swenoh, 3-4 suenoh, swunch. [OE *swenc* (also *ge-*) = **swayhaz-*, *f. swayh-*: cf next and SWINCH. For the variant *swunch* cf. STENCH sb.] In OE, affliction, trial, in ME., labour, toil. c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Luke xxii. 28 In tentationibus meis, in suenocum [*Rushu*, swenocum] minum *Ibid* xxiv. 20 In damnationem mortis, in nidung vel in suenoc deades [*Rushu* in swenche vel costungedeodes] c 1000 in Cockayne *Narrat Angl* (1861) 40 Hu se eadega margareta geprowade . . & purh þæt geswenc to ece reste becom c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 179 On sore eche we hider lumen On swunche we here wunien. In wowe we lenne witēd c 1290 *St Brendan* 623 in *S. Eng. Leg* 237 A Monck luez muche hi swunche [v *rr* swenoh, swinche] of mannes honde. 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 964 To 3ue hom to libbe by hi suenoh [v *rr* swinoh, swynke] of hor honde. *Ibid*. 4810 Alle leuede bi hor suenoh.

† **Swenche**, *v.* Obs. Forms: 1 (3e) swencan, swenecan, (suenoca), 2-3 (1) swenche(n), Ormin swennohen; *pa. t.* 1-2 swenote; *pa. pple.* 1 geswenced, -swenot, 2 -swenched, 1 -swenced; see also SWEYNT. [OE *swencan* (also *ge-*): = **swayhayan*, causative of **swayhant* to SWINK, q. v.]

trans To trouble, harass, afflict. *Beowulf* 1180 (Gr.) Ac hine wundra þæs fela swencte on sunde c 888 *Ælfræd Boeth* xxiv. 5 A Ælc deaðlic man swenod hine selfne mid musticum & mænigfealdum ymbhogum c 1000 *Ag. Gosp* Luke iv. 38 Ða was simones swezer geswenced [*Haltun* 7e-wenched] on mycelum ferum 1154 *O. E. Clarendon* (Laud MS.) an 1090 Se cyng was smægende hu he mihte wrecon his broðer Rodbeard, swidost swenecan, & Normandige of him gewinnan c 1275 *Lamb Hom* 13 Eower feond eow ne seol derien ne swenchen *Ibid*. 107 Sum me festen swa þæt hi swencten swide heom soofe. c 1200 Ormin 12216 To swenchenne swiðe þeowwess c 1205 *LAV* 15787 Monne mon on swenene ofe ho swenched c 1230 *Itali Med* 35 Hwi þu swenchest te ter wið iþi deaðes dute.

b. To mortify. 971 *Blechl Hom.* 81 þa laereawas sceolan heora azenne lichoman swenecan on forhæfðesse c 1200 Ormin 15764 3if þatt we don it all þweirt ut fort to swenchenne ure life 10 betenn ure sinness c 1225 *Ancr R* 134 So wisliche heo schal þauh swenchen þæt fesch

Swene, obs. variant of SWEVEN. † **Sweng**. Obs. [OE *sweng* (cf. OFris. *sweng*) = **swayngw-*, *f. swayngw-* (see SWING *v.* 1)] A stroke, blow; also applied widely to various kinds of violent action, e. g. a fall at wrestling, a swing, a military assault.

Beowulf 1500 (Gr.) Mægenraes forgeaf hildebille, hond swenge ne ofeah c 1000 *Elene* 239 (Gr.) Bode oft onfeng yða swengas c 1225 *Ancr R* 80, & iue uondunges to wriastlen stælewardliche azen þæs deofles swenges. c 1225 *St Marher* (1866) 14 3ef ha et stonden willed mine unweyte wrenches ant mine swikele swenges, wrestlin ha moten ant widerin wið ham seoluen c 1250 *Owl & Night*. 197-9 3if tveie ienon gop to wiaslinge. An þe on can swenges swe fele. Au þe oþer ne can sweng but anne *Ibid* 1286 Go so hit go at eche fenge, þu fallest mid þine ahene swenge c 1290 *S. Michael* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg* 304 Fram þe hexte stude þat is with one swenge he cam To þe loweste stude *Ibid* 179 A wonder sweng, me þinchez, he made! c 1400 *Sege Ferus* (E. L. T. S.) 317 Many swykel at þe sweng to þe swerd gede *Ibid* 1172 Eleuen hundred pousand Jewes in þe mene whyte Swalten, while þe sweng last by swerd & by hunger

b. Toil, labour; = SWING sb 1 13. *E. E. Allit. P.* A. 575 þa 3 þay com late & lyttel wore, & þa 3 her sweng wyth lyttel ant-slykez

† **Swenge**, *v.* Obs. (Also *pa. t.* 3 sweinde, 3-5 swende) [OE *swengan* = **swayngwan* (as in Goth. *afswaggwan*). cf. prec. and see SWING. This vb. reappears later as *swing* *v.* 1, q. v.]

1 *trans* To shake, shatter c 1000 *Voc* in *W. Wulker* 224/14 *Discutens*, i *uidicans*, *querens*, nel swengende. c 1050 *Ibid*. 396/10 *Excussit*, fram swengde c 1440 *Promp. Paro.* 482/1 Swengyn, or schalkyn, as menne done clothys. *Ibid*. Swengynge, excussio

2. To smite; to dash, fling; = SWING *v.* 2. c 1205 *LAV* 624 þat Morpudius Seouen hundred of sloh and swenden mid weppen. *Ibid* 2839 [He] nimeð al his nexte cun . . and swenged of þa hæfen mid broeden couwer swoerdn c 1225 *St Marher* 10 þe drakerahute his tungne and swende hire in ant forswali c 1225 *Ancr R* 280 He sweinde ham þurh þiwele adun into helle grunde. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 108 He swenges me þys swete schip sweftfro þe haueu 14 *Sir Beues* 248 þre honderd heuedes of a slende [v *rr* swengde, swende] wiþ is brond.

b. To beat up (eggs); = SWING *v.* 1 c. c 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 25 3olkys of eyroun y-swengyd, & a-lyd *Ibid* 40 Take Eyroun with alle þe whyte, & swenge hem

3. *intr* To make a dash, move violently; to dash, fling (at), = SWING *v.* 1 3.

VOL. IX.

c 1000 *Ag. Hom* (Assmann) 1111 207 þa swengde sio ho sona forð and forswelli uncerne hlaford biforan unc c 1205 *LAV* 813 3eft he him to swinde c 1225 *Ancr R* 290, & bried up þene iode stef, & sweng [175 *T* swenoh] him azean a tour halue c 1275 *LAV* 2787 swoerd azen swoerde swende wel ilome 13. *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 253 þenne he swenged & swa ue to þe se bodeþ c 1350 *Will. Paley* 2344 þes swoerd swilch swenged þurh þe bode euen c 1375 *Jos. ph. Anim.* 529 þei come swifly vppon and swengeden to-gedere.

† **Swenk**, *v.* Obs. Occasional variant in Ormin of SWENGE, prob. due to *pa. t.* *swencte*, *pa. pple.* *swenct*, or a and 3 pres. ind *swenctst*, *swenctþ*. cf *swenkenen*, QUENOH.

c 1200 Ormin 8942 Whi didest tu, lef sune, þuss Wiþ þuss, fort uss to swenkenen?

† **Swenkfe** *Idian*. Obs. Also 6 Swinke-, 7

Suene(k)-, Swenckfeldian, Swinkfeldian, 8

Swinkfeldian. = SWENCKFELDIAN.

1564 DORMAN *Proffe Cert Articles Relis* 133 Be they Swenckfeldians, be they if 3ow list David georgians 1579 *Fulke Heskins' Parl.* 232 The Swenckfeldians, Anabaptistes, Libertines, Hennricolates 1637 *Gillespie Engl Pop Ceuim* iii. viii 143 Anabaptistical or Swenckfeldian-like enthusiasms 1677 *GILPIN Demonol* (1867) 166 The Swinkfeldians assumed the title of 'the Confessors of the Glory of Christ' 1796 *Morse Amer Geog* i. 289 A few of the German inhabitants styled Swenckfeldians [*sic*]

Swenkt, *pp. a.* Error for *swinkt*: see SWINKEN. 1237 *CARLILE Pr Rev.* ii. iv. vi. The swenkt grinders in this Treadmill of an Earth have ground out another Day

Sweoke, **Sweor**: see SWIKE, SWIRE.

Sweet, variant of SWOICE Obs., sweat.

† **Swepe**, *sb.* 1 Obs. Forms: 1 swipu, swipe (sub-, swiop-, sulop-, swoop-, suypu, swyppu), 2-4 swepe, (2) swupe, 4 suape, 5 swip. [OE. *swipu* str fem, *swipe* wk fem, corresp to ON. *swipa* str. fem, *whip*, *f.* weak grade of Teut. *swaip*-sweep-. *swip*: see SWOPE *v.* 1 and cf. SWAIP, SWAPE] A scourge, whip

c 700 *Æthelwold* 641 *Mastigia*, suppan [*Erfurt* subbae] c 975 *Rushu Goss* John ii. 15 *Cum fuscis quasi flagellum de fuscis*, midþy giworhte swelce swiopa [*Ag. Goss*, swelpe of rapun c 1000 *Sat & Sat* 121 (Gr.) Swiðmode swoopan c 1275 *Cott Hom* 231 Mid gode repples and stiarne swepen *Ibid* 239 þe weraged gasten þe hine unredlice underfanged min stiarne swupen. c 1200 Ormin 15565 Crst himm wrohte an swepe þær . . & diaf hemm alle sammenn ut. c 1300 *Cursor* 11 19355 For þan wit swupes þat þam suang. And scurged sare, þat let þam gang c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 470 Blo and bloody thus am I bett, Swongen with swepys and alle to swett

† **Swepe**, *sb.* 2 Obs. [Obscure; possibly an early instance of SWEEP *sb.* in fig. sense.] ? Scope, significance (of a dream).

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2086 'Me wore leuere', quad Joseph, 'Of eddi dremes rechet swep' *Ibid* 2112 a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 248 For þan can swyth of a sweupn all þe swepe telle.

† **Swepe**, *v.* Obs. Also 8 Sc. sweep. [? *f.* SWEPE *sb.* 1 or ad. ON. *swipa* to whip. Cf. SWIP *v.* 1] *trans*. To scourge. Also † **Sweeping** *v.* 1 *sb.*

c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxvii. [xxvii] 15 Samened on me sweepings [*L. flagella*] *Ibid*. xxxviii. 18 [17] In sweepings am I light. 1790 RUDDIMAN *Geog Douglas' Aethis* s. v. *Sweep*, *Sweep*, *Scot.*, signifying to scourge

Sweper, -ir, etc., obs. ff SWIPPER.

Swept (swept), *pp. a.* [*pa. pple.* of SWEEP *v.* 1] In senses of the verb. Also with advs., as *swept-out*, -up. Freq as the second element of compounds, as *arr-, breeze-, bullet-, wind-swept*.

1554 HULOET, Swept bowse, *terza domus* 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) 1. 346 Then he fills up the said swept place with Malt cast into a round from the sides. 1852 DICKENS *Black* Ho v. Groping among the swept out rubbish for pins and other refuse. 1893 G. D. LESLIE *Left, Marco* 1. 6 Files of swept-up leaves. 1895 M. HEWLETT *Earlham & Tuscany* 12 Gas-lamps in swept streets flickered dirty yellow in the garish light. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 7/3 A sword with a 'swept' hilt of large proportions

Swepyll, **Swopyt**. see SWIPPLE, SWIPPER.

Swer, obs. form of SURE, SWEAR.

Swerd, obs. form of SWARD, SWART, SWORD.

Swer(e) see SWEAR, SWEAR, SWIRE.

Swerel, obs. form of SQUIRREL

c 1430 *Sev Sages* (Cott Galba) 3104 He gert it dub .

With swerel tailes ful blak also

Swerf, -fe, -ff, obs. forms of SWARF *sb.* 1 and *v.*

Swerill, north dial. form of SQUIRREL.

† **Swerk**, *v.* Obs. In i sweorcan (see etym),

3 swærken, *pa. t.* *pl.* swurken. [OE. *sworcan*,

pa. t. *swearc*, **swurcon*, *pa. pple.* -*sworcen* = OS

swerkan to becomesad, *pa. pple.* *gsworcan* clouded,

daikened (lit. and fig.), LG. in *pa. pple.* *sworcken*

and *besworcken*, -ed clouded, OHG *swercan* to

become dark or gloomy (lit. and fig.), *f.* Tent

root *swerk* (-: *swark*-, *swirk*-), whence also OE

gesweorc cloud, *swearcan* to be darkened, OS

gswerk darkness, (M)LG. *swerk*, *swark* daik

clouds, sorrow, grief, MDu. *gheswerk*, *swerc* (Du

swerk) clouds, cloudy sky, OHG. *giswerk*, *kiswerk*

dark clouds, and OE. *dswardcan*, 'tabescere',

dsweorcan 'elanguere', *dswardod* 'reveritus'; ul-

terior connexions undetermined.] *intr.* To be or

become dark; in OE. often, to become gloomy,

troubled, or sad

Beowulf 1737 (Gr.) Ne him inwitsorh on sefan sweorced

c 1000 *Andreas* 372 (Gr.) Wedercandol swearc, windas

weoxon c 1000 *Boeth Meli* iii. 2, & hu grandieusum seade swinced þæt sweorcende mod c 1205 *LAV* 1973 Swunken vnder sunnen sweote weolcen *Ibid* 22030 Penne swelleð þe mære, Penne swærked þa iðen.

Swerle, obs. form of SWIRE.

† **Swermer**. Obs. [ad early mod G *schwermer* (mod. *schwärm*), a favourite word of Luther's, esp. for the Anabaptists, *f. schwärmen*, *schwärmen* to swarm, rove, not, rave (see SWARM *sb.*),] A sectarian, fanatic. Hence † **Swermerian** in the same sense.

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* xxiii (1623) 137 The Ana baptistical Swermers *Ibid*. xxvii. 169 Some vterly deny that Infants are to be baptized, so doe the Swermarians (a sect among the said Anabaptists).

Swert, obs. form of SWART.

Swerter, obs. form of SURETY.

Swerve (swäiv), *sb.* Also 8 swarve [f next.]

An act of swerving, turning aside, or deviating from a course, in Cricket and Baseball. see SWERVE *v.* 7 b

1741 *Compl. Fam Piece* ii. 1. 310 If there be no such Swarve, then that Dog that is nearest the Deer when he swarves wins the Match 1840 E. E. NAMER *Scenes & Sports For Lands* i. 1. 13, I missed him with my first barrel, but from the swerve he gave after my second attempt I was aware he was hit. 1857 DICKENS *Dorrit* ii. 11, 112, Every swerve of the carriage and every cry of the postilion 1865 A. L. GORDON *Poems*, *Viv Snake* iv, On 1 on 1 to the cannon's mouth they stride, With never a swerve nor a shy. 1901 *Westm Gaz* 16 Aug 8/4 Hirst. has a peculiar 'knack', of making the ball swerve in the air... Yesterday the 'swerve' showed itself.

fig. 1871 DORA GREENWELL *Colloquia Crucis* iii. 63 A warp and swerve in nature that seems to demand a mighty work of restoration.

Swerve (swäiv), *v.* Forms: a. 3-4 *pa. t.* swarf, 4- swerwe, (6 Sc. *suurwe*, *suurwe*, *pa. pple.* *swarwen*), *β.* 5- (now dial.) swarwe (6 swarfe, Sc. *suarwe*, 7 swarv). [Com. Tent. (orig.) str vb with a variety of meanings: ME. *swerve*, *pa. t.* *swarf* to turn aside, repr. OE. *swearfan*, *pa. t.* *swearf*, *pa. pple.* *sworfen* to file, scour, = OFris. *swerwa* to creep, (WFris. *sweru* (*je*) *pa. t.* *swarf*, *pa. pple.* *swarwen* to wander, *hwar* away, NFris. *swarwi*), OS **swarfan* to wipe, only in *pa. t.* *swarf*, MDu. *swerwen* (Du. *swerven*) to rove, stray, LG. *swarwen* to swerve, stray, riot, OHG *swerban* (MHG. *swarben*) to wipe, to move quickly backwards and forwards, whirl or twirl round (mod. G. has a derivative form *schwirbeln*), ON. *swerfa*, *pa. t.* *swarf*, *swarfum*, *pa. pple.* *sworfinn* to file, (Norw. *swerwa* to whirl, swirl), Goth. *swarþan* in *afswarþan*, *biswarþan* to wipe (away).

The original sense of the radical may be that of agitated, irregular, or deflected movement; cf. SWARM *sb.*, etym. The sense of filing did not survive the OE. period, but is preserved in the derivative *swarf* *sb.* 2. The sudden emergence of the sense of 'turn aside' in ME is remarkable, the presumption is that it existed in OE, since there is no known foreign source to account for it.]

† 1. *intr.* To depart, to make off. Obs. rare.

c 1225 *Leg Kath* 181 Heo swarf to Criste upon þe heo & twentide dei of Nouembres moned c 1400 *Destr.* 110y 238, I. swarut out swiftly, might no swayne folo. To turn aside, deviate in movement from the straight or direct course.

In early use, of a glancing blow or weapon c 1330 *Asch & Merl* 9359 (Kolbing) þe dint swarf & flet for bi c 1380 *Sir Peremh.* 743 Pat swerd on ys syde swarf 1390 *Gower Conf* 111 7 As a dunke man I swerwe, *Ibid* 111 92 Ribt so was this erthe set That it may swerwe to no side. 1541 CORLAD *Gyrdon's Quest* *Cynurg.* li. ij, Ye ought to haue a quyll w^t a hole in the syde wher with the other cyde of the lyppes shall be steyed, hycase it shall nat swerwe 1642 *Fueller Holy & Pif* St v. xix. 436 As if Nature on set purpose mistook her mark, and made her hand to swerve 1784 *Cowper Task* i. 161 His labring team, that swer'd not from the track. 1816 *Scott Old Mort.* iii. The animal swerved at the moment his master fired 1854 R. S. SURTESS *Handley Cr* xxxii, Nothing looks so pusillanimous as to see a chp ride bang at a fence as though he would eat it, and then swerve off for a gate or a gap 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *Naurice Derog* II 19 The bullet did not swerve from its mark one hair's-breadth 1901 [see SWERVE *sb.*]

β. c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 5785 Swardis, with swapping, swaruyt on helmes. c 1450 *Merlin* xx. 341 Yef the swerde hadde not swarwed, maymed hadde he ben for euer. 1560 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 166 Yf it [the ball] be cast vp crokedyly, it swarweth & falleth on that one syde or on y^e other 1553 BRENDEN *C. Curtius* Bv, With bys sword drawn [he] ian at bys sonne, who by swarwing with bys body, avoyded the stroke 1557 *Edgeworth Scrm* *Reperit* A. ij, In Croked things the middle swarweth from the extremities 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* i. x. 14 Vp to heauen Her stedfast eyes were bent, ne swarwed other way 1598 *Barckley Felic Man* 173 The beasts that drew Daius wagon hauing no man to gouerne them, were swarwed out of the high way, 1607 *MARKHAM Caval* ii. xxiii (1617) 248 The very center of the ring, from which your eye in running must not swarue 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geogr. Dehm* i. x. (1635) 220 The Sunne neuer swarwing from his Eclypticke, hath his course equally diuided by the Horizon 1741 [see SWERVE *sb.*]. 1818 *Scott Br Lamm.* xxiv, The horse swarwed round.

b. To turn in a specified direction, to be deflected (statically).

c 1600 *SHAKS Sonn* lxxxvii, And so my pattent back againe is swerwing 1607 *MARKHAM Caval* vii. xlii 60 Waights of such sufficient poise as may ether draw the

Ciet vp straight, or els make it leane to that side from whence it swereth. 1800 L. HUNT *Indicator* No 40 (1822) I 370 While the leaves issue from it, and swerve upwards with their elegant points. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Chas* vi 157 In those secluded villages where the high post and railroads swerve in the distance. 1883 *Mag Art* Aug 398 1. The road swerves to the left.

† *to trans*. To deviate from (a path). *Obs rare*.
a 1513 FABYAN *Chron* vi 627 When the duke had wyttynge of the Kynges great power, he swarud the way from the Kynges hoost and toke the way towards London. 1587 TURBURY *Trag Tales* (1837) 140 It [sc. sin] makes him passe beyond the boundes of kynde, And swerve the trade where truth and vertues lay.

§ *intr*. To turn away or be deflected from a (right) course; of action, a line of conduct, an opinion, etc.; † to waver, vacillate.

a 1400 CHAUCER *Compt to Mortal* For 29, I prey, as he that wol nat swerte, That I may fare the better for my trouthe. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii 714 Neoptoleme is swarved out of kinde. 1557 *Little's Msc* (Arb.) 176 Since so vnconstantly thou wilt Not loue, but still be swarving. 1599 SHAKS *Hen* I, ii 133 Are they Constant in spirit, not swerking with the blood? 1607 MILTON *P. L.* ix 359 Fim we subsist, yet possible to swerve. 1820 WORSW *Sonn*, 'Avant all specious plan of mind' Honour that knows the path and will not swerve. 1847 EMERSON *Repr Men*, Swedenborg Wks (Bohn) I 334 With a tenacity that never swerved he adheres to this brave choice. 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* xii 11 203 She argued with him, but he would not swerve a jot. 1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croker Papers* i x 278 Mr Croker never swerved in his support of every well directed measure for Catholic relief.

b. Const. from

a. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I 240 So that I mihte Fro suche that mi ladi serve Hire herte make forto swerve. *Ibid* II 42 And yit therfro mai noman swerte, That he ne mot his lawe obeie. 1535 JOVE *Aut Tulaide* (Arb.) 30 He wold neuer haue had so farre swarven from his principal, as [etc.] b. [Cf. boden and stolen in the preceding context.] 1554 *Act 1 & 2 Phil & Mary* c 8 § 1 As well the Spiritualtie as the Temporaltie, have swerved from the Obedience of the See Apostolicke. 1606 SHAKS *Fr & Cr* vi 1 191 If I be false, or swerue a haire from truth. 1626 MODLTON *Woman Beware* v 1 163 This swerues a little from the argument. 1664 H. MORE *Myst Inq* ii 1 § 3 206 The... converting of Christendom to that ancient and Apostolick purity, from which they have so long time swerved. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I Pref, It will to some appear most impudent to attempt to swerve from the spelling received and established. 1822 LAMB *Ess Ser* i *Conf Drunkard*, What hinders in your instance that you do not return to those habits from which you would induce others never to swerve? 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i, xxvii 683 From the resolute vindication of the Guiana enterprise itself Sir Walter never really swerved. 1874 GREEN *Shak Hist* i 10 § 10 710 The wealth around him never made Walpole swerve from a rigid economy.

a. 1513 FABYAN *Chron* vii 510 If he or y^e kyng of Nauenerne wolde swaue from any poynt or article of the sayd fowr agrement. 1541 in *Bradshaw's* *St. Werburga* (1887) 202 Thys soule from vaine neuer swarued [vaine preserved]. 1533 COVERDALE *Ps* cxviii, 11. Ixvii swarue not f from thy commandementes. 1582 STANHYST *Æneid* To Rdr (Arb.) 11 As what shall seeme too swarue from theye maximes, they wyl not sticke too skore vp for errors. 1611 Bible i Tim i 6 From which [sc. chaity] some haueing swarued, haue turned aside vnto vaine iangling. a 1631 TAYLOR *God's Judgms* i, vii (1612) 177 Asyages so much swarved from humanity, that he gave in strict chaige thut his own daughter's sonne should be made away. 1642 CHAS I *Annu Declar. Lds & Comm* 19 May 6 We have not at all swarved or departed from Our Resolution. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* i 20 Let him never suffer me To swaue or turn aside from his free grace.

† (b) To forsake, desert, be disloyal to (a person); also, to differ from, be discrepant from.

a 1400 CHAUCER *Compt to Lode sterre* 40 My herte and body, shal I never swerve From you. 1566 R. WITTE *To the constant* E T xxvi, Frequent not Womens company but see thou from them swarue. 1579 LYN *Euphues* (Arb.) 191 That thy nature should not swerve from thy name. 1584 B. R. *Herodotus* i 53 b, From whom the Caryans themselves doe greatly dissent and swarue in opinion. 1590 SENSCR *P. Q.* ii v 55 The Captaines on her side, Corrupted by Paulinus, from her swerud. 1607 TORRELL *Fons f. Beas's Ep* Ded A vj, In the names of the Beasts and the Physicke I have not swarued from him at all. a 1656 USSHER *Power Princes* i (1683) 3 Neither doth St Peter any whit swerve from his beloved brother Paul.

c. Const. to, towards, † occas. on

a 1550 R. BISTON *Bayle Fortune* B iij, By arrogance outrageous thy tounge on vaunting swerue. 1570 T. NORTON *Novel's Catech* 9 Our soules are sayd to be defiled with adulterie, when they swaue [only deflectum] from God to idolatrie and superstition. a 1586 SIDNEY *P's* xxxvii, xviii, Who be swarved To ill, both they and theirs shall wrack. 1850 TERNYSON *In Mem* lxxv, My passion hath not swerved To works of weakness. 1882 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* II 483 Charles was never in danger of swerving toward either Romanism on the one hand, or Puritanism on the other. 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Ess & Psyche* March x, And to the Cretan maid her worship swerved.

† d. Without consti. To deviate from the right; to err; to go astray, esp morally; to transgress.

1576 W. RAWLEY in Gascoigne *Steele G* Wks 1910 II, 139 The life likewise, were pure that never swerved. 1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist*, 163 Saying, that at no time ou deedes haue so swerved, that they might be amended. 1602 WARNER *Ab Eng* xii, lxxvii (1622) 318 How all these Deities than Men more brutishly did swerue. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* v iv 129 But (alas) I swerue.

e To go back on what one has said. Obs

1597 *St Papers Hen VIII*, vi 593 He many tymes swarfe the in wordes. 1599 *Ibid* VII 160 As th'Emperours folks first sayd, but now swarfe.

† 4 To give way; to sway, totter, fig to shrink from action. Obs.

1573 *Satur Poems Reform* xxxix 158 The Suddaits swarfit, and said they wold not sar. a 1586 SIDNEY *Æneid* ii xxv, (1912) 302 My Muse hath swarved, From such deepe plaint as should such woes describe. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii iii 42 With that she swarving backe, her faueln bight Against him bent. 1596 DRAYTON *Legende* iv 276 With faintness shee began to reele, Shewing her selfe a little as shee swarv'd. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* ix xx § 68 This so round and quicke dealing with the Earles complices, startled his shallow iudgements, and made them whole bulke to swarue and splinter. 1649 MILTON *Temus of Kings* 4 Another sort begin to swerve and almost shiver at the majesty of som noble deed, as if they were newly enter'd into a great sin. 1650 W. D. T. *Comenius' Gate Lat* Unt § 538 Beginning to totter and reel (swerve and lean to a side) it [sc. a house] must needs be shored up with some aich. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* v 1 386 The battel swerv'd, With many an innode gord. 1818 SHELLE *Enguineer Hills* 41 Every little living nerve That from bitter words did swerve Round the tortured lips and brow.

5. To rove, stray. Also fig. to digress.

1543 BFCOV *New Year's Gift* Wks 1564 I, 175 b, Alie swaued and clene gone out of the way. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Cheat of Cupid* 10, I [sc. Cupid] a Boy am, who by Moonlesse nights haue swerved. 1655 in Hartlib *Ref. Commonwealth* 9 In case that upon the neglect any be swarved forth, and settled into some tee. 1658 A. FOX *Wurts' Sing* ii, vi 6r Now it is time to come to the Wound itself, hitherto I swarved round about. 1698 A. BRAND *Æneid Muscovy to China* 112 He had swarved about the Desart for three days. 1745 Gleditsch's *Deutsch-Engl. Lex* v *Schwärmen*, He swerves about by night.

† 6. = SWARM v. 2, SWARVE v. 2 Obs.

1606 DRAYTON *Odes* (1619) *Skelloniad* 29 Parnassus is not clome By every such Mome, Vp whose steep side who swerues, It behoues t' haue strong Nerves. 1692 DRAYTON *Aurynyllis* 4 Mumbly up, from bough to bough I swarv'd. 1697 — *Æneid* ii 606 Some mount the scaling Ladders, some more bold, Swerve upwards, and by Posts and Pillars hold.

7. *trans*. To cause to turn aside or deviate (*hit. and fig*).

1390 GOWER *Conf* I, 54 Bot be his yhe away ne sweiveth Fro hire. *Ibid* III 25 a 1552 LELAND *Itin* (1769) V, 73 He hath swaruid his Course a good Bot Shotte of. c 1590 J. STEWART *Poems* (S. T. S.) II, 204/6 That shink of somow nether swerue noi smart The Interpryse of thy magnanimie hart. 1615 BRATIAWAT *Staphado* (1878) 10 How manie haue wee in this error swerud Who in themselves haue iustly wld deserud. 1617 SWETNAM *Sch Sa Defiance* 12 The defence of this guard is to swerue his vper-hand, this way, or that way. 1629 SIR W. MUR *Sonn* iv 2 A constant course each creature keeps, Not swaiving from thine ordinance their ends. 1659 GAUDEN *Trans Ch* iv xi 460 Those Scotch motions and pretensions, swerued them from the former good constitution of the Church of England. 1723 DR. WHARTON *True Briton* No 9, I, 77 To swerve them from that Allegiance. 1802 ELIZ. HELME *St Marg. Case* II 263 Your son has received my decided opinion, and from which nothing shall swerve me. 1816 SCOTT *Antig* viii, Swerve the yard a bit—Now there! there she sits safe on dry land. 1878 PROCTOR *Plans Ways* Ser iii (1879) 69 We determine Jupiter's mass by noting how he swerves his moons at their respective (estimated) distances. 1897 FLORE *A Steel On Face of Waters* i, vi 74 Swerving his bullock to give them room.

b. *Cricket and Baseball* To cause a ball to deflect by imparting a spinning motion to it as it leaves the bowler or pitcher.

1906 *N & Q* 10th Ser V 426/1 The word 'swerve' has been used in cricket for the last two seasons, as applied to the bowling of B. J. T. Bosanquet. He intentionally imparts a direction to the ball in its flight through the air before it touches ground. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 29 Such a [bowler] as Hirst, who swerves from the off at a fast pace [Cf. SWERVE v. 2, quot. 1901].

Swerve, variant of SWARVE v. 1

1764 *Museum Rust.* II xxxi 103 (Sussex) The tides brought up the mud with them, and swerved to the depth, at some places, of six or eight feet. 1790 E. HASTED *Hist Kent* III 442 The river Lymene's course hither by that means swerved up, and directed wholly into another channel.

Swerve, dial. var. SWARE v., to swoon.

Swerveless (swō'vles), a [f. SWERVE v. + -LESS.] Unswerving; also, that may not be swerved from.

1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 5 He spake, appealing to that swerveless oath. 1869 MAS WHITTNER *Hitherio* xxiv, His spirit looked forth at me from pure, swerveless eyes. 1882 E. L. W. WILCOX *Poems*, 'Let me learn hard' iii, That swerveless force which speeds the solar systems on their course.

Swerver (swō'vax) Also 6-7 swarver. [f. SWERVE v. + -ER.] † a. One who swerves from the right path, a transgressor. b. A person or animal that swerves; in *Cricket and Baseball*, a player or a ball that swerves.

1598 FLORE, *Prentice*, a swarner from truth. *Ibid*, 1 *transgressor*, an offender a trespasser, a swaruer. 1611 SHAKS *Wint* T. ii, 1 93 Shee's A Bed swarner. 1822 *Field* 20 Feb 244/2 A well-known mare swerved at a fence. The rider of the swerver got a shaking fall. 1902 *Sat Rev* 5 July 12/2 One good ball, a 'swerver' that comes in a lot from the off. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 55 It is impossible to go in first and not meet with a 'swerver', for every county team possesses one.

Swerving (swō'vnx), vbl. sb. [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.] The action of the vb. SWERVE; deviation, departure from a norm, a prescribed or right course, etc.; † error, transgression.

1523 MORE *Rich. III* (1642) 246 The smallest swarving that is possible (if the thing be misconstrued) may be the

cause of the destruction of many gilliesse persons. 1545 BALE *Myst Inq.* 29 Hynde vp her head for swauynge, lappe vp her bodye warme for sunfeyntye. 1561 NORTON & SACKY *Gordovic* i, ii 20 Then vnwothy life, then lawlesse swaruyng out of kinde. 1561 DAUS tr *Bullinger on Apoc* (1573) 125 b, Coupt doctrine and swaruyng from the fayth. 1594 HOOKER *Lat Pol* i 11 § 1 That which Angels doe clearly behold, and without any swauiung obserue, is a Law celestiall and heavenly. 1607 HIGRON *Wks* I 151 The swauiung and straying from the will of God. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* ii (1617) 199 Making a horse doe them iust and strongly without either reeling or swauiung. a 1656 HALES *Gold. Rem* (1673) 53 Our Sermon, in which the swaruyngs of that Church are necessarily to be taxt by us. a 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) 11 120 The Sweruyngs and Aberrations of men. 1824 MANNING *Serm* (1848) I 55 The holiest will is clogged and checked by the swauiung and burden of the flesh. 1850 TRINNYSON *Genant & End* 1355 At a sudden swauiung of the road. 1883 *Sat Rev* 27 Oct 537/2 It seems that Hendigo, after sweruyng, had dashed up close to the rails and won by a neck.

Sweaving, ppl. a [f. SWERVE v. + -ING.]

That sweives, deviating; making a sweive; diverted from the straight or right path; † erroneous.

1534 WHITTINGTON *Tulley Offices* ii (1540) 86 The more swaruyng [orig. *versution*] and craftyer that a man is. a 1547 SURREY *Æneid* ii 283 The swarving axe when he [sc. a bull] shakes from his neck. 1549 LAMMER *Ploughers* (11b) 29 Not to a swauiunge fayeth, but to a fayeth that embraceth Chryste. a 1638 MIND *Wks* (1676) 581, I dare not be confident that this Order and Series is in no part thereof faulty and sweruyng. 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Cite* (1669) 50 All sweruyng and unsound opinions. 1667 DRAYTON *Ving Georg.* ii 453 The sweruyng Vines on the tall Elms prevail. 1815 SCOTT *Dance of Death* iii, Where held the clock'd patrol their course, And spurr'd 'gainst storm the sweruyng hoise. 1867 W. W. SMITH *Coal & Coal-mining* 77 In consequence of the sweruyng direction of a great east and west dislocation. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Oct. 4/3 The sweruyng gallop of the polo ponies. 1903 *Ibid* 18 Aug 3/1 Hirst proceeded to bowl us out, or rather, give us caught from that sweruyng ball of his. 1911 P. F. WARNER *Cricket* 62, I have selected Hirst as the fast 'sweruyng' left-hander.

Sweash, Swesher: see SWASH sb. 2, SWASHER

Swet(e), obs. ff. SWEAT, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Sweth, Obs. Misspelt for *smeth*, var. of CIVET sb. 2, chive.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* i 9 b, Syues or sweth hath the same propertie that vnyons hath. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* lxxviii, § 2 140 1611 COTGR *v. v. Belles*.

† Swethe, v. Obs. Also 5 sweethe [OE.

**sweþan* (in *besweþan*), related to *swaþian* to SWATHE (q. v.)]. *trans*. To swathe.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* iv 78 And swethe a tender vyne in bondes softe. *Ibid* vi 19 And swethed [v. 1, sweetened] hem to geder se, Lest wyndes rude hem breke & ouerthrowe. Swethe, obs. form of SWATH.

Swethel, var. SWEDDLE.

Swet(e), obs. ff. SWEAT, SWEAT, SWEET.

† Swetter, v. Sc. Obs. [Variant of SWATTER.]

intr. To wallow.

1536 LYNDESAY *Answ. to King's Flying* 58 Wald God the Lady, Had sene 30w than ly swetterand lyke twa swyne.

† Swetterly, adv. Obs. [f. *swetter*, comp. of SWEET a + -LY. Cf. *swifterly*.] More sweetly. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xi 7 Image all metalles nan is þat swetterly chymes þan 31 luere.

† Swewe, v. Obs. (Also 3 pa. ppl. *iswaued*.)

[Three OE. verbs coalesced under this form: (1)

swefan (pa. t. *swæf*, *swæfene*) str. *intr*. to sleep,

(2) *gesweðban* (pa. t. *-swæðede*, pa. ppl. *swæfed*)

wk. *trans*. to put to sleep or to death (cf. *SWEB*),

corresponding to OS. *an-sweðan*, OHG. *ni-sweðben* (MHG. *ent-sweben*), ON. *swefa* — **swaf-*

jan, (3) *gesweðan* (pa. t. *gesweðede*, pa. ppl. *swæfed*)

to put to sleep, f. *swef-* *swaf-* *swif-*

(cf. ON. *sofa*, *swaf*, *swafinn* to sleep and *sefa* to put to death). see SWEVEN.]

I 1. *intr*. To sleep, sink to rest, become quiet.

Beowulf 119 (Gr) Fand þa ðær inne æþelunga gedriht swefan æfter symble. a 1000 *Cædmon's Ead* 36 (Gr) Swæfon seledreamas. c 1205 LAY. 25548 Wederen alre selest, and þa 4 sweuede.

II. 2. *trans*. To put to sleep (or to death), lull to rest; also, to stupefy.

Beowulf 679 (Gr) Ic hme sweorde swæbban nelle. c 725 *Corpus Glor.* (Hessels) S 399 *Sopio*, suebbo. a 950 *Cuthlac* vi (1909) 236 Pa was he seaming mid leolste slæpe swæfed. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 474 Se apostol Mathewus þa dracan *geswefode* a 1175 *Cott Hom*, 233 He blisæd hus mid dæies [sc. licht], he sweued hus mid þiestre nicht. c 1205 LAY. 3073 Mid þære wræðde he was iswened [later text igremid] þat he feol iswonen. *Ibid* 15706 þenne ich was on bedde iswaued.

† Swewel(l). Obs. [For **swerwel*, ad. WFrís

(? Flem.) *sweruel*, f. *swerwe* to rove (see SWEVE). Cf. SWARMER 2.] (See quot.)

1634 J. BLAKE *Myst Nat* 76 Swevels are nothing else but

Rockets, having instead of a rod (to ballast them) a little

cane bound fast unto them. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii

xvi (Roxb) 91/2 A Swevel or Rocket.

Swevell, obs form of SWIVEL.

Sweven (swē'v), sb. Obs. exc. arch. Forms

1 swefan (swoefan, soefan, swæfn), 1, 3 swæfn,

(3 swæfen, swoeven), 4-5 swefene, swoeven(e),

swevene, (4 squeeven, -yn, -in, 4-5 swevon,

5 swevn, swyven, swene, swoen, swoine,

sweyne, 5-6 swevin, (5 swevyn, 6 *Sc* swewyn, sweving, -yng), 6-8 sweaven, (7 sweeven), 3-sweven. [OE *sweft(e)n* str. neut, sleep, dream = OS. *sweðan* str. m., ON *svefn* str. m. - OTeut. **svefnō* :- Indo-eur. **suepno*-, f. *suep*-.]

The parallel formations **suepno*-, *suepno*-, *suepno*- are represented outside Teutonic by Skr *suepno*-, Gr. *svnos*, L. *sonnus*, Arm. *khun*, OIr. *suav*, W. *hun*, OSI. *sinn*, Lith. *sūpnas*, and, with secondary suffix, Skr *suepna* (yany), Gr. *svnno*, L. *sonnium*, OSI. *sinnje*. From Indo eu. *suep*-, *suep*-, *suep*-, are derived also Skr *suepiti* to sleep, L. *sopor* sleep, OE *suefan* (see SWEVE), OSI. *sniptati* to sleep.]

1. A dream, vision.
c 897 *Ælfred Gregory's Past* C. xvi 101 For ðære gesiht ðe he on ðæm swefe geasah c 950 *Lindisf Gosp* Matt 1 20 In *sonnus*, in *suefnem* vel in slepe a 1000 *Cædmon's Dan* 496 (Gr.) Him weald on slepe swefen ætweyd c 1205 *LAV* 25552 Also þe king slepte, A sweuen him imette, Forlic was þat sweouen a 1225 *Ancre R* 268 Hit bringeð to nout alle þe swe deofles wiles as lease swefnæ, & false scheauwines c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 224 God dede þat he on sweuene cam, And in þat sweuene he let him sen Mikel ðat after sulde ben c 1305 *St Keneleu* 147 in *E E P* (1862) 51 þis sueuene bi com sob ynou c 1386 *Chaucer Nuns Pr* I. 102 Allas and konne ye been agast of sweuenys No thyng god woot, but vanitee in sweuene is c 1420 *Chron* 1668 A merueylful swene he dude þo mete. 1422 *Yonge tr Secrita Secret* 109 Manasses beleuyd swenys and sorsie a 1450 *Le Mortie Arth* 3226 In stronge sweueneys I have bene stad 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* I. xiii 53 Alle that heid of the sweuen said it was a token of grette batayll ? a 1500 *Chester Pl*, *Balaun* 382 'Then shold our childre prophete, ould men meet sweuens [v r sweuns] wyterly. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* II. xii 64 The figour fled as lycht wynd, or son beyne, Or mast liklie a waverand sweving [v r sweuin] or dreyne c 1570 *Pride & Lovel* (1841) 65, I looked all my chamber round about, And called to remembrance all my sweuen. 1594 *Zepharia* ii, I as out of sweuen, My selfe gan rowse, like one from slepe awakd a 1643 *W CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* II. ii. (1651) 26 Dan Cupido Suite sent thylike sweuen to mine head a 1650 *St Adwiga* 77 in Hales & Furniv, *Perry Folio* I 169, I had thought sweuens had neuer been true. a 1650 *Robin Hood & Guy of Gisborne* iv, Sweueneys are swift, master As the wind that blowes ore a hill a 1832 *MOTHERWELL Poems*, *Sabbath Summer Noon* ix, Fast fade the cares of life's dull sweuen. 1840 *KINGSLAY Weard Lady Poems* (1892) 211 Mary Mother she stooped from heaven; She wakened Earl Harold out of his sweuen.

+2. Sleep. *Obs rare*
a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 720 (Gr.) Hit was deaðes swefn . menniscra morð.
c 1645 *Enquiry*, &c in *Hail Misc* (Malb.) V. 503 If they [sc swallows] should have no occasion for breath, while they lie in their sweeven, or winter-sleep. [Cf. SWEVLT, quot. 1623.]

+ *Sweven*, *v. Obs.* [OE *suefnian* trans to appear to in a dream, intr. to dream, f. *suefn* see *prec*] *intr.* To dream.
c 1000 *Sax Leechd* III. 212 ðif ðu swefnast ðe twege monan gescon 1382 *Wyclif Isa*, xxix 8 As sweueneð the hungrende, and eteth, whan forsoke he weie wakid, voide is his soule 14. *Langt. P. PL* Pro 10 (MS Univ. Coll. e 45), I slombred into a slepyng & sweuened so myrie, Pan gan y to mete a merueylful sweuene. 1532 *Chaucer's Wks*, *Troilus* III. 1190 If ye be wyse Sweueneð [MSS swouneth, etc.] not now, lestre more folke aryse.

Hence + *Swe vner* (also 6 *Sc* *suengour*, *swe-vyngeour*), a dreamer.

1382 *Wyclif Jer* xxvii 9 3oure profetus, and deuynoues, and sweueneð. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* viii Pro 171 Suengours [v r swevyngeours] that slumbers nocht weil.

+ *Swevening*, *vbl sb. Obs.* Forms. 3-4 *swevening*, (4 *suev*-, 4-5 *-yng*), 4-5 *swevnyng* (e. f. *SWEVEN* v + *-ING*). Dreaming; a dream

c 1275 *LAV* 17901 He com to þan kinge þar he lay a sweueking [read swevening]. a 1300 *Chaucer M*, 4513 (Cott.) Pharon þe king Sagh in slepe sulik a sweuening a 1300 *St Keneleu* 116 in *E E P* (1862) 50 A sweueninge þat þe child mette 121366 *Chaucer Rom Rose* x Many men sayn þat in sweueninges Ther nys þat fables & lesynges. 121400 *Morte Arth* 759 With þe swoghe of þe see in swevnyng he felle c 1400 *MAUNDREY*, (Roxb.) vii. 27 Þe seuen deed qwhete eres, whilk kyng Pharao sawe in swevnyng 1423 *Jas I Kings* Q clixiv, Though that my spirit went was tofore In sweuening, allsonne as euer I woke, By twenty fold It was In trouble more.

So + *Swe vening* (6 *Sc* *swevnyng*) *ppl. a.*, dreaming.

1570 *Satir Poems Reform* x. 12 Dame Dreming, all clad in blak Sabill, With Swevnyng Nymphis in cullours variabill.

+ *Swevet*, *Obs.* Forms: 1 *swefet*, *sweofot*, 2 *swevet*, *sweoвет*, 7 *swivet*. [OE *swefet* *sweofot*, f. *suef*- (see SWEVEN)] Sleep, slumber.

Beowulf 1581 (Gr.) He Hroðgæs heorðgeneatas sloh on sweofote c 1200 *Tym Coll. Hom.* 77 þat we don also þing doð þe hæuð lem on sweofote, forquethieth þan heie time cumeð. c 1205 *LAV* 17773 Þe king læi on sweuete a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1427 Ha slepien swoteliche a sweofote

1623 *C. BUTLER Fem Mon.* iii (ed 2) Gii, If there happen a milde and warme houre, they [sc bees] presently peiceuung it, awake out of their swiuet [Cf. SWEVEN sb. 2, quot. c 1645.]

+ *Swevian*, *a* and *sb. Obs.* [f. med.L. *Suevus*, used erroneously for *Suevus* or *Suedus* SWEDE + *-IAN*.] *a.* adj. Swedish. *b* *sb.* A Swede.

1601 *R. JOHNSON Kingd & Commonwe* (1603) 129 The Sweuan horsemen are deuded into threene companies Sweueland and Gothland maintaine eleuen, and Finland two. *Ibid* 130 In warring with the Muscouite the Sweuan hath the most advantage.

+ *Swevical*, *a* and *sb. Obs.* [f. mod.L. *Suevus*, f.

Suevia Swabia or *Suevus* Swabian see -IO and -AL.]

= SWABIAN *a*
1560 *DAUS tr Sleidan's Comm* 322 b, The Emperoure Maximilian, by the aid of the Swemical league, made warre with the Swisses

Swevll (l., -vyl), -wyl, obs or dial. ff *SWIVEL*.

Swevyl, obs. *Sc.* pa. t. of *SWIVE*.

+ *Swey*, *v. Obs.* [OE *sweigan* to make a noise, sound, move with a noise - **sweigan* (cf. Goth. *gaswōgian*, *ufswōgian* to sigh), cogn. w. *swel*, earlier *swoeg* sound, noise = ON. *sæg* - **sweðgiz*, f. *sweðg*-, root of OE *swegan* - see *SOUGH* v.]

The form *swey* in quot. 13... is either an abnormal str. pa. t. or repr. OE *sweðg*, pa. t. of *sweigan*] *intr.* To sound, make a sound, resound. Hence + *Sweyng* *vbl. sb.*, noise; *ppl. a.* resounding.

c 1000 *Ælfred in Ags Hom* (Assmann) 56 Swa þæt heora bodunge sweg sweðge geond eall. c 1000 - *Hom* (Th.) I. 104 Þæs Fæder stemm of heofenum hlude sweðge, ðus sweðende a 1240 *Ureum* in *O E Hom* I 193 Murie dreamed engles bioreun þin onsen, Pleieð, & sweieð, & singeð bitweonen 13 *E E Allit. P* C 429 Þe soun of oure souverayn þen swey in his ere 14. *Langt. P. PL* Pro 1 (ed Wright) 10 As I lay and lenede, And looked on the waies, I slombred into a slepyng. It sweyed [v r swiðe], swyed, sownede, sweyued] so merrily a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 5019 With a swedand swojpe þis swarescho him jeldis c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 371 Crye pece in this prese, Bidde them swage of þer sweyng

Swey = see *SWAY sb.* and *v*

Sweymows, obs. form of *SQUEAMOUS*.

Sweyn, *sweyne*, obs. ff. *SWAIN*, *SWINE*.

+ *Sweynt*, *ppl. a. Obs.* [pa. pple. of *SWEENEH* v.] Wieried, tired, inactive.

c 1284 *Chaucer H. Fame* iii 693 Ye be like the sweynete [Faint swyn, late versions sleepy] Cattie þat wolde haue fyssh, but, woste what? He wolde no thinge weie his clowys.

Sweyde, *Sweyrt*, *Sweyre*, *Sweyrt* (e), *Swey-thyll*, *Swiferane*, *Swiyeve* - see *SWAIP Obs*, *SWER a.*, *SWEAR*, *SWEET*, *SWITELY*, *SOVEREIGN*, *SWIVE*

+ *Swibber*-swill. *Obs. rare.* (The first element is a var. of or error for *slabber* in *SLIBBER-SLICE*)

1546 *BALE 1st Exam. Anne Askewe* 37 God was not wyse ynough in setteynge the order therof [sc of the Scriptures], but they must adde therunto the swibber swylle

Swible, obs. form of *SWIVEL*.

1647-60 *HEXHAM*, A Swible of yron which turneth round about 1714 *Lond Gas* No. 5218/3 A Gold Chain, with 4 Steel Swibles [Cf. *sweagle*, *SWIFL* 2.]

Swile, obs. var. *SWIKE*. *Swice*, obs. f. *SWISS*.

Swich, var. *SWASH sb.* 2 drum; obs. f. *SUCH*, *SWITCH*. *Swick*, mod. dial. f. *SWIKE* v.

+ *Swickle*, *sb. Obs.* [f. *SWIKE* sb. 2 + *-LE*.] A loop or noose in a trap. Hence + *Swickle* v, *trans.* to noose.

1621 *MARKHAM Hunger's Prevent* vi 39 At the top you shall fasten a very strong loope or swickell of about an hundred Horse haire *Ibid.* 41 They shall no sooner touch the Sprunge but they shall presently be taken, and that member swickled which first toucheth the Sprunge.

Swidder, var. *SWITHER*.

+ *Swie*, *v. Obs.* Also 3 *swiæ*, *swiæ*. [OE. *swigan* and *swigan*, corresp. to OFris *swigra*, OS. *swigōn*, MLG. *MDn. swigen* (Dn. *swygen*), OHG., MHG. *swigen* (G. *schweigen*); ultimately related to Gr. *σῴη* silence, *σῴω* to be silent] *intr.* To be silent. Also in *ppl. a.* (*swihende*), silent.

Beowulf 1609 (Gr.) Ða se wisa sprac sunu Healfdene (swigend ealle) c 900 *Beata's Hist.* II. ix. (1890) 124 He oft longe ana sæt swigende muðe. c 1205 *LAV*, 16820 Alle heot weoren stille & swigeden mid steuen c 1200 *Tym Coll. Hom.* 101 Bitwene his prowenge & his auste he lai on his sepulcre & swiede a 1225 *Swihende* wike [see below]

Hence + *Swida*, any of the last three days of Holy Week, + *Swimesse* [Mass sb. 1], the canon of the mass, which is said in a low voice (cf. early mod. G. *stillmesse*, now = low mass); + *Swiweke* [Week sb.], Holy Week (cf. G. *stillwoche*).

c 1000 *Ælfred Hom* (1h) I. 218 Cirdice þeawas forbeodap to seggenne ænig spel on þam þrym swið-dagum c 1000 in Napier *Contrib OE Lexicogr.* (1906) 60 Se prest stod on þære swimesse. *Ibid.* He was on þære swimesse & geornlice bæd for þon cinge. c 1200 *Tym Coll. Hom.* 101 Þe þre dæge bi foren este cledped swidas. *Ibid.* 97 Þe holi word þe ure helende seide, and efter him prest hem seid atte swimesse. a 1225 *Ancre R* 70 Al þe swiðwike [f. swiweke, v r. swihende wike, swiweke] uot non of Ester euen

Swier, obs. f. *SQUIRE* = *ESQUIRE*
a 1400-50 [see *SWIMBLE* v]. 1450 in *Catal. Anc. Deeds* IV 327 Commeng. to excuse hym upon a boke be for John Hudelston swier

Swier, *Swiete*, *Swife*, *swiff*: see *SWEER*, *SWEET*, *SWIVE*

+ *Swift*, *sb.* 1 *Obs. Naut.* App. = *SWIFTER*.

Knight Dict Mech gives this form with the definitions of *SWIFTER* a, b, but they seem to be wrongly inferred from the entry *swift* in Smyth's *Sailor's Word* bk.

1336-7 *Acc. Each K R* 19/31 m 5 (P R O.) In D. Swiftes emptis in Grosso apud lenne de Iohanne de Kyngestone. *Ibid.* In ij. petris cord. de canabo pro swiffes et robond inde faciendis.

Swift (swift), *sb.* 2 [subst. use of *SWIFT a*]

I. 1. The common newt or eft. Now only *dial.*

b. A name for several swift-running small lizards, as the N. American fence-lizard, *Sceloporus undulatus*.

1530 *FALSGR 278/2* Swyfte, worme, *lisarde* 1559 *W CUNNINGHAM Cosmogr Glasse* 173 Venomous beastes, and Wormes, as Ranny, Tode, Eddy, Snack, swift 1606 *N BAXTER* *Sydneys Ourama* G 3 The Neught, the Swift, lurking in the Roade 1650 *W D tr Comenius Gate Lat* *Uit* § 215 The lizard, the evet, the swift walk on their feet 1668 *CHARLETON Ornithol.* 26 *Lacerta Stellio* the Swift 1848 *Zoologist* VI 2186 If you wete to ask here [sc in Norfolk] whether there were any swifts about, you would be told 'Yes, plenty in the clay-pits' the only creature known by that name is the water-ef 1889 [see *fence lizard* s v *FENCE* sb. 11]

2 A bird of the family *Cypselidae*, comprising numerous and widely distributed species, outwardly resembling swallows (cf. *SWALLOW* sb. 1 2), and noted for their swiftness of flight; esp. the common swift, *Cypselus apus*, a summer visitant to the British Isles and Europe generally.

1668 *CHARLETON Ornithol.* 50 *Hirundo Apus Major* the Horse-Marten, or Swift a 1672 *WILLUGHBY Ornith* (1678) 214 The black Martin or Swift *Hirundo apus* 1687 *DRYDEN* *Hand & P.* iii 547 Some Swifts, the Gyants of the Swallow kind 1769 *G WHITE Selborne*, *To Penman* 8 Dec. The invariable early retreat of the *Hirundo apus*, or swift, so many weeks before its congeners 1866 *DARWIN Orig Spec* vii. (ed. 4) 281 One of the swifts of North America makes its nest of sticks agglutinated with saliva. 1870 *NICHOLSON Man. Zool* (1875) 508 In the Swifts . all four toes are present, but they are all turned forwards

b. Name for a breed of domestic pigeons having some resemblance to swifts. Also *swift pigeon*.

1899 *L WRIGHT Pigeon Keeper* 107 Swifts are named from the great resemblance of their long flights and tails to the Martin and Swallow tribe of birds 1881 *LYELL Pigeons* 113 The Swift pigeon is of Eastern origin.

+3. A proper name for a swift-running hound

1602 *and Pl. Return fr Panurus* II. v 904 The Buck broke gallantly my great Swift being disadvantaged in his slip was at the first behinde. 1677 *COLES, Argus*. swift, a dog, name, Ulysses's dogs name

4. Collectors' name for moths of the genus *Hepialus* or family *Hepialidae*, distinguished by their rapid flight. Also *swift moth*.

1819 *SAMUELLE Entomol. Compend* 245 *Hepialus Humuli* (ghost swift) *Hep Mappa* (map-winged swift) *Hep Hectus* (golden swift) 1870 *Eng Mech* 21 Jan 449/3 The subterranean Caterpillars of the Swift Moths

II. 5. A light kind of reel, usually of adjustable diameter, upon which a skein of silk, yarn, etc. is placed in order to be wound off. See also *quot.* 1878

1564 *Inu. in Noake Worcestershire Relics* (1877) 13 In the weaving shoope 13 pare of shuttels a swiste [sic] and a knave to the quillourne. 1795 *W. HURTON Hist Derby* 208 The machine continually turns a round bobbin, or small block of wood, which draws the thread from the slip, while expanded upon a swift, suspended on a centie. The moment the thread breaks, the swift stops 1805 *GONWIN Fleetwood* x, Those reals, or, as the English manufacturers call them, swifts, which received the silk, as it was devolved from certain bobbins [sic] 1825 *NICHOLSON Oper Mach.* 395 Each of the skeins is extended upon a slight reel called a swift composed of four small rods, fixed into an axis, and small bands of string are stretched between the arms to receive the skein, the bands admit of sliding to a greater or less distance from the centre, so as to increase the effective diameter of the reel, according to the size of the skein 1876 *FREESC & SIVELRIGHT Telegraphy* 176 The galvanized iron wire is placed on a simple loose wheel, or 'swift' 1878 *Cumuld Gloss.*, *Garn wumels*, *Swifts*, a wooden cross from which yarn is wound off. 1884 *W S B. McLAREN Spinning* (ed 2) 182 The only objection to this machine is the danger to the workers, for the swift is not stopped with each change of wool.

b. A cylinder in a carding-machine.

1853 *URS Dict Arts* I 765 The cards employed for tow are machines of considerable weight and importance, the main cylinder, or, as it is sometimes called, 'swift', being from 4 to 5 feet diameter 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIV 659/1 The angle stripper passes the wool from the doffer to the next cylinder, which is called a 'swift'.

+6. A rapid current, a rapid. *Obs. rare.*

1661 *WALTON Angler* xiv. 198 He [sc the Baibel] is able to live in the stoutest swifts of the Water 1712 *Lond Gas* No. 5026/6 Another we sunk, who in the swift of the Sea turn'd bottom up.

7. The sail of a windmill. *dial.*

1763 *MILLS Pract. Husb* III 125 By working the bellows with swifts like those of a mill. 1796 *Lond. Chron.* 21 Jan. 72 As a boy was at play near the windmill belonging to Rye, the swifts struck him on the head.

8. *Printer's slang*. A quick or expeditious type-setter

1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Print* 229 Compositors who are expeditious workmen are styled Fire Eaters, and also Swifts 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr* *Print* 16 Nov 405 Owing to the inlotype machines, several 'swifts' were thrown out of employment

III 9. *altrab.* and *Comb.*, as *swift-like* adj or adv ;

swift moth, = 4; *swift* pigeon, = 2 b; *swift* reel, = 5; *swift*-shrike, a bird of the genus *Ocypterus*.

1839 *BAILEY Festus* 144, I was at home in Heaven 'Swift-like' lived above. 1868 *Rep U S Commis Agric.* (1869) 288 The skeins are shipped upon octagonal, wicker 'swift' reels. 1841 *Penny Cycl* XXI 416/1 The 'swift' shrikes (*Ocypterus*, Cuv.), so named from their very long wings.

Swift, *a* (*adv*) Also 1, 4-6 *swyft*, 1, 3-4 (6 *Sc*.) *suift*, 4-6 *swifte*, 5-6 *swyfte*, (4 *sweft*, *sweyft*, *squift*, *Ayerb*, *zuift*, *zyuft*, 4-5 *sqyft* (e,

5 *suyste*, *sqwyft(e)*, *swyft*, 6 *swyft*), *Sc.* *swuft*, *swofte*, *suofte*, (7 *suifte*, *Anglo-Ir.* *shwift(e)*). [OE. *swift* :—prehistoric **swipt-*, repr Indo-eur root (*swob-*) *swob-*, *swib-* : (*swob-*), *swetp*, *swip-* to move in a sweeping manner (see *SWOPE* v. and *SWIVE* v.) with ppl. suffix *-to-*. The relations of the following phonologically equivalent forms to each other and to this word are not determinable; WFrns. *swift* adj. restless, disturbed, stormy, *swift* sb. worthless fellow, swindler, LG. *swift* small lean person, Sw. dial. *swift* speedy, swift (cf. *swiftande* instantaneous movement).]

1. 'Moving far in a short time' (J.); moving, or capable of moving, with great speed or velocity; going quickly or at a great rate, rapid, fleet

Boonif 1264 (Gr) Se swifto nearh c888 *Ælfreo Boeth* xxxvi § 3 Ic hæbbe swide swifte sefera, þat ic mæg flogan ofer þone hean hrof þæs heofones c1205 LAY 5902 Pa oðere weoren swifte [c1275 swithe], heore wepen weoren lihte. *Ibid.* 26068 Ardur we swifte and of-toc þene eotend c1300 *Cursor M* 17288+185 (Cott) Peter & Iohne to-geder ran But Iohne was þe swifter. c1366 *CHAUCER Rom Rose* 949 I the swiftest of these Arwys fyne c1375 *Cursor M* 3730 (Faif) Goddote Am I noȝt so squyft on fote c1390 *Gower Conf.* l. 119 The grete hart Whiche swifte feet sette upon grounde. *Ibid.* 11 328 A Swalwe swif of winge c1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 138 The Swallowe so swif c1533 *Gau Richt Vay* 66 Our bodis sal be na mair hewy or sweti bot swif c1566 D. *ULRYMPLE Tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* l. 91 Swiftnes of fute, in quiblike thay walde ourn the swiftest hoise c1628 *MILTON Vae. Exerc* 96 Severn swif, guilty of Maidens death. c1667 — *P. L.* 1 326 His swif pursuers c1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s.v. A Planet is said to be swif in Motion, when by its own proper Diurnal Motion, he moves farther than his mean Diurnal Motion. c1700 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Mar 1690, A vessel, built with low decks, and so light and swif of sailing, that [etc.] c1784 *COWPER Task* 111 325 Delights which would leave. For all the savage din of the swif pack, And clamours of the field? c1843 *JAMES Forest Days* 111, They watched the swif fish darting along the stream c1854 *Mrs Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xvii. 161, I will engage him to come behind on his swif nag.

in similitude and proverbial phrases.

c1225 *Aner R* 196 Ye underwines boȝ swifure þen þe earne c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog* 190 Grethoude he hadde, as swif as fowel in flight c1400 *Ranu Rose* 5024 Present tyme abidith nouȝt. It is more swif than any thought c1566 *Bible* (Geneva) Eccl 1x 11 The race is not to the swif, nor the battle to the strong c1593 *MARLOWE tr. Lucan* 1 232 Swiften thou bulleis throwne from Spanish slinges c1599 *PORTER Angry Wam Abing* (Percy Soc) 42 A swif horse will tier, but he that troites easilie will indure. c1694 *Frazer Ode Imil. Hor.* vi, Fate has swifter Wings than Fear.

b. Of movement, or action regarded as movement: Taking place or executed at high speed; rapid, quick.

c1050 *Wulfherth's Gregory's Dial.* ii. vi 115 He. mid swifum [earlier version *færicum*] ryne eft gecyde. c1398 *TREVIS Barth. De P. R.* xiii 111 (1495) d1v/2 An oore y^t senyth broken in y^e water for swif meuling of y^e water. c1544 *WYATT Song of Iopas* 15 With great swif sway, the first [—*primum mobile*]. Caneth it self. c1608 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* i. 1 119 *Proy.* But to the sport abroad, are you bound thither? *Aene.* In all swif hast c1634 *MILTON Comus* 114 The Starry Quire, Who Lead in swif round the Months and Years c1664 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus* 1 x. (1674) 33 This Mood is of two Motions, the one slow, the other more swif. c1784 *COWPER Task* 1 239 That play of lungs. Respiring freely the fresh air, that makes Swift pace or steep ascent no toil to me. c1851 *CARLYLE Sterling* 1. iv, A swif but not very legible or handsome penmanship c1860 *TYNDALL Glac* 11 x 279 The non-coincidence of the point of swiftest motion with the centre of the glacier c1867 *AUGUSTA Wilson Vashit* xii, The swif clicking of her knitting-needles.

2. Coming on, happening, or performed without delay; prompt, speedy.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* i. 618 Se micca Godes dæg is swiðe gehende and ðearle swif. c1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. xi 370 Suffraunce is a souereyne vertue, And a swifte veniaunce. c1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* iv. iii. 107 Make a swif returne, For I must come home with you of such things, That want no care but yours. c1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 907 Those proud Towers to swif destruction doom'd. c1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* viii. 230 And, when to Morrow's Sun reveals the Light, With swif Supplies you shall be sent away. c1755 *WESLEY P. im. Physick* p. xxi. (Postscript), It was a great Surprise to the Editor of the following Collection, that there was so swif and large a Demand for it. c1870 *DICKENS E. Drood* iii, She looks up at him with a swif bright look c1904 *R. C. JESS Bacchylides* (Proc. Brit. Acad.) 15 This art of swif transition... was one which Pindar seems to have regarded as peculiarly his own

b. Acting, or disposed to act, without delay, prompt, ready. Usually const. to with inf. or sb.

c1340 *Ayend* 141 Efterward þe midde is wel swif and wel ingnel. c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 792 He es swif to speke on his manere c1382 *WYCLIF Jas* 1 30 Be ech man swif for to here, forsothe slowe for to speke c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 47 b, Ye be hasty & moche swif in your werkes. c1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxxvi v. Thou, Jehovah, swif to grace c1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 633 He. To mischief swif c1687 *DRYDEN Abs & Achit* 107 Swif of Dispatch and ease of Access c1784 *COWPER Task* 11 251 All were swif to follow whom all lov'd c1847 *Scott Swg. Dan* ii, Richard is not swif, but then he is sure. c1847 *HELLS Friends in C.* i. 11 Let us not be swif to imagine that lies are never of any service. c1855 *KINGSLAY H. Estu* 110 xxiii, Crafty of counsel, and swif of execution

3. Done or finished within a short time; passing quickly, of short continuance, that is soon over, brief. Chiefly poet.

c1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2156 þis swifte pine, þet awiked se sone c1590 *SHAKS. Mids N.* i. 1 144 Swif, as a shadowe; short, as any dreame c1608 — *Per* iii. 1 13 Lucina, make swif the pangues Of my Queenees nauayles c1612 *Bible Job* vii 6 My dayes are swifter then a weaues shuttle c1810 *SHELLEY Sensit Pl.* iii 22 Swif Summer into the Autumn flow'd c1821 — *Epithal.* 7 Hence, swif hour! and thy loved flight oft renew c1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicestersh. Words, Swif*, fast consuming. 'The Snibston coal is very swif.'

B. adv. (Now chiefly poet)

1. = SWIFTLY 1.

c13 — *E. E. Allit P. C.* 108 He swenges me þys swete schip swifte for þe haugen c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13299 Full swif to the swalgh me swinget the fode. c1430 *Cher Asigne* 113 Thenne an hynde kome for þe woode rennyng fulle swifte c1566 in *Spalding Club Misc.* 1 85 Thow 1ann. als swif, as appeit to him, as an arrow coud be schot furth of ane bow c1608 *SHAKS Tr & Cr* ii 11 277 Light Botes may saile swif, though greater bulkes draw deepe c1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii 714 Swif to thir several Quarters hasten then The cumbrous Elements c1729 *SWIFT Lett. Irish Coal* 23 Oct. The latter [i.e. Irish coal] consumed away very swif in a blaze c1774 *GOLDSM. Surv. Laps Philas* (1776) 11 224 Wood rubbed very swif with a circular motion takes fire c1781 *COWPER Retum* 11 335 Then swif descending with a seaman's haste. c1854 *THACKERAY Edmund* 1. xiii, A light chaise running as swif, as a Laplander's sledge

2 = SWIFTLY 2, 3.

† *Soft swif*. 'not so fast'; 'don't be too hasty'

c1375 *Cursor M* 341 (Faif) Al his comandement was done Squyfter [Cott. *swifther*] þan any eȝe may wyne. c1566 *SHAKS. Merch V.* iii. 11, 129 My eyes, my Lord can looke as swif as yours c1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus* 123 Soft swif, you who are so ready to find faultes, I pray you let us see howe you can mend them. c1667 *MILTON P. L.* 11 190 A noble stroke Which hung not, but so swif with tempest fell On the proud Crest of Satun, that [etc.] c1808 *SCOTT Alarm* vi xxi, Himself he swif on horseback threw

¶ Hyphenated to pres. ppl. and occas. to a finite part of a verb, on the analogy of combs. in C 3

c1727 *THOMSON Summer* 190 [588] Swif-shrinking back, I stand agast c1729 *SAVAGE Wanderer* 11 371 The Roof swif-handles from the beaming Ground. c1735 *SOMERVILLE Chase* 1 109 To rein the Steed Swif-stretching o'er the Plain c1840 *KEATS Lamia* 1 116 She Blush'd a live damask, and swif-linging said [etc.] c1889 *MORRIS Odessey* xi 5 Pouring the tear-drops swif-following each on each

C. Combinations, etc.

1. Special collocations of the adj. *swift out* = *speedy cut* (SPEDDY 7); also in names of species of animals distinguished by swif running or flight, as *swift lizard*, *snake*, *swallow*, *tern*.

c1725 *Bradley's Pam. Diet* II 2 y 4 b/2 If Scabs be under his Knee on the inside, it is the 'Swift-Cut', and he will ily endure galloping. c1804 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III 1 251 *Swift Lizard *Lacerta Velox* *Ibid.* 11 510 *Swift Snake *Coleber Cursor* c1801 *HOLLAND Phny* xl. xlvii. 1 351 That Martinets have feet. like as also the 'Swift Swallow' called *Oce.* c1827 *STEPHENS in Shaw's Gen. Zool* X 1 97 Swift Swallow (*Hirundo Velox*) c1889 H. SAUNDERS *Man Brit Birds* 640 The 'Swift Tern'. *Sterna bergii* of Lichtenstein (*S. velox* of Ruppell)

2 Combs. of the adj. parasynthetic, as *swift-fated*, *-hauded*, *-heeled* (= SWIFT-FOOTED), *-hoofed* († *-hoved*), *-paced*, *-streamed*, *-tongued*, also *†-swift-fight a.*, flying swiftly; with other adjs., expressing a combination of two qualities, as *swift-fightful*, *-slow*. Also *†-swift horse running*, *horse-racing*

c1723 *BLACKMORE Alfred* 11 559 The 'swift-finn'd' Racers of the Flood c1750 *Solinian & Pers* 1. iii 42 To change a bullet with our 'swif flight' shot. c1837 *CARLYLE Pr. Rev* iii. v. vi, A thing so incalculable, 'swift-fightful'. c1840 — *Heroes* ii, A 'swift-handed, deep hearted' race of men c1834 *HABINGTON Castara* 1 (Arb) 43 No suppliant breath Stays the speed of 'swift-heed'd' death. c1702 *CONGREVE Ode to Ld. Godolphin* viii, Varying anon her Theme, she takes Delight The 'swift-heed'd' Horse to praise. c1635 *CHAPMAN Odes* vi 149 In the wilde Bores chase, Or 'swift-hou'd' Hart. c1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxix. 9 Halking, hunting and 'swif horse rynnyn' c1598 *Bp. Hall Sat.* iv 11 52 Say'st thou this Colt shall proue a 'swift-pac'd' steed Only because a Iennet did him breed? c1716 *Loyal Monruer* 69 From swif paced Time, destructive Power free c1870 *BRYANT Iliad* lii xiv 59 For much he feared to offend the swif paced Night c1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii 1. 1. *Eiden* 226 Painfull griefes, whose 'swif-flow' posting pace our dying life doth chase. c1594 *Silvius* 2407 Leaving the banks of 'swif-stream'd' Iherdmond. c1746 *FRANCIS tr. Her. Sat* 1. vii 10 The 'swif-tongued' Barrus

3. Combs of the adv. with pples., as *swift-advancing*, *-burning*, *-declining*, *-flowing*, *-flying*, *-gliding*, *-posting*, *-recurring*, *-revengeing*, *-running*, *-rushing*, *-sliding*, *-starting*, *-stealing*, *-swimming*.

c1859 *Geo. Eliot A. Bede* xxxv, Not knowing where to turn for refuge from 'swif-advancing' shame c1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI 592/2 *Swift-burning thick coals c1590 *GREENE Ori. Fur* 1. 1, To Tanais, whose 'swif declining' floods [etc.] c1848 *BUCKLEY Iliad* 97 A 'swif-flowing' river c1856 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* iii. iii. 1. *Lau* 62 A 'swif-flying' Fame, Which (lately but) from stateli Memphis came c1871 *LONG Tr. Drag.* 1 ix 70 The swif-flying vapours ind themselves In caverns. c1715 *Pope Iliad* iii. 27 *Swift gliding mists the dusky fields invade c1610 *DRAYTON Eng. Robt. Normandie* xlii, Times 'swif posting' hours [lead] 1605, 1608 times ne'r turning [hoves] c1841 *BROWNING Pippa Passes* 1 278 At *swif-recurring intervals. c1590 *GREENE Ori. Fur* 1. 1, And neuer sheath thy 'swif reuenging' sword Till The highest mountaines swimme in steames of blood c1538 *ELYOT, Alpheus*, 'swifte runnyng' horses. c1833 J. RENNIE *Alph. Angling* 59 The fish more peculiar to swif-running waters. c1625 *MILTON Death Fair* 67 To turn *Swift-rushing black perdition hence. c1618 *SYLVESTER Spectacles* v, Yon

silvei Brooks, Whose smooth *swif-sliding pace Still, still roulees down apace. c1596 *Edm. III.* iv. vii. 2 *Swift statting feare Hath bud a cold dismae through all our armie c1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag* 1. ii. 16, I hope to...hear, 1 that the English Mariner will make better use of 'swif-stealing Time' c1888 *Goode Amer. Fishes* 78 It is a 'swif swimming fish'

Swift, v¹ *Naut* [Owing to the scantiness and the chronological discrepancy of the early evidence, the mutual relation and immediate source of this word, *SWIFT sb.*¹, and *SWIFTER*, cannot be clearly ascertained. They are presumably of Scand. or LG. origin cf. ON *svifla* (svi-fta) to reef, *sviftungar*, -ingr, -ungr reefing-ropes, Du *zwichten* to take in (sails), roll up (ropes), *zwichtings*, *zwichtynen* cat-harpings, WFrns. *swicht* partly or completely furled sail, G *schwigen* to snake two ropes together, *schwungung*, *schwungtleine* snake-line, Da. *svigte* to take in (sail) prob. allied ultimately to *SWIFT a.*] *trans* To tighten or make fast by means of a rope or ropes drawn taut; e.g. the rigging or masts, the capstan-bars, or a boat or ship by passing a rope round the gunwale, or round the bottom and upperworks, to prevent strain. Cf. *SWIFTER sb.*

c1486 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 47 Swyting tacles xj c1487 *Ibid.* 62 Swyting tacles. viij c1495 *Ibid.* 275 The pollunkeis and Swyting tacles of the fore-maste. c1665 *Nomenclator Nautalis* (Harl MS. 2301) *swyfteng* When we bring Shippis agrounde, or Careene them, wee use to Swif the Masts, to ease them and strengthen [them], wch is done in this manner they Lash fast all the Pendants of the Swifters, and Tackles, wth a Roape, close to the Mast, as neare their Block, as they cannt. c1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* 1, *Swifting* the Capitan-Bar, is straining a Rope all round the outer ends of the Capstan Bars, in order to strengthen them, and make them beall alike, and together, when the Men heave or work there c1799 *Hull Advertiser* 19 Oct 2/2 One ship's main mast, one fore mast, and one mizen-mast, all swiftened together, which were towing at the stern of the brig c1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxv, We were obliged to go aloft upon the ropes and shearpoles with which the rigging was swiftened in c1867 *SMITH'S Sailor's Word-book* s.v. The rigging is swiftened down preparatory to replacing the ratlines truly horizontal after setting up c1883 *Man Seamanishp for Boys* 200 Q What do you mean by rigging the capstan? A The bars being shipped, pinned, and swiftened in place

Swift, v² *intr.* [f. *SWIFT a.*] *intr.* To move swiftly, to hasten

c1618 *SYLVESTER Mem Mortalite* 11 iv, Time flits as Winde, and as a Toirent swiften c1722 *RAMSAY Three Bonnets* iv. 166 Between your houghs gas clap y^r gelding, Swift hame and feast upon a 'pelding

Swiften (swi-ft'n), v. rare. [f. *SWIFT a.* + *-EN* 3]

1. *trans*. To make swift or swifter, hasten.

c1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Tr. v.* (ed. 2) 202 Our Ambassador to swiften his dispatch, visited the grand Favorite Mahomet Ally-beg c1647 *Boyle in Birch Life* B. 4 Wks 1772 I p. xxix, The dictionary, whose edition, had my wishes the power to swiften it, should be very udden.

2 *intr.* To become swift or swifter; loosely, to move swiftly, hasten, hurry. Hence *Swiftening ppl. a.*

c1839 *BAILEY Festus* 11 8 The thought comes as swiftening over us Like a small bird winging the still blue air c1848 *LYTTON K. Arthur* 11. lxxviii, Still, while he sped, the swifter wings that lead Seem'd to rebuke for loth the swiftening steed. c1886 *Scribner's Mag* May 603 High places where on quiet afternoon A shadow swiften by

Swifter (swi-ftar), sb *Naut* [See *SWIFT v* 1]

A rope used for swiften (see *SWIFT v* 1). a. One of a pair of shrouds, fixed above the other shrouds, for swiften or stiffening a mast. b. A rope passed through holes or notches in the outer ends of the capstan-bars and drawn taut. c. A rope passed around a boat or ship as a protection against strain or collision

c1625 *Nomenclator Nautalis* (Harl MS 2301) *Swifters*. Doe belong to the Maine and fore-mast, and are to succor the Shrowdes, and keepe stiff the Mast, they haue Pendants, wch are made faste vnder the Shrowdes, at the head of the Mast, with a double Block, through wch is reeved the Swifter, wch at the Standing parte hath a single Block with a hook, which is hitched in a Ring by the Chaîne Wale, and soo the fall being hal'd doth helpe to strengthen the Mast c1627 *CAPT J. SMITH Sea Gram* v 19 Over the heads of those Masts are pendants, for Tackels and Swifters vnder them c1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) L 2 b. c1836 *MARRYAT Midd. Easy* xl, 'Dowly, my lads, in a moment by the swifters,' cried Jack c1847 A. C. KEY *Marr Recov. H. M. S. Gorgon* 18 A swifter consisting of three turns of twelve inch hemp cable, was passed round the ship. c1883 *Man Seamanishp for Boys* 200 In each end of the bars [of the capstan] there is a notch, a piece of rope called the swifter is passed round in each notch, and swab-hitched to the end of each bar

Hence *Swifter v trans*. to fasten a swifter to, or tighten with a swifter = *SWIFT v* 1

c1794 *Rigging & Seamanishp* 1 198 The shrouds are then swiftened together c1821 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Freelaunce* 11 iv 170, I had the lower rigging swiftened

† **Swifterly**, adv. Obs. [f. compar. of *SWIFT a.* + *-LY* 2 Cf. *SWIFTERLY*.] More swiftly c1425 *Found St Bartholomew's* (R.E.T.S.) 45 That his way become, the swifterly he myght parfume.

Swift-foot, a. and sb.

A. adj. = SWIFT-FOOTED.

1594 KYD *Cornelia* III. 11. 4 The Scithian swift foote feareless Porters 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. 11. 111. *Colonus* 792 The swift-foot ligger or fierce Lionesse c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* xxiv 151 Go, swift foot Ine 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* IV. 11. 25 The streamer of swift-foot Rhene 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* IV. 180 Swift are her wings to cleave the air, swift-foot she treads the earth

B. sb. A swift-footed person or animal, a fast runner, *spec.* = COURSER 3.

1845 SELBY *Illustr Brit Ornith* I 334 Cream coloured Swiftfoot. *Cursurus Isabellinus*. 1865 RUSKIN *Q of Air* I § 20 The two Harpies, 'Stommswift' and 'Swiftfoot', are the sisters of the rainbow 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* XII 539 The spirit of the Swiftfoot, the glorious Æacus' seed

Swift-footed (stress variable), a. Having swift feet, running or going swiftly

c1600 SHAKS *Sonn* XIX. Do what ere thou wilt swift-footed time To the wide world. 1617 DRUMM of HAWTH *Forth Feasting* 47 Some swift-footed get her hence 1631 MASSINGER *Emperour East* IV. 11, Swift-footed Atalanta. c1714 ARBUTHNOT, etc *Mens II. Scrib* XII. Man tiger made a circle round the Chamber, and the swift footed Martin pursued him 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* I 5 Achilles the swift-footed, answered thus

†**Swift-hede**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 (*Ayemb*) *zuyft*. [f. SWIFT a. + -hede, -HEAD.] Swiftness 1340 *Ayemb* 78 Uayriede of bodye, prouesse, strenghe, zuyfthede

Swiftian (swif'ti-an), a. [f. the name of the satirist Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) + -IAN.] Pertaining to or characteristic of Swift or his works. Hence **Swiftianism**, a piece of writing or an expression characteristic of Swift.

1762 BR FORBES *Yrnl* (1886) 181 Struan was greedily of the Swiftian Taste 1846 SCOTT *Yrnl* 21 March, Joseph Hume, indeed—I say Joseph Hume—and could add a Swiftian rhyme, but forbear 1846 — *Diary* 15 April, So hey for a Swiftianism. 1895 SIR J SKELTON *Table Talk of Shirley* 122 This sardonic Timon held aloof from his fellows, and regarded them with tact or even Swiftian disapprobation.

Swiftling tackle: see SWIFT v.1

Swiftlet (swi flet). [f. SWIFT sb.2 + -LET.] A little or young swift; a small species of swift, as those of the genus *Collocalia*, which construct the edible birds' nests of China.

1824 CORNH *Mag* May 535 Would the swift have to go nestless, to the inconvenience, if not fatal prejudice, of generations of swiftlets unborn? 1898 *Sven Hedin's Through Asia* XIV 245 The edible nests of the swallow, or, more correctly swiftlet.

Swiftly (swif'tli), *adv.* Forms: see SWIFT a. and -LY 2; also a *swiflich*, *sup.* *swiftest*, 5 *swifhohe*. [f. SWIFT a. + -LY 2.] In a swift manner; with swift movement or action.

1. With great speed or velocity; at a great rate; = QUICKLY 2 a.

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 580 Zacheus 8a swyftlice of ðam treowe alhite c1000 *Lambeth Ps.* VI. 11 *Uelociter*, hredlice *vel* swiftlice. c1003 WULSTAN *Hom.* XII. (1883) 200 Heora fyðera swegad swa swa wæteres dyne bi fleoð swiftlice a1345 *Prose Psalter* XLV 2 (xlv 1) My tinge is pennie of þe scruayn swiflich wryntad c1350 *Wll. Paterne* 3454 Wel was him in þe world þat swiftest miht hiȝe c1385 CHAUCER *L.G.V.* Prol 200 Home to myn house ful swifly I me sped 1447 BOKERHAM *Scynys* (Kovh) 20 They rent hyr flesh So delytously that than a ryver Hyr blood to grounde swyftlyere dede glyde. 1593 SHAKS *3 Hen VI.* II. 1. 109 Iydngs, as swifly as the Postes could runne, Were brought me of your Losse. 1647 H. MORE *Poems* Notes 399 Ethereal matter floweth swifther in those places 1735 BERKELEY *Querist* § 22 Whether less money, swifly circulating? 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Rar* VI xii, Swifly, swifly flew the ship 1877 LADY BRASSY *Voy Sunbeam* XV. (1878) 255 I he currents run very swifly between these islands 1907 J. H PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* I. 17 A swifly-flowing stream.

b. *transf.* Steeply.

1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* I. 4 The narrow paved way descended swifly.

†c. **Swiftly horsed**, *mounted*, mounted on a swift horse. *Obs. rare*.

c1611 CHAPMAN *Iliad* IV. 246 His swifly mounted Greekes 1654-66 EARL ORNFY *Parthen* (1676) 37, I should commit you to the charge of some Gentleman, swifly Hors'd.

2. Within a short space of time; = QUICKLY 2 b. *Obs* or merged in sense 1.

a1300 *Cusor* M 311 (Cott.) All his comament was don, Suiftliker þan hee may wink. c1430 *How Good Wyfe taught Dan* 89 Þous any man speke to þee, Swifli þou him grete c1440 *York Myst.* XXIX. 144 Swifly he swapped of my nere. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* VI x1 4 Those slaves were swifly overthrow. 1839 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. VII. v. A swifly-appointed, swift Military Tribunal

3. Without delay; after a very short, or no, interval of time; = QUICKLY 2 c

c1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* I. 452 þa ferde his gast swyftlice. c1245 *Leg Kath* 600 Wittie wordes, þe schulen þe fit of þine fan swiftliche afellen. 1340 *Ayemb* 140 þe onnemens of bozarnesse byȝe zeuen þet ys, þet me houze prestliche, gledliche, simpliche, klenliche, generalliche, zuyfliche, and wluoelliche a1400-50 *Wars Alex* 2069 (Dubl. MS.), þai swifly hym sware & sothly hym tald c1475 *Rauf Colyear* 949 I hay swior on thair swordis swyftlie all thire. a1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* I. 292 Hate me not, nor from me flee To follow swifly blasting infamie 1596 SHAKS. *Tam Shr* V. 1 Softly and swifly sir, for the Priest is ready a1729 COWPER *Ovid's Art of Love* 672 Swifly seize the Joy that swifly flies 1907 *Verney Mem* II. 450 Her life came gently but swifly to a close.

Swiftness (swi fness). [f. SWIFT a. + -NESS.]

1. The quality of being swift; rapidity.

a. of something moving, or of movement or physical action; in early use sometimes nearly = 'rapid movement'.

c888 ÆLFRED *Boeth* XXIV §3 Hwa unlæredra ne wundrad þas rodes færelles & his swiftnesse. c1000 *Agg. Ps* (Th) XXXII 15 (XXXII 17) Þi byð dysur, se þe getrunað on his hoises swiftnesse. a1300 *Cusor M* 23381 (Cott.) In suiftnes þou sal be sa suift, þat als suith som þou mai lift þine eie up þe lift to se, Al suith þar þan sal þou be 1340 HAUPOLF *Pr Couc* 7933 þe secunde biȝs after es swyftnes, þat ilk body sal heve þat ryghtwise es 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Æsop* V. x. For the swyftnesse of the water he must nedes passe vnder the whele of the mylle 1559 W CUNNINGHAM *Cosmog* Glasse 12 To cary the heuene's of the Planetes, by his swiftnes about th'earth with him 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist Scot.* I. 20 The second kynde of hunting dog is a best of a meruellous audacity and suiftnes. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* I. 1. 142 We may outrunne By violent swiftnesse that which we run at, And lose by ouer-running. a1700 *Evelyn Diary* 2 June 1662, The rich gondola was not comparable for swiftnesse to our common wherries 1781 COWPER *Anti-Thyphoid*, 194 The bab sprang forward, and his lord, whose force was equal to the swiftness of his horse, rushed with a whirlwind's fury on the foe. 1811 MISS MITCHELL in *L'Echange Life* (1870) I v 120 The creature [sc a snake] got away with incredible swiftness 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci & Art* I 560 The swiftness of Saturn's motion on his axis produces an oblate figure. 1841 BOKROW *Zincali* I. IV. 11 303 With the swiftness of lightning

b. of something figured as moving or as movement (e. g. thought, time, etc.).

a1340 HAUPOLF *Psalter* cii. 4 (civ. 3) þou passis all swyftnes of our thouȝts. c1400 *Destr Tray* 12 Sothe stories ben swolowen into swym by swiftnes of ȝetes. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* I. To the King 82, I have ben possessed with an extreme wonder at the swiftnesse of your Apprehension 1662 DRYDEN *To Ld Chancellor* 109 Such is the mighty Swiftness of your Mind That, like the Earth's, it leaves our Sense behind. 1891 MEREDITH *One of our Cong* x. If you would like a further definition of Genius, think of it as a form of swiftness.

2. The fact of happening, or acting, without delay; promptitude; haste, rashness.

a1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 207 My countyn is elder þe sadnes of slike men, þan swyftnes of childir. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Esdras* viii. 18, I haue herde the swiftnes of the iudge, which is to come. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen V.* I. 11. 306 Let all things [be] thought vpon, That may with reasonable swiftnesse adde More Feathers to our Wing. 1607 — *Cor* III. 1 313 This liger-footed-rage, when it shall find The haime of vnskind'd swiftnesse, will (too late) Tye Leaden pounds too's heeles 1706 PRIOR *Ode to Queen* xv. He wept the Swiftness of the Champion's Fall 1820 SHILLER *Franzeth. Unb.* IV. 379 With earthquake shock and swiftness making shiver Thought's stagnant chaos

†**Swiftship**. *Obs rare*—1. In 3 -schipe. [f. SWIFT a. + -SHIP 1.] Swiftness.

a1225 *Anc R* 398 Asaeles swifschipe, þet strof wið heortas ouerwin

Swift-winged, a. Having swift wings, flying swiftly, rapid in flight (*fl.* and *fig.*).

1591 SHAKS. *1 Hen VI.* II. v 15 Yet are these Feete, Swift-winged with desire to get a Glaue. 1592 *Soliman & Pers* II. 11 33 Thou great commander of the swift winged winds 1619 A NEWMAN *Pleas Vis B.* When youthfull Spleene Had ne're the wiles of Pleasure scene, Nor dreamt, how pretious is swift-winged Time 1725 POPE *Odyss.* xv 566 The hawk, Apollo's swift-wing'd messenger 1765 BURNS *Cotter's Sat* Nt. v. The social hours, swift-wing'd, unnotic'd fleet. 1874 WOOD *Nat Hist* 696 The first family of the Moths is the Sphingidae, a group which contains a great number of swift-winged insects.

Swiftly (swif'tli), a *rare* (chiefly *poet*). [f. SWIFT a. + -LY.] Swift. Hence †**Swiftness**.

c1380 WYCLIF *Sol Wks* II 407 Crist is swifter in hise werkes þan oure tungis ben in ber speche. 1460 CAPGRAVE *Chon.* (Rolls) 36 Al manere games that longyn to power or swiftnesse [v. r. swiftnesse] 1563 B. GOODE *Eglog.*, etc. (Arb) 71 His Spurres with heeles he strykes, And forwarde ronnes with swiftnes race 1567 DRANT *Horace.* Ep II. II H vj. As gliding waues in swiftnes streames are quickly cumd, and gone. 1596 COLSE *Penelope* (1880) 170 To swifly Dolon take good heede a1890 R. F. BURTON *tr Catullus Carmina* IV 26 Rhesus borne in swiftnes car snow-white.

Swig (swig), sb.1 *slang* or *colloq.* Also 6 *swigs*, 7 *swigge* [Origin unknown.]

1. Drink, liquor. ? *Obs.*

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* vi 74 Hauing been long accustomed to the olde soure swyg of Moses lawe they could not awaie with the muste of euangelical charitie. 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Parr* C2 b. And for his dailyswig, Milk, Butter-milk, and Water, Whay, and Whig.

b. Applied locally to special drinks see *quots.*

1827 R. COOK *Oxford Night Caps* 30 The Wassail Bowl, or Swig, as it is termed at Jesus College in this University. *Ibid.* note, Swig was formerly almost exclusively confined to Jesus College, it is now, however, a great favourite throughout the University 1841 HARTSHORNE *Sabota Ant* 584 *Swig*, 1. Toast and ale.

2 An act of 'swigging'; a deep or copious draught of a beverage, esp. of intoxicating liquor; a 'pnll'.

1621-3 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Changeling* IV. II. But one swig more, sweet madam 1622 MASBE *tr Alenau's Guzman d'Alf* II 208 He takes the flagon of wine in his hands, and gins it a good swigge 1687 *Renowned Hist Sir F Hawkwood* ix 17 After they had taken several lusty swigs, so that their spirits came (as it were) again. 1726-31 WATSON *Descr Isle of Man* (1805) 70 After a good hearty swig out of one of the bottles of ale 1842 LOVER *Handy Andy* XXVI. 'Hand us that whisky'—he put the bottle to his

mouth and took a swig. 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* XXVII. And now for another swig at the beer 1899 R. WHITING *No 5 John St.* xi, I buy a ha'porth of bread, take a swig at a fountain, and tramp the East End parks to kill time

b. Drinking; to play at swig, to indulge in drinking ? *Obs.*

1688 W SCOT *Hist Fant. Scot* (1776) 32 A vicious, odious King [sc Donald VI], he play'd at swig, Whilst he lost Scotland all to Strivling bridge

3. *Comb.*, as *swig bowl*, -*day* (see *quots.*).

1832 HONE *Year Bk* 265 Swig Day, at Cambridge [*sic*]. 1870 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Woid bk.* Swig, spiced ale and toast Swig bowl, the large bowl—like a punch-bowl—in which swig is served.

†**Swig**, sb.2 *Cards. Obs.* [Cf. SWIG v.1 It is not certain that the *quots.* refer to the same game. *Quot.* c1700 suggests derivation from a form related to OE. *swigian*, SWIE, to be silent] (See *quots.*)

1598 FLORIO, *Trinca*, a game at cards called swig or new cut c1700 KENNEDY in *MS Lausd* 1033 If 308 (Hall) A sort of play at cards in the North, in which all the gamesters are to be silent, is call'd swig.

Swig, sb.3 *Naut. Also swigg.* [Cf. SWIG v.3] 1. A tackle the falls of which are not parallel.

1807 T. YOUNG *Lect Nat Philos.* II 197/2 A pulley with ropes not parallel is called by seamen a swigg 1852 BURN *Nautal & Milit Dict* (1863), Swig, *pulan*

2 The act of 'swigging' at a rope: see SWIG v.3 3.

1904 *Westin. Gaz* 9 July 12/2 Take a swig on those balliards.

†**Swig**, v.1 *Cards. Obs.* [Cf. SWIG sb.2]

1591 FLORIO *Trinca* 69 S Will you put it to me? A You bid me to losse S Will you swigg? A Tis the least part of my thought 1598 FLORIO, *Amonie*, to swig or deale againe at cards. *Ibid.* *Mettel a monte*, to heape vp, to swigge the cards. 1605 VEREGRAN *Die Intell* (1634) 232 *Swigge*. A beguile; wee aske at Cards if one will swig, that is, whether hee will beguile or bee beguiled.

Swig, v.2 *slang* or *colloq.* Also 8 *swigg*. [app. f. SWIG sb.1] To drink (esp. intoxicating liquor) in deep draughts; to drink eagerly or copiously. a. *trans.* (with the vessel, or the drink, as obj.).

1682 WIT & Drollery, *Tom a-Bedlam* IV. 151 When short I have shorn my Sows face, And swigg'd my Horned Barrel c1688 *Roxb. Ball.* *Jolly Welsh Woman* v (1893) VII 724 Now while hur had gotten the jugg at her snout, Hur gawe it a tug, 'till hur swigg'd it half out. 1762 BUNNICE *Baileague Trans. Homer* (1772) 246 (Farmer) When my landlord fairly fills it full, I just can swigg it at one pull 1837 MARRYAT *Sharkeynow* IX. You sailors will ever be swigging your can.

1780 R. TOMLINSON *Slang Pastoral* 3 With such a companion, 'lo swig porter all day 1820 MOORE *Tom Crb* App. i. 39 The Hero, that sits the, Swigging Bone Run, in that chair 1838 JAS GRANT *Sb Lond* 6a The oceans of 'Enture' which they are everlastingly swigging 1841 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* XXXI. Bear, of which he swigg'd such copious draughts that most of his faculties were utterly drowned and washed away. 1864 THACKERAY *Newcomes* XXVI. He swigg'd off a great bumper as he was making the remark. 1871 RUSKIN in *Collingwood Life* (1893) II 127 'I am drinking as much tea,—taking his second cup—as I can swig

b. *absol.* or *intr.*

c1654 L. PRICE *Dead & Alive* II. v in *Roxb. Ball* (1891) VII 389 The second time that he set [up] the bottle to his snout, He never left off swigging, till he had suckt all out a1734 NORTH *Autobiog* XI § 184 in *Lives* (1890) III. 143, I went to a dairy-house and swigg'd of the milk and water. 1792 J. BUWORTH *Fortin Ramble* I 4 He pulled a bottle of chamomile tea out of his pocket and swigg'd heartily 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xli. The down hearted fellers as can't swig away at the beer. 1838 BARNHAM *Ingl Leg.* Ser. 1. St. Nicholas liv, Swigging as though he would empty the Rhine

Hence **Swigging** *vb.* sb. and *ppl* a.

1703 YALDEN *Æsop at Court*, *Fox & Flies* IV, I'll brush those Swigging Dogs away, That on thy Blood remorseless prey 1727 VANBRUGH *Lett in Athenium* 6 Sept. (1890) 327/3, I have ben drinking waters at Scarborough three or four days, and am to return thither for a weeks swigging more. 1846 W. E. ANSLY *Crit Rev Fox's Bk* III. 288 They had a swigging bout in prison. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk to Lausd's End* 268 This would be called in America pretty large swigging for one family

Swig, v.3 [The general sense may be 'to cause to sway about, pnll about, pull', and relation to SWAG is probable; but it is not clear that all the senses below belong to the same word.]

1. *trans.* To castrate (a ram) by tying the scrotum tightly with a string

1663 BOYLE *Usef Exp. Nat Philos.* II v xii. 234 A Servant of mine that deals much in Cattle, and had lately divers Sheep swigg'd (as they call it) after this manner. a1722 LISLE *Husb* (1737) 315 Swigging, which is girding them hard round the cods, and cutting the cod away close to the string.

2 ? To pnll about.

1684 CREECH *Virg Eccl* II. The Lamblins swigg the Teat, But find no moisture. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* ix. 73 The bleating Lambs Securely swig the Dug, beneath the Dams.

3 *Naut.* To pull at the bight of a rope which is fast at one end to a fixed object and at the other to a movable one; to pull (a sail, etc.) up in this manner.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I 176 Swigging off, pulling upon the middle of a tight rope that is made fast at both ends 1827 *Examiner* 154/1 Taking about a calendar month to swig up her mainsail. 1882 NARES *Seamanship*

(ed 6) 57 *Swinging or swigging off*, that is, pulling at right angles to a taut rope.

4 *intr.* To sway about, waver; to move with a swaying motion.

1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* xv, Her long slender wands of masts which used to swing about. 1896 *Kipling Seven Seas, Rhyme Three Sealers* 8 The landward breeze Brings up the harbour noise, And ebb of Yokohama Bay Swigs chattering through the buoys

Swiggle (swig'gl), *v. rare*. Also 7 *swiggle*. [app frequent of *Swig v.3*; cf. *SQUIGGLE v*]

†1. *trans.* To sprinkle. *Obs. rare*—1.

1683 *Plutus Fleta* *Mss.* l. (1686) 73 Put ground Bone-Ashes in it, and swiggle or strew it over the test

2 *intr.* (or *trans.* with cogn. obj.) To wriggle.

1837 *Haliburton Clock* Ser. I. xxi. 23 When he was in full rig a swiggle away at the top of his gut. 1840 *Ibid.* Ser. III. xi. (1848) 86 With that he swiggled his way thro' the crowd, to the counter.

3. *trans.* To shake about (liquid in a vessel, or something in a liquid). *dial.*

† **Swigman**. *Obs. Cant.* Also 6 *swygman*. [?] (See *quots*)

1601 *Awdelay Fiat Vacab.* (1869) 5 A Swygman goeth with a Pedlers pack. 1673 R. H. *Caunting Acad* 82 These Irish Toyls, or Swig-men, being much alike, I joyn together, who carry pins, points and laces and such like wares about. 1700 B. E. *Diet Cant. Crew, Swig men*, the 13th Rank of the Canting Crew

Swike, *sb.1 Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: 1-2 *swica*, 2 *swice*, 2-4 *swike*, *suike*, 3 *sweoke*, *swoke*, (*swiohe*), 3-4 *swyke*, 5 *sweke* [OE. *swica* see *SWIKE v.* In Sc and north *dial.* *swaik*, *swyke*, *swick* = deceitful person, worthless fellow.] A deceiver, a traitor.

1000 *Ag. Goss.* Matt. xxvii. 63 We gemunon þæt se swica sæde þa he on life wæs æfter þrym dægon ic arise. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1055 Uilagode mann Ælfgar eorl forðon him man wearp on þæt he wæs þes cynges swica. 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1135 Pa nimen þe wæron swikes. 1200 *Moral Ode* 103 in *O. E. Hom.* I. 165 Pa swicen [Egerton *M.S.* swikele, later copy swikene] and ta forsworene. 1225 *Anr.* R. 98 Ueond þæt þuncheð freond is swike ouer alle swike. 1230 *Mal. Meid* 45 Ne geineð þe nawt, sweoke. 1300 *Havelok* 1258 Pa wit wicke þral, þæt fouleswike. 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* 6999 (MS. B) Alle traitours & luper swikes, þær swiken, sweken, swykes god late ham so spede.

Swike, *sb.2 Obs.* (exc. *dial.*). Forms: 1 *swic*, 1 *swica*, *swice*, 3-4 *swike*, 3-5 *swik*, (*swiche*), 4 *suik*, *suik*, (*suiche*), *squike*, *squyke*, 4-5 *swyke*, 5 *swyk*, *swyok*. [OE. *swic* ? n., chiefly in compounds, *swice* str. m., escape, outcome, issue, deceit, treachery, stumbling-block, *swice* wk. f., or *swica* wk. m., trap: cf. MHG. *swich*, *swiche* deceit, and see *SWIKE v.*]

1. Decent, deception, treachery; an act of deception, a trick.

In ME., *withhouten* or *but swike* was used as a metrical tag.

In mod Sc. and north *dial.* in the forms *swike*, *swyke*, *swich*, with the sense 'cheat, deception': also in Sc. phr. *the swich of*, the responsibility for (something blameworthy). 1893 *Ælfred* *Ors.* iii. vii. 114 He ealle þa cyningas mid biswice [Cott. *MS.* mid his swice] oðslog. 1220 *Bestiary* 445 De deuel is tus & fox ilk mid iuele breides & wið swik. 1250 *Hymn to God* 19 in *Trin. Coll. Hom.* App. 258 He vs bouchte wið his blod þe feondes swiche. 1300 *Cursor* *MS.* 818 (Cott.) þe find. þæt wit his suik bi-swak adam. *Ibid.* 2097 Asie es, wit outen suik, Sua mikel als europ and affrike. *Ibid.* 6514 'Pi folk,' he said, 'has don a suik.' 1245 *Wyntoun* *Chron.* vii. viii. 1616 (Wemyss *MS.*) He gat nocht þæt bischopnik Nocht wiþ lawte, bot wiþ swik. 1500 *Ratis* *Raving* 1 1031 Bot always serf hyme elyk, Qubill þow haf tan thi leif bot swik

†2. A snare, trap. *Obs.*

This use is perh. continued under the form *SWEER*, q. v. (where, however, another explanation has been suggested). Cf. *SWICKLE*.

1200 *Gloss Althelm* l. 498a (Napier 1272) *Decipulan*, swican. 13. *Cour de L.* 483 Under the byrgg ther is a swyke, Corven cloz, joyndand queyntlike. 1400 *Ywaine & Gau* 677 Under that than was a swyke, That made Syr Ywain to myslake; His horse fote toched thereon, Than fel the port-culis onone. 14. *Guy Warw.* (Camb. *MS.*) 780 He ys black as any yck. And also felle as a lyon in his swyke. 1475 *Nom.* in *Wz.* Wulcker 703/1 *Hee discipula* (= *decipula*), a swyke.

† **Swike**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *swice* (Genesis 1996, where the meaning is doubtful): see next] Deceitful, treacherous; traitorous.

1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 53 Penne þe mon wule tilden his musetoch he bindeð uppon þa swike chese. 1205 *Lav.* 1485 He minne fader biswak þurb swike chraftes [later version mid his luper chraftes] 1220 *Gen. & Ex.* 2845 He leden feren swike, De sudden him deran witterlike.

Swike, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: a. 1 *swican*, 2-5 *swike*, 4 *suike*, *squike*, *squyke*, *Ayerb.* *suike*, 4-5 (9 *dial.*) *swyke*; b. 1 *swician*, 2 *swikan*, 3 *swio*, 4 *suik*, *squake*, 6 *swik*, *swyk*, 9 *dial.* *swiok*. *Pa. t.* a. 1-3 *swac*, (*pl.* 1 *swicon*, 2 *swyken*), 2-3 *swak*, 3-5 *swok* (e, 4 *suak* (e, *squake*; b. 1 *swicoode*, (-ade, -ode), 4-5 *swykede*, *swykedde*, 6 *Sc.* *swikit*. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-3 *swicon*, 2-5 *swiken*, 4 *swulkin*, 5 *swiken*, b. 9 *Sc.* *swicket*. [OE. *swican* str. vb., *pa. t.* *swic*, *swicon*, *pa. pple.* *swican*, and *swican* wk. vb., to wander, depart, cease, fail in loyalty, deceive,

'scandalizare', also in compounds *d., be-, geswican*, *d., beswican* (see *ASWIK*, *BESWIK*, *ISWIK*). The str. vb., repr. a Com. Teut. vb. **swikan* with a variety of meanings, corresponds to OFris. *swika* to keep far from, OS. *swikan*, *pa. t.* *swið* to leave in the lurch, to languish, be disloyal, MLG. *swiken* to give way, MDu. *swiken* to escape, desert, depart, (also *beswiken* to faint, to leave in the lurch, Du. *beswiken* to give way, sink), OHG. *swithhan*, *swithan*, MHG. *swithen* to faint, desert, allow to perish, also OHG. *swithen* to wander, stray (G. *dial.* *schweichen* to wander round, to deceive), ON. *swikva*, *swikja*, *pa. t.* *swiok*, *swiku*, *pa. pple.* *swikinn* to betray (MSw. *swika*, Sw. *swika*, Da. *swige*). The wk. vb. is from the weak grade of the root, whence also OE. *swica*, *swice*, *swic*, *SWIKE sb.1* and 2, *swice*, *SWIKE a.*, MLCg. *swik*, OHG. *biswih* deceit, treachery, ON. *swik* (MSw. *swik*, *swek*, Sw. *swek*, Da. *swig*) treachery, *-swike* traitor, and OE. *swicol*, *SWICKLE*.]

1. †1. *intr.* To leave off, cease. *Obs.*

In OE. const. gen. or *from*; in ME. the gen. sing. can be apprehended as *pl.*, which then appears to be a direct object. 1897 *Ælfred* *Gregory's Past* c. xxviii. 195 Ærest mon hnappað, gif he ðonne ðære hnappunge ne swiðð, ðonne hnappað he oð he wæron on festum slæpe. 1900 *CYNEWULF Juliana* 373 (Gr.) Ic hme þæs symmun onæle þæt he byrende from gebede swiðeð. 12175 *Lamb. Hom.* 15 Pas reures & þas peues þæt nulleð nu nefre swike heot e uueles. 1220 *Bestiary* 193 No mod þu ne cune, oc swic of sune-ginge. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1937 Swa þæt Katherine swike hire setchipes, & ure wið wurch. 1240 *Cuckoo Song*, Cuccu! cuccu! Wel singes þu cuccu, ne swik þu nauer nu. 1310 in *Wright Lyric* P. xv. 48 Nou yswyke, y mei nout so, Hit [ic. gont] swieth me so faste. 1340 *Ayerb.* 157 Vor hy ne zuykeþ neure nyst ne day ac alneway dieþ in waytinge uor ouis.

†2. *intr.* To act deceitfully, practise deceit. *Obs.* 1000 *Ælfred* *Hom.* I. 316 Hwi woldest þu swican on ðinum agenw? 1000 — in *Ag. Hom.* (Assmann) i. 121 Ure wiðerwinna is wiðlice se deofol, þe embe us swicað mid his searacraftum. 1205 *Lav.* 2349 Ah ne dude he nawiht swa for swiken [12175 swike] he þohte. 1200 *Cursor* *MS.* 10993 (Cott.) Yec suak and nitt be-for pilate, And demed als ye seluen wate. 1300 *K. Horn* 711 (Laud) Ne shal ic neure e swike, Ne do þæt þe mislike

II. 3. *trans.* To deceive, cheat, ensnare.

In OE. const. dative. 1050 *Lindisf. Goss.* Matt. xxiv. 11 *Multi pseudo prophetæ surgent et seducunt multos*, monigo lease wiðto arisað & swicað monigo. 1000 *Ælfred* *Æad* xxiv. 15 Ne num þu naie sibbe wið þæs landes menn, þe ðas þe hira ænig þe swice. 1203 *Wulfstan* *Hom.* xxviii. (1883) 160 Mæst ælc swicoode and oðrum derede woides and deade. 1205 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1049 (Cott. *MS.*) Da wende Beorn for þære sibbe þæt he him swican nolde. 1205 *Lav.* 3948 Poreus haude þe heorte swa luper, þæt swiken he him wolde a sumes kennes wisen. 1220 *Bestiary* 601 He ðe swiken ðer imong, ðin ahte wið swiking, ði soule wið leaing. 1300 *Cursor* *MS.* 819 (Cott.) God wist wel þe find him suak. *Ibid.* 14840 Quer he haf suiken [Farf. *squikun*] wit his art, Ami laueding apor vt part. *Ibid.* 26572 If þou wilt noht þi saul suik [Farf. *squike*] þou sceu þi sin all openlike. 1340 *Hampole* *Psalter* xxvi. 34 For þe rightwinnamys life is wlike (il) his, he thynkis him to swyke. 1375 *Cursor* *MS.* 26456 (Farf.) Qua wrappis his lorde he dos him squeke, Queen he of merci has funden him meke. 1333 *Douglas* *Æneis* iv. n. 72 Sum tyme wald scho Ascanius, the page in hir bosum brace, gif scho tharby The luf vutellable mycht swyk or satisfy. 1514 in *Rec. Earlom of Okeby* (SH S.) 88 It is well knawn and fund that he swelk and defraudit his bruthir

†b. Of a thing: To prove false to, disappoint the expectation of, fail (a person). *Obs.*

In OE. also, 'to be a traitor, desert'. 1200 *Beowulf* 1460 (Gr.) Nefre hit [sc. the sword] æt hilde ne swac manna ængum. 1240 *Morte Arth.* 1795 Whene his spere was sprongene, he spede hym fulle þerne, Swappede owtte wiþ a swerde, that swykede hym neuer. *Ibid.* 3361 For whilles thou swanke with the swerde, it swykede þe neuer. 1400-50 *Warr. Alex.* 4999 And þou may swythe haue a swate, at swike sal þe neure

†c. To surprise, take unawares. *Obs. rare*—1. 1200 *Anturs of Arth.* xlii (Douce *MS.*) Withe a swap of a swerde þæt swaþel him swykes.

d. To get dishonestly, 'sneak'. *Sc. dial.* 189 *Edwards* *Strathern* *Lyrics* 33 My heaviest care was the loss of a bool, When 'twas stown or 'swicket' at Auld Jenny's Schule.

Hence † **Swiking** (OE. *swicing*) *vbl sb.*, deceit, fraud; † **Swiking** *phl. a.*, whence † **Swikingly** (*swicandliche*) *adv.*, treacherously.

1000 *Sax. Leach* III. 198 Swicinge ceapes. 1000 in *Anglia* (1889) XL. 117/19 *Inimicus diaboli*, mid swicinge deoflice. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 25 Penne cometh her under þe deofel swicandliche. 1220 *Bestiary* 602 [see 3 above] † **Swikebert**. *Obs. rare*—1. An alleged name for the hare.

1300 *Names of Hare in Rel. Ant.* I. 133.

† **Swikedom**. *Obs.* Forms: see *SWIKE sb.2* and *-DOM*. [OE. *swicdom*, f. *swike*: see *SWIKE v.* and *-DOM*.] Deceit, fraud; treachery, treason.

1893 *Ælfred* *Ors.* ii. iv. 76 Se giong cyning swiðor micle wenende was þæt he bonon fleode wæren þonne he ænigne swicdom cyþan dorstan. *Ibid.* iv. v. 168 Pa tuzon he hene þære burge witan þæt he heora swicdomes wið Alexander fremmede wære. 1200 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1087 Ða þe cyng uidergeat hwilene swicdom in dydon to weard his. 12175 *Pater Noster* 10 in *Lamb. Hom.* 55 þurh beðtebuses swikedom. 1205 *Lav.* 5520 Belin & his broðer beon weoren

waire of þon swikedome þe heom com of Rome. 1210 *Owl & Night.* 167 Swikedom haueþ schome and hete If hit is ope and vnderyete. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2294 Vor to do a swikedom no conseil ne ssolde faile. c. 1325 *Chron.* Eng. 838 in *Ritson* *Mettr.* *Rom.* II. 305 Knout 'made hien telle here swykedom Ant for that tresoun that by deide Hy were to drawn. c. 1400 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. X. 3 Vor after þat seint kenelm þow u swikedom ded lay Fourt 3er after

Swikeful, *a. Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms: see *SWIKE sb.2* and *-FUL*. [OE. *swicfull* = ON. *swikfullr* (Sw. *swikfull*, Da. *swigefuld*), f. *swik*—see *SWIKE sb.2* and *-FUL*.] Deceitful, treacherous.

c. 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* i. 732 (Napier 21/1) *Stofos*, swicfulles. c. 1205 *Lav.* 10335 þis tharde Cyrian speken þene swikeful mon. 1300 *Cursor* *MS.* 4412 (Cott.) Joseph þæt swikeful fals, þæt folc lichour. c. 1425 *Wyntoun* *Chron.* vii. vii. 1373 (Wemyss *MS.*) His ministeris Prevely put in þe chalice Wenamouss porsoun. Be sic swikfull seruce þan Hastely deit þis haly man

Hence † **Swikefully** *adv.*

1245 *Wyntoun* *Chron.* vi. xv. 1581 (Wemyss *MS.*) A fals traitour callit Gudwyne marthrist him swikfully. *Ibid.* vii. iii. 384 (Cott. *MS.*) Fals was his relacon, And informyt nicht falsly, And set the case all swykfully.

† **Swikehede**. *Obs.* [f. *SWIKE sb.1* or *a* + *-hede*, *-HEAD*] = *SWIKEDOM*.

1250 [see *SWIKFULDE*].

† **Swikel**, *a. Obs.* Forms: 1 *swicol*, 2-4 *swikel*, 3 *swykel*, 3-4 *suikel*, 4 *swikil* (l, -yl), *swykile*, (*auil*), 4-5 *swykel* [OE. *swical*, corresp. to OHG. *pr-swichal* 'subdolus', ON. *swikall* (MSw. *swikall*), f. *swik*—see *SWIKE v.* and *-LE*.] Deceitful, treacherous, crafty.

1000 *Ælfred* *Hom.* I. 82 Se swicola Heioeðe. c. 1000 *Sax. Leach* III. 428 Næz heo swicol nanum þaia þe hyio to ðohtc. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 43 Heo wes lgere & swikel. 1225 *Anr.* R. 180 lne vundunges swikale þouhtes, þæt þuncheð þauh gode. 1250 *Pron.* *Alfred* 356 in *O. E. Mss.* 124 Mony mon haueþ swikale mup. 1200 *Havelok* 108 lode he made hie swike mikel, but neþeles he was ful swikel. 1240 *Hampole* *Psalter* xlii. 1 Wickid is he þæt does ill apelyt, skil, þæt piuelly symnes. 1400 *Pymer* (1891) 34 A swykel tunge. 1400 *Siege Jerusalem* (E. E. T. S.) 18/317 Many swykel at þe sweng to þe wred geðe

Hence † **Swikeldom**, † **Swikelheide**, † **Swikelness**, deceitfulness, treachery; † **Swikelly** *adv.*, deceitfully, treacherously.

1250 *Owl & Night.* 162 (Cott.) Schame þe for þin un rede, Vnwioget is þi 'swikel-hede, Schild þine 'swikeldom vram þe lste [Yessu *MS.* swikeldene swikdom]. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 7332 Po willam bastard buide telle of harales 'swikelheide. 1203 *Wulfstan* *Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Hy lætað þæt to wærsype, þæt hy oðre mæran swa 'swicollice geacan. 1340 *Hampole* *Psalter* v. 11 [9] Wið þair tonges swikilly þai wroght. 1203 *Wulfstan* *Hom.* vii. (1883) 55 Antelust lærd unsodfæstnes and 'swicollesse. 1275 in *O. E. Mss.* 143/88 Per wurþioye & mury song, Wiþ-vte swikellesse.

† **Swilk**, *dem. adj.* and *pron.* (and *adv.*). *Obs.* Forms: a. 3-4 *swile*, (3 *Om.* *swille*, *swilk*; *swulo*, *swulk*, *squilk*, 4 *squylik*), 3-5 *swilk*, *suilk*, 4-5 *swilke*, *swylik* (e, *suylk*; 5 *swelk*, *swelo*. b. 3 *seilk* (e, 3-4 *suilk* (e, 4-5 *silke* (e, *sylik* (e, 4 *schulke*)). 7. 4-5 *swyk*. [Nothein unpalatalized form corresp. to *swilk*, *swilch*, *swell*, *swilch*, *swich*: see *SUCH* and cf. *SiC*.]

1. As *dem. adj.* in ordinary attributive, predicative, or complementary use: = *SUCH* I.

a. 1200 *Ormin* 201 Witt simdenn off swille elde nu þait wilt ne muzhenn tamenn. *Ibid.* 15811 Whatt læn þeaz sholdenn unnderfon Att Godd for swille dedess. 1220 *Bestiary* 440, & deuel geðd swilk billing wið same & wið sendung. 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 3726 Leateð ben swik wurdas ref. 1300 *Cursor* *MS.* 4133 (Cott.) If yee do suik an outtake. *Ibid.* 6258 And yee sal cum al hal to land, Swikes þe vertu of his wand. 1375 *Barbour* *Brue* vii. 364 He suld nouthir haff bert no will swik uperdy til vndira. 1400 *Tr. Sec.* *Secr.* *Gov. Lond.* 89 Two precious stonnes, þat ren fynden yn rynnand waters, of whom þe wykynges ei swyik. 1440 *York Myst.* ii. 53 To swilke a lorde in alle degie Be eue more lastand louyng.

b. 1200 *Siriv* 101 That I shal don selk falsete. *Ibid.* 264, I shal kenne hire suikale lore. 1230 *R. Brunne* *Chron.* *IVace* (Rolls) 1513 How dar þe do sylk a þyng? 13. *Cursor* *MS.* 23153 (Edinb.) Al þat are schilke, *Ibid.* 24548 Of bale and bot wulk was mi sou. 1400 *Apol.* *Loll.* 7 þat silk indulgences remenn not forþ agen þe ordinance of God.

y. 1250 *Ratis* *Raving* *Frol.* 11 And 51 swyk causse sal fal in the Trow weil at þow sal punyst be.

2. With correlative or dependent clause: = *SUCH* II.

a. 1200 *Ormin* 5123 þa shall Goddes knedom All all swilk beon onn corþe, All it is up inn heoffness ærd. 12. *Will of Ælfgar* (anno 958) in *Birch Cartul.* III. 215 In to swilke halegen stowe squilk hire red likes. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1937 Swilk nið & hate ros hem on, He redded alle him to for sion. 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Alp's Poems* (Camden) 339 The fendes kasten swilk a þel, the erthe it openede anon. 1300 *Cursor* *MS.* 22848 (Cott.) Suilk als þai buied now ha þai dronken. 1300 *Havelok* 2123 So stod ut of his mouth a glem, Rith al swilk so þe sunne-bem. 1340 *Hampole* *Pr. Cons.* 1 658 Swilk als þe tie es with bowes, Swilk es þe fruyt þat on it grows. 1375 *Barbour* *Brue* ii. 337 Wyryke then apor swylik wyss, That þour honour be sawyt ay. 1444 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 105 Swilk composition and awise as sall be made between ye said Maire. and Hugh Chiderhowe. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 52 With swylike stufe of vetell as was purwad for my howsald.

b. 1400 *Apol.* *Loll.* 59 Oper sacramentis are þeuen to ilk man for himsilf, and silk þey are to ilk man as þe are tane wiþ hart and conience. 1457 *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) II. 207 Silke as the custom of the lirk of the cite of York requies

γ. c1400 tr *Sau. Sau.*, Gov. Londsh. 101 Yn piyue consels er swyk pinges shewed to oon, bat by foie many or mo shold nocht be shewyd

3 *Swilk and swilk* see *SUCH* a 16 b. (Cf 4.)

c1200 ORMIN 1006 All þezze lare was swilk & swilk c1300 *Cuisor M.* 4413 (Cott.) Al swilk and swilk, sir, was þe scam þat he can seke on mi licam

4 *absol* or as *pron.* = *SUCH* IV.

[c888 *Ælfred Boeth xxxviii* § 7 Be swilcum & be swylcum þu miht onstan þæt se cneft þæs lichoman hið on þa mode] c1200 ORMIN 9381 All swilk & swilk comm Sanct Johan To shawenn & to kipenn. *Ibid* 13335 Wel he wiste himm self forr whatt He nolde swilke chesenn. c1300 *Haseloh* 644 Al with swilk Shole we sone þe wel fede c1340 *HAMFOLDE Psalter* xxix. 27 Swilk ere fikil louers and fals c1400 tr *Secr Secy.*, Gov. Londsh. 50 To swilk þat souerayn god iugys vnworth & enemys c1460 *Towneley Myst* xxviii 333 Whils I am were of swylke, the longere mercy may I call

5. With one, none, another: = *SUCH* 26-28.

a c1200 ORMIN 1595 þatt swille an sholde myghenn beon Shippened of alle shaftte c1300 *Cuisor M.* 77 (Cott.) Swilk in herth es fundun nan *Ibid* 1942 For nakin schauence Sal i ta sulke a noipr wengance *Ibid* 18142 For þar mai be nanopei sulke c1400 tr *Secr Secy.*, Gov. Londsh. 107 If þoufynde non swylke. c1483 *Cath Angl* 374/2 Swilkone, talo

6. a c1300 *Siriz* 245 For none selke werkes c1400 *Land Tray Bk* 15508 In al this world is non silke [same mylke]

6 With numeral, expressing multiplication = *SUCH* 32.

13 *Evangel Nicod* 386 in *Herrig Archiv* LIII. 398 [It] es more syn þan swilk seuen c1400 *Yvaine & Gau* 1886 Sum he losed of hys men, Bat the evil lost swilk ten. c1425 *Seven Sag.* (P.) 1196 Swylke seven cleikys hadde he Undir hym as have 30

B. *adv* So, likewise; as. Cf *SUCH* *adv*.

12. [see a above]. c1250 *Gen & Ex* 143 De none is more þe mannes tale. Ðan al his erde in werlde tale. And egest swile þe sunnes brig. Is more ðanne þe mones ligt

C. *Comb.*: swilk-like = *SUCH-LIKE*.

c1400 tr *Secr Secy.*, Gov. Londsh. 97 Chaterynge of byddes, and swilk lyk souns. *Ibid*. A rappingge togedre of stones, bewynge of wode, and swilk lyk. c1439 *Charters &c.* of *Edmud* (1871) 64 Paynd & jerly swilk like annuall as þat dede to Schir Robert

Swilk, v. dial [Echoic] *intr.* To splash or dash about, as liquid. So *Swi* *lker* *v. dial*.

1674 *RAY N C Words.* To *Swilker* ore to dash over 1853 *ANNA M HOWITT Art Student in Munich* 198 The water dashed over the little raft, swilking between the mighty stems 1865 *WAUGH Lane Songs* 46 Th' owd lad he's fairly made 'em swilk. 1867 *SWYNH Sailor's Word bk.* To *Swilker*, a provincialism for splashing about

† *Swilkin* (s, a. *Obs*) [f. *SWILK* + *KIN* sð 1 6 b Cf *SIOGAN*.] = *SUCHKIN*.

a c1300 *Cuisor M.* 857 (Cott.) Leue we now o sulkin spell Of our ston forth to tell. *Ibid* 18064 He þat sulkins mightes moght.

Swill (swil), sb.¹ north and E. *Anglian*. Also 4 sqwill (ø, 4-7 swille. [Origin unknown.]

1. A large shallow basket, made roughly with strips of oak, unpeeled willows, or the like.

1395 *Cartulas Abb de Whiteby* (Surtees) II. 604 Pro ut cannis et j sqwill, subulco, vj d. 1569 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 218, vj sand pokes with ij great swilles. 1650 in *Trans Camb & Westm Antiq.* Soc (N S) IX. 291 The Miller shall not lette any moultier stay in swilles. above half a peck 1702 in W O Blunt *Ch. Chester-le-Street* (1884) 103 Paid for a swill for y^e cuisson 00 00 03. 1811 *WILLAN in Archaeologia* XVII. 160 (IV *Riding Words*) *Swill*, a wicker basket, used by washer-women 1830 *Brockett N C Gloss.*, *Swill*, a round basket of wicker work, generally carried on the head 1894 H D RAWNSLEY *Lit. Assoc. Engl. Lakes* I. 123 Here he worked at his baskets and swills for five and a half years

b. *spec.* A basket in which fish, esp herrings, are landed or carried to market; hence as a measure, containing from 500 to 660 herrings. † Formerly also for oysters

1352 *Excheq. Acc. Q. R.* Bundle 20 No 27 (P. R. O) De id. ob solutus pro uno sqwill empto 1398 *Fork Memo Bk.* (Surtees) I. 164 Ceaux qe vendout oistres desormes facent vendre par swilles 1657 in Sir C. Sharp *Chron Mirab* (1841) 33 (Wolsingham) George Greenewell, the swill maker 1853 *Housch Words* VI. 425/2 At Yarmouth the fish are landed in certain convenient and quantity-shaped baskets, called 'swills' 1856 *Illustr Lond News* 12 Apr. 374/1 (Yarmouth) A number of baskets called 'swills', somewhat [similar] in shape to a baker's basket, but considerably longer, with a broad flat handle in the centre, at top 1894 R. LEIGHTON *Wreck Golden Pleece* 14 Many's the time I've risked my life for a swill o' mackerel or a line of haddock

† 2. A washing-tub *Obs*.

1624 in *Archaeologia* XLVIII. 147 (York) In the Wash-house Tubby, 3 Swills 3 Soaks 3 a cloth baskettes 1674 *RAY N C Words.* A *Swill*, a keeler to wash in, standing on three feet

Swill (swil), sb.² Also 6 swyl, swyll, 6-7 swil. [f. *SWILL* v]

1. Liquid, or partly liquid, food, chiefly kitchen refuse, given to swine; hog-wash, pig-wash.

a c1590 *Black-Letter Ball.* & *Broadsides* (1867) 131. I see ye your swyne with draffe and swyl 1970 *FOX & M.* (ed 2) I 138/1 Swyl and draffe, wont to be given to their hoggs 1626 *BRETTON Fantastiches* Wks. (Grosart) II. 13/2 The Hogges cry till they haue their swill. 1666 J. ALFINE *Lit. xxvi* in *Life* (1672) 93 Every Swine will have his swill 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) I. 249 'Is good to give them [sc pigs] such swill as you have every Morning and Evening to make them come home to their Coats. 1827-28 *CORBETT Resid U S* (1822) 174 The milk and fat pot-liquor and meal are, when put together, called, in Long Island, *swill* 1864 H. JONES *Holiday Papers* 45 Many a time have I watched the

yardman baling out swill for the pigs with a ladle 1913 G G Coulton in *Rep 7th Ann Meeting Hist. Assoc.* 13 The pig bred for pork, to which everything is given indiscriminately and simultaneously, in the form of swill or slop

b. *fig*

1553 M Wood tr *Gardiner's True Obed.* To Rdr Biv, He. geueh vs leaue, according to our demerites, to be fed with the swill and draffe, of mising masses 1554-5 *Hoover* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1061/1, I am swill and sincke of sin 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vii. 11. 555 And yet our countryman Harding, leauing the cleare waters of truth, hath swallowed the same swill, as the Jewell of our Church hath taught him a 1653 G DANIEL *Idyll* v. 107 'Throw y^e Course Bianne, with the Swill of Humors, a Mash made For Sickly Tirants 1901 WINSTON CHURCHILL *Camus* I. x. You will not think of us as foreign swill, but as patriots.

c. *transf.* A liquid or partly liquid mess, a slop 1665 *NEDHAM Med Medicus* 47 It contains all those large Pectoral Swills, long Syrrups, and Electuaries. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III. 499 If the state of the ingesta is usually rather that of a sour fermented 'swill' 1903 CURRIFFE *HYNE M Todd* iv. 87 The place was full of steam, too, from the swill slopping against the boiler fires.

2. Copious or heavy drinking; liquor, esp when drunk to excess; † a draught or swig (of liquor).

1602 *BRETTON Mother's Blessing* xlv. Weare not a feather in a shouere of raine, Nor swagger with a Swiser for his swill 1641 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 132 To spend the hole day in swinish swill, lasciuious wantonnesse, and in the true service of Satan 1654 R CODRINGTON tr *Iustine* xxiv. 339 The Gauls falling to their swill of Wine as to their prey 1726-31 *WALDRON Descr. Isle of Man* (1865) 56 As soon as he had recruited himself with a hearty swill of brandy. 1730-46 *THOMSON Autumn* 538 As they swim in mutual swill 1846 L D STANLEY in *Croker Papers* (1884) III. 87 A pail of ale, with a bottle of gin in it, from which every man takes a swill 1864 *CARLYLE Frædæ* Gl. xv. IV. 7 Eminent swill of drinking, with the loud coarse talk supposable, on the part of Mentzel and consorts did go on

3. *Comb.* as *swill-eastern*, -house, -pail, *swill-engrossing* *adj.*

(See also *SWILL* v 5; also *SWILL-TUB*)

1631 *FULLER David's Hamois Sin* (1867) 272 Swill engrossing swine, with greedy throats 1833 *LOUDON Encycl Archæol.* § 866 Swill cisterns and tanks for holding liquid food *Ibid* *Gloss.* *Swill house*, place for preparing pigs' food. 1889 *FERNALD in Voice* (N Y.) 3 Oct. Buy green apples at the highest market price, and throw them into the swill-pail.

Swill (swil), v. Forms. 1 *swillan* (suillan), *swilian* (swyllan), 3-4 *swyle*, 4 *swile*, 6 *swyll*, *swil*, *Sc* *swell*, 7 *swalle*, 6-*swill*. [OE *swillan*, *swilian*, of which no certain cognates are known.]

1. *trans.* To wash or rinse out (a vessel or cavity), or, now usually, to cause water to flow freely upon (a surface, floor, etc.) in order to cleanse it, † formerly also in wider use, to wash, bathe, drench, soak

c 725 *Corbus Gloss* (Hessels) G 3 *Gargarizat*, gagul suille c 1000 *Laubach Ps.* vi. 7 [6] *Laubach. lectum memm lucimus* *meis*, ic ðwea *wel* ic swilgize min bed minum tearum. c 1000 *Sax Leechb.* II. 24 Seoh þurh linne clað & swile mid þæt geagl. a 1300 *Body & Soul* in *Boddiker Altengl Dichtungen* (1878) 239 Þe þridde day shal flowe a flod þat al þis world shal þyle, boþe heye & lowe, þe flume shal hit swyle c 1300 *Haseloh* 979 Ful wel kan ich dishes swilen. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5826 He meked hym self our skylle, Pottes and dysshes for to swele [v. r. swyle] 1530 *PAISGR.* 745/2, I swyll, i ryncor or clesne any maner vessell, *ye rauce.* 1582 *STANVHURST Eneis* i (Arb) 24 With wyne there venison was swyld 1599 *SHAKS Hen V.* iii. 14 A galled Rocke Swyld with the wild and wastfull Ocean 1619 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* v. iiv. The Silver Trent. Which, with the store of liberal Brookes supplyde, Th' insatiate Meads continually doth swill 1638 *RIDER Horace*, *Odes* iii. 12 He in Tiber's streams bath swill'd His oyle shoulders 1649 C HARVEY *Schola Cordis* (1778) 110 Swelter'd and swill'd in sweat. 1801 tr *Gabriel's Myst Husb* III. 77 There, slip these on, and I will swill out your other stockings in the morning 1802 *BEDDOES Hygiene* viii. 19 The patient had carefully swilled out her stomach with water. 1842 T. MARTIN in *Fraser's Mag.* Dec. 652/2 Ducking and diving into the basin-and, swilling his face and neck with oceans of water 1899 *JEFFERIES Wild Life in S. Ca.* 69 The dairy, which has to be constantly 'swilled' out and mopped clean *absol* 1860 Geo. Eliot *Mill on Floss* iii. vi. Kezia, the good-hearted, bad-tempered housemaid, had begun to scrub and swill

b. To stir (something) about in a vessel of liquid; to shake or stir (liquid) in a vessel by moving the vessel about.

1580 *FRAMPTON Joyful News*, *Two Med. agst Venonie* 138 It is good to have a peece of a right Unicorne's horne in a smal cheyne of golde, that it may be swilled continually in the water that shall bee dronke. 1600 *SURFLET Country Farm* i. xii. 59 They will the vrine round about the basen. c 1650 K *Arthur & K Cornwall* 178 in Hales & Furniv. *Percy Folio* 1. 73 Then Sir Tristram tooke powder forth of that box, & blent it with warme sweet milke; & there put it vnto that horne, & swilled it about in that ilke

c. To carry by a current of water, to wash down, against something, etc. Also, to pour or carry (liquid) freely down.

1598 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. i. iii *Forries* 307 Bloud, tears, bowts, tows, she spils, swils, hums, and razes. 1633 P *Fletcher Purple Isl* iii. xx. The worst distilling To divers pipes, the pale cold humour swilling, Runs down to th' Urine-lake. 1850 *Yrnl. R Agric Soc* XI. 155 The first rains will the soil into the rock beneath 1902 *Daily Chron.* 15 Sept. 6/4 He clutched at everything he could feel He was 'swilled' against a post

2. *intr.* To move or dash about, as liquid shaken

in a vessel, to flow freely or forcibly, to flow or spread over a surface

1622 H. MORE *Song of Soul*, *Notes Psychast* Wks (Grosart) 152/1 The acceleration or retardation of the motion of the Earth will make the sea fluctuate or swill, like water in a shaken vessel. 1659 — *Innourt Soul* iii. xii. § 6 465 The Spirit of Nature, in some regards leaves the motion of Matter to the pure laws of Mechanics, but within other bounds checks it, whence it is that the Water does not swill out of the Moon 1884 R. PALON *Scott Church* vi. 62 Than if their heads were channels for any rubbish to swill through that happened to be in the way 1895 G FARKER *Adventurer of North* 183 The silver went swilling, swilling past 1896 *Kipling Seven Seas*, *Rhyme of 3 Seaters* 119 O rainbow gay the red pools lay that swilled and spilled and spread.

3. To drink freely, greedily, or to excess, like hogs devouring 'swill' or 'wash'. a. *trans.* (Occas with *down*, formerly also *in*)

1561 *AWDRLEY Frat Vacab* (1869) 13 A licenye knaue that will swill his Maisters drink 1563 *Homilies* ii *Agst Gluttony* Eee ij b. He left not his banqueting, but in one night swilled in so much wyne, that he fell into a feuer 1617 *MORVSON Itin* iii. 92 Their women swill Wine and Beere daily, and in great excesse 1694 tr *Marinier's Voy. North Comities* 32 They drank of our beer, but not with the gust and delight they swill down their own 1712 *STEELE Spect* No 474 ¶ 6, I would he brisk in swilling Bumpers 1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 391 Swilling down great Quantities of cold watery Liquors 1808 *SCOTT Marini* i. xxi. Let Friar John. Rost hissing cabs, or flagons swill 1821 — *Kentish* ii. These empty stoups, which my nephew and his drunken comrades have swilled off. 1850 *DICKENS Dav Cobb* xxvi. I sat swilling tea 1853 *HAWTHORNE Tanglewood T.* *Circé's Palace* (1879) 138 How they swilled down the liquor

transf and *fig.* 1566 *STURLEY tr Seneca's Agamemnon* 2273 The sacred tombes and altar stones our blood have dronke and swyld 1591 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. i. 438 Those that the Sea hath swill'd. 1690 C *Nesse Hist & Myst O & N Test* I. 97 That butte cup which they should have been swilling and swallowing down for ever. 1744 *ARMSTRONG Preseru. Health* iv. 168 In the tempting bowl Of poison'd nectar sweet oblivion swill 1828 *SHELLEY Lines Eugenean Hills* 223 That the brutal Celt may swill Drunken sleep with savage will

b. *intr.* (esp. to tittle, booze)

c 1530 [see *SWILLING* *vb* sð 2] a 1583 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 494 (Tullibard. MS) Vnto þe coacrine in ane crell they send it [sc. the crocodile], quhair, sevin geris, sowkit, sweillit, singit and sarie c 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* xii. He would not banquet, and carouse, and swill Amongst the Students a 1625 *FLETCHER Bloody Brother* ii. 1. Then let us swill boyles for our health, Who drinks well, loves the commonwealth 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor* (1702) 252 When he had swill'd to a Beastly Excess he was carry'd away to bed 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* iii. v. Ye eat, and swill, and sleep, and gourmandise, 1780 *COWPER Prag. Err* 266 To swill and swallow at a trough 1845 *DICKENS Chimes* ii. 60 Not that you should swill, and guzzle, and associate your enjoyments, brutally, with food 1887 *JEFFERIES Amargyllus* vii. They went along en route to swill and smoke and puff and guffaw somewhere else

4. *trans* To cause to drink freely; to supply with abundance or excess of liquor; to fill with drink; 1671 to drink one's fill. *Const. with*, † *in*. 1548 *ELIOT, Apophis*, well wette with drynke, welle wasshed or swilled with drynke, almeest drunke. 1583 *STUBBS Anat. Mus.* i. (1870) 104 Wee must not swill and ingurgitate our stomachs so full 1648 *CRASHAW Delights Rime*, *Muses Duelt* 76 Sweet-lipp'd Angell-Imps, that swill their throats in cream of Morning Helicon. 1720 *ADDISON Letter No* 124 ¶ 7 Several Souls, who flock about the Banks of the River Lethe, and swill themselves with the Waters of Oblivion 1728 *VANBR & CIB Prov. Husb* i. ii. I wonder .. you will encourage that lad to swill his guts thus with such headly lubberly liquor 1772 *MILGENT tr. Grosley's Tour Lond.* I. 8x Lied in a file to posts at the extremity of the grass-plot, they [sc. cows] swill passengers with their milk, which is served, in little mugs. 1866 *Geo. Eliot F Holt* xi. Till they can show there's something they love better than swilling themselves with ale

b. To supply or feed (a hog) with swill.

a 1722 *LISLE Husb* (1757) 411 Hogs should be well swilled with wash before they are put up for fattening

5. *Comb.* a. with *adv.*, as † *swill-down* a., that swills down liquor, addicted to excessive drinking b. with sb. in objective relation, as † *swill-belly*, a great drinker; so *swill-bellied* a., *SWILL-BOWL*, *swill-flagon*, *swill-pot*, one who swills a bowl (flagon, pot), an excessive drinker, a toper. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Collog* (1725) 224 Their brawny, 'swill-bellied' monks a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew*, 'Swill-belly', a great Drinker a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* iii. xxxi. 256 Such a 'Swill down Bouser 1820 *SCOTT Anne of G.* xxiii. Out, thou eternal 'swill-flagon' 1653 *URQUHART Rabelais* i. xxxiii. That unworthy 'Swill-pot Grangousier.

Hence *Swilled* (swild) *ppl* a., filled with liquor, inebriated, drunken.

1634 *MILTON Comus* 178, I should be loath To meet the rudeness, and swill'd insolence Of such late Wassailers.

Swill (also 6 *swyll*), dial. var. *SWREAL* v

1543 *St Papers Hen VIII.* III. 444 To storke [sc. scork] or swyll the eares of wheate, and eate the same 1841 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* II. 88 The smell and the crackling noise occasioned by 'swilling', or scorching it [sc. a pig]

'Swill', euphemistic shortening of *God's will*, used as an asseveration

1601 *MARSTON Ant & Mel* v. i. 45 *Alb* How shall I purchase love of Rosaline? *Feli* 'Swill, flatter her soundly

Swill-bowl (swilboul). *Obs.* or *arch.* Forms. see *SWILL* v. and *BOWL* sð 1, also 6 *swielboul*,

swylbowle, 6-7 swilbol. [f. SWILL v + BOWL sb.] One who habitually 'swills the bowl' or drinks to excess; a toper, drunkard.

1542 UOALL *Erasmus*, *Apoph.* 330b, The greatest swielbolle of wyne in the world. 1583 STUBBS *Anat Abns* 1 (1879) 86 The Drunkards & swilbolles, vpon their ale benches. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xiii. viii. 11 171 Lustie losse pots and swill boll. 1616 DIACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 Alas, poore Tobacco, my pietie Tobacco, thou that hast bene hitherto accompmed the Ale-knights armye, the Beere brewers badge, the Swil bols swine-troffe, the Tinkers trull. 1655 R. YOUNGE *Agst Drunkards* (1863) 5 Though these swilwhill-bolls make their gullet their god. 1845 Mrs BAAY *Warleigh* xviii. (1884) 149, I will allow nothing to make you the companions of swilbowls and ranters.

Swiller (swi'lar). [f. SWILL v + -ER.] One who swills.

† 1. One who swills dishes; a scullion. *Obs* c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in *Wr.* Wulcker 769/24 *Hic lxxa*, a swyl-lere.

2. One who drinks greedily or to excess. 1598 FLORIO, *Sorburndale*, a greasie, slovenly feeder, a sipper of broth, a swiller. c 1618 MORVSON *Itin* iv (1903) 224 These Judges were great swillers of Spanish sacke. 1694 MORTIMER *Rabelais* v. Prol. A. 6b, What Swillers, what Twisters will there be! 1845 FORD *Haudh.* *Spain* 1 71 The genuine Goths, as happens everywhere to this day, were great swillers of ale and beer.

Swilling (swi'ling), *vbl. sb.* Forms. see SWILL v; also 1 swiling, 5 swelyng, 6 swellyng, 6 swildyng, swildyng; 7 *Sc* (pl) swyllons. [f. as prec. + -ING.] The action of the verb SWILL; also *concr.*

1. Washing, etc. (see SWILL v. 1). c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II, a Clænsunga & swiling wið hrum & gillstrum to heafdes hæl. c 1430 *Syr Genter* (Roxb.) 2375 With swilling thries and oones wrong, Therabout stode she not long, She gate away the spottes in hast. 1888 *Times* 31 Dec 7/4 The recent swilling of the floor of Barrett's stable.

2. Heavy or excessive drinking, tippling. c 1530 *Fyl of Brunford's Test* (1871) 7 Come you nere, & take parte of our swilling. 1596 KLEING *Panopt. Epist.* 382 Who is giuen to excessive swilling so much as hee? 1638 'R. JUNIUS' *Drunkard's Char.* 45 What so much as swilling blowes up the cheekes with wind, fills the nose and eyes with fier, loads the hands and legs with water? 1724 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Best* (1725) I 177 The cramming and swilling of ordinary Tradesmen at a City Feast. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v 68 The continued swilling of even the most insensit fluids will bring on heaviness of stomach. 1898 LYTTON *What will He do?* iv. 11, All is noise and bustle, and eating and swilling.

3. *concr.* (usually pl.) = SWILL sb. 2. 1. *Obs.* c 1529 [implied in *swyllunge tubbe* see 3]. 1537 COVPRDALE *Expos. Ps.* xxii. B vii b, These worldlye goodes are hys draff and swyllinges, wherwith he fylleth the hogges belies. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Diiij, A swete swylling, I would the swine had her. 1614 MARKHAM *Cheape Husb* (1623) 123 Filling their trowches with Draffe and Swilling, let them fill their bellies. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 137 The Chaff and the Dust are very good Swine's-meat, mixt either with Whey or Swillings.

b. The feeding (of a hog) with swill. a 1722 LITTLE *Husb* (1757) 413, I bought a hog, and when it was swilled, the farmer commended vey much the swilling of it.

4. Dirty liquid such as that produced by the washing out of casks or other vessels, also, poor liquor.

1545 BALE *Myst Inig.* 40 And nothyng do ye at all but vomete fylthy swyllinges. a 1603 T. CARTWRIGHT *Confut. Rheu. N. I.* (1618) 587 The same stroke should much more wipe away your traditions as swaddes and swillings of mens brewing. 1637 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Drinke & Vellcome* A. 4, A heartie-se liquor much of the nature of swillions in Scotland, or small Beere in England. 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec 3/5 The swillings from these barrels. 1899 H. CONNE *Luton Ch.* 495 The coarse swillings of bad fermented liquor.

5. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as † *swilling-pan*, † *pot*, † *tub* (= SWILL-TUB).

1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 89, j patella vocata Stokton vel le Swyllingpan. 1485-6 *Ibid.* 98 Swyllingpan. a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rymnyng* 173 Stryke the hogges with a clubbe, They haue dronke vp my swyllinge tubbe. a 1539 *Cartular. Abb de Rievall* (Surtees) 342 A swyldyng pott of brass. 1601 *Strange Rep. Sixe Notorious Witches* A. iij, He thrust his head into a swilling Tubbe full of Swines meate. 1897 *Iron & Steel Inst.* LII. 32 After the plates are removed from the swilling tanks *Ibid.*, The wet plates from the swilling-toughs of the white pickling machine.

Swilling, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That swills or drinks greedily; addicted to excessive drinking. Also of a draught of liquor, Abundant, 'deep'.

1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* vi. lxxv, Among the bows did swilling Bacchus ride. 1687 DRYDEN *Humd & P* iii. 124 When at the fountains head you take a swilling draught. a 1716 *South Serm.* (1727) VI 347 Of so peculiar a Force is Temperance against the fiercest Assaults of the Devil, and so unfit a Match is a soaking, swilling Swine to encounter this roaring Lion. 1802 COLEMAN *Br. Grins, Elder Bro* xx, But there are swilling Wights, in London town, Term'd—Jolly dogs,—Choice Spirits. 1826 DRYDEN *Viv. Grev* vi. i, A boisterous party of swilling variets.

Swilling: see SWILING.

† **Swill-pough**, -pow. *Obs.* = DILLING, also *attrib.* (*transf.*)

1611 COLEMAN *Best*, a dilling, or swill-pough. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 227 Swillpow cock

Swill-tub (swi'ltub) [f. SWILL sb. 2 + TUB sb.] A tub for swill or hog-wash. *Occas attrib* Also *fig.* with allusion to heavy drinking.

1575 *Gammer Gurton* iv. 11, Art thou sure diccon, the swill tub standes not here aboute? 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* vii. lxxvii, Some swill-tub sinne, of all the rest the sink. 1725 BALLY *Erasmus*, *Collig.* (1878) 387 The Husband has been call'd Blockhead, Loss-Pot, Swill-Tub. 1736 P. DRAKE *Ebonacus* i. iii. 84 The inebriatians. have a custom to make Pyes in the Form of a Swill, or Swine-Tub. 1756 *Poor Robin* June B j b, Who makes a swill tub of his womb, Is but a speaking, prattling tomb. 1899 'OUIDA' in *Fortu Rev.* Nov. 813 Hogs do not send the man who carries the swill-tub.

Swilly (swi'li), *sb. dial.* Also *swilley*. [app var. of SWELLY sb.]

1. A detached portion of a coal-seam; also, a local thickening of a coal-seam = SWELLY sb. 1836 T. THOMSON *Min. Geol.* etc. ii. 162 These little basins are provisionally call'd swilleys. They seldom exceed a mile or a mile and a half in length, and none of them h is been worked.

2. An eddy or whirlpool, also in *comb.* *swilly-hole* (see quot.).

1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* 95 I'd sooner lig like an eel in a swilly hole all my days. *Note*, A swilly hole = a pool at the bend of a stream.

3. 'A hollow place, . . a gutter washed out of the soil' (E. D. D.).

1899 *Evesham Jnl* Mar 25 (E. D. D.) The drainage was what was locally known as discharging into 'swilleys'.

Swilly, *a. rare* = [f. SWILL sb. 2 or v 3 + -Y.] Addicted to swilling or heavy drinking.

1824 in *Spirit Pub. Jnals* (1825) 199 Father Cracken-thorpe jovial, and stuffy, and swilly.

Swim (swim), *sb.* Also 6 *swym* (me), 7 *swimme*, 8 *Sc*, *room*. [f. SWIM v.]

† 1. The clear part of a liquid which floats above the sediment = SUBLATION 1, SUBLIMATION 3. 1547 *RECORDE Jndic. Ur.* 16b, The sediment or ground, the sublacion or swymme, and the cloude. 1625 HART *Anat Ur* i. 31 34 The urine in this disease was variable and inconstant in the swimme and sublacion. 1676 JAS COOKE *Marrou Chirug.*, *Iust* iii. ii. 39 The Sediment possesse the bottom; the Swim the middle, the Cloud at top.

2. A smooth gliding movement of the body. Also *fig.*

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev* ii. iv, *Mer* A happy commendation, to dance out of measure. *Mer* Save only you wanted the swim! the turne. 1664 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 505 An even unrudded swimme of Affaire, and Fortunes. 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* ii. 1, The modish swim of your body. 1703 STEELE *Tender Husband* iii. 1, Your Arms do but hang on, and you move perfectly upon Joyn't. Not with a Swim of the whole Person. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 27 That easy swim of movement which distinguishes the ladies of this country.

† 3. The swimming-bladder or sound of a fish. a 1649 WINTHROP *New Eng.* (1825) I. 272 Distinct bodies in the form of a globe, not much unlike the swims of some fish. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper* 67 The greater part of the Air in the bladder, by forcing, or tanning the Swim, gets out through some invisible Passages. 1787 BOST *Angling* (ed. 2) 1 An air bladder, or swim, to enable them to rise or sink to any height or depth of water, at pleasure. 1833 *Penny Cyc.* I 242/1 The functions of the air-bladder, or, as they [sc. fishermen] most commonly call it, the swim.

4. A swimming motion; *collog.* or *dial.* a swimming or dizzy sensation. (Cf. SWIME.)

1817 KEATS 'I stood tip-toe' 114 The moon lifting her silver rim Above a cloud, not with a gradual swim Coming into the blue with all her light. 1881 — *Endym* 1. 571 Visions The which became more strange, and strange, and dim, And then were gulph'd in a tumultuous swim. And then I fell asleep. 1890 E. BELLAMY *Village Peasantry* iii. iv, The laws allow H's [sc. the coach-horse's] ever-battered hoof, and anguished limb, Till death struck, flash his brain with dizzy swim. 1895 ELWORTHY *W. Southerst Words* bk. *Swim* sb. State of giddiness or faintness. My head's all of a swim.

5. An act of swimming.

1805 HAYLEY *Ballads* l. xv, 'Twas Edward's pleasure, after toil, To take a fearless swim. 1828 WHEWELL in *Life* (1882) 126 A piece of water where, I believe, I should find water-fowl of various kind, tame and wild, taking their morning swim. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* xvii (1891) 199 Parlands had a swim with Brandon and Mr. Neuchamp in the river. 1895 MEREDITH *Amazons Major* 1, The tale of her swim across the Shannon river and back.

b. A piece of water to be crossed by swimming.

local. 1880 Miss BIRD *Japan* II. 130 The Aino guide took to the water without giving us any notice that its broad eddyding flood was a swim, and not a ford. 1895 *Queenslander* 7 Dec. 1061 The Diamantina River is a swim at Eldershe.

6. A part of a river or other piece of water much frequented by fish, or in which an angler fishes.

1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXII. 25 It is an excellent part of the stream, and has many good swims and deep holes. 1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Rus Sports* viii. ix § 3427 It is a method [of catching barbel] principally applied to the more quiet swims. 1864 HISSARD in *Intell. Observer* V. 17 Angling for grayling beside a poor swim on the banks of the Wye, the Dove, or the Ribble. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Bl. Angling* 1 (1880) 38 Roach and dace for the most part bite in the same swims.

b. *fig. phr.* In the swim with. in the same company with, in league with.

1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan 11/2 A combination of leading jockeys and others 'in the swim' with them. 1889 R. BRUNCES

Growth of Love lxxii, And since I see Myself in swim with such good company

7 *fig.* The current of affairs or events, esp the popular current in business, fashion, or opinion, chiefly in *phr.* *in* (out of) the swim

1869 *Macm Mag* Nov. 70/2 A man is said to be 'in the swim' when any piece of good fortune has happened, or seems likely to happen, to him. The metaphor is piscatorial. 1874 *Silv* ii. 30 'He's in the swim', another swift replies, 'Hot wather, thin, he looks'; Obolion cries. 1879 MCCARTHY *Own Times* xxvi. II. 264 Palmerston is to all appearance what would be vulgarly called 'out of the swim'. 1884 *Graphic* 29 Nov 562/3 The second category of companies is usually so managed that the originators do pretty well out of it whether those of the shareholders who are not 'in the swim' gain a profit or lose their Capital.

b. with qualifying words.

1884 H. P. STORFORD in *Haver's Mag* Nov. 891/1 She is in the swim of the world, turning night into day. 1888 GUNTIR *Mr Potter* xiv 167 Who knows, nearly everybody in the swim of European society. 1891 Mrs L. B. WALFORD *Mischief of Monica* lxxix, They have got into the Schofield swim, and in the Schofield swim they must remain.

8. An enterprise, scheme, 'game'. *collog.* or *slang*

1860 SALA *Baddington Peesage* I vii 138 Perhaps, though, I'd better work with Jack, I don't like being alone in a swim. 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O.V.H.* (1870) 211, I suppose your master aint the sort to stand in for a swim is he? 1876 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Blotted Out* xvi 147 You should have taken Claire into your confidence respecting this swim we're in about getting the money from your father.

9. (See quot. 1867.)

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Swims*, the flat extremities of east country baiges. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Dec 4/2 When the steersman has taken his place in the front swim, and the horse has been attached by a long rope, the vessel is ready to start.

Swim (swim), *v* Pa t swam (swæm); pa.

ppl. swum (swam) *J*orms. 1 swimman, (swymman), 2-7 swimme, 3-7 swymme, 4-5 sweme, 4-6 swime, 5-6 swym(e), 7-9 *Sc* sweem, (3 swemme, 4 suemme, suim, suymme, squim, 5 swymb, 6 swymm), 6- swim, *Sc* 4-6 swome, 6 soume, sowme, swoume, 8 sume, 8-9 soum, soum, s(w)oom. *Pa t st* 1 swamm, 3-4 suam, (4 squam), 4-6 swame, 5-7 swamme, 1- swim, *pl.* 1 swimmon, 2 swimmen, 3 swimmen, 3-5 swomme, 4 swumme, 1, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) swom, 4-7 swomme, 6-7 swumme, swome, (6 swoome, swume, swuom), 6-9 swum; *wk.* 3 swymde, 5 swymyd, 6 swymmed, *Sc.* swoumit, 6-8 (9 *dial.*) swimmid, 7 swimed, 9 *Sc* soomed. *Pa pple st* 1 (38) swimmen, 4, 7 swummen, 6-7 swom(m)e, (7 swoome, swuume, swom, swimme), 6- swim; 7- (now incorrect) swam, *wk.* 6 swymmed, *Sc.* swymmit, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) swimmid, 9 *Sc* soomed, sweemed. [Com. Teut. str vb not recorded for Gothic] OE. *swimman*, pa t. *swamun*, also *swam*, *swom*, *pl.* *swimmon*, pa *ppl.* *swummen*, = OFris *swimma* (WFr *swimnie*, *swom* or *swuinde*, *swonmen*), MLG *swemmen*, MDu *swemmen*, *swimmen*, *swam*, *swonmen* (Du *swemmen*, *swom*, *gezwoonmen*), OHG *swimman*, *swam*, *swumman*, (MHG. *swimmen*, G *schwimmen*, *schwamm*, *geschwommen*), ON. *swimma*, *swamun*, *swimma*, *swonnet*, (MSw *ymma*, **swamm*, *summo*, *swummit*, Sw. *summa*, *sam*, *summit*, ODa. *swemnie*, *swemnie*, *swam*, *swende*, *swemmet*, *swemmet*, Norw. *Da. swemnie*).

The Scand langs show the following secondary forms, in mod *dial.* often with *wk* conjugation ON *swima* and *swyma*, *swani*, *swuini*, *swumit*, MSw *summa*, *sum*, *sumu*, *sumit*, Norw *swemja*, *swemja*, and *swyma*, *swani*, *swoni*, and *swauide*, *swuide*, *swonnet*, *swonnet*, *swonnet*.

Related forms in Germanic containing other vowel-grades are NFr. *swim*, *swumme*, OFris *swam* (= **swuomun*), MLG *swommen*, *swummen* *wk* to swim, OHG. *geswummit*, *swummit* *swimming*, Goth *swummit* pool, OE. *swund* Sound sb 1; MHG. *swummen* to swim, ON *swaula* to swim with much noise (cf. Norw *dial.* *swula*). A causative form **swam(m)jan* is represented by OE. *beswumman*, MHG *swummen* (G *schwammnen*).

The Indo-eur. root *swem-* with the wider meaning of 'to be in motion' is found in W *chwym*/motion, OIr *do-swinam* I hunt, Lith *sindyti* to chase.]

I Intransitive senses

1 To move along in or on water by movements

of the limbs or other natural means of progression. *Biocuvif* 1624 (Gr.) Com pa to lande lidmanna helm swið-mud swymman. c 1000 *Riddles* lxxiii 4 (Gr.) Ic fleah mid fuglum & on flode swom. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom* II 516 Ða gesaeh he swymman scealfaran on flode. c 1050 *Voc* in *Wr.* Wulcker 454/30 *Nat.* swam, swumid. c 1175 *Lausl. Hom.* 51 Heo biȝon to swimmen forðward mid þe streme and swam hire þer æȝen. *Ibid.* 129 Alle þe ficas þe swummen in þere se. c 1205 *LAV* 1342 Ða meremenn heom to swommen. c 1275 *Ibid.* 28078 Com þar a fisc swemme. c 1290 *St. Patrick's Purgat* 350 in *S. Eng. Leg* 210 In þat water, . . . þis gastes swymden on þat doun. a 1330 *Obul* 1617 Summe swumme & summe sunke. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvii. (Martha) 108 He enterit in ruere faste, & swemad ay, ill and mycht leste. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iii. 431 Sum oft thaim couth swome full weil. 1382 *Wiclif Acts* xxvii 42 Lest ony schilde scape, whanne he hadde swymmed [1346 TINDALF, 1535 COVPRDALE, 1560 Geneva swome] out. c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 389 Thanne shal I swymme [for sweme] as myȝte, As dooth the white doke after hire

drake c1470 HENRY Wallace v 515 Quhen he is streit, than can he swim [or swome] at will 1535 COVERDALE *Book* xlvii. 5 The water was so depe, that it was needefull to haue swymmed a 1593 MARLOWE *Hero & Leander* ii. 250 Vouchsafe these armes some little room, Who hoping to imbrace thee, chieflie swome 1597 BEARD *Theatre God's Purgon* (1612) 273 Illey swum through the waters amaine 1606 SILVSTER *De Burtas* ii. iv. iii. *Schism* 431 The Crystall Wave, Over the which so often swom they have 1635 R. N. *tr. Candide's Hist* *Ette* i. 66 Being shipwrack't he had swumme till his strength and his armes failed him. 1638 MAYNE *Lucian* (1664) 174 In the sight of all he swumme over to the enemies 1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 135 Some young Salmons, which have been taken in Weires, as they swimme'd towards the salt water 1670 MILTON *Hist Eng* ii. Wks 1851 v. 57 His Foot so pass'd over, his Horse waded or swom. a 1676 HALE *Prim Orig Man* ii. vii (1677) 202 Though it hath been observed that Beas have swummed into Islands many Leagues from the Continent 1676 SHADWELL *Virtuoso* ii. Admirably well struck 1 rarely swom 1 1701 J. BRAND *New Deser Orkney*, etc. (1703) 120 Betaking themselves to Sea, they endeavour to swim to the next Isle 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 24 ¶ 9 Who, heing shipwrecked, had swam naked to land 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad* Intro. 112 His poems, which he held in one hand, while he swummed with the other [etc.]. 1827 CARLYLE *Germ Rom* i. 161 The messengers had swam across the Elbe and the Moldau 1853 KINGSLY *Hyperia* iii. Luckily Philammon was a bather, and swam like a water-fowl 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* xiv (1891) 156 Maories and Kanakas can swim, repeated the old man White men like you and me can only paddle.

b. fig. or in fig. context or phrase

To swim between two waters (occas erion streams), *tr. F. prov nager entre deux eaux* to steer between two extremes

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7007 Al amyde I hilde and mak My hous and swumme [MS swumme] and play theyrnye Bet than a fish doth with his fyne. c 1400 *Pety Job* 83 in 26 *Pol. Poems* 123 For Mary love, that mayde so fre, In whos blode thy son swumme c 1480 H. NRYSON *Mor Fab*, *Paddock & Mouse* xxiii. Mannis bodie, swymdoun and lait In to this world, quhilis plunget vp, quhilis dour 1561 *tr. Calvin's 4 Serm* *Idol* i. A vj b. Thei that swim (as the common saying) betwixt two waters allege [etc.] 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* iii. 53 He swummit in the fluidis of Poetrie 1595 SPENSER *Col Clont* 782 Vnlesse he swim in loue vp to the eares 1598 CHAPMAN *Marlowe's Hero & Leander* iii. 100 When on his breasts warme sea she sideling swims 1644 H. MORE *Song of Soul*, *Oracle* Wks. (Grosart) 134 Well hast thou swummed out, and left that stage Of wicked Accours. 1649 HOWELL *Pre-em* *Part* 17 My whole life (since I was left to my self to swim, as they say without bladders) 1728 WESLEY *Hymn*, 'Of Him who did Salvation bring', He suffer'd, All our Guilt's forgiven, And on his Blood we swim to Heaven 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb 9/2 These documents went swimming to and fro in the Admiralty. 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chm. Lect* *Dm*, *Wom*, xxviii. (ed. 4) 225 A woman who for a long time swam for her life, having had an attack of pyæmia in the course of her recovery from a perimetritic abscess. 1890 BARRERE & LELAND *Slang Dict* s. v. To make a man swim for it, is to cheat him out of his share 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 120, I could lay all these troubles by - , swim clear of the Appin murder, [etc.]

c. phr. To swim with or down the stream or the tide, to act in conformity with prevailing opinion or tendency (see STREAM s. 2 f.), so, in opposite sense, to swim against the stream

a 1524 T. WATSON *Tears of Fancy* xlii. Long haue I swome against the wished waie 1594 (see STREAM s. 2 f.) 1597 SHAKS *a Hen* IV. v. 11 34 You must now speake Sir John Falstaffe faire, Which swimmes against your streame of Quality 1602 FULBECKE *and Pt. Parall* Intro. 3 Because I would not swim against the streame, nor he vnlike vnto my neighbours 1632 R. BOLTON *Conf. Aff. Cons* 227 A notorious wretch which hath swumme downe the current of the times, and wallowed in worldly pleasures 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj* ii. (1703) 74 A popular man always swims down the stream 1724 STEELE *Spect* No. 492 ¶ 4 There is no help for it, we must swim with the Tide 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual*, (1800) IV. 21 Our young Englishman swam willingly down the stream of pleasure. 1855 MORTLEY *Dutch Rep* iii. vi. (1866) 452/1 The President stoutly told him that he was endeavouring to swim against the stream, that the tax was offensive to the people 1861 v. iv 727/1 They had sought to swim on the popular tide when it was rising.

2. To float on the surface of any liquid, to be supported on water or other fluid; not to sink; to form the upper part of a mass of liquid. Sometimes. To rise and float on the surface.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd* II 88 Wip cirul adle genim doccan ba be swimman wille. 1382 WYCLIF *a Kings* vi. 6 Felle the yren of the aye in to the water. Thanne he hewed of a tree, and putte thider; and the yren swam 1558 WARDE *tr. Alexis' Secr* 44 b. Take vp with a sponne, all the oyle that shall swim aboue 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 23 They gar sweet licour swim aboue, and gall is at the ground 1607 *God's Warning* in *Harl Misc* (Malh) W.D. 66 Sheepe swimming upon the waters dead 1650 W.D. *tr. Camoens' Gate Lat*, *Unl* § 71 If one plunget or drown ane thing under it [sc. water], it will swim out again 1665 HOOKE *Microgr* vi. 12 Several distinct Liquors, which swimming one upon another, will not presently mix 1775 JOHNSON *Diary* 23 Oct. in *Boswell*. The cannon ball swam in the quicksilver 1798 in *Nicolas Disp Nelson* (1845) III. 51 A boat, the only one that could swim. 1807 T. THOMSON *Chem* (ed. 3) II 407 On standing, the mixture separated into two portions, the alcohol holding the salt in solution sunk to the bottom, the ether swam on the surface 1884 *Chr Commonwealth* 23 Oct 20/3 Men are skimming the milk before much of the cream has had time to swim.

b. To be supported in a fluid medium.

1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur* 17 If it [sc the sediment in urine] be so lyght, that it swym in the myddle region of the urine, then it is called the sublation or swym a 1661 BOVIE *Cert. Physiol* *Ess*, iv. (1666) 121 Amongst whose little

Crystals nevertheless there appear'd to swim very little grams 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* v. iv. Methought, his voice did swim As if it drowned in remembrance were Of thoughts 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xli. 296 When my minnie gazed to him with the guid kail broo and the bravy sooning amang it.

c. fig. and in fig. context.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) 144 A very fruit lesse and dead faith, which swimme like a fume in the out waid parts of mens thoughts 1563 BECON *Demandis Script* Pref (1577) A. ii. This holy wood of God among you, swimme not in your lippes only, but it also shineth in your lyfe and conuersation 1587 FLEMING *Contn Holmshed* III 1353/1 Why we let them [sc God's laws] swim in our lips, and slip from our lues, as the vaine Lewes did. 1788 Sir J. REYNOLDS *Disc* v. 219 The principles on which the work is wrought do not swim on the superficies, and consequently are not open to superficial observers 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* *civil*. On the depths of death there swims The reflex of a human face

d. Phr in which swim is opposed to sink; esp. sink or swim (occas swim or drown), used spec in reference to the ordeal of suspected witches (cf. 14 b), hence fig. = 'whatever may happen'

c 1410 *Lanterne of Lyst* 106 ¶ei charge not wheip ¶ei [sc. soul] synk or swyme, so ¶ei moun regne as lordis. 1528 STARKY *England* (1898) 85 For the rest they care not (as hyt ys commonly sayd) whether they synke or swyme a 1553 UDALL *Reylder* D. i. iii (Arb) 22, I care not to let all alone, choose it swimme or synke 1611 CORER s. v. *Nager*. A favourite of the time, or of authority, may holdly swimme where another would synke 1786 BURNS *Burrows* *Cr* & *Prayer* v. Let posts an' pensions synk or swoom 1845 [see SINK v. 1 Phr] 1860 WYVIE *McLIVILLE Holmby House* xviii. 1 274 Well, it's 'over shoes o'er boots now', and sink or swim, I won't give in for the fear of a ducking! 1887 STEVENSON *Thraums* *Janet* in *Merry Men*, etc. (1895) 132 The gndwifes pu'd he! doun the clackan to the water o' Dule, to see if she were a witch or no, soum or drown

3. To move or float along on the surface of the water, as a ship. Now poet.

c 1000 *Wanderer* 53 (Gr.) Segga geseldan swimmað eft onweg 1300 *K. Horn* 203 (Camb. MS.) Wipute sail & rober Vre schip higan to swymme [v. r. swimme] To his londres byrme 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. iii. 95 O 36 my schippys, Go furth and swome as Goddessis of the see 1617 MORVSON *Itin* ii. 84 The carcase of a broken ship swimming by vs 1644 BACON *Consid Warre* v. *Spayne* Misc (1629) 41 The greatest Nauy that euer swam vpon the Sea 1664 *Prevys Diary* 22 Dec. To Redefine and saw the new vessel launched It swimms and looks finely 1666 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* v. ii. 81 The Ship was free, and swummed. 1765 R. ROGERS *Acc N Amer* 18 Having good anchoring ground, and water sufficient for any ship that swims 1817 SHELLEY *To one Singing* 1 My spirit like a charmed bat doth swim Upon the liquid waves of thy sweet singing

b. To be conveyed by a body floating on the water. Also fig. as in phr. 'to be in the same boat with' (BOAT s. 1 d).

c 1286 CHAUCER *Miller's T* 364 A knedyng trogh or ellis a kelynyng, In whiche we mowe swymme [v. r. swome] as in a barge. 1572 *Satir Poems Reform*, xxxi. 100 Yai wald half wist hir swimmdoun Intil a bait vpon Lowchmond. 1600 SHAKS *A. V. L.* iv. 1 38, I will scarce thinke you haue swam in a Gundello. 1650 FULLER *Puritan* 40 The gold of Ophir swimming unto him in the ships of Tarshish 1869 'WAT BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* (1890) 215 Half the world will think we have scratched to swim in the same boat with Fisherman

4. To move as water or other liquid, esp over a surface; to flow.

c 1400 *Song Roland* 70 It [sc the wine] swymyd in ther hedis and mad hem to nap c 1574 GASCOIGNE *Poies*, *Frutes* *Warre* ccc. As long as any Sunne May shine off earth, or water swimme in Seas 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* iii (Arb) 90 Three goode bloodspouteth And swymys in the thrashhold 1683 J. REID *Soots Gardner* (1907) 82 Husbandmen's watering is, by running plough-furrows and trenches where needfull, so as the water may gently sweep over the whole 1725 *Fam Dict* s. v. *Pears*. Comfit your Fruit as readily as you can, to the end, that the liquid Part may continually swim over the Fruit 1831 *Society* I 2 The occasional tears which swam in the light blue eyes of her Hebe-looking companion.

5. To glide with a smooth or waving motion.

a 1553 UDALL *Reylder* D. ii. iii (Arb) 36 Ye shall see hir glide and swimme. Not lumperdee clumperdee like our spaniell Rig c 1563 *Jack Juggler* B. J. She minceth, she brideleth, she swimme to and fro a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 175 Noblemen, when they look upon their train swimming after them 1643 DRAWM or HAWTH *Flowers of Ston* viii. Thus singing through the Aue the Angels swame. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 784 The peacock spreads His every coloured glory to the sun, And swims in radiant majesty along 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1792) II 71 Turning away, she swam and disappeared in an instant 1773 GOLDEN, *Sleeps to Cing*, Epil. 28 [She] Douts upon dancing, and in all her pride, Swims round the room, the Heinel of Cheapside 1830 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1896) i. iv. 264 Showy women swimming smoothly over the uneasy stones. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* 209 She swam across the floor as though she scorned the drudgery of walking

6. Of a plough (in full, to swim fair) To go steadily (see quotes).

1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XV 75/1 When the plough goes on steadily, without any effort of the ploughman, it is said to be in trim, and to swim fair 1842 *Frail R Agric Soc* III. i. 357 The action of the plough was in no way deranged by that of the sowers; it 'swam fair' on the furrow bottom 1844 H. STREPHNS *Bk Farm* i. 435 This plough, with its sole upon the surface of two years' old lea, and the coulter alone in the soil, the bridle having been adjusted to make it swim without any undue tendency

6. To move, or appear to move, as if gliding or

floating on water; esp to move, glide, or be suspended in the air or ether, occas. by mechanical means.

1661 BOYLE *Certain Physiol Ess* (1669) 191 Those little moats that from a shady place we see swimming up and down in the Sun beams 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag* i. 11 3 The Compass swims in the Bores., the Chard swimming well on the Pin perpendicular in the middle of the Box. 1676 *Wood Fruit* in *Acc Sew Late Voy*. i. (1694) 149 The Sun having no Depression towards the Horizon, but always swimming about at the same height 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 22 2/1, I observ'd a Kite in the Air to swim several times round in a Circle 1722 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet* in *Ali ments*, etc. 414 This Disease may be easily communicated by the Contagion or steams of an infected Person swimming in the Air 1780 COWPER *Progr. Error* 333 The Muse, eagle-pinioned, Down, down the wind, she swims, and sails away. 1833 TENNYSON *Two Voices* 262 High up the vapours fold and swim; About him broods the twilight dim 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* xvi. 303 The moon had swum further up into the heavens 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King in Yellow*, *Street of Our Lady of Fields* iv. (1909) 253 The dome of the Pantheon swam aglow above the northern terrace, a fiery Valhalla in the sky.

b. Said of the apparent motion of objects before the eyes of a person whose sight is troubled or blurred

1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* iii. *ad fin*, My sight grows dim, and every object dances, And swims before me, in the maze of death 1697 — *Æneid* x. 1050 A hovering Mist came swimming o're his sight. 1709 E. SMITH *Phædo* & *Hippolytus* i. 7 Priests, Altars, Victims swam before my Sight! 1818 SHELLEY *Rosalind* 194 Then all the scene was wont to swim Through the mist of a burning tear 1818 BYRON *Ch Har* iv. cal. The arena swims around him—he is gone 1857 DUFFERRIN *Lett High Lat* (1867) 62 The moon swam round before me. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xviii. There was a sound like rushing waters in my ears, and the outhouse and the people all swam before my eyes

c. To 'float' in the mind. *Obs.*

1627 *Lisander & Cal* x. 215 The admirable attractions of her surmounting beauty swome in her minde. 1639 S. DU VALLER *tr. Camus' Admir Events* 87 Seeking to feed his eyes with the sight of this faire image, which swummed in his fantasie

7. Of the head or brain To be affected with dizziness, to have a giddy sensation. Also, of the head, to swim round = to be in a whirl

1702 STEELE *Funeral* i. (1734) 19 My Head swims, as it did when I fell into my Pit, at the thought of it 1782 COWPER *Jackdaw* 10 Look up—your brains begin to swim. 1849 LYTTON *Deverex* i. iii. My head swam round 1851 D. JERROLD *St Giles* xi. 108 His brain swam with the thought, and he almost fell to the earth 1872 C. GIBSON *Lack of Gold* xx. My head's huzzing, and soomung, and burning 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xvii. My own sides so ached, my head so swam, that I lay beside him like one dead

b. Of the eyes To be troubled or blurred with mixture of sense 10

1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* vi. xxvii. When the faint eyes swim Through tears of a wide mist boundless and dim 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bh*, *Rip Van Winkle* (1821) i. 63 At length his senses were overpowered, his eyes swam in his head. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ*. vi. 193 Who turn'd half-round to Psyche as she sprang To meet it, with an eye that swam in thanks 1860 TYNDALE *Glac* i. xxii. 155 On suddenly raising it [sc my head] my eyes swam as they rested on the unbroken slope of snow

† 8. trans. To abound with swimming animals.

c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Fowles* 188 (Harl MS) Colde welle stremes, . . . Pat swommyn ful of smale fysshes lyht a 1578 LINDSAY (Piscottie) *Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) i. 337 The stankis was sommond full of all delicat fishes 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot*, i. 23 A pleassand Loch swomeng full of fyne perchis.

9. To float, be immersed or steeped, in a fluid, also in fig. context (cf. b).

c 1450 *Mirke's Festal* 14 ¶ay vndedyn hit [sc a tomb], and fonden his bones swymmyng yn oyle a 1586 SUNDY *P* xvii. viii. Their eyes doe swimme, their face doth shine in fait 1605 B. JONSON *Polpone* i. 1. When you do come to swim in golden lad, Up to the arms in honey 1654 CUTPEPPER, etc. *Riverius* ii. vi. 337 The Water corrupted in the Abdomen, doth also corrupt the Bowels that swim therein. 1663 *Unfort* *Usurper* i. ii. 5, I expected to see him almost drown'd with sorrow, But find him swimming, and almost drown'd in's Liquor 1698 FRYER *Acc E India* & *P* 188 Rice thrives best in Watery Places, it swimming always therein till Harvest 1719 OZELL *tr. Alston's Mem Trav Eng* 314 Five or six Heaps of Cabbage, or some other Herbs, well pepper'd and salted, and swimming in Butter 1719 RAMSAY *a Hamilton* (Herrings) i. Your herrings In healsome brine a' soumin 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav Asia M.* viii. (1825) i. 29 A cotton wick swimming in oil

b. fig. To be immersed or sunk in pleasure, grief, etc.; to abound in

c 1412 HOCCEVRE *De Reg Princ* 1254 They bat swymmen in richesse Continually, and han prosperitee 1526 TYNDALE *a Thess*. i. 3 Every one of you swymmeth in love to warde another betwene youre selves 1575 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks 1907 i. 94, I seeme to swim in such a sugred joye, As did (parcase) entise them to delight. 1590 SPENSER *R. Q* ii. 11 39 There thou maist lue, and dearly lound bee, And swim in pleasure. 1637 GILLESPIE *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iv. vi. 30 They slept upon beds, of yvorne, and swummed in excessive pleasures upon their couches. a 1644 QUARLES *Sol Recant* Sol. iii. 38 At noon we swim in wine, at night, in tears. 1654 CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro*, *Sancta Maria* iv. She sees her son swimme In woes that were not made for Him. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 3002 As with new Wine intoxicated both [sc Adam and Eve] They swim in mirth 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual*, (1800) IV 27 My soul swims in delight

10. To be covered or filled with fluid; to be drenched, overflowed, or flooded. Const. *with*, 1712 *Wyatt Of Mean & Sure Estate* 7 When the furrows swarmed with the rayne 1750 *Bible* (Genev.) Ps vi 6, I cause my bed every night to swimme. 1760 Daus tr *Sleddon's Comm* 257 While they seke howe to make slaughter in Germany, and that all thynge maye swimme full of their blud, that professe Chryst 1795 *Locrine* 11 v 66 The currents swift swimme violently with blood. 1795 *Cleveland Inland* 86 Some say the Meadows swim, some say they'r drown'd 1797 *Dryden* *Æneid* in 822 With spouting Blood the Purple Pavement swims 1799 *Steele* *Tatler* No 104 p 10 see her Eyes swimming in Tears of Affection. 1799 *Addison* *Spect.* No 83 p 1 When the Heavens are filled with Clouds, when the Earth swims in Rain 1795 *Johnson* *Lobo's Abyssinians*, Desc 11 54 Every thing they eat smells strong and swims with Butter 1807 *Lytton* *Pellam* 147 Ellen, whose eyes swam in tears, as they gazed upon her brother. 1804 *Gilmour* *Mongols* 169 Great parts of the causeway swim with deep black mud 1807 *Farrar* *Darwin & Darwin* 161 The marble floors of the Temple of Jerusalem swim in blood

b. *fig.* To be full to overflowing with. 1748 *Udall*, etc. *Examin* *Pai Luke* v. 67 Whereas themselves swarmed as full as theyr skynes might holde of many great vices 1614 *D. Dv.* *Myt. Self-Deciuning* (1630) 56 The wicked Table, though swimming neuer so much with dainties 1676 *Bunyan* *Strait Gate* Wks (1692) 636/2 Beware, of the Man whose Head swims with Notions, but his Life is among the unclean. 1762-71 *H. Walpole* *Vestris's Anecd.* *Parrot* (1786) IV. 297 The eyes swimming with youth and tenderness 1845 *G. Oliver* *Coll. Biog. Soc. Jesus* 76 He tells Dorothy in a letter, that his heart is now swimming with joy 1895 *Meredith* *Amazing Mar.* iv. The upper sky swam with violet 1902 *R. W. Chambers* *Maid of Paradise* vi. 93 The room in the turret was now (sc. after the battle) swimming in smoke and lute dust

II. Transitive senses.

11. To traverse or cover (a certain distance) by swimming. Also, to perform (a stroke or evolution) by swimming.

c 1200 *Ebst.* *Alex.* ad *Arist.* in Cockayne *Narrat.* *Angl* (1801) 10 *Pa* hic *sa* hacton *feordan* *dæl* *þære* *ea* *geswummen* c 1290 *St. Brendan* 169 in *S. Eng. Leg* 124 He swam more þan tuel myle. a 1386 *Sinner* *Arundell* 11 xxiv. (1912) 306, I had swumme a very little way 1590 *Shaks* *Mids N* 11 i. 174 Be thou heere againe, Ere the Leuathian can swim a league. 1610 — *Tam.* 111 i. 26, I swam, ere I could recover the shore, five and thirte Leagues. 1648 *Blackw.* *Mag.* Dec 723/1 Gazing at the gold-fish that swam their monotonous circle in the basin 1893 *F. M. Crawford* *Children of King I* iv. 114 He could not swim a stroke.

b. To glide smoothly through. *rare* 1795 *Pope* *Odys.* vi. 188 Stately in the dance you swim th' harmonious maze.

12. To pass or cross by swimming; to move in, on, or over by swimming; to swim across.

1591 *Shaks* *Two Gent.* 1 i. 26 You ate ouer-bootes in lous. And yet you neuer swim the Hellespont 1667 *Milton* *P. L.* 1. 202 'That Sea-beast Leviathan, which God of all his works Created hugest that swim th' Ocean stream 1697 *Dryden* *Æneid* 11 764 Partly colour'd Fowl, Which haunt the Woods, or swim the weedy Pool. 1746 *Hervey* *Medit.* (1769) I see All that wing the Firmament, or tread the Soil, or swim the Wave 1853 *Scott* *Rakely* vi. 11, Theotter... prowling by the moon-beam cool, Watches the stream or swims the pool. 1841 *Elmhurst* *Ind.* 1. 617 They swam the river to the spot where the king's tent was pitched.

b. To float on the surface of (water). *rare* 1855 *Singleton* *Virgil* I 137 Nor less, too, swims the seething surge The buoyant alder, wafted on the Po

13. To cause (an animal) to swim, esp. across a river, etc.

1639 *T. de Grey* *Compl. Horsens.* 306 After swim him, and apply bathes. 1714 tr *Fonten's* *Frank. Voy. Mexico* (1719) 133 Handing over our Goods from one to another, and swimming over our Horses. 1798 *Acts Assembly* *Pennsylv.* (1792) I 96 For every Cow or other neat Cattle, boated or swam, Three Half-pence. 1818 *Scott* *Rob Roy* xxxiii. Sometimes swimming their horses, sometimes losing them and struggling for their own lives 1890 *Stevenson* *Let. to H. James* (1899) 11 213 The place is awkward to reach on horseback I had to swim my horse the last time I went to dinner. 1903 *Morley* *Gladstone* I 11. 47 How he swam the Newfoundland dog in the pond

† b. To convey by swimming. *Obs.* *rare.* 1613 *Herwood* *Brasen* Age 1 B 4 b, I'll vndeitake to swimme her Vnto the furthest strand, vpon my shoulders.

c. To cause (something) to pass over the surface of water; to float

1743 *Bulkeley & Cummins* *Voy. S Seas* 160 The People swam off three Casks of Water 1800 *Moore* *Anacron* 11 5 Teach me this, and let me swim My soul upon the goblet's brim 1896 *T. Hook* *G. Gurney* I. 38 Two of the boys proceeded to a pond, for the purpose of swimming a gallipot.

d. Of a rushing force of water To carry or sweep away in its course.

1858 *Carlyle* *Fraser* *GA* ix x (1872) III 171 Two villages, Fuhrenheim and Sandhausen, it swam away, every stick of them. 1865 *Ibid.* xvi 111 IX 129 Reach the bridge before it be swum away

14. To cause to float, to buoy up.

1669 *Sturmy* *Mariner's Mag.* v xli 87, 5 Tunn of Cask will swim a Canon of 8 or 9000 weight. 1779 *Phil. Trans* LXX 107 This deck was laid at five feet five inches above the bottom of the keel, and swam the ship at twelve feet five inches water. 1800 *S. Standish* in *Naval Chron.* III. 474 Cann Buoy to swim the buoy-rope, are the most buoyant. 1820 *W. Scoresby* *Acc. Arctic* Reg. 11. 478 We had not before ascertained how far the contrivance of swimming the ship by the ceiling could be depended on. 1842 *Frank. R. Agric. Soc.* 111. 11 303 Steep the seed in brine that will swim an egg 1854 *Bowler's* *Art of Angling* 58 Put on a cork float sufficiently large to swim a Gudgeon, or large Minnow, at mid-water,

b. To put (a person suspected of witchcraft) to the ordeal of being immersed in water, the proof of innocence being that the person did not sink.

1718 *F. Hutchinson* *Hist. Ess. Witchcraft* 65 Hopkins (the Witch finder) went on searching and swimming the poor Creatures. 1748 in *Gentl. Mag* Mai (1867) 320 Alice, the wife of Thomas Green, labourer, was swam, malicious people having raised an ill report of her for being a witch 1818 *Scott* *H. i. Mith.* 21, The folk are speaking o' swimming her i' the Eden 1825 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron* 98/1 A man was swam for a wizard at Wickham-Keith, in the presence of some hundreds of people!

c. To furnish sufficient depth of water for (something) to swim or float in

1814 *Scott* *Grey* *M. ix.* We'll drink the young Laird's health in a bowl that would swim the collector's yawl. 1817 *M. Birkbeck* *Notes* *Journ.* *Ames* (1818) 82, I guess 11 (sc. the creek) will swim your horse 1897 *I. R. Laing's* *Ranche Life* *Montana* 25 Wide rivers, very rapid and almost deep enough to swim a horse

d. (See quot.)

1864 *Westcott*, *Swim*, v. 2. a. To immerse in water that the lighter parts may swim; as, to swim wheat for seed

Swim-bladder. [*f.* *SWIM*. Cf. *G. schwimmbalase*] A fish's swimming-bladder (see *SWIMMING* *vbl.* sb. 6)

1837 *P. Kirtz* *Bot. Lex* 375 Ascending or descending chiefly by means of the compression or dilatation of the swim-bladder, an organ with which most fishes are furnished 1883 *Knowledge* 30 Mar. 191/1 Isinglass is. the swim bladder of the sturgeon and similar fishes cut into shreds. 1896 tr. *Boas* *Text. Bk. Zool.* 344 In most Fish, the lung simply possesses the power of diminishing the specific gravity of the animal, and is termed the swim-bladder

† **Swimble**, *sb.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 *swymbul*. [*Related to next*] A swaying motion.

c 1286 *Chaucer* *Knt's T.* 1121 (Hort. MS) A foreste, . . . With knotty knary, bareyn trees olde Of stubbes sharpe and hidous to biholde. In which ther is an swymbul and a swough, As though a storm sholde biesten every bough

† **Swimble**, *v.* *Obs.* *rare.* In 5 *swemyle* [a west Scand. *svimla* (Norw. dial. *svimla*, Da. *svimle*) to be giddy, stagger, f. *swim-* (see next) + frequent. suffix Cf. (M.) *LG.* *swimle* staggering, swooning, *swimle*(n) to swoon, MHG. *swimmeln*, *swim(n)eln*, early mod. Du. *swijnel*, *swijnelen*, G. dial. *schwemmel*, *swimel*] *intr.* To feel dizzy a 1400-50 *Wars. Alex.* 156 Swiers swemyle, swooned ladys

† **Swime**, *sb.* *Obs.* *Forms* 1 *swima*, 3-4 *swim(e)*, *swim*, 4 *swume*, 4 *squyme*, 4-5 *swym(e)* [*OE.* *swima* = MLG. *swim*, *swime*, Du. *swijn*, G. dial. *schwime* giddiness, swooning, related immed. to (M.) *LG.* *MDu.* *swimen* to become faint (Du. *swijnen*), MHG. *swimen*, pa. t. *swem* (G. dial. *schwemmen*), and, with variety of vowel-gating, to *OE.* *-swuman* (= **swanjan*) *SWEAM*, OFns. *swima* swoon, *swima* to swoon, (M.) *LG.* *swemmen*, *swimen*, *swimen* to stagger, faint, swoon, ON *swim* giddiness; f. Teut. root *swam-* = *swim-*, whence also the forms s. v. *SWIMBLE*] Dizziness, giddiness, or a fit of this; swooning, a swoon.

a 900 *Cynewulf* *Crist* 1300 (Gr.) *þær* *h* *ascamode*, *scendum* *gedrehte*, *swicad* *on* *swiman* a 1000 *Yfith* 106 (Gr.) He on swiman læg, druncen & dolhwind. c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 48 Wið ðone swiman nim rudan [etc.] a 1300 *Cursor* 11 3072 (Cott.) *þai* *fell* in *swym* and cried 'merci!' 1740 *Morte* *Arth.* 1246 He swoonnes one þe swarthe, and one swym fallis c 1460 *Towneley* *Myt* 11 27 Ye stand as ye were fallen in swyme

fig. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* Prolog. 12 Sothe stories ben stoken vp, & straight out of mynd, And swolowet into swym by swiftnesse of yeres.

† **Swime**, *a.* *Obs.* In 4 *swym*. [*f.* *prec.*] Used vaguely (like the sb) in *Destr. Troy* = giddy, dazed, and (actively) stunning.

c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3604 With þi swerde is to swinke & not with swym thoghtes. 1740 *Ibid.* 5961 Alto swappn vs with swerdes & with swym strokes

Swimmable (*swi mǎb'l*), *a.* [*f.* *SWIM* v. + *-ABLE*] Capable of being swum.

1852 *M. W. Savage* *R. Medicot* 11, iv. I rode everything rideable, swam everything swimmable. 1866 *Reader* 10 Feb 145/1 Within swimmable distance of the shore.

Swimmer (*swi mǎi*). [*f.* *SWIM* v. + *-ER*]. Cf. MLG. *swimmer*, also *swommer*, MHG. *swimmer* (G. *schwimmer*), Du. *zwemmer*

1. A person (or animal) that swims in the water.

1377 *Langl. P. Pi* B. xii 167 Þe swymmere þat is sauf bi so hym self lyke 1398 *Trevisa* *Barth. De P. R.* xiii xvii. (Bodl. MS.), Swymmers beþ ofte yppensched in swalowes 1598 *H. Wotton* *Contint. Controu.* 135 Y^e swimmer Leander. 1593 *Shaks* *Lucr* 1028 The other wild, Like an vnpractis'd swimmer plunging still, With too much labour drowns for want of skill. 1669 *Dryden* *Royal Ladies* Ep. Ded., Ess. (1900) I 4 Like an ill swimmer, I have willingly staid long in my own depth. 1810 *Scott* *Lady of L.* 11 xxxvii. The swimmer plied each active limb 1908 *Animal* *Managem.* 140 The horse is a powerful natural swimmer.

2. An animal that (habitually) swims, or whose structure is adapted for swimming; *spec.* a bird of the order *Natatores*, a swimming bird

1399 *Langl. Rich. Releles* 11 86 Thanne sigheþ þe swymmers for the swan flailed 1590 *T. Mowbray* *Silkwormes* 44 The whitest swimmer nature e'ie begate, Suspition blacke and realousie defiles 1630 *Dryden*, of *Hawth. Floures of Son*, *Shadows of Judgem.* 246 The Woods wilde

Foragers doe howle and roare, The humid Swimmers dye along the shore 1646 *Sir T. Browne* *Pasand* Ep. v. 1. 274 In latituous or flat bild birdes, which being generally swimmers, the organ is wisely contriv'd unto the action, and they are framed with fins or oars upon their feet. 1798 *Rome* tr. *Lucan* ix 1214 The Swimmer there the crystal stream pollutes 1835-6 *Todd's* *Cycl. Anat.* I 269/2 The Swimmers [*sc.* *Natatores*] are recognisable by the structure and position of their oar like feet 1874 *Coues* *N. Amer. Birds* 14 Among swimmers, the body is always more or less depressed, or flattened horizontally.

b. *Entom.* (a) One of a tribe of spiders (*A. aneide* *natantes*) which live in water, a swimming spider, water-spider. (b) A swimming beetle of the group *Hydradephaga* or *Hydrocanthari*

1815 *Kirby & Sp.* *Entomol.* xii. (1818) I 427 Walckenaer's Swimmers, the last of his grand tribes of spiders

3 The swimming-bladder of a fish. *Now dial.*

1599 *T. Stevens* in *Hakluyt* *Poy* (1599) II 11 99 Which combe standeth vpon a thing almost like the swimmer of a fish in colour and bignesse 1886 *Elworthy* *IV* *Somes* set *IVord-bk.* *Swimmer*, the air-bladder of a fish. (Always) In boats this silvery-looking pulse is very conspicuous.

† b. *Fartory*. A protuberance on the leg of a horse. *Obs.*

1796 *Farrer's* *Dict.* (Johnson), The swimmer is situated in the fore legs of a horse, above the knees, and upon the inside, this part is without hair, and resembles a piece of hard dry horn

c. A swimming organ of an animal; esp. an anal appendage in certain aquatic insect larvæ (Cf. *SWIMMERET*)

1816 *Kirby & Sp.* *Entomol.* xxi. (1818) II 295 There are two descriptions of larvæ of *Hydrophilus*, one furnished with swimmers or anal appendages, by means of which they are enabled to swim 1828 *J. Fleming* *Hist. Brit. Animals* 29 In this animal [*sc.* the sea-cow], the fore swimmers (fins or jaws) are furnished with the rudiments of nails

d. An appliance for buoying up or supporting something in the water

1799 *G. Smith* *Laboratory* I 21 How to make Water-rockets, Water brands, Water cats, Water-ducks, &c., that turn themselves in the Water. Having fixed a wooden swimmer below the neck, it [*sc.* the water-brand] is dipped in wax and pitch, and is ready for use.

4. A thing which floats upon the surface of a liquid; *spec.* an angler's float; see also quot. 1854.

a 1609 *Dennis* *Secrets* *Angling* i. xiii. (1613) B.ii. Then take good Corke, as much as shall suffice, For every Line to make his swimmer fit 1664 *Burling* *Sylvia* vii 24 Let the Nuts be first spread to sweat, A Month being past, plunge them in Water, reject the Swimmers 1839 *Carlyle* *Fr. Rev* 11 iii. Shall we say, the Revolution element works itself rarer and rarer; so that only lighter and lighter bodies will float in it; till at last the mere blown-bladder is your only swimmer! 1854 *Miss Baker* *Northampton Gloss.* *Swimmer*, a wooden trencher, or two short pieces of flat wood nailed across floating upon a bucket of water to prevent its washing over as it is carried along.

b. *Brewing*. A vessel containing ice or iced water floating on the wort in a fermenting-tun. (Cf. *G. schwimmer*)

1881 *Warsheoven* *Techn. Voc. Eng.-Fr* 263 The fermenting tun, the gyle-tun, *la cuve gillonne*, the swimmer, *le flotteur*.

† 5. A cup or goblet 'swimming' or brimming over, a 'bumper'. *Obs.*

1682 *N. O. Bolton's* *Lutrin* 11 180 [He] takes himself a lusty Beer-bowl brimmer Of Racy Claret, and Commends a Swimmer To the good Company 1706 *Barnes* in *Heane* *Collect.* 18 July (O. H. S.) I. 273 Some Brimmer And Swimmer, With Nectar shall flow.

† 6. *slang.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

a 1700 *B. E. Dict.* *Cant. Crew*, *Swimmer*, a Counterfeit (old) Cohn. 1812 *J. H. Vaux* *Flash* *Dict.* *Swimmer*, a guard-ship, or tender; a thief who escapes prosecution, when before a magistrate, on condition of being sent on board the receiving-ship, to serve His Majesty, is said by his pals to be swimmere.

Hence † **Swimmer** v. (see quot. 1812 above).

Swimmeret (*swi mǎr-ē*). [*f.* *SWIMMER* + *-ET*.]

An abdominal limb or appendage of a crustacean, adapted for swimming, a swimming-foot, pleopod 1840 *Cuvier's* *Anim. Kingd.* 416 The second family of Decapoda,—Decapoda Macrura,—is distinguished by having at the extremity of the tail, on each side, appendages, ordinarily forming a swimmeret (orig. *F. naupoe*). 1874 *A. Wilson* *Stud. Guide* *Zool.* 96 All the varied segments and appendages of the lobster—eyes, feelers, jaws, legs, and swimmerets—are merely modifications of a common structural plan. 1880 *Huxley* *Crayfish* i 20 Attached to the sternal side of every ring of the abdomen of the female there is a pair of limbs, called swimmerets

† **Swimmering**, *vbl.* sb. *Obs.* *rare.* [Cf. ON. *swimra* to be giddy.] Giddiness; = *SWIMMING* *vbl.* sb. 4. Also *ppl.* a, giddy = *SWIMMING* *ppl.* a. 5.

1650 *W. D. tr. Contemius* *Gate* *Lat. Unl* 5297 Head-ache and the megrim causeth either giddiness (dizziness, swimmering), or dotage. 1650 *H. More* *Observ.* in *Enthus. Tri.*, etc. (1656) 118 This is but idle treading of the air, and onely a symptom of a light swimmering fancy

Swimming (*swi mǎig*), *vbl.* sb. [*f.* *SWIM* v. + *-ING*]. The action of the verb *SWIM*.

1. The action of moving along in the water by natural means of progression.

1377 *Langl. P. Pi* B. xii 166 He þat neuere ne dyued ne noust can of swymmyng 1398 *Trevisa* *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. 11 211 [xxx] (Bodl. MS.) If 263 b/1 In swymmyng þe stronger [harts] swymmeþ before. 1513 *Fabyan* *Chron.* vi. cxxxviii (1817) 277 Swymmyng of fyshes, & fleyng of fowly 1533 *Belenden* *Livy* 11. xiv. (S.T.S.) II. 99 Vthins þat war crafty in swymyng war sa sare woundit..

bat bai drownit in þe streme 1638 RAWLEY tr. Bacon's *Life & Death* (1650) 40 Exercise within cold water, as swimming, is very good 1833 J. REID *Scots Gardener* (1907) 90 The larger your ponds or rivers be, and the more moved by horse, geese, and ducks, in their swimming, the sweeter it will be 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., Let. to Sir I. Phillips* 1 July, I love swimming as an exercise, and can enjoy it at all times of the tide 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II 803/a In ordinary easy swimming, the hands are not used to propel, but merely to assist in keeping on the surface

2. The action of moving or floating on the surface of the water, as a ship.

1719 Dr. FOR CRUISE II (Globe) 405 The Fire so burn'd the upper Part, that it soon made unfit for swimming in the Sea as Boats 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* II. (1845) 6a When surrounded by the fluid, its density was in some degree judged of by the sinking or swimming of the in closed bulb.

b. *concr.* A thing which floats upon the surface. 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1262 The swimmings, or light grains that are skimmed off in the cistern

† 3. A watered pattern in a fabric. *Obs. rare.* 1611 FLORIO, *Nudita*, a waue, a swimming as in damaske or chamblet.

4. A state of dizziness or giddiness, vertigo.

Usually *swimming of the head or brain*. 1530 PALSGR *278/a* Swymyng in the hed, *bestournement* 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 72 b7 Swymyng in the heade, *vertigo* 1581 MULCASTER *Positiones* xxxi (1887) 90 It is commended for a remedie against the swiming of the head 1601 HOLLAND *Phy.* xxi. xxx. II. xxi It is good for the swimming and dizziness of the brain 1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treatise* 135 A Man of middle Age having a Swimming in his Head 1770 FOOTE, *Lane Lover* II, A faintness, a kind of swimming, 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player, Eur.* (1894) xiii. 305, I could not look over a precipice without a swimming in the head

fig. 1649 MILTON *Eikon* xxvii 240 Upon a sudden quail and swimming of their conscience

5. An appearance as of something floating or wavering before the eyes.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 95 My knees trembled; a swimming came before my eyes 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphry Cl., Let. to Lewis* 8 May, The continual swimming of those phantoms before my eyes, gave me a swimming of the head. 1833 L. RICHIE *Wand Lane* 234 He was affected by a reeling of the brain and a swimming of the eyes.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *swimming-apparatus*, *-bell*, *-fin*, *-fool*, *-girdle*, *-leg*, *-organ*, *-paddle*, *-paw*, *-plate*, *-web*, *swimming bath*, *-place*, *-pond*, *-school*, *swimming-bell*, a bell-shaped part or organ, as a neotocally, by which an animal propels itself through the water; *swimming-bladder*, (a) the air-bladder of a fish, which enables it to keep its balance in swimming; (b) an inflated bladder to assist a person in swimming, *swimming-tub* *Calico-printing* etc. a tub of colours, with a floating layer of fabric, on which a block is laid to colour its surface.

1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Swimming-apparatus*, a float or dress to sustain a person in the water 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Glass Bot. Terms, Swimming-apparatus*, in Azolla, three apical epispore spongy masses of tissue, surrounding a central central body with an array of fine filaments (Campbell) 1744 *Daily Advertiser* 18 May (N & Q. 10th Ser. X. 89) The Pleasure or **Swimming Bath*, which is more than forty-three Feet in length. 1829 H. LANE *Differ. Rheum. Dis.* (ed. 2) 103 The ladies' swimming bath at the New Royal Baths. 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd., Calent* 27 The 'neotocallyes', or 'swimming bells', with which the hydrosoma may be provided. 1856 'STONE-HEWERS' *Brit. Spn* 151/a Various kinds of Apparatus have been recommended for sustaining the body, as cork jackets, **swimming-bells*, bladders, &c. 1713 DERNAM *Phys. Theol.* 10 note, If the **Swimming-Bladder* of any Fish be pricked or broken, such a Fish sinks presently to the bottom 1843 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* I. 135 Isinglass is prepared from the sound or swimming-bladder of the sturgeon. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Breakf.* 4. n (1883) 32 Don't puncture their swimming bladders; don't break the ends of their brittle and unsuitable reputations. 1861 P. P. CARPENTER in *Rep. Smithsonian Inst.* 1860, 240 The animal has a broad **swimming fin*, armed with an operculum. *Ibid.* 234 *Aletris* is like *Aphysa*, without shell or **swimming flaps* 1816 KIRBY & ST. *Entomol.* xxii. (1818) II. 303 The envelope of the intermediate tarsus is fringed on one side with hairs, to enable the insects to use them as **swimming feet* 1826 BACON *New Atl.* 42 Wee haue Shippes and Boates for Going under Water, and Brooking of Seas, Also **Swimming-Girdles* and Supporters 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser. & Com.* 111 Under that Bulk was a Projector clicking off his Swimming Girdles, to keep up Merchants Credit, from sinking 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 803/a The swimming girdle, about five inches wide, is placed round the pupil's breast. 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. 11. 328 The males alone are furnished with perfect **swimming legs* 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man Anim. Kingd., Calent* 115 The endodermal lining of the polypite passes into the central cavity of the **swimming-organ*. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 567/a The forelimbs, represented by **swimming-paddles*, are of small size. 1808 J. FLEMING in *Mem. Wernerian Nat. Hist. Soc.* (1812) I. 134 There were two **swimming-paws* (if I may be allowed the expression), corresponding to the pectoral fins in fishes, situated in the forepart of the body [of the narwal] towards the under-side 1840 Cuvier's *Anim. Kingd.* 417 The lateral **swimming pieces* at the extremity of the tail are thrown back at its sides. The six or four following legs terminate in a **swimming-plate* 1591 PURCEVALL *Sf. Dict., Nadadera*, a **swimming place* 1833 LOUDON *Encycl. Archit.* § 1443 A garden containing a bowling green, quoit-ground, cricket ground, **swimming pond*, and baths 1835 Partington's *Brit. Cycl. Arts & Sci.* II. 803/a Every **swimming school* ought to

have a leaping tower 1744 *Daily Advertiser* 18 May (N & Q. 10th Ser. X. 89) **Swimming-Stays* are made by the above Exchange-Keeper to the utmost Perfection 1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 240 The **swimming* or colour-tub is usually double, and serves for two tables 1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* II. xii. II. 24 The hind feet are provided with a **swimming web*

Swimming (swi'ming), *pp. a.* [f. *SWIM* v. + *-ING* 4.] That swims, in various senses.

1 Moving along in the water by natural means of progression; that habitually swims, as some birds and insects

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* 1. 20 Teon nu þa wateru forð swim-mende cynn cucu on life. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbo.* III. *Anglia* (1885) VIII. 310 He gesceop eall wymmyn and creo-pende & fleogende & swym-mende. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 1. 55 The water to nourish the fish swymand 1605 SHAKS. *Leaz* III. 134 Poor Tom, that eats the swimming Frog 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* V. 463 Swimming Pegasus Native of the Indian seas. 1859 Todd's *Cycl. Anat. Index, Swimm-ing birds* (Natatores) 1861 ANSTRUP *Channel Isl.* II. ix (ed. 2) 232 The spider crab, and swimming or velvet crab, are also eaten

b. *fig.* Characterized by easy smooth motion or progress, as of a person swimming, free from obstruction or difficulty.

1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 88 During a swimming period of six years, I scarce remember to have experienced the smallest discontent. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) II. 320 Emigration is going on at a swimming rate 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schol.* xxii. (1857) 496, I carried my election by a swimming majority.

c. *Stock Exchange.* (See quot.)

1870 MEDBERY *Men & Myst. Wall Str.* 138 Swimming market—the opposite of a sick market. Everything is buoyant

2. Floating in the water, *spec. in Bot.* (see quot. 1859).

c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 60 Se swymmenda aic (= Noah's ark). 1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 65 Potamogeton may be named in englishe Pondplantayne, or swymmyng plantayne 1597 GERARDE *Herbal.* cclxxviii 680 (*headung*) Of Duckes meate, and other swimming herbes. 1705 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 1 A Ship of War. It's the most admirable swimming Contrivance, that ever mortal Thought brought forth 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Swimming* or Floating leaf 1859 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms, Swimming*, used vaguely for aquatic, which either float on the surface, or have their leaves floating. More restrictedly applied to aquatic which are wholly immersed, and also free from attachment to the bottom. 1879 tr. Ponchel's *Universe* (1871) 42 The swimming fungus or sea-weed 1879 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (ed. 2) I. xiii. 374 When the pole of an ordinary magnet is brought to act upon the swimming needle (i.e. floating upon a liquid).

b. *Swimming stone*, a kind of stone so light as to float upon water, = FLOAT-STONE 2.

1758 BORTLASE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* xii In a copper mine near Redruth, they have a stone which they call the Swimming-stone 1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XIX. 199/a Caveinous quartz is termed Spongiform quartz or Swimming stone

† c. *fig.* Wavering, unsteady. *Obs. rare.*

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 71 Certain strange dreames, which we she hoped were but idle swimming fancies of no consequence. 1603 BACON *Valerius Terminus* 1 Wks 1857 III. 239 As far as a swimming anticipation could take hold

† d. *fig.* Superficial, on the surface. *Obs. rare.*

a. 1679 T. GOODWIN *Work of Holy Spirit* v. vi Wks 1703 V. 1. 205 An abundance. of swimming knowledge, common enlightning.

† 3 Of the carriage of the body Characterized by a smooth waving motion. *Obs.*

1590 SHAKS. *Alids.* II. i. 130 Which she with pretty and with swimming gate Following Would imitate, and saile vpon the Land. 1694 N. H. LADIES *Dict.* 186/a A Swimming Gate, or an affected Face, as if you were measuring the ground by the Foot as you pass along. *Ibid.* 195/a He admires her swimming Carriage 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 34 ¶ 2 That swimming Air of your Body. 1731 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Poems, Farew. to Bath* vi, Somerville, of courteous mien, With swimming Haws, and Downlow blithe

4. Overflowing (in quot. trans.).

c. 1286 C'RESS PEMBROKE *Ps. xcvi.* III. You streamy rivers clapp your swimming hands.

b. Of the eyes. Suffused with tears; watery.

a. 1749 CONGREVE *Tears of Amaryllis* 126 From her swimming eyes began to pour Of softly falling rain a silver shower. 1864 TENNYSON *Eu. Ard.* 322 She rose, and fixt her swimming eyes upon him

c. *advb.*

1887 Suppl. Jamieson's *Sc. Dict.*, *Addenda, Swimming* also used as an *advb.*, as in the phrase *swimming full*, i.e. abundantly, copiously full or filled, well stocked

5. Affected with, or characterized by, dizziness or giddiness

1607 TISSOT *Four-f. Beasts* 555 For the curing of the swimming dizzines or giddines in the head 1688 KING's *Declat.* 12/a Yet you are in no Danger at all of Falling Down, from any other Cause, but the Swimming Concept of your Own Head. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) II. 59 A swimming kind of stupor would fall upon my soul. 1818 BYRON *Maseppa* xviii, The cold, dull, swimming, dense Sensation of recurring sense 1824 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) I. 178 My head got into a swimming condition 1855-94 R. BRIDGES *Eros & Psyche* April xxix, She yielded, and was borne with swimming brain And airy joy, along the mountain side.

b. Of the eyes o1 sight (cf. *L. oculi natantes, lumina natantia*)

1697 DRYDEN *Vig. Georg.* IV. 717 An Iron Slumber shuts my swimming Eyes. 1697 — *Æneid* v. 1113 The Pilot Soon clos'd his swimming Eyes, and lay supine 1819 KEATS *Eve of St. Mark* 55 With aching neck and swim

ming eyes, And dazed with saintly imag'ries 1819 BYRON *Juan* II. cxii, And slowly by his swimming eyes was seen A lovely female face. 1827 LYTON *Pelham* I. xvi, No trembling of the hand, no error of the swimming sight.

Swimmingly (swi'mingli), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a swimming manner.

1. With easy smooth progress, smoothly and without impediment; with uninterrupted success or prosperity. † In early use, esp. with *bear, carry*. With conspicuous success, with *clat*

1622 FLETCHER & MASS *Prophets* 1 iii, Mar Can such a Rascal as thou art, hope for honour? *Gela.* Yes, and bear it too, And bear it swimmingly 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 51 Lord Percy carried himself swimmingly and said more for then against the Chancellor 1668 ETHELIDGE *She Would if She Could* I. i, Prithce let us dine together to day, and be swimmingly merry 1678 OTWAY *Friendship* II. 1. i, He never dreams how swimmingly his own Affairs are manag'd at home. 1696 WARBURG *Relapse* IV. 1, So, matters go swimmingly 1754 WARBURG in *W. & Hurd's Lett.* (1809) 186 Only this last year or two I was going swimmingly on I have now stuck upon a rock. 1824 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett.* 14 Mar (1824) I. 266 The interview went off very swimmingly. 1844 MACAULAY in *Trevelyan Life & Lett.* (1876) II. x. 152 The atticleon Chatham goes on swimmingly 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. McInty* 155 Everything went swimmingly with the prosecution

2. With a smooth gliding movement

1745 *Genil. Mag.* July 384/a Like fluttering angels they swimmingly move 1816 J. SCOTT *Vis Paris* (ed. 5) 37 Perhaps the reality did not appear quite so swimmingly elegant as the fancy of the thing (i.e. a rustic dance) had been 1824 BROWNING *Waring* I. iv, E'en so, swimmingly appears, Through one's after-supper musings, Some lost Lady of old years

Swimmingness (swi'mingness), *rare.* [f. *SWIMMING* *pp. a.* + *-NESS*.] a. A misty or moist appearance (of the eyes). b. Smooth gliding movement

1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* III. v, You see that picture has a sort of a—Ha, Poible! a Swimmingness in the eyes. 1746 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Conway* 24 Oct., His eyes, had a certain melancholy swimmingness, that described hopeless love rather than a natural amorous languish 1835 T. HOOK & GURNEY I. vii. 283 There was a swan-like swimmingness about her air and gait

Swimmist (swi'mist), [f. *SWIM* v. + *-IST*.] A habitual or professional swimmer

1882 *Cuckoo* 22 June, Champion swimmists like Webb and Beckwith. 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 11/3 The Serpentine Christmas Day Morning Handicap, to the decision of which so many swimmists look forward

Swimmy (swi'mi), *a.* [f. *SWIM* v. + *-Y*.] Inclined to dizziness or giddiness. Also in *Comb.*

1836 F. SKYKS *Scraps* fr. *April* 123 To look down was quite enough to cause one's head to be unpleasantly swimmy. 1881 C. WHITEHEAD *Hops* 42 The operators must not be swimmy-headed 1892 STEVENSON *Vaithana Lett.* xvii (1895) 153 My head rather swimmy

Hence **Swimminess**, dizziness.

1894 CONAN DOYLE *Parasite* 96, I had a dizziness and swimminess which rapidly passed away

† **Swinch.** *Obs.* Forms: 3 *swinche*, *suinch*, 4 *swinch*, *swyncho*, *Ayemb* *suynoh* [Aphetic f. I-SWING. Cf. SWENCH.] Toil, labour.

12... *Moral Ode* 369 in O. E. Hom. I. 181 Per is wele abute gaine and reste abuten swinche 1297 [see SWYNCH] 1340 *Ayemb.* 83 Alle þise þinges makeþ zæte zwynch zorjes tyeares and weþinges

† **Swind.** *v. Obs.* Also 4 *swynde*. [OE *swindan*, pa. t. *swand*, *swundon*, pa. pple. *swunden* = OHG. *swuntan*, *suindan*, pa. t. *swant*, (MHG. *swunden*, occas. *swinen*, G. *schwunden*, *schwund*, *geschwunden*, whence Da. *swinde*), a formation with *-nd-* on the Teut. root *swi-* (cf. *Iscl. swla* to abate), parallel to a formation with *-n-*, repr. by OHG. *swinan* (MHG. *swinen*, G. *schwienen*) of the same meaning, MLG. *swinen* to be slow, ON. *swina* to subside, and to a formation with *-m-*, repr. by *SWIM* and the related forms.] *intr.* To waste away, languish, to dwindle, decrease; to vanish, disappear. Hence † **Swinden** *pp. a.*, enfeebled, enervated (cf. ASWIND 2, FORSWOUNDEN)

c. 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* IV. xxv (1890) 500 Balle. 1. 088e heñge slæpe swundon, oððe to synnum wacedon. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) xxxviii. 15 [xxxix. 11] Swindan ðu dydest sawle his. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 57 in O. E. Hom. I. 163 Vre swinc and ure tilpe is ofte iwoned to swinden. c. 1275 *Lav.* 23670 Panne mai me singe Of one swindene kinge þat his beot haueþ imaked And his criht-ipe forsake. 13. v. St. Erkenwold 342 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 274. Sodenly his swete chere swyndid & fayde. a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 150 Thus me pletih the pore that is of lute pris (Ned in swot and in swynk swyndemot 200 a. 1380 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS* xxviii. 56 Heil lenere and louere of largeness, Swete and swetest þat neuer may swynde.

Swindle, Swindgel, var. SWINGE, SWINGLE.

Swindle, *sb.* 1 Local variant of SWINGLE *sb.* Also in *Comb.* *swyndilland* = SWINGLE-HAND

14 *Nom* in W. Wülcker 656/7-8 *Hoc excludam*, a swyndylstoc *Hoc excludam*, a swyndilland. 1857 Borrow *Rom. Rye* xxx, I drank with the harvesters, who sang me songs about rural life, such as— Sitting in the swale, and listening to the swindle of the flail, as it sounds dub-a-dub on the corn, from the neighbouring barn

† **Swindle**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [ad early mod. Du. *swindel* (Du. *zwindel*) = MHG. *swindel*, *swintel*

(G. *schwindel*), f. Teut. *swindl*. see SWIND v and -LE Cf SWINDLING *vbl. sb. 1* Giddiness, vertigo 1559 MORVING *Evonym* 137 This liquor is good for the headache, falling sickness, flensye, swindle or turnicknes

Swindle *swindl*'), *sb. 3* [f. SWINDLE *v. 2*]
1. An act of swindling, a fraudulent transaction or scheme; a cheat, fraud, imposition.

1852 C. W. DAY *Five 17's* *Resid. W. Indies* II. 285 The West India Islands are full of the swindles of European tradesmen. Wine and spirits are shockingly adulterated, etc. 1881 *Frnt. Inst. Bankers* Nov. 573 The trustees under liquidation never have their bills taxed, they charge what they like and do what they like, it is a perfect swindle with them.

b. *spec.* (slang or local): see *quots.*

1870 *Law Reports, Dancy v. Wabusley* (Farmer), Lotteries are announced and commonly known as swindles. 1872 SCHULE DE VERE *Americanism* 576 When he [sc. a Western man] wishes to know what he has to pay, he asks, 'What's the damage?' or, not so charitably, 'What's the swindle?' 1890 BARRENE & LELAND *Stang Dict.* s. v. When a proposition is made to toss for a drink by spinning a coin, the phrase is generally 'let's have a swindle'.

2. Something that is not what it appears or is pretended to be; a 'fraud'. *collog.*

1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 4 Let us take, for example, that pathetic swindle, the Bridge of Sighs. 1882 T. G. BOWLES *Floresam & Jetsam* 35 As a sea the Mediterranean is a mere swindle. It is, indeed, not a sea at all, but a miserable puddle.

+ **Swindle**, *v. 1* *Obs.*: see SWINDLING *vbl. sb. 1*

Swindle, *v. 2* [Back-formation f. SWINDLER]

1. *intr.* To act the swindler; to practise fraud, imposition, or mean artifice, esp. for the purpose of obtaining money.

1782 BAILEY, *Swindle*, to get Money on false Pretences 1802 JAMES *Mitth. Dict.*, *Swindle*, a cant word signifying to cheat. 1820 SHELLEY *Hymn Merc. xix*, Those Who swindle, house-break, sheep-steal, and shop-lift 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxxvi, Hardy English adventurers who have swindled in all the capitals of Europe

2. *trans.* To cheat, defraud (a person) out of money or property

1803 SVD. SMITH *Delphine* Wks 1859 I. 46/1 Though she swindles Delphine out of her estate 1858 J. MARTIN *Fau. Stud. Christ.* 243 Having been intrusted with the management of a bank in the *Piscina publica*, he swindled and ruined the depositors 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* xiv 162 It appears that del Monte has swindled his wife—his widow—out of every penny she possessed

b. To bring into some specified condition by swindling

1820 in *Life Adam Clarke* viii (1834) 192, I might swindle away this poor Sarah Boswell from your chapels to ours. 1839 THACKERAY *Fatal Boots* Oct., When I had paid the debt into which I had been swindled by her.

3. To get or gain by swindling? *Obs.*

1804 *Rev. Philarch* II. 306 The convention of Alexandria, which Buonaparte swindled from the trembling Melas 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* III. i. v, Lamotte had swindled a sum of three hundred livres from one of them.

Swindleable (*swindlabl*'), *a. nonce-wd.* [f. SWINDLE *v. 2* + -ABLE] Capable of being or liable to be swindled.

1874 M. COLLINS *Th. in Garden* (1880) I. vii 283, I have had to pay many of their bills, chiefly I think because I look easily swindleable (to coin a word).

Swindledom (*swindldsm*) *nonce-wd.* [f. SWINDLE *sb. 3* + -DOM.] The realm or domain of swindles.

1893 *Scott. Lender* 10 June 10 (*headng*) The latest from swindledom.

Swindler (*swindlar*), [ad. G. *schwindler* giddy-minded person, extravagant projector, esp. in money matters, cheat, f. *schwindeln* to be giddy, act thoughtlessly or extravagantly, swindle, going back to MHG. *swindeln*, OHG. *swintuln* (cf. MHG. *swindel*, *swintal*, OHG. *swintuln* dizziness), frequent. f. *swintan* to waste away, languish, lose consciousness, etc. see SWIND v and -LE. Cf. Du. *swendelaar*.

Orig. a cant word, said to have been introduced into London by German Jews about 1762, and to have been first used in literature by Lord Mansfield. See Bailey's *Dict.* ed. 1782, and *Slang Dict.* (1873) 317.

One who practises fraud, imposition, or mean artifice for purposes of gain; one who systematically defrauds or cheats others; a cheat.

1775 *Ann. Reg. Chron.* 1752 Dupes to the designing arts of the wretches distinguished by the name of Swindlers 1797 (*title*) Adventures of the Extravagant Wit, or the English Swindler, shewing the various Frauds and Tricks he committed in London and the most distant parts of the Globe 1819 SHELLEY *Peter Bell* 3rd ed. II. 11, A swindler, living as he can 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Friars* III. 129 The swindler always thinks his victim a fool.

Hence (all *nonce-wds.*) **Swindlerdom**, the realm of swindlers, swindlers collectively, **swindlership**, the condition of a swindler; **swindlery**, the practice of a swindler, swindling.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Aug. 9/1 The enterprise of London Swindlerdom seems to be limitless. 1862 CARLYLE *Fréd. G.* XII. xi. III. 341 What is truth, falsity, human Kingship, human Swindlership? 1833 — *Misc. Ess.*, *Cagliostro* (1872) V. 93 Had there been no sumptuary or adultery or swindlery Law-acts 1837 — *Fr. Rev.* I. vi, Swindlery and Blackguardism have stretched hands across the Channel, and saluted mutually.

+ **Swindling**, *vbl. sb. 1* *Obs. rare.* In 6

swyndelynge. [ad. G. *schwindelunge* (OHG. *swintlunga*, MHG. *swindlunga*), f. *schwindeln* SWINDLE *sb. 2*, *schwindeln* vb, formations on Teut. *swind* (see SWIND v.)] Swimming in the head, dizziness, giddiness.

1597 ANDREW *Brynwyk's Dystyll Waters* K. iv b, [It] is good agaynst the swyndelynge in the hede.

Swindling (*swindling*), *vbl. sb. 2* [f. SWINDLE *v. 2* + -ING.] The action of SWINDLE *v. 2*, the practice of a swindler; fraud or imposition for purposes of gain; systematic cheating

1792 H. WALPOLE *Let. to W. Beloe* 24 Sept., A deep laid plan of political swindling. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* XVII. IV. 177 He seems not to have taken up the trade of a false witness till he could no longer support himself by begging or swindling 1869 *Adam Smith's IV N.* I. II. 11 326 *note*, Free trade in banking, it has been wisely and wittily said, is free trade in swindling

Swindling, *ppl. a.* [f. SWINDLE *v. 2* + -ING *2*. Cf. *prec.*]

1. That swindles, acting or dealing fraudulently. 1795 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. Pref. p. xv, Ignorant or swindling dealers at Naples 1809 J. ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX. 610 Our medium is depreciated by the multitude of swindling banks 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xiv, The swindling old leathen

2. Of acts, etc.: Involving a swindle, fraudulent. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* vii. xii. ¶ ix He declared his abhorrence of becoming a party in a mere swindling trick. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo. Such* xvi. 283 Since his name for virtue served as an effective part of a swindling apparatus.

Hence **swindlingly** *adv.*

1887 Mrs. DALY *Digging & Squatting* xvi. 171 The break-up of many of the more swindlingly formed enterprises naturally ensued

Swine (*swain*). Pl. *swine*. Forms. *Singular* and *Plural*. 1-4 *swin*, 1-6 *swyn*, 4-5 *suyn*, 4-7 *swyne*, (4 *suine*, *swyn*, *suine*, *ayenb. suyn*, 4-5 *suayne*, 5 *swyyn*, *swyune*, *sweyne*, *swayne*, 6 *suayne*, *swyn*, *swyyn*, 7 *sweyn*, *shwyne*), 5- *swine* *Plural* in -s, 5 *swynes*, 6, 8-9 *swines*. [Common Teutonic: OE. *swin* str. n. = OFris., OS. MLG. *swin*, MDu. *swyn*, (Nfris. *swuwin*, Efris. *swin*, Wfris. *swyn*, LG. *swien*, Du. *swijn*), OHG. MHG. *swin*, (G. *schwein*), ON. *swin*, (Sw. *Da. swin*), Goth. *swen* — OTeut. **swinon*, neut. of adj. formation with suffix -ino- (cf. L. *suinus*, OSI. *swin* swinish, and see -INE suffix¹) on the root of L. *sūs*, Gr. *ūs*, and Sow *sb. 1*

The orig. use may have been either generic or restricted to the young of the swine; for the latter cf. Goth. *gaiten*, OHG. *gaigun* young goat, kid, cogn. w. OE. *gaiten* of goats, L. *hædinus* of kids: — Indo-eur. **ghaidno-*, f. *ghaid* GOAT.]

1. An animal of the genus *Sus* or family *Suidæ*, comprising bristle-bearing non-ruminant hoofed mammals, of which the full-grown male is called a *boar*, the full-grown female a *sow*, esp. the common species *Sus scrofa*, domesticated from early times by Gentile nations for its flesh, and regarded as a type of greediness and uncleanness. (Now only literary, dialectal, or as a generic term in zoology, etc., being superseded in common use by *pig* or *hog* see these words.)

(a) *Sing.* c. 755 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) S. 700 *Suis*, *swin*, a. 1000 *Riddels* xli [xl] 103 (Gr.) *Mara* ic com & lættra, þonne ænæst *swin*. a. 1222 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an 1085, Ne an cu ne an swin nes belyfon. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 143 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 169 Swines brede is swide swete, swa is of wilde dore c. 1205 LAY 468 Al swa þat wilde swin þu wrotest þeond þan grouen. c. 1225 *Ancre. R.* 128 Ase swin þu in se storie uiten c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 26731 (Cott.) þat sal yow vp on bakes list Als swine [Fais] squine] þat ar to salting tuf c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12342 By a mykel fir he sat, Rostynge a swyn get & fat c. 1440 *Sir Degrev* 1398 Sche brought fram the kyche a scheld of a wyde swynne. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Macc.* 1. 47 To offte vp swynes flesh and other vncleane beastes 1596 SHAKS. *1 Ant. Shr. Induct.* 1. 34 Oh monstrous beast, how like a swine he lyes 1634 MILTON *Comus* 53 Circe Whose charmed Cup Whoever tasted, lost his upright shape, And downward fell into a groveling Swine 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* II, Couraging had gotten me a woundy stomach, and I eat like a Swine 1780 Cowper *Love of World Reproved* 3 There is a part in ev'ry swine No friend or follower of mine may taste. 1799 S. FREEMAN *Town Off.* 58 He found a swine going at large in the town

(b) Pl. c. 888 *Ælfred Boeth.* xxxvii § 4 He lufð anlicost fetum swinnun þe byle wilðð legan on fulum solum c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 Ðet oræf þe þis deor waned þed shep & reðeðen & get & swin c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4711 [Pail] soght þam rotes, als þe swine c. 1375 Sc. *Liv. Saints* xxix (*Psalms*) 310 He al his bestiale sleis in hy... assis, mulis, schepe & swine. 1421 *Cov. Let. Bk.* 27 We commaund þat no man have no swyne goyng in the hyeste steit c. 1452 *Termes of Venery* in J. Hodgkin *Proper Termes* 35/2 *Sundry* of wyde Swyne, Dryfte of Tame Swyne. 1528 *Roy. Rale* me (Arb.) 13 There is groyntunge of pigges and swyne With lowyng of oxen and kye 1562 LESTER *Sure* (1577) Fiv b, Neither maie Geese or Swine have common, but by the lordes suferance. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 630 These and thy Legions, yelling they shall flye, And beg to hide them in a herd of Swine 1796 W. H. MARSHALL *Rural Econ. W. Eng.* II. 222 Of Swine, Somersetshire appears still to persevere in the old white breed 1846 YOUATT *Pig* 24 Swine are the most prolific of all domesti-

cated animals 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* IV. 296 The rooting swine Beneath the hedge-row oak-trees grunt and whine

β 1483 CAYTON *G. de la Tour* GJ, His Swyneherd, he that kept his swynes 1551 in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) II. II. v. 285 Beeves, muttons, veals, swines 1738 [G. SMITH] *Cur. Kelat* II. 421 When Swines continue longer than ordinary in the mire 1759 BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 41 Young shoots, which are swines of about three quarters of a year old 1850 H. MELVILLE *White Jacket* I. xv. 93 Some of you chaps haven't no more manners than so many swines!

b. In proverbial and allusive expressions, and in fig. context.

c. 1200 *Ag. Gasp.* Matt. vii. 6 Ne ze ne wurpen eowre meregrotu toforan eowrum swynon. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 133 Ne sculen ze nawith stonstons leggen swinen to mete 13 *Grey Warw.* (A.) 3660 þou seest Mahoun ne Apolin Be nougt worþ þe brestel of a swin c. 1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 647 And stolen were hise lettres pryvely Out of his box whil he sleep as a swyn 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 360 The servantz lich to dunke swyn Begunne foto route fache 1524 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 342 b, A swyne to teache Minerva, was a proverbe [etc.] 1560 in *Maitl. Club Misc.* III. 210 That lecherous Swyne the Byschop of Rome (quhai hairs rutet wþ the Lordis wyneyard sa far as in him wes). 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* iv. II. 91 Fire enough for a Flint, Pearle enough for a Swine 1590 GREENWOOD *Collect. Seland.* Art. G. J, We sayd you shall finde it a pyg of that Swyne. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W.* iv. II. 109 'Tis old, but true, Still Swine eats all the draugh a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. P.* xxx. 42 (Laing MS.) Let me nocht sleep in sleuth, In stinkand sty with sathanis sinfull suyne 1608 WILLIET *Hexapla Exod.* 683 A certaine Sorbonist, then a popish bishop a swine out of the same steit 1761 *Brit. Mag.* II. 440 The ticks of old Cice deter us from Wine, Tho' we honour a Boar, we won't make ourselves Swine 1821 SCOTT *Kentw.* xix, He that does me not reason is a swine of Sussex, and I'll make him kneel to the pledge, if I should cut his hams, and smoke them for bacon.

2. *fig.* Applied opprobriously to a sensual, degraded, or coarse person; also (in mod. use) as a mere term of contempt or abuse.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 263 Mannis lawis hav distempred kynde of men, and turned hem into swyn c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* III. 687 Ye maisty Swyne ye ydel wechies 1430-40 LYNG *Bochas* i. xi, (MS. Bodl. 263) 51/2 How that this swyn This Thiestes, afflu Europa Lay bi his doughter called Pellopia 1531 TINDALE *Eapost. 1 John* II. 13-17 (1537) 42 Lechery... maketh a man altogether as a swyne 1594 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. II. 10 'Tis foule Swine is now even in the Centry of this Isle 1824 BROWNING *Soliloquy Span. Cluster* ix, Gr-r-r—you swine! 1891 FARRAR *Darkness & Dawn* xxxviii, I shall be butchered to amuse these swine 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxxv, The swine might have had the decency to have made up his alleged mind a bit sooner

3. = *swine-fish* see 5.

1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Span. Is. & Adv. Scot.* xv (1855) 143 'The wolf fish', here 'swine' (*aunarhuhas lupus* of Linnaeus).

4. Obvious combinations, attrib., as *swine-bristle*, -*flesh*, + *greun* [GROIN *sb. 2*, snout], -*leather* [cf. G. *schwein(s)leder*], -*maket*, + *porke*, -*trough*, etc.; adj., as SWINISH, as in *swine enjoyment*, *security*; objective, etc., as *swine-buyer*, -*catcher*, -*dealer*, -*eater*, -*keeper*, -*keeping*, *swine-eating* adj., *swine-like* adj., and adv., 3 parasynthetic (simulative), as *swine-faced*, -*headed*, -*mouthed*, -*snouted* adjs.; occas. with *swine's*, as + *swine's-faced* c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 396 Pe harys on his browis war lyke *swyne-brustlys 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. 1, Working on tanned hides, amid pinners, paste horns, rosin, swine bristles, and a nameless flood of rubbish 1797 *Lord Gass.* No. 4318/4 Richard Wells, of Ingoldsby in Lincolnshire, *Swinebuyer 1835 *App. Munic. Corpor. Rep.* iv. 2652 (Congleton) The swine-catcher, leaving 15. upon each vagrant pig. c. 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* II. 1, These *swine-eating Christians 1742 *Young M.* Th. v. 14 Wit. I. lifts our *swine enjoyments from the mire. 1595 *Eng. Tr. the-wife* (1882) 150 The pudding house, Where *swine fiede beaute onlye sat in pride 1596 NASHE *Suffron Walden* Wks. 1905 III. 134 Two or three sturdie Plow men (such as his swines fact bluecoate was) 1597 1st *Pl. Return fr. Panassus* 1. 281 What an unmanerliche microcosme was this swine faced clowne 1398 LREVISIA *Basit. De P. R.* xviii. 1 (Bodl. MS.), *Swine fleche and schepe fleche is better rosted þan sode. c. 1400 MAUNDRELL *(Roxb.)* ix. 36 Pe Sarzenes also binges furth na gryse, ne þai ete swyne flesch 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* 189 The Jews prohibited from using swine-flesh 1691 RAY *N. C. Wines* 138 *Swine greun, a Swine's snout 1770 SIBBALD *Hist. Fife* 53 *Swine-headed and mouth'd and backed 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 130 Suer swappit swank, *swynekeper ay for swaitis. 1596 SHAKS. *1 Hen. IV.* iv. II. 38 A hundred and fiftie totter'd Prodigalls, lately come from *Swine-keeping 1409 in *Bevelly MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm. 1900) 100 Cal-lethyr, *swyn-lether 1575-85 ASB. SANDYS *Serm.* 136 Let vs not swinlike returne to wallowe in that slime againe. 1604 JAS. I. *Counterlet to Tobacco* (Ab.) 106 Old drunkards thinke they prolong their dayes, by their swinlike diet 1624 QUARLES *Job* ix, In Pleasure's sincke, he takes a swinlike Pleasure 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 26 May 11/1 Creatures more swine-like than human 1467-8 *Rolls of Parli. V.* 603/2 A Strete called *Swynemarket. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 441 Ruinford, the glory whereof dependeth on a swine mercat 1456 SIR G. HAY *Gov. Princes* Wks. (S. T. S.) II. 157 Sum man luxurious as a *swyne pork, and sum chaste as a turtur dowe 1633 FORD *Broken H.* III. II, To one that franks his lust In *swine-security of bestial incest 1887 MORRIS *Odyssey* x. 239 And *swine-shape they had, and the voice of the boar 1840 LONGF. *Sp. Student* i. iv, I tell you this is nothing but Vino Tinto of La Mancha, with a tang of the *swine skin 1592 NASHE *P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 I. 169 Hee will sonnet a whole quire of paper in praise of Lady *Swine-snout, his yeolow-fac'd Mistres. 1900 W. ARCHER *U. Ibsen's When we*

dead *Awaken* 14 Lop-eared, low-browed dog-skulls, and fatted swine snouts. 1602 BRETTON *Poulters worth Hearing* Wks (Grosart) II 8/1 Squint-eyed, *Swine snouted, wry bodied, and spayed fowls. 1599 FULKE *Heshus Part* 124 Let him resort to M. Heshus' swine-trough. 1616 DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 57 The Swill boils swine-troffe. 1619 in Ferguson & Nanson *Munic. Rec. Carlisle* (1889) 278 Keeping of swine troughs in the hys streyt. 1847 SCOTT *Chion Canongate* II, They come, with the piodigal son, to the husks and the swine trough. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 One *swyne tubbe

5. Special Combinations (also with *swine's*). *swine-back*, (a) a convex or arched back like that of a swine (= HOGBACK 1); (b) in *Coal-mining* = HOGBACK 2 b, HORSE-BACK 4, *swine-backed* (-brekt) a., having a back like that of a swine, *spec.* in *Archery*, having a convexly curved outline (opp. to *saddle-backed*), *swine-badger* = *hog-badger* (Hog sb. 1 13 c), *swine-crew* (orue), -*crewie* dial. [CREW 2, CRUIVE], a pigsty, † *swine-drunk* a. [cf. ON *swindrukun*], excessively drunk, beastly drunk; so † *swine drunkenness*, *swine-eyes*, eyes like those of a swine, which cannot be directed upwards; *swine fever*, a name for two infectious diseases of swine (produced by different bacteria), distinctively called *hog-cholera*, chiefly affecting the intestines, and *swine-plague*, chiefly affecting the lungs (see below), *swine-fish*, the wolf-fish, *Anarhichas lupus*, so called from the movement of its snout, † *swine-garth*, an enclosure for swine, a pigsty; *swine-girl*, a girl who tends swine; *swine-grease* (see *swine's grease* below); *swine's* (-e)-head, a swinish or self-indulgent person; † *swine-hog* = Hog sb. 1; † *swine-house* [cf. ON *swinahús*], a building in which swine are kept; hence † *swine-housegarth*, an enclosed piece of ground containing such a building; *swine-hulk*, -*hull* dial. [HULK sb. 1, HULL sb. 1 4 b], a pigsty; † *swine-louse*, a woodlouse, hog-louse, or sow-bug, *swine-meat* dial., food for swine, hog-wash; *swine-oat* local (see quot.); *swine's* (-s)-penny local (see quot.); *swine-plague*, an infectious disease of swine, resembling but distinct from hog-cholera (see *swine fever* above); *swine's back*, local name for a narrow hill-ridge (cf. HOGBACK 2 a); † *swine-seam*, = *swine's grease*; † *swine's* evil, = SOROFULA; *swine's grease* (occas. *swine-grease*), now dial., the fat of a swine, lard, *swine-shott*, † *shoute* dial. [SHOOT 2], a young pig; *swine-skeel* dial., a tub for hog-wash; † *swine-sought*, = SWINE-POX 2; † *swine's-pike* Mil., = SWINE'S FEATHER; † *swine's pudding* = HOG'S PUDDING; † *swine's-stead*, a building in which swine are kept; † *swine-wroting*, a place in which swine root. (See also SWINE'S FEATHER.)

1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No 976/4 A bay Nag, with a Blaze down his Face, a *Swine-back. 1883 GRESLEY *Gloss. Coal-mining, Swine back* (S.W.) See *Horses* *Ind.*, *Horses* or *Horsebacks*, natural channels cut, or washed away by water, in a coal seam, and filled up with shale and sandstone. Sometimes a bank or ridge of foreign matter in a coal seam. 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* (Arb.) 133 I he *swyne backed fashion, maketh the shaft deader. 1710 [see *swine* headed in 4]. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xxiv, It has been my wont to choose a saddle-backed feather for a dead shaft, and a swine backed for a smooth flier. 1768 PRINCE *Nat. Zool.* I 66 Naturalists once distinguished the badger, by the names of the *swine badger, and the dog-badger; from the supposed resemblance of their heads to those animals. 1669-81 *Swine-crue [see *Crue* 2]. 1501 *Extr. Abund. Regr.* (1844) I 70 That al the tovn be devoyen of *swyn croffis. c. 1575 [see *Crue* 2]. 1616 *Reg. Pray Council* *Scotl.* X, 559 Hiddin in swyne crooves and middings. 1592 NASH *P. Penlesse Wks.* 1904 I. 207 The third [stage] is *Swine drunke, heavy, lumpish, and sleepe, and cnes for a little more drinke. 1601 SHAKS *Arb's Well* iv iii 286 Drunkenness is his best vertue, for he will be swine-drunk. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 124 Of all other most odious is *swine drunkenness, wherewith both the body & soule is deformed. 1872 JEFFRIES *Toulers of the Field* (1892) 323 Curres on our insular *swine-eyes that could not see it. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Sept 3/2 Provided that the swine are not in a *swine fever infected place. 1863 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* III. 289 The Sea Wolf, Sea Cat, or *Swine-fish. 1459-60 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 88 Pro mudacione de le *Swynegarth. 1886 CRESS *E. MARTINENGO-CAESARESCO Ess. Study Folk Songs* 199 The *swine girl went up to the mountain top and sang and sang. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 341 He seyde, thou lohn, thou *swyneshead awak. 1819 KEATS *On C. A. Brown* II, He 'deigned the swine head at the wastall bowl. 1548 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) I 124 *swyn hogges xs. 1601 in W. JACKSON *Cumbild & Westmorland Papers* (1892) I 155 Item a swyne hogge xii s. 1596 E. WORSLEY *Serv. Manor Felsted, Essex* 150 (M.S.) To repaire and maintaine the lord's hogges cote or *swinehouse. 1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* (1677) 168 As many swine houses replete with swine. 1466-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 91 Pro operacione et emendacione pavimenti in le *swynhousgarth. 14. *Mettr. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 626/1 *Arb.*, styre, or a *swyne holke. 1566 in *Leader Rec. Burgery Sheffield* (1897) 155 Hughs Storey for a smythe and a *swyne howle ii s. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Swinnhill* or *swine crue*, a Hogs styre. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl.* *Bail* 145 To the swyne-hull he an' swat thee. 1895 LUTTON *Thous. Notable Th.* (1675) 30 Little worms with many feet (of some called *Swine-lice). 1583

Durham Wills (Surtees) II 78, 1 other tubbe, for *swine meat 12 d. 1819 REES *Cycl.* XXXIV, *Swine-Oat, a particular kind of oat, which is cultivated for the use of pigs in some parts of Cornwall the naked oat, or *avena nuda*. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 550 The Roman Emperours cote which because swine many times rooting into the ground turne up with their snouts, the country people [at Littleborough] call *Swines-penies. 1793 W. STRUKLEY in *Mem.* (Surtees) III 149 Many coyns found in one field towards that bridg [at Littleborough] They call 'em Swine-pennys. 1891 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* *Swine-plague, an acute, epidemic, contagious, and usually fatal disease of swine, with rapid and labored respiration, and sometimes diarrhoea. 1826 W. A. MILES *Deverul Barrow* 15 On its ridge [sc. a range of chalk], o. to use a more common term, on the *swine's back, is a cluster of tumuli. 1562-3 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* XI. 248 Item, for *swyne same. 1511 mjs 1528 PAYNELL *Salurus Regim.* Rj, By *swynes yuell is vnderstande inflation vnder the chynne about the throte. 1584 COGAN *Haven Health* cv (1636) 111 A plaster made of figges are good for the swines evil. a. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 11 Ane emplastre of maluez & *swynes giese. 1463-4 *Comptrol. Domest.* (Abbotsf. 1836) 45, xij petiarum de Swynegece. 1530 PALSGR 278/2 Swyne, grease, *sayn de porcure*, *grasse de porc.* 1600 *Surfleur Country Farm* II xlviii, 307 This roote roasted and stamped with olde swynes grease, and applied to the cornes of the feet. 1581 *Durham Wills* (Surtees) II. 35, v *swyne shoates. 1901 TROTTER *Galloway Gloss.* 332 (E.D.D.) Stots, an hogges, an swine shotts. 1559 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 135 One *swyne skeel. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/1 Pe *Swynoghte, *porro*. 1638 WARD *Annado War* I. cclxxxii 393 (*head-12*) The Description of an Instrument, invented by King Henry the fifth, at the Battell of Agincourt, and since used by the King of Sweden, and by him called a *Swines-Pike. 1639 *Ibid.* II 90 These Shot ought to have each man his Swines-Pike at his gudge, to stick down against the Horse. 1647 RAPP *Comu. Mach.* viii 3 Sometimes they wear a sausage or a *swynes-pudding in place of a silver or gold chain. 1596 SPENSER *State Irrel. Wks.* (Globe) 645/1 A delighte to keepe his sayde howse neate and cleanly, which nowe beeing rather *swynes steades then houses, is the chiefe cause of his soe beastly manner of life. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulcker 798/30 *The scrobs*, a *swynwotyng.

b. In names of plants, usually with *swine's* (cf. HOG sb. 1 13 d, Pig sb. 1 13 b, Sow sb. 1 8 b); *swine-arnot* Sc., the marsh betony, *Stachys palustris*, *swine-arnuts* Sc., tall oat-grass, *Avena elatior*, *swine's* (-s) fennel, finkle, *Peucedanum officinale*, also called Hog's FENNEL and *sow-fennel* (Sow sb. 1 8 b); *swine's snout* (see quot 1863); *swine's succory* (see SUCCORY 2); *swine's* (-s) thistle dial. = SOW-THISTLE 1 (See also SWINE'S CRESS, SWINE'S GRASS.)

1812 SOUTER *Agric. Surv. Banffs* App 38 If it [sc. the land] be pestered with quicken, *swine-arnot or other such spreading roots. 1777 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* (1789) I 105 *Avena elatior* Tall Oat-Grass Anglus *Swines Ar-Nut, or Earth-Nuts. *Scotus* c. 1400 *MS. Laud* 553 li. 11 Feniculus porcinus is an herbe b^e me clepith *swynesfenel or wormesseed. 1599 *Grete Herball* cccxxx Sv b/1 Peucedane is an herbe or wode called dogfenel or swynfenel. 1824 BROWNING *Sohi's Clusters* II, What's the Latin name for 'parsley'? What's the Greek name for 'Swine's Snout'? 1863 PRIOR *Pop. Names Brit. Plants* 222 Swine's snout, *L. rostrum porcinum*, from the form of the receptacle, the dandelion. a. 1500 *Gl. Harl* 338 in *Sar. Leech* III. 346/2 *Swines thistle, *sonchus oleraceus*. 1796 NEMICH *Polygl. Let.* Swine thistle, the sow thistle. 1824 MACTAGGART *Galloway. Enceyl.* 104 sv *Burr-thistles*, There are five kinds of thistles common in Scotland—the burr or horse thistle; the corn thistle, the moss thistle; the swine thistle, and the Scotch thistle.

Swine-bread (swai'nbred). Also 6-7 *swines-bread*. [Cf. G. *schwein(s)bröt*, mod.L. *panis porcinus*.]

1. The plant Cyclamen, = SOWBREAD. *Obs.* 1591 SILVESTER *Du Bais* I iii 701 Swines-bread, so used, doth not onely speed A tardy Labour, but (without great heed) If over it a Child great Woman stride, Instant abortion often doth betide. 1648 HEXHAM *Herbs*, Sow bread, or Swyne bread.

2. Truffles *Obs.* 1677 MILES *Fr. Dict.* Trufe, Sow-bread, or swine bread (a most dainty kind of round and russet root) 1696 in *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* vi 68 'Tis not so hard a Task to know the delicious Earth-Apples or Swine-bread [orig. *Trufes*] 1755 JOHNSON, *Swinebread*, a kind of plant; truffles.

3. Locally applied to the earth-nut or pig-nut, *Buntium flexuosum*.

1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Pig-nut*, sb the earth nut *Buntium flexuosum*. Called *Swine bread* in Inverness-shire.

Swine-cote. Now only *Hist.* or *dial.* Forms: see SWINE and COTE sb. 1, also 6 *swynne-cote*, 7 *swincote*, -*cote*; 5 *swynce cote*, 6 *swynse-cote*; 5 *swynnen cote*; [i. SWINE + COTE sb. 1] A pigsty.

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 277 Now bei [sc. abbey] ben fallen doun, or maad swyn kotis, stablis, or bark-houses. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 449/2 Schudde, hovel, or swyne cote. *Ibid.* 475/1 Sty, swynce cote (K. swynys howus, S. swyn cote, A. styry, swynnen cote). 1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 291 In a taverners hous in a swyncoth lay she Tyl mynnylt. 1546 *Supplic. Poene Communs* (E.E.T.S.) 78 Would ye comyt them to the keypyng & fedynge of such swynherdes as did not know theyr swynsecotes when they sawe theym? 1557 *Scotter Manor Rec.* in *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* That every man shall have a sufficient swynne cote. 1604 *Manch. Court. Lett. Rec.* (1883) II, 199 John Chester hath a swincote at the backsyde of his house verie pestiferous. 1695 in *Picton L'pold Munic. Rec.* (1883) I 192 The swynecote joynynge unto the Church wall be pulled downe. 1730 P. WALKDEN *Diary* (1866) 117 Spent the day at home in repairing our swine cote side, and painting it. 1830

tr. *Aristoph.* *Wasps* 147 *Philocteleon*, What is this? *Bdelycleon*, A swine-cote of Vesta. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.*, *Swine-cote*, *Swine-hull*, *Swine sty*, a pig-sty.

Swineherd (swai'nherd). Not in colloq. use. Forms: see SWINE and HERD sb. 2, also 5-6 *swyn-nard* (e, 5-6 *swynard*, 6-7 *swinherd*, 7 *swinherd*, *swiniard*, (also 9 *dial.*) *swin(e)yard*; 5 *swynshyrd*. [late OE. *swynhyrde* see SWINE and HERD sb. 2. Cf. MLG. *swinherde*, OHG. *swinherz* (MHG. *-hute*, G. *schwein(e)hirt*), ON. *svinaharðr* (Sw. *svinherde*, Da. *svinehyrde*).

The normal form of the word would be represented by the pronunciation (swi'nard), cf. the old spellings *swynnard*, *swinherd*, and *Gozzard*, *Shepherd* (Je pord). The word has been refashioned in modern times on its etymological elements. For the variants *swynshyrd*, etc., cf. *swynyard*, etc., SWANHERD. See also SWINWARD.]

1. A man who tends swine, esp. for hire. a. 1100 in *Zeitschr. f. d. deutsche Alterthum XXXIII* 239 *Subulcus*, swynhyrde. 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) I. 9 A swynherd smote he to dede vnder a thorn bnsk. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 483/2 Swynne herd (K. swynshyrd). a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* lxxii, Yeshall sitte downe and ete here with the swyne-herthe. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 51, I will my scheperd hale vj vedyr hogges; & my Swynnard iij Swynne. 1526 TINDALE *Mark* v 14 The swyne heerdes fled and tolde it. 1547-64 BAULDOWN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr.) 19 This man [sc. Justus] in his youth was but a swin-herd. 1590 T. WATSON *Fuglone Denik Walsingham Poems* (Arb.) 157 When curie swynard shall exceede his borne. c. 1622 ROWLEY, etc. *Burth of Merlin* iii. 19. 5 A swinherds wife, keeping hogs by the focestide. 1640 *J. Dyke's Sel. Serms.* Ep. Ded. A. ij b, The cooke, and the swineyard, the weaver, and kember. 1687 *Bishop Marston's Astrol.* I. 36 Herds men, or swynyards. 1691 *Wood Ath. Oxon* II 504 Mr Corbet had his head cut off by two Swinwards in the time of the Rebellion in Ireland, an. 1641. 1726 *Pope's Odyssey* xlvii 254 Where goes the swine-herd, with that ill look'd guest? 1819 SCOTT *Juanhoe* xxvi, I, Guith, the son of Beowulph, the swineherd. 1846 YOUTAT *Pig* II. 14 The swineherds (in Egypt) formed an isolated race, outcasts from society. 1872 L. L. NEWSON *Last Tour* 626 When had Lancelot uttered aught so gross Ev'n to the swineherd's malikin in the mast? 1. 2. 'A teim for a boar, he being the head or master of the herd' (Nares). *Obs.*

1607 *Christmas Prince* (1816) 24 Then sett downe y^e Swineyard. The foe to y^e Vineyard. Let this Boares head and mustard Stand for Pigge, Goose and Custard.

Hence *Swineherding*, the tending of swine; *Swineherdship*, the position of swineherd.

1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* iv. xxi. (1586) 88 An Vnder Swineherd ship did serue, he sought not to be chiefe. 1879 YEATS *Nat. Hist. Comm.* 113 Cattle breeding and swineherding. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 443 (tr. *Heine*), I have returned to God like the prodigal son after my long swineherdship among the Hegelians.

Swinehood (swai'nhud). [f. SWINE + HOOD.] The condition of a swine, also fig.

1822 LAMB *Etha Ser.* I. *Diss. upon Roast Pig*, The grossness and indelicacy which too often accompany maturer swinehood. 1886 MARG. BURT *Browning's Women* (1887) 164 Elvire sees only the swinehood that hath no remedy.

Swinely (swai'nli), a. rare. [f. as *piec* + -LY.] Pertaining to or characteristic of swine; swinish. Also adv., swinishly.

1434 MISYV *Mending Life* 116 Is not glotony & lchery swynely filth? 1880 W. S. BUNT *Love Som. Proteus* cviii, I than their ain swine begotten swineher.

Swinepipe (swai'npip). [A book-name, still retained; of undetermined origin.] The redwing. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii § 4. 149 Redwing, Swinepipe. *Turdus iliacus* 1676 WILKINSON *Ornith.* 139 *Turdus iliacus* swine pipe aut Tylas, the Redwing, Swinepipe, or Wind-Thrush.

Swine-pox. ? *Obs.* Also 7 *swine's-pox*. 1. A name for chicken-pox.

Retained as a synonym in 19th cent. medical works. 1530 PALSGR 278/2 Swyne pokes, *varicim* c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* Rj, The great swyne pokes. 1624 MASSINGER *Renegado* I. 1, The Swine's pox overtake you! There's a curse For a Turk, that eats no hog's flesh. 1659-60 *P. rvs Diary* 13 Jan, Thence I went to Mrs. Jem, and found her up and merry, and that it did not prove the small-pox, but only the swine pox. 1676 JAS. COOKE *Marrow Chirurg.* iv. 11. ix. 739 These they call Crystals, but Country-people call them Swine-Pox, Hen-Pox, &c.

2. An eruptive disease in swine. 1704 *Dict. Rust.* (1726), *Swine-pox*, an ill sore in Hogs which spreads abroad, and is a very grievous Scab. 1698 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Swine-pox*, a disease in which tubercles come out on the legs and thighs of swine. Around and under each tubercle is highly inflamed tissue.

Swinery (swai'nari). [f. SWINE sb. + BRY; cf. *piggery*.]

1. A place where swine are kept; a piggery. Also fig.

1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Mmules Agric.*, *Digest* 22 The Swinery is very commodious. 1792 WOLCOT (P. Pindar) *More Money* Ode II 12 Thus are partiers of Richmond and of Kew Dug up for bull and cow, and ram and ewe, And Windsor Park so glorious, made a swinery. 1805 MARRIOTT *Amazing Murr* I. viii. 89 There is to be an extra bedroom secured at her hotel. That swinery of a place she insists on visiting is usually crammed. 1805 *Arena* (Boston) Aug 434 His neighbor keeps a swinery in his garden.

2. A swinish condition; swine collectively. 1849 CARLYLE *Irish Journey* 28 July (1882) 201 Human swinery has here reached its acme, happily. 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B.C.* 1887 xxxiv. (1892) 376 A squealing, grunting, parti coloured streak of swinery went scattering past.

Swine's cress. Also 5 swynesears, 6 swyneskeres, swine carse. [Cf *G. Schwein(s)-kresse*. Through the phonetic similarity of such forms as *swinescres*, *-hers*, *-kars*, and *swinesgryes*, *-gers*, *-gars*, this word and **SWINE'S GRASS** were formerly synonymous.] † a. = **SWINE'S GRASS**, knotgrass. b The cruciferous plant *Senecio Coronopus*; called also *bucksborn* and *wart-cress*. c. Fool's watercress, *Helosciadium nodiflorum* local. d. Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*, local. e. Nipplewort, *Lapsana communis*.

c 1400 *MS. Laud 553* If 8 b, Centinodium is an herbe þat me clepeth centinodie or spartouge or swynesears that herbe groweth welneye our alle & bath many knottes in on stalk. 1541 *Bk Properties Herbs D viii*, Lingua h[er]cina. This is called Bucksborne or Swineskerce 1598 *Lyte Dodones* i. b. vi. 95 In some places of England they call it [sc. Coronopus Ruellii] Swynescreasis. 1599 *GERARDE Herbal App*, *Swine Carse* is knotgrass. 1700 *WALLACE Acc't Orkney II* 17 *Ambrosia campestris repens*, Swines cresses 1803 *Sir J. E. Smith Somerby's Eng. Bot.* XVI 1130 *Senecio Jacobaea* Common Ragwort. In Yorkshire this plant is sometimes called Swine's Cresses 1850 *MISS PRATT Comm. Things Sea-side* i. 7 The common swine-cress, or wart-cress of our inland waste places 1857 — *Flower Pl III* 218 *L[apsana] communis* (common Nipplewort) is sometimes called Swine's-cress

Swine's feather. *Mil.* (now only *Hist*) Also swine-feather; swynes-feather, swan's-feather. [ad. *G. Schweinsfeder* (1) boar-spear (= early mod. Du. *swijnsprut*, *-spiesse*, *-staf*, *-stock*), (2) rifleman's lance used as a rest for the rifle and, in numbers, as *chevaux-de-frise*] A pointed stake or pike, used as a weapon of defence against cavalry, being either fixed in the ground as a palisade (*PALISADE* sb. 2) or carried in a musket-rest like a bayonet. Also called *Swedish feather* (*FEATHER* sb. 14) and *swine's-pike* (*SWINE* 5).

1635 *BARRIFFE Milit. Discip't* xcv. (1643) 307 Those parts which lie most open to the fury of the enemies Horse, ought to be impaled with palisades (or swine's feathers) 1639 *Sir A. Johnston (Ld. Wariston) Diary* (S.H.S.) 50 We have received no spades, nor hoes, no swine feathers whereby we may intrinche ourselves. 1646 *Dk ALBEMARLE Obs Milit & Polit. Aff.* viii (1671) 26 So many Musqueteers as you have more than pikemen in your Army ought to have Swine-feathers with heads of rests fastened to them. 1786 *GROSE Milit. Antiq.* i. 165 1844 *MYRICK Ant. Armour III* 78 1844 *Penny Cyc.* i. 376 1/2 The swynes-feather was invented in the reign of James I During the civil wars, its name was sometimes corrupted into swan's-feather.

Swine's grass. Also 3 swines gres, 5 swynegresse, swynesgarce, 6 swyne gyrs, 7 swine-grasse. [Cf. local *G. Schweingras*.] Knot-grass, *Polygonum aviculare*; also, locally, ragwort, *Senecio Jacobaea*. (Cf. **SWINE'S CRESS**)

12. *Herbarium in MS. Bodl.* 130 If 42 b, Swines gres [in another hand blod]wert i. swines gres c 1450 *Alphata* (Anecd. Oxon.) 38 1/2 *Centinodium*, populus uel populus, longam habet hastam et gracilem et folia longa angl swyne grece uel cattegras *Ibid.* 104 1/2 *Lingua passeris*, poligonia, proserpinata, centinodium idem. angl. swynesgarce 1538 *TURNER Libellus, Polygonon*. Hanc uilgus appellat swyne gyrs, & knotgyrs 1599 *GERARDE Herbal II*. c. clx. 452 Knot grasse is given unto swine . when they are sicke . . . whereupon the countrie people do call it Swines grasse, and Swines skir [? swineskirs = swine's cress] a 1607 *Aubrey's MS* (Royal Soc.) 12 (Britten & Holl) Ragwort (Jacobaea) vulgò Swine grasse grows plentifully in good ground from Notts to the Bishopricke of Durham a 1724 *Lisle Husb* (1757) 332 *Polygona*, knot-grass, swine's-grass, or blood-wort . is very pernicious to sheep

Swinestone (swa:n'stə:n). [ad. *G. Schweinstein* (see **SWINE** and **STONE** sb.), = mod. L. *lapis sulinus*.] An early name for **ANTHRACONITE**, a variety of limestone containing bituminous matter, which emits a fetid odour when struck or rubbed; also called *stinkstone*

1794 W. HUTCHINSON *Hist Cumbld* I App 44 1/2 Swine Stone *Lapis Sulinus* — Almost black, of fine scaly texture 1819 *BRANDEN Chem*, 210 1876 *PAGE Adv. Text bk. Geol* xiv. 244.

Swine-sty (swa:n'stəi). Now chiefly *dial*. Forms. see **SWINE** and **STY**; also 5 swynysty, swynysty, 6 swines-stie. [f. **SWINE** + **STY** sb. Cf. MDu. *swynstie*, ON. *svinsti*] A pigsty.

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr Consc* 9002 Als mykelle difference suld be Bitwene heven and swilk a cete, Als es bitwene a kynges palays And a swynsty 1423 *Cov. Lect Bk* 59 *pat* . . . all þe pryves & swynesches þeron be done away. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv* 483 1/2 Swynne kote, howse for swynn (K swynysty, or sty) 1587 *HOLINSHED Chron III* 83 1/2 To reuke the king . from the swine stye of vice to the stathle throne of vertue 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Heb.* xii. 16 Many such Edomites now addeas that prefer earth before heaven, a swine-stye before a sanctuary 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters II* 13 There are waters . smelling as offensively as a swine-stye 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat* xii (ed. 3) 370 She conceals the Jarl and his companion in a hole dug for this purpose, in the swine-stye, and covered over with wood and litter. 1887 *MORRIS Odyssey* x 389 She opened the swine-stye door And drave them out.

Swineyard, obs var. **SWINEHERD**.

† **Swing**, sb. 1 *Obs* [OE. *gerwing*, in form and origin identical with *gerwing* **SWING** sb. 2 (sense 1), f. Teut. *swingw* (see **SWING** v. 1) used in the same sense as the parallel form *swynkw* (see **SWINK** v. 1 to toil).] Labour, toil.

c 1000 *Ag's Ps* (Spelman) lxxvix. 11 [sc. 10] *Eorum labor et dolor*, heora *gerwing* & sa c 1175 *Laurel Hom* 145 *Per scal beon hele w[ith] u[ith]en unhele, reate w[ith] u[ith]en swinge* c 1250 *Gen. & Ez.* 566 *For buten noe long swing he dreg*

Swing (swiŋ), sb. 2 Also 4-5 swyng(e, 6-7 swynges. [In sense 1 app. representing OE. *gerwing* (see also prec. sb.) in comp. *hand*-, *swen*-, *gerwing* stroke with a weapon in fight (otherwise only in phr. *þu a gerwing* impetus of waves; cf. sense 6), f. Teut. *swingw* (see **SWING** v. 1), whence also OE. *swinge* wk f., stroke with a rod or scourge, corresp. to OFris. *swing* (also *swang*, *sweng*) blow, sprinkling, *swinge* swingletree, OHG. *swingd* swinglet-staff, wing, MHG. *swinge*, G. *swinge* winnowing-fan, pl. wings. (Cf. **SWENG**.) For sense 2, see note there. The other senses are directly from **SWING** v. 1]

I. Abstract senses.

† 1 A stroke with a weapon. *Obs*.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 188 The Mawndwell by his armyng He knew, and roucht him wic a swyng That he till erd seid hastily 14100 *Morte Arth.* 3360 Many swayne with þe swynghe has the swete leude c 1400 *Deut. Troy* 1272 With a swyng of his sworde [he] swappit hym in þe face c 1400 *Laurel Hom* 145 908 Odemoun Toke Menelaus In that swyng And him bare ouer his hays toryl a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 1232 With a swyng of a swerd [he] swappis of his hede

† b In a swing suddenly (Cf. F. *tout d'un coup*) *Obs*

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 574 Sic abasing Tuk thame, but mar, in-to a swyng, Thai gaf the bak all, and to ga 1420 *To dear the swing*: to have full sway or control Also (to have) *swing* and *sway*. *Obs*.

In this use *swing* app. arose as a substitute or variant of *swinge* see **SWING** sb. 1.

1552 *LATTIMER Cert. Godly Sermon* (1562) 132 b, At the tyme when the Cardinal was aloft, and beare the swynged 1584 *swynged* 1585 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* i. 370 *Sa lang as sum of thame bur the hail swynghe with us thame selfis* a 1588 *ASCHAM Scholien* (1570) 15 b, When honest Parmenos shall not be hard, but beare small swing [et 1571 swingel] with their masters 1570 *Satur Poems Reform.* i. 49 Throw the all Traitors lythe sin Throw the murder wald ber the swing. 1622 *MASSINGER & DEKKER Virgins Martyr* ii. 1 D lyb, Shee took v, is tue, from the galloves, yet I hope she will not bare yeomen spits to haue their swyng 1631 *MASSINGER Emperour East* iv. 1 (1632) H 2, That shee might still continue Her absolute sway, and swing ore the whole state 1633 G. HERBERT *I temple, The Glance* ii, Had the malicious and ill-meaning harm His swing and sway

3. The course of a career, practice, period of time, etc., esp. as marked by vigorous action of some kind Now chiefly in phr. *in full swing*, *in the full swing* of . . .

1570 *Foxe A. & M* i. 1 1/2 The time of Antichrist, or desolation of the Church, whose full swing containeth the space of 400 yeares a 1618 W. BRADSHAW *Medit Mans Mortal* (1622) 19 Sleep is but short. And as it is but short of it selfe, though it should last the full swing of nature so the soundest sleep, is easily broken. 1680 C. NESSE *Church-Hist.* 220 Thinking to take a long swing in sin 1689 T. R. *Vew Govt Europe* 31 Putt up and wanton with their new acquisitions and swing of fortune. 1702 *FARQUHAR Twin Rivals* iv. 1, To disturb me thus, just in the swing and stretch of my full Fortune! 1850 *GROSE Greece* ii. 1 viii (1862) v. 119 She [sc. Athens] was in the full swing of hope 1861 *MEREDITH Evan Harrington* xiv, A barrister in full swing of practice. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* vi, He had had his full swing of success for two years 1864 *HUXLEY in Life* (1900) i. xviii 253 My lectures tire me, from want of practice, I shall soon get into swing 1894 *HALL Caine Adamastor* v. iii, It was still early in the herring season, but the fishing was in full swing.

† 4. Impulse; inclination, tendency = **SWING** sb. 1 3. *Obs*.

1538 *Sir Papers Hen VIII*, III. 39 The saide Lorde Deputie refused to accepte the same, whiche afterwarde, of his awne swynge . . . he receyved. 1540 *LATTIMER 5th Sermon bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 150 They would haue a kynge of their owne swynge and of their owne election a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholien* (1570) 14 b, Where the swing goeth, there to follow, fawne, flatter a 1607 *BRIGHTMAN Bright Rediv* iii (1647) 50 Christ did not of his own Swing and Counsell leap into the Office of Reconciliation 1624 *D. DYKE Myst Selfe-Decaying* 335 If wee can follow the swing and sway of our owne proud, and vaine-glorious affections, a 1704 *LOCKE in Ld. King Life* (1830) II 220 From their cradles some have been . given up to the conduct and swing of their inconsiderate desires a 1716 *SOUTH Sermon*, 1 *Kings* xiii. 33-4 (1727) I. 137 Were it not for these, Civil Government were not able to stand before the prevailing Swing of corrupt Nature

5. Freedom of action, free scope: = **SWING** sb. 1 2, esp. in phr. *to take, have one's (full) swing*, to allow oneself every freedom, indulge oneself to the full, have one's fling. (See note under sense 8.)

1584 *LYLY Campaspe* iii. 11 34 *Psyllus* How canst thou thus digne, deuide, define, dispute, and all on the suddaine? *Manus*. Wit will haue his swing 1587 *HARRISON England* ii. xvi. in *Holmshed* I. 109 1/2 Wherby it appeareth that some sort of youth will oft haue his swing, although it be in a halter. 1677 *Dryden Virg. Georg. Ded.*, He had, (according to our homely Saying) his full swing in this Poem, beginning it about the Age of Thirty Five; and scarce concluding it before he arriv'd at Forty. 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Bottle* ii. ii, The fellow will have his swing, tho he hang for t 1712 *STEELE Spect* No. 503 ¶ 2 This Creature came among us only to give herself Airs, and enjoy her full Swing in being admird 1732 *FALDING Letter-Writer* i. 11, I resolved to take one swing in the charming plains of imquity 1808 *SCOTT Marm.* i. xvi, Let the wild falcon soar her swing. 1860 *MISS YONGE Hopes & Fears* I 244

Trust me that things will adjust themselves all the better for letting them have their swing. 1873 *M. ARNOLD Lit & Dignity* (1876) 16 The giving free swing to one's temper and instincts 1908 S. B. WHITE *Rivernian* ix, She was a kindly girl, whose parents gave her free swing.

6. Forcible motion of a body swung or flung. (Also fig.) *arch*.

1595 *Locusts* v. 189 That she might haue died a death Worse then the swing of old Lyons wheele. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr & Cr.* i. iii 207 The Rammie that batters downe the wall, For the great swing and rudenesse of his poize [etc.] 1697 *Dryden Æneid* xi. 933 Swelling Surges . Bound ore the Rocks, inchoach upon the Land, Then backward with a Swing, they take their Way *Ibid* xii. 1335 And rising as he threw, With its full swing the fatal Weapon flew. 1895 *MORRIS Beowulf* xiv. 30 The dread swing of the waves [orig. atol yða zeswing] was washing all mingled With hot blood

b. Continuous vigorous movement or progress.

1856 H. H. DIXON *Post & Paddock* i. 24 He [sc. a horse] would insist on walking through the brook instead of taking it in his swing 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* xi, The casual voyager . might have beheld the eight-oar coming with a steady swing up the last reach. 1865 *Morn Star* 5 July, When the train was getting on the 'swing' (attaining a high speed)

c. Full swing (advb. phr.). at full speed, with the utmost vigour or energy.

1848 H. MILLER *First Imp.* *Engl.* vii. (1857) 110 He returned full swing to the gratification of the grosser propensities of his nature 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* ii, Round they go, full swing, every bound throwing his tongue. 1887 *Jessop Arcady* viii 236 While the northern mail was coming along full swing through the parish

7. The act of swinging or waving about a weapon or other body; a movement describing a curve, such as that made in flourishing a weapon, raising the arm or hand to give a blow, etc.

1635 *QUARLES Embl.* iii. xii 30 The farther off we go, The swing of Justice deales the mightier blow. 1771 *LONNERGAN Fencer's Guide* 87 By the swing you give, you may find way till for a thrust to enter upon me, if you do not disarm me, but if your wrist is swung too far from the Line, you must spring back to avoid a thrust that may comeat you 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 582 He now heats the bulb in the fire, and by a dexterous swing or two he lengthens it. 1853 R. S. SURTEES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* iii. 10 [He] brought his right arm round with a sort of military swing to his forehead. 1876 *TENNISON Harold* v. 1, Swaying his two-handed sword about him, two deaths at every swing 1887 *Field* 19 Feb. 242 1/2 By 'swing' I understand keeping the gun moving with the object for a short time before firing 1891 H. HERMAN *His Angel* ii. 31 The woodwork of the car was flying in splinters under the rapid swing of an axe 1892 *GROVER Breach Loader* 205 Those who shoot with the gun on the swing 1899 *HUTCHINSON, etc. Bk Golf* ii. 42 Instantaneous photographs of first-class players taken when at the top of the swing 1908 T. BURNS *Scientific Boxing* ii. 33 The quickest punches are necessarily the straight arm ones . They will always get there quicker than any round arm swing

8 The act of swinging or oscillating, as a suspended body, or a body turning (to and fro, or in either direction) upon a fixed centre or axis, e.g. upon a hinge; an oscillating or swaying movement, oscillation, also, the amount of oscillation, the arc or curve traced or moved through in this way. Also with adv, as *swing-to*, the act of swinging to.

In quot. 1589 with reference to hanging and play on sense 5, where cf. quots. 1587, 1608

1589 *NASHE Martins Months Munde* 10 Rdi., Wks (Grosart) i. 160 If these men may haue their swaie (but wee hope first they shall haue their swing). 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Necessitie of Hanging* Wks. ii. 133 1/2 One hanging is a necessary thing, Which is a pretty gamball, cald a Swing [viote] A swing or stretch for exercise and health. 1677 *MIGER 4r Dict.*, To give one a great swing, *donner à quelqu'un une grande secousse* 1729 *BOYER Royal Dict* s v, He may have a Swing, (or be hang'd) for't 1775 J. STEELE *Ess. Melody Speech* 68 The rhythmic pulsation is regularly periodical and constant as the swings of a pendulum. 1777 *COOK Voy. Pacific* iii. ix (1784) II 167 They say, that a goddess, having a lump or mass of earth suspended in a cord, gave it a swing, and scattered about pieces of land 1827 *FARADAY Chem Manip* ii (1842) 56 A swing of a foot or two in extent should then be given to it, so as to produce centrifugal force 1853 *DALE tr. Bal-deschi's Ceremonial* 35 He incenses the Celebrant with three double swings 1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxvii, Charley was speedily at a white gate, whose sound and easy swing denoted an entrance of some pretension. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* ix 288 Argo, leaping forward to the swing Of measured oars. 1869 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 443 At first the time is bad, there is not sufficient 'swing' or 'catching at the beginning' 1883 *GRESLEY Gloss Coal-mining*, *Swing*, the arc or curve described by the point of a pick or maundril when being used by a holer or in cutting coal; called the swing of the pick. 1902 G. DOUGLAS *House in Green Shuttles* 289 The sharp swing-to of the door.

a 1903 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Last Hope* ii, The swing of her tapering masts spoke of the heaving seas she had left behind. fig. 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 153 There is an upward and downward swing, as of a pendulum, in the prices of securities 1891 *Sir R. BALL Ice Age* 167 At the other end of the swing the summer in the Northern hemisphere will be seven days shorter than the winter in the same hemisphere 1899 *Pall Mall Mag* Jan 42 Affairs took a swing under me and took off my balance 1922 *Contemp Rev* Dec 835 It is evident that a swing of public opinion has occurred.

b On the swing swinging from side to side, oscillating.

1854 R. S. SURTEES *Handley Cr.* xxxviii, His dressing-table was covered with black—his looking glass was on the

swing—his song was reduced to a wafer. 1882 *SALA Amer. Rev.* (1885) 166 The doors were on the swing. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD 'Col. Reformers' xii* (1891) 128 The pace was faithful by this time, the coach on the swing.

c. A form of penance performed by Hindus see SWING v¹ 6 (b).

1852 [Mrs F. L. MORTIMER] *Par. Off. Hindustan* 103 There is another way of torture quite as painful—it is the swing. Those [Hindus] who determine to swing, allow the blacksmith to drive hooks into the flesh upon their backs, and hanging by these hooks they swing in the air.

d. The distance which determines the diameter of the work that can be admitted by a lathe.

1875 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

e. A sweeping movement

1897 *Badminton Mag.* IV 386 Presently the hounds took a swing to the left and over the edge of the hill again.

f. The leaning outward from the vehicle of the upper part of a wheel. 1895 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

g. Movement of the body or limbs in a manner suggesting the action of swinging.

1730 *SWIFT Tom & Dick Wks* 175 IV 1 261 Tom had the gentleman swing. His hat could nicely put on. 1739 *JARVIS and P. QUIN* II xlii (1742) II 137 Don Quixote, who was not used to alight without having his stirrup held, threw his body off with a swing. 1752 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 191 16 One was detected by his gait, and another by the swing of his arms. 1807-8 *W. WING Salmag.* (1824) 388 An easy swing in my walk. 1901 *Daily News* 1 Apr 5/7 [In rowing] Their recovery was lively, their swing-forward remarkably steady and well balanced.

10. A steady vigorous rhythm or movement characterizing a verse or musical composition.

1829 *CUNNINGHAM Brit. Poet.* I. 171 Distinguished by a vigorous swing of versification. 1899 *CHURCH Spenser* 46 In the Shepherd's Calendar we have for the first time in the century, the swing, the command, the varied resources of the true poet. 1884 *Congregationalist* Feb 109 The 'swing' and 'go' of these popular religious ballads.

11. Concrete senses.

11. A contrivance used for recreation, consisting of a seat which is suspended from above on ropes or rods and on which a person may sit and swing to and fro; also = *swing-boat* (SWING-2).

1887 A. LOVELL tr. *Theocritus's Trava.* I. 45 In the Morning the Streets are full of Swings, adorned with Festoons. 1799 S. & H. *Ref. Cantab.* T. III. 23 There once hung my infantine swing between two limes. 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII 20 There were the usual swings, ups and downs, and roundabouts. 1886 *RUSKIN Praterie* xii. § 258. I. 428 A post to tie the swing to.

12. +a. A pendulum. *Obs.*

1696 *DERHAM Artific. Clockm.* II. 14.

+b. A noose for hanging, halter. *Obs.*

1697 *ARL in Potter Antiq. Greece* I xxi 1 126 That he might there make swings above the floor For all his nasty Queens, who'd play'd the Whore.

c. A hawser for making fast a boat.

1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg.* vii (1850) 177 The small hawser attached to the stem, known technically as the *swing*, which he wound securely round a jutting crag.

d. The rope or chain attached to the tongue of a wagon, along which the horses between the leaders and the wheelers are attached, they being said to be *in the swing*; hence, the horses occupying that position (more fully, *swing-pair*, -*team*).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1909 *Morse* Part 21 May 9/3 The splendid sextet, Jim and Henry in the wheel, Billy and Phil in the swing, and Mace and Dude in the lead. 1909 *Westm. Cas.* 28 May 9/3 The two wheelers of the team. The swing pair, and the two leaders. 1909 *Cent. Dict.* *Suppl.* *Swing-team*, in a logging team of six, the pair between the leaders and the butt team.

e. The outriders who keep a moving herd of cattle in order. Also *swing-men*, -*riders*. *U.S.*

1903 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* iii 28. *Ind.* x. 137 He rode up from his position of third man in the swing.

f. 'A kind of suspensory cradle or sling for a broken leg' (*Dorland Med. Dict.* 1901).

g. *Photog.* = *swing-back* (SWING-2).

1878 *ARNY Photog.* (1881) 244 On one side of the picture a near object may have to be represented; by using the horizontal swing, it may often be brought into focus.

Swing, sb.³ Now *Hist.* Used, chiefly attrib., to designate a system of intimidation practised in agricultural districts of the South of England in 1830-1, consisting in sending to farmers and landowners threatening letters over the signature of a fictitious Captain Swing, followed by the incendiary destruction of their ricks and other property.

Three pretended lives of Swing appeared. *The Life and History of Swing, the Kent Rick-burner*, written by himself, 1830, *A Short Account of the Life and Death of Swing, the Rick-burner*, written by one well acquainted with him, by H. N. Coleidge, and *The Genuine Life of Mr. Francis Swing*, 1831. A review of the first of these, by Gen P. Thompson, entitled 'On Machine-breaking', in the *Westminster Review*, Jan. 1831, was republished in pamphlet form, 'In answer to "Swing".'

1830 *Poor Man's Guardian* 31 Dec. 8/1 There is no doubt that the fire was caused by an incendiary, as Mr. Ley had previously received a 'Swing' letter, threatening that his place should be fired before the 10th of January. 1832 *Let to F. Keate* (Headmaster of Eton) in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. VII. 268/1 If you do not lay aside your Throwing machine you will hear further from SWING. 1836-7 *DICKENS Sk. Bos.* *Tales* viii. 'But this letter is anonymous.' 'I see—bit o' Swing, eh?' 1848 *BARRAM Inqul. Leg.* Ser. II *Babes in Wood* xvii, and Captain Swing came in the night, and burnt all his beans and his barley. 1845 *W. WING Antiq.*

Steeple Aston 58 The riots in the agricultural districts in 1830-1, called the 'Swing-riots'. 1859 *Times* 21 Nov. Excesses of the Luddites and Swing. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox.* xxix, And while Swing and his myrmidons were abroad in the counties. 1888 *World* 2 May 5 He quoted the example of the Swing Riots as an example of an evil which may have averted greater evils.

Swing (swɪŋ), v.¹ Pa. t. swung (swɒŋ), rarely swang (swæŋ), pa. pple. swung (swɒŋ), 1. *swangan*, (suɪŋa), 2. *swungen*, (4 suɪŋe), *squynge*, 4-5 *swynge*, 4-6 *swinge*, *swyng*, 5-*swing*. Pa. t. *sti* 1, 3, 5-*swang* (1 pl *swungen*), 3 pl *swonge* (n), 4 *swang*, *squange* (e, 4-5 *swange*, *swonge*, 4-7 *swong*, 8-*swing*, *wk*, 4 *swyngede*, 5 *swynget*, *swynget*, 6 *swynged*, 7 *swinged*. Pa. pple. *sti* 1 *swungen*, (1, 4 *suungen*), 3 *swonge*, 4 *ywongne*, *ywongne*, *swungen*, *suungen*, *swangan*, *squongen*, 4-5 *swongen*, *swonge*, (5 *swongyn*, -on), 8-*swing*, *wk* 6 *swynged*, 6-8 *swinged*. [OE. *swungan*, pa. t. *swang*, *swungen*, pa. pple. *geswungen* to scourge, chastise, beat up, intr. to move violently or impetuously, related to OFris *swinga* (also *swenga*, *swanga*) to fling, besprinkle, M.L.G. *swingen* str., to fling, hurl, swingle flax, intr. to fling oneself, fly, *swingen* wk., intr. and refl. to throw oneself in any direction, rotate, wheel round, L.G. *swingen* to swingle, OHG *swingen* to hurl, fling, beat, intr. to move rapidly, fly, (MHG *swingen*, G. *schwingen* to brandish, flourish, shake, winnow, swingle, intr. or refl. to swing, oscillate, swing oneself up, etc., bound, soar, rise, whence Sw. *svunga*, Da. *svinge*), Goth. *afswaggrujan* in pass. *rendeung* *ēganomþiwa* to be in doubt or anxiety; f. Teut. *swingu-*, older *swingu-* *swangru-* (*swangru-*), to be or to put in violent (circular or rotatory) motion; whence also the forms recorded s. v. SWANG v, SWING sb¹ and 2, SWINE v², SWENG, SWENGE, SWINGER, and prob SWANGE, SWONG.]

+l. *trans.* To scourge, whip, flog, beat (a person); also, to strike with a weapon or the hand. 1739 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) E. 477 *Excalapn* str., *suungen* 971 *Bluch* *Hon* 15 He hinc bindad & swingad & speliad on his onsynie. 1623 He hinc swungen, & banded 1623 *Swing* hinc on his muð. c. 1600 *ELFING SAINT'S* *Lines* xxxvii 758 And hinc man bat swang & mid saglum beat. c. 1775 *Laurel* *Hon* 149 [He] oft for his swang swinged him mid smale twig. c. 1600 *Curior M.* 25019 After he was wt skurges suungen [*swarf* squongen] c. 1330 *Assumpt. Virg.* (B. MS.) 443 With oute gutt bet me swongen, And to a piler bet me bounden c. 1332 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Waco* (Rolls) 13054 Ilk ober wroh, ilk ober swong, c. 1400 *Octavian* (Sarrazin) 2 Jesu, bat was, for vs hard and sore yswongne c. 1450 *Mitour Salvacion* (Roxb.) 5 How xrist was with scourgis swongyn c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xliii 470 Blo and bloody thus am I bett, Swongen with swyeps.

+b. To beat (the flesh) from, (the blood) out of. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 9102 (Cott.) Vie of his bak þe blode þa suang c. 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 144 þe flesch was from þe bones swonge.

+c. *Cookery.* To beat up, 'whip' (milk, eggs, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III 14 Ȝif þoc sy on eagan nim aspan & hinde meoluc mang to some & swyng. 101390 *Form of Curry* in *Warner Antiq. Culiu* (1797) 10 Breke ayrenn and do thereto, and swyng it wel togydr c. 1400 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 11 Swyng eyryn, and do þer to c. 1500 *Recipes in Babes* Bk (1868) 53 Recipe brede gratyd, & eggis, & swyng þam to gydere.

+d. *intr.* To strike a blow with a sword; to come together with blows; to deliver a blow at. c. 1350 *Wall. Paterns* 3856 Swiftili seþþe with swerdes swonge þa to-gider c. 1375 *Joseph Arin*, 576 þe white knyt whi he lere it sung þat in his frunt þat stan he fest 13. E. E. *Allit P.* A 1059 þat foysson dide Swyþe hit swange þurȝ vch a strete. 13. *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 1562 þe lorde Swez his vnclay swyn, þat swynges bi þe bonkkez 14. *Sir Beues* 497 (Pynson) Al at onys on hym they swonge And gaue hym woundes wyde and longe. c. 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* II. iii (Arb.) 35 *Tib. Tail* Well Trupene neuer but flinging. *An Aylace* And flinking? *Triphena*, Well Tibet and Annot, still swyngyng and whyskyng? 1582 *STANHYURST Enets* II. (Arb.) 50 Two serpents. Plasht the water sulking to the shore moste hastelye swyngyng.

+e. *trans.* To carry or drive forcibly. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 13209 Full swift to the swalghe me swynget the fode. 1582 *STANHYURST Enets* I. (Arb.) 33 With steeds he is swinged, downe picht in his hudge wagon emptye.

+f. *trans.* To draw out (a sword) with a vigorous

movement (*obs.*); to flourish, brandish, wave about; in later use with mixture of sense 7 or 12. to wield (a weapon or implement), or move (a body held or grasped) with an oscillating or rotatory movement.

c. 1400-50 *Wais Alex.* 806 Alexander Swythe swyngis out his sweide. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7975 He. swyngout a sword, swappit at þat other 1610 10390 þen he swange out a sword swicly with þat 1513 *DOUGLAS Enes* ix vii 161 He. thame stoutly assalit, And euei his schynand swerd about him swang 1581 A. GILBY *Test. 12 Patriarchs* 27 b, I took hym by the Hornes, and swynged hym aboute, and finally killeð hym 1592 *SHAKS Rom. & Jul.* I. i 118 The fiery Tibalt, with his sword prepar'd, Which. He swong about his head. c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* III 393 An empie helme, That then he swong about his head, and cast among his friends 1626 *BACON Sylva* § 310 Take Bottles, and Swing them 1646 *CHASMAN Suspectio d'Heode* xl, Swinging a huge scythe, stands impartial Death 1666 *DRYDEN Ann. Mirab* xcvi, If some one approach to dare his Force, He swings his Tail 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1240 Go baff'd opward, lest I swing thee in the Air 1725 *FAN Dict.* s. v. *Salleh*, Lettice, Cresse, Radish, &c. may be swing'd and shaken gently 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xxi, He. swing his arms like the sails of a wind mill. 1860 *TENNISON Sea Dreams* 24 For sideways up her swing his arms 1873 B. HARTY *Fiddletown*, etc. 107 Each swing a lass 1909 *STACPOOLE Pools of Silence* xxx, Adams had swung the man aloft and dashed him against the wall.

+5. To whirl (a wheel) round. *Obs.*

c. 1225 *Fulham* 58 [He] dude..foie of his cnihes forte turien þat hweol ant het swingen hit swifliche abuten ant tidliche tunen.

6. *intr.* To move freely backwards and forwards, as a body suspended from a support above; to oscillate below a point of support, as a pendulum or the like. For spec. use in Hindu asceticism, see (b).

Occas the intr. sense corresp. to 7 d.

1545 *ASCHAM Toxoph.* I. (Arb.) 47 Moche lyke the pastyme that boyes vse in the churchen when their master is awaye, to swinge and totter in a belrope. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xxvi, 202 We thought it not amiss to try if a Pendulum would swing faster, or continue swinging longer in our Receiver 1710 *STERLE Teller* No. 96 P. 5 His Arms naturally swang at an unreasonable Distance from his Sides 1782 *COWPER Gilpin* 107 A bottle swinging at each side 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama* *Sar.* § Art II. 133 A great beam, suspended on gudgeons at the middle, and swinging like the beam of a balance. 1839 *FR. A. KEMBLE Resid. Georgia* (1863) 19 The mocking birds are swinging and singing even now. 1842 *LINNYSON Sir Galahad* iii, The shrill bell rings, the censer swings. 1844 A. B. WILBY *Poems* (1867) 44 Her cottage bonnet filled with flowers, Hung swinging from her arm. 1864 *TENNISON Aylmer's F.* 19 Sir Aylmer Aylmer, Whose blaring wyvern weathercock'd the spire, And swang besides on many a windy sign c. 1900 *KIRLING A Dedication* vi, One stone the more swings to her place In that dread Temple of Thy worth. 1912 H. BELLOC *Four Men* 25 His arms dangled rather than swang.

(b) 1773 *Ed. lves Voy to India* I. ii 27 On the 9th of April, annually, at Bengal the natives undergo a very un-common kind of penance. In a large plain about a mile from Calcutta, there are erected about thirty Bamboos, at least twenty feet high; on the top of these they contrive to fix a swivel, and another bamboo of thirty feet or more crosses it, at both ends of which hangs a rope. One end of this rope, the people pull down, and the devotee placing himself under it, the Brahmin pinches up a large piece of skin under both the shoulder blades, and thrusts a strong iron hook through each. When this is done, the people haul down the other end of the bamboo, by which means the devotee is immediately lifted up, from the ground, and then run round as fast as their legs will carry them. This throws the devotee out to the full length of the rope, where as he swings, he plays a thousand antic tricks. 1793 *Medical Spectator* II No. 39, 246 All the information that I could get from our Banyan relative to this strange custom was, that they swing for a good conscience.

b. Of a person: To move backwards and forwards through the air upon a suspended rope or a swing (SWING sb.² 11), as a sport, to ride in a swing.

[1545 see 6.] 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 93 They have also ropes to swing in. 1665 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (1677) 130, I saw ropes or cords stretched from tree to tree in several gardens, Boys and Girls, swinging upon them. 1714 *GAY Sheph. Week Monday* 124 On two near elms the slacken'd cord I hung, Now high, now low my Blouzelinda swung

c. Of a (suspended) bell: To give forth a sound by swinging; to sound, ring out.

1632 *MILTON Penseroso* 76 Oft I hear the far off Curfew sound, O'er some wide-water'd shoal, Swinging slow with sullen roar 1812 *COLMAN Mr. Grims, Lady of IVreck* II. xii, A sound swung down the glen. From Dunamary Priory bell 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* II. § 6 90 The burgesses gathered in town mote when the bell swung out from St Paul's

d. *fig.* To waver, vacillate; to change from one condition or position to the opposite (esp. in fig. phrases with *pendulum* as subj. see PENDULUM 2). 1833 *CHALMERS Power of God* II. x. 106 We swing as it were between two assumptions. 1836 [see PENDULUM 2] 1877 R. GIFFEN *Stock Exch. Securities* 152 He should endeavour not to invest when the pendulum has swung upwards 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII. 378, I am by no means sure that the pendulum may not have swung too far in the opposite direction.

e. *trans.* To mark or indicate by swinging; to swing seconds, to oscillate once in every second.

1736 *DERHAM in Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 202 The next Experiments I shall mention, I made by the Help of a good Month Piece that swings Seconds 1764 *MASKELYNE*

ibid LIV. 373 A little clock having a pendulum swinging seconds.

7. trans. To cause to oscillate, as a body suspended from a support above; to move or sway (something) to and fro in this or a similar manner.

Phr. To swing a cat (i. e. holding it by the tail), in *no room to swing a cat* in and similar expressions, said of a confined or narrow space.

1560 DAVIS *tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 295 They hange out the dead body by a chaine over the walle, and after they had swynge it a while to and fro, they let it fall into the ditch. **1665** *Medela Pestil* 57 They had not space enough (according to the vulgar saying) to swing a Cat in. **1706** E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 5 When they walk, they swing their Corps like a Pendulum. **1771** SMOLLETT *Humphry's Cl.* 8 June, I am pent up in frowzy lodgings, where there is not room enough to swing a cat. **1827** KARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xv (1842) 543 The flask, should be well rinsed, and swung in the hand to shake out adhering drops. **1844** DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xvi, The colonel took his seat upon the table, and swung his legs. **1849** CLOUGH *Poems, Natura Naturans* viii, Big bees their burly bodies swung. **1850** DICKENS *Dav. Copp* xxv, Mrs. Crupp had indignantly assured him that there wasn't room to swing a cat there, but, as Mr. Dick just observed to me, 'You know, Trotwood, I don't want to swing a cat. I never do swing a cat.' **1906** RAVEN *Bells* 41 Arrangements for hanging bells in turrets and swinging them.

b. To cause (a person) to oscillate as in a swing; to give (one) a ride in a swing.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 56 By two ioyning ropes that are fastned above, they will swing themselves as high as the transome. **1712** STEELE *Spect.* No. 492 ¶ 3 They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the Children, and are swung by their Men Visitants. **1783** JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* v, 40 Their slaves had no other employment but to swing them in their hammocks. **1838** LYTTON *Alice* in vii, Come to-morrow, and swing Sophy—no nice swinging since you've been gone.

c. Of a bell. To send forth a peal of sound.

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxi, The hour of twelve o'clock swung its summons over the city from the belfry. **1852** ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III, 1 ix. 294. The bells in every church steeple swing forth their peals of gladness.

d. To lift and transport (something suspended), as with a crane, *transf.* to convey or transport from point to point.

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 126 Men, swinging a block of granite, with an ordinary derrick. **1862** H. KINGSLEY *Riverside* li, Who could tire, at the strange dim vista of swinging horses between decks? **18** *Grnd. Mil. Service Inst.* U.S. X 588 (Cent. Dict.) By means of the railroad, troops can be swung across from bay to bay as the exigencies of the war may require.

e. refl. To hoist oneself up or transport oneself from point to point by grasping a support above. Also *intr.*

1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* i, The young man.. swung lightly off his charger. *ibid.* ii, The Douglas swung himself into the saddle. **1902** VIOLET JACOB *Sheep-Stealers* xi, Putting his foot on the axle and swinging himself up. **1907** J. H. PATTERSON *Man-Eaters of Tsavo* xii 133 All kinds of monkeys chatter, overhead as they swing themselves from branch to branch.

8. intr. To be suspended from a support above (without necessarily implying oscillation).

a. spec. To be hanged; to suffer death by hanging, *slang* or *colloq.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 122 Diogenes.. had a great zele. to see them every one swingyng & tottreying in halters. **1592** NASHE *P. Penitence* (ed. 2) 10 What penance can be greater for Pride, than to let it swing in hys owne halter? **1725** *New Cant. Dict.*, To Swing, to hang. **1728** [Dr. Fox] *Street-Robberies* 8 They all lovingly swung together at Execution-Dock. **1841** DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lxii, It is a choice between his life and death. If you refuse, he swings. **1884** 'EDNA LYALL' *W. Two* xi, I don't wish any man to swing for me—I have always disapproved of the death-penalty.

b. gen. To be suspended, to hang; *transf.* to appear as if suspended (= HANG v. 12) Also *fig.* (swinging from, to depend or 'hinge' on).

1641 TATHAM *Distracted State* v i, *Agath.* And now you see the Pinnacle from which You must be tumbled down, away with him. *Fellow* If you please to walk that way you may see Oleander swinging for his life. **1781** COWPER *Charity* 615 His Budget, often filled, yet always poor, Might swing at ease behind his study door. **1829** SCOTT *Annals of G.* xxiii, 'Yonder swings the Flying Stag,' said Ital, pointing to an immense sign. **1899** LENNYSON *Mar. r. Geraint* 170 A purple scarf at either end whereof There swung an apple of the purest gold. **1867** AUGUSTA WILSON *Vashli* xix, In the west, where a waning moon swung on the edge of the distant misty hills. **1888** G. A. SMITH *Isaiah* xlii (1891) 229 As this one [word] is obscure in its English guise, and the passage really swings from it, we may devote a paragraph to its meaning. **1898** R. W. HAGGARD *Dr. Thorne* i 14 A lantern swung from the roof of the coach.

9. trans. To hang, suspend, *rarely*, to hang (a person), put to death by hanging (*slang* or *colloq.*).

1528 MORE *Dyallog.* iii xi (1529) 82 b, In the tother [wall] let layeth vp all hys owne and swyngheth yt at hys backe. **1811** *Regul. & Orders Army* 249 The Men's Hammocks must be swung regularly by Companies. **1816** 'Quiz' *Grand Master* vii, 202 Had he the pow'r he'd change the case, And swing some col'nel, in their place. **1848** LYTTON *K. Arthur* i xliii, A slender draw-bridge, swung from brink to brink. **1860** *All Year Round* No. 73, 550 The heavy vehicle so ill swung, as springless as an artillery tumbrel. **1921** MAX BEERBOHM *Zuleika Dobson* v 61 You would be driven to Court in my state coach. It is swung so high that the streetsters can hardly see its occupant.

b. To strain (the back of a horse). = SWAY

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 1258 If she [sc. a mare] has met with an accident, such as having swung her back 10. *intr.* To oscillate (without suspension); to move to and fro, or from side to side, to sway, to hover, *spec.* to sway the body backward and forward in rowing.

1607 CHAPMAN *Bussy d'Ambois* v I j, Not so the surges of the euxine Sea. Swell being emag'd, As Fortune swings about the restless state Of vertue. **1712** ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* ii iv. 17 If the Coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek so loud, that all the Street concluded she was overtu'd. **1828** WORDSW. *Power of Sound* x, While Fauns and Satyrs beat the ground in cadence,—and Silenus swung This way and that, with wild flowers crowned. **1860** TYNDALL *Glac.* i xv 101 A single hawk swung in the atmosphere above us. **1879** OXF. & CAMB. *Undergrad.* *Yrnl.* 13 Mai. 292/2 Priest i getting more and more used to the bow side, but he still swings short and stuffy.

11. To turn in alternate directions, or in either direction (usually horizontally), around a fixed axis or point of support; *spec.* *Naut.* said of a vessel riding at a single anchor or moored by the head, and turning with the wind or tide. Also with *to*, *open*, *wide*, etc.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), To Swing, to turn round the anchors, or moorings, at the change of the wind, or tide. **1812** J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* iii 229 While safely she at anchor swings. **1819** SHELLEY *Cenci* iv ii. 47 It is the iron gate, Which ye left open, swinging to the wind. **1860** A. CUMMING in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII 102 Let them swing to one anchor. **1863** READER *Hard Cash* xx, But in the middle of the joyous whirl, Julia's quick ear on the watch all the time, heard the gate swing to. **1892** GREENER *Breach Loader* 215 The shot will fly in that direction in which the gun was swinging when the change of shot left the muzzle. **1892** GUNTER *Miss Dwindles* (1893) 33 He swings around suddenly and quickly to see who interrupts him.

b. To go along or round in a curve or with a sweeping motion, to wheel, sweep.

1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i xx, So forth the startled swan would swing. **1833** KINGSLEY *Hyperion* xxi, A choir of nymphs swung round him hand in hand. **1865** MISS WARD *Hills Shattenn* xxv, With wind and headway the sloop gently swung up to her appointed place. **1865** KINGSLEY *Hereward* xv, In marched Hereward and all his men, and swung round through the gateway into the court. **1914** *Times* 8 Sept. 9/1 The battle line proceeds due east to Sézanne and Vitry-le-François, and then swings north east round the plain of Châlons to the fortress of Verdun.

12. trans. To cause to turn in alternate directions, or in either direction, on or as on an axis or pivot; to turn or cause to face in another direction.

1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* i xxii 124 The boy who wished to be a king that he might have an officer appointed to swing him all day long upon a gate. **1783** COWPER *Egit Hare* 24 To skip and gambol like a hare And swing his rump around. **1784** — *Egit Hare* 24 Swinging the parlour-door upon its hinge. **1818** SCOTT *Br. Lamm.* x, A leaf of the muckle gate has been swung to wit yestreen's wind. **1883** HARPER's *Mag.* Jan 284/1 What maddening whirls when he called, 'Swing partners!' **1887** *Field* 19 Feb 223/2 A good practical exponent of 'the art of shooting flying' states that he never met with a first rate shot who 'swings' his gun—he keeps it moving in the direction of the bird's flight. **1890** 'R. Boldenwood' *Miner's Right* vi 139 The base line is altered or 'swung', i. e. freshly marked on another imaginary course. **1892** E. GOSSE *Secr. Narcisse* in 80 As he was about to turn towards the window, Rosalie swung herself violently back.

b. Naut. To turn (a ship) to all points in succession, in order to ascertain the deviation of her magnetic compass.

1859 in *Merc. Marine Mag.* (1860) VII 49 The necessity of having all iron steamships swing, in order to ascertain the deviation of their compasses. **1877** SPENCER *Crusie H. M. S. Challenger* x (1878) 176 Some hours were spent swinging for magnetical purposes.

c. To dive or cause to move in a curve, also, to make or execute by moving in a curve (in phi to swing a cast, in hunting: see CAST sb. 41).

1854 R. S. SURTRES *Handley Cr.* li, The hounds dash towards the fence beyond, and swing their cast without a whimper. **1889** GUNTER *Thai. Frenchman* v. 46 He swings his team into the Avenue de l'Impératrice. **1897** *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 127/1 The dogs have changed direction by the left flank. We swing them, make a short cut through a bit of brush.

13. intr. To go along with undulating or swaying movement, or in a vigorous manner; to walk with swinging step. (See also SWINGING ppl a. 3.)

1854 R. S. SURTRES *Handley Cr.* lxx, Pulling up at the door of the Turtle Doves Hotel, he threw himself carelessly off the half cover-back and swung into the hall with a noisy flourish. **1884** W. BLACK in *Harper's Mag.* Dec 30/2 The coach swings along pleasantly. **1894** J. A. SREWART *In Day of Battle* xviii, The camels, swinging at a steady trot.

14. trans. fig. To direct or control the movement or action of; to sway; to wield. U.S.

1889 *Voice* (N.Y.) 2 May, The rum wing purposes swinging the party. The temperance innocents will have to submit or step out. **1890** 'MARK TWAIN' in *Pall Mall G.* 20 Sept. 3/2 His great charm to me is the way he swings nervous English. **1908** U. SINCLAIR *Money Changers* ii 35 He can swing the market so as to break a man.

15. a. To fix (the work) on the centre or centres in a lathe. **b.** Of a lathe. To have a 'swing' or capacity of (so much) see SWING sb. 8 d.

1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 201 The work is 'swung' or arranged so as to yield an unequal pressure in polishing. **1888** HASLUCK *Mod. Engin. Handybk.* (1900)

22 Three inch centres—that is, a lathe which swings six inches.

† **Swing**, v 2 *Obs.* Pa t 3 swang, 4 swange, swong. [OE. *swingan*, corresp. in form and meaning to SWING sb. 1, and so ultimately identical with SWING v. 1] *intr.* To labour, toil; = SWINK v. 1.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Exod.* xviii. 14 Hwæt deæt þu on þis folce? hwi swingst þu ana? **c.** 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) cxviii. 1 Luton drihten timbrende hus on ydel swingað ða ðe timbriað lu. **c.** 1275 *LAV.* 7488 He swang [c. 1205 swonc] in þan fite, þat he leherede a swote. **13** E. E. Allit P. A. 586 Pat swange & wat for long þore. **13** *Guy Warw.* (A) 3589 Hei haud þat day so sore swong, þat þurh his mouþe he fom it sprong. **c.** 1480 *HENRYSON Mor Fab.* 11 of & Lamb xx, His seuand nor his self may not be spaird 'to swing and sweit, withoutt in Meit or wage.

† **Swing**, *adv.* *Obs.* *1st* are-1. In 5 swingge. [Stem of SWING v. 1] With a sudden blow or impact; 'slap'.

c. 1400 *St. Alevius* (Laud 108) 443 As man þat hadde deþe, wounde He fel swingge down to grounde.

Swing, in combination

1. In general attrib. or adj. use (mostly without hyphen, as a separate word) **a.** Applied to a piece of mechanism, apparatus, or utensil suspended, hinged, or pivoted so as to be capable of oscillating or turning to and fro. = SWINGING ppl a. 1, 2. (See also 2.)

1791 *Rep. Comm. Thames-Isis Navg.* 15 At the lower End of this Channel there is a Pen formed by a Swing Slide and Flood Gates. **1828** P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II 273 Swing stoves and charcoal put on board, to carry about into the damp corners. **1833** *LONDON ENCYC.* *Acht* § 1112 Centre point, or swing hinges, appear to be of two kinds. **1843** *HOLTZAPFEL Tuning* 1 257 The whole load is quickly immersed by a swing crane into a tank of water about five feet deep. **1855** *LEITCH & Cornwall* 257 The miners worked in a swing stage, which they dropped against such parts of the side as they intended to take away. **1858** *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Swing Tea-kettle*, a kettle on a stand for table use, moving on pivots. **1869** *RANKINE Machine & Hand tools* Pl. 02, The shaft, v, which is supported by fixed bearings, &c., and the swing or movable bearings. **1885** *LADY BRASER The Trades* 379 The perpetual rolling and tossing of the vessel had warned us that in all probability the maximum clinometrical angle of the swing-table would ere long be reached. **1888** *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 363 *Swing Table*, the table of a drilling machine which is made to swing or swivel around the central pillar in order to bring any desired portion of the work underneath the drill. **1909** *Q. True Tides* xix, A swing-lamp shone down upon a white covered table.

b. = SWINGING ppl a. 3. *rare.*

1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* iii, ix (1861) 112 He proceeded on a long swing trot through the muddy lanes of the metropolis. **1863** *REVELL & Connel. Wallah* (1866) 95 Going the whole way at a swing trot.

2. Special Combinations **swing-back**, the back of a photographic camera, carrying the sensitized plate, arranged so as to be 'swung' or turned on a hinge or pivot into any required position, **swing-bar**, a bar arranged to turn on a pivot; *spec.* a swingletree, **swing-beam**, a beam arranged to turn, or to enable something to turn, on a pivot or the like (see quot.), **swing-bed**, a movable stool-bed in a gun-carriage; also attrib., as *swing-bed-plate*; **swing-boat**, a boat-shaped swing used for amusement at fairs, etc.; **swing-bridge**, a form of drawbridge which turns horizontally on a pivot (either at one end or in the centre); **swing-cart**, a cart 'swung' or suspended on springs, a spring-cart; **swing-chair**, a locking-chair, **swing-door**, a door constructed to swing to or shut of itself; *pl.* a door made in two leaves, which are hung separately and furnished with springs that bring them back to meet in the middle when pushed open in any direction; **swing-front**, in a photographic camera (cf. *swing-back*), **swing-gate**, a gate constructed to swing to or shut of itself, *spec.* a form of this used in Australia for drafting sheep; **swing-glass**, a looking-glass suspended on pivots, **swing-handle**, a handle turning on pivots, esp. such an arched handle of a basket, pail, etc.; **swing-jack** (JACK sb. 10), see quot., **swing-jointed** a, jointed so as to turn to and fro on a pivot; **swing-plough** (cf. *G. schwingpflug*), a plough without wheels; † **swing-tail**, a long tail that swings about, also attrib. having a sweeping tail or train; **swing-tailed** a., having a long swinging tail; **swing-tap**, a tap constructed to turn horizontally on the supply-pipe and thus open or close the valve as required; **swing-tool** (see quot. 1875); **swing-wheel**, the escape-wheel of a clock, which drives the pendulum; also, the balance-wheel of a watch; also attrib. See also SWING-ROPE, etc.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib. Brit.* II No 3064, Portrait Camera, and lens with 'swing back. **1878** *ARNY Photog.* xxxiii, 269 A fair general focus can be obtained by using with the camera a vertically-pivoted swing-back. **1844** H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 293 These studs are inserted into a 'swing-bar' that can be bolted to the horizontal rails of the framing, in such position as will bring the intermediate wheel into proper pitch with the principals. **1852** *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swing

bar or *beam of a rocket frame 1857 P Colquhoun *Comp. 'Ostriman's Guide'* 32 The swing beams are the long beams running along the [lock]-gates, by which they are pushed open. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing-beam* 1 (*Railway Engineering*) A cross-piece suspended from the truck, and sustaining the car-body, so that it may have independent lateral motion 2 (*Carbentry*) A cross-beam supporting an over-head mow in a barn 1852 BURN *Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), *Swing bed of a field gun. 1867 MAYHEW *Land Labour III* 107/2 All the caravans and *swing boats, and what not, used to assemble there 1797 *Estimate Works Thames-Iss Navig.* 3 At Duxford Wear, a *Swing-Bridge for lowering-Horses, and Fence Gates 1898 W. W. Jacobs *Sea Uchins, Grey Parrot* (1906) 213 The gangway was shipped, and the *Curlew* drifted slowly away from the quay and leanded for the swing bridge slowly opening in front of her 1796 H HUNTER *London* (1811) II. 107 Raspberries, which are raised chiefly for the use of the distillers, and conveyed to London in *swing carts 1833 LONDON *Encycl. A. chit.* § 697 A *swing chair, formed out of ten pieces of elder tree 1900 ELINOR GLYN *Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 18 She was lying in a swing chair, showing lots of petticoat and ankle 1833 LONDON *Encycl. A. chit.* § 705 The use of the *swing door is to prevent the door from ever being left open in severe weather 1863 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Marchmont* I. 1. 23 He was gone, and the swing-door slammed in Edward Aundell's face 1895 P H. MINGWAY *Out of Egypt* I. 3 As the waters pushed aside the swing-doors of the buffet. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 884 The wide angle lens is attached to the *swing front ready for work. 1774 *Garten Inclos Act* 5 No *swing-gates or other gates shall at any time be suffered 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 143 In the construction of the swing-gate, the bars are 50 long, that too much weight is often thrown upon the hinges 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Squatter's Dream* ix 91 Mr Stangrove has no more idea of a swing-gate than a sleazebag-machine 1809 R. LANGRISH *Introduct. Trade* 81 A Dressing Table, and a *Swing Glass 32 105. 1847 DISRAELI *Twice* II. vii, She threw a glance at her swing-glass, 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Swing-handle 1896 *Fr. R. Horticult.* Soc. Nov. 202 All fruit should be carefully placed in the basket (which is preferable lined or padded, and if with a swing-handle all the better). 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing jack, a jack for replacing cars on the track; the bottom of the standard is a cylindrical segment, and has a toe working in a slot in the base of the jack. A pair are used, and the car being lifted while the standards are vertical, the latter are cauto to or swung over, bringing the wheels of the car in line with the rails 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 595 The marker *mm* is another appendage to the [drill] sowing-machine. It consists of the bar *mm*, and the marking-rod *mm*. The latter is *swing-jointed on a stud fixed in the ends of the marker-bar *mm*. 1733 W. ELLIS *Cultivator & Vale Farm* 309 The Foot Plough, the Kentish Broad board Plough, the Creeper, and the *Swing Plough 1807 A. YOUNG *Agric. Esset.* (1813) I. 127 In favour of the swing plough it is contended that it is better calculated for following, as the soil can be broken up to a greater depth. 1846 McCulloch *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) I. 147 The Scotch, or swing-plough, drawn by 2 horses driven by the ploughman 1883 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1861/8 One Bay Gelding Aged about four years, with a *Swing Tail lately cut off. 1865 HUNT *Pop. Rom. W. Eng.* I. 27 The quire saw the old woman beating her step-daughter, about the head with the skirt of her swing tail gown. 1809 BLUNDELL *Art of Riding* I. xiii. Div. Overmuch spurring will make him *swing tailed, and specially if he be a Gennet, or Turkey horse, whose tails be always loose and at liberty. 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 466 A galvanised iron cistern, fitted with nickel-plated *swing tap 1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 849 Various kinds of *swing tools, used by watchmakers in filing and polishing small flat works 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Swing-tool, a holder which swings on horizontal centers, so as to yield to unequal pressure and keep the plate flat against the face of the file 1866 DERRAM *Artif. Clockm.* I. 4 The Crown-Wheel in Small pieces, and *Swing-Wheel in Royal Pendulums, is that Wheel which drives the Balance, or Pendulum 1826 T. R. ZIO *Clock & Watch Making* xii 275 A spring, acting on the pin, brought the nib in a contrary direction, to act on the third wheel teeth, by which it gave motion to the swing-wheel during the time of winding. 1846 HOLZAPFEL *Turning* II. 826 Balance-wheel or swing-wheel files, the convex side cut, the angular sides safe

b In designations of the swingle and swingle-tree used in dressing flax.

(Cf. MHG. *swinge-bok*, swingletree, G. *schwingstock*, *schwingbrett*, *schwingmesser*)

1835 JAMIESON, *Cogiter*, the person who, in the act of swinging flax, first breaks it with a swing-bat, and then throws it to another 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts* 486 Two distinct pieces of apparatus belong to it [i.e. winnowing of flax], namely, the swing-stock and the swing-knife

c. *Dynamics*. In terms used by Clifford for various geometrical figures or lines having relation to the oscillation of a body, as *swing-conic*, *-ellipse*, *-ellipsoid*, *-quadric*, *-radius*.

1887 W. K. CLIFFORD *Elem. Dynamic* I. iv 17 The second moment of an area in regard to any line, divided by the area itself, is the square of a length which is called the swing-radius of the area in regard to the line, or of the line in regard to the area. *Ibid.* 24, 34.

Swinge (swindg), sb. 1 Obs. exc. dial. Also 6 swinge, 6-7 swindge. [Related to SWINGE v. 1.]

†1. Sway, power, rule, authority, influence: esp. to have or bear swinge, the (full, whole, chief) or all the swinge, etc. Obs.

1531 TINDALE *Expos.* 1 John v. 21 (1538) 83 Yf in x paryshes rounder ther be not one learned and discrete to helpe the other, then the deuell hath a greate swynge amonge vs, that the byshops officers that dwell so farr off, must abuse vs as they do 1536 *Rem. Sedition* 26 The enyl be mo in nombre, they bere the swynge. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen VI, 131 She bare the whole swynge, as the stronge odo doth, when he is yoked in the plough with a pore silly asse. 1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xxxvii. (1887) 150 An oligarchie where

some few heare all the swinge 1585 FETTERSTONE tr. *Calenn on Acts* iv. 33 The Sadduces did then beare the chiefe swindge 1607 J. WHEELER *Treat. Comm.* 37 The Antwerpians in all the Marts, & Faures in Dutchland, bare the chiefe swindge 1612 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* I. 1, When Glory, Flatterie, and smooth applauses of things ill Vphold th' inordinate swindge of downe right power. 1629 MASSINGER *Picture* II. ii (1630) E 2 b, What wise man but must confesse that fortunes swinge is more Ore that profession, then all kinde else Of life pursu'd by man? 1636 — *Gl. De Florence* II. ii, This is the man that carries The sway, and swinge of the Court

†2. Freedom of action, free scope, licence; liberty to follow one's inclinations. = SWING sb. 2 5. Phr. to have or take one's swinge, to give (a person or thing, oneself) swinge. Obs.

1542 BOORDE *Dyetary* xvi (1870) 273 Sensuall appetide muste haue a swynge, all these things notwithstandinge 1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* I. (Arb) 52 Shooing bath two Tutors the one called Daye light, ye other Open place, whyche .ii. keepe shooting from euyl companye, and suffers it not to haue to much swinge 1575-85 SANDYS *Ser. in viii* § 10 Youth they say must haue his swinge 1597 BEARD *Theat. e God's Judgem.* (1612) 272 They quete the full swinge to their hold and violent affections 1598 CHAPMAN *Ilind* v. (ix) 617 For whose sake I will lose the raynes, and giue mine anger swindge 1615 — *Odyss* xxii 597 That then- straight hee is sowre to that swindge, in which she was bred 1622 FLETCHER *Span. Cur.* v. ii, He haue his swindge upon thee. 1623 CHAPMAN *Casus & Poyntie* II. 12, I had able means, And spent all in the swinge of leeld affections. 1668 H. MORSE *Div. Dial.* III. xxiii (1713) 233 By pteffing the full swinge of the Annale life before the orderly Pleasures of the Diuine 1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* I. 1, I am perswaded the bounds of his land have been the utmost extent of his travel; except since his Parents death he has given himself a swinge to some race or fair 1687 tr. *Salut* (1694) 8 A savage sort of People, living at their full swinge of Liberty and Licence.

†b. Of, at one's own swinge. said of a person being entirely his own master. Obs.

1536 St. *Peters Hen VIII*, II. 322 That he shulde rule of his owne swynge, so as noon of us durst advise him to the contrary 1576 FLEMING *Panopol. Epist.* 290 In his lustie yeares, he is at his own swinge 1663 HEATH *Flagellum* i His Father dying soon after and leaving him to his swinge.]

†3. Impetus, impulse, driving power (of something non-physical, as passion, will, etc.); inclination; drift, tendency. Of one's own swinge. of one's own free choice, of one's own accord, spontaneously. Obs.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen VII, 36 They of their awne swynge pacted them selves, and heganneto to turne to their natural liege lord. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par. Matt* ii 28 Herushed not futh of his owne swynge to pteache 1552 R. HUTCHINSON *Declar. Christs Snppr* iii (1560) K j b, As long as they folowe the wyld swynge of their youth 1618 SYLVESTER *Christs Conflict* 87 The swinge of custome (whirl-wind-like) Rapt my Passion 1621 HAKWILL *David's Foru* x05 He goes on with an high hand and a stiffe neck, and is carried with a swinge, as a ship under full saile. 1651 CULPEPPER *Astrol. Judgem.* D. (1658) 80 He follows the swinge of the times. 1677 BARROW *Serm.* (1687) I. xi 244 Ascribing them to the mere conduct and agency of visible causes, hurried by a necessary swindge. 1686 tr. *Charidri's Coronat.* *Solyman* 86 The great ones following his example give themselves the liberty to follow the swinge of their own Arbitrary Wills. 1804 JESS in *Knox & Gell's Corr.* (1834) I. 95 What greater punishment can there be, than to be given up, by God, to the swinge of a man's own lusts?

†4. Impetus (of motion); impetuous or forcible sweeping or whirling movement. Obs.

1583 H. HOWARD *Defensio* Lij b, As we see that barges which are forced by the strength of oares, haue a kinde of gate or swinge when the stroke dooth cease 1599 NASHE *Leitens Stuffe* Wks 1905 III. 164 In the swindge of his tidant he constituted two Lord admirals ouer the whole navy of England 1600 DELONEY *Canaans Calamitie* 915 The Romanes full of bot reuenge... I roopt to the Temple, with a mighty swinge. 1600 *Distraicted Emp.* iv 1 in Bullen O P. (1884) III 235 A thynks me fallinge & avoyds my Swindge 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* To Rdr a 21 b, Whirled on by the swindge and rapt of the one [wheel] 1665 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* (1673) 247 The swindge or circling motion of the arm in shaking the sistrum. 1666 ALSOP *God in Mount* g They have been heaving with all their strength to roll it away, and when they have hoped they were just turning it over, it has come upon them with the greater swinge.

†5. The lashing (of a tail). Obs. rare.

1627 MAY *Lucan* I 225 When his Tales swindge has made him hot, .He [sc. a lion] roares from his wide throat. c. 1640 WALLER *Battle of Swimmer* I. ii. 22 The shallow water doth her force infringe, And renders vain her tail's impetuous swinge

b. *gen.* A stroke, blow. dial.

1823 MOOR *Suffolk Words*

6. A leash for hounds. Obs. exc. dial.

1661 FULLER *Worthies, Yorks* in (1662) 221 A Gentleman of this County, being to let slip a brace of Grey-hounds, to run for a great wager, so he held them in the Swinge, that they were more likely to strangle themselves then kill the Hare 1895 E. ANGEL *Gloss.* *Swinge*, a leash or couple by which hounds are led.

Swinge, sb. 2 [f. SWINGE v. 2] A singe.

App. inferred in *Dicis* error. from the foll. passage, where the word is SWING sb. 3.

1619 FLETCHER, etc. *O. Corinith* I. i, If to feed Vultures here, after the halter Has done his part, or if there be a Hell, To take a swinge or two there [etc.]

Swinge (swindg), v. 1 Also 6 swynge, 6-8 swindge; *pres. ppl.* and *ger.* 6-8 swindging, 7

swindgeing, 6- swinging, 7- swingeing. [Late form of ME. SWENG.]

1. *trans.* To beat, flog, whip, thrash. †Also with off arch. or dial.

a. 1553 UDALL *Reylder D.* II. iv (Aib.) 38, I will rather haue my cote twenteie times swindged, Than on the naughtie wag not to be auenged 1595 SHAKS *John* II. i 288 Saint George that swindg'd the Dragon. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.* v. ii. 104 If they denie to come, Swinge me them soundly forth vnto their husbands. 1606 HOLLAND *Stuelon* 222 Hee was 1010tous, wild and wanton in 40 much as his father swindged him well and soundly for it. 1660 H. MORSE *Myst. Godl.* III. xiii 85 These sad Ceremonies they also used in Peru, where they swinged themselves with singing Nettles, and struck themselves over the shoulders with hard stones 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, I Swing'd him off, I lay'd on and beat him well-favouredly 1764 FOOTE *Mayor of G.* I, I would so swinge and leather my lambkins 1786 BURNS *The Ordination* xi, See, see auld Orthodoxy's faes She's swingien thro' the city 1828 SCOTT *P. M. Perth* xi, We have swinged them as far as the Abbey Gate, 1888 DOUGHTY *Trav. Arabia Deserta* II. 232, I swinged him soundly in a moment and made all his hack smart

†b. *fig.* To chastise, castigate; to pay out, serve out. Obs.

1560 T. WILSON *Rhet. Prol.*, Hauyng been thus swinged, and restrained of libertie, 1636 WENTWORTH in *Carte Ormonde* (1735) III. 5 The proof was once clear, and he a spirit that will deserve well to be swinged into the knowledge of himself and the duty he owes the state. 1690 DRYDEN *Ambiphony* I. ii, Jupiter can swinge you off, if you swear by him, and aie foisworn. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *Dryden's Juvenal* xiv (1697) 349 This very Rev'rend Leacher swinges his own Vices in his Son. 1710 *Dublin Examiner* 26 Dec., The Printer brought along with him a Bundle of those Papers, which in the Phrase of Whig Coffee houses have Swinged off the Examiner 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl to Stella* 16 Oct., One Boyer, a French dog, has abused me. The Secretary promises me to swinge him.

†c. ? To pillory (*fig.*). Obs. rare-1.

1546 *Supplic. Poore Commons* (E. E. T. S.) 69 When they katch any thyng that soundeth to the contrary, it shall not escape so, we warrant you. It shalbe swynge in euery pulpyt wyth, this is the Kynges gracious wyl.

†d. To bear heavily upon. Obs. rare.

1681 PRIDEAUX *Lett.* (Camden) 96 The innkeeper swinged them in their reckoning most abominably, making them pay five times the price for every thing they had

†e. *slang.* = SWIPE. See also quot. a. 1700

1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. 1, Give her cold jelly To take up her belly, And once a day swinge her again 1688 MITCHELL *Fr. Dict.*, To Swinge off, *il se dit aussa dans un Sens Venerien*, a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, He is Swing'd off, damnably Clapt.

†2. To drink up or off, 'toss off'. Obs. *slang.*

1529 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 568 She swynge'd up a quartie At ones 1590 B. GOSSES *Pog. Kingd* v. 48 And cleane they swinge off euery cup 1649 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wand. West* 7 Mine Host swing'd off halfe a pot to me.

†3. To cut down with a scythe. dial.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb.* (1878) 117 Swinge brembles & brakes 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, *Swinge*, a To cut the nettles, &c. from hedges to make them neat

†4. To brandish, flourish; to lash (the tail, or something with the tail). Also *transf.* Obs.

1593 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* I. vi. 410 The Lion often swindging, with his sinewy tail, Sometimes his sides, sometimes the dusty plain. *Ibid.* vii. 507 Th' Air corrupteth soon, except With sundry winds it oft be swindg'd and swept. 1607 (B. BARNES) *Dem's Charter* v. iv. L j b, When I was a Scholler in Padua, faith then I could haue swindg'd a sword and a buckler. 1609 MILTON *Nativity* xviii, Th' old Dragon under ground. Swindges the scaly Horror of his fouled tail.

†5. To bear sway over (After SWINGE sb. 1.)

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierces Super.* 12 Had not affection otherwhiles swynge their reason, where reason should haue swayed their affection.

†6. To whirl round (e. g. a wheel). Obs.

1548 ELVOT, *Rota*, to tourne a thyng lyke a whele, to swynge about 1561 T. HOBY in *Carlinghons Courtier* III. E f iij, Like a whele that longe swynge'd about with violence [etc.]. 1612 SKELTON *Quar.* I. viii. 50 Their Sayles [sc. of windmills], that are swinged about by the Winde 1677 MITCHELL *Dict. Eng. Fr.*, Swinged, or turned about, *roulé, tourné en roue*.

†7. *intr.* To have free scope or course, to indulge one's inclination. (After SWINGE sb. 2.)

1613 CHAPMAN *Rev. Bussy d'Ambois* I. B j, To what will this declining Kingdome turne, Swindging in euery lense [etc.]

†8. In combination with a noun in obj. relation, as *swinge-bow* (see 1 c); *swinge-buckler* = SWASHBUCKLER. Obs.

1579 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* 25 b, If these and such like lawes were executed iustlie. there would not be so manie Blasphemers, & Swinge Bucklers 1597 SHAKS *a Hen IV*, II. ii 24 You had not four such Swindge-bucklers in all the Innes of Court againe 1675 COTTON *Burlesque upon B.* 83 Is the old Letcher A Swinge-bow of so high renown, A Wenck can't sooner take him down?

Swinge (swindg), v. 2 Now dial. and U.S. [? Alteration of SINGE, perh. influenced by SWELL.] *trans.* To singe, scorch.

1590 STRENSER *F. Q.* I. xl. 26 The scorching flame sore swinged all his face. 1600 SURFLET *Country Farm* I. xxiv. 150 To haue his haire swinged off with straw. 1790 GOSSE *Provinc. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Swinge*, to singe. North 1844 May Jones's *Courtship* 185 (Bartlett), I don't think I ever did see things jest sprawled out and swinged up so with the sun before. [In various dial. glossaries, northern, west-midland, and south-western.]

†Swingebreech. Obs. *nonce-wd.* [?f. *swinge*, 43

SWING *v* 1 + BREACH *sb* 4] ? One who struts or flaunts about

1581 [A Gilbey] *Pleas, Dial Soldier & Chapl* M 3. Their [sc the bishops'] pompous wayne of prond idle swinge-breeches, in the stede of Preachers & Schollers.

Swinging, swinging (swi ndʒɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. SWING *v* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of SWINGING *v* 1, scouring, flogging, beating, dealing of blows.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 10 This course of swinging and beating seemeth meete for bondslaves. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* II 11 56 Whether it be direct infringing An Oath, if I should wave this swinging 1844 *May Jones's Courtship* 180 (Bartlett) Go it, old fellow, give the goats a swinging every time you come across them. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D.* II. To these we paid no heed, being in the thick of swinging

Swingeing (swi ndʒɪŋ), *phl a. (adv.)* Also 6-9 swinging, 7-9 swindging [f. SWINGER *v* 1.]

1. That swings, scouring, flogging, *rare*.

1614 D. DYCE *Allyst. Self-Decemning* xvii. 229 He tells him of the severe schoole-master, of the swindging rodde, of the hard feuler 1618 — *Two Years, School of Affliction* 339 The first Schoolemaster is Affliction. A sharp, and severe and swindging Schoolemaster indeed.

2 Very forcible, great, or large; huge, immense chiefly, now only, *collog.* or *slang*; mostly *arch.* or *dialect* (Cf. *thumping, whopping*)

c 1590 GREENE *Rr. Bacon* xv 34 May not a man have a lustie fire there, a pot of good ale, a paire of cardes, a swinging peece of chalke, and a browne toast? 1597 TOTT *Lavinia* xii. Thicke swindging showers a 1600 *Madlen F* vii. (1663) 80 And swindging swags made many sweat 1677 W. HUGHES *Man of Sm* ii vii. xxi Many other of those foolish and childish Penances may be seen in the Author quoted There is one swinging one, I can't pass over. 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* v 1, I dream'd that a great swindging Thief came in, and whipt 'em out 1691 Mrs. D'ANVERS *Academia* 30. I had a swinging mind to go, And hear the Organs 1694 MONTAUX *Rabbits* iv xii. My Gentleman must pay him such swindging damages, that his acres may bleed for 't 1706 HEARNE *Collect*, 17 Feb (O.H.S.) I 187 That Swinging Orthodox G. Burnett Ep of Sarum 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 13 Nov. I now have got a swindging cold 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* VII. 19 Lady Sarah Sadler and Lady Betty Lawrance, will also die, and leave me swindging legacies 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* viii 11. He hath devoured two swinging butter-toasts this morning for breakfast. 1771 GOLDSM. *Laurel of Vengeance* 82 At the top a fried liver and bacon were seen; At the bottom was tripe, in a swinging tureen 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuzzle*, xlviii. To make a swinging profit. 1857 BORROW *Rain Rye* xlii. The horse fetched a good swinging price. 1876 R. BRIDGES *Growth of Love* xlviii. Old Leviathan. Had never rid nor bray nor swindging fan like his iron swimmer of the Clyde or Tyne 1904 *Times* (Lit Supp) 15 July 218/3 The jury gave swinging damages.

b. as *adv.* Hugely, immensely

1590 DRYDEN *A nightingale* i. 1. He has sent me to will and require you to make a swinging long night for him 1706 HEARNE *Collect* 16 Sept. (O.H.S.) I 288 A swinging fat Wife 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 7 June. At dinner there fell the swindging long shower. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* vi. v. Our vicar still preaches that Peter and Poule Laid a swinging long curse on the bonny brown bowl. 1836 HALIBURTON *Clackin* (1862) 20 A swinging big Pig. 1874 C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* 246 Christmas Eve was a placid, calm, swinging cold night.

†3. (After SWINGER *sb* 1.) Powerful, authoritative *Obs*

1567 TURBERV *tr Mantuan's Eccl.* ii. 18. I wote not who doth rule the winds and beares the swinging swaye.

Hence **Swing(e)ingly** *adv. (collog. or slang)*, very greatly or forcibly, hugely, immensely.

1574 DRYDEN *Assignment* iii. iii. I have s'nd swingingly, against my Vow 1567 SHADWELL *Scourers* i. 1. We drunk swingingly last night 1703 DE FOE *Misc.*, *Freeholder's Plea* 179 Only we find we are swingingly tax'd, and they tell us 'tis done by the Parliament. 1780 SWIFT *Poems, Excellent New Song* 31 This wicked rogue Waters, if swearing can do't, shall be swingingly maw'd! 1778 FOOTE *Trap Calais* i. Wks 1799 11. 341. I reckon, your lordships were swingingly sou'd on the road 1903 KIRLING *Pine Nations, The Lesson* 6 This was not bestowed us under the trees, nor yet in the shade of a tent, But swingingly, over eleven degrees of a bare brown continent

Swingel (swi ndʒəl), *var. SWINGLE*

Swinger 1 (swi ndʒɪŋ). *Sc. ? Obs.* Also 6 swen-our, swengeour, swingeour, -or, swyngour, -or, swenger, swingeour, 7 *Sc.* swyngour, swynger, swounger. [Of uncertain origin; prob. a cant term and perh. a derivative of early Flem. *swenissen* 'vagrari' (Kilian), orig. with the sense of 'vagabond'; cf. early mod. G. *schwanz* 'ototus, ambulator', *schwanz* to go about aimlessly, in thieves' cant, to ride, travel.] A rogue, rascal, scoundrel.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxii 44 Your burgh of beggeris is ane nest, To schout that swenouris will nocht rest 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii ProL 68 Swingeouris and scurveys, swankis and swanis 1548 LYNDSEY *Drume* 962 Tha sweir swyngouris thay tuke of me noheid 1567 *Salir Poems Reform* viii 31 Swenger, cum, swer he saukles sone, Deny be evill pat how he done. 1613 *Reg Pray Council Scotl* X. 3 Qubart wer it to tak the buttoun or blason af his breast, and to lay ane lumder upoun sic a swounger as throw [read throw] art. 1618 *Extr. Aberd Reg* (1848) II 336 Mr Henrie wes convict for inuring the said Willame Gray in calling him fehill swynger. 1640 ROTHES in Napier *Mun Mouth* xiii (1856) I 231 That swinger, the Treasurer, has so culminated the whole estates to his Majesty 1739 A. NICOL *Poems, Nat without Art* (1766) 29 If some ould swinger snap to speak Of pink-ey'd queans, he gives a Squeek.

atth 1542 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. Cl 1903) I 68 Iohne Innes wiangit in the calling of Nicoll Moressone swenger caule and bursyn carle a 1550 LYNDSEY *Deser Pedro Coffin* 17 Ane swyngour coife, amangis the wyvin

Swinger 2 (swi ndʒɪŋ) [f. SWINGER *v* 1 + -ER 1.]

†1. One who acts vigorously or forcibly; a vigorous performer; a powerful fellow. *Obs.*

1583 MELBANCKE *Philotinus* Lij. The three Sisters Litæ ..were left a loofe behind hei fur out of sight, not able to keepe pace with such a swinger. 1679 DRYDEN *Limberham* i 1. Before George, a proper fellow! and a Swinger he should be, by his make! 1679 — *Troil & Cress* i ii. Is't not a brave Man that 's he's a Swinger, many a Grecian he has laid with his Face upward. 1884 SOUTHERNE *Disappointment*, n 1, I 'gud I was a Swinger in those days; let me see, — I could have done — I don't know what I could have done.

2. Something forcible or effective, esp something very big, a 'whopper'. *collog.* or *slang*, now *rare* or *local*. Cf. **SWINGING** *phl. a.* 2.

1599 WAIN. *Farre Wom* ii 1524. I am sure there is, a gallows big enough to hold them both 'tis a swinger yfayth. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Twelfth Ni* 24 And thus ye must doe To make the vassalle a swinger [i.e. ginge] 1677 *2d Paquet Adances* 42 They are likely to give us nothing New but a New Parliament, and that shall be a Swinger, as the Dissolver hath promised us. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 25 Jan. I saw a hundred tiles fallen down, and one swinger fell about forty yards before me, that would have killed a horse. 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 70 This motion at that time was indeed a swinger, for, in consequence, the execution of it by such a pardon of all convictions had lost the King irrecoverably. 1734 — *Exam.* ii 14 § 10 (1740) 236 We had, diverse [plots] of most desperate Reach; witness that of Fitzbarris, which was a Swinger 1833 C. B. MANSFIELD *Paraguay*, etc. (1866) 425. I started off with a tremendous toothache, one of my old swingers. 1874 SCHEELE DE VERE *Americanism* 157 In Virginia boys have for more than two centuries called a large snake or other formidable creature a swindger

† b. *spec.* A great or bold lie, a 'bang'. *Obs*

1671 EACHARD *Observ Annu Cont Clergy* 153 How will his puling Conscience be put to it, to rap out presently half a dozen swingers to get off cleverly! 1707 SWIFT *Art Polit* *Lyrag* Wks 1755 III 1 122 The Whig-party do wisely to try the credulity of the people sometimes by swingers. 1781 M. MADAN *Thyphphid* i 111 148 Is it possible that, when St Bernard told this swinger, he could believe it, himself?

c. A forcible blow or stroke.

1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xvi. He applied across my shoulders one of those hearty swingers that ever left a wale behind it 1841 J. I. HEWLETT *P. Priggin* II. 11 169 Another pleasant occupation was having to jump two or three feet from the ground, and then to be knocked down by his master, who stood on a form for the purpose. This was called 'tipping a neat swinger'. 1890 BARRETT & LELAND *Slang Dict.*, *Swinger* (Charterhouse), a box on the ears

3. A tool with a raised point, used for levering timbers, etc.

Swinger 3 (swi ndʒɪŋ).

I [f. SWING *v* 1 + -ER 1 2] One who or that which swings.

1. One who flourishes something about, or causes it to oscillate.

1543 BALE *Yet a Course* 88 Holy water swyngers, and euen songe clatterers. 1897 *Daily News* 27 May 2/5 Club Swinging The well known swingers of Indian clubs, brought his attempt to swing a pair of two pound clubs for thirty consecutive hours to a successful conclusion.

2 a. A person who swings.

1712 STREEL *Spect* No. 492 F 3 These [familiar romps], Mr Spectator, are the Swingers. They get on Ropes, as you must have seen the children, and are swung by their Men Visitants 1877 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 331 The strong man becomes a swinger in hammocks, a sucker of oranges, a smoker of pipes

b. A Hindu who performs the penance of swinging. see SWING *v* 1 6 (b)

1793 *Medical Spectator* II No. 39. 242 Every thing being ready for theswinger, he kneels upon the ground, when a very dexterous operator fixes two strong iron hooks into the common integuments betwixt his shoulders. 1893 *Times* 11 July 3/6 The writer afterwards interviewed a 'swinger'. He was rather the worse for opium, but none the worse for his swing

b. A thing that swings to and fro; † a swing for recreation, a kind of lever; a coat with swinging tails or skirt

Three legs and a swinger said of an animal which has only three sound legs, the fourth hanging off dragging limp through injury, hence of a dilapidated chair, etc.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius's Voy Ambass* 93. I have seen publick Swinging places. They giving two or three penance to little Boies who keep Swingers ready 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper Mech* 426, 19 and 20 act as swingers or levers from the joints 21 and 22. 1863 B. BURLY *Chon Waver* 104 127 The latter people did not care for muskets at all, and would don a broad-lapped 'swinger' or a swallow-tailed coat with equal indifference 1893 *Westm. Gas.* 22 May 1/3 Royal Hampton had no pretensions to winning although he took the City and Suburban on 'three legs and a swinger' in the following spring 1916 C. T. BACVASKA *Honey-Pot* ii. Be careful of the chair! It's a real antique, only three legs and a swinger!

† 3 † A large sword. (Cf. early Flem. *swinghe*) 1673 HICKERINGH *L. Greg F. Grey*, 42 The old Bishops that ne'r so much as knew how to set the Penwig and Galloshoes, much less the true tuning and accenting of a Rapper, and double swinger

II. [f. SWING *sb*, 2 12 d + -ER 1 1.] 4 Each of the middle pair of horses in a team of six.

a 1878 *Trp to the West* 137 (S. de Vere) Each wagon is usually drawn by three span of mules, of which the lighter and forward, are leaders, the next pair swingers, and the rear, or heaviest pair, wheelers.

Swingfelter, aberrant f. SCHWENKELDER.

1792 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 213

Swinging (swi ndʒɪŋ), *vbl sb* [f. SWING *v* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of SWINGING *v* 1

† 1. Beating, scouring *Obs*

c 1200 *Tim Coll Hom* 57 We shulen leden al his leintene on festing on smerte swinginge & on obre swiche gode dedes a 1340 HANPOLE *Psalm* xxxi 13 Esteie þe bridel comes þe swyngyng for to tene him þat is wilde

2 Flourishing, waving about.

c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12526 Hym selyyn in the sea sonkyn belyne, Swalpit & swaim with swyngyng of army's 1897 [see SWINGER 1.]

3 Movement to and fro, as of a suspended body, oscillation, swaying, etc. see the verb

1669 STURMY *Mayner's Mag* vii xxxii 48 It will strike what Hour of the Day or Night it is, and then leave off striking, and swinging also 1771 SMOLLET *tr Humphry* Cl 26 June, I have suffered more from jolting and swinging than ever I felt in the whole course of my life, although the carriage is remarkably well hung 1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Print* 331 A low man cannot pull the handle of the Bar at so great a force as a tall man, but will require the swinging of his whole body backwards to add force to the Pull 1816 SUTCLIFF *Mont Blanc* ii. 117 My giant brood of pines in whose devotion the chainless winds still come their mighty swinging To hear. 1849 JAMES W. GORDON ix. No sound was heard, except the swinging of the great bell 1867 AUGUSTA WILSON *I ash* xxxiii. The peculiar, free, childish swinging of the left arm

(b) See SWING *v* 1 6 (b)

1793 *Medical Spectator* II No. 39. 242 A few days after this, came on the annual custom of swinging. Ibid 246 Some who have got marks of the wounds made on their backs by the swinging-hooks 1857 LAUD CANNING in *Hare's Story Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 284 Dr. Duff says the swinging festival went off very mildly this year

b The sport of riding in a swing. Also *attrib.*

1610 HALLIV *St. Aug. Ctie of God* 698 These swinging games had origin all from hence [sc Italy] 1662 J. DAVIES *tr Olearius's Voy Ambass.* 93 Then husbands are very glad to give them this kind of sport, and sometimes help them in their swinging. 1838 [see SWING *v* 1 7 b].

4 *slang* or *collog* Hanging. Also *attrib.*

1591 PRICIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Columbo*, swinging in a halter. 1879 BROWNING *Nid Brats* 95. I think he pulled a face, next Sessions' swinging-time! 1883 STURMSON *Tras. Isl* n 11. They [sc gentlemen of fortune] pick swinging

Swinging, *phl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That swings

1. Moving to and fro as or like a suspended body; oscillating; swaying

a 1560 PHAER *Ened* x. (1562) Dd iv b. He swam with swinging sides 1716 GAY *Trivia* i 157 But when the swinging signs your ears offend With creaking noise, then many floods impend 1803 SCOTT *Canby Castle* i. The draw-bridge falls — Clatters each plank and swinging chain. 1815 SHILLEY *Alastor* 563 A pine, stretched athwart the vacancy its swinging boughs 1833 LONDON *Encycl. Archit* § 662 Swinging cribs and cradles are now justly exploded 1848 LYTON K. *Arthur* v. xci. With lifted cross and swinging censor. 1900 CONAN DOYLE *Green Flag*, etc. 127 He punched the swinging ball and worked with the dumb bell. fig 1915 J. KELMAN *Salted with Fire* xii. 180 I be devious and swinging balance of power with which diplomacy has hitherto concerned itself.

b. Of a blow Characterized or accompanied by a swing of the arm, etc.

1850 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* III 190 The toothed saws for stone are used with a swinging stroke 1898 'H S MERRIMAN' *Roden's Corner* xxx 320 Von Holzen ran at him with his arm outstretched for a swinging stab 1902 S. E. WHITE *Blazed Trail* i vi. He saw his opening and let out with a swinging pivot blow.

2. Tuning or adapted to turn freely in either direction upon a fixed axis or centre, as a gate or door, a hinged piece of mechanism, etc.; in technical use = SWING- (see also 4).

1730 *Inv D. Bond's Goods* (1732) 34 A square Walnut-tree Table and Swinging Glass 1868 *R. & G. to Govt U S Munitions War* 51 Mr Joslyn's rifle, calibre 0.500, has a swinging breech-piece of a peculiar pattern 1885 MAUEL COLLINS *Prettiest Woman* x. He opened the swinging door for her 1899 *Man Artist*, *Enic* 71 the butt of the swinging derrick is made fast to the upright spar. 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan 300/2 The girl turned about on the swinging stool where she sat.

3. Applied to a steady vigorous rhythmical onward movement (pace, step, etc.) accompanied, or such as is commonly accompanied, by a swaying from side to side, hence used of a rhythm in verse or music suggesting such a movement.

1818 SCOTT *Br. Launc* xxii. Onward they came at a long swinging trot 1881 FENN *Off to U* 115 viii. The boy pressed his horse's sides, and went off at a swinging canter. 1884 J. G. ROGERS in *Congregationalist* Feb 104 These swinging congregational melodies 1887 *Westm. Rev.* June 380 A long swinging dactylic measure in i rhyming couplets 1902 J. BUCHAN *Witcher by Threshold* 76. I heard a long swinging step outside.

4 Special collocations or combinations **swing-ing-bar** = **swing-bar** (SWING- 2), **swing-ing-boom** *Naut.*, a boom swung or suspended over the ship's side, used to stretch the foot of a lower studding-sail, and (when at anchor) for a boat to ride by, **swing-ing-bridge**, (a) see quot. 1892;

(b) = *swing-bridge* (SWING- 2); *swing-tree dial.* = SWINGLETREE.

1859 JERSON *Britany* xi 188 To the end of the pole is attached a "swing-bar and a pair of traces for a leader. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xi, Biacing the yards forward so that the "swing-boom nearly touched the spirit-sail yard. 1823 PHILIPS *Fortification* 244 Flying or "Swinging Bridges.—A flying bridge is one in which the action of the current is made to move a boat, or raft of two piers, across a stream, by acting obliquely against its side. 1908 *Vestm. Gaz.* 23 Nov. 5/3 The city of Cleveland, Ohio, desired to convert the viaduct-bridge over the Cuyahoga River into a swinging-bridge.

Hence *Swingingly adv.*, with swinging movement.

1861 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Alleson Towers* II. vi 105 A long, lithe, lean headed mare, with action so swingingly easy. That her rider never swerves by a hair's-breadth in the saddle. 1891 *Murray's Mag.* X 662 To strut swingingly up the Cathedral to the Dean's pew.

Swinging, -ly, var. SWINGING, -LY

Swingism (swi nji'zm), *rare*. See SWING sb. 3 and -ISM.

1841 LYTON *Ni & Morn* III viii, At one time we have hunking—at another, swingism—now, suicide is in vogue.

Swingle (swing'gl), sb. Also 5 *swengyl*, *swyngel*, -il, -yl(l), *swangul*, *sunngylle*, 5-6 *swyngell*, 6 *swyngle*, 7 *swingow*, 6-9 *swingell*, 9 *local swindgel*(l), *swingel*, -jel (swi ndz'gl). [a. MDu. *swinghel* swingle for flax, corresp. in form to OE *swingel*, -el(l)e, *swingle* stroke or stipe with a rod, etc., whipping, scourging, chastisement, affliction, scourge, whip, also once, *swingle* or distaff (transl. *colus*), f. SWING v 1 + -LMI; or partly a. (MLG. *swengel* bell-clapper, pump-handle, swipe, MDu. *swenghel* swipe, Du. *swengel* swingle, MHG. *swengel* (G. *swengel* swipe, bell-clapper, swingletree, etc.)]—**swangul*, -f. *swangul* (see SWING v 1). Some forms (*swengyl*, *swangul*, *sunngylle*) show divergent stem-vowels the immediate source of which is not clear.]

1. A wooden instrument resembling a sword, used for beating and scraping flax or hemp so as to cleanse it of woody or coarse particles; also called *swingle-hand*, -*staff*, or -*wand*, *swinging-bat*, -*knife*, or -*staff*.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* In Wright *Voc* 156 *Le pesse-lin*, the swingle. c 1440 *Proup Paro* 482/a *Swengyl*, for flax or hemp, *excusitum*. c 1465 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 216, I have both hemp and lyne. And a swyngyl good and gete. *Ibid* 387 Schie brought a swyngyl at belast. 1847 *Jrnl R. Agric. Soc* VIII. 11 446 The swingle or scutching tool. 1850 J. WARREN *Flax v Cotton* 13 The first blow of the swingle is the commencement of wages.

2. The striking part or swipple of a flail. *local*. c 1440 *Proup Paro* 482/a *Swengyl*, of a fleye or ope lye, *ferretorium*. 1547 *SALESBURY Welsh Dict.* *Fustual*, a swyngell. 1570 *FOXES & M.* (ed. 2) III 2233/a A blow with the swingell of a fleye. 1827 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* (1827) I go While distant threher's swingle drops With sharp and hollow-twanking raps. c 1825 *Forb. Voc. E. Anglia*. 1889 F. LUCAS *Sh. Rural Life*, The Tasher xvi, Then let our floors send up the sound Of the swinjel's measured stroke.

b. A weapon resembling a flail; a kind of cudgel.

1828 W. CHAFIN *Cranbourn Chase* 35 They [see deer-stealers] came in the night armed with deadly offensive weapons called swindgels, resembling flails to thresh corn. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 9 The keeper drew a 'swingle' round his legs, binging him to the ground. 1905 J. C. COX *Royal Forests Eng.* 84 Helmets and swindgel of the deer hunters of Cranbourn Chase.

+ 3 The clapper of a bell. *Obs. rare*—o.

14. *Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 597/39 *Bailius*, a belle clapere vel a swyngell.

4. a. A spoke or lever for turning the barrel in wire-drawing or the roller of a plate-press. b. A crank.

1674 RAY *Coll. Words*, *Wre working* 133 Underneath is fastened to the barrel a spoke of wood, which they call a Swingle which is drawn back a good way by the calms or cogs in the Axis of the wheel, and draws back the barrel which falls to again by its own weight. 1787 MARSHALL *Rural Econ. Norfolk* (1795) II. Gloss. (E. D. S.) *Swingls*, sb a crank. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*

Swingle, v. 1 Forms: see prec sb.; also 5 *swyngell*, (*sqyngyl*), 8 *dial* *sunngel*. [a. MDu. *swinghelen*, f. *swinghel* SWINGEL sb.]

l. *trans*. To beat and scape (flax or hemp) with a swingle, in order to cleanse it of the coarser particles; to scutch. Also *absol*.

c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* In Wright *Voc* 156 *Exstonger* *vostru* *lyne*, to swingle the flax. 14. *Lat.-Eng. Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 585 *Excusitum* to *sqyngyl*. c 1465 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 280 'Good syles', schie seyd, 'a swyngylle on fast. For no ping that ye blynde'. *Ibid* 407 he stuard bat was so stowde, Was fayne to swyngelle bescales owe. c 1480 HENNINGSON *Mor Fab.* *Swingell*, etc. xxx, The carle pulit the lyne, a swyngyllit it weil, and hekkilut in be flet. 1590 *Shuttloworth's Act* (Chetham Soc.) 61 Four women wh did brack hempe and swyngyle. 1625 [see SWINGLETREE 1]. 1712 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Jan. It came by a man's blowing out his pipe, who was swingling flax. 1776 *Pennsylvania Even.* Post 24 Sept. 1787 Choice swingling flax. 1794 *Piper of Peebles* 6 (E. D. D.) Lant was beaten w'a mell an' ilk ane sungled to themsell. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* v 150 Weeding, steeping, grassing, and swingling or cleaning

the flax. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 390/1, I found a group of bare-armed women under the trees swingling flax.

2. To cut off the tops of (weeds) without uprooting *local*. (Cf. SWINGEL v 1 3.)

a 1825 *Forb. Voc. E. Anglia*.

Swingle, v. 2 [frequent. of SWING v. 1]

+ 1. *trans*. To swing or flourish about. *Obs*.

c 1450 [see SWINGING vbl. sb.]

2. *intr*. To swing; to hang, be suspended. *dial*. 1755 JOHNSON, *To Swingle*, v. n. 1. To dangle, to wave hanging. 2. To swing in pleasure. 1830 *Hogg Greek Pastoral* 15 Where clouds and mountains seem'd to swingle, And Ossa with Olympus mingle.

Swingle-in comb. *swingle-bar* = SWINGLE-TREE 2, + *swingle-foot*, = SWINGLE sb. 1, also *alt* + *swingle-foot* (see quot.), + *swingle-head*(?), -*staff* = SWINGLE sb. 1, *swingle-stick*, -*stock* = *swing-stock* (SWING- 2 b), *swingle-tail*, name for a species of shark = THRASSER 1 2, *swingle-wand* = SWINGLE sb. 1.

1849 Dr. QUINCEY *Eng. Dial. Coach* II. Wks 1854 IV 243 Either with the 'swingle-bar', or with the haunch of our near leader, we had struck the off-wheel of the little gig. 1907 'Q' (Quiller-Couch) *Panor. Isl.* 1 The Royal Mail pulled up before Menden Cottage with a merry clack of bits and swingle-bars. 1500 *Ortus Vocab. Excusitum*, a 'swyngelfote' 1611 *COTGR.* *Farrasse* the coarsest of Hempe, Swingle foot berds, coarse tow. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii 106/1 A Swingle Foot. A Swingle Hand, conspiously a Swingow Hand a thing like a Wooden Fauchion with a square hole or handle. 1677 *COLL.* *Excusitum* and -*un*, a 'swingle-head' 1664 *GOULDMAN Lat. Eng. Dict.* A 'swingle-staff' or bat to beat flax, *scutula*. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug 390/1 The women stood about the fire, each beside her swingle-staff. This instrument is like a wooden pocket-knife, about two feet long, with legs supporting it at the height of a table. c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* In Wright *Voc* 156 *Vostru pessal*, a 'swyngelstyk'. c 1340 *Nominalde* (Skeat) 545 'Swangulstoke riplingcombe swyngilwande'. 14. *Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 581/29 *Excusitum*, a swyngyltok. c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 795/11 *Excusitum*, a sunngylstok. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 374/2 A Swyngilstoke, *excusitum*, *excusitum*. 1839 *Spencer in Boston Jrnl. Nat. Hist.* II 520 *Carcharias vulpes*, Lin. This species is called by the fishermen 'Thiesher', and 'Swingle tail'. c 1340 'Swyngilwande' [see *swingle-stock*]. 1808 JAMITSON, *Swingle-wand*, the instrument with which flax is swingled.

Swingle-hand. Also 5 *swyngilland*, 7 *Sc. swinglent*, 9 *Sc. swinglind* [See prec. and HAND sb. 24 (?)]. = SWINGLE sb. 1.

c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 795/12 *Hec excusitum*, a sunngylhand. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/1 A Swyngylhande (A Swyngilland). 1500 *Ortus Vocab. Excusitum*, a swyngelhand vel excusitum. 1688 A HAIG in Russell *Haigs* (1887) 479 Half ane stane of heckis, rokis, spindilis, swyngilstokis, swyngilens, viddilis. 1806 J. HOGG *Poems* 72 (Jam.) They laid sac fast upo' the boards, The swinglinds gaid like hoisemen's swords. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Oper. Mech.* 40 A long flat staithe piece of wood, usually termed a swingle-hand or scotchbar.

Swingletree (swing'ltree) Forms: see SWINGEL and TREE [f. SWINGLE sb. + TREE sb.]

1. A board used in dressing flax or hemp: = *swing-stock*, *swingle-stock* (see SWING- 2 b, SWINGLE-). Also called *swingletree block*, *Swingle-tree dagger* = *swing-knife* (SWING- 2 b), SWINGLE sb. 1. *Obs.* or *dial*.

c 1465 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 528 One of hem knockyd lyne, A nothyr swyngelyd good and fyne By fore the swyngyl tie. 1615 *MARRHAM Eng. Housew.* II v (1668) 133 After your Hemp and flax is brak't, you shall then swingle it, which is upon a swingle tree blocke made of an half inch board about four foot about ground, and set upon a strong foot or stock. *Ibid* 134 A piece of Wood called the Swingle-tree dagger. 1825 JAMITSON, *Swingle-tree*, the stock over which flax is scutched, *Dumfr.*; synon *Swingling-stock*.

2. In a plough, harrow, cartilage, etc., a cross-bar, pivoted at the middle, to which the traces are fastened, giving freedom of movement to the shoulders of the horse or other draught-animal.

An altered form SINGLE-TREE, due to association with *double-tree* (= the crosspiece to which the swingletree is attached), is common in US.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 375/2 A Swyngylstre (A Swyngyltre) of a harrow, *proteclorum*. 1523 *Fitzherb. Husb.* § 15 The horses must baue a swyngletie to holde the tresses abrode, and a togeth to be bytwene the swyngletre and the harrow. 1620 *MARRHAM Farew. Husb.* II xiii. (1668) 61 To the big end of this harrow, you shall fix a strong rope with a swingle-tree. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III viii. 336/1 The Swingle Tree of a Coach Pole fastened by pinns to the Coach Pole, to the which Horses are fastened by their Hamish when there is more then two to draw the Coach. 1765 A DICKSON *Treat. Agric.* (ed. 2) II. v 200 It [sc. the bridle or muzzle of the plough] has notches by which the deck of the swingle-tree may be fixed. c 1817 W. MUIR *Poems* (1818) 8 The very pettie, riest an' seath, The swingle-trees an' a' the graith. 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm.* I. 417 To the shackle is appended the swivel-hook, to which is attached the main draught bar, or swingle-tree of the yoke. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man.* (1862) 104 One swingle-tree between the footboard and the splinter bar. 1889 GRETTON *Memory's Harb.* 115 His leaders wrenched the swingle-trees off the pole, and the uncoupled reins out of the coachman's hands.

attrib 1819 T. RADCLIFF *Agric. E. & W. Flanders* x § 2 115 The extremity of the handle strikes against, and rests upon the swingle-tree bar. 1825 *Burn. Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Swingle tree clasp, cramp, clip or socket.

3 = SWINGEL sb. 2. *dial*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Swingle tree*, in Scotland the striking end of a flail. 1907 T. M. ALLISON in *Country*

Side 16 Nov. 27/1 The handle [of the flail] was held in the hands, and the beater, or 'swingle-tree' was swung round behind the head.

Swinglian, obs. f. ZWINGLIAN.

Swinglind, Sc. f. SWINGLE-HAND

+ **Swinglung** (swi nglun), vbl sb. 1 *Obs.* In 1 *swinglung*, (*swinglung*), 5 *swyngylling*. [Cf. *lcel swingla* to rove, *Da swingla* to reel, stagger, *swinglung* reeling, giddiness. 1. The form in the northern *Alph. Tales* may be from Scand. *navian*.] Giddiness, dizziness, vertigo.

c 1000 *ALFRIC Gloss.* in Wt. Wulcker 122/18 *Scotonia*, *swinglung*. c 1000 *Sat. Leechb.* I 344 *Dam mannun* he swinclunge [v. r. *swinglung*] *prowiad*. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 19 And þer fell a swyngylling in his hede þat he wex fonde with

+ **Swingling**, vbl. sb. 2 See SWINGLE v 2 1.

c 1450 in Angler *Syon* (1840) 300 Goyngne wibe oute swynglyng of armes or of handes

Swingling (swi nglin), vbl sb. 2 [f. SWINGLE v 1 + -ING 1] The process of dressing flax or hemp with a swingle, scutching.

c 1462, etc. [see b]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iii 106/2 *Swinglung*, is the beating off the bruised inward stalk of the Hemp or Flax, from the outward pill. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV cvi. 456 When the flax grows crooked, it is more liable to be hurt in the rippling and swingling. 1847 NICHOLLS in *Jrnl. Roy. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii 457 Scutching or Swingling is the act of clearing the fibre [of flax] from the woody part of the stalk after it has been bruised and loosened by the break.

b. *attrib*, as *swingling machine*, *operation*; *swingling-bat*, -*knife*, -*staff* = SWINGLE sb. 1 *swingling-board*, -*post*, -*stock* = *swingle-stock*, *swing-stock* (see SWING- 2), *swingling-hand* = SWINGLE-HAND; *swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax, separated by swingling.

c 1462 *Wright's Chaste Wife* 186 The wyfe brew hym a swyngelyng stocke. 1552 *HULWOT*, *Swynglyngbatte*, or staffe to beate flaxe, *scutula*. 1583 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees 1860) 78 Two swingling stockes with theire swynglynges. 1689 [see SWINGLE HAND]. 1829 *Mass. Spy* 3 Nov. 2/2 My wife threw a swingling board at the man who had me by the hand. 1825 JAMITSON, *Swingling hand*, a wooden lath or sword for dressing flax. 1829 *CARLYLE Germ. Rom.* I 39 Spinning wheel and reel, *swyngling-stak* [sic] and hatchel. 1828-32 W. B. WILKINSON, *Swingling-tow*, the coarse part of flax, separated from the finer by swingling and hatcheling. 1839 *Univ. Dict. Arts* 493 1. the scutching or swingling machine. 1851 A. MARSHALL in Schroeder *Ann. Forth.* I. 429 Making less dust in the swingling operation. 1902 A. THOMSON *Lander & Lander* xxii 259 A swingling post, sloping slightly, was firmly fixed in the floor of the barn.

Swing-ropes. [f. SWING + ROPE sb.]

1. *Naut.* + a. ? = SHEET sb. 2 1 *Obs.* b. A small rope by which a boat 'swings' (SWING v 1 1).

1336 *Roll' W. N.* 579 in Nicolas *Hist. Royal Navy* (1847) II 471 [For skin (pelle)] bought of divers persons to make two swenge ropes [i.e. swingles, 25]. 1844 in W. H. MAXWELL *Spoil & Aids* Scot. (1855) 31 The tie of the last net is fixed to the swing-ropes, a small hawser attached to the stein, and the boat is set to her drift as if at anchor. 1879 *Encycl. Brit.* IX 252/a If there is a great deal of wind more swing-ropes is allowed, so that the nets may not be dragged through the water.

2. A rope for a swing (SWING sb. 2 11).

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 153 Good swing ropes and jump cords.

Swing-swang (swi nswæŋ). Also *swing swong* [Reduplicated f. SWING v. 1 with change of vowel.] A swinging to and fro; a (double or complete) oscillation; a reciprocating movement, *occas.* see-saw. Also *fig.* and *attrib*.

c 1683 *Hooker's Posth. Wks* (1705) 472 Not that I pretend to discover any new Thing, 'tis as trivial as the pendulous vibrating Motion, which, in Contempt, hath been call'd Swing Swangs. 1773 C. DUNNIN *Desertier* I. ii (1775) To the parish-bell swing toll, Gr'mercy on my soul! Ding dong! I swing swong! 1820 R. L. SHELLE in *New Monthly Mag.* Aug. 98 In a beautiful walk of trees, which ran down from the rear of the building through the playground, I saw several French boys playing at swing-swang. 1829 [H. Best] *Pers. & Lst. Mem.* 174 A friend of mine at Oxford called it the swing-swang style. 1887 MAX MULLER in *Forth. Rev.* May 704 Is, then, our knowledge nothing but a perpetual swing-swang? 1910 G. CHRISTAT *Seiches, etc. Lake Surfaces* 1 29 The swing-swang of a clock pendulum.

Swing-tree (swi ntree). = SWINGLETREE 2.

1396-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 224, 119 *harpice cum* 119 *Swyngtreys* *ferreus*. 1802 JAMES *Mitt. Dict.*, *Swing-tree* of a waggon. 1812 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb. Scot.* II App. 46 The swing trees, to which the horses are attached when ploughing. 1883 J. LEFFERS *Nature near Lond.* 86 The traces are laid, the swing-tree like a yard braced square.

Swiniard, obs. var. SWINEHERD.

Swinish (swai nif), a. [f. SWINE sb. + -ISH 1.]

1. Having the character or disposition of a swine; hogghish, pigghish; sensual, gluttonous; coarse, gross, or degraded in nature.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 37 [They] ben icleped swinisse men & on hem wunod be deuel. 1588 *Maryb. Epist.* (A1 b) 24 The Lorde B. and your Antichristian swinishable. 1592 *NASH P. Penitence* Wks (Grosart) II 43, I loue the quicke-witted Italians because they mortally detest this sulley swinish Generation. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 22 Drunkards, swinish Epicures, heitichous 1685 *BATIER Paraphr.* N. T. Luke viii 32 Swinish sinners. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 117 Learning will be cast into the mire, and tadden down under the hoofs of a swinish multitude. 1829 LYTON *Disowned*

lxvxxiii. The reeking, gaping, swinish crowd 1839 Scott *Anne of G. xxiii*, 'Theswinish mutineers!' said Schreckenwald. 1857 H. S. Brown *Manliness* 2 Far be it from me to say that the multitude is swinish, but certainly there is a swinish multitude.

b. Of actions, etc.: Characteristic of or befitting a swine; coarse, degraded, beastly.

1246 *Lydg. De Guld Pilgr.* 3718 He, in hys swynys lawe, Offhys rudnesse bestyal, Ne kan no further se at al Toward the hevenc 12563 *Veron (title)* A Frvtefvl treatise of predestination, with an apology of the same, against the swynyshe gruntinge of the Epicures and Atheistes of oure time. 1604 *Shaks. Ham.* i iv 19 (Qo. 2) They clip vs drunkards, and with Swinish phrase Soyle our adduon. 1605 — *Macb.* i vii 67 When in Swinish sleepe, Their drenched Natures lyes. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ix viii. 717 In this swinish education he had not so much as learned to reade. 1694 F. BRAGGE *Disc. Parables* xi 381 Drunkenness, that swinish vice. 1877 BENTHAM *Parl Reform* Wks. 1843 III. 469 Swinish the character, of the vast majority of that vast multitude 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* iii. x, In his worse than swinish state, he was a pretty object for any eyes.

2. Pertaining to or fit for swine.

1529 *BASTON Cress Penbrooke's Love* Wks (Grosart) I. 227 The sweetest wine, is but as swinish wash, Vnto the water, of the well of life.

3. Having the nature of a swine; that is a swine; consisting of swine.

1612 ROWLANDS *Knight of Harls* (Hunter, Cl) 27 Directly like the swinish Hogge he lyes, That feeds on fruit which from the tree doth fall 1799 S. TURNER *Anglo-Sax* ii vii 316 Ina. — was amazed to find, a swinish litter on the couch of his repose 1830 CARLYLE in *For Rev. & Cont Misc* V. 10 All sorts of bovine, swinish, and feathered cattle 1875 FARRAR *Darwin & Darwin* lxxvi, To have its site defiled with swinish offerings and Pagan shrines.

b. Resembling a swine or that of a swine, in aspect or other physical quality.

1805 [S. WESTON] *Weneria* 13 The swinish smell Most fetid [of swine-stone] 1815 *Ann. Reg.* *Chron.* 17/2 There is hardly a company in which this swinish female [having features like a pig] is not talked of. 1889 W. CLARK RUSSELL *Marooned* xiv, The swinish outline of the porpoise Hence *Swinishly* adv.; *Swinishness*.

1545 *Bale Image Both Ch.* i 39 b, For so much as thou haste not... bene thankfull vnto God for such an heavenly gift, but rather swinishly troden it vnder thy feet. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Porqueria*, swinishness 1655 GURALL *Ch. in Arm.* l. iii. (1669) 26/2 The Diunkard has nothing to say for himself, when you ask him why he lyes so swinishly 1775 J. RUTTY in Boswell *Johnson* (x848) 551/2 [Johnson laughed heartily... at his mentioning, with such a serious regret, occasional instances of swinishness in eating. 1868 in *Farrar Seekers* (1875) 333 It stands out in noble contrast to the swinishness of the Campanian villas.

Swink (swink), *sb. arch.* Forms: 1, 3-4 swinc, 2-3 swink-, 3 swinck-, swunk, *Orm.* swinno, 3-5 swynk, swynke, 3, 6-7 swinke, 4 swink(e), swinck(e), suynk, (squink, squynk(e), 5 suenk), 6 swinck(e), 3-7 (9 *arch.*) swink. [OE. *swinc* str. n. (r) trouble, chastisement, (2) labour, toil (cf. *swinfull* SWINKFUL, *swinckless* SWINKLESS, *swinckle* laborious), also *geswinc* I-SWING, I-SWINK, nouns of action to *swincan* to SWINK, q. v.; cf. SWINOH and SWING sb. 1.]

1. Trouble, affliction. *Obs. rare.* c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 198 Erian se þe hne zeshið swinc mæste him onzæn cunad. 1254 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137 On al his yuele time heold Martin abbot his abbotrice, mid michel swinc. c 1230 *Erthe upon Erthe* x. 35 Whanne þat erce upon erce is bioug with inne þe brink, þan schal erpe of þe erpe haue a reful swynk.

2. Labour, toil. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 155 Ach hwider wenden heo? fram hele in vnhæle, from reste in to swinke [*Trin Coll Hom* 147 swinche] c 1200 *ORMIN* 6103 Swa þæt tin swinnec be clene swinnec & att riht tme swinnecne. c 1205 *LAV* 2281 Moni swinc moni swæt Monine seorhfulne pleise. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 805 Lure ow is to leosen Ower swinkes lan. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 921 Of erth þou sal, wit swete and suinc, Win þat þou sal ete and drinc. c 1286 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 540 Hise tithes payde he ful faire and wel Bothe of his propre swynk and his catel c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 567 But riht anon afir his swynke He goth to tauerne forto drynke c 1450 *Mirke's Festal* 2 He most traunyl his body yn good werkis, and gete his lyfe with swynke. 1575 *Gammer Gurton* ii. 1. B. j, Chad a goodly dynner for all my sweate and swynke. 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* May 36 How great sport they gaynen with little swynke. 1624 SANDERSON *Serm.* *Ad Pop.* v (1657) 306 So into these spiritual Sacrifices of Thanksgivng we infuse a quantity of our own swinke and sweat. 1638 W. Lisle *Heliodorus* x. 186 This [translation] have I wrought with day-and-nightly swinke 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 112 The plewman frae his day-lang swink Lay restin' on the kitchen-bink 1896 A. AUSTIN *England's Darling* i. 1, Who recks of swinnow sweat and swink, Or winter's icy pang?

attid, c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3172 Was hem neyt werned þat he crauen, For here swinc-bire he nu haueu.

3. Heavy drinking: cf. next, 3. *Obs. rare*—1.

1612 *Cotter s. v. Dodo*, *Après du dodo*, Prov. After swink sleepe. [Cf. s. v. *Bu*, After liquor laziness.]

Swink (swink), *v. arch. and dial.* Forms: 1 swincan, 3 swinken, (*Orm.* swinnkenn, 3-4 swink(e), 4 suinc, suynk, squink, squynke, *Ayenb.* suynke), 3-6 swynke, 4-6 swynk, 4-7 swinke, (6 swincke), 4- swink. *Pa. t.* a. 1-3 swano, (1 pl. swuncon), 3-4 swonke, awank, 3 swunke, swonc, (4 swano, squank, 5 swanko). *β* 4 swinkid, 8 swinked *Pa. pple.* 3-1 swunke(n, swinnkenn, 4 (1-)swonke, 6 -swonok, 7

swonk, 9 swunk. *β*. 6, 9 swinked, 7-8 swinkt [OE. *swincan*, *pa. t.* *swanc*, *swincon*, *pa. pple.* **swuncon*, parallel formation to *swingan*, *SWING* v. 1.]

1. *intr.* To labour, toil, work hard; to exert oneself, take trouble.

Often alliterating with *swæt*. *Beowulf* 517 (Gt.) Sit on wæteres zæht seofon niht swuncon c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Th.) II. 441 Martha swanc, and Maria sæt æmtig a 1200 *Moral Ode* 251 in O. E. *Hom.* I. 175 [Hie] lueden, hordom & drunken & a doules werche blipeliche swunken c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 179 De underlinges þenchen oðe dai bu hie muoen mest swinken and spenen here flesh & here blod c 1205 *LAV* 748 He swonc 1 þon sehte þat al he laude aswete. 1612 17408 Heo swunken (c 1275 swonke) ful swide a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 404 Ase þauh a mon þet heuede longe 1-swunken and failede after his sore swynke. c 1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 2677 Ic. swanc and michil sorwe dreg a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1047 Adam swanc and suet and eue his wif, Of þe erth to win þar lyf. c 1300 *Havelok* 798 Swinken ich wolde for mi mete. It is no shame forto swinken. 13 *Sir Beues* (A) 1307 þow hauest so swonke on hire to nyst [etc.] c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 85 Hit maketh alle my wyrt to swynke On this castel to be-þynke 1a 1400 *Morie Arth* 2961 He Sweltes ewynne swifly, and swanke he no more 1 1246 *AUDELAY Poems* 57 Let me never in slouth styne, Bot gawnt me grace for to swynke. 1560 *Bacon New Catech* Pref, Wks 1561 289 Their pelfe, for the which they haue so swincked & sweate. 1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 163 For they doo swinke and sweate to feed the other. 1652 FLETCHER *Span Cur* iii. ii, We'll labour and swinck. 1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. 11, xii, Long have I swonk with auous assay 10 finden out what this hid soul may be 1714 CROXALL *Another Canto* *Spenser* xxiv, Many to up-climb it vainly strove, Swinking and sweating with their utmost Might 1748 THOMSON *Cast Indol.* ii. 11, And they are sure of bread who swink and moil 1820 SHELLEY *Let. to Mar. Gishorne* 59 That dew which the gnomes drink When at their subterranean toil they swink. 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-f* i. 10 We poor wives must swink for our masters. 1885 STEVENSON *Pr. Otto* ii. 1 68 The fellow swinking in a byre, whom fools point out for the exception

† b To journey toilsomely, travel *Obs. rare*—1. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1656 Laban fagnede him in frendes wune, Feren swunken ysanen sunen Jacob tolde him for quat he swanc so fer

2. *trans.* † a with cognate obj; also, to gain by labour *Obs.*

c 1200 [see SWINK sb. 2]. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 321 in *Trin Coll Hom* 229 Swunke [*Egerton MS* swunche] we for godes luche half þat we doð for eithe Nare we naht swa ofte bicherd ne swa euele bikerhe a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 110 Al his swinc forehen þet he swonc on eorde. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 855 Whan þe mow take No swiche werkus to swinke as þur swanun ysen c 1386 CHAUCER *Sec. Nun's Prolog* 21 And to deuouren al that oðere swynke

† b To cause to toil; to set to hard work, to overwork; 1671 = sense 1. *Obs.*

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1018 He wende wenden godes ðoht, Oc al he swinked him for noht a 1300 *Cursor M.* 22051 Þai suonken þam bath dai and night, For to beserue w laured dreght c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 16 Ne neuer thinke To besely my Wyte to swinke To knowe of hir signification.

† 3. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink deeply, tuppel. (Cf. SWINGE v. 1 2, SWINK sb. 3.) *Obs.*

c 1250 *BALF K. Johan* (Camden) 78, I am sure then thu wylt geve it hym in a drynke. Marry that I wyl & the one half with hym swynke, To encourage hym to drynke the botome off. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor.* 319 Swill and swinckle soundly, make meery mightly 1590 GREENE *Mourne.* *Garm.* (1616) 15 That one Darius, a great king, being dry was glad to swink his fill of a Shepherds bottle. 1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 68 Yet to drinke he would neare lin. But swinked with all his might.

Swinked, swinkt (swink), also swinked, *pl. a. arch.* (after Milton). [f. SWINK v. + -ED 1.] Worned with toil; overworked.

1634 *Milton Commt* 293 What time the laboured Oxe In his loose traces from the furrow came, And the swink't hedger at his Supper sate. 1788 *Hurdia Village Curate* (1797) 77 The swink't mower sleeps. 1845 *AND. Oth. Bachelor* xv. 115 The swink't labourers of the sweltering day. 1881 E. ARNOT *Indian Poetry* 127 The sacrastin, Leading his swinked fingers down the stars. 1886 *Ch Q. Rev.* XXII. 296 The care-worn mothers, the swinked toilers

Swink(e)f(e)ldian. see SWENKFEldIAN.

Swinker (swinkar), *arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ER 1.] One who swinks; a toiler, labourer

1340 *Ayenb.* 90 Yef he deþ werkis bodyliche as doþ þise zuynkeres and þise gememen. c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 531 With hym ther was a Plowman, A trewe swynker and a good was he 1393 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* C. xx. 173 A fayre lye, That serueþ þese swynkeres to seo by a nyghtes a 1450 *Tourne Tottelham* 14 Theder com al the men of the contray, And al the swete swynker. a 1529 SKELTON *El. Rumi* *myng* 105 She maketh therof port sale To swelers, to swynkers, And all good ale drynkers 1582 STANYHURST *Ames* i (Arb.) 17 Thee sulckung swinker 1623 COCKERAM, *Swynker*, labourer [*myng* labourer] 1886 J. W. GRAHAM *Neerra* (1887) i vi 74 What do these rough swinkers know of these things? 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* 105 With most of us who are labourers in the vineyard, toilers and swinkers, the morning pipe is smoked in hurry and fear.

† **Swinkful**, *a. Obs.* [OE. *geswincfull*, later *swincfull*: see SWINK sb. and -FUL.]

1. Full of toil or trouble; disastrous, troublesome, irksome; painful, distressing.

c 888 *ÆLFRED Boeth.* xiv 3 I ðif hi yfele sint & lyuge þonne sint hi þe pholcran & zewinfulran hefd þonne næfd a 1200 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1085, & þæs ilcan zearas was swide hefele gear & swide swincfull c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Þeos world is swide lewe & swincful a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 292 Þu schalt ziuen me, Louerd,

heorte scheld azean þe ueonde; þet beoð þine swincfulne pinen.

2. Hard-working, industrious, diligent.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2621 3ho was swincfull Inn alle gode dedess

Hence † **Swinkfulness**, diligence.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 2526 3ho was Alt full. Offrihtwis swincfullnesse

† **Swinkhede**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 4 swinched. [f. SWINK + -hede, -HEAD. For the formation cf. OE. (ge)swinnes 'tribulatio'.] A state of labour or toil.

c 1215 *SHORHAM* vii 737 In swinched þou schalt by lyf leade, And ete me swote

Swinking, *vbl sb. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb SWINK; toiling, toil, labour.

c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 69 Þurh trowþe & þurh swincunge. 1375 in *Horst Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 130/1 He tauchte hem. How þe myzte hem frutes geie Wip swet & swynkyng sore. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 6703 Whanne her swynkyng is agone, They rede and syngre in chirche anone. a 1500 *Erthe upon Erthe* xiii 104 That erthe schuld labour the erthe In irowthe and sore swynkyng. 1906 CONAN DOYLE *Sir Nigel* xiii, Peter the Plowman grows weary of swinking in the fields

† 2. Deep drinking. *Obs.*

1590 *Cobler Canterb.* 60 But with swinking at hir will Shee lookt ied about the gill.

Swinking, *pl. a. arch.* [f. SWINK v. + -ING 2.]

a. That swinks, labouring, toiling. b. Involving toil, labourous, toilsome.

a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 260 Two maner men habbed neode uorte eten wel, swinkende men, & blod-letene a 1693 *Ugghart's Rabelais* iii. xv, Desist from all your swinking painful Labour. a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, Message to Iron Foundry* (1850) 5, Here, late and early, swinking hands, Fed volumed flames and blowing brands 1860 *Sir T. Mar-* 710 *Horace* 10 While swinking Vulcan strikes the sparkles fierce, and red 1865 S. FERGUSON *Poems, Forging of Anchor* ii, And thick and loud the swinking crowd at every stroke pant 'ho!

† **Swinkless**, *a. Obs.* In 1 swinkless, 4 swinkless, 4-5 swynk(e)less [f. SWINK sb. + -LESS] Free from toil or trouble; painless.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (1h.) II. 364 We sceolon on ander-dum life hine berian, ðæt we moton becuman to ðære swinklessan herunge. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9421 Sa swinkless [v. r. swynkles, suynkles, swynkeles] and sua fair and bright, Als þat time was the sun o light.

Swinney, swinny, var. SWENNY.

† **Swinward**. *Obs. rare*—1. Alteration of *swinnard*, obs. var. of SWINEHERD, by assimilation to *WARD* sb., keeper, guardian.

1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* ii. (1614) D. j, Neere to the May-pole on the way This sluggish swinward met me.

Swinyard, obs. var. of SWINEHERD.

† **Swip**, *sb. 1 Obs.* Also swipe, *pl.* swippes. [f. SWIP v.]

1. A stroke, blow, = SWAP sb. 1.

c 1205 *LAV* 7648 Nas næuere þe ilke bein þe auere 1boren weoren þat of þen ilke sweode enne swipe (c 1275 swip) hefte þat he nes sone dæd. 1612 16498 þa swipen weoren grimme c 1275 *Ibid.* 28551 Diowen sweode longe and smiten on þe healmes i swippes were biteie.

2. Forceful movement, a lurch.

c 1205 *LAV* 31925 Pa fuden toward sæ fifti þusende baldere beornen Mid þan foimeste swipen (c 1275 swipe) her comen þeo hundred scipen.

† **Swip**, *sb. 2 Obs.* [App. shortened f. *SWEER* sb.] = SWAPE 3, SWEEP sb. 23, SWIPE sb. 1

1639 *HORN & Rob Gale Lang* *Unl.* liii. § 583 A man may draw with a swip, and a scoop or a bucket 1657 C. *Blck Univ. Char.* L. 5, A swip to draw water

† **Swip**, *v. Obs.* Forms 3-4 swippe, 4-5 swypp(e), (5 swypp(e)), 7 swip; *pa. t.* 3 swippte, swippte, 4 swyppped, swyppte, 7 swipt; *pa. pple.* 3 swippt. [ML. *swippen*, *pa. t.* *swippte*, pointing to OE **swippan*, by the side of **swipian* (recorded only in 3rd pres. and *swypp*, and doubtfully in *pa. t.* *swipode*), f. *swip*, represented also by OE. *swipn*, *swipe* scourge, ON. *swifa* whip (see *SWEPE*), *swipr* sudden sweeping movement, glimpse, fleeting appearance, *swipa* to swoop, flash, refl. to glance after or at, OHG. *swipfen* to move quickly in a curve, MG. *-swif* (gen. *-swiffes*) quick turning, in *nider-, ummeswif*, related to *swaif* (see *SWOPE* v. 1.)]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, smite (Cf. SWAP v. 1, b)

c 1205 *LAV* 878 Ich wulle mid swerde þi heued of swippen. 1612 16518 [He] mid michelestrenghe hine adun swippte a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2452 He. hef þet haele sword up, & swippte hire of þet heaued.

b. To wield (a weapon) forcibly, esp. in a downward direction.

c 1205 *LAV* 23978 Arður his sword Caliburne swippte mid maine. c 1275 *Ibid.* 16510 [He] hege hefeð his sweorde and hit adun swippte.

c *intr.* To deal a blow at. *1. rare.*

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 201 Cristis discipulis. lysten on þe corner stoon and þanne fendis of helle dreden hem to swippen at hem

2. *intr.* To move with haste or violence; to make a dash; to slip away, escape (Cf. SWAP v. 4.)

c 1205 *LAV* 28556 Per weoren twenti and ælhte of eorlene streone Suipten from londe seouen hundred scipene. a 1225

Anor R. 252 Ine swifte wateres þe bet is isundred, he is some iswipt forð. c1275 *LAY.* 27627 Ridwalpan his sword droh and swipte to þan kinge. 13. *S. E. Leg* (MS Bodl 779) in Herig's *Archiv LXXXII* 309/148 Moyses hadde a 3erd, & þe ground it cast anon it worþ an adde & gan to swype fast. 13. *E. E. Allit P. B.* 1253 Alle þat swypped vnswolod of þe sworde kene. 1340 *HAMFOLK Pr. Cons.* 2160 When þe saul fra þe body swyppes *fig* a 1500 *Bernardus de cura rei fam.*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) in 214 þow werys wonder Swytilly, & Swyppe may it euer.

Hence †*Swypping vbl. sb.*, striking; *þpl. a.*, moving quickly.

c1420 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Ireland MS) The squyppand watur, that squytherly [*read squyperly*] squoes a 1450 [see SWIPPLE 2].

Swipe (swəip), *sb* 1 Also 7 *swype*. [app. local variant of *SWEEP sb.* or *SWEEP sb* 1] A contrivance of the form of a lever for raising a weight, esp. for raising water; = *SWEEP sb.* 2, 24, 25. (Cf. *SWEEP sb.* 3, *SWEEP sb.* 3, *SWIP sb.* 2.)

1600 *HOLLAND Livy* xxiv. xxxiv. 533 He devised a crane or swipe to be planted aloft upon the walls, having at the one end, which hung over the sea, a drag or grappling hook of iron like an hand, which took hold upon the prow of a galle, [etc.]. 1611 *CORR.*, *Bascule*, a swipe, scoop, or put-gally to draw vp water withall. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Swipe* or *Swype* (ed. 1656 *Sweep*), was an instrument of war, like that which Brewers use with cross beams to draw water. 1699 *POTTER Antiq. Greece* in xvi 143 *Ἀντλίων*, *antlion*, in Latin, *haustrium*, *tollens*, or *tollens*, &c. a Swipe, or Engine to draw up Water. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kenney), *Swipe*, an Engine to draw up Water; also another sort to throw Granadoes. a 1845 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, *Swipe*, the lever or handle of a pump. 1852 *BURN Nounal & Milt. Dict.* (1863) s. v. *Swipe* or bar of a sluice-gate with a counterpoise. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 15 July 82/2 The 'swipe' of British brickfields.

b. *attrib.*: *swipe-beam*, the counterpoise lever of a drawbridge.

Swipe (swəip), *sb* 2 Also 9 *swype*. [? local variant of *SWEEP sb.* and therefore partly identical with prec.]

†1 An instrument used in cutting peas: see quot. *dial. Obs.*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod. Husb.* IV. v. 41 [They cut peas] with their two instruments, called, in the hither part of this country, next London, *swipe* and *pix* with the *pix*, or *pick*, a man hawls a parcel to him with his left hand, and cuts them with the *swipe* in the other hand.

2. A heavy blow; *spec.* a driving stroke made with the full swing of the arms, in cricket or golf; *transf.* one who makes such a stroke. *collog.*

a 1807 J. SKINNER *Amusem. Leisure Hours* (1809) 42 Francis Winsy steppit in, 'Ran forrat wi' a furious din, And drew a swinging swype. 1845 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Story* I 32 With the cricketers he was accounted a hard swype, an active field, and a stout bowler. 1862 *PERCROFT Cricket Tutor* 44 The favourite swipe is sure to be risked. 1886 *Field* 4 Sept. 377/1 In driving for Tel el-Kebir [a golf-hole], Kirk had a long swype off the tee. 1893 FURNIVALL *Three Kings Sons* i. Forewords p. v. In all the battles, no one is split in two; no one has his head clean cut off at one swype.

b. (a) A row or line of corn as it falls when mown; = *SWATH* 1 3. (b) A streak or stripe produced as if by swiping.

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* xviii. Three good swipes he cut of corn, and laid them right end onwards. 1890 *Advance* (Chicago) 24 Apr. A long swipe of dirt across her dimpled cheek.

3. A copious draught. *dial.*

1866 *GRECOR Banffs. Gloss.* Addit. **Swipe** (swəip), *v.* [? partly local variant of *SWEEP v.*, partly f. *SWIP sb.* 2]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To drink hastily and copiously; to drink at one gulp. (Cf. *swEEP off*, *SWEEP v.* 6 b.) *slang* or *collog.*

1889 BROCKERT *N. C. Words* (ed. 2), *Swipe*, to drink off to the very bottom. 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swipe*, *v.* to drink the whole at one draught. 'Swipe it off.' 1891 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Cok. Reformer* (1891) 154 At the public, he talks a deal more than he swipes

2. *intr.* a. (See quot. 1825.) *Sc.* b. To strike at with the full swing of the arms; chiefly in cricket (see *SWIPE sb* 2 3).

1845 JAMESON, *To Swipe*, *v. n.* 1. To move circularly, Lanark. 2. To give a stroke in a semicircular or elliptical form, as when one uses a scythe in cutting down grass. S. 1857 *Chambers' Inform.* II 602/3 Always treat them [sc. 'shooting-balls'] entirely on the defensive in preference to 'swiping away' at them blindly. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* in viii. The first ball of the over Jack steps out and meets, swiping with all his force. 1869 *Knowledge's Rev. Boy's Ann* 638 Wilson was now as bold as a lion, swiping at every ball

c. *trans.* To deal a swinging blow or hit at (esp. in cricket).

1881 *Lancashire Gloss.*, *Swipe*, *v. a.* to hit anything a heavy blow, as a cricket-ball, &c. 1886 *Trans. Amer. Philol. Assoc.* XVII. 45 A vulgar but strong expression in the South for a severe beating is, 'He swiped up the very earth with him', or 'He swiped the whole thing out'—in these cases meaning about the same as sweep. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. The bat is swung round horizontally, and not in the usual way. A cricketer would say 'he fairly swiped it off his wicket'.

3 *intr* and *trans.* = *SWEEP v.* 17.

1881 *Times* 22 Dec 3/6 The men went out for the purpose of swiping for anchors. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* x1 (1884) 314 Rusty anchors which have been 'swiped' up out of the deep. 1893 COZENS-HARDY *Broad Norfolk* 77 *Swiping*, raising old anchors for an Admiralty reward.

4. *trans.* To steal, 'appropriate'; to loot. *U.S.* 1890 *BARRERE & LELAND Slang Dict.*, *Swipe* (American), to appropriate. Frequently said of actors or exhibitors who take the stage jokes of others, and pass them off for their own. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Jral* 5 Nov 10/1 There must have been something of interest in the newspaper, for I notice that somebody has swiped ours. 1900 *KIRKING in Daily Mail* 23 Apr 4/5 He was in luck. Had helped 'swipe' a Boer wagon overturned by our shell fire.

Hence *Swiping vbl. sb.*

1860 JAS. THOMSON in H. S. Salt *Life* (1889) 11 39 O it's then we're on the loose, and the swiping grows profuse, And we drink rivers, lakes, and seas. 1862 *PERCROFT Cricket Tutor* 47 As to the Drive, (2) avoid 'Swiping', or hitting the ball in the air. 1883 G. C. DAVIES *Norfolk Broad* xlv1 (1884) 314 The process of raising the anchors is called 'swiping'.

Swiper (swəipər), [*f.* prec. *vb.* + -ER 1.]

1. A copious drinker. *slang* or *collog.*

1836 F. MAHONY *Rel. Father Prout* (1859) 179 'Consule scholas Jesuitarum', exclaims the Lord Chancellor Bacon, who was neither a quack nor a swiper, but 'spoke the words of sobriety and truth'. 1898 *Chamberl. Gloss.*, *Swiper*, a hard drinker.

2. One who deals a swipe or driving stroke; also, a swipe

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* in viii. Jack Raggles the long-stop, toughest and burliest of boys, commonly called 'Swiper Jack'. 1860 L. D. W. LYNNOX *Pict. Sporting Life* I. 281 A 'swiper' (we adopt the phraseology of an old West-mister) might smash the pane of a travelling-carriage.

Swiper, obs. form of *SWIPPER a.*

Swipes (swəips), Also *swyipes*. *slang* or *collog.* [*f.* *SWIPE v.* (sense 1)] Poor weak beer; small beer; hence, beer in general.

1796 *GRAND'S Dict. Vulgar T.* (ed. 3), *Swipes*, purser's swipes; small beer; so termed on board the king's ships, where it is furnished by the purser. 1821 *MURPHY Delany's Feast* 8 The Rattle-belly vengeance flew about Swipes, 'tis call'd in common. 1841 *SCOTT Pam. Lett* 6 Apr. I am bringing down with me a tankard for swipes. 1838 *DICKENS O. Twist* xxxix. It's been as dull as swipes. 1845 *HOOD Sniffing a Birthday* x. To me it seems this is a day for bread and cheese and swipes. 1895 *MEREDITH Amazing Marriage* xv. You may get as royally intoxicated on swipes as on choice wine.

Swipey (swəip-i), *a. rare.* [*f.* prec. + -ey, -y.] Somewhat intoxicated; tipsy.

1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chas.* xxviii. 'He ain't ill. He's only a little swipecy you know.' Mr Bailey reeled in his boots, to express intoxication. 1865 *Mit. Fr.* iii. x. A muddling and a swipecy old child.

Swiple, variant of *SWIPPLE*.

Swipper (swipər), *a.* Now *dial.* Forms: 4-5 *swiper* (e, *swyper*, 4-6 *Sc.* *swyper*, 5 *swypr*, -y, *swepir*, -er, 6 *swip* (p)ir, *swypper*, *shwypper*, 6- *swipper*. [repr. (with change of meaning) OE *swipor*, *geswipor* crafty, cunning, corresp. to OHG. *swēphar*, *swēffar*, *swēphar*, also *swēf* (f)ari, *swēffri*, in the same sense, f. *swip* to move quickly, root of *SWIP v.* Cf. LG *swipp* (e) clever, ON. *swipull* fickle.

In ME texts the *þ* has been sometimes misread as *þ*, and this again changed to *th*. The *Sc.* variant *swipert* is found from the 18th c.; for the form of *SWEEP* = *SWEEP*.]

Quick, nimble, active.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vii. (*Jacobus Minor*) 514 pane Iosaphus, as a wight man & swyper alsua, a swerd gat. 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) III. 361 Aristotle was swyper [some MSS. swēper, swyper; ed. 1570 swyper] and swift, and cleer of witte. 1398 *Barth. De P. R.* xii. xxi. (Tollens MS), þe swalowe is swiper and most swyfte of flyste. c1424 *Hocci fve De Reg. Pruc.* 5221 Swypr [v. r. swēpr] feendly hand with strook vengeable. c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 484/1 Swypper, or delyvryr, agilis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* vi. 30 Als fery and als swipper as a page. 1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 47 *Swipper*, nimble, quick. 1897 *WAUGH Old Cronies* viii. They were a lot of 'th swippers st, stark'est, lads in Christendom, wur 'th Lancashire Volunteers.

Hence †*Swipperly adv.*, quickly, nimbly.

1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1228 Bot 31 the kyngye swyperly fulle swythe he by-swenkez. 1612 165 they Swapper doune fulle swyperlye sweltande knyghtez. c1440 *Anturs of Arth.* 55 (Irel. MS) The squyppand watur, that squyperly [*printed squytherly*, cf. *sequetly*] 540 *infia*] squoes. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* ix. 11. 34 Fuxh fleand swyperly.

Swipple (swippl), Also 5 *swepelles*, *swepyl*, *swipylle*, 7 *sweaple*, 7-9 *swaple*, 9 *Sc.* *swopple*, *swupple*. See also *SUPPLE sb* 1 [prob. orig. f. *swēp*, *SWEEP v.* or *swip*, *SWIP v.* + instrumental suffix -ELS Cf. LG *swepelbessen* broom with which chaff is swept up.]

†1 A besom, mop. *Obs.*

14 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 616/2a *Tersorium*, a swepelles (a malkyn).

2. The part of a flail that strikes the grain in thrashing

a 1450 *Town. Tottenham* 167 Of sum were the hedys brokyn wjth swyppynge of swepyls [v. r. swipylles]. 1609 *Shilleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 184 For hollyn swipelles, v. r. 1619 *Ibid.* 259 Twelve swipelles. 1688 *HOLME Armony* iii. 333/1 The Swiple [of a flail or Threshal] that part as striketh out the Corn. 1844 *MCTAGGART Galliard Enghel* s. v. *Barnum's* *fig.* The swoopole on the end of the hand-staff. 1904 A. THOMSON *Lauder & Lauderdale* xxi1. 261 An early working model of the threshing mill consisted of a series of flails or swipples dangerous to approach. 1907 M. C. F. MORRIS *Nunburnholme* 249 The sound of the swipple on the barn floor was heard every working day all through the winter.

†3. app. A swivel. *Obs.*

1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2632/4 A Gold Japanned Watch, with a Gold Chain, and 3 Swapeles.

Swipy (swəip-i), *a.* [*f.* *SWIPE sb* 2 + -y.] Characterized by swipes or swinging strokes.

1851 in *Bettesworth Walkers of Southgate* (1900) 252 When, in the course of a swipy lucky innings straight balls are pulled to the leg

Swire (swəir). Forms a. 1 *sweora*, 2 *sweor*, 2-3 *swore*, 2-4 *sweore*; 3-4 *suere*, 3-5 *swere*, (4 *suere*), 4-6 *sweore*. β. 1 *swiora*, *swytra*, *swira*, *suira*, *swura*, 3 *swiere*, 3-4 *swure*, (4 *suire*, *suire*, *swyer*), 4-6 *swyr*, (5 *squyre*, 6 *swyir*, 7 *suir*), 4-9 *swyre*, 3- *swire*. γ. Chiefly *Sc.* 5-6 *swar*, 5-6, 9 *sware*, 6, 8-9 *swair*, (9 *squair*). [OE. *swiora*, *swiora*, Northumb. and late WS *swira*, late WS *swyira*, *swura* wk. m. :- OTeut. **swerhan*-, related to ON. *swira* neck, beak of a ship, local name of a neck-shaped ridge in Iceland. — **swerhyan*-, ulterior relations uncertain.

It is not certain whether the forms *swar*, *swair*, which are chiefly *Sc.* have arisen from false analogy (cf. e. g., *quair*, *guere*, *Quire*, and *sware*, *suire*, *swire*), or through analogy of rime.]

†1. The neck. *Obs.*

a and β c888 *Ælfric Boeth* xix §1 fæt ge underlutan mid eowrum swiran þet deaðlice geoc. a 900 *Lorca Gloss* 21 in *O. E. Texts* 172 *Cladum*, swiran [*altered* to swiran later]. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 223 Pa he 1a Sanctus Martinus þæt zeseah, þa dyde he sona þæt hær 1 of his sweoian. 1012 241 51t eow swa licge uton sendon 1ap on his swiran. c1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in Wr.-Wulcker 157/58 *Collum*, sweora uel swura. c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 þenne uulleð he þe him þet him breked þe sweore. c1200 *Mal. Ode* 146 in *17th Coll. Hom.* 224 Swine, brade is wel swete sio is of wilde diere. Ac al to diere he hit abutð þe 3eð þar fore his swire [*earlier version* dore, swore]. c1205 *LAV* 402 Heo carf him þene swure [*c1275 swere*] atwa. a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2233 Streche forð þine swire scharp sword to undeofonne. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 5028 Ely. fyl bakward of hys chayre, And brak on two hys swyr. 13. *K. Alis*, 1338 (Laud MS) Vp he dresseð heued & swire And gynneþ speke on his maner. c1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 5643 Ys cheld þan heng he aboute ys swyre, And forþ he pryked with gret yr. c1390 *Gower Conf.* 11. 30 Sche aboute hire whyte swire It dede, and hys hirwen there. a 1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 134 Mi mout I pulte, my swore I streit. To cusse his feet. c1400 *Melayne* 56 Ladies swete of Swyre, c1430 *Syr Goner* (Roxb.) 1275 She leid hir arme about his swire, She kyssed him with herte chere. c1470 *HARRY Wallace* iv. 316 Vpon the hede he strak with so gret ire, Throu bayne and brayn in sondry schar the swyr. 1503 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hm.* i. xvii, Vp be the swire Myself I hangit. 151600 *Marr. Sir Gawain* 11 58 in *Percy's Reliques* (1857) 388 Yr Kay beheld that lady's face And looked upon her sweore. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 441 But 3f he 10 hym hys doghtur geve, That 3s so swete of sware [*lines* face, thare, mae]. c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 121 Swannis swoowhand full swyth, sweetest of swar [*lines* bly thare, war, ar]. c1470 *Gol & Gaw.* 2053 Mowt swet thing of sware swownot full oft. 1501 *DOUGLAS Pal. Hm.* i. x. A Quene, as lyllie swiet of swair. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. 11 37 That lillie quibeth of led 1533 *error*, as) swair.

2. A hollow near the summit of a mountain or hill; a gentle depression between two hills. *local* (occurs in several place-names in Scotland and the north of England).

OE *gesweoru* translates Latin *colles* in *Ag. Ps.* (ed. Thorpe) OE *sworu* is used also = neck of water or strait, *L. fletum*.

c1050 *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 127/13 *Juga*, duna sworan. c1216 *Newminster Cartul.* (1878) 77 Ad crucem postatam super le Swire de Fastide. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvii. 13 Fra Redis swyr till Orkynnyr. a 1508 *DUNBAR Twa Marit Wemen* 519 The soft souch of the swyr, and sove of the stremys. 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* iv. 50 lo 10 ther the rais, rynnyn swyr as fyre, Drevin from the lychtis brekkis out at the swyre. 1573 *Satur. Poenis Reforn.* xxxix. 350 He raid throu montanes mony, mose, and myre. Then was he worland our an wondie swyre. a 1598 D. FERGUSON *Pov.* (1641) § 608 Little kens the wite that sits by the fire, how the wind blows on hurly-burly swire. 1790 A. LATT in *Centen. Burns* (1844) 144 I then from Dewar's Swair I tripped on my shanks. 1820 W. CHAMBERS *Life Bl. Dwarf* (1888) 1 A gentle rising hill to the south west, called Manor Swire. 1893 *Northumb. Gloss.*

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* †*swire-bone* = *NICK-BONE*; †*swireforth adv.*, neck forward, headlong.

c845 *1 esp. Hymns* vi. 28 in *O. E. T.* 408 *Uguæ* ad cervices, oð swirban. c1230 *Hals Milt.* 23 Leste hwase leope & driue adun swirewroth, wüuten ikepunge, deope into helle. 1 a 1400 *Morte Arth.* 2959 The swyers swyre bane he swappes in sondrye!

Swire, *dial.* form of *SQUIRE sb*.

†**Swirk**, *v. Sc. Obs.* [*f.* root of next + -k. Cf. *twirk* and *twirl*] *intr.* To spring forth.

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 8 Full craftly conjurit scho the Yarrow, Quhilk did furth swirk als swift as ony arrow.

Swirl (swɜil), *sb.* Also 5 *swyrl* (1), 6 *swirle*, *Sc.* *sworle*, *sworll*. [orig. *Sc.*; of uncertain source; if not of independent onomatopoeic formation, prob. related to the similar Norw. *swirla*, Du. *swirrelen* to whirl, G. *dial.* *schwirren* to totter, which have the form of frequentatives of the stem contained in *Da. swirre*, Norw. *dial.* *swerra*, *swirra*, Sw. *dial.* *swirra* to whirl, G. *schwirren* to whiz, whirl, chirp.]

1. An eddy, a whirlpool, an eddying or whirling body of water, in later use also of cloud, dust, etc.

c 1245 WYNTOUN *Croun*, iv. 10. 261 Than gert he draw bat ryver all in four hundred and sixty small Narow swyrils
1253 DOUGLAS *Ennis* iii. vii. 113 The swellant swirl wp
besit ws to hevin *Ibid* ix. ii. 66 Be that ilk pyky lak,
wyth brais blak And laithly sworlis (ed. 1553 swirils) *Ibid*.
xii. xi. 125 A sworll of fyre blesis vphraw!

1834 M SCOTT *Cruise Midge* vi. (1836) l. 182 A white sheet
of buzzing water, in the small yeasty swirils of which the
moon and stars sparkled diamond-like 1840 CARLYLE
Heroes i. (1904) 19 The Nottingham bargemen, when the
River is in a certain flooded state (a kind of backwater, or
eddying swirl it has, very dangerous to them), call it *Eager*
1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. vi. § 8. 136 Seen through
clefs in grey swirls of rain-cloud. 1861 J. R. GREEN *Left*
(1901) 84 Fresh swirls of flame leapt ever onward to some
new prey 1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 53 The keen,
acid swirls of wood smoke blew into his eyes

2. A whirling or eddying motion; a whirl,
gyration.

1818 SCOTT *Br Lamin*, xxxiv, The leaves are withering
fast on the trees, but she'll never see the Martinmas wind
gar them dance in swirls like the fairy rings. 1828 KEATS
Endymion, iii. 630 Headlong I darted, at one eager swirl
Gained its bright portal. 1871 H MACMILLAN *True Vine*
v (1872) 201 The slender, fragile, branched corals, yield to
the swirl of the surging sea 1902 S E WHITE *Blasped*
Trail xviii, He stepped out on the flat rock to which his
guide brought the canoe with a swirl of the paddle
1891 LEARMONT *Poems* 51 The tricks o' ilka ill g'ren
churle He brawlie tells, An' a' their deeds winds to a swirl
Wi' logic spells. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Edin. Demonol*, 133
The very rush and swirl of town life.

3. A twist or convolution; a curl of hair; a knot
in the grain of wood.

1786 BURNS *Two Dogs* 36 His gawse tail, wi' upward
curl, Hung owre his hurdies wi' a swirl 1845 JAMIESON,
Swirl, a twist or contortion in the grain of wood. S 1844
H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 27 The hair... which, notwith-
standing its different swirls, all tends from the upper to the
lower part of the body.

b. A treat of hair or strip of material round the
head or hat. (Cf. SWIRL v. 1b) Also attrib.

1909 *Daily Mail* 3 Aug. A swirl of tulle draped to suggest
the irregular surface of fur. 1909 *Daily Graphic* 4 Oct.
13/1. The adjustment of the new hats demands the new
swirl coiffure. 1909 *Punch* 10 Nov. 266/1 Put off, put off
your alien 'swirls'; Resume Those little inexpensive curls.

Swirl (swɜːl), v. Also 6 Sc. sworl. [orig. Sc. :
see prec.]

1. *trans.* To give a whirling or eddying motion
to; to bung into some position by a whirling
motion; to whirl, brandish.

1513 DOUGLAS *Ennis* vii. l. 64 The lang streamis and
wallis (= waves) round sworling

1790 A. WILSON *Poems*, *The Pack* 6r Fearful winds loud
gurl'd, An' mony a lum dang down, an' stack, Heigh i'
the air up swirl'd 1818 MISS FRIZZER *Marriage* xxvi,
Some withered leaves were swirled round and round, as if
by the wind. 1844 *Ayrshire Vreath* 192 He swirled his
brand wi' a' his mycht. 1879 *Seagun Black For*, ii. 72
The immense mass of floating timber, swirled and carried
along by the raging waters 1898 WATTS-DUNTON *Aylwuu*
iii. 19, Great isles and continents of cloud were rolled and
swirled from peak to peak

b. To give a twisted or convolute form to; to
wind round (hair, trimming) in a 'swirl'; also, to
wrap round with something.

1902 *Westm. Gas*, 31 July 3/2 The trimming, just a nice
ribbon swirled round the crown 1908 *Ibid* 6 June 13/2 A
black or dark straw hat swirled with tulle. 1909 *Daily*
Mail 30 Sept. 5/3 Women... with their tresses dressed in the
new manner swirled compactly about the head.

2. *intr.* a. Of water or of objects borne on water:
To move in or upon eddies or little whirlpools.

1755 R. FORBES *Ajazz's Sp.* in *Poems in Buchan Dial*
(1785) 3 Wha... in a tight Thessalian bark To Calchos' har-
bour swirl'd. 1816 BURNS *Winter Night* ii, While burns,
wi' snawy wreaths up choked, Wild-eddying swirl. 1816
L. HUNT *Story Rimini* i. 24 The far ships chase the
whistling brine, and swirl into the bay 1858 KINGSLEY
Misc., *Chalk-stream Stud.*, (1859) l. 167 The low bar over
which the stream comes swirling and dimpling. 1902 S E
WHITE *Blasped Trail* xlvii, The drivers were enabled to
prevent the timbers from swirling in the eddie.

b. Of other objects. To move rapidly in eddies
or in a whirling or circular course.

1858 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *Chalk-stream Stud.*, (1859) l. 175
Great tails and back-fins are showing above the surface, and
swirling suddenly among the tufts of grass. 1863 - *Water*
Dn iii, While the fish are swirling at your fly as an oar-
blade in a boatrace 1877 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* VI, xii,
247 Pouring through its two embrasures, or swirling round
by its flanks, the bulk of the Grenadier Guards [etc.] 1882
B. HARRIS *Flip* i, The stage coach swirled past the branches
of a fir. 1885 M. ARNOLD *Poor Mathias* 144 Swallows troop-
ing in the sedge, Starlings swirling from the hedge 1896
CROCKETT *Cleg Kelly* (ed. 2) 21 The wind swirled about the
old many gabled closes of Edinburgh.

3. Of the head, etc. To swim, to be giddy or
dizzy.

1818 HOGG *Bronnie of Bodsbeck* I. xii, 288 We'll never
mair, swirl at the gelloch o' the ern. 1891 DOYLE *White*
Company xvi, Even as he spoke, his head swirled round.
Hence Swirled ppl. a., Swirling ppl. sb.

1845 JAMIESON, *Swirling*, giddiness, vertigo. 1882 *Daily*
Tel. 12 Sept. 2/2 A furious swirling of foam. 1899 *Westm.*
Gas, 6 Apr. 3/2 These swirlings of tulle. 1909 *Daily Mail*
9 Oct. 1/4 The softly swirled folds of velvet.

Swirl, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirling (swɜːlɪŋ), ppl. a. [f. SWIRL v. +
-ING 2] That swirls.

1. Characterized by twists or convolutions; curl-
ing; twisted.

1807 TANNHILL *Poet Wks.* (1846) 21 Auld, swirion, slae-
thorn, camshough, crooked Wight 1831 *Sutherland Farm*
Rep 83 in *Libr. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hush* III, Covered with
short, white, flat-growing, swirling hair 1883 G. H.
BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 685/1 The rapid increase
of swirling ornament as a feature of domestic architecture.

2. Moving in eddies or whirlpools, or with a
circular motion or course; whirling.

1849 KINGSLEY *Misc.*, *N. Devon* (1859) II. 246 A deep
dark pool of swirling orange-brown. 1852 RUSKIN *Stones*
Ven II iv § 20 63 The great mouldering wall worn by
therain and swirling winds into yet unseemlier shape 1887
T. A. TROLLOPE *What I remember* II, n. 32 The white
gulls... started from their roosting-places... or returned to
them from their swirling flights 1898 H. DAY K. *Spring*
xx, 242 Blinking the big flakes out of his eyes as he
breasted the swirling storm.

Swirly (swɜːli), a [f. SWIRLS sb. + -Y] Twisted;
knotty, gnarled (cf. SWIRL sb. 3)

1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xiiii, A swirle, auld moss-oak.
1845 JAMIESON, *Swirle*, entangled, applied to grass that
lies in various positions, so that it cannot be easily cut by
the scythe. 1848 P. CUNNINGHAM *N S Wales* (ed. 3) II
165 The swirly bark always denoting a swirly fibre in the
wood.

Swirrel, north. dial. f. SQUIRREL.

Swirt, north. dial. f. SQUIRT.

Swirtle, obs. Sc. form of SURETY.

Swis, obs. 3 sing. pres. ind. of SUE v.

1425 *Misyn Fere of Love* vi l. 84 Alle pinge he suld caste
downe, bat emnyly lufars swis.

Swish (swɪʃ), *intr.* or *adv.* and *sb.* 1 [Imitative.]

a. *intr.* or *adv.* Expressive of the sound made
by the kind of movement defined in B. 1; with
a swish. Also reduplicated *swish, swish*.

1837 HOOD *Agric. Distress* 35 When swish! in bolts our
bacon-hog Atwixt the legs o' Master Bleg. 1890 *Scribner's*
Mag. Nov. 565/1 Swish went the whip. 1899 CROCKETT
Kit Kennedy 181 Swish-swish went Kit's feet through the
dew-drenched grass. 1911 in 'G. A. Birmingham' *Lighter*
Side Irish Life (1912) iv. 72 So the executioner swung his
sword and swish went poor John's (the Baptist's) head.

b. *sb.*

1. A hissing sound like that produced by a switch
or similar slender object moved rapidly through
the air or an object moving swiftly in contact with
water, movement accompanied by such sound.

1820 CLARE *Rural Life* (ed. 3) 60 I'd just streak'd down,
and with a swish Whang'd off my hat sca'd' like a fish
1862 KINGSLEY in *Macm.* Oct. 443 The salmon. went
on... with a swish or two of his tail which made the stream
boil again. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountain* vi. 45 The swish
of many a minor streamlet mingled with the muffled roar of
the large one. 1878 STIVELSON *Inland Voy.* 200 The
rhythmic swish of boat and paddle in the water. 1886
J. R. REES *Diary*, *Bookworm* ii. 95 The swish of the
angler's rod. 1887 KNOX *Little Broken Vow* vi. 86, I drew
the curtains away with a good swish behind the dressing-
table. 1895 MURDOCH *Amazing Marriage* ix, The willow
swish of silver dresses 1896 'IAN MACLAUREN' *Kate Car-*
negie 289 In my study I hear the swish of the scythe.

b. Reduplicated *swish, swish* or *swish-swish*.

1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* viii, I heard the frequent
swish swish of the water, as they threw bucketsful on the
sails to thicken them. 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 6r
The swish-swish of wild cats and the cries of opossums were
heard. 1900 M. H. GRANT *Words by Eyewitness* vii (1902)
15 The incessant swish, swish of bullets.

2. A 'dash' of water upon a surface.

1851 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 524 So up we
went... getting a shivering 'swish' of ice cold water in our
faces 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Poet* 40-41, Swish, an old term
for the light driving spray of the sea 1879 BLACK *White*
Wings xvii, The brave *White Dove* goes driving through
those heavy seas... followed by a swish of water that rushes
along the lee scuppers

3. Short for *swish-broom*, -tail (see SWISH-).

1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 697 A neat swish is all
that is requisite [for a draught-horse] at any time. 1873 E.
SPON *Workshop Receipts* Ser. 1. 62/1 A small broom, termed
a swish, made from the waste cuttings of cane 1902
ALLDRIDGE *Sherbro* xxiii 246 A Madeira mosquito swish,
which was simply a horse's tail fastened to the end of a
short stick

4. A cane or birch for flogging; also, a stroke
with this.

1860 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 600/2 If he flogs, it is according...
to a fixed tariff of 'swishes' 1885 MURDOCH *Diana* xxvi,
A man who has not blessedly become acquainted with the
swish in boyhood

Swish (swɪʃ), *sb.* 2 [Native name.] A native
mortar of West Africa. Also attrib.

1853 R. F. BURTON *W. Africa* II. 240 The town is filled
with deep holes, from which the sand mixed with swish for
walls has been dug 1899 - *El-Mednak* xiii (ed. 3) 174 He
sees a plain like swish-work [ed. 1855 stamp-work], where
knobs of granite act dauses. 1881 *Standard* 12 Nov. 5/1
The 'swish' used in ordinary houses is simply red earth
worked up with water until it thus acquires a certain degree
of tenacity. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 113 The swish
huts of the Efiks

Swish (swɪʃ), v. [Imitative. Cf. prec.]

1. *intr.* To move with a swish (see prec. B. 1);
to make the sound expressed by 'swish'.

1756 (E. PERRONET) *Mitre* i. liii, Next see two huge
Academies... With these conjoin a thousand more, Of
wadded roof, or humble floor, Where swish the rods or
whirl the toys. 1860 G. H. K. in *Vac. Tour*, (1864) 116 The
rain pattering against the window-panes, and the birches
outside swishing and lapping against the walls 1860 O. W.
HOLMES *Elise P.* x (1891) 139 The rustic who was swishing
through the grass with his scythe. 1877 BLACK *Green Past*
xviii, 147 The wheels swished through the pools. 1885

Chamb. Jnrl. 15 Aug. 515/2 The water swishing amongst
the pebbles at the far end of the cove. 1898 G. W. STEVENS
With Kitchener to Khartum 146 The bullets were swishing
and lashing now like rain on a pond.

2. *trans.* To cause to move with a swish, esp. to
whisk (the tail) about.

1799 COLFRIDGE *Devil's Thoughts* ii, And backward and
forward he swish'd his long tail As a Gentlemen swishes his
cane 1862 WHYTE-MELVILLE *Inside Bar* 347, I confess
I have no great confidence in a thorough-bred mare, that
swishes her tail a good deal in harness. 1880 JEFFRIES
Gracie Ferne Faint 263 Swishing the briar, which bent
easily

b. *intr.* (const. with).

1854 P. B. ST. JOHN *Army Moss* 106 As he advanced swish-
ing before him with a stick he had picked up 1866
BLACKMORE *Ciackock Nouell* xix, He swished away very
hard with the broom the moment he saw such a visitor

c. *trans.* To move or remove with (or as with)
a swishing movement.

1894 *Daily News* 25 Sept. 5/6, 80,000 men equipped as a
modern army cannot be swished about in the sort of way that
is assumed in these discussions. 1904 A. ST. H. GIBSON
Africa I. v. 99 We were again swished downstream at
the rate of some ten miles an hour

3. *intr.* To jump a high hedge, brushing through
the twigs at the top and making them bend. Also
to swish a vasper (see Eng. Dial. Dict.).

1825 ALKEN *Nat. Sports Gt. Brit.* (1909) Plate 15 Swish-
ing at a Rasper. 1864 G. A. LAWRENCE *M. Dering* II. 22
Beaking through the irregular line [of the enemy]... as
they would have 'swished' through a bulfinch in the Shire.

4. *trans.* To flog, esp. at school.

1856 THACKERAY *Misc.*, *Fashionable Authorities* II. 470
Doctor Wordsworth and assistants would swish that 11 or
out of him in a way that need not here be mentioned. 1872
Knowledge's En. Boy's Ann. 614/2 As he wouldn't tell he
must be swished. 1875 RICHARDSON *Down the Road* 18
How he [sc. Dr. Keate] used to 'swish' a fellow if he caught
him up at barracks! 1896 E. A. KING *Ital. Highways* 339
One small boy is being hoisted on the back of another and
soundly swished.

5. To brush with a swishing sound

1889 *The County* xxx, The long grass mostly swishes my
petticoats

Hence Swished, Swishing ppl. adjs., also
Swisher, a flogger.

1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Hundred Y.* Hence
(1861) 137 Here are the scourges Choose me a nice long,
swishing, buddy one. 1865 GIBSON *R. Gray* vii, The brig
was cutting through the water with a swishing sound 1884
E. YATES *Recoll* I. 11, A desperate swisher the doctor
1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelor's Club* 181 Large banks of clouds
melted into swishing showers 1898 WOLLOCOMBE *Mon*
till Eve vii. 83 The leading crew, with a long swishing
stroke, pass the barges

Swish, the vb.-stem used attrib. or advb.:
swish-broom, a short-handled broom, usually
made of twigs, for swishing water, etc.; swish-
cane, a light slender cane such as can be swished
so swish-whip; swish cut *sb.* (see quot. 1725);
a (see quot. 1831); swish-tail, + (a) *stang*, a
pheasant; (b) a long flowing tail which can be
swished about (*earlier SWITCH tail*), also attrib.

1891 N. GOULD *Double Event* 121 A light 'swish cane he
twirled about 1725 *Farm Dict* II. 54/2 [A horse] that
neither cuts under his knee, which is call'd the 'Swish
Cut, nor crosses, nor claps one Foot on another 1831
Lincoln Herald 12 Feb. 1 The tail of the cat swish cut
(cut off towards a point). 1796 *Grose's Dict. Vulgar* I
(ed. 3), 'Swish Tail, a pheasant; so called by the persons
who sell game for the poachers. 1826 *Sporting Mag.*
XVIII. 431 [He] had four swish-tail greys, but not of the right
cut 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons's W* iii, His swish tail
ain't long enough 1845 J. T. SMITH *Ek for Rainy Day*
93 He... carried a 'swish-whip when he walked.

Swishing, vbl. sb. [f. SWISH v. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of moving with a swishing sound;
a swishing movement or sound.

1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *On being found out*
(1861) 126 What a butchery, what an endless swishing of
the rod! 1891 in Mrs. A. P. MARTIN *Coece* 277 The swish-
ing of the ducks' wings. 1897 S. CRANE *Thid Violet* xxvi,
177 Hawker heard a step and the soft swishing of a woman's
dress.

2. A flogging; esp. so called at Eton. Also
attrib.

1859 J. PAVN *Foster Brothers* ix, 134 The Times contro-
versy upon the great 'swishing' case at Winton. 1863
KINGSLEY *Water-Bab* 1, The birches birched him as you dly
as if he had been a nobleman at Eton, and over the face too
(which is not fair swishing, as all brave lads will agree).
1890 R. C. LEHMANN *H. Rudyer* 47 Don't let the Mater
know about this; but nobody... thinks anything of a swishing
1901 *Athenaeum* 27 July 121/1 Had not our young friend
enjoyed better luck than he deserved, his visits to the
'swishing room' would have been even more frequent

Swish-swash (swɪʃ swɔːʃ), *sb.* (adv.). Also
6 *swyshe swashe*. [Reduplicated f. SWISH with
alternating vowel.]

1. An inferior or wishy-washy drink. Also attrib.
1547 BOORDE *Intrad Knowl.* ii. (1870) 126 Swyshe swashe
metheglyn I take for my fees. 1777 HARRISON *England* iii.
i. 96/2 in *Holinshead*, There is a kind of swish swash made
also in Essex, wyth Hony and water, which the country
wines putting some pepper & a little other spyce among,
call meade. 1881 J. SARGISSON *For Scott's Turneh* 49 It
was sad swish-swash stuff, an nut hoaf boilt 1884 DOWELL
Taxation England IV. 55 The small sour swish-swash of
the poorer vintages of France

+ 2 A violent or swaggering person. Also attrib.
Cf. SWASHBUCKLER. Obs.

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III (Arb) 92 Vp to the sky reaching, thee biethene swish swash of Ætna 1593 G. HARVEY *Purcell's Supper* Ff 1vrb, Quiet thy rage, Imperious Swish-swash.

B. adv. expressing alternation or repetition of a swishing movement

1665 G. MACDONALD *Alce Forbes* 29 And still the instrument of torture went swish-swash round his little thin legs. 1913 M. ROBERTS *Salt of Sea* ix 461 The sea had a motion in it, up and down, swish swash

Swishy (swi fī), a. [f. SWISH sb. or v. + -i.] Characterized by swishing.

1838 C. J. MATTHEWS in *Dickens's Life* (1879) I. x 308 A young foal ambling after her aged mother, and now and then raising her by her swishy tail 1875 MISS CORRIE *False Beauty* 71 Two little fishy, swishy arms 1890 J. L. SCOTT *Travels Country Parson* II. 68 Our brooms are so new, so swishy

Swiss (swis), sb. and a. Forms: 6 **Swyoe**, pl. **Swices**, **Swesses**, 6-7 **Swisse**, 7 **Swizza**, 7-8 **Suisse**, 7-**Swiss** [ad. F. *Suisse*, ad. MHG *Swizz* (cf. MDa *Swids*, *Swits*).]

A sb. 1. (Pl. *the Swisses*, formerly *the Swisses*) A native or an inhabitant of Switzerland

11 (a) 1515 *Pace* in *St. Papers Hen VIII*, VI. 30, I be this day butt forth milke fromme the Swisses. 1522 J. CIRC in *Ellis's Orig. Lett. Ser.* II. 18 (1846) I. 312 He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the Swices 1535 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 251 After them came the swesses every man with his Javeline in his hande 1577-8 W. DAVISON in *Nicholas's Hist. of C. Hutton* (1847) 45 He solicited the succour and assistance of the Swisses. 1608 CHAPMAN *Byron's Trag.* I. 18 At fourteen years of age he was made Colonel to all the Swisses serving then in Flanders 1609 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* III. 177 These Swisses fight on any side for pay 1735 BRUNNEN *Quest.* § 324 What sea ports or foreign trade have the Swisses? 1796 [see BASTARD a. 4] 1801 tr. *Gabriel's Myst. Hist.* IV. 265 The Swisses excepted

11 (b) 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. III. 458 Lawyers, make their best Advantages, Of other quarels, like the Swis 1700 *Evryn's Diary* Apr. 16, I. pass'd the guard of Swisse 1799 *Med. Frnk.* II. 494 The Swis are indebted, it is thought, to the vigorous tone of their digestive organs, for the long preservation of their lives 1823 SIR J. SINCLAIR *Corr.* II. 404 The Scots and the Swis have always felt a strong predilection for each other

1836 MANNING & FLETCHER *Fatal Dowry* I. 11, And thou thyself have to some needy Swis 1770 L. HUNTINGTON in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 430/2 The imputation of being an accommodating man, that voted like a Swis with every administration 1771 *Plutarch's Checks* Wks. 1795 II. 357 Like a true Suisse I love blunt honesty 1823 SCOTT *Anne of G. xxviii*, 'I set at all', said the daring young Swis

2. The Swiss dialect of German or other language spoken by the Swiss 1712-18

1846 WOLFENSTEIN *Swiss*, a native, or the language, of Switzerland

B. adv.

1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of the Swiss or Switzerland; native to, or coming from, Switzerland

1530 PALMER 278/1 Swyoe or swyoeis pype, *steuste dale-mant* 1613 CHAPMAN *Maske's Inns Court*, A strange person half French, half Swis 1706-7 FARQUHAR *Beau's Strat.* v. My Valour is downright Swis, I'm a Soldier of Fortune, and must be paid 1843 *Penny Cyc.* XXVI. 32/1 A dialect of the Swiss-German is the language of the country. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 707 Arica montana, a Swiss herb, called in our garden Mountain Tobacco 1897 *Ch. Times* 20 Aug. 1897, I never yet saw a Swiss breakfast without a bowl of honey on the table

2. In names of things, animals, etc. actually or reputedly coming from Switzerland e.g. *Swiss cambric*, *cheese*, *copper*, *darning*, *deal*, *embroidery*, *flute*, *lace*, *milk*, *muslin*, *patchwork*, *pigeon*, *pine*, *shell* (see *quots.*). Swiss drill, a cylindrical drill with the cutting point shaped into two pyramidal planes. Swiss guards, mercenary soldiers from Switzerland used as a special body-guard by former sovereigns of France and other monarchs still employed at the Vatican. Swiss melilot, a plant, *Trigonella carulea* Swiss plover or sandpiper, a large plover (*Squatarola helvetica*) having four toes like a sandpiper. Swiss roll, a 'sweet' consisting of sponge cake rolled up with a layer of jam Swiss stone-pine: see STONE-PINE Swiss sword, a basket-hilted sword used in the 16th c. by Swiss foot-soldiers Swiss tapeworm, the broad tapeworm, *Bothriocephalus latus* Swiss tea, an infusion of several herbs of the genus *Achillea*, common in the Swiss Alps.

1700 *Evryn's Diary* 22 Oct. 1614, In this Palace the Duke ordinarily resides, living with his Swiss guards 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Supp.* 4 v. *Trumpet-shell*, The rough *inacum*, called the Swiss shell 1823 LAMB *Lett. to Coleridge* 9 Mar., Your pointed char, Swiss cheeses, French pies. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro.*, With his usual attendants of two files of Swiss guards preceding, and the same number following him 1843 *Holtzapffel's Turning* I. 107 The sounding boards of, most, instruments, are made of the Swiss deal 1846 *Ibid.* II. 547 It is sometimes called the Swiss drill, and was employed for making the numerous small holes, in the delicate punching machinery for manufacturing perforated sheets of metal and pasteboard. 1855 *Sedgwick's Organ* 105 Swiss flute is an open flute-register 1855 *Poultry Chron.* III. 140/1 (*Pigeons*) Gulls or Swallows, Shields, Swiss 1860 *Hewitt's Anc. Armour* III. 617 The basket-hilted sword does not appear till the middle of the [sixteenth] century. It is often called by old writers the 'Swiss sword'. 1860 *Chambers's Encycl.* I. 29/1 The

inhabitants of the Alps use them [viz. leaves of Achillea] for making what is called Swiss Tea 1874 COOKE *Birds IV* 449 Black-bellied, Gray and Swiss Plover. 1879 *Man Artill. Exerc.* 71 Swiss pipe divers 1882 DALRYMPLE *Luncheon Enamels* 8 Of the kind called virgin or Swiss Copper 1882 LYTTEL *Pigeons* 101 The Swiss pigeon also goes by the name of moon, crescent, and badge of honour pigeon. 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework* s. v. *Patchwork*, *Raised* [*Patchwork*] This is also known as Swiss Patchwork, and is made by stuffing the patches out with wadding so that they are well puffed up *Ibid.*, *Swiss Cambric*, this is a cotton material, manufactured at Zurich and St. Gall for a long period before muslins were produced in England *Ibid.*, *Swiss Darning*, the method of reproducing Stocking web by means of a darning needle and a thread of yarn worked double *Ibid.*, *Swiss Embroidery*, this Embroidery is the same as is known as Broderie Anglaise, Irish Work, and Madeira Work *Ibid.*, *Swiss Lace*, Lace was manufactured in Switzerland during the sixteenth century *Ibid.*, *Swiss Muslin*, muslin was manufactured at St. Gall and Zurich long prior to the production of the textile in England. It is a coarse description of bulk or book muslin, much used for curtains, made with raised loose work in various patterns, and also plain. 1896 A. J. HIRSH *Pianoforte* 122 *Swiss Pine*, a name applied by pianoforte makers to the finer qualities in growth and grain of *Abies Excelsa*, the Spruce Fir 1897 *Econ. Confect.* 13 Swiss Roll. Ingredients 1 lb of Flour, 1 lb. of Castor Sugar, 9 eggs A pinch of Volatile Salts 6 drops Essence of Lemon. 1898 *Frnk. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Oct. 296 He had brought up a family of thirteen children entirely on Swiss milk and American flour

† **Swissener**. Obs. rare. In 6 **Swycener** [f. MHG. *Swycen* (lant) or MDu. *Switsen* (lant) Switzerland + -ER]. (Cf. next.) A Swiss.

1542 UDALL *Examen Apoph.* 276 The Swyceners are ye whole nation of Switzerland.

† **Swisser**. Obs. Forms. 6 **Swycer**, **Swycher**, **Suisser**, **Swizer**, 6-7 **Swizzer**, 6-8 **Swisser**, 7 **Swizar**, **Swiser**. See also **SWITZER**. [ad. MHG. *Swyzer*, *Schwyzzer*, var. *Swetzer* SWITZER, or f. F. *Swisse* SWISS + -ER.] A Swiss.

1530 PALMER 278/1 Swyoe or swyoeis pype, *steuste dale-mant* 1549 THOMAS *Hist. Italie* 38 Out of the bishops palace came his garde of Suizers all in white harnes 1593 *Nash's Clut.* s. v. *Wks* 1904 II. 99 Law, Logic, and the Swizers, may be hard to fight for any body, 1596 - *Saffron Walden Wks.* 1905 III. 35 A payre of Swyzers omnipotent galeaze breeches 1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drunk's Entert.* I. (1601) B, Nor do I envy Poliphemian puffs, Swyzers slop greatnes 1604 SHAKS. *Ham.* IV. v. 97 Where are my Swyzers [*Quartos* Swissey]? 1604 BRETON *Mother's Blessing* xlv, Not swager with a Swizer for his will 1611 COTTER s. v. *Papier*, I'm *papier*, white wine, (called so by some Swyzers). 1611 tr. *Palaeox's, Cong. China* xiv 524 Two hundred like the Swyzers Swords, 1734 ORRILL tr. *Brantome's Sp. Rhodom* (1744) 210 They left only some Swisss in the Rear

Swissess. rare. [f. SWISS + -ESS.] A female Swiss; a Swiss woman or girl.

1793 A. C. BOWER *Diaris & Corr.* (1903) 144 She is a Swissess and speaks pretty broken English 1828 SHELLEY *Lett. P.* Wks. 1888 II. 241 A Mr and Mrs Hoppner, the gentleman an Englishman, and the lady a Swissess

Swissing (swis in), vbl. sb. Also **swizzing**. [Origin unascertained.] The calendaring of bleached cloth by passing it between pairs of rollers after dampening.

1886 SANSONE *Dyeing* 223 Three bowl swizzing calender 1920 *Encycl. Brit.* X. 379/1 The pieces are simply passed through for 'swissing'; i.e. for the production of an ordinary plain finish.

Swit, obs. Sc. form of **SOOT** sb. 1

1583 POLWART *Flying v. Montgomerie* 685 (Tullibardine MS.) Thy sentences of swit richt sweitlie smellis, Thow sat near the chymly nulk but maid pame.

Switch (switf), sb. Also 7 **swits**, **swyche**, **swich** [In branch I: early forms *swits*, *swits* (see next); prob. ad. Flem. or LG. word represented by Hanoverian *switsche*, variant of LG. *zwutse* long thin stick, switch (cf. *zwutsen* to bend up and down, also, to make a swishing noise like a lash). In branch II, f. **SWITCH** v.]

I. 1. A slender tapering riding whip.

Phi. *Switch and spurs*, upon the switch and spur = at full speed, in hot haste see *Swit* sb. 1 a. 2, *quots.* 1592-1708

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 73 Swits and spurs, Swits and spurs, or Ile crie a match. 1600 *Distraction's Emp.* III. ii. in Bullen O. P. (1884) III. 220, I must tyre, There's not a swyche or prycke to quyenken me 1609 B. JONSON *Masque of Queens* Wks. (1616) 936 A Cloud of pitch, a spur, and a switch, To haste him away, and a whirlwind play 1655 BR. HALL *Serm.* *Highway* 1 July, Rem. Wks. (1660) 209 The dog fears the whip, & the horse the switch. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 16 Oct. 1773, He preferred riding with a switch 1813 JANE AUSTEN *Persuasi.* x, To cut off the heads of some nettles with his switch 1894 WETMAN *Under Red Robe* II (1897) 31 Thundering on the door with my riding switch.

† b. fig. Stimulus, incentive. Obs. rare

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gi. Eater* Kent 12 Any sawcy spur or switch of sowre venice or acute vinegar

2. A thin flexible shoot cut from a tree.

1620 BRAUN & FL. *Scorpi.* *Lady* v. 111, One that vpon the next anger of your brother, must raise a scone by the high way, and set switches. 1613 SHAKS *Hen VIII.* v. iv. 9 Fetch me a dozen Crab-tree staves, and strong ones these are but switches to 'em 1693 *Evryn's La Quint Compt. Gard.* II. 114 Some five Spikes from space to space into the Wall, sticking out about two Inches, to fasten Laths, Poles, Perches, or Switches upon them. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 117, ¶ 5 There was not a Switch about her House which her Neighbours did not believe had carried

her several hundreds of Miles 1801 J. THOMSON *Poems Sc. Dial.* 133 A switch of lowan-tree 1845 S. HIRSH in *G. Smith's Life* II. (1888) 57 The cotton is a low growing shrub, consisting of little more than two switches branching from each other.

b. A message instrument made of twigs

1887 D. MAGUIRE *Art Massage* IV (ed. 4) 114 Percussions with the closed hand, the palette, switch, or any other instrument of percussion

3. Name for various mechanical devices for altering the direction of something, making a connexion or disconnexion, or other purposes. a. On a railway A movable rail or pair of rails pivoted at one end, forming part of the track at a junction with a branch line, siding, etc., and used to deflect or 'shunt' a train, car, etc. from one line to another; often made tapering, and in that case distinctively called *split switches*, *point-switches*, or *points* (POINT sb. 1 f.). Also, by extension, the whole apparatus of which this is the essential part.

1797 *Curr. Coal Plover* 27 The part (h) being a stop to prevent the switch (g) from flying out too far. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 71/2 The switches so arranged, that an engine can never run off the line. 1845 *Ann. Rtg.* 89 A 'switch' which, when turned in one direction allows the train to pass direct on 1898 HAMBLEN *Gen. Manager's Story* IV. 40, I ran ahead, opened and closed switches, cut off and coupled on the engine (etc.)

b. In an electric telegraph, telephone, signalling, lighting, or other apparatus A lever, plug, or other device for making or breaking contact, or altering the connexions of a circuit, e.g. for connecting a trunk line with one or other of various other lines. Also loosely = SWITCHBOARD.

1866 R. M. FRIGSON *Electr.* 240 The clerk thereupon turns the switch and sets the clock-work in motion 1889 *Prætor & MAIER Telephone* xxx 461 This switch consisted of a board provided with as many spring plates as there were transmitters, and which allowed the switching on or off the batteries working the microphones 1899 J. L. WILLIAMS *Stolen Story*, etc. 42 Mr. Stone pulled down the switch and shut off the circuit of the Day's office 1909 LE QUEN *House of Whispers* xviii. (1913) 128 She touched the switch, and the place became flooded by a soft, mellow light from lamps concealed behind the bookcases against the wall

c. 'A key on a gas-burner to regulate the amount of gas passing, and, consequently, the light' (Knight *Dich. Mech.* 1875)

4. A long bunch or coil of hair, esp. of false hair worn by women to supplement the natural growth of hair.

1878 B. HARR *Man on Beach* 87 'If I couldn't afford any other clothes, I might wear a switch, too!' hissed the Amazonian queen 1882 J. E. SANDEMAN in *P. oc. R. Geog. Soc.* N. S. IV. 264 One Kachin *swaba*, had two switches of hair of the thickness of one's thumb, and four cubits long. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Aug. 5/1 The list of switches, such as the Jeuneuse, the Frou Frou, the Basket Plat, and the Queen Anne.

5. A stag having switch-horns

1912 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 805/2 'He's nobbut a "switch",' he whispered into Lord Donald's ear

II. 6. An act of switching; a blow with a switch, also in *Angling* (cf. next, 3).

1809 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 199 'I'll gie ye still anither switch, Or a' be done 1839 MRS. KIRKLAND *New Home* xxvi. 166 Henry gave Job such a switch across the knuckles as effectually cleared the bridle 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. 130 The running line goes before the casting line, and it requires a sharp switch or cut to get the casting line fairly forward 1883 MRS. E. KERNARD *Right Sort* xxi, [She] raised her whip hand and gave the mare a smart switch

7. Gunnery. *Angle of switch* = switching angle (SWITCHING vbl. sb. 5).

III. 8. *Attrib.* and *Comb.* as *switch-cord*, *gear*, *handle*, *lever*, *plug*, *stick*, *whip*; *switch-bar*, a bar connected with a switch (on a railway or electrical apparatus); *switch-blade*, the 'blade' or hinged strip of metal of a 'knife-switch' in an electrical apparatus, which is inserted between the jaws to complete the circuit; *switch-clerk*, a telephone clerk or operator; *switch-engine* = *switching-engine* (SWITCHING vbl. sb. 5); so *switch-engineer*, the driver of a switch-engine, *switch-grass*, the couch-grass or squitch, *Triticum repens*; *switch-horn*, a stag's horn without branches; also, a stag having such horns; *switch-lamp*, -lantern, a lamp or lantern fixed on a railway switch to indicate which track is open, *switch-plant* *Bot.*, a plant having green switch-like branches, nearly or quite leafless, which perform the function of leaves; *switch-rail* = *sense* 3 a; *switch-room*, a room containing the switches of an electrical system (telegraph, telephone, etc.); *switch-signal*, a signal indicating the position of a railway switch; *switch-snake* = WHIP-SNAKE; *switch-sorrel*, name in Jamaica for the shrub *Dodonaea viscosa*, from the sour taste of its leaves; *switch-stand*, a stand or support for the levers and other apparatus connected with a set of railway switches; *switch-table*, a form of switchboard shaped like an ordinary table, *switch-tail* = *swish-tail* (see SWISH-), also *attrib.* having such a tail; *switch-tender*, a man who attends to a

set of switches on a railway, a switchman, pointsman, switch-tower U.S., a building containing the levers or other appliances for working a set of switches on a railway, etc.; a signal-box, -cabin, or -tower. See also SWITCHBOARD, SWITCHMAN.

1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I 59/2 The "switch bars corresponding with the straight line. 1899 *Installation News* III 110/2 The "switch blades are fitted with sparking contacts. 1889 *PRIEST & MAIER Telephone* XIV. 230 No "switch-clerk is permitted to have charge of more than fifty renters. *Ibid.* The testing of the "switch cords is a matter that must not be overlooked. 1896 *Nebraska St. Jnl.* 15 Feb 8/4 He was struck by the footboard of an approaching "switch engine. 1906 *Westm Gaz* 24 Dec 8/1 To regulate the seniority list of the "switch engineers. 1902 *Ibid* 31 Oct 8/1, 6,000 horse-power in boilers, engines, dynamos, and "switch gear. 1840 *J. Buell Farmer's Comp* 232 The quack, "switch, or witch grass, a variety of the foin. 1876 *PARFEE & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 107 The "switch-handle itself is in connection with the back contact of the key. 1880 *H. C. St. John Wild Coast* Nipon 276 A stag with "switch horns. 1907 *Spectator* 5 Jan 1/1 The "hummer" stag—that ungainly beast with no horns at all—is a better fighter than the "switch horn". 1898 *HAMBLIN Gen. Manager's Story* II 12 An old man who was trimming "switch lamps. 1895 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* "Switch-lantern, a lantern on the lever of a railway-switch, to indicate the condition of the switch either by its position or by the display of a colored light. *Ibid.*, "Switch-lever, the handle and bar by which the switch is moved. 1894 *Oliver & Kerner's Nat. Hist Plants* (1902) I. 330 Another group of plants known by the name of "switch plants are characterized by their rod-shaped stems and branches. The *Spartium* belongs to those switch-plants which are not entirely leafless. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 9 Mar 573/2 A workman had fixed a brass socket (to hold the "switch plug). 1897 *Cuba Coal Review* 26 The mode of turning out to the right hand, and passing, which is done without a "switch rail, as is required in common wagon ways. 1901 *Westm Gaz* 7 Dec 7/3 The "switch room system is making its debut in London. This is known as the central battery system. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I 358 Railway "Switch Signal. 1892 *W. BARTMAN Carolina* 196 [The tail] not small and slender as in the "switch snake. 1864 "Switch Sorrel [see *SORREL* sb. 1]. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* "Switch stand (Railway) a fulcrum and locking device for the levers whereby switch rails are moved. 1898 *LITTON What will He do?* III. 271, In his hand he carried a supple "switch stick. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.* The "switch" tables, of which there are twelve in the Cincinnati [telephone] Exchange. 1889 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2473/4 A sand grey mare, with a "switch tail. 1896 *Pennsylv. Even Post* 4 June 280/2 A bright bay horse, three white feet, a switch tail, shod all round. 1893 *Suffolk Spurge's Sp. Tour* II. 11 He had a famous switch tail, reaching nearly to his hocks. 1891 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* May 280 A bare-backed, switch-tail horse. 1890 *E. E. Hale Ten Times One* I. (Cent. Dict.) Her husband, who is now "switch-tender, lost his arm in the great smash up. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 699/1 The locomotive stopping only once to allow McCann to drop another set of running orders at a "switch tower on the next division. 1895 *Scott Guy M.* XXXVIII Slapping his boots with his "switch-whip.

Switch, v. Also *v* switch, switch. [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To strike, hit, beat, flog, or whip with or as with a switch.

1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxiii. 315 Thy right horse, then switching; all thy throat (Spent in encouragement) give him. 1625 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* I. 1, Has been thrice switcht from seven a clock till nine. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccalini's Advice to Parnassus* I. xxxi (1674) 36 [He] did so seasonably switch and put on his Horses. 1688 *Holmf. Armory* III. xix (Roxb.) 179/2 Any gentleman of noble extraction that had married for couetousnesse or with a woman of meane condition, was to be switched with wands. 1832 *Hr. Martineau Deuenera* I. 12 She switched her brother with the cane she snatched from his hand. 1845 *S. Judd Margaret* II. viii, You must truss up a cow's tail if you don't want to be switched when you're milking. 1866 *R. M. Bai Lantyne Shifting Vinals* IV. (1881) 88 We heard him switching his boots as he passed along the street.

b. intr. or absol. To strike, deal a blow or blows, with or as with a switch.

1612 *DRAYTON Poly-olb* xviii. 390 With his revengeful sword [he] switch'd after them that fled. 1676 *HOBBS Iliad* (1677) 149 Ulysses with his bow still switching on. 1678 *R. L'ESTRANGE Seneca's Moi* III. 130 To be perpetually switching, and spurring, makes him [sc. a horse] Vitious, and Jadish. 1691 *SHADWELL Scourers* I. II, You women are for the young strpling, that switch, and spur a short race.

2. *trans.* With adverbial extension: To drive with or as with a switch.

1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Wit without M.* II. iv, Go switch me up a Covey of young Scholars. 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* I. 1, I shall switch your brains out. 1844 *Scott St. Roman's* III, Honest Nelly switched her little fish cat downwards to St. Roman's Well. 1890 "R. BOLDREWOOD "Col. Reformer XVIII (1891) 218 He observed his master switch beast after beast into the receptacles for cattle.

† b. fig. To urge on, impel, incite. *Obs.*

1648 *WYNDHAM Midsummer-Moon* 2 He comes forth like mad Orestes switched on by furies. 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 297 To retrench the time is very acceptable; but why we should go to it so switched and spurred, I know not. 1874 *Mede's Wks* Life p. xlv, How this, I say, would switch and spur on their Industries.

3. To flourish like a switch, to whisk, lash; to move (something) with a sudden jerk, *spec. in Angling* (see quot. 1867).

1844 *J. Wilson Chr. North* I. v. 205 Not a bird can open his wing, nor a rat switch his tail, without scattering the straw like chaff. 1896 *Miss Mulock John Halifax* xiv, He stood switching his riding whip after the old habit. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* v. 238 In very windy weather, or in difficult places, the angler... will have to switch his line.

Raising the point of the rod high in the air, he must make a slung forward and downward cut. 1870 *Rock Terrible Feb.* 1 51 The animal has switched its tail into the last link of the chain.

b. intr. To bend as a switch or flexible twig.

1854 *RUSKIN Lect. Archit* II. § 37 A branch of wild rose, which switches round at the angle, embracing the minute figure of the bishop.

4. *trans.* To cut off the switches or projecting twigs from; to trim (a tree, hedge, etc.).

1871 *W. Nicol Planter's Kal.* (1872) 460 Switch and clip thorn and other deciduous hedges. 1872 [see SWITCHING vbl sb. 3]. 1826 *Scott Jnl.* 29 Oct, Elms cruelly cropped, pollarded, and switched. 1843 *A. HEPBURN in Zoologist* I. 297 [Hedges] are commonly pruned or switched every year.

5. To switch a rasper. see *SWISH* v. 3.

1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* I. 225 He was killed, switching a rasper.

6. To turn (a railway train, car, etc.) on to another line by means of a switch; to shunt, also *intr. for pass.* *b. intr.* Of a railway line To branch or turn off at a switch. U.S.

1875 *L. F. TASISTRO tr. Comte de Paris's Cuv. War Amer.* I. 230 Two branches of the Alexandria and Lynchburg line switch off to enter the Valley of Virginia. 1891 *C. ROBERTS Adrift Amer.* 60 The car that I was in was switched out of the train and left in the yard there. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* XXV. 698/2, I knew they changed engines here, but they switched the train, and I lost it. 1904 *Daily News* 15 July 7/1 The freight train was switching, and thus occupied both tracks.

7. *fig.* To turn off, divert. Chiefly U.S.

1860 *O. W. HOLMES Eliza V.* xvii (1861) 209 That curious state which is so common in good ministers, in which they contrive to switch off their logical faculties on the narrow side-track of their technical dogmas. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb 1/4 Mr. Julian Hawthorne has explained to an interviewer that his recent infidelity as a novelist is due to the fact that he has "somewhere been switched off into journalism". 1897 *CONAN DOYLE Tragic Korosho* vi, The Colonel switched the conversation off to the chances of the morrow.

b. intr. or absol.; in *Cards*, to lead from a different suit.

1906 *Westm Gaz.* 20 Oct. 1/2 It is possible that the king will be held up, in which case, after making the ten, knave in dummy, he will switch to diamonds.

8. *trans.* In electrical apparatus To direct (a current) by means of a switch; to put on or off, i.e. connect or disconnect with a battery, or with a particular line or circuit, e.g. on a telephone; to turn (an electric light) on or off.

1881 *Daily News* 14 Nov 5/3 Subscribers have become accustomed to be "switched on" to each other. 1884 *C. G. W. Lock Workshop Receipts* Ser. III. 77/1 The current will be "switched" into the signalling apparatus. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 12/5 By automatically switching in or out of circuit a larger or smaller number of accumulator cells. 1907 *H. WINDHAM Flame of Footlights* II, She switched on a single electric light.

Switchback (switʃbæk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. SWITCH v. 6 + BACK adv.]

A. adj. Applied to a form of railway used on steep slopes, consisting of a zigzag series of lines connected by switches, at each of which the train or car is "switched back" or reversed in direction. *b.* Applied to a railway consisting of a series of steep alternate ascents and descents, on which the train or car runs partly or wholly by the force of gravity, the momentum of each descent carrying it up the succeeding ascent; *esp.* to such a railway constructed for amusement at a pleasure-resort. Hence *transf.* of a road having steep alternate ascents and descents.

1888 *LEES & CLUTTERBUCK B.C.* 1887 XXXIV. (1892) 373 We began the ascent of the range, which is accomplished by what is called a "switchback" railway. This contrivance is a series of zigzags, and has no similarity to the sport lately introduced into England under the same name. 1896 *Cent. Mag.* CCLXXX. 126 The effect on the infamous road we travelled was a combination of the switchback railway and "razzle dazzle". 1899 *Daily News* 8 May 5/5 The switch-back road of Earlwood-common.

B. sb. A switchback railway (in either sense), also *transf.* and *fig.*

1837 *A. A. HAYES Jesus's Ring* 162 A temporary expedient in the way of a switch-back. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Sept. 4/1 The popularity of the switchback is due to the exhilaration and excitement of a jerky rush through the air at a speed over varying angles suggestive of danger. 1895 *J. G. MILLAIS Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 129 Fortunately the switchback of human sensations brings us back again and again to the pinnacle of hope. 1897 *Mrs. A. TWEDIE Through Finland* vii 239 The Finlanders put up a *Kalkbäck* or *Sernabacke*, in imitation of their Russian friends. They are really switchbacks made of ice and snow.

Hence *Switchock* v. *intr.*, to take a zigzag course like a switchback railway (*A.*).

1903 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 499/2 The railway cork screwed and switch-backed up a rise of a couple of thousand feet in seventeen miles.

Switchboard (switʃbɔ:rd). [f. SWITCH sb. 3 + BOARD sb.] A board or frame bearing a set of switches for connecting and disconnecting the various circuits of an electrical system, as of a telegraph, telephone, etc.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 8 July 2/2 The necessary batteries and switchboards. 1889 *PRIEST & MAIER Telephone* XIV. 216 The switchboard is an apparatus which enables each subscriber of the telephonic network to call the exchange and

to enter into communication with it, and which further enables the operator at the exchange to effect the connection of any two subscribers in the shortest and safest manner.

Switched (switʃt), *a.* and *pph. a.* [f. SWITCH sb. and v. + ED.]

† 1. adj. Of a horse. Having a switch tail (see SWITCH sb. 8). *Obs.*

1769 *Stratford Jubilee* I. 18 The full tailed blacks, and the switched roans.

2. *pph. a.* Of cream. Whipped.

1909 *Brown & Polson's Corn-Flour Recipe Bk.* 26 When cold, turn out and serve with switched cream.

Switchel (switʃəl). U.S. Also -all. [Origin unknown. Cf. SWIZZLE.] A drink made of molasses and water, sometimes with vinegar, ginger, or rum added, also applied to various strong drinks sweetened and flavoured.

1800 *WEEMS Washington* ix (1877) 82 The dauntless Yankees still drank their Switchel. 1840 *HALBURTON Clockm.* Ser. III. xi (1848) 85 What will you have? cocktail, sling, julip, sherry cobbler, purrl talabogus, clear sheer or switchell? 1848 in *Bartlett Dict. Amer.* v. *Liquor*, Switchel flip.

Switcher (switʃər). [f. SWITCH v. + -ER 1.]

One who or that which switches, in any sense; *spec. a.* A switch or slender rod used as a whip; also, a person who wields a switch. *b.* A switching-engine. *c.* An angler who "switches". see SWITCH v. 3.

1847 *HALLIWELL, Switcher*, a small switch. *North* 1852 *BURN Naval & Milit. Dict.* (1863), Switcher, anguillier. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 The switcher [sc. engine] came with a rush. 1893 *J. GRANT in Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb 8/1 One of the best old Spey fishers was my father, who had the reputation of being a crack switcher.

Switching (switʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. SWITCH v. + -ING 1.]

1. A beating with a switch; a flogging, the striking of an object with a switch.

1625 *FLETCHER Fair Maid Inn* I. III, I he switching him duld him [sc. a horse]. 1658 *OSBORN* *Yas* I, Index, Wks (1673) 23 A Character of Philip Earl of Montgomery, How patiently he took his Switching by Ramsey at Croydon. 1866 *Morn. Star* 20 Aug. 5/2 If he chooses to profit by the switching which he has received he will make for himself a deservedly great reputation. 1888 *BURCON Lines* 12 *Gr. Men* II. xii 377 The signal being the switching of his bedroom window-pane with a long wand. 1904 *S. E. WHITE For est. xv*, You stumble, you break through the bush, you shut your eyes to avoid sharp switchings.

2. *Angling* (see SWITCH v. 3).

1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* ix. 285 Switching, is a species of cast that is made when there are high banks or rocks at the angler's back, so that he cannot send his line behind him. 1893 *J. GRANT in Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb 8/1, I can cast a long line overhead, yet by switching I can cast farther.

3 The trimming of a hedge, etc. by cutting off projecting branches or twigs.

1872 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Hush.* Scot. I. 44 Hedges ought to be cut into the shape of what is called a hog main, i.e. brought to a point along the top, and preserved in that form by yearly switching. 1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 563 Switching consists of lopping off straggling branches that grow more prominently from a hedge than the rest.

4. Shunting of railway trains, etc.; connexion or disconnection (switching on or off) of electric circuits; also *fig.* see SWITCH v. 6-8.

1889 [see SWITCH sb. 3 b]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 246 This switching off of the skin from its connection with the respiratory and placing it in relation with the portal system. 1898 *HAMBLIN Gen. Manager's Story* xii 175 When I got there, I found four hours' switching to get my train together.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *spec. (a)* used in switching hedges, etc., as *switching-bill*, -knife; (*b*) used in or for shunting on a railway, as *switching-engine* or -locomotive, -eye (see quot. 1884), -ground, (*c*) used for connecting electric circuits, as *switching-plug*. Also *switching angle* *Gunnery*, the angle between the lines of fire of the directing gun when the latter is brought to bear on the left of the new target.

1844 *H. STEPHENS Bk. Farm* I. 224 He handles the small cutting-axe and switching-knife with the force and neatness with which a dragoon wields his sabre. *Ibid.* II. 563 This operation is performed with the switching-bill. 1871 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii 64 The *Sceloporus Wilsoni* of the United States makes a switching noise whilst descending rapidly to the earth. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Switching-engine*, a yard-engine, or donkey-engine, used about a station or depot for making up trains or moving engines which have not steam up. 1882 *Sun* 14 May 6/6 A large freight-engine with tender, had been at switching work. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Switching Eye* (Railway), a cast-iron socket on the corner of a freight-car, to which a chain or push-bar may be applied by an engine on an adjoining track. *Switching-in Plug* (Electricity), a plug having its two brass sides insulated from each other by a strip of hard rubber [etc.]. 1897 *KIRLING Capt. Cour.* vii 179 The familiar noise of a switching-engine coughing to herself in a freight-yard. 1907 *BETHELL Mod. Gunns & Gunnery* 173 For large angles, the switching angle must be calculated or measured with the field plotter.

Switching, pph. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That switches; striking as or as with a switch.

Switching neck (U.S.). a name for the Louisiana heron. 18 MEDWIN *Suggestions during Hot Weather* I. (in *Soltheran's Catal.* Apr. (1907) 58) Armed with a switching, cutting Rod. 1891 *Auk* Jan. 77 (Cassell's Suppl.) *Ardea tricolor ruficollis* (Gosse), Louisiana Heron, "Switching Neck."

Switchman (switʃmæn) [f. SWITCH *sb.* 3 a + MAN *sb.* 1] A man who works a switch or set of switches on a railway, a pointsman.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Hist.* VI 237 General regulations for police, superintendent, inspectors, constables, switchmen and gatekeepers 1868 *HAWKINS Gen. Manager's Story* v. 137 When an accident occurs, conductors, brakemen, and switchmen all unite to sweat the blame on the unfortunate engineer.

Switchy (switʃi), *a. rare* [f. SWITCH *sb.* 4 + -y.] Of the nature of or resembling a switch or slender rod, moving or bending like a switch.

1812 *Combe Picturesque* ix 227 And now, perhaps, her switchy tail hangs on a barn door from a nail 1856 *Ruskin Mod. Paint* IV v. 1 § 10 They have the exact switchy sway of the sail that is always straining against the wind 1899 *ELIZ S. PHILIPS Sealed Orders* (1880) 137 It's a slender, switchy stock, Mr. Graven, may bend, may break

Swithe (swiþ), *adv. arch.* or *dial.* (in later use chiefly *Sc.*) Forms: *a* 1-3 swiðe, 1-4 swyðe, 1-5 swiþe, 2-3 swiðe, 2-4 swiþe, swyþe, (2 swiþe, 3 swiðe), 3-4 swyþe, 4 (*Ayenb.*) swyþe, 4-5 swyþe, swiþe, (swyðe?), (4 swiþe, swyþe, 4-5 swyþe, 5 swiþe, swyþe), 4-6 swyþe, 3-5, 9 *arch.* and *rare swiþe*. *β* 3 swiðt, 4 swiþ, (swiþ, squyþ, comp. swyþer), 4, 6 *Sc.* swiþ, swyþ, 4-5, 6 *Sc.* swyþ, 5 swiþ, (*Sc.* swyþt), 5-6 *Sc.* swyþt, (6 *Sc.* swiþt), 4-6, 8 *Sc.*, 9 *arch.* and *Sc.* swiþ. [*OE.* swiðe = *OS.* swiðo (MLG. swiðe, swiþ), *OFris.* swiðe, swiðe, OHG., MHG. swiðe (later swint, schwind), mod. G. geschwind, dial. schwind-e], *adv.* of Com. Tent adv. represented by *OE.* swiþ strong (surviving in *ME.* only in the compar. SWITHER) = *OS.* swiðt, swið strong, powerful, sudden (MLG. swiðe, swiþ), OHG., MHG. swiðe strong, rapid (as the second element in many personal names, as *Wolfswind*, *Amalswind*), early mod. G. schwind-e, *ON.* swinnr swift, quick, wise, Goth. swinþs strong; of doubtful origin.

The normal modern representative of *OE.* swiðe would have been swið. The reduction of *ME.* swiðe to one syllable (swið) took place first in the north (*Cursor Mundi*). Evidence of normal shortening of the stem vowel in the compar. swyþer appears late in the 14th cent.; there is no clear evidence of shortening in the positive till late in the 16th cent.]

† 1. Qualifying a finite verb or a participle: Strongly, forcibly; very greatly, very much, extremely, excessively; in *sup.* most, most especially.

Beowulf 997 (Gr.) Was þæt beorhte bold tobrocen swiðe. 971 *Blackb. Hom.* 223 Þæs he was ðonne ealles swiþost hergegne. *a. 1122 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 959 He weard wide, geond beodland, swiðe geweorðad. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 119 We sceles hine efre mid alle ure heorte. heilan and swiþest on pissere halie ðe. *a. 1225 Ancr. R.* 178 3if eni ancre is þæt he ne weleð none uondunges, swiðd ðære ðeot ancre, þæt heo heo ouer muchel & ouer swiðe ðuonðe. *c. 1230 Hali Meid.* 39 Hit aþ meiden to egeþ þe swiðe þer framward. *c. 1240 Caed. Love.* 1039 þe fend wondre ðe ðe, and seide 'What artou?' *x. E. E. Allit. P.* B 987 Wyth lygt loney vlyfte þay louted hym swyþe 1307 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III 479, I wil not greve þe to swiþe (Caxton swyþ). 1308 — *Barth De P.* R. iv. xi. (Tollm. MS.) Hete worchep ful swyþe [orig. *munst*] in þe substance of flewme and brenneþit.

† 2. Qualifying an adj. or adv.: Excessively, extremely, very. *Obs.*

971 *Blackb. Hom.* 27 He hine lædde upon swiþe hea dune. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* vi 13 Se wez is swyþe run þe to forspillednes zelat. *1154 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1140 Hit ward sone swyðe god pais. *c. 1250 Hyim Virgin* 2 in *Irish Coll. Hom.* App. 257 Moder midde flur of alle þu et leuðe swiþe treowa. *c. 1267 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 561 þe þe king auised hym swiþe wel, wat man it were. *c. 1375 Cus. sor. M.* 14355 (Barth) Vn-til his fader he made a bone & he hit herie swiþe sone. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I 293 þe water of þat welle is swiþe good for men and nougt for women. *c. 1425 Swain Sag.* (P.) 3 In Rome was an emperour, A man of swyþ mikil honour. *c. 1450 Hyim Virgin*, etc. (1867) 119 The iust day ys swyþe longe, With wepyng & wyth sorow amorge

3. At a rapid rate, very quickly, swiftly, rapidly. *Now arch. or dial.*

a. 1205 LAY. 28469 Ut of Eouerwike, heo iwende, & toward Karlun tulie, Swa swiþe swa heo mahte. *x. K. Alis.* 5540 (Laud MS.) To his folk he com ful swiþe, And of his comyng hy weren biþe. *x. Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 1241 Pe howndez hastid biþer swyþe. *c. 1400 MAUNDRELL* (Roxb.) xxviii, 150 It is ac of þe swyþest rynnand waters of þe world. *c. 1412 HOCLEVE De Reg. Rym.* 744 þe day passib swiþe. *c. 1430 Two Cookery-bks.* 39 Late hem nowt sethe to swyþe, & þan lat hem kele. *β a. 1355 Minor Poems* v. 67 þe schipmen of Ingland sailed ful swiþ þat none of þe Normandes þo þam might skriþ. *c. 1380 Sir Ferunib.* 816 Olyner sone y-seþ þæt cæð, & swyþer bigan to haste. *c. 1400 Distr. Troy* 13156 When I hade lengt gwiþe me list, I launcht on swiþ. *c. 1400 Beryn* 53 þe Pardoner ran so swiþ, þe panne ðil hym fro. *c. 1450 HOLLAND Howlat* 171 Swannis suowchand full swyþ, swiðest of swar. *x. J. Lumsden Sheep-Head & Frothers* 40 But daffin jigs, an' sangs, an' tales, Sped far too swiþ the hours on.

4. Quickly, without delay, forthwith, instantly, immediately, directly, at once. Also as *int.* = Quick! hence! away! *Now arch. or dial.*

a. c. 1175 Lamb. Hom. 13 Stala and steorra swiðe eow scal hene. *c. 1205 LAY.* 25794 We þe scullen fuses to, swa we hit swiðest mayen don. *c. 1275 so swiþe so we mawe dol.* *a. 1285 VOL. IX.*

Ancr. R. 236 Go & slep swiðe. *c. 1250 Gen. & Ea.* 1086 Dis angles. Þid him, or day, 1edi ben And swiðe ut ðis burges fien. *c. 1300 Havelok* 140 He sende wites sone on-on. That he shulden comen swiþe Til him, that was ful vibiþe. *c. 1340-70 Alex. & Dind.* 921 Aftur swagunge of swinc swiþe comþe ioie. *c. 1388 Wyclif Johu* xiii 27 That thing that thou doist, do thou swiþe. *c. 1420 Avonv. Arth.* xxxv, He stou e him sadde and soie, Squithe squint he thore. *c. 1435 Lorr. Portugal* 1116 'Swiþ', he seith, 'that this be done'. *c. 1575 Gammer Gurton* I v, 'That chal gammer swiþe and tyte, and sone be here agayn'. *1907 J. DAYTON Triumph Mammun* v 11, Wherefore upon rebellion swiþe I loosed With my own hand the reservoir of death. *β a. 1300 Cursor M.* 1902 Sco went forth and com ful swiþ (line eftwith). *1375 BARBOUR Bruce* ii 316 Till armys swyþ, and makys þow þar! *c. 1420 Avonv. Arth.* xxx, Sethun thay busket hom þare, Sqwith with outun any maie. *c. 1475 Rans Colicow* 625 Let him swyþ in. *1523 DOUGLAS Aeneis* i, 61 Swiþt the cluddis, hevin, sone, and days licht hid. *1528 LYNDSEY Dreme* 971 Swyþt, harlot, he the hence. *c. 1570 Pride & Lowl* (1841) 58 Then called I the Shoemaker and Smyth, The Tanner, Graiser, and the Vintener; Who ready were at hand and came full swiþ. *1615 BRATHWART Stappado* (1878) 129 Pray thee (good Billy) tell me swiþ and soone, Iocke may doe what Billy late has done. *1725 RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* iv 1, Swiþtak him deel, he's our lang out of hell! *1788 BURNS 'Lous, what's eck I by thee'* ii, Kings and nations—swiþ, awa! *1805 Scott Last Minstr.* iv xxii, My Ladye reads you swiþ return. *1838 J. STRUTHERS Poetic Tales* 20 Swiþ he left his pipe and plaid. *1900 C. MURRAY Hamewell, Winter* viii, Swiþ to the fier il eager chiel Bangs wi' his lass to start the reel.

b. As (als, also) swiþe as (als swiþer), as soon as. Obs.

a. 1300 Cursor M. 8167 (Cott.) Alsuiþ sum [Gott also swiþ as] he þat king had knaun, He said, 'swiþ welcom to þin aun'. *c. 1400 Gamelyn* 51 (Hail MS.) As swiþe as thei haddyn wroken hem on heif. *c. 1400 Avonv. Arth.* xlv, Als squithur thi ar þare, To masse ar thi wente.

† *c. elipht.* see *ALSWIÞE* 2, *ASWIÞE* = as soon as possible, at once, immediately. *Obs.*

Swithe, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* (swið). Forms: 3 swiðe, -swiðen, 4 swiþe, þa i. swiþ, 4 swyþe, 5 þa pple. -swyþethyn, 6 þa pple. swiþthen. [*a. ON.* swið, þa. p. t. swið, þa. pple. swiðin to singe, to smart (MSw. swiðha, swiðe)ðh, swiðin to singe (trans. and intr.), to smart, Sw. swiða to smart, Norw. swiða, Da. swiðe, sve), related to *ON.* swið singed sheep's heads, swiða roasting, burning, singeing, swiðs (MSw. swiðis) smart from burning see also SWITHER, SWITHER v 2 The verb occurs compounded in pr. pple. *forswiðande* (Ancr. R., Titus MS.) and inf. *forswiðen* (Gen. & Ex.) see *FOR-* pref. 1 5.]

1 *trans.* To burn, scorch, singe. *c. 1220 Bestiary* 70 De sunne swiðeð [MS. swiðeð] al his [sc. the eagle's] fliht. *a. 1300 E. E. Psalter* cvij 18 þe lowe it swiþ sinful dounright. *x. E. E. Allit. P.* C. 478 þe warme wynde of þe weste weres he swyþe. *[c. 1400 Alpha-bet of Tales* 497 A dynt of þe thronde smate þam bathe down, so at þe clerk lay vnder-nethe þe preste, and all þe preste membris war all to-swyþyn.] *1590 R. BERNARD Tr. Terence, Adolphus* v. ii, I will make her as swiþen and blacke as a coale.

2. *intr.* To smart, north dial. *swiðe* *Whitby Gloss.*, *Swið*, *Swiðe*, or *Swiðer*, 'My hand swiðed'.

Swiþen, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* (swiðden, swiðzen). [*a. ON.* swiðna to be singed (cf. *ON.* swiðnng clearing of land made by burning, Da. swiðning burning, singeing): see prec.] *trans.* = prec. 1. Also *intr.* to be singed.

1600 Surplest Country Farm iii xx 471 The northeast wind is sharpe and swiþning, verne huiltful for all sortes of plant. *1690 O. HENWOOD Duress*, etc. (1885) IV 138 The ground being very chapt and, grass exceedingly swiðened. *1691 RAY N. C. Words* 72 To Swiðzen, to Singe. *1788 W. H. MARSHALL Rural Econ. E. Yorksh. Gloss* (E.D.S.), Swiðden, to singe, or burn off, as heath, &c. *1811 WILLIAM W. RIDING Words* (E.D.S.), *1876 Whitby Gloss.*, Swiðden, Swiðzen, or Sizzen, to singe, as flannel too near the fire. *Swiðdening*, scorching. *1892 M. C. F. MORRIS Yorkshire Folk-Talk* 112 And a shirt that is scorched at the fire; [they say,] 'Diz the see? Lawks a massy! it swiðzens'.

Swiþer (swiðer), *sb. Sc. and dial.* Also 8-9 swiðder (see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*). [*f. SWITHER v* 1]

1. A state of agitation or excitement; a flurry, fluster.

1768 Gude Wallace xvii, in Child *Ballads* v 268 The gude wife ran but, the gude man ran ben, They pat the house all in a swiþer. *1785 BURNS Death & Dr. Hornbook* vi, I there w' something does forgether, That pat me in an erie swiþer. *1816 Scott Antiq.* xxxvi, She's been in a swiþer about the jocolate this morning, and was like to hae toomed it a' out into the slap basin. *1893 STEVENSON Catrona* xix 226 She told me, in what a swiþer she was in about her papa.

2. A state of perplexity, indecision, or hesitation; doubt, uncertainty.

1729 RAMSAY Epist. to Arbuckle 3 [He] stands some time in jumbled swiþer, To ride in this road, or that iher. *1788 E. PICKEN Poems* 39 Down in the yird thow e'en maun lie, Without a swiþer. *1858 J. STRUTHERS Poetic Tales* 47 Nae swiþer checked his onward step. *1895 CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* xxxv 253 'Mean!' 'said he, 'mean—' speaking vaguely as one in a swiþer.

† **Swiþer, a.** *Obs.* [*OE.* swiþra, comp. of swiþ strong: see *SWIÞ* *adv.*] The right (hand, side, etc.)

c. 950 Lindisf. Gosp. Matt. v. 29 *Oculus tuus dexter*, ego

ðin swiðre. *c. 1000 Sax. Leechd.* I 384 Nim eorþan, ofer-weoip mid þine swiþran handa under þinum swiþran fet. *a. 1175 Cott. Hom.* 229 Drihten astah to heofene & sit an þai swiðeran halfe his fader. *c. 1205 LAY.* 1548 Breid he mid swiðeren bond a sword muchel & swiðe [v. r. swiðe] strong.

Swiþer (swiðer), *v. 1 Sc. and dial.* Also 6 swiðer, suaiðder, swyðder, 6-9 swiðder. [*Of uncertain origin*

Continuity or connexion with the foll. *OE.* words cannot be assumed with certainty (*ge*) swiðrian, -swiðrian to abate, subside, dwindle, fail, *geswið(e)rian*, *geswiðrian* to cause to fail or disappear, weaken, destroy; *swiðrian*, *swiðorian* to subside, *geswiðring* failure (of mind)]

intr. To be or become uncertain; to falter; to be perplexed or undecided; to hesitate.

1502 DOUGLAS Pal. Hom. iii iv, Than on the wall ane gaitour I consider, Proclamand loud that did thair hartis swiðer. *1535 STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 56 Quhilk causit mony for to suet and swiðer. *1570 Sater Poems Refor.* ii 56 Lat na mans feid, þour hartis mak to swiðer. *1730 RAMSAY Pables* xx viii, Our passions gods that gar us swiðer. *1771 Johnnie Kae* 56 in Child *Ballads* (1837) IV 285 But the virtue o' a leal woman I trow wad never swiðer. *1768 Ross Helenore* ii 88 There's nae time to swiðer 'bout the thing. *1830 GALT Lawrie* 7, viii v (1849) 371 A child would not have swiðered to step over it. *1881 Fraser's Mag.* Jan 136 St. William Harcourt was supposed to be swiðering under the dictation of certain federated societies which are powerful at Derby. *1889 STEVENSON Master of B.* iv 101, I might have stood thee swiðering all night, had not the stranger turned.

Hence *Swiðering* *vbl. sb.* and *pph. a*.

a. 1585 MONTGOMERIE Cheriie & Slae 1007 Considering the swiðering [v. r. sueidring] 3e fand me first into. *1834 Tail's Mag.* I 429/1 I have a swiðering, and a leaning, and a hankening and relenting. *1902 N. MUNRO Children of Tempest* iii, Without a moment's swiðering he gave it [sc. the money] all to the Jesuits. *1917 KIPLING 'Holy War'* in *Land & Water* Christmas No. 1, The Pope, the swiðering Neutrals, The Kaiser and his Gott—. He knew and drew the lot.

Swiþer, v. 2 dial. [*a. ON.* swiðra to burn, singe: see *SWITHER v* and -*ER* 5. Cf. *SWITHER*]

1. *trans.* = *SWITHER v* 1; also *intr.* to burn, Hence *Swiðering* *pph. a*, scorching, parching.

1865 B. BRIERLEY Irishd. xv. I. 235 Let it swiðer awy like matchwood. *1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss.*, Swiðer, to parch, wither up. It's such a swiðering day. The plants are quite swiðered up. *1886 Rochdale Gloss.*, Swiðer, to burst into a flame, as fire which has been smouldering. *1895 CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* xxvi, 196 On that day of swiðering heat.

2. *intr.* = *SWITHER v* 2. *1876 Whitby Gloss.*, Swiðer, to tingle. 'A sair swiðering an warlung', a sore tingling and aching.

† **Swiþly, adv.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 swiþ, swið, swiðlice, 2-3 swiþe-, swiðelic(e)þe, 4 swyþely, 4-5 swyþly, 6 swyþthyl, *Sc.* swy(1)thlie. [*OE.* swiþlice, f. swiþ strong, etc.: see *SWITH* and -*LY* 2.]

1. = *SWITH* *adv.* 1, 2. *c. 888 ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxxvi § 4 Me ðincð nu þæt þu gecynd & ðin gewuna fiht swiðe swiðlice wið ðam dysige. *c. 1000 Ags. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 14 Se dema wundrode swiþlice. *c. 1175 Lamb. Hom.* 45 We azen þene sunne ðes swiþeliche wel to wurþen. *c. 1205 LAY.* 4421 And þe king him answered swiðeliche faire.

2. = *SWITH* *adv.* 3, 4.

x. Gaw. & Gr. Knt. 1479 Sir Wawen Setzer hir softli by his syde, & swyþly ho laze. *1130 Robt. Cicyle* (Hail, MS. 325) in *Warton Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) I 185 The sexteyne of the cherche at last Swyþly to lym he ganne goo fast. *a. 1400-50 Wars Alex.* (Dublin MS.) 1184 þe Bishop Gase hym dounne Swyþly to þe swyers & þam þe were zelde. *1560 ROLLAND Seven Sages* 99 And the tresh treth swyþthlie I sall him schaw. *x. Kung & Barker* 104 in *Hazl. E. P.* (1864) 1, 9 The hors sped him swyþthyl, he sped him wonderly fast.

† **Swiþness** *Sc. Obs. rare-1* = *SWIFTESS*. *1536 BELLENDEN Cron. Scot.* xii viii (1542) 178/1 Herald namit for his gret swiþness, halfrut.

Swiðwike : see under *SWIE*.

Swiþter, v. dial. [*Imitative.*] *intr.* = *SWATTER v* 1. So *Swiþter-swatter* *adv.* (*imitative* of the sound made by ducks splashing in water).

1694 Urryhart's Rabelais i xxi 78 The total Welfare of our humidity doth not depend upon drinking, swiþter, swatter [ed. 1653 in a rible rable] orig. *a tas, a tas* like Ducks. *1a. 1800 Bonnie Milldams of Binnos* 12 xi, in Child *Ballads* (1882) i 100/2 Aye she swiþter, and aye she swam, Till she cam to yon bonnie mill-dam. [Cf. quot. *a. 1800 s.v.* *SWATTER v* 1.]

Switzer (switsər), *arch.* Also 6 Switzer, Zwitter, 7 Swyitzer, Switzaar, Zwitter, -ar. See also *SWISSER* [ad. MHG. *Switzer*, *Schwytzer*, etc. (early mod. G. *Schwytzer*, now *Schweizer*), oi MDu. *Switzer*, *Swytzer* (Du. *Schweizer*); cf. MDa. *Suidser*, *Switser*, Fris. *Sweitzer*, etc., f. *Swits* (m), etc., Switzerland: see *SWISS*.]

1. = *SWISS sb.* 1.

1577 tr. Bullinger's Decades ii viii 103/1 Wee Switzers saye: Vrteilen oder ertelen oder richten. *1597 SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s.v. *Menutini*, I haue sene the like in the Cuntrie of Helveta, amongst the Zuitzers. *1644 Carr. J. Smith Virginia* iii. xi 88 One William Volday, a Zwitter by birth. *1664 Butler Hud.* ii. iii 1134 A Monster with huge Whiskers, More formidable than a Switzer. *1754 FIELING Voy. Lisbon* Wks 1882 VII 92 The honesty and freedom of the Switzer. *1820 Scott Lady of L.* vi. ii, The

mountain loving Switzer 1883 *American VII* 186 Born, reared and educated a Switzer

2. *pl* = *Swiss guards* (SWISS *a* 2): rarely *sng.* Also *fig*

1501 *Garrard's Art Warre* 348 But against the Switzers and Launce Knights, the Launce availeth little 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* iv v 97 *King*. Where are my Switzers? Let them guard the doore 1638 *BAKER tr Balzac's Lett.* (vol. II) 81 He will never suffer that a Switzer shall keep them from entering his base court 1724 *J Macky Fourth thro Eng* I u 29 A Guard-Hall, where the Switzers, or the Yeomen of the Guards, as they are called here [sc Windsor Castle], do Duty 1802 *Lounsbury Stud Chaucer* III. vi 193 That literary proletarian of the last century whose members threatened at one time to develop into an organized band of scribbling Switzers

3 *attrib* or *adj.* = SWISS *a*

1508 *BARRET Theor Warres* v ii 172 A seruant (who spake the Switzer tong perfectly well) 1818 *SCOTT Battle Sembach* vii. The Switzer priest has ta'en the field 1829 = *Ann of G. x*. Now thou hast seen us more closely, what thinkest thou of the Switzer youth?

Hence *Switzeress*, a female Switzer, a Swiss woman or girl. (The allusion in quot. 1719 is doubtful.)

1719 *Freethinker* No 132 ¶ 7 It was impossible he should ever love such a Switzeress as the Queen 1895 *Punch* 28 Sept 147/3 Simple Switzeresses outside toybooths .all in national costume.

Swive (swayv), *v.* *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 *swyve*, 5-6 *swyfe*, 6 *swiff*, *swyve*; 5 (*Sc.*) *pa. pple* *swyffit*, *swywit*, 6 (*Sc.*) *pa t.* *swiffit*, *swewyt*. [app. representing, with change of conjugation, and a specialized meaning not found in the cognate words, the OE. str. vb. *swifian*, *pa t.* *swodf*, *pa pple.* *-swiften* to move in a course, to sweep

OE. *swifian* corresponds to OFris. *swifna* to be uncertain, ON *swifa* to rove, ramble, drift; *-swifna*, f Teut *swib*; *swab* *swib* (cf. OHG. *swab* swinging, *swibben*, MHG. *schweben* to sway, hover, OFris. *swif* sudden movement, vibration, ON *swif* turn, veering of a ship, OHG. *swibben*, MHG. *swaben*, G. *schweben* to hover; see also *SWAVE*, *SWAYVE*)]

1. *trans.* To have sexual connexion with, copulate with (a female).

c 1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 664 Thus swywed was this Carpenter; wyf for al his keyping and his lalousye c 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* viii. xiii 2008 (Wemyss MS) Thy dame was swyffit [or swyffit] or pov was borne. 1539 *Extr Aberd Reg.* (1844) I 159, I sell leide the to the place for the freir swewyt the 1596 Sir J. DAVIES *Epigrams* ix. He swears he hath four onely swiude, A maide, a wife, a widow and a whoore 1598 *Florio s. v. tottere* a 1722 *PENNECUK Scots Poems* (1756) 100 And why was all this mighty pothier, But for to swive some jade or other? 1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr Arabic I* 230 So he ate and drank and lay with her and swived her

2. *intr.* To copulate.

c 1440 in *Rel Ant.* (1843) II 281 If he may wele swyfe. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxxiv 67 The Peind me ryfe, Gif I do ocht bot drynk and swyfe 1566 H. MILL *Night's Search* II 230 She scorn'd to swive Under a Crown, with any man alive 1604 *Wood Life* 26 May (O H S) III 453 Mason, minister of Water Stratford in Bucks, he and his disciples live in comon Eat, drink, and sleep, dance, swive. 1893 *Secrecy Secret* (E. E. T. S.) 76 *marc*, 'Don't bathe on a full stomach nor swive.

Hence *Swived* *pt. a.*, *Swiving* *vbl. sb.*; also † *Swive sb.*, an act of swiving; *Swiver*, one who swives; one given to sexual indulgence.

c 1300 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 69 Richard of Alemaigne, whil that he was kyng, He spende al is resour on swyvyng. c 1440 in *Rel Ant.* (1843) II. 282 Mete and drynke thy hale ynoghe, bot swyvyng thame wantis *Ibid.* And now are sary swyvers brokneye owe of bande c 1500 *Blowbold's Test.* 231 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 102 Alle feeble swyvers c 1560 A Scott *Poems* (S.T.S.) iv 36 Wedow men pat wantis To steill a pair of swyvis 1611 *Corcor*, *Chouchacherie*, a riding, a swiving a 1680 *BUTLER Characters*, etc (1908) App 457 In the Scotch translation Genesis is rendered the Buke of Swiving 1707 *MARKLAND* in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Sept (O H S) II. 56 Drunkards and Swivers Ale never long livers. a 1722 *PENNECUK Scots Poems* (1756) 101 The goddess, who loutd swiving 1869 *FURNIVALL in Wright's Chaste Wife* Pref p vii note, The swived wife and broken arm that he [sc Chaucer] gives his befoled Oxford tradesman in the Miliees 141e

Swivel (swi'v'l), *sb* Forms: 4 *swyuel*, *swewyl*, *suawel* (ie, 5-6 *swewill* (e, -yll, -ell, (5 *swafel*, *sewovelle*), 5-7 *swivell*, 6 *swyuel*, *swyvie*, (*swyffvill*), 7 *swyvie*, 7-8 *swivle*, 8 *swyvil*, *swivil*, (9 *Sc.* *sweevil*), 7- *swivel*. β 6 *Sc.* *swele*, 7 *sweell*. γ. 6 *Sc.* *sowl*, *swoll*, *swoul*, 9 *soul*, *soal*, etc [cf weak grade *swif* of OE. *swifian* (see *SWIVE*) + *-el* (see *-LE*)]

1. A simple fastening or coupling device made so that the object fastened to it can turn freely upon it, or so that each half of the swivel itself can turn independently, e g a ring or staple turning on a pin or the like

1307-8 *Acc Erch. K. R* Bd 14. No. 14 (PRO), In quodam hauser empto pro dicta mastia tractanda, iij s viij d., in uno swyuel de ferro empto .pro dicta Mastia, x d 1330 *Chancellor's Roll* 123 m. 20 *dorso*, In uno swyvel de ferro pro dicta bargia 1353 in *Pipe Roll* 32 *Edw III*, m 36 Pro factura de ij swyvels pro towagio ij masi[orum] de hotpotele et j masti de scharburghe *Ibid* 36/1 *dorso*, De j ancre cum vno suawel sine anulo in capite 1412 *Nottingham Rec* II 86, ij. swefels, ij d 1424-5 *Foreign Accounts* 59 m 26, De j ferro vocato swewil de novo facto ad towandum quoddam malum grossum 1426-7 *Rec. St.*

Mary at Hill 66 For a key & a swevill to be church dore vij d. 1482-4 *Acc. Each K. R.* Bd 496. No 28 (P. R. O.) Cymenting barres Swewilles Steybarres pro fenestris 1502-3 in C. Kerry *Hist St Lawrence, Reading* (1883) 53 A bolle and a swevill to the trendyll. 1525 *MS Acc St John's Hosp.* *Canterb.* Payd for ij swevyls for calues ijd 1535 *MS Rawl D.* 777 If 84 b, A new swyffvill for the bucket of the said well 1575 *TURBERV. Paulcourte* 173 Take a small corde of the ligneuse of a bowstring or little more, put it through a ring and binde it about the stone, in such soite that the ring or swyvie may go rounde about the stone, without any stoppe or lette 1598 *FLORIO, Accellino*, the swuall of a chaine. 1651 '1 *BARKER Art of Angling* (1653) 4 Two hairs twisted for the bottom with a Swivel nigh the middle of your line 1672 T. VENN *Milit Discipl* 8 He is to have a good Harquebuz, hanging on a Belt, with a swivel. 1682 *Loud Gas* No 1710/4 A Ger Faulkon of the King's, having one of the King's Vavels upon one Leg, and a Biass Swivel upon the other 1695 *Ibid*. No 3070/4 Lost, a Steel Chain and Swivels of the same, belonging to a Watch, having the Key and two Seals upon the Swivels 1791 *SWEATON Edystone L.* § 126 Two 40 fathom chains were to be joined together by one of the loops of the large swivel, one of the anchors, being laid to the westward from the swivel 1802 *JAMES Milit Dict*, *Swivels*, commonly called Loop and Swivel, and Guard and Swivel—Two iron rings attached to a musquet, through which the sling passes. 1887 *HARDY Woodlanders* I iii 44 He carried a horn lantern which hung upon a swivel, and, wheeling as it dangled, [etc]

β. 1502 *Swele* [see 4] 1688 *HOLME Armoury* iii xviii. (Roxb) 134/2 A carbine .is hung by the mans side in a belt over his left shoulder, and vnder his right Arme with a swell or sweeth vpon it, which by the help of a spring in it, takes hold of a ring, on a side bar screw on the stock γ 15 *Lightom's Dream* 64 in *Bann MS* If. xxi b, Thair tederis wer maid well grit to graup, With silken schakillis and sowlis [Mailland MS. swollis] of quhyte saip c 1536 *LYNDSEY Compl Bagesche* 202 Thocht 3e be cuplit all to gilder With silk, and swoulis of syluer fyne. 1878 *Cumbeid Glass*, *Seavels*, a swivel joint in a chain, commonly termed a pair of soavels

fig 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* iv iii, Tother [eye] turned on a swivel, and secured its retreat with a frown! 1836 I. TAYLOR *Phys. Theory* xvi 208 That the sun is the mere lamp and hearth of the planetary system or only the swivel of its revolutions

β. *spec.* A pivoted rest for a gun, esp. on the gunwale of a boat, enabling it to turn horizontally in any required direction.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy. round World* (1699) 30 She had 4 Patereroes, and some long Guns plac'd in the Swivel on the Gunnel 1745 P. THOMAS *Tril. Anson's Voy* 288 She had twenty eight Brass Patereroes mounted on Swivels on the Gun-walls. 1878 A. H. MARKHAM *Gr Frozen Sea* i. 4 They were both provided with harpoon guns fixed on swivels in the bows

2. Short for *swivel-gun*: see 4 b.

1748 *Anson's Voy* ii iv. 169 Four four pounders, and two swivels. 1761 *Anson Reg. Chron.* 97/2 The Vanququer of 10 guns, 16 swivels, and 90 men. 1816 *TUCKER Narr. Exped R. Zaire* iii (1818) 109 On his landing I saluted him with four swivels 1876 *BANCROFT Hist U S* IV xxxv. 573 At daybreak it was boarded by the provincials, who carried off four four-pounders and twelve swivels

3. A kind of small shuttle used in ribbon-weaving, etc. (cf. *swivel-loom* in 4 b.)

1894 T. W. FOX *Mech Weaving* xii 313 If the two systems are compared as to beauty of effect, variety of detail, and general excellence of workmanship, swivels are vastly superior to lappets. *Ibid* 314 Swivels have been made in power-looms for upwards of twenty years, but they are still, to a large extent, produced on hand-looms.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* in names of various parts of machinery, etc. = forming or connected with a swivel, so as to turn on some other part or allow it to turn, as *swivel-bar*, *-bearing*, *-bed*, *-belt*, *-coupling*, *-hanger*, *-head*, *-joint*, *-link*, *-pipe*, *-plate*, *-ring*, *-table*, etc.; also *swivel-like* adj. and adv.

1502 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* II 46 For ane elne gray damas to be ane swelc belt for hir credill, xxijs 1725 *Farm Dict* s v *Windmill*, That the Handle or Rod of the Bucket, be so made, that it may, swivel-like, turn any way. 1769 *FALCONER Dict Marine* (1780) s v *Moorings*, To this swivel link are attached the brides, which are short pieces of cable 1792 *BRLKNAP Hist New Hampsh* III 105 The invention of the swivel-chain 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mech* 56 The gves should not be immovably fixed to the arm, but hung by a swivel joint 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch* *Trul* I 263/2 One of these guns will be placed forward, and the other aft, on sliding swivel beds 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 534 A carriage of a nearly triangular form is very generally adopted, the apex being in front over the swivel-bar *Ibid* III 1103 The end is furnished with ferule and swivel-ring 1866 *'STONEHENGE' Brit Rural Sports* 255 The Single Swivel-Trace consists of about 12 inches of gut or gump, with a hook-swivel at one end, 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand tools* Pl P 4, A swivel bearing fixed in the arms of the quadrants *Ibid* P 11, Connected to the mains by elastic pipes or swivel couplings. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Swivel-joint*, a section in a chain or a joint on a rod, which allows the parts to twist without kinking or distortion 1908 *Vestm Gaz* 17 Oct 12/2 The eyes of the chameleon appear to be mounted on ball-sockets, that act in a swivel-like manner

β. *Special Combs.* *swivel-bridge*, a swing-bridge, *swivel-chair*, a chair the seat of which turns horizontally on a pivot; † *swivel-engine* = *swivel-loom*, *swivel eye colloq* or *slang*, a squinting eye (cf. 1775 in 1 fig), an eye that rolls in its socket; hence *swivel-eyed a.*, *squint-eyed*, *squinting*; *swivel-gun*, a gun or cannon, usually

a small one, mounted on a swivel (sense 1 b) so as to turn horizontally in any required direction, *swivel-hook*, a hook fastened to something, e. g a pulley-block, by means of a swivel, hence *swivel-hooked a.*, *swivel-loom*, a loom having swivels (sense 3) on the batten, used in ribbon-weaving; *swivel-plough*, a turn-wrest plough; *swivel-shuttle*, = sense 3; *swivel-weaving*, weaving with a swivel-shuttle; so *swivel-weft*.

1754 *Pococke's Trav.* (Camden) II 66 The Wye [= We], over which there is a long *swivel bridge which turns with one hand 1848 *DICKENS Donkey* ix. A little canal near the India Docks, where there was a swivel bridge which opened now and then to let some wandering monster of a ship come roaming up the street like a stranded leviathan 1858 *Meic Mairne Mag* V 124 The Swivel Bridge across the New Cut at Swansea Harbour 1884 *HOWITTS Sidas Lapham* (1891) I 22 Lapham, lifted his bulk up out of his *swivel-chair 1895 J. ATKIN *Manchester* 163 Ingenious mechanics [were] invited over to construct *swivel engines 1895 *DICKENS Mit Fr* ii xii. She found herself possessed of what is colloquially termed a *swivel eye. She was not otherwise positively ill looking 1896 A. D. COLLIERIDGE *Edin in Porties* (1898) 174 He glared with his swivel eye at the congregation 1781 C. JOHNSTON *Hist Fr. Juniper* I. 21 Some witch or fairy must have stolen away her own child, and left this *swivel-eyed elf in his place 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Miah Clarke* 244 Your blue-coated, gold-braided, swivel-eyed, quarter-deckers 1912 E. COOKS *Voy. S. Sea* 125, I went away in our Pinnace, with a *Swivel-Gun in the Boat, 1748 *Anson's Voy* ii v 179 The Commodore ordered a swivel gun-stock to be fixed in the bow 1769 *Cook Voy round World* i x (1773) 102, I mounted six swivel guns upon the fort, which I was so ill to see struck the natives with dread. 1846 *GREENLIE Sc Gimmery* 283 The longest duck or swivel guns. 1788 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 379 Hook the instrument by its *swivel hook 1844 H. STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 425 The dauntless swivel-hook is attached to the shackle 1883 *Man Seaman-ship for Boys* 136 Fall Blocks, for Top-Tackle Pendants, Are iron-bound, *swivel-hooked blocks 1795 J. ATKIN *Manchester* 175 Some attempts have been made to work a number of looms together by machinery The first was upon the introduction of *swivel-loom, about thirty years since. 1875 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.*, *Swivel-loom*, a kind of loom (formerly) used for the weaving of tapes and narrow goods. *Ibid.*, **Swivel-loom*. Known in England as a *turn wrest* plow; in the United States as a *Side-hill Plow* 1894 T. W. FOX *Mech Weaving* xii 314 In power-looms, *swivel shuttles are fitted in a movable carrying frame attached to the front of a slay. *Ibid.*, **Swivel*-weaving consists in adding ribbon shuttles to an ordinary loom in such a manner that they can be held out of the way, dropped upon the race board, and moved under lifted warp at pleasure. *Ibid* vi 262 This machine makes imperfect cloth, because ground weft floats under the figure in precisely the same manner as *swivel weft.

Swivel, *v.* [cf. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To turn (something) on or as on a swivel.

1794 *Sporting Mag* III 162/2 Our hobs can swivel noses at single stick who fight, 1832 *Prop Regul Instr Cavalry* ix 41 The men swivel their carbines 1876 C. D. WALKER *Wint Ayle* xxv. 311 He simply swivels his eye around and brings it to bear on the object 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 343/1 It swivels or adjusts itself so as to prevent irregular cutting 1914 J. G. HORNBL *Gear Cutting* 89 The tooth flank is swivelled about the apex of the cone of the gear.

2. *intr.* To turn or rotate as, or as on, a swivel 1846 *HOLTZAPFEL Turning* II 854 If the jaws are closed upon a taper object, the two parts of the vice swivel horizontally on a joint 1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl L 4, Each of the lower speed cones, *r.*, is so mounted as to be capable of swivelling about the shaft, r. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* 754/2 A street car mounted on its running gear so as to swivel thereon and turn end for end, dispensing with a turn-table.

3. *trans.* To furnish with a swivel; to fasten to something by means of a swivel.

1870 *Eng Mech.* 141 Jan 29/3 Arms swivelled to a revolving disc. 1891 *Fall Mail* G 10 Dec 1/2 The electric current not only rings the alarm bell but also swivels up the harness of the horse that draw the fire-engine 1901 *Daily News* 9 Jan 3/3 The weapons are also fitted with a short sling attached to the ring swivelled on to the fore band of the piece

Hence *Swivelled* (swiv'ld) *pt. a.*, furnished with a swivel; *Swivelling* *vbl. sb* and *pt. a.*

1869 *RANKINE Machine & Hand-tools* Pl O 4, A suitable swivelling joint being provided to enable the crane to make complete revolutions 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Oct 594 Joined together by a swivelling-pin over the driving-wheel 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 138 The upper slide is swivelled. 1894 T. W. FOX *Mech Weaving* xii. 316 A rack is usually governed by the Jacquard through a cam, a series of links, and an upright shaft, and means are provided for putting the rack out of action whenever it becomes necessary to stop swivelling 1911 *Encycl Brit* XXVII 154/1 Modern car bodies are mounted either on a single four-wheeled truck, with a fixed or rigid wheel-base, or on two four-wheeled bogies or swivelling trucks 1914 J. G. HORNBL *Gear Cutting* 168 The swivelling movement of the cutter head

Swivet, var. *SWEVET Obs.*

Swizar, -er, *Swizzer*, var. *SWISSER Obs.*

Swizzing: see *SWISSING*.

Swizzle (swiz'z'l), *sb.* *slang* or *colloq.* [Origin unknown Cf. *SWITCHEL*.] A name for various compounded intoxicating drinks; sometimes vaguely used for intoxicating drink in general.

1813 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) I 68 The boys.. finished the evening with some prime grub, swizzle, and singing 1843 *LE FEVRE Life Trav.* *Phys.* III iii. 1. 86 A glass of swizzle, the most salubrious beverage in hot weather. 1848

ALB SMITH *Chr Tadpole* xlv 394. 'What sort of swizzle do you keep here?' 'Swizzle, sir!—yes, sir,' answered the waiter, not exactly knowing what to reply. 'Drink, I mean,' the other continued, 'luscious—will that do?' 1879 BODDAM-WHEATHAM *Koranna*, etc. 129 A certain institution of Demerara known as 'swizzles'. The exact receipt for a swizzle I cannot give. 1899 C. H. ROBINSON in *World Wide Mag* July, after partaking of the inevitable brandy cocktail or 'swizzle' as it is called in the West Indies.

b *Comb.* **swizzle-stick**, a stick used for stirring drink into a froth.

1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 152, I mean, to take home some 'swizzle-sticks'. They are cut from some kind of creeper, close to a joint, where four or five shoots branch out at right angles, so as to produce a star like circle.

Swizzle, *v* slang or colloq and dial [f. SWIZZLE sb.]

1 *intr.* To drink to excess, swig, tupples.

1847 HALIWEILL, *Swizzle* to drink, or swill 1903 McNeill *Eggregious English* 155 There he gorges and swizzles till the warning bell advises him of the departure of his train.

2 *trans* To stir with a swizzle-stick.

1859 TROLLOPE *West Indies* iii (1860) 46 A long bitter duly swizzled is your true West Indian styren. 1885 LADY BRASSEY *The Trades* 151 The whole is mixed with powdered ice, and stirred or 'swizzled' until it froths well.

Swk, obs. Sc form of SUCK *v*. **Swld**(e, obs. ff. *should*, pa. t. of *SHALL*. **Swm**(e, obs. Sc ff. *Some*. **Swimmer**, obs. form of *SUMMER* sb. **Swmyr**, obs. Sc. f. *SUMMER* sb. **Swm**, *swine*, obs. forms of *SUN*. **Swndre**, obs. Sc. f. *SUNDER* *v*. **Swne**, obs. Sc. f. *SOON* *adv.*, **SWOON**. **Swnye**, var. *SONYIE* *v*. **Swop**, obs. dial. f. *SOPE*. **Swob**, **Swobber**, var. *SWAB*, **SWABBER**. **Swoch**, Sc. var. *SOUGH* *v*, **Swow** sb.; obs. form of *SUGH*. **Swod**, variant of *SWAD* sb., *Swoddle*, obs. form of *SWADDLE* *v*. **Swoddy**, variant of *SWADDY* sb.

† **Swift**. Obs. *rare*. [app. f. ME. *SWIF*-e + -t.] Sweepings.

c 1250 *Death* 152 in *O. E. Misc.* 176 Me wule swopen þin bus & ut mid þe swift.

Swift, obs. Sc. var. *SWIFT*.

† **Swog**, *v*. Obs. *rare*. [A mixture of *SWAY* or *SWING* and *JOG*.] *intr.* ? To make one's way heavily.

1637 WHITTING *Althys & Bellama* 105 He with all speed was swogging to the hall.

Swogh(e, *swog*(e) see *SOUGH*, *SWOW* sb.

Swohunge, variant of *SWOWING* *vbl* sb.

Swoir, obs. Sc. pa. t. of *SWEAR* *v*.

Swolde, rare obs. pa. pple. of *SELL* *v*.

† **Swolder**, *v*. Obs. *rare*. [Miswritten for **swolter*, possibly a variant of *SWALTER*.] *intr.* To wallow, welter.

c 1200 *Trul. Col. Hom.* 7 Longe we habben lein on ure fule synnes & swoldred þaron also slou man doð on swete slape.

Swole, obs. pa. t. of *SWELL* *v*.

Swoled, dial. variant of *SWEALED* *ppl.* a.

1709 W. KING *Art of Cookery* 35 Others, to shew the largeness of their Soul, Prepare you Muttons swold, and Oxen whole. *Ibid.*, *Let* 21 A swold Mutton, which is a Sheep roasted in its Wool.

† **Swole-hot**, a. Obs. = *swoly* hot: see *SWOLY*.

1721 BAILEY, *Swole-hot*, sultry, hot. O [= Old Word].

Swolewe, obs. form of *SWALLOW*.

Swoling, obs. form of *SULING*.

Swolks, app. a meaningless perversion of *SWOUNDS*.

1731-8 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* ii. 173 Swolks, I must be going, by'r Lady.

Swollen (swū'l'n), *ppl.* a. Forms: see *SWELL* *v*.

[Strong pa. pple. of *SWELL* *v*.]

1. Increased in bulk, as by internal pressure; distended, filled out; esp. morbidly enlarged, affected with tumour; also, of a distended form, bulging, protuberant.

c 1325 *Song of Marci* 162 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 123 We loue so sloupe, and barlotrie, We slepe a['] swolle swyn in lake. 1538 ELYOT, *Imundus*, swollen. 1558 WARDL tr. *Alexis* Sec. 23 b. To heale swollen knees or legges. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* ii. 13 Her swollen eyes were much disfigured. 1598 BR. HALL *Sat* iv. 169 His pouting cheeks puff vp above his brow like a swolne Toad toucht with the Spiders blow. 1683 PRIORITY *Pastoral* 14 Nor let those sighs from your swoln bo-om rise. 1688 HOLME *Arminy* ii. 4/a *Æolus*, an ancient Man with swollen Blue Cheeks. 1742 COLLINS *Oriental Eclogues* ii. 63 The silent asp on the breaking ocean Strive with a swoln convulsive motion. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xix, The swollen veins stood out like sinews on Ralph's forehead. 1839 FR. A. KIMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 61 Upon this great tray are piled the swollen cotton bags. 1884 BOWLER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 519 Plants which, in their wild form, have thin roots, but in many cultivated varieties are provided with fleshy swollen roots. 1890 *Retrospect Med.* CII, 326 The swollen, vascular state of the tongue.

b. Of a body of water. cf *SWELL* *v* 1 b, 2 b, 3 b. 1624 MAYNE tr. *Donne's Epigrams* lvi. 9 Here the swoln sea views the inferiour ground. 1794 MAS RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* i. The swollen torrents that descend from the heights. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint* v. xvi § 20 Cliffs.. of which every thunder-shower dissolves tons in the-swoln

blackness of torrents. 1913 G. M. TREVELYAN *Bright Introd.* x His oncoming was as the surge of the full swollen tide, not of the sea in storm.

c. Increased in amount or degree.

a 1631 *Donne Elegies* xlii. 170 At thy lives last moment, May thy swolne sinnes themselves to thee present. 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess* (1877) i. 61 The inroads of unjust and swollen powers. 1911 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc Egyptians* ii. 15 The writings that fill the swollen shelves of our libraries.

2. *fig* a. Said of a feeling or mental state such as causes a sense of distension or expansion, or of a person affected with such a feeling, etc; esp. inflated with pride, puffed up.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Clerk's T* 864 With humble herte and glad visage, Nat with no swollen thought in hire coeure. 1422-20 *Lydg. Chron Tray* iv. 4880 Eneas Of lie & rancour so [a]meved was Ageyn þe kyng, with a swollen herte. 1592 *Soliman & Pers.* iii. 15 And here my swolne harts greif doth stay my tongue. 1625 J. ROBINSON *Observations* xlii. 130 Of them I have known some so swoln in the mouth, as they have thought, that if they gave their Servant a better name, then *Sirra*, or *Boy*, they lost of their authority. 1697 *Dayden Anecd* vi. 251 Swoln with Applause. 1838 DICKENS *Nich Nick* xii, His swollen heart almost bursting.

b. Of language: Turgid, inflated, bombastic. 1605 *1st Pt. Jeronimo* i. 1. 56 Let him Stretch his mouth wider with big swolne phrases. 1783 BLAIR *Lect* xviii (1812) II. 27 The swoln imagery. 1834 COLERIDGE *Shaks Notes* (1849) 49 Swoln panegyrics.

3. *Comb.* as *swollen-cheeked*, *-faced*, etc., *ndjs*. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.* *Carrillado*, 'swoln cheeked'. 1837 CARLILE *Fr. Rev* iii. 1 vii, A man bodily and mentally swoln cheeked. 1618 SYLVESTER tr. *Duchers Lat Verbes* Wks (Grosart) II. 337/2 The boy'strous billows Of *swolne fact' Auster. 1647 H. MORE *Min Poems, Exorcismus* iv, Those Eastern spattered lighs. And that *swoln-glowing ball.

Swolling, obs. form of *SULING*.

Swolly, **swolo**(w), **swolwe**, etc., obs. ff. *SWALLOW*.

Swoln. see *SWELL* *v*, *SWOLLEN* *ppl.* a.

Swolten (swū'l'n), *ppl.* a. *rare*—1. [str. pa. pple. of *SWELL*.] Oppressed with heat, sultry.

1876 C. J. WELLS *Joseph & Brethren* ii. i, Dreamy Egyptians in the outer field Scatter the grain in swolten idleness. † **Swoltery**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. **swolter*, *swalter*, var. of *SWELTER* (cf. *SWALTISH*) + -y.] Sultry.

1603 SHAKS *Hamm.* v. ii. 101 (Qo. 2) Very swoltery [1st *Fr* *swolter*] hot.

Swolues, obs. pl. of *SWALLOW* sb.²

† **Swoly**, a. Obs. Also 6 *swooly*, *sooly*(e). [Represents OE. *swolig*, f. *swol*—*swel*—(see *SWELL* *v*).] Oppressively hot, sultry. Also *adob*.

1496 *Bk. St Albans, Fishing* 22 A swoly hote weder. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 3 a/2 Feruent heate, or swoly hote. 1570 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) II. 1071/a The soolye [later *edd.* *sooly*] heat of y^e prison.

Swom, obs. pa. t. of *SWIM* *v*.

Swomp, obs. form of *SWAMP*.

† **Swon**. Obs. Forms: 1 *swan*, 4 *swan*, 5 *swan*, *swon*. [OE. *swun* swineherd = MLG. *swen*, *swen* herd, esp. swineherd, young man, LG. *swen*, *swen*, OHG. *swin* (G. dial. *schwein*), ON. *swinn* boy, servant, whence *SWAIN* (Sw. *swen*, Da. *svend* boy, lad). — OTeut. **swainaz*, referred by some to root *swa*, *swa*-oneself, and taken to mean orig. 'a person belonging to oneself, adherent, attendant'.] A swineherd.

a 700 *Ephial Gloss* 961 in *O. E. Texts* 92 *Sabuleus* swan 900-30 *O. E. Chron.* an 175 (Parker MS) He ber wunade on þæt biene an swan oðstang æt Pryltes fiodan. 1395 *Cartular. Abb. de Whitey* (Surtees) 614 Item j swan per xxiii dies minant plaustra alij. 1421 *Cowenry Lett Bk.* 27 We commaund that the Swan of this Cite dwe the Swyne of this Cite to wastes and marreys a bout this cite. c 1440 *Pallad on Husb.* iii. 1086 The swon may se their number & up snue the oppressed pigge.

Swon, *swone*, obs. ff. *SWAN*, *SWOON*.

Swonds, variant of *SWOUNDS*.

Swone, obs. form of *SWOON*.

Swones, variant of *SWOUNDS*.

† **Swong**, a. Obs. [ad. ON. *svangr*, related to *svangi* SWANGE groin, f. *svangw*—, perh. identical with *svangw*—, grade-variant of *svingw*— to *SWING*, q. v.; cf. the parallel formations s. v. *SWANK* a.] Thin, lean, as from hunger.

a 1300 *Estorie del Euangeli* 281 (Vernon MS) in *Engl. Stud* VIII. 258 þe hungry in god he made stronge, And þe riche he lete al swonge. c 1440 *Prompt Poro* 484/2 Swonge, snail and long (or gawnte, *supra*), *gracilis*.

Swong(e, obs. pa. t. and pple. of *SWING* *v*.

Swoo, obs. form of *SOE*, *SOUGH* *v*.

Swoolf, **swuff**, *v*. Sc. ? Obs. Also 6 *suoufe*. Variants of *SOUGH* *v*, *SOUFF*. So *Swoolf* sb = *SOUGH* sb.

1595-6 BUREL *Pilgr* in *Watson Coll. Sc. Poems* (1709) II. 34 Than soffe did I soufe and sleep. 1822 HOGG *Perils of Man* II. vii. 256, I was, keeping a good look out a'round about, and Will be was swuffing and sleeping. 1825 JAMIESON, *Swuff*, *Swouff*, s. the act of whizzing. 1834 J. YOUNGER *Poems, Thoughts as they Rise*, I love the swuff of every out-field feather. 1835 HOGG *Good Man of Allon* vii, With a holy psalm sung over mine head, And swooft with my last breath. 1835 JOS. GRANT *Dreams of Absence* ii, The cauld winds did swoof through the rifted roof.

Swooly, variant of *SVOLY* a. Obs.

Swoom, Sc. and north. f. *SWIM* *v*.

Swoon (swūn), sb. Forms: 4 *north*. *suun*, *squowen*, -in, 4-5 *swon*-e, *swoun*-e, *swown*-e, (5 *swon*, *swonne*?, *suoun*), 5-6 *swone*, *swown*, 5-7 *swoun*(e, *swowne*, (6 *Sw. swne*, 7 *swooone*), 7- *swoon*. [Orig. in phr. *in swoone*, etc. (seuse 1), alteration of a *swoun*, *ASWOON*, q. v.; otherwise f. *SWOON* *v*. Cf. the parallel *SWOW* and *ASWOUGH*, *ASWOW*(e).

In the following quot the spelling *swoon* is used where the rime requires *swoun*.

1682 N. O. BOILEAU *Lutrin* ii. 16 Thus spoke our Lover whining, plain and round, And clos'd her speech with an half dying swoon.]

1. The action of swooning or the condition of one who has swooned; syncope.

a. without article, in phr. *to fall*, *he in* (occas. *on*, *of*) *swoon*, *arch*.

13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 557 Adoun he fel a-swounie, & when he gan to dawe [etc.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T* 245 And with that word he fil aswounie [vrrr, on swoone, on swoon, a swoon, in swoone] anon. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 310 For sorwe a swoon [vrr, aswounie] he overthrew, That noman wiste in him no lif. [For later examples see *ASWOON*.]

a 1300 *Cursor* M. 11722 þai fell in suun al þat bar war. 13 *E. E. Allit* P. A. 1180 A longeing heuy me strok in swone [rimes *regoun*, etc.]. 1340 HAMFOLK *Pr. Cons.* 7289 þai salle deghe ever mare lyfand with alle, Als men do-ve þat we se in swowne falle. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 249 And with that word sche gan doun falle On [vrr, Of, Inne] swoone. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 734 (Dublin MS) [She] drowpys doun in swone. c 1440 *Canterbury* 4095 Clarionas fylle doun in swoone [i me doun = down]. c 1480 HENRYSON *Mar. Fab.*, *Swallow*, etc. xxviii, That bludie bowcheour bait thay birdis doun. Sum with ene staf he strak to erth on swoon. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 19 They were bothe fal in swone. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) I. 408 Helmes wer hewin to the schulders doun, Rycht many suelt and mony fell in swoon. a 1578 LINDSEY (Piscott) *Chron Scot* (S. T. S.) i. 208 The king was sa brucklit in his harnis with the fall that he fell in dedlie swne. 1826 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* i. 570 As one in swoon, To whom life creeps back in the form of death.

b. In particularized use: A fainting-fit.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 371, I was out of mi swoone affraid. 14 *Sir Beues* 2753+77 (MSS. S & N) Of his swou sir B. awooke. c 1440 *Canterbury* 2359 He bledde so fast that he felle in a swonne [rime *sone*]. c 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* iv. 20 After that they had layen in a swoone a goode while. a 1533 Lp. BENNERS *Houol* lviii. 231 They came to Escaramonde, who lay on y^e ert in a swoone. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* i. xviii. 82 And falling in a dead swoone, sinketh doun with horror. 1653 R. LOVELL in *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 36 M^r D[ean] Cosens, as hee was rendering evening prayer, fell down in a swoone. 1664 H. MORE *Apology* 503 No heart could escape from being struck into a swoon at the sight of so overcoming a Beauty and Majesty. 1719 De Fox *Crusoe* i. 12, I was so surprized, that I fell down in a swoon. 1833 TENNYSON *Eleanore* 134 Then, as in a swoon, With dimming sound my ears are life. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herein*, vii, The knight, awakening from his swoon, struggled violently. to escape. *fig* 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vi. viii. 498 A swonne meane-while did Rome sustaine. 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 66, I wonder in what swoon their Reasons lay, to content themselves.. with such a ridiculous reason as Plutarch alleadgeth for it. a 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks 1716 l. 269 Anger (that swoon of reason). 1817 SHELLEY *Rev Islam* ii. xiv. 4 Like a sulphurous hill, Which on a sudden from its snows has shaken The swoon of ages.

† 2. A (deep or sound) sleep. Obs. *rare*.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. 1. 41 A trickling streame Mixt with a murmuring winde, much like the sowne Of swaiming Bees, did cast him in a swoone. *Ibid.* iii. vi. 7 Hei selfe she layd To sleepe, the whiles a gentle slombring swoone Vpon her fell.

Swoun (swūn), *v*. Forms: a. [3 *suowne*], 4 *swowne*, *swowne*, 5 *swowne*, 6 *swowne*. b. 4-6 *swoun*e, *swoun*e, (4 *suoun*, *squoen*?, *swoun*e, 5 *sqwowne*), 7 *swoun*, 7, 9 *swown*. 7-4-5 *swone*, (5 *suone*, *swoyne*), 5-7 *swooone*, 7- *swoon*. [ME. *swowne*, *swowne*, *swowne*, possibly a back-formation from *swowning*, *swowning*, *swowning*, *SWOONING*, q. v. Three types were developed: (1) *swowne*, *swowne*, which would have given mod. *swown* (swoun); (2) *swone*, arising from loss of *o* or *u*, whence the mod. *swoon*; cf. ME. *woe* for *woze* (OE. *wōzian*), and *wooe* by the side of *woowe* in Spenser; (3) *suowne*, *suowne*, whence *SOUND* v. 2.]

1 *intr.* To fall into a fainting-fit, to faint.

a [c 1290. See *SWOONING* *vbl* sb. 1.] 13 *K. Alis* 5841 (Laud MS), þe kyng swoyned for þt wounde. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* *Wace* (Rolls) 1841 þe gaunt in his armes so hym wente [at Gogmagog] gan to swowne. a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 513 Mony swoynynge lay þerw schyndinge of sharpe. c 1400 *St. Al.* 1115 222 (Tinn. MS), To swoynge he be-gan.

β 13 *Guy Warw* (A.) 468 Adoun he fel and swounie bigan. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xx. 104 Many a lovely lady swooned and swooned for sorwe of dethe dnytes. c 1386 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 872 *Thise*, And how sche lyth & swoounyth [vrr, swooneth, souneit, swooneth, swooneth, swooneth] on the grounde. 1426 *Lydg. De Guil.* *Pilgr* 4316 *Wich* shal. *Maken hyte* in Ierys drowne, And offe sythes foi to swowne. 1448-9 METHAM *Amoryus & Cleopas* 399 As offityn sqwownynge, as I remembry her bryght face. a 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Marit* *Wemen* 225 With that I seme for to swounne, thought I na swerf tak. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev. Man in Hum* v. i, Take my armour of quickly, 'twill make him swoone, I feare. 1601 — *Poetaster* ii. ii. 192 Sometimes forward, and then frowning, Sometimes sickish, and then swooning. 1633 P. FLETCHER *Pisc. Ecl.* iii. 14, So down he swooning sinks. a 1656 Bp. HALL *Mourner in Sin* Rem. Wks. (1660) 164 I hose faint hearts

that are ready to swoon away for the scratch of a finger
1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr* 1. xvi. You pray that your Granny
may have strength enough left her at the last to get up
from her bed and run and hide herself, and swoon to death
in a hole, sooner than [etc.]

7. *Cursor M.* 1487 (Gott.) Till his brother graue scho
gas, far too swoon [*Frailty* swoon, *Trin* swoon] c1374
Chaucer *Anel & Arc* 169 (Shirley MS.) Sheo weopepe
waylepe swoonepe [*vr* swooneth, swooneth, swooneth]
piously 1375 BARBOUR *Brue* xvii 648 (Edin MS.) Sum
deil, sum hurt, and sum swonan c1400 *Destr Troy*
8046 (Bresaid) ay swonit in swyme, as ho swelt wold c1480
HARRISON *Mor Fab.*, *Fox, Wolf & Cadger* xxviii. He
hit him with sic will vponn the heid, Quhill neir he swonit
and swalt in to that steid. c1489 CAYTON *Sonnes of Aymon*
xvi 466 Reynawde, was swooning for sorowe 1595 R.
JOHNSON 7 *Champhons* (1608) 60 His joy so exceeded that
he swooned in his daughters bosome 1600 SHAKS *A Y L*
iv. iii 139 Many will swoon when they do look on bloud
1699 DRYDEN *Aeneid* viii. 774 He said, and swooning, sunk
upon the ground 1748 *Anson's Voy* x. 102 This lassitude
at last degenerates into a proneness to swoon 1859
DICKENS *J. Two Cities* i. v. If a girl swoons within a yard
of a man's nose, he can see it without a perspective-
glass 1865 TENNYSON *Princess* v. 533 Home they brought
her warrior dead; She nor swoon'd; nor utter'd cry.

b. *fig.* said of natural phenomena.

1818 KEATS *Endymion* i. 286 Strange ministrant of undec-
scribed sounds, That come a swooning over hollow grounds
1833 TENNYSON *Lotos-eaters* 5 All round the coast the
languid air did swoon. 1875 LONGER *Birds of Passage* iv
Amalfi 80 All the landscape seems to swoon In the happy
afternoon. 1876 B. HARTS *Gabriel Convey* iii. viii. A sud-
den sense of some strange, subtle perfume came swooning
over him.

c. To sink to or into a less active condition or
a state of rest.

1811 CLARE *Pill. Minstr* II. 75 Till morn's long streak-
ing shadows lose their tails, And cooling winds swoon into
faltering gales 1871 ROSSSETTI *Poems, Card-dealer* 1.
Though its splendour swoon into the silence languidly As
a tune into a tune. 1887 HALL *Caine's Demeter* xxix. The
light was gone and another day had swooned to another
night.

2. *pass* To fall into a swoon; chiefly *pa pple.*
or *pl. a.*: In a swoon

c1450 *Mir's Festival* 206 Scho nys not dede, but swoynyd
[*vr* swoynyd] for drede. 1795 *Yennina* II. 175 Rosina
was swooned away in Leve's arms. 1840 KEATS *Lamia* i
132 He, lighting on the prunel verdure, turn'd To
the swoon'd serpent. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. v. vi. She lies
swooned on a pailasse

Swoond, obs. or dial. form of SWOOND.

Swoones, variant of SWOONDS.

Swooning (swū'ning), *vbl. sb.* Forms: see
SWOON *v.* [ME. *suueningue*, *suuoning*, app. f.
i-suouene, *i-suouen* SWOWN *pa. pple.* + -ING¹.]

1. Fainting, syncope.

a. c1290 *Mary Magd.* 375 in *S. Eng. Leg* 473 3if is
moder moode 3uyt of hire swooningue awake c1300
K. Horn 474 Kymenbild. Wakede of hire swooning [*vr*.
swooningel]. 13. *St. Alexius* 142 (Trin. MS.) Po by of
swoynynge a-ros [*Laud MS.* 463 po she of swoynynge ros]
B. a 1375 *Joseph Arim* 543 He was in swoynynge and fel
to be grounde. c1386 CHAUCER *Cherik's T.* 1024 O which
a pitous thing it was to be hir swoynynge. 14 *Sir Benes*
(E.) 4313+88 losyan. Eyl on swoynynge on pat grounde.
c1440 *Generydes* 6569 With that he fell in swoynynge for
very paine. 1544 PHAER *Regim. Lyfe* (1553) Eili, swoon-
ing is a takinge awale of the feeling and mouing of the body
by weaknes of the hert. 1590 BARBOUR *Meth. Phisick* iii
iv. (1699) 205 When venomous and gnawing humours be
kept in the stomach they cause swooning.

7. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4202 He morn mare þan .i. can tell,
Al mast in swooning þar he fell c1400 *Isambard* 656 And
als some als scho saw it with syghte, In swooning than felle
that swete wyghte c1450 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) lxvi.
Doun on swoynynge ther con they falle. a 1500 *Lancelot*
2712 In swoynge thore he fell one to the ground. 1530
BALZER 178a Swoynge a disease, *Esquaimure* 1650 W D
tr *Comenut Gate Lat* Unl § 302 Faintings, qualms, and
swooning, are relieved by vinegar 1660 J. SMITH *Pract.*
Physick 16 It differs from swooning, because in swooning
the colour of the face is changed 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.*
(1829) IV. 543 Vertigo occasionally terminates in swoon-
ing, and .. swooning is not unfrequently succeeded by
vertigo.

2. A swoon; a fainting-fit.

13.. *Guy Warw* (A.) 518, & sebbe me comeþ swooninges
þre c1490 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 83 Such sickness my
wyfe bath, puts her in joperty of hir life with a swoynynge
1622 MABSE tr. *Alenian's Guzman d'Alf* ii. 128 In these
his swoonings, I did comfort my selfe, that if he should
chance to dye [etc.] 1671 MILTON *Samson* 623 Thence
faintings, swoonings of despair. 1725 DZ FOX *Voy round*
World (1840) 178 Swoonings and faint sweats. 1789 W.
BUCHAN *Dom Med* liv (1790) 621 Even disagreeable smells
will sometimes occasion swoonings 1875 KIRBY & Sr.
Entomol. x (1878) I. 329 The Chinese, when about to speak
in public .. eat an ounce of it [sc. wax] to prevent swoonings.

3. *attrib.*, as swooning bed, fit, passion, state;
+ swooning-ripe *a.*, ready to swoon; + swooning-
water, a 'water' used as a remedy for fainting

1574 in *MSS Ld. Middleton* (Hist MSS Comm. 199r)
447 To Mrs Banyster for a swooning water for my Mis
vs 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. i iii *Primes* 567 The
Falling sickness, and pale Swooning passion 1630-1 MIL-
TON *On University City* i. 17 On his swooning bed out-
stretch'd 1652 C. B. STAPLETON *Herodotus* i. 6 But swooning
ripe he backward fell in bed 1694 SALMON *Bat's Dispens*
180a *Essentia Regia* a most odoriferous Essence .. takes
away Fainting, and Swooning Fits 1880 BROWNING *Dram.*
Idylls Ser. ii. *Pan & Lina* 90 First moon eclipse, first
swooning-fit which puzzled sore The early sages

Swooning (swū'ning), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOON *v.* +

-ING²] That swoons or faints, characterized by
swooning.

1446 N. LOCKYER (*title*) England faithfully watcht with in
her wounds, or Christ as a father sitting up with his children
in their swooning state. 1840 KEATS *Lamia* 219 She fell
into a swooning love of him 1831 SCOTT *Ch. Rob* xxxi. The
father's attention was instantly called to support his swoon-
ing child. 1886 SYMONDS *Renais* II, *Cath. React* (1898)
vii. xii 201 A tone of swooning piety blent with sensuous
luxuriousness. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quar* iii. ii 366
She drowns into a swooning sleep

Hence **Swooningly** *adv.*

[c1475 *Partenay* 3566 Zownyngly she fil wofully to
grounde] 1864 in *Webster*.

Swoons, obs. form of SOWENS.

1739 A. NICOL *Nat. without Art* 99 Swoons and Pottage
Swoony (swū'ny), *a.* [f. SWOON + -Y.] Inclined
to swoon. In recent Dicts

Swoop (swūp), *sb.* Forms: 6 *swoope*, 6-7
swoope, 7 *swope*, *swooup*, 7- *swoop*. [i. next,
but the source of sense i is not clear.]

†1. A blow, stroke; also *fig.*, in *Fencing*, see
quot. 1711. *Obs.*

1544-5 PAGER in *Waters Chesters of Chicheley* (1878) I. iv
33 Some in dede shall wyne by it, who owe more than
they have here, but dyvers others a grete nombre are like
to have a grete swoope by it [sc. the embargo on English
goods] having much here and owing nothing or litle 1589
Hay any Work xi. I come vpon you with 4 or 5 such drie
swoopes, as Iohn of London with his two hand sword neuer
gaue the like 1711 WYLD *Eng. Master Defence* 26 A
Blow I call the Swoop, is made when you lie upon an out-
side thus, Let your Point drop Hanging-wise, and bring it
round the Point of your Opponent's Sword, and Pitch it
home to his Face

†2. An act of sweeping or clearing away; a
clearance. Cf. SWEEP *sb.* 1. *Obs.* 1. *are*

1612-39 BAXTON *W's Private Wealth* Wks (Grosart) II.
8/2 Death where he commeth, makes a swoope with all
persons

3. The act of swooping down; esp the sudden
pouncing of a bird of prey from a height upon its
quarry.

1605 [see b] 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 292 Some of
them [sc. hawks] in their swoops are so courageous, as to
seize the Heads of Deer or Antelopes 1795 COLCLOUGH *To*
Author of Poems 14 The vapour poison'd birds, that fly
too low, fall with dead swoop, and to the bottom go 1841
S. BAMFORD *Life of Radcliff* (1844) 116 Darkness came
down like a swoop 1847 LONGER *Ev* i. i 115 Swift as the
swoop of the eagle 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley*
Indus v. 62 The kite 'wiggled out of the way of their
swoop

b. *At one (fell, etc.) swoop*, at one sudden
descent, as of a bird of prey, hence, at a single
blow or stroke.

1605 SHAKS. *Macb* iv. iii. 299 Oh Hell Kite! All? What
All my pretty Chickens, and their Damme At one fell
swoope! 1612 WEBSTER *White Devil* i. 6 If she [sc. For-
tune] give ought, she deales it in smal parcels, That she
may take away all at one swoope. 1698 R. L'ESTRANGE
Fables lxxxi. 1. 70 The Eagle fell into his [sc. the fox's]
Quarters and carry'd away a Whole Litter of Cubbs at a
Swoop 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. ii. *Sutherland* (Colburn)
30 That the whole of this detail would probably reach
Mr. Lazenby's ears, and destroy, at one fell swoop, all his
hopes and expectations. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* i. v. The
Church Temporalities' Bill in 1833, which at one swoop had
suppressed the Irish episcopates 1865 DICKENS *Mut Fr*.
i. iv. The huffing of Miss Bella, and the loss of three of her
men at a swoop

c. A sudden descent, as by a body of troops,
esp. upon something which it is intended to seize.

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* ii. iv. (1848) 108 He made one fell
swoop upon purse, watch, and all 1837 — *Capt Bonne-
ville* I. xii 221 A swoop was made through the neighbouring
pastures by the Blackfeet, and eighty six of the finest horses
carried off. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player* *Enr* (1894) xi. 262
Any one who has trembled at the deadly swoop of the
gale 1885 RUNCIMAN *Shippers & Sh* 59 As the ship gave
her long swoops down the sides of the seas 1894 A.
STRAUAT *In Day of Battle* xv. It was the pipes that won
Waterloo, that saved Lucknow, that broke the Russian
swoop at Balaclava. 1895 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II. xxiii.
400 Influenza came down upon me with a swoop.

Swoop (swūp), *v.* Forms: 6 *swoupe*, 6-7
swoope, 7 *swooup*, 7- *swoop*; also 6 *swooup*,
6-7 *soup*, 7 *soupe*, *soupe* (e. [app. a dialectal
development of OE. *swōpan*, SWORE *v.*], prob.
influenced by Sc. and north. dial. *soor v.* (a. ON.
sōpa)]

†1. *intr.* To move or walk in a stately manner,
as with trailing garments; to sweep along. Also
with *it*. *Obs.*

1566 DRANT *Horace, Sat* 2. ii. Bjh. Heswings and swoopes
from streete to streete, with gowne that sweepes the grounde
1597 B. HALL *Sat* i. iii. 23 Swooping in side robes of
Royalty 1598 MARSTON *Sat* iii. viii. O now me thinks
I heare swart Martins cry, Swooping along in warres fain'd
maskene. 1602 2nd *Pl. Return* *fr. Parnass* v. i. 1965
England affordes those glorious vagabonds, Coursers to
ride on Swooping it in their glaring Satten Sutes 1617
B. HALL *Quo Vadis* xii. The persecutors of S. Thomas of
Canterbury, whose posteritie (if we believe Degassaluis)
are borne with long and harte tails swooping after them
1622 DRAYTON *Poly-olb.* xxviii. 229 And in her winding
Banks along his bosome led, As shee goes swooping by

†2 *trans* To sweep up, away, off, etc., to re-
move forcibly from its position or out of existence
1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xiii 189 The forraiers encountered
the residue .of this battaile, and swoopt them up cleane.

1609 — *Anm Marcell* xvi. iv. 61 A rich patrimonie he
swoopt away 1611 BLAUM, & Fr. *Philaster* v. iii. Like a
wild overflow, that swoops before him A golden Stack, and
with it shakes down Bridges 1615 T. ADAMS *White Devil*
26 A starre placed high in the orbe of the Church, though
swooped downe with the Dragons taile because not fixed.
1623 T. GODWIN *Rom Aug* ii. iii. viii (1658) 171 Look
who threw an Ace and Sice together, for every Dye
he staked and laid to stake a Denert, which he took up
and swooped all cleane 1625 LISLE *In Bartas, Nov* 24
Make haste and soop the wat'r away That hides the land
from Heav'n 1634 FORD *Peikim Ivarbeck* i. ii. B. ii. b. So
Pasture fields Neighbouring too neere the Ocean, are sooped
vp And knowne no more c1685 *Linton Green* (r817) 165
They Donald gar'd their victuals dress, Knives cleane,
And swoop dirt pulverized ilk morning gray. 1791 LEARMONT
Poems 180 Doctors, w' hocus pocus faith Gie poison, an
swoop aff your waith 1819 W. T. MANT *Papistry Storm* d
i (1827) 6 The whirlwind's blast, That swoops the hay-
cocks aff the lea 1888 CHILD *Ballads* III. 103/1 Robin
swoops off Red Roger's head.

†b To utter forcibly. *Obs. rare*

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* *Languages* 23 The Northerne Nations
of the world, who are noted to soupe their words out of the
throat with fat and full spirits

†c. To drink off or swallow down quickly the
contents of; = SWEEP *v.* 6 b. *Obs.*

1648 G. DANIEL *Eclog* iii. 138 With bended knee, Swoope
of a vessel bigger then all three 1654 GAYTON *Pleas, Notis*
iii. vi. 103 A thorough, diaining, and swooping the whole
vessel.

†3. To pounce upon, as a bird of prey; to seize,
catch up with a sweeping movement. Also *fig.*

1638 WILKINS *New World* i. xiv (1640) 238 If there bee
such a great Ruck in Madagascar which can soope up a
horse and his rider, or an elephant, as our kites doe a mouse
1649 G. DANIEL *Trinac.* *Hen V.* lxviii. As ore a Hill,
Where lanke wing'd Puttocks hope to catch then Pley
They hovey, till it Surre, and Swoop's away c1653 —
Idyll iv. 32 Though 'lyranny, (big-Swoole, in all formes,
Vulture or Moll) doe Swoop, or hunt out wormes. 1661
GLANVILLE *Pau Digne* 247 The Physitian looks with another
Eye on the Medicinal hearb, then the grazing Oxe, which
swoops it in with the common grass. 1670 DRYDEN *1st Pl*
Cont. Granada i. 1. Till now at last you came to swoop it
all 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* i. 35 He [sc. the pope] would
have swoop'd up the Patriarchate of Lambeth to his Moiri-
nings draught, like an egg in Muscadine 1678 OTWAY
Friendship in *F* v. 1. You shalt every morning swoop the
Exchange in triumph to see what gaudy bauble thou canst
first grow fond of 1688 BUNYAN *Jerm's Sinner Saved* (1886)
78 Why the text swoops you all. It has a particular message
to the biggest sinner. I say, it swoops you all 1818 MIL-
MAN *Samor* iv. 687 To grapple with these vultures, whose
broad vans would swoop us 1822 BYRON *W. W. r* iii. 1.
157 'Tis but a snare he winds about us both, To swoop the
sire and son at once.

4. *intr.* To make a rapid sweeping descent
through the air upon its prey, as a bird.

1837 W. IRVING *Capt Bonneville* I. xiii 222 Like a hawk in
a cage, who hears his late companions swooping and scream-
ing in wild liberty above him. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry*
Valley Indus vi. 68 Jerking the prey out of her reach as
she swoops at it 1873 BLACK *Pr Thile* xxvii. 154 Sea-
gulls were swooping down and around the tall masts 1894
WEYMAN *Under Red Rob* vii. (1897) 178 The frogs croaked
in the pool and a bat swooped round us in circles.

5. To come down upon suddenly with a sweeping
movement, esp. with the intention of seizing, as a
body of troops

1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xiii. Those Carmelites may
swoop upon us all of a sudden, before we can help ourselves
1859 MASSON *Brit. Novelists* i. 71 Turning over the leaves
of the large folio, and swooping down on the text here and
there 1860 TYNDALE *Glac* i. iii. 30 At other times a breeze
would swoop down upon us 1873 DIXON *Two Queens* I
viii. vii. 95 Descending from Pamplona, he could swoop on
either Zaragoza or Valladolid. 1874 BURNAND *My Time* xv
130 She swooped down before the fire 1884 MAHAFFY
in *Contemp Rev* July 89 The wild mountaineers, who
used to swoop down on the rich trading cities of the coast.

Hence **Swooper**, a person or thing that swoops.
a 1849 J. C. MANGAN *Poems, The Diver*. What in Charly b-
dis's caverns dwells No chronicle tells; .. the shattered
masts and the drifting keel Alone tell the tale of the swooper's
prey. 1880 LEB *Unv Knowl* (N Y) X. 496 Classifica-
tion [of birds] based on Cuvier [etc.] 1. Robbers.
a Swoopers. Eagles, hawks, vultures b Stealers.

Swooping (swū'ping), *ppl. a.* [f. SWOOP *v.* +

-ING².]

†1. Sweeping along the ground; trailing. *Obs.*

1581 A. GILBY *Pleas Dial* Bij. In this swooping blacke
gowne, and this sarcenet flaunting tippet 1602 and *Pl.*
Return fr. Parnass i. ii. 262 Thy plainer verse. Is grac'd
with a faire end and sooping traine

2. Descending with a rapid sweeping movement

1846 PROWETT *Prometh.* *Bond* 18 The swooping thunder-
bolt with flaming breath 1857 J. HAMILTON *Less fr. Great*
Biog 188 The Sea of Galilee, its waters splashed up for
a moment by the swooping pelican.

Swoople, Sc. form of SWIFFLE.

†**Swoopstake**, *sb.* and *adv.* *Obs.* [Altera-
tion of SWEEPSTAKE after SWOOP *v.*] a *sb* =
SWEEPSTAKE 2. b. *adv.* By sweeping all the
stakes at once; hence, indiscriminately.

1600 HERWOOD *2nd Pt. Edw IV.* i. vi (1613) O iij. Heres
vying of villianie who shall haue all. I would the duell
were there to crie swoope stake 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* iv. v.
142 That swoop-stake you will draw both Friend and Foe,
Winner and Losser.

†**Swoor**, *obs.* or Sc. *pa. t.* of SWEAR *v.*

Swoord, *obs.* form of SWARD, SWORD

Swoosh (swūʃ), *v.* [Imitative.] *intr.* To make
a noise expressed by the syllable 'swoosh'. So

Swoosh *sb.*, such a noise, or movement accompanied by such a noise

1867 F. FRANCIS *Bk. Angling* ix (1880) 323 When I hear an angler's rod 'swooshing' through the air. 1885 *Chambr. Jural*, 12 Sept. 578/2 Great foam-crested billows passing harmlessly under her stern with a swoosh. 1906 *Daily Chron.*, 20 Aug. 4/4 The sea swooshed along the groyne and revetments. 1916 *Boyd Cable Action Front* 252 The next instant a dark object fell with a swoosh and a thump in the bottom of the trench

Swoot (*e*, variants of *soot* *a.* and *sb.*), **SWOTE**.

Swop: see **SWAP**.

† **Swope**, *v* 1. *Obs.* Forms 1 **swapan**, 3-5 **swope**, 4 **ayenb zuope**, 5 **swoope**, 6 **suope**. *Pa. t.* 1 **swop**, 4 **swope**, 9 *dial.* **swap** (*e* *Pa. pple.* 1 **swapan**, 3-4 **swopen**, 4 **iswope**, **iswope**, **swope**, **swpen**, 4-5 **yswope** (*n*, 9 *dial.* **swapen**, *weak* 5 **yswoped**, **iswoped**, 5 **swoped**, -*it*. [OE. *swōpan*, *pa. t.* *swōp*, *pa. pple.* *swāpan* to sweep with a broom, brandish (a sword), *intr.* to rush, dash, = OS. **swēpan*, only in *pa. t.* *furswēp* swept away, OFris. *swēpa* to sweep, OHG *swēfan* to set in circular motion, wind, (MHG. *swēfen*, *pa. t.* *swēf*, G. *schweifen* *intr.* to rove, ramble, trans to sweep in a curve, etc., winnow), ON. *swēpa*, *pa. t.* *swēip*, usually *wk.* *swēipaba*, *pa. pple.* *swēipunn*, *f.* *Teut. root swaip-* (whence also the causative *vbs.* MHG. *swēfen*, G. *schweifen* to swing, ON. *swēpa*, *swēipaba* to throw, sling, wrap; see also **SWAIP**, **SWAPE**). For representatives of the weak grade of the root see **SWEET**, **SWIFT**, **SWIP**, **SWIPPER**.] To sweep.

1. *trans.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 1, 7, 13.

c 1000 *Ags Ps.* (Lambeth) lxxviii 6 Ic swep minne gast [*scobebant spiritum meum*]. c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Gram* xxviii (Z.) x69 *Deiro*, ic swape. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 87 He cūmed þeto & fūit hit emitt & mid beseme clene swopen. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 314 3if hit dusted swuðe, heo wlaeked water þeron, & swopod hit ut awer after al þet oðer. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6945 He broȝte voip þis fury [= fiery] ssaes and leide is al arewe In þe þar erpe swopen. c 1300 *Sir Trist.* 2293 Þe flore was swopen clene. 1362 *Langl. P. P.* A v 102 3if schrit schulde hit þenne swopen out. 1408-27 in *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* Intro. p. xcvi. The church and the chauncell flore moit be fyre swopod with a Besom. 14. *Chaucer's Can. Ycon.* *Prolog.* & T. 385 The mullok on au heep yswopod [v. r. iswopod, yswopen, swoped, isweped] was. c 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* *Cok & Jas.* i, lowells ar tint Upon the flure, and swopit furth anone. 1800 *Pease Suppl. Gloss* (1814), *Swopod*, the Pretor of Sweep, North. 1862 [C. C. ROBINSON] *Dial. Leeds, Swop*, p. t of sweep 'Swap it off w' his arm'. 1876 *Holderness Gloss*, *Swop*, p. t of to sweep. *Swopen*, p. p. of to sweep.

2. *intr.* = **SWEEP** *v.* 22, 23.

a 1000 *Boeth.* *Metr.* vii. 20 Hus on munte, on swift wind swapod. a 1000 *Cædmon's Exod.* 480 (Gr) Brim wide wæðde, wælfædum swop. 13 *E. E. Allit. P. C.* 341 Þenne he swepe to be sonde in sluched clothes. 1352 *LELAND Itin.* (1768) VII 83 Kenet towchithe the Towne with his lifte Ripe swooping in a low Bottom.

Hence † **Swopen** *pph.* *a.*, swept

1337 *S. E. Leg.* (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXII 318/451 Vpon þe swpen grounde eche nȝt he lay † **Swope**, *sb.* and *v.* Also 7 **swoup**. *Obs.* or *dial.* form of **Sur sb. and *v.* 1.**

1617 *Morvson Itin.* iii. 81 The Germans serue to the Table sower Cabages, which they call *Crawit*, and beere (or wine for a dainty) boyled with bread, which they call *Swoppe*. *Ibid.* 86 They will spend an Age in swooping and sipping. 1639 R. JUNIUS *Sime Stigmatizd* 316 Pledge me quickly, and carowle it off every swoup. 1807 R. ANDERSON *Cumbld. Ball.* 116, I wish I'd but seav'd a swope geuseberry wine.

Swope, *obs.* *f.* **SOAP**, **SOPE**, **SWAP**, **SWOOP**.

Swor, *obs.* *f.* **SURE** *a.*; *obs.* *pa. t.* of **SWEAR** *v.*

† **Sworbote**, *obs.* Also 6 **swarbot**. In *God sworbote*, corruption of *God's forbote*: see **FORBODE** *sb.* b, c.

1381 W. STAFFORD *Exam. Compl.* ii. 39 God sworbote [weison c 1550 *God forbid*], that euer we shoulde haue any such Tyrantes come among vs. 1598 R. BERNARD *ir. Terence, Phormio* v. 14, Marrie God Swarbot.

Sword (*sgd.*, *sōrd*), *sb.* Forms: 1-4 **sweord**, (1 **sueord**, **swurd**), 1, 4 (6 *Sc.*) **suord**, 1, 6 **swyrd**, 3-5 (6 *Sc.*) **suerd**, 3-6 **sward**, (3 **sward**, **swuerd**), 4-6 **swerde**, **sworde**, (4 **surd**, **squorde**, **Ayenb. suord**, 4-5 **sward**, **swert**, 5 **sward**, **swirde**, **swurde**, **squard**, **sqward**, 6 **sward** (*e*, **swyrd**), **swurde**, **shorde**, **showrde**, **sword**, **swoord** (*e*, *Sc.* **swrd**, **sourd**), 1, 5- **sword**. [OE. *sweord* *str.* u. = OS. OFris. *sweard*, MLG. *swert*, MDu. *swaert* (Du. *zwaaert*), OHG., MHG. *swert* (G. *schwert*), ON. *sweoð* (Sw. *sward*, Da. *sverd*) = OTeut. **sweardom*]

1. A weapon adapted for cutting and thrusting, consisting of a handle or *hilt* with a cross-guard, and a straight or curved blade with either one or two sharp edges and a sharp point (or sometimes with blunt edges, and used only for thrusting).

Swords are of various shapes and sizes, some with distinctive names, as **BROADSWORD**, **CLAYMORE**, **RAPIER**, **SABRE**, **SCIMITAR**, etc., but, without qualification, the word is commonly understood to mean a large weapon such as those used in warfare

Beowulf 2638 (Gr.) Helmas and heard sword. 971 *Bluch. Hom.* 11 Ania gehwylc hæfde sword ofer his byce. a 1000

Fight at Finsburg 17 (Gr.) Sigefoð and Eaha hyra sword ȝetugon c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt xxvi. 47 Mid swurdum & sahnum. c 1205 *LAY 8908* Þi mon he sæl bi-cumen. & þat ich be wullen swerien Uppen mine sweorden. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1307 Ysaac bar ðe wude And abraham ðe fier and ðe swerd bar. c 1275 *Passion of Our Lord* 200 in O. E. Misc. 43 Þo iseyh thest crist þat peter so dude. Þut in, he seyde, þi sweord. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 386 Corneus suerd sone brac, so strong he smote & waste. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15721 (Cott.) Sper and suerd (Gott. surd) and mace þai bring. *Ibid.* 21710 (Edin.) Mocht na kingis suorde [Farr. 4 quode] do mare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 48 Mid oȝene zuorde man may him-zelue sle. c 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 112 And by his syde a sweid and a bokeler. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 5741 Mony Troiens 1 hurgh swap of his sword swaltyn belyue. 1451 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 50 A hole harmor of plate & my Swide. 1534 in W. Kelly *Notices Illustr. Drama* (1865) 191, I borrow'd a shorde and a bokeler, wch showrde and bokeler he allumst bothe loste. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Matt xxvi. 52 One of them which were wyth Iesus, stretched out his hande, and drue him swerde. Then sayd Iesus vnto hym put vp thy swerde into hys sheath. 1546 J. Heywood *Prou.* (1867) 63 The prouerbe saith, he that striketh with the swerde, Shalbe strikyn with the scaberde. 1600 *BRETON Pasquil's Poles-cappe* xliii, Hee that by his side can finely weane his swerde. 1601 *SHAKS Twel. N.* v. 1. 191 You drew your sword vpon me without cause. 1782 *COWPER Royal George* 21 His sword was in the sheath. 1847 *TENNISON Princess* v. 528 A moment hand to hand, And sword to sword, and horse to horse hung. 1854 D. WILSON *Preb. Ann.* (1863) II iv x 511 A fine specimen of the old Scottish two handed sword.

b. As used on ceremonial occasions as a symbol of honour or authority (*sword of honour*, *of state*, etc.).

1429 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 146 The toon was a sweide of mercy, the oothir of astate. 1483 *Coron. Rich.* III in L. G. W. Legg *Eng. Coron. Rec.* (1901) 195 Therle of Northumberland, with the Pointless Sword naked in his hand, which signified Mercie. Therle of Kent bare y^e second sword with a Point which signified Justice to the Temporalitee, The Lord Lovell bare y^e third Sword with a Point which signified Justice to the Clergie, Therle of Surrey bare y^e fourth Sword with a rich scabbard, being called the Sword of Estate. 1556 *CHRON. Gray Friars* (Camden) 81 And he delyverd here the swerde, and she toke it to the eile of Arnedelle, and he bare it before here. 1578 *MOYSE Mem.* (Bannatyne Cl.) 21 The erles of Angus quho buir the crowne, the erle of Lennox the septer, and the eile of Mar the suord of honour. 1821 *GREVILLE Mem.* (1874) II 137 The tall, grim figure of Lord Grey close beside him with the sword of state in his hand. 1891 A. H. CRAWFORD *Gen. Crawford* 271 To subscribe in order to present this General with a sword of honour.

c. *phr.* (a) **Fencing** (see quot. a 1700). (b) **Sword-in-hand**, armed with a sword; *fig.* militant.

a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Within the Sword*, from the sword to the Right Hand. *Without the Sword*, all the Man's Body above the Sword. 1838 J. MITCHELL *Thoughts on Tactics* 37 The Russians never ventured, unless when covered by chevaux-de-frise, to await the sword-in-hand onsets of the Turks. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Aug. 4/6 A typical South American sword-in-hand politician.

d. A wooden imitation of a sword, used in fencing exercise, etc.; also, the blade of a foil.

c 1643 *Lo. HERBERT Autobiog.* (1824) 64 The Fort or strong (of a foil), which extends from the part of the hilt next the sword about a third part of the whole length thereof. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. De Gloucester* (1789) 9 Accounted with paper caps, and wooden swords. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Epist.* i. i. 2 note, The Gladiators, in learning their Exercises, played with wooden Swords, called *rudes*.

2. *fig.* Something that wounds or kills, a cause of death or destruction, a destroying agency; also, something figured as a weapon of attack in spiritual warfare.

c 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II. 218 [Eph. vi. 17] Nymað þæs ȝelefan scyld, and ðæs hites helm, and þæs Halgas Gastes swurd, þæt is, Godes word. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 92 Nim ðin swerd, ðat is, godes word. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 61 Bute we turnen to gode anradliche, he wile his swerd drayen, þat is his wrake. 13. *Cursor M.* 11371 (Gott.) Þe suord of soru thoru hir hert stod. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W. Prol.* 127 Wyntyr that. with his swerd of cold so sore hadde greuyd. 1486 *LYDG De Guil. Pilgr.* 7982 The Swerd, I mene, of Ryghtwysnesse. 1513 *BRAHAW St. Werburge* 1. 3467 The sharpe swerde of deith Spared no creature. 1514 *Extr. Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 90 This violent and contagious suord of pestilence. c 1530 *Hickmorer* 104 They saye they be smytyn with the swerde of poverty. 1539 *Bible* (Great) Ps. lvi. 4 Whose tethe are speares and arrows, and their tonge a sharpe swerd. 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* iv. iii. 87 This Auarice hath bin The Sword of our slaine Kings. a 1688 *PARSON Effectual Faith* (1631) 47 Though the Law bee a sword, yet unless God take that sword into his hand [etc.]. 1655 *VAUGHAN Silas Saint, Rules & Lessons* xii, If thou giv'st words, Dash not with them thy friend, nor Heav'n. - some Syllables are Swords. 1825 *SCOTT Talism.* xiv, You are the leader of our expedition, the sword and buckler of Christendom. 1895 S. WHEELER *Ameer Abdur Rahman* 66 Sharpening the sword of intention, to speak Asiatically, but not knowing when it might be used.

3. *transf.* The use of the sword in warfare, massacre, etc.; hence, slaughter; warfare; military force or power; also, the military profession or class, the army.

c 1000 *Ags Gosp.* Matt x. 34 Ne wene ge þæt ic come sybbe on eorþan to sendanne, ne com ic sybbe to sendanne ac swurd [*Lindisf. suord*]. 1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 35 Who therefore schal departe vs from the charite of God? tribulacion, or angwisch, or hungur, or nakidnesse, or persecucion, or perel, or swerd? c 1420 *Lanterne of Light* vii. 45 Excesse of mete & drink slep many moo þan doib þe swerd. c 1580 *SKELTON Magyck* 1522 Alerycus, that rulyd the Gothaunce by swerd. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* xv. 123 Thia recompens me vitth hungry, and vitth the soud. 1559

Merr. Mag., *De Gloucester* viii, Wasting the Countrey with swurde and with fyre. 1590 *MARLOWE and Pl. Tamburl.* iv. 1, See now ye slaues, my children stoops your pride And leads your glories sheep-like to the sword. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* i. 1. 41 If I were young againe, the sword should end it. 1649 *MILTON Eikon* x. 96 It hath bin oft enough told him, that he hath no more auctoritey over the sword then over the law. 1682 *DRYDEN Medal* 306 The Cut throat Sword and clamorous Gown shall jar. 1724 *RANSAY Vision* xxiii, I still support my precedens Abuse them all for sword and sens. 1766 *GRAY Kingsgate* 21 Puig'd by the sword, and purged by fire. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* i, These hireling combatants sold their swords for a time to the best bidder. 1832 *AUSTIN Ymisr* (1879) i. v. 245 This influential position [sc. the sovereign's counsellors] was formed by the nobility of the sword, the clergy, and the members of the parliaments. 1839 *LYTTON Richelieu* ii. 11, The pen is mightier than the sword. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i. 1. 141 Anomalies and abuses, which were in strict conformity with the law, and which had been destroyed by the sword. *Ibid.* vi. 11, 16 Some of the evils offered their swords to William of Orange.

b. To put († do) to the sword, to kill or slaugher with the sword.

1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 47 Agode Erle of Warwik was don to be suerd. 1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* v. 164 To take his brother, and put him to the sword. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1621) 35 The Turkes put to sword all that came in their way. 1759 *HUME Hist. Eng. Ho. Tudor, Edw. VI.* ii. I 323 De Thermes took the fortress of Broughty, and put the garrison to the sword. 1892 *HALL CAINE Scapegoat* xvii, A warrant to put every man, woman, and child to the sword.

4. As the instrument or symbol of penal justice; hence, the authority of a ruler or magistrate to punish offenders; more generally, power of government, executive power, authority, jurisdiction; also, the office of an executive governor or magistrate.

1382 *WYCLIF Rom.* viii. 4 Sothli if thou doist ȝuel thing, drede thou, for not withoute cause he berith the swerd. 1549 *COVERDALE, etc. Erasmi Par. Rom. Prol.* In the xiiij he teacheth to honour the worldly and temporal swerde. 1549 *LATIMER 1st Ser. bef. Edw. VI.* (Arb.) 23 Let ye preacher teach, improve, amende, an[d] institute in righteousness, with the spyrituall swerde. 1592 *NASHE P. Penitence* Wks. 1904 1 179 Burgoymasters and Gentlemen beare all the swaye of both swords, spiritual and temporal. a 1628 *DABORNE L'oor-man's Conf.* v. (1655) H 2, You have feloniously usupt the sword of Government. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hib.* i. i. (1821) 4 Upon the taking of our Sword, and chiefe charge of that our Realme of Ireland, as our Deputie. 1634 E. REYNOLDS *Sheldes of Earth* (1636) 19 Jurisdiction cooperative, or the power of the Sword. 1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* 66 This Power Coercive, or (as men use to call it) the Sword of Justice. 1651 - *Levith* ii. xviii. 85 Covenants, without the Sword, are but Words. 1673 *ESSEX Papers* (Camden) l. 60 A very great part of this ground, has ever, belong'd to y^e Sword. 1677 *Ibid.* II. 124, I should with some regret have parted with ye sword into ye hands of my Lord Conway. 1676 *DRYDEN Amers.* 11, 29 Justice to merit does weak and afford, She trusts her Ballance, and neglects her Sword. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. i. 8 The magistrate, who bears the sword of justice by the consent of the whole community. 1815 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 219 Richemont.. had been offered the sword of constable of France.

5. A material object resembling a sword. a. One of various mechanical devices in the form of a flat wooden blade, bar, or rod.

1530 *PALSGR.* 278/a Sworde for a flaxe wyfe, *guhuche*. 1607 in Pettus *Fodina Reg.* (1670) 35 Five pair of large Smelting Bellows with Benams, Frames, Swords. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Flax*, The sword, or upright timber rod between the treadle and the treadle crank. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII. 855/a The workman closes it [sc. the woof] by one or two strokes of the lay or batten, of which WB, WB are called the swords. c 1860 H. SUART *Seaman's Catech.* 32 Every other part is, forced close home to the bolt with a wooden sword. 1863 J. WATSON *Art of Weaving* 149 Swords are these parts of the loom that the lay is fixed to. 1883 *Man, Seaman'shop for Boys* 182 A piece of wood made in the shape of a knife, called a sword, is inserted between the alternate parts of the warp. 1886 J. BARRONMAN *Sc. Mining Terms* 66 *Sword*, a rod connecting a pump bucket with the foot rod. *Mad. Adv.*, A strong useful Cart, fitted with Wing Boards and Tipping Sword.

b. The sharp projecting jaw-bone of the sword-fish.

1641 *SYMONDS Ser. bef. Ho. Comm.* D iv, They say there is a fish that hath a sword but no heart. 1681 *GRAF Musæum* l. v. i. 87 The sword grows in a level, not from the upper but the under Jaw. 1860 *WYALL Life in Sea* v. 108 The keel of an East Indianman was once bored by a twenty-foot Xyphias so violently, that the sword went in up to the roots.

c. A sword-like ray or flash of light.

1866 B. TAYLOR *Poems, Hymns to Air*, The Sun's uplifted sword of flame. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 93 While swords of vivid light are brandished to and fro on the hurrying clouds

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., as *sword-blow*, *-edge*, *-exercise*, *-fight*, *-frog* [FROG 1], *-game*, *-handle*, *-hanger* [HANGER *sb.* 2 a b], *-halt*, *-point*, *-scabbard*, *-sheath*, *-stroke*, *-sweep*, *-thisist*, *-tip*, *-wound*, etc. b. Instrumental, as *sword-armed*, *-girded*, *-gart* adjs.; *sword-hunter*. c. Objective, as *sword-maker*, *-making*, *-setter*; simulative, etc., as *sword-like*, *-shaped* adjs.

1640 J. GOWER *Onid's Festiv.* iv. 84 But e're the evening doth the sights conclude, *Sword arm'd Orion in the waves is stew'd. 1898 *ROSSSETTI in Ruskin*, etc. (1899) 28 The sword-armed angels. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xxxiii, Fire-arms were discharged and sword-blows given for upwards

of five minutes 1809 **ROLAND** (*title*) The Amateur of Fencing, or a Treatise on the Art of *Sword-Defence 1852 **BAILEY Festus** (ed. 5) 291 The third one simply smote by the *sword-edge All who dared doubt his darkly chequered tale. 1796 (*title*) Rules and Regulations for the *Sword Exercise of the Cavalry 1649 **HAKWILL Apol.** iv 18. 276 Some they set to fight with beasts, some to fight one with another. These they called *Gladiatores* swordplayes, & this spectacle, *munus gladiatorum*, a *sword-fight. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Brandi's Banish'd Virg.* 150 Where with single sword-fight they ended their quarrell, by dying both. 1661 HOLYDAY *Yvoneal* (1673) 96 Shee's past a blush That has renounc'd her sex, and, sleighing fears, Admires the sword-fights so. 1649 **HEXHAM, A.** *sword-fighter, *een swaerd-fichter.* 1868 *Regul & Ord Army* 7 615 The waist-belt with the *Sword-frog supplied with the tools, is to be worn over the belt from which the tools are suspended 1618 **BOLTON Florus** iii xx (1636) 239 To fight about the funeral fire, as if it would cleere all passed disgrace, if of a sword player, hee become a giver of *sword games 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr *Rydberg's Teut. Mythol.* 216 The sons of warriors who had fallen in battle, and now imitated the sword-games they had played on earth 1338 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1725) 44 An armed knyght *Suerd girded & lince in hand. *Ibid.* 150 Armed and *suerd girted 15593 **MARLOWE Lucan** 661 Sword-girt Orions side glisters too bright 1855 **BAILEY Mystic.** etc. 131 Some crowned and sword-girt conqueror 1799 **HERSCHEL in Phil Trans** XC. 63 In clear nights we may see a whitish patch in the *sword-handle of Perseus 1851 **NICHOL Archib. Heav.** 14 The spot in the sword-handle of Perseus. 1591 **PERCIVALL Sy Dict. Talabarte.** *sword hangers. 1455 in *Myrick Ant. Armour* (1824) II. 144 A Scotysch *suerde hylte and pomell covered with sylver. 1601 **SHAKS Jul. C.** v 28 Hold thou my Sword Hilt, whilst I runne on it. 1706 **Lond. Gas.** No 4257/4 A Sword Hilt Maker 1781 **COWPER Charity** 50 The hand, that slew till it could slay no more, Was glued to the sword-hilt with Indian gore. 1833 J. **HOLLAND Manus Metal II** 72 It was not uncommon for the expung knight to fix his eyes upon his sword hilt as a lively symbol of his faith. 1867 **BAKER (title)** The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, and the *Sword Hunters of the Haman Arabs. 1865 **KINGSLEY Hereward**, xxvii, Hereward swore awfully, and laid his hand on his sword-hilt. 1578 J. **JOWKS Prester, Bada & Soule** l. xl. 87 Launcelike, swordlike. 1665 **VAUGHAN Silver Sent.** Stars iv, A swordlike gleame Kept man for sin First Out. 1771 **KLIN Hyndus Euing.** Poet. Wks 1791 l. 184 Maternal Pity pierc'd her through and through, Up to the hilt her swordlike sorrow flew 1854 **BAILEY Festus** (ed. 5) 495 A stranger star, swordlike in shape. 1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. 1. 69 He lyke a foole beares his *sword point halfe a yarde out of danger 1662 **HOLLAND Camdens Brit** (1657) 519 Rather to try the Title by the sword point than by point of Law 1657 J. **BENTHAM Two Treat** 27 They stand at sword point against sin and transgressions. 1848 **SCOTT Keniluk.** xxix, His sword-point turned to the ground 1758 J. S. **Le Drans's Obery.** Surg. (1771) 340 Such Wood as they make Bandboxes or *Sword-Scabbards with. 1755-6 in *Wodder'spoon Mem. Ipswich* (1850) 174 Pynters, fyschemongers, *swordsetters. 1796 J. **LCS Introduct. Bot. Explan Terms** 386 *Eusiforme*, *sword-shaped, double edged, gradually lessening from the Base to the Point. 1832 **KNOLLY Introduct. Bot.** 382 *Sword-shaped*, i. e. lorate, quite straight, with the point acute. 1858 **SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.** *Sword-sheath, the scabbard or case for a sword 1891 **CONAN DOYLE White Company** xx, In vain were sword sheaths, apple branches, and belts linked together, thrown out to him by his companions 1859 **SCOTT Anne of G.** vi, [He] stood firm within *sword-stroke of his adversary. 1880 **SWINBURNE Stud Shaks.** 79 Swift alike of speech and sword-stroke 1808 **SCOTT Marie** vi. xxi, With *sword-sway, and with lance's thrust. 1868 — *P. M. Perik xxiv*, To get within the *sword-sweep of those opposed to them 1857 G. A. **LAWRENCE Guy Rav.** xxv, 243 Guy fairly staggered, as if he had received a *sword-thrust. 1852 **THACKERAY Edmund** i. vi, 'I have found only the weapons with which beauty is authorized to kill,' says he, pointing to a wig with his *sword tip 1902 F. E. **HULME Proverb Lore** 114 *Sword-wounds may be healed, woid-wounds are beyond healing

d Special Combs : sword-and-buckler *a.*, armed with or using a sword and buckler; pertaining to or performed with sword and buckler; †fig. bragging, blustering (*obs.*), so sword-and-dagger *a.*; sword-arm, the arm with which the sword is wielded, the right arm; also rhetorically = military power or action, and *fig.*; sword-bayonet, a form of bayonet which may be used as a sword; sword-belt, a belt by which the sword in its scabbard is suspended; sword-bill, a South American humming-bird, *Dorcystes eusiferus*, with a very long bill; sword-breaker, a device, as a dagger or buckler with a notch or hook, for breaking the blade of an adversary's sword; sword-cane, a hollow cane or walking-stick containing a steel blade which may be drawn or shot out and used as a sword, sword-case, a case to hold a sword; in mod. use, a receptacle at the back of a carriage for swords, sticks, or other articles; sword-craft, the art of using, or skill in the use of, the sword; military power; sword-out, (a) a cutting stroke or blow dealt with the edge of a sword; (b) a wound or scar produced by such a stroke; sword-outlet, a cutler who makes sword-blades or swords; so sword-cutlery, †sword dagger, †a heavy dagger, sword-dance [cf. *MLG swerdtdans*, *G. schwertertans*, etc.], a dance in which the performers go through some evolutions with swords, or in which a person dances among naked swords laid on the ground; also *fig.*; so sword-dancer, -dancing, sword dollar, name for a

Scottish silver coin of James VI, of the value of 30 shillings Scotch (= 2s. 6d. English), with the figure of a sword on the reverse; †sword-fencer, a gladiator; sword-flighted *a.*, said of a bird having some of the wing-feathers contrasted in colour with the rest, suggesting a sword carried at the side; †sword-girdle = sword-belt; sword-hand, the hand with which the sword is wielded, the right hand; sword-knot, a ribbon or tassel tied to the hilt of a sword (originating from the thong or lace with which the hilt was fastened to the wrist, but later used chiefly as a mere ornament or badge); sword-law, government by the power of the sword, or by military force; martial law; sword-leaved *a.*, having sword-shaped or ensiform leaves; sword-mat *Naut.*, a piece of matting used to protect parts of the rigging, etc., so called from the wooden 'sword' with which the fabric is beaten close in weaving; so sword-matting; †sword-minded *a.*, of cruel or sanguinary disposition, bloody-minded; sword-proof *a.*, proof against the sword; capable of resisting the stroke of a sword; sword-salve, salve applied to a sword, and supposed to cure the wound inflicted by it (cf. *weapon-salve*); sword-service, military service rendered as a due to the overlord; sword-side [cf. *OFris. swerdsida*, *MLG. swerdhalve*, *-side*, *G. schwertsseite*, etc.], the male line in descent (= *spear-side*, *SPEAR* sh. 10); sword-smith, a smith who makes swords, a sword-cutler; sword-stand = sword-case; sword-star, poetic name for a comet supposed to resemble a sword; sword-stack = sword-cane; sword-swallow, one who entertains for money by swallowing or pretending to swallow swords; so sword-swallowing; sword-tail, an animal of the group *Xiphosura*, comprising only the genus *Lamulus*; a king-crab; so sword-tailed *a.*, having a sword-like tail; sword-taker, one who 'takes the sword' (*Matt. xxvi. 52*) without authority or right, a lawless killer; sword-tash, used by Carlyle for *sabretash*, *SABRE-TACHE*; sword-whale, the grampus, also called *SWORDFISH*; †sword-wrack, destruction by the sword. See also *SWORD-BEARER*, -BLADE, etc.

1596 **SHAKS. 1 Hen IV.** l. iii. 230 That same *Sword and Buckler Prince of Wales 1599 **PORTER Angry Wom.** Abingd. (Percy Soc.) 61, I see by this dearth of good swords that dearth of sword and buckler fight begins to grow out . . . a man, a tall man, and a good sword and buckler man, will be spited like a cat or a coney *Ibid.* 98, I put on my fellow Dickes sword and buckler voyce and his soundings and sblood words. 1635 **NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Arb.)** 47 As he lived in a ruffling time, so he loved sword and buckler men. 1646 G. **DANIEL Essay** 23 Wks. (Grosart) 1. 80 Nor would I engage My selfe in Controversie to the Age, With Sword and Buckler Language 1818 **SCOTT Rob Roy** xxviii, Our two sword and-buckler men gave up their contest with as much indifference as they had entered into it. 1860 **FAIRHOLT Costume (ed. 2) 218 Sword-and-buckler play formed the usual relaxation of the London apprentices on ordinary occasions (*temp. Hen. VIII.*) 1881 **SCOTT Keniluk** xii, Any of these *sword-and-dagger men 1694 Sir W. **HOPE Fencing-Master** (ed. 2) 159 Stand not to an Ordinary Guard, for then he would Disable your *sword Arm. 1766-72 H. **BROOKS Fool of Qual.** (1809) IV. 95, I feel a little smart in my sword arm. 1833 *Regul & Instr. Cavalry* i. 133 The 'Guard' is continued by moving the sword arm to the right 1838 **LYTTON Leila** i. 1, Methinks our best wisdom lies in the sword arm 1895 Sir B. **WOOL Canby in Waterloo Campaign** iv. 107 His sword-arm being so backed by sabres as to be practically severed. 1916 **BUCKLER Life Disraeli** IV. xiii, 480 Gathorne Hardy, who succeeded to Cairns's place as his 'sword-arm' when the fight was fierce in the House of Commons. 1844 *Regul & Ord. Army* 94 Rifle, Rammer, and *Sword Bayonet 1822 *Extr Burg Rec Stirling* (1887) 13 Item, an sword, bukler and *sword belt, vjs 1534 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* VI. 184 Ane swerd belt of freist ledder. 1777 **ROBERTSON Hist Amer.** (1783) III. 88 Hunger compelled them to gnaw the leather of their saddles and sword-belts. 1824 **SCOTT Red-gamutlet** ch. xiii, He wore a smart hanger and a pair of pistols in a sullied sword-belt 1861 W. F. **COLLIER Hist. Eng. Lit.** 177 His broad sword belt, supporting a Spanish rapier 1862 **GOULD Monogr. Trochilidae** IV Pl. 233 *Sword-bill. 1830 **MEYRICK & SKELTON Illustr. Ant Arnis** II. Plate 100 A *sword breaker. The teeth give way in order to receive a blade struck against them, and close over it so that by a slight motion of the wrist it can be broken 1837 **CARLYLE Pr. Rev** iii. vi, Snatch your. *Sword-cane, secret arms, and tickets of entry. 1576-7 *Registers S. Mary Wool-noth* (1885) p. xxiv, To the joyner for mending the 'sworde case for the Lorde Maior to sett up in the church against the pewe 1699 in *10th Rep Hist MSS Comm.* App. v. 511 A sword case to hold the King's sword 1794 W. **FELTON Carriages** (1801) I. 15 The sword case, so called from its length and convenience for carrying swords or sticks, is sometimes called a boogie. 1854 **OSBORNE in Times** 3 Nov., A neat London-built brougham, with its lordship and the chaplain inside, the episcopal mace in the sword case. 1855 **MOTLEY Dutch Rep** Introduct vi (1866) 17 They learn to tremble as little at priest-craft as at *sword craft 1897 'H. S. **MERRIMAN Kedar's Tents** xxv. (heading) Sword-craft 1818 **SCOTT Rob Roy** xxxv, To have as many *sword-cuts made, and pistols flashed at me, as [etc.] 1859 **TENNISON Etienne** 258 Seam d with an ancient swordcut on the cheek 1878 **Lond Gas** No 1363/4 Mr Job Jeffs, *Sword Cutler under the Greyhound Tavern in the Strand 1714 **MANDE****

VILLE Fab. Bees (1725) I. 80 Without being themselves guilty of, or accessory to them, any otherwise than by way of Trade, as a Druggist may be to Poisoning, or a Sword-Cutler to Blood-shed. 1833 J. **HOLLAND Manus Metal II** 74 In France a sword cutler is still called *fourbisseur* 1837 **CARTVILE Pr. Rev** iii. vi, Do not iron stanchions [transmute themselves] into the white-weapon . . . by *sword cutlery? 1567 in *Picton L'pool Music* (1883) l. 109 A very good yew bow and . . . a *sword dagger 1604 **MARSTON Mal. content** i. iii. B2 b, Heres a Knight shall Doe the *sword daunce with any Morris-dancer in Chrimtendome 1712 N. **BLUNDELL Diary** (1895) 103, I made a Sword Dance against my Maripit in flower'd 1814 **SCOTT Diary** 7 Aug., in *Lockhart*, The *sword-dance, now almost lost, but still practised in the Island of Papa. 1868 Q. **VICTORIA Life** 114 h1 14 The piper played, and one of the highlanders danced the sword dance 1884 **WHITTIER in Harper's Mag.** Jan. 179/1 The midnight sword-dance of the northern sky. 1648 **HEXHAM II.** *En sweet'd danse*, a *Sword-dancer. 1777 **BRAND Pop Antig** 175 The Fool Plough goes about, a Pageant that consists of a Number of Sword Dancers, dragging a Plough, with Music 1812 *Gentil Mag* LXXXI 1, 423/2 In the North Riding of Yorkshire. On the feast of St Stephen 6 youths (called sword dancers, from their dancing with swords), begin to travel from village to village, performing a rude dance, called the sword dance 1897 Q. *Rev* Oct. 489 The sword-dancers from Papa. 1648 **HEXHAM II.** *En sweet'd danse*, a *Sword-dancer with the point upon the palms of one's hands, or teeth. 1712 N. **BLUNDELL Diary** (1895) 105 We had Sword Dancing and a Merry-Night in y^e Hall and in y^e Barne 1847 **HALLIWELL s.v.**, There is a very singular custom, called *sword-dancing*, prevalent in many parts of Northumberland, and in the county of Durham, during the Christmas holidays 1825 **JAMIESON, James Ryall**, the name of the silver coin of James VI of Scotland, vulgarly called the *Sword Dollar 1600 **HOLLAND Lhy** vii. Arg. 390 Combates of *swordfensois at the sharpe to the utterance 1625 **CROOK Body of Man** 355 In the single Combats of Sword-Fencers (called *Gladiatores*). 1868 **DARWIN Anim & Pl** xxi II 349 Pouters properly have white primary wing-feathers, but not rarely a 'sword-flighted' bird, that is, one with the few first primaries dark-coloured, appears. c. 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw* in *Wright Voc.* 165 *Ta reuge*, thⁱ 'sward-girdle. 1523 in W. H. **TURNER Select. Rec. Oxford** (1880) 43 lⁱ for iwerde gyrduls 1574 tr. *Mariorat's Apoc.* 22 A swordgildie deked with golde [Rev. 1. 13] is a swordgildie furniture. 1601 **HOLLAND Phylx** xxiii xii II 483 I heir sword gildies, gingle againe with thin plates of silver. 1647 **II. HAM I.** A sword-gildie, *een swaerd-tien*. 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* (1905) VI 21 To be scabbaris and to bynd *sweid handis to the King, ane alne and half quatier veluett 1632 J. **HAYWARD tr Brand's Eremena** 145 Wounding him with a main blow on the elbow of the sword hand 1705 **COLLIER Ess. Mor. Subj.** iii. *Pain* 26 'Tis like a Wound in the Sword Hand, the Man is disabled in that which should defend him 1828 **TENNISON Charge Heavy Brigade** iv, They rode, or they stood at bay—Struck with the sword-hand and slew 1694 N. **H. Ladies Dict.** 407/1 (bus) Your Spruce Crevat-sling, *Swords knots, and the rest of your Fincal Dress. 1712-14 **FORB Rape Lock** i. 101 Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword knots strive, Beaux banish beauty, and coaches coaches drive 1804 **JAMIS Milit. Dict.** s.v., All officers belonging to the British army are directed to wear sword-knots of a peculiar colour and make. 1881 **KIRLING De-partm. Ditties**, etc. (1899) 68 One sword knot stolen from the camp. 1667 **MILTON P.** L. xi. 672 So violence Proceeded, and Oppression, and *Sword-Law 1805 **JAMIS Milit. Dict.** (ed. 2) *Sword-law*, When a thing is enforced, without a due regard being paid to established rules and regulations, it is said to be carried by sword-law, or by the will of the strongest. 1837 **BROWNING Strafford** iv. 1, Who bade him break the Parliament, Find some pretext for setting up sword-law! 1807 J. E. **SMITH Phys** 367 Mr Gowler's elucidations of the *Ensatæ*, 'Sword leaved plants.' c. 1860 H. **STUART Seaman's Catch**, 32 What is the use of a *sword mat? To keep the chafes off the lanayards of lower rigging, backstays, &c. *Sword mats are usually made with nettle stuff 1885 **NAMES Seaman'ship** (ed. 6) 126 The furling gaskets . . . are made of *sword matting. 1603 **FLORIO Montaigne** ii. xvi. (1630) 356 Those men *sword-minded can death entertaine. 1593 **MARLOWE Edw. II.** l. i, Vnlesse his biest be *sword prooffe he shall die. 1625 W. **BESTER Appius & Virginius** v. iii, My skin is not sword-proof. 1822 **PRAED Gogt** Poems 1865 I 96 Sword proof thenceforth from top to toe 1647 **TRAPP Comm.** i. Fel. ii. 24 We can hardly believe the power of *sword-salve. 1630 R. **JOHNSON's Kingd & Commu.** 182 The [French] King hath nothing of his Noblesse, but *Sword-service. 1892 **COCRIAN-PATRICK Medietal Scot** 1 6 Strangers in blood to the trie often joined a sept, and received a portion from the chief, giving in return their sword-service and customary dues. 1854 R. G. **LATHAM Native Races Russian Emp** 189 Saimatian (as a Scandinavian would say) on the *sword-side. 1861 Sir F. **PALGRAVE Norm & Eng** ii. iii. (1864) 111 177 He aigud, that he and Duke Robert were of equal rank by reason of their consanguinity, sword-side and spindle-side counter-changed 1872 **CUTLIS Seams & Char. Mid.** Ages 30 Some *swordsmiths chanted magical verses as they welded them 1804 *Archæologia* LIV. 45 Of the churches in the City to day, thirty have one *sword-stand each 1852 **BAILEY Festus** (ed. 5) 520 Once more the blazing *swordstar shewed in Heaven. 1858 **SIMMONDS Dict. Trade.** *Sword-sitch*, a walking-cane concealing a sharp, rapier-like weapon. 1906 C. N. & A. M. **WILLIAMSON Car of Destiny** xxxvii, The old man had come out of the house with a Toledo sword-stick. 1847 **HONE Every Day Bk.** II. 1196 He was assisted by a wretched looking female, who was a *sword-swallower 1901 W. R. H. **TRUMBIDGE Lett. her Mother to Eliz.** xxxi. 153 The sword-swallower did some amazing things, and smacked his hips, as if the swords tasted nice. 1873 *Routledge's Yng Gentl Mag.* Feb. 137/2 What he told me about his *sword swallowing was even more curious 1858 **BAIRD Cycl. Nat. Sci.** *Xiphosura*, a *Sword tail. 1660 *Swordtaker [see *SWORD-BEARER* d]. 1828 **CARLYLE Fredk. Gt** viii. ii. (1872) III. 9 He wears his sword, but has no *sword tash (*porte épée*). 1860 **WRAXALL Life in Sea** i. 16 The Grampus, or *Sword-whale, attains a length of twenty-five feet. 1646 G. H. **HILS tr Casimire's** *ides* 21 Forbear cruel men to multiply With fire, *sword wrack, your single destiny.

e In names of plants having sword-shaped leaves on other parts, as sword aloe (see quot.), sword-bean, the genus *Entada*, and *Canavalia gladiata*, from their large flat pods; sword-fern, name for several ferns with long narrow fronds, as the genus *Xiphopteris*, *Nephrolepis exaltata* and other species, and *Grammitis australis*, sword-flag, the yellow water-flag, *Juncus pseudocorus*, sword-flax, a name for the New Zealand flax, *Phormium tenax*, sword-lily [Cf. *Dn. zwaard-lilie*, *G. schwerlilie*, etc.], the genus *Gladiolus*; in quot 1845 applied to some water plant, sword-rush, -sedge, an Australian sedge, *Lepidosperma gladiatum*; sword-weed, a name for *Cassia occidentalis*, from its sword-shaped pods. See also SWORD-GRASS.

1737 MILLER *Gard Dict.* s.v. *Aloe, Africana caulescens, foliis minus glaucis caulem amplexantibus, floribus rubris* The "Sword Aloe" 1883 SIMMONS *Dict Trade Suppl.* *Sword Beau, 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants, Xiphopteris*. *Sword-Fern 1884 JEFFRIES *Life of Fields* 56 You must push through the reed grass to find the "sword flags." 1871 R. H. HUTTON *Ess* 1. 61 The little clover competes successfully even with the *phormium tenax*, the "sword-flax" 1886 ABERCROMBIE *Arr. in Gard Assist* 73 *Gladiolus*, "sword-lily, or corn flag." 1845 BROWNING *Flight of Duchess* xiii, Where the bold sword lily cuts the clear waters 1875 Melbourne *Spectator* 21 Aug 1901 The wrapping-paper, manufactured from the "Sword-rush" growing at Portland. 1877 VON MUELLER *Bot. Peach.* 121 (Morris) *Lepidosperma gladiatum*, the great "Sword sedge" of our coasts.

Sword, v. rare [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans* To equip or arm with a sword. (See also SWORDED.)

In quot used satirically in reference to the previous speaker's words, and in double sense see 2

a 1616 BEAUM & FL. *Little Pr Lawyer* iv 1, Sam My kingdom for a sword! Cham I'll sword you presently, I'll claw your skin out too

2. To strike, slash, or kill with a sword. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1863 SALA *Captain Dangerous* III iv 144 That confounded officer that I sworded 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour* 473 Swording right and left Men, women, on their sodden faces 1884 JEFFRIES *Bevis* I. 1. 14 The burdocks and the rest were not high enough yet, the Paynim scoundrels had not grown tall enough, to be slain with any pleasure, and a sense that you were valiantly swording.

3. *trans.* (fig) To thrust or put forth like a sword. *nonce-use.*

1857 CLARK *Sheph Cal* 53 And munt and flagleaf, swording high their blooms to the unheeding eye.

Sword(e, obs. forms of SWORD.

Sword-bearer. [Cf. *On swordbearers*.] A person who bears a sword *a. spec.* A municipal official who carries a sword of state before a magistrate on ceremonial occasions.

1423 *Rec St Mary at Hill* (1505) 15 The Mayres Sward bearer for the time being a 1475 *Rolls of Parl* V 396/2 Kerver and Swardbearer to the said most heynous Traytour. 1518 *Star Chamber Cases* (Selden Soc) II 143 Officers of the same Towne, as Recorder, Towne Clerke, Swardbearer, attorney and other a 1674 CLARENCE *Hist. Red* xvi § 118 The City of London sent a Letter to him by their Sward-Bearer. 1708 *London Gaz.* No 4464/5 His Lordship carried the Sward beheaded before Her Majesty to the Church, where the City Sward-bearer received it from his Lordship. a 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I 251 There was one Row in office of swordbearer, which in that town [see Bristol] is pronounced sorberer I thought it sounded like Cerberus 1835 *App. Minic Corpor.* Rep 1 60 The Sward-bearer [of Gloucester] is elected for life by the corporation. His only duties are to attend upon the mayor, and to carry the sword.

b An attendant on a military man of rank, or on a chief, who carries his master's sword when not worn.

1660 in *Verney Mem.* (1904) II. 151 What the Sward bearer brought of Monke's coming up, may be fably rendered by him.

c *gen.* One who carries or wears a sword. 1530 PILGER 278/1 Swardbearer, *porteur despee*, 1538 ELVOT, *Machrophorus*, a sward bearer 1570 JEWEL *Vivian Bull Pius V* (1582) 4 [Saint] Paule the Swardbearer. 1803 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* Sward-bearer, one who wears a sword.

d A ruler or magistrate having authority to punish offenders (with allusion to Rom xiii. 4).

1660 R. COKE *Justice Vind* 32 Though he makes no difference between Swardbearers and Swardtakers, between Gods Ministers, and Thieves and Robbers; yet the Holy Ghost does, for Gods Minister is a Swardbearer 1691 BAXTER *Nat Ch* xl 49 Supposing such Bishops qualified, and usurping none of the Sward-bearers power

e. One of an order of knights in Poland, founded in 1204 see PORT-GLAIVE

1656 [see PORT GLAIVE] 1693 d'Emiliane's *Hist. Monast Orders* 287 Of the Order of Teutonic Knights, Marmans, or Sward-bearers 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* v v *Tentonia*, In 1204, Duke Albert had founded the Order of Sward-bearers, *Port-Glaives* 1784 H. CLARKE *Hist. Knighthood* II 88 Albert then Bishop of Livonia prescribed to these Knights the Cistercian rule and habit, viz a long white mantle and black hood, on the breast two swords in saltire, whence they had the title of Brethren Sward-Bearers 1841 Penny *Cycl* XX 248/1 Most of these [German] families settled there [i.e. in the Baltic provinces] when the Order of the Knights Sward bearers was the acknowledged sovereign of these countries (from 1300 to 1530)

Hence **Sword-bearing**, the office of a sword-bearer (sense a).

1535 CHANNFR *Let to Crumwell in Misc Writ* (Parke Soc) II 307 His prefelement unto the room of the sword-bearing of London

Sword-bearing, a. Bearing a sword, that is a sword-bearer.

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 1060 (Gr) þe æðelings sward-berende settan heton 1601 WIEVER *Misc Nat* (Roxb) 217 The king As Gods sword-bearing minister appointed. 1890 *Cent Dict* s v *Docimastes*, Sward bearing Humming-bird (*Docimastes ensiferus*)

Sword-blade. The blade of a sword.

1409 *Durham Acc Roll in Eng Hist. Rev* (1899) XIV 521 Et soluta Johanni Felanceby pro m swordblad pro les belowe. [of the forge], 114 1545 *Rates of Customs* Ho b v b, Knyues called swordblades the dosen vi s viii d 1630 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 215 There is scarce a knife or a swordblade in the fleet. a 1700 EVELYN *Dinny* 30 Sept 1641, The Mills where they hammer and polish the sword-blades 1784 *Conner Task* II 318 It [i.e. suture] may correct a foible, may chastise The freaks of fashion, regulate the dress, Retrench a sword-blade, or displace a patch. 1842 Borrow *Bible in Spain* xxvi, In old times the sword-blades of Toledo were held in great estimation 1852 THACKERAY *Emmond* III. xvi, She turned pale at the sight of her brother and kinsman, drawn swords, broken sword-blades, and papers yet smouldering in the brazier.

b. *attrib.* **Sword-blade bond, note.** one of the securities issued by the *Sword-blade Company*, a speculative company in London incorporated 15 Sept. 1691 for the manufacture of hollow sword-blades in the North of England, which failed and was taken over by London merchants who speculated in forfeited lands in Ireland.

1703 *Frisch. Ho. Communis Ireland* 9 Oct 331/1 The Governor and Company for hollow Sword-Blades in England 1707 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) VI. 192 It's said a quo warranto will be brought against the sword blade company 1708 *London Gaz* No 442/8 Lost, between the Mine Adventure-Office on Snow-hill, and the Sword-Blade-Office in Birch Lane, a Pocket-Case, in which were the following Notes Three Sword-Blade-Notes, No 41 for 121 10s No 10 for 231 10s, No — for 301. 1725 in J. Collyer *Rep Cases Ctl Chancery* (1847) II 365 note, A B, being ill of the sickness whereof he died, said, 'Now, my dear Ann, take these (viz. a bank note and a sword-blade bond), they are yours'

† **Sword-brother.** *Obs.* [f. *SWORD sb* + *BROTHER sb* Cf. *MLG. swertbroder*, *MHG swertbruder* (*G. schwerbruder* Hist.), *MDa swerdbröder* = *SWORD-BEARER c.*] A comrade in arms.

c 1205 LAY. 4144 Ich wulle mine ihte faren to stal fette to gene bene sward broderen þe beine beoh for-sworne. 1604 30523 He bigon bene swikedon uppen his sward broderen.

Sworded (sp'ided, sō'ided), a [f. *SWORD sb.* + *-ED* ²] Equipped or armed with a sword.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xliii. (Z.) 257 *Gladius* sword, *gladius* gesworded c 1000 *Verulm MS* ff 78 b (in Napier *Contrib OE. Lexicogr*) Pa cwmon þær semnanga twegen englas to him gesclode & geswordode [*Blucht Rom.* 221 *gesclode & gesperode*] c 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xii 137 They known not how to be clothed, now long, now short, now sworded, now daggered. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* viii xxxix 333 When Sir Innam was aimed as hym lyked best and wel shelded and sworded 1649 MILTON *Hymn Nativ* xi, The helmed Cherubim And sworded Seraphim 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng Prose* II vii, Being double pistol, and well sworded. 1715 E. WARD *Vulgar Brit.* viii. 87 Such a brave surprizing Train Of sworded Boys, and armed Men 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag* V 307 Nor James, nor sworded Paul, Watch in the cross-shap'd hall, Nor the first martyr of a madding crowd 1805 COLERIDGE *Separation* 1 A sworded man whose trade is blood 1824 WHITTIER *The Rendition* II, I thought of Liberty Marched hand-cuffed down that sworded street 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* 507 A Caesar helmed and sworded.

b. *transf.* Having some part resembling a sword.

1681 GREW *Musman* I. v. 1. 87 Whether this Fish be Viviparous, is uncertain, yet being of the Sworded-kind, I have ventured here to describe the Head. 1852 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 495 A marvel mightier than the sworded star 1897 F. THOMPSON *Ode Setting Sun* New Poems 116 Where is the Naiad 'mid her sworded sedge?

Sworder (sp'ider, sō'ider), [f. *SWORD sb.* + *-ER* ¹, after *L. gladiator* GLADIATOR.]

1. One who kills another with a sword, an assassin, cut-throat; one who habitually fights with a sword; a gladiator.

1593 SHAKS. 2 *Hen VI.* IV. 1. 135 A Romane Swarder, and Bandetto slauie Murder'd sweet Tully 1606 — *Ant. & Cl* III xlii 31 Cæsar will be Stag'd to th' shew Against a Swarder. 1828 SCOTT *R. M. Perth* vi, I am honest, and so forth, you would say, but a hot-brained brawler, and common swarder or stabber 1837-45 HAWTHORNE *Twice-told T* (1851) II 11 35 These mercenary sworders and musketeers. 1895 *Athenæum* 15 June 778/2 A naked babe turns his smiling face to the truculent sworder who is about to execute the behest of the weak Herod

b = *SWORD-BEARER c*

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig & Sprynge of Sakes* 33 The Swarders This order, weareth whyt also, & ii reede swardec grosse waye vpon a whyte cole [cote], which signify theyr bloody knight hode

2. One skilled in the use of the sword, a swordsman

1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* v. xviii, With blade advanced, each Chieftain bold Show'd like the Swarder's form of old. 1880 BYRON *Yuan* iv xlix, The third, a wary, cool old sworder, took The blows upon his cutlass 1876 EARL A. BENARI *Fifty Years Life* I 106 A splendid horseman, a dexterous sworder.

Swordfish. [f. *SWORD sb.* + *FISH sb.* ¹ Cf. *MLG. swertvisch*, *G. schwerfisch*, etc.]

1. The common name of *Xiphias gladius*, a large fish of the Atlantic, Mediterranean, and Pacific, having the upper jaw prolonged into a sword-like weapon, the flesh is used for food. Also extended to other species of the genus *Xiphias* and related genera

Also applied locally to several fishes of slender elongated form, as the garfish or garpike (*Bilone vulgaris*), the butter-fish or spotted gunnel (*Centronotus* or *Muraenoides gunnellus*), also called SWORDICK, and the cutlass-fish or silvery hair-tail (*Trachurus lepturus*) Also, the grampus or killer (*Orca gladiator*), a ferocious toothed cetacean

c 1400 *Brit* colvii. 523 This yere were taken iij gret fishes betwen Greth & London one was called mors marine, þe second, A sward fysh, & þe other tweyn wer whalles c 1460 J. RUSSITT *Bk No tre* 836 Salt swyrd fyche savey & lyne a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* III (1912) 517 The sword fish, against the whale, the Rhinoceros against the elephant 1613 *Descr. Bermudas* II Force 17 acts (1844) III iii 22 The Sward fish swimmes under the Whale, and pricketh him vpward 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud* I. 1. 1. xliii 168 The home of the Pistis or Sward-fish 1658 GUNNALL *Chr in Arm* verse 14 II. iv. 47 The sword-fish, which Plutarch saith, hath, a sword in the head, but no heart to use it. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Keisley), *Sword-Fish*, a Sea fish which has at the end of the upper Jaw, a Weapon like a Sward. It also has Vents near the Eyes, to spout forth Water, with seven Fins. 1769 PINNANT *Brit Zool* III 128 The sword fish is said to be very voracious. 1820 SUELEY *Aethusa* 68 The shadowy waves are as green as the forest's night — Outspeeding the shark, And the sword-fish dark. 1839 T. BRALL *Nat. Hist. Sperm Whale* 49 It is said by whalers, that the 'thresher' and the sword-fish attack the whale in conjunction.

b. *attrib.*

1888 GOODE *Amer Fishes* 249 Upon the end of the 'shank' fits the head of the harpoon, known by the names of Sward fish iron, hly-iron, and Indian-dait. 1891 *Cent Dict* s.v., *Swordfish sucker*, a remora, *Echeneis bachei* ptera, which often fastens on swordfishes. 1897 KIRLING *Capt. Carr.* viii. 190 A Gloucester sword-fish boat.

2 The southern constellation *Dorado* or *Xiphias* 1771 *Encycl Brit* I 487 The new Southern Constellations (include). *Dorado*, *Xiphias*, The Sward Fish.

Hence **Swordfisherman**, a vessel employed in fishing for swordfish; **Swordfishery**, **Sword-fishing**, fishing for swordfish.

1879 *The Congregationalist* 20 Aug (Cent Dict) Sward-fishing is the most popular way of spending the day (at Block Island). 1885 C. F. HOLDEN *Marvels Amm. Life* 61 The Thumbscrew was a sword-fisherman, long, low and rakish

Sword-grass. A name for several different plants with sword-shaped leaves, as the sword-lily (*Gladiolus*), *Arenaria* (*Spergularia*) *segetalis*, *Melilotus segetalis* or *sulcata*, and various grasses and sedges, as the reed canary-grass *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Arundo conspersa* of New Zealand, and *Cladium ptilocarpum* of Australia

1598 FLORIO, *Gladiolo*, an herbe called great Galangall or swordgrasse 1647 HEXHAM 1. (*Herbs*), Sedge, or Sward-grasse, *Water-luch.* 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s.v. *Acorus*, The false Acorus is the common Sward-grass 1749 [see b] 1823 *Blackw Mag* XIV 190 A sort of long sword grass that grows about marshes and the sides of lakes 1833 TENNYSON *May Queen* II vii, When the summer airs blow cool On the oat-grass and the sword-grass, and the bulrush in the pool. 1839 MAYNE *Expos. Lea.*, Sward grass, common name for the *Phragmites*. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranolf* x. II. 172 The great plumes far and wide of the sword grass aspre

b. *attrib* in collectors' names for moths of the genus *Calocampa*.

1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 8 The Sward-grass moth Mr Rosel informs us, that the Caterpillar of this Fly feeds on the Orache, .I once took one of these Caterpillars, full grown, feeding on the Sward grass in the Marshes at Rothehith 1832 J. ELLIS *Butterfl.* & *M* 65 The Sward Grass (*Calocampa*) *exaltata* appears in April or May, and the middle of October

Swordick (sp'idik). [Obscure] A local name of the butter-fish (cf. SWORDFISH 1).

1805 BARRY *Orkney* 292 The Spotted Blenny (*blennius gunnellus*, Lin Syst.) which, from the form of its body, has here got the name of swordick. 1863 [see GUNNELL]

Swording, vbl. sb. [f. *SWORD v* + *-ING* ¹] Striking with a sword, exercise with the sword, fencing (in quot. 1899 *attrib.*).

1891 *Cent Dict*, *Swording*, slashing with a sword 1899 CROCKETT *Black Douglas* (1900) 94, I also won the swording prize at the last wappenshaw

Swording, ppl. a. *Obs or arch.* [f. *SWORDER*. see *-ING* ²] Martial, warlike, military

1611 SPED *Hist Gt Brit.* ix xvi. § 68 The Duke brought with him four hundred men, the Earle of Salisbury five hundred, the Earle of Warwicke six hundred, the Dukes of Excester and Sommerset eight hundred, the Earle of Northumberland, the Lords Egremont and Clifford fifteen hundred This was the fashion of that swording age. a 1659 B. BROWNE *Serm* (1674) II 12. 20 Our Fore fathers . lived in those Swording times, when all was in an upore. 1860 SWINBURNE *Queen-Mother* I iii, These swording-men are holier things than we

Swordless (sp'idles, sō'idles), a. [f. *SWORD sb.* + *-LESS*.] Destitute of a sword; not having, carrying, or using a sword.

c 1440 *Partonope* 4334 Hys swerde he smotte a-geyne the gysarne Be the hylt hit brake, .The danyrs were gladdie . For swerdeles was Partonope 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* I. v. 41 And so I thought my brother syr kay shold not be swerdeles a 1814 *Spaniards* III 1 in *New Brit. Theatre* III. 224 My hand . Instinctive rushes to my swordless side.

1815 *Thron Parisina* iv. With swordless belt, and fetter'd hand 1883 *Whittier On Country* viii. The swordless commonwealth of Penn 1889 *Corbett Monk* xii 187 In their midst rode Lambert with swordless scabbard

Swordlet (sô'rdlet). *nonce-ud.* [*f.* SWORD sb. + LET.] A small sword.

1884 R. F. BURTON *Be Swart* 169 A specimen of the Manquema Swordlet drawn to scale

†Swordling. *Obs. 1815-1.* In 6 swordlyngs [ad early mod. G. *swertlich*, *f.* *swert* SWORD sb. + *ling*, -*ling*, -*ling* 2, a rendering of L. *gladiolus*] In quot. app. denoting the yellow iris or water-flag (*Iris Pseudacorus*).

1862 TURNER *Herbal* ii 23 Iris hath leaves like unto the herbe called Gladiolus, that is to saye, the gladdon or sweidlyng

Swordman. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (replaced by SWORDSMAN). Pl. -men. [*f.* SWORD sb. + MAN sb. 1]

1 A man who uses or fights with a sword; a gladiator; one skilled in, or addicted to, using a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing; = SWORDSMAN I

1387 TREVIS *Hyden* (Rolls) V 23 Pat sweidman was i. slawe c1440 *Pronp Parv* 4831 Sweide man, or he pat sythe a swerde, gladiator. 14 *Gest of Robyn Hode* clix in Child Ballads (1888) III 642 Thou art one of the best swerde-men That ever yet sawe I. 1500 *Ortus Vocab. Gladiatori*, a swerd mane 1649 *JER TAYLOR Gt Exemp.* ii. Ad Sect. xii 58 Peter was the boldest of the twelve, and a good sword-man 1652 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 290 It is here said your favourite Dr Froissard is become of late a quarrelsome sword-man 1670 *Milton Hist Eng* iv. Wks 1851 V. 148 Cuicheim... sent privily Eumerus a hrd sword-man to assassinate him. 1692 *Sir W. Hope Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 164, I have given you the Directions to make you a Sword-Man. 1728 D. McBRANE (*title*) The Expert Sword-Man's Companion, or the True Art of Self-Defence.

b. A soldier who fights with a sword; one of a body of troops armed with swords; hence, an armed follower.

c1400 *Land Troy Bk* 16673 Thesperemen ride, the bowemen schote. The swordmen smyte & strokes jeue. 1422 *Yonge tr. Secr* 215 In the ryght hande of thynne enemies, the Swerde mene; In the lyfte hande, the fusters wyth Spers 1620 *Cal. St Papers* lxxi. 146 It is to be wished that the swordmen, not only of Ulster but of Connaught, were transmitted upon this occasion to Swethen or Virginia. 1612 *Sir J. DAVIES Why Ireland*, etc (1787) 35 They and all their sword-men should clearly relinquish unto the King, all their lands which they held in Lemster. 1677 *Morvson Itin* ii. 100 Two things remained to settle the Kingdom. First the ridding Ireland of the Swordmen 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 233 There were manie accusations against Hugh Erwicke and his sword-man. 1669-70 R. MONTAGU in *Buckeuch MSS.* (Hist MSS. Comm) I 468 The sword men are discontented to hear they are not likely to be employed for a year at least.

2. A man 'of the sword'; a warrior, military man, fighter, soldier Also *fig.*

1601 SHAKS *All's Well* ii. 1. 62 Worthy fellows, and like to prove most sinewie sword-men [*printed* man] 1622-31 *LAUD Sermon* (1847) 13 David was a swordman with a witness—one of the greatest warriors that ever was. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist* 11 26 The Earl of Essex the most Popular man of the Kingdom, and the Darling of the Sword-men 1651 *HOWELL Venice* 188 How much it did misbecome Bishops, who make profession of a life differing from Sword men, to change the Crosier into Musket rests 1668 R. L'ESTRANGE *Vin. Quev* (1708) 73 Sword Men; As Generals of Armies, Captains, Lieutenants, Common Soldiers 1679 C. NISSE *Antichrist* 99 His sworn swordmen the jesuits 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* i. 111 iv. (1710) 190 This Degree [of Knight Bachelor], was bestowed upon Gown-Men, contrary to the nature of the thing (as Degrees in the Universities are sometimes bestowed on Sword men). 1900 *MORLEY Cromwell* v iv 413 Such an innovation should be a warning not to vote for swordmen nor for the Protector's friends.]

Hence **Swordmanship** = SWORDSMANSHIP.

1781 *COWPER Charity* 509 No skill in swordmanship, however just, Can be secure against a madman's thrust

Sword-pink: see PINK sb. 1 (Cf. G. *schwert-bock*.)

1614 T. GENTLEMAN *Eng. Way to Wealth* 14 These are Vessels of diuers fashions, and not like unto the Busses, and they be-called some of them, Sword-pinks, Flat bottomes, Holland-boats 1616 CAPT. J. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 12, 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks

Sword-play. [*OE.* *swordspēla*, *f.* SWORD sb. + PLAY sb.]

1. *†a.* Fight, battle. *OE.* b. The action of plying or wielding a sword briskly, as in fencing; the art or practice of fencing.

a1000 *Waldere* 13 (Gr.) Ðy ic be zesawe æt ðam swordplezan .wiz forþutan 1627 *HAKEWILL Apol.* iv. iv. § 9. 319 Truly I think there is at no time a greater concourse of the people than at the sword playes 1647 *STAPLTON Juvenal* 48 When there was any sword-play, or fighting on the stage. 1889 *CONAN DOYLE Macab Clarke* 205, I studied sword-play under Signor Cantarini 1904 *Windsor Mag.* Jan 298/2 His sword-play was like flashes of lightning 1920 *EGERTON CASTLE in Encycl. Brit.* X 250/2 The new [17th century] French sword-play was very neat, and... even more deadly than the old fence.

c. *fig.* Spinted or skilful controversy or debate.

1847 *BUNSEN Church of Future* Pref. p. xxvii, I have not the slightest intention of involving myself in any literary sword-play 1902 L. STEPHEN *Stud. Biogr.* III. vi. 189 To enjoy the spectacle of intellectual swordplay.

2. A kind of sword-dance *rare.*

1882 *ELTON Origins Eng. Hist* v. 123 If no duel occurred during the meal, the guests were entertained with a sword-play.

Sword-player. Now *rare* or *Obs.* One skilled in sword-play; chiefly, a gladiator; also, a fencer

14 *Nom* in *Wr. Wulcker* 696/37 *Hic gladiator*, a sword-player 1538 *Erzor Addit.*, *Bustuary*, sword players, which were before the ded corpses when they were borne to be burned 1555 *EDEN Decades* (Arb) 115 Setting them in order of battell after his swordplayes fashion. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Piel* in *Holushed* 11 27/1 The place or game of swordplayes or maisters of defense 1608 *WILLER Herapla Eiod* 640 A Roman Emperor is said to have scene in his smaragd the sword players as they did fight. 1627 [see *swor* *d-fight*, SWORD sb. 6 n] 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1323 Have they not Sword-players, and ev'ly sort Of Gymnic Artists? 1693 *DAVIDEN Juvenal* iv. (1697) 71 In a Prize of Sword Players, when one of the Fencers had the other at his Mercy, the Vanquish'd Party implor'd the Clemency of the Spectators. 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxv, 'Nay!' said the Countess, 'Would you hold me out as a prize to the best sword-player?'

So *†Sword-playing* = SWORD-PLAY 1 b.

14 *Lat. Eng. Voc* in *Wr. Wulcker* 586/35 *Gladiatoria*, a swordplayng, or bokeler playng 1587 *GOLDING De Morney* xx. (1599) 315 Justs, ..Swordplayngs, Wrestling, buffing

†Sword-slayer. *Sc. and north. dial. Obs.*

Also 6-slayer, -slayper, -slyper, 6-8-slayer, 7-8-slayer. [*Of Scand origin* (cf. *MSW sword-slayer*); see SLAYE v 1] A sword-sharpener.

1478-9 in R. DAVES *Extr. Munie Rec York* (1843) 64 Solut Robson Swedislyper pro j vagna de novo fact, magno gladio majors 1541 *Acc. Lad. High Treas Scot.* VII. 480 To Thomas Godlaw, suerd slipper, for his le in making of the Kingis grace skalbert's xxli. 1584 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Club 1903) I. 175 John Wmfray swordslipper in Elgin 1601 in *Pitcairn Crime Trials* (Bannatyne Cl) II. ii 357 Hector Daudaunsone, sword-slipper in Edinburgh. 1661 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Sword-slayer*, a dresser or maker of Swords. So used in the North of England; And a Cutler with them deals only in knives. 1678 *SIR G. MACKENZIE Crim. Laws Scot.* i. xxviii. § 2. (1699) 145 In Anno 1634 James Clerk was pursued, because a Sword being sent by Cuthbertson to Moubray a Sword-slipper [etc.] 1688 *Par. Reg. Herliam* in *Chron. Mirab* (1841) 126 William, son of William Hutchinson, Sword Slipper 1714 *Extr. Acts Burgh Rec. Strirling* (1839) 133 John Allan, sword slipper in Doune

Swordsmán (sô'rdz-mán). Pl. -men

[*f.* gen. of SWORD sb. + MAN sb. 1]

1 A man who uses, or is skilled in the use of, a sword; *spec.* one skilled in fencing.

a1680 *BUTLER Rev.* (1759) I. 219 As Swordsmen use to fence With blunted Foyles 1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, *Swordsmen*, at present it generally means a person versed in the art of fencing 1825 *LYTTON Zacc* i. 1, The Sicilian was a renowned swordsmán; nevertheless, in the third pass he was run through the body. 1828 *SCOTT F. M. Perth* xv. Had a common swordsmán struck this fatal blow, he had harmed the bone and damaged the muscles. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. xv. 206 His animosities were held in check by only one curb—he was no swordsmán.

b. = SWORDMAN 1 b.

1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 188 The Egyptian army consists of swordsmen, mace-men, slingers, and other corps.

2. = SWORDMAN 2.

1701 J. PRINCE (*title*) *Danmonii [sic] Orientales Illustres* wherein the Lives, of the Most famous Divines, Statesmen, Swordsmen, Physicians [etc.], Natives of that most noble Province [sic, Devon] are memoria'd 1821 Mrs BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind.* 1 693 The swordsmán's pass

So **Swordswoman.**

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Dec. (Casell's) A company of twelve Viennese swordswomen will shortly arrive in Paris to give a series of entertainments.

Swordsmanship. [*f.* prec. + SHIP.] The quality or art of a swordsmán; skill in the use of the sword.

1851-2 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* I App xv. 382 The mere swordsmanship and marksmanship of the troops are of small importance in comparison with their disposition 1891 *Times* 20 Feb. 7/6 Mr. Egerton Castle discoursed on the 'Story of Swordsmanship, especially considered in its connexion with the rise and decline of duelling' 1899 *Daily Tel* 10 Nov. 10/1 The latter bear terrible evidence of the swordsmanship of our cavalry.

b. *fig.* Skill in controversy or debate.

1879 *MCCARTHY Own Times* I. 43 Lord John Russell's swordsmanship was the swordsmanship of Saladin, and not that of stout King Richard] 1886 *BLACKIE What does Hist Teach* 86 The spiritual swordsmanship of St. Paul.

Swordster. *nonce-ud.* [*f.* SWORD sb. + -STER.]

One addicted to the use of the sword.

1821 *HENTY Count of Horse* vii (1888) 64, I would not on any account that any one thought I was a quarrelsome swordster

Swore, pa t. and obs pa. pple. of SWEAR v.; obs f. SWIRE.

Sworl, *Sc. and north. dial. f.* SWIRL.

Sworn (swôrn), *pp. a.* [*f.* a pple. of SWEAR v.]

1. That has taken or is bound by an oath.

Sworn brother, either of two companions in arms who took an oath according to the rules of chivalry to share each other's good and bad fortunes, hence, either of two comrades or friends who are absolutely faithful or devoted to each other; a close or intimate friend or companion. So *sworn friend*, *sworn enemy*, *for* one who has vowed perpetual enmity against another, hence, a determined or irreconcilable enemy c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 824 He woren breðere of kinde boren, And abram woren he breðre woren. c1284 *CHAUCER H. F.* 111. 1020, I wol ensure the. That I shal neuer fro the go But be thyn owne sworn brother. c1440 *Geueydes*

14834 His sworn broder he was in sothfastnes c1460 *Oweny Reg.* 5 Robert Doyly and Roger of Inuoy, sworn brethren and i-confederay eueich to other by fey the and sacrament, come to the conquest of Inglande with Kyng William barstare 1576 *FLEMING Panopt. Epist.* 21 Although I had bene your sworne and professed foe 1593 *SHAKS Rich II.* v. 1. 23, I am sworne Brother (Sweet) To grun Necesseitie, and hee and I Will keepe a League till Death. 1599 — *Bluch Ado* i. 1. 73 Who is his companion now? He hath every month a new swaine brother 1603 *KNOXES Hist. Traks* (1621) 1152 Those swaine enemies, of the Christian Religion. 1611 *SHAKS Wint T.* i. 11 167 Now mysworne Friend, and then mine Enemy a 1661 *FULLER Wothers* (1840) II. 538 Private profit is (though a secret) a sworn enemy to the general good 1780 *COWPER On Burning Ld Mansfield's Library* 2 The Vandals of our isle, Sworn foes to sense and law 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* x. 1 That boy's father and myself, Sir, were sworn friends 1870 *FREEMAN Norm Conq* (ed. 2) I App 690 Cnut proposes that they [sc. he and Eadmund] shall divide the Kingdom and become sworn brothers ('fratres adoptivi')

b. With other sbs. (esp agent-nouns) Thoroughly devoted or addicted to some course of action, resolute, out-and-out, inveterate.

1607 *SHAKS Timon* iii. v. 68 He's a sworn Rioter. 1808 *SCOTT Mann* vi. xvi, Thou sworn horse courser, hold thy peace. 1837 *CARLYLE F. Rev* ii. 1. ii, The Soldiers at Jales were in heart sworn Sansculottes 1866 *MERRIVALE Rom. Emp.* xl (1871) V 10 Every theory had its special teacher, every paradox its sworn defender

2. Appointed or admitted with a formal or prescribed oath to some office or function.

Sworn broker, see quot. 1855, 1903.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 422/1 Certain bokes and recordes of youre Eschequier, made by youre sworn Officers 1445 *Extr. Aberd Reg.* (1844) I. 14 They sall sell na flesche quhill it be prisit be the sworne priaris 1499 in J. Bulloch *Pymours* (1897) 57 It was deliueit be aine swaine assis Alexander Chamer forspelar that the pynouns sal pay [etc.] 1603 *SHAKS Meas for M.* ii. 1. 20 The lury May in the sworne-twelve hane a thiefe, or two Gullitier then him they try 1605 — *Learn* iii. iv. 84 Swaere not, commit not with mans sworne Spouse 1702 *Post Man* 1-3 Jan 2/2 Advt, At the Office of Mr. Temple, Sworn Broker of London 1709 E. SMITH (*title*) *Phædra and Hippolytus* A Tragedy, as it is Acted at the Queen's Theatre by Her Majesty's Sworn Servants 1793-4 *Matthews's Bristol Directory* 30 Dunn, John, Sworn-measurer, Gloucester-lane 1818 *SHILLER Rosal & Helen* 289 To be his sworn brnde eternally 1823 *SCOTT Quentin D.* xxx, The Duke of Burgundy, the sworn vassal of France 1824 *Act 5* 6 1 *Act 6* 103 § 1 The Offices of Comptrollers of the Manages, Six Clerks, Sworn Clerks, and Waiting Clerks are hereby abolished 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* ix. One Brogly, sworn broker and appraiser, who kept a shop where every description of second-hand furniture was exhibited. 1855 F. PLAYFORD *Pract. Hunts Investing Money* 21 Sworn-brokers, who, not content with having gained private confidence, have complied in addition with certain City regulations; as becoming citizens of London, and being sworn in before the Lord Mayor 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 Aug 7/1 There are some firms who to this day have the words 'Sworn brokers' printed upon their business cards. All who aspired to carry on business as brokers had to attend the Court of Aldermen and be formally sworn.

b. *Sworn man* (formerly written in one word): *gen.* a man bound by oath to the performance of a duty or office; hence, a man bound to strict service, a 'vassal', 'henchman'; *† spec.* a 16th century name for the church officers appointed to assist the churchwardens, later called *side(s)men*.

1571 *GRINDAL Injunctions* § 22. Cii, That the Churchwardens and sworne men of euerie Parshie shall halfe-yearly present to the Ordinarie the names of all such persons of their Parshie, as be blasphemers of the name of God [etc.] 1582 *FETTERSTONE Dial. agst. Dancing* C 5, By this you seeme to bithen Churchwardens and sworne men with perurie. 1593 R. HARVEY *Philad* 4 Brute and his fellows swornmen were worth all the rest. 1611 *Bible Transl.* Pref. ¶ 9 They will not trust the people with it [sc. the Scripture], nor as it is set forth by their owne sworne men 1617 *MORVSON Itin* iii. 204 Being found guilty by a Iurie of twelve sworne men 1800 *Med. Jynl* IV. 88 To remove all doubt, six sworn men were appointed from different places in the neighbourhood to watch her day and night 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* vii, Richard Varney is my sworn man, and a close brother of my secret council 1890 *ELIZ LAMOND tr. Walter of Henley's Husband* 7 Survey your lands and tenements by true and sworn men.

3. Affirmed or promised by an oath; confirmed by swearing; to which one is sworn.

1818 *SCOTT Br. Lanin* xxviii, Are you willing to barter sworn faith .to this wretched hypocritical sophistry? 1830 *JAMES Darnley* I v 107 If it had been to-morrow, I'd not have gone upon the thing, for to-day my sworn service is out. 1909 *tr. Hoff's Hum. Species* 7 The Koran requires no such sworn evidence.

b. with prep. or adv.: cf. SWEAR v. III, IV.

1869 *Adam Smith's W.* IV. i. v. 1. 45 note, Bullion not the produce of English coin, being called technically *sworn-off gold*. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 July 4/2 Their statistics and almost sworn-to facts could not hold water.

Swosh, variant of SWASH.

Swot, swat (swot), sb. *slang.* [Dialectal variant of SWEAT sb.]

According to a contributor to *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I 369/2, the term originated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in the use on one occasion of the expression 'It makes one swot' (= sweat) by the Scotch professor of mathematics, William Wallace.]

1. Work or study at school or college; in early use *spec.* mathematics Hence *gen.* labour, toil.

1850 *N. & Q.* 1st Ser. I 352/2, I have often heard military men talk of *swot*, meaning thereby mathematics; and persons eminent in that science are termed 'good swots' 1899

CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* 307 Mary is a good girl, but I own it is no end of a swot to have to see her home from night school 1905 H. A. VACHERL *The Hill* in 51 Our object is to get through the 'swat' with as little squandering of valuable time as possible

2. One who studies hard

1850 [see sense 1] 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann* 220 'Oh, you swat!' met us at every turn and let the real truth was, that neither Jack nor myself did 'swat'. 1899 'MARTELLO TOWER' [CAPT. NORMAN] *At School & Sea* 40 Sometimes a knot of us would persuade a good-natured swot to construe the forthcoming lesson to us

Swot, swat (swot), *v. slang.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To work hard at one's studies. Also *trans.* to 'get up', 'mug up' (a subject).

1860 *Slang Dict.* (ed. 2), *Swot*, to work hard for an examination, to be diligent in one's studies—*Army* 1866 [see prec. 2] 1899 E. PHILLIPPS *Human Boy* 120 He was swatting like anything in play-hours for a special Old Testament history prize 1908 *Athenaeum* 25 July 93/2 It is the case that boys deliberately set themselves to 'slack' or 'swot' for longer or shorter periods

Swot(e) see *SOOT* sb. 1, a. and sb. 2, *adv.*

† **Swote.** *Obs.* Forms: 1, 3-5 *swat*, 3 (*Lay*) *swat*, *swot*, 1, 3-5 *swot*, 4 (*Ayend*) *swot*, 4-5 *swote*, *swoot*, *soot*, *soit*, 5 *sote*, *β. north*, 4-6, 8 *swat*, 6 *swatt*, *Sc. swait*. [Com. Teut. (wanting in Gothic): OE *swiðt* str. n. = OS, OFris, LG. *swiðt*, (M)Dn *swiet*, OHG., MHG. *swiez* str. m. (G. *schweiss*), ON *sweti* wlk m. (MSw. *swet(e)*, Sw. *swett*, Da *svæd*) :— OTeut. **swant-* :— Indo-eur. **swand-*, whence also Skr. *svādas*, L. *suādo* (— **swoidos*). From the weak grade of the same root are Skr. *svādāyate* to sweat, Arm. *khirtin* sweat, Gr. *idōs*, OHG. *suigan* (MHG. *switzen*, G. *schwitzen*) to sweat, W. *chwys* sweat, Lett. *swidri* (pl.). In several of the Germanic languages the word has the twofold signification of sweat and blood, the second survives in G. hunting parlance.]

1. = *SWEAT* sb. 2.

1897 *Alfred Gregory's Past* C. xxxvii. 268 Dæd was swide swiðlic geswinc, & Dæd was micel swat agoten. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen* iii. 19 (Gr.) On swate pines and wilitan þu brist pines hlafe. c. 1000 *Agos Gosp.* Luke xxii. 44 His swat was swyðlice blodas dropan on eorðan ymende c. 1205 *LAY* 7489 He swonc i þon fehte þat al he lauede aswote (c. 1275 a swote) c. 1225 *Ancr R.* 112 Þet ilke blodt swot of his blis fule bodie c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 364 In swinc ðu salt tilen ði meten, Ðin bred wud swotes teies eten c. 1300 *Havelok* 266 [Pei] foughen so þei woren wode, Þat þe swot ian for þe crune, c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb* 719 Pay smyte to gadre þo so feste, þat þe soot from hem gan breste c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Can. Yeoni. Prolog* & T. 25 A Clote leef he hadde vnder his hood For swoot. c. 1400 *Langland's Ceryng* 197 Also her brech wole stynke & her sotes. c. 1430 *Lydo Venus-Mass* in *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* App. v. 394 I to wypen away the soot of myn inportable labour 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg* 313/2 Goo to fraunceys and saye to hym that he selle to the a penyworth of his swote

β 1375 *BARROUCH* *Brice* xi. 613 That all thair flesche of swat was wete, c. 1425 *WYNTOUN* *Cron* 111 i. 90 He was all for rynnynghat, And our drawkit all with swat. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vii. vii. 125 Our all his body bristing furth did creep The warm swat.

2. = *SWEAT* sb. 3.

c. 1205 *LAY* 17803 Þe king, lai on swoote & on muclehe swate c. 1250 *Prov* *Alfred* 292 in *O E. MS.* 120 If heo ofte a swote for-swunke were, 1340 *Ayend*, 31 Hi heden leuere lyese your messen þanne ane arot oþer ane slep c. 1400 *Beryn* 493 He caught a cardikill & a cold sot. c. 1425 *Cast Perseu* 1227 in *Macro Plays* 114 Men lofe wel now to lye stylye, In bedde to take a þoroweswot.

β = *SWEAT* sb. 3, b

1481 *Caxton Godfrey* lxvii. 111 The heete, and also the swote destroyed them 1551 in *Archæologia* (1860) XXXVIII. 107, June, 1551 The Swat called new acquaintance alles Stoupe knave and know thy Master began the xxiiith of this monethe

3. *fig.* = *SWEAT* sb. 9

Usually in collocation with *swink* (= labour), orig. denoting the actual sweating accompanying labour, with special reference to Gen. iii. 19

971 *Bluch. Hom* 50 On hungre, & on þurste, and on cyle he bið afeted, on gewinne & on wate he leofaþ c. 1275 *LAY* 2281 Moni swincman swot (c. 1205 swat) þolede ich in valde, c. 1230 *Cast. Love* 200 In swynk and swot in world to lue, 1398 *Travis Barh* De P. R. xiv xlix (Tollem. MS.) Þe felde is a place of besinesse, of traualye, and of swot. c. 1450 *Mirk's Festial* 66 Þer pay schuldren, gete hor mete wyth labour and swot

Swother, *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms: 1 *swodrian*, 3 *swoudrian*, 5 *suodre*, 8-9 *dial.* *swather*, *swother*. [OE. *swodrian*, of unascertained origin] *intr.* To sleep, slumber, also, to swoon. Hence **swother sb.** (*swather*, *zwodder*), slumber, drowsiness, **swodder** a, drowsy.

c. 1000 *Agos Ps* (Spelman) iii. 5 *Ego dormiui, et soporatus sum*, ic hnapode and ic swodde c. 1200 *St. Edmund* 268 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 439 Aluthe he bigan to swodrian as a slep him nome. Þo þote him in his swoudringe þat a whil coluere com fram heuene 1207 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5340 A day as he went was & a suoddinge him nome. c. 1790 J. HAYNES *Voc. Dorset* in *N. & Q.* 6th Ser. VIII. 45 A *swother*, slumber 1825 *JENNINGS* *Obscure Dial W. Eng.* *Swodder*, a drowsy and stupid state of body or mind 1847 *HALLI-WELL, Zwodder*, drowsy and dull, *West.* 1854 G. WILLIAMS *Gloss* in *N. & Q.* 2nd Ser. X. 400 *Swothered*, stifled 1873 WILLIAMS & JONES *Somerset Gloss*, *Swather*, or *Swother* *v.*, to faint.

† **Swotred**, *pa. pple* or *a. Obs* (?)

c. 1400 *Oleonian* 1022 Clement ofent his armes blyue,

VOL. IX

Swot reed hyt was and euell to thyschyue. *Ibid* 1045 The launce was swot red and croked

† **Swoty**, *a. Obs.* Also 3 *swoti*, *swati*. [OE. *swutiz* sweaty, bloody = MLG. *swetlich*, early klem *swetlich*, MHG. *swetec* (G. *schweissig*), ON. *swetizgr*: see *SWOTE* and -y.] = *SWEAT* 2

c. 893 *Ælfric* *Oras* ix. ix. 122 Pa ongan he hine baðian þenon swa swatigne c. 1225 *Ancr R.* 104 Swoti (v. 1 swat) hateren c. 1275 *Prov* *Alfred* 292 in *O E. MS.* 120 Gif he for-swunken swoti wære c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 2366 My horse, þat hate was of Renning, All swoty for his swift couise

Swouch, *obs. f. SOUGH* sb. 1, v. 1

Swoue, variant of *SWOIV* *Obs*

† **Swough.** *Obs.* Forms: 4 *suowe*, 4-5 *swough* (e, 5 *swowe*). [Representing an original **swog(h)*-, prob. related to **sweg(h)*-, base of ME. *swoge* (see *SWAY* sb., *SWAY* v., branch 1)] A forcible movement; impetus

1338 *R. Brunne Chron* (1295) 170 Bot he com with a suowe, þat he schip to 10f c. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Man of Law's* P. 198 (Harl 7334) O firste meuyng cruel finiment With bi diurnal swough [other MSS. sweigh] þat crowdste ay. c. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 1127 Terr swounes þe kyng for swoughe of his dynttel c. 1435 *Torr Portugal* 518 To the chylde he toke a fygth With an howge swowe c. 1440 *Sir Eglant* 391 He come to hym with a swowe, Hys gode stede undur hym he slowe, 1490-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* v. 14, The dragon come downe with such a swough and smote the bore.

Swough (e, obs. f. *SOUGH* sb. 1, 2, var. *SWOW*.

Swoun (e, obs. forms of *SWOON*.

Swound (swaund), *sb* Now arch and dial. Forms: 5 *swownyd*, 5-7 *swounde*, 6-7 *swownd*, 7-8 *swond*, 7 (*g. dial.*) *swownd*, 6- *swound*. [Later form of *swoume*, *SWOON*, with excrement d.] A fainting-fit, = *SWOON* sb. 1 b

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 460 He was so flayed he was like hare dyed, & fell in a swownyd [sic MS.] 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* xx. xxii. 838 Syr Gauwain synked down vpon hys one syde in a swound 1596 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* iv. vii. 9 When she lookt about, and nothing found But darknesse and dredd horrou, She almost fel againe into a swound 1615 *HICKSON* *Wks* I. 597 As when one is in a swound or a sleepe 1645 *HOWELL* *Let.* v. 38 My Lord of Sunderland, got a bruise, which put him in a swound. 1700 *DYRDEN* *Pal & Arc* i. 537 His Spirits are so low, his Voice is drown'd, He hears as from afar, or in a Swound, 1709 in *Lav & Mem* (1818) 245 note, She immediately fell into a swound for a considerable time 1798 *COLERIDGE* *Anc Mar* v. xxi, It flung the blood into my head, And I fell down in a swound, 1895 *AYRTON* *Bohwell* vi. vi, I awakened in the Hermitage Up from my heavy swound (vime wound) 1863 *LONG* *Wayside Inn* i. *Finale* The Landlord stirred, As one awakening from a swound 1897 *STEVENSON* *St. Ives* (1898) 165, I believe I nearly went off into a swound *fig.* 1595 *MARSHAM* *Sir R. Gynelle* (Arb.) 73 The bellowing shoite which awakened dead men swounds, 1600 *BRETTON* *Pasquill's Fools-Cap* Wks (Grosart) I. 251 While healthfull spirits fall into a swound, 1602 *DRKKER* *Satrom* K, I Wish that Time, Were in a swound, and all his little Houres, Could neuer lift him vp with their poore power, 1644 *QUARLES* *Sonn's Sonn* Poems (1717) 346 My Faith fell in a swound 1639 *FULLER* *Holy War* v. vii (1647) 241 They feared if Abbeyes were only left in a swound, the Pope would soon get hot water to recover them 1697 *E. TAYLOR* *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* vii. 9 As the life lies in a swound in vegetables till revived by the return of the spring 1817 *SUTCLIFF* *Rev. Islan* ix. xi, A visioned swound, A pause of hope and awe the City bound.

b without article = *SWOON* sb. 1 a. *rare*.

1880 *W. Watson* *Prince's Quest* (1892) 61 Long time the Prince was held in swound.

Swound (swaund), *v.* Now arch and dial. Also 6-7 *swounde*, *swond*, 7 (*g. dial.*) *swownd*. [See prec.] *intr.* To swoon, faint

1530 *PALSGR* 745/2, *swounde*, *je me espaunte* 1570 *FOX* A & M. (ed. 2) II. 1037/2 In the tyme of his tormentynge he swounded (ad 1576 swounded). 1590 *BARROUCH* *Alth. Phisick* i. xv (1639) 23 Take heed you let him not bleed until he swond 1653 *H. COGAN* tr. *Finis Trav* xl 159, I and my fellows were ready to swound for very astonishment. 1685 *R. BURTON* *Eng. Emph. Amer* ii. 35 They instantly swounded away for want of Air. 1822 *W. GIFFORD* in *Smiles* *Mem. of Murray* (1891) II. xxi. 55, I thought, that both the damsels would have swounded. 1873 J. SPILLING *Molly Maggs*, etc. (1903) 22, I wor that terrified that I fell down, and swounded right off.

fig. 1603 *DRKKER* *Wonderful Year* C. 1 b, (Our fruitfull soveraigne) James, at whose dread name Rebellion swounded Hence Swounding *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib*) and *ppl. a.*

1570 *FOX* A & M. (ed. 2) I. 307 The swounding of the Prior before the kyng 1597 *BRETTON* *Aspicante* *Yehoua* Wks. (Grosart) II. 61/2 Overcome with the comfort of Thy vn-speakable kindenes, in the swounding trance of the treasure of Thy love 1615 — *Characters upon* *Ess*, *Love*, In the swounding delight of his sacred Inspiration. 1615 *CROOKE* *Body of Man* 253 Light faintings, desperate swoundings 1650 *EARL* *MONM.* tr. *Sennett's Man* bet. *Guthy* 237 Those who feared that the Suns swounding did foretoken the world's end. 1654-66 *EARL* *ORRERY* *Parthen.* (1676) 17 She fell into divers fits of swounding 1671 *SALMON* *Syn Med* iii. xxii. 34 Motherwort, it is good in swounding fits (etc.) 1841 *LANDOR* *Imag. Conv.* O *Cromwell* Wks. 1846 II. 2287, With a sad sinking of spirit, to the pitch well-nigh of swounding 1854 *Mrs. GASKELL* *North & S.* xix, I'm all in a swounding daze to-day 1907 *N. MUNRO* *Drom Castle* xxxi, His temporary sense of swounding helplessness.

† **Swounds**, *int. Obs.* Forms: 6 *swown* (e), *swouns*, *swonds*, *swowns*, 6-7 *swoundes*, *swones*, 7 *swounes*, 'swounds', *swounds*, *swounds* A euphemistic abbreviation of *God's wounds* (see *GOD*

sb. 14 a) used in oaths and asseverations. Cf. *ZOUNDS*.

1586 [? NASH] *Almond for Parat* Ded. A. 1 b, Some ruffing Courtier, that swears swounds and blood c. 1590 *MARLOWE* *Faustus* iv. How, boy? swowns, boy. 1599 *HAYWARD* *1st Pt. Life Hen* IV, 19 Sir Hugh swore, swounes, and snayles, let vs set vpon them 1599 *PORTER* *Angry Wom* *Abing.* 33 Swouns, go to, put up your bodkin. 1604 [? CHETTER] *Wit of Woman* E. 3, Foh, swoundes Su, tis a Sir reference. 1600 *I C Two Merry Mulk mads* iv. 1 L. j b, O Swounes he has stadd me

Swoup (e, obs. forms of *SWOOP*.

Swour, *obs.* Sc. pa. t. of *SWEAR* v

† **Swow**, *swough*, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms: 3 *swow*, 4 *swow*, 3 *swowe*, *swowh*, *sogh*, 4-5 *swough* (e, *swogh* (e, *swow* (e, 5 *swowgh*, *swow* 3e, *scow*, 6 *Sc* *swowh*. [app. arising from the analysis of ASWOUGH, ASWOW as = a *swough*, a *swow* cf. *SWOW* *pa. pple.* and *v. 1*]

1 A *swoon*

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 484 Til he fel dun on dedes swow 13. *Sir Beues* (A) 1563 When he awakede of þat swow, þe tronsoun eft to him a drouz c. 1360 *CHAUCER* *De the Blaunch* 215 What she said more in þat swow I mai nat telle þow as now c. 1400 *Leg. Road* (1871) 135 His flesch is smite wyþ debes þarmes, And sweltep heer in a swemly swowh (c. 1425 swow) c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 3551 He felle to be ground in a swyme & a swogh, as he swelt wold. 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 24, Whan of his swow As a man amased he sodeynly dede abeyde c. 1460 *Towneley Myst* xv. 68 As I lay in a swogh

b. *phr.* To fall on, in *swough* to swoon. (Cf. next)

13 *Sir Beues* (A) 1309 Tern fel þer down and (?=an) swowz c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 87 Reuliche gan he rore & fel down on swowe. c. 1400 *Laud* *Troy Bk.* 436 And thei of Troye bakward drowe, And many fel ded in sowe c. 1440 *CAR-* *GRAVE* *Life St. Kath.* iii. 1214 Wyth þese swete wordes sche fel in swow c. 1450 *Le Morte Arth.* 1634 Than was the quene glad i noghe Whan she saw launcelot du lake, That nyghe for Joy she felle in swoughe

2 A state of sleep or trance.

c. 1403 *CLANVOWE* *Cuckoo & Night* 87, I fel in suche a slomber and a swow, Not al a slepe, ne fully waking. c. 1440 *CAR* *GRAVE* *Life St. Kath.* iii. 649 Whan þat same Adam slep in a swow, Our lord out of his syde þan made Eue 1573 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* viii. 1 62 The profound swoch of slep had thaim ourlayne

† **Swow**, *swown*, *pa. pple* *Obs.* Forms: a, 1 *geswozen*, 3 *iswoze* (n, 3-4 *iswoze* (n, *ysowzn*, *swowne*, 5 *swuon*. *β.* 3 *iswowe*, *iswoze*, 3-4 *yswowe*, *yswoze*, 4 *iswowe*, *ysow* (e, *ysow* 3; *swowe*, *swoghe*. [OE *geswozen* Cf. *ASWOUN*, *ASWOUGH*, *ASWOW* (e). Fainting, in a swoon: orig. and chiefly in predicative use with *fall*

c. 1000 *Ælfric* *Sanctis* *Leues* xii. 63 [He] began to etenne, he feoll þa et ðæne forman snæde under þeccc *geswozen*, c. 1000 — *Hom* II. 356 Se læz *geswozen* betwux ðam of slezenum. c. 1000 *Sax* *Lech* II. 156 Þæt he syn sona *geswozene* gif he þone mete næbben c. 1205 *LAY* 3074 Mid þære wæðde he was isweued þat he feol iswouen [c. 1275 ht swog] *Ibid* 4516 Stille he was iswozen [c. 1275 iswoze] on his kine-stole. c. 1290 *St. Clement* 173 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 327 Þis womman feol a-don i swowe. 13. *Sir Beues* (A) 446 Þat empur fel swowe adoun [MS. C. xiii. i syn swowne downe] 1362 *LANGL.* *P. Pi* A v. 222 Slenpe for serwe fel down i swowne. c. 1375 *Joseph* *Arms* 583 Whon Eualac þat sauþ, he fel to be grounde, And Seraphie also, and boþe lye swowne c. 1380 *Sir Ferunb*, 2497 For hungre þat fulle y-sowe 1389 *Travis* *Higet* (Rolls) VI. 477 þe kyng was atwoned, and fil down to be grounde as þe 3 he were i-sowe [MS. β a swowe; MS. γ. y swowe] 1390 *Gower* *Conf* III. 357 Mi dedly fade pale and fade Becam, and swowne I fell to grounde 1423 *Jas* I *Kings* Q. lxxii, I. lent, amaisit verily, Half sleping and half swoun.

b. as *ppl. a.* ? 'Dead' (silence)

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 243 Al stoned at his steuen. In a swoghe sylence. As al were slypped vpon slepe

† **Swow**, *v. 1* *Obs.* [f. prec.] *intr.* To swoon, faint.

c. 1225 *Ancr R.* 288 Þe heote 31eðd creakut, creakut, ase swowinde 13. *E. E. Allit* P. C. 442 Þer he swowed & slept sadly al nyzt 1377 *LANGL.* *P. Pi* B v. 154 Hir were leuere swowe or swelte þan suffre any payne

Swow (swou), *v. 2* *U.S. colloq.* [*I swow* app. = *I's vow* (I shall vow); cf. *SWAN* v. 2] *I swow*, *I declare*; = *SWAN* v. 2

[1790 *Mass* *Sby* 30 Dec. 1/1 In one village you will hear the phrase 'I snore,—in another, 'Iswowgar,'—and in another, 'I van you, I want do it.' 1844 'JONATHAN SLICK' *High Life N. York* I. 104, I swow, Miss Miles, you look as hartsome as a full blown rose this morning. 1872 *SCHERER* *DE* *VERE* *Americana* 595, I swan, I swad, I swow, I swamp, and I vam, for I swear, and I vow

Swow (e, *swow* 3e, *swowgh* (e, *swowh* : see *SOUGH*, *SWOUGH*

† **Swowing**, *vbl. sb* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *geswo-* *wung*, *geswozung*, 3 *swowing*, 4 *swowing*, 6 *swowing* [OE. *geswozung*, noun of action corresp. to *geswozen* *Swow* *pa. pple* see -ING 1.] *Swooming*. c. 1000 *Sax* *Lech* II. 156 Hu se hata omhita maza un-gemet þurst & swol browað & geswozunga *Ibid*. 206 Se mon *geswozunga* browað & modes *geswozunga*. c. 1290 *St. Eustace* 163 in *Horst.* *Altenf. Leg.* (1881) 274 Þe knigt wes ney i swowe þo he hof swowing [*bruted* swowing] aros [etc.] c. 1300 *K. Horn* 474 (Laud MS.) Þo reymyl þe þenge Com of hire swowing [other MSS. *swowing*, *swowen-* *yng*] 1525 tr. *Brinswyke's Handwork* *Swz.* xv. D. 3, Spasmus whiche is y^e crampe or Cincipos that is the swowing **Swown** (e, obs. forms of *SWOON*. **Swown** (e), *s*

Folio I. 384 His saddle with sekamoure [printed selc.] was
sett, 1506 *Paston Lett III* 408 A payre of beddes o
sekamoure

5 Short for *sycamore-moth* (see 6).

1843 Westwood *Brit. Moths* I 193 *Apatele aceris* (the sycamore). 1869 NEWMAN *Brit. Moths* 251/2 The Sycamore (*Acronycta aceris*). This caterpillar feeds on the sycamore (*Acronycta aceris*).

6. *atrub.* and *Comb.*, as *sycamore fruit*, *key* (KEY sb¹ 14), *leaf*, *sycamore-fig*, the fig-tree *Ficus Sycomorus*, or its fruit; †*sycamore-locust* (see quot.); *sycamore maple* = sense 2; *sycamore-(tussock)-moth*, a noctuid moth, *Acronycta (Apatele) aceris*, the larva of which feeds on the sycamore (sense 2).

1615 G SANDYS *Trav.* 121 Variety of excellent fruites; as oranges, lemons, pomegranats. *Sycamor figs 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 639 The Sycamore Fig is said to have yielded the wood from which mummy-cases were made 1899 MARG BENSON & GOURLAY *Temple of Mithra* 3 Groves of palm mingled with the thicker foliage of the sycamore-fig and tamarisk 1611 Bible Amos vii 14, I was an herdsman, and a gatherer of *Sycamore fruit 1657 AUSTIN *Fruit Trees* 1 138 Setting Ash-keys, *Cycamore-keys 1664 POWER *Eng. Philos.* 1 32 The *Sycamore-Locust is a pretty little yellow insect, which is bled, and feeds on the *Sycamore leaves, which at first hath no wings, but six legs and two horns. 1712 tr. *Poetel's Hist. Drugs* I 154 The Leaves are a little less than the Sycamore Leaves. 1897 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomyctes* 198 Wherever decaying sycamore-leaves are found 1796 WITHYRING *Brit. Plants* (ed. 3) II 369 Sycamore Tree. *Sycamore Maple 1833 PENNY *Cycl.* I 76/2 *Acer striatum*, the striped-bark maple, frequently grows to thrice its native size, in consequence of being grafted upon the sycamore maple 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Sycamore-moth, a peculiarly large and beautiful moth, so called, from its caterpillar feeding on the leaves of the sycamore. 1861 MORRIS *Brit. Moths* II 73 *Acronycta aceris* Sycamore Moth. It feeds on the sycamore and the horse-chestnut 1749 B. WILKES *Eng. Moths & Butterflies* 32 The *Sycamore Tussock-Moth. You may find the Caterpillars on Sycamore Trees. 1831 J. RENNIE *Butterfly & M.* 78 The Sycamore Tussock (*Apatele aceris*, Stephens) appears the end of June. 1854 RONALDS & RICHARDSON *Chem. Technol.* (ed. 2) I, 195 *Sycamore wood.

Sycamore-tree. = prec. (in various senses).

13 *Propi. Sancti.* (Vernon MS. fol. ccxxvii) his ille Sycamoris [sic] tie In wjuche clomb vp Zachee 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xix 4 He renungeth bifore, stude in a sycamore [1388 Sycamore] tree. 14 *Nom.* in W. Wulcker 715/43 *Hic sycamoris*, a cycomyrite 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* III cxi 1303 The Great Maple, not rightly called the Sycamore tree is a stranger in England 1600 in Chappell *Pop. Music* (1855) 1 207 The poor soul singing by a sycamore tree 1611 Bible Ps. lxxviii 47 He destroyed their vines with haile; and their Sycamore trees with frost. 1872 SCHLEDER VERE *Americanis* 413 Buttonwood is the popular name of the so-called Sycamore-tree (*Platanus occidentalis*) 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* Sycamore Tree In New South Wales, the name is given to *Brachyglottis lurida* 1908 R. M. WATSON in *Athenaeum* 4 Apr 418/3 The west shone pale through the boughs of the sycamore tree As the rooks sailed home to their haunt in the dusky park

Syce (seis) *Anglo-Ind.* Forms: 7 seis, 7-8 seis, 7-9 seis, 8 seis, 9 sayse, seoes, saioe, sioe, syoe. [Hind. = Arab. *sa's* f. *sās* to tend a horse.] A servant who attends to horses, a groom; also, an attendant who follows on foot a mounted horseman or a carriage

1653 GRAEVES *Seraglio* 141 The Master of the horse hath the charge of all his other horses, mules, camels, and all his cattle having many ordinary grooms which are to look to them, and see that the Seises keep them in good case 1675 COVEL in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakluyt Soc.) 172, I had my servant, and a seis or groom, to look after my horse 1779 in H. E. BUSTED *Echoes Old Calcutta* (1882) 230 The bearer and seis came to the place where I was. 1815 Mrs. SHERWOOD in *Life* xxvi. (1847) 437 The seis, or horse-attendant, took charge of my horse. 1845 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Pride*, III. The gallant aide-de-camp mounted his little Arabian, and followed by his seis at full speed, galloped away to head quarters 1832 MARRIAT *N. Frontier* xxviii, Syces were fanning the horses with their whorries 1854 THACKERAY *Newcomen* lxxvi, The Course is at Calcutta, he calls his grooms *saiss*! 1896 'H. S. MERRIMAN' *Florent* xxii. 254 The carriages rolled up to the cathedral doors, and the syces cried frantically to the throng to make room.

Syoe, obs. form of **SIOE**, *SIZE* sb¹, 1, 3.

Sycee (seisi). Also 8 seis, seze. [Chinese *si* (pronounced in Canton *sai*, *sei*) *si* fine silk: 'so called because, if pure, it may be drawn out into fine threads' (Giles in Yule and Burnell *Hobson-Jobson*).] Fine uncoined silver in the form of lumps of various sizes, usually having a banker's or assayer's seal stamped on them, used by the Chinese as a medium of exchange. Also *sycee silver*.

1711 LOCKYER *Acc. Trade India* v 135 Formerly they used to sell for Sisee, or Silver full fine; 10 Tale of Gold 93 fine, sold for 94 Tale weight of Sisee Silver is 7 above Touch 1834 *Ind. Asiatic Soc. Bengal App.* 29 Sycee silver is the only approach to a silver currency among the Chinese 1865 RENNIE *Peking & Pekingese* II. 116 The purchase money consisting of sixty two shoe-shaped ingots of Sycee silver. 1881 *Pan Kwa* at Canton 58 Shroffs were also 'changers'—providing when required either Sycee, chopped dollars, or gold—as well as bankers *atrub.* 1875 JEVONS *Money* xii 148 Either rupees as in India, sycee bars as in China, or silver dollars.

Sycers, obs. f. **SOISSORS**

Syche, obs. ff. **SIGH**, **SUCH**.

Sychare, variant of **SQUIRE** *Obs.*

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saint's* vi (Thomas) 382 Pane al be sek men, pat come bare, Parfyt heyle gat in pat sychare.

Syche, obs. form of **SICKER** a

Sychocarpous (siknóká rpos), a *Bot.* [f. Gr. *συχός* many + *καρπός* fruit + *-ous*] Bearing fruit many times, as a perennial plant; polycarpous.

1832 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* 401 *Polycarpous* (better *sychocarpous*); having the power of bearing fruit many times without perishing

Sychon = *such a one* see **SUCH** *dem. adj.* 28

†**Sycht**. *Sc. Obs. pl.* 'The front parts of a gown, coat, etc.' (Jam.)

Cf. fairsycht, fairbreist in Jam

1542 *Inv. R. Vaird* (1815) 101 Item ane schort gown of sad cramasay velvott lynit with quhyt taffateis the sychtis with quhyt letuis. 1543 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VIII 187 Item, deliverit to lyne the sychtis thairfor, v quarters blak taffetes of Jamis. 1548 *Ibid.* IX 222 Item, v quarters taffetes [of] foure threchs to lyne the sychtis of hir gown, \\\

Sycht, obs. *Sc. form* of **SIGHT**.

Syck (e, obs. ff. **SICK**, **SIKE**. **Syckatoun**, -owne, **Sycle**, var. **CICLATOUN**, **SIOLE** *Obs.*

Sycoceric (sikose'rik, -sio'rik), a *Chem.* [f. Gr. *συχον* fig + *καρπός* wax + *-ic*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from the waxy resin of an Australian species of fig, *Ficus rubiginosa*; as in *sycoceric acid*, a crystalline compound, C₁₈H₂₈O₂; so *sycoceric alcohol*, *aldehyde*. So **Sycoce** *ryl*, the hypothetical radical of the sycoceric compounds (also *atrub.*); hence **Sycoceryl** *lic* a = sycocenic

1860 DE LA RUE & MULLER in *Phil. Trans.* CL 47 *Acetate of Sycoceryl*. We assign this name, to the crystallizable substance obtained when the residue, left after the treatment of the original resin with cold alcohol, is dissolved in boiling alcohol, and the solution allowed to cool. *Ibid.* 50 The new alcohol which we propose to call *Sycoerylic Alcohol* 1873 WATTS *Formic Chem.* (ed. 1) 791 *Sycoeryl Alcohol* is produced by the reaction of alcoholic soda on *sycoceryl acetate*.

†**Sycomancy**. *Obs.* Also 7 -manty, *sico-*.

[f. Gr. *συχον* fig + *μαντεία* divination. see **MANOT**.] Divination by means of figs or fig-leaves.

1624 GAULE *Magistron* xix. 166 *Sycomancy*, [divining] by Figs. a 1693 *Unguard's Rabelais* in xxv. 209 By *Sycomancy*; O Divine Art in Fig-tree Leaves! 1895 ELWORTHY *End Eye* 445 Conjuring with fig leaves was called *sycomancy*.

Sycomore: see **SYCAMORE**.

†**Syconium** (saikōnūm). *Bot.* Also anglicized *sycon*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *συχον* fig.] A multiple fruit developed from numerous flowers imbedded in a fleshy receptacle, as in the fig

1856 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, *Syconium*, *Syconus* 1880 GRAY *Strict Bot.* vii § 2 (ed. 6) 303 The *Syconium* results from a multitude of flowers concealed in a hollow flower-stalk, which becomes pulpy and edible when ripe

†**Syconus** (saikōnūs). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *συχον* fig.] = **SYCONIUM**.

1831 LINLEY *Introd. Bot.* 180 *Syconus*, a fleshy rachis, having the form of a flattened disk, or of a hollow receptacle, with distinct flowers and dry pericarpia. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 327 The *Dorstenia* is another example of the *syconus*, although it differs a good deal from the Fig in its general appearance.

Sycophancy (sī kōfānsi). [ad. L. *sycophantia*, a. Gr. *συκοφάντια*, f. *συκοφάντης* **SYCOPHANT**] The practice or quality of a sycophant.

1. The trade or occupation of an informer; calumnious accusation, tale-bearing. Now only in *Gr. Hist.*: see next, 1.

1622 Br. HALL *Contempt*, IV T. III. 14, It was hard to hold that seat [sc. the pulpit's] without oppression, without exaction. One that best knew it, branded it with poisoning, and sycophancy. 1711 BAILEY *Sycophancy* false Dealing, false Accusation, Tale-bearing. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxi § 2, III. 18 That evil which, with the name of Sycophancy, so peculiarly infested Athens 1850 GROVE *Greece* II 147 (1865) V. 562 Men [says Xenophon] whom every one knew to live by making calumnious accusations (called *Sycophancy*).

2. Mean or servile flattery; the character of a mean or servile flatterer

1657 TRAPP *Comin.* *Esther* in x Whether it was also by flattery or sycophancy, that Haman had insinuated himself into the Kings favour 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I xcv. 472 The child will reject with sulleness all the little sycophancies that are made to it 1812 SYD SMITH *Wks.* (1867) I 338 Abject political baseness and sycophancy. 1860 MILL *Repr. Govt.* (1865) 671/2 The people, like the despot, is pursued with adulation and sycophancy 1873 DICKINSON *Two Queens* IV xxii ix. 225 Neither of these critics had the sycophancy to approve his lines.

Sycophant (sī kōfānt), sb. (a). Also 6 (sico-phānt), *sichophant*, 6-7 sioico-, siooo-, 7 sioico-, 8 siooo-, 7-8 sycho- (9 syko-). [ad. L. *sycophantia*, ad. Gr. *συκοφάντης*, f. *συχον* fig + *φαν*, root of *φαίνω* to show. (Cf. F. *sycophante* (16th c.), *sichophant*, It. Sp. *sicofante*, Pg. *sicofantia*.)

The origin of the Gr. word, lit. 'fig-shower', has not been satisfactorily accounted for. The explanation, long current, that it orig. meant an informer against the unlawful exportation of figs cannot be substantiated. It is possible that the term referred orig. to the gesture of 'making a fig' or had an obscene implication cf. *Fig. sb.* (See Boisacq *Dict. Étym. de la langue grecque*.)

1. *Gr. Hist.* One of a class of informers in ancient Athens: see quot., and etymology above

1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 101 (*Solon*) Wee may not altogether discredite those which say, they did forbid in the

olde time that men should carie figges out of the countie of Attica, and that from thence it came that these picke thanks, which bewray and accuse them that transported figges, were called *Sycophantes*. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v (1702) 171/2 Crobulus the Sycophant met him, accompanying Chabrias to the Tower, and said unto him, Do you come to help others, you know not that the poison of Socrates is reserved for you? 1748 HUME *Ess.* *Ing. Hum.* *Underst.* vi, If Epicurus had been accused before the people by any of the sycophants or informers of those days 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* xxxi IV. 181 A class of men who were universally odious, the informers, or sycophants as they were called at Athens, who had perverted the laws [etc.]

†2. *transf.* and *fig.* An informer, tale-bearer, malicious accuser; a calumniator, traducer, slanderer. *Obs.*

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 84 Whereas Michael Throgmorton hath taken vpon him to become bothe a Sycophanta in Wittung and a most vnkynde deuser of thinges most traytorous against his sayd Soueigne lorde] a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen IV 2 b, He was very glad (as tell tales and sycophantes bee.) to declare to the kyng what he had heard. 1561 B. GOOGK *Palingenius' Zodiac of Life* To Rdr, Who can scape the poisoned lips of slanderous sycophants? 1621 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* iii 2 (1619) 568 As sycophants who make the scapes of men farre greater then they are. 1697 POTTER *Antiq. Greece* I xvi. (1715) 122.

3. A mean, servile, cinging, or abject flatterer, a parasite, toady, lickspittle

1575 GASCOIGNE *Glass* Govt. Ptol 18 What subtle snares these Sycophantes can use, a 1633 ALSTON *Medit.* (1643) 224 Such is his [sc. the Pope's] power, attributed to him by his Sycophants, that there can be no Saints but of his making! 1702 ROWE *Tamerl.* I 1, A noble Freedom, unknown to fawning Sycophants 1736 BOLINGBROKE *Parli.* (1749) 139 Crowds of spies, parasites and sycophants, will surround the throne under the patronage of such ministers 1843 PRISCOTT *Mexico* II 1 (1850) I. 183 The young monarch was accompanied by a swarm of courtly sycophants 1877 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Makers Flor.* x 252 The real sentiments of this great prince, were very different from those of his sycophants.

†4. Vaguely used for: Impostor, deceiver. *Obs.*

1589 [NASH] *Almond for Parrot* 16 Am not I old *Ille ego qui quondam* at ye beseeching of a sycophant? 1606 CHAPMAN *Gentl. Usher* v. I 4 b, Presumptuous Sycophant, I will have thy life. 1651 WITTIT tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err.* 163 The good man Daniel Sennertus, being deceived by a German sycophant. 1653 GATAKER *Vind. Annot.* Jer 13 It is not any spurious or seditious doctrine in their Teachers, by this foul-mouthed Sycophant, so falsely fathered upon Calvin. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sycophant*, the term became used at last, for a Lye, Imj oster, &c

5 *Comb.*, as *sycophant-like* *adj.*

1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. 112 An honest sycophant like slauie, 1657 R. NICCOLS *Beggars Ape* B 3, With Sycophantlike tricks, hee tooke delight, With euery lacke to play the Parasite

B. attrib. or adj. Sycophantic.

1692 E. WALKER tr. *Epictetus Mor.* In praise *Epictetus*, The bended knee Of Sycophant Servility a 1700 EVELIN *Diary* 25 Mar. 1657, The Protector, now affecting King ship, is petition'd to take the Title on him by all his new made sycophant Lords. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II xxvi. 169 A sycophant creature 1763 WILKES *Corr.* (1805) I 236 This sycophant court language 1847 C. BROWNE *Fane Eyre* Pref. to ed. 2, Ahad did not like Michael, because he never prophesied good concealing him probably he liked the sycophant son of Chenaannah better.

†**Sycophant**, v. *Obs.* [f. prec.] *trans.* To act the sycophant towards. a. To slander, calumniate, traduce. b. To flatter meanly; also *intr.* to play the sycophant (= **SYCOPHANTIZE** 2). Hence †**Sycophanting** *ppl.* a.

1637 HEYWOOD *Pleas Dial.* xiv. Wks 1874 VI. 230 Nor sycophant they us, such things to attaine by us. 1644 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Wks. 1851 III 261 By sycophanting and misnaming the worke of his aduersary 1674 GOVE *Tongue* viii 130 His Sycophanting aites being detected 1704 J. MACMILLAN in H. M. B. Reid *Cameronian Apostle* (1896) App. i 223 A sycophanting age

Sycophantical (sī kōfāntik), a. [ad. Gr. *συκοφάντικός*, f. *συκοφάντης* **SYCOPHANT**.] a. Having the character of, or characteristic of, a sycophant; meanly flattering; basely obsequious. b. Calumnious, slanderous.

1676 ROW *Contn. Blair's Autobiogr.* xi. (1848) 547 The base sycophantical fools magnify and extol Shaip. 1781 V. KNOX *Ess. Jura* (1819) II. 3 Mean, unprincipled, selfish, and sycophantical deceivers. 1801 MASON *Suppl.* to *Johnson*, *Sycophantical*, sb. tale bearing, maliciously officious. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Char.* I. I. ix. 274 That sycophantic blasphemy, which the Court-bishops carried to an incredible excess. 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II i 24 Upon sycophantic knees they bowed before the conqueror. 1870 BINNIE *Psalm* II. x. 348 Sycophantic divines have often made of it [sc. divine right] a flattering unction for the ears of princes

†**Sycophantical**, a. *Obs.* [See prec. and **-ICAL**.]

1. Calumnious, slanderous.

a 1566 R. EDWARDS *Damon & Pithias* (1571) E ii b, Either you talke of that is done, or by your Sycophantical enuys, You price forth Dionysius the sooner, that Danon may die 1587 M. GROVE *Pelops & Hipp.* (1878) 6 A railing rout of Sycophantical brablers 1644 FAYNE & WALKER *Funnies' Trial* 11 Colonel Pienness in a sycophantical way alleaged, that we suspected the integrity of that Court.

2. Meanly flattering; basely obsequious.

1632 LATHGOW *Trav.* v 217 Herod eaten of worms, after the Sycophantical people called his oration, the voyce of God a 1716 SOUTH *Sermon* (1744) VIII 192 They have suffered themselves to be cheated and ruined by a sycophantical parasite

Sycophantically (sukfæ'ntikali), *adv.* [See prec. and -ically.] In a sycophantic manner, like a sycophant; in the way of mean flattery.

1643 *Necess Christ Subjection* 6 The States of England, as some of their Preachers have sycophantically phrased them 1728 *Morgan's* *Algers* l. iv. go Scurrilously railing against the triumphant Belshazzar, yet most sycophantically adulating the half-desponding Gilmen 1857 *Borrow's* *Rome* App. x. In these days, when it is dangerous to say anything about him but what is sycophantically laudatory

Sycophantish (sukfæ'ntiʃ), *a.* [f. SYCOPHANT sb. + -ish.] Basely obsequious. Hence **Sycophantishly** *adv.*

1840 *De Quincey's* *Essays* v Wks 1897 VII 133 Vespasian was shrewd enough from the first to suspect him for the sycophantish leave that he was 1847—*Sy. Mil. Num.* xxv. Neither proud nor sycophantishly and falsely humble 1873 *ANNIE THOMAS'S* *Two Widows* I iii 79 [He] vibrated between melodramatic reserve and sycophantish smiling.

Sycophantism. [f. as prec. + -ism] = SYCOPHANCY 2

1821 *V. Knox's* *Spirit of Despotism* ix (ed. 2) 22/2 Panic fears, servile sycophantism, and artful bigotry 1831 *Fraser's* *Mag.* III 204 Mr Bulwer's sycophantism of the Editor.

Sycophantize, *v. rare*. [f. as prec. + -ize.] + *intr.* To utter malicious accusations; to slander, calumniate. *Obs.*

1634 *Br. Reynolds's* *Shields of Earth* (1636) 32 The Accuser doth not inform, but sycophantize and calumniate

2. To deal in mean or servile flattery. Hence **Sycophantizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1605 *G. Powell's* *Refut. Epist. Pisanus* Papist To Rdr 42 b. Thus they sycophantize a *Puissant Prince* and *great Monarch*. 1632 *R. H. Arisagun's* *Whole Creature* xviii 321 By Sycophantizing and observance, he might have been a Favorite to Alexander. 1640 *Bastwick's* *Lord Bys* App. L 3. His flattering and Sycophantizing Prelates. 1709 *SACHSEWELL'S* *Sermon* 35 Aug. 8 Sycophantizing Flattery. 1830 *Fraser's* *Mag.* I 158 D. Bowring should not sycophantize

+ **Sycophantly**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -ly.] = SYCOPHANTIC.

1680 in *R. L'Estrange's* *Answer* *Letter of Labels* 9 Sycophantly Knave.

Sycophantly, *adv. rare* [f. SYCOPHANT *a.* + -ly.] In the manner of a sycophant; sycophantically

1672 *Penn's* *Spir. Truth* Vind 94 We deny not the use of Master, Father, Son, Servant, &c., when they are significantly, and not improperly and Sycophantly used 1871 *Member for Paris* II 13 Self-styled Democrats, who refuse homage to a king, but fawn sycophantly upon the mob

+ **Sycophantry**, *Obs.* [f. SYCOPHANT sb. + -y.] = SYCOPHANCY.

1670 *OWEN* *Ref. Libel* Wks 1853 XVI 272 He seems to design himself an example in the art of sycophantry. 1677 *BARROW* *Sermon* *Matt. vii.* 1 Wks 1687 I 280 Rather backbiting, whispering, supplanting, or sycophantry, than fair and lawful judging 1705 *HICKERINGILL* *Priest* cr 11 iii 33 Princes, cajol'd by Flattery and Sycophantry 1728 *Morgan's* *Algers* l. Pref. p. ii. This is no Sycophantry, no Adulation

Sycoretin (sikōrē'tin), *Chem.* [f. Gr. σύκωρ fig + ρητίνη resin.] An amorphous white neutral substance obtained from the resin of an Australian species of fig (*Ficus rubiginosa*).

1860 *DE LA RUE & MULLER* in *Phil. Trans.* CL 44 1873 *WATTS* *Formes* *Chem.* (ed. 11) 791

Sycoria, *-y*, *obs. forms of* CHICORY.

1450 *M. E. Med. Bk.* (Heinrich) 146 Betyone, hertes-tonge, sycory, violet, welcressen 1505 *COOPER* *Thesaurus*, *Ambrosia*, the common sycoria [1558-52 *Elvior* cykory(e) with the long leaf and blew flower.]

+ **Sycosis** (saikō'sis), *Pathol.* [mod. L., a. Gr. σύκωσις, f. σύκωρ fig.]

1. Applied to various kinds of ulcer or morbid growth on the skin, resembling a fig? *Obs.*

1580 *Newton's* *Approved Med.* 77 A certain disease of the eye Lydies which is called Sycosis 1693 *Tr. Blancard's* *Phys. Dict.*, *Sycosis*, an Excrecence of the Flesh about the Fundament: It is also an Ulcer so called from the resemblance of a Fig 1800 *Good's* *Nosology* 155 *Sycosis*, tumour excrecent, fleshy; fig shaped.

2. An eruptive disease characterized by inflammation of the hair-follicles, esp. of the beard

1822-7 *Good's* *Study Med.* (1829) II 352 Sycosis is seated sometimes on the beard, and sometimes in the hair of the head 1883-4 *Medical Annual* 231 Eczema of the chin and cheeks of adults the non-parasitic sycosis of many writers.

Sycor, *obs. form of* SICKER *a.*

Syd, **Sydar**, *obs. f. SIDE, CIDER* **Syddir**, *obs. f. CEDAR, CIDER* **Syde**, *obs. f. SIDE sb. 1, adv. 1, v.; var. SIDE a* **Syder**, *-ir*, *obs. f. CIDER* **Syderal**, *ation*, *-eal*, *-ite*, *obs. f. SIDERAL*, etc. **Sydlop**, **Sydyng** (s), *obs. ff. SEED-LIP, SIDLING(s)* **Sydre**, **sydur**, *obs. ff. CIDER* **Sydyr**, *obs. f. CEDAR, CIDER*

+ **Sye, sie**, *sb. 1 Obs. or dial.* Also *5 seye*. [Of Scand. origin; cf. Norw. *si* (also *baatin*) cowhair (and wool) or rope-fibre used for caulking.] Tow or oakum used for caulking; see also *qvot* 1866.

1295 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* 518 m 2 (PRO O) Et vj d ob in Sy empty et filo inde faciendo pro dicta Galea obstupenda. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1866) 153 For Sye and spyning of the same. 1497 *Ibid.* 294 For here & Syc occupied & layed in the Semys of the said Ship 1866

EDMONDSTON *Shetland & Orkney Gloss*, *Sye*, a narrow strip of cloth which, after having been soaked in tar, is placed between the overlaps of a clinker-built boat.]

Sye (sai), *sb. 2 Obs. exc. dial.* Forms *5 syhe*, *6 syghe*, *6, 9 sye*, *7-9 seigh*, *8igh*, *9 sey*, *si*, *sie* [f. *SYE v. 2*, or a. ON. *sia* or MDu. *sy*, *sie* (Du. *dial. sie*, Flem. *zie*, *zig*, *†syghe*), corresp. to MLG. *sie*, *sihe*, *sige*, OHG. *sīha* (MHG. *sīhe*, G. *seih* strainer, colander, filter, dregs). —OTeut. **sīxwōn*. OE. *had seohhe* sieve —OTeut. **sīxwōn*]

1. A sieve, strainer (esp. for milk)

1468 *Medulla Gram.* in *Prompt. Parv.* 70 note, *Colum*, a mylke syhe, or a clausynge syhe. 1688 *Holme's* *Armoary* nr 335/1 A kind of Wooden Dish with a large round hole in the bottom... by Milk Women called a Sigh, and having a Cloth tied about the hole, Milk runs through it, which takes away all hairs from the Milk, this in our Country is termed Seighing of Milk. 1846 *J. Baxter's* *Labr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) 1 209 The whole mass with the cream and new milk is run through the searce into the milk-sye

b. *Comb.* (partly from *SYE v. 2*) as *sye-bowl*, *-cloot*, *-dish*

1878 *N & Q* 5th Ser. X 39/1 In Worcestershire a 'sigh-bowl' is the name of the implement used for straining milk. 1860 *Bell's* *My Wife* go in Furniv & Hales *Percy Folio* II 323 My cloak is now but a 'sigh clout, as you may see. It will neither hold out wunde nor raine. 1564 *Laurel Wills* (Chatham Soc.) II 33 One skymmer 1/4 one 'syghe dyshe 1/4 1844 *H. Strengh's* *Bk. Farm* III 835 The milk is passed through the milk-sieve, or sey-dish, as it is named

2. A drop, also, a spot or stain made by a drop of liquid (cf. *SYE v. 2*).

1781 *J. Hutton's* *Tour to Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss. (E.D.S.) *Sye*, *Sie*, a drop 1838 *Holloway's* *Prov. Dict.*, *Sigh*, a drop. 1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss*, *A Sie*, a slightly soiled appearance on linen or paper

Sye, *v. 1 Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *1 sizan*, *3 sizo*, *sihe*, *sie*, *3-5 seize*, *4-5 sye*, *4 seige*?, *5 seyeze*, *cy(e)*, *cygh*, *3rd sing* *seis*, *9 dial. sigh*. *Pa t. a* 1-3 *sah*, (*1 saaz*, *sagh*, *pl sizon*), 2-3 *sash*, *3 seh*, *soh*, 4-5 *sey*; *β* 5 *sest*, *seyt*, *seyit* *Pa pple.* *1 sizen*, *3 siize* (n), *sihen*, 4 *sejen*. [OE. *sigan*, *pa t. sah* (older *saag*), *sigon*, *pa. pple.* *sigen*, = MLG. MDu. *sigen*, *pa. t. seig*, *seech*, *seghen*, *pa. pple.* *geschen* to sink (Du. *sygen* intr. to sink down, droop), OHG. *sigan*, *pa t. sig*, *sigen*, *pa. pple.* *sigen* to fall, fall in drops (MHG. *sigen*, G. *seigen* to strain), ON. *siga* to sink gently down, glide, move slowly, *pa. t. seig*, *sé*, *sigum*, *pa. pple.* *siginn* (MDa. *sichte*, *sigh* wks.)

The orig. meaning was prob. 'to fall in drops', cf. the related forms *L. siat* makes water (= *siyat* = *sigat*), OHG. *seihen* to make water, ON. *sik*, *siki* ditch, trench, and *Skr. śicāti*, *śicāte* pours out, OS. *slacit* to make water, and *Sye v. 1*, the forms of which in Engl. and the cognate langs are often indistinguishable from those of this verb.]

1. *intr.* To sink, fall, descend (*lit.* and *fig.*); to collapse.

Beowulf 1251 (Gr.) *Sizon* þa to slæpe c 888 *ÆLFRED* *Boeth.* xxxiii § 5 Ne nanwuhit eorðlice hi ne healt þæt hio ne sige c 897 — *Gregory's* *Past* C. xix 142 De men þe 142a on ðisses middanxearde lufan. c 960 *O E Chron.* (Parker MS.) an 937, *Sidhan* sunne up on morgen tid. oð sio æpele gecsealt sah to sette c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 109 þe sunne, arist anes & ðaf and eft siged c 1205 *LAU.* 10255 þa þe king sah to grunde *Ibid.* 27635 His fule saule sah in to helle c 1330 *Orul* 1393 He sey down of his slede c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Traylus* v 182 For than she gan here fader fer aspye, Wel neigh down on here hors she gan to sye c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlii (*Cecile*) 535 A base, of wynd þat filit ware, & with a prene Mocht out belatine & seige(?) and to-giddrefal a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 980 (Ashmole MS.) He seis (*Dubl. MS.* sitted) doune in þe seide with septer in hande, c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 6644 He gide to þat grece, þat he seyt to þe soile, & soght out of lyue c 1896 *Warwicksh. Gloss*, *Sigh*, to fade, decrease 'This pimple's beginning to sigh.'

2. To go, proceed; *fig.* to proceed or come from a source, be derived.

Beowulf 307 (Gr.) Guman onetlon, sizon ætsomne. c 1052 *O E Chron.* (MS. C.) an 1052, Godwine sah him æfre to werd Lundenes c 1205 *LAU.* 23811 Seodðen þer gunnen ut sizen sixti þusende Bruttes c 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 2055 þet heaðene folc þet alle weoren ishen hider c 1230 *Hali Meid* 47 Wið þene seh brudgume þet sihed alle selhðe of c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 2512 Then he Seyt furth with sory chere. *Ibid.* 7129 After setting of þe Sun þai Seyn to þe gates. c 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* (Ashmole MS.) 2182 He seigis to þe Synagoge

b. To come, arrive (*fig.* of a condition, time, etc.), *accas* to befall, happen.

c 1205 *LAU.* 2918, & seodðen þer seh [c 1275 *sah*] toward swiðe michel seorewe. *Ibid.* 4023 þa wes þe michle speche of þare seorege þe isre we to lond. *Ibid.* 4566 He þoðte heo to habben to his aware bihove, & oðer weis hit seht [*read sah*] *Ibid.* 14043 þe ðæt sah to burhge þe Arður iset hafde c 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1958 Til þe sesoun was sezen, þat þay seuer moste c 1400 *Destr.* *Troy* 3398 When yt iset to Sopotyme

c. To *sye* *hethen* (= hence) or of *lufe*, to depart this life, die.

13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1879 He prayed hym þat he wolde, lern hym. How his sawle schulde be saued, when he schulde seye hepen a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 716 (Ashmole MS.) Wele semys slike a sacchell to syege þus of lyfe *Ibid.* 4333 Ne sejes na segre of cure seðe sodanly of lyue Hence *Sying vbl sb. 1*, sinking, etc.

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv* 771/1 *Cyngne* downe, or swownyngne (*P. cyngne* or swownyngne downe), *sycophacio*. *Ibid.* 455/2 *Syngne* downe, or swownyngne, *sycophacio*

Sye, sie, *v. 2 Obs. exc. dial.* Forms: *1 sion*, *seon*, (*3rd pers. sing. sūd*), *2 þa t. seh*, 4-5 (*9 dial.*) *sio*, 4-6 (*9 dial.*) *sy*, (*5 syee*, *cy(e)*, *sigh*, *6 sigh*), *7 seigh*, *9 Sc. sey*. [OE. *ston*, *ston* (— **sīhan*), *pa. t. sah*, *pa. pple.* *sigen*, *siwen*, later *seowen*, *stōn*, = MLG. *sigen*, *sīhen*, *stēn*, MDu. *sighen*, *sigghen*, *sien*, *zien* (*pa t. seech*, *pa. pple.* *gesegen*, *gesiet*, Du. *zigen*), OHG. *sīhan*, *pa. t. seh*, *siwan*, *pa. pple.* *gisigan* (MHG. *sīhen*, *sīgen*, *pa. t. seic*, *sigen*, *pa. pple.* *gesigen*, G. *seihen*), ON. *sia* —OTeut. **sīxwān* Cf. prec.]

1 *trans.* To strain, pass through a strainer; also, to strain out + *Also with up.*

c 725 *Conpus Gloss* (Hessels) E 461 *Excolat*, *sūd*. c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* III 14 Seoh þurh clað c 1380 *Wyclif* *Sel. Wks* II 383 Blynde leders, syngne þe genite and swolowe þe camel c 1420 *Liber Cocorin* (1862) 17 Take swete mylk And sethe and sye hit thorowge a cloth 1523 *FITZGERB.* *Husb.* § 146 Milk thy ky e, socle thy calves, sye vp thy mylke. 1530 *PALSGR* 727/2, I sye mylke, or clense, *je coulle du lait*. This terme is to moche notherne. 1559 *MORWYN* *Evonyu* 392 Aromaticall wyne the spyes heaten together, sighed and streined a few tymes through a steiner or Hippocras bag of wull 1847 *HALLIWELL*, *Sic* (4) to strain milk. It is still used in Derbyshire 1895 *FINNOCK* *Black Country Ann.* (E.D.D.) To sye it thru a jelly bag.

2. *intr.* To drop as a liquid, drip, drain, ooze.

c 893 *ÆLFRED* *Oros.* i. vii 38 þa wæron swiðe hreowlice berstende, & þa wæron utsonde. c 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Saints' Lives* xx. 64 Hi cwædon þa sume þæt se læce sceolde asceotan þæt gewesl. and þær sah ut wyrms. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þorne crune his heaued was icruen swa þæt þet rede blod seh ut c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* xi 326 And into a wyn baren doun let hem sie 1450-1530 *Myrr* our *Lady* c 108 That there shulde no thorrocke that myghte syee or droppe in therio. 1868 [see b.]

b. *trans.* To mark or stain by dropping

1855 *ROBINSON* *Whitby Gloss*, s. v. *Sie*, Not stained, but sied all over. 1868 *ATKINSON* *Cleveland Gloss*, *Sie*, *v. n.*, to drop, to mark by dropping

Hence *Sying vbl sb. 2* and *ppl. a.*, straining, oozing, etc.

c 1000 *Saxon Leechd.* II 314 Wip seondum geallan ete rædic c 1440 *Prompt. Parv* 455/2 *Syngne*, or clensyngne (*S. sylytynge*, *P. siffinge*), *colaco*, *colatin* a 1450-1530 *Myrr* our *Lady* c 109 A place in the bottome of a shypp where in ys galherd all the fylthe that cometh in to the shyppe, other by leykynge or by syngne in to yt by the boundes 1688 [see *Sye sb. 1*]

Sye, *obs. pa. t.* and *ppl.* of *SEE v.*, *obs. f. SIGH* **Syele**, **Syed**, **Syege**, **Syell** (e) see **SICLE**, **SALYD**, **SIEGE**, **SILE sb. 1** & **Syen** see **SOION**, **SEE v.**, **SYNE**. **Syence**, *-ens* (e, *obs. ff. SCIENCE*).

Syenite (sai ēnait) *Min.* Also *sienite*. [ad F. *syenite*, G. *syenit*, ad L. *Syēnītēs* (*lapis*), (stone) of Syene, f. *Syēnē*, Gr. *Συήνη*, a town of upper Egypt, the modern Assuan.] A crystalline rock allied to granite, mainly composed of hornblende and feldspar, with or without quartz

1796 *KIRWAN* *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 341 *Sienite* An aggregate of quartz, hornblende, and felspar 1813 *BAKEWELL* *Introd. Geol.* (1815) 116 The transitions by which granite passes into sienite, and the latter into porphyry, trap, and basalt 1842 *SEGDWICK* in *Hudson's Guide* *Lakes* (1843) 230 The red syenite of Ennedaile and Buttermere 1854 *HOOKER* *Himal. Jnals* II. xxix. 297 Enormous rounded blocks of syenite

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1832 *DE LA BECHE* *Geol. Man.* (ed. 2) 267 Granite and sienite mountains 1835 *R. GRIFFITH* in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II v. 180 *Syenite* veins passing through mica slate 1876 *ELLEN E. FLEWET* in *Vernes's* *Ado.* 3 *Eng.* 43 *Russ S. Afr.* vii 66 Its [sc. the baobab s.] syenite coloured bark gave it a peculiar appearance.

Syenitic (sai ēnī'tik), *a.* Also *si-*. [f. prec. + -ic. So F. *syenitique*.] Of, pertaining to, composed of, allied to, or having the character of syenite.

1799 *KIRWAN* *Geol. Ess.* 343 The porphyritic and syenitic hills 1835 *R. GRIFFITH* in *Trans. Geol. Soc.* (1840) Ser. II. v. 180 'Two veins of syenite, which pass into syenitic greenstone 1868 *WATTS* *Dict. Chem. V.* 647 The occurrence of hornblende in granite renders it more or less syenitic

Syepoorite (sai pū'rait) *Min.* [f. *Syepoor* or *Saipūr*, in N.W. India, where found. see -ITE 1.] A native sulphide of cobalt, of a steel-grey colour inclining to yellow.

1849 *J. NICOL* *Min.* 458 *Syepoorite*. This name may be given to a sulphuret of cobalt, found in primary rocks with pyrite and chalcopryite at Syepoor near Rapaotanah **Syepalling**, **Syer**, **Syeth**, **Syeue** see **SIR-LING**, **SIRE**, **SYER**, **SCYTHE**, **SIEVE v** **Syeud**, variant of **SYUD**.

Syfe, **syff** (e), **Syfe**, **Syfte**, *obs. ff. SIEVE*, **SIFFLE**, **SIFT**.

Syg, *obs. pa. t.* of **SEE v**

Sygaldar, *-drye*, *var. SIGALDER*, *-DRY* *Obs.*

Sygale, *-alle*, *obs. ff. cigale*: see **CIGALA**.

1484 *Caxton's* *Asp.* iv xvii 123 (*Heading*) The xvij fahle is of the Ant and of the sygale *Ibid.* 'This present fable, Of the sygale, whiche in the wynter tyme demanded of the aut somme of her Come for to ete.

Sygge, *obs. f. SAR v.* **Sygh** (e, *obs. pa. t.* of **SEE v., *obs. f. SIGH* **Syght**, **Syghth**, **Sygle**, **Sygn**, *obs. ff. SIGAT*, **SITH**, **SICKLE**, **SIGN****

Sygneoury, **sygnory**, obs ff **SIGNORY**
Sygnat, -ett(e), obs ff **CYGNET**, **SIGNET**.
Syh(e), obs. pa. t of **SEE** v., obs. f. **SIGH**.
Syhedrite (sæh'edrit). *Min* [Improperly
 for **syhadrite*, f. the Syhadree Mountains in Bom-
 bay, where found see -**TRIL**.] A mineral of
 uncertain composition, supposed to be related to
 stilbite

1865 **SHEPARD** in *Amer. Frut. Sci. Ser.* 11 XL 120 **Syhe-**
 ditte I have thus named, from its locality. The mineral
 occurs in trap at Thore-Ghat, in the Syhedree Mountains,
 Bombay

Syht, **syhp**, obs 3 sing pres of **SEE** v. **Syhte**,
 obs. f. **SIGHT**. **Syide**, **Syik**, **Syike**, obs ff
SIDE, **SIC**, **SIOK**, **SIOKE** *sb* 1 **Syis**, obs f. **SIOE**.
Sc pl of **SITHE** *sb* 1 **Obs**, obs **Sc**. f. **SIZE** *sb* 1
Syster, obs. f. **SISTER**. **Syith**, obs. f. **SCYTHE**.
Sc var **SITHE** *sb* 1 **Obs**.

Syk, obs. f. **SIC**, **SIOK**, **SIKE**. **Syke**, obs f
SEK, **SIC**, **SIOK**, **SIKH**, var. **SIKE**. **Sykel**(le,
 -ol, -yl), obs. ff. **SKOLE**. **Syker**(e), etc., **syk-**
kyr, obs. ff. **SIOKER**. **Syklatown**, var. **CICLATOWN**
Obs **Sykp**, obs 3 sing pres of **SEE** v.

Syl-, assimilated form of **SYM**- before **l**.

Syld, **Sylden**, -on, **Syler**, **Sylf**, **Sylbewk**,
Syhe, **Syll**(e) - see **SELD**, **SELDOM**, **SILOUR**, **SELF**,
SILLBOUK, **SILLY**, **SELL**, **SILL**

Syllab, **syllabe**. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:
 5 north. **silapp**(e), **sylypp**, 6 **silab**(e), **syllape**,
 6-7 **syllabe**, 7-8 **syllab**, 9 **Sc** **syllup**. [a. OF.
syllabe (mod. *syllabe*) see **SYLLABLE** *sb*] = **SYL-**
LABLE *sb*.

c 1440 **Alphabet of Tales** 104 **Silappis** & wudis þat er
 ouerþrippid, & also versis of þe salter & wudis ei mombled
 c 1440 **Fork** *Myth*, x. 26 **Abiam** first named was **I**, And
 sythen he sette a syllyp ina 1509 **BARCLAY** *Ship of Fools*
 (1874) I 144 **Homo** est **Asinus** is cause of moche stryfe I hus
 passe forth these folys the dayes of theyr lyfe In two syllab
 1529 **LYNDESEY** *Compl* 91 The first syllabis that thow
 didt mude Was 'pa, Da Lyu, vpon the lute'. 1533 **FRITH**
Answer (1548) C vj b, I neuer altered one syllabe of
 Gods worde 1568 **ASCHAM** *Schoolm* 11. (Arb) 148 Their
 fete be not distinct by trew quantite of sillabes 1625
B *Jonson* *Staple of N* v. 11. 37, I will not change a syllab,
 with thee, more. 1636 - *Eng. Gram.* 1. § 2 A Word
 consisteth of one or more Syllabes 1762 **BRIDGES** *Hauser*
Travest. (1797) I. 102 With staring looks and open jaws
 They catch each syllab as it flows 1785 in *Shureffs Poems*
 (1790) 318 **Sic** verses And no ae syllab' or them wrang
 1889 **BARRIE** *Widow in Turin* 11. 181 There hasna been
 a syllyp aboot it

|| **Syllabarium** (silābē'riūm) Pl -ia [mod. L.,
 neut. of med. L. *syllabarius*, f. *syllaba* **SYLLABLE**]
 = next.

1850 **DONALDSON** *New Cratylus* § 109 (ed. 2) 166, [a] is
 the fundamental vowel with which every consonant in the
 old syllabarium was articulated, 1858 **BIRCH** *Anc. Pottery*
 II 207 Two of these vases had a Greek alphabet and
 syllabarium scratched on them 1873 **EARLE** *Philol. Engl.*
Tongue (ed. 2) § 90 A syllabarium, which is a set of phonetic
 characters, not of vowels and consonants but of syllables.

Syllabary (silāb'ari), Also 6-ery. [ad. mod.
 L. *syllabarium* see prec. Cf. *F. syllabaire*, Sp.
silabari to spelling-book.] A collection, set, system,
 list, or table of syllables. Also attrib

1586 **FERNÉ** *Blaz. Gentrie* To Gentl. Inner Temple A v,
 If any neuer so meere a Syllabary, or Chnst crosse losell,
 haue clumpled vp (with the helpe of some rude and grosse
 Minerua) any worke, straightwaies it is meete for all to
 reade. 1654 **BROOKSBANK** *Rules Syllabification* (title p.),
 With Directions for the use of the English Syllabary, and
 the English Monosyllabary 1839 *Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc.*
 I. 121 The Japanese syllabary 1873 **EARLE** *Philol. Engl.*
Tongue (ed. 2) § 91 The Chinese writing has led to syllaba-
 ries among the Japanese, and to an alphabet among the
 Coreans 1879 **JEFFERIES** *Wild Life in S. Co* 149 The
 starling has a whole syllabary of his own, every note of
 which evidently has its meaning 1883 **SAYCE** *Fresh Light*
fr. Anc. Mon. Intro. 12 The Persian cuneiform system
 must have consisted of an alphabet, and not of a syllabary

|| **Syllabatim** (silābā'tim), *adv.* rare. [L.
syllabatim (Cicero), f. *syllaba* **SYLLABLE**, after
gradatim.] By syllables; syllable by syllable.

1668 **J.** **MEAD** in *Crit. & Times Chas. I* (1848) I 344 He
 examined every one syllabatim by the records 1668 **H.**
MORE *Div. Dial.* 11 337 To tell you syllabatim in the
 words of any Language what they naturally signifie 1791-
 1823 **D'ISRAËL** *Cur. Lit* (1866) 550/2 Mr Littleton said,
 that he had examined every one syllabatim

Syllabation (silābā'fən) rare [f. L. *syllaba*
SYLLABLE *sb*. + -ATION Cf. *F. syllabation* and
 med. L. *syllabare*.] = **SYLLABIFICATION**.

1856 **CALDWELL** *Compar. Gram. Dravidian* 138 The chief
 peculiarity of Dravidian syllabation is its extreme simplicity
 and dislike of compound or concurrent consonants. 1871
Public Sch. Lat. Gram. § 11. 5 The following rules are ob-
 served in Latin Syllabation.

Syllabi, plural of **SYLLABUS**.

Syllabic (silē'bik), *a.* and *sb*. [ad. mod. L.
syllabicus (Priscian), ad. Gr. *συλλαβικός*, f. *συλ-*
λαβή **SYLLABLE** *sb*. Cf. *F. syllabique* (1704 in
 Hatz., Darm.), It. *syllabico*, Sp. *silábico*]

A. adv

1. Of, pertaining or relating to, a syllable or
 syllables

1755 **JOHNSON**, *Syllabick*, relating to syllables. 1782 **V**

KNOW *Ess. v. viii.* (1819) I. 132 There are many passages
 which, if you attend to the accentual and not to the syllabic
 quantity, may be scanned like hexameter verses 1795
MASON *Ch. Mus.* 11 95 In the responses, which are noted
 for various voices, this syllabic distinction is sufficiently
 attended to 1854 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* V 126 In English
 pronunciation syllabic quantity is imperfectly marked
 1860 **ADLER** *Proc. Poet.* 1 5 Versification founded on a
 combination of the rhyme with the syllabic accent 1892
LOUNSBURY *Stud. Chaucer* I. 11 286 In his endeavors to
 impart to the line syllabic regularity

b. Forming or constituting a syllable. *Syllabic*
augment. see **AUGMENT** *sb*. 2.

1728 **CHAMBERS** *Cycl. s. v.* The first [augment] call'd
 Syllabic, which is when the Word is increas'd by a Syllable
 1837 **G. PHILLIPS** *Syllabic Gram.* 25 Whenever the noun in
 its primitive form receives a syllabic augment. 1868
SWELL *Engl. Sounds* § 21 A sound which can form a syllable
 by itself is called syllabic The distinction between
 syllabic and non-syllabic is generally parallel to that be-
 tween vowel and consonant. But 'vowel-like' or 'liquid'
 voiced consonants are often also syllabic. Even voiceless
 consonants can be syllabic, as in *pat*, where the *p* is syllabi-
 cally equivalent to a vowel. 1908 - *Sounds of English*
 § 149 In such a word as *little* the second *l* is so much
 more syllabic than the preceding voiceless stop that it
 assumes syllabic function.

c. Denoting a syllable; consisting of signs de-
 noting syllables.

1865 **TYLOR** *Early Hist. Man* v 104 Writing his lan-
 guage in syllabic signs 1875 **RENOUVÉ** *Egypt. Gram.* 1 All
 other Egyptian phonetic signs have syllabic values 1884
W. WRIGHT *Empire Hist.* 70 A syllabic writing evidently
 of immense antiquity

2 a. Applied to singing, or a tune, in which
 each syllable is sung to one note (i. e. with no
 slurs or runs).

1789 **BURNEY** *Hist. Mus.* III 389 Nothing now but syl-
 labic and unisonous psalmody was authorised in the Church
 1834 **K. H. DICKIN** *Mores Cath. v.* in 75 That syllabic com-
 position of song in Pindar's style.

b. Pronounced syllable by syllable, uttered
 with distinct separation of syllables

1890 **SARAH J. DUNCAN** *Social Departure* vii 122 His
 English was careful, select, syllabic 1899 *Albion's Syst.*
Med. VII 64 'Scanning', 'scattato', or 'syllabic' speech
 is one of the symptoms of [disseminated sclerosis]

3 Consisting of mere syllables or words, verbal.
1890-1

1850 **P. CROOK** *War of Hats* 35 The mere syllabic air Of
 words in formal orisons bestowed.

B. sb. (elliptical use of the adj)

1 A syllabic sign; a character denoting a syllable.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI 800/2 A determinative [attached to
 an ideographic sign] often indicates to the reader this
 radical change in the use of the sign In this case the sign
 is said to be employed as a syllabic 1885 *Athenaeum* 4 Apr
 436/3 Eight syllabic signs are verified by their close
 accordance of form with Cypriote syllabics.

2. A syllabic sound; a vocal sound capable by
 itself of forming a syllable, or constituting the
 essential element of a syllable.

1890 **SWERT** *Primer of Phonetics* § 150 Hence the ear
 learns to divide a breath-group into groups of vowels (or
 vowel-equivalents), each flanked by consonants (or conso-
 nant-equivalents)—oi, in other words, into syllable-formers
 or syllabics, and non-syllabics, each of these groups consti-
 tuting a syllable. 1908 - *Sounds of English* § 149 The
 more sonorous a sound is, the more easily it assumes the
 function of a syllabic.

3. A syllabic utterance, a word or phrase pro-
 nounced syllable by syllable. *nonce-use.*

1893 **T. B. FOREMAN** *Trip to Spain* 30 A welcome relief
 to the hard syllabics, 'Splendid!' 'Beautiful!'

Syllabical, *a.* Now rare or Obs. Also 6-7
sil-. [f. mod. L. *syllabicus*. see -ICAL.]

1. = prec. A. 1 b.

1530 **PALSGR.** 53 Verbes actives personals have addynge
 of syllabical adiections. 1602 (**J. WILLIS**) *Art. Stenogr.*
 D 5, Syllabical adiections vsed in the Latine tongue. 1671
PHILLIPS (ed. 3), *Syllabical Augment*, is an augmentation
 which is made in Greek verbs, by prefixing *é* (and thereby
 adding one syllable)

2. = prec. A. 3

1606 **S. GARDINER** *Bk. Angling* 117 Orators, and Poets,
 the quintsence of whose wittes, are nothing else but
 waues of wast words, a streame of sillabical slight inuention

3 = prec. A. 1

1620 **W. COLSON** *Fr. Gram.* 15 Contraction or distraction
 littoral or syllabical 1641 'SNETYMNUS' *Vind. Annu.*
 § 14 If we were called to give an account of this Syllabi-
 cal Etour before a Deske of Grammarians 1774 **J. BUR-**
NETT (Ld. Monboddo) *Orig. & Progr. Lang.* II. 299 We
 have accents in English, and syllabical accents too, but
 they are of a quite different kind from the ancient accents.
 1775 **LYWHITT** *Canth. Tales* *Chaucer* IV. Essay 88 In order
 to form any judgement of the Versification of Chaucer it
 is necessary that we should know the syllabical value (if I
 may use the expression) of his words, and the accentual
 value of his syllables

4. Considered in relation to every syllable or
 detail: *cf.* next. 2. *Obs.*

1647 **N. BACON** *Disc. Govt. Eng.* i. 11 (1739) 6, I must
 allow it to pass for current for the substance, not justifying
 the syllabical writing thereof.

5. = prec. A. 2 b.

1708 **CALAMY** *Life* vi. (1829) II 98 The speech was syl-
 labical, and there was a distinct heave and breathe between
 each syllable

Syllabically (silē'bikālī), *adv* [f. prec. +
 -LY; see -ICALLY.] In a syllabic or syllabical
 manner.

1. † In syllables, in audible words, articulately
 (*obs.*); syllable by syllable, with distinct utterance
 of the syllables, as a separate syllable.

1610 **HILARY** *St. Aug. Cite of God* v. 381 Wherein
 [sc. in the mouths of Angels] Gods person would appear,
 and speake syllabically in a mans voyce, unto us 1660
HAMMOND *Serm. Rom. 1 ad Wks.* 1684 1 657 The first voice
 of nature . which it uttered . when it was an infant in the
 World, and therefore perhaps not so plainly, and syllabi-
 cally, and distinctly, as could have been wished 1821
SOURIN in *Q. Rev.* Oct 78 They first read the words
 syllabically. 1837 **HALLAM** *Lit. Eur.* I. i viii § 26, 433
 It is necessary to presume that many terminations, now
 mute, were syllabically pronounced 1862 **SALA** *Seven Sons*
 II v 286 Tottenham—he pronounced the word very
 syllabically.

† **2.** Syllable for syllable; word for word; hence,
 precisely, in every detail. *Obs.*

1654 **WARREN** *Unbelievers* 55 The Scripture doth syllabi-
 cally repeat these words. 1661 **GAUDEN** *Consid. Liturg.* 25
 These and many like places, though they do not literally
 and syllabically agree with the quotation, may sufficiently
 justify that place to be a Divine Scriptural Truth. 1668
[R. FERGUSON] *View Eccles.* 7 Scrupling, at certain Words
 and Phrases, which were not *phrases*, or Literally, and Syl-
 labically Canonical 1778 **TOPLADY** *Wks.* (1828) III. 446
 It is called St. Athanasius's Creed, not because it was
 syllabically composed by him, but [etc.]

3. In relation to a syllable or syllables, by
 syllabic characters

1795 **MASON** *Ch. Mus.* 11 95 Those parts or vesicles which
 are syllabically distinguished by notes of different musi-
 cal duration. 1888 [see **SYLLABIC** A. 1 b] 1908 *Westm.*
Gaz. 9 Dec. 10/3 Showing how Chinese sounds could be
 reproduced alphabetically or syllabically

Sylla bicate, *v.* rare^{-o}. [Back-formation f.
 next.] *trans* 'To form into syllables'

1775 **ASH** *Suppl.* Hence in later Dics
Syllabication (silābikā'fən). [ad. med. L.
syll-, *syllabificatio*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *syllabificāre*,
 f. *syllaba* **SYLLABLE**.] = **SYLLABIFICATION**.

1631 [MABRE] *Celestina* xviii 180, I swear unto thee by
 the crisse crosse row, by the whole Alphabet, and Syllabica-
 tion of the letters 1654 **BROOKSBANK** (*title*) Plain, brief,
 and pertinent Rules for the Syllabication of all English
 Words 1754 **GOODALL** *Exam. Lett. Mary Q. Scots* I v
 110 the syllabication of the Scottish word *whether* had
 been changed, after the English orthography, into *neither*
 1791 **BURNS** *Let. Wks.* (Globe) 496 Thou faithful recorder
 of barbarous idiom, thou persecutor of syllabication. 1863
NUTTALL *Standard Dict.* Pref., Orthography. compre-
 hends the correct spelling and syllabication of words.

b. The action of making syllabic; pronuncia-
 tion as a distinct syllable

1857 **CRAIK** *English of Shaks.* *Jul. C.* i. 1. (1869) 73 The
 distinct syllabication of the final *e*

Sylla bicesse. [f. **SYLLABIC** *a.* + -NESS.]
 The quality of being syllabic

1888 **SWEET** *Hist. Engl. Sounds* § 21 Syllabicesse implies
 an appreciable duration and force. *Ibid.* § 22 A vowel
 can lose its syllabicesse, especially in combination with
 another vowel, with which it then forms a diphthong.

Syllabification (silē'bifikā'fən) [n. of action
 f. med. L. *syllabificāre*, f. *syllaba* **SYLLABLE**; see
 -IFICATION.] Formation or construction of syllables;
 the action or method of dividing words into
 syllables.

1838 **GUEST** *Engl. Rhythms* I 23 The early systems of
 syllabification 1843 **Fok** *Præmarie* *Burial* *Wks.* 1864 I
 330 What he said was unintelligible, but . the syllabifica-
 tion was distinct 1862 **J. ANGUS** *Ilard bk. Engl. Tongue*
 495 Rules of syllabification

Syllabify, *v.* rare^{-o}. [Back-formation f. prec.
 But cf. OF. *syllabifier* (15th c).] *trans*. 'To
 form or divide into syllables' (Webster, 1864)

Syllabism (silāb'iz-m). [f. L. *syllaba*, Gr.
συλλαβή **SYLLABLE** + -ISM, after *syllabize*. Cf. *F.*
syllabisme.] **a.** The use of syllabic characters.

b. Division into syllables. **c.** Theory conceiving
 syllables (*Cont. Dict.*, 1891)

1883 **J. TAYLOR** *Alphabet* I. i. § 6 33 Syllabism finds its
 best illustration in the development of the Japanese writing
 out of the Chinese. 1892 **H. D. DARBISHIRE** in *Classical*
Rev. Feb 57/1 The accentuation is mal'ér, the syllabism
 is mal'ér

Syllabist (silāb'ist). rare⁻¹. [Formed as
 prec. + -IST] One versed in the division of words
 into syllables.

1846 **WORKMASTER** cites *Po. Qu. Rev.*
Syllabize (silāb'ize), *v* [ad. med. L. *sylla-*
bizare, ad. Gr. *συλλαβίζειν*, f. *συλλαβή* **SYLLABLE**
sb. see -IZE. Cf. *F. syllabiser*]

1. trans. To form or divide into syllables; to
 utter or articulate with distinct separation of
 syllables. Hence **Syllabizing** *vbl. sb* and *apl. a.*

1656 **BLOUNT** *Glossogr.*, *Syllabize*, to divide by syllables
 1660 **HOWELL** *Party of Beasts* Pref. Verses b ij, 'This Man-
 kind alone Can Language frame, and syllabize the Tone'
 1831 *Examiner* 259/2 A drawing tone and syllabizing
 pronunciation *Ibid.* 694/1 Every word is syllabized, and
 every syllable protracted to three times its due quantity
Ibid. 822/1 The syllabizing of the dialogue, and the roulad-
 ing of the music, are equally out of place 1885 *Athenaeum*
 13 June 762/3 Irish metric, like that of the Slavonic peoples,
 has passed from an original purely syllabizing system to an
 accentuating one

2. intr. To sing notes to syllables, as in solmiza-
 tion *nonce-use.*

1782 **BURNEY** *Hist. Mus.* II ii 105 It may be said, that

to syllabise in quick passages is little more than to speak, but to vocalise is to sing.

Syllable (sɪˈlæbəl), *n.* Forms 4-7 syllable, (4 syllable, 5 syllable, -byl, syllable, -bul, syllable, syllable, 7 syllable), 6- syllable. *β dial.* 5, 9 *innable*, 9 *synnabile*. [a. AF. *syllable* = OF *syllabe* (12th c), mod F *syllabe*, ad. L. *syllaba*, a. Gr. συλλαβή, f. συλλαβάνειν to take, put or bring together, f. σύν SYN- + λαμβάνειν (stem λαβ-) to take.]

1. A vocal sound or set of sounds uttered with a single effort of articulation and forming a word or an element of a word; each of the elements of spoken language comprising a sound of greater sonority (vowel or vowel-equivalent) with or without one or more sounds of lesser sonority (consonants or consonant-equivalents); also, a character or set of characters forming a corresponding element of written language.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fausse* III. 8 Though somme veis fayle in a syllable c1386—*Sgr's T.* 93 After the forme used in his language With outen veis of syllable or of lettre x387 TRAVIS *Helden* (Rolls) II. 437 Ascanus was icleped Iulus a name of tweile syllables. c1430 *Stans Puer* (Lamb MS) 198 In *Bucce* Be (1888) 33 In his writing Yf out be m39 in words, syllable, or dede, I submitte me to correction withouten any debate. c1492 J. Rows *Roll* vii. (1889) B. 3 b. The first syllable of his naame [sc. Artigallus] that ys to seey Artie or Martie is asmuue to sey in Walsch as a here. 1546 *Purp. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 158 Not clipping the syllables, nor skippyng any worde. 1555 WATKINSON *Parable Fables* I. iv. 40 Yeat were not their Letters facioned to ioyne together in syllables like ours. c1558 ASCHAM *Schoolm.* II. (Arb) 145 Our English tong, hauing in vs. chiefly, wordes of one syllable. 1612 BRINSLEY *Posing Parts* (1669) 90 When is a Noue said to increase? A. When it hath more syllables in the Genitive case, than in the Nominative. c1721 KEN *Psychol.* Poet. Wks. 1721 IV. 281 Return, Re— in this Syllable she fail'd. 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verne's Anecd. Paint.* (1766) I. 277 On the back ground the front of a castle with columns, on the bases of which are the syllables Es—ser, 1880 W. S. ROCKSWOLD in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 734. The sounds [of each hexachord] are sung. To the syllables ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la, the semitone always falling between the syllables ut and fa. 1890 [see SYLLABIC B. 2] 1899 R. J. LYONS *Northern English* § 105 Speech is a succession of sounds continually rising and falling in sonority. Each single short wave of sonority, one rise and one fall, is a syllable. 1899 *ibid.* § 107 The most sonorous phone of a syllable is its vowel, the rest are its consonants. 1908 SWEET *Sounds of English* § 150 The beginning of a syllable corresponds to the beginning of the stress with which it is uttered. Thus in *alone* the strong stress and the second syllable begin on the *l*, and in *bookcase* buk kees on the second *k*.

b. Used pregnantly of a word of one syllable, or in reference to a part of a word, considered in relation to its significance.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 343 That o sylable [sc. nay] hath overthrew a thousand wordes. 1577 VAUGHAN *Luther on Ep. Gal.* 21 Learne this definition diligently, and especially to exercise this pronounce *our*, that this one syllable being beleued, may swallow vp all thy sinnes. 1577 HARRISON *England* II. v. (1877) 1. 115 This syllable *Sir*, which is the title whereby we call our knights. 1603 OWEN *Pent-brushure* (1892) 267 [The Fox and Marton] are desired onely for the two last syllables of their Carcases [i. e. 'cases' = skms]. 1781 COWPER *Hope* 690 Those awful syllables, hell, death, and sin. 1796 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 397 What can make us in love with oppression because the syllables 'Jacobin' are not put before the 'ism'?

2. The least portion or detail of speech or writing (or of something expressed or expressible in speech or writing), the least mention, hint, or trace of something: esp. in negative context.

1234 MISSE *Mending Life* x18 All our prayer with desire and effect sal be, so bat we ouer ryme not be wordis, bot nerehand all syllabys with grete cry & desire we sal offry to our lord. 1533 MORE *Apol.* 8 b. Of all theyr owne wordes I leue not one syllable out. 1583 MELBANCKE *Philomus* Cxv. One syllable of thine shall more perswade mee, then the sage sentences of anye other. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. v. 5. I heard, Each syllable that breath made vp betweene them. 1605—*Mach.* v. v. 21 To the last Syllable of Recorded time. 1687 ATTREBURY *Ausur Consid Spirit* *Luther* 47 To this there's not a syllable of proof offer'd. 1768 GOLDSM. *Goodn. Man* II. 1. I know every syllable of the matter. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humphrey Cl.* *Lett. to Lewis* 2 Apr. Don't say a syllable of the matter to any living soul. 1801 COLMAN *Poor Genil.* III. 1. 34 There isn't a syllable of sense in all you have been saying. 1876 GREEN *Stray Stud.* 189 The name of Dante is mentioned but once, and then without a syllable of comment. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. III. I ain't a going to breathe a syllable.

† b. *ph.* Minute details of language or statement; exact or precise words. *Obs.*

1597 HOOKER *Ecol. Pol.* v. lxviii § 2 Our imitation of him consisteth not in tying scrupulously our selues vnto his syllables. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* II. 1. 173 Whose syllables I rather cite, because, he iustifies himself out of the instrument of that Donation, which, by his assertion, he made use of.

† 3. With reference to the etymological sense: A composite thing, a compound. *Obs. nonce-use.*

1678 COWWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. v. 84 Life and Understanding are no Syllables or Complexions, nor can either the Qualities of Heat and Cold, Moist and Dry; or else Magnitudes, Figures, Sites, and Motions, however Combined together, as Letters Spell them out, and make them up.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *syllable-division*, etc.;

syllable-monger (*nonce-ud.*), one who makes verses (regarded merely as an orderly arrangement of syllables).

1784 COWPER *Lett. to W. Unwin* 5 Apr. As my two syllablemongers, Beattie and Blair, both agree that language was originally inspired [etc.] 1888 SWEET *Hist. Engl. Sounds* § 19 It is possible to alter the syllable division by shifting the stress from one element to another. 1890—*Primer Phonetics* § 150 Syllable-foimeters [see SYLLABIC B. 2] 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Diet.*, *Syllable-stumbling*, a form of paralytic dysphasia in which there is difficulty in speaking a word as a whole, although each letter and syllable can be distinctly sounded.

Syllable, *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* ? To arrange in syllables. *rare*—1

c1475 *Partenay* 6582 Als the frensh staffes syllabled be More beueloker and shorter also Then is the english lines vnto see

2. To utter or express in (or as in) syllables or articulate speech; to pronounce syllable by syllable, to utter articulately or distinctly; to articulate. Also *fig.*

1633 P. FLETCHER *Poet. Misc.*, tr. *Asclepiads* 3 Unwrit ten Word, which never eye could see, Yet syllabled in flesh spell d character. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 208 Airy tongues, that syllable mens names On Sands, and Shoars, and desert Wildernesses. 1751 Lb. STORMONT *On Death* *Federic Pr. Wales* 6 in *Epicedia Odon* C2, 'To syllable new sounds in accent strange. 1820 BYRON *Mar. Fal.* in i 58, I cannot shape my tongue To syllable black deeds into smooth names. 1852 WHITTIER *First-Day Thoughts* 7 There syllabled by silence, let me hear The still small voice which reached the prophet's ear. 1886 MISS BRADDON *One Thing Needful* v. The first prayer those lips had ever syl labled.

b. To read (something) syllable by syllable; to read in detail or with close attention, to spell out. *rare.*

1728 P. WALKER *Peden in Biog. Presbyt.* (1827) I p. xvi, This brutish, carnal Age knows not what it is to syllable the Scriptures, or feed upon them. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* II. 11, These things were the Alphabet, whereby in after-time he was to syllable and partly read the grand Volume of the World.

c. To represent by syllables. *rare.*

1887 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 200/2 Loud notes [of a snipe] that have been syllabled *tinkers, tinkers, tinkers*.

3. *intr.* To utter syllables, to speak. *nonce-use.*

1829 KEATS *Lamia* l. 244 Linn d—syllabing thus, 'Ah, Lycius bright'

Hence Syllabled (-b'ld) *ph. a*; Syllabling

vbl. sb.

1839 METROPHOS I. 215 The three words drawn to the utmost extent of syllabing. 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. xvi, Men had not a hammer to begin with, not a syllabled articulation. 1865 MAS WHITTIER *Gayworthys* xxi. 1 (1879) 269 The tree-whispers sounded like a syllabled symphony. 1876 RUSKIN *For. Clax.* lxx § 2 360 The painted syllabing of it. 1885 J. H. DELL *Dawning Grey, Songs* *Surges* 98 The songs of the surges I shaped to a syllabled sound.

Syllabize (sɪˈlæbɪz), *v.* *rare*—1. [f. SYLLABLE sb. + -IZE.] *trans* = SYLLABIZE 1.

1877 MAY LAFFAN *Hon. Miss Feillard* I vii. 207 Those marks indicate the syllabizing of the word and its pronunciation.

Syllabus: see SILLABUS.

Syllabus (sɪˈlæbʊs) *Pl.* *syllabi* (sɪˈlæbi) or *syllabuses* (sɪˈlæbʊsɪz) [mod L. *syllabus*, usually referred to an alleged Gr. σύλλαβος. *Syllabus* appears to be founded on a corrupt reading *syllabos* in some early printed editions—the Medicean MS. has *syllabos*—of Cicero *Epp. ad Atticum* IV. iv, where the reading indicated as correct by comparison with the MS. readings in IV. v. and VIII. is *silybōs* or Gr. σιλλύβος, acc. pl. of *silybōs*, σιλλύβος parchment label or title-slip on a book. (Cf. Tyrrell and Paiser *Correspondence of Cicero* nos. 107, 108, 112, Comm. and Adnot. Crit.) *Syllabus* was græcized by later editors as *συλλάβος*, from which a spurious *σύλλαβος* was deduced and treated as a derivative of *συλλαβάνειν* to put together, collect. (cf. SYLLABE.)

In the passage from S. Augustine's *Confessions* xiii. xv ('ibi legunt [sc. angeli] sine syllabis temporum quid velit aeterna voluntas tua') commonly adduced as further evidence of L. *syllabus*, the word is clearly *syllaba* syllable.]

1. A concise statement or table of the heads of a discourse, the contents of a treatise, the subjects of a series of lectures, etc., a compendium, abstract, summary, epitome.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syllabus*, a Table or Index in a Book, to shew places or matter by Letters or Figures. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Gr. Exenph.* (ed. 4) vi § 22 160 The Apostle expresses it still by Synonyma's, *Tasting of the heavenly gift, and made partakers of the holy Ghost* . . . all which also are a syllabus or collection of the several effects of the graces bestowed in Baptism. 1775 T. SHERIDAN *Art. Read.* 11 The first article in the syllabus, entitled, A scheme of the vowels. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 526 Presenting to the students a compend or syllabus of their lectures. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* 1, Syllabus of lectures. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) I. 123 He preached with as much fluency as ever, with nothing more than a syllabus of his discourse before him. 1881 *Southern Law Rev.* (St. Louis, Missouri) VII. 208 Among these duties [of the official reporter of a Court] is the preparation of syllabi of all decisions. 1886 *Athenæum* 2 Oct. 471/2 The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished with a copious syllabus or list of contents.

2. R. C. Ch. A summary statement of points decided and errors condemned by ecclesiastical authority; *spec.* that annexed to the encyclical *Quantum cura* of Pope Pius IX, 8 Dec. 1864.

1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingdom* v. 1. 229 The right of the Pope to decide points is reaffirmed in the *Syllabus* 1907 *Edu. Rev.* Oct. 416 The Syllabus is a voice speaking in a dead language from a dead world.

|| **Syllepsis** (sɪˈlɛpsɪs) *Pl.* *syllepses* (-ɪz)

Also 6 *sill-*. [a. late L. *syllepsis*, a. Gr. σύλληψις, f. σύν SYN- + λήψις taking (f. λήβ-, Attic f. λαβ-, lengthened f. λαβ-, stem of λαμβάνειν to take)]

1. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* A figure by which a word, or a particular form or inflexion of a word, is made to refer to two or more other words in the same sentence, while properly applying to or agreeing with only one of them (e.g. a masc. adj. qualifying two sbs., masc. and fem., a sing. verb serving as predicate to two subjects, sing. and pl.), or applying to them in different senses (e.g. literal and metaphorical). Cf. ZEUGMA.

1577 PRACHAM *Can. Eloquence* I. 1. 1586 A. DAY *Engl. Seatorne* II. (1625) 82 *Syllepsis*, when one verbe supplyeth two clauses, one person two roomes, or one word serueth to many senses, as, thus, Hee runnes for pleasure, I for feate. 1589 POTTENHAM *Engl. Poessie* III. xii (Arb) 176 But if such want be in sundrie clauses, and of vnterall congruities or sense, and the supply be made to serue them all, it is by the figure *Syllepsis*, whom for that respect we call the double supply. . . as in these verses, Here my sweete sonnes and daughters all my blisse, Yonder mine owne deere husband buried is. Where y see one verbe singular supplyeth the plural and singular. 1616 S. WARD *Bahm's Gildad* (1628) 55 He that liath them not . . . may well conlude, Wee are assured [etc.] He speaks it in the plural number by way of Syllepsis, changing the number, because hee would haue it the word of euery Christian. 1813 JEFFERSON in H. S. RANDALL *Life* (1858) III. ix 391 Fill up all the ellipses and syllepses of Tacitus, Sallust, Livy, etc., and the elegance and force of their sententious brevity are extinguished. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 560 By the figure of speech called *zeugma*, or rather *syllepsis*, the same word . . . is made to serue two purposes in the same sentence. A verb is often used with two clauses which is only appropriate to one of them, as in Pope's line—'See Pan with flocks, with fruits Pomona crowned'.

2. In etymological sense. A taking together, a summary. *nonce-use*

a. 1834 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1839) IV. 191 A Creed is . . . a *syllepsis* of those primary fundamental truths from which the Christian must commence his progression.

Sylleptic (sɪˈlɛptɪk), *a.* [ad Gr. συλληπτικός, f. σύλληψις SYLLEPSIS Cf. F. *sylleptique*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or involving syllepsis. Also **Sylleptical** *a.* Hence **Sylleptically** *adv.*

1802 A. CROMBIE *Etym. & Syntax Eng. Lang.* II. (1830) 260 'He addressed you and me, and desired us to follow him', where *us* sylleptically represents the two persons. 1846 WORCESTER, *Sylleptical*, relating to, or implying, syllepsis. *Crombie*. 1860 FARRAR *Orig. Lang.* vii. 174 That sylleptical tendency which seems to have marked the earliest stage of language. 1865—*Chapt. Lang.* vi. 77 It [sc. gesture] is . . . obscure because it is sylleptic, i. e. it expresses but the most general facts of the situation.

Syller, obs. Sc. form of SYLLER.

Syllibub, obs. form of SILLABUB.

Syllit, obs. f. *celled*, pa. pple. of CEIL *v.*

a. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chon. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 336 This palice withyn was weil sylit and hung with fyne tapistrie.

|| **Sylogé** (sɪˈlɒdʒi), *rare*—1. [a. Gr. συλλογή, f. συλλέγειν to collect.] A collection, a summary.

1686 GOLD *Celest. Bodies* III. 1. 364, I do not intend to tie my self to any one Individual Aspect, but of the whole Sylogé. 1697 EVELYN *Natural.* vi. 244 Luckius . . . who set forth his Sylogé of many Illustrations Persons of the last Century. 1769 PIGG (title) A Sylogé of the remaining Authentic Inscriptions relative to the erection of our English Churches. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 131/2 Of the documents belonging to the later period a very comprehensive though not quite complete *sylogé* is given.

Syllogism (sɪˈlɒdʒɪzəm), *rare*—1. Forms: 4 *silogisme*,

4-6 *silogisme*, 5-6 *sylogysme*, 5-7 *sillogisme*, 6 *silogysme*, *sellogisme*, 6-7 *sylogysme*, *sylogisme*, 7 *sillogisme*, 7- *sylogysme*. Also 6 in Lat. form *sylogismus* (*sill-*, *sil-*). [a. OF. *silogisme*, later *sill(logisme)*, F. *sylogisme* (= It. *sillo-*, *silogismo*, Sp. *silogismo*, Pg. *sylogismo*), or ad. L. *sylogismus*, a. Gr. συλλογισμός, f. συλλογι(σθαι) to SYLLOGIZE.]

1. *Logic.* An argument expressed or claimed to be expressible in the form of two propositions called the premisses, containing a common or middle term, with a third proposition called the conclusion, resulting necessarily from the other two. Example: *Omne animal est substantia, omnis homo est animal, ergo omnis homo est substantia*.

The kind of syllogism illustrated by the above example is called *simple* or *categorical*. In valid categorical syllogisms, the premisses have the major and minor terms so disposed in respect of the position of the middle (see FIGURE 23) and the quality and quantity of the premisses (see MOOD 23) that the conclusion affirms or denies the major term of the minor.

For *hypothetical* (also called *complex*, *conjunctive*, *con-*

negative, disjunctive syllogism, see these words. *Demonstrative syllogism* one in which the premises are true and necessary. *Horned syllogism* (see HORNED 1b) the dilemma.

1398 *Trivisa Boeth. De P. R. xiv. clxvi* (1495) mm b/2 Without nombre is not. Subjectum knowe from the Predicatum nother the conclusion in Syllogismis [sic] in syllogisticis is distinguished from the premisses. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Loff. Manhode* l. xix (1865) 14 If ye wol eyther make jugementes, syllogismes, other argumentes with oute me, shule ye neuere haue conclusioun. c. 1480 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab. Prol. vii*, Ane syllogisme propone and eik conclude. 1538 *Mores Dyaloge* i Wks. 125/2 Well quod I and yet he commeth to hys perswasion by a syllogisme & reasoninge, almost as formall as is the argument, by whiche ye proue the kinde of man reasonable, wherof what other colleccion haue you that brought you first to perceive it than that this man is reasonable, and this man, & this man, and this man, and so forth all whom ye se. 1530 *TINDALE Answ. More* i xxvii Wks. (1579) 288/1, I would fayne knowe in what figure that syllogismus is made. 1532 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 504/1 This syllogismus is mine. And this syllogismus yf Tindall would fayne wit in what figure it is made, he shal finde it in the first figure, and the third mode, saying that yf mynor carieth his prooffe wth him, which would elles in the same figure and the same mode haue made another syllogisme. 1544 *UDALL Erasmi. Apoph.* go b, *marq.* A syllogisme, is a perfecte argumente of logike, in whiche, two thynges or moo, first putte, & the same gianted, the conclusion dooth inevitably folow of necessitee. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faustus* 140, I thart haue with Consis syllogismes Grauelde the Pastors of the Germane Church. 1633 *G. HERBERT Temple, Ch. Mil* 55 Priyers chas'd syllogismes into their den, And *Ego* was transform'd into Amen. 1646 *SIR T. BROVNE Pseud. Ep.* vi i 275 Men do speak in simple terms and words, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of ratiocination. 1649 *EVELYN Liberty & Servitude* ii, Certaine it is, that our understanding cannot always impede itselfe, that it should not acquiesce at the Conclusion of a demonstrative syllogisme, having before comprehended the first and second propositions. 1691 *NORMAN Pract. Disc.* 143 The Sum of the whole may be reduced to this practical Syllogism. That which will bring a man peace at the last, is to be chiefly minded. But a Life of Piety and Vertue will bring a man Peace at the last. Therefore a Life of Piety and Vertue is to be chiefly minded. 1748 *W. DUNCAN Blem. Logic* iii i (1752) 104 As every Act of Reasoning implies three several Judgments, so every Syllogism must include three distinct Propositions. 1781 *COWPER Convent. sat.* 93 Though syllogisms hang not on my tongue, I am not surely always in the wrong! 1827 *HUTCHESON Logic* 85 A syllogism is an argument in which the terms are so placed with respect to each other, that the conclusion results necessarily from the premises, from the mere force of the expression, and without any consideration of the meaning of the terms themselves. 1830 *SCOTT Demonology* ix. 306 The pedantic sovereign considered the execution of every witch who was burnt as a necessary conclusion of his own royal syllogisms. 1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON in Edin. Rev.* LVII, 220 Hypothetical syllogisms, in the present acceptation, were first expounded, and the name first applied to them by Theophrastus and Eudemus. 1840 *MACAULAY Ess. Critic* (1843) III. 201 Here the House stopped. They had voted the major and minor of Burgoynes's syllogism; but they shrank from drawing the logical conclusion. 1850 *KINGSLEY Allon. Locke* xxviii, The unconscious logic of association is often deeper and truer than any syllogism. 1892 *J. TAIT Mind in Matter* (ed. 3) 372 The 'fool' who said in his heart that 'there was no God' no doubt thought he had wiped Him out by a syllogism.

b. *transf. and allusively*. An argument or something ironically or humorously regarded as such, esp. a specious or subtle argument or piece of reasoning; † in early use, a subtle or tricky speech, a poser; more widely, an artifice, trick.

1387 *TRIVISA Higden (Rolls)* VII 377 He coude what hym needed for to konne, outake fables and poetes, and wily and sly syllogismes, but he wolde nougt on cars vouchesuf forto lerne. 1390 *GOWER Conf. III* 366, I syth there Aristotle also, Whom that the queene of Grece so hath bridled, that in thilke time Sche made him such a Syllogme, That he foryate al his logyque. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4457 Whanne the wole make A fulle good syllogisme, I dreede That afterward they shal in dedde folwe an evelle conclusioun. 1404 *Pol. Poetus (Rolls)* II 63 Go grees a shoep under the taile, that semeth the beter than with sotil syllogismes to parbrake thi witt. 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* v xiv, Thow hast not yet wel studied, and knowest not yet the Syllogismes. 1591 *GREENE Fawc. Folly* Wks. (Grosart) IX. 251 Measure not the length of an other mans foot by your owne shoe, but iome the souldier and scholler in one syllogisme, and then the premises equal, conclude how you list. 1860 *MORTLEY Netherl.* I viii 501 An absolute sovereign, even without resorting to Philip's syllogisms of ave and faggot, was apt in the sixteenth century to have the best of an argument with private individuals. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* I. 225 They took refuge in what St. Chrysostom calls 'the syllogism of violence'.

2 In generalized sense. The form of such arguments, or argumentation in that form; the form or instrument of reasoning from generals to particulars. Also, as a mental act. mediate inference or deduction (as distinguished from immediate inference and induction).

1588 *FRANCIS LAWYERS Logike* i. ii 7 Questions to be concluded by syllogisme, the only iudge of all coherence or consequence. 1603 *HOLLAND Philarch's Mor.* 135 Of the present dependeth all Syllogisme and reasoning, and that by the vertue & efficacy of a conjunction; for that if this thing be, such a thing went before, and conversim, if this be; that shall be. 1605 *BACON Adv. Learn.* ii. xiii. § 4 50 b, Certaine it is, that Middle Propositions, cannot be deduced from them [sc. some axioms] in Subject of Nature by Syllogisme, that is, by Touch and Reduction of them to Principles in a Middle Terme. *Ibid.* ii xiv § 12 57 b, There being but foure kinde of demonstrations, that is by the immediate consent of the Minde or Sense, by Induction;

by Syllogisme; and by Congruite. 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* iv xviii. § 4, We reason best and clearest, when we only observe the connexion of the Proofs, without reducing it to any Rule of Syllogism. *Ibid.* § 6 A Man knows first, and then he is able to prove syllogistically. So that Syllogism comes after Knowledge, and then a Man has little or no need of it. 1704 *NORMAN Ideal World* i Pref. 8 What is syllogism but only a more recollected and express way of reasoning, the putting together of all the parts of an argument, and nothing but those parts, and that in their due form and order? 1774 *REID Aristotle's Log.* Wks. (1846) 712/1 In reasoning by syllogism from general principles, we descend to a conclusion virtually contained in them. The process of induction is more arduous, being an ascent from particular premises to a general conclusion. 1821 *ALDRICH's Arts Logicæ Rudim.* (ed. 2) x10 The office of syllogism is not the discovery, but the application of truth; it consists in the practical use of knowledge, rather than the primary acquisition of it. 1843 *MILL Logic* ii i 1 23 Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with Inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars, the former being called Induction, the latter Ratiocination or Syllogism. 1867 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* iii. 80 (heading) On Mediate Inference or Syllogism. 1890 *JEVONS Elem. Logic* xv 127 Syllogism may thus be defined as the act of thought by which from two given propositions we proceed to a third proposition. 1897 *E. CAIRD Philos. Kant* i 134 Syllogism is just the activity of thought whereby a judgment is made complete, as judgment is the activity of thought whereby a conception is made distinct.

Syllogist (sɪˈlɒdʒɪst) [f SYLLOGISM or SYLLOGIZE + -IST] One who reasons by syllogisms; one versed in syllogism.

1799 *J. SCOTT Balar-Danush* I ii 13 As the syllogists of deep judgment, [the was] skilled in eloquence. 1806 *W. LAYTON in Ann. Rev.* IV 219 They come again a posteriori to the usage which an priori syllogist had exploded. 1836 *LANDOR Pericles* § Aph. cxxvii, Wks. 1846 II. 436/2 It is only since the departure of the sedate unostentatious Anaxagoras, that syllogists have snapped their fingers at experiment.

Syllogistic (sɪˈlɒdʒɪstɪk), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *syllogisticus* (Quintilian) or Gr. *συλλογιστικός*, f. *συλλογίζεσθαι* to SYLLOGIZE + -IC] see -IC and -ISTIC. Cf. F. *syllogistique*, Ital. *sillo-*, *silogistico*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of a syllogism or syllogisms.

1669 *GALE Cr. Genitiles* i i 11 § 14 The more simple mode of philosophizing by Dialogues, which was the main Logic used in al the Grecian Scholes, before Aristotle brought in the syllogistic forme of Mode and Figure. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i v 770 To put the Argument into a more Approvable Syllogistic Form, Whatsoever is Extended, is Body, or Corporal, But Whatsoever is Extended, is therefore Whatsoever is Body, or Corporal. And by Consequence there can be no Incorporeal Deity. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logick* ii. vi. 22 The Syllogistic Form is only an apt Disposition of the three Propositions for the necessary Collection of a Conclusion from the Premises. 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 152 p 10 If a disputed position is to be established, or a remote principle to be investigated, he may detail his reasonings with all the nicety of syllogistic method. 1821 *ALDRICH's Arts Logicæ Rudim.* (ed. 2) 110 The harshness and apparent tautology of the formal syllogism has been one occasion of prejudice against the syllogistic system. 1825 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* II. vi. vii, 73 So called syllogistic reasoning passes into what is commonly known as reasoning by analogy. 1867 *FOWLER Deduct. Logic* iii. 111 90 We shall first enumerate and explain certain syllogistic rules (derived from the definition of a syllogism) which will exclude illegitimate moods.

B. sb. Reasoning by syllogisms, that department of logic which deals with syllogisms. Also pl. (see -ICES), rare.

1833 *SIR W. HAMILTON Discuss.* (1853) 135 Dr. Whately makes the process of reasoning not merely its [sc. logic's] principal, but even its adequate object. In this view Logic is made convertible with Syllogistic. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* ii. 11, v. The rest welter amid Law of Nations, Social Contract, Juristics, Syllogistics. 1847 *SIR W. HAMILTON Let. to De Morgan* 3 The principle of Syllogism, afforded by the quantification—the expressed quantity—of the predicate.

Syllogistical, a. Now rare. [f. as prec + -AL; see -IAL.] = prec. adj.

1739 *SKELTON Reflyc.* 97 In your dialectical And principles syllogistical, If ye to remembrance call Howe [etc.] 1763 [see DEMONSTRATION 3]. 1770 *DPS Math. Pref.* bii b, Hard enough to frame to the Conclusion Syllogistical. 1792 in *J. MORRIS Troubles Cath. Fathers* (1877) 22 The poor man unlearned, having by chance read *Seaton's Logic*, to the interrogatories of the bishop and his chaplain made such syllogistical answers that they thought him a great clerk. 1800 *W. WATSON Deceitoid* Pief. (1802) A v b, Arguments syllogistical, enigmatical and inductive. 1853 *GATAKER Viud. Annot. Ver.* 131 Let your Argument be drawn into a syllogistical form. 1874 *HICKMAN Quinquat. Hist. Ep.* (ed. 2) a 3 b, They had strange Schools, in which a man could never hear a Syllogistical Disputation. 1897 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logick* ii. ix. 41 In that [sc. the first figure] there appears the Necessity of the Syllogistical Sequel, and the Dictum of All and None. 1898 *STILLINGF. Answ. Locke's and Lat.* 120 Here we have no general principles; no Criterion, no Antecedents and Consequents; no Syllogistical Methods of Demonstration.

b Addicted to reasoning by syllogisms; dealing in syllogisms.

1590 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* Wks. 1905 III. 185 A colony of critical Zenos, should they sinnow their syllogistical cluster-fishes in one bundle to confute and disprove mousing. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquat. Hist.* (ed. 2) 26 He is no Syllogistical man, and therefore I will not tie him to the strict rules of augmentation. 1837 *Farrer's Mag.* XV 393 A peripatetic logician, as disputationist and as syllogistical as any of the *Allegists* nostri.

† c Corresponding or agreeing like the propositions in a syllogism; consistent. Obs. non-use.

1672 *MARVELL Rel. Transf.* (1673) II 68 That it should remain upon Record how Syllogistical a life his hath been to the Stile and Principles that he has managed and prosecuted.

Syllogistically (sɪˈlɒdʒɪstɪkəli), adv. [f. prec. + -LY; see -ICALLY] In a syllogistic manner; by means of a syllogism or syllogisms, by the method of syllogisms. Also gen. with logical formality or precision, by the rules of logic.

1584 *FENNPA Def. Ministers* (1587) 25, I meane not to inferre all absurdities on his sayings, which might Syllogistically bee deduced out of his wordes. 1588 *FRANCIS LAWYERS Logike* i ii 9 In placing them axiomatically, syllogistically, or methodically, we argue some other thing either by explanation or confirmation. 1679 *SIR J. SMITH Sacrilege Handled App.* 10 What more reason is there here to separate 'tilling from the Patriarch and the Promises, then to separate Blessing, seeing all three are so syllogistically woven and interlaced? 1630 *RANDOLPH Aristophus* 12 If you discourse but a little while with a Courtier, you presently betray you learned Ignorance, answering him he concludes not Syllogistically, and asking in what Mood and figure he speaks in. 1690 [see SYLLOGISM 2]. 1782 *ELIZ. BLOWER Geo. Bateman* II 46 Consider the matter syllogistically. It is the voice of the public that confers infamy, but the public will never know of this transaction, therefore the public cannot confer infamy on you. 1837 *LUTTON E. Maltav.* i. xvi, No man can mathematically or syllogistically contend, that the world, which a God made, and a Saviour visited, was designed to be damned! 1864 *BOWEN Logic* xi 351 We must reason syllogistically when ever we use language with any perception of its meaning. 1871 *SPENCER Princ. Psychol.* § 305 (1872) II 99 In the fore going section we saw that there are many inferences of a kind so certain as to be called axiomatic, which do not admit of having their terms arranged syllogistically.

† **Syllogistry**. Obs. non-use. [f SYLLOGISTICAL, after *sophistry*.] Sophistical syllogistic reasoning.

1592 *NASHE Sh. ange. Newes* Cij b, I would forthwith haue wit in praise of Ropemakers, & prou'd it by sound syllogistry to be one of the 7 liberal sciences. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* Wks. (Grosart) II 276

Syllogization (sɪˈlɒdʒɪzəˈʃən), n. [f. next + -ATION; in med. L. *syllogizatio*] The action of syllogizing; syllogistic reasoning.

1660 *FISHER Rusticks Alam* in Wks. (1679) 597 From may be to must be is such a silly sort of Syllogization, as is not owned in *fora Academicæ*. 1744 *HARRIS Philo. Treat. Notes* (1765) 265 From mathematical Bodies they passed to Intuition and Syllogization.

Syllogize (sɪˈlɒdʒaɪz), v. Forms: 5 syllogyse, syllogise, 7 syllogize, 6- syllogise, 7- syllogise [a. OF. *syllogizer*, or ad. med. L. *syllogizāre* (Boethius, Thomas Aquinas), ad. Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *λογίζεσθαι* to reckon, calculate, compute, conclude, infer, f. *λόγος* discourse, reason, consideration, account.

Syllogize has often been explained as meaning literally 'to collect', L. *colligere* being regarded as the etymological equivalent of Gr. *συλλογίζεσθαι* (perh. by association with *συλλογή* collection, *συλλεγεσθαι* to collect, cf. Milton's *Logic* it ix. *eam iatocantus quasi collectionem vix ipsa syllogismi significant*). It has otherwise been interpreted as 'to add up, make a sum of', as if *συλλογίζεσθαι* were an intensive of *λογίζεσθαι* in the sense of 'to calculate, compute'. 1. *intr.* To argue by syllogisms, to reason syllogistically; also *gen.* (Also with *it*.)

c. 1400 ? *LVDO. Assembly of Gods* 19 Me thought awaylyd ayene hym to syllogyse. 1509 *HAWES Past. Pleas.* ix. (1555) Eij b, But rude people, oppress with byndnes Agaynst your fables, wylt often sollogyse [sic]. 1594 *NASHE Tervoy's of Night* Wks. (Grosart) II. 250 All receipts and authors you can name he syllogizeth of. 1616 *R. C. TUNNE'S Whistle* etc. (1871) 146 Though they can syllogize with arguments Of all things. 1631 [see ELENCHUS 1]. 1632 *J. HAYWARD tr. Biondi's Erotomena* 93 This constant concealing himselfe put her in doubt, causing her to syllogize; That who so loveth, the same obeyeth the thing or subject beloved, but he obeyed not (because he told her not who he was) and therefore he loved her not. 1663 *COWLEY Cutler Colman* 51. iv. 14, I have heard him syllogize it with Mr. Soaker in Mood and Figure. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logick* ii. vi. 20 To Syllogize is to collect, that is, conclude, or from some certain Propositions to draw up the Summ of an Argument or Proof. 1759 *STARKE Tr. Shandy* I xvi, And then he would do nothing but syllogize within himself for a stage or two together, How far the cause [etc.] 1788 *T. TAYLOR Proclus* L. 54 note, Thus we may syllogize in the first figure, Every thing white, is an animal; Every bird is white; Therefore, Every bird is an animal. 1875 *W. JACKSON Doctr. Retribution* i. 54 They [sc. first-truths] cannot be proved deductively, because, being first, there is nothing prior from which to syllogize. 1907 *F. HARRISON Creed of a Layman* 168 He does not syllogize about the origin of things, but he goes straight to the practical work of religion.

b. *trans.* To argue (a person) out of a condition, etc.

1718 *Free-thinker* No 14 r 6 A Scholastick Jugler, who plays his Legerdemain Tricks to Syllogize the Ignorant out of their Understanding and their Senses. 1809 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* II 51 That [he] should of a sudden fall in metaphysics, and, by a few miserable sophisms syllogize himself out of all hopes of an hereafter.

c. To deduce by syllogism. Only in transl. and echoes of Dante *Paradiso* x. 138 sillo gizzo invidiosi veri = drew true conclusions which brought odium upon him (Tozer).

1867 *LONGF. tr. Dante, Paradise* x. 138 Sigier, Who,

reading lectures in the Street of Stauw, Del syllogize invadious venties. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. 1. (1873) 337 The men who attack abuses are not so much to be dreaded by the reigning house of Superstition as those who, as Dante says, syllogize hateful truths. 1884 — *Democracy* (1887) 15 It is then only that they syllogize unwelcome truths.

2. *uir* (nonce-use, after *sympathize*.) To agree in ways of thinking.

1800 MACKINTOSH *Let to Moore* 27 Sept, in *Mem* (1835) I. 141 There is no body to whom I speak with such unreserved agreeable liberty, because we so much sympathize and (to borrow Parr's new coined word) syllogize.

Hence **Syllogizer**, a syllogistic reasoner; **Syllogizing** *obl sb*, reasoning by syllogisms.

1588 J HARVEY *Disc Probi* 96 These cunning Syllogizers, or any like Sophistical concluders. 1606 J. DOWE *Def Church Govt* 72 It is not a novelty of 60 years old, as this syllogizer hath objected. 1642 Sir B. DFRING *Sq on Relig*, xvi 86 Every Syllogizer is not presently a match to cope with Bellarmine. 1749 PECOCC *Reps* i xiv (Rolls) 76 For that thei trusten and trowen the premisses he tiewe, er that thei seen the premisses sufficientl proued by syllogizing. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr Agrippa's 100 Artes* xvii 169 They having recourse to interpreting, to expounding, to glossing, and to syllogizing, do rather geue it some other sense, then the proper meanninge of the letter. 1654 J. WHESTER *Acad Eaxmen* 38 The vain glory of Syllogizing Sophistry. 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elem Philos* (1839) 57 Errors which happen in reasoning, that is, in syllogizing, consist either in the falsity of the premises, or of the inference. 1666 Br. S. PARKER *Free & Impar L Censure* (1669) 36 Plato's manner of arguing is more succinct than the tedious way of Syllogizing. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref Lect* v 58 The way of Syllogizing seem'd to him very fallacious and too dependent upon words, to be much rely'd on. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* IV 722 The reasoning power he [sc. Newton] displayed in the mathematical forms of syllogizing. 1877 E. CAIRO *Philos Kant* 1, 234 There is no ground for saying that reason, the faculty of syllogizing, is different and distinct from understanding, the faculty of judging.

Sylour, -ure, **sylor**, -our, var. **CELURE**, **SILOUR**, *Obs.* **Syllup**. see **SYLUB**.

† **Sylly-jestical**, *a. Obs. nonce-wd* Perversion of **SYLLOGISTICAL** intended to suggest *silly jest*.

1601 Br W. BARLOW *Defence* 69 Fame would this disputer with his sylly-jestical method conclude vs all to be infidels.

Sylph (silf) [*ad. mod. L. (pl.) sylphes*, G. *sylyphen* (Paracelsus *De Nymphis*, etc.), *mod. L. sylphi* (Ibid., Wks. 1658 II. 391). Cf. *F. sylphe*, Sp. *silfo*, Pg. *sypho*, etc.]

Luttre conjectures a Gaulish origin, citing *syphis* dat pl from *Inscr. Helvet*, no 117 of Orelli, who connects the form with *salvius* female tutelary spirits venerated in Gaul (see Holder *Altelt. Sprachschatz* s. v.) But Paracelsus's word may be an arbitrary coinage, perh. a blending of *syphestis* SYLVESTER sb 1 and *sympna* NYMPH.]

1. One of a race of beings or spirits supposed to inhabit the air (orig. in the system of Paracelsus).

1657 H. PINNFEL *Philos Reformed* 1, 26 (from Paracelsus) To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs, 1680 A. LJOVELL *tr Moutfaucon de Villars' Cnt of Gaba* 15 29 The Sylphs are composed of the purest atoms of air, 1699 DRYDEN *Let to Mrs. Eliza. Thomas* 12 Nov, Wks. 1800 I. 11, 97 Whether Sylph or Nymph, I know not: those fine creatures, have a mind to be christen'd. 1712 [see SALAMANDER sb 2 b] 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* 1 65 The light Coquettes in Sylphs aloft repair, And sport and flutter in the fields of Air. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem Philos*, 17 The Rosicrucian philosophy, in which gnomes, sylphs, salamanders, and nymphs were the spiritual agents, supposed capable of being governed or enslaved by man. 1830 SCOTT *Demonol* x, 347 They affirmed that they could bind to their service and imprison in a ring, a mirror, or a stone, some fairy, sylph or salamander. 1856 Miss MURLOCK *John Halifax* x, Though this lady did not look like a sylph or a wood nymph—being neither very small nor very slight.

b. Applied to a graceful woman or girl; usually with implication of slender figure and light airy movement. (Cf NYMPH 2.)

1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick*, xiv, She's the only sylph I ever saw, who could stand upon one leg, and play the tambourine on her other knee, like a sylph. 1847 DISRAELI *Tancred* IV x, The mother seemed a sylph or a sultana.

2. Gould's name for various humming-birds with long forked tails.

1861 GOULD *Monogr Trochilidae* III Pl 172 *Cyananthus cyanurus*, Blue Tailed Sylph. Ibid. 173 *Cyananthus smaragdicaudus*, Green-Tailed Sylph.

3. *Comb.*, as *sylph-like* adj. and adv., *sylph-looking* adj.

1818 SCOTT *B. Lamm*, xviii, The sylph-like form, disencumbered of her heavy riding-skirt and mantled in azure silk. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Princ*, vii III. 82 A sylph-like gracefulness in their figures and actions. 1832 — *Person's Own*, iii, 13, Lady Catherine gliding sylph like across the room, seated herself by his side. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg*, xx, (1837) 289 There trapped lightly along a sylph-looking creature.

Hence **Sylphic**, **Sylphish**, **Sylphy** *adjs*, pertaining to, resembling, of the nature of, or characteristic of a sylph, sylph-like; **Sylphise** *v.*, *trans*, to give a sylphish character to.

1821 *New Monthly Mag*, II 361 This cannot but be considered as an improvement even by the most prejudiced of the 'sylyphic race'. 1835 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Engl. Spy* I 27 The sylphic daughters of Terpsichore. 1754 *Adventure* No 93 II 136 The images, customs, and employments of his [sc. Pope's] sylphs are exactly adapted to their natures, & are all, if I may be allowed the expression, 'Sylphish'. 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II, 233 She was of a slender, delicate, and sylphish form. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Let* (1812) VI 27 The Gothic mythology, demonized by the elder bards of Caledonia, 'sylphized by Shake-

peare, and the British poets. 1836 T. Hook *G. Ginnery* I, vii 283 There was a swan like swimmings about her air and gait—a sort of 'sylyphy' something that invited the attention. 1842 *United Service Mag* 1 383 Her chaplet of bright flowers and expanded sylphy wing.

Sylphid (silfid), *sb. (a.)* Also -ide [*ad. F. sylphide* (1671 in Littré), *f. sylphe* see *piec.* and -in 2.] A little or young sylph.

1680 A. LJOVELL *tr Moutfaucon de Villars' Cnt of Gaba* 15 29 As to marriage, I would advise you to take a sylphide. 1714 POPE *Rape Lock* 1 73 Ye Sylphs and Sylphids, to your chief give ear! 1803 H. K. WHITE *Clifton Grove* 48 in *Rem* (1807) II 12 Hosts of Sylphids on the moon-beam sail. 1814 GONZAUGA v 1 in *New Brit Theatre* III 145 Let me catch my runaway sylphid by the leg, what a delightful scene of rallery I'll have with him. 1837 LITTON *E. Maltha* vii, 11, Worse than the Rosicrucians, it is to make a sacrifice of all human beauty for the smile of a sylphid, that never visits us but in visions. 1849 TRACKERAY *Pendennis* xxviii, Our little sylphide, who scarcely ate at dinner more than the six grains of rice of Amos. 1897 GUNTER *Susan Turnbull* xxi 276 She bounds with the grace of a sylphide.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj* = **SYLPHIC**, **SYLPHISH**

1799 Sylph I 105 My connexion with the Sylphid [sic] tribe. 1803 JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* xxi, He ventured to look once only at her Sylphid figure. 1808 SCOTT *Marm* ii Intro 90 If to Sylphid Queen I were given, To show our earth the charms of Heaven, She could not gude along the air, With foam more light. 1853 Miss E. S. SHEPPARD *Ch. Ancestor* II 204 If he were small and sylphid seated by his majestic mother, how tiny was that delicate satellite of his.

Hence **Sylphidine** *a. (nonce-wd)*, like a sylphid. 1885 MEREDITH *Diana* xii, She swam above them in a cocoon of her spinning, sylphidine, unseizable.

Sylring, var. of **CELURING Obs**

1628 in *Maitland Club Misc*, III 372 The law galene without to have ane fair border round about from the sylring to the head of the windowis.

Sylue, *obs form of SELF*.

1426 LING *De Gint Piler* 3396 Reyt in the sylue wyse

Syluer, -ir, -ur, -yr(e), *obs ff SILVER*.

Sylueren, *obs f. SILVERN Sylure*, var.

CELURE, **SILOUR**, *Obs.*, *obs f SILVER*

† **Sylva**, *silva* (silvā), [*L. silva* a wood, forest, woodland: commonly misspelt *sylva* in imitation of the synonymous Gr. *silvā* (see **HYLE**)]

1. A title for a treatise on forest trees, or a descriptive list or catalogue of trees (Cf. **FLORA** 2.) 1664 EVELYN (*title*) *Sylva*, Or a Discourse of Forest Trees. 1859 W. S. COLEMAN *Woodlands* (1866) 63 Its [sc. the walnut's] importance as a timber and fruit tree is so great that we must introduce it as a member of our Sylva.

b. The trees of a particular region or period collectively. (Cf. **FLORA** 3.)

1846-8 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser* 1 and *Let fr B. Sawin* Positor, In the sylva of our own Southern States, the females of my family have called my attention to the china tree. 1882 A. OUIDA *Maremma* I 148 The rich sylva and flora which the central part of the Maremma possesses.

† 2. A title for a collection of pieces, esp of poems; also, a thesaurus of words or phrases.

After the title (*Silva*) of Statius's collection of occasional poems

[1666 BACON (*title*) *Sylva Sylvarum* or A Natural History. In ten Centuries.] 1636 A. COWLEY (*title*) *Sylva*, or Divers Copies of Verses Made upon sundry occasions. 1675 ALCOF *Anti* 1020 ii § 2 259 What ever other Synonymia his Sylva will furnish him with. 1798 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Sylva, in Poetry, a poetical piece, composed, as it were, at a start; in a kind of Rapture or Transport, its chief Use, in our Language is, metaphorically, to express certain Collections of poetical Pieces, of various Kinds, and on various Subjects. 1787 (*title*) *Sylva*; or the Wood being a Collection of Anecdotes, Dissertations, Characters, Apophthegms, Original Letters, Bons Mots, and other little things. By a Society of the Learned.

Sylvae (silvæ), *case* -i. [*L. L. sylva, silva* a wood (see *prec*) + -AGE] Woody growth, bosage

1773 GOLDAM *Ex* xxi Wks (Globe) 345/1 The brook assumed a natural sylvae; and the rocks were covered with moss

Sylvan, **silvan** (silvān), *sb* and *a.* Also 6 -ein, 6-7 -ane, (9 -ann). [*ad. F. sylvain* (only sb., in Marot, 1539, *sylvans, sylvans* pl.) or *ad. L. silvānus, silvānus* (in early use only sb. fem. pl. *silvāne* goddesses of the woods), *f. silva, sylva* see *prec.* and -AN

The Latin masc adj. *Silvanus* was used as the proper name of a divinity of the fields and forests, identified with Pan, etc.; it has been occas anglicized as *Silvani*, e.g. Milton *Comus* 268, *Il Pens* 134.]

a. *sb.* One who (or something that) inhabits a wood or forest; a being of the woods.

b. *Mythol.* An imaginary being supposed to haunt woods or groves; a deity or spirit of the woods

1565 GOLDING *Ovid's Met* 1 222 Satyres, Fannes, and sundry Nymphs, with Silvanes eke beside. 1846 L. BRYKETT in *Spenser's Astrophel*, *Aeglogue Sir P. Sidney* 116 Ye Silvan, Fannes, and Satyres, that among These thickets oft haue daunst after his pipe. 1676 DRUMMOND OF HAWTH. *Poems* (S.T.S.) I 39 Goats-feete Sylvaus. 1675 SHAWWELL *Psyche* 1, Then an Entry danc'd by four Sylvaus, and four Dryads, to rustick Musick. 1758 RAMSAY *Yellow hair'd Laddie* ii, Silvan and Fairies unseend danc'd around. 1831 SCOTT *Ci. Rob* xvi, The ancient belief in the god Pan, with his sylvans and satyrs. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* II, i, Ionic columns of black oak, with a profusion of fruits and flowers, and heads of stags and sylvans,

b. A person dwelling in a wood, or in a woodland region, a forester, a rustic

1589 PUTTINHAM *Engl. Poetrie* i. xv (Arb.) 49 The Satyre was pronounced by rusticall and naked Sylvanus speaking out of a bush. 1698 FRYER *Acc E. India* 6 P. 146 Daily disturbance from these Sylvans and Mountaineers. 1703 POPE *Vermont* 20 Her private orchards, wall'd on ev'ry side, To lawless sylvans all access deny'd. 1844 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxv, They [sc. two girls] were encountered by a country fellow, up came cousin Francis, and soon put the silvan to flight.

c. An animal, esp a bird, living in or frequenting the woods.

1612 DRAYTON *Poly-olb* xiii 44 Hunts up to the Morn the feath'rd Sylvan Sing. 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* ii iii 82 A little grove Where every morne a quire of Sylvan's sung. 1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXXIX 291 Shyest of the winged sylvans, the cushat. 1831 SCOTT *Ci. Rob* xvi, The sylvan [an orang outang] looked fixedly upon Count Robert, almost as if he understood the language used to him.

d. ? A forest tree, shrub, etc. 1818.

1632 LITWICH *Trav* x 408 Clydes fragrant fields, Bedeck't with Silvaus. 1787 GENIEUX *Attachment* II 97 The verdant sylvans.

B. adj 1. Belonging, pertaining, or relating to, situated or performed in, associated with, or characteristic of, a wood or woods (In earliest use of deities or nymphs see **A**.)

1580-3 GATFNE *Mamilla* ii Wks (Grosart) II 283 The Sylvein Nymph Oenone. 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* ii iv (1912) 172 A goodly white marble stone, that should seeme had bene dedicated in ancient time to the Silvan gods. 1638 COWLEY *Love's Riddle* 1, May all the Sylvan Deities Bee still propitious to you. 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* ix, 549 If e're my Pious Father, for my sake, Did grateful Off'ings on thy Altars make, Or I increas'd them with my silvan toils. 1741 SHENSTONE *Judgment. Hercules* 57 The silvan choir, whose numbers sweetly flow'd. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 66 P. 9, I once knew a man who found himself irresistibly determined to silvan honours, he spent whole days in the woods, pursuing game. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* ii n, Good hawk and hound for sylvan sport. 1821 — *Kennet*, xxiv, Elizabeth's silvan dress, was of a pale blue silk. 1832 — *Ci. Rob*, xxvi, A silvan man, or native of the woods [an orang-outang]. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* viii (1848) 104 The Italians identify the pastoral with the silvan drama. 1885 R. BUCHANAN *Annals Water* viii, Deep silvan silence.

b. Of woods as a subject of cultivation or observation 1818.

1830 J. G. STRUTT *Sylva Brit* 42 These would form a volume in themselves, a Sylvan Chronicle of times past. 1834 *Trav's Mag* 1 665/1 The new system of silvan-culture introduced by Violanes, for the regeneration of the Royal forests

2. Consisting of or formed by woods or trees

1594 NASH *Unfort Trav*, Wks (Grosart) V. 120 As many soites of shrill breasted birds as the Summer hath allowed for singing men in hir siluane chappells. 1615 CHAPMAN *Odyssey* xix 599 Steepe Parnassus, on whose forehead grow All sylvan oft springs round. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* v 377 So to the silvan Lodge, They came. 1697 DRYDEN *Purg. Past.* vi 15 And all the Silvan reign shall sing of thee. 1784 COWPER *Task* i 588 The houseless rovers of the silvan world. 1822 SUFFLEY *Fragm Unfinished Drama* 225 The pillared stems of the dark silvan temple. 1857 LIVINGSTONE *Trav* xii 212 The islands at a little distance seem great rounded masses of silvan vegetation.

3. Furnished with, abounding in, or having as its chief feature, woods or trees; wooded, woody.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv. 140 Cedar, and Pine, and Fir, and branching Palm A silvan Scene. 1697 DRYDEN *Kennet* xi, 874 To share with me The Silvan Shades. 1794 Miss RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxiv, All the charms of silvan and pastoral landscape. 1798 WORDSW. *Tintern Abbey* 56 How oft, in spirit, have I turned to thee, O silvan Wye! thou wanderer thro' the woods! 1814 SCOTT *Puv* xxii, The glen widened into a silvan amphitheatre. 1870 EDGAR *Ramseyede* 23 The towns assumed a silvan aspect, and the churches were converted into leafy tabernacles. 1880 Lo BRACONFIELD in *Daily News* 27 Mar 6/5 Sylvan scenery never palls. 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado Sq.* 60 The whole neighbourhood...now so quiet and silvan, was once alive with mining camps.

Hence **Sylvanite** (silvān), silvan quality or character; **Sylvanize** *v. trans*, to render silvan; **Sylvanly** *adv.*, in a silvān manner or style; **Sylvanry**, silvan scenery.

1832 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag*, XXXII 852 Manners full of ruralty, or 'sylvanry, or urbanity. 1907 *Times* 2 July 7/4 Mr. Knight's 'Sylvanus Urban' combined the urbanity of a true man of letters with the sylvanry (if it may be called so) of a Yorkshireman. 1835 *Blackw Mag*, XXXVII 606 The winds would have called from their sleep of years the satyrs to 'sylvanize the spot again. 1800 COLERIDGE in *Robberds Men*, W. Taylor (1843) 1 318 Something very 'sylvanly romantic. 1844 Miss BROWNING *Lost Bower* xxiv, The wild hop And the large leaved columbine, Arch of door and window-mullion, did right sylvanly entwine. 1821 *New Monthly Mag* II 46 Perch'd upon a green and sunny hill, Gazing upon the 'sylvanry below. 1901 *Pull Mall G.* 29 May 1/3 You shall find quite unsuspected sylvanry in Kensington Gardens.

Sylvanite (silvānit) *Min.* [*f. (Tran)-sylvania*, where found + -ITE¹ Cf. *sylvanum* (G. *sylvan*, Weiner), an old name for tellurium.] a. Native tellurium, with slight admixture of gold, iron, etc. ? *Obs.* b. A telluride of gold and silver (sometimes also containing lead), occurring in crystals or masses of a steel-grey, silver-white, or yellow colour with metallic lustre.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) II 324, I call it [sc. the new semi metal] Sylvanite, from its being found in Transylvania.

know presbyter, know-elecl. Бушрвубошгард
46

(simpseī kōgraf), *nonce-wd* [PSYCHOGRAPH], an imaginary composite portrait produced by superposition of images of the same object as conceived by different minds, so **Sympsycho grapher, -graphy**.

1851 G. S. FASER *Many Mankions* 103 Our spiritualised human bodies, thus conformed or (as the Greek has it (Philipp. iii, 21)) made symmorphic to his spiritualised Body. *Ibid.* They would neither have this declared symmorphism, nor be fitted for a perpetual abode, with the Lord their glorious pattern. 1895 C. E. BENHAM in *Engineering* 26 July 127 (title) The Symptomograph. 1832 MAGINN in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXII 413 Without interrupting the dialogue of the two venerable sympatetics. 1904 Foulton *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 62 Forms found together in certain geographical areas may be called sympatetic. The occurrence of forms together may be termed sympatry. 1885 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) IV. 359 An arrangement to be called symptelous, since the two tendons are completely blended. The symptelous distribution of the deep plantar tendons obtains especially in the swifts, humming-birds and their allies. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lec.* Symptelous 1903 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Symptelous* uniting two or more parts of the petiole into artificially 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 129 The corolla is gamopetalous or sympetalous (less correctly 'monopetalous'), when the petals are more or less coherent. 1903 *Nature* 12 Feb 351/1 The phenomenon of 'sympylism', that is to say, the harbouring of insects, &c., of various foreign species in the nests of ants and termites. It is stated that the number of symphyllous arthropods exceeds a hundred. 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI 183 The relations between ants and their guests. Wasmann arranges in four categories: 1. 'Symphyly' for the true guests, which are fed and tended by the ants, the guests often affording some substance the ants delight in. 1874 A. J. ELIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 13 The Dingdong theory; let us call it 'symphonetic'. 1921 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* xi. § 2 332 A compound Song is where Two or more Voices go together, so that the Melody each of them makes, is a distinct and different simple Song; all such Compositions are very properly called 'symphonetic Music', or Music in Parts. 1874 A. J. ELIS *Presid. Addr. to Philol. Soc.* 15 It is [sc. the word] 'scrumptious' [interjectional, imitative, or 'symphonetic?'] 1893 *Smithsonian Rep.* 41 He was able to ascertain and formulate the principles governing the number, kind, and position of notional stems in 'symphrases, or word-sentences. 1904 A. W. GRABAU in *Amer. Geol.* Apr. 236 *note*, Rocks of this type may be called 'symphratric rocks. *Ibid.* 236 Whether the metamorphism be due to mountain making processes (regional or dynamo-metamorphism, or 'symphratism') 1828 CARLYLE *Germ. Rom.* IV. 145 Another series of occurrences, not so much of a synchronistic, as of a 'symphonistic kind. 1877 A. W. BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* 134 The perianth may be gamophyllous or 'symphyllous, on the one hand, or [etc.] 1885 L. OLIPHANT *Symphyllata* v. 81 United with a 'Symphyllata' free from the gross external covering of outer body. *Ibid.* xii. 179 The electric 'symphyllata. *Ibid.* xiii. 201 The conscious notes echoed from the unconscious symphyllata depths. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 July 1/2 The 'symphyllatist between the Times and the Times' Last Hope. 1892 *Daily News* 16 July 5/2 The young lord who is bitten by 'Symphyllatist', or the theories of Mr Laurence Oliphant. 1873 B. GREGORY *Holy Cath. Ch.* xv. 146 There does arise a new 'symphyllatist, a fellow-citizenship of the saints. 1871 BAXTER *Power Mag. & Ch. Pastors* ii. § 44. 35 The Major Vote of his 'Syn-Piesbyters are against it. 1877 BARROW *Serm. Heb. xii. 17*, Wks 1886 III. 280 The same titles, which the Apostles assumed to themselves, they ascribe to their Symphyllatists. 1896 D. S. JORDAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 601 We are enabled to present a copy of the resultant 'symphyllatograph. *Ibid.* 601 One suggestion was that this was the blind spot on the retina in each of the 'symphyllatographers. *Ibid.* 601 From seven ideals, sympathetically combined, the true cat would be developed. This combination is the essence of 'symphyllatography.

Syma, obs. form of CYMA.

Syman, obs. form of CEMENT.

1593 in Halliwell *Rara Math.* (1842) 40 The Glasse..ys made last with syman vpon a small block.

Symar, var CYMAR, SIMAR.

Symbal(e, -all), obs. forms of CYMBAL.

Symbilyne, ? obs. Sc. form of CYMBALLING.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 15 Quhar cherubyne syngis sweet Osanna, With organe, tympane, harpe, and symbilyne.

Symbiont (sɪmˈbiɒnt, -bi-). *Biol.* Also (in Dicts.) **symbion**. [integ f. Gr. συμβίω, pr. pp. of συμβιών: see next.] Either of two organisms living in symbiosis; a commensal.

1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR in *De Barry's Fungi* 360 The results of the reciprocal action of the two symbionts. 1902 H. M. COULTER *Plant Studies* 162 In symbiosis one of the symbionts may be an animal.

|| **Symbiosis** (sɪmˈbiəʊsɪs, -bi-). [mod. L., ad. Gr. συμβίωσις a living together, companionship, f. συμβίω, συμβίω, to live together, f. σύμβιος adj. living together, sb companion, partner, f. σύν SYM- + βίος life.]

+1. Living together, social life. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 60 To study and inuent things profitable for the publike Symbiosis.

2. *Biol.* Association of two different organisms (usually two plants, or an animal and a plant) which live attached to each other, or one as a tenant of the other, and contribute to each other's support.

Also called *commensalism* or *consortium*, distinguished from *parasitism*, in which one organism preys upon the other. Rarely in extended use, including parasitism, or including mutually beneficial association without bodily attachment.

1877 BENNETT tr. *Thom's Bot.* (ed. 6) 267 In the Lichens we have the most remarkable instance in the vegetable kingdom of symbiosis, or commensalism. 1882 H. N. MOSLEY in *Times* 30 Aug. 7/4 Certain animals have imbedded in their tissues numbers of unicellular algae, which are not to be regarded as parasites, but which thrive in the waste products of the animal, while the animal feeds upon the compounds elaborated by the algae. This combined condition of existence has been named by Dr Brandt symbiosis.

Hence **Symbiote** (sɪmˈbiəʊt, -bi-) [for ending cf. *zygote*], a combination of two symbiotic organisms, **Symbiotic** (sɪmˈbiəʊtɪk, -bi-), *a. Biol.* associated or living in symbiosis; relating to or involving symbiosis; **Symbiotically** *adv.* in a symbiotic manner, in the way of symbiosis; **Symbiotism** (*rare*), symbiosis.

1897 *Nature* 2 Dec. 119/1 It may be a 'symbiote involving some gigantic rhizopod, and a bacterial organism. 1882 *Academy* 4 Feb 86/4 Prof. Mosley expresses the view that the chlorophyllaceous corpuscles, long known as constituents of the living substance of large Fungi, are 'symbiotic algae. 1894 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* I 254 Animals and Plants considered as a great symbiotic community. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* XI 224 The tubercle bacillus is probably present in symbiotic and often latent union with the tissues. 1888 VINTS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIV 128/2 A Lichen is a compound organism consisting of a Fungus, and an Alga living 'symbiotically. 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 233 Several plants live symbiotically with certain ants. The plants afford the ants lodging and give them nourishment, the ants in return defend the foliage against the attacks of leaf-eating animals. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXV 272/2 The remarkable 'symbiosis between Algae and Fungi.

|| **Symbiopharon** (sɪmˈbiəʊfəɹən). *Path.* [mod. L., f. Gr. σύν SYM- + βλεφάρων eyelid.] Adhesion of the eyelid to the eyeball.

1819 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 4) I 438 Concretions of the eyelids. One, termed *symbiopharon*, in which the inner lining of one or both eyelids has become adherent to the eyeball. 1875 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* 468 Where the palpebral and ocular conjunctiva are cut through, these are apt to unite and produce symbiopharon.

Symbly, var. **SEMBLE** *a. Obs.*, like, similar.

1500 *Rais. Raving* 1 235 As arestoyll and yprocas Has vyting in syk symbly cas.

Symbol (sɪmˈbɒl), sb1. Also 6 **simbole**, 6-7 **simbole**, -boll, 7 **simbol**; also in L. form. [ad. late L. *symbolum* (partly through F. *symbole*, 16th c. = It. Sp. *simbolo*, Pg. *simbolo*), a. Gr. σύμβολον mark, token, ticket, 'tessera', f. σύν SYM- + root of βολή, βάλλω a throw (cf. συμβάλλειν to put together, f. σύν SYM- + βάλλειν to throw).]

1. A formal authoritative statement or summary of the religious belief of the Christian church, or of a particular church or sect, a creed or confession of faith, *spec.* the Apostles' Creed.

This use is traceable to Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage (c. 250), who applies L. *symbolum* to the baptismal creed, this creed being the 'mark' or 'sign' of a Christian as distinguished from a heathen. The notion, long current, that the creed was so called because it was 'put together' by the Apostles is without foundation in fact.

1450-1500 *Myrr. our Lady* iii. 312 Thys ciede ys called *Symbolum*, that ys to say a gatheryng of morselles for eche of the xii. apostles put thei to a morsel.

1490 CAXTON *How to Die* 4 The credo and symbole of the fayth. 1536 HEN VIII in Burnet *Hist. Ref.* (1679) I Collect Rec. 306 All things which be comprehended in the whole body and Canon of the Bible, and in the three Creeds or Symbols. 1539 HUSEY *Man. Prayers* C 117 b The Symbole or Crede of the greete doctour Athanasius. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xii. 126 b, He sayde the Lordes Prayer, the salutation of the Angell, and the Symbole of the Apostles. 1602 PARSONS *Warn. word* i. xiv. 100 b, The Symbolum or Creed of the Apostles. 1638 in Chillingw. *Relig. Prot.* i. iv. 27. 205 The Symbole is a brieft yett entire Methodicall summe of Christian Doctrine. 1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Learn.* xiv. 175 Enquiring into the number of Symbols, he adds a fourth to the other three. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 20 The symbolum *Quinquaginta vult*, whether regarded as an actual Creed or as a hymn on the Creed, has an intense value of its own. 1887 CAROLINE HAZARD *Man. F. L. Duman* vii. 150 The Nicene Creed, the great symbol in which the divinity of Christ is asserted and defined. 1912 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 349 Salmir, in 1581, gathered the ten chief Symbols of the Reformed Churches in his *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*.

+ b. *transf.* A brief or sententious statement; a formula, motto, maxim, *occas.* a summary, synopsis. *Obs.*

1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 50 The symbole thereto [sc. to the helmet] annexed was this, *Ex lacrimis lacrima*. 1644 BULWER *Chivrol* 94 The Cynique in his symbole advising men to add benignity to their courtship. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgrave], *Symbol* a short and intricate road or sentence. 1662 OWEN *Disc. Liturgies* iii. 16 That they might have [in the Lord's Prayer] a summary Symbol of all the most excellent things they were to ask of God. 1727 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. xiv. 73 The celebrated symbol of Pythagoras, ἀνέμω πνεύματι τὴν ψυχὴν προσκύνει; 'when the wind blows, worship its echo.'

2. Something that stands for, represents, or denotes something else (not by exact resemblance, but by vague suggestion, or by some accidental or conventional relation); *esp.* a material object representing or taken to represent something immaterial or abstract, as a being, idea, quality, or condition; a representative or typical figure, sign,

or token, *†occas.* a type (of some quality). Const. of.

1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II. 11. 10 That, as a sacred Symbole, it [sc. a blood stain] may dwell In her sonnes flesh. 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* II. 11. 350 To renounce his Baptisme, All Seales, and Symbols of redeemed sin. 1612 DEKKER *London Trumpling* Wks 1873 III 245 Euery one carrying, a Symbole, or Badge of that Learning which she professeth. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* II. 139 They [sc. ostriches] are the simplest of fowles, and symbols of folly. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang. T.* III. 170 They play and sport together. A thing so true a symbole of decessence. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. xxi. 265 Salt as incorruptible, was the Symbole of friendship. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* Isa. v. 20 (1727) II 333 Words are the Signs and Symbols of Things, and, as in accounts, Cyphers and Figures pass for real Sums; so Words and Names pass for Things themselves. 1688 HOLME *Armoury* II. 127/1 In Arms Oranges [are] the symbol of Dissimulation. 1765-8 BASKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* III. II § 5 Another symbol was anciently used in proof that a sale was perfected, which continues to this day in bargains of lesser importance among the lower rank of people, the parties licking and joining of thumbs. 1769 KOSBERTSON *Chas. V.* III. 2. 238 There was engraved on it a cap, the ancient symbol of freedom. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xix, 'I deliver to you, by this symbol,' [here she gave into his hand the venerable gold headed staff of the deceased Earl of Torwood]—the keeping and government and seneschalship of my Tower of Lillietudlem'. 1833 KENNEDY *Miller's Dam.* 233 The kiss, the woven arms, seem but to be Weak symbols of the settled bliss, The comfort, I have found in thee. 1849 RUSKIN *Seven Lamps* iv. § 2 95 The fluting of the column, which I doubt not was the Greek symbol of the bark of the tree. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* I. iv. § 22 (1875) 68 Ultimate religious ideas and ultimate scientific ideas, alike turn out to be merely symbols of the actual, not cognitions of it. 1865 R. W. DALE *Jew. Temp.* xvi (1877) 180 The offering of incense is a natural symbol of adoration. 1909 RIDER HAGGARD *I'llow God* 108 The symbols of the good and evil geni on a Mohammedan tomb.

b. An object representing something sacred; *spec. (absol.)* either of the elements in the enchanter, as representing the body and blood of Christ.

1671 EVEREY *Let. to Father Patrick* 27 Sept. After the prayer, the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ, after a sacramental, spiritual, and real manner. 1704 NELSON *Fest. & Fasts* ix. II. (1739) 579 Bread and Wine by consecration being made Symbols of the Body and Blood of Christ. 1782 J. MORISON in *Transl. & Paraphr. Sc. Ch.* xxxv. II. That symbol of his flesh he broke. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* I. III. 364 The injuries began the very day after the conquest, when the white-washings and removals of Moslem symbols commenced. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 385 Whether the body [of Christ] was really in the symbols. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earlham Pilgr.* i. 119 We read of many religions, all of them surrounded with fables and symbols. Of all the symbols, the most universal was the Cross. 1877 E. PETERS tr. *Pfeiderer's Paulinism* vi. I 240 This mystical element [lies] at the very root of the ancient idea of worship, the symbol is here never mere symbol, but medium of a real connection with the actual object of worship. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 258 We should, train ourselves, to consider them [sc. the sacraments] as divinely-ordered symbols, by which the Church, and we as members of it, realise the highest and deepest of our spiritual privileges.

c. **Nismism**. A small device on a coin, additional to and usually independent of the main device or 'type'.

1883 P. GARDNER *Types Grk. Coins* II. 53 The symbol is a copy or replica of the signet of the magistrate who is responsible for the coin. 1886 B. V. HEAD in *L. Jewett's Eng. Coins & Tokens* 102 Small objects represented either in the field or the exergue as adjuncts to the main type are called symbols.

d. Symbols collectively; symbolism (*rare*).

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits, Aristocr.* Wks. (Bohn) II. 77 Proud of the language and symbol of chivalry. 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* iv. xxv. (1878) 410 Other portions of [the Apocalypse], and those the least loaded with prophetic symbol.

3. A written character or mark used to represent something; a letter, figure, or sign conventionally standing for some object, process, etc.

e.g. the figures denoting the planets, signs of the zodiac, etc. in astronomy; the letters and other characters denoting elements, etc. in chemistry, quantities, operations, etc. in mathematics; the faces of a crystal in crystallography.

1610 A. HUME *Brit. Tongue* (1865) 7 The symbol, I call the written letter, quikly represents to the eie the sound that the mouth sould utter. 1700 MOXON *Math. Dict.* *Symbols*, are Letters used for Numbers in Algebra. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 The different letters which compose the symbol. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* § 4 (ed. 2) 36 The advantage of substituting for the terms, in a regular syllogism, arbitrary unmeaning symbols, such as letters of the alphabet, is much the same as in mathematics. 1844 FOWLER *Chem.* 180 A table of symbols of the elementary bodies. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 713 It is usual in descriptive works to give a list of the authors, and the symbols for their names. 1882 MINCHIN *Unph. Kinemat.* 186 Suppose $x = f(a, b, c)$, $y = g(a, b, c)$, where f and g are symbols of functionality.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*

1818 KEATS *Endym.* III. 700 If he explores all forms and substances, to their symbol-essences. 1821 SHAKESPEARE *Hellas* 1095 Not gold, not blood, their altar dowers, But votive tears and symbol flowers. 1866 LYTTON *Lost Tales Miletus, Secret Way* 4 Egypt's vast symbol gods. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Symbol printing* (Telegraphy), a system of printing in dots and marks, or other cipher, as distinct from printing in the usual Roman letter. 1895 ELWORTHY *Evil Eye* 249 The typical symbol-figures representing the four Evangelists.

† **Symbol**, sb.² *Obs.* (Also in L. form.) [ad. L. *symbola*, a. Gr. σύμβολή, f. συμβάλλειν (see

SYMBOL sb.1. Cf. obs. F. *symbole* 'a shot, a collation' (Cotgr.).] A contribution (properly to a feast or picnic); a share, portion.

Quot. 1667 echoes the L. plur. *symbolarum collatores* (Plautus), those who contribute their shot to a feast. 1667 B. JOHNSON in Drayton *Battle Agincourt*, etc. Pref. Verse 21; This reck'ning I will pay, Without conferring symbols. 1693 JEN. TAYLOR *Sermon for Year, Winter* 1. 3 The persons who are to be judged shall all appear to receive their Symbol. 1816 xx. 271 He refused to pay his Symbol, which himself and all the company had agreed should be given. 1866 FULLER *Worthies, Chester* (1862) 1. 291 Let me contribute my Symbol on this Subject. 1867 OLDENBURG in *Phil. Trans.* II. 414 That they would be pleased to join their Symbols, and to send in their Proposals. 1883 A. HILL *Life of Barron* B's Wks. 1867 I. c. 2, I wish they [sc. his friends] would bring in their Symbols toward the History of his Life. 1867 A. CAMPBELL *Lexiph.* (1774) 57 Miscapellus instigated by the imitations of private friendship disbursed the symbol. 1882 LAMB *Ella* Ser. 1, *Compl. Dancy Beggars*, To have sat down at the cripples' feast, and to have thrown in his benediction, ay, and his mite too, for a companionable symbol.

Symbol, v. [f. SYMBOL sb.1.]

1. *trans.* = SYMBOLIZE 3.

1832 *Examiner* 395/1 English Justice, being, as she is symbolized, hoodwinked. 1861 MARGUERITE *Evangelical* xi. Bread and cheese symbolised his condition. 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F.* 535 [She] read, and tore, As if the living passion symbol'd there Were living nerves to feel the rent. 1874 SYMONDS *Sb. Italy & Greece* (1878) I. xi. 213 Angels, with fluttering skirts and mouths that symbol singing.

2. *intr.* To make signs, to signal. *notice-use.*

1864 CARLYLE *Frederick*, Ch. xvi. 1. IV. 248 They say and symbol to me, 'Tell us of him!'

Symbolæography (simbôl'og'grāfī). *rare.* Also 7 sim-, -is- (error, -is-), 6-7 -is-. [ad. Gr. *συμβολαιογραφία*, f. *συμβολαιογράφος* notary, f. *συμβολαίον* mark, sign, contract, etc. + *-γράφος* writing (see -GRAPHY)] The art of writing out or drawing up legal instruments.

1890 WEST (title) *Συμβολαιογραφία*. Symbolæographia. Which may be termed The Art, Description, or Image of Instruments, Covenants, Contracts, &c. Or The Notary or Scrivener. The Contents of the Books of Symbolæographia. 1890 FOR KINGHAM *Pseudog.* 1. 2 The Legal part comprehends the Symbolæographic or Clarke ship, and penning of the Survey.

Symbolatry (simbôlātrī), shortened form of SYMBOLOLATRY (cf. *idolatry*). So Symbolater, Symbolatrous a.

1861 BARING-GOULD *Orig. & Development Relig. Beliefs* I. ix. 186 The Arabian monotheist cannot be excepted, for all his artistic advance was due to fiction against symbolatrous peoples. *Ibid.* Of the immense debt of gratitude we owe to symbolatry it is impossible to speak too highly. 1916 *Daily News* 27 Mar. 4 Blind Symbolaters.

Symbolic (simbô'lik), a. (sb.) [ad. late L. *symbolicus*, a. Gr. *συμβολικός*, f. *σύμβολον* SYMBOL sb.1; see -IO Cf. F. *symbolique* (from 16th c.), It., Sp. *sim-*, Pg. *symbolico*.]

1. Having the character of a symbol or representative sign or mark; constituting or serving as a symbol (of something).

1680 FLETCHER *Sermon Funeral Glanville* (1682) 2 It may be well doubted whether their symbolic divinity were not designed rather to conceal their own ignorance. 1704 NELSON *Past & Fast* vi. (1739) 78 The Apostles, laid their Hands upon them; an ancient Symbolic Rite of Investiture and Consecration. 1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 11 41 The Old Testament... is Prophetic and Symbolic of the Revelations of the New. 1864 PUSEY *Leck. Daniel* (1876) 412 The symbolic animal. 1871 R. W. DALE *Communism* ii. 58 Jewish priests who offered a mere symbolic sacrifice might properly wear symbolic robes. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vi. 254 All voluntary external acts are symbolic of (that is, vitally connected with) internal states.

b. *Gram.* (See quot., and cf. PRESENTIVE.) Also as sb. a symbolic word.

1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 105 The Symbolic words are those which by themselves present no meaning to the mind, and which depend for their intelligibility on a relation to some presentive word or words. *Ibid.* 210 Symbolics.

2. Consisting of, denoted by, or involving the use of written symbols or significant characters.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* Wks. 1845 VII. 264 You demonstrate nothing to anybody but those who understand your symbolic tongue. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. 1. 64 The Egyptian Language was twofold, Symbolic and Hieroglyphic, or Simple. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* iv. 14 Symbolic Writing, the more it receded from the Proper Hieroglyphic, the more it became obscure. 1805-27 R. JAMPSON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 All this description may be exhibited in symbolic language. 1839 DE MORGAN in *Trans. Camb. Phil. Soc.* VII. 173 The method of giving meaning to the primary symbols, and of interpreting all subsequent symbolic results. 1882 VENN (title) *Symbolic Logic*. 1902 F. S. DELLENBAUGH *N. Americans of Yesterday* 69 In Symbolic Writing, a single characteristic part or trait serves to represent the whole object; thus the track of an animal will stand for the animal itself.

b. *Math.* Denoted by, relating to, or involving some special set or system of symbols, esp. simple or brief symbols used instead of fuller or more lengthy expressions, or symbols of operation treated as themselves subject to operation like symbols of quantity.

1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 49 Calling this act of connection of symbols, the operation of addition; the added symbols, *summands*; and the resulting symbol, a *sum*, we may say that this symbolic sum of lines represents the total (or final) effect of all those

successive rectilinear motions which are represented by the several summands. 1886 J. C. FIELDS in *Amer. Jnl. Math.* VIII. 567 (heading) Symbolic Finite Solutions and Solutions by Definite Integrals of the Equation $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = x^m y$. 1888 W. W. JOHNSON *Ibid.* X. 94 (heading) Symbolic Treatment of Exact Linear Differential Equations.

3. Expressed, denoted, or conveyed by means of a symbol or set of symbols, concerning, involving, or depending upon representation by symbols; also, dealing with or using symbols.

Symbolic delivery. See SYMBOLICAL 3 b.

1884 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Inst. Law Scot.* II. 1. (1694) 56 The most ordinary way of acquiring of Property is by Tradition, and this translation is made either by the real delivery of the thing itself, as of a Horse, a Cup &c. or by a Symbolic delivery. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* III. iii. In Death too, in the Death of the Just, as the last perfection of a Work of Art, may we not discern symbolic meaning? 1846 LAMCH *Mirac.* xxxiii. (1862) 460 An allegorical, or more truly a symbolic, meaning underlying the literal. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* III. i. (1874) 264 The Symbolic power, which enables us to represent objects by signs. 1861 TRFNCH *Comm.* Ep. *Chinches Asiae* 264 What we may call the mystical or symbolic interest, predominates over the actual. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vi. 257 There are two views of this sacrament which the 'plain man' has always found much easier to understand than the symbolic view which is that of our Church. 1908 R. H. STRACHAN in *Expositor* Feb. 114 Apart from the much larger question of the symbolism of the Gospel, he [sc. John] displays what might be called the 'symbolic' mind, a mind that is especially open to any suggestion of spiritual truth conveyed by the actual facts.

b. *Art and Literature.* Having the characteristics of symbolism (see SYMBOLISM 1 d).

1910 B. W. WELLS *Modern Fr. Lit.* xiii. 485 Here [sc. in 'La petite paroisse'] first Daudet adopted the symbolic method that Zola and Ibsen also use with such effect.

4. Pertaining to or of the nature of a formal creed or confession of faith (SYMBOL sb.1 i).

1867 CHAMBERS'S *Encycl.*, *Symbolic Books*, in the language of the church, is a phrase that signifies the same as Creeds and Confessions. 1887 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Apr. 18 It is implied in the Augsburg Confession, the *Confessio Gallicana*, and several cognate symbolic documents.

b. sb. [after G. *symbolik*.] a. = SYMBOLICS 2. 1816-17 b. (See 1 b above.)

1864 WEBSTER, *Symbolic*, n. That branch of historic theology which treats of creeds; symbolism.

Symbolical (simbô'likāl), a. [f. late L. *symbolicus*; see prec. and -IOAL.]

1. = prec. 1.

1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 176 The Primaries [distribution], is when the totality properly so called is distinguished into true, and symbolical parts [*mythos*, symbols or notes of the causes or effects]. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. iv. 16 By this inchoation Idolatry first clept in, men converting the symbolical use of Idols into their proper worship. 1657-83 EVERLYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 20 Some, made it [sc. an egg] symbolical of the world. 1682 B. KEACH *Tropeologia* (1779) 230 By which typical and symbolical Image the four universal Kingdoms are shadowed. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II. vii. § 5 (1718) 401 His laying his Hand upon the Head of his Sacrifice, was a Symbolical Action. 1793 HORSLEY *Sermon*, *Luke* ix. 18-19 (1816) I. 215 Our Lord's miracles, which, for the most part, were actions distinctly symbolical of one or other of the spiritual benefits of the redemption. 1848 LYTTON *Harold* I. 1, A small circular table supported by symbolical monsters quaintly carved. 1861 BURTON *Bk. Hunter* (1863) 64 The hand pouring oil into a lamp, symbolical of the nutriment supplied to the intellectual flame. 1874 MICKLETHW. *172 Mod. Par. Chinches* 6 Ceremonial was sometimes symbolical.

2. = prec. 2.

1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Examen* 24 The Hieroglyphical, Emblematical, Symbolical and Cryptographical learning. 1656 T. HOBBS *Elem. Philos.* (1839) 316 This doth not properly belong to Algebra, or the analytics concerning symbols, or cossack, which are, as I may say the biachygraphy of the analytics. 1660 HARRLOW *Enchirid. Pief.* (1714) 3 Those who are delighted more with symbolical than verbal Demonstrations. 1805-27 R. JAMPSON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 184 In order to prevent beginners from finding any thing ambiguous in the symbolical mode of writing. 1841 J. R. YOUNG *Math. Dissert.* Intro. 3 Some of the symbolical expressions most familiar to the algebraical student.

b. *Math.* = prec. 2 b.

1830 G. PEACOCK *Treat. Algebra* xi. (1845) II. 2 The operations of Arithmetical and Symbolical Algebra. *Ibid.* The rules of operation in Symbolical Addition and Subtraction. 1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 45 The present paper is an attempt towards constructing a symbolical geometry. 1854 SIR WEBSTER *Ibid.* VII. 83 Take the symbolical product of the first line.

3. = prec. 3.

1607 B. ANDREWES *Sermon*, *Resurrection* II. (1629) 399 Symbolical Divinity is good; but, might we see it in the rational, too? 1650 BULYFF *Anthropomet.* 124 They had a respect to a Symbolical intent. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Symbolical Philosophy*, is that kind of Learning and Wisdom, which teach us how to make or expound those mystical and artificial bodies called Symbols. 1664 H. MORE *Myst. Ling.* vi. 26 Whether it be referred to God himself, or to his Symbolical presence in the Ark of the Covenant, it is manifest that the worship was intended to God. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* 75 The mystery and symbolical sense is chiefly to be looked upon. 1816 J. SMITH *Panorama Sci. & Art* II. 524 Bergman has adopted a symbolical mode of representing affinities. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1867) II. xvi. 104 note, People who wished to find a symbolical significance in every act of their traditional ritual. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 261 The objective or symbolical type of Mysticism.

b. *Sc. Law.* *Symbolical delivery, possession*: see quot. 1838.

1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xiii. § 27. 239 The delivery of Symbolical Possession, by the Superior or his Bailie, to the Vassal or his Attorney, by delivery of Earth and Stone, and other Symbols. 1688 G. DALLAS *Stiles* 45 Symbolical forms of giving sasine in Scotland. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Delivery*, Actual delivery of heritage is impracticable, but the law of Scotland has recognised a symbolical delivery, which is indispensable in the transference of such property. *Ibid.* s.v. *Symbols*, Heritable property is transferred by the delivery of symbols, wherever sasine is requisite, the longest possession is insufficient without symbolical possession. In giving sasine of lands, the symbols are earth and stone of the lands, of fishings, net and cobbles, of patronage teinds, a sheaf of corn.

4. = prec. 4.

Symbolical books, (spec.) the authentic documents (the Confession of Augsburg, etc.) constituting the Lutheran confession of faith.

1745 GLEDITSCH'S *Deutsch-Engl. Lex.* 1764 MACLAINE in *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xviii. II. 1. § 22 (1768) IV. 449 What the members of our communion call their Symbolical Books, which all candidates for the ministry would be obliged to subscribe, as containing the true and genuine doctrine of the Lutheran church. 1889 C. A. BRIGGS *Whither?* 19 Most Christian Churches have such symbolical books, which constitute the standard of orthodoxy for their own church organizations. 1924 *Ch. Q. Rev.* July 352 A maintenance of Symbolical doctrines.

+ 5. = SYMBOLIZING *phl. a* 1 a. *Obs. rare* -1.

1667 O. HEYWOOD *Heart-Treasure* xiv. 170 Transmutation is ease in Symbolical Elements, such as agree in some prime qualities.

Symbolically (simbô'likālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a symbolical way.

1. In the manner of a symbol or emblem; by means of a symbol or symbols, emblematically.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1307 Neither describeth he them symbolically, but in proper and plain terms. 1607 TORSELL *Fons f. Beasts* 184 The lion when he sleepeth hath his eyes open, and therefore the ancients did symbolically picture a lion upon the doors of their temples. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* I. ix. 36 Others symbolically intended are literally received. 1677 MANTON *Exp. Lord's Pr. Matt.* vi. 9 Wks. 1870 I. 58 In the temple God was present symbolically, because there were the signs and tokens of his presence. 1682 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xiii. § 15 197 Possession is attained Symbolically, where there is not use of the whole or a part, but only of a Symbol or Token. 1744 BERKELEY *Serms* § 269 The Egyptians did symbolically represent the supreme Divinity sitting on a lotus. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. 54 The heaven those vain builders sought to reach, signifies symbolically the mind. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 252 Light and darkness are only symbolically connected with life and death.

2. By, or in relation to, written symbols or significant characters; *spec. in Math.* (see SYMBOLIC 2 b).

1846 SIR W. R. HAMILTON in *Camb. & Dubl. Math. Jnl.* I. 48 We shall interpret an equation such as $DC = BA$ as denoting that the two lines, of which the symbols are equated, have equal lengths and similar directions; if we call such lines symbolically equal, it will be allowed [etc.] 1851 RANKINE *Misc. Sci. Papers* (1882) 50 To illustrate this symbolically, let V represent the volume occupied by unity of weight of the substance, [etc.] 1896 PRETZEL & SIVKOWICZ *Telegraphy* 24 The binoxide of manganese is reduced to a lower oxide. What actually takes place may be symbolically represented as follows.

So **Symbolicalness**, the quality of being symbolical.

1633 D. ROGERS *Treat. Sacraments* 1. 66 The Sacramentalness and Symbolicalness of the things of God. 1847 HART *Guesses* Ser. 1 (1847) 93 Nor is it without a prophetic symbolicalness that the sea fills so important a part in both the Homeic poems.

+ **Symbolically**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* -1 [f. SYMBOLIC a. + -LY 2.] Symbolically.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. iii. vii. 75 The Poets, make Pyrrha the wife of Deucalion, whereby they symbolically signify [etc.].

Symbolics (simbô'liks), [pl. of SYMBOLIC used subst. (see -ics, -IO 2), chiefly after G. *symbolik* or F. *symbolique*.]

+ 1. The use of written symbols, as in mathematics. *Obs.*

1657 HOBBS *Abstrud Geni* Wks. 1845 VII. 379 The best masters of symbolics.

2. The study of creeds and confessions of faith, as a branch of theology.

1847 WEBSTER, *Symbolics*, the science of creeds. 1885 SCHAFF *Christ & Chr.* 5 The new name of Symbolics, which includes Irenics as well as Polemics. Symbolics is the science of symbols or creeds. It is comparative dogmatics. 1907 C. G. MCCABE *Confessions Ch. Scot.* v. 209 Professor Philip Schaff, the greatest Protestant authority on Symbolics, sets forth the uses of creeds in four particulars.

3. The study of symbols, or of symbolic rites and ceremonies, as a branch of anthropology.

1850 OULVIE, *Symbolics*, the name given by the Germans to the study of the symbols and mysterious rites of antiquity.

Symbolism (simbô'liz'm), [f. SYMBOL sb.1 + -ISM, partly after F. *symbolisme*, G. (mod. L.) *symbolismus*.]

1. The practice of representing things by symbols, or of giving a symbolical character to objects or acts; the systematic use of symbols, hence, symbols collectively or generally.

1654 J. WEBSTER *Acad. Examen* 24 Who can be ignorant of the compendious use of all sorts of Symbolisms, that have but any insight into Algebraic Arithmetic? 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv. (1841) 198 'You do not believe,' said Colendge, 'you only believe that you believe.' It is the final scene in all kinds of Worship and Symbolism. 1850

BLACKIE *Eschylus* I 327 These volcanic movements in the religious symbolism of early Greece became giants 1870 *Rock Text Fabr.* Introd vii p. cxxxvii. Heraldry grew out of symbolism 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par Churches* 6 Durandus himself, the prophet of symbolism, often gives alternative interpretations. 1883 FARRAR *Early Chr.* II. 273 Every item of the symbolism is borrowed from ancient prophecy

b. A symbolic meaning attributed to natural objects or facts.

1835 J. B. ROBERTSON tr. von Schlegel's *Philos. Hist Life* p. xiv. All the divine symbolism in nature and in man. 1871 FRASER *Life Berkeley* iii. 63 The theory of sense symbolism, which connected Berkeley with the Baconian movement

c. pl. Symbolical figures. *rare*.

1876 'Ouida' *Winter City* xiv. 388 To embroider the loveliest Bacchic symbolisms.

d. The use of symbols in literature or art; *spec.* the principles or practice of the Symbolists (see next, 2 c).

1866 *Contemp. Rev.* May 60 By Symbolism in art, poetic or pictorial, we understand the attempt to suggest higher, wider, purer, or deeper ideas by the use of simpler, humbler, or more familiar thoughts or objects. 1898 R. N. BAIN in *Literature* 12 Nov 453/1 Symbolism is the name given by French critics to that revolt against the dryness and photographic exactness of naturalism, which is characterized, at its best, by a somewhat dreamy poetry, and half-naïve, half-mystical attempt to interpret the moods of nature through the medium of human sensations.

2 The use, or a set or system, of written symbols 1864 RUSKIN in *Reader* IV. 678/1 I had invented a shorthand symbolism for crystalline forms. 1868 *Chambers's Encycl.* X. 289/1 There are two principles employed in [writing], Ideographism and Phonemism. An ideograph is either a picture of the object or some symbol which stands for the object, in which case it is called Symbolism.

3. = SYMBOLIOS 2.

1846 WORCESTER, *Symbolism*, an exposition or comparison of symbols or creeds Robertson. 1907 C. G. McCRAE *Confessions Ch. Scot.* 1. 1 Symbolism is that branch of theology which stands between the Biblical and the Dogmatic or Systematic

† II. 4. See *quots.* and cf. SYMBOLIZATION 1 a. *Obs. rare*—

1722 QUINCY *Lex Physica Med.* (ed 2), *Symbol*, and *Symbolism*, is said either of the Fitness of Parts with one another, or of the Consent between them by the Intermediation of Nerves, and the like 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Symbolism*, a word used by some of the chemical writers to express a consent of parts

Symbolist (si mb'olizt), [f. SYMBOL sb. 1 + -IST; cf. prec. In sense 2 c after F. *symboliste*.]

1. *Ch. Hist.* One who holds that the elements in the Eucharist are mere symbols of the body and blood of Christ. *Obs. exc. Hist.*

1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art.* xxviii. (1625) 176 The Symbolists, Figurists, and Significants, who are of opinion that the faithful at the Lords Supper, do receive nothing but naked, and bare signs. 1839 MILMAN *Life Gibbon* v. 144 note. An amicable compromise between the Symbolists and Anti-Symbolists of Germany.

2. One who uses symbols, or practises symbolism.

1822 SOUTHEY *Omniana* 1 48 The whim of some violent symbolist 1865 C. STANFORD *Symph Christ* vii 283 'My dark and cloudy words, they do but hold The truth, as cabinets enclose the gold.' So did the Puritan symbolist speak

b. One who uses written symbols.

1881 VENN *Symbolic Logic* Introd. p. xxxii. Examples which however simple they may seem to a modern symbolist represent a very great advance beyond the syllogism.

c. One who uses symbolism in art or literature:

(a) A painter who aims at symbolizing ideas rather than representing the form or aspect of actual objects; *spec.* applied to a recent school of painters who use representations of objects and schemes of colour to suggest ideas or states of mind. (b) One of a recent school of French poets who aim at representing ideas and emotions by indirect suggestion rather than by direct expression, and attach a symbolic meaning to particular objects, words, sounds, etc. (Cf. *quots.* s. v. SYMBOLISM 1 d) Also *attrib.*

1892 *Spectator* 30 Jan. 168/1 (*heading*) Art At the Old Masters II. (Dialogue between) A Symbolist [and] an Impressionist. 1894 *Tablet* 27 Jan 122 Verlaine, and the other French 'Symbolists' as they are called, in poetry 1899 A. SIMONS (*title*) The Symbolist Movement in Literature 1905 *Encycl Brit* XXVIII 497/1 The Symbolist school aimed at greater freedom, a less strict pro- and, and a more musical poetry 1905 *Westm Gaz.* 25 Feb. 16/3 'Well, do as you like, the symbolist [sc. Boecklin] said, 'but without a vermillion cow you'll never make a picture of that thing' 1907 *Dublin Rev.* Oct. 407 The great Symbolist, Joris Karl Huysmans.

3 One versed in the study or interpretation of symbols or symbolism.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* Introd. p. lxxxiii. The authorities on which the learned symbolist relies. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Feb. 4/3 Blake's 'Jerusalem' is not easy reading even to a symbolist confident of his key.

Hence **Symbolist'ic**, **-ical** *adjs.*, pertaining to or characteristic of a symbolist (esp. in sense 2 c); belonging to or characterized by symbolism; **Symbolist'ically** *adv.* in the manner of a symbolist, in the way of symbolism

1864 WEBSTER, *Symbolistic*, *Symbolistical*, characterized by the use of symbols, as, symbolistic poetry. 1903 F. B. SMITH *How Paris Amuses Itself* ii. 42 The pensive, long-

haired devotees of the symbolistic school 1912 *English Rev.* Dec. 86 The scenes...reverting, symbolistically to the scene started from, where the 'stranger' is seen sitting on a bench, scratching the sand with a stick

† **Symbolizant**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. F. *symbolisant*, f. *-isant*, pr. pple. of *symboliser*, f. *-iser*, or mod. L. *symbolizans*, pr. pple. of *symbolizare* to SYMBOLIZE] = SYMBOLIZING *ppl. a* 1 a.

1683 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc.* 61 Two predominant qualities, which agree very well together and for that reason are called symbolizant

Symbolization (si mb'oliz'z'ən), [ad. F. *symbolisation*, f. *-isation* (Rabelais), n. of action f. *symboliser* to SYMBOLIZE.]

1. f. a. The fact of 'symbolizing' in nature or quality, agreement or participation in qualities

1607 B. BARNES *Divine Charter* (ed McKerrow) 3144 Through operation, conensation, and symbolisation, With matter in the subject properly, With the elements in body quadrifarie, With growing plants in vertue vegetative, In sense with beasts. 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch* 64 The elements are joined by Symbolization, the aire to the fire by warmnesse, the water to the aire by moisture, the earth to the water by coldnesse 1658 J. ROBINSON *Endosa* 8: That common Salt doth, by symbolization, easily turn into nitre 1663 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. iii. 40 There would . be . no manner of symbolization, amongst the Elements

b. The action of 'symbolizing' in tenets or practice; conformity (*with*). Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1633 PRYNN *History* 48 A degenerate, and Vnchristian symbolization with this present World. 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 14 Feb. 415/4 They enfeeble [their principles] by symbolisation or adulteration with some Sub-Apostolic, or Patristic, or other spurious form of ceremonies, of doctrines, or of ordinances.

2. The action of symbolizing, representation by a symbol or symbols; *transf.* something in which this is exemplified; a symbol or symbolism.

In 1st quot., the action of making or accounting symbolic 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 The utility and symbolization hereof [i. e. of certain animals] as touching the goat, the sheepe and the Ichnemum, they honor them for the use and profit they receive by them The serpent *Aspis* the wezill and the file called the bettill, they reverence, because they observe in them I was not what little slender images of the divine power 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v. xxi 264 The Hieroglyphicall symbols of Scripture are oft times wrackt beyond their symbolizations, and inlarg'd into constructions disparaging their true intentions 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* i. ii viii 114 The ancient Persian Magi received their first Rites from the Zabu, which is sufficiently evident by their Symbolisation 1827 G. S. FABER *Sacred Cal. Prophecy* (1844) I p. xiv. Political convulsions typified (on the well ascertained laws of symbolisation) by signs in the heavenly bodies. 1858 SEARS *Athen* xvii 146 To them the grand and beautiful in the external world are not the symbolization of spiritual qualities 1861 J. Y. SIMMONS *Archæology* 62 [He] placed on the altar a piece of fresh turf in symbolization of his royal land gift

b Representation by written symbols; *transf.* a set of written symbols or characters

1824 G. S. FABER *Prov. Lett.* (1844) L. 122 The Systematic Employment of miniature in Hieroglyphical Symbolisation 1864 ELLIS in *Reader* 3 Sept. 304/1 To appreciate and symbolize the sounds is far more difficult than to utter them from the symbolization

Symbolize (si mb'oliz), v. 1 Also 6-7 *sum*-. [ad. F. *symboliser*, f. *-iser*, ad. mod. L. *symbolizare*, f. *symbolum* SYMBOL sb. 1; see -IZE. Cf. It. *simbolizzare* to concur, *simbolizzare* to symbolize, Sp. *simbolizar*, Pg. *simbolizar*.]

I. f. 1 *intr.* To agree or harmonize in qualities or nature (or in some quality); s. *with*, to partake of the qualities or nature of; hence often = to be like, resemble (A technical term of early physics, said of elements or other substances having qualities in common; hence in general use.) *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i. ii 265 But Aire turne Water, Earth may fierize, Because in one part they do symbolize. 1598 *Ibid.* ii. ii 14 *Columbus* 377 Such Shape and Name As with their Natures neerly symbolize 1613 JACKSON *Creed* ii. xxvi. § 15 Thrice happie is that Land where ciuill policie and spiritual wisdome . doe rightly symbolize 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 50 The Brittaines in Wales, with whom...the Biscayner doth much symbolize in many things. 1687 H. MORSE *Answer Psychop* (1689) 134 It is as much Spiritual as before, and does not herein symbolize with Matter, but approves itself contrary thereto 1721 KENN *Sion Poet* Wks 1721 IV. 387 You Would tune your Harp to symbolize with me. 1816 T. TAYLOR *Ess.* VIII. 457 Our intellect, in a descending state, must aptly symbolize with the divinity of Ceres

† b. To enter into union, combine, unite, as elements having qualities in common; to form a harmonious union or combination. *Obs.*

In quot. 1603 apt including the idea of transmutation of elements' cf. *quots.* 1591 in sense 1, and 1660 s. v. SYMBOLIZING *ppl. a* 1 a.

1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* F. 1 The fyre, red-blushing of his fact ashamed, Clad him in Smoke, the smoke to Aire he turned, That aire to water, water earth recruited, Earth like the fyre to melt to water burned Earth, Water, Aire, Fyre, symboliz'd in one. To quench, or coole, Oldest's Martyr-dome 1668 F. GRAY, *Sidney* iv. (1652) 51 Affirming that to associate by an uniform bond of conscience, for the protection, and symbolize far better against their Tyrannies, than any factious combination in policy

† c. *trans.* To mix, combine, unite (elements or substances, esp. those of similar qualities). *Obs.*

1590 MARLOWE *and Pt Tamburl* 1 iv, Water and ayre being symboliz'd in one Argue their want of courage and of wit 1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* lxxx. A blast of winde, a momentarie breath, A watrre bubble symboliz'd with ayre 1607 LOPSELL *Four's Beasts* 351 The disease, proceedeth of too great abundance of flemme and choler, symboliz'd together 1610 MARKHAM *Masterly* 1. iv. 12 These humours are symbolized or mixt through euery part of the body

† d. To liken or compare, as having similar qualities or attributes. *Obs. rare*—1.

1652 *Hermethicall Banquet* B. 2, I strike againe at this little World Man. and the Head I Symbolize with the Elementary upper Regions, Fire and Aer.

2. *intr.* To agree in belief or practice (esp. religious); to hold the same opinions or principles; to comply, conform. Frequent in 17th c., esp. in controversial use; now *rare* or *Obs.*

1605 *Answer Supposed Discov. Romish Doctr.* 12 We haue not now an other Queene Marie to be ioyned in mariage with a potent Prince, symbolizing with husband, conformitie in countrie discipline is neuer like to breed you scruples in this behalfe 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) I 338 With the few they symbolize in circumscription, in refraining from swine's flesh, in detestation of images 1656 *Artif. Handson.* 154 [They] oft symbolize, and comply with the vulgar humor. 1732 NEAL *Hist. Purit* I 69 To continue the use of those Garments, was in his [sc. Hooper's] opinion, to symbolize with Antichrist 1845 MIALLE in *Noncon.* V. 73 In early life Dr. Arnold appears to have been a republican, of late years he symbolised principally with the whigs. 1869 A. W. HADDAN *Apost. Succession* ii. (1891) 30 Those who profess to be Churchmen, but in this particular symbolize with Nonconformists.

II. 3. *trans.* a. To represent by a symbol or symbols Also *absol.*

1606 HOLLAND *Sueton* 70 Under obscure and doubtful titles symbolizing somewhat else 1620 A. HUME *Brit Tongue* (1865) 7 The thing symbolized I call the sound quiblk the mouth utters when the eye sees the symbol, *Ibid.* 16 To symbolize right, the sound of the vowel is first to be observed 1829 L. TAYLOR *Enthus* iii. (1867) 59 A change of moral dispositions so entire as to be properly symbolized by calling it a new birth. 1838 DE MORGAN *Ess. Probab.* 47 Twelve halfpence are thrown up, required the probability of all the cases which can happen, and which we shall symbolize thus (H2T) means that there are three heads and nine tails 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 1. (1841) 55 They would go on singing, poetically symbolizing, as our modern Painters paint, when it was no longer from the innermost heart. 1864 [see SYMBOLIZATION 2 b].

b. To be a symbol of, to represent or stand for, as a symbol; to typify.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1316 Many, say, that the male wezill engendeth with the female by her eare, and that she bingeth forth her young at the mouth which symbolizeth the making and generation of speech. *Ibid.* *Glow.* To Symbolize, that is, by certaine outward signes, to signifie some hidden things, thus an ele symbolizeth vigilancy. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* 1. (1841) 9 But consider whether Bunyan's Allegory could have preceded the Faith it symbolizes! The Faith had to be already there, of which the Allegory could then become a shadow 1874 SUTCLIFF *Treas. Dan.* Ps. lxxxiv. 6 As the valley of weeping symbolizes dejection, so a well symbolizes ever-flowing salvation and comfort. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Addit. Notes Coins* 1 The owl, which is the crest, symbolizes wisdom and learning

4. To make into or treat as a symbol; to regard as symbolic or emblematic *rare*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* vii. 14 347 Some pious and Christian pens haue onely symboliz'd the same [sc. the rainbow] from the mystery of its colours 1658 *Ibid.* vii. 1. (ed. 4) 121 We read in Pierius, that an Apple was the Hieroglyphick of love; and there want not some who haue symbolized the Apple of Paradise unto such constructions. 1903 [implied in SYMBOLIZER 3]

III. 5 To formulate or express in a creed or confession of faith. cf. SYMBOL sb. 1.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Symbolize* 4 To formulate into a creed or confession of faith, as, the Council of Nicea symbolized the orthodox faith. 1912 [see SYMBOLIZED 2]

† **Symbolize**, v. 2 *Obs. rare*—0. [f. SYMBOL sb. 2 + -IZE.] (See *quot*)

1596 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, 10 *Symbolize* .to ioyn puises, or pay rateably towards any charge, to club

Symbolized (si mb'oliz'd), *ppl. a*. [f. SYMBOLIZE v. 1 + -ED.]

1 Represented by a symbol.

1844 W. H. MILL *Serm. Temp.* *Christ* iii. 62 The doom on the symbolized tempter 1874 SAYCE *Compar. Philol.* vii. 263 To mistake the symbol for the symbolised

2. Expressed in a formulated creed.

1912 W. W. PEBTON in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 101 Chalmers had his doubts about the symbolised metaphysics.

Symbolizer (si mb'oliz'z), *rare*. [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which symbolizes.

† 1. A person or thing that agrees, harmonizes, or conforms with another. *Obs.*

But in 1st quot. perh. = That which represents something symbolically.

1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* i. ii § 31 107 The Empourer of Athopia when he goeth forth, hath a Crose carried before him, and an earlien pitcher full of earth the one signifying his profession, the other his mortalityte. 'It is by the adjunct or effect of mortalityte that he Symbolizeth with the same, and a Metonymicall Symbolizer, the Crose is as well as he. 1659 GAUDEN *Tears Ch.* iv. xxi. 591 The discontented Presbyters of Scotland, and their ambitious Symbolizers in England

2. = SYMBOLIST 2.

1854 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims* i. (1875) 61 The poet is representative, symbolizer, emancipator.

3. = SYMBOLIST 1.

1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments in N. T.* ix. 370 They

themselves no more think of taking *εἶρη* literally.. than the barest symboliser does

Symbolizing (sím'bŏlīzīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING¹] The action of the verb **SYMBOLIZE**.

1. † Agreement in nature or qualities, resemblance, congruity, analogy (*obs.*); agreement in tenets or practices, conformity, compliance (now *rare* or *obs.*).

1605 [see **SYMBOLIZE** v. 2] 1607 (*title*) A Scholasticall Discourse against Symbolizing with Antichrist in Ceremonies especially in the Signe of the Crosse 1641 *Answer* v. ind. *Smectymnus* 58 Could you instance, This prayer is Superstitious, that Idolatrous, you might have just reason to except at any touch of our symbolizing with them 1661 *Fuller Worthies, Kent* (1662) 1 62 There is a great Symbolizing betwixt them in many concurrences 1759 *Hume Hist. Eng. II.* iii. 506 Every compliance, they said, was a symbolizing with Antichrist 1822 R. HALL *Notes Sermon* v. Wks 1832 V. 35 Though unitarians repel, the charge of symbolizing with deists.

2. The action of using symbols, or of representing something by a symbol.

1887 *Browning Parleyings, B de Maudeville* viii. What need of symbolizing? Fittler men Would take on tongue mere facts 1908 *Expositor* Mar. 251 Shortening and symbolizing of imitative curses and prayers is an often observed phenomenon.

Symbolizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That symbolizes.

1. † a. Agreeing in nature or qualities; congruous, concordant, similar. *Obs.*

1611 *Cotgrave, Symbolizant*, symbolizing, sympathizing, a 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi. 14. (1821) 210 A discerning of that sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them *Ibid* ix. 272 Any admirable discourses, in which there is a cheerful and free flowing forth of a rich fancy, are apt to beget a symbolizing quality of mind in a by-stander 1660 *Boyle New Exp. Phys. Mech.* xvii. 279 We might easily subjoin the Authority of Aristotle, and the Schools who are known to have taught, that Air and Water being Symbolizing Elements (in the quality of moisture) are easily transmutable into one another 1661 — *Script. Chym.* v. (1680) 325 These Symbolizing Bodies, Air and Fire.

b. Agreeing, or showing agreement, in tenets or practices; conforming? *Obs.*

1732 *Neal Hist. Purit.* (1754) I ii. 46 Hooper was as much for the clergy's wearing a decent and distinct habit from the laity, as Ridley, but prayed to be excused from the old symbolizing popish garments.

2. Using, or representing things by, symbols

1909 *Spectator* 10 Apr. 570/2 It was not until comparatively late that the symbolising instinct of a simple age felt that the ideal purity of the Lord's Mother was best expressed in the purity of white lilies.

Symbolled (sím'bŏld), *a.* [f. **SYMBOL** v.¹ or *sb.*¹ + -ED]

1. Represented or expressed by a symbol; symbolized.

1829 E. ELLIOTT *Village Patriarch* ii. viii. When History's page no symbol'd thought retains. 1852 *Tupper Proverb. Philos.* Of Writing 164 As a fossil in the rock, So the symbolled thoughts tell of a departed soul.

2. Furnished or adorned with symbols or symbolical figures.

1895 E. MASON *Flamma Vestalis* 7 The Vestal Virgin passes down the street, With half-told beads, and symbolled raiment.

Symboling (sím'bŏlīn), *vbl. sb.* [f. **SYMBOL** v.¹ + -ING¹] The action of symbolizing; *transf.* something that symbolizes, symbolism.

1824 *Tupper Proverb. Philos.* Ser. ii. 229 Animal creation, with sciences, and things Contributed their symbolings, wherever to title men 1900 *Meredith Celt & Saxon* xv. 226 After she and the captain had spelt the symboling in turns.

Symbolography (sím'bŏl'ŏgrāfī), [f. Gr. *σύμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.*¹ + -γραφία -GRAPHY.]

1. Description of symbols. *rare*—^o.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Symbolography* a description of Symbols, a writing or expression of things by signs and tokens.

2. The writing or tracing of symbolic characters or figures, or such characters or figures collectively; symbolic writing.

1865 *Athenæum* 14 Oct. 495/1 The cross, the comb and mirror, the interlaced serpents, the chase, and other indicia of Christian symbolography 1887 Sir S. FERGUSON *Ogham Inscript.* 150 The type must be looked for in Byzantine symbolography.

Symbology (sím'bŏl'ŏdgi), [ad. mod. L. *symbolologia*, shortened form for **symbolologia*, f. Gr. *σύμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.*¹ see -LOGY] The science or study of symbols, loosely, the use of symbols, or symbols collectively; symbolism.

1840 Dr QUINCEY *Essenes* Wks. 1862 IX. 271 *note*, In the symbology of the Jewish ritual. 1853 J. MILLS (*title*) Sacred Symbology, or, An Inquiry into the Principles of Interpretation of the Prophetic Symbols. 1883 SINNETT *Esoteric Buddhism* Pref. (1884) p. xv. Ideas in more or less embarrassing disguise of mystic symbology 1896 E. P. EVANS *Anim. Symbolism* v. 246 Whimsies of Ecclesiology and Symbology

So **Symbological** *a.*, pertaining to symbology; **Symbolologist**, one versed in symbology. *rare*—^o. 1864 WEBSTER; hence in later Dicts.

Symbololatry (sím'bŏl'ŏlātrī), [f. Gr. *σύμβολον* **SYMBOL** *sb.*¹ + λατρεία worship; see -LATRY]

Worship of or excessive veneration for symbols (in any sense). Also **SYMBOLATRY**, *q. v.*

1828 *Pusey Hist. Eng.* i. 82 Confusion and symbololatry alone could arise from terming them [*sc.* books] 'inspired' 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch.* Mod. Chr. i. § 9 40 This Protestant bibliolatry and symbololatry

Syme, Syment, Symeter, -tare, *obs. ff.* SEEN v.², CEMENT, SCIMITAR.

Symitriall· see **SYMMETRICAL**.

Symly, *obs. form of SEEMLY*.

c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* xi. 758 Byschop Synclar Com out off blute with symly men to sycht.

† **Symmachy** (sím'ākī), *Obs. rare*—^o. [ad. Gr. *συμμαχία* alliance in war, f. *σύμμαχος* adj. fighting together or in alliance, *sb.* an ally, f. *σύν* with + *μάχη* fight]

1623 COCKERAM, *Symmachie*, aide in warre 1638 PHILLIPS, *Symmachy*, a joyning in war against a common enemy

Symmedian (sím'īdīān), *sb.* and *a. Geom.*

[f. Gr. *σύν* **SYM-** + *μέδιαν* *a.* and *sb.* 1] *Symmedian*, *o.* *symmedian line*, each of three lines drawn from the angles of a triangle at inclinations to the angle-bisectors equal to those of the medians (i. e. the lines from the angles to the middle points of the opposite sides). *Symmedian point*, the point at which the symmedians meet.

1885 J. CASEY *Anal. Geom.* 45 The three lines which make with the bisectors of a triangle, on the opposite sides, angles equal to those which the medians make, are called the symmedians of the triangle, and their point of intersection its symmedian point. *Ibid.* 247 If figures be exactly similar be described on the sides of the triangle ABC, the symmedian lines of the triangle (abc) formed by any three corresponding lines pass respectively through the vertices of Brocard's second triangle

|| **Symmelia** (sím'īlīā) *Path* [mod. L. f. Gr. *σύν* **SYM-** + *μέλος* limb; see -IA¹] A form of monstrosity in which a pair of limbs, esp. the hinder limbs, are fused into one. Hence **Symmedian** *a.*, characterized by symmelia, *sb.* an animal so characterized.

1894 BATESON *Study of Variation* i. xviii. 458 In vertebrates such union is especially well known producing the cyclopic, synotic and symmedian conditions respectively. *Ibid.* 459 The body of the symmedian ends posteriorly in an elongated lobe made up of parts of the posterior limbs compounded together by homologous parts. *Ibid.* *note*, To the determinants of the morphology of the hind limb the structure of the symmedian monster is of unique importance. 1908 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Symmelia* fusion of the feet and legs.

Symmer, *obs. Sc. form of SUMMER*.

Symmetrical (sím'etrīāl), *a.* [f. Gr. L. *symmetros* (Vitruvius), Gr. *σύμμετρος* commensurate, proportionable, symmetrical (f. *σύν* **SYM-** + *μέτρον* measure) + -AL.]

† 1. Agreeing in measurement, proportionable, commensurate. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. 185 The Temple and Altar of God that are Symmetrical or commensurate to the Angels measure (Rev. xi. 2).

† 2. *fig.* Commensurate with the Divine idea or pattern; agreeing with the Word of God (cf. quot. 1680 s. v. **ASYMMETRICAL**, and 1683 below): applied to the early church, or its times, etc. *Obs.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godd.* v. xvi. § 3. 204 It was both the Doctrine of the Apostles, and Practice of the Church, while it was Symmetrical, to obey the Magistrate. 1664 — *Myst. Inq.* 472 The Church was Symmetrical for about four hundred years after Christ 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* App. ii. 270 The end of the Symmetrical Ages of the Church and the beginning of the Asymmetrical or of the Apostasy. 1883 G. HICKS *Case Inf. Bapt.* 82 The purity of the Apostolical Ages, when the Church was represented as Symmetrical by the Spirit of God, under the Symbol of Measuring the Temple of God and the Altar 1885 H. MORE *Reflect. on Baxter* 29 An Authentick Church, reformed to the Pattern of the Symmetrical or Primitive Ages

3. *Math.* † *a.* *Arith.* and *Alg.* Having a common measure, commensurable. *Obs.*

1674 *JEAKE Arith.* (1696) 293 Commensurable, called also Symmetrical, is when the given Numbers have a Common Divisor. *Ibid.*, Symmetrical Sides

b. *Geom.* Related to or determining symmetry; about which a figure is symmetrical, as in *symmetrical axis, plane* = axis or plane of symmetry.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 27 The two halves on either side of this symmetrical plane are in all respects similar. *Ibid.* 37 An axis of symmetry or a symmetrical axis

† **Symmetrical**, *a. Obs. rare*—¹. In 7 symmetrical. [f. L. *symmetria* **SYMMETRY** + -AL.] = **SYMMETRICAL** 1.

1612 tr. *Benvenuto's Passenger* ii. i. 429 Degenerating, swarming and degressing from this quality, symmetrical and just proportion, there ensues a distempered temperature.

† **Symmetrian**. *Obs. rare*. [f. as prec. + -AN] = **SYMMETRIST**.

a 1586 SIDNEY *Acadica* i. xvi (1912) 102 Her face was a thought longer than the exacte Symmetrians perhaps would allow. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xvii. 459 Statues five or six fathomes high, which these Symmetrians proportioned to the stature of Adam. 1623 COCKERAM i. *Symmetrian*, a printer or grauer, one that considereth the due proportion of a thing. 1656 [see **SYMMETRIST**]

† **Symmetriated**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare*—¹. [ad. It. † *symmetriato* (= *obs. f. symmetrie*), ad. mod. L. **symmetriatus*; see -ATE³.] Symmetrical.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 45 h, A. Pallace of a noble symmetriated [orig. It. *symmetriata*] architecture.

Symmetric (sím'etrīk), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -IC, after *geometric*. Cf. *F. symétrique*, † *symétrique* (1529)] = **SYMMETRICAL**

1796 BURNES *Mem. Metastasio* II. 332 The air should be phrased and symmetric 1816 TUCKER *Narr. Exped. R. Zaire* iii. (1818) 108 The faces of many of the women were by no means unprepossessing, and their forms extremely symmetric 1853 SYLVSTER in *Phil. Trans.* CXLIII. 434 Calculating the symmetric functions as a function only of λ [etc.] 1854 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* II. 233 The covariant may in the former case be called a symmetric covariant, and in the latter case a skew covariant 1866 DUNDALL *Glac.* ii. v. ix. 403 The nipples from the two sides form a pair of symmetric curves 1871 BROWNING *Balaust.* 1656 While still one's heart, in time and tune, Paced after that symmetric step of Death. 1885 BURTON *Arab Nts* (1889) III. 12 Perfect in beauty and loveliness and stature and symmetrical grace

Symmetrical (sím'etrīkāl), *a.* [f. **SYMMETRY** + -ICAL, after *geometrical*. Cf. prec. and next.] Characterized by or exhibiting symmetry

1. Having the parts or elements regularly and harmoniously arranged; regular in form; well-proportioned; balanced. (Said of natural or artificial bodies or structures, or of abstract or immaterial things; cf. **SYMMETRY** 2.)

1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 94 ¶ 4 Some of the lines of this description are, defective in harmony, and therefore by no means correspondent with that symmetrical elegance, which they are intended to exhibit 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 319 The oldest lavas of Etna were poured out many thousand years before the newest, and yet they have produced a symmetrical mountain. 1841 DICKENS *Barry Rudge* viii. 1 That I had but eyes to behold my captain's symmetrical proportions 1870 ROLLESTON *Ann. Lysip* xxiii. An increase in our knowledge may overthrow the most perfectly symmetrical of systems 1886 RUSKIN *Praeterita* i. 272 The symmetrical clauses of Pope's logical metre.

2. *Geom.*, etc. Said of a figure or body whose points or parts are equally distributed about a dividing line, plane, or point, i. e. arranged in pairs or sets so that those of each pair or set are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point; consisting of, or capable of being divided into, two or more exactly similar and equal parts. Also said of the form of such a figure or object, of its parts or their arrangement, or of any part in relation to the corresponding part.

1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nature* xxix. I. 423 In the passing of a substance from a fluid into a solid state, it almost universally appears to have its parts arranged in a symmetrical order 1805-17 R. JAMISON *Chem. Mem.* (ed. 3) 146 When the nucleus has not what is called a symmetrical form, as when it is a paralleloiped, whose faces differ in the respective inclinations of their faces, or in the measure of their angles. 1850 GROVE *Con. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 88 Those crystals which have one axis of figure, or a line around which the figure is symmetrical 1885 LUTHERS DORR *Crinoid's Prog. Geom.* 267 The point M (and the symmetrical point in which the parabolas intersect again) can then be constructed 1889 COCKSHOTT & WALKERS *Geomet. Conics* 40 The ellipse is symmetrical with respect to the minor axis. 1894 C. SMITH *Geomet. Conics* 4 When corresponding to any point of the curve there is another point such that the chord joining the two points is bisected perpendicularly by [a] straight line, then the curve is said to be symmetrical about the straight line, and the straight line is called an axis of the curve.

b. *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* Applied to an expression, function, or equation whose value is never altered by interchanging the values of any two of the variables or unknown quantities.

Symmetrical or symmetric determinant a determinant in which the constituents in each row are the same respectively, and in the same order, as those in the corresponding column, and which is therefore symmetrical about its principal diagonal

1826 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calc.* 536 On the supposition that $f(x, y, z, \dots)$ is symmetrical with respect to all the roots, except a . 1854 ORR's *Cyc. & Sci.* *Math.* 27 Thus $x+y = a$; $x^2+y^2+z^2 = b$, are . . . symmetrical equations, because for every x you may put y , and for every y , x , without altering either of the equations. 1863 FROST & WOLSTENHOLME *Solid Geom.* 29 To find the symmetrical equations of a straight line. 1878 W. K. CLIFFORD *Math. Papers* (1882) 327 If n is odd, the determinant is skew symmetrical, and being of odd order it necessarily vanishes.

c. *Photogr.* Applied to a lens of symmetrical form; also *ellipt.* as *sb.* = symmetrical lens.

1890 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 326 Rapid, and portable symmetrical lenses, and a whole plate rapid symmetrical for long distance work 1892 *Photogr. Ann.* II. 355 The lens is a rapid symmetrical with revolving diaphragms.

3 a. *Bot.* Of a flower. Having the same number of parts in each whorl. = **ISOMEROUS** 1.

1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 644 In speaking of flowers, it is usual to call them symmetrical when the sepals, petals, and stamens follow the law mentioned, even although the pistil may be abnormal. Thus, many Solanaceae are pentamerous, and have a numerous ovary, yet they are called symmetrical.

In Papilionaceous flowers, the parts are usually symmetrical, there being five divisions of the calyx, five petals, and ten stamens in two rows.

b. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Having similar or corresponding parts or organs on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or regularly arranged around an axis or centre, consisting of two or more similar or corresponding divisions. Also said of the parts,

(b) *Path* Of a disease. Affecting such corresponding parts or organs simultaneously. (Cf. SYMMETRY 3 c.)

1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii (1855) 230 Some have internal symmetrical bones, as the Sepia and Loligo. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i. (1856) 62 Unlike most of the mollusca, they are symmetrical animals, having their right and left sides equally developed. 1883 FAGGE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 666 Remarkable cases of symmetrical gangrene of the extremities. 1892 H. LANE *Differ. Rheum. Dis.* (ed. 2) 46 Rheumatoid Arthritis affection of joints often symmetrical.

Hence **Symmetricality** = SYMMETRICALNESS. 1893 CHAMK. *Frail* 21 Jan. 44/2 With regard to symmetricality, Nature, when she has a purpose to serve, is nowise loth to depart from it.

Symmetrally (sime'trikālī), *adv.* Also 6-7 **simmetrally**. [f. SYMMETRY + *-ALLY*, after *geometrically*. Cf. F. *symétriquement*, *†symétriquement* (1529).] In a symmetrical manner; so as to be symmetrical; with symmetry.

1575 LANEHAM *Let* 67 A square pilaster. Symmetrally pierced through from a foot beneath, until a too foot of the top. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 338 They write neither to the right hand nor to the left, but right down and symmetrically. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xli § 297. 338 The pencils [of light] from every part of the object will fall symmetrically upon the lens, and be symmetrically refracted. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxi, Mr. Mantalini was disclosed to view, with his shirt collar symmetrically thrown back. 1859 PARKINSON *Optics* (1866) 13 Since $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$ are symmetrically involved in the equation $\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{5}{6}$. 1878 GUN-

NEY *Crystallogr.* 27 Every diameter of a circle divides it symmetrically. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 114 This sub-order comprises the symmetrically-formed Cod-fishes.

So **Symmetricalness**, *†(a)* the quality of being SYMMETRICAL (sense 2), *(b)* the quality of being symmetrical; symmetry.

1864 H. MORSE *Answer* Pref. b, The Symmetricalness of the Primitive Ages. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Nov 931 There is a symmetricalness and consistency about these peasants.

†Symmetrization. *Obs.* rare-1. Also 6 **simmetrization**. [f. SYMMETRY, after *geometrician*] = SYMMETRIZATION, SYMMETRIST.

1577 HARRISON *England* i. iv in *Holmshed* I 4 b/1 Sixth longest rib is commonly about $\frac{1}{4}$ fourth part of a man, as some Symmetrizations [ed. 1587 symmetrizations] affirm.

†Symmetrious, *a. Obs.* rare. [f. SYMMETRY + *-OUS*.] Symmetrical; corresponding. Hence **†Symmetriously** *adv.*, symmetrically.

1656 W. COLES *Art of Simpling* 148 A Body so symmetrically composed. 1666 WATERHOUSE *Marr. Five in London* 85 Its Franchises being all Emblematical of, and Symmetrical with the Greater Ones of the Nation.

Symmetrist (si'metrīst), *rare-1*. [f. SYMMETRY + *-IST*.] An advocate of, or one studious of, symmetry.

1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 56 Some exact Symmetrists have been blamed for being too true. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Symmetrist* or *Symmetrist* one that considers the due proportion of a thing, and how well the parts agree with the whole; one skilled in proportions.

Symmetrize (si'metrīz), *v.* [ad. F. *symétriser* (in sense 1 below), or f. SYMMETRY + *-IZE*.]

1. *intr.* To be symmetrical; to correspond symmetrically. *rare-1*.

1786 H. WALPOLE *Let to Miss Ossory* 28 Sept. With a mound of vermillion on the left side of his forehead to symmetrize with a wen on the right.

2. *trans.* To make symmetrical; to reduce to symmetry.

1796 BURKE *Let. Noble Ld Wks* VIII. 46 He would soon have supplied every deficiency, and symmetrized every disproportion. 1853 BLACKIE *Mag.* LXXIV. 735 A picturesque scene, however seemingly unsymmetrical, will be found to be symmetrized at least aerially, by the influence of light, shade and colour. 1874 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 439 Charm of incident, grace of narrative, majesty of eloquence,—all perfectly symmetrized with incomparable artistic skill.

Hence **Symmetrizing** *pp. a.*; also **Symmetrization**, the action or process of symmetrizing.

1854 FRASER'S *Mag.* XLIX. 249 The philosophic classes have never admitted that a moral change can be effected by political change, that a realized idea needs symmetrization in statute. 1864 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art* 60 When the several parts of an object present a resistance to its [sc. the mind's] synthetical or symmetrizing power,—it imputes to such objects a character of force and energy, which purely symmetrical compositions do not suggest. 1890 Q. *Frail. Miscell.* Sa Aug. 448 The larva emerges as a symmetrical animal, but the details of the process of 'symmetrization'—the strongly marked character of which justifies the use of an otherwise undesirable term—are still rather obscure.

Symmetroid (si'metroid). *Geom.* [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + *-OID*.] Cayley's name for a certain surface of the fourth order. see *quat*.

1870 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* VII. 234 The surface which I call a symmetroid; viz. the surface represented by an equation $\Delta = 0$, where Δ is a symmetrical determinant of the 4th order the several terms whereof are linear functions of the coordinates (x, y, z, w).

Symmetrophobia (si'met'rofō-biā). Also **symmetriophobia**. [irreg. f. SYMMETRY + *-(o)-PHOBIA*] Dread or avoidance of symmetry, as

shown or supposed to be shown in Egyptian temples, Japanese art, etc.

1809 W. R. HAMILTON *Remarks Turkey* i. 131 Another instance of the *Symmetrophobia* of the architects of ancient Egypt is visible in the difference of the spaces between the sphinxes and crio sphinxes. 1865 J. PEROUSSON *Hist. Archit.* i. iv 1 103 The buildings are generally affected with a symmetriophobia that it is difficult to understand. 1881 R. S. POOLE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 373 Symmetrophobia, shown in the placing columns of different orders opposite one another, and a colonnade on one side only of a court. 1894 LOCKYER *Dawn Astron.* viii 75 At Karnak we can see how closely the walls reflect the orientation of the included temples, even when they seem most liable to the suggestion of symmetrophobia.

Symmetry (si'metrī). Also 6 **symmetrye**, **simetrie**, 6-7 **simetry**, **sym(m)etrie**, 7 **simetry**, **-ie**, **simetry**. [A. F. *†symmetrie* (1529), mod. *symetrie* (= It. *simmi*, Sp. *sim*, Pg. *simetria*), or ad. late L. *symmetria*, a. Gr. *συμμετρία*, f. *σύν* *μετρος*, f. *σύν* *μετρον* measure (see *METRE*).]

†1. Mutual relation of the parts of something in respect of magnitude and position, relative measurement and arrangement of parts; proportion.

With qualifying adj. such as *just*, *right*, *true*, coinciding with sense 2.

1563 SHUTE *Archit.* A iij b, Concerning y^e proportion and simetry to use the accustomed terme of the aite of the for-named columbes. *Ibid.* B i j, They not knowing any measure of pillours considered howe to make a just Symetrie, after that they deused to make a temple to the goddess Diana, wherein they dyd devise an other Symetrie, for that temple. 1570 DEE *Math. Pref.* a iv, The exhibiting to our eye, the play of a Citie, or Pallace, in true Symmetry. *Ibid.* c i j b, Now, may you, of any Gunne, make an other, with the same Symmetrye as great, and as little, as you will. 1624 WOTTON *Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1672) 23 Man is as it were the Prototype of all exact Symmetry. 1650 BURWER *Admiral* 241 True and native beauty consists in the just composure and symetrie of the parts of the body. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphit.* 313 He marks out a Stair which agrees not with the Symmetry of the Building.

2. Due or just proportion; harmony of parts with each other and the whole; fitting, regular, or balanced arrangement and relation of parts or elements; the condition or quality of being well-proportioned or well-balanced. In stricter use (approaching or passing into 3 b): Exact correspondence in size and position of opposite parts; equable distribution of parts about a dividing line or centre. (As an attribute either of the whole, or of the parts composing it.)

a. of natural objects or structures, esp. the human or animal body: often (esp. in early use) = regularity and beauty of form, fair or fine appearance, comeliness.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* i. in, If I had thought a creature of her symmetry, could have dar'd so im-proportionable, and abrupt a digression. 1623 G. HERBERT *Temple, Ch. Poet.* lxx, Who marks in church-time others symmetry, Makes all their beauty his deformity. 1635 A. STAFFORD *Fem. Glory* (1869) 5 Whether her Beauty chiefly consisted in colour, in symmetry of parts, or both. 1778 HAN MORSE *Bleeding Rock* 224 Hers every charm of symmetry and grace. 1826 W. LIVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 185 The small Italian hound of exquisite symmetry. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxiv, Her pale, small features, her fairy symmetry, her varying expression. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.* i. xii, 113 One of the finest trees in symmetry and beauty I had ever seen.

†(b) in semi-*concr.* sense: (Well-proportioned) figure or form (of a person or animal). *Obs.*

1604 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel.* ii. Wks. 1856 l. 23 Ladie, erect your gracious symmetry. 1623 FORD *Love's Sacr.* ii. E j, She cannot more really, behold her own Symmetry in her glasse. 1794 W. BLAKE *Songs Expt.* *Tiger* 4 What immortal hand or eye could frame thy fearful symmetry?

b. of artificial things or structures, esp. buildings. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxviii. viii II 499 The Symmetry, which he observed most precisely in all his works, is a term that cannot properly be expressed by a Latine word. *Ibid.* xxxv x 543 Asclepiodorus, whom for his singular skill in observing symmetries and just proportions, Apelles himself was wont to admire. 1704 W. J. BRUNY'S *Voy. Levant* ix 31 There is no regularity of Architecture nor any Symmetry observ'd in it. 1723 CHAMBERS *Tr. Le Clerc's Archit.* I 97 This Column must have a Pilaster by its side, to make a Symmetry with that on the other side the Window. 1820 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i *Two Races of Men*, Spoilers of the symmetry of shelves. 1849 LONGE *Building Ship* 179 Till, framed with perfect symmetry, A keelson ship rose up to view! 1907 *Verny Mem.* I. 15 The utter disregard of symmetry evinced by our ancestors which is one secret of the picturesqueness of their groups of buildings.

c. in general sense, or of immaterial or abstract things, as action, thought, discourse, literary composition, etc.

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 60 Beautie and fauour is composed of many numbers meeting and concurring in one and that by a certaine symmetry, consonance and harmonie. 1609 Bp. ANDREWS *Serm.* *Resurrection* iv (1631) 420 The way, to peace, is the mid way: neither too much, nor too little. In a word; all analogie, symmetry, harmony, in the world, goeth by it. 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* ii § 9 Whatever is harmonically composed, delights in harmony, which makes me much assist the symmetry of those heads which declaim against all Church musick. 1711 SHAFTESBURY *Charac.* iv ii (1737) I 339 The ordering of Walks, Plantations, Avenues; and a thousand other Symmetries, will succeed in the room of that happier and higher Symmetry and Order of a Mind. 1742 WILST *Let in Gray's*

Poems (1775) 142 The connection and symmetry of such little parts with one another must naturally escape me, as not having the plan of the whole in my head. 1860 PUSKEY *Min. Proph.* 291 This book, Micah, has remarkable symmetry. Each of its three divisions is a whole, beginning with up-braiding for sin, threatening Gods judgments, and ending with promises of future mercy. 1862 BUCKLE *Civilt.* (1864) II. vi 445 Into that dense and disorderly mass, did Adam Smith introduce symmetry, method, and law. 1904 HUGH BLACK *Practice of Self-Culture* v 132 Culture aims at symmetry of life.

(b) Agreement, consistency, consonance, congruity, keeping (with something) *rare* or *Obs.*

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 9 You furnished my Father with supplies, but they held no symmetry or proportion with the charge of so great an enterprise. 1659 EVELYN *Let. to R. Boyle* 3 Sept. I will shew what symmetry it [sc. the building] holds with this description. 1878 STUBBS *Lect. Med. & Mod. Hist.* viii. (1900) 192 It is in exact symmetry with Western usage, that this great compilation was not received as a code until the year 1369.

3 Various specific and technical uses.

†a. *Physiol.* Harmonious working of the bodily functions, producing a healthy temperament or condition. *Obs. rare.*

1541 COPLAND *Galien's Therap.* 2 E j b, In Symmetrye, that is to say in competent [?competence] and com-moderacyon of smal conduites lyeth and consisteth the helth. And in Ametrie, that is to say e, in vncompetence and im-moderacyon in them the dyscase.

b. *Geom.* etc. Exact correspondence in position of the several points or parts of a figure or body with reference to a dividing line, plane, or point (or a number of lines or planes), arrangement of all the points of a figure or system in pairs (or sets) so that those of each pair (or set) are at equal distances on opposite sides of such line, plane, or point.

Symmetry, e.g. in crystals, may be of various grades, according to the number of radiating or non-parallel lines or planes about which the figure or body is symmetrical.

Axis of symmetry, *centre of s.*, *plane of s.*, the line, point, or plane about which a figure or body is symmetrical, i.e. which bisects every straight line joining a pair of corresponding points of such figure or body.

1823 H. J. BROOKE *Intrud. Crystallogr.* 13 From the perfect symmetry of its form, the cube has a similar axis in four directions. 1837 BRWSTER *Magnet* 39 A horse-shoe magnet was made to revolve about its axis of symmetry. 1850 McCOSH *Div. Govt.* ii 1 (1874) 129 The oblong, or two and two-membered symmetry, may be traced among crystals and flowers, as may also the three membered symmetry. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (1878) 56 The best example of this hexagonal symmetry is furnished by crystals of snow. 1878 GUNNY *Crystallogr.* 29 A plane through the centre of a model of a crystal will be a plane of symmetry, if the perpendiculars drawn to it from every point of the model, on being produced to equal distances on the other side will terminate in points of the model similar to those from which they are drawn.

(b) *Alg.* and *Higher Math.* The fact of being symmetrical, as an expression or function. see SYMMETRICAL 2 b.

1888 AMER. *Frail. Math.* X. 173 Notes on Geometric In-ferences from Algebraic Symmetry.

c. *Anat.* and *Zool.* Arrangement of parts or organs in pairs or sets on opposite sides of a dividing plane, or around an axis or centre, repetition of similar corresponding parts in the two halves, or other number of divisions, of the body (Nearly coinciding with 3 b or the stricter use in 2, except that corresponding parts are not necessarily equal, nor do all the parts necessarily correspond) (b) *Path.* Affection of such corresponding parts simultaneously by the same disease.

1849-50 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV 845 Symmetry is a word used to express the fact, that one half of an animal is usually an exact reversed copy of the other. To this there are numerous exceptions. 1883 FAGGE *Princ. Pract. Med.* (1886) II. 619 Symmetrical distribution means that exactly the corresponding parts on the right and left side are simultaneously affected. This is bilateral symmetry, but we also see examples of serial symmetry in pathology where the same condition is seen on the elbow and the knee, the wrist and the ankle.

d. *Bot.* Equality of the number of parts in the several whorls of the flower. see SYMMETRICAL 3 a.

1845-50 MRS LINCOLN *Lect.* Bot. 138 The symmetry of structure observable in [Enchanter's Night-hade] is seen in many flowers. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 643 When the number of parts is two, the flower is dimerous, and the symmetry two-membered. When the number of parts is three, the flower is trimerous, and when the parts are arranged in an alternating manner, the symmetry is trigonal or triangular [etc.]. 1908 HENSLOW *How to Study Wild Fl.* 113 The flowers [of *Lithrum Salicaria*] vary in symmetry; for sometimes the central flower will differ from the lateral ones in the number of parts.

Symorphic, **-morphism**. see *SIM-*.

Symory (si'mōri). *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. *συμμορία*, f. *σύν* *μορος* adj. sharing (sc. the burden of taxation), f. *σύν* *SYM* + *μορ-* (*pēros* portion, share).] Each of the companies or fellowships, graded according to wealth, into which the citizens of Athens and other cities were divided for purposes of taxation.

1835 T. MITCHELL *Acharn. of Aristoph.* 453 note, Property-taxes are often mentioned in connexion with the resident aliens. This class of settlers composed distinct *symmoriae* (*συνμοριαὶ συμμορίαί*), which had treasurers of

their own, and a fixed contribution was settled for each one] 1847 *Grote's Greece* II xiii, III 247 The territory of the town was distributed amongst a certain number of towers, to each of which corresponded a symmory or section of the citizens having its common altar and sacred rites. 1891 *Athenianum* 25 July 128/1 The proposition of Demosthenes was that 2,000 citizens should be placed in the symmories

† **Symmyst, symmist.** *Obs.* Also 7 *symist*, [ad. late L. *symmysta* (Jerome), med L. *symmista*, *symmystēs* (Apuleius), colleague in the priesthood, ad. Gr. *συμμύστης* fellow-initiate, f. *σύν* SYM- + *μύστης* one initiated into mysteries of MYST. The nomenclological but more frequent spelling with *z*, already found in med. L., is due to association with words in -IST] a An associate in a 'mystery', i.e. a secret belief or practice; a fellow-initiate b. A colleague in a sacred office

1607 *Torsell Four-f' Beasts* 474 All the Eastern wise men beleaved the transmigration of spūtes and insinuated so much to their symmysts and disciples. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr* 180 The sacred Symmysts of his Religion, are especially to be honoured Some examples of this also I mean to produce, that their follies may appear, who would detract due honour from the sacred Ministers of Almighty God. a 1680 *GRANVILLE Suddainismus* I. (1726) 63 One of the most religious Symmysts of that stupendous secret of Nullibism a 1693 *Ugulari's Rabelais* III xlviii 391 The other Male catching Symmysts [ougar les Symmystes laudhetistes].

Symon (səim'ŋn) *local*. [var. SIMMON sb.] Name for a kind of red shale; also *altrid* Symon fault, an interruption of a seam of coal by shale or other material (see *quots.*)

1834-5 *PARSWICH in Trans. Geol. Soc. Ser. II* (1840) V. 432 'Symon fault' is occasioned by the gradual substitution of the coal by clay, shale, or sandstone, the proportion of which rapidly increases, until it entirely replaces the coal 1839 *Murchison Silur Syst* I vii 101 Even the coal tapers away and disappears amid the shales and sandstones, constituting what are locally termed 'Symon faults'. 1881 *Miss Jackson Shropsh Word-bk.*, *symoni*, a sort of red shale, same as Calaminica, q.v. — Colliery; Miners' [T]erm.

Symond(e, -ont. see SIMMON sb. 1, SIMONT. **Symptomograph, -patic** is see SYM- + **Sympatheal, a.** *Obs.* 1818-19 [f. Gr. *συμπαθεῖα* SYMPATHY + *-AL*] Sympathetic.

1600 W. WATSON *Discomodon* (1602) Pref. Aiv b, So sweet a sympathieal haime in English hearts. **Sympathectomy** (sɪmpə'tektəmi). *Surg.* [f. SYMPATH(ETIC) + Gr. *ἐκτομή* excision.] Excision of a sympathetic ganglion or other part of the sympathetic nerve. Also *Sympathectomy*.

1900 *The Physician & Surg* I No 7 314 European Oculists and Surgeons have performed sympathetomy for glaucoma and exophthalmic goiter.

Sympathetic (sɪmpə'tetɪk), *a.* (sb.) [ad. mod. L. *sympatheticus*, a. Gr. *συμπαθητικός*, f. *συμπαθεῖν*, after *παθητικός* PATHETIC]

1. Pertaining to, involving, depending on, acting or effected by 'sympathy', or a (real or supposed) affinity, correspondence, or occult influence; esp. in *sympathetic powder* = 'powder of sympathy': see SYMPATHY I. Now chiefly *Hist.*

1644 *DIGBY (title)* Discourse concerning the Cure of Wounds, by the Sympathetic Powder 1664 *BUTLER Hud.* II iii 296 He would Cure Warts and Corns, with application of Medicine to his Imagination And fire a Mine in China, here, With Sympathetic Gunpowder a 1665 *DIGBY Receipts in Physick*, etc. (1668) 45 A Sympathetic cure for the Tooth-ach — With an Iron-nail raise and cut the Gum from about the Teeth, till it bleed, and that some of the blood stuck upon the nail, then drive it into a wooden beam up to the head After this is done, you never shall have the tooth ach in all your life 1665 *GRANVILLE Scaphis* Syz xxi 134 To confer at the distance of the Indies by Sympathetic conveyances, may be as usual to future times, as to us in a literary correspondence 1713 *ANDISON Guard*, No xix 75 The Friend saw his own Sympathetic Needle moving of it self to every Letter which that of his Correspondent pointed at 1768 *TUCKER Let. Nat.* I. ii xix. 32 Those sympathetic cures spoken of by Sir Kenelm Digby, who tells you that wounds have been healed by applying salves and plasters to the instrument that made them. 1804 *Mrs BARBAULO Life Richardson* I 12 In those times talismans and wounds cured by sympathetic powder were seriously credited. 1905 *CLOOO Animism* § 13 66 The numerous practices which come under the head of 'sympathetic magic' or the imitation of a cause to produce a desired effect.

b. **Sympathetic ink.** a. name for various colourless liquid compositions used as ink, the writing with which remains invisible until the colour is developed by the application of heat or some chemical reagent. Also *fig.*

1722 *BAILEY, Sympathetic Inks*, are such as can be made to appear or disappear, by the Application of something that seems to work by Sympathy 1796 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 333 The phenomena which heat produces on the solution of cobalt in mucic or nitro-muriatic acid, called sympathetic ink. 1822 *INSON Ser. & Art* II 309 Make a drawing representing a Winter scene in which the trees appear void of leaves, and put the leaves on with this sympathetic ink. 1848 *RICKTER Levania* xii, Like sympathetic ink, it becomes as quickly invisible as visible. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) I, x58 All written in us already in sympathetic ink. 1907 *Verney Memo* I. 297 He writes topsy-turvy in sympathetic ink, between the lines of a letter ostensibly full of public news.

c. **Physiol. and Path.** Produced by 'sympathy'

(see SYMPATHY I b) applied to a condition, action, or disorder induced in a person, or in an organ or part of the body, by a similar or corresponding one in another.

1722 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Sympathetic*, is particularly applied to all Diseases which have two Causes, the one remote, the other near In which Sense, the Word is opposed to *Idio-pathetic* 1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist* (1824) I 211 He had only to gape or yawn, and the professor instantly caught the sympathetic affection 1804 *ABERNETHY Surg. Obs* I. 22 Perhaps these vessels undergo a kind of sympathetic enlargement 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 486 The action of Electricity on the muscles and nerves produces two distinct kinds of contractions, the first, which he [sc. MARIANNI] calls *idiopathic*, are the result of the immediate action of the current on the muscles and the second, which he calls *sympathetic*, arise from the action of Electricity on the nerves which preside over the motions of the muscles 1872 T. BRYANT *Pract Surg* (1884) I 385 Sympathetic ophthalmia is a peculiar form of inflammation in one eye in consequence of morbid changes in the other

d **Anat.** Designating one of the two great nerve-systems in vertebrates (the other being the *centralo-spinal*), consisting of a double chain of ganglia, with connecting fibres, along the vertebral column, giving off branches and plexuses which supply the viscera and blood-vessels and maintain relations between their various activities, belonging to or forming part of this system. Also applied to a similar set of nerves supplying the viscera in some invertebrates

1769 *JOHNSTONE in Phil Trans.* LX 35 The intercostal, or as they are otherwise called, the great sympathetic nerves 1830 R. KNOX *Bellard's Anat* 337 The particular action of the heart is directly under the influence of the sympathetic nerve, digestion, under the combined influence of the par vagum and sympathetic nerve 1873 *MIVART Elem. Anat.* ix 403 The sympathetic system is made up of small nerves and ganglia closely connected with the arteries and the viscera 1880 *BASTIAN Brain* 46 The 'sympathetic' or visceral ganglia of the Frog. 1888 *ROLFSTON & JACKSON Anim Life* 149 The respiratory sympathetic system [in the Sphinx larva]

transf. 1878 *KINGZETT Anim Chem.* 52 Sympathetic saliva is furnished on irritation of the sympathetic nerve.

e. **Physic.** Used in reference to sounds produced by responsive vibrations induced in one body by transmission of vibrations from another.

1832 *BAFWSTER Nat Magic* viii 182 The subdivision of the string, and consequently the production of harmonic sounds, may be effected by means of a sympathetic action conveyed by the air 1836 *MRS SOMERVILLE Connex Phys.* Ser. I Intro. (ed. 3) 2 Oscillations, which correspond in their periods with the cause producing them, like sympathetic notes in music. 1898 *STRINER & BARRETT Dict Mus Terms* s.v. *Pianoforte*, 'the player controls all this wealth of sympathetic vibration with the damper pedal'

2. † Agreeing, harmonious, befitting, consonant, accordant (*obs.*); according with one's feelings or inclinations, congenial. (Now only as coloured by or transf. from 3.)

1673 S. PARKER *Reproof Reh Transp.* 471 Thou thyself instead of coarse drugged shalt wear sympathetic silk. 1789 *WORDSWORTH Even Walk* 316 Now o'er the soothed accordant heart we feel A sympathetic twilight slowly steal 1875 H. JAMES *Trans Sketches* 291 My imagination refused to project into the dark old town and upon the yellow hills that sympathetic glow which forms half the substance of our general impressions 1910 *HICKIN in Encycl Brit* VI 191/2 That natural philosophy of the 'male and female principles', according to which all good things and qualities were held to be male, while their less sympathetic opposites were female.

3. a. Feeling or susceptible of sympathy; sharing or affected by the feelings of another or others; having a fellow-feeling; sympathizing, compassionate. (With various shades of meaning: cf. SYMPATHY 3 a-d)

a 1718 *PRIOR Epi Lucius* 29 Your Sympathetic Hearts She hopes to move 1764 *GOLDSM Trav* 43 He, whose sympathetic mind Exults in all the good of all mankind. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev* I ii v, Beyond the Atlantic Democracy, is struggling for life and victory A sympathetic France rejoices over the Rights of Man. 1856 *Mrs. BROWNING Aur. Leigh* II 185 Your quick-breathed hearts, So sympathetic to the personal pang 1867 *DICKENS Lett* (1880) II 281 An unusually tender and sympathetic audience. 1875 J. P. HOPKES *Princ. Relig* xvi (1878) 50 You have faith in a friend when you know he is unselfish, and truthful, and sympathetic

b. Pertaining to, of the nature of, characterized by, arising from, or expressive of sympathy or fellow-feeling. (With various shades of meaning as in a)

a 1684 *ROSCOMMON Ess Transl Verse* 97 United by this sympathetic bond, You grow familiar, intimate, and fond. 1754 *GRAY Progr. Poesy* 94 Thine too these golden keys. This can unlock the gates of Joy, that ope the sacred source of sympathetic Tears. 1782 *MISS BURNEY Cecilia* v. 1, A look of sympathetic concern from Cecilia 1813 *SCOTT Robbery* v. xi, For cold reserve had lost its power In sorrow's sympathetic hour 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xviii, The sympathetic faculty was not prominent in him, to feel, and to seize quickly another's feelings, are separate properties 1853 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Christ* (1858) 230 Thought, conscience, admiration in the human mind were the sympathetic response of our common intellect, standing in front of Nature, to the kindred life of the Divine intellect behind Nature. 1901 *Daily Chron* 7 Aug 6/2 The head of the Coal Miners' Union is opposed to sympathetic strikes 1906 *Lit World* 15 Nov 520/1 Professor Dowden's article on Henrik Ibsen is sympathetic, but critical as well

B. sb.

1. **Anat.** Short for *sympathetic nerve* or *system* see I d above

1808 *BARCLAY Muscular Motions* 254 These branches, proceeding from the trunks of the eighth pair, *par vagum*, or middle sympathetic, enter the thorax 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol* IV xxxvii 20 The ganglions of the great sympathetics 1871 *ALLAUBT in Brit & For Med.-Chirurg Rev.* XLVIII 51 We all know that a galvanised sympathetic causes contractions of blood-vessels 1872 *HUXLEY Physiol* vi 145 The combined blushing and sweating which takes place when the sympathetic in the neck is divided

2. a. A person affected by 'sympathy' (SYMPATHY I b), one who is susceptible or sensitive to hypnotic or similar influence. b A sympathetic person, sympathizer. 1812.

1888 C. L. NORTON in *N. Amer. Rev* June 705 Favorable conditions may make any one hypnotic to some extent. Naturally enough a company of sympathetics may be similarly influenced 1906 *Westm Gas* 22 Sept. 6/2 The unburdenings to a sympathetic of the griefs which he too has felt and can understand

Hence **Sympatheticism** (-sɪz'm), sympathetic tendency, susceptibility to sympathy (used disparagingly); **Sympatheticity** (-sɪtɪ), **Sympatheticness**, the quality of being sympathetic

1884 *HOWELLS Silas Lapham* II. 289 Penelope, received her visitors with a piteous distraction, which could not fail of touching Blomfield Corey's Italianised sympathetism 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Mar. 316 The deep vein of tenderness, of womanly sympathetism 1893 *Graphic* 25 Mar. 318/1 A good look cannot teach you how to make the pasty, by word of mouth She may show you something, but the secret lies in your handling, in a sort of sympathy

[**Sympathetic**, a. *Obs.* Also 7 *sim-* [f. mod. L. *sympatheticus*, see *prec.* and *-ICAL*]

1. = SYMPATHETIC a. 1, I b, I c.

1639 *WOODALL Treat. Plague* Wks 360 There is a farre greater sympathetick danger [of infection] betwixt Children, then betwixt Men and Women. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud Ep* I iv 16 The grosse mistakes, in the cure of many diseases, not only from, sympathetick receipts, but amulets, charms, and all incantatory applications 1651 *WITTIE tr. Prunose's Pop Err* iv xlviii, 400 The weapon-salve, otherwise called the sympathetick, magnetick, and stary ointment. 1662 R. MATTHEW *Unl Alch* § 113. 184 The powder of Sympathy, or the Sympathetick Powder, made of Roman Vitriol 1666 W. SIMPSON *Hydro Chym* 275 There is a sympathetick combination betwixt the matrix and the stomach. 1672 *Sir T. BROWNE Let Friend* § 2 To wonder that you had not some secret intimation [of his death] by dreams, or sympathetick insinuations 1677 W. HARRIS tr. *Lenery's Course Chym* I. xi. 143 Inks called Sympathetick 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell Syst* I i § 27. 29 The Sensible Idea's of Hot and Cold, Red and green, may be easily apprehended as Modes of Cogitation, that is, of Sensation, or Sympathetick Perception in us 1696 *INNON Misc Pref.* 5 One Body works upon another, by a certain natural attraction and sympathetick Inclination 1743 tr. *Haister's Surg.* 189 This sort of Cure seems to be sympathetick and superstitious.

2. = SYMPATHETIC a. 2.

1848 *Blackw Mag.* LXIII 576 Their vanished boots even have a dull lustreless look that is..sympathetick with the general gloom

3. = SYMPATHETIC a. 3.

1650 H. BROOKE *Conseiv Health* 237 A sympathetick spirit towards one another. 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art Torment* II. in 136 Where good-fellowship, good wine, and a certain sympathetick idleness, draw people together.

Sympathetically (sɪmpə'tetɪkəlɪ), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + *-LY* 2. see *-ICALLY*.] In a sympathetic manner; by, with, or in the way of sympathy (in various senses).

1. (See SYMPATHETIC a. 1, I c, I c, SYMPATHY I, I b, I c.)

1622 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* I. iii iv. 53 The first [kind of melancholy] proceeds from the sole fault of the Braine the second sympathetically proceeds from the whole Body, when the whole temperature is Melancholy 1669 *WORDSWORTH Syst Agric* (1682) 192 Take a live Coal, and hold it as near to the place as you can endure it, which will Sympathetically attract the fiery venom that by the stung was left in the wound 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell Syst* I. iii 161 The Plastic Nature acting neither by Knowledge nor by Animal Fancy must be concluded to act Fatally, Magically and Sympathetically. 1785 *WATSON Note Milton's Ode Passion* 43 He seems to have caught sympathetically Sandys's sudden impulse to break forth into a devout song. 1851 H. MAYO *Pop. Superst.* (ed. 4) 42 The, directly or sympathetically disordered brain 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom. White* I ix 47 No serious alteration could take place in any one of us which did not sympathetically affect the others *Mod.* When one string of a piano is struck with the pedal held down, other strings vibrate sympathetically.

2. (See SYMPATHETIC a. 3, SYMPATHY 3.)

1825 *SCOTT Beh olded xxx.* A faithful domestic sympathetically agitated by the bad news with which he was about to afflict his master 1870 *SPURGEON Trasn Dav.* P. II 13 He will speak sympathetically, as one who has felt what he declares 1885 *Blanch. Exam.* 4 Nov. 3/3 A sympathetically written criticism.

Sympatheticism, -ity, -ness: see after SYMPATHETIC.

Sympathic (sɪmpə'tɪk), *a.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also 7 *sim-*. [ad. f. *sympathicus* (= It., Sp. *sympatico*, Pg. *sympathico*), ad. mod. L. **sympathicus* (whence also G. *sympathisch*), f. *sympathia* SYMPATHY see -IO. Cf. *idiopathic*]

† 1. = SYMPATHETIC a. 1, I c, 2. *Obs.*

1659 *TATHAM London's Tr* 7 As th' Magnetique Courts,

the Adiantum With her Sympathetic faculty. So we from most parts of the Universe Are sought, rather petitioned for Commerce 1663 *Gambier Counsel* 11 The fit mixture of Materials, Morter, Brick and Stone, being Sympathick stuff. 1684 *tr Bonet's Merc Compt* vi 199 Whether the Cataphora be sympathick from the full and fuming Precordia, or Idiopathick

2. *Anat.* = SYMPATHETIC a. i. d.
1836 SHUCKARD *tr Burmeister's Man Entom* 286 The sympathetic system is peculiar to all insects, but in the several orders it takes a different form 1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 108 The sympathetic trunks run along each side of the aorta and the back of the abdomen.

So †SYMPATHICAL a. (also *erron. -pat-*); whence †SYMPATHICALLY adv.

1570 *Dix Math Pref A*, A certain Sympathicall forewarning 1654 *Hermelical Banquet* 6 Let Appetite satisfie it self with some Dish most Sympaticall to your Stomack 1684 *tr Bonet's Merc Compt* xvi 580 Vapors, that Sympathically annoy the Brain

Sympathist (sɪ'mpəstɪst). *rare* [f SYMPATHY + -IST.] One who sympathizes, a sympathizer.
1839 COLERIDGE *Lit. Rem* (1836) II 220 The consciousness of human auditors—of flesh and blood sympathists—acts as a support and a stimulation 1899 *Chicago Advance* 4 Feb 154 1/2 Nature is a natural sympathist.

†SYMPATHIZANT. *Obs. rare*—1. In 7 -is-ant. [a. f. *sympathizant*, p. pple. of *sympathizer* (see next).] A thing that has affinity with another cf. next, 2, and SYMPATHY 1, 2.

1620 J. PETER *tr Hist. Astræ* 1, v 146 All things corporall or spirittual have every one their contraries, and their sympathizants.

Sympathize (sɪ'mpəzaɪz). *v.* Also 6-7 sim-. [a. f. *sympathizer* (from 16th c.), f. *sympathie* SYMPATHY; see -IZE. Cf. *sympathizare*, etc.]

1. *intr.* To suffer with or like another; to be affected in consequence of the affection of some one or something else; to be similarly or correspondingly affected; to respond sympathetically to some influence; *spec.* in *Path* to be or become disordered in consequence of the disorder of some other part. cf. SYMPATHY 1, b. Const. *with*.

In mod. use often coloured by, or taken as *fig.* from, sense 4.

1597 A. M. *tr Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 48/2 As soone as the actions of one parte is hindered, al the other partes of the body doe therewith conspire and sympathize 1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel* 1, i 11 1/2 48 The Heart, and other inferior parts, which sympathize are and much troubled. 1634 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl sb*] 1674 W. BATES *Harmony Div. Attrib.* ix (1688) 176 The Earth trembled and the Rocks rent; the most insensible Creatures sympathiz'd with him. 1799 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 288 The stomach sympathizes with this state of the kidneys, for it is affected with sickness and vomiting 1822 BUCKMINSTER *Serm* (1827) I 49 The mind will sympathize so much with the anguish and debility of the body, that it will be too distracted to fix itself in meditation 1876 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. II, 250 In the great poets there is an exquisite sensibility both of soul and sense that sympathizes like gossamer sea moss with every movement of the element in which it floats 1899 ROOD *Chronistics* xlv. 6x The landscape sympathizes with the sky, and near the sun assumes an orange hue.

†b. *trans.* in causal sense. To make 'sympathetic', cause to be similarly affected. *Obs. rare*. 1661 GLANVILLE *Pau. Dogm* 205 That some have conferred at distance by sympathized hands, the hands of two friends being sympathized by a transferring of flesh from one into the other; the least prick in the hand of one, the other will be sensible of, in the same part of his own.

†2. *intr. a.* To have an affinity, to agree in nature, disposition, qualities, or fortunes, to be alike; with *with*, to be like, resemble. Cf. SYMPATHY 2. *Obs.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* i iv 101 So, did he make The Heavens and Stars, of one same substance bright; To th'end these Lamps dispersed in the Skies, Might, with their Orb, it with them sympathize. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V.* iii vii 358 The men doe sympathize with the Mastiffs, in robustious and rough coming on 1643 W. CARTWRIGHT *Siege* v viii, Your Majesty And I do sympathize most strangely in Our Fortunes, that we should both of 's be married Just at one very instant 1668 *The Rivals* 6 My thoughts are of the same complexion too, Our fears do Sympathize, just like our Loves.

†b. To agree, be in harmony, accord, harmonize. Const. *with*. *Obs.*

1600 MARSTON, etc. *Jack Drums Entert* II (1601) C1v b, Let me hie loud in my husbands eies, Whose thoughts with mine, may sweetly sympathize 1610 FOLKINGHAM *Fendler* 1, xi 37 Strong and long rootes neuer Sympathize with firme hard and solid soyles 1629 MILTON *Hymn Natu* 1, Nature in aw to him Had doff't her gawdy trim, With her great Master so to sympathize. 1634 LITGOW *Trav. B.* J. So doth it also best sympathize with reason. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* 1 233 Make choice of a Purgative sympathizing with those parts 1695 DRYDEN *tr Du Fresnoy's Art Paint.* (1716) 183 Blue and Yellow are two Colours which sympathize 1711 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl sb*]

†3. *trans.* To agree with, answer or correspond to, match. *Obs.*

1593 SHAKS *Rich II.* v i 46 The sencelesse Biands will sympathize The heave accent of thy mourning Tongue, And in compassion, weepe the fire out 1593 — *Lucr* xix 1 True sorrow then is feelinge suffiz'd, When with like semblance it is sympathiz'd 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 192 In your choice of Loves That liket to your selues ye them select, The which your forms first sourse may sympathize. 1606

WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. To Rdr 333 Seeke Loves that ours shall sympathize

†b To represent or express by something corresponding or fitting; to apprehend mentally by the analogy of something else. *Obs.*

1600 SHAKS *Sonn.* lxxxi, Thou truly faire, wert truly sympathize, In true plain words, by thy true telling friend. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus' After-witte* Djb, Who right conceives the miseries of Iob, Can fittest deeme their griefes the qualities, And sympathize poore Souldiers miserie. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 12 Some Boobies, weary of flight, made our Ship their perch, an animal so simple as suffers any to take her without feare, which to sympathize I have as simply for your sport depicted 1645 R. BEAKE *Let fr Sommer Isl* in Pryne *Discov. Blazing Stars* App 10 Able to sympathize another mans case by his owne.

†c. To make up or compound of corresponding parts or elements, to form or contrive harmoniously or consistently. *Obs.*

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* III 1 52 A message well sympathiz'd, a Horse to be embassadour for an Asse. 1590 [see SYMPATHIZED] 1606 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II v. 11. *Magnificence* 1343 Of this great Frame, the parts so due-devis'd, This Bodie, tun'd so, measur'd, sympathiz'd

4. *intr.* To feel sympathy; to have a fellow-feeling; to share the feelings of another or others; to be affected by the condition or experience of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other; *spec.* to be affected with pity for the suffering or sorrow of another, to feel compassion. (Cf. SYMPATHY 3 a-c.) Const. *with* a person (or, in extended or *fig.* use, a thing); *in, with* (rarely †at) a feeling, experience, etc.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* III iv, There was but one sole man. With whom I ere could sympathize. 1644 CROMWELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. I III 300 It's our duty to sympathize in all mercies; that wee praise the Lord together, in chastgements or tryalls, that soe wee may sorrow together 1685 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1885) IV. 114 Friends and foes pity my case, sympathized with me. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 126 With them, who laugh, our social Joy appears, With them, who mourn, we sympathize in Tears 1764 GOLDSM *Crit W* xvi, A heart that sympathizes at human happiness 1784 COWPER *Task* IV. 340 We may with patience bear our moderate ills, And sympathize with others, suffering more 1838 LYTTON *Alice* I. 1, The elder of the two seemed the most to sympathize with her mirth 1850 A. L. WARRING *Hymn, 'Father, I know'* II, A heart at leisure from itself, To soothe and sympathize 1864 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I. 166 Commerce first made nations sympathize with each other 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. 58 101 He was without the imagination and reverence which enable men to sympathize with any past at all 1888 *Poor Nellie* II ix 152, I do sympathize in the anxiety you will feel about George!

b. *trans.* To express sympathy, esp. for another's sorrow or suffering; to condole (*with* a person).

1748 [see SYMPATHIZING *vbl sb*] 1841 LD COCKBURN *Frtd* (1874) I 295 A public meeting held for the purpose of 'sympathizing' with the seven ministers. 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betw Trent & Ancholine* 311 A clergyman and his wife went to sympathize with a neighbour.

c. In weakened sense. To agree or be disposed to agree in some opinion or way of thinking, to be of (about) the same mind *with* a person or party, also, with *in* or (now usually) *with*, to approve or incline to approve, to regard with favour (a scheme, cause, etc.). Cf. SYMPATHY 3 d. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas. I.* Pref. 16 In his terror of Papistry he sympathized with the Punitans 1844 ARNOLD *Fragm. on Church* (1845) 220 There will be much in it in which you will heartily sympathize. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* (1904) 8/x As far as I know, on this point alone, he and Hurrell Froude intimately sympathized 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* vii 160 Pope sympathized with his schemes

†SYMPATHIZED, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [f. prec + -ED.] a? Compounded of corresponding parts or elements, complicated — cf. SYMPATHIZE 3 c.

1590 SHAKS. *Com. Err.* v. 1 397 All That by this sympathized one daie, error Hauie suffer'd wrong.

b. Rendered 'sympathetic'. see SYMPATHIZE 1 b. 1661 [see SYMPATHIZE 1 b]

Sympathizer (sɪ'mpəzaɪzə). [f. as prec. + -ER.] One who or that which sympathizes; esp. one disposed to agree with or approve a party, cause, etc., a backer-up

1815 JANE AUSTEN *Emma* III. vi, His patient listener and sympathizer, 1838 GEN P. THOMPSON *Excrc.* (1842) IV. 336 A new name is invented for the sufferers [sc. U.S. citizens taken in the Canadian insurrection]—Sympathizers 1865 J. S. MILL in *Evening Star* 10 July, Lovers of England, sympathizers with the English people 1888 RUSKIN *Lives* 12 Gd Men II v 46 There never was a more enthusiastic sympathizer with his Clergy 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Sympathizer* an eye which becomes inflamed through sympathy with disease of its fellow 1918 *Times, Lit. Supp* 14 Mar 123/1 Our Balkan allies and sympathizers.

Sympathizing (sɪ'mpəzaɪzɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. as prec + -ING.] The action of the verb SYMPATHIZE, q. v., in various senses

1623 J. HAYWARD *tr. Bonaldi's Erotema* 81 Among the hidden secrets of nature, that of sympathizing is one of the truest 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 145 If I am in any trouble, it only proceeds from sympathizing in those disasters you were fallen into. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac* (1737) II. 362 A universal union, coherence, or sympathizing of things 1748 SMOLLETT *Red Ransom* xxii, An old gentlewoman, under pretence of sympathizing, visited me.

Sympathizing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec + -ING.] That sympathizes, in various senses.

†1. Being similarly affected, or having an affinity, with something else — see SYMPATHIZE 1, 2 *Obs.* 1628 Sir J. BRADMONT *To Prince Charles* 52 And feele their strokes with sympathizing breasts. 1635 SWAN *Spec Mundi* vi (1643) 290 The sympathizing Turcois tie doth tell, By looking pale the wearers is not well 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vi (1821) 220 That sympathizing and symbolizing complexion of their own bodies with some other bodies without them

2. Feeling sympathy; sympathetic: see SYMPATHIZE 4.

1683 NORRIS *Passion of Saviour* 162 So long the sympathizing sun his light withdrew, And wonder'd how the stars their dying Lord could view. 1737 *Gentl. Mag* Sept 567/1 Pain would my sympathizing breast extend A world of comfort to an unknown friend. 1746 HIRVEY *Medit* (1767) I 21 Feeling some Touches of sympathizing Concern 1755 DODDRIDGE *Hymn, 'Father of mercies, send thy grace'* II, O may our sympathizing breasts That generous pleasure know, Promptly to share in others' joy, And weep for others' woe. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II I. 177 To New England, where he was likely to find sympathizing friends. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambezi* xx. 417 With sympathizing hearts the little band assisted the bereaved husband in burying his dead.

Hence **Sympathizingly** adv., in a sympathizing way, sympathetically

1840 MILL *Diss & Disc* (1859) I 288 To enter sympathizingly into the peculiar feelings which pervade them [sc. De Vigny's writings] 1876 *Ham. Herald* 2 Dec. 66/2 'You do look seedy,' said Algy, sympathizingly.

Sympathy (sɪ'mpəθi). *sb.* Also 6-7 sim-, -ie. [ad. late L. *sympathia*, a Gr. *συμπάθεια*, f. *συμπαθής* having a fellow feeling, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πάθω*, root of *πάθος* suffering, feeling, *πάσχειν* to suffer Cf. F. *sympathie* (from 15th c.), It., Sp. *simpatia*, Pg. *sympathia*]

1. A (real or supposed) affinity between certain things, by virtue of which they are similarly or correspondingly affected by the same influence, affect or influence one another (esp. in some occult way), or attract or tend towards each other. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* or as merged in other senses.

Powder of sympathy (*sympathy-powder*), a powder supposed to heal wounds by 'sympathy' on being applied to a handkerchief or garment stained with blood from the wound, or to the weapon with which the wound was inflicted, also called *sympathetic powder* (see SYMPATHETIC a. 1).

1579 J. JONES *Prætor. Boile & Soule* Ep. Ded. p. vi, Plato also testifieth suche a *Sympathia* to be betweene the bodye and the soule, that if either excede the meane, the one suffereth with the other 1586 SINKE *Ascania* iii. xvii. (1912) 455 His Impresa was a Catoblepa; such long lies dead, as the Moone (whereto it hath so naturall a sympathy) waxes her light 1601 HOLLAND *Phily II.* Explan A v b, *Sympathie*, a fellow feeling, used in Plinie for the agreement or amitie naturall in divers senseless things, as betweene yron and the loadstone. 1612 xxiv i II 175 In every corner of the world there may be observed both sympathies and antipathies (I meane those naturall combinations and contrarieties in those her creatures) 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. xii. 431 Crabbes heere with vs haue a sympathy with the Moone, and are fullest with her fulnes 1658 R. WHITE (*title*) A late Discourse Made, in France, By Sr. Kenelm Digby Touching the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy. 1668 SEDLEY *Mulberry Gard* III ii 43, I have Sympathy-powder about me, if you will give me your handkerchief while the blood is warm, will cure it immediately 1712 STERLE *Spect* No 53 ¶ 3 Those Applications which are said to convey their virtues by Sympathy. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorania Sci. & Art* II 181 The cures said to have been performed by magnetic sympathy. 1883 W. G. BLACK *Folk-Medicine* III. 50 That doctrine of sympathy which accompanies all remedies by association

b. *Physiol. and Path.* A relation between two bodily organs or parts (or between two persons) such that disorder, or any condition, of the one induces a corresponding condition in the other.

1603 HOLLAND *Phytarch* Explan. Words, *Sympathie*, that is to say, A fellow feeling, as is between the head and stomacke 1655 CULPEPPER, etc. *Kruerns* VII. 1, 146 Breathing is hindered by sympathy or consent from other parts. 1668 — & COLS *Barthol. Anat.* 1. xvii 47 The Sympathy between the Kidneys and the Stomach, as when persons diseased in their Kidneys, are troubled with Stomach sickness and vomiting 1836 A. COMAR *Physiol. Digestion* II iv. (ed. 2) 161 The sympathy between them [sc. the skin and the mucous coat of the alimentary canal] is very rapid and intimate. Eruptions on the skin, for example, are almost always owing to disorder of the digestive organs; and bowel-complaint, on the other hand, is often produced by a sudden chill on the surface. 1871 A. MADDOWS *Man. Mid-wifery* (ed. 2) 167 The child should be put to the breast, as this, through the sympathy between the breast and uterus, is sure to excite uterine action.

c. *Comm.* in phi. *in sympathy with*, used in market reports in reference to a rise or fall in the price of a commodity induced by a rise or fall in that of another, or by some event or circumstance.

1897 *Daily News* 7 May 7/2 Corn opened easy, with July 1c down, but recovered in sympathy with wheat. 1921 *Times* 19 Dec. 20/4 Lard American refined in pails is easier in sympathy with advices from the other side

2. Agreement, accord, harmony, consonance, concord; agreement in qualities, likeness, conformity, correspondence. *Obs.* or merged in 3 a.

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc.* II. (1898) I. 90 If he had bene answered with a *sympathia*, or equalitie of friendship 1612 xii. II 247 Whereof [sc. of the passion or fever of love] there seemed a *sympathia*, or equalitie, betwene

the two younglings. 1574 J. Jones *Nat. Beginning Grow. Things* 29 Of the good effects, *Sympathia*, unity, agreements of the spirits, humors and members, health is preserved. 1579 LVLV *Euphues* (Arb.) 48 Doth not the sympathy of manners make the conjunction of minds? 1588 SHAKS *Tit And.* 11. 1. 148 O what a sympathy of woes is this! 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl Poeme* 11. x [xi] (Arb.) 98 It please the ear well, the same represented by delineation to the view please the eye well. and this is by a natural sympathy, between the ear and the eye, and between tunes and colour, even as there is the like between the other senses and their objects. 1590 GRENE *Mourne Garment* Wks (Grosart) IX. 179 Iubal exercised Musike, and spent his time in practising the sympathy of sundry sounds. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* 11. iii. 85 O he is even in my Mistress case O wofull sympathy. 1598 — *Merry W.* 11. 1. 7, 9, 10. 1604 — *Obt.* 11. 1. 232 There should be sympathy in years, Manners, and Beauties all which the Moore is defective in. 1604 BUNYAN *Pilgr. P.* 11. (1900) 234, I think there was a kind of a Sympathy between that Valley and him. 1777 WATSON *Philos.* II (1793) II. xi. 8 He was strongly attached by sympathy of manners to the Princess. 1847 L. HUNT *Jar Honey* xii (1848) 159 One of those sympathies of colour which are often finer than contrast.

3. A. Conformity of feelings, inclinations, or temperament, which makes persons agreeable to each other; community of feeling; harmony of disposition.

1596 SPENSER *Hymn Beauty* 199 Loue is a celestiall harmonie, Of likely haits. Which ioyn together in sweete sympathie, To worke each others ioy and true content. 1633 Heywood *Eng. Trav.* 1. 1. So sweet a sympathie, As crownes a noble marriage. 1775 HARRIS *Philos. Arrangement* Wks. (1841) 291 There is a social sympathy in the soul of man, which prompts individuals to congregate, and form themselves into tribes. 1827 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 61 The sympathies and antipathies, the whims and prejudices that haunt us. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* 11. 26 It was impossible that there could be much sympathy between two men so unlike. 1876 MOZEV *Ummi Serim* x. (1877) 206 They enjoy the sympathy of kindred souls.

b. The quality or state of being affected by the condition of another with a feeling similar or corresponding to that of the other, the fact or capacity of entering into or sharing the feelings of another or others; fellow-feeling. Also, a feeling or frame of mind evoked by and responsive to some external influence. Const. *with* (a person, etc., or a feeling).

1602 R. MATHEW *Und Aick* p. x. Out of faithful and true sympathy and fellow-feeling with you. 1607 MILTON *P. L.* 11. 465 With answering looks Of sympathy and love. 1712 x. 540 Horror on them fell, And horrid sympathy. 1756 BURKE *Subl. & Beaut.* 1. xii, Sympathy must be considered as a sort of Substitution, by which we are put in the place of another man, and affected in many respects as he is affected. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 1. There is in souls a sympathy with sounds. Some chord in unison with what we hear is touched within us, and the heart replies. 1833 COLERIDGE *Table t.* 30 Aug. For compassion a human heart suffices; but for full and adequate sympathy with joy, an angel's only. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 447 Our sympathies are naturally on the side of the weak and the unsuccessful. 1859 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & H. Journals* 11. 277 Such depth and breadth of sympathy with Nature. 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Inq.* 11. in 99 A cheerful disposition... leads to sympathy with others in all the smaller concerns of life. 1880 DISRAELI *Endym.* xvi, The sympathy of sorrow is stronger than the sympathy of prosperity. 1907 VERNEY *Mem.* I. 76 A favourite daughter, to whom he turned on all occasions for sympathy and affection.

c. *spec.* The quality or state of being thus affected by the suffering or sorrow of another; a feeling of compassion or commiseration. Const. *for*, *with* (a person), *for*, *in*, *with*, *†* rarely *of* (an event, experience, etc.).

1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus' After-witte* D. 2, The showers which daily from mine eyes are raining, Draw the dum creatures to a sympathie. 1702 MAURICE *Journal* *Yerus* (1732) 34 A kind of Sympathy in the River, for the death of Adonis. 1777 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) 11. 207, I wanted to express my sympathy of your present misfortune. 1783 BURKE *Sp. Fox's E. India Bill* Wks 1808 IV. 20 To awaken something of sympathy for the unfortunate natives. 1790 — *Corr.* (1844) IV. 360 Your sympathy makes our ill-health a great deal more tolerable. 1807 SOUTHEY *Esperanza's Lett.* (1808) II. 323 They have little sympathy for distresses which they have never felt. 1819 LANDOR *Imag. Conv.* *Penn. & Peterborough* 11. 209 Joining in the amusements of others is the next thing to sympathy in their distresses. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem.* lxxxv 88 Canst thou feel for me Some painless sympathy with pain? 1872 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) II. 381 Every expression of human sympathy brings some little comfort. 1893 *Academy* 30 Dec. 581/1 Sympathy with the bereaved parents and for the bride was, deeply felt.

d. In weakened sense: A favourable attitude of mind towards a party, cause, etc., disposition to agree or approve. Const. *with*, rarely *for*, *in*.

1823 SOUTHEY *Hist. Penins. War* I. 526 Their sympathy in the instant and principle by which it was carried on. 1838 SIR F. B. HEAD *Narrative* 9 Feb. xi (1839) 384 American 'sympathy' for our absconded [Canadian] traitors was unbridled and unchecked. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Bithedale Rom.* ix, Priscilla's silent sympathy with his purposes, so unalloyed with criticism. 1864 NEWMAN *Apol.* 1. (1904) 8/2 In his [see Whately's] special theological tenets I had no sympathy. 1893 FORBES-MITCHELL *Remin. Gt. Mutiny* 293 He had no sympathy with the anti-opium party.

† **Sympathy**, *v.* *Obs. rare.* [f. prec. sb.] *intr.* To have 'sympathy' or affinity; to agree in nature or qualities (*with* something).

1615 BRETON *Charac.* 19 It [see love] sympathies with life, and participates with light, when the eye of the munde sees

the ioy of the heart. 1634 RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking Glass* 11. iii, Pleasures, that are not mans, as man is man, But as his nature sympathies with beasts.

Sympatric, *-patry*, *-pelmous*, etc. see **SYM**.

† **Symphany**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 4 *symphayne*, *-fan*, 5 *sympthane*, *-fan*, *sinfon*, *simphan* (n)e, 6 *symphan*. [a. OF. **symphaine*, *semphaine*, var. of *symphorne*, earlier *cunfone*, *cifone*, *siphonie*, ad. L. *symphōna* SYMPHONY; the majority of the Eng. forms show assimilation in the final syllable to **TYMPAN**] = SYMPHONY 1.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1769 As Dauid seyde yn þe sauteie, 'Yn harpe, yn thabour, and symphan gle, Wurschepe God'. c. 1330 — *Chyon Wace* (Rolls) 11387 Harpes, pypes, & tabours, Belles, chymbes, & symfan. 1435 MISVN *Pite of Love* 11. 72 His prayers he sall synge with a gostly symphane. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xvi xi (Percy Soc.) 61 There sat dame Musyke, with all her mynstrasy, As tabours, trumpettes, Sakbuttes, organs, Harpes, lutes, . Cymphans, doussemers.

Hence † **Symphany** *v. intr.*, to play on a 'symphan'.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 340/1 To Synfan, *symphonizaze*

Symphillism, *-philous*, etc. : see **SYM**.

† **Symphion**, *Obs. rare*—1. Altered form of

SYMPHAN cf. **SUMPHION**

1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* 20 Harp, Lut, Organe, Symbal and Symphion.

† **Symphonia**, *Obs. rare.* [L., neut. pl. of **symphōnus* (SYMPHONOUS) used as sing. like *antiphōna* ANTIPHON.] ? A harmonized or concerted piece of music.

1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 680 [Joh. Gwyneth] had published certain Symphonias, Antiphonas, and divers Songs for the use of the Church.

Similarly † **Symphonask** [of obscure formation]

1622 RAVENSCROFT *Whole Bk. Ps. Pref.* 7 the five lines are used for Symphonaskes or Parts Compounded of 2 3 4 5. 6 voices, &c.

† **Symphone**, *Obs. rare*—1. [? Back-formation f. SYMPHONY.] (See quot.)

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armore* 11. 64 b, The Delphine wil harken and delight to heare the tune of the Symphoni and therefore he is called a Symphone, because he hath great liking in harmonie.

† **Symphoner**, *Obs. rare.* In 5 sim- [a. AF. **symphonier* = OF. *symphonier*, *-teur*, f. *symphonie* SYMPHONY.] A player on the 'symphony' (SYMPHONY 1).

14 *Nom.* in Wr. Wulcker 697/2 *Hic symphonista*, a symphoner.

Symphonesis, *-phonetic*: see **SYM**.

† **Symphonia**¹ (simfō'niā). Also 6 sum- [L. *symphōnia*, a. Gr. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY.]

1. = SYMPHONY 2, 3.

1579 LODGE *Def. Plays* (Shaks. Soc.) 21 [Music] drawing his original from the motion of the stars, from the agreement of the planets and from all those celestial circles where there is either perfet agreement or only *Symphonia*.

2. = SYMPHONY 1. (After Vulgate, Dan. iii. 5.)

1864 PUSEY *Lect. Daniel* i. 29 There is no evidence of any actual instrument called 'symphonia', until times when it would be altogether a new instrument.

3. = SYMPHONY 5.

1724 *Short Explan. For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, *Symphonia*, or *Symphonia*, a Symphony; by which is to be understood Aires in Two, Three, or Four Parts for Instruments of any Kind; or the Instrumental Parts of Songs [etc.].

† **Symphonia**², *Obs.* [med.L., reduced f. med.L. *symphōnaca*, a. Gr. *συμφωνιάκη* Cf. OF. *symphonie*.] a. The plant henbane, or a drug made from it. b. A species of amaranth.

In mod. Bot., a genus of the N. O. *Gutierrez* 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1533) 308 Poisoned, drinke one dramme of Symphonia. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, *Symphonia*, 1. e. *Amaranthus tricolor*.

† **Symphonia**³, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [ad. L. *symphōniacus* or Gr. *συμφωνιάκης*, f. *συμφωνία* SYMPHONY: see -AC.] Characterized by 'symphony' or harmony; in quot., sung by the whole choir together, as opp. to *antiphonal*. So † **Symphonica** *sc. a.*, harmonious; consonant, accordant; whence † **Symphonica** *scally adv.*, in a consonant manner.

1635 BRATHWAITE *Five Senses* 11. v. 136 Yet may wee collect Symphonically, though not analogically nor proportionably, by the Excellence of the Creature, the infinite goodness of the Creator. 1650 CHARLETON *Paradoxes* Ep. Ded. 10 That the Latin is the most symphonically and Concordant Language. 1665 E. MAYNWARING *Treat. Scurvy* 56 A pitch of energy, symphonically with vital principles. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. iii. 14 289 note, This distinction between symphonical and antiphonal psalmody.

† **Symphonica**¹, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *symphōnia* SYMPHONY + -AL.] Harmonious.

1773 J. ROSS *Fratericide* 11. 123 (MS) Let this our best symphonical song Each day at noon be chanted up to Heav'n

Symphonic (simfō'nik), *a. (sb.)* [f. SYMPHONY + -IC, after *harmonic*]

1. a. *Welsh Prose.* Involving similarity of sound. cf. SYMPHONIZE 1 b, SYMPHONY 2, quot. 1856. b. Having the same sound, pronounced alike; = HOMOPHONOUS 2. c. Applied to a shorthand sign denoting more than one sound; also as *sb.*

1856 J. WILLIAMS *Gram. Edeyrn* § 1785 There are three kinds of resumption; namely, resumption of letters, resumption symphonical, and sense-producing resumption. 1880 J. A. H. MURRAY in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 33 Special facilities of comparing whole classes of symphonical words with each other and their earlier forms. 1904 W. E. THOMSON in *Javal's Blind Man's World* 154 Phonography with Symphonics. A symphonical sign is one which expresses more than one speech-sound.

2. **Harmonious rare**

1864 WEBSTER 1872 C. KING *Mountaineering Sierra Nev.* viii. 175 As we marched down the road, unconsciously keeping step, the sound of our boots had quite a symphonical effect, they were all full of water, and with soft, melodious slushing acted as a calmer upon our spirits.

3. *Mus.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form or character of a symphony. Also *transf.* in reference to poetry. Also *fig.*

Symphonic poem (tr. G. *symphonische dichtung*, Liszt), a descriptive orchestral composition of the character and dimensions of a symphony, but freer in form, founded on some special poetic theme or idea.

1864 WEBSTER 1873 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXVI. 241 Liszt, in his *Symphonic Poems*, has also tried to express poetical thoughts by music alone. 1881 *Athenaeum* 26 Mar. 138/1 Smetana's symphonical poem 'Vltava' had been produced at the Crystal Palace concert. 1881 *Cornh. Mag.* Mar. 312 Alone in this elemental overture to tempest I felt through self-abandonment to the symphonical influence how [etc.]. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 541/1 The full growth from small beginnings of both symphonical and dramatic forms in music. 1889 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 33/1 Mendelssohn's only other symphonical work was the *Lobgesang*, *Ibid.* 34/2 The manner [of Schumann's 1st Symphony] is thoroughly symphonical, impressive and broad.

† **Symphonica**², *a. Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. : see -ICAL.] Harmonious: = prec. 2.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poeme* 11. vii. (Arb.) 93 Your verses answering eche other by couples, or at larger distances in good cadence & it that maketh your meter symphonical. 1650 *Anthroposophia Theonagica* 92 Such chiming and clinching of words, Antithetical Librations, and Symphonical rappings.

Symphonious (simfō'ni-əs), *a.* Only in literary use. [f. L. *symphōnia* SYMPHONY + -OUS, after *harmonious*.]

1. Full of or characterized by 'symphony' or harmony of sounds (SYMPHONY 2); sounding pleasantly together or *with* something else; concordant; harmonious: = HARMONIOUS 2.

1652 BENTLOWE *Theoph.* vi. lix, All, what symphonious breaths inspire, all, what Quick fingers touch. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii. 559 The sound Symphonious of ten thousand Harpes, that tun'd Angelic harmonies. 1757 GRAY *Bard* 119 What strings symphonious tremble in the air! 1784 COWPER *Task* iv. 162 The sprightly lyre. And the clear voice symphonious, yet distinct, Regule the night. 1835 W. HAY in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 11. 401 Whom the Muse taught to steal Tones from the lyre symphonious with her own! 1841 HOR SMITH *Moneyed Man* I. viii. 226 Listening entranced to the symphonious music of the spheres. 1865 TRENCH *Poems, Prize of Song* v, At that melody symphonious joy to Nature's heart was sent.

b. *fig. or gen.* Marked by 'symphony' or agreement (SYMPHONY 3); agreeing, accordant: = HARMONIOUS 1. Const. *to*, *with*. (Often with direct allusion to prec. sense.)

1742 YOUNG *Nt. Th.* iv. 617 Future life symphonious to my strain, (That noblest hymn to heav'n). 1770 LANGHORNE *Pindarch* (1879) II. 793/2 The word *monikes*, signifies what is symphonious to the mind, what soothes its weakness. 1813 SHELLEY *Q. Mab* vi. 41 Of purest spirits, a pure dwelling-place, Symphonious with the planetary spheres. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Gt.* vii. v (1872) II. 295 Their life was not quite symphonious. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 53 The shadows, the rich lights and the silence, made a symphonious accompaniment about our walk.

2. Sounding together or in concert.

1816 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* xi, In conjunction with the symphonious scraping of fiddles. 1862 SYMONDS in H. F. BROWN *Life* (1895) I. v. 255 Strange inexplicable chords and combinations of symphonious instruments.

3. Sounded alike: = SYMPHONIC 1 b. *rare*—1.

1786 PINKERTON *Ans. Sc. Poems* I. p. cxlii, Synorthographic and Symphonious Words.

Hence **Symphoniously** *adv.*, harmoniously.

1764 [see MELLIFLUIT] 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* 78 A thousand notes symphoniously ascend. 1842 G. S. FABER *Provs. Lett.* (1844) II. 223 [The Church] symphoniously declares these things, as having only one mouth.

Symphonist (simfō'nist), [f. SYMPHONIZE *v.* or SYMPHONY + -IST. Cf. F. *symphoniste* (18th c. in Hatz-Darm.).]

† 1. (See quot., and cf. next, 1.) *Obs. rare*—2, 1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Symphonist* a Chorister, one that sings with true tune and time.

† 2. An orchestral performer who plays in a symphony (SYMPHONY 5 a). *Obs.*

1767 *Ann. Reg.* Ess. 196/2 The singers and the symphonists in the orchestra. 1790 BYSTANDER 178 These symphonists were first placed between the wings of the stage.

3. A composer of symphonies (SYMPHONY 5 b).

1790 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* IV. x. 595 John Christian Bach, the late celebrated opera composer and symphonist. 1820 *Q. Mus. Mag.* II. 62 The ponderous and heavy style of the early symphonists. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 166 The great career of Mozart as symphonist and dramatic musician. 1884 *Encycl. Brit.* XVII. 96/2 Next in chronology [to Haydn] as a symphonist stands Mozart.

Symphonize (simfō'niz), *v.* Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. med.L. *symphōniāre* (f. *symphōnia*), or directly f. SYMPHONY. see -IZE.]

1. *intr.* To sing or sound together, in concert, or in harmony.

1491 CAXTON *Vitas Patr* (W de W. 1495) i. lvi. 92 b/2 Melodious songs and armonious, as of Infenye nombie of people, Symphonysynge more swetter thanne any other Instruments. a 1628 SILESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxxv. When many tunes do gently symphonize. 1789 *Genil. Mag.* Dec. 1073/2 On the Corypheus it depended that the chorus altogether should symphonize. a 1859 DE QUINCEY *Porth 11/ks* (1859) II 134 His first little wolfish howl may have symphonized with the ear-shattering trumpet.

b *Welsh Prosody.* To have the same or a similar sound, to sound alike.

1856 J WILLIAMS *Gran. Edeyrn* § 2804 When the syllable next to the main rhyme symphonizes or co-rhymes with one of the preceding pauses.

† 2 To agree, be in accordance, harmonize (with something). *Obs.*

1661 BOVLE *Style of Script* 71 They decline the commonest Acceptations, but to make the Texts Symphonize with their Tenents. *Ibid.* 253 The Law and Prophets Symphonizing with the Gospel. 1712 SIR G. WILKIE *Literary after Model of Ancients* 145 That we might symphonize with the Universal Church.

3 To play a symphony (SYMPHONY 5a).

1833 *New Monthly Mag.* July 1892 10 enable the orchestra to symphonize, and the singer to warble.

Symphonous (sim'fōnūs), *a. rare. ? Obs.* [*f.* Gr. *συμφωνος* (see next) + -OUS.] = SYMPHONIOUS 1. (In first quot. *ironical*.)

1814 *Q. Rev* Apr. 97 The symphonous expression 'mully-grub'. 1831 J WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXX. 403 Hear! hear! bursts in symphonous cadence from the manly bass of Grahame.

Symphony (sī'mfōnī). Forms 3-5 symphanye, 4 symfonye, 4-5 symphonye, 4-7 symphonie (4 syn-), 5-6 symphony(e, 5-7 symphonie, 6 symphon, 5- symphony. [*a. OF. symphonie* (from 12th c.), mod F. *symphonie* = It., Sp. *sinfonia*, Pg. *sonfoni*, ad L. *symphōnia* sound of instruments, instrumental harmony, voices in concert, musical instrument (*Dan* iii 5, *Luke* xv. 25), a Gr. *συμφωνία* agreement or concord of sound, concert of vocal or instrumental music, ? musical instrument, f. *συμφωνος* harmonious, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φωνή* sound.]

† 1. Used vaguely, after late L. *symphōnia*, as a name for different musical instruments. (See also SYMPHAN.) *Obs.*

1290 S. Thomas 80 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 379 Tabours and fifele and symphanye. 1380 WELSH *Serv.* Sel Wks. II 73 Symphonie and croude weclen herd wannne apostlis knewen alle wittis. 1382a - *Dan* iii 7 Anoon as alle pepis harden the soun of trumpe, pype, and harpe, sam-buke, and sautrie, symphonie, and al kynde of musykis. [So COVERDALE, *Donat.* and 1611 (margin)] 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 104 With harpe and pype and symphonie. 1398 L'EVESQUE *Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxvi. (1495) 001 b/2 The Symphonie is an Instrument of Musyk, and is made of an holowe tree cloyd in lether in eyther syde. And Myntallles bethy it wth styckes. 1426 LYDG. *De Guil. Pylor* 11650 To pleye on sondy Instrumentys, On harpe, lut, & on gyterne, On rebube and on symphonye. 1567 MARLET *Gr. Forest* 42 Hereof [i.e. elder] are made certain kynde of instruments and especially a kynde of Symphonie whiche the common sort call a Pipe, the learned and more cutil kynde of men name it a Dulcimer. 1604 MARSTON *Autolus's Rev* iv v, The strings of naturis symphonye are crackt. 1698 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terns* v, (4) In the seventeenth century the virginal was sometimes spoken of as a symphony. (5) A bagpipe has also been called a symphony, perhaps a corruption of the word *sant-pagana*.

2. Harmony of sound, esp. of musical sounds; concord, consonance. Also occas. of speech-sounds, as in verse. Now *rare or Obs.*

1440 CARGAVE *Life St. Kath* i. 385 Armonye is in voyse, in smytynge or wynde, Symphonie & euphonye air of hys kynde. c 1480 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eurydice* 114 Fye hevynly symphonys. 1542 dyatesseron, And dyapason, symple and duplicatate, And dyapente, compoynt with a dys. 1589 PUTTERHAM *Engl. Poetrie* i. 11 (Arb.) 22 By reason of our time and tunable concords or symphonie. *Ibid.* iii xvi 185 A rime of good symphonie should not conclude his concords with one and the same terminant sillable, but with diuers and like terminants. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarck's Mor.* 228 The harmonie of musick hath symphony by antiphony (that is to say) the accord ariseth from discord. 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arm* 25 As in Consorts notes answer each other to a Symphony, so in Armory there must be regularity. 1797 MRS. KANTIFFER *Italiani*, She touched her lute in sweet symphony. 1837 DISRAELI *Penitua* iv, Stanzas glittering with refined images, and resonant with subtle symphony. 1856 J WILLIAMS *Gran. Edeyrn* § 1787 The resumption of letters and symphony takes place when the verse harmonise together at the beginning, as, *'Pun heryr Pun heryr*.

3. Harmony (in general), agreement, accord, concord, congruity. Now *rare or Obs.*

1598 SROW *Suru* 462 To conclude therefore the estate of London for government is so agreeable a Symphony with the rest, that there is no feare of dangerous discord to ensue thereby. 1647 JEA TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* iii 61 The Jewes pretend that the Christians have corrupted many places, on purpose to make symphony between both the Testaments. 1691 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* 327 To disturb the moral Harmony of the Universe, to hinder the symphony and agreement of the Two Worlds. 1754 HUME *Ess. & Treat* (1777) II. 324 He must move some universal principle and touch a string, to which all mankind have an accord and symphony. 1858 CARLYLE *Frith* Gt. x. ii. (1872) III 224 Their domestic symphony was liable to furious flaws.

4. (transf. from 2) Music in parts, sung or played by a number of performers with pleasing effect; concerted or harmonious music; a performance or strain of such music. Chiefly poet. *or 1st*

1599 T. STORER *Life & Death Wolsey* K. 3, Sweete songs of many parts, Angells the quire, whose Symphonie to heare, Is able to prouoke concealing harts, To misconceiue of al inticing Arts. 1629 MILTON *Hymn Natu* xii, Ring out ye Crystall spheres, And with your mnefold harmony Make up full consort to th' Angelike symphony. 1667 - P. L. v 162 Ye Sons of light, Angel, with songs And choral symphonies, Day without Night, Circle his Throne rejoicing. 1700 DRYDEN *Flower & Leaf* 10 From afai I head a suddain Symphony of War. 1797 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Italian* vi, Her sorrow did not allow her to join in the choral symphonies of the muns. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* i. i, Ne'er to symphony more sweet Gave mountain echoes answer meet. 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv vi, Suddenly the organ burst forth, a celestial symphony floated in the lofty roof.

b. *fig.* A collection of utterances, or sounds of any kind, likened to concerted music; a 'chorus' (of praise, etc.).

1624 WHITLOCK *Zoolomia* 156, I have seldome heard in any Discourse of but foure, or five Parts a Symphony of Commendations of an absent man, without some one striking a *F. ha ut* - But of Diminution. 1713 GUNDEAU No. 29 ¶ 26 We now and then discharge our selves in a Symphony of Laughter. 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 579 While I deduce, From the first note the hollow cuckoo sings, The symphony of Spring. 1849 LONGER *Seaside & Friends* Ded. 2, The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean. 1864 GOULBURN *Pers. Kelig* ii x. (1873) 139 Plying and giving thanks will constitute a beautiful symphony in the ears of the Most High.

c. Applied to a collection or composition of various colours which harmonize, with pleasing or brilliant effect.

1874 R. TYRWHITT *Sketch. Club* 257 Symphonies of colour, like Whistler's. 1885 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 324/1 The mantle is exquisite a symphony in white and gold. 1895 R. W. CHAMBERS *King Yellow. Str. Lady of Fields* iv, Neat girls bearing milliners' boxes, students with black portfolios and high hats, quick-stepping officers, symphonies in turquoise and silver.

5 *Mus. &c.* A passage for instruments alone (or, by extension, for a single instrument) occurring in a vocal composition as an introduction, interlude, or close to an accompaniment (partly = *ERROR-NELLO*); also, a short instrumental movement occurring between vocal movements, as the 'Pastoral Symphony' in Handel's 'Messiah'; also formerly applied to a more extended instrumental piece, often in several movements, forming the overture to an opera or other vocal work of large dimensions (cf. next sense).

1661 PARRY *Diary* 19 May, Captaine Cooke, Mr. Gibbons, and others of the King's musicians were come to present my Lord with some songs and symphonyes, which were performed very finely. 1662 *Ibid.* 14 Sept., Having vials and other instruments to play a symphony between every verse of the anthem. 1667 MILTON P. L. xi. 368 Thir gold'n Harps they took, and with Preamble sweet Of charming symphonye they introduce Thir sacred Song. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* xii. 207 Whoever is inclined to hear a Succession of Symphonies and Songs, set off with all the Refinement of Execution that can Inchant the Ear, let him attend the Opera. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evadne* xxi. (1784) 159 During the symphony of a young Mr. Braughton said, 'It is my belief that that fellow is going to sing another song'. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L.* i. xxx. She sung, and still a harp unsung fill'd up the symphony between. 1836 DICKENS *Sk. Bos. Streets-Night*, Smuggins, after a considerable quantity of coughing by way of symphony, sings a comic song.

b. An elaborate orchestral composition in three or more movements, originally developed from the operatic overture (see *prec.* sense), similar in form to a sonata, but usually of grander dimensions and broader style.

1789 BURNAY *11st Mus.* IV. vi. 482 His [i.e. J. C. Bach's] symphonies, quartets, and concertos for almost every species of instrument. 1830 EXAMINER 148/2 Beethoven's symphony led off. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus.* v. 179 A composition for a number of different instruments in combination, - as, for instance, a Symphony or any other orchestral work. 1880 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* I 352 *Choral Symphony*, the ordinary English title for Beethoven's 9th Symphony, the finale of which is a chain of variations for solos and chorus. *Ibid.* II 671 *Pastoral Symphony*, the 'Sinfonia Pastorale', No. 6, is the title of the published score of Beethoven's 6th Symphony. 1889 C. H. H. PARRY *Ibid.* IV 15 Emmanuel Bach began writing symphonies in 1741, when Haydn was only nine years old. *Ibid.* 799 *Toy Symphony* (Ger. *Kindersinfonie*), the English name by which a certain work of Haydn's is known. The toy instruments employed are a 'cuckoo', a trumpet and drum, a whistle, a triangle, and a 'quail'. Andreas Romberg wrote a symphony for much the same instruments. Mr. Franklin Taylor has written one for piano and toys.

† 0 Singing by the whole of a choir or congregation together. *Obs.*

1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Mus.* I. m. iv 289 The second and third [methods of singing psalms] were distinguished by the names of symphony and antiphony.

Symphrase to Symphyllous. see SYM-

Symphyo- (sī'mfio), before a vowel **symphy-**, used as combining form of Gr. *συνφυής* growing or grown together, in some modern scientific terms, chiefly of Botany. **Symphyantheros** *a.*, having the anthers united, synantherous, syngenesious

(Treas. Bot. 1866). **Symphyca rpons** *a.* [irreg. for **συνφυκαίοντος*, f. Gr. *καπρός* fruit], having confluent fruits. **Symphynote** *a.* [irreg. for **συνφυκωτός*, f. Gr. *κωτός* back], having the valves of the shell soldered together at the back or hinge, as certain molluscs of the family *Unionidae*.

|| **Symphyocephalus** (-se'fāls) [mod.L., f. Gr. *κεφαλή* head], a double monster with a single head (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1901). || **Symphyo-genesis** (-dʒe'nesis) [mod.L., see GENESIS], formation of some structure by union of previously separate parts; so **Symphyo-genetic** *a.*, formed in this way. **Symphyo-stemonous** *a.* [Gr. *στήμων*, taken as = stamen], having the stamens united by their filaments, as a monadelphous flower.

1870 I. LRA *Synopsis Unionidæ* p. xv, I presumed that the first division of the family would be *symphynote and non-symphynote *Unionidæ*. 1887 GARNSEY & BALFOUR in *De Bary's Kunst* Gloss. 500 **Symphyo-genetic*, formed by union of previously separate elements.

Symphysial (sīmfiz'āl), *a.* Also -eal [f. SYMPHYSIS + -AL]. Of or pertaining to, situated at, or forming a symphysis. **Symphysial angle**. see quot. 1890.

1835-6 TODD's *Cycl. Anat.* I 277/1 The anterior symphysis or dental portion of each ramus first unites with its fellow at the symphysis. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footb. Creat. Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 322 The two bones of the under jaw, with their symphysis teeth. 1875 HUXLEY in *Emys* Brit. I 755/1 A short curved rod of bone, which unites with its fellow in the symphysis, and is, in fact, the ossified symphysis end of Meckel's cartilage. 1890 BULLING *Med. Dict.* *Symphysial angle*, that between line drawn from lower incisor teeth to point of chin and the plane of lower border of inferior maxillary bone.

So **Symphysian** (sīmfiz'ian), *a.* [ad. F. *symphysien*] = *prec.*

Symphysian angle, in *Cranimetry*, the angle between the profile of the symphysis and the plane of the inferior border of the lower jaw. In recent Dicts.

Symphysio-, also -eo- (after Fr. *-eo-*, from stem *συνφύω* = Gr. *σύνφω*), combining form of next, in the foll. surgical terms. **Symphysiorrhaphy** (sī'mfiz'orāfī), suture of a divided symphysis (Dorland *Med. Dict.* 1901). **Symphysiotome** (-hī'ziōtōm) [Gr. *-τομος* cutting], a knife used in symphysiotomy (Knight *Dict. Med.* 1875). **Symphysiotomist**, an advocate of symphysiotomy. **Symphysiotomy** (sī'mfiz'iotōm) [Gr. *-τομία* cutting], the operation of cutting through the symphysis pubis to facilitate delivery.

1846 BRITTAN in *Malgaigle's Man. Oper. Surg.* 574 Symphysiotomy. There are two proceedings; one by ordinary, and the other by subcutaneous, incision. 1888 BUCK'S *Haidb. Med. Sci.* VI 700/2 The medical profession became divided into symphysiotomists and Cæsareanists, each advocating the one plan of delivery to the disparaging of the other. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 29 Apr. 915/2 The zeal with which several former advocates of Cæsarean section have taken up symphysiotomy.

|| **Symphysis** (sī'mfisis) [mod.L., a. Gr. *σύνφωσις* a growing together, esp. of the bones, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φύω* growth]

1 *Anat.* and *Zool.* The union of two bones or skeletal elements originally separate, either by fusion of the bony substance (*synostosis*) or by intervening cartilage (*synchondrosis*); the part, or line of junction, where this takes or has taken place. used esp. of such union of two similar bones on opposite sides of the body in the median line, as that of the pubic bones (*symphysis pubis*) or of the two halves of the lower jaw-bone (*mandibulæ* or *menti*).

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 4 That kynde of conjunction of bones, that is called *Symphysis*, as when they are united together that they have motion neither manifest, nor obscure. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* vi. xlii. (1678) 165 The bones are composed after two sorts, that is, by Arthrosis and by Symphysis. 1779 *Monthly Rev.* LX. 61 The room gained by slitting the Symphysis of the Pubis will not, in many cases, allow the child's head to pass. 1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 433 The two portions of the lower jaw, instead of terminating at the symphysis [i.e.], where they join, become two thin plates, and are continued forwards. a 1856 H. MILLER *Footb. Creat. Notes Suite Fossils* (1861) 317 The fourth tooth of the under jaw, reckoning from the symphysis. 1870 GILLMORE in *Figuer's Reptiles & Birds* ii. 44 The two halves of the lower jaw in Ophidians, are not united by a bony symphysis, but by an elastic ligament. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 51 Except in *Rheir*, the ischia [in birds] never form any symphysis; nor do the pubic bones, except in *Struthio Camelus*.

b. Occasionally applied to a union or fusion, or a point or line of junction, of other parts either originally or normally separate.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. The symphysis of the optic nerves; the symphysis of teeth with the jaw. 1923 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* s. v. *Cardiac symphysis*, adhesion of the parietal and visceral layers of the pericardium.

† c *Surg.* (See quot.) *Obs.*

1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I. 260 We see what wounds are curable by Symphysis, and what by Syssarcosis. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Symphysis*. In surgery, a coalescence of a natural passage; also, the first intention of cure in a wound.

2 Bot. Coalescence or fusion of parts of a plant normally distinct.

1866 Treas Bot. *Symphysis*, a growing together.

1 Symphysis. *Obs.* 1816 [unreg. ad. mod. L. *symphysis* see prec.] Union or fusion of two bodies or parts of a body.

1855-87 H. More App. Antid. Ath. (1712) 233 The Dæmon rather seems by temporary construction to keep the parts together, than to join them by any permanent Symphysis. *Ibid.* 234 This would be so, if the Devil, by a true Symphysis, could co-unite the parts; but if he only holds them together, the parts of the body are no more coherent than a handful of sand.

Symphytic (simf'it'ik), *a rare* [ad. Gr. *συνφύτικος*, f. *συνφύειν* to make to grow together, f. *σύν* SYM- + *φύ-* to grow.] Formed by or involving coalescence or fusion of two parts or elements. Hence **Symphytically** *adv.*, in the way of such coalescence or fusion; so **Symphytism**, (tendency to) such coalescence or fusion, **Symphytize** *v.*, *intr.* to become fused, to coalesce.

1871 EARLE Philol. Engl. Tongue v. 220 Symbolic words are marked by a tendency to attach themselves to other words; this tendency we will call *symphtism*. *Ibid.* 223 The tendency to a symphytic coalition. *Ibid.* viii 408 A tendency to symphytize again once more with the word which they have already absorbed. *Ibid.* 417 The adverb at one time attached itself closely to the verb, indeed almost symphytically. *Ibid.* ix 445 Conjunctions formed by the symphytism of a preposition with a noun, as in *belike*. **1900 B. D. JACKSON Gloss. Bot. Terms.** *Symphytic*, formed by fusion of several nuclei, as a gameto-nucleus.

Sympiesometer (si m'pie-sō m'it'az), *Also -piez-*, [unreg. (for **sympiesiometer*)] f. Gr. *συνπιέσις* compression (f. *συνπιέειν* to compress, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πιέειν* to press) + *-ometer*. In Fr. *sympiesomètre*.

1. A form of barometer in which the column of liquid in the tube has above it a body of confined air or other gas (instead of a vacuum as in the mercurial barometer), so that the pressure of the atmosphere acts against the weight of the liquid and the elastic pressure of the gas, a thermometer is attached for correction of the readings according to the expansion or contraction of the gas with changes of temperature.

1871 Blackw. Mag. I 418 Mr. Adie has given it the name of *sympiesometer* (or measure of compression). **1883 Mech. Mag.** XXXVIII 117 The *sympiesometer*, from its delicacy and susceptibility to changes in the atmospheric pressure seems peculiarly fitted for the purpose of an indicator of danger in the mine. **1881 H. ST. HENRI'S** *El. Farm.* (ed. 2) II, 301/2 One mercurial barometer, two *sympiesometers*, with oil in the tube, and two more with a mineral solution in the tube. **1889 A. R. WALLACE Malay Archip.** I 49 The height, as measured by a *sympiesometer*, was about 2,800 feet.

2. An instrument for measuring the pressure or velocity of a current of water or other liquid, by the difference of level of the liquid in two bent tubes with open submerged ends pointing in opposite directions, against and with the current.

In recent Dicts

Symplic(e, -ill, -le, obs ff SIMPLX.

Symplectic (simple kt'ik), *a. and sb.* *Anat. and Zool.* [ad. Gr. *συνπλεκτικός* twining or plaiting together, copulative, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πλέκειν* to twine, plait, weave. see -ic] *a. adj.* Epithet of a bone of the suspensorium in the skull of fishes, between the hyomandibular and the quadrate bones. *b. sb.* The symplectic bone.

1839-47 Todd's Cycl. Anat. III, 833/2 The symplectic bones seem to be peculiar to Fishes. **1870 ROLLSTON Anim. Life** 44 The synchondrosis between the hyomandibular and the symplectic. **1880 GUNTHER Fishes** 55 The mesotympanic or symplectic appears as a styliform prolongation of the lower part of the hyomandibular.

Symplect (simpl'et), *Rhet.* *Also -che.* [Late L. *symplectē*, a Gr. *συνπλοκή* an interweaving, f. *σύν* SYM- + *πλέκειν* (see SYMPLECTIC). Cf. F. *symplectique, symplect*] A figure consisting in the repetition of one word or phrase at the beginning, and of another at the end, of successive clauses or sentences; a combination of *anaphora* and *epistrophe*.

1577 FRASER Gard. Eloquence I, b, *Symplectē*,...comprising both *Epanaphora* and also *Epirope*. **1859 PUTTENHAM Engl. Poet.** iii xix, (Arb.) 209 Take me the two former figures and put them into it, and it is that which the Greeks call *symplectē*, the Latines *complexio*, or *conduplicatio*, and is a manner of repetition, when one and the same word doth begin and end many verses in suite. **1879 HOBBS Rhet.** iv, v (1881) 190 When both of these [sc. *anaphora* and *epistrophe*] are joined together, it is called a coupling or *Symplect* [*unreg.* symplect].

Symptema, etc. see SYM-

Sympode (si m'pōd), *Bot.* Anglicized form of SYMPODIUM. (Cf. F. *sympode*)

1880 GRAY Struct. Bot. v (ed. 6) 154 The inflorescence is a sympode, i.e. consists of a series of seemingly superposed internodes which belong to successive generations of axes. **1888 Encycl. Brit.** XXIV 237/2 The most generally accepted explanation is the 'sympodial' one. According to this, the shoot of the vine is a 'sympode', consisting of a number of 'podia' placed one over the other in longitudinal series.

Sympodia (simp'di-ā), *Anat.* [mod. L., f. Gr. *συνπῶδιον*, *σύνπῶδος* adj. with the feet together + *-ia*] A malformation in which the legs or lower extremities are united.

1848 DUNGLISON Med. Lex. (ed. 7) 1849-52 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV, 964 *Sympodia* or Siren-like form is the fourth species of defective formation of the trunk. **1912 KATH HUMAN Body** viii 124.

Sympodia, plural of SYMPODIUM.

Sympodial (simp'di-āl), *a.* [In sense 1, f. SYMPODIUM, in sense 2, f. SYMPODIA see -AL.]

1. Bot. Pertaining or relating to, of the nature of, or producing a sympodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot. 157 The Development of Dichotomous Systems may take place either in a forked or a sympodial manner. **1880 BESSEY Botany** 140 *Sympodial* dichotomy, in which one of the branches of each bifurcation develops more than the other. **1888** [see SYMBODIA]

2. Anat. Affected with sympodia; having the lower extremities united.

1902 Brit. Med. J. 15 Mar. 671 His identification of the Siren with the sympodial fetus.

Hence **Sympodially** *adv.* *Bot.*, in the manner of, or so as to produce, a sympodium.

1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot. 157 The dichotomous system is developed sympodially when at each bifurcation one branch develops more strongly than the other. **1884 BOWER & SCOTT De Bary's Phaeo.** 279 A cauline bundle, the corners of which are composed of the sympodially united leaf-traces of a single bundle.

Unsympodial (unsymp'di-āl), *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYM- + *πῶδος*, *πῶς* foot.] An apparent axis or stem in a dichotomously branched plant, made up of the bases of successive branches so arranged as to resemble a simple or monopodial axis; a pseudaxis (see PSEUDO- 2).

1862 F. CUREY tr. Hofmeister's Higher Cryptogamia 224 Those plants whose sympodium (which has the appearance of a principal axis) bears no fronds. *Ibid.* 225, I have met with sympodia four feet long devoid of fronds. **1875 BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs' Bot.** 157 The apparent primary shoot, which in fact consists of the bases of consecutive bifurcations, may be termed a Pseud axis or Sympodium.

Sympolar, -polarity see SYM-

+Sympose. *Obs rare* -1. Anglicization of SYMPOSIUM (in quot., in sense 1 b).

1681 T. WILLIAMSON tr. Goulart's Vite Vieillard 95 A manner of speech among the Grecians, as Plato mentioneth in his *Symposie*.

Symposia, plural of SYMPOSIUM

Symposiac (simp'si-āk), *sb. and a.* *Also 6 -ake, 7 -ach, -acke, -aque, 7-8 -ack.* [ad. late L. *symposiacus* adj. (Gellius), in neut. pl. *symposiaca* also as sb. applied to certain writings of Plutarch (see A. 2 below), or Gr. *συνποσιακός* adj., f. *συνποσιάζειν* SYMPOSIUM. see -AC.]

A. sb. +1. = SYMPOSIAST 1. *Obs rare* -1.

1581 MULCASTER Positiones xxxv. (1887) 129 *Dipnoso phistes, symposiakes, antiquaries.*

2. A symposiac meeting or conversation, or an account of one, a symposium. *Now rare or Obs.* **1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.** 641 (heading) The Symposiakes or Table-questions. **1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** ii, iv 81 Plutarch speaks positively in his *Symposiack*, that amber attracteth all bodies. **1654 J. F. TAYLOR Sermon for Year, Summer** xiv 179 That which was fine in discourse at a Symposium, or an Academical dinner. **1683 DRVENEN Life Plutarch in P's Lives** (1758) p. xvi, A man of whom Plutarch has made frequent mention in his *Symposiakes* or Table Conversations. **1748 J. GEORGE'S Comp. Antients** 110 In the *Symposiac*, or banquet [of Plato], where a variety of characters are brought in. **1798 W. ROBERTS Looker-on** No. 30 (1794) I. 432 Taciturnity was the best recommendation of the symposiacs of sages, and the lectures of philosophers. **1848 BLACKW. Mag.** XXIV 232 At a Symposium, near London. **1848 Tait's Mag.** IX, 683 Politics and symposiaks go ill together.

B. adj. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a symposium; of the nature of a symposium; convivial.

1642 CUDWORTH Union Christ & Ch. 21 He [sc. Plato] therefore in that excellent *Symposiack* dialogue concerning the nature of Love, brings in Aristophanes discoursing in this manner. **1646 SIR T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.** v, xxi 266 The ancient custom in *Symposiack* meetings, to wear chaplets of Roses about their heads. **1731 ARBUTHNOT Aliments** Pref. (1735) A1, In some of those *symposiack* Disputations amongst my Acquaintance. **1840 G. C. LEWIS tr. C. O. Müller's Hist. Lit. Greece** x § 16 124 These elegies, like those of Archilochus, Solon, Theognis, &c. were *symposiack*. **1850 MURRE Lit. Greece** III 100 The next order of *symposiack* performance, resembles our custom of laying each guest under an obligation to sing his song. **1868 STAINER & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms.** *Symposiack*, a term applied to cheerful and convivial compositions for voices, as glees, catches, rounds, &c.

So Symposiackal (simp'si-āk'al), *a. rare* -1.

1846 New Monthly Mag. Jan. 17 *Symposiackal* forthpourings of gratitude.

Symposial (simp'si-āl), *a.* [f. SYMPOSIUM + -AL] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1775 SIR E. BARRY Observ. Wines Antients 276 The different *symposiack* topics of conversation. **1880 J. CAIRNS Unbelief in 18th Cent.** iii (1881) 72 An account of a pantheistic club...with a description of their *symposiack* usages.

Symposiarch (simp'si-zi-āk), [ad. Gr. *συνποσιαρχος*, f. *συνποσιάζειν* SYMPOSIUM + *ἀρχος* ruler,

chief.] The master, director, or president of a symposium; the leader of a convivial gathering.

1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor. 641 What manner of person the *Symposiarch* or master of the feast ought to be. **1660 STANLEY Hist. Philos.** ix (1701) 431/1 He staid for the chief Magistrate. As soon as he came, he was made *Symposiarch*, Master of the Feast. **1704 T. BROWN Declam. in Def. Gaining Wks.** 1709 III 139 Under the direction of some certain prudent and sober *Symposiarchs*, or Masters of the Feasts. **1787 HAWKINS Life of Johnson** 258 So was Johnson [born] for the office of a *symposiarch*, to preside in all conversations. **1878 F. FERGUSON Pop. Life Christ.** 1 xii, 133 We shall be ready to exclaim with Cana's surprised *symposiarch*, 'Thou hast kept the good wine until now.' **1882 Athenæum** 14 Jan. 54/1 The criticisms of Shakespeare's plays that went on at the Mermaid under *symposiarch* Ben Jonson. **1895 BURNES in Anna M. Stoddart Blackie** II xxi 245 Fixing his eye on the *symposiarch*, he rose to propose the health of that gentleman.

Symposiast (simp'si-zi-ast), [ad. Gr. type **συνποσιαστής*, f. *συνποσιάζειν* to drink together, f. *συνποσιάζειν* SYMPOSIUM.] One who takes part in a symposium.

1. A member of a drinking-party; a banqueter.

In first quot. confused with SYMPOSIARCH, the definition is taken from Cotgr. s.v. *Symposiarche*.

1656 BLOUNT Glossogr. *Symposiast*, the master or overseer of a feast, a Feast-maker.

1830 GEN. P. THOMPSON Exera. (1842) I 199 The *symposiast* of Whitley. **1835 T. MITCHELL Achaia of Aristoph.** 129 note, That the Spartans had distinguished themselves by their agreeable manners, but that the Athenians had carried away the palm, as *symposiasts* at the entertainment. **1900 W. TUCKWELL Remin. Oxford** 13 'The delightful *symposiasts* are gone to...the Mansion of Hades.'

2. One who contributes to a 'symposium' on some topic (SYMPOSIUM 2).

1878 R. WALLACE in Smith & Wallace Life & Last Leaves (1903) 244 'The view of Mr. Gladstone and the *symposiasts*.'

Symposiastic, a. [ad. med. Gr. *συνποσιαστικός*, f. **συνποσιάζειν* see prec. and -ic.] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1669 GALE Crt. Gentiles i, iii iv 54 Plato, in his *Symposiastic Dialogue* mentions [etc.] **1866 BLACKMORE Cradock Nowell** xi, He thought about Socrates, and his *symposiastic* drolleries.

Symposium (simp'si-izm), *Also 7-9 -ion.* Pl. -ia (rarely -iums). [a. L. *symposium*, ad. Gr. *συνπόσιον*, f. *συνπόσιος* fellow-drinker (cf. *συνπιέειν* to drink together), f. *σύν* SYM- + *πόσιος* drinker (cf. *πόσιος* drinkable, *πόσιον* drink).]

1. A drinking-party, a convivial meeting for drinking, conversation, and intellectual entertainment properly among the ancient Greeks, hence generally. **1711 ADDISON Spect.** No. 9 r xi The rules of a Symposium in an ancient Greek author. **1748 CHESTERF. Let to Son** 29 Oct, I take it for granted, that your Symposium (is) intended more to promote conversation than drinking. **1781 WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry** xiv IV, 18 It appears that the company dined so very late [in 1609], as at half an hour after eleven in the morning, and that it was the fashion to ride to this polite symposium on a Spanish jennet. **1787 HAWKINS Life of Johnson** 360 Our symposium at the King's head broke up. **1816 SCOTT Antiq.** vi, You are welcome to my symposium. **1848 D'ISRAËLI Chas. I.** i, viii 270 His symposia attracted a closer observation from the freedom of his conversation. **1866 FELTON Greece Anc. & Mod.** I ii iv 336 If he [sc. Socrates] went to a symposium, he was likely to stay all night.

b. An account of such a meeting or the conversation at it, spec. the title of one of Plato's dialogues.

1586 SIDNEY Apol. Poetry (Arb.) 57 One that should bid one read Phædrus, or Symposium in Plato. **1603 HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.** 689 Epicurus in his Symposium or banquet, hath discussed the question. **1776 MICKLE tr. Camoens' Lusad.** Introd. p. cxxxv note, The passage stands in the Symposium of that author [sc. Plato] as follows.

2. transf. A meeting or conference for discussion of some subject; hence, a collection of opinions delivered, or a series of articles contributed, by a number of persons on some special topic.

1784 (title) *Symposia*, or, Table Talk in the month of September, 1784, being a rhapsodical hodge-podge. **1869 TICKNOR in Hillard Life**, etc. (1876) I, 12 Alexander and Edward Everett, Edward T. Channing, Nathan Hale, William Powell Mason, and Jacob Bigelow constituted this *symposium*. **1877 SHIELDS Final Philos.** 57 Foulke Greville seems to have held a symposium for the liberal discussion of the Copernican system. **1882 Glasgow News** No. 2609, 2/3 A symposium is commenced in the Clerical World this week on the question 'Within what limits are "Schools of Thought" desirable in a religious community?'

3. Comb.

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN Mystic (1860) II 125 Such symposium-loving scholars.

Symptolical (simp' t'ik'al), *a. rare* -1. [f. late L. *sympolical* (Gellius) or Gr. *συνπολικός* (f. *συνπότης* fellow-drinker, boon-companion) + -AL.] = SYMPOSIAC *a.*

1845 Blackw. Mag. XVII, 679 The light symptolical mode with which he [sc. Socrates] treats the most difficult points of philosophy.

Sympresbyter to Sympsychography see SYM-

Symptom (si m'ptm), *sb.* Forms 4-5 *synthoma*, *pl. syn-, synthomata*, 6 *symptoma*, 7 *syntoma*; 6-7 *syntome* (6 *synthom, syntone*), 7 *syntom(e)*, *syntome*, (*syntome, sintum*), 47-2

7- symptom. [In early use, in med. L. form *synthoma*, *synthoma*, corrupt ff. late L. *sympthoma*, a. Gr. *σύντρωμα* chance, accident, mischance, disease, f. *σύντρω* to fall together, fall upon, happen to (cf. *πῶμα* fall, misfortune), f. *σύν* SYM- + *τρω* to fall. In mod. use, ad. F. *sympthome*, *† synthoma*, or directly ad. L. *sympthoma* Cf. It. *sinthoma*, Sp. *sinthoma*, Pg. *sympthoma*]

1. *Path.* A (bodily or mental) phenomenon, circumstance, or change of condition arising from and accompanying a disease or affection, and constituting an indication or evidence of it: a characteristic sign of some particular disease.

1308 *THEVISA Barth De P. R. v. i.* (1495) g j b / i Yf the heed be corrupte & dysperate wth Synthoma of corrupcion of heed ache. *ibid.* v. iii. 113 / 2 Yf drynesse [of brain] encresyth wth heete there comyth worse Synthoma, cnylles & syknesses. a 1425 tr. *Arden's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 57 Oper synthoma. [e.] perleaz as scharp akyng and prykkyng, brynnyng, ychyng, smertyng. 1602 *and Pt. Return fr. Parnass* ii. l. (Arb.) 27. I have considered of the crasis, and synthoma of your disease. 1605 *Daniel Queen's Arcadia* i. 14. We shall some preuent this growing plague, Of pnde, and folly, now that she dyscry The true synthoma of this maladye.

1541 *Corland Galen's Therap.* 2 Aij b. Those thynges are as synthomes and accydents of the sayde vicer, which yf they be present may hynder and let the curacion. 1564 *BULLIEN Bulwarke, Dial. Seruus & Chir.* 26 Alienacion of minde, with other synthomes whiche in this case, are signes of colde death. 1594 *CAREW Huarle's Exam. Wits* (1616) 180 Counting the damages which the feaver produeth, with those of the Synthomes of the euill. 1602 *HOLLAND Phryx* xiii. ll. 94 The synthomes or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honey, are these. *ibid.* xxix. v. 362 That synthome of being afraid of water; which is incident unto such as be so bitten. 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 123 Swelling is a synthome or accident following upon a great wound or hurt in the flesh. 1611 *BURTON Anat. Med.* ii. in viii. 429 Feare, sorrow, suspiation, bashfulness and those other dread Synthomes of body and mind, must needs aggravate this misery. 1643 *BAKER Chron. Edw III* 170 If he had not fallen into Synthomes of a Dropsie. 1660 *R. COKE Justice* viii. 20 As when a Physician from the synthomes of his indisposed Patient, endeavors to find out the causes of his distemper. 1692 *Lond Gas No.* 2801/3 The Small-Pox being come out with all the good synthomes that could be wish'd. a 1700 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* IX 345 The perceived in herself y^e antums of her neer approaching death. 1798 *FERRIAR Illustr. Sterne* in 81 Synthomes of feaver appearing, he was removed. 1804 *ASHERNETHY Swis Obs.* 175 His skin was hot, and his pulse strong. These synthomes could be attributed to inflammation of the brain. 1846 *1846NAC Mirac.* xxvii. (1862) 357 All the synthomes exactly agree with those of epilepsy.

b. *affrīb*: symptom-complex, -group, a set of symptoms occurring together and characterizing or constituting a particular disease or affection.

1807 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 865 Delirium tremens seems to have been first recognised as a symptom group, and separated from acute mania by Dr. Thomas Sutton in 1813. *ibid.* III, 70 The symptom-complex here presented is unlike that of any other disease.

2 *gen.* A phenomenon or circumstance accompanying some condition, process, feeling, etc., and serving as evidence of it (orig and properly of something evil); a sign or indication of something. 1611 B. JONSON in *Coryat's Crudities* Character. Auth. b j b. He free from all other Synthomes of aspiring, will easily outcary; that. 1646 *PRYNNE Perpet Regem Man's Est* Ep. Ded. It is a sure synthome, that iniquite doth abound among vs. 1658 *SIR T. HARBERT Trav* (ed. 2) 42 Furnish with language, and many synthomes of education. 1641 *SIR E. NICHOLAS in N Papers* (Camden) I 55 Jalousies and private deuisions were never good synthomes in a State. 1647 *H. MORE Song of Soul I* in cx, ll synthomes men dyscry In this thy Glaucis, though the nimble wench So dexteously can pray and prophesy. 1673 *(little)* The Character of a Coffee-House, with the Synthomes of a Town-Wit. 1698 *FRYER Acc. E India & P.* 13 The Morn appears, but with the Synthomes of a blowing Day. 1769 *ROBERTSON Chas V.* iv. Wk. 1813 V. 373 They observed many synthoms of a boundless ambition in that young prince. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* ii. v. l. 455 The carrying trade is the natural effect and synthom of great national wealth. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Rob.* xvi. Nor was it long ere synthoms of his approach began to be heard. 1854 *R. B. MANSFIELD Log Water Lily* 12 The iiver. showed synthoms of rising. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xviii IV. 120 Synthoms of discontent began to appear. 1871 *R. W. DALE Courmantin* vii. 189 There are some synthoms in the general habits of society which seem to me somewhat ominous.

b. With negative expressed or implied: A slight, or the least, sign of something; a trace, vestige.

1722 *WOLLASTON Reliq. Nat* ix. 186 We perceive not the least synthom of cogitation or sense in our tables, chairs, &c. a 1797 *H. WALPOLE Mem. Geo III* (1845) I xi. 171 Europe could scarce amass the synthom of a fleet. 1822 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxviii. He attempted to pass him without any synthom of recognition. 1873 *TRISTRAM Moabvii* 27 Scarce a synthom of spring could as yet be seen.

† Misused for or confused with *symbol*. (Cf. SYMPTOMATIC.)

a 1687 *COTTON Poems, On Lord Derby* 32 Those Judges Who, in the synthomes of thy ruin drest, Pronounc't thy Sentence

Hence *Symptom v. trans. rare*—1, to indicate as by a symptom; loosely, to symbolize.

1648 *EARL of WESTMORELAND Otia Sacra* (1879) 65 To dwell with Dust and Clay, Which Synthome may Mans Low condition.

† *Symptomates*, *sō. pl. Obs. rare*. [ad. F.

symptomates (Rabelais) or ad. L. *sympthomata*, pl. of *sympthoma* SYMPTOM.] Symptoms.

1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* v. ii. (1639) 255 The synthomes or accidents which are commonly incident to these tumors.

Symptomatic (simptōmæ tik), *a. (sō)* [ad. F. *sympthomatique* or late L. *sympthomāticus* (cf. Gr. *σύντρωματικός* exposed to chance), f. *sympthomat-*, *sympthoma* SYMPTOM: see -10.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of, or constituting, a symptom of disease; *spec.* applied to a secondary disease or morbid state arising from and accompanying a primary one (opp. to *idiopathic*).

1698 *FLOYER Asthma* in (1717) 110, I shall next describe those Symptomatic Asthma's, which succeed Cephalic Diseases. 1710 *T. FULLER Pharm. Extensib* 64 Fevers accompanied with a Symptomatic Flux of the Belly. 1742 *FIELDING J. Andrews* i. xiii. If his fever should prove more than symptomatic, it would be impossible to save him. 1802 *GOUV. MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ* (1832) III 166 This will give what doctors call a symptomatic indication. 1822 — *Good Study Med.* (1829) IV. 243 This is sometimes denominated symptomatic amaurosis, being the mere effect of another disease, is the primary one. 1834 *J. FORBES Latimer's Dis Chest* (ed. 4) 451 The symptomatic dropsy may accompany almost every disease. 1877 *F. T. ROBERTS Handbk Med.* (ed. 2) I. 296 Symptomatic Parotitis differs from the idiopathic form in its great tendency to end in suppuration.

b. *Const. of.*

1814 *L. HUNT Feast Poets Notes* (1815) 100 Symptomatic of a weak state of stomach. 1831 *SCOTT Cast. Ding* x. A species of dotage of the mind, which is sometimes found concomitant with and symptomatic of this disorder. 1874 *CARPENTER Mental Phys.* i. iv. (1879) 136 The flashes of light which are symptomatic of disease of the Retina or of the Optic nerve.

2 Relating to or concerned with symptoms.

1767 *S. PATTERSON Another Trav.* I 321 The symptomatic art, the learned faculty of medicine have an undoubted right to. 1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst. Clin Med* ix. 102 The mere symptomatic practitioner would be unable to acquire anything more than a loose and undefined notion. *ibid.* 758 (Epilepsy) received from our ancestors the apt symptomatic name of the 'falling-evil' or 'falling-sickness'.

3. *gen.* That is a symptom of something, accompanying and indicating some condition, quality, etc.; characteristic and indicative of.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per Pickle* (1779) IV. xc 84 The friendship had of late suffered several symptomatic shocks. 1803 *Edin Rev.* Jan. 497 Symptomatic of rather a rancorous spirit of controversy. 1837 *HALLAM Lit. Eur.* i. l. i. § 80 He shows a regard to profane literature, unusual in the darker ages, and symptomatic of a more liberal taste. 1847 *J. MARTINEAU Chr. Life* (1857) 326 The symptomatic smoke has puffed up from the social volcano. 1878 *C. J. VAUGHAN Earliest Words* 120 All that remains is symptomatic—this is essential.

† Misused for or confused with *symbolic* or *emblematic*. (Cf. SYMPTOM.)

1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* xlviii. With ashes (or hair-powder) on their heads, symptomatic of their great humility. 1881 *Manch Guard.* 27 Jan. [He] referred to the right hon gentleman's red stockings as being 'symptomatic of the seas of gore' through which the Government meant to wade in Ireland.

B *sō. in pl.* Symptomatis (simptōmæ-tiks) = SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1748 *SMOLLETT Rom. Random* xvi (1804) 315 Wagtail harangued upon prognostics, diagnostics, symptomatis. 1830 — *CARLETON Traits* (1842) I. 135 The differential symptomatis between a Party Fight... and one between two Roman Catholic Factions.

Symptomatical (simptōmæ-tikāl), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [Formed as prec. see -ICAL.]

1. *Path.* = prec. 1.

1586 *BRIGHT Melanch.* xvi. 89 In symptomatical euents in sickness. 1625 *HART Anat. Ur.* i. iii 33 Whether the feaver be primæ, or a principall guest, or symptomatical, accompanying the disease as the shadow doth the bodie. 1663 *BOYLE Usef Exp Nat Philos* ii. v. xx. 295 In (not, Symptomatical, but) Essential Feavers. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* iii. v. (1852) 386 He fell into a quinsie, with a symptomatic fever. 1748 *R. JAMES Fevers* (1749) 5 Sweats, which are not spontaneous, but extorted, generally prove symptomatical and noxious, instead of being critical and salutary. a 1776 *ibid.* (1778) 65 Other evacuations, as they only arise from the symptoms, or from the agonies of nature, unequal to the task of surmounting the difficulties she is oppressed with, are called symptomatical.

2. *gen.* = prec. 3.

1628 *JACKSON Creed* vi. i. § 2 The more right resemblances we make to ourselves of any thing, the greater will be the symptomatical impression of the latent truth. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1785) III xl 387, I dare say, your Thoughtfulness is but symptomatical, and will go off, in proper Time. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xiv. Visions. very symptomatical of poetic fury.

Symptomatically (simptōmæ-tikālī), *adv.*

[f. prec. + -LY; see -ICALLY.] In a symptomatic manner; in the way of, or as, a symptom (formerly often opp. to *critically*), in relation to symptoms.

1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 416 It is one thing for a thing to be done critically, and another thing to be done symptomatically; one thing to be done by force & contention of Nature, another by the force and continuance of the malady. 1655 *CULPEPPER, etc. Exercitus* vi. iv 135 Sometimes abundance of Blood flows from the Gums, either Critically, or Symptomatically. 1713 *SERGENELL in Phil Trans* XXXVIII. 130 If the Hemorrhages had happened critically, and not symptomatically. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1785) III. xli. 391 A Train of Thinking which sometimes I get into... I hope, only symptomatically, as you say. 1822 — *Good*

Study Med (1829) I 410 The disease [sc jaundice] is also found symptomatically in pregnancy, colic, and fevers of various kinds. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat Med.* (1879) 492 When a poisonous dose has been taken the stomach should be emptied, and the systemic efforts should be treated symptomatically. 1898 *P. MANSON Trop Diseases* xviii. 291 Gangrenous dysentery is symptomatically but an aggravated form of acute ulcerative dysentery.

So *Symptomatically* rare—2.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Symptomatically*, being attended with Symptoms.

Symptomatize (simptōmæ-tāiz), *v* [f. Gr. *σύντρωμα*, *σύντρωμα* SYMPTOM + -IZE] *trans.* To be a symptom of; to characterize or indicate as a symptom.

1794 *COLERIDGE Lett.* to Southey (1895) 81, I think of hei with unspeakable tenderness, with that inward melting away of soul that symptomatizes it. 1837 — *Brog Lit.* x. (1907) I. 121 The exhaustion had produced a cold fit of the ague which was symptomatized by indifference among the many, and a tendency to infidelity or scepticism in the educated classes. 1875 *Engcl Brit.* II 171/1 Amnesic aphasia is symptomatized very variously. 1880 *ibid.* XIII. 109/x Senile insanity is symptomatized by dementia with frequent intercurrent attacks of mania.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ-tōgrāfi), *f.* *symptomāt-, symphōma* SYMPTOM + -GRAPHY.] The, or a, description of symptoms.

1736 *BAILEY (folio) Pref.*, *Symptomatology*, a Discourse or Treatise of the various Accidents common to animal Bodies. 1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Symptomatology* term for a description of the signs or symptoms of disease.

Symptomatology (simptōmæ-tōgrāfi), [ad. mod. L. *symptomatology*, f. *symptomāt-, symphōma* SYMPTOM + -logia -LOGY.]

1. The study of symptoms; that branch of pathology which treats of the symptoms of disease; also, a discourse or treatise on symptoms.

1804 *Med. Jnrl.* XII 564 An abridged Physiology, Pathology, and Symptomatology. 1822 — *Good Study Med.* (1829) I. 633 Definitions founded upon a principle of symptomatology rather than of etiology. 1831 *J. F. SOUVER. tr. Otto's Pathol. Anat.* 1 So intimately is pathological anatomy connected with pathology, symptomatology, and surgery. 1869 *TANNER Clin Med.* (ed. 2) 98 Without a correct knowledge of symptomatology or semeiology—the science which treats of the symptoms and signs of disease—we can know but little of the art of medicine.

2 *transf.* The symptoms of a disease collectively (as a subject of study).

1798 *in Spirit Publ Jnrls* (1799) II 185 To attend the more particularly to the symptomatology, or symptomatology of the disease. 1876 *BARTHOLOW Mat Med.* (1879) 129 Some cases of acute arsenical poisoning are not distinguishable by their symptomatology or morbid anatomy from cases of epidemic cholera.

So **Symptomatological** (simptōmæ-tōgrāfīkāl), *a.*, pertaining or relating to symptomatology (whence *Symptomatologically adv.*); **Symptomatologist** (simptōmæ-tōgrāfīst), one versed in symptomatology; one who studies or treats of the symptoms of disease.

1843 *R. J. GRAVES Syst Clin Med.* xi. 122, I would defy the most accurate symptomatologist to point out any marked distinction. 1859 *SMITH Diphtheria* 316 If we glance at the symptomatological picture of Diphtheria. 1876 *tr Wagner's Gen. Pathol* (ed 6) 16 We to day employ the word crisis rather in a symptomatological way, as an expression for certain appearances. 1889 *Lancet* 12 Jan. 101/x Alcoholism, exercises on the organism effects manifesting themselves symptomatologically by the diminution of vitality.

† **Symptomical**, *a. Obs. rare*. [f. SYMPTOM + -ICAL] = SYMPTOMATIC 1.

1656 *J. SMITH Pract. Physick* 84 If it be symptomical, it must be cured as before. 1876 *Phil Trans* XI 570 A Feaver, to which the Dysentery and Diarrhoea were only symptomical, not essential.

Symptomize (simptōmæ-iz), *v.* [f. as prec + -IZE, cf. *symbolize*] *trans.* = SYMPTOMATIZE.

1884 *J. TAIT Mind in Matter* iv 180 Demoniacal possession was symptomized by superhuman manifestations. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Oct. 8/1 This work symptomizes a spirit new in Great Britain's municipal bodies.

Symptomless (simptōmles), *a.* [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Destitute of symptoms; exhibiting no symptoms.

1886 *Brit Med Jnrl* 3 July 9/1 A case of stenosis of the pulmonary artery which was symptomless till the ninth or tenth year. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xviii. (ed 4) 140 A limited and otherwise symptomless vaginitis, may bleed alarmingly.

Symptomology, shortened form of SYMPTOMATOLOGY.

1868 *Lond Rev.* 22 Aug. 246/2 The symptomology of brain-disease. Dr Winslow has been the first to map out. 1913 *SIR T. BARLOW in Times* 7 Aug. 8/2 The ambiguous symptomology which clinical observation reveals.

Symptom, -tome, obs. ff. SYMPTOM.

Symunt, obs. form of CEMENT.

Symylacore, -aker, obs. ff. SIMULACRE.

Syn: see SAINT, SYN, SINE 1, SUN.

Syn- (syn), *prefix*, latinized form of Gr *σύν* (=σύν prep. with), together, similarly, alike, occurring in many modern scientific terms, the more recent or less important of which are collected in this article.

It undergoes assimilation before consonants, before *l* to *sy-*, e.g. SYLLABLE, συλλαβή, SYLLEPSIS, συλληψις, before labials to *sym-* (q.v.), before simple *s* to *sys-*, e.g. SYSSARCOISIS, συσσαρκωσις; before *s* + consonant and *z* it is reduced to *sy-*, e.g. SYSTEM, σύστημα, SYZYGY, συζυγία. The assimilation of (n) to (ŋ) before velars, denoted by *γ* in Gr., is not represented graphically in L. and Eng., e.g. συγκομή SYNCOPE.

Synaemic (-æ'kmi) *a. Bot.* [Gr. ἀκμή point, culmination, Ἀκμή], having the stamens and pistils ripening at the same time; so **Synacomy** (-æ'kmi), simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils of a flower (opp. to *heteracomy*). **Synadelphic** (-æ'delfik) *a. Zool.* [Gr. ἀδελφός brother] (see quot.). **Synalgia** (-æ'dzjā) *Path.* [Gr. ἄλγος pain; cf. συνάλγειν to sympathize], sympathetic pain in one part caused by injury in another; so **Synalgic** (-æ'dzjik) *a.*, of the nature of or affected with synalgia (Dorland). **Synandrium** (sina'ndrjūm), **Synandry** (-æ'ndri) *Bot.* [Gr. ἀνδρ-, ἀνὴρ man, taken as = male organ, stamen], abnormal union of stamens **Synanthema** (-æn'i mā) *Path.* (pl. -mata; [mod. L., after EXANTHEMA] (see quot.) **Synaposematic** (-æposimæ tik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἀπὸ away from, σημά- mark] applied to different organisms having common warning colours or other characteristics; hence **Synaposematicism**, -se matism, synaposematic character. **Synce'ntric** *a. rare* -o, concentric (Blount Glossogr. 1056). **Synce're-brum** (-se'fbrūm) *Zool.* (pl. -a) [L. cerebrum brain], a term for the compound 'brain' of an insect; hence **Synce'rebral** *a.*, pertaining to a synce'rebrum. **Syncladous** (sɪn'klædʊs) *a. Bot.* [Gr. κλάδος shoot] (see quot.). **Synco'tyledonous** (-kptilē dōnəs) *a. Bot.*, having the cotyledons united **Synoracy** (sɪn'kræsi) *Polit.* [-ORACY] (see quot.) **Synoraciate** (-kræ'niət) *a. Zool.* [CRANIUM], applied to that type of skull which includes certain vertebral elements, as in the higher vertebrates. **Syncryptic** (-kri ptik) *a. Biol.* [CRYPTIC], applied to the resemblance between different organisms (esp. insects) having common protective coloration by which they are concealed from attack. **Syn-diagno'stic** *a. Biol.* [DIAGNOSTIC] (see quot.). **Synechthry** (-æ'hjri), *erron* -echthry, *Entom.* [Gr. ἐχθρὸς hostile], term proposed by Wasmann for the hostile relation between ants and certain other insects which maintain themselves in the ant-colonies as unwelcome guests, hostile commensalism (opp. to *sympathy*). **Synema** (sɪn'ēmā) *Bot.* [mod. L., *erron* for *synnema*, f. Gr. νῆμα thread, filament], a column of united stamens, filaments, as in Orchids, *Malvaceæ*, etc. **Syn-encephalocoele** (-ense fælōsēl) *Path.* (see quot.). **Synepigonic** (-epig'nik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. ἐπιγόνος descendant], descended from a common ancestor or ancestors **Synethnio** (-e'pnik) *a.* [Gr. ἔθνος nation], belonging to the same nation. **Synharmonic** *Math.*, *a.* having a common harmonic relation; *sb.* a locus synharmonic with another (also **Synharmonic** *al*): see quot. **Synkaryon** (-kærjən) *Biol.* (pl. -a) [Gr. κάρυον nut, taken as = nucleus], a pair of nuclei, or a nucleus produced by the fusion of two nuclei, as in fertilization, esp. in certain fungi; hence **Synkaryophyte** (-kærjōfēt) [Gr. φυτόν plant], that stage in the development of a fungus at which synkaryia are formed. **Synkinesis** (-kæinē sis) *Physiol.* (Gr. κίνησις movement), associated movement, esp. reflex muscular movement: so **Synkinetic** (-kæinē'tik) *a.* [KINETIC], pertaining to or of the nature of synkinesis **Synonymic** (-nɔ'mik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. νόμος custom, law] (see quot.). **Synocreate** (*erron* -och-) *a. Bot.*, applied to stipules which unite into a sheath inclosing the stem (Balfour *Man Bot.*, 1849, § 160) **Synorchism** (-f'rkiz'm) [Gr. ὄρχις testicle], union or fusion of the testicles **Synorthographia** *a.*, having the same orthography, spelt alike. **Synotic** (sɪn'otik) *a.* [Gr. ὅτ-, ὅς ear], characterized by union or fusion of the ears in the middle line of the head **Synpelous**, **Synpeltous** *adjs.*, bad forms of *synpeltous*, -peltous (see SYN-). **Synsacrum** (-sæ'krūm) *Anat.* [mod. L., f. SACRUM], the composite sacrum, consisting of a number of vertebrae united, in birds and some extinct reptiles; hence **Synsacral** *a.*, pertaining to the synsacrum. **Synsepalous** (-se'pālous) *a. Bot.*, having the sepals united, gamosepalous. **Synspermy** (-spɔ'mi) *Bot.* [Gr. σπέρμα seed], abnormal fusion of two or more seeds; so **Synspermous** *a.*, characterized by synspermy **Syntechnic** (-te knik) *a. Biol.* [Gr. τέχνη art, craft], applied to a resemblance between organisms arising from similarity of

function. **Syntelic** (-telik) *a. Anthropol.* [Gr. τέλος end] (see quot. for *syntonic*). **Syntepalous** (-te'pālous) *a. Bot.* [see TEPAL], having the tepals united. **Synthermal** (-jō smāl) [Gr. θερμός heat], *a.* having the same temperature; *sb.* an isotherm connecting places having the same temperature at the same moment of time. **Syntoxoid** (-tɔ ksoid), a toxoid having the same degree of affinity for the antitoxin as the toxin from which it is derived.

1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* Oct. 316 In 'synacmic plants the period of maturity of one organ may frequently exceed in length that of the other, so as to render cross-fertilization easy. 1883 *Science* I 432/2 In no small number of instances the plant is strongly protogynous, while it is sometimes synacmic. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* Oct. 318 'Synacmy, or the contemporaneous maturing of the reproductive organs, is nearly as frequent as protandry. 1887 HARRISON ALLEN in *Science* 11 Mar. 232/2 The action of both wings and feet, since both pairs act together, is what I propose to call 'synadelphic. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, 'Synalgia, associated or sympathetic pain. 1897 WILLIS *Flowering Plants* I. 76 Sometimes the union is so complete as to include the anthers, and a 'synandrium is formed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synandry, Morren's term where stamens normally separated are soldered or united. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII 461 The elemental forms present he [sc. Auspitz] designated as *anthemata* and the various secondary and later groupings which go to make up the whole *exanthema* as 'synanthemata. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Synanthema*, a local eruption consisting of a group of papules. 1898 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 223 Mullerian Resemblance is not true Mimicry at all, but rather an example of Common Warning Colour. The term 'Synaposematic was proposed as descriptive of it. 1907 *Nature* 31 Oct. 676/2 As a further illustration of 'synaposematism, or the adoption of a common warning badge on the part of distasteful forms, we may take the wonderfully diverse assemblage that centres round the conspicuous and distasteful beetles belonging to the genus *Lycus*. 1881 E. R. LANKESTER *Stud. Apis*, etc. 32 We distinguish the original ganglion pair of the praestomal region as the archi-cerebrum—it is well to designate by a distinct term the composite ganglion, which may result from the fusion with it of other ganglia—it may be called a 'syn-cerebrum. 1863 M. J. BRACKLEY *Brit. Mus. Gloss.* 313 'Syncladous, used when branchlets grow in tufts from the same point. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synco'tyledonous, having its cotyledons joined together. 1861 AUSTIN *Jurisp.* (ed. 2) Note 331 'Synoracy wherein the executive powers reside in the sovereign one or number, but the legislative powers, in the sovereign one or number, with the active (as distinguished from the passive) portion of the subject citizens. 1902 G. B. HOWES in *Sintheonian Rep.* (1903) 591, I have proposed to discriminate between the series of terrestrial vertebrates as archeternate and 'syneternate. The costal 'sternum, like the syneternate skull, is distinctive of the Amniota alone. 1901 *Trans. Entomol. Soc.* 375 Mr. Beddard quotes this as one of his cases of apparently useless mimicry, but it may be an example of 'syncryptic resemblance. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 60 Forms having certain structural characters in common distinguishing them from the forms of other groups. Groups thus defined by the Linnaean method of diagnosis may be conveniently called 'Syndiagnostic. 1899 D. SNARE in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* VI 183 'Synecthry, including those insects, etc., to which the ants are hostile, but which nevertheless maintain themselves in the midst of their foes. 1899 HENSLOW *Dict. Bot. Terms*, 'Synema, the portion of the Gynostemium corresponding to the position of the combined filaments. 1886 *Brick's Handb. Med. Sci.* II. 680/2 Encephalocoeles arising from abnormal adhesions, or what is technically known as 'synencephalocoele. 1904 POULTON *Ess. Evolution* (1908) 61 Forms which have been shown to be descended from common ancestors or from a common parthenogenetic or self-fertilizing ancestor. Such groups may be called 'Synepigonic. 1899 *Tamias* 12 Mai. 4/1 [Dr. Lasker] is, like his 'synethnic co-reformer Paul, a man of no doubt presence. 1850 L. P. KIRKMAN in *Canbr. & Dubl. Mail* *Jrnl.* V 102 A curve... which touches the *n* harmonicals (H), 'synharmonic with *A* in respect of the *n* pairs (see *ve*) *Ibid.* 104 Curves which touch alike the three harmonicals, and meet each its synharmonic at the six angles of the hexagon *Ibid.* 97 The tangents at the intersection of *p* = 0 and *q* = 0 form with them an harmonic pencil. Let this be denoted by saying that the two branches of [the curve] *R* = 0 are 'synharmonicals in respect of [the straight lines] *p* = 0 and *q* = 0. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Apr. 222 L. Petri finds the two nuclei (the 'synkaryon) present in the hyphae of the tramea, as described for other hymenomyces. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jrnl.* 25 Feb. 442 The male and female nuclei closely combine, forming the synkaryon. 1904 *Jrnl. R. Microsc. Soc.* Feb. 91 That phase in the life-history, the 'synkaryophyte, which plays so important a part in the development in the Basidiomycetes. 1881 J. ROSS *Treat. Dis. Nervous Syst.* I v 162 'Synkinesis Under this term are generally included certain involuntary movements of paralysed parts, but I shall extend the meaning of the word so as to include also certain motor anomalies which occur in muscles subject to spasm. 1883 ARTHUR FERNLEY *Lect.* 160 Carpo-genetic synkinesis of the sexes with other phenomena of the botanic hierarchy. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Synkinetic, pertaining to or of the nature of synkinesis. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 235 Let us assume, then, that there are two main stages in the historical evolution of society... I propose to term them the 'synomic and the syntelic phases of society. 'Synomic' (from the Greek *synos*, custom) means that customs are shared. 'Syntelic' (from the Greek *telos*, end) means that ends are shared. The syntelic phase is, from the psychological point of view, a kingdom of habit, the syntelic phase is a kingdom of reflection. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, 'Synorchism, graphic and symphonious words. 1894 W. HATSON *Study of Variation* xviii 438 The ears of vertebrates in the 'synotic or cephalotic condition are compounded in the middle line to a varying degree. 1890 SEEBERGMAN in *His*

Jan. 31 In 'synpeltous birds the plantars do not cross each other at the back of the tarsus, but coalesce at the point where they usually cross. 1870 A. W. BENNETT in *Jrnl. Bot.* June 192, I would propose terms similar to those applied to the pistil, where we use 'apocarpous, and 'syncarpous. The terms 'aposepalous, 'synsepalous, 'apopetalous, and 'sympetalous, would at once convey their meanings. 1903 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 17 Mar. 285 The pelvis of the *Musophagi*, its breadth is due to the great length of the 'synsacral transverse processes. *Ibid.* 273 The most complete 'synsacrum is that of *Coua*, and is made up as follows—1 thoracic, 3 lumbar, 3 lumbo-sacral, 2 sacral, and 4 caudal [vertebrae]. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* p. xxii, Calyx] 'synsepalous, coloured. Primulae. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synspemous. 1869 M. J. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 50 'Synspemmy, or Union of the Seeds. 1902 POULTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII. 147/1 Resemblances incidentally caused by functional adaptation, such as the mole like forms produced in the burrowing Insectivora [etc.] Such likeness may be called 'Syntechnic Resemblance. 1911 MARETT *Anthropol.* ix. 236 'Syntelic [see *synomic*] *Ibid.* 237 That independence of character which is the prime condition of syntelic society. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms*, 'Synthelous, the tepals united. 1899 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.*, 'Synthelous, having the same degree of heat. Applied to the exterior and interior of the earth, which are not syntelous, but differ greatly in temperature. 1902 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), 'Syntoxoid. 1903 [see Toxoid].

Synadelphite (sɪnæ'delfit), *Min.* [ad. G. *synadelphos* (Sjogren, 1884), f. Gr. σύν SYN- + ἀδελφός brother + -ιτ-, -ITE: so named 'because intimately associated with other related species' (Dana)] An arsenate of manganese and aluminium, with some calcium and magnesium, occurring in black or brownish-black monoclinic crystals.

1892 DANA *Syst. Min.* 801.

Synaresis (sɪn'ærēsis), *Gram.* Also *syn-eresis*. [late L. *synaresis*, a. Gr. συναίρεσις a taking or drawing together, contraction, f. σύν SYN- + αἰρεῖν to take.] Contraction, esp. of two vowels into a diphthong or a simple vowel.

1577 PRACHAM *Card. Elegance* B. ii, *Synaresis*, when of two syllables in measuring, there is made but one, as when of this word veruouus which hath 3 Syllables, we pronounce it with two, thus veruues, and likewise righteous. 1589 PUTTANHAM *Engl. Poets* II. xiv [xv] (Arb.) 139 Contracting a syllable by virtue of the figure *Syneresis*. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 176 *Synaresis* is a contraction of two words or syllables into one. 1724 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 470 P 5 Observing that *Synaresis* which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers, 1798 G. CONWAY *Versif.* 59 Syllables which by reason of elision, or *synaresis*, or slurring, have no effect on the metre.

Synæsthesia (sɪn'æstēsiā), *Psychol.* Pl. -æ (-ē). Also *synes-*. [mod. L., f. Gr. σύν SYN- + αἰσθεῖν to feel, perceive, after *anæsthesia*.] *a.* A sensation in one part of the body produced by a stimulus applied to another part. *b.* Agreement of the feelings or emotions of different individuals, as a stage in the development of sympathy. *c.* Production, from a sense-impression of one kind, of an associated mental image of a sense-impression of another kind: see quot. 1903.

1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synæsthesia*, *synæsthesia*, the production of a sensation located in one place when another place is stimulated. 1897 tr. *Ribot's Psychol. Emotions* II. iv. 231 If we try to follow the evolution of sympathy, we distinguish three principal phases. The first, or physiological, consists in an agreement of motor tendencies, a *synergia*, the second, or psychological, consists in an agreement of the emotional states, a *synæsthesia*; the third, or intellectual, results from a community of representations or ideas. 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* I p. 21, Vestiges of the primitive undifferentiated sensitivity persist in the form of *synæsthesia*, e.g. when the hearing of an external sound carries with it, by some arbitrary association of ideas, the seeing of some form or colour.

So **Synæsthesia** [mod. L., a. Gr. συναίσθησις joint perception]: see quot.

1881 MIVART *Cat.* 386 note, The sum total of the mental action of a rational animal may be called its *noesis*, which will be the analogue of the *synæsthesia* or sum total of the felt neural psychoses of an irrational animal.

Synagogal (sɪn'ægəgəl), *a.* Also *synagogal*. [f. SYNAGOGUE + -AL] *Of*, pertaining or relating to, or characteristic of a or the synagogue.

1682-3 *Case Indiff. Things* 10 The Synagogal Worship. 1723 MATTHEW *Vind. Bible* 298 The reason why the Jews omit the points in their Synagogal copies. 1857 BADEN POWELL *Chr. without Judaism* 15 The whole ecclesiastical system is shown to have originated out of the synagogal, not the sacerdotal. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 5 May 11/1 Objects used in synagogal and domestic ceremonial. 1892 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto Proem* (1893) 3 The social hierarchy was to some extent graduated by synagogal contributions.

† **Synagogian**, *a. Obs. rare* -1. In 7 sin. [f. late L. *synagoga* or Gr. συναγωγή SYNAGOGUE + -IAN.] = prec.

1632 LINGOW *Trav.* III. 116 All their Sinagogian or Leuiticall Priests are bred here.

Synagogical (sɪn'ægəgɪkəl, -gɔg-), *a.* [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.] = prec.

1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 385 The Clerks of the Chancery and Clergy men, would not transfer their name of *Presbyter*, or of *Presbyteratus*, to any such signification, either synagogical or synodical, after the Lamanian cut. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. Triumph* (1645) 40 No were the members of this Assembly, Synod, chosen by the respective Synagogical Congregations. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl.*

Relig. Knowl. I. 797 Those synagogical desks from which Jewish rabbins read.

So **Synagogism** (sin'agōgiz'm, -gg-), attachment to a system likened to that of the Jewish synagogue; **Synagogenist** (sin'agōgiz't, -gg-), an adherent of the Jewish synagogue.

c1562 F. KERRY in *O. Heywood's Diaries*, etc. (1883) III 27 The Dianists and the contradicting synagogists (cf *Acts* 17: 1, 8, 9, 27, 34) 1891 W. TUCKWELL in *Review of Churches* 12 Dec 1751 A generation stiffened by three centuries of conventional synagogism.

Synagogue (sin'agōg). Forms: 2-6 *sinagoge*, 3-6 *sinagog*, *synagog(e)*, (4 *sinagog*), 4-7 *sinagog*, (5 *synagog*), 5-6 *synagogge*, (6 *synagog*, 8 *sinagog*, *senagog*), 3- *synagogue* [a. OF. *sinagoge* (11th c.), mod.F. *synagogue*, or ad. its source late L. *synagōga*, a Gr. *συναγωγὴ* meeting, assembly, (in LXX) *synagogue*, f. *συνάγειν* to bring together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *αἰνέειν* to lead, bring.]

1. The regular assembly or congregation of the Jews for religious instruction and worship apart from the service of the temple, constituting, since the destruction of the temple, their sole form of public worship; hence, the religious organization of the Jews as typified by this, the Jewish communion.

Rabbinical Heb. *knesseth*, f. *kānas* to collect, assemble c1175 *Land's Hou.* 9 Godemere wite 36 hwet we sinagoge on þam alde laze Alswa heðden þe gniw heðde sinagoge efter moyses laze alswa we habbet nu cherche efter dñhtenes laze and effer to þam settes dei heo comen þa iudeisc folc to þam sinagoge a1300 *Cursor M.* 13615 (Cott.) þe Iulus had made A statut agaisn Iesum crist, If any wald him leue or lute þair synagoges suld be put vte 1382 *Wyclif Acts* ix. 2 Saul axide of him episidus into Damaske, to synagogis 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 298 The synagoge ys called the people of the iewes, whiche had knowledge of the comyng of criste by holy prophetes 1521 *Fisher's Sermon agst Luther* 1. Wks. (1876) 315 The lawe of Moyses, & the gouernance of the synagoge of the Iewes, was but a shadowe of the gouernance of the vniuersall church of christ a 1873 *Deutsche Revu* (1874) 191 What was the attitude of the Synagoge towards all these elements? 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII 812/1 The synagoge as an institution characteristic of Judaism arose after the work of Ezra 1909 J. R. HARRIS in *Contemp Rev* Apr. 423 The time when the Christian Church had not finally elongated from the synagoge

b *The Great Synagogue*. A Jewish council of 720 members, said to have been founded and presided over by Ezra after the return from the Babylonian captivity.

1625 T. GOODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 180 That great assembly of Prophets and holy men, called together by Ezra, for the reformation of the Church, after their returne from Babylon, is called *Synagoga magna*, Their great Synagogue. 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd* II iv 88 The Great Synagogue, which consisted of 220 members, governed the Jews both in political and ecclesiastical matters for about 120 years, from Nehemiah to Simon the Just, when it was merged in the Sanhedrin 1881 W. R. SMITH *Old Test.* in *Jewish Ch.* vi 156 The Great Synagogue plays a considerable part in Jewish tradition; we now know that the whole idea is pure fiction

2. *transf.* in hostile controversial use, often in phr. *synagogue of Satan* (in allusion to Rev. ii. 9).

In quot. 1464 used ignorantly, through a misunderstanding of *sint synagoga Satanae*, 'they are the synagogue of Satan', as a personal term of abuse.

1464 in *Academy* 23 Aug (1890) 151/1 He affirmed that the blessed sacrament of the Auler is a grete devyll of hell, and a Synagoge *Ibid*, He affirmed that our holy Fadere, the pope of Rome, is a grete best, and a devyll of hell, and a Synagoge 1547 *Bk. Marchausius* v. 11, To be slayne and murdered of them, or at the least excommunicate in their synagog 1565 *HARDING Confut Apol* iv. 222 b, They can not be the shining church of Christ... Wherefore it remaineth that it is the synagog of Antichrist, and Lucifer *Ibid* vi 342 b, They resusgnt the holy Ghost gather to the synagog of Satan. 1883 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* I 37 To the comfort of them that love Hym and His Spouse the Catholique Church, and to the condemnation of so many that so willingly and wittingly join in the Synagoge of Satan 1648 *Milton Observ* *Art Peace* Wks. 1851 IV 571 By the incitement of that unchristian Synagogue (sc Scots Presbytery) at Belfast. 1674 *HICKMAN Quinquagint. Hist* (ed. 2) 133 It were to be wished, that no Arminians had forsaken the Church of England, and took sanctuary in the Synagogue of Rome 1688 *Holme's Arminian* II 11/2 Where God hath his Church, the Devil will have his Synagogue 1874 W. P. MACKAY *Grace & Truth* (1875) 233 It is because of the name we bear that the blasphemies of hell are poured upon us There are the 'synagogues of Satan', in which the blasphemous doctrines of devils are taught

3. A building or place of meeting for Jewish worship and religious instruction.

Rabbinical Heb. *beit habbeseth* house of assembly. c1175 see 1 c1290 *Sancta Crux* 551 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 17 Po þe rode was þare 1-founde, alle þe gniwes as nome And ladden as forth to heore Synagoge c1380 *Sir Ferunth* 2535 To þe Synagoge wan sche cam þe dore heo haueþ outdo. c1400 MAUNDEV viii (1839) 93 There besyde was the synagoge where the byssshopes of Jewes and the sarranus camen to gidere and helden here conseil 1577 *HOLINSHED Chron* II 776/1 They tooke & sacked the Citie of Lincoln, spoiled the Iewes, and slew many of them, entred their synagoge, and brent the boke of their lawe 1596 *SHAKESPEARE Merch V* iii. 1 135 Goe Tuball, and meete me at our Synagoge 1635 A STAFFORD *Few Glory* 224 All of their Religion are enjoyned in solemne Prayer made in their Synagoges thrice every day. 1721 N. BRUNDILL *Diary* (1895) 197, I was at the Jews Sinagogg by Leadon-Hall

Market 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour* I. 327/1 The New Synagogue in Great St. Helen's... has just been completed 1876 B. MARTIN *Messiah's Kingd* II. iv. 82 The synagoge was modelled on the temple. Its windows looked towards the holy city 1887 *Encycl Brit* XXII 812/1 Synagogues were built by preference beside water for the convenience of the ceremonial ablutions

†b. *transf.* A place of worship, a temple. In post-Reformation use applied disparagingly to abbeys or the like. *Obs*

c1400 *Destin Terry* 1467 Thes kynges turnyt into temple Be counsell of the keepers þat serued þat Synagoge. 1490 *CANTON Encyclos* xii. 46 Bothe togidre wente the two susteres to the synagoges and temples, where before the aulters thei offred sacrifices 1587 *HARRISON Englan* I II iii (1877) 1. 74 They began that synagog [Osney Abbey] 1720, which afterward proved to be a notable den. 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* vi 326 The Noble Family of the Berkleys may well give an Abbots Mitre for the Crest of their Armes, because so loving their Nation, and building them so many Synagogues [cf Luke vii. 5]

c. (See Quots)

1894 *Westm Gaz* 31 Dec 3/2 A large quantity of this fruit is bought up by Jews occupying stands in Russell-street Their quarter is known as the 'Synagogue' 1909 *WARR Passing Eng. Synagogue*, shed in the north-east corner of the Garden (=Covent Garden) So called from this place (erected 1890) being wholly 'run' by Jews.

†d. *gen.* An assembly, chiefly as a literalism of biblical translation *Obs*.

a1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxxvii 1 God stode in synagoge of goddes ma a 1325 *Prose Psalter* vii. 7, & synagoge of folke shal encumpe þe a 1400 *Minor Poems* fr *Vernon MS* xxiii. 650 Whos deore some stod in þe Synagoge of goddes 1594 MARLOWE *Mass Paris* II ii. There are an hundred Hugonets, and more, Which in the woods doe holde their synagoge 1881 *N. T. (R. V.) Jas.* II 2 If there com into your synagoge [sc assembly] a man with a gold ring

b *attrib* and *Comb*

1625 PINCHON (*title*) The Jewes Synagogue; or, a Treatise concerning The ancient Orders and manner of Worship used by the Jewes in their synagoge-Assemblies *Ibid*, To Rdr, I thought it necessary to search out, as well as I could, their Synagoge-worship, together with some of their ancient Discipline-practices *Ibid* II 38 Whiles the Jews lived in their own land, their synagoge discipline did depend upon their Sanhedrin Courts 1776 *PRINCEPAUX Connect O & N Test* vi (1718) I 300 The second part of their synagoge-service is the reading of the scriptures. *Ibid* 301 Their ordinary synagoge days in every week were Monday, Thursday and Saturday 1781 *COWPER Truth* 57 A praying, synagoge-frequenting, beau 1886 *CONDOR Syrian Stone Lore* vii (1896) 264 The style of the synagoge architecture is very like that of the Roman temples of the same age The lion, the ram, the hare are carved on the lintels of the synagoge doors—a curious deviation from the law of Moses 1889 COHEN & DAVIS (*title*) Voice of Prayer and Praise, a Handbook of Synagogue Music. 1910 *Daily Chron* 1 Feb 4/7 The proposal that synagoge services should be limited to an hour and a half

Hence **Synagoguing** *vbl sb.*, attendance at the synagoge; **Synagoguish** *a.*, showing excessive zeal for the synagoge, fanatical

1690 D'UNTER *Collins's Walk* I 37 Your party Synagogish, Not half so Politique, as Roguish 1824 *MISS FERRIER Luther* xlv, The synagogin, 'the tabernacle', the 'palace' that goes on in this house.

Synallactic (sin'ælæktik), *a. rare*. [ad Gr *συναλλακτικός*, f. *συναλλάσσειν* to exchange, bring into intercourse, reconcile, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀλλάσσειν* to change, exchange.] Reconciliatory.

1833 *WHEWELL Grotius* II. xx. II 252 Retribution [as an end & punishment] is properly what Aristotle refers to synallactic justice.

Synallagmatic (sin'ælægmatik), *a.* [ad. Gr *συναλλαγματικός*, f. *συνάλλαγμα* covenant, contract, f. *συναλλάσσειν* (see prec).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a contract or mutual engagement; imposing mutual obligations, reciprocally binding: esp. in *Civil Law*, of a treaty or the like.

1792 *Ann. Reg.* St. Papers 251/1 These sessions which are synallagmatic acts, being infringed by the usurping assembly, would be at present annulled 1818 *COLEBROOK Obligations* 16 Mutual or synallagmatic contracts are either perfectly or imperfectly reciprocal 1875 *POSTE Gains* III Comm. (ed. 2) 362 The several professed and accepted promises are called a Bilateral or Synallagmatic Convention 1898 *19th Cent* Feb. 234 A synallagmatic contract between two States.

So **Synallagmatical** *a.* in same sense; hence **Synallagmatically** *adv.*

1871 *Daily News* 20 Apr 5 Armistice and 'synallagmatical amnesty When these terms are mutually—I beg pardon—synallagmatically accepted, then we are told that the peace will be without conquerors and without conquered

Synallaxine (sin'ælæksin, -in), *a. Ornith* [ad mod L. *Synallaxis* pl., f. *Synallaxis* (Vieillot, 1819), name of the typical genus: see -INE 1.] Belonging to the subfamily *Synallaxinae* of dendrocolapine birds, found in tropical America, in habits and appearance resembling tree-creepers.

1862 *WOOD Illustr. Nat Hist* II 260 The Synallaxine birds are generally found upon the trees, which they traverse with great rapidity in search of the various insects on which they feed. 1888 P. L. SCLATER *Argentine Ornith* I 195 Nor has it the restless manner of most Synallaxine birds.

Synalepha (sin'ælēfā), -phe (-f), *sb. Gram.* Also -le-. [late L., a Gr. *συναλοιφή*, f. *συναλείφειν* to smear or melt together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *αλείφειν* to

amount. In F. *synalēphe*, It, Sp. *sinalefa*, Pg. *synalepha*] The coalescence or contraction of two syllables into one; esp. the coalescence (in verse) of two vowels at the end of one word and the beginning of the next, by obscuration of the former (or, loosely, by suppression of it, in which case more properly called *elision*). †Also in humorous allusion (quot 1698).

1540 *PALSGR. Acolastus* E 111 b, When so euer a worde endeth in a vowel, the nexte word folowynge begynnyng with a vowel than shall the vowel that the precedent worde ended in, be drowned, and not accounted in scanynge, by this figure Synalepha 1602 *CAMPION Art Engl Poessie* 38 'I he Synalephas or Elisions in our toong are either necessary to anoid the gaping in our veise or may be vnd at pleasure, as for let us to say let us 1685 *DAVIDSON Synalepha Pref.* Poet Wks (1910) 384 [Ovid] avoids all Synalephas, or cutting off one vowel when it comes before another, in the following word 1698 *FARQUHAR Love & Battle* v. 11, I'll cut off one of his Limbs, I'll make a Synalepha of him 1741 J. MARTYN *Ir. Virg. Georg* I 4 note (1811) 2/2 Some editions have *aique*, between *peccati* and *aphidii*, to avoid a synalepha. 1827 *LATIN GRH. Metics in Theatre of Greece* (ed 2) 445 Hegelochus, who acted the part of Orestes, when he came to v. 273, *ἐκ κυματων γὰρ ἀδύης* *αδ γαλήν* *οἶδω*, waiting breath to pronounce *γαλήν* *οἶδω* with the delicate synalepha required, stopped between the words, and uttered these sounds instead, *γαλήν οἶδω*. 1867 *BRANDZ & COX Dict Sci*, etc. s.v., The synalepha is commonly adopted in Italian and Spanish poetry.

Hence †**Synalepha** *v trans.* (notice-wd.), to contract by synalepha (in quot fig.)

1661 *FRITHMAN Resolves* II lv (ed 6) 302 Whatsoever he does well, is presently detracted from, till it be lessened and synalepha'd [sc 1677 synaleph'd] into nothing.

Synamer: see **SINAMER**.

Synamom(e), -mon(d), obs ff. **CINNAMON**.

Synangium (sin'ændziəm), Pl -ia. Also anglicized **synange** (sin'ændz). [mod L., f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀγγείον* vessel.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool* A collective or common blood-vessel from which several arteries branch; *spec.* the terminal part of the arterial trunk in the lower vertebrates.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl Brit* I 763/2 *Synangium* and *synangium*, together, are the equivalents of that portion of the heart which lies between the ventricle and the anterior wall of the pericardium 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol* (1877) 176 The terminal part common to the divergent trunks is the synangium

2. *Bot.* The oblong mass of coherent sporangia in ferns of the order *Marattiaceae*.

1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 560/1 In the later Carboniferous, Marattioid ferns for the first time occur with the sporangia united in a composite organ called a synangium 1893 *BOWER in Phil Trans B* CLXXXV 424 It is difficult to recognize the exact limits of the sporogenous masses in the synangia

Hence **Synangial** (sin'ændziāl), **Synangio** (sin'ændziok), *adjs.*, pertaining to or constituting a synangium.

1875 *HUXLEY in Encycl Brit* I 765/1 Three thick semilunar valves are placed at the ventricular end of this region, and three others at its synangial end 1902 C. REHN *Ibid* XXXI 417/1 Numerous fern-sporangia occur in the petrified material of the Carboniferous formation, the presence of an annulus is a frequent character... while synangic sori are rare *Ibid*, The genus *Diplazium* of Renault resembles *Corynepteris* in possessing a synangic fructification.

Synanthereous (sin'ænþe rīas), *a. Bot. rare*.

[f. mod.L. *Synanthereus* pl. (Richard, 1801), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + mod.L. *anthēra* ANTHER: see -OUS] Belonging to the order *Synanthereae*, a synonym of *Compositae*, having the anthers united, syn-genesious. Also **Synanthereous** (-æ nþēros) *a.* So **Synanthereology** [-lōgī], the study of the *Compositae*; whence **Synanthereological** *a.*, pertaining to synanthereology, **Synanthereologist**, one who studies or treats of the *Compositae*.

1859 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Siphonophyllum*, A 'synanthereous plant. 1891 *Cent Dict.*, *Synanthereological 1881 *Frut Bot New Ser.* X 150 'I lie last-named author, *facile princeps* amongst 'synanthereologists 1899 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Synanthereologia* term for a treatise on the plants of the Synanthereae *synanthereology 1849 *BALFOUR Man Bot* § 417 The stamens may also unite by their anthers, and become syngenesious or 'syanthereous

Synanthesis (sin'ænþe sis), *Bot.* [f. SYN- + ANTHERESIS.] Simultaneous ripening of the stamens and pistils in a flower; hence **Synanthetic** (-jetik) *a.*, exhibiting synanthesis. So **Synanthic** *a.* [Gr *άνθος* flower], characterized by synanthy. **Synanthions *a.*, of leaves, expanding at the same time as the flowers (cf. *synanthous*); **Synanthous** (sin'ænþəs) *a.*, (a) applied to plants whose leaves expand at the same time as the flowers, (b) = *synanthic*, **Synanthy** (sin'ænþi), *abnormal union* or fusion of two or more flowers.**

1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot* vi § 4 (ed 6) 219 *Synanthesis, the maturing of the anthers and stigmas simultaneously or nearly so 1909 *Cent Dict.*, *Suppl.*, *Synanthetic 1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 37 *Synanthic flowers of *Campanula medium* 1845 *LINDLEY Sch. Bot* viii. (1858) 135 Leaves *synanthous (i.e. appearing with the flowers). 1832 — *Introduct. Bot* 401 *Synanthous, when flowers and

leaves appear at the same time 1869 M T MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 37 *Synanthmy may take place without much derangement of the structure of either flower.

Synapar, var. **SINOPER** Obs.

|| **Synaphe** (sínāfē). *Anc. Gr. Mus.* [a *Gr. συναφή* connexion, junction, f. *σύν* SYN- + *αφή* to fasten, fix.] The 'conjunction' of two tetrachords (see **CONJUNCT** B 6) opp to **DIAZEUXIS**.

1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms.* 205/2 After new lyres had been made to carry eight strings the entire octave was included upon the instrument. The old system of tuning the lyre (with seven strings) was then called Synaphe or Conjunction, and the new, or octave, system was called Harmonia.

|| **Synaphea** (sínāfēā). *Anc. Pros.* [late L., ad *Gr. συναφεία* connexion, f. *συναφής* connected, united (cf. *prec.*)] Continuity of rhythm; maintenance of the same rhythm throughout, esp. in anapaestic verse.

1827 TATE *Grk. Metres in Theatre of Greeks* (ed. 2) 431 The synaphea (or *συναφεία*), that property of the Anapaestic system which Bentley first demonstrated, is scansion continued with strict exactness from the first syllable to the very last, but not including the last itself, as that may be long or short 1851 PALEY *Metrical* (ed. 2) *Supplies* 8 note. The law of anapaestic synaphea is violated by a dactyl coming before an anapaest.

Synapir, -our, var. **SINOPER** Obs.

Synapise: see **SINAPIZE**

Synaposematic, etc.: see **SYN-**

Synapse (sínāps). *Anat.* [ad *Gr. σύναψις*. see **SYNAPSIS**] The junction, or structure at the junction, between two neurons or nerve-cells.

1899 ALBUTT *Syst. Med.* VI. 512 A feature of the concatenations of neurons is more probably explicative of modification and delay of nerve impulses: is the synapse 1905 McDOUGALL *Physiol. Psychol.* II. 27 A simple kind of synapse is formed by the division of the end of an axon into a number of fine twigs that surround the cell-body of another neurone.

|| **Synapsis** (sínāpsis). *Pl. synapses* (-sīz). [mod. L., ad *Gr. σύναψις* connexion, junction, f. *σύν* SYN- + *αψις* joining, f. *απτείν* to join.]

† L. *Gen. Connexion*. Obs.

1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas.* I. (1655) 88 Some considerable circumstances must not be forgot, by reason of their synapsis, their coherence with this relation.

2 *Biol.* The condensation and fusion of the chromatin to one side of the nucleus, as a stage in the development of a fertilized cell.

1892 J. E. S. MOORE (Cent. Dict., Suppl.). 1900 B. D. ACKSON *Glass Bot. Terms*, *Synapsis*, the condensation of the nuclear filament to one side of the nucleus previous to heterotypic mitosis 1908 BOWEN *Orig. Land Flora* 50 The nucleus first enters the condition of synapsis, in which a lateral fusion of the chromosomes in pairs, respectively of paternal and maternal origin, is believed to take place.

3 *Anat.* = **SYNAPSE**

1897 FOSTER & SHERRINGTON *Text. Bk. Physiol.* III. 1 (ed. 7) 929. 1900 SCHAFER *Text. Bk. Physiol.* II. 834 The synapses are fewest, in some, perhaps, there intervenes but one synapsis.

Synaptase (sínāptēs). *Chem.* [ad *F. synaptase* (Kobiquet, 1838), f. *Gr. συναπτός* joined together, continuous, with ending as in *diastase*] An albuminous ferment found in almonds and other oily seeds; also called *emulsin*.

1849 BILFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 310 Emulsine, or synaptase, is a nitrogenous compound found in certain oily seeds, as in almonds. 1864 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* Oig. (ed. 2) 105 The synaptase of the almond acts upon starch and sugar in a way resembling that in which yeast and gluten act.

Synaptic (sínāptik), a *Biol. & Anat.* [In form ad *Gr. συναπτικός* connective, copulative, used as the adj. corresponding to **SYNAPSIS**] Pertaining to (a) synapsis. Hence **Synaptically** adv. 1902 A. MACALISTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXV. 399/3 Connected synaptically with the neurones of other systems 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, *Synapse*, *synapsis*, the contact between dendrons. Called also *synaptic junction*.

|| **Synapticula** (sínāptikūlā). *Zool.* *Pl.* -ae (-ē). Also *synapticulum*, *pl.* -a. [mod. L., f. *Gr. συναπτικός* (see *prec.*) + *dim. suffix -cula, -iculum*] Each of a number of transverse calcareous processes connecting the septa in certain corals. Hence **Synapticular** a, pertaining to or consisting of synapticulae; **Synapticulate** a, furnished with synapticulae.

1851 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* *Calent* 155 Septa with processes, which, in general, meet so as to constitute numerous 'synapticulae', or transverse props, extending across the loculi like the bars of a grate 1872 P. M. DUNCAN *Monogr. Brit. Fossil Corals* Ser. II. III. 20 The endotheca assumes the synapticular form. 1883 — in *Fruit Linn. Soc.*, *Zool.* XVII. 120 These transversely placed organs we have proposed to term *synapticula*. *Ibid.* 144 Bounded by the synapticulum above. *Ibid.*, A synapticule structure.

Synar, obs. Sc. form of **SINNER**.

Synarchy (sínarkī). *rare* [ad *Gr. συναρχία*, f. *συνάρχειν* to rule jointly] Joint rule or sovereignty; participation in government: see *quots*.

1732 STAKHOUSE *Hist. Bible* VI. II. (1752) 864 note. The Synarchies, or joint Reigns of Father and Son have render'd the Chronology a little difficult 1839 F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* II. XII. 385 Hamarchy, then, signifies something entirely different from the ancient synarchy, which

merely denoted a government in which the people had a share together with the rulers proper.

Synarthrodia (sínārtōdīā), a. [f. mod. L. *synarthrodia* (f. *Gr. σύν* SYN- + *άρθρῶδία* ARTHRODIA) + *-AL*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a synarthrosis.

1830 R. KNOX *Béclard's Anat.* 279 Bones furnished with inequalities which fit into each other, invested with a synarthrodial cartilage intimately united to the two articulated parts.

|| **Synarthrosis** (sínārtōrōsis) *Anat. Pl.* -oses (-ōsīz). [mod. L., a *Gr. συνάρθρωσις*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *άρθρῶσις* jointing, ARTHROSIS] A form of articulation in which the bones are firmly fixed so as to be incapable of moving upon one another, as in the sutures of the skull and the sockets of the teeth: distinguished from **AMPHIARTHROSIS** and **DIARTHROSIS**.

1858 BANISTER *Ilist. Man* 35, Not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis, for asmuch as the moyning of these bones is most obscure. 1834 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* VI. XIII. (1678) 165 Synarthrosis, or Coarticulation, hath . . . three kinds 1841 R. E. GRANT *Comp. Anat.* 125 There are fewer immovable synarthroses than in birds and mammals.

Synascete (sínāsētē). *Gr. Ch.* [ad. late *Gr. συνασκήτης*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀσκήτης*: see **ASOETIO**] (See *quot.*)

1850 NEALE *Eastern Ch. Gen. Intro.* IV. II. 763 The friends of great Saints are described in the calendar of the Greek Church as their *synascetes*.

Synastria (sínāstriā). *Astrol.* Also in L. form *synastria*. [f. *Gr. σύν* SYN- + *ἀστρ.* *ἀστρῆ* star + *-Y*] Coincidence or agreement of the influences of the stars over the destinies of two persons.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi homin.* XVI. 292 There is some conformity in judgment and affection between them, as they write there is among those, between whom there is a Synastria, and who have the common Stars and influences at their Nativities 1855 KINGSLEY *Westm. Hol.* XV. That these strange attachments were due to a synastria, or sympathy of the stars, which ruled the destinies of each person. 1860 MOTLEY *Neihel.* I. VI. 366 Born in the same day of the month and hour of the day with the Queen, but two years before her birth, the supposed synastria of their destinies might partly account in that age of astrological superstition, for the influence which he [sc. the Earl of Leicester] perpetually exerted.

† **Synathletic**, a. *Obs. rare* -1. [f. *Gr. συναθλητής* (f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἀθλητής* ATHLETE) + *-IO*] Pertaining to comrades or allies in a contest.

1671 [R. MACWARD] *True Nonconf.* Pref. If truth do require a synathletic zeal.

|| **Synaxarion**, -ium (sínāksēōrion, -iūm). *Gr. Ch. Pl.* -ia. Also in anglicized form *synaxary* (sínāksārī). [eccl. L., a. eccl. *Gr. συναξάριον*, f. *συναξίς* SYNAXIS. Cf. *F. synaxaire*] An account of the life of a saint, read as a lesson in public worship; also, a collection of such accounts. So **Synaxarist** (sínāksārīst) [Gr. *συναξαριστής*], the compiler of a synaxarion.

1850 NEALE *Eastern Ch. Gen. Intro.* IV. III. 838 note. Now follows the Synaxarion, or extracts from the Menology. *Ibid.* 890 The Synaxaria are the abbreviated lectures from the Menology, extracted from the Menaea. 1853 SCHWENKE *Collation Grk. MSS. Gospels* p. xxx. There are scattered fragments of a Synaxarion at the end of the book. 1883 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. Apost. Chr.* II. XII. § 81. 645 In all the existing Greek and Syriac lectionaries or evangelaries and synaxaries which contain the Scripture reading lessons for the churches. 1908 J. R. HARRIS *Side-Lights N. T. Research* IV. (1909) 126 The Synaxarist explains this to mean that St. Thomas himself visited China 1911 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVI. 292/1 The Armenian synaxarium, called the synaxarium of Ter Israel.

|| **Synaxis** (sínāksis). *Ch. Hist. Pl. synaxes* (sínāksīz). [eccl. L., a. eccl. *Gr. συναξίς*, f. *συναγείν* to gather together.] A meeting for worship, especially for celebration of the Eucharist.

1644 J. FISHER *Ausu. Nine Points Controversy* (1625) 235 The whole Church, represented by the Synaxis, or Ecclesiastical meeting of every Christian parish. 1638 MILES *Wks.* (1672) 364 Who knows not that the Synaxis of the ancient Christians consisted of these three parts, Of hearing the Word of God, of Prayers, and Commemoration of Christ in the Eucharist? 1644 J. F. TAYLOR *Episc.* XXXVII. (1647) 255 If they will celebrate Synaxes privately, it must be by a Priest, and he must be there by leave of the Bishop 1682 G. VERNON *Life Heylin* 147 Our Divine built a private Oratory, where he had frequency of Synaxes 1773 A. BUTLER *Fests & Fasts* VI. IV. (1839) 215 Theodosius Lector says, 'I amothese first ordered the creed to be recited at every Synaxis 1872 MORLEY *Voltaire* v. 244 What was the difference between the synaxis and the mass? 1872 W. E. SCUDAMORE *Notitia Eucharistica* I. I. (1876) 26 This name of Synaxis was given especially to those more solemn assemblies at which the Sacrament was celebrated.

Syncarp (sínkārp). *Bot.* [ad. mod. L. *syncarpium*, f. *Gr. σύν* SYN- + *καρπός* fruit] A multiple fruit, i. e. one arising from a number of carpels in one flower: most properly applied when the carpels are coherent (cf. *next*).

Usually distinguished from an *aggregate* or *confuent* fruit, i. e. one arising from a number of flowers.

1863-4 T. EDWARDS in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VII. 49 Compound fruits or syncarps. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Tr. Sachs' Bot.* 537 Starting from the definition that a fruit is always the product of a single ripe ovary, it follows that several fruits may arise from one flower. The ripe gynae-

ceum has in such cases been termed a multiple fruit, but it would be much better to apply to it the term Syncarp. Thus, the fruits of *Ranunculus* or *Clematis* or of *Paeonia* or *Helleborus*, form together a syncarp. The syncarp must not be confounded with the pseudocarp resulting from an entire inflorescence, as in the mulberry and fig or the pine-apple.

Syncarpous (sínkārpōs), a. *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *syncarpus* (f. *Gr. σύν* SYN- + *καρπός* fruit) + *-OUS*] Consisting of united or coherent carpels: opp. to *apocarpous*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* Intro. p. xxv. Syncarpous [ovaria] are those of which the carpella are compactly combined. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* I. IV. 37 The pistil [of Deadnettle] is syncarpous, consisting of two carpels, as indicated by the bifid stigma.

Syncarpy (sínkārpī). *Bot.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-Y*] Abnormal union or fusion of two or more fruits.

1869 M. T. MASTERS *Veget. Teratol.* 47 A very remarkable example of Syncarpy, in which nine strawberries were borne on one stem 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 736/2 Some twin apples were grown at Shepherd's Bush, many of the fruits being good examples of syncarpy.

Syncategorem (sínkætēgōdiēm). *Logic.* Also 7-eme. [ad. med. L. *syncategorēma* (Thomas Aquinas), a. *Gr. συνακατηγόρημα*, f. *συνακατηγορέιν* (in *Logic*) to predicate jointly: cf. **SYN-** and **CATEGOREM**] A word which cannot be used by itself as a term, but only in conjunction with another word or words, e. g. a sign of quantity (as *all*, *some*, *no*), or an adverb, preposition, or conjunction.

1653 R. BAILLIE *Dissuas. Vind.* (1655) 62 Are not diverse universal propositions even with the Syncategorem of universality of an indefinite nature and sense, which admit the exception of some particulars? 1697 *tr. Burgesius* *Logic* I. XXIX. 116 The Syncategoremes or consignificative Terms that signify nothing of themselves, but when joined to other Words, as *every one*, *all*, *that*, &c.

Syncategorematic (sínkætēgōrīmātik), a. *Logic.* [ad. *Gr. συνακατηγορηματικός*, f. *συνακατηγορέω* see *prec.* and *-IO*] Of the nature of a syncategorem: opp. to **CATEGOREMATIC**.

1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 347 Syncategorematic words are such as cannot singly express a Term, but only a part of a Term 1843 MILL *Logic* I. II. § 2. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* III. 18.

† **Syncategorematic**, a. *Obs.* [Formed as *prec.* + *-IOAL*] = *prec.*

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ev.* VI. I. 276 The Jewes, in their copies expunged the word *syn* or Syncategorematicall terme *omnis* 1670 HACKER *Abb. Williams* I. (1692) 76 A cluster of most crabbed notions, pick'd up out of Meta-physics and Logic, as Syncategorematicall, and Syncategorematicall 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. VI. 84 A kind of syncategorematicall term, such as is not significant by itself.

Hence † **Synategorema tically** adv.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 30 This Elenchiall fallacy (for he will not dare stand synategorema tically to approve it) denies flatly free-will.

|| **Syncellus** (sínkēlls). *Eccl. Pl.* -i. Also 9 in anglicized form *syncol*. [med. L. *syncellus*, *syncellus*, lit. one who shares a cell with another, a. Byzantine *Gr. σύγκελλος*, hybrid f. *Gr. σύν* SYN- + *κελλία* CELL *sb.*] In the Eastern Church, orig. an ecclesiastic who lived continually with a prelate; esp. the domestic chaplain of a metropolitan or patriarch; later, a dignitary who was associated with a prelate and succeeded to his office.

Applied by some to ecclesiastics in the Western Church 1706 PHILIPS (ed. Kersey), *Syncellus*, a dignified Clergyman in the Greek Church, who was next to the Patriarch, a Bishop's Suffragan 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. 1. There were also Syncelli in the Western Church, particularly in France. 1844 KAY *Fleury's Eccl. Hist.* III. 13 note. At Constantinople the Syncells possessed a very high rank; in Constantine's time they sat by the side of the Patriarch, taking precedence even of the Metropolitans 1890 T. W. ALLIES *Peter's Rock* 326 Anastasius, priest and syncellus of Sancta Sophia.

So **Synce lile** [ad. med. L. *syncellita*: see *ITE*]. 1720 J. JOHNSON *Collect. Eccl. Laus.* etc. *Ch. Eng.* anno 679. § 7 Your Predecessor Gregory of blessed Memory, and St. Augustin his Syncellite.

Synch, erroneous form of **CINCH** *sb.* and *v.*

1866 J. K. LORD *Brit. Columb.* I. 234 One girth only is used, styled a 'synch', made of horsehair *Ibid.*, The saddle is firmly 'synched' 1888 LEES & CLUTTERBUCK *B. C.* 1887 XXI. (1892) 229 A synch (girth) of ordinary size.

Synchysis, *synchysis*, *erron.* ff. **SYNCHYSIS**.

Synchisite (sínkīshīt). *Min.* [Properly **synchysite*, f. *Gr. σύγχυσις* confusion + *-ITE*]. (For the reason of the name see *quot.*) A fluor-carbonate of cerium and calcium, occurring in minute yellow crystals.

1909 DANA & FORD *Dana's Syst. Min.* App. II. 102 Synchisite Crystals minute, often in loose aggregates. Composition, $\text{CeFCa}_2\text{CO}_3$. From Narsaiuk, So. Greenland. Named from *σύνχυσις*, confounded, in allusion to its being mistaken for pansite.

|| **Synchondrosis** (sínkōndrōsis). *Anat. Pl.* -oses (-ōsīz). [mod. L., a. late *Gr. συγχόνδρῶσις*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *χόνδρος* cartilage. see *-OSIS*.] The junction of two bones by cartilage; the structure or part in which this takes place; a cartilaginous articulation or symphysis; *spec.* the *sacro-iliac*

synchondrosis or articulation of the sacrum with the ilium.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 345 A new Synchondrosis or articulation by the mediation of a Cartilage cannot be made 1732 A. MONRO *Anat. Bones* (ed. 2) 139 On the Chia externally, a transverse Ridge appears in the Middle, the two Parts, of which this Bone then consists, are joined in Children by Synchondrosis 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 169 The articulations in which cartilages are employed to keep the bones together are called Synchondroses. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 249/1 In the sacro iliac symphysis, or synchondrosis 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I 753/1 The suspensorium being, as a general rule, united with some part of the wall of the skull by synchondrosis

Hence *Synchondrosial* (-ō'siāl) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or constituting a synchondrosis; *Synchondrosially* *adv.*, in the manner of a synchondrosis. So *Synchondrotomy* (-ō'tōmī) *Surg.* [-TOMY], the operation of cutting through a synchondrosis, esp. the *symphysis pubis* (SYMPHYSTOTOMY).

1866 HUXLEY *Lang's Preh. Rem. Castles* 101 Pelvis put together without their *synchondrosial cartilages and interpubic ligaments 1888 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 419 A rough synchondrosial impression 1904 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 4 Nov. 291 The pterygals being immovably attached to the scapula and coracoid, either directly or *synchondrosially. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synchondrotomy + *Synchrisma*. *Obs. rare* = [ad. late L. *synchrisma* (Vegetius) rubbing with liniment, *a.* Gr. *σύνχρισμα* ointment, *f.* *σύνχρισεν*, *f.* *σύν* SYN- + *χρίειν* to anoint.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* [from Cotgr. *Synchrisma*], *Synchrisma* (*synchrisma*), a liquid Medicine, a thin and spreading ointment 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synchrisma*

Synchroal (sī'krō'al), *a.* (sb). Now rare or Obs. [f. late L. *synchroalus* SYNCHRONOUS + -AL]

1 = SYNCHRONOUS 1, 1 b. Const. 10.

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xv. 182 The things that are found to be Synchroal, have also a natural connexion and complication one with another 1668 — *Div. Dial.* v. xxxvii 513 The Vision of things synchroal to the seven Trumpets. 1674 Meade's *Wks.* Gen. Pref. *** Those Passages in the Apocalyps which, though dispersed here and there, are Synchroal and Homogeneous. 1837 *For. Q. Rev.* XIX. 416 We, last year, brought before our readers a classical Italian tragedy upon the fall of Napoleon, although the temerity of such synchroal dramatization was slightly veiled under old Assyrian names 1856 F. FAIRBANK *Prophecy* II. iii. § 3. 396 Any other prophetic symbols, that follow, that follow to it in the relation of synchroal, not of continuative and posterior developments

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1876 J. ELIAS *Caesar in Egypt* 71 They blithely dance, well-timed by castanets, And cymbals, and the synchroal clasp of hands

+ B. sb. A simultaneous or contemporary event

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* v. xvi. 197 The last Synchroals are those that are contemporary to the Seventh Trumpet 1681 — *Expos. Dan.* App. I. 257 Those three Synchroals, the restored Beast, the Whore, and the Two-horned Beast. 1895 — *Paraph. Prophet.* xlii. 364

Synchronic (sī'krō'nik), *a.* rare. [f. late L. *synchroicus*: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *synchrone*]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS 1, 1 b.

1833 LAMB *Elys. Ser.* II. *Barrenness Mod. Art.* At the interposition of the synchroic miracle 1887 HELLFERN *Distrib. Annu.* II. ii. 231 The want of synchroic correspondence, between, closely related assemblages of fossil remains.

2. = next, 2.

1892 Harper's *Mag.* Sept. 507 Whose many leaves showed light or dark, synchroic with the breeze.

Synchroical (sī'krō'nikāl), *a.* Now rare or Obs. [Formed as prec. + -ICAL.]

1. = SYNCHRONOUS 1. Const. with, + 10.

1852 CHARLETON *Darwin. Athens* IV. 149 In the year *Æra Christi* nati 33. (which is synchroical to the 78 of the Julian account) 1677 CARV *Palaeol. Chron.* II. ii. iii. v. 231 Their Beginning and Continuance Synchroical with the Kings of Judah and Israel. 1846 E. IRVING *Babylon* I. iii. 179 Which are not successive, but contemporaneous or synchroical 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 290 On the strength of evidence, synchroical with the particulars detailed. 1855 MOTLEY *Dutch Rep.* vi. ii. (1866) Box/2 To cast a glance at certain synchroical events in different parts of the Netherlands 1865 M. LAUCHLAN *Early Scott. Ch.* xix. 251 In the MS. containing the synchroical kings of Ireland and Scotland.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 1 b

1843 MORIST *Jrnl.* (1846) IV. 252 The attempted synchroical arrangement of the calendar of operations 1867 J. BURDON SANDERSON in *Phil. Trans.* CLVII. 576 When great variations of arterial pressure take place, it is necessary, to adopt some method of marking synchroical points in the two tracings 1878 H. G. GUINNESS *End of Age* (1880) 140 Rev. xvii. a prophecy which by its synchroical connection with almost all the other predictions, furnishes a most valuable clue.

2. = SYNCHRONOUS 2.

1660 BOVIE *New Exp. Phys. Mech.* Digress. 350 The Systole and Diastole of the Heart and Lungs, being very far from Synchroical 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I. 60

Hence *Synchroically* *adv.*, = SYNCHRONOUSLY.

1749 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. § 2. 67 Two Vibrations, associated synchroically. 1828 G. S. FABER *Horæ Mosæicæ* I. 505 The question whether they were written synchroically with the exodus. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* VI. 159/1 The simplicity of Greek architecture is the element which forbids its reproduction synchroically.

Synchronism (sī'krō'niz'm) [ad. mod. L. *synchronismus*, ad Gr. *συνχρονισμός*, *f.* *σύνχρονος* SYNCHRONOUS. Cf. F. *synchronisme*, It. *sincronismo*]

1. The quality of being synchronous; coincidence or agreement in point of time; concurrence of two or more events in time, contemporary existence or occurrence.

1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 21 Is there any greater concordance, or Synchronism, between the prophesie of Elias and this text, than [etc.]? 1624 MFDW *Wks.* (1672) 581 The Apocalypse... hath marks and signs whereby the Order, Synchronism and Sequel of all the Visions may be found out 1697 BENTLEY *Phal.* iv. (1699) 148 The whole tenor of History, confirm'd by so many Synchronisms and Concurrences. 1712 SWIFT *Art. Polit. Lyng.* Wks. 1755 III. 1. 123 It is impossible to explain several phenomena in relation to the celerity of lyes, without the supposition of synchronism and combination 1804 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 125 Nor is there any synchronism between the most recent epochs of the mineral kingdom, and the most ancient of our ordinary chronology 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* v. (ed. 4) 95 The relative thickness of deposits is no test whatever of their synchronism. 1874 FARRAR *Christ.* viii. 11. 342 1 hat Eternity, which is the synchronism of all the future, and all the present, and all the past

b. *Geom.* The property of being synchronous, as a curve (see SYNCHRONOUS 1 c); *spec.* of a circle, the property that chords starting from the same point of the circumference will be described in equal times by particles descending under the influence of gravity.

1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.* etc. s. v. *Synchronous*, The synchronism of the circle.

2 Arrangement or treatment of synchronous events, etc. together or in conjunction, as in a history; agreement in relation to the time of the events described.

1612 SELDEN in *Drayton's Polyolb.* To Rdr A 2, Upon weighing the Reporters credit, comparison with more persuading authority, and the (best touch-stone in this kind of trial) 1676 HALE *Prim. Org. Man.* II. ii. (1677) 143 The coherence and synchronism of all the parts of the Mosaiacal Chronology 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* I. iv. § 62 (1847) I. 303 The laws of synchronism bring strange partners together, and we may pass at once from Luther to Ariosto

b. (with *a.* and *pl.*) A statement or argument that two or more events, etc. are synchronous, a parallel drawn between occurrences, etc. in respect of time; a description or account of different events belonging to the same period; a tabular arrangement of historical events or personages according to their dates.

1593 R. HARVEY *Phalad.* 7 Your Synchronisme of Faunus, of Sybilla and Prænestine is to no purpose 1649 ROBERTS *Class. Bibl.* 214 Which two Kingdoms are described in a continued Synchronisme, or Contemporary Parallel 1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* vi. § 21 To range them in synchronisms, and try to adjust them with sacred chronology 1861 O'CURRY *Lect. MS. Mat. Anc. Irish Hist.* 171 The histories and synchronisms of Elinn 1888 E. L. CUTTS *St. August.* vii. 52 We may make a useful synchronism by noting that the time of his residence was in the year following that in which Symmachus had headed a deputation of senators. 1901 Temple *Bible, Exodus* 136 (heading) Synchronism of Ancient History

c. (a) Treatment of details according to identity of period, as in architecture (b) Representation of events of different times together, e.g. in the same picture.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* VI. 158 The question whether synchronism and uniformity of style are essential to beauty and propriety in architecture. *Ibid.* 160/1 This work is executed with a knowledge of style and detail, with an attention to synchronism which leaves nothing to be desired 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art.* *Synchronism*, a representation of two or more events at the same time: it was a favourite practice with the mediæval artists to give the entire life of a saint, or history of an event, in one picture.

3. Recurrence at the same successive instants of time; the fact of keeping time, i. e. proceeding at the same rate and exactly together, coincidence of period, as of two sets of movements, vibrations, or alternations of electric current.

1854 H. ROGERS *Est.* (1874) II. 1. 90 Exact synchronism and parallelism of movements, as between those of two exactly regulated chronometers. 1869 TYNDALL in *Forth Rev.* I. Feb. 237 The heaping up of motion on the atoms, in consequence of their synchronism with the shorter waves. 1873 JENKIN *Electr. & Magn.* xxii. 323 The synchronism required is in Caselli's instrument obtained by a pendulum at each receiving station, the one pendulum controls the other by a current which it transmits through a special circuit 1904 *Electr. Rev.* 21 Feb. 290/1 A new synchronism indicator for alternators.

Hence *Synchronismal* *a.*, belonging to a synchronism or account of synchronous events (see 2 b).

1903 HEYR *tr. O'Flaherty's Ogygia* I. 136 The ancient synchronismal account of Flann.

Synchronist (sī'krō'nist), *rare*. Also *synchronist*. [f. prec. -see -IST. Cf. F. *synchroniste* adj.] One who lives at the same time with another; a contemporary.

1726 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* II. 228 Abhor'd by all their Christian Synchronists. 1839 GALT *Demon. Destiny* v.

(1840) 32 When years had pass'd, with beauty bloom'd mature The tended synchronists

Synchronistic (sī'krō'nistik), *a.* [f. SYNCHRONISM -see -ISTIC.] Belonging to synchronism, relating to or exhibiting the concurrence of events in time; also *loosely*, involving synchronism, synchronous, simultaneous. So *Synchronistical* *a.*, now rare or Obs., in same sense, hence *Synchronistically* *adv.*, in accordance with synchronism, *loosely*, synchronously.

1685 H. MORE *Illustration*, etc. Y. b, Schemes for the more easie understanding, and retaining in memory the *synchronistick order of the Visions of the Apocalypse *Ibid.* Z. i. b, The general Synchronistick Table of the Visions of that Book 1828 [see *synchronistic*, SYM]. 1854 THIRI-WALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 205 The comparative shortness of the interval considerably increases the difficulty of the synchronistic view 1876 S. BIRCH *Rede Lect.* 16 The exact definition of three synchronistic events, the rising of the star, and of the Nile, and the commencement of the normal year of 365 1/2 days. 1888 A. C. JENNINGS (*title*) Chronological Tables A synchronistic arrangement of the events of ancient history. 1624 MFDW *Wks.* (1672) 583 I was once wonderfully pleased with that Opinion But now at length the Law of *Synchronistical necessity hath beat me from it. 1685 H. MORE *Ref. Baxter* 5 Without this Synchronistical Skill, to pretend to understand the Apocalypse, is as fond [etc.] 1860 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 165 Eusebius undertook a synchronistical compilation of the annals of all known nations 1684 I. MORE *Annu.* 56 The difficult Visions should be referred *Synchronistically to that Prophecy also 1835 (*title*) Annales Antiquitatis Chronologicae Tabulae of Ancient History Synchronistically and Ethnographically arranged 1898 ZERFF *Pic. Adamites* 9 We are thus able to trace long periods of an old stone age, a new stone age, and a bronze age, till synchronistically with the historical period we reach the iron age.

Synchronize (sī'krō'niz), *v.* Also -ize. [f. SYNCHRONISM -see -IZE. Cf. F. *synchroniser*.]

1 *intr.* To occur at the same time, to coincide in point of time; to be contemporary or simultaneous Const. with

1624 MFDW *Wks.* (1672) 583 The Second Court synchronist with the Times of the Beast 1681 H. MORE *Expos. Dan.* II. 56 I conceive the times of the little Horn to synchronize with all the middle Synchronals of the Apocalypse. 1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) III. 345 To make the invasion synchronize with that bankruptcy, might not be so easy 1847 Dr. QUINCY *Ser. Societies* Wks. 1869 VI. 245 The birth and the death synchronize by a metaphysical nicety. 1859 JANSON *Britannia* vii. 115 The degradation of art which synchronized so viciously with the revival of classical learning 1892 S. LAING *Human Origins* 51 A King of this dynasty, Khudurbagamar, synchronizes with Abaham

b. *trans.* To cause to be, or represent as, synchronous, to assign the same date to; to bring together events, etc. belonging to the same time. Also *absol.*

1806 LADY MORGAN *Wild Irish Girl* (1867) I. xi. 184 (Funk) He has synchronised heroes who flourished in two distant periods 1877 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. II. 505/2 This little attempt to synchronize the date of all nations with the Mosaiac Deluge. 1864 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 55 On 'the 25th day of second month of the seventh year of Ansey', — a date difficult for the historian to synchronize with our own era. 1869 RAWLINSON *Anc. Hist. Intro.* 6 Nations accordingly, as the desire of exactness or the wish to synchronize arose, invented eras for themselves.

2 *intr.* To occur at the same successive instants of time; to keep time with; to go on at the same rate and exactly together; to have coincident periods, as two sets of movements or vibrations.

1867 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) I. p. xxxii, So that the movements of Thought may synchronize with the movements of Things 1869 TYNDALL *Notes Lect.* Light § 304 Waves of ether are absorbed with special energy, by atoms whose periods of vibration synchronize with the periods of the waves 1871 *Pragm. Sci.* (1879) II. II. 31 Small motions which synchronize with the appearance and disappearance of the solar spots 1889 WELCH *Text Bk. Naval Archit.* II. 60 If the double period of the ship coincides with the period of the wave, the motions of each synchronize, or keep time, with the other.

b. *trans.* To cause to go at the same rate; *spec.* to cause (a timepiece) to indicate the same time as another

1879 PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 249 The idea of synchronizing the movements of the two instruments was employed in telegraphy at a very early period. 1881 BIDWELL in *Nature* 10 Feb. 346/1 The two cylindeis would be driven by clock-work, synchronised by an electro magnetic arrangement 1882 *Society* 18 Nov. 12/1 Unless the clock.. was synchronised with Greenwich time.

Hence *Synchronized* *ppl. a.*, *Synchronizing* *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Synchronisation*, the action of synchronizing, *Synchronizer*, one who or that which synchronizes; *spec.* a device for synchronizing clocks; also, an apparatus for causing two electric machines to go at the same speed, or for indicating the agreement or difference of their speeds.

1828 G. S. FABER *Sac. Cal. Prophecy* Pref. p. xiii, If the principle of abstract *synchronisation be rejected, the Apocalypse becomes a mere chaos. 1865 *Pall. Mall G.* No. 134 5/2 The synchronization of the 12th of July with the nomination-day 1883 OCULVIE (Annandale), **Synchronizer*, one who or that which synchronizes; a contrivance for synchronizing clocks. 1926 *Times* 20 May 7/3 At luncheon time to day the professional clock wanders and

synchronizers will start the work of advancing by an hour the hands of the clocks under their control. 1880 *Echo* 24 Dec. 3/1 The 'synchronising' of clocks by means of pneumatic motive power transmitted through tubes, which has been found to answer admirably in Paris. 1882 C. WOOD in *Argosy* XXXIV. 236 We become comparatively intimate, there is a sympathy, a power of 'synchronizing'. 18727 Newton *Cleopatra Amended* 11 (1728) 191 Comparing the affairs of Egypt with the 'synchronizing' affairs of the Greeks and Hebrews. 1839 De QUINCEY *Mod Superstit* Wks. 1862 III. 293 To suppose, that by some synchronising miracle, the constellation had been then specially called into existence. 1889 WELCH *Test Bk. Naval Archit* 11 6x If a ship falls in with waves of synchronising period, her rolling will then be the heaviest. 1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr Rev* 19 July 88/2 The synchronising current.

Synchronograph (sɪŋkrəˈnɒɡrəf) [irreg. f. Gk. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOS + -γραφος -writing, -GRAPH, after *chi* *onograph*] An automatic recording telegraph worked by an alternating electric current, with a synchronously moving strip of perforated paper.

1897 *Westm Gaz* 24 Apr. 7/2 Professor Clehore has invented a wonderful instrument, called the synchronograph, by which he claims that 3,000 words per minute can be telegraphed, received, and automatically recorded. 1897 *Sci Amer.* 9 Oct. 231/3 Experiments with the synchronograph, recently conducted in England.

Synchronology (sɪŋkrəˈnɒlədʒi). [f. SYN- + CHRONOLOGY. Cf. F. *synchronologie*.] Combined or comparative chronology, arrangement of events according to dates, those of the same date being placed or treated together. Hence **Synchronological** (sɪŋkrəˈnɒlədʒɪkəl) *a.*, pertaining to or constructed according to synchronology.

1736 BAILEY (folio) Pref. *Synchronology*. Chronology of the same Time. 1836 E. CASWALL (title) Pluck Examination Papers, to which is added A Synchronological Table of Events at Oxford and Cambridge. 1839 CROSTWICK (title) *Synchronology* being a Treatise on the History, Chronology, and Mythology of the Ancient Egyptians, Greeks, and Phoenicians. 1853 G. A. POOLE in *Assol. Archæol. Soc. Rep.* II. 14 A Synchronological Table of the Bishops of the English Sees.

Synchronous (sɪŋkrəˈnəs), *a.* Chiefly scientific and technical [f. late L. *synchronus*, *a.* Gr. σύγχρονος, *f.* *σύν* SYN- + *χρόνος* time + *-ος* -ous] 1. Existing or happening at the same time; coincident in time; belonging to the same period, or occurring at the same moment, of time; contemporary; simultaneous. Const. *with*.

1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* 1. II. v. 56 Hercules, the Tyrian Commander, whom some make synchronous with Moses. 1774 NUGENT *Hist. Fr. Gen.* II. 217 It is affirmed by a coetaneous, synchronous, and faith-worthy author. 1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 42 Formations, which, although dissimilar both in organic and mineral characters, were of synchronous origin. 1872 NICOLSON *Palæont.* 19 Synchronous deposits necessarily contain wholly different fossils, if one has been deposited by fresh water, and the other has been laid down in the sea. 1878 BATES *Centr. Amer.* vi. 78 The rainy season on the coasts is not synchronous with that of the uplands.

b. transf. Relating to or treating of different events or things belonging to the same time or period, involving or indicating contemporaneous or simultaneous occurrence.

1823 THOMASINA ROSS *Bouterwek's Hist. Sp. Lit.* I. 499 A synchronous account of all the remarkable productions of the polite literature of Spain. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* VI. 139/4 Where is the line to be drawn by which different styles ought to have been set apart as worthy to afford a new starting point for synchronous treatment? 1882-3 Schaff's *Engel. Relic. Knowl.* 1249 The synchronous history of the divided kingdoms of Israel and Judah.

c. Synchronous curve (Geom.), a curve which is the locus of the points reached at any instant by a number of particles descending from the same point down a family of curves under the action of gravity. 1867 BRANDS & COX *Dict.* Sci., etc.

2. Recurring at the same successive instants of time, keeping time *with*; going on at the same rate and exactly together; having coincident periods, as two sets of vibrations or the like.

1677 F. NORTH *Philos. Ess. Mus.* 20 The synchronous motion of the pulses at the mouth of the Pipe with the vibrations of the included Air promote the Sound of the Pipe. 1733 ARBUTHNOT *Ess. Astr.* (J). The variations of the gravity of the air keep both the solids and fluids in an oscillatory motion, synchronous and proportional to their changes. 1786 J. PEARSON in *Med. Commun.* II. 98 Pulsation synchronous with that of the radial artery. 1866 DR. ARGYLL *Reign of Law* iii (1867) 273 The beats of a bird's two wings are always exactly synchronous. 1871 TYNDALL *Frægn. Sci.* (1879) I. xiv. 391 Affected by those undulations which are synchronous with their own periods of vibration. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 42 The spasms of the face and those of the palate were not synchronous.

b. Electr. applied to alternating currents having coincident periods; also to a machine or motor working in time with the alternations of current. 1901 A. RUSSELL in *Electr. Rev.* 19 July 88/2 The Power Factor of a Synchronous Motor.

¶ *erron.* Of uniform velocity.

1785 REID *Intell. Powers* 11 v. 253 That relation of synchronous vibrations which produces harmony.

Synchronously, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2]

1. At the same time, simultaneously; contemporaneously.

1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* X. 375 To mistrust the opinion of our perceiving many ideas synchronously. 1865 *J. Wylie's Circ. Sci.* I. 270/1 The time balls are lowered synchronously with that of Greenwich. 1881 J. S. GARDNER in *Nature* 13 Oct. 58/2 Next, almost synchronously, Gymnosperms are met with. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 674 Symptoms of arterial ischæmia may occur synchronously with those of basal meningitis.

b. transf. In relation to the same times or periods; in accordance with contemporary conditions.

1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* VI. 160/1 Are the architects of the present day alone to be limited to the severe imitation of styles gone before, and their whole intelligence limited to treating them synchronously?

2 (with reference to recurrent or periodic movement). At the same successive instants of time; at the same rate and exactly together; in time *with*.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 33 That the pulse, if the systole of the heart were the only propulsive force, must take place, not synchronously all over the system, but successively through the whole line of the arterial tubes. 1865 in *J. Wylie's Circ. Sci.* I. 274/2 These alternations take place synchronously with the reversals of the currents. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Story of Sun* 19 The instrument is moved synchronously with the revolution of the heavens.

¶ *erron.* At a uniform rate, uniformly.

1862 R. H. PATTERSON *Ess. Hist. & Art of Sonorous bodies*. 112 Those whose parts easily vibrate synchronously, so as to give out clear musical sounds. 1872 CONEY *Dis. Throat* 28 The patient should breathe rather deeply, but quietly, synchronously, and without effort.

So **Synchronously**, the quality or condition of being synchronous; synchronism. In recent Dicts.

Synchrony (sɪŋkrəˈni). [f. Gr. σύγχρονος SYNCHRONOS + *-ν* -y] = SYNCHRONISM 1, 2, 2 b.

1828 W. W. LLOYD in *Numism. Chron.* XI. 105 Very precise arrangement in sequence and synchrony. 1853 MERVILLE *Rom. Emph.* xxx (1865) III. 47 Orosius, anxious to find or make a synchrony between an epoch so important in the world's history and one of the most signal events recorded in his own creed. 1880 *Athenæum* 18 Dec. 821/1 The relics of the 'Dinnet City' of the Troad favour in the most significant manner a synchrony with the graves in the acropolis of Mycenæ.

¶ **Synchysis** (sɪŋkɪˈsɪs). Also *erron.* 6, 9 -chysis, 7-8 -chysis. [late L. *a.* Gr. σύχυσις, *f.* *σύν* SYN- to mingle, confuse, *f.* *σύν* SYN- + *χύν* to pour. Cf. F. *synchys* in sense 1, *synchysis* in sense 2.]

1. *Gram. and Rhet.* A confused arrangement of words in a sentence, obscuring the meaning.

1577 PRACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* G3, *Synchysis*, a confusion of order, in all parts of the construction. 1612 BINSLEY *Litt. Lat.* 198 They will oft have a Synchysis, or a disordered confusion of their words. 1672 DRYDEN *Def. Epilogue* Ess. (Ker) I. 167 And be free Not Heaven it self from thy Impiety. A synchysis, or ill placing of words of which Tully so much complains in oratory. 1685 KNATCHBULL *Annot. N. Test.* Acts xiii. 27 (1693) 133 The English Translator hath exprest the sense, but not translated strictly to the words, which by reason of the Synchysis being not well distinguished, are not, so rightly rendered as they ought.

2. *Path.* Softening or fluidity of the vitreous humour of the eye; called *sparkling synchysis* (*s. scintillans*) when minute flakes of cholesterol float in the humour, causing a sparkling appearance in the field of vision.

1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diat.* (1693). *Synchysis*, a preternatural Confusion of the Blood and Humours of the Eye. 1847-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 99/1 The peculiar softening of the vitreous humour called sparkling synchysis.

Synchytic (sɪŋkɪˈtɪk), *a.* rare. [ad. Gr. σύγχυτικός, *f.* *σύν* SYN- to mingle, confuse, and -τικός -ic.] Given to commingling or confounding.

1877 KEIGHTLEY's *Mythol. Anc. Greece & It.* i. 11 note, Lobek terms these writers synchytic mythologists, 'who think that the religions of all nations were the same from the beginning'.

Syncephal, *Syncephal*, obs. ff. SIN-.

Synceke, *Synceker*, obs. ff. SINKE, SINKER.

Synckfol, obs. form of CINQUEFOIL.

1538 TURNER *Libellus, Quinque folium*, synckfol.

Synclastic (sɪŋkleˈstɪk), *a.* Geom. [f. Gr. σύν SYN- (like) + *κλᾶστικός*, taken in the sense 'bent', *f.* *κλᾶν* to break.] Of a curved surface: Having the same kind of curvature (concave or convex) in all directions. Opposed to ANTICLASTIC.

1867 THOMSON & TAIT *Nat. Phil.* I. 1 128 We may divide curved surfaces into Anticlastic and Synclastic. A saddle gives a good example of the former class; a ball of the latter. 1875 P. FROST *Solid Geom.* (ed. 2) I. 379 Any point of an ellipsoid is a point, at which, if a tangent plane be drawn, the surface in the neighbourhood of the point lies entirely on one side of the tangent plane; such surfaces are called Synclastic.

Synclinal (sɪŋkleɪˈnəl, sɪŋkleɪˈnəl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + *κλᾶν* to bend + -AL.]

A. adj. Geol. Applied to a line or axis towards which strata dip or slope down in opposite directions; also said of the fold or bend in such strata, or of a valley, trough, or basin so formed. Opposed to ANTICLINAL.

1833 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* III. 293 A series of anticlinal and synclinal lines, which form ridges and troughs running nearly parallel to each other. 1863 DANA *Alan. Geol.* § 112.

1205 A synclinal valley is a valley formed by strata sloping downward from either side. 1867 MURCHISON *Siluria* viii (ed. 4) 271 The extension of the Silurian strata by synclinal folds. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* xix. 376 The synclinal basins of London and Hampshire.

b. transf. and gen. Inclined or sloping towards each other, or characterized by such inclination.

1880 B. E. FALKENBERG *Desert Life* 320 Narrow avenues of airy palm-trees with their tops of synclinal fan-tracery. 1903 AGNEW & M. CLARKE *Probl. Astrophys.* i. 11 126 Synclinal forms (as the petal-shaped structures are called) emerge in both, and the branching effusions round the trapezium seem to mimic details legible in many eclipse-pictures.

B. sb. Geol. A synclinal line, fold, or depression.

1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 142 The strata rising and falling in many steep anticlinals and deep synclinals. 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 512 The east shaft... has passed the synclinal and is now cutting through the south-dipping strata.

Hence or so **Synclinally** *adv.*, in the form of a synclinal fold, **Syncline** (sɪŋˈklaɪn), a synclinal fold or depression; **Synclinal** *a.* = SYNCLINAL *a.*; [f. *Synclinalium* (sɪŋkleɪˈnɪəm), pl. -ia, anglicized *Synclino* (sɪŋkleɪˈnɔɪ), see quot.; whence **Synclino** *rial*, -*orian* *adjs.*

1846 WORCESTER (citing ROBERTS), *Synclinal* 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 45 The strata are synclinally and anticlinally bent. 1873 J. GEIKIE *Gl. Ice Age* xxi. 266 Diagrammatic view of synclines and anticlines. 1880 DANA *Man. Geol.* (ed. 3) 821 The mountain range, begun in a geosynclinal, and ending in a catastrophe of displacement and upturning, is appropriately named a *synclinalum*. (The word is from the Greek for synclinal, and *syn*, mountain) *Ibid.* 823 After the last mentioned synclinal range [of mountains] was completed. 1883 — *Text-bk. Geol.* 56 (Cent. Dict.) Synclino. 1883 A. WINCHILL *World-Life* (1889) 331 Geosynclinals are in progress beneath the sea, which will never attain synclinalian crises unless some revolution provides supplies of sediments. 1893 B. WILKINS in *13th Ann. Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv.* 11 219 The two great types of folds are the syncline and the anticline. The syncline is a depression of the strata from a flat to a basin-shaped form.

Synclitic (sɪŋkleɪˈtɪk), *a.* *Obstet.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + *κλᾶν* to bend, turn, slope.] Having the planes of the fetal head parallel to those of the pelvis. Hence **Synclitic** *ism* (-*izm*), also **Synclitism** (sɪŋkleɪˈtɪzəm).

1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, Synclitic, Synclitism. 1902 DORLAND *Med. Dict.*, Synclitism.

Synclonic (sɪŋkleɪˈnɪk), *a.* *Path.* [f. mod. L. *synclonus* simultaneous spasm of several muscles; see SYN- and CLONIC.] Applied to clonic spasms affecting a number of muscles at once.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) IV. 470.

† **Syncope**, *Obs.* rare, repr. F. *cung pas*, CINQUEPAC, a kind of dance.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* iv. 155 So they learne either a French Syncope, or an Italian Bergamasco.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpi), *a.* *Path.* [ad. med. L. *syncope*, *f.* SYNCOPE. Cf. F. *syncope*, + *syn-* (15th c.)] G. Of, pertaining to, or marked by syncope.

1689 G. HARVEY *Curing Dis. by Expect.* iv. 22 A Patient, decumbent or Leptothymick, or rather Syncope fitis. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Fever*, The Syncope Fever is that attended with frequent swoonings. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1829) II. 129 As an associate disease it [sc. tetanus] is chiefly to be found united with syncope and coprose affections. 1871 A. MEADOWS *Man. Midwifery* 347 The syncope condition of the patient. 1893 GASQUET *Gl. Prolif. 9 note*, Convulsions alternate with syncope attacks.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpi), *v.* [f. late L. *syncopāre*, pa. ppl. stem of *syncope* to affect with syncope, *f.* *syncope* SYNCOPE.]

1. *Gram. transf.* To cut short or contract (a word) by omitting one or more syllables or letters in the middle; also *pass.* to be produced by syncope. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.*, *Synonymes* 130 The tyrant Time which hath swallowed many names, hath also in use of speech, changed more by contracting, syncope, curtailing, and mollifying them. 1848 VERRILL *Gr. Verbs Irreg. & Defect* s. v. *σύνκοπη*, It is said that *redvivos* is never syncopeated. 1857 J. CURRIE *Notes to Horace*, *Sat.* i. li. 123 *Soldo* is syncopeated for *soludo*. 1861 HADLEY *Gr. Gram.* (1884) 47 *σύνκοπη*, syncopeates all the oblique cases.

2. *Mus.* *a. transf.* To begin (a note) on an unaccented part of the bar and sustain it into the accented part; to introduce syncope into (a passage). *b. intr.* To be marked by syncope.

[1667, 1752. see SYNCPATED 2.] 1776 BURNIE *Hist. Mus.* I. vii. 103 [It] distinguishes the metre, and syncopeates the music. 1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (1797) XII. 538 note, When the treble syncopeates in descending diatonically.

3. *fig. or allusively.*

1904 BLACKBURN *Rich. Hartley* ii. 17 A succession of shrill yells, and oaths, syncopeated by the wish of the sjambok. 1908 'IAN HAV' *Right Stuff*, A retired Admiral, whose forty years' official connection with Britannia's realm betrayed itself in a nautical idiom, syncopeated by gout.

Syncopeated (sɪŋkəˈpiːtəd), *ppl. a.* [f. late L. *syncopātus*, pa. pple. of *syncope* to affect with syncope, *f.* *syncope* SYNCOPE.]

1. *Gram.* Contracted by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle.

1665 R. JOHNSON *Scholars Guide* 3 A Circumflex tone, (Λ) used over Words Syncopeated and contracted, as, *amāsī, tūbācē*. 1877 ABBOTT & MANSFIELD *Gr. Gram.* § 51 The syncopeated genitive and dative singular of words like *πατήρ*.

b. transf. or gen. Cut short, abbreviated.

1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Feb 3/1 The scrappy history, the political battle, and the syncope of gossip. 1911 J. H. A. HART in *Expositor* Jan 83 St. Matthew is trying to explain a syncope of the original pronunciation.

2. *Mus.* Characterized by syncope.
1667 C. SIMPSON *Compend Pract Mus* 156 Of Syncope or Driving Canon. 1752 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Syncope*. In syncope or driving notes, the hand or foot is taken up, or put down, while the note is sounding. 1838 G. F. GRAHAM *Mus. Comp.* 28 1/2 This legato and syncope style, 1887 H. C. BANISTER *Mus. Anal.* 165 Thus bold imitative and syncope passage.

3. In a state of syncope *non-esse*.
1871 M. COLLINS *Arg. & Merch.* III. 225 Eihel's smelling-bottle revived one or two syncopeed young ladies.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː). Also 6-8 *syn-*. [ad. med.L. *syncope*, -ōnem, n. of action f. *syn-* + *copō*: see *SYNCOPE*.] 1. *Gram.* Contraction of a word by omission of one or more syllables or letters in the middle, *transf.* a word so contracted.

c. 1332 Du Was *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 898 Syncope is none other thing but abbreviation of length. 1623 P. K. K. H. MAN *Handf. Hon. Pref.* Catus an old syncope of *Cautus*. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 175 Such syncope and compressions as gave us *arbalist*, *governor*, *pedant*, and *proctor*, from *arcubalista*, *gubernator*, *pedagogus*, and *procurator*.

† 2. *Path.* = *SYNCOPE* sb. 1. *Obs.* rare.
1547 BOORDE *Breu. Health* cccxv. (1557) 105 The 324 Chapire doth shewe of syncopeas or soundynge.

3. *Mus.* The action of beginning a note on a normally unaccented part of the bar and sustaining it into the normally accented part, so as to produce the effect of shifting back or anticipating the accent; the shifting of accent so produced.

1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* 144 If your base ascende halfe a note any of the other parts making Syncope. 1664 PLAYFORD *Stall Mus.* viii. 28 Syncope is when the striking of Time falls to be in the midst of a Semibreve or Minum, &c. or, as we usually term it, Notes Driven till the Time falls even again. 1694 *Ibid.* (ed. 12) viii. 24 Notes of Syncope, or Driving Notes, are, when your Hand or Foot is taken up, or put down, while the Note is sounding. 1730 *Treat. Harmony* 46 The Part of the Cadence which has the Lagature or Syncope. 1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 17 Syncope should always have a concord at the unaccented part of the bar. 1880 E. P. P. in *Grove Dict. Mus.* I. 13 1/2 Another very frequent method of changing the position of the accent is by means of syncope.

4. *Syncope* (sɪŋkəˈpiː), sb. Forms: 5 *syn-*, 5-6 *syncopis*, 6 *syncopis* (5-6 -in, 6 -yne); 6-7 *syncop-*, anglicized 7 *syncop*, 8 *syncop*; 7-syncope. [In earliest use, *syncopis*, incorrect nom. inferred from *syncopin* (so in 13th c. OF.), orthographic var. of *syncopis*, acc. of late L. *syncope* (also *syn-*), a. Gr. *σύνκοπή*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτω*, stem of *κόπτω* to strike, beat, cut off, weary. The current form is based directly on the Gr. (Cf. It., Sp., Pg. *sinco*pa). For the dissyllabic *syncop*, cf. F. *syncope* (sɛ̃skop).] 1. *Path.* Failure of the heart's action, resulting in loss of consciousness, and sometimes in death.

In quot. 1750 in extended sense, suspension of vitality. c. 1400 *Langrunc's Chirurg.* 197 If here falle any ying to him as syncope. *Ibid.* 205 Somytime it maketh a man to have syncope. 1545 [see *SOWING* 202, sb.] 1547 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll.* (Waters M.), The same water is very good agaynst fayntnes and dasyng named Syncope. 1547 *Bk. Properties Herbs* H. iv, Rose water is good for the Syncope. *Ibid.* I. iv b, It is good for .the Syncope [*syn-* for *syncope*]. c. 1550 LLOYD *Treas. Health* I. iv, It doth wonderfully comfort in all kinde syncope. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks (1653) 88 Syncope is a solution of the spirits which forsake the heart. a. 1693 *Uryghart's Rabelais* ut. xxxii. 272 As if she were in a swooning Lipothymy, benumbing Syncope. 1713 *Gentil. Instructed* I (ed. 5) Suppl. ii p. xi, Some affirm that she had certainly expired of a Syncope, had she not [etc.]. 1750 *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 54 They [sc. flies and butterflies] came to life after a syncope of longer duration. 1836 MARRIAT *Faghet* lxix, I found poor Mrs. Copagus in a state of syncope. 1877 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I. 23 Death beginning at the heart is said to be by syncope. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 543 In Raynaud's disease spasmodic contraction of the arteries occurs in the stage of 'local syncope'.

fig. a. 1652 Sir J. SKIFFINGTON *Herve of Loreiso* (1652) 9 The weakness of our Wills are the Syncope of Reputation. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter-d. Panthe.* iv (1872) 138 Defenders of the hypocrites, the spiritual vampires, under which England lies in syncope. 1885 MORLEY *Corr.* (1889) I. vi. 184 Five centuries after the fall of the Western Empire lasted the syncope, the comatose trance of Europe.

2. *Gram.* = *SYNCOPE* 1. Now rare.
1530 PALSGR 302 In the future indicative and present potential I fynde somtyme syncope used, as *pourrayray*, for *pourrayray*. 1579 E. K. GOS *Shenier's Sheph. Cal.* May 61 *Nas*, is a syncope, for *ne has*, or *has not*, as would for would not. 1679 *Alsop Melius* Aug. 1. 45 Augustin (or rather Austin; for his Name as well as his Name suffers a Syncope). 1764 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LIII 419 Instances of such a syncope, or extrusion, are not seldom found in the Old Testament. 1903 WINBOLT *Lat. Hexam.* Verse 212.

† 3. *Mus.* = *SYNCOPE* 3. *Obs.*
1653 LO BRONCKER tr *Des Cartes' Compend. Mus.* 53 In these Tunes Dissonances are frequently used instead of Consonances, which is effected two wayes, viz. by Diminution, or Syncope. *Ibid.* 54 A Syncope is, when the end of one Note in one voice is heard at the same time with the beginning of one other Note of an advers part. 1659 C. SWINSON *Drivon. Violist* i. 16 A Greater Fourth, or Delective Fifth, hath this privilege to be joynd, sometimes,

to the Basse, without Syncope, or Binding. 1795 MASON *Ch. Mus.* iv. 249 Syncope and other foolish artifices. The following explanation (translated from the *Dict. de Trévoux*), which is repeated in some later Dictionaries, appears to be an error.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Syncope*, in Music, signifies the Division of a Note, used when two or more Notes of one Part answer to a single Note of the other Part [Omitted in later edd.].

4. A cutting short, abbreviation, contraction, sudden cessation or interruption. *trans.*

a. 1658 CLEVELAND *Common Place Wks* (1677) 161 Give me leave by a less Syncope of Time to contract Good Friday and Easter both to a day. 1679 [see 2]. 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 80 Revelry, and dance, and show, suffer a syncope and solemn pause. 1835 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* *Acharn.* Introd. p. xix, A fourth and fifth campaign, and still no sign of syncope or pause.

† *Syncope*, v. *Obs.* rare. Also 5 *syncope*. [a. OF. *synco*per (14th c.), or ad. late L. *synco*pāre to *SYNCOPE*.] 1. *trans.* a. To cut short, cut down, reduce. b. To syncope or slur over (a word or syllable).

c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ.* 477 And specially pat he hir duette Abbigge naght, ne naght syncope hir wages. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 208 You hast seyde rechelesly þi seruyce in rape, in syncooping, in ouyr skyping, in omytting. *Ibid.* 115 Þe feend seyde: 'I here in my sacche sylabys & wordys, ouerskyped and syncoyped'.

2. *Mus.* a. *intr.* To be syncopeed. b. *trans.* To syncope.

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. [with def. of 'syncope'd' note as = dotted note, taken from *Dict. de Trévoux*]. 1752 tr *Rameau's Treat.* *Musich* 62 The Bass must always syncope in that case. *Ibid.* 112 That Note is said to be syncopeed, and is called a Driving note. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* s.v., In harmony, there are three syncope, the first is when all the parts syncope at the same time.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː), a. *Path.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -ic.] = *SYNCOPE*.

1889 *Lancet* 27 Apr. 84 1/2 The local syncope and asphyxial stages [of Raynaud's disease] were usually well defined. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 879 In the last stage [of opium poisoning], the state may partake of the syncope character.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː), n. *non-acc.* [f. *SYNCOPE* + -ist.] One who syncopeates a word, *spec.* one who omits vowels or other letters, esp. in proper names or titles, and supplies their places with dashes, dots, or asterisks, as in satirical writing.

1714 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 567 ¶ 8 In order to outshine all this modern Race of Syncopeists, I intend shortly to publish a Spectator that shall not have a single Vowel in it.

So **Syncopeism**, the practice of so writing a word, or a word so written. In recent Dicts.

† **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpiː), v. *Obs.* Also 5 -yse. [a. OF. *synco*piser *intr.* to swoon, ad. med.L. *synco*pizāre, f. *synco*pē *SYNCOPE*. Cf. It. *sinco*pizzare, Sp. *sinco*pizar.] 1. *intr.* To be affected with syncope; to swoon.

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* vi. 25 Thenne dydo. bare it inoche in pacyentli and sorowfully & in such anguy she of herte that she swooned, syncopeed, & syghed. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 37 b/2 Fearing lest he should grow faint, or syncope.

2. *trans.* To cut short, 'clip', contract, syncopeate. 1642 T. TRESOOT *Zeal Magist.* 13 Doe not Syncope thy words. 1680 DALGARNO *Deaf & Dumb Man's Tutor* 124 A Poetical humor of Syncooping and contracting their words. Hence † **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpiː), n. (so obs. F.), condition of 'syncooping', syncope.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51 b/1 The person must fall into syncopeatione or fayntnes.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː), a. *Path.* [ad. mod.L. *synco*pēticus, ad. Gr. *σύνκοπτικός*, f. *σύνκοπτεν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτω* to beat, strike, weary.] = *SYNCOPE*. So † **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpiː), a. *Obs.*

1656 J. SMITH *Pract. Physick* 142 Another [fever] is syncope, which is hot in respect to the Fever, but cold in respect to the Syncope. 1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Syncope*, syncope. 1886 *Nature* 6 May 23/1 The pneumatoecore passed into the 'syncope' respiration.

Syncope (sɪŋkəˈpiː), n. *non-acc.* [ad. mod.L. *synco*pēticus, ad. Gr. *σύνκοπτικός*, f. *σύνκοπτεν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κόπτω* to beat, strike, weary.] = *SYNCOPE*. So † **Syncope** (sɪŋkəˈpiː), a. *Obs.*

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syncretion of Egoistic and Universalistic Hedonism. 1904 *Month* Jan. 4 A syncretion of incompatible principles.

Syncretism (sɪŋkəˈrɪzəm). [ad. mod.L. *syn-* + *cretismus* (D. Parens, 1615), a. Gr. *συνκρητισμός*, f. *συνκρητίζω* to *SYNCRETIZE*. Cf. F. *syncretisme*, 'the joining, or agreement, of two enemies against a third person' (Cotgr.).]

Spelt *syncretism* by Ash (1775), who derives it from *κρητος* power; the spelling is recorded by some later Dicts.]

Attempted union or reconciliation of diverse or opposite tenets or practices, esp. in philosophy or religion, *spec.* the system or principles of a school founded in the 17th century by George Calixtus, who aimed at harmonizing the sects of Protestants and ultimately all Christian bodies: see *CALIXTIN* 2. (Almost always in derogatory sense.)

1618 *Barnwell's Apol.* Ded. A. 4, We may much blush thereat: yea even as much as we patiently did for your Syncretism, after it lighted into the hands and style of Moguntinus the Jesuit. 1651 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* iii. 26 Independency being a meer complication and Syncretism, or rather a Sink and Common Sewer of all Errors. 1653 BAXTER *Meth. Peace Cons.* 274 Plotting a Carnal Syncretism, and attempting the reconciliation of Christ and Belial. 1660 STRI LINGEL *Iren.* i. vi. § 3 (1662) 109 Grotius when he designed the Syncretism with the Church of Rome. 1778 ARTHUR *Presal. Chr.* 102 This divine light was obscured by the prevailing syncretism of true and false religion. 1891 SIR W. HAMILTON *Discurs.* (1892) 409 Their particular dissensions were merged in a general syncretism to resist the novelty equally obnoxious to all. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. 11 § 96 It may be considered as a part of this syncretism, as we may call it, of the material and immaterial hypotheses, that Descartes [etc.] 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII 294 Syncretism, under every possible form—ethical, political, social, and theological, was the favourite policy of the Roman emperors. They would have all the varieties of mankind called in and restamped at the Cassean mint. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* xv. 11. 94 The process of syncretism, by which various god-names and god-natures are mingled, so as to unite the creeds of different nomes and provinces.

Syncretist (sɪŋkəˈrɪtɪst). [f. prec.: see -IST. Cf. F. *syncretiste*.] One who practises or favours syncretism; one who attempts to unite diverse beliefs, etc., *spec.* = *CALIXTIN* 2. Also *attrib.* 1758 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xv. 11 § 5 *margin*, The Platonic Syncretists. 1764 *Ibid.* Cent. xvii. 11. 11 § 20 The Syncretists, under their warmest endeavour, to promote union and concord among Christians. 1826 C. BUTLER *Life of Grotius* xli. 201 The projects of religious pacification did not cease with Grotius. One description of persons, who engaged in this design, was denominated Syncretists, or Calixtines. 1890 P. H. HUNTER *After the Eagle* i. 18. 182 Darius Hystaspes was not a syncretist of the type of Cyrus. 1893 *Tablet* 14 Jan. 61 A syncretist scholastic of the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

Syncretistic (sɪŋkəˈrɪtɪstɪk), a. [f. prec.: see -ISTIC and cf. mod.L. *syncretisticus* (Calovius 1682).] Belonging to, or having the character of, a syncretist or syncretists; relating to, or characterized by, syncretism. So **Syncretistical**, a.

1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Eccl. Hist.* Cent. xvii. 11. 1 § 21 *margin*, The rise of the Syncretistical or Calixtine controversies. 1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 57 The signal for the Syncretistic controversy given by Buscher in his work against Calixtus. 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* i. iv (1876) 125 Zenobia succeeded Alexander in her attachment to the syncretistic philosophy. 1841 *Fraser's Mag.* XXIII 145 A set of syncretistic legislators. 1864 C. W. KING *Quaestiones* 68 The syncretistic sects that had sprung up in Alexandria. 1914 PATRICK *Clement of Alexandria* i. 4 A like syncretistic tendency was exhibited in Gnosticism.

Syncretize (sɪŋkəˈrɪtɪz), v. [ad. mod.L. *syn-* + *cretizāre*, ad. Gr. *συνκρητίζω* to combine, as two parties against a third (of uncertain etymology; explained in the 16th and 17th c. as 'to form alliances in the manner of the Cretans').] 1. *intr.* To practise syncretism; to attempt to combine different or opposing tenets or systems; † loosely, to agree, accord.

1673 *Alsop Anti-sorzo* 326 If we consider which of Christ's spiritual Excellencies syncretize with them [sc. the types] a. 1698 in R. FERGUSON *View Eccles.* 55 A Phrase which carrieth an odd sound, and syncretizeth with the Nestorian Gibberish. 1698 S. CLARKE *Script. Justif.* Introd. B. 3, Why may not the extending it further be charged as a Syncretizing with the Antinomians? 1883 *Encycl. Brit.* XV 470 1/2 Their syncretizing attitude towards the New Testament.

2. *trans.* To treat in the way of syncretism, to combine, as different systems, etc.
1907 *Hibbert Frit.* Jan. 276 One cannot merely syncretize religions.

† **Syncretism**. ? *Obs.* [late L., a. Gr. *σύνκρησις*, f. *συνκρησιν* to compound, compare, f. *σύν* SYN- + *κρησιν* to separate.] Companion; *Rhet.* a figure by which diverse or opposite things are compared.

1697 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhet.* 207 Syncretism is a comparison of contrary things, and divers persons in one sentence. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlemen*, 38 All Knowledge is increased by Syncretism. 1674 M. LEWIS *Ess. Educ. Youth* 17 All Instruction ought to be by syncretism, that is, comparing what we are to learn with what we know.

† **Syncretism** (sɪŋkəˈrɪtɪzəm). *Biol.* Pl. -ia. Also anglicized *syncret* (sɪnkrɪt). [mod.L. (Haeckel), f. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *κρησιν* 1ceptacle, vessel, taken as = cell (see -CYTE).] A single cell or protoplasmic mass containing several nuclei, formed either by fusion of a number of cells without fusion of the

nuclei, or by division of the nucleus without division of the cell-substance. **b.** A structure composed of such cells forming the outermost fetal layer of the placenta.

1877 Huxley *Anat. Ino Anim.* iii. 113 1878 BELL tr *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* § 26 31 One [group of muscular tissue] consists of cells simple in form, the other of fibres derived from cell-aggregates, or from syncytia; the latter is indicated by the presence of numerous cell nuclei. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 260 The presence of emboli of placental giant-cells (syncytium) in the pulmonary capillaries in cases of puerperal eclampsia. 1909 J W JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 55 The fusion of distinct cells into a syncytium, as in the trophoblast

Hence **Syncytial** (-sī tiāl) *a.*, of the nature of or pertaining to a syncytium; **Syncytiolyse** (-lōiz) *v.* [cf. next], to cause destruction of the syncytium (see *b* above); **Syncytiolysin** (-plisin) [*LYSIN*] (see quot.); **Syncytioma** [mod.L. after *sarcoma*, etc.], a tumour of the syncytium (sense *b*); **Syncytiotrocin** (see quot.).

1895 *Athenaeum* 29 June 842/1 The origin of the ova from syncytial masses of protoplasm 1903 THAYER *Schizanthus Pathol. & Pathol. Anat.* 545 Syncytial masses, or trabeculae of syncytial cells. 1905 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 26 Aug *Eph. Cur.* Med. Lit. 357/1 Syncytiolysing antibodies. 1913 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 7). *Syncytiolysin, a lysin destructive to the syncytium. *Inda.* *Syncytiolysin, a toxin that has a specific action on the syncytium.

Synd(e, var. of SIND sb. and v.

Syndactyl (sindæktīl), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ylo. [*a.* *F. syndactyle* (Cuvier), *f.* Gr. σύν SYN- + δάκτυλος finger, ΔΑΚΤΥΛ] *a.* *adj.* Having some or all of the fingers or toes wholly or partly united, as certain mammals (e.g. kangaroos) and birds (e.g. kingfishers and web-footed birds). *b.* *sb.* A syndactyl animal. So **Syndactylia**, **Syndactylous** *adjs.*; **Syndactylism**, **Syndactylia** [*F. syndactylie*], the condition of being syndactyl, esp. as a malformation or deformity; **Syndactylized** *phl. a.*, rendered syndactyl.

1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist Birds* i. iv. I. 148 This union of the two outer toes, which, according to M. Cuvier's views, makes them *syndactyle. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The middle and outer toes are perfectly coherent for a great distance, constituting the syndactyle foot. 1835-6 *Pod's Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 *note.* The inner toe being deficient; and the two other anterior ones being united as in the other *Syndactyles. 1840 WILKINSON *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. Intro p. cxi. To anglicize the terminations of the names which Cuvier gives; thus the Passerines, the Syndactyls 1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist* I. 441/1 *Syndactylia feet. These [birds] have all the three front toes united. 1893 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 555/1 *Syndactylism in the lower extremity is less rare, it is not uncommon to see two of the toes united as far as the first interphalangeal joint. 1925 *Alan XV* 176 Photographs and skiagraphs of members of a family showing hereditary syndactylism and polydactylism 1908 *Biometrika* Mar. 27 When two fingers are closely syndactylized the nails are also united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 195/1 Bee-eater, one of the *syndactylous tribe, which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and both joined together up to the penultimate articulation. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 109 The feet [of wombats] show a slight tendency towards syndactylous structure. 1864 *Reader* 13 Feb. 203/1 Union by integument, or *syndactylia, of the three middle digits.

Syndale, -all, obs. *f.* SENDAL.

Syndaw: see SINDAW.

Synde, obs. form of SEND *v.* 1

Syndactyl (sindæktīl), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ylo. [*a.* *F. syndactyle* (Cuvier), *f.* Gr. σύν SYN- + δάκτυλος finger, ΔΑΚΤΥΛ] *a.* *adj.* Having some or all of the fingers or toes wholly or partly united, as certain mammals (e.g. kangaroos) and birds (e.g. kingfishers and web-footed birds). *b.* *sb.* A syndactyl animal. So **Syndactylia**, **Syndactylous** *adjs.*; **Syndactylism**, **Syndactylia** [*F. syndactylie*], the condition of being syndactyl, esp. as a malformation or deformity; **Syndactylized** *phl. a.*, rendered syndactyl.

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Syndactyl (sindæktīl), *a.* and *sb.* Also -ylo. [*a.* *F. syndactyle* (Cuvier), *f.* Gr. σύν SYN- + δάκτυλος finger, ΔΑΚΤΥΛ] *a.* *adj.* Having some or all of the fingers or toes wholly or partly united, as certain mammals (e.g. kangaroos) and birds (e.g. kingfishers and web-footed birds). *b.* *sb.* A syndactyl animal. So **Syndactylia**, **Syndactylous** *adjs.*; **Syndactylism**, **Syndactylia** [*F. syndactylie*], the condition of being syndactyl, esp. as a malformation or deformity; **Syndactylized** *phl. a.*, rendered syndactyl.

1836 SWAINSON *Nat. Hist Birds* i. iv. I. 148 This union of the two outer toes, which, according to M. Cuvier's views, makes them *syndactyle. 1872 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 178 The middle and outer toes are perfectly coherent for a great distance, constituting the syndactyle foot. 1835-6 *Pod's Cycl. Anat.* I. 267/1 *note.* The inner toe being deficient; and the two other anterior ones being united as in the other *Syndactyles. 1840 WILKINSON *Philos. Induct. Sci.* I. Intro p. cxi. To anglicize the terminations of the names which Cuvier gives; thus the Passerines, the Syndactyls 1835 PARTINGTON *Brit. Cycl. Nat. Hist* I. 441/1 *Syndactylia feet. These [birds] have all the three front toes united. 1893 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VIII. 555/1 *Syndactylism in the lower extremity is less rare, it is not uncommon to see two of the toes united as far as the first interphalangeal joint. 1925 *Alan XV* 176 Photographs and skiagraphs of members of a family showing hereditary syndactylism and polydactylism 1908 *Biometrika* Mar. 27 When two fingers are closely syndactylized the nails are also united. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 195/1 Bee-eater, one of the *syndactylous tribe, which have the external toe nearly as long as the middle one, and both joined together up to the penultimate articulation. 1898 *Guide Mammalia Brit. Mus.* 109 The feet [of wombats] show a slight tendency towards syndactylous structure. 1864 *Reader* 13 Feb. 203/1 Union by integument, or *syndactylia, of the three middle digits.

Synder, obs. form of CINDER, SUNDER.

Synderesis (sindæresis), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 *synderesis*, 6 *sindæresis*, 6-7 *synderesis*, 7 *synth-*, *synthesis*. [*med.L. synderesis*, repr. med. (and mod.) Gr. pron. of συνήρησις SYNTHESIS. Cf. *F. synderese*, *† synderese*, *It. sinderesi*, *Sp. sinderesis*, *Pg. synderesis*] = SYNTESIS.

c. 1400 *Pilgr. Soule* i. xviii (1839) 29 [Sathanas loq.] Come forth, thou foule Synderesis, and say what thou knowest of this fals pilgrym. c. 1400 ? *Lydg. Assembly of Gods* 937 Macrocosme was the name of the folde. In the myddes thereof stood Conscience. Synderesis sate hym withyn cloyed as in a parke. With hys tables in hys hand her dedys to marke. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 4963 Synderesis Ys as myche for to seyn, The higher party of Resoun; Wherby A man shal best discerne Hys conscience to goveine 1531 *Dial. on Lawes Eng.* l. xiii. 31 Synderesis is a naturall power

of the soule sette in the hyghest parte therof, moyunge and sterynge it to good, & abhorrynge euyl. 1598 MARSTON *Sat. iii. viii* Poems (1879) 172 Returne, returne saced Synderesis, inspire our truncks 1599 B JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* iii. iv. The soules Synderesis. 1600 W WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 271 Some sparks of Synderesis, and the lawes of reason. 1603 DRICKER & CHETTER *Gristle* iii. 11, I thought (by the Synderesis, of my soule) I had not been unpished 1651 J FREAKER tr *Aerypha's Occ. Philos.* i. lvi. 140 When they [sc. passions of the soul] follow the Intellectual apprehension, they are called intellectuall passions, or synderesis.

b. Remorse or prick of conscience. (Cf. *F. synderese*.)

1639 N N tr. *Du Borg's Compl. Woman* 1. 39 It is no great priviledge to be exempt from care or inquietnes, as unto stones to be free from maladies, and beasts from a feeling of Synderesis 1651 HOWELL *Penice* 183 Being persuaded to a moderation of life by that Synderesis [sic], that touch of conscience, which comes sometimes by nature.

Hence **† Synderesis** (sind-) *v. trans.*, to make conscientious; to discharge conscientiously.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* xviii Wks. 1878 II. 202 Pull off their golden maske, And bid them strait synderesize their taske.

Synderique, error for *syndetique*, SYNDETIQ.

Synder, obs. *sc.* form of SUNDRY.

Syndesmo- (sindæsmo), before a vowel *syndes-*, repr. Gr. σύνδεσμος that which binds together, a ligament, in recent terms of anatomy.

Syndesmitis, (*a*) inflammation of the ligaments; (*b*) inflammation of the conjunctiva. **Syndesmo-**

doctoid *a. (sb.)*, applied to the articulation formed by the transverse ligament of the atlas vertebra and the odontoid process of the axis. **Syndesmo-**

graphy, description of the ligaments (Dunglison 1844). **Syndesmo-**

logy, that branch of anatomy which treats of the ligaments. **Syndesmo-**

sis, the union of two bones by a ligament; hence **Syndesmo-**

tia *a.* **Syndesmo-**

tomy, dissection or surgical section of ligaments

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s.v. *Ophthalmia*, *Ophthalmia membranacea* (=) Conjunctivitis. *Syndesmitis *sb.*, *Syndesmitis*, inflammation of articular ligaments 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Syndesmodontoid *adj.* 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syndesmodontoid*, the posterior of the two atlo-axial articulations formed between the anterior surface of the transverse ligament and the back of the odontoid process 1909 *Med. Jnl.* II. 400 Elements of Myology and *Syndesmo-. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 8 The study of anatomy is commonly divided into several distinct branches, .. Osteology Syndesmo-logy [etc.], 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 321 The Rotula, is connected to the Tibia by a strong *Syndesmosis. 1895 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* 200/1 False, fibrous, or incomplete, ankylosis (syndesmosis) may be either intra articular or extra-articular. 1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), *Syndesmotomy, .. dissection of the ligaments. 1888 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sci.* VI. 778/1 Syndesmotomy, or the subcutaneous division of ligaments, is employed in the reduction of old dislocations.

Syndetic (sindætik), *a.* [*ad.* Gr. συνδετικός, *f.* συνδένω to bind together] Serving to unite or connect; connective, copulative. So **Syndetical** *a.*; hence **Syndetically** *adv.*

The incorrect form *synderique* in quoted, 1621 is due to the Fr. orig. *syndesmes*, which is copied by Cotgrave. 1621 *Longe's Summary of the Barlas* i. 280 The Tendons, which the Physicians (after Hippocrates) have called Synderique (read Synderique) Nerves 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Synderique, Synderical. 1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.*, Synderical.

Syndiagnostic: see SYN-

Syndic (sindik), *sb.* Also 7 *sin-*, *syndique*, (*sin-*, *syndict*), *sindike*, *syndike*, 7-8 *sin-*, *syndick*, 7-9 *sindic*, (8 *syndac*); also in L. form, 7 *sin-*, *syndicus*. [*ad.* *F. syndic*, *† -ique* (14th c.), delegated representative, chief magistrate of Geneva, *†* critic, censor, = *Pr. sendague*, *It. sindaco* controller, *syndic*, *Sp. sindaco* syndic, recorder, assignee, *Pg. sindaco* deputy, delegate, *ad.* late L. *syndicus* advocate or delegate representing a town, *a.* Gr. σύνδικος defendant's advocate, *f.* σύν SYN- + δίκη judgement.]

1. An officer of government having different powers in different countries; a civil magistrate, or one of several such, entrusted with the affairs of a city or community; *spec.* each of four chief magistrates of Geneva.

1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commonw.* (1603) 88 The towne [sc. Geneva] is governed by a counsell of two hundred, out of which is chosen an other counsell, composed of five and twentie, and out of these fower especial men, called Syndiques, who have the managing of the whole commonwealth. 1654 WHITELOCKE *Jnl. Swed. Emb.* (1772) I. 142 The three presidents, who are the principal magistrates of the town, with the syndick, who is in nature of recorder. 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 16 Oct. 1644, We got to anker under the Pharos .at the mouth of the Mole of Genoa. Towards evening we came on shore .where after strict examination by the Syndics, we [etc.] 1717 BERNFLEY *Tour Italy* Wks. 1871 IV. 577 In Furi they have a syndic for supreme magistrate 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1762) II. i. 11 15 There are also four syndics, or lawyers, who act as secretaries of the state [at Hamburg]. 1798 A YOUNG *Trav. France* I. 88 Turned aside to Auvergnac, the seat of the count de la Bourdonaye, to whom I had a letter as a person able to give me every species of intelligence relative to Bretagne, having for five-and-twenty years been first syndic of the noblesse. 1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Views Louisiana* (1814) 138

Each district had its commandant, or syndic. These were the judges in civil matters, and had also command of the militia. 1882 'OUIDA' *Mayemma* I. 28 The little bade halted in the midst of the cathedral square while the captain bade farewell to the syndic of the town.

2. One deputed to represent, and transact the affairs of, a corporation, e.g. a university; *spec.* in the University of Cambridge, applied to members of special committees of the senate, appointed by grace for specific duties.

1607 T. RIDLEY *New Civ. & Eccles. Law* 4 What is the office of a Procurator, Solicitor, or Syndic, or Factor? 1612 Downe *Let. to Sir H. Goodere* 9 Apr. A Book written against the Popes jurisdiction by one Richei, a Dr. and Syndique of the Sorbonnet 1662 *Grace Senate Univ. Camb.* 22 July in Kennett *Register* (1728) I. 733 May it please you, that Dr. Gunning and Dr. Pearson may be your legal Syndicks to treat and conclude with the said Archbishop. 1726 AYLIFER *Parergon* 427 A Proctor has the Management of the Business of particular Individuals, so a Syndick manages the Affairs of aggregate Corporations. 1777 *Phil. Trans.* LXVII. 408 Mr. Leyser, synd c of the mines was at the top of the pit 1814 *Monthly Mag.* Apr. 203/1 The [printing] machine has been exhibited to the Syndics of the press at Cambridge. 1818 RANFERN *Hist. France* iv. iv. IV. 424 The syndic was the general procurator or agent of the university 1821 C. BUTLER *Hist. Mem. Engl. Catholics* iv. § 2 IV. 13 The greater canons constituted the chapter with an officer called a syndic to transact their temporal concerns. 1867 *Chambers's Encycl.* IX. 255/1 The various trading companies in Paris and the university had also their syndics 1906 W. WALKER *John Calvin* i. 11 The Sorbonne, under the lead of its syndic, Noel Bédé, condemned his views in April, 1521.

† 3. A censor of the actions of another. *Obs.*

1611 CORGE, *Syndic*, a Sindicke, Censor, Controller of manneis 1617 Sir D. CARLTON *Leith* (1775) 208 To make them sensible of the wrong in playing the syndic of the actions of so great a prince 1638 DRUMM of HAWTH. *Irene* Wks. (1711) 165 It is not lawful for a subject to be a syndick of the actions of his prince 1658 PHILLIPS

4. *Greek Hist.* The title of various officials at Athens and elsewhere (see quot. and Smith's *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*).

1682 WHEELER *Journ. Greece* v. 391 Let the Commons chuse Syndicty, that all things which are done against evil doers, may be executed without Reproof 1745 Pococke *Descr. East* II. ii. iii. xiv. 179 They have two or three Greek syndics on the part of the people, to take care that the ancient laws of the island [sc. Cephalonia] are observed. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* v. § 4. I. 281 The new law being prepared by this numerous committee, five officers, called Syndics, were appointed to defend the old before the assembly; which then decided between the two.

5. (See quot.) *rare*—*v.*

1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* [from *Dict. de Trévoux*], *Syndic* .a Person appointed to solicit some common Affair, wherein to himself has a Share, as happens particularly among several Creditors of the same Debtor, who fail. 1846 WOICESTER, *Syndic* . (French law) an assignee. 1847-54 WILSTER s.v. As in France, syndics are appointed by the creditors of a bankrupt to manage the property.

Hence **Syndicship** = SYNDICATE *sb.* 1.

1706 PHILLIPS, *Syndicate* or *Syndickship*.

† **Syndic**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—*i.* [*ad.* *F. syndiquer* to criticize, censure, = *It. sindacare* to look over accounts, censure, *Sp. sindicare* to accuse, *ad.* *med.L. sindicare* to examine, *f.* *syndicus* SYNDIC] *trans.* = SYNDICATE *v.* 1. cf. prec. 3.

1609 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* iii. xc. They, who took to Syndicque in this sorte The Actions of a Monach.

† **Syndicable**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—*v.* [*ad.* obs. *F. syndicable*, *f.* *syndiquer* see prec.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Syndicable*, subject unto examination, censure, or controlment

Syndical (sindikāl), *a.* [*ad.* *F. syndical*, *f.* *syndic* SYNDIC *sb.*] Only in *syndical chamber* (occas. *union*) = *F. chambre syndicale*, a union of people engaged in a particular trade, for the protection of their interests, a trade-union.

1864 *Ed. Words* 877/2 Skin-dressers, gloves, whitesmiths, harness-makers, &c. all dwell upon the necessity of forming in France 'syndical chambers,' i.e. authorised trade societies, for their respective trades. They look to this 'syndical chamber' to extinguish strikes 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 Mar. 12/1 The Syndical Chamber of Chemical Product Manufacturers.

Syndicalism (sindikālizm), [*ad.* *F. syndicalisme*, *f.* *syndical*: see prec. and -ISM.] A movement among industrial workers having as its object the transfer of the means of production and distribution from their present owners to unions of workers for the benefit of the workers, the method generally favoured for the accomplishment of this being the general strike.

See Sir A. CLAY *Syndicalism & Labour*, 1911, A. W. KIRKALDY *Economics & Syndicalism*, 1914 1907 *Contemp. Rev.* June 778 'Syndicalism' has a bad odour with the 'respectable' artisan 1924 J. H. HARTLEY in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 349 Syndicalism, open or disguised under the name of Industrial Unionism, is one of the unsettling influences in the world of workers

So **Syndicalist** [*F. syndicaliste*], an adherent or advocate of syndicalism. Also *attrib*

1907 *Nation* 23 Nov. 250/1 The Syndicalists urged a general strike, not only of the railways, but of all workmen, thus hoping to throw the whole country into anarchy 1907 S. DAWNEY in *Atlantic Monthly* Aug. 276/2 The Syndicalist movement—a sort of revolutionary, as distinguished from political, trade-unionism 1911 G. B. SHAW in *Times* 24 Oct. 9/6 The most dangerous evils of the Parliamentary

Labour Parties in France and England just now are the Syndicalists.

Syndicate (si ndik'et), *sb.* Also 7 *syn-*, *sin-*, *dicat-*. [ad. F. *syndicat* office of syndic, body of syndics, †censure, = Pr. *sendegar*, It. *sindacato* rendering of accounts, order, permission, Sp. *sindicado* syndicate, *sindicato* office of syndic, ad. med. L. **syndicatus*, f. *syndicus* SYNDIC. see -ATE¹.]

1. The office, status, or jurisdiction of a syndic. 1666 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* (from Cotgrave), *Syndicat*, the office or degree of a Syndick. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 20 Being of the little Council leads one to the Syndicat. 1738 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* s. v. *Syndic*, The Syndicate comes by Turn to sixteen Persons.

2. A council or body of syndics; *spec.* a university committee appointed for some specific duty (see SYNDIC. s. 2); also, a meeting of such a body.

1664 *DARCE Birth of Heresies* To Rdr, The Venetians have a supreme Magistracy, which they call a Syndicate, that once in a few years, surruey all the Offices and Dignities in their Common-wealth. 1832 *tr. Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xi. 246 They were obliged to render an account of their administration before a syndicate charged with an examination of their conduct. 1835 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) III. 225 The Syndicate appointed 'to consider and report to the Senate, upon the Library, &c.' recommend the appointment of a special Syndicate for making enquiries [etc.]. 1862 *116 A Room for the Vice-Chancellor for holding Syndicates or other uses.* 1865 *Ld. Brougham Brit. Const. App.* iii. (1862) 429 The office of the Syndicate (in the Dutch Republic) was to watch over the Constitution established by law.

3. A combination of capitalists or financiers entered into for the purpose of prosecuting a scheme requiring large resources of capital, esp. one having the object of obtaining control of the market in a particular commodity. Hence, more widely, a combination of persons formed for the promotion of an enterprise; *esp.* a combination for the acquisition of articles, etc. and their simultaneous publication in a number of periodicals; also, a combination of newspapers controlled by such a body.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Oct. 1 The shares of the promoters are thrown into a common stock, and put at the disposal of a secret committee, called by the harmless and, indeed, rather pretty name of a 'syndicate'. Our language owes this term, we believe, to certain French financiers. 1876 *World V. No. 209* 5 Extensive purchases of railroad stocks were made by Syndicates. 1877 *GIFREN Stock Exch. Securities* 44 A 'syndicate' may be taken as a general alias for any combination of speculators on the Stock Exchange to force prices in one direction or the other. It is oftenest used in the narrower sense of a combination or partnership to introduce and sell a newly-created security to the public. 1880 *Standard* 29 Nov. The conclusion of the contract with a powerful Syndicate for raising £8,000,000 to complete the Northern Pacific Railway in three months. 1889 *Sat. Rev.* 16 Mar. 300/1 Such a syndicate of quacks and dupes as those who have lately undertaken to run Mr. Parnell. 1889 *Public Opinion* (U.S.) 16 Feb. What are called newspaper syndicates are rapidly extending their field of action. By the establishment of offices not only in America, but at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, they are able at one stroke to confer world-wide fame on any author whose work is at their disposal. 1890 *J. HARTON By Order of Caesar* (1891) 208 It's like a bear transaction against a strong syndicate. 1891 *Athenaeum* 12 Sept. 356/3 The first instalment... will appear next month in a 'syndicate' of English and American newspapers.

Syndicate (sundik'et), *v.* [In sense 1, f. med. L. *syndicat-*, pa. ppl. stem of *syndicare* (see SYNDIC. v.). In other senses, f. prec.]

†1. *trans.* To judge, censure. *Obs.* 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 151 Not how hee shall iudge quicke and dead at his second coming, but how his Vicar shall inquire, Examine, Syndicate, Sentence, Depose: yea, Murder Princes on earth. 1647 *HAKESLIP Apol.* iv. 11 § 4 200 Aristotle undertooke to censure & syndicate both his Master, and all other Law-makers before him. 1641 *MARCOMES in Lusmore Papers* Ser. ii. (1888) IV. 203 Those that have but mediocre [employments] are soe much observed and Syndicated. 1822 *Mrs. NATHAN Langreath* III. 200 Would that I had to syndicate her oppressors!

2. To control, manage, or effect by a syndicate; *esp.* to publish simultaneously in a number of periodicals (see SYNDICATE s. 3).

1882 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Nov. 5/2 Government loans... are all 'syndicated'—deposited, that is, in the strong boxes of the finance houses interested in their success. 1889 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 6/2 Mr. W. F. Tillotson first acclimatized in this country the American system of 'syndicating' fiction. 1891 'Max O'Rell' *French in Amer.* 240 Dr. Talmage syndicates his sermons, and they are published in Mondy's newspapers in all quarters of America. 1892 *Daily News* 13 Feb. 7/2 It is probable that the issue is only syndicated.

3. To combine into a syndicate. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 May 2/1 To underwrite, syndicate, or otherwise provide working capital for bona fide mining companies. 1892 [see *syndicated* below] 1916 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 330 A mortgage by bonds, which the bank will probably share with other banks with whom it is syndicated.

Hence **Syndicated** *ppl. a*, **Syndicating** *vbl. sb.* a 1693 *Urgular's Rabelais* iii. xxvi. 225 Syndicated cock [orig. syndique] 1886 *Tinsley's Mag.* July 52 There is time-bargain syndicating for those who prefer a modern road to ruin. 1889 *J. M. CURRAN in Dublin Rev.* Apr. 367 The conditions of trade in the United States under the syndicated system. 1892 *Daily News* 24 Feb. 4/8 Ouida... has lashed out against agents, syndicates, and the syndicated. 1892 *Times* 14 Oct. 7/2 The proportion of syndi-

cated, or as we should say, of union workmen in France. 1893 *Athenaeum* 5 Aug. 193/1 The principles of the syndication of literary material.

Syndicateer (si ndik'et-er). [f. SYNDICATE *sb.* + -ER.] A member of a (financial) syndicate.

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan. 146/1 The syndicateer-in-chief was Mr. Pierpont Morgan. 1908 *Sir C. WYNDHAM in Daily Tel.* 26 Mar. 9/2 The sinews of war are to be provided by millionaires. In other words, our old friends the syndicateers.

Syndication (sindik'et-jən). [In sense 1, ad. med. L. *syndicatio*, -ōnis examination (cf. obs. F. *syndication* censure, criticism, Pg. *syndicação* inquiry), f. *syndicare* (see SYNDIC. v.). In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE *v.*; see -ATION.]

†1. The action of judging. *Obs. rare.* 1650 *HOBBS De Corp. Pol.* ii. iv. § 6 182 It is, therefore necessary, that there be a Power Extraordinary for the Syndication of Judges and other Magistrates, that shall abuse their Authority.

2. The action or process of forming a syndicate. 1887 *Christian Union* 9 June (Cent. Dict.) The age of syndication, hypothecation, and stock-watering. 1910 *19th Cent.* Aug. 244 The system of syndication has killed free competition at home. 1916 *Times* 8 May 7/6 The German airline dye companies announced another important step towards the syndication of practically the whole industry.

Syndicator (sindik'et-er). [In sense 1, ad. med. L. *syndicator* examiner (cf. obs. F. *syndicateur* examiner, censor, Sp. *sindicador* informer, prosecutor), agent-n. f. *syndicare*; see SYNDIC. v. and -OR¹. In sense 2, f. SYNDICATE *sb.* or *v.*]

†1. One who judges; a judge. *Obs. rare.*

1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 245 In Capital matters, saves your great Syndicator, it is lawful to redeem the life, *per fas & nefas*. 1768 *BOSWELL Corsica* iii. 153 The procurators choose some persons of high credit and respect, as syndicators. These make a tour through the different provinces, as our judges in Britain go the circuits. These syndicators are exceedingly beneficial.]

2. One who forms a syndicate. *U. S.*

1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Syndicator*, one who syndicates, or effects sales. (Recent) 1896 *Voice* (N.Y.) 12 Nov. 5 A large class of capitalists and 'syndicators'.

Syndir, Syndoc, Syndon(e), Syndow, Syndre, Syndri (e. see SUNDER a, SINTOC, SINDON, SINDAW, CINDER, SUNDRY.

|| **Syndrome** (sindrōmē). Also 7 *syndrom*. [mod. L., a Gr. *συνδρομή*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δρομα* drōmē to run.]

1. *Path.* A concurrence of several symptoms in a disease; a set of such concurrent symptoms.

1541 *COPLAND Galien's Therap.* 2 Bii, They enquire the cause prymylyte as partye of all the syndrome. 1605 *DANIEL Queen's Arcadia* iii. 11. (1606) Fij, That so we may prevent the syndrome Of Symtomes. 1670 *MAYNWARING Vita Sana* vi. 75 The syndrom is lethal. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 207 Charcot's syndrome has in a number of reported cases been a precursor of arterio-sclerotic gangrene.

†2. *transf. or gen.* A concurrence, concourse; a set of concurrent things. *Obs.*

1648 *Sir T. BROWNE Pseud. Ep.* ii. 66 This motion is termed coition, and that not made by any faculty attractive of one, but a Syndrome and concourse of each. 1651 *LIIGES New Disp.* Pref. 7 A farraginous mixture of Knaves and Fools. 1651 *CHARLETON Ephes. & Cinnon Mitrons* ii. (1668) Pref., Distracted with a syndrome of Remorse, Fear, Anger, and Despair. 1661 *GLANVILL Seapies Sci.* xxv. (1665) 156 Every single motion owning a dependance on such a Syndrome of pre-required Motors.

Hence **Syndromie** a., of or pertaining to the syndrome or combination of symptoms in a disease. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 648 The syndromic episodes, the extreme manifestations of dis-equilibrium.

Syndry (e, obs. forms of SUNDRY.

Syndysmanian (sindēz-ziān), a. *Anthrop* [f. mod. L. *syndysmanus*, ad. Gr. *συνδυασμός* coupling, pairing, sexual intercourse, f. *συνδυάω*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *δυάω* to couple, f. *δύω* TWO. see -IAN.] Pertaining to or marked by sexual union without exclusive coition or with temporary cohabitation.

1877 *L. H. MORGAN Ancient Society* iii. 1. 384 The Syndysman or Pairing Family, was founded upon marriage between single pairs, but without an exclusive cohabitation.

Syndry, obs. form of CINDER.

Syne (sain), *adv. (conj.)* Sc. and north. *dial.* Forms: 4 *saine*, *syn*, 4-6 (*g*) *sine*, 5 *seyn* (e, *syen* (e, *syon*, (8-9 *saan*), 4- *syne*. [Contracted form of ME. *sethen*, *sethen*, perh. influenced by ON. *sīdan*; cf. *HYNE*, *THYNE*, *WHYNE* for *HETHEN*, *THETHEN*, *WHETHEN*. The northern-English spellings with -ei- (-ey-), riming with *ē*, are common to all four words; their phonological significance is obscure. See also the corresponding form with shortened vowel, *SIN adv.*; cf. *SEN adv.* and *SENE adv.*]

1. Directly or next after that; at the next moment, immediately afterwards; then, thereupon; = *SINON* A. 1. (Occas. strengthened by *after*.)

1338 *Gosp. Nicodemus* 1069 (Galba MS) In aramathi he set me seine [ruhes heim, fair]. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 216 Valur, stewar d of scotland syne, That than was bot one berdilas hyne. Com vitharout of nobillmen. c1400 *MAUNDREY* (Roab.) i. 4 Pan men passer thurgh be land of Pynceres, and seyne to be citee of Bradrenople and seyne [ed. 1839 after] to be citee of Constantynople. c1400 *Song Roland*

826 All the cused men to mahoun criene, lodes them on the lond, hold to-gedur seyne. c1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iii. ix 1085 And there it was seyne mony day. c1475 *Rauf Couzear* By First to lofe, and syne to lak, Peter I it is schame. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* i. ix. 78 My fader The riche realm of Cyper waistit by weir, And wan it seyne. 1562 *WINTERT Four Score Three Quest.* xlvii Wks. (S. 1 S.) I 106 Be reconcilit with thi brother, and syne cum and offir thi gift. a 1568 *Wife of Auchtermuchty* 47 (Dann MS) And the gudman raisit eftir syne. a 1585 *MONTGOMERIE Charles & Sene* 515 First spye bath, syne try bath. 1683 *COLVIL Whigs Supplic.* (1751) 37 He empties all the water, syne He fills the place with brandy-wine. 1724 *RANSAY Treat. Misc.* (1733) I 28 He first speer'd at the guidman, And syne at Giles the mither. 1785 *BURNS Holy Fair* xxiv, In comes a gaucie, gash Guidwife, An' sits down by the fire, Syne draws her kebbuck an' her knife. 1826 *R. CHAMBERS Pop. Rhymes Scott* (1870) 283 Jethabait justice—first hang a man, and syne judge him. 1891 *MORRIS Poems by Way, Son's Sorrows* 146 Three sons my true-love bore me there, And syne she died who was so dear. 1902 *BUCHAN Watcher by the Threshold* 247 Syne he rebuked her coldness.

†b (with prospective reference): Directly after this, immediately, presently. *Obs.*

c 1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xviii, Go, loke thou dight our seiper syne. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxx. 534 Nay, tary not so we get ado syne.

6. (In reference to serial order generally): In the next place, next, further, moreover. = *THEN* 3 b. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* (verse) 565 And syen our neighbors sal we luf. 1456 *Sir G. HAVY Law Aris* (S.T.S.) 2 And syne efter sall folowe the principale parties of the buke. c 1550 *ROLLAND Crt. Venus* iv. 653 And sine the drink it was sa delicious. a 1578 *LANDSEY* (Piscott) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 4 First to pleis god and syne our nobill king.

2. At a later time, afterwards, subsequently; esp. in phr. *soon or syne*, sooner or later.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* i. 150-1 Bot syne our lord sic grace thaim sent, That that syne, throw that gret waloun, Come till gret hycht & till honour. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xii 198 Abyde vnto syne. c 1587 *MONTGOMERIE Sonu* xx 8 He recompendis, as he play your parts, Once, soon & syne. a 1600 *HOOKER Serin. Nat. Pride* iii. Wks. 1888 III 627 As verily as God is just, his justice will show itself upon them soon or syne. 1678 *Hut. Indulgence* Ep. to Rdr, Soon or syne he shall be put to it. 1788 *W. HAMILTON Wallace* 318 Each Rogue shall be discovered soon or syne. 1854 *Mrs. OLIPHANT Moid. Hebburn* i. I 10 His fate waits for him soon or syne. 1899 *CROCKETT Kti Kennedy* vii, We may as well get it over soon as syne!

3. Since that time, since then: = *SINON* A. 2.

c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) iv. 123 Seyne hiderward myght na knyght see hir. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* i. ix 79 Ewir syne of Troye The destruction has bene wele knawin to me. 1610 *Ibid.* ii. 91 Neun syne with ene saw I hir eft. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xii, I have een it myself mony a day syne. 1854 *THACKERAY Rose & Ring* xii, Marry, indeed am I, my gracious liege—the poor Lord Spinachi, once—the humble woodman these fifteen years syne.

4. (So long) before now; ago: = *SINCE* A. 4.

See also *LANGSYNE*.

124. *R. Glouc. Chron.* (Rolls) 52 (MS. B) 31t is noust longe syne | 1537 *TYNNE Refut. in Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 18 It was Hierusalem an thousand and fyve hundredth yair syne. c 1600 *A. HUMZ Brit. Longue* Ded. (1865) 1, I, set my-selfe, about a year syne, to seek a remedie. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 28 [He] had Luath ca'd him, After some dog in Highland sang, Was made lang syne. 1788 *W. H. MARSHALL Yorksh.* II. 349 'Hoo lang saan?' 'A year saan.' 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* v, Ye said a gift syne it was *quavis*, and now I heard ye say *cuius* with my ain ears. 1871 *C. GIBSON Lack of Gold* xi, He was here a minute syne.

†b. *conj.* = *SINON* B. 4. *Obs. rare.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1864 (Dubl MS.) A sot I hym halde, Pat ay hase dene & dyspyte of dedes of lityll, Syon [Ashm. MS. Sen] oft be haslokst her is heuen to be sternes. 1470, *HENRY Wallace* ii. 181 Eternale God, quily suld I thus wayis de, Syne my beileiff all hale remans in the?

Syne, obs. f. *SIN*, *SIGN*; var. *SIND*.

|| **Synecdoche** (sine'kdōkē), *Gram.* and *Rhet*

Also 4-5 *syn-*, *sinodoches*, 5 *synadoches*, 6 *sinedochine*, *senec(h)doche*, 6-7 *synechdoche*, 7 *sinedochie*, *synegdochie*, *synechdochie*. Also *anglicized* 6 *sinedoch*. [a. late L. *synecdoche* (in med. L. *sinodochē*, whence obs. F. *synodochē*), a Gr. *συνεκδοχή*, f. *συνεκδέσθαι* lit. to take with something else, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἐκδέσθαι* to take, take up. Cf. F. *synecdoche*, -doque, It. *sineddoche*, Sp. *sinecdoque*, Pg. *synecdoche*.

The form *sinedochine* represents the acc. *synecdochen*, *synecdoxyn*, and *synedoches* is a new uom. formed upon it; cf. *synopsis*, *syn. s. v.* *SYNCOPE*.]

A figure by which a more comprehensive term is used for a less comprehensive or *vice versa*; as whole for part or part for whole, genus for species or species for genus, etc.

Formerly sometimes used loosely or vaguely, and not infrequently misapplied.

1388 *Wychly's Bible*, *Proh.* xii. (1850) 47 Bt a figure clepid synodoches [v. r. synadochie], whanne a part is set for al, either al is set for oo part. 1438-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) IV. 263 Criste was seide to be in the herte of thei the thre ades and iiij. nyghtes by a figure callede synodoches, after Seynte Austyn, sy the Criste restet not in his sepulchre but by xiiij. howres. 1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.*, *Resurr.* (1892) 52 Jhesus was in the sepulchre iiij. dayes & in nyghtes. But after saynt austyn the first day is taken by synecdoche, that is, that the last part of the day is taken [etc.]. 1548 *R. HURTELL Smit of Dunmure* E. ij. l, They imagine a Synecdoche to be in thys worde. 1647 *F. VVynb.* The subtyll cauilacyons, whereby they fayne Synecdochine. 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 75 Therefore, whereas I saie, the Church doeth not erie, it is called Synecdoche, that is to saie, when the parte is used

for the whole [sic]. 1608 MARSTON *Ant. & Mel* v. Wks. 1856 l. 55, I did send for you to draw me a devise, an Impeza, by Synecdoche a Mott. 1612 J. MASON *Anat. Soc.* 56 By these two blessings (to wit) the sunne & raine meaning al other earthly benefits whatsoever, by the figure synecdoche. 1638 CHILLINGW. *Relig. Prof.* i. v. § 94 295 By a Synecdoche of the whole for the part, he might be said to forsake the Visible Church. 1657 J. SMITH *Myat. Rhet.* 44 Of the Grammarians it is called a Synecdoche, or Comprehension, when a common word or name is restrained to a part which is expressed by the Accusative Case. a. *Ethiops albus dentes*, an Ethiopian white in the teeth, here, white agreeing to the teeth only, is attributed to the whole Ethiopian. 1660 JCR TAYLOR *Worthy Communion* i. iii. 58 It is by a Metonymy and a Sacramental Manner of speaking, yet it is also a synecdoche of the part for the whole. 1718-21 J. TRAPP *Eclogus* i. 87 note (ed. 2) l. 11 *Asistas*, by a Metonymy of the Adjunct, for Harvests; and Those by a Synecdoche, for Years. 1872 MINTO *Engl. Prose Lit.* Intro. 15 Metaphors, personifications, synecdoches and metonymy in almost every sentence. 1900 R. J. DRUMMOND *Apost. Teach.* vii. This ordinance was frequently by synecdoche spoken of as the Breaking of Bread.

Synecdochic (sine'kɒp'kik), a. [ad. mod. L. *synecdochicus*, a. Gr. *συνεκδοχικός*, f. *συνεκδοχή* SYNECDOCHE.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* = next, a. b. *Ethiol.* Involving SYNECDOCHISM (see b).

1879 PINKERTON *Des. Synonyms* i. iv. 69 note, Diodorus Siculus remarks the cloudy speech, and intellect, synecdochic phrase, and hyperbolic pride, of the old Celts. 1894-5 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 21 Incantation and sorcery through nail-painings, hair-combing, and other parts of the person (the synecdochic magic of Mason).

Synecdochical (sine'kɒp'kikəl), a. [f. mod. L. *synecdochicus*: see prec. and -ICAL] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Involving or constituting synecdoche.

1597 DRAYTON *Herion. Ep. Short's Wife to Edw. IV.* Note 4, Isis here is used for Thamesis by a Synecdochical [1608 synecdochical] kinde of speech. 1619 SIR J. SEEMER *Sacred Handed* 21 Tremellius noteth this speech to be both Synecdochical, in putting Sacrifices for all sorts of Offerings, and Metonymical. 1837 GILLIS *Engl. Pop. Cerem.* iii. viii. 165 The first is the proper signification; the second is metaphorical; the third synecdochical. 1850 FULLER *Pisgah* ii. v. 334 A cup being taken here by a synecdochical metonymy for all plentiful provisions. 1703 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* vii. 1 5/2 Synecdochical [mispr. doctricall] Pay, being a certain figure in our avancement. Rhetoric, by which these passages, *pars pro toto*. 1876 J. MARTIN *tr. Keil's Comm. Esaiel* xl. 38-47 A synecdochical designation applied to every kind of animal sacrifice.

b. *Ethiol.* = prec. b.

1887 O. T. MASON in *Science* 7 Jan. 17/2 Synecdochical Magic.

Synecdochically, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2. Cf. late L. *synecdochice*.] In a synecdochical manner; by synecdoche. 1609 BELL *Theoph. & Remig.* 111 So that Christ undoubtedly meaneth all the scriptures of the old Testament, when synecdochically he meaneth [read nameth] only the Prophets. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* vi. l. 280 So is it said that Christ was three days in the grave, which must be taken Synecdochically, or by understanding a part for an whole day. 1699 C. NASSÉ *Antichrist* 71 All the world is synecdochically taken for the most parts of it. 1709 CHANDLER *Effort agt. Bigotry* 7 By Meat and Drink are Synecdochically comprehended all other things of like Nature. 1837 WHEATWRIGHT *tr. Aristoph.* II. 32 note, The miseries of war, for which shields are put synecdochically. 1911 H. S. HARRISON *Quest* xvii. The eyes (which you use synecdochically to represent the character).

Synecdochism (sine'kɒk'kiz'm), [f. SYNECDOCHE + -ISM.] a. *Gram.* and *Rhet.* Synecdochical style; the use of synecdoche. b. *Ethiol.* Belief or practice in which a part of an object or person is taken as equivalent to the whole, so that anything done to, or by means of, the part is held to take effect upon, or have the effect of, the whole. 1854 BADHAM *Halcut* 463 The surmise of Jovius, though not absolutely impossible is... so unusual a specimen of catachrestic synecdochism as to be scarcely admissible. 1894-5 *Ann. Rep. Bur. Amer. Ethnol.* 23 One or more pieces of the skull (for in synecdochism the piece carries the virtue of the whole) of the slain enemy were used as amulets.

Synechalle, -schalle, obs. ff. SENESCHAL.

12100 *Marie Arth.* 1871, 1910.

Synechia (sin'kiā, properly sin'kai'ā), *Path.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συνέχεια* continuity, f. *συνεχῆς* continuous, f. *σύν* SYN- + *εἶναι* to have, hold (cf. *συνέχειν* to hold or keep together).] An affection of the eye, consisting in adhesion of the iris to the cornea (*anterior synechia*) or to the capsule of the lens (*posterior synechia*).

1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 53 During the healing, the pupillary region of the iris is liable to become engaged in the wound, and an anterior synechia to result. *Ibid.* 81 If the pupil should become closed, by posterior synechia, an iridectomy should be performed. 1884 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* II. 48: Synechia are occasionally symmetrical, being present in both nasal fossae in corresponding situations.

Synechthy: see SYN-.

Synectic (sine'ktik), a. [ad. late L. *synecticus*, a. Gr. *συνετικός*, f. *συνέχειν*: see prec. and -IC.] a. Of a cause: Producing its effect directly, without the intervention of means; immediate; *spec.* in *Old Med.* = CONTINENT a. 6 b. *Math.* Applied to certain continuous functions: see quot. 1888. So + **Synectical** a. (in sense a); **Synecticity** (-'siti), the quality of being synectic.

1697 *tr. Burgersdicius' Logic* i. xvii 63 A Cause Efficient is said to be next in Species which is so joined by its Existence to its Effect, as that it is joined to it without any mediating Virtue. Hitherto appertaineth the Emanative Cause: Likewise the Continent, or Synectic of the Physicists. 1888 B. WILLIAMSON in *Engel. Brit.* XXIV 72/1 A function of a complex variable which is continuous, one-valued, and has a derived function when the variable moves in a certain region of the plane is called by Cauchy synectic in this region. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Cause*, The physicians, following Galen, recognized three kinds of causes, the *procatartetic*, *progenital*, and *synectic*. The *synectic*, containing, or continent cause is the essence of the disease itself considered as the cause of the symptoms. 1891 *Ibid.*, Synecticity.

Synedrial (sine'driāl), a. [f. SYNEDRION + -AL.] = next, b.

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 428/2 The respect in which the synedrial president was held.

Synedrian (sine'driān), sb. and a. [f. next + -AN.] a. sb. A member of a synedrium; see also quot. 1606. b. *adj.* Of or belonging to a synedrium.

1606 T. WHEATFALL *Disc. Abuses Ch. Christ* 119 [They] call them that desire to have restored againe the auncient order of Panish Synedries, Consistories, or Presbyteries by the nick names of Synedrians, Consistorians, and Puritans. 1656 BOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. *Sanedrium*, Synedrians (*synedri*) are the Counsellors, Judges, or Members of that Court. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* x. 4. IV 448 The Synedrians, resident deputies of the subject states... met to take the matter into consideration. *Ibid.* 449 It was not probably the purpose of Chares and Demosthenes to injure or offend the Synedrian allies.

Synedrium (sine'driŋ), **synedrium** (-ŋm) Pl. **synedria**. Also 8 **synhed-**; 7 *anglicized pl.* **synedries**; 8 in forms assimilated to SANEDRIM, **synhedrim**, **synedrin**. [mod. L., a. Gr. *συνέδριον*, f. *συνέδρος*: see next.] A judicial or representative assembly, a council, consistory; *spec.* the Jewish SANEDRIM.

1584 E. PAGET *Calan's Harm. Evangelists* 5 The Synedion, a chosen counsell of the stocke and posterite of David, whose auctoritie was great. 1590 NASH *Pasquil's Apol.* i. D3, The Dishoppes should be throwne downe, and the Jewes Synedion set up. 1606 Synedries [see SYNEDRION] a 1645 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* v. (1642) 341 Annas the younger... calleth a Consistory or Synedion, and citeth James. 1671 *Howells' i. ind. in Harl. Mus.* (1810) VI. 128 How incapable am I to censure the proceedings of that great senate, that high synedrium, wherein the wisdom of the whole state is epitomized? 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Sanedrim*, or *Synedrim*, among the Ancient Jews. 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 7 In their sweltering town-houses, or supposed synedria. *Ibid.* 86 If a two-years drought happens, the synedrim convene in a body, and make proper enquiry into the true cause of their calamities. 1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xxxv. § 1. IV. 238 Seventy-five cities, of importance enough to have each its representative in the congress, or, in the original term synedrium, which assembled at Athens. 1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XIII. 424/1 The [Jewish] synedrium at that time was a political and not a scholastic authority. 1897 R. H. STORR *Apostolic Ministry Scot. Ch.* 1 21 The synedrium held its meetings in the building used by the synagogue for its religious services.

Synedrous (sin'drɒs), a. *Bot. rare*—o. [f. mod. L. *synedrus*, a. Gr. *συνέδρος* sitting with, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ἔδρα* seat see -OUS.] Growing on an angle of the stem, as a leaf-stalk. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* **Syneidesis** (sin'idizis), *Theol. Obs.* [Scholastic L., a. Gr. *συνείδησις* consciousness, conscience, f. *συνείδωμι* to be cognizant of or privy to a thing, with *ἑἷν* pron. to be conscious of.

Cf. *Synede* (personified) in 1650 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 1245 But still Synede comforts her againe And tells her, y^e lambe, for sinners must bee slaine.]

That function or department of conscience which is concerned with passing judgement on acts already performed. (Contrasted with SYNERESIS.)

1600 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian* (1623) B1b, Synesisis-conscience, that is, an actual application of our knowledge, to this or that particular act or object. 1643 HEWLE *Answ. Feme* 2 Conscience synesisis, and syneidesis, can warrant her to passe her Crisis or conclusive judgement. 1679 J. GOODMAN *Penit. Parad.* i. iv. (1713) 101 That which is called *Synesisis*, and that which is called properly *Syneidesis*, or conscience. By the former of which, man having as it were a standard within himself of good and evil, he may guide himself in the choice of his actions; by the latter he is able to reflect upon himself, and pass a judgment upon himself.

Synema to Synepigonic: see SYN-.

Synergy (sine'naiʒi), *rare*. [f. SYN- + ENERGY.] = SYNERGY.

1660 GLANVILLE *Sadducismus* i. (1726) 98 The Faculty of Union, Motion, and Life, in which all the Sympathies and Synergies which are found in the World, may be conceived to consist. 1807 H. MORE *Annot. Psycoph.* (1889) 214 Whatever Activity, Sympathy, Synergy, is found in the World. 1893 *Brit. Med. J.* 30 Sept. 725/2 Each segment [of the spinal cord] with its corresponding anterior root, represents a functional synergy.

Syneresis: see SYNERESIS.

Synergetic (sin'aidʒetik), a. *rare*. [ad. Gr. *συνεργητικός*, f. *συνεργεῖν* to work together, co-operate.] Working together, co-operative: = SYNERGIC. So + **Synergetical** a. *Obs.*

1682 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O. 120 Acting at two places at once according to its Synergetical virtue. 1836 SMART, *Synergetic*. 1889 DUNMAN & WINGRAVE *Gloss. Anat. Phys. Biol. Terms* App, *Synergetic* muscles are those which together subserve a certain kind of movement.

Synergia (sin'aidʒiā), [mod. L., a. Gr. *συνεργία*, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργεῖν* (see prec.)] a. *Physiol.*, etc. = SYNERGY. b. *Anthropol.* Agreement in bodily movements or acts, as a hypothetical stage in the development of sympathy: cf. SYNÆSTHESIA.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1897 [see SYNÆSTHESIA]. **Synergic** (sin'aidʒik), a. *Physiol.* [ad. mod. L. *synergicus*, f. Gr. *συνεργός*, -εργεῖν. see prec. and -IC.] Working together, co-operating, as a group of muscles for the production of some movement, pertaining to or involving synergy.

1859 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1886 *FERRIER Functions of Brain* vi. (ed. 2) 200 Every form of active muscular exertion necessitates the simultaneous co-operation of an immense assembly of synergic movements. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 61 A failure of synergic action of muscles.

Hence **Synergically** adv., so as to co-operate.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 898 Muscles, which are brought into action synergically.

Synergida (sin'aidʒidā), *Bot.* Pl. -idæ (-idē). Also anglicized **synergid**. [mod. L., f. Gr. *συνεργεῖν* to co-operate.] Either of two naked nucleated cells at the apex of the embryo-sac, regarded as co-operating with the oosphere in the production of the embryo.

1882 VINES *tr Sachs' Bot.* 580 Two of the cells of the egg-apparatus lie nearer the apex; they are somewhat elongated superiorly, and the nucleus lies in this elongated portion... these cells have been termed by Strasburger the *Synergida*. *Ibid.* In *Sinningia*, according to Strasburger, only one synergida is present in some cases. 1898 *Natural Science* June 375 Origin of the embryos from egg-cell, synergids, antipodal cells, or nucellus.

Hence **Synergidal** a.

Synergism (sin'aidʒiz'm), *Theol.* [ad. mod. L. *synergismus*, f. *συνεργός* working together, *συνεργεῖν* to co-operate.] The doctrine that the human will co-operates with Divine grace in the work of regeneration.

1764 MACLAINE *tr Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. Cent.* xvi. iii. 11, l. 1 § 32 (1833) 488/2 He [sc. Stigelius] was accused by Flaccius of Synergism at the court of Saxe-Weimar. 1828 *Fusly Hist. Eng.* i. 23 Even laymen, who would not sign the confutation book (against Synergism) were excluded from acting as sponsors. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 279/2 Synergism is a sublimated type of Semi-Pelagianism.

Synergist (si'naidʒist), Also 7 **sun-**. [f. Gr. *συνεργός* (see prec.) + -IST.]

1. *Theol.* One who holds the doctrine of synergism. Also attrib.

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 11 That the Adamical will, or will from Adams fall, in the act of Conversion, is thereunto actively cooperating together with God; so the Erasmus, the Suneigists, and Arminians. 1764 MACLAINE *tr Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. Cent.* xvi. ii. l. 1 § 30 (1833) 488/1 The Synergists, denied that God was the only agent in the conversion of sinful man. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 280/x Stigel, one of the professors at Jena, and a synergist. 1883 T. M. LINDSAY in *Engel. Brit.* LXV. 85/2 The Synergist controversy, which discussed the nature of the first impulse in conversion.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* A medicine, etc., or a bodily organ (a. g. a muscle) that co-operates with another or others: cf. SYNERGY b. Hence **Synergize** (sin'aidʒaiz) v. *intr.*, to act as a synergist, co-operate, as a remedy, or an organ, with another. 1876 *Bartholow Mat. Med.* (1889) 491 Stramonium... Antagonists, Incompatible, and Synergists, are the same as for belladonna. *Ibid.* 136 [see SYNERGISTIC 2].

Synergistic (sin'aidʒistik), a. [f. prec. + -IC.] 1. *Theol.* Of or pertaining to synergism or the synergists.

1818 TODD. 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* iii. ii. § 32 Melancthon espoused the synergistic doctrine. 1864 SHEDD *Hist. Chr. Doctrine* II. iv. ii. 40 Chrysostom's theory of regeneration was firmly synergistic.

2. *Med.* and *Physiol.* Of a medicine, etc.: Co-operating with another; acting as a synergist.

1876 *Bartholow Mat. Med.* (1888) 136 Synergists. All agents promoting constructive metamorphosis are synergistic to iron.

So **Synergistical** a. (= sense 1); hence **Synergistically** adv. (cf. sense 2).

1657 GAULE *Sap. Just.* 5 The Synergistical and the Anabaptistical way of understanding it. 1764 MACLAINE *tr Mosheim's Eccl. Hist. Cent.* xvi. iii. l. 1 § 30 (1833) 488/2 The synergistical controversy. 1778 TUCKER *Apol. Ch. Eng.* (ed. 2) 60 note, The Saxon Divines, with Melancthon at their Head, adopted another System, viz The Synergistical. 1876 *Bartholow Mat. Med.* (1889) 502 Combination with agents acting synergistically, as oil of cubeb and sandal-wood.

Synergy (sin'aidʒi), [ad. mod. L. SYNERGIA.] Joint working, co-operation.

1. In general sense. (Cf. SYNERGISM, SYNERGIST 1.) *Obs.*

1660 HEVLIN *Hist. Quinquart* 1 9 They speak only of such a Synergie, or cooperation, as makes men differ from a senseless stock, or lifeless statua, in reference to the great work of his own conversion.

b. In mod. scientific use: Combined or correlated action of a group of bodily organs (as nerve-centres, muscles, etc.); hence, in extended use, of mental faculties, of remedies, etc.

1847 tr. *Feuchtersleben's Med. Psychol.* 88 The transition to the homogenous is called irradiation (in motor nerves synergy—in sensitive, sympathy). 1867 *Lewes Hist. Philos.* (ed. 3) II. 419 The synergy of organs in producing mental phenomena. 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth. Th.* (4889) I. 467 The factors of his personality are now a different set of powers, and the product of their synergy cannot therefore be the same.

Synester, obs. form of SINISTER.

Synet, obs. form of CYGNET.

1830 *Robson Brit. Herald* III. Gloss., *Synetys*, old English for swans.

Synethmic—see SYN.

Synevey, -wey, var. SENY *Obs.*, mustard.

Synew(e, Synew), obs. ff. SINEW, SIN v.

Syng, obs. form of SIGN, SING.

Syngamete (sɪŋgəmit). *Biol.* [f. SYN + GAMETE.] The cell produced by the fusion of two gametes in reproduction.

1900 C. MACMILLAN in B. D. *Jackson Glass Bot. Terms* + **Syngamical**, a. *Obs. rare.* [f. Gr. σὺν SYN + γάμος marriage + -ICAL.] Pertaining to sexual union or copulation.

1869 W. SIMPSON *Hydrob. Chym.* 276 The specific ferments are inherent in the syngamical spermatic liquor.

Syngamy (sɪŋgəmi). [f. Gr. σὺν SYN + γάμος marriage.] a. Free interbreeding between organisms. b. The fusion of two cells, or of their nuclei, in reproduction. Hence **Syngamic** (sɪŋgəmi), **Syngamic** (sɪŋgəmi) *adjs.*

1904 HARTOG in *Q. J. Nat. Hist. Soc. Sc.* Mar. 395 I venture to propose the term 'Syngamy' to replace 'fertilisation' in its modern restricted sense, and the derivative adjectives 'syngamic' and 'syngamies' follow naturally. 1904 *Poulton Ess. Evolution* II. (1908) 60 Forms which freely interbreed together may be called Syngamic. Free interbreeding under natural conditions may be termed Syngamy.

Synge, obs. form of SIGN, SING, SINGE.

Syngenesia (sɪŋdʒenəsi). *Bot.* [mod.L. (Linnaeus 1730), f. Gr. σὺν SYN + γένεσις production, GENESIS, with ending as in *Decandria*, etc. see -IA.] The nineteenth class in the Linnaean Sexual System, comprising plants having stamens coherent by the anthers, and flowers (florets) in close heads or capitula; corresponding to the Natural Order *Compositae*.

Also an order in the classes from the 20th to the 23rd, characterized by similar cohesion of the stamens.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Syngenesia* expresses the same class of plants with the compound flowered plants of Ray, and others. 1771 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 648/2 Many flowers, particularly those of the syngenesia class. 1785 MARTYN *Leit. Bot.* IX (1794) 94 If the filaments, are free and distinct, but the anthers are connected together, so as to form one body, then your plant will be found in the class *syngenesia*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 553/1 *Ruscus*, Butcher's Broom. A genus of the syngenesia order, belonging to the dicotyledon class. 1816 *Encycl. Perth* V. 638/1 Corn Marigold, belonging to the syngenesia class of plants.

Hence **Syngenesic** (sɪŋdʒenɪs), a syngenesious plant; **Syngenesian** (-ɪjən, -ɪsɪən) a. = next, a. 1836 SMART, *Syngenesic*. 1840 *Ibid.*, *Syngenesian*.

Syngenesious (sɪŋdʒɪniʃəs, -ɪsɪəs), a. *Bot.* [f. prec. + -OUS] a. Belonging to the class *Syngenesia*; having the stamens united by their anthers. b. Of the stamens: United by the anthers so as to form a tube, as in the *Syngenesia* (and in some plants of other classes); also said of the anthers.

1733 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Syngenesia*, Neither scabrous, nor dipsacus, are fuscous, or, as they may much more properly be called, syngenesious plants. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 187 [Lobeliaceae] Monopetalous malky dicotyledons, with syngenesious stamens. 1845 — *Sil. Bot.* I. (1848) 15 The anthers, sometimes grow together, when they are called syngenesious. 1896 HENSLOW *Wild Flowers* 18 In the Composite, the so called syngenesious condition of the anthers is due to a gummy exudation.

Syngenesis (sɪŋdʒenɪsɪs). *Biol.* [mod.L.: see SYN + GENESIS] Formation of the germ in sexual reproduction by fusion of the male and female elements, so that the substance of the embryo is derived from both parents.

1895-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 427/2 The theory of Syngenesis or Combination seems to have been applied principally to the explanation of reproduction of quadrupeds and man. 1864 LEWIS *Aristotle* xvii 353 The theory of Syngenesia, which considers the embryo to be the product of both male and female, as is old as Empedocles. 1901 DORLAND *Med. Dub.* (ed. 2), *Syngenesia*, the hypothetical principle that each germ contains in itself the germs of every generation that may be derived from it.

Syngentic (sɪŋdʒenɪk), a. [f. prec.: see GENEtic.]

1. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to syngenesia.

1864 LEWIS *Aristotle* xvii. 351 The Syngentic theory—which makes both parents equally progenitors.

2. *Geol.* Applied to mineral deposits formed at the same time as the enclosing rocks.

Syngenite (sɪŋdʒenɪt). *Min.* [ad. G. *syngenitēs* (Zepharovich, 1872), f. Gr. σὺνγενής akin, cognate + -ITE: so named from 'its close relation to polyhalite' (Dana).] A hydrous sulphate of calcium and potassium, occurring in colourless or white tabular crystals, also called KALUSZITE.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII. 1142.

Syngil, obs. form of SINGLE a.

Synglar, -er(e, var. SINGLER a. *Obs.*

Synglere, var. SANGLER, wild boar.

Syngnathus (sɪŋgnəθəs), a. *Zool.* [f. mod.L. *Syngnathus* (f. Gr. σὺν SYN + γνάθος jaw) + -OUS]

Belonging to the genus *Syngnathus* or suborder *Syngnathus* of fishes, characterized by the jaws being united into a tubular snout, and including the pipefishes and sea-horses.

1871 DARWIN *Desc. Man* I. vi. 210 The males of syngnathus fishes receive the eggs of the females in their abdominal pouches.

Syngne, Syngnefaunce, Syngnett(e),

Syngnory: see SIGN, SIGNIFIANCE *Obs.*, CYGNET, SIGNET, SIGNORY.

Syngraph (sɪŋgrəf). Also in L. form. [ad. L. *syngrapha*, -us, ad. Gr. σὺνγραφῆ, σύνγραφος, f. σὺνγραφειν to compose in writing, compile, draw up, f. σὺν SYN + γράφειν to write.] A written contract or bond signed by both or all the parties.

1633 MARMION *Fine Comp.* III. v. F 3 b, I have here a Syngraphus, a writing with articles, that must be drawn between us. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syngraph*, a Writing or Deed, made or signed with the hand of him that makes a bargain, an Obligation or Bond between two or more; a Specialty of ones own hand. 1830 *Westm. Rev.* July 234 Those encephalic *syngraphs* in which a registry in Greek happens to be ascribed to the Egyptian syngraph or deed.

† b ? A statement in writing made by several persons jointly. *Obs.*

1662 EVELYN *Diary* 23 Oct., Di. Basiers the greates traveller, .. shew'd me the syngraphs and original subscriptions of divers Eastern Patriarchs. to our Confession.

Syngrene, obs. f. SENGREEN, houseleek.

Syngremonio: see SYN.

Syngredion, var. SYNEDRION.

Synical, obs. form of SINICAL.

1654 J. EVANS *Exact Surveyor* 70 In all synical proportions, observe this general rule, that (etc.).

Syniper, var. SINGER *Obs.*

1851-2 in *Feuilleat Revue Edu.* VI (1914) 71 Syniper paper.

Synizesis (sɪnɪzɪsɪs). Pl. -ses (-sɪzɪ). [late L., a. Gr. σὺνίσις, n. of action f. σὺνίσις to sink down, collapse, f. σὺν SYN + ἵσις to seat, sit, settle down, f. ἵκειν to seat, sit.]

1. *Gram.* and *Pros.* Fusion of two syllables into one by the coalescence of two adjacent vowels (or of a vowel and a diphthong) without the formation of a recognized diphthong.

1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.*, *Bucol.* vii. 54 If this be the true reading, *stia* is an ablative case contracted by the figure *synizesis*. 1862 PALEY *Eschylus*, *Pers.* (ed. 2) 81 note, *Kuavon* Compare inf. *ποφύρεα*. In both places Hermann retains the uncontracted form, in which there is *synizesis*, against *κουαυον* and *ποφύρεα* of later editors.

2. *Path.* Closure of the pupil of the eye.

1880 GOOD *Natology* 309.

Synke(e, Synkfoil(e), obs. ff. CINQUE, SINK, CINQUEFOIL.

Synkaryon to -kinetic: see SYN.

† Synkquater. *Obs. rare*—1. Corrupt form repr. f. *cinquantennier* a captain of fifty.

1543 LD. BERNERS *Frons.* I. ccclii. 366 Of the aldermen of the craftes, and of the Synkquaterers of the portes [cf. cccclxxv 663 *cinquantennier*].

Synle, var. SENDLE *adv.* Sc., seldom.

Synnet, var. SENNET *Obs.*

Synneurosis (sɪnnɪəʊrɪsɪs). *Anat.* [mod. L., ad. Gr. σὺννεύρωσις (Galen), f. σὺν SYN + νευρῶσις: see -OSIS.] Connexion or articulation of bones by a ligament.

1656 WISEMAN *Chirurg.* *Treat.* VII. ii. 479. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 251/1.

Synnewe, -ou, -oun, -ow, obs. ff. SINEW.

Synnimone, obs. form of CINNAMON.

1830 in *Hist. MSS. Comm.* *Var. Coll.* (1903) II. 86 Spices spent in one hole yere .. Synnimone, ij li.

Synnoimic: see SYN.

Synocha (sɪnɒkə). *Path.* Also 5 sin-. [med.L. *synocha*, fem. of *synochus*: see SYNOCHUS.] A continued or unintermitting fever (or a particular species of this: cf. SYNOCHUS).

1338 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* vii. xli. (Bodl. MS.) If 60/a his humour is . . . Symple wherene blood rotep in þe veynes & bledþ contynual feuer bat hatt smothos & when it rotep not it cresseth in quantite & is onerette . . . And þanne comþ a feuer bat hatt Synocha & makþ swelling. 14 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 298 note, Blood . . . 3if it ouer haboundeth & it is hett & is corrupt, & nepetes it is not roten, þerof is maad a feure clepid *synocha continua*. And 3if he is roten, þenne is maad þerof a feure clepid *synochus continuus*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Synocha*, and *Synochus* Laterally they both signify the same thing, yet is the former used to signify an intermitting, and the latter a continued fever.] 1801 *Med. J. J.* V. 234 *Synocha*, much resembles the symptomatic fever attendant upon phlegmon; and therefore, it has been termed the inflammatory fever. 1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1820) II. 222 Of these [names], *synocha* is the worst. It has been used in different senses by different writers, and approaches so nearly to *synochus*, as to create a perpetual confusion in the minds of young students.

Synochal (sɪnɒkəl), a. Also 6 synocalle. [f. *SYNOCHA*, *SYNOCHUS* + -AL.] Of the nature of or pertaining to *synocha* (or *synochus*).

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* M. ij b, It is . . . better

to cut y^e veyne, nat onely for the feuers synocalles, but also in all the other that ar of rotten humours. 1727 *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Fever*, The synochal Fever. 1846 G. E. Day tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 282 In variola and varicella. . . Urine of a synochal character is . . . often met with.

So **Synochoid** (koid) a., resembling *synocha*;

Synochous (-kəs) a., synochal.

1822-7 GOOD *Study Med.* (1820) II. 180 The fever sometimes assumes a caustic cast, sometimes a typhous, and sometimes a synochous. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*. Mixed fever. *Synochoid fever*.

|| **Synochus** (sɪnɒkəs). *Path.* Also 5 sin-. [med.L., a. Gr. σὺνοχος, f. σὺν SYN + ὀχ-: ἔχειν to have, after σὺνίχειν to hold together, be continuous] = *SYNOCHA*.

But often distinguished as a different species: see quot. 1848 and the introductory quots. s. v. *SYNOCHA*.

1308, 14. . . [see *SYNOCHA*] a 1412 *LYDG. Two Merchants* 301 The fevre in physyk is callyd synochus.]

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* I. ii. 27 [He] was surprised with that feaver commonly called *Synochus*. 1657 G. STARKEY *Helmont's Vind.* 164 The disease at the first was but a plain *Diary*, though before the Doctors making an end, it be changed into a *Synochus*. 1799 *Med. J. J.* II. 409 Persons exposed, without shelter, to the vicissitudes of the atmosphere, have been affected with the *synochus*. 1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 111 The fever accompanying local inflammation, is often of a mixed nature like the fever denominated *synochus* by Dr Cullen. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synochus*, continued fever, compounded of *synocha* and typhus;—in its commencement often resembling the former, in its progress, the latter.

Synocil (sɪnɒsɪl). *Zool.* [inter. f. Gr. σὺν SYN + L. *cilium* (see *CILIA*) cf. *CNIDOCIL*, *PALPOCIL*.]

A structure in certain sponges, supposed to be a sense-organ, perhaps analogous to the rods and cones of the retina of the eye: see quot. 1888.

1883 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Suppl.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life Boy* A *synocil*, a s. et observed only in a *Sycandra*, is a process of mesogelae, containing a number of fine filaments derived from as many cells situate at its base.

Synocreate: see SYN.

Synod (sɪnɒd). Forms: 4-6 *sinod*, 4-7 *synode*, (6 *senod*), 6-7 *sinode*, 4- *synod*. [ad. late L. *synodus*, a. Gr. σὺνοδος assembly, meeting, astronomical conjunction, f. σὺν SYN + ὁδός way, travel; reinforced later by F. *synode* (16th c.).] (Cf. It., Sp. *sinodo*, Pg. *synodo*) L. *synodus* was taken into OE. as *seonop*, *seonop*, *seonop*, *seonop*, *Layamon's sinod* (25338) may represent contamination of the OE. word with OF. *senat* SENATE. See also SENZ.]

1. *Ecc.* An assembly of the clergy of a particular church, nation, province, or diocese (sometimes with representatives of the laity) duly convened for discussing and deciding ecclesiastical affairs. † In early use freq. applied to general councils.

Formerly also, an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation (cf. *SYNOBAL* B. 2).

1387 TREVISA *Higdun* (Rolls) V. 41 In his counsaill and synod was þe pope Victor. *Ibid.* 231 þe þridde greet synod [v. r. *synod*] of þre hundred biþshoppes was 1 made at Ephesus. 1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* II. 24 In that synod [of bishops and abbots at Rome] for the grete holynes of charles The pope . . . gaf hym power for to ordeyne biþshoppes & archebiþshoppes. 1528 [see *SYNOBAL* A. 1] 1545 *Act* 37 Hen. VIII, c. 17 The Biþshopp of Rome and his adherentes . . . have in their counsailes & synodes provincial made, and decreed diverse ordynances. 1553 BECON *Reliques of Rome* (1563) 213 It was decreed at y^e counsell of Nice y^e every byþshop shoulde twice yearly haue a Synode or Sene general within hys diocese. 1591 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 8 The two Provincial Synodes of Canterbury and Yorke. a 1600 Hooker *Ecc. Pol.* vii. v. § 2 Before Emperours became Christians, the Church had never any general Synod. 1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 66 Of Synods there are found sundry kinds, Oecumenical, National, Provincial, and Diocesan. 1677 *Reclor's Bk. Clayworth* (1910) 30 By order from my Ld. Archbp I preached this day to y^e Synod at Southwell. a 1700 EVELYN *Diary* 21 July 1741, A stately senate-house, wherein was holden that famous Synod against the Arminians in 1618. 1768 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecc. Hist.* Cent. xvii. ii. v. § 15 IV. 409 [Peter I of Russia] declared himself the supreme pontif and head of the Russian church. The functions of this high and important office were entrusted with a council assembled at Petersburg, . . . called the Holy Synod. 1776 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xv. (1782) I. 586 Towards the end of the second century, the churches of Greece and Asia adopted the useful institutions of provincial synods. 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I. 17 Bringing him to trial before a synod of bishops for his flagrant infraction of the canon law. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* III. 525 In the year 1533 a provincial synod was established in Strasburg, which included various secular elements, together with the spiritual. 1869 *Act* 32 & 33 Vict. c. 42 § 19 Nothing in any Act shall prevent the bishops, the clergy, and laity of the said [Irish] Church from meeting in general synod or convention, and in such synod or convention framing constitutions . . . for the general management of the said Church. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* I. § 3. 30 It was the ecclesiastical synods which by their example led the way to our national parliaments.

b In Presbyterian Churches: A body or assembly of ministers and other elders, constituting the ecclesiastical court next above the presbytery (see PRESBYTERY 4), and consisting of the members of, or of delegates from, the presbyteries within its bounds. 1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Post.* iii. xii. 109 Assemblies are eyther Classes, or Synods. *Ibid.* 110 A Synode is an assembly of chosen men, from moe Churches, then those that be in one Classis, or conference. 1645 FAGITT *Heriogr.* 76 The Independents, . . . teach that everie

particular Congregation ought to be governed by its own particular Lawes, without obligation [to] acknowledge Classes or Synods for its government and conduct. *1658* *CLARENDON'S Hist. Assembly* 1 Fleabitten Synod, an Assembly like the rude Chaos of Presbytery, where Laymen guide With the tame Wool-pack Clergy by their side *1753* *Scots Mag.* XV, 83/1 A provincial synod is a court consisting of all the ministers of a particular number of presbyteries, and one elder chosen from each session They judge in all appeals from the presbyteries. *1852* *East Gold Col. Australia* 79 The Presbyterian Church is under the government of the Synod of Australia, and is divided as follows—Presbytery of Sydney, Presbytery of Windsor, Presbytery of Campbelltown, Presbytery of Maitland.

2. gen. and transf. An assembly, convention, or council of any kind. Also fig.

1578 H. Wotton *Courtly Controver.* 132 The Councell and Synode of our Gentene. *1580* *LYLYE's Rhetorick* (Arb.) 315 A shameless Synod of three thousand greedy critepillers. *1607* SHAKS. *Cor. v. ii.* 74 The glorious Gods sit in hourly Synod about thy particular prosperity. *1649* CRASHAW *Carmen Deo Nostro* Wks. (1904) 197 An universal Synod of All sweets. *1728* *Pope's* *Thad.* xiii. 662 On golden clouds th' immortal synod sat. *1763* JOHNSON in *Boswell's Life*, Sn, we could not have had a better dinner, had there been a Synod of Cooks. *1849* MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 40 It was not in the power of Jeffreys to overawe a synod of peers as he had been in the habit of overawing common juries.

† **3. Astron.** A conjunction of two planets or heavenly bodies. Obs.

1646 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple, Lord's Horoscope* 18 How ere Loves native hours, were set, What ever starry Synod met. *1651* CALVEPER *Astron. Judgem.* Di. (1658) 30 A Conjunction or Synod cannot properly be called an aspect. *1661* BOYLE *Certain Physiol. Res.* (1660) 90 The Planets, have (according to Astrologers) in their great Synods or Conjunctions, much more powerful Influences than are ascribed to one or two of them out of that Aspect. *1686* GOAD *Celest. Bodies* ii. xii. 329 We speak of Aspects, Synods, and Schematisms, for advantage of Influence Celestial, and observe, that even they want their Vigour when they want their Friends about them.

4. attrib. † **synod house** (cf. sense 3, and *HOUSE* sb. 8 b); **synod-man**, a member of a synod. *1589* GARENE *Tullius Love* Wks. (Grosart) VII. 201 To unite those loves that Venus in her Synod house hath expressed countercheck. *1663* BURTON *Hud.* i. iii. 1298 For Bears and Dogs on four Legs go, As Beasts, but Synod-men on Two.

Synodal (si nōdāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5-7 **synodall**, **sinodall**, **6 sinodall**, **alle**, **synodalle**, **-ole**, **7 synodale**, **-ol**, [ad late L. *synodalis*; *f. synodus* SYNOD, see -AL. Cf. *F. synodal* (from 14th c.)]

A. adj. 1. Done or made by, or proceeding from a synod († or general council).

1450 *Godstow Rec.* 83 Legatus of Othon and Octobon and Synodal and other constitucions. *1528* *More's Dialogue* iv. Wks. 252/1 It is a law synodal made in the Synode *1533-4* *Act 25 Hen VIII.* c. 19 § 3 Constitucions orde made and canons provincial or Synodal. *1544* *Chrys. Ser. 7 Oldcastle* 44 The synodales acts of Bysshoppes in their dyocesses. *1641* *Milroy's Ref.* vi. 1 Wks. 185/1 II. 15 the whole generall Council of Nicene determines writing a Synodal Epistle to the African Churches to warn them of Arrimanus. *1674* *Hickman's Quinquart. Hist.* (ed. 2) 107 His subscriptions to the Synodal Determinations. *1758-9* A. BURTON *Lives Saints* vi. *Tarantius* (23 Feb.) He was no sooner installed [as patriarch], but he sent his synodal letters to pope Adrian. *1853* S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1883) II. v. 182 The subjects of inquiry touching the synodal action of the Church. *1865* *Picty Truth Eng. Ch.* 89 The Synodal decrees of the Council of 214 Bi-shops at Carthage.

2. Of the nature of or constituted as a synod.

1530-1 *Act 22 Hen VIII.* c. 15 § 23 The Clergy of the province of Canturbury in their Synodal Convocation. *1571* in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 636/2 The synodal convention holden at Sanct Andros. 1671 the ministere the barones, gentlemen and elders of kirks within Fyfe. *1758* *Second Bk. Disput. Ch. Scot.* xii. (1823) 89 Concerning Provincial and Synodal Assemblies... how many and in what places they were to be holden. *1847* *9th Div. Regim. Eak.* title p. The Presbyterial Government by Preaching and Ruling Presbyteries, in Congregational, Classical, and Synodal Assemblies. *1867* *Reply to Reasons Oxford Clergy agst Addressing* 15 A Synodal Convocation. *1880* McCARTHY *Own Times* lviii. The Irish bishops were to lose their seats in the House of Lords. A synodal or governing body, was to be elected from the clergy and laity of the Church.

† **3. transf.** Connected with or related to church government by synodal assemblies, presbyterian.

1600 W. WATSON *Deccordion* (1602) 94 Cartwrights and Bruses pure synodal ministrey. *1640* Sir E. DERING *Sp. on Relig.* 14 Dec. v. 15 You will en-live the same men to be no Synodal, who were before but Convocational.

3. Of, belonging to, or connected with, having or characterized by, a synod or visitation

Synodal book (eccl. L. *liber synodalis*), see B 4 *Synodal payment, rent* = B 2

1579 FULKE *Confit.* *Sanders* 687 Charles the King of France sent a synodal booke into Britan. *1648* Ld. HERBERT *Hen VIII* (1604) 141 That Synodal Judges, going to poore Townes and Villages... draw Annual Tribute thence, or Excommunicate them, when they cannot pay. *1661* Synodal payment (see *Synod* 2). *1695* KENNETT *Par. Antiq.* ix. 649 We find these Synodal witnesses were afterward a sort of impannell'd Jury. *1798* JORTIN *Expositus* I. 221 Points of Doctrine to be determined by Synodal Authority. *1799* (title) A Synodal Charge Delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Abo by C. F. Mennander. Translated from the Swedish by L. T. Nyberg. *1876* GRANT *Engl. Sch. Syst.* i. 4 A Freed quit from all custom, synodal rent, aids, lodgings and conreds. *1920* *Soc. Antiq.* *Old Sarum Excavation Fund* 6 On synodal and ordination and other solemn days.

B. sb. 1. A synodal decision, constitution, or decree. Obs. exc. Hist.

1485 CAXTON *Chas. Gt.* 228 He ordeyned bysshops... & made constitucions, synodals, and other ordynances. *1529* SKELTON *Ware the Hauke* 132 Decrees or decretals, Or holy synodals. *1660* HAZLIT *Hist. Quinquart* To Rdr, I have consulted... the Confessions, the Synodals, and other public Monuments, and Records of the several parties. *1765* BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Introd. in 83 All canons, constitutions, ordinances, and synodals provincial.

† **2. pl.** Probably, offices or prayers to be used for *festa synodalia* or festivals appointed to be observed by a diocesan synod. Obs.

The explanation that it refers to the public recital of synodal or provincial constitutions is given by Sparrow in his *Rationale* (1672) R vii b, and is repeated in Nichols *On Bk. Com. Prayer* (1710) B 3/2, Wheatly *Of Bk. Com. Prayer* (1720) iii. § 10. 142 note, Blunt *Annot. Bk. C. P.* (1866) 16 note.

1548-9 (Mat.) *Bk. Com. Prayer* Pref, Vaine repetitions, Commemoracions, and Synodals.

2. A payment made by the inferior clergy to the bishop, properly on the occasion of a synod, and hence at an episcopal or archidiaconal visitation.

1534 *Lincoln Diocese Documents* 177 The sayd person, and his successors shall susteyne all provus and Synodals, all dismes and all subsidies [etc.] *1550* *Dioc. Common Weal Eng.* iii. (1893) 136 Where be these Synodes nowe kept? yet they recurre every yere there Synodales of the poore priestes. *1661* [see *Synod* 1]. *1667* *Answ. West to North* 9 At Easter Visitation the Ministers pay their Paveal Rents, or Synodals. *1679* J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 152 There is a minister in Northamptonshire... that will not pay the archdeacon synodals, but will pay procurators. *1779* *Rudder Gloucestersh.* 723 Swell (Upper). First fruits £70 0. Tenthings £2 10. Procurations £0 6 8. Synodals £0 12 0. *1904* *Daily News* 22 Mar. 3 The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are continuing steadily their work of giving all the Archdeacons a fixed income of £200 a year, instead of a portion being derived from procurations, synodals, visitation or induction fees.

† **3. A synodal assembly, a synod.** Obs.

1573 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 230 Be ordinance of the haill ministers within Fyfe and gentilemen convent at thair synodal haldin at Sanctandros. *1596* in *Mail Club Misc.* I. 83 Refers the matter to the said next synodal.

4. A synodal book (see quot., and cf. A 3).

1444 LANGARD *Anglo-Saxon Ch.* (1845) II. xiv. 339 The new prelate left Rome, taking with him a synodal containing instructions for his personal conduct. *Note*, The synodal was so called, because it was read in the synod. in which the new bishop was installed in his church.

Hence † **Synodalian** *a.* = **SYNODAL** *a.* 2, b, 3; **Synodalist**, a member of a synodal assembly; **Synodally** *adv.* [cf. med. L. *synodaltiter*, *F. synodalemēt*], by the action or authority of a synod.

1688 *Presc. Ref. Ch. in France* 20 Not admitting to the Lords Supper flagitious persons, Synodally suspended for their scandalous lives. *1702* C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. 182/2 The Reverend Charles Chancy, at the time of the Synod, opposed the Synodalian Principles. *1902* *Contemp. Rev.* June 895 It had been decided that all the Synodalsists should oppose such an institution.

† **Synodary**. Obs. *vare*-. [ad. L. **synodarius*, *f. synodus* SYNOD; see -ARY.] A member of a synod.

1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ.* *Osor* iii. 359 Doth the Pope want his consistory? hath not this most holy father his synodaries? [orig. *an sanctisimus pater suos non habet patres conscriptos*].

† **Synodatic**, *a.* Obs. *vare*-. [ad. med. L. *synodaticus*, *f. synodus* SYNOD] = **SYNODAL** *a.* 3.

1661 J. STEPHENS *Procurations* 93 Nor do I think that this Synodatic payment (taken to be the same with the Cathedralic) was constantly paid either in *Synodo*, or at the two feasts above-named.

† **Synodial**, *a.* Obs. *vare*-. [f. SYNOD + -IAL.] *1797* *Boyer Dict. Reynal, Eng.-Fr.* Synodal, Synodical, or Synodal.

† **Synodian**. Obs. *vare*-. [f. SYNOD + -IAN.] A member of a synod.

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* x. v. § 5 A London Divine, charging the synodians to have taken a previous oath to condemn the opposite party on what terms soever.

Synodic (sin'dik), *a.* [ad. late L. *synodicus*, *a.* late Gr. *synodikos* (both in sense 2), *f. synodos* SYNOD.]

1. Eccl. = **SYNODAL** *a.*

1640 R. BAILLIE *Cantab. Self-convent* Postscr. 16 When the Assemble of Glasgow had passed this tryall upon them according to our desire, we embraced the Synodick Sentence. *1659* PEARSON *Cred.* ii. 282 *note*, They charge all those to whom they write that Synodic Epistle, that they should be satisfied with such expressions as they found in the Scriptures. *1835* I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despat.* v. 210 The synodic system is named as a principal cause of the Spiritual Despotism which grasped the Christian world.

2. Astron. = next, 2.

1654 T. WHALLEY in *Ussher's Lett.* (1686) 603 A Mean Synodic Month. *1694* W. HOLDER *On Time* i. 11 The Synodic Revolution of the Moon, by which the Month is measured. *1788* *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 419 The lunar month, or mean synodic revolution, consists of 29 days, 12 hours, and 792 scruples or parts in 1080, and the year of 354 days, 8 hours, and 864 scruples. *1834* Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* v. 29 The synodic motions of the satellites. *1895* TAIT in *Ed. Words* 238 This is the sidereal period of the moon's revolution; not the synodic period, as the time from new moon to new moon is called.

Synodical (sin'dikāl), *a.* [f. *asprec.* see -ICAL.] **1. Eccl.** *a.* = **SYNODAL** *i.*

1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* iv. vii. § 6 To the Consecration was annexed the sending of a Synodical Epistle.

1512 ti. *Theodore's Eccl. Hist.* iv. iii. 246 A synodical epistle concerning the faith, written by Athanasius to the Emperor Iovianus. *1658* HALES *Gold Rem.* ii. (1693) 76 Their answer was that it could not stand with their Conscience to promise Obedience to all Synodical Decrees. *1649* N. BACON *Disc. Court Eng.* i. xvi. (1739) 22 In Synodical disputes they would hold with the Canon. *1725* tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist.* 17th C. I. v. 69 The synodical or synodal Letters, are those which are wrote in the Name of a Synod, and which contain its Decisions or Regulations. *1820* MÜLLER *Suppl. Mem. Eng. Cath.* 153 The synodical decision of the Irish Bishops. *1876* *Prayer Bk. Interleaved* 23 Whether or no Edward's First Prayer-book received synodical sanction is a disputed point.

2. = SYNODAL *3.*

1585 CALPHILL *Answ. Martell* 70 The great vertue & profound knowledge of those Synodical men. *1656* USSHUR (title) The Reduction of Episcopacy Vnto the Form of Synodical Government Received in the Ancient Church. *1736* CHANDLER *Hist. Presc.* 108 He was resolved to have his will, and add synodical authority to his own words and opinions. *1827* HALLAM *Const. Hist.* xi. (1896) II. 315 The presbyterian discipline and synodical government were very partially introduced. *1866* FELTON *Grace, Anc. & Mod.* II. ii. iv. 320 Both parties, the Arians as well as the Orthodoxy, resorted to synodical majorities.

3. = SYNODAL *2, 2 b.*

1593 ABP. BANCROFT *Dangerous Posit.* iii. xiii. 110 The Articles of the holy Discipline and Synodical [sic], must always be read [in the synod]. *1600* W. WATSON *Deccordion* (1602) 93 That Synodical court. *1643* *Ord. Lods & Comm.* *Westm. Confess.* (1658) 202 Assemblies, which are Congregational, Classical, and Synodical. *1661* *Reg. Privy Council* 5107 Ser. iii. 1. 29 The assembling of ministers in their several synodical meetings. *1679* J. WARD *Diary* (1839) 161 Mr. Leigh, the synodical commentator.

2. Astron. Pertaining to the conjunction of two heavenly bodies (see *CONJUNCTION* 3); said esp. of the revolution, or period of revolution, of a planet between two successive conjunctions with the sun, or of a satellite between two successive conjunctions with (or occultations or eclipses by) its primary planet. *Synodic month*, the synodic period of the moon, i. e. the time from new moon to new moon, a lunar month, lunation. (Opp. to *sidereal*).

1669 STURMY *Manner's Mag.* vi. 95 So twenty-nine and half [days] in all, Do make a Month Synodical [i.e. Synodical]. *1696* WILSTON *The Earth* ii. (1722) 177 The Lunar Year was then exactly twelve Synodical Revolutions of the Moon. *1761* *Phil. Trans.* LII. 106 The second satellite has a synodical equation of 16' or 17' in time, to be subtracted. *1784* HERSCHEL *ibid.* LXXIV. 224 By which means the sidereal is reduced to a proper synodical period. *1788* *ibid.* LXXXVIII. 365 The first satellite performs a synodical revolution round its primary planet in 8 days 17 hours x minute and 29.3 seconds. *1812* WOODHOUSE *Astron.* xxviii. 276 The time between conjunction and conjunction, or between opposition and opposition, is denominated, a Synodical period. *1868* LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 244 102 Nineteen synodical revolutions of the node... are equal to 223 synodical revolutions of the moon.

Synodically, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY 2.]

1. By the action or authority of a synod, synodally.

1604 HAMMER *Chron. Irel* (1633) 125 But I may not so leave my Prelates, they synodically decreed as followeth [etc.]. *1618* HALES *Gold Rem.* ii. (1693) 25 Which sentence passed by the major part of Voice, and was Synodically concluded. *1703* W. WAKE *Sinte of Ch.* 507 To be observ'd within the Province... of York too, who had not yet Synodically Agreed to it. *1841* Bp. BLOMFIELD *Let. in A. Blomfield Mem.* (1863) II. 1. 21 There is no intention of passing any episcopal sentence upon Mr. Newman's Tract, that is to say, the Bishops will not do so synodically.

2. In synod, as a synod.

1617 BAYNE *Diocesan's Tryall* (1621) 4 If they might meete Synodically. *1687* J. KIRKWOOD *Let. Boyle B's* Wks. 1772 L. p. cxxiii, 1 he bishop of Ross, with the clergy of his diocese synodically assembled. *1850* S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Life* (1881) II. ii. 63 The Bishop and clergy of this diocese synodically gathered in this our cathedral city of Oxford.

† **Synodicate**, *v.* Obs. *nonce-wd.* [f. SYNODIC + -ATE 2.] *trans.* To give out as by synodal authority.

1645 *A. raignum. Persecution* 44 To keep his Holiness in action, I beseech your Honour, that he may Synodicate a full Resolution to these ensuing Queries.

Synodist (sin'dist), [f. SYNOD + -IST.]

† **1. A member of a synod.** Obs.

1636 J. YATES *Ihis ad Casarum* 1. 5 Arnoldus a great Remonstrant Synodist. *16.* FULLER (Webster 1864), These synodists thought fit in Latin as yet to vail their decrees from vulgar eyes.

2. = next, 3.

1845 WORCESTER cites *Ec. Rev.*

Synodite (si nōdīt), [ad. late L. *synodita* cœnobite, or late Gr. *synoditēs* (in all three senses), *f. syn* SYN- + *ōdō* *traveller* (*f. ōdōs* journey) or *f. synodos* SYNOD; see -ITE 1.]

† **1. A fellow-traveller, travelling companion.** Obs. *1644* H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 26 His Council were his Synodites, and went along with him. *1659* — *Alliance Div. Off.* 205 Those women, which the Apostles made their synodites and companions in their journeys.

2. (See quot.) Hist. rare—

1862 Chambers *Encycl.* *Cœnobites*.. or Synodites, the name given to those monks who live together, in contradistinction to the Anchorites or hermits.

3. An adherent of a synod; used disparagingly of those who accepted the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon. *Hist. rare*—

1846 NEWMAN *Developm. Chr. Doctr.* (1878) 313 They

disowned the authority of the Council, and called its adherents Chalcedonians, and Synodites.

Synodsmān (sī nōdzmān). [*f* SYNOD + *gentive* -s + MAN sb.]

1. Pseudo-etymological alteration of **SIDISMAN**, q. v. (sense 1), after med. L. *testis synodalis* lit. synodal witness, a representative of a parish attending a synod.

1860 GORDON *Rept. Canon* (ed. 2) 163 *margm*. These Sidemen were called *Testes Synodales* anciently styled Synod-men, thence corruptly called now Side men (1857 TOLPIN SMITH *Parish* 71 It was directed that four, six, or eight, should appear, together with the clergy, to represent the rest, and to be the 'testes synodales', that is, synodsmen.) 1908 *Corringham Ch. Mag* (cover), Synodsmen, —Mr. — and Mr. —.

2. A member of a synod in the Irish Episcopal Church.

1870 *Contemp. Rev* Sept x90 The last function of the General Vestry is to elect parochial nominators and synodsmen to the Diocesan Synod. 1894 *Ch Times* 16 Mar 306/4 A large meeting of the lay synodsmen of Belfast.

Synody (sīndōi). Also 6-7 **synody**, *pl* (*corruptly*) 5 **sinoges**, 6 **sinages**. [*ad* med. L. **synodiūm*, *f*. *synodus* SYNOD With the form *sinoges* cf. med. L. *corrogium* for *corrodium* CORRODY.]

1. = **SYNODAL** sb. 2.

1467-73 in *Calr. Proc. Chanc. Q. Elis* (1827) I Intro 81 [the archdeacons] yerely have payed the said sinoges and Peter pens for the churches and parochys of Bodham, Lynpenhowe and Thurkely. 1542-3 *Act 31 & 32 Hen VIII*, c. 19 § 1 Sinodies Proxies and other Proffettes 1661 J. STEPHENS *Præcurators* 99 All of them make but one payment known by the name *Synodale*, or the Synod'l payment, or the Synody the said Synody, or Synodal being a Pension certain, is valued in the Kings Books

2. = **SYNOD** I.

1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. V 34 h, At this Synody (sc. the Council of Constance) were assembled (as one authore writeth) cccxlviij bishoppes.

Synœciosis (sīnœdīō'sis). *Rhet.* Also **synœci-**, **-œci-**, **-œs-**. [*late* L., *ad* Gr. *συνœκείωσις*, n. of action f. *συνœκείω* to associate (persons) as kinsmen or friends, f. *σύν* SYN- + *œκείω* to make one's own, f. *œκείος* domestic, one's own, f. *œkos* house.] A figure by which contrasted or heterogeneous things are associated or coupled, e.g. contrary qualities attributed to the same subject.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* III xix. (Arb.) 216 *margm*. Synœcios, or the Crosse coping 1657 J. SMITH *Myth. Rhet.* 120 *Synœciosis*. A figure which teacheth to conjoyn divers things, or contraries, and is, when contraries are attributed to the same thing. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Synœciosis*. 1721 BAILEY, *Synœciosis*.

Synœcious (sīnœ'si-əs), *a. Bot.* [*f*. SYN- after **DIÆCIOUS**, **MONÆCIOUS**; cf. Gr. *συνœκία* a community of persons living together.] Having male and female flowers in the same flower-head, as some *Compositæ*, or male and female organs in the same receptacle, as some mosses.

1863 M. J. BARKLEY *Brit. Mosses* II. 6 Mosses are in some rare cases synœcious.

Synœcism (sīnœ'siz'm). *Gr. Antiq.* Also **synœc-**. [*ad* Gr. *συνœκισμός*, n. of action f. *συνœκείω* to cause to dwell with, to unite under one capital city, f. *σύν* SYN- + *œκείω* to found as a colony, to colonize, f. *œkos* house.] The union of several towns or villages into or under one capital city. So **Synœcize** (sīnœ'siz) *v.* [*ad* Gr. *συνœκίζω*; see above], *trans.* to unite into or under one capital city.

1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I 636 They always remained separate states and were never synœcised. 1887 A. LANG *Myth. Ritual & Relg.* I 266 Legend, current before the villages were 'synœcised' into Athens. 1898 J. B. BURY in *Gr. Hellenic Studies* XVIII. 15 We would give much to know the details of the synœcism of Messenia. *Ibid.* 16 If the only purpose of Megalopolis had been to synœcize the Maenadians and Parrhasians 1902 E. GARDNER in *Encycl. Brit* XXX 529/2 When the town was first formed by the 'synœcism' of the neighbouring villages.

Synoghe, obs. form of **SINEW**.

Synoikos (sīnōi'kəs), *a. Bot.* [*f*. Gr. *σύν* SYN- + *œikos* house + *-ous*] = **SYNÆCIOUS**.

1863 M. G. CAMPBELL in *Intell. Observer* July 412 The barren and fertile flowers are found on the same plant, though not on the same receptacle. To the latter form of growth the term *synœcios* is applied. 1887 *Jrnl. Bot.* X. 98 The synœcios flower of *Fissidens pusillus*.

Synœkise. see **SYNÆCIZE**.

Synonymy (sīnōnīmōi). *Gr. Antiq.* [*ad* Gr. *συνωνυμία*, *f*. *συνωνύμω* to confederate, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ωνύμω* to swear.] A political society of men leagued by oath.

1808 MITFORD *Hist. Greece* xiv § 4 II 434 There were at Athens societies called Synonymies, which bore considerable resemblance to our political clubs.

Synonym (sīnōnīm), *sb.* Forms: see below. [*ad* late L. *synonymum*, *-on*, a Gr. *συνώνυμος*, neut. sing. used subst. of *συνώνυμος*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *ωνύμω* (as in *συνώνυμος*), *ad* *ωνύμω* nameless, **ANONYMOUS**) = *ὄνομα* NAME. Cf. F. *synonyme*, *† synonyme* (12th c.), It., Sp. *sinonimo*, Pg. *synonymo*. The earliest instances are plural (after L. *synonymia*, Gr. *συνώνυμια*), anglicized *synonymies*,

synonymies, in Latin or Græco-Latin form *synonymia*, *synonyma*, incorrectly with addition of pl. -s, *synonymas* (whence are spurious sing. *synonymia*). The anglicized sing. *synonym* (e scarcely makes its appearance, except in dictionaries, till the close of the 18th century.]

1. Strictly, a word having the same sense as another (in the same language); but more usually, either or any of two or more words (in the same language) having the same general sense, but possessing each of them meanings which are not shared by the other or others, or having different shades of meaning or implications appropriate to different contexts e.g. *serpent*, *snake*; *ship*, *vessel*, *compassion*, *fellow-feeling*, *sympathy*; *enormous*, *excessive*, *immense*; *glad*, *happy*, *joyful*, *joyous*; *to kill*, *slay*, *slaughter*; *to grieve*, *mourn*, *lament*, *sorrow*. Const. *for*, *of*, *†* formerly *to*, *with*.

In quot. 1432-50 *synonymies* is a rendering of the title of Isidore's work *Synonymia de lamentatione anime peccatricis*, where it denotes identical ideas expressed in different ways in the course of the work. cf. OF. *sinonimes* (12th c. in *Romania*, 1276, V 275)

Plural. a. 5 **synonymies**, 6-9 **synonymes**, 8 **synonymes**, 8- **synonymes**

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Ralls) VI. 57 *Iudocus* lafte noble werkes as the books of his Ethimologies, of the ordie of creatures, *synonymes*, and mony oyer þing.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acadastus* Epistle Axiij b. Theyr 3 ong scholars be forced to fallc a glosyge, of thei latyn boles of dyuers englyshe wordes beynge *synonymes* they chuse mosse commonly the very worste. 1561 T. NORTON *Calvyn's Inst* I xiii § 25 41b. If the Father and the Sonne were *synonymes* or seuerall things cōfyming one thyng. 1715 BENTLEY *Serm. Popery* 4 Heschus makes them [*sc. κατη- λώνυμοι* and *ὁμοῦμοι*] *synonymes*. 1783 WALKER 18 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, *Walker*. Do you think, Sir, that there are any perfect *synonymes* in any language? *Johnson*. Originally there were not, but by using words negligently, or in poetry, one word comes to be confounded with another. 1785 REID *Intell. Powers* I. 124 Most *synonymes* have some minute distinction that deserves notice. 1856 MAX MÜLLER *Chips* (1880) II. xlv 74 The more ancient a language, the richer it is in *synonymes*. 1863 HANV *Higher Engl. Gram.* (1879) 73 *Only*, with the *synonymes* 'solely', 'merely', 'alone'. 1874 SAYER *Comp. Philol.* I 27

Another mode of arresting our attention and giving distinctness to the thought which has to be expressed is by setting two *synonymes* side by side. 1904 H. BRADLEY *Making of English* v. 176 The notion of striking was expressed by the verb now pronounced *slay*, which survives only in a narrowed and developed meaning. Here, German has kept the old word (*schlagen*), while English has rejected it for more vigorous *synonyms*.

β. 6-7 **synonoma**, **synonuma**, 6-9 **synonyma**, 7 **synonyma**. 1570-6 LAUBARDE *Pervant* Kent 289 This Horse, and his brother Hengist (both whose names be *Synonyma*, and signifie a Horse). 1573 G. HARVEY *Scholar's Love* in *Letter-Bo* (Camden) 157 Those two, I take it, are *Synonoma*. 1585 R. THIRSTONE tr. *Calvyn on Acts* xiii 1. 290 It may be that they, sc. doctors and prophets) are in this place *Synonyma*, or that they signifie both one thing. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary* s.v. *Marque*, *Marques* and *Reptsals* are used as *Synonyma*. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. xli 290 The words *ideal*, *wellfay*, are mentioned as *Synonyma*. 1673 SIR P. LEYCESTER *Hist. Antiq.* I. iii 97 *Dix* and *Consul* in these Ages were *Synonyma*. 1807 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* I. II 1 221 The barrenness of the Anglo-Saxon language may be seen in the fenness of its *synonyma*.

γ. 6-7 **synonym-**, **-im-**, **-aes**, 6-8 **-s's**, **-as**, (6 **synonimas**), 6-7 **synonamaes**, 7 **synonemas**, **synonimaes**

[1594 *Synonimas* see 1 c.] 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. ii. *Babylon* 368 Better then Greeke with her *Synonymas*, Fit Epithetes, and fine Metaphorae. a 1634 COKE 4th Pt. *Inst.* (1648) 30 In the statute of 11 H. 4. Customs and Subsidies are used as *Synonymas*. 1649 J. R. LAZOR *Gi Exemp* I. Sect v 98 All the *synonymas* of sadness were little enough to express this great weeping. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* vi 1. 269 Nothing more common than to make Monks and Fryers both *Synonymas* and reciprocal. 1765 STERNER Tr. *Shandy* VIII. xiv, The Corporal, wishing the word and all its *synonymas* at the Devil. 1789 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gospels* I. iv 127 The use of such *synonymas* [*as ἀνίστατο and ἀρχιποικαδία*].

Singular. α. 6 **synonomon**, 7 **synonymum**, 7-8 **synonymon**.

In quot. 1583 and 1673 perhaps to be taken as neut. adj. 1583 FULKE *Def. Tr. Script* I. 11 For them, whiche knowe that *Simulachrum* is *Synonimon* with *Imago*. 1653 URBANET *Rabelais* I. v 26 Give me a *synonymon* for a gammon of bacon. 1653 H. MONK *Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 146, I need not note that *Μημνη* was added as a *synonymon* of *Μνημονον*. 1659 *Termes de la Ley* 352 *Pastour*. an evil doer, or an idle companion, a *Synonymon* to *Vagabond*. 1673 O. WALKER *Edic* 125 *Satyricalnes*, (which is almost *synonymum* to wit).

β. 6 **sinonime**, 8-9 **synonime**, 7- **synonym(e)**.

1598 FLOUO, *Synonima*, a *sinonime*, or word of one signification. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iv 314 The last Combination doth consist of such as are Expositive, either by *Synonymie*, or by Instance. *Ibid.*, *Dict. Synonym* 1727 BOYER *Dict. Royal Synonymie*. a *Synonym*, or *Synonyma*. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson*. *Synonymie*, a word of the same meaning as some other word. [Quot. from Reid has *synonimes*.] 1816 COLERIDGE *Lay Sermon* App. p. xvi, *Worth* was degraded into a *lazy synonyme* of *value*. 1825 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Milton* (1843) I. 22 Change the structure of the sentence; substitute one *synonyme* for another, and the whole effect is destroyed. 1828-32 WEBSTER s.v., A name, noun or other word having the same signification as another, is

its *synonym*. 1853 W. GARGORY *Imag. Chem* (ed. 3) 25 The term atomic weight is used, but only as a convenient synonym for the term equivalent. 1869 GLADSTONE *7th Munde* II (1870) 69 We have also to consider the word *Panachaior*. We cannot take it for a mere *synonym* of *Achaioi*.

γ. 7 **synonima**, 8 **synonyma**.

1611 COTGR., *Synonima*, a *Synonyma*. 1727 [see §] 1776 G. CAMPBELL *Philos. Rhet.* I. v. 172 The stress of the argument lies in a mere *synonyma*, or something equivalent.

δ. *spec.* in *Nut. Hist.* A systematic name having the same, or nearly the same, application as another, esp. as another which has superseded it.

1659 RAY *Corr.* (1848) 2, I shall give the names of all plants in an alphabetical order, together with their *synonyma*. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 441 *Giamen typhimnium majus*, seu *primum* Mr. Handson then adds, as a *synonym*, *Giamen typhimnium medium* & *vulgatissimum*. 1833 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* III. Pref. p. xvi, We cannot have too complete a catalogue of all the species together with their *synonyms*. 1857 H. HENRY *Bot.* § 184 We find a distinct generic name given as a *synonym*.

ε. The equivalent of a word in another language. 1594 NASHE *Unfort. Trav.* 27 Bidding a man *bonjour* in Germane *synonima*. 1804 ANNA SEWARD *Mem. J. Dawson* 202 *Ilad* *life* been used instead of its Latin *synonym* [*peritid* *synonymus*] *ens*.

2. By extension A name or expression which involves or implies a meaning properly or literally expressed by some other, 'another name for'.

1631 MASSINGHAM *Emperor East* I. II, *Infermer*. As I am the State scot, you may think me an informer. *Mass* They are *Synonym*. 1690 C. NRSSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I 129 Abrahams bosom is made the *synonymon* (of the same import) with heaven. 1784 R. BAGE *Bathians Down* I 329 Nor of dishonour neither, which I suppose is the modern *synonym* with marriage. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I. 507 Hux [*sc.* William Penn's] name has become a *synonym* for probity and philanthropy. 1868 G. DUFF *Pol. Surv.* 229 This region [*sc.* Peru], whose name was so long a *synonym* for wealth and magnificence. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* § 2. 602 'Hobbinism' became, ere he died, the popular *synonym* for irreligion and immorality. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* v 161 The word *ferrium* was employed in Latin as a *synonym* for a sword.

3. *transf.* Either of two or more things of like or identical nature but called by different names, e.g. corresponding geological formations in different regions. (Cf. **SYNONYMITY** b.)

1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* I. iv 66 The formation differs essentially both from its type in the North of England, and from its foreign *Synonyms*.

4. *loosely*. A person of the same name as another, a 'namesake' = **HOMONYM** 2. *notice-use*

1837 SYD SMITH *Sir J. Mackintosh Wks* (1850) 650/1 A Scotch cousin, who had mistaken me for my gallant *synonym*, the hero of Acre

Hence *†* **Synonym** *v* (*are*), *trans.*, to designate by a *synonym*.

1761 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* LII 446 It is truly a kind of crystal, and might with propriety be *synonymed* *Crystallus variis columnaribus lateribus variis*

† **Synonymal**, *a* (*sb*) *Obs.* Also *†* **synoni-**, *sun-*. [*f* **SYNONYM** *sb.* + *-AL*.] **Synonymous**.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* II. xxx. § 39 *margm*. In matters of knowledge or belief, reason and cause are *synonymall*. 1647 H. L'ESTRANGE *God's Sabbath* 65 In its remotest latitude of signification it is *synonymall* with what Civilians call *Jus Gentium*, or the Law of Nations. 1659 O. WALKER *Instant Oratory* 95 Repetitions and enlargements by *synonymal* words

B *sb* A *synonym*.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Oriat.* 191 The Fume of Minerals, by reason of its malignity, & an Arsenical poyson, have become *Synonymalls* or things of one name. to wit, the Arsenick, and smoke vapour, and smoke of Metals fall together or agree in one. 1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist. Times* II. 304 The *Synonymalls* one upon the Neck of Another, savour more of the Skill of the Clerk, then of the Faith of the Reporter.

Hence *†* **Synonymally** *adv.*, *synonymously*.

1630 SPILMAN *De Sepult.* (1641) 16 In this manner the fifth Canon either useth them [*sc.* 'exact' and 'demand'] *Synonymally*, or [*etc.*].

Synonymie (sīnōnīmīk), *a* (*sb*). [*f*. **SYNONYM** *sb.* + *-ie*, after F *synonymique*] *Of*, relating to, consisting of, or exhibiting *synonyms*.

1816 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* LXXIX 472 A *synonymic* table of the geography of Egypt under the Pharaohs. 1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 220 *Synonymic* distinctions, however, should not be carried too far in any language. 1871 KIRBY (*title*) A *Synonymic* Catalogue of Diurnal Lepidoptera. 1881 SHARPE in *Nature* XXIII. 481/2 The intricate windings of *synonymic* literature. 1899 A. GUERMAN in *Class Rev.* XIII. 214/2 *Pulchritudinis ac speciem*. The same *synonymic* collocation occurs in Firm. Maternus

† The meaning 'synonymous' given in mod. Dicts appears to be unsupported, but of next, 1.

B *sb*. The study of *synonyms*, as a department of grammar. [*Cf.* F. *synonymique*, G. *synonymik*.] Also **Synonymies** (in recent Dicts.).

1857 J. W. GIBBS *Philol. Studies* 220 It is the business of *synonymic* merely to notice the distinctions actually existing, not to create them, or to anticipate their origin.

Synonymical, *a* [*f* **SYNONYM** *sb.* + *-ICAL*.] *†* 1. = **SYNONYMOUS** I. *Obs.*

1645 E. CALAMY *Indictm.* Eng. 23 The Apostle reckons up seven *synonymical* expressions. The works of the flesh are hatred, variance, emulation, wrath, strife, sedition, envyings. 1690 C. NRSSE *Hist. & Myst. O. & N. Test.* I 89 It being a phrase *synonymical*

2. = SYNONYM

1806 DAWSON (*title*) Philologia Anglicana, or a Philological and Synonymical Dictionary of the English Language. 1889 *Amer. Naturalist* XXI 580 A synonymical and descriptive list, in which one hundred and seven species are given. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 11 July 62/2 A wonderful Psalm, this [sc the 119th]! Acrostical, synonymical, panegyric, devotional.

Hence **Synonymically adv.**, as a synonym or synonyms.

1599 *Broughton's Lett* vi 20 Συνοπτικῶς καὶ ἀκολουθῶς are all one, and synonymically confounded. 1862 H B WHEATLEY *Anagrams* 172 The second piece includes some words not synonymically inserted in the first.

Synonymicon (sinōnī'kōn). [f. SYNONYM, after *lexicon*.] A list or dictionary of synonyms.

1813 W TAILOR *Eng. Synonyms* Introd p xiv, Blair has deposited in his *Rhetoric*, some further contributions to an English synonymicon.

Synonymist (sinōnīmīst). [f. SYNONYM sb + -IST; cf. F. *synonymiste*.] One who treats of, or makes a list of, synonyms.

1753 *Chambers' Cyc. Supp.*, *Synonymists*, among the botanical writers, such as have employed their care in the collecting the different names, or *synonyma*, used by different authors, and reducing them to one another. 1805 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX 18 The German synonymist has produced a work of fuller and sounder information. 1849 Sir J STEPHEN *Eccle. Brog* (1850) II. 155 Neither Crabbe, the synonymist, nor even Samuel Johnson, lexicographer, could have discriminated exactly between the senses of two appellations so equivocal.

Synonymity (sinōnīmī'ti). [f. SYNONYM sb + -ITY.] The quality or fact of being synonymous, or having the same meaning.

1880 J MORISON in *Expositor* XI. 468 Metaphysical coincidence, by no means necessitates the rhetorical synonymity of nomenclature. 1884 N & Q 6th Ser X 43/2 To point out the Germanic origin of his [sc Garibaldi's] name and its synonymity with Shakspeare.

b. *transf.* Identity of nature of things having different names (e.g. tones in a musical scale, or geological formations); cf. SYNONYMOUS 1 c.

1875 ELLIS in *Helmholtz's Sensations of Tone* App. 659 To found any harmonic theories on the synonymity of tones in any temperament, when there is known to be no synonymity in nature. 1896 *Naturalist* 210 The synonymity of the Lincoln Carstone and the Norfolk Limestones.

Synonymize (sinōnīmīz), v. rare. [f. late L. *synonymizum* SYNONYM sb. + -IZE.]

1. *trans.* To give the synonyms of.
1595 CARRW *Excell. Eng. Tongue* in G G Smith *Eliz. Crit. Ess.* II. 292 This word *fortis* we may synonymize after all these fashions, stout, hardy, valiant, doughty, Courageous, adventurous, &c. 1699 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 394 Our Common Garden Kind [of Snail] which I have Synonymized under No 13.

2. *intr.* To be synonymous with.
1612 COTGR. s.v. *Res*, Alluding to the signification of *res*, whereas *Tonus* almost synonymizeth.

3 To use synonyms; to express the same meaning by different words. Also in *vbl sb.* and *ppl a.*

1700 [W. KING] *Transactioner* 36 He's as successful in his Descriptions as in his Synonymizings. 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Mag.* XX 17 To synonymize is to express one thought in different terms. 1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV 694 The creation of new words, with its synonymizing tendency.

4 *trans.* To furnish with lists of synonyms; to make synonymic. *nonce-use*.

1805 PERRV (*title*) The Synonymous, Etymological, and Pronouncing English Dictionary; being an attempt to synonymize his [sc Dr Johnson's] folio Dictionary of the English Language.

Synonymous (sinōnīmōs). A. Also 7 **synonymus**, 7-9 **synonymous**. [f. med.L. *synonymus*, ad. Gr. *συνώνυμος*; see SYNONYM and -OUS.]

1. Having the character of a synonym, equivalent in meaning. said of words or phrases denoting the same thing or idea. Const. *to*, (now usually) *with*.

1610 DONNE *Pseudo-martyr* 389 So doth the law accept it [sc the word 'heresy'] in this oath, where it makes it equivalent, and Synonymous, to the words which are joined with it, which are *Iniquous* and *Damnable*. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 601 That word Substance, being used, as Synonymous with Essence. 1690 *Reasons why Rector of P took Oath of Allegiance* 11 Lawmakers muster up such a number of synonymous Terms, or such as amongst which we can see but small diversity. 1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX 398 At one view you have the several Synonymous Names of all precedent Writers of Natural History. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.*, Words are seldom exactly synonymous. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Outlines* Wks. 1843 VIII 201/2 Matter, at first sight, may naturally enough be considered as exactly synonymous to the word *substance*. 1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* 56 The fact appears to be, that Pair and Pack were formerly synonymous. 1873 DARWIN *Emotions* vii. 194 To say that a person 'is down in the mouth' is synonymous with saying that he is out of spirits. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* iii. 74 If life and mind are not synonymous, neither are brain and mind.

b. Of or relating to synonyms; synonymic. *rare*. 1805 [see SYNONYMIZE 4].

c. *transf.* Said of things of the same nature denoted by different names, i. e. by synonyms; thus = identical. (Cf. SYNONYM 3, SYNONYMITY b.)

1789 BURNBY *Hist. Mus.* III vii. 439 Two of the five short keys are divided in the middle and communicate to two different sets of pipes so that G♯ and Ab are not synonymous sounds.

2. In extended sense, said of words or phrases

which denote things that imply one another: cf. SYNONYM 2.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassi Puert.* 152 Can it be thus, That Tents, and Studies are Synonymous? 1706 ESTCOURT *Four Examples* 1, Cuckold and Husband are as Synonymous Terms, as Rogue and Attorney. 1769 JUNIUS *Lett.* xv. (1788) 89 Good faith and folly have so long been received as synonymous terms, that [etc.]. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1778) I. iv. 254 Over all the continent of North America a north westerly wind and excessive cold are synonymous terms. 1820 CARLIVE *Misc.* (1857) II. 1 Were will in human undertakings synonymous with faculty. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iii. 1 317 The name of soldier was synonymous with that of marauder. 1873 G. S. BADEN-POWELL *New Homes* 431 With many, going out to Australia is believed to be synonymous with making a fortune.

3 *loosely* Having the same name; denoted by the same word = HOMONYMOUS 2.
1734 [see HETERONYMOUS 1] 1796 KIRWAN in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* VI 187 If a magnet be cut in two, in a direction parallel to the axis, the parts before conjoined will now repel each other, because they still retain two synonymous poles. 1876 BRANT & RICE *Gold Buttefly* xii, Poor old Abraham Dyson, now lying in a synonymous bosom.

¶ b. That may be described in the same terms; of the same description, similar. *Obs.*

1690 D'URFEE *Collins's Walk Lond.* 1 8 'Tis needless to expose His Stockings, or describe, or Shoes, or Legs, or Feet, since 't may be guessed They were Synonymous to th' rest. 1706 DE FOE *Jure Div.* vii. 142 The Fall of Man having made him a Slave to the Devil, Man grew something Diabolical himself, and strove to practice a synonymous Power over his fellow Creatures.

Hence **Synonymously adv.**, by or as a synonym, with the same meaning; **Synonymously**.

1659 PEARSON *Creed* l. 200 It [sc. creation] is often used synonymously with words which signify any kind of production or formation. 1697 F. PHILLIPS *Reg. Necess.* 415 The Earls or Counts of England before the Norman Conquest, were as our learned Selden observed, sometimes Synonymously entitled Dux or Dukes. 1688 *Vox Cleri Pro Rege* 47 The King had Sovereign or absolute Power (for our late Prerogative Divines have used both Epithetes Synonymously). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol. Schol.* often used synonymously with slate. 1863 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang.* Ser. II. 2, (1868) 447 The synonymy of Sky and God in the Aryan language.

Synonymy (sinōnīmī). Also 6-9 **synonymy**, 7-9 **synonymy**. [ad. late L. *synonymia*, a. Gr. *συνωνυμία*, f. *συνώνυμος* SYNONYM. Cf. F. *synonymie*, etc.]

¶ 1. = SYNONYM 1. *Obs.*

1609 R. BARNARD *Faithful Sleep* 27 One word signifying many things, Homonymies; many words signifying againe one thing, Synonymies. 1659 TORRIANO, *Synonymia*, a Synonymie. 1730 M. WRIGHT *Introd. Law Tenures* 179 Feud, Fee, and Tenure, are Synonymies, and import but one and the same Policy. 1799 J. SCOTT *Bahar-Danush* Pref. p. vi, The synonymies and compound epithets so abundant in eastern description.

¶ b. *loosely*. A thing of the same name = HOMONYM 2. *Obs.*

1612 SELDEN *Illustr. Drayton's Poly. ob.* ii. 34 We haue three rivers of note synonymies with her [sc Isis].

2. The use of synonyms or of words as synonyms; *spec.* a rhetorical figure by which synonyms are used for the sake of amplification.

(1896 A. DAY *Engl. Secretorie* ii (1625) 91 *Synonymia*, when we bring forth many words together of one signification, or sounding to one purpose. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* iii. xix. (Arb) 223 When so euer we multiply our speech by many words or clauses of one sense, the Greekes call it *Synonymia*, as who would say, like or consenting names.) 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhct.* 159 A Synonymie is a comodiuous heaping together of diuers words of one signification. 1880 MASSIE in *Expositor* XI. 147 Abaz makes vñ equivalent to δόλος. Such synophantic synonymy St. Paul absolutely repudiates.

3. The subject or study of synonyms; synonyms collectively, a set of synonyms. a. in grammar.

1683 *Weekly Memorials* 15 Jan. 375 The Synonymie or several Names to the same sense. 1794 Mrs. PROZII (*title*) British Synonymy; or, an attempt at regulating the choice of words in familiar conversation. 1837 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* i. iii. § 8 The distinctions in Latin syntax, inflexion, and synonymy. 1908 *Expositor* Jan. 73 The best work on New Testament synonymy.

b. in natural history. see SYNONYM 1 b.

1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXXI 438 Arcti, in his account of this species, has adopted the synonymy of Schonevelde, who describes a fish under the name of *Ophiodon imberbe flavum*. 1785 MARTYN *Lett. Bot.* Introd. (1794) 6 A Synonymy, or exact list of the names that every plant bore in all the writers which preceded them. 1854 WOODWARD *Mot. lusia* ii 162 The synonymy of the genus would fill several pages. 1877 H. SAUNDERS in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1878) 156 The comparative simplicity of the synonymy of the *Slepi-nar*. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Dicoynycetes* 241 Dr Cooke has pointed out the fact that two different species have been included by authors under this name. The synonymy is rendered somewhat uncertain by this fact.

4. The quality or fact of being synonymous; identity of meaning; synonymousness.

1794 Mrs. PROZII *Synon.* I. 182 Yet would such a transposition be no proof of their synonymy. 1813 *Paris Chit. chat* (1816) II. 102 A philologist established the synonymy of the words *repress* and *arrest*. 1857 H. H. BRENN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 85 Soane will have it that Spenser intended the particle 'or' to express synonymy.

Synopsis (sinōpsis). Pl. **synopses** (-sēz), [a. late L. *synopsis* (whence It. *sinossi*, Sp. *sinopsis*, Pg. *synopsis*), a. Gr. *σύνopsis* general view, f. *σύν* SYN- + *opsis* view (cf. *συνόψαν* to see altogether).]

1. A brief or condensed statement presenting a combined or general view of something; a table, or set of paragraphs or headings, so arranged as to exhibit all the parts or divisions of a subject or work at one view; a conspectus.

1612 CORVAT *Cruditates* 432 He hath written a synopsis of the history of man. 1644 MILTON *Arcep* (Arb.) 64 The infinit helps of interlineares, breuiaries, synopses, and other loitering gear. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 6 We shall exhibit to the reader's view a brief and general synopsis of the whole following work. 1692 RAY in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 199, I am now upon a methodical Synopsis of all British Animals except Insects. 1771 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 262, I have now gone minutely through your last tour, and the synopsis, with which you have closed it. 1844 Sir R. GRIFITH (*title*) A Synopsis of the Characters of the Carboniferous Limestone Fossils of Ireland. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI. 17 A considerable portion of this Essay consists of summary statements, or abridged recitals of the staple Christian argument. These synopses, or condensed evidences, are characteristic of Chalmers. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 221/2 Below we give a synopsis of the foregoing, that the painter may have a concise view of the entire process.

transf. 1652 EVELYN *St. France* Misc. Writ (1805) 50 The Netherlands which is a perfect encyclo and synopsis of whatever one may see elsewhere in all the other countries of Europe.

2. A general view or prospect, as of a landscape. *rare*.

1881 BADDELEY *Hight. Scot.* 68 The Knock of Crief. commands a synopsis of all that is beautiful around.

3. *Eastern Ch.* A book of prayers for the use of the laity (see quot.).

1890 NEALE *East. Church. Gen. Introd.* iv iii. 890, I hardly can reckon. The Synopsis, as Office Book. These are mere compilations of such prayers as are most likely to be needed in the attendance on the Divine Offices.

Hence **Synopsise** (-sēiz) v. *trans.* (U.S.), to make a synopsis of, to epitomize.

1882 *Advance* (Chicago) 27 July, Now as for our faith. You have synopsisized it. 1890 *Harper's Mag.* Nov 95/2 The chapter which we have been here synopsisizing.

† **Synopsy**. *Obs. rare* -o. In 7-10. [irreg. ad. late L. *synopsis*; see prec.] = SYNOPSIS.

1616 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, *Synopsis*, a sight or full view of a thing. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Synopsis*, a brief summing up of things contained in a large Treatise.

Synoptic (sinōptik), a. (sb.) [ad. mod.L. *synopticus* (whence also F. *synoptique*, It. *sinottico*, Sp. *sinóptico*, Pg. *sinóptico*), ad. Gr. *συνωπτικός*, f. *σύνopsis* SYNOPSIS (cf. OPTIC).]

1. Of a table, chart, etc.: Pertaining to or forming a synopsis, furnishing a general view of some subject.

1763 *Phil. Trans.* LIII 168, I have computed them again, and they are as in the following synoptic table. 1817 FARADAY *Chem. Manuf.* xxii. (1842) 564 The instrument is called a Synoptic Scale of Chemical Equivalents, or more usually Wollaston's Scale. 1851 NICHOL *Archit. Heav.* 193 Madler's synoptic view of what he considers established. 1887 R. ABERCROMBY *Weather* i. (1888) 8 Such a chart is called a 'synoptic chart' because it enables the meteorologist to take a general view, as it were, over a large area.

b. Of a mental act or faculty, conduct, etc.: Pertaining to, involving, or taking a combined or comprehensive mental view of something.

1852 J. MARTINEAU *Ess. Unity of Mind in Nature* (1891) III. 105 Without this synoptic progress, the occupation of the intellect would be gone. 1890 *Speaker* 11 Nov. 135/1 That synoptic statesmanship which has done so much for this branch of education in France. 1900 E. HOLMES *What is Poetry?* 28 The poet fuses them [sc phenomena] by the force of his emotion. poetic emotion being essentially a synoptic faculty.

2. Applied distinctively to the first three Gospels (viz. of Matthew, Mark, and Luke) as giving an account of the events from the same point of view or under the same general aspect. Also *transf.* pertaining or relating to these Gospels.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. § 17 45 The Book of Deuteronomy seems to bear something of the same relation to the preceding Four that the Gospel of St. John does to the Synoptic Three. 1861 TRENCH *Comm. Eph. Churches Asia* 163 The words of Christ as recorded in the Gospels, in the three synoptic Gospels above all, 1899 Sir J. C. HAWKINS *Horae Synopticae* Pref. p. v, The origin, mode of composition, and mutual relations of the three Synoptic Gospels form so obscure and so complex a subject of enquiry that it has come to be generally known as the 'Synoptic Problem'.

b. as sb. Any one of the Synoptic Gospels (or of their writers = SYNOPTIST 1). Usually in pl. 1858 J. MARTINEAU *Stud. Christ.* 257 The Synoptics... which present only varieties of the same fundamental tradition. 1874 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 815 The Fourth Gospel... puts the clearance [of the temple] at the beginning of Christ's career, the synoptics put it at the end. 1878 E. WHITT *Life in Christ* iii. xvii, The sublime scenes of His Baptism, and of His Transfiguration, when the synoptics tell us that God spoke of Him as His 'Beloved Son'.

Synoptical (sinōptikāl), a. [See prec. and -ICAL.]

1. = SYNOPTIC 1.

1664 EVELYN *Kal Hort* Introd. The Observations which we have collected together, and here present, as so many Synoptical Tables. 1755 JOHNSON *Plan Dict.* Wks. 1787 IX. 177 In synoptical lexicons, where mutilated and doubtful languages are explained by their affinity to others more certain and extensive. 1826 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol.* III. xxviii 32 That you may have a synoptical view of the comparative size of the larger insects. I now lay before you

a table of the dimensions 1839 HALLAM *Lit. Eur.* III. iii. in § 134. 177 The ninth chapter of the Leviathan contains a synoptical chart of human science. 1889 *Science-Gossip* XXV 157 To add to the value of this useful volume we have also a copious synoptical index and general index.

2. = SYNOPTIC 2. rare.

1875 [see SYNOPTIST 1].

Hence **Synoptically** *adv.*, in the way of a synopsis; so as to present a general view.

1667 PRTT in *Spratt Hist. R. Soc.* 295, I shall more Synoptically here insert a Catalogue of all Dying Materials. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* II 892/2 The best synoptically arranged text.

Synoptist (sin'optist). [f. SYNOPTIC see -IST.]

1. Any one of the writers of the Synoptic Gospels. see SYNOPTIC 2. (Usually in pl.)

1860 WESTCOTT *Introd. Study Goss.* v. 262 The Synoptists, it is said, describe the public ministry of Christ as extending only over one year. 1875 *ibid.* iii (ed. 5) 166 The terms *Synoptist*, *Synoptical*, as applied to the first three Evangelists appear to date from the time of Griesbach, though they were brought into general use by Neander. 1882 FARRAR *Early Ch.* iv xix 1 493 Those who hold, in despite of the plain evidence of the Synoptists, and still more of St. John, that our Lord's 'brethren' were among the number of His Apostles.

2. One who compiles a synopsis *rare*.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Synoptistia** *a* = SYNOPTIC 2.

1879 E. A. ABBOTT in *Encycl. Brit.* X. 805/2 The author of the Fourth Gospel speaks of 'the Jews' as an alien race; but this is not in the manner of the synoptic tradition.

Synorhism, -orthographie. see SYN-.

Synosteo-, combining form made up from Gr. *σύν* with + *ὀστέον* bone, and intended (or alleged) to mean 'articulation of bones, joint', in several words inserted only from mod. Dicts.: see QUOTS.

1844 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (1848), *Synostography*, the part of anatomy which describes the joints. *Synostology*, a treatise on the joints. *Synostotomy*, dissection of the joints. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Synostotome*, in *surg.*, a dismembering-knife.

Synostosis (sin'ostōsis). *rare*. [f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *ὀστέον* bone + *-osis*.] = SYNOSTOSIS.

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synostosis*, *Synostosis*, union by means of bone.

Synostose (sin'ostōz), *v.* [Back-formation from next] *pass.* and *trans.* To be affected with synostosis; to be united by a growth of bone.

1878 BARTLEY in *Topham's Anthropol.* iv 133 The bones become ankylosed, the suture is synostosed. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Stud. Anthropol. Laborat.* 213 The sagittal suture shows no signs of synostosis, nor has the sphenobasilar suture yet synostosed. 1904 — *Morphol. & Anthropol.* 252 Premature synostosis is followed by restricted growth in a direction perpendicular to that of the synostosed suture.

Synostosis (sin'ostōsis). *Anat. and Phys.* Pl. -osis (-ōsis). [Contracted from SYNOSTOSIS.]

Union or fusion of adjacent bones by growth of bony substance (either normal or abnormal).

1848 [see SYNOSTOSIS]. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull* 4, Synostosis, or the premature ossification of one or more of the sutures between the cranial bones. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* IX 352 Multiple exostoses, hyperostoses, and synostoses of the vertebral column.

Hence **Synostotic** (sin'ostōtik) *a.*, pertaining to, characterized by, or affected with synostosis.

1864 THURNAM in *Nat. Hist. Rev.* (1865) Apr. 247 The abnormal scaphoid skulls of the African races seem to fall under the definition of what is termed by Welcker, *synostotic dolichocephalism*. 1864 J. B. DAVIS *Neanderthal Skull* 13 The great depression of the frontal and vertical regions in a synostotic skull. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* 253 Synostotic deformation, consequent upon precocious union of two or more cranial bones.

Synotic: see SYN-.

Synou, obs. form of SINEW.

Synousiast, var. SYNUSIAST *Obs.*

Synovia (sin'ōviā). Also 8-g sin-. [mod. L. *synovia*, *synovia*, also *synophia*, an invention, prob. arbitrarily formed, of Paracelsus (died 1541), applied by him to the nutritive fluid peculiar to the several parts of the body, and also to the gout (see quot. in b. below), but limited by later physicians to the fluid of the joints.

In mod. dict., it is derived from Gr. *σύν* SYN + *ὥα*, *L. dūm* egg, on account of the resemblance of synovia to the white of egg. This is without foundation, and conflicts with Paracelsus's description of synovia as reddish, dark red, grey, etc., according to the part.]

Phys. The viscid albuminous fluid secreted in the interior of the joints, and in the sheaths of the tendons, and serving to lubricate them; also called *joint-oil* or *joint-water*.

1650 *Chymicall Diet.*, *Sinonda* [sic] is white glew of the joints (transl. of 1583 DORNEUS *Dict. Theophr. Paracelsi*, *Sinonia* est gluten album articulatorum). 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Synovia*, the glutinous Matter betwixt the Joints. 1796 MONRO *Anat. Bones* (1741) 59 When the Synovia is not rubbed betwixt the Bones, it inspissates. 1799 *Phil. Trans.* LIX. 44 Without a bursal ligament, to contain the synovia, and keep the bone in its place. 1824 W. ARMOR *Mem. & Haller* iv. 311 His sprightliness was one reason why his strength lasted so long. It acted like synovia on the joints of his body. 1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) L. 59 In some cases the articulation is only filled with an increase of synovia.

† b. *Path.* A morbid condition or discharge of this fluid. *Obs.*

Cf. Paracelsus *Paragaphorum* vii 1, De Podagra. Geminum 1610 morbi nomen synovia est. Hoc enim ex mobili causa desumitur.

1665 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 215 The powder used outwardly helps the Synovia, and mundeifieth old ulcers. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 296 [He] had an inspissated Sinovia upon his right Foot, which possessed not only the Articulation, but spread over the whole Foot. 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Pricking*. If the tendon is wounded, the sole must be carefully drawn, because a sinovia and gleet is discharged. [Cf. quot. 1824 s.v. *Synov.*]

Synovial (sin'ōviāl), *a.* [f. SYNOVIA: see -AL.] Pertaining to, consisting of, containing, or secreting synovia.

1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* l. 184 The Gout is an obstruction of the synovial vessels. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* l. 437 Wounds, that enter the joints, will generally afford a larger synovial discharge. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 436 Had a tendon been substituted, we should naturally suppose that it would have been surrounded with synovial membrane. 1846 G. E. DAY in *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 416 The synovial fluid is viscid, transparent, of a yellow or reddish colour, faintly saline. 1864 OWEN *Power of God* 23 A joint, with the co-adjusted surfaces covered by smooth cartilage, and lubricated by joint-oil, retained and secreted by a synovial capsule.

† b. *transf.* Occurring in or affecting a synovial membrane.

1846 BRITTON in *Malpighi's Man. Oper. Surg.* 83 Synovial cysts. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 776 It is estimated that 8 per cent of the cases of synovial inflammation occur in the knee. 1886 FAGEE *Princ. Med.* II. 529 Synovial rheumatism.

Hence **Synovially** *adv.*, by means of synovia, or of a joint containing synovia.

1870 FLOWER *Osteol. Manu.* x. 135 A small bony nodule which is articulated synovially to the upper corner of the outer extremity of the basihyal.

Synovin (sin'ōvin). [f. SYNOVIA + -IN 1.] The form of mucin occurring in synovia.

1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Synoviparous (sin'ōvi pārous), *a.* [f. SYNOVIA + -PAROUS.] Producing or secreting synovia.

1900 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Synoviparous crypts*, diverticula from synovial membranes.

Synovitis (sin'ōvītis). *Path.* [f. SYNOVIA + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a synovial membrane.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 162/2 Acute synovitis of the ankle-joint. 1879 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 775 That the pain of synovitis is caused by the distension of the fibrous elements of the joint is generally admitted.

† **Synovy**, *Obs.* Anglicized form of SYNOVIA. (Cf. *F. Synovie*.)

1684 W. RUSSELL *Phys. Treat.* 92 In every true Gout, the tormenting Pain thereof is only in the Joynt-Water, or Synovy between the Joynts. 1844 R. BOICE *Ann. Surg.* 28 To stop Synovy, or Joint Oil (in Horses).

Synow, obs. form of SINEW.

Syns, *Synse*, obs. ff. SINC, CENSE 5.1

Synsacral to **Synsperic**: see SYN-.

Syntactic (sintæ'ktik), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *syntacticus*, ad. Gr. *συντακτικός*, f. *συντάσσειν*: see SYNTAX and -IC.] = SYNTACTICAL (the usual form).

1828-33 WEBSTER. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xi, The pursuit of stony-hearted verbs, savage noun-substantives, inflexible syntactic passages. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 7 The grand fundamental types of verbal flexion, and syntactic dependence. 1902 F. E. CLEMENTS in *Univ. Studies Nebraska* III. 19 Syntactic composition is the union under a single accent of two cases, one being merely a modifier of the other and in the case demanded by this relation.

Syntactical, *a.* [f. mod. L. *syntacticalis*: see prec. and -ICAL. Cf. *syntactical*.] Belonging or relating to grammatical syntax. Also *transf.* in reference to musical composition (quot. 1597).

1597 PACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* B, A figure is devided into Tropes & Schemates, Grammatical, Orthographical, Syntactical. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* Annot. F. 13, Musick is divided into two parts, the first may be called Elementary or rudimental, teaching to know the quality and quantity of notes. The second may be called Syntactical, Poetical, or effective; treating of soundes, concordances, and discords. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* The various syntactical structures occurring in the examples. 1846 M. WILKINS *Sansk. Gram.* 29 This absence of syntactical auxiliaries leads to the necessity for eight cases. 1852 BLACKIE *Stud. Lang.* 32 To make a regular study of the syntactical laws of the language. 1891 DRIVER *Introd. Lit. Old Test.* (1892) 504 Instances of singular syntactical usages.

Hence **Syntactically** *adv.*, in relation to, or according to the rules of, syntax.

1706 BAILEY (*titl.*) English and Latin Exercises for school-boys, to translate into Latin syntactically. 1858-9 G. P. MARSH *Engl. Lang.* xiii. (1862) 191 They are not syntactically connected.

Syntactician (sintækt'i-shān). [f. SYNTACTIC + -IAN: see -IOLAN.] One versed in syntax; a grammarian who treats of syntax. So **Syntactician** (sintækt'ist), in same sense.

1900 GILDERSLERVE *Syntax Classical Greek* Pref., The syntactician of to-day will find ample opportunity to criticize the arrangement.

† **Syntagma**, *Obs.* [ad. mod. L. *syntagma*: see next.] = next, i.

In quot. 1621, 1633, 1675, referring to works entitled *Syntagma* or *Syntagmata*.

1621 B. MOUNTAGU *Diatribe* 77 In all his [sc. Selden's] Syntagmes, he loveth not to tread or goe in common paths. 1633 AMES *Agst. Cerem.* 1 249 Polanus writt his partitions [i.e. *Partitiones Theologicae*], when he was a young man, and divine, but his Syntagme was his last work. 1658 PHILLIPS,

Syntagme, an ordering, disposing, or placing of things together. 1671 MARVELL *Rel. Transp.* l. 7 A bulky Dutchman, contivving those innumerable Syntagmes of Alphabets. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Rel.* 107 This is the Syntagm of Calvin's Divinity, and System of our Authors Policy. 1675 J. SMITH *Chr. Relig. Appeal* iv. 43 A Romance handsomely exprest by Peter Rhenensis, as he is quoted by Mr. Selden in his *Syntagme de auro vitulo*.

|| **Syntagma** (sintæ gmā). Pl. -ata or -as. [mod. L., a Gr. *σύνταγμα*, f. *συντάσσειν* (see SYNTAXIS).]

1. A regular or orderly collection of statements, propositions, doctrines, etc.; a systematically arranged treatise.

1644 MILTON *Areop.* (Arb.) 67 All must be suppress which is not found in their Syntagma. 1835 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* vii. 198 The Gospel is not a system of Theology, nor a Syntagma of theoretical propositions and conclusions.

2. *Antiq.* a. A body of persons forming a division of the population of a country. b. A body of troops forming a division of a phalanx.

1813 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man* vii § 2. 333 Diodorus Siculus tells us, that 'besides the priests and military cast, the state [in Egypt] is divided into three syntagmata, The Herdsmen... The Agriculturists... The Artisans.' 1856 GROTE *Greece* ii. xxi. XII 81 Among these divisions, is the Syntagma, which contained sixteen Lochi.

3. *Bot.* An aggregate of 'tagmata': see TAGMA. 1885 [see TAGMA].

Syntax (sintæks). Also 7 syntaxe. [ad. F. *syntaxe*, *†syntaxe*, ad. late L. *syntaxis*, a. Gr. *σύνταξις* SYNTAXIS.]

† 1. Orderly or systematic arrangement of parts or elements; constitution (of body); a connected order or system of things. *Obs.*

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* ii. xix § 1 69 b, Concerning the Syntax and disposition of studies, that men may know in what order or pursuit to read. 1661 GLANVILLE *Vau. Dign.* xii. 116 They owe no other dependence to the first, than what is common to the whole Syntax of beings. 1676 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man.* ii. iv. (1677) 157 Perchance no Man had ever the same Syntax of Phantasie or Imagination that he had. 1696 EDWARDS *Demonstr. Exist. God* ii. 124 This single [argument] from the fabric and syntax of man's body is sufficient to evince the truth of a Deity.

† b. Physical connexion, junction. *Obs.*

1615 CROOK *Body of Man* 595 Their articulation doth not differ from the Syntax or conjunction of other parts.

† c. Connexion, congruity, agreement. *Obs.*

1656 S. HOLLAND *Zorra* (1719) 123 What Syntax is there betwixt a Helmet and a Cap of Maintenance? 1675 BURTHOOR *Canna Del.* p. vi, I might display the Syntax, Harmony, Connexion, Concinnity of the Notions I employ.

d. That branch of mathematics which deals with the various arrangements of a number of things, as permutations, combinations, and the like.

1661 SILVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1908) II. 269 The theory of groups... standing in the closest relation to the doctrine of combinatorial aggregation, or what for shortness may be termed syntax.

2. *Gram.* a. The arrangement of words (in their appropriate forms) by which their connexion and relation in a sentence are shown. Also, the constructional uses of a word or form or a class of words or forms, or those characteristic of a particular author. b. The department of grammar which deals with the established usages of grammatical construction and the rules deduced therefrom distinguished from *accidence*, which deals with the inflexional forms of words as such.

1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Syntaxe*, construction and order of words. 1636 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram.* ii. 1, *Syntaxe* is the second part of Grammar, that teacheth the Construction of words. *Ibid.* ii. 11, The Syntaxe of a Noun, with a Noun, is in number, and gender. *Ibid.* v, The Syntaxe of a Verb with a Noun is in number, and person. 1697 BENTLEY *Phil.* (1699) 407 Neither Sense nor Syntax would allow of that Signification. 1700 EVERYEN *Diary* 27 Jan. 1658, He could make congruous syntax, turne English into Latine, and viceversa. 1721 GREENWOOD *Eng. Gram.* 29 The Syntax, or Construction of the Noun, is chiefly perform'd by the Help of certain Words call'd Prepositions. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Gram.* a, Grammar, which is the art of using words properly, comprises four parts; Orthography, Etymology, Syntax, and Prosody. 1824 L. MURRAY *Engl. Gram.* (ed. 5) l. 217 The English adjective, having but a very limited syntax. 1861 FALEY *Æschylus, Prometheus* (ed. 2) 38 note, 'Orav' being used as if the syntax were *deĩkai vñ' orov*, rather than *deĩkai to bov-Λυπη vñ' or' k + v*. 1885 GOSART *Nash's IVs* VI p. ix, He writes... with uncultured flabbiness, and with untasting syntax.

c. Name of a class in certain English Roman Catholic schools and colleges, next below that called *poetry* (see POETRY 6).

1629 WADSWORTH *Pur.* ii. 13 Father Lacy, the Reader of Poetry, and Master of the Syntax. 1665 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov.* 5 7 (1878) III 434, I went to the College of St. Omer, where I made one year's syntax. 1679 [see POETRY 6]. 1773 in B. Ward *Hist. St. Edmund's College* (1893) iv. 58 What we call the Accidence they call Figures, which they divide into two years, one for the lower, the second for the higher, the third for grammar, the fourth for Syntax. 1897 W. WARD *Life Cdl. Wiseman* (ed. 2) i. 8 Dr. Newsham, was Wiseman's Professor [at Ushaw] in Syntax (in 1815), and again in Rhetoric.

Syntaxian (sintæks'iān). [f. prec. + -IAN.] A member of the Syntax class in a Roman Catholic school.

1705 in *Ushaw Mag* (1903) Dec. 298 Syntaxians 3. Gram-
marians 11. 1837 J. C. FISHER *Diary* 104 (1904) Dec. 242
The Grand Exams. begin The Poets and Syntaxians 1904
1840 *Ibid* 98 Syntax and Grammar played their match on
Nov. 17th The Syntaxians' forwards were soon in evidence.

Syntaxical (sint'et'sikäl), *a. rare*. [f. SYNTAX
+ -ICAL. Cf. F. *syntaxique* 11 = SYNTACTICAL.]

1886 A DAY *Engl. Secretorie* 11 (1668) 81 Schemes Syn-
taxical, are Eclipsis Apoposesis. Zeugma. Syllepsis
Prolepsis [etc.]. 1886 SYD SMITH *Illustration's Math. Teach.*
Lang. Wks 1839 II. 325 The case of the substantive, and
the syntactical arrangement in which it is to be placed.

|| **Syntaxis**. *Obs.* Also 7 sin-. [late L., a.
Gr. *σύνταξις*, f. *συντάσσειν*, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τάσσειν*
(base *ταξ-*) to arrange. Cf. It. *sintassi*, Sp. *syntaxis*, Pg. *syntaxe*] = SYNTAX 2.

In quot. 1632 jocularly used with implication of SYNTAX
sense 1. In quot. 1641 = REGIMEN 3.

1540 PALSGRAVE tr. *Acolastus* Eijb. To shew the Syn-
taxis and the concordance between the wordes gouernynge,
and them that be gouerned. 1568 ASCHAM *Scholem* (Arb.)

25 In learninge father hys Syntaxis, by mine aduice, he
shall not vse the common order. 1632 B. JONSON *Alagn*
Lady 1. 1. To wise And well experienc'd Men, words do not
signifie; They have no power, save with dull Grammarians,
Whose Soules are nought, but a Syntaxis of them. 1641
MILTON *Annotado*. v. 39 If your meaning he with a violent
Hyperbaton to transpose the Text, as if the Words lay
thus in order, neglect not the gift of Presbytery, this were
to make the word gift start up to governe the word
Presbytery, as an immediate Syntaxis. 1644 HOWELL *For*
Trav (Arb.) 20 The French tongue, is a bold and hardy
speech, therefore the learner must not be bashfull in
speaking any thing, let it come forth confidently whether
true or false Syntaxis. 1740 FICPIND *Tom Jones* 11 iii, A
young Gentelman, at the Age of Seventeen was just entered
into his Syntaxis.

Syntaxist (sint'et'sist) *rare*-1 [f. SYNTAX +
-IST] = SYNTACTICIAN.

1834 COLERIDGE *Notes & Lect* (1849) I 151 The 'it',
quite in the genius of vehement conversation, which a
syntaxist explains by ellipses and subauditions in a Greek
or Latin classic.

Syntectonic. see SYN-.

Syntectic (sint'et'kik), *a.* [ad. late L. *syntecticus*
consumptive, a. Gr. *συντεκτικός* liquefying,
liquefiable, apt to faint, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τεκνέω* to melt.]

† 1. *Path.* Having the quality of melting or dis-
solving: applied to certain wasting diseases. *Obs.*

1651 WITTIE tr. *Primrose's Pop. Err* 11. 90 Those doe
appeare in malignant and burning feavers, which we call
syntectic feavers, seldome in a consumption and hetticke,
in which no such melting doth appeare. 1656 J. SMITH
Pract. Physick 83 Inflammation of the bowels, whence
followeth a Syntectic or melting flux.

2. (See quot.)
1908 R. A. DALY in *Amer. J. Sci.* July 19 The
sunken blocks must be dissolved in the depths of the original
fluid, magmatic body, with the formation of a 'syntectic',
secondary magma. [Note] This name for a magma rendered
compound by assimilation or by the mixture of melts,
has been proposed by F. Loewinson-Lessing.

So † **Syntectical**, *a. rare*-0.
1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 'Syntectical', that sounds [= swoons]
often, that is weak or brought low.

Syntelo, -tepalous: see SYN-.

|| **Synteresis** (sint'et'ris) *Pl.* -ereses (-i-zis).
[Med L. *synteresis* (Thomas Aquinas), a. Gr. *συν-
τήρησις* careful guarding or watching, preservation,
'scintilla conscientiae' (Jerome), n. of action f.
συντηρέω to keep, guard, or observe closely, f. *σύν*
SYN- + *τηρέω* to guard, keep. Cf. SYNDERESIS.]

1. *Theol.* A name for that function or department
of conscience which serves as a guide for con-
duct; conscience as directive of one's actions:
distinguished from SYNDERESIS. Now *Hist.*

1594 T. B. LA PRUNARD *Fr. Acad.* 11. 576 Although sinne
hath greatly troubled the munde, still there remainyng in it
some sparkles of that light of the knowledge of God, and of
good and euil, which is naturally in men. This remnant
that yet remainyeth is commonly called by the Diuines
Synteresis. 1611 W. SLATER *Key* (1629) 122 A great decay
of those naturall syntereses, that is, principles of direction for
Morall actions. 1620 R. CARPENTER *Conscionable Christian*
(1623) B1b, The Synteresis or treasury of morall prin-
ciples. 1637 NABBES *Microcosm* v, Its Synteresis, Or
purer part, is th' instigation Of will to good and honest
things. 1718 PENN *Lib. Cons.* v. Wks. 1726 I 453 That
Great Synteresis, so much renowned by Philosophers and
Civilians, learns Mankind, To do as they would be done to,
1911 E. UNDERHILL *Mysticism* 1 iii. 64 The divine nucleus,
the point of contact between man's life and the divine life,
has been given many names. Sometimes it is called the
Synteresis, the keeper or preserver of his being.

† b. Sense of guilt, remorse. (Cf. SYNDERESIS b.)
1650 FINE *Philos. Quest. Answ.* v. 1 He whose conscience
is tainted with the synteresis of the fact, is troubled in such
sort that he often bewrayes his owne guiltinesse.

2 *Med.* Prophylactic or preventive treatment.
(Probably only a book-term.)

1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* 1864 WEBSTER.

So † **Synteresy** (in 7-10), *rare*-0.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Synteresis*, the inward con-
science, or a naturall qualitie ingrafted in the soule, which
inwardly informeth a man, whether he do well or ill. 1658
PHILLIPS, *Synteresis* (Gr.), a reinforce, or sting of conscience.
† **Synteretia**, *a. Obs.* *rare*-0. [ad. med. L.
synteretia, a. Gr. *συντηρητικός* preservative, f.
συντηρέω see prec. and -IC] (See quot.) So
† **Synteretia** *sb. pl.* (*rare*-0).

[1684 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (1693), *Synteretia*, that
part of Physick which gives Rules for the Preservation of
Health.] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Synteretick* Medi-
cines. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synteretia* or *Syn-
teticus*.

Syntheme (sin'thēm). [ad. late L. *synthēma*
watchword, permit, a. Gr. *σύνθημα* collection, con-
nexion, watchword, token, f. *συντίθεσθαι* to put
together, f. *σύν* SYN- + *τίθεσθαι* (root *θε-*) to place.]

† 1. (See quot.) *Obs.* *rare*-0.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Syntheme*, a watch-word; also an intricate
sentence; also the same as *Diploma*. [1904 W. M. RAMSAY
in *Expositor* June 421 The Synthēma then was a symbol
always with him which spoke direct to him; it was a pledge
of success from the god who gave it, and thus filled him
with god given confidence.]

2. *Math.* A system of groups of elements, each
of the groups being formed of a certain number of
elements, so that each occurs exactly a given num-
ber of times among all the groups.

1844 SYLVESTER *Coll. Math. Papers* (1904) I 91 Let us
agree to denote by the word syntheme any aggregate of
combinations in which all the monads of a given system
appear once and once only. Let us begin with considering
the case of duad synthemes. 1879 — in *Amer. J. Nat. Math.*
11. 94.

Synthermal: see SYN-.

Synthesis (sin'thēsis). *Pl.* *syntheses* (-i-zē).
[a. L. *synthesis* collection, set or suit, composition
(of a medicament), garment (sense 7), hyperbaton,
a. Gr. *σύνθεσις* composition, logical and mathe-
matical synthesis, f. *συντίθεσθαι* (see prec.). In F.
synthēse, It. *sintesi*, Sp. *sintesis*, Pg. *synthese*,
synthesis, G. *synthese*.]

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. The action of proceeding
in thought from causes to effects, or from laws or
principles to their consequences (Opposed to
ANALYSIS 8.)

1611 CORVAT *Cruditus* 432 A Sciographie of sacred The-
ologie according to the three formes of methode, synthesis,
analysis, and definition. 1620 [see SYNTACTICAL 1] 1655
tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 312 Synthesis is ratiocina-
tion from the first causes of the construction, continued
through all the middle causes till we come to the thing
itself which is constructed or generated. 1708 RALPHSON
Math. Dict. 2 Synthesis or Composition is the Art of
searching the Truth or Demonstration, the Possibility
or Impossibility of a Proposition, by reasons drawn from
Principles, that is by Propositions which demonstrate one
another, beginning from the most simple, and so going on
to more general and compounded ones, till at length you
arrive to the last Proposition designed, or Conclusion which
is the thing to be demonstrated. 1704 NEWTON *Optics* (1721)
380 The Synthesis consists in assuming the Causes dis-
covered, and establish'd as Principles, and by them explaining
the Phenomena proceeding from them. 1911 CASE in *Encycl.*
Brit. XVI 829/1 Deduction is analysis when it is regressive
from consequence to real ground. Deduction is synthesis
when it is progressive from real ground to consequence.

[Cf. SIR W. HAMILTON in *Edin. Rev.* (1833) LVII 236
note, 'In one respect,' says Aristotle, 'the Genus is called
a part of the Species; in another, the Species a part of
the Genus.' (Metaph. L. v. c. 25) In like manner, the same
method, viewed in different relations, may be styled either
Analysis or Synthesis. This, however, has not been acknow-
ledged; nor has it even attracted notice, that different
logicians and philosophers, though severally applying the
terms only in a single sense, are still at cross purposes with
each other. One calls Synthesis, what another calls Analysis;
and this both in ancient and modern times.]

† 2. *Gram.* A figure by which a sentence is con-
structed according to the sense, in violation of strict
syntax. *Obs.* (So It. *sintesi*.)

Two kinds were distinguished, *synthesis generis* and
synthesis numeri.

1611 BRINSLEY *Posing of the Parts* (1615) 44 b, Names of
heathenish Gods, men, floods, moneths, winds (are mascu-
line) *margin*, *Albula* *pot. a. Deo*, *aqua* is understood by
Synthesis. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 197 Synthesis is a
construction made for significations sake, or a speech con-
gruous in sense, not in voyce. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Syn-
thesis*, a figure of construction, wherein a noun Collective
singular [is] joyned to a Verb plural [etc.]. 1704 J. HARRIS
Lex. Techn. 1.

3. *Surg.* (See quot.) *rare*-0.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Synthesis*, In Surgery..that
Method whereby the divided Parts are reunited, as in
Wounds. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7), *Synthesis* of
continuity means the union of the edges of a wound, or the
approximation of the extremities of a fractured bone. *Syn-
thesis of contiguity* is the reduction of displaced organs; as
in cases of hernia and luxations.

4. *Chem.* Formation of a compound by com-
bination of its elements or constituents, esp. applied
to artificial production in this way of organic
compounds formerly obtained by extraction from
natural products. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 3.)

1733 P. SWAN *Chem. Lect.* ix (1755) 179 We have seen
that a true Resolution and Recomposition are practicable;
and as Chemistry improves, the Business of Analysis and
Synthesis must likewise improve. 1859 J. A. WANKLYN
in *Proc. Roy. Soc. X.* 4 On the synthesis of acetic acid. 1869
ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 299 Alcohol can also be prepared from
its elements by synthesis. 1876 tr. *Schützenberger's Fer-
ment* 6 M. Berthelot made the first successful attempt to
perform organic syntheses. 1880 *Med. Temp.* *J. Nat. Med.* 62 The
protoplasm of those cells whose function lies in chemical
synthesis.

b. *Physics.* Production of white or other com-
pound light by combination of its constituent
colours, or of a complex musical sound by com-

bination of its component simple tones (Cf.
ANALYSIS 4.)

1869 TYNALL *Notes Lect.* Light § 263 In blending the
constituent colours, so as to produce the original, we illus-
trate, by synthesis, the composition of white light. 1879
PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 51 Helmholtz had not only analyzed
the vowel sounds into their constituent musical elements,
but had actually performed the synthesis of them.

5. In the philosophy of Kant, the action of the
understanding in combining and unifying the iso-
lated data of sensation into a cognizable whole.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biogr. Lit.* xii (1907) I 187 The whole
synthesis of our intelligence is first formed in and through
the self-consciousness. 1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic*
Introd. 87 That sort of distinctness, which arises, not by the
analysis, but by the synthesis of the marks, is synthetic
distinctness. 1848 The making of objects distinct belongs
to the synthesis, the making of conceptions distinct, to the
analysis. 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIII. 175/2 Experience proves
the possibility of the synthesis of the predicate 'heavy', with
the subject 'body', for these two notions, although neither
is contained in the other, are nevertheless parts of a whole,
or of experience. 1855 MILLERJOHN tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure*
Reason 80 But the conception of conjunction includes,
besides the conception of the manifold and the synthesis of
it, that of the unity of it also.

6. In wider philosophical use and *gen.* The put-
ting together of parts or elements so as to make up
a complex whole; the combination of immaterial
or abstract things, or of elements into an ideal or
abstract whole. (Opposed to ANALYSIS 1.) Also,
the state of being put so together.

1833 Mrs. BROWNING *Poetical Bound* 534, I devised for
them Number, the inducer of philosophies, The synthesis
of Letters, and [etc.]. 1836 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838)
III. 208 The happiest *synthesis* of the divine, the scholar,
and the gentleman was, exhibited in him. 1836-7 SIR W.
HAMILTON *Metaph.* vi (1877) I. 100 By synthesis I view
the parts in relation to each other, and finally to the whole. I
reconstruct them. 1842 Mrs. BROWNING *Gr. Ch. Poet.*
Wks (1904) 640/2 Disclosing from the analysis of the
visible things the synthesis or unity of the ideal. 1855
BROWNING *Cleon* 94 Mankind, made up of all the single
men.—In such a synthesis the labour ends. 1855 SPENCER
Princ. Psychol. 11. xxi. 302 To remember that what in the
infant is an elaborate synthesis, afterwards becomes an
instantaneous cognition. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* 1. 20 The
synthesis of their common Elements into one Concept. 1877
G. T. LADD *Elem. Physiol. Psychol.* 11. vi. 388 note, The
word 'synthesis' for this mental activity is employed and
defended by Wundt, who objects to the word 'association'.
[For preceding context see SYNTHEM 5.]

b. A body of things put together, a complex
whole made up of a number of parts or elements
united.

1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I 168 A system which would
unite in one sublime synthesis all the past forms of human
belief. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* 1. ii. 31 We
fancy that we are doing justice to individual men and
things by making them a mere synthesis of qualities. 1882
FARRAR *Early Chr.* 11. 100 The Christian life is the syn-
thesis of these Divine graces.

c. *Philol.* Synthetic formation or construction.

1869 FARRAR *Fam. Speech* 11. (1870) 62 The immense
victory which has been achieved by the Aryan race, in
adopting inflectional synthesis as the basis of their gram-
matical structure.

7. *Rom. Antig.* A loose flowing robe, white or
bright-coloured, worn at meals and festivities.

1606 HOLLAND *Sireton* 207 He wore a dainty and effem-
inate pied garment called Synthesis. 1622 S. WARD *Life of*
Faith in Death (1627) 109 At feasts great persons were
wont to change their guests ordinary clothes with a white
Synthesis. 1891 FARRAR *Darwin*, & *Darwin* ix, Nero... was
dressed in a loose *synthesis*—a dress of light green, uncon-
fined by any girdle.

Synthesist (sin'thē'sist). [f. next: see -IST.]
One who uses synthesis, or proceeds by a synthetic
method. (Opposed to *analyst*.)

1863 J. G. BAKER *N. York* 179 The so called analysts
and synthesists of descriptive zoology. 1864 HAMBERTON
in *Fine Arts Q. Rev.* May 238 Synthesists find continual
pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their
largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths, nor
do they ever see anything so vividly as the analysts see
that which they have analysed.

Synthesize (sin'thē'siz), *v.* [f. SYNTHESIS +
-IZE. The correct form is SYNTHETIZE.] *trans.*
To make a synthesis of, to put together or com-
bine into a complex whole; to make up by
combination of parts or elements. Also *absol.*
(Opposed to ANALYSIS 3.)

1830 FRASER'S *Mag.* II. 395 To analyze is a far easier task
than to synthesize. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Wind*
1. 813 Soon this leader will build the golden pipes and
synthesize 1 his people-organ for a holy strain. 1873 SYMONDS
Gr. Poets 1. 9 That Homer had no predecessors, no well-
digested body of myths to synthesize, is an absurd hypo-
thesis. 1874 MIVART in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 793 A Philosophy
which as a complement unites in one all other systems, will
harmonize with a Religion which as a complement syn-
thesizes all other Religions. 1889 — *Truth* 157 Movements
may be synthesized without our will.

b. *Chem.* To produce (a compound, esp. an
organic compound) by synthesis.

1865 [see *Synthesized* below]. 1897 *Albuit's Syst. Med.*
IV 316 The kidney is capable of synthesizing complex
organic substances.

Hence *Synthesized* (-aizd) *phl. a.*, *Synthesiz-*
ing vbl. sb. and *phl. a.*, also *Synthesizer*, one
who or that which synthesizes.

1830 *Fraser's Mag* II 393 Experience is nothing but a continual synthesizing of apprehensions. 1865 *Reader* 8 July 31 The synthesized acids of the lactic series. 1869 *Contemp. Rev* X 287 The competent synthesizer, designer, theorist. 1878 T. SUGLAIN *Mont* 30 The synthesizing spirit of infantile love in chaste souls alone can create. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Supp.* *Synthesizer*, in acoustics, an instrument for the production of complex tones of predetermined composition.

Synthete (sin'pē-tē). *rare*. [ad. Gr. συνθετής composer, agent-n f. συνθετός: see SYNTHESIS.] = SYNTHETIST.

1896 *Longm. Mag* Mar. 473 He was a synthete rather than an analyst.

Synthetic (sin'pē-tik), *a.* [ad. F. synthétique (1652 in Hatz-Darm.), or mod. L. *syntheticus*, ad. Gr. συνθετικός, f. συνθετός, ppl. adj. of συνθετός (see SYNTHESIS). Cf. It. *synthetico*, etc., G. *synthetisch*.] (In most senses opposed to ANALYTIC.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. Proceeding from causes or general principles to consequences or particular instances; deductive. cf. SYNTHESIS 1.

1867 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logick* II. 235 Synthetic is that which proceeds from the most simple Principles, to those things which are compounded of those Principles. *Ibid.* 136 The Sciences Theoretical, such as Physics, Metaphysics, Mathematics, &c. are disposed in Synthetic Method. 1908 *Hutton Course Math.* (1827) I 3 Synthesis, or the Synthetic Method, is the searching out truth, by first laying down some simple and easy principles, and then pursuing the consequences flowing from them till we arrive at the conclusion. 1834 A. JOHNSON tr. *Tennemann's Man. Hist Philos.* 33 [Philosophy] proceeds (on general topics) either from principles to consequences (the synthetic order), or from consequences to principles (the analytic order). 1864 BUCKLE *Civilization* (1864) II vi. 572 By reasoning from the twofold ideas of action and of sympathy, Hunter constructed the deductive or synthetic part of his pathology. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess* II 284 [He] descends into phenomena by Newton's synthetic method.

2. *Chem.* Pertaining to or involving synthesis; of organic compounds, produced by artificial synthesis: see SYNTHESIS 4.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* 1796 PEARSON in *Phil Trans* LXXXVI. 430 It appears from the synthetic experiments that the grain becomes finer as the proportion of tin is increased. 1800 HENRY *Epit Chem* (1808) 135 A decisive synthetic proof of the nature of this acid. 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* O. 18 (1862) I § 3 69 Synthetic Production of Organic Compounds. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst Med.* VI 491 The chromatin (nuclein) in some manner regulates the synthetic metabolism of the cell.

3. Pertaining to grammatical construction. *Obs. rare.*

[Cf. 1559 PUTTENHAM *Engl. Poetrie* III. viii. (Arb.) 168 That if [speech] should carry an orderly and good construction, which they [sc. 'the first learned artificers of language'] called Synthesis.]

1778 Br. LOWTH *Transit Isaak* Prelim Diss p. xxi. The Third sort of Parallels (in Hebrew poetry) I call Synthetic or Constructive, where the Parallelism consists only in the similar form of Construction.

4. In the philosophy of Kant, (a) applied to judgements which add to the subject attributes not directly implied in it; (b) pertaining to the synthesis of the manifold.

1819 J. RICHARDSON *Kant's Logic* Intro 80 Analytic or synthetic marks. Those are partial conceptions of the actual conception, these, partial ones of the merely possible whole conception. 1836 J. W. SEALE *Kant's Metaphysic of Ethics* p. lxvii. The synthetic union of consciousness. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 175/2 All speculative & *a priori* knowledge ultimately rests upon such synthetic or extending judgments, for though the analytical are highly important and requisite for science, still their importance is mainly derived from their being indispensable to a wide and legitimate synthesis, whereby alone a new acquisition in science can be made. *Ibid.* 177/2 The synthetic activity of the judgment. 1856 FERRIER *Inst Metaph.* (ed. 2) 25 note.

5. Of, pertaining to, consisting in, or involving synthesis, or combination of parts into a whole, constructive.

In quots. 1702 and 1798 applied to the logical method properly called *analytical* (the opposite of sense 1); cf. quot. 1833.

1702 HOOKER *Disc Earthquakes* Posth. Wks. (1705) 330 The methods of attaining this end may be two, either the Analytic or the Synthetic. The first is proceeding from the Causes to the Effects. The second, from the Effects to the Causes. 1773 HORSLEY in *Phil Trans* LXIV 280 Both these theorems are so easily derived from the preceding analysis of the problem, that it is needless to add the synthetic demonstration. 1798 EDGEMOND *Pract. Educ.* (1821) I 146 There are two methods of teaching, one which ascends from particular facts to general principles, the other which descends from the general principles to particular facts, one which builds up, another which takes to pieces; the synthetic and the analytic method. 1817 FUSSELL in *Lect. Paint.* x. (1848) 323 Analytic or synthetic from the whole to the parts, or from the parts to the whole. 1828 Sir W. HAMILTON in *Edin Rev* LVII. 236 Some call this mode of hunting up the essence the Analytic, others again, regarding the genus as the whole, the species and individuals as the parts, style it the Compositive, or Synthetic, or Collective. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xii. 182 Since painting is a work emphatically synthetic (being the union of many forms and colours and lights and darks into artistic wholes) 1887 G. T. LADD *Elem Physiol Psychol.* II. vi. 388 Its [sc. the mind's] activity in combining the sensations into the more complex presentations of sense. This combining activity is best called 'synthetic' or constructive.

b. Concerned with or using synthesis.

1864 HAMILTON in *Four Arts Q. Rev.* May 238 The synthetic habit of mind. 1877 TYNDALL in *D. News* 2 Oct 2/4

That vague and general insight which was more frequently affirmed by the synthetic poet than by the scientific man.

6. *Gram. and Philol.* Characterized by combination of simple words or elements into compound or complex words; expressing a complex notion by a single compounded or complex word instead of by a number of distinct words. (Opposed to ANALYTICAL 1 b.)

1835 G. C. LEWIS *Ess. Rom. Lang.* I. 26 By this change the Latin language of western Europe passed from the synthetic to the analytic class. 1845 *Proc Philol Soc* II. 268 Synthetic forms are not necessarily strictly parallel with the analytic ones of the same import. 1869 FARRAR *Ram. Speech* I (1870) 27 The synthetic character of ancient languages, compared with the analysis which distinguishes their modern representatives. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VI 105 The loss of formal grammatical distinction by synthetic means.

7. *Biol.* Combining in one organism different characters, which in the later course of evolution are specialized in different organisms; having a generalized or undifferentiated type of structure.

1849 tr. *Agassiz's Ess Classification* 178 Sauroid Fishes and Ichthyosaurs are more distinctly synthetic than prophetic types. 1874 H. A. NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 482 Synthetic or generalised plants, having rhizomata resembling those of some ferns, stems having the structure of Lycopodium [etc.]

8. *Math.* Applied to ordinary (as distinct from analytical, i. e. algebraic) geometry.

1889 N. F. DORRIS (*little*) *Elementary Synthetic Geometry of the Point, Line and Circle in the Plane*.

Synthetical (sin'pē-tikāl), *a.* [f. mod. L. *syntheticus*. see -ICAL.] (Opposed to ANALYTICAL.)

1. *Logic, Philos.*, etc. = prec. 1.

1860 T. GRANGER *Dir. Logick* IV. ii 295 Method, is either contexture, or retentive. The contexture is also called Synthesis, or Synthetical Method. 1873 O. WALKER *Educ* x 119 Neither is his Philosophy more notional than all Sciences, which are delivered in a Synthetical, i. e. a doctrinal method, and begin with universal propositions. 1867 tr. *Burgersdicius' Logick* II. 238 It often happens in a Part of a Discipline whose Whole is in Method Synthetical, that the Analytical Order may be kept. 1733 BERKELEY *Th. Vision* Vind § 38 In the synthetic method of delivering science or truth already found. 1827 WHEATLEY *Logic* Intro (ed. 2) 26 The synthetic form of teaching is sufficiently interesting to one who has made considerable progress in any study, and... is the form in which our knowledge naturally arranges itself in the mind but the analytical is the more interesting, easy, and natural kind of introduction, as being the form in which the first invention or discovery must originally have taken place. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist Induct. Sci* VI vi § 11. 200 One consequence of the synthetic form adopted by Newton in the Principia was, that his successors had the problem of the solar system to begin entirely anew. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* x. 321 In descending along its course, the synthetic proof gathers all these accessions into one common trunk.

2. *Chem.* = prec. 2.

1733 P. SHAW *Chem. Lect.* IX (1755) 169 This Synthetical Chemistry, taken in the strict Sense, for the Recomposition of Bodies from their own Principles. 1796 *Phil Trans.* LXXXVI. 414, I made the following synthetical observations and experiments. 1877 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* (1878) 112 The discovery of the composition of water was indeed made originally by synthetical, and not by analytical, processes. 1893 W. A. HAMMOND in *N. Amer. Rev.* CLVI 21 Those medicines which are synthetical, that is, formed in the laboratory by the union of other substances.

3. In the philosophy of Kant: = prec. 4.

1838 [F. HAYWOOD] tr. *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 15 That the straight line between two points is the shortest, is a synthetical proposition. For my conception of straight contains nothing of quantity, but only a quality. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIII. 175/2 Experience, which is itself a synthetical combination of its intuitions. 1884 tr. *Lotze's Logic* 61 Judgments of the form 'S is P' are called synthetical, when P is understood to be a mark not already contained in that group of marks which enables us to conceive S distinctly; they are called analytical when P belongs essentially to those marks the union of which is necessary to make the concept of S complete.

4. = prec. 5.

1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Linc.* 244 This [sc. a bog produced by overflow from an artificial channel] Sir Joseph [Banks] calls a synthetical bog, and says, he flatters himself, he shall become master of Mr. Elkinton's mode of drainage soon, as he had succeeded in a synthetical, as well as in an analytical experiment. 1846 KIRBY & SPENCE *Entomol.* xlviii IV. 461 Though he studied insects analytically with unvalued success, he was not always equally happy in his synthetical arrangement of them. 1881 ROUTLEDGE *Science* IX 219 Newton, having thus analysed light, proceeded to arrange experiments for the opposite or synthetical process of recombining the coloured rays.

b. = prec. 5 b.

1812 HAZLITT *On Tooke* Lit Rem 1836 I 360 The difference between the synthetical and analytical faculties. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* (1836) 429 The most unreasonable advocate of the exploded doctrines of synthetical botany. 1842 KINGSLEY *Life & Lett.* (1878) I. 71 Synthetical minds are subject to this self-torture.

5. *Gram.* (See quot. and cf. SYNTHESIS 2.)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Synthetical*, pertaining to the figure Synthesis, which is when a noun collective singular is joined with a verb plural.

Synthetically (sin'pē-tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY: see -ICALLY.] In a synthetic manner, by or in the way of synthesis (in various senses).

1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* I. iii. 347 The making of Hypotheses, and arguing from them synthetically. 1777 WALKER (the whole) The plan proceeds synthetically from parts to the whole. 1778 Br. LOWTH *Transit Isaak* Prelim Diss p. xxi. Here the lines are Synthetically Parallel. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 160, I tried this result syn-

thetically, and found it to resist fusion at 148°. 1812 Sir H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 182 Crystals of Glauber's salt may be resolved analytically into Sulphate of Soda and water, or compounded synthetically from these substances. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xii. 180 In painting on any one part of your picture you are really painting upon that, is, changing the colour of the whole canvas at once, and unless you do this always synthetically you will never succeed. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II viii 366, I necessarily represent the manifold as synthetically united in time. 1899 ALBUTT *Syst Med.* VI 505 Lecithin, as well as nucleins arise synthetically within the tissues of the body.

Syntheticism (sin'pē-tisiz'm). [f. SYNTHETIC + -ISM.] Synthetic character or method.

1863 Smith's *Dict. Bible* III. 1539/a note, The assumption that languages are developed only in the direction of syntheticism.

Synthetism (sin'pē-tiz'm). [ad. mod. L. *synthetismus*, f. Gr. συνθετικός (see SYNTHESIS).] A synthetic system or doctrine.

1834 A. JOHNSON tr. *Tennemann's Hist. Philos.* 463 A new system which he [sc. Kierke] denominates a Transcendental Synthetism. 1842 Sir W. HAMILTON *Diss. in Reid's Wks.* (1846) 797/2

Synthetist (sin'pē-tist). [f. SYNTHETIC or SYNTHETIZE + -IST.] = SYNTHESIST.

1848 GILFILLAN in *Tait's Mag.* XV. 519 Milton is the synthetist, Dante the analyst of Hell. 1873 HAMILTON *Th. about Art* xii 167 Synthetists find continual pleasure in observing the relations of things, but from their largeness of range they constantly miss minute truths.

Synthesize (sin'pē-tize), *v.* [ad. Gr. συνθερίζω, f. συνθετός, see SYNTHETIC and -IZE.] TRANS. = SYNTHESIZE.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Synthesize*, *v. t.*, to unite in regular structure. (Not much used.) 1854 S. NEIL *Elem. Rhet.* 153 It enables us to synthesize the two prevalent theories of Taste into one. 1888 *Harper's Mag* Jan. 250 Boucher marked every detail of running movement, and finally synthesized the results of his study in this group. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Dec 16/3 Hennell synthesised alcohol from olefant gas.

Hence *Synthesized*, *Synthesizing* *pp. a. djs.*, also *Synthesizer* = SYNTHESIZER.

1890 *Harper's Mag* May 838/1 The most gifted of the impressionist painters are analysts and synthesizers. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 17 Nov. 379/3 The grand synthesizing style of [Raphael]. 1928 *Times* 1 May 8/3 The function of the monthly reviews is to survey things broadly and at a synthesizing distance.

Synthronous (sin'pē-trō-nūs). *Eccl.* Pl. synthroni (-ōi). [eccl. L., a. eccl. Gr. σύνθρονος, f. σύν SYN- + θρόνος THRONE.] In the early church and the Greek Church, The joint throne of the bishop and his presbyters, usually a semicircular row of seats with the bishop's throne in the middle, placed behind the altar.

1861 NEALE *Notes Dalmatia* 127 The bishop's seat, at the east end of the synthronon, remains with two arms.

Syntille, var. SCINTILL *Obs.*

† **Syntome**. *Obs. rare* [ad. Gr. συντομή a cutting short, f. σύν SYN- + τέμνω to cut.] ? Abridgement, brief statement. So + **Syntomy** [ad. mod. L. *syntomia* (Puttenham *Engl. Poetrie*, 1589, ed. Arber, p. 169), ad. Gr. συντομία], brevity, conciseness.

1641 BRATHWAITE *Penit. Pilgr* Contents, The Summe, or Gradual Syntome [sic] of the Penitent Pilgrim. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Syntomy* a cutting away, brevity, or conciseness.

Syntome, -tone, *obs.* forms of SYMPTOM.

† **Syntone**. *Mus. Obs.* [ad. Gr. σύντονος: see SYNTONOUS.] In diatonic syntone, a mistranslation of Gr. διάτονον σύντονον syntonous diatonic (scale), σύντονον being erroneously taken as a sb (see SYNTONOUS).

[Cf. quot. 1694 S. V. DIATONIC 1.] 1784 J. KEEBLE *Harmonics* 30 The diatonic syntone. 1806 KOLLMAIER *Theory Mus. Harmony* II 6 The first foundation of our modern scale, seems to have been laid in that most ancient Tetrachord, of the Greeks, called the Diatonic Syntone, which consisted of four notes, equal to our B C D E.

Syntonic (sin'tō-nik), *a.* *Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντονος (see SYNTONOUS) + -IC.] = SYNTONOUS.

Syntonic comma, the common comma (COMMA 3), the difference between a major and a minor tone, or between the major third of the Pythagorean and that of the modern diatonic scale.

1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus.*, *Syntonic*, the epithet by which Aristoxenus and other ancient musical writers distinguish a species of the diatonic genus, which was nearly the same with our natural diatonic.

Syntonic, *a.* *Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + τόνος TONE + -IC.] Denoting a system of wireless telegraphy in which the transmitting and receiving instruments are accurately 'tuned' or adjusted so that the latter responds only to vibrations of the frequency of those emitted by the former; also said of the instruments so 'tuned'.

1892 LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* xvi 339 The synchronizing of the vibration-period of two things is well expressed by the adjective 'syntonic' which was suggested to me by the late Dr. A. T. Myers. That which has been styled resonance I propose, therefore, to call 'syntony'. 1898 S. P. THOMPSON in *Yrnl. Soc. Arts* XLVI. 457/1 Using, not merely circuits of wires, but syntonic circuits, which are necessarily much more sensitive in their response one to the other. 1898 *Elec.* 10 Jan. 2/4 These electrical resonances constitute 'syntonic telegraphy'.

Hence **Syntonically** *adv.*

In recent Dicts.

Syntonicin (sɪntɒnɪn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. σύντροφος SYNTROPHOS + -IN.] An acid albuminous substance found in muscular tissue, or produced from myosin by the action of acids.

1859 CARPENTER *Anim. Phys.* 1 33 The substance of which muscles are composed has been commonly considered to be fibrin, but it differs essentially from fibrin in its properties, and is now distinguished as Syntonin. 1872 HUXLEY *Physiol.* vi 134 The Syntonin which is the chief constituent of muscle and flesh. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 125 About 15 per cent of the remaining fourth [of the substance of muscle] is found, after death, to consist of an albuminoid substance called syntonin, or muscle fibrin.

Syntonicism (sɪntɒnɪzəm). *Electr.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + τόνος TONOS + -ISM.] = SYNTONY.

1903 *Rep. Brit. Assoc. Adv. Sci.* 761 The question of 'syntonicism', by which it is proposed to assure the secrecy of messages.

Syntonicize (sɪntɒnɪz), *v.* *Electr.* [f. SYNTONIC + -IZE] *trans.* To make syntonic; to 'tune' or adjust to the same or corresponding frequencies, as a transmitter and receiver in wireless telegraphy. Hence **Syntonicized**, -izing *pp. adjs.*; also **Syntonicization**, the action of syntonicizing; **Syntonicizer**, an apparatus for syntonicizing.

1893 LODGE *Mod. Views Electr.* xvi 355 Vacuum tubes attached to an ordinary syntonicized receiver. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 307 The Marconi apparatus seems to lend itself imperfectly to the 'sharp syntonicisation'. 1898 *Engineering Mag.* XVI 142/1 Lodge's System of Syntonicized Wireless Telegraphy. 1900 S. R. BORTONE *Wireless Electr.* iv 107 These [pegs] serve as supports for the rods which are used as 'wings' or syntonicizers. 1901 *Munsey's Mag.* June 365/1 A system... that would be able to syntonicize or select its de-patches.

Syntono- (sɪntɒno), combining form repr. Gr. σύντροφος (see SYNTROPHOS), as in *Syntono-Lydian* *adj.* [cf. Gr. συντονολυδική *adv.* (Plato)], an epithet of the ordinary (diatonic) Lydian scale in ancient Greek music.

1801 BUSBY *Dut. Mus.*, *Syntono Lydian*, the name of one of the modes in the ancient music. Plato tells us, that the mixo-lydian and syntono-lydian modes were peculiar to tears. 1875 STAINER & BARRETT *Dut. Mus. Terms* 209 There was no such enharmonic scale as Syntono Lydian, nor could such a prefix as Syntono be applied to any enharmonic scale whatever. *Ibid.* 210 The Syntono Lydian of the manuscript [of Aristides Quintilianus] is clearly a mistake for Hypo-Lydian. The prefix of 'Syntono' is usually unnecessary, because it means the ordinary Lydian, but Plato employs it, because he wishes to distinguish it from the Malakon (or laxly tuned) Lydian.

Syntonous (sɪntɒnəs), *a Mus.* [f. Gr. σύντροφος strained tight, high-pitched, intense, severe, f. σύντροφος to strain tight, f. σύν SYN- + τείνειν to stretch: see -OUS.] An epithet for the ordinary form of diatonic scale (διάτονον σύντροφον) in ancient Greek music, in which the tetrachord was divided into a semitone and two tones, the third note of it being thus tuned to a higher pitch than in the other scales; nearly corresponding to the modern diatonic scale.

1789 BURNETT *Hist. Mus.* III 11 164 In describing the diatonic genus, in which the tetrachord is divided into tone major, tone minor, and major semitone... for which division, commonly called the syntonous, or intense of Ptolemy, he [sc. Zarlino] constantly contends. 1889 W. S. ROCKSTRO in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV 502/1 The Syntonous Diatonic of Ptolemy coincided... with the system advocated by Kepler, Merenne, Des Cartes, and all the most learned theoretical writers of later date.

Syntony (sɪntɒni) *Electr.* [f. SYNTONIC + -Y] The condition of being syntonic, or 'tuned' so as to respond to one another, as two electric circuits. Also *attrib.*

1893 [see SYNTONIC *a. 2*]. 1898 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 6/3 True syntony between the sending and the receiving apparatus. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 9/3 For a number of pairs of stations, syntony-constants can be chosen which differ in period or pitch sufficiently to prevent interference.

Syntoxoid: see SYN-.

Syntetractrix (sɪntɒtɹæktɹɪks). *Geom.* [mod.L., f. SYN- + ΤΡΑΚΤΗΞ] The locus of a point on the tangent to a tractrix at a constant distance from its intersection with the axis. Also **Syntetractory** [TRACTORY *s. 3*].

1880 G. PEACOCK *Examples Diff. Calc.* 1 xxiii 175 Syntetractory. 1893 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* III (1879) 289 The syntetractrix is the locus of a point Q on the tangent to the tractrix which divides into portions of given length the constant line SN.

Syntrierarch (sɪntɹɪəɹəɪk). *Gr. Hist.* [ad. Gr. συντρίηραρχος, f. σύν SYN- + τρίηραρχος TRIERARCHOS.] One of a number of citizens jointly charged with the equipment of a trireme cf. TRIERARCH. So **Syntrierarchy** [cf. TRIERARCHY], the office of a syntrierarch; the system of syntrierarchs.

1841 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* 1001/2. 1891 *Athenæum* 25 July 128/1 Under the syntrierarchy there were two trierarchs to one ship.

Syntrochite. *Palæont. Obs.* [f. SYN- + ΤΡΟΧΗΤΕ.] Name for some kind of fossil. cf. ENFROCHITE, TROCHITE.

1861 *Grew Museum* III 1. ii. 272 The Syntrochite, as we may name it.

Syntropic (sɪntɹɒpɪk), *a. Anat.* [f. Gr. σύν SYN- + τροπος turning + -IC; cf. TROPIC.] Forming a series of similar parts pointing in the same direction, as ribs or vertebrae. So (in recent Dicts.) **Syntrope** (sɪntɹɒp), any one of such parts; **Syntropy**, condition of being syntropic.

18 *New York Med. Jnl.* XL 114 (Cent. Dict.)

Syntype (sɪntaɪp). *Nat. Hist.* [f. SYN- + ΤΥΠΕ *s. 8* b.] Any one of the original set of specimens from which a species has been described and named.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1912 *Return Brit. Museum* 172 Echinoids, Asteroids, Ophiroids, and Crinoids including the syntypes of *Millerocrinus charleyi* and other specimens. 1918 *Museum Jnl.* XVII 112 A brachiopod found at 13,500 feet above sea level. The syntypes of this are in the Peabody Museum of Yale University.

Synu, *synue*, *obs.* ff. SINEW.

Synulotic (sɪnɹʊlətɪk), *a. and s. Med. rare* -o. [ad. mod.L. *synuloticus*, ad. Gr. συνουλωτικός, f. σύν SYN- + ὀλῶν to scar over, f. ὀλῆ scar.] = CICATRIZANT.

1857 *Physiol. Dict.*, *Synulotica*, medicines to dry up a sore, or to bring it to a cicatrice. 1904 J. HARRIS *Let. Techn.* I, Synulotics. 1855 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* 1913 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 7).

Synusiast. *Obs.* Also *syno(u)siast*. [ad. mod.L. *synusiasta*, ad. Gr. συνουσιαστής, f. σύν SYN- + ὀσία being substance. Cf. METUSIAST.] a. An adherent of a sect which held that in Jesus Christ there was a commingling of the divine substance and the substance of human flesh. b. A believer in consubstantiation.

1585-7 T. ROGERS *39 Art.* xxviii. § 4 (1625) 176 The Synusiastes, or Viquitaries, which think the Body of Christ is so present in the Supper, as his said Body with bread and Wine, of all, and every communicant, is eaten corporally. 1674 HICKMAN *Quinquart. Hist.* Ep (ed. 2) 45 b. Convince a Protestant, that any one place of Scripture must needs be so understood as to assert Consubstantiation, he becomes a Synusiast forthwith. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Synusiast*, or *Synosiast*, a Sect of Heretics, who maintain'd, that there was but one single Nature, and one single Substance in Jesus Christ.

Syn(u)we, *obs.* ff. SINEW. **Synvy**, *var.* SENNY *Obs.*, mustard. **Synvyght**, *obs.* f. SENNYGHT **Synys**: see SINES. **Synyster**, *obs.* f. SINISTER.

Syon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 syone, syoun. A kind of coat. Also *attrib.*

1511 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV 198 To be the King and Syone coat xij elms blak satyne. 1526 *Ibid.* V 273 Auch ellis of fyne taffeteis to be the King and gowne, and four ellis .to be him and syoun. 1538 *Ibid.* VII 29, vij elms of blak satin of Wenis to be the King's grace and syon.

Syon, *syoun*, *obs.* ff. SCION.

Syours, *obs.* forms of SYRE.

Sypars, *obs.* forms of CYPRESS 1.

1531 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 37 A tabull of sypars. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 569 The sypar tre.

Sype, variant of SIFE.

Syper, *var.* CYPRESS 3.

1509-10 in *Lysons Emuress Lond.* (1795) I 227 Saten of sypers. 1812 *Parquet's Night cap* (1877) 59 His hat. With treble Syper, and with velvet lined.

Syphe, *obs.* Sc. f. SEPARATE a.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 253 Sodomyt, sypha. 1511 *fra sanctis celestiali*

Sypher (sɪfəɪ), *v. Carpentry*. [Variant of CIPHER *v. 9*.] To make a lap-joint by overlapping two bevelled or chamfered plank-edges, so as to leave a plane surface. So **Sypher-joint**.

1841 *Dana Seaman's Man.*, *Syphering*, joining the edges of planks over each other for a bulk-head. 1875 KNIGHT *Dut. Mech.*, *Sypher-joint* (Carpentry) A lap joint for the edges of boards, leaving a flat or flush surface.

Sypher, -re, *obs.* ff. CIPHER.

Syphilide (sɪfɪləɪd). *Path.* Also -id. [orig. in pl., ad. F. *syphilides*, f. SYPHILIS, after names of zoological families: see -ID 8.] A generic term for any skin affection of a syphilitic nature.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 476 One married woman was admitted covered with secondary syphilides. 1883 F. T. ROBERTS *Handbk. Med.* (ed. 5) 949 The macular syphilide is the commonest eruption. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 807 The papulous syphilide is one of the rarest forms in which syphilis appears in the larynx.

Syphilis (sɪfɪlɪs). *Path.* Also 8 siphylis, 9 siphylis, syphilis. [mod.L. *syphilis* (*syphilid*-), orig. the title (in full, *Syphilis, sive Morbus Gallicus*) of a poem, published 1530, by Girolamo Fracastoro or Hieronymus Fracastorius (1483-1553), a physician, astronomer, and poet of Verona, but used also as the name of the disease in the poem itself; the subject of the poem is the story of a shepherd *Syphilus*, the first sufferer from the disease, the name *Syphilis* being formed on the analogy of *Aeneis*, *Thebas*, etc. (The poem was translated in 1686 by Nahum Tate with the title 'Syphilis: or, a Poetical History of the French Disease'). The term was employed systematically by Fracastoro in his treatise *De Contagione* II xl. (1546). Cf. F. *syphilis*, It. *sifilide*, Sp. *sífilis*, Pg. G., etc. *syphilis*.

The source of the name *Syphilis* is disputed; it has been suggested that it is a corrupt medieval form of *Syphilus*, the name of a son of Niobe (so called after a mountain) in Ovid *Metam.* vi. 146 ff. (See F. Boll in *Neue Jahrb. f. d. klass. Altertum*, 1910, XXV 72 ff., 168.)

A specific disease caused by *Treponema pallidum* (*Spirochaete pallida*) and communicated by sexual connexion or accidental contact (acquired form) or by infection of the child in utero (congenital form).

Three stages of the disease are distinguished, *primary*, *secondary*, and *tertiary syphilis*; the first characterized by chancre in the part infected, the second by affections of the skin and mucous membranes, the third involving the bones, muscles, and brain.

1718 J. F. NICHOLSON (*title*) The Modern Syphilis: or, the true method of curing every stage and symptom of the venereal disease, etc. 1801 *Med. Jnl.* V 85 Surgeons and nurses may by accident inoculate themselves with syphilis, in places appropriated for the reception of venereal patients. 1828-32 WEBSTER, *Syphilis*. 1845 BUDD *Dis. Liver* 232 A case of great enlargement of the liver, consequent on syphilis and the use of mercury. 1876 BAISTOWE *Theory & Pract. Med.* (1878) 250 Syphilis has occasionally prevailed in the form of widespread and severe epidemics.

Fig. 1810 BENTHAM *Packing* (1821) 62 In Rome-bred law fiction is a wart, which here and there deforms the face of justice: in English law, fiction is a syphilis, which... carries into every part of the system the principle of rottenness.

attrib. 1801 *Science-Gossip* XXVII 30 The General Biology of the Microbes of Rabies, Yellow Fever, Puerperal Fever, Syphilis-tuberculosis, etc. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV 807 In the syphilis wards of the Berlin Charité Hospital. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Archives Surg.* X 167 The subsidence of the syphilis-epidemic. 1916 *Nature* 27 Jan 609/2 Long before salvarsan was proved valuable for killing the syphilis micro-organism.

Syphilitic (sɪfɪlɪtɪk), *a. (s. 8) Path.* Also 8-9 siphilitic. [ad. mod.L. *syphiliticus* (Sauvages), f. SYPHILIS; the suffix -itic is the adj. formative of -itis and is strictly inappropriate here.] Of, pertaining to, caused by, or affected with syphilis.

Syphilitic lobelia, a rendering of *Lobelia syphilitica*, so called as being used as a remedy for syphilis.

1786 ABERCHOMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 59 Syphilitic blue lobelia. 1804 *Med. Jnl.* XII 505 This affection of his throat might have been owing to some syphilitic virus, which had long lain dormant in the system. 1825-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I 184/1 Syphilitic warts... have generally a broad base. 1846 G. B. DAY in *Simon's Annals Chem.* II 59 Meggenhofen found that the milk of a syphilitic woman reddened tincture of litmus. 1862 M. HORSKINS *Hawaii* 372 A syphilitic ward in the new Queen's Hospital at Honolulu. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II 1235 Such syphilitic livers are often immobile on deep inspiration owing to adhesions.

S. s. 8. A person affected with syphilis.

1881 *Physician & Surgeon* III 138 Whether a syphilitic should ever have professional consent to marry. 1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. *Eph. Curr. Med.* LI 36 'The blood... of syphilitics who have been treated with mercury

Syphilize (sɪfɪləɪz), *v. Med. and Path.* [ad. F. *syphiliser*: see SYPHILIS and -IZE] *trans.* To inoculate with the virus of syphilis, as a means of cure or prevention; also, to infect with syphilis.

1854 H. LEE *Six Lect. Syphilitic Infection* v. 50 He [sc. Turanne in 1850] concluded that the third inoculated ulcer bore the same relation to the second as the second did to the first, and so on until the animal became proof against any further inoculation. The animal was then said by M. Auzias [Turanne] to be 'syphilitized'. *Ibid.* 51 'It is certain', says Dr. Sperino, 'that of all the women who entered five months ago into the *Syphilis* course, and whom I syphilitized to the highest degree, not only have none hitherto been affected with constitutional symptoms, but the health of each of them has gradually improved'. 1871 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII 357 Most or all of the European races have already to some extent arrived at the syphilitized diathesis. 1873 J. E. MORGAN *Ann. Derm.* 83 Alcoholized, syphilitized, tainted with scrofula and other constitutional diseases, they become a feeble sickly race.

Hence **Syphilization** (sɪfɪləɪzɪʃən)

1854 H. LEE *Six Lectures* on syphilitic infection and syphilization. 1871 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* (1878) I 93 Syphilization originated in 1844 through some experiments of M. Auzias Turanne upon animals to inoculate them with syphilis.

Syphilo- (sɪfɪlo), used as combining form of SYPHILIS (also with variant **Syphilido-**). **Syphiloderm**, || -derma (pl. -ata) [Gr. δέρμα skin], a syphilitic skin-affection = SYPHILIDE; hence **Syphiloderma** a **Syphiloge** *neosis*, -o-geny, production of syphilis (Dorland). **Syphilograph** [cf. F. *syphilographie*], a writer on syphilis; so **Syphilography**, the description of syphilis. **Syphilomania**, a mental derangement in which the person fancies himself affected with syphilis. **Syphilopathy**, any syphilitic manifestation. **Syphilophobia** (also *siphilo-*), morbid fear of syphilis; hence **Syphilophobia** a.

1854 W. J. E. WILSON *Syphilis* vii 172 The hereditary erythematous syphiloderm occurs in three principal forms. 1876 DUNNING *Dis. Skin* 78 In the papular syphiloderm, pustules are at times seen intermingled with the papules. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* Syphilographer. 1871 *Brit. & For. Med.-Chirurg. Rev.* XLVII 357 The last named distinguished syphilographer [sc. Ricord]. 1864-79 LUNSTRAD *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 499 The etiology of cases of this kind should be carefully studied, the subject being one of the most important in syphilography. 1868 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) Syphilomania. 1864-79 BUNSTED *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 789 Three sad cases in which syphilomania has led patients... to commit suicide several months after all

syphilitic manifestations had disappeared 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex* (ed. 7). *Syphilophobia 1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 789 There is a disease worse than syphilis, viz. syphilophobia, over which remedies have no control. 1906 *Brit. Med. J.* 13 Jan. 63 The patient's syphilophobia had increased to such a degree, that it became extremely difficult to manage the case. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 190 Syphilis causes marked mental disease of various forms, such as *syphilophobic melancholia.

Syphilitic (sifiloid), *a.* (sb.) *Path.* [*f.* SYPHILIS + -OID.] Resembling syphilis.

1813 J. THOMSON *Lect. Inflam.* 435 The syphilitic and the syphilitoid are the only new species of ulcers with which we have become acquainted. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xxvii 344 Peculiar forms of diseases which we are forced to look upon as syphilitic.

B. sb. A syphilitic disease or affection.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Syphilitic*... name of a group of endemic diseases due to syphilis in a severe form, with complications. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 253 note. An attempt has recently been made to claim the tropical disease Yaws as a malady which while distinct from syphilis, yet resembles it; and to construct a family of 'Syphilitoids'.

Syphiloma (sifilōmā). *Path.* Pl. -ata. [*f.* SYPHILIS + -oma, as in *sarcoma*] A syphilitic tumour. Hence **Syphilomatous** *a.*

1864-79 BUMSTEAD *Ven. Dis.* (ed. 4) 645 The syphiloma may form a circumscribed tumor, or may be diffused over a large area. *Ibid.*, Syphilomata of the spinal dura mater. 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V. 678 Syphiloma is another cause of hepatic ascites. 1903 *Brit. Med. J.* 4 Apr. 773 Syphilomatous tissue always forms rapidly.

Syphilitic (sifilōsis). *Path.* [*f.* SYPHILIS + -osis.] Syphilitic condition.

1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Syphilitic*, syphilitic disease 1913 *Times* 13 Aug. 3/4 A syphilosis of the lymphatics of the posterior columns of the spinal cord.

Syphir, syphyr, obs. Sc. ff. CIPHER.

1508 DUNBAR *Two Marit. Wemen* 184 He seems to be sumthing worth, that syphyr in bour a 1520 — *Poems* lviii 20 Quba na thing hes, can na thing gett, Bot ay as syphyr sett among thame.

Syphon, etc., var. SIPHON, etc.

Sypira, syprees, -es(-s, -ys, obs. ff. CYPRESS. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 3684 Pe solers was of Sypira. 1530 PALSGR 270/2 Sypres chest, coffre de cypres.

Syplin, obs. Sc. ff. SIPPLING, sappling

Syr, Syra, obs. ff. SIR, SIRE, SIRRAH.

Syracusan (sīrākūsān), *a* and *sb.* [*ad* L. *Syracusānus*, *f.* *Syracusē*, Gr. *Συρακούσαι* *Syracuse* + -AN] *a.* *adj.* Of or belonging to Syracuse, a city in Sicily. *b. sb.* A native or inhabitant of Syracuse.

1796 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist* 220 Italian junkets, and Syracusan deities. 1811 COTGR, *Petalissine*, a form of banishment among the old Syracusans. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 456/2 The city of Himera was... peopled by the Chalcidians and some Syracusan exiles. 1816 J. SMITH *Panoramic Sci. & Art* II 674 Grape, red Syracusan 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II 435/2 Syracusan [marble] was wrought from the *latoonia*, which were quarries before Dionysius converted them into prisons. 1875 JEVONS *Money* xvi. 203 Dionysius obliged the Syracusans to accept his tokens in place of silver coins. 1916 BUCHAN *Hist. War* lxxix. XI. 36 The Syracusan expedition was the death-blow of the Athenian Empire.

So **† Syracusanian** *a.* and *sb.* *Obs.* [*cf.* L. *Syracusānus*, Gr. *Συρακούσιος*].

1590 SHAKS, *Com. Err.* I. i. 14 It hath been decreed, Both by the Syracusians and our selves, To admit no trafficke to our aduerser townes. *Ibid.* I. ii. 3 A Syracusan Marchant. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Bion* in (1687) 143/2 A Syracusan wrote of the Art of Rhetoric. 1769 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans.* LX. 85 Whose Greek inhabitants were probably for the most part either Syracusians, or of Syracusan extraction. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 456/2 The Syracusians built Acra, Chastenez, and Camarina.

Syracuse (sīrākūsē). [*Name of Sicilian city* - see *prec.*] A luscious red muscadine wine made in Italy. See also *quots.* 1858, 1883.

1768 BOSWELL *Coriscia* iii. (ed. 2) 186 At Furiani they make a white wine very like Syracuse, not quite so luscious. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Syracuse*, the name is also given to a white *vin de liqueur*. 1883 *Ibid.* Suppl., *Syracuse*, an old brown Marsala wine.

Syraine, Syrang, Syranze, Syraphyn, Syrbonian: see SIREN, SERANG, SIRENIZE, SERAPHIM, SERBONTIAN.

1618 SYLVESTER *Maiden's Blush* 1713 Past Idumæas Palmy Groves, and past Syrbonian Moors.

Syrcum, **syrcum**: see CIRUUM.

Syre (sīrē), *sb.* Sc. and *north. dial.* Forms: 6 *scourer*, 7 *syour* (e, *sayer*, *seyer*, 7-9 *sire*, *syer*, 8- *syre*. [*Variant of SIVER*]) A gutter, drain, sewer.

1513 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV. 533 To cast ane scoure on the ead syd of the place. 1601 *Charter* in *Dallas Stiles* (1697) 769 For. upholding of Sinks, Syers, Gutters, Eyes [etc.]. 1610 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 142/1 Lie airhoillis, staires, pottis, sinkis, syours, lang syouris, eyis, wattergangs. 1643 in *Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1881) II 55 To calsey betuix their owne lands and the sayer. 1680 [F. SEMILL] *Banishin. Poverty* 37 in *Watson Coll. Scot. Poems* (1706) I. 12 He and I lap o're many a Syre. 1823 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnahe*, etc. (1826) 95 Let loathsome toads squat in a syre. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Syre*, a sewer, a runner of water.

Syre, Syren, Syрге, Syrha: see SIRE, SAYER, SIREN, SURGE, SIRRAH.

Syriac (sī rīak), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7-*aque*, -*aek*.

[*ad* L. *Syriacus* = Gr. *Συριακός*, *f.* *Syria*, *Συρία*. Cf. F. *syriaque*, It. *Pg. syriaco*, Sp. *siriaco*]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to Syria, only of or in reference to the language (see B); written in Syriac; writing, or versed, in Syriac.

1602 T. FITZHERBERT *Apol.* 49 As wel in the Greeke text, as in the Syriac and Caldæe. 1653 FAGITT *Christianity* I. ii (1656) 157 The Syriacque tongue, which is composed of the Hebrew, Chalde, Arabique and Greeke tongues. 1659 Br. WALTON *Consid. Considerat.* x. 179 Some Syriac Copies of the New Testament. 1683 MOXON *Stech. Exerc.*, *Printing* II. 2 Some Bodies with the Greeke, the Hebrew, and the Syriack Face. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxvii (1787) III. 350 note, Two Syriac writers place the resurrection of the Seven Sleepers in the year 736 (A. D. 425), or 748 (A. D. 437), of the æra of the Seleucides. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* ii. 101 A very curious old Syriac copy of the Four Gospels. 1895 J. R. HARRIS *Hermes in Acadia*, etc. (1896) 45 We have not been in the habit of either studying or trusting Syriac writers in the degree they deserve.

B. sb. The ancient Semitic language of Syria; formerly in wide use, = ARAMAIC; now, the form of Aramaic used by Syrian Christians, in which the Peshito version of the Bible is written.

1611 *Bible* Dan. ii. 4 Then spake the Caldæans to the King in Syriack. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) II. 93 Out of that intermixture of Hebrew and Chaldee resulted a third language call'd to this day the Syriac, which also, after the time of our Saviour, began to be more adulterated by admision of Greeke, Roman, and Arabic. 1688 WILKINS *Real Char.* 5 Those passages in the Gospel, which are said to be in the Hebrew tongue, as *Talitha Kumi*, are properly Syriac. 1780 COWPER *Progr. Err.* 499 If stubborn Greek refuse to be his friend, Hebrew or Syriac shall be forc'd to bend. 1781 GIBSON *Decl. & P.* xxviii (1787) III. 350 note, The narrative [of the Seven Sleepers] which was translated from the Syriac by the care of Gregory of Tours. 1867 WHITNEY *Lang. & Study of Lang.* viii. 908 The ancient Syriac is still the sacred dialect of the feeble bodies of Christians in Asia, which represent the Syriac church. 1899 F. C. BURKITT *Early Chr. outside Roman Emp.* 16 The Syriac-speaking subjects of the Christianised Empire.

b. a. or the Syriac version (of the Bible)

1644 MILTON *Asioph.* (Arab.) 45 As for the burning of those Ephesian books, 'tis reply'd the books were magick, the Syriack so renders them. 1692 W. MARSHALL *Gospel-Myst Sanctis* x (1760) 169 The Spirit itself beareth our spirits witness, as the Syriac and vulgar Latin render it. 1910 *Expositor* May 396 The Latin Vulgate, the two Syriacs, the Gothic.

† c. A printers' type of a Syriac letter or character. *Obs. rare.*

1670 R. SCOTT *Let to Fell* in *Hart Cent. Typogr. Oxf.* (1900) 156 Ye printer, gues mee notice y^e they ca[not] goe on with y^e notes untill they haue cast a Syriack.

Hence **Syriacism** (-āsiz'm) = SYRIASM; **Syriacist** (-āsist), a Syriac scholar, **Syriacize** (-āsiz) *v. trans.*, to turn or translate into Syriac. 1645 MILTON *Teitrah Wks* 185: IV. 237 The New Testament hath nothing neer so many Atticisms as Hebraisms, and Syriacisms. 1848 BAGSTER's *Anal. Heb. Conc.* 31 By a Syriacism, the suffixes are sometimes attached, without a union vowel. 1863 LIDDELL *Some Words for God* I (1865) 5 The words actually uttered by our Lord upon the cross, and which He took from a Syriacized version of Ps. xxii.

† Syriacal, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [*f.* L. *Syriacus* (see *prec.*) + -AL.] Syriac.

1565 HARDING *Answer Jewel* 52 The Syriacall or Arabike, the Egyptian, Ethiopian, Persian, Armenian, Scythian, French or Britaine tongue. *Ibid.* 52 b, Holy Ephrem... wrote many things in the Syriacall tongue.

Syrian (sī'riān), *sb.* and *a.* Forms: 5 *Sirian*, *Syryen*, 6 *Surian*, *Sirian*, 7 *Sorian*, 6- *Syrian*. [*a.* OF *syrian*, mod. F. *syrien*, *f.* L. *Syrius* (*Syrius*) *Syrian*, or *Syria* = see -AN. Cf. SYRY.]

A. sb. A native or inhabitant of Syria, a region of Western Asia immediately east of the Mediterranean.

1400-50 *Alexander* 1447 In be quike be siren of his sire so many sorjores had. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 48 The noble knyghtes Ioab and Abysay that fought against the Syryens and Amorytes. 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* II. 4 The Caldæes answered the kyng in the Syrians speech. 1617 MONYSON *Itin.* I. 233 The Sorians are so called of Syria, in which Prouince they lue, hauing their owne Patriarke. 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. *Bion* iii. (1687) 143/2 Contemporary with Pherecydes the Syriac. 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* III. 21 The Syrians roamed from town to town without discipline. 1830 H. G. KNIGHT *Eastern Sketches* (ed. 3) Pref. p. xix, The Syrians are, generally speaking, a handsome race.

B. adj. 1. Of, belonging to, or characteristic of Syria or the Syrians.

1537 [COVERDALE] *Orig. & Sprynge of Sectes* 46 The Surian order, or Samaritan fayth. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Dan. II. 4 *margin*, Y^e Syriac tongue which differeth not muche from the Caldæans. 1578 H. WORTON *Courtly Controv.* 38 A Knight, mounted vpon a mightie Sirian courser. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* I. 421 The Brook that parts Egypt from Syrian ground. 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 579 The Christian tribes Of Lebanon and the Syrian wilderness. 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. 85 He was acquainted with ancient Greek, Persian, Modern Greek, Arabic, and Syriac books. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem. lu.* The sunless years That breathed beneath the Syrian blue. 1867 M. ARNOLD *Übermann once more* xlv, Now he is dead! Far hence he lies In that lorn Syrian town.

2. In names of plants, animals, and products actually or reputedly coming from Syria, as *Syrian bear*, *goat*, *grape*, *mastic*, *oak*, *pear*, *ruie*, *thistle*, *tobacco*. See *quots.*

1640 PARKINSON *Theat. Bot.* 13 *Marum Syriacum vel*

Creticum. The Syrian or Candye Mastick. This Candye or Syrian Marjerome, hath sundry upright stalkes. 1649 OGILBY tr. *Virg. Georg.* II. (1684) 77 The Syrian Pear. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* App. 325 Rue, Wild Syrian, *Peganum*. 1780 *Ann. Reg.*, *Chion* 223/2 A cluster of Syrian grapes, the largest that ever grew in England. 1812 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* II. ii. 374 Syrian Goat. This variety is common in many parts of the East, and is distinguished by the great length of the ears. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XI. 357/1 The variety of thick skinned white grape, called the Syrian. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Syrian Tobacco*, the *Nicotiana rustica*, which furnishes the Turkish, Latakia, and some of the Asiatic tobaccos. 1866 Syrian thistle [see *Thistle* sb. 3]. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 116 The Syrian Bear (*Ursus*) *Syriacus* is found on Mount Lebanon, and elsewhere in Western Asia.

Hence **Syriac** *a.*, **Syriac**, **Syriacism** = SYRIASM; **Syriacize** *v. trans.*, to make Syriac, to give a Syriac character to.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Syriacism*, a Syriac idiom, or a peculiarity in the Syriac language. *Paley* 1873 R. ELLIS *Numerals as Signs of Prim. Unity* Man 56 The Hungarian *nyolcs*, 'eight', is produced by multiplying the Syriac *nyoh*, 'four', by *ts* for a 'two'. 1893 *Athenæum* 21 Oct. 552/3 The Gospel according to Peter, is a Syriac ized Greek text. 1915 PETRIC *Handbk. Egypt. Antiq.* *Univ. Coll. Lond.* 34 Plaster cast of a limestone head of a man, from Thebes, an excellent instance of the delicate Syriacized type of that period.

Syriarch (sī'riāk). [*ad* L. *Syriarcha*, -*archus*, *a.* Gr. *Συραρχης*, *f.* *Συρία* Syria + -*αρχης* ruling, *ἀρχω* to rule.] The director of public games in Syria under the Romans, who was at the same time the chief priest.

1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* IV. II. III. 444. 1893 W. M. RAMSAY *Ch. in Rom. Emp.* xvi. 391 The title Syriarch, applied to the president of the games at Antioch.

Syriasm (sī rīaz'm). [*f.* SYRIAC, after a Gr. type **Συράειν*, for *Συρίειν* (see SYRISM)]

Cf. the earlier SYRIACISM.]

A phrase or construction characteristic of the Syriac language; a Syriac idiom or expression.

1684 N. S. *Crit. Eng. Edit. Bible* xvi. 151 It hath many Hebraisms and Syriacisms. 1725 BLACKWALL *Sacr. Class.* (1727) 27 Hebraisms or Syriacisms rather than Grecisms. 1789 G. CAMPBELL *Four Gospels* I. i. 16 Words and phrases, which might appear to resemble what has been accounted Hebraism or Syriacism in the New Testament. 1818 T. H. HORNE *Introduct. Stud. Holy Script.* II. in. 2. 1. 244 The existence of these Chaldaisms and Syriacisms, affords a strong intrinsic proof of the genuineness and authenticity of the New Testament. 1907 F. C. CONYBEARE in *Expositor* July 44 It shows none of the Syriacisms so frequent in Armenian versions made from Syriac.

Syriatic, *a.* *rare.* [*ad* L. *Syriaticus*, *f.* *Syria* (after *Asiaticus*): see -ATIC.] Syriac.

1786 ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement in Gard. Assist.* 50 Syriatic swallow-wort, or Syriac dog's bane.

† Syriic, *a.* *Obs. rare.* In 4 *Sirik* [*ad* L. *Syriacus*, *f.* *Syrius* (Gr. *Σύρος*) SYRIAN.] Syriac. 1388 Wyclif *Dan.* II. 4 Caldæis answeriden the kyng bi *Sirik* langage.

Syringa (sīr'īgā). [*mod.* L. *syrynga*, *f.* Gr. *σύνρυγ*, *σύνρυγ* pipe, SYRYNX. First applied (by Lobel, 1576) to the mock-orange, from its stems being used for pipe-stems, later (by Linnaeus, 1735) to the lilac, formerly called also *pipe-tree*, of which it remains the botanical generic name. Cf. SERINGA.] Any of the shrubs of the genus *Philadelphus*, esp. *P. coronarius*, the mock-orange, having creamy-white strongly sweet-scented flowers, cultivated as an ornamental shrub.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* 67 May Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting Syrynga's, Sedum's, Valerian, Veronica [etc.]. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 389 Plant Roses, Lilac, Syringas. 1728 BRADLEY *Dict. Bot.*, *Syringa flore albo simplici*, the single white Pipe-Tree, commonly call'd Syrynga by the Gardeners. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 150 Laburnum, rich in streaming gold, Syrynga, w'iv' pure. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hall's* lxxiv, Don't cut too much of that syrynga, its sweetness is overpowering in a room. 1904 A. C. BENSON *House of Quiet* xxix, A big syrynga which stands above the bowling green.

attrib. 1783 *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 14 The trifurcated branch of a Syrynga bush, or Philadelphus. 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 865 *Philadelphææ*, the Syrynga Family.

Syringe (sī'rindz), *sb.* Forms: 5 *siryng*, *syring*, 5-7 *siring*, 6 *syring*, *syringe*, *syring*, 6-7 *siryng*, *syring*, *seryng*, 7 *cyring*, *serryng*, 6-7 *sirring*, *serryng*, *serryng*, 7-8 *sir(r)inge*, 7-9 *seryng*, 8 *eryng*, 6- *syringe*. [*ad.* med. L. *syrynga*, *syrynga* (whence OF. *seringue*, *syryngue*, *F. seringue*, It. *siringa*, Sp. *jeringa*, Pg. *siringa*), to which is due the pronunciation with final (ŋ), which seems to have survived till near the close of the 17th cent. In the 16th cent. the word began to be assimilated to the oblique cases of the classical form *syrynx*, pl. *syrynges* (sī'rindzēz), by being spelt with a final e and pronounced with (dz).]

1. A small cylindrical instrument, in its commonest form consisting of a tube fitted with a piston, but in some modern types of a tube with a rubber bulb attached, used to draw in a quantity of water or other liquid, and to eject it forcibly in a stream or jet for making injections, cleansing wounds, etc.; + also used as a catheter.

In quot. 1617 applied opprobriously to a surgeon.

a 1425 tr *Ardenne's Treat Pistula*, etc 33, I take a syring of silver and a bleedre y-bounden aboute ful of sanguis veneris, and be syring y putte in purg on hole and be bleedre compressed wip be fyngers, be oile injected went out by al be holes togidre on bope sides *Ibid* 95 It availeth mych agayne brynnyng of vyne within in be 3erð, If it be cast in wip a syring 1541 *COLLAND Galien's Teiap* 2 Hii, A syring of bias y^h the grekes call Cathering 1543 *TRAHPON Vige's Chyrurg* iii x 99 b, Let thy decoction be spouted into the wounde wth a syringe [orig *syring*] *Ibid* Interpr., *Syringes*, Syringx signifieth a pype or spoute, 1561 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App vi 189 A syring of silver, parcell gille 1590 *BARROUGH Meth. Physick* iii lvi (1639) 192 If wine be gathered in the bladder, let it be brought out with a cying. 1595 *Widdowes Treat* E3, With this water with your Seaning, squirt it into the Yarde. 1612 *WOODALL Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 12 The large Syringe containing one wine pint, commonly called the Glister Syringe 1615 *MARSHAM Eng. Housew* (1660) 15 Take old Ale, adde thereto a pretty quantity of life hony, and as much Allome, and then with a serdinge or such like, wash the sores therewith. 1671 *FITCHER Mad Lover* iii 1, Surgeon, Seiring, Dogleach, shall I come fetch ye? 1673 T. DE GREY *Compt. Horsew* 106 With a pewter or elder sering or squirt inject it into his nose 1683 *SALMON Donon Med* i. 62 Water cast in with a syring 1699 *GARH Dispens* v 62 Then, from their level'd Syringes they pour The liquid Volly of a missive Show'r. 1771 *Genll Mag* Jan 22/2 The use of the syringe is generally recommended by medical practitioners in deafnesses 1884 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 480 The Hypodermic Syringe 1890 *Retrospect Med*, CII 290 Removing with spoon and syringe the clot itself within the lateral sinus 1909 *Blackw Mag* Jan 33/1 His subcutaneous syringes for morphia were worn out

b. A similar instrument used for various purposes, as exhausting or compressing air, squirting water over plants, etc., see quotes.

1659 *LEAK Waterworks* 3 If the Aire be prest let it be by means of a Seringe or by a pipe. a 1700 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Aug, 1641, By compression of the ayre with a syringe 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed Kersey), *Syringe*, an Instrument made of Ivory in use among Confectioners for the making of March-panes 1710 *New Map Trav. of High-Church Apostle* 7 I two Ceregras hanging at his Saddle, to squirt in the Eyes of his Lowflyes 1724 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X 275 A Syringe for watering Plants or Flowers, in imitation of rain 1805 *Loudon Inph. on Hot-Houses* 162 Giving the whole plants and house a gentle shower with the seringe 1831 *LARDNER Pneumat* ii 228 Two instruments called syringes, one the exhausting syringe, and the other the condensing syringe 1867 *BAKER Nile Trav* xxi (1872) 366 A quart syringe for injecting brine into fresh meat

2. Applied to certain natural structures in insects. 1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol* xlvii IV. 353 *Syringes* organs situated in various parts of larvae, from which they ejaculate a watery fluid to annoy or drive away their enemies 1909 *Century Dict., Suppl.*, *Syringe*, in the head of a hemipterous insect, a chamber beneath the pharynx and extending to the grooves of the setæ in the beak, supposed to propel the product of the salivary glands towards the tips of the setæ.

3. Comb., as syringe-case, -needle, -pipe, -spout, -valve; syringe-engine, a form of hand-pump formerly used as a fire-extinguisher; syringe-gun, a syringe used for disabling humming-birds by ejecting water upon them

1599 *MINSHEU Sp. Dict.* (1629), *Xerunga*..a siring spout to spout into the yard of him that cannot make water 1653 T. BRUGES *Vade Mecum* (ed 2) 171 The holes of the syringe-pipe are like to be choaked 1875 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Syringe-case*. *Ibid*, *Syringe-engine*. *Ibid*, *Syringe-valve*. 1879 *GOODE Catal. Anim. Resources U S* 90 Water guns Syringe-guns. 1903 *Daily Chron* 26 Oct 5/7 To the end of the syringe fitted a needle The enclosing metal case had apertures for the syringe needle

Syringe (siri'ndz), v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. Cf. *F. seringueur*, It. *scirungare*, etc.]

1. *trans.* To treat with a syringe; to inject or sprinkle fluid into or upon by means of a syringe.

1610 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 99 Payde, for seringing my purse vjd 1651 *FRENCH Distill* iv. 101 Two or three drops being dropped into the Ear, after it is well syringed 1664 *GURNALL Chr in Arm.* verse 18. vi. 565 Do with thy soul as the Chyrurgeon with his patients wounds, with seringeth them with some sharp searching water. 1668 R. MATHEW *Unil. Alch.* § 92. 159 Being deaf, I employed a man to serenge my ear 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix 82 Your Batter being hot, syringe your Fritters in it 1842 *Loudon Suburban Hort* 453 When the vine is in a growing state the air must be kept moist. This may always be effected by syringing the plants before shutting up the house 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 780 To syringe out any purulent lesions with carbolic solution

absol. 1720 *Prior Let to Swift* 4 May, I did not take cure of my ears till I knew if my head was my own or not, but am now syringing 1884 *Pye Surgical Handicraft* 423 Place the patient with the affected ear downwards, and syringe from below

2. To inject (liquid) by means of a syringe.

1653 T. BRUGES *Vade Mecum* (ed 2) 214 Vineger siringed into the eare is good 1731 *BRACKEN Farriery Inph* (1756) I 299 This Balsam is to be syringed into the Wound 1761 *Ann Reg. IV Usef Prov* 128/2 To have some warm milk and water syringed up her nostrils.

Hence *Syringed ppl. a.*, *Syringing vbl. sb.*

1658 A. FOX *Wirt's Surg.* iv. vi 335 For pains in the mouth, a strong syringing is necessary. 1676 *WISEMAN Chyrurg Treat.* iv vi 326 A flux of blood from the Nose, Mouth, and Eye, which was stoped by the syringing up of oxycrate. 1747 Mrs. GLASSE *Cookery* ix 82 Syringed Fritters 1850 *Beck's Florist* 64 *Aristolochia hyperborea*...requires abundant syringing during the summer, as it is a plant much subject to the attacks of red spider

Syringial (siri'ndzjäl), a. *Ornith.* [f. *L. syring-*, *SYRINX* + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the syrinx in birds.

1872 *COURS N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syringial muscles are two pairs at most 1883 *MARTIN & MOALS Vertebr Dissect.* 141 Cut the trachea across just in front of the attachment of the syringial muscles.

Syringeful (siri'ndzful). [f. *SYRINGE sb.* + -FUL] The quantity that a syringe will hold.

1733 A. MONRO in *Méd. Ess. Edinb.* I 98 The Injector.. will be able to throw several Syringe-fuls into the Vessels 1864 *Daily Tel.* 22 Sept., There is a constant splashing and scrubbing; and if the inquiring traveller issues forth on a Saturday morning into the streets he may very likely get a syringeful of dirty water swished into his face 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* II. 885 Shops where injections are to be had at so much the syringeful.

Syringin (siri'ndzin). *Chem.* Also -Ine. [a. *F. syringine*, f. *Syringia*, generic name of the lilac see -IN-1.] A white crystalline substance, C₁₇H₂₄O₈, obtained from the lilac, *Syringia vulgaris*

1843 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Jan 132 Syringine is insoluble in ether 1903 *DORLAND Med Dict.* (ed. 2), *Syringin* is used as an antiperiodic in malaria.

Syringo- (siri'ngo), combining form of *Gr. σπινγξ, σπινγγ-* *SYRINX*, in various terms of anatomy, pathology, and also *Syringograde a.* and *sb.* (see quotes). || *Syringomyelia*, || -myelus [Gr. μυελός marrow, used for 'spinal cord'], dilatation of the central canal of the spinal cord, or formation of abnormal tubular cavities in its substance; hence *Syringomyelic a.*, of or pertaining to syringomyelia; so *Syringomyelitis*, inflammation of the spinal cord producing syringomyelia; *Syringomyelocoele* (see quot.). **Syringotome** [mod. *L. syringotomus*, Gr. -τομος cutting], an instrument for cutting a fistula; so **Syringotomy** [mod. *L. syringotomia*], incision of a fistula.

1839-49 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* III. 433/2 *Syringograde animals. Under this denomination we shall include the Holothuria, the Sclerozoa, and the larvae of those insects whose progression is effected by the alternate reception and expulsion of water to and from their respiratory organs by an action similar to that of the syringe. *Ibid*. 434/1 The velocity of the Syringogrades is accelerated during the expulsion of the water, and retarded during its reception. 1880 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (ed. 4) 759 Cavities of variable size and length and more or less centrally located, may be developed in the spinal cord in various ways The name *syringomyelus* or *syringomyelia* is given to these pathological canals 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* III. 370 In syringomyelia very copious sweating is often observed 1899 *Ibid* VI. 554 Out of 97 syringomyelic arthropathies 29 involved the shoulder joint. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Syringomyelitis*, central myelitis; the formation in the spinal cord of a fissure or canal which usually lies posterior to the central canal. *Ibid*, **Syringomyelocoele*, a variety of spina bifida in which the central canal of the cord is dilated and the nerves run around the cyst 1880 **Syringomyelus* [see *syringomyelia*]. a 1883 *FAGGE Princ. Med.* (1886) I. 438 The progressive muscular atrophy due to syringomyelus. 1848 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* (ed 7), **Syringotome*. 1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.*, **Syringotomy*.

Syrinx (siri'ngks). Pl. *syringes* (siri'ndzjz), also *sy-rinxes*. [L., a. *Gr. σπινγξ* pipe, tube, channel, fistula]

1. An ancient musical instrument: = PAN-PIPE. Also attrib.

1666 N. BLAXTER *Sydney's Orrama* E2, The Bitour pyping in a Syrix Reeds 1777 *FORSTER Voy round World* I. 456 A new musical instrument, consisting of eight, nine or ten slender reeds. Its resemblance to the syrix, or Pan's flute of the civilized Greeks. 1818 *KRAFT Endym.* iv. 686 Pipes will I fashion of the syrix flag 1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aesop* 542 note, Sharp and piercing syrix-music. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 367 (ed 2) 501 Pan appears as...the teacher of the youthful Olympus on the syrix.

2. *Archæol.* pl. Narrow rock-cut channels or tunnels, esp. in the burial vaults of ancient Egypt.

1698 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 322 The Former of these Two Hermes...wrote in Hieroglyphicks upon Pillars, iv τῇ Συριγγί τῇ, (as the learned Valerius conjectures it should be read, instead of Σφιδάκη) Which *Syringes* what they were, Am. Marcellinus will instruct us. 1774 *BYRANT Mythol* I 505 Subterraneous passages, consisting of labyrinths cut in the rock, like the syringes in Upper Egypt. 1850 *LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 218 The ground full of syrxes (tombs of Beni-Hassan)

3. *Ornith.* The organ of voice in birds, also called the lower larynx, at or near the junction of the trachea and bronchi.

1872 *COURS N. Amer. Birds* 178 The syrinx has not more than one pair of intrinsic muscles. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 55 Common Pigeon...The syrinx or lower larynx is simple

Syriologist (siri'ldzjist). *rare*. [f. *Gr. Σύριος* SYRIAN + -LOGIST] One versed in the study of Syrian antiquities.

1884 C. R. CONDER in *Contemp. Rev* Dec. 857 The Egyptologist and the Assyriologist may perhaps be unwilling to allow the Syriologist, as he may be called, an equal footing with themselves

Syriasm (siri'z'm). *rare*. [f. *Gr. Σύριος* to speak like a Syrian, f. *Σύρος* SYRIAN, see -ISM] = SYRIASM.

1907 J. MOFFATT in *Expositor* Jan. 62 The former points to an expression like οὐλοῦμαι ἐν τῷ, as a 'Syilism'.

Syrkett, obs. form of CIRCUIT.

Syrlye, var. *SIRLY a. Obs.*

|| **Syrma** (siri'mä). *Antiq.* [L., a. *Gr. σύρμα*, f. *σῦρεν* to drag or trail along.] A long trailing garment, as that worn by tragic actors.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Suppl.* 1911 R. Y. TYRRELL in 19th Cent. Apr. 693 He pulls over his stunted shoulders the *syrma* of Attic Tragedy.

|| **Syrmaea** (sæ'mi'ä). *Antiq.* Also *surmaia*, *surmia* [mod. L., a. *Gr. συρμαία* radish used as purge-plant, purge, f. *σῦρμα* vomiting, purging, f. *σῦρεν* to drag along, sweep away, purge.] A cathartic said to have been used in some Egyptian forms of embalming

1833 J. DAVIDSON *Embalming* 8 The third, or common process [of embalming], consisted in passing the Surmaia (supposed a cathartic solution) through the body 1860 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. s. v. *Embalming*, The third mode [of embalming]...consisted in rinsing out the intestines with syrmaea, an infusion of senna and cassia. 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Worship Receipts* Ser. iv 41/2 The nature of syrmaea, or, as some spell it, surmia, is not known

Syrmaism (sæ'mi'z'm). *Antiq.* [ad. *Gr. συρμαϊσμός*, f. *σyrμαίειν* to purge, f. *σyrmaia* SYRMAEA.] The use of a purgative or emetic

1842 *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq* 608/2 Dogs when indisposed sought the *Trichicum repens*, and the same animal taught to the Egyptians the use of purgative, constituting the treatment called Syrmatism.

† **Syrmatic**, a. *Obs rare* [ad. *L. syrmaticus*, a. *Gr. *συρματικός*, f. *σyrμα* SYRMA]

a. ? Uttered in the tone of a tragic actor.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II. 74 The Syrmatick Blaze of the Lower-House ran thus

b. (See quot.)

1748 tr *Vegetius' Disasters* Horses 280 A Horse or Mule that is syrmatick, or liable to trail his Limbs, is known by these Signs

Syrmountainayne, var. *SERMOUNTAIN Obs.*

c 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 160/1 *Sagapnum* sine *serapnum* gallice et anglie, syrmountainayne

Syrname, obs. form of SURNAME.

Syro- (sæ'i-to), ad. *Gr. Σύρο*, combining form of *Σύρος* a Syrian, used with adjs. or sbs. denoting other peoples, countries, languages, etc., signifying 'Syrian or in a Syrian way', or 'Syrian and...', as *Syro-Arabian*, *-Babylonian*, *-Chaldaic*, *-Chaldean*, *-Gahleian*, *-Græco-Roman*, *-Hebraic*, *-hexaplar*, *-Macedonian*, *-Mesopotamian*, *-Persian*, *-Roman*.

1842 *PRICHARD Nat. Hist* Man 140 The 'Syro-Arabian nations, termed by Eichhorn and other German writers Semitic. 1845 *KIRTO Cycl. Bibl.* Lit. s. v. *Alphabet*, A remarkable coincidence between the Syro-Arabian alphabet and the phonetic hieroglyphs. *Ibid*. The earliest monuments of the Syro-Arabians 1862 tr. *Renan's Age & Antiq. Bk. Nabathæan Agric* iii. 90 The traditions of the 'Syro-Babylonian school. 1845 *KIRTO Cycl. Bibl.* Lit. s. v. *Zinnabion*, The Gospel of Matthew was (as some think) first written in 'Syro-Chaldaic. 1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 631/1 **Syro-Chaldeans*. The language of the mass and church-office is Syro-Chaldaic. 1808 *STOWER Printer's Gram.* 289 **Syro-Galilean*, *Syro-Hebraic* [alphabet]. 1824 J. JOHNSON *Typogr.* II. 205 The immediate descendants of the Hebrew [language] were the Samaritan, the Chaldaic, the Arabic, the Egyptian, the Ethiopian, and the Syro-Galilean 1886 *Uscher's Lett.* 1. From the 'Syro-Græco-Roman Month, Elul Gorpuzes and September began. 1808 **Syro-Hebraic* [see *Syro-Galilean*]. 1865 J. H. INGRAM *Pillar of Fire* i. ix. Another Syro-Hebraic dynasty. 1863 *Smith's Dict. Bible* III. 1609/2 The 'Syro-Hexaplar version [i. e. Syriac version from Hexaplar Greek Text] was made on the principle of following the Greek, word for word. 1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Selenicus*, The *Æra* of the Seleucides, or the 'Syro-Macedonian *Æra* 1734 *Mirror of Time* 7 Feb., It corresponds with the sixth month, *Dysirius*, *Sebastus*, and *Dius*, of the Syro-Macedonians, Paphians, and Bithynians. 1840 *DE QUINCEY Essenes* iii. Wks. 1890 VII. 161 Under the Syro-Macedonian kings 1911 G. ELLIOT SMITH *Anc. Egyptians* viii 143 If Egypt entered into relationship with Syria by the northern—'Syro-Mesopotamian—route 1907 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 480 Ornaments which may be described as 'Syro-Persian. 1818 *HORNE Introd. Study Bible* (1827) 115 The Philoxenian or 'Syro-Philoxenian Version derives its name from Philoxenus or Xenayas, Bishop of Hierapolis in Syria, A. D. 488-518 1886 *Uscher's Lett.* 41 That *æra Dilutæ* is placed by Albatengius in the beginning of the 'Syro-Roman Elul or September.

Syrocca, **syrocco**, **Syrone**, **Syrop**: see

SIROCCO, **CIROX**, **SYRUP**.

Syrophœnician (sæ'i-to'fān), sb. (a.) [f. *L. Syrophœnicus*, -ic-, fem. -i-syrmæssa, a. *Gr. Συροφœνικῆς*, -ικ-, fem. -φœνισσα: see *SYRIA* and *PHœNICIAN*]

OE versions of Mark vii. 26 have the adj. *sirifense*—c 975 *Rusku Gosf* Mark vii. 26 *Erat autem noster gentilis syrophœnicissa genens*, was wutudlice wif ðæt hæðen ðæs syrophœnicissa cyrnes. *Lindisf. ðæs cyrnes* is named syro-phœnicissa; *Ag. Gosf.* syrofeniscas cyrnes, *Haltun* sy(ro)feniscas cyrnes]

A native or inhabitant of Syrophœnicia, a Roman province of Western Asia, including Phœnicia and the territories of Damascus and Palmyra. Also *adj.* belonging to this country or its inhabitants.

1560 *Bible* (Genev.) Mark vii. 26 The woman was a Greke, a Syrophœnicissan [1584 *N. T.* (Rhem.) Syrophœnician] by nation. 1840 C. O. MÜLLER *Hist. Lit. Greece* ii. § 4. 15 Aphrodite, whose worship was evidently for the most part propagated over Greece from Cyprus and Cythera by the influence of Syrophœnician tribes 1860 *Smith's Dict. Bible* I. 856/2 This Syrophœnician worship of the sun and moon

|| **Syrphus** (sæ'ifz). *Entom.* Pl. *syraphi* (sæ'fai). [mod. L. (as generic name in Fabricius, 1775), ad. *Gr. σφῆρς* gnai.] A fly of the genus *Syrphus*, typical of the *Syrphidae*, a large and widely-distributed family of two-winged flies, mostly bright-coloured, feeding on pollen and in the larval state

often on plant-lice, etc. Hence **Syrphian**, **Syrphid** *adjs.*, belonging to this family; also as *shs.*

1834 McMurtrie *Cumier's Annus* 458 In Syrrhus, properly so called, the abdomen is gradually narrowed from base to point 1862 T. W. HARRIS *Insects Injur Vegetat.* (ed. 3) 608 The Syrphus (Syrphidae) have a fleshy, large-lipped proboscis. 1876 Van Beneden's *Annus Parasites* (1883) 122 The banded Syrrhus (*Syrphus balteatus*), when in the larva state, seizes the rose aphides, and sucks their blood 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Annus*, Life 520 The Syrrhus form a pretty family of flies. 1879 Amer. *Naturalist* XIII. 260 Certain syrrhus flies, passionately fond of color, and themselves brightly colored, have succeeded in producing certain flowers corresponding to their tastes 1899 D. SHARP in *Canibr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 502 Syrrhus larvae.

Syrre(h), **syrre**(h), obs. ff. **SIRRAH**.

Syrre(h), obs. form of **SHERIFF**.

† **Syrt**. *Obs.* Forms: 6 syrt, 6-7 sirt, 7-8 syrt. [ad. L. **SYRTIS**. Cf. F. (pl.) **sirtis**, **syrtis**, It., **Syrte**, Pg. (pl.) **syrtis**] = **SYRTIS**.

1575 *Mirr. Mag.* Albanat. lvi. As doth the shipman well forse the storme, And knowes what danger lyes in syrtis of sande. *Ibid.*, Madam vii. As hee that strues in soake quicke syrtis of sande still sinks. 1618 Bolton *Florus* iv. xii (1636) 328 The Musulmans and Genuians, who border upon the Syrtis. 1665 tr. *Boccalini's New found Politicks* i. 42 They discovered the... Ocean of the Courts to be all over full of flats, shelles, quicksands, rocks, gulfs, whirlpools, syrtis [etc.]. 1697 May *Lucian* ix. 354 These Syrtis... Nature as doubtful left twist sea, and land. c. 1715 Young *Ocean* xvii. The syrt, the whirlpool, and the rock. 1718 Rowe tr. *Lucian* 369 These Syrtis shall all be dry and solid Ground.

Syrtic (sɜːˈtɪk), *a.* [ad. L. **syrticus**, f. **Syrtis**: see next and -ic.] *Of*, pertaining to, or of the nature of a quicksand.

1846 Worcester (citing Ed. Rev.).

|| **Syrtis** (sɜːˈtɪs). Pl. **syrtis** (-z). Also 6-7 sirtis. [L., a. Gr. **Σύρτις**, *syrtis*, f. *σύνειν* to drag along, sweep away.] Proper name of two large quicksands (*Syrtis major* and *minor*) off the northern coast of Africa; hence *gen.* a quicksand.

1398 *THEVISA Barth De P. R.* xv. cl. (Bodl. MS.) l. 156 b. i. Syrtis bep places in bep se ful of guael. Syrtis bep be se of Egypte and ymedled berwith in many places. 1526 TINDALE *Acts* xviii. 27 Kearney lest we shuide have fallen into Syrtis [so COVFEADAL and Gennu; Great Bible the Syrtis, Rheims the Syrtis; 1611 the quicksands; Vulg. *Syrtim*, Gr. *syrtis*] 1554 Elton, *Cyrenaica* hath on the west the great Syrtis. 1667 Mitron *P. L.* ii. 939 Quencht in a Boggie Syrtis, neither Sea, Nor good dry Land. 1697 *DAVIDEN* *Exord* iv. 59 Here lies a barren wast of thirsty Land. And there the Syrtis raise the moving Sand. 1755 *Gentl. Mag.* July 221/2 This prodigious syrtis. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl. Lett.* to Sir W. Phillips 21 Sept. In crossing these treacherous Syrtis with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse.

b. *pl.* used as *sing.*

1646 G. DANIEL *Adresse* 108 Wks. (Grosart) I. 13 The Labour's over If from this Syrtis we our Sand recover. 1648 — *Eclog.* v. 124 The Syrtis of my Thought confounds my will. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 3. Somewhat undetermined by the beating of the Sea, where it works its self into a Syrtis.

Syrup (sɪˈrʌp), *sb.* Forms: *a.* 4-6 syrope, 4-7 (9) syrre, (5) cyrrype, 5-7 syr-, sir-, 6-7 syrre, sirr-, 5-1p(pe), -ypp(pe), -lpe, -ope, 5-7 -op(pe), -ope, -up(pe), -upe), 5- (now U.S.) sirup, 6-syrup. *b.* 4 aurrip, aurype, 5 surrippe, 6 -op, 7 -ope. *c.* 5 serop, -ep, 6 -oppe, seropp. *d.* 5 soryp, -ippe, 6 -yppe. [a. OF. *sirup*, *cyrrap*, *serop* (from 13th cent.), mod.F. *sirup* = It. *siropo*, *sciropo*, med.L. *siropus*, *siropus*, *surripus*, whence MLG. *sirup*, MDa. *syro*(p), Du. *sirop*, MHG. *sirup*, -up, G., Sw., Da. *sirup*; related to the southwestern Romanic forms (with or without Arabic article prefixed) Pr. *eisarop*, *isarop* (cf. MF. *ysserop*, *essyrop*), Cat. *aixarop*, Sp. *yarope* medicinal potion, bitter draught, *jarabe*, † *ayarabe* syrup, Pg. *xarope*, † *enxarope* potion, syrup; all ultimately from Arab. *sharāb* wine or other beverage, syrup, *shurb* drink see SHRAB, SHRUB s. 2, SHERBERT.]

1. A thick sweet liquid; *esp.* one consisting of a concentrated solution of sugar in water (or other medium, e. g. the juices of fruits).

a. Such a liquid medicated, or used as a vehicle for medicines.

1398 *THEVISA Barth De P. R.* vi. xxi (Bodl. MS.) l. 143/2 Some drinke is medicinale [as] syrpes [ed. 1495 cyrrypes], oximel [etc.] *Ibid.* xvii. xii 193 b. i. Syrup ymade of wormede helpeþ the lyroure. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex.* 2558 Myself with a serop [Dubl. MS. Syrope] sall save þow be lyue. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 10 For to makyn surrippe bat is syrtetyl. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg* 76 3eue hum. Julep—bat is a sirup maad oonly of water & of sugre. c. 1450 Lvoc. & Burch *Secres* 1990 Scirippys bityr be profitable to the. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 33 It is holsome to inke some Syrepe fastyng for flewme. 1579 Tomson *Cabin's Serme* Tim. 444 i. Physicians. . . when they wil geue a sicke man some drinke. . . will sweeten it, by cause the medicine of it selfe is vnpleasant, and therefore they mixe some sugar or syrrop with it. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* iii. iii. 331 Not Poppy, nor Mandragora, Nor all the drowsie Syrrups of the world. 1726 *Poor Robin* Aug. B. 4, Patience is as good a Medicine to cure a waspish Woman of Sullenness, as an Ants Egg in Syrup for him that is troubled with the Sciatica. 1811 A. T. THOMSON *Land. Disp.* (1818) 680 Syrrups are saturated solutions of sugar in water, either simple, or united with some vegetable principle, with the

view either to colour, flavour, or medicinal virtue. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 18 Syrrups are sugary liquids, the menstruum or basis of which is water, with, in some cases, vinegar or alcohol.

b. As used in cookery, confectionery, etc. as a sweetener, preservative, or article of food; also *gen.* (often in reference to its thick or viscid consistence).

1392-3 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 228 Pro sugro et surrip et pto i pot de sitronade, iij duc. c. 1430 *True Cookery* 7 Wardons in syrre. *Ibid.* 11 Ley it on a dyssh, an caste be syrrp her-on. c. 1450 *Ibid.* 87 Peris in Syrrype 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xii. Prol. 145 Halsum of smell as ony spicery Seroppus, sewane, sugour, and synanome. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xx. xix. II. 69 Seeth it a second time with Home up to the height or consistence of a Syrrup 1617 MIDDLETON *Witch* i. 1. Banqueting stuff, as suckets, jellies, syrups. 1697 *DAMPIER Voy round World* (1699) 223 Small black Seeds, must with a certain red Pulp like thick Syrrup. 1769 Mrs. KATFOLD *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 333 Add four pounds of treble refined sugar, boil it to a thin syrrup. 1816 J. SMITH *Panoramus* Sec. 3 Art. II. 425 Distil off a part of the acid, till what remains in the retort has the consistence of sirup. 1820 KEATS *Eng. St. Agnes* xxx., Luscious syrups, tinct with cinnamon. 1837 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* II. 229 Molasses. . . is the syrup which remains after all the sugar has been crystallised from it. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* (1862) ii. § 75 Sugar is largely used as an antiseptic, in syrups and preserves.

c. *spec.* (a) = **MOLASSES** 1. *local* (U.S., etc.)

(b) In sugar-manufacture, applied to various stages of the liquid.

c. 1553 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1599) II. ii. 8 Malassos or sugar Syrope. 1699 *Larus Nevus* xxviii. § 3 (1740) 22 Many Persons buy Syrrups, Sugar, and Melasses, of Negroes who steal the same. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sugar*, There are three Kinds of Syrrups that run from Sugar *Ibid.*, Sugars of fine Syrrups. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 1204 Syrrup intended for forming clayed sugar must be somewhat more concentrated in the teache. 1860 [see a.] 1889 in *Opelousas* (Louisiana) *Democrat* 2 Feb. 2/3 Outside of Louisiana they usually call syrrup molasses.

d. *transf.* A liquid of syrropy consistence

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 24 It [sc. lactic acid] thickens to a syrrop.

2. With qualifying words, indicating the source, or the flavouring or medicinal ingredient, as *syrrop of almonds*, *s. of diacodium*, *s. of poppies*, *s. of hubarb*, *s. of roses*, *s. of squills*, *s. of vinegar*, *s. of violets*, etc.; † *syrrop of soot*, humorously for coffee; *syrrop of sugar*, molasses (cf. i. c.) Also golden syrrop, syrrop of a bright golden-yellow colour, drained off in the process of obtaining refined crystallized sugar; green syrrop (see GREEN a. 12).

c. 1400 *Secreta Secret*, *Gov. Lordsh* 83 If he haue þust, crynke he a syrrope of roses. a 1400-50 *Stockholm Med. MS.* 12 For to makyn surrippe of violet; It. of wormwoode. 1557 B. Gooke tr. *Hereshbach's Husb* (1586) 147 Some turne it [sc. milk] with . . . syrrope of Vinegar. 1663 *Cup of Coffee* (in D'Israeli *Curr. Lit.* (1866) 296/2) A loathsome potion. . . Syrrup of soot, or essence of old shoes. 1715 F. SLARE *Vindict. Sugars* 15 Some of the most pleasant Fruits are kept in the Syrrup of Sugar. . . the Revolution of a whole Year. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., There are various Kinds of Syrrups, denominated from the various Fruits, &c. they are extracted from; as Syrrup of Violets, of Elder, of Wormwoode, of Poppies, &c. 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* i. l. 28 Take 1 Ounce of Syrrup of Diacodium. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* xl. (1790) 409 Such things as promote expectation . . . as the syrrup of squills. 1848 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* (ed. 7) s. v. Syrrups are chiefly used to render medicines palatable. S. of Almonds, s. of Buckthorn, s. of Garlic, s. of Rhubarb, etc. 1860 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. III. 823 Crushed sugar . . . The concentration resembles that of loaf sugar. The first crystallisation is called 'crushed', and the second 'pieces', the drainage from which goes by the name of 'syrrop'. When this syrrop is diluted, filtered through animal charcoal, and concentrated, it is called 'golden syrrop'. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 696 Sugar in the form of honey, golden syrrop, or still better the old fashioned black treacle, tends to act as a laxative. 1902 Maple syrrop [see TREACLE s. 4]. 1907 *Vernoy's Mem.* i. 9 The fruit syrrops, raspberry vinegar, home-made wines were important drinks when tea, coffee and chocolate were unknown.

3. *fig.*

c. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* xxix. (1535) 48 b, Lyke maner they of clere vnderstandyng haue hade to be heled with other syrrops than they of grosse vnderstandyng. 1547-64 BAULOWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palf.) 86 Vertue. is a syrrop that forthwith healeth. 1581 PERRIS tr. *Gnazzoli's Civ. Comp.* iii. (1580) 145 Riches can hardly last, without they be conserued with the sweete syrrope of wisdom, 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* 28 Their relish is altered so far with the syrrope of selfe loue, that Cholier is called Zeale, and Melancholy Mortification. 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* li. Why, therein lies the syrrop of the iest. 1600 S. NICHOLSON *Acolastus* (1876) 53 O lend me thy insinuating power, Words steep'd in syrrop of Ambrosia. 1699 ALDER *Melius* Ing. ii. v. 268 They understood nothing of the Modern Curious Arts of Conserving Candyng and Preseruing Religion in Ceremonious Syrrups; and yet Religion kept sweet and Good. 1890 *Spectator* 1 Feb. 170/1 Mr. Gurney's perpetual sweetness is cloying. Spiritual life is not all syrrop, and Mr Gurney's poems are almost all of them syrrop.

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.* s. v., The business of syrrop-making. 1875 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 291/2 Earthen Syrrups. *Ibid.*, Syrrup-stand, an attachment to a soda-water apparatus, to supply the tumblers with syrrops. 1884 *Ibid.*, Syrrup 818/2 The syrrop gage is a device for delivering a fixed quantity of sirup and carbonate into bottles at the bottling machine.

Syrup, *v.* [f. prec. sb.] Hence **Syruped** (si rapt) *pp. a.*, **Syruping** *vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1. *trans.* To cover with or immerse in syrrop. Also, in bottling fruit, etc., to fill the bottle with syrrop.

1619 DRAYTON *Quest of Cynthia* l. Yet when there haps a honey fall, Wee'll lick the sirupt leaves. 1640 T. CAREW *Complement vi. Poems* (1651) 138 Sugar'd sweets, as sirropt berries. 1650 GAUDIN *Slight Healers* (1660) 34 As gilded or syrropt bitter pills. 1859 CHR. G. ROSSSETTI *Goblin Market* Poet. Wks. (1904) 7/1 The drip Of juice that syrropt all her face. 1875 HOWELLS *Foregone Concl.* 34 Padre Girolamo does not shouer these syrropt rose-leaves indiscriminately upon visitors. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 15 Oct. 4/1 The 'syruping' and 'labelling' is done by boys.

2. To treat with medicinal syrrop. *Obs.*

Cf. Sp. *sarop*(ear), to medicate. 1671 MAYNWARING *Ans. & Mod. Pract. Physick* 31 No syrroping, no apozems, no Barly waters. 1798 W. ROBERTS *Looker on No. 29* (1794) i. 418 To be perfumed into health, and syrroped into a sound constitution.

3 To make into or bring to the consistence of syrrop.

1847 W. J. EVANS *Sugar-planter's Man.* 174 Moulds. . . admit of a more successful syrroping afterwards, should it be desirable to submit the sugar to that operation. *Ibid.* 180 Liquoring or syrroping the sugar has for its object the replacing of the dark-coloured molasses by another liquid of greater purity and of lighter colour. *Ibid.* 184 When the sugar after it has been syrropt is sufficiently dry, it must be . . . put into hogsheds.

† **Syrupical**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **SYRUP** sb + -ICAL.] = next.

1659 GAYTON *Art Longevity* 68 With candid sugar, Ana, and these all Boyl'd in a Balneo, till Syrrupical.

Syrupy (si rapt), *a.* Also 8 syrumpy, 9 sirupy [f. **SYRUP** sb + -y.] Partaking of the qualities of syrrop; *esp.* having the viscid consistence of syrrop.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 344 Apples that are of a syrropy tenacious nature. 1733 SHAW *Chem. Lect.* xi. (1755) 218 A. rich, syrropy, or treacly Substance. 1740 A. HILL in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) i. 49 The must, so enriched from its syrropy consistence of body. 1830 M. DONOVAN *Dom. Econ.* i. 281 A sweet and syrropy wine will become improved by keeping on the lees. 1842 T. GRAHAM *Elem. Chem.* iii. 11 § 2 774 Phosphoric acid is a colourless, syrropy liquid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 292 The fluid is evaporated until it acquires a syrropy consistency. *fig.* 1832 *Examiner* 663/1 Her voice has lost none of its syrropy richness. 1866 *Contemp. Rev.* II. 186 It is not easy to translate such syrropy sentiment.

Syrurge, -gery, -gyan: see **CHIRURGE**, **CHIRURGERY**, **CHIRURGON**.

† **Syry**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 4 Siry, 5 Sire. [ad. L. **Syrus**, a. Gr. **Σύριος** SYRIAN.] Syrian

1382 *Wyclif Dan.* ii. 4 Caldeis answered to the kyng by Siry [1388 Sirk] speche. c. 1449 *Procock Repr.* iv. iv. 438 Cephas is a word of Sire tunge. 1526 *Pilgr. Peril.* (W. de W. 1531) 180 b, After Saynt Bede, in the Syry tonge, Maria is as moche to saye as a lady.

Sys(e): see **SEE** v., **SICE**, **SITHE** sb. 1, **SIZE**.

Syser, var. **SIOER** Obs., strong drink.

Sysers, **systers**, -owry8, etc., obs. ff. **SCISSORS** **Syskenne**, **Sysme**, **Sysour**(e): see **SISKIN**, **SOHSIM**, **SIZER** 1.

Syss, *Sc. pl.* of **SITHE** sb. 1 *Obs.*

a 1500 *Lancelot* 3054 And to sir gawan. . . Me recommed and thonk a thousand syss

|| **Sysarcosis** (sisarkō sis). Also 7-8 **sysarcosis**. [mod.L., a. Gr. *συσάρκωσις*, f. *συσάρκω* to unite by flesh, cover over with flesh, f. *σύν* SYN- + *σάρξ* flesh.]

1. *Anat.* The union of bones by means of intervening muscle

1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* vii. ii. 479. 1726 MONRO *Anat. Bones* 267 The Scapula. is connected by Sysarcosis to the Head, Vertebrae, Ribs and Os Hyoides. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 257.

2. *Path.* and *Surg.* The healing of a wound by granulation or the formation of new flesh.

1753 *Chambers' Cycl. Supp.*, **Sysarcosis**, is also used. . . to express a method of curing wounds of the head. . . by means of promoting the granulation, as it is called, or growth of new flesh. 1767 [see **SYMPHYSE** 1 c].

Sysse, obs. form of **SIC**.

Syssel *Iceland* [Icel. *sysla* business, work, stewardship, prefecture, diocese] (See *quots*) Hence **Sysselman**.

c. 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX. 90/2 The governor [of Iceland], has under him a bailiff, two laymen, a sheriff, and 21 sysselman, or magistrates who superintend small districts. 1838 *Penny Cycl.* XII. 427/1 These districts [of Iceland] are divided into syssels, or sheriffdoms, a sysselman being a magistrate and receiver of the king's taxes in each of them.

|| **Syssitia** (sisitiā). *Gr. Anthq.* [a. Gr. *συσσίτια*, pl. of *συσσίστιον* common meal, or *συσσίστιον*, n. of action f. *συσσίστιν* eating in common or *συσσίστιν* to mess in common, f. *σύν* SYN- + *σίστρον* food.]

a. Meals eaten together in public. b. The custom of eating the chief meal of the day at a public mess, as practised in Sparta and Crete. Also **Syssition** (-ition), a common meal, mess.

1835 *Thirlwall's Greece* I. vii. 287 The most important feature in the Cretan mode of life, is the usage of the *Syssitia*, or public meals, of which all the citizens partook. 1846 *Grove's Greece* ii. vi. II. 504 [Lycargus] constituted the *Syssitia* or public mess. 1894 *Symonds's Italy & Greece*

(1898) I. xiii 287 Necessity and the waiter drive them all to a sepulchral syssition.

transf. 1885 *Pall Mall G* 27 May 6/1 As regards the midday meal, I am aware that dinner is provided for the few who elect to do the preparation work at school, but this is a very different thing from the syssitia that I desiderate.

Syst. obs. 2nd sing. ind. pres. of *Σῆν v.*

Systaltic (sistæltik), *a.* [ad. late L. *systalticus*, a. Gr. συσταλτικός, f. σύν SYN- + σταλτός, vbl. adj. f. σταλ- + στέλλειν to place, put (cf. SYSTOLE). Cf. F. *systaltique*.]

1. *Phys.* Contracting; of the nature of contraction; *spec.* applied to movement, as that of the heart, in which there is alternate contraction (*systole*) and dilatation (*diastole*).

1876 *Phil Trans* XI. 772 The Systaltic motion of the circumajacent parts, for returning the blood along the veins to the heart 1747 *tr Astruc's Fevers* 156 In such disorders, the sudden systaltic constriction of the skin produces the chilliness 1848 *Dunclison Med. Lex* (ed. 7).

2. Applied to the power of 'materialization' (conceived as contraction or condensation) of a disembodied or unembodied spirit *Obs*

1887 H. MORRIS *Conte Renay's Story* (1889) 411 An eminent Example of this Systaltic Power of Spirits, viz., an Arm seen striking such a stroke upon the Floor, that it made the very Walls of the House to shake 1712 H. MORRIS *Antid Ath.* iii. iv. § 2 *Schol.* 173 The Devil would so manage himself by the motion of his body, which by this Systaltic power he could make tangible and palpable

3. In ancient Greek music applied to a style of melody having the effect of 'contracting' or depressing the mind, or affecting it with tender emotion *Obs*.

1898 W. HOLDER *Princ. Harmony* (1732) 151 The First of these [Keys] is call'd by the Greeks Diastaltic, Dilating, the Second, Systaltic, Contracting; the Last, Hesiychastic, Appearing. 1776 *BURNEY Hist Mus* I. v. 60 *Meleopneia* was divided into three kinds first, the Systaltic, or that which inspired the tender passions, as well as the plaintive

† **Systasis** (sistāsīs). *Obs.* [med. or mod. L., a. Gr. σύστασις composition, collection, union, alliance, f. σύν SYN- + στα- (see SYSTATIC).]

1. The act, or the result, of setting or putting together; combination, synthesis. Also, system.

1805 *BACON Adv Learn.* ii. xvii. § 11 Other diversities of Methods... as that of Resolution or Analysis, of Constitution or Systasis, of Concealment or Cryptique 1858 *Six T. BROWN Gaid Cyrus* iv. 68 The three substances; That is, the indivisible or divine, the divisible or corporeal, and that third, which was the Systasis or harmony of those two, in the mystical discussion 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extemp.* 201 An Exaltation of the whole Systasis of the Spirits

2. A political union or confederation. (Cf. SYN-CRETISM)

1790 *BURKE Rev. France* 328 The municipal army is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the systasis of Crete, or the confederation of Poland

Systatic (sistætik), *a.* (sb.) [ad. med. and mod. L. *systaticus*, a. Gr. συστατικός commendatory, drawing together, compacting, f. σύν SYN- + στα- to place (see STAND v.), after συνιστάναι to associate, put together, combine, bring together as friends, introduce.]

1. Pertaining to or involving 'systasis'; synthetic.

1840 G. WATTS *tr Bacon's Adv Learn* vi. 11 276 Those other Methods, Analytique, Systatique; Dieritique; [etc.]

2. *Path.* Involving several of the sensory powers simultaneously; sb. a disease which does this. 1830 *Good Nosology* 348 *Systatica* In recent Dicts.

3. *Systatic letter or epistle* (med. L. *litteræ systaticæ*), an introductory or commendatory letter. 1848-9.

† **Systatical**, *a.* *Obs.* [Formed as prec. + -IAL.] Relating to combination or synthesis

1874 *JEAKE Arith* 662 There is called a Systatical or Substantial Number, because all Sublunary Bodies consist of the three principal Substances, Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury

System (sistēm). Also 7-8 *système*, 8 *sistem* (e) [ad. late L. *systēma* musical interval, in med. or mod. L., the universe, body of the articles of faith, a. Gr. σύστημα organized whole, government, constitution, a body of men or animals, musical interval, union of several metres into a whole, f. σύν SYN- + στα-, root of *στάναι* to set up (see STAND v.). Cf. F. *système* (1664, 'le système de l'ame', in Hatz-Darm.), It. *sistema*, Pg. *sistema*, G. *system*, etc.]

1. An organized or connected group of objects.

1. A set or assemblage of things connected, associated, or interdependent, so as to form a complex unity; a whole composed of parts in orderly arrangement according to some scheme or plan; rarely applied to a simple or small assemblage of things (nearly = 'group' or 'set').

1838 *MEDER Apostasy Latter Times* (1641) 64 Mans life is a system of divers ages The yeare is a system of four seasons 1851 *HOBBS Leviath.* ii. xlii 175 By Systems; I understand any numbers of men joined in one Interest, or one Business 1876 *HALB Prim. Orig Man* i. l. (1677) 15 The Universe, as it comprehends the Systeme, Order and Excellencies of all created Beings 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks. 1874 II. 31 The body is a system or constitution. so is a tree: so is every machine. 1775 *BRYANT*

Mythol. II. 469 The exit from the Aul., when the whole of the animal system issued to light 1788 *PRIESTLEY Lect Hist* iii. xiv. 111 The Greeks distributed their years into systems of four, calling them Olympiads 1802 *PALRY Nat Theol* xxv (1819) 398 The universe itself is a system; each part either depending upon other parts, or being connected with other parts by some common law of motion 1829 *Chapman's Phys Sci* 391 The ancients divided the starry sphere into constellations, or systems of stars

b. *spec.* (with *this*, a possessive, or the like) The whole scheme of created things, the universe.

1619 *SELDEN Upon Drayton's Bar Wars* D's Poems Aiv b, Thy Martiall Pyrrhique, and thy Epique straine Digesting Waives with heart-vnting Loues, The two first Authois of what is compos'd In this round Systeme All 1769 E. LANCHESTER *Guiana* 2 The blessings of Nature, have in no part of our habitable system, been dispensed with a more liberal hand. 1816 G. FIELD in *Pamphleteer* (1817) IX. 101 (title) *Τριτογενεια*; or, a Brief Outline of the Universal System

2. *Physic.* A group of bodies moving about one another in space under some particular dynamical law, as the law of gravitation; *spec.* in *Astron* a group of heavenly bodies connected by their mutual attractive forces and moving in orbits about a centre or central body, as the *solar system* (the sun with its attendant planets, etc.), the *system* of a planet (the planet with its attendant satellites).

1890 *LOCKE Hum. Und* iv. iii. § 24 If we confine our thoughts to this little Canton, I mean this System of our Sun *1704-1842* [see SOLAR a.] 1735 *tr Gregory's Astron* (1726) I. i. iv. 117 Of the Motion of a System of Bodies revolving about another Body; all which is applied to the System of the Sun, and the Primary and Secondary Planets. 1732 *POPE Ess. Man* i. 25 Observe how system into system runs, What other planets circle other suns 1816 [see PLANETARY a.] 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* 122 Star and system rolling past 1870 *PROCTOR Other Worlds* xii. 274 First satellite-systems, then planetary systems, then star-systems, then systems of star-systems 1878 *STEWART & LATT* *Unseen Univ* iii. § 103 114 Talking as our 'system of bodies' the whole physical universe 1890 C. A. YOUNG *Elem Astron* § 362 The range of the system [of Saturn] is enormous. Iapetus [the outermost satellite] has a distance of 2,225,000 miles

3. a. *Biol.* A set of organs or parts in an animal body of the same or similar structure, or subserving the same function, as the *nervous, muscular, osseous*, etc. *systems*; the *digestive, respiratory, reproductive*, etc. *systems*; also, each of the primary groups of tissues in the higher plants.

1740 *CHEVRE Requin* 168 Accidents that injure the arterial and nervous system. 1838-9 *KEBLE Resid Georgia* (1863) 13 The diseases of the muscular and nervous systems. 1841 T. R. JONES *Annul Kingd.* 302 The genealative system appears, at first, to be absolutely wanting in the larva 1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr Sachs' Bot* 77 Forms and Systems of Tissues. We usually find an Epidermal System, a Muscular System, and the system of the Fundamental Tissue between them. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med* VIII. 699 Affections of the pigmentary system

b. With *the* or possessive: The animal body as an organized whole; the organism in relation to its vital processes or functions.

Occas extended to include the mind [1883 *TAYLOR Way to Health* 372 When once the same is wounded, the whole Systeme of Nature is disordered.] 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav* 347 Till, over-wrought, the general system feels, its motions stop. 1805 *Med. Phil.* XIV. 526 Introducing vaccine virus into the system. 1806 J. BERESFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xii. xxv, *Enim* so powerfully predominates over your whole system, mental and bodily, that [etc.] 1808 R. BACOT *A Cultivat* xliii. 300 It is extraordinary how long it takes to get those malarial fevers out of the system

4. In various scientific and technical uses. A group, set, or aggregate of things, natural or artificial, forming a connected or complex whole a. of natural objects or phenomena, as geological formations, mountains, rivers, winds, forces, etc.; also of lines, points, etc. in geometry

1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol* I. 125 We may select the great carboniferous series as the oldest system of rocks of which the organic remains furnish any decisive evidence as to climate. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* xxviii. 237 If we place a sphere of glass in a glass trough of hot oil, and observe the system of rings, while the heat is passing to the centre of the sphere 1840 *LARDNER Geom* 261 Any system of conjugate diameters of an ellipse. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. vi. 43 We had a good view of the glacier system of the region 1885 *GILKIE Text-bk Geol* (ed. 2) vi. Intro 631 We speak of the Chalk or Cretaceous system, and embrace, under that term, formations which may contain no chalk. 1893 H. N. DICKSON *Meteorol* i. § 12 Winds arranged in a rotating system *Ibid* iii. § 45 Low pressure system or cyclone 1912 I. G. BONNEY *Work of Rain & Rivers* iv. 95 The History of a River System

b. of artificial objects or appliances arranged or organized for some special purpose, as pulleys or other pieces of mechanism, columns or other details of architecture, canals, railway lines, telegraphs, etc. 1830 *HERSCHER in Encycl Metrop* (1845) IV. 804 Joint vibrations of a plate and string as a system 1851 *RUSKIN Stones Venice* (1874) I. viii. 88 Magnificent buildings have been composed of systems of small but perfect shafts. 1855 *BAIN Senses & Int.* i. ii. § 8 (1864) 31 A system of telegraph wires. 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II. ix. 313 The system of beacons, which has been traced out over a long range of the hills-top. 1892 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 6/6 The principal members of the staff are residents upon the company's system and daily travellers upon the line

5. *Mus.* a. In ancient Greek music, A compound

interval, i. e. one consisting of several degrees (opp. to DIASTEM); also, a scale or series of notes extending through such an interval, and serving as the basis of musical composition.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Système*, the compasse of a song, or (by a metaphor) of any other thing 1672 T. SALMON *Ess. Adv. Musick* 58 The entire Systeme of an Octave. 1694 *HOLDER Treat Harmony* vi. 120 Diastem signifies an Interval; System, a Conjunction of Intervals. *Ibid*. 112 Thus a 'lone' was a Diastem, and Diastessaron was a System, compounded of Degrees And the Scale of Notes which they used, was then Greatest, or Perfect System 1722 A. MALCOLM *Treat. Mus.* 333 That we may know where each Part lies in the Scale or general System, which is the true Design and Office of the Clefs *Ibid* 335 By this constant and invariable Relation of the Clefs, we learn easily how to compare the particular Systems of several Parts, and know how they communicate in the Scale 1776 *BURNEY Hist Mus.* I. i. 12 1898 *STAINFR & BARRITT Dict Mus Terms* 207/2 After the time of Ion, the original Greek scale received only one more string, the eleventh In this form, it became the 'lesser perfect system' of the Greeks *Ibid* 208 The Greater Perfect System

b. Applied to a stave (*obs*), or to a set of staves connected by a brace in a score of concerted music.

1672 T. SALMON *Ess. Adv Musick* 63 A Mean and Treble, which may be placed upon a Systeme of four or five lines. 1889 *GROVE Dict Mus.* IV. 45/2 *System*, the collection of staves necessary for the complete score of a piece

6. *Gr. Pros* A group of connected verses or periods, esp. in anapaestic metres.

1850 *MURF Lit Greece* III. 54 A System is a section of the text of a metrical composition, the numbers of which are too extensive to admit of their being comprised in a single verse 1861 *PALRY Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Agam* 40 note, The chorus of old men... enter the orchestra and sing the following system of anapaests

7. A pad formerly worn by women to raise up the haun see TOQUEUR b, quot 1817. *Obs*.

II. A set of principles, etc.; a scheme, method.

8 The set of correlated principles, ideas, or statements belonging to some department of knowledge or belief; a department of knowledge or belief considered as an organized whole; a connected and regularly arranged scheme of the whole of some subject; a comprehensive body of doctrines, conclusions, speculations, or theses.

1856 *HALES Sermon a Pet* iii. 16 Gold. Rem (1673) 11 Their acquaintance with some *Notitia*, or Systeme of some technical divine. 1678 *CUDWORTH (title)* The True Intellectual System of the Universe 1699 T. BAKER *Rept Learn.* i. 4 The moderns more plac'd with their own inventions, than with the dry Systems of the Old Philosophers *Ibid*. vi. 63 The last System of Logic that I have met with. 1758 C. FLEMING (title) A Survey of the Search after Souls... wherein The principal Arguments for and against the Materiality are collected And the Distinction between the mechanical and moral System stated. 1781 *GIBSON Decl.* 3 P. xxvii. III. 59 The humanity of Ambrose tempted him to make a singular breach in his theological system. 1833 *TENNISON Two Voices* 207 A dust of systems and of creeds. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* (1891) III. 341 Morality is not a system of truths, but a system of rules. In other words, it is not a science, but an art. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* 17 Our little systems have their day. 1875 *JOHNSON Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 421 In the Hegelian system ideas supersede persons.

b. *spec.* in *Astron.* A theory or hypothesis of the arrangement and relations of the heavenly bodies, by which their observed movements and phenomena are or have been explained.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* Pref. Aiv, The World Intellectual, being added, to distinguish it from the other, Vulgarly so called, Systems of the World, that is the Visible and Corporeal World the Ptolemaick, Tychoonick, and Copernican. 1866 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *System*. Among Astronomers it is taken for the general Constitution, Fabric and Harmony of the Universe, or any orderly Representation thereof, according to some noted Hypothesis 1715 *tr. Gregory's Astron.* (1726) I. 186 To describe the Tychoonick System of the World. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II. xiv. 358 The Copernican system is not more demonstrably true than the system of theological truth contained in the Bible. 1870 [see TYCHONIC]

† c. In weakened sense: A theory or hypothesis; also, theory (as opposed to practice) *collog. Obs*.

1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. System and Hypothesis have the same Signification; unless, perhaps, Hypothesis be a more particular System; and System a more general Hypothesis. 1748 *CHESTERF. Let to Son* 27, Read and hear ingenious systems, nice questions, subtly agitated. 1750 *Ibid* 6 Aug. In the course of the world there is the same difference, in every thing between system and practice 1756 *MRS. CALDERWOOD in Colman's Collect.* (Mant. Cl.) 213 A book upon natural philosophy, which is much esteemed; it is overturning all the system of every thing being produced by generation, and nothing by corruption. 1768 *STERNES Sent. Young n. Mystery*, I could form no system to explain the phenomenon

† d. *transf.* A work or writing containing a comprehensive and regularly arranged exposition of some subject; a systematic treatise. *Obs.* exc. in titles of books.

1658 *PHILLIPS, System*,... a Treatise or body of any Art or Science 1661 J. FELL *Hammond* 6 He presently bought a Systeme of Divinity, with design to apply himself straightway to that study. 1695 in *Pastell Acad.* (1854) 373 A printed course or system of philosophie 1722 A. NISBET (title) A System of Heraldry, Speculative and Practical 1726 *SWIFT Cultivat* iii. 111 Astronomers (who have written large systems). 1727 *DE FOE (title)* A System of Magick; or, a History of the Black Art. 1772 *PRIESTLEY Inst Relig.*

(1782) I. p. xlvii. It will be, advisable, that he give his lectures from a short text or system, written, that they may have an opportunity of perusing it. 1896 ALLBUTT (*title*) A System of Medicine.

9. An organized scheme or plan of action, esp. one of a complex or comprehensive kind; an orderly or regular method of procedure. Now usually with defining word or phrase.

1663 HEATH *Flagellum* (1672) 27 That there might no vice be wanting to make his Life a systeme of Iniquity 1734 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. 1. 251 The generous system, that his Ma^y has always pursued. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor., Epist.* i. vi. 99 Farewell, and if a better System's thine, impart it frankly. 1769 *Annals Lett.* viii (1782) 63 What system of government is this? 1782 COWPER *Jefferson's Writ.* (1805) V. 228 The conduct of Spain has proved that the occupation of the Mississippi is system with her. 1842 TENNYSON *Audley Court* 33 We discuss'd the farm, The four-field system, and the price of grain. 1873 MOWLEY *Struggle Nat. Educ.* 35 Subsidising the denominational system. 1884 *Nature* 9 Feb. 351 The system of dredging introduced on the rivers of France. 1896 *Baltimore Mfg. Dec.* 708 Straight belts over single events are losing their popularity in favour of 'systems'. A system is a kind of patent safety insurance policy.

b. A formal, definite, or established scheme or method (of classification, notation, or the like).

1753 [see LINNEAN] 1760 [see SEXUAL 2 d]. 1797 [see METRIC 2 1]. 1831 [see NOTATION 5 c]. 1849 BALFOUR *Man Bot.* § 719 A natural system endeavours to bring together plants which are allied in all essential points of structure. 1860 [see MORSE 2 1]. 1864 [see METRIC 2 1]. 1866 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* IV 236 The system of chemical notation now in use. 1867 [see NUMERATION 2 b]. 1893 *Times* 26 July 121 The T. A. system of signalling invented by Admiral Tryon.

c. *Cryst.* Each of the six different general methods in which different minerals crystallize, constituting the six classes of crystalline forms.

1830 *Edinb. Philos. Jnl.* III. 173 We call every simple form, from which other simple forms are derived, a fundamental form, and the class of figures derived from that fundamental form, a system of crystallisations. 1863 *Forster's Chem.* (ed. 2) 255-262 All crystalline forms may be arranged in six classes or systems. 1. The regular system. 2. The square prismatic system. 3. The right prismatic system. 4. The oblique prismatic system. 5. The doubly-oblique prismatic system. 6. The rhombohedral system. 1869 DANA *Min.* (ed. 3) Intro. p. xxi. The systems of crystallization are as follows: 1. Having the axes equal. The isometric system. 2. Having only the lateral axes equal. The tetragonal and hexagonal. 3. Having the axes unequal. The orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic.

10. In the abstract (without a or pl.). Orderly arrangement or method; systematic form or order.

1699 T. BAKER *Ref. Lett.* vi. 68 Aristotle is more noted for his order, in bringing Morality into System, and distinguishing virtues into their several kinds, which had not been handled Systematically before, than for any real improvement he made in this sort of knowledge. 1746 W. HORSLEY *Poet.* (1748) II. 47 It [the government] consists of too many detached Parts to be easily reduced into System. 1805 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 426 There is more of system in the Phaedo than appears at first sight. 1896 TREVELLYAN *Macaulay* II. xv. 474 Macaulay, even during his hours of leisure, began to read on system.

III. *II. attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of or pertaining to, or involving a system, systematic, as *system-name*; belonging to or affecting a system of bodily organs (esp. the nervous system: cf. SYSTEMIC 1 b), as *system degeneration, disease, tract*. b. objective, chiefly in sense 8 or 9 (often with unfavourable implication), as *system-builder, -building, -destroyer, -maker, -making, -monger, -writer*.

1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens' Lusad.* vii. 373 note, Tristram Shandy tells us, that his father was a most excellent *system-builder, was sure to make his Theory look well. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* i. iv. 14. This is the Sieyes who shall be System-builder, Constitution-builder General and build Constitutions which shall all unfortunately fall before he get the scaffolding away. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 99 The degeneration of the posterior columns of the spinal cord is a 'system degeneration'. 1905 J. BRIDGES *Eternal Relg.* vi. 48 The system-maker is by an equal necessity the 'system-destroyer'. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 494 The chief indication of a 'system disease of the neuron is its intrinsic nervous origin. 1907 *Pator Alma* iii. 390 We *System-makers can sustain The Thesis which, You grant, was plain. 1921 *Cromwell & his Porter* Wks. 1907 II. 267 Your System-Makers and World-wrights. 1949 HARTLEY *Obser. Man* I. Pref. p. vi. I think, that I cannot be called a system-maker, since I did not first form a System, and then suit the Facts to it. 1866 [see METROLOGY 2 b]. 1896 H. ROGERS *J. House* ii (1863) 21 Where Scripture speaks, or seems to speak, in consonance with the opinions of the system-maker, well and good. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 915 There were many independent centers of movement and *system-making. 1950 CHESTER *Let to Son* 6 Aug. A 'system-monger, who, without knowing anything of the world by experience, has formed a system of it in his dusty cell. 1896 H. ROGERS *J. House* ii (1863) 45 There would be no lack of system-mongers and theorists. 1896 *Baltimore Mfg. Dec.* 711 The system-monger is apt to derive encouragement from the fact that long runs on a colour are rare, the longest known at Monte Carlo being a series of 28 reds. 1888 *Clopp Story Creation* iv. 32 The stratified rocks are subdivided into the systems shown on fig. 4. No uniform principle has governed the choice of the *system-names. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 79. I have seen sclerosis so situated in *system tracts, as to be mistaken for a tract-degeneration. 1921 SHAFTESB. *Charac.* III. Misc. iii. 11. 187 A formal and profound Philosopher, a *System-Writer.

Systemad (si stémád), *adv.* Anat. [f. SYSTEM

+ ad- see DEXTRAD.] To or towards the (general) system of the body. 1808 [see PULMONAD].

† Systemary, a. *Obs. rare*—[f. SYSTEM + -ARY.] 1. Constituting a system (SYSTEM 2).

1726 Dr Foe *Hist. Devil* i. vi. (1840) 76 One devil in a place would be enough for a whole systematic world. Systematic (sistemæ tik), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *systematicus*, a. late Gr. *συστηματικός* (both relating to systems of metres), f. *συστημα* SYSTEM. Cf. F. *systematique* (1584).] A. *adv.*

† 1. = next, 1 b. *Obs. rare.*

1680 GLANVILLE *Serm. Luke* xxi. 24 Disc., etc. (1682) 7 All this I must confess, because Experience constrains me; and I do not know why Systematic Notions should sway more than that.

2 = next, 1. (Passing into sense 3)

1725 WATTS *Logic* ii. iii. § 4 (1726) 229 Now we deal much in Essays, and most unreasonably despise systematic Learning. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 10 The first Arabian Systematic Works on Chemistry are said to have been composed by Geber. 1822 V. KNOX *Ess. Writing* Wk., 1824 L. 5 Systematic books of morality. 1830 HENSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* 110 The necessity of saying something learned and systematic, without knowing what to say. 1836 H. ROGERS *J. House* ii (1863) 21 Systematic theology has been of questionable benefit. 1847 EMERSON *Reps. Men, Swedenborg* Wks. (Bohn) I. 316 Swedenborg is systematic in every sentence. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist. Man* i. 2 A systematic treatise on the subject.

3. *gen.* Arranged or conducted according to a system, plan, or organized method; involving or observing a system; (of a person) acting according to system, regular and methodical.

1790 BURKE *Rev. France* 4 These gentlemen value themselves on being systematic. 1796 — *Regic. Peace* ii Wks. VIII. 244 The systematic proceedings of a Roman senate. 1833 ALISON *Hist. Eur.* (1849) III. xvii. § 18 500 A systematic and uniform line of conduct. 1863 LYLE *Anth. Man* i. 2 The facts brought to light during the systematic investigation of the Brixham cave. 1867 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) II. 293 He is very systematic with the luggage. 1920 *Encycl. Brit.* II. 28/a Though it will occasionally take a large fly, a worm or other ground bait, its systematic capture is only essayed with small fish or artificial spinning-baits.

b. Qualifying nouns of action of unfavourable meaning; Carried out with a regularity such as to indicate intention or habitual action; regularly organized (for an evil purpose), or carried on as a regular (and reprehensible) practice. Also said of the agent.

1803 BROUGHAM *Colon. Policy* I. 123 The house of Brandenburg seized this opportunity of protesting the systematic views of unprincipled aggrandisement, which have preceded over its councils since the name of Prussia was known in Europe. 1828 D'ISMIRATI *Chas. J.* i. vi. 263 The systematic intrigues of the Papal Court. 1867 FAIRMAN *Norm. Cong.* I. i. 105 After so many years of systematic devastation. 1874 L. STURGEON *Hous. in Lib.* (1892) I. iii. 106 Pope was a systematic appropriator of other men's thoughts. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* viii. § 3. 489 They turned religion into a systematic attack on English liberty.

4. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. Pertaining to, following, or arranged according to a system of classification; of or pertaining to classification, classificatory. Also of a writer: Composing or adhering to a system of classification.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 23 The distinctive Characters, and systematic Arrangement, of Earths and Stones. 1800 SHAW (*Hist.*) General Zoology or Systematic Natural History. 1829 T. CASTLE *Intro. Bot.* 12 Endeavouring to perfect systematic botany. 1835 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Lib.) 85 Beetles such as burrow in the earth, (the *Geodaphnæ* of some modern systematic writers) 1839 YARRELL *Brit. Fishes* I. Suppl. 11 *Trigla lyra*, the systematic name of our English Eper Gurnard. 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* i. 105/3 This is a very noteworthy circumstance, but it has little systematic value.

5. Consisting of systems of heavenly bodies. *rare.* 1829 *Chapters Phys. Sci.* 415 Those numerous hosts of systematic universes.

6. = SYSTEMIC 1 b. *rare.*

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VII. 3 The 'systematic' lesions (of myelitis).

B. sb. 1. *Nat. Hist.*, etc. A systematist.

1777 T. PERCIVAL *Ess.* (1777) I. 9 Salt, sulphur, acrimonies, caustics, volatiles, ferments, have each by different systematics, been received as the *principia morborum*. 1788 J. BROWN *tr. Elem. Med.* I. 287 note, Nothing is more artificial and arbitrary than the arrangements either of Systematics or Nosologists.

2. *pl.* Systematics [see -IO 2]: the subject or study of systems, esp. of classification.

1888 *Nature* 20 Dec. 177/a Huxley's classification in 1867, marked an epoch in the systematics of birds. 1909 E. B. POULTON in *Q. Rev.* July 14 Many hundreds of naturalists devote their lives to systematics—to the study of the differences between species.

Systematical, a. Now *rare* or *Obs.* [f. late L. *systematicus*: see prec. and -IOAL.]

1. Of a writing or treatise: Containing or setting forth a system or regular exposition of some subject. Of a subject or study: Set forth, or pursued, in the way of a system or regular scheme. Of a writer: Dealing with a subject in this way; cf. 4. 1661 BOYLE *Style Script* 111 Such Precepts are not in Express'd and Rang'd in the Bible, as they are wont to be in Systematical Compositions. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1707) IV. 239 But 'tis New Philosophy, and he likes the company of his Systematical Divines better. 1767 BLACKBURN (*title*) The Confessional. or, A Full and Free... In-

quary into the Right Of Establishing Systematical Confessions of Faith and Doctrine in Protestant Churches. 1781 DE LOUVE *Const. Eng. Adv.* (1817) p. vi. The book met with approbation, which was no small luck for a book on systematical politics. 1782 PRIESTLEY *Corrupt. Chr.* I. i. ix. 124 Anselm, though he writes with wonderful acuteness, is not systematical.

b. Belonging to, or dealing in, a 'system' or theory; theoretical cf. SYSTEM 8 c.

1748 CHESTER *Let to Son* 25 Mar. They are not the labour'd reflections of a systematical closet politician, who, without the least experience of business, sits at home and writes maxims. 1794 R. J. SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. 57 Too much pertinacity in the support of systematical conjecture.

2. *gen.* = prec. 3.

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lett.* vii (1693) 7 A brief account of some of the most principal and systematical Phenomena. 1749 HARTLEY *Obser. Man* i. Pref. Adding such things as were necessary to make the Whole appear more complete and systematical. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry's Mus.* v. 68 I then [see the ancients'] Divisions of the Musical Art are precise and systematical. 1804-8 FOSTER *Life & Corr.* (1846) I. 283 A plan of systematical reading. 1830 SCOTT *say Acc. Arctic Reg.* 11 214 The systematical movements of the whales. 1853 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* II. viii. § 51 320 To arrange their ideas in systematical groups.

b. = prec. 3 b

1750 MISS TALBOT in *Eliza Carter's Lett.* 26 Nov. (1809) I. 364 Some books of French, *Moisale Mondaine*, full of a systematical profligateness, veiled with delicacy of expression. 1755 *Monitor* No. 10. 1. 77 The grand systematical corrupter. 1783 BURKE *Rep. Aff. India* Wks. 1842 II. 82 In systematical contradiction to the company's orders. 1816 F. H. NAVLOR *Hist. Germany* I. i. viii. 290 The Jesuits, those systematical foes to every liberal sentiment.

† 3. Belonging to the system of the universe, or to the solar system, cosmical. *Obs.*

1688 BOYLE *Final Causes Nat. Things* i. 8 These Ends, may... be call'd Cosmical or Systematical, as regarding the Symmetry of the great System of the world. 1782 HANSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* (1782) LXXII. 104 This new kind of systematical parallax, if I may be allowed to use that expression, for signifying the change arising from the motion of the whole solar system. 1797 — in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 480/a The greatest, systematical parallax of the fixed stars will fall upon those that are in the line at rectangles to the direction of the sun's motion.

4. *Nat. Hist.* = prec. 4. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* iii (1814) 118 Some distinctions have been adopted by systematical authors which I have not entered into. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xvi (1818) II. 48 Gould... though no systematical naturalist, was a man of science and observation. 1829 T. CASTLE *Intro. Bot.* 2 The part of the science which refers to the classification of plants is denominated systematical botany.

Hence *Systematicality*, the quality of being systematical.

1872 H. NICOL in *Westm. Rev.* XLI. 45 The symbols of foreign [sounds] will, from the systematicity of the alphabet, in most cases explain themselves.

Systematically (sistemæ tikālī), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2 see -ICALLY.]

1. In a systematic manner, according to a system or organized plan; regularly and methodically.

1661 BOYLE *Physiol. Ess.* (1669) 7 Far from having such a stock of Experiments and Observations, as I judge requisite to write Systematically. 1699 [see SYSTEM 10]. 1753 WARBURTON *Princ. Nat. & Rev. Relg.* v. Wks. 1788 V. 71 Urging those truths systematically, which the Evangelists proposed singly and without connection. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* (1818) I. ii. 15 The majority of mankind learn nothing systematically, except as schoolboys or apprentices. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* IV. v. 148 Every case and shelf was accurately lettered, and the works arranged systematically. 1860 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) III. 45 The silence I systematically observe on the shortcomings of servants. 1880 L. STEPHEN *Pope* iv. 93 Pope knew the value of independence well enough to be systematically economical.

b With unfavourable implication: With a regularly indicating (evil) design or habit. cf. SYSTEMATIC 3 b.

1829 F. GLASS *Belgic Past* ii. 39 He systematically gains his ends by sacrifice of principles and friends. 1865 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii. IV. 244 The enemies of Child had accused him of systematically publishing false intelligence. 1868 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* (ed. 2) II. x. 411 The pope had heard that abbots and monks in many places were systematically faithless to their vows. 1878 LECKEY *Eng. 18th Cent.* I. i. 134 Officers of known Whig tendencies were systematically laid aside.

† 2. By means of a 'system' or theory, theoreticallly: cf. prec. 1 b. *Obs.*

1749 CHESTER *Let to Son* 29 Dec. This knowledge is not to be gotten systematically; you must acquire it by your own observation and sagacity.

Systematician (si stemätī jān), *rare*. [f. SYSTEMATIC + -IAN, after *mathematician*.] One who constructs, or who adheres (esp. unduly) to, a system. 1886 *19th Cent.* July 73 A 'thought-mathematician', a systematician, a slave to the consistent application of his own theories. 1903 J. C. LAMBERT *Sacraments N. T.* ix. 38 He thinks it necessary to apologise for this lack of consistency on the part of the apostle, by reminding us that Paul was 'no correct systematician'.

Systemativeness [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being systematic.

1836 F. W. FABER *Let.* (1866) 58 To contrast the systematicity of the Primitive Church with the modern worship about us.

Systematism (si stemätiz'm), *rare*. [f. SYSTEMATIZE + -ISM Cf. next.] The practice of systematizing, addition to system.

1846 W. H. MULL *Five Serm.* (1848) 48 We see har-

moniously combined those several aspects of the same great object, in which modern systematists see only elements of contradiction. 1872 LOWELL *Daute* Prose Wks 1890 IV 161 He [sc. Dante] combines the more abstract religious sentiment of the Teutonic races with the scientific precision and absolute systematism of the Romanic.

Systematist (sɪˈstematɪst) [f. Gr. *σύστημα*, -ar- SYSTEM + -IST.] One who constructs, or adheres to, a system, esp. a system of classification in natural history, a classifying naturalist.

In Kirby's use, an advocate of a natural preference to an artificial system of classification (opp. to Methodist 2 b). 1700 S. PARKER *ix Philo. Lss.* 46 Your pelemptory Systematist boldly distorts Nature. 1753 Chambers's *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Systematists*, in botany, those authors, whose works in this science are principally employed about the arranging plants into certain orders, classes, or genera. 1836 Penny *Cycl.* V 248/2 Grew was no systematist, it was received for another Englishman [sc. John Ray] to discover the true principles of classification. 1840 WILKINSON *Philos. Induct. Sci.* (1847) II 557 The Fishes, in which province Cuvier has been the great systematist. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 370 Kaspar Bauhin (1550-1624), the first great botanical systematist.

Systematize (sɪˈstematɪz), v. [f. Gr. *σύστημα*, -ar- SYSTEM + -IZE.] *trans.* To arrange according to a system, to reduce to system.

1764-7 LITTLETON *Hen. II* 11 (1769) III 203 The eastern and western Goths had general notions of the feudal policy, which were gradually systematized. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* II 111 (1781) 224 Many things have been done in the best and purest taste, long before Rules were established, and systematized in form. 1828 D'ISRAËLI *Chas. I* VIII 250 His restless ambition had systematized intrigue. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philo. Wks.* 1846 I 35 The vast collection of laws enacted or systematized by Justinian. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 343 Hallucinations, which are systematized into delusions.

b. absol. or intr. To construct a system (e.g. of philosophy, classification, etc.).

1821 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1911 J. OMAN in *Expositor* Oct. 362 The moment he proceeds to systematize, he knows, just as little as any other systematizer, what to do with personality.

Hence **Systematized** (-ɪzɪd) *pp. a.*, **Systematizing** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.* (in quot., 1827 = 'scheming'); also **Systematization** (-ɪzəˈtʃən), the action or process of systematizing; a systematic arrangement, statement, etc.; **Systematizer**, one who systematizes.

1812-13 BENTHAM *Univ. Gram.* Wks 1843 VIII 356/2 *Systematization; i.e. placing the several denominations in systematic order. 1838 [F. HAYWOOD] in *Kant's Crit. Pure Reason* 490 The systematization of cognition—that is, the connexion thereof according to a principle. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sci. Lang. Ser.* II, III, 98 note, English Phonetics, containing an original systematization of spoken sounds. 1904 DUCKWORTH *Morphol. & Anthropol.* 2, 232 The accompanying scheme has been found of practical use in the further systematization of observations. 1797 BURKE *Regia. Peace* III, Wks. 1808 VIII. 393 The relations of peace and amity with *systematized regicide. 1827 LYTTON *Pelham* lxxviii, The systematized roguery of London. 1878-9 J. CATRÉ *Philos. Relig.* (1880) 106 A living organism is not a mere aggregation of independent parts, but a systematized unity of members. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sci.* v (1885) 127 The systematized experience which we call Science. 1780 HARRIS *Philol. Eng.* I 1 (1781) 8 Aristotle may be called the *Systematizer of his Master's Doctrines. 1854 R. H. PATTERSON *Eis. Hist. & Art.* (1866) 371 Auguste Comte is but a systematizer of the doctrines of Confucius and the old philosophers of China. 1828 SEWELL *Oxford Prize Ess.* 18 That mad fondness for *systematizing which overthrows all the creations of nature. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sci.* I 11, § 2 42 The treatises on the various subjects of Natural History manifest a wonderful power of systematizing. 1827 Southey in *Q. Rev.* Oct. 312 A cool, crafty, calculating, *systematizing knave. 1883 SAVCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 391 The later age of systematizing philosophy.

Systemed (sɪˈstemd), *pa. pp. a.* and *a rare*. [f. SYSTEM *sb.* + -ED.] Made into a system, systematized; arranged in a system or systems; composed according to system, systematic.

1746 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 47 Men of but middling Genius should keep to plain Rules, system'd to their Hands; acting in right Order by prescribed Method. 1807 J. BARLOW *Columb.* x. 275 Social and system'd worlds around him shine. 1836 Mrs. BROWNING *Poet's Vow* I xvii, Hear me forswear man's sympathies. His answering looks, his systemed looks.

Systemic (sɪstəˈmɪk), *a.* [irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IC; used for differentiation of meaning instead of the regular *systematic*.]

1. **Physiol. and Path.** Belonging to, supplying, or affecting the system or body as a whole, orig. and esp. in reference to the general circulation as distinguished from that supplying the respiratory organs (*pulmonary or branchial*).

1803 BARCLAY *New Anat. Nomencl.* 122 Let the vessels which convey [sc. blood] from the lungs to the system be called the Systemic, and those which convey it from the system to the lungs be named the Pulmonic. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I. 794/1 The cessation of these actions, and the consequent solution of connection between the various parts of the body, is systemic death. 1841 R. E. GRANT *Comp. Anat.* 498 The great systemic artery issuing from the left ventricle. 1850 Blackw. *Mag.* LXXXIII 326 The systemic sensation of Hunger. 1859 BARTHOLOMEW *Med. Med.* (ed. 7) 489 Systemic effects may be produced by such an application. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 2008 The Systemic Circulation divisible into Arterial and Venous.

b. Belonging to or affecting a particular system of bodily organs, esp. the nervous system or special parts of it: see quot. 1890.

1887 W. F. REVELL *Ethical Forecasts* 81 Certain molecular movements of nerve-substance marshal themselves, or are marshalled, into such order as gives rise to orderly sequences of thought. Does there not seem to be a systemic intelligence, or a systemic grouping of forces which secures the results that intelligence might be expected to secure? 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* s.v., *Systemic lesion*, a lesion limited to one set of homologous parts, such as the posterior columns or the anterior cornua of the spinal cord. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 181 Systemic sclerosis of a small but defined tract of the spinal cord.

2 *gen.* Of or pertaining to a system *rare*—

1850 in OGILVIE, hence in later Dicts. So **Systemical** *a.* (*obs.* 1890), systematic; hence **Systemically** *adv.*, (*a.*) systematically, (*b.*) in relation to the bodily system.

1724 A. COLLINS *Gr. Chr. Relig.* Concl. 273 The commentaries on Scripture, and systematical books of all modern theologues. 1888 *Centen. Conf. Missions* (U.S.) II 265 What general would dare systematically to fight without reserves? 1889 *Lancet* 4 May 882/1 It seems likely that it [sc. corrosive sublimate] acts as much systematically as locally. **Systemist** 1910. [irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IST] = SYSTEMATIST.

1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett. Hindoo Rajah* (1811) II, 236 But little pain did the sorrows of the mourners give to the young systemist. 1868 PEARO *Water-farm.* xv 151 The genus *Cypripus* as now restricted by modern systemists contains the common carp and allied species.

Systemize (sɪˈstəmɪz), v. [irreg. f. SYSTEM + -IZE] *trans.* = SYSTEMATIZE.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, *Digest* 2 He continued to systemize what he thought worthy of his System. 1828-32 WEBSTER 1846 WORCESTER, *Systemize*, to systematize. *Hiley* A word rarely used by good writers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 12/2 Learning made easy and systemized from thirty years' experience.

Hence **Systemized** (-ɪzɪd) *pp. a.*, **Systemizing** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*, also **Systemization**, systematization; **Systemizer**, a systematizer.

1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Disput.* v 204 Nothing could have prevented this systemizing of functions. 1853 *Tait's Mag.* XX 456 The improved systemization and conduct of Assurance. 1880 RUSKIN *Elan. Engl. Prosody* § 8 9 The whole subject of Prosody has been confused, and its systemization for English readers made virtually impossible, by the want of clearly understanding the difference between accent and time. 1895 *Advance* (Chicago) 370/3 The intellectualism of the reformers asserts itself in the systemizer of the school. 1907 R. J. THOMPSON *Proofs of Life after Death* 34 The amassed, severely tested and systemized knowledge that is essential to effect a universal conviction.

Systemless (sɪˈstemləs), *a.* [-LESS]

1. Devoid of system or orderly arrangement; unsystematic.

1851 RUSKIN *Stones Venice* I xxv. § 20 Dreading to be called upon to admire a systemless architecture, because it may happen to have sprung from an irrational religion. 1883 *Science* I. 521/1 In upper Swabia, glacial deposits present their peculiar landscape of systemless hills and hollows.

2 *Biol.* Having no differentiated systems of organs; structureless.

1862 DANA *Man. Geol.* 597 If these simple species existed in the Aztec era, they were systemless life.

System-wise, *adv.* [Sc. -WISE.] In relation to things as they are connected in a system.

1799 LAMB *Lett. to Southey* 15 Mar. I never judge system-wise of things, but fasten upon particulars.

Systemie, *obs.* f. CISTERN.

Systolated (sɪˈstələɪtɪd), *a rare*—1. [f. next + -ATE + -ED.] Contracted by systole.

1820 Blackw. *Mag.* VII 324, I therefore give him leave to alter my systolated pretenses into preterperfects.

|| **Systole** (sɪˈstəl), *Also* *sistole* [mod. L., ad. Gr. *συστολή*, f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *στολ-* ('στέλλειν to place), after *συνέλλειν* to draw together, contract. Cf. F. *systole*, *† sistole* (c. 1600), It. *sistole*, Sp. *sístole*, Pg. *sístole*.]

1. *Phys.* The regular contraction of the heart and arteries that drives the blood outward, opposed to DIASTOLE.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII 92 b, Sistole is, when the hart by contraction putteth forth the same [spirit]. 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* III 11 (1606) F 3 b, The Systole, and Dyastole of your pulse, Do show your passions most hysterically. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philo.* I. 41 In this Animal [sc. lamprey] the heart in every diastole is of a fair purple and ruddy colour, and in every systole pale and wan. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 76 The systole of the left ventricle. 1707 FLOVER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* 18 When the Heart is in its Systole, the Arteries are dilated. 1806 H. K. WURTE *Lett. to Madock* 17 Feb., The systole and diastole of my heart seem to be playing at ball—the stake, my life. 1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 653/2 The systole of each cavity [of the heart] is immediately followed by its diastole or relaxation. 1877 M. POSTER *Physiol.* I 14 (1879) 145 Practically speaking, there is no interval between the auricular and ventricular systole [of the heart].

b. Applied to similar rhythmic contraction in other organs, as the lungs, the intestines, the pulsatile vesicles in protozoans, the contractile vesicles in certain algae, etc.

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* VII 99 Not only to the hart belongeth the same Diastole, and Sistole, but likewise to the brayne. 1657 TRAPE *Comm. Job* x 8 He was amazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs, by Systole and Diastole. 1660 [see DIASTOLE 1] 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxxix. IV 81 A long dorsal vessel, the first step towards a heart, which alternately contracts and dilates with an irregular systole and diastole. 1855 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 2) 306 The contraction of systole in any given [branchial] tuft

occurs at frequent but irregular intervals. 1882 W. S. KENT *Man. Infusoria* II 874 *Systole*, a term applied to the contracting action of the structure known as the contractile vesicle of Infusoria and other Protozoa.

c. fig. 1831 [see DIASTOLE 1 fig.]. 1849 D. QUINCELY *Eng. Mail Coach* 1 May (1854) 300 To interrupt the great respiratory, ebb and flood, systole and diastole, of the national intercourse. 1878 GLO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I 111, There must be a systole and diastole in all inquiry. 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Myst.* 1 28 A systole and diastole of the spiritual life.

2. *Pros.* The shortening of a vowel or syllable long by nature or position.

1577 PRACHAM *Gard. Eloquence* E 13 b, *Systole*, when a long Syllable is made short, contrary to the nature thereof, *Darius* for *Darius*, *Diana* for *Diana*, *Josephus* for *Josephus*. 1639 J. BIRD *Grounds of Gram.* (1641) 183. 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhel.* 176. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Systole*, in Grammar, is part of the Poetical Licence, whereby a long Syllable is made short. As in that of Virgil—*Tulerunt fastidia Menses*.

Systolic (sɪstəˈlɪk), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *systolicus*, f. *systole*: see prec. and -IC. Cf. F. *systolique* (Rabelais)]. Pertaining to or marked by systole.

15693 *Ugualari's Rabelais* II 111, The Heart, which by its agitation of Diastolick and Systolick Motions so neatly subtilizeth and inflames it [sc. chole]. 1877 tr. *Swedenborg's Heaven & Hell* § 443 The systolic motions of the heart. 1853 MARKHAM *Shodas' Assault* 156 Systolic murmur heard in the left ventricle. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1870) 136 The diastole generally becomes imperfect, one portion of the ventricle maintaining its systolic spasm, while the rest dilates. 1877 HUNTER *Anat. Ino. Anim.* II 77 This systolic and diastolic movement usually occurs at a fixed point in the protoplasm. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 241 The cardiac systolic expansion of the brain within the closed cranium is rendered possible by the ebb of the cerebrospinal fluid.

Systren, *obs.* pl. of **SISTER**.

Style (sɪˈstle), *a* and *sb.* *Arch.* [ad. Gr.-L. *stylos* (Vitruvius), a Gr. *στυλος*, f. *σύν* SYN + *στυλος* column, pillar. Cf. F. *style*.] *adj.* Applied to architecture in which the columns are close together, viz. at a distance from each other of twice their thickness, *sb.* a building characterized by such intercolumniation.

[1563 SHUTE *Archit. F.*] *Sistylus*, whose pillars standeth distant one from the other 2 Diameters, or a and a halfe at the fourdest. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Style* is a Building where the Pillars stand thick, but not altogether so close as in the Pycnostyle. 1771 W. NEWTON tr. *Vitruvius' Archit.* III III (1791) 52 note, The eustyle intercolumniation may likewise be two and a half diameters, as the mean between those of the diastyle and systyle, instead of two and a quarter, which is nearer to the systyle. 1789 P. SMYTH tr. *Adrich's Archit.* (1818) 147 Whose intercolumniations in the middle are systyle, on each side pycnostyle. 1844 *Cent. Eng. & Arch.* *Print* VII 23/2 The Pantheon at Rome is a systyle.

Systylous (sɪˈstɪləs), *a.* *Bot.* [f. mod. L. *systylus* (f. Gr. *σύν* SYN + *στυλος* column) + -OUS.] *a.* In mosses, having the lid permanently fixed to the columella. *b.* Having the styles united into a single column.

1863 M. J. BERNKLEY *Brit. Mosses Gloss.* 313 *Systylous*, used when the lid adheres to the columella.

Syt: see **SER** v., **SIGHT**, **SIT** v., **SITE**.

Sytalle, *obs.* form of **CITOLE**.

14 *Nom.* in Wt. Wulcher 738/18 *Hic psalmatus*, the sytalle.

Syte, *obs.* form of **CITE** v.

1485 Acc. St. *Dunstan's Canturb.* in *Archæol. Cant.* (1886) XVI. 292 Payde to John Hoxley for sytyng of dyuerse personys for the duties of the Church wyg.

Syte, *obs.* form of **CITE**.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 9 No syte nor no sur stede soþli þei ne hadde. 1400 *Arthur* 71 Arthur bysed þat syte & town. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 457/1 *Syte*, *urb.*

Syte: see **SIGHT**, **SITE**, **SYTH**.

† **Syteer**, *Obs.* (?)

1433 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 476/2 That the said xxv persones sworn in thine above said, shall chese vi Men that been called Syteers, and that they be true Burgeys and reseauntes within the said Town, to have and occupie, the Office of rescote. 1444 *Ibid.* V. 123/1.

Syter, -wurt, *obs.* var. **SETTER** v., **SETTERWORT**.

† **Syth**, *sb.* *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *syth*, 8 *sith*.

syte, [Aphetic form of **ASSYTH** *sb.*] Satisfaction, compensation.

To get one's heart's syth of: see quot. 1710. 1567 *Cude & Godin. Ball.* (S.T.S.) 104 Your bludie boist na syth can satisfie. 1661 in *Cramond Records of Elgin* (1908) II 295 The said John was sure that he would get his heart syth of eyerie one that wronged him. 1710 RUDIMAN *Gloss.* Douglas's *Æneis* s.v. *Sith*, *syte*, I have gotten my heart's syte on him, i.e. my heart's desire on him, or all the evil I wish'd him.

† **Syth**, v. *Sc. Obs.* Also 5 *syth*, 6 *syth*, *sith*, *cythe*, [Aphetic form of **ASSYTH** v.] *trans.* To satisfy, give satisfaction to.

c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* v. xii. 3070 (Wemyss MS) [Schol] gairf pame siluer or payment, Or clairp to syth thare entent. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. vii. 126 He mycht do stanche his ire, and syth his thocht. 1536 BLEDING *Cron. Scot.* (1827) II 220 The king was nocht full sith with his justice. c. 1550 ROLAND *Crit. Venus* iii. 774 That pane may be in put to forfaltouris The Patie sythit, as Law will fat it be. *absol.* 1583 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III 599 He forgevis thame of quhat degre syt evill thay be of. Quhilk as his majestie heir promittit, so sall he mak it to cythe in gud effect hereafter.

1882 SYLVESTER in *Amer. Jnl Math.* V. 87 Irreducible syzygants and irreducible invariantive derivatives of the same type, to the same quantic cannot coexist 1882 HAMMOND in *Amer. Jnl Math.* V. 221, 1885 CALLY *Math.*

†2 Anat pl. The pairs of cranial nerves Obs

1892 DANA *Min.* 933 Simekite Amorphous, stalactitic...
Color whitish, on the fracture reddish white to rose red.

T

By SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER T.

THE portion of the Dictionary (comprising the latter part of Vol. IX and the beginning of Vol. X) which treats of the words beginning with T contains in all 27,514 entries. Of that number, 14,457 are Main words, 3593 are Subordinate entries of obsolete forms, etc., 4428 are Special combinations, and 5036 are Obvious combinations not requiring explanation. Of the Main words 11,165 are still in current use, 2469 are now obsolete, and 823 are alien or not completely naturalized. The number of illustrative quotations for the whole letter is 108,926.

The comparative scale of this portion of the work and some other Dictionaries is shown by the following figures:—

| | Johnson. | Cassell's 'Encyclopædic'. | 'Century' Dict.* | Funk's 'Standard'.† | Here. |
|-----------------------------------|----------|------------------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Words recorded | 1927 | 10,532 | 13,632 | 13,242 | 27,514 |
| Words illustrated by quotations | 1842 | 3504 | 4792 | 1284 | 22,317 |
| Number of illustrative quotations | 5579 | 5754 | 11,211 | 1692 | 108,926 |

* Including Supplement.

† Edition 1895.

The number of quotations in the corresponding portion of Richardson is 5764.

In respect of the number of words beginning with it, T is one of the larger letters of the alphabet, coming fourth in order after S, P, and C. In addition to all the vowels, it may be followed by the consonants *r* and *w* (exceptionally also by *m*, *s*, and *z*) giving the initial groups TR-, TW- (TM-, TS-, TZ-). TH- is also employed to represent the simple sounds þ and ð, and words commencing with this form a block of 164 pages between the end of TE- and the beginning of TI-, similar to those formed by CH-, PH-, and SH- in their respective places. These natural divisions of the letter vary considerably in the character of the vocabulary which they include. Native English words are fairly well represented in TA- and TE-, are numerous in TH-, TI-, TO-, and TW-, less frequent in TR- and TU-, and almost entirely absent in TY-. Where this element is scanty, the Romanic is usually large, and in fact is prominent in all sections, except TH-, TI-, TW-, and TY-. The Scandinavian and other Teutonic languages have contributed occasional words in most of the divisions, the most important of all being the Scand. verb TAKE, which has completely supplanted the native *nim*. Greek is strongly represented in TE-, TH-, TO-, TR-, and TY-, and words from Oriental and more remote sources are most numerous in TA-, TO-, and TR-. In contrast to the letters C and P, T is not greatly enlarged by formations with a common prefix; words in TRANS-, however, occupy 32 pages, and in ME. a considerable number of compounds with TO- were current.

Taken as a whole, T includes no small number of important words of English origin, as *tail, tale, tame, teach, tell, thing, think, throw, tide, timber, time, to* (and *too*), *tongue, tool, tooth, tree, true*, etc.; also the definite article *the*, the demonstrative pronouns and adverbs *that, there, this*, etc., and the numerals *two, three, ten* (*twelve, twenty*, etc.). Among the common words taken from French or Latin are *task, taste, tax, temper, tempt, tender, touch, try*, and *turn*. The number of interesting words occurring throughout the letter is distinctly large, and much historical information or illustrative material will be found in such articles as those on *tariff, tax, tea, telegraph, telephone, telescope, temple, tennis, testament, theatre, theodolite, thermometer, throne, ticket, tithe, title, tobacco, toll, ton, torpedo, tory, tower, town, trade, traffic, tragedy, train, tram* (-car, etc.), *transept, treasurer, treasury, trespass, tribe, triforium, trinity, tulip, tune, tutor, type*, etc.

Arranging and sub-editing of the material collected for T was carried on by various voluntary helpers during the years 1881-90. The Rev. W. B. R. Wilson of Dollar worked through *Tal* to *Tiling* in 1881-3, *To* to *Tozy* in 1884-8, and *Trea* to *Triluminous* in 1889-90. *Till* to *Tmetic* was done by Mr. T. Wilson of Harpenden, Herts., in 1882-6. *To* to *Tz* was chronologically arranged by Miss M. Westmacott in 1882-3. *Tra* to *Traze* was sub-edited by Mr. A. Sweeting in 1882-4, and again in 1888-9 to incorporate the new material which had by that time been collected. *Tron* to *Truage* was sorted and arranged by the Rev. C. G. Duffield in 1882-5, and *Truan* to *T-square* by Mr. W. Welch in the same years. *Tu* to *Tzirid* was also sub-edited by Mr. A. Lyall at this time. In 1892 the Rev. Mr. Wilson began a new revision of the letter, and worked carefully through almost the whole of the material, finishing his extensive task in 1910. This thorough sub-editing of T, extending over so many years, is only one part of the valuable aid steadily given by Mr. Wilson towards the progress and completeness of the Dictionary.

PREFACE TO THE LETTER T

As in previous letters, much assistance on special points has been generously given by scholars and experts in various branches of knowledge. For such help acknowledgements are due to the following (in addition to many of those named in the preface to Vol. VII) —Dr. A. Beets, Leiden (for Dutch etymology), Prof. E. Björkman, Upsala (Scandinavian etym.), Mr. A. D. L. Cary, Librarian at the War Office (military terms), Sir W. R. Gowers (medical terms), Mr. G. F. Hill (numismatics), Mr. Daniel Jones (phonetics), Mr. L. G. Carr Laughton (naval terms), Mr. Willoughby Maycock, C.M.G. (horse-racing terms), Sir William Schlich, K.C.I.E. (forestry), Dr. A. Strachan (geology), M. Antoine Thomas (Romanic etym.), Mr. A. P. Trotter (electrical terms).

The proofs of T have been read throughout by Miss E. P. Thompson and Miss Edith Thompson, Lansdown, Bath; Mr. R. J. Whitwell, B.Litt., Oxford; Rev. Canon Fowler, D.C.L., Durham; Rev. J. B. Johnston, B.D., Falkirk; Mr. H. F. Rutter, M.Inst.C.E.; in part also by Mr. F. J. Amours, Glasgow (until his death in 1910), and in later sections by Mr. G. Friedrichsen, M.A., and the Rev. C. B. Mount, M.A.

Only a small portion of T was still unprinted when Sir James Murray died on July 26, 1915, and the completion of the letter has been greatly facilitated by the work he had already done on the remaining words and by the efficient cooperation of the Scriptorium staff. Those members of the staff who have worked at the whole of T are Messrs. A. T. Maling, M.A., F. J. Sweatman, M.A., F. A. Yockney, and Misses Elsie M. R. and Rosfrith N. R. Murray. Others who have assisted for limited periods are Mr. G. Friedrichsen, M.A., Rev. P. H. Aitken, D.Litt., Mr. G. G. R. Greene, Mr. T. Z. D. Babington, B.A., and Dr. E. Brenner. Mr. C. G. Balk, who took part in the preparation of T for nearly four years, retired from Dictionary work in October, 1913, after twenty-eight years of valuable service, and died in December, 1915.

W. A. CRAIGIE.

OXFORD, *February* 1916.

T.

T (*tʰ*), the twentieth letter of the English and other modern alphabets, the nineteenth of the ancient Roman alphabet, corresponding in form to the Greek **Τ** (*tau*), from the Phoenician (and ancient Semitic) **𐤕** *tau*, in Phoenician, and originally also in Greek, the last letter of the alphabet. It represents the point-breath-stop consonant of Bell's 'Visible Speech', or surd dental mute, so called, but in English is gingival or alveolar rather than dental. Several varieties of a *t*-sound occur in different languages, according as the flow of the breath is stopped by bringing the tip or front of the tongue into contact with different points between the edge of the upper teeth and the roof of the palate. Thus, contact of the tip of the tongue with the teeth gives the true dental *t*, which is common in continental European languages, very distinct in Anglo-Irish, and heard in north-western English dialects before *r*, where it is often represented in dialect specimens by spelling *thru* or *rthru* for *true*, and the like (though the consonant is not actually *th* or *ʃ*). The Indian languages, Aryan as well as Dravidian, distinguish two kinds of *t*, the dental, and the retracted or 'cerebral' (*mūrdhanya*), in Sanskrit **त** and **ट**, of which the latter is formed by contact of the retracted tip of the tongue with the roof of the palate. The English *t* is formed between these two extreme positions, the contact being with the back of the gum or the front margin of the palate; its sound is much closer to the cerebral than to the dental, and in the Tamil or Telugu representation of English words, the cerebral is regularly put for English *t*. In the Roman transliteration of Indian words it is usual to write *t* for the dental, and to distinguish the cerebral as *ṭ*, as is done in this dictionary. The Semitic languages also distinguish two *t*-sounds, one, the Hebrew *tau* (**ט**), Arabic *ṭa* (**ط**) dental; the other, Hebrew *teṭh* (**ת**), Arabic *ṭa* (**ث**), said to be formed by contact of the blade of the tongue with the palate; this also has been romanized as *t*, though distinguished in Urdu from the cerebral *ṭ*.

In modern English, besides its proper sound as above described, *t* in the combinations *-tion*, *-tious*, *-tial*, *-tia*, *-tious*, *-tious*, *-tious*, after a vowel or any consonant except *s*, has the sound of *sh* (*ʃ*), in which the following *i* is absorbed, as in *nation* (*nəʃən*), *faction* (*fækʃən*), *partial* (*pɑːʃjəl*), *militia* (*mɪlɪʃiə*), *patience* (*pəˈʃjens*); but in *-ia*, *-ian*, *i* is sometimes more or less preserved, especially in proper names, as in *merit*, *Portia*, *Gitan*, *Dalmatian*. In these combinations Latin (*t*) became (*s*), usually written *s*, and then (*sh*), written *c*, in French, as in *L. grātia*, *It. grasia*, *F. grâce*, *L. natiōnem*, *It. nazione*, *OF. Sp. nacion*. In French and English spelling the Latin *t* was subsequently in most cases restored, e.g. *nation*, but the living sound was (*s*), and it is this *s* which combining with the following *i* (= *y* consonant) as (*sy-*), passed in English into (*ʃ*), in the same way as written *c* or *s* has done in *gracious*, *Asia*, *emersion*: see **S** the letter, par. 4. Strictly, therefore, what we have is not *ti* pronounced as (*ʃ*), but (*ʃ*) derived from *ci*, spelt *ti* after its Latin source. After *s*, the original sound of *t* has remained, as in *bestial*, *Christian*, *Erastian*, *question*.

A much more recent change, as yet scarcely recognized by orthoepists, is the development in southern England of the sound *ch* (*tʃ*) from *t* followed by *u* with its diphthongal or name sound (*yu*, *iu*, *u*), in such combinations as *-tial*, *-tue*, *-tuus*, and especially *-ture*, as in *nature* (*nəˈtʃʊə*), whence (*nəˈtʃʊə*, *nəˈtʃʊə*). In those English dialects in which *u* has not become (*y*), the original *t* remains, as in 'critter' = *creature*, 'pictur' = *picture*. In rapid speech *t* after *s* often passes similarly into *tʃ*, as (*kwe stʃən*) for (*kwe stən*).

T between *s* and syllabic *l* or *n* (*en*), as in *bustle*, *castle*, *epistle*, *christen*, *fasten*, *hasten*, is now usually mute, so between *s* and *n* in *Christmas*, and between *f* and syllabic *n* in *often*, *soften*.

Vox. IX.

TH is a consonantal digraph representing two simple sounds (*h*, *ð*), for which the Roman alphabet has no simple symbols, and is thus phonetically a distinct letter (or two letters), inserted between **T** and **Tr**, where see its history and pronunciation.

I **1** The letter and its sound. The plural is variously written *t's*, *t's*, *ts* (*tʰz*). See also **TEE** *sb.* 1. *c* 1000 [see **B**] *c* 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1 pr. 1 2 (Camb MS) Abouen hat lette in the heyeste bordure a grekyssh t bat signifieth the lyf contemplatyf. 1487 *Act 4. Hen. VII.* c. 13 Every Person so convicted for any other Felony to be marked with a T in the same Place of the Thumb. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat-Eng. Dict.* v. With a design to hang T on her own gibbet, as Lucian jocosely says. 1847 *Philol. Soc.* III 45 Thus the Aztecs of Mexico, though able to pronounce an *l* in the middle of a word, at the commencement find it necessary to prefix a *t*-sound to the liquid. 1859 *Life E. Henderson* vi 353 Before the little inmate of the Linn could have known a T from a claw's tale. 1861 *Dickens* *Ed. Expect.* xvi, Everything producible that began with a T, front tail to coast.

b. In phrase to *cross the t's*, to make the horizontal stroke of *t* (often omitted in hasty writing); *fig.* to be minutely exact or particular in one's account; to make the meaning more distinct; to particularize and emphasize the points. Cf. to *dot the t's* in **I** (the letter) 1.

1865 **E. C. CLAYTON** *Cruel Fortune* II 220 To ascertain whether it was properly spelt, and had all the *t's* dotted, and the *t's* crossed. 1882 *Mrs. Housoum* *Recomm. to Mercy* x, Please not to cross the *t's*. 1885 *DUNCAN* i v in *Manch. Exam.* 15 June 6/2 To dot his *t's* and cross his *t's* and polish up his manuscript.

c. **Phr.** To *a T* (also to *a tee*), exactly, properly, to a nicety.

[The original sense of **T** here has not been ascertained. Suggestions that it was the *tee* at Culling, or at Golf, or a T-square, appear on investigation to be untenable, it has also been suggested that it referred to the proper completion of a *t* by crossing it (see **b**), or that it was the initial of a word, in reference to this, it is notable that to *a little* (*i* e. to a pick, dot, jot) was in use nearly a century before 'to a T', and in exactly the same constructions (see **TTTTT**).] 1693 *Humours* *Love* 102 All the under Villages and Towns-men come to him for Redress, which he does to a T. 1700 *Labour in Van* viii in *Harl. Misc.* (1810) X 473 Haily caljed my inquirer, and fitted his humour to a T. 1771 *J. GILLES* *Poems* 155 I'll tell you where You may be suited to a tee. 1815 *Zelucia* I 385, I knew my man to a T. 1828 *Life Planter* *Jennaca* 161, I understand the practice to a tee. 1840 *R. H. DANA* *Def. Mast* xxi, 66 The yards were squared 'to a T' by lifts and braces. 1856 *Mrs. Stow* *Dred* 11, All these old-fashioned goings on would suit you to a 1.

2. The shape of the letter; an object having the shape **T**. See also **TEE** *sb.* 1, **TAU**. Also short for **T beard**, **T iron**, **T rail**. See 3.

a 1619, *a* 1624 [see 3] 1707 *MORTIMER* *Husb.* (1721) II 262 Slit the Bark or Rind about an Inch long, in form of a T. 1733 *TULL* *Horse-Roing* *Husb.* xxi 330 Made with a Head like a T. 1875 *Sir T. SEATON* *Fri-Cutting* 69 I then see whereabouts to put them through the upright part or T of the bracket. 1891 *Daily News* 27 Apr. 2/5 Plate iron, angles, T's, and bars for railway wagon building are in large request. 1891 *Scott* *Leader* 21 Sept 3 Inquiries for old material are reviving, rails being chiefly in demand. Some holders are now asking 21 dols for old T's. 1893 *F. ADAMS* *New Egypt* 237 The tongue of this inverted T, *t*, the entrenchments, had been carried out some two miles.

3. *attrib.* (sometimes hyphenated): Shaped like the letter **T**; having a cross piece at the top; as *T bandage*, *bar*, *chain*, *end*, *fish*, *handle*, *head*, *hinge*, *iron*, *joint*, *key*, *pattern*, *piece*, *spot*, *tap*, *tube*, *wharf*. Also comb., as *T-formed*, *headed*, *shaped* adjs. See also **TEE** *sb.* 1, **TEE-PIECE**, etc.

1783 *BENTLEY* in *Med. Commun.* (1784) I 257 The canula was left in the puncture, secured with a double T bandage. 1822 *NARES* *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 84 Secured by a T chain. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX 465/2 The T-formed or arrow-shaped bone [of the Saurians] 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutiae Agric.* 20 Apr. an 1775, A light beam of seven feet long, drawn by a T handle, by one man, walking backwards. 1844 *STEPHENS* *Bl. Farm* III. 849 They are always attached by a T-headed nail and spike. 1844 *Ibid.* I. 198 The inside doors should be hung with T hinges, 18 inches long. 1858 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Yrnl.* I 126/1 The roof is further supported and braced by struts of T iron and suspension rods. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Mar. 8/1 The main cable is always connected with the consumer's house by means of a T-joint, which is enclosed in a box filled with bitumen. 1895 *PARKES* *Health* 54 Lead T pieces, as they are called [in water-pipe] must be used. 1860 *Eng. & Crit.* 5 The Times 235 T-shaped traps, for the wheatear. 1896 *Farrer's Price List*, * T taps and other tools. 1881 *TYNDALL* *Floating Matter of Air* ix. xviii. 188 One end of a glass T-tube was connected with an air-pump.

b. *Special Combs.* (sometimes hyphenated). **† T beard**, a beard worn in the 17th c., grown or cut in the form of a T. **T branch**, in piping, a right-

angled joint of a small pipe to a main; a T joint. **T cart**, an open phaeton, so called from its ground-plan resembling the letter T. **T cloth**, a plain cotton cloth exported to India, China, Africa, etc., so called from the large letter T stamped on it. **T rail**, a railway metal or rail having a T section. **T square**, a square of the form of a T or rather T (with a long stem), used by mechanics and draughtsmen for drawing lines parallel, or at right angles, to each other. (See also **TEE** *sb.* 1.) **T-totum** see **TEETOTUM**.

a 1619 **FLETCHER**, etc. *O. Corinth* iv. 1, Strokes his beard, Which now he puts i' th' posture of a T, The Roman T, your T beard is the fashion. [a 1654] **TAYLOR** (Water P) *Superb Flaggellum*, [Beards] Some with the hammer cut, or Roman T. 1873 *Miss Broughton* *Nancy* II 24 The butler took the housekeeper a driving-tour in my T-cart, and threw down one of my best horses. 1882 *Daily News* 30 May 3/1 Stanhope phaetons (generally called by the absurd name of T cart). 1883 *F. M. CHAFFORD* *Dr. Claudius* xvi, A very gorgeous conveyance, called in America a T cart, and resembling a mail phaeton in build. 1865 *Manch. Guas* 2 Mar. T cloths, of and long-cloths, 6d. to 1s. per piece. 1880 *Plain Limits Needlework* 72 'T cloths' are lengths of 20 yards of calico, specially used as batter with native tribes in Africa. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Yrnl.* I. 39/2 The pattern. is by American engineers called the invented T rail. 18. **WHYMAN** *To Working Men* vi, The strong, clean-shaped T-rail for railroads. 1701 *MOXON* *Mach. Just* 19 Tee, a double Square in the form of a T. 1785 **PRACOCK** in *Phil. Trans.* LXXV. 369 A common T square will answer most purposes. 1861 **SMITHS** *Engineers* II. 76 His tance, his T square, his augers, his gages, and his engraving tools.

II. 4. Used like the other letters of the alphabet to denote serial order: applied e.g. to the twentieth (or more usually the nineteenth) of any series, to the nineteenth sheet of a book, etc.

5. A mediæval symbol for the numeral 160, and with a stroke over it (**T̄**) for 160,000.

6. Abbreviations for various proper names, as Thomas, Timothy, Titus, Theresa, etc.; officially stamped on a letter, = *taxed*, i.e. postage to be paid; in music, = *tasto*, *tempo*, *tenor*, *tutti*; in a ship's log-book, = *thunder*; in *Mach.*, = *time*, *terms*, etc.

1724 *Short Explor. For Wds. in Mus. Bks.* The Letter T is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word Tutti. 1743 *EMERSON* *Fluxions* 15, t = Number of Terms in V Contin'd to t Terms. 1871 **TAIT & STEELE** *Dynamics of Particle* (ed. 3) in § 80 Let *P* be the position of the particle at any time *t*. *Ibid.* § 86 If *T* be the time of descent down AC. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Oct. 3/2 'England' stamps these cards with a 'T', an initial which, with St Martin's-le Grandiose conciseness stands for 'taxed'.

III. 7. **T** at the end of a word has sometimes been attached to the word following when this begins with a vowel: hence *the To*, *the TONE*, *the TOTHER*; cf. also *'tis*, *'twas*, etc. in 't The final *t* of *Saint* has in several cases been popularly prefixed to the name, as in *Tandrew*, *Tandry* = St. Andrew; *Tann* = St. Ann, hence *Tanswell*; *Tantolin* = St. Antholin; *Tooly* = St. Olave; see also **TANTON**, **TANTONY**, **TANDRY**.

c 1450 *Manhand* 75 in *Macro Plays* 4, I gyff no force, by Sent Taume! 1673 *HICKINGILL* *Greg. F. Grey* 264 Our Tandm Lectures 1786 *F. HOWGATE* *Stanford* 53 The Corruption that has been made of St. Anthony into *Tantony*, and St. Olave into *Tooly*. 1872 *HARDWICK* *Trad. Lanc.* 269 Cakes baked for the lace makers' feasts in honour of St. Andrew, are locally termed 'Tandry Cakes'. 1880 *W. CORNW.* *Gloss*, 'T Andrew's dance, St. Vius' dance.

8. In early ME, *t* took the place of initial *p*, *th*, after a word ending in a dental or *s*, esp. in the demonstratives *the*, *that*, *this*, *tha*, *there*, *then*, *thus*, etc., and the 2nd personal pronoun *thou* and its cases. Already in OE, *þæt* *þe* became *þætte*, *THAT*.

c 1200 **ORMIN** 325 þiss steon þatt tuss was sabb Wypp preotess & wypp kingess *Ibid.* 12760 tu shallt tu ben nemmedd Cefas. *a* 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hou.* 271 Hwa is ta laigere þen þu *c* 1400 *Rule St. Benet* 23 þis sars sain benet, þat ta þere of elde and vnderstandis, þu sal haue þaire mesur.

T¹, shortened form of **To**, before a vowel, formerly in use, often combined with the following word, as *tabandon* to abandon, *tabyde* to abide, so *taxe* to ask, *tescape*, *tattempt*; also, with omission of *h*, *tave*, *tafe*, to have, *ta* to hae, to have; *taduellyd* to have dwelt, *talyred* to have lived, etc. *c* 1200 **ORMIN** 3879 þatt doþ uss tunnerrstandenn. *c* 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4334 Ffar folk to fighte, Cesar tabyde. 1426 *LYDG* *De Guil. Pilgr.* 1019-22 He gaff to hem Talyved euer, Neuer tave had necessity Off deying. *Ibid.* 9392 Taxe and lerne, thow art wys. *Ibid.*

3422 And tadwellyd Immutabile *Ibid.* 1662a Tescape Eche Trybulacion. 1559 *Murr Mag* (1563) B vii, I forced the Frenchmen tabandon their bowers. 1592 in *Tytler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV 343 Proved cares and assured love aught... tafe the upperbund. 1706 E WARD *Hud Redg* I iii 27 T attempt some Massacre or Ireson. 1746 FRANCIS tr *Hor.* Sat. II in. 117 Stalierius thus compell'd his heirs t'engrave On his proud tomb what legacies he gave

T², north Eng. dial form of *the*, before a vowel or consonant as in *t'arm*, *t'bairn*, *t'bottle*, *t'faarm*, *t'heart*, *t'man*, *t'measter*, sometimes also written without apostrophe, *iman*, *tnail*, *trasp*, *twasp*. See **TRE**.

t, shortened form of *it*, initially or finally, as in *'tis*, *'twas*, *'twere*, *'twill*, *'twould*, *do't*, *see't*, *on't*, formerly often written without apostrophe as one word: see **IT**.

-t, suffix¹, formative of the pa. pple in some weak verbs, for earlier *-d* and *-ed* (see **-ED**), due usually to the devozalization of *d* after a breath consonant, as in *nipped*, *mpt'd*, *mpt*. In some verbs the use of *t* for *-ed* goes back to OTeut, esp. in app. contracted or irregular verbs, as *bought*, *brought*, *might*, *thought*, *wrought* (Goth. *baht*, *brāht*, *maht*, *þāht*, *waht*); in others it appears in WGer., as *sought* (Goth. *sāht*, OS. and OH. *sāht*), in others only in OE as *laught* (laht), *taught* (taht, taht). But in the majority of cases the *t* is of later appearance, arising from the reduction of *-ed* to *-d*, *-d* in Middle or Mod. Engl., with consequent devozalization of *d*, not only after breath consonants, as in *dropt*, *mpt*, *crept*, *slept*, *swept*, *left*, *lost*, *past*, but, in certain cases, after liquids and nasals, as in *felt*, *spelt*, *spilt*, *dreamt*, *burnt*, *meant*, *pent*; also in contracted formations, such as *built*, *bent*, *lent*, *sent*, *spent*, *girt*, *cast*. But in many words where the pronunciation has *t*, the current spelling is *-ed*, e.g. *blested*, *dropped*, *hushed*, *passed* for *blest*, *dropt*, *hush't*, *past*. See the article **-ED** suffix¹.

-t, suffix², formative of the pa. t. of some weak verbs, for earlier *-te*, *-de*, *-ede* (*-da*, *-da*, *-eda*) Parallel in formation to the pte., and generally going along with it in ME., and identical in form in mod.E., but in OE. a pa. t. in *-te* was sometimes used where the pa. pple. retained the fuller *-ed*, as in *cyssant* to kiss, *cyss'te*, *cyssed*, *settan* to set, *sette*, *seted* (and *set*). In mod.Eng. on the contrary the spelling in *t* is more frequent in the pa. pple., esp. when used adjectivally, than in the pa. t.: cf. *tempest-tost*, the wind *tossed* the ship; in time *past*, he *passed* his time. In some cases even the form in *-ed* is a mere modern fashion of spelling, at variance with both the pronunciation and the history, thus, *kissed* was in OS. *kusta*, OE *cyste*, ME. *kist*, as actually pronounced; it has come to be spelt *kissed*, because in other verbs *-ed* is pronounced *-t*.

-t, suffix³. A formative of sbs. a. from verbs, going back to OTeut., and answering variously to the Indo-Eur. suffixes *-tos*, *-tis*, *-tus*, the *t* of which remained in Teutonic, when preceded by a guttural, labial, or *s*; e.g. *draught*, *drift*, *flight*, *frost*, *gift*, *heft*, *might*, *plight*, *shaft*, *skrift*, *slaught*, *thrust*, *thought*, *thrift*, *west*, etc. (in some of which the formation is later and imitative). In a few cases the *t* is a later Eng. change of *-þ* after *h*, *þ*, as in *sight* (OE. *sieht*), in which *þ* normally represented Indo-Eur. *t*. See **-TH**.

b. from adjs. (or sbs.), changed from earlier *-þ*, *-th* (in *length*, etc.) after *h*, *þ*, as *height* (Goth. *hauþpa*, OE. *htelpa*, ME. *heþpe*, *hriht*); *slight* (ON *slægh*, ME *slæþpe*); *thrift* (OE *þieff*, ME *þieffe*); *draught* (for *draeght*, from *dreig*); **DREE** here the suffix was OTeut. *-iþd*: *-iþd* Indo-Eur. *-ia*. See **-TH**. Also *dought* (OE. *duþup* *-*duþup*), *drought* (OE. *drūht*), *Sc. drought*), where the OE suffix *-up* was for *-unþ* Indo-Eur. *-ntis*.

Ta (tā), *unt*. Also *g* taa. An infantile word expressing thanks.

1772 Mrs DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I 457 You would not say 'Ta' to me for my congratulation. 1807 W IARVING *Salmag.* (1824) 363 How her ten weeks old baby will laugh and say *ta*! 1892 ZANGWILL *Chatter.* *Ghetto* I. 117 Give it me *ta*! *ta*! so nicely.

Ta, obs and dial. form of **TRE**, **THRE**, **THOU**.

1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* II 1 63 Thou wot, wot ta? do, do, thou rogue! 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* IV v, Who art ta? 1814 SCOTT *Waver.* *Celt. speaks*, 'It was either in muckle Sunday or ta little government Sunday that they ca'd ta fast'. 1825 FORRY *Poet.* *E. Anglia* 338 *Ta*, *te*, *to*, *at*, or *þon* on the, this, that, i. 1864 TENNYSON *North Farmer* xi, Done it ta-year I mean 'd.

Ta, dial. form of *To prep.* and sign of *inf.*

1340-70 *Alex & Dind.* 475 We sen selkoupþing, þat is ta sain beuene. 1825 JAMIESON, *Ta*, *Ti*, *To*; the sign of the *inf.* 1898 B KIRKBY *Lakel Wds.* (E D D), Allus royen an drinken is t'way ta neea spot.

Ta, taa, early ME. form of *þa*, *tha*; see **T** 8.

Ta, taa, in *the ta*, early ME. and north. form of *To ady*, in *the to* for *that o* = the one; see **T** 7.

Ta, taa, obs. forms of **TOE sb**, **TAKE v**.

Taa-, in various words earlier spelling of **TAAL** (tāl). *S. Africa*. [a. Du. *taal* language, speech, MDu. and MLG *īale* language, speech, tale, = OE. *talū* tale, story, account: see **TALE**] The Dutch word for language, speech (*de Nederlandsche taal*, the Netherlands or Dutch language) in English, 'the taal', spec. applied to the Cape Dutch, or Dutch patois spoken in South Africa.

1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Jan 8/1 He speaks the Taal better than a Hollander can, and can understand the Boers better. 1897 *Bynce Impressions S. Afr.* 480 It (Boer Dutch) differs widely from the cultivated Dutch of Holland, having become vulgarised into a dialect called the Taal. *Ibid.* 517 Except some of the men from Cape Colony, they could not speak the Boer Taal. 1900 *Spectator* 6 Oct. 460 One of the first results was to establish the Taal, the Cape patois, as an official language.

1811 *ib* and *Comb.* 1898 *Johannesburg Star* 4 June, Sundry clever and humorous volumes of taal verse. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 5/3 An epitome of all the more unattractive qualities of the taal-speaking Dutch.

Taal, obs. f. **TALE**. **Taald**, obs. pa. pple of **TELL v**. **Taar**, obs. f. *tare*, pat of **TAR v**; obs. f. **TAR**. **Taarge**, **Taart**(e), **Taas**, **Taast**, obs. ff. **TARGE**, **TART**, **TASS**, **TASTE**. **Taas**, obs. 2 pers. sing. pres. ind. of **TAKE v**.

Tab (tæb), *sb*. Also 7 *tabb*, 8 *tabe*. [Origin obscure. At first, and still largely, a dialect word. Not in Johnson. In some senses it may be short for *table*; in others it interchanges with *tag*.]

I 1. A short broad strap, flat loop, or the like, attached by one end to an object, or forming a short projecting part by which a thing can be taken hold of, hung up, fastened, or pulled; in various applications see *quots*.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* III (1617) 83 How the horse is girt and by some speciall makes or observations about the tabs to know how his garths do hold. 1611 COTGR. *Contre-sangle*, a Tab, the leather whereto a girth is fastened, a girth leather. *Ibid.*, *Crampon de cuir*, a loope, or tab, of leather. 1629 *Pittington Vestry Bks.* (Suites) 298 For tabbs to the bells, *nyd* [CE 1618 *Ibid.* 293 For 2 tagges for the belstrings, *6d*] 1664 in *Archæol. Atl.* XVII 127 For biomes and a tab for y^e bell *ad* 1688 R HOLME *Anatomy* III xviii. (Roxb.) 126/1 The tab at the end of a belt. 1846 BROCHETT N. C. *Gloss*, *Tab*, a strap. 1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* v 40 It [a geologist's bag] should have a little tab by which it can be loosely attached to a button. 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flints* 90 The 'tab' or loop at the back of the boot. 1896 C. D WALDO *Ban of the Gubbe* 144 If there were tabs to pull up the lid, why should these ever have been a knob or handle? 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Tab* 5 The loop by which a garment is hung up. *Sc.* 1905 *Daily News* 27 Sept 6 Strong leather tabs are being fastened to the backs of the volumes of the biobdingnagian catalogues [in the British Museum Library].

b *spec.* A shoe latchet, for fastening with a buckle, button, or thong. Chiefly dial.

1674 RAY N. C. *Words* 47 *The Tab* of a Shoe, the Latchet of a Shoe. 1731 in BAILEY. 1775 in ASH. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [from North of Eng. to E. Anglia].

c. A short strap attached at one end to one side of a coat, jacket, vest, etc., and having a button-hole at the free end for fastening across.

Such a *tab* is often ornamented with a button at the attached end, so as to be symmetrical, and may become purely ornamental as in *c*.

d The metal end of a lace, etc.; = **TAG sb.** 1 3; a shoe-string, *dial.*

1825 FORRY *Poet.* *E. Anglia*, *Tab* 3 The end of a lace, commonly, and perhaps more properly called a *tag*. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [Cumbria to Oxford, and E. Anglia] *Ibid.*, *Tab* a shoe-string [Lampsh].

e The tongue of a shoe or boot, *dial.*

1866 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from midland counties.

2. As an ornament of dress. Each of the projecting square pieces formed by cutting out the lower edge of a jacket or other article of dress, or sewn on to its uncut edge, and usually embellished with buttons, embroidery, etc.

c 1880 Mrs. G M E CAMPBELL *Lett. to Editor*, A series of small squares cut out of the edge of a cape or sleeve and the intermediate pieces left hanging by way of fringe or ornament, is known by the name of Tabs. 1883 *Truth* 31 May 768/2 This brocade was cut out in deep tabs over a skirt of copper-coloured satin. 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 6 Aug 157/1 The edges of the loose fronts [of the bodice] were cut out in tabs.

b. A similar piece sewn by its upper edge on the surface of dress, so as to hang loose; or c. in recent use, sewn on entirely, and variously adorned with buttons, beads, embroidery, etc., sometimes simulating that described in *c*.

1834 PLANCHÉ *Brit. Costume* xviii 275 Towards the close of James II's reign, however, short jackets or doublets, with tabs and false sleeves hanging behind, succeed to the long-waisted doublets. 1884 *Daily News* 30 Aug 3/1 Tabs are a favourite trimming for tunics. 1883 C D WARNER *Roundabout Jour.* 39 Some of them have a black isosette on the shoulder, and a tab hanging from it tipped with ermine. 1909 *Civ. Serv. Store Catal.* 353 [Lady's] coat, 30 inches long, trimmed satin, with satin tabs and buttons.

3 *transf.* A small piece of some substance, e.g. of sod or turf.

17 E. SMITH *Compl. Housew.* (1750) 365 Take. three or four tabs of the whitest goose dung, put all in a quart of strong beer. 1893 Q [Cocuen] *Delect. Ducky* 43 The boys could toss tabs of tui down hei chimney.

4 *techn.* a. One of the revolving arms which lift the beaters of a fulling-mill (Knight *Dict. Mach.* 1877). b. A narrow projecting strip of metal along the inside of a hollow calico-printing roller to secure it to its mandrel by means of a slot in the latter.

5. A tie-label, a luggage label (cf **TAG sb** 1 8).

1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Tab* 3, a label affixed to goods for sale, a luggage label [Warwick].

II 6 *U. S. colloq.* A table, an account [cf **TABLET** 1 c]; a check; esp. in plur., *to keep (a) tab*. 1889 *Washington Post* 17 Feb. Every man keeps a mean little tab in his head on his fellows. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 31 July. A generous mother in Michigan has been keeping tab in her family [on the baking for a year]. 1897 H. PORTER *Campaigning with Grant* x. 159 You can't get away because he [the captain] is always keeping tab on you. 1907 *Daily News* 26 Aug 7 Being subsequently shown the work tabs with the Salvation Army prices. 1907 W. JAMES *Pragmatism* v 172 To use this as a tally by which we 'keep tab' on the impressions that present themselves.

Hence **Tab v trans.**, to furnish or ornament with tabs: see **TABBED**.

Tabac (tābak), *a*. [f. F. *tabac* TOBACCO.] Of a deep shade of brown; tobacco-coloured.

1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr 3/2 A very stylish costume in dark tabac canvas. 1900 *Ibid.* 6 Sept 3/3 Brown, a dark tabac shade, is by some assigned the place of honour.

Tabaccho, **tabacco**, **tabaco**, obs. ff. **TOBACCO**.

Tabachir, var. spelling (properly French) of **TABASHEER**.

|| **Tabacosis** (təbākō'sis). *Path.* [f. mod. L. *tabacum* TOBACCO + *-osis*.] Disease of the lungs produced by the inhalation of tobacco dust.

1879 *Duck Hygiene* II 43 There are but two autopsies of tobacco workers on record which could be considered cases of tabacosis. 1898 *Syd. Soc. L.*, *Tabacosis*, produced by the inhalation of dry vegetable fibre (especially cotton). Properly the form due to inhalation of tobacco dust.

Tabagane, obs. form of **TOBOGGAN**.

|| **Tabagie** (tābāgi). [F. irreg. deriv. of *tabac* tobacco (1612 in *Hatz.-Darm*)] A group of smokers who meet in club fashion; a 'tobacco-parliament'.

1819 (*title*) *The Englishman's Mentor*. The Picture of the Palais Royal; describing its spectacles, gaming rooms, coffee houses, restaurants, tabagies [etc.]. 1858 CARLYLE *Frederic Gt.* v vii. (1872) II 124 Friedrich Wilhelm had his *Tabaks-Collegium*, Tobacco-College, Smoking Congress, *Tabagie*. *Ibid.* 125 Tabagies were not uncommon among German Sovereigns of that epoch. 1885 *Daily News* 28 Nov 5/3 (Stamf.) A sort of tabagie (to use a word which Mr Carlyle has made familiar to English readers) or Tobacco Parliament.

|| **Taban** (təbān). The Malay name of the tree, *Isonandra Gutta* (or *I Taban*), that yields gutta-percha. Hence *taban-tree*.

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* 588 *Isonandra Gutta*, the Gutta-Percha or Taban-tree, a native of Singapore, Borneo, and other Malay Islands. 1874 GARROD & BENTLEY *Mal. Med.* (1880) 299 Gutta-Percha, the inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*, the Gutta-percha or Taban tree.

Tabanid (təbānid), *a* and *sb*. [f. L. *tabānus* a gad-fly or horse-fly (adopted by Linnaeus as a generic name) + *-id* 3.] a. *adj.* Belonging to the family *Tabanidae* of flies, of which *Tabanus* is the typical genus. b. *sb*. A fly of this family, a gad-fly. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1895 *Bulletin Minors Labor Nat.* Hist. 197 As restless as a tabanid larva. *Ibid.* 199 It was, perhaps, this that the tabanids were feeding upon.

So **Taba uniform a.**, having the form of a gad-fly (Mayne *Expos. Lex.* 1860).

Tabard (təbārd). Foims 4- tabard, also 4 (9) tabart, 4-5 tabbard, 4-6 tabarde, 4-8 tabert, 5 taberde, 5-7 taberd, 6 tabarte, *Sc.* tawbart, talbart, -ert. [a. OF. *tabart* (12th c. in Godef.), *tabar* (13-14th c.) = Sp. *tabardo*, It. *tabarro* ulterior derivation unknown. see **DIEZ**]

1. A garment of coarse material; 'a loose upper garment without sleeves' (Jam), formerly worn out of doors by the lower classes, also by monks and foot-soldiers. *Obs.*

c 1300 in *Langlois's Chron.* in *Poet. Songs* (Camden) 303 He haves overhipped, His typh is typped, his tabard as tome. 13. E. L. *Altit.* P. B. 41 His tabarde to-torne and his totez oute. 1362 *Langl. P. Pl.* A. v. 111 A toien Tabart of twelue Wynter Age. 1368 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 541 A PLOWMAN

In a tabard he rood vpon a here. 1389 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 81 Noman come be-for y^e alderman in tabard ne in cloke. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. v 80 Thra with the glitterand volf skyn over his myray, Cleid in his myray; talbart glad and gay. 1533 LD BLAVERIS *Prois* I. xii 12 Syr Thomas Wage caused syr Hewe Spencer to be fast bound on y^e best and lewest hors of al y^e host, and caused hym to were on a tabarte, suche as traytours and thewes were wont to were. 1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II 213 [1866] ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I xxii 582 Tabards, that is short gowns, with or without sleeves, probably without an opening in front, but drawn over the head like a round frock.]

transf. 1423 Jas. I *Kings Q.* cx, Vnlike the cuckow [is] to the phylomene; Thare tabartis aright bothe mad of array.

2. A short surcoat open at the sides and having

short sleeves, worn by a knight over his armour, and emblazoned on the front, back, and sleeves with his armoinal bearings. Now only *Hist*

c1450 *Brut* cc 228 (MS O). After he lete him vnclope of his furred tabard and of his hood, and saide unto him now art þow no knyght, but a knaue. 1562 *Leicht Armoie* (1597) 96 Gentlewomen vnder the degree of a countesse, haue armes on Tabards. 1603 *DRAYTON Bar Wars* II xxiii, Ferrer his Tabard, with rich Verry spied, Well knowne in many a Warlike Match before. 1843 *JAMES Forest Days* I II, His sword peeped from under his tabard.

3 The official dress of a herald or pursuivant; a coat or jerkin having short sleeves, or none, and emblazoned with the arms of the sovereign.

1598 *Stow Surv.* 238 Now these Tabardes are onely worn by the Heraulds, and bee called their coates of Armes in reuice. 1633 B. JONSON *Love's Welcome* Wks (Rildg) 661/1 As witnesseth the brief tabard or coatmour he carries. 1724 *London Gas* No. 6307/1 The Heraulds invested with Tabards of the Sovereign's Arms. 1808 *Scott Marm* I xi, Two pursuivants, whom tabards deck, With silver scutcheon round their neck. 1864 *DOUTCH Her Hist. & Pop.* xii, 732 The Tabard remains in use as the Official Habit of Heraulds.

4. (P)
1566 *Rutland MSS.* (1905) IV. 264 Leyeng tabardes for your chapell roff, and takyng down the olde ledde.

5. *Comb tabard-fashion, -wise; tabard-like* ad]
171500 *Assemb. Ladies* 523 In tabard-wise the sleeves hanging down. 1890 *Dovle White Comb* xviii, An air of masterful dignity, which was increased by his tabardlike vesture. 1903 *Daily Chron* 31 Mar. 9/1 Those [S African natives] that don a coat wear it behind before, or slung round their shoulders, tabard fashion.

Hence **Tabarded** a, wearing a tabard
1837 *Old Commodore* II. 12 The tabarded official most submissively replied, That if such might existed [etc.]

Tabarde, obs. var. **TABARD**, **TABRET**.

Tabarder = see **TABERDAR**.

Tabaret (tæbæret) [mod. trade name, prob. f. **TABBY** of **TABINET**] A fabric of alternate satin and watered silk stripes used in upholstery.

1851 *MANVIEW Lond Lab & Poor* I 427/1 A composition to remove stains from silks, muslins, bombazeens, cords, or tabarets of any kind and colour. 1866 *Times* 23 Apr. Advt., 450 yards inch damasks and tabarets. 1883 [see **TABBARET**].

Tabaret, obs. form of **TABRET**.

Tabarte, obs. form of **TABARD**, **TABRET**.

Tabasco (tæbæsko) [From *Tabasco*, name of a river and state of Mexico.] More fully *Tabasco (pepper) sauce* A very pungent sauce made from the pulp of the ripe fruit of a variety of *Capsicum annum*. Also *fig*, a story 'highly-spiced'. *Tabasco allspice*, name for *Pimenta officinalis*, var. *Cumarensis* (formerly *Myrtus Tabasco*), Sp. *Pimenta de Tabasco*.

1898 *Missouri Bot. Garden*, 9th Rept 59. 1900 *IVestm. Gaz.* 5 Dec. 8/4 He was, seized and forced to swallow a large dose of Tabasco sauce mixed with ketchup and cayenne pepper. 1904 *Ibid* 26 Apr. 1/1 Mix with due assiduity, and finally add from three to six drops of tabasco. 1903 *Agric. News* (Bairados) XI, 227 There seems to be no reason for supposing that the Tabasco allspice enters into the preparation of Tabasco pepper. 1908 *Times* 30 July 3/3 He had written 'Sultry Stories—Peppery Paraphrases—Tabasco Tales' Tabasco was a hot sauce.

|| **Tabasheer** (tæbæšîr). Also 6-7 (fr Pg) **tabaxir**, 8 (fr Fr) **tabachir** [Aiab, Pers., Urdu]

tabāshîr chalk, mortar] A siliceous substance, white or translucent, occasionally formed in the joints of the bamboo; also called *bamboo salt*, used medicinally in the East.

1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* 104/2 These Mambus have a certain matter within them a very medicianable thing much sought for by the Ambians, Persians, and Moores, that call it Tabaxir. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Mendels's Trav.* II. 149 A sort of Canes, in which the Tabaxir is found. 1790 P. RUSSELL in *Phil. Trans.* Abi XVI 653 (heading) Account of the Tabasheer. 1826 *DREWSTER Let in Home Life* IV. (1869) 120, I have enclosed some specimens of Tabasheer, a substance of extreme rarity. 1889 *Nat. Philos.* I, Gloss. (Usef. Knowl Soc.) *Tabasheer* is, originally, a transparent fluid in the jointed cavities of the bamboo cane. This fluid thickens, until it is converted into a white, or a bluish white solid, something like a small fragment of a shell.

|| **Tabatière** (tæbätîr). [F for *tabaquière*, f. *tabac* TOBACCO (Haltz-Daum).] A snuff-box (Rare in Eng. use)

1823 *Scott Quentin D. Introd.* The marquis was somewhat disconcerted, and had recourse to his *tabatière*. 1841 *LADY BULSTINGTON Idler in France* I xi 253 A pinch of snuff from the *tabatière* of the Marquise de Rambouillet.

Tabbarea (tæbæriä) = **TABARET**.

1843 W. C. TAYLOR in *Statistical Yearl. Dec.* 353 It is generally believed that an ancestor of the present family of the Latouches commenced the weaving of tabarets or poplins and tabbareas in the liberties of Dublin, about the year 1693. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 146/1 Tabaret or Tabbarea.—This may be cleaned and finished in the same manner as described for silk damasks.

Tabbed (tæbd, tæbed), a. [f. **TAB** + -ED] Having a tab or tabs; furnished or adorned with tabs, as an article of dress.

1872 J. DRUMMOND in *Campbell Rec. Argyll* (1884) 482 His attendant wears hose tabbed at the top. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Sept 533/2 Tabbed jackets, short skirts and buckled shoes. 1903 *Daily Chron* 5 Oct. 8/3 A pretty blouse, with tabbed fronts bound with stitched white taffetas.

Tabber, **Tabbern**, obs. ff. **TABOR**, **TABORN**
Tabbied (tæbîd), ppl a. [f. **TABBY** v. + -ED¹] Having a wavy or streaky appearance.

1801 *THORNBURY Turner* (1862) I. 279 They have a 'tabbied' or 'mackerel' sky.

Tabbinet, variant of **TABINET**.

Tabbor, **Tabborer**, obs. ff. **TABOR**, **TABOREN**.

Tabby (tæbi), sb and a. Also 7 **taby**. [In sense 1, a. F. *tabis*, earlier *atabis* (both 14th or early 15th c. in Godef.) Sp., Pg., It. *tabi*, med.L. *attābi* (M. Devic in Littré), app. a. Arab. عتاني *attābī*, name of a quarter of Bagdad in which this stuff was manufactured, named after 'Attāb, great-grandson of Omeyya. Of this quarter Yñle cites from an Arab writer of the 12th c. 'Here are made the stuffs, called 'Attābīya, which are silks and cottons of divers colours'.
The connexion of the other senses is not very clear. *Tabby* cat, instanced in 1695, is generally held to have been so named from the striped or streaked colour of its coat. The simple *tabby*, in the same sense, is much later (1774). *Tabby*, old maid, is usually associated with *tabby* a cat, but it appears earlier, and may have originated as the familiar contraction of *Tabitha* (cf. *Abby* for *Abigail*), as an old-fashioned female name, and have become humorously associated with *tabby* cat. It is possible that *tabby* in the sense of she-cat originated in *Tabby* for *Tabitha*, otherwise it is difficult to see any sense connexion between she cat and brindled cat, since a tom cat may also be brindled or striped. Sense 4 of the sb prob. arose from resemblance to the markings of the tabby cat; the origin of sense 5 is very uncertain, and sense 6 may be a different word, though it may also have originated in a fancied resemblance of colour to that of the tabby cat.]

A. sb.
1. A general term for a silk taffeta, app. originally striped, but afterwards applied also to silks of uniform colour waved or watered.
1638 [See B. 1.] 1647 *HLARICK Noble Numd. New-Years Gift*, Let others look for peacock and gold, Tissues or tabbies manifold. 1648 — *Herper, Life is the Bodies Light* 3 Those counter-changed Tabbies in the ayie, (The Sun once set) all one colour are. 1654 *WHITLOCKE Yearl. Seved. Embs* (1772) II. 153 The bride and bridegroom were both clothed in white tabby. 1664 J. DAVIES tr. *Oleianus' Voy Ambass* 23 One piece of silver d. Last, with flowers of Gold. 1696 *Lond Gaz.* No. 3228/4 Lost a Child's Mantle, of a Sky-colour Tabby. 1720 *SWIFT Song Wks.* 1755 IV. 1 29 Biocades and damasks, and tabbies and gawees. 1727 *BACLES* vol. II. *Tabby*, a Sort of Silk, waved or watered. 1736 *Ibid.* (folio), *Tabby*, a kind of coarse Silk taffety watered. 1745 *Pocock's Deser. East* II. i. viii 125 The manufactures they [of Damascus] export, are chiefly buidets of silk and cotton, either striped or plain, and also plain silks like tabbies. 1760 H. WATPOL *Let to Earl of Strafford* 7 June, The Duke of York, who was dressed in a pale blue watered tabby. 1868 *HAWTHORNE Amer. Note-Bks.* (1899) II. 61 His lady in crimson tabby. 1888 W. MORRIS *Arts & Crafts Catalog* 29 A different tone is obtained by the figure and the ground being woven with a longer or shorter twill: the tabby being tied by the warp very often, the satin much more rarely.

b. Short for *tabby gown* or *dress*.
1727 Mrs. DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) I. 124 To alter my white tabby and my new clothes. 1786 *MME. D'ARLAY Diary* 29 Sept. I wore my memoriable present-gown this day. It is a lilac tabby. 1881 *BLAUNT & RICE Chaptl of Fleet* II. 58 A watered tabby would become you.

2. Short for *tabby cat* (see B. 2). A cat having a striped or brindled coat.

1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1862) I. iv. iii. 423 The civet varies in its colour, being sometimes streaked, as in our kind of cats called tabbies. 1874 *GORDON STABLES Cats* I 8 *Brown Tabby*, Colour to be rich brown, striped and marked with black. They are the true English cats. *Ibid* 9 *Blue or Silver Tabby*, Colour to be blue, or silver grey, striped and marked with black. *Ibid* 12 *Red and White Tabby*, Colour to be reddish or sandy, marked with white. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 28 Oct. 3/1 Among silver tabbies, Sweet William and Dame Fortune were particularly noteworthy.

b. Also, A she-cat: correlative to *tom-cat*.
1826-8 *Townley's High Life below Stairs* (acting ed.), Your cat has kittened—two Toms and two Tabbies. 1903 *Speaker* 14 Feb. 486/2 Where is the centurion who has ever commanded a tom cat, the astronomer who predicted the movements of a tabby?

3. An old or elderly maiden lady: a dyslogistic appellation; often with a half-humorous attribution of certain qualities of the cat; sometimes applied to any spiteful or ill-natured female gossip or tattler. cf. also *CAT* sb. 1 2.

[1748 see B. 3.] 1762 G. COLMAN *Jealous Wife* II. iii, I am not sorry for the coming in of these old tabbies. 1782 *ELIZ. BROWNE Geo. Bateman* I. 222 A delightful ground-work, on which the tabbies of Clairfield embroidered a thousand and different anecdotes. 1789 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. Tongue*, *Tabby*, an old maid, either from *Tabitha*, a formal antiquated name; or else from a tabby cat, old maids being often compared to cats. 1824 *SCOTT St. Ronan's xxxiii*, Why should not I pry my respects to Lady Penelope, or any other tabby of quality? 1843 *LEVER 7 Hinton* xii, I was playing whist with the tabbies when it occurred. 1894 [see **TABEAU** 2 c].

4. A collector's name for two Pyralid moths, the *Tabby*, *Aglossa pinguinalis*, and the *Small Tabby*, *A. cuprealis*, both with fore wings greyish brown, clouded with a darker colour.

1819 G. SAMUELLE *Entomol. Compend.* 427 *Pyralis capriolalis*. The small *Tabby*, *pinguinalis*. The *Tabby*, *Ibid* 435 The tea *Tabby*. 1859 *STANTON Man. Butterfl. & Moths* II. 135 *Aglossa pinguinalis* (*Tabby*). Abundant everywhere. A *cuprealis* (*Small Tabby*).

+5. Padding or quilting to improve the figure. *Tabbies*, padded or quilted stays. *Obs*

1748 *Footr. Knights* II. 1, Ward, at the Cat and Girdion, Petticoat-lane, makes tabby all over for people inclined to be crooked, and, if he was to have the universal world for making a pair of stays, he could not put better stuff in them. 1752 — *Taste* I. 1, *Lady Pentuaczel*, Bless me, M^r Cammine, don't mind my shape this bout; for I am only in jumps. Shall I send for my tabbies?

6. A concrete formed of a mixture of lime with shells, gravel, or stones in equal proportions, which when dry becomes very hard. *Orig. tabby work*
1802 A. ELLICOTT *Yearl.* (1803) 267 A small battery of tabby work (as it is called in that country [Georgian]), which is a composition of broken oyster shells and lime. 1836 *SMART, Tabby*, a mixture of stone or shell and mortar. 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* cites **WEALL**.

B. adj. (attrib. use of sb)
1. Made or consisting of tabby (see A. 1)
1638 T. VERNEY in *V. Papers* (1853) 197 First, for one good cloth suite, and one tabby or good stuff suite. 1661 *Purys Diary* 13 Oct. This day put on my false tabby waste-coat with gold lace. a 1712 W. KING *Art of Love* 1043 If she in tabby waves encircled be, If by her peripatetic velvet's worn. 1748 H. WATPOL *Let.* (1846) II. 224 A new sky-blue watered tabby coat. 1863 *Lie Fanu Ho by Churchyard* III. 127 Miss. Suik, sat in a dingy old tabby saque.

2. Of a brownish, tawny, or grey colour, marked with darker parallel stripes or streaks; brindled: primarily and especially in *tabby cat* or *tabby-cat*, a cat of this coloration, or (by extension) of other colour similarly marked: see A. 2. In quot. 1789 *elipse* = tabby coloration

[1665 cf. *tabby-coloured* in C] c 1689 *Prior Ld. Buckhurst playing w. Cat* 21 On her tabby rival's face She deep will mark her new disgrace. 1695 *CONOVER Love for L* II. iii, I can bring witness that you suckle a young devil in the shape of a tabby-cat. 1698 *RIVER Acc. E. India & P* 176 It was a Tigre of a light Yellow, streaked with Black, like a Tabby Cat. 1702 *Pope IV. of Bath* 142 The Cat, if you but singe her tabby skin, The chimney keeps. 1747 *GRAY Let to Walpole* in *Mason Life* (1775) 188 Then as to your hand-ome Cat, it must be the tabby one that had met with this sad accident. 1747 — *Cat* 4 Demurest of the tabby kind. 1789 *Mrs. Piozzi's Jour. n. France* I. 347 Cats in the woods are all of the uniformly-streaked Tabby. 1796 *STEEDN in Sum. nam* (1813) II. xviii. 62 The spotted cat [fish] is called so from its tabby color and long whiskers. 1903 *Longm. Mag.* Sept. 450 It had been brought up from infancy with a tabby kitten.

Fig. (cf. A. 3) 1874 *Mrs. H. Wood Mast Greylands* 171 A meddling, tattling, tabby-cat set of women!
b. *Tabby-cat striation*, 'the appearance presented in extreme fatty degeneration of muscle' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 871 The heart often shows some fatty degeneration of the myocardium (tabby-cat striation). 1898 *Ibid.* V. 530 The muscular papillae, are nearly always variegated by wavy whitish streaks—the 'tabby-cat striation' of Quain.

3. Of or pertaining to a tabby, in sense A. 3.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1811) VI. iv. 227 The two antiquies only bowed their tabby heads.

C. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *tabby weaving* (see A. 1); *tabby-coloured* adj.; *tabby-cat* (see B. 2); *tabby-waterer*, one who waters or tabbies silk by a process of calendaring, *tabby work*: see A. 6

1665 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (1697) 304 Cats, very large they are and tabby coloured, streakt like those of Cyprus. 1867 *SHILLS Huguenots Eng.* (1880) 373 [He] carried on the business of a calenderer and Tabby Waterer. 1879 A. BARLOW *Weaving* 89 A piece of plain woven cloth is represented as it would be drawn by the designer, and it is generally called 'tabby' or plain weaving

Tabby (tæbi), v. [f. prec.]
1. *trans* To give a wavy appearance to (silk, etc.) by calendaring. Hence *Tabbying* *vbl* sb.
1728 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Roll*, This is also between two Rollers that the Waves are given to Silks, Mohairs, and other Stuffs proper to be tabied. 1839 *URS Dict. Arts* 1225 *Tabbying*, or *Watering*, is the process of giving stuffs a wavy appearance with the calender.

2. To stripe or streak in parallel lines with darker markings. Usually in pa. pple. *Tabbied*.
1860 *All Year Round* No. 37. 260 They [mackerel] were tabbied with indigo tattooings. 1870 *THORNBURY Tour Eng.* II. xix 49 The beautiful fish, shmoing like solid lumps of rainbow, tabbied with dark veins

Tabbyhood. [f. **TABBY** sb + -HOOD] The condition of being an old maid. see **TABBY** sb. 3.
1793 J. GIFFORD *Resid. France* (1797) I. 357 I venture to add a word in defence of Tabbyhood. 1824 *Blackw. Mag.* XV. 115 He married a wife verging on her tabbyhood.

|| **Tabé**. *Obs* [ad. L. *tābēs* (see **TABES**) or *tābum* corruption, infectious or pestilential disease.] Gradual wasting away; = **TABES**

1624 T. ADAMS *Patal Banquet* II. Wks 186: I 191 They put a pleunty into their blood, a tabé, and consumption into their states. 1633 — *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 2 He doth work a tabé and consumption into his fellows' virtues.

Tabé, obs. variant of **TAB**
+ **Tabefact**, a. *Obs.*, rare-1. [ad. L. *tābefactus* - see next.] Wasted, corrupted
c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Surgery* (E. B. T. S.) 43, I perceyued þe bone of þe fynger to be tabefacte, i. corrupte

Tabefaction, rare-0. [n. of action from late L. *tābefactio*, pa. pple. *tābefactus*: see **TABIFY**] The action or process of tabefying; the wasting away or consumption of the body.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tabefaction*, a melting, corrupting or consuming [1706 (ed. 6) adds or wasting away] 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tabefaction*, emaciation

Tabefical, *erron.* f. **TABIFICAL** (infl. by *tabify*) **Tabify** (tæ bîfî), *v. rare.* [a obs. F. *tabifier* (Paré c1570), ad. late L. *tabefacere* (Vulgate), to cause to waste (f. *tabēre* to waste, melt + *facere* to make) - see -FY; cf. also late L. *tabificare* (Cassiod.) in same sense (f. *tabificus* TABIFIC), whence F. *tabifier* (Cotgr., Ondin)]

1. *trans.* To waste away, consume; to emaciate, + to melt down (*obs.*).

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabify*, to corrupt, consume or melt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 78 Out of these [Anacards] thus tabified proceeds a liquor 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 79 Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient tabifies the body.

2. *intr.* To waste away gradually, become emaciated, *rare.* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence **Tabified** *phl. a.*, affected with tabes, decayed, consumptive.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 1 & 4 Whole families descended from tabified ancestors.

Tabel, -ele, -elle, *obs. forms* of **TABLE**.

Tablet(te, *tablette*, *obs. forms* of **TABLET**.

|| **Tabella**, *Pharm.* Pl. -æ [L. dim. of *tabula* **TABLE**.] = **TABLET** 3.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tabella*, a solid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar made into little round Cakes upon a Marble Stone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6). 1890 Allen & Haubury's *Art. in Lancet* 25 Oct. 74 It renders our Compressed *Tabellæ* the most eligible form for the administration of several important medicines

+ **Tabellarius**, *a. Obs. rare* -o. [f. L. *tabellarius* (see next) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellarius*, belonging to carriers or auditors

+ **Tabellary**, *sb. Obs. rare* -o [ad. L. *tabellarius* letter-carrier, courier, f. *tabella* tablet, writing-tablet.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellary*, a carrier of letters; an auditor, a scrivener 1658 in PHILLIPS.

+ **Tabellary**, *a. Obs. rare* -l. [ad. L. *tabellarius* of or pertaining to voting tablets, f. *tabella* tablet.] Pertaining to the use of voting tablets, *tabellary liberty*, liberty of voting by tablets.

1613 T. GOODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* iii. v. 124 Cælius Trib. Pl. established a law, that in taintments of treason against any person of State, or against the Common-wealth, this *Tabellary* liberty should have place, when the people should judge thereof

+ **Tabellion**, *Obs.* Also 5 -ioun, -yo(u)m. [ad. L. *tabellio*, -*ionem*, one who draws up written instruments, a notary, scrivener, f. *tabella* tablet, letter, etc.] A scrivener, a kind of subordinate notary; esp. in the Roman Empire, and in France till the Revolution, an official scribe having some of the functions of a notary. In 17-18th c. used at a recognized designation of a vocation in England and New England

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1850) 21, I my self wyl only be wyter and tabellion of al that he wyl sey 1469 *Se. Acts Jas. III.* (1814) II. 95 His hienes may mak notaris & tabellionis. 1622 MALYNE *Ant. Low. Merch.* 198 A Notarie is called a Tabellion, Scrivenor, or a publike seruant. 1656 in *Thurloe St. Papers* V. 401 We do certify that Rob. Wickenden is notary and tabellion public in this port of Dover. 1735 in Carol Hazard *Life of T. Hazard* (1893) 229, I Joseph Marion Notary and Tabellion Publick Dwelling in Boston in New England 1755 MAGYNS *Insurance* II. 71 To make the Assurance before a Justice, Notary, Tabellion, or other public Person 1769 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk.* I. Lond. p. xxviii note, We find him formally appointing a notary public and tabellion throughout the Roman Empire.

Taber, **Taberd**, *obs. ff. TABOR, TABARD*

Taberdar (tæ bærdā) Also 7 *taubator*, *tabbiter*, 8 *tabiter*, 7-8 *taberder*, 7- *tabardar*. [f. *taberd*, **TABARD**] *ut* One who wears a tabard; a name formerly given to certain scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, from the gown they wore, still surviving in the name of some of the scholarships at that college.

1366 *Register of Queen's Coll.* 5 Apr., Electio *Taberdorum* habita 50 die mensis Aprilis Anno Elizabethæ Regine 80. 1509 *Ibid.* 29 Jan., Electio *Taberdorum* ut 1648 in Burrows *Reg. Visitationis Univ. Ox.* (Camden) 177 Oct. 30 Avery Tompson, Tho. Collinson, *Taubators* 1660 *Wool Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 352 The *Tabarder* sings the aforesaid song 1691 - *Ath. Oxon.* I. 348/2 After he [Henry Aray] was Bachelours standing, in 1583, he was made *Pauper Puer*, or *Tabardus* or *Tabardarius*; that is, a *Tabarder* or *Tabbiter*, (so called because anciently they wore Coats or upper Gowns, much according to the fashion of those belonging to Healds) 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gr. Brit.* II. 243 (Queen's College, Oxford) The Society consists of a Provost, 16 Fellows, 16 Scholars, a Chaplain, 8 *Tabarders*, and 40 Exhibitors 1882 *Stat. Queen's Coll.* III. 1 in *Stat. Univ. Oxford* 336 The eight holders of Open Scholarships who are highest in seniority from the time of their election shall always be called *Tabardars*

+ **Tabere**, *Obs.* [perh. var. of **TABARD**.] A hood for a hawk

1467 *Manu & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 431 Paid for a tabere for the hawke, 1 s. 11 d.

Taberite, -et(te, *obs. ff. TABORER, TABRET.*

Tabergite (tæ bærgit), *Min.* [Named (in

Ger.) 1847 from Taberg in Sweden: see -ITE¹.] A mineral of the chlorite group.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 496 *Tabergite*, from Taberg, Weimland is a bluish-green or green chlorite 1896 *CHRISTIE Dict. Names Min.*, *Tabergite*, a chlorite-like mineral, classed with both clinoclase and penninite, probably a mixture of one of these with phlogopite

+ **Tabern**, *Obs.* Also 5 *tabyrn* [ad. L. *taberna* hut, booth, shop, tavern] An obsolete doublet of the word **TAVERN**, variously used in the senses 'shop, tavern, cellar, cupboard'.

14.. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 729/40 *Hec taberna*, a tabyrn c1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vii. 21, I can make thee drunk with ipocoris at any tabern in Europe for nothing. 1605 WILLET *Harleia Gen.* 281 Food commonly vendible in their tabernes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp.* 472 In the angle of the kitchen may be made a Tabern 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 *A Tabern*, a Cellar

Tabernacle (tæ bærnækl'), *sb.* **Forms** 3-*tabernacle*; also 5-6 *taburn*, 6 *tabarn*; 4 -acil, 4-5 -akile, 4-6 -akil(l), -akle, 5 -akille, -akyl(le) [a. F. *tabernacle* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), ad. L. *tabernaculum* tent, booth, shed, dm. of *taberna* hut, booth. Used first in special sense 2, from Old Test. history.]

1. A temporary dwelling, generally movable, constructed of branches, boards, or canvas; a hut, tent, booth

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xiv. 5 How feyr thi tabernacles, Jacob, and thi tentis, Ysrael - *Mark* ix. 4 Maistr make we here thi tabernacles, oon to thee, oon to Moyes, and oon to Helye 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 66/2 David toke the heed of Golye and brought it in to Jherusalem and his aimes he brought in to his tabernacle. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* vi. 9 By faith was he a stranger in the londe of promys & dwelt in tabernacles [WYCLIF litel housis], 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 Some of these Tabernacles [of the Tartars] may quickly be taken asunder, and set together againe. 1618 MORVSON *Itin.* vi. 1 (1603) 44 When his Tents were once pitched, then all the Army pitched their Tents or Tabernacles about him, in a huge Circuite of grounde 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 433 Freycart derives its name from the harbours or tabernacles built by the inhabitants of Tusculum, when their city was demolished A.D. 1191 1860 PUSRY *Min. Proph.* 223 The tabernacle was originally a rude hut, formed of intertwined branches 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. 111 209 Some of them would as soon have sought Kamachaika, as a place wherein to pitch their tabernacle and pursue their fortune

b. **Feast of Tabernacles** - a Jewish festival, commemorating the dwelling of the Israelites in tents during their sojourn in the wilderness, held from the 15th to the 23rd of Tisri (October). It was also called the Feast of Ingathering, and was observed as a thanksgiving for the harvest

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xxiii. 34 The fiften day of this seneneth moneth shulen be the ceryng dayes of the tabernacles [1388 the ferries of tabernacles] - *Deut.* xvi. 13 The solempne of the tabernacles. - *Lech.* xiv. 16 That they hawlewe the feest of tabernacles. 1535 COVERDALE *John* vii. 2 The Jewes feest of Tabernacles [TINDALE the iwest tabernacle feest] was at hande 1860 PUSRY *Min. Proph.* 70 The feast of tabernacles was the yearly remembrance of God's miraculous guidance and support of Israel through the wilderness 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 More than any of the other Jewish festivals, Tabernacles claims to be a holiday distinctly commemorative of the harvest

2. *spec.* in *Jewish Hist.* The curtained tent, containing the Ark of the Covenant and other sacred appointments, which served as the portable sanctuary of the Israelites during their wandering in the wilderness and afterwards till the building of the Temple. Also called *tabernacle of the congregation* (or *meeting*), of *testimony*, and of *witness* c1250 *Gen.* & *Ex.* 31/4 Gold and silver he bauen vt-brogt, De tabernacle for wib wrogt. 1340 *Aeneid* 236 Aaron and his children bet serueden ine be tabernacle 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* v. 6 And y^e Levites toke the Arke, & broughte it vp with the Tabernacle of witness, and all the holy vessels that were in the Tabernacle 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 219 The Tabernacle was a moveable Temple 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 142 The most remarkable vestige of the nomadic state of the nation was the Tabernacle or Tent the shelter of the Ark

b. Applied to a portable shrine used in heathen or idolatrous worship.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 26 And 3e han born tabernacles to Moloch, your god [Also in later versions.]

c. Transferred to the Jewish temple, as continuing the sacred functions and associations of the earlier tabernacle

1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 10 We han an auter, of which thei that seruen to the tabernacle, han not power to ete. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxviii. 2 At Salem is his tabernacle, & his dwelling in Sion 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V. 345 The Levitical and Ceremonial service of the Tabernacle which is now abolish'd.

3. *fig.* In phraseology chiefly of biblical origin A dwelling-place. a. *spec.* The dwelling-place of Jehovah, or of God

Orig. with reference to the Jewish tabernacle or temple c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xiv. 1 Lord who sall won in bi tabernakile? *Ibid.* xxvi. 9 He hid me in his tabernakill in dry of ilus. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xiv. 3 Lo I the tabernacle of God [is] with men, and he shal dwelle with hem. 1567 *Guide & Guide B.* (S. T. S.) 90 O Lord quha sall in heun dwell with the, In thy triumph throne and Tabernakill? 1831 LANDOR *Guanani & Son* 17 Wks. 1846 II. 620 The brave man's breast is God's pure tabernacle.

b. *gen.* A dwelling-place, a dwelling, a place of abode.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xii. 6 The tabernacles of reueres abounden. 1506 *Pilgr. Prof.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b. For euery good chrysten man and woman a tabernacle of glory 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 105 They deserve to be receiued into the eteinal Tabernacles 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) II. 572/1 The portion from the encompassing whole, which hath taken up its tabernacle in these our bodies 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Fann.* (1879) II. viii. 84 How undesirable it is to build the tabernacle of our brief lifetime out of permanent materials 1891 F. TENNYSON *Noële Poems* 346 And all The crowned Gods in their high tabernacles Sigh unawares

c. Applied to the human body regarded as the temporary abode of the soul or of life.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. iii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Aithow now comen fyrst A sodeyn geit in to the shadwe or tabernacle of this lyf? 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Peter* i. 14 The putting off of my tabernacle is swift 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* v. 2 We knowe that if the tabernacle of this our earthy howse shalbe destroyed, we have a building given of God eteinal in heauen 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Beante* 142 Many a gentle mynd Dwells in deformed tabernacle drownd 1671 MITTON *P. R.* iv. 599 True image of the Father, enshrind in fleshy Tabernacle, and human form. 1746-7 *Harvey Medit.* (1818) 118 These earthly tabernacles will be transformed into the likeness of Christ's glorious body 1841 JAMES *Brigand* i. The spirit was busy in its tabernacle dealing with high thoughts

4. + a. An ornate canopied structure, as a tomb or shrine; in quot. c1430, an ornate structure in a pageant. *Obs.*

1497 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 466 Tours be gode knygt Brut let bringe an erbe & let van tabernacle in honur of hum reie c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 181 Tombes upon tabernacles tyld upon lofte, Housed in hirmes, laide set abouten c1400 *Deut. Troy* 8813 When this tabernacle atyit was I had cloist hit full clainly, all with clene ambur c1430 LYND *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 In Cornhill To do pleyaunce to his mayeste, A tabernacle summontyng of beaute Ther was ordeyned 1550 *Maunderle & Sultan of Egypt* 95 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 115 Than the body they bying unto that place Where he sall by armet in his wede, In a tabernacle o1 a case, Right preciose.

b. A canopied niche or recess in a wall or pillar, to contain an image.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fann.* iii. 100 But many Babewinnes and pinacles, Imageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 51 An ymage of seynt Wylyum, standyng in a tabernakle, in be churche of seynt Margarete of Lenne 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 142 Maistres, Agnes, Bieten did do gylte & paynte the tabernacle of our lady with in be queer 1536 *Reg. Riches in Antiq.* *Sans* 1771 194 A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon four feet, with two leaves, and an ymage of our Lady in the middle 1862 BARING GOULD *Iceland* (1863) 237 On either side are tabernacles or niches, containing figures

+ c. A canopy of tabernacle-work over a throne or stall, esp. the abbot's stall in a choir. *Obs.*

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1671 For the soverayn hym selfe was a sete rioll, Aitayr with a tabernacle of Byntayll fyn c1400-50 *Alexander* 5645 A tabernacle omni be tione tildid vp on loft

5. *Eccl.* An ornamented receptacle for the pyx containing the consecrated host.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 131 Rynges and hookes to henge the clothe for the newe tabernacle 1546 DALI *Eng. Volaries* (1548) 19 b. Pranked vp with tabernacles, & lyghtes, sensynges & massinges. a1615 *Briene Crox. Ertis Ross* (1850) 17 He brought home [for the kirk] an tabernacle 1716 in J. O. Payne *Reas. Eng. Cath.* of 1715 (1880) 130 A tabernacle of silver belonging to y^e Altar 1853 DALI tr. *Baldeschi's Ceremoniale* 301 He opens the Tabernacle, genuflects, and takes out the ciborium. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 717/1 In most English [R. C.] churches the tabernacle with the Blessed Sacrament is placed over the chief altar

6. A place of worship distinguished in some way from a church. a. A temporary place of worship; esp. applied to the structures temporarily used during the rebuilding of the churches destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

1693 *Evangel. Diary* 19 Feb. The Bp. of Lincoln preach'd in the afternoon at the Tabernacle neere Golden Square, set up by him 1695 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* May (Camden) 389 She [Lady Dyke] was at mornunge or evening prayer in the church or tabernacle daily. 1711 *Tril. Ho. Com.* XVI. 582 Allowing the 18 chapels or tabernacles to be capable of receiving as many persons as 8 churches. 1739 *Act. 12 Geo. II.* c. 7 *Framble*, The parishioners [of Baling] were obliged to assemble for Divine worship in a slight Timber Tabernacle.

b. Applied frequently to the meeting-houses or places of worship of Protestant Nonconformists, esp. when not of ecclesiastical architecture.

Sometimes part of the title, as *Whitefield's Tabernacle* in Tottenham Court Road, London, and the *Metropolitan Tabernacle* built for Mr. Spurgeon. Now chiefly so used by Baptists and some Methodists. In Scotland, early in the 19th century, commonly applied to the places of worship of the Independents or Congregationalists ('Tabernacle-people') Otherwise, the name is mostly applied in contempt. 1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. I believe she would spread a horse laugh through the pews of a tabernacle 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 116 A great number of methodist tabernacles 1805 J. BROWN (Gartmore) *Vind. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* i. 13 note, The tabernacle churches in Scotland require their members to stand in singing 1820 SOUTHBY *Westley* II. 357 They called it [the shed built as a preaching place for Whitefield] a Tabernacle in allusion to the moveable place of worship of the Israelites. a1898 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) I. 182 Pewing which would disgrace a tabernacle of the last century c1880 ALLEN *Guide to Nottingham* 33 The next building on the main

road of any note is known as *The Tabernacle* and is a Baptist Chapel.

c fig Applied to the 'edifice' which for the time enshrines the principles of a party.

1902 SIR H CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN *Sp* at Leicester 19 Feb. I do not know down to this moment whether Lord Rosebery speaks to us from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage ground outside. 1902 LO ROSEBERY in *Times* 21 Feb. 6/1. Speaking pontifically within his 'tabernacle' last night, he [Sir H. C. B.] anathematized my declarations on the 'clean slate' and Home Rule. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude. 1902 *Illustrated Gleanings* 26 Feb. 6/3. Dr. Heber Hunt is convinced that the principles of the League can be effectively advocated only by those who remain within the tabernacle of the party, whoever may be the Chief Rabbi for the time being.

7 Naut An elevated socket or step for the mast of a river-boat, or a post to which the mast is hinged, that it may be lowered to pass bridges.

1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Alack*. 1886 *Field* 13 Feb. 200/3. The nizen mast to be stepped in a tabernacle on a false tinsom in front of the rudder head. 1889 H. M. DOUGHERTY *Frisland Notes* 356. I watched the tabernacle anxiously, the strain must be enormous, we must have shrouds set up. 1892 — *Wherry in Widdish L* 15. Her one mast, very far forward, is as high nearly as her length, and balanced in a tabernacle with a ton and more of lead.

18 An alleged term for a company of bakers.

1486 *Bk St Albans* f. v. b. A Tabernacle of bakers.

9 altit and **Comb**. Tabernacle-niche, a niche having a canopy of tabernacle-work over it; tabernacle roof, a roof which slopes at the ends, as well as the sides, to a central ridge shorter than the side-walls, tabernacle-spire, a spire ornamented with many tabernacles or canopied niches; tabernacle-work, (a) the ornamental carved work or tracery usual in canopies over niches, stalls, or pulpits, and in the carved screens of churches; (b) architectural work in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature.

1526 LINDALF *John* vii. 2. Tabernacle feast [see 1 b, quot 1535]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772. The tabernacle work in the choir is very neat. 1815 J. SMITH *Pauviana* 361. *Art* I. 233. The ornamental open work over the stalls is called tabernacle work. 1844 *Cont. Eng. & Arch. Jour* V. 121/2. The tabernacle spire also is one of which there is no example in this country. 1886 WILLIAMS & CLARK *Cambridge III* 286. A central tabernacle niche, and on each side of it a narrow square headed window.

Tabernacle, *v.* [ad. med. L. *tabernaculū* -e (1342 in Du Cange) rendering Gr. *σκηνοῦν* in John 1. 14], *f. tabernaculum*. see prec.]

1. intr To occupy a tabernacle, tent, or temporary dwelling, or one that can be shifted about; to dwell for a time, to sojourn: usually *fig*, in devotional or poetical language, said of the sojourning of Christ on earth or 'in the flesh', and of the indwelling of the Spirit of Christ; also of men as spiritual beings dwelling in the 'fleshly tabernacle' of the body.

1653 COLLINGS *Cavalier for Prof* xiv. 69. The Evangelist Saint John, Joh. 1. 14, saith, He tabernacled amongst us. 1667 J. PENNINGTON *Quest to Prof Chr.* 20. Is it the flesh and blood of him, who took, tabernacled and appeared in the body? 1677 GALT *Crit. Gentiles* I. iv. of That of Paul 2 Cor. xii. 9. that the power of Christ might tabernacle or dwell on me. 1847 CURRIER *Portrait of Dea* (1892) 454. Not with the sparrow building here a house, but with the swallow tabernacled so as still to pose alert to rise and go. 1872 LIDSON *Edin Relig* iii. 94. It is as personal spirits, tabernacled in bodily form, that we men are capable of religion. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorthodox*, 188. Tabernacled first in a room in Burton Street. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *John* i. 14. And the Word became flesh, and dwelt [unag; tabernacled Gr. *ἐσκήνωσεν*] amongst us.

2. trans To place in a tabernacle; to enshrine. 1822 MILMAN *Mart Antioch* iii. 126. In thee the light, Creation's eldest born, was tabernacled. 1891 *Tablet* 21 Nov. 825. In my church in this land in which Jesus is tabernacled and has found a home. 1896 *Cath. News* 25 Apr. 6/6. The real presence of God. tabernacled in yon loving place.

Hence **Tabernacling** *vbl sb.*, dwelling in a tabernacle or tent, sojourning; temporary abode.

1685 J. SCOT *Chr. Life* (1699) V. 246. It is no note of distinction between two dwellings or tabernacled of Christ. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. v. 6. 89. This tabernacled of the unendurable sun with men. 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Exod* xviii. 16. The feast of tabernacles, because the tabernacling of the people in the wilderness was then commemorated.

Tabernacled (-skēl'd), *pp* a. [*f.* TABERNACLE *sb* + -ED, perh after a med. L. **tabernaculatus*.] Made with tabernacle-work, having a carved canopy. c. 1468 in *Aischyl* (1846) XXXI. 333. Over the court gate was a riche heaume, richelye tabernacled of golde, subtilly givyn things, in pinacles. 1905 *Athenianum* 23 Dec. 874/3. A good fifteenth century tabernacled font cover, 5 ft high.

Tabernacler, *raie*. [*f.* TABERNACLE *sb.* + -ER.] One who worships in a 'tabernacle'.

1810 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem* (1839) IV. 371. The Ebenezerites, and their fellow Methodists, the Tabernaclers.

Tabernacular (tabernakulār), *a. rare*. [*f.* L. type **tabernaculār* -is, *f. tabernaculū* -um, see above and -AR.] Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

1. Of the style or character of an architectural tabernacle, constructed or decorated with open-work and tracery.

1678 Wood *Life* 28 June (O. H. S.) II. 411. An antique curved piece of tabernacular work. 1774 WARREN *Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II. xviii. 300. Cloisters, fronted with tabernacular or open work.

2. Savouring of the language of a 'tabernacle' or conventicle. *contemptuous*.

1847 Dr. QUINCEY *Protestantism* Wks. 1858 VIII. 89. The word 'tabernacular' being hardly tabernacular, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 171. But you condemn all veise of solemn vein As canting, tabernacular in strain.

† Tabernaculous, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* L. *tabernaculū* -um TABERNACLE + -OUS *cf.* *miraculous*] = TABERNACULAR.

1666 Brookhouse *Temple Open* 34. As his [Solomon's] Temple was the Perfection of the Tabernacle, so this City [the New Jerusalem] is the Perfection of the last Tabernaculous Dispensation of [the apocalyptic] Babylon.

† Tabernaculous, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f.* L. *tabernaculū* -us belonging to booths or shops, vulgar, low + -OUS.]

1666 BLOWNT *Glossary*, *Tabernaculous*, belonging to Shops or Taverns.

Taberne, *obs. form* of TABORNE.

Taberner, *obs. form* of TABORNER, TAVERNER.

Tabert, *Tabarte*, *obs. ff.* TABARD, TABRET.

† Tabes (tābēz), [*L. tabēs* wasting away, dissolution, consumption] **1 Path** Slow progressive emaciation of the body or its parts; consumption.

Common in medical Latin names of specific diseases, as *tabes dorsalis*, locomotor ataxia, *tabes mesenterica*, tuberculous in the mesenteric glands, etc.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 258. In *Tabes*, or Consumptions, distempers of the lungs, head, eyes. 1681 *tr. Willel. Rem. Med. Vks* Vocal, *Tabes dorsalis*, the morning of the chine; a wasting or consumption of the back. 1706 in PHILLIPS. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 125. General paralysis is a 'tabes of the brain'.

2 Decay of trees or other plants caused by disease or injury.

1824 *Litt. Usef. Knowl.* *Ilust* III. *Planting* 70. Spontaneous bleeding, or great loss of sap, generally ends in the disease termed *tabes*. *Ilud* 71. *Tabes*, or the wasting of trees, is brought on not unfrequently by parasitical plants.

Tabescent (tābē-sēnt), *a.* [*ad* L. *tabescere*, *imp. pr. pple* of *tabēscere*, inceptive of *tabēre* to waste away see -ESCENT.] Wasting away.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict* 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* So *Tabescent*, emaciation. 1890 in BILLINGS.

Tabetic (tābē-tik), *a. and sb.* [*ureg.* *f.* L. *tabēs*, *tabi* - on false analogy of words etymologically in -etic, as *diabetic*.] *A. adj.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with *tabes* or emaciation.

1847 WESTER, *Tabetic*, tabid, affected with *tabes*. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg* VIII. No. 31. 232. The patient has no bladder symptoms, nor any characteristic tabetic pains. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VII. 100. I have met with cases which began with tabetic symptoms and ended in general paralysis.

B sb. One who suffers from *tabes*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI. 808 [He] has found the labyrinth and auditory nerve normal in tabetics, with defective hearing. *Ilud* VII. 120. Tabetics, who did not show Romberg's sign.

† Tabi (tābi). [Japanese.] Cotton stockings having the toes separate, worn by Japanese women.

1895 HOLLAND *Tap. Wife* 18. The curious *tabi* of white cotton, shoes and stockings all in one, with separated toes. 1902 *Daily Chron* 22 Nov. 3/2. When the whole people celebrate the rites of Shintoism men and boys exchange their customary black foot-gear for the white *tabi* of women.

Tabic, *a. rare* [*ureg.* *f.* L. *TABES* + -IC] 1895 in *Frank's Stand. Dict* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Tabic*, same as *Tabetic*.

Tabid (tābid), *a.* Now rare. [*ad* L. *tabidus* wasting, declining, *f. tabēre* to waste see -ID. *Perh.* through *F. tabide* (1545 in Hatz-Darm.).]

1. Path. Affected with *tabes*, wasted by disease; consumptive, maud.

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 232. Whosoever within forty days are not perfectly cured, grow *tabid*. 1672 Sir I. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 20. Consumptive and *tabid* Roots sprout more easily. 1713 W. CHESELDEN in *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 281. A Man, who died Hydroptic and *Tabid*. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 88. Sinking into a premature and *tabid* old age.

† 2. Contempted, decomposed. Obs.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* i. (1653) 24. All other Creatures were produced from the *tabid* Carcasses by the Celestial influx without seed. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 97. These, kept in a moist place, become *tabid*.

3 Causing consumption, wasting, or decline.

1671 R. BONUM *Wind* 140. Dry and *tabid* mists, which corrupt the lungs. 1895 QUILLER *Couch* *Wound Health* 92. The *tabid* Cause Brooded over Pelops' hearth.

4. Of the nature or character of *tabes*, characterized by wasting away.

1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 136. A simple *tabid* fever is not so dangerous as a suppurative one. 1765 STERN *Tr. Shandy* VII. xiv. A gradual and most *tabid* decline. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV. 92. The salacity of age often wears away the hoary frame to the last stage of a *tabid* decline.

Hence **Tabidly** *adv.*, in a *tabid* manner, consumptively, *Tabidness*, emaciation, *tabes*.

1672 Sir I. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 4. He that is **tabidly* inclined were unwise to pass his days in Portugal. 1668 *Phil. Trans* III. 699. How it [Sugar] infiltrates the flesh, and disposeth to **tabidness*. 1700 C. LICH *Nat. Hist.*

Lanc ii. ii. § 2. 62. A **tabidness* of the Flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding.

† Tabid, *v. Obs. rare*. [*f.* prec.] *trans*.

To make *tabid* or consumptive, = *TABERY* 1.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxxv. 371. Slender Haus nets to catch the dust and moats, which we should else draw in, and *tabid* all our Lungs.

Tabific (tābifik), *a. rare*. [*ad* L. *tabificus*, *f. TABES* see -FIG. *Cf.* mod. *F. tabifique* (Lillie)]

Causing *tabes*; consumptive, emaciating, wasting.

1669 *Address hopf yng Century* Lne. 14. Whose souls languish under the irreparable decays of *tabific* inactivity. 1684 *tr. Bonet's More Compt* xiv. 492. The *Tabific* Matter deposited in the Lungs [in Phthisis]. 1774 T. WIST *Antiq. Furness* p. xvii. The younger sort amongst the fair sex have been carried off by *tabific* complaints.

† Tabifical, *a. Obs.* [*f.* as prec. + -AL see -ICAL] = *prec.*

1608 TOPSELL *Serpents* (1658) 636. So great is the *tabifical* effect of this poison of Asps. 1620 VENNI *R. Via Recta* viii. 192. [They] that are affected with *tabifical* [ed. 1650 *tabifical*] passions, as sorrow, anxiety of mind [etc.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 465. When compounded of others, its virtue is more *tabifical*.

Tabil, -ill(e), *obs. forms* of TABLE.

Tabillette, *obs. form* of TABLET.

† Tabine, *Obs.* App. the same as *TABBY sb* 1, the cloth *cf.* next.

1611 *Bk. of Rates* (Jam.), *Tabins* [ed. 1670 *tabies*] of silke, the elite v.l. 1666 MIDDLETON *Quint. Lys* ii. 1. 6. Cloth of tulle or tulle. That like berten gold will shine.

Tabinet (tābinet, -et). Also *tabb-*, -ette. [*app.* an arbitrary trade-term from *TABBY*, or perhaps rather from *TABINE*.] A watered fabric of silk and wool resembling poplin, chiefly associated with Ireland.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. 1162*. 201. *Poplins*, some of which, called *tabinets*, have all the incline of silk. 1796 *Ilust. Ned. Trans* I. 162. A gown of the most beautiful Irish *tabinets*. 1842-3 THACKERAY *Fitz Boedle's Confess* Piff. Vonder she marches in her invariable pearl-coloured inbnet. 1883 R. HANNAH *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii. 148/1. Irish *Poplins* and *Tabinets* are to be cleaned with camphire.

altit and *Comb* 1818 LADY MORGAN *Autobio* (1859) 294. I am still in my Dublin *tabinetic* gowns. 1866 *Lond. Rev* 6 Jan. 6/1. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland holds... leaves which serve to demoralize the middle classes into dire extravagance, and a *tabinet* gentility. 1886 ROSA MUIHOLL *and Marcella Grace*, *Tabinet-weaving* is now on the wane.

Tabiter, *tabitter*, *obs. forms* of TABERNAR.

Tabitude, *rare*. [*ad* L. *tabitudo*, *f. stem* of *tabēs*, *tabēre*, *tabidus* (see 'TABES, TABID') + -TUDO.]

The state of being affected with *tabes*; marasmus.

1623 COCKPAM, *Tabitude*, a consumption. 1847 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Tablature (tāblatūr). Also 6 *tabl-*, 6-9

table, 7-9 *tablature* [*app.* a *F. tablature* (1553 in Hatz-Darm.), *f. L. tabula* table; prob. in imitation of It. *tavolatura* 'any kind of Prick-song' (Florio), *f. tavolare* to board, plank, enclose with boards; also 'to set in Musike or Prick-song' (Florio): *cf.* late and med. L. *tabulāre* to plank, board over (Quicherat *Addenda*, also in Du Cange) and the L. derivatives *tabulātus* boarded, *tabulatio* boarding, flooring, implying the vb.]

1. Mus. An old name for musical notation in general, esp. for systems differing from the ordinary staff notation, *spec.* a peculiar form of notation used for the lute and other stringed instruments, in which the lines of the staff denoted the several strings, and letters or figures were placed upon them to indicate the points at which they were to be 'stopped' with the fingers, also, a similar notation for the flute and other wind instruments, in which the lines denoted the several holes, and dots or dashes were placed upon them to indicate those which were to be stopped. *Obs. exc Hist*.

1574 (*title*) A brieve and plaine instruction, to set all Musike of 8 diners Tunes in *Tablature* for the Lute. 1587 GOLDING *De Morany* xiv. (1617) 216. The plaine and sweet Harmonie of his [the Lute player's] *Tablature*, as they terme it. 1596 (*title*) A new Booke of *Tablature*, shewing howe to attain the knowledge to guide and dispose thy Hand to play on sundry Instruments. Whereunto is added, an Introduction to pickesong. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1046. The propositions described in the *Tablature* of musicians, which consisteth of five tetrachords.

1641 EVELYN *Diary* Aug. One. play'd all sorts of compositions [on a chime of bells] from the *tablature* before him, as if he had fingered an organ. 1724 *Short Exptic for Vds* in *Mus. Bks. Tablatura*, or *Tablature*, is the old Way of writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms* 426. Organ *Tablature* was a system of writing the notes without the staff by means of letters. Figured bass has also been called *Tablature*.

fig 1649 LOVELOCK *Poems* (1864) 121. Sound all my thoughts, and see express'd the *tablature* of my large breast. 1656 — *Ilud* 247. What means this sliately *tablature*, The ballance of thy streins?

2 A tabular formation or structure bearing an inscription or design, a tablet. *Obs.* or *arch*.

1606 FORD *Honour Triumph* in (1843) 25. Whose shames, were they enumeled in the *tablature* of their forehead, it would be a hideous visour. 1641 *Ammanian Nunnery* in R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) l. p. cxxxi. On the Chimney-piece... there was a Manuscript *Tablature* with this Inscription

1558 PHILLIPS, *Tabefaction*, a melting, corrupting, or consuming [1706 (ed 6) adds or wasting away] 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tabefaction*, emaciation.

Tabefical, *erron. f. TABIFICAL* (infl by *tabefy*) *Tabefy* (tæ bîfî), *v. rare*. [a obs. *F. tabefier* (Paré c1570), ad late *L. tabefacere* (Vulgate), to cause to waste (f. *tabere* to waste, melt + *facere* to make) see -FY; cf also late *L. tabificare* (Cassiod.) in same sense (f. *tabificus* TABIFIC), whence *F. tabifier* (Cotgr, Oudin)]

1. *trans.* To waste away, consume; to emaciate, to melt down (*obs.*)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabefy*, to corrupt, consume or melt. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 78 Out of these [Anacards] thus tabefied proceeds a liquor 1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* (1672) 79 Meat eaten in greater quantity than what is convenient tabefies the body.

2. *intr.* To waste away gradually, become emaciated. *rare* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Hence *Tabefied ppl. a.*, affected with tabes, decayed, consumptive.

1666 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* 1 4 Whole families descended from tabefied ancestors.

Tabel, -ele, -eli(e), *obs. forms of TABLE.*

Tablet(te, *tablette*), *obs. forms of TABLET.*

|| **Tabella**, *Pharm.* Pl. -æ. [*L. dim. of tabula TABLE.*] = TABLET 3

1693 tr. *Blancart's Phys. Dict.* (ed 2), *Tabella*, a solid Medicine taken inwardly, made of Powder, and three or four times as much Sugar made into little round Cakes upon a Marble Stone. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6) 1890 Allen & Hanbury's *Art. in Lancet* 25 Oct. 74 It renders our Compressed Tabellæ the most eligible form for the administration of several important medicines

† **Tabellarious**, *a. Obs. rare*—*o*. [*f. L. tabellarius* (see next) + -OUS.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellarious*, belonging to carriers or auditors

† **Tabellary**, *sb. Obs. rare*—*o* [*ad. L. tabellarius* letter-carrier, courier, f. *tabella* tablet, writing-tablet.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tabellary*, a carrier of letters, an auditor, a scrivener 1658 in PHILLIPS.

† **Tabellary**, *a. Obs. rare*—*1*. [*ad. L. tabellarius* of or pertaining to voting tablets, f. *tabella* tablet] Pertaining to the use of voting tablets; *tabellary liberty*, liberty of voting by tablets.

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* iii. vi. 12 Cælius Trib. Pl. established a law, that in taintments of treason against any person of State, or against the Common-weale, this Tabellary liberty should have place, when the people should judge thereof.

† **Tabellion**, *Obs.* Also 5 -ioun, -yo(u)n. [*ad. L. tabellio, -onem*, one who draws up written instruments, a notary, scrivener, f. *tabella* tablet, letter, etc.] A scrivener, a kind of subordinate notary; *esp.* in the Roman Empire, and in France till the Revolution, an official scribe having some of the functions of a notary In 17-18th c. used at a recognized designation of a vocation in England and New England

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1850) 21, I my self wyl only be wyrtier and tabellion of al that he wyl sey 1469 *Sc. Acts Jus III* (1814) II 95 His hienes may mak notaris & tabellionis 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch* 198 A Notarie is called a Tabellion, Scrivenor, or a publike servant. 1656 in *Thursloe St. Papers* V. 401 We do certify that Rob Wickenden is notary and tabellion public in this port of Dover 1735 in *Carol Hazard Life T. Hazard* (1893) 229, I Joseph Marion Notary and Tabellion Publick Dwelling in Boston in New England 1755 MAGENS *Insurances II*. 71 To make the Assurance before a Justice, Notary, Tabellion, or other public Person. 1909 SHARPE *Cal. Let. Bk. I Lond.* p. xxviii *note*, We find him formally appointing a notary public and tabellion throughout the Roman Empire.

Taber, **Taberd**, *obs. ff. TABOR, TABARD*

Taberdar (tæ bərdār). Also 7 tabator, tabitter, 8 tabiter, 7-8 taberder, 7- tabardar. [*f. taberd, TABARD*] *lit.* One who wears a tabard; a name formerly given to certain scholars of Queen's College, Oxford, from the gown they wore, still surviving in the name of some of the scholarships at that college.

[1566 *Register of Queen's Coll.* 5 Apr., Electio Taberdorum habita 50 die mensis Aprilis Anno Elizabethæ Regine 80. 1569 *Ibid.* 29 Jan., Electio Taberdiorum.] 1648 in Burrows *Reg. Visito's Univ. Oxfo* (Camden) 177 Oct. 30 Avery Tompson, Tho. Collinson, Taubatois 1660 Wood *Life Dec.* (O. H. S.) I. 352 The Taberder sings the aforesaid song 1691 — *Ath. Oxon.* I. 348/2 After he [Henry Arny] was Bachelarius standing, in 1593, he was made *Pauper Puer*, or *Tabardus* or *Tabardarius*, that is, a Tabarder or Tabitter, (so called because anciently they wore Coats or upper Gowns, much according to the fashion of those belonging to Heralds) 1769 *De Foe's Tour Gt. Brit.* II. 243 (Queen's College, Oxford) The Society consists of a Provost, 16 Fellows, 16 Scholars, 2 Chaplains, 8 Tabarders and 40 Exhibitioners. 1882 *Stat. Queen's Coll.* iii. i in *Stat. Univ. Oxfo* 336 The eight holders of Open Scholarships who are highest in seniority from the time of their election shall always be called Tabardais.

† **Tabere**, *Obs.* [perh. var. of TABARD] A hood for a hawk

1467 *Manu. & Househ. Exp.* (Roab) 431 Paid for a tabere for the hawke, ii. s. iij. d.

Taberer(e, -et(t)e, *obs. ff. TABORER, TABRET.*

Tabergite (tæ bərgit). *Min.* [Named (in

Ger.) 1847 from Taberg in Sweden - see -ITE¹] A mineral of the chlorite group.

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed 5) 496 *Tabergite*, from Taberg, Weimland 1824 bluish green or green chlorite 1896 CHLISTER *Dict. Names Min.*, *Tabergite*, a chlorite like mineral, classed with both clinoclase and pinnite, probably a mixture of one of these with phlogopite.

† **Tabern**, *Obs.* Also 5 tabyrn. [*ad. L. taberna* hut, booth, shop, tavern] An obsolete doublet of the word TAVERN, variously used in the senses 'shop, tavern, cellar, cupboard'.

14.. *Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 129/40 *Hec taberna*, a tabyrn. c1590 MARLOWE *Faust* viii. 21, I can make thee drunk with ipocoras at any tabern in Europe for nothing. 1605 WILLET *Hexapla Gen.* 281 Food commonly vendible in their tabernes. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp.* 472 In the angle of the kitchen may be rude a Tabern 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 A *Tabern*, a Cellar.

Tabernacle (tæ bərnəkl'), *sb.* Forms: 3- tabernacle; also 5-6 taburn-, 6 tabarn-; 4 -acil, 4-5 -akile, 4-6 -akil(l), -akile, 5 -akille, -akyl(le) [*a. F. tabernacle* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm.), *ad. L. tabernaculum* tent, booth, shed, dim. of *taberna* hut, booth. Used first in special sense 2, from Old Test. history]

1. A temporary dwelling, generally movable, constructed of bianches, boards, or canvas; a hut, tent, booth

1382 WYCLIF *Num.* xiv. 5 How feyr thi tabernacles, Jacob, and thi tentis, Yrael. *Mark* ix. 4 Maister make we here thre tabernacles, oon to thee, oon to Moyses, and oon to Helye. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 66/2 David toke the heed of Golye and brought it in to Jherusalem and his armes he brought in to his tabernacle. 1535 COVERDALE *Heb.* xi. 9 By faith was he a stranger in the londe of promys & dwelt in tabernacles [Wyclif ltel house]. 1598 HANLUYT *Voy.* I. 54 Some of these Tabernacles [of the Tartars] may quickly be taken asunder, and set together agayne. c1618 MORVSON *Itin.* iv. 1 (1909) 44 When his Tents were once pitched, then all the Army pitched their Tents or Tabernacles about him, in a huge Circle of grounde 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 433 Fiecati derives its name from the arbours or tabernacles built by the inhabitants of Tusculum, when their city was demolished A D 1791 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 223 The tabernacle was originally a rude hut, formed of interlaced bianches. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. 109 Some of them would as soon have sought Kamchatka, as a place wherein to pitch their tabernacle and pursue their fortune

2. *Feast of Tabernacles*—a Jewish festival, commemorating the dwelling of the Israelites in tents during their sojourn in the wilderness, held from the 15th to the 23rd of TISRI (October). It was also called the Feast of Ingathering, and was observed as a thanksgiving for the harvest

1382 WYCLIF *Lev.* xviii. 34 The fiftene day of this seuenthe moneth shulen be the ceynyng dayes of the tabernacles [1388 the fenes of tabernach] — *Deut.* xvi. 13 The solempne of the tabernacles — *Zeck.* xiv. 16 That thei halewe the feest of tabernacles 1535 COVERDALE *John* vii. 2 The lewes feest of Tabernacles [TINDALE the lewest tabernacle feest] was at hande 1860 PUSEY *Min. Proph.* 79 The feast of tabernacles was the yearly remembrance of God's miraculous guidance and support of Israel through the wilderness. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Sept. 3/2 More than any of the other Jewish festivals, Tabernacles claims to be a holy day distinctly commemorative of the harvest.

3. *spec. in Jewish Hist.* The curtained tent, containing the Ark of the Covenant and other sacred appointments, which served as the portable sanctuary of the Israelites during their wandering in the wilderness and afterwards till the building of the Temple. Also called *tabernacle of the congregation* (or *meeting*), of *testimony*, and of *witness* c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3174 Gold and silver he bauen vt-brogt, De tabernacle 80r-wid wurd wroht 1340 *Avenb.* 26 Aaron and his children bet seruden ene pe tabernacle 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* v. 6 And y^e Leuites toke the Arke, & broughte it vp with the Tabernacle of witness, and all the holy vessels that were in the Tabernacle 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii. xxiv. 219 The Tabernacle was a moveable Temple 1864 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I. vii. 142 The most remarkable vestige of the nomadic state of the nation was the Tabernacle or Tent the shelter of the Ark

b. Applied to a portable shrine used in heathen or idolatrous worship.

1382 WYCLIF *Amos* v. 26 And 3e han born tabernacles to Moloch, your god [Also in later versions]

c. Transferred to the Jewish temple, as continuing the sacred functions and associations of the earlier tabernacle

1388 WYCLIF *Heb.* xiii. 10 We han an auter, of which thei that seruen to the tabernacle, han not power to ete 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxvii. 2 At Salem is his tabernacle, & his dwellinge in Sion 1653 MILTON *Hirelings* Wks. 1851 V 345 The Levitical and Ceremonial service of the Tabernacle which is now abolisht.

3. *fig.* In phraseology chiefly of biblical origin A dwelling-place. a. *spec.* The dwelling-place of Jehovah, or of God

Orig. with reference to the Jewish tabernacle or temple c1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* vi. 1 Lord whi sall won in bi tabernakile? *Ibid.* xxvi. 9 He hid me in his tabernakill in day of illis 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* xvi. 3 Lo I the tabernacle of God [is] with men, and he shal dwell with hem. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S. T. S.) 90 O Lord quha sall in heuin dwell with the, In thy triumphant throne and Tabernakill? 1831 LANDOR *Guerwan & Son* 27 Wks. 1846 II. 610 The brave man's breast is God's pure tabernacle.

b. *gen.* A dwelling-place, a dwelling, a place of abode.

1382 WYCLIF *Job* xlii. 6 The tabernacles of ierueser abounden 1566 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 13 b. For euery good chrysten man and woman a tabernacle of glory 1635 PAGITT *Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 105 They desuine to be receiued into the etenal Tabernacles. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Meth.* (1847) II. 573/2 The portion from the encompassing whole, which hath taken up its tabernacle in these our bodies 1860 HAWTHORNE *Morb. Faun.* (1879) II. viii. 84 How undesirable it is to build the tabernacle of our brief lifetime out of permanent materials 1891 F. T. LANSYON *Noëde Poems* 346 And all The crowned Gods in their high tabernacles Sigh unawares

c. Applied to the human body regarded as the temporary abode of the soul or of life.

c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. pr. ii. 26 (Camb. MS.) Athow now comen fyrst A soodeyn gest in to the shadwe of tabernacle of this lyf? 1382 WYCLIF 2 *Petr.* i. 24 The puttyng off of my tabernacle is swift 1557 N. T. (Genev.) 2 *Cor.* v. 1 We knowe that if the tabernacle of this our earthy howse shalbe destroyed, we haue a building geuen of God etenal in heauen 1596 SPENSER *Hymn Hon. Beante* 142 Many a gentle mynd Dwelt, in deformed tabernacle drownd 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 599 True image of the Father, enshrin'd In fleshy Tabernacle, and human form. 1746-7 H. H. H. *Hervey Medit.* (1818) 118 'These earthly tabernacles will be transformed into the likeness of Christ's glorious body 1841 JAMES BYRNE 1, The spirit was busy in its tabernacle dealing with high thoughts

4. † a. An ornate canopied structure, as a tomb or shrine; in quot. c1430, an ornate structure in a pageant. *Obs.*

1497 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 466 Tours be gode knyt Brut let bunge an erpe & let var tabernacle in honour of him reie. c1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 181 Tombes, upon tabernacles tyld upon loffe, Housed in hirnes haide set abouten c1400 *Dest. Troy* 8813 When this tabernacle atynt was That clout hit full clarily, all with cene ambur c1430 LYNG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 10 In Cornhill To do plesance to his mayeste, A tabernacle summontyng of beaute Ther was ordeyned 1500 *Maundevill & Sultan of Egypt* 95 in *Rel. Ant.* II. 115 Than the body they byng unto that place Where he sallie yfmet in his wede, In a tabernacle of a case, Right preciose

b. A canopied niche or recess in a wall or pillar, to contain an image.

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* in 100 But many. Babewynnes and pinacles, Imageries and tabernacles, I saw. 1389 *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 51 An ymage of seynt Wylyam, stynnyng in a tabernakle, in be chynche of seynt Margarete of Lenne 1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 142 Maistres Agnes Bieten did do gylt & paynte the tabernacle of owr lody with in pe queer 1536 *Reg. Riches in Antiq. Sarisb.* (1771) 194 A Tabernacle of Ivory, standing upon four feet, with two leaves, and an ymage of our Lady in the middle 1862 BARRING-GOULD *Iceland* (1863) 237 On either side are tabernacles or niches, containing figures.

† c. A canopy of tabernacle-work over a throne or stall, esp. the abbot's stall in a choir. *Obs.*

c1400 *Dest. Troy* 1671 For the souerayn hym selfe was a sete riolt, Attytred with a tabernacle of Eyntayill fyn a 1400-50 *Alexander* 5645 A tabernacle our be tione tildid vp on loft

d. *Euch.* An ornamented receptacle for the pyx containing the consecrated host.

1487-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 131 Rynges and hookes to henge the clothe for the newe tabernacle 1546 DALP *Eng. Volaries* (1548) 19 b, Pranked vp with tabernacles & lyghtes, sensynges & massynges, a 1615 *Breue Cron. Erlis Ross* (1850) 17 He brought home [for the kirk] an tabernacle 1716 in J. O. PAYNE *Ras. Eng. Cath.* of 1715 (1880) 130 A tabernacle of silver belonging to y^e Altar 1853 DALP *tr. Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 301 He opens the Tabernacle, genuflects, and takes out the ciborium 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 717/1 In most English [R. C.] churches the tabernacle with the Blessed Sacrament is placed over the chief altar

6. A place of worship distinguished in some way from a church. a. A temporary place of worship; esp. applied to the structures temporarily used during the rebuilding of the churches destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666

1693 EVERLYN *Diary* 19 Feb. The Bp. of Lincoln preach'd in the afternoon at the Tabernacle neere Golden Square, set up by him 1695 SIR J. BRAMSTON *Autobiog.* May (Camden) 389 She [Lady Dyke] was at morninge or evening prayer in the church or tabernacle daily 1711 *Jnl. Ho. Com.* XVI. 582 Allowing the 18 chapels or tabernacles to be capable of receiving as many persons as 8 churches 1739 *Act. 12 Geo. II.* c. 7 *Preamble*, The parishoners [of Baling] were obliged to assemble for Divine worship in a slight Timber Tabernacle.

b. Applied frequently to the meeting-houses or places of worship of Protestant Nonconformists, esp. when not of ecclesiastical architecture

Sometimes part of the title, as *Whitefield's Tabernacle* in Tottenham Court Road, London, and the *Metropolitan Tabernacle* built for Mr. Spurgeon. Now chiefly so used by Baptists and some Methodists in Scotland, early in the 19th century, commonly applied to the places of worship of the Independents or Congregationalists ('Tabernacle-people'). Otherwise, the name is mostly applied in contempt.

1768 GOLDSM. *Good-n. Man* i. 1, I believe she would spread a house laugh through the pews of a tabernacle 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 116 A great number of methodist tabernacles 1805 J. BROWN (Gartmore) *Vind. Presbyt. Ch. Govt.* ii. 13 *note*, The tabernacle churches in Scotland require their members to stand in singing 1820 SOUTHBY *Westley* II. 357 They called it [the shed built as a preaching place for Whitefield] a Tabernacle in allusion to the moveable place of worship of the Israelites. a 1898 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lech. Arkhil* (1879) I. 182 Pewing which would disgrace a tabernacle of the last century c1880 ALLEN *Guide to Nottingham* 33 The next building on the main

road of any note is known as *The Tabernacle*, and is a Baptist Chapel.

c *fig* Applied to the 'edifice' which for the time enshrines the principles of a party

1902 Sir H CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN *Sp* at Leicester 19 Feb, I do not know down to this moment whether Lord Rosebery speaks to us from the interior of our political tabernacle or from some vantage-ground outside 1902 L. ROSEBERY in *Times* 21 Feb 6/1 Speaking poetically within his 'tabernacle' last night, he [Sir H. C-B] anathematised my declarations on the 'clean state' and Home Rule. I remain, therefore, outside his tabernacle, but not, I think, in solitude 1902 *W'stin Gaz* 26 Feb 6/3 Dr Heber Hunt is convinced that the principles of the League can be effectively advocated only by those who remain within the tabernacle of the party, whoever may be the Chief Rabbi for the time being

7 *Naut.* An elevated socket or step for the mast of a river-boat, or a post to which the mast is hinged, that it may be lowered to pass bidges

1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Arch.* 1886 *Fidd* 13 Feb 200/3 The mizen mast to be stepped in a tabernacle on a false transom in front of the rudder head 1889 H. M. DOUGHERTY *Frisland News* 356, I watched the tabernacle anxiously; the strain must be enormous, we must have should set up 1892 — *Wherry in Wendish L.* 15 Her one mast, very far forward, is as high nearly as her length, and balanced in a tabernacle with a ton and more of lead

8 An alleged term for a company of bakers.

1486 *Bl. St. Albans* f. vj b, A Tabernacle of bakers.

9 *attrib* and *Comb.* Tabernacle-niche, a niche having a canopy of tabernacle-work over it; tabernacle roof, a roof which slopes at the ends, as well as the sides, to a central ridge shorter than the side-walls, tabernacle-spire, a spire ornamented with many tabernacles or canopied niches; tabernacle-work, (a) the ornamental carved work or tracery usual in canopies over niches, stalls, or pulpits, and in the carved screens of churches; (b) architectural work in which tabernacles form the characteristic feature

1526 LINDALE *Johu* vii. 2 Tabernacle feast [see 1 b, quot 1533]. 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772, 2 The tabernacle work in the choir is very neat 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama* 56, f. Art I 133 The ornamental open work over the stalls is called tabernacle work. 1824 *Civil Eng & Arch. Trnl* V 121/2 The tabernacle-spire also is one of which there is no example in this country 1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge III* 286 A central tabernacle-niche, and on each side of it a narrow square-headed window.

Tabernacle, v. [ad. med. L. *tabernaculāre* (1342) in Du Cange: rendering Gr *σκηνοῦν* in John 1 14), f. *tabernaculum* see prec.]

1. *intr.* To occupy a tabernacle, tent, or temporary dwelling, or one that can be shifted about; to dwell for a time, to sojourn: usually *fig.*, in devotional or poetical language, said of the sojourning of Christ on earth or 'in the flesh', and of the indwelling of the Spirit of Christ; also of men as spiritual beings dwelling in the 'fleshy tabernacle' of the body

1653 COLLINGS *Caveat for Prof* xiv 69 The Evangelist Saint John, Joh 1 14, saith, He tabernacled amongst us 1661 L. PENNINGTON *Quest to Prof Chr* 20 Is it the flesh and blood of him, who took tabernacle and appeared in the Body? 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II iv 91 That of Paul 2 Cor xii, 9 that the power of Christ might tabernacle or dwell on me 1847 CHURCH ROSSERT *Face of Deep* (1892) 454 Not with the sparrow building here a house, but with the swallow tabernacled so As still to poise alert to rise and go. 1872 LIDON *Eleus Relig* in 94 It is as personal spirits, tabernacled in bodily forms, that we men are capable of religion 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth Lout* 188 Tabernacled first in a room in Burton Street. 1881 N. T. (R.V.) *Johu* 1 14 And the Word became flesh, and dwelt [μαρῆς tabernacled Gr *ἐσκηνοῦσεν*] among us

2. *trans.* To place in a tabernacle; to enshrine. 1824 MURMAN *Mart Antioch* iii 116 In thee the light, Creation's eldest born, was tabernacled 1891 *Tablet* 21 Nov 825 In any church in this land in which Jesus is tabernacled and has found a home 1896 *Cath News* 25 Apr 6/6 The real presence of God tabernacled in our loving place

Hence **Tabernacling** *vbl sb*, dwelling in a tabernacle or tent, sojourning; temporary abode.

1685 J. SCOT *Chr Life* (1699) V 246 It is no note of distinction between these two dwellings or tabernacles of Christ 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint*, IV v. vi § 9. 89 This tabernacling of the unendurable sun with men 1866 J. G. MURPHY *Comm Exod* xxii 16 The feast of tabernacles, because the tabernacling of the people in the wilderness was then commemorated

Tabernacled (-ækl'd), *ppl a* [f. TABERNACLE *sb* + -ED, perh after a med. L. **tabernaculātus*.] Made with tabernacle-work, having a carved canopy. c. 1468 in *Aschol* (1846) XXXI. 333 Over the court gate was a niche hearme, nichelye tabernacled of golde, subtilie givyn things in pinacles. 1905 *Athenium* 23 Dec 874/3 A good fifteenth century tabernacled font cover, 5 ft. high

Tabernacler, rare [f. TABERNACLE *sb* + -ER¹] One who worships in a 'tabernacle'

1820 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem.* (1839) IV 371 The Ebenezeres, and their fellow Methodists, the Tabernaclers

Tabernacular (tæbænəkə'ulār), *a. rare*. [f. L. type **tabernaculār-is*, f. *tabernacul-um* see above and -AR¹] Of or pertaining to a tabernacle.

1. Of the style or character of an architectural tabernacle; constructed or decorated with open-work and tracery.

1678 Wood *Life* 28 June (O H S) II 411 An ancient curved piece of tabernacular worke 1774 WRIGTON *Hist Eng Poetry* (1840) II 2111. 300 Cloisters, fronted with tabernacular or open work

2. Savouring of the language of a 'tabernacle' or conventicle *contentious*.

1847 Dr QUINCEY *Protestantism Wks* 1858 VIII 89 The word 'shortcomings' being homely tabernacular, and such that no gentleman could allow himself to touch it without gloves. 1858 BAILEY *Age* 171 But you condemn all veise of solemn vein As canting, tabernacular in strain

† Tabernaculous, a. *Obs* 1816 [f. L. *tabernacul-um* TABERNACLE + -OUS cf. *miraculous*] = TABERNACULAR

1696 Brookhouse *Temple Open* 34 As his [Solomon's] Temple was the Perfection of the Tabernacle, so this City [the New Jerusalem] is the Perfection of the last Tabernaculous Dispensation of [the apocalyptic] Babylon

† Tabernaculous, a *Obs* 1816 = *Tabernaculous*. [f. L. *tabernacul-um* belonging to booths or shops, vulgar, low + -OUS]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Tabernaculous*, belonging to Shops or Taverns

Taberne, obs form of TABORN.

Taberner, obs. form of TABORNER, TAVERNER.

Tabert, Taberte, obs. ff TABARD, TABRET

† Tabes (tābēz) [L. *tābēs* wasting away, dissolution, consumption] **1** *Path* Slow progressive emaciation of the body or its parts; consumption.

Common in medical Latin names of specific diseases, as *tabes dorsalis*, locomotor ataxia, *tabes mesenterica*, tuberculous in the mesenteric glands, etc.

1621 BIGGS *New Disp* § 228 In *Tabes*, or Consumptions, distempers of the lungs, head, eyes 1682 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Vhs* Vocab, *Tabes dorsalis*, the mourning of the spine; a wasting or consumption of the back 1706 in PHILLIPS 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 125 General paralysis is a 'tabes of the brain'

2 Decay of trees or other plants caused by disease or injury.

1824 *Libr. Usef. Knowl*, *Ilust III* Planting 70 Spontaneous bleeding, or great loss of sap, generally ends in the disease termed *tabes*. *Ibid* 71 *Tabes*, or the wasting of trees, is brought on not unfrequently by parasitical plants.

Tabescent (tābē-sēnt), *a* [ad. L. *tābescēnt-em*, pp. of *tābescere*, inceptive of *tābēre* to waste away see -ESCENT] Wasting away

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict.* 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* So **Tabescent**, emaciation. 1890 in BILLINGS.

Tabetic (tābē-tik), *a* and *sb*. [irreg. f. L. *tābēs*, *tābi-*, on false analogy of words etymologically in -etic, as *diabetic*.] *A* *adj* Of, pertaining to, or affected with *tabes* or emaciation

1847 WENSTER, *Tabetic*, tabid, affected with *tabes*. 1897 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg* VIII No 31. 232 The patient has no bladder symptoms, nor any characteristic tabetic pains 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 100, I have met with cases which began with tabetic symptoms and ended in general paralysis.

B *sb*. One who suffers from *tabes*.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VI 808 [He] has found the labyrinth and auditory nerve normal in tabeticus with defective hearing *Ibid* VII. 110 Tabetics, who did not show Romberg's sign.

† Tabi (tābi). [Japanese] Cotton stockings having the toes separate, worn by Japanese women

1895 HOLLAND *Jap. Wks* 18 The curious *tabi* of white cotton, shoes and stockings all in one, with separated toes 1902 *Daily Chron* 22 Nov 3/2 When the whole people celebrate the rites of Shintoism men and boys exchange their customary black foot-gear for the white *tabi* of women

Tabic, a rare [irreg. f. L. TABES + -IO]

1895 in *Frank's Stand Dict.* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex*, *Tabic*, same as *Tabetic*.

Tabid (tābid), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L. *tābidus* wasting, declining, f. *tābēre* to waste see -ID. Perh. through *F. tabide* (1545 in Hatz-Darm).]

1 *Path* Affected with *tabes*, wasted by disease; consumptive, marcid

1651 BIGGS *New Disp* § 232 Whosoever within forty daies are not perfectly cured, grow tabid. 1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let Friend* § 20 Consumptive and tabid Roots sprout more early 1713 W. CHAPLIDEN in *Phil. Trans* XXVIII. 281 A Man, who died Hydropic and Tabid 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV. 88 Sinking into a premature and tabid old age.

† 2. Corrupted, decomposed. *Obs*.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet* 1 (1653) 24 All other Creatures were produced from the *tabid* Carcasses by the Celestiall influx without seed 1657 LOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 91 These, kept in a moist place, become *tabid*.

3. Cansing consumption, wasting, or decline.

1671 R. BOHUN *Wind* 140 Dry and *tabid* mists, which corrupt the lungs 1895 QUILLER *Couch IVand Heath* 92 The *tabid* Cause Brooded over Pelops' hearse

4. Of the nature or character of *tabes*, characterized by wasting away.

1747 tr *Astruc's Fevers* 136 A simple *tabid* fever is not so dangerous as a suppurative one. 1765 STERNEL *Tr. Shandy* VII. vii. A gradual and most *tabid* decline. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) IV 92 The salinity of age often wears away the hoary frame to the last stage of a *tabid* decline Hence **Tabidity** *adv*, in a *tabid* manner, consumptively; **Tabidness**, emaciation, *tabes*.

1672 Sir T. BROWNE *Let. Friend* § 4 He that is 'tabidly inclined' were unwise to press his days in Portugal. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 699 How it [Sugar] intensifies the flesh, and disposeth to 'tabidness' 1700 C. LICHON *Nat. Hist.*

Lanc II 11 § 2 62 1 tabidness of the flesh, hot and cold fits alternately succeeding

† Ta bid, *v.* *Obs*, 1816 = *Tabid*. [f. prec.] *trans*

To make *tabid* or consumptive, = TABERY 1.

1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* it. lxxv 371 Slender Hairs as nets to catch the dust and moats, which we should else draw in, and *tabid* all our Lungs.

Tabific (tābi fik), *a.* 1816. [ad. L. *tabific-us*, f. TABES + -IFIC. Cf. mod. F. *tabifique* (Litté)]

Causing *tabes*, consumptive, emaciating, wasting

1669 *Addis hospif. Eng. Entry Eng* 14 Whose souls languish under the irreparable decays of *tabific* inactivity 1684 tr *Bonaf's Meric Compt* xiv 492 The *Tabific* Matter deposited in the Lungs [in Phthisis]. 1774 T. WYSE *Antiq. Furness* p. xvii. The younger sort amongst the fair sex have been carried off by *tabific* complaints

† Tabifical, a *Obs* [f. as prec. + -AL see -ICAL] = prec.

1608 FORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 636 So great is the *tabifical* effect of this poison of Asps. 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* viii. 192 [They] that are affected with *tabifical* [ed 1650 *tabifical*] passions, as sorrow, aversion of mind [etc.] 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 465 When compounded of others, its virtue is more *tabifical*.

Tabil, -ill(e), obs forms of TABLE.

Tabillette, obs form of TABLET

† Tabine, Obs App. the same as TABBY *sb* 1,

the cloth: cf. next.

1611 *Bl. of Rates* (Jam.), *Tabins* [ed 1670 *tabie*] of silk, the elite v. 1. 1626 VERNER *Quint Lys* II. 11. 6 Cloth of tissue or *tabine* that like beaten gold will shine

Tabinet (tæbīnēt, -ēt). Also *tabb-*, -ette.

[app. an arbitrary trade-term from TABBY, or perhaps rather from TABINE] A watered fabric of silk and wool resembling poplin chiefly associated with Ireland.

1778 *Phil. Surv. S. Ire.* 201 Poplins, some of which, called *tabinets*, have all the richness of silk 1796 *Irish Ned Evans* 1 162 A gown of the most beautiful Irish *tabinet* 1842-3 THACKERAY *Fitz-Bodley's Confess.* Pref. Voudit she marches in her invariably pearl coloured *tabinet* 1883 R. HALLAM *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II 148/1 Irish Poplins and *Tabinets* are to be cleaned with camphire.

attrib and *Comb.* 1818 LADY MURRAY *Autobio* (1859) 294, I am still in my Dublin *tabinette* gowns. 1866 *Lond. Rev* 6 Jan 6/1 The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland holds levees which serve to demoralize the middle classes into dire extravagance, and a *tabinet* gentility 1886 ROSA MUI-RIEL AND MARILLA GRACE, *Tabinet-weaving* is now on the wane

Tabiter, tabitter, obs. forms of TABERNAR.

Tabitude, rare = *Tabid*. [ad. L. *tābiditudo*, f. stem of *tābēs*, *tābi-*, *tābidus* (see TABES, TABID) + -ITUDO.] The state of being affected with *tabes*; marasmus.

1623 COCKRAM, *Tabitude*, a consumption. 1847 in WILSTER, and in mod. Dicts

Tablature (tæblātūr). Also 6 *tabli-*, 6-9 *table-*, 7-9 *tablature* [app. a. F. *tablature* (1553 in Hatz-Darm), f. L. *tabula* table; prob. in imitation of It. *tavolatura* 'any kind of Prick-song' (Florio), f. *tavola* to board, plank, enclose with boards; also 'to set in Musike or Prick-song' (Florio) cf. late and med. L. *tabulāre* to plank, board over (Quicherat *Addenda*, also in Du Cange) and the L. derivatives *tabulātus* boarded, *tabulatio* boarding, flooring, implying the vb.]

1. *Mus.* An old name for musical notation in general, esp. for systems differing from the ordinary staff notation; *spec* a peculiar form of notation used for the lute and other stringed instruments, in which the lines of the stave denoted the several strings, and letters or figures were placed upon them to indicate the points at which they were to be 'stopped' with the fingers; also, a similar notation for the flute and other wind instruments, in which the lines denoted the several holes, and dots or dashes were placed upon them to indicate those which were to be stopped. *Obs* exc. *Hist.*

1574 *(title)* A briefe and plaine instruction, to set all Musicke of 8 diners Tunes in *Tablature* for the Lute 1587 GORDING *De Moria* xiv (1617) 216 The plaine and sweet Harmonie of his [the Lute player's] *tablature*, as they terme it 1596 *(title)* A new Booke of *Tablature* shewing howe to attain the knowledge to guide and dispose thy Hand to play on sundry Instruments. Whereunto is added, an Introduction to pickesong. 1603 HOLLAND *Pintarch's Mor* 1046 The propositions described in the *Tablature* of musicians, which consisteth of five tetrachords

1641 EVELYN *Diary Aug.* One play'd all sorts of compositions [on a chime of bells] from the *tablature* before him, as if he had fingered an organ. 1724 *Short Explic. For Vds* in *Mus. Bks*, *Tablatura*, or *Tablature*, is the old Way of writing Musick with Letters instead of Notes 1898 STAINLA & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms* 426 Organ *Tablature* was a system of writing the notes without the stave by means of letters. Figured bass has also been called *Tablature*.

fig 1649 LOVELACE *Poems* (1864) 121 Sound all my thoughts, and see express The *tablature* of my large breast. 1656 — *Ibid*, 247 What means this stately *tablature*, the balance of thy streins?

2 A tabular formation or structure bearing an inscription or design; a tablet *Obs*, or *arch*.

1606 FORD *Honour Triumph* in (1843) 25 Whose shames, were they enameled in the *tablature* of their forehead, it would be a hideous visour. 1641 *Asinarian Nunery* in R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1725) I. p. cxxxi. On the Chimney-piece

there was a Manuscript *tablature* with this inscription

following [etc.] 1786 MURPHY *Braganza* Prol. A tabulare of honour. 1820 MOIR in *Blackw Mag* VII 493 Behind the many tabulatures of death 1844 *Ibid* LVI 586 Ranges of headstones showed. Each on its hoary tabulature... the sculptured leer of that hyena face

fig. 1633 FORD *Lone's Sac* 1.11. You set before you, in the tabulature of your remembrance, the becoming griefs of a most loyal lady. 1856 DAVIS *Logic Chr. Faith* Intro 15 The same method would obliterate them from the tabulature of human knowledge.

†3 A painting; a picture, *spec.* see quot 1711 1711 SHAFTESB *Character* (1737) III 348 In Painting we may give to any particular Work the name of Tabulature, when the Work is in reality 'a Single Piece, comprehended in one View,' which constitutes a real Whole' 1739 MCLMOTH *Fitzosb Lett* (1763) 188 Influenced in his censure or applause of the whole tabulature, by the predominancy or deficiency of his favorite beauty 1762 KAMES *Elem Crit.* (1774) II xxv 487 He prefers the Saracen's head upon a signpost before the best tabulature of Raphael 1767 S. FAIRBANK *Another Trav.* I, 86 This is the subject of the third tabulature.

b *collectively* Work consisting of or of the nature of paintings or pictures ? *Obs*

1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 44 Images painted on Wood or Linen pay as Tabulature per 100 Weight. 1762-9 FALCONER *Shipwrecks* III. 340 The roof, where storied tabulature appear'd. 1819 *Blackw Mag* V 219 To dazzle us with the tabulature of splendid hues and imposing forms

c *fig* A 'picture' formed by description or in fancy; (*pl.*) the 'pictures' or representations of memory, or the faculty of retaining these.

1779 SHRIDAN *Critic* I.11. Yielding a tabulature of benevolence and public spirit 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II lxx 450 The transactions of this turbulent period I propose to comprehend in two extensive tabulatures 1860 BACON'S *Mor & Hist. Wks.* *Wind. Anc* (Bohn) 254 How beautifully and elegantly the fable has drawn two reigning characters in human life, and given two examples, or tabulatures of them, under the persons of Prometheus and Epimetheus.

4 *Arch.* = ENTABLATURE I. *rare*.

1869 A. W. WARD *Tr. Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. 11. IV. 84 The columns rise to bear the tabulature of marble

†5 *Anat.* The tabulature structure of the skull. cf *TABLE* sb 16. *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tabulature* In Anatomy, it signifies a Division, or parting of the Skull-bones 1727-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Tabulature*, in anatomy, a division or parting of the skull into two tables.

Table (tā' b'l), sb. Forms: 1 *tabule*, *tabula*, 3 *tabule*, 5 *tabul*, -yl(e), -ule, 5-6 -ell(e), -il, -ille(e), -ull(e), -yll(e), 6 -ul; 2- *table* [In OE. *tabule* wk fem. (already a goo), later also *tabula*, ad L. *tabula*. In ME. *table* (a1200), a. F. *table* (11th c.), ad L. *tabula* a flat board, a plank, a board to play on, a writing tablet, a written tablet, a writing, a list, an account, a painted tablet, a painting, a votive tablet, a flat piece of ground, prob. from same root as *taberna* TAVERN.]

L. *tabula* became by ordinary phonetic progression in Romance, *taola* (as in It.), *taola*, *taula* (in Pr.), *taule*, *taule* (in OF.), *taile* (F = sheet of metal), but in most of the lang., these phonetic forms were superseded by others assimilated to the L. as F. *table*, Sp. *tabla*, Pg. *tábua*. The word entered Teutonic at different stages, app. bef. 400 in WGer as **tabul*, repr. by OHG. *tabul*, ON. *tafl*, board for a game, and OE. *tafel*, *tafel* die, tablet, ME. *Tavel*, q. v., also later, influenced by L. OHG. *taula*, -ela (MHG. *taule*, MLG. *MDu* *tafel*, *taule*, Ger. *Du* *tafel*, *Da* *taule*, Sw. *tafel*) table, OE. beside *tabule* had *tabul* masc. and *tabul* fem.]

I Ordinary senses *A flat slab or board

1 A flat and comparatively thin piece of wood, stone, metal, or other solid material (usually shaped by art); a board, plate, slab, or tablet; as a slab forming the top of an altar, or part of a pavement, etc., or a tablet used for ornament or other purpose; also applied to natural formations, as the laminae of a slaty rock. *Obs.* exc. in special applications: see also senses 2-4.

a goo tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. 21. § 2 (Camb MS., see ed. Miller, pp. 426, 523). Hæfion bi mid him geseah gode fæto and gehalgode tabulan (MS B gehalgode tabul, O gehalgode tabul) on wigeþode wrixle [L. *tabulam altaris* vice]. 13 E. B. *Allit. P.* A. 1003 *Pe* calydyne In þe byrd table on purly pale 1440 *Alphabet of Iakes* 39 He layed hym downe before þe yafel, & knokked with his tables as lepre men duse. 1447 Bokenham *Seyntys* (Roob) 35 In tablys of marbyl colously wrouit. 1507 *Acc. Lid High Treas.* Scot. III 253 Item, for ane tabul of gold to the Kingis bonet 1530 *Fairson* 274/2 Table for an auter, *table d'autel* 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy* II. 22 57 The inner part of the temple is altogether plastered and covered with great tables of Porphyre. 1672 JESSLYN *New Eng. Rarities* 100 A fair Table curiously made up with Beads likewise, to wear before their Breast 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* II. 75. I observed by the ways side several Rocks of black stone, which were all divided into Tables, hardly thicker than white Slates, but joynd very close together 1730 W. WARREN *Collect.* in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 225 A Marble Table for 3 Side-board on a Mohogany Stand. 1849 KUSKIN *Sea. Lamps* II. § 17 83 The dark, flat, solid tables of leafage 1889 *Philos. Mag.* May 409 Suata which lie in their original horizontal position. These parts are called 'tables' by Suess.

†b. A board or plank (in quot.), a plank used as a raft after shipwreck; hence *fig.* *Obs.*

1390 Gower *Conf.* III 296 He broghte him sauf upon a table, Which to the lond him hath upborne. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* lxx 293 (Harl. MS) Perfor seyth Ierome, *Poenitentia est secunda tabula post naufragium*, Penitence is the secunde table after naufragie a 1533 LD. BARNES *Honon*

lvii. 194 We saued vs on a table of wode 1617 *Janua Ling* 6 Contrition of heart is a second table after shipwrecke.

2. *spec.* a. A tablet bearing or intended for an inscription or device: as the stone tablets on which the ten commandments were inscribed, a memorial tablet fixed in a wall, a votive tablet, a notice-board, etc. *arch.*

c 1050 *Byrthfirth's Handbock* in *Anglia* VIII 327 *pæra geara gætel hæfð seo tabule þe we mearkian willað* c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* xi 118 *þan dihten him bi-tahte twa stanene tables broode on hwuiche godalmiht heofde iwriten þa ten laze* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3535 And gaf to tabeles of ston, And x bodeword writen ðor on a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6541 *þe* tables þat in hand he [Moses] bare To pees he þam brak right þar c 1400 MAUNDRE (1839) II 10 The table abouen his heued on the wiche the tytle was writen, in Ebreu, Greu, and Latyn 1543 N. HEATH *Injunctions* in *Frere Use of Sarum* II 236 Certain prayeis. conteyned in Tabylles sett in the grammer scole 1641 *Evangelin Men* 4 Oct. Divers votive tables and relics 1720 OZELL *Verot's Rom. Rep.* I. vi 311 The last Laws of the Decemviri engraved upon Tables of Brass 1849 JAMES *Woodman* viii. As stern as the statue of Moses breaking the tables

†b. A small portable tablet for writing upon, esp. for notes or memoranda; a writing-tablet. Often in phr. a pair (of) tables. *Obs.*

Raised table = *tabula rasa* see *TABULA* x b a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11087 *þam* asked þan si zachari Tables and a pontel tite. 1382 *Wyclif* x *Macc* xiv. 17 Thei wryten to hym in brassen tablis 1387 *Trevisa* *Hugden* (Rolls) VI 257 Charles bare a peyre of tables for to write ynn 1451 *CAGEGRAVE* *Life St Aug* 25 He took a peyre tables, and wroot in þe wax all his desir 1555 *Eden* *Deades* 51 *Raised* or *vnpaynted* tables are apte to receaue what formes soo euei are fyist drawn thence a 1592 GREENE *Yas IV Wks* (Ridg) 193 Draw your tables, and write what wise I speak 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* iv. iii. I saw one of you buy a pane of tables, e'en now 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos* v (1702) 184/1 These things are imprinted and form'd in her as in a Table

c. *fig* (from a or b) *Obs.* oi. *arch.*

1382 *Wyclif* a *Cor* iii 3 *Writen* not in stony tablis, but in fleschly tablis of herte 1599 DAVIES *Immoort Soul* cxcviii. All these true notes of immortalitye in our Hearts Tables we shall wryten find 1602 Ln *Mounjoyr Let* 25 Feb in Moryson *Hus* ii (1607) 268. I should sooner and more easily haue made this Countie a raised table, wherein shce might haue wryten her owne lawes. 1693 BENTLEY *Serm* (J.). The mighty volumes of visible nature, and the everlasting tables of light reason

d. *Anc. Hist.* (a) *pl.* The tablets on which certain collections of ancient Greek and Roman laws were inscribed, hence applied to the laws themselves; esp. the Twelve Tables, drawn up by the decemviri b c 451 and 450, embodying the most important rules of Roman law, and forming the chief basis of subsequent legislation. (b) *New tables* (tr. L. *novæ tabulæ*) see quot 1727-38

1726 *AVLIVS PATERGON* 33 By the Law of the twelve Tables, only those were called unto the Legal or Intestate Succession of their Parents, that were in the Parent's power at the time of his Death 1727-38 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s. v. *New Tables* *Tabulae novæ*, an edict occasionally published, in the Roman commonwealth, for the abolishing all kinds of debts, and annulling all obligations 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlv (1790) VIII 8 In the comparison of the tables of Solon with those of the Decemviri, some casual resemblance may be found. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. x (1849) III. 156 There occurred at Rome several political changes which brought about new tables or at least a partial depreciation of contracts 1873 MANE *Hist. Inst.* I. 10 The Roman law is descended from a small body of Aryan customs reduced to writing in the fifth century b c, and known as the Twelve Tables of Rome

e. *First, second table*: the two divisions of the decalogue, relating to religious and moral duties respectively, held to have occupied the two 'tables of stone'. Hence *attrib.*

1560 *Maitl. Club Mus.* III 249 Committing adultery brekand the third command of the Second table 1605 JAMES I *Gunsworder Plot* in *Harl. Mus.* (Maitl.) III 6 All the impieties and sins, that can be devised against both the first and second table. 1672 G. NEWTON in *Life of Allen* iv (1838) 37 He was a second table man, a man of morals 1873 H. ROGERS *Orig. Bible* 1. 21 The great commands of the 'Second Table' are ultimately based on the relations in which all creatures stand to Him who demands our homage in the 'First Table'

†3. A board or other flat surface on which a picture is painted; hence, the picture itself. *Obs.*

1387 *Trevisa* *Hugden* (Rolls) V. 399 *þe* baner of þe cros wip a crucifix i-peynt in a table [L. *in tabula depictis*] a 1425 *St. Elix of Spalbeck* in *Anglia* VIII 110/5 A tabil, ful wele depynte with an ymage of oure loide crucified 1538 *Starkey* *England* I. 11 28 After the sentence of Arystotyl, the mynd of Man fyrst of hyt selfe ys as a clene and pure tabul, wherein ys no thyng payntyd or carvyd 1538 *Chomwell* in *Merriman* *Life & Lett* (1902) II. 120 That he may also take the Phisonomie of her that he may ioyne her sister and her in a faue table. 1566 PEACHAM *Art Drawyng* 7 Cesar... redeemed the tables of Ajax and Medea for eighty talents 1688 R. HOLME *Armarory* in 145/1 On this frame [an easel] Painters set their Cloth or Table while it is in working. 1700 T. BROWN *Amusem. Ser & Com.* 74 My Picture is not yet dry I will bring with this Table some Months hence. *fig.* c 1600 SHAKS *Sonn* xxiv. Mine eye hath play'd the painter and hath steeld Thy beauties forme in table of my heart

†4. a. The 'board' on which chess, draughts, backgammon, or any similar game is played. *Obs.* c 1490 *M.S. Ashmole* 344 (Bodl.) If 22 This is a lupertie that may never be mated out of the medyle of the table 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* I. iii. (1883) 14 Then the philosophe

began to shewe hym the maner of the table of the chesse boide 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* lf 280/1. I have bought a playing tabull, with xi poynentes on the one syde, and chekers on the other syde 1688 R. HOLME *Armarory* iii 67/2 Those men as break through the other and come to the opposite side of the table, are then made kings 1801 STRUTT *Sports & Past* iv. 11 437 The table for playing at goose is divided into sixty-two small compartments arranged in a spiral form

b Each of the two folding leaves of a backgammon board (*inner* and *outer table*); hence in *pl.* (often pair of tables), a backgammon board (*obs.*). Also, the half of each leaf in relation to the player to whom it belongs

1483 *Cath. Angl* 376 A paire of Tabyls *tablelle* 1573 L. LLOYD *Narrow of Hist* (1653) 136 The art of dicing and playing diuers kinds of games upon tables 1611 CORRA, *Damier*, a Chesse-board, or, paire of Tables 1657 *Norfolk's Plutarch*, *Add Lives* (1676) 10 Necessitated to cast up the Caid, to shut the Tables, and to resign the Game 1745 *Hovell's Backgam* 22 Two Fouis, two of them are to take your Adversary's Cinq Point in his Tables 1779 MACKENZIE in *Mirror* No. 11 p. 13 [He] snatched up the tables and hit Douglas a blow on the head 1870 HARDY & WARE *Mod. Hoyle* 141 The object of the game is to bring the men round to your own 'home', or inner table

c. *Phr* To turn the tables to reverse the relation between two persons or parties, so as to put each in the other's place or relative condition; to cause a complete reversal of the state of affairs In the active voice, one of the parties is said to turn the tables (upon the other), in passive, the tables are turned (sometimes + the tables turn)

(A metaphor from the notion of players reversing the position of the board so as to reverse their relative positions)

1634 SANDERSON *Serm* II. 290 Whosoever thou art that dost another wrong, do but turn the tables imagine thy neighbour were now playing thy game, and thou his 1647 DIGGERS *Unlawful Taking Arms* iii. 70 The tables are quite turned, and your friends have undertaken the same bad game, and play it much worse 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 31 Whosoever the Tables shall so far turn, as that we have a Mayor who will drink to one of the contrary and opposite Party 1713 ADDISON *Guard* No. 134 p. 4 In short, Sir, the tables are now quite turned upon me 1889 JESSOP *Coming of Priars* ii. 165 Suppose the men of the thirteenth century could turn the tables upon us [etc.] 1893 SLOUS *Trav.* S. E. Africa 33 They had won the first match, though I hoped I might yet turn the tables on them in the return

** A raised board at which persons may sit.

5 An article of furniture consisting of a flat top of wood, stone, or other solid material, supported on legs or on a central pillar, and used to place things on for various purposes, as for meals (see 6), for some work or occupation, or for ornament

The specific use is often indicated by a qualifying word, as in *billiard-table*, *dining-table*, *writing-table*, *work-table*, etc. see these words. *Table dormant*, *dormant table* see *DORMANT* A 3 b. See also *ROUND TABLE*

a 1300, c 1330, etc. [see *ROUND TABLE* 1 a] c 1386 Table dormant [see *DORMANT* a 3 b]. 1393 *Langl. P. Pl* C. xix 258 Crist over-turned in þe temple here tables and here stales c 1450 *Brut* 446 Next him, at the same table sytting, þe Iustices a 1562 G. CAVENTISH *Wolsey* (1893) 227 My lord's great course of sylver accustomedly stode in the corner, at the table's end. 1611 CORRA s. v. *Table*, Round tables take away contention, one being as neere his meal as another. 1625 *Bacon* *Ess.* *Cumtuel* (Arb.) 329 A long Table, and a square Table, or Seats about the Walls 1719 *De For. Crusoe* 1. 78 To make such necessary things as I found I most wanted, as particularly a Chair and a Table 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Letters* (1864) IV 121. I see you are in the midst of hocus pocus with moving tables [etc.]

b. *Phr* Upon the table under consideration or discussion. To lay on or upon the table. of a legislative or deliberative body, to leave (a report, proposed measure, etc.) for the present, subject to its being considered or called up at any subsequent time, hence, sometimes, to defer its consideration indefinitely so to lie on the table.

1546 R. BAILLIE *Anabaptism* (1647) 163 The question of dipping and sprinkling never came upon the Table 1817 EVANS *Parl. Deb.* 336 The petition was ordered to lie on the table. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* xlii. The facts are, so to speak, all upon the table, and I will merely touch upon the main heads of my case.

6. *spec.* An article of furniture as described in 5 upon which food is served, and at or around which persons sit at a meal; often in phr at table, at a meal or meals, for the table, for eating at a meal, for food (Often passing into c.)

1377 *Langl. P. Pl* B. x 101. I have yherde hiegh men etyng atte table c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 100 He carf bifore his fader at the table. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Peicy Soc.) 67 Nat. gredy at the table c 1500 *Doctr. Gd. Servaunts* (Percy Soc.) 8 Ye servaunts that wayte upon the table 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb.* iv. (1586) 265 They are a very good dishe for the table. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Antients* 264 You doe consecrate your tables, by setting salt-sellers and images of Gods upon the board 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 18 He never designs to discourse at Table with any below a Brother Captain. 1785 HOLCROFT *Tales of Castle* (ed. 2) l. 65 Just as the family were sitting down to table. 1848 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* ii. He shared in the hospitality of all the best tables in the county 1855 DALMEIER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 19 The greening [of potatoes] renders them unfit for table

†b A board (cf sense 1) upon which food is served, placed on trestles or supports (the whole constituting a 'table' in the existing sense), and

'taken up' or removed at the conclusion of the meal. *Obs.*

[1390] *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 49/18 Pro j tabula comensali cum j paretreteles j c 1440 *Promp Paro* 485/1 Table, mete bood that ys borne a-wey whan mete ys doon, cillaba. 15. Adam Bel 569 in Hazl E P. II. 162 Take vp the table, anone he had For I may eate no more 1624 *Shirton Quar* i iv vi 358 Dinner being ended, and the table taken vp

c *transf* Provision of food for meals; supply of food, fare, = BOARD sb. 7, entertainment of a family or guests at table, eating, feasting.

c 1400 *Langt's P Pl C* xvii 322 Hus wone is to wende in pilgrymages, Ther poure men and piysouns heh, and payeh for here lyfode (i.e. r. r. fode, table) 1426-7 *Rec St Mary at Hill* 67 Also paid for Elymesfordes table 14 days, every day 14 1602 and *Pt Return's Parnast* i v. (Aib) 30 My father keeps an open table for all kinde of dogges 1611 *Cotgr.* *Tenue bonne table*, to keepe a good table, to fare well 1672 *Sia C LYTTON* in *Hutton Com.* (Camden) 97 The King allows mee 10^l a weeke for a table, 1722 *B STAR* tr *Mlle de St Phale's Mem* i 4 My Mother entertained thoughts of placing me in a Convent, paying for my Table 1882 *Harper's Mag.* LXV 598 Boarding at four dollars a week, and not a very good table at that *Mod.* Too much addicted to the pleasures of the table

7 Usually with defining word, as *the Lord's table, the holy table* (a) In a church, that upon which the elements are placed at the Communion; the communion table esp when the rite is not regarded as a sacrifice (cf. ALTAR 2 b). (b) *transf* The Communion.

1340 *Ayent* 236 Godes table is be wyewed Pe coupe is he chalis 1526 *TINDALE* i Cor x 21 Ye cannot be parte takeis off the loides table, and off the table off devyls. 1548-9 (Mar) *Bk Comm Prayer, Communion*, Not suffering them to be partakers of the Lordes table until he knoweth them to be reconciled 1550 *Acts Pray Comm* (1891) III 170 That it was convenient to take downe the aulars as thinges abused, and in liewe of them to set up tables as thinges mooste meete for the Supper of the Lorde, and most agreeable to the first constitution 1552 *Bk Com. Prayer, Communion*, The Table haung at the Communion tyme a fayre white linnen clothe vpon it 1698 *Evangelist* 22 Mar, Now was our communion table plac'd altar-wise 1711 *Kern Edmund* Poet Wks. 1721 II 203 Just in the midst was th' Holy Table plac'd, Where it the Patrial Chair directly fac'd. a 1755 *Doddridge Hymn*, My God, and is Thy table spread? 1890 *Br W W* How *Holy Communion* is 66 You will now have some little space of time for private prayer and meditation, before you go up to the Holy Table. 1902 T. M. LINDSAY *Ch & Min in Early Cent* vi 254 After the celebration the faithful, who all remained in the church, came forward to the 'table'

b. In Presbyterian churches, applied also to each dispensing of the Sacrament on a Communion Sabbath

Formerly, it was usual to have three or more 'tables', one after another, it is still common to have two *To fence the tables* see FENCE v. 9.

1709 (see FENCE v. 9). 1714 T. Boston *Mem* 24 Aug. I communicated at the fourth table. 1840 R. M'CUNE in *Mem v.* 133 At the last table every head seemed bent like a bulrush while A B spoke

8 *transf*. A company of persons at a table.

c 1330-1485 (see ROUND TABLE c). 1532 *MORE Confut Tindale* iii. 177 Lyke a rugler that conuayeth his galles so craftily, that all the table spyeth them 1890 *Dovle White Company* ix, King Arthur and all his table could not have done more.

b. The company at dinner or at a meal.

1602 *SHAKS Ham* v 1 211 Your flashes of Merriment that were wont to set the Table on a Rore 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 75 § 15 He carries me the first dish, in defiance of the frowns and whips of the table 1798 *Phil Surv* 5 *Irish* 424 His flashes of wit and humour keep the table in a roar

c An official body of persons who sit at a table for the transaction of business, = BOARD sb. 8 b. *Obs.* exc. in special connexions.

The Tables in Sc Hist. the permanent committees formed in 1638, to defend the Presbyterian system, by whom the *National Covenant* was framed *Table of Magnates and of Deputies*, the two divisions of the Hungarian Diet.

1606 *Burke's Civ Lib* 8, I myself can testify with how good contentment of all the table you did serve so many years. 1640-1 *Kirkcaldie War-Comm Mem. Bk* (1855) 40 For the foursaid ryot, and for the upbraiding of the table, by saying that he was committed to ward without any fault. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist* 163 in § 52 Committees of dexterious men have been appointed out of the Table to do the business of it 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 149 In despite of the Kings Proclamation, [they] erected Four Tables, one of the Nobility, another of the Gentry, a third of the Burroughs, a fourth of the Ministers, these four were to prepare and digest what was to be propounded at the General Table 1665 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II 336 Impositions without parliament, commitments by council table 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 96 There were then two elections in being, one made by y^e Lord Mayor in y^e presence & wth y^e consent of a Table of Aldermen & Sheriffs, & another by y^e Lord Mayor singly, in y^e presence of a Table of Aldermen & Sheriffs. 1890 *BLAIR Bellesheim's Hist. Cath. Ch Scot.* IV 5 The National Covenant.. was framed by four committees called the Tables.

9. A table on which some game of chance is played; a gaming-table, also, the company of players at such a table.

1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 15 § 11, I perpetually embarrassed my partner, and soon perceived the contempt of the whole table gathering upon me. 1770 *FOOTE Laine Lover* ii. Wks. 1799 II 80 Lady Cicely has six tables every Sunday. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Two Grey* v. xiii. The plan will be for two to bank against the table. 1879 W. COLLINS

Haunted Hotel ii. 21 A gambler at every 'table' on the Continent

*** *A tabulated arrangement or statement.*

10 An arrangement of numbers, words, or items of any kind, in a definite and compact form, so as to exhibit some set of facts or relations in a distinct and comprehensive way, for convenience of study, reference, or calculation. Now chiefly applied to an arrangement in columns and lines occupying a single page or sheet, as the multiplication table, tables of weights and measures, a table of logarithms, astronomical tables, insurance tables, TIME-TABLES, etc. But formerly sometimes merely: An orderly arrangement of particulars, a list.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Parvul* T 545 Hise tables toiletanes forth he brought Ful wel corrected ne ther lakked nought c 1391 - *Asiatic* ii. 85 So many jems, monythis, & dayes entere in to thy tables of thy mene mote c 1400 *Pyrmor* (1891) 13 In this table men move knowe, what day schal be Ester day 1553 *EDEN Treat Newe Ind* (Arb) 8 The most parte of Globes and mappes are made after Ptolomeus Tables. 1677 *MORISON Int* To Rdr., A briefe Table expressing the value of the small Coynes most commonly spent. 1680 J. MOORE *Arith.* ii. 5 All decimal Arithmetick is brought to that scale or degree, as appears by the Table in the beginning of my other Book. 1694 The multiplication-table [see MULTIPLICATION 6] 1712 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 421 § 8 A Table of the principal Contents in each Paper 1758 *KPOT* tr *Macquer's Chem* I 259 Explanation of the Table of Affinities 1808 *PITT Sources* *Mississ.* iii 221 A statistical table, on which he had in a regular manner taken the whole province of New Mexico, giving latitude, longitude, and population 1858 *BURKE's Civ Lib* (1864) II. ii. 182 Tables of mortality. 1863-72 *WATTS Dict Chem.* I. 464 Table of Atomic Weights

† b. *absol.* = Table of contents (CONTENT sb. 1

2 b) a concise and orderly list of contents, or an index, in quot. 1460 applied to a concordance. *Obs* 1460 *CANONICAL Chron* (Rolls) 154 He was eke the first begynner of the Concoi dauns, whedi is a tabl onto the Bibil. c 1550 H. LLOYD *Treas Health*, The table of this boke 1583 (title) *The Newe Testament*, with a Table or Concordance, Englished by L. Tomson. 1624 *Selden Titles Ilon.* Pref. Bij, Out of the Title, Table, and Contents of the Chapters the Summe and Method discover themselves. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) I 393 A Table to the First Volume 1824 J. JOHNSON *Tylogog* I. 317 The Work contains three Prologues and a Table, which occupy nine leaves

† c. A statement of particulars or details in a concise form, so as to be exhibited at one view, as in a broadside; a synoptical statement, a document embodying such a statement. In quot. a 1577 *fig* a sketch, plan, scheme. *Obs* 1560 *DAUS* tr *Stedans Comm.* xviii. 260 b, *manum*, The Protestantes answer to the table of outlawry 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commu. Eng* (1609) 134 This being as a project or table of a Commonwealth truly laid before you. 1593-4 (Mar. 20) *Proclaim. Privy Comm.* in Arb. *Garner* I. 299 In this brief Table is set down the punishment appointed for the offenders. 1599 *MASSINGER's* *ent. Old Lew* ii. 4 He bought a table, indeed, Only to learn to die by

† d. *Geographical table* a map or chart. *Obs*

1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1637) 106 A chorographical table or mappe of Britaine 1654 tr *Martini's Cong. China* Aij b, I thought it good to prefix a little Geographical table of the Countries, and chief Cities, which might seive as a guide to conduct the eye of the understanding.

e. *Tables* the common arithmetical tables, as the multiplication table and those of money, weights, and measures, esp as learnt at school.

1628 *MISS MITFORD Village Ser.* iii. 125 (*Village School-mistress*) She is going to be a governess, and it's to be hoped the little ladies will take kindly to her tables. 1893 K. GRAHAM *Pagan Papers* (1894) 127 He had 'gone into tables', and had been endowed with a new slate.

II. Special and technical senses (chiefly arising out of sense 1).

† 11 *pl* Tables, formerly the ordinary name of BACKGAMMON (*Obs.* since c 1750); app. orig. the 'men' or pieces used in playing early forms of this game cf. med L. *tabulae*, OF. *tables*, ON. *tafla*, pl. *toflur*, in same sense.

Chiefly in the phr to play at (the) tables, OF *nier as tables* (*Chans Rol.* rith c.) In this application the name has in later use been often associated with sense 4 b.

[a 700 *Epinat Gl* 6 *Alia* *tabulae*. 1745 *Corp. Gl* 110 *Alia* *tebi*] 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 3965 Wip playenge atte tables oper atte chekere a 1300 *Cursor M.* 28338 (Cott.) I ha me liked tidel gammes, chess and tablis 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* *Wace* (Rolls) 11392 Somme pleide wyb des & tables. c 1386 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* § 719 Now comth hasardrie with hise apuntenances as tables and Raffes 1472 *Surtre's Misc.* (1888) 25 John Coke suffers men to play in his house at the tables for money by nightes. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 149 b, A proclamation against all vnlawfull games, in all places, Tables, Dice, Cardes, and Boules, were taken and brent 1665 *Perry's Diary* 21 Sept. After losing a crowne betting at Tables, we walked home. 1700 S. L. tr *Pythe's Voy.* & Ind to Tables & Draughts are allowed, yet must they not play at them for Money 1808 *SCOTT Minn* i xxii, Full well at tables can he play, And sweep at bowls the stake away.

12. *Arch.* a. A general term for a horizontal projecting course or moulding, as a cornice, a string-course. Usually with defining word, as *base-table*, *bench-t.*, *corbel-t.*, *earth-t.*, *grass-t.*, *ground-t.*, *water-t.*: see these words.

13 *Gau & Gr. Kai* 179 And eft a ful huge best hit haled vpon lofte, Of harden hewen ston vp to be tabelz 1447-8 *Corbel* table [see CORBEL sb. 3]. 1640 *Ground-table*

[see GROUND sb. 18]. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 472/1 The Foot Table, is a Square Corne standing out at the bottom, or middle sides of the Gable end 1845 *PARKER Gloss Archit.* (ed 3) 357 The word table, when used separately without any adjectivie term to point out its position, appears to have signified the cornice, but it is very usually associated with other epithets which define its situation, as *base table*, *earth-table*, or *ground table*, *bench-table*, *corbel-table*, &c. *Ibid.* *Earth Table*, or *Ground Table*, and *Grass Table*, the plinth of a wall, or lowest course of projecting stones immediately above the ground.

b. A member consisting of a flat vertical surface, usually of rectangular form, plain or ornamented, sunk in or projecting beyond the general surface of a wall, etc.; a panel

1678 *Moxon Mech Exerc.* No 6 113 In Plate 6 s is the Table 1703 *MAUNDRELL Japon* *Yenus* (1721) 37 A large Table plain d in the side of the Rock 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc* s v *Pedestal*, The generality of architecture use tables or pannels, either in relievo or creux, in the dyes of pedestals. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 594 Table, projecting or raised *Ibid.* Table, raking; one not perpendicular to the horizon 1876 *Gwilt Archit.* *Gloss* s v, When the surface is rough, frosted, or veined, from being broken with the hammer, it is called a *rusted table*

13. † a. A plot of ground for planting; a bed Cf TABLENEAL *Obs* *vase*

c 1440 *Pallad* on *Insul.* 1 810 Mark oute thi tables (glass beddes), ichon by hem selve *Ibid* ii 99 [heeding *De tabulis vinearum*] The tables for thi vyvues maist thou make as the list, or as thi lande Wol axe

b. A flat elevated tract of land; a table-land, plateau, a flat mountain-top; also *Geol.* applied to a horizontal stratum

1587 *HARRISON England* i 1 1/2 Albert the continent hereof, heil as it were a long table betweene the two seas 1607 *Torsell* *Ion f Benets* (1658) 428 There was a Region, called by Ptolomeus, *Randa maris*, a wherun he placeth the eleventh Table of Asia 1634 *Sir I. HUNTER* tr *1700* 13 The ascent to the Sugar-loaf and Table [Table Mountain], two Hiks so named. 1869 *Tozer Highl. Turkey* I 155 A valley, nearly filled up from side to side by a level table of land. 1888 J. D. WHITNEY *Names & Places* 181 (Cent. D) The flat summits of mountains are sometimes called 'tables', and especially in California, where there are several 'table mountains', capped usually with horizontal or table-like masses of basalt.

c. A flat hedge-bank see quot. *Idi*

1844 *STERNES Bk Farm* II 574 The hedger lays them, with the grass side downward, upon the edges of the set- rods, pushing them under and as if to support the thorn roots with them. These are called the *table*.

14. *Palmistry*. The quadrangular space between certain lines in the palm of the hand: see quot., and cf *table line* in 22.

c 1460 *METHAM Wks.* 86 The fourth lyne ys the tabyl lyne, for that parte off the hand ys clepyd the tabyl the qwythe ys be twene the myd lyne and the tabyl lyne. 1596 *SHAKS, Merch V.* ii. 11 167 If anie man in Italie have a fairer table which doth offer to swaere vpon a booke, I shall have good fortune. 1665 *SHIRLEY Love Tricks* v. 1. (1631) 63 In this table Lies your story, 'tis no fable, Not a line within your hand But I easily vnderstand. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn* 87 This space is called the Table of the hand, which hath on the one side the Mensal Line, on the other the middle Natural Line 1883 *FRIU & HERRON-ALLEN Chronology* 138 The Quadrangle is that portion of the human hand comprised between the line of the Head and the line of the Heart, and between the line of Fate and the line of Apollo It is sometimes called the table of the Hand

15. † a. A small cake of some drug or confection = TABLET sb. 3 *Obs*.

1580 *FRAMPTON Monardi's Dial* *Yon* 162 Then take a small table of 10sade of a sweete smel, 1621 *VENNOR Tobacco* (1650) 420 Tables made with an Ounce or two of fine Sugar dissolved in Fennell water.

b. A large flat circular disk, plate, or sheet of crown-glass, being the form in which it is made

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 385/2 A Table is a broad peece of Glass neere a yard, some more, square, it is also called a Tablet. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc* s v *Glass*, The number of tables annealed at a time. *Ibid.* Ratchiff crown glass, the tables being of a circular form, about three foot six inches in diameter 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 420 The glass is bought by the crate, which consists of twelve tables. 1890 V. J. GORDON *Foundry* 144 The 'table' of crown glass is from four to five feet across.

c. A crystal of flattened or short prismatic form. 1796 *KIRWAN Elem Min.* (ed 2) I 362 Crystallized in rhomboidal tables 1805-17 R. JAMIESON *Char Min* (ed 3) 106 Table is but a very short prism 1857 *MILLER Elem Chem* (1862) III 542 The acid benzoate of potash in colourless, pearly tables, sparingly soluble in water.

d. A sheet (of lead).

1809 *BAWDWIN Domesday Bk* 994 These manors paid in King Edward's time five catlods of lead of fifty tables (orig v *plaustratas plumbi de l tabulis*)

16 *Anat.* Each of the two dense bony layers of the skull, separated by the diploë

1612 *WOODALL Surg Male Wks.* (1653) 3 If a Fracture happen in the Cranium, with contusion and depression of both the Tables thereof, 1799 *HOOPER Med. Diet.* *Diploë* the spongy substance between the two tables of the skull 1898 *Syd Soc. Lex* s v, The inner or vitreous table is compared to porcelain, and is close-grained and brittle

17 A flat plate, board, or the like, forming part of a mechanism or apparatus.

† a. The face or dial-plate of a clock or watch. a 1677 *HALE Prim Orig. Man.* iv 326 To fit the Table with Divisions suitable to the Hours *Ibid* vi 341 The Wheels, and the Ballance, and the Case, and Table

b. In various manufactures, A flat metal plate

8

raised rim on which plate-glass is mounted.
 1747-48 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Glass. The table of glass is now in its last perfection. When taken out, they lay it on a table of copper. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 202. Another essential part of the apparatus consists in flat tables whereon the plates of glass are cast. 1832 J. HOLLAND *Mining Metal.* II. 238. By turning the wheel, the table E is drawn between the cylinders, the counterpoise F rising accordingly. 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 590. Whenever the melted glass is poured out, two men spread it over the table. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2, 77/2. The shaping-machine has two tables for holding work of both of which are movable up and down and longitudinally. 1892 [see *table-loader* in 22].
 C. (See *onit*.)

d. In an organ (a) The upper part of the sound-board, above the sound-board bars and grooves, perforated with holes for admitting air to the pipes. (In quot. 1852 applied to the sound-board bars.) (b) The upper board of the bellows.

e 'The board or bar in a draw-loom to which the tails of the harness are attached' (Knight, 1877).

g. *Plain table* (surveying instrument) see

18 a. The upper horizontal surface of a table

1530 *Lett & Pap Hen VIII*, IV. No 6789 (P. R. O.),
111 diamantes wherof ii poynted and ii tables 1538 *Acc*
Ld, High Treas Scotl. VII 14 And grete diamand sett in
table for the quenis spousing ring 1703 *Lond. Gaz* No

19 *Perspective*. A name for the perspective plane, or 'plane of the picture': see PLANE *s.b.*³ Id. (Cf. sense 3) ? *Obs*

20 = TABULA 2
1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

1547 SALESBURY *Welsh Dict., Islcwyruf*, *table ale 1848
DICKENS *Dombey* xviii, Mrs Wickam takes more table-ale
than usual 1632 *Star Chamb Cases* (Camden) 100 It is
hard I confesse to call in question for all that is spoaken at

22 Special Combs. table-allowance, an allowance of money for provisions (= *table money* (a)), table-almanac, an almanac on a single sheet or card, table-anvil, 'a small anvil adapted to be screwed to a table for bending plates of metal or wires, making small repairs, etc.' (Knight 1877); † table balas see BALAS, and cf. TABLE DIAMOND, RUBY, table-bat [BAT sb² 11], 'a horizontal stratum of 'bat' or shale in a bed of coal; table-bed see quot., table-bell, a small hand-bell placed upon the table for summoning attendants; table-bit. see quot., † table-carpet, a woollen table-cloth (see CARET sb. 1), table-centre, a piece of embroidery, decorated work, etc., for the centre of a table, placed over the table-cloth; table-churn, a churn placed upon a table; table-clamp, a clamp for fastening something to a table; table-clock, a clock that is or may be placed on a table; table-couch, a couch for reclining on at table, table-counter, a counter of the form of a table; table-cover, a cloth of wool or other fabric used for covering a table permanently or when not in use for meals (= TABLE-CLOTH b), † table coverer, an attendant who 'covered' the table, i. e. laid the cloth, etc. for a meal (see COVER v. 1 2 d); table-crumb, a crumb that falls from the table at a meal, † table-decker = *table-coverer*; table-discourse, discourse at table, table-talk; table-faced *a* = TABLE-OUT (see sense 18); table-flap, a hinged flap or 'leaf' at the end or side of a table, which can be raised so as to extend the surface, † table-gesture [GESTURE sb. 2], posture or attitude at table, i. e. at a meal; table-glass, (*a*) glass made in 'tables' (see 15 b), crown-glass, (*b*) a glass (drinking-vessel) for use at table; † table-gospeller, one who makes table-talk of the gospel, one whose religion is mere talk, table-grinder, 'a form of grinding-bench' (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1877), table-ground, flat elevated ground (cf. TABLE-LAND); table-knife, a knife used at table, esp. one of the shape or size used in cutting the meat small; table-knight, a knight who sits at some one's table, *spe.* at the ROUND TABLE, table-lathe, a small lathe clamped to a table when in use; table-leaf [LEAF sb. 12 c], (*a*) = *table-flap*; (*b*) any additional piece which can be inserted so as to extend the surface of a table, also *attrib.* table-leaf joint, the form of joint, with one part convex and the other concave, used in a hinged table-leaf, table-lifting, the lifting of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); table-line, in *Palmistry*, a line running from beneath the little finger to the base of the index-finger, forming the

upper boundary of the 'table'; table-linen, linen for use at table, as table-cloths and table-napkins; table-loader, one who loads the host-table of a lift; table-maid, a domestic servant who lays the table and waits at meals; table-maker, a joiner who makes tables; table-matter (*Printing*) = table-work, table-money, (a) an extra allowance of money made to the higher officers in the British army and navy for table expenses; (b) a charge made in some clubs for the use of the dining-room; also, an extra charge in some restaurants; † table monument, a monument consisting of a 'table' (sense 2 a); a monumental tablet; table-mountain, a flat-topped mountain; *spec* the name of the mountain which rises behind Cape Town; table-moving, the moving of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); table-music, music in parts, so printed (as in some early books of madrigals, etc.) that the performers, sitting at opposite sides of a table, can read their respective parts from the same page or opening; table-napery = table-linen; table-napkin, a napkin used at meals to protect the clothes from being soiled, to wipe the fingers, etc.; table-pew, a large pew containing the communion-table, as formerly usual in some Presbyterian and other churches; † table-picture, a picture painted on a 'table' (sense 3); table-plain, an elevated plain, a table-land; table-plane, a plane for making rule-joints in table-flaps, etc.; table-plank, a plank serving as a table when placed upon supports, cf. 6 b, table-plate, (a) articles of plate (*PLATE* *sb.* 15), for use at meals, (b) a plate (usually of earthenware) from which food is eaten at table; (c) a flat metal plate on which pulverized gold or silver ore is treated with mercury in the process of amalgamation; † table-play, play at 'tables' or backgammon, so † table-player, † tables-playing; table-prayers, a name for the communion service, or a part of it, read at the communion-table, but without administration, † table-rent see quot; table-rock, a flat-topped rock; † table-room, room or place at table, i.e. at meals, board; table-saw, a small saw fitted to a table and worked by a treadle; table-service, (a) the Communion service (in Presbyterian churches); (b) service or attendance at table, (c) a set of utensils for the table, as a dinner-service, table-shore, *Naut.*, a low level shore; table-sod, in hedging, one of the sods forming the 'table' (sense 13 c), table-song, (a) *Gr. Anth.*, a song sung by the guests at a banquet in turn; (b) a part-song such as is sung in a German *Heidentafel* or choral society (*Cent. Dict.*); table-spar, a name for WOLLASTONITE, also called *tabular spar*, occurring in 'tables' or flat crystals; table-sport, sport or play at table, in quot., an object of sport or mockery at table, the butt or laughing-stock of a company, table-tapping = TABLE-RAPPING; table-tennis, a parlor game resembling lawn-tennis, played upon a table = PING-PONG; table-tiling, -tipping, the tilting or tipping of a table by supposed spiritual agency (cf. TABLE-TURNING); so table-tipper, one who practises table-tipping; table-tomb, a tomb in the Roman catacombs containing a burial-chest with a flat cover; any tomb in some way resembling a table, table-top, (a) the upper surface of a table, (b) a flat top of a hill, rock, etc.; table-topped (-t^{opt}) a, having a flat top like that of a table; table-tree, an adjustable table-like rest mounted on a lathe; table-turf = table-sod, table-vessel, a vessel for use at table, † such vessels collectively (*obs.*); table-water, water (*esp.* a mineral water) suitable for drinking at table; table-wheel: see quot; table-work (*Printing*), the setting up of tables (sense 10), or of matter between column rules; *concr.* printed matter of this kind, as distinguished from ordinary letter-press. See also TABLE-BOARD, -BOOK, -CLOTH, etc.

1820 WELLINGTON IN *Gurw. Disp.* (1838) V 598, I beg that I will draw a 'table allow'ance of thirty shillings a day 1662 *Stations' Register* (Arb.) IV 11 'Table almanacke on a sheet of paper 1590 *Letts & Papers Hen VIII*, IV No 6789 (P.R.O.) A goodly carkeyn with a fayr table balase 1712 F BELLERS in *Phil Trans* XXVII 542 The 'Table-Bat, next under the Rubile Iron Stone. 1773 JOHNSON, 'Tablebed, a bed of the figure of a table 1858 SIMMONDS *Dt Trade*, * *Table-bell*, a small hand-bell for summoning domestics or office attendants. 1843 HOI 1-11 *Apple Turning* II xiv 539 The spoon-bit the 'table-bit, for making the holes for the wooden joints of tables, [is] of this kind 1775 J. CHAPPELOW *Rt. Way Rich* (1777) 144 *Table-carpets or bed-coverlets. 1802 *Lady's Realm* X. 616 This white satin 'table-centre is decorated with ribbon, lace, braid, and embroidery 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III 906 For this purpose, there is perhaps none better than

Hence **Tableau** *v.*, *trans* to put into a tableau.
1893 *Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 873 'Tableaued' year by year in the popular Christmas crib, the Ass and the Ox, have become only less familiar than the Shepherds.

Table-board.

†1. A board for backgammon or any similar game. = **TABLE** *sb* 4a, **BOARD** *sb* 2c. *Obs*
1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/1 A Tabylle burde, tabella. 1540 HYNDROP *tr.* *Venus Instur. Chr. Wom.* F. 11, What a foule thing it is, to see a woman in steade of her woolbasket, to handle the tableboard. 1623 *WENSTER Devil's Law-Case* II. 1, Shaking your elbow at the table-board. 1905 [see **TABLE-MAN**].

2. A board forming the top of a table; also a table (*obs.* or *dial.*).

a. 1603 in H. Hall *Soc. Elix.* Age VII (1886) 99 Table-bordes, formes, and a counting table. 1668 CLARENDON *Imd.* Tracts (1727) 33 Walnut-tree of which I made some table-boards and frames for chairs. 1731 W. HALL *Penny Perspective* IV. 1, The Table Board fixed on the three Legs. 1847-78 HALLI-FULL, *Table-board*, a table. *Corvus*.

3. Board, 1 e. meals, without lodging. *U. S.*
1884 *N. York Herald* 17 Oct. 2/3 First class table Board. 1895-6 *Cal. Univ.* *Nevruska* 177 Table board ranges from \$1.50 to \$2.50 per week.

Table-book.

†1. A book composed of tablets for memoranda; a pocket note-book or memorandum-book. *Obs.*

1596 *NASHE Saffron Walden* Wiles (Grosart) III. 67 Registers. busie with their Table books to gather phrases. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* II. 11, 16. 1616 *True Eng. Fals.* in *Harl. Misc.* (Malt.) III. 332 Writing my notes out of my table-book. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 10 May, Found in the dead man's pocket a table-book, wherein were entered the names of several places where he was to go. 1711-12 *SWIFT Foul to Stella* 22 Jan, He thanked me for telling him, and immediately put his name in his table-book. 1818 *Singer's Hist. Cases* 276 He was observed to busy himself by writing in his table book.

2. A book of arithmetical or other tables; a Ready Reckoner or the like.

1817 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 28 He cannot count his fingers without a table-book.

3. An ornamental book for a drawing-room table.
1845 (title) George Cruikshank's Table-Book. 188. *Lit. World* (Cent. Dict.), The Christmas table-book has well nigh disappeared, and well-illustrated editions of famous works are becoming more and more popular.

Hence †**Table-book-wise** *adv.* *Obs.*, in the manner of a table-book (sense 1).

1644 *HOWELL For Trav.* (Arb.) 27 Some do use to have a small leger booke fairly bound up table-book-wise.

Table-cloth (*tā'bl'klōp*, -klōp, for pl. see **CLOTH** *sb*). A cloth for covering a table.

a. A white cloth, usually of linen, spread upon a table in preparation for a meal, and upon which the dishes, plates, etc. are placed.

1467 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 409 My mastyr paid there for a tabylle clothe if s. vj d. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 34 Item, y^e dyapre Tablecloths for the high Alter 1575 in Wilks & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III. 363 If either fellow or pensioner do wipe his hande or finger of the table clothe he shall pay for every time y^e. 1886 B. YOUNG *Guassio's Civ. Conv.* IV. 185 Y^e table clothe was spread. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 481 Table clothes and linen used at the solemn Coronation. 1855 Mrs. GASKELL *North & S.* xxvi. Clothes-basket[s] full of tablecloths and napkins. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Sept. 3/1 Equal to the task of instructing a laundress in the ironing of a tablecloth.

b. A cloth, usually of woollen material and often of ornamental design, used to cover a table permanently or when not in use for meals; = **table-cover** (**TABLE** *sb* 22).

1610 in *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* (1862) IV. 109 If the green table-cloth be too little I will make a pair of warm stockings of it. 1879 *CROCKI 17 Kit Kennedy* xlix 358 The letter was laid down on the tablecloth, with a fast-falling rain of tears falling upon it.

c. *fig.* Name for a cloud covering the flat top and hanging down over the edge of Table Mountain at the Cape of Good Hope.

1793 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VIII. 16/2 The Table Land or Mountain is sometimes suddenly capped with a white cloud, by some called the 'spreading of the Table-cloth'. 1836 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 29 When the cloud that they call the Table-cloth comes down, people are often lost in the fog. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Oct. 1/3, I had no time to spare for the ascent of Table Mountain, and the tablecloth of clouds indeed forbade me to attempt it.

Hence **Table-cloth thing** (-klōp), *linen* for table-cloths, **Table-cloth-wise** *adv.*, in the manner of a table-cloth; **Table-cloth-ty** (-klōp) *a.*, resembling or suggesting a table-cloth.

1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Bate* xxxi, I in having linen spun, an' thinking all the while it'll make sheeting and table-cloth for her when she's married. 1897 *Kipling Life's Handicap*, End of Passage 155 Clouds of tawny dust flung themselves tablecloth-wise among the tops of the parched trees, and came down again. 1866 *HOWELL'S Venet. Life* in Where the marble is carved in vast and heavy folds, to simulate a curtain it has a harshness decidedly table-cloth.

Table-cut, *a.* (*sb*) [*f.* **TABLE** *sb*], used adverbially + **Cut** *phl.*, or *sb* 2] Of a diamond or other precious stone. Cut in the form of a 'table' see **TABLE** *sb*. 18 and **TABLE DIAMOND**.

1688 *Lond. Gas.* No. 2320/4, Lost, a Diamond Ring, Table Cut. 1704 *Ibid.* No. 4046/4, 8 Rings, one a Diamond with 7 Stones, Table cut. 1905 A. LANG in *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 566, I could not tell what stones the table-cut stones were.

b. *sb*. The style of cutting a precious stone as described in A. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

So **Table-cutter**, a lapidary who cuts precious stones in 'tables'; **Table-cutting** = B.

1877 E. W. STREETER *Precious Stones* IV. 23 A little later [than 1373] the so-called 'table cutters' at Nürnberg, and all other stone-engravers, formed themselves into a guild. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2478/1 Table-cutting is adopted with flat thin gems, which have not sufficient protuberance to be cut as rose diamonds or brilliants.

Tabled (*tā'bl'd*), *a.* [*f.* **TABLE** *sb.* and *v*]

1. Made in or into the form of a table or flat surface; shaped like a table; *spec.* = **TABLE-CUT** *a.*

1324 *Wyclif Exod.* xxxv. 11 The tabernacle, and the roof of it, and the covering. ynges, and the tabld sides. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (Ballad Soc.) 51 Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Saphyres poynted, tabld, 10k, and round. 1832 J. BREE *St. Herbert's Isle* 95 Mountains with tabled heads. 1853 M. ARNOLD *Empeolotes on Etna* II. 177 Sitting on a tabled stone.

2. ? Pictured, depicted. *rare.*

1848 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 4) vii. 84 The mornlt level and the shameless mate, The tabled hues of darkness and of blood.

3. Entered on a list, listed. *Sc.*

c. 1630 Sir T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 9 The Keeper was obliged to affix on the Tolbooth-wall the Roll of the tabled Causes.

4. Having a table or tables, in *comb.*, as **double-tabled** *adj.*, having two 'tables', leaves, or tablets (*cf.* **TABLE** *sb* 2 e).

1848 *BAILEY Festus* (ed. 4) xix. 216 The bright universe, The double tabled book of Heaven and earth.

†**Table d'hôte** (*tābl'dōt*). [*Fr.*, = host's table] A common table for guests at a hotel or eating-house; a public meal served there at a stated hour and at a fixed price, an ordinary. Also *attrib.*, as *table d'hôte dinner*.

1617 *MORVSON Itin.* III. 60 Neither at this time was there any ordinarie Table (which they call *Table de l'hoste*, the Hosts table) a 1667 *COWLEY Ess. Verse & Prose, Liberty Wks.* (1684) 83 All this is but *Table d'Host*, 'tis crowded with people for whom he cares not. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 19 Sept. Miss Howe, who rides a fox chace, and dines at the *table d'hôte* at Grantham. 1816 *Gentil Mag.* LXXXVI. 1. 198/2 At Dunkirk I found a good table d'hôte, a luxury which foreign travellers do not find in England. 1838 *Murray's Handbk. N. Germ.* 300/1 The table d'hôte dinner takes place at 2 o'clock.

Table diamond. [*f.* **TABLE** *sb*. 18 + **DIAMOND**]. A diamond cut with a table or large flat upper surface surrounded by small facets; esp. a thin diamond so cut having a flat under surface.

1470 *N. C. Wills* (Surt.) 908/1 A ring of gold with table diamond. 1519 *Let. & P. Hen. VIII.* III. No. 463 (P. R. O.) A black carkeyn with a syphre ganyssed with three table diamants, con losenge diamand, con great poynted diamant. 1607 in *Henrik's Mem.* App. vii. (1822) 212 A ring, with a table diamond on the head. 1750 D. JERRARD *Diamonds & Pearls* 58 The manufacture of Table and Rose Diamonds. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 6 The forms into which the diamond is cut are the brilliant, the rose, and the table. 1877 W. JONES *Finger Ring* 379 A ring with seventy-five table diamonds, set in gold.

Tableful (*tā'bl'fūl*) [*f.* **TABLE** *sb* + **FUL**] The amount or number that a table will hold or accommodate.

a. As many (persons) as can be seated at a table; a company seated at a table and occupying all the seats around it.

1535 *COVERDALE Mark* vi. 39 He commaunded them all to syt down by table fulles, upon the grene grass. 1774 *ANGELL ADAMS in Jean Lett.* (1876) 35 We make a table-ful at meal times. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakf.-t.* III. One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of esprit.

b. As many (things) as a table will hold
1886 *Philadelphia Times* 9 Jan (Cent.), Three large tablefuls of housekeeping things.

†**Tableity**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [*f.* **TABLE** *sb*, + **ITY**; rendering *Eliasmas's L. menseiatis* for *Gr. τραπεζιτης* (Diog. Laertes) *cf.* **CUPPITY**.] The abstract quality of a table.

1541 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 123 b, Hauyng in his mouth the said forged vocables of the Ideas, as for example, tableities, for the fiction of table. *Ibid.* 124 b [see **CUPPITY**]. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* vii. (1702) 287/1 Plato answered, it is true indeed, you have Eyes, by which the Table and Cup are seen, but not an Intellect, by which *Tableity* and *Cuppity* are seen. 1703 *LOCKE Defence App. Pers. Identity* (1766) 41 Personality therefore may be ranked among the whole scholastic terms of corporeity, egoty, tableity, etc.

Table-land. [*f.* **TABLE** *sb*. + **LAND** *sb*] An elevated region of land with a generally level surface, of large or considerable extent; a lofty plain, a plateau.

1697 *DAMPIER Voy.* I. xix. 531 The most remarkable Land at Sea is a high Mountain, steep to the Sea, with a flat even top, which is called the Table Land [at the Cape of Good Hope]. 1774 *COOK Voy.* S. Pole III. IV. (1777) II. 50 At sun-rise we discovered a high table land (an island) bearing E by S. 1824 *MISS MIFFOORD Village Ser.* I. 70 (*Lucy*) The common is one of a series of heathy hills, or rather a high table land, pierced in one part by a ravine of marshy ground. 1899 *BARING GOULD Bk. of West I.* x. 155 The great irregular tableland of Dartmoor, over a thousand feet above the sea.

b. Without a or pl. Elevated level ground.
1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 248 These lofty plats of table-land seem to form a peculiar feature in the American continents. 1859 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 190 One long line of table-land, half mountain, half plain.

c. *fig.*
1820 *HAZLITT Lect. Dram. Lit.* 12 He [Shakspeare] indeed overlooks and commands the adunation of poetry, but

he does it from the table-land of the age in which he lived. 1876 *GEO. ELIOT Dan. Der.* III. xxi, A healthy Briton on the central table land of life.

Tableless (*tā'bl'les*), *a.* [-LESS] Without a table, unfurnished with a table.

1887 H. KNOLLIS *Sh. Life Japan* 183, I am conducted into the enlarged partition in a doll's house, clean as a match-box, but tableless and chairless. 1895 *Strand Mag.* Oct. 451/1 The tableless, curtainless, carpetless, chestless apartment.

†**Tableman**. *Obs.* Pl. -men.

1. One of the 'men' or pieces used in any game played on a board, esp. backgammon.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/1 A Tabylle man, *scacens*, *calculus*. 1534 *Camden Misc.* (1855) 39 One paire of tables of peerle, withoute table men. 1566 *BACON Sylva* § 138 A Soft Body dampeth the Sound. And therefore in Colleges they use to line the Tablemen. 1641 *HINDS Y. Brnen* xl. 123 He saw everywhere Cards and Dice, Tables and Tablemen. 1795 *SLOANE Jamaica* II. 136 The wood [Guaiacum] is good for bowls, tables, table-men, and cabinets. 1905 *FISKE Chess in Iceland* 89 The list of chess boards and chessmen, table-boards and table-men in the king's possession.

2. Applied in contempt to a gamester.

1608 *DEKKER Lanthorne & Candle* D. J. b, Knowing that your most selected Gallants are the only Table-men that are paid withal at Ordinaries. 1609 — *Gulls Horn* 66 Introd. 2 All the painted table men about you, take you to be heines apparant to 11th Midasse.

†**Tablemeal**, *adv.* *Obs.* *rare*—1 [*f.* **TABLE** *sb* (sense 13 a) + **MEAL** rendering *L. tabulātum*] By 'tables'; bed by bed.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* III. 148 Thi ynes olde eke gaffe hem table mele.

Tablement (*tā'bl'mēt*). [*f.* **TABLE** *v.* + **MENT**, after *L. tabulamentum*, *f. tabuläre*.]

1. *Arch* = **TABLE** *sb*. 12 a, also, a foundation or basement.

a. 1300 *Cusor M.* 1678 A schippe he hones þe to dight. Frueten [elien] on heght, þar es pentent, Fia grund vnto þe tabulment. 13 *E. E. Allt P. A.* 993 Vch tabulment wat a serlypez ston. 1489 *CAXTON Paytes of L.* II. xxxv. 147 An edylfye made of giete tymber and of tablementes with many loftes and stailages. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* (1634) II. 601 Stones larger than small tablements of pillars or counting-boards. 1603 — *Phitarch's Mor.* 196 We sat us downe upon the tablements on the South side of the temple. 1853 *PARKER Turner's Dom. Aichit* II. v. 218 So that a decent stone tablement be made on the wall.

2. A wooden frontal for an altar = **TABULA** 2.

1446 *Tatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 86 Payde to W. Stubbe 1 ydding to Brystowe to see the tabylment 1500 in *Wittich Archaeol.*, etc. *Mag.* (1855) II. 320 Pfd for making of the tabulment of the High Altar. 1554 *Inw. Ch. Goods Berks.* 24 A clothe to hang before the tablement.

3. A tabulation, list, catalogue. *Obs. rare.*
1551 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl.* Ep. to King, And thus will I omit this great tablement of vnappie hap.

†**Tabler** 1. *Obs.* Also 4 tablere, 5 tablere [In sense 1, a. OF. *tablier* (12-13th c. in Godef.) = *L. tabulārūm*, in one of its mediæval senses, *f. tabula* table. *cf.* **TABLE** *sb* 4.]

1. A backgammon board; hence, the game of backgammon or 'tables'. Also, a chess-board.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 1042 To play at þe ches or at þe tablere. c. 1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 247 Wiþinne a monþe he mygt se to pleie at þe tabler. 1426 *LYDGE De Guil. Pilgr.* 1722 Squar as ys a Tabler. 14 *Metr. Voc.* in *Wr. Wulker* 626/13 *Scaccarūm* checuie, *alea* tableteie, *decus* dyce. 1474 *CAXTON Chess* IV. i (1883) 161 Wheifore y^e ther ben in the table as many poynts wyde as ben full.

2. (? A table-cloth or a towel. *med. L. tabularum*)
1394 *Eari Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 178 Graunsom bastard pro y^e tabler per ipsum empot^r ibidem pro domno, xij scot. 1393 *Ibid.* 287 Pro iij lb cottoni et j matte, pro j tablerio.

Tabler 2 (*tā'blər*). Now *rare*. [*f.* **TABLE** *sb* and *v* + **ER**. In sense 1 = OF. *tableour*, in other senses = OF. *tablier*.]

†1. A player at backgammon. *Cf.* **TABLING** *vbl* *sb* 2 *Obs*.

1561 *BP PARKHURST Instructions* 19 Dyces, tablers, carders, swearers or vehemently suspected therof. 1571 *GRINDAL Instructions* § 23 Rem (Parker Soc.) 130 Nor any of you shall be a hunter, hawk, dicer, carder, tabler.

2. Rendering *Gr. τραπεζιτης*, a money-changer.
c. 1550 *CHURCH Malt.* xxv. 27 You schold yearfoor haav put out mⁱ moni to y^e tablers.

3. a. One who gets his meals at another's table for payment, = **BOARDER** 1. *Obs.* or *rare*.

1598 *FLORIO Ital. Dict.*, *Comensale*, a fellow booider, a fellow commonee, a fellow tabler. 1641 *HINDS Y. Brnen* III. 10 He was sent to be taught and trained up under one James Roe where he continued a Scholler and Tabler for the space of three years. a. 1714 M. HENRY *Life F. Tallents* Wks. 1853 I. 624 He left off house keeping, and went to be a tabler. 1755 JOHNSON, *Boarder*, a tabler; one that eats with another at a settled rate.

b. One who boards persons. *Obs.*
1665 *BRATTLIWAIR Comment Two Tales* 8 We are to suppose him to be a Lodger or Tabler of Scholars and other Artists, for their Chamber and weekly Commons.

4. Possible in senses 4-8 of **TABLE** *v.*, as in 'the tabler of the resolution', etc.

Table-rapping. The production of raps or knocking sounds on a table without apparent physical means, by spiritualists ascribed to the agency of departed spirits, and used as a supposed means of communication with them.

1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & It. Note Bks.* II. 141 He made his communication by means of table-rapping. 1860 *All*

Year Round No. 64 328 His aunt, who almost made a profession of table-rapping, who kept a journal of her spiritual experiences.

Table Round, = **ROUND TABLE** *sb.*

Table ruby. A ruby cut with a large flat upper surface surrounded by small facets of *TABLE sb.* 18, *TABLE DIAMOND*.

1529 in *Wills Doct Com* (Camden) 18 One ring with a table ruby 1660 F BROOKER *Le Blanc's* 1100 285, I gave a fair table Ruby to my Sister 1901 *Westm Gas* 31 Dec 1/1 The Coronation ring will probably take the form of a plain gold ring set with a large table ruby on which is engraved a plain or St George's Cross

Table-spoon. A spoon (larger than a dessert-spoon) used for taking soup, and, in a larger size, for serving vegetables, puddings, etc. at table

1763 *Brit Mag* IV. 275 The villain stole two large table-spoons 1865 *DICKENS* *Mart* 1. 11, Like a face in a table-spoon.

Hence **Tablespoonful**, as much as a table-spoon holds.

1772 HUGGINS in *Phil Trans* LXIII 140 Half a table-spoonful of the solution 1856 *KANE* *Arct Expl* I. xvi. 198 Brandy served out in table-spoonful doses 1894 *WALSH* *Coffee* (Philad) 240 Add half table-spoonful of powdered chicory to two table-spoonfuls of ground coffee

Table-stone.

†1. *Arch.* A flat stone, a stone tablet; also, a horizontal stone *Obs.*

1467-9 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 641 Pto nova operacione et positione tabulionis [in the walls of a church] 1554 *Aberdeen Reg.* (1844) I. 281 Findand sufficient hewyn stanes to the hault wark with the tabill stane of the gavillis and makand the said tolbutth vatturthicht

2. *Archæol.* a. A flat stone supported by two or more upright stones, a cromlech or dolmen; also, the horizontal stone forming the top of this.

1840 T. A. TROLOPE *Summ Britany* II 88 These dolmens, or table-stones, consist of one large flat mass, supported by several upright stones 1880 *JRFFRIS* *Gr Ferne* F 150 He clawed right under the table-stone of the dolmen.

b. A small flat round stone supposed to have been used in a game resembling draughts

1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II iv vi 335 Table-stones, or draughtmen, are found alongside the weapons and other relics buried with the warrior

Tablet (*æ*-blet), *sb.* Forms 4-6 *tablette*, 5 *tablette*, -elett(e), (*æ*-plet), 5-6 *tablett*, *tablettel*(t), 6 *tablettel*, *Sc.* *tablett*, *tabullatte*, 6-*tablett*. [a OF. *tablette* (13th c), F. *tablette*, dim. of *table*, = Pr. *tauleta*, Sp. *tableta*, Pg. *taboleta*, It. *taoletta*, med.L. *tabuleta* (1376 in Du Cange) see *TABLE sb.* and -*ette*]

1. A small, flat, and comparatively thin piece of stone, metal, wood, ivory, or other hard material, artificially shaped for some purpose; a small slab.

a. A small slab of stone or metal bearing or intended to bear an inscription or carving, esp. one affixed to a wall as a memorial; also applied to a flat surface cut in a rock for the same purpose.

1315 *SUOREHAM* III 67 Ope two tablettes of ston. He hys [= them] wrot, Moyses by-toh. 1447 *BOKENHAM* *Seymlys* (Roxb) 254 A tablet of maylly [he] held in hys bonde. 1649 G DANIEL *Tymarch*, Hen V c. lvi. His single Honour needs noe Fret of Names 'To glimie oie the Tablet. 1700 *Prior Carmen Saculare* 167 When The pillar'd marble, and the tablet brass, Mouldering, drop the victor's praise 1851 *LAYARD* *Pop. Acc Discov Nineveh* Intro. 73 The most important bilingual inscriptions hitherto discovered are those, in the rock tablet of Belsham. 1867 vii 163 Four tablets have been cut in the rock 1870 F R. WILSON *Ch Lundisf* 30 The mural tablets are also numerous.

b. A slab or panel, usually of wood, for a picture or inscription. *Votive tablet*. An inscribed panel anciently hung in a temple in fulfilment of a vow, e.g. after deliverance from shipwreck or dangerous illness. Chiefly *arch* or *Hist.*

1581 *PETITE* *Guasso's Civ. Conv* 1. (1586) 30b, Others, with Tablets and pictures used to represent men and women in some infamous and dishonest act 1700 *DYDEN* (J), Through all Greece the young gentlemen learned, to design upon tablets of boken wood. 1782 V. KNOX *Ess* lxiii 274 Apelles used to say, that Protagoras knew not when to take his hand from the tablet which he was painting 1851 D WILSON *Preh Ann* (1863) II iii 140 A votive tablet in honour of the Legate 1869 *LUCY* *Europ Mor* I. lii 382 The votive tablets of those who escaped are suspended in the temple, while those who were shipwrecked are forgotten

c. A small smooth inflexible or stiff sheet or leaf for writing upon; usually, one of a pair or set hinged or otherwise fastened together; anciently, of wood, or other material, covered with wax, written upon with a style, and used for correspondence, legal documents, etc., in later times, of ivory, cardboard, or the like, carried in the pocket and used for memoranda; hence sometimes, in pl. *tablets*, applied vaguely to a note-book. Formerly called *tabulae* (*TABLE sb.* 2 b).

1611 *SHAKS* *Cymb* v. iv 109 This Tablet lay vpon his Brest, wherein Our pleasure, his full Fortune, doth confine 1870 *MME D'ARLAV* *Diary* 29 Apr. Had I not kept memorandums in my tablets, I could not possibly give any account of our proceedings 1836 *MARRYAT* *Japhet* xl, I took out my tablets, and wrote down the address 1860 *RAWLINSON* *Herodotus* vii. § 239 IV. 196 Demaratus..took a pair of

tablets, and clearing the wax away from them, wrote what the king was purposing to do upon the wood. 1883 *Chamb Jral* 28 Apr 266/2 There were unearthed nearly forty thousand inscribed tablets of unbaked clay. 1885 *BIBL* (R V) *Isa*, viii 1 Take thee a great tablet, and write upon it with the pen of a man

d. In general or various applications, as a slab or tile, used in roofing or flooring, a flat piece in some mechanism, etc.; in quot. 1782 applied to playing-cards.

1440 *Pallad* on *Husb* 11, 195 Now brode and thynne Tilette or tablette of maibul stoon 1598 *FAYES* *Acc E. India* & P 395 A Bed made on the Tablets upon the Tops of their Houses 1782 *COWPER* *Progr Err* 170 The painted tablets, dealt and dealt again 1841 I WILLIAMS *Baptistery* 1 (1874) 1 Quaint tablets sang'd some antique hearth around, Blue Holland porcelain, all rudely wrought

†2. An ornament of precious metal or jewellery of a flat form, worn about the person. *Obs.* [Cf. med.L. *tabula* and *tabulellus* in Du Cange.]

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) 231 Eueych of hem bereth a tablett of Iaspere or of Iuory or of cristall 1504 *Will Goodyear* (Somerset H.), My tablet of golde that I was wonte to weare about my nek. 1542 *Acc Lond H* 1 *reas. Scott* VIII, 58 Chenzies, tabullattis, tergattis, bracellattis, ringis. 1546 *Iow Ch. Goods* (Surtees) 86 A great tablet of golde having in yt the ymage of Our Lady 1883 *GOLDING* *Calvary on Dent* cxxvi 774 These great lords & braue lads which wil neede weare tablets at their neckes y^e is to say sumptuous Jewels for folke to gaze at a great way off. 1611 *BIBLE* *Exod* xxxv. 22 And they came both men and women, and brought bracelets, and earmings, and 11ngs, & tablets, all Jewels of gold c 1620 Z. Boyd *Zion's Flowers* (1855) 31 The tablets and the rings made for the eare

3. A small flat or compressed piece of some solid confection, drug, or the like, a lozenge of flattened (originally rectangular) form, a flat cake of soap.

1582 *HFSTER* *Secr Phio* av 1 xxix 34 Givung them eueych moriying one dragme of good Sope in tablettes accordyng to our inuention 1626 *BACON* *Sylva* § 970 It is yet in use, to wear little bladderis of quicksilver, or tablets of arsenic, as preseruatiues against the plague. 1655 *CULPEPER* *Rimetus* 1. ii 15 You may often use these Tablets, or Lozenges following. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn* I, *Tablets*, or solid Electuaries, are much the same with Lozenges 1890 *Lancet* 1 Nov 39 (Adv. B. W. & Co.) The Dicarbo-nate of Potash and Bicarbonate of Soda 'Tablets' or 'Tablous' prove efficacious in dyspepsia 1898 *Alburt's Syst Med* V. 996 [Trinitine may be administered] in the form of tablets. 1902 *Times* 30 Mar 12/3 At this date the plaintiffs had used the word 'tablet' to denote compressed drugs, but Mr Wellcome set about finding a new word, and invented the word 'tabloid' *Mod.* A tablet of chocolate; a tablet of soap

b Hence, *Sc* (*tablet*), hardbake or almond toffy made in tablets

c 1900 *I'vee* *Magi* *egor* 1. 2, I want tablet. *Ibid.* 5.

†4. Short for *tablet diamond* see sense 8. *Obs.* 1519 *Letl. & Pap Hen VIII*, III No 463 (P.R.O.) Having an owebe at the end wherein is sett a fair table balas with iij fair diamantes wherof y^e great poynted diamondes, oon tablet and oon losenge. *Ibid.* iij diamantes wherof y^e poynted and y^e tablets.

5. *Glass-making*. = *TABLE sb.* 15 b. ? *Obs.*

1688 [see *TABLE sb.* 15 b]

6. *Arch.* = *TABLE sb.* 12 a, b.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build* 444 A Tablet is a projection, fixed in a wall, with one face parallel to the surface. 1875 *LEWIS & STREET* in *Encycl Brit*, II 390/1 The crowning tablet or fillet [of an Egyptian pylon or portico] is quite plain and unornamented.

7. *Anat* = *TABLE sb.* 16. 1891 in *Cent Dict.*

8. *attrib* and *Comb*. *tablet-book*, a set of tablets for writing on; *tablet check*, in *Telegraphy*: see quot.; † *tablet diamond* = *TABLE DIAMOND*; † *tablet jewel*, ? = sense 2; *tablet-letter*, an ancient letter written on a tablet; *tablet tea*, tea made up in tablets (sense 3); *tablet-writing*, writing on tablets.

1896 *Boscawen Bible & Mon.* v x10 The series of tablets when complete consisted of twelve *tablet books 1876 *PERRICH & SIVEWRIGHT* *Telegraphy* 293 Every circuit is supplied with a form called a **Tablet check*, upon which each message as it goes off is ticked 1530 *Letl. & Pap Hen VIII*, IV. No. 6789 (P.R.O.) Rynges oon with a *tablet diamount [Cf sense 4 above] 1598 *Yong Diana* 91 Two Jewels curiouslie enchaused with tablet Diamonds. 1599 *MINSHEU* *Sp. Dict.* *Dial.* 15 Chaines of Ieat, Amber, or such like, *tablet Jewels, girdles [etc.] 1899 T. NICOT *Archæol. & Bible* v 186 Seven of the *tablet letters are from the Governor of Jerusalem 1891 *Daily News* 5 June 5/6 'Tablet tea' and 'brick tea', so familiar in Russia, are apt to be confounded by outsiders The former is made of the finest tea-dust procurable It is manufactured by steam machinery, with the aid of steel moulds, under great pressure. 1905 J. ORR *Probl. O. T.* Notes 525 Cuneiform *tablet-writing probably in some measure continued after the settlement in Canaan

Tablet (*æ*-blet), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a tablet (esp. one bearing an inscription); to affix a tablet to.

1864 *Reader* 11 June 750 A large series of Irish and British fossils, about 17,000 specimens named and tableted 1883 G H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag* Apr 698/2 About the square were numbers of old houses, with elaborately adorned gables, crow stepped, and tableted 1894 *Westm. Gas* 28 June 9/2 [The] chapel tableted with the names of some who have died in their country's service

b. To inscribe on a tablet.

1878 *Magpie* of *Poets* 152 And tableted above Him Still we read 'Love taught the smith to paint'

2. ? *trans.* To make into a tablet; or ? *intr* To make tablet.

1889 *Sci. Amer.* 7 Dec 363/1 A formula for the preparation of liquid glue for tableting purposes, which can be applied cold and which will retain its elasticity

Table-talk (*æ*-b'l'tɔ:k). Talk at table; familiar conversation at meals.

In a general sense including ordinary conversation or gossip at the dinner table, but now usually applied to the social conversation of famous men or of intellectual circles esp. as reproduced in literary form, cf. the *Colloquia Mensalia* of Luther, first publ. 1567, Engl. transl. 1659, 1846

1569 *KINGSMYLL* *Godly Advice* (1580) 11 Suche verelie is the Table talk amongst the Gentiles the gentlemen 1596 *SHAKS* *Merch. V* iii v 93 Is Nay, let me praise you while I have a stomacke? *Lor* No pray thee, let it serue for table talke 1608 *Br Hall* *Char Virtues & V.* *Bustard* Wks (1627) 188 Himselfe begins table-talk of his neighbour at anothers board, to whom he beais the first newes, and aduises him to conceale the reporter 1811 *SIR G. JACKSON* *Diaries & Lett* (1873) I, 192 This little episode stated some table talk

1889 (*title*) *Table-Talk* being the Discourses of John Selden Esq; or his Sense of Various Matters of Weight and High Consequence. 1791 *DOSWELL* *Johnson* Intro. (1831) I 55 The small portion which we have of the table-talk and other anecdotes of our celebrated writers. 1838-9 *HATNAM* *Hist. Lit* IV iv vii § 31. 314 One group has acquired the distinctive name of Anna, the reported conversation, the table-talk of the learned 1846 (*title*) *The Table Talk* of Martin Luther, translated and edited by W. Havlitt.

b. *trans.* A subject for table-talk; a theme for general conversation.

1579-80 *NORTH* *Plutarch* 775 Antonius commanded him at the Table to tell him what wind brought him thither, he answered, That it was no Table talk, and that he would tell him to morrow morning fasting. 1781 *COWPER* *Table Talk* 151 To be the Table Talk of clubs up stairs

c. *attrib.*

1581 *SIDNEY* *Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 29 Not speaking (table talk fashion) words as they chanceably fall from the month 1614 *JACKSON* *Creed* in xviii § 2 Acquainted with none but table-talk Dignity.

So **Table-talk**, one who talks or converses at table; esp. a person of high conversational powers

1846 *WORCESTER*, *Table talker*, one who converses at table. *Month Rev* 1880 Q *Rev.* Jan 101 He was the best of table-talkers

Tabletary (*æ*-blet-ā-ri), *a rare*. [f. *TABLET sb.* + *-ARY* 1, cf. *planetary* y] *Obs.* pertaining to, or contained in a tablet or tablets

1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl* (N.Y.) II 186 s v *Bank & Bank-rupt*, No. 2 dated at Babylon 597 B.C., bears tabletary evidence, attested by three witnesses, of the loan of 2 minas.

|| **Tablette** (*æ*-blet, *æ*-blet). [a. mod.F. *tablette*: see *TABLET*.]

1. = *TABLET sb.* 1 c.

1728 H. HERBERT *Plenary's Eccl. Hist* I 536 He came out with the tablette in his hand and read it. 1860 W. COLLINS *Wom White* ep. 1 narr. W. H. vi, I made some entries in my tablettes this morning Find my tablettes.

2. = *TABLET sb.* 3

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.*, *Tablette*, or Lozenge, a Term in Pharmacy, a solid Electuary, cut into the form of small, round or square Boards 1890 *Hurpey's Mag* Jan 230/2 Some *tablettes* of grated cocoa candied in liquid sugar

3. *Arch.* = *TABLET sb.* 6, *TABLE sb.* 12 a; *spec.* in *Fortif* (see quot. 1853).

1723 *CHAMBERS* *Le Clerc's Treat. Archit.* I 124 Balusters with their Rail, serving as a *Tablette* or Rest to the Elbows 1853 *SROCQUELLES* *Milit. Encycl.*, *Tablette*, a flat coping-stone, generally two feet wide and eight inches thick, placed at the top of the revêtement of the escarp, for the purpose of protecting the masonry from the effects of the weather, and also to serve as an obstacle to the besiegers when applying the scaling-ladders

Tableture, *obs* or *erron.* form of *TABLETURE*.

Table-turning. The action of turning or moving a table without the use of any apparently adequate means, as by a number of persons placing their hands or fingers upon it; such movements being ascribed by some to spiritual agency (cf. *TABLE-RAPPING*). So **Table-turner**, one who practises table-turning.

1853 *Ann. Reg.* 67 When the apparatus was kept in sight it proved to possess a corrective power over the mind of the table-turner. 1855 *SMEDLEY*, etc. *Occult Sc* 200 Faraday explains table turning by involuntary muscular action 1860 *JEFFERSON* *Bl. about Doctors* II 38 The vagaries of electro-biologists, spirit-rappers, and table-turners 1861 *Hook* *Lives* *Abbs* I vii 421 The superstitions of the age, ranking with our mesmerism and table-turning

Tableware (*æ*-b'l'wē-ə-ri) Ware for the service of the table; a collective term for the articles which are used at meals, as dishes, plates, knives, forks, etc.

1832 G. R. PORTER *Forcelain & Gl* 16 The principal inventions of Mr Wedgwood were—1. His table ware. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 376/2 Each member of the party should provide his own tableware A cup, plate, and spoon of tin, knife and fork 1904 *Times* 26 July 7/3 The mayor presented him on behalf of the city with a magnificent service of tableware

Tablewise (*æ*-b'l'wē-iz), *adv* [f. *TABLE sb.* + *-WISE*.] In the manner or form of a table: in various senses. † a. ? In a rectangular shape. *Obs.* c 1425 *Found. St. Bartholomew's* 10 The Chirche he made of cumly stoonewerke tabylweise.

b. In tabular form; tabularly cf. *TABLE sb.* 10. 1611 *SPEED* *Hut Gl. Brit.* v. v 27 It shal not be amisse in this place one for all, tabylweise to lay down the same 1822 G. CHALMERS *Dom. Econ Gl. Brit.* 463 A Comparative State, tabylweise, of our domestic, and foreign trade. 1826 *BENTHAM* *Christom* Wks. 1843 VIII. 7/2 The matter of the text being thus treated Table-wise.

c. Said in reference to the holy table when placed in the body of the church or chancel with its length in the direction of that of the church; opp. to altarwise.

1637 J. WILLIAMS *Holy Table* to Your Communion-Table, when it is not used, should stand in the upper end of the Chancel, not Altar-wise but Table-wise. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, To Magdalen College [Oxf.], where we saw the Library and Chapel, which was likewise in pontifical order, the altar onely I think turn'd tablewise. c. 1710 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 71 Their altar stood tablewise for ye Communion just in ye middle of ye Chancel. 1881 W. R. W. STEPHENS *Dioc. Hist. Chichester* 194 In some it [the altar] was placed altarwise, in others tablewise.

d. In reference to a precious stone. Cut as a 'table' (see TABLE sb. 18, TABLE-CUT). 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* 5. v. Table, A diamond cut Table-wise.

e. In the form of a table as a piece of furniture, i. e. (placed) horizontally on supports. 1902 *Miner's Mag.* XXVI 622/2 It was a flat, plain slab of dark gray stone, placed on pillars tablewise.

|| **Tablier** (tablez) [Fr. *tablier*: see TABLE 1.]

+1. A chess-board; = TABLE 1. *Obs.* 1711-1. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* i. i. vii. For to represente the mesure of this cyte, in whiche this playe or game was founden, the philo-sopher that fond hit first ordeyned a tablier conteynynge lxxij poyntes square.

2. A part of a lady's dress resembling an apron; the front of a skirt cut or trimmed in the form of an apron.

1835 *Count Mag.* VI. p. xvii/2 The skirts of these latter are closed before, and trimmed with folds in the form of a tablier. 1862 *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.* IV 236/1 The dress, ornamented in front with a tablier of white satin. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 9/1 The bride wore a dress of striped white satin with pearl tablier in front and net veil. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 30 May 8/4 At the edge of the tablier skirt that falls loosely over the deep flounce. 1908 *Ibid.* 4 Aug. 7/5 [The gown] has what the French call a 'tablier', that is a plain breadth let in down the front of the skirt.

3. Name for the enlarged *labia pudenda* characteristic of Hottentot women.

1893 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 294 The tablier is usual among their women and believed to be a mark of race.

Tabling (tā blī), *vbl. sb.* [f. TABLE v. and sb. + -ING 1.]

1. The action of setting down or entering in a table; tabulation. Now rare.

c. 1450 in Augier *Syn.* (1840) 361 To her setting hygher or lower, tabulynge and assignementes, alle owe redyly to obey. 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 179 Without any continuance, dyet or tabling of uther summondis. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Tabling of fines*, is the making of a table for every countie, where his Maesties writt runneth, containing the contents of every fine, that shall passe in any one terme [etc.]. 1644 *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* 30/2 An Act concerning the fees to be taken in cities, boroughs, towns, &c., and the tabling thereof. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*, Tabling of a Summons. At the institution of the College of Justice (1537), there was appointed a table, in which were set down all summonses, to be called in their turns.

+2. Playing at 'tables' or backgammon. Cf. TABLE 2 i. *Obs.*

1553 *Old Voy Cathay* in Hakl (1886) III 19 Neither dicing, carding, tabling, nor other devilish games to be frequented. 1583 *Babington Command* IV (1599) 166, I require that, they better weigh whether carding, dicing, and tabling, be exercises commanded of God for the sabbath day or no. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod.* 411 Vayne, carding, tabling and such like.

3. The action of providing or fact of being provided with meals; provision of food; boarding, board. Cf. TABLE v. 2. Now rare or *Obs.*

c. 1553 in Cole *Hen VIII's Scheme Bishophricks* (1838) 117 Borde and tabling frely in the late Monasterie to one scole-master. 1587 HARRISON *England* II vi (1577) 1 142 To spend their time in large tabling and hellic chere. c. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prototypes* II xxxiv (1640) 165 He would have left the matter of his tabling to him. 1725 *Postmaster* 16 Apr. 6 Lodgings, furnis'd or unfurnis'd, with good Tabling or without. 1830 J. HODGSON in J. RAINE *Mem.* (1858) II 154 note, You can have a bed and tabling here.

4. Material for table-cloths; table-linen. (Cf. bedding.)

1640 in Entick *London* (1766) II 167 Diaper for tabling. 1721 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* II 347, 10287 Yards Diaper Tabling, at 2s. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 131 Diaper Tabling, of the manufacture of Silesia.

5. Tables collectively, accommodation of tables. 1892 *Gard. Chron.* 27 Aug. 254/3 The length of tabling filled with products must have reached fully half a mile. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Mar. 8/7 Supposing we had to put up tabling, the capacity of the hall would be reduced at once from 3,000 to 800.

6. Arch. The making of a 'table' or horizontal projecting course (see TABLE sb. 12 a); *concr.* such a course itself, *spec.* a coping.

1411 in J. R. BOYLE *Hedon* (1875) App. 168 In y bussellis calcis emptis pro dictis fenestris et pro tabling de les wykes ibidem, iij d. 1671 in Holmes *Pontifical Bk. Entries* (1882) 103 Item, for corbells, rigginge and tableinge 1. 13. 4. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Lindsey* 21 There was the corbel tabling, showing the old height. 1876 GUILT *Encycl. Archit.* Gloss, *Tabling*, a term used by the Scotch builders to denote the coping of the walls of very common houses.

7. Carpentry and Shipbuilding. See TABLE v. 6, and *quots.*

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I 11 *Tabling* is the uniting of pieces together in a manner similar to the chain-coak,

but broader, c. 1830 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Tabling*, letting one piece of timber into another by alternate scores or projections from the middle, so that they cannot be drawn asunder either lengthwise or sidewise.

8. *Sailmaking*. A broad hem made at the edge of a sail to strengthen it. See TABLE v. 7.

1769 *Fai. cover Dict. Marine* (1776), *Tabling*, bander, a sort of broad hem formed on the skirts and bottoms of a ship's sails, to strengthen them in that part which is attached to the bolt-rope. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I 89. 1882 *Navies Seaman'ship* (ed. 6) 11 *Tabling*, the double part of a sail, close to the bolt-rope.

9. In hedging. See *quot.*, and cf. TABLE sb. 13 c.

1843 J. SMITH *Forest Trees* 24 Give the hedge what is called a tabling, that is to collect the earth that has been taken away from the roots, and place it again in its original position.

10. *Anat.* = TABLET 5. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

11. *attrib.*, as *tabling-den*, a low-class gaming-house, + *tabling school*, a boarding-school.

1886 H. HALL *Soc. Eliz. Age* vii. 205 The towns were flooded with tipping-houses, bowling-alleys, tabling-dens. 1860 C. HOOLE *New Disc. old Art Teaching Schools* vi 282 The shutting of children up into a dark room, and depriving them of a meal, meat, or the like (which are used in some Tabling Schools) cannot be commendably used in our greater Schools.

+ **Tabling-house**. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* (sense 2) + *HOUSE* sb.] A house of resort for playing 'tables' or other games, a gambling-house.

The sense 'boarding-house', alleged in mod. Dicts. (app. founded on Halliwell's casual remark in *Nares* (ed. 1859) on *quot.* 1577), is not certainly supported by any *quot.*

1577 *NORTHWOODE Dicing* (1843) 128 They alledge, that there is none but common gamehouses and tabling houses that are condemned, and not the playing sometimes in their own private houses. 1598 *Florio Ital. Dict.*, *Ridotto*, a gaming or tabling house. 1605 *Play Study* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I 165 God, me, my masters father! Now my master He's at the Tabling-house too!

|| **Tablinum** (tāblīnūm). *Rom. Antiq.* Pl. *tablina*. [L. *tablinum*, *tabulnium*, as in definition, also a floored place in the open air, a picture-gallery, f. *tabula* TABLE.] An apartment or recess in an ancient Roman house, opening out of the *atrium* opposite the principal entrance, and containing the family archives, statues, etc.

1838 J. NARRIE *Arch. in Encycl. Metropol.* (1845) V 292/2 *the tablinum*, or repository for the archives and records of the family. 1843 *Gill. Pompeiana* I vii 159 The tablinum itself, so called from being closed with plank. 1862 E. FALKNER *Ephesus*, etc. II iv 255. 1890 *Athenaeum* 23 Aug. 265/4 In the central block [of a Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinium*.

Tablature, *obs.* form of TABLET.

Tabloid (tāblōid). [A term registered on 14 March, 1884, by Messrs Burroughs, Wellcome & Co., as a trade-mark applied to chemical substances used in medicine and pharmacy prepared by them, and afterwards for other goods; held by the Court of Appeal to be a 'fancy word' as applied to the goods for which it is registered, and legally restricted to the preparations of the firm named.]

The figurative, transferred, and sometimes humorous use, chiefly *attrib.* or as *adj.*, illustrated below has relation mostly to the compressed or concentrated form of the drugs sold by the firm under the name. See *quot.* 1903.

1898 *Natural Science* Feb. 112 This presumed tabloid condition [of the flints] is brought about by a presumed extreme cold. 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 1 Jan. 9/3 He advocated tabloid journalism. 1902 *Ibid.* 1 Apr. 10/2 The proprietor intends to give in tabloid form all the news printed by other journals. 1904 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 574/2 The untouched cells below the cut grow larger, with the formation of tabloid cork-cells. 1905 *Ibid.* 20-Dec. 14 Mr. JUSTICE DYER in *Repts. Patent & Trade Mark Cases* XXI. 69 The word *Tabloid* has become so well known, in consequence of the use of it by the Plaintiff firm in connection with their compressed drugs that I think it has acquired a secondary sense in which it has been used and may legitimately be used so long as it does not interfere with their trade rights. I think the word has been so applied generally with reference to the notion of a compressed form or dose of anything. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Jan. 3/1 Five short tableaux of drama which might be described brutally as five tabloids of melodrama.

Taboggan, *tabognay*, var. ff. TOBOGGAN.

Taboo, *tabu* (tābū), *a. and sb.* Also *tapu*, *tambu*, *tabou*. [ad. Tongan *tabu* (see A)]

Tabu is also the form in several languages of Melanesia and Micronesia, as in some of the New Hebrides, Bank, Is., Gilbert Is., Papua (South Cape), etc. The general Polynesian and Maori form (also in some of the New Hebrides) is *tapu*, in Hawaiian *kapu*. Some of the Melanesian langs., as those of Fiji, and some of the Solomon Is., have *ta mbu*, New Britain *tabu* and *tambu*. Various cognate forms occur in Melanesian and cognate langs. The Tongan form was that first met with by Captain Cook, in 1777, from the narrative of those voyages the custom with its name became known in England. In Fr. spelt *tabou*. The accentuation *taboo*, and the use of the word as sb. and vb., are English; in all the native langs. the word is stressed on the first syllable, and is used only as adj., the sb. and vb. being expressed by derivative words or phrases.]

A *adj.* (chiefly in predicate). a. As originally used in Polynesia, Melanesia, New Zealand, etc.

Set apart for or consecrated to a special use or purpose; restricted to the use of a god, a king, priests, or chiefs, while forbidden to general use; prohibited to a particular class (esp. to women), or to a particular person or persons, inviolable,

sacred; forbidden, unlawful; also said of persons under a perpetual or temporary prohibition from certain actions, from food, or from contact with others.

1777 *Cook Voy. to Pacific* II vii (1785) I 286 [At Tongataboo] Not one of them would sit down, or eat a bit of any thing. On expressing my surprise at this, they were all *taboo*, as they said; which word has a very comprehensive meaning, but, in general, signifies that a thing is forbidden. Why they were laid under such restraints, at present, was not explained. *Ibid.* ix 338 As every thing would, very soon, be *taboo*, if any of our people, or of their own, should be found walking about, they would be knocked down with clubs. *Ibid.* xi 410 When any thing is forbidden to be eat, or made use of, they say, that it is *taboo*. 1806 *Scott's Diary* 24 Oct. in *Lockhart*, The conversation is seldom excellent amongst official people. So many topics are what Otahutians call *taboo*. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* xiii 171 As soon as ever the anchor is down, if the ship is not a *taboo* or restricted one, she will be at once boarded, not by a few, but hundreds of women. 1873 *Troiloff's Austral.* 5 N. Z. II. 419 Priests are *tapu*. Food is very often *tapu*, so that only sacred persons may eat it, and then must eat it without touching it with their hands. Places are fightfully *tapu*, so that no man or woman may go in upon them. 1888 C. M. WOODROPP in *Proc. Roy. Geog. Soc.* New Monthly Ser. X 372 The human heads, are reserved for the canoe-houses. These, are *tambui* (tabooed) for women — i. e., a woman is not allowed to enter them, or indeed to pass in front of them.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1826 Miss MITCHELL *Village Ser.* II 63 (*Touchy Lady*) The mention of her neighbours is evidently *taboo*, since she is in a state of affront with nine tenths of them. 1891 *Spectator* 2 May 611/2 A pledge that that Wednesday should not be absorbed by the Government, but should be *taboo*. 1901 R. GARNETT *Ess.* viii 224 The legendary history of Ireland is *taboo* to the serious historian.

B. sb. 1. The putting of a person or thing under prohibition or interdiction, perpetual or temporary, the fact or condition of being so placed; the prohibition or interdiction itself. Also, the institution or practice by which such prohibitions are recognized and enforced, found in full force in the islands of the Pacific when first visited by Europeans, and still prevailing in some of them, as also, under other forms and names, among many other races in early stages of culture.

The institution is generally supposed to have had a religious or superstitious origin (certain things being considered the property of the gods or superhuman powers, and therefore forbidden to men), and to have been extended to political and social affairs, being usually controlled by the king or great chiefs in conjunction with the priests. Some things, acts and words were permanently *taboo* or interdicted to the mass of the people, and others specially to women, while temporary *taboo* was frequently imposed, often apparently quite arbitrarily.

a. As originally used in Polynesia, New Zealand, Melanesia, etc.

1777 *Cook Voy. to Pacific* II xi (1785) I 410 When the *taboo* is incurred, by paying obedience to a great personage, it is thus easily washed off. *Ibid.* Old Toobou, at this time, presided over the *taboo*. 1778 *King in Cook's Voy.* III xii (1785) II. 249 The *taboo* also prevails in Atou, in its full extent, and seemingly with much more rigour than even at Tongataboo. 1779 — *Ibid.* v. iv 111 81 The *taboo*, which Eappo had laid on it [the bay at Hawaii] the day before, at our request, not being yet taken off. 1817 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev.* XVII. 14 This *taboo* was now to be taken off, by a large slaughter of hogs. 1831 *Tyerman & Bennett's Voy. & Trav.* I xix 423 The priests [in Oahu] recommended a ten days' *tabu*, the sacrifice of three human victims [etc.]. *Ibid.* xx 440 A pole, ten feet high, on which was suspended a bit of white stick, having remnants of the bones of a fowl attached to it. This was a *tabu*, prohibiting any body from stealing the canes growing there. 1851 Mrs R. WILSON *New Zealand*, etc. 24 But chiefly thou, mysterious I'apō, from thy strange rites a hopeful sign we draw. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaii* 89 One of the great instruments used by both king and priests for maintaining their power and their revenue, was the system of 'tabu' or 'taboo'. 1870 H. MEADE *New Zealand* 319 A *tambu* has been laid on the trees for a certain number of years.

b. Extended, as a general term of anthropology, to similar customs among other primitive races.

1883 A. LANG in *Contemp. Rev.* Sept. 417 The hero Cuchulain came by his ruin after transgressing this totemistic *taboo*. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introduct. Hist. Relig.* vii 72 The very conception of *taboo*, based as it largely is on the association of ideas, is one peculiarly liable to extension by analogy. *Ibid.* viii. 89 The irrational restrictions, touch not, taste not, handle not, which constitute formalism, are essentially *taboos*. 1905 *Athenaeum* 21 Jan. 87/1 *Tabus* connected with animals and plants are common, and such *tabus* are part of totemism. 1906 *Ibid.* 17 Mar. 332/1 There are many *taboos* on food which are certainly not totemic in origin.

2. *transf. and fig.* Prohibition or interdiction generally of the use or practice of anything, or of social intercourse; ostracism.

1833 R. MURDER *Brit. Birds* (1842) I 366 There are subjects which appear to be under the *taboo* of nature. 1852 LYTTON *My Novel* xi 11, Under what strange *taboo* am I placed? 1853 S. WILBERFORCE in R. G. WILBERFORCE *Lyt.* (1881) II v. 190 To labour hardest as a Bishop is to incur certain *taboo*. 1894 Mrs FR. ELLIOT *Roman Gloss* 281 French officers found themselves placed in such a painful *taboo* at Rome.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1870-4 ANDERSON *Missions Amer. Bd.* II. 1. 6 Interwoven with the *tabu* system. 1896 F. B. JEVONS *Introduct. Hist. Relig.* vi 66 Before a great feast, a *taboo-day* or days are proclaimed. *Ibid.* vii. 78 They remove their hair before entering on the *taboo-state*. *Ibid.* viii 88 The terror with which he viewed the *taboo-breaker*. 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 238 The *taboo* custom, which is a prohibition with a curse

1903 R. Kipling in *Windsor Mag.* 368/2 Remember you're a tabu girl now

Hence **Tabooism**, the system of taboo; **Tabooist**, one who practises or believes in taboo.

1885 J. FITZGERALD tr. *Schultze's Fetishism* in ad fin. Here is the fetichist become a tabooist, supposing that the description of tabooism heretofore given is correct.

Taboo, tabu (tābū), *v.* [f. prec.]

1. *trans.* To put (a thing, place, action, word, or person) under a (literal) taboo. see **TABOO** sb 1. 1777 Cook *Voy to Pacific* II ix (1785) I 359 He had been discovered with a woman who was *taboo'd*. 1779 KING *Stud v* IV. III. 81 Eappo was dismissed with order, to *taboo* all the bay, and, in the afternoon, the bones [of Captain Cook] were committed to the deep with the usual military honours. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I 305 Having tabooed one side of the ship in order to get all the canoes on the starboard side. 1831 *Tyerman & Bennet's Voy & Trav* II. viii. 40 There are many houses which, having been built, or occupied, or entered casually by him [King Pomare], are thus *tabued*, and no woman dare sit down or eat in them. 1865 TYLER *Early Hist* VI. 144 In the South Sea Islands, words have been *tabued*, from connexion with the names of chiefs. 1866 F. B. JEVONS *Introduct. Hist Relig.* vi 65 On the day of a chief's decease work is *tabooed*.

2. *transf.* and *fig. a.* To give a sacred or privileged character to (a thing), which restricts its use to certain persons, or debars it from ordinary use or treatment, † (a) with stress on the privilege. To consecrate, set apart, render inviolable (*obs.*), (b) with stress on the exclusion. To forbid, prohibit to the unprivileged, or to particular persons.

(a) 1832 *Blackw Mag* Apr 582/1 The silks and the veils, &c., which some years ago were as exclusively *tabooed*, and set apart to the use of the mistress as pearls or rubies, are now familiarly worn by the servant. 1846 R. BELL *Canning* viii. 218 Slavery was cruel. But it was a sacred institution *tabooed* by the consecrating hand of time.

(b) 1825 *Blackw Mag.* XVII. 161 The 'King's highway' seems *tabooed* to these individuals. 1839 T. HOOK in *New Monthly Mag* LV 439 There were no splendid couches *taboo'd* against the reception of wearied feet. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch & Schin* xiv. (1860) 251 Such of the gentlemen as *taboo* their Glen Tilt, and shut up the paces of the Grampians. 1870 LOWE in *Sturdy Wind* 67 That sacred enclosure of respectability was *tabooed* to us.

b. To forbid or debar by personal or social influence the use, practice, or mention of, or contact or intercourse with; to put (a person, thing, name, or subject) under a social ban; to ostracize, boycott. 1792 (see **TABOO**). 1822 SOUTHLEY *Lett.* (1826) III. 305 He has *tabooed* ham, vinegar, red-herings, and all fruits. 1850 KINGSTON *Evilution* xxx. The political questions which I longed to solve were *tabooed* by the well-meaning chaplain. 1860 H. GOUGER *Imprisonment in Burma* xii. 126, I found myself as strictly *tabooed* as if I had been a leper. 1862 MAURICE *Mor & Met Philos* IV. x. § 18. 664 Their names were *tabooed* by Whig and Tory coteries. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun* I. xii. 161 You cannot *taboo* a man who has got a vote.

Hence **Tabooed** (tābū'd) *apl. a.*

1792 BURKE *App. Whigs* VI. 106 A plain declaration, that the topic of France is *tabooed* or forbidden ground to Mr Burke. 1842 J. MACKERRROW *Hist. Secession Ch.* xxi. 767 Perpetual bickering between the favoured and *tabooed* sects. 1849 C. BRONTE *Shirley* xxi. 320 'The gentlemen regarded me as a *'tabooed woman'*.' 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar 332/2 We doubt whether Mr. Reinach is entirely aware of the difficulty and complexity of the problem of the *tabooed* animals in Leviticus.

Tabour, tabour (tābūr), *sb* 1. Now rare. Also 4 *tabore*, 4-5 *tabur*; 5-yr, 5-6 *taboures*, 4-8 *taber*, 6-9 *tabber*. See also **TABORN**. [a. OF. *tabur* (11th c.), *tabour* (13-16th c.), beside *tanbor*, *tambur* (14-15th c.), *tambour* (16th c.-) = *Fr. tabor*, *tanbor*, Sp. *tambor* (OSp. *atanbor*), It. *tamburo* the relations between the forms in *ta-* and those in *tan-*, *tam-* have not been clearly determined. The word is held to be of Oriental origin, and has been compared with Pers. *tabrah*, and نَبْرَاق *tabrah*, both meaning 'drum', and with Arab. *tanbur* a kind of lute or lyre. The actual history is uncertain. See Dozy, and Devic in Littré, also Gaston Paris in *Romania*, 1902.]

1. The earlier name of the drum; in later use (esp. since the introduction of the name *drum* in the 16th c.), A small kind of drum, used chiefly as an accompaniment to the pipe or trumpet, a taborn or tabret. Now *Hist.*, *arch.*, or *poetic*.

c. 1290 *Beket* 185 in *S Eng Leg* I 159 Of bellene and of tabours so gret was be soun. 1297 R. Grouc. (Rolls) 8166 Of trompes & of tabois be sarazins made pere So gret noyse. c. 1300 *Havelok* 2329 be gleyemen on be tabou dinge. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* I 58 Men mytzen as well haue hynnyd an hare with a tabre. 144 *Voc* in Wr. Wulcker 616/28 *Tampanun*, a taber, or a tymbre. 14 in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 250 He stode a-pon an hylle wyth hys tabyr and hys pype. c. 1460 *Emare* 389 Ther was myche menestrale, & tumpunys, tabours, and sawtre. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prose*, I. cxviii 176 Than the kyng mounted on his horse, and entred into the towne with tumpets, tabours. 1597 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshed* III. 1533/2 Singing of psalmes, marching about their feirs with tabber and pipe. 1670 *SHAKS. Temp.* IV. 1. 175 I beate my Tabor, At which like vnbackt colts they prickt their eares. 1684 CAPT. J. SMITH *Vergina* iv. 155 Will any goe to catch a Hare with a Taber and a Pipe? 1693 *Humours Town* 2 The Clamours of a Country-Mob. is no more than the beating of a Labour. 1766 *Goldsom. Vic. IV.*

iv. The whole neighbourhood came out to meet their minister, preceded by a pipe and tabor. 1843 *LYTTON Last Bar.* I. 11, A marvellous horse that beat a tabor with his fore feet. 1880 in *Grove Dict. Music* II 754/2 The tabor was a diminutive drum, without snares, hung by a short string to the waist or left arm, and tapped with a small drumstick. 1907 *Ibid* III 750/2 The pipe and tabor, for a long time very popular throughout Europe, are now obsolete in this country.

fig. 1601 *HAKESMILL Van. Eye* xvii. (1615) 87 The Duke of Vandosme, the common tabour of the French wits. 1624 *QUARLES Job* xi 69, I am become a By-word, and a Taber, To set the tongues, and eares of men, in labour.

b. *transf.* The drummer (with his drum). 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl* A. II 79 Taberers & tumberers & tapesters fele. 1789 *BURNEY Hist Mus.* III in 254 As a new married couple went out of the church the violins and tabors attended them.

† 2 The tympanum or drum of the ear. *Obs.* 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr Acad* II 84 The ane moueth the little hammer of the eares, and so maketh a sound by means of the little taber, through whose soude the spirites of hearing are awakened. 1615 *CROOKE Body of Man* 592 The first cavity of the stony bone, which before we called the Tympane, that is the drume or Taber.

3 *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tabor-beating*; *tabor-like* adj. or adv.; *tabor-stick*, a drumstick.

13 *K. Als* 1258 (Bodl. MS.) Now rist grete taber betyng, Blaweyng of pypes, & ek trumpeyng. 1486 *Bk. St Albans, Hawking* d. 3b. With yowre hande or with yowre tabur, styke becke yowre hawke to come to you. 1698 *Fayer Acc. E. India & P.* 27 The whole Fabrick. covered atop Taber like.

|| **Tabor, sb** 2 Also *tabour*. [Boh., Polish, Serv. *tabor*, Magyar *tabor*, a. Turkish *tabor* camp (anciently a camp of nomads formed by a circle of wagons or the like)] An encampment.

1877 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 5/4 At Podgornitz 15 tabors of Nizams and four tabors of troops of the reserve are being concentrated preparatory to offensive operations against Montenegro.

Tabor, tabour (tābūr), *v.* Now rare. Forms: see **TABOR** sb 1. [f. **TABOR** sb 1, or a. OF. *taborer* (13th c. in Godef.).]

1. *intr.* To perform upon or beat the tabor; to drum. Also *to tabor it*.

13 *K. Als* 924 (Bodl. MS) þei was trumpeyng & tabouryng. Lepping of stedes & nayeeyng. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl* B. xiii. 230, I can nother tabre ne trompe. 1423 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) II. xlv (1859) 50 'They floyted and they tabered; they yelleyd, and they cryed. 1440 *Pomph Parr* 485/2 *Tabouryn, tumpanso*. 1530 *PALSGR 746/1*, I will tabour, play thou upon the flute therwhyles. 1591 *NASHIE Pref. Sidney's Astr.* & *Stella* in G. G. Smith *Eliza Crit Ess* (1904) II. 226 Nor hath my prose any skill to imitate the Almond leape verse, or sit tabring nothing but 'to bee, to bee', on a paper drum. 1654 *MORTU ux Rabelais* IV. xiv (1737) 56 Trudon Pip'd it and then Taber'd it like mad. 1904 *Speaker* 5 Apr. 10/1 The inevitable 'tambourinaire' files and tabors away.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* To beat as upon a tabor; to drum.

1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 72 This brought the common humor to tabor on his [Solon's] head. 1611 *BIBLE Nahum* II 7 Her maid shall leade her tabring upon their breasts. 1653 *DOROTHY OSBORN Lett.* to Sir IV. Temple (1903) 179 His humour was to rise in the night, and with two bedstaves tabour upon the table an hour together. 1692 *L'ESTRANGE Rabble* cccxvii (1714) 451 He [the Ass] went Tabring with his Feet all the Way. 1719 *D'URFEY Pills* VI. 265 With Hammer on Kettle he tabbeis all Day. 1859 F. E. PAGET *Curate of Cumberworth* 356 Mrs. Soaper re-echoed her husband's words, and tabbered with her fingers on the table, expectant of my reply.

2. *trans.* To beat (a tune, etc.). cf. **DRUM** v 8. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. IV* Prol. 354 (Fairf. MS) In your court ye many a losengeour and many a queynt toletere accou-our that tabouren [v. rr. tabora, taburn] in your eres many a swon.

† 3. To beat, thump (anything); to thrash. *Obs.* 1624 *QUARLES Job* xviii 63 Marke with what pride his horny hooves doe tabor The Earth. 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* II. v, I would taboi her, Till all the legions that are crept into her, Flew out with fire 'th' tails. 1655 tr. *Comm. Hist. Francion* III. 55 Beating the Switzers march upon their buttocks, and they fell to tabour mine to the same tune.

Hence **Taboring** *tbl. sb.*

13 [see sense 1] 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor* 98 Of his drumming, tabouring, and other enormous indignities, under the colour of religion. 1867 *MORRIS Jason* viii. 360 Bear back the fleece Along our streets, with much scattered flowers and tabouring.

Taborer. *Obs.* exc *Hist.* Also 5-7 *taberer*, 6 *tab(b)orer*, *tabourier*, *taborer* (e). [f. **TABOR** v or sb. + -ER 1. Cf. OF. *teborer* (14th c.).] One who tabors; a drummer; a performer on the tabor. c. 1400 *Song Roland* 918 Trumpeters and taberers, sothe to say. c. 1430 *LYDO. Mus. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 170 Tabourers with theire morkes and false duplicatē Please more these dayes. c. 1537 *Thes. syles in Four O. Pl.* (1848) 79 The tryflinge tabborer trowbler of tunys. 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* May 22 Before them yode a lusty Tabreie, That to the many a Horne pype playd. 1670 *SHAKS. Temp.* III. ii. 160, I would I could see this Taborer. 1885 *Newcastle Chron.* 25 May, The squire and his dame, attended by piper and taborer, looking on condescendingly.

Taboret, -ete, *obs* forms of **TABRET**.

† **Taborin**. *Obs.* Also 6 -oryn, *taberyne*, 7-8 *tabourin* (e, 9 -orine [a. F. *tabourin* (1482 in Godef. *Compl.* and in *Dict. Acad* 1690), deriv. of *tabour* **TABOR**; cf. med.L. *taborinus* in sense =

tympanista taborer (1497 in *Dn Cange*). In mod. F. *tambourin*, Pr. *tamborin*, It. *tamburino*] A kind of drum, less wide and longer than the tabor, and struck with one drumstick only, to accompany the sound of a flute which is played with the other hand. (In quot 1871, used for **TAMBOURINE**.)

c. 1500 *Three Kings' Sons* 40 Thorough all the cristen navee they made to blowe tumpettes, claryons & taberynes. 1507 *Justes Months May & June* 150 in *Harl & F. P.* II 119 Of taboryns and of many a donce lute The mynstralles were properly clad in sute. 1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1858) III. 31 Pipes, tabourins, douciers. 1606 *SHAKS Tr & Cr.* iv. v. 275 Beate lowd the Tabourins, let the Trumpets blow. 1765 *STERNE Tr Shandy* VII. xliii, 'Tis the fife and tabourin, said I. 1871 R. ELIOT *Catulus* lxiii 8 With a snowy palm the woman took affrayed a tabourine.

Taborite (tābōrit) [ad G. *Taboriten* pl, ad Boh. *taborščina*, f. *tabor* **TABOR** sb 2; so called from their encampment on a craggy height, now the town of Tabor in Bohemia.] A member of the extreme party or section of the Hussites led by Zizka. 1646 B. MAXWELL *Bud Isaac* in *Pleure* (1708) II 313 We might ad the Remainder of the Waldenses and Albigenses in Piemont, and the Parts adjoining; or of the Tabourites in Bohemia. 1786 A. MACLEAN *Chist. Comm.* III (1846) 250 Extenuating the Tabourites or Vaudois. 1861 J. GILL *Banished Count* v 68 The Calixtines might be styled the Galicans of Bohemia, and the Tabourites the Protestants.

† **Taborn, tabroun, sb.** *Obs.* Forms. 4 *taborne*, 4-5 *taborn* (e, 5-6 *Sc. taberne*, 6 *Sc. tabro(u)n*, *tabberone*, 7 *tabern*, *Sc. tabbern*, also *Sc. 4 tawburn*, 5 *tawberne*, *talburn*, 6 *tau*, *tawbron*, *tawbern*, *talbrone* [A by-form of **TABOR**, chiefly north. Eng. and Sc., in med.L. *tabornum* (*Dn Cange*) The inserted *n* appears also in OF. *tabornier*, *tabounier* vb. (see next). (The Sc. spellings *taw*, *tal*- stand for a broad *a*.)] = **TABOR** sb 1, **TABOUR**, a drum.

a. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cl 4 Taboun is made of a dryd scyn. 13 E. *Allit P.* B. 1414 Tymbres & tabornes, tulket among. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV. (Roxb.)* xxvi. 138 Noyse as it ware of tumpes and taburnez. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1385 Now tynkyll vp taburnes. c. 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 760 The trumpe, and the taburn, the tympane but tray. 1513 *DOUGLAS Eneis* ix. x 66 Wyth tympanis, tabwronis [ed. 1555 tabwernis], 3e war wynt to heyr. 1533 *BELLENDIN Lyr* II. xxvi (S. T. S.) I 238 With be noyis of swasche and tabwron. 1544 *Acc. Ld. II Treas Scotl.* VIII. 278 'I wa men. quhilis had thair tabronis brokin. 1552 *LYNDSEY Monache* c. 1. 2505 With tabrone, toupmet, schalme, and clarioun. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 114 At the sound of the common bell, trumpet or tabroun. 1559-60 J. Wood *Lett* in Sir R. Sadler *St. Papers* (1808) II. 156 When they cam neie the towne, hard the common bell and tabbein. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 57/1 The pipe belonging to the Tabern is much longer then the whissel or Flajalett.

† **Taborn, v.** *Obs.* Also 5 *taburne*. [f. prec. or ad. OF. *tabornier*, *tabourner* (12-14th c. in Godef.) = *taborer*.] = **TABOR** v., to drum.

13. *K. Als* 1042 (Bodl. MS) At le fest was harpyng And pyping & tabouryng. c. 1400 *Langl. P. Pl* B. xiii 230 (MS C), I can neither taborne ne trompe. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 376/2 To Taburne, *tumpansare*.

† **Taborner**. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [Agent-n. f. **TABORN** v = OF. *taborneur* (1317 in Godef).] By-form of **TABORER**, a drummer.

14 *Nom* in Wr. Wulcker 666/36 *Hic tumpansator*, a taberner. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 376/2 A Taburner (i. Taberner), *tumpansia*. 1528 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* V. 157 To be Franche Tabalanaris and Menstruals in aile, viij s. 1560 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 74 The sax taborners that playit thir sundrie dayis at the parliament. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 156/2 *Taberner*, a Man playing on the Tabain and Pipe.

Tabougin, var. **TOBOGGAN**.

Tabour, -er, var. **TABOR** sb. and v, **TABORER**.

Tabouret (tābōret, or as *Fr.*) Also 8 *tabret*. [a. F. *tabouret* (*turg*), in sense 2 (1442 in *Haltz-Darm.*); orig. a small tabor or drum, a **TABRET**, dim. of *tabour*, **TABOR**, drum.]

† 1. The same as **TABRET**, q. v. *Obs.*

2. A low seat or stool, without back or arms, for one person: so called originally from its shape. *Privilege of the tabouret*: see quot. 1656.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Tabouret*, a pincase; also a little low stool for a child to sit on. In France the privilege of the Tabouret is of a stool for notable Ladies to sit in the Queens presence. 1699 tr. *Marie Mancini's Apol* 30, I had the privilege of sitting on a Tabourette in the Queens presence. a. 1711 *KEN Hyminothoe* Poet Wks. 1721 III. 191 Soon as a Stranger comes, she'll him embrace, Near her proud Person, on a tabret Place. 1858 *Masson Milton* (1859) I. 704 A studied slight put upon Lady Scudamore hy refusing her the honour of the *tabouret*, -i. e. the right of being seated—on the occasion of a visit of ceremony to the French queen. 1899 *MORROW Bohem Paris* 60 He had bought a new easel and two rush bottomed tabouret.

† 3. A pin-case or needle-case. *Obs.*

1656 [see sense 2]. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. A frame for embroidery, a tambour-frame.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Tabouret*, an embroidery frame. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tabourin (e), variant of **TABORIN** *Obs.*

Tabre, Tabrer (e, *obs.* ff. **TABOR**, **TABORER**).

Tabret (tābret). Forms: a. 4-5 *taberett*, 5-ette, 5-6 -et, 5- tabret, (6 -ette, 7 *tabberet*,

tabaret), *B* 6 tabertie, -erde, -arte, -arde; *Y* 5 taborette, 6-7 tabouret [f. TABOR + -ET]

1. A small taboret; a timbrel. *Hist* or *arch*.
a 164 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 264 Item, for a hedstall for the taboret iij d 1489 Caxton *Faytes of A.* iii xiv. 198 He had lost hys pyper and hys tabret. 1535 COVERDALE *Gen.* xxii. 27 That I might have brought the on the waye with myrth, with tabrettes and harpes. 1607 Torsell *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 134 A Hare was seen in England. playing with his former feet upon a tabretet. 1683 *Petrus Fleta Min.* ii. 12 Choice Instruments of Musick. also the Tabaret. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1810) IV xxvii. 147 Not a tabret, nor the expectation of a new joy to animate him on 1879 STAINER *Musick of Bible* 135 The tabret has now been excluded from sacred building, having given place to the more solemn and imposing drum.

B 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 27 With trompettes, shalmes, and taberties in the best manner 1590 LEVINS *Manib.* 312 A Tabarde, *timpalum* 1575 TURBERN *Falconrie* 191 The Falconer muste haue with him a little drumme or Taberde fastened to the pommel of his saddle. 1600 *Chester Pl.* Bonus 118 Get mynstrelles to that shewe, pipe, tabarte, and flute.
Y 1599 BR. HALL *Sat* iv. 178 Or Mimoes whistling to his tabouret. 1766 DUGDALE *Baronage Eng* II. 107/2 So shall they departe the Manor with Trompetts, Tabouretts, and other manoir of Mynstralce [*orig* c1500] 1885 H. C. MCCOOK *Tenants Old Farm* 209 In the katydid the musical instruments are a pair of taboretts.

b fig 1610 Boys *Expos. Dom. Epist.* Wks (1622) 443 Making their infirmities and sinnes our tabret and delight.
 +2 *transf* A performer on a tabret. *Obs*.

a 1377 in *Househ. Ord.* (1590) 4 Mynstrelles—Taberett z. 14. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 220 On manly man... that was a taberette stode apon an hylle wth hys tabyr and hys pyper. 1464 *Mann & Househ. Exp* (Roxb) 239 I delyverd my taborette the same day a new gowen, and iij d 1540 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. xii 241 Item, for John Buntanus, tabret—xij s. iij d. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 67 Amongst the horse were aboute fortie Kettle-drummes and Tabrets.

Tabret, obs. form of TABOURET.

Tabro(u)n, Tabronar, etc. see TABORN, -ER.

Tabu, variant spelling of TABOO.

Tabul, obs. form of TABLE.

Tabula (tæ'biilä). PL. -æ (-ä). [The L. word *tabula* TABLE, used in particular senses.]

1. An ancient writing-tablet, also *transf* a body of laws inscribed on a tablet: see TABLE sb. 2, b, d, TABLE sb. 1 c

1881 E. HUBNER in *Encycl. B.* ii XIII 124/1 Instruments or charters, public and private (styled by the Romans first *leges*, afterwards *instrumenta* or *tabule*). 1904 C. WORDSWORTH *Old Service Bks* 264 The Tabula or Wax-brede was of the nature of a service-paper rather than of a service-book.

b. **Tabula rasa** [L. = scraped tablet], a tablet from which the writing has been erased, and which is therefore ready to be written upon again, a blank tablet: usually fig.

1535 LYNDESAY *Satyre* 224 Because I haue bene, to this day, Tyquam tabula rasa. 1607 SIR T. BODLEY in *Cabbala* ii. (1634) 76 For that were inded to become *Tabula rasa*, when we shall leave no impression of any former principles, but be driven to begin the world again 1662 SOUTH *Sermon* (1727) I 32 Aristotle affirms the Mind to be at first a mere *Rasa Tabula* 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III 73 The artist will do nothing until he has made a tabula rasa. 1893 *Nation* (N.Y.) 1 June 403/1 France had become a *Tabula rasa*, and everything had to be reorganized.

2. *Ecll.* A wooden or metal frontal for an altar. 1845 PARKER *Gloss. Archit* s.v. *Table*. The most remarkable example of the *tabula*, destined for the front of the Altar, is preserved in Westminster abbey, it is formed of wood, elaborately carved, painted, and enriched with a kind of mosaic work of coloured glass superficially inlaid

3. *a*. *Anat.* = TABLE sb. 1 c.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.*, *Table*, *Tabula*, *Tabella*, *Tabulatum*, a name given to the plates of compact tissue, which form the bones of the cranium. Of these, one is external, the other internal, and called *Tabula vitrea*, on account of its brittleness

b. *Paleont.* Name for the horizontal dissepiments in certain corals. cf. TABULATE a. 3.

1855 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* xxv. (ed. 5) 407 The *lamellæ* are seen around the inside of the cup; and large transverse plates, called *tabulae*, divide the interior into chambers. 1899 MURCHISON *Sikura* (ed. 2) x 243 The development of the transverse plates or *tabulae*, in the body of the coral

Tabular (tæ'biilä), *a*. [ad. L. *tabulär-is* of or relating to a board or plate, f. *tabula*; now used in reference to many senses of TABLE]

1. Having the form of a 'table', tablet, or slab, flat and (usually) comparatively thin; consisting of, or tending to split into, pieces of this form, as a rock; or of a short prismatic form with flat base and top, as a crystal, flat-topped, as a hill.

Tabular spar, a name for WOLLASTONITE, as occurring in masses of tabular structure, or rarely in tabular crystals.

1665 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tabular*, whereof boards, planks, or tables may be made, long and large. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii 296/1 The Persian Pyx., of dusky color the Feet bluish, with black tabular scales. *a* 1798 WOODWARD *Fossils* (1799) I 34 Nodules that are tabular and plated. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I 36 The tabular [form] which consists of plates that grow thinner and sharp at the extremities. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton Th.* 295 A bed or tabular mass of whinstone, interposed between strata. 1821 JAMESON *Man. Mineral.* 229 Associated with quartz, tabular-spar, and iron-ore. 1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. xlv. 333 When it is elevated on a footstalk above the dorsolum, and forms a tabular or flat surface. 1830 LINDLEY *Nat.*

Syst. Bot 210 The apex is connected by a common tabular dilated stigma 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 144/2 Mr Livingston pointed out to me a range of tabular hills 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I 130/2 Horizontal plates, which constitute tabular dissepiments.

b Painted on a 'table' or panel. *rare*.

1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint.* 305 The uses to which the tabular or wooden pictures were applied

2. *a* Entered in, or calculated by means of, a table or tables, as a number or quantity.

1710 *Lond. Gas* No. 4737/3 In this Book you have above forty thousand Tabular Numbers. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 40 Hence, by the rule 1 the tabular height. This being found in the first column of the table, the corresponding tabular area is 0.4088 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) II 224 Uranus still deviates from his tabular place

b Of the nature of, or pertaining to, a table, scheme, or synopsis; arranged in the form of a table, set down in a systematic form, as in rows and columns.

1816 BENTHAM *Chrestom.* 242 By means of a set of systematic and tabular diagrams 1830 HERSCHEL *Study Nat. Phil.* ii vi. (1837) 182 A list of them in tabular order 1832 BARRAGE *Econ. Mannif.* xiv (ed. 2) 183 A tabular view of the time occupied by each process 1866 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 67 Carefully elaborated tabular statements

c *Printing.* (a) Applied to matter set up in the form of tables (see *table-work*, TABLE sb. 22)

1771 LUCKOMBE *Hist. Printing* 283 The curious method of Tabular Writing is practised in England to greater perfection than in any other Nation 1879 *Lond. Compositors' Sc. Prices*, Tabular and Table Work is matter set up in three or more columns and reading across the page. 1899 *Daily News* 11 Sept. 9/5 Compositor—All-round jobbing, book, and tabular hand.

(b) (Printing) from wooden blocks or tablets, on which the matter is cut. *Obs rare*

1816 SINGER *Hist. Cards* ii 75 As far as regards tabular printing, there is no reason to doubt that the Europeans derived their knowledge of printing from the Chinese

+ **Tabularious**, *a* *Obs rare*—o. [f. L. *tabulär-us* of or belonging to written documents (f. *tabula* table) + -ous] (See quot.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tabularious*, pertaining to writings or accounts, also belonging to tables, or good for them.

Tabularize, *v* [f. TABULAR + -IZE] *trans*. To put into a tabular form, to tabulate. Hence **Tabularization**.

1853 MORFIT *Tanning & Currying* 332, I have carefully collected and tabularized... the following statistics. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tabularization*.

Tabularly, *adv*. [f. as prec + -LY 2.] In a tabular form or manner, in a table.

1861 SIR H. HOLLAND *Ess.*, *Meteors* 302 The details are given tabularly. 1875 JEVONS *Money* (1878) 246 The amount of interest being tabularly stated on the form

Tabulary (tæ'biiläri), *sb.* *Rom. Antig.* [ad. L. *tabulärum* a record-office, archives, f. *tabula* table, tablet see -ARIUM] A place where the public records were kept in ancient Rome; hence, in other places

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tabulary*, a chest or place wherein Registers, or Evidences are kept in a City, the Chancery or Exchequer office. 1835-8 S. R. MAITLAND *Dark Ages* xii. (1844) 196 The charter cited from the tabulary of the monastery of St Maur 1858 in IV SMITH *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antig.*

Tabulary, *a* Now rare. [ad. L. *tabulär-is*, f. *tabula* table see -ARY 2.]

1. Of, pertaining to, contained in, or of the nature of a table = TABULAR 2, a, b.

1594 BLUNDEVELL *Exerc.* ii (1663) 130 Then subtract the lesser tabulary Sine from the greater 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 104 [The Obolus] is all one with the Sextans, according to the Tabulary Division 1865 CARLYLE *Fraser's Ct.* xxi. ii (1873) IX. 268 Much documentary and tabulary raw-material

+2. ? Pictorial *Obs rare*.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* III 106 Whereunto Fabretti appendicularizes a Tabulary Representation of the Destruction of Troy, and a Description of Fucinus, now call'd the Lake of Celano in the Kingdom of Naples.

3. Made or recorded upon a 'table' or tablet.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* VI *Diss. Physic* 29 Even the Original Prescriptions of King Mithridates were thought to be owing chiefly to some of those Empyricall Recipe's recorded in those tabulary Experiences

Tabulate (tæ'biilät), *a* (sb) Also 6 Sc. -et [ad. L. *tabulät-us* boarded, planked, in med. L. also panelled, f. *tabuläre* see next.]

+1 Formed of 'tables' or panels. panelled *Obs* 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 295 The inner part of this tour of tablet [L. *tabulato*] Work curiously carved.

2. Formed like a tablet; thin and flat = TABULAR 1.

1826 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV 349 Posthænum 1 Tabulate (*Tabulatium*) When it forms a broad panel or table on each side the postscutellum Ex Most *Coleoptera*

3. *Paleont.* Having *tabulae* or horizontal dissepiments, as the corals of the group *Tabulata*

1852 DANA *Man. Geol* vi 618 The interior of the coral divided by horizontal partitions (a characteristic called *tabulate* by Edwards) 1879 NICHOLSON (*title*) On the Structure and Affinities of the 'Tabulate Corals' of the Paleozoic Period.

B sb = TABLE 3 rare

1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* xxiv (1848) 58/1 For all faintness

a cordial was prepared in tabulates, which were called *Alanus Christi*

Tabulate (tæ'biilät), *v* [f. late L. *tabulät-*, ppl stem of *tabuläre* (*Onom.* lat gr in Quicherat *Addenda*) to board, plank, floor, in other senses directly from mod senses of TABLE]

+1 *trans*. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—o

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tabulate*, to board a floore or other place, to make a thing of boards.

2. To put into the form of a table, scheme, or synopsis, to arrange, summarize, or exhibit in a table, to draw up a table of.

1734 J. KIRKBY tr. *Barrow's Math. Lect.* Pref 29 That we rightly, tabulate, and calculate scattered ranks of numbers, and easily compute them. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* II. 357 The result of this writer's enquiries and speculations are thus tabulated 1869 FARRAR *Farm Speech* ii (1873) 70 note. We may tabulate the Italic family as follows

+3. To enter on the roll. *Sc. Obs* (Pa. pple. *tabulat(e)*)

c1630 SIR T. HOPE *Minor Practicks* (1726) 5 If the principal Cause be of that Nature, which requires to be tabulate.

1741 'To shape with a flat surface' (Todd).

Only in TABULATED ppl. a, q, v.

Hence **Tabulating** pbl. sb and ppl. a.

1757 LO. KAMES *Stat. Law Scot* 357 Tabulating of summons. 1901 *Daily Tel.* 8 Mai. 10/7 The tabulating staff are admitted on the ordinary examinations

Tabulated (tæ'biilätet), ppl. a. [In sense 1, f. TABULATE a. + -ED 1; in 2, pa. pple of TABULATE v.]

1. Shaped with or having a flat upper surface, flat-topped: cf. TABULAR 1. Also, composed of thin parallel layers.

1681 GREW *Museum* iii. i. iv 282 Many of the best [diamonds] are pointed with six Angles and some Tabulated, or Plain, and Square. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I 435 The zoned or tabulated form of the onyx 1886 A. W. GREELY *Arct. Service* I vi 62 The remarkable tabulated masses of land in the neighbourhood of Cape Alexander

2. Arranged or exhibited in the form of a table, scheme, or synopsis: cf. TABULAR 2.

1802 (*title*) Copy of a Letter from Citizen Talleyrand to Citizen Fauvelet at Dublin, with a Tabulated List of Questions on the Commercial and Maritime Affairs of that Country 1862 B. FORBES in *Ecclesiologist* XXIII 34 We propose giving a tabulated scheme of the different calendars of the Scottish Church. 1862 M. HOPKINS *Hawaiian* 369 note. A tabulated statement issued by authority.

Tabulation (tæ'biilät[ən]), *n*. [n. of action from TABULATE v, cf. L. *tabulatio* a flooring over, a floor or story]

+1. See quot. *Obs rare*—o

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tabulation*, (lat.) a fastning together of planks or boards, a making a floor

2. The action or process of tabulating; arrangement in the form of a table or orderly scheme.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III 101 The value of such a tabulation was immense 1867 BRANDS & COX *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Tabulation of chronology*, the arrangement of historical or professedly historical events according to their real or supposed dates is sometimes spoken of under this name. 1883 *Statist. Merv. Circular* 10 Oct. 902/1 If the collection and tabulation of these Statistics were entrusted simply to one department

3. *Arch.* Division into successive stages of height by 'tables' or horizontal mouldings, etc.

1886 WILLIS & CLARK *Cambridge* I 103 The new design of that front is contrived so as to accommodate itself at the angle to the ancient lines of tabulation.

Tabulator (tæ'biilätär), *n*. [Agent-n. from TABULATE v: see -OR.] One who tabulates, or draws up a table or scheme. *b*. A machine or apparatus for this purpose, also, an attachment to a typewriter for typing columns of figures

1885 *Athenæum* 14 Nov. 639/3 This means a corresponding increase in the work of the tabulators 1892 *Daily News* 6 June 5/5 It is these cards that are passed through the electrical tabulator, which, by ingenious contrivances, records the answers on a number of dials 1901 *Phonetic Jnl.* 28 Sept. 611/1 Mr F. P. Gorm, inventor of the tabulator bearing his name

Tabulatory (tæ'biilätär), *a* rare. [f. L. *tabulät-*, ppl. stem of *tabuläre* to TABULATE + -ORY 2.] Relating to or consisting in tabulation. Hence **Tabulatorily** *adv*, in relation to tabulation or tables

1900 *Daily News* 20 Oct. 7/1 Her occasional historical and tabulatory excursions may require a skip here and there 1900 *Words. Evidences* (1902) 282 The British nation is giving the lie to all history and all rules Its 'life'—from the insurance-office point of view—is a marvel Tabulatorily speaking, it is a monstrosity.

Tabulature, variant of TABLATURE.

Tabule (tæ'biilät) [mod. ad. L. *tabula* table, tablet] A medicine or drug prepared in a flat-tened form; = TABLE sb. 3

1893 *Adul.*, *Tabules* for dyspepsia, headache &c. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Nov. 9/2 Witnesses who had been in communication with the pisoner in regard to tabules.

Tabule, -ull(e), obs. forms of TABLE.

Tablette, obs. form of TABLET.

Tabuliform (tæ'biiläförm), *a* [f. L. *tabula* table + -FORM.] Having the form of a 'table' or tablet; = TABULAR 1

1848 LINDLEY *Introduct.* Bot. II. 148 A single tabuliform cell of the upper cucule.

+ **Ta'bulous**, *a. Obs rare*. [*f. as pres. + -ous*] Divided into compartments by tabulae.

1733 MASSEY in *Phil Trans* XXXVIII. 191 A Tabulous Shell divided into several Cavities

Tabur, **Taburn**, *obs ff. TABOR, TABORN.*

+ **Ta'burnister**. *Obs rare*. In 4 -yester, -ystr. [*f. taburn, TABORN + -STER* feminine corresp. to TABORNER] A female player on the tabor.

1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxv 27 Bifor come pynces ioynd til synguid in myddis of wenchis taburnystris [*L. imenularum tympanistrarum*]. *Ibid*, Taburnystris.

Tabyl, **tabyll** (*e*), **Tabyr**, *obs forms of TABBY, TABLE, TABOR* *Tac* see TAKE *v*

+ **Tacamahac** (*te kāmāhæk*), **tacamahaca** (*te kāmāhākā*). Also 7-8 **tacamahaca**, 8 **tacamahack**, 8 **tacamahapo**, **tacamacha**, **tacka mahacaca**. [*ad obs Sp. tacamahaca*, in Hernandez 1614 *theomahaca*, *ad. Aztec tecomahyay*; mod Sp. *tacamaca*. Cf Monardes 1579 'ex Nova Hispania . . ab Indis tacamahaca vocatum' in F. *tacamaque*. *Tacamahac* is the more usual form, and that recognized in North America in sense 2.]

1. An aromatic resin, used for incense, and formerly extensively in medicine *a orig.* That yielded by a Mexican tree, *Bursera (Elaphrium) tomentosa* b Extended in the West Indies and S America to similar resins obtained from other species of *Bursera* and the allied genus *Protium*, and subsequently to resins imported from Madagascar, Bourbon, and the East Indies, chiefly the product of species of *Calophyllum*

1777 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* 1 3 Gumme called Tacamahaca 1766 BULLOCK *Eng Ezpos*, Tacamahaca, a Rosin brought out of the West Indies, of great vertue against any cold humours [etc.] 1703 *Lond Gaz*, No 3868/3 The Cargo of the Galeon . . consisting of Jollop, Gum Elemi, Tacka Mahacca, &c 1714 *Fr Bk of Rates* 92 Gum call'd Tacamahaca 100 Weight 05 05. 1728 QUINCY *Compl Disp* 137 Tacamahack is a resinous Gum, from the West Indies 1747 WIGLEY *Physick* (1762) 108 Apply to the Cheek Gum Tacamahac spread on Silk. 1802 *Natal Chron* VIII 150 (1 of France) Tacamahaca, stinking wood 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* 460 Tacamahac from *Elaphrium tomentosum*. *Ibid* 401 The true East India Tacamahaca is produced by *Calophyllum Calaba*.

2 The resin of the buds of the N. American Balsam Poplar, *Populus balsamifera*, hence a name of this tree

1730 MILLER *Gard Dict.* (ed 3) II. *Addenda s. v.* The Tacamahaca. This Tree grows spontaneously upon the Continent of America 1759 *Ibid* (ed 7) s. v. *Populus*. The Buds of this Tree are covered with a glutinous Resin, which smells very strong, and this is the Tacamahaca used in the Shops 1786 J. ABERCROMBIE *Arrangement*, in *Gard. Assist.* 32/1 Tacamahaca, or great balsam poplar. 1842 SELBY *Brit Forest Trees* 213 The list of Tacamahacs mentioned by Loudon. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd* 255 Poplar buds, especially those of *Populus nigra*, *balsamifera*, and *candicans*, are beamed in winter with a resinous exudation, which [passes] under the name of Tacamahac 1881 *tr Verne's Four Countries* 95 Jaspas also noticed the tacamahac, a species of poplar which grows to a great height.

+ **Tac-au-tac** (*tākōtāk*) *Pencing*. [*F tac-au-tac*, lit. clash for clash, *f tac* echoic word] In *tac-au-tac riposte*, the return stroke after parrying with opposition see quot 1889 and RIPOSTE *sb*. 1. [1889] POLLOCK, etc *Pencing* (Badm Libr) 175 [The riposte] may be delivered in two ways [secondly], quitting the steel after a clean, smart parry. This is called the *riposte du tac-au tac* 1907 *Daily Chron*, 20 Nov 8/2 The retort was in the nature of the tac-au tac riposte beloved of the skilled swordsman

+ **Tacca** (*tækā*) *Bot* [*mod. L. a Malay*.] Name of a small genus of tropical herbs with tuberous roots, the type of a natural order *Taccaceæ* The tubers of *T. pinnatifida* yield the starch known as South-sea arrow-root.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1119/2 *Tacca* chiefly differs from its ally *Ataccia* in having a one-celled instead of a three-celled fruit.

Hence **Taccad**, any plant of the N O *Taccaceæ* 1846 LINDLEY *Veg Kingd*, 149 Order xliii *Taccaceæ* — Taccad. 1855 E. SMITH *Bot in Orr's Cyc Sc* 187 *Narrisales* (N.O.) 43 *Taccaceæ* or Taccads

+ **Taccada** (*tākādā*). [*Sinhalese takkada*] The Malayan rice-paper plant, *Scaevola Lobelia* (or *Komurus*), an erect shrub found on the sea-shores of tropical Asia, Australia, and Polynesia; its young stems have a pith resembling that of the rice-paper plant (*Aralia papyrifera*), and used by the Malays for making artificial flowers, etc

1866 *Treas. Bot* 1027/2 *Scaevola Lobelia* (alias *S Komurus* and *S Taccada*), the Taccada of India and Ceylon 1887 MOLONEY *Forstersy IV. Afr.* 376 Taccada of India and Ceylon (*Scaevola Lobelia*, L.) — Shrubby plant

+ **Tace** (*tā sē*) [*L. tacē*, imper of *tacere* to be silent] The Latin for 'Be silent'. *Tace* is Latin for a candle, a humorously veiled hint to any one to keep silent about something.

[Cf. 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 162 (*Ingriss*) Edmund of Langley, asked his sonnes what was Latine for a fether-locke; Whereat when the young gentlemen studied, the father said, 'I will tell you, *He tacet hoc tacetis*', as, advising them to be silent and quiet] 1697 *Danprier's Voy.* 356 Trust none of them for they are all Thieves, but *Tace* is Latin for a Candle. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* 1 x, 'Tace, Madam', answered Murphy, 'is Latin for a candle, I commend your

prudence'. 1821 SCOTT *Fam Lett* 24 Feb. (1894) II. 115 *Tace* shall be hereafter with me 'Latin for a candle'.

Tace, = *tas*, *obs* 3 sing pres. of TAKE *v*, *obs.* form of TASSE.

+ **Tacenda** (*täse'ndä*), *sb. pl.* [*L.*, gerundive neut. pl. of *tacere*: see next.] Things to be passed over in silence; matters not to be mentioned.

1883 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 274 Topics regarded as *tacenda* by society.

+ **Tacent**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*ad. L. tacēt-em*, pr. pple of *tacere* to be silent] Silent.

1652 KIRKMAN *Clerico & Louisa* 179 There was a fair Tragedy, whose subject I will be tacent of.

+ **Tacet** (*tä set*). *Mus.* [*L.*, = 'is silent', from *tacere* to be silent] A direction that the voice or instrument is to be silent for a time.

1724 *Short Exph.* For *Wds* in *Mus. Bks.* *Tace* or *Tacet*, to hold still, or keep Silence. 1789 *Russ Chambers' Cycl.* *Tacet*, in the Italian Music, is often used to denote a long rest, or pause 1823 in *CRABBS Techn. Dict.*, etc.

Tache (*tæf*, *taf*), *sb.* 1 Forms: 4 *tache*, 4-5 *teche*, *teche* (*e*), *techoch* (*e*), *tach* (*e*), 4-7 *tatch* (*e*), 4-8 *tach*, 5 *tetoch* (*e*), *tach* (*e*), *tachch* (*e*), 6-9 *tash*, 5- *tache* [*a. OF. teche* (11th c.), *tesche*, *tece*, *tece*, *tache*, *teche*, *teke*, *tege* (Godef); also *F tache* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), *† tache*.

The Fr word is of uncertain origin, but, according to Hatz-Darm., is to be distinguished from the radical *tac* of *TACHIR sb.*, *ATTACH*, etc., with which earlier etymologists have associated it.

† 1. A spot, blotch, blot. *Obs exc* as in b

13 *St Erkenwold* 85 in *Horstm Altengl. Leg* (1882) 268 Wemles were his wedes with outen any teche 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 2436 How tender hit is to entyse teches of fylpe. 12450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 163 A stone so cleas and faire that there is no tache therein.

† 2. In modern scientific use only as French.

1893 W R GOWERS *Dis Nervous Syst.* (ed. 2) II. 339 The well-known *tache d'ébriété*, in which cutaneous irritation is followed by unusually vivid and enduring congection of the skin [etc.]. 1898 *Sj. Soc. Lex.*, *Tache*, congenital discolorations, or freckles, or spots. Blemish.

† 2. *fig.* A moral spot or blemish; a fault or vice, a bad quality or habit; in quot. 1340-70, 1541, a physical blemish. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* IV (Rolls) 3899 Alle his wykked teches he left 1340 *Ayene* 32 Vor opre ax vices. bet byep teches of knead senion 1340-70 *Aisander* 282 Hee made a wey uow auenged too bene Of pat teene-full tach [the loss of an eye] pat hee tookere pece. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl* B. ix. 146 If he fader be false and a shiewe, pat somdel be none shal haue be sues teches 1422 *tr. Secreti Secreti*, *Pris Pro* 188 Vices and evil techis thou shalt encheue. c 1430 LYNG, *Mm. Poenis* (Percy Soc.) 256 Synbydd of my frendys such techichys for 'ameinde 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 261 b/2 She that neuer had tache ne spot of corrupcion 1541 [see TACHIR *v*] 1577 *Hillowes Guevara's Chron* 106 He had the ewithw a tache or a fault 1604 WARNER *Alb. Eng* xii xxviii 318 Of whom euen his Adorers write emill Taches many an one.

b. An imputation of fault or disgrace; a stain, a stigma. *Sc Obs. or rare*

c 1620 SIR J. MELVIL *Mem.* Author to Son (1683) b iij, Her marrying a Man commonly judged her Husbands muitherer would leave a Tach upon her name. 1652 SIR W. HORS *Feuung-Master* 162 If you can by any means (without putting a tach upon your honour) c 1716 in *Wodrow Hist. Church Scotl* (1829) III 227/1, I have made this reflection, not as a tach upon the persons who suffered. 1723 R. HAV (*Little*) A Vindication of Elizabeth More from the Imputation of being a Concubine; and her Children from the Tache of Bastardy. 1862 M. NABER *Vict. Dundee* II. 218 The only tache upon his military fame.

† 3. A smack, slight taste or flavour. *Obs rare* 1607 *Barley-Breake* (1877) 28 Their grazing feast will haue a weanish tach

3. A distinctive mark, quality, or habit; a trait, a characteristic, good or bad [So in OF] *Obs exc.* *diast.* (tetf).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4390 Oure techis haue we schawid, Oure dedis & of our dilygence 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii xx 244 Wel maye he be a kynge, some for he hath many good teches on hyne 1539 *TAVENRER Erasyn Pro* (1545) 75 It is theyr owne maners, theyr owne qualites, teches, condicions, and procedynges that shape them this fortune. 1598 BARRET *Theor* IV (1604) 129 Every braue man of warre begeth a tach of ambition and of aspiring minde 1760 BERRIDGE *Tact.* (1864) 400 Is any tache wanting, you could wish to see in a young man designed for the ministry? 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk*, 'I tech', habit, gait, 'tis a tech her ve a got

Tache, *tach* (*tæf*), *sb.* 2 Now *rare*. Also 6-7 *tach*. [*a. OF. tache* fibula (14th c), also a large nail, of Genevese *tache*, Languedoc *tacho* nail with broad round head, hob-nail, tack, tacket, *Sp. tacha* a kind of nail, also (from OF.) *MDu. taeis*, *Du. taals*, a round-headed nail, an iron pin. A doublet of TACK *sb* 1. The root is also that of *F. attacher*, *détacher*, Eng *ATTACH*, *DETACH* See *Diez* and *Littre*. Sense 2 may be in origin a different word.]

1. A contrivance for fastening two parts together; a fibula, a clasp, a buckle, a hook and eye, or the like; a hook for hanging anything on. *Obs. or arch* 14 *v. Voc.* in *Wv-Wulcker* 183/10 *Fibula*, a tache or a laas (or a botun). 1452 *Maldon. Essex, Cri Rolls* (Bundle 31, No 2b), A tache of sylver, for a moniks hode c 1500 *Melunse* 304 Tenne grefray cutte the taches of the geant helmet, and after cutte of his heed 1530

PALSGR, 279/1 Tache for a gowne, *atache* 1535 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 359, j tach with j ruby ston 1535 COVERDALE *Nunn.* xxiii, 50 Byrnye we a present vnto the Lorde what enery one hath, braceletes, rynges, earringes and taches 1582 STANVHURST *Ennis* iv. (Arb.) 99 With gould tache thes vesture purple is holden. 1611 *Bisi F Evod* xxvi 6 Thou shalt make fiftie taches [1885 *R V clasp*] of gold, and couple the curtaines together with the taches. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* Ang., A lamp hanging loose upon a tach in the middst of a beame 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* ii. vii 184 Hook, Crook, Clasp, Hasp, Tatches 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* xiv (1870) 274 Taches of gold connecting together the curtains of the tabernacle.

† b A band or strap that may be fastened round anything. *Obs rare.*

1620 HOLLAND *Canaden's Brit* 1 287 It came into (K. Richard's) mind to draw upon the legs of certaine choise Knights of his certaine Garter or tach of leather 1621 *SPEDD Theat* Gt. Brit. xiv. (1614) 27/2 K. Richard the first girt the legs of certaine choise knights with a tach of leather, which promised a future glory to the wearers.

c. *fig.* A means of attachment, a link, a bond of connexion.

1701 J. LAW *Counc. Trade* (1751) 225 Here is no such bar or tache, as either to hinder or discourage a thief of anysort from returning to his duty 1860 *FARRAR Orig. Lang* ii 47 Finally, the word became a middle term of reminiscence, a tach between the external object and the inward impression

2. *techn.* A rest for the shank of a punch or drill see quot. Now *dial.*

1683 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xii. f 9 The Tach is to rest and hold the Shank of a Punch steady while the Work-man Files *Ibid* 392 *Tache*, a small Board with Notches in its Fore-edge to rest the Shank of a Punch in 1829 in J. HUNTER *Hallausure Gloss* 1888-90 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Tache* (tache), has been defined for me as 'a stake or rest used by silversmiths, and fixed in the workbench'.

3 *Comb.* as *† tach-hook*, *† tach-naal*.

1592 R. D. *Hypnerotomachia* 50 The Veluet brought downe to the frame of the Settles fastened to the same with tach Nayles of Golde 1623 *tr. Faunne's Theat.* *Hom.* ii xxi 224 Their long Cloak, or Houpe land, tied with a Tach-hooke of Wood

Tache (*tæf*), *sb* 3 Forms: 7-9 *tach*, *tatch*, 8 *tetoch*, 8-9 *tatche*, *g tache*, *taych*, *tache*, [*app. a obs. or dial F tache*, *tèche* plate of iron (Godef.), in Walloon *tak* 'plaque de fer qu'on applique au fond d'une cheminée' (Littre)], which in F. dictionaries is usually identified with *tache*, *TACHE sb* 1.]

1. *Sugar-boiling*. Each pan of the series through which the juice of the sugar-cane is passed in evaporating it; esp the smallest and last of these, called specifically the *striking-tache*.

1657 R. LIGON *Barbados* 84 The Coppers, in which the Sugar is boyled, of which, the largest is called the Clarifying Copper, and the least, the Tatch. *Ibid* 90 To throw in some of the liquor of the next Copper, to keep the tach from burning 1740 *Hist. Jamaica* xii 321 The least is called the Tach, where it boils longest. 1756 P. BROWN *Jamaica* 131 The juice will often begin to granulate in the second tetch. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc 1202 The term striking is also applied to the act of emptying the tache. 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* vi, I flung it, sugar and all, into the tache 1885 *Lock Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 163/2 The earliest and crudest system of evaporation was the 'copper wall', or 'battery' of open pans called 'taches' (taches, tayches, &c)

† 2 Applied to the flat iron pan in which tea-leaves are dried. *Obs*

1701 J. CUNNINGHAM in *Phil Trans* XXIII. 1206 The Bing Tea is the second growth in April and Singto the last in May and June, both dry'd a litle in Tatches or Pans over the Fire 1802 *Nat. Hist in Ann Reg.* 764/2 Then they [tea leaves] are tached, this is done by throwing each time about half a catty of leaves into the tache, and stirring them with the hand twice, the tache being very hot. [*Foot-note*] Tatche is a flat pan of cast iron.

† **Tache**, *sb* 4 *Obs. rare*—1. Also 5 *tach*, *tache*, *tasche*, *tasshe*. [*Origin obscure*.] Touch-wood, tinder.

1393 *LANGT. P. Pl* C. xx 211 Boje pou haue tache [*v* 17 tach, *tasche*, *tasshe*, B xvii 245 *towe*] to take lut with tunder and broches. Al by labour is lost

Tache (*tæf*, *taf*), *v* 1 Now *dial.* Forms: (4 *tass*), 5-6 *tatch*, 6-7 *tach* (*e*), 7- *Sc. tash* [*a. F. tacher*, OF *tachier* to stain, soil, *f. tache*, *TACHE sb* 1] *trans.* 'to stain or taint, esp. with moral defilement, or with the imputation of guilt or shameful conduct, to stigmatize; rarely (quot. 1541), to infect physically. *Obs. or Sc dial.*

1390 *Gower Conf.* III 242 The wyde world mervelleth yit, That he [Solomon] With fleschly lustes was so tased [*prime* passed] 1495 *J. Evans's Barth. De P. R.* vi v. (W. de W) m v b, Al chyliden ben tachyd wyth euyl maners. 1504 ATKYNSON *tr De Imitatione* iii xxxiv 223 What shall I say, that am tached thus with tribulacions 1541 R. CORLAND *Gwydon's Quest* *Churw.* Q 11 b, To be scalled, or tached with suchie infecte dyseases, or that be bere some tache vpon hym 1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng* x. lviii, Otherwise a worthy Prince, nor tache hee but so. *Ibid* xi lxxv (1612) 280 I though she did obserue his soone Reuolt. And him thereof had tacht 1598 BARRET *Theor* IV (1604) 128 Infamous, or tached with foule crimes 1649 DRUMM of *HAWTH* *Hist* *Jas V.* Wks. (1711) 104 At the least to leave him suspected and tached with this treason 1747 in *Ann Gen Assemb Ch Scot* (1838) 105 His character ought not to be tached 1827 J. WATT *Poems* 101 (E. D. D.) 'their fiens' gat woid an' gather round' Determin'd 'sar to tense an' tash

b To blemish, deface, to tarnish or spoil slightly by handling or use; to make the worse for wear; *tashed*, tarnished, worn, weather-beaten *Sc.*

17. in *Ritson Sc Songs* (1794) I 213 They're tashed like, and sair torn, And clouted sair on ilka knee 1863 ALEX. SMITH *Dreamthorpe* 18 I hey [books] are tashed as roses are tashed by being frequently handled or smelt. 1895 W. C. FRASER *Whaups* xiii. 189 An indoor face, no tashed w' the weather, but sair blotched w' the dram 1903 GLAISER in *Co op News* 16 May 567 (E D D) If the tash Miss I hope's new body ship Goand get it off afore yo' tash it any worse.

Tache (tæʃ), *v* 2 *Obs.* or *dial.* Also 4-5 *tacche*, 5-7 *tatche*, 5-9 *tatch*. [*f.* TACHE *sb* 2, or from the same root. In sense 2 (and sometimes in 1), app. aphetic from *atache*, ATTACH.]

1 *trans.* To fasten, attach, fix, secure (a person or thing) Also *fig.*

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P* xlv. 70 Thy love sprenges tatch me c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* ii. 101 Po by chylde was an-honge, tached to be harde w' Rylly nyles gret and longe! c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolyb) 12056 Ropes to tache & teye. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 376/2 To Tache, *attachiare* 1530 PALSER 746/1, I tache a gowne or a typpet with a tache 1575 *Gamm Gurtou* u. iii. To seeke for a thonge Therwith this breech to tache & tye 1609 R. BARNEBO *Faithful Sheph.* To Rdr. 7 Tatching matter togethei with dependencie.

2. To lay hold of (a person), *esp.* to arrest, apprehend by legal authority; = ATTACH *v* 1 a.

c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 5690 Thei scholde for euer him haue tached, Ne hadde ben duk Menescene. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 24 Alle pat malyciously tachyn, arestyn, or endytyn men of holy chereh c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 304 Thar folowed him fyfteen Wicht, wallyt men to tuch him to the law 1528 *Tyball's Confess.* in *Strype Eccl. Hist.* (1721) I App. x. vii 35 The same day that Sir Richard Fox was tached. 1530 *Palsgrave* 746/1, I tache a thefe, I lay handes upon hym 1563 *FORBES Disc. Pervers* Decet 6 (Jam.) A cunning and long coueited thiefe tatched with innumerable fanges [plunder]

Hence *Ta ching vbl. sb* and *ppl. a.* *Tachingend*, a shoemaker's waxed thread pointed with a hog's bristle.

c 1440 *Priour's Parv.* 485/2 Tachynge, or a restynge, *arestacio*. c 1485 *E. E. Misc.* (Warton Club) 73 Grynd hem togedyre a longe tyme one a stone, tyll he be somdele tachynge c 1535 *Byvoon Improprations in Leuer's Sermon* (Arb.) Intro. 13 Snatchynge and scratchynge, tachynge and patchynge, scrapynge and rakyng together of almost all the fatte benefices 1611 *COLEGE, Lignett*, shoemaker's thread, or, a tatching end. a 1763 *SHERSTON'S Ess.*, *Men & Manners* (1765) 187 A cobler with ten or a dozen children dependent on a tatching end. 1858 H. AINSWORTH *Maryn Clitheroe* i. 15 Canes tied with tatching end to prevent them from splitting. 1881 *Leicester's Gloss. s.v.* Every piece of 'tachiin-end' used in joining has a hog's bristle fixed at each end so as to act as a kind of flexible needle.

+ **Tache**, *v* 3 *Obs.* [Perh. the same in origin as TACHY *v* 2, cf. OF *atacher* in sense 'to attack', It. *attaccare* to attach, to attack, and see note to ATTACH *v* 1 *intr* To make a (hostile) charge or attack; to charge.

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4622 Knjghts on coursours kest pan in fewtre, Taches [*Dubl MS* tachynge] in-to targetis tamed haue bienys [*v* r. byrnyes] c 1400 *Sege Jerusalem* 656 Quarrels & arrows Toysen at be togesse tachen on be Jewes. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 6717 Telamon hym tacht on with a tore speire *Ibid* 6782 Deffibus the doughty, Tacht vpon Teutro, a full tore dynt. *Ibid* 8297 Then Diamede On Troiell with tene tacht belyue.

+ **Tache**, *tatch*, *v* 4 *Obs rare* [*f.* TACHE *sb* 3] *trans* To dry (tea) in a 'tache' or shallow pan.

1802 *Nat Hist in Ann Reg.* 765/1 Bohoa tea is gathered, sunned in baskets, rolled with the hand, and then tatched, which completes it. *Ibid*. Tatching seems to give the green colour to the leaves of the tea trees.

Tache, early M.E. var. of TEACH *v*.

+ **Tached**, *a.* *Obs.* Also 5 *techyd*, *tached*. [*f.* TACHE *sb* 1 + -ED 2.] Having qualities of a specified kind; (well- or ill-)mannered or conditioned.

c 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 116 He pat haups a luyll face, ys wycked, and enyl-techyd, deceyuant, and drowlewe c 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1905) 18 All gentylmen and nobill maydenes ought to be goodh, meke, wele tached, ferme in estate, behauing, and maners. c 1450 *Merlin* 88 The trestest of this londe and beste tached 1532 *MORSE Confut Tindale* Wks. 556/2 An euil tached horse shaketh of sometime the bridle and runneth out at large + **Tacheless**, *a.* *Obs rare* 1. In 4 *teecheless* [*f.* TACHE *sb* 1 + -LESS] Stainless, faultless

13 *Gaw & Gr Knt.* 977 Now schal we semlych se slestez of pewez, & be teecheles termes of talkyng noble

Tacheometer (tæki'p'mi'tar) [*a.* *f.* *tachéo-mètre*, *f.* Gr. *ταχέ-*, obl. stem of *ταχύς* quick, swift, *τάχος* swiftness + -METER; see also TACHY-METER] A name given to instruments (of which there are various kinds) for the rapid location of points on a survey; = TACHYMETER Hence **Tacheome trio a.**, pertaining to a tacheometer or tacheometry, **Tacheo metry**, surveying by means of a tacheometer

1876 *Catal. Sci. App. S Kent.* 425 The Tacheometer of Gentili The means by which it measures the distance is an apparatus which obliges the lunette to traverse an unvarying angle 1888 B. H. BROUGH *Alme Surveying* 204 The aim of tacheometry is to survey and level simultaneously a tract of ground with the greatest possible accuracy in the least possible time. 1900 *Nature* 11 Oct 571/3 Suggestions on possible methods of utilising existing transit theodolites for tacheometric work 1905 *MAJOR COX Text Bk Surveying* v. 51 Tacheometry (called also in American books Tachymetry or Tachymetry) a system of 'rapid measuring'. includes all the eight variations just mentioned. The system was first largely employed in Italy in 1820, but had

been used in the eighteenth century in England *Ibid*. 55 The term 'tacheometer' is best confined to instruments which have this optical arrangement [a converging lens between the object glass and the diaphragm of a theodolite]

+ **Tache** *spot. Obs rare* 1. [*dim.* of TACHE *sb* 1, a spot: see -ETTE] A stud

1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. xiv. (Roxb.) 166/1 *Tachettes*, the buttons or round male heads which are set about the skirts or the Armour to adorn and set it out, resembling little spots.

Tachistoscope (tæki stō'skōp). [*mod. f.* Gr. *τάχιστος* swiftest + -SCOPE] An instrument by means of which objects may be presented to the eye for a brief measured period, a fraction of a second; one of its principal applications being the measurement of 'the span of apprehension', that is, the amount of detail that can be apprehended by a single act of attention or apperception.

1909 C. S. MYERS *Textbk Exper. Psychol* 415 The essentials of a good tachistoscope

+ **Tachment, tachment.** *Obs.* [Aphetic *f.* ATTACHMENT]

1. Something attached; an appurtenance 1400 *Monte Ath.* 1568, I 31 the for thy tybinder [*MS* thybandez] Tolouse be iche, The tolle and be tachmentez, tavernez and ober

2 A judicial seizure or apprehension of one's person or goods, *ellipt* the writ authorizing such seizure = ATTACHMENT 1, 2.

14... Customs Malton in *Surtees Mss.* (x888) 58 Noo othyr Dallyffe schal make no tachment nor somond 1467-9 *Paston Lett* II 206 Be the way of tatchementz owe of the Chaunces 1545 *BRINKLOW Couph.* 41 Ye haue a parcyall lawe in making of tachmentys, fist come, first seruyd

Tachometer (tæki'p'mi'tar). [*f.* Gr. *τάχος* speed + -METER, cf. *barometer*] a. An instrument by which the velocity of machines is measured. b. An instrument for measuring the velocity of a moving body of water, a current-measurer

1810 *DOMIN in Trans Soc. Arts* XXVIII 185 An instrument of my invention for indicating the velocity of machines, and which may not improperly be called a Tachometer 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 42 The method of putting the tachometer in motion whenever we wish to examine the velocity of the machine 1864 WEBSTER, *Tachometer*, ... (b) an instrument for measuring the velocity of running water in rivers, canals, &c. 1875 L. D'A. JACKSON *Hydraulic Man* 1 84 The tachometer of Brunings is the best instrument of this type

So **Tacho metry**, the scientific use of a tachometer; the measurement of velocity.

1891 in *Cent Dict.*

Tachy- (tæ'ki), combining form of Gr. *ταχύς* swift, used in the formation of some scientific terms. **Tachydrite**, **Tachydrite**, *Min.* [*ad. Ger. tachydrit* (Rammelsberg 1856), contr. for **tachydrit*, *f.* Gr. *τάχυς* water + -ITE 1 from its property of deliquescent readily], a chloride of calcium and magnesium found at Stassfurt in Prussian Saxony **Tachydidax** (Gr. *τάχυς* teaching) see quot **Ta chydrome** [Gr. *-δρομος* -running, -runner, *δρομος* a race-course], anglicized form of *Tachydromus*, Illiger's name for the ornithological genus *Cursorius*, a small group of birds allied to the Plovers, = COURSER 1; so **Tachydromian**, a bird of this group; **Tachydromous** a., of the tachydromes, cursorial.

Tachygen, *Biol.* [-GEN 1], the sudden appearance of an organ in evolution; the part so appearing (Webster *Suppl* 1902); so **Tachygenesis** [GENESIS], acceleration in development by the shortening or suppression of intervening stages; **Tachygenetic** a., of or exhibiting tachygenesis; **Tachygenic** a., appearing or developing suddenly (Webster *Suppl* 1902).

Tachyglossal a., *Zool.* [Gr. *τάχισσα* tongue], of a tongue capable of being quickly thrust forth and retracted, as that of the ant-eater; so **Tachyglossate** a., having a tachyglossal tongue; pertaining to the *Tachyglossidae*, a family of aculeate monotrematous mammals, of which the typical genus *Tachyglossus* contains the Echidna or porcupine ant-eater of Australia; **Tachyglossid**, an animal of this family. **Tachylater** [Gr. *τάχης* healer], 'one who cures speedily' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1898), hence **Tachylatry**, the art of quick healing (*ibid*). **Tachypetous** a. [*per-*, stem of *πέτεσθαι* to fly + -OUS], swift-flying (Mayne *Expos Lex* 1860) **Tachypnea** (tæki'p'nē) [Gr. *-πνοια*, *f.* *πνέειν* to breathe], hurried or unusually rapid respiration. **Tachyscope** [-SCOPE], a kind of kinetoscope, in which a series of representations of an object in successive phases of motion are rapidly revolved, so as to present the appearance of actual motion. **Tachythanatus** a. [Gr. *θάνατος* death + -OUS], killing quickly, rapidly fatal. **Tachy tomy**, **tachyo tomy** [Gr. *τομή* a cutting], the art of rapid surgical or anatomical operation.

1866 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sci*, etc. II 532/3 **Tachydrite*

1868 *DANA Min* 119 *Tachydrite* Color yellowish Translucent to translucent Very deliquescent on exposure 1846 WORCESTER, **Tachydite*, a short method of teaching *Scudamone* 1848 BRANDE *Dict Sci*, etc. **Tachydromus*, the name of a family of wading birds, of which the genus *Tachydromus* is the type 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex* 1247/1 Having the *Tachydromus* for their type 'tachydromous' 1893 HYATT in *Proc Boston Soc Nat Hist*, 71 hus, from Cope's point of view, 'tachygenesis' is the law of progression, and retardation is the law of retrogression, and they are both essential parts of his law of acceleration and retardation. *Ibid* 79 Normal types in which tachygenesis occurs in a marked way might be called 'tachygenetic' 1891 *Cent Dict.*, **Tachyglossal*, **Tachyglossate* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Tachypnea* 1899 *Albini's Syst Med* VIII 109 There is an hysterical dyspnoea, or rather tachypnoea, the respirations are hurried 1889 *Sci. Amer* 16 Nov 310/1 M. Anschuetz has invented apparatus by means of which these [animated] pictures may be exhibited in a very perfect manner This instrument is known as the 'electrical tachyscope'. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **Tachythanatus* 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat Med Dict* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Tachytomy*, **Tachytomy*

+ **Tachycardia** (tæki'kɑ'idiɑ) *Path* [*mod. L.* *f.* Gr. *ταχύς* swift + *καρδία* heart] 'Abnormal paroxysmal rapidity of the heart's action' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*).

1889 *Lancet* 2 Mar 442/1 Those nerve cells and fibres which are concerned in the production of the tachycardia 1891 *Ibid* 2 May 1021/1 Dr Wood proposes the restriction of the name 'tachycardia' to those cases in which very violent heart action occurs without obvious reason 1898 *Albini's Syst Med* V 813 Tachycardia is improperly applied in the sense of mere rate; it is the name of a particular disease

So **Tachycardia** [cf. *CARDIAC*], a *adj.*, of or pertaining to tachycardia; b. *sb* a person subject to or affected with tachycardia.

1898 *Albini's Syst Med* V 828 The tachycardiac attacks have been the cause of this disposition *Ibid* 834 One of my tachycardiacs began to ride a bicycle two years ago, and with much advantage

Tachygraph (tæ'kigraf) [*a.* *f.* *tachygraphie*, *ad. Gr. ταχύγραφος* a swift writer, a scribe, *f.* *ταχύς* swift + *-γραφος* writing, writer.]

1. One who practises tachygraphy; a writer of shorthand, a stenographer; *spec.* one of the shorthand writers of the ancient Greeks and Romans.

1810 *Hist Europe in Ann Reg.* 114/2 If all the speeches were faithfully represented by the bench of tachygraphers 1865 M. PATTERSON *Expos* (1886) I 87 Of Greek scribes there were two kinds, the tachygraph (*ταχύγραφος*), and the calligraph (*καλλιγράφος*). 1895 FARRAR *Gather. Clouds* II 142 The other tachygraph, Phocas, had also reposed this sermon

2. A tachygraphic writing (In *mod. Dicts.*) Hence **Tachy grapher**, **Tachygraphist**, a shorthand writer, a stenographer; = sense 1.

1887 *Cassell's Encycl Dict Tachygrapher* 1891 in *Cent Dict.* 1895 FARRAR *Gather. Clouds* II 151 That you may injure my reputation as a tachygraphist

Tachygraphic (tæki'græfik), a [*f.* as prec. + -IC; cf. *GRAPHIC*]. Of or pertaining to the art of tachygraphy or rapid writing; *spec.* applied to a cursive or running handwriting as opposed to one having separate and fully-formed letters, also to writing with many contractions, ligatures, and compendia

a 1763 *BYRON Robbery Cambr Coach* xii, 'No Help!' said I, 'No Tachygraphic Pow'r, To interpose in this unequal Hour!' - *Art Eng. Poetry* vi. To learn the truly tachygraphic Plan 1852 H. ROGERS *Ecl Faith* (1853) 38 Amuse yourself (I know your old tachygraphic skill,) by jotting down some fragments of our absurdities. 1879 *RENOUR Hibbert Lect* 14 The Egyptians had from the earliest times used a tachygraphic or cursive character which is a rough and abridged form of the hieroglyphic. 1890 E. M. THOMPSON in *Classical Rev* May 220/1 This was introduced into the Greek writing of the middle ages a new set of compendia commonly called tachygraphic signs

So **Tachygraphic a.** [see -ICAL] = prec 1764 *JEFFERSON Let Writ* 1892 I 356, I will send you some of these days Shelton's Tachygraphical Alphabet, and directions 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2556/1 The old character was altered, and assumed somewhat of a cursive, or tachygraphical form.

Tachygraphometer. [See TACHYGRAPH and -METER.] (See quot 1900)

1891 *Rep. U. S. Coast & Geodetic Survey* App 16 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr Surveying* xiii. 280 There are two forms of this instrument [Wagner-Pennel Tachymeter] The first of these corresponds to a transit, and the second to an alidade The latter called a tachygraphometer, for use with the plane-table

Tachygraphy (tæki'grafi). [*f.* Gr. *ταχύς* swift + -GRAPHY] 'The art or practice of quick writing' (J.); variously applied to shorthand, and (in palæography) to cursive as distinguished from angular letters, to the Egyptian hieratic, and to the Greek and Latin writing of the Middle Ages with its many abbreviations and compendia.

1641 *SHELTON (titla) Tachygraphy*. The most exact and compendious methode of short and swift writing 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr. Tachygraphy*, the art or description of swift writing 1778 *KIRKES Biog. Brit* (ed 2) I 538 note, Thomas Shelton became famous for his Tachygraphy; or easy, exact, and speedy short writing. 1826 *Edm Rev* XLV 145 The Hieratic is immediately derived from the hieroglyphic, of which it is merely a tachygraphy 1890 E. M. THOMPSON in *Classical Rev* May 220/1 The twofold system of tachygraphy, if it may be so termed, in use among the scribes of the middle ages,

Tachylite, -lyte (tæ kil'it) *Min* [ad. Ger. *tachylit* (Breithaupt 1826), f. Gr. *ταχύς* swift + *λίθος* soluble, in reference to its easy fusibility] 'A black basaltic glass, formerly regarded as a homogeneous mineral' (Chester *Dict. Min.*).

Tachylite basalt, a variety of basalt having glassy selvages, and a highly microchitic basis.

1868 *DAMA Min* 245 The species may be the same with tachylite 1879 *Rutley Stud Rocks* x 113 A preceding analogous to that which seems to have taken place in some tachylites 1888 G. A. J. COLE in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV 300 On some additional occurrences of Tachylite, *Ibid.* This tachylite adhered more firmly to the contact rocks than to the mass from which it was developed.

Hence **Tachylitic**, -lytic *a*, of the nature of, composed of, or containing tachylite.

1888 G. A. J. COLE in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLIV 303 The vein showed thin tachylitic selvage.

Tachymeter (tæki'm'it). Also **tachometer** [mod. f. Gr. *ταχύς* swift + *μέτρον*; so *F. tachymètre* (a form more on Gr. analogies than *TACHYMETER*.)] Name of a surveying instrument, adapted to the rapid location of points on a survey. So **Tachymetric** *a*, **Tachymetry**, the use of such an instrument.

1860 *MAVNE Etylos Lex*, **Tachymeter**, term for an instrument for quickly measuring level surfaces 1891 *Burr & Berger Handbk Engin & Surv Instr.* 109 The name Tachymeter, or rapid measurer, has been applied for many years, in Europe, to instruments of this description *Ibid.* Tachymetry 1900 H. M. Wilson *Topogr. Surveying* xii 235 Tachymetry, or, as it is sometimes called, tachymetry enables the operator, by a single observation upon a rod, to obtain the necessary horizontal and vertical data for the determination of the three elements of position of a point on the surface of the earth *Ibid.* There are practically two systems of tachymetric measurement. The angular or tangential system, and the stadia, telemeter, or substation system *Ibid.* xiii 282 A most satisfactory tachymeter, both for filling in details on large-scale maps, and for carrying on rough geographic or exploratory surveys.

† **Tacit**, *a*, *Obs.* rare [f. *L. tacite* to be silent + *-it*, cf. *acid* from *L. acere*] = **TACIT** 1651 J. F. [REAKE] *Agrippa's Occ. Philos.* 119 Whence also the tacit consents of animals seem to agree with divine bodies 1659 T. PECKE *Panassi Puerp* 38 In the Chest lockt up, of your most Tacit Breast.

Hence † **Tacitly** *adv* = **TACITLY**.

1640 G. SANDYS *Christ's Passion* iii. 255 Nor Leaves, so tacitly increase, Again so many thousands feast.

Tacit (tæ'sit), *a*, Also 7-8 **tacite** [ad. *L. tacite* *us*, pa. pple of *tacere* to be silent. Cf. *F. tacite* (14th c. in *Hatz.-Darm.*)]

1. Unspoken, unvoiced, silent, emitting no sound; noiseless, wordless.

1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* i. 1 § 2 Without the interruption of tacite objections 1628 *Le Gays Tr. Barclay's Argues* 73 With a tacit vphiding she put them in mind 1798 *Landon Gebir* ii 238 With a long and tacit step He looked and tottered on a black abyss 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 113 A tacit thankfulness in his looks, as if he felt grateful to me 1854 J. S. C. ASHOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II xviii 329 One of those tacit prayers to which no language can give adequate expression.

b. Saying nothing; still, silent.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* **Tacite**, still, silent, saying nothing 1651 *Honours Govt & Soc. xv* § 238 Gods lawes are declard after a threefold manner first, by the tacit dictates of Right reason, next by immediate revelation [etc.] 1804 *Wellington in Guiv. Desp.* (1837) III 497 If the British Government had remained a tacit spectator of events 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1882) I 221 Edward Strachey was a man rather tacit than discursive.

2 Not openly expressed or stated, but implied; understood, inferred. **Tacit mortgage**, a lien in the nature of a mortgage created by operation of law. **Tacit relocation**, see **RELOCATION**.

[1575 *Balfour's Placites* (1754) 208 **Tacita relocation**] 1637-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow *Co.* 253 This tacit approving of these commissioners, men so highly guilty, argues a great decay of zeal, and courage 1681 *Stair Instit. Law Scot.* i. x § 61 149 In the tacit legal hypothecation, [our custom] hath only allowed a few. 1690 *Lockin Hum. Und.* iii. ii § 8 Common use, by a tacit Consent, appropriates certain Sounds to certain Ideas in all Languages 1705 *Addison Italy, Monaca* (1733) 23 A tacit Acknowledgment that Monarchy is the more honourable 1881 *Spectator* 30 Apr. 573 Locke's doctrine of a tacit social compact.

Tacitean (tæ'si'ti'an), *a*, [f. the name of the Roman historian Tacitus (c. 54-117) see *-AN*.] Pertaining to Tacitus, or resembling his pregnant sententious style. So **Taciteist**, a student or follower of Tacitus; **Taciteize** *v*, *intr.* to write in the style of Tacitus.

1890 *Lowell Milton's Areop.* Lat. Lit. Ess. (1891) xix He [Milton] is never weary of insisting on the Tacitean distinction between liberty and license. 1907 *Athenæum* 7 Sept. 265/3 Accurate scholarship, especially in matters of Tacitean diction. 1956 *EARI MORRIS* in *Boccalini's Advts.* *fr. Parnass.* i. xliii (1674) 24 He might like a Tacitus have written the Civil Wars of Flanders 1833 *Roscoe Tr. Pellicio's Ten Years' Imprisonment* xxvii, With all my admiration for the genius of Tacitus, I had never much faith in the justice of Tacitizing as he does.

Tacitly (tæ'sitli), *adv* [f. *TACIT* *a* + *-LY* 2.]

1. Without speaking, silently, quietly.

1643 *PRYNNÉ Romé's Master-Piece* (ed. 2) 24 The secular Jesuits have bought all this street, and have reduced it into a quadrangle, where a Jesuitical Colledge is tacitly built 1751 *EARL ORRERY Remarks Swift* (1752) 88 Here

a reflection naturally occurs, which leads me tacitly to admire, and confess the ways of Providence 1868 *GEORGE ELIOT F. Holt* 1, To be no longer tacitly pitted by her neighbours for her lack of money.

2. Without stating or expressing it; by implication: cf. **TACIT** *a*, 2.

1635 *EARL STRAFFORD Lett.* (1739) I 471 Not tacitly or by way of consequence, but even in express and binding terms 1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III 130 He tacitly implied that the rest of mankind were but beasts 1735 *BERKELEY Free-think in Math.* § 21 There are certain points tacitly admitted by mathematicians 1825 *MACCULLOCH Pol. Econ.* II iv 179 If, as M. Sismondi has tacitly assumed, the machines cost nothing.

Tacitness, rare [f. *TACIT* *a* + *-NESS*.] The quality of being tacit, silence.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Kouru* xxxii 298 To instruct our brethren, who by our tacitness might be scandalized 1885 *PATER Marins the Epicurean* I 15 That invalid tacitness of mind esteemed so important by religious Romans.

Taciturn (tæ'sit'urn), *a*, [ad. *L. taciturnus*, f. *tacit-us*, *TACIT*.] Characterized by silence or disinclination to conversation; reserved in speech; saying little, uncommunicative.

1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 26 June, Grieve was very submissive, respectful, and remarkably taciturn 1816 *Remains Eng. Mann* 61 The people in Europe who partake most with us in this taciturn propensity, are the Dutch 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 68 Godolphin, cautious and taciturn, did his best to preserve neutrality 1876 *BRISTOWE The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 875 The patient becomes apathetic, morose or taciturn, or inimitable.

Hence **Taciturnist**, one who practises habitual silence or reserve, **Taciturnity** *adv*, in a taciturn manner; with habitual reserve.

1887 *Congregationalist* (U.S.) 10 Feb. (Cent. Dict.) His [von Moltke's] more than eighty years seemed to sit lightly on 'the great taciturnist' 1847 *WEBSTER, Taciturnity*, silently, without conversation 1902 A. AUSTIN *Ld. Kitchener in Standard* 12 July 5/2 Honours he needs not, for about his brow He bears them clustered, taciturnly great.

Taciturnity (tæ'sit'urn'iti). Also 5 -te(ə, 6 -ty(ə, 6-7 -tue. [a *F. taciturnité* (14th c.), or ad. *L. taciturnitas*, f. *taciturn-us* see *prec.* and *-ITY*]

1. Habitual silence or disinclination to conversation; reservedness in speech; a taciturn character or state.

1140 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xlii 112 Oper whiles he answered, lest by his taciturnite occasion of offending might have been given 1491 *CAXTON Vitas Patr.* (W. de W. 1495) i. l. 99 b/2 In the sayde monasterie was so grette taciturnitee and scyence 1576 *FLEMING Panopli. Epist.* 145, I cannot in this point vse taciturnite and silence 1606 *SHAKES Tr. & Cr.* iv. ii 75 The secrets of nature haue not more gift in taciturnite 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No 261 P. 1 My natural Taciturnity hindered me from shewing my self to the best Advantage 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* iii. viii (1861) 107 Our ancestors were noted as being men of truly Spartan taciturnity 1855 *MISS MULOCK J. Halifax* ix, After which brief reply John relapsed into taciturnity.

2 *Sc. Law*. The silence of the creditor occasioning the extinction of an obligation in a shorter period than forty years' prescription it being presumed that the creditor would not have been so long silent if the debt had not been paid or the obligation implemented.

1765-8 *ESKINNE Instit. Law Scot.* iii. vii § 29 (1773) 533 No general rule can be laid down, at what precise times actions may be lost by taciturnity 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* 967/2 The only cases in which extinction by such taciturnity has been recognised were those of bills of exchange, prior to the introduction of the biennial prescription.

† **Taciturnous**, *a*, *Obs.* rare = **TACITURN**.

1727 *BAILEY Dict.* vol. II, **Taciturnous**, silent, saying nothing, making no noise.

Tack (tæk), *sb* 1 Forms 4-6 **tak**, **takk** (ə, 5-7 **tack**, 6 **take**, (pl. **taks**), 5-**tack**. [*TAOK sb* 1 and *v* 1 go together, and are doublets of **TACHE sb** 2, *v* 2 (q.v.), though forms in *k* or *g* are not recorded in *OF*, and the etymological history is obscure. For the ulterior etymology *Diz* compares Ger. *sacken* prong, *MHG. zacke*, *Dn. tak* bough; so also Kluge. (The occurrence of *Ir. taca*, Gael. *tacaid* nail, tack, peg, Breton *tach* small nail, has suggested a Celtic origin for the root *tac-*, but this Thurneysen rejects.) App. most of the senses of the sb., including sense 5, were derived from the vb., but the nautical senses of the vb. arose out of sense 5 of the sb., and in their turn gave rise to senses 6 and 7.]

I. That which fastens or attaches, etc.

1. That which fastens one thing to another, or things together applied to a fibula or clasp, a buckle, a hook or stud fitting into an eye or loop, a nail, or the like. *Obs.* exc. as in senses 2, 3.

13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* lii 420 He bot a bite bat made vs blak, I'll fruit weore tied on tuo wip tak, O fruit for another 12440 *Proup Paru* 485/2 Takke (*H*, *P* or *botun*), *fibula*, *fibula* 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxii 69 Unto the crosse of brel and lenth, Syne tyt him on with greit nne takkis 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor*, A tacke or hooke, vid. *Buckle*, *Clasp* 1670 *ECCLARD Cont. Clergy* 70 The tacks put into the loops did couple the curtains of the tent, and sew the tent together 1696 *Lord Gas.* No 3228/4 Lost, 3 pair of black Stays, one with black Buckles, in black Tacks and black Loops.

b. The fission of the tongue (in a tongue-tied person).

1671 *LIVINGSTON Lett. in Woodrow Soc. Sci. Biog.* (1845) I 247 The sight of the father's danger brake the tack of a son's tongue who was tongue-tacked from birth.

2 *spec.* (perh. orig. short for *tack-nail*: see 12 a.) A small sharp-pointed nail of iron or brass, usually with a flat and comparatively large head, used for fastening a light or thin object to something more solid, especially in a slight or temporary manner, so as to admit of easy undoing.

Tacks are distinguished according to their use, as *carpet-tack*, one used for fixing a carpet on the floor, their action, as *thumb tack*, one pushed in with the thumb, as a drawing-pin, their material, as *brass tack*, *iron tack*, *tin tack*.

[1463, etc. see *tack-nail* in 12 a.] 1574 in *Feuilletat Revels Q. Eliz.* (1908) 237 Tacks One Thousand, a 1585 *POLWART Flying in Montgomerie* 558 His lugs That to the Tron has tane so many a tucke 1601 *HOLLAND Phryx* xxiv xiv 514 Yon, for nailes, studs, and tacks, employed about greaves and leg-barnes 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. 298/2 Two sorts of tacks used by [shoemakers], the Sole Tack and the Heel Tack 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 53 Drive in a small tack on each side 1745 P. THOMAS *Trul. Asson's Vay* 259 The Scale, is made of Bambo, the Divisions distinguished by small Brass Tacks, 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xvi 168 At his work, driving tin tacks into a baby's coffin.

b. (See *quot.*)

1847-8 *HALLIWELL'S v.* A wooden peg for hanging dresses on is sometimes called a tack.

3 *Technical uses.* a. **Gardening**. A fastening for shoots, etc., consisting of a strip or band secured at each end to a wall or the like. b. **Plumbing**. A strip of lead having one end soldered to a pipe, and the other fastened to a wall or support.

1545 *Rates of Customs* a vj, Coike takes the thousande x s 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 7 To plant Apricockes, Cheries, and Peaches, by a wall, and with tacks, and other meanes to spread them vpon, and fasten them to a wall 1658 *EVERLYN Fr. Gard.* (1675) 34 They do extremely ill, when they fagot, and bundle together a great many small twiggs, in one tack 1693 - *De la Quint.* *Compl. Gard.* II 41 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 408 Two broad pieces of lead, called tacks, are attached to the back lap-joints and spread out, right and left, for fastening the (socket) pipes to the wall by means of wall-hooks of iron, 1877 S. S. HELLYER *Plumber* ii. 33 When there are no chases, and the pipes are fixed on tacks, the tacks should be strong.

4. An act of tacking or fastening together, now esp. in a slight or temporary way; a stitch, esp. a long slight stitch used in fastening seams, etc., preparatory to the permanent sewing; a very slight fastening or tie, by which a thing is loosely held, as *hanging by a tack*.

1705 *VANBRUGH Confed.* v. ii, If devr mother will give us her blessing, the parson shall give us a tack [cf. *TACK v* 1 c] 1808 *JAMIESON'S v.* 11 *hings by a tack*, it has a very slight hold. 1878 *DICKINSON Cumbld. Gloss.* *Tack, Tack*, a stitch, 'A tack i' time seavvs nine' *Mod.* Give it a tack, to hold it together until there is time to stitch it.

b. Adhesiveness, tackiness, esp. in *Bookbind-ing*, 'a slight stickiness remaining in leather before the varnish or dressing is quite dry' (C. Davenport).

1908 *Academy* 11 Apr. 656/1 It is very cunningly reproduced, even to the extent of a suggestion of a slight 'tack' belonging to old leather.

II. Nautical and derived senses. (Sense 5 is a special application of 1, and is the origin of sense 7 of the vb., whence again comes sense 6 here.)

5. A rope, wire, or chain and hook, used to secure to the ship's side the windward clews or corners of the courses (lower square sails) of a sailing ship when sailing close hauled on a wind; also the rope, wire, or lashing used to secure amidships the windward lower end of a fore-and-aft sail.

To *bring, get, haul, or put the tacks aboard* (= to the board), to haul the tacks into such a position as to trim the sails to the wind, to set sail. To *bring or haul the star-board or port tacks aboard*, to set the sails to, or sail with, the wind on the side mentioned. Also *transf.* used allusively in reference to travelling by land.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) i. x My Lord paid him for ij. hausers, a pair takkes, a rating line for Chewdes xv s 1486 *Naval Accts. Hen. VII.* (1896) 13 A payre of takkes & a payre of shets weying poxly lb, 1582 L. WARD in *Hakluyt Voy.* III. 757 Wee brought our tacks aboard, and stoode along West by North and West larboard tacked 1611 *CORRIG, Coytes*, Tackes, great Ropes used about the (maine) sayle of a ship 1626 *CAPT. SMITH Accid. Yng. Seamen* 28 The wind veares, git your star-board tacks aboard 1629 - *Seaman's Grani.* v. 23 Tackes are great ropes which hauing a wall-knot at one end seased into the clew of the saile, and so reueed first thorow the chrestes, and then cometh in at a hole in the ships sides, this doth carry forward the clew of the saile to make it stand close by a wind 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 984 They must there bring the contrary Tack on Board [i.e. to put the vessel on the other tack.] 1747 *Gentil Mag.* 521 The wind shifted 3 or 4 points, which obliged us to tack, and make more sail, by hauling our main tack on board 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *New Rame* 52 To set each Course the Tacks they Haul on Board, Then drag the Sheets aft, as they can afford. 1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* The *tack of a fore and aft sail* is the rope which keeps down its lower forward clew; and of a studding sail that which keeps down its lower outer clew. The tack of a lower studding-sail is called the Out-Haul.

transf. 1780 S. CURWEN *Frul & Lett.* 22 June (1864) 277 Discouraged from proceeding further by water, and taking,

as the sailors phrase it, our London tack on board, [we] proceeded the next stage of fifteen miles. 1820 A. GIFFORD *MS.*, Acc 7 Sept, We took our land tacks on board of our waggons, and directed our course westward for New London.

b. The lower windward corner of a sail, to which the tack (rope or chain) is attached.

1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1780), *Aboard main tack*! the order to draw the main-tack, i. e. the lower corner of the main-sail, down to the chess-tree. 1851 KIPPERING *Sailmaking* (ed. 2) 5 In all triangular sails and in those four-sided sails wherein the head is not parallel to the foot, the foremost corner at the foot is called the tack. 1904 F. T. BULLEV *Creatures of Sea* xvii. 232 The peak of the sail is dropped and the tack hoisted, in sea parlance, the sail is 'scandalised'.

† c. *Tack of a flag* see quot. Obs.

1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* 1 176 *Tack of a Flag*, a line spliced into the eye at the bottom of the tabling, for securing the flag to the halyard.

6 An act of tacking (TACK v. 1 7); hence, the direction given to a ship's course by tacking; the course of a ship in relation to the direction of the wind and the position of her sails; a course or movement obliquely opposed to the direction of the wind; one of a consecutive series of such movements to one side and the other alternately made by a sailing vessel, in order to reach a point to windward.

A ship is said to be on the starboard or port tack as the wind comes from starboard or port. At each change of tack, the relative positions of the tack and sheet of the courses are reversed.

1814 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 9 Being fare more swiften then the galley... (especially upon a tack) 1666 *Perry's Diary* 4 July, Even one of our flag-men in the fleet did not know which tack led the wind, or which kept it, in this last engagement. 1876 *Lord's Gaz.* No. 1108/1 Their Admiral was lost by accident, or rather neglect of the Seamen, who omitting upon a Tack to fasten the Guns, they run all to one side, and over-set the ship. 1694 NARABOROUGH, etc., in *Acc. Sea Voy.* 1 165 Before the Ship could Ware and bring to upon the other Tack, She struck. 1749 CAPT. STANDIDGE in *Naval Chron.* III 207 We kept working the Ship in the wind's eye, tack and tack. 1779 KING COOK'S *Voy. Pacific* vi. ix. (1785) III 418 During the afternoon, we kept standing on our tacks, between the island of Potosi, and the Grand Ladrone. 1804 W. LAYMAN in *Nicolas's Disp. Nelson* (1845) V. 496 Turning to the Westward, against the wind, some tacks do not exceed one mile. 1836 MARRIAT *Mish. Easy* xii, that they should make short tacks with her, to weather the point. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII 541 The *J. M. Stevens* was proceeding under all sail close-hauled on the port tack.

b. *fig. and transf.* A zigzag course on land. 1788 J. MAY *Jrnl. & Lett.* (1783) 31, I advanced as fast as possible to finish my land tacks. 1813 *Salters Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/2 Saw a four horse waggon, standing abreast, upon their larboard tacks, head towards us. 1854 L. STREPHENS *Centr. Amer.* 363, I could not walk, so I beat up making the best tacks I could, and stopping every time I put about. 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delict. Dnely* 305 Bontogo's Van... scaling the activity... In a series of short tacks.

7. *fig.* A course or line of conduct or action; implying change or difference from some preceding or other course.

1805 V. ALSTON *Anti-Sonso* 1 29 No man more real when he offers an injury, nor more complementary in his Courtships, for he's just now standing upon a Tack. 1897 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* 11. (1790) 72 His Business will be to follow the Loudest Cry, and make his Tack with the Wind. 1795 BURKE *Let. to Ld. Auckland* Wks IX, Pref. 22 Through our public life, we have generally sailed on somewhat different tacks. 1821 T. CREVELL in *Cr. Papers* (1904) I. vii 140 They are upon a new tack in consulting public opinion. 1901 *Scotsman* 8 Mar. 6/5 The bill... seemed to proceed upon the wrong tack.

b. A circuitous course of conduct. 1865 BALLANTYNE *Deanhaugh* 117 (E.D.D.) Your nephew... canna be up to see many shifts an' tacks as you.

III. That which is tacked on or appended.

8. Something tacked on or attached as an addition or rider; an addendum, supplement, appendix; *spec.* in parliamentary usage, A clause relating to some extraneous matter, appended, in order to secure its passing, to a bill, esp. a bill of supply.

1705 in *Hearne Collect.* to Oct. (O.H.S.) I 54 All the World's a general Tack Of one thing to another. Why then about one Honest Tack Do Fools make such a Pother? 1714 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 10 May, The Parliament will hardly be up till June. We were like to be undone some days ago with a tack. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* vii (1823) V 177 Some tacks had been made to money bills in king Charles's time. 1768 Ld. HILLSBOROUGH in *North Car. Col. Rec.* VII 868 Appointed by a Law especially passed for that purpose, and not by way of Tack to a Law for other purposes. 1787 *Minor* 1 xiv 52 My mother to this added the following tack. 1789 *Minor* 1 v 64 The Lords refused to pass the Money Bill till the tack was withdrawn.

b. *Tack-on*, the act of tacking something on, or that which is tacked on or added. *colloq.*

1905 *Outlook* 11 Nov 664/1 She has not the passion for a tack on which is general in this country.

9. *dial.* (some doubtfully belonging here). a. A hanging shelf: see quot. 1847-78. b. Each of the two nibs or handles of a scythe. c. *Coal-mining.*

A temporary prop or scaffold. see quot.

a. 1446 *Yatton Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 85 It y payde to Humenard for y takys w. c. 1730 J. POYNTER *Dorset Voc.* in N. & Q. 6th Ser. VII. 45/2 A tack, a shelf. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tack*, a shelf. A kind of shelf made of crossed bars of wood suspended from the ceiling, on which to put bacon, &c. 1882 T. HUGHES in *Macm. Mag.* V. 246/1 An ther wur beaçon upon rack. An plates to yet it upon

tack. b. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia, Tack*, the handle of a sith. 1825 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Fens* 131 Some on 'em fitting new sticks to the scythes, some on 'em putting in tacks. c. 1849 GREENWELL *Coal-trade Terms Northumb.* & *Durh.*, *Tack*, a small prop of coal, sometimes left to support it until the kirving is finished, except knocking out the tack. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal-Mining Gloss.*, *Tack*, (Somerset) A wooden scaffold put into a pit shaft for temporary purposes.

IV. As a quality.

10 Hold; holding quality; adherence, endurance, stability, strength, substance, solidity. Now *dial.* 1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 11. 1868 Who þat geynstreuth schal haue litel tak. c. 1425 *Cast. Perso* 297 in *Macro Plays* 166 Tresor, tresor, it hath no tak. 1573 TUSSEK *Husb* (1878) 168 What tacke in a pudding, saith greedie gut wringer. 1583 *Golding Calymon Dent* lvi 404 There will neuer bee any holde or tacke in it. 1651-66 CARV. *Expos* Job xxii. 25 (1676) 2255 He should find that there was tack in it, that it was solid silver, or silver that had strength in it. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Tack*, .. hold, confidence, reliance. There is no tack in such a one, he is not to be trusted.

b. Adhesive quality, stickiness. cf. TACKY a. 18 *Gilder's Man* 28 (Cent. Dict.) Let your work stand until so dry as only to have sufficient tack to hold your leaf.

† 11. Phrases. a. To hold, rarely have, tack with (to), to hold one's own with, hold one's ground with, keep up with, to be even with or equal to, to match. Obs.

1412-20 LYDG. *Chron. Troy* 1 4259 Here lith on ded, þer a-noper wounded, So þat þei mygt with them haue no tak. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 2084 A thousande pounde with Lyberte may holde no tacke. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 71 Secular Priests, whom no English Jesuit is able to hold tacke withall. 1652 URSQUART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 227 The incomparable Crichton had held tack to all the disputants. 1658 J. HARRINGTON *Prerog. Pop.* Govt. i. xii. Wks. (1700) 317 Fourteen Years had their Commonwealth held tack with the Romans, in Courage, Conduct, and Virtue. c. 1695 in *Curwen Hist. Booksellers* (1873) 29 To make the parallel hold tack, Methinks there's little lacking.

† b. To hold (a person, etc.) tack (to tack): to be a match for; to hold at bay. Obs.

1555 W. WATREMAN *Parde Facions* ii. vi. 150 Thei [Parthians] helde the Romanes such tacke, that in sondre warres they gaue them great ouerthrowes. 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe ii. 1, I am sure our Ladies hold our Lords tacke for Courtship, and yet the French Lords put them downe. 1612 DRAYTON *Polyd.* xi. 48 Faire Chester, call'd of old Careleon, the faithful station then, So stoutly held to tack with those neere North-Wales men. 1615 HOBY *Curry-combe* 1 3 As if I haue not a good dish of Oysters, and a cold pye at home to hold you tacke. 1706 Mrs. CENTILVER *Basset-Table* ii. Wks. (1723) 221 Ay, give me the woman that can hold me tack in my own dialect. a 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Hold*, Phr. 'to hold one tack', to keep him close to the point.

† c. To bear, hold tack, to be substantial, strong, or lasting; to hold out, endure, hold one's own.

1573 TUSSEK *Husb* (1878) 28 And Martinus beefe doth beare good tack, when countre folke doe dauntles tack. 1600 W. WATSON *Decadorn* (1602) 164 It serueth to hold tacke, till by inuasion or otherwise the Jesuits may worke their feate. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. iii. 277 If this twig be made of Wood that will hold tack. 1793 R. HEAD *Canting Acad.* 19 With good Milk pottage I held tack.

† d. To hold, keep tack, stand to tack: see quot. 1612 CORGE, *Enter a vine chase conuenient*, to keepe touch; hold tacke, stand to a bargain. 1886 F. SPENCER *Varillas Ho. Medicis* 305 The correspondence he had in that place not keeping tack at the time prefixt.

† e. To be half tack with: (?) to be midway between in position or quality. Obs.

1597 MARSH *Gr. Forest* 60 Reede is halfe tack with the Herbe and tree, but in force or growth, above the Herbe And nothing in strength to the tree his comparison.

V 12. *attrib. and Comb.* a. in sense 2. tack-claw, -extractor, -lifter, -puller, a tool for extracting tacks or small nails from a carpet, etc.; tack-comb, a row of tacks fast in the form of a hair-comb for use in a shoe-making machine; tack-driver, a machine which automatically places and drives a series of tacks; also = tack-hammer; tack-hammer, a light hammer for driving tacks; tack-mill, a factory for making tacks; † tack-nail, a tack, tacklet, or hob-nail; tack-rivet, a small metal rivet; tack-work: see quot. 1889 TALMAGE in *Vace* (N.Y.) 28 Feb. Much [church work] amounts to a tack hammer smiting the Gibraltar. 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Miner's Right* (1899) 11 Which made the heavy tool tremble in my grasp like a tack hammer. 1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Tack lifter*, a tool for taking up tacks from carpets on a floor. 1884 H. D. LLOYD in *N. Amer. Rev.* June 546 The 'tack-mills' in the combination run about three days in the week. 1863 in *Rogers Agric. & Pr.* III. 556/3, c. *tack-nail 44. 1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 237 Set some tacke nayls, or racker nayls arowe. 1525 PFERVALE *Sp. Dict.*, *Brown*, a shoemakers tacke. 1814 J. HEARNE *Naval Arch.* 71 The side plates, or bars, are connected to the vertical plate by small rivets, termed 'tack rivets'. 1899 C. HUBBS in *Cassell's Techn.* *Edue.* IV 299/1 'Tack work', which means brass-headed nails, hooks, sash and drawer knobs, and little things of that sort.

b. in sense 5. tack-block, -earring, -end, -lashing, -piece (see quot.), -tackle, tack-pins, belaying pins of the five-rail (Smyth *Sailor's Word-bk.* 1867). 1777 COOK *Voy.* iii. ii. 17 When they change tacks they throw the vessel up in the wind, ease off the sheet, and bring the heel or 'tack-end' of the yard to the other end of the boat, and the sheet in like manner. 1865 MACGREGOR *Rob. Roy in Balric* (1867) 296 The tack end of the boom is

made fast to the mast by a flat piece of leather. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 *Tack-piece, that to which the Fore sail is tack'd down. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1776), *Tack tackle, a small tackle used occasionally to pull down the tack of the principal sails of a ship to their respective stations. 1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 82 *Tack tackle*, a tackle from the tack of the spanker to the deck.

Tack (tack), sb 2 Chiefly Sc. and north Eng. Forms 4-6 tak, 5-6 takk (pl. tax), 6-8 take, 6-tack. [f. *tac*, *tak*, TAKE v., cf. TAKE sb.; also ON, *tak* taking, seizure, etc., *taka* a taking, seizure, capture, revenue, tenure (Vigf.), OSw. *tak* taking, hold, *taka man* collector.]

I. † 1. A customary payment levied by a ruler, feudal superior, or corporation. Obs.

a 1300 *Civ. ser. M.* 2838 Toll and tak, and rent o syse, Withalden i hauewt coustise. 1564 Reg. *Privy Council Scot.* I. 295 To mak and deliver to the saids Margaret and Alexander infementis of the saids landis lykewise in all pointis without takk. c. 1578 LINDSEY (Piscotie) *Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) 1, 322 He drestit the said bischope for certaine tendis and tax that the bischope gaf him.

2. Tenure or tenancy, of land, benefice, etc., esp. leasehold tenure, e.g. of a farm, mill, or the like, the period of tenure. Sc. and north Eng. (cf. ON. *taka* tenure (of land)).

1423 *Chartes*, etc. of *Edinb.* (1871) 55 To have thair corne grundin at the saids millis durand the saids tak. 1424 *Coldstream Chatur.* (1879) 43 Ye said priores and ye conuent sal enter in ye tak of ye said land at Qwitsunday. 1449 Sc. *Acts* 5. 11 (1814) II 35 Supp. the lordis sel or analy þat landis þe takaris sall remayne with þare takis, on to þe ische of þare termes. 1526 *Law. Wille* (Chetham Soc.) I. 15, I will that Dorothe my wyff shall have all such takkis leysse and graunts as I now have by the graunts of the Abbot of Qualley. 1571 *Plowden Reports* 169 b, Cesty ge pryt lease pur ans dun ferme en le Northie paiz, appelle ceo Tacke. 1671 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI 194 We Stewart Principall Justicars and Admuall of Orkney and Zetland, having power be vertue of my tack therof to nominat and appoynt bailies [etc.] 1701 J. LAW *Connc. Trade* (1751) 40 That the present farm or tack of the customs be broken, and that the said impositions of foreign excise and entry-money may never hereafter be leased out, or let to farm. 1885 J. G. BERTRAM in *Brit. Alm. Comp.* 77 The 'tack' [of a deer forest] may be for a period of years, or it may be for 'the season'. 1887 S. *Chesh. Gloss.* s. v. 'It's the best tack as ever I said', i. e. the farm in question was taken on the best conditions.

b. Sometimes more or less concretely. A leasehold tenement, a farm. Sc.

c 1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) xviii, How durst thou tak on hand, To put him fra his tak, and gau him thig? 1508 KILNDRIE *Flying w. Dunbar* 365 'How has a tome pur, I haue stedis and takkis. 15 DUNBAR *Poems* xvii 21 Sum takis vthir menis takkis. 1515 in *Fair. Rose Kilnroch* (Spalding Club) 185 Auchit oain to plensy ane tak.

c. *fig.* A period, a spell (of some condition). Sc. Cf. 'lease' of life, etc.

a 1758 RAMSAY *Maigue* 189 Thoult grant them a lang tack of bliss. 1821 GALT *Ann. Parish* xii, There came on a sudden frost, after a tack of wet weather. 1887 SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* xxi 238 We had a lang tack of very wat weather.

3. *transf.* An agreement or compact. Sc. (cf. *piec.* 11 d.)

a 1798 RAMSAY *Clout the Caldron* iv, I've a tinkler under tack, That's us'd to clout my caldron. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* vi, In gath'rin' votes you were na slack, Now stand as tightly by your tack.

4. Pasture for cattle let on hire. *dial.*

1804-12 DUNCUMB *Hist. Heref.* I 214 A tack, grass or clover for horses and cattle, hired by the week, month, or quarter. 1863 MORTON *Cyl. Agric.*, *Tack*, hired pasturage. 1873 *Berrow's Worcester Jrnl.* Apr. (E.D.D.), Horses or horned cattle will be taken into Westwood Park to tack or ley. 1877 *Birmingham Weekly Post* 22 Dec 1/1 It is a common expression where a farmer turns his cattle out on the lands of another to say they are out at 'tack'. 1879-81 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. 'Yo'n got a power o' stock for yorie faim'. 'Aye, I mus' get some out on tack'.

II 5. A take of fish, a catch, draught, haul: = TAKE sb. 5. Also *fig.* Sc. and north Eng.

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I 40 Gif in ony place quhair a tak of herring is, ony scheding of manis blude aryse, thay ar said to abhor frome that place. 1597 SKENE *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Assisa*, An thousand herring of ilk tack that holds. 1678 W. ADAMS *Deedham Pulpit* 68 Whence a great tack of souls to Christ hath followed. 1772 *Hartford Merc. Suppl.* 18 Sept 3/2 There is at present the finest tack of herrings ever known, which are now selling on the shore at sixteen pence the hundred. 1888 W. HARE *Fifty Years Shannan's Life* 2 When they draw their net it's called a tack, if there are plenty of fish in the net they call it a good tack, or if there are very few fish they call it a bad tack.

III 6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as tack-duty, the rent reserved on a lease, the rent paid by a tacksman or farmer of the customs; tack-money, payment for pannage or pasture, † tack-swine, hogs paid in rent; tack-work see quot.

1680 (Dec 23) *St. Andrew's Town Council Minute-bk.* 86 Impouring him quarterlie to receive from the taxmen of Costomes the *tak deute payable for the saids Costomes. a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1759) I 8 Had he not paid the tack-duty for tunds and all. 1809 TOMLINS *Jacob's Law Dict.*, *Tack Duty*, the rent reserved on a lease. 1896 GRANT *Burgh. Sch. Scot.* 11 xiv 457 In 1680 the council of St. Andrews allocated the tack duties of the customs of the city towards paying the schoolmaster's stipend. 1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* 111 75/1 An Agistor, is an Officer of the Forest, that takes in to Feed the Cattel of Strangers, and

receives for the Kings use all such *Tack-Money as becomes due from those Strangers 1523 FITZHERB *Surrey* viii 8 Where as the tenants pay *tacke swyne by custome, or a halpenny for euey swyne, as the custome is vsed 1879-81 Mrs JACKSON *Shropsh Word bk*, *Tack-work, work done by contact

Tack, sb³ *Obs* or *dia* [Origin uncertain; in sense 1, it appears to be a doublet of TACHE sb¹, cf. Picard *taque* = Fr *tache* spot, but cf. also F *tac* 'a kind of rot among sheepe', also, a Plague-spot' (Cotgr), which Hatz-Darm think possibly borrowed from L *tactus* found in the sense of infection, contagious disease. Sense 2 is possibly transf. from 1, but may be of different origin]

† 1. A spot, a stain, a blemish, = TACHE sb¹, 2 c1425 *Cast Perseu* 2178 in *Macro Plays* 142 In sory synne had he no tak & 3yt for synne he bled bloody blic. a1603 T CARTWRIGHT *Coniur Rhen N T* (1618) 467 The witness of the other hath often a wrest and tacke of her corruption

2. A smack, taste, or flavour (of something); esp an alien, peculiar, or ill flavour, = TACHE sb¹ 2 c. Also *fig*.

1608 R. T. *Fit e Godlie Seru* 146 Superstitious ceremonies, without anie smacke or tacke of anie sound Christian doctrine 1611 Cotgr s.v. *Piquet*, *Le poisson pique*, begins to haue a tacke, or ill tast 1622 DRAITON *Poly-olb* vii 130 Or cheese which our fat soil to every quarter sends, Whose tack the hungry clown and plow-man so commends 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss* s.v. If two articles of food are cooked together, and the stronger flavoured one communicates a taste to the other, it is said to 'have a tak o' tither'. 1884 *Cheshire Gloss* s.v. Ale which has been put into a musty cask is said to have a tack, or a tack of the cask.

† Tack, sb⁴ *Obs rare*. [Origin uncertain] A billiard-cue see quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Arithmory* iii 262/2 On each side [the billiard table] standeth a Man with a Tack in his hand, to push the Ball into an Hassard, or Hole. *Ibid* xvi (Roxb) 69/2 In the base of this quarter, is the figure of the Tack or a Stick used at the Billiard table for the striking of an Ivory ball.

Tack, sb⁵ [Origin obscure: perh. from TACK sb¹ 10, but cf. also TACKLE sb. sense 8] Food-stuff; chiefly in HARD-TACK, ship's biscuit, SOFT-TACK, also *gen* stuff, often in depreciatory sense. Cf. TACKLE sb. 8.

1833 MARRYAT *P Simple xxviii*, The stewardd. came back with a basket of soft-tack, i.e. loaves of bread 1841 LEVRA *C O'Malley* lxxxviii, No more hard tack thought I, no salt butter 1864 *Daily Tel* 5 Nov, Horses stopped to grive, and the men began quietly munching a hard tack 1889 D C MURRAY *Dung. Catspaw* 129 He knows Lord Byron from beginning to end, but his head's that full of that kind of tack there's no room for anything else. 1894 - *Making of Novelists* 42, I thought the canteen tack the nastiest stuff I had ever tasted

Tack, sb⁶ *Obs rare*. [Echoic Cf. tack sb, clap, tack vb, to slap, clap, in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*; F. *tac* in *tac-au-tac*.] The sound of a smart stroke.

1821 *Scurr Kenku* x, Now, hush and listen, you will soon hear the tack of a hammer.

Tack, v¹ [Doublet of TACHE v²; cf. TACK sb¹] 1. To attach.

+ 1. *trans* To attach, fasten (one thing to another, or things together). *Obs* except as in 3

1387 TREvisa *Hygent* (Rolls) III 173 He made him speide and tackede be skyn aboute be chayer [orig *selle judicarie circumposita*] beie be iuge schude suite in ples torto deme c1400 *Bynt* 103 Kyng Alured hadde pat boke in his warde, and lete hit faste bene tackede to a piler, but men mygt hit nougt remeve 1483 *Act i Rich III*, c 8 § 16 Without tacking or sewing of any Bulrushes upon the Lists of the same 1530 PALSGR *461/2* Tacke it faste with a nayle a1616 BEAUM & FL *Scornf Lady* ii, Peace, o He tack your tongue up to your rof 1696 Br PATRICK *Conn. Exod* xxvi (1697) 506 The Loops were tackt to the Seluage of the outermost of them 1713 STRELL *Englishu* No 26 172 He died and tacked together the Skins of Goats, 1843 Lr FEVRE *Life Trav Phys* II i xviii 153 We often tacked on twelve horses to a small vehicle.

b. *transf.* and *fig*. To attach.

a1533 LD BERNERS *Gold Bk M Aurel* xliii (1535) 83b, Al the understandynges are tacked to one free wyll 1653 tr *Uales Dissert de pace* in *Phonax* (1708) II 376 The Fathers did, with ingenious comments, tack the mysteries of their philosophy to the Word of God 1695 Prior *Taking Naurer* ix, With Eke's and Alo's tack thy Stain, Great Bard 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* 11 187 He who works without taste tacks one part to another, as his misguided fancy suggests

+ 0 To join in wedlock. *slang Obs*

1731 FIELDING *Debauchees* iii xlv, We will employ this honest gentleman here, to tack our son and daughter together 1775 SHERRIN *Duenna* in iv, I faith, he must tack me first, my love is waiting 1821 *Sporting Mag* VIII 105 A Curate Had brought to the altar a pair to be tack'd

† 2. To connect or join by an intervening part.

1639 FULLER *Holy War* ii xii (1840) 65 It [Tyre] was tackt to the continent with a small neck of land 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, The numberless Islands tacked together by no fewer than 450 bridges 1762-71 H WATPOLE *Virtues Anecd. Paint* (1786) I 186 They... have tacked the wings to a house by a colonade

3. To attach in a slight or temporary manner; esp to attach with tacks (short nails or slight stitches), which can be easily taken out.

c1440 *Prompt Parv*, 485/2 Tacklyn, or some what sowyn' to-gedur, consueto 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof St* ii x. 175 If agitation jog that out of thy head, which was there rather tack'd then fastned. 1696 J. F. *Merchant's Ware*.

ho, 8 The Hamborough is 1owled up very hard, and either tacked with Thred, or tyed about with Tape 1703 Moxon *Mech Exerc* 53 Drive in a small Tack on each side, or you may tack down two small thin boards on either side. 1830 in Cobbett *Rur Rides* (1885) II 348 The wretched boards tacked together, to serve for a table 1853 KANE *Gruuall Exp xxxiii* (1856) 295, I copy the play bill from the original tacked agunst the main-mast 1894 *Times* 3 Mar 11/3 He had 'tacked' the cloth down to the stage 1896 *Allibut's Syst Med* I 434 They [jackets] are lined with a layer of cotton-wool neatly tacked in. *Alod* The sleeves are tacked in to try how they fit

b. *spec.* † (a) *Gardening* To fasten with tacks (TACK sb¹ 3 a) *Obs*.

1693 J EVELYN *De la Quint Compl. Gard.* II. 41 In Tacking for the first time after the Pruning

(b) *Metal-working* To keep (a metal plate, etc.) in place by small lumps of solder until the soldering is completed.

1886 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*

(c) *Plumbing*. To secure (a pipe) with tacks (TACK sb¹ 3 b).

1895 in *Frisk's Stand Dict.*

4. To join together (events, accounts, etc.) so as to produce or show a connected whole; to bring into connexion. (Often implying arbitrary or artificial union.)

1683 DRYDEN *Vindict. Duke of Guise Dram Wks* 1725 V. 325 Mr Hunt has found a rare Connection, for he tacks them together, by the Kicking of the Sherriffs. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 434 Many expositors labour to tack this text to the immediately foregoing one. 1699 BENTLEY *Phal* 166 The Gentleman tackt these two accounts together 1712 J JAMRS I *Le Eland's Gardening* 128 The foregoing Practices being but Things detached and separate, there is still a farther Difficulty to tack them together, so as to make one Piece 1720 WATERLAND *Light Seru* 221 One might suspect that there had been two Versions of the same words, and Both, by degrees, taken into the Text, and tack'd together 1844 LINGARD *Anglo-Sax. Ch* (1858) I App. B 326 Traditionary tales, tacked together without regard to place or chronology.

5. To attach or add as a supplement; to adjoin, append, annex, *spec.* in parliamentary usage. see quotes and Cf. TACK sb¹ 8.

1683 ROBINSON in *Ray's Corr* (1848) 137 Thus far your queries as to France, to which I will tack an observation to fill up 1694 LUTTRELL *Bruf Rel.* (1857) II 365 A committee of the lords sat to search presidents about tacking one bill to another 1700 EVELYN *Diary* Apr, The great contest between the Lords and Commons concerning the Lords power of rejecting bills tackt to the money bill 1757-8 SNOLLI *Brit Hist Eng* (1759) IX 296 The lords had already resolved by a vote, that they would never pass any bill sent up from the commons, to which a clause foreign to the bill should be tacked 1792 G GAMBADO *Ann Horsem.* ix (1809) 107 As it's a fact, you may tack my name to it 1855 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* xxii IV 772 A strong party in the Commons proposed to tack the bill which the Peers had just rejected to the Land Tax Bill 1863 H. Cox *Justit.* i viii 114 The return is made by indenture, is signed and sealed, and returned to the Crown office in Chancery, tacked to the writ itself. 1908 L STEPHEN *Stud. Eng* IV. v 179 So prosperous a consummation was never tacked to so dismal a beginning. 1909 [see TACKING vbl. sb. b].

6. *Law*. To unite (a third or subsequent incumbrance) to the first, whereby it acquires priority over an intermediate mortgage.

1728 SIR J JERVELL in Peere Williams *Reports* (1793) II 491 If a judgment creditor buys in the first mortgage he shall not tack or unite this to his judgment and thereby gain a preference 1818 CAUSE *Digest* (ed. s) II 225 1841 *Penny Cycl* XIX 361/2 Now if D pays off B, and takes an assignment of his mortgage and of the outstanding term, if, to use the technical phrase, he 'tacks' B's security to his own, he unites in himself equal equity with C, and also the legal right which the term gives him 1883 *Encycl Brit* XVI. 849/1 In addition to the risk of a third mortgagee tacking

II Nautical senses (From TACK sb¹ 5.)

7. *intr*. To shift the tacks and brace the yards, and turn the ship's head to the wind, so that she shall sail at the same angle to the wind on the other side; to go about in this way; also *tack about* Hence, to make a run or course obliquely against the wind, to proceed by a series of such courses; to beat to windward. often said of the ship itself

1597 in A. Jenkinson *Voy & Trav* (Hakl Soc) I 8 The 1st of the shippes shall tacke or take of their sailes in such sort as they may mete and come together, in as good order as may be 1595 *Drake's Voy.* (Hakl Soc) 22 They had the winde of us, but we soone regained it upon them, which made them tacke about c1600 CUALKILL *Theatru* & Cl. (1683) 19 His Ketch Tack to and fro, the contrary wind to snatch 1748 *Wason's Voy* ii iv 163 We tacked and stood to the NW 1777 ROBERTSON *Amer* (1782) III 227 These could veer and tack with great celerity 1834 *Nat Philos III Navigation* ii v § 55. 26 (User Knowl. Soc) When the wind blows from any point within six points of the bearing of a port for which a vessel is bound, she must tack or ply to windward 1873 *Daily News* 21 Aug, The little craft was caught by a sudden squall when tacking, on as sailors say, 'in stays', taken aback, and capsized in a moment. 1886 E L BYNNER *A Surruage* 16 Two or three... ketches were tack'ing up before the brisk off-shore breeze to make the anchorage.

b. Said of the wind To change its direction

1727 *Philp Quarril* (1816) 32, I was hurried on board, the wind having tacked about and fair for our departure *Mod. [A sailor said] The wind was tacking all over the place.*

8. *intr*. a. *transf*. To make a turning or zigzag movement on land.

1700 T BROWN *Amusem Sen & Com* 34, I Tack'd about, and made a Tip over Moor-fields 1716 B CHURCH *Hist. Philip's War* (1865) I 97 They tack'd short about to run as fast back as they came forward 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsem* (1809) 37 [The Masulian] Without a bridle on the bare back, Make with a stick their horse or mare tack 1854-6 *Parmore Angel in Ho* 11 iv (1879) 184 But he who tacks and tries short cuts Gets fool's praise and p broken shin

b. *fig*. To change one's attitude, opinion, or conduct; also, to proceed by indirect methods.

1637 FOCKLINGTON *Altare Chr* 169 He will tacke about for other considerations if hee bee well put to it 1663 *Peers Diary* 24 June, He hath lately been observed to tack about at Court, and to endeavour to strike in with the persons that are against the Chancellor 1791-1823 DISRAELI *Chr Lit. Dom Hist* *Sen & Coks*, Bacon tacked round, and promised Buckingham to promote the match he so much abhorred 1860-70 STUBBS *Leit Europ. Hist* ii 11 (1904) 166 He is not for a moment diverted, although he sometimes consents to tack.

9. *trans*. To alter the course of (a ship) by turning her with her head to the wind (sometimes said of the ship); opposed to WEAB v. Also, to work or navigate (a ship) against the wind by a series of tacks. Also *fig*

1637 FOCKLINGTON *Altare Chr* 152 No man that has not his understanding tackt and the eye thereof tuned after the humour of the men of G[lantham] 1747 in *Col Rec. Pennsylv.* V. 125 They then tacked the Ship and stood out to Sea 1805 *Naval Chron* XIV. 16 She tacked Ship. 1860 E. STAMP in *Merc. Marine Mag.* VII. 279 All hands were turned up to tack ship. 1906 *Temple Bar Mag* Jan 72 It is sung sometimes when tacking ship in foul weather

Tack, v² *dia* [f. TACK sb²]

1. *trans* To take a lease of (a farm, etc.). *Sc rare*

1882 JAMIESON, *Tack*, to take, to lease

2. a. To put out (cattle) to hired pasture b. To take (cattle) to pasture for hire.

1839 [Sir G. C. Lewis] *Heref Gloss*, He has tacked out his cattle 1853 MORTON *Cycl Agric*, Tacking out, putting cattle upon hired pasturage. 1879-81 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh Word-bk* s.v. May Cadwallader 'as sent half a crown for tacken' the donkey, an' wants to know if you'll tack 'im a week or nine days longer

Tack (tack), v³ *Obs. exc. dia*. [f. TACK sb³; cf. F. *tac* there] *trans*. To taunt, infect; ? to tinge, stain; *dia* to give a smack or tang to.

1601 HOLLAND *Phry* xvi. xlv. In case any of the sheep were deeply tackt and infected with the rot 1643 TRAF *Comm. Gen* xxvi 19 She was somewhat tackt with her fathers superstition *Ibid*. xxiv 28 All the Cornthians were tackt with the incestuous mans offence 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, Tack, adj. Having a marked flavour; usually applied in the case of an acid liquid.

Tack, v⁴, aphetic f. ATTACK v¹; cf. tack sb. short for attack in *Eng Dial. Dict.*

1720 H CAREY *Poems* 56 But if they once Tack you, They certainly Back you 1731 PIRTON *Catastr Ho Shuarts* 42 As if a Partridge being near to a Faulcon might peck and tack her, yet would not she yield to a small Bird.

Tack, obs. form of TACK v

Tacked (tekt), ppl a. [f. TACK v¹ + -ED¹] Attached, appended, etc. see TACK v¹

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng* xii. lxviii (1622) 303 Hence Dis pensions, Iubiles, Paudons, and such tack't geere, Were had at Rome. 1687 T LUDFORD in *Magd. Coll.* (O.H.S.) 75 His answer was drawn up in tacked schedules 1694 LUTTRELL *Bruf Rel.* (1857) II 363 After a long debate about the tackt clause, [the lords] adjourned it further till Monday 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal's Sat.* (1697) p xxxvi, Laws were also call'd *Leges Saturna*; when they were of several Heads and Titles, like our tack'd Bills of Parliament 1904 *Westm Gas* 9 Sept 3/2 The tacked on happy conclusion of 'Merely Mary Ann'

Tacker (tæ ka). [f. TACK v¹ + -ER¹]

1. One who tacks. in various senses.

a. *Eng. Hist*. One who favoured the tacking of other bills in parliament to money-bills, in order to secure their passage through the House of Lords; esp in early 18th c., one who advocated tacking the bill against occasional conformity, 1704, to a money-bill

1704 SIR H. MACKWORTH (*titl*) A Letter. Giving a short Account of the Proceedings of the Tackers, upon the Occasional and Self-denying Bills [etc.] 1705 (*titl*) Daniel the Prophet no Conjuror, or his Scandal Club's Scandalous Ballad, called the Tackers, answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph 1705 *HEARNS Colliet* 27 Oct (O.H.S.) I 59 He was a Tacker, and a true Friend of y^e Church. 1721 *Medley* No 35 384 A very bold Attempt was made upon the Civil and Religious Rights of our fellow-Subjects, by certain Men call'd Tackers or High-Church-men 1727 *Brice's Week* *Frut* 25 Aug 2 One of the Gentlemen distinguished by the Name of a Tacker in the Reign of King William III 1859 W. CHADWICK *De Roe* v 280 Every kind of rascality was attempted to be passed through the Lords by its being tacked to a money bill, and by its being called a money bill; whence the term *tacker*.

b. In various trades, One who tacks or fastens articles or parts of things, also, a machine for putting or driving in tacks.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tacker*, one who fastens or fixes one Thing to another by Tacks, or by Sewing, etc. 1884 E. SIMCOX in *19th Cent* June 1025 A preparer of collars and wristsbands, known as a 'tacker and turner' (in shirt-making) 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, *Tacker*, one who puts in the tacks used in 'lasting'. 1895 *Daily News* 16 Mar 6/5 Works fitted with the latest types of machinery for all purposes, except the magnetic tacker.

2. *dia* A small child

1885 *Reports Province* (E.D.D.), Ever since I was a little

tackler 1893 Q. [Couch] *Delict Duck* 220 I've [not] a-zet eyes 'pon the young man since he was a little tackler
 +Tacker², takkar *Sc. Obs.* [f. TACK sb² + -ER¹] One who grants a tack or lease; a lessor.
 1551 *Recds. Elgin* (1903) I 109 All to be eschet to the tackler

Tacket (tæk'et), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms 4-6
 tacket(e), -ett(e), 5-6 *Sc.* tak(k)at(e), 6- tacket.
 [f. TACK sb¹ + -ET] A nail; in later use, a small nail, a tack. cf. TACK sb¹ 1, 2; now, in *Sc.* and *north dial.*, a hob-nail with which the soles of shoes are studded.

1316 in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* II. 524/2 Tackets [*ibid* I. 546 tackets seem to be cart or strake-nails] c 1330 *Coldingham Priory* Inv 10 In viij barres ferr ad fenes tras, wegges, et tacketes 1345-6 *Ely Sacr. Rols* (1907) II 133 In tacketis empt pro nappis emendandis—43d 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 371/2 A Tacket, clanculus. 1512 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* IV 298 Item, for v^o takkatis 1532 *Lett & Pap. Hen VIII*, V 418 Pyne nails and English tacketis for nailing up the said buds and leaves. 1542 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* VIII 132 Twa branks wyre .to wyre the cauis of the windois v^o small tacketis delivert to him thairto 1617 *MINSHEU Ductor, A Tacket, or tache* Vid *Naile* 1698 R THORSEY in *Phil. Trans* XX 207 Curiously nailed with two rows of very small Tackets 1789 *BURNS Capt. Grose's Perambulations* vi, Rusty ann-caps and jingling tackets, Wad haud the Lothians three in tackets. 1859 J. BROWN *Rab & Fr* (1862) 25 Heavy shoes, crammed with tackets, heel-capt and toe-capt.
attrib. and *Comb.* 1888 *GRANT Ricketts* 63 'The tacket-mackers can barely supply the demand for tackets'. 1896 *KEITH Indian Uncle* xvii 274 He envied the tacket-soled boots that gave his quarry the advantage 1897 — *Bonnie Lady* xvi 171 Wearing his strongest tacket boots.

Hence **Tacket** *v.* *trans.*, to stnd (shoes) with tackets; whence **Tacketed** *pp.* *a.*, hob-nailed
 1896 *SETOUN R. Urquhart* i, Thick-soled blucher boots tacketed for rough roads 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan 1/3 'Tacketed' boots, and clothes, impervious to the rain.

Tackety (tæk'eti), *a.* *Sc.* [f. prec. + -Y] Of a shoe Studded with tackets

1864 *LATTO Tam Bodkin* iv (1894) 95 The neb o' Andra's tackety shoe. 1888 *BARRIE Auld Licht Idylls* (1892) 5 My feet encased in stout 'tackety' boots

Tackiness, [f. TACKY *a.*² + -NESS.] The quality of being tacky or slightly adhesive.
 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 184/2 This varnish . retains sufficient tackiness to hold powdered graphite on its surface. 1908 *Installation News* II. 55/2 No doubt the 'tackiness' of the enamel also helps to hold the tube in place

Tacking, *vbl. sb.* [f. TACK *v.*¹ + -ING¹] The action of TACK *v.*¹ in various senses

a. Joining or fastening together, now esp. in a slight or temporary manner, also, that which is tacked or joined on

1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* iv viii (1714) 159 The Muscles, their curious Structure, the nice tacking them to every Joint. 1880 A. ARNOLD *Free Land* 133 As to mortgages, Mr. Joshua Williams described that nefarious dealing known as 'tacking'. 1888 Mrs. H. WARD *R. Elmslie* xiv, You don't know anything about tacking or fixing, or the abominable time they take. 1887 *SAINTSBURY Hist. Elizab. Lit.* ix (1890) 351 [In Hobbes's *Human Nature*] the terse phrasing, the independence of all after-thoughts and tackings-on, manifest themselves at once

b. The attaching to a money-bill in parliament of a measure for some other purpose.

1700 *EVELYN Diary* Apr., This tacking of bills is a novel practice, suffer'd by K. Cha. II. who let any thing pass rather than not have wherewith to feed his extravagance a 1745 *SWIFT Four Last Y. Q. Anne* iii. Wks (Bohn) I 471/2 The reasonableness of uniting to a money bill one of a different nature, which is usually called tacking, hath been likewise much debated, and will admit of argument enough. 1909 A. GRANT in *Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 540 The argument that the Finance Bill of this year is an instance of 'tacking', that is, of the inclusion in a Money Bill of clauses not dealing with Finance

c. *Naut.* The action of making a tack or a series of tacks (TACK sb¹ 6).

1675 in *Camden's Hist. Elis* iii. 414 Ships fit for Fight, Good Sailors, and nimble and tight for tacking about which way they would. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Tolson* 86 The damage, prevented him from tacking. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* i vii 111 [The] great galleons had to encounter the quick fire and the deft tacking of the smaller ships of England.

d. *attrib.*, as *tacking-cotton*, -needle, -thread.
 1880 *PLANT Hints Needlework* 57 'Basting' or 'tacking cotton'. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Apr. 3/2 Then run a tacking cotton (no back stitches) all round the four sides. . Press the fold of lace till it is nearly dry before you take out the tacking threads 1898 Oct. 4/1 A sailor's tacking needle

Tacking, *pp.* *a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That tacks; that joins or connects. cf. prec.

1705 *HICKERINGILL Priest-cir.* ii. Wks 176 III 126 If they get a Tacking Parliament, to make Acts of Uniformity and Conformity to their Models and little Ways 1898 *ibid.* iv. 40, I never yet in all our Chronicles met with a Parliament stigmatized with the Name of the Tacking Parliament.

Tackle (tæk'l), *sb.* Forms. 3-6 takel, 4-6 *Sc.* takil(l), 4-8 *tackel*, *takle*, 5 takul(l), 5-6 takell, -yl, -yll, takyl(l), 6-7 takell, 6-7 takell, -ell, 6-8 *Sc.* takle, (8 *teakle*, *Sc.* -kil), 6- tackle [app. of Low German origin. cf. MLG *takel* equipment generally, e.g. of a horseman, spec. of a ship, hoisting apparatus, LG *takel*, also early mod.Du. *takel* strong rope, hawser, pulley, mod.

Ger *takel*, Sw *tackel*, Da. *takkel* tackle; f. MLG. *taken*, MDu. *tacken* to lay hold of, grasp, seize, with instrumental suffix -el see -LE 1.]

1 Apparatus, utensils, instruments, implements, appliances; equipment, furniture, gear.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 883 And tol and takeland of he [Abram] dede Wenden hom to here o3en stede 13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MSS* xxviii 32 Vr takel, vr tol, bat we on trowe 1464 *Alanna & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb) 248 Payd for my masterys takelys, yd 1539 *Will. L. Godsmen* (Somerset Ho), Item I give all my tickell to the chapel of Saynt James to the making of the Noithe Ille 1666 B. JONSON *Staple of N. Epil.* We are sorry that huse so misspent Oui lme and Tackle 1669 *PENN No Cross* i v § 10 To transport themselves, or tackle in a Journey 1717 *DERHAM in Buceletuch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm) I. 365, I am sorry my tackle was not ready when you would have favoured me with your company 1815 *Mrs. D'ARBLAY Diary* (1876) IV 295 As I had no writing tackle, I sent him to procure me proper implements at the stationer's. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* 64 George wanted the shaving tackle.

2. The rigging of a ship in early use often in wider sense of 'equipment' or 'gear' as in 1, in later use *spec.* the running rigging or ropes used in working the sails, etc., with their pulleys; passing into sense 3. *Ground tackle*, anchors, cables, etc., by which a ship is made fast to the ground.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2494 Ful fair become pat see to sight, And þai bigan þair takel alight. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 312 The reyn Storm fell donn alghtes, And al heie takel made unwele 1450-1530 *Myrr* on *Ladye* 226 Dressed surely the ropes and shyp tackle 1481 *CAXTON Godeffroy* 261 They bare away coide, cables and saylles, and the other takel, and leyde it in the fortresse 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* xxi. 27 b, Upon all the galleies .and other vessels all along upon the takels, yarges, and other ropes and poupes, above 300 candel. 1633 *SIR J. BOROUGHS* *Sea Brit. Seas* (1651) 125 To brooke the seas, and to know the use of the tackels, and compasse 1671 *MILTON Samson* 717 With all her bravery on, and tackle trim, Sails fill'd, and steamers waving a 1687 *SIR W. PERRY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 14 Holland is for keeping Ships in Harbour with small expence of Men and ground Tackle. 1745 P. THOMAS *Jrnl. Anson's Voy.* 282 The Second Shot cany'd away. our Fore-sayt Tackle 1889 *SIR J. C. MATTHEW in Law Times* Rep. LI 265/1 The vessel was sold as she lay with her gear and tackle.

b. Cordage; a rope used for any purpose.

1599 *Act. 22 Hen VIII*, c. 12 § 1 Diverse persons provide Hemp, and thereof make Cables, Ropes, Traces, Halters, and other Tackle 1542 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1844) I 185 For vy stane of takkillis for bynding of the gunnis. 1590 *LEVINSON Mapp* 6/11 A Tackle, capulus 1712 *SIFTER Spect.* No 454 ¶ 4 The Tackle of the Coach window is so bad she cannot draw it up again 1893 *STEVENSON Heather* viii, The circle of faces was strangely characteristic, long, serious, strongly marked, the tackle standing out in the lean brown cheeks

3. An arrangement consisting of a rope and pulley-block, or more usually a combination of ropes and blocks, used to obtain a purchase in raising or shifting a heavy body.

1539-40 in *Devon N. & Q.* Oct. (1903) 238 Ropys, poleys and other takle to hawse upon the ledde upon the Castell 1666 *CAPT SWITH Acad. Yng. Seamen* 16 Sheep's feet is a stay in setting a top mast, and a game in staying the tackles when they are changed with goods 1722 in *Hist. Brechin* (1867) 133 Item for a big takel, being double the hight of the small steeple 140 Scots 1731 *DESAGULIERS in Phil. Trans.* XXXVII 292 The Machine consists of three Pulleys (two upper and one lower, or a Tackle of Three). 1769 *FITZ GERALD in Phil. Trans.* LX 78 It would not be difficult, with a proper teakle, to use a barometer of this kind . as high as 200 feet. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I 507 The cannon were raised by large brass tackles from rock to rock 1830 *KATLER & LARDNER Mech.* xv 198 A combination of blocks, sheaves, and ropes is called a tackle. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 107 A simple tackle consists of one or more pulleys rove with a single rope

b. A windlass and its appurtenances, used for hoisting ore, etc.; also, generally, the apparatus of cages or kiddles, with their chains and hooks, for raising ore or coal.

1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* (1875) 79 The first machine used in mining operations for raising ore or leads is usually the tackle or windlass. 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, Tackle (Corn), the windlass, rope, and kibble

4. Implements of war, weapons; esp. arrows; also, a weapon; an arrow. *Obs.*

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints v.* (Yokannes) 486 It [a bow] suld hafe bene sone out of pyth To schot any takil with c 1386 *CHAUCER Pro.* 106 A sheef of pecock awei bright and kene . Wel koude he dresse his takel yemany. 1400 *Rout. Rose* 1729 Shette att me so wondur smert, That thorough myn eye unto myn hert The takel smote, and depe it wente 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 485/2 Tacle, or wepene, *armamentum*. 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* ix x 78 His bow . bend his he, Tharin a takyl set of sovyr tre a 1550 *CHRISTIE Kirke* Gr. x, Ane basty hensuie, calit Hayt Tilt up a takle withouten tair 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i iii 823 This said, she to her Tackle fell, And on the Knight let fall a peal Of Blows so fierce.

5. *Phr.* To stand (or stick) to one's tackle: cf. **TACKLING** *vbl. sb.* 3. *Obs.*

1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* i. 119/1 The Englishmen would in no wise give over, but did sucke to their tackle. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel.* in *Holinshed* II 9/2 To encourage his people to stand to their tackle, and valiently to withstand Mac Morough. 1724 *De For Men Cavalier* (1840) 187 Two regiments of country militia stood to their tackle better than well enough [in defence of a town]. 1828 E. IRVING *Last Days* 230 You would have armed the house against him, and stood to your tackle all the night.

5. Apparatus for fishing; fishing-gear, fishing-tackle.

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R. xi viii* (Tollem MS), Aristotel sayeb þat fischeres heldeþ boot water on hee instrumentes and takles, þat þey be þe iþer floie 1898 *ibid* viii 211, [The fish] cometh after in to newe tackle þat is set for hem, þan in to othe 1711 *G. V. Rural Sports* i 181 The Peacock's plumes, thy tackle must not fail 1783 *JOHNSON* 20 Apr. in *Boswell*, I indeed now could fish, give me Eng-lish tackle. 1830 *Act* 13 & 14 *Vict* c. 88 § 1 The word 'net' shall include all descriptions of tackle, trawl, trammel, stake, bag, coghull, eel, haul, draft, and seine nets. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i (1880) 27 Use the very neatest tackle which you can afford for roach

6 The equipment of a horse, harness.

1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* (1685) 115 Take off both his Saddle, and all his other Tackle. 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS Comm) 133 [The] coach I thought could hardly have been able to get over without some loss either to the poor beasts, or the tackle 1728 *VANBRUGH & Cib. Pro. Husb.* i, Oui Tackle was not so tight as it should be 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 102 I've backed two a week since I came, and have three in tackle, in the yard now.

7. A mistress. *Obs. slang.*

1688 *SHADWELL Sp.* *Alsatia* iv. Wks 1720 IV 85 Oh my dear Blowing, my Convenient, My tackle a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, Tackle, a Mistress

8. Victuals, food or drink, 'stuff'. *slang*

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i iv, The puri warns the cockles of Tom's heart 'Rare tackle that, sir, of a cold morning', says the coachman 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerset* 113 Do you think ladies usually eat that stodgy tackle?

9 [from the vb.] **Football** *a.* The act of tackling see **TACKLE** *v.* 5

1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 4/8 Neil, by a plucky tackle, prevented a break away 1905 *Oxford Mag.* 22 Feb 215/1 One of his tackles was excellent.

b. In American football. Each of two players (right and left) stationed next to the end rusher or forward in the rush-line

1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 281/1 Every one knew he had been a famous tackle on one of the football teams 1905 *McClure's Mag.* (U.S.) June 123/2 Captain and right tackle of the Yale eleven

10 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tackle-box*, -chain, -dealer, -hook, -maker, -shop; *tackle-block*, = **BLOCK** sb⁵, *tackle-board*, a frame, placed at the end of a rope-walk, containing the whirls to which the yarns are attached to be twisted, *tackle-fall*, = **FALL** sb¹ 26, *tackle-man*, a man who works the tackle, e.g. of a gun. See **TACKLE-HOUSE**, -PORTER.

1793 *SMYTON Edystone L.* § 122 A pair of 'tackle blocks' 1905 *Daily Chron.* 26 July 4/7 Banks lined with seedy, quiet, elderly men with 'tackle boxes, evening papers, and roach poles 1865 S. FERGUSON *Lays West Gael* 119 The windlass strains the 'tackle chains, the black mound heaves below 1698 in *MSS Ho Lords* (1905) III 338 We were forced to unreave our 'tackle-falls to make lanyards for our lower shrouds 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789), *Garant*, a tackle fall, or the part upon which the labourers pull in hoisting 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i iv, The little 'tackle-maker' would soon have made his fortune had the rage lasted. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Art. Man* (1862) 207 Traversing 'tacklemen' 7 and 8. 1873 *Routledge's Ing. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 70/2 The 'reat tacklemaster' held the end of the tackle 1909 *Nation* (N. Y.) 3 Oct 12/1 Flies bought at a 'tackle-shop'.

Tackle (tæk'l), *v.* Forms. see sb. [f. prec. So Da. *takle*, Sw. *tackla* to tackle, to rig a ship.]

[In the following, a MS. variant of *taght* see **TAGLE** *v.* a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter*, Cant 512 Paire affeccions ere ay takild with sum luf þat diaghis þaim fra goadiss luf]

1 trans. To furnish (a ship) with tackle; to equip with the necessary furnishings. *Obs.*

1400 *Destr. Troy* 1213 To gyffe The shippes to shilde o þe shyre whages, And tynm hom to takle, & trusse for the sea 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 74 The same Ship so takled & apparilled was delivered to Rauf Astry 1530 *PALSER* 752/1 My shyppe is takylled and talowed, and 1edy to hoyme up the sayle 1550 *NICOLLS Thwyd* 5 Although the shyppe be well garnished and tyled with sayle and ballast 1653 F. G. tr. *De Scudery's Aramenes*, etc. (1653) IV vii. 11 99 At the same time, they trimmed and tackled up a great company of Ships 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett. fr. New Eng.* (1867) 26 He is a pitch'd Piece of Reason, calckt and tackl'd, and only studied to dispute with Tempests.

2 trans. To handle or work the tackle of a ship.

1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* iii 110 The noys wpsprang of mony marynair Besy at thair werk, to takilling eury tow Thair feris exhorting 1549 *Compl. Scot* vi. 41 Quhen the schip was takilt, the master cryit, boy to the top 1579-80 *NORTH Pritchard* (1676) 7 Scorns gave to Theseus another mariner to tackle the sails, who was called Pheas. a 1642 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* ii (1704) 253/2 There are so few Sailors to tackle their Ships, that they will be taken upon the Stays

3 trans. To tack, or sail across the wind. *Obs.*

1632 *LITHGOW Trav.* (1906) 288 Seven weekes crossed with Northerly Windes, ever 'tackling and boarding from the Affricke Coast, to the Carminian shore 1669 in *Sturmy Mariner's Mag.* i 20 In this unease Of Tackling Boards, we so the way make shoit

4 trans. To raise or hoist with tackle. *Obs. rare.*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 6 A Portland . Stone, may be wrought to its exact Shape before it be tackled up on St. Paul's Church.

5. To harness (a horse) for riding or draught. *Also absol.* with *up*.

1714 S. SWALL *Diary* 5 Apr. (1879) II 432 Our Horses were forced to leap into the Sea. By that time had tackled them [it] was dukish. 1770 Mrs. E. SMITH in *Lett. Jas. Murray* (1901) 130 Wednesday her coach and chaise was

tackled for us to take an airing and see all the curiosities of Kelso 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsemen* (1809) 7 How to chase a horse, how to tackle him properly, in what sort of dress to ride him, how to mount and manage him. 1826 P. POWNALL *Frame & Fit* 7 Five untrimmed little horses, tackled to with ropes 1869 Miss Stowe *Old Town Folk* 22, I shall just tackle up and go over and bring them children home again 1890 'R BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 93 I'll get a spare saddle and bridle, and will tackle him.

4. *collog* a To grip, lay hold of, take in hand, deal with, to fasten upon, attack, encounter (a person or animal) physically.

1828 WILKINSON v. A wrestler tackles his antagonist, a dog tackles the game. This is a common popular use of the word in New England, though not elegant. 18 *Dial Northampton*, The dog tackled the sheep in the field and almost killed one 1872 BESANT & RICE *Ready Money* 107 vii, Smith's a big man, but I think I can tackle him 1887 *J. J. Moore's* *Academy* 11 58 The people seem to have been afraid to tackle them [otters].

b To 'come to grips with', to enter into a discussion or argument with, to attack; to approach or question on some subject

1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* 1, That John Willet was in amazing force to night, and fit to tackle a Chief Justice 1858 *Mason's* *Milton* (1859) 1 iv 168 The Respondent having stated and expounded his theses, was then tackled by a series of Opponents 1887 R. BUCHANAN *Har of Lime* 11, I'll tackle the laird myself 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar 12/2 He too was tackled on the question, but when he explained it he found the electors reasonable.

c To grapple with, to try to deal with (a task, a difficulty, etc.), to try to solve (a problem).

1847 E. FITZGERALD *Let* (1886) 1 171 There was no difficulty at all in coming to the subject at once, and tackling it. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr*, *Err* iv 11 320 Learn how most effectually to tackle any little difficulty that occurs 1897 D. HAV. FLEMING in *Bookman* Jan. 118/1 Has any previous writer ever tackled a work of such difficulty and magnitude among similar soundings?

d To attack, fall upon, begin to eat (food).

1889 J. K. FROME *Three Men in Boat* xii, We tackled the cold beef for lunch 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 132 A strong man gets over it in a day or two, and tackles his bread and meat, and his work, pretty much as usual

e *intr.* To set to; to grapple with something 1867 TROLOPE *Chron. Barsel* I xxxii 273 We'll tackle to? Very well, so be it 1867 *County Vids* No 17 262 'Tackle to' reet while you're young 1868 S. LOVER (Ogilvie), the old woman tackled to for a fight in right earnest. *Mod. dial.* (E D D) Ah tackled w' t' badger.

5 *Football.* (a) In *Rugby*, To seize and stop (an opponent) when in possession of the ball, (b) In *Association*, To obstruct (an opponent) with the object of getting the ball away from him. Also *absol.*

1884 *Daily News* 23 Dec. 5/5 He tackled well, kicked judiciously, and as captain of the team gave every satisfaction. 1891 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct 13/1 (*Association*) He now plays half-back, and is exceedingly useful in that position, tackling and kicking in great style 1897 *Sportsman* 16 Dec., He was tackled close to his own quarter line 1899 *Badin Libr.*, *Football* 122 (*Assoc.*) Practically the best general rule is for the half-back to tackle the man with the ball, and the back to be near up ready to intercept a pass. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar 4/8 Those who questioned his ability to tackle, must have got a surprise when they saw the manner he dealt with his opponent

†6 (?) To enclose or fortify *Obs rare*—1.

Peth some error, or a different word

c 1645 HOWELL *Let* I vi. lvi, The moralist tells us that a quadrat solid wise man should involve and tackle himself within his own virtue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man, and be still the same

Tackled (tæ k'ld), a, *pp*l a. [f TACKLE sb. and v. + ED]

†1. Made of tackle or ropes of TACKLING 6

1592 SHAKS *Rom.* & *Jul* 11. iv. 201 My man shall bring thee Cords made like a tackled state

2. Furnished with a tackle or harness.

1541 *Will Sir C. Storie*, *Newton Seynt to*, *Somersat* 18 Apr., Wm. Becke a tackled heifer.

†**Tackle-house.** *Obs* [f. TACKLE sb. + HOUSE] app either, A house in which porters employed in loading and unloading ships kept their tackle, or, A house having a tackle or pulley for hoisting heavy goods, a warehouse for lading and unloading merchandise going or coming by sea.

In London each of the twelve great Merchant Companies had formerly the right to have its own tackle house, with its porter or porters, and in some of them the titular office of 'tackle house porter' or 'tackle porter' still survives see quot 1851 in b. TACKLE PORTER quot 1909 The tackle-houses at Southwold were on the quay of a creek, evidently for the loading and unloading of vessels lying there; those at London may have been on the river's brink

1552 *Will in T. Gardner Acc. Durwich*, etc (1754) 214 My Tackle House at the Woods End [Southwold]. 1579 *Act Com. Council London* 15 Aug. (Jnl 20, 11. 506), It is thought convenient y^e no other tacklehouses or companies of porters shall hereafter be erected without the especial licence of y^e L. Mayor, his brethren, and the Council 1606 *Ibid* 27 Jnne (Jnl 27, 11. 52), Complaintes by freemen porters of the Tacklehouses of the said cite, for interdealing with worke touching shipping and unshipping of goods with which business the said street porters have not presumed to deal until of late time. 1607 in *Remembrance* (City of London) 11 288 The petition enclosed by the Porters of the Tackell Houses of this Citie, prayinge.. Assistance for the preventinge of much inconvenience to growe upon them through the erection of an newe Office

to be established for the ladinge and unladinge. of all Maichantes goods not free of the twelve Companies [The petition follows, entitled in margin] 'A Petition concerning the Tackel Porters' 1618 in T. Gardner *Acc. Durwich*, etc (1754) 215 (*Southwold*) One entire Place, Key or Wharfe, the whole abutting and bounding against the Tackle-House at the South-East End 1754 I. GARDNER *Ibid* 214 The ancient Key stood in the Woods-End-Creek, near thereto were Dwelling-Houses, Warehouses, Tackle-Houses, the Blubber-Pans and Cartes-Grounds for Ship-Building 1842-51 [see b]

b *alt* 1b Tackle-house porter, *orig.* A porter belonging to or employed at a tackle-house, later (usually shortened to *tackle-porter*, see next) a porter authorized to act as such by one of the London Companies having this right, as distinguished from a *tucket-porter* who was licensed by the corporation

1606 *Act Com. Council London* 27 June in Mayhew *London Labour* (1861) III 365/1 Tackle-house porter, potter-packer of the gooddes of Lingham merchants, streete-porter, or potter to the packer for the said cite for stuaigers' good- 1646 *Act Com. Council conc. Tackle-house Porters* (1712) 9 Whereas divers Controversies and Differences, have heretofore been between the Tacklehouse-Porters of this City, and the Tucket-Porters, other wise called the Street-Porters of this City in and about several Matters [etc.] 1842 PULING *1st Lat & Customs London* 502 The Tackle-house Porter, who, with their subordinates the Packers' Porters, originally formed a part of the establishment of the principal trading companies, and were attached to their respective tackle-houses, are employed in lading and unlading goods not subject to metage *Ibid* 504 The tackle-house porters are composed of a few persons appointed by the twelve principal companies, to each of which the privilege belonged of having a tackle house for lading and unlading goods. Each of the companies appoint one person as their tackle house porter, and some of them two 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) III. 366/1 The tackle house porters that are still in existence, I was told, are gentlemen. One is a wharfinger, and claims and enjoys the monopoly of labour on his own wharf

Tackle-porter. Short for *tackle-house porter*: see preceding

16 [see quot 1607s v TACKLE-HOUSE] 1648 *Minutes Goldsmith's Co.* 8 Nov., It was moved by Mr Ashe that this Company might have some tackle porters waiting at the Customs House as the Fishmongers and other Companies do 1851 MAYHEW *London Labour* (1861) III 365/2 There were 24 tackle porters appointed; each of the 12 great city companies appointing two 1909 Sir W. PRINCE in *Let* 23 Dec. The [Goldsmith's] Company used to appoint two tackle porters, but for many years past only one has been appointed. There is no salary or emolument of any kind attached to the office. The present Lord Mayor is tackle porter of this Company

Tackler (tæk klər). [f TACKLE v. + -ER¹]

One who tackles, in various senses. †a. (?) *Obs.* b An overlooker of power-loom weavers.

c. One who tackles in football. d, e: see quot. a. 1686 *Blome Gentl. Recreat* 11 62 *Black Hawk*, that is a Tackler. b 1864 RANBOTHAM *Phases Distress* 34 Tackler 'om com stond it o' 1882 *Standard* 27 Sept 2/3 Power-loom overlookers, or 'tacklers', and cauders and stippers followed 1901 *Speaker* 20 July 439/1 Each 'tackler' or overlooker has a certain number of looms assigned to his care *Ibid*, While the tacklers 'dive' the weavers, the manager in turn 'dives' the tacklers. c. 1897 *Lock to Lock Times* 24 Oct 13/1 He is a tame tackler, and his famous rushes have warded off many an attack on the Marlow goal d 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss*, Tackler, one who puts in the tacks used in 'lasting'. e 1881 *RAYMOND Musing Gloss*, Tacklers (Derb), small chains put around loaded coveys.

Tackless, a [f TACK sb. + -LESS.] Having no tacks, made (as a sewn shoe) without tacks

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 8/4 A boot or shoe being tackless, throughout, is much more flexible than would otherwise be possible. 1907 *Daily Chron* 5 Nov 8/2 A patent 'lasting' machine with which boots can be made without the aid of tacks or other metal fastening is shown by the Tackless and Flexible Shoe Machinery Company.

Tackling (tæk klin), *vbl. sb.* Also 5-6 *tak(e)-lyng*, 6 *tacklyng*. [f. TACKLE v. + -ING¹.]

†1. The furnishing of a vessel with tackle. *Obs.* 1286 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 17 The wages of xxx mariners, for the Rigging and tacking of the same Ship.

†b *concr.* The rigging of a ship, the tackle.

c 1422 Hocce *Ele. Yereslaus's Wife* 914 Om talyngne bust and the ship claf In two. 1506 TINDALE *Acts* xviii 19 The thyrde daye we cast out with our awne hondes the tacklinge [1885 (R.V.) *narg* or furniture] of the shippe. 1529 *Act 21 Hen. VIII*, c. 12 § 1 The great Cables, Halles, Ropes, and all other Tackling for your Royal Shipps. c 1615 BACON *Adv. Sir G. Villiers* v § 9 For tackling, as sails and cordage, we are beholden to our neighbours for them 1676 HUBBARD *Happiness of People* 12 If the Mast be never so well strengthened, and the Tackline never so well bound together 1696 *London Gaz.* No 3176/1 Abundance of Lanthorns were hung upon the Tackling of the Ships 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* (1769) Uu 1 b, Unless we adopt the obsolete word Tackling, which is now entirely disused by our mariners

1601 Sir W. CORNWALLIS *Ess* xvi. K 11 b, Graue, wise, sober, temperate men, meete to be part of the tacklings of a Commonwealth 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i 1 § 11 A relation as ill accoutred with tacklings, as their Ship, . unrigged in respect of time, and other circumstances.

†2. Gear, furnishings, fittings, accoutrements, outfit, baggage, etc.; = TACKLE sb. 1. *Obs.*

1558 *Ludlow Chynchew Acc.* (Camden) 86 Tackelynges and nayles for the great belle 1637 B. JONSON *Sad Sheph.* 1 ii, Here's Little John bath harbord you a Deere, I see by his Tackling. a 1659 *Land. Chanticleers* ix in Hazl *Dodsley* XII. 345 Meet me here two hours hence with all your tacklings.

I'll see this bundle shall be safe 1695 J. EDWARDS *Poet. Script* 220 This sort of country tackling is call'd thiesling instruments. 1728 S. SWALL *Diary* 25 July, I give her two Cases, with a knife and fork in each, one Tuttle shell tackling, the other long, with Ivory handles. 1749 C. CAMPBELL in *Scots Mag* Sept. (1753) 454/2 Remember Lady Aidsheil's discharges, and all your other tacklings. 1813 Sir R. WILSON *Poet. Diary* II 244 It is necessary that I should feast myself into a little more *embonpoint*, for otherwise I shall not have sufficient carcase to suspend my tackling upon

†b A horse's harness *Obs*

c 1645 HOWELL *Let* (1650) III 14 If he wanted money to mend his plow or his Cart, or to buy tacklings for his horses 1726 *Boston News-Let* 14 July, To be sold two good carts, four good horses, and tackling complet for the same 1787 'G GAMBADO' *Acad Horsemen* (1809) 45 Let me entreat you to examine your tackling well at setting out see that your guths are tight.

†3 Arms, weapons, instruments, also fig., esp. in plur to stand or stick to one's tackling, to 'stand to one's guns', to hold one's ground, to maintain one's position or attitude cf. TACKLE sb. 4 b, so to hold tackling (cf. to hold tack, TACK sb. 11), also to give over one's tackling, to 'lay down one's arms', surrender, give in *Obs.*

14 *I oc in W. Vulker* 565/36 *Amamentum*, taking 1529 *Moric Dyaloge* iv. vii 258 2 Than would he have them abide by their tackling like mighty champions a 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VI 166 b, Perceiving the kentishmen, better to stand to their tacyng, then his imagination expected 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1550) 61 b, Thus the answerer, make force the apposer to give over his tackling, without any advantage gotten 1576 *FRANKING Paraph. Epist* 362 Your brother tolde me that you have forsaken your booke I wishe you to sticke still to your tackling and as you have begonne, so proceede 1593 in *Abp. Bancroft's Deane Post* iv in 141, I thinke it a great blessing of God, that hath raised y^e Martin to hold tackling with the Bishopps. a 1635 CORBETT *Poems* (1807) 23 Reader, unto your tackling look, for there is coming forth a book Will spoyle Joseph Barnabas The sale of *Reverend Platonists*. 1699 *Hist. Julzer* 29 An ambition to be accounted and Canonized for a Saint, which by standing stoutly to his tackling he hoped for

†4. Fishing tackle *Obs*

1548 *Elvort Dict.* *Alopes marina* a fysshe of the sea, whyche perceyvinge the hook to be fastened in his bealy, byteth of the lynne about the talyng, and so escapeth 1653 *Walton Angler* 53, I will sit down and mend my tackling *Ibid* 105 Suis, Master, yours is a better Rod, and better Tackling 1727 *Philos. Quail* (1816) 7 Having caught a dish of fish, we put up our tackling

5. The action of the vb TACKLE in mod senses (in quot., in sense 5)

1893 *Daily News* 14 Dec 2/6 Cambridge's tackling stood them in capital defence 1900 *Vestm. Gaz* 12 Dec 7/3 A strong Cambridge attack was foiled by the splendid tackling of the Oxford men.

6. *Comb* †Tackling-ladder, a rope-ladder

1680 *OTWAY Caus Maris* iii 1, My man shall meet thee there, And bring thee cords made like a tackling ladder

Tackman (tæk kmæn), *dial.* [f. TACK sb. + MAN] One who looks after horses or cattle which are grazed on tack.

1885 *Athenaeum* 10 Oct. 467/2 With constables, tackmen, and pinders we nie familiar 1891 *Sportsman* 14 Feb 1/1 (*Adv.*) Wanted, by Young Man, a Situation as Tackman or Helper in a racing stable

Tacksman (tæk smæn), *Sc.* Also 6-9 *tax-*, 7 *taxs*. [f. *tack's*, poss. of TACK sb. + MAN.] One who holds a tack or lease of land, a water-mill, coal-mines, fisheries, tithes, customs, or anything farmed or leased; a lessee; esp. in the Highlands, a middleman who leases directly from the proprietor of the estate a large piece of land which he sublets in small farms.

1533 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I 148 Gif thair be ony talkkmen of the towne that dissents to the payment of thir settis, that thair salbe discharge of thair takkis 1563 *Inchaffray Reg* (Bann) 43 Our last causing David Lord Drummond and Dame Lilius Ruthven his spouse as taksman of the Abbacie of Inchaffray 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scotl.* (Bann) 2 William Eyle of Angus taxman off the hall personag teinds of the Barron 1630 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot* (1896) XXX. 58 The taksman and custumers of the saidis im postiv. of wyynes 1680 [see TACK sb. 6] 1775 JOHNSON *IV. Ist. Ostig*, Next in dignity to the laird is the Tacksman 1791 *N. W. T. Low Eng. & Scot.* 125 The Tacksman of the Highlands were usually descendants of those heads of families of whom they held their land. 1794 *Spouting Mag.* III. 50 Mr Richard Graham, tacksman of the fishery of J. C. Chwen 1814 *Scott. Wav* xx, Tacksman, as they were called, who occupied portions of his estate as lessee. 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 25 Feb 9/3 In Munster or Con naught, the tacksman who conveyed directly with the lairds might deal as they pleased with their sub-tenants

So **Tackswo man**, a female holder of a tack.

1885 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* XXI 583 The dewtie of the kirk of Kinross and bowd be Agnes Leslie, ledie Lochlewin, taxiswoman thanof

Tacky (tæk'ki), *sb.* and a *local U S* Also *tackey*. [Origin obscure.]

A. *sb.* a. A degenerate 'weedy' horse: see quot. 1884. b. A poor white of the Southern States from Virginia to Georgia.

1884 E. EGGLSTON in *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 444/2 The scrubby little 'tackies' still taken in the marshes along the North Carolina coast are descendants of the wild horses of the colony. 1888 *Ibid* Sept. 799/2 If Mr. Catlett will come to Georgia and go among the 'po' whites' and 'piney wood tackies', 1889 *FARMER Americanisms*, Tackey, in the South,

a jade of a horse; a sorry beast; and idiomatically a man neglectful of personal appearance 1896 *Peterson Mag* Jan 84/2 Here. is a native of the Virginia wilds, a specimen of the genus 'tacky'.

B. adj. Dowdy, shabby. *U. S. colloq.*
1893 L. J. RITTENHOUSE in *Chicago Advance* 22 June, She looks so tacky in her shabby dress

Tacky (tæki), *a.* [f. *Tack* sb. 1 4b + -y] Slightly sticky or adhesive. said of gum, glue, or varnish nearly dry.

1788 G. SMITH in *London Mag* 624 The moistened gum must not be watery but something tacky or clammy 1822 *Wison Sc & Art II* 244 If left in the damp, it remains tacky a long time. 1897 *Complete Cyclist* (Isthmian Libr.) 188 Sufficient time must be given to allow the solution to become dry, or, as it is technically known, 'tacky'.

Tackly, *tacle*, *obs* ff. **TACKLE**

|| **Taclobo** (tæklɔˈbo). [Native name in Philippines.] A bivalve mollusc, of great size, the Giant Clam (*Tridacna gigas*) of the Indian and China seas.

1883 BALFOUR *Cyclop India* (ed 3) s v *Kima*, The shells of the taclobo, or gigante, Philippine oyster, are used as fountains in the churches of that group 1885 *Encycl Brit* XVIII. 750/2 The 'taclobo' shell sometimes weighs 200 lb., and is used for baptismal fonts

Tac-lo-cus, *Geom.* [f. *L. tac-tus* touch + *Locus*] The locus of the points of contact of two curves of different families, or of two non-consecutive curves of the same family

1873 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* VIII. 533.

Tacnode (tæknɔd). *Geom.* [f. *L. tac-tus* touch + *Node*.] A point at which two parts of the same curve have ordinary contact.

1854 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* (1889) II. 28 The tacnode is a double point where two branches touch 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* 207 Two nodes may coincide, giving rise to the singularity called a tacnode, this is in fact an ordinary (two-pointed) contact of two branches of the curve *attrib.* *tacnode-u-s*, the singularity of a curve which arises when a cusp and an immediately following tangency of the two branches coalesce. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* (1879) 207.

Taconic (tæpɪk), *a. Geol.* See quot. 1865.

1849 *LYELL and Visit U. S.* (1850) II. 354, I believe the formations called Taconic, in the United States, to be simply Silurian strata much altered, and often quite metamorphic. 1865 *PAGE Geol. Terms*, *Taconic*, a term applied by the late Professor Emmons to the rocks east of the Hudson (from the Taconic range lying along the western slope of the Green Mountains), which consist of slates, quartz-rock, and lime stones of Lower Silurian or perhaps more properly of Upper Cambrian age.

|| **Tacsonia** (tæksɔˈniː). *Bot.* [mod. L. (Jussieu 1789), f. Peruvian name *taco*] A genus of West Indian and Central American shrubs, N.O. *Passifloraceae*, closely allied to the *Passifloras*.

1869 *DARWIN Life & Lett* III. 279 The long pendent tube and valve-like corona which retains the nectar of *Tacsonia* **Tact** (tækt) [ad. (immed. or ult) *L. tactus* touch, f. ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch + cf. *F. tact* (14th c. in sense 1), Ger *tact*, *takt* (1619 in sense 4)]

I. *L.* The sense of touch; touch. In quot. 1809 *transf* [So in *L.*; *F. tact* (14th c. in *Littre*).]

[c. 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 37 Da fit wittes þat is, *virtus*, *aditus*, *gustus*, *odoratus*, *et tactus*, þat is *senhithe*, *seherþe*, *smac*, and *smell*, and *tactþe*]

1651 A. ROSS *Arcana Microcosm* II. xxi. 170 Of all the creatures, the sense of tact is most exquisite in man 1809 *KENDALL Trav* III. 202 Such is the delicacy of their [divining or mineral rods'] tact, that the weakest power is sufficient to determine them 1865 GROVE *Plato* (1867) II. xvi. 370 The various Percepta or Percepti of tact, vision, hearing—sweet, hot, hard, light—have each its special bodily organ. 1881 *Le Conte Sight* 77 Sight is a very refined tact.

b. fig. A keen faculty of perception or discrimination likened to the sense of touch.

1797 W. TOOKER *Life Catherine* II. 206 It was from his genius alone that he had seized the character of other nations, and it shews a niceness of tact exceedingly rare 1804 *COLERIDGE Lett. to W. Sotheby* (1895) 397 You must needs have a better tact of what will offend that class of readers 1844 *MANNING Sermon* II. (1843) I. 22 To deaden the keen tact of conscience 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud* 120 The popular voice showed a singular historical tact in its mistake

2 Ready and delicate sense of what is fitting and proper in dealing with others, so as to avoid giving offence, or win good will; skill or judgement in dealing with men or negotiating difficult or delicate situations; the faculty of saying or doing the right thing at the right time. [*a. F. tact* (Voltaire 1760).]

1793 D. STEWART *Outl. Mer. Philos.* I. x. § 87 (1855) 48 The use made in the French tongue of the word *Tact*, to denote that delicate sense of propriety which enables a man to feel his way in the difficult intercourse of polished society 1804-6 *Syd Smith Mer. Philos.* xii. (1850) 154 We have begun, though of late years, to use the word *tact* 1837 *CARLYLE Pr Rev* (1872) II. 11 v 22 A most delicate task; requiring tact 1875 *Helps Ess. Servey* 55 Few persons have tact enough to perceive when to be silent, and when to offer you counsel or condolence 1894 R. B. BRITT in *19th Cent.* Jan. 22 That fine instinct in the management of men which is commonly called tact

3 The act of touching or handling; an instance of this, a touch. *Obs. rare.* [So in *L.*]

1801 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) III. 467, I judged from a tact of the southern pulse. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annuem.* 64 Others that are harmless in tact.

II 4. *Mus.* A stroke in beating time; = **BEAT** sb. 1 4. see also quot. 1891. [= (Germ.) *L. tactus*, Adam v. Fulda 1490; Ger *tact*, Pratorius 1619]

1609 J. DOULAND *Ornith. Microlog* 46 *Tact* is a successive motion in singing, directing the equality of the measure. 1614 T. RAVENSCROFT *Brief Disc.* 20 *Tact*, Touch or Time, is, a certain Motion of the hand (whereby the Quantity of Notes and Rests are directed) by an equal Measure 1777 R. DONKIN *Military Coll.* 261 Count Saxe recommends the *tact*, or marching *en cadence* 1828 WEBSTER, *Tact*,... formerly the stroke in beating time in music 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tact* in music, a beat or pulse; especially, the emphatic down-beat with which a measure begins, hence, also, a measure

† **Tactable**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. tact-* (see **TACTIC** a 2) + -ABLE] Capable of being touched, tangible.

1611 CHAPMAN *May-Day* 1 Plays 1873 II. 337 Alas good soules, women of themselves are tactable and tactable enough. 1856 STANLEY *Hist Philos* vi. (1701) 257/1 Whatsoever is gustable, is tactable, and humid

† **Tactation**, *Obs. rare.* [f. as prec. + -ATION.]

The act of touching.

1688 R. HOLME *Armony* II. 387/r A Tactation, or a touching, is that whereby we discern the difference of objects, and the nature of things

Tactful (tæktfʊl), *a.* [f. **TACT** + -FUL] Full of or endowed with tact, of actions, displaying or inspired by tact.

1864 *Land Soc* VI. 497, I never heard a better, more tactful speech in my life 1884 *Macm. Mag.* Nov. 28/1 With a tactful Governor to show them the way 1894 *Educ. Rev.* VII. 310 An eloquent, tactful and persuasive appeal.

Hence **Tactfully** *adv.*, in a tactful manner.

1880 *Miss Bird Japan* II. 72 Ito very tactfully neither gave it [the message] nor told me of it 1889 *Tablet* at Dec 980 To both deputations Mr. Chaplin replied tactfully.

Tactic (tæktik), *sb.* 1 [ad. 17th c. *L. tactic-a*, *a. Gr. τακτική* (sc. *τέχνη*) the art of arrangement or tactics, fem. of *τακτικός*, **TACTIC** a. 1, = *F. (la) tactique* (sometimes used in Eng.). In sense 2, *ad. Gr. τακτικός* (sc. *ἀνὴρ*) tactician.]

1. A system of tactics; = **TACTICS** 1.

[1570 J. DEE *Math. Pref.* aivb *margun*, The difference between Stratagemmatic and Tactice [printed Tactice]] 1766 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 177/2 What is commonly called Tactick, or the formation of battalions 1801 in *Nicolas Disp. Nelson* (1845) IV. 303 He alluded, to the total want of *tactique* among the Northern Fleets. 1838-42 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* II. xiv. 143 The arms and tactic of both armies were precisely similar.

b. A piece of military tactics.

1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong* II. iv. 389 Ralph required his men to practise an unusual and foreign tactic.

c. transf. and fig.

1791 *BURKE App. Wills* Wks VI. 206 By a divine tactic, 1817 *Sporting Mag.* L. 8 Great coquettes have another tactic 1860 M. PATRISON in *Ess. & Rev.* 314 Lord Chesterfield, seeing what advantage the High-church party derived from this tactic, endeavoured to turn it against them. †2 A tactician. *Obs.*

1861 *JUVENUS Paint. Ancients* 128 A Tactike shall never know how to set his men in array, unless he doe first tie the case by designe. 1641 *BP MOUNTAGU Acts & Mon* II. (1642) 81 Removes, *ambulantia exercitia*, as Tacticks phrase it. 3 *Math.* (See *quots*)

1861 *SILVESTER in Phil. Mag.* 374, I have given the general name of *Tactic* to the third pure mathematical science, of which order is the proper sphere, as are number and space of the other two. 1864 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* V. 294 The two great divisions of Algebra are Tactic and Logic. 1883 *Ibid* XI. 433 We have a large enough subject, including the partition of numbers, which Sylvestre has called Tactic.

Tactic (tæktik), *a.* 1 [ad. mod. *L. tactic-us* (17th c.), *a. Gr. τακτικός* of arrangement or tactics, f. *τακτός* ordered, vbl. adj. of *τάσσειν* to set in order Cf. *F. tactique* (1690 in *Furetière*).]

†1. Of or pertaining to military (or naval) tactics; = **TACTICAL** a. 1. *Obs.*

1604 EDMONDS *Obsero Casar's Comm.* II. 129 The manner of our modern training, or tacticke practise. 1635 DAVENANT *Madagascar* (1638) 5 Men so exact, In Tactick Arts, both to designe and act 1654 C. B. STAPYLTON *Herodian* 147 Skillful in both parts of War, Tactick and Stratagematick. 1775 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 107/2 To follow the tactic rules of the other European powers 1831 CAMPBELL *Power Russia* vii. The Russ will woo. All murder's tactic arts.

2 Of or pertaining to arrangement or order

1811-31 BENTHAM *Logic* Wks. 1843 VIII. 278/2 In the works of Aristotle the tactic was scarcely considered in any other light than that of an instrument employed in carrying on the disputatious branch 1871 *Sir W. Thomson in Daily News* 3 May, Visible or Invisible according to circumstances, not only of density, degree of illumination, and nearness, but also of tactic arrangement, as of a flock of birds. 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experim. Embryol.* 272 Herbat classifies organic reactions to stimuli as either directive or formative. The former are, tactic when the response is some locomotion of a fier body

Tactic, *a.* 2 (*sb.* 2), *rare.* [f. *L. tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch + -to, in sense 2 akin to **TACT** 4]

1. Of, belonging or relating to touch, tactical.

1625 *JACKSON Creed* v. xii § 3 Touch is but an apprehension or feeling of its own tactic qualities being actually moved by other of the same kind. 1865 T. ARNOLD in *Amer. Ann. Deaf & Dumb* Apr. 125 Exercises to increase the tactic sensibility

†2. Of or pertaining to the beating of time: cf. **TACT** sb. 4. *Tactic song* (absol. *tactic*), a song to keep rowers in time.

1779 *FORREST Voy. N. Guinea* 25, I found Tuan Hadjee in high spirits, cheering up the rowers with a certain *Tactic song*, to which a man beat time with two brass timbrels. *Ibid.* 303 In rowing they have always a song as a kind of tactic, and beat on two brass timbrels to keep time

Tactical (tæktikəl), *a.* [f. *Gr. τακτικός* (see **TACTIC** a 1, *sb.* 1) + -AL; see -ICAL] (This appears to be the earliest in use of the words of the group)]

1. Of or pertaining to (military or naval) tactics.

Tactical point a point or place of importance in the disposition of forces *Tactical unit* see quot. 1879

1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* aivb, Stratarithmetrie differeth from the Feate Tactickall, *De aciebus instiendis*, bycause, there, is necessary the wisdom and foresight, to what purpose he so ordere the men and Skillfull hability, also, for any occasion, or purpose, to deuse and v-e the aptest and most necessary order, array and figure of his Company and Summe of men. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tactical*, belonging to Martial Array 1777 W. DALRYMPLE *Treat. Sp. & Port* Ivi, Military books had been bought up in all languages for the use of this tactical school 1836 *Prasen's Mag.* XIV. 453 We have actually seen them form a hollow square with the most perfect tactical accuracy 1879 *Soldiering in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 320/1 The largest number of men to whom one man can issue personal orders, called in infantry the 'tactical unit' or unit of manoeuvre 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed 3) I. 11. 14 The first and second lines would be taken from the same tactical unit, each battalion having half a battalion in the front line.

2. Of or relating to arrangement, esp. the arrangement of procedure with a view to ends.

1876 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* xii (ed 2) 302 Each in the same tactical order 1881 *Nation* (N. Y.) XXXII. 367 With an admirable temper and manners, he combines a good deal of tactical craft. 1893 *Times* 26 Apr. 9/4 To arrive at an understanding upon tactical details

b. Relating to the construction of a sentence. *rare* 1898 [see **TAGHMICAL**].

3. Of a person, his actions, etc. Characterized by skilful tactics; skilful in devising means to ends

1883 *Manch. Exam.* 26 Nov. 5/3 The address of the French Ambassador was admirably tactical 1884 *Ibid* 20 May 5/1 Those who knew M. Ferry as a practical and tactical statesman. 1899 *Sir W. Lawson in Daily Chron.* 7 Feb. 4/7 All that we want is an able, an honest, a tactical leader

4. *Math.* Of or pertaining to **TACTIC** (sense 3): opposed to **LOGISTICAL**.

1864 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* V. 293 A tactical operation is one relating to the arrangement in any manner of a set of things.

Hence **Tactically** *adv.*, in a tactical manner; in reference to tactics.

1871 *Standard* 23 Jan. The Prussians seem to have out-manoeuvred the French both strategically and tactically 1890 W. STREIBING *Peterborough* ix. 176 The obstinately brave and tactically skilful but uninspired Huguenot [Earl of Galway].

Tactician (tæktifʌn) [f. as **TACTIC** sb. 1 + -IAN. So mod. *F. tacticien* (1872 in *Halz.-Darm.*),] One versed or skilled in the science or art of tactics.

1798 *LD. AUCKLAND Corr.* (1862) III. 386 An armed nation, composed, perhaps, of ignorant tacticians, but steady and brave 1838 *Sparks' Biog.* IX. *Steuben* 23 Trained under so expert a tactician as the great Frederick. 1877 *GREEN Hist. Eng. People* I. 426 Edward had shewn himself as consummate a strategist in the campaign as a tactician in the field.

transf. 1842 *MIALl in Nonconf* II. 505 The lubricity of the clever tactician. 1860 *'Ouida' Motifs* I. 143 She was a clever tactician

Hence **Tacticianize** *v. nonce-rud.*, to play the tactician; **Tacticianary** *a.*, **Tacticianist** (bad formations, confusing *-arian* with *-ition*)

1868 *Guardian* 12 Aug. 905 He does not tacticianize morning, noon, and night. 1881 *Philad.* (U. S.) *Record* No. 3467. 2 M. Wheeler has never been a tacticianist in his party 1890 *Sir J. Ferguson in Standard* 1 May 2/2 But that [legislation] was altogether artificial and tacticianary 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 3 May 579/2 The possibly useful, but not blessed, word 'tacticianary'.

Tactics (tæktiks), [pl. of **TACTIC** sb. 1, rendering mod. *L.* (17th c.) *tactica* pl, *Gr. τὰ τακτικά*, lit. 'matters pertaining to arrangement'. see -ic 2.]

1. The art or science of deploying military or naval forces in order of battle, and of performing warlike evolutions and manoeuvres

As an art or science often construed as *sing.*; as carried out in practice usually as *pl*

1626 *GOUGE Sermon Dignity Chivalry* § 4 Martiall discipline, Artillery tactics, and Military trainings are matters of moment. 1646 *Sir T. Browne Pseud. Ep.* 37 Claudius Aelianus flourished not long after in the reign of Trajan, unto whom he dedicated his *Tactics*. 1770 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* II, *Tactics*, is the Art of Disposing any Number of Men into a proper form of Battle. 1784 V. KNOX *Ess.* I. xix. 94 Tactics and fortification must be studied, as essentially necessary to the military and naval officer. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh.* (1873) II. 1 v 190 Their tactics by sea was a sort of land engagement on deck. 1876 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* V. xxiii. 265 At Tinchebrai, though the chiefs are Norman, the tactics are English.

b. transf. and fig.

1763 *Sir W. Jones Cassia Wks.* 1799 VI. 502 The chief art in the Tactics of Chess consists in the nice conduct of the royal pawns. 1842 *MIALl in Nonconf* II. 305 We have seen principle strangled by tactics so often. 1866 *EMERSON Eng. Traits* v. 83 In parliament, the tactics of the Opposition is to resist every step of the Government by a pitiless attack.

†2. Arrangement, disposition. *Obs. rare*—1.

1650 *FULLER Pugil.* 392 So strange a posture, that scarcely

either Jewish or Christian Tacticks of Temple-impliments, will admit thereof.

Tactile (tæ'ktıl, -əl), *a.* [ad. L. *tactilis* tangible, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch; cf. F. *tactile*.]

1. Perceptible to the touch; tangible.

1635 H. CROOK *Body of Man* 117 Beside the Sapour it hath also many Tangible or Tactile qualities. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s. v. 'The chief Tactile Qualities are Heat, Cold, Driness, Moistness, and Hardness.' 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 789 Certain visible and tactile signs.

2. Of or pertaining to touch, relating to the sense of touch.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Rehg.* (1850) I. 34 The tactile, auditory, and olfactory senses. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* II. 11. § 2 (1864) 155 That high tactile sensibility distinguishing the tip of the tongue. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* I. 1. § 10 (1879) 11 Our own Tactile Sense (under which general head may be combined the Sense of Touch, the Sense of Muscular Exertion, and the Mental Sense of Effort). 1876 FOSTER *Phys. III.* IV. 532 The tactile sensation is a symbol to us of some external event. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 299 Tactile anaesthesia over the whole of the left side.

b. Of organs Endowed with the sense of touch. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 388 The gustatory papillae of the tongue and tactile papillae of the fingers. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* VII. (1878) 172 The external ears of the common mouse no doubt serve as tactile organs. 1873 A. FLINT *Nerv. Syst.* I. 39 The name tactile corpuscles implies that these bodies are connected with the sense of touch.

Tactility (tækti'liti), [*f.* after L. type **tactulitās*, *f. tactilis* TACTILE see -ITY.] The quality or faculty of being tactile.

1659 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* XIII. (1701) 565/a There are others [qualities] which depend upon these, as Flexibility, Tactility, Ductility, and others, from Softness. 1727 BAILEY vol. II. Tactility, capableness of being touched. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 169 Contrast the commonest seat of pain in subjective tactility.

b. Sensitiveness, touchiness. *nonce-use.*

1831 SYD. SMITH *Ment. & Lett.* CCXXI. (1855) II. 331 You have a little infirmity,—tactility, or touchiness.

Tactinvariant, *Math.* [*f.* L. *tactus* touch + INVARIANT.] (See QUOTES)

1866 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* II. 320 The function which, equated to zero, expresses the result of the elimination is an invariant which (from its geometrical signification) might be termed the 'tactinvariant of the two' quantities. 1873 SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* III. (1899) 80 The condition that two curves U, V, should touch (which condition is called their tact-invariant).

Taction (tæk'tʃən), [ad. L. *taction-em*, *n.* of action from *tangere* to touch. Cf. F. *taction* (17th c).] The action of touching; contact.

1623 CROOKERAM, *Taction*, a touching. 1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 689 The First Part of it handles the Taction of Circles. 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* II. 11, They neither can speak nor attend to the discourses of others, without being roused by some external taction upon the organs of speech and hearing. 1866 SHUCKARD *Brit. Bees* 346 It is possibly from some taction of this instrument that she discerns the sizes of the eggs.

Tactive, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [ad. L. type **tactivus*, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem (see TACT and -IVE).] Of or characterized by touching, = TACTILE *a.* 2.

1634 T. JOHNSON *Parey's Chirurg.* I. x (1678) 13 That [Spirit] which is carried to the instruments of Touching, is termed the Tactive. 1644 BULWER *Chrol.* 171 Although this touching virtue or tactile quality be diffused through the whole body within and without.

Tactless (tæk'tles), *a.* [*f.* TACT + -LESS.] Destitute of tact; awkward.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1875 *Fain Herald* 17 July 181/a 'But I laughed Dore, quickly answering this tactless speech. 1886 M. MOORSOM *Thirteen All Told* 36 A glance of warning, which he was too dull and tactless to take.

Hence **Tactlessly** *adv.*, **Tactlessness**.

1893 *Academy* 21 Oct. 333/3 Severe and just, but somewhat tactlessly contrived, measures against the Jewish usurers. 1882 BRESER, *Hope Brandreth's* III. xxxvii 73, I should not have to blame my own tactlessness for the result.

Tactor (tæk'tɔr, -ər), [*f.* L. *tactor*, agent-n. from *tangere* to touch.] A feeler; an organ of touch.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxiii (1818) II. 312 Some woodlice use them as tactors, touching the surface on each side with them, as they go along. 1833 KIRBY *Flab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvii 113 Cuvier regards them [barbs of some fishes] as a kind of tactors.

Tactual (tæk'tʃuəl), *a.* [*f.* L. *tactus* touch + -AL: cf. *visual*.] Of or pertaining to touch; of the nature of or due to touch.

1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* II. i. xxi, Her sight is tactual, The sunne and all the starres that do appear She feels them in herself. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. IV. § 36. 549 A kind of Tactual Union with the Centre of the Universe. 1833 CARLYLE *Misc. Ess.* *Capistrano* (1872) V. 68 Thy existence is wholly an illusion and optical and tactual phantasm. 1871 TYNDALL *Fraem. Sc.* (1879) II. ix 185 In the lowest organisms we have a kind of tactual sense diffused over the entire body.

Hence **Tactuality**, tactual quality; **Tactually** *adv.*, in a tactual manner or way.

1858 W. R. PIRIE *Ing. Hum. Mind* vii. 398 It is not improbable that we have even a sense of tactuality, if we may so speak, in the secondary sensations. 1855 H. SPENCER *Psychol.* (1872) I. iii. vi. 332 When the combined appliances of touch and muscular sense are fully developed, an immense variety of textures can be known tactually.

Tacture, *Obs.* [ad. L. type **tactura*, *f. tact-*, ppl. stem of *tangere* to touch: see -URE.] Touch, taction, contact.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 9b/1 Yet with the tacture, or the eyes, we can not espye the fissure or rente. 1650 T. BAYLY *Herba Parvula* 122 Berontus took his Amari-sa by the hand, whose sprightly behaviour answered the tacture, with like affection. 1727 BARBERY tr. *Burnet's St. Dead* I. 15 'The Soul has no Manner of Action either in itself or externally, by Tacture or Impulse, but what proceeds from the force of Thinking.

Tacturiency, *Obs. nonce-ud.* [*f.* L. type **tacturire*, desiderative vb. *f. tangere*, *tact-*, to touch + -ENCY.] The desire of touching.

1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 236 The visuriency of either, by ushering the tacturiency of both, made the attaction of both consequent to the inspection of either.

Tadcheese, **Tadde**, **tadie**, *obs. forms of TODDY.*

Tadpole ¹ (tæ'pəʊl). Also 5 taddepol, tadpole, 6 tadpal, 7 tod-, toad-pole, toad-poll. [*f.* ME. *tade*, *tadde*, TOAD + (app.) POLL sb. 1, head, roundhead. The latter element has been questioned, on the ground of the apparent inappropriateness of the name 'toad-head'; but cf. the dialectal synonym *pollhead* or *polehead* (in Sc. and north. Eng. *porwheid*), app. = head-head.]

1. The larva of a frog, toad, or other batrachian, from the time it leaves the egg until it loses its gills and tail. Chiefly applied in the early stage when the animal appears to consist simply of a round head with a tail.

14 *Voc. in W.* -Wulcker 569/7 *Brucius*, a taddepol. c. 1475 *Pict. Voc.* 160 *Hic taudricus*, a tadpole. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 277 b. This water is full of tadpols. 1598 *Sylvester Du Barlas* II. ii. in *Colomes* 411 After a sweltring day, some sultry shower doth in the Marshes heads of Tadpals pour. 1605 SHAKS, *Lea* III. iv. 135 Poore Tom, that eates the swimming Frog, the Toad, the Tadpole. 1681 *HICKFRINGILL Char. Sham-Ploter* Wks. 1716 I. 212 A Sham-Ploter, is the Spawn of a Papist, as a Toad-Poll of a Toad. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* IV. 47 The egg, or little black globe which produces the tadpole. 1886 RUSKIN *Præterita* I. ix. 293 Without so much water anywhere as a tadpole could wag his tail in.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* (In quot. 1588, a black infant.)

1588 SHAKS *Tit A* IV. i. 85 Ie broach the tadpole on my Rapiers point, Nurse give it me, my sword shall soon dispatch it. 1881 *Mamm. Mag.* XLIV. 475 Such pale tadpoles, with listless ways, and few games.

2. Sometimes applied to the tailed larva of a tunicate, the swimming tail of which is afterwards dropped or absorbed.

1880 E. R. LANKESTER *Degeneration* 42 The egg of *Phallusia* gives rise to a tadpole. 1909 W. HATCHETT JACKSON *Let. to Editor*, The ascidian or tunicate tadpole.

3. A local name in U. S. of a water-fowl, the Hooded Merganser, *Lophodytes cucullatus*, apparently from the size of its head, or from the patch of white on its crest. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tadpole form*, *state*, etc.; *tadpole-like* adj.; *tadpole fish*, -hake, a ganoid fish of the North Atlantic, *Raniceps raninus*.

1628 DRYDEN *Metal* 304 Frogs and Toads and all the Tadpole Train. 1684 S. PORDAGE *Metal Rev.* 30 The Tadpole-Priests, Shall lift above the Lords, their Priestly Crests. 1768 G. WHITE *Seaborn* xvii, Frogs are as yet in their tadpolestate. 1832 JOHNSON in *Proc. Berv. Nat. Club* I. No. 1. 7 Of the tadpole fish [*Raniceps triparcatus*, Flem.], I had the pleasure of exhibiting to you a living specimen. 1847 CARPENTER *Zool.* § 980 The young animal [ascidian] has a large tadpole-like tail. 1856 GOSSE *Marine Zool.* II. 27 At first it has a tadpole-like form.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-uds.*) **Tadpoledom**, **Tadpoledhood**, **Tadpolism**, the state of being a tadpole; also *fig.*; **Tadpoleward** *adv.* [see -WARD].

1863 KINGSLEY *Let.* 29 May, in *Life* (1879) II. 157 Little beggars an inch long, fresh from water and 'tadpoledom'. 1891 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Sk.* 222 Little Froggies which have just emerged from 'tadpolehood'. 1897 G. C. BATEMAN *Vivarium* 296 Many of the Batrachians, during a portion of their tadpolehood, are vegetable feeders. 1897 *Voice* (N. Y.) 8 Apr. 3/5 Degeneration is involution through self 'tadpoleward'. 1883 BARING-GOULD *J. Herring* III. lix. 293 All previous existence would be 'tadpolism'.

Tadpole ². In *Tadpole and Taper*, names of two political schemers in Disraeli's *Coningsby*; hence allusively, in the sense 'professional politicians, the hacks of a political party'. Hence *Tadpole and Taperism*.

1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* II. ii, Mr Tadpole and Mr. Taper were also there, they too had lost their seats since 1832, but being men of business, and accustomed from early life to look about them, they had already commenced the combinations which were to bear them back to the assembly where they were so missed. 1883 *Manch. Exam.* 3 June 5/4 The tadpoles and the tapers of the party demand a cry. 1904 A. BIRRELL in *Contemp. Rev.* Apr. 475 A book further removed from such Tadpole and Taperism is not in the library. 1905 W. CHURCHILL in *Daily Chron.* 13 May 5/6 The Cabinet was packed with nonentities, Tadpoles and Tapers from the Whips' room. 1908 F. HARRISON in *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* Ser. III. 45 The reasons why he [Chatham] would never take office again [etc.] all this has greatly exercised the Tadpoles and Tapers of his age and of our own.

Tæ, *Sc. form of TOE sb.*; **Tæ'd**, *toed*.

Tæ, in the *tæ*, *Sc. dial. f.* To *adv.* in the *to* = the one, *TONE*; mod. *Sc. dial. form of TO prep.*

Tædium, *obs. form of TÆDIUM.*

Tael (tæl) Also 7 talle, taylor, tayl, 7-9 tale,

8 tachel, 7 tay, taye, pl. 6 tasses. [*a.* Pg. *tael* (pl. *taers*), ad. Malay *talih*, *tail* weight. The early *tay*, *taes*, etc. represent the Pg. plural.]

1. The trade name for the Chinese *hang* or 'ounce', a weight used in China and the East.

In Chinese use the *hang* varies according to local custom, and to the commodity weighed, but the weight of 1½ oz avoirdupois is fixed by treaty for commercial purposes.

1598 W. PHILIP *Linschoten* 44 A Tael is a full ounce and a half. Portuguese weight. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (1900) 222 Bezar stones are there bought by the Talle which is one Ounce, and the third part English. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 1. 132, 5 Talle make a Bancel, a weight so called. 1854 in R. TOMES *Amer. in Japan* (1857) 410 The Japanese have a decimal system of weight, like the Chinese, of cattie, tael, mace, candareen, and cash, by which articles in general are weighed; but gold and silver are not reckoned above taels. 1908 MORSE *Trade Chinese Emp.* 149 It is necessary always to bear in mind the distinction between the tael of value and the tael of weight.

2. Hence, A money of account, originally a tael (in weight) of standard silver, the value of which fluctuates with the price of the metal.

The *Hakwan tael*, i. e. the tael accepted by the Chinese Foreign Custom-house in payment of duties, is the equivalent of 584.85 grains of pure silver (Morse 152). From 1745 to 1860 its value was between 6s. and 7s., in 1864 6s. 8d., in 1900 about 3s., in 1904 2s. 10d.

1888 PARKER tr. *Mendosa's Hist. China* III. iv. 61 They give him four million Taes. 1908 J. DAVIS *Voy.* (Hakl. Soc.) 152 Four Ma-ses makes a Perdaw. Four Perdawes makes a Tayel. 1613 J. SARIS *Voy. to Japan* (1900) 97 Bantam Pepper was worth here [Japan] at our coming tenne Tayes the Peccull. A Taye is five shillings sterling with them. 1726 SPURVOCKE *Voy. round World* 457 They demanded 6000 Tâhel. 1745 P. THOMAS *3rd Anson's Voy.* 215 Tails, each of which in our Money comes to about six Shillings and threepence. 1800 CHRON. in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 62/a His wealth, which is said to have amounted at the lowest computation, to eighty millions of taels, near twenty seven millions of pounds sterling. 1901 *Empire Rev.* I. 394 The land tax is levied upon the cultivable land, and may be put at half a tael or 1s. 6d. per acre. 1908 MORSE *Trade Chinese Emp.* 151 The *Hakwan tael* is a purely fictitious and non-existent currency. At no Custom House does any merchant tender *Hakwan taels* in payment of duties.

Tæ'en, *contr. f. taken*, pa. pp. of TAKE *v.*

Tænia, *tænia* (tæ'niä), Pl. -æ, -as. [*L. tænia*, *a.* Gr. *τάνια* a band, fillet, ribbon.]

1. *Archæol.* A headband, ribbon, or fillet.

1850 LUCIUS tr. C. O. MILLER'S *Anc. Art* § 340 (ed. 2) 406 The twisted fillet of the athletes and of Hercules consists of several tæniæ of different colours. 1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I. 412 A wreath or branch, which is exchanged on the later vases for the *tænina* or fillet.

2. *Arch.* In the Doric order, A band separating the architrave from the frieze. (So in Vitruvius.) 1563 SHUTE *Archit.* C. j, The Architrave. ye shal divide into 6 parts wherof Tænia, to be the sixte part. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tænina*, is a Member of the Dorick Capital, which resembles the Shape of a square Fillet. 1877-48 RICKMAN *Archit.* (ed. 5) 32 The fillet of the tænia of the architrave is very nearly as large as the ogee under it.

3. *Surg.* A long narrow ribbon used as a ligature. 1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale)

4. *Anat.* A ribbon-like structure; applied esp. to the bands of white nervous matter in the brain and the longitudinal muscles of the colon.

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Tænina hypocrampi*, in anat. the plaited edges of the processes of the fornix. 1890 BILLINGS *Ned. Dict.*, *Tænina*, a tape, an anatomy applied to tape- or band-like structures.

5. *Zool.* A tapeworm [so in L.]; *spec.* a genus of cestoid worms, including the common tapeworm. Also *fig.*

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tænina*, broad Worms.] 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tænina* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Tape worm*, A fragment of the jointed tænia, sometimes voided in separate pieces. 1836-9 *Tænia's Cycl. Anat.* II. 121/1 The species of *Tænina* infesting the intestines of other animals are extremely numerous. 1861 FULMER tr. *Moguin Tandon* II. ii. 60 The *Tæniæ* and similar animals. 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* xi. 166 Unbrokenly lay bare Each tænia that had sucked me dry of juice.

6. *Comb.* *Tænina-chain*, the whole series, or a number of the consecutive joints of a tapeworm; *tænina-head*, the scolex of a tapeworm, the worm itself without the proglottides or dentoscolices.

1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 130 A process of gemination, the product of which is the *Tænina-chain*.

Hence **Tæniân** (tæ'niân) *a.*, pertaining to tapeworms; **Tæniatæ** *a.*, tænioid, tæniiform.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1114 Conditions which favour the entrance of the tæniæ ova into man or the domestic herbivora. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Tæniatæ*. tæniatæ. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tæniatæ*.

Tæni- (tæ'ni), combining form of L. *tænina* ribbon, often contracted to **tæni-** (also *erron.* *tænina-*). **Tæniophob-** [-PHOBIA], morbid fear of tapeworm. **Tæniicide** (also *tæniacide*) [-ICIDE], a destroyer of tapeworms, a tæniifuge. **Tæniiform** *a.* [-FORM], having the form of a tape or ribbon, tænioid. **Tæniifuge** (also *tæniacifuge*) [-FUGE], *sb.* a substance used to expel tapeworms from the body; *adj.* expelling tapeworms.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1200 The belief that a worm is present either where no worm had ever existed, or after its complete expulsion—a sort of **tæniaphobia*. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict.* 898/a **Tæniacide*, **Tæniicide*, 1883

Laurel 26 Sept 568 A Canadian doctor has recently advocated the use of glycine as a tannin. 1872 H. C. Wood *Fresh-water Alga* (1874) 101 Conjoined in filiform or *tanniniform fascia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Dict* 898/2 *tanninifuge. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 575 The male fern (filix mas) is a tanninifer. 1881 *Trout-sea & Pulpit's Treat. Therap.* (ed. 9) 111 353 Experiments upon the tannin virtues of the [pomegranate-root] bark.

Tænio- (tæniô), combining form of *Gr. ταινία* ribbon, used in the formation of some zoological terms. **Tæniobranchiata** a [*Gr. βράχια* gills + -αιε²], having tæniate gills, pertaining to the *Tæniobranchia*, a division of ascidians. **Tænioglossate** a [*Gr. γλῶσσα* tongue], in Mollusca, having upon the lingual ribbon one median tooth between three admedian teeth on either side. **Tæniopterine** a. [*Gr. πτερόν* wing + -ινε¹], belonging to the *Tæniopterina*, a sub-family of tyrant-birds. **Tæniosome** [*Gr. σῶμα* body], one of the sub-order *Tæniosoma* of teleocephalous fishes; a ribbon-fish, so **Tæniosomous** a, having a ribbon-like body, pertaining to the ribbon-fishes.

1821 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tæniobranchiate. 1883 E. R. LANKESTER in *Enycol Brit* XVI 660/2 The *Pneumonocephala* have a complex rhipidoglossate or *tænioglossate radula.

Tænioid (tænioid), a. (Also *erron. tænioid*.) [*f. Tænia* + -oid], Of a ribbon-like shape; related to the tapeworms.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II 410/2 The Tænioid Sterelmintha furnish us one of the simplest examples of this arrangement. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* 363 The anterior extremity of a tænioid worm is usually called the head. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 327 1 he name *Echinococcus* is given to the hydatid cyst filled with the larvæ of tænioid worms.

Tæniola (tæniola). *Zool.* Also anglicized **tæniola** [mod. L. *tæniola*, dim. of *tænia* band, ribbon.] One of the radial partitions in the body of some aculeophans.

So **Tæniolate** a, belonging to the division *Tæniolata* of hydroids.

1884 *Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist.* 114 Such a form would differ from a tæniolate Hydrozoan.

Tænite (tænite). *Min.*

+1 [*f. Gr. ταινία* ribbon + -ινε¹; named 1847.]

A variety of feldspar occurring in striped crystals. 1847 E. HITCHCOCK *Rep. Geol. Mass.* II 676 Some have proposed for it the name *tænite*, on account of its resemblance to a ribbon.

2 [*ad. Ger. taunt*, Reichenbach 1861, *f. Gr. ταινία* ribbon, from the shape of its crystals.] Nickeliferous iron found in meteorites.

1868 DANA *Min.* 26 Reichenbach has named that alloy of iron and nickel approaching probably the formula Fe₂Ni₃, *tænite*, 1883 *Science* I 404/2 Meteorite fragments are composed of nickeliferous iron, magnetic pyrites, tænite, and silicates.

Tæte, = *to have* see T¹ and HAVE *v*.

Taffel, -il. *Sc. Obs.* or *dal.* Also 9 **tafil** [prob. *ad. Dn. tafel*, MDu. MLG *tafele*, *tafele*, = *Ger. tafel*, OE. *læf* TAYEL, TAYEL.] A table.

1633 *Decl. in Ceroni Coronat. Fas* I (1685) 26 The Regal, Crown, and Spurs are laid down on a Taffel besides the Altar. 1690 SPALDING *Troub. Chas* I (1850) 138 The Earl of Erroll sat at one four nkvit taffil covert with green cloth. 1884 C. ROGERS *Sc. Life Scot* I vii 242 Potatoes were tossed from the saucerpan on the tafil or dinner-board.

Tafferel (tæfærel, tæfærel). Also 7 **taffer**-(r)ell, 8-erel, -eril, -rill, 8-9-erel, 9-aril, -rel [*a. Dn. tafferel* panel, picture, dim. of *tafel* TAYEL (for **tafele*, with dissimilation of *l. l. to r. l.*). The 19th c. corruption to *taffrail*, with accompanying change of sense, shows confusion of the ending -rel with RAIL sb. cf. quot. 1704.]

+1. A panel esp. a carved panel. *Obs.*

1622-3 in *Brit. Mag.* (1833) 111, 655 Item paid to John James a carver for cutting a tafferel with a death's head upon it which is sett vpp at the entrance to our parish Church oo 1500. 1632 in E. B. Jupp *Carpenters' Co* (1887) 302 Carpenters have allwaies used to haue the cutting of balustrades, hances, tafferels, pendants and piramides.

2 *Naut.* The upper part of the flat portion of a ship's stern above the transom, usually ornamented with carvings, etc. In later use including, and now applied to, the aftermost portion of the poop-rail, and spelt TAFFRAIL.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tafferel*, is the uppermost Part, Frame, or Rail of a Ship abast over the Poop. 1705 *London Gaz.* No. 416/3 Only her Hull from the Taffrail to the Midships remained above Water. 1750 *Minutes Bd. of Admiralty* 1 Jan (P. R. O.), To cause the Tafferel and Quarter-pieces of the Model of the Victory at the Royal Academy at Portsmouth to be carved agreeably to the ornaments of that Ship. 1833 M. Scott *Tom Cringle* ix (1850) 179 He again attempted to drag me away from my hold on the Tafferel. 1880 *Rudim. Naut.* (Weale) 155 *Tafferel* or *taffrail*, the upper part of the ship's stern, usually ornamented with carved-work or mouldings, the ends of which unite to the quarter-pieces. 1857 WILKINSON *Egypt. Pharaohs* 113 Boats had one rudder turning on the tafferel.

b. Comb. **Tafferel-rail** = TAFFRAIL.

1846 *Young Naut. Dict.* 244 *Tafferel* or *Tafferel-Rail*, the rail over the heads of the stern timbers.

Taffeta, **taffety** (tæfætā, -ētī) Forms a 4 tapheta, 4-6 tafeta, 4-8 taffata, 5-6 tafata,

5-7 taffatas, 6-7 tafita, (6-ya), 6- taffeta, -as, β. 5-8 taffaty, 6 tafete, -ie, 6 Sr. taffate, -ati, -atis, -eti, -etia, -ete, -etee, taphait, -ite, -ettye, taffais, -tais, taffites, 6-7 taffatie, -etie, -itie, 6-8-ity, 6- taffety. [*a. Of taffetas, taphetas* (1317 in Hatz-D) or med. L. *taffata*, etc. (Du Cange) = It. *taffetà*, Pg. *tafeta*, Sp. *tafeta*; ultimately a. Pers. تافته *tāfah*, (a) silken cloth, (b) linen clothing, subst. use of *tāfah*, pa. pple. of تافتن *tāftan*

'to shine', also 'to twist, to spin'.] A name applied at different times to different fabrics. In early times apparently a plain-wove glossy silk (of any colour), in more recent times, a light thin silk or union stuff of decided brightness or lustre. In the 16th c. mention is also made of 'linen taffety'. In recent times the name has been misapplied to various mixtures of silk and wool, and even cotton and jute, thin fine woollen material, etc.

a. 1273 in *Exch. Rolls Scot* II. 440 In empeone vnus pociet de taffata. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Prolog* 440 A Doctour of Phisik In sangwyn and in pers he clad was al Lyned with Taffata [*Laurel* 115 taffata] and with Sendal. c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu.* 239 in *Macro Plays* 84 With tapytys of tafata I tymbyr my towris. 1530 PALMER *290/1* Tafata a manner of sylke, taffetas. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) 111, 122 Sum browt abuyement of tafate or vther silk. 1604 *Lamorne Papers* Ser. 11 (1889) I. 106 One ell yd quyt of tafata to line y^e same Dublett and faice it. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *11 an.* 182 Taffatas of transparent fineness. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv vi 239 Riddling colours, like changeable taffata (wherein the woole and warpe are of different colours), seems of several hues, as the looker on takes his station. 1773 BRYDONE *Stacy* viii 83 We are melting with heat, in thin suits of taffeta. 1836-42 BRANDEN *Chem.* (ed. 5) 156 Trials were made with raw silk, iavelings of white taffeta, and of common sewing silk. 1884 *Gerl's Own Paper* Aug. 682/1, I must mention the return of the ancient chalis, which is now called a woollen taffetas. 1903 *Times* 12 Feb. 5/3 In silks it is noted that taffetas are becoming less asked for. 1908 *Let to Editor*, *Chiffon-taffeta*, a bright, lustrous, softly finished thin glace silk, now much worn for ladies' blouses or dresses.

β. 1515 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V 9 Two elne of goldin hewit taffity, to be thame quaffis. 1541 *Ibid.* VIII 42, v elnus blak taffites of Jamis. 1539 *Abeldeen Regr.* (1844) I. 161 Ane blak bonat, with ane tyyptat of taphite. 1550 LYNDESAY *Sgr. Meldrum* 125 Of yellow taffais wes hir saik. 1573 *Inv. Roy. Wardrobe* (1815) 180 (Jam.) Fremzeit with gold and lynit with red taffetes. 1583 STRUAS *Anat. Abus* II. (1882) 108 They must weare silkes, gogiams, taffeties, and the like. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Trav. & Adv.* xvi 31 A white mares tale with a peece of geene taffity, on a great Pike, is carried before him [the Chan] for a standard. 1766 *Chison in Ann Reg.* 203/2 A An additional duty on the importation of silks, crapes, and taffeties. 1865 E. C. CLAYTON *Civil Fort* I 248 Dressed in the costume of 1827 or 1828—a gown of taffety with gigot sleeves, and a muslin caneron spencer.

b. *fig.* Flood language; = FUSTIAN 2.

1821 *Byron* *Yarn* 12 Jan in Moore *Life* III. 102 There is a good deal of taffeta in some of Tom's pefatory phrases.

B. *attrib.* and as *adj.*

1. Of taffeta, of the nature of taffeta.

1552-3 *Inv. Ch. Goods Staffs*, in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV 38 Item ij vestements, one of blew chamblet, thother of taffeta silke. 1561 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV 122 Doublet of saterne, taffete hats. 1586 *Sidney Arundell* i. (1622) 51 Her bodie covered with a light Taffeta garment. 1602 DEKKER *Saturnus* Wks. 1873 I. 260 Horace did not weare the Badge of gentlemen's company, as thou doost thy Taffete sleeves. c. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1688) II. 316 Full of Taffity Silks and Satins. 1725 *Bradley's Pam.* Dict. s.v. *Ornament*, Search it thro' a Taffety Sieve. 1849 JAS. GRANT *Kirkaldy of Gr.* xxvii, Captain Lambie, he of the taffety standard celebrity. 1863 *Glasgow Herald* 21 Apr. 8/3 Taffeta Silk Gloves. 1903 *Daily Chon* 26 Sept. 8/6 Evening gowns, made of soft light-blue taffetas silk.

2. *fig.* Florid, bombastic, over-dressed; dainty, delicate, fastidious. *taffety cream*, *v.* velvet cream.

1588 SHAKES. *L. L. L.* v. 406 Taffata phrases, silken teatimes precise. 1621 MIDDLETON *Span. Gipsy* iv iii, Can taffeta girls look plump without pampering? 1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I v, O the fine white wine, it is a kind of taffatas wine. 1719 D'URSEY *Pills* VI 124 With Taffity Tarts and Pies. 1773 GOLDSMID *Stoops to Conq.* II 1, A shaking pudding, and a dish of thi—taff—taffity cream. 1840 MISS WOOD (Heard in Hampshire), The old sow won't eat that stuff, she's so very taffety.

3. Comb., as *taffeta-bordered*, -covered adjs.

1889 DOYLE *Micha Clarke* 125 Dame Hobson's best taffata covered settee. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 8 Feb. 13/2 A crown of taffeta with a taffeta-bordered binn of cinoline straw and other such blendings of straw and fabric.

Taffey, **tafia**, variants of TAFIA.

Taffrail (tæfærel). *Naut.* Also **taffrail**. [*A* 19th c. alteration of TAFFEREL, due to false etymology, the termination -rel being taken as RAIL.] The aftermost portion of the poop-rail of a ship.

1814 *Chron. in Ann Reg.* 176/2 We crossed his stern, our jib boom passing over his taffrail. 1823 SCORSEBY *Tril. Whale Fish.* 39, I stood on the taffrail as the ship was turned before the wind. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxxii 126 With her head for the equator, and Cape Horn over her taffrail, she went gloriously on. 1899 BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 187 She dipped her stern right under, raking a sea in over the taffrail that filled the decks fore and aft.

Taffy (tæfi). The earlier form of TOFFEE, now Scotch, North Eng., and American.

1. A sweetmeat made from sugar or treacle, with butter, etc. see TOFFEE.

1817 R. WILBRAHAM *Cheshire Gloss*, *Taffy*, treacle thickened by boiling and made into hard cakes. 1819 R. ANDERSON *Cumb. Ball.* (c. 1850) 51 Now heaps o' treacle chaps biongin, An taffey sun they meade u^r. 1825 JAMIESON, *Taffie*, treacle mixed with flour, and boiled till it acquire consistency; a sweetmeat eaten only on Hallowe'en. 1864 WEBSTER, *Taffy*, a kind of candy made of molasses boiled down and poured out in shallow pans. 1884 W. H. RIDING in *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 522/1 Is Everton taffy a myth? 1890 S. J. DUNCAN *Social Dependencies* vii 57 The steward made almond-taffy, or toffee, as Orthodoxia had been brought up to pronounce it.

2. *U. S. slang.* Crude or vulgar compliment or flattery; 'soft soap'; blarney.

1879 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 16 Sept. (Cent. Dict.), There will be a reaction, and the whole party will unite in an offering of taffy. 1894 HOWELLS *Traveler from Alburna* 180 'If we learn anything at all from him, it will be because you have taught us how.' She could not resist this bit of taffy. 1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 172 At this point we should throw in a little trade taffy about the Blessings of Civilization.

3. *attrib.* and Comb., as *taffy stand*, *stick*, *taffy-join*, a reunion of young people for the making of taffy to which each contributes.

1854 Taffy join [remembered in use]. 1898 *Cumber Land Gloss*, *Taffy join*, young people in the country sometimes assemble on a winter evening and subscribe a few pence each to buy treacle for making 'taffy'. 1882 T. E. BROWN *Poet's Paris* (1889) 151 My lad with the taffystick in his fist. 1894 HALL *Caine Manuscript* v x, Break up every taffy stand in the fair, if you can't find anything better.

Taffy 2 (tæfi) [*an* ascribed Welsh pronunciation of *Davy* or *David*, in Welsh *Dafydd*]. A familiar nickname for a Welshman. cf. *Paddy*, *Sweeney*, etc.

a. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crev.*, *Taffy*, a Welshman or David. 1755 *Day*, the first of March. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 98 2/2 Welch men are called *Taffies* from the Corruption of the word *Dafydd*. 1893 *Sun* 26 July 2/7 Cheesie echoed over the Surrey hills when it was known that for the first time a Taffy had gained the Queen's.

|| **Tafia** (tæfiā). Also 8 **taffia**, **taffey**, -fy. [*Origin uncertain* given in 1722 as native name in West Indies (Labat *Voy. aux Isles de l'Amér. III.* 410 L'eau-de-vie qu'on tire des cannes est appelée guldive [see KILL-DEWIL]; les sauvages et les nègres l'appellent *tafia*) but *tafia* is also given in Malay dicts. as 'a spirit distilled from molasses'. The word appears therefore to be widely diffused in east and west.] A rum-like spirituous liquor obtained from the lower grades of molasses, refined brown sugar, etc.

1777 (Apri 10) in *Illinois Hist. Collect.* (1903) I. 296 The person that intoxicated them with Rum or Taffia. 1779 in W. H. English *Comp. Northwest* (1896) I. 375, 72 gallons of taffey at sixty-four dollars per gallon. 1779 G. R. CLARK *Campaign Illinois* (1869) 79, I gave them Taffy and Provisions to make meaty on and left them. 1793 TRAPP *tr. Rochon's Madagascar* 189 Over which he poured some *tafia* or rum. 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 173 A sloop laden with *tafia*. 1880 G. W. CABLE *Grandissimes* xxviii 197 From the same sugar-cane comes sirop and *tafia*. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 851 Sugar is very difficult to ship, rum and *tafia* can be handled with less risk.

Taft (toft), sb. *Plumbing*. A widening-out of the end of a lead pipe into a broad thin flange. So **Taft v trans.**, to expand and turn outwards at a sharp angle the end of (a lead pipe) so as to form a wide edge or fastening flange.

1877 HELLVER *Plumber* 1. 21 The soil pipe can be 'tafted' at the end. *Ibid.* II 33 When the pipe is tafted back at right angles, the lower pipe is liable to break away at the taft.

Taffais, -eis, obs. Sc. forms of TAFFETA.

Tag (tæg), sb. 1. Also 5-6 **tagge**, 6 **tagg**, **tag** [Known shortly after 1400. Origin obscure. In senses 1, 2 a, and 3, it is synonymous with DAG sb. 1, which appears to have been the earlier form. If so, *tag* may have been influenced by association with TACK. Some compare Sw. *tagg* 'prickle, point, tooth', but evidence of historical connexion is wanting.

The evidence at hand for the early history is deficient, the earliest quot. for the group being c. 1380 in TAGGED 2, a deriv. of the sb. in sense 1.]

1. Originally, one of the narrow, often pointed, lacinae or pendent pieces made by slashing the skirt of a garment; hence, any hanging ragged or torn piece, also, any end or rag of ribbon or the like.

1402 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 69 Of suche wide clothing, tateins and tagges, it hirith myn heert hevily. c. 1500 *Rovilis Cursing* 135 in *Laing Anc. Poet. Scot.*, Ruffy Ragmen [a devil] with his taggis sall ryfe thair unfill saule in taggis. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi 115 I haie tarmegantis, with tag and tatter, Full lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 313 The skyrtes of his gounne all pounced in cuttes and tagges. 1840 THACKERAY *Paris Sk. Bh.* (1872) 9 Crumpled tags of ribbon. 1884 *St. James's Gaz.* 10 May 6/1 The tags of drapery and other accessories. 1889 *Cornu. Mag.* Feb. 124 With tags of ribbon sticking out in unexpected places.

2. A small pendent piece or part hanging from, or attached more or less loosely to the main body of anything. With numerous specific applications, e. g.

a. A matted lock of wool on a sheep, a tag-lock, a twisted or matted lock of hair. b. A shred of animal tissue. c. A shred of metal in a casting see quot. d. A final curl, twirl, or flourish added to a letter, sometimes used as a

mark of contraction e *fig* An appendage; the tail-end (of any proceeding).

a c1640 J. SMYTH *Lives Boyles* (1883) I 157 What was made by sale of the locks, belts and tags of Sheep 1888 *Harper's Mag* June 137/2 Her reddish-brown hair, which grew in a fringe below her crown, was plaited into small tags, or tails b 1724 R. MAY *Health* 186 Bones corrupt and bare, Through ulcerated tags of muscles stare 1897 J. HUTCHINSON *Arch Surg* VIII No 31 214 Under atropine the pupils dilated, but shewed numerous tags of adhesion. 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* III 716 They [adhesions] are then seen as filamentous tags on the outside of the intestine 1899 *Ibid* VII 612 A small tag of fibrin from the valve c 1893 *Lyell Antiq. Man* n. 10 Some of the moulds in which the bronze instruments were cast, and 'tags' as they are called, of bronze, which are formed in the hole through which the fused metal was poured d. 1867 *FURNIVALL Percy Fol* I 18 note, To many of the final d's a tag, which often means nothing, and often means s e 1703 *SICHEL Tender Husband* 1, Seem to have come into the World only to be laggis in the Pedigree of a Wealthy House 1882 *HOLLAND Logic & Life* (1885) 317 Death is but the tag of this life

3 A point of metal or other hard substance at the end of a lace, string, strap, or the like, primarily used to facilitate its insertion through an eyelet-hole, as in a boot-lace or stay-lace, but when externally visible often made ornamental, as on the 'points' in use before buttons, an aglet. (The first two quotes are of doubtful sense)

[1501-2] *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot* II 33 Item, for taggis to one French saddle and mending of it xij d 1507 *Ibid* III 270 Item, for taggis, bukklies, and small graith to thaim, xv s j 1570 *LEVINS Manus* 10/19 Ye Tag of a poynt, *ferretum* 1580 *HOLLIVAND Treas. Rr. Tong. Vu fer daiguellette*, a tagge 1592 *LYLY Gallathea* v. 1. 70 Thy Maister could make silver pottes of tagges of poynts 1648 *GAGE West Ind* 56 With long silver or golden Tags hanging down before 1734 *NORTH Exam* in viii s 13 (1740) 593 Now comes the Tag to this fine Lace 1824 *BABBAGE Econ Manus* iv. (ed. 3) 31 The simple art of making the tags of boot-laces, 1861 *WRIGHT Ess Archæol* I vii. 133 The object is part of the metal tag at the end of the belt.

b. *fig* c 1574 *GAUCOIGNÉ Frutes Warre* lx, In witte nowe wente so wandering from thymunde? Are all thy points so voide of Reasons tags? 1611 *MIDDLETON Roaring Girl* iii. 1, Here's the point [*Draws her sword*] That I untruss, 't has but one tag; 't will serve though To tie up a rogue's tongue

† c. Phrases. To hold tag, to keep a person engaged in conversation cf. to buttonhole. To a tag, to the minutest point, exactly; cf. to a T. Obs. 1567 *DRANT Horace, Epist* v. Cuij, Scoffree we may hold tagge In friendly chat this sommers night 1679 *V. Alsop Melius Inquir* Intro. 20 To hang on a string only with those who jump in with our own Points to a Tag 1682 *N. O. Doleau's Lutrin* iv 318 At Trent, when Concord in a Bag Came Post from Rome, they hit it to a Tag! 4. An ornamental pendant; a tassel, a ribbon bearing a jewel, etc.

1590 *LEVINS Manus* 10/20 Ye Tag of a purse, *appendax* 1686 *Loid Gas* No 232/4 Lost, a black laced Palatyn with Diamond Tags upon black Ribbon 1762-71 H. WALPOLE *Verulæ's Anecd Paris* (1786) I 230 The first lady has tags of a particular form, exactly like those on the dress of my duchess of Suffolk 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* vi, Our good child passed in review all her gowns, feticus, tags, bobbins, laces, silk stockings, and fallals. 1890 *Spectator* 14 June 834/4 The sculptor has filled up part of the arch with long heavy tassels hanging from the saddle-cloth. Throughout the work there seems to be an excess of tag and small decoration

b. pl A footman's shoulder-knots 1837 J. MORRIS *Abel Allinut* xxx 175 A stout footman staggering under a long cane and matted tags, and with difficulty waddling in his stiff plishes. 1844 *DICKENS Mart. Chyn* ix, With such great tags upon his liveried shoulder.

5. A catkin of a tree. *rare* 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* i. xv. s 2 17 The catkins or tags which grow on nut trees and allee trees 1878 *Mrs Stowe Paganus* p. xvii 147 The tremulous tags of the birches and alders shook themselves gaily out in the woods.

6 The tip of the tail of an animal, esp when distinct in colour or otherwise; the tail-piece of an angler's fly. (Much earlier in TAGGED a. 3)

1681 *CUTHBERT Angler's Vade-m* xxxv s 1 (1689) 222 Some Red ward'p in for the tag of the Tail 1787 *BEST Angling* (ed. 2) 106 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab* 1 37 A great brown sharp-nosed creature with a white tag to her brush. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* xiii (1880) 472 11e on the tag, which gets the credit of being a vixen, but his snowy tag has only to be seen in order to dispel that notion 1902 *Encycl Brit* XXV. 449/1 Two of the best grayling flies are a very small apple green dun and the red tag

7 The strip of parchment bearing the pendent seal of a deed

1688 R. HOLME *Armoiry* iii. xv. (Rowb.) 21/1 A witt sealed vp, having two tags or Labells Or, in a feild Gules 1874 C. INNES *Lect Scotch Leg Antiq* v. 235 A small piece of the seal shall stick at the tag of the brief 1887 J. B. SHEPPARD in *Lit Cantuar* (Rolls) I 341 note, The originals have now both lost their seal, although the slits for the tags remain.

8. A tab or tie-label attached by one end to a package, to luggage, etc.; also, a label pinned on as a badge, etc. Orig and chiefly U. S.

1864 *WEBSTER, Tag* 2 Any slight appendage, specifically, a direction card or label 1891 *Cent Dict*, Tag 2 (c) A strip of leather, parchment, strong paper, or the like, loose at one end, and secured to a box, bag, or parcel, to receive a written address or label 1908 *Times* 26 Dec 10/2 A new system of street collecting for public charities by means of tags or labels, tried at San Francisco recently on behalf of VOL. IX.

the Children's Hospital The advent of 'tag day' is well advertised *Mod Price List*, Tags with strings in packets Extra large tags with ruled lines

b. Sometimes applied to a tab or loop by which a coat or the like is hung up.

9. Something appended or added to a writing or speech, esp by way of ornament or improvement, e g. the moral of a fable, etc.

a 1734 *NORTH Exam* ii v. s 74 (1740) 360 To avoid the Fastidium of noting all the Author's Tags joined to his Relations of this time 1872 *MINTO Eng Prose Lit* i. ii 134 A tag of statistics is very chilling 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) II v. 151 (Massinger) is fond of adding little moral tags to the end of his plays. 1885 *Manch Exam* 13 Oct 4/7 Each paragraph would serve as a tag by way of peroration to a debating club harangue.

b. A brief and usually familiar quotation added for special effect; a much used or trite quotation.

1702 S. PARKER tr *Cicero's De Finibus* 1 5 With Tags of Metre translated from the Greek we can dispense well enough. 1866 *GRO ELIOT P. Holt* xvii, I don't talk in tags of Latin, which might be learned by a schoolmaster's footboy 1893 *JRSORF Stud Recluse* vii 225 Putting in tags and rags of French to conceal poverty of style 1897 *Sat Rev* 18 Dec 707 The Latin tag holds 'Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.' 1902 *BUCHAN Watcher by Thresh* 175 Stories from Procopius and tags of Roman law c The refrain or catch of a song or poem; the last words of a speech in a play, etc.

1793 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Agnes Berry* 18 Oct, They have brought to my recollection the tag of an old song. 1815 *SCOTT Let to Miss F. Baillie* 12 Nov in *Lockhart*, I am anxious to store the heads of my young damsels with something better than the tags of rhymes 1830 H. LEE *Men's Manager* II viii 104 The tag, which is the technical phrase for the last lines of any play 1876 *N Amer Rev* CXXIII 480 And, to borrow the tag of an old story, 'There — my lord — I leave you.'

† 10 The rabble, the lowest class of people. Obs. 1607 *SHAKS Cor* iii i 248 Will you hence, Before the Tagge returne? a 1825 *FORBES Voc E Augha*, Tag, the rabble

† b. esp. in collocation with RAG s 1 3 b: Tag and rag, a contemptuous expression for all the components of the rabble, of the lower classes, or of an assemblage of people held in small esteem; all and any, every man Jack, everybody, Tom, Dick, and Harry Obs See also TAG-RAG.

c 1535 *Bygon Improprations* (K O), Your fathers were wyse, both tagge and tag 1553-4 *MACHYN Diary* (Camden) 50 Huntyn, and kyllid tagge and rage with honde and swoids. 1566 J. PARRINDER *Plasidus* 1047 To walles they go, both tagge and jagge, their Cite to defende 1610 *COOKE Pope Joan in Hail Miss* (Malh) IV 95 That you have made Levites of the scurvey and scabbed, of the lowest of the people, tag and tag a 1666 Bp. ANDREWES *Sermon* (1641) 181 This is the time when all hypocrites, atheists, tag and rag come 18 *SOUTHEY Devil's Walk* xlii, With music of fife and drum, And a consecrated flag, And shout of tag and rag, And march of rank and file 1899 W. IRVING *Knickerbocker* vi. ix (1861) 231 Every tag having his rag at his side, to finish his pipe and laugh at his flights of immortal dulness.

11 In servants' vocabulary: A lower servant. 1857 T. WRIGHT *Dict*, Tag, one who assists another at work in a secondary character *Northampton*. 1860 *ATHENÆUM* 17 Nov 664 Servants with their own distinction of ranks, the 'Pugs' and the 'Tags'.

12 A disease in sheep; = tag-sore (13): see quotes. (Cf TAGGED 5, which is evidenced much earlier) 1741 *Compt Farm-Piece* ii (ed. 3) 494 Of the Tag or Belt in Sheep Sheep are said to be tagged or belt, when they have a Flux, or continued running of Oridue, which lighting upon the Tail, the Heat of the Dung, by its scalding, breeds the Scab. 1756 *Compt Body Husb* 694 The Tag is situated in the inner part of the Tail; it consists of Scabs and Sores 1807 *Essays Highland Soc* III 434 A disease affecting the tail, has been denominated Tag.

13 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as tag-like adj.; tag alder, U. S. local, name for some species of alder, esp. *Alnus incana*, *A. serrulata*, and (on the Pacific coast) *A. rubra*; tag-belt, = tag-sore; tag-boat, U. S. local, a boat towed behind a small steamer or sailing vessel, a tender, cockboat, tag-end, the last part or remnant of anything; a remaining scrap or fragment; = FAG-END; tag-fastener, -holder, a device for attaching tags or labels; tag-lock, a matted lock of sheep's wool, esp one of those about the hinder parts, = DAG-LOCK; tag-machine, a machine for making tags or labels; tag-needle, a needle for attaching labels to bags, bales, etc.; tag-sore, pustular excoriation of a sheep's tail set up by the irritation of diarrhoeal flux; tag-tail, a worm with a yellow tag or tail, also, a parasite, a hanger-on; tag-wool, wool made from tag-locks; tag-worm, = tag-tail

1891 *Lancet* 3 Oct 772/1 Tag alder 1824 *BOUCHER Gloss Obs & Prov Wds*, *Taghell, excoriation brought on by diarrhoea. 1893 SARAH JEWETT *Deephaven* 128, I got into the schooner's tag-boat quick 1818 *COLERIDGE Dis-Sc Method* ii 40 Not made up of miserable clap-traps, and the tag-ends of mawkish Novels, and endless sermonizing. 1900 *Westm Gas* 8 Nov 3/2 The mania for gold embroidery and braiding and the gold tag ends of present-day fashions 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* IV 160 Ragged sloughy material, which often projects in tag-like pieces into the abscess cavity 1815 T. ADAMS *Lycanthropy* 17 They will plucke our fleeces, leave us nothing but the tag-locks. 1824 *Century Mag*, Feb 519/2 The tag-locks and pulled wool were mostly worked up in the small factories into stocking-yarn [etc.] for the farmer's use. 1828 *WEBSTER*,

*Tag-sore, a disease in sheep *Cycl* 1653 *WALTON Angler* iv 95 There are divers other kinds of worms as the marsh worm, the tag-tail, the gill-tail 1681 *CUTHBERT Angler's Vade-m* iv s 5 (1689) 32 Tag tail is a worm of a pale Flesh colour, with a yellow Tag on his Tail 1875 'STONEHENGE' *Brit Sports* i. v xi s 3 312 The Tagtail is common in good strong clays which are well-manured for turnips, mangold-wurzel, &c. 1864 *WEBSTER, Tag-tail*, a person who attaches himself to another against the will of the latter, a dependent, a sycophant, a parasite 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 26 His baits are flies and *Tag worms, which the Cornish English teime Angle-touches 1839 *HOLLAND Brit Angler's Manu* ii (1841) 16 The little gill tail, or tag-worm, is of a pale yellow towards the tail

Tag (tag), sb 2 Also 8 tagg. [Origin obscure] A children's game in which one player pursues the others until he touches one of them, who in turn becomes pursuer; = Tig.

1738 *Genil Mag* VIII 80/1 In Queen Mary's Reign, Tag was all the Play, where the Lad saves himself by touching of cold Iron 1760-72 H. BROOKER *Fool of Qual* (1809) I v 67 After they were cloyed with hide and seek, they all played tagg, till they were well warmed 1864 *Lowe's last term* (N Y) 179 There's Eva Leonard beckoning to me to come and play Tag 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 78 The merry hotnet played a game of Tag about my head

Tag, var. of TEG, a young sheep.

Tag (tag), v 1 [f TAG s 1]

1 *trans*. To furnish or mark with or as with a tag (in various senses).

[1436, 1503: see TAGGING] 1627 W. HAWKINS *Apollo Shrouning* ii 1 20 What did you meane? Nothing but a doren of rotten silke points You must tagge them better eie I truse vp your request 1630 *DAVENANT Just Ital Wks* (1673) 455, I must en go tag Points in a Garret 1705 *Hudibras Rediv* iv vi, Then Hau taggd with Pearls of Sweat 1707 in W. McDOWALL *Hist Dunfries* (1873) 461 The expense of tagging, tongueing, transporting and hanging of the said three bells 1800 *WATKINS Bug Dict* s v *Bohart*, Mr Granger says that on rejoicing days he used to tag his beard with silver 1824 *TRINOVSON St Sim Styl* 31 All my beard was taggd with icy fringes in the moon 1899 *COMAN DOYLE Diet* iv 41 The dim watery sunlight tagged all her wandering curls with a coppery gleam

b To furnish with a tag, tab, or label, to label. (In quot. 1907 to patch, as with a label)

1883 *Fisheries Exh Catal* 203 Photographs showing the tagging the fish, and the process of manipulation of the eggs and young fish at the hatchery 1896 *Daily News* 30 Jan 3/7 After inspection each animal will be tagged and described so that identification will be easily made upon landing 1907 *Macmillan's Mag* May 540 The cloak of brown sackcloth, sometimes tagged here and there with red and green 1908 *Daily Chron* 26 Feb 8/5 They should be wrapped in tissue paper and tagged, so that their covering need not be disturbed in a search for any particular colour

c. To furnish (a speech or composition) with a verbal tag, or tags, as quotations; to supply (prose or blank verse) with rimes

1687 *Reflect on Hind & Panther* 32 He hath put them into an unusual dress, and hath taggd 'em with Rhimes. 1690 *Waller's Poems* ii Pref, Really Verse in those days was but down right prose, taggd with rhymes. a 1696 *AUBREY Lives* (1898) II 72 (*Milton*) Dieriden went to him to have leave to put his Paradise Lost into a drama in rhyme Mr Milton received him civilly, and told him he would give him leave to tagge his verses. 1714 *Pope Wife of Bath* 109 And tag each sentence with My life! my dear! 1823 *Examiner* 705/2 Canning tags his speeches with poetry 1841 *D'ISRAELI Annet Lit* (1867) 369 The Scriptures were tagged with rhymes for ballads.

2. To append as an addition or afterthought; to fasten, tack on, or add as a tag to something. (Chiefly of things non-material.)

1704 *SWIFT Tale Tub* ii. (1709) 39 To this system of Religion were tagged several Subaltern Doctrines. 1785 *MARTYN Rousseau's Bot* (1794) 10 The barbarous custom of tagging new names to the old ones. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom Cringle* i. 1 Before the time when a gallant action or two tagged half of the letters of the alphabet to a man's name like the tail of a paper kite. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfert's R* vi. (1855) 87 They could not help expressing their wonder... why the duke should have tagged this super-numerary day to the end of the year 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* (Bef Curtain), I have no other moral than this to tag to the present story of 'Vanity Fair'

† 3. To fasten, stitch, or tack together; to join. Also *fig*. Obs. (exc. as in b)

1681 T. FLATMAN *Herculius Ridens* No 34 (1713) I 222 He has a great share of the Joyner's Trade in tagging Ends of Sedition 1697 *DRYDEN Brindbill* 777 His clothes were taggd with thorns; and filth his limbs besmeard. 1706 *Dr Fox's Fure Drv* vii 140 Tagging Fig-leaves, To hide his Body from the Sight of Beasts 17 *SWIFT* (J), Resistance, and the succession of the house of Hanover, the whig writers perpetually tag together

b. To join or string together (verses, rimes). 1720 *MRS MANLEY Power of Love* (1741) p. viii, Adjusted into proper Periods, with necessary Monosyllables to tag them together. 1752 *FIELDING Amelia* viii v, I have been sometimes longer in tagging a couplet, than I have been in writing a speech 1849 C. BROOKS *Shirley* III vii 159 He writes verses, -tags rhymes. 1887 *LOWELL Democr* 207 It shows a pretty knack at tagging verses.

c *intr*. To serve as a tag (in a verse, etc.).

1878 *BROWNING Poets Cronic* lxxiv, Thetis, who is either Tethys or as good - both tag

4. *intr*. To trail or drag behind; to follow closely, follow in one's train.

1676 *WYCHERLEY Pl Dealer* i i, I hate a harness, and will not tag on in a faction, kissing my leader behind, than another slave may do the like to me 1768 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) I 596 They range the world with a bolsterous rabble tagging at their heels c 1794 *Search after Perfect* i. iv. in *New Brit Theatre* (1814) III 55 Why should a nurse and

child come tagging after her? 1902 FLIZ. L. BANKS *News-paper Girl* 24 I'm an American girl and can take care of myself, and I won't have anybody tagging round after me.

b. *trans.* To follow closely, to dog.

1884 C. H. FARNHAM in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 394/1 The Indians are wandering, tagged at their heels by death and starvation.

†5 *intr.* To hang down or trail like a tag. *Obs.* 1897 J. MOORE *Maple Mans Mortalitie* 11 viii 253 They which wear long garments doe take and gird them vp, lest they should tag in the way.

6 *trans.* To cut off tags from (sheep).

1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) 1 243 Before they are shorn, great care ought to be taken to tag them, as they call it, which is to clip away the Wooll of their Tails, and behind, that the Dung may not hang on it. 1890 [implied in TAGGING]

Tag, *v* 2 [f. TAG *sb*. 2] *trans.* To touch or hit (a person), as in the game of tag; = *TR* *v*.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tagarene (tag'ari n) *north dial.* Also tag(a)-rene. [Origin uncertain perh arbitrary formation on TAG *sb*. 1] More fully *tagarene shop*. An old clothes or rag shop, a marine store. Hence tagarene-man, the keeper of a marine store, esp. one who visits ships in dock or harbour with a boatful of wares for exchange.

1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss* s. v., 'They keep a tagreen shop, an old clothes store, an old rope and rag depôt. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss* s. v., A 'tagarene man' has a floating shop which he rows about the tiers of ships, announcing his presence by a bell. 1900 F. W. BUTLER *With Christ at Sea* xi 285 The skipper arrived with his ciony the 'tagarene' man and a large supply of brandy.

Tagged (tag'd, tag'ed), *pp* *a.* [f. TAG *sb*. 1 and *v*. 1 + -ED] Furnished with a tag or tags.

1. *a.* Of a garment: Slashed. b. Tattered. c. Bearing or wearing a tag or label; labelled.

c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd *Three Treat. Wyclif* (1851) 128 Men to kerve here morvellis wip tagged clothes & ciakowe pykis 1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 49/21 Tagged, lacinated, infoliated 1631 GOUGE *God's Arrows* i. § 57 98 The Father of the Phodigall seeing his sonne afaire off tagged and tagged 1908 *Times* 26 Dec 10/2 By 10 o'clock every man, woman, and child were wearing at least one tag, and among the younger men there was competition to be the most 'tagged' person in the city (San Francisco).

2. Of a lace or point Having a tag or aglet.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* June, Knots of points richly tagged about their shoulders 1714 *Fr. Bk. of Rates* 45 Laces silk tagged'd per Pound 00 12 1828 H. BERR *Italy* as it is 228 The tagged ends of the ribs of whalebone by which these [parasols] are distended. 1859 MACAULAY *Biogr.* *Bunyan* (1860) 37 He learned to make long-tagged thread laces.

3. Of cattle Having the tail tipped with white (or other distinctive colour), also, furnished with a bob or brush.

1498 *Will in Ripon Ch. Acts* 75 Unum bovem vocatum taggedy ox 1544 in *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 42 One tagged whyte 1588 *Wills & Inv.* IV C (Surtees) II 33 note, A black tagged cow. 1640 SIR J. LESSLEY in *Antiq. Rep.* (1809) IV. 436, I maun have the tag'd tail'd trooper [horse] that stands in the stave 1660 *London Gaz.* No. 1482/4 One red tagged Bullock 1854 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 87 With a white-tagged brush peeping out of his pocket, the dingo's head hanging from the whippet-in's saddle.

4. Of wool or hair. Hanging in matted locks.

1757 DYER *Fleece* i. 369 Skill which trims their tails, of filth and tagged wool.

5. *a.* Of sheep Having the disease known as tag.

1614 MARKHAM *Cheng Huan* iii xvii (1668) 91 A sheep is said to be Tag'd or Belt, when by a continual squirt he berayeth his tail in such wise, that it scaldeth, and breedeth the scab therein 1741 [see TAG *sb*. 1 12]

b. Of wheat see *quat*

1894 *Chamb. Fm.* 10 Sept 591/1 Wheat discoloured at the tip of the kernel by smut, 'tagged' as it is called.

Tagger 1 (tag'gar). [f. TAG *v* 1 or *sb* 1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who tags see the verb.

1648 *Pair of Spectacles for City* 11 We bound him to a Tagger of Points 1785 R. GRAVES *Englisms* I. u 6 Our orators are mere praters—and our poets taggers of rhyme 1883 *Sat. Rev.* 12 May 591/1 The Scotch seem to have entertained a mistaken theory that the taggers of rhymes to the prose version of the Psalms were inspired.

†2. A tag, a projecting part. *Obs.* 1711 *misc.*

a 1687 Cotton *Burlesque* *Gi. Prost* Poems (1689) 98 Comparing Hedge hogs, or Porcupine's small Taggers, To their more dangerous Swords and Daggers.

3. A device for tagging a sheep. see TAG *v* 1 G. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. *pl.* Very thin sheet-iron, usually coated with tin. (Also taggar.) [Probably so called from being used to make tags of laces.]

1834 McCulloch *Dict. Comp.* II 1160 Taggars 14 by 20 inches, 42 58 1853 *Lardner's Cab. Cycl.* *Manuf. Metals* III 43 Tinned Taggers, Black Taggers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Taggers*, a very thin kind of tin-plates used for coffin plate inscriptions and tops of umbrellas 1890 P. W. FLOWER *Hist. Tin Trade* xiii. (1880) 256 A sheet of taggers, as thin as paper itself 1894 U. S. *Tariff Schedule Rates* § 121 Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, and commercially known as tin plates,terne plates, and taggers tin.

Tagger 2 (tag'gar). *U. S.* [f. TAG *sb*. 2 or *v* 2 + -ER 1.] The pursuer in the game of tag.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Taggery, *nonce-wd.* [f. TAGGER 1. see -ERY 1.] The work of a tagger; the tagging of rimes.

1845 *Blackw. Mag.* LVII. 376 Had Milton lived to hear their taggery, wrathful fire would have been in his eyes.

Tagging (tag'gig), *vbl sb* [f. TAG *v* 1 and *sb*. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of TAG *v* 1.

1503 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* II. 202 For ane curpal and ane tee to the harness saddle, tagging, of the samyn 1572 in Feuillerat *Recueil Q. Ruz* (1908) 139 For Tagging of Laces 1194 1693 DENNIS *Imp. Cris.* v 50 The not the tagging of the Acts with a Chorus, that properly makes a Tragedy one Body, but the Unity of the Action. 1779 MMR D'ARBLAY *Diary* 11 Jan. What trouble and tagging we had! 1890 *New Amer. Farm Bk.* 436 (Cent. Dict.) Tagging or clotting is the removal of such wool as is liable to get fouled when the sheep are turned on to the fresh pastures 1906 *Athenaeum* 2 June 664/3 An occasional tagging out of a line.

b. *attrib.* as + tagging iron, a tailor's tool for tagging cloth.

1436 *Each. Rolls Scot.* IV 681 Catus felis scissorum dictus tagging rymnis

† **Tagh'mical**, *a Heb. Gram. Obs.* 1818 [f. Heb. *trab* taste, discernment, judgement, in later Heb. explanation, meaning, and then the ordinary word for accentual mark (in reference to the functions of the Heb. accents) + -ICAL. (The Heb. *trab* is here represented by gh cf. *Gaza, Gomorrah*)] Of or pertaining to the Hebrew written accents as determining the syntactical structure and hence the meaning of passages (as understood by the Masoretes).

1698 W. CROSS (*title*) The Tagh'mical Art or the Art of Expounding Scripture By the Points usually called Accents. But are really Tactical 1730 T. BOSTON *Men* x (ed. Moulton) 301 What Mr. Cross calls the 'Tagh'mical Art'; viz. the sacred stigmatology or accentuation of the Hebrew Bible 1839 *Lyle & Henderson* ii 219 note, The idea broke in upon him when reading Cross's Tagh'mical Art

Taght, *obs.* f. *taught*. see TEACH *v*.

Tagil: see TAGLE *v*.

Tagilite (tag'ilait), *Min.* [f. *Tagilsk* (see def.) + -ITE 1.] A name given by R. Hermann to a hydrous phosphate of copper occurring in monoclinic crystals at Nischnei Tagilsk, in the Ural.

1868 DANA *Min.* 567 Hermann's tagilite was in reniform concretions.

† **Tagle**, *tagil*, *tagyl*, *v. Obs.* [Known in northern ME. only in Hampole, app. the same as mod. Sc. TAGLE, q. v. Prob. of Scand origin, and cognate with Sw. dial. (Bornholm) *taggla* to disarrange, bring into disorder.

In the quots. from the *Prose Treatises* of Hampole only *tagil*, *tagyl* are cited. In the *Psalter* (ed. Biamley 1884), in Ps xxxix 16, 2 MSS., including N., which best represents the original, have *tagild*, 8 later MSS. have *tagilid*, *gild*, *gild*, *gild*, *gild*, *gild*. In *Ibid.* *Abacuc* 31, MS. N. again has *tagild*, 3 MSS. have *takilid*, *takilid*, 2 *takilid*, 2 *tagild*, *tagild*. Evidently, *tagild* was the original word, *takilid* perh. a scribal, and *tagild* a nasalized phonetic variant. *Tagil* appears to be preserved in the Sc. TAGLE *v*; the nasalized form remains in TAGLE *v*, q. v.]

trans. To entangle, to involve or engage in things that embarrass or encumber.

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Ps.* xxxix 16 (MS. N) Na man may wit hou many vices ar pat men ar tagild with [So MS. S; MSS. U & L. *tagild*, *Land* 321 *tagild*, *Magd. Coll.* 52 & *Land* 118 *tagild*, *Boyl.* 953 *tagild*, *Tanner* 1 *tagild*, *Univ. Coll.* 141 *tagild*, *Boyl.* 467 *tagild*.] *Ibid.*, *Abacuc* 31 (N) Swa bare affecciouns ar ay tagild with som lufe pat diawes bame fia goddis lufe [MSS. U & L. *Land* 286 *tagild*, S. *tagild*; *Tanner* 1 *tagild*, *Land* 448 *tagild*, *Boyl.* 288 & 877 *tagild*, *Boyl.* 953 *medelid*] c 1340—*Prose Tr.* 12 All delytes of all thynges but mane may be tagylid with in thoghte or dede. *Ibid.* 13 Withowttenne tagillynge of oþer thynges.

Taglet (tag'lét), *rare.* [f. TAG *sb* 1 + -LET] A small tag. *spec.* a. A tendril; b. A catkin.

1578 LYTT *Dodonae* v. lxxx 650 The vine putteth forth certayne tendrelles, or clasping capioles, & tyng tagglets, wherewith all it taketh hold vpon trees. *Ibid.* 651 The same taggletes or clasping tendrelles of the vine 1598 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P. 405 Out of Taglets of Willows they make a compound Cool-Water, very sweet smelling and refreshing 1864 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

[**Taglia**, the Italian word for a pulley, or system of pulleys in some recent Eng. dicts from Blande, but not known in Eng. use.]

Tagliacotian. see TAGLIACOTTIAN.

† **Taghion** (aly'd nē). *Obs.* [Named after a family of ballet-dancers in the early 19th c.] A kind of overcoat in use in the first half of the 19th c.

18 SCOTT (Webster), He ought certainly to exchange his *taghion* for comfortable great-coat for a cunass of steel. 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi. (1887) 167 A shubarb-coloured coat of the sort which, I believe, are called Taghionis, and which have no waist-buttons. 1845 BARHAM *Inglol. Leg. Ser.* 111 *Blasphemers' Warn*, I've brought to protect myself well, a Good stout Taghion and gingham umbrella. 1847 *Man in Moon* Apr. 1 201 White Taghion, with four-hand drags on the buttons.

|| **Tagma** (tag'mā). *Veg. Physiol.* Pl. *tagmata*. [a. Gr. *tagma* something arranged, f. *tagōō* to set in order.] A term applied by Pfeffer (in German, 1877) to the aggregates of molecules of which the structure of a plant is supposed to consist.

1885 GOODALE *Physiol. Bot.* § 588 213 note, Pfeffer applies a general term, *Tagma*, to all aggregates of molecules, thus bringing under one head the plecton, micella, and micellar aggregate; and he applies the name *Syntagma* to all bodies made up of *tagmata* 1889 BURDON-SANDERSON in *Nature* 26 Sept. 324 That an element of living material, is not equivalent to a molecule, however big or complex, but must rather be an arrangement or phalanx of molecules of different

kinds. Hence the word *tagma*, first used by Pfeffer, has come to be accepted as best expressing the notion.

|| **Tagnicati** (tan'ika ti) Also *tañi*. [a. Guaraní and Sp. *tañicati*; in F. *tagmatici*.] The native name in Guaraní of the White-lipped Peccary of Paraguay, also called TAYASSU.

1827 GRITTH *Tr. Cuvier's Anim. Kingd.* III x. 334 Here may be placed the Tagnicati, Taitetou, Tajassou, etc. (*Dicotyles labiatus*, Cuv.) 1868 J. E. GRAY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 45 *Dicotyles labiatus* Black-brown, varied with yellowish, no neck-bands, lower jaw white. Tagnicati, Azara, Paraguay 1 25 1888 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* 753 The Tagnicati, or white-lipped Peccary derives its name from a band of white hairs that crosses the upper jaw, and covers nearly the whole of the lower.

Tag-rag (tag'rag), *sb., a., adv.* [Orig. two words, = both *tag* and *rag* of TAG *sb* 1 to b, at length taken as expressing one notion, and hyphenated or written as one word, tag-rag, tagrag.]

A. *sb.* The rabble, the riff-raff; also (with *pl*) a member of the rabble; a low or despicable person. Now *rare* exc. as in D.

1609 Eburne *Maintenance Minister* 173 Then the minister was filled vp with Tag, rag, such as the time would yield 1638 Ford *Lady's Trial* 11 Tag, rag, or other, hogen-mogen vanden, Skip-jacks or chouses 1650 A. B. *Mulet. Polono* 15 A company of lamentable Tag-rags going under the names of Colonels, Majors, and Captains 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 85 If even he plays, it's to some Tag-Rag, to fetch him a little Ship-Bea. 1826 MOORE *Canonisation of St. B. it-rv-rv-rv* xi, Call quickly together the whole tribe of Canters, Convoke all the serious Tag-rags of the nation.

b. With reference to TAG *sb*. 1, senses 9 and 1, and RAG: A ragged tag or appendage.

1827 CARLYLE *Richter in Misc. Ess.* (1878) I 11 No story proceeds without the most erratic digressions and voluminous taggings telling after it. 1831—*Sart. Res.* i iv, Sentences buttressed up by piops (of parentheses and dashes), and ever with this or the other tagrag hanging from them 1885 LANG *Custom & Myth* 18 A rude imitation of the human shape dressed in some tag-rags of fancy.

B. *adv.* 1. Of or belonging to the rabble. *Obs.* b. Consisting of tags and rags of dress, etc., dressed in rags, ragged.

1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* 11 260 If the tag-ragge people did not clap him, and huse him, I am no true man. 1675 Cotton *Scoffer* *Stoff* 90 Tag-rag Plebeans 1805 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* III 303 Lad in the tagrag garb of democracy. 1897 *Daily News* 11 Nov. 6/3 Love for his dear tag, rag, genial, happy go lucky green isle!

† C. *adv.* (for tag and rag.) All to tags and rags; also, pell-mell; one and all; in a mingled crowd or heap, promiscuously. *Obs.*

1584 STANVHURST *Bones* 1 (Aib) 21 Thee northern bluster aproching Thee says tars tag tag, to the sky thee waues vphoyising 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* v. 11 Men and women, And of all sorts, tag-rag, [have] beene seene to flock here 1737 ORTEL *Uguiliart's Rabelais* i iv 1 150 After Dinner they all went tag-rag together to the willow-grove.

D. **Tag, rag, and bobtail** [orig. an extension of tag and rag (TAG *sb* 1 to b). see also BOBTAIL.] Now sometimes tagrag and bobtail.] A contemptuous term for a number of persons of various sorts and conditions, all and sundry, especially of the lower classes.

1645 *Just Defence John Bastwick* 16 That rabble rout tag ragge and bobtaile 1660 PEVER *Diary* 6 Mar. They all went down into the dining-room, where it was full of tag, rag, and bobtail, dancing, singing, and drinking.

1692 L'ESTRANGE *Fables* clixv. (1714) 198 Jupiter Invited all Living Creatures, Tag, Rag, and Bob-tail, to the Solemnity of the Wedding 1728 BYRON *Jrnl & Lit. Rem.* (1856) I 1 287 Here's thy good health and all thy little tag, rag, and bobtails. 1785 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes to R.A.* 11 x Tag-rags and Bobtails of the sacred Brush 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xxxv, 'We don't take in no tagrag and bobtail at our house, sir,' answered John. 1883 LD R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. xiii 251 The mounted police charged the crowd and our party had to fly before them along with tag, rag, and bob tail.

b. *attrib.*

1770 *Royal Remarks* 53 The Dramatis Personæ, a Tag-Rag and Bob Tail Crew. 1849 THACKERAY *Pseudennis* vii (1885) 71 Fancy you house filled with her confounded tag-rag and-bobtail relations! 1890 *Canadian* 15 Oct. 1597/1 Inspectors belonging to 'the tag-rag and bobtail class'.

Hence tag, rag, and bobtailry, and variations tag, rag, and long-tail; tag, rag, and rascality.

1701 *New Jersey Arch.* (1881) II 414 At ye disposall of ye tag, rag, and Rascality. 1770 D'URFEE *Pills* IV 113 To make a Match with Tag-rag, and Long tail 1898 F. E. PAGET *Curate Cumberworth* (1899) 248 A tag, rag, and bob tailry gathered together for electioneering purposes.

Tag-raggery. [f. TAG-RAG + -ERY, collective (Chiefly Carlylese)] A tag-rag collection or assemblage; a mass of trumpery odds and ends.

1837 MRS CARLYLE *Letit* I 66 When one is delivered from the tag-raggery of painters' devils 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell* App. xi (1887) V 188 note, Antiquarian tagrageries. 1858—*Fredk. G.* iv vii 1 454 Was there ever seen such a travelling tagragerie of a Sovereign Court before? 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 597/1 The 'inventing fiend' has upset the war-ship so utterly, and has pestered it about with such a tag-raggery of small machines.

|| **Tagua** (tag'wā). [Native name in Colombia.] The ivory-palm, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*, which produces the ivory-nut or corozo-nut; also in Comb., as *tagua-nut*, -*palm*, -*plant*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 285 Buttons are turned from the hard albumen of Phytolaphas, or the Tagua plant 1863 JAGO in *Knowledge* July 52/1 Cellulose occurs in an approximately pure state in the 'tagua-nut' 1901 KILANE 3 *Amer I* 132 The tagua, whose melon-shaped pods contain the hard grains known as Vegetable Ivory

|| **Taguan** (tagwán) [app. native name in the Philippines]

Said by Pallas, *Miscell. Zoolog.* 1766, on the authority of Valentin Lettles *edif. ex Epist. Jesuit.* to be so called 'a Philippines insularum incolis' 1

The Malayan Flying Squirrel, *Pteromys petiti* ista. (Sometimes erroneously applied to other species)

1807 BARR tr *Buffon's Nat Hist* VII 169 It was taken upon the Malabar coast, where they are very common, as well as in the Philippine Islands, and other parts of India, where they are called taguans, or great flying squirrels 1826 SVO, SMITH in *Edin Rev* Feb 309 The taguan knocks you down with a blow of his paw, if suddenly interrupted, but will run away, if you give him time to do so 1901 CORNISH *Living Anni World* 149 The taguan, a large squirrel of India, Ceylon and the Malacca forests

|| **Tagus** (tā gūs). *Gr. Hist.* [Latinized form of *Gr. τῆρος* inler, leader, f stem *ray-* of *τῆρος-ειν* to arrange, order] A commander, leader, ruler, chief; spec the title of the chief of the confederation of Thessaly.

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* V xxxviii 55 The first step which he had to take was to acquire the title of tagus, and to unite all Thessaly under his legitimate authority 1846 GROIÉ *Greece* ii in 373 A chief or Tagus was nominated to enforce obedience 1849 *Ibid* ii in VI 542 The federal authority or power of the tagus, bound together the separate cities [of Thessaly], was generally very weak

Tah (tā), *inf.* An exclamation expressing lightness of humor, unconcern, or the like

1688 VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) *Rehearsal* (1714) 73 But you should be light and easie, tah, tah, tah.

Tah = *tah*, early form of *THOUGH* see T 8.

|| **Taha** (tā hā). [Native (?Bechuana) name] A South African species of weaver-bird, *Euplectes taha* of Sir A. Smith, now *Pyromelana taha*, the male of which is chiefly yellow and black

1836 Sir A. SMITH *Rept of Explor Exped.* 1906 *Times* 14 Aug. 2/6 Captain B. R. Horsburgh serving in the Orange River Colony presented to the Zoological Society .. the taha weaver.

|| **Ta ha, inf.** Obs. A derisive exclamation.

1599 SKELTON *Rephye* 75 Se where the heretykes go, Wythesse wandring to and fro! With, Te he, ta ha, bo ho, bo ho!

|| **Tahalli** (tāhalli). Erron. tahali. [Arabic *taxalli* ornamenting] Decoration.

1833 LONGE. *Outre-Mer* Prose Wks 1886 I 166 Moorish knights gayly arrayed with scarfs of bine and jewelled tahalles 1904 J. PARKINSON *Lays Love & War* 47 What ho! my speai, My mail, and helm, and gleaming tahali.

|| **Tahona** (tāhōnā). *U. S.* [Sp.] See quotes

1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl* III 120/1 To devise some simple and efficient means of working the 'tahonas', or grinding mills used in the reduction of the silver ore in the mining districts 1875 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 113 All the washings are then ground fine in the 'tahastre' or 'tahona', a rude mill of rough stones worked by mules

Tahr, var. **TEHR**, a Himalayan wild goat.

|| **Tahsildar** (tāxsi ldār). *E. Indus* Also 8 tahseldar, 9 tehsildar, tuhseeldar, tusseeldar, taxildar [Urdū, f. Arab., Pers. *تاجسید* tahsīl collection + Pers. *دار*, agential suffix.] The chief revenue-officer of a subdivision of a district under the Mogul rule, retained by the British; formerly sometimes applied to the cashier in a business house

1799 Sir T. MUNRO *Let in Gleig Life* (1830) I 215 He [Tippoo] divided his country into 37 Provinces under Dewans and subdivided these again into 1025 inferior districts, having each a Tahsildar 1801 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Disp.* (1858) II 564 Accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Curn up talook 1808 in 5th *Rep. Sel Comm.* on *E. I. Company* (1812) 583 (Y) He continues to this hour tahsildar of the petty pergunnah of Sheopore 1800 CART T. WILLIAMSON *E Ind Vadem.* I 209 The *sircar*, or *tahseeldar* (cash-keeper) receiving one key, and the master retaining the other. 1849 *Direct. Rev. Off. N. W. Prov.* 188 Great care should be taken to maintain the respectability of the tahseeldars 1871 MATHEW *T. avanore* 72 [The provinces] are subdivided into thirty-two counties, with a Tahsildar, or magistrate, at the head of each

Tah(e), obs. ff. **TACHE** *sb.*1, spot, stain.

Talcoon, **taikun**, var. ff. **TGOON**.

Tagle (tā'g'l), *v.* Sc. Also 7 teagle [app. mod. Sc. form of ME, *tagli*, *tagyl*, *TAGLE*, q. v.]

1. *trans.* To entangle, impede, or hinder in course or action; to keep back, detain, delay

[c. 1340 see **TAGLE**]

1635 DICKSON *Writings* (1845) I 194 He forgot all things which might teagle him in the way *Ibid.* Forget things past that would teagle u 1684 PRDEN in *Life & Prophecies* (1868) 56 Tell all the Lords people to try by mourning and prayer to teagle Him. 1895 FRASER *Whaups* II 23 Other cunningly stretched out their legs to teagle the wrathful dommie 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 64 Ye hae teagled us overly long already

2. To 'catch' or entangle in talk, to embarrass. 1865 in *Beaton's Bh. Anecd.* 24 Two graceless young fellows who had determined, as they said, to teagle their minister

3. *intr.* To linger, tarry, delay, to dally, loiter.

17 *Laird o Ochiltree Wauks* in *Child Ballads* vii cxxvii 196/1 Kind master, ye've taiglt lang 1823 GALT *R. Gilhaise* xxvi. (E. D.D.), Robin Brown taiglt more than two hours for me 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* xi 87 'Make haste', they said, 'we hae na time to taiglt wi' ye'

4. *intr.* To walk slowly or heavily, to diag oneself, to trudge.

1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xviii. Ay, man, ye shall taigle many a weary foot, or we get clear! 1893 — *Catrina* vii 74 A man that comes taigling after a Macgregor's daughter *Ibid.* xix. 223 Her two sisters had to taigle home by themselves

|| **Taigu** (tai gi) [Native name in Gnaraní]

In taigu wood, also called *lapacho wood* see quotes Hence **Taigu** is a. *Chem.* in *taiguic acid*, an acid obtained from this wood.

1868 WATTS *Diet Chem.* V. 655 *Taigu wood*, a wood from Paraguay, resembling guaiacum-wood in appearance and specific gravity. *Ibid.* *Taiguic acid* occurs in the cold alcoholic extract of taigu wood 1892 MORLEY & MUR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* III 119 Lapachic acid, C₁₅H₁₄O₈, Oxy ametyl naphtho quinone, Taiguic acid a yellow colouring matter present in the 'lapacho' wood of a genus of the *Bignoniaceae*

Talk (e), obs. forms of **TAKE** v.

Taken, -in, obs. Sc. forms of **TOKEN**.

Tackle, obs. Sc. form of **TACKLE**

Tail (tāl), *sb.*1 Forms 1 *taezel*, *taezl*, 3 *teyl*, 3-*tail*; also 3-8 *tayl*, 4 *taille*, 4-6 *tayll* (e, 4-7 *taille*, *tayle*, 5-6 *tail*; 7. Sc. 4-6 *tail*. [Com. Teut. + OE. *tagel*, *tagl* = ON *tagl* a horse's tail (Sw *tagel* horse-hair of tail or mane); OIIG *tagel*, MHG. *cagel*, dial *tail*, *teyl*, tail of animal, etc., mod Ger dial *cagel*, *säl*, *zæl* tail; LG. *tagel* a twisted scourge or whip of thongs or ropes, a rope-end, rope (Brem Wbch.), Goth. *tagi* hair (of the head, of the camel) Ulterior etymology uncertain, but the evidence appears to show that the primary sense was either 'hair' or 'hairy tail', as of the horse, ox, fox, etc., whence it was extended to the tails of other animals. Already in OE. it was applied to the tails of 'worms' or reptiles, and to the sting of the bee. In OE the tail was also called *steort*, *stært* = Dn. *staart*]

1. The posterior extremity of an animal, in position opposite to the head, either forming a distinct flexible appendage to the trunk, or being the continuation of the trunk itself behind the anus. Also, a representation or figure of this part

In most vertebrate animals, consisting of a number of gradually attenuated coccygeal vertebrae covered with flesh and integument, in quadrupeds often clothed with hair, in birds with feathers (see also PEACOCK'S TAIL), and in fishes bearing the caudal fin; in invertebrate animals, sometimes a distinct and well-marked member, at other times not distinctly marked off from the rest of the body

a 800 *Lawes of the C.* 59 Oxnan tagl bið scill[un]ges weorð. a 1013 WULSTAN *Hom.* xlii (1883) 200 Eglesche mycele deor hi habbaþ taglas ðam wyrmum zelice. c 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 151 Ðat ðe tail ware on auiche netene c 1205 *Lax.* 29557 Heo .nomen talles of rehen and handge on his cape. a 1245 *Ancr R.* 254 Sansumes foxes weren bi þe telles iteied ueste. And in euerich ones teile a blase berninde. c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 363/38 And teiden him setþe to a wilde hors at þe tale bihinde. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 4419-23 He says, 'with his taylor he dioghe don even þe thred part of þe sternes of heven, þis was þe tail of þe dragon' c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol* ii § 4 The tail of the dragon, is in [þe] hows of the assendent. 1413 *Pilgr Sowle* (Caxton) i xix. (1859) 19 No body had he under this hede, but only a tayl whiche semyd the taylor of a worme. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* v iv 265 The bore whiche was x foote lages fro the hede to the taylle 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 174 b/a Casting on hym the tayles of thornback or like fishes 1486 *Bk St Albans* b i j b The feders of the wynges and of the taylle a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VII 30 Thynking to haue gotten God by the foote, when she had the deuill by the taylor. 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ix 342 Others affirmed that they had seen one of those taylor (of a sheep) of an hundred and fifty pounds weight. a 1604 HANMER *Chron* liii (1633) 125 This reformation was but a sweeping of a bouse with a Foxes taylor 1626 YATES *This ad Casareum* i 6 Though the hend of this Hydra was cut off, yet it had still a figling taylor 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iii § 3 A Child applies the Word Gold only to his own Idea of that Colour, and nothing else; and therefore calls the same Colour in a Peacock's Tail, Gold. a 1727 NEWTON *Chronol. Antiqued* i (1728) 83 The Tayl of the South Fish [constellation] 1826 KIRBY & St. ENIOL. III xxii. 389 *Cauda* (the Tail). Where the abdomen grows suddenly slenderer, and terminates in a long jointed tail, as in *Scorpio* and *Panorpa*. 1861 HOLME tr. *Moquim-Tandon* ii in 111 96 The abdomen [of the Crayfish], improperly termed the tail 1894 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 701 The so-called 'tail' of the Peacock is formed not by the rectrices, or true tail-feathers, but by the singular development of the tail-coverts.

b. The tail of a horse, of which one, two, or three were borne before a pasha as insignia of rank see **PASHA** (note), and **HORSE-TAIL** i b 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Abbe Conti* 1 b The pashas of three tails have those ensigns placed in a very conspicuous manner before their tents 1800 HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* II 1 23 It was governed by boys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Poite 1836 *Penny Cyc.* V 231/1 Bosnia is governed by a pasha of three tails, to whom the governors of the six sandshaks, who are pashas of two tails, are subordinate

† c. Contemptuously expressing exhaustive clearness cf. **HOOF** 3. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 214 Of þe aliens ilk tale

þe lond voided clere 1525 LD BERNERS *Proiss* II xlii. 171 I here shall not one taylor of them retoume agayne into france.

2 A thing, part, or appendage, resembling the tail of an animal in shape or position

a. In general sense b. The luminous train usually extending from the 'head' of a comet c. The germinating sprout of barley; = *Com. sb.*1 *Obs.* d. The stalk or peduncle of a fruit (*obs.*), the stalk of a mushroom (*obs.*) e. The attenuated part of a muscular insertion f. A twisted or braided tress of hair, a queue, pig-tail g. In writing and printing, A stroke or loop forming the lower portion of certain letters and figures, and usually passing below the line h. In musical notation, The line proceeding from the head of a note, the stem i. A kind of wooden lever at the back of a windmill by which it is turned to the wind, also, a vane for the same purpose j. The long handle of an implement, as a rake k. = *QUEVE* *sb.* 3, in phrase *in tail* rendering the Fr. *en queue*.

a. 1523 FIRZHEAR *Husb* § 14 The tounge otes be very lyghte, and haue longe tayles, wherby they wyll hange eche one to other 1566 G. HARVEY *Morb. Angl.* xxv. 112 The Distill'd water of those tails that hang on Willow Trees 1683 *Travon Way to Health* xix (1687) 116 To see a Man, (according to the Vulgar Proverb) appear like an Onion with a Gray Head and a Green Tail 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 499 Flowers naked, seeds without tails. 1808 CURWEN *Econ. Feeding Stock* 54 Turnips with the tops and tails cut off 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. ii 255/1 Be careful not to leave clouds or tails where the brush leaves the roof after the stroke 1883 KNIGHT *Cruise Falcon* (1887) 125 Some tails of strong black tobacco 1884 W. C. SMITH *Kilobroan* i. iv. 253, I cannot rise Without it More than the kite without its load of tail. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 12 Aug. 3/3 The Kallima butterfly generally rests upon the trunk of a tree, with the 'tails' on the hind wings directed upwards.

b. 1701 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8604 Pe taylorde sierre men clupeþ Vor þe comp stam hie a lem suþre cler & bryte, As a taylor open a lance. 1572 T. SMITH in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. iii. IV. 7 The new faire Staire, or Comett, but without beard or taylor, which hath appeared here this three weekes. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs. Math.* 451 Kepler is of Opinion, that the Tail of a Comet is only enlightened by the Sun's Beams. 1733 *Genl. Mag.* VIII 244/2 They terrify the gazing Nations, who from their glaring Tail and hideous Aspect forbode the worst of Consequences 1849 HENSCHEL *Outl. Astron.* § 557 The tail is by no means an invariable appendage of comets

c. 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* i 49 The duste and taylor of the malt, which are left in maling 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I. 114 In what manner to make a profitable use of malt-dust; that is, the dust tails, &c. which fall off in the screening 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 223 The dust which is screened from malt, mixed with the tails, may be converted to the purpose of manure

d. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 184 If the taylor or wooden substance, whereby it groweth, be on it [an apple]. e. 1719 QUINCY *Lex. Physico Med.* (1722) 5 The Tendon formed by the Tails of several Muscles. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* (1882) 23 The ends are spoken of as the head and tail, of the muscle

f. 1799 in *Spirit Pub. Jnrls* III. 320 Club nor queue, nor twisted tail Nor e'en thy chat'n'g, barber! shall avail 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* vii. In a minute the tail was off. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xx, Her woolly hair was braided in sundry little tails 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* xxii 701 They wore their hair plaited in long tails behind.

g. 1599 MIDDLETON, etc. *Old Law* iii i 76 The cipher is turned into g by adding the tail. 1676 *Monmouth Prol.* Lett. 26 Describe the Aich for the inside of the Tail of a 1771 LOCKMERE *Hist. Printing* 280 The J should run to the depth of three lines, on account of its tail 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* iv, Uncle Tom laboriously brought up the tail of his g the wrong side out 1893 FURNIVALL *Capgrave's Life S. Kath.* (E. E. T. S.) p. xxxix note, Hart's e has a curl or tail under it

h. c 1325 in *Rel. Ant.* I 292 Ther is a streinant, with to longe taylor 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* g If your first note lack a taylor. 1674 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* i viii. 28 Semi-quavers are Tyled together by a long stroke on the top of their Tails. 1879 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* s. v. *Crotchet*, But *crotche* is a quaver and is so called on account of the hook at the end of its tail

i. 1712 J. JAMLS tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 192 Turning themselves to the Wind, by means of a Tail in Form of a Ship's Rudder, which turns about every way. 1892 P. H. EMERSON *Son of Pens* xxiii 336, I. got hold of the rope and pulled the gripe up, and made that fast round the tail so that wouldn't jerk her off.

k. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* I. vi, iv, Long strings of purchasers, arranged in tail so that the first come be the first served. *Ibid.* In time we shall see the art. of standing in tail become one of the characteristics of the Parisian People, distinguishing them from all other Peoples

† l. A piece or 'slip' of irregularly bounded land jutting out from a larger piece. *Sc. Obs.*

Represented in med. L. by *cauda*, e g 1546-80 in *Reg. of Great Seal of Scotl.* No 268 Cioftam seu caudam, *Each Kollis/Scott* VII. 169 *Cauda* de Lekkok uel tale de Lekkok. 1472 *Kentish Bk. Cupar Angus* (1759) I 162 With the two tails of land left and made to w3 be the last perambulation. 1541 *Records of Elgin* (New Spald. C. 1903) I. 64 Mr Thomas Gaderar. complain vpon Robert Mawar for cassin ane stank upon ane tail pertynyng to the said Mr Thomas 1550 *Ibid.* 100 Ance tail of land lyand on the north syid of the said burgh 1690 *Ibid.* 349 Croftis, tailis, yairdis and uthers lyabill in paying the teynd sheaff

3. The train or tail-like portion of a woman's dress (now *colloq.*); the pendent posterior part of a man's dress-coat or a peasant's long coat, the loose part of any coat below the waist; (often in *pl.*) the bottom or lower edge of a gown, a skirt, etc., which reaches quite or nearly to the ground. Also dial the skirt of a woman's dress, *tails*, skirts.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2533 þis maide side drou hie tail Akne to þe king 30 sede, Lourd king, washay! a 1450

Kut. de la Tour 30 Her hodes, tayles, and sleues be not furred ynowgh after the shape that iennthe now 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv 73 Sic fowll tayls, to sweep the calsky elene, The dust vpskailis 1532 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* VI Bo Ane doublait with ane tale, to the Kingis grace. 1560 ROLLAND *Ct. Venn* iv. 541 And Venus tailt twa Ladeis vp it beims 1690 CROWNE *Eng. Fair* v Wks 1874 IV 111 Madam, speak to the ladies now I am here, to let down their trains, 'tis not manners in the presence of a man o' my quality, to cock up their tails. 1762 *Foots Lyr* i Wks 1799 I 277 The draggled tail of my tatter'd academical habit 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. viii, His friends at home hadn't put him into tails 18 *St Nicholas* (U S) XIV 406 (Cent D) Once a boy [at Harrow] has reached the modern remove, he puts on his tails, or tailed coat 1888 *Century Mag* May 128/1 He crossed the room, stepping over the tails of gowns, and stood before his old friend. 1890 PARNELL *Sd. Ho Comm* 14 Feb. To go about like the traditional Irishman at Donnybrook Fair, and exclaim 'Will nobody tread on the tail of my coat?'

4. The lower or hinder extremity of anything; the part opposite to what is regarded as the head.

a. in general application.
1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. v. 19 Beches and brode okes weore blowen to be corpe, And turned upward be tayl 1732 MONTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVII. 207 They [pack-threads] are all spread on a Cross-piece fastened to two Staples These are called the Tail of the Mounture 1778 *PRYCE Min Cornub* iv. 11, 234 The stony coarse poorer part settles on the tail or lower end of the boards 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 296 The tail, or terminating part of the strata. 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man* (1862) 114 The gun is at the tail of the platform 1872 *ELLACOMB Ch. Bells* Decon, etc. 11 217 Bells are sometimes chimed by hitching the rope round the flight or tail of the clapper. 1889 D. A. LOW *Machine Draw* (1892) 6 The head already formed on the rivet, and called the tail, is then held up, and the point is hammered or pressed so as to form another head 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* Tail of epididymis, the lower pointed extremity. 1898 in *Daily News* 8 Nov 6/1 [Mr Gladstone] would prefix the address and affix his signature, writing (as he called it) the 'head and the tail'.

b. The terminal or concluding part of anything, as of a text, word, or sentence (cf. HEAD sb 19), of a period of time, or something occupying time, as a storm, shower, drought, etc.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. iii 347 And pat is be taille of be tixte, 14150 *MYRC Par* Pr 1889 Cotte pow not be wordes tayle 1599 *FULKE Hesketh's Part* 258 Heie M. Hesk choppe off y^e tale (of the sentence) 1613 Sir H. NEVILL in *Buckeluch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 131 The tail of this storm fell a little upon my Lord himself 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 20 Ap. I now sit down to execute the threat in the tail of my last letter. 1774 *Ferguson's Sautes & Witte Poems* (1780) II 4 It's wearin on now to the tail of May 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Linger* i. 16 At the tail of their conversation. 1872 *BLACK Ad. Phaeton* xx. 278 The tail of a shower sometimes overtaking us

c. The rear-end of an army or marching column, of a procession, etc. (cf. HEAD sb 18 a.)

1565 *COOPER Thesaurus* v. *Agmen*, They cutte of the tayle of the armie, or kylt them that are behynde 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 43 They attempted to cut off the tale of our armie 1800 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desp* (1837) I 197 Colonel Stevenson is after them, and will cut off part of the tail, I hope. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Break* i. ii 19 The wit knows that his place is at the tail of a procession. 1899 *BALDOR Cronwell* 231 The King with the head of his column reached Harborough in safety, the tail quartering as far back as Naseby

d. The hinder part of a cart, plough, or harrow; = PLOUGH-TAIL. (cf. HEAD sb 18 c.)

1466 *AGNES PASTON Will in P. Lett* II. 286 Withoutt they shuld hold the plowe to the tayle 1526 R. WHITFORD *Marthage* 114 b. They were tyed unto the tayles of cartes, & so drawn through bushes, breres, & thornes unto deth 1547 (15 Nov) *City of Lond. Rep. in Vicary's Anat.* (1888) App. iii 174 John Launder & John Croynodon beggers shall be whyped naked at A Cartes Tayle 1563-67, etc [see CART-S-TAIL] 1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb* i. (1586) 21 The parties of the Plowe, are the Tayle, the Shelve, the Beame [etc.] 1887 *Jessore Arcady* iv 21 Their sturdy sons will push their way, but not . at the plough's tail.

† e. The stern of a ship or boat. (cf. HEAD sb 21.) Obs

1553 *BRENDE Q. Curtius* T viii, Swimming at the boates tayles. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* June (1827) I 322 These vessells [gondolas] are built very long and narrow, having necks and tayles of Steele 1799 *Lond. Gaz* No 4510/7 The Hoy Burthen 9 or 10 Tun, very full built forward, with a clean Tail

f. The part of a mill-race below the wheel; the tail-race, the lower end of a pool or stream.

1533-4 *Act 25 Hen. VIII. c. 7* Any other engine, at the tale of anie mill or were. 1673 [JOHN D] *Secr Angling* iv xxvi. See some standing . at the Tayles of Mills and Arches small. 1795 *De Fon Voy. round World* (1840) 288 The water . had made a pit under it with the fall, like the tail of a mill 1820 *Nat. Philos. I Hydraulics* ii. 26 (Usef Knowl Soc) To permit a portion of the upper water to flow down into the tail or lower stream immediately in front of the wheel. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* i. (1880) 40 The tail of a pool is a favourite place for them 1886 *Q. Rev* Oct 341 The tail of a swift stream, where it broadens out before another white rapid.

g. The spit or extremity of a reef or sandbank, where it slopes under the water.

1761 *Chron. in Ann Reg* 149/2 The Actaeon ran aground on the tail of the Pall-Bank 1799 *Eng. Advertiser* 6 Apr 3/1 The cutter got up as far as the tail of the bank 1817 *Sporting Mag* L 172 At what sailors call the 'Tail' of the land, there is always a turbulent sea, or rather Race 1858 *Merc. Marine Mag* V 225 Ships, should pass as close as possible to the tail of the Reef

h. The reverse side of a coin; and, esp. in phr. head/s or tail/s: see HEAD sb. 3 b.

1684 *OTWAY Athlist* II 1, As Boys do with their Farthings go to Heads or Tails for 'em 1764 *BRIDGES Burlesque Houer* (1774) 115 (Farmer) 'Tis heads for Greece, and Tails for Troy Two farthings out of three were Tails 1801 *STUART Sports & Past* iv. 11 (1820) 296 The reverse of the head being called the tail without respect to the figure upon it 1884 *Punch* 26 Feb 73/1 A sovereign, a half sovereign, or farthing, so long as it has a 'head' one side, and a 'tail' the other. 1893 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 267 The goddess who sits on the 'tails' side of our bronze currency

i. The lower, inner, or subordinate end of a long-shaped block or brick; the bottom or visible part of a roofing slate or tile

1793 *SHEATON Edystone L.* § 82 The tail of the header was made to bond with the interior parts 1856 S. C. BATES *Gloss. Terms, Tail*, the lower end of the slate or tile

j. *Surg.* Either end of an incision, which does not go through the whole thickness of the skin

1846 *BRITTON in Maigne's Man. Oper Surg* 5 The history may be repeatedly passed over the same course, so as to divide layer by layer. Here 'tails' are inevitable, but this inconvenience is light in comparison to the advantages to be sometimes derived from this mode of operating

k. *Printing and Bookbinding* The lower edge of a page or cover. (cf. HEAD sb 13)

1865 *HANNETT Bibliopagra* (ed. 6) 234 The head being cut, the book is taken out of the press, and the quantity to be taken off the tail marked with the compasses 1895 *ZAEHNSDORF Hist Bookbinding* 25 *Headbands*, the person who works the fine silk or cotton ornament at head or tail of the book as a finish to the edge.

l. *Tail of the eye*, the outer corner of the eye. *Out of, with the tail of the eye*, with a sidelong or furtive glance.

1802 R. ANDERSON *Cumberl. Bail* 45 But I only made luvve thro' the tail o' my e'e. 1824 *GALT Rothelan* II v. iii. 203 'Sir Gibrel', cried the lady, at the same time winking to him with the tail of her eye. 1859 *RADE Love me little* xiv, Miss Lucy noticed this out of the tail of her eye 1888 J. PAVIN *Myst Mrbridge* (Tauben) II xvii 187 Mrs Westropp watched him with the tail of her eye as she talked to Lady Trevor

5. The lower and hinder part of the human body; the fundament, posteriors, buttocks, backside. *Tail over top* = *top over tail*: see TOP sb. Now dial. or low colloq.

1302 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5416 Parfor shul bey. Go to helle, both top and tayle 1330 *Chron.* (1820) 70 Into be waste þam for he tomlod top over tail. 13400 *Land Troy* 61 1672 He bar him tayl over top. That he lay ther as a sop. 13500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks.) II 176 Thou take hym by the toppe and I by the tayle 1350 *Palsgr.* 279/1 Tayle or arse, *quere* or *cul* 1542 *UDALL Erasmi* 469/1 81 He was forbidden to sitte on his tale & was charged to stand upon his feete. 1686 *Tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 97 They go Barefoot, and all in Tatars that hardly cover their Tails 1869 J. M. DUNCAN *Dis. Wom.* xxiii (ed. 4) 268 Ever since that time she has had pain, in what she calls her tail

b. *At († after) the tail of*, at the back of, in the rear of, following; *in the tail of*, in the train of; so *† to follow the tail of*. Cf. 6.

13 *K. Alis* 2142 (Bodley MS) Siweþ me after [Weber at] my tale 1471 *RIPPLE Comy Alch* v xxviii, in Ashm *Theatr. Chem. Brit* (1652) 155 Polys doe follow them at the tayle. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi*, *Agaph*, 283 b. After his tail should come his owne souldyours. 1547 *SURREY Bena* iv 207 The skies gan rumble sore, In tail thereof a mingled shower with hayle 1549 *LATIMER 2nd Serm. def. Edw VI* (Arb) 66 That ye will geue youre byssoppes charge yer they go home . to se your maestes inunctions better kepte, and sende youre viciuous in their tayles 1614 *RALPH Hist. World* iv. ii. § 4. 147 In the tale of these Horses the Regiment of foot marched. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Rair* xxiii, Peggy with the infantine procession at her tail. 1891 *HALL CAINE Scorpogot* vii, She had come to Morocco at the tail of a Spanish embassy

c. Sexual member; penis or (oftener) pendulum.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii 126 He is Tikel of hire Tayl As Comynþ as be Cart we to knaues and to alle 1450 *Cov Myst.* (Shaks) C 134 Suche a jonge damsel Of hire tayle oftetime be lyght 1483 *Cath. Angl* 377/1 A Tayle, *penis est*. 1525 *Coke Lovell's B* (Percy Soc) 24 Many whyte nonnes with whyte vayles, That was full wanton of their tayles. 1744 *Poet. To Mr J. Moore* iv. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg.* T. s. v. *Cob.*

6. A train or band of followers; a following; a retinue. Also fig.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10774 Hiderward þe kinges con-seilors londes hu destruede mid hor tayle 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii 160, I have no tome to telle be Tayl [B. ii 185 tail] þat hem folweþ 14200 *LYDG. Assembly of Gods* 754 Of vngacious gastes he bryngeth a long tayll. 1578 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 15 To draw eftir thame a large tail of ignorant personis 1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* ii. 1. Why should her worship lack her tail of maids? 1675 M. CLIFFORD *Hum. Reason in Phenix* (1708) II 540 If Errors in Belief draw so ill a Tail after them as the Devils and Damnation 1814 *Scott Wav* xvi, The Chief with his tail on that is, with all his usual followers 1838 [MISS MAITLAND] *Lith. fr Madras* (1843) 180 Everybody has a tail, consisting of poor followers, flappers, and flatterers. When head walks abroad, tail walks after him at a respectful distance. 1862 *Sat. Rev.* 15 Mar 186 The glorious days when O'Connell's tail supplied Lord Melbourne's Cabinet with the means of protracting a miserable existence.

7. (Also pl.) The inferior, less valuable, or refuse part of anything; foots, bottoms, dregs, sediment. Also fig. Cf. TAILING vbl. sb 1 2.

1542 *BOORDE Dyetary* x (1870) 256 It [ale] must have no weft nor tale. 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* iv. Abandoning the refuse and tale that remained. 1874 *KAY Collect Words. Prepar. Metals*, Tin 123 The wast Tin that falls hind-most in the Buddle and Wreck, which they call the tail.

1778 *PRYCE Min. Cornub* iv. 1221 *Ibid* Gloss 329/1 *Tails*, the roughest refuse of stamp 17m thrown behind the tail or end of the buddle 1890 *Science* 5 Sept 120 The tails or fanns, as well as the still less volatile or ordinary fusel oil, are mixtures of several alcohols and fatty acid ethers.

b. (Also in pl.) Short for *tail corn*, etc. see 12 b, and cf. TAILING vbl. sb 1 2 a

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric* 14 Oct an 1775, Last year, we made a bushel of tail to every fifteen bushels of head. 1801 *FARMER'S MAG* Apr 215 After grinding [it] produced 483 lb. English of barley meal, 3 lb and a half of tails, and 40 lb and a half of bran 1880 *J. FLETCHER'S Gr Estate* 110 He had a bushel of the 'tail', or second flour, from the mill

8. The inferior, least influential, or least skilful members of a body, e. g. of a profession, a political party, a cricket team, etc.

1604 *HURON Wks* I 493 Those that are but the refuse, and (as I may so speak) the tale of an honest profession 1780 *BURKE Corr* (1844) II 385, I will say nothing about that tail which draggles in the dirt, and which every party in every state must carry about it. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xv. III 553 These Whigs belonged, not to the main body of the party, but either to the head or to the tail. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot* i. xiii 357 The more talented and industrious scholars are impeded for the sake of the tail of the class. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 1/3 It would seem as if Sussex has a very bad 'tail' indeed this year, the last seven batsmen being good for 35 only in the first innings and for but 37 in the second

b. *spec* The inferior animals of a flock or herd

1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* II. 39 The lambs, dinnmots, or wethers, that are drafted out of the fat stock, are called the sheddings or tails. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 88 With overstocking not only is there a greater 'tail' among the lambs, but the death rate is higher

9. In various figurative uses.

1340 *Agaph* 61 Zuyche byc ycleped in writinge tayles Vor hi wreþ be uelbes of zenne of iche men uoi zom timlich quod, huertuore hi byc anlicned to be tayle of be uoxe 1382 *Wyclif Deut* xxviii 13 The Lord thi God shal set thee into heed, and not into tayl [1388 the tail] 1579 *TOMSON Calvin's Serm. Tm.* 106/1 That the worde of God is a truth, a truth without a tale (as we say). 1750 *LENNARD tr. Charron's Wisd* i. xx § 8 (1670) 73 To swell and to be puffed up for every good and profitable action, is to shew his tail while he lifts up his head. 1742 *Col. Records Pennsylv.* IV. 555 The names of 'Imposters, Invaders of the Liberties of the People' (with a Tail of et cetera) 1786 *COWPER Let. to W. Warton* 24 Aug. I catch a minute by the tail and hold it fast, while I write to you 1895 *MRS B. M. CROKER Village Tales* (1896) 64 One of the last joints in the tail of precedence

10. Short for *tail-ill*: see 14. Obs or dial

1577 B. GOOGE *Hereshach's Husb* ii. (1586) 133 A disease which they call the Woolfe, others the Tails, which is perceived by the looseness or softness betwixt the jointes. 1741 *Compt. Fam. Piece* iii. 472 The Disease called the Tail, is by some Farmers called the Wolf

11. Phrases. † a. *Tail on end*, said lit. of some beasts when running with the tail erect; hence attrib. headlong, precipitate(ly). b. *With the tail between the legs*, lit. of a dog or other beast, . fig. with a cowed and dejected demeanour. † c. *Tail and top*, = *top and tail* see TOP sb d. *To turn tail* (orig. a term of falconry), to turn the back; hence, to run away, take to flight

Crag and tail see CRAG sb 1 b. *Cut and long tail*: see CUT sb 1 a. 9. *Head and (or, now) tail*. see HEAD sb To twist the lion's tail see LION sb 2 g. *To put sail on the tail*. see SALT sb 1 c. *Top over tail*. see TOP sb, and cf. sense 5

a. 1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* II. 11, I was glad to take to my heels and split home, right off, tail on end 1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (ed. 2) I 98 note, Hunted on horseback, and ridden down by a long, severe, tail-on-end chase. 1712 120 The oryx leading me a cruel long chase due north, tail-on-end, from my waggons b. 1400 *Laufanc's Cirurg* 59 A wood bound renneb hidward & hidward with his tail bitwene huse leggis. 1884 W. E. NORRIS *Thriller Hall* xi, We shall have you back here very soon with your tail between your legs 1897 *Westm Gas* 22 Jan 2/3 If this sneaking tail-between-the-legs policy is persisted in no more Church votes for the Union? c. 1558 *PIAHER Bena* v. N j, Headlong down in dust he oueturnyd tayle and topp

d. a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii. (1629) 109 Would shee turne tale to the Heron, and flie out quite another way. 1587 *GREENE Euphues his Censure* Wks (Grosart) VI. 192 To cast out no luge to such a baggarde as would turne tale to a full fist 1596 *PURTELLHAM Eng Poetrie* iii. xxiv (Arb) 300 Such as retire from the Princes presence, do not by and by turne tayle to them as we do, but go backward or sideling for a reasonable space 1613 *MARKHAM Count. Content* i. v (1668) 34 Shott winged Hawks will many times neither kill their Game, nor fire their mark, but will give it over . and (as Faulconers term it) turn tail to it. 1639 *LAUD in Rushw. Hist Coll* (1723) ii. II 896 For him to turn tail against my Lord Deputy must needs be a foul Fault 1719 *De Fox Crusoe* (1840) i. xx 360 The wolves turned tail 1807 E. S. BARRETT *Rising Sun* II 128 Ashamed to avow that you are going to turn tail on your former principles

12. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. Forming or situated at the tail, bottom, or rear, hindmost, as *tail decoy*, *half, hound, van*, coming from the rear, as *tail-wind*. b. Forming the lowest or most inferior quality, as *tail barley*, *corn*, *flour*, *meal*, *wheat*.

a. 1673 S. C. RULES *Civility* 104 Flounders, Place, or the like, the tail-half is the best 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. vii, The tail bounds all straining to get up with the lucky leaders [in hare and hounds] 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wildfowl* xxv 257 Wait until they are over the 'tail' decoys. 1891 *Daily News* 23 Oct 5/8 When the last train, with two engines, got through . the tail van is said to have been

floating on the water 1897 *Westm Gas* 1 Mar 8/1 With a strong tail wind birds have accomplished more than sixty miles in the hour

1765 *Museum Rust* IV 121 282 For tail barley of 145 3d 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric Soc* XII 1 133 The light or tail corn goes a considerable length in feeding the horses upon a farm 1887 O CRAWFORD *Beyond Seas* 35 The enemy's army but lift-tail and tail corn fellows

13 General combs a attributive, as *tail-blotch*, *-cap*, *-feather*, *-fin*, *-flap* (FLAP sb 4d), *-fur*, *-plumage*, *-pocket*, *-quill*, *-ring*, *-spot*, *-stroke*, *-temptation*, *-trip*, etc., b objective and obj gen, as *tail-raiser*, *tail-chasing*, *-pulling*, *-spreading*, *-switching*, *-wagging* sb's and adjs., c. instrumental and locative, as *tail-cropped*, *-decorated*, *-docked*, *-joined*, *-tied* adjs.; *tail-fisher*, *-fishing*, also *tail-like* adj., *tail-first*, *-foremost* advbs

1872 *Coues N Amer Birds* 99 'Tail blotches small or obscure 1891 *MORGAN Anim. Sk* 198 Each successive moult [of the rattlesnake] leaves an additional 'tail cap of dried skin and these constitute the rattle 1892 *KIRLING Cleared xv, Baruch-r Ball* 186 The 'tail cropped heifer's low 1774 *GOLDEN Nat Hist* (1776) V 97 The common eagle the 'tail feathers white, blackening at the ends 1881 *GREW Museum* I v 1 85 The 'Tail-Finn, as it was half a Finn, being $\frac{1}{2}$ a foot high 1835-6 *Fodd's Cat Anal* I 562/2 The horizontal position of the tail-fin distinguishes the cetacean from the fish 1886 *STEVENSON Kidnapped xviii* 171 Alan's morals were all 'tail-first, but he was ready to give his life for them 1904 *Blackw Mag* June 8/18/2 A spaniel dragged tail first upstairs and downstairs by a child 1865 *Tytot Early Hist Man* xii 355 To proceed now to the story of the 'Tail-Fisher. *Ibid* 357 The curious mythic ait of 'Tail fishing 1847-8 H. MILLER *First Impr* v, Hei [female lobster's] dorsal plates curve round from the joint at the caudate till the 'tail-flap rests on her breast 1875 *MORRIS Eneid viii* 210 Which same 'Tail foremost dragged he to his den 1902 *Daily Chron* 18 Oct 8/3 Ermine, spotted with the tips of the 'tail-fur 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinacch To Rdr* 172 'Tail-ey'd foxes burying Sylla's Nose, A Brand to waste the fields 1835-6 *Todd's Cat Anal* I 208/2 The last segment of the 'tail-like abdomen 1849 D J BROWN *Amer Poultry Yd* (1855) 153 A well-developed 'tail plumage 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair xiii*, The head of the family thrust his hands into the great 'tail-pockets of his great blue coat 1881 *GREW Museum* I IV 11 75 The two 'Tail-Quills of the same [penguins] the tail quills, which are very numerous, are also long 1907 *Macm Mag*, July 673 His [a tiger's] 'tail rings were very finely marked 1872 *Coues N Amer Birds* 101 Wing-bands and 'tail-spots ordinary. 1891 *MORGAN Anim. Sk* 138 The vigorous 'tail-strokes... often leave their mark on the smooth surface of the water 1905 R. GARNETT *Shakespeare* 97 'Tail switching Lucifer, Hell's emperor 1690 C. NISSER O & N. Test I 25 The Son of God broke the serpents head, and leaves only 'tail temptations for us 1904 B. NISSER *HUTTEN Pam* 135 If the proverbial worm hid not only turned, but risen on its 'tail tip 1869 *PLATTY Tr Ikwawans-Saga* 70 If watching, barking, and 'tail-wagging are required there, I am the one for it

14. Special combinations + tail-band, = CRUPPER sb 1, tail-bandage, a bandage divided into strips at the end, tail-bay, (a) the space between a girder and the wall: cf. BAY sb.3; (b) in a canal-lock, the narrow water-space just below the lock, opening out into the lower pond. see quot., tail-beam, a beam that is tailed in, as to a wall; a tail-piece, + tail-bearer, a train-bearer, tail-binder: see quot.; tail-block, (a) *Naut* see quot 1769; (b) in a sawmill carriage, a support of the log at the end where the cut ends, (c) in a lathe = tail-stock; tail-bond, *Building*, a stone placed with its greatest length across a wall, serving as a tie to hold the face to the interior; tail-bone, any one of the caudal vertebrae in animals, also applied to the coccyx, when ankylosed into one bone, tail-box see quot.; + tail-castle, the poop of a ship, tail-coat, a coat with tails; esp. a dress or swallow-tailed coat; hence tail-coated a.; tail-coverts (-coovers), sb. pl., *Ornith.*, the feathers that cover the rectrices or quill-feathers of the tail in birds, divided into upper and lower, according to their position on the dorsal or ventral surface, tail-crab (cf. CRAB sb.17). see quot., tail-cut see CUT sb.2 20 a., tail-dam, *Sc*, the tail-race of a mill, tail-drain: see quot. 1805; tail-ducat (Ger *Schwanzdukaten*), a Prussian gold coin of Frederick William I (1713-40), worth about 10s sterling, bearing the king's head with a queue; tail-dust. see quot.; tail-fan, in macrurous crustacea, the tail-end formed by the sixth pair of pleopods with the telson, tail-flower, a W. Indian araceous plant of the genus *Anthurium*, from its tail-like spatulate inflorescence, tail-fly, *Angling*, the fly at the end of the leader; a stretcher-fly; tail-gate, (a) the lower gate or pair of gates of a canal-lock; the aft-gate; (b) U S local, the tail-board of a wagon; tail-grape, a name for the species of *Artabotrys*, N.O. Anonaceae, shrubs of tropical Africa and the East Indies, so called from the hook-like form of the flower-stalks, by the aid of which the fruit is suspended, tail-head, the root of an animal's tail; tail-hook, *Angling*, the hook of a tail-fly; tail-

hounds, the hounds in the tail of a pack; tail-house. see quot., tail-ill, a name for palsy, supposed to be caused by looseness between the tail-joints, tail-joint, a joint tailed into the wall, a tail-piece, tail-knife see quot., tail-lamp, tail-light, the (usually red) light or lights carried at the rear of a train, motor-car, etc., tail-lobe, either of the two lobes of the caudal fin present in most fishes; tail-lock, a lock at the exit or lower end of a dock, tail-mill = tail-house, tail-muscle, any muscle in the tail of an animal, a caudal or coccygeal muscle, tail-piles see quot., tail-pin, + (a) some part of an ancient gun or its carriage, + (b) a pin for the tail of a woman's gown, (c) the centre in the tail-spindle of a lathe, tail-rime = tailed rime (TAILED I d); hence tail-rimed a., tail-rod, a continuation of the piston-rod, which passes through the back cover of the cylinder, and serves to steady the piston and rod by giving the former a double bearing; tail-rot = tail-ill, tail-screw, in a lathe, the screw which moves the back centre tail-spindle to and fro the tail-piece, tail-seed, the small ill-developed part of a quantity of seed, tail-shaft, in screw steamships, that section of the shaft nearest the propeller; tail-ship = tail-ill; tailsman, rare, a ploughman; tail-soaked a. see quot., tail-spindle, the spindle in the tail-stock of a lathe; tail-stern, the tail-piece of a musical instrument; tail-stock = DEAD-HEAD 2 b see quot., tail-tackle, a handy tackle consisting of a double and a single block, or two double blocks, having the strop of one of the double blocks lengthened as in a tail-block; tail-trimmer, *Building*: see quot.; tail-twisting, the twisting of a tail or tails, (a) *dit.* in the fur-trade; (b) in political slang, the act of 'twisting the lion's tail' see LION 2g; hence tail-twist v, tail-twister; tail-valve, (a) the air-pump valve in some forms of condenser; (b) = SNIFFING-VALVE; tail-van, the last van of a train; tail-vice, a small hand-vice with a tail or handle to hold it by (Webster 1864); tail-water, the water in a mill-race below the wheel, or in a canal or navigable channel below a lock, tail-worm = tail-ill; tail-works, a name given by Lindley to plants of the N.O. *Truridaceae*

1823 *Cuth Angl* 371/2 A C. Taylbande (A. Taylle bande), *caudale*, *subdela*. 1856 S. C. BRUCE *Gloss. Termit*, 'Tail bays, a name given to common joists when one end is framed in a girder and the other rests on a wall 1875 *KIRLING Dict. Mech.* s v. Lock, The tail bay or air-bay, below the lock chamber 1908 *MARSTON Sea Villains* II, v, Codrus my well-fact Ladies 'tail-bearer (He that playth Flautas vscher). 1828 *Crozier Gloss*, 'Tail-binder, a long stone which rests upon the corner stone, to bind, or give strength to the wall. 1769 *FALCONER Dict Marine* (1776), 'Tail-block, a small single block, having a short piece of rope attached to it, by which it may be fastened to any object either for convenience, or to increase the force applied to the said object 1829 *MARRIAT P. Milit* may viii, A tail block was attached to the boom iron 1881 *Young Ev Man his own Mechanic* 501 The tail block [of a lathe] has a sliding spindle worked by the screw and wheel. 1776 G. SAMPLS *Building m/Vater* 141 The Headers, Stretchers and 'Tail-bonds. 1548-77 *VICARY Annot* I v. (1888) 74 Three *cavillagius* spondils of *Ossa caudale*, called the 'tail bone 1898 *Syd. Soc Lex.*, *Tail bone*, the coccygeal vertebra; coccyx, or os coccygis 1895 *RAYMOND Smoke of War* 22 The 'tail-box—one part of that revolving dome at the head of a stone [wind-mill] by which the sails are brought to face an ever-shifting wind. 1585 *HIGINS Funnis Nomenclator* 222/1 *Pipphis*, *la poiphe*, the hind decke, or 'tail castle 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* ix (1879) 86 He was going to put on a 'tail-coat for the first time 1879 *STEVENSON Trav Cereunes* (1895) 16 A tall peasant arrayed in the green tail-coat of the country. 1889 *HICKSON Naturalist in N Celebes* To the visitor must assume a black tail-coat, a white shirt with a black tie, and, pio forma, a hat 1850 *LYNCH Theo Trinac* I x 211 How he was born, cradled, schooled, 'tailcoated, colleged, and the like 1865 *Du CHAILLU Equat Afr.* xvi. 306 Its back, 'tail-cover, and very long flowing tail are pure milk-white 1815 *STEPHENS* in *Shaw Gen Zool* IX. i 6 'Tail-coverts grey 1849 D. J. BROWN *Amer. Poultry Yard* (1855) 21 The wing coverts on the shoulders, and the tail coverts are dark-greyish 1883 *GRESELEY Coal Mining Gloss*, 'Tail crab, a crab for overhauling and belaying the tail rope in pumping gear 1793 *Rep. Nav. Thames & Isis* 12 A 'tail Cut from a Lock on River Navigations should be as short as possible 1903 *LUMSDEN Toorie* v. 1 100 His speech usht out o' the mou' o' him like water out o' a 'tail dam 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric* II 923 'Tail-Drain, the principal ditch which conveys the water out of the meadow 1824 J. ARRON *Domest Econ.* (1857) 183 Taking the levels, and laying off the main feeders, the floating gutters, the tail drains, and the main drain to carry away the whole water 1864 *CARLYLE Tr. Lousenorth* (1750) in *Fredk G.* xvi v, A Secretary came told down on the table five 'Tail ducats (*Schwanz dukaten*), and a Gold Friedrich under them 1764 *Museum Rust* III lx 282 'Tail dust, which falls through the screen whilst the malt is cleaning before it is put up in sacks, may be applied to a better use 1893 *STEPHENS Crustacea* xi. 146 Except in the Lithodidae, that [pair of pleopods] belonging to the sixth segment is always present, this pair with the telson forming the *Rhipidura* or 'tail-fan. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* 161

Anthurium, Banner plant, Flamingo-plant, *Tail-flower. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 378 For a stretcher or 'tail-fly 1875 *KIRLING Dict. Mech.* s v. Lock, The head-gate and 'tail-gate, which, with the side-walls, inclose the lock-chamber 1886 E. EGGLSTON *Graysons* xxii 345 The two were picking near together and throwing coin over the tail-gate of the wagon 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* 163 *Artabotrys*, 'Tail-grape 1704 *Land Gas* No 4018/4 A pretty large white Hound Bitch, with a fawn's Spot on her Foie-head, and another on the 'Tail head. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. of Farm* II. 164 The first point handled is the end of the jump at the tail head 1901 *Westm. Id. Gas* 26 Oct 5/3 Lost, three Ewes and two Lambs, ewes marked across tail-head 1888 *GOODE Amer Fishes* 8 Use a 'tail-hook' to avoid the risk of losing the minnow without gaming the Perch 1852 R. S. SURGES *Sponge's Sp Tour* (1893) 50 The last of the 'tail-hounds are flying the fence out of the first field 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss*, 'Tail house, 'Tail-mill, the buildings in which tailings are treated 1824 *MACTAGGART Galland Encycl* s v. *Pirb wanes*, When a cow takes the 'Tail-ill, or is Elfishot, these females are sent for to cure them. 1846 J. BAYNE *Libr Pract. Agric* (ed 4) II 134 This complaint is traced to a most ridiculous cause. The original evil is said to be in the tail, and all maladies of this kind, involving the partial or total loss of motion of the hind limbs of the animal, are classed under the name of *tail-ill*, or *tail-slip* 1867 *PRIMATT City & C Build.* 80 Observe that the Carpenter doth pin all his 'Tail-Joints, they being apt to slip 1820 *SCOTTES Acc Arctic Reg* II. 233 A 'tail-knife, used for perforating the fins or tail of a dead whale. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tail lamp 1908 *Westm Gas* 17 Nov 5/2 Side lamps, tail lamp, head-light with separate generator 1844 *Illustr. Lond News* 14 Dec 374 Each train is provided with red 'tail lights 1903 *Westm Gas* 28 Jan 5/1 Hedid not slow even when the red tail-lights of the standing local train were seen 1907 J. E. EWART in *Q. Rev.* Apr 558 At the base of the long dock there is no vestige of a 'tail-lock. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tail-muscle. 1898 *Syd Soc Lex.*, 'Tail muscle, coccygeus, depressor of the tail. 1827 in *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl.* I 61/1 The component parts of a groin are piles, plankings, land-ties, 'tail piles and keys, and screw-bolts *Ibid* 6/2 The relative proportions of the component parts are, four piles, one land-tie with tail-piles and keys [etc.] 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1565) 84 Lynores with boltes follokes kayes lynores and a 'tail pynne for the said Curtowne. 1540 *Knywood Four P.* P. in *Harl Dodgley* I. 351 The trimming and pinning up their gear; Specially their fiddling with the tail-pin 1887 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Tail-pin*, the back centre pin of a lathe 1886 *SCHMIDT in Sir Eneas* (E. D. T. S.) App. xiv, Romances with 'tail-rhymed stanzas. 1894 *Times* 26 Jan 1/1 Rods, which pass through the covers of the low-pressure cylinders after the manner of a 'tail rod 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 43 Yon orchestra sublime Whaur-to... the tail-roads mark the time. 1847 W. C. L. MARTIN *Ox* 392/2 Palsy, or paralysis This disease bears among farmers and cow-leeches the ridiculous names of joint-yellows, 'tail rot, tail-ill, or tail-slip. 1786 *Young's Ann Agric* V 114 (E. D. D.) 'Tail seed from my seed-mill 1897 *Westm Gas* 8 July 5/2 The 'tail-shaft got bent and could not be rectified, consequently the ship became disabled. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/8 Accidents principally of the kind known as tail-shaft breakages. 1846 'Tail slip [see tail-ill] 1867 D. G. MITCHELL *Rural Stud* 121 Every man who can use a hoe or a pitchfork is supposed to be a competent 'tailsman for the plow. 1766 *Compl. Farmer*, 'Tail-spoked, a disease incident to cows, by which the joint of the tail near the rump, will, as it were, roll away 1854 *WEBSTER*, 'Tail-stock, the sliding block or support, in a lathe, which carries the tail screw and adjustable center 1859 F. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man.* (1862) 318 If the moveable block of a tackle be strapped with a tail, it is called a *tail*, or *jigger block*, and the tackle a *tail*, or *jigger tackle* 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 594 'Tail-trimmer, a trimmer next to the wall, into which the ends of joists are fastened 1898 *Westm Gas*, 9 Dec. 7/1 He was in the hands of corks and restless explorers who longed to 'tail twist and otherwise annoy. 1889 *EDWARDS Sardania* 375 A terrible amount of 'tail-twisting, kicking and anathematization. 1896 *Westm Gas* 4 Nov. 1/3 If the temper of the British lion is at all affected by the tail-twisting process, he must be in a rage just now and roaring loudly Tail-twisting seems to be the principal employment of the New York Bryanites. 1902 *Daily Chron* 13 May 10/6 Fur Trade—Girls wanted, used to boa and tail twisting 1839 R. S. ROBINSON *Naut Steam Eng* 131 It will have to pass through the blow-through, or 'tail valve 1885 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. IV 99/2 It is usual to fix an extra valve, called a 'tail valve, to prevent the water from running out of the pipe when not in use. 1759 *SMEATON in Phil.* I. 138 An overshot [wheel], whose height is equal to the difference of level, between the point where it strikes the wheel and the level of the 'tail-water. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 103 When the water in the mill-tail will not run off freely, but stands pent up in the wheel-race, so that the wheel must work or row in it, the wheel is said to be tailed, or to be in back-water or tail-water 1905 *Westm. Gas*, 17 Mar. 9/1 At Molesey Lock the tail water was almost five feet above the summer level. 1811 G. S. KENT *Agric Surv.* *Aberdeen* 491 The 'tail-worm is also cured by cutting off a few inches of the tail, which bleeds pretty freely. 1826 *Townes Farmer & Grazier's Guide* 67 Tail Worm. In that Part of the Tail which is affected... the Spine appears deprived of Sensibility. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 213 *Truridaceae*, 'Tailworts

Tail (tāl), sb. 2 Forms. 4-6 *tail*, *tail*, *tail*, *tail*, 4-8 *tail*, *tail*, 5-7 *tail*, (5 *tail*, 6 *tail*), 4-*tail*. [a. OF. *taille* cut, cutting, division, partition or assessment of a subsidy or impost, tax (12th c. in *Hatz.-Damm*), vbl. sb. f. *taillier* to cut, *TAIL* v.2 But, in sense 4, OF. *taille* was perh. — L. *tālea*, med.L. *tālsa* stick, rod. cf. TALLY

Tail in K. *Asaunders* 2217 (Weber) appears to be a scribal error, MS Bodley, Laud Misc. 622, has 'among the toyle Hardeapillon'

I. Tail. Shape, fashion, bodily form or appearance. [F. *taille*; cf. CUT sb.2 16] *Obs. 1 ara.*

1300 *Cursor M* 11855 (Cott) Yee se he has na mans tail [tail, tale, tale, tale] Par for yee sai me your consail 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 282 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 336 A newe taile of squerie is nu in everi town.

II. †2. The individual assessment of a subsidy or tallage levied by the king or lord, a tax, impost, due, duty, or payment levied. *Obs.*

1340 *Ayene*, 38 Kueade lordes bet be-alayshpe pouremen bet hi ssolden loki, be tayles, be tornees 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xii 320 Gif ony deis in this battail, his air, but ward, releif, or tall, On the first day his land sall weild 1450 *Kni de la Tour* (1906) 89 That quene... dede mani aduersiteez to the pepille, by taillez and subsidiez, 1456 Sir G. HALL *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 93 Kirk men suld pay tailles, tributis and impositiouns to seclere kingis 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Linc. Mon.* 1 (1885) 109 [The king] may sett vpon thaim tailles and other impositiouns, such as he wol hym self, with owt thairraunt 1577 Sir T. SMITH *Commonw. Eng.* (1633) 59 The Yeoman or Husband man is no more subject to taile or taxe in England 1645 *Milton Tetrach Wks* 1851 IV 254 Not the drudging out a poore and worthless duty forct from us by the taxe, and taile of so many letters

† b. Now only as Fr., in form *taille*. A tax formerly levied upon the unprivileged classes in France

1533 *LD. BERNERS Houe* lv. 210 He hath reysyd vp in all his landes new taylles & gables & impositiouns 1554 *Wotton Lett* 29 July in *State Pap. Mary, Foreign* IV 193 (P.R.O.) The priviledges of nobilitie, emonge the which one is that the gentlemen pay nothing to the ordinary taylles, which alle Fraunce payeth continually to the king. 1682 *WARRINGTON Hist. Gurnsey* (1822) 48 They should be exempted from all gendarmeries, tailles 1792 *A Young Trav. France* 30 The money is raised by tailles, and, in making the assessment, lands held by a noble tenure are so much eased, and others by a base one so burthened, that 120 arpents held by the former, pay 60 liv. and 400 possessed by a plebeian right, is, instead of that, assessed at 1400 liv. 1863 *Kirk Chas. Bald I v 216* The taile and the gabelle levied on the villan burghers 1877 *Morley Crit. Misc.* II 200 The great fiscal grievance of old France was the *taille*, a tax raised only on the property and income of the unprivileged classes.

III. 3 *Law*. The limitation or destination of a freehold estate or fee to a person and the heirs of his body, or some particular class of such heirs, on the failure of whom it is to revert to the donor or his heir or assign. [Cf. *TAIL a.*, *TAIL v.* 2; = *TAILYR sb* 3] Hence phrase *in tail*, as *estate in tail*, *tenant in tail*, *heir in tail*, i.e. within or under the limitation in question.

[1321-2 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 394/a C'est son droit par vertu de la taile avantdit (i.e. an entail to heirs of the body of the spouses)] 1373-5 in *Calp. Proc. Chan.* Q. *Elia* (1830) I. Pref. 59 An olde dede comprisyng the wordes of a taill made in Kynged Edwards tyme the second 1439 in *E. E. Wills* (1882) 125 And after him and his issue, to John his brother, and his issue in the taile 1460 *Fortescue Abs. & Linc. Mon.* xi (1885) 136 To some parte heroff the eyes of thaim pat some tyme owed it be restored, some by reason off tayles, some by reason off other titles, 1479 in *Bury Wills* (Camden) 52 And after the decease of the said Alice, I will that the said maner shall remayne to the issues of my body lawfully begotten accordyng to the taile therof made 1523 *Fitzherbert Surv.* 11 If the gyfte were in the taile and no remaynder in fe euer, now the reuercion resteth styll in ye donor. 1607 *Cowell Interpr.* *Taile*, . is used for the fee, which is opposite to fee simple by reason that it is so minced, or paired, that it is not in his free power to be disposed, . but is, . tyed to the issue of the Donee. . This limitation, or taile, is either general, or speciall. 1718 *Prior Chancelan* 7 As if the Rain-bow were in Tail Settled on him (a Chancelan) and his Heirs Male 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II vii. 115 The incidents to a tenancy in tail 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I 463 All estates given in tail . . . shall become fee simple estates to the issue of the first donee in tail [cf. quot. 1876] 1860 *Rogers Pol. Econ.* xiii (1876) 177 The defendant a donee in tail, i.e. a person in whose behalf an estate tail had been created 1876 *Barr. Hist.* V. x. xv. 516 All donees in tail, by the act of this first republican legislature of Virginia, were vested with the absolute dominion of the property entailed 1893 *Mary Cholmondeley D. Tempest* iii, You're in the tail, I suppose?

b. With qualifying adjective *tail general*, limitation of an estate to a man and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, *tail special*, limitation of an estate to a special class of heirs, e.g. to a man and his wife and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten; *tail male* (or *female*), limitation of an estate to male (or female) heirs.

1495 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 485/1 Sensed, in his, or their Demene as of fee, Fee Tayll general or speciall, or any other estate 1503 *Hawes Examp. Virg.* xiv. 20 To whom heuen by tayll general Entayled is by a dede memoyall 1644 *ir Perkins Prof. Bl.* v. § 302. 134 If Tenant in general tail, take a wife and entefe a stranger, and take back an estate unto him and his wife in speciall taile 1720 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4735/4 Then to his first Son in Tail Male, then to his Daughter in Tail general. 1766 *Blackstone Comm.* II vii. 113 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* I 707 They agreed to grant their lands in tail male in preference to tail general 1844 *Williams Real Prop.* (1877) 35 An estate in tail male cannot descend to any but males, and male descendants of males *Ibid.* Tail females scarcely ever occurs

IV. †4. = *TALLY sb* 1, hence, a score, an account. *By tail*, by means of tallies; on credit. (Cf. on *tuck*). *Obs.* [Cf. Cotgr. *Taille* . also, a tallie, or score kept on a peece of wood']

[1124-28 *Leges Henrici* I. c. 56 § 1 Si controuersia ornatu, siue de talis agatur siue de supplicacione in 12mo manerio 1312 *Rolls of Parli.* I 284/1 Les gentz ount diverses acquitaunces, les unes par tailles & par brefs, & les unes

par diverses franchises] 1323 *ir Estatuz del Eschequer* (Mfs. Rawl B 520 ff 35b), 31f ani bringe taile ase of pape imad ante chekere. 1362 *LANGT P Pl.* A. iv. 45 He bereh awey my whete, And takep me bote a taile [B. iv 58 taile, taile] of Ten quarter oten 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog.* 570 Whether that he payde, or took by taile [vrr taile, taile] 1443 *HAN VI Lett* in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Sei iii I B: Ther shall be made and delivered sufficient assignement for your repaement thereof by tailles to be iered at the said Eschequier 1512 *Earl Northumberland's Househ. Bk* (1770) 172 The stok of the Tail to be delivered to the Brewar ande the Swatche to the Butler 1530 *PALSCR* 184 *Vnes taylles*, a payre of taylles, suche as folke use to score upon for rekennyng *Ibid* 644/1, I nycke, I make nyckes on a taile, or on a stycke, *ye oche* 1556 *WITHALS Dict* 562/2 A score or taile to make the dette vpon, *tesse a, vel tessella*. 1607 *COWELL Interpr.* s.v. Taile in the other signification, is what we vulgarly call a lallie, a clouen peece of wood to nick vp an account vpon. 1647 *City Law London* 49 A Taile of debt ensenled by usage of the city, is as strong as an obligation. 1677 *Caw Ch. anal.* 1 1 1 2 These were the Tailles (as I may so say) by which they marked the Signal Occurrences of their Life.

† b *fig* Account, reckoning. *Obs.*

1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 896 Wyppone seruauz & oper puyllat pat ar nought for to sette in taile. *Ibid* 1316 Pre hundred schipes ber was in taile, And foure mo. 1447 *Coventry Lett Bk.* 24 Hit is do the maiour to writ pat tancerns have sold wyne to ceten men of huralye, be Tailles maid bythen them, derre than pe maiour bathe odenyd hit to be sold

5. *Comb.* †tail-maker, (?) one who fashioned the tallies used in the Exchequer; †tailstick, a tally-stick. *Obs.*

1335-55 *Reynolds Glaston* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 217, j porcelum et taylstick' cujuslibet porci necati p'ouementis de sua custodia 1577 *Sin T. SMITH Commonw. Eng.* (1609) 71 Other officers are Tellers, Auditors, Collectors, reingatherers, talemakers.

Tail (tāl), *a. Law*. [a AF. *tailt*, *tailt* = OF. *tailhē*, *tailhē*, pa. pple. of *tailher* to cut, shape, hence, to fix the precise form of, to limit, *TAIL v* 2; the final *e* having become mute in ME. as in *assign*, *avowse* sbs., and some other legal terms]

Of a fee or freehold estate (= AF. *fee tailt*, med. Anglo-L. *feodum tālūm*): Limited and regulated as to its tenure and inheritance by conditions fixed by the donor: thus distinguished from *fee simple* or absolute ownership. see quot. 1592. See also *FREE-TAIL*, *CONDITIONAL a* 7.

[1284 *De Banco Roll*, Mich 11-12 Edw I. m. 70d. Quod predicta Emma non habuit in predictis tenementis nisi feodum tallatum secundum formam donacionis predictae. 1285 *Stat. Westm.* ii (13 Edw I) c. 4 Tenentes in manutium per Legem Anglie, vel ad taminum vite, vel per feodum tallatum [ir 1543 tenantes in free marriage, by the lawe of Englande, or for terme of lyfe, or in fee taile] 1292 *BRTTON* ii. 111 § 9 Des queus douns aucuns sont conditioneles et dount le fee est taile et en pendunt jekes autaut qe cele chose aveigne ou cele 1294 *Year bks* 21-2 *Edw I* (Rolls 1872) 62 Kar le estatut quia emptores terrarum &c est entendu la ou home seffe un autie en fee pur, e nent de fee taile] 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 81/1 I hat this Acte extend not to Sir Thomas Bourghcher knyght, ne to his heues masles of his body lawfully begoten, during the said astate Taile, of to, or for any Graunte or Giances unto hym made 1473-5 in *Calp. Proc. Chan.* Q. *Elia* (1830) II. Pref. 58 To make and delvyere unto her a lawfull estate taile of alle the forseid landes. 1592 *Winst. 1st Ph. Symbol.* § 40 B. A particuler estate of inheritance, is an estate taile or limited that is an estate expressing in certame, whose issue and of what Sex shall inherite; and it is general or speciall 1628 *Coke On Litt* 26 If lands bee given to the husband & the wife, and to the heires which the husband shall beget on the body of the wife, in this case both of them have an estate taile 1666 *Blackstone Comm.* II vii. 112. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed 2) I. 90 Estates tail, like estates in fee simple, have certain incidents annexed to them, which cannot be restrained by any proviso or condition whatever. 1895 *FOLLOCK & MALT. Hist. Eng. Law* II ii. 4 v. 129 In 1285 the first chapter of the Second Statute of Westminster, the famous *De donis conditionalibus*, laid down a new rule. The 'conditional fee' of former times became known as a fee tail (Lat. *feodum tālūm*, Fr. *fee taill*), and about the same time the term *fee simple* was adopted to describe the estate which a man has who holds, 'to him and his heirs'

Tail (tāl), *v* 1 [f. *TAIL sb* 1; in various unconnected senses]

I. Transitive uses

1. To furnish with a tail or final appendage.

(In early use only in the pa. pple. see *TAILED ppl a* 1) 1817 *COTTERIDGE Satyrane's Lett* ii 211 The cap behind tailed with an enormous quantity of ribbon 1876 *PREECE & SIVKRIGHT Telegraphy* 224 A double shackle is fixed, and each side is first 'tailed', that is to say, a wire is passed round the porcelain and bound in the ordinary way, leaving one end projecting to a distance of from eighteen inches to two feet. 1879 *BARKING-GOULD Germany* I. ii 46 In England now anyone adopts arms, and tails his name with esquire, whether he have a right or not to these distinctions.

2. To grasp or drag by the tail.

† To *stave and tail*, to take part in bear-baiting or bull-baiting, by staving the bear or bull, or tailing the dogs. 1663 *BUTLER Hud.* i. 11 163 Lawyers, lest the Bear Defendant, And Plaintiff Dog should make an end on't, Do stave and tail with Wris of Error, Reverse of Judgment, and Demurrer *Ibid* iii. 134 First Tuilla stavd, and Cordon taid, Until their Matives loogd their hold. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* i (1880) 22 Tailing a fish out is more often employed on salmon 1892 *Mrs J. GORDON Ennace Anconbe* 177 One dived forward in a vain attempt to 'tail' the otter 1893 *Field* xi Mar 360/1 A Gasp [the fish] above the tail—tail it, to employ the technical phrase.

3. To dock the tail of (a lamb, etc.), to cut or

pull off that which is regarded as the tail, esp. of a plant or fruit (Cf. *TOP v*.)

1794 *Rigging & Seaman'ship* I 61 Hemp should be well topt, and tailed, that is, both ends cleared by the hatchell 1824 *L. M. HAWKINS Mem. Anecd.* etc II 52 A gentleman, was topping and tailing gooseberries for wine 1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* II 42 Another worker tops and tails the turnips 1886 *C. SCOTT Sheep-Farming* 88 The number of lambs castrated and tailed

4. To form the tail or last member of (a procession, etc.); to terminate (Cf. *HEAD v.* 10)

1835 *Fraser's Mag* XI 465 A male author heads and a male author tails the procession 1890 *Pall Mall G* 9 June 4/2 The quaint little procession headed by the officially-robed Lord Chancellor, and tailed by the blue-gowned Common Councilmen 1894 *R. H. DAVIS Eng. Cousins* 117 The boat which is to tail the procession

5. In Australia To follow, drive, or tend (sheep or cattle).

1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 5 Aug 3/6, I know many boys from the age of nine to sixteen years tailing cattle 1852 *MUNDY Our Antipodes* I. x. 314 The stockman considers 'tailing sheep' as an employment too taidrige for a man of action and spirit. 1890 *R. BOLDREWOOD Col Reformer* (1892) 239 The cattle being 'tailed' or followed daily as a shepherd does sheep

6. *U. S. local* (See quot.s.)

1792 *BELKNAP Hist. New Hampshire* III. 106 In descending a long and steep hill, they have a contrivance to prevent the load from making too rapid a descent. Some of the cattle are placed behind it, a chain attached to their yokes is brought forward and fastened to the hinder end of the load, and the resistance which is made by these cattle checks the descent. This operation is called *tailling* 1851 *Harper's Mag* III 518 In this manner the load is tailed down steepes where it would be impossible for the tongue-wagon to resist the pressure of the load

7. To attach to the tail or hind end of something else; to join on behind, annex, subjoin to

1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss.* I. xc1 113 They toke foure Englysshe shyppes and taylor them to their shyppe. 1589 *PUTTLINHAM Eng. Poetrie* ii xii (Arb) 128 Woides monosyllables, if they be tailed one to another, or th'one to a dissillable or polysyllable. 1633 *J. CLARKE and Praxius* 44 *Ne* is always tailed to the first word of the Interrogation. 1681 *RYCAUT ir Gracian's Critick* 224 They met great Mules tailed one to the other 1685 *J. SCOTT Chr. Life* ii 155 What is this but to tail one folly to another? 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* II. 161/2 Each new row of houses tailed on its diams to those of its neighbours

8. *Building*. To insert the tail or end of (a beam, stone, or brick) into a wall, etc., to let in, dovetail

1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build.* 365 Party-walls may also be cut into for the purposes of tailing-in stone steps 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 To *tail*, or *dovetail*, to let one piece of timber into another

9. *passive*. Of a mill-wheel. To be clogged by tail-water (q.v., s.v. *TAIL sb* 1 14, quot. 1825).

II. Intransitive uses.

10. Of a ship: To run aground stern foremost.

1725 *DE FOE Voy. round World* (1840) 147 She tailed aground upon a sand bank 1799 *Naval Chron.* I. 258 The Formidable tailed on the mud 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 117 It is to preserve the main post, should the ship tail aground.

11. Of water, flame, etc.: To flow or creep back against the current, to run back, recoil

1799 *Trans. Soc. Arts XVII* 349 Floods are very apt to dam or tail-back, and thereby impede or clog the wheel 1883 *GRESTY Coal Mining Gloss* s.v. When fire-damp ignites and the flame creeps backwards against the current of air, it is said to tail back into the workings

12. Of a moving body of men or animals. a. To lengthen out into a straggling line, as in hunting, racing, etc.; to drop behind, fall away

1781 *W. BLANE Ess. Hunting* (1788) 116 [The bounds] not being of equal speed will be found to tail, which is an inconvenience 1862 *WHYTE MELVILLE Ins Bar* x 1864 *TREVILLYAN Compleat Vallah* (1866) 134 As down towards Barton Wold we sail, The Cockney soon began to tail. 1897 *THORNTON Remin. Clergyman* i. 2 Then straggling, tailing, as the fox-hunters phrase it, up came the field

b. To move or proceed in the form of a line or tail; to fall into a line or tail.

1859 *KINGSLEY Misc.* (1860) I. 160 If ten men tail through a gap 1882 *Mozley Remin.* I. xix. 128 The congregation came down the road in a dense black mass, but obliged to tail a little 1899 *ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTHY Valley Gr. Shadow* x, The procession was tailing to Bergstein

13. To take a position in which the tail or rear is directed away from the wind, current, etc.

1849 *DANA Geol.* ii. (1850) 115 In more moderate weather the vessel tails out against the wind 1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* ii 29 Sea-weed always 'tails to' a steady or a constant wind. 1867 *SMITH Sailor's Word-bk* s.v. To *tail up* or *down a stream*, when at anchor in a river, is as a ship's stern swings.

14. *Building*. Of a beam, stone, or brick: To have its end let into a wall, etc. cf. 8.

1842-76 *GWHIT Archib.* Gloss s.v. Where the end of a timber lies or tails upon the walls. 1892 *MIDDLETON Rome* I 62 Blocks of tufa tailing 3 to 5 inches into the concrete backing

15. Of a stream. To flow or fall into. (Cf. *HEAD v.* 7.)

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 456 note, The Donk canal, which tails into the Jura river 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 2/2 All the channel- and spills tailed into the Zurf

16. Of a fish. To show its tail at the surface.

1892 in *Daily News* 21 May 5/2 The Man sees there is no fly up. The Man sees the fish are tailing. 1908 *Edm. Rev.*

Apr 39: When trout are 'tailing' they break the surface with their caudal fin as they grab with their noses for water shrimps.

17. *Calico-printing* Of a colour, etc To spread beyond its proper limits in a tail-like blur.

III. With adverbs.

18 *Tail away intr* To fall away in a tail or straggling line; to die away.

1860 *RUSSELL Diary India* II xix 369 They were, however, tailing away fast, as we afterwards discovered 1905 *HIGHENS Garden Allahui*, The 211d, sunburnt tracts, where its life centred and where it tailed away into suburban edges not unlike the ragged edges of worn garments.

19 *Tail off (out)* a. *trans.* To cause to fall away gradually towards the end; to taper off. 1827 *STUART Planter's G* (1828) 304 They [artificial hillocks] should be well 'tailed out', as the workmen call it, letting their hard outline imperceptibly disappear, and, as it were, die away in the outline of the adjoining surface 1824 S. LOVER *Landy Andy* v. He finished it in a gentle murmur—tailed it off very taper, indeed.

b. *intr* To fall away in a tail, to diminish and cease, to come gradually to an end; to subside 1854 *HOOKER Himal Galls* I xvii 396 It tailed off abruptly at the junction of the rivers. 1862 *London Soc* II 86 Already the weaker horses are weeded out, and the poorer spirited are tailing off 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 977 The dull sound of valvular tension may be heard to precede it [a cardiac bruit], when it 'tails off' from the first sound. 1905 *F. Young Sands of Pleasure* I iv, His voice tailed off into a sigh.

c. *intr* To turn tail, take to flight, go or run off, to withdraw. *collog*

1841 *F. E. PACER S. Antholm's vi* 146 Mrs Spatterdash tailed off at last to a dissenting chapel 1868 — *Lucretia* 102 He ducked his head; made a slouching bow; tailed off to his pigs 1877 *KINGLAKE Crimea* VI vi 376 Some even tailed off 1885 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's M.* xvi, I was tailing out of it as hard as my legs would carry me.

d. *trans* To pass and leave behind (other competitors in a race, etc.).

1852 *BATEMAN Aquatic Notes* 52 They got close to them at Grassy [corner], but were tailed-off in the Long Reach 1907 *Times* 6 June 4/3 He was one of the leaders for half a mile, but afterwards he was tailed off.

20 *Tail on.* a. *trans.* To add on as an appendage b. *intr* To join on in the rear.

1825 (Jan 3) *CAPT B. HALL* in *Lockhart Scott*, Anxious to tail on a branch from Melrose to meet the [projected railway from Berwick to Kelso]. 1862 *MAXWELL Boyhood Luther* I (1863) 11 As the long train swept by, the peasants and villagers tailed on to the rest 1874 *BURNIE Mem. Thomas* 451 A superb passenger car which tails on to the trucks 1880 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* xiv, All hands tailing on, we ran it [a boom] through the bow-port cap.

Tail (tāl), v. 2 Forms 4-5 *taille*, 4-6 *taille*, *taille*, *taile*, (6 *taille*, *taile*), 6- *tail* [ME. *taille*, a. OF *tailher*, 3 sing. pres. *taille* (S. Leger a 1000), to cut, shape by cutting, determine the form of, limit, etc.; in mod *F. tailleur* to cut, etc. = *Pi. tailhar, talar, Cat tailar, Sp iayar, Pg talar, It tagliare*, to cut;—late pop. and med *L. tālhāre, tālhāre, f tāl(h)ia*, in cl. *L. tāleā* rod, twine, cutting see *TALLY* sb. 1 OF *tailher* gave *taille* vbl sb, *TAIL* sb. 2, whence again *tailher* vb. to impose a tax on, to tax see sense 6 below.]

I. In literal and connected senses

+1 *trans* To cut, esp. to a certain size or shape; to shape, fashion, well *tailed*, well shaped or fashioned. See also *TAILED* ppl. a. 2. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3154 Thanne by-gan this cleikes to *taille* Parchemyn and lettres dute 1422 *tr Secretria Soci et. Pro. Pro.* 227 They that have the shuldres hangynge downe-ward and walle *taillet* bene fre and lyberall 1558 *Acc Fraterr Holy Ghost, Basingstoke* (1882) 9 Paide for felling the oke Item payde for *tallinge* and sawynge of the same

+2 To cut up, cut to pieces, slaughter *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14236 Aithur sey þe day gan *taille*, He bod & stynte his folk to *taille* [Taile in *K. Alisaunder* 2133 (Weber) is a scribal error, MS Bodley, Laud Misc 622 has (l 2137) 'Bygynneþ þoure fomen coile Alie sleette & nough to spoyle']

+3 To put into shape, trim, make ready. (Cf. OF. *metre en taille*) *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 113 David of Scotland hastid to be *bataile*, Walter Spek ros on hand, þe folk to forme & *taille*. c. 1330 — *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14081 Manners dighte þem þer takel for to righte & *taille* c. 1375 *Se. Leg. Saints xxiii (en Slegen)* 153 þai 'bad malchus he suld hymne *taille*, & pas to be towne fote vitale.

II. [a. AF. *tailleur*, OF. *tailher* in sense 'to determine, fix, appoint'. cf. the Sc form *TAILLE*. But, in sense 5, in later use app. f. *TAIL* sb. 2.]

+4 To decide or determine in a specified way; to settle, arrange, or fix (a matter)

[OF. *tailher* cf. c. 1250 in Godef. 'Puis fu la pais ensi *taillee* que']

c. 1315 *Laud Poems vii* 877 And was þat conseyl so y-tayled, þat hyt ne mygte habbe faylled To bote of manne. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xviii 238 (Edin. MS.) At that tyme he wald him *taille*, To dystroy wþ sa cleane the land, That name suld leve tharin lifand. *Ibid* xix 188 (MS. C) [see *TALLY* v. 2] c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* viii 5909 (Cotton MS.) Had þe Talbot, as talyt [*Wynnyss* MS. *talset*] was, Iustit, he had suelt in þat plasse 1479-3 *Rolls of Parl* VI 24/1 Yf the seid William Lord Berkeley and Johan his wyfe . cruse or suffre any recovere to be had or talyd ayenst theym . by their covyne or assent.

5 *trans. Law.* To limit (an estate of inheritance) to the donee and his heirs general or special, to grant in tail (*TAIL* sb. 2 3), to tie up by entail; to ENTAIL.

[1292 *BRITTON* II. iii § 9 see *TAIL* a.] 1425 in *E. E. Wills* 64 My launde þat is talyed to hum. 1425 *Rolls of Parl* IV 274 By cause ye name of Duc of Norfolkke is tailed to me, and to my heirs males of my body commynge and ye name of Erel of Norfolkke is tailed to me, and to my heirs of my body commynge generally 1483 *Ibid* VI 253/1 Hereditaments, that were tailed to hym, or to any other of his Ancesters, by dede or withoute dede 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 152 If Mr Eleson can fynd any of your lands tailed to the here male, send copies thereof, I thinke none be 1647 *N. Bacon Disc. Govt Eng* I xli (1739) 66 In latter times this estate was also tailed, or cut out sometimes to the Sons and Daughters severally 1864 *SARJ. MANNING in Athenæum* 27 Feb 302/2 The great landholders obtained an Act of Parliament called the statute *de donis*, which directed that thenceforth the will of the donor should be strictly observed. Upon this the lands so tailed (appointed) became inalienable.

III. Related to *tail* tax, impost (*TAIL* sb. 2 2).

+6 *trans.* To impose a 'tail' or tax upon, to tax. [OF. *tailher*, med. L. *tāl(h)iare*, Du. *cange*] *Obs.*

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 14382 Ye Duk of Cornewalle, Al þe souþ tyl hym gan tailye *Ibid* 16350 Ffo Scotland vntil Cornewalle, Al þe lond gan þey [the Saxons] tailye 1474 *Rolls of Parl* VI 165/1 That the Maier, Bailiffs and Commalte to xlvj only shulden be assessed, taxed and tailed 1525 *LD. BERNERS Froiss II*, lxxi [lxv.] 20 Nowe they tailye they people at theyr pleasure 1577 *Sir T. SMITH Commun. Eng.* (1632) 263 In France the Lords doe tale them whom they call their subjects at their pleasure and cause them to pay summes of money.

IV. Related to *tail* a tally (*TAIL* sb. 2 4).

+7. *trans* To mark or record on a tally; to charge (a person) with a debt, *transf.* to make a mark on, to mark *Obs.*

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B* v 429 3if I bigge and borwe it, but 3if it be tailyed [or tailed], 1393 C viii 35 y-tayled] I forgoite it as þeine 1500 *Chester Pl* vii 410 Nay, he come by night—all things laste—Our tupples with tar to tailye 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist* xi 1. § 20 His bond of two thousand pounds wherewith he was tailed, continued uncancelled, and was called on the next Parliament.

+8 *intr.* To deal by tally, on credit. *Obs.*

1514 *Sir R. JERNEGAN Let* in *Strype Eccl. Men* (1721) I. App. v. 10 They [of the garrison] had offered the victuals to tailye with them and to set it upon scores for money they had none 1570 *FOX & M* (ed. 2) 413/1 He was in great debt dryue to tale [so edd 1576-83; ed 1596 tailed] for his owne cates

+9. *trans.* To tally or agree with, to equal, = *TALLY* v. 1 5 *Obs.*

1638 *FORO Lady's Trail* iii iii, Sure this bulk of mine, 'Tails in the size' a tympany of greatness, Puffs up too monstrously my narrow chest.

Tail, v. 3 [Local variant of *TILL* v.] *trans.* To set (a trap or snare); to bait (a trap).

1862 *Telegraph* (Yeovil) 15 Feb, The defendant proceeded some distance lower, and tailed another trap. 1899 C. K. PAUL *Memories* 250 To tail a trap, to set or bait it 1901 *Blackw Mag* Nov 691/2 There are the traps to tail.

Tail, *Tailage*, *obs.* f. *TALE*, *TALLAGE* sb. 1

+ *Tailard*. *Obs.* In 4 *taylard*. [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 + *-ARD*.] One with a tail.

An opprobrious epithet founded on a legend told first of St Augustine at Rochester (or Rochester), and later of Thomas a Becket in Kent, in which the people of these places were said to be cursed with tails for indignities done by attaching a tail to these holy men. See *Layamon* 29535-86, *Fuller Ch. Hist* II ii § 22, *Lambard Kent* 400, *Stanley Hist Mem. Cant* (1872) I 53, and references in the last.

On the continent, tails used to be ascribed to Englishmen generally. Cf. *Tailor* I x and *LONG* tale 2 a.

13. *Coer de L. 724* The kyng callid Rychard be name, And clepyd hym *taylard*, and sayde hym schame *Ibid* 1996 *Ibid*, 2112 The emperor, . cried, as uncourtesy Out, *taylards*, of my pleyais! Now go and say your *tayled* king That I owe him no thing

Tail-board (tāl bō:rd). [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 + *BOARD*.]

1. The board at the hinder end of a cart, barrow, van, etc.; usually one attached to the bottom by a hinge, and capable of being suspended at various angles for convenience in loading, etc.

1805 *Chron in Ann Reg* 376/1 She was crushed between the tail-board of the cart and the house 1847 *ALB. SMITH Chr. Tadpole* xlvii. (1879) 405 Have you, a shutter, or the tail-board of a cart you can carry him on? 1882 *Young Ev. Man* has *Owen Mechano* § 1072 The parts which compose the barrow may be enumerated as the two sides, the front, the tail board, the bottom, the wheel, and the legs.

2. (See quot.)

1841 *TOTTEN Naval Terrib.* (U.S.) 412 *Tailboards*, in shipbuilding, the carved work between the cheeks, fastened to the knee of the head

Tailed (tāld), a. and ppl. a. 1 Also 4-5 *ytailed*. [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 and v. 1 + *-ED*.]

1. Having, or furnished with, a tail or tails; in *Zool* and *Bot.* = *CAUDATE*. Often in parasyntactic comb., as *long-tailed*, *white-tailed*, etc.

1897 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 882 Men 1518 *rwis* be *tailde* sterre, þat greþ bodynge is c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 14382 What haf I to do with Englis *tayled* kyng? a. 1400 *R. GLOUC.* *Chron.* (Rolls) App. I. 10 3ute libbeþ of þe kunde *ytailed* manize so 1413 *Wiler Soule* (Caxton) I xx (1859) 20 'I henne answered this *tailed* worm. 1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc. v. xii* (1636) 556 He is eared and *tailed* like a Rat 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* (1634) I 352 Panthers are not after the same manner *tailed* 1767 *GEOCH Treat Wounds* I. 147

That called the *tailed*-bandage, used in compound fractures 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. [A] blue baize *tailed* coat 1890 *JULIA BALLARD Among Maths* 17 The hinder wings *tailed*

+ b. Of cattle: = *TAGGED* 3 *Obs.*

1539 *Will H. Myrth of Purton, Somerset* 26 Oct. (MS.), To John Hore a *tayld* heffer 1543 *Will T. Popyll, Shapwick, Som.* 9 Jan, 11 styeres a *tayld* & a steryd

+ c. Of malt. Containing the tails *Obs.*

1742 *Land & Country Brewer* I. (ed. 4) 75 This Caution against using *tailed* or dusty Malt.

d. *Tailed rime* (rarely *tail-rime*), rendering of *F. rime coude*, med *L. rithmus caudatus* (see *COUVER*), applied to a couplet, triplet, or stanza with a tail, tag, or additional short line, either unrimed or riming with another tag further on.

1890 *Cent Dict* s.v. *Rime* 1, *Tailed rime* 1893 *TRAILL Soc Eng* I. iv 448 [Verses] in *rime coude* *Note*, O! *tail rime* [ed 1898 (also called *tailed rime*)] a stanza where some lines, usually the third and sixth, are shorter (e.g. Chaucer's *Rime of Sir Thopas*)

2. *ppl* a. Deprived of the tail or tails.

1550 *Proclam Edw VI* 20 Oct, Wheate of the meaneest sorte, not cleane or *tailed* 1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* II 8 Topped and *tailed* turnips

Tailed (tāld), ppl. a. 2 [f. *TAIL* v. 2 + *-ED* 1.]

+ 1. Cut, esp. cut to a special shape or size.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 55 Take Roysons of coarance . & *tayld* Datsys y kyt a-long a 1552 *LELAND Itin* V lf. 66 Mr Bianton dyd fetch much *tayled* Stone there toward his buildinges

2. *Law.* Of lands and tenements. Granted, settled, or held in tail (see *TAIL* v. 2 5); = *ENTAILED*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1430-31 *Rolls of Parl* IV. 378/1 Toward ewy *tailed* land c. 1475 *Harl. Contin Hyden* (Rolls) VIII 502, I. condempne alle thy londes *taylede* and not *taylede* to be applyede to the use of the kynge for ewe 1523 *FITZHERB Surv.* 18 b, Another forme of lundes *tayled* with a remayndre ouer. 1593 *Cabr Laing Charters* (1899) 309 Outwith the *taylt* land and toftis presentlie occupit

Tail-end (tāl'end). [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 + *END* sb.]

1 The hindmost or lowest end of anything; that part which is opposite the head. Cf. *TAIL* sb. 1 4.

1837 *M. DONOVAN Dan Econ* II 277 A *tail-end* of a rump of beef, weighing 12 lb, when boiled gave 13 lb. of bone. 1871 *MORRIS in Mackail Life* (1899) I 255 Two or three *tail-ends* of glaciers dribbled over their cliffs 1880 *L. WALLACE Ben Hur* IV vii, A dray with low wheels and broad axle, surmounted by a box open at the tail end

attrib 1904 *Westm. Gaz* 11 Jan 2/1 Fielder bowled very well indeed at the *tail-end* men of the Victorian eleven

+ b. *spec* The backside, rump = *TAIL* sb. 1 5

1377 *LANGT. P. Pl. B* v 395 Were I broughte abedde, but if my *taille* ende it made, Sholde no ryngynge do me yere, ar I were yppe to dyne 1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 50 Quenching of toiches in you *tayl-end*

c. *fig*, esp. the concluding part of an action, period of time, etc. Cf. *TAIL* sb. 1 4 b.

1845 *DARWIN in Life & Lett* (1887) II 31, I am sorry to say I have not even the *tail-end* of a fact in English Zoology to communicate 1872 *BLACK AD. Phacton* xxii, The *tail-end* of a shower caught us 1889 *Spectator* 17 Sept. 1240 At the *tail-end* of the Session.

2 The end or tip of a tail *rare*.

3. = *TAILING* vbl. sb. 1 2 a

1859 *GEO. ELIOT A Bede* vi, Everybody 'ud be wanting bread made o' *tail-ends*.

Hence *Tail-ender*, one that is at the tail-end.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVI. 31/1 Six ten-l flew across the water, and I downed the *tailender* 1908 *Daily Chron.* 8 Jan 5/7 The Australians failed because they could not get our *tail-enders* out.

Tailer (tāl'ar). *Angling*. [f. *TAIL* v. 1 + *-ER* 1.]

A fish that tails see *TAIL* v. 1 16

1899 *BURTON in 1899 Cent* Jan 120 A moderate performer with the rod will often pick up a grubber under the bank, a bulger here, a *tailer* there 1899 *Daily News* 22 Apr 8/3 Now, like a fan, the broad, waving tail of a 'tailer' shows yellow in upper air.

Taillet (tāl'et). *rare*. [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 + *-ET* 1] A minute tail or tail-like appendage

1817 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol* xxii (1818) II. 346 Though the wings are the principal instruments of the flight of insects, yet there are others subsidiary to them. These are winglets, *taillets*, hooklets

Tailing (tāl'ing), vbl. sb. 1 [f. *TAIL* v. 1 + *-ING* 1.]

1 The action of *TAIL* v. 1, in its various senses.

1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc* 267 You must Cement pieces to the ends of your bricks for *tailing*, or to make them longer. 1781 *P. BECKFORD Hunting* (1802) 70 note, The *tailing* of them [hounds' ears] is usually done before they are put out 1829 *Nat Philos.* I. *Hydraulics* ii. 26 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The *tailing* of mill-streams only occurs in the winter seasons, or at times when there is a profusion of water. 1840 *HOOD Up Rime* 44 Short as the course was, it led to a great deal of what the turfmen call *tailing*. 1854 *SCOFFERN in Orr's Cyc. Sc. Chem.* 494 Mercury, holding but a slight portion of any impurity, dissolved, loses its property of cohering into globular drops, and assumes the appearance designated by the term *tailing*, that is to say each aggregation is an irregularly elongated bar or tail. 1858 *O. W. HOLMES Aut Breakf.* I. iv 86 They will not get up again in the race, And the rest of them, what a *tailing* off! 1860 *Merc Marine Mag* VII 327 Moored in 6 fathoms. clear from *tailing* into shoal water.

2. *pl* A name for the inferior qualities, leavings, or residue of any product; foots, bottoms.

a. Grain or flour of inferior quality; tail grain, etc. b. *Mining* The residuum after most of the valuable ore has been extracted. c. A decomposed outcrop of a vein or bed

d. *Tanning* see quot e. General

a. 1764 *Museum Hist* III. xii 40, I supposed . that they

would go to the tailing, or off-fall corn 1846 *Osborne Times* 24 Aug. For a bushel of best wheat they pay 7s, for first tailings they pay 6s for second tailings 5s the bushel 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 76/2 All that is left—no longer wheat—is divided into 'middlings' and 'tailings'. b 1864 *WISCONSIN Colony's* 12. 222 His people were content with 'tailings', and places abandoned by the colonists 1874 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 20 In the river bed, the large accumulations of 'tailings', rich in gold, which escaped under the primitive processes of washing formerly in use 1901 *Statman* 3 Apr. 6/7, 1370 tons of tailings produced by cyanide process yielded 138 ozs c 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss*, *Blossom*, the oxidized or decomposed outcrop of a vein or coal-bed, more frequently the latter. Called tailing d 1885 c 1 *DAVIS Manusf. Leather* x (1897) 174 In one of these [methods] the tanning-liquor which has been in use for some time, is made use of under the name of 'tailings', or sour liquor e 1889 *Daily News* 28 Feb. 7/2 We fancy that out of the rejected mass of papers there are very few 'tailings' worth sifting 3. The end or latter part of, *TAIL* sb. 1. 4.

1846 Sir J. Temple *Irish Rebel* in 53, I shall hope to get the rest of my tailing together, and make such further provision of materials as may enable me to go through with the same 1895 *KIRLING Seven Seas* (1897) 30 Good Lord, they slipped behind us in the tailing of our wake!

f b spec. = *TAIL* sb. 1. 4 g Obs 1864 I MATHER *Remark Provind* (1856) 43 The vessel was driven on the tailings of a ledge of rocks, where the sea broke violently

c. Arch. See quot.: cf *TAIL* sb. 1. 4 1 1842 *GWILT Archt Gloss*, *Tailing*, the part of a projecting stone or brick inserted in a wall 1856 S C *BREES Gloss Terms* s v. The stone steps of a staircase have a tailing of about 9 inches, in order to support them.

d. Surg. = *TAIL* sb. 1. 4 j. rare

1864 in WEBSTER

4 In calico-printing. A fault of impression, in which the colours are blurred. see *TAIL* v. 1. 7.

5 attrb and Comb., as *tailing-assay*, *harley-corn*, *heap*, *sand*, *wheat*, *tailings-man*, *mill*, *tailing-mob*, a herd of cattle regularly tailed or heided, *tailing-rope*, *Naut.* = *TAIL-ROPE* 2 a.

1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 106 Yielding a little over \$7 15 per ton, exclusive of their 'tailing-assay' of \$3 76 per ton 1897 *Gault Mag* 311 The 'tailing corn' may soon be cleaned. c 1890 *GLouc Harin Rep* 29 in *Liter Usef Knowl*, *Hush III*, Their food in winter [is] raw potatoes, with tailing corn, whey, and skimmed milk 1899 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 3/2 The immense 'tailing' heaps thrown up by the various companies have proved an excellent means of defence, forming earthworks which command the town [Kimberley] from every side 1885 Mrs C PRAED *Head Station* 266 The beasts were made to join what was called the 'tailing mob', or those which had been constantly herded 1895 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 197 *Tailing Ropes for the Mayne sayle v. Crane lines for the Mayne Toppe j 1890 *Goldf Victoria* 21 Recent assays of the 'tailing sand'. 1877 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 40 The remainder comprising 9 grammers, 6 mill-men, x 'tailings man [etc.]' *Ibid.* 186. The silver or 'tailings mill' has not undergone any change 1862 *Q Rev* Apr. 286 When the 'tailing-wheat' or 'gristing' is sound and of good quality + *Tailing*, *vbl. sb.* 2. Obs. Also 4 -ende. [f. *TAIL* v. 2 + -ING 1.] ? Tallying, reckoning 1364 *LANGLE P Pl A* ix 74 Ho is. Trewe of his tonge And trust of his taylende [B. viir 82 *tailende*, *tailynge*] takep bote his owne

Tailing (tā' lɪŋ), *pp. a.* [f. *TAIL* v. 1 + -ING 2.] That tails.

1899 *Buxton* in *19th Cent* Jan. 122 There is the 'tailing' fish [trout], feeding on caddis snail or shrimp, breaking the surface 1908 *Edin. Rev* Apr. 391 Offering the 'tailing' fish a floating fly.

Tailable, *Tailage*, obs ff. *TALLIABLE*.

TALLAGE [f. *taille* (formerly *tāl'*, *tal'y*, now *tāy*) (12th c) cut: see *TAIL* sb. 2.]

1. Cut, shape, form; shape of the bust from the shoulders to the waist; figure, build, make. In *Dress-making*, the waist or bodice of a gown; the style or fit of this

1863 *PREVY Diary* 13 July, Mrs Stewart, with her sweet eye, little Roman nose, and excellent *taille*, is now the greatest beauty I ever saw. 1897 *VANRUGH Relapse* iv vi, You would not think it impossible a person of a worse *taille* than mine might be a modern man of quality

2. In old French law, a tax. see *TAIL* sb. 2. 2 b.

Taille, obs f. *TAIL*, *TAL*, *TALLY*

Taille-douce (tāl' dū's). Obs. Also 7 *taledoux*, 8 *tal-douce* [Fr. = soft cutting] Engraving on a metal plate with a graver or burnin, as distinguished from work with the dry point, and from etching.

1860 *EVELYN Diary* 21 June, A booke of statutes by which one may discover many errors in the *taille douce* of Perrier 1867 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) II App. 54 That no printers, imprint, or cause to be imprinted any work or works, book or books, *taledoux* or *taledouxes*. 1875 *Land Gas* No 980/4 He already had 208 Plates cut in *Taille Douce* 1718 A NISBET *Ess Armories* Index Terms, *Sable*, Black, is known in *Tail-douce* by perpendicular and horizontal Hatches. 1870 *Q Rev* III 203 Plates engraved, as Malte-Brun tells us, in *taille douce*

Tailless (tāl' les), a. [f. *TAIL* sb. 1 + -LESS] Having no tail, deprived of a tail.

15 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 88 Elise our horse and mayres shall be All *taillesse* at the Cart. 1781 *PENNANT Quadrupeds* I. 209 *Tailless* [Deer] *Ibid* II 405 *Tailless* [Marmot] 1837 *MARRYAT Dog-fend* xxvii, He beheld Snarleyow, *tailless*. 1854 *OWEN Shell & Teeth* in *Orri's Circ Sc*, *Org* Nat. I. 189 The frog and other tail less

latrachians 1874 T HARDY *Madding Crowd* xvi, Never did a fragile *tailless* sentence convey a more perfect meaning 1887 *Buld* 2 July 7/1 *Tailless* schuppeles 1893 [see next] *Ilence Taillessness*.

1892 *Pail Mall G* 24 Feb 3/1 Our universal *taillessness* 1893 *W'stun Gaz* 22 Sept 1/2 The little black *Schuppeles*, the *tailless* dogs of the Belgian barges, then *taillessness* was a fraud

|| *Tailleur*. see *TALLIER* *Taille*, variant of *TALYE* *Tailleur* see next.

Tailor (tāl' lər), sb. Poims see below [ME a AF *tailleur* = OF. *tailleur*, -eur (oblique case of *tailleur*(re)), in mod F. *tailleur* = Pr *talador* (nom *talave*), Cat. *taladors*, Sp *talador* engraver, *talador* cutter, It. *tagliatore* cutter.—late L or Com Roman *tālātor-ens* (nom *tālātor*) cutter, agent-n. from *tālātor* to cut see *TAIL* v. 2 In F. the word had, and still has, the general sense of cutter, hewer, sculptor (*tailleur de pierre*, de bois, de cuir, d'images, etc.), but already in the 13th c was used absolutely for *tailleur d'habits*, de robes, med. L *tālātor vestium*, *robārum*, cutter out or fashioner of clothes, *tailor*. The latter use is found in Eng. from the 14th c, the general sense 'cutter' being rare and doubtful cf 1297, c 1412, in sense 1.]

A. Illustration of Forms

a 3 [taylor], *taylor*, 4-5 *tailleur*, 4-7 *taylor*, 4-9 *taylor*, 5 *taylere*, *taylier*, 5-7 *tayler*, *tailour*, 6- *tailor*.

1296 in *Fenland N & Q* (1905) July 20 Dilecto nobis in Xpo Ricardo de Masham dicto le Taylor 1297 *Taylor* [see B. 1.] 1328-19 in *Trans. Shropsh Arch Soc* Ser III III. 54 Ricardus de taylor de Luytel Shrowardyn 1362 *LANGLE P Pl A* xi 181 Trewe tilers on erpe *tailloirs* [v. 1. tailour] & souteils. 14 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker 629/1* *Taylere*, *scissor* 1484 *Caxton Fables of Alfonso* xii, A *tayller* as good a workman of his craft, as any. at that tyme in alle the world 1573-80 *BARET Alw. T* 10 A *Tailour*, *sutor vestiarius*. [See also B. 1.]

β chiefly north dial and Sc 4-5 *tailour*, 5 *taljer*, -*jour*, -*yowr*, 5-6 *tailjour*, *taylor*, -*your*, -*ejour*, *tail*, *tayliour*, 6 *taljeer*, -*yeor*, *tailjeour*, -*ejour*, -*yeour*, -*yeur*, tel- (e)our, -*yeour*, 9 *dial taylor*, *teyaleer*.

1415 in *York Myst Introd* 26 *Taillores* c 1425 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker 650/ae* *Hic sutor*, *taylor*, c 1440 *Proving Parv* 486/1 *Taylor*, *scissor*, 1442 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I 9 The *tayloressallfynd* [etc.] 1474 *Acc. Lit High Treas Scot* 124 To a *tailour* that makes the Kingis hose 1483 *Surtees Misc* (1888) 28 On Breyerton, *taljer*. 1483 *Cat. Angl.* 371/1 A *Taylor* (A. *Taylor*, *sutor*, *scissor*. c 1500 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 62 *Taillores* and *soutiers*, blist be ye 1530 *Palsgr 293/1* *Taylor*, *construer* 1549 *Compt Scot* xvii 150 *Thy father was an mecanyne tailour* a 1568 *Satur Poems* *Reform* xlvii 64 *An nobill taylor* in this town. 1573 *Ibid* xxix 102 *Ihay socht na taylor* for to busch their breiks 1580 *HAY Cert Demandes* vii in *Cath Pradates* (S T S) 37 *Taillores*, *skinnars* and wther attians 1583 *Leg Bp St Androis* 567 He causit an *taylor* tume it.

B. Signification.

1. 'One whose business is to make clothes' (J.), a maker of the outer garments of men, also sometimes those of women, esp. riding-habits, walking costumes, etc. See also *MERCHANT-TAILOR*. (Although historically the *tailor* is the *cutter*, in the trade the 'tailor' is the man who sews or makes up what the 'cutter' has shaped.)

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 6391 A robe he let him ssape uerst of blod red scarlet bere he ssape stones bi he stret is *tailors* were. þe *tailors* corne so many peces, uor is robe ne solde powre 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 472 The *tailloirs* moot here after soone Shape in þe feeld 1466 *Mann & Housch. Exp.* (Roxb) 354 Henry Galle *taylor*, axsethe for makeinge of a longe gowne of pewke, ii s. 1504 *WROTESLEY Chron* (Camden) I. 5 This yere the *Tailors* sued to the Kinge to be called *Marchant tailors* 1530 *Palsgr* 68 A *taylor* wylf or a woman *taylor* 1595 *SHAKS Joka* 121 in 195. I saw a Smith With open mouth swallowing a *Taylor* newnes 1597 *a Hen*, IV. in 11. 164 *Shal* What Trade art thou Feeble? *Feeble* A Womans *Taylor* su. *Fal* But if he had bene a mans *Taylor*, he would have pick'd you 1612 *Rich Honest Age* (Percy Soc.) 34, I doe see the wisdom of women to be still over-reached by *Tailors*, that can every day induce them to as many new fangled fashions as they please to muent 1663 *PREVY Diary* 25 May, Into the Coach again, and taking with me my wife's *taylor* 1704 J. PIRTS *Acc Moham. metans* in (1738) 21 They all sit down cross leggd, as *Taylor* do 1751 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 123 ¶ 5, I sent for my *taylor*, ordered a suit and staid at home till it was made. 1774 *TUCKER L Nat.* (1834) II 416 Our London company of *tailors* have a better title to the dignity of merchant by their magnificent hall 1845 *JAMES A. Neil* in i. Did you ever see a *tailor* cut out a coat?

D. In proverbial and allusive phrases; often implying disparagement and ridicule

1605 *SHAKS. Lear* ii. 60, *Kent* A *Taylor* made thee. *Cor.* Thou art a strange fellow, a *Taylor* make a man? 1607 *DEKKER Northward Hoe* ii. 1, They say three *Tailors* go to the making vp of a man, but Ima sue I had four *Tailors* and a halfe went to the making of me thus 1645 B. JONSON *Staple of N* x. 1, Believe it, sir, That clothes do much upon the wit, and thence comes your proverb, The *tailor* makes the man 1651 *CLEVELAND Poems* 33 Like to nine *Tailors*, who if rightly spell'd, Into one man, are monny-syllab'd 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i. in 22 Compos'd of many *Ingrediant* *Valors* Just like the Manhood of nine *Tailors* 1819 *SCOTT Let* 26 July in Lockhart, They say it takes nine *tailors* to make a man—apparently, one is sufficient to run him. 1908

H B WALTERS in *Church Bells* 96 'Nine *Tailors* make a man', is said to be really 'nine tellers'; 'tellers' being the strokes for male, female, or child, in a funeral knell or passing bell 3x3 for male [In Dorset these strokes are said to be called *tailors* *Acad* 11 Feb 1899, 1907/1]

2 A name given to several kinds of fish, as a The *tailor-herring* and the *tailor-shad* see 6 b The *Silversides*. c The *Bleak* d The *Australian Skipjack*, *Tennodon saltator* (New South Wales)

1676 *Phil Trans* XI 625 In the Creeks are great store of small fish, as *Percles*, *Croakes*, *Jaylois*, *Eels* 1860 *BARTLETT Dict Amer*, *Tailor*, a fish resembling the shad, but inferior to it in size and flavor On the Potomac, the Blue fish is called a *Salt-water tailor*. 1880 *Rep. Roy. Comm Fisheries N S Wales*, 22 The 'tailor', is well known in Port Jackson The young fish are constantly making their appearance in shoals in the summer season. 1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal* (ed 4) 176 *Schnapper*, Mullet, Jew fish, *Taylor*, *Tiavalley*, *Black-fish*. 1888 [see 6] 1890 *Fishing Gaz* 18 Jan 32/1 All Thames anglers know that *bleak* are nick-named *tailors*

3 Short for *TAILOR-BIRD*, *proud tailor* (see *PROUD* a 10).

1848 *Zoologist* VI 238 Goldfinches That bird is in fact heic (Leicestershire) known solely as a 'proud-tailor', though for brevity's sake they speak of it simply as a teelor

4. a *dial* A kind of caterpillar. b. A *tipula* or daddy-long-legs.

1682 *LISTER Gadsart Of Insects* 131 A creature furnished with 2 wings and 6 long Feet called by us when boyes, the *Taylor*. 1816 *Sporting Mag* XLVIII 96 The variegated hairy caterpillar called 'the tailor' 1840 *WCS wood* in *Cumier's Annu Kingd* 619 These insect, are well known under the names of *Daddy long-legs*, *Tailors*, &c

5. attrb. and Comb General, as *tailor-craft*, -*man*, -*proprietor*, -*shears*; = *tailor-made*, as *tailor-costume*, -*frock*, -*gown*, -*skirt*, -*stitching*, -*suit*; *tailor-built*, -*cut*, -*sutted* adjs.; also *tailor-like* adj and adv; *TAILOR-MADE*, q v

1905 *Daily Chron* 27 May 3/7 With the hoop, the 'tailor-built dress will disappear 1897 *Westm. Gaz* 22 Apr 3/1 A 'tailor costume destined for hard wear' 1900 *MAUNDREV* (Roxb.) xvi. 122 All manner of crafts, 'tailour craft and sower craft and swilk oper 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe Rob* xxiv, [It] did but little credit to the *tailor-craft* employed in its fabrication 1886 G R SIMS in *Daily News* 4 Dec 5/5 Her heavy 'tailor-cut walking costume 1891 J. S. WINTFR *Lumley* ix, Mrs Hope made her appearance in another smart 'tailor frock 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt Royal* III v 106 A well grown young woman, in a severe 'tailor-gown of undyed homespun 1830 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd & Commw* 557 Sitting with their legges accrose, **Taylor-like* 1899 *Daily News* 27 Feb 6/6 One such costume which some 'tailor-man introduced as a novelty this season 1843 *Act* x *Rich III*, c 12 § 1 No merchant *Straunger*. b. *rynge* to be sold any manner *Gurdels* **Tailourshires*, *Scissors* [etc.] 1545 *Rates of Customs* cvii, *Taylor* sheers the *dosset* vi s. viij d 1896 *Godey's Mag* Apr. 443/3 Two straight flaps, finished with several rows of 'tailor-stitching. 1907 *Westm Gaz* 12 Apr. 13/1 We do not soar beyond the new 'tailor-suit for a week or two longer 1906 *Ibid* 13 Oct. 13/1 *Élégantes* of Paris who were 'tailor-sutted.

6 Special combinations and collocations: †*tailor-fly* = sense 4 n, *tailor-herring*, a clupeoid fish, *Pomolobus mediocris*, of the Atlantic coast of N America; also called *fall-herring* and *matto-wacca*; *tailor-legged* a, having the knees bent by sitting cross-legged; *tailor-shad* = *tailor-herring*; *tailor-tartan dial*, a daddy-long-legs or crane-fly; *tailor-warbler* = *TAILOR-BIRD*; spec the long-tailed *tailor-bird*, *Sutoria longicauda*.

1682 *LISTER Gadsart Of Insects* 131 These **Taylor Flies* are very Leacherous 1767 *Poetry* in *Ann. Reg* X 250 A **taylor-leggd* Pompey, Cassius, shall you see, And the ninth-part of Brutus strut in me! 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 405 [Hickory Shad or Mattowacca] *Clupea mediocris*, in the Potomac the species is called the 'Tailor Shad' or the 'Freshwater Tailor', in contradistinction to the bluefish, which is called the 'Salt-water Tailor' [Tomatodon saltatrix] 1896 N. MUNRO *Lost Pibroch* (1902) 64 On the weedy stones the **tailor* tartans leaped like grass hoppers 1783 *LATHAM Gen Synops Birds* IV. 515 **Taylor* [Warbler] This is a small species, being only three inches in length

b Also with *tailor's* *tailor's block*, *tailor's dummy*, a lay figure on which to fit or display clothes; also *transf.* (contemptuous); *tailor's blow* see quot; *tailor's chair*, a legless seat with back and knee rest, used by tailors; *tailor's cramp*, 'a spasmodic affection of the muscles of the thumb, forefinger and forearm, occurring in tailors' (*Syd Soc Lex.* 1898); *tailor's friend*: see quot; *tailor's muscle*, the *SARTORIUS*; *tailor's spasm*, 'a neurosis affecting the muscles of the hands of tailors' (*Syd. Soc. Lex.*); *tailor's twist*, stout silk thread used by tailors; *tailor's wagon*: see quot; *tailor's yard*, the cloth-yard; *tailor's yard* (-band), a popular appellation of Orion's Belt

1896 Mrs. CARRYN *Quaker Grandmother* 117 She's a bit too good for that **tailor's block* 1873 *HICKERKINGILL Gigg F. Gigg*, 175 A **tailors* blow, a knock with a thimble 1889 *DONALD Aitch Clark* 394 Away, away, you **tailor's* dummy! 1904 *Woolen Draper's Terms* in *Tailor & Cutt.* 4 Aug 480/1 **Tailors' friend*, a rather soft make of canvas used for vest interlining, made in white and black, and colours. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Sartorius*, in anatomy, the **Taylor's muscle*. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg* (1772) Cc viij, The *Taylor's Muscle*, so called because it brings the Legs across. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb.

6/3 What is known as the 'tailor's muscle' running across the thigh and lifting the leg 1818 *Sporting Mag* II. 232 'Tailors' Waggon, as we used to call those great, cumbersome, four wheeled chairs 1847 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 727, xxiv 'tailors' yerdes from the north end of the old Brewhouse 1848 *HALL Chron.* Hen VI 1865, They came not near the southern by 11 tailors yerdes. 1847 *CLARK Sheph Cal* 111 The 'Tailor's Yard-band, which hangs streaming high

Tailor (tā'lor), *v* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *intr.* To do tailor's work; to make clothes, to follow the calling of a tailor

1862 [see TAILORING *vbl sb*] 1719 *De For Crusoe* I. 15, I set to work a Tailoring, or rather indeed a Botching 1863 W. B. JERROLD *Signals Distr* 99 Under their superintendence half a dozen boys are sewing and tailoring 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* 249 [Stilling] taught school two days a week, and tailored four

2 *trans* To make or fashion (a garment, etc.) by tailor's work. Hence Tailored *ppla*, tailor-made.

1856 *KANE Arch Eptl* L. xxviii 366 My buffalo robes already tailored into kapelans on their backs. 1864 W. STORY *Roba di R.* (1863) I. iii. 38 He disdains the tailored skirts of a fashionable coat 1888 *Daily News* 30 Apr 2/7 A coat selling at 2s. 2s. was sewn and completely tailored for 4s. 6d. 1908 *Newspaper*, A tailored suit of tabac brown.

3. To fit or furnish (a person) with clothes; to apparel, to dress. Also *fig.*

18. BENTHAM *Pragm Govt* (ed 2) Pref. Wks. 1843 I. 249/2 If tailoring a man out with God's attributes is blasphemy, none was ever so rank as Blackstone's. 1885 D. C. MURRAY *Rainbow Gold* II. 11, The country tradesmen who tailored him had sleepless nights 1893 *Westm Gaz* 24 July 1/2 He wore a frock coat, and seemed faultlessly tailored

b. *intr.* To have dealings with tailors, to run up bills with tailors. *colloq.*

1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oxf* xxviii, You haven't hunted or gambled or tailored much

4. *trans* To shoot at (birds) in a bungling manner, so as to miss or merely damage them. *slang*

1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLVI 475 They ought to wait when a bird rises in this manner and tailor him accordingly 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 29 Sept 4/2 One of them letting birds past him untouched, knocking out tail feathers, and generally 'tailoring' his pheasants.

Tailoring, *rare* [See -AGE] Tailor's work 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. II.* vii. (1873) I. 95 (Ottocari) in great pomp of tailoring 1865 *Ibid.* xxi. viii. X. 132 A King supremely indifferent to small concerns, especially to that of shirts and tailoring not essential.

Tailor-bird (tā'lorbārd). [f. TAILOR sb. + BIRD] One of a number of species of Asiatic passerine singing birds, belonging to the genera *Orthotomus*, *Prunus*, *Sutoria*, etc., which stitch together the margins of leaves with cotton, etc., so as to form a cavity for their nest. Originally applied to a particular species (*Motacilla sutoria* of Pennant, now variously called *Orthotomus sutorius*, *Sutoria longicauda*, or *S. sutoria*) of India and Ceylon.

1769 *PENNANT Ind Zool* 7 *Motacilla sutoria*. The Tailor Bird. 1823 J. FORBES *Oriental Man* I. 49 The tailor-bird of Hindostan, so called from its instinctive ingenuity in forming its nest, it gathers cotton from the shrub, spins it to a thread by means of its long bill and slender feet, and then, as with a needle, sews the leaves neatly together to conceal its nest 1870 *GILMORRE II. Figure's Reptiles & Birds* 183 The nest of the Tailor Bird is placed in a large leaf, the margins of which are sewn together so as to form a bag. 1876 *GRANT Hist India* I. xxxii. 170/1 1895 *NEWTON Dict. Birds* 943 Species of Tailor-birds more or less nearly allied are found throughout the greater part of the Indian Region.

Tailordom (tā'lordəm). [See -DOM.]

1. The state, condition, or fact of being a tailor, *humorously*, the domain or realm of tailors.

1861 G. MEREDITH *E. Harrington* I. iii. 32 Preserve him from tailordom—from all contact with trade—they must 1873 *MAYO Never Again* iv. 43 With a punctuality unusual in tailordom the clothes were finished 1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Jan 44/1 They do for literary art what M. Planché's books have done for tailordom.

2. = TAILORING *vbl sb*, b, TAILORY 3.

1895 *RASHDALL Univ. Europe Mid. Ages* II. 644 The sobriety of hue characteristic of modern clerical tailordom.

Tailoress (tā'lores), *sb*. [f. TAILOR sb. + -ESS.] A woman who works as a tailor; a woman tailor.

1654 *GAYTON Pleas Notes* ix. 234 The Protean Tailoress could never be found in the same shape above once. 1771 *Boston Gaz.* 11 Nov. 3/1. 1837 *HAWTHORNE Twice told* I. (1851) II. 19 At one of the back windows I observed some pretty tailoresses, sewing, and chatting 1866 *Macm Mag* II. 46 There are sweaters' dens in London where living wages are utterly out of the reach of the poor tailoress 1891 *Times* 2 Nov 5/3.

Hence **Tailoress** *v*, *nonce-wd*, *intr.* to follow the occupation of a tailoress

1865 *MRS WHITNEY Gaynorithy* xxiii. (1879) 231 It's nice to get a glimpse of Eunice when she isn't tailoressing 1888 [see TAILORING *vbl sb*]

Tailorhood, *rare*. [See -HOOD.] The condition of a tailor, tailorly condition.

1847 *HELPS Friends in C* (1851) I. ii. 32 A creature clapt and twined and tortured into tailorhood.

Tailoring (tā'lorin), *vbl sb*. [f. TAILOR *v*. + -ING.] The action or business of a tailor; the making of garments.

VOL IX.

1664 *PETTY Taxes* xv. Tracts (1769) 83 The value of wool, clothing, and tailoring, even to the thread and needles might be comprehended 1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res* I. v. Neither in tailoring nor in legislating does man proceed by mere Accident 1888 *Queen* 7 Apr 425 Tailoring for Ladies (and not Tailorlessing) is carried on at Ulster House 1899 *Albion's Syst Med* VI. 704 Unable to follow her occupation of tailoring

b. The production of the tailor; tailor's work. 18. WHITTIER *Pr Wks* (1889) II. 239 Pinesia, stumped of their sacerdotal tailoring, were in his view but men, after all. 1899 *WHITING 5 John St.* xxiv. 246 In all the glory of the best tailoring in town

c. *attrib*

1850 *KINGSLEY Cheap Clothes* in *Alt. Locke* (1881) II. 107 The means of reducing prices in the tailoring trade. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lord of the Day* xii. (ed 3) 352 The most finished examples of the tailoring art

Tailoring (tā'lorin), *ppl a* [-ING 2] That does tailor's work In quot *fig.*

1737 M. GARTIN *Spleen* 520 These Tayl'ring artists for our lays Invent clamped rules, and with stait stays Enaciate sense, before they fit

Tailorism. [See -ISM.] a. Tailor's work; a tailor-made dress or garment. b. Mode of expression or action characteristic of tailors.

1839 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIX. 121 Embodied in the panoply of unpaid-for tailors. 1850 L. HUNT *Autobiog* I. vii. 288 The paternal and inextinguishable tailorism of old Rapid, in a 'Cure for the Heart Ache' 1904 *Westm Gaz* 14 Apr 4/2 A short coat with a short skirt and a long coat with a long skirt, both being popular tailorisms.

Tailorize, *v*. [See -IZE.] a. *trans* To treat as a tailor, to reduce to tailorhood b. *intr.* To do tailor's work, to act the tailor; to sit cross-legged like a tailor.

1829 *SCOTT Let to Mrs. Hughes* 24 Aug. Here I am tailorizing as my good mother would have said, that is, caeping, collaring [etc.] 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* I. viii. Our Clothes-tailor, and how it tailorizes and demoralizes us 1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 469 Did not Lord Melbourne—for we have not heard that he had been tailorized into humble submission—did he not kick him? 1873 *LELAND Egypt Sketch-Bl.* 228 On the bank where they all seem to be tailorizing on their cross legs all day

Hence **Tailorization**, acting as a tailor, tailoring. 1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp* xi (1856) 365 We have worn out all our flimsy wardrobe, and have of late resorted to domestic tailoring.

Tailorless, *a*. [See -LESS] Without a tailor.

1885 *MRS INNES in Athenaeum* 12 Dec. 764 Our butcherless, bakerless, tailorless, cobblersless, comfortless jungle 1889 *PROT HUNTINGTON in Chicago Advance* 24 Jan. What is barbarism but a tailorless state of society?

Tailorly, *a*. [f. TAILOR sb. + -LY.] Pertaining to, like, or befitting a tailor; sartorial.

1836 *FRASER'S Mag.* XIV. 242 Their boots and their hats, and all tailory ingredients of appearance, are irreproachable. 1889 *SMILES Life & Lab* 200 Samuel Pepys—a man of gossip and tailory turn of mind.

Tailor-made, *a*.

1. Made by a tailor; esp. said of women's garments of a heavier type, close-fitting, and plain in style, properly when made by a tailor (as distinguished from a dressmaker); hence ellipt. as *sb*.

1873 *Punch* 20 Sept 112/1 I shuddered to behold these words, 'Tailor made costumes for ladies' 1881 *MISS BRADDOCK II. Royal II* x. 221 Gowns of dark brown serge which simulated the masculine simplicity of tailor made garments. 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar. 2/4 Braid is the favourite trimming for tailor-mades, now that 'fur is almost out of season. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 1 Sept 4/7 If 'tailor-made' means anything, it means distinct from dressmaker-made on the one hand and factory-made on the other

2 *a. fig.* Made such by the tailor, i. e. by one's dress. b. *trans* Dressed in tailor-made garments.

1831 *CARLYLE in Fraser's Mag.* V. 386/1 If such worship for real God made superiors showed itself also as worship for apparent Tailor-made superiors. 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 May 8/2 Some severely tailor made ladies were waiting in the entrance-hall 1904 *Daily Chron.* 28 May 8/1 The 'tailor-made girl', like the 'frilly girl', has her opportunities upon the river.

Hence **Tailor-made dress**; so **Tailor-make**. 1898 *Daily News* 22 Jan 6/5 Almost all the gowns of tailor-make were turned back in front with white, red, or cream-colour 1900 *MRS BANKS in 19th Cent* XLVIII. 790 A perfectly fitting gown, elegantly 'smooth', though plain in its tailor-made dress.

Tailorship. [See -SHIP.] The function or performance of a tailor; tailoring.

1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII. 118 Anxious thus early to announce the fact of Tailorship 1838 *FRASER'S Mag.* XVIII. 381 Far better had it been to have taken to tailorship or cobblership. 1896 *Daily News* 10 Nov. 2/1 From the day they were turned out spick and span with their fine tailorship to this month of November.

Tailory (tā'lori). Also 5 *talarie*, *tailoury*, 6 (g) *tailery*, 7 *taylorie*, -ery. [f. TAILOR sb. + -Y. cf. -ORY]

1. The art, craft, or occupation of a tailor c. 1149 *PECKOK Repr* I. x. 49 Then as sadelarie and talarie ben i dyverse facultes and kunnyngis. 1598 R. HAVOCCKE *Tr Lomazzo* I. 1 The art of Weaving and Tailory 1629 in *T. Lechford's Note-Book* (1885) 9 Co-partners in the trade of Tailory 1823 in *Spirit Pub Frls* 151 A student in tailory, or 'a tailor's apprentice', as the ancients used to say.

2. A tailor's workshop or establishment.

1840 *Wardr. Acc. Edw. IV* (1839) 146 Coleyn threde delivered into the Tailoury. 1897 J. W. CLARK *Observ. Priory Barnwell* p. lxixv, The Chamberlain is to see that they [garments] are properly made in the tailory (*sartorium*).

3 Tailors' work, tailors' wares; costume; y.

1610 *GUILLEM Hei addry* iv. vii. (1611) 205 Hee eto we will annex some few examples of Taylorie 1854 *THACKERAY Leech's Pictures* Wks 1900 XIII 489 Mr Leech has as fine eye for tailory and millinery as for horse-flesh 1891 *Pall Mall Gaz* 11 July 2/2 How much time the Kaver has to spend in the various changes from uniform to uniform An eighth of his Majesty's time consumed in tailory! *Savior resarsus*, indeed!

4. *attrib*.

1901 *Westm Gaz.* 9 May 3/1 What we call the tailory hat 1906 *Ibid.* 8 Sept 13/1 The little interregnum till the tailory clothes are ready.

Tail-piece (tā'lpis). 1. The piece of anything forming its tail or end; the piece at the end. Also *fig.*

Among technical uses are the tail-pin of a lathe; in Mining, the perforated end of the tail-pipe of a pump, a snore piece; in Stereotyping, by the paper process, a piece of card-board or the like used to prevent the flow of the metal under the tail-end of the matrix; in Building, a piece inserted by tailing, a floor timber of which one end rests on the wall, the last side of the pyramid of an invertebrate. 1601 *HOLLAND Zingy* 1 243 In other fishes the tale piece is in greatest request 1843 *P. Penley's Ann* IV. 282 The chimney ended, as all chimneys do, with the sky for a tail-piece, and when Gibbo put his head out at the top, he looked around him, and drew in a few breathings of pure air 1847 *WASSER, Tail-piece*, in a violin, a piece of ebony at the end of the instrument to which the strings are fastened. 1869 *OSSELY Counterp* xxii. 177 It is called the 'coda', or 'tail-piece', of the fugue 1896 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* 635 A tube sliding easily within the tube to which the rack and pinion is attached, and called the tail-piece, is employed for first getting an approximate focus 1890 *Spectator* 31 May, Toplady's hymn ['Rock of Ages'] was written as a tail piece to a controversial article, in which Toplady discussed John Wesley's doctrines in the matter of faith and works.

2. *Printing*. A small decorative engraving placed at the end of a book, chapter, etc.

1707 *HFARNE Collect* 11 Api (O.H.S.) II. 5 In the Bible are Curious tayl pieces 1762-71 H. WALFORD *Vertue's Anecd. Paint* (1786) IV. 188 Frontispiece and tailpiece to the catalogue of pictures exhibited in 1761. 1862 *ANSTRO Channel Isl* I. vi. (ed 2) 24 A view of this wreck forms a tail piece to the present chapter 1895 C. R. B. BARRITT *Sinrey* iv. 101 My tail piece to the last chapter has for its subject the back gables of the Hall.

Tail-pipe, *sb*. The suction pipe of a pump

1883 *GRESEY Coal Mining Gloss, Tail pipe* 1889 *WILKIN Tert Bl. Naval Archit* xi. 224 A suction-box or valve chest is fitted beneath the pump and connected to the bottom thereof by the tail pipe shown.

Tail-pipe, *v*. [The original implication of the second element seems lost.] *trans*. To tie a tin can or the like to the tail of (a dog, etc.) to distress and frighten him Hence **Tail-piped** *ppl a*.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLV. 256 A party of men and boys having tail-piped a dog for the humane purpose of making sport of its agonies 1857 *KINGSLEY Two Y Ago* II. Even 'the Boys', tail-piped not his dog 1881 *BLACKMORE Christwell* liv. He rushed away headlong, like a tail piped dog, carrying our men after him.

Tail-race (tā'lrās). [Cf. *RAOE sb* 1 8 c.] The part of a mill-race below the wheel, the tail-water; = *TAIL sb* 1 4 f.

1776 C. CARROLL *Frls. Miss. Canada* in B. Mayer *Mem.* (1845) 54 The water ran through this passage about as swift as it does through your tail race. 1820 *Aberdeen Frls.* 2 Aug (Jam. s. v. *Hack*). To put proper heels on the tail-races of their canals 1873 *Act 36 & 37 Vict.* c. 71 § 27 No person shall catch any salmon, in the head race or tail race of any mill.

b. *Mining*. (See quot. 1881.) 1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss, Tail-race*, the channel in which tailings, suspended in water, are conducted away 1890 *Melbourne Argus* 16 June 6/2 A value of gold equal to the amount now saved was run into the tail race and lost.

Tail-rope (tā'lorp). 1. That part of a horse's harness near the tail, as a breeching or crupper. *Obs*

c. 1325 *Gloss. IV de Bibdes* in Wright *Voc* 168 E à la koue un analuer [gloss] a tayl-rope [Cantab *MOS* Vauuei, glossed tyrolop]. c. 1350 *Nonnatus Gall-Angl* 884 *Estelre, trays, et valiere*, Harnys, trays, taylerope c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 665/35 *Hec postola*, taylerape.

2. A rope forming or attached to the tail, or the hinder or lower end of anything; in various technical applications e.g.

a. *Nautical* (Also *tailing-rope*). A sheet. *Obs*. b. One of several hand-ropes attached to the end of a main rope, as in a bell-rope which requires more than one ring c. A rope attached to the rear of a train of carriages or wagons to draw them back again, or to retard their speed in running down an incline d. *Coal Mining* see quot. 1883 e. A rope for moving a pulley-case in a slide

f. 1895 *Naval Acc. Hm. VII* (1896) 206, 111 hausers of Normandy... about making of vj tayle ropes for the Mayne sayle and a caynelnye for the mayne Toppe b. 1896 *Hrvlix Suro France* 97 There are no less than four main ropes, besides their several tale ropes, to ring it [a bell at Notre Dame, Paris]. c. 1838 *STEFFINSON & BINDER in Civil Eng. & Arch Frls* I. 110/2 We should propose to work this line by what is called a tail rope, that is, a rope attached to the train, by which it is drawn on the return journey 1867 W. W. SMYTH *Coal & Coal-mining* 157 If the inclination of a down-brow be less than 1 in 28, the empty tubs must be provided with a tail-rope passing round a sheave at the bottom of the incline, by which they will be hauled down again 1874 J. H. COLLINS *Metal Mining* 73 In the iron mines of the North of England and South Wales, 'tail-rope haulage' is exceedingly common. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 724 A main rope

which pulls the full trams out, and a tail rope which tail-
after the full trams, and which then becomes the haulage
rope to pull out the empty trams. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal*
Mining Gloss., Tail Rope. 2. A round wire rope attached
to cages, as a balance. 3. A round hemp rope used for
moving pumps in shafts. 4. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II.
293 The pulley case is moved in the slide, either by a long
screw or by a tail-rope, which, when the case is adjusted, is
fastened to a cleat.

Tailman, ploughman: see **TAIL** sb. 1.

Tailward(s) (tāl'wɔɪd(z), *adv.* [f. **TAIL** sb. 1 +
-WARD(s).] Toward the tail, also quasi-sb. (with
to, from), the direction in which the tail is

1819 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii § 2 590 Their faces to
the tail-wards. 1665 HOOKER *Microg.* 162 The finger being
rubbed from the tail-wards towards the head. 1851 MAYNE
Rzid Scalp Hunt. 1384 We were set astide on the bare
backs [of the mules], with our faces turned tailwards.

Tailwise (tāl'wɔɪz), *adv.* [f. **TAIL** sb. 1 +
-WISE.] In the manner of a tail, also, with the
tail foremost, i. e. backward.

1845 HOOD *To Dymoke* xi. When he [a horse] waddled
tail wise with the cup to his stall. 1899 WHITING *5 John*
St 33 A ridiculous flag-end sticks tailwise out behind.

Tailye, tailzie, tailie (tāl'i, täl'i), *sb.* *Sc.*
Forms a 4-5 tailye, 5 tailyhe, 5-6 tailze, 6
tailye, tailze, tailze. b. 4-tailie, 5-tailye,
tailie, 6 tailze, tailze, 6-tailze. (In *Sc. l.*
was the regular representative of *F. l.* monillé (17);
this after 1500 was sometimes printed *ly* or *lyh*
according to the sound, but more usually *lz* from the
similarity of written *s* to *z*) [In a form *tailze*,
tailze, *tailyhe*, a. OF. *taille* cutting, = **TAIL** sb. 2
In *β* form *tailie*, a. OF. *taille*, *taille*, *tailie*
(13th c. in Godef.) = Pr. *tahada*, *ti taghata*
:-late L. or Comm. Romanic **tāhāta*, sb. fem.
from pa. pple. of *tāhāre* to cut: see **TAIL** v. 2 and
-ADE. In OF., *taille* and *taillee* were in some
senses synonymous, and in *Sc.* spelling the *a* and
β forms ran together, the *β* forms in -ie at length
prevailing.]

†1. A cut piece; a cut or slice (of meat).
[prop. *tailze* = OF. *taille*] *Obs.*

1470 HENRYSON *Mor. Rab.* II (Town & C. Mouse) xvi.
Mutton and beef strukken in tailyes greit. 1513 DOUGLAS
Eneis i. iv 42 Rent furth the entails, sum in tailyes
schar. *Ibid.* xiii ii 58 Syne halkan thaim (sacrisial
beasts) in tailyes. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Stair* II
(1827) 185 They denner'd weil, w' cheerfu' hearts, On
tailyes fat and fine.

†2. Arrangement, fixture. [prop. *tailze* = OF.
taille.] *Obs.*

1445 WYNTOUN *Cron.* ix. 1137 For bathe þai war be
certane tailye Oblist to do þat deid, sault failze. *Ibid.* 1144
De Lyndissay and de Wellis þa, On hors are agane a nopri
ran, As þar tailye was ordande þan

3. *Sc. Law.* A legal disposition regulating the
tenure and descent of an estate or dignity, = **TAIL**
sb. 2, 3, **ENTAIL** sb. 2, 1. [prop. *tailze*.]

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xx 134 (MS. E.) And at this tailye
[MS. C. tale] suld lelely Be haldin, all the lordis swar. c 1375
Sc. Leg. Saints xxvii. (Baptista) 208 Pane was antypater
wa, þat his fadir sic a tailye can ma. 1397 in Fraser *The*
Lennex (1874) II 43 To the fulfilling of this tailye the for-
said Erl of Fife sal purches the kingis assent. 1473-4 *Acc*
Ld. High Treas Scot. I 6 Certaine landis to be geuiv
agane to his sone in tailye. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.*
(Rolls) III. 393 And gif of him the airis mail did falze,
Robert his brother the narrest of the tailye. 1578 *Reg*
Privy Council Scot. II 693 All tailyes from the airis
generall to the airis mail. 1676 W. ROW *Contn. Blair's*
Autobiog. xii (1848) 452 Desiring that the tailye of the
estate of Buccloch might be broken. 1769 *De Foe's Tour*
Gr. Brk. IV. 53 By an Act 20 Geo II. Heirs of Tailye are
allowed to sell Lands to the Crown [cf. quot. 1747 in
TAIL v. 3] 1814 SCOTT *Wau.* x. In direct contravention
of an unrecorded tailye. 1828 — *Hrt Midl* xii. Didna ye
get bath liberty and conscience made fast, and settled by
tailye on you and your heirs for ever? 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp*
(1879) II. l. 865 The fetters of a Scotch deed of tailye
1868 *Act* 31 & 32 Vict c 103 § 204 His heirs, whether of
line, conquest, tailye, or provision.

†4. An account or reckoning. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* I. 361 Giffin to the
quarours of the est quare for schort tailye, xij s iij d
1508 KENNEDIE *Fyding w. Dunbar* 446 A pak of fla-
skynnis, fynance for to mak the, Thow sall ressaue, in
Danskyn, of my tailye.

Tailye, tailzie (tāl'i, täl'i), *v. Sc.* Forms:
4 tailye, 5 tailze, -3ee, tailyhe, 6 tailze, -zee,
tailye, 8-9 tailze (with *z* for *3* = *y*, *yh*, in print
after 1500). [Early *Sc. tailye*, *tailze*, a. F. *taille*,
infl. of *tailier* to cut, etc.; = corresp. English **TAIL**
v. 2 The mod. *tailze* is, as in the sb., an erroneous
form for *tailze* or *tailye*.]

†1. *trans.* To cut; to cut to shape. *Obs.*

1581 *Satur. Poems Reform* xlv 200 Thou. I vene, The
peperit beif can tailye be the thred. 1589 *Reg Privy*
Council Scot. IV 421 Twa tailyet rubys in chattrons,
and three rubys caboshon, being of his Majesties jewellis

†2. To determine, settle, appoint, arrange. *Obs.*

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xix. 188 And eftir syne war tewis
tane betuix the twa kyngis, that war Talit [i. e. tailyet]
to test for thretten þeim. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi. (Clement)
346 Sic fortune sal 3e hat nedlinge, As was 3ow talyet in
3oure getting. 1456 Sir G. HAYES *Law Arms* (S. T. S.)
269 The bataill be tane under certane condicoun of tailyd
statiks.

3. *Sc. Law.* To determine or tie up the succes-
sion to (an estate); to entail, = **TAIL** v. 2

1536 BELLENDIN *Cron Scot.* (1821) II 395 King Robert
set ane parliament at Ayre, in the quhill. He gat the crown
of Scotland tailyet to him and the ains male gottin of his
body. 1557 *Diurn Occurr.* (Bannatyne Cl) 24 The lord
Erroll mariet the erle of Lennox star, quha bure him ane
daughte, his landis was tailyet. 1747 *Act* 20 Geo II,
c. 50 § 14 It shall and may be lawful for any Person,
possessed of a Tailized Estate in Scotland, to sell, dispone,
or resign any Part thereof, which his Majesty shall think
fit to purchase, for erecting of Buildings, or making Settlem-
ents within the same. 1806 FORSYTH *Beauties Scot.* IV.
150 In 1315 Thomas de Loch Orr is in the parliament at
Air that tailyet the crown. 1832 AUSTIN *Jurisp* (1879)
II l. 864 Proprietors were enabled to tailye their lands,
that is, to make a destination of their estates so as effectually
to fetter the power of alienation of future proprietors

†4. To keep account or tally of. *Obs.*

1497 *Acc Ld. High Treas Scot.* I 351 Thome Foret,
to remane in Dunbar to resauie and store and tailye the lyme,
sand and othir gere. 1539 *Ibid.* VII 217 George Balgavly
for awayting and keeping and tailyng of the said tymmer,
lyme, sand, and stane

Hence **Tailyed**, *tailized ppl a*, cut to shape;
appointed, fixed, arranged, entailed.

1456 [see 2] 1589 [see 1] 1747 [see 3]

Tailyeour, -3our, obs. ff. **TAILOR**.

†**Tailyevey**, *v. Sc. Obs. rare.* In 6 tailyevey,
tailyewe [Origin obscure.] *intr.* To reel from
side to side, move to and fro. Hence †**Tailyevey**
sb., a reeling or rocking from side to side.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* v. xiv. 77 Quhow that the schip did
rok and tailyewe For lak of a gud steersman on the se
a 1568 in *Satur. Poems Reform* xlv 8 Scho will sale all
the wintirning, And nevir tak a telyewe. c 1579 MONRO
Comerie Misc Poems vlviii. 157 Betuixt the tua [Charybdis
and Scylla] we tuit sik tailyeweis, At hank and buick we
skippit syndre seis

Taim, Taimie. see **TEAM**

Tain (tān), *sb.* [a F. *tain* tinfoil, altered from
F. *tain* tin Cf. also ME **TEYNE**.] (See quot.)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Tain*, a thin tinfoil; tin-
foil for mirrors.

†**Tain**, *v. Obs. rare.* In 6 teyne, taygne [Short
for *obtain*, or ad. L. *tenere*, F. *tenir*, on the ana-
logy of the compounds *attain*, *maintain*, *obtain*,
etc.] a. *trans.* To obtain, get. b. *intr.* To
obtain, maintain itself, prevail

1501 *Plumpton Cor.* (Camden) 156 Bryng with you money
convenient for your expenses, for as yett here be now rent
teyned c 1530 *tr. Erasmus's Sermon Ch. Jesus* (1901) 21
Enuyes, simulations, and the other vices, which especially
tayne in olde men

Tain, obs. form of **THANE**.

Tain, *taine*, obs. ff. *taken*, pa. pple. of **TAKE** v.
Tainchell, obs. variant of **TINCHER**.

Tainot, -ure, obs. ff. **TAINT**, **TINCTURE**.

†**Tainder**, *Obs. rare* = 1. In 5 teyndre.

Aphetic form of **ATTAINDER**.

1469 *Rolls of Parl.* VI 231 Alone the seid atteyndre or
teyndres.

Taing, *chal.* variant of **TANG** sb. 1

Taings, *Sc.* form of **TONGS**.

†**Taining**, *Obs.* Some kind of device for

catching fish in rivers.

1533-4 *Act* 25 Hen. VIII. c. 7 No persone shall take,
in any nett, berd net of heate, taining, lepe, hyve, crele,
the yonge fyve, of any kynde of Salmon. 1558 *Act* 1 Elix
c. 17 § 1 No Person wthie any Net, Wele, Hunt, Taying,
Kipper, Lyne, or Cyle, shall take. Spawne of Fyve of Eeles,
Salmon, Pyke or Pyckell.

Taint (tānt), *sb.* Forms a 4-6 tainte, 5 teynt,
5-7 taint, 6 tainte, teinte, 7 taint, 6- taint.

[Here, as in the vb, two words of distinct origin,
being identical in form, appear to have run together
in the formation of later senses. The original
words are placed under A and B, the blended senses
under C.]

A. [Aphetic form of **ATTAIN** sb.]

†1. A 'hit' in tilting; = **ATTAIN** sb. 1. Also *fig.*
c 1400 *Melayne* 1387 Bot me sall neuer be tyde that tainte
1494 in *Letters of Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) I 397
Sir Edward A. Borough brake a spee well brokyn, the y^e
better, with a teynt 1543 GRAFTON *Courtin Harding* 596 He
gaue so many teintes y^e euery man maruayled at his won-
derfull fettes. *Ibid.* 599 At euery coursethe biake a speare
or gaue a taint 1552-4 *Eow VI Lul Reu* (Roxb) II
389 Ther was a match at tilt This [the earl of Warwick,
etc.] wane by 4 taintes. 1602 SUGAR *Hon. Mtl & Cro* iii
xxxviii 168 At the last meeting the French Taint was so
strong, as the Englishman was well neere borne downe, and
so they departed c 1622 CHAPMAN *Ihad* iii. 374 This taint
he follow'd with his sword, drawn from a silver sheath.

†b. *transf.* A knock, a blow. *Obs.*

c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vii. If grehounds
gyf hym [the fox] mony taintes and ouersette hym

2. A disease in horses; = **ATTAIN** sb. 3

1525 BLUNDVILL *Horsemanship* v. cxix (1580) 55 Of anether
taint. This is a little bladder full of yelle, much like vnto a
wind-gall, not appaunt to the eye, but to the feeling, grow-
ing in the midst of the pasterne, somewhat above the frush.
It cometh by a straine, or else by some wrench, or by an
overreach. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 672 His observa-
tions are particularly applicable to the *curb*, still they will
apply equally well to the *taint*.

†3. A conviction; *spec.* the conviction of a jury
for having given a false verdict, = **ATTAIN** sb. 4.

1530 PALSGR 279/1 Taynte, *condamne* [sb.]. 1607 COWELL
Interpr., Taint signifieth either substantially a conviction,
or adiectually a person convicted of felony or Treason
&c. See **ATTAIN**. 1609 SKELTON *Reg. May* 13 Gif the
assysors sall happen to be convict as mensworthe in the court,
be ane Taynt, that is, be probation of twentie foure lyaill
men. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), A Taint, a Conviction

†B. [a. OF. *teint*, *taint* (12th c.). — L. *tinctus*
(= stem), and *teinte* (13th c.). — late and med. L.
tincta, sb. fem. from *tinctus*, pa. pple. of *tingere*
to TINGE Cf. the later doublets TINCER and TINT.]
Colour, hue, tint, tinge; dye. *Obs.*

1567 DRANT *Hornes*, *Epist.* II 11 Hvj, Peales, stones,
jewels, pictures, with costelie kynde of tainte. 1589 PUT-
TENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* III 1 (Aub) 150 the crimson tainte,
which should be laid vpon a Ladies lips, or 1ight in the
center of her cheekes. a 1592 GRIMM *Hexameron Alexis*
in laudem Raxamundæ 6 Face 108-hued, cherry-red, with
a silver taint like a lily. c 1593 EARL OXFORD *Sheph. Com-
mend. Nymph* vii. This pleasant Lilly white, This taint of
roses red.

C. [Senses app. combining A and B]

1. A stain, a blemish, a sulling spot; a touch,
trace, shade, tinge, or tincture of some bad or un-
desirable quality, a touch of discredit, dishonour,
or disgrace; a slur.

1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* iii iv 390, I hate ingratitude more
in a man, Then any taint of vice. a 1637 B. JONSON *Under-
woods* xliii. A hallowed temple, free from taint Of ethnicism
1643 CHAS. I. *Proclam.* Wks. 1662 II. 350 Free from the foul
Taint of High Treason. 1682 OTWAY *Venue Pres.* II i. They
leave a Taint, a Sully where they've past. 1706 PHILLIPS
(ed. Kersey), A Taint a Blur, Spot, or Blemish in one's
Reputation. 1744 FLEMING *Jos. Andrus* II. 17, His temper
was without the least taint of moroseness. 1781 COWPER
Epist. 150 Free from every taint but that of vice. 1819
KEATS *Eve St. Agnes* xxv. She knelt so pure a thing, o
free from mortal taint. 1838 PRESCOTT *Ferd. & Is.* (1846)
II xx 211 A slight taint of pedantry. 1851 BUNNLEY *Ess.*
Wordsworth 103 There is no taint upon his robe. 1883 Sir
J. BACON in *Law Rep.* 25 Ch. Div. 316 For good considera-
tion and without taint of suspicion.

†b. A flaw or blemish in the feathers of hawks
from improper feeding; = **HUNGER-TRACE** (s. *Obs.*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans* B 11 b. The tayntys that be vpon
her tayll and her Wengys wiche tayntys com for lacke of
fedyng when they be Eyes. *Ibid.*, A Taynt is a thyng that
gooth ouerwarde the fedens of the wynges, and of the tayll
lyke as and it were eetyen with wormys

2. A contaminating, corrupting, or depraving
influence, physical or moral, a cause or condition
of corruption or decay; an infection.

1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* v. ii 28 What follows then? a
generall Taint Of the whole State. 1622 LOCKE *Educ.* § 68
Keep him from the Taint of your Servants, and meaner
People. 1735 BOLINGBROKE *On Parties* II. 15 That epi-
demical Taint, with which King James infected the Minds
of Men, continued upon us. 1828 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Hallam*
(1887) 93 A deep and general taint infected the morals of the
most influential classes. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* vi
93 The health was affected by the taint the marsh gave to
the atmosphere

b. A trace or tinge of disease in a latent state

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Card.* (1626) 16 It is
a great signe of a taint, and next veyre death. 1639 T. DR
GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 347 If you doe perceiue a taint in his
winde. 1804 *Med. Form.* XII. 414 How often does latent
venereal taint produce glandular obstructions? 1875 H. C.
WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 410 Diseases of the bones, dependent
upon or resulting from a scrofulous taint. 1879 *Spence's*
Enycl. Manuf. I 9 It is also essential that there shall be
no dry rot or taint present [in the wood]. 1899 *Allbutt's*
Syst. Med. VIII 116 Both diseases own a common origin,
namely hereditary nervous taint

†3 (Also taint.) Short for **TAINT-WORM**, also,
a small red spider (see quot. 1646). *Obs.*

1577 B. GOODE *Hersbach's Wash.* II (1586) 134 b. If he
swell of the taint, or stingworme. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE
Pseud. Ep. III xxvii 176 There is found in the Summer a
kind of spider called a Taint of a red colour. This by
Country people is accounted a deadly poison unto Cows
and Houses; who, if they suddenly die, and swell thereon,
ascribe their death hereto, and will commonly say, they have
licked a Taint. 1856 in *Blount Glossogr.* a 1705 RAY
Hist. Insects (1710) 41 Araneus exiguus coccineus, vulgo
Anglice a Taint or Taint.

4. *Comb.* as taint-free a., free from taint.

1663 *Flagellum*, or O Cromwell 205 Nor were most of his
Relations taint free of those principles

†**Taint**, *ppl a. Obs. rare.*

1. [Aphetic form of **ATTAIN** *ppl a*] a. At-
tainted, convicted. b. Affected, seized, struck.
c. Exhausted.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5164 Recraunt &
teynt. *Ibid.* 1003 Ful of yre, wyþ colour [= choler] teynt.
c 1380 Sir *Ferruh.* 282 Gyouyn þanne was teynt & paal;
so longe he hadde yuante. 1406 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de
Worde) II. xvii. 129/1 He shoulde be taken as a conyute
and a taint [perh. atynt] traytour. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed.
Kersey), Taint, Convicted of a Crime, as Treason, & felony, etc.

2. [Shortened pa. pple. of **TAINT** v.] = **TAINTED**;
infected, corrupt.

1600 QUARLES *Yonah* ix. *Medit.* H 11 b. Their seruice is
vnsweet, and foully taint. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* iv.
(ed. a) 330 Such crisks will grow furry, taint, and stinking

Taint, *v.* Forms: 4-6 tainte, 5-6 taint, 6-7
teint, 5- taint. Pa. pple. tainted, also
formerly contr. taint (teint, etc.). [Here, as in the
sb., there are two words of distinct origin, A and
B, and a series of senses C, in which both appear
more or less to blend.]

A [Aphetic form of ATTAINT v.]

I +1 *trans.* To convict, prove guilty; = AT-
TAINT v. 3. *Obs.*

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxii. (Eugenia) 603, & þu with þis dede is wele taint, þat makis na ansuere to þis plant
c1400 MAUNDV. (Roxb.) xxi. 122 All theser and rebouurs þat ar taintyd peroff c1400 *Destr. Troy* 8109 Now ait þou newly hor traitour; & tainted for fals c1440 *York Myst* xxvi. 6 þaytours tye will I tayne c1603 *Holland Phalaris's Mor.* 485 Apollo commanded them, that if they were all tainted with the said murder, they should all depart out of the citie Chios

+2 To prove (a charge); = ATTAINT v. 4. *Obs.*
1444 *Sc. Acts Jas I* (1814) II 61/2 And quhar it beis taintyt þat þai [ruks] bige and þe birds be flown and þe nestis be fundyn in þe treis at belane, þe treis salbe foisallit to þe king.

+3 To subject to attainer; = ATTAINT v. 6. *Obs.*
1733-8 *NIAL Hist Punt* (1825) I 71 Elizabeth's blood being tainted by act of parliament.

+4 To accuse of crime or dishonour; = AT-
TAINT v. 7. *Obs.*

a1619 *FLEICHER Bonduca* i. 1, 'Tis dishonour, And, follow'd, will be impudencie, Bonduca, And grow to no belief, to taint these Romans

II. +5. To touch, strike, hit, esp in tilting; = ATTAINT v. 1. *Obs.*

1545 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* II. clxviii [clxiv] 470 They ran togidre, & tainted eche other on ye helmes, but their speres grated not. 1582 *STANVHURST Jueis* iii. (Aib.) 80, I doe lue, I assure thee, though dangers sundrye me taintyd. 1583 *STOCKER Cw. Warrens Loue* c. 1 v. 65 b, The Enemye . . . tainted fower of them with the Shot of one Harquebouze, 1590 *MARLOWE and Pt Tamburl* i. iii. Tilting at a glove, Which, when he tainted with his slender rod, He [etc.]

+6 To break (a lance, staff) in tilting, etc. *Obs.*
1599 *B. JONSON Every Man out of Hum* ii. 1, He can sit a great horse; hee will taint a staffe well at tilt. 1644 *MASSINGER Pers Love* iv. iii. Do not fear I have A staff to taint, and bravely.

B. [a. AF *teindre* (1409-10), f. *teint*, pa. pple. of OF. *teindre* to dye, colour; = L. *tingere* to dye, TINGE, cf. ATTAINT, PAINT.]

+1. *trans.* To colour, dye, tinge. *Obs.*

1409-10 *Act xx Hen IV*, c. 6 Ce certains marchantz aliens . . . achattent Mill draps de blanket fyne, ou pluis, & les font teindre [v. r. teindre] de leur gayen demene en Scarlet ou Sangwyne 1471 *RIPLEY Comp Alch* i. vi in Ashm *Theatr Chem Brit* (1592) 130 Able to tayne [? taint] with colour which wyll not vade a1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* cxxxviii 513 With the blode of y^e dede sarayns theyr swordys were all taintyd red. 1589 *GRLENC Menaphon* (Arb) 54 At this, the poie swaine tainted his cheeks with a vermilion die 1725 *Bradley's Fam Dict* s. v. Butter, As to that [Butter] which they taint with Eel-pouts, besides that it deceives the Sight it is very often diagaieable to the Taste [a 1839 *PRABD Poems* (1864) II 57 Bid faith and beauty die, and taint Her heart with fraud, her face with paint]

+2 To dip, bathe. *Obs. rare.*
1594 *MARLOWE Did* i. i, And Phoebus, as in Stygian pools, refrains To taint his tresses in the Tyrrhene main

+3 To apply tincture, balm, or ointment to (a wound, etc.). *Obs.*

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Aib) 65 If it be ripe it shalbe lawnced, if it be broken it shalbe tainted. 1580 — *Euphues* v. Eng (Arb) 314 Whether dost thou wade Philautus in launching the wound thou shouldst taint 1607 *TORSET Four-f Beasts* (1658) 274 If you slit his [a horse's] fore-herd, and loosening the skin from the bone, taint it with Turpentine and Sallet oyl, it will undoubtedly help him. 1639 *J. D. GILK Compl. Horsemen* 95 Annoynt, wash, bathe and taint (if need be) the sorance.

C. [Senses in which A and B appear to blend]

1. *trans.* To affect (esp. in a slight degree); to touch, tinge, imbue slightly (usually with some bad or undesirable quality).

1597 *SHAKS. i Hen VI*, v. iii. 183 A pure vnspeotted heart, Neuer yet taint with loue, I send the King. 1593 — *3 Hen VI*, iii. 1. 40 Nero will be tainted with remorse. 1605 *R. CAREW in Lett Lu. Camden* 99, I am tainted with a speacke of Envy. 1710 *BERKELEY Princ. Hum Knowl* Pref. Those who are tainted with Scepticism 1761-2 *HUME Hist. Eng* lxix (1806) V. 195 Nowise tainted with enthusiasm 1850 *LYELL and Viret U. S. II* 115 The French or Spanish cicades here would shrink, from inter-marriage with one tainted in the slightest degree, with African blood. 1884 *Law Rep.* 26 Ch. Div. 224 It does not follow that all the subsequent payments were tainted with the original infirmity.

+2 To affect injuriously; to cause detriment to; to hurt, injure, impair. *Obs.*

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 13 Sure the man is tainted in's wits. a1623 *BEAUMONT Ode Blessed Trin* i. No cold shall thee benumme, Nor daiknesse taint thy sight.

+3 To sully, stain, tarnish (a person's honour). 1613 *SHAKS. Hen. VIII*, iii. 156 We come not by the way of Accusation, To taint that honour euerly good Tongue blesses. 1710 *STEELE Tattler* No. 283 p. 1 Any Occasion which he thinks may taint his own Honour. 1722 — *Conscious Lovers* iv. 1. The honour of a Gentleman is liable to be tainted by as small a Matter as the Credit of a Trader.

+4 To affect with weakness; to cause to lose vigour or courage. *Obs.*

1600 *HOLLAND Every xxviii xv. 679* [They] being thus tainted, as well in courage of heart, as in bodily strength, gave ground and recoiled. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii. 449 Fear taints ne worthily, Though firm I stand, and show it not

+5 *intr.* To lose vigour or courage; to become weak or faint; to wither, fade. *Obs.*

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* v. iii. 3 Till Byrmane wood remoue to Dunsinane, I cannot taint with Feare. 1639 *HORN & ROB.*

Gale Lang Unt xi. § 106 Fuling of that moisture it flags, tainteth (witheth), and by and by dreih away

A. *trans.* To infect with pernicious, noxious, corrupting or deleterious qualities, to touch with putrefaction, to corrupt, contaminate, deprave

1573 *Durham Deposit.* (Surtees) 252 The said Bell is a great lye, and taintyd of his tounge 1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul* i. iv. 75 Ladies lips Which oft the angry Mab with blisters plague, Because their breath with Sweet meats tainted are 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev* ii. ii. Why taint thou then the ayre with stench of flesh? 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii. 512 The truth With superstitions and traditions taint 1770 *JUNIUS Lett.* xaxviii (1820) 186 The poison of their doctrine has tainted the natural benevolence of his disposition 1861 *THACKERAY Four Georges* ii (1862) 116 One who tainted a great society by a bad example

b. *intr.* To become putrefied, corrupted, or rotten; to tarnish

1601 *SHAKS. Twel. N.* iii. iv. 145 Nay pursue him now, least the denice take ayre, and taint 1637 *T. MORTON New Eng Canaan* (1883) 117 Fish and Flesh both will taint in those partes, notwithstanding the use of Salt 1641 *H. L'ESTRANGE God's Sabbath* 26 The putrefaction which Manna contracted by procastination on other dayes, was the greater miracle because it tainted against nature. 1766 *MUSEUM Rust* III. 239 The natural humidity of the plant which sometimes is retained so long as to cause the heads to taint, and become rotten

Hence Tainting *vb.* sb. and ppl a

1593 *NASHU Four Lett Confut Wks* (Grosart) II 220 Yet tainting is no infamous surgerie for him that hath beene in so many hote skirmishes 1598 *FLORIO, Macca*, a bruse, a spot, a tainting 1611 *SHAKS Cymb* i. iv. 148 If you buy Ladies flesh at a Million a Drinn, you cannot preserve it from tainting 1632 *Star Chambl. Cases* (Camden) 109 These words were very foule and dishonorable 1715 a tainting of all honor 1848 *MANNING Serim* xi (1848) I 156 All the tainting, stupifying power of its original sin

Taint, obs. variant of TANT sb

Taintable (taint'able), a. [f. TAIN v + -ABLE] Liable to taint or be tainted.

1864 *BLACKMORE Clara Vaughan* xxxii, We got all that was taintable into the little yaid.

Tainted (taint'ed), ppl a [f. TAIN v. + -ED] 1. Stained, tinged, contaminated, infected, corrupted; touched with putrefaction or incipient decay, affected with some corrupting influence.

1577 *B. GOOSE Heresbach's Husb* i (1586) 43 He thinks it better to let that [corn] alone that is already corrupted, and, when so euer ye neede to occupie it, to take away that is tainted, and to vse the rest a1569 *FLEICHER*, etc. *Knt Mith* iv. ii. Treason and tainted thoughts are all the gods' thou worship'st 1630 *B. JONSON New Inn* ii. ii. Host. And speaks a little tainted, fly-blowne Latin, from the Schoole 1630 *Of Stratford* the Bow For Lillies Laime, is to him vnknown 1709 *SWIFT Relig Wks* 1755 II 1. 90 Women of tainted reputations. 1712 *ADDISON Hymn*, 'How are thy Servants blest?' Thro' burning Chimes I pass'd unhurt, And breath'd in tainted Air 1821 *WORDSW. Sonnet*, 'Vigilant Woman! above all women glorified, Our tainted nation's solitary boast. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Don Econ* II. 243 In what manner chaulcol boiled with tainted meat can affect the interior 1883 *SIR W. B. BRETT in Law Rep.* 11 Q. Bench Div. 454 That these statements were tainted evidence, because they came from accomplices.

b. Having a taint of disease, infected with latent disease Cf. TAIN sb. C. 2 b. 1566 *SHAKS. Merch V.* iv. 1. 114, I am a tainted Weather of the flocke, Meetest for death 1697 *DAVIDEN Virg Past.* 1. 70 Nor fear a Rott from tainted Company 1897 *ALBUIT's Syst Med* II. 924 Children of patients engaged in the manufacture of matches and tainted with phosphorus

2. Imbued with the scent of an animal (usually a hunted animal). (Cf. BLEMISH sb. 4.) *Obs.* or arch

1704 *ADDISON Campaigns* 122 So the stanch Hound the trembling Deer pursues, And smells his footsteps in the tainted dew 1738 *PORR Ess. Man* i. 214 What modes. Of smell, the headlong lioness between, And hound sagacious on the tainted green. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i. ii. [The stag] A moment snuffed the tainted gale.

+3. Tinct, stained. *Obs. rare.*

1777 *Encycl Brit* ed. 3 XIII 715/2 They also use a kind of paper for drawing, which is called tainted paper.

Tainter, sb. and v, obs f TENTER. Taint-hook, obs f TENTER-HOOK. Tainting: see under TAIN v.

Taintingly (in Shaks.). see TAUNTINGLY.

Taintless (taint'les), a. Chiefly poet. [f. TAIN sb. + -LESS.] Free from taint; without stain or blemish, immaculate, clean, pure, innocent

1590 *MARLOWE and Pt Tamburl* i. i. To flesh our taintless swords. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev* iv. iii. Heaven permits not taintlesse bloode be spilt 1776 *MICKLE tr. Camoens's Lusad* 233 His loyalty as taintless snow. 1863 *KINGSLY Water-Babies* 1. 44 To the golden sands, and the leaping bar, And the taintless tide that awaits me afar 1893 in *Barrows Parl. Relig.* I. 725 A pure, taintless, lofty, elevating faith.

Hence Taintlessly adv, without taint

1846 in *WORCESTER* 1847 in *WEBSTER*, and in mod Dicts.

Taintment, rare. [f. TAIN v. + -MENT.]

+1. = ATTAINTMENT, ATTAINT *Obs.*

1613 *T. GODWIN Rom. Antig* (1658) 217 Taintments of treason against any person of state.

2. Contamination, defiling tincture.

1633 *T. ADAMS Exp. a Peter* v. 14 That is a rare eye. that can mingle itself with sordid corruptions, and receive no taintment

Taintor, -our. [Agent-n. from TAIN v.]

+1. [Cf. TAIN v. A.] One who brings legal evidence against another for conviction of some crime; an accuser, informer. *Obs.*

1451 *Sc. Acts Jas I* (1814) II 40/2 Pat na man haf out of þe Realme gold bulzeone or siluer vnder þe payn of escheite þatsof, þe tane half to þe king & þe toþn half to þe taintour & þe takar

2 [a. AF. *teintour* = OF. *teinto*, -ur, -cur.] A dyer. *rare*

1889 *McANALLY in Pop Sci Monthly* Oct 822 The cloth finished and ready for the Dyer, Litter, or Lister, or the Norman Taintor or Taintui.

Tainture (taint'ure). Now rare. Also 5-7 taint-, 6-7 taint-.

I. [a. OF. *tainture*, *teinture* colouring (13th c.), ad. L. *tinctura* dyeing, TINCTURE; in sense 2 as in TAIN v. C.] +1. Colouring. *Obs.*

1490 *CAYTON Eneydos* vi. 24 We wryte the grete and fiste capytall leitres with the tainture of reed coloure

2. Tainting, staining, stain, defilement, infection.

1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen VI*, ii. 1. 188 Gloster, see heie the Tainture of thy Nest, And looke thy selfe be faultlesse, thou weit best. 1609 *RAWLINSON Fishermen* 11 To keepe it from the corruption and tainture of sin 1634 *T. JOHNSON* ii. *Parey's Chirurg* xviii ix. (1678) 419 These are three distinct causes of gout A tainture from the Parents [etc.] 1645 *USSHER Body Div* (1647) 126 It shiuing in him without tainture or blemish 1681 *RYCAUT in Gracian's Critick* 227 Others have always retained some tainture and favour of their former condition 1854 *FRASER's Mag* L 667 Who Neeland's blood fed nobly flow, From foreign tainture free.

II. +3. Aphetic form of ATTAINTURE. *Obs.*

1621 *G. SANDYS tr. Ovid's Met* i (1626) 20 Asham'd that such a tainture should be lay'd vpon my blood, that could not be gayn-said.

Taint-worm. arch. [f. TAIN v. + WORM.]

A worm or crawling larva supposed to taint or infect cattle, etc. cf. TAIN sb. C. 3.

1573 *TUSSER Husb* (1878) 130 Doo taint wormes good, that luke where ox should eat? 1637 *MILTON Lycidas* 46 As killing as the Canker to the Rose, Or Taint worm to the weanling Herds that graze 1840 *BROWNING Sordello* vi. 158 Sudy the corpse-face tho' of the taint-worms' scurf.

Tai-ping (tai'ping). Also Tae-ping.

[Chinese *T'ai-p'ing*, i. e. *t'ai* great, *ping* peace.]

The name given to the adherents of a great rebellion which arose in Southern China in 1850, under the leadership of Hung-sin-tsen, styled *Tien-wang*, Heavenly Prince, and *Tai-p'ing-wang*, Prince of great peace, who claimed a divine commission to overthrow the Manchou dynasty and establish one of native origin, to be called the *Tai-p'ing Chao* or Great Peace Dynasty. Also *atrob* Hence *Tai-pingdom*, *Tai-pingism*.

The war which ensued devastated some of the most fertile provinces of China for a number of years, partly by means of English help the Tai-pings were finally routed and dispersed in 1865

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71 504 A Taiping's head is paid for, at the rate of one tael, *ibid*. He succeeded in forcing back the Taipings when they menaced the Peking Canal *ibid*. Of these alternatives, piracy pays the best, Taipingism being decidedly the least lucrative 1883 *CHAMBERS's Encycl* IX. 274/2 The confusion and expense of the Tae ping rebellion. 1884 *A. FORBES Chinese Gordon* xi. The Imperialist generals had hemmed Tai-pingdom within certain limits in the lower valley of the Yantze.

Tair, obs. Sc. f. TEAR v. Taira, var. TAYRA, a Brazilian weasel-like animal Tairge, obs. and dial. f. TARGE. Tairn, obs. f. TARN. Tais, obs.

Sc. f. TASS, takes (see TAKE v), *toes* (pl. of TOB).

Tais, -e, var. TEISE sb. and v. *Obs.*

Taisch, taish (tai'f). Gaelic Folklore. [a. Gaelic *taibhs* (tai'f), *taif* — OI. *tadhs*, M.Ir. *tadh-*bas, phantasm]

The phantom or apparition of a living person who is about to die; also, in more general sense, a phantom or vision of second sight.

1775 *JOHNSON Western Isles, Ostie*, By the term *second sight*, seems to be meant a mode of seeing, superadded to that which nature generally bestows. In the Erse it is called *Taisch*, which signifies likewise a spectre, or a vision. 1785 *BOSWELL Tour to Hebrides* 7 Sept. Some women said to him, they had heard two taischs, that is, two voices of persons about to die; and what was remarkable, one of them was an English taisch, which they never heard before. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.*, Ross III. 380 The ghosts of the dying, called *taischs*, are said to be heard, their cry being a repetition of the moans of the sick. The corps follow the taint led by the tasks to the place of interment. [Hence *tais* appears to be Gael. *tais* 'ghost', erroneously taken in sense of *taibhs*, *taish*.] 1902 *J. G. CAMPBELL Witchcraft & Second Sight* 150 Some time after [the taisch was seen] a ship was wrecked in the east end of Tiree, and one of the sailors whose dress, when his body was found, corresponded to that of the taisch, was taken and buried in Kirkcubool

Taisel, taissel, obs. and Sc. f. TASSIL.

Taishes, taisses — see TASSIL, thigh-armour.

Taist, Taister, obs. Sc. ff. TASTE, TESTER.

+ Tait, a ME and Sc. *Obs.* Also 4 teyte, tait.

[a. ON *teitr* glad, cheerful, corresp. to a doubtful OE. *teitan* to gladden, cheer, from an adj. **tīt*, and in form to OHG., MHG. *teiz* tender, dear, pleasing] Cheerful, lively, active, nimble

1300 *Havelok* 1841 þe laddes were kaske and teyte 1311 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 871, I schal brichte yow þo two þat layt arn & quoynt. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1377 Techeþ hym to þe tayles of ful tait bestes. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* vii. (*Lion & Mouse*) xii. Sua come ane trip of myis out of thair nest, Richt tait and trig. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xiv. 49 Our all the gait sa mony thes sa tait. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xii. ProL 284 Litill lammis Full tait and trig socht blentad to thar dammis

Tait, Sc. variant of TATE.

†Taitte. *Ods* Also 4 taitt [a ON. *teit* gladness, joy, cheerfulness, f *teit* adj see TAIT] Gladness, alacrity.

13 *E. E. Allit P B* 889 Penne vch tolke tytt hem pat hade of taitt fayled, & vchon ropelod to be rest þat he reche most. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1208 þus 3ede þat furthe And troites on toward lye with taite [v r. 109] at þaire hertis

Taith, variant of TATH sb. and TATHS v.

Taiver, Taivert, var. TAYER, TAVERT.

Tajaqu, tajasu. see TAYASSU.

Takable, Takar: see TAKEABLE, TAKEB.

Take (tāk), v. Pa. t. took (tuk); pa. pp. taken (tā'k'n). Forms. see below. [Late OE *tacan*, *tāc*, **tacen*, a. ON *taka*, *tāc*, *tekinn* (OSw. *taka*, *Sw taga*, Da. *tage*), to grasp, grip, seize, lay hold of, take, which appears c 1100, in late parts of the OE Chron. first in MS D, and then a 1150 also in E, and elsewhere, but may have been in use in the Dane-law district a 1000. In ME it gradually superseded the OE *taman* (see NIM v), and has been, during the later ME. and the whole mod. Eng. period, the simplest and most direct word for the general notion expressed by Da. *tage*, Sw *taga*, Ger. *nehmen*, Du. *nemen*, Fr. *prendre*, It. *prendere*, Sp. Pg. *tomar*, L. *capere*, *sumere*, Gr. *λαμβάνειν*, Russ. брать, *взять*, Heb. *קָח* *lāqāch*, etc. ON *taka* was app. cognate with MDu. and mod. EFrns *tāken* to lay hold of, grasp, seize, catch, it was also in ablaut-relation to Goth. *tēkan*, *taitēk*, *tēkans* to touch (with the hands, etc.). With the sense in Gothic cf. ON. *taka* d, late OE *tacan* on to touch.]

A Illustration of Forms and Inflections.

Take is, like *shake*, *forake*, a strong vb. of the 6th ablaut series. In northern ME the *k* and following short vowel in *take*, *takes*, *taken* were often suppressed, leaving the forms *ta*, *tis*, *tan*, of which *ta*, *tay*, survives in Eng. dialects, *taw* in Sc. and many Eng. dialects, *ta'en* in Eng. poets. The reduction of the pa. t. to *tā* is obs. rare, and doubtful. A weak pa. t. *taked* occurs from 13th c. and is, with *tayed*, *tead*, *tade*, still dialectal. For the pa. pp. *taken*, the pa. t. *took* has been common since 16th c. in vulgar speech and in dialects, which have also *tooken*, *tooked*. In the pa. pp. *took* for the northern *taken* occasionally appears. See Eng. Dial. Dict.

1. *Infinitive*, and *Pres.* a 2 *tacan* (tācen), 3-5 *taken*, -yn; 4 *tac*, 4-5 (6-Sc.) *tak*, 5 *taake*, 6 *tak(e)*, *Sc. take*, 3- *take*.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1096 (MS D) Ac se kyngc hine let syððan *tacan* a 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 On his 3er wolde þe king Stephne *tacen* Rodbert a 1272 *Lynn Rep.* 64 in *O. E. Misc.* 95 Al deþ hit wile from him take 13 *K. Als* 1799 (Bodl. MS) Pat he shulde of þe werlde & þee Taken tol. 13 *Cursor M.* 568 (Cott.) Þe god to tak and leue þe ill. *Ibid.* 812 (Gott.) His moþer þat suld his dohturis *tac*. c 1380 *Wyclif Wkr* (1880) 367 þai schal take no þinge ellis. c 1400 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* *Bidding Prayer* 11. 64 Ensaumpil for to tak c 1440 *Priour's Paro.* 85/2 Takyn, or receyvyng 138th Kath. BURELLY in *Letit. Supplic. Monasteries* (Camden) 230 He will not take my answer. 1546 *York's Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) II. 454 No man will tak yt 1562 *Winger Court Tractat.* 111. Wks (S. T. S.) I. 34 That this tumult tak rest. 1573 *Tyric Right in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 14 He codt nocht tak tent to sic trifflis. 1785 *Burns To the Deil* xxi. O wad ye tak a thought an' men! β *contr.* 4 (5-6 Sc.) *ta*, *tāa*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *tay*, *tāe*, 5 *tan*.

c 1340 *Cursor M.* 1250 (Gott.) Hugat þu sal ta [Cott tak; *Parr.*, *Tryn take*] bi right way 1375 *Barnour Bruce* x. 610 And thair abaid thair aynd to ta c 1375 *Sc. Lay Saints* 111 (*Andrew*) 11 Sanct Andrew his way can tay c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 174 Thelaman nold her ta with his spouse tan. c 1560 A. Scott *Poems* (S. T. S.) II. 153 Quhen they saw Sym sic curage ta. 1570 in J. Redford *Mor Play Wit & Sc.*, etc. (Shaks. Soc.) ex Eche swerte coude eche ere wooldes tay. 1865 *Waucho Besom Ben* vii, Wheer are yo beawn to tay mo too?

2. *Imper.* a. 3-4 *tac*, 4-5 (6-Sc.) *tak*, 4- *take*; pl. 3 *taken*, 4-*es*, -18, 5 *takeþ*. β. *contr.* 4-6 *ta*, pl. *tas* (4 *tata*).

c 1200 *Ormin* 8355 Joesep, is upp & tacc þe child & tacc þe childess moderr. c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 7 Tac þe to him treoweliche. 13 *Cursor M.* 15333 (Cott.) Takes and etes o þis bred. 13 *E. E. Allit P B* 735 Tate to non ille, 3if I mele a lyttel more. 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 413 Ta now by grymme tole to þe. *Ibid.* 1396 Tas yow þere my cheuicauce. c 1386 *CHAUCER PARS.* T. 77 lak reward of þy value. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 661 (Tinn.) Bep war & takeþ good entent. a 1510 *DOUGLAS King Hart* II. 140 First wittes thow me ta. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort.* xliii, This is the way, follow me, ... sir, but tak tent to your feet.

3. *Pres. Indic.* (special forms). a. 2nd pers *sing* a. 4 *takes*, 4-5 -18, 5 -yst, 5- *takest*. β. *contr.* 4 *tas*, 5 *taas*.

13. *Cursor M.* 18358 (Cott.) Pou þat fra þi folk þair sinnes takes [Cott. takes, c 1425 *Tryn takest*, *Laud takyst*], *Ibid.* 27132 (Cott.) Pou þi blisng tas be oþer men. c 1430 *Christ's own Compl.* 464 in *Poi. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 197 No tent þou taas. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 85 To quhom takes thow this thing?

b 3rd pers. *sing.* a. 2 *tacþ*, 3-4 *takeþ*, -eð, 4-5 *takith*, 4-7 (8- *arch.*) *taketh*; 4- *takes*, (6 Sc. *takis*, *tekis*).

a 1150 *MS. 303 Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* 178 (Napier) Swa hwæt swa hit on tæcþ c 1275 *LAY* 336f And takeþ hit his child. c 1350 *Will. Palerme* 3193 Þe comli quæn þau

takeþ meljors bi þe hande 13 *Cursor M.* 29274 (Cott) On þam þis cursing stede first takes 'that [etc.]' 138a *Wyclif Matt* 2. 38 He that taketh nat his crosse. 1484 *CACTON Fables of Esop* v xiii, He is not wyse whiche takeþ debate or stryf 1571 *Satur Poems Reform* 221x 41 The Duuill tekis forme of Angell bryte

β. *contr.* 4-5 *tas* (4 *tath*), 4-6 *Sc. tais*, 5 *tase*, *tace* c 1275 *Sc. Lay Saints* xvi (*Expositio*) 270 Gret dowl in his hart he tais. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 129 He theof his part ne tath. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1666 He Tas him to his tresory c 1430 *Brut* 406 Thanne Vmfeule, his leue he tace [vime space]. a 1450 *Le Monte Arth* 956 Sir Gawayne to conselle he tase [vime was, case, has]

c pl. a 4 *taken*, 5 -yn; β *contr.* 4 *tas* 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 566 Of hure tenful tach 3e taken ensample 1337 *Lay Folks Catech.* 244 What thing so we gete, or tas.

4. *Past Indic.* (and *Subj.*) a 1 ? 1 *tōc*, 2-3 *tooc*, 3-4 *took*, 3-5 *tok*, 3-6 *toke*, (4 *took*, ? *to*), 5-7 *tooke*, 4- *took*. pl. ? 1 *tōcon*, 2 *tocon*, 3-5 *token*, 4 *tokene*, *tooken*, 5 *tokyn*.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1075, He tōc [MS *E* nam] swilce genhta swa he him zelazade c 1200 *Ormin* Pref. 9 Crist toc dæþ o rodete c 1275 *LAY* 54 He þane hulke boc tok us to bisne. 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 5864 As me him drinke tok *Ibid.* 6651 þis erl. 'toc hire þe castel of bruges 13 *Cursor M.* 13152 (Cott.) To þe bure sco tok hir pas *Ibid.* 16454 Quen þai þe fine gold forsoke, And to [v r. tok] þam to be lede 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl B.* (MS. Rawl.) xvi 269-73 Hesofte 3ede, þat he tok vsas tit 1393 *Ibid.* C iv 47 Mele took hym a noble for to be hure bedman c 1420 (M) *Lynd. Assembly of Gods* 421 She toke hym by the hande *Ibid.* 1888, I myn bert to me took. 1579 *Lytt. Euphues* (Arb.) 80 Lucilla toke him by the hand 1641 *HINDS* 7. *Bruen* xliiii 156 A little before hee tooke his Chamber

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* (MS. D) an. 1076, And [h] tōcon þær inne mycele æhta 1154 *Ibid.* (MS. E) an. 1136, þa tocan þa oðre & halden her castles agenes him. c 1200 *Ormin* 6492 þær tokenn nihtless reste þær c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3194 Alle ðe bones ðe he ðor tok. 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 3987 A lettre hi tok þe kinge. 13. *S. Erkenwode* 57 in *Horst.* *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 267 Quen tuthynges tokene to be tone. c 1280 *Lay Folks Catech.* (Lamb MS.) 1211 Whan we tok crstnyngdon 1282 *Wyclif Yohu* i. 5 Derkness tooken not it. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 456 þai tokyn þe tresure c 1440 *Piccock Rep.* II. 115 To hem whiche token and helden the ymagis to be her Goddis

a. 2 (Sc. and n. *dial.*) 4-9 *tuk*, 5-9 *tuke*, (5 *twke*, 6 *twik*, *tuuke*), 6- *tuik*.

c 1375 *Sc. Lay Saints* i. (*Petrus*) 36 He hym tuk to be hym by In his transfiguracō. c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* 78 King Edward than it tuk in gret greuance. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 32 The sone twik apone hymne our natur. c 1560 *ROLLAND SEVEN SAGES* (1837) A. 1, i. 'tuke gude night. 1566 *DALRYMPLE* 17. *Leslie's Fish. Scot.* 4 (S. T. S.) 100 He tuke thame, he eft thame rowe. *Ibid.* x. 320 His recreacōne he tuike in Caris hous. *Mod. Sc. We* tuk them wi' us.

β. 3 *takede*, 5- *taked*. (See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) c 1205 *LAY* 3333 þe we swa takede him on. 1485 *Waterf. Arch.* in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v 318 That spoiled, looted, or taken out of the Kyngs liege men.

5. *Past pp.* a. 2-4 *itaken*, 4 *ytakyn*; 4- *taken*, (4-5 *takin*, -yn, 5 -yne, -on, -un, 6 *take*, *taking*; 7 *takein*, *Sc. takein*).

c 1175 *Iaken* [see B 14] c 1205 *Iaken* [see *take on* B 41]. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 202 þe blisse of lyf he hab foroken, And to deouful deþ him taken. c 1330 *Assuyn Purg.* (B. M. MS) 625 When þi lond was ytakyn. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 4875 (Fairf.) Qua-so ys takin wip stollyn þinge. a 1380 *S. Bernard* 612 in *Horst.* *Altengl. Leg.* (1878) 51/2 Wip seknesse stonge He was itaken c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1512 His towne was takon. 1440 *Piccock Rep.* II. 115 Wip seknesse takon of wise men 1537 *WRIGHTSLEY Chron.* (Camden) I. 60 The sayd Halam was takne. 1552 *LYNDSEY Monarchie* 5539 Quhilkis salbe taking, but warynyng 1629 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* Ser. II. 25 We have taken thame.

β. *contr.* 3-5 *itake*, 4-5 *ytake*; 4-7 *take*, 5 (6 *pseudo-Sc.*) *tak*.

1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 6106 Nou adde heyemen of þe lond itake His fader ostage god ynou. 1340 *W. Alex. & Dind.* 721 3e schullen... offren to venus A ful deworþe doune on his den take. 1377 *LANGOL P. Pl B.* xi 254 So is pouete or penaunce pacientliche ytake 1387 *Tavrisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 79 At Tuon he was i-take wip a fevere. 1423 *Jas I Kings* Q. xcxi, Sche hath me tak, hir humble creature c 1425 *Cursor M.* 928 (Tinn.) Pat erþe þou were of take c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 11, 906 To graffe a quynce is diuers tyme ytake. c 1450 *Mervin* 296 And his wif [was] also i-take. 1559 *Mervin* 1449 (1563) I, Shortly after was Kyng Henry tak. And put in prysoun. 1605 *Take* [see B 49].

γ. *contr.* 4 *y-tan*, 4-5 *tan*, 4-8 *tane*, (4 *tene*, 4 (6 Sc.) *tain*, 4-5 *tayn*, 5-6 *Sc. tayne*, 6 *taan*, *teyne*, *Sc. teine*, 6-7 *taine*, ? *taan*), 7-8 *ta'ne*, 9 (*poet.* and *dial.*) *ta'en*, (*error*) 5 *ton*, 5 (6 *pseudo-Sc.*) *tone*

c 1320 *Sir Tristr.* 1000 Now hab tusthem y tan Ogain inoiaunt to fist c 1340 *HAMOLLE Froys Tr.* (1866) 1 Ihesu the Worde of God has tane manes kynde. 13 *Cursor M.* 1896 (Cott.) Lok þai alle be tam [v r. tan, tane, take] and bonden *Ibid.* 16058 (Cott.) þai him had tene [v r. tane, taken] al wif tresun. c 1400 *Kute Sa. Bnd.* 212 þen sall þis reuel eft furth beton [vime gon] c 1470 *HENRY WALLACE* II. 400 Wallace Apon theCraig with his seuid has him tayne. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xlv. 102 That he nocht in the feidris net be tone [vime alone] c 1500 *NISBET M. T. in Scots, Acts* i. ix Quhill is taan yv fra you into heuen. 15 *Sir A. Barton* in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 68 Where that Scott hat tayne frome the grottoe c 1578 *LYNDSEY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 197 Gif he had taine it. 1597 *SHAKS. 2 Hen IV.* iv. v. 60 The Prince hath ta'ne it hence. 1602 - *Hann* i. iii. 107 That you have tane his tenders for true pay. a 1633 *DRAYTON Triumph David* 805 The sword taan from the giant's side. c 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* v. 30 He hath taine such a habit of it. 1653 *Nissena*

43 From the time she had taen upon her the yoke of marriage 1875 *LANYSON Q. Mary v. v.* The Holy Father Has ta'en the legateship from our cousin Pole.

δ 6-7 *tooke*, 7-8 (9 *dial.* and *idit*) *took*; 7-9 *tooken*.

1592 *Kyn Sol & Pers* in 1. 5 My brothers ghoasts would now have tookt their rest 1610 *DONNE Pseudo-martyr* 352 The Popes have taken order to enact [etc.] 1633 *P. FLETCHER Pisc.* *Ecl.* v. 14, Thus many a Nymph is took a 1667 *J. R. TAYLOR Rev to Allar Wks* 1849 V. 323 God hath tookt seisure of it. 1790 *Cool's Voy V.* 1808 Having took our departure from Prince William's Sound 1899 *BETHAN-EDWARDS Lord of Harv* 155 Ml. Flindell. has took you up in his gwg.

ε 6 *taked*.

1512 *Helyas* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 24 My sonne hath taked the quene Beatrice to his wife. 1587 *RICH FAREW. Milt. Prof.* (1846) 207 Till he had taked his fistt frutes

β Signification.

The earliest known use of this verb in the Germanic languages was app. to express the physical action 'to put the hand on', 'to touch'—the only known sense of Gothic *tēkan*. By a natural advance, such as is seen in English in the use of 'lay hands upon', the sense passed to 'lay hold upon, lay hold of, grip, grasp, seize'—the essential meaning of Old Norse *taka*, of MDu. *taken*, and of the material senses of *take* in English. By the subordination of the notion of the instruments, and even of the physical action, to that of the result, *take* becomes in its essence 'to transfer to oneself by one's own action or volition (anything material or non-material)'. This becomes then the general or ordinary sense of the verb, which falls into two main divisions, *take* in the sense of 'seize, grip', hence 'appropriate', and *take* in the sense of 'receive or accept what is handed to one'. Subordinate to these are the non-material senses of 'assume, adopt, apprehend, comprehend, comprise, contain'. For the common element of all these notions *take* is the simple and proper term, for which no simpler can be substituted. It is one of the elemental words of the language, of which the only direct explanation is to show the thing or action to which they are applied.

Take also enters into a great number of idiomatic phrases, which are often difficult to analyse. Many of these are parallel to, and influenced by French phrases with *prendre*; see F. H. Sykes, *French Elements in ME*, Oxford 1899.

General arrangement of senses: I. To touch. II. To seize, grip, catch. III. Ordinary current sense, 1. with material obj; 2. with non-material obj. IV. To choose, take for a purpose, into use. V. To derive, obtain from a source. VI. To receive, accept, admit, contain. VII. To apprehend mentally, comprehend. VIII. To undertake, perform, make. IX. To convey, conduct, deliver, apply or betake oneself, go. X. Idiomatic uses with special obj. XI. Instantaneous uses with preposition. XII. Adverbial combinations=compound verbs. XIII. Idiomatic phrases, and *Phrase-key*.

I. +1. To touch (*with* or *on*, also *trans.*: = ON. *taka* d, and *taka*). *Obs*

a 1150 *MS. 303 Corp. Chr. Coll. Camb.* 178 (Napier) Soðlice þæt lce ele is swa mhtig & swa stange þæt swa hwæt swa hit on tæcþ, þær rihtes hit eall forþan 18 *Ibid.* 179 Sona swa þæt ele toc on þæt water, þa aras þær upp swiðe mycel fyi c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 346 Abute þis munt ðu merke make, If erf or man þor-one take, it dead ðolen c 1250 *Old Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 31 Ure lord him sende and spredde his hond, and tok his lepre a 1300 *Cursor M.* 10660 (Cott.) I and mi wyf on ald tas. 1340 *Agenb.* xi Be ryþþe, be hyrþe, be smellinge, be zuekyngne, and be takyngne.

II. To seize, grasp, capture, catch, and related senses. *in literal and physical sense.

2. *trans.* To lay hold upon, get into one's hands by force or artifice; to seize, capture, esp. in war; to make prisoner; hence, to get into one's power, to win by conquest (a fort, town, country). Also, to apprehend (a person charged with an offence), to arrest; to seize (property) by legal process, as by distraint, etc. See also *take* by STORM.

c 1100 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1072 (MS. D), Se kyng nam heora scyppa & wæpna, & þa menn ealle he toc, & dyde of heom þæt he wolde *Ibid.* an. 1076, Ac se kyngc, hine let syððan *tacan* 1154 *Ibid.* an. 1140 (Laud MS.), And te Lundenesse folc hwe ðæcen. c 1200 *Ormin* 5948, & tatt he sibþenn takenn was all gilleltes & bundenn & nazleded uppo rodete a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4866 Lok þai alle be tain and bonden. *Ibid.* 18554 Als þrinn þai him tok for-þi. c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 5894 My modir is of gret powresse, She hath tan many a fortesse. c 1450 *Mervin* 13 The luges made hir to be taken, and brought hir be-forre them. c 1460 *Brut* 524 Þei londed & come to Sandwyck & toke the town, & ryfted & dysloyed it 1526 *TINDALE Milt.* iv. 12 When Iesus hat herde that Ihon was taken, he departed in to Galile. 1600 *E. BLOUNT Tr. Conestaglio* 184 Haung quietly taken the other two gallions, they entered within the Porte. 1668 *COCKAINE Trappolin* i. He is your brothers prisoner That in the wars of Mantoa was took. 1736 *LEDLAND Life Marlborough* I. 180 The English took about 200 Prisoners. 1803 *Pic Nic* II No. 8. 61, I was taken into custody. 1854 *J. S. C. ABBOTT Napoleon* (1855) II 372, I took two guns and retook two.

b. To catch, capture (a wild beast, bird, fish, etc.); also of an animal, to seize or catch (prey).

c1400 ORMIN 13504 Rihht alls an hunnte takepp der Wipb hise þede racchess *c1450 Gen. & Ex.* 3323 Þor miþe euerlic man fugeles taken. *c1400* MAUNDEV (Roxb) v 15 Þat take wyldre bestes 197 wele *1509* HAWES Past Pleas xxxi (Percy Soc.) 154 Wo worth the beaute which toke me in snare. *1563* B. GOODE Sonnets (Aib) 18a Byhydden hooke, the symple fole is tane *1648* Hunting of Fox 23 They keep packs of dogs, or Beagles, on purpose to take them by hunting. *1801* STRUTT Sports & Past 1 i 33 The present methods of taking fish. *1892* Longin Mag Nov 87 They are readily taken by nets *1899* RIDER HAGGARD Swallow in. The women and the little ones were taken by wild beasts.

c. *suby* in imprecations.

a1533 LD. BERNERS Huon lvi 192 Mabounde take his soule *1600*, 1749 [see DEVIL sb 17] *1850* Tail's Mag. XLII 298/1 Heie he comes aguin — deuce take him *1856* RLAD Newer Too Late 1. The devil take the hindmost

d. In various games, as chess, cards, etc.: To capture (an adversary's piece, card, etc.) so as to put it out of play; also (*Cards*) to gain possession of (a trick) see TRICK sb. (Also said of the piece, card, etc., by which the taking is effected).

14 Beryn 1812 The next daynt afir, he toke a roke for nauþe *c1440* Gesta Rom xxi 71 (Harl MS) Whenne he [the pawn at chess] goth aside, he takith anoþer *1562* Rowsonium Play Cheests B iv 4, Thou shalt take his knight with thy Quene. *1735* BRYN Chess 55 The king takes the queen. *1840* P. Parley's Ann. I. 203 A pawn takes the enemy angularly

e. *Cricket*. To catch (the ball) off the bat so as to put the batsman 'out' (also with the batsman as obj.); of the bowler, To 'capture' (a wicket) by striking it with the ball (or otherwise).

1882 Daily Tel. 17 May, A minute or two later Walker was smartly taken at the wicket off Garrett *Ibid* 24 June, Lucas, who had been fielding at long-off, running at full speed, managed to take it [the ball] *1883* *Ibid* 15 May 2/7 He was taken at cover-point by Wool *1890* Field to May 67/2 Studd was then beautifully taken at long-off.

3 To lay hold of, grasp (with the hand, arms, etc.); to seize and hold. To take in one's arms, to embrace. Often const. by the hand, head, horns, tail, etc. see HAND sb. 46, BULL sb. 1 c. Cf. also take hold in Phrases below (69)

a1225 Juhana 70 He rende his claðes ant toc him seoulen bi þe top. *a1300* Cursor M. 2364 (Cott.) Ta loth bi broþer sun in hand, lo chanaan see most now diau *1387* TRIVISA Hagedu (Rolls) III 147 To my Cist, whos iust hond I haue i-take. *1393* LANGE. P. Pl C xxii 170 Cist took thomas bi þe hand *c1425* Cursor M. 4357 (Lrn) She toke him aboute þe necke wip þis And offoered him mounþ to his *c1500* in Joseph Arim 30 He toke me by the hande and so ledde me in myn house *1600* W. WATSON Deacordon (1602) 117 He tooke him by the sleeve, as they were in going ouer a stile. *1709* STEELE & ADDISON Tattler No. 114 7 1 He took me by the hand *1845* New Monthly Mag XIV 361, I took her hand and kissed her. *1890* F. BARRETT & Bello Life & Death III 106 He took her in his arms.

4 *intr.* Of a hook, a mechanical device, etc To catch, engage. usually const. into

c1435 Torr. Portugal 1608 Sidh he pulthit at his cloke, So fast in to the flesh it toke. *1749* DRAAGULERS in Phil Trans. XXXVI 197 The Fall or Lever . . . does so communicate with the Catch, that the Catch always takes *1797* Encycl. Brit (ed 3) IX. 9 The teeth of these four wheels take alternately into the teeth of four racks. *1825* J. NICHOLSON Operat Mechanic 310 The next tooth of the pinion will take into the gap in the end of the rack *Ibid* 513 These pins take into holes in the plate, made exactly to fit them. *1856* KANE Arch. Expl. II xxvi 262 A floe, taking upon a tongue of ice . . . began to swing upon it like a pivot

b. *trans.* Of a mechanical appliance, etc To 'lay hold of'; to act upon by contact, adhesion, or the like.

1659 LEAK Waterwoks, 25 So as the Saws may take the said peece again *1849* PEI LATR Curios Glass Making 94 The punty takes the flat end by adhesion *1894* Harper's Mag. July 192/2 The blades no longer take the water together

5 *trans.* To strike, hit, impinge upon (a person, etc.), usually *in, on* (across, over, etc.) some part; also with the part as obj.; = CATCH v. II.

[The notion here seems to have been originally to catch or get at a person by means of the part named, which catches the blow that other w-e might have passed]

c1400 Destr Troy 8224 Ector turnet with tene, toke hym on þe þede. *c1470* HENRY Wallace i 403 Wallas with it [the poustiff] fast on the cheik him tuk *Ibid* iii 175 As be glad by, aukwart he couth hym ta. *1509* HAWES Past Pleas. xl (Percy Soc.) 202 Unto me thinn he came full softly. And with his staffe he toke me on the breast. *1594* SHAKS. Rich. III. i. iv 159 Take him on the Costard, with the hiltes of thy Sword *1670* COTTON Espemion i v 201 He was taken upon the head with a stone *1719* De Fox Crusoe (1840) I iii. 52 The blow taking my side and breast, beat the breath, as it were, quite out of my body. *1748* Anson's Voy i x 104 A mountainous sea took us upon our starboard quarter. *1795* Hist in Ann Reg 70/1 A masked battery took them in flank. *1806* 7 J. BRIDGEMAN Miseries Hum. Life (1826) vi. Introd. The kick of a horse took me across the ribs. *1891* Blackw. Mag CL 611/2 When a sheep runs amuck, he is a living catapult, that if he took you fair, would knock the life out of you *1893* Chanin Trul 3 June 350/1 The ball took him squarely between the eyes.

b With double obj., e. g. to take any one a blow. *1448* Paston Lett (1902) IV. 19 He toke his master on the hepe snyche a stroke that brake his hepe *c1590* MARLOWE Faust. vii. 96 Cursed be he that took Friar Sandoel a blow on the pate *1596* SHAKS Tamm. Shr. III. ii. 165 This mad brain'd bridegroom took him such a cuffe. *1603* — Meas. for M. II. i. 189 If he took you a box

o'th'eare *1781* C. JOHNSTON Hist J. Juniper II. 162 Taking him a blow full in the pit of his stomach *Mod collor*. The ball took me an awful whack on the chest

6 *absol.* or *intr.* a. Of a plant, seed, or graft. To 'get hold' of that on which it grows; to take root, 'strike', germinate, begin to grow.

c1440 Pallad on Husb. II. 153 In reed ethe ek a vyne is hard to take *Ibid* iii 576 But every day me most hit delue & wete Vntil hit take. *1530* PALSGR 747/1 A yonge plante or sette begynneþ to take when it groweth up *1661* J. CHIRORRY Brat Baconia 14 Fruit falls in one country, and takes in another *1712* J. JAMES tr. Le Blond's Gardening 184 The Oak being in its own Nature very difficult to take again *1802* FORSYTH Fruit Trees 1 (1824) 2 The cherry and plum will never take upon each other but the apricot will take upon all sorts of plums *1891* Cosmopolitan XII 87/2 Patches where the seed has failed to take. *1892* Field to Dec 883/3 We planted a thousand cedars of Lebanon, with shoots 5 in. high, and we have no doubt that they will take well.

b. Of ink, etc. To adhere to the paper, parchment, etc.

1883 R. HALDANE Workshop Receipts Sci. II 192/1 The use of ox-gall, which makes the ink 'take', has also the disadvantage of making it frequently 'run'.

**** with either the action or the agent non-material.**

7 *trans.* Of a disease, a pain, an injurious or destructive agency, natural or supernatural, magical, etc., also of a notion, fancy, feeling, etc To affect, seize, lay hold of, attack. Also in imprecations, as 'pest' or 'plague take him'.

a1300 Cursor M. 11823 (Cott.) Wit þe ciache him tok the scuf *[Trin. wip þe ciache toke him sickerly]* *a1325* Prose Psalter xlviii [1] 5 Diede toke hem *1450* 80 tr Secreta Secret 31 11n mayst thou etc. . . as thyn appetit takith the *a1533* LD. BERNERS Huon lvi 194 For a colyke that hath taken me in the ryght syde *a1553* [see MISCHIEF 9b] *a1566* [see PLAGUE 3d]. *1581* PETER GUNZES Cio Conv 1 (1586) 12 b. Moted by some sodaine tone which taketh them in the head *1598* SHAKS Merry W. iv 12 He blavts the tree, and takes the cattle *1604* E. CLYFESTON D'Acosta's Hist Indies vii xxiii 565 Fne took the Temple. *1661* COWLEY Dirc Gout O Cromwell Wks 1710 II 664 Now the Freak takes him *1707* MORTIMER Husb 173 No Beast will eat sour Grass till the Frost hath taken it *1889* Temple Bar Mag. Dec. 451 An intense weakness of life took him. *1892* Cassell's Fam Mag. Aug 515/2 What in the name of wonder has taken the girl? *1893* National Observer 7 Oct 542/2 Headmired as the humour took him, *absol.* *a1602* SHAKS Ham 1. i 163 Then no planets strike, No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm

b. *pass.* To be seized, attacked, or affected (*with* disease, a fit, fancy, etc.), to 'have an attack' of something.

a1300 Cursor M. 8915 (Cott.) So es wode and wit warlagh tan *[Trin. wip fende iakc]* *1387* TRIVISA Hagedu (Rolls) VI 157 He was i-take with sickness and deyde *c1440* Prompt Parv. 261/2 Infectyn a menne take wythe the peylooyne *1526* TINDALE Matt. iv 24 All sickle people, that were taken with diuers diseases and gripinges. *a1533* LD. BERNERS Huon lvi 192 He was taken in loue *1578* LYRDE Deodens 609 The astomied members, or lumme, taken with colde. *1680* DRYDEN Spanish Friar III. i. I am taken on the sudden with a grievous swimming in my Head. *1865* DICKENS Mut Fr. iv. xiii, Mrs. Doffin was then taken with a laughing fit of clapping her hands, and clapping her knees. *1888* FLORENCE WARDEN Witch of Hills I. xiii 273, I was going to be taken with a fit.

c. *pass* (*elipt.*) To have a seizure or attack; to be seized with sudden illness, pain, disease, numbness, or other affection (physical or mental). ? *Obs.* exc. *dial.*

1450 1350 Myrr our Ladye 29 Where the soule was take a non & sore tormented longe tyme togidre. *1568* TURNER Herball iii. 40 Good for members that are numb or taken. *1607* MARSHAM Canan. vii (1617) 11 A horse that is taken our common Farmers say to be plinet stroke. *c1642* LD. HERBERT in Life (1770) 45 Others, standing stiff and stark . . . seem as if they were taken in their joints.

d. *pass* with complementary adj., as to be taken ill (formerly blind, hoarse, lame), to be seized or struck with illness, etc. Rarely in *active*: see quot. 13 . . . Also humorously (quot 1838).

13 E. E. Allit P A 1157 No thyng mygt me dere To fech me bar & take me halte *1588* PARKER tr Mendoza's Hist. China 18 Whatsoeuer children be borne a creeple or by sickness be taken lame. *1667* W. RAND tr Gassendi's Life Peiresc i. 64 Being soon after taken blind. *1662* J. WILSON Chents v. iii, Being taken very ill of a sudden. *1711* STURGE Spect No 96 7 2 Master Harry was taken very ill of a Fever *1802* MAR EDGEWORTH Moral T. (1816) I iv 21 She was taken ill in the night *1838* DICKENS Nick Nick xxviii, 'Oh, charming!' interrupted Kate's patroness, who was sometimes taken literary. *1891* Harper's Mag. Apr 750/1 He was taken hoarse at the last moment.

e. *intr* for *pass.*, with *compl.*, as to take ill = to be taken ill, to fall or become ill. Also humorously (quot 1890 2). *collor* and *dial.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selo, 132 A woman . . . who took with child in the very fit of a Third Age. *1822* J. HONGSON in Raine Men (1857) I 400 My father in-law took ill. *1890* HEALY Insula Sanct 317 He took sick and died in the island. *1890* Illustr. Lond. News 29 Nov. 686/3 Then, too, he took studious, and poised over great tomes and learned things *1903* TRILVELYAN in Independent Rev. Dec. 409 Mr. William Pitt took ill and died after Austerlitz.

f. *intr.* To catch, catch hold: *esp.* of fire, to seize upon combustible substances, to be kindled, begin burning; also of a condition, humour, fancy, etc. (cf. 10 c) Now rare.

1523 LD. BERNERS Froiss. I. civiii. 192 All the base court was afyre, so that the fyre. toke into the couerunge of a

great towre covered with rede *1634* 5 BRIFRETTON Truv. (Chetham Soc.) 43 The fire first took in rape-oil *1639* S. DU VERGER tr Camus' Admir Events 110 Rottenness takes sooner in apples, which are bruised. *1700* T. BROWN Annusum Ser & Com 52 When any Humour Takes in London *1803* Ann Rev II 189/1 The tinder was ready, and the spark took *8* *trans.* To 'catch' or come upon (any one) *in* some action or situation; *fig.* to catch or detect *in* (with) a fault or error To take tardy . . . see TARDY.

The first two quotations connect this with sense 2.

1387 IRRVISA Higden (Rolls) III. 227 Pounphilia was i-take into [v r in] lecheerie *c1400* Apol. Loll. 6 Many popis han synnyd, and ben synnydd; and sum tan in heresy and deposed *1577* HANMER Anc. Eccl Hist (1663) 85 By reasoning with this old Apelles, I took him with many falsehoods *1597* MORRIS v Introd Mus 95 In which fault you haue bene nowe thrise taken *1602* NACISSUS (1893) 91 What was that I took you like a gabbling tother day? *1607* R. JOHNSON Pleas. Conceits Old Hobson (Percy Soc.) 15 His man seeing himselfe so taken napping, for a time stood amazed. *1622* GAULF Magastom. 331 The poore astrologers, who had already been taken with so many lies. *1668* SHADWILL Sullen Lovers 1. 1, I am glad I've taken you within, I come on purpose to tell you the news, d'ye hear it? *1885* MRS. HARRISON ('LUCAS MALET') Col. Enderby's Wife vii 11, The doctor was not easily taken off his guard

b. To come upon suddenly, overtake, catch. *Obs.* or *arch.* exc in certain phrases: see take SHORT, take by SURPRISE, take at UNAWARES.

13 Gaw & Gr Knt. 1811 Iche tolke mon do as he is tan, tas to non ille, ne pine *a1533* LD. BERNERS Huon xlviii 161 At last a wynd toke them whether they wolde or not *1568* GRAFTON Chron II 270 A tempest toke them on the sea, that put them so farre out of their couise. *1611* BIBLE Ecclesi xxi. 26 A man that lodgeth where-soeuer the night taketh him. *1890* CLARK RUSSI L. Ocean 1 rag. II xxi 181 We were at breakfast when the first of the wind took us.

9 *trans.* To take to task, to reprehend, rebuke. *Obs.* **b.** To check, 'pull up', interrupt *dial.* (Cf. take up, go on, n.)

c1250 Old Kent Serim. in O. E. Misc 32 þo a ros up ure lord and tok þane wynd and þo [MS to] see, and al-o take hit was stille. *a1586* SIDNEY Arcadia iv (1622) 415 And therewith taking himself said hee. *1637* RUTHERFORD Lett xxviii (1862) I. 251 But this is my infirmity. By His grace I take myself in these ravings.

10. To catch the fancy or affection of; to excite a liking in; to captivate, delight, charm; to 'fetch'.

1605 [see TAKING ppl a 2] *1609* B. JOHNSON Sil. Wom 1 i, Such sweet neglect more taketh me, Than all th' adulteries of art *1623* B. JOHNSON To the memory of Shaks. 7 Those flights vpon the banks of Thames, I hat so did take Eliza, and our Iames! *1656* EARL MONM tr. Boceadun, Pol. Touchstone (1674) 289 With a readiness that much took all the Litemti *1686* W. DE BRITAIN Hum Prud iv. (ed 3) 15 Take the Vulgar by your Civilities *1830* TILLYNSON To the Owl ii. 1, Thy twilioos Which upon the dark aloft, So took echo with delight *1890* L. BURGESS Betw. Life & Death II. xxi, 78 You took the whole audience, *1891* GALTON La Rendon I. viii, 193 Scarcely the man to take the fancy of a very young girl

b. *pass.* const. *with*, less usually *by*

1535 COVERDALE Prov vi. 25 Lest thou be taken with his fayre lokes *1622* BACON Hen VII 153 King James . . . taken by Perkins amiable and alluring behaviour entertained him as became the person of Richard Duke of York. *1641* W. MOUNTAGU in Buecluch MSS. (Hist MSS Comm.) I 286 The King and Queen seemed to be much taken with the entertainment. *1798* CHARLOTTE SMITH Eng. Philos. IV. 120, I was quite taken with the spirit and beauty of the young gentlewoman. *1867* CARLYLE Remin. (1881) II 23 He was much taken with my little Jeannie, as he well might be.

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To take = to take the fancy, win favour, gain acceptance; *esp.* to win popular favour, become popular

a1635 NAUNTON Fragm. Reg. (Aib) 16 It took best with the people *1654* H. VAUGHAN Silke Sent Pref. (1900) 13 Nothing takes (as they rightly phrase it) like a Romance. *1762* 71 H. WATFOLD Verius' Aneid Paint (1786) I. 237 The whim took, he repeated the practice *1817* MISS M. FORD in L'Estrange Life (1870) II. 4 The new melo-drame . . . takes mightily

d. *trans.* To attract and hold, to 'catch' (a person's eye or attention).

1754 RICHARDSON Grandison (1782) V. 1. 6 We took the Bishop's eye He came to us. *1824* WHEWELL in Life (1881) 279, I am not surprised that your attention was taken by the examination papers *1881* Scribner's Mag. XXI. 268/1 Some one took Hooton's attention for a moment *1889* Eng. Illustr. Mag. Dec 268 My eye was taken by something bright.

11 *intr.* Of a plan, operation, etc.: To have the intended result; to succeed, be effective, take effect, 'come off'. Now rare (See also 10 c)

1622 BACON Hen VII 63 The temporarie Fruit of the Parliament in their aide and aduice giuen for Britaine, took not, nor prospered not *1625* MASSINGER New way v. 1, It may be, Sweetheart, my project took *1646* H. LAWRENCE Comm. Angels 98 This temptation took *1658* Hist Christina Queen Swedenland 287 This machine was full of fire works, which took very handsomely *1701* W. WOTTON Hist Rome 356 The design took and the Fellow got away *1800* 24 CAMPBELL Ritter Bunn xxxi, The treachery took she waited wild

+ b In weakened or indefinite sense. To have a result of some kind; to turn out, eventuate. *Obs.*

a1625 FLETCHER Hum Lucentian III vii, Did I not tell you how 'twould take? *1648* CRESS LINDSEY in Buecluch MSS. (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 309 My son Paston is in town about a match for his son, how it will take I know not

c. Of a medicine, inoculation, etc.: To take hold, take effect, prove operative or effective.

1626 B. JOHNSON Staple of N. v. iii, If all succeed well, and my simples take. *1653* Trul. R. Agric Soc. XIV 1. 253

To see if the previous inoculation would still take 1897 S. L. HINDS *Congo Arabs* 61 The vaccine from Europe, — unfortunately none of it took.

III. Weakened sense of 'seize', with elimination of the notion of force or art: the ordinary current sense. 1. With a material object.

* with physical action distinct.

12. *trans.* To perform the voluntary physical act by which one gets (something) into one's hand or hold; to transfer to oneself by one's own physical act. (Now the main sense)

a. with the instrumentality of the hand or hands explicitly or implicitly indicated.

c1200 ORMIN 135 He toc huss recheffat onn hand, & jede into be temple c1300 *Cursor M.* 1374 You cal tak his pepins thre, Pat I toke o bat apper tre c1375 *Ibid* 21599 (Fairf.) Siben he toke [Cott & Golt. nam] a spade in hande. 1387 *Travisa Higden* (Rolls) VII 77 Anoon as he hadde i-take be knyff all be ymages gonne to grucche and to aryse c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II § 29 Tak thanne thyu Astrolabie with bothe handes 1450 W. LOMNER in *Four C Eng Lett.* (1880) 4 And toke a rusty sword. 1472 *Caxton Recuyell* I, Pref. [1] forthwith toke penne and ynke and began [etc.]. c1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lix. 207 Take thy vyal, and geue vs a songe 1608 *TOWSELL Serpents* (1638) 593 If a man take a Snake or a Serpent into his handling. 1611 *BIBLE John* xxi. 13 Iesus then commeth, and taketh bread, and giueth them. 1799 *WORDSW. Lucy Gray* vi. He plied his work, — and Lucy took The lantern in her hand. 1833 T. HOOD *Parson's Dam*, I 11, He could take his hat and go

b. with the instrumentality not expressed or considered.

c1200 ORMIN 1338 Pe preost toc & snab patt oþer bucc Drithuþ þærwiþ to iakenn. c1300 *Cursor M.* 5645 Par-for moyes was his nam, For he was o be water tan 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xxi. v. 849 Syr Bedwere toke the kyng vpon his backe and so wente with hym to that water syde 1594 R. SCOT *Discon. Witcher*, xii. xviii. (1880) 222 Take a cup of cold water, and let fall therinto three drops of the same blood. 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* ii 22 The rib which the Lord God had taken from man, made hee a woman. 1685 *BOYLE Effects of Hot.* Postscript. 155 ounce of the Arsenical Loadstone well pulverised two ounces 1771 *Mrs Haywood New Present* 77 Take a quart of shrimps. 1882 *SOUTHWARD Fresh Fruit*, xi 444 While the roller [= pressman's assistant] is taking ink, the pressman should employ the time in looking over the heap

† c. To take and put (a garment) on one, wrap about one. *Obs.*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 9746 Fader, I sal on me for þi, 0 thral tak cleythng soþfastli. *Ibid* 10419 Sco tok on hir cleyng o care. 1350 *PAISGIR* 7464 Take this mantell aboute you, affuilles c mantleu. c1604 *Song in Shaks Oth.* II. iii. 99 And take thy awl'd Cloake about thee.

13. To receive into one's body by one's own act; to eat or drink, to swallow (food, drink, medicine, opium, etc.); to inhale (snuff, tobacco-smoke, etc.).

(For tobacco, the ordinary expression is now to smoke)

c1200 ORMIN 7545 Patt tokenn a33 wiþ mill mæþ & a33 unnonne fode. c1300 *Cursor M.* 16762+10 He tast it with tonge, Bot þer-of-toke he noȝht. c1400 *Apol. Lett* 103 þe meyt comendþ vs not to God, but frely it may be tun, & frely left. 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 34 Wine ne ale hurteth no maner creature But shærþeth the wit if it be take in hande 1601 *HOLLAND Piny* xv. The best way to take it [the juice of the radish], is at the end of a meale with the last meat. 1617 *MORISON Hum.* II. 46 He tooke Tobacco abundantly, which I thinke preserved him from sickness. 1654-66 *LAR. ORRERY Parthen.* (1676) 683 My Soldiers having taken a little refreshment 1675 *BAXTER Cath. Theol.* II. 298 It was then a crime with them to take Tobacco, and now it is none. Thus custome changes the matter. 1739 *BURKELEY Alchym.* v. § 7 Those, who take his phisic. 1771 *FOOTE Maid of B.* I. Wks 1799 II 210 Mr. Flint and I, most evenings take a whiff here. 1784 *Unfortunate Sensibility* II 70 To take a good drink of raw brandy. 1807 *SOUTHEY Esplanade's Lett* II. 219 We took an early breakfast. 1854 *FITZGERALD Enghranor* (1904) 73 No doubt he took his glass with the rest. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I 429 He died by taking poison. 1879 *MORLEY Milton* 108 He died at Spa, where he was taking the waters, in September 1633. 1893 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 532 Inordinately given to taking snuff. 1893 *Times* 22 Apr. 7/5 The Queen took tea at the Cabanon on the sea shore

b. To expose oneself to (air) so as to inhale it or get the physical benefit of it; chiefly in phr. to take the air, to walk out in the open air (now rare or arch.). see AIR sb. 5. So to take a bath, to bathe, esp. in a place or vessel prepared for the purpose; but the phrase is also used in sense 5a (cf. BATH sb. 1 6, 1).

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi. 304 The kyng of his basnet than had tane, To take the air, for he wes hote. c1450 *St Culbert* (Surtees) 1078 His seruands Bare him with oute to take þe ayre. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* vii. xvii 239 Eytter of hem unlaced his helme, and toke the cold wynde. 1594 *BARNFIELD Affect. Sheph.* I xx. Abroad into the fields to take fresh ayre. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 123 P 1 As I was Yesterday taking the Air with my Friend Sir Roger. 1777 *SHERIDAN Sol. Scand.* II. 11, Lady Betty. was taking the dust in Hyde Park 1837 [see BATH sb. 1] 1866 *HOWELLS Venet. Life* 295 When the faire Venetians go out in their gondolas to 'take the air'. 1879 *EDNA LYALL Ivon by Waiting* xxii. Her father, was to take a course of baths [in Germany]. 1890 *Cornh. Mag.* July 7 The English people hurry forth to take the morning air.

c. Phr. Not to be taking any... not to be in the mood for; to be disinclined for. *slang.*

1900 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/1 In the language of the hour, 'nobody was taking any.' 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 Dec 3/4 As one of her fellow countrywomen might have said, Frances was not 'taking any' pessimism just then.

** with physical action subordinated to the relation produced

14. To bring, receive, or adopt (a person) into some relation to oneself (e.g. into one's service, protection, tuition, care, companionship, favour)

To take to (into) mercy see MERCY sb. 5

c1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 þe ne mon ic habbe taken to mme a3ene bihofþe c1300 *Cursor M.* 2792, 'I have', [loth] said, 'doughires tua, Tas and dos your will wit þan' 13 *Ibid* 20106 (Gott) þan tok [Cott. name] þe apostel sone on ane In-tille his keeping, þat maidane 1388 *Wyclif Ps.* xvi. [1] 10 For my fadir and my modir han forsake me; but the Lord hath take me. 1428 in *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 5 Pat tha tuke hym to þair grace. c1477 *Caxton Jason* 17 b, The fayr Myrro toke Jason so in her good grace that vnto the deith she louyd him. 1533 in *Sel Cas. Ct. Requests* (1898) 34 The said abbott was greatly labored to take to service the said Roger. 1643 *BURNBOUGHES Exp. Hosea* (1652) 147 If God takes them to mercy we must be ready willingly to take them into brotherly society. 1654 *LAR. MONM.* ti. *Benningh's Wars of Flanders* 54 Being then tane into pay by the Princes 1794 in J. O. PAYNE *Old Eng. Cath. Missions* (1889) 14 Took into the Church William Fawcett Grange 1876 *SCRIBNER'S Mag.* XVI 135/1 He would freely take them into his confidence. 1885 *LAW Times* LXXX 6/2 None were allowed to let their rooms or take lodgers 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 120 He took pupils to increase his income.

b. *spec.* in reference to marriage or cohabitation, often in phr. to take to wife, in *marriage*

c1200 ORMIN 15993 Pat tuss Herode King hafide takenn all wiþþ woh Filippess wiþ his broþer c1300 *Cursor M.* 12667 A man in marriage hit tok, Hight alpheus c1386 *CH. VUCKER Melib.* p 590 (Hart MS.) If a neet hurdes douȝter be iuche, sche may cheesef a þousand men which she wol take to hir housbonde. 142400 *Pinishin Adultery* 63 in *Horstin. Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 369 He roupt not what woman he toke c1477 *Caxton Jason* 97 b, That they shold take eche other by marriage. 1560 *DAUS tr. Seldane's Comm.* 35 b, 'They bidde him take a Leman lest he attempt to delie honest women 1687 *BURNEI Cont. Reply to Virallus* 77 He professed himself a Lutheran, and took a Wife 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl.* 18 July. A young lady, who agreed to take me for better or worse 1891 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 684 He took unto himself a village maid, and settled in Lyndhurst.

15. To transfer by one's own direct act (a thing) into one's possession or keeping, to appropriate; to enter into possession or use of. See also take in possession, s.v. POSSESSION sb. 1 c; take possession in Phrases below (71).

c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 167 þe denel þan tok his [Job's] oȝen lichame and þer one brohte womechel sicnesse c1300 *Harrow Hell* 103 Heouene art erpe tac to þe, Soules in helle let þou me. c1450 *Godstun Reg* 416 To entre the forsaide tenement and to take and hold all manner of goodes and cattail, I-founde in the same 1535 *COVERDALE Josh.* xix 47 And the children of Dan, took it in possession, & dwelt there 1611 *BIBLE John* x. 17, I lay downe my life that I might take it againe. 1687 *Pennsylv. Archives* I. 55, I desire thee take the towne of Salem into thy lot. 1795 *Fate of Sallay* I 189, If he daie to take bone which they had given to their dogs 1818 *CRUISE Dugès* (ed. 2) IV. 378 The question was, whether the bens of S. Morris took any estate under this appointment. 1893 *LAW Times Rep.* XLIX 155/1 The undertakers had power to take lands compulsorily.

b. *absol.* To take possession; *spec.* in Law, to enter into actual possession.

c1407 *LYDG Reason & Sens.* 6486 The hunger gredy, and in saturable Of women for to Acoche and take. 1648 tr. *Perkins Prof Bk* I § 52. 24 There is one named in the Lease who may take immediately. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 33 But if he gives, he takes too sometimes 1803 *WORDSW. Rob Roy's Grave* 39 The good old rule the simple plan, That they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can 1818 *CRUISE Dugès* (ed. 2) VI. 298 The testator intended, that when Francis was dead without issue, the eldest son should take. 1894 *Daily News* 20 June 5/2 The will of December, 1888, they find, was duly executed. The Royal Academy therefore take

c. To secure beforehand by payment or contract; e.g. to take a house, etc., to engage (a house or other place) for the purpose of occupying it.

1604 E. (KINGSTONE) *D'Acoche's Hist. Indies* IV. vi. 223 Many Spaniards came thither to take mines. 1690 *LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* App. v. 22 My brother Norrey's took a box and carried my Lady Rochester and his mistresse and all us to. 1693 *HUMPHREYS Town* 8, I have within these few days taken a Lodging. 1743 *BURKELEY & CUMMINS Voy S Seas* 196 To take a House in the Country at our own Expence 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 12 (1806) II 143 She has now taken a thirty years lease of a house. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Rar* xii. Colonel Crawley and his wife took a couple of places in the same old High-flyer coach. 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII. 719/1 When he took his farm, it was well cultivated

d To get or procure regularly by payment (something offered to the public, as a periodical, a commodity). See also take in, 82 c.

1593 *Act Bk. W. Wray in Antiquary* XXXII. 119 May the 28 we begun to take milke of Ann Smith for a halfe penneworth of the day. 1808 *ELEANOR SLEATH Bristol Harvess* III 40 A morning paper, which Lady Harcourt constantly took. 1882 *DE MORGAN in Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1889) III. 426 You take the Philosophical Magazine, I think 1897 *N & Q*, 8th Ser. XII. 354/1 In my boyhood I took the Penny Magazine.

11. With a non-material object.

* To take to oneself, assume, an attribute, quality, character.

16. a To assume (a form, nature, character, name, or other attribute); sometimes, to assume the part or character of. To take on oneself, to put on.

c1200 ORMIN 85 He sennde uss Hiss Sune To takenn ure menisscelge c1300 *Cursor M.* 14464 Þai said þat crist suld ta manheðe Of a maiden and of þair seðe c1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 1142 *Dido*, That Capido, Hadde the liknesse of the Child I-take c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 57 At þe laste he tuke his spirit vnto hym 1545 *LANGLEY Pol. Verg. De Invent.* II. xv. 61 God toke on him the shape of Man as Abraham sawe him 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk Com Prayer*, Collect Christmas Day, Almyghtye God, whiche haste geuen us thy only begotten sonne to take ou nature vpon hym. 1605 *SHAKS Alcob* III. iv. 102 Take any shape but that, and my firme Nerue, Shall neuer tremble. 1697 *DRYDEN Verg Georg* IV 329 [They] take the Forms his Prescience did ordain 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 35 P 4 An Impostor, who takes upon him the Name of this young Gentleman. 1810 *SCOTT Lady of L.* III. vii, The mountain mist took form and limb 1844 *Priser's Mag* XXX. 532/2 Liddy was really taking the woman upon her in earnest, since she had attained the matronly age of seventeen 1887 *Times* (weekly ed.) 9 Dec. 16/2 France cannot take the offensive, but she can paralyze Germany and Italy.

† b To adopt (a law or custom), to undertake or begin to follow or observe. *Obs.*

c1200 ORMIN Ded. 7 Broþer min, Þurh þatt witt hafenn takenn ba An reghelbooc to folghenn c1300 *Cursor M.* 19540 Quen þe apostels þan hard sal Samaritanas had tan þair wai [other MSS lay] c1375 *Ibid* 27000 (Fairf.) Abraham was v skore bot ane þat day quen þat toke [Cott vnderfang] be new lay. 1474 *Caxton Chesse* II. i 21 The peple of tarante toke for a custome that the drunken men shold be punnyshyd, a 1533 *LD. BRUNI tr. Hymn* 151 He threthene the to slee me by cause I wyl not take on me his law.

c To assume, adopt (a symbol or badge, or something connected with and denoting a function), in phrases having specific meanings, as

To take the crown, the throne, to assume sovereignty; to take the habit, to become a monk; to take the gown, to become a clergyman; to take the ball (at cricket), to assume the position of bowler; to take an oar, to begin to row See also Cross sb. 4 c, Silk, Veil sb.

c1330 [see Cross sb. 4 c] c1380 *St Bernard* 287 in *Hoistin. Allengl. Leg.* (1878) 46 Whon Bernard had taken his aby. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 6620 þe abyte he toke, as bede of him wryte 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II 112 He had taken on him a little before the Iuery of the crosse. 1605 *CAMDEN Rem.* (1637) 344 John of Gaunt Duke of Lancaster took a red Rose to his device 1784 J. POTTER *Virginius Villagers* II. 135, I have now taken the gown. 1855 *BROWNING Probus* 39 John the Pannonian, Came, had a mind to take the crown 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 384 'Take an oar, sir', said Philip 1883 *Daily Tel.* 15 May 2/7 The champion took the ball, vice Penn.

* To charge oneself with, undertake, discharge.

17 To assume, charge oneself with, undertake (a function, responsibility, etc.). See also take charge (66 below), take in charge (CHARGE 13 b), take in or on hand (HAND 42); also 18 a, b.

c1200 ORMIN 10896 Sannt Iohann, tok þatt wilkenn þohh þa sibþen, whanne he wisse [etc.] 1300 *Cursor M.* 12390 'Iein beddes was he wont to make And þar-for his seruus to take. c1425 *Ibid*, 4795 (Trin) Lo I am al redy boun Oure aller nedes to take in place. c1450 *Martin* 3 This feende that toke this enterprise ne taried not. 1647 *JEN TAYLOR Lib Proph.* 193 That every man must take his adventure. 1847 *MARSHALL Child. N. Forest* xviii, I think... I would take it [the post] on trial. 1863 *KINGLAKE Crime* I. vi. 88 The plan of taking engagements upon possible eventualities. 1890 *Tout Hist Eng* Vol. I 689, 133 Grenville refused to take office without Fox. 1890 *LANE-POOL: Barbary Corsairs* I. xii, 124 He took service as a boy in the Turkish fleet 1892 *Speaker* 3 Sept 279/1 Captain Mayer was compelled by circumstances to take the responsibility.

b To subject oneself to (an oath, vow, pledge, or the like); see also OATH sb. 1, DICK sb. 6

1511- [see OATH sb. 1] 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* II. iii 26 He take my oath on it. c1775 *BURNETT Own Time* an 1678 III. (1724) I. 435 A bill requiring all members of either House, to take a test against Popery 1803 *Pic Nic* No. 4 (1806) I. 140 She has taken the monastic Vow 1897 'SARAH GRAND' *Beith Bk* xlii (1898) 438 'I'll take my dick he'll not trouble us with a bill for the next six months.

† c. To take it: to make oneself responsible for a statement; to affirm, asseverate. Const. on (one's) death, honour. see ON prep. 12). *Obs.*

1595 *SHAKS John* I. 110 Vpon his death-bed he took it on his death That his mothers sonne was none of his 1598 - *Merry W* II. 12, I took't vpon mine honour thou hadst it not 1612 *WEGGER Anc. Rmn. Mon* 379 Guiltlesse of any offence, as he took it vpon his death.

18 To take on or upon oneself.

a. To charge oneself with, undertake (an office, duty, or responsibility); to make oneself responsible for. In quot. c1470 *absol*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 20790 He wil noȝht tak þe cark [M.S. F. charge] on him, Quar [i. quere] þat it be sua soght or nai. 1432 *Paston Lett.* I. 34 The said Erle hath take upon him the governance of the Kinges persone c1470 *HENRY Wallace* vi. 355 Be caus we wait he is a gentill man, Cum in my grace, and I sall saif him than, As for his lyff, I will apon me tak c1533 *LD. BERNERS Huon* xlii. 143 He wyl take on hym this batayll ayenst the gyant. 1611 *BIBLE Num.* xvi. 7 Yee take too much vpon you [Cov. make to moch a doo], ye sonnes of Levi. c1648 *LD. HERBERT Hen. VIII* (1683) 253 That... he should perswade her to enter a Monastery, and take on her a Religious life 1778 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec.* (1886) II 86 Occasioned by Mr Hughes's taking upon him the office of Mayor. 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI. 668/1 Helen took the blame upon herself.

b. With *inf.* To undertake; to assume the right, presume, make bold (to do something).

c1275 *Passion of our Lord* 619 in O. E. *Misc.* 54 Vre louerd him tok to schewen his apostles þet he wes god and mon. 1449 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 151/2 Daren not take uppon hem to labour ayenst suche Felons. c1489 *Caxton*

Sonnets of Aymon xxii 481, I shall take vpon me to make amende, for hym 1593 LD BRUNNERS *Pross* I cclxxv 417 To desyre him to takeon him to be the Constable of France 1648 HORPER *Charge at York Assizes* (1649) 26 If any Person take upon him to be a Badger of Coin 1740 DE FOX *Ment* *Cavalier* (1840) 234, I took upon me to go to Leeds 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit* (1847) 111 § 90 78 Some took on them to imitate what they read 1885 LB. COLERIDGE in *Law Rep* 14 Q B Div 825 The judgment, which the plaintiff has taken upon himself to sue out and to enter, is wrong

†c. To profess, claim to do something; to assume, presume that... (with implication that the claim or assumption is unwarranted). *Obs.*

†a 1500 *Wychet* (1828) p. viii, Hypocrites that take on them to make one Lordes bodye 1560 DAUS tr *Sleidan's Comm* 29 b, As though I take vpon me that I could not erre 1653 GATACKER *Pind Annot* 701 31 The time whereof both of them, contrary to our Saviors avouchment take upon them to determine

†d To affect, feign, pretend, make believe, to do something *Obs.*

1571 tr *Buchanan's Detection* E1 b, Though they take upon them as if they regardit nat these thynges, yet sometyne the rumors . . . merely prickit them to the quick 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV*, ii. 11. 123 How comes that, sayes he that takes vpon him not to conceale 1608 — 71 § 47 1. 11 153 Shee takes vpon her to speie a white haire on his chyme

†e. *absol.* or *intr.* To assume authority or importance; sometimes in good sense, to behave bravely or valiantly (quot. c 1470), to put oneself forward, assert oneself (quot. 1720); usually in bad sense, = to take too much upon one, to behave presumptuously or haughtily, assume airs. *Obs.*

c 1470 HENAY *Wallace* v 43 Wallace so well upon him tuk that tide, Thow the gret greyh he maid a way full wide 1530 PALSGR 747/1, I take upon me, lyke a lord or mynster, *Je fais du grant* 1581 PRYLL tr *Gonzalo's Civ Comed*, ii. (1586) 209 b, It shalbe the part of a stranger, being in another mans house, not to take vpon him presumptuously. 1637 T MORTON *New Eng Canaan* (1883) 306 This man . . . took upon him infinitely, and made warrants in his owne name. 1667 PRYVS *Diary* 3 June, But, Lord I to see how Duncomb do take upon him is an eyecore. 1720 DE FOX *Capt Singleton* xlii. (1840) 233, I found it was time to take upon me a little.

f. *trans.* See 16.

19 a. To undertake and perform, conduct, or discharge (a part, function, duty, service, or the like) See also PART sb 23

1411 *Rolls of Parli.* III, 650/1 A Loveday taken bytween the same parties by William Gascoigne Chief Justice of the forsaide Benche. 1566 [see PART sb 23 b]. 1574 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod Par Churches* 60 Each priest may take those parts of the service assigned to him from time to time. 1585 MARY LINSKILL *Last Son* iv. 58 Will you favour us by taking the tenor? 1889 *Cornhill Mag* Dec 623 The female parts in plays being taken by boys and men 1890 *Pictorial World* 15 May 616/1 She would take the grammar class at ten and the arithmetic class at eleven *Mod The* assistant master who takes duty also takes preparation. The canon who was taking residence that day.

b. Phr. To take pains, take trouble (also formerly take labour, toil, etc.): to take upon oneself and exercise these activities and qualities; to exercise care and diligence: see also PAIN sb 1 5, 6, TROUBLE sb.

13 *Cursor M* 4789 (Gott) Loke quilk of 30 sal take on hand For vs all take pis trauaile 1528 *Impeachment Wolsey* in *Furnivall Ballads from MSS.* I 360 Whooh hateis pis matyr so playnly declarid, or hathe the labowur Take. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* lxxxiii 26a Ye shall not nede to take the laboure. 1600 TOWNURN *Transf. Metamorph.* lv, But (Knight) belieue me, I have tane much tole 1794 MARQ. BUCKINGHAM in *14th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. v 489, I am sure you have taken every pains to do whatever you imagined might best for ward my wishes 1893 LIDDOON, *etc Life Pusey* I. xviii. 420 His unlimited capacity for taking trouble.

*** To adopt or assume as one's own.

20. To adopt as one's own (a part or side in a contest, controversy, etc.), to range oneself on, ally oneself with (a side or party); see PART sb. 23 c, PARTY sb. 5, SIDE sb.

c 1240, etc. [see PART sb. 23 c]. 1530 PALSGR. 750/1, I take ones parte, I holde with hym in a mater, *je prens partye*. 1606 G. W[OODCOCKE] *Hist Justice* xxxvi. 114 Shewed in derision to the people that had tooke part with him. 1751 ELIZA HEYWOOD *Betsy Thoughtless* II 199 To take the party, which would best become his honour and reputation. 1820 L HUNT *Indicator* No 15 (1822) I 118 No wonder that the Queen of France took part with the rebels against her husband.

b. *absol.* or *intr.* in same sense: to take against, to oppose; to take for, to support, back up, side with. *rare.* (See also take with, 75 d.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15312 And for Engliche mennes sake, Ayeyn be oughte we to take. 1770 FOOTE *Laine Lover* II Wks 1799 II 70 A wise man should well weigh which party to take for 1892 *Longin. Mag.* Mar. 558 'You are not taking against me?' he exclaimed suspiciously

21. To assume as if one's own, to appropriate or arrogate to oneself (credit, etc.); to assume as if granted, e.g. to take leave, liberty, etc. see also LIBERTY sb. 5 b. To take for granted: see 48

1545 LD. BERNERS *Pross* II. xxi 46 Wherefore this Kyng Iohan toke tyttel to make war. 1611 BRAUM & FR. *Philaster* 1.1, Kissing your white hand [Missress] I take leave. To thank your royal father. 1658 [see LIBERTY sb. 5 b]. 1667-77 *ELKHAM Resolves* I. xxxi. 53 Hamans thirst was Honoi Achitophel took the glory of his Counsel.

1820 *Examiner* No. 612. 7/1 We would take leave to recommend an alteration 1850 *Tail's Mag* XVII. 564/1 Voltaire took all sorts of liberties with his mother tongue 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleamings* Ser. 11. 93 He took credit to himself that her son remained stanch.

22. *Gram.* Of a word, clause, or sentence. To have by right or usage, either as part of itself or with it in construction (a particular inflexion, accent, case, mood, etc.) as the proper one.

1818 BLOMFIELD tr. *Matthias's Grk. Gram* I. 208 Verbs which are derived from compound adjectives, take the augment at the beginning *Ibid* 472 The following verbs take the genitive of the thing. 1860 GOODWIN *Grk Moods & Tenses* 220 Causal sentences regularly take the Indicative. 1876 KENNEDY *Publ. Sch. Lat Gram* § 20 All Declensions take the Ending in for Masc and Fem Nouns 1881 CHANDLER *Grk Accentuation* § 767 The following take the accent on the penultimate.

IV. Pregnant senses related to III., usually including a notion of choice, purpose, use, employment, treatment, or occupation.

* *Connoting choice.*

23. To pick out from a number either by chance, at random; or with intention, to select, choose.

c 1275 LAV. 1276 Ten busend chibtes took Gracia forbrichtes (c 1205 he ches ten busend cnichtes) 1382 WYCLIF 1 *Sau* xiv. 42 Saul seith, Leyeth lot betwix me and Jonathan my sone. And Jonathan is taken. 1535 COVTRDALE *rhid.*, Saul sayde: Cast the lot ouer me and my sonne Jonathan. So Jonathan was taken 1612 *Two Noble K* ii. 111 [0 *Peasant*] Thou wilt not goe along? *Are* Not yet, sir [P] Well, sir, take your owne time 1625 BACON *Ess.* *Ambition* (A1b) 225 Good Commanders in the Warres, must be taken, by they neuer so Ambitious 1742 FRANCIS tr *Flor. Sat.* i. iv. 31 Take me a man, at venture, from the crowd 1769 JOHNSON 29 Oct in *Boswell*, I'll take you five children from London, who shall cuff five Highland children.

** *Connoting purpose, use, employment.*

24. To adopt or choose in order to use in some way; to adopt in some capacity (const. as, for), hence, to employ for a purpose, to have recourse to, avail oneself of, proceed to use (a means or method); to seize (an opportunity, etc.). See also take day in Phrases below (67), ADVANTAGE sb. 5 b, MEASURE sb. 21, OCCASION sb. 1.

13. *Cursor M* 25177 For a reule his sal bou take. 1471 Sir J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* III. 15 Thy next terme I hope to take on [one] weye with hyr or other. 1483-4 *Act & Rich.* III. c 2 § 1 That suche exaccions afore this tyme takyn be take for no example to make suche or any lyke charge hereafter 1551 [see OCCASION sb. 1 x] 1579 FULKE *Heskyn's Parl* 316 He taketh times and occasions at his pleasure. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* iii. 1. 23 We should haue elsie desid' your good aduice In this dayes Councell but we'lle take to morrow 1667 DRYDEN tr *Martin Mar-all* iii. 1. If thou wilt have a foolish word to lard thy lean discourse with, take an English one 1686 tr. *Chardin's Coranet*, *Solymann* 121 He knew. how to take his Measures to the ruine of his Competitors. 1728 RAMSAY *Doungy Chist* iv. He wisely this white minute took, And flang his arms about her 1729 BE WADDINGTON in *Lardner's Vks.* (1838) I p. lxiii, You have certainly took a very proper and christian way with him. 1758 S. HAYWARD *Serm.* *Introd.* 11 What special methods could be taken to stem the tide of immorality? 1789 *Triumphs Fortitude* I. 101, I shall take the first opportunity of sending the books I promised 1820 *Examiner* No 614 39/1 That great genius is taken as the standard of perfection. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 118 We raised our sail, and took the gale that blew for Capri. 1890 *Blackw Mag* CXLVIII. 442/2 Every possible means is now taken to conceal the truth.

b. To take into use, to use, have recourse to (one's hands, a tool, weapon, etc.) for doing something. To take a stick (etc.) to, to use it to beat (a person, etc.). (Sometimes with mixture of sense 12.)

1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ* (1778) II 25, I took both hands to it. 1888 STEVENSON *Black Arrow* iv. 11 208 He had taken his belt to me, forsooth! 1889 'LEWIS CARROLL' *Sylvie & Bruno* iv. 53 'Take a stick to him!' shouted the Vice Warden.

c esp To take into use or employment, to have recourse to as a means of progression (a vehicle, ship, horse, one's limbs, etc.); to enter or mount for a journey or voyage. Often without article, as to take boat, coach, ship, etc.: see also take to (74 b), take horse (70 a); HEEL sb. 1 19, LEG sb. 2 b, WING sb. (Cf. 25.)

c 1450 [see 70 a] 1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 46 We toke our assys at the Mownte Syon, . . . and rode the same nyght to Bethlem 1530 PALSGR. 751/1, I take shyppre or the see, *je monte sur la mer*. Where toke theyshypping, *ou est ce qu'ils monterent sur la mer* 1576 [see Boat sb. 1 d]. 1654 tr *Scudery's Curia* Pol. 19 If the Duke of Guise had speedily taken post, and fled from Blois 1672 Sir C. LYTTELTON in *Hatton Corr.* (Camden) 86, I am just taking coach to give his RH Highnesse y^e parry bien after his late danger. 1721 DE FOX *Col. Jack* (1846) 199, I took the packet-boat, and came over to England 1844 *Fraser's Mag* XXX. 603/1 He takes ship for Ireland. 1885 'ANSTEV' *Tainted Venus* viii 95 I've a good mind to take the tram to the Archway. 1892 *Monthly Packet* Apr 44 They took train to London.

25. To gain the aid or help of (a place) by betaking oneself to it; to gain, reach, repair to, go into, enter (esp. for refuge or safety); to get into or on to = take to, 74 c Often in special phrases: see FIELD, GROUND, INN, LAND, REFUGE, SANCTUARY, SEA, WALL, WATER, etc.

c 1205 LAV. 7976 He droh in ane hælue & toc þan herberwe. 1305 *Cursor M* 11443 Þau toke þau gesting in þe tun 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 293 This yonge Prince, as seith the bok, With hem his herbergeage tok. 1430-40 *Lang. Bochas* ix. xxxii. (Bodl MS. 263) lf. 432/2 The ground Iake of wulful pouerte 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. vi. 38 Thou robed man of justice, take thy place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 165 ¶ 5 They took Post behind a great Morass 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 111 She curtsies, as she takes her chair. 1807-8 W. IRVING

Thei toke the toun with mychel spede. To saue her lyues. 1461 *Paston Lett* II. 52 The Duc of Excestre and therie of Pembrok aie floon and taken the mounteyns 1480 CAXTON *Chron. Eng.* cxxx. 155 They that myght take the bridge escaped. 1485 — *Paris & P.* 43/1 He took the ryuer wyth his hois 1512 *Act & Hen.* VIII. c 2 § 2 If any murderer hadde taken any Church or Churchyerd or murder. 1565 STAPLETON tr *Bede's Hist. Ch. Eng.* 169 Beinge vsyded with sykenesse he toke his bedde 1583 *Reg. Privy Coun.* *Scot* III 600 Constraining him to tak his hous for the safty of his lif 1618 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* (1620) 12 A cruell Beare, which forc'd him take a tree 1831 *Examiner* 443/2 Vipers occasionally take the water 1852 R. F. BURTON *Valcovry Valley Indus* v 61 *note*, The first falcon . . . caused the quarry to take the air. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abbey* v 364 But the right of asylum rendered the whole precinct a vast 'cave of Adullam' for all the distressed and discontented of the metropolis who deired, according to the phrase of the time, to 'take Westminster'. 1880 T. STEVENSON in *Engyel. Brit.* XI. 455 A harbour which may be easily taken and left in stormy weather.

b. To adopt and enter upon (a road, way, path, course, etc., *lit.* or *fig.*); to betake oneself to, begin to go along or by. sometimes with mixture of sense 'to choose, select' (23). See also COURSE sb. 11 b, 21, WAY sb.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17643 To ierusalem he tok þe strete. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* ii. 146 All him alane the way he taks. c 1380 Sir *Fernand* 3152 Pus othere toke þat cors an haste 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. viii. x With all his sped fra thene he take the gait a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Huon* xxi. 63, I counsell you to take the long way. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* i. l. 20 So many pathes, That which of them to take in diverse doubt they been 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg* iii 459 Please'd I am, no beaten Road to take. 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* vii. x, Which way must we take? 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist* (1876) I iii 115 Elizabeth had taken her line as to the Court of Rome. 1895 *Lav Times Rep.* LXXIII. 22/1 The court. left the parties to take their own course.

c. To take (a place or person) in (on) one's way, to touch at or visit in one's journey; to include in one's route

a 1622 R. LAYNE in Capt. Smith *Virginia* 1. 8, I . . . sent Pemissapan word I was going to Croatan, and tooke him in my way. 1676 *Wood Life* (O H S) II. 342 Wee went home and took Pershere in the way 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome*, *Maus* vi. 85 He did not take Rome in his way. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlv. Scott asked me to walk home with him, taking Ballanvines's printing office in our way.

*** *Connoting treatment.*

26. To proceed or begin to deal with or treat in some way or do something to; hence, to 'take in hand', 'tackle', deal with, treat.

See also take at *adonage* (ADVANTAGE sb. 5 c), take it easy (EASY b 4), take in turns (TURN sb.). (In quot 1671, to settle, adjust, make up = take up, 60 u.)

1523 [see ADVANTAGE sb. 5 c]. 1596 HARRINGTON *Metam.* *Ayas* (1814) 12 He will take a weak man at the vantage. 1607 TOPSELL *Four's* *Benais* 428 This disease . . . if it be taken in any time, it is easie to be holpen. 1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm. Collog* 62 They themselves will better take this difference among themselves. 1720 MRS. MAMLEY *Power of Love* (1741) 281 Being taken at such disadvantage; his Valour would have signifi'd little 1734 POPE *Ess. Man* iv. 227 Men in their loose unguarded hours they take, Not that themselves are wise, but others weak 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Inpr.* (1756) I. 169 The Business is to take the Distemper in its first Stage 1812 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 176 To fight two enemies at a time, rather than to take them by succession. 1896 *Lav Times* C 438/2 Admiralty Appeals with Assessors will be taken in Appeal Court I on Wednesday. 1896 *Daily News* 30 May 8/4, I shall not take physiology next year, but I shall give some teaching on the subject in the way of object lessons in hygiene.

b. To use, deal with, or treat (a name or word) in some way. To take in IDLE, in VAIN.

c 1300 ORMIN 4402 Take tu ne take noht wiþ skarn, Wiþ hæþing, ne wiþ idell þe name off ure Laferd Crist. c 1315 SHOREHAM iii of Honury þou schelt emme god. Take nauht bys name in ydelchepe. c 1386 [see IDLE b. 1 b].

c. To proceed to deal with mentally; to consider; to reckon. So to take into or under consideration, to proceed to consider (see CONSIDERATION 2 c). See also take together, 89 c.

c 1200 ORMIN 325 Tacc nu þias streon þatt tuss wass sibb Wiþ preostess & wiþ kingess. *Ibid.* 335, 339 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poessie* iii. xix. (Arb.) 236 For example ye may take these verses 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. 11. 197 He was a man, take him for all in all, I shall not look vpon his like againe a 1635 SIBBES *Confer. Christ & Mary* (1656) 66 Take a good Christian at the waist, he is better than another at the best 1747 W. HORSLEY *Fool* (1748) II 319 Take one Man with another now in Prison. 1820 *Examiner* No 615 51/1 If the Chamber were to take the petitions into its consideration 1836 BRANDE *Chem.* (1841) 138 Let us take a fresh-water lake as an example. 1892 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 516/1 This, taken with his secretaryship, left him but little leisure.

*** *Connoting occupation*

27. To proceed to occupy, enter on the occupation of (a place or position, *lit.* or *fig.*). See also CHAIR sb. 1 9, FLOOR sb. 1 4, GROUND sb. 11 c, PLACE sb. 13 b, 27, POST sb. 3 2, PRECEDENCE 3, 4, SEAT, STAND, etc.

c 1205 LAV. 7976 He droh in ane hælue & toc þan herberwe. a 1300 *Cursor M* 11443 Þau toke þau gesting in þe tun 1390 Gower *Conf.* III. 293 This yonge Prince, as seith the bok, With hem his herbergeage tok. 1430-40 *Lang. Bochas* ix. xxxii. (Bodl MS. 263) lf. 432/2 The ground Iake of wulful pouerte 1605 SHAKS. *Learn* ii. vi. 38 Thou robed man of justice, take thy place. 1711 Addison *Spect.* No 165 ¶ 5 They took Post behind a great Morass 1750 GRAY *Long Story* 111 She curtsies, as she takes her chair. 1807-8 W. IRVING

Salvage iv (1811) l. 71 The latter has taken his winter quarters in the corner room, opposite mine 1883 *FARGUS Cardinal Sin* xii. It was soon her turn to take the stage 1888 *Scottish Leader* 27 July 6/7. I took the chair at a meeting to promote the candidature of a Radical as a member for Parliament.

† b. *intr.* ? ellipt. for *take place*, to occur. *rare*. c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* iv 1534 (1562) And yf so be pat pes her-after take As alday happe after anger game

28 To use, occupy, use up, consume (so much material, space, time, energy, activity, etc.). = *take up*, 90 w (b). Sometimes nearly = 'need' or 'require'. Hence (*colloq.*) to require (a person or thing of so much capacity or ability) to do something.

To take (one's) time to allow oneself sufficient time (to do something), hence (sarcastically), to be 'quite long enough', i. e. too long to later

c1578 LINDSAY (Pittscoatie) *Chron Scot* (S T S) l. 257 This sheip tuk so mellik timber that scho waitit all the wadis in Fyfe. 1590 *Shaks Mids N* 1. 83 Take time to pause. c1720 Celia FINEAS *Diary* (1888) 239 At ye feete of the bed that took ye length of the roome 1773 *BARKLEY Hylas & Phil* l. 187 I 284 I will take time to solve your difficulty 1773 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp* s.v. *Lime*, Lime stone generally takes sixty hours in burning. 1858 *GLAVNY Good Every-day Bk* 1347 They take less room on than off 1860 *Field* 8 Mar. 354/1 Any ignoramus can construct a straight line, but it takes an engineer to make a curve. 1893 *Nat Observer*, Oct 547/2 The remainder of the Life will take two more volumes

b. A person is said to take a particular size in gloves, boots, collars, etc., implying that that is the size which fits.

1897 *FLO MARRVAT Blood Vampire* ii. [She] informed me the other day that her Mamma took nines in gloves.

29. To begin or start afresh after leaving off, or after some one else, to resume, = *take up*, 90 r, s. (Also *absol.*) To take the word, to begin to speak, esp. after or instead of some one else see *WORD sb.*

c1400 *Destr Troy* 147 Now turne to our tale, take here we lefte 1500 [see *WORD*] a 1547 *SURREY Bneid* iv. 144 Queene Juno then thus took her tale againe 1697 *DEN VIG Georg* iv. 219, I must forsake This Task, for others afterwards to take. 1845 *SCOTT Betrothed* xix, Eveline remained silent. The abbess took the word.

v. To obtain from a source, to derive.

30. To get, obtain, or derive by one's own act from some source (something material or non-material); to adopt, copy, 'borrow' (also *absol.*, quot 1493); to take example of, 'get' or 'learn' from some one (quot. 1544). See also *ENSAMPLE sb.* 2, b, *EXAMPLE sb.* 6 c.

c1200 *ORMIN* 14470, 3iff pu bisne takenn wilt Off bise twey-jenn brepre. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon* *Wace* (Rolls) 5273 Dre pousand pound yllke 3er Of alle be lond gedeied & tan. 13 *Cursor M.* 17288+175 Cott. (*insert*) To hrf inercy of synful men Ensamplum at him he toke c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Pro* 183 Rede it in his Almageste and take it there c1460 *FORTEUCE Ad & Lim Mon* x. (1885) 131 Pat we now seich how the kyng mye haue such liovelod, but first, off what comodites it may best be take. 1493 *Festivall* (1515) 145 b, [Luke] loket what Marke and Mathewe had wryten, and so toke at them 1544 *BALE Chron Sir J. Oldcastell in Harl Alisc* (Malh) l. 269 Of them [Annas & Caiaphas] onely laue ye taken it to iudge Chrystes members, as ye do 1606 G WOODCOCKE *Hist Justine* xxxi rot Schollers, when from him as their tutor had tane they practyse. 1732 *BARKLEY Alceph* iii § 9 The proportions of the three Grecian ordies were taken from the human body. 1766 *GOLDSM Vicar W* xvii. All the ladies of the continent would come over to take pattern from ours 1878 H H GRISB *Ombre* 8 The Frontispiece is taken from Seymour's 'Compleat Gamester'.

b. *spec.* To obtain from its natural source (e.g. stone from a quarry), to get; to pluck, gather (plants, a crop). Now *rare*

c1477 *CAXTON Jason* 121 b, And thenne she was boine into alle the Regyons of the world where she gadred and toke many herbes of dyuerse facons and condicions 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* ii xi. 46 Mines whereof are taken great quantity of stone 1844 *Jrnl R Agric Soc.* v. 1 174 In taking the crop reaping is universal.

31. To derive, 'draw' (origin, name, character, or some attribute or quality) from some source. *Const from*, *in*, *of*.

c1200 *ORMIN* 15310 Adam Off whamm I toci mi bodiglich c1205 *LAV* 20470 Brutaine hit was thaten of Brutun nom taken 13. *Cursor M.* 26 ilk a front takes fra he rote his kunde 1808 *He* pat toke of hir his flesch hang a tre par nailed to. 1439-50 tr *Hyden* (Rolls) II 255 Men of Assiria toke there name of Assur, men of Hebrewe of Heber 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iii. 1 (1883) 77 We were first formed and toke our begynnynge of the earth 1585 W WESSE *Eng Poetrie* (Arb) 56 Ryme, taken from the Greeke worde *Poëion*. 1660 *BLOOMER Archt* A. J. The Columns called Dorique, taking beginning of Dorus, Prince of Achaia and Peloponnesus 1777 *Sir W. Jones Ess* 1. Poems, etc. (1777) 186 The Turk took their numbers, and their taste for poetry from the Persians 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xxi. IV 776 No English title had ever before been taken from a place of battle lying within a foreign territory.

† b. To infer, deduce, to obtain as a result.

c1380 *WYCLIF Wks* (1880) 343 But how shulde men take of pus to roune wip prestis & pus to be assolied? c1397 CHAUCER *Astrol.* ii. § 25 Adde thanne thilke declination to the altitude of the sonne at noon and tak ther the beueides of aries & libra & thin Equinoxial. c1449 *PROCK Repr* 54 Of which .text they taken that whoeuer is a person of Saluacion schal soone understonde the trewe meynynge of Holi Scripture.

32. To get as a result or product by some special

process. a. To get (information, evidence, etc.), or ascertain (a fact), by inquiry, questioning, examination, or the like; also *transf.* to perform or carry on (an examination or the like) in order to ascertain something (cf. 52).

1460 *Rolls of Paill* v 388/1 By Inquisitions tane upon ychone of the same Wyrtes 1512-12 *Act 3 Hen VIII* c. 27 Preamble, An intruse Inquysicion taken before your Mache-toure in the said Countie 1583 *STOCKER Cw* *Warres Lowe* C 1 68 b, Information which was taken by the Inquisitors here aboutes 1596 *SHAKS* i *Hen IV* v. 1 133 Let vs take a muster speedily 1600 in *Shaks Cent Praise* (1879) 35 The examination of St Gelly merick Knight taken the xvijth of Februarij, 1600. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg Georg* iv 626 Himself their Herd-man, on the middle Mount, Takes of his musters d Flocks a just Account. 1705 *Lond Gaz* No. 4730/5 The King took a Review of the Forces 1768 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* III i. 59 A commission of assise, directed to the judges and clerk of assise, to take assises, that is, to take the verdict of a peculiar species of jury called an assise *Ibid* vii 101 [the judge] takes information by hearing advocates on both sides, and thereupon forms his interlocutory decree or definitive sentence at his own discretion 1817 *MAR. EDGEWORTH Harriington* (1832) 121 He hastened down to the country to take the sense of his constituents. 1863 H COX *Insitt* iii, vii 698 He never disposes of any important preferences without taking the pleasure of the Crown. 1890 *Cornhill Mag.* Sept 270 Tests are taken to see if the cable has sustained any damage. 1893 *National Observer* 7 Oct. 524/1 A Bill on which it dare not take the country's opinion.

b To get or ascertain by measurement or scientific observation, also *transf.* to make, perform (a measurement, an observation). See also *MEASURE sb.* 2 c, 3 a.

c1430 [see *MEASURE sb.* 2 c]. c1470 *HENRYSON Mor. Fab* x (*For & Wolf*) v. Bot Astrolab, Quadrant, and Almanak. The moving of the heuin this Tod can tak. 1579 *Gossow Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 38 The height of Heauen is taken by the staffe 1598 *PHILIP tr Linschoten* i xcii 170/1 Taking the hight of the Sunne, we found ourselves to be under 37 degrees. 1622 *MASSINGER Vig Mart* iii ii, Misset taking the length of my foot, it boots not me to sue for life. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i 1 122 For he by Geometrick Scale Could take the Sire of Pot of Ale 1697 *COLLIER Ess Mor Subj* i (1703) 111 The Taylor should take measure of their quality as well as of their limbs. 1847 *TENNISON Princ* iii 153 That afternoon the Princess rode to take the dip of certain stuta to the North 1887 *WESTALL Capt Trifalgar* xviii. 236 Isn't it about time for taking the sun? It is four days since we knew our position 1900 *LUCKES Gen Nursing* xii. (ed. 2) 147 The temperature has to be taken every hour *Mod* The weather was too cloudy to take any observations

† c. To measure off (a length or distance). *Obs* 1660 *BARROW Euclid* i. u Schol, The line AG might be taken with a pair of compasses. 1669 *STURMY Mariner's Mag* i 11 32 Take with your Compasses the Line C. 1831 *BREWSTER Optics* iv 38 From a scale on which him is 1 500, take in the compasses '1'.

33. a To obtain in writing, write down, make (notes, a copy, etc.); to write down (spoken words), report in writing (a speech, etc.).

1597-1875 [see *NOTE sb.* 3 b]. 1601 *SHAKS All's Well* iv. 11 130 His confession is taken, and it shall be read to his face 1653 H COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav* xv 48 Taking an inventory of this pizee 1708 in *Burlton's Diary* (1828) III. 93 His Majesty sent for Mr Rushworth, the Clerk, whom he observed to take his speech in character. 1722 F I *Shortland* p vi, 'Is by Short-hand that all Speeches, Homilies, Tryals, Sermons, &c are taken. a 1732 *BURNET Own Time* ann 1672 (1823) i 538 He would not let me take a copy of it. 1732 *BARKLEY Alceph* iv. § 1 To stand by, . and take notes of all that passeth 1776 *Trial of Nuncio* 22/1 The Monshy took the copy by my directions. 1883 M D CHALMERS *Local Gov* iii 41 Minutes of the meeting must be taken. 1901 S PAGET *Men Sir J Paget* iii. (ed. 2) 61 He had no clinical clerks, and his cases were not taken

b. To obtain by drawing, delineating, etc.; to make, execute (a figure or picture, now esp. a photograph, of some object), also *transf.* to obtain or make a figure or picture of, to portray; now esp. to photograph. Also (*colloq*) *intr* for *pass.* (with qualifying adv) of a person: To be a (good or bad) subject for photographing.

1607 *TORSELL Four-f Beasts* 157 Another picture which he took by another of these Cats in the possession of the Duke of Savony. 1664 *WOOD Life*, etc. (O. H S) II 20, I went to the castle [Bampton] and took the ruins thereof 1751 T HOLLIS in *Leit Lit Men* (Camden) 379 A Scheme for taking and publishing the Antiquities existing at Athens. 1766 *GOLDSM Vic* iv xvi, A himner, who travelled the country, and took likenesses for fifteen shillings a head 1789 Mrs Piozzi *Journ. France* i. 150 Her portrait will not be found difficult to take 1859 *REVEGE Britany* 48 Mr. Taylor took the view three times before he quite satisfied himself as to the quality of the negative. 1889 *MALLOCK Enchanted Isl* 209, I took a photograph of their church. 1889 *BLANCHE HOWARD Open Door* ix. 145 'The photographer sports a woman 'takes' better standing. 1899 F V KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xxviii 320, I wished for my camera, for never was there a better chance of 'taking' one of these animals. *Mod* A snap shot taken by an amateur.

VI. To take something given or offered; to receive, accept, exact, and related senses.

* To receive what is given or bestowed

34. To receive, get (something given, bestowed, or administered), to have conferred upon one (*spec* a sacrament, office, order of merit, degree, etc.), to win, or receive as won (a prize, reward), to gain, acquire (experience, etc.); see also to take success, s.v. *SUCCESS*. Also *absol.*

c1200 *ORMIN* 5378 Forri to takenn haele att humm Off whillec untrummesse. 13. *Cursor M.* 12755 (Gott.) In

water baptist he alle pa Pat come til him baptim to ta c1375 *Ibid* 19531 (Fairf) Simon . toke be sacrament of hali kirk 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* vii 8 Eche that axith, takith — i *Cor* xi. 24 For the Lord Ihesu took breed and brak, and seide, Take 3e and ete 3e c1435 *Torr Portugal* 2168 And ye now will liston a stound How he toke aimes of kyng Calomond [cf. *ARM sb.* 15] c1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 542a Par he toke tonnie biade c1450 tr *De Imitatione* iii. lix 250 It is more blessed to gyue than take. 1677 *MORVSON Itin.* i 29 In the house where the Doctors, and other Graduates take their degrees 1689 T R *View Govt Europe* 74 The Nations round about submitted and took Laws from him 1766 *ENTWICK London* IV 31 The will is to be proved, and administration is to be taken 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr* iv xvi, Knighthood he took of Douglas's sword 1888 Mrs H WARD *R Elsmere* iv 50, I don't feel as if I should ever take orders

b To receive (something inflicted); to have (something) done to one; to suffer, undergo, submit to.

c1200 *ORMIN* Pief 90 Patt he toc dæp o rode. 1303 R BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12626 God graunte vs grace, for oure synne swyche penaunce [to] take, Pat we be neuer more a-tyent 13 [see *PENANCE sb.* 2] a 1445 *Cursor M.* 16290 (11m) Wip his hond a buffet he 3af ihesus ful sore . 'take pat to teche be lore'. 1485 *CAXTON Chas Gt* 220 To the ende that they should not take deth that day 1581 *RICH Farewell* (Shaks Soc) 212, I will not see her take a nianifest wrong. 1663 *BUTLER Hud* i. 11 947 He took the Blow upon his Arm. 1748 G WHITE *Serm* (MS), He had more rather take, than do, wrong. 1869 *FREEMAN Norm. Conq* III. xii 162 The mere senseless love of giving and taking blows without an object 1879 *MISS YONGE Camoes* Ser iv. iii 39 He professed himself ready to take his trial.

c. To receive (something said to one); to receive information of, to hear; in *imper.* often = 'let me tell you'. Somewhat arch.

1595 *SHAKS John* i. 1 27 Then take my Kings defiance from my mouth 1596 — *Tam Shr* i. 1 191 Take this of me, Kate of my consolation, My selfe am moud'd to woo thee for my wife 1609 *HYWOOD Brit Troy* xii. lix, After they had toke and given the Time of Day. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1570 Then take the word in brief, Samson is dead 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr* v. xxvi, Take our defiance loud and high 1846 W E FORSTER in *Red Life* i vi 186 'The fact is, they will soon wear nothing. There; take that'

35 To enter into the enjoyment of (pleasure, recreation, rest, or the like) See also *EASE sb.* 2, *NAP sb.* 2 b (cf 13)

13 *Cursor M.* 6317 (Gott.) Pat niht he 3ede and tok his rest c1350 *Vill Palmer* 2488 [Pei] lynch him homward fast. & token redit here rest 1530 *PALSGR* 749/2 I take my rest 1549 *LAMPR Serm. Ploughers* (Arb) 38 In the meane tyme the Prelates take theyr pleasures 1597 *BEARD Theatre God's Judgem* (1612) 328 Before any other should take tast thereof 1754 Mrs LYNCH *Fell. Quix* i. 1, Sometimes he took the diversion of hunting 1779 *Mirror* No 60 One of the company proposed that they should take a game at cards 1807 Mrs RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* x. 108 So perforce I took holiday

** To receive what is due or owing; to exact.

36. To receive or get in payment, as wages, etc., or by way of charge or exaction as a fine, tribute; sometimes with connotation 'accept' (cf. 39), or 'charge, exact, demand' (cf. 37, 38).

c1300 *Cursor M.* 1685 'Tas', he said, 'your penis here A felun folk er yee'. 13. *Ibid* 2048 Agains will I lent my thing, And quilum tok par-for okeryng 1497-8 *Ref. St Mary at Hill* 68 Also for a carpenter iij dayes takynge vj d & his mete a day 1498 *CAXTON Sommes of Aymon* ix. 216 Strange knyghtes that were come vnto hym to take wages. 1579 *LYV Euphues* (Arb) 133 This olde miser asking of Aristippus what he would take to teach and bring vp his sonne 1684 *Contempr. State Man* i. vi (1699) 64 What would he now take for all the Honours of this World 1708 in *Picton Lpool Minic Rec.* (1886) II. 83 For takinge greater interest, than by law is allow'd. 1842 *BROWNING Plat Paper* ix, A thousand guilders! Come, take fifty l 1896 *Act* 59 & 60 *Vic* c 59 § 2 (b), Provided always . that no money for admission be taken at the doors.

37. To exact (satisfaction or reparation) for an offence; hence, to execute, inflict (vengeance, revenge; + punishment, + justice) *Const. on*, + *of*.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 5862 Pat suerd upon has tak na wrak *Ibid*. 6094 O pam mi wengence sal i take c1330 R BRUNNE *Chon Wace* (Rolls) 202 Whan God took wreche of Kaymes synne 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* ii v (1883) 68, I wold take vengeance and turment the. 1533 *BELDENEN Lwy* i ix (S T S). 52 Pat he mycht Iustlie tak punycioun of all be Albane pepill. 1607 *TORSELL Four-f Beasts* (1658) 127 His fellows take punishment of him, and fall on him, biting and rending his skin. 1633 [see *REVENGE sb.* 4] a 1774 *GOLDSM. tr. Scarron's Com Romance* (1775) II 128 The counsellor.. had need of all his good sense to prevent him from taking immediate justice on a man, who ought to injure him so capially 1779 *FORREST N Guinea* 373 To take satisfaction for the death of Fakymolano's brother at Ramis

† 38. To receive, exact, or accept (a promise, engagement, oath, or the like), hence, to administer or witness (an oath). To take an oath of, To take (any one) sworn - see *OATH sb.* 1, *SWORN ppl* a. c1450, 1593, 1599 [see *OATH sb.* 1] 1560 *DAUS tr Sledand's Comm.* 55 b, Then began he to take stipulation of them. a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* ann 1672 (1823) i 538 He took a solemn engagement of her, that, if scruples should arise in her mind, she should let him know them. 1833 *Act* 3 & 4 *Will II*, c 74 § 82 [He] shall be competent to take the acknowledgment of any married woman whosoever she may reside 1873 *Act* 36 & 37 *Vic* c. 66 § 84 Commissioners to take oaths and affidavits in the Supreme Court

*** To accept.

39. To receive (something offered), not to refuse or reject; to receive willingly, to accept.

c 1200 ORMIN 4828 31ff batt we takenn blipeli3 Att Godd all batt iss sellbe c 1330 *Amis & Amil* 1112 Y schal for the bataille c 1400 *Pymer* (1895) 50 Take ouie pteier, & take be meici of þi pteice asoille hem þat þen boundun wip be cheyne of synnes c 1500 in C. Tice-Martin *Chanc Proc* 15th C (1904) 3 10 thetenth that she should not be taken to bayle, but kept still in pisonne c 1534 More *11eat Passion Wks*, 1281/1 Such as wil take the benefite c 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent* iii 1 200 Take no repulse, what euer she doth say. c 1697 in *N & Q* 10th Ser (1908) IX 378/2 There was not one of the House of Commons but would take a biibe c 1837 DICKIN *as Pickw* ii, Gentleman says he'll not detain you a moiment, sir, but he can take no denial c 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlii, She held out her hand with so frank and winning a grace, that Osborne could not but take it. c 1904 STANLEY WEYMAN *Abdoss of Vlaye* iii, There's a party iinging at the gate, my lord, and — and won't take no!

b Of a female animal. To admit (the male) See also *take horse* in Phrases, 70 c.

1577 [see 90c] 1599 BROWN *Compl Farmer* 65 Neither can they suckle their young, till they have taken buck. c 1845 *York R. Agric Soc.* vi, 1 363, I set down the Ewes as they would take the lam. c 1864 *Ibid* XXV 1 254 The number of hours during which they take the bull varies from 24 to 48

c Of fish (with mixture of sense 2 b) To seize (the bait) Also *absol.*

1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* vi, 205 They take admirably, but we have only clooked pms for hooks, and cannot catch many. c 1867 F FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 162 Sometimes fish rise quickly and take quickly. c 1889 MAS E KENNARD *Landing a Prize* III. 1 6 Fish always take best after 1am

40. To accept (a wager, or the person who offers to lay the wager). So also in reference to a proposal, etc.: see also *take any one at his word*.

1602 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* 49, I take you, sayd one or two, and the wager being layd, aware they went. c 1739 Dr For *Cruise* (1840) II xii 268, I was for taking him at that proposal c 1850 *Laid's Mag* XVII 678/2 I'll take ten to one on it. c 1890 *Field* 24 May 757/1, 800 to 100 was taken about him c 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Flag* I vi 123 He bet me a sovereign I took him.

b. To take one's death (upon a thing) to stake one's life upon it

1553 BECON *Reliquies Rome* (1563) 59 He took his death thereon, that he was neuer guilty c 1593 SHAKS, *a Hen VI*, ii, 90, I will take my death, I neuer meant him any ill

41. To accept and act upon (advice, a hint, warning, etc.).

c 1300 St *Margarete* 136 þi maide seide .gop fram me anon, I anoper conseil ich haue itake, ich forsake þou echon. c 1400 *Destir*, *Troy* 1886 The toiers full tite token his 1cde c 1605 [see ADVISE] 5 1605 *SHAKS Temp* ii 1 288 They'll take suggestion, as a Cat lapes milke c 1611 [see HINT] 5b, 1 1718 LADY M W MONTAGU *Let to Lady Kitch* to Oct, They took the first hint of their dies from a far sheep newly ruddled. c 1877 MISS YONGE *Cameos* Ser. iii xxiv 363 Would that France had taken to itself the teaching! c 1894 *Punch* 29 Oct. 196/2 [He] begged others to take warning by his fate c 1899 *Tit-Bits* 28 Oct. 109/2 'Come along, dear, take your call,' said he, pulling back the heavy curtains

b. To accept as true or correct; to believe (something told to one). (Cf. 34 c.) Also, to accept mistakenly as trustworthy, to be deceived by (quot. 1728) of *take in*, 82 c

c 1200 ORMIN 2824 Forr batt tu toc wip throwbe þatt word. c 1587 in W. M. WILLIAMS *Ann Founders* C (1867) 69 He givings his fayth promyse to Mr Alderman Mr. Alderman took his worde, and rose, and went his ways. c 1605 SHAKS *Leary* iv 1 144, I would not take this from report c 1622 MASSINGER *Ving Mart* ii 1, We have not been idle, take it upon my word c 1728 ELIZA HEYWOOD tr. *Mme de Gomez's Belle A* (1732) II 122 The King seeing that they had took the Feint, said at Night, Ghent is invested, and we must go anon to raise the Siege. c 1889 PHILLIPS & WILLS *Fatal Phryne* II iii. 76 You may take it from me that the pot means what it says

42. To accept with the mind or will in some specified way (*well, ill, in earnest*, etc.). See also *to take to heart* (HEAT sb 44), *take in good* (etc.) *part* (PART sb. 26 b), *take in SCORN*, *take in SNUFF*.

c 1200 ORMIN 7390 Biforenn þa batt takenn all Onn hæpning þatt we spellenn c 1300 *Cursor M* 4619 Nal, sir, tas noight in despite *Ibid* 16396 Quen [Pilate] sagh þat al his soigne þai tok it al to ill c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T* 342 To hym that taketh it in pacience. c 1450 St *Cuthbert* (Suites) 1049 þir wordes cutlibert wysely toke c 1530 PALSGR 747/1, I take a thyng a mysse, *je mespres* c 1553 LATIMER *Serm.*, on *Twelfth Day* (1635) 293b, There is a common saying amongst us, 'Every thing is (say they) as it is taken, which indeed is not so for every thing is as it is, howsoever it be taken c 1577 B GOOGL *Heresbach's Husb* iv (1586) 182b, They take it ill, and presently leaue working c 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famiye of Loue* B, I take this brief .. answer in good part c 1671 LADY MARY BERTIL in *12th Rep Hist MSS. Comm* App. v 22, I take it very ill that none of my nephews would draw mee c 1738 MORGAN *Algiers* I. Pref. 26 Multitudes of People .. would take it in excessive Dudgeon to be thought unfashionable c 1758 JOHNSON *Let to Miss Porter* i Mar, I shall take it very kindly if you write to me. c 1872 BLACK *Adv Phaeton* x 145 The Lieutenant took the matter very coolly. c 1888 Mrs J K SPENDER *Kept Secret* III 1 15, I did not mean you to take me in earnest

b. To accept without objection, opposition, or resentment; to be content with, to put up with, tolerate, 'stand'.

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx. vi 805 Ye shalle take the wo with the wele, and take hit in pacience, and thanke god of hit c 1535 COVERDALE *2 Kings* xiv 10 Take the praye, and byde at home c 1595 MAYNARD *Drake's Voy* (Hakl Soc) x8 He resolved to depart, and to take the winde as God sent

it c 1779 R CUMBERLAND in *Lett Lit. Men* (Camden) 470, I take events as they fall without murmur or complaint c 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* v 1 p 38, I had the good sense to take things as I found them c 1896 WILLIS in *Law Times Rep* LXXIII 689/1 If he does not conform to their law, lie must take the consequences

43. To face and attempt to get over, through, up, etc. (something that presents itself in one's way), or actually to do so, to clear (an obstacle, as a fence, ditch, wave, spruce, etc.); to mount (a slope), get round (a corner), clear (the points on a railway line), etc.

1599 TOMSON *Calvin's Serm* Tim 912/2 To take hedge and ditch, and go on forwards through brambles and briars. c 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iv 1, I look about, and neigh, take hedge and ditch c 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch* *Frul.* I 139/2 The tendency to fiction in passing round curves, and the difficulty of taking the points c 1843 R J GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* xxxi 428 He is able to run up, taking two of the large stone stair steps at each spring c 1859 GRO ELIOT *A Bede* xi, Nothing like 'taking' a few bushes and ditches for exorcising a demon c 1864 *Good Words* 628/1 His pony 'takes timber' without asking a question. c 1892 *Graphic* 9 Apr 467/1 The proper course to steer is for Claven Cottage Point, which can be taken rather closely

**** To admit, absorb, include.

44. a. To admit, let in; to receive something fitted into it (quot. 1793) = *take in*, 82 a.

1674 tr *Martinez's Voy Northern C* 27 A small hole in the Keel, which took a little water. c 1793 SMCATON *Edystone L.* § 244 The cavities cut on the under side to take the upper half of each cube. c 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* Mai. 371 The *Anonyma*. several times took more water than we liked.

b To absorb or become impregnated with (something detrimental, as moisture); to be affected injuriously by; to contract (disease, infection, injury, etc.); to fall into (a fit or trance) See also AIR sb. 11, COED sb. 4, 2, b, WIND.

1513 *Cursor M* 23889 (Gott) Of nakedhede quen i toke [Cott drogh] ham 3e gaf me clesing wad to waim c 1587 *in visa Hagden* (Rolls) I. 109 Pat be water takeþ no defoul, but is clesne i now [etc.], c 1543 *Act 5 Hen VIII*, c 4 § 1 (3) If the same Woisted .. taketh any Wet, incontinent it will shew spotty and foul c 1550 PALSGR 747/2, I take colde, *je me mouïs* c 1547 *Reg. Frim Council Scot* I. 78 Persons that takis sickness in our Sovereane Ladyis army. c 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 2 Hen IV, v 1 85 As men take diseases, one of another. c 1639 N N *De Bosg's Compl.* *Woman* i, 22 I hat lampe of the Romyns, which went out as ynone as it tooke Ane c 1722 HARNET *Collect* (O H S) III 301 The Book hath taken wet, and the Letters are hardly visible c 1854 *Frul. R. Agric Soc* XXV ii. 559 Both sheep took the disease. c 1885 MISS LYNN LINTON *Chir Kirkl* III. x 309 A man who takes all the epidemics afloat

c. To absorb, contract, become impregnated with (a dye, colour, quality, salt, etc.); to receive, become affected by (an impression, a polish, or the like).

1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 354 His tender cheeke receiveth her soft hands print, As apt as new faine snow takes any dint c 1601 HOLLAND *Phryne* xxxv vi, It will take colour and be marked very well. c 1624 Sir W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* ii (1704) 264/1 No Flesh in the Indies will take Salt c 1697 COLLIER *Ess Mor Subj.* ii. (1703) 122 To see the cheeke take the dye of the passions thus naturally c 1727 A HAMILTON *New Acc. E Ind* I xxii 260 The Flesh was not so savoury .. nor would it take Salt kindly c 1865 *Reader* x Apr 371/2 It takes dyes admirably—much better than cotton c 1877 W. R. COOPER *Egypt Obelisks* i. (1878) 3 A granite, or hard sandstone, capable of taking a high polish.

d. *absol.* or *intr.* To become affected in the required or desired way: in various applications, as; to catch fire, kindle; to become coated or impregnated with something; to become inoculated; to become frozen; to catch the wind

1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, ii. 1 55, I can take, and Pistols cocke is vp, And flashing fire will follow. c 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* *P. Printing* xxiv. 70 He trys if his Balls will take, that is, if he finds the Inck sticks to it equally all about .. it takes c 1793 *Regal Rambler*, or, *Deant in Lond.* 40 Our hero laid in a phlogrus of fresh fuel, ready to touch and take like phosphorus. c 1846 DICKENS *Crischet on Heath* 30 Vaccinated just six weeks ago—'I took very fine fly l' c 1890 WHITELEGGE *Hygiene* xii 264 Many [people] 'take' readily within five years [of vaccination].

† 45 *trans.* To include, comprise, to contain: = *take in*, 82 k *Obs.*

c 1200 ORMIN 15076 þa fetless tokenn, se3þþ Goddspell, Twinte mett, oþer þranne c 1637 B. JONSON *Hymn on Nativity* ii, He whom the whole world could not take, Was now laid in a manger

b. Of water: To take (one) up to (the ankles, knees, shoulders), over (the head), to submerge (one) to that depth. Now *Sc.*

1654 Z COKE *Logick* To Reader, Truths that before delug'd you, will now take you but up to the Anckles c 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxx, Mountain torrents, some of which took the soldiers up to the knees c 1878 SAXON *Gallowayman Gossip* 15 The sea took him abune the knees *Mod. Sc* There's a deep hole there, that will take a man over the head

VII. Senses related to VI, denoting intellectual action

* To apprehend mentally, to conceive, understand, consider.

46. To receive and hold with the intellect; to grasp mentally, apprehend, comprehend, understand = *take in*, 82 l. (Now only in reference to the meaning of words.)

1382a WYCLIF *John* i 5 And the list schyneth in deiknessis, and deiknessis taken (1388 comprehendiden) not i c 1450 St *Cuthbert* (Suites) 4656 Goddis wisdome þat none may take [L *incomprehensibilis*] c 1551 ROBINSON tr. *More's Utopia* ii (1895) 214 Thys kynde of learninge they toke so muche the souner c 1666 *Perry's Diary* 30 July, The girl do take musick mighty readily c 1737 BRACKEN *Journey Impr* (1757) II 278 The Reader will easily take the Meaning c 1860 THACKERAY *Round Papers* i (1869) 170 You take the allegory? Novels are sweets c 1893 *National Observer* 11 Mar 413/2 An audience quick to take his points

b *transf* 'To apprehend the meaning of, understand (a person, i.e. what he says).

c 1513 DOUGLAS *Amis* i. Prol 318 Quha takis me nocht, go quhair thai haue ado c 1622 DACON *Iloly War Wks* 1879 I 525/2 You take me right, Eupolis. c 1709 J. STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com Wks* (1709) 350 Do you take me Sir? c 1810 CRABBE *Bought* x iii Wks 183; III 280, I spoke my thought—you take me—what I think. c 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts* (1884) 219, I am not in this affair for him You take me?

47. a With *adv* or *advb. phr.* To understand or apprehend in a specified way. Also with person as obj In quot a 1300, 'to understand to be meant' cf. 48 b

c 1300 *Cursor M* 1379 [Gott] Þe fader in cedre þou sal take, A tre of heght, þat has na make c 1311 *Ibid* 28974 Chastying o flex[e]s foule fald to tak In praiser, fasting, wand, and wak c 1460 R. Ros *La Belle Dame* 582 And so must he be take in every place. c 1554 *Bk Com Prayer, Communion* (ad *fr.*), Leste yet the same kneeling myghte be thought or taken otherwyse. c 1624 tr *Perkins' Prof Bh* viii § 522 So was the law taken in Anno 4 H 3 c 1665 BUNYAN *Holy Crite* 164, I the rather take it thus, Because [etc.] c 1721 BRADLEY *Philos Acc Wks Nat.* 155 If we take the Story of it right

† b. With *simple compl.* To understand as, suppose to be, consider as. = *take for*, 48, also, to understand to mean = 48 b. *Obs.*

c 13 *Cursor M* 28121 (Cott) And titter wald i lesying make þan man my woide vn-tieu to take c 1400 *Apol. Loll* 35 þo hors of God hei i tane þe congregacoun of feipful men. c 1538 *Treat Bps Rome Supremacy* i, In times past the Bish-op of Constantinople tooke himself highest of all bishops c 1660 MILTON *Free Commu Wks*, 1851 V. 421 They took themselves not bound by the Light of Natme or Religion to any former Covenant c 1709 STI 115 *Tailer* No. x p. 9, I take myself oblig'd in Honour to go on

c With *dependent clause* To suppose, apprehend, assume as a fact, be of opinion (*that* .) Usually *take it*

c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 460 Cristenmen taken ouer þat petre was cristis viker, & syde hym in maner of lif. c 1429 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 346/1 So take that the saide Cominales been no Cominales, corporal c 1538 AUDICIV in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 249, I take it that your lordshipp ys at appoynt for me to have it. c 1566 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* i. 1 63, I take it your owne busines calls on you. c 1603 — *Meas for M* iv. ii. 110 As I take it, it is almost day. c 1624 tr *Perkins' Prof. Bh* v. § 354, It is commonly taken, that if a wife run away from her husband shee shall loose her dower. c 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 93 ¶ 4 Within this Height I take it, that all the fighting Men of Great Britan are comprehended c 1824 TENNYSON *Edmund Morris* 43, I take it, God made the woman for the man, And for the good and increase of the world c 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 118/2 The learned counsel might take it that this court overruled the objection.

d. With *inf.* To understand, consider, suppose, imagine, assume (*to be or to do something*)

c 1548 UDALL *Eramm. Par. John* 16 b, Men took him to be mine inferiour c 1663 BUTLER *Hud* i 1 889 For Men he [the Bear] always took to be His Friends, and Dogs the Enemy. c 1677 BARROW *Serm* Wks. 1216 III. 72 He that taketh himself to have enough, what doth he need? c 1719 Dr For *Cruise* (1840) II vi 151, I take that man to be a penitent c 1878 HUXLEY *Physogr.* 63 It may be taken roughly to represent one inch of rain.

48. To take for a To suppose to be, consider as, often, with implication of error, to suppose to be (what it is not), to mistake for; also † to esteem or repute as (*obs* cf 49); to assume to be *Take for granted* = see GRANTED 2 b.

c 1435 Torr *Portugal* 1333 Gret lordys. for a doughty knyght hym tase c 1514 COKE *Lorell's B* 3 A man wolde take hym for a shrew I trowe. c 1759 GOSWON *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 65, I am not so childlike to take enery bushe for a monster c 1807 TOSELL *Fourf Beasts* (1658) 388 We will take it for granted that it pertained not to that rank or order c 1832 LYTTON *Trav* ix. 396 An Eagle taking his bald pate for a white rocke, let a shell-fish fall on it c 1863 TATE *Juvenal* xv 78 So soft his Thresses You'd doubt his Sex, and take him for a Girl. c 1772 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 289 ¶ 2, I have been sometimes taken for a Parish Sexton. c 1885 STEVENSON *Master of B* x 267 Do you take me for a fool?

b. To understand to mean, to interpret as. Now *rare* or *Obs.* † In quot c 1200, 1340 in converse sense = To reckon or count as, to include in the meaning of (*obs.*).

c 1200 ORMIN 19029 Tacc nu þe sawle forr þatt mann þatt cumeþ þe to manne c 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Cons.* 2818 Alle þir four stedes, for helle þai may alle be tane. Of wilk four purgatorye as aue. c 1596 HARRINGTON *Mitum Ajax* (1814) 24 Which word many of the simple hearers and readers take for a precious stone c 1684 J P *Trambresarsars Art Physic* iii. 95 Generally the Word Apostome is taken for any Tumor which is pieternatural. c 1697 EVERLYN *Architects* Minc. Writ (1825) 379 Otherwhiles it [the astragal] again is taken for the hoop, cincture or collar next the hypochondrium

49 To regard, consider, hold, esteem (as); to estimate, reckon (at so much).

1531—A *Act 23 Hen VIII*, c. 3 That any Utlarie pleded

or alleged... shall be taken but as void plee. 1534 WHITTIN-
ton *Indies Offices* 1 (1540) 49 He was take as a gret and a
famous man 1605 CAMDEN *Rem* 36 This is to be take as
a granted vertie 1820 *Examiner* No. 620 130/2 We are to
take the word *liberal* as a piece of irony. 1893 *Eng*
Illustr. Mag. X 310/2 An average length of stroke may
be taken at about six yards.

† b. *pa. pple.* (with qualifying adv.) Reputed,
esteemed. *Obs*

1518 in *Ld Berners Frons* (1812) Pref 17 Sir John Style
well beloued and well takyn in thes partes 1526 TIN-
DALE *Rom* xvi 7 Andronicus and Junia my cosyns
which are wele taken amonge the apostles 1535 COVERDALE
Judith xvi 22 Judith was right honorably taken in all the
londe of Israel 1597-8 BACON *Ess*, *Followers & Fr* (Arb)
34 A thing cuile, and well taken euen in Monarchies.

* To conceive and exercise

50. To begin to have or be affected by (a feeling
or state of mind); to conceive, hence, to experi-
ence, entertain, feel (*delight, pleasure, pride*, etc.).
See also DELIGHT sb 1b, FRIGHT sb 1, HUFF sb 2b,
INTEREST sb 7, OFFENCE sb 5c, PLEASURE sb 5f,
PRIDE sb 4, UMBRAGE, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 1958 Paitt tati Farisewishe folle Strang
wraþpe takenn haffde a 1300 *Cursor M* 448 Agains him
(God) he tok a pride. 1390- [see OFFENCE sb 5c] 1390
GOWER *Conf* II 100 Whereof the king gret hevynesse Hath
take 1470-85 MAIORY *Arthur* iv. 119 Take none hevyn-
nesse, said Merlyn *Ibid* vi xv. 207 She tok suche sorow
that she dyed 1525 COVERDALE *Ezek* xxxvi 31 Ye shal
take displeasure at youre owne selues, by reason of youre
synnes and abhominacions a 1553 [see GRIEF sb 4b] 1694
Acc Sea Late Voy Intro 6 Upon some disgust taken at
his Master. 1773 *Life N Froude* 15 Persons to whom
I had taken so much Dislike 1888 LESTER *Hartas Ma-*
turyn III ii 41 Women do take prejudices.

b *absol.* or *intr* To take a fancy or liking.
cf. take to, 74g, take with, 75c.

1600 DYMDOCK *Treat Isl* (1841) 6 They are quicke and
capable, kind harted where they take. 1874 HARDY *Mad-*
ding Crowd xviii, Mistress and man were engaged in the
operation of making a lamb 'take', which is performed
whenever a ewe has lost her own offspring, one of the twins
of another ewe being given her as a substitute

† c. To take on oneself. to become distressed or
disturbed in mind: = take on, 84j. *Obs*.

1632 J HAYWARD tr *Biordi's Eromena* 121 The Prince,
because he found him not, took on him like a mad man.

51. *trans.* a. To conceive and adopt with the will
(a purpose, resolution, etc.), or with the intellect
(an estimate, view, etc.), to form and hold in the
mind. See also PURPOSE sb 2b, REDE sb 1 2b

a 1300 *Cursor M* 11151 He tok his redd al for to fle,
Priveiled and latt hir be 1375- [see PURPOSE sb 2b] 1513
DOUGLAS *Æneis* v 1 10 The Troians in thare breiusts tuk
ane ges Quharfor it was. 1652 NEEDHAM tr *Selden's Mare*
Cl 37 A conclusion [was] taken to refer all to their several
Princes. 1660 BARROW *Euchid* Pref. (1714) 2, I took a
Resolution to make use of most of the Schemes of the said
Book 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* vii 11, Having taken a
resolution to leave the Country. 1892 *Law Times* XC
462/2 We do not take the alarmist view of our correspondent.

b. To conceive and exercise (*courage, heart*,
etc.); + *mercy* (obs.), *pity*, etc.); to form in the
mind and exhibit in action. (Sometimes nearly
coinciding with sense 16a, to assume. cf. also
branch VIII.) See also COURAGE sb 4d, HEART
sb 49, HEART OF GRACE, PITY sb 2.

13. *Guy Warru* (A) 4656 Now, sir, take þerof pite 13.,
1530 [see HEART sb 49] 13 *Cursor M* 27136 Quen pou
tas to be baldhele O gretter mans sinful dede 1483
CAXTON *G de la Tour* A viij, Wherefor God took mercy on
them c 1490-1841 [see COURAGE sb 4d] 1530-1890 [see
HEART OF GRACE] 1593 ABF BANCROFT *Dening Post* ii
vii. 54 They haue taken greater holdnesse, and grown
more rebellious a 1715 BURNETT *Own Time* an 1672 (1823)
L 538 No popish priest had ever taken the confidence to speak
to her of those matters. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 18 May 3/4
The Arabs would have taken fresh heart

c. To exercise with the mind, in thought (*note*,
notice, + *intent*, etc.), or with the mind and will, in
action (*care, heed, diligence*, etc.) Cf. branches
VIII, IX See also CARE sb 3c, HEED sb 1b,
INTENT sb 2, KEEP sb 1, 2, NOTE sb 2 20b, NOTICE
sb 6, 7, REGARD sb 6b, TENT sb 2, THOUGHT sb.

a 1215 *Leg Kath* 1379 þe deore Drihtin areaw us, & toc
read to ure alde dunschipes. a 1300- [see KERP sb 1, 2]
c 1305- [see HEED sb 1b] 13 *Cursor M* 27228 Ilkman þat
will ta þeme c 1368 CHAUCER *Compt Pile* 82 But ye the
rather take cure To breke that perillous alliaunce c 1375
Cursor M 12592 (Fairf) Hamward þat went & to thes toke
name entent c 1425 *Ibid* 7937 (Trin) Son he seide take
good come 3yuen þou hast þin owne dome c 1475 *Songs &*
Carols 1564 C (Percy Soc) 54 To here song then tok I
intent. 1564-5 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot I. 320 Quhanunto
hir Hienes, and hir Counsaill mon tak ee and egard 1588-
[see CARE sb 3c] 1592- [see NOTICE sb 6, 7] 1596- [see
NOTE sb 20b] 1784 R BAGE *Barham Down* I 230,
I took no conceit about any of them.

VIII. Various senses, nearly = make, do, per-
form (some action). (See also senses 19, 37, 51b, c.)

52. To perform, make, do (an act, action, move-
ment, etc.): usually with some notion of under-
taking or taking upon one, and carrying out or
carrying on; sometimes with that of getting

Often it forms with the object merely a periphrastic equiva-
lent of the cognate vb e g to take a leap = to leap (once),
to take a look = to look (once), to take one's departure = to
depart (See also take in in Phrases, 641) ACTION 7, JOURNEY
sb 3, STEP sb 1, TURN sb 1, WALK sb 1

c 1380 *Sir Ferunib* as 4029 To morwe let ous our iorne

take, Hamward agen to ryde c 1412 HOCCELEVE *De Reg.*
Princ 3400 The kyng took a laghtre, and wente his way
c 1449 PECCOCK *Refr* 156 At which men moue lawze and
take bourde for her symplemes. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Cax-
ton) *Dietes* 1, I determyned me to take that voyage 1483
CAXTON *Cato* Cvjb, Thou oughtest not to stryue ne take
noyse with them that ben full of superfluous wordes c 1489
— *Sonnes of Aynon* xiv 341 Ihei toke grette debate for the
myth Charlemagn wythin his pavlyon 1491 *Chuchaw*
Acc St Dunstan's, Canterb, They took an axion ageynst
the euectores of Wylliam Belser. 1556 *Chron Gr Frons*
(Camden) 13 Ihsy 3ere the kyng. toke his viage towarde
Normandy 1590 SPENSER *K Q* iii 41 42 Like a winged
horse he [Neptunel] took his flight 1617 *Acc Bk* IV
Wray in *Antiquary* XXXII 214 King James tooke
his progresse towards Scotland 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr* 1 43
How many steps have I took in vain 1693 *Humours*
Town 3 Take a last farewell-look of this overgrown City
Ibid 6 You might take a survey of the Rarities 1711
BUDGELL *Spect*. No 77 P 1 We took a turn or two moie
1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II xiv 287 Without measuring
the windings and turnings it takes *Ibid* xv 315 He takes
a great circuit about 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xxviii, My
wife, my daughter and herself were taking a walk together
1845 M PATTERSON *Ess* (1880) I 24 When Queen Brunchilde
took her departure from Rouen 1867 AUG J E WILSON
Vashti xxiv, I came to day to beg you to take a trip some-
where, by sea or land 1889 MRS E KFNARD *Landing*
Prise III viii. 148 The salmon took a great leap 1893
J. ASHBY *STARRY Naughty Girl* vii, I'll just take a turn
down to the club and see what's going on.

† b. To take beginning to begin, start, com-
mence (See also 31.) *Obs* [= ON. *taka*
upphaf, to begin.]

a 1300 *Cursor M* 12887 þe ald testament hir-wit nu slakes,
And sua þe neu bigning takes. 1557-75 *Diurnal Occurr*
(Bann Club) 61 Vpon the first day of August, the Parlia-
ment take beginning. 1601 DOLMAN *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*
(1618) III. 642 We must all beleue that time tooke begin-
ning with the world

53. To take counsel († *advice*, † *advisement*) to
get advice, to consult, deliberate; † to devise; † to
decide. See ADVICE 4, ADVISEMENT 3, COUNSEL 1.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 4790 þar of es god we ta conseil c 1386
CHAUCER *Melib* 760 I hanne Dame Pudence delibered
and took ays in hir self. 1480 CAXTON *Chron Eng* cxvii
173 The barons took counceyll bytwene hem. 1483 — *G de*
la Tour Divb, Without taking any counceyll of her
husbond 1537 T. CUMPTON in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser ii II
92 After that they had communiked together and taken
advise 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Judge* xx 32 Who tooke
advise to draw them away from the cite 1879 M J GUEST
Lett Hist Eng xxxvi 359 She took counsel with witches
and magicians

† b *intr*. ?ellipt for take *advisement* *Obs*.
c 1400 *Emare* 799 Grette lordes toke hem be-twene, That
þey wolde exyle þe quene

† 54. *trans*. To arrange, fix, agree upon, con-
clude (a truce, peace, league, etc.) [Cf. OF.
prendre treve, 13th c.] *Obs*.

1375 BARBOUR *Brave* xiv 96 Quhill trewis at the last tuk
that c 1400 *Land Troy-Bk* 8474 It was seyde to the
Emperoure How fight was taken hem be-twene c 1400
Destr. Troy 9074 The Troiens to the tenties tristly men
send, For a tru to be tan c 1470 [see PEACE sb 1b]
1523 LD BERNERS *Frons*. I xaxiii 48 So y^e wolde take
no peace, no truse, with y^e kyng of Englande c 1600 SHAKS.
Sonn xviii 1 Betwixt mine eye and heart a league is toke.
1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 135 Having taken a Truce with
his Enemy, he would not be the first should break it.

55. To take *adieu*, *farewell*. to bid farewell, say
good-bye, take one's leave. Const. of. Cf. to take
leave. See LEAVE sb 2 So † to take good night (obs.).

c 1560 ROLLAND *Seven Sages* Pro 11, I take gode night,
and said gode schens adieu 1617 J TAYLOR (Water-P.)
Trav. (1672) 2 We all went to the Christopher where we
took a Bacchanalian farewell one of another. 1665 PERVS
Diary 28 Aug, I think to take adieu to-day of the London
Streets 1700 DRYDEN *Cock & Fox* 256 Last he drew A
piteous sigh, and took a long adieu. 1821 SCOTT *Kentiv*,
vii, Thus saying, he at length took farewell 1840 THIRL-
WALL *Greece* VII 195 [He] besought Demosthenes to forgive
his temporary estrangement, and took a last farewell
of him.

56. To lay hold of, raise, put forth, make (an
objection, an exception, a distinction, etc.). See
also EXCEPTION sb 7c, OBJECTION 1b.

1542- [see EXCEPTION sb 7c] 1830 HERSCHEL *Nat Phil*
7 The objection which has been taken. 1830 MONK *Life R*
Bentley (1833) I 303 Instead of doing so, they take a
dilemma, and intimate a belief that either by the old statutes,
or by the 40th of Elizabeth's, the Master is subject to the
jurisdiction of the Bishop of Ely. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist*
Eng vii II 265 Between punishments and disabilities a
distinction was taken. *Ibid* x 556 The distinction which
they took was ingenious. 1864 B. WILBERFORCE *Sp. Mis-*
sions (1874) 46, I know well the objections men can take.

IX. Senses denoting movement or removal (lead,
convey, remove, deliver, etc.), and related senses

* To convey, carry, conduct, remove.

57. a. To carry, convey; to cause (a person or
animal) to go with one, to conduct, lead, escort.
Also said of a vehicle, etc.: To convey, carry (a
person) to some place. Also of a road, way, etc.
= LEAD 21 6; so of a journey, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 8355 Josep, iis upp & tacc þe child, & tacc
þe childess modett a 1300 *Cursor M* 5717 Tas Ruben
þan wit yow *Ibid* 23814 Es þar na war Can tuk us better
a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4886 Syne tas he with him tidly his
twelue tried prince[s] 1503 in *Trans Roy. Hist Soc*
(1902) 153 Walter Roberds took this Alex^r apart. 1590
SHAKS *Com Err* iv 1 36 Take the stranger to my house
1665 MANLEY *Gentius Low C Warres* 632 Taking through
the marshy Fields of Caxant Twelve hundred Walloons

and Irish with him 1719 Dr FOR CRUSOE (1840) I xiv.
246, I took my man Friday with me 1848 THACKERAY
Van Fair xlviii, Being obliged to take four of us in his
carriage to wait upon His Majesty 1878 *Scrubner's Mag.*
XV 897/1 The second stage of the journey takes the
traveler through Egypt 1908 *Beltw Trent & Ancholme* 55
A yard or two further takes us to the N.E. corner *Mod.*
Will this road take me to Abington?

b To carry or bear (a thing) with one; to carry
to some place or person. In quot. 1883, to draw
(something) through a liquid

1390 GOWER *Conf* III 217 [Eche] hath A pot of Erthe, in
which he tath A lyht brennende in a kressette a 1400 *Sis*
Perc 478 He Take with hym his schorte spere c 1470
HENRY WALLACE II. 85 Thow Scot, to quhom takis thow this
thing? 1590 SHAKS *Com Err*. iv 1 37 And with you take
the Chaine. 1605 — *Macb* v iii 19 Take thy face hence.
1768 J BYRON *Narr Patagonia* (ed 2) 221 They will take
from the ground a glove or handkerchief 1858 RAMSAY
Scot Life & Char v (1870) 118 She went out and did not
take the door with her [i.e. shut it after her]. 1883 R HAL-
DANE *Worship Receipts* Ser ii 227/1 Take [the yarn]
through dilute sulphuric acid, and wash very well

c. fig. To induce (a person) to go, to be the
cause of his going. (Cf. BRING v 1c.)

1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* lxxvii, 'Particular business',
she said, took her to Bruges. 1865 J H NEWMAN *Callista*
(1890) 114 What takes you into the city this morning? 1883
P GREG *Sanguinal* II xi 223 What took you out so late?
Mod The business that took me to London

58. With *from*, off (hence sometimes *simply*)

To carry away, to remove, to extract, to
deprive of, rid a person or thing of (with various
shades of connotation). = take away, 78a, take
off, 83a, take out, 85a see also take out of, 86.

To take off one's feet. to carry off one's feet by force, as
a wind or wave; also fig. So to take off one's balance, etc.
a 1272 *Lune Ron* 64 in O E *Misc*. 95 Al dep hit wile
from him take a 1300 E E *Psalter* 1 5 Al duste þat winde
þerthe tas fra. a 1400 *Cursor M* 20546 (Cott Galba) It
takes [Cott steres] his cristendom him fra c 1480 CAXTON
Sonnes of Aynon 19 Saying, that they should take the herd
from the body of hym. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps* [1] 11 Take
not thy holy sprete from me 1567 *Gude & Godde B* (S T S)
147 He fra me my Sin hes tase 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's*
Brit (1637) 73 He took from the towne the benefit of their
hauen 1652 SIR E NICHOLAS in *N. Papers* (Camden) II.
235 His decrees annulled and taken of y^e folke 1678 BUTLER
Hud iii. iii. 693 The Law severely contabands Our taking
business off Mens hands. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mid* xv, The
doing so would take the case from under the statute 1825
J NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 560 A plane, which takes
a thin shaving off the surface of the wood 1867 TROLLOPE
Chron. Basset 1, John did take his eyes off his book *Mod*
The sea was so rough when I was bathing that the waves
took me off my feet

b To take the life of to deprive of life, to kill.

[13.-. *Cursor M*. 25831 His lyf þan sal be fra him tane
c 1480 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xli 306, I praye you that
yourselfe wyl take the lif for me, and cut of my hede] 1
1591 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI*, iii 1 22 Thou laydst a Trap to take
my Life 1766 GOLDSM *Vic W* xxx, You imagine, perhaps,
that a contempt for your own life gives you a right to take
that of another 1847 TENNYSON *Princ*. v. 397 Take not his
life he risk'd it for my own.

c To remove by death.

1552 *Bk. Com Prayer, Burial of Dead*, Forasmuche as
it hath pleased almighty God of his great merke to take
vnto hym selfe the soule of our dere brother here departed,
we therefore commit [etc.] 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen VI*, i. iv.
167, Haid-hearted Clifford, take me from the World. 1616
S. MOUNTAGN in *Buckench MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I.
247 God hath taken to himself my brother Walter Mountagu.
1632 Heywood *1st Pt Iron Age* v. 1. Wks 1874, III. 238
Since the Fates Haue tane him from vs 1864 TENNYSON
North Farmer iii, 'The amighty's a taakin o' you to
hissen, my friend', & said

d. To subtract, deduct

1611 SHAKS. *Cymb* ii 1 60 This her Sonne, Cannot take
two from twenty for his heart, And leaue eightene 1806
HUTTON *Coursr Math*. (1827) I 8, 6-2, denotes that 2 is to
be taken from 6. 1876 E JENKINS *Blot Queen's Head* 28
Every one took 50 per cent. off Bobby's expletives 1890
Sat. Rev 16 Aug. 192/1 Twopence in the pound was taken
off the tea-duty

e *absol* with *from*. To detract from, lessen,
diminish. Cf 78c, 83k.

1625 MASSINGFR *New Way* iv i, [Ne'er] sullied with one
tant or spot that may take from your innocence and
candour a 1700 DRYDEN (J). It takes not from you, that
you were born with principles of generosity 1891 *Temple*
Bar Mag Oct 254 It takes greatly from the pleasure

f. *intr* for *pass* (with adv or advb phr.). To be
capable of being, or adapted to be, taken off, out, to
pieces, etc.; to be removable, detachable, etc.

So, by extension, to take in and out = to be capable of
being put in and taken out; so to take on and off

1669 STURMY *Martner's Mag* ii 11 53 A Brass pair of Com-
passes and four Steel Points to take in and out 1703
MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 227 The Stop-screw, to take out when
the Hollow Axis moves in the Moving-Collar 1888 GREENER
Gun 78 Guns, so constructed as to take to pieces and stow
away in a small compass 1892 *St James* 8 Feb 6/2
Yours [i.e. hair] takes off at night

59. In various fig. senses. a. To carry, draw, or

lead in thought, etc.; with *from*, off, to distract
1611 SHAKS. *Wint T* iv. iv 356 Your heart is full of
something, that do's take Your minde from feasting 1670
COTTON *Esperion* II. v 238 An accident fell out that soon
took the Duke off all thoughts of that Solemnity 1742
Land & Country Brew I (ed 4) 41 These deluded People
are taken into an Approbation of indeed an Ignis fatuus.
1890 *Murray's Mag* VII 65 Love took her out of herself,
and soothed her sorrows

† b To take (a person) with one to speak so

that (he) can 'follow' or apprehend one's meaning; to enable (him) to understand one, to be explicit. (Usu. in *imper.*) *Obs.*

1599 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* iii v 142 Soft, take me with you, take me with you, wife 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L* v. ii, Ay, but pray take me along with you, su

† *c. Take* (a thing) *with one* : to bear in mind, keep in remembrance, take note of. *Obs.*

1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* ii. ii, Oh I you are too hot, sir, Pray cool yourself, and take September with you 1620 HOLLAND *Caude's Brit* 715 Yet take here with you, that which William Newbrigensis writeth 1746 CHESTERF *Lett* (1799) I 295 Take this along with you that the worst authors are always most partial to their own works 1828 SCOTT *F M Perth* v, Take it with you that I will never listen to them.

† *d. To render, translate* *Obs rare*
c1430 *Syr Gower* (Roxb) 25 A clerk itt in to latyn tooke Att hertford out of a booke

† *e. To bring or convey to a higher or lower degree; to raise or lower, to advance or put back. See also take down, 80, Pgc sb 13*

1589—[see Pgc sb 13]. 1890 *Field* 24 May 750/3 By steady play the score was taken to 18.

† *To deliver, give, commit, give up*

† *60 trans* 'To deliver, hand over, to give; to give in charge, commit, entrust. (= BETAKE I, 1 b, 2.) Const. *to* or dative *Obs.*

[In Layman, in the early version rarely (2 instances), but in the later very commonly (22 instances), *bitake* is used as equivalent to *bitake*, *bitake* (BETAKE, to deliver); in 19 cases *bitake* of the earlier text becomes *bitake* in the later. In 4 cases the later version has in the same sense the simple *take*; this became from 1300 to 1530 quite established, and continued in some writers to c1560. This use was not in Norse, and is absent from northern ME. For the history see BETAKE v.]

c1275 LAV. 54 He wot And pane hilke boc took us to bisne *Ibid.* 335f And takeþ [c1205 bitaket] hit his child *Ibid.* 22378 And ich wolle 'To hostage take þe mine sone [c1205 bitake þe mine preo sunen] c1290 *S Eng Leg.* I 99/254 To ihesu crist ich habbe al so al mun heorte i-take 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 207 Some sode þat him betere were take is neuca conan þe kinedom of his lond 1340 *Aynrb.* 171 þe castel of his herte and of his bodye þet god him heþ ytake to loki 1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xv 575 Owre loide wrote it hym selue in stone And toke it myowes to teche men til Messye com 1387 TREVISIA *Hiden* (Rolls) II 323 Moyses took his wif [wif [wif] tradidit] þe kyng of forkesnesse. c1400 *Frymer* (1894) 78 We bischeþ þe þat þe soule of þe seruauit, be not take in-to þe hondis of our enemy c1425 *Cursor M.* 15411 (111) In to þoure hondes I shal him take [earlier MSS. teche] 1436 *Let* in Burton & Raine *Heming-brough* 99, I writte no more at this tyme, so I tak þow to be Holy Innite. c1440 *Pront.* *Faru* 485/2 Takyn, or delyueryn a thyng to a-nother, *trado* c1440 *Gesta Rom* xlii 183 (Add MS) Take me the Kyng, and I shalle kepe it as my lyf c1533 *Lo BERNERS Humiliv.* 226 Al that ye take me to kepe shalbe saulely kept to your heuoue. 1533 *MORR Austr. Poisoned Bl.* Wks 1063/2 When he took me the bread and bode them eate it c1553 *UDALL Royster D* i. v. (Arb) 31 Who took the theys letter?

† *61. refl. a. To commit or devote oneself (to God, to Christ, etc.); also, to commit or betake oneself to one's legs, heels, weapons, or other means of protection or safety* *Obs exc.* as in b.

c1200 *ORMIN* 356 A3 fra þatt Adam Godd forlett & toc himm to be deoffel c1220 *Bestiary* 98 in O. E. *Misc* 4 He forsaket dore satanas. 'Taked him to thesu crist c1300 *Cursor M.* 23046 þat al his werld welth for sok, And anerli to godd þam tok c1475 *Rauf Colibear* 938, I will forsak Mahoun, and tak me to his micht 1530 *Palsgr* 749/1, I take me to my legges, I flye a waye 1548 [see HCT. sb. 1.10] 1606 G WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* viii 38 Which people percausing them selues entrapp'd, fearfully took the them to their weapons. 1607 *Torsell Four-f Beasts* (1658) 19 The Gyants took them to their heels and so were overcome.

b. *refl. To devote or give oneself up; to betake or apply oneself to (some pursuit, action, or object).*

c1300 *Cursor M.* 4032 þir breþer tuan þam tok to red To dele þair landes þam bi-tuix c1425 *Ibid* 13429 (Trin.) Of wif forsok he hondbonde And toke [earlier MSS. turned] him to be better honde. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 350 He leftt all his gude and take hym to pouertie 1530 *Palsgr* 749/1, I take me to relygion, or any other Kynde of Lyyvinge whereim I must contynue 1570 T. WILSON tr. *Demosthenes Olynth. Epist* *j b, Such are contented . to weare our Countre cloth, and to take themselves to hard fare 1576 *GASCOIGNE Steel Gt* (Arb) 67 Art thou a craftsman? take thee to thine arte. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard* 296 One of these Leaves took it self to walking as soon as he touch'd it. 1888 *SOPHIE VERRU Dean's Daughter* I viii 155, I took myself to the Chase 1890 E. L. ARNOLD *Phra* v, She would not eat and would not speak, and at last took her to crying.

c. *intr. with into*: To give oneself up to. = take to, 74 e *rare*

1756 J. CLUBBE *Misc Tracts* (1770) I. 105 Men had better read but few books at large, than take into this short and fallacious method of attaining . imperfect knowledge. 1765 *Ibid* II. 10 Some men taking into life of pleasure, others into an easy chair of sleep and indolence 1764 *CARLYLE Fredk Gt* xv. vi. (1879) VI 25 Taking deeply into tobacco.

*** *To set oneself, begin, to apply oneself.*

62. *intr with inf* To set oneself, to begin (to do something). [After ON. *taka at*, e g. *taka at ganga* to begin to go.] *Obs*

1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1135, Dauid king of Scotland toc to uerrien him. c1200 *ORMIN* 223 [Zacarie] toc to becennn ill þe folc. *Ibid* 4770 Swa þait hys bodi3 toc To rottenn buffenn orþe *Ibid.* 8330 Of þa fowwre riche menn þatt tokenn þa to nxlenn. c1300 *Syr Tristr.* 1000 Now haþ tristenn y-tan O3am morant to figt.

b. In later use, To apply oneself to a habitual action (cf 61 b and 74 e)

1677 YARRANTON *Eng Improv* 157 Since the Welsh took to break up their Mountains, and sow them with Corn, they have Corn sufficient for themselves 1839 *Times* 5 Oct, He took to cultivate his genius by reading political economy 1856 *FREEMAN* in W. R. W. Stephens *Life* (1895) I. iv. 232, I have taken to write a little in a penny paper called the *Star* 1890 *Blackw Mag.* CXLVII 262/2 Their taking to smoke tobacco. 1891 G. MERRITH *One of our Cong* III xi 233 She has taken to like him

† *c. 161* in same senses *Obs. rare.*

1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* i 54 The duke Beues took hym selfe for to wepe strongly 1605 *VFRSTEGAN Dec Intell* vi (1628) 165 I hey tooke themselves first to rob upon the sea coastes c1677 *BARROW Sermon* Wks 1716 II. 63 A state, which they took themselves peculiarly to enjoy.

*** *To take one's course, to go.*

63. *intr* To make one's way, go, proceed; = NIM v. 2, FANG v. 7. In early use chiefly with to; in later use with any prep. or adv. of direction. usually implying prompt action, cf. 'start', 'strike'

See also take to, 74 b; take away, 78 d, take back, 79 e, take in, 82 p, take off, 83 n

c1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1751 He toc, and wente, and folwede on c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* Wals (Rolls) 13566 So harde þe parties to-gidere tok. 13 *St. Erkenwode* 57 in Horst. *Aluteg Leg* (1881) 207 Queen tithynges tokene to be tone (= town) 123 *Cast Love* 1686 In good tyme the [I] were i-bore, that to that feste mowe takyn [þe puent venur] c1400 *Gosp. Nicod.* 1222 (Cott. Galba) On þe mon furth gan þai pas, to þaire iorne þai ta c1435 *Torr Portingel* 598 A lytyl whyll before the day, He toke into a Ryde Wey. c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* ix 224 When they were all mounted, they toke on theyr way. 1606 G WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justine* ix 19 They took on they way to seeke a new place of habitation. 1635 G SANDYS *Trav.* 193 Tunning backe, we tooke vp the said streete to the West 1622 MABBE tr. *Alenian's Guesard d'Alf.* ii 282 They tooked downe through a groue of Alder trees c1645 T. TULY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 5 Most of the fugitives took straight for Carlisle 1707 *FREIND Peterborough's Cond Sp.* 221 My Lord took along the edge of the Hills 1801 tr. *Gabrielli's Myst Hist.* III. 74, I took across some fields for the nearest way 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr Hunting* vi. 212 He [the elephant] gave chase, and I took up the hill 1892 *Mrs E. STEWART* in A. E. Lee *Hist Columbus, Ohio* I. 264 A gang of wolves took after her

b. *intr.* Of a road, a river, etc. To proceed, go, run, strike off (in some direction). *Obs or dial.*

1610 HOLLAND *Caude's Brit* (1639) 731 Where it [the high road] taketh Northward, it leadeþ by Caldwell and Aldburgh 1865 *CARLYLE Fredk Gt.* xviii. ii. (1879) VII. 120 [The river] Moldau takes straight to northward again 1894 *CROCKETT Raders* 175 At this point the drove-road took over the Folds Hill

c. *refl.* In same sense as a; also = to betake oneself, repair, resort to. See also take off, 83 c
1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii 45 He took hym to a strong towre with v good men with hym c1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xvi. 385 After all thys wyrdes, they toke theyni selfe on their waye 1822 *BYRON Werner* i. 1 600 He will take himself to bed 1865 *T. ROLLER Belton Est.* xxx, I am to pack up, bag and baggage, and take myself elsewhere.

X. In idiomatic phrases with special obj.

64. *Take aim.* To direct a missile at something with intention to strike it; to aim

1590 [see *AIM sb* 3]. 1697 *DRYDEN Bred* x. 479 The Sabine Claus came, And, from afar, at Diopys took his aim 1719 *De Fox Crusade* (1840) II. iv 92 He took a sure aim 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII 546/1 He was in the act of taking aim with a carbine.

65. *Take alarm.* To accept and act upon a warning of danger; hence, to become alarmed or roused to a sense of danger.

1624, 1778 [see *ALARM sb* 8]. 1689 T. R. *View Govt.* *Enq* 98 38 The people took the Alarm, and clamour'd for a Parliament 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XLI 398 His honour *propre* takes the alarm. 1893 *Nat Observer* 7 Oct. 535/2 The punte took the alarm in time

66. *Take charge.* To assume the care or custody of; to make oneself responsible

1389 [see *CHARGE sb* 13]. 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII.* c. 22 § 1 A master Ship Carpenter taking the charge of the werke 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* i. iv. 20 Place you that side, Ile take the charge of this 1848 *THACKERAY Van. Fair* xli, The Baronet promised to take charge of the lad at school.

† *67 Take day.* To appoint or fix a day for the transaction of some business; to make an appointment; to put off to another day. Also *fig*

c1400 *Octavian* 1499 They toke day at the monthys ende Of playn hatayle c1477 CAXTON *Jason* 123 She accorded to her this request and toke daye for to do hit. 1523 *LB BERNERS Froiss* I. xxxii. 46 Then they toke day to come agayn a thre weekes after the Feast of saynt John 1565 *STAPLETON tr Bede's Hist. Ch Eng.* 171 To make quick confession of their sinfull actes and not to take dayes with God 1624 *FULLER Holy & Prof St* ii. xix. 126 He had rather disburse his life at the present, then to take day, to fall into the hands of such remorslesse creditours

68. *Take fire.* a. *lit.* To become kindled or ignited; to begin to burn, to kindle, ignite: = catch fire (CATCH v. 44)

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W. 1531) 263 b, At the last they take fyre & brenne 1590 Sir J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 21 Through the moynstes of the weather . the powder will take no fire. 1665 *STURMY Mariner's Mag* v. 89 Dip therein one end of your short Pieces, least they take fire at both ends together. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph. Cl* 4 July, The soot took fire 1885 *Cent Mag.* XXIX. 874/1 These chimneys often took fire

b. *fig.* To become 'inflamed' with some emotion

or the like; to become excited, esp. with anger, to become enraged, to 'fire up'.

1607 G. WILKINS *Mis Informed Marr* i in Hazl. *Doddley* IX. 473 On which under he soon takes fire, and swears you are the man 1668 *Mary Deal of Education* *Ibid* X 239 How this jest takes fire 1761 *HUME Hist Eng* III lii 171 'The Commons took fire, and voted it a breach of privilege. 1844 *THIRLWALL Greece* VIII. lxii 177 Cleomenes took fire at the affront 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* June 17 Lubbog's soul took fire with sympathy

69. *Take hold.* a. To get something by one's own act into one's (physical) hold, to grasp, seize. = catch hold (CATCH v. 45), lay hold (LAY v. 22). Const. *of*; *on*, *upon* (arch) Also said of things

1530 *Palsgr* 748/2, I take holde upon one, *sempoygne*. 1611 *Vestry Bks* (Suites) 161 To picke forth theould lyme and mortar that the new might better take hold 1633 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 19 [The Indian] Figge tree whose branches doe bend themselves downwards to the earth, where they take holde, and with new rooting multiply 1754 *SHEBBARE Matrimony* (1766) II. 193 [She] fell on her Knees taking hold on the Skirt of his Coat 1826 [see *Hold sb* 2].

b. *fig.* To get a person or thing into its (or one's) 'hold' or power; usually with *of* (one, upon arch); of a feeling, a disease, etc. to seize and affect forcibly and more or less permanently, of fire, to 'lay hold' of (something), begin to burn. Also, to seize, avail oneself of (an opportunity)

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. vi. (1877) i 164 A thing lately sproong vp, when pampering of the bellie began to take hold 1605 SHAKS *Lear* iv. vi 238 Hence, Least that infection of his fortune take Like hold on thee 1708 J. C. *Compt Collier* (1845) 23 Another dangerous sort of bad Air, hint of a fiery Nature like Lightning, if it takes hold of the Candle. 1725 N. ROBINSON *The Physick* 292 When the Disease has taken any Hold of the Patient 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annals* iii. vi, A sense of her hither bereaval took hold of her.

c. (with *of*) To take possession and management of, take under one's control? *U S.*

1877 *RAYMOND Statist Mines & Mining* 222 They know that a company of moneyed men taking hold of their camp will have to spend a considerable amount of money before they can expect to recover their investment 1897 *Kipling Captains Courageous* ix, No, I only capt—took hold of the 'Blue M' freighters—Morgan and McQuade's old line—this summer

† *d. To attach itself, take root* *Obs rare*—

c1300 *Cursor M.* 9350 It tok neuer in þei heries hald. 13 *Ibid* 10009 (Gott.) Pat er foui vetinis principally. . All oþer vetus of þaim tak [Cott. has] hald

e. To apply oneself to action, to set to; to take an active part. *dial.* and *U S.*

1688 *ATKINSON Cleveland Gloss*, *Tak hold*, to undertake; an office, or specified performance, or duty 1870 *Miss Alcott Old fashioned Girl* xi, I'm in depar, and shall have to take hold myself, I'm afraid. 1888 *BYRON Amer. Commu* III. iv. lxxxvi. 153, To believe that things will come out right whether he 'takes hold' himself or not.

70. *Take horse.* a. To mount a horse, to get on horseback (esp. for a journey). see sense 24 c.

c1450 *Brut* (E. E. T. S.) 450 On þe morow he toke hys hors and rode to Wyndyore vn-to our Kyng c1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 544 He toke his hors with a pryvy meynye c1533 *LB BERNERS Huon* vii. 18 After masse [they] toke theyr horsseþ 1675 *BROOKS Gold Key* Wks. 1867 V. 10 Bajacel, Tamerlane took prisoner, and used him for a footstool when he took horse 1743 *WESTLEY Jnl* (1749) 9 Just as I was taking horse, he return'd 1889 *Univ Rev* Oct 263 The princes took horse and fled

b. *Mining.* (See quot.) *local*
1855 J. R. LEITCH *Cornwall Mines* 88 When a lode divides into branches, the miners say it has taken horse.

c. Of a mare: see sense 30 b, and HORSE sb. 1 c
1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's Husb* iii (1586) 128 The Mare will not take the Horse 1688 *Lond Gas* No. 2378/4 A brown bay Filly, being locked from taking Horse

71. *Take possession.* a. To get something by one's own act into one's possession; to enter into possession. With *of*, to take into one's possession, make oneself possessor of, take for one's own, appropriate see POSSESSION sb. 1 c

1535 *COVERDALE Kings* xxi. 15 Vp, and take possession of the vyngarde of Naboth the Iesraelite. 1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* v. iv 130 Take þat possession of her, with a Touch. c1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* i (1642) 21 They entered upon, and took possession of the Land of Promise 1711 *Rem Reign Will III* in *Harl Misc.* (1809) III 359 The troops would, in all likelihood, have took possession of White-hall. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C* xxxiv, Then he came, the cursed wretch! he came to take possession.

b. *fig.* (with *of*) To begin to 'possess', dominate, or actuate. cf POSSESSION sb. 5, 6.

1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iv. 1. 32 His words do take possession of my bosome 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* vi. II 63 Another fatal delusion had taken possession of his mind.

72. In many other phrases, as to take ACCOUNT, ACQUAINTANCE, ARMS, BREATH, the CAKE, one's CHANCE, the CHANGE out of, CHRISTENDOM, COUNT, one's CROSS, EFFECT, END, FLIGHT, FORCE, HEAD, HEELS, the INITIATIVE, KNOWLEDGE, the LAW, the LEAD, LEAVE, ORDER, RECORD, RISE, ROOT, SHARE, STOCK, WITNESS, etc., for which see the sb's. (See also 91.)

XI. Intransitive uses in idiomatic combination with prepositions.

73. *Take after*—. a. To follow the example of;

to imitate; hence, to resemble (a parent, ancestor, predecessor, superior, etc.) in nature, character, habits, appearance, or other quality.

1553 T. Wilson *Rhet* (1580) 112 If the Nurse be of a noughtie nature, the child must take thereafter. 1657 HEVLIN *Ecclesia Vind* Gen Pref. His Followers all take after him in this particular. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s.v. *Imitatives*, *Patrisserie*, to take after the Father, or imitate his actions, humor, or fashion. 1824 *Gd Words* Nov. 784/2, I take after my mother's family.

†b To conceive a desire for or inclination to. 1707 *Curios in Hush & Gard*. 6 Men take strangely after this their first Employment.

Take against —, take for — (= take part against, with) see 20 b.

74. Take to —. (See also 62, 63.)

a. To undertake, take in hand; to take charge of, undertake the care of. *Obs.* exc *dial*

[*Take to be rice* in quot 1154 is the equivalent of the earlier *take to be rice* of the Chronicle, cf. anno 488, Her Esc feng to rice, 1066 Her forðferde Eadward king, and Harold eorl feng to ðam rice. Cf. also 62 with inf.]

1154 O E *Chron.* an 1140 (MS. E), & eorl of Angæwærd ded, & his sune Henn to be rice. 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 He wile canen for hire þat ha hæuð staken to of al þat hire biheoues. 1375 *Cursor M.* 5639 (Fairf) þis wommon blesþely toke þer-to to þe childe; *Cott.* & *Gott* i vnderfang; & fedde hit. 1430 *Freemasonry* 120 That the mayster take to no prentysse, But he have good seuerans to dwellle Seven yer with hym. 1863 KINGSLEY *Water-Bab.* v. 199 All the little children whom the good fairies take to, destroy their cruel mothers and fathers will not. [See *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s.v.]

b To betake oneself to, have recourse to (esp. some means of progression, as in *take to the boats*, *take to flight*, *take to wings*, to one's heels (HEEL sb1 19); also (now *dial*) to some resource or means of subsistence).

(The intr use here and in c comes close in sense to the *refl* use in 61 a, 63 c, and the trans in 24 c, 25 a.)

1205 LAY 23088 He hit wende þat Arður hit wolde forsaken And nawiht to þan fehte taken. 12100 *Alayne* 1148 At þe laste þay take to flyng. 1450 *Le Morte Arthure* 1380 Madame, how may thou to us take? 1592 SHAKS *Two Gent* iv. 1. 42 Have you any thing to take to? *Val.* Nothing but my fortune. 1596 DANTE tr. *Comies* (1614) 32 The King tooke to barge and returned to Paris. 1693 J. DRYDEN, jun *Jennal* xiv. 98 The callow Storks soon as e'er to Wing they take, At sight those Animals for Food pursue. 1708 *Lond Gas* No 4453/2 They took to theu Oars, and got from us. 1761 *Hume Hist. Eng.* II xxvii 130 They immediately took to flight. 1786 tr *Beckford's Vathek* (1883) 121 They all without ceremony took to their heels. 1873 HOLLAND *A Bonnie* i. 29, I should have alighted and taken to my feet.

c To betake oneself to (a place); to repair, resort, or retire to; to take refuge in, to enter.

12175 LAY 7976 He droh to on oþe[re] half and tock to heiborge. 12425 *Cursor M.* 2835 (Lin.) No dwelling here þat 3e make I þe 3e þondirfeld to take. 1707 *FRIEND Peterborough's Con* Sp 211 Take to the Mountains on the right. 1781 *Moir Bass Rock* iii. The rabbit Took to its hole under the hawthorn's root. 1879 *Miss Yonge Cameos* Ser. iv. 14, 110 He took to his bed and there lay almost without speaking. [Cf 25, and Bsp 6 c.]

†d To attach oneself to, become an adherent of; to direct itself to. *Obs.* (Also with *ill*, *unio*)

1205 LAVAMON 29188 Crist seolue he for soc and to þan wunnen he tohc. 12330 R. BAUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 96 þe maistres of þe portes for gyfites tulle him toke. 12425 *Cursor M.* 17533 (Tnn.) Raper shalþe þei to vs take, þen to ihesu for oure sake. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Goodness* (Aph) 201 If it [goodness] issue not towards Men, it will take vnto Other Living Creatures.

e. To devote or apply oneself to; to adopt or take up as a practice, business, habit, or something habitual. cf. 61 b, c. See also ROAD sb. 5 b.

12100 *Cursor M.* 12114 O mani thing sco [Mary] tok til an, Wit-vten quam es beute nan. 12824 *Wyclif Gen.* xxxviii 14 The which, the clothis of widowed don down, toke to [Vulg. *assumpsit*] a roket. 12130 *Freemasonry* 462 Aayn to the craft they schol never take. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* (1637) 692 Clothing (a trade which they took to). 1707 J. STEVENS tr *Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) 319 If you take to Begging, I will take to give nothing. 1834 *Lyttton Pilgr. Rhine* vi. He has since taken to drinking. 1843 *Fraser's Mag* XXVIII 203 She took to wearing caps. 1845 *Ford Handbk Spain* i. 199 In Madrid the men have taken to Parisian *paletots*. 1887 [see DRINK sb. 3] 1893 *Scribner's Mag* Aug 227/2 She has taken to society as a duck takes to water.

f. To apply oneself (well, kindly); to adapt oneself: leading to sense g

12375 *Cursor M.* 8436 (Fairf) þen was þis childe sette to boke, Iw welc I was þei-to [Cott. þar-wit] he toke. 1625 *Bacon Ess.*, *Parents & Child* (Aph) 277 Thinking they will take best to that, which they have most Minde to. 1766 J. W. BAKER in *Compl. Farmer* s.v. *Turnip*, [The bullock] took kindly to the turnips. 1820 *Examiner* No 637 413/2 A tree which is late transplanted seldom takes well to the soil. 1885 in *Manch. Weekly Times* 6 June 5/5 The new members may not take kindly to the work.

g. To take a liking to, conceive an affection for. (For absolute use: see 50 b.)

1748 H. W. WALPOLE *Corr* (1837) II 239, I took to him for his resemblance to you. 1796 LAMA *Let to Coleridge* 3 Oct, They, as the saying is, take to her very extraordinarily. 1844 LADY FULLERTON *Ellen Middl* (1884) 23 To use a familiar expression, we took to each other instantaneously. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 22 July 3/2 When first the idea was suggested, Doré did not take to it.

75. Take with —. †a To receive, to accept; = sense 39. [= ON. *taka* vñd to receive] *Obs.*

1127 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS), þet landfolk him wñd to. c. 1200 ORMIN 104 To garrkenn folc onnægenes Crist To takenn wipþ his lare. *Ibid.* 1516 Hu wel he takeþþ 233 wipþ þa þatt sekenn Goddess are. 1300 *Cursor M.* 820 For-þi yett wald he wit him tak. *Ibid.* 5777 Vr lauerd wil tak na wircip wip þat man him dos in cursd kyth. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Lau Arnus* (S T S) 68 I he barnis wil nocht tak with the doctryne of the faderis. 1538 *Bale God's Promises* in Dodsley O Pl. (1780) I. 9 Yet shall they not with hym take.

†b To take up with; to have to do with. *Obs.* 1597 *Bacon Ess.*, *Followers & Friends* (Aph) 36 It is better to take with the more passable, then with the more able.

c To be pleased with, put up with. ? *dial*. Cf. 50 b, also *take up with* 90 z (c)

1632 RUTHERFORD *Let* (1862) I. 97 The silly stranger, in an uncouth country, must take with a smoky inn and coarse cheer. 1638 BRAITHWAIT *Barnabees Ryal* ii. (1818) 59 Thence to Ridgely, where a black-smith, liquor being all he'd take with, Boused with me. 1845 JAMIESON s.v. *Tak with*, 'How does the laddie like the work?' 'Indeed he takes unco ill wi't.' 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II 609 In a little time she [a ewe] will take with both [two lambs].

†d To take part with, agree with. Cf. 20 b

1654 J. BRAMHALL in *Usher's Let* (1686) 612 Those of the King's Party asking some why they took with the Parliament's side. 1828 SCOTT R. M. *Perth* xlvii, I would MacGillie Chattachan would take [later *edit* agree] with me instead of wasting our best blood against each other.

†e To admit, acknowledge, own. *Obs.*

12653 BUNNING *Serm* (1845) 607 Few of you will take with this, that ye seek to be justified by your own works. 1786 A. G. SACR *Contempt* I. vii. 1. 157 A person is therefore brought to see and take with this sin, only when his conviction issues in conversion.

f. To contract or become affected by; to catch (fire), absorb (water): = 44 b, c (cf. also d). *dial*. 1822 GALT *Steam boat* xvi 347 The kill took low, and the mill likewise took w't, and nothing was left but the bare wa' the 1847 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* VIII n. 380 When it [the flux] begins to ferment, or 'take with the water', the latter becomes turbid and discoloured.

XII. In combination with adverbs, forming the equivalents of compound verbs, chiefly transitive.

76. Take aback trans: see ABACK adv 3 (*lit.* and *fig*).

1748 *Anson's Voy* ii. vii 215 We were obliged to ply on and off and were frequently taken aback. 1796 in Nicolas *Disp Nelson* (1846) VII p. xxxix, At 4 past 8 taken flat aback with a strong wind and a high sea from the N E b. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W* lvi, I never saw a man more 'taken aback' as the sailors say. 1889 J. K. JEROME *Three Men in Boat* xvi, Blest if it didn't quite take me aback.

77. Take again. a. trans. To resume; see simple senses and AGAIN adv. †b. To withdraw, recall: = *take back*, 70 b: cf. AGAIN adv. 3 *Obs.*

1274 CAXTON *Chesse* iii. 1 (1883) 78 He began to take agayn his vertuous weikis and requyred pardoun and so returned to god agayn. 1728 RAMSAY *Bob of Dunblane* iii. Lest I grow fickle, And take my word and offer again.

78. Take away. a. trans. To remove, withdraw, abstract, to remove by death, to subtract: see sense 58 and AWAY adv.

12100 *Cursor M.* 297 If þou ta þe light awai. 1388 *Wyclif Ps* i. 13 [ll. 11] Take thou not awei fio me thin hooli spirit. 1415 Sir I. GREY in 43 *Def Kyr Ref* 583 A senneghte after that Murdok of Fyche was take away. 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dutes* 75 To cut the vyynes & take away the eul branches therof. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas.* xlv. (Percy Soc) 215 Do not I, Tyme, take his lyfe away? 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* iv. xxxiii 156 To take away or mitigate some of [these laws]. c. 1600 *Timon* iii. 1, Yee theewes, restore what yee have tane away. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* i. 131 It pleased God to take away His Majesty. 1886 AD SERGEANT *No Saint* ix, It took away his appetite. 1890 *Jrnl Educ* i. June 341/1 Take away 4 cows from 17 cows.

b. *absol*. To clear the table after a meal.

12150 *Bk Curtasye* 820 in *Babes Bk* 326 Whenne þay have washen and grace is sayde, Away he takes at a bydye. 1768 STERNE *Sent Journ* (1775) II. 118 *Mon Dieu!* said Le Fleur, and took away. 1809 MALKIN *Gril Blas* xl. v (Ritldg) 402 The servants had taken away and left us to ourselves. 1872 S. BUTLER *Erewhon* viii. 64 She returned in about an hour to take away.

c. *absol*. To detract from: = 58 e, 83 k.

1875 FREEMAN *Vence* (1881) 257 The slight touch of Renaissance in some of the capitals in no way takes away from the general purity of the style. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B. iv*, This takes away from the merit of your generosity.

d. *intr*. To go away, make off: see 63

1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 125/1 They set the dogs after him, when he took away up the river.

79. Take back. a. trans. To take possession of again, resume: see simple senses and BACK adv.

1771 GRAY *Dante* 68 Take back, what once was yours. 1908 *Daily Chron* 26 Oct 4/6 Moliere never said, 'I take my goods where I find them', but 'I take back my goods where I find them'.

b To withdraw, retract, recall, unsay (a statement, promise, etc.): cf. BACK adv 7.

1775 ABIGAIL ADAMS in *Fam Let* (1876) 86, I had made some complaints of you, but I will take them all back again. 1873 M. COLLINS *Squire Silchester* i. ix. 131, I shall take back my yes if you are troublesome.

c. To carry back in thought to a past time; cf. BACK adv. 4.

1889 MALLOCK *Enchanted Isl* 251 These churches took me back to the crusaders. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag.* May 43 The boy's letter has taken me back ten years.

d. = *take aback* (fig). see ABACK adv. 3 ? *dial*

? a 1860 Mrs H. Wood *Ho Halliwell* (1890) II. 1. 6 Hester was never so taken back in her life. *Ibid* v. 116 She was 'taken back', as the saying is.

e. *intr*. To go back, return. ? *Obs* exc *dial*.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selw* To Rd, Being quite lost in a wilde and a frightful on and on, I e'en took back again where I was. 1889 STEVENSON *Master of B. xl*, 284 Having forgot my presence, he took back to his singing.

80. Take down. a. trans. To remove from a higher to a lower, or from an upright to a prostrate, position; to lower; to carry down; to cut down, fell (a tree), to pull down (a house, etc. implying also 'take to pieces'); to distribute (type).

1300 *Cursor M.* 11664 'Joseph', 'co said, 'fain wald I rest.' Son he stert and tok hi dun. c. 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1426, I rede we take down sayle & rowe. 1548 in E. Green *Somerset Chantryas* (1888) 116 One of theis iij churches maye well be spared and taken downe. 1653 BUNNING *Serm* (1845) 425 It taketh down the tabernacle of mortality. 1751 LABELLE *Vestm B.* 81 Whilst the Arches were un-building and taking down. 1818 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) 1. 573 Taking down three trees. 1886 *T.oy* (U S) *Daily Times* 2 Jan 1/3 A boat's crew. was taken down by a whale near the Cape Verde islands. 1909 R. RENWICK in *Mauiwick Edinb Guilds* Pref. 6 The printers, seeing no early prospect of the release of the type, took it down.

b. With various implications. (a) to swallow, †(b) to cause (a speaker) to sit down (*Obs.*); (c) in *Falconry*, to cause (a hawk) to fly down; (d) in a school, to get above (another scholar) in class, so of a boat in a race, to get in front of (another boat); (e) to lead (a lady) down to dinner at a party.

1607 B. JONSON *Volpone* iii. v, I will take down poison, Eat burning coals, do any thing. 1656 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) I. 45 Captain Haisel was speaking to have the debate put off till Monday, but Colonel Purefoy took him down. 1667 FAIRFAX in *Pul Trans* II 549 Mr Morley was advised by some to take down a spoonfull of good English Honey. 1828 Sir J. S. SEBRIGHT *Observ.* *Hawking* 36 They are always taken down after having flown unsuccessfully at their game. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chuz* xiv, I took him down once, six boys, in the arithmetic class. 1848 THACKERAY *Vau Fair* v, Dobbin, 'was 'taken down' continually by little fellows. 1889 Mrs J. H. PERRIS *Heather Hills* II. xviii 308 A quiet dinner-party, with a sensible man to take you down.

c *fig*. To abase, humble, humiliate, abate the pride or arrogance of. In quot 1562, ? to rebuke, reprimand.

1562 *Child-Marrages* 112 She had spoken to the said Custance, and taken her down for the same. 1593 *PREFL Chron Edw I*, Wks (Ritldg) 395 I'll take you down a button-hole. 1608 TORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 755 For revenge, and taking down the pride of this young man. 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* II. 27 He seems to experience satisfaction in what he calls taking me down. 1857 MAURICE *Ed. St. John* i. 4 Whatever takes down a young man's conceit must be profitable to him.

d. To lower, diminish, lessen, abate, reduce, to lower in health or strength, bring low, depress. Now *Sc* and *north dial*.

1697 DRYDEN *Virg Georg* III. 209 As for the Females, Take down their Mettle, keep 'em lean and bare. 1719 BAYNARD *Instruct* (ed. 2122) By Degrees take down your Heat. 1812 *Self Instructor* 539 Ogle colour is first put in green, and taken down again with soot. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1877) I. xviii 342 Taken down with a bilious fever. [See *Eng. Dial Dict*.]

e. To write down so as to use or preserve (what is said), to take a written report or notes of.

1712 W. ROGERS *Voy* 248, I took down the Names of those that had any. 1793 *Trans Soc. Arts* (ed. 2) V. 121 The precision with which you took down their answers. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit* iii. 48 These ballads had been taken down about the middle of the eighteenth century. 1885 C. H. EDEN *G. Downington* I. xii 240 Reporters would take down the speeches.

81. Take forth. a. trans. To lead forth, conduct out of a place, to bring forth, take out of a receptacle, produce, *fig.* to further, advance.

1300 *Cursor M.* 2693 (Cott.) Abram tok forth his men. 1460 *Battle of Otterburn* xxxvi in *Child Ballads* III 227/1 'The letters fayre furth hoth he tayne. 1530 PALSGR *1487*, I tke forthe a man, I avance hym. 1850 BLISANT *Demoniac* xv, When he [Damien] was taken forth to have his flesh wrenched off with red-hot pincers.

†b Take forth one's way. To go forth, set forth (see 25 b); also *absol*, to proceed. *Obs.*

1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I. x. 10 On the iiii day they toke forth their way. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selw* 187 We shall take forth to our last.

c To learn; *trans* to teach: = *take out*, 85 f

1530 PALSGR *1487*, I take forthe, as a childe, or a scolar dothe a new lesson, *se apprens*. Take hym forthe a new lesson. 1549 T. SOMER *Latimer's and Serm* bcf *Edw VI* To Rd, (Aph) 50 The gettyng of goodes and ryches, before thou hast well learned and taken furth of the lesson, of well wysng the same. 1581 SAVILE *Tacitus*, *Hist* i. lxxiv. (1591) 102 Taught by ill masters, hee tooke forth [L. *didici*] a bad lesson.

82. Take in.

* *trans*. a. To take, draw, or receive into itself, or into something (see simple senses and IN adv), to admit, absorb, imbibe; to receive as a tributary; to eat or drink, to swallow; to breathe in, inhale; to take on board (a ship). In quot. 1583 *absol*, to admit or let in water, to leak.

13 *Cursor M.* 6066 (Cott.) Siben sal ilk hie in take A clene he-lambe, wit-vten sake. 1400 MAUNDREV (Roxb) i. 4 It takes in to him xl oper ryuers. 1495 *Trevisa's Bath*.

De P. R. xvii. n. (W de W) N 3 b/2 Fall of holys to take in aye
 1583 *Leg. Ep. St. Andrews* Pref. 104 in *Sal. P. Ref.* (S. T. S.) 350 He latus his schep tak in at lufte and lue 1585
 WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy.* i. x. 12 b. We took in fresh water out of a well 1850 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637)
 547 The River Trent taking in the River Soire from the field of Leicester 1737 *BRACKEN Farmery Imp.* (1757) II
 103 The first of these takes in their Nourishment by their external Absorbent Vessels. 1777 *HAMILTON Vhs.* (1886)
 VII 570 The ships are taking in water and provisions for two months 1890 *Cham. Brit.* 10 May 292/1 She took in amazingly little water. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 596/2 It readily takes in and yields moisture.

b. To receive (money) in payment, subscriptions, etc.; to receive and undertake (work) to be done in one's own house for pay.

1699 in *Millington's Sale Catal. Skinner & Hampden Libraries*, Subscriptions are taken in by John Hartley, over against Gray's Inn in Holborn 1832 *Examiner* 403/1 She took in washing only for her amusement. 1889 Mrs. E. KENNARD *Lauding Press* II. xii. 209 We supported ourselves by taking in plain needle work 1892 *Idler* June 547 He was taking in more money than he had ever taken in before

c. To subscribe for and receive regularly (a newspaper or periodical) = sense 15 d

1712 *Addison Spect.* No. 488 P. 2 Their Father having refused to take in the *Spectator* 1779 *MACKENZIE in Mirror* No. 2 P. 3 A coffee house, where it is taken in for the use of the customers 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CL 704/1 Many of them take in the French paper just as they buy 'Punch'

d. Cards To take (a card) into one's hand from the pack

1879 'CAYENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 69 The holder of the ace of trumps ruffed, i. e. he put out four cards and took in the stock 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 842/1 If the non-dealer takes in the king, he ought to lead it.

e. To lead or conduct into a house, room, etc.
 1540 *Cov. Myst.* xxvii. (Shaks. Soc.) 268 Take hym in, serys, be the honde 1893 *Pemph. Bar Mag.* XCVIII. 469 John took Miss Everard in to supper

f. To receive or admit as inmate or guest.

1539 *BIBLE (Great) Math.* xxv. 35, I was herbourlesse, and ye toke me in [Wycl. he boriden ne TINDALE, Geneva, lodged me]. 1564 J. MOUNTEGOMERY in *Archologia* XLVII 231 Hospitalles then the poore soulider shoulde be taken yn, cured, and healed. 1702 *Rowe Tamerl.* i. 1, Why stand thy Doors still open I to take the wretched in? 1840 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* i. in 265 Invalid horses are taken in and treated at the hospital 1849 *Idid* X. ii. 473 No tenant-cotager shall take in any lodger

†g. To receive or accept into some relation (e. g. into surrender, or as hostage or ally). *Obs.*

1602 *Ld. Mountjoy Let.* in *Moryson Itin.* ii. (1617) 214 By the generall advice of the Councell I tooke in Tirlough Mac Henry. 1606 *Marston Sophomora* ii. 1, Her father on suddain shall take in Revolted Syphax.

†h. To capture, take prisoner, conquer (in war), to 'take' a town. Cf. sense 2. *Obs.*

1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) VI. 285 Leo wente to Seynt Peter whi he laytayne, and was i-take in, and his eyen i-put out, and his tonge i-kut of. 1535 *COVERDALE Jer.* xlix. 1 Why hath your kyng then taken Gad in? 1684 *Scanderberg Rediv.* v. 109 His Majesty took in Raskaw, a considerable place on the Deinster. 1709 *H. FRUTON Diss. Classics* (1718) 20 Open Places are easily taken in.

1. To bring into smaller compass, draw in, reduce the extent of, contract, make smaller, to shorten, narrow, or tighten; to furl (a sail)

Take in a reef to roll or fold up a reef in a sail so as to shorten the sail see *Riser sb.* 1

1535 *Coke Lovell's B.* 12 Mayne coife toke in a refe byforce 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. ii. 153 But I must contract my selfe, and take in this saile of speech a 1800 *COWPER Honore* ii. Ode x. vi. If fortune fill thy sail Take half thy canvas in 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* ix, Strapping a buckle here, and taking in a link there. 1841 R. H. DANA *Seamus's Man* ix. (Heading) Making and taking in sail 1848 *THACKERAY Van Rar.* xliii. Sure every one of me frocks must be taken in,—it's such a skeleton I'm growing 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* xxvii. 281, I took in one hole of my sword belt on Monday. 1897 *Orville* (U.S.) XXX. 255/1 Take in leaders when about a team's length from corner, then take in wheels a bit, off wheeler more than near—in fact, many only take in off-wheel (in a couple of inches)

J. To enclose (a piece of land, etc.); to take into possession (a territory, a common), or into cultivation (a waste), to include; to annex.

1539 in G. J. Aungrey *Syon Mon.* (1810) 131 To dyche in and take in our comyn. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sun day* vi. Christ hath took in this piece of ground, And made a garden there 1699 in *Picton L'pool. Mus. Rec.* (1883) I. 288 Others have a design to take in some Commons near Mosse Lake 1845 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* VI. ii. 302 Numerous waste patches along the sides of wide roads have been taken in 1893 *Nat. Observer* 3 Aug. 290/2 France is determined to take in all Siam 1897 D. SLADEN in *Indoor Mag.* Jan. 278/1 A new alcove [has been] formed by taking in one of the landings

K. To admit into a number or list; to include, comprise, embrace; *spec.* to include in the consideration, take into account (quot. 1752); to include in a journey or visit (U.S.).

1647 *HAMMOND Power of Keys* iii. 23 He hath taken in all the ancient Church-writers into his catalogue 1697 *DRYDEN Virg., Life* (1721) I. 30 Virgil was a great Mathematician, which, in the sense of those times, took in Astiology. 1752 *HUME Ess. & Treat.* (1777) I. 206 In the former case, many circumstances must be taken in. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) I. App. 712 Writers who did not understand that his jurisdiction took in Kent. 1879 *LUBBOCK Addr. Pol. & Educ.* iii. 55 Attention will be concentrated on the four subjects taken in. 1883 *BACON Dict. Boston, Mass.* 359 The out-of-towner who fails to take in a trip to Taft's

L. To receive into or grasp with the mind; to apprehend, comprehend, understand, realize, to absorb or imbibe mentally, to learn; to conceive

a 1697 *HALE Prim. Orig. Man.* 1. 12 A. created Under standing can never take in the fullness of the Divine Excellencies. 1685 *BAXTER Paraphr.* N. T. Matt. xiii. 18-19 By not understanding is meant also, Not considering it to take it in. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 79 P. 5 There is no end of Affection taken in at the Eyes only 1810 *LADY GUANVILLE Lett.* (1894) I. 16 She plays on the pianoforte, and takes in science kindly from Mr. Smart 1877 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) I. App. 731 Writers who do not take in the position of an Earl of the West-Saxons 1887 *BARING-GOULD Gaverocks* III. li. 140 Sluggish minds require time to take in new notions

m. To comprehend in one view (physical or mental); to perceive at a glance

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. s.v. Eye*, In man the eye is so ordered, as to take in nearly the hemisphere before it 1800-24 *CAMPBELL View St. Leonard's* 18 The eagle's vision cannot take it in 1898 *Scrutiny's Mag.* XV. 583/2 We turned our heads from side to side, the better to take in the full force of the effect

n. To believe or accept unquestioningly.

1864 *Spectator* No. 2875 640 The Undergraduates took it all in and cheered Lord Robert Cecil as their future representative 1888 *FARJON Misser Farebrother* II. xiii. 169 Jeremiah listened and took it all in.

o. To deceive, cheat, trick, impose upon *collog.*
 1740 tr. *De Mouhy's Fort. Country Mand.* (1741) I. 132 The Gnaparts were never taken in yet, and what's more never will 1745 *FIRLIDING True Patriot* No. 9 Wks. 1775 IX. 310 They are fairly taken in, and imposed upon to believe we have as much money as ever 1754 E. MOORE in *World* No. 96 III. 234, I am almost of opinion that (in the fashionable phrase) he is 'taking me in' 1809 W. IRVING *Kracker's* v. iv. (1849) 277 A contest of skill between two powers, which shall overreach and take in the other. 1846 *LANDOR Imag. Com.* Wks. II. 228/1 Nobody shall ever take me in again to do such an absurd and wicked thing. 1884 *GEO. DENMAN in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 473 The Plaintiff has been taken in and misled.

p. To offer (a subject) for examination.

a 1890 *LONDON Life Percy* (1893) 1, 20 The poets and historians who, at that time, were taken in by candidates for Classical Honours at Oxford.

*† *intr.* + q. To go in, 'put in', enter. *Obs.*

1644 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. F.* (1655) 88 Taking in at a Cooks shop where he supt. 1677 *JOHNSON in Ray's Corr.* (1848) 127 Great shoals of salmon, which often take in at the mouths of our rivers.

†r. Take in with: to take part with, side with, agree with *Obs.*

1597-8 *BACON Ess. Faction* (Arb.) 80 It is commonly seene that men once placed, take in with the contrary faction to that by which they enter. 1646 *Sia T. Brown Pseud. Egid.* i. vi. (1686) 20 Justinian took in with Hippocrates and reversed the decrees 1647 N. BACON *Diss. Court Eng.* i. xxiv (1739) 51 Kings doubting to lose their name, took in with the weaker a 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1822) I. 3 If he had acted in these mens measurs, and betraying his master, took in with them.

83. Take off. *transitive senses.

a. To remove from the position or condition of being on (with various shades of meaning); to lift off, pull off, cut off, rub off, detach, subtract, deduct see simple senses and *OFF adv.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14318 He bad. Of he tumb tak of he lidd 1495 *Ledger-bk. A. Haliburton* 40 Som of that sek, the bat of-lan is 1711 155 2. 1530 H. RHODES *Bk. Nature in Babes* Bk. 67 With your trenchour knyfe take of such fragments 1644 *WINTHROP Hist. New Eng.* (1825) II. 199 He took off all her commodities, but not at so good rates as they expected 1793 *Art & Myst. Vintners* 57 Take off the skin, and beat it together with 6 Eggs 1799 *STELLA Triller* No. 5 P. 8 A Cannon Ball took off his head 1780 *COKE Russ. Diss.* 267 M. Engel takes off twenty-nine degrees from the longitude of Kamchatka, as land down by the Russians. 1824 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIII. 1. 80 Repeated crops of hay are taken off without any return. *Mod.* Isn't his name on the list? No, it has been taken off

(b) *spec.* To remove from the person, divest oneself, or another, of, doff (a garment, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9070 (Cott.) 'Las of', he said, 'mi kinges crown' 13 *Idid* 8116 (Gott.) With his be king tok of his gloue. 1485 *CAXTON Chas. Gt.* 212 He took of hys clothes a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw. IV* 234 He toke of hys cappe, and made a low and solemne obeysance. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 140 A little Cap like a Calotte they never take off 1736 *LENDARD Life Marlborough* III. 422 The Armour was taken off 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 465/1 She took off her shawl 1891 *Murray's Mag.* Apr. 531 He never takes off his boots and spurs.

(c) To remove or convey (a person) from on shore, from a rock, or from on board ship
 1883 *BUCHANAN Love me for Ever* v. i. 261 He had arranged to be taken off one night, and to sail with them right away. 1889 *Eng. Illustr.* Mar. Dec. 267, I might be able to support life on board of her until the *Ruby* took me off. 1890 *Standard* 12 Dec. 5/7 The passengers were taken off and landed safely.

(d) *absol.* To clear the table after a meal: = *take away*, 78 b (e) *intr.* for *pass.* see sense 58 f
 1828 J. T. SMITH *Nollekens* I. 91 Nor do I think wine was even mentioned until the servants were ordered to 'take off'.

b. *trans.* To drink to the bottom, or at one draught, to drink off, 'toss off'.

1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iii. xv. 271 She dranke to him a cup of poysoned liquor and hauing taken off almost halfe, she reached him the rest. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 83 Many Muscovian women took off their Cups as smartly as they [their husbands] did 1724 *RAMSAY Steer her up*, etc. ii. See that shining glass of claret... Take it off,

and let's have mair o't 1850 *HAWTHORNE Scarlet L.* iv, And, that thou mayest live, take off this draught

c. To lead away summarily; *refl.* to go away, take one's departure, be off

1838 *DICKENS O. Transit* xxiv, He... took himself off on tip-toe 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 609/1 The guilty parties had taken themselves off 1894 *PARRY Stud. Gt. Composers, Schubert* 230 In dead of being taken off as a soldier. *Mod.* He was arrested and taken off to prison. The child was taken off to bed

d. To lead away or draw off (in *fig.* sense); to divert, distract, dissuade, †to free, rid (const. from), †to remove the opposition of by bribery or corruption, to buy off (*obs.*)

1605 *SHAKS Mach.* ii. 11 36 It makes him, and it maries him; it sets him on, and it takes him off a 1626 *BACON New Atl.* (1900) 24 And hee in great Courtesie tooke us off, and descended to aske us Questions of our Voyage and Fortunes. 1670 H. STUBBS *Plus Ultra* 11 This Philosophy taking us off from the Pedantism of Philology 1702 tr. *Le Clerc's Prim. Fathers* 27 Having not undertaken to take them off from this Opinion. a 1704 *Compt. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 58 You must endeavour to take off your Mistress from all the care you can a 1715 *BURNET Own Time* (1823) I. 477 The chief men that promoted this were taken off (as the word then was for corrupting members) 1890 *FENN Double Knot* vii. The conversation took off his attention.

e. To remove or withdraw from office, or from some position or relation; to dismiss; to withdraw (a coach, train, etc.) from running

1745 *WARD in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 369 Whom the Emperor had appointed governor, but afterwards designed to have taken him off 1768 J. BYRON *Narr. Paignonia* (ed. 2) 189 The centinel was taken off, and we were allowed to look about us a little 1858 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* XIX. 1 144 My early calves I allow to suck the cows for a fortnight, then take them off 1892 *Field* 28 May 1779/3 The coaches will be taken off for one or more days *Mod.* Several trains will be taken off on Bank Holiday

f. To remove by death, put to death, kill, 'carry off', cut off, said of a person (esp. an assassin), of disease, devouring animals, etc.

1605 [see *TAKING* vol. 6] 1608 *SHAKS Per* iv. Prol. 14 To take off by treasons knife 1618 *BOLTON Florus* (1636) 224 Himself taken off by sudden death. 1683 *BURNET tr. More's Utopia* Pief, The huring of Assassins to take off Enemies. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome, Alex.* ii. 487 Diseases took off very many of them. 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) II. 828/2 Ptolemy of Cyprus, took himself off by poison. 1824 *Examiner* 6/2 Up to the 20th of November about thirty people had been taken off by cholera. 1840 *Frul. R. Agric. Soc.* i. in 258 The mangold-wurzel was, taken off early by the fly.

g. To remove (something imposed), esp. so as to relieve those subject to it.

1593 *SHAKS Rich. II.* iii. 111. 135 Oh God, oh God, that eie this tongue of mine, That layd the Sentence, should take it off againe. 1660 *INGRAM Bentiv. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 147 You think to take off this Inconvenience 1726 'PHILEAS THES' in J. Ker *Mem.* p. iii, If he would agree to the taking off the Penal Laws 1737 *Cent. Mag.* VII. Mar. 179/1 To give immediate Ease to his Majesty's Subjects, by taking off some of the Taxes which are most burdensome to the Poor. 1840 *Penny Cycl.* XVII. 399/2 The ecclesiastical courts may... take off the penance. 1899 M. J. GUEST *Lect. Hist. Eng.* xiv. 127 He pleased the people greatly by taking off a heavy tax. 1889 M. GRAY *Reproach Annetley* ii. ii, The three months' embargo was now taken off.

h. To remove or do away with (a quality, condition, etc.)

1605 *SHAKS Mach.* v. viii. 71 Who by selfe and violent hands Took off her life. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. ii. 2 The heavynesse and guilt within my bosome, Takes off my manhood 1654 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* x. 90 They should take the water a little warm'd first, the cold being just taken off. 1691 *CONSET Fract. Spir. Cuts* (1900) To Rdr, Which thing may take off the Edge of Detraction 1737 *BRACKEN Farmery Imp.* (1756) I. 227 One or two Purges will take off the Running at his Mouth. 1885 Mrs. LYNN LINTON *Chr. Kitchland* II. vi. 189 The smartest and prettiest kind of cap took off the severity of her smoothly braided hair

†i. To do away with, disprove, confute *Obs.*
 1630 *PRYNNE Anti. Armin.* 147, I must needs take off two principall daung objections. 1682 *CAXTON tr. Lucrētius* (1683) Notes 26 After that I shall take off his exceptions against Providence. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect. Script.* 478 To take off this seeming argument.

1. (a) To make or obtain (an impression) from something; to print off. In quot. 1660, to receive as an impression (in *fig.* sense).

1660 tr. *Amyraltus Treat. conc. Relig.* iii. viii. 489 Those [languages] which live take off better the impression and graces of the language of the Prophets. 1707 *HEARNE Colled* 24 Jan. (O. H. S.) I 320 The Stationers were obliged to take off 200 Copies of any Book. 1817 G. ROSE *Diaries* (1860) I. 19 note, He had an impression of 500 taken off. 1825 *New Monthly Mag.* XV. 234/1 The expedient of taking off an impression in some soft substance.

(b) To make (a figure of something); *transf.* to draw a likeness of, to portray = sense 33 b.

a 1719 *ADDISON (J.)*, Take off all their models in wood. 1835-40 *HALBURTON Clockin.* (1862) 306 A native artist of great promise, that is come to take us off. 1855 L. BACKFRAY *Newcomes* xiv, Then Clive proposed to take his head off, and made an excellent likeness in chalk of his uncle 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 182 A young lady who could take off a horse like that—the dead image of him—could do anything

(c) To measure off, to determine or mark the position of: cf. sense 32 c

1793 *SMEATON Edystone L.* § 97 In this way I took off 35 of the most remarkable points, 1 these 35 primary points having been determined as above.

J. To imitate or counterfeit, esp. by way of

mockery, to mimic, caricature, burlesque, parody; to make a mock of *collog*

1750 CHESNEY *Lett* (1792) III. 85 He has since been taken off by a thousand authors but never really imitated by any one 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Qual.* (1809) II. 120 He so perfectly counterfeited or took off, as they call it, the real Christian, that many looked to see him taken alive into Heaven 1789 Mrs Pioszi *Journ. France* I. 240 At the hazard of being taken off and held up for a laughing-stock 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* II. vii p. 20, I can take off a cat to the life. suppose I was to mew a certain number of times? 1845 HOOD *Faithless Nelly Gray* v. She made him quite a scoff. And when she saw his wooden legs, began to take them off 1879 MINTO *De foe* 40 One of the pamphlets which he professed to take off in his famous squib

k absol with *from* To detract from, diminish, lessen: = 58 c, 78 c.

1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* 264 This gradual Advancement took off from the Obscurity of his Birth 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* s. v. *Sal.* A defect or flaw, which took off very much from the value of the gem 1773 [J. RICHARDSON] tr. *Wieland's Agathon* Pref. 14 There are many allusions in it to modern customs. which take off in a great measure from the antique cast

1. To close the stitches in knitting; to knit off Also *absol*.

1849 ESTHER COPELY *Knitting-bk.* 12 By reversing the right hand pin, so inserting it in two stitches, not in front but at the back of the left hand pin, and knitting them off as one. This [way of reducing the number of stitches] is called 'taking off at the back'.

*** intr.* III. To abate, grow less, decrease, (of rain) to cease

1776 COOK in *Phil. Trans.* LXVI. 447, I judged it was about high water, and that the tides were taking off, or decreasing 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schin.* xxi. (1858) 463 No sooner had it [the hurricane] begun to take off than I set out for the scene of its ravages. 1878 STEVENSON *Inland Voy.* 20 The rain took off near Laeken. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log-Sea-way* 93 The breeze now began to take off a bit, and more sail was made.

n. To go off, start off, run away; to branch off from a main stream. (Cf. 63, 63 b.)

c. 1813 MRS SHERWOOD *Stories Ch. Catech.* xii. (1873) 112 Dick ran out. and took off into the great bazar 1825 WATERTON *Wand. S. Amer.* III. iv. 265 The Indian took off into the woods 1888 19th *Cent.* Jan. 44 The second [head-water of the Hugu] takes off from the Ganges about forty miles eastward from the Bhagirathi

(b) To start in leaping; to commence a leap (Opp. to *LAND* v. 8 b.)

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII. 287 The spot where the horse took off to where he leaped, is above eighteen feet 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept 780/3 Competitors should be encouraged to take off with accuracy. 1892 *Strand Mag.* III. 633/2 The last attitude one would imagine a horse to adopt in 'taking off' for a jump

(c) *Croquet.* To make a stroke from contact with another ball so as to send one's own ball nearly or quite in the direction in which the mallet is aimed. cf. *TAKE-OFF* sb. 4.

1872 *Prior Notes on Croquet* 48 It were an improvement to tether a ball in the centre of the ground, which at starting should be hit by the players from a spot in the middle of the left hand boundary Taking off from this tethered ball, they might go to any part of the lawn

84 *Take on.* **transitive senses.*

a. See simple senses and ON *adv.*: in quot. 1877, to take on board (opp. to *take off*; 83 a (c))

c. 1579 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 140 Tak on your bairn lufaburd 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 258 (Cards, Playing) The ink or colour is laid on the types and blocks and the impressions [are] taken on to thick drawing paper by means of a suitable press. 1877 *Scrivener's Mag.* XV. 141/1 He took on the passengers who stood clustered on the wharf

(b) To put on, don (clothing, etc.) *obs.* to 'put on' or add (flesh, etc.): see PUT v. 46 f (a)

1389 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 56 be den xal warn alle be gylyde bepreben þe in be toune, for to takn on here bodis, and comen to messe 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* xxii. 494 Thenne they went, & toke on the best clothing that they had. 1583 *Satur. Poems Reform.* *Life Bp. St. Andrews* 1060 On a gray bonnet he tackis. 1847 *Fruit & Agric. Soc.* VIII. 11. 392 Sheep thrive very well and take on flesh rapidly 1850 *Ind.* XI. 11 600 The animal being thus gradually prepared to take on that increased amount of muscle and fat.

†(c) To take up (arms), to arm oneself: see 90 a (c). *Sc. Obs.*

1565 *Reg. Præy. Council Scot.* I. 355 Thair rebellis ar planelis conspyrit togidder, takn on arms 1567 *Ibid.* 524 Thair have takn on armes to puneis the auithours of the said cruell murthour.

b To assume, 'put on' (a form, quality, etc.) = sense 16 a. to assume, begin to perform (an action or function) (cf. 17), to contract, begin to be affected by, 'catch' (cf. 44 b, c)

1799 KENTISH in *Beddoes Contrib. Phys. & Med. Knowl.* 258 He took on that peevish irritability so unhappy for the individual 1842 *Fruit & Agric. Soc.* III. 11. 331 The blanched leaves soon take on the appearance of frost-bitten celery 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 41 The ulcer took on a healing action, and soon cicatrized. 1893 M. GRAY *Last Sentence* III. v. The deep, mysterious eyes would take on a deeper charm.

(b) To adopt (an idea, etc.); to accept mentally 1890 *Pict. World* 4 Sept. 298/2 That belonged to the days before its author 'took on religion', as the Methodists term it. 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 23 Sept. 472/2 He is prepared to throw over all his convictions pretty much as he took them on (c) To apprehend with the senses, to perceive, 'catch'. *rare.*

1847 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 45, I have heard the

natives assert that they take on the scent of the deer many hours after they have passed

c To take (a person) into one's employment, or upon one's staff, to engage (also *fig.*), to accept in marriage; to receive into fellowship

1611 G. BLUNDELL in *Buccluch MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) 97 If Holland take any companies on 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* II. iii. I'll not give her the advantage. To say she was forced To buy my wedding-clothes, and took me on With a plain riding-suit and an ambling nag 1826 *Examiner* 631/1 The large manufacturers are about taking on a considerable number of hands. 1893 J. B. THOMPSON in *Chicago Advance* 20 July. A number of catechumens were taken on during the year

d. To undertake, to begin to handle or deal with, to 'tackle'.

[c. 1325] *Spec. Cy. Warw.* 267 Allas 'what sholen hij onne take, þat wolden here her god forake Pursuime of fleschly liking? 1422 [see TAKING *vbi* sb. 6] 1885 *Graphic* 3 Jan. 113/6 He so frightened the other. towards that they did not care to 'take him on'. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 7/1 We cannot take on both jobs 1900 *Sir R. BULLER* *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 3/4. I had taken on a task, and I was bound to see it through

e To undertake the management of (a farm, etc.), esp. in succession or continuance.

1851 *Temple Bar Mag.* III. 474 When I was twenty-two, my father died, and I took on the farm 1889 *Mas. Convys. Carr. Marg. Mathant* II. xix. 70. I want him to take on another small farm 1892 *Cornh. Mag.* Oct. 346 It will be quite impossible for me to take on the lease again

†f. To assert, asseverate (cf. 17 c). *Obs. rare*

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* 11 (1882) 26 Yet will they swear, protest, and take on wonderfully, that it is very new, fresh and tender 1748 If they sell you a cow, will protest and take on wonderfully, that here is but this olde, and that olde

g To buy on credit. *Sc.*

1808 JAMESON, *To tak on*, to buy on credit, to buy to accompt. 1866 J. H. WILSON *Our Father in Heaven* (1866) 180. I have heard of young people going to shops and 'taking on' things, as it is called.

†h. To begin, commence (with *inf.*, or *intr.*); = sense 62. *Obs.*

c. 1200 ORMIN 2553 þho tocc onn ful aldels To frazzennn Goddess emgell *Ibid.* 11260 3iff þu takeest onn ait an & tellesst forþ till fowwre.

*** intransitive senses*

†i. To act, proceed, behave, 'go on'. *Const.* dative, to a person. *Obs.*

c. 1205 LAY 333 3er ferrene kinges hiberde þa tudinde, þe we swa takeð him on *Ibid.* 5592 þat word com to Beluine. heo þe haueð taken on *Ibid.* 10175 þa þis wes aldon þa token heo of her weise on *Ibid.* 12160 What Penda king hæfede isen and hu he wulle taken on. c. 1305 *Pilate* 146 in *E. E. Poems* (1866) 115 Ou libere man, hāþ he take on so, Assentede he to þe gywes? 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. III. 75 For toke þei on tweyþe þei timbede not so hye. c. 1450 *LOVELLCH Graul* lv. 505 And thus these lypwons Gonnon On to take Til the tyme that Cam Lawncelot de lake *reflexive* c. 1505 LAY 30680 On alle wissen he toc him on swulch he weore a chepmon

j. To 'go on' madly or excitedly; to rage, rave; to be greatly agitated; to make a great fuss, outcry, or uproar; now *esp.* to distress oneself greatly Now *collog.* and *dialect*

c. 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb.) 5200 That yondie knight on the white steed Taketh on as a deuel in dede. 1474 *Paston Lett.* III. 57 My modyr wepyth and takyth on meivailously 1530 *Palsgr.* 750/1, I take on lyke a madde man, *je menraie* 1535 *COVERDALE Nym.* xiv. 1 Then the whole congregacion toke on and cryed, and the people wepte 1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* II. xxvii. 61 All this while Appius raged and tooke on, inveying bitterly against the meene and popularity of his brother Consul 1668 *Perry's Diary* 8 Apr. Her mother and friends take on mightily 1767 *Woman of Fashion* I. 157 You'll make me cry too, if you take on in this manner. 1830 *GALT Laurie* I. 1, ix. He took on like a demented man 1852 *THACKERAY Edmond* II. 1. She took on sadly about her husband

k. To assume airs; to behave proudly or haughtily, to presume; to take liberties. (Cf. 18 e.)

1668 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* vi. (1678) 143 If a woman should take on, lift up itself, and be proud, then anything may be proud. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 180 'Pride goes before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall' I began to take on, and if the squire gave me any orders, I did not take 'em as I ought to have done.

l. To take service or employment, to engage oneself; to enlist.

c. 1670 *SEALDING Troub Chas* I (1851) II. 335 Diuers dayle took on [to serve in the army] 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand* xvi. If you take on to be a soldier 1778 *FOOTE Trip to Calais* III. Wks 1799 II. 377, I am engaged to take on with Miss Lydy 1890 *Lippincott's Mag.* Mar. 336 At the end of their term of enlistment [they] would refuse to 'take on' again in D Troop. 1892 *Field* 7 May 698/3 'Then', replied one of the men, 'I will take on at 45'

(b) With *with* to engage oneself to, to begin to associate with, to consort with; = *take up with*, go 2, to adopt as a practice, etc.

1737 *BRACKEN Farryery Insh* (1757) II. 51 Such a Drake has been more used to a Hen when he was young, and will the sooner take on with her when he grows older 1844 *Fraser's Mag.* XXX. 104/1 The mistress is going to take on with Mister Jowles the preacher. 1886 M. GRAY *Silence Dean Mailland* 1, I liked Charlie Judkins well enough before he took on with this love-nonsense 1894 G. MOORE *Esther Waters* 154 His young woman must be sadly in want of a sweetheart to take on with one such as him.

m To 'catch on', become popular: = sense 10 c. *collog.*

1897 'OUIDA' *Massarenes* xvii. He saw how greatly these musical entertainments 'took on'.

85 *Take out. trans.* a. To remove from within a place, receptacle, or inclosure, to extract, withdraw, draw forth. see simple senses and OUT *adv.*

13 *Cursor M.* 20564 (Gott), I toke þam vte on [v. r. with] mi right hand 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxviii. 15 [lxxix. 14] Tac me out fro clei, that I be not inficclid 1450 *Martin* I. 1 Whan that oure loide. had take oute Adam and Eve, and other [from hell] 1597 *SHAKS.* 2 *Hen IV.* IV. v. 206 Their stings, and teeth, newly tak'n out. 1711 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 94 p. 9 He had only dipped his Head into the Water, and immediately taken it out again 1889 F. M. CRAWFORD *Gresfene* II. x. 280 Rex took out his purse and gave him a gold piece. *Mod.* I asked for the book at the library, but it had been taken out the day before

(b) To remove, extract (a stain, etc.).

1797 *GAY Begg. Op.* 1 ix. Money is the true fuller's earth for reputation, there is not a spot or a stain but what it can take out *Mod.* Ammonia will take out the grease spots

(c) *intr.* for *pass.* See sense 58 f

b. *trans.* To withdraw from a number or set (actually or mentally); to leave out, except, omit.

c. 1200 ORMIN 8601 þatt 3ei þatt he wass takenn ut þurh Dribhtin Godd fra manne c. 1315 *SHOORHAM Poems* 553 þ3 he ne toke iudas out, þe worthe man on erpe *Mod.* There are 93 festivals in the Prayer Book Calendar; but if you take out those that have no special Collects, there are only 24.

c. To lead or carry out or forth. with various special implications, as to lead (a partner) out from the company for a dance; to summon (an opponent) to a duel, to 'call out'; to lead (a person or animal) into the open air for exercise, etc.

1613 *SHAKS Hen VIII.* I. iv. 95, I were vnmannely to take you out, And not to kisse you. 1665 *Perry's Diary* 13 Apr., When the company begun to dance, I came away, lest I should be taken out 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii. xiii. When a matter can't be made up, as in a case of a blow, the sooner you take him out the better 1811 *JANF AUSTIN Lett.* 29 May, Mrs Welby takes her out airing in her barouche. 1877 *Scrubber's Mag.* XV. 65/1 He had even promised to take her out on the ice. 1893 J. ASHBY *STERRY Naughty Girl* II. It was awfully good of you to take the children out, Charlie. *Mod.* Take the dog out for a run.

(b) *Cricket* To take out one's bat: said of a batsman who is 'not out' at the end of the innings.

1890 *Standard* 9 May 3/8 He was batting nearly four hours and eventually took out his bat for go 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 16 July 63/2 The captain took out his bat for 60

†d. (a) To give vent to, utter (b) To announce, give out (a text). *Obs.*

1678 *DRYDEN All for Love* Pref. Ess (Kei) I 197 He took out his laughter which he had stifled 1697 *BURGHORE Disc. Relig. Assemb.* 6 They will take care to come before the text is taken out

e. To make a copy from an original; to copy (a writing, design, etc.), esp. to extract a passage from a writing or book

1530 *Palsgr.* 750/1, I take out a writting, I copy a mater of a boke, *je copie.* 1573 *Art of Linnung* 11 A prette deuise to take out the true forms & proportion of any letter, knott, flower, image, or other worke 1604 *SHAKS Oth.* II. iii. 296, I am glad I have found this Napkin... I haue the worke tane out. *Ibid.* III. iv. 180 Take me this worke out I would haue it copied. *Mod.* To read a book and take out quotations for the dictionary.

(b) To extract from data

1881 *Times* 10 Nov. 4/2 The surveyor employed to take out the quantities on the architect's plan—that is, to estimate the quantities of materials and labour which will be required to carry out the proposed plans 1896 [see QUANTITY 13]

†f. To learn (a lesson), *transf.* to teach (See also 81 c). *Obs.*

1591 H. SMITH *Wks* (1866) I. 499 If we be negligent and slack, and never take out our lessons, but stand at a stay 1629 *EARLE Microcosm* lxxv (A1b) 89 He hath taken out as many lessons of the world, as dayes. 1642 *Strangling Gt. Turke*, etc., in *Hart Misc.* (1745) IV. 37 The Discipline of War must take you out other Lessons of Fury

g. To apply for and obtain (a licence, patent, summons, or other official document) in due form from the proper authority

1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 93 V^o vacating their charter, & forcing them to take out a new one 1687 *BURNET Cont. Reply to Varrillas* 76 The Bishops were obliged to take out new Commissions from the King for holding their Bishopricks 1796 *BRACKLEY Let. T. Prior* 27 Jan., Wks 1871 IV. 123, I have not yet taken out letters of administration 1840 *Fruit & Agric. Soc.* I. 111. 351 Patents have been recently taken out for supposed improvements. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 Apr. 497/1 [He] took out a summons against him

h. To obtain or enjoy completely. ? *Obs.*

1631 *Celestina* 27, I will goe downe and stand at the doore, that my Master may take out his full sleepe

i. To obtain, receive, use up, spend, the value of (something) in another form. *Const. in.*

1631 *Heywood Fair Maid of West Wks* 1874 II. 280 Because of the old proverb, What they want in meate, let them take out in drinke 1763 *FOOTE Mayor of G.* I. Wks. 1799 I. 168 When he frequented our town of a market day, he has taken out a guinea in oaths. 1828 *Examiner* 194/1 [He] has no objection, when a poor tradesman cannot advance the fee, to take it out in goods 1891 *Review of Rev.* 15 Sept. 236/2 The prize was one guinea, which had to be taken out in books.

86. *Take out of. trans.* a. To withdraw or remove from within (*lit.* and *fig.*); to extract (a stain) from: see simple senses and OUT *of*.

To take the words out of one's mouth see Mouth *sb* 3 l
c 1200 ORMIN Ded 209 To takenn ut off helle wa þa gode
 sawless alle 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II 133 While
 he dwellede longe in France Chedde was i take out of
 his abbay of Lestynge *c* 1245 *Cursor M* 16442 (Trin) Þe
 monsleeþ þat barþus was take out of prison 1535 *STEWART*
Cron. Scot (Rolls) II 660 [He] Out of the eith his deid
 bodie hes tone 1659 in *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV 451 Take
 heed you take not the thorn out of another's foot, and put it
 in your own wholly 1771 Mrs HAYWOOD *New Present* 246
 To take Ink out of Linen 1882 Miss BRADDON *Mt Royal*
 III 14 59 He took the cutridges out of the case himself
 b. To get, derive, or obtain from.

1579 W WILKINSON *Confut Famillye of Loue* B iv, Out
 of their knowledge, whiche they take out of the Scriptures
 1659 J FRENCH tr *Paracelsus' Nat Things* II 17 Any
 flint taken out of River water 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw* 1,
 There were as good spitchcocked eels on the board as ever
 were taken out of the Isis

c. To subtract or deduct from Now rare.
 1593 *FALE Dialling* 14, I take the complement of the
 Elevation, which is 38° out of the inclination of the plat
 which is 55°, and there remain 17° 1703 *MOYON Mech*
Eric 127 A setting off of 8 Foot broad and 10 Foot long
 taking out of the Yard

d. To deprive a person or thing of (some
 quality, etc.); *spec* to deprive of (energy or the
 like); usu *to take it out of*, to exhaust, fatigue
 1847 S WILKINSON in *Lyle* (1879) I 402 There is so
 much of interest in a Confirmation, that it takes a great deal
 out of one 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr & It Note-Bks* II 68
 Rome takes the splendor out of all this sort of thing else-
 where 1884 H SMART *Post to Pines* xxxii, Now you say
 you cannot come, and all the salt is taken out of my holi-
 days 1890 Mrs LAFFAN L. *Draycott* II 1, The sort of
 day that takes it out of a man

e. To remove from the jurisdiction of; to prove
 not to come under (a statute).
 1895 Sir C S C BOWEN in *Law Rep* 29 Ch D 830 The
 burden of taking the case out of the Statute of Limitations
 rests on the Appellant 1891 *Law Times* XCII. 105/2 All
 lawyers are familiar with the doctrine of past performance
 to take a case out of the statute.

f. To take (something) from a person in compen-
 sation *to take it out of*, to exact satisfaction from.
 1851 *MAYHEW Lond Labour* I 31/2, I take it out of him
 on the spot. I give him a jolly good hiding. 1888
 M^cCARTHY & PRAED *Ladies Gallery* I iv 91 What we have
 to miss in sight-seeing we try to take out of the people in the
 cars 1901 *Scotsman* 29 Nov 8/2 In the olden days the
 villages 'took it out' of each other with club and spear

87 **Take over.** *trans* + *a.* = OVERTAKE 1 *Obs*
c 1330 *Asht & Merl*, 1103 The pawns taken over our men,
 And fast leyd upon hem then

b. To take by transfer from, or in succession to
 another, to assume possession or control of (some-
 thing) from or after some one else.

1864 A FORBES *Chinese Gordon* II. 36 The army whose
 command he took over in its headquarters 1897 *WESTALL*
Capt Trajfalgar xiv, [He] took service with us when we
 took over the *Eureka*. 1890 H. S. MERRIMAN *Suspense*
 viii, Brenda took over all the smaller household duties.
 1891 *Law Reports, Weekly Notes* 43/2 The company was
 formed for the purpose of taking over the business, carried
 on by the plaintiff

c. To carry or convey across, to transport.

Mod The ferry boat will take you over

88 **Take to.** In passive *to be taken to* = to be
 taken aback. See 76 *dial*

1865 Mrs H WOOD *Mildred Arkell* xxxii, Mr Van
 Bummel, considerably taken-to at being addressed individu-
 ally, lost his head completely 1872 *Argosy* Sept. 183
 Mr T. might possibly have been slightly taken to, but
 there was no symptom of it in his voice. [See *Eng Dial.*
Decl.]

89. **Take together.**

a. *trans*. See simple senses and TOGETHER.

† b. To collect. cf. PULL *v*. 30 b *Obs*.

c 1289 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xix. 429 But he toke
 togyder his strengthes, & stode vpyghte

c. To consider or reckon together (cf. 26 c), or
 as a whole, to reckon as a group or collection.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intel Syst* I iv § 14 258 Plato in his
 Cratylus taking these two words, Ζῆνα and Αἰα, both
 together, etymologizeth them as one. 1742 *RICHARDSON*
Pamela IV 107 Numps, his Son, is a Character, take it all
 together, quite of Nature and Probability *Mod* Taken
 together, there cannot be more than a dozen.

90 **Take up.** **transitive senses*

a. To lift, raise (from the ground, etc., or from
 a lying or prostrate position); to pick up, also,
 to lift or raise (something hanging down) so as to
 expose what is covered by it Somewhat arch.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 3664 (Cott) Drighten has herd þi barn cri,
 Rise and tak it up for þi 1382 *Wyclif John* v 9 The man
 is maad hool, and took vp his bed, and wandride *c* 1420-
 30 *Fymer* (1895) 9 Þi rithond took me vp. 1566 *SHAKS.*
Tam Shr III ii 154 'The Priest let fall the booke, And as
 he stoop'd againe to take it vp [etc.] 1610 *HOLLAND*
Camden's Brit (1637) 278 The garter which fell from her
 as she daunced, and the King tooke up from the floor
 1720 Dr Fox *Capt Singleton* v (1906) 83 Ten men with poles
 took up one of the canoes and made nothing to carry it
 1844 *HOOD Bridges of Sighs* 5 Take her up tenderly, Lift
 her with care. 1890 *Univ Rev* Feb, 232 Martin had
 taken up a stone to throw at him

(b) *spec*. To raise or lift from some settled posi-
 tion, e g (plants) out of the ground, (a corpse) out
 of the grave, (a carpet) from the floor, etc.; to
 break up the surface of (a field, road, etc.)

† To take up the table to clear the table after a meal (*orig*
 to remove the board off the trestles, see TABLE *sb* 6 b) *Obs*.

13. *Cursor M* 8045 (Cott) Quen þe king þam [þna tres]
 had vp tan, His ost þam hund þan ilkan 15 (see TABLE
sb 6 b) 1533 *MORE* in *Hall Chron*, *Rich III* (1548) 27 b,
 Some saye that kynge Richard caused the priest to take
 them vp, and to put them in a coffyne 1535 T WASHINGTON
 tr *Nicholas's Voy* I xxi, The table being taken vp, the
 Ambassador entred into the pavioun 1612 (see TABLE *sb*
 6 b) 1625 *MASSINGER New Way* I ii, 'Tis not twelve
 o'clock yet, Nor dinner taking up 1836-9 *DICKENS Sk Bos*,
Sentiment, 'The carpet was taken up. 1841 *Frail R Agric*
Soc II 11 229 'The turnips were taken up and caited. 1895
Times 5 Feb 8/2 That would mean taking up all the streets
 in South London

(c) With special obj, implying a purpose of
 using in some way as, *to take up one's pen*, to
 proceed or begin to write; *to take up a book* (i e.
 with the purpose to read): *to take up the (or one's)*
cross (see CROSS *sb* 4, 10) *to take up ARMS, the*
CUDGELS, the GLOVE, the HATCHET (see the *sbs*)

c 1420 *Brut* cccxli 355 Þay waged batayle & cast down
 her gloves; & þanne þey were take vp and seled 1481,
 1579 (see GLOVE *sb* 1 d) 1590- (see GAUNTLET *sb* 1 c)
 1621 T. WILLIAMSON tr *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* A 11 b,
 I took up my Pen againe, and at starts and tymes finished
 it 1660 tr *Amyrault's Treat conc Rehg* II iv 216 He
 took up arms for the conservation of his Country 1712
STEELE Spect. No. 514 ¶ I Not finding my self inclined
 to sleep, I took up Virgil to divert me. 1816 *SCOTT Old*
Mort xix, That the cause of his country, and of those with
 whom he had taken up arms, should suffer nothing from
 being entrusted to him. 1866 G MACDONALD *Ann. Q*
Neigh 1, A man had to take up his cross.

(d) To raise, lift (one's hand, foot, head, etc.).
 Now of a horse or other beast.

c 1425 *Cursor M*. 15227 (Trin) Vp he toke his holy hond
 & 3af þe benesoun c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* ix 249
 Rycheide that lay a grounde thus wounded toke up his
 hede, and sayd [etc.] 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr* (1757)
 II 73 He steps boldly, and takes up his Fore Feet pretty
 high. 1812 77 A Horse should take up his Feet moderately
 high.

(e) To take (a person) from the ground into a
 vehicle, or on horseback, etc. Said of a person, or
 of the carriage, horse, train, etc. Also *absol.* of a
 vehicle, a train, etc. To take up its occupants

1689 *Lond. Gaz* No 2511/4 A Hackney-Coachman took
 up 3 Persons at Mark-Lane-end 1720 *Ibid* No 4735/4
 A Hackney Coach that took up his Fair in Southwark
 1831 *SCOTT Ch. Robt* xii, We should not criticise the animal
 [elephant] which kneels to take us up 1857 *TROLLOPE*
Barchester T. x, Carriages, were desued to take up at a
 quarter before one 1893 *Eng Illustr Mag* X 257/2 Our
 coach duly took us up, and set us down 1898 *Westm. Gaz*,
 27 June 10/1 All carriages will take upon the Embankment
 and Savoy hill. 1909 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug 21
 Stops to take up 1st class Passengers for London *Ibid*,
 Stops to take up for Reading or beyond

† (f) *fig*. To 'raise' (a siege). *Obs rare*.

c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* xxii 493 Chalemagne
 receuyed them honourably, and toke vp his siege, and
 went agen to parys.

b. To lead, conduct, convey, or carry (a person
 or thing) to a higher place or position.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 17547 (Cott) þat helas in ald days, Was
 taken as vnto heuen. 1565 *TINDALE Acts* i. 9 Whyll
 they behelde he was taken vp, and a cloude receyued hym
 vp out of their sight 1748 *Anson's Voy* II viii 219 the
 taking up oysters from great depths, by Negro slaves
Mod He took me up into the belfry. You needn't walk up
 the stairs; they will take you up in the lift.

(b) *spec*. To bring (a horse, ox, etc.) from pasture
 into the stable or stall

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 122 Lette hym [a horse] ron in
 a park tyll Hallowtyd and then take hym wpe and ser hym
 and lette hym stand in the dede of whynter. 1688 R HOLME
Armeny III xix (Roxb) 184/2 Take vp your horse, is to
 take him from grasse to be kept in the stable 1844 *Frail*
R Agric Soc V. 1 75 Calves are taken up at night about
 the latter end of October. 1846 *Ibid* VII II. 394 Sixteen
 polled beasts were taken up.

c. To pull up or m, so as to tighten or shorten;
 to make fast in this way, as a dropped stitch. In
 quot. 1882 *intr. for pass*. to become shortened,
 shrink

1804 *MAR EDGEWORTH Pop Tales. To-Morrow* 340 This
 operation of taking up a stitch is one of the slowest 1882
NARES Seaman'ship (ed 6) 226 The longer the rope the
 more it takes up 1891 *Miss Dowse Girl in Kary* II. 33
 Each guth was altered to its last hole, the stirrup leather
 taken up half a yard, but nowhere could it grip the little
 beast 1892 *Field* 8 Oct 545/3 The direction to the groom
 would be 'take up' (or 'let down') as the case may be) the
 neat side horse's coupling rein.

(b) To tie up or constrict (a vein or artery), 'to
 fasten with a ligature passed under' (J.).

1565 *BLUNDEVEL Horsenanship* iv. in (x580) 2b, Most
 dysenes are healed either by letting of blood, by taking vp
 of vaines, by purgation, or else by cautisation 1737 *BRACKEN*
Farriery Inpr (1757) II 41 The Absurdity of taking up
 the Veins for the Cure of Sprains 1840 *Frail R Agric*
Soc I III 322 Should any considerable [blood] vessel be
 opened, it will be necessary to take it up by passing a
 thread underneath it, and tying it tightly

d. To take into one's possession, possess oneself
 of, with various shades of meaning, as: to pur-
 chase wholesale, buy up, to get, receive, or exact in
 payment, to levy, to borrow (at interest); to hire.
 1421 *Cowentry Lett Bk* 29 þat no maner of fische fysher
 by, ne take up, no maner of fresche fysche of men of the
 contrey by way of regatry c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40 And
 þou apeyryst & lessyst þat tythe in takyng vp þi cost, here
 þou maykst þe cherche þrall 1528 *Brill* in R G Marsden
Sch. Pl. Crt Adm. (1894) I. 41, I Thomas Thorne have

taken up by exchange of Thomas Fuller merchantt, the
 sum of 14¹ sterling 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poesse* III. xii
 (Aib) 279 He that standes in the market way, and takes all
 vp before it come to the market in grosse and sells it by
 retale. 1655 tr *Com Hist Prancion* IV 23, I must buy me
 a Cloak lined with plush, or take one up at the Brokers.
 1760-72 H BROOKE *Poet of Qual* (1809) II 130 He took up
 all the money he could, at any interest. 1838 T MITCHELL
Aristoph Clouds 6 Strepsiadess had for the purchase taken
 up money with two usurers, Pasion and Amyntas 1890
Pict World 2 Jan 11/3 The whole of the limited edition
 was taken up by the booksellers on the day of publication

(b) To take (land) into occupation, to begin to
 occupy, settle upon. Cf. also v (b).

1498 *Acta Dom Conc* (1839) 6/x He occupiþt and take vp
 sa mekle of he said landis of þe 3eris forsaide 1682 S
 WILSON *Acc. Carolina* 16 Rent to commence in two years
 after their taking up their Land. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD'
Col Reformer (1891) 76 Persons could 'take up', that is
 merely mark out and occupy, as much land as they pleased

(c) To accept or pay (a bill of exchange); to
 advance money on (a mortgage), to subscribe for
 (stock, shares, a loan) at their original issue

1832 *Examiner* 283/1 It was not convenient for her
 husband to take up the bill 1847 C G ADDISON *On Con-
 tracts* II v § 1 (1853) 772 A person who takes up a bill
supra protest for the benefit of a particular party to the bill
 succeeds to the title of the party from whom he receives it.
 1873 *SPENCER'S Stud Sociol* x 251 Not one of the thousand
 shares was taken up. 1888 *RIDER HAGGARD Col Quaritch*
 xi 84, I am disposed to try and find the money to take up
 these mortgages 1890 *Chamb Fril*, 10 May 294/1 Sums
 of money could be remitted for the purpose of taking up
 bills on the last day of grace 1891 *Harper's Mag*, Nov
 946/2 He persuaded the citizens to take up the Queen's
 loans themselves

(d) To make (a collection) *Sc.* and *U S*.

1892 'MARK TWAIN' in *Idler* Feb. 15 They take up a col-
 lection and bury him. 1908 *Daily Chron* 21 Dec 4/7 The
 tambourine still serves its notable purpose for 'taking up',
 as the Scotch say, a collection

† e. To obtain or get from some source; to
 adopt, 'borrow' (= sense 30); to apprehend with
 the senses, perceive (quot 1607); to deduce, infer
 (= 31 b); to contract, 'catch' (= 44 b). *Obs*.

1607 *TORSELL Four f. Beasts* (1658) 454 Presently the wilde
 beasts take it [the scent] up, and follow it with all speed
 they can. 1628 *EARLE Microcosm* II (Aib) 22 Notes of
 Sermons, which taken vp at St Maries, hee vtters in the
 Country. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig Sacr*, II § 5 That the
 general conclusions of reason, were taken up from the
 observation of things as they are at present in the world
 1700 *DRYDEN Pref. Fables* 135 (ed Ker) II 255, I find
 I have anticipated already and taken up from Boccaccio before
 I come to him 1848 *Frail R. Agric Soc* IX II 360 We
 can conceive that an animal should take up the disease,
 and afterwards communicate it to others

† (b) ? To receive, get, have accorded to one.

1639 *FULLER Holy War* v xxvi. (1647) 274 A chronologie
 of such credit that he may take up more belief on his bart
 word than some others on their bond

f. To receive into its own substance or inter-
 stices, to absorb (a fluid), to dissolve (a solid), also,
 to receive and hold upon its surface (quot. 1840).

1682 *Art & Myst Vintners* xxxviii 20 Dip in it [printed
 it in] so many cloaths as will take it up, and put the cloaths in
 your Hogthead 1737 *BRACKEN Farriery Inpr* (1757) II
 105 Nutritive Juices, taken up by the absorbent Vessels
 1758 *Reid tr. Macquer's Chym* I. 47 An acid cannot take
 up above such a certain proportion thereof as is sufficient to
 saturate it. 1805 W. SAUNDERS *Min. Waters* 29 Water, at
 a moderate temperature, will readily take up its own bulk
 of carbonic acid gas. 1840 *GOSSE Canadian Nat.* xvi. 251
 Capable of taking up and holding a large quantity of
 water. 1877 *Scribner's Mag*, XV. 141/2 The elastic roller
 thus takes up the color from the pores of the wood. 1892
Cornh Mag Sept. 257 Water will take up a lb. 20 oz. of
 salt to the gallon

g. To grasp with the mind; to apprehend,
 understand: = sense 46; *take in*, 82 l. Also
 with the speaker as obj (= 46 b). *Obs. exc. Sc.* in
 general sense; now only in restricted sense: To
 apprehend, appreciate (points in discourse, etc.).

1659 W GUTHRIE *Christian's Gt Interest* viii. (1724) 88
 A Man may take up his gracious State by his Faith, and
 the Actmg thereof on Christ 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind*
 I vi § 6 A student should never satisfy himself with bare
 attendance on the lectures of his tutor, unless he clearly
 takes up his sense and meaning 1825 *JAMIESON* v. v, He
 tak up a thing before ye have half said it. 1867 N MAC
 LEOD *Starling* I v 55, 'I do not take you up, sir,' replied
 the Sergeant *Mod* He is a humorous speaker, and his jokes
 were well taken up by the audience

h. To accept, † (a) To accept mentally (*upon*
credit or trust), believe without examination, take
 for granted. *Obs.* (b) To accept (anything offered,
 esp a challenge, a bet. also the person who offers
 it) Cf. 40 See also GAUNTLET *sb*. 1 c, GLOVE
sb. 1 d see a (c).

1626 *BACON Sylva* § 34 It is strange how the ancients took
 up experiments upon credit, and yet did build great matters
 upon them 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig Sacr*, I. iv. § 8 Greek
 writers took up things upon trust as much as any people
 in the world did 1721 *ADDISON Spect* No. 126 ¶ 9 Notwith-
 standing he was a very fair Bettor, no Body would take him
 up 1880 G. MEREDITH *Tragic Com.* xviii, Maiko had
 taken up Alvan's challenge. 1892 *Sat Rev*, 8 Oct. 403/2
 Mr. Stanley (on taking up the freedom of Swansea) spoke
 very vigorously on the subject 1893 *Temple Bar Mag*,
 XCvii 21 It don't concern you who takes up the bets.

i. To take (a person) into one's protection,
 patronage, or other relation, to adopt as a *protégé*
 or associate; to begin to patronize.

138a Wicrif Luke i 54 He, hauynge mynde of his mercy, took vp Israel, his child 148a Monk of Evesham (Arb) 35 That worshipfull olde fader the whiche had take me vp to be a fellow with him of his way 1530 Palsgr 751/2, I take up, as a man taketh up his fende that maketh hym curtesye. 1635 NAUGHTON *Fragm Reg* (Arb) 26 'The blow falling on Edward late Earl of Hereford, who to his cost took up the divorced Lady, of whom the Lord Benuchamp was born 1848 THACKERAY *Ian Fair* II, When the Countess of Fitz-Willis take, up a person, he or she is safe 1877 *Scribner's Mag.* XV 62/2 He is just the man to take up a girl whom everybody neglected 1892 *Black & White* 10 Dec. 679/1 A great art patron took him up and he became 'the fashion'.

†j. To levy, raise, enlist (troops). *Obs*

1560 Daus tr *Stedane's Conni.* 219 b, He took vp all that were able to wear armure. 1597 *Shaks a Hen* IV, ii 199 You are to take Souldiers vp, in Countries as you go. 1632 *Lithgow Trav.* iii 97 He was taken vp as a souldier.

†(b) *intr.* for *refl.* To enter (military or naval) service; to enlist, = *take on*, 841. *Obs*

1689 SHADWELL *Bury F* i 14, The top of their fortune is to take up in some Troop

k. *trans.* To capture, seize. †(a) *Chess.* = sense 2 d *Obs*

1540 *Gesta Rom* xxi 7r (Harl MS) He rook holdith length & briede, and takith vp what so is in his way. 1570 *Treat Chess* (MS Ashmole 344 ff. 5), Then he takith hym vpp with his knight

(b) *Falconry* To bring under restraint (a young hawk 'at hack') in order to train it: see quot. and *HAOK* s.b. 2 i. Cf. b (b).

1826 J. SEABRIGHT *Observ. Hawking* 8 When [Hawks] have omitted to come for their food at the accustomed hour, for two or three successive days, it will be necessary to take them up, or they would in a short time go away altogether. 1881 E. B. MITCHELL in *Macm Mag.* Nov. 40 An experienced falconer will 'take up' a young merlin from hack and have him trained in three or four days

†(c) To take up for hawks (app) to seize and slaughter (an old or useless horse) as meat for hawks, hence allusively, *taken up for hawks* = done for, ruined *Obs*

1471 J. PASTON in *P Lett* III 7, I beseeche yow, and my horse be not takyn up for the Kynges hawkys, that he may be had hom and kept in your place. 1553 UDALL *Royster Doyster* iii 11, Ye were take vp for hawkes, ye were gone, ye were gone. [Cf. 1632 *Brown Northern Lass* i iv, 'Slid I le marrie out of the way, 'tis time I think I shall be tane up for Whores meat else]

l To seize by legal authority, arrest, apprehend; in quot 1821, to summon as a witness.

1596 SPENSER *State Ircl* Wks (Globe) 679/1 Though the sheriff have this authority... to take up all such stragglers, and imprison them 1682 *Wood Life* 25 Nov (O H S) III. 31 Duke of York hath brought an action against one Arrow-smith upon the statute of *Scandalum magnatum*, who is taken up for it. 1796 SOUTHEY *Lett fr Spain* (1799) 303 The Alcayde took up all the inhabitants of the village where it happened 1821 GALT *Ann Parish* xii, It was thought she would have been taken up as an evidence in the Douglas cause 1861 *Temple Bar Mag* II 358 [He] was taken up for sacrilege, and brought before a magistrate

†m. To arrest the progress or action of; to check, stop, 'pull up'. *Obs*

1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon* To Rdr. 7, I haue beene taken vp in diuies Churches by the Churchwardens, that he not suffered to write the Epitaphs 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. i 14 78 For a small piece of Money a man may pass quiet enough, and for the most part only the poor are taken up.

n. *intr.* for *refl.* To check oneself, stop short, 'pull up'; to slacken one's pace; to restrain oneself, to reform, mend one's ways. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iv. 11, Take up quickly; Thy wit will flounder of all four else, wench, if thou hold'st this pace, take up, when I bid thee. 1661 *Perys Diary* 13 Nov., My expensfull life will undo me, I fear, if I do not take up 1700 B. E. DICK. *Cant. Crew* s. v. Oats, One that has sown his wild Oats, begins to take up and be more Staid. 1832 *Examiner* 611/1 She longs to make her fortune by her trade, that she may 'take up and live godly'. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Tak' up*, .to reform one's ways.

(b) Of weather: To improve, mend, become fair. 1845 *Frail R. Agric Soc* VI. ii. 570 The weather took up immediately afterwards 1889 FROUDE *Two Chiefs Dumb* xiv. On the second evening the weather began to take up

(c) 'Mech. To close spontaneously, as a small leak in a steam-pipe or water-pipe' (*Cent. Dict.*).

o. *trans.* To check (a person) in speaking; to interrupt sharply, esp. with an expression of dissent or disapproval; to rebuke, reprove, or reprimand sharply or severely Also *to take up short*: see *SHORT*.

1530 PALSGR 750/1 It pityed my herte to here howe he toke hym up 1573 L. LLOYD *Marrow of Hist* (1653) 242 His wife Xantippe began to take her husband up with taunting and opprobrious words. 1645 T. COLEMAN *Hopes Deferred & Dashed* 2 [He] rebukes him sharply, takes him up roundly 1768 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) I. 80 'I hope, who would find fault with us for attributing colour, heat, and cold, to inanimate bodies, take us up before we were down 1885 'ANSTREY' *Truited Venus* i. 14 'You do take one up so', he complained 'I never intended nothing of the sort'. 1886 H. CONWAY *Living or Dead* xxi, She wondered why the master took her up so short when she had mentioned his name

†p. 'To oppose, encounter, cope with' (*Schmidt Shaks. Lex.*). *Obs.*

1597 *Shaks 2 Hen* IV, i 11 73 His diuisions Are in three Heads, one Power against the French, And one against Glendower, Perforce a third Must take vs vs 1607 — *Cor* iii. 1. 244 *Corio* On faire ground, I could beat fortie of them *Mene*. I could my selfe take vp a Brace o'th' best of

them 1641 D. DYER *Chron* (1660) 274 King Henry in June kept a solemn Just at Greenwich, where he and Sir Charles Brandon took up all commers

†q. (p) To touch up, to mige on, incite. *Obs* 1565 STAPLETON tr *Bede's Hist Ch Eng* v. vi 158 But when I sawe them take their horses vpe with the spures [L. *conuictus equis*]

†r. To begin, commence (an action), esp to begin to utter, set up, raise (laughter, lamentation, etc.) *Obs.* In quot 1689 with *inf* (*obs.*), in 1878 *absol* (*dial.*).

c 1400 *Brut* 131 The Kyng his hondes lifte vp an hye, and a grete laughter toke op 1545 *Cursor M* 15990 (1111) He toke toke vp his fist c 1500 *March & Son* 103 in *Hazl* E. P. P. I. 139 The goste toke up a gressly grone, with fendys away he glode. 1610 HALLALY *Theophrastus* (1636) 70 Then hee would take up a great laughter, as if some prodigy or ominous thing had happened 1689 *Aubrey Lives* (1898) I. 150 (*and La Folland*) 'Twas not long before he took up to be serious 1878 *Scribner's Mag* XV 653/1 Meanwhile the 'animal show' at the appointed time 'took up', as the country people expressed it.

†(b) To start, raise, or begin a song; hence (*Sc.*) to lead the singing of (a psalm) in church. *Obs.* (Cf. also *to take up one's parable* PARABLE s.b. d)

a 1380 *Minor Poems fr Vernon MS.* xxiii 1089 We han taken vp be song Of Iubilacion 1577 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV 60 The oulkie pentioun of ten schillingis appoyntit to Edwaid Hendersoun, for all the dayis of his lyfe for takin vp of the spalmes 1637 in *Cramond Ann Cullen* (1888) 39 To read in the kirk and take up the psalm every Sabbath. 1825 JAMIESON s. v., 'He take up the psalm in the kirk', he acted as precursor

s. *trans.* To begin afresh (something left off, or begun by another); to enter anew upon, to resume.

1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 692 *With Ataresmes* I joyfully took up our way to the Camp 1712 ADDISON *Paraphr Ps* xii, Soon as the evening shades prevail, The moon takes up the wondrous tale 1833 HT MARTINEAU *Manch. Strike* i. 5 When at last she lost her voice he took up the word 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII 482/2 Mr Ward's diary takes up the history just where Lord Malmesbury's memoirs leave it 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* xii 161 He took up all the dropped threads of past years 1902 O. WISNER *Virginia* xxvii, We took up our journey, and by the end of the forenoon we had gone some distance

t To adopt (a practice, notion, idea, purpose, etc.); to assume (an attitude, tone, etc.); to engage in, 'go in for' (a study, profession, business, etc.).

a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 64 She wolde not take hede to abyde into her neyghbours haue taken up the guyse or array that she wold haue 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poetrie* ii xii (Arb) 122 They of late years haue taken this pastime vp among them 1612 BIBLE *Transl. Pref* 6 To haue the Scriptures in the mother-tongue is not a quaint conceit lately taken vp 1660 tr. *Amvraldus' Treat conc Relig* ii. 163 He seem'd to haue took up a resolution of tramping upon those superstitions 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* i. 14, Lewis Baboon had taken up the trade of Clothier. 1821 SOUTHEY in *Q Rev* XXV 289 Whatever part indeed Cromwell took up would be well maintained 1890 *Sat. Rev.* 20 Sept 355/1 Those parts of the Ethics which they are obliged to take up for 'Greats'.

(b) To take in hand, proceed to deal practically with (a matter, question, etc.); to interest oneself in, espouse, embrace (a cause).

1502 *Star Chamber Proc.* Michaelm 18 Hen. VII, The said late Shierfees caused two of her fendes to take up this haynouse matter betwixt theym as arbitrous. 1771 MRS. HARRIS in *Prva Lett. Ld Malmesbury* i 221 This [conflict with the City] was taken up yesterday in the House; the Speaker gave a detail of the fact 1820 *Examiner* No 618. 109/1 How generous to take up the cause of the afflicted! 1860 FREEMAN *Norm Cong.* III xiii 312 The cause of William was eagerly taken up. 1892 *Law Times* XCIII. 459/2 Mr. Bros. suggested that the Public Prosecutor should take the matter up.

†u. To make up, settle, arrange amicably (a dispute, quarrel, etc.). In quot. 1666, to make up temporarily, 'patch up'. *Obs.*

1560 Daus tr *Stedane's Conni* 21 b, He had done as may lay in him that the matter might be taken vp. 1600 *Shaks A Y L* v. iv. 104, I knew when seven Justices could not take vp a Quarell 1605 *London Prodigal* ii. 11, If you come to take up the matter between my master and the Devonshire man. 1666 *Perys Diary* 24 Oct., The thing is not accommodated, but only taken up.

†(b) To make up, make good. *Obs.*

1662 GURNALL *Chr Arm* ii 302 If you be hindred of your rest one Night by business, you will take it up the next

v. To proceed to occupy (a place or position, *lit.* or *fig.*); to station or place oneself in, = sense 2 v.

1565 STAPLETON tr *Bede's Hist Ch Eng* 86 Taking vpp his inne, and finding the neighbours of the parish at feast with the oste 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng Poetrie* ii v (Arb) 88 He taketh vp his lodging, and rests him selfe till the morrow. 1672 *Wood Life* (O H S) I. 109 When they were going to their beds, two or 3 houses after he had taken up his rest 1735 *Wesley Wks* (1872) I. 26 Mr Delamotte and I took up our lodging with the Germans 1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* lviii VII 307 He cleared the defiles and took up his quarters for the rest of the winter at Celanæ 1888 M'CARTHY & FRAED *Ladies' Gallery* II. ii 29, I did not accept his invitation to take up my residence in his house. 1893 TRAILL *Soc Eng* Introd 15 We may take up a position from which we can survey the entire array

†(b) To engage or hire (a lodging) for the purpose of occupying; = sense 15 c. Cf d (b) *Obs.*

1602 MARSTON *Antonio's Rev* i. 11, Twere best you tooke some lodging up, And lay in private till the soile of griefe Were cleared your cheekes. 1709 *Scribner's Ann Ref* I. xv 188 The Bp of London's palace, and the Dean of Paul's house, were taken up for the French ambassadors

(c) *Takeuphouse* †to take on rent a house (*obs.*); to start housekeeping, become a householder *Sc* 1612 *Shetland Act in Scotsman* 29 Jan (1886) 7/2 It sall not be lesum for servile persones not worth 72 pounds Scottis to tak up housis 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII 13/1 He was unwilling to incur the expense of taking up house 1876 *Smiles Sc Natur* 1, John Edward and his wife 'took up house' in the Green, one of the oldest quarters of the city

†(d) *absol* or *intr* To take up one's quarters, lodge, 'put up'. *Obs*

1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N* iv. ii, How much 'twere better, that my Ladies Grace Would here take vp Sin, and keepe house with you 1662 *Perys Diary* 14 Oct., 'I o Cambridge, whither we come at about nine o'clock, and took up at the 'Berre' 1724 *De Fox Mein Cavalier* (1840) 14, I was forced to take up at a little village.

w. *trans.* To occupy entirely, to occupy the whole of, fill up (space, time, etc.); to occupy exclusively (quot. 1615); to occupy so as to hinder passage, to obstruct (quots 1607, 1631) Cf. 28

1607 *Shaks Cor* iii. ii 116 My throat of Warre be turn'd into a Pipe, and Schoole-boys Teares take vp The Glasses of my sight 1620 *Holland Camden's Brit* (1637) 633 It took up in compass above a mile 1615 G SANDYS *Trav* 69 The men take them [the public baths] up in the morning, and in the afternoon the women. 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon* xi Tombs are made so huge great, that they take vp the Church, and hinder the people from diuine Seruice 1640 S D'EWE in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 167 Some petitions took up our time a great parte of the morning 1705 tr. *Bosman's Guinea* 490 The sixteen Red Cliffs, which take up in all about three Miles in length, 1719 *De Fox Cruise* (1840) I v 85 The 7th I took wholly up to make me a chain 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIV 392 The first quatrain is taken up with a list of rivers, 1885 MRS LYNN LINTON *Christ. Kirkland* II. ix. 274 It took up his time and bored him,

(b) To use up, consume (labour, material): cf 28. ? *Obs*

1679 *Moxon Mech Exerc* vii 142 The Framing work will take up more labour 1712 J JAMES tr *Le Blond's Gardening* xxi You may fill up the Holes to the Level of the Ground, to take up the Earth that may possibly remain to be disposed of. 1719 *De Fox Cruise* (1840) I. iv 80 The prodigious deal of time and labour which it took me up to make a plank or board.

(c) To occupy or engage fully, engross (a person, his attention, mind, etc.) Chiefly in *pass* (const *with*, sometimes *in*); also in *Sc.* and *north. dial.* = to be taken with, take an absorbing or engaging interest in.

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* v. ii, He is taken up with great persons 1617 *Bayne Lect* (1634) 201 To take our selves up with some behooofull duty 1624 MASSINGER *Renegade* iv. 1, I am so wholly taken up with sorrow, 1722 *Budgell Spect* No. 301 78, I was wholly taken up in these Reflections 1822 Ht. MARTINEAU *Hill & Valley* v. 76 She is taken up with making her husband comfortable 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* i. vi 174, I was extremely taken up with the soft red cushions of the armchairs 1892 Mrs. H. WARD *D Grieve* ii vii, I think he feels he must make his way first. His business takes him up altogether.

** *intransitive senses*

(See also subordinate uses in j (b), n (b, c), r, v (d))

x. *Take up for* to stand up for, take the part of, side with *U. S.* Cf. *to take for*, 20 b.

1878 *Scribner's Mag.* XV. 769/2 'I o Amanda's surprise her father took up for Mark. *ibid* XVI 627/2 Twonnet thought that it was a shame for Mr Whittaker to take up for Bonamy

y. †*Take up in*, to interest oneself or itself in, concern itself with, have reference to. *Obs*

1665 J. SPENSER *Vulg Proph* 120 Hath not the World out-grown the follies of Augustines and took up in the resolves of Reason, as the best Oracle to consult in a civil business? c 1666 *South Serin*, *John* vii. 17 (1697) I. 246 The former Articles, that took up Chiefly in Speculation and Belief.

z. *Take up with.* (Cf. *take with*, 75 a-c.) (a) To associate with (a person); to begin to keep company with; to consort with (esp. with a view to marriage). Cf. 1.

a 1610 FLETCHER *Wit without M* i. 1, He's taken up with those that woo the Widow 1693 *Humours Town* 28 The man of Mode takes up with a dam'd Jilt 1815 *Scott Guy R.* xi, To see his daughter taking up with their son 1824 *Examiner* 250/2 Having absconded and taken up with another woman, 1887 Miss E. MONEY *Dutch Maiden* (1888) 329 If you cannot marry her, you won't caie to take up with another

(b) To adopt, espouse (esp as a settled practice); to assent to, agree with, accept. *arch.*

1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* 38, I could as easily take up with that senseless assertion of the Stoicks 1724 A COLLINS *Gr Chr Relig.* 275 Taking up with all manner of false proofs in behalf of Christianity 1825 FROUDE in *Rein* (1838) I. 178 My lately having taken up with reading sermons 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eih Th* I. 127 We take up at once with the belief that the space around us is empty.

†(c) To be satisfied with, to content oneself with, put up with, tolerate. *Obs*

1609 *Holland Annu Marcell* 394 Never doe wee find that he tooke up with any mild correction and punishment 1633 Br. HALL *Hard Texts* 395 (7er. xxii) I will not take up with the old and meane buildings of my Ancestors 1726 BUTLER *Sern*, *Love God* Wks 1874 II. 186 Nature teaches and inclines us to take up with our lot 1736 — *Anal* i viii *ibid* I. 300 The unsatisfactory nature of the Evidence, with which we are obliged to take up 1825 *New Monthly Mag* XIII 588 The book-sellers..buy all the good book,

and the joint stock company must take up with the refuse of the market

† (a) To betake oneself to = *take to*, 74 c *Obs* 1785 Miss FLEMING *Ophelia* I iv, At night he again took up with his Couch.

XIII. 91 In various idiomatic phrases (besides those mentioned under the senses to which they belong), as *take into ACCOUNT*, *in (into) one's HEAD*, *in (to) PIECES*, *to TASK*, *in TOW*, *upon TRUST*, *in VAIN*, *to WITNESS*, *at one's WORD*, *in WORTH*, etc., for which see the sbs

☞ Key to phrases treated under the senses

Not including the adverbial combinations 76-90, nor all phrases referred to the sb or other leading word in them, see also 72, 91

Take an accent 22, *adieu* 55, *after* 73, *against* 20 b, *aim* 64, *the air* 13 b, *alarm* 65, *assizes* 32, *the attention* 10 d, *a bath* 13 b, *beginning* 52 b, *blind* 7 d, *one a blow* 5 b, *a buck*, *bull* 39 b, *the chair* 27, *charge* 66, *in charge* 17, *cold* 44 b, *with compasses* 32 c, *credit* 21, *at cards*, *at chess* 2 d, *the crown* 16 c, *day* 67, *one's death* 40 b, *a degree* 34, *one's dick* 17 b, *diligence* 51 c, *a disease* 44 b, *drink* 13, *in earnest* 42, *end* 72, *an examination* 32 a, *the eye* 10 d, *farewell* 55, *a fence* 43, *fire* 68, *flight* 72, *to flight* 74 b, *food* 13, *for* 20 b, 43, *form* 16 a, *fright* 50, *in good part* 42, *good-night* 55, *the gown*, *the habit* 16 c, *to a habit* 74 c, *by the hand* 3, *in or on hand* 17, *a hint* 41, *hoarse* 7 d, *hold* 69, *horse* 39 b, 70, *house* 15 c, *in idle* 26 b, *ill* 7 d, e, 42, *an inflexion* 22, *inn* 25, *inquisition* 32 a, *intent* 51 c, *interest* 50, *into* 4, *it* 17 c, 47 c, *a journey* 52, *knighthood* 34, *labour* 19 b, *lame* 7 d, *a leave* 15 c, *leave* 21, 72, *lag* 24 c, *the life* of 58 b, *in marriage* 14 b, *medicine* 13, *mercy* 51 b, *to mercy* 14, *minutes* 33 a, *an oat* 16 c, *an observation* 32 b, *an obstacle* 43, *off one's feet* 58, *on* 50 c, 84, *on oneself* 16, 18, *a paper*, *periodical* 15 d, *a photograph*, *picture* 33 b, *the points* 43, 46, *possession* 71, *punishment* 37, *a resolution* 51 a, *salt* 13, 44 c, *satisfaction* 37, *ship* 24 c, *shot* 8 b, *a size* (in gloves, etc.) 28 b, *snuff* 13, *in snuff* 42, *(so much)* 28, *one's stand* 27, *a step* 52, *a stick* to 24 b, *temperature* 32 b, *thought* 51 c, *to* 74, *one's time* 28, *toil* 19 b, *a trip* 52, *trouble* 19 b, *tuice* 54, *a turn* 52, *upon oneself* 18, *the way* 25 b, *on one's way* 25 c, *well* 42, *(to) wife* 14 b, *wing* 24 c, *to wing* 74 b, *with* 75, *with* one 59 b, c

Take (tāk), sb Also 6 *tayke*, 9 *Sc.* and *North. dial.* *take*, *takke*. cf. *TAOK* sb 2 [f. *TAKE* v.]

1. † a. = *TAOK* sb 2, a lease of land or of a farm for a term of years *Obs*

1511 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 24, I will that my wif & my childre have my take in my fermhold in Kendale. 1541 *Ibid.* VI. 157 Also I give to my wif my take of yerres of the parsonage of Kellyngton 1599 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surtees) I. 220 All the take of my farmehold to bringe up my children withall

b The act of taking or leasing (land); the land taken, a holding; cf. *TAOK* sb 2 b. *dial.*

1805 *Dickson Pract. Agric.* I. 80 The quantity of land he must till, would occupy so much of his time, that the take would be injurious to him. c 1850 *Northampton Dialect*, This is my neighbour's take that we are on now, and that younder is Lord B's 1856 *Daily News* 19 Sept. 2/5 A few new 'takes' have been at less money, but old tenants have had to be content with a 10 s. and 1 per cent allowance. 1905 *Tuckwell Remin. Radical Parson* xi 157 He will increase his take, build a cottage on it through a building society [etc.]

2 That which is taken or received in payment, or as proceeds of some business or transaction; pl takings, receipts In quot. 1654, ?impost, contribution imposed

1654 *Nicholas Paf* (Camden) II. 41 The take off 200,000 crownes is now sett, and the Emperor declared his present shall be apart. 1821 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 1/2 Confident of large 'takes' for to day and Sunday. 1892 *Stevenson Across the Plains* 123 [They] depend if the 'take' be poor, leaving debts behind them. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 June 11/1 The current [railway] returns include the long-distance Whit-sundie takes

† 3 A seizure; a spell of magic or witchcraft, enchantment. *Obs. rare.*

[cf. *TAKE* v. 7, quot. 1598] 1678 *Quack's Academy* 7 He has a Take upon him, or is Planet struck.

4 'Taking' or captivating quality, charm *rare* 1794 Mrs A. M. BENNETT *Ellen* IV. 179 Her face had that kind of haughty and take in it, which when it has once pleased, will not cease to do so.

5. An act of taking or capturing an animal, or (usually) a number of animals (esp. fish) at one time; also the quantity so caught, a catch.

1753 *Scots Mag.* Aug. 421/1 There was a great take of herrings. 1851 *MAYHEW Lond. Labour* (1861) II. 60/1 The yearly 'take' of turks is 60,000. 1854 *BADHAM Haliest* 339 Of late years' greater takes have been effected off those of New England alone, than from the great fishery of Newfoundland itself. 1859 *BAIN Emotions* x. 189 The pleasure of each successful throw rendering it easy [for the angler] to go on for a long time without a take. 1896 *SMILES Sc. Natur.* vi. 101 The weather gave promise of an abundant 'take' of moths. 1893 *Daily Tel.* 25 June 7/1 Small boats being used to ferry the takes of fish to the smacks or steamers

b The action or process of catching fish, etc. 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* iii (1858) 43 We became knowing about the take and cuing of herrings. 1881 *A. LANG Library* xi The 'take', as anglers say, is 'on' from half-past seven to half-past nine a.m.

6. An act, or the action, of taking (in general). 1816 [see GIVE and TAKE a. 3] 1835 *Times* 25 May 9 At each take there is a certain amount of waste.

b. Chess, etc. The taking of a piece or pieces. 1870 *HARDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle, Draughts* 107 Such a dashing 'take' as this would not be likely to happen in

actual play. 1903 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 31 July 236/3 A good problem seldom commences with a check or take.

7 *Printing*. A portion of copy taken at one time by a compositor to be set up in type; = *TAKING* vbl sb. 5 c

1864 in WEBSTER 1871 *Printers' Register* 6 Nov. The first 'take' of copy which fell to our share was about two and a half pages of 24 mo Long Primer. 1882 J. SOUTHWARD *Pract. Print.* (1884) 146 The compositor is bound to write his name on his copy, with a mark showing where he began to set. Each of these portions is called a 'take'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 192 In the small hours of the morning the last speech is coming in on relays of flim-y telegrams, and the compositors are working short 'takes' of half a dozen lines apiece

b The amount taken down at one time by each one of a staff of reporters

1872 J. S. JEANS *West. Worthies* 98 The take of reporters became very much shortened, until they now seldom exceed a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes

[*Take*, error for *FAKE*, a coil of rope 1958 in PHILLIPS, whence in various later dict.]

Take, the verb-stem in combinations and phrases used as sbs or adjs. (mostly *none-wds*) • *take-all*, local name in Australia for a disease in wheat; *take-down*, an act of taking down (in quot. in sense 80 b (d)); *take-downable* a, capable of being taken down; *take-for-granted* a, that takes something for granted, involving unproved assumptions, † *take-head*, the action of taking heed, caution; a warning to take heed, a caution, *take-it-easy* a, that takes things easily, easy-going; adapted for making oneself at ease, comfortable; *take-it-or-leave-it* a, allowing acceptance or rejection; showing indifference; *take-leave*, a. of or pertaining to taking leave, parting, 'farewell'; sb an act of taking leave, leave-taking, *take-on*, a state of 'taking on' (*TAKE* v. 84)) or mental agitation, a 'taking'. See also *TAKE-IN*, *TAKE-OFF*, *TAKE-UP*

1880 *Silver's Handb. Australia* 72 That terrible foe to wheat known as the 'take-all' in South Australia, has spread beyond the Adelaide plains. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 June 6/3 In the second division [of Cambridge boat-races] as many as six 'take downs' were effected. First Trinity III going sand-wich boat instead of Christ's [etc.] 1815 *LAMB Lett. to Southey* 6 May. It will be a 'take-downable book on myself' 1833 *COLERIDGE Lett. to T. H. Green* (1895) 757, I feel a 'take-for-granted' faith in the dips and pointings of the needle 1853 *LYNCH Self-Improvement*, II. 26 You must talk of many things in a take-for-granted style in order to talk at all to the purpose 1851 *CORCORAN, Mesgarde*, carelessness, lack of good-take-head, 1862 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Span. Cruise* iv. 7, I know ye want good diets, And, in your pleasures, good take-head 1848 *WARD (title)* *Mercurius Anti-Mechanicus*, or the Simple Coblers Boy, with his Lap full of Caveats (or Take-heads), 1874 *Routledge's Boy, Boy's Ann.* 500/2 The good-humoured 'take-it-easy' South-Sea Island nature. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 June 4/2 The walls and roofs of this take-it-easy room were draped with broad stripes of scarlet and white bunting 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 251, I affected an easy 'take-it-or-leave-it-manner, and looked on 1902 *Monthly Rev.* Aug. 155 England sets out her exhibits with a 'take-it-or-leave-it' air, with a disregard of their possibilities which seems almost wilful 1799 Mrs. J. West *Tale of Times* II. 93 In his 'take-leave' visit he made some further discoveries. c 1815 JANE AUSTEN *Persuas.* v. Going to almost every house in the parish, as a sort of take leave 1837 *Leti Jr. Madras* (1843) 81, I was prevented from finishing this by take-leave visits, &c. 1893 *Corrill Mag.* June 566 The governor is in a dreadful 'take on' about you 1894 *Baring-Gould Kitty Alone* III. 142 Zerah's in a fine take on

Takeable, takable (tē kə'b'l), a [f. *TAKE* v. + *-ABLE*] Capable of being taken; that may or can be taken; in various senses; in first quot., comprehensible, intelligible (see *TAKE* v. 46).

c 1449 *PECOCK Repr.* x. 11 Which is not takeable of mannis with. 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl.* ii. vi (1675) 116 Necessary to the rendering these Medicines takable by me 1803 *Hist. Europe in Ann. Reg.* 21/1 In the last war we had taken every thing that was takeable. 1826 *Examiner* 772/1 Every take-able seat in the house had been taken 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XC VII. 608 It is the only one takable, and I take it.

Take-in (tē k'ɪn), sb. (a) *collog* [The verbal phrase *take in* used as sb or adj] An act of taking in (*TAKE* v. 82 a); a cheat, swindle, deception, a thing or person that takes one in, a 'fraud'.

1778 Miss BURNETT *Evadne* (1792) I. xxi. 205, I find it's as ariant a take-in as ever I met with. 1814 JANE AUSTEN *Mansf. Park* v. What is this but a take in? 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* II. 398 There are at least twenty take-ins (as they are called) for one true heress. 1898 *LYTTON What will he do* xii. Comedians are such takes in.

b *attrb or adj* That takes in; deceptive

1819 *Metropolis* III. 119 Tales of a take in match and a vicious mother-in-law

Takel, -ell, obs forms of *TAOKLE*

Taken (tē k'n), ppl. a. [pa. pple. of *TAKE* v., where see *FORMS*] In various senses corresponding to those of *TAKE* v., q. v.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter, Cant.* 522 Ye lyknyng of takyn prysuns 1355 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* III. 430 The tane men als the takaris did exceid 1561 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 177 Great parts of the takyn gudis wer disponit in Argyle 1659 *MILTON Civ. Power* Wks. 1851 V. 331 If any man be offended at the conscientious liberty of another, it is a taken scandal not a given. 1742 *Young Nt. Th.* v. 987 Some stumble, and let fall the taken prize. 1821 *Scott Ch. Robt.*

xxviii. Did not my heart throb in my bosom with all the agitation of a taken bird?

b. With adv. or advb. phr., as *taken-for-granted*, *taken-in*, *taken-on*, etc. see *TAKE* v.

a 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* iii (1622) 377 Keeping still her late taken on grautite 1585-7 T. ROGERS 39 *Art* (Parker Soc.) 186 Our liturgies that take foolishness of taken on services 1901 *Daily Chron.* 24 Dec. 7/1 The bitter cry of the average taken-in tenant, emitted from a chilly residence, mean in furniture. 1907 *Morn. Post* 12 Aug. 2/3 Many of our taken-for-granted notions are seen to be meaningless.

Taken, OE and obs northern f. *TOKEN*

Take-note. A licence empowering the holder to explore for gold in a defined district.

1869 *Daily News* 28 July 7/1 The cost of the take note amounted altogether to 5/1. It gave the licensee the right to explore for gold in a certain area for one year. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov. 6/1 (Gold found in Wales) 'Take notes' of various areas have been secured

Take-off (tē k'ɒf), sb and a. [The verbal phrase *take off* (see *TAKE* v. 83) used as sb or adj.]

A. sb 1 A thing that 'takes off' or detracts from something (see *TAKE* v. 83 k), a drawback.

1826 Miss MITCHELL *Village Sen.* II. 214 (*French Emigrants*) Notwithstanding these take-offs, our good duchess had still the air of a lady of rank. 1868 *Ld. R. GOWER Remin.* (1883) I. xvi. 304 The only take-off to being perfectly happy is the state of my dearest mother's health.

2. An act of 'taking off' or mimicking (see *TAKE* v. 83 j); a mimic, a caricature *collog*

1855 *ROBINSON Whistly Gloss*, A take off, a descriptive burlesque. A mimic, or satirical person. 1884 G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag.* Sept. 526/1 He trotted beside the car, 'roaring with glee at his 'take off'.

3 The act of 'taking off', or springing from the ground, in leaping (see *TAKE* v. 83 n (b)), usually *transf.* a place or spot from which one takes or may take off. Also *fig.*

1869 *BLACKMORE Lorna D.* x. Is she able to leap sir? There is a good take off on this side of the brook. 1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/3 It also encourages the habit of judging the take-off with accuracy. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/1 The true basis of offensive strategy is to ensure a sound 'take off'. 1906 *Ibid.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The Great Western adopted Milford Haven as the 'take-off' for its service of steamers to Ireland.

4 *Croquet*. A stroke made from contact with another ball so as to send one's own ball nearly or quite in the direction of aim, the other ball being moved only slightly or not at all.

1894 J. D. HEATH *Croquet Player* 39 This is a take-off, and a sharp tap is made. The direction C, in which the mallet is aimed, has approached very near to B, the direction to be taken by the striker's ball V. *Ibid.* 37 When the latter either is likely to miss his partner, or will have a long take off to separate you.

B. *attrb. or adj.* 1. From which one 'takes off' or makes the spring in leaping; cf. A. 3.

1889 *Boy's Own Paper* 7 Sept. 780/3 The ground on the further side of the take off line. 1896 *Harper's Mag.* Apr. 731 It was a species of hurdle-racing, with the softest of take off and landing sides [snow]

2 Applied to a part of mechanism for taking something off. *Take-off board*, see *quots.*

1896 *British Printer* 138 The sheets should not be allowed to accumulate on the take-off board. 1907 *Canbr. Mod. Hist. Prospectus* 97 So soon as the whole sheet is clear of the take off drum, flyers wait the sheet through a semi-circular arc, and drop it on to the take off board fixed at the end of the press opposite that from which the sheet started.

Taker (tē kər). Also 4-6 *Sc. takar* (5 -are, 6 *talkar*, *takkar*); 6 *takere*, *takoker*. [f. *TAKE* v. + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which takes.

1 One who takes, in various senses of the verb.

1486 *Act 3 Hen VII.* c. 2 Where Wyymen be on tynes taken by mysdoers [etc.] and after married to such mysdoers. Such mysdoers, takers, and procurators to the same [etc.] 1514 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1900) XV. 450 The payne sessed as well to the Taker as to the gever. 1552 *ABP. HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 21 Takens of our mekil mail or farme, to the hersheip of the tenentis. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 203 We read of Alcibiades, that he was a great taker, and would be corrupted with Money. 1602 *MARSTON Ant. & Mel.* I. Wks. 1856 I. 13 A great tobacco taker too. 1615 G. SANDYS *Tyrno* 66 The Turkes are also incredible takers of Opium. 1737 *CHAMBERLAYNE St. Gt. Brit.* (ed. 33) II. 93 Layers and takers of paper on and from the rolling-presses. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 101 The best taker to pieces of words of this sort. 1885 *Law Times* 7 Feb. 266/1 The taker of a railway ticket must know what is on the face of it

2 *spec* † a. One who takes another into his protection, etc. cf. *TAKE* v. 14. *Obs.*

a 1325 *Prose Psalter* xlvi. 7 Ye Lord of vertus wys wyh vs; our taker [Vulg. *suscceptor*] ys God of Jacob. *Ibid.* liii. 4 Our Lord is taker of my soule.

b. One who captures or seizes; a captor, seizer, catcher, apprehender. cf. *TAKE* v. 2.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints xxxi.* (*Eugenius*) 512 [A lynx] Quhen hir qwhelpis are tan hir fra, To chas be takaris, baim to sla. 1454 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1880) 281 Halfe of that ransom to the takerys, and the other halfe to the couite. c 1511 *1st Eng. Bk. Amer.* (Arb.) Intro. 35/1 They be good takers of fysshe. 1611 *SPEED Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xv (1623) 785 The King had promised a thousand marks to his taker c 1650 *DENHAM Old Age* 196 Takers of cities, conquerors in war. 1809 G. CHAMBERS *Caledonia* I. III. iv. 451 A searcher, and taker of thieves, and limmes. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lilly-white's Cricket Ann.* 7 Principal takers of wickets.

† c. An officer who took or exacted supplies of necessities for the sovereign. = *PURVEYOR* 3. *Obs.*

1444 *Rolls of Paril V.* 125/1 That no man of this Roialme have Takers but onolye the Kyng and the Quene 1519 *Interl. Four Elements* in Hazl. *Doddsley* I. 24 As for capons ye can get none. The ling's taker took up each one. 1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* 62 Let all the droppings of my pen bee seazed vpon by the Queenes Takers for Tarre to dresse ships with 1619 *DALTON Country Just.* xlv. (1630) 103 Offences of Purveyors, Takers, ... or other ministers for the King's Majestie.

d. One who takes something from another by force or wrongfully; a robber, thief, plunderer, pilferer, hence, a literary plunderer, a plagiarist. *Obs.* or merged in the general sense.

1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 43 Grit men for taking and oppressioun Ar sett full famous at the Sessioun, And pear takans ar hangit hie 1561 T. Norton *Cabin's Inst.* Pref. As euell as a violent taker or (if you will) a robber. 1609 *Rowland's Dr. Merrie man* 3 Sirrah, thou maye one, stand, and your Purse deliuer, I am a taker, thus must be a guier 1687 M. Clarendon *Notes Dryden* II. 6 Pray hear what Farnianus Strada says of such Takers as Mr Dryden 1818 *Scott's Hist. Midl.* xxix. Robin Hood's dead and gwone, but there be takers yet in the vale of Bever.

e. (a) One who takes possession, esp. of land often with first or next.

1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. 9 Property, both in lands and moveables, being thus originally acquired by the first taker, it remains in him, by the principles of universal law, till such time as he does some other act which shews an intention to abandon it. *Ibid.* xviii. 275 The next taker is entitled to enter regularly. 1884 *Str. J.* W. CHITTY in *Law Rep.* 26 Chanc. Div. 548 The absolute interest which the sixth Earl, as first taker, acquired

(b) One who takes a lease of a farm, a mine, etc.; a lessee or tenant.

1778 *Payce Min. Cornub.* 188 When the adventurers thus set a Mine to farm, they oblige the Taker or Tributary to keep the Mine in good repair 1805 *Forsyth's Beauties Scotl.* I. 535 The takers grant bill with a surety for the rent.

(c) In *Derbyshire Lead Mines*, A miner who takes possession of a mere, after the 'founder' has taken his mere (cf. *taker-mere* in 4 b)

1801 *High Peak Art.* in *Mander Derbyshire Min. Gloss* (1824) 130 Where any Miner doth take and possess any flesh ground, and does work the same to the knowledge of any other, who before such takers aforesaid were or pretended to be possessed of the same ground as taker of a Forefield for an old founder. 1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.* *Taker* [u] He that takes a Meer or Meas, from him that is the Founder, several Men may take one after another, if they think it may be worth their while, and then the Meas so taken go by some Name or other, as A's Taker Meer, or B's Taker Meer, or their second or third Taker Meer, to distinguish them from the Founders, and one Taker from another 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Next taker*, among miners, is he that hath the next meer in possession.

f. One who accepts a bet.

1810 *Sporting Mag.* XXXV. 245 Two to one were offered, but there were no takers. 1873 *Standard* 30 Sept., The betting gradually veered round with even money offered on W. Beckwith with no takers

g. *Foreign taker*: a former officer of the City of London appointed to supervise some of the markets held in the open streets and to attend to their clearing up. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.*

c.1690 in *Bohun Privil. Lond.* (1793) 136 Richard Robinson the present Foreign taker and Yeoman of Newgate Market. 1750 *Stowe's Surv. Lond.* II. 398 Formerly, before the great Fire there were these Officers, viz a Sergeant and Yeoman of the Channel, and Yeoman of Newgate Market, and Foreign Taker, whose Office was to sweep and make clean the said Streets, where the Market People resorted, and to carry away the Soil thereof, and to furnish the Market People with Boards and such like Accommodations. But since Markets are removed out of the Streets, these Officers retain only the Names.

†3 Applied to the nippers or claws of a scorpion, etc. *Obs.*

1608 *Topsell's Serpents* (1658) 752 A flamant Scorpion hath tongs and takers very solid and strong, like the Granel or Crevisch 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 199/1.

4. *Comb.* a. With adverbs, forming compound agent-nouns corresponding to adverbial combinations of the verb (see TAKE v 76-90), as *taker-away*, *-down*, *-out*, etc.: *taker-in*, one who takes in, in various senses (see TAKE v. 82); also, an apparatus which takes in or receives something, e.g. the cotton in a carding-machine (quot. 1879); *taker-off*, one who takes off, in various senses (see TAKE v. 83); also, an apparatus for taking something off, in a machine (cf. TAKE-OFF, B. 2); *taker-up*, one who or that which takes up, in various senses (see TAKE v. 90); *spec.* †(a) one who takes another under his charge or protection, a patron, guardian (*obs.*); †(b) one who 'raises' the psalm in church, a precentor (*Sc. obs.*); †(c) a member of a gang of swindlers see quot. 1591 2 (*obs.*); (d) a purchaser or purveyor of commodities; (e) a receiver of money paid, as rent, etc.; (f) one who takes possession of an estate, (g) a labourer who gathers up the grass just mown; (h) something that occupies time, space, etc.

a.1804 W. GILPIN *Sermon*, II. xxviii. (R.), God, the giver, and 'taker away of all earthly things' 1848 MRS. GASKELL *M. Barton* xxiii. The taker-away of life. 1836 T. HOOK G. *Gurney* I. 205 A practised 'taker-in' of credulous men. 1839 C. BRONTE in Mrs. Gaskell *Life* viii. (1857) 127 A straw-bonnet maker, or a taker-in of plain work. 1879 J. ROBERTSON in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 273/2 Apart from the slight

degree of combing, the only duty required of the 'taker in' is indicated in its name. 1902 CUTCLIFFE HYNNE *Thompson's Progr.* 70 'Who measured the pieces?' 'The taker-in' 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operal Mechanic* 380 K is the doffer or 'taker off, having affixed to it the steel comb called the doffing-plate 1830 G. COLMAN *Random Rec.*, Dr. Graham, A spurious kind of imitation which may account for the number of take-iss-off at secondhand 1888 J. SOUTHWARD in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 706/1 The [printed] sheets are removed singly by an attendant called a taker off, or by a mechanical automatic arrangement called a flyer. 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I 255 A taken-off of peculiarity, he never sought to make a mock of deformity. 1388 WYCLIF *Ps.* xli(i) 10 [g] V schal seie to God 'Thou art my *takere vp [Vulg. susceptor] 1550 *Act* 3 & 4 *Edw. VI.* c. 16 § 10 Such childre to be vsed to what labor, soeuer the said taker vp or Mr or Maistres shall appointe him 1578 in Spottiswood *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vi (1677) 297 'Takers up of Psalms, and other Offices of the Church 1531 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dnt.*, *Receogdor*, a gatherer, a taker vp, collector, receptor 1591 GREENE *Disc. Coynage* (1859) 8 Four persons were required to perform their coyning commodity The Taker up, the Verser, the Barnard, and the Butter The Taker up seemeth a skilful man in al things, who hath by long travail learned to insinuate himselfe into a man's acquaintance 1603 *Eng. Mourn. Garm.* in *Select fr. Harl. Misc.* (1793) 205 One of her own servants, a taker-up of provision 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Sube* 120 It is, a taker vp of time that may be better disposed 1622 MALYNES *Anc. Law-Merch.* 390 The Taker vp of the money at London, payeth for twelue pence the said marke of 133 pence, at two or three moneths lyme in Scotland 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Hist. Jaz.* III, Wks. (1711) 50 Taker up of the rents of that eadlond 1715 *Maryland Laws* vi (1723) 20 The said Commissioners shall invest the Taker up, and Builder with an Estate of Inheritance, in the said Lot. 1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX. 11 501 The takes up follow the mow

b. *attrb.* *Taker-mere*, in *Derbysh. Lead-mines*, a 'mere' or portion of ground allotted to a 'taker' (2 e (c)), cf. *founder-mere* s.v. FOUNDER sb 5 3).

1653 *MANLOWE Lead Mines* 46 But y et a difference may be taken clear, Betwixt a founder, and a taker meer 1747 [see 2 e (c) above] 1851 *TAPPING Gloss to Manlowe* s.v. *Meer*, A taker meer was the meer formerly allotted by custom to any person who chose to have one set out to him after those of the founder and farmer had been allotted

Take-up (tāk'up), sb (a) [The verbal phrase take up (see TAKE v 90) used as sb. or adj.] The act of taking up, or a contrivance for taking up

1. The act of 'taking up' or drawing together the stuff so as to form 'gatherers' in a dress, *concr.* one of such 'gatherers'

1825 JAMISON, *Take-up*, *Take-up*, the name given to a tuck in female dress. 1880 *Plain Hints Needlework* 19 The take up of each gather should be neatly done

2. a. A device in a machine for tightening a band, rope, etc. b. A device in a sewing-machine for drawing the thread so as to tighten the stitch.

1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2483/2 The independent take-up is one which acts in its own time without being actuated by the needle-bar. 1888 *Sci. Amer.* 3 Mar. 138/2 A sewing machine, and a take up and tension for sewing machines, form the subject of three patents

3. In a loom or other machine, the process of winding up the stuff already woven or treated; *concr.* the part of the mechanism by which this is done. Also *attrb.* or *adj.*, as in *take-up motion*.

1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 2483/2 The let off is the paying off of the yarn from the beam, and proceeds coincidently with the take up 1884 *Ibid.* *Suppl.* *Take Up Motion*, a device for automatically winding the tissue on to the cloth beam

4. The part between the smoke-box and the bottom of the funnel of a marine engine boiler.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jrnl.* I. 225/1 If the pressure continues the water rises through the take-up into the fire, and extinguishes it. 1888 A. E. SFATON *Marine Eng.* (ed. 7) 365 The part between the smoke-box and funnel is called the 'uptake' or 'take up'

Takil, -ill, obs. Sc. forms of TACKLE.

|| **Takin** (tāk'in). [Native name in Mishmi] A horned ruminant (*Budorcas tawcolor*) of south-eastern Tibet on the northern frontier of Assam.

1850 B. H. HODGKIN in *Jrnl. Asiatic Soc. Bengal* XIX. 65 The large, massive and remarkable animal, denominated Takin by the Mishimis, and Kin by the Khamtis, is one of the group of Bovine Antelopes 1893 *LYDEKKER Horns & Hoofs* IV. 142 No English sportsman has ever shot a takin 1909 *Daily Chron.* 23 June 5/5 The Zoological Society has just received a fine young example of the takin, which, next to the okapi, is the rarest and least known of the ruminants Takins are heavily built and powerful animals, an adult male standing three and a half feet high at the shoulder.

Takin, obs. Sc. form of TOKEN

Taking (tāk'ing), vbl. sb. [f. TAKE v. + -ING¹] 1. Simple senses *The action or condition expressed by the verb TAKE

†1. Touching, touch. see TAKE v. I. *Obs.* 1 are 1340 [see TAKE v. 1]

2. Capture, seizure (in warfare, etc.); apprehension, arrest; catching (of fish or other animals) see TAKE v. 2, etc.

c.1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 222 After be takyng of Kilyngworth castle 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 53 He herd the newis of his brother taking 1494 *Act* 11 *Hen. VII.* c. 23 The same heryngeys shuld be of on tyme taking and salyng 1534 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 406 If the Kinges Bayleiffs be present at the takyng of the same dettor 1648 Sir S. D'Ewes *Jrnl.* (1789) 43 Portsmouth (where he was imprisoned immediately upon his taking). 1748 *Anson's Voy.* III. viii 370 The taking of the

Manila galeon. 1869 *Tozre Highl. Turkey* II. 228 The taking of Adrianople by the Turks

†b. A seizure or attack of disease, esp. a stroke of palsy or the like, also, enchantment, blasting, malignant influence see TAKE v. 7, sb 3. *Obs.* 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1541) 50 Palseys, called of the vulgare people, takynges 1559 *MORWYNG Anonym.* 332 The same resisteth the taking, as they cal it, or enchantment 1605 *SHAKS Lear* III. iv 61 Blisse thee from Whirlewindes, Stare blasting, and taking 1639 T. DR. GRAY *Compt. Hoi sen* 69 The takings, sleeping evill, madnesse, and the like

3 The physical act of possessing oneself of anything, of receiving, accepting, and related senses see TAKE v. 12, etc.

13. *Cursor M.* 12578 (Cott.) Pirkin sinnes ar for-guene, Wit worthi taking o be fode O godds aun fles and blode c.1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 345 Aftr takyng of be Holh Goost c.1460 *FORRESCUR Abs. & Lim Mon.* xiii (1885) 142 Wich maner off takynges is callid iobbery 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xvii. 1, 5 Eftir geving I speik of taking In taking sowld discretioun be. 1505 *Sel. Cas. Crt. Star Chamber* (Selden) 221 The Town of Gloucester is fre of all customs and takynges at Worcester aforesaid 1526 *Pligr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 54 Be not dronken through ouermooche takyng of wyne 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* II. xlii 122 A taking of the Sword out of the hand of the Sovereign. 1656 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Publ.* (1676) 1 The letting and taking of Leases. 1660 *WOOD Life Dec.* (O.H.S.) I. 359 Their taking of notes at sermons 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 415 The taking of Snuff and smoking of Tobacco 1893 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 115 The taking of portraits 1896 *Law Times* C. 408/1 The date of the taking of the census was correctly stated.

b. Mental apprehension or perception (*obs.*), mental acceptance or reception, estimation

1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II. x (1495) b. vj b. 1 God is aboue vnmateriell & aboue worldly takynges 1568 in *Luttrell Serv. Q. Elis.* (1847) 517 With patient takinge and quiet acceptance of this sickness 1639 *WHITFLEY Prototypes* I. xxi 253 Manifested in his sorrowful taking of her death.

4. a. Condition, situation, state, plight (in unfavourable sense). Only in phr. in, † at (a) taking, often with defining adj. *Obs.* exc. *Sc.*

1522 *SKELTON Why not to Court* 933 He is at suche takynges. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 158 Whereas thou art in suche takyng, canst fynd in thyne herte to lue? 1592 *LIVY Midas* I. ii. These boyes be doonk! I would not be in your takyngs 1635 R. BOLTON *Compt. Aff.* *Consc.* II. (ed. 2) 15 In what a taking was Job 1662-3 *Perry's Diary* 12 Jan. The poor boy was in a pitiful taking and pickle 1715 *Wadsworth Cor.* (1843) I. 26 Persons, who have real sculpes at oaths, are in a miserable taking. 1837 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) I. 65 We are all in sad taking with influenza

b. *spec.* A disturbed or agitated state of mind, excited condition, passion. (Const. as in a)

1577 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1609) 317 Valens, vnderstanding of this, was in a sore taking 1581 *PETRIE Lett. Guazzo's Civ. Conv.* III. (1586) 159 b. Manie excellent and worthe men comming before princes...haue plainly shewed in what troublesome taking they have bene in 1598 *SHAKS Merry W.* III. iii. 291. 1676 *ETHERIDGE Man of Mode* III. iii. By this time your Mother is in a fine taking 1797-8 *JANE AUSTEN Sense & Sens.* xxxvii. Lord I what a taking poor Mr. Edward will be in when he hears of it 1874 T. HARDY *Madding Crowd* xxx. You must not notice my being in a taking just now

** That which is taken.

5. a. That which is received or gained; esp. in pl., the receipts or earnings of merchants, tradesmen, or workmen.

1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* II. i. Some needy shop-keeper who surveys His every day takings 1662 *GURNALL Chp. in Arm.* iii. verse 18. I. in (1669) 477/2 To mend their takings in their shop 1851 *MATTHEW Lond. Labour* I. 220/2 The weekly 'takings' of the ten thousand men and their families. 1885 G. DENMAN in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 469 A charge upon the property, or the takings, or the profits of the concern.

b. That which is captured; esp. the fish or other animals caught at one time, a capture, a catch 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* v. 1. 76 Heyday! madam, your third husband dispatched already? You must be a most deadly taking 1855 *ROBINSON Whittly Gloss* s.v. 'A iare talking of fish', a good catch, or a heavy haul.

c. *Printing* = TAKE sb. 7.

1808 C. STOWER *Printer's Gram.* 467 When the companionship are ready for their first takings of copy. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 640 The MS. is then handed to a clicker, or foreman of a companionship, or certain number of compositors, each of whom has a taking of copy, or convenient portion of MS., given to him, to be set up in type

II. Combinations.

6 With adv. or advb. phr., expressing the action of similar combinations of the verb in various senses (see TAKE v. 76-90) as *taking away*, *back*, *down*, *for granted*, *in*, *off* (also *attrb.*, esp. in sense 83 n (b) of the verb), *on* (in quot. = under-taking, enterprise cf. TAKE v. 84 d), *out*, *up* (in quot. 1683 *concr.* that which is taken up).

1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* xlii. 22 Thei ben maad in to laueyn, in to 'taking awei [1388 in to raueynchyn] 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 249 Those gifts are lyable to taking away 1629 W. BRIDELL in *Usher's Lett.* (1686) 402 Mr. Usher's sudden taking away, admonishes me to work while the day lasts 1487-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 651 Pro le 'taking-downe et le ridding fundi dicti cancelli, xxviii. iij d. 1864 *Gd. Words* 317/2 One hour of taking down makes about six hours' work in copying 1876 *LOWELL Among my Bts.* Ser. II. 174 A childlike simplicity and 'taking-for-granted' which win our confidence 1879 *CHR. G. ROSSETTI See & F.* 248 Sloth, with its vicious allies of unpunctuality, half

measures, baseless taking for granted, guess-work. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* iii. 1. The best leaguer that ever I beheld except the taking in of—what do you call it? 1603 KNOLES *Hist Turke* (1638) 184 Neither is this taking in of the country of Carasina to be accounted a small conquest. 1707 MORTIMER *Hud* (1721) I. 27 Paucels of Land that would pay well for the taking in. 1605 SHAKS *Macb* i. vii. 20 His Vertues Will please like Angels, Trumpet-tongued against Thee deepe damnation of his taking off. 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc*, Printing xxii. 3 Having Distributed that Taking off he makes another Taking off as before. 1719 Dr. Foe *Crisos* (1840) I. iv. 67 Thou art not worth the taking off of the ground. 1755 *Connoisseur* No 57. 3 Limitations of well-known characters to which they have given the appellation of taking-off. 1852 SURTICE *Sponge's Sp* 109 ix. [The] horse had scrambled out of the brook on the taking-off side. 1881 *Times* 14 Feb. 4/2 The taking off at the jumps was awkward, and the landing more ugly still. 1894 H. NISSET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 180 If a man or woman was to be spared it was because their taking off was a waste of powder and lead. 1898 L. STEPHEN *Stud of Boer* I. vii. 230 A mere taking off place for a flight into the clouds. 1822 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv Priv*, 180 That tokenish hardness of herte, grete takyng on, and stovtesse. 1466 *Paston Lett.* II. 268 To the glaser for takyn owte of ii panys of the wyndows. 1565 *Taking up [see TAKE v. 90 c. (b)]. a 1649 DRUMM or HAWTH *Declar*, etc., Wks (1712) 208 The teaty discharging all taking up of arms against the kingdom. 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc*, Printing xxii. 3 Now he has his Taking up in his Hand, with the Face of his Letter towards him. 1798 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1886) II. 224 A constant yearly taking up of money upon new bonds. 1841 *Civil Eng & Arch* *Finl* IV. 328/1 Gearing for producing the 'taking-up' or 'traversing motion' of the plank during the operation of sawing.

7 Attributive Combs, as *taking-day*, *taking-screen* (see TAKE v. 33 b).

1836 R. FURNES *Astraloger* i. Wks (1858) 139 On Taking days, when wit and ale were free. 1897 *Pop. Sc Monthly* Nov. 138 The viewing [screens] differ from the taking screens. 1907 *Vestm Gas* 24 Aug. 14/2 This positive is then mounted in contact with a viewing screen inlaid in precisely the same way as the taking screen.

Taking, ppl a. [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That takes, in various senses see the verb.

1 Seizing; receiving; getting something into one's possession; rapacious. *rare*.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 377/1 Takynge, capax, accipiens, & cetera. 1598 *From Vick Hen* V. ii. 16, I daie not call him theefe, but sure he is one of these taking fellows. 1835 *Court Mag* VI. 168/2 There were taking men, who imposed upon him at pleasure, for he did not prosecute.

2. That takes the fancy or affection; captivating, engaging, alluring, fascinating, charming, attractive. (The most usual sense now colloq.)

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* i. 1. That colour Shall make it much more taking. 1665 Boyle *Ocas. Refl* vi. x. (1848) 376 He will ever consider the takingst notions he can frame of virtue, more as Engagements to it, than Arguments of it. 1721 *Prior Songs* xv. 11 Phillis has such a taking way, She charms my very soul. 1757 *Forre Author* i. Wks. 1799 I. 137 You must provide me with three taking titles for these pamphlets. 1824 *Diction Libr. Comp* 771 The plates are bright, spirited, and very taking. 1883 *Peacopy Eng Journalism* xiv. 143 The secret of immediate success in a public writer is said to be mediocre ideas and a taking style.

3. Seizing or affecting injuriously, † blasting, pernicious (obs.), infectious, 'catching'. *rare*.

1605 SHAKS *Learn* ii. iv. 266 Strike her yong bones, You taking Ayres, with Lamenesse. a 1620 FLETCHER & MASINGER *False One* iv. iii. I am yet too taking for your company. 1636 BEATLY *Clavis Myst.* xvii. 220 The diseases of the mind are more taking than the diseases of the body.

4. With adverbs, as *taking-away*, *-in*, *-off*, etc.: see TAKE v. 76-90. (Here often blending with the vbl sb.)

1530 PALSGR 279/1 Takyn away, *ablatus*. 1841 SAVAGE *Dict. Printing* 791 Boys are employed in machine printing to take away the sheet, as they are printed. . this is also styled Taking-off, and the boys taking off boys. 1883 *Worc. Exlib. Catal.* iii. 38 Printing Machine with automatic taking-off apparatus. 1884 *SOUTHWARD Pract. Printing* 462 When printed, (the sheets) are deposited in a pile on the taking off board. 1886 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 845/1 The twisted twine is drawn off and is wound on taking-up bobbins.

Hence **Takingly** *adv*, in a taking manner; engagingly, alluringly, attractively, **Takingness**, taking quality or character, engagingness, alluringness, attractiveness.

1607 BRAUMONT *Woman Hater* iv. ii. I will gather myself together with my best phrases, and so I shall discourse in some sort takingly. 1681 FLAVEL *Meth Grace* xxix. 510 This will represent religion very beautifully and takingly to such as are yet strangers to it. a 1711 KEN *Psyche* Poet Wks. 1721 IV. 261 Verse, by which Lust is takingly instilled. 1656 *Artif Handson* 41 Outward adornings have something in them of a complaisance and takingness. 1890 J. H. STIRLING *Philos. & Theol.* i. 18 A simple takingness that is divine.

Takk, takke, obs. forms of TACK sb 1, 2, v 1

Takle, takul (l, -yl) (obs. forms of TACKLE

Takynyn, -ys, -yt, etc.: see TAKEN v

Taky (tā'ki), a colloq. [f. TAKE v. (sense 10) + -y. cf. shaky.] = TAKING ppl a. 2

1854 W. COLLINS *Hide & Seek* i. ix. Those two difficult and delicate operations in art, technically described as 'putting in taky touches, and bringing out bits of effect'.

Takyn, -yng, obs. forms of TAKEN.

Tal, obs. f. TALE, TALL. **Talagalla**, var. **TALAGALLA**. **Taland**, -e. see TALENT, TALON.

|| **Talapoin** (tal lapou). Forms 6 talipoie, 7-8 talapoie (e, 7 talapo, talapo, talapo, talapo, 8 talopoin, 9 talapoon, 7- talapoin. [ad. Pg. *talapão*, ad. Talaing (Old Peguan) *talā pōi* 'my lord', the title of a Buddhist monk, corresponding (in use) to Burmese *pāngyi* (Sir R. C. Temple in *Indian Antiq* XXXIX. 159)]

1. A Buddhist monk or priest, properly of Pegu; extended by Europeans to those of Siam, Burmah, and other Buddhist countries.

1586 R. FITCH in *Hakl Voy* (1599) II. 261 There are many goodly houses for the Talapoies to preach in. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 464 They hidde themselves in woods and wildernesses, and some turned Talapoies so they call their religious persons. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 195 The Priests [of Pegu] are called Talapoies. 1696 OVIINGTON *Voy Surat* 593 These Religious they call Talapo, who are not unlike Mendicant Fryers, living upon the Alms of the People. 1713 *Berkely Guard* No. 3. 3. 1 The Talapoins of Siam have a book of scripture written by Sommonocodom. 1754 HUME *Ess & Treat* (1809) II. 463 The excessive penances of the Brachmans and Talapoins. 1800 *Musc Tr* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 43/1 Those philosophical begging monks, known under the name of Talapoins, who, in the first century of the Christian era, emigrated from India, and introduced the religion of Buddha, or Goutama, in Pegu, Siam, China, and Japan. 1858 Br. BIGANDER *Life Gaudiana* (1866) 483 The Phongies, or Buddhist Monks, sometimes called Talapoins.

2. **Zool.** (In full *talapoin monkey*.) A small West African monkey, *Cercopithecus talapoin*.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat Hist* (1776) IV. 231 The eighth is the Talapoin, distinguished by its beautiful variety of green, white, and yellow hair. 1827 GARRATT *Cumey's Annul Kingd*, *Syn. Man* 11 The Talapoin Monkey inhabits Africa. 1868 *Museum Nat Hist* I. 30 The mone (*Cercopithecus Mone*) is a species nearly allied to the talapoin. 1896 *List Annu. Zool Soc* 7 *Cercopithecus talapoin*, Talapoin Monkey. *Hab West Africa*.

Talar (tālār). [ad. L. *tālār* = f. *tālus* ankle see -AR. So Ger. *talar*.] A long garment or robe, reaching down to the ankles.

1738 [G. SMITH] *Curious Relat* II. 363 A Blackmore on Horseback, dressed in white Sattin, with a Scarlet Velvet Talar, embroidered with black Velvet. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Art* 351 note, Zeus has, like an Asiatic monarch, a sceptre and a broad magnificent talar. 1864 ENGL. *Mus. Anc. Nat* 334 He who led their devotions was a young man in a Polish talar.

|| **Talaria** (tālār' nā), sb pl. *Anc. Rom. Mythol*. Also 7 in Eng form *talaries*. [L., neut. pl. of *tālāris*: see prec., lit. things pertaining to the ankles.] Winged sandals or small wings attached to the ankles of some of the deities, esp. Mercury. Hence **Talaria'd** a, wearing talaria.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres Signer* Wks (Grosart) II. 253 Euenlasting shoes, like the talaria of Mercury. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *talaris*, shoes with wings, which Mercury wore, as Poets feigne. 1866 J. B. ROSE in *Ovid's Metam.* 26 Doffed the talaria and the helm, retains Caduceus to his aid. *Ibid* 324 Thence sprung Autolychus, ingenious thief, to the talaria's god.

† **Talarian**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *tālār* = (see TALAR) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the ankles; reaching down to the ankles.

1671 H. M. tr. *Erasm Collog.* 436 Prelates did ordain that Clergy men should wear Talarian coats, that is, coats hanging down to their ankles. a 1693 *Urguhart's Rabelais* iii. vii. A colour never used in Talarian garments.

Talaric (tālār' rik), a. [irreg. f. as prec. + -IC] = prec.

1853 W. B. BARKER *Lares & Penates* 200 A draped female figure, apparently Venus, in a talaric tunic. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Nuviorum* 177 A woman clothed in a sleeveless talaric chiton with diadems.

Talaunde, Talaunte, obs. ff. TALON, TALENT. **Talbanar, Talbant**, -bert, **Talberone**, obs. Sc. ff. TABORER, TABARD, TABORN.

Talbot (tāl' bōt). [Understood to be derived from the ancient Eng. family name *Talbot* see quot. 1906 in sense 1; but evidence is wanting.

Chaucer has *Talbot* as the name of an individual dog, and in quot. c. 1449, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, is called 'Talbot our good dogge' (in allusion to the badge of the family: see sense 2); but it is not clear what is the nature of the connexion between these applications, or which of the senses 1 and 2 was the earlier.

c. 1380 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr* T. 562 Colle our dogge, and Talbot and Gerland. c. 1449 in *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 222 He is bownden that ourre doie shuld kepe, That is Talbott ourre goodde dogge.]

1 Name of a variety of hound, formerly used for tracking and hunting; a large white or light-coloured hound, having long hanging ears, heavy jaws, and great powers of scent.

1564 LFIGH *Armoria* 96 b, A Talbot with collar and Lyame, these youndes pursue the foote of pray, by sente of y^e same, orels by y^e bloud thereof. 1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm.* i. 5 The black hound, the black laund, or the milk white, which is the true Talbot, are best for the string or lyam, for they doe delight most in blood, and haue a naturall inclination to hunt dry foot. 1654 WASE tr. *Gratias Faliscis* Cynegeticon B. ij. b. Then match them well, and thus a noble seed derive, these parents will your Talbot [L. *Metagenia*] breed. 1668 CHARLETON *Quoniam* 23 *Sagax*, a blood-hound, or Talbot. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Talbot*, a kind of Hound or Hunting-Dog. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* i. 290 The bold Talbot kind Of these the prime, as white as Alpine snows. 1870 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur Sports* § 1428 The talbot is supposed to be the original stock from

whence all the varieties of the scent hunting hounds are derived. 1906 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 381/1 The same white hounds were brought to England by the head of the Talbot family, and rapidly gaining credit for their qualities in the chase of the stag were known as Talbots.

2 A representation of a hound or hunting-dog, esp. in *Her* that which has been borne for many centuries by the Talbot family.

1491 N. C. WILLS (Surtees 1908) 62 A standing cupp of silver parcell gilt with talbottes at the fete. 1537 *Vill Geo. Talbot, Earl Shrewsbury* *Ibid* 145, y. paier of pottes with flatt Talbottes upon the cover. 1562 [see 1] 1603 DRAYTON *Bar Wars* ii. xxvii. Behold the Eagles, Lyons, Talbots, Beares, The Badges of your famous Ancestries. 1610 GULLIM *Heraldry* iii. xvi. 147 He beareth Or, a Fesse Dauncette, betweene three Talbottes passant, Sable, by the name of Carrick. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoia* ii. 184/2 He beareth Gules, a Talbot, (or Blood-hound, or hunting hound) Or. 1884 *Mag. Art* Jan. 102 Another drinking vessel, as in form of a 'talbot', or dog, seated, and richly collared.

† 3. Name of a dish in cookery. *Obs.*

c. 1430 *Two Cookery Bks* 19 Talbotys—Take an Hare, an fle hem clete; hen take pe blode, & Brede, an Spycary, an grynde y-fere, & diawe it vpp with pe brothe [etc.]

4 **Comb** as *talbot-like* ad.]

1615 MARKHAM *Country Contentm* i. 5 A large, heavy, slow, true Talbot like hound.

Talbotype (tāl' bōt'ap), sb. Also **Talbot-type**.

[f. *Talbot*, name of the inventor + TYPE sb.] The process of photographing on sensitized paper, patented by W. H. Fox Talbot in 1839. = CALOTYPE, also, a picture produced by this process.

1846 *Art-Union Jnrl*, June 143 In September 1840, Mr Talbot discovered the process first called Calotype (but the name has since been changed by some of his friends into *Talbotype*). 1875 *Vogel's Chem. Light* v. 35 Thus the Talbot-type, which at first seemed hardly worth notice compared with the process of Daguerre, ultimately took precedence of Daguerre's. 1883 *Hartnack's Photogr. Chem* (ed. Taylor) 261 The original Talbotype process, in which the latent image is formed upon Iodide of Silver, produces, next to Collodion, the most stable image.

Hence **Talbotype** v., to photograph by this process.

1887 FAIRH *Autobiog* I. xx. 246 Photography, or as it was then [1852] called, Talbototyping, was tried.

Talboy. see TALLBOY.

Talbrone, talburn, variants of TABORN *Obs.*

Talc (tælk), sb. Also 6-7 talke, 7-8 talck, 7-9 talk. [a. F. *talc* (Palissy a 1590) or ad. med. L. *talcum*, = Pg., It. *talco*, Sp. *talco*, *talque*, ad. Arab. *ṭālq*, mentioned A.D. 869 by Jahiz of Bassora, and by Serapion the elder (Syriac and Arabic), Rhazi, Avicenna, Ibn-el-Bethar † 1248, etc. Held by Arabic scholars to be from Persian, where the form is *ṭāl*. So Ger., Da., Sw. *talk*, Du. *talk*, *talksteen*.

In med. L., Matth. Silvaticus *Pandectarum Opus*, c. 1317, has *talk*, later writers have *talcum*, Matthiolus *Comment. in Dioscorid.*, 1549, has *talcus*, Agricola, 1546, *talk*.]

A name applied by the Arabs and mediæval writers to various transparent, translucent, or shining minerals, as talc proper, mica, selenite, etc. Now restricted to the following.

1. In popular and commercial use, (loosely) applied to (or including) MICA or Muscovy glass.

1601 HOLLAND *Phyxxi* xiv. (1634) II. 95 Many haue made them [bee-hives] of Talc [orig. *specularis lapide*], which is a kind of transparent glasse stone, because they would see through them how the Bees do worke and labor within. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxviii. 252 The gallery windows of my cabin were of light muscovia glasse or talke. 1790 COX *Russ. Disc.* 216 The windows, on account of the clearness of glass and Russian talc are generally of paper. 1866 LIVINGSTONE *Last Jnrl*, (1873) I. vi. 157 Granite with large flakes of talc. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. 7 He fitted them on a little plate of talc, or thin blown glass.

b. With a and pl. A plate of mica used as a microscopic slide.

1761 STILES in *Phil. Trans* LV. 254 Many of the rings were broke, by some confinement of the talks. *Ibid* 255 A third observation was made of some blood dropped upon a single talk. c. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art* i. 223 'Tis proper to have some sliders furnished with talcs.

2. *Min.* A hydrated silicate of magnesium, usually consisting of broad flat laminae or plates, white, apple-green, or yellow, having a greasy feel, and shining lustre, translucent, and in thin plates often transparent; it exists in three varieties—foliated, massive (*steatite* or *soapstone*), and indurated (*talc slate* or *schist*).

1610 B. JONSON *Alch* ii. v. With the calce of egge shels, White marble, talck. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* 62 Fissil, into Flakes, Selenite, Muscovia glass, Icingglass, Spari. Talc. 1681 GREW *Museum* iii. i. v. 308 A piece thus figur'd, I call A Crystal of Talk. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* ii. vi. (1773) 401 Some particular place where they [the Indians] got the green talc or stone of which they make their ornaments and tools. 1811 PINKERTON *Petrology* I. 177 The mica may pass into talc or steatite, or selenite, as on the summit of Mont Blanc. 1862 DANA *Man. Geol* § 66. 61 Talc.—In foliated masses, folia flexible but not elastic; also compact, massive, very soft, and having a greasy feel. 1865 BRISTOW *Figures of the World* bef. the *Deluge* ii. 38 The Serpentine rocks are a sort of compact talc. 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict. Sci.*, etc., s.v. Talc forms the basis of the rouge used by ladies, it is also employed by tailors for marking lines on cloth, and

in a powdered state for making gloves and boots slip on easily, and to diminish the friction of machinery

b. A species or variety of talc, or a mineral so called.

1784 SULLIVAN *New Nat.* II. 93 We see crystals, even metals, talcs and asbestos, growing from stony substance. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I. 460 Talks of various kinds, white, brown, and chocolate coloured crystals.

† c. *Oil of talc*, a preparation formerly used as a cosmetic, reputed to be obtained from talc. *Obs.* 1583 HESTER *Secr. Phisic.* III. lxxxiii. 110 If this [verjuice] be mixed with Oil of Talke, it will restore the sight vnto those that are almost blinde 1630 B. JOHNSON *Alch.* III. ii. You restore [her face] With the oyle of Talck 1639 J. MAYNE *City Match* II. 1. in *Hazl. Dodsley* XIII. 225 Who Do verily ascribe the German War to curling, False teeth, and oil of talc. [1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Talc*, a squamous, white, and lucid stone, of which is made an oil, with which Women that are curious to preserve their beauty use to wash their faces.] 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. Some chymists pretend to draw from it that precious oil called Oil of Talc, which is supposed a wonderful cosmetic.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as (from 2) *talc crystal*, *earth*, *rock*, *stone*; *talc-like* adj.; esp. in names of mineral substances consisting partly of talc or containing magnesia, as *talc-alum*, *apatite*, *chlorite*, *garnet*, *gneiss*, *iron-ore*, *onionstone*, *spar*, *steatite*; *talc powder*, powdered talc, *talcum powder*. see TALCUM; talc schist, talc slate, a schistose rock consisting largely of talc; (from 1) talc light, a window glazed with mica, or a lantern with mica instead of glass; so *talc-windowed*

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 656 **Talc alum*, a term sometimes applied to magnesian-aluminous sulphate. *Ibid.*, **Talc apatite*, a variety of apatite containing magnesia. *Ibid.*, **Talc-chlorite*, syn. with Clinoclino. 1861 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 310 A Diamond square, i. e. with unequal Angles, and equal sides, whereas in a **Talk-Crystal*, both are unequal 1861 H. W. BRISTOW *Dict. Mineral.*, **Talc earth*, Native. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 656 **Talc garnet*, magnesian garnet from Arendal in Norway. *Ibid.*, **Talc-iron-ore*, Magnesian iron-ore, an iron-ore, consisting of ferrous oxide with much magnesia. *Ibid.*, **Talc-ironstone*, Breithaupt's name for a magnetic iron ore from Sparta in New Jersey. 1868 PIRKE *Sources Min.* III. 207 In one or two houses there were **talc lights* 1866 BLACKMORE *Cradock Novell.* I. The rim of dazzled vision whitened to a **talc-like* glimmer 1895 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s. v. *Powder*, **Talc powder* 1861 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 309 A lump of the **Talk Rock* near Spiral, in the upper Carinthia 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 147 It is among the oldest **talc schists* and clay slates, that it usually occurs 1866 LAWRENCE tr. *Coila's Rocks Class* (1878) 244 Talc schist is almost always stratified, and forms alternating beds with other crystalline schists. 1834 MACGILLIVRAY tr. *Humboldt's Trav.* xxvi. (1836) 392 A primitive clay-slate passing into **talc slate*. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 560/2 Gneiss rocks include among them many gradations, chlorite slate, talc slate, hornblende slate [etc.]. 1861 GREW *Museum* III. i. v. 309 A Green **Talk-Spar* brittle as Glass. 1756-7 tr. *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV. 407 A kind of yellow green and whitish **talc-stone* dug about Bern. 1888 LEES & CURTIS *Trav.* B. C. 1887 LX. (1892) 206 An evil-smelling, **talc-windowed* American stone.

Talc, v. Pa. t. and pp. *talcked* (incorrectly *talced*). [*f. prec. sb.*] *trans.* To treat with talc, to coat (a photographic plate) with talc. Hence *Talcked* (talct) *pp. a.*

1888 *Engineer* LXVI. 334 A glass plate is first cleaned, talced, and collodionized 1891 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* IV. 274 If the wet prints be squeezed down upon talced glass, a glossy enamelled surface is obtained.

Talca gum (tælkä gŭm). Also *talha*, *talka*. [According to Schweinfurth, from *talch*, Arabic name of *Acacia stenocarpa*] An inferior kind of gum arabic of brownish colour, obtained in tropical Africa from *Acacia stenocarpa* and *Acacia Seyal*. Also called *Suakin gum*

1867 FLÜCKIGER & HANBURY *Pharmacop.* 206 Suakin Gum, Talca, or Talha Gum, is remarkable for its brittleness, which occasions much of it to arrive in the market in a semi-pulverulent state.

Talch, obs. form of TALLOW.

Talcite (tælsəit). *Min.* [*f. TALC sb.* + -ITE¹ 2.] a. Kirwan's name for the compact scaly variety of talc. b. Name given to a white muscovite from Wicklow. c. (See quot. 1888.)

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 149 Talcite Colour, reddish or greenish white, or leek green 1836 T. THOMSON in *Thomson's Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 334 The specimens of talc from Ireland are from the county of Wicklow, where it occurs crystallized in granite. 1888 *Nature* 20 Sept. 506/2 This upper group—that of the talcites (talc-schists)—contains talc only as an accessory constituent.

Talcke, obs. form of TALK.

Talcky (tælkī), a. Also 7-9 *talky*, (8-9 incorrectly *talcky*). [*f. TALC sb.* + -Y: cf. *colacky*.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or consisting of talc.

1696 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 615 Some are marly, some bolar, some sandy, some talcky, some lumpy. 1709 *Ibid.* XXVI. 364 A foliated or talcky Earth. 1733 *Ibid.* XXXVIII. 66 At last by increasing the Fire to the highest Degree, there sublimed some white Talcky [*printed Talcky*] Flowers 1746 DA COSTA *Ibid.* XLIV. 403 Most of the talcky Bodies are of a fibrous Nature. 1799 W. TOOKER *Russ. Emph.* I. 118 There rises a talcky micaceous schistus out of the trapp. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 38 The micaceous and talcky slates of his country.

Talco- (tælkō), combining form of med. and mod.L. *talcum* talc, in adjs. describing substances

of which talc is an element; as *talcocoloritic*, containing talc and chlorite, so *talcumaceous*, *talcocquartzous*.

1839 DE LA BECHE *Ref. Geol. Cornwall* II. 29 These talco-micaceous slates of the Lizard 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Talcocerosus*, talcoquartzous

Talcoid (tælkōid), a and sb. [See -OID.]

A. adj. Resembling or having the form of talc. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

B. sb. [*a. Ger. talkoid* (Naumann 1859).] A variety of talc see quot

1868 DANA *Min.* 454 Talcoid is a snow-white, broadly foliated talc of Pressnitz.

Talcose (tælkōs), a [*f. TALC sb.* + -OSE.] Abounding in or consisting largely of talc.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 382 Talcose Argillite. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton*, Th. 224 A schistus, which is talcose rather than micaceous. 1854 F. C. BAKWELL *Geol.* 22 When talc is an ingredient, the mineral is called talcose granite. 1893 BARKER *Wand South. Italy* 195 With schist, talcose slate and fragments of quartz

Talcous (tælkōs), a [*f. TALC + -OUS*] Of the nature of talc; talcose

1735 *Phil. Trans.* XXXIX. 40 Shining Talcous Laminæ are to be seen in the Liqueur 1779 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I. 149 A kind of brown talcous clay-stone. 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xxv. 65 A gneiss passing into micaceous and talcous slate.

Talcum (tælkŭm). Also 6 *talehum*. [*med. L.*] = TALC. *Talcum powder*, a preparation of powdered talc or French chalk.

1558 W. WARDE tr. *Alexis' Secr.* I. 73b, The powder of Talcum. 1567 MAPLET *Gr. Forest* 21 Talcum the stone is like to Glasse 1683 WHYTEL *Journ. Greece* vi. 451 Some sparkle like Walls of Diamond, which being broken splitteth into Talcum 1901 *29th Cent.* Oct. 60x The gloves are boiled, then dusted inside with talcum powder.

Tale (tæl), sb. Forms: 1 *talu*, *inf.* tale, 2-tale, also 3-5 *talles*, 3-6 *tayle*, 4 *tayl*, *taal* (e), 4-5 *taille*, 4-7 *tail*, 5 *tail* (e), 5-6 *taill*, *taile* (6 *tail* (e)), 6-9 *dial. taale*. β 1-2, 4 *tal*, 4 *tall*. [*OE. talu*, *inf.* tale, = *OFris. tale*, *OS. tala*, *MDu.*, *MLG. tāle*, *Du. taal* speech, *LG. tāl*, *OHG. zala*, *MHG. sal*, *Ger. zahl* number, *ON. taka* talk, speech, tale, number, *Da. tale* speech, discourse; all. -*OTent. *talā* strong fem, from verbal stem *tal-*, in *tahan*, to mention things in their natural or due order, to relate, enumerate, reckon see *TELL v.* The *ONorthumb. tal* and early *ME. tal*, *tall* in sense 6, may represent the *ON. tal* neut. (*Sw. tal* speech, number, *Da. tal* number), or the *OE. zetal* reckoning, number.]

I. +1. The action of telling, relating, or saying; discourse, conversation, talk. *Obs.*

c. 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 210 Seo modor sæt geornlice hlystende hire tale. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 66 Eue heold longe tale mid to neddræ a. 1250 *Owl & Night* 3, Iherde ich holde grete tale An hule and one mungale. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 638 As taluk of tale most trwe c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1242 He turnyt hym tyte withouten tale more. a. 1547 *SURREY Æneid* IV. 144 Quene Iuno then thus tooke her tale againe. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* II. iv. 99 Thou desist me to stop in my tale against the haire.

† b. An enumeration, a list. *Obs. rare.* c. 1050 *Gloss.* in *Wr. Wulker* 431/34 *Laterculus*, talu

† 2. Speech, language. *Obs. rare.* (Cf. *TAL.*) c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 450 Bigamie is unkinde þing, On engels tale, twie-wifing. *Ibid.* 2560 God schilde hise sowle for helle bale, Be made it þus on engel tale.

3. That which one tells; the relation of a series of events, a narrative, statement, information

Thereby hangs a tale (and such phrases) = 'about that there is something to tell' To tell one's tale see *TELL v.*

a. 1260 *Charter of Godwine & Leofwine* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 266 Ða ða him seo talu cuð was, Ða sende he gewrit c. 1205 LAY 24439 Ne mai hit na mon suggen on his tale c. 1275 in tale a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24887 (Edm.) Be angel þus he talde his tale 13 *Ibid.* 8697 (Cott.) O þisku tall

[*Cott.* playnt] him thought sel-cuþh, Als of a cns þat was vncuþh. 1382 Wyclif *Mark* I. 28 And the tale [*gloss* or tything, 1388 fame; *Vulg. rumor*] of hym wenteforth anon in to al the cuntree of Galilee 1422-20 *Lydg's Chron. Troy* (Roy. MS.) Rubric bf. 170x Vilkes tale to Achille.

c. 1450 *Towneley Myst.* xx. 105 Vnto vs he talcky no tent, bot ilk man trowes vnto his tayll [ymes dayll (= tale), hayll, awayll] c. 1470 *HENRYSON Mor Fab.* x (*Fox & Wolf*) IX. Ane leill man is not tane at half ane tayll. 1523 SKELTON *Gail. Laurel* 1200 Yet, though I say it, thereby lyeth a tale 1535 COVERDALE i. *Kings* I. 14 While thou talkest with the kynge, I wyll come in after the, and tell forth thyr tale 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 363 Sua he brocht the teale biuethale about 1596 SHAKES. *Tam Shr.* IV. 1 60 Gru Out of their saddles into the durt, and thereby hangs a tale. *Curt Let's* ha't, good Grumco. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* v. xxi 244 But hereto longeth a tale. 1601 WEEVER *Mirr. Mart.* A. 113, One tale is good, untill an others told 1724 *De For. Col. Jack* I. It was a good while before we euer heard tale or tidings of him 1878 BROWNING *La Saissons* 181 Then my fellow takes the tale up 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 117 Mr Tournay told his tale without comment.

† b. The subject of common talk; the 'talk' (of the town, etc.). *Obs.*

c. 1230 *Hah. Mend.* 33 Vþbrud in uuel muð tale biuung alle. 1596 DRAYTON *Leg.* III. 576, I was the Tale of every common Tongue.

c. *pl.* Things told so as to violate confidence or secrecy; reports of private matters not proper to be divulged, idle or mischievous gossip; esp. in *to*

tell (bear, bring, carry) tales; tales out of school (see *SCHOOL sb.* 1 e).

c. 1250 *Will. Palerne* 334 Beno telerre of talis but trewe to þi lord. c. 1450 *Con. Syst.* (Shaks' Soc.) 353 Now we have golde No talys vyl be tolde 1552 HULOET, Tales to byrynge or tell, *perfora*. 1639 MASSINGER *Unnat. Combat* I. 1, Peace, infant! Tales out of school! Take heed, you will be breeched else 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* (1740) I. 1. 73 Joseph told tales of them to his father 1838 JAMES *Robber* VI. Dead men tell no tales 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb. 2/3 Telling tales is reprobat by English public-school boys —lightly, in so far as the condemnation is directed against getting others into trouble for your own profit or pleasure

d. In the same tale, in a (= one) tale, in the same enumeration, statement, or category, hence, in agreement, so in two tales arch

c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 683 (Fairf.) þe bestes were in samen tale [*Cott.* war samer tale] Wit outen hurt in herde ay hale 1577 HOLINSHED *Chron.* II. 1566/1 Thou art a false knaue to bein two tales, therefore said he, hang him up 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* IV. II. 33 'Fore God they are both in a tale. 1622 R. CARPENTER *Experience* I. v. 14 Truth must needs be one and can never be found in two contrary tales 1860 READE *Cluster & H. Iv.* Which did accuse heavenly truth of falsehood for not being in a tale with him 1887 *Lang Myth, Ritual & Relig.* II. 333 The Wesleyan missionary is in the same tale with the Jesuit.

4. A story or narrative, true or fictitious, drawn up so as to interest or amuse, or to preserve the history of a fact or incident; a literary composition cast in narrative form

c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 We nime þeme of þre þing on þis tale c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* I in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Thereþ nū one lutele tale As we vnyndeh hit write in þe godspelle. c. 1290 *Beket* I in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 206 Wolle þe nouþe i heorte þis engliche tale? 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 190 I endeh how þis tale is tited 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* IX. 576 [He] talde me this tall as I sall tell c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog.* 792 That ech of yow, to schtir with oure weye, In this viage schal telle tales tweye *Ibid.*, *Pard.* *Prolog.* 109 For leved peple louen tales olde 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* F. vii, I wold that ye knewe the tale of a quene of Fiaunce whiche had to name Bruneheult 1546 J. HENWOOD *Prolog.* (1867) 67 A good tale yll tolde, in the telling is made 1606 Sir G. Goosecappe III. i. E. y, Indeed Sir the best Tales in England are for your Canterbury tales I assure ye a. 1771 GRAY *Dante* 29 Hates the Tale of Troy for Helen's Sake 1822 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xvii. They are spoken in a mad tale of fables, love-charms, and I wot not what besides

5. A mere story, as opposed to a narrative of fact; a fiction, an idle tale; a falsehood.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 321 He [Satan]..Wente into a wirne, and tolde eue a tale 1382 Wyclif *2 Pet.* I. 16 Sotheli we not synne wyntse tales, han maad knowun to þou the vertu and pience of oure Lord Jhesu Crist 1549 MORR *Pyraloge* IV. Wks 209/2 Therefore it is but a tale to saye that faith draweth alway good workes with it 1553 *Respublica* 727 Vaine wordes beeth but tales. 1619 *Lei in Eng. & Germ.* (Camden) 206 The report of the Marquis of Ansbach his having defeated Coronell Fulkles his regiment (which proves altogether a tale) 1722 *De For. Plague* 85 There was more of tale than of truth in those things. 1807 *London Her.* ad. 23 Mar. 222/2 If he had had the sense to pitch them a tale, he might have got off.

b. In phrases, as a *Canterbury Tale*, *old wives' tales*, *pipers' tales*, *travellers' tales*, a *tale of Robin Hood*, of a roasted horse, of a tub (see *TUB*), etc.

1532 MORE *Confut. Titulade* Wks. 576/1 Thys is a fayre tale of a tubbe tolde vs of hys electes. c. 1549 CRAWMER *Serm. Rebellion* Wks. (Parker Soc.) II. 198 If we take it for a Canterbury tale, why do we not refuse it? 1575 GASCOIGNE *Cert. Notes Instruct.* in *Steele Ch.*, etc. (Arb.) 36 The verse that is to easie is like a tale of a roasted horse c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* v. 233 Tush, these are trifles and mere old wives' tales. 1591 HARRINGTON *Oil Fur* XLV. cv, This is a tale indeed of Robinhood, which to beleuee, might show my wits but weak. 1608 TORSILL *Seipenis* (1658) 778 To interpret these to be either fables and Canterbury tales, or true historical narrations 1611 CORGR. s. v. *Cicogne*, *Contes de la cicogne*, idle histories, vaine relations, tales of a tub, or, of a roasted horse a. 1641 Br. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* II. (1642) 170 Fauned leasings and tales of Robin hood 1724 Dr. Foe *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 97 Having entertained the fellow with a tale of a tub.

c. A thing now existing only in story; a mere matter of history or tradition; a thing of the past 1780 BURKE *Sp. at Bristol* Wks. III. 413 No power could have prevented a general confiscation, and at this day London would have been a tale 1855 B. TAYLOR *Poems Orient. On the Sea*, The world we leave is a tale untold

II. 6 Numerical statement or reckoning, enumeration, counting, numbering; number.

c. 1200 ORMIN 4324-5 3iff þu þise tales kannst Intill an tale sammenn c. 1205 *Lay. 7397* Swa fele þat nuste na man þe tale 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8100 Folc also withoute tale c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvi. (*Nicholas*) 237 Þe quhet deliueyrt hale in quantyte, mesur & tale. c. 1450 *Hymns Virg.* 122/165 Alle the stonyis grett and snale That þyrt in merthe withoutyn tale. 1594 CAREW *Tasso* (1881) 15 Equall in tale, nor lesse in value tride 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 39 Nothing with-holds, but that from an infinite tale of finites there may at length arise an infinite. 1691 LOCKE *Lower Interest* Wks. 1727 II. 53 If you make your Money less in Weight, it must be made up in Tale 1697 DRYDEN *Purg. Past* III. 51 Once she takes the tale of all the Lambs. 1722 *De For. Plague* 97 An exact tale of the dead bodies 1780 JOHNSON *Let. to Mrs. Thrale* I May, There were Lord Monboddio, and Sir Joshua, and ladies out of tale. 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) p. 111, The goodly tale of folios which now decorate or crowd my *penetrals* 1862 TROLLOPE *N. Amer.* I. xi. 249 By measures of forty bushels each, the tale is kept.

β. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xiv. 21 Ðæra etendra .tal [*inaducantem numerus*]. *Ibid.* John vi. 10 gesetton utudlice ueras of tal suele fido susendo. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1774 O þat hepen folk he feld A thousand þat wit tal was told

b *By tale*: as determined by counting individual objects or articles, by number, as distinguished from *by weight*, *by measure*.

c1205 LAY. 27606 Fif hundred bi tale c1300 *Havelok* 2026 He wete bi tale sixti and ten c13 *Guy Rival* (A.) 3430 Bi tale xxi thousand hanberks of steel 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xiii 1 623 Ihenne fond they by the tale an honderd and fifty 1599 *More Dialogue* iii. iv. Vks 212 To way them rather than take them by tale. 1594 *PLAT Jervell-ho* iii. 75 Where oysters are sold by tale 1776 *Adam Smith W IV* i iv (1869) L. 27 This money was, for a long time, received at the exchequer by weight and not by tale 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xxii IV 695 The second of May, had been fixed as the last day on which the clipped crowns were to be received by tale in payment of taxes.

7. The number or amount made up, or to be made up or accounted for, the number all told, the complete sum, enumeration, or list

a1225 *Ancr R* 42 And siggen þenne hie tale of auez. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2891 Hem-seluen he fetchden ðe chaf. And ðos holden ðe tjeles tale. a1300 *Cursor M* 18627 Four thousand yere, þat was þe tale, And four hundred and four al hale 1387 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) IV 427 For Neio somtyme wolde wite þe tale and þe nombre of Iewes þat were at Jerusalem. 1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Exod* v 18 Yet shal ye deluyter the hole tale of bycke. 1584 *FENNER Def Ministers* (1587) 10 In general and whole tale, we will allowe that, part whereof in the particular and severall parcels we will gayn-say. 1611 *BIBLE* i *Sani* xviii 27 They gaue them in full tale to the king a1732 T. BOSTON *Crook in Lot* (1805) 98 The one has multiplied the tale of their good works 1790 *BURKE Fr Rev* 106 He will hardly be able to make up his tale of thirty millions of souls 1864 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norw & Eng* III 70 They had a fair tale of children. 1884 *MAY CROMMELIN Brown-Eyes* xiii, Saddened at the increasing tale of years and months

†8. An account, a reckoning of numbers (of money given and received, etc.) *Obs*

1401 *Pol Poems* (Rolls) II. 73 3e wolden that there where oon lewe, 3e saue neuer tale. 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 197 b/x They moche doubted that they shold not fynde theyr counte ne tale. 1573 *TUSSEN Husb* (1878) 173 Gue tale and take count, is a huswifelle point. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* i. 33 They keepe a iust tale of the number that eury hogsted contayneth. 1755 *SMOLLETT Quix* (1803) II. 8 The tale and account of what was both sowed and reaped, passed through my hands 1806-7 J. BERRISFORD *Miseries Hum Life* (1826) vi. 116 You might just as well require me to deliver in a tale of all the poies in my skin.

†9 Reckoning of value, account, estimation, esteem, regard, in phrases, as to hold (make, give, tell) no tale of. to hold of no account. *Obs*.

c1175 *Lamb Hom* 147 þet he telle swa lutel tale þer of; þet he lit nawicht ne luue c1205 LAY 12764 þet nis (MS. mis) þer bleued wel neh nan þet auzere þos æl (c1275 eni) tale on a1300 *Cursor M* 7554 Quen gelas on him bi held. Fut litel tale of him he teld (Lyn litl he set bi him) *Ibid*. 10980 He sale Bicun a man of mikel tale (Lyn a greet mon) 1364 *LANG P Ph. A* 1 9 of our heuene þen heer holde þei no tale. c1400 *Land Troy Bk* 3923 Dyomedes 3af no tale Of alle that sat there in that sale 1496 *Dries & Paup* (W de W) i vii. 38/2 The goodes of this wolde . they gaaf no grete tale thereof.

III. 10 *attrib. and Comb.* *attrib.* as *tale-book*, *faculty*, *monger*, *story*, *obj* and *obj. gen.* as *tale-forgier*, *gatherer*, *maker*, *writer*; *tale-gathering*, *spinning*, *writing* sbs. and *adjs.*, also *talé-bearing* = *TALEBEARER*, *†talé-craft*, *numeration*, *arithmetic*; *†talé-fish*, a fish of such size as to be sold by tale, *talé-hearer*, a willing listener to scandal or gossip, *talé-master*, the authority for a report, *†talé-money*, money reckoned by the tale, i. e. by counting pieces or coins taken at their nominal value, not by weight; *talé-piet*, a chattering 'magpie', a tell-tale (*dial*), *talé-wright*, a constructor or maker of tales. See also *TALEBEARER*, *TALE-TELLER*, etc.

1668 *PRYNNE Brief Survey* Epist A ij, For the inhibiting and suppressing of all scurrilous and prophane Play-books, Ballads, Poems, and *1ale-books whatsoever 1552 *HUOULT*, *Tale beauer* or *caner, *rumgerulus*. 1592 *NASHE P Pennesse* 35 Spirits called spies and tale carriers 1643 *PRYNNE Sov Power Parl.* App 32 Common Tale carriers, and accustomed to talke of trifling matters. 1674 *N FAIRFAX Bulb & Seb.* 120 Nothing better is it, than pumping two out of one, or taking the greater number out of the rest, in *Talecraft or Arithmetick 1677 *W HUGHES Man of Sin* iii. 100 Forraign Authois have not the Monopoly of the *1ale-faculty neither. 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 222/1 That *tale fishsh shuld not be pakked with the lesse fish called Grilles, and that the same tale fishsh shuld couteigne in length xxvi ynches. 1553 *BECON Reliques of Rome* (1503) 198 It is a haide thing for lyers and *taleforgers to agree. 1711 *SHAFTSB. Charac.* (1737) I. 350 We may often see a philosopher, or a wit, run a *tale-gathering in those idle desarts. 1647 *TRAPP Comm Matt* xviii 16 The tale-bearing and the *tale-hearer are both of them abominable, and shut out of heaven 1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 183 The variety of grimaces exhibited by the tale-bearing and the tale-hearer 1483 *Cath Angl* 377/2 A *Tale maker, *fabula*. 1897 *Q. Rev* July 107 The sale-processes of *tale-makers a1661 *FULLER Worthies General* xxiii. (1662) 64, I tell you my Tale and my *Tale master, which is essential to the begetting of credit to any Relation 1728 *Jos HARRIS Conus* ii 50 Increasing the quantity of *tale money, by giving the old names to smaller pieces of silver *Ibid* 70 All artificial methods of increasing tale-money are pernicious. 1613 *ANSW. Unceasing of Machyns Instr* E ij, Rather for thy quiets sake, lue with head, than mougt *talemongers seeke to be fed. 1796 *W. MARSHALL Yorkbush* (ed. a) Gloss, *Teyl-payar, or *Telye*, a tell tale. one who divulges secrets, spoken chiefly of children. 1826 *SCOTT Antig.* iv. Never mind me, sir, I am no tale-pyt.

1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss Hags* xlii, A Gordon-Covenantant or no Covenantant—is no tale-piet a1661 *FULLER Worthies*, *Wills* (1662) iii 158 Such a Medly Cloth is the *Tale-story of this Clothier 1570-76 W. LAMBARDE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 226 This Clerkly *uobolacarys*, this *Talewright (1547) and Fableforger 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 May 4/6 A *tale writer who moves through the magazines 1837 *HT MARTINEAU Soc Amer* III 213 *Tale-writing is her forte

Tale (*tāl*), *v.* Now rare Forms. i *talhan*, 3 *talie* (n, 4 *talien*; 3- *talie*. [*OE. talhan* to reckon, impute, enumerate, = *OS talbu* to reckon (MDu. *talēn* to speak, Du. *talēn* to ask), OHG. *zālōn* to number, reckon (MHG. *zalen*, *zalm*, Ger. *zahlen* to pay), ON *talā* (Sw *talā*, Da. *talē*) to speak, talk, discourse:—*OTent. *talhyan*, f. stem *tal-*: see *TALE sb.*]

I. *†1 trans.* To account, reckon, consider (something) to be (so and so). *Obs*.

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past C* xxxiii 226 [He] hit ðonne swiðe unabendeiclic talēð. a900 tr *Beda's Hist v* xiii. § 3 Nis ðis seo hel, swa ðu talēst and wenest c950 *Lindisf Gosþ Matt* xxvi 33 Ðu talēst þæt ic ne mæge zehidda fader min c1000 *WULSTAN Hom* vii. (Napier) 52 He talēð hunc sylfne wæme and wisne. c1000 *Saī Leech* II 208 Seman. talah, þæt he þonne l al sie c1400 *Cato's Mor.* 100 in *Cursor Al p* 1670 (Fairf) *Pat* þat talis milc's riches maye in nede and busines beggis in his life

†2 To lay to the account of some one, to charge or impute (a thing) to. Only *OE*.

a900 tr. *Beda's Hist* i ix § 4 Ne tala þu me, þæt ic ne cunne þone intingan þine unrotnisse c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* (Thorpe) I 114 Ne talge nan man his sylfan deaða to Gode.

†3 To reckon, enumerate, relate. Only *OE*.

c950 *Lindisf Gosþ Matt.* Pref (1887) 5/7 *Dæt æt ægyptum & ða æftera.* to talanna longsum is

4. To count up, to deal out by number.

(In quot 1626 the sense is not clear 'cf *Taliv v* 1.) 1626 B. JONSON *Staple of N* i iii Stage Duett. He tales the bills, and puts them vp in his pockets 1828 W. IRVING *Columbus* (1849) III. 135 He ordered the brawling ruffian to be rewarded with a hundred lashes, which were taled out roundly to him upon the shoulders 1881 *Mrs JACKSON Shipsh.* *Woid-bk.* *Tale*, to count. 'I tale them ship (=sheep) to forty—ow many bin a?'

II. *†5. trans.* To say, speak, utter, tell. *Obs*

c1205 LAY 797 Nan swa unuitt þat word talie ær he there minne horn. c1400 *Chron.* *110d* 2157 And when his blessed virgyn had talyd t's. *Ibid* 3677 Bot he couthe nowther tale ny telle What þat euel was in his þoug 1593 Q. ELIZ *Boethius* iii Met. xi. 69 If Platoes Musis tales the truth

†6. *intr.* To discourse, talk, gossip; to tell (of); to tell tales. *Obs*.

c1205 LAY 3800 Hefo] taleden wið Morgan a1225 *Leg Kath* 795 þis meiden toc on toward þeos fild wite tene to talien o þis wise. a1225 *Ancr R* 356 Þei is eadie scheome þet ich of tale [MS *T speke*]. c1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* iii 182 (231) Al þat glade nyght By Troilus he lay with mery chere lo tale 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 399 The toun therof hath spoke and taled. c1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 14524 Piamus ian to halle a-valed, Ther these kynges to-gedui taled. a1500 *Chaucer's Dream* 186 [They] gan iherse Each one to other that they had scene And taling thus [etc.]

†b To shout. *Obs*.

c1205 LAY. 20857 Huten þar talieð, hundes þer galeieð. 13 *R. Alys.* 1415 (Bodl. MS.) þe marynetes crieþ & taleþ, Ancres in to shippe þai haleþ

Tale, variant of *TALE*; *obs.* form of *TAIL*.

Talebearer (*tāl* bē rā). [*f.* *TALE sb.* + *BEARER*.] One who officiously carries reports of private matters to gratify malice or idle curiosity.

1478 *Maldon, Essex, Court Rolls* (Bundle 50, No. 8), Isabella Aylemer set a talebearer betuyx man and man 1560 *DAVIS tr. Sledane's Comm* 21 b, He admonisheth him to gyue no credit to talebearers 1641 *HINDLE Life & Bruen* li 173 He would shut his eares against tale bearers, being the very seed-men of strife 1774 *Mrs. DELANY in Life & Corr.* Ser. ii (1862) II 75 We have heard nothing of the newspapers, but they are false talebearers. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xii. III. 207 These words were spoken in private, but some talebearer repeated them to the Commons

Talebearing (*tāl* bē rīn). The carrying of injurious or malicious reports. Also *attrib*

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps* li 2 He by his wicked tale-bearing kindled y^e tyrants rage 1680 *ALLEN Peace & Unity* 27 To forbear all hard speeches, especially tale-bearing, back-biting, and whispering. 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* i. iii, He was the great opponent of the tale bearing habits of the school

Taledge = *†aledge*: see *T* 1 and *ALLEG* v.

Taledoux, *obs.* var. *TAILLE-DOUX*

Taleful (*tāl* fūl), *a.* [*f.* *TALE sb.* + *-FUL* 1]

Full of tales; making a long story; talkative.

1776-46 *THOMSON Winter* 90 The cottage hind Hangs o'er her enlivening blaze, and taleful there recounts his simple frolic

II **Talegalla** (*tāl* gālā). *Ornith.* Also *talagalla*, *talagallus*. [*mod. L. talagalla* (F. *talagalle*), arbitrarily formed by Lesson from Malagasy *taliva* the porphyrio, and *L. galus* cock, as a name for the species *Talegalla curviro*, the brush-turkey of Western New Guinea, discovered by him.

1828 R. P. LESSON *Manuel d'Ornithol* II 186 Un oiseau qui retrace quelques-unes des formes des talèves ou porphyryons. C'est pour rappeler ces analogies que nous avons forgé le mot hybride *talagalle*. *Ibid* 295 Talève ou poule sultane (Talève, nom malgache usité à Madagascar.)

A genus of megapod birds inhabiting Australia, New Guinea, etc. As English, chiefly applied to *T. lathamii*, the Brush-turkey of Australia.

a1842 J. GOUIN *Birds Australia* (1848) V pl. 77 *Talegalla lathamii*, Wattle Talegalla, Brush-turkey of the Colonists. *Ibid*. The term *Alecturo* having been previously employed for a group of Flycatchers, and the present bird possessing all the characters of M. Lesson's genus *Talegalla* which was published prior to Mr Swainson's *Cathartus*, I feel that I ought to accept that appellation. It is known to inhabit various parts of New South Wales from Cape Howe on the south to Moreton Bay in the north. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII 4 Mr Gould describes *Talegalla lathamii*, or the Wattle Talegalla as a gregarious bird 1890 *LUMHOLTZ Cannibals* 97 The mounds of the jungle-hen are larger than those of the talegalla

Talen, *obs.* and *dial.* form of *TALON*.

Talent (*tæl* lēnt), *sb.* Forms i *talentē*; 3-*talent* (4 *taland* (e, 4-6-ente, ant, 6-7 *talent*)). [*In OE. talentē*, *-an*, = OHG. *talentiast* fem, ad. L. *talenta*, pl. of *talentum*, ad. Gr. *τάλαντον* balance, weight, sum of money (f verbal root *ταλ-*, *ἵταλ-* to bear). In ME, a OF *talant* will, desire, lust, appetite, = Fr *talant*, *talēn*, Sp., It *talento* (OSP, Pg *talante*), med. L. *talentum* (1098 in Du Cange), in a Com. Romanic sense 'inclination of mind, leaning, wish, desire'. Branch III (also in mod. F. and It) originated in a fig. use of the word in sense 1 b, taken from the parable of the talents, Matt xxv. 14-30.]

I. An ancient weight, a money of account (L. *talentum*).

1. A denomination of weight, used by the Assyrians, Babylonians, Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations; varying greatly with time, people, and locality

The Royal Babylonian talent averaged about 29.87 kilograms or 65 lb 13 oz, the chief Greek varieties were the Old Æginetan talent of 402 kilogram (88 lb 12 oz), the later Æginetan or emporitic Attic, 364 kilogram (80 lb 4 oz), and the Solonic or later Attic, 25.8 kilogram (56 lb 14 oz, or a little over half a hundredweight)

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. vi. § 1 Hanna him selce geara gesælde twa hund talentana soðfres on ælcere anie talentan was lxxx punda 1384 *WULF. Exod* xxxviii 26 An hundred talents of silver — *Zech* v 7 Lo! a talent of lede was born — *Rev* xvi. 21 And greet hayl as a talent cam down fro heuen. 1494 *FABIAN Chron* vi. ccvi. 218 There be three maner of talentis; the firste & grettest is of y^e weyghte of vi xx. lb. weyght. 1552 *HUOULT*, *Talent*, or certayne poysse or weyght, *talentum* 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* ix. 352 With two great Talents of the finest Gold 1800 *Suppl. to Chron* in *Asiat Ann Reg* 149/2 They afterwards advanced to deliver their presents, consisting of talents of gold and silver, 1807 *ROBINSON Archæol Græca* v. xxvi 551 Grecian weights reduced to English Troy weight. * Talent = 65 lb, 12 dwt., 549/10 grains. 1838 *THIRLWALL Greece* III. xix 222 The statue of Athens in the Parthenon alone contained forty talents weight of pure gold.

b. The value of a talent weight (of gold, silver, etc.) a money of account.

The Babylonian silver talent was equal to 3000 shekels; the Greek talent contained 60 minæ or 6000 silver drachmæ; and the value of the later Attic talent of silver, with pure silver at 48 9d an oz. troy, has been estimated at £200; at a higher value of silver, at £243 15s.

c893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* iv. vi. § 18 Eac him gesælden þæronufan iii m talentana selce geara. 1384 *WULF. Matt* xviii. 24 On was offrid to hym, that owgite to hym ten thousand talentis *Ibid* xxv 15 As a man goyngre fer in pilgrimage, clepide his seruants, and hitoke to hem his goodis, and to oon he 3aue fyue talentis, forsothe to an other two 1387 *TRAVIS Higden* (Rolls) III 5 Of þe whiche riches. Hircanus þe bisschop 3af Anthiochus, Demetrius his sone, þre þowsand talentis 1530 *PALSCR 279/1* Talent a somme of money, *talent*. 1607 *SHAKS Timon* ii. 1 202 My occasions haue found time to vse 'em toward a supply of money, let the request be fifty Talents. 1761 *RAPER in Phil Trans.* LXI. 468 Lhis way of reckoning 100 Drachms to the Mina, and 60 Minas to the Talent, was common to all Greece 1879 *FROUDE Cæsar* xv. 228 He brought 7,000 talents—a million and a half of English money—to the Roman treasury.

†c *Iter.* Used as = *BEZANT* 3. *Obs*.

1486 *Bk St. Albans, Her. E.iiij*, It is not necessari here to expies the colowre of the talentis or besantis. for they be euer of golde

†d. *fig* Treasure, riches, wealth, abundance.

a1400-50 *Alexander* 1666 (Dubl. MS.) Takez hym to hys tresory, talentis hym shewys a1555 *LATIMER in Fove A & M.* (1563) 1311/1 All hayle holy crosse which hath deserued to beare the precious talent of the worlde 1597 *SHAKS. Lover's Compl.* 204 And lo behold these talents of their heir, With twisted meile amorously empeacht. a1604 *Ballad Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 146 Many a noble gallant—sold both land and talent. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr *Biondi's Banish'd Vn* g. 66 On her theifcose spent he all the talent of his haidred

II. Inclination, disposition (OF. *talent*).

†2. Inclination, propensity, or disposition for anything; 'mind', 'will', wish, desire, appetite.

[1292 *BRITTON v. 1* § 1 Pur doner mallour talent a femmes de amer matrimoine.] a1300 *Cursor M.* 3913 Pan bigan þam tak talent [for talande, taland] To wend in to þair aun land c1325 *Metr Hom.* (Vernon MS.) in *Heirig's Archiv* LVII 263 But hedde he no talent to chase 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr Conc.* 8459 To what thyng þe saule has talent, To þat þe body selle, ay, assent. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 694 The wynd was wele to thar talent. 1398 *TRAVIS Barth. De P. R.* xii. vi (Tollem MS.), To make hem haue talent to mete. c1440 *Frouth. Parv.* 1861/1 Talent, or lyste. *appetit, deliciacio* c1450 *Bk Hawking* in *Rel Ant.* I 306 The which schall make here have a taleute to hure mete c1460 *Towneley Myst* iv 157 Vis, lord, I am at youre talent. 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V.* 7 Grete

talent and desire she had to know hym 1530 PAISGR.
279/1 Talent or lust, *talent*.

† 8. An evil inclination, disposition, or passion; esp. and usually, anger. cf. MALTALENT, 'ill talent', ill-will (which occurs somewhat earlier) *Obs.*

[c1300 See MALTALENT.] c1380 *St. Andrew* 698 in *Horim Alienig Leg* (1878) 19 An officer greved Ambrose vore And sende word to him wip gret talent c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 1039 Hym ne moeved outhir conscience Or tre or talent or som kynnes affray, Enuye, or pride c1422 HOCCLIVRE *De Reg. Princ.* 2326 Al his angir and his irous talent Refreyne he. 1622 BACON *Henry VII* 68 One that had of a long time borne an ill Talent towards the King 1652 EARL MONT. tr. *Benvenuto's Hist. Relat.* 41 Their talent is alike evil against the Archduke Albertus and his wife 1665 TEMPLE *Hist. Eng.* (1699) 581 Several Writers shew their ill Talent to this Prince.

† 4. Disposition or state of mind or character.
c1330 *Arith. & Merl.* 582 To geuen the other gode talent.
c1400 *Lydenus Disc.* 612 Elene ladde her ynto the gieves Wyth well good talent. 1450-80 tr. *Secreta Secret.* 15 The talent of man taketh thereof gret strengthe and corage in alle manhode

† b. *transf.* Quality (of taste or flavour). *rare.*
1564 J. HEYWOOD *Proo & Epigr.* (1867) 118 The talent of one chesse in mouthes of ten men, Hath ten different tastes 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Justice Pref.*, As with a tun of Wine, which doth take an euill talent of the Caske

III. Mental endowment; natural ability.
[From the parable of the talents, Matt. xxv. 14-30, etc.]

5. Power or ability of mind or body viewed as something divinely entrusted to a person for use and improvement: considered either as one organic whole or as consisting of a number of distinct faculties; (with *pl.*) any one of such faculties.

c1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 240 Who shal me save Fro feendys daunger, t'accounte for my talent? 1526 *Pilgr. Perse* (W. de W. 1531) 12 They he the talentis that god hath lent to man in this lyfe, of the whiche he wyllaske moost straye accounte 1574 J. DRE in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 39 That this flourishing Kingdome may long enjoye the great Talent committed to your Lordship (from above) 1586 T. B. LA PRÉHAUD *Fr. Acad.* (1589) 353 Hide not this talent, but teach it others, and give thy selfe an example vnto them of well doing 1607 HEYWOOD *Fayre Mayde Wks.* 1874 II 60 His industry hath now increas'd his talent 1671 WOODHEAD *St. Teresa's* II. 10 Our Lord having herein given him an extraordinary talent 1697 COLLIER *Ess. Mor. Subj.* II (1700) 178 We should presume People have understood their Opportunities, and managed their Talent, and their Time to advantage. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* I Though Nature weigh our talents, and dispense To every man his modicum of sense. 1824 KINGSLEY *Lett.* (1878) I 59 Remember that your talents are a loan from God

6. A special natural ability or aptitude, usually for something expressed or implied, a natural capacity for success in some department of mental or physical activity, † an accomplishment (*obs.*).

1600 W. WATSON *Decadron* (1602) 336 Silly bodies and some fellows of no talent gift or ability 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg. Ep. Ded.* He alone having the talent of both conceiving and expressing himselfe 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Jan. He would needes persuade me to goe with him to the Jesuites Colledge, to witness his polemical talent. 1685 DRYDEN *Sylvia Pref.* (Ess. ed. Ker) I 266 He is chiefly to be considered in his three different talents, as he was a critic, a satirist, and a writer of odes 1693 COWPER *Old Ballad* IV. xii. Where did you get this excellent talent of railing? 1774 CHESTRE. *Lett.* I x 36 To write letters well, is a talent which unavoidably occurs every day of one's life. 1846 GREENER *St. Geniery* 398 They seem to possess a 'talent' for this sort of thing. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* II. I. 199 He had shown, two talents invaluable to a prince, the talent of choosing his servants well, and the talent of appropriating to himself the chief part of the credit of their acts.

† b. *pl.* Aptitudes or faculties of various kinds, mental powers of a superior order; abilities, parts.
1654 EVELYN *Diary* 12 July, Mr. Gibbon, giving us a taste of his skill and talents on that instrument [the double organ] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. We say, a man of good talents, i. of good parts or abilities 1731 FIELDING *Lett. Writer* II. 1, Love and war I find still require the same talents 1771 GOLDSM. *Hist. Eng.* II. 259 The duke of Buckingham, a man of talents and power 1796 MRS. M. ROBINSON *Augustina* I 69 She is the only unaffected woman of talents I have met with 1866 WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's First Prose Wks.* 1889 I 93 What avail great talents, if they be not devoted to goodness? 1895 N. W. SIBLEY in *Law Times* XCIX 476/2 It requires the talents of a Boileau, Molière, or La Fontaine to play the part of a *fâneur* with any success.

o. collective *sing.* (without a or *pl.*) Mental power or ability, cleverness.

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemania's Gussman d'Alf.* I (1623) 193 Other poore rogues of lesse talent. 1670 CART. J. SMITH *Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 6 As much as their Talent and Capacity will amount to. 1749 MRS. B. FLOUR in *Richardson's Corr.* (1804) IV. 259 Your talent may be universal; I believe it is 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 354 And talent sinks, and merit weeps unknown 1772 SMOLETT *Humph. Cl.* 2 June, Without principle, talent, or intelligence. 1800 SOUTHEY *Lett. to F. Richardson* 9 Jan. We have men of talent here also. 1809 COLERIDGE *Own Times* 655 The astiracy of talent. 1821 SVD SMITH *Wks.* (1850) 313 A work in which great and extraordinary talent is evinced 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Goethe Wks.* (Bohm) I 390 In England and in America, there is a respect for talent 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc. Ser.* II. 149 He was a person of no talent, his friends allowed.

d. Talent as embodied in the talented; sometimes approaching or passing into the sense: Persons of talent or ability collectively; rarely, as *sing.*, a person of talent. By the sporting press,

applied to backers of horses, as distinguished from the 'layers' or bookmakers, the implication being that those whose investments make a horse a 'favourite' are supposed to be 'the clever ones'.

[*Administration of*] All the Talents (*Eng. Hist.*), an ironical appellation of the Ministry of Lord Grenville, 1806-7, implying that it combined in its members all the talents [1809 SCOTT *Fann. Lett.* 15 Feb. Yet the aggregate talent from which assistance is expected is very formidable 1838 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Temple* (1887) 452 Clarendon seems to have taken a sort of morose pleasure in slighting and provoking all the rising talent of the kingdom. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* 17 Selfish fellows who wanted to keep young talent from the stage]

1856 G. DAVIS *Hist. St. Stockbridge & Southbr.* 213 It summoned to its investigation the first talents of the nation. 1883 *Daily News* 21 July 6/5 Xaiffa was the most in demand, and the talent again proved correct in their choice, Mr. Valentine's filly winning a capital race by a neck. 1885 *Field* 3 Oct. 489/1 All the talent were discomfited, though; as they often are in Nurseries 1886 H. HALL *Soc. in Elia. Age* VII. 100 Throughout the summer there were always two of the local 'talent' engaged in fishing upon the manor. 1888 H. JAMES in *Fortu. Rev.* May 651 M. Pierre Loti is a new enough talent for us still to feel something of the glow of exultation at his having not contradicted us, but [etc.]

1861 KNIGHT *Pop. Hist. Eng.* VII. xxi 465 The ministry of 'All the Talents' was accepted without any hesitation on the part of the king 1895 OMAM *Hist. Eng.* xxxviii 608 The short Fox-Grenville cabinet, which contemporarily wittalled the ministry of 'All the Talents', on account of its broad and comprehensive character. 1897 MORLEY *Guicciardians in Misc. Ser.* IV (1908) 79 Cabinets of all the Talents have sometimes been cabinets of all the blunders.

† 7. The characteristic disposition or aptitude of a person or animal. (App. blending 4 and 6.) *Obs.*

1669 DRYDEN *Tempest Pref.*, Wks. 1883 III. 105 This is certainly the talent of that nation 1697 COLLIER *Immoir Stage* I. (1698) 7 Obscenity in any Company is a rustick uncreditable Talent; but among Women 'tis particularly rude. 1697 VANERBURGH *Priv. Wife* II. 1, Besides, 'tis my particular talent to ridicule folks. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1 46 It is the talent of human nature to run from one extreme to another 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* L. xxx 116 Pride is not my Talent. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 159 Its talents are entirely repressed in solitude, and are only brought out by society

b The good points or qualities of a horse? *Obs.*
1725 BRADLEY'S *Fann. Dict.* s. v. Horse, If your Horse's Talent be Speed, all that you can do is to wait upon the other Horse, and keep behind till you come almost to the Stand, and then endeavour to give a Loose by him

8. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *talent-hiding*; *talent-money*, a bonus or gratuity given to a professional athlete, etc. for specially meritorious performance
1623 LISLE *Ælfric on O. & N. Test.* Pref. 7, I thought it a shame, and the great fault also of talent-hiding, to lead all my life in study. 1865 L. HAWKE in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Nov. 5/3 Whilst they were pleased to congratulate the one who made 100, for a bowler who earned talent money 1896 *Daily Chron.* 5 May 5/8 Briggs saw Sugg earn his 'talent money' after the latter had been batting fifty minutes.

Talent, *v. rare.* Also 5-awnt. [f. TALENT sb.]
† 1. *trans.* To fill with desire, = ENTALENT v.
1486 Bk. St. Albans Cj. b. That shal talawnt bir wele, and cause her to hve good appetite.

2. To endow with talent or talents Chiefly in *pa. pple.* talented.

a 1633 ABR. ASBOR in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1659) 449 When one talented but as a common person, yet by the favour of his prince, hath gotten that interest 1702 C. MATTHEW *Magu. Ch.* III. 103 So Great an Ability, as that wherewith Mr. Rogers was Talented *Ibid.* iv. (1853) II. 18 In his peculiar opportunities, with which the free grace of Heaven hath talented him to do good unto the public. a 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 589 We were neither born nor talented for ourselves alone; we are citizens of the universe

Talent(e, *obs.* and *dial.* forms of TALON.

Talented, *a.* [f. TALENT sb. + -ED 2.]

I. From *obs.* senses of TALENT sb.

† 1. Naturally inclined or disposed to something.
1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 228 Tho that haue grete Noosys lightly bene talented to couetise, and bene desposyd to concupiscence.

† 2. *Her* = BEZANTY. *Obs. rare.*
1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Har.* E. 111, A certan boirdre talentt as here, and it is not necessari here to expie, the colour of the talentis or besantis, for thay be euai of golde

II. From existing sense of TALENT sb.

3 Endowed with talent or talents; possessing talent; gifted, clever, accomplished

[a 1633 - see *Talented* as *pa. pple.* in TALENT v. 2]
1827 LYTTON *Falkland* I 16, I smiled at the kindness of the fathers who, hearing I was talented looked to my support. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Corr. w. C. Bowles* (1881) 134 Unprincipled people, too many of them talented and clever and most agreeable 1829 HERSCHEL *Ess.* (1857) 513 Those numerous and talented individuals throughout the continent, and in England. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* III. 406 His eye, though indicating a talented mind, was restless and unsteady 1834 COLERIDGE *Table* I 8 July, I regret to see that vile and barbarous vocable *talented*, stealing out of the newspapers into the leading reviews and most respectable publications of the day 1844 PUSEY *Crisis Eng. Ch.* 99 A talented writer, who has been one great instrument in its restoration 1853 WHITTIER *Prose Wks.* (1889) II. 418 A successful advocate at the bar, talented, affable, eloquent

Talented, *obs.* variant of TALONED.

† Talenter, *Obs. rare.* [f. *talent*, *obs.* f. TALON sb. or v. + -ER 1.] A bird of prey with talons, as a hawk.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *Wm. Id. Test.* at Tennis Induct., The feather'd talenter to the falling bird.

† Talentive, *a. Obs.* In 4-5 -if. [a. OF. *talentif* desirous (12th c. in Godef.), f. *talent*, TALENT sb. 2: see -IVE.] Desirous

13 *Gaw. & G. Knt.* 350 Dag 3e your self be talenttyf to take hit to your-seluen c 1450 *Merlin* xx 352 Thei after that were full talentif hem to sle, yef thei myght hem take

Talentless (*tæ'ləntlēs*), *a.* [f. TALENT sb. + -LESS.] Devoid of talent, not mentally gifted

1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV 180 'Misapplied talent', c17 the talentless 1846 H. W. TORREN'S *Rem. Milit. Hist.* 78 The Romans, whose talentless leaders in the early wars of the republic seem to have been prone to depend on the soldier rather than themselves. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 3/2 Dreadful daubs, showing nothing but talentless ambition

|| Tales (*tæ'leɪz*) *Law* [L. *pl.* of *tālis* such, in the phrase *tales de circumstantibus* 'such (or the like) persons from those standing about', occurring in the order for adding such persons to a jury, whence used as a sb.]

Originally, in plural, Persons taken from among those present in court or standing by, to serve on a jury in a case where the original panel has become deficient in number by challenge or other cause, these being persons such as those originally summoned; loosely applied in Eng. as a singular (*a tales*) to the supply of men (or even one man) so provided. Also contextually applied to the order or act of supplying such substitutes, as *to pray, grant, award a tales*. In English use now restricted to such summoning of common jurors to serve on a special jury; orig. and still in U. S. in general use (including criminal jurisdiction).

[c1250 BRACON 238 b (Rolls IV. 8) 1345 Year-Bk 19 *Edw. III* (Rolls) 146 Ou le panel par le Habeas cor pora et Octo Tales fuit retourne devant luy 1346 *Ibid.*, 20 *Edw. III* 490 Par quei il avoit bisefe a Viconte de feire venir prier les deux que furent jurez xii tales 1370 *Ibid.*, 44 *Edw. III* Mich. pl. 62 f. 25 Pur que il [the counsel] pua xii tales et les sergents d'autre part disoient que a autrefois il avoit ewe x tales 1499 Year-Bk 18 *Edw. IV* Pasch. pl. 31 p. 6 Home n'aveia xii tales en nul cas forsque in appeal tantum 1533 *Registr. omni. Brew. Judic.* (Rastell) 75 1495 Act 11 Hen. VII, c. 21 Upon every tines gaunterd, the said Maire and Aldermen shall impanel the said Peisones 1607 COWELL s. v. A supply of men empaneled upon a jury or enquest, and not appearing, or at their appearance, challenged by either partie, the Judge upon petition graunteth a supply to be made by the Shyree of some men there present, equal in reputation to those that were impaneled And hereupon the very act of supplying is called a *Tales de Circumstantibus*. *Ibid.*, The first Tales must be vnder [i. e. fewer than] the principal panel, except in a cause of Appeal, and so every Tales lesse then other a 1680 BURRILL *Rem.* (1759) II. 69 He is chosen like a Tales in a Jury, for happening to be near in Court 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. xlii 364 Either party may play a *tales* A *tales* is a supply of such men as are summoned upon the first panel, in order to make up the deficiency 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxiv, It was discovered that only ten special jurymen were present Upon this, Mr. Seignett Burfuz pruned a *tales*, the gentleman in black then proceeded to press into the special jury two of the common jurymen 1863 H. COX *Instit.* II. 11 335 In criminal cases it is not the practice to award a *tales*

b. *Comb.* Tales-book, a name for the entry-book of persons summoned on a *tales* see *quots*

1604 COKE *Reports* IV 93 b, Le liuer appel les Tales 1607 COWELL, *Tales*, is the proper name of a booke in the Kings bench office [citing Coke] 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Tales*, is also the name of a Book in the Kings Bench Office Of such Jury-men as were of the Tales.] 1823 CRABBE *Techn. Dict.*, *Tales-book*. Hence in mod. Dicts.

Tales, Taleshide: see TALLITH, TALSHEIDE.

Talesman¹ (*tæ'leɪz*, *tæ'leɪzmæn*). *Law.* [f. TALE + MAN sb. 1.] A member of the tales impanelled to complete a jury: see TALE

1670 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I 18 There was a good jury impanelled, but they were never summoned; so that there were talesmen there ready who did the work. 1770 CHROU. in *Ann. Reg.* 129/1 Only seven of the special jury attended, so that five talesmen were allowed to be taken out of the box 1825 Act 6 Geo. IV, c. 50 § 37 Where a special jury shall have been struck the talesmen shall be such as shall be impanelled upon the common jury panel 1891 OCTAVE THANET *Octo the Knight, Trusty* 236 One of those court-room hangers-on always ready to the sheriff's hand either for jurors or talesmen. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Oct. 14/1 In a murder case now being heard in Albany [N. Y.]. After the expenditure of a whole fortnight in the examination of 522 talesmen, only ten of the number have qualified as jurors.

† Talesman² (*tæ'leɪzmæn*). *Obs.* [f. *talē's*, genitive of TALE sb. + MAN sb. 1.] The teller of a tale, the author of a story; a relater, a narrator.

a 1568 *Henryson's Credence of Tillar's* 12 (Bann MS) Ane worthy lord sould wey ane tall wysle gif the tallis-man [Maill. MS. tellar] abyed at It he wald 1570-76 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 358 Polydore might well have spared to magnifice Becket with this lie, unless he had brought his Talesman with him 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* I. ix. 44 Yet the Tales-man shall be Set by the Tale, the Authors name annexed to his Historie a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, I tell you my Tale, and my Talesman, or Author 1768 ROSS *Helensore* 29 Bath tale an tales-man I to you shall tell

So † *Tales-master*, in the same sense: cf. *tales-master*, s. v. TALE sb. 10.

1656 HEYLIN *Extraneous Vapulans* 53 Without producing his Tales-master to make it good, he only says that he hath been told.

Tale-teller. [f TALE sb. + TELLER]

1. A teller of tales or stories; a narrator.

1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 337 Beda knew neuere þat lond wip his eyre; bot some tale tellere [L. *relator*] tolde hym suche tales. 1530 PALGR 279/1 Talletellar, emboucheur, diseur de fables. 1633 COCKERAM III, *Behens*, a notable Tale-teller. 1728-30 POPE in Spence *Anecd. Bks.* 4 *Men* I (1820) 19 Chaucer is the first Tale-teller in the true and enlivened natural way. 1871 MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1899) I. 263 Thou tale-teller of vanished men

2. A talebearer, a tell-tale. Also *fig*

1377 LANGL P. Pl B. xx 297 Alle talletellers and tyterers in ydel. 1494 FABYAN *Chron* vii cxxvi 254 By ill tale tellers this brotheiye loue was after deuolued. 1583 BABINGTON *Commendm.* i. (1622) 87 To be a talleteller and false witness. 1659 in Ferguson & Nanson *Mimus Rec Carlsle* (1887) 277 Slandering Robert James to be comon tale teller to Mr. Chancellor. 1896 BLACK *Brissens* xix, How quick a tale-teller is the expression of your face, to one who has the skill to remark.

3. One who tells a 'tale' or made-up story with the object of deceiving or misleading.

1894 *Daily News* 28 Mar 5/5 Persons who had not backed horses on the recommendation of a 'tale-teller'.

So **Tale-telling** sb., the telling of tales, story-telling; a, that tells tales or stories.

1556 OLDE *Antichrist* x16 Thus the harlot bewrayeth him self in his owne tale telling. 1743 FRANCIS tr *Hor.* *Odes* i. xviii 16 The broad glauncing eye of the tale-telling day. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* iv 54 One is winked at for a tale-telling traveller, if one says what I am saying now. 1898 SAINTSBURY *Short Hist Eng Lit* x 1, The wild stories which float through mediæval tale-telling.

† **Talewaice**, *a Obs.* Also 4 talwaice, talvas. [a OF. *talavas*, *talvas* (12th c in Godefroy), held to be transposed from *tavelas*, ad IL *tavolaccio* a great table, or target of boards, a wooden buckler, augm. of *tavola*, L. *tabula* table.] A large shield or buckler, properly of wood.

c 1300 *Havelok* 2323 Buttinge with sharpe speres, Skinning with talewaices, that men beres. 13 Sir *Banes* (A.) 3960 And after mete þe children pleide at þe talvas. c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 3158 Ather brought unto the place A mikel round talvas, And a kluf, ful giete and lang

† **Talewise**, *a Obs.* Also 4 talwis, talewys, 5 -wys, 6 -wes. [f. TALE sb. + -wis, from OE. *-wis*, from *wise*, WISE sb., manner, way; cf. *rahtwis* RIGHTEOUS.] Given to tales or talking; addicted to gossip; loquacious, garrulous, blabbing.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 193 Talewise men þe speches driuen, and maken word to rihte, and uht to wonge. 1362 LANGL P. Pl A iii 126 Heo is Tikel of hie Tayl, Talewys [1377 B in 130 talwis] of hie tonge. c 1430 *Ilou* *Ilou* *Man* *taut* his Son 26 in *Babes Bk.* (1868) 49 Be not to tale-wys bi no wey. 1520 *Treat Galenit* (W de Worde) 17 Talewys and talkynge, and drynkynge ataunte

Talewod, -wood. see TALWOOD

Talg, -e, obs. forms of TALLOW.

Taliacotian (tæ'häkö'tiän), *a Surg.* Also *Taglia*, *erron Tali*. [f. *Taliacoti-us*, latinized form of It. *Taghiacozzi* + -AN.] Of, pertaining to, or named after Taghiacozzi, a surgeon of Bologna (1546-99); esp. in *Taliacotian operation*, a plastic operation described by him for restoration of the nose by means of tissue taken from another part.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Taghiacotian* nose (an inhabitant of Brussels had his nose cut off in a cumbate, and a new one of another mans flesh set on in its stead, by *Taliacotius* .. of Bononia), a nose of wax. 1657 W. MORICE *Cosmogr* *Kouy* x, 120 In a Taliacotian way of cure, to cut off one mans flesh to salve anothers deformity. 1821 *Blackw Mag.* IX. 178 The taliacotian operation, whereby a nose, almost as good as the old one, lost in battles, was formed from the skin of the forehead carefully peeled down. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med* s. v. *Rhinoplasty*, the Taghiacotian operation, consists in bringing down a portion of flesh from the forehead, and causing it to adhere to the anterior part of the remains of the nose.

So **Taliaco tify** *v trans*, to perform the Taliacotian operation on (a person)

c 1843 SOUTHEY *Comm. pl. Bk.* (1851) IV. 589/1 The Chev Saint Thoon found a silver nose so inconvenient that he submitted to be Taliacotified.

Taliage, obs. form of TALLAGE.**Taliar**, variant of TALLIAR, Indian watchman.

† **Taliary**, *a Obs. rare*—1. [f L. *tālīs* such, the like (with inference to *tālo*) + -ARY.] Of or pertaining to TALION

1620 FORD *Linea V* (1843) 44 So much, it is to be presumed, the verie taliane law may require, and obtaine.

† **Talia tion**, *Obs exc. Hist.* [n of action f. L. *tālīs* such, the like, as if from a vb **tālāre*. cf. late L. *retaliāre* to RETALIATE.] A return of like for like; retaliation, = TALION¹

[c 1485 tr. Act 37 *Edw III*, c. 28 (MS Harl. 4999, ff 67) That ther the fynden suerte to pursue their Suggestiouns and to incurre and renne the same peyne this that the other shulde have if he were atteynt, in cas that his suggestioun be founde fals and of malice.] 1501 LAMBARDE *Archeion* (1635) 123 The Commons of the Realme assented in the Parliament 37. Edward 3 cap 18 that these Petitiounes should put in Sueretes of Taliaion. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyché* xvii xxvi, Just Heav'n this Taliaion did decree, That Treason Treason's deadly Scourge should be. 1677 *HALE True Relig* iii 43 If men justifie it by the Law of Taliaion, a Spirit of Revenge, an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth, is against the Doctrine of Christ. 1769 BLACKSTONE *Comm* IV. 1 14 After one year's experience [of 37 *Edw III*, c. 28], this punishment of taliaion was rejected, and imprisonment adopted in its stead.

Tali-douce, -duce, obs var TAILLE-DOUCE

1683 J. REID *Scots Gard* i n 7 If your draught be a Talidouce, Mapps or the like

† **Taliera** (tæ'li-erā). [Bot. L. f. Bengālī *tālēr*, f. Skr *tālī*, f. *tāla* fan-palm; cf. TALIPOT. (In Hindi *tārā*, *tara*.)] An East Indian palm, *Corypha taliera*, allied to and resembling the talipot, but not nearly so high.

1824 ROXBURGH *Horibus Bengal*, *Corypha taliera*, Skr *Talce*. 1837 *Penny Cycl* VIII 74/1 The Tara or Taliera, *Corypha taliera*, is an elegant stately species inhabiting Bengal. Its trunk is about thirty feet high. The leaves are used by the natives, to write upon with their steel stiles

† **Taling**, *vbli sb.* Now rare [f. TALE v + -ING 1.]

Telling of tales, talking, gossiping; also, a tale. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. 85 Wicke men tolden to me talingis; but not as thi lawe. c 1430 *Piers* *Lyf Manhode* ii cxxviii. (1866) 124 As slatere held me thus with talinge, and told me hire doinges. 1617 HERRON *IVhs* II. 84 Gaming, and taling, and reading of merry stories. 1628 WYTHER *Brit Rememb* xix Among the poore are many wicked things, sloth, fightings, cursings, taleng, lies.

† **Talio** (tæ'lio) [L. *tālīs*, f. *tālīs* such, the like.] A requiting of like for like, retaliation; = next.

1611 *Scrid Hist Gi Brit* ix xvi § 2 God observing a talio and parlitie. 1621 GOUGE *God's Arrows* iii. § 60 206 In case of talio, or requiting like for like. 1704 HERRON *Dict Hist* (1774) I. 265 Talio was a punishment in the same kind, as an Eye for an Eye, a Tooth for a Tooth. 1874 tr *Lange's Comm Zeph* 25 The judgment is talio

† **Talion** (tæ'lian). Also 5 talyon, talyounes.

[a F. *talion* (14th c in Godefroy), ad L. *tālīōn-em*, nom. *tālīs* see prec.] = RETALIATION; esp. in the Mosaic, Roman, and other systems of Law, the *Lex talionis*, or *talion law*, the principle of exacting compensation, 'eye for eye, tooth for tooth', also, the infliction of the same penalty on the accuser who failed to prove his case as would have fallen upon the accused if found guilty

1412-20 *Lyng Chron* *Troy* ii 3066 Vp-on Grekis for her offencoun, To parfome vp þe peyne of talion. 1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Aris* (S. L. S.) 273 He suld have the payne of talyounes, that sik pynycioun as the tohir suld have [had] that the crime is put on, sik pynycioun sall he have. 1563 J. MAN *Musculus Communis* 32b, According to the equite of the Talion law. 1566 GAULLE *Cases Consé* 174 It is just Talion to deliver such to Satan that have already given themselves unto him. 1778 WATTS *Holmes of Tynes* 77 The Talion Law of punishment for injuries received amongst the Jews. 1879 ROLLIN *Talion* tr *Annals Morocco* (1882) 294 She demanded that in virtue of the law of talion, he should order the English merchant's two front teeth to be broken. 1880 MURHEAD *Gauis* iii § 223 By the Twelve Tables the penalties of personal injury were—for destruction of any of the members, talion

† **Talion**, *Obs. rare*—1. [a OF. *tailion* cutting, deriv. of *taille*, or L. *tālīa*: see TAIL sb. 2.] A shoot or scion, such as is used in grafting.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* iii. 990 The crotte or talions to graffe is speed, But talions the better me shal fynde On either half maad smoth, whurth the rynde

Talionic (tæ'li-ōnik), *a rare*. [f L. *tālīōn-em* (see TALION 1) + -ic] Of or pertaining to the law of talion, or to the rendering of like for like.

1886 G. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* v, The growing talionic regard of human relations—that, namely, the conditions of a bargain fulfilled on both sides, all is fulfilled between the bargaining parties

† **Taliped** (tæ'lipēd), *a Path. and Zool.* [f mod. L. *tāliped-em*. see next.] 'Club-footed, as a result of disease; or as a natural condition, as in the sloth' (*Syd. Soc. Lex* 1898).

† **Talipes** (tæ'lipēz). [mod L. *tālipes*, -pedem, f. L. *tālīs* ankle + *pēs* foot. cf. *tālipedare* to walk on the ankles, to be weak in the feet, to walk lamely]

1 *Path.* Club-foot, clubfootedness. Also *attrib* 1857 in DUNGLISON *Dict Med.* 1878 A. M. HAMILTON *Nerv. Dis* 204 The primary forms are those which are seen in talipes of both kinds. 1899 *St George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 615 All cases of talipes have been submitted to subcutaneous tenotomy. 1898 F. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xiv 245 Foot-dip should be counteracted by Phelps's talipes splint

2 *Zool.* A twisted disposition of the feet, occurring naturally in sloths. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Talipot (tæ'lipōt, -pōt). Forms 7-8 talipot, -pat, 7-9 talipāt, 9 talipot, -put, talpat. [a. Sinh. *talapata*, Malayālam *tālīpat* = Hindi *tāl-pāt* —Skt. *tālāpatra*, leaf of the *tāla*, palmyra, or fan-palm, *Boissus flabelliformis*, transferred in Ceylon and Southern India to the leaf of *Corypha umbraculifera*] A South Indian fan-palm, *Corypha umbraculifera*, native in Ceylon and Malabar, noted for its great height, and its enormous fan-shaped leaves, which are much used as a material to write on

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* 15 The first is the Talipot; It is as big and tall as a Ships Mast, and very straight, bearing only Leaves. 1837 J. MACCULLOCH *Proofs Attrib God* III. xiv 102 The Bamboo has been ordered for his dwelling and the Talipot to shelter him from the rains. 1859 TENNENT *Ceylon* I. i 11 109 The most majestic and wonderful of the palm tribe is the *talpat* or *talipot*, the stem of which sometimes attains the height of 100 feet, and each of its enormous fan-like leaves, when laid upon the ground, will form a semicircle of 16 feet in diameter.

b. *attrib*, as *talipot-leaf*, -palm, -tree.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* Pref. A Fan made of the Talipot-Leaf. 1720 Dr. FOR *Capt Singleton* LVIII. (1840) 306 I wo great talipot leaves for tents. 1803 SVD SMITH *IVhs* (1859) I. 44/2 A leaf of the talipot tree is a tent to the soldier, and a book to the scholar. 1834 H. CAUNTER in *Oriental Ann* vii 75 [We] had the gratifying opportunity of seeing a talipot palm in blossom.

† **Talish**, *a Obs* [f TALE sb. + -ISH 1.] Of the nature of a tale or story, fabulous.

1530 PALGR 327/1 Talyshe, full of lyes, *fabulosa*. 1540 — *Acolastus* Zlj b, All thynges whiche menne telle or reporte of hell, be but talyshe. 1 be but fables or tales

† **Talisman**, *1 Obs* Also 7 talasumany, talsuman, pl. 6-7 talismani, -manni, -mans [= F. *talisman*, of uncertain history, occurring in Fr and Eng. considerably earlier than TALISMAN 2. It appears to be a corrupt or mistaken form of some Arabic, Persian, or Turkish spoken word, imperfectly caught by early travellers. See Note below.]

A name formerly applied to a Turk learned in divinity and law, a Mullah, sometimes to a lower priest of Islam, a religious minister, a muezzin.

1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II. 1 208 This Mosquita bath . . . 5 steeples, from whence the Talismani call the people to the Mosquita. 1615 SANDYS *Trav* 31 Turres, exceeding high, and exceeding slender, from whence the Talismani with elated voices (for they vengo bels) do congregate the people. c 1618 MORISON *Iran* iv (1905) 19 They are instructed by old Talismans called Cozza, as it were doctors of the law. 1632 LUTIGOW *Trav* iv 142 The Talasumany, which is the chief Priest. *Ibid* viii. 365 To maintain them, and a hundred Tooseks and preaching Talasumany extendeth to two hundred Ducats a day. 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 267 The Talismani regard the hours of prayer by tuning the 4 hour'd glasses. The Muezzin came from the tops of Mosques. 1668 RYCAUT *Per St Ottoman Emp* ii vii 114 Imams or Priests, Doctors of their Law, Talismans and others, who continually attend there for the Education of youth.

[Note. Professor Margoliouth suggests that the word intended may possibly have been *talasman*, a form of hood thrown over the head and shoulders, especially by preachers, but also used by doctors of law and others (see Dozy *Dict. Noms de Vêtements Arabes* 278). The wearer of this might be designated *talasman*, and this corrupted into *talisman*. But evidence is wanting.]

Talisman 2 (tæ'lisman). [= 17th c. F., Sp., Pg. *talisman*, It. *talismano*, ultimately representing Arab *ṭalīsmān*, in same sense, ad. Gr. *τέλεσμα*

TELESM The final -an is not accounted for.

An Arabic pl. *ṭalīsmān*, alleged by Diez s. v., and thence in various recent dictionaries, is an error; no such form exists in Arabic, Persian, or Turkish. The only Arabic form at all similar would be a relative adj. *ṭalīsmānī* (one) dealing with talismans, if this were in use. The identity of *talisman* with *ṭalīsmān* was first pointed out by Salmasius, *Hist. Augustae* 1620]

1 A stone, ring, or other object engraved with figures or characters, to which are attributed the occult powers of the planetary influences and celestial configurations under which it was made; usually worn as an amulet to avert evil from or bring fortune to the wearer; also medicinally used to impart healing virtue; hence, any object held to be endowed with magic virtue; a charm.

In quot. 1638 applied to the telems or consecrated statues set up in Egypt, and later in Greece, to protect the city or community. see TELESM. Among Moslem nations, the potent principle is held to be contained in verses from the Koran engraved on the charm

1638 JUNIUS *Panthe. Arcanist* 137 The inaugurated statues, which now adays by them that are curious of such things are called Talisman. 1656 GAULLE *Magastom* 41 To serve as a Talisman; as their Astrologers think, to accupate the favour of Venus and the Moon against the influences of Scorpio and Mars. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Talismans*, images, or figures made under certain constellations. 1662 BUTLER *Had* i 1 530 For mystic learning, wondrous able In magic, talisman, and cabal. 1682 WHEELER *Yourn Greece* iii 270 This Inscription is a kind of Talisman, or Charm. 1778 *Loves of Triangles* i 84 in *Anti-Yacobi* 23 Apr. Each scribbled Talisman, and smoky spell. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* xviii, Know, then, that the medicine is a talisman, composed under certain aspects of the heavens. 1875 STRASS *Const Hist* II. xiv 45 He had stolen from Henry a Talisman, which rendered its wearer invulnerable

2 *fig* Anything that acts as a charm, or by which extraordinary results are achieved.

1784 COWPER *Task* vi. 98 Books are not seldom talismans and spells. By which the magic art of shrewder wits Holds an unthinking multitude enthralled. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk* xiv 479 Let us subdue savage Africa by Justice, by Kindness, by the talisman of Christian Truth. 1908 H. A. L. FISHER *Bonapartism* vi. 123 Bonapartism can never again stand as the talisman of victory.

3. Applied to a person. see quot. *Obs.*

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 38 One Debborin is a Talisman (*rekaoris*) to prevent the falling of the city in case an earthquake should happen again, set up this pillar and upon that a marble Pectorall inscribed ΑΞΙΣΤΑ ΑΤΩΤΑ. *Ibid* 41 Moses the Talisman (so they would account him) sat it up upon a pole in the wilderness

4. (? Cf. *talasman* in note to prec.) *Obs* 1678 BUTLER *Had* iii 11 1555 On whom, in Equipage and State, His Scarecrow Fellow-Members wait, Each in a tattered Talismane, Like Vermin in Effigie slain.

Talismanic (tæ'lisman'ik), *a* [f TALISMAN 2 + -ic. Cf. F. *talismanique* (1625 in Hatz.-Darm.)]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a talisman; occult, magical, potent.

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii. l. 432 Swore you had broke and tobb'd his House. And stole his Talismanique Louse 1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xli. The word *sege*, like a talismanic power, waiting back my uncle Toby's fancy, he open'd his ears. 1826 T. L. PEACOCK *Headlong Hall* ix. Spellbound by the talismanic influence of the coin. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 95 A remarkable gold talismanic ring of Hindu workmanship.

Talismanical, *a* [See -ICAL.] = prec.
1690 CHILMEAD tr Gaffarel (*little*) Unheard of Curiosities concerning the Talismanical Sculpture of the Persians 1661 FELTHAM *Resolves* ii. lxi. 373 There is a kinde of Talismanical influence in the soul of such. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Asia M.* (1825) I. 182 A kind of talismanical protection 1844 KITTO *Pict. Hist. Palestine* i. iv. 120/2 The talismanical scarabæus of the Egyptians.

Talismanically, *adv.* [f. prec + -LY.] In a talismanic manner; by or as by the influence of a talisman; magically

1831 *Fraser's Mag.* III. 230 We find the fear talismanically opening heaven's tollgate. 1864 *Realin* 9 Mar. 2 All is talismanically changed.

Talismanist, *vare.* [f. TALISMAN + -IST.] One who uses or believes in talismans.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Talismans*, one that makes Talismans or that gives Credit to them 1720 DE FOE *D. Campbell* Ep. Ded. (1840) 15 Such was even the great Paracelsus, and such were all his followers that are talismanists.

Talismanitic, *a*. *nonce-word* [irreg. f. TALISMAN², after *necromantic*, etc.] Talismanic.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 67 The talismanic influence of his pencil.

Talith, *talith*, variants of TALLITH.

Talk (*tɔk*), *sb* Forms see the vb. [f. TALK *v*.] The action or practice of talking.

I. 1. Speech, discourse; *esp.* the familiar oral intercourse of two or more persons; conversation (of a familiar kind).

c1475 *Rauf Coultour* go Into sic talk fell thay Quhill thay war near hame. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* i. xvii. 19 The talke betweene them was for this time not very long 1697 DRYDEN *Purg.* *Ess. Georg.* (1721) I. 205 Nothing which is a Phrase or Saying in common Talk, should be admitted into a serious Poem 1728 RAMSAY *Bonnie Chirsty* v. Time was too precious now for talk. 1783 JOHNSON in Boswell (1816) IV. 302 We had talk enough, but no conversation; there was nothing discussed. 1847 HELPS *Friends in C.* i. 1. I do not, however, love good talk the less for these defects of mine.

b. With *a* and *pl.* An instance of this, a conversation.

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasmus Par. Luke* ix. 88 Their thoughtes and their piute talkes beynd his backe were not hydden to hym 1566 ABP. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 288 What speeches and talkes be like to rise in the realm 1658 A. FOX *World's Story* i. 11 3 It is not enough to be full of talks 1791 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* x. (1894) 250 I had many talks with him on the hills. *Mod.* I had a long talk with him on the matter.

2. A more or less formal or public oral interchange of views, opinions, or propositions, a conference. b. A palaver, a pow-wow with savages; also a verbal message to or from these.

1590 BALE *Eng. Volaries* II. (1551) 88 At the latter they came to talke and to nyghte metynges. 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 229 Themperoure had appoynted a talke of learned men at Regenspurg 1612 441 b. Assailed by talcke and conference of learned men. 1760 ST. PETERS in *Ann. Reg.* 231/1 He [Amer. Indian] told the governor he would give his talk the next day; he said he had come with a good talk 1768 *Chron.* ibid. 89/1 Captain Paterson had sent a talk to the great island, to disclaim the murders, and to pacify the Indians. 1791 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 220 The talks (or messages between the Indians and white people) were perfectly peaceable and friendly. Bad talks from the Nation is always a very serious affair. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 114 Indians generally are very lofty, rhetorical, and figurative in their language at all great talks, and high ceremonials.

3. Mention (of a subject); making of statements and remarks; rumour; gossip; an instance of this.

1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 370 b. In the Emperors court was no talke of it, and made as they knew not thereof 1577 F. de L'Isle's *Légendaire* A viij b. His brother .who, as the talke went, was sore overleyed with Anabaptistes 1677 WOOD *Life* Apr. (O.H.S.) II. 372 Easter Week, great talk of a comet appearing in England 21768 ABP. SECKER *Serm.* Tit. ii. 6 (1770) III. 10 68 It will not raise so early or so great a Talk about you 1866 MRS. GASKELL *Wives & Daughters* xlviii. That would make a talk 1887 GOLDW. SMITH in *Contemp. Rev.* July 3 A High Commissioner has been sent to England, and there is talk of sending another to Washington

4. The subject, theme, or occasion of topical conversation, *esp.* of current gossip or rumour.

1644 MASSINGER *Parl. Love* iv. v. Live to be the talk Of the conduit and the bakehouse 1730 CONGREVE *Teares Amariyus* 107 Wert thou not The Joy of Sight, the Talk of ev'ry Tongue? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii. II. 325 Just when these letters were the talk of all London 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* xliii. 6 Thou the beauty, the talk of all the province?

II. 5. Utterance of words, speaking (to others), speech; = TALKING *vbl. sb.*; also, contemptuously, empty words, verbiage.

Big talk, tall talk, speaking in a boastful or exaggerated style; see also SMALL TALK.

1530 TAYLOR *Erasmus Prov.* 19 As the man is, so is his talke 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 363 b. Seldie had the talke, and .propoundeth questions 1651-7 T. BARKER

Art of Angling (1820) 6 That is but talk 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxx. But these were mere by-gone days and talk 1858 LYTON *What will he do* i. iii. It is I who have all the talk now 1869 [see TALL a 8 b] 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xiii. (1894) 308 Tall talk is luckily an object of suspicion to Englishmen. 1895 *Pall Mall G.* 8 Oct. 1/3 There is nothing like big talk to draw contributions from a credulous peasantry

b. Applied to writing of the nature of familiar or loose speech.

1552 ASCHAM in *Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 13 Purposing elsewhere to trouble you with the talk of longer letters 1884 *Chr. Commonwealth* 14 Feb. 186/1 Columns of wild, inflammatory, and dangerous talk are appearing in most of our newspapers 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. i. This second volume must, I fear, be less pleasing. The talk must be less of other persons, and more of myself

c. *fig.*

1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks.* II. 218 With so vivid a talk of countenance that it was precisely as if she had spoken 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Ceylon* (1886) 130 The indistinguishable quiet talk of the rummel over the stones

6. Ordinary manner of speech, way of speaking; native language or dialect, lingo

1788 T. RITSON in Mrs Wheeler *Cumbria Dial.* (1821) App. 2 Yan cudnet tell thair toke be geese 1890 *Prin. Anthropol. Inst.* Feb. 306 (If they do not) speak the same language the man stays in his own island, and the woman learns his 'talk'.

7. *Comb.* . . talk-stuff, matter for conversation.

1558 MARSTON *Sec. Villanus* iii. 21 22 [He] For want of talk-stuff, falls to foynery. Out goes his rapier.

Talk (*tɔk*), *v.* Forms 3 talkien, -kin, 4 -ken, 4-7 talke, 4- talk, (6 talcke, taulk(e), tawke, also Sc. 5 tawke, 6 tak, 8 tauk, tawk). [ME. *talkien*, *talken* a deriv. vb. from TALE *sb.* or TELL *v.* Cf. *EFris.* *talken* to talk, chatter, prattle, speak quietly, whisper; also other deriv. vbs. in -k, with a diminutive or frequentative force, as *stalk*, *walk*, *hirk*.]

I. Intransitive senses.

1. To convey or exchange ideas, thoughts, information, etc. by means of speech, especially the familiar speech of ordinary intercourse, 'to speak in conversation' (J), to converse

Talk about . . often used *collog.* to contrast something already mentioned with something still more striking
a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 422 Aub talkeð mid ouer meidenes. a 1255 *St. Marher* 13 Ich leote hame talkein at taelen of godice, ant treowliche luuen ham. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1743 (Cott.) Als þai to-gedur talkeð sum. 1377 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* B. xvii. 82 I'o ouertake hym and talke to hym c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/1 *Talkyn, fabulor, colloquor, confabulator, sermoneus* 1535 *Stewart Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II. 123 That culd talke and tell of mony thing 1560 DAUS tr. *Stedane's Comm.* 125 He hath talked herein with the Dukes of Bavier 1651 HOBBS *Leviathan* iii. 11 252 The Mountain where God talked with Moses. 1819 *Metropolis* III. 51 My mother and I talked at large on the subject. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* i. 180, I doubt whether I have ever really talked with half a dozen persons in my life 1891 E. ROBER *By Track & Trail* xi. 157 Talk about English people being fond of eating, that Canadian party beat all I had ever seen

b. By extension. To convey information in some other way, as by writing, with the fingers, eyes, etc. 1705 ADDISON *Italy* 459 The Natural Histories of Switzerland talk very much of the Fall of these Rocks.

2. *Talk of*: to speak of, about, or in reference to (anything); often in indirect pass, to be talked of. *To talk of* (doing something), to speak somewhat vaguely, so as to suggest a notion, or express one's probable intention, of doing it. *Talking of* . . , apropos of

c 1430 *Halt Meid* 17 3if þe þrafter þenne spoken togedere folliche & talkeð of unnet c 1375 *Cursor M.* 8035 (Fair) Hit is meruile of ham to talke c 1470 HENRY WALLACE i. 295 Tawlkand thus of matters that was wrocht. a 1555 LATIMER *Serm. in Lincoln* ix. 142 Hearing them talke of the wonderful workes which Christ our Sauour did 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* i. 11 45 He doth nothing but talke of his horse. 1661 BOYLE *Style of Script* (1675) 180 Erastus, that Fir'd Diana's Temple to be Talk'd of for having done so 1672, etc. [see *CVII. sb.* 21] 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 71 F 15 [He] talked volubly of pettifoggers 1821 SCOTT *Kenilworth* viii. The day was long talked of 1857 DICKENS *Let to Miss Hogarth* 15 Sept. (Wilkie Collins) talks of going to the theatre tonight in a cab 1886 J. PAVN *Heir of Ages* i. Talk of an angel and we hear the flutter of her wings. *Mod.* Talking of Switzerland—have you ever been there in winter?

b. *To talk over* see c.

3. To exercise the faculty of speech; to speak, utter words, say things, often contemptuously to speak trivially, utter empty words, prate. *To talk to*, to address words to; *collog.* to rebuke, scold, reprimand. *To talk at* RANDOM, at ROVERS. see these words.

23 *E. E. Allit P. B.* 154 Þen þe lorde talkez to his tomentours. c 1400 *Dante Troy* 6136 Than Troilus tomylly talkeð agayne 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Marrit W.* 246 Now tydis me for to talke, my talke it is next. a 1586 SIDNEY *P. v.* iv. Talk with yor heart and yet be still 1592 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 427 What canst thou talke (quoth she), hast thou a tong? 1670 COTTON *Espernon* iii. ix. 427 How comes it to pass you are not gone out to meet the Duke of Espernon? he'll talk with you for this when he comes 1721 RAMSAY *Kathia* 22 What've heard her sing or tauk 1790 BUTLER *Serm.* Wks. 1874 II. 42 A disposition to be talking for its own sake. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 36 Be assured that I shall be glad to hear you talk as much as you please 1878 W. S. GILBERT *H. M. S. Pinafore* ii. (1881) 295 I'll talk to Master Rackstraw in the morning.

b. To say something as a rumour or matter of gossip, hence, to indulge in idle or censorious gossip. (Formerly also *trans.* with *obj. cl.*)

1461 *Paston Lett.* II. 7 Item, som men talke Lord Wellis, Lord Wyllouby, and Skales ben on lyve. 1669 LADY CHAWORTH in *12th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 12 They talk heere as if the King would goe a notherme progresse this summer 1719 RAMSAY *Prok. to 'The Orphan'* 15 But let them tauk 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. 11 154 The king said that it was difficult to prevent people from talking, and that loose reports were not to be regarded.

c. *To talk big, tall, etc.*, to talk boastfully, to indulge in inflated language, *collog.* or *slang* *To talk down* (to an audience), to lower one's discourse to the assumed level of their intelligence.

1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasmus Collog.* (1725) 235, I talk big, and wherever I find an hungry Buzzard I throw him out a Bait. 1708 *Eng. Theophrast* 336 Some people think they need only talk loud and big and be very positive, to make all the World of their Opinion 1841 THIRLWALL *Lett.* (1881) I. 175 We are able to talk big about light and freedom. 1888 BRYCE *Amer. Commun.* vi. cx (1889) 669 On the Fourth of July . . the speaker feels bound to talk 'his very tallest'

d. *To talk at*, to make remarks intended for some one but not directly addressed to him.

1837 MARRYAT *Olla Podr.* xxxiii. They talked at us, and not to us 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick.* xxi. Mr and Mrs Wutterly, who had talked rather at the Nickleby's than to each other. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K.* (1899) 210 He had had no intention . . of talking at her, but the words had stuck home

4. To utter words, or the sound of words, unconsciously, mechanically, or imitatively, as *to talk in one's sleep*, etc.

1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 333 Item, she doth talke in hei sleepe 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. 120 That we may not be supposed to talke like parrots 1890 *Spectator* 4 Oct. The raven is the largest creature except man that can 'talk'

5. *fig.* Of inanimate things To make sounds or noises resembling or suggesting speech.

1832 *Blackw. Mag.* XXXI. 508 She [a ship] began to slip through the water at a rapid rate and to talk 1883 STEVENSON *Treas. Isl.* v. xxiii. The ship was talking, as sailors say, loudly, treading the innumerable ripples with an incessant weltering splash 1885 W. L. CARPENTER *Soap & Candles* vi. 161 [The bubbles] make so much noise in their escape that, in the language of the soap-boiler, 'the soap talks'. 1900 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 6/1 It is to be hoped that they will not lose their heads when the rifles begin to talk in earnest

II. Transitive senses.

6. To utter or speak in familiar language (words, a tale, etc.), to express in talk or speech (matter, opinions, etc.). + Also with *obj. cl.* see 3 b *To talk out*, to utter freely, give full utterance to

c 1205 LAV. 788 Pat nan ne beo so wilde þat word tale ne talke mid speche 13 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 1729 (Cott.) What wordes are þou þaige to gedur talke? 13 *Gaw. & Gr. Writ* 2133 Bot I wyl to be chapel & talke with þat ilk talke be tale þat me lyst. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 269 The modrys of eloquence the musys ix wisely talke dyetes ful delectable 1533 MORE *Debell. Salem* xiv. Wks. 966/2 To heare heresies talke and lette the talkers alone 1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No. 52 (1713) II. 78 Let's leave him and talk a little News that's common to the rest of the World 1715 DE FOE *Pam. Instru.* ii. 1 (1841) I. 174 Why, you talk blasphemy almost 1775 ABRAHAM ADAMS in *Pam. Lett.* (1876) 115 I have written many things to you that I never could have talked 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxxiv. They could not talk scandal in any tongue but their own. 1861 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox.* iv. An old friend to whom he could talk out his mind

b. To use as a spoken language, to speak conversationally; as *to talk French, German, Somerset, slang*. So *to talk sailor* (= to use nautical language), etc. *To talk Greek, Hebrew, Double-Dutch, gibberish*, etc., to use language unintelligible to the hearer.

1859 *Habits of Gd. Society* (new ed.) 89 We. would not have him talkslang 1869 F. W. NEWMAN *Misc.* 145 A single race, whose ancestors once talked a common language 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 3 Nov. 5/6 Hundreds of young women who can talk French and German fluently 1881 *Cent. Mag.* XXIII. 126/2, I could talk sailor like an 'old salt'. 1903 *Paily Chron.* 12 Feb. 3/1 Englishmen who have visited America will remember their gratification at being invited to 'talk United States'.

7. To discourse about, speak of, discuss Now *collog.* *To talk shop*, to talk about matters pertaining to one's own business or profession.

1387 TREVISAN *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 359 He talkeded wip hym fiftene dayes þe gospel [conferens cum eo conuenerunt] 1660 INGEO *Benw. & Ur.* ii. (1682) 179 He desired to talk some things with him privately 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iii. 483 That Crystalline Spear whose ballance weighs The Trepidation talkt. 1819 SHELLEY *Jubian & Maddalo* 179 Aye, if we were not weak. You talk Utopia. 1821 BYRON *Diazy* 29 Jan. They talk Dante—write Dante—and think and dream Dante. 1854 EMERSON *Soc. Amis Wks.* (Bohn) III. 181 Never 'talk shop' before company. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* i. ix. 120 He threw all his ardour into talking business. 1871 M. COLLINS *Mrg. & Merch.* i. x. 302 Talking house, and playing billiards 1888 *Times* (weekly ed.) 3 Feb. 2/3 'Talking shop'. means talking of the interests of the work which you do, or the profession to which you belong 1893 P. WHITE *Miltonian's Day* xxai. We talked 'Oxford', the dean addressed his remarks to me.

8. To bring or drive (oneself or another) into some specified state by talking

1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II i 369 They would talke themselves madd. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* I iv 45 'Talke vs to silence. 1816 SCOTT *Let to Morritt* 22 Aug. in *Lockhart*, I talked them to death.

9. With *adv* or *prep*. To influence, move, or affect by talking; as to *talk down*, to put down by talking; to *talk out*, to talk to the end of, to carry on the discussion of (a bill in Parliament, etc.) till the time for adjournment is reached, and so frustrate its progress by preventing its being put to a vote; to *talk* (a person) *over* or *round*, to win over, or into compliance, by talking; to *talk* (a thing) *up*, to talk strenuously in support of, to 'crack up', to *talk* (a person) *into* or *out of*, to persuade into, or dissuade from (something) by talking; to *talk* (a person) *up to*, to bring (him) up to the point or level of (something) by talking. 1658 FORD, etc. *Witch Edmonton* II, Why Mr. Thorney, d'ye mean to talk out your dinner? 1697 COLLIER *Ess.* II (1703) 64 A friend who relates his success talks himself into a new pleasure. 1706 VANBRUGH *Mistake* III. I Wks (1840) 449/1 [I have] told him the secret, and then talked him into a liking on't. 1719 D^r FOS CRISOE (1840) II vi 152 He talks himself into a convert. *Ibid.* XII 262, I would be talking myself up to vigorous resolution. 1722 — *Col. Jack* (1840) 304, I failed not to talk up the gallantry of his majesty. 1797-8 JANE AUSTEN *Sense & Sens* XXXV, You shan't talk me out of my satisfaction. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ.* v 284 Her that talk'd down the fifty wisest men. 1864 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* III xvi (ed 2) 377 He was talked-over by Prince Maurice, whom, unless he meant to be talked-over, he had no occasion to meet. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Hill-yars & Burtons* Ivi, He talked over Trevittick, who sulkily acquiesced. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herow* vi, You need not try to talk this out of my head. 1873 *Punch* 19 July 22/2 Mr. Beesford Hope 'talked out' the Bill. 1883 *Cent. Mag.* XXV, 527/2 'Talk him into taking a little rest', said Helen. 1885 C. C. HARRISON in *Harper's Mag.* Mar 546/1 He meant to talk into it. 1894 MISS COBBE *Life* I 347, I do believe I could walk down anybody and perhaps talk down anybody too. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Mar. 9/3 Clever talkers are kept, to 'talk up' the patients to the highest possible fee. 1903 *Spectator* 21 Nov., Suppl. 3 Give Mr. Chamberlain time to talk himself out.

b. To spend or pass away (time, and the like) in or by talking.

1676 COTTON *Walton's Angler* II i (1881) 245 We have already talked away two miles of your journey. 1702 ADDISON *Dial. Medals* Misc. Wks 1736 III 12, I am very well content to talk away an evening with you on the subject. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean Trng* III. XXIV 242 Thus idly would we talk away the days.

c. To talk (a thing) over, to talk over (a matter) to discuss it in familiar conference or conversation. 1734 WATTS *Reliq. Jew* (1789) 218 When I have talked my diseases all over to them. 1810 SCOTT *Let to Morritt* 2 Mar. in *Lockhart*, We talked over this subject once while riding on the banks of 'Ees. 1847 MARRVAT *Childr.* II, *Forrest* xxiii, We will talk over the matter as we go. 1851 FITZGERALD *Euphrator* (1904) 78 They could talk the matter over.

Talkable (tɔkəbəl), *a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ABLE] *a.* Of a thing: That can or may be talked of or about. b. Of a person: Ready to converse, affable. 1800 GEN PAOLI in P. Fitzgerald *Life* 3, Boswell (1801) I viii 91 So cheerful, so witty, so gentle, so talkable. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVIII 893 All speak—talk—whisper of all the speakable, talkable, whisperable interesting affairs, incidents and occurrences.

Talkation, *nonce-wd.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ATION.] *A talking* (Usually dyslogistic)

1800 in *Spirit Pub. Frills* IV, 155 It was no discourse, but a kind of talkation (if I may be allowed the expression). 1898 B. GAZCOW *Side Lights Conf.* Meth. 204 A tangled, wearisome talkation then ensued.

Talkative (tɔkətiʋ), *a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ATIVE.] Given to talking, inclined to talk; chatty, loquacious; garrulous, 'full of prate' (J.).

1432-50 *tr. Hyden* (Rolls) VI 469 Hit is a fowle vice in a kynge to be talkatyve [orig. *discreet fore*; TRIVISA to iangle moche] in a feste. 1550 MORR *Dyaloge* III Wks 243/1 The more foole the more talkatyve of great doutes and hygh questions of holy Scripture. 1554 HULOER, *Talcative*, or full of talkyng and pratyng, *fabularis*. 1665 GLANVILLE *Def. Van. Dogen* 51 One Author will not reckon him among the slight and talkative Philosophers. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* I, [He] became very talkative over his second bottle of port.

b. Said of personal qualities, etc.; also *fig.*

14 — *Craft of Lovers* IV in *Chaucer's Wks* (1561) 342 Your painted eloquence, So gay, so freshe, and eke so talcatife. 1509 BARCI *at Ship of Polys* (1570) 54 Sophistrie nor Logike with their arte talcatife. 1644 BULWER *Chrol* I The Hand, that busie instrument, is most talkative. 1719 STERLE *Pleban* Wks (1790) 293 Nothing is so talkative as misfortune. 1778 MISS BURNAY *Evelina* (1791) II xxxvii 257 So little talkative is the fullness of contentment. 1860 TYNOALL *Glac.* I vii 47 This is the most talkative glacier I have ever known.

Hence **Talkatively** *adv.*, in a talkative way. 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VI. xxx (1612) 150 For slauder set on foote, though false, is talkatively dome. 1727 BAILY vol. II, *Talkatively*, after a talkative Manner. 1847 in WEBSTER; and in mod. Dicts.

Talkativeness (tɔkətiʋnəs), [f. prec. + -NESS.] The quality or state of being talkative.

1609 W. M. Man in *Moone* (1849) 48 Talkativeness, or much babbling. 1674 GOUT *Tongue* vi. 73 We use to call this Talkativeness a Feminine vice. 176. WESLEY *To Children* 2 Wks 1811 IX 92 Talkativeness before any person has the appearance of disrespect. 1840 DICKENS VOL. IX.

Old C. Shop xiv, There was a clinking of wine glasses and a great talkativeness on the part of everybody.

Talked (tɔkt), *ppl. a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ED.] Spoken familiarly chiefly in *talked-of*, familiarly or vaguely spoken about.

1841 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 208 Our long-talked-of trip. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* I (1897) 16 A book is essentially not a talked thing, but a written thing. 1890 *Spectator* 31 May 764/1 To make himself the observed of all observers, and the talked-of among all talkers.

Talkee, *colloq.* = next 2.

1885 *Illustr. Lond. News* Christmas No 7/1 Of our five hours' talkes a few words are worth recording.

Talkee-talkes (tɔkɪki, tɔkɪki) [A reduplicated derivative of TALK, with *dimin.* ending.]

1. The name given to the imperfect or broken English of some native races; esp. the lingua franca of negro slaves in the West Indies. 1808 *Edin. Rev.* XII 413 The *talkee-talkes*, or negro jargon, is now chiefly English. 1810 SOUTHWAY *Let to F. May* 5 Dec, The talkee talkes of the slaves in the Sugar Islands, as it is called, will prevail in Surinam. 1848 *Life Painter* *Yannuca* 13 Ignorant of the negro corrupted dialect, or the talkee talkes language. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Callista* I (1890) 8 Not without parallel in the talkee-talkes of the West Indian negro.

2. Small-talk, petty or childish talk, chatter; continuous talk or prattle (*contemptuous*).

1812 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Virvan* x, There's a woman, now, who think of nothing living but herself!—all talkee talkes! 1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXII 55 The usual nothings which make up talkee-talkes. 1890 *Nature* 6 Mar. 410/2 That 'talkee talkes' so often forced into books of this kind. *attrib.* 1869 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) I. xxiix 309 The discourses are to [be] lessons and not talkee-talkes lectures.

Talker (tɔkə), [f. TALK *v.* + -ER.] One who talks or is given to talking, a speaker, a conversationalist; a talkative person.

1818 CHAUCER *Pars* I. 304 Eke if he be a talker of ydel wordes of folye or vileynye. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* x lvi 508 The meriest knyghte and the maddest talker. 1648 MILTON *Observ. Art. Peace* Wks 1851 IV. 564 The overborne objection of every trivial Talker. 1701 W. WOTTON *Hist. Rome* I 15 Great Talkers should always be mistrusted. 1813 JANE AUSTIN *Emma* xli, I am rather a talker, and now and then I have let a thing escape me which I should not. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit.* II. 248 Bolingbroke . . . was one of the most brilliant orators and talkers.

b. *Comb.*, as talker-down, one who talks down; so talker-out, talker-seer, a seer who is also a talker.

1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* Poet Wks 1889 I 205 The talker down of scorn by scorn. 1884 GOSSE in *Forin Rev.* Dec 784 Such later talker-seers as Coleridge, De Quincey, and Carlyle. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 22 May 7/7 Mr. Banbury, the professional talker out of the House.

+ **Talkful**, *a.* *Obs. rare.* [f. TALK *v.* + -FUL.] Full of talk, talkative, garrulous.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. i. 1. A. 616 Phrenzie that makes The talkful blab, cruel the violent.

Talking (tɔkɪŋ), *2bl. sb.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb TALK, speaking, discoursing.

Talking to (*colloq.*), a reprimand, an admonition. 1430 *Censor* M. 14760 Ites bot foli al palking. 13 *Ibid.* 27792 O suernes (F. slaupe) cums . . . vniat talckching. 1538 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom.* *Prol.* 131 Whil this yeman was thus in his talkyng This Chanon drough hyr neer. c. 1450 *tr. De Institutione* III lvi 134 Pi consolacions are not as mannes talenges or confabulacions. 1503 HAWES *Examp. Viri.* VIII 155 Of whome I oft have herd gerde talkyng. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popeny* II. vi 144 The superstitious talkings and actings of their Priests. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 8 Words learn'd by rote a parrot may rehearse, But talking is not always to converse. 1884 CLARK RUSSELL *Jack's Courtship*, XVII, A person capable of giving a seaman a talking to.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as † talking-craft (see CRAFT *sb.* 6c); talking-house, a house where people meet for conversation; † talking-stock, a subject of talk.

1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par. Luke* xxiv 189 A common talking stocke to all peoples. 1564 WINTER *Cert. Tractatus* I Wks (STS.) I 8 Vtheris mkus of the Gospell and talca craft. 1681 OWEN *Apostasy* Wks 1852 VII 256 This makes mispense of time in talking-houses.

Talking (tɔkɪŋ), *ppl. a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -ING.] That talks; loquacious.

1564 J. HEYWOOD *P. Pro.* & *Epigr.* (1867) 177 One talkingyng tunc. 1699 R. L'ESTRANGE *Erasm. Colloq.* (1711) 92 This is the talkingst Place that ever I set my Foot in. 1710 SIBBLE *Taller* No. 197 P. 3 The talking Creatures we meet in publick Places. 1770 GOLDSMID *Des. Vill.* 14 The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade, For talking age and whispering lovers made. 1870 M. D. CONWAY *Earthw.* *Pigr.* xiii 171 Man has been defined as the talking animal.

Hence **Talkingly** *adv.*, in a talking manner. 1895 H. B. M. WATSON in *Chap-Bk* III 489 At the word, spoken very talkingly, and with such an absence of offense, my dudgeon vanished.

Talky (tɔki), *a.* [f. TALK *v.* + -Y.] Inclined to or abounding in talk; talkative, loquacious.

1862 CARLYLE *Frederick* *Ch.* xli vii (1873) IV 173 The King is somewhat talky. 1884 A. A. PUTNAM *Ten Yrs. Police Judge* xii. 101 One of the talky attorneys dispels all their hopes.

Hence **Talky-talky** *a.*, abounding in (mere) talk; not rising above the level of talk.

1883 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Feb. 189/2 These Essays . . . are very 'talky-talky'. 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* II. 301 A social leader, of the ordinary commonplace talky-talky sort.

Talky, variant form of TALKY *a.*

Tall (tɔl), *a.* Also 4-7 tal, 4-6 talle, 6 taw1(1)e. [Of obscure history. Most prob. repr. (with loss of prefix) OE *ge-tal* (pl. *ge-tale*) swift, prompt = OHG. *gizal*, MHG. *gizal* quick. Cf. Goth. *untals* unaccommodating, uncompliant, disobedient, ONorthumb. *untal* evil, improper. For the phonology, cf. *small*—OE. *smuel*.]

The sense development is remarkable, but is paralleled more or less by that of other adjs. expressing estimation, as *bucon*, *canvy*, *clean*, *clever*, *cunning*, *deft*, *elegant*, *handsome*, *pretty*, *proper*, Ger. *klein*, as compared with Eng. *clean*, presents the antithesis to mod. *tall* as compared with *tall* in early ME.

It has been conjectured that in the sense 'high of stature' it is a different word, adopted from Welsh *tall* in same sense, but the latter is, according to Prof. Rhys, merely a 16th c. borrowing of the Eng. word (in Owen Pughe's Dictionary erroneously mixed up with the genuine Welsh *sb* tal end, brow, forehead, with which it has no possible connexion). The 15th c. instance of the adj. cited by Pughe is prob. from sense 2 or 3 below.]

1. †1. Quick, prompt, ready, active. *Obs.* 1512 But the sense in both quotes is doubtful, in quot. c. 1374, *tall* has been taken by some as = 'meek, docile', quot. 1542 may belong to sense 2.

1600 *Ag. Ps.* lvi 5 (Th.) Wæron hyra tungan getale teonan gehwylcere. 1574 CHAUCER *Compl. Mors* 38 (Hail MS. 7333) Sche (Venus) made him [Mars] at hir lust [z. r. list] so humble & talle [v. r. tal, tall, *Rans* MS. humble and calle, *Tan MS* humble in alle], 1530-1600 [see 4]. 1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 51 For lesse money . . . myght I bye a bondeman, that should dooe me tall & hable service.

+ 2. Meet, becoming, seemly, proper, decent. *Obs.* [Cf. 1530-1600 s. v. TALLY *adv.*] c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 3098 Ho tentit not in temppell to no tall prayers, Ne no melody of mouthe made at be tyme. c. 1440 *Pronp. Parv* 486/1, Tal, or semely, *decent, elegans*.

+ b. Comely, goodly, fair, handsome; elegant, fine. Cf. PROPER *a.* 8. *Obs.* c. 1450 *Cov. Myst.* xxiii (1841) 215 A fayre longe wene Bothe fresche and gay upon to loken, And a talle man with her dothe melle. 1451 *Passion* *Left*, I 242 On of the tallest younge men of this paych lyth syke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 327/1 Talle *bel*, as *bel* *honne*. c. 1502 *Malowr*, *Jew of Malte* IV iv, That such a base slave as he should be saluted by such a tall man as I am, from such a beautiful dame as you. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus.* *Tri.* 31 He was a tall proper man but of a very pale wasted melancholy countenance.

+ 8. Good at arms, stout or strong in combat, doughty, brave, bold, valiant. Cf. PRETTY *a.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8574 Mageron machet with Achilles, Wold haue taken the talle kyng, & to toun led. a. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* *Box* *Cou. Ab.* I wauant you I wyl not go away. *Cia* *Con.* By Saynt Mary, he is a tawle man. *Cto. Col.* Ye, and do ryght good seuyce he can. c. 1529 — *Agst. Garneshe* 1. 5 Svi Fiolo de Fianko was neuer halfe so talle. a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen. VI* 159 This captain [Jack Cade] assembled together a great company of talle personages. a. 1553 UDALL *Royster* D. iv viii, Now sirs, quite our selues like tall men and hardie. 1577 NORRIE *brooke* *Agst. Duene* (1843) 8 If he can kil a man, he is called a tall man, and a valiant man of his hands. 1591 GREENE *Art. Conny* *Cath.* III. (1592) 16 He that had done this tall exploit, in a place so open. 1598 J. DICKENSON *Geene* in *Conc.* (1878) 137 With her tongue she was as tall a wainouresse as any of hir sexe. a. 1604 HAMMER *Chron. Irel.* (1632) 126 Both sides lost many a tall man. a. 1613 OVERBURY *Ess. Valour* in *1714*, etc. (1630) Q. vj b, It makes a little fellow to be called a Tall man. 1641 PRYNNE *Antip.* 16 He like a tall fellow, thereupon interdicted the King, with the whole Realme. 1670 MILTON *Hist. Eng.* II. Wks (1847) 492/2 Telling the tall champions as a great encouragement, that with the Britons it was usual for women to be their leaders. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch-Bk.*, *John Bull* (1865) 390 The old fellow's spirit is as tall and as gallant as ever. 1825 SCOTT *Beotræth* 1, Beloved among the 'tall men', or champions, of Wales.

+ 4. Plaine *tall of* (his) *hand(s)* sometimes, (cf. sense 1) Ready, active, deft, skilful with (his) hands; dexterous, handy; sometimes, (cf. sense 3) Stout of arm, formidable with weapons. So *tall of tongue*, stout of speech or argument. *Obs.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 784/1 He is a tall man of his handes, *cest ung habille homme de ses mains*. 1589 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1590) A ii, They were neuer tall fellows of their hands that were such hacksters in the street. 1598 FLORIO, *Mamisco*, readie, nimble, or quicke-handed a tall man of his handes. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* II. xxxii 65 A Noble young gentleman, right politicke of aduise, active besides, and tall of his handes [L. *promptus manu*]. *Ibid.* in lxx. 136 Agrippa being a tall man of his handes [L. *uiribus ferax*] and young withall, caught the ensignes from the enigne-bearers, advanced them forward his owne selfe. *Ibid.* xli xl 475 Stout in heart, and tall of hand [L. *vigens corpore*]. 1607 MARSTON *What you will* Induct, Goe stand to it; shew thyselfe a tall man of thy tongue. 1632 HOLLAND *Cyru.* *ædica* 46 Swift I am not of foot, nor yet a tall man of my handes.

+ 5. Big, large, bulky. *Obs.* 1 *are.*

c. 1430 *Lvde Min. Poems* 200 'His fair flour of woman-head Hath too pappys also small, Bolstered out of length and breed, Lyche a large campanye balle. There is no bagpipe halfe so talle, When they been full of wynde at alle.

II. 6. Of a person: High of stature; of more than average height. Usually appreciative. Also of animals, as a giraffe, stag, or the like. (Cf. ELEGANT *a.* 2 b = tall of stature.)

1530 *Palsgr.* 327/1 Talle or hye *haut*. 1538 ELVOT, *Procerus*, longe, talle. 1554 HULOER, Talle or veyse hyghe in personage aboute other. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II 256 The men are tall and slender. 1607 DRVDEN *Virg. Pasi* vii, 54 Fair Galatea, Tall as a Poplar, taper as the Bole. 1719 YOUNG *Paraphr.* *Job* Wks 1757 I 215 Will the tall Reem . . . Low at the crib, and ask an alms of thee? 1796 H. HUNTAR 8

tr *St-Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) I 398 Tall as giants, hairy like bears. 1858 CARLISLE *Fréd. Gl. v. v* 1 579 One Hohmann, a born Prussian, was so tall, you could not touch his bare crown with your hand. 1861 HULVER tr. *Mogun-Landon* I 11 14 A man is called tall when he is above 5 7/8 feet in height. 1886 RUSKIN *Praterita* I vii 210 A tall, handsome, and very finely made girl.

b. Having a specified or relative height, measuring in stature (so much) without implication of great height. (Cf. *big, broad, high*, etc.)

1598 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v. 1* 47 *Costant* Which is the greatest Lady, the highest? *Princess* The thickest, and the tallest. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 27 All your care cannot make you any taller of stature. 1732 MACKY *Mem. Charac.* (ed. 2) 47 [Marquis of Hartington was] taller than a middle stature. 1744 SARAH FIELDING *David Simple* II. iii, If a Man could make himself happy by imagining himself six Foot tall, tho' he was but three. 1845 JAMES AYRICK *Nel* II, A good deal taller than his companion. 1845 VICT. S. de REDCLIFFE in Lane Poole *Life* II 242 He is 5 ft 3 in tall. *Mod* How tall are you? He is a little taller than his brother, but both are dwarfs.

c. *absol.* as *sb* *nonce-use*.

1903 MAX PEMBERTON *Dr. Xavier* I, They want 'talls' for the first row and she's just the height.

7. Of things, as ships, trees, mountains. High, lofty; esp. of things high in proportion to their width, as a *tall chimney, column, house, mast, spire*.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 32 b, Talle shippes furnished with vitayles munitions and all thynges necessary. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 6 There are two kyndes of ashes (trees), of y^e which the one is verye high & tawille. 1582 M. PHILLIPS in Hakl *Voy.* (1589) 579 Two good tall ships of warre. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 220 To be imbarqued in two tall Ships, and a great Gallion. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* III (1701) 106 1/2 Above the tallest Hill or Wood. 1702 ROWE *Tamari* I i, You tall Mountains That seem to reach the Clouds. 1715-20 POPE *Iliad* XIII 493 The mountn-oak, or poplar tall, Or pine, fit mast for some great admiral. 1784 COWPER *Task* I 450 Upon the ship's tall side he stands, possess'd With visions prompted by intense desire. 1852 JAMES AGNES *Sorel* I, A tall house in the city of Paris. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I xviii 222 Its tallest summit near the water at thirteen hundred [feet]. 1908 MISS FOWLER *Belov. Trent & Ancholme* 18 Where, the Fuchsias grow tall, up to the eaves.

b. Of more than average length measured from bottom to top, as a *tall copy* of a book, a *tall folio* *Tall hat*, a silk hat with high cylindrical crown.

1608 TOWSELL *Serpents* (1658) 747 Very like a small and vulgar Lizard, except their legs taller, and their tail longer. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* I, in 30 The faith they haue in Tennis and tall Stockings, Short blistered Breeches, and those types of Tisuel. 1704 T. BROWN *Let. fr. Dead* II. i. Wks. 1720 II 160, 1. was to write Bills as tall as the Monument. 17 John O. Halsegreen v. in Child *Ballads* V 163 Wt arms tall, and fingers small—He's comely to be seen. 1819 SCOTT *Let. to Miss Edgeworth* 21 July in *Lockhart*, A second edition of Walter Scott, a tall copy, as collectors say, and bound in Turkey leather. 1847 L. HUNT *Men, Women & B.* II. vi 78 The charms of vellums, tall copies, and blind tooling. 1890 'OUIDA' *Syrha* XIV, They would go to Eton and wear ridiculous jackets and tall hats.

c. Applied distinctively to species or varieties of plants which grow higher than other species.

1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 3) 50 *Festuca elatior*, Tall Fescue grass. 1846 J. BAXTER *Libri Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I 371 Tall oat-like soft grass, *Holcus avenaceus*. 1850 KINGSLEY *At. Locke* XIV, The tender green of the tall rape, a plant till then unknown to me. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl.* IV, 79 Tall Broom-rape, growing on the roots of the Great Knapweed. 1897-8 BRILLON & BROWN *Amer. Flora*, Tall moss, *Sedum acre*.

d. *absol.* as *sb*.

1909 10th Cent. Jan 76 Two thurds gave plants divided into 'talls' and dwarfs.

8. *fig* + a. Lofty, grand, eminent. *Obs.*

1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* I (1703) 45 1/2 Who in tall Corinth and Pyrene dwell. 1686 W. de BRITAIN *Hum. Prudence* XIX, 88 Princes may bestow the tallest Preferences, but they cannot make Men truly Honourable. 1701 WATTS *Hum. Lyr.* III *Death* T. Griston 187 The tall titles, insolent and proud. 1827 LAMB *Let. to B. Barton* in *Final Mem.* viii, 260 Thine briefly in a tall friendship, C. Lamb.

b. Grandiloquent, magniloquent, high-flown; esp. in *tall talk* (TALK sb. 5) *colloq.*

1690 EACHARD *Cont. Clergy* 39 Others whose parts stand not so much towards tall words and lofty notions, but consist in, bespangling their words with plenty of Greek and Latin. 1864 SPECTATOR No. 1884, 912 The somewhat tall title of 'Analysis and Synthesis in Painting'. 1869 ROWLANDS *Ev. Boy's Ann.* 518 What the Yankees call 'tall talk'. 1876 C. M. DAVIES *Unorth. Lond.* 55 Then succeeded the minister herself, whose prayer was 'taller' than the young girl's. 1890 SPECTATOR 3 May 688 1/2 The diction is as impetuous as Niagara, as 'tall' as the Eiffel Tower.

c. Exaggerated, highly coloured. *U. S. colloq.*

1846 T. B. THORPE *Backwoods, Big Bear Arkansas* (Bartlett), The live Sucker from Illinois had the daring to say that our Arkansas friend's stories smelt rather tall. 1870 ZOOLOGIST V 2350 The producers of what is called 'tall writing'. 1891 N. YORK TIMES 26 Jan (Cent. Dict.), A tall yarn about the Jews wanting to buy the Vatican copy of the Hebrew Bible. 1897 DUBLIN REV Oct 267 'Tall stories' are the perquisite of every traveller. 1902 ELIZ L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 279 Nor do I think that there is anything 'tall' in this statement.

d. Large in amount, big *slang* (orig. *U. S.*)

1842 DICKENS *Amer. Notes* (1850) 121 1/2 We were a pretty tall time coming that last fifteen mile. 1884 I. BLIGH in *Lillywhite's Cricket Ann.* 4, G. B. Studd's 19 including some tall hits. 1903 F. ADAMS *New Egypt* 128 It's a tall order, but it's worth trying, isn't it? 1902 WESTON GAZ 13 Feb, 12 1/2 America is the land of 'tall' things, and this is certainly a 'tall' drink, for twenty five persons. 1905 SAT.

REV 24 June 825 Usurping the functions of the King is rather a 'tall order' for a private M.P.

+9 *fig* Great, eminent (at something). *Obs.*

1291 LODGE *Diogenes in his Singularitie* (Hunter, C.) 29 Verie earnest to procure himselfe a tall a b c Clarke, he read on [etc.] 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks (Gosart) I 83 A hundred Rhyming Fellowes, that haue bin Tall Men at Meeter. 1662 COKAINE *Trag. Ovid* IV vi, Though she's but little, she's a tall woman at a 11 encher.

b. Great in quality, excellent, good, first-class. (*U. S. slang*)

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockwork*, (1862) 530 Won't it be tall feedin' at Queen's table, that's all. 1847 ROSS *Squatter Life* (Bartlett), I didn't estimate him very tall. 1852 Mrs STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* VII, They make just the tallest kind o' both and knickknacks.

B. quasi-adv. In a tall manner; elatedly, proudly; to walk tall, to carry one's head high. Also comb., as *tall-talking*.

1846 T. B. THORPE *Myst. Backwoods* 131 (Bartl.), I will walk tall into valmint and Indian. 1860 THACKRAY *Round Papers, De finibus* (1865) 28a The sin of grandiloquence, or tall-talking. 1869 Mrs STOWE *Oldtown Folks* VI (1870) 65 I'm 'mazing proud on t, I tell you I walk tall.

C. Comb.: parasyntetic, as *tall-bodied* (having a tall body), *-elmed*, *-masted*, *-nacked*, *-sceptred*, *-tussocked*, *-wheeled*, etc.; quasi-adv., as *tall growing*, *-sitting*; + *tall-sail* (tall-sail) = TOPSAIL.

24. *Sege* *Jerus* 289 *pey* *tyzten* *vp* *tal* *sail* [v. topsail], when he tude asked, Hadde byrat be bake, & pe bonke left. 1725 ARMSTRONG *Imit. Shaks* 6 Misc 1770 I 147 A blast so shrewd makes the tall-bodied pines Unsinew'd bend. 1855 BAILEY *Spiritual Leg. in Mystic*, etc. 105 Tall sceptred lay, and loyn-girt liberty. 1877 FURNIVALL *Leopold Shaks* Intro 117 You ride through Chalcote's tall-elmd park. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Test. Trees* 63 The tall-tussocked grass of the waste lands. 1897 WESTON, GAZ 6 July 2 1/2 A very tall-sitting lady, with a tremendous matinee hat, sat down in front of me. 1908 MISS FOWLER *Belov. Trent & Ancholme* 203 Sun-flowers, and other succulent tall growing things.

Tall, obs. variant of TAIL sb. 2.

Tallage (tælɪdʒ), sb. 1. Forms: a. 3-8 tallage, 4-5 taylage, 4-7 tallage, 5 taylage (7-8 tallage). b. 4-5 tallage, 4-6 talage, 4-9 tallage, 5 tal(l)yage, 4- tallage. γ 6 talenge. [a. OF. *tallage* (1170 in Godef.), f. *tallier*, TAIL v. 2. see -AGE. Hence med. L. *tallagium*, *tallagium* (*tallagium*, *tahagium*), a 1087 in Du Cange.]

Orig., in *Eng. Hist.*, An arbitrary tax levied by Norman and early Angevin kings upon the towns and the demesne lands of the Crown; hence, a tax levied upon feudal dependants by their superiors, also, by extension, a municipal rate, a toll or customs duty; a grant, levy, imposition, aid.

By the articles of 1297, the Latin version of which is commonly cited as the Statute *De Tallagio non concedendo*, an attempt was made to restrict the right of tallage, which was finally surrendered by the king in the act of 1340.

[1254-7 *Calr. Charter Rolls* III 385 1290 *Pipe Roll* 1 *Rich. I* (1844) 230 De toto tallagio quod Rex Henricus pater fecit I c 1290 *Becket* 402 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 118 A tallage it is, and sumdel with vintre i take. [1292 *Britan* III vii 5 Des vileyns, et de villenages. . . lours enties, lours services, lours tallages, et lours custumes. 1301 *Rolls of Paill* I 266/2 Ad assidendo tallagium nostrum in Civitatibus, Burgis, & Dominicis nostris.] c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Now comes Suane Pe lond leid to talage so mykelle on ilk a town. c 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 54 No lord, no talage by no tyranye. 1387 TRIVISA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 97 Hy-dage, talage of hydes of lond. Danegeld, talage 1-ene to be Danes. c 1420 *Chron. Villad.* 224 He granted 30 to be Pope Leo such a talage Ofte euery howse in his kyndam a peny by 30e. 1440 J. SHIRLEY *Deike K.* *Jamies* (1818) 7 The saide knyght of Scottes ordeyned that tallage upon his people. 1481 CAXTON *Godefrey* 277 To helpe the cristen men of Iherusalem to paye the cruel tallages that the turkes had sette vpon them. 1534 MORE *Conf. agst Trib.* III Wks 1221 1/2 With occasions of his wares, he pilleteh them with taxes and tallages upon the bare bones. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Friars* (Camden) 38 A rrysyng in Lyng-colsheire of the comons for taske and talenge of ane abbé there. 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 141 [The elected chief of every Irish county] had a general tallage or cutting high or low at his pleasure upon all the inheritance. 1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War* v vi 183 It is the Office of the Treasurer to receive all Tributs, Taxes, Tallages and Impositions. 1642 *Declar. Ho. Parlt* in Rushw *Hist. Coll.* (1692) III I 665 The Law there declared was, That none could be compelled to contribute to any Tax, Tallage, Aid, or other like Charge but by Consent in Parliament. 1762 HUME *Hist. Eng.* I App II 473 The king levied heavy tallages at pleasure on the inhabitants. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N.* III II (1865) I 396 The talie, as it still subsists in France, may serve as an example of those ancient tallages. It is a tax upon the supposed profits of the farmer, which they estimate by the stock that he has upon the farm. 1874 STUBBS *Const. Hist* I xiii 58; The domus, auxilium, or tallage, which Henry [II] imposed in lieu of the ancient Danegeld, was assessed by the officers of the Exchequer.

fig. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 9254 langlyng longeþ to sacrylage, Par of takeþ be fende taylage.

+ **Tallage**, sb. 2. *Obs.* Also 5-6 talage, 6 -e(d)ge, 7 talang. [app. corruption of TARAGE sb. 1.] Taste, savour (*lit.* and *fig.*), = TARAGE sb. 1.

14 [see *Tarage* sb. 1]. 1502 ARMYNION tr. *De Imitatione* 1 xxv, 78 To haue a spiritual tallage in god. 1528 PAYNELL *Salerno's Regim.* B b, Very nere the talage of water. 1542 BOODE *Dyetary* xii, (1870) 266 Chese, must be of good sauour & talge. 1601 HOLLAND *Pinky* viii, xxiii 273 Their first milke must haue a taste and talang of those two herbs. 1617 J. MOORE *Map Mans Mortalitie* II. vii. 147

Wherein there rests some taste and tallage of the former corruptions.

b. The sense of taste.

1557 *Primer, Prayer after receyving Sacrament*, So to order the talage and taste of my heart, that I never fele other sweetenes but thee. 1600 HOLLAND *Lroy* v, v 183 Some kinde of meat or dunke to please his palate and to content his talage.

Tallage, v [f. TALLAGE sb. 1] *trans.* To impose tallage upon; to tax.

c 1460 *Godstow Reg.* 102 When the kyng tallagith his demaynes thugh England. 1520 CAXTON's *Chron. Eng.* vi. 77 b/2 The Aichebysshop wolde not graunte hym to tallenge the churches at his wyll. 1523 LD BERNERS *Froiss* I, cxxxii 319 Without taxyng or talaganyng any of your subgettes o' countie. 1738 *Hist. Crt. Bacheq* II 17 None were tallaged, (i e. taxed by the King or his Justices) but Ancient Demesnes and Burroughs holding of the Crown. 1890 GROSS *Gold March* I 57 The king tallaged his boroughs whenever he pleased. 1898 MAITLAND *Township & Borough* 66 He was tallaged along with the other men of the town.

Tallageable (tældʒəbəl), a. [f. prec. + -ABLE] Liable to be tallaged or taxed. Hence

Tallageability, liability or ability to be tallaged. 1777 *Misc in Ann. Reg.* 181 1/2 The other burgesses were still tallageable at will. 1888 *Nation* (N. Y.) 31 May 443/3 These h'its served to give the King a clue to the tallageability of the Jews.

+ **Tallager**, *Obs.* 1 a e-1. In 5 *taylagier*. [f. TALLAGE sb. 1 + -ER 2. see -ER 1.] One who assessed or collected tallage, a tax-gatherer.

c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 681x But se what gold han usurers, And silver eke in garners, 1aylagiers, & these monyours, Bailifs, bedels, provost, countours.

+ **Tallagie**, *Obs.* [ad med. L. *tallagi-um*] = TALLAGE sb. 1.

1444 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 113/2 Custumes, Subsidies, Tallagies. 1488-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 5 Gaithryng of dismes taxes tallagies or any other subsidies.

Tallance, -and, -aunt, obs. var. TALON.

+ **Tallant**, *Obs.* = FINDER 1.

1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Fr. Tong. Flanders*, are certaine stringes sharp as needles growyng in Hauks that are fed with euill meate, and cause him to die; tallants

Tallapoi(e), obs. form of TALAPAIN.

Tallat, variant of TALLET.

Tallboy (tɔlboi). [f. TALL a + (app) BOY.]

1. A tall-stemmed glass or goblet. *Now local*. 1676 D'URVEY *Mad Riddle* II. i, *Bella*, Where shall we meet at night? *Maul* At Lambs with the Fiddle and a Talboy. 1694 MORTREUX *Rabelais* v. xliii, 195 Cups, Goblets, and Talboys of Gold, Silver, and Crystal. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tall-boy*, a Pottle or two Quait-pot full of Wine. 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v, The Maister wants a jug o' ale an' two tumbler-glasses—'e said not to sen' them tall-boys, kigglin' [= tottering].

2. A tall chest of drawers (often raised on legs), usually in two parts, one standing on the other, the lower sometimes projecting beyond the upper; sometimes applied to a chest of drawers or a bureau standing on a dressing-table. Also attrib. 1766 DUBLIN MERE 16-19 Sept 2 1/2 Chamber chest, talboy, dining table, two side-boards. 1884 W. SUSSEX GAZ 25 Sept, Mahogany talboy chest of drawers. 1906 WESTON GAZ 28 June 3/3 Tall-Boys, those double chests of drawers which are to be found in nearly all old-fashioned houses. 1909 CRO. SERO *Sisters Assoc.* May 451, 18th century Mahogany Tall Boy Chest, with pull-out tray in centre.

3. A kind of tall chimney-pot.

1884 *Daily Tel.* 28 Jan (Cassell), Scores of pots, talboys, crows swept from the chimney-stacks of the Metropolis on Saturday night. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 21 June 3/5, I was fixing her some 'talboys' on the chimneys.

4. *humorous*. ? A great man, a 'big pot'.

1820 *Examiner* No 644 513/4 To play the excombox, pedant, and tall-boy. *Ibid.* No 651. 629/2 The Imperial Tall-boy of Russia.

Tall'd (e, obs. f. *told*; see TELL v. Talle, obs.

f. TAIL v. 2, TALE, TALL. Tallen, tallent, obs.

f. TALON. Talles. see TALLETH.

Tallet, *tallat* (tælət) *dialect*. Also 7 *tavelett*, 9 *dial* *tallot*, -ut, -art. [A West-of-England word, used from Cornwall to Berkshire, from Gloucestershire to Cheshire, and in English-speaking parts of S. Wales, a Welsh *taflod* or *taflawd* fem. (ta'vɫɔd, *dial* ta'ɫɔd), loft, roof, in OIR. *taibled* a story, ad. med. L. *tabulata* a boarded structure, a flooring, f. *tabulāre* to board, floor.] A loft formed by laying boards on the joists over a stable, cowshed, or the like, commonly used as a hay-loft (*hay-tallet*), also 'the unciled space beneath the roof in any building; an attic' (E. D. D.).

1286 *Will I. Paifye, Umster* (Tanner), I. bequeath. . . one tallot of barke which is the tallett now over my myll-house. 1607 J. NORDEY *Serv. Dial.* v 238 Some kind of lofts or hay tallets, as they call them in the West, that are not booded. 1681 PH. HENRY *Diaries & Lett.* (1882) 307 From y^e lower Haybay & Lavettett they pitch it & carry'd it on Fikehills to y^e Carts. 1791 *Life B. Al. Carrow* (1802) 87 Let me lie and die in some hay-tallet. 1850 SIR T. DYKE ACLAND in *Frml. R. Agric. Soc.* XI 1 745 The humidity of the climate. . . One of the peculiarities resulting from this cause is the building of a second storey or loft over all bullock sheds, it is called a 'tallet'. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* II xlvii, Now up in the tallet with ye, and down with another lock or two of hay.

b. Comb. Tallet-ladder, the ladder giving access to the tallet.

also called from the waxy substance which exudes
from its fruit when ripe; also called *wax-gourd*,
white gourd; *tallow-leaf*, † (*a*) a lump of tallow;
also *fig*; (*b*) attrib. applied to a kind of cabbage (cf.
-leaf sb., §), also called DRUMHEAD (4); *tallow-*
tree, a thorny tree, *Ximenesia americana* (N.O.
Diacereae), native of tropical America, bearing a
tulipium-like fruit containing a white seed or ‘nut’;
also called HOG-PLUM, MOUNTAIN-plum; *tallow-*
nutmeg, a species of nutmeg-tree, *Myristica*

sebfiera, native of tropical S. America, whose seed yields a concrete oil known as American nutmeg-oil, or virola-tallow, tallow-oil, oil expressed from tallow, tallow-shrub, a N. American shrub, *Myrica cerifera*, also called BATBERRY (2), CANDLEBERRY (a), or wax-myrtle, whose fruit yields a wax-like substance (*bayberry tallow*) used for candles, tallow-top, a precious stone cut in tallow-drop fashion; also *attrib.*; hence tallow-topped adj.; tallow-wood, a large Australian tree, *Eucalyptus nitrocorps*, which yields a very hard greasy wood. See also TALLOW CANDLE, -CHANDLER, etc.

1855 tr *Labarid's Arts Mid. Ages* v. 111. *Tallow-cut, that is, rounded and polished, in a convex shape, like the modern caucule. 1898 *Athenaeum* 17 Sept. 391/2. A stone cut *en cabochon*—or tallow-cut, of the old term had it. 1798 *GRANVILLE* in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 411 Stones. of the common India polish and form, *en cabochon*, which is often called *tallow drop, from the French term *goutte de suif*. 1891 *KIRLING Nautika* vi. It's a tallow-drop emerald. 1843 *Cath. Angl.* 277/2 A *Talghe lufe (A A Tallow lufe), *congruunt*. 1595 *NASHE Saffron Waldein* Wks. (Grosart) III. 183 The vertie gus and garbage of his Note-book he bath put into this tallow loafe. 1780 *Leti & Pap. Bath Soc. L* 17 The sort principally raised is the tallow-loaf, or drum head cabbage. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II. 682 Known in some districts by the name of the tallow loaf cabbage. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Tallow-nut *Tallow-nutmeg. 1866 *Tras. Bot.* *Tallow-shrub, *Myrica cerifera*. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock* 208 Finishers generally use the old English screw head tool for producing the beautiful *tallow top screws used in English work. 1865 *EMANUEL Diamonds*, etc. 144 The old English expression, *tallow-topped, which means cut, not in facets, but with a flat or hollow base, and a smooth convex top. 1889 J. H. MAIDEN *Use Plants Australia* 493 In Queensland it is known as 'Peppermint'. But its almost universal name is *Tallow Wood. Used for flooring, &c. in ball-rooms. 1897 *Melbourne Argus* 22 Feb. 5/4 (Morris) That the New South Wales black butt and tallow wood were the most durable and noiseless woods for street paving.

Tallow, v. Forms: see prec. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To smear or anoint with tallow, to grease (formerly esp. the bottom of a ship or boat).

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1208 Quen it [a barge] was done pickled & taloghid. 1463 *Mann & Housch Exp.* (Roab) 250 To the schymmen that talluyd the ship boot, &c. d. for wyne. c. 1450 *Proup. Parv.* 486/1 (MS. A) Talwyn (Pyron talwyn), *sepa*. 1495 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1865) 253 Talowe occupied about talowing of the said ship. 1497 *Acc. Led High Treas. Scoti* I. 378 Item, for pyk to hir and to talloume hir. 1550 *PALSGR* 152/1 Talloves your shyppe or you go, it shall forther you moche on your waye. 1589 *WARNER Alb. Eng. Prose Add.* (1612) 336 Command, that thy Shippes be secretly calked, talloved, ballaced. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss. (1708) 84 There's near as much stuff dions from his Carcase every Day, as would tallow the Ship's Bottom. 1806 *PICK Sources Mississ.* (1810) 89 Talloved my boats with our candles and launched them. 1886 J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* vii. I talloved my nose, and went to bed.

†b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) *Obs.*

1666 *London Gas No.* 28/3 The *Forrester* having washed and talloved here, is gone to her station. 1720 *De For Capt. Singleton* xiv. (1840) 240 The sloop washed and talloved also.

2. *a. intr.* Of cattle, etc. To form, produce, or yield tallow.

a. 1722 *LISLE Hush* (1752) 262 Old cows generally talloved best withinside. *Ibid.* Very rarely [for a young cow] to talloved well on the inside. 1796 *BURKE's Lett. Noble Ld.* Wks. VIII. 63 Their only question will be how he [the Duke of Bedford] cuts up? how he talloves in the cawl or on the kidneys? a. 1843 *SOUTHERN COMM. pt. Bk.* (1851) IV. 400/2 [Cattle] famous for... talloving within in the first degree.

b. *trans.* To cause (cattle, etc.) to form tallow; to fatten. (Cf. TALLOWED 2.)

1765 *MUSEUM Rust* IV. xlv. 190 The largest pasture... will neither skin nor tallow, or, in other words, is fit for nothing but young stock. 1828 *WENSTER, Tallow*, to cause to have a large quantity of tallow, as, to tallow sheep.

Hence *Tallowing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1495 [see sense 1] 1828 in *WEINSTER*.

Tallow candle, sb. A candle made of tallow. 1452 in *Berke, Bucks & Oxon Archael. Trul.* Oct. (1903) 78 Item for j lb & a half of talowcandle j d ob. 1496-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 33 Item, my Candylstykes of laton with braunches for Talough candell. 1545 in *Shrosh. Parish Documents* (1903) 79 For talow candyllys. 1660 *BOYLE New Exp. Phys. Mech.* x. 74 We took a Tallow-Candle of such a size that eight of them make about a pound. 1886 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. vii. 229 My parents used only tallow candles in plated candlesticks.

Hence *Tallow-candle v.* (*nonce-wd.*), *trans.* to smear or rub with a tallow candle.

1894 *BLACKMORE Perycross* 48 The nap of his old velvet-coat where a wicked boy had tallow candled it.

†**Tallow catch.** *Obs.* A phrase applied in Shakspeare (so in quartos and folios) to Falstaff, as a very fat man.

By Hammer taken as = *tallow ketch* 'rub of tallow' see *ketch* 'tub or barrel', a Gloucestershire and West-of-England word, in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* By Johnson explained as *tallow ketch* 'lump or mass of tallow' (see *KETCH sb.*), an explanation adopted by Stevens. See notes in critical editions. 1596 *SHAKS I. Hen. IV.* i. iv. 252 *Prince* Thou Knotty-pated Foole, thou Horson obscene greasie Tallow Catch.

Tallow-chandler. [See *CHANDLER 2.*]

One whose trade is to make or sell tallow candles. 1406 *Close Roll 7 Hen. IV.* b. Simon atte Holke, Talogh-chandler. 1431 *Cal. Pat. Rolls 9 Hen. VI.* 96 Henry Pollard, citizen and talghchandler of London. c. 1525

Coché Lovell's B. 9 Talowe chandelers, hostellers, and glouers. 1683 *IRVON Way to Health* 595 Neither does a Tallow Chandler smell those horrible Scents and pernicious Fumes that old Tallow sends forth when it is melted. a. 1763 *Lo. GRANVILLE* in *Boswell Johnson* an 1780, A letter, expressed in terms not good enough for a tallow chandler to have used. 1876 *L. STEPHEN Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. iii. v. 163 He was early apprenticed to a tallow-chandler.

Hence **Tallow-chandlery**, also **Tallow-chandling** (cf. *market-gardening*), the operation or business of a tallow-chandler.

1837-8 *THACKERAY Yellowplush Corr.* i. Her father being a bankrupt in the tallow-chandlery way. 1876 *L. STEPHEN Hist. Eng. Th.* 18th C. I. iii. v. 163 The exception to his tallow-chandling was a short residence with Sir Joseph

Tallow-chandlery. [f. prec. see -ERY.]

a. The business or trade of a tallow-chandler.

b. The place of work of a tallow-chandler.

1864 in *WEBSTER*. 1866 *Routledge's Every Boy's Ann.* 71 His own tallow-chandlery business.

Tallowd (tæ loud), *a.* Forms: see TALLOW

sb. [f. TALLOW sb. and *v.* + -ED.]

1. Smeared or anointed with tallow, greased: said esp. of a ship's bottom.

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 486/2 Talwyd, *cephatus* 1513 *DOUGLAS Ennis* ix. ii. 97 The talloint buds kest a pyky luf (= the talloint buds emitted a pitchy flame). a. 1547 *SURNAME Ennis* iv. (1557) F. j. Now fleets the talowed kele. 1716 *Loud Gas No.* 542/2 A clean-tallowd French Snow. 1804 *NELSON* in *Nicholas Disp.* (1846) VI. 283 She would require a clean talloved bottom every six weeks.

†2. Of cattle, etc. (Well) furnished with fat or tallow; in grease. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERALD Hush* § 57 And se the oxe haue a greate codde, for than it shulde seme, that they shuld be wel talowed. 1613 *MARKHAM Eng. Husbandman* ii. vii. (1635) 81 A signe that the beast is very well talloved within.

Talloweer. *rare*—*o.* [f. TALLOW sb. and *v.* + -ER.] (See *quots.*)

1828 *WEBSTER, Talloweer*, an animal disposed to form tallow internally. *Cyc.* 1882 *OGILVIE* (Annandale) *Talloweer*, a tallow-chandler.

Tallow-face. Now *rare* or *Obs.* A pale, yellowish-white face, hence, a person having such a face a term of contempt.

1592 *SHAKS Roun. & Jul.* iii. v. 158 Out you baggage, You tallow face. 1616 R. C. *Tunes' Whistle* v. 2237 O, 'tis Fumoso with the tallow face. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 The entrance neer which is hung a mirror whether to admire their tallow faces in, or internal deformities, I know not.

So **Tallow-faced a.**, having a tallow-face.

1592 *GREENE Disput.*, etc. 17 The Paynters coulde not make away their Vermillion, if talowe face whooes vde it not for their cheekes. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. ii. iv. 1 (1651) 519 Every Lover admires his Mistress, though she be pale, red, yellow, tand, tallow-faced. 1681 *W. ROBERTSON Phrasel Gen.* (1693) 446 A deformed, thin, tallow-faced fellow, he looks like a Ghost. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* ii. viii. It was the tallow-faced man.

Tallowiness. [f. TALLOWY + -NESS] The quality of being tallowy.

1832 S. *WARREN Diary Physic.* Lxiii. 291 The tallowiness of her complexion.

Tallowish (tæ loud), *a.* [f. TALLOW sb. + -ISH 1 2] Of the nature of or resembling tallow; tallow-like, tallowy.

1552 *HULOET, Tallowyshe*, or lyke to tallow, *seuosus* 1598 *FLOREO, Songoso*, fattie, lardie, grease, tallowish. 1731 *MEDLEY Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 65 The Fat [of Cape sheep] is not so tallowish as that of European Mutton, and the poorer Sort use it in the Place of Butter. 1838 *GRANVILLE Spas Germ.* 378 The cheeks, formerly tallowish and saffrony, became ruddy.

Tallow keech, ketch see TALLOW CATCH.

Tallow-tree. A name given to various trees yielding substances resembling tallow; *spec. a.* *Stillingia sebifera*, a euphorbiaceous tree of China, cultivated also in India and the warmer parts of America for the fatty covering of its seeds; b. *Pentadesma butyracea*, a guttiferous tree of Sierra Leone, also called *butter* and *tallow tree* (*BUTTER sb.* 1 5), c. *Vateria indica* (N. O. *Dipterocarpaceæ*) of Malabar, d. = *tallow-wood* (TALLOW sb. 5 c).

1704 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* iv. xxxiv. *Ricinus Chinesis Sebifera* China Tallow-tree. 1851 *Art. Trul. Illustr. Catal.* ii. p. vi/1 The tallow-tree of China, the seeds of which furnish a fatty matter manufactured... into candles. c. 1865 *LETHEBY in Carr. Sc.* I. 95/1 A solid oil... is obtained from the tallow-tree of Java—probably a species of *Bassia*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 219 *Butter* or Tallow tree of West Africa (*Pentadesma butyracea*, Don)—Fruits yield a yellow greasy juice when cut, which is mixed by the Negroes with their food.

Tallowy (tæ loud), *a.* Also *Sc. taughy*. [f. TALLOW sb. + -Y.]

1. Having the nature or properties of tallow; sebaceous.

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 486/2 Talwyd, *cephatus*. 1530 *PALSGR* 327/1 Tallowye, *grasseux*. 1594 T. B. *La Primaud Fr. Acad.* ii. 112 Oyle, or some other tallowy and moyst matter. 1771 *SMOLLETT Humph.* Cl. 8 June, The tallowy rancid mass called butter. 1904 *FARRER Garden Asia* 130 The tallowy noisomeness of the temple smells.

b. Smeared with tallow, greasy.

1867 N. *MACLEOD Starling* xxiv, I assure you he has a tawgy fleece to scour in this parish!

2. Resembling tallow in colour or complexion.

1832 [implied in TALLOWINESS]. 1847 *LE FANU T. O'Brien*

170 A tallowy sensual face. 1883 *STEVENSON Treas. Isl.* i. ii. He was a pale, tallowy creature. 1899 *Allbutt's Syn.* Med. VIII. 677 The integument became dense, tallowy in colour and otherwise changed.

3. Of a beast. Abounding in tallow, fat.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* ix. xix (W de W.) 357 In Novembre beetes weven fatte and talowy and namely swyne. 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* III. 528 The bullock lays himself down, with a lengthening groan, once more into his tallowy laziness.

Tally (tæ li), *sb.* Forms 5-6 *taly(e)*, 6 *tallye*, *tallee*, *tale*, 6-7 *talie*, *tallie*, *talle*, 7-9 *talley*, 6- *tally* [In 15th c. *talye* = A.F. (14th c.) *tallie* = Anglo-L. *tālea*, *tālia*, *tālia*, in same sense, L. *tālea*, cutting, rod, stick. The doublet *taille*, *taille*, *TALL sb.* 2, from French *taille*, was in earlier use, and did not become obsolete till 17th c.]

1. A stick or rod of wood, usually squared, marked on one side with transverse notches representing the amount of a debt or payment. The rod being cleft lengthwise across the notches, the debtor and creditor each retained one of the halves, the agreement or tallying of which constituted legal proof of the debt, etc. Cf. *TALL sb.* 2 4.

[1289 (Aug.) *GERVASE of CANT. Op. Hist.* (Rolls) I. 453 *Videlicet* ut conventus Monachos uel vel quatuor ad custodiendas villas et dinaret, qui redditibus omnibus thesaurariis a conventu constitutis per tales responderent. 1203 in *Placit. Abbrev.* (1812) 38/2 *Eustacius*. inde product secam et talliam ostendit quam fecerunt. 1321-2 *Rolls of Part I* 401/2 Illoques pistent des biens. pur leur sustenance saunz paiement fere ou tallie al gardeyn du dit leu.]

c. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 486/2 *Taly*, or *talye*, *talia*, *tallia* 1545 *BRINKLOW Compl.* vi. (1874) 19 Ye shal not have hir redy money neyther, but a taly. 1552 *HULOET, Talye* or *tale* vved in receypte, *tesvera*, *tessephila*, *dunm* a lyttle or shorte talye. 1557 *Order of Hospitals* H. 11, The Tallies, of the same Baker and Buer shalbe in the custodie and keeping of the Thresore. a. 1628 *PRESTON New Court* (1634) 323 There is a law in the mind within, answerable to the law of God without; it answers as Tallie answers to Tallie. 1756 *Genil Mag.* XXVI. 606/1 *Harry*, who ought to have minded the Tallies of the milk-score. 1790 *PALEY Horæ Paul.* xiv. It is like comparing the two parts of a cloven tally. 1881 *WHITEHEAD Hops* 62 In some cases the very old fashioned method prevails of cutting notches upon wooden tallies, one part kept by the picker, the counterpart by the measure.

b. Such a cloven rod, as the official receipt formerly given by the Exchequer for a tax, tallage, etc. paid, or in acknowledgement of a loan to the sovereign.

[1266 *Pipe Roll 12 Hen. II* (1888) 2 Et x. li. in ii tallus. 1278 *Dialogus de Scaccario* v. Quid ad factorem talearum. 1284 *Proup. E. ch.* (St. Rec. Comm. I. 69/1), Omnes illi qui habent tallias de scaccario de debitis suis vel antecessorum suorum.] a. 1604 *HANMER Chron. Ire.* (1623) 208 Calmagh burnt all the rolles and tallies of that countie. 1626 *CHAS. I.* in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 264 Acquittances to be given you, which shall be your warrant for striking tallies and for repayment hereafter. a. 1692 *COLLEFFEN Diss. Trade* (1697) 70 When any Tax or Imposition is granted by Parliament, Tallies, Exchequer Notes or Bills, issued out upon the same, for the supplying of the Government with Ready Money till the Dates be paid. 1697 *London Gas No.* 332/8 Lost, a Tally of 300 l. on Wines and Tobacco, Dated the 11th of March, 1695. No. 2329. 1728 *Hist. Crit. Eschey* v. 91 10 pay in their Rents into the Exchequer, and take Tallies from thence. 1776 *ADAM SMITH W. N.* ii. (1869) I. 319 In 1696, tallies had been at forty, and fifty, and sixty per cent discount, and bank notes at twenty per cent. 1847 J. FRANCIS *Hist. Bank Eng.* iv. 50 Tallies lay bundled up like Dutch faggots in the hands of brokers, and stock-jobbers. 1848 *WHARRON Law Lex.* s.v. The use of tallies in the Exchequer was abolished by 23 Geo. III c. 82, and the old tallies were ordered to be destroyed by 4 & 5 Wm. IV c. 25. 1896 *ANSON Law & Cust. Constit.* ii. vii. ii. 1. 329 *Note* 2, In 1834, orders were given to destroy the tallies. They were used as fuel in the stoves which warmed the Houses of Parliament, they overheated the flues and burned down the Houses.

†c. *Tally of pro* (i.e. *pro*, for or in favour of some one), *tally of sol* (i.e. *solutum*, paid): see *quot.* 1843. *Obs.*

1691 W. *LOWNDES Acc. Revenue Eng.* 88 (MS.) The Tally of Pro called also the Tally of Assignment Impoits on the same Stick both a Receipt and payment. 1696 *London Gas No.* 3157/4 Lost, a Tally of Pro, dated the 18th of May 1695, in the Name of John Richards, Esq; for 300l struck on the Commissioners of His Majesty's Hereditary and Temporary Revenues of Excise. *Ibid.* No. 3244/4 Lost a Tally of 100l upon the Temporal Excise, struck the 5th of Aug. 1696, pro *Edwardo Nicholas*. 1697 *Ibid.* No. 3308/4 Lost, a Tally of Pro No. 90 struck Aug. 6, 1696, in the Name of *Edward Nicholas Esq.*, for 100l in part of 3000l by him Lent the 2d of July, 1696, upon the Hered' and Temp' Excise. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3933/4 The Tallies of Pro, levied upon the Surplus of the Duties on Malt. 1843 *Fourth Rep. Dep. Kpr App.* ii. 166 The Tally of Sol. whereon the word *sol* was written, to show that the money had been paid into the Exchequer. *Ibid.* The Tally of Pro. operated as a modern cheque on a banker, being given forth in payment from the Exchequer, as a charge upon some public accountant, for him to pay the sum expressed thereon, out of the revenues in his hands. 1896 *ANSON Law & Cust. Constit.* ii. vii. ii. 1. 329.

d. *transf.* Any tangible means of recording a payment or amount.

1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* ii. x. (1876) 258 Each customer, when he makes a purchase, receives certain tin tickets or tallies, which record the amount of his purchases.

†2. The record of an amount due; a score or shot, an account. *Obs.*

1593 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 170 In huieng of drinke, by the firkin or pot, The tallie anseth, but hog amendes not. 1828 *Life Planter Jamaica* 55 Keep tally of their number. 1833 *Ht. MARTINEAU Brooke Farm vii*, To measure the milk and keep the tally.

† b. *Naut.* Petty tally, a petty account kept of a ship's provisions, orig of a certain portion; hence *transf.* provisions. *Obs.*

1626 CAPT. SMITH *Accid Yng Seamen* 39 How to keep his Petty Tally. 1627 — *Seaman's Gram* xv 74 A Commander at Sea should doe well to consider how to provide his petty Tally. *Ibid* 75 There is neither Grocer, Poulterer, nor Butchers shop, and therefore the use of this petty Tally is necessary. 1642 SIR W. MONSON *Naval Tracts* vi. (1704) 519/2 Beer, Cask, Bread, and Petty Tally. 1721 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Petty-Tally*, in Navigation is a competent proportion of edible and potable commodities in a Ship, according to the number of the Ships company. 1823 in *CRABB Technol. Dict.* 1847 in *CRAIG*

† c. *Upon the tally*: on credit, 'on tick', by running up a score. *Obs.*

1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 185 To buy goods upon the Tally (This term Tally, Mr Garrow said, was not much known to the public.)

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). Reckoning, score, account. *Now rare.*

1614 RALEIGH *Hist. World* ii (1634) 214 Ordinary occurrences, that are to be numbered by a shorter Tally [than by the year] 1628 WITHER *Brit. Remem.* iv 1807 Left they upon thy Tally all that sin. 1648 C. WALKER *Hist. Independ.* i 96 He that hath a Tally of every mans faults but his own hanging at his Girdle. 1649 G. DANIEL *Triumph*, *Rich. II.*, xxviii, He threatened To weare it worthy, and a Tally make Of slaughter, to outvie his shop-board's Chalke. 1822 HAZLITT *Tablet* (1870) i. 14 It is stamped on his brain, and lives there thenceforward, a tally for nature, and a test of art.

4. Each of the two corresponding halves or parts of anything; a thing, or part, that exactly fits or agrees with another thing or corresponding part; a counterpart; *fig.* an agreement, correspondence.

1651 CLEVELAND *Misc. Assembly* 35 Whose Members being not tallies, they'll not own The Resurrection. 1700 DRYDEN (J.), So suited in their minds and persons That they were fram'd the tallies for each other. 1816 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) iv 297 If histories so unlike can be brought to the same tally, no line of distinction remains between fact and fancy. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* ii 266 The bit of which key is so cut or shaped as to form a complete tally with the interior machinery. 1906 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 207 Here he will find again the tally between proportion and thought.

b. *To live (on) tally*, to live in concubinage, to cohabit without marriage. *slang.*

1877 5 Years' *Penal Servitude* iii 246, I never took to a moll except on tally. *Ibid* vi. 377 A man she was then living 'tally' with. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/2 To 'live tally' is quite a common expression amongst the working classes in Lancashire, as is also tally-woman. 1901 MARY PEACOCK in *Folk-Lore* June 174 He had for years been 'living tally' with a woman—that is in cohabitation without marriage.

5. A number, group, series, lot, tale; *esp.* a certain number or group (of things or persons) taken as the unit of computation. Also, 'a company or division of voters at an election' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*): see quot. 1774.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels* 56 Every tally by which we tell things must be either even or odd. 1683 KENNETT tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 102 When they tone out their daily Tally of Psalms 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Wall*, Some Bricks. are broken, in every Load or 500 Bricks, and the Tally or Tale, is, for the most part, too little. 1774 BURKE *St. Concl. Poll Wks* III 16 Mr Braddock opened his poll, it seems, with a tally of those very kind of freemen, and voted many hundreds of them. 1843 LEVER *J. Hinton* xvii (1878) 123 We told them off by tallies as they marched on board. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 June 147 Some few years ago... Victoria was well ahead of New South Wales in the tally of her people. 1889 *10th Cent.* Nov. 755 Though we had three deaths during the passage, as we also had three births, our tally remained correct. 1890 *Science* 12 Dec 323 All the Indians were drawn up in tallies, and arranged according to families. 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Tally*, a check account made by a person receiving goods, used for the number of bricks or tons of other goods carried on canal boats and river barges.

b. *spec.* In market-gardening, Five dozen (cabbages, bunches of turnips, etc.).

1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i. 92, I buy turnips by the 'tally'. A tally's five dozen bunches. 1883 *Daily News* 6 Sept. 2/7 Cauliflowers, 5s. per tally. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 4/2 Cabbages, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per tally, marrows, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per tally.

c. *spec.* In hop-picking, A specified number of bushels that have to be picked for one shilling: see quot. 1904, and cf. quot. 1881 in 1.

1886 A *Hop-sketch* in *Derby Mercury* 12 Feb., Back at the 'tally' to play your part. 1891 *Scott Leader* 24 Sept. 7 A strike has occurred among the hop-pickers owing to alleged 'excessive measure and high tally'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 Aug. 8/3 The pay is at the rate of 1s. for a certain number of bushels, called the 'tally', which varies from five to eight or nine, according to the growth of the hops.

d. The last of a specified number forming a unit of computation, on the completion of which the tally-man calls 'tally' and notes it down.

1886 P. CLARKE *New Chum in Australia* xii 175 As a 'hundred' is called, one of us calls out 'tally', and cuts one notch in a stick. 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* s. v., If the articles are counted singly, they are called out up to the nineteenth; but instead of 'twenty', the word tally is substituted; thus 'eighteen, nineteen, tally'. In counting

articles that can be lifted in groups the tale is thus made—'five, ten, fifteen, tally'.

† G. A mark (such as the notch of a tally) representing a unit quantity, or a series or set of units. 1719 D'URVEY *Fills* (1872) III. 314 In Courts had all their Heart's desire, For every Kiss a Tally. *Ibid*, IV 264 He noteth his Aise with Tallies. 1807 *CRABB Parish Reg.* i. 252 Where chalky tallies yet remain in rows.

7. A distinguishing mark on a bale or case of merchandise, etc., corresponding to one in a list, for the purpose of comparison or identification, hence, a mark, label, ticket, or tab, used for this purpose, or to denote the weight and contents, etc.

1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* vi § 324 But the air is invisible, and it is not easily perceived how either marks or tallies may be put on it, that it may be traced. 1865 *Morning Star* 27 Jan., I entered the weights in the landing-book, and marked them in the tallies and I saw a great number of the tallies afterwards put on the bales.

b. *Coal-mining* (See quot.)

1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.* *Tally*, a mark or number placed by a collier upon every tub of coals loaded. They are usually little bits of tin having a number stamped upon them. 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/2 At many pits it is customary to send the tubs of coals to bank with tin tallies attached. This tally is so that the banksmen and weighmen may place the coals to the credit of the men working in the banks below, the banks and tallies bearing the same numbers.

c. *spec. in Gardening*, A tab or label of wood, metal, etc., on which are inscribed the name, class, etc. of the plant or tree to which it is attached, or beside which it is stuck in the ground.

1822 LOUDON *Encycl. Gard.* iii iv 1290 Every plant [in a Botanical Garden] ought to have its name painted on strong cast-iron tallies. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV 171 Many different kinds of tally are used in gardens and arboretums, to bear either numbers referring to a catalogue, or the names of the plants near which they are placed. 1870 *Triumph Tour Eng.* i. 23 The gray stone, the tally to mark a seed plot in Death's neglected garden. 1881 *Encycl. Brit.* XII 234/2 Tallies of wood [in horticulture] should be slightly smeared with white paint and then written on while damp with a black-lead pencil.

d. A tie-label, tab, or tag for luggage, etc.

1909 *Adapt.*, Temple Tower Tallies, 12 p. packet, stung ready for use.

† H Used as = TAIL sb 2 b. *Obs.*

1609 OVERBURY *Observ.* St. Francis Wks. (1856) 238 The gentle are the only entire body there, which participate with the prerogatives of the crowne; for from it they receive supply to their estates, by governments and pensions, and freedom from tallies upon their owne lands. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 74 When one hath seene the Tally and tallage of France, the Assise of Holland, the Gabels of Italy, hee will blesse God, and love England better ever after.

† a. *Attrib. and Comb.* a. Simple attrib. and 'obj gen.', as (from 1, 1 b) *tally-broker*, *-court*, *-cutter*, *-office*, *-stick*; (from 2, 2 b) *tally-book*, *-check*, *-keeper*, *-table*; b. in reference to the instalment or petty credit system (cf. 2 c) worked by the TALLY-MAN, as *tally-business*, *-draper*, *-master*, *-packman*, *-room*, *-shop*, *-system*, *-trade*. c. Special combs.: *tally-board*, a board on which an account is notched or chalked; e.g. one on which the record of a weaver's work is kept (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); *tally-clerk*, one who checks merchandise with a list in loading or discharging cargo; also (*U.S.*), one who assists in counting and recording votes; *tally-husband* (*slang*), a man who 'lives tally' (4 b) with a woman, *tally-mark* = sense 7; *tally-pot*, a vessel in which records of a counting or voting are placed (*Finn's Stand. Dict.* 1895); *tally-room* (Ireland), a committee-room at an election; *tally-sheet*, a score-sheet, *esp.* (*U.S.*) in recording votes; *tally-shouter* (*Mining*), see quot.; *tally-stick*, a stick used as or like a tally (sense 1); *tally-writer*, formerly, the clerk who wrote the description and amount of the payment on two opposite sides of the exchequer tallies. See also TALLYMAN, WOMAN.

1849 JAMES WOODMAN vii, You have not got the 'tally board so completely in your hand, my friend. 1776 SOUTH *Serm.* (1777) IV. 154 Such a Money-Monger, such a 'Tally-Broker, and Cheater of the Publick. 1851 'Tally-business [see *tally-master*]. 1862 MISS BRADDOCK *Lady Audley* xxvii, You're not connected with—the tally business, are you, sir? 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 10 Oct. 13/4 Rudely inscribed potsherds 'tally-checks' scrawled with entries of time-labour and food-wages. 1890 *Daily News* 13 Sept. 6/4 A large number of ships' 'tally clerks' have not had a day's work for weeks. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/1 There is a duplicate of this board, but on a small scale, placed on the desk of the tally-clerk; so that the record of the votes is constantly before his eyes. 1884 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* ii. (ed. 25) 105 In the 'Tally Court—the 'Tally-cutter attends. 1786 *St. Paper in Ann. Reg.* 193/1 The tally writer takes an account of the sum, and writes it on both sides of the tally delivered to him, with the sum cut upon it in notches by the tally-cutter. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xviii. 247 Ocher threw up his office of 'tally-keeper. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i 383/2 The 'travellers' are occasionally shopmen, for a 'large' 'tally-master' not unfrequently carries on a retail trade in addition to his tally-business. 1891 SIR S. D'EWEES *Fruit Parit.* (1783) 52 That unjust and rare recorder called Domesday in the 'tally-office of the Exchequer. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i. 381/1 The pedlar or hawking tallyman travels for orders. The great majority of the 'tally-packmen are Scotchmen. 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xvii, The popular tunes in

the 'tally rooms, while the fellows are waiting to go up. 1920 *Daily News* 24 Jan. 8 Mr Wood could neither show himself in the place nor get a tally-room, as they call their committee-rooms there [Lisburn]. 1889 *Century Mag.* Feb. 622/1 The growing disposition [in U.S.] to tamper with the ballot-box and the 'tally-sheet. 1893 *Scribner's Mag.* June 779/2 To call her attention to a tally-sheet, covering a period of three calendar months. 1881 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i. 321/1 The poor, pawnbrokers, loan-offices, 'tally-shops, dolly-shop', are the only parties who will trust them. 1870 *Public Opinion* 16 July, [He] described from personal inspection the low quality of the provisions supplied in the tally-shops. 1883 GRESLEY *Coal Mining Gloss.* 'Tally-shouter, one who shouts out the numbers on the tallies to the weigher. 1895 HOFFMAN *Beginnings of Writ.* 140 Several tribes of Indians, in California, employed a variety of 'tally-ticks to record transactions in business. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *IV Africa* 49 They hopelessly notched away the moons on their tally-sticks. 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* i 372/2 Some had been unsuccessful as tallymen when shopkeepers, or travellers for tally-shops, and have resorted to hawking or street-trading, blending the 'tally system with the simple rules of sale for ready money. 1829 COBBETT *Adv. Yng Man* ii. 60 The 'Tally-trade' by which household goods, cloths, clothing, all sorts of things are sold upon credit, the seller keeping a tally, and receiving payment little by little. 1851 MAYHEW *Land L.* i 383/1 Establishments, 'doing largely' in the tally-trade. 1786 'Tally writer [see *tally-cutter*].

† Tally, sb 2 Cards. *Obs.* [f. TALLY v. 3 cf. F. *taille* from *tailleur* to deal] At faio, basset, etc., A deal.

1706 MRS. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* iv 53 Captain, Play count the Cards, I believe there's a false Tally. *Sir James* No, they are Right, Sir (Sir James counts em). 1760 FOOT *Minor* iii (1781) 65 A most infernal run Let's see (Pulls out a card) Loader a thousand, the Baron two, Tally—Enough to beggar a banker.

Tally, sb 3 rare Short for TALLY-HO So Tally v, to signal with tally-ho!

1886 FORBES *Stag Hunting on Esmoor* (1887) 180 Another hundred yards of slow hunting, and then a loud tally proclaims a fresh find. *Ibid* 182 The farmer is half inclined to fear he has tallied a fresh hind.

Tally (tr. li), v 1 Forms see TALLY sb 1 [f. TALLY sb 1 Cf. also med. L. *talliare* to cut (wood), also, to conform or cause to correspond in number or measure see Du Cange.

(Some of the uses may have been influenced by association with L. *talis* such, *talis* giving like for like.)

I. 1. *trans.* † To notch (a stick) so as to make it a tally (*obs.*); hence, to mark, score, set down or enter (a number, etc.) on or as on a tally; *transf.* to record, register.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 486/2 Tallyyn, or scoryn' on tally, *thallo, dico* 1632 *Star Chamber Cases* (Camden) 94 Mr Jennet Carrier had a knife in her hand, to tally a stick to shew how many dishes full there were. 1633 *Forb. Broken H.* iv 1, So provident is folly in sad issue, That afterward, like bankrupt's debts, stands tallied, Without all possibilities of payment. 1640 W. FENNER *Sacred Faith's* (1648) 53 There is not one of them that God tallies down, or reckons for a praier. 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Dis. (1708) 18 At every tenth Call perhaps you may tally down a Sailor. 1890 *Century Mag.* June 205/2 These [field judges] measure and tally the trials of competitors in jumps, pole vaults [etc.]

b. *spec.* To identify, count, and enter each bale, case, article, etc. of a cargo or lot of goods in loading or discharging.

1822 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 7 Goods paying Duty by Tally, are, at the delivery, to be tallied at 1, 10, 20, &c. according to the nature thereof. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Jan. 5/2 Upon the mates of ships falls the bulk of the work and responsibility entailed in getting a ship ready to receive cargo, in 'tallying' the cargo, in preparing her to leave port [etc.]. 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea-waif* 226 No pretence was made of tallying in the cargo.

c To furnish (a bale of goods, etc.) with a tally or identifying label; to distinguish, mark, or identify by or as by a tally. see TALLY sb 1 7.

1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Friend* xxviii, Leaving his people to mark and tally the bales. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) vi § 332 We have tallied the air, and put labels on the wind. 1865 *Morn. Star* 27 Jan., If a number of bales were tallied as having arrived by a vessel called the Onwards, the label with the mark 'Onwards' on it was taken off and another marked the 'City of Dublin' placed in its stead.

2. To count or reckon up, to number.

1542 BECON *Pathw. Prayer* vi. Cviij, Some upon theyr hedes tally vp I cannot tel howe many lady Psalters. 1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 62 The first or the first couple haung twelve sillables, the other fourteene, which versifiers call Powlters measure, because so they talie their wares by dozens. 1598 *Wills & Ins.* N. C. (Surtees) II. 335 Two men, to serve. At the pit, to take the reckonings, the one who doth talie the horses. 1648 Bp. HALL *Breath Devout Soul* iv. 5, I have not kept even reckonings with thee; I have not justly tallied up thy inestimable benefits. 1660 Col. J. Oke's *Lament* 30, I must now tally the Account of our State Stinking Bear. 1885 A. MUNRO *Sirius Casket* (1889) 85 They anchor'd at morning to tally their spoil.

b. *fig.* To reckon, estimate (with *obj. cl.*), *colloq. rare.*

1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xix, You can't hardly tally how she's coming out because she ain't exactly a woman yet.

† 3. *intr.* To deal on tally or credit, to open or have a credit account with any one. *Obs.*

1596 [see TAIL v 2 8, quot. 1570] 1724 SWIFT *Draper's Lett.* Wks 1755 V. ii. 25 Several gentlemen have been forced to tally with their workmen, and give them bits of cards sealed and subscribed with their names.

II. † 4. *trans. fig.* To cause (things) to correspond or agree; to 'match'; *pa. ppl.* matched, suited, adapted. *Obs.*

1627 Bp. HALL *Holy Observ.* Wks 50 Morall philosophy (teacheth) that tallying of injuries is justice; diuinitie, that good must be returned for ill. c1727 Prior *Epitaph* 16 They seem'd just tallied for each other a 1745 Pore (J.). They are not so well tallied to the present juncture 1822 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV 177 Peculiarly tallied in interests, by each wanting exactly what the other has to spare.

† 5. To compare, as tallies, for the purpose of verifying an account, etc. *Obs.*

1702 *London Gaz.* No 3827/4 These are to give Notice to all the Fortunate in Sydenham's Land-Lottery to bring their Prize Tickets, in order to have the same Tallied. 1703 *Ibid.* No. 3963/4 All Persons, whose Tickets in the late Land-Lottery have not been tallied and reported

† 6. *fig.* To bring into comparison, compare. 1773 J. Ross *Franchise* vi 478 (MS.) What but a shadow is this mortal life When tally'd with eternity?

6 *intr.* To agree, as one half of a cloven tally with its fellow; to correspond or answer exactly; to accord, conform, fit. *Const.* † *to* (obs.), *with*. (The chief current sense)

1705 ADDISON *Italy* 227, I found pieces of Tiles that exactly tally'd with the Channel. 1702 *Letit. Lond.* *Tril* (1702) 64 The Courage and Understanding of her [the High Church's] Passive Sons Tally to each other 1727 SWIFT *Culture* iv. xii, Neither shall I ever be able to comprehend how such an animal [Yahoo], and such a vi e [pride], could tally together 1738 WARBURTON *Dial.* l. vii 271 A Theory that does not exactly tally with fact 1757 DA COSTA in *Phil. Trans.* L. 229 The impressions of ferns, grasses, &c. are easily recognizable, they so minutely ally to the plants they represent 1779 J. Moore *View* *Sic. Fr.* (1789) I. xxiv 188 High hills, whose opposite sides tally so exactly 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Breuden* II. 82 It tallies exactly with what the others have said.

III. (Connected with TALES)

7 *trans.* (†) To summon or empanel as a jurymen. 1776 in Stonehouse *Axholme* (1839) 145 None of the Lord's tenants, either freehold or copyhold, to be tallied out of the Manor, to the Assizes, Sessions, or Sheriff's Court.

Tally, v. 2 *Naut.* Now rare. [Origin obscure] 1 *trans.* To haul taut (the fore or main leech-sheets) Hence Tallied *pp. a.*

c1450 *Pilgrim's Sea-Voy* 19 in *Stations Rome* (1867) 27 A boy or twayne Anone up styen, And ouerthwart the sayle-erde lyeen, — 'Y howl! tayla! the remenaunt cryen, And pulle with alle theyr myght a 1625 *Nonneclator Novas* (Harl. MS. 2302), When they hale aft the Sheete of Maine or Fore-Saile, they saye Tallice aft the Sheete 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar* iv. 39 Get your Starboard tack aboard, and tally or hale off your Lee-Sheets 1762-9 *Falconer Shipwr.* II. 212 Taught aft the sheet they tally, and belay. 1769 — *Dict. Marine* (1789), *Bordier les cordes sont plies*, to tally the sheets flat aft. 1836 E. HOWARD R. Reefer xxx, By hauling along tallied bights of rope

2 *intr.* To catch hold or 'clap' on to a rope. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast* xxviii 97 All hands tallied on to the cat-fall *Ibid.* xxxv. 133 All hands tally-on to the main tack 1896 *Kipling Seven Seas* 93 Heh! Tally on. Aft and walk away with her! Handsome to the Cathead now! O tally on the fall!

† **Tally, v. 3** *Cards. Obs.* Also 8 (tallie), tally. [ad. F. *tallier* to cut, esp. to deal at faro, etc. see *TALL v. 2*] *intr.* At faro, basset, and similar games, To be banker (i. e. to deal).

1701 FARQUHAR *Sir H. Wildair* i. 1, The French marquis, you know, constantly tallies *Ibid.* ii. 11, I relied altogether on your setting the cards, you used to tallie with success. 1705 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Basset Table* iv. 52 Lady R. Su James, pray will you Tally? Sir Y. With all my Heart, Madam. (Takes the Cards and 'buffles' them.) 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset-table* 68 Wretch that I was, how often have I swore When Winnall tally'd, I would Pant no more? 1716 — *Let. to Cress of Mar.* 17 Dec. The duke tallies at basset every night. 1748 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 26 Dec. I don't know whom your Highness will get to tally to you, you know I am ruined by dealing

Tally, v. 4. see *TALLY sb. 3*

Tally (tō'li), *adv.* Now rare or *Obs.* [f. *TALL a. + -LY* 2] In a tall manner

† 1. In a seemingly manner, becomingly, elegantly, fairly, well; bravely. *Obs.* c1350 *Will. Palerne* 1706 Sche borrowed boies clothes, & talliche hie a tyred tighl per-inne. c1400 *Desir Troy* 88:13 When this tabernacle atynt was tally to end, That cloist hit full clanky, all with clene ambur c1440 *Promp. Parv* 486:1 Tally, in semely wyse, deceneter, elegantier 1450 *Ans. Deed A* 8559 (P. R. O.) in *Catalogue* IV. 327 [Proctor should come to the] Hall of Bighton and thei tawly besek John of Broughton [es]qwer to be his gode master.

2. Highly, loftily 1611 COTGR. *Hauteinent*, highly, tally 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* II. ii, You Ludovick That stand so tally on your reputation You shall be he shall speake it

Tallydiddle, variant of *TARADIDDLE*

Tally-ho (tæ'li-hō), *int. and sb.* Also 8-gtallio, 9 tally-o, talleyho. [app. an altered form of the Fr. *tautaut* (Molière, *Les Fâcheux* 1662), *tayau*, *tauyant* (Furetière), used in deer-hunting; earlier Fr. equivalents were *taho*, *tahou*, *theau*, *theau le hau*, *thelau*, *thialau*, and *thra hillaud* (Godef.). The various Fr. forms appear to be meaningless exclamations. Much conjecture has been spent in vainly trying to put a French meaning into the English form by finding in it *tallies* coppice, *et alii* is gone, *hors out*, etc.]

1. The view-halloo raised by huntsmen on catching sight of the fox. a. as *int.*

[Cf. 1756 FOOTES *Englishman returned fr. Paris*, Sir Toby Tallyho (name of a roistering character)] 1772 R. GRAVES *Syr. Quixote* (1783) I. 68 Jerry with the utmost vociferation, in the fox-hunters' language, cries out,

'Tallio! Tallio! Tallio!' 1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scrubblemania* 29 Then at it, my Pegasus, here's whip and rein, Tallyho! Tallyho! dash it bold o'er the plain 1835 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XI 752 The view halloo of the hunt is, 'Gone away', of a fox, 'Tallyho' 1859 *Art Tanning Horses*, etc. x 168 When a fox breaks cover near you, don't be in a hurry to give the 'Tally-a-o-o!' *Ibid.* 169 When he [the fox] is well away through the hedge of a good-sized field, halloo 'Tally-o aw a-o-o' giving each syllable very slowly... If the fox makes a short bolt and returns, it is 'Tally-o back!' with the 'back' loud and clear. If the fox crosses the side of a wood when the hounds are at check, the cry should be 'Tally-o over!'

b. as *sb.* 1787 *Generous Attachment* I. 115 One of his tallios would have sent them screaming out of their senses 1830-83 R. EG. WARBURTON *Hunt Songs* (ed. 7) xviii 1, Beasts of the chase that are not worth a Tally-ho! 1850 *All Year Round* No. 71 485 How the glad tally-hos, triumphant who whoops, come from the very hearts of the farmers

c. *attrib.* 1857 H. BREEN *Mod. Eng. Lit.* 138 Perhaps the most characteristic style of all is the tally-ho, or Numrodian style 2. Originally, the proper name given to a fast day-coach between London and Birmingham, started in 1823, subsequently appropriated by other fast coaches on this and other roads, and treated somewhat as a common noun. Also *tally-ho coach*.

1831 T. ATTWOOD 9 Oct. in *Life* xii (1885) 184, I prefer your coming by the Safety Tally ho, because it puts up at the most convenient inn. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i. iv, Tally-ho coach don't wait for nobody *Ibid.*, His father had resolved that Tom should travel down by the Tally-ho, which... passed through Rugby itself. 1866 GEO. ELIOT *F. Holt* Intro. The mail still announced itself by the merry notes of the horn, the hedge-cutter might still know the exact hour by the apparition of the pea-green Tally-ho or the yellow Independent. 1903 C. G. HARPER *Stage-coach & Mail* II. ix, x, xii [much historical information]

b. *U. S.* A large four-in-hand coach or drag 1822 HOWELLS in *Longm. Mag.* I. 55 There was a tally-ho coach which had been driven out from Boston. 1885 W. P. BREEN *Aboard & Abroad* 127 Who could not take a tour of eight or ten hours in tallyho or wagonette? 1895 *Nebraska State Tril.* 18 June 4/2 A tallyho ride was taken by a large party of young people Friday afternoon

Tally-ho, v. [f. *prec.*] 1. *trans.* To salute or make known the presence of (a fox) by the cry of 'tally-ho'.

1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 230 A fox was tallyho'd breaking covert, and the dogs laid on him 1825 *Ibid.* XV. 363 The servant, tallyho'd the fox

2. *intr.* To cry or utter 'tally-ho' or a similar call. 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amer. Wks.* 1855 I. 137 A troop of 'tallyho!' wild and wayward humourists 1829 HOOD *Epping H.* lxxiv, And milkmen tallyho'd! 1904 H. SURCLIFF in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Dec. 2/3 Oh, up to the saddle, the horn tally ho, up to the tops of the hills or Craven!

Tallying (tæ'liŋ), *vb. sb.* [See -ING 1.] The action of *TALLY v. 1*, in various senses c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486:1 Tallynge, *talliatio*. 1632 LE GRAY in *Vellieu's Patens*, 163 The tallying up of the names of these able vits. 1893 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 5/7 Superseding ship's officers in the work of tallying.

b. *spec.* Exact correspondence. 1845-6 TRENCH *Huls. Lect.* Ser. I. iv 69 The curious tallying of the Old with the New. 1895 STALKER in *Expositor* Sept. 203 The tallying of events with the predictions.

Tallying, ppl. a. [See -ING 2.] That tallies; corresponding.

1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 179 Such names, when applied to the tallying bones in lower animals, losing that significance.

Tallyman (tæ'li-mən), [f. *TALLY sb. 1 + MAN*]

1. One who carries on a tally-trade, or supplies goods on credit, to be paid for by instalments.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notiv.* xl. 222 Brewers, Clerks, Bakers, and all Tally-men 1678 *Four for Penny* in *Harl. Misc.* (ed. Park) IV. 128 The unconscionable Tally-man, lets them have ten-shillings worth of sorry commodities, on security given to pay him twenty shillings by twelve-pence a week. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Tally-men*, Brokers that let out Cloths at moderate Rates to wear per Week, Month, or Year 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I. 380/2 The pedlar tally-man is a hawkier who supplies his customers with goods, receiving payment by weekly instalments, and derives his name from the tally or score he keeps with his customers.

b. (See *quot.*) 1889 *Academy* 29 June 440/1 In the tailoring trade the worst paid work is that of the 'tallyman', who takes orders direct from the actual wearer without the intervention of any contractor.

2. One who tallies, or keeps account of, anything; *spec.* a clerk who tallies or checks a cargo in loading or discharging

1888 ROOSEVELT in *Century Mag.* Apr. 862/1 With the voice of a stentor the tally-man shouts out the number and sex of each calf 1899 DOYLE *Micah Clarke* 190, I reckon them to be mayhap five thousand two hundred foot I have been thought a good tally man on such occasions 1897 KIPLING *Capt. Courageous* ix, I'm tally-man for the schooner!

3. One who 'lives tally' with a woman. *slang.* 1890 *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 297/1 The terms *tally-man* and *tally-woman*, indicating a man and woman living together without marriage, are used in mining districts

¶ 4. Erroneously for *TALSMAN. Obs.* 1682 *Eng. Elect. Sheriffs* 20 A company of Mercenary fellows, that used to serve as Tallymen in Guild-hall for their Ghosts a Cause, who would, to recover their Fourpence a Trial, sell the Charter and all the Privileges of this honourable Corporation

Hence **Tallymanning, Tallymanship** (*nonce-words*), the business or occupation of a tallyman.

1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & IV* xxvii, The nature and objects of tallymanship *Ibid.*, He talked of nothing but tally-manning

Tallywoman. [f. *TALLY sb. 1 + WOMAN*.]

a. A woman who sells goods on credit cf. *TALLYMAN* 1. b. *slang.* A woman who 'lives tally' with a man (see *TALLY sb. 1* 4 b): correlative to *TALLYMAN* 3.

1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* III. v, Miss Diana Trapes, the Tally-Woman. 1890 *Leeds Mercury* 11 Aug. in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. X. 229/1, I thought she was his tally-woman lately. 1890 [see *TALLYMAN* 3] 1894 *Daily Chron.* 11 June (Funk), Her dress she gets by paying a small weekly sum of 2d. or 3d. to what is called a 'tallyman' or 'tallywoman'.

Talm, v. *Obs. exc. dial.* Forms a. 4-5 *talmes* β 6-7 *tawme*, 7-9 *tawm*, 8-9 *tawm*. [Akin to ON *talmia* to hinder, obstruct, MLG *talmen* to trouble with speaking, LG *talmen* to be slow in speech and at work, to linger, dawdle (*Brem. Wbch.*), Efris. *talmen* to plague, worry, solicit tiresomely, Du. *talmen* to linger, dawdle, loiter] *intr.* To become exhausted; to fail, tire, faint, swoon.

a. c1325 *Song on Learning Music in Rel. Ant.* I. 292, I donke upon David til mi tonge talmes ? a 1400 *Morie Arth.* 258: Thow trowes with thy talkyng pat my hate talmes! c1440 *Le Bone Florence* (Ritson) 769 Hur fadur nere hande can [= gan] talmes, Soche a sweme lyes hate can swalmes β 1566 DRANT *Wail Hierim* Kiv, (*Lam.* II. 11) My babes dyd faynt, And sucklynges tawmed in the steetes 1674 RAY *N. C. Words* 47 *To Tawm*, to swoon 1684 MERRIOTT *Yorksh. Dial.* 169 Ise like to tawme, this day's weay [= so] varry waime 1787 GOSSE *Provinc. Gloss* Suppl. *Tawm*, To swoon 1828 CRANEN *Gloss*, *Tawm*, to swoon, to fall sick, generally, 'to tawm over'

Hence **Talm sb.** faintness, exhaustion, in mod. dial. (*tawm*), 'a fit of faintness or sickness' (E. D. D.).

c1375 *Cusior M.* 20758 (Fairf.) Ga to þa men þat lye in talmes [Cott. & Gott. *vulgate*, *l'inn* qualm], And touche ham And þai sille þah hale heule & witte

Talma (tælmā). Pl. -as. [Named after François Joseph Talma, French tragedian (1763-1826)] A cape or cloak worn by men, and also by women in the 19th c.

1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Fann* I, If a lion's skin could have been substituted for his modern talma. 1894 *Times* 17 Aug. 9/3 [U. S. tariff] On cloaks, dolmans, jackets, talmas, ulsters, or other outside garments for ladies and children's apparel

Talman, variant of *TALISMAN* 1 *Obs.*, nullah. **Talmi** (tælmī), *talmi-gold*. [a. Ger. *talmi-gold*, a fancy designation for trade purposes] An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, plated with gold, used for cheap jewellery.

(See *Monatsblatt des Gewerbe-Vereins für Hannover* July—Aug. 1863, *Deutsche Industri- & Zeitungs*, 28 Sept. 1871.)

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 657 *Talmi gold*, an alloy used for the manufacture of tinker's, contains . . . 86 p. cent. copper, 12 a zinc, 1 a tin, and 0.3 uon. 1890 A. H. HIGGINS *Mixed Metals* 109 § 37 *Talmi* or *Talmi Gold*.—Also termed *Abyssinian gold*.

† **Talmouse** *Obs.* [a. obs. F. *talmouse* (*talmū* 2), also *talemouse* (14th c. in *Hatz. -Darm.*), of uncertain origin, see conjectures in *Litré*.] 'A Cheese-cake; a Tart, or cake made of eggs, and cheese' (Cotgr.); a piece of sugared pastry, containing cream, cheese, and eggs (Litré).

1600 SURFLET *Coutume Farnie* v. xlii. 723 Some make with butter, cheese and yolkes of egges, cheese cakes, tal-mouses and little lentes loaves

¶ **Talmud** (tælmūd, talmūd). Also 6 *Thal-* mood, 6-8 *Thalmud*. [a. late Heb. תלמוד

talmūt d instruction (c130 a d), f. למד *lāmād* to instruct, teach. So med L., F., Ger., etc. *talmud*.

From its primary sense of 'teaching, instruction, learning', the word was applied to the teaching or instruction contained in a biblical text, and to the body of traditional learning possessed by a particular Rabbi, but it came to be applied distinctively to the discussion, explanation, and illustration of the body of traditional law contained in the Mishnah, and so to the concrete collection of this teaching.

In the wide sense, The body of Jewish civil and ceremonial traditionary law, consisting of the MISHNAH or binding precepts of the elders, additional to and developed from the Pentateuch, and the later GEMARA or commentary upon these, forming a complement, explanatory, illustrative, and discursive, to the Mishnah. The term was originally applied to the Gemara, of which two recensions exist, known respectively as the Jerusalem (or Palestinian) and the Babylonian Talmud, to the latter of which the name is in strictest use confined.

The precepts of the Mishnah were collected and codified about A. D. 200; the redaction of the Jerusalem Talmud had reached almost its present form by A. D. 408; that of the Babylonian Talmud extended from A. D. 400 to 500.

1532 MORE *Confut. Tindale* Wks 679/2 As the Jewes had set vp a boke of their Talmud to destroye the sense of the scripture 1580 G. GULPIN *Beehve Rom.* Ch. 74 The Jewes Rabbines, with their Caballa and with their Thalmud 1636 WEEMSE *Treat. 4. Degenerate Sons* 349 They say that

the text of the Scriptures is like water, and Mishna like wine, and the Talmud like spiced wine. So they compare the Law to salt, Mishna to pepper, and the Talmud to spices. 1665 Boyle *Oceanus* Refl v vii. (1848) 322 He must devour the tedious and voluminous Rhapsodies that make up the Talmud, in many of which he can scarce learn any thing but the Art of saying nothing in a multitude of words 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. v. When they [the Jews] say simply the Talmud, they always mean this [the Babylonian Talmud] 1867 Deutsch in *Q. Rev.* Oct. Between the rugged boulders of the law which bestrew the pass of the Talmud there grow the blue flowers of romance and poetry, in the most catholic and Eastern sense 1892 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto* I 123 Mr Moggid, you're a saint and a Talmud sage.

Talmudic (tæl'mu'dik, talmu'dik), *a* (*sb*) [*f* prec + -ic.] Of or pertaining to the Talmud.

1611 H. BROUGHTON *Regime Agreement* 73 My next demand, Rabbi, shall be your Talmudic skill 1618 J. PAGET *Arrow agst Brownists* Title-p., An Admonition touching Talmudic and Rabbinical allegations 1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II iii. 167 Corrupt imitations of Pythagorean and Talmudic Traditions and Canons 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* I. v. Its depth of Talmudic and Rabbinical lore 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* iv. l. note, Sale has traced the fables in the Koran to their Talmudic or Rabbinical sources.

† **B sb.** = TALMUDIST. *Obs. rare*

1624 R. SKYNNER in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 351 It is observable how Christ disputing against the Jews about the Resurrection, doth prove the Resurrection out of the sayings of their own Talmudists. 1656 Br. HALL *Revelation Unrevel'd* viii Wks 1837 VIII 540 Those carnal pleasures dreamed of by those sensual Turks and Talmudiques [printed-ages].

Hence † **Talmudician**, *sb.* = TALMUDIST *c*; *a* = TALMUDIC. *rare.*

1575 T. ROGERS *Sec Counting Christ* 6/x Many things in those Talmudician books.

Talmudical, *a*. [*f*. as prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or contained in the Talmud; of the nature of or characteristic of the Talmud.

1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* (1637) 169 Whether this Cabala is more ancient than the Talmudical learning. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N* 1st 352 The wisest of all the Talmudical doctors 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man* II ii 122 There are many Passages in the Talmudical Writings which afford Confirmation to the New Testament. 1867 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 437 Household words of talmudical Judaism, to which Christianity gave a higher and purer meaning.

† **Talmudism**, *rare*. [*f*. TALMUD + -ISM.] Belief in or practice of the teaching of the Talmud.

1853 *Illinois Mission News* Nov 132 The temporal effects of Talmudism may be judged upon its own merits 1896 *Nation* (N.Y.) 16 July 54/x Talmudism and ritualism and Christian exclusion and repression have endowed him [the Jew] with a second nature which is mistaken for his fundamental character.

Talmudist (tæl'mudist, talmu'dist). [*f*. TALMUD + -IST.] *a*. One of the authors of the Talmud *b*. One who accepts or believes in the authority of the Talmud. *c*. One learned in the Talmud, a Talmudic scholar.

1569 J. SANFORD tr *Agrippa's Van Artes* 6b, There is a great contention of the Hebrews tongue and Character, between the Talmudistes 1645 HOWELL *Lett* (1650) II 20 The Jews at this day are divided to three sects. The first, which is the greatest, are call'd the Talmudists, in regard that, besides the holy scriptures, they embrace the Talmud 1744 BISCOPE *On Acts* (1829) 86 The Talmudists frequently speak of the transmigration of the souls of good men. 1882 *American III*, 186 Dr. Joseph Barclay, Bishop of Jerusalem, an eminent Talmudist 1882 *Century Mag* XXIV 49 All [orthodox] Jews with whom Americans and Europeans are acquainted are Talmudists

Hence **Talmudistic**, **Talmudistical** *adjs.* = TALMUDICAL. So **Talmudize** *v. trans*, to make Talmudic; to allegorize or mix with fable

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 76 With Th'almudisticall deames. 1644 CUDWORTH *Disc. Lord's Supper* 30 Besides these Talmudistick Jewes, there is another Sect that reject all Talmudical Traditions. 1781 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* ix (1840) III. 386 The name Arab came from the Talmudist mysteries. 1839 R. PHILIP *Life W. Milne* ix. (1840) 246 There are facts in his itinerary although Talmudized. 1860 W. W. WEBB in *Med Times* 1 Dec. 537/x Talmudistical commentators on clinical medicine, whose patients seem to be immortal

Talo- (tæ'lo), combining form of *L. talus* ankle-bone, forming a few adjectives in anatomy, in sense 'pertaining to the ankle-bone', as **Talo-calcaneal** [CALCANEAN, heel-bone], **Talo-fibular** [FIBULAR], **Talo-scaphoid** [SCAPHOID], **Talo-tibial** [TIBIAL].

1887 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, Talo scaphoid. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Talo calcaneal, Talo-calcaneal articulation. Talo fibular ligaments, anterior and middle fascicles of external lateral ligament of ankle-joint. Talo-scaphoid articulation. Talo tibial ligaments, passing between the internal malleus and astragalus.

Talon (tæl'ən), *sb* Forms *a*. 4-5 taloun(e), 5-owne, 5-7 tallon, 7 tal(l)on, *pl* tallance, 5-talon *B*. 5-6 talente, talunt(e), tala(u)nde, 5-7 talland, 6 tallaut(e), 6-7 talant(e), e, tallent, 6-7 (9 dial.) tallant, 6-8 (9 dial.) talent [ME *a*. OF. talon heel of a man, or of a shoe, hinder part of the foot of a quadruped = Pr. talo, Sp. talon, Pg. talão, It talone heel, heel-piece:—late pop. L. or Com. Romanic talo, talōn-em heel, deriv. form of talus ankle. With the *β* forms talant, talent, cf. ancient, margent, parchment, peasant, tyrant, etc. see -ANT 3. The sense-

development shows the stages: ankle; heel of man (of a shoe, etc.); heel or hinder part of the foot of a beast, hinder claw of a bird of prey, any claw (usually in pl the claws) of a bird, a dragon, an ungulate beast, an insect, etc. The extension to a bird of prey, and subsequent stages, are peculiar to English.]

I † **1. The 'heel' or hinder part of the foot of certain quadrupeds, as swine and deer, or of the hoof of a horse. Obs**

c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxiv, A gret boore shall have longe traces and be clees rounde before and brode sooles of be feete and a good talowne and longe bones 1611 COROR, *Argot*, the deaw clawe of a dog, &c., the heele, or talon of a hog. 1639 T. DR GRAY *Experi. Farrier* II xvii. 298 [The Quittet-bone] causeth a hand round swelling upon the cionet of the hoofe, betwixt the heele and the quarter of the long talent [1688, 1725 cf. talon-nail in 5.]

† **b. The hallux or hinder claw of a bird. Obs** 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* a viii, The grete Clees [of a hawk] behynde ye shall call hon Talons 1530 PALSER, 279/x Talant of a byde the hynder clawe, talon, argot 1552 HUTOER, Talent or clawe of a hawk, ungula 1577 B. GOOSE *He-nach's Hush* iv (1586) 157 b, Let therefore your Henne be of a good colour, having her talons even 1612 158 Youn Cocks, of colours, as I tolde you for the Hennes, and the like number of talons.

2. *pl*. The claws (or less usually in sing any claw) of a bird or beast. *a. spec.* The powerful claws of a bird of prey, or of a dragon, griffin, etc.

a 1420 *Morte Arth* 800 The dragone Towcher hym wyth his talounes, and terec hys rygge 1420 MAUNDEV, (1839) xxvi. 269 [The Griffin] hath his talouns so longe and so grette as pough bei were hornes of giete oxen. 1616 HOLYDAY *Yvonnal* 250 Lubin understands not how the pygmie should be snatch'd-up by the crane in his crooked talens, when as the crane's talens are not crooked. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 403 With sound of Harpies wings, and Talons heard 1727 SWIFT *Gulliver* II v, A kite would have certainly carried me away in his talons. 1884 PAX *Eustace* 137 We must see and take the Falcon from the talons of the French eagle.

β 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) II 369 Bryddes hauenge wynges and talandes. 1612 VIII. 37 Thre [young eagles] did bete the egie with their talantes and wynges. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel* xxviii (1535) 47 b, He sawe two kytes ioninge to gyther with their talantes 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb) 20 The Harpies haue Virgins faces, and vultures Talentes 1635 R. JOHNSON *Hist. Tom a Lincolne* (1828) 104 The nailes of his fingers were as the talents of eagles 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Qual* (1809) IV. 151 What would become of my dove, within the talents of such a vulture? 1893 SALUSURY S. E. *Worce. Gloss.*, Local Pronunc., Talents, talons.

b. The claws (or in sing. any claw) of a wild beast, of an insect, etc.

a 1501 H. SMITH *Yonah's Punishment* II (1602) B viij, Like Lions, they will be gentill vntill their talons grow 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* I 5 The other four legs are cloven and arm'd with little clea, or talons (like a Catamount) 1667 COWLEY *Sylvia, Ret. out of Scell*, Let spotted Lynces their sharp Talons fill, With Chrystal fetch'd from the Promethean Hill 1873 HOLLAND *A. Benoni*, xi 184 Sheathed within the foot of velvet was hidden a talon of steel

β 1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) I 83 Men hauenge hedes lyke dogges, whiche be caliede Cynocephali, y-armede with teithe and talandes, lyffenge by hawkenge and huntenge. 1591 GOLDING *Calvin on Ps* x 20 The talantes and teethe of the Lyon. 1628 GAULE *Pract. The Panegyric* 47 It sufficeth, that we discern this Lyon, by his Talant.

c Allusively applied to the grasping fingers or hands of human beings (cf. CLAW)

1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* IV ii 64 If a talent be a claw, looke how he clawes him with a talent 1594 GREENE *Solimanus Wks* (Gosson) XIV 264, I can scarce keep her talents from my eyes 1600 J. POPE tr *Leo's Africa* iii 124 They haue, neither kniues or spoones but only their ten talon. 1828 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl* xviii, An I had ye among the Frigate Whims, wadna I set my ten talents in your wuzent face for that very word? 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Farm* xvi, Still he washed his brown, bony talons.

d. fig 1586 MARLOWE *1st Pt. Tamburl* II vii, Now doth ghastly Death with greedy talents gripe my bleeding heart. 1600 SURFLET *Countrie Farme* iii xxiv 497 The oliue tree being once seased in his tallance of a good peece of ground, contenteth it selfe 1748 JOHNSON *Van Hum. Wishes* 168 Rebellion's vengeful talons. 1751 — *Rambler* No 113 P 7 Nothing should have torn me from her but the talons of necessity 1774 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I 451 That they may yet be able to save something from the talons of despotism.

II. *3 trans* A heel-like part or object. [*In a, b, c* = *F. talon*] *a. Naut.* The curved back of a ship's rudder. *Obs.* *b. Arch.* An ogee moulding: = OEGEE 2. *c*. The 'heel' of a blade, as of a sword. *d* A part of the shell of a bivalve; cf. HEEL *sb.* 7 *h*. *e*. The projection on the bolt of a lock against which the key presses (Knight *Dict. Mech* 1877). *f* (See quot.)

a. 1485-6 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 14 For a peece of tymbre, spent in making of a talland for the same Rother. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, Tallant, the proper hance, or break of the rudder abaft. *b* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I. s. v., The Talon consists of two Portions of a Circle, one without, and the other within, and when the Concave Part is uppermost, it is called Reversed Talon 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii 172 That ornamental member called by the architects 'cyma recta', or talon 1810 KUDIM. *Anc. Archit.* (1821) 41 The ovolo and talou are always employed as supporters to the essential members of the composition, such as the modillions, dentelles, and corona 1842-76 GWILL *Archit. Gloss.*, Talon, the name given by the French to the ogee. *c*. 1854 Woodward *Mollusca*

II 276 Umbones elongated, progressively filled up with shell, and forming an irregular 'talon' in front of the fixed valve *d*. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 180 From the talon, or heel of the blade, on the opposite side, is a hollow indent, intended to hold the thumb. *f* 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Talon, a heel or low cusp of a tooth.

4. *fig. a. Cards* The remainder of the pack after the hands have been dealt. *Cent. Dict.* 1891.

b. Comm. See quot 1882. (So both in Fr.)

1882 BITHELL *Counting Ho. Dict* (1893) s. v., A Talon, as most commonly known in commerce, is the last portion of a sheet of coupons, and contains on its face an intimation that if it is presented at the house or office indicated, a new sheet of coupons will be given in exchange for it. The Talon is also a name applied to the marginal appendage of a Spanish coupon, and... payment of the coupon is refused if such talon or appendage happens to have been cut off

5. *attrib* and *Comb*, as talon-like, -tipped *adjs*; † talon-nail, in *Farrery*, a shoeing-nail driven into the back part of the hoof.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* II, 89/a Talon Nail, is that Nail driven in the shoe towards the Horse heel 1725 Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Shoeing of horses*, The two Talon nails must be drove first, then look whether the shoe stands right or not 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 195/x And talon-tipped hands tows him kisses 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 52 The nails are often split and break, or are changed into talon-like appendages.

Hence † **Talon v trans**, to tear with the talons; to claw. In quot. *fig*.

1685 F. SPENCE tr *Varillas' Ho. Medicis* 306 When they came to talon them with an usurpation.

Taloned (tæl'ənd), *a* Also 7 ta(l)ented. [*f* TALON *sb* + -ED 2.] Furnished with talons.

1611 COROR, *Emphicid*, pawed, pounced, clawed, talented. 1611 BIRCH *Yer.* xii 9 A speckled [unarg] talented) bird 1706 WATTS *Horae Lyr.* II. To Mitho l. 119 A speedier prey To talon'd fanlions 1838 S. BELLAMY *Bethsara* 164 One talon'd hand appear'd 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes v* (1858) 315 As if you should overturn the tree, and show us ugly taloned roots turned up into the air.

Talook, -dar, etc. see TALUK, TALUKDAR.

† **Talpa** (tæ'pə). [*L. talpa* mole.]

1. *Zool*. The genus typified by the common mole (*Talpa europæa*).

1398 TRIVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cl. (Bodl MS), The wonte [or melle] hys Talpa. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), *Talpa*, (Lat) the Mole or Want

2. *Path*. An encysted cranial tumour; a wen.

1693 tr. *Blanca's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Talpa*, a Tumour, so called, because that as a Mole creeps under ground, so this feeds upon the Skull under the Skin 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Phys. Med.* (ed. 3), *Talpa* and *Nates*, are Tumours generally confined to the Head 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Talpa*, a tumour on the head, which has been supposed to burrow like a mole 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Talpa*, abscess in superior and posterior part of head

Talpal, variant of TALIPOT.

† **Talpe**, *Obs. rare*—1. [*f*. *L. talpa*, or a. OF. talpe, talpe (F. talpe) mole.] A mole.

c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* I 931 Either shall thees talpes voide or sterve.

Talpi-, combining form of *L. talpa* mole, as in † **Talpioides** [see -OID 2], the killing of moles; **Talpiiform** *a*, mole-shaped; **Talpiify** *v. trans* (nonce-*wd.*), to make mole-like (in allusive use). So **Talpid** *Zool*. [*f*. mod. *L. Talpidæ*], an animal of the family *Talpidae*, a mole; **Talpine** *a*., pertaining to the moles, of the sub-family *Talpinae*, **Talpid** [OID, so *F. talpoides*], *a* having the form or structure of a mole; *sb*, an animal allied to the mole.

1566 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Talpiade*, the taking or killing moles or wantons 1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* Wks (1679) 326 But J O is so totally *talpified, that he can't see that Jewish Idolatry nearer home. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Talpiiformis*, applied by Latreille to a Family which resemble the Talpa *talpiiform. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Talpiiform*, shaped like a mole. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Talpinae*, *talpine.

† **Talright**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*f*. TALL *a.* + RIGHT *a.*] Upright and tall; lofty.

1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* I (Arb) 34 On back her quinner shée beais, and hylhye the remnant Of Nymphs surpassing with talright quanty mounting

Talshide, *Obs. exc Hist.* Also 5 talschide, -shed, 6-7 talseshide, 7 talshid. [*f* OF. tal cutting, cut + SHIDE: cf. TALWOOD.] A shide or piece of wood of prescribed length, either round, or split in two or four, according to thickness, for cutting into billets for firewood

Talshides were classed from No 1 to No 7 according to girth. No 1 contained round timber of 16 in girth, half-round of 19 in, quarter-cleft of 184, No 2 contained round 23 in, half-round 27 in, quarter-cleft 26 in, No 3 round 28 in, half-round 33 in, quarter-cleft 32 in, No 4 round 33 in, half-round 39 in, quarter-cleft 38 in, and so on. see Act 43 Eliz c 14

1444-5 in Willis and Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I 391 In prostratione, fissura, et fractura CCC di Talchides apud Langley 1447-8 *Ibid.*, 388 Pro prostratione, siccatione, fissura, et fractura, xiiij Talshides apud Snowdenhill 1500 ARNOLDE *Chron* (1811) 98 Item every talshide of one be in gretnes in the middisxx ynches of assise 1566 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 162 A Duke or a Dutches for their Bouche of Court [was to have] one torch, one pricket, two sises, one pound of white light, ten talshides, eight faggots. 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* 99 Every Talshide to be foui foot long, besides the carf; and if nam'd of one, marked one, to contain 16 inches circumference, within a foot of the middle.

|| **Taluk, taluq** (tālūk). *East Ind.* Also 8-9 talook, 9 talooka, -ah. [a. Urdū *تعلق* *tacalluq* estate, tract of proprietary land, f Arab *علق* *calaga* to adhere, be affixed.] *orig* A hereditary estate belonging to a native proprietor; also, more usually, a subdivision of a *zillah* or district, comprising a number of villages, placed for purposes of revenue under a native collector; a collectorate. Also *attrib.*

1799 WELLINGTON *Suppl. Desb.* (1858) I 370 He may hereafter plunder the remainder of that talook. 1802 CROSS in OWEN *Wellesley's Desb.* (1877) 235 Such exchanges of talooks or lands shall be made hereafter as the completion of the said purpose may require. 1839 *Let. fr. Madras* (1843) 258 Let there be four schools at Madras, one at the principal station of every Zillah; and one in every Talook. *Ibid.* 259 In the Talook schools English would be unnecessary. 1880 C R MARKHAM *Pernu Bark* 352 The taluq or district of Wainad is a plateau, averaging an elevation of 3000 feet above the sea. 1903 A. ANDREW *Indian Probl.* 91 It is not possible for the President of a Taluk Board to attend to the schools in his charge.

|| **Talukdār, taluqdār** (tālūk-dār). *East Ind.* [f. *prec.* + *-dār*, Pers. agential suffix.] The holder of a taluk or hereditary estate, or the officer who has charge of the district so called. Hence **Talukdārī, -dārī** (talookdārī), the office or position of a talukdār.

1798 WELLESLEY in OWEN *Desb.* (1877) 170 Orders shall be issued to all talookdars on the frontiers. 1802 R PATTON *Asiat. Mon.* 116 By acquiring a larger extent of the same species of hereditary possession, they became what are called talookdars. *Ibid.* 147 A grant of talookdary of thirty-eight villages 'which lay contiguous to their factory in Bengal'. 1863 *Nation* (N.Y.) 27 July 1902 The 'landlords' (or 'talookdars', as they were called in that district). 1904 *Times* 5 Oct. 8/6 Proposals respecting the education and training of the Oudh taluqdars put forward by Raja Ali Mahomed.

Talus ¹ (tālūs, || tālū). Also 7 talu, talud. [a. F. *talus* (16th c.), in 16th Acad. 1696 *talut*, OF. (12th c. in Hatz.-Darm.) *talū* slope —late pop. L. **tālūt-um*, deriv. of *tālūs* ankle (taken in sense of F. *talon* heel): cf. next.]

1. A slope, *spec.* in *Fortification*, the sloping side of a wall or earthwork, which gradually increases in thickness from above downwards.

1645 N. STONE *Enchiridion Fortif.* 3 On the inward side they gave them [the walls] a *Talud* or sloping which increased them in thickness towards the bottom. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* VII 408 The first Wall being much broader below by reason of the *Talu* or slope. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Talus*, or *Talut*, properly signifies any Thing that goes sloping, as the *Talus* of a Wall in Masonry. In *Fortification*, the *Talus* of a Bastion or Rampart, is the Slope allowed to such a Work whether it be of Earth or Stone. 1764 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VI xxi, To determine the depths, of the ditches, —the *talus* of the glacis, and the precise height of the parapets. 1862 WRAXALL *tr. Hugo's Misérables* III vii, The enemy's guns had opened a break from the parapet to the *talus*.

†b The sloping side of a trench or the like.

1797 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s.v. *Garden*, There must be one on the Brink of the Trench to spread the Dung upon the Talus.

2. *Geol.* A sloping mass of detritus lying at the base of a cliff or the like, and consisting of material which has fallen from its face; also, the slope or inclination of the surface of such a mass.

1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I ii 22 266 It is only at a few points that the grassy covering of the sloping talus marks a temporary relaxation of the erosive action of the sea. 1863 — *Antiq. Man* xvii 343 Huge taluses of fallen drift. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* vii 171 The talus of each portal, keeping close together northwards, makes a narrow, upright-sided trough from the cataract up to Paydye. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Expl.-bk. Geol.* xv 275 The cemented fragments of a terrestrial talus or scree. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 279 An old talus of chalk fragments (thrown out of a quarry) which had become clothed with turf.

attrib. and *Comb.* 1867 H. MACMILLAN in *Macin Mag.* No. 99, 256/2 Great talus heaps of debris. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Mar. 3/2 There was no stratification as might be expected if it were a talus formation. 1906 *Ibid.* 20 Feb. 4/2 The water getting into the talus rock, a mass of soft stuff without any regular drainage.

b. A descending slope of a mountain, etc., without reference to its mode of formation.

1830 SIR T. D. LAUDER *Moray FLOODS* 230 We found an extensive marl bank reposing on the inclined talus at the foot of the hill. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1856) 108 One of these bergs presented a long inclined talus, which was evidently part of an original slope, unaltered by after changes in equilibrium. 1856 — *Arct. Expl.* I xv 169 A slide down an inclined plane, whose well-graded talus gave me ample time to contemplate the contingencies at its base. 1865 LIVINGSTONE *Zambesi* ii. 6x One point of view on the talus of Mount Morumbwa. 1868 LOCKYER *tr. Guillemin's Heavens* (ed. 3) 100 Beyond the second ridge a talus slopes gradually down northwards to the general level of the lunar surface.

|| **Talus** ² (tālūs). Pl. *tālī*. [L. *tālūs* ankle.]

1. The ankle-bone or astragalus; also applied to an analogous part in birds and insects.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 3), *Talus*, see *Astragalus*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Talus*, (lat.) the Ankle or Huckle-bone, otherwise call'd Astragalus; the Eastern of a Beast; also a Die to play with. 1866 KISS & SE. *Entomol.* III. 385 *Talus* (the Ankle), the spec. of the Tibia [of an insect], where it is united to the Tarsus. 1899 *Albion's*

Syst. Med. VI 556 The capsule of the ankle-joint was loose and lax, the talus smooth and oblique.

2 **Path** A variety of clubfoot in which the toes are drawn up, the heel resting on the ground.

1864 in WEBSTER 1887 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3 A nodular concetion somewhat resembling an astragalus bone.

a 1728 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Fossils* (1729) I. 1 8: Of the Septa, or Partitions, that parcel out this Body into various Masses or Tah.

Talvace, -vas, variants of **TALEFACE Obs.**

Talvett, variant of **TOYET**, two-peck measure.

Talwar see **TULWAR**, Indian sabre.

Talwood. *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* Also 4-5 talwode, tallwode, (taleghwode, tallowode), 5-9 tallwood, 6 tal(e)wode, talewode, tallwode, talwode, 6-7 tall wood. [A rendering of OF *bois de tal* 'bois en coupe' (Godef.), f. *tal* cutting, cut.] Wood for fuel, cut up usually to a prescribed size cf. **TALSHIDE**.

[1628—Tallwood, cited in *Rogers Agric. & Prices* I 393 et seq.] 1350 in *Riley Mem. Lond.* (1858) 254 Tallwode. 1373 *Ibid.* 366 Taleghwode. 1424 *Will. Stawell* (Somerset Ho.), Centum de talwode. 1469 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 227 M tallwode occupied & spent about heying of pitche Tallwode Tarr & Kosyn. 1502 *Arnold Chron.* (1811) 97 The Ordinance for the Assise of Talewode and Belet in the Cite of London. 1530 PALSER 279/2 Tallwode pacte wodie to make byllettes, f. *taille*. 1552-3 *Act. 7 Edw. VI*, c. 7 All talwode, billet, fagot and coles shall kepe thassives hereafter expressed. [A statement of prices follows.] 1573 *1. USSER HUSB.* (1878) 133 Pile tallwood and billet, sticke all that hath band. 1674 *JEAKY Arith.* (1696) 68 Fuel contains Billets, Cordwood, Faggots, Talwood, and Coals. 1859 PARKER *Turner's Days*, *Archit.* III. iv. 101 It was the duty of the groom of the chamber to procure a regular supply of tallwood and fuel for the fire.

Tam, abbreviation of **TAM-O'-SHANTER**.

1895 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 6/7 The 'Tams' as the Tam O'Shanter are now universally called by shopkeepers, are favourites for windy weather. 1896 *Goode's Mag.* Feb. 224/2 The headgear is a quaggy white Tam with a white quill. 1899 ANNIE E. HOLDSWORTH *Valley Gl. Shadow* x, I'll put on your tam—there!

Tamable, variant spelling of **TAMEABLE**.

Tamahauke, obs. form of **TOMAHAWK**.

|| **Tamal** (tāmā) Also tamaul, *erron.* tamale. [Mexican Sp. *tama* l., pl. *tamales* (-ā les)] A Mexican delicacy, made of crushed Indian corn, flavoured with pieces of meat or chicken, red pepper, etc., wrapped in corn-husks and baked.

1856 OLMSBY *Texas* (Bartl.), *Tams* [crowd] attracts a few sellers of whiskey, tortillas, and tamales. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* Tamal, or Tamau. 1884 *Boston (Mass.)* *Irish* 16 Feb. 2/2 A queer article of food, known as 'tamales', is sold in the streets of San Francisco at night by picturesque clad Spaniards. 1893 KATI SANBORN *Trudy's Wom. S. California* 29 A *tamale* is a curious and dubious combination of chicken hash, meal, olives, red pepper, and I know not what, enclosed in a corn-husk.

|| **Tamandua** (tāmēnduā). Also 7 tamendoa. [Pg. *tamandua* (in *Gandavo Historia*, 1576, *tamendua*), a. Tupi *tamandū*. (See J. Platt in *Athenaeum* 19 Oct. 1901, 525.) So F. *tamandua* (1694 in Hatz.-Darm.), Sp. *tamandou*.]

†a. Originally, a name for the Brazilian Ant-eaters generally, including the Great Ant-eater or Ant-bear, *Myrmecophaga jubata* (in Tupi *tamandua guacu*).

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix iv (ed. 2) 835 The Tamendous are as big as a Ram, with long and sharp snouts, a tale like a squirrel, (twice as long as the body and hairy) 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII 851 The *Tamandua* or Ant-bear (1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Tamandua*, called in English the ant-bear, and by the Brasilians *tamandua guacu*) 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 338 The larger tamandua, the smaller tamandua, and the ant eater.

b. Now generally restricted by naturalists to the smaller *Tamandua tetradactyla*, and its congeners.

1834 PENNY *Cycl.* II 65/2 The *Tamandua* (*Myrmecophaga tamandua*, Cuvier), or second species of ant-eater, is an animal much inferior to the great ant-bear in point of size, being scarcely so large as a good-sized cat. 1849 [see next]. 1851 OWEN in *Phil. Trans.* CXLI 744 In the *Tamandua* (*Myrmecophaga Tamandua*), all the cervical vertebrae have spinous processes except the atlas. 1896 *List Annu. Zool. Soc.* 198 *Tamandua tetradactyla*, *Tamandua* Ant-eater. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Feb. 10/2 A new and interesting arrival at the Zoological Gardens is the *Tamandua* ant-eater, a native of the forests of tropical America, where it leads an entirely arboreal life.

|| **Tamanoir** (tamanwār). [F. corrupt form of Canb. *tamanod*, = Tupi *tamandū* see *prec.*]

The French name of the Ant-bear see *prec.* a. 1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 212 In the general plan of its osteology the tamandua agrees with the tamanoir, but the bones of the muzzle are shorter than the cranial portion. *Ibid.* 213 In its manners the tamandua agrees with the tamanoir, with this difference, that it often climbs trees.

|| **Tamanu** (tāmānū). Also -no. Tahitian name of the tree *Calophyllum Inophyllum* (see POON, *TACAMAHAO*), also *attrib.* as *tamanu-resin*, -tree. 1839 T. BEALE *Nat. Hist. Sp. Whale* 349, I engraved my name in the bark of a large tamanu tree. 1866 *Treas. Bot. Tamanu*, a green heavy resin from the Society Islands, obtained from *Calophyllum Inophyllum*. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Mar. 8/2 The mountain forest of 'tamanu'. 1902 R. LOVETT *Chalmers* v. 142 A fine tamanu tree grew close by.

Tamarack (tæ-märæk). Also -ao, -ach (*erron.*

tamarisk). [app. a native Indian name in Canada] a. Properly, The American Larch or *HAOKMATAOK* (*Larix americana*), growing in moist situations in British North America and the northern U.S.; also, the timber of this tree. b. Also applied to the Black or Ridge-pole Pine (*Pinus Murrayana*) of dry inland regions of western N. America, and app. sometimes to the Scrub Pine (*P. conferta*) of the coast (*Cent. Dict.*). [a 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.*, etc. (1821) I 36 Hactmontac, or Tamarisk. 1841 F. COOPER *Deerslayer* xxiii, The tamarack is healthiest in the swamp. 1842 G. BARSTOW *Hist. N. Hampsh.* 453 Boughs of the tamarack and spruce overhanging the road. 1855 LONGF. *Hiaw.* vii. 48 Give me of your roots, O Tamarack! 1874 COOPER *Birds N. W.* 152 Nesting in the tamarack swamps and windfalls of Minnesota. || **Tamarau** (tāmāran) Also -ao. [Native name.] A diminutive black buffalo, *Bubalus mindorensis*, peculiar to the island Mindoro, in the Philippines.

1898 *Guide Mammalia* 68 Attention may likewise be directed to the small Philippine Buffalo, or Tamarau, 1902 *Geogr. Jnl.* XIX 622 The Tamarau, the remarkable anoalike animal peculiar to Mindoro.

Tamaric, -ioe, -i(c)k, obs. forms of **TAMARISK**. **Tamarin** (tæ mārīn). [a. F. *tamarin* (La Condamine 1745), a. native name in the Galibi or Carib dial. of Cayenne.] A name for several species of the genus *Midus* of South American marmosets or squirrel-monkeys.

[1745 LA CONDAMINE *Relat. Voy. Amer. Mérid.* 165 On les nomme *Punches* à Maynas, et à Cayenne, *Tamarins*] 1780 SMELLIE *tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VIII 203 note, In Cayenne, there are very small monkeys called *tamarins*, which are extremely beautiful. They exceed not the size of a squirrel. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 500/1 *tetamarin*, *Sagomus Midus*, or great-eared monkey. 1854 H. G. DALTON *Brit. Guiana* (1855) II 452 The Marakina of Silky Tamarin. 1881, 1896 Negro tamarin [see NIXON 7]. 1882 Red handed tamarin [see REP-HANOFU a. 2]. 1899 *Daily News* 21 Nov. 5/2 The exceedingly rare monkey from South America, known as the red-bellied tamarin.

Tamarind (tæ mārīnd). Forms 6-7 tamarinde, 7 -ynd, tamarind, tamarind, 8 tamarinth, 7- tamarind; also 6 (from Pg.) tamarindo, pl. -os, 6-7 (It.) pl. tamarindi, 7 (from F.) pl. tamarines. [= Sp, Pg, It. *tamarindo*, med. L. *tamarindus*, ultimately ad. Arab. *تمر هندي* *tamr-hundi*, i.e. date of India, whence in the early

herbalists and physicians *tamar ind*, in Marco Polo (Fr. version) *taman and*, in 13th c. F. *tamarindes* pl. (Hatz.-Darm), mod. F. *tamarin* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)]

1. The fruit of the tree *Tamarindus indica* (see 2), a brown pod containing one to twelve seeds embedded in a soft brown or reddish-black acid pulp, valued for its medicinal qualities, and also used in cookery as a relish, etc. In *Commerce, Med.*, etc. *tamarind* means this pulp.

1533 ELVOT *Cat. Helthe* (1539) 60 Pourgers of choler Tamarindes, half an ounce in a decoction. 1582 N. LICHEFIELD *tr. Castanheda's Conq. E. Ind.* I xl 94 They have greater store of Ginger, Cardamom, Tamarindos and such lyke. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate* Wks. (1653) 165 The Tamarinds brought from the Indies. 1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* ix 82 Some Lentive, as Manna, Tamarines, syrup of Roses. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 244 Tamarinds, cooling, astrigent, yet laxative to the lower Belly. 1812 J. SMYRN *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 252 The Tamarind is a pod resembling a bean-cod, containing two, three, or four seeds. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II. 266 Tamarinds, as imported, are the pulp of the fruit of *Tamarindus*, preserved in syrup.

2. A large tree, *Tamarindus indica*, N. O. *Leguminosae*, supposed to be a native of the E. Indies, but now cultivated in warm climates generally, bearing dark-green pinnate leaves and racemes of fragrant yellow flowers streaked with red, and producing the fruit described in 1, also a hard and heavy timber.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* v. vii. (ed. 2) 483 Over the said Temple grow many Tamarinds. 1698 FAYER *E. India* & P. 126 A Grove of Mangoes and Tamarinds. 1797-46 THOMSON *Summer* 667 Lay me reclined Beneath the spreading tamarind. 1753 HANWAY *Trav.* (1766) I. vii. xcv 438 A table of tamarind, half the diameter of the tree which produced it. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* II 265 The streaked wood of the Tamarind used in cabinet work.

3 Applied to various trees (or their fruits) which resemble the tamarind in some respect; e.g. in New South Wales and other parts of Australia, a species of *Cupania*; usually with defining words.

Bastard tamarind, *Acacia trichophyllodes*, of Jamaica (Miller *Plantin* 1884). **Black, black-crown, Brown, or Velvet tamarind**, a small leguminous tree, *Codarium acutifolium* or *Dialium guineense* see *quots.* **Manilla tamarind**: see *quots.* 1866 **Wild tamarind**, applied to various leguminous trees or shrubs, as, in the W. Indies, *Prhecolobium filicifolium*; in Jamaica, *Acacia arborea*; in Trinidad, *Pentaclethra filamentosa* (Miller). **Yellow tamarind** of tropical America, *Acacia villosa*. 1833 M. SCOTT *Tom. Cringle* vii. (1859) 130 Overshadowed by a magnificent wild Tamarind. 1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 280 The Tamarinds of Sierra Leone, are species of *Codarium*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 898/2 *Prhecolobium dulce*, a large tree native of the hot regions of Mexico is now planted. in the Madras Presidency, where the fruit is known as Manilla

Tamarinds *Ibid.* 397/2 *Dialium acutifolium*, the Velvet Tamarind of Sierra Leone. The pod, about the size and form of a filbert, is covered with a beautiful black velvet down. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 332 Velvet Tamarind of Sierra Leone, Black Tamarind. The pulp surrounding the seeds is pleasantly acid and commonly eaten.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* as *tamarind-pod*, *-pot*, *-pulp*, *-seed*, *-stone*, *-tree*; also *tamarind-fish*, a relish made from various kinds of Indian fish preserved with the acid pulp of the tamarind fruit; *† tamarind-palmetto*, some species of palmetto; *tamarind-plum*, an E. Indian tree, *Dialium indicum*, or its fruit see *quots*; *tamarind tea*, *tamarind water*, an infusion of tamarinds, used as a cooling drink; *tamarind-whew* see *quot*.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade*, "Tamarind-fish" 1865 *FR. DAY Fishes Malabar* Introd. 9 The best Tamarind fish is prepared from the *Seit* fish and from the *Lates calcarifer* 1868 *FAYRER Acc. E. India* 4 P. 16 (The island of Johanna) The outward Coat of which is embroidered with *1 tamarind Palmetto 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kingd.* 549 *Dialium indicum*, also called the "Tamarind Plum" 1857 *HENREY Bot.* 280 Besides the Tamarind, other fruits, less acid, are eaten, as the Tamarind Plum 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1121/1 The tamarind-pods imported from the East Indies vary in length from three to six inches, and are slightly curved. They consist of a brittle brown shell, within which is a soft acid brown pulp, traversed by strong woody fibres. 1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* li, He knew the way to the *tamarind-pots 1836 *BRANDER Chem.* (ed. 4) Index, "Tamarind pulp, 1862 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* II 11 v. 163 The Hindus endeavoured to appease the cravings of nature with bruised *tamarind stone, and the leaves of trees 1883 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* IX. 283/1 *Tamarind tea is made by infusing tamarinds in boiling water 1881 *R. Knox Hist. Ceylon* iv. 118 (He) sat down under a "Tamarind Tree" 1825 *HUNT's Every-day* 46 1 678 According to some botanists, the tamarind-tree enfolds within its leaves the flowers or fruit every night 1885-8 *FAGGE & PIER-SMITH Princ. Med.* (ed. 2) I. 150 For beverages like may be allowed to choose among barley-water, toast-and-water, lemonade, *tamarind water, and cold weak tea 1883 *CHAMBERS Encycl.* IX. 283/1 *Tamarind whey is prepared by boiling one ounce of tamarinds with a pint of new milk, and straining.

† *Tamarine Obs.* 116-1. Some kind of cloth. 1891 *Lond. Gas* No. 2675/4 A Piece of Ash coloured woolly Tamarine striped with black.

Tamarisk (tæ mârisk). Forms *a.* 5 thamariske, *-yke*, 6 thamarice, 6-8 -ic, -ik, tamerick, 7 tamaricoke, *B.* 5-7 (in L. form) tamariscus, pl. -i; 6- tamariske 6-7 tamar-, 7 tameriske, tamariske, 6- tamarisk [ad late L. *tamariscus* (Palladius), var. of *tamarix*, -icem, whence *F. tamaris* (13th c.), also in 16th c. *tamarisc*, *tamarix*. Ultimate source of the L. name unknown.]

A plant of the genus *Tamarix*, esp. *T. gallica*, the Common Tamarisk (called in L. *myrica*, in Gr. *μύρις*), a graceful evergreen shrub or small tree, with slender feathery branches and minute scale-like leaves, growing in sandy places in S. Europe and W. Asia, and now much planted by the seashore in the south of England. Several other species, some with trunks 6 or 7 feet in girth, occur in the Mediterranean region.

German Tamarisk, the allied *Myricaria germanica*. c. 1400 *Langland's Cynnyng* 220 Make him a gargism of liquirice, yreos, & tamarisc. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Hush* xii. 346 Attie gynnyng of this moone, of thamarice And other floures wilde, use the be Hony to pike 1548 *Turner Names of Herbes* v. *Myrica*, The scholemar-tre in Englands haue of longe tyme called myrica heath, or lyng, but so longe haue they bene decayed al together It may be called in englishe, Tamarik 1562 — *Herbal* ii. 59 Ye Cypries tre and the Tamarisk haue carnosse or fleshy leues 1599 *HAKLUYT Voy.* II. 1 165 The Archbishop of Canterbury Edmund Grindall, after he returned out of Germany, brought into this realme the plant of Tamariske from thence. c. 1621 *CHAPMAN Hud.* xxi. 28 On the shore, the Worthy hid, and left his horrid lance Amidst the Tamarisks 1725-20 *Pope Hud.* vi. 49 His headlong steeds Rush'd on a tamarisk's strong trunk, and broke The shatter'd chariot from the crooked yoke 1794 *MRS. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* iv. They sauntered over hillocks covered with lavender, wild thyme, juniper, and tamarisk 1827 *Gentl. Mag.* XCvii. 11. 34 Say, wilt thou court the tamarisk's lowly shade, And tune to strains of love thy dulcet reed? 1864 *GILBERT & CHURCHILL Dolomite Mount* 68 Clump of alder and willow, interspersed with bushes of the tamarisk (*Myricaria germanica*).

† *b.* A decoction or other preparation of the leaves of this plant, formerly used in medicine. *Obs.* 1599 *LANGHAM Gard. Health* (1633) 627 Tamariske • it is a medicine of excellent power and vertue against the stopping & hardnes of the milt, if it be but drunke out of, being made into a vessell to drinke it 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* II. iv. 1 v. (1651) 374 The wines ordinarily used to this disease are Wormewood wine, Tamarisk and Buglossatum 1728 *QUINCY Compl. Disp.* 139 Tamarisk. attenuates, opens and abstersges

c. *attrib. and Comb.* as *tamarisk-bough*, *-branch*, *-bush*, *-jungle*, *-stem*, *-tree*, *-twig*; *tamarisk-fringed*, *-grown* adjs.; *tamarisk salt*, salt found adhering to the trunk of *Tamarix orientalis* in edible quantity (*Cent. Dict.*); hence *tamarisk-salt-tree*, *tamarisk ware*, vessels or dishes made from the wood of the tamarisk

c. 1621 *CHAPMAN Hud.* x. 395 He hung them vp aloft, vpon a *Tamaricke bow 1863 *M. L. WHATELY Ragged Life Egypt* xx. 202 The school room had been swept neatly and decorated with tamarisk-boughs and a few flowers. 1826

H. G. KNIGHT *East. Sk. Pref.* (1830) 36 *Tamarisk bushes, stunted acacia trees, complete the produce of the choicest spots in the Deserts [of Arabia] 1899 *F. C. GOULD in Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 1/3 The *tamarisk-fringed white-dusted road 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 From this Wood is made a white Chrysal Salt, called *Tamarisk Salt 1578 *LYVE Doddeys* vi. 25 677 Swine which haue bene dayly fedde out of a trough made of *Tamarisk tree or timber, haue bene seeme to haue no milt at al [Cf. *PLINY N. H.* 24. 9. 41.] c. 1621 *CHAPMAN Hud.* vi. 37 Low-growne Tamaricke trees 1876 *Oxford Bible-Helms* 116 Of the tamarisk-tree seven species exist in Palestine 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* iv. vii. (ed. 2) 371 Muttering their playes, holding a bundle of small *Tamariske twigs 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I. 64 They make little Casks, Cups, and Dishes of it, which are call'd *Tamarisk Ware.

† *Etym.* used for TAMARACK, q. v. (quot. a 1817) **Tamarugite** (tāmē rugīt). *Min.* [f. the pampas del Tamarugal' (Chester); see -ITE 1 b.] Hydrous sulphate of aluminium and sodium; a sodium alum.

1890 *Ann. Fr. Sci. Ser.* in XL. 258 One of these [sulphates] is *tamarugite* this occurs in massive forms, colourless and with a radiated structure.

† **Tamasha** (tāmā jā) *East Ind.* [A Arab, Pers., Urdu *تماشا tamāshā* walking about for recreation or amusement, an entertainment, f. 6th conj. of *ماشا māshā* (to walk).] An entertainment, show, display, public function.

1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* ii. 90 They stop at the meanest thing, to do that which they call *tamasha*, (that's to say,) to consider and admire it 1879 *MRS. VALENTINE Let. in Mem. vi.* (1882) 135 The usual tamashas went on 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 7/1 The people say to the Christian missionaries, "Yours is a very dull religion, there is not enough tamasha (that is, show or function) about it" 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 18 June 700/2 That very funny tamasha which is called a Convention in American politics 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 335, I thought the tamasha had begun and turned out to look 1906 *Athenaeum* 26 May 635/1 The serious business of life at Khapilla seems to be polo and tamashas.

† **Tambac**, a native Indian name of agalloch or aloes wood.

1727-51 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* a v. *Aloes*, The heart, or innermost part [of Aloes] called *tambac* is more valued by the Indians than gold itself.

Tambac, *tambayack*, obs. var. **TOMBAC**

† **Tambagut** (tæmbägüt). [Native name, from its cry, in the Philippines.] The Crimson-breasted Barbet of the Philippines (*Megalaima haemacephala*). (*Cent. Dict.*)

Tamberbase: see **TAMBOUR sb.** 1 b

Tamberlaine, *-lane* see **TAMERLANE**.

Tambo. [Negro abbrev. of *tambourine*: cf. *BUNJO*] The tambourine-player in a negro minstrel troupe.

1884 *Sat. Rev.* 7 June 740/1 A single row of negro minstrels seated on chairs at the ends are Bones and Tambo.

Tambo, variant of **TABOO**.

Tambor (tæmbôr) [var. of **TAMBOUR sb.**]

a. See **TAMBOUR sb.** 3. b. *Tambor-oil* see *quot.* 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Tambor oil*, an oil obtained from the seeds of *Omphalea oleifera*, of Central America, said to be purgative without griping.

† **Tambouki** (tambūki), a. Also *tambookie*, *-bootie*. [S. Afr. Du. f. *Tembu*, tribal name + *dim.* ending *-kie*, also *-tje*] Of or belonging to Tembu-land, as in *Tambouki grass*, *Tambouki wood*, a wild grass and timber of S. Africa.

1828 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade*, *Tambookie wood*, a hard handsome furniture wood when powdered it is used by the Zulus of Africa as an emetic 1885 *RIDER HAGGARD K. Solomon's Mines* iv. Dry tambouki grass, is made into a bed 1899 *ALICE WERNER Capt. of Locusts*, etc. 80 Open glades with bushes and clumps of tamboukie-grass scattered about 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 328/1 [The grass] was dashed aside by some large object that came rapidly towards him, but was concealed beneath the long tambouki

Tambour (tæmbu:ri, -bôr), sb. [a. F. *tambour* drum: see **TABOR**]

1. A drum; *spec.* the great or bass drum.

1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* (1889) 95 Of his skynne he dyd doo make tambours, which ben euer bete 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tambour*, a Drum, an Instrument of Martial Music 1745 *Pococke Descr. East II* i. xvi. 156 One of them played on a tambour, and sung a Curdeen song 1810 *Southern Kehama* i. xiv. And still with overwhelming din The tambours and the trumpets sound 1812 — *Letit.* (1856) II. 307 A tambour is an outlandish drum, not such as soldiers use 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 140 As they [cymbals] became reduced in size it was found possible to insert several pairs under the rim of the tambour

† *b.* **Tambour de basque** (also 7 *tamber de base*, *tamberbase*, 9 *tamborbasque*) [F. *tambour de basque*, f. *de Biscaye*], a tambourine.

1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* iii. xvi. (Roxb.) 85/1 He beareth sable, a Tamber de Base, or Tamber-base, Or .. This is a kind of Instrument, vsed among the ancient Jews, and now by the Turkes 1780 *BECKFORD Italy* (1834) I. iv. 34 *Tambours de basque* at every corner 1840 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) XXI. 712 *Tambour de Basque*, a well-known kind of small drum, commonly called a tambourine. It is much used among the Biscayans.

2. An instrument for recording pulsations, as in respiration: see *quots*.

1877 *FOSTER Phys.* i. iv. § 2 Each bag communicates by a separate air-tight tube with an air-tight tambour on which a lever rests; so that any pressure on either bag is com-

municated to the cavity of its respective tambour, the level of which is raised in proportion *Ibid.* ii. 11 § 1 The movements of the column of air in the trachea are transmitted to the tambour, the consequent expansions and contractions of which are transmitted by means of a lever resting on it to the recording drum. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Tambour*, drum, used to collect and transmit movements in graphic registering apparatus.

3. (Also *tambor*) A fish which makes a drumming noise, or which resembles a drum in form, as a fish of the genus *Pogonias*, a drum-fish, a globe-fish, swell-fish, or puffer, also the red rock-fish, *Sebastes ruber*, of the coast of California.

1683-4 *ROBINSON in Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 480 Many Tambours or Drum Fishes 1854 *BUSHMAN in Orr's Cyc. Sc. 1 Org. Nat.* 151 The pogonias, on account of the sound which it produces, has been named the tambour. 1893 *Cent. Dict.* *Tambor*

4. A circular frame formed of one hoop fitting within another, in which silk, muslin, or other material is stretched for embroidering. Cf. **TAMBOURING-machine**.

1777 *SHERIDAN Sch. Scand.* ii. 1, When I saw you first sitting at your tambour, in a pretty figured luen gown. 1781 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary Mar.*, Portraits of the three beautiful Lady Waldegraves, at work with the tambour. 1818 *TODD, Tambour* 1841 *BORROW Zineali* I. viii. § 1 132 Intermingling with their sharp needles the gold and silk on the tambour

b. A species of embroidery in which patterns are worked with a needle of peculiar form on material stretched in a tambour-frame; now superseded by pattern-weaving, in recent use = *tambour-lace* see 7.

1813 *App. to Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 252/1 A bounty upon the exportation of stuffs, of silk ornamented with embroidery, tambour, needle work, lace or fringe 1859 *GREEN Oxf. Stud.* ii. § 7 (O. H. S.) 94 A French master of tambour and similar accomplishments 1883 *Standard* 26 June 3/3 The Limerick production is of four kinds. Tambour, the simplest and commonest. 1898 *Cent. Mag.* Jan. 365/1 My sisters and I covered it [the flock] with embroidered bud, and rose, done in tambour. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Apr. 13/2 Then there is the imitation of old Tambour.

c. A kind of fine gold or silver thread.

1899 *W. G. P. TOWNSEND Embroidery* v. 82 Gold and Silver Pa-sang and Tambour—Fine kind of thread. *Ibid.* vi. 106 How tambour gold is used over cardboard 1903 *DAY & BUCKLE Needlework* xxix. (ed. 2) 245 For stitching through, there is a finer [gold] thread, called 'tambour'.

5. *Arch.* a. The core of a Corinthian or Composite capital. b. Any one of the courses forming the shaft of a cylindrical column. c. The wall of a circular building surrounded with columns. d. A round exterior building surrounding the base of a dome or cupola, also the circular vertical part of a cupola. e. A lobby or vestibule enclosed with folding doors and ceiling, as within the porch of a church, to prevent the direct passage of air, etc. f. A projecting part of the wall of a tennis court: see *quot.* 1816.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tambour*. In Architecture, the Vase or Ornament in the Chapter of Pillars of the Corinthian Order. Also the Name of part of a Tennis-Court. 1727-42 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Tambour*, in architecture, applied to the Corinthian and Composite capitals, as bearing some resemblance to a drum. *Tambour* is also used for a little box of timber-work, covered with a ceiling, within the porch of certain churches. *Tambour* also denotes a round course of stone, several whereof form the shaft of a column, not so high as a diameter 1826 *Encycl. Perth.* XXII. 220/2 On the right hand side of the [tennis] court from the decans is the tambour, a part of the wall which projects, and is so contrived in order to make a variety in the stroke. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract. Build. Gloss.* *Tambour*, also the wall of a circular temple, surrounded with columns. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 338/2 An iron clamp was fastened on the shoulder of the capital, and another on the lowest tambour of the column. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 73/1 If the dome [of the Pantheon] had sprung immediately from the upper cornice, so as to present a perfect hemisphere on the outside, the rotunda itself would have looked merely as a tambour to it 1864 *Athenaeum* 27 Feb. 304/2 Above the roofs will rise (in the centre) a bold tambour pierced with windows and inclosing the lower portion of the dome.

6. *Mil.* A small defensive work formed of palisades or earth, usually in the form of a redan, to defend an entrance or passage.

1824 *J. S. MACAULAY Field Forts* 91 These small redoubts or tambours, though weak in themselves, are of use when nothing better can be done. *Ibid.* 140 Tambours are constructed with timber, 10 feet long, and about 6 inches square, which are planted touching each other, and sunk 3 feet into the earth. 1853 *STROCKLER Milit. Encycl.* *Tambour*, a work formed so that, when finished, it may have the appearance of a square redoubt cut in two. Tambours are also solid pieces of earth which are made in that part of the covert-way that is joined to the parapet 1865 *Chapman in A. & S. L.* 240 There was a chapel of St. George some little distance inland of this point, around which a tambour of these stones had been raised.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* as (in sense 1) *tambour-peal*, (in sense 4) *tambour-cotton*, *-embroidery*, *-school*, *-sprig*, *-waistcoat*, *-work*, *-worker*; also *tambour-frame*, = sense 4; *tambour-lace*, a modern lace resembling tambour (4 b), consisting of needlework designs on machine-made net; *tambour-needle*, the needle used in tambour-work, a small steel

hook set in a handle; tambour-stitch, the loop-stitch used in tambour-work, also a stitch used in crochet, by which a pattern of ridges intersecting at right angles is produced; so tambour-stitcher.

1798 *Tambour frame (see *tambour-neuville*) 1803 MAR. EOWORTH *Emilie de Coulanges* (1832) 157 She would rather see Emilie guillotined at once, than condemned to work like a galley-slave at her tambour-frame for her bread. 1884 *Bookseller* 6 Nov 1790/1 She added to their slender earnings by her skill at the tambour frame. 1899 *Westm. Cas.* 28 Dec. 2/2. I would recommend the charming and inexpensive *Tambour lace for this design. 1798 EOGG-worth *Pract. Educ.* (1817) I 103 A lady who is learning to work with a *tambour needle puts her head down close to the tambour frame. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems & Ess.* 106 The daughter plied the tambour-needles. 1823 MRS. HENANS *Siège Valencia* v. The Moor is on his way! With the *tambour-needle and the tearful shout. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 382 At Callander the weaving of cotton goods and a *tambour-school have been lately introduced. 1779 SHERIDAN *Critic* 1. Tropes and flowers suit the general coarseness of our style, as *tambour spurs would a group of linsey woolsey. 1835 *Art Tral* 150/2 Done by Turkish workers, and Chinese and Indian *tambour-titchers. 1778 MRS. D'ARLAV *Duany* 23 Aug. A *tambour waistcoat, worked in green silk. 1806/7 J. BRESFORD *Miseries Hunt. Life* (1825) II. Sigh xii, after having consumed three years on a piece of *tambour-work. 1899 *Temple Era Mag.* Oct. 218 Her needle went to and fro though her work was way. 1780 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 201/2 They were *tambour workers.

Tambour (tæmbu:ɪ, tæmbu:ɪ), v. [f. prec. sb.] 1. trans. To work or embroider in a tambour-frame, to ornament with tambour-work.

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II 166 The waistcoats tamboured with coloured silks only, or interspersed with gold and silver. 1840 MRS. GAUGAIN *Lady's Assist. Knitting*, etc. I 189 Join it up, by tambouring it together about 24 inches at each side, and draw it up at each end. 1885 *Birmingham Daily Post* 5 Jan. 6/6 Some (fabrics) are embossed, and some tamboured in gold, or otherwise treated.

fig. 1830 *Blackw. Mag.* XXVII 171 A coarse web of words — tamboured with clusters of fantastic figures.

2. intr. To work at a tambour-frame, to do tambour-work.

1845 BARHAM *Inglot Leg. Ser. III. Knight & Lady*, She sat herring-boning, tambouring, or stitching. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems, Tambouring*, She who tambours, tambours, tambours for fifteen hours a day Would have shoes on her feet and dress for church, had she a third of our pay.

Hence Tamboured ppl. a, ornamented with tambour-embroidery; worked, as a design, on the tambour-frame.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 30 Nov. 1/2 Some remarkably elegant, tamboured muslins. 1830 SCOTT *Demol.* 130 This personage, with tamboured waistcoat. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 2 Mar. 4/6 Business, in tamboured cloths for Spain is also dull.

|| **Tamboura** (tæmbu:ɪ, tæmbu:ɪ). Also 6 tambora, 7 tamera, 9 tumboora. [app. ad Pers. *تامبور* *tambūr*; Arab. *تانبور*, in same sense.]

An oriental musical instrument of the lute family, resembling the guitar, with wire strings struck by a plectrum.

1885 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* in i 69 b, A thing very like unto a Cittern, which they call Tambora. 1862 J. DAVIES tr. *Oleary's Voy. Ambass.* 276 He would needs play on the *Tambora*, an instrument used by the Persians instead of the Lute. 1828 *Asiatic Costumes* 13 The tambora in shape resembles the guitar more than any other instrument. 1864 *Engel Mus. Anc. Nat.* 51 The tamboura is at present in use, especially in Persia, Hindoostan, and Asiatic Turkey.

Tambourer (see the verb). [f. TAMBOUR v. + -ER.] One who does tambour-work.

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* xi 287 A tambourer of ordinary skill could not earn more than five or six shillings a week by constant application. 1845 *New Statist. Acc. Scot.* VI 254 English women taught the tambourers here the art. 1863 JANET HAMILTON *Poems, Tambourer*, Sull the tambourer bends wearily over the frame.

Tambouret (tæmbu:ɪ). ? Obs. rare. Also 7 tamburet. [f. TAMBOUR + -ET: cf. TABOURET.]

† 1. = TABOURET 2. Obs. rare — 1.

1658 tr. *Hist. Christina A. Q. of Sweden* 1175 The tambouret (orig. *tambourette*), which is a less seat, granted usually by Queens, to Princesses of great quality, was given to the Daughters of Asco, of Auray, and the Princess of Ligni. 2. A small drum; a TABOURET or TABORIN ? Obs. 1776 HAWKINS *Hist. Music* I ii 248 The *Tympanum* *leze*, an instrument yet known by the name of the *Tambouret*. 1839 ADM. PAGET *Autobiog.* ii (1896) 59 This stirring (Bohemian) song, accompanied with guitars and tambourets.

Tambourin ([tæmbu:ɪ, tæmbu:ɪ]) [mod. F. (Voltaire 1769) = Pr. *tamborin*, It. *tamburino*, dim. of *tambour* drum the earlier Fr. form down to 1700 was *tambourin*: see TABORIN.]

1. The long narrow drum or tabor used in Provence (see TABORIN); applied also to 'a bottle-shaped drum used in Egypt' (*Cent. Dict.*)

1833 BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* viii 205 He holds in one hand a flageolet, and in the other the stick with which he beats the *tambourin*. 1907 RICKETTS *Gold. Hawk* xxix. 296 The music was pipe and tambourin, of course, how else should one dance in Provence?

2. A Provencal dance, originally accompanied by the tambourin. b. A piece of music for such a dance, in duple rhythm and quick time.

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 305/2 *Tambourin*, name of a dance performed on the French stage. The air is lively, and the movements are quick. 1884 W. B. SQUIRE in Grove

Dict. Mus. IV. 55 *Tambourin*, an old Provencal dance, in its original form accompanied by a Flute and Tambour de Basque [error for Tambourin].

Hence **Tambourin** v., to play on the tambourin, **Tambourina** de [after *serenade*, etc.; see -ADE], a performance on the tambourin.

1884 J. PAYNE *Tales fr. Arabic* II. 234 They gave not over tambouring and piping till the night waned. 1893 L. H. BARKER *Wand. South. Waters* 27 Every morning at five the tailor awoke the echoes of the gorge with a long and furious tambourinade.

Tambourine (tæmbu:ɪn), sb. Forms 6 tamburin, 7 -ine, timburine, 9 tambourin, -borine, 8- tambourine. [app. ad F. *tambourin*, dim. of *tambour* (see prec.), but used not in the sense of that word, but in that of F. *tambour de basque*.]

1. A musical instrument consisting of a wooden hoop having skin or parchment stretched over one side, and pairs of small cymbals, called jingles, placed in slots round the circumference, small bells being sometimes fastened to the edge. It is played by shaking, striking with the knuckles, or drawing the fingers across the parchment.

The earlier names for this or a similar instrument mentioned in the Bible were *timbre* and *timbrel*. It is not clear what Spenser and Jonson meant by *tamburin*, *timburine*, the word was known to Blount 1661 only from Spenser, the modern use was unknown to Bailey, to Johnson, and to Ash (1775); it is certain in quot. 1782, but as it does not agree with that of F. *tambourin* it is difficult to know how it arose.

1799 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* June 59, I sawe Callopie wyth Muses moe 1 beyr yonry Luyts and Tamburin forgoe. *Ibid.* Gloss, *Tamburine*, an olde kind of instrument, which of some is supposed to be the Claron. 1837 B. JONSON *Sud. Sheph.* i 111, Though all the Bells, Pipes, Tabor, 1 timbures ring. 1661 in Blount *Glossogr.* [giving Spenser's gloss]. 1791 WALKER *Dict.* *Tamburine*, a tabor, a small drum.

1782 W. F. MARTIN *Geog. Mag.* I 17 The tambourine, which is well known in the streets of this metropolis, being a hoop covered with parchment, and furnished with small pieces of metal hanging to the edges of it. 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* I 38 To join the dance where gipsy fiddlers play, Accompanied with thumping tambourine. 1884 V. DE PONTIGNY in Grove *Dict. Mus.* IV 55 *Tambourine* (Fr. *Tambour de Basque*) consists of a wooden hoop, on one side of which is stretched a vellum head, the other side being open. 1899 KIPPLING *Absent-Minded Beggar* i, Will you kindly drop a shilling in my little tambourine For a gentleman in khaki ordered South? [Refers to its use as a collecting dish.]

Comb. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* xli, Some black tambourine player, with a great turban on.

2. **Tambourine** pigeon (also ellipt. *tambourine*) an African species of pigeon, so called from the resonance of its note.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Tambourine* 1896 *List Anim. Zool.* Soc. 466 *Tympanistris bicolor*, *Tambourine Pigeon*.

Hence **Tambourine** v. intr., to play the tambourine.

1891 *Daily News* 5 Sept. 3/3 The jingle of the tambourining

poke-bonneted lass [i.e. member of the Salvation Army].

Tambouring, vbl. sb. [f. TAMBOUR v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb TAMBOUR, embroidery done by this method. Also attrib. as *tambouring-engine*, *-machine*, a machine for doing this work.

1715 ASK Suppl. *Tambouring*, the act of ornamenting with a kind of particoloured needlework. 1825 SIMOND *Tril. Tour Gt. Brit.* I 285 The tambouring or embroidery mill. 1830 GALT *Laurie T.* iii 1, His wife had been bred to the tambouring. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VII 409/2 *margu*, *Tambouring machine*. 1874 *Routledge's Ev. Boys' Anu.* 223/2 The movements of the tambouring engine. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Oct. 7/5 Some of the finer embroidery, called tambouring, is still worked by hand on a frame.

|| **Tambreet** (tæmbri:t). [Mallangong lang. of New South Wales.] A native name of the Duckbilled Platypus.

1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVII 28/2 The Duckbill, or Duckbilled Platypus, i. Mallangong, Tambreet, Water-mole of the English colonists. 1864 in WEBSTER, and in mod. Dicts.

Tamburlaine (see TAMERLANE).

Tame (tæm), a. Forms 1, 4 tam, 3- tame,

4-5 Sc. *tayme*; 1 tpm, 2-3 tom, 4 tome. [OE.

tam (tpm) = OFris. (EFris) *tam*, OLG. **tam*

(MLG., LG., MDu., Du. *tam*), OHG., MHG. *tam*

(Ger. *zahn*), ON. *tamr* - OTeut. **tamo* (evidenced

in Goth. only by the deriv. vb. *tamjan* to tame).

The Teut. stem *tam-* is cognate with that of L. *dom-*

are, Gr. *δαι-ν* to tame, subdue. The OE. variant

tpm was retained in southern Early ME. down to

c. 1300; the existing *tame* represents the reflected

forms of *tam*: cf. also TAME v.]

1. Of animals (rarely of men). Reclaimed from the wild state; brought under the control and care of man, domestic; domesticated (Opp to wild).

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxv § 6 Wildu þior, woldon

standon swilce hi tame wæron. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints'*

Lives (1000) II 326 Se wulf folgede swylce he tam wære

c. 1000 *Ag. Gloss.* in Wr. Wulker 481/2 *Subyugalis*,

tam c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 174 He made on werlde al eue

tame. *Ibid.* 1482 Esau wilde man huntere, And Iacob

tame man tillice, a 1300 *Cursor M.* 25430 (Cott.) Of all

þiu sandes wild and tam, Man þou scop and gaf him nam.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxix. (Placidus) 318 Wyld hors &

tayme. 1360 TINDALE 2 *Pet.* v 16 The tame and dom

beast speakyng with mannes voyce. 1653 WALTON *Angler*

ii 44 I'll try if I can make her [a young otter] tame. 1660

F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 166 They have also tame-

Lions. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* § P. 271 From a Salvage Prince rendered himself a tame follower of the Patriarch. 1774 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I 32 Small and tame animals breed fast. 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* II 372 The beasts of the forest, or the scarcely tamer human beings. 1859 H. KINGSLEY *G. Hamlyn* xxviii, A tame black belonging to us. He is great at all sorts of hunting.

b. *humorously*, of a person Domestic, kept or supported for domestic or private use.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 47 ¶ 2 It was formerly the Custom for every great House in England to keep a tame Fool dressed in Petticoats. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Mar. 8/1 At the Treasury A tame bookbinder receives £105 a year. *Mod.* They endow 'tame professors' to advocate their views.

2. Applied to plants, also (in U.S.) to land Cultivated, improved by culture, garden- as opposed to wild. Obs. in ordinary use since c. 1650.

Tame hay, hay made from specially sown grasses or forage plants, cf. *wild hay*. (Western U.S.)

1551 TURNER *Herbal* i C v b, I have not sene yet the right tame Anemone. 1562 *Herbal* ii 112 Tame or garden radice. 1578 LYTTE *Dodoes* 111 lix. 399 The tame Hoppe hath rough branches. 1604 E. [Grimston] *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv xxxi 295 Cherries, both wilde and tame have not prospered well at the Indies. 1629

PARKINSON *Paradisus* (1604) 420 Any Rose either wilde or tame. 1885 tr. *Helius's Wand. Plants & Anim.* (1887) 94 Heliodorus makes the oracle speak of the tame olive. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* v 9/2 The careful pioneer had his corral where the land had become 'tame'.

fig. 1855 L. HACKETT *Newcombes* xviii, His lordship sowed tame oats now after his wild ones.

3. Having the disposition or character of a domesticated animal, accustomed to man; not showing the natural shyness, fear of, or fierceness to man, familiar, also of persons, their disposition, etc. made tractable, docile, or pliant.

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxv § 1 Seo leo, ðeah bio wel tam se. a 1000 *Gnom. Verses* 142 11 mon tiles & tomes

meaues. a 1225 *Ascr.* R. 144 Noðing ne aweldeo wilde

ulewsch ne ne maked þu tommure þen deð meche wecche.

a 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1318 þet he ne wilde him al tom ear he

turnde from us. a 1250 *Outl. & Night* 1444 Hwih beo þe

gome þat of he wilde inakeþ tome. a 1300 *Cursor M.*

11628 Al þe bestes þat ar wild For me mot þe tame and

wild. c. 1302 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 194 Alas! thou seli

france, for the may thunche shome That a fewe fullaris

maketh ou so tome. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Compl. Murs* 278 The

prudent of yow may be made ful tame. c. 1430 *Hymns*

Verg. (1867) 63 Y wole þee leere. To make þi lord to þee

tame. 1526 *Hilg. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 99 Gome

mekely & tame to thy place. 1785 GROSSE *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*

s v, To run tame about a house, to live familiarly in a family

with which one is upon a visit. 1908 *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 26 It [a gull] became tame enough to watch its

food being dug.

b. *Tame cat*. One who is on the footing of the domestic cat, a person who is made a convenience by his friends. So † *tame-fellow*, † *tame goose* (obs.). (Cf. i b.)

1605 *Case is Altered* (Halliwell), Utterly cast away upon a noddy, a munny-hammer, a tame goose. a 1700 B. E. *Dict. Canting Crew*, *Tame fellow*, tractable, easy, manageable.

[1878 Mrs. H. Wood *Powwery Abb.* I. 255 Here has been in the house continually like a tame cat.] 1885 *World* 9 Sept. 9 It sheds the gentle glamour of romance over the tame cat himself and the household where he is always welcome.

1900 *Daily News* 16 Jan. 3/2 He is the tameest of tame cats amongst local officials.

† c. poet. applied to a thing with which one is familiar. Obs.

1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iii. ii. 10 All that time, acquaintance, custom and condition, Made tame, and most familiar to my nature.

4. Subdued as by taming; submissive; meek; poor-spirited, pusillanimous; servile.

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs*, etc. (Arb.) 87 The countenance sad The drowling Courage tame. 1654 WARREN *Unbelievers* 235 They are a company of tame Soldiers. 1715

POPE *Imag.* i 168 Shall I my prize resign With tame content, and thou possessor of mine? 1765-6 HUME *Hist. Eng.* (1806) V lxx 299 They should expose themselves to public contempt, on account of their tame behaviour. 1769

JENNIS *Leti.* xi (1820) 47 Never hope that the freeholders will make a tame surrender of their rights. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ix II. 422 The tribunal lately so insolent, became on a sudden strangely tame.

5. Lacking animation, force, or effectiveness; deficient in striking features; weak, spiritless, insipid, dull.

1608 SHAKES. *Ham.* ii. ii. 18 Be not too tame neither but let your own Discretion be your Tutor suit the action to the word. 1651 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year I* v 63

He that is cold and tame in his prayers, hath not tasted of the deliciousness of Religion, and the goodness of God.

1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. W.* xv, The tame correct paintings of the Flemish school. 1850 ROBERTSON *Serm.* Ser. i xvi. (1866) 266 These words fall short they are too tame and cool. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i xxvii. 217 My delight... was tame compared with that of my companions. 1894 PARRY *Stud. Gl. Composers*, Schubert 232 The tamer style of his instrumental works was probably owing to the same causes which made his song-writing so very remarkable.

b. Of scenery Wanting boldness; having no striking features.

1807 SIR R. C. HOARE *Tour Irel.* 186 On descending the scenery becomes tamer. 1894 MRS. H. WARD *Marcella* i 16 A broad expanse of tame arable country.

6. Comb. as *tame-spirited*, *-witted*, etc.

1596 NASHE *Saffron-Walden* Wks. (Grosart) III 72 Poore tame-witted silly Quirko. *Mod.* One could not expect the nation to be so tame-spirited.

Tame (tæm), v. 1 [ME. *tamen*, f. TAME a.,

taking in the 14th c the place of the earlier **TAME**—OE *ignian*, f. *tam* adj.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a wild animal) under the control or into the service of man, to reclaim from the wild state, to domesticate. Also *fig*.
c1315 *Sturholm Poems* vi 65 þat vncorn þas so wyld. Þou hast y-tamed [hyt], and i-styld. 1390 *Gower Conf* II. 161 Hou men hem scholde ryde and tame. c1440 *Promp Parv* 486/2 lamyn, or make tame, doma. 1593 *Shaks Lucr* 956 To tame the vncorne, and Lion wild. 1770 *Steele Tatter* No 222 P 3 As People tame Hawks and Eagles, by keeping them awake. 1863 *Lyell Antiq Man* 24 At a later period the lake-dwellers succeeded in taming that formidable brute the *Bos primigenius*, the Uius of Cæsar. 1877 *E R Condi* 8 *Bos Faith* 1 23 Or tames the lightning to be his newsmonger and his lamplighter.

† b. To bring (a wild plant) under or into cultivation, to reclaim or improve (land) by cultivation.
1601 *Dolan La Primaud*, *Fr Acad* (1618) III 795 Many great personages have taken pains to tame them, and cause them to grow in gardens. 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg* I 144 For he with frequent Exercise Commands Th' unwilling Soil, and tames the stubborn Lands. a1722 *Lisle Husb* (1757) 100 (E D D) By that time the ground will be tamed. 1746 *W. Dunkin* in *Francis Horace, Ep* II. 11 280 Another shall tame the savage Soil.

2 To overcome the wildness or fierceness of (a man, animal, or thing); to subdue, subjugate, curb, to render gentle, tractable, or docile.

1382 *Wyclif Dau* II 40 Hou yiuu brekith to gydre alle thingis, and dauntith [glous or tamith]. c1400 *Desti. Troy* 2194 Soche tyrandes to tame þat vs tene wike. 1526 *Tindal* i Cor II 27 But I tame my body and bynyge hym into subjection. a1548 *Hall Chron*, *Hou IV* 23 The prince had tamed & bridled the furious rage of the wild and saunge Wel-hemen. 1667 *Milton P L* XII 191 This River dragon tam'd at length submits To let his sojourners depart. 1748 *Gray Alliance* 43 Industry and gain Command the Winds, and tame th' unwilling Deep. 1783 *Crabbe Village* 165 To tame the fierce grief and stem the rising sigh. 1838 *Dickens Nick Nick* IV, She hoped she had tamed a high spirit or two in her day. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe, Uncle Tom's C* XIX, I took him in hand, and in one fortnight I had him tamed down as submissive and tractable as heart could desire. 1859 *Art Taming Horses*, etc. 1 20 Mr. Raley had tamed Cruser, the most vicious stallion in England. 1863 [see sense 1]

b. *intr.* To become tame; to grow gentle, submissive, or sedate. Also with *down*.

1646 *Shirley Narcissus* LXIII, All wilde shall tame before thee as thou go'st. 1655 *H. Vaughan Silex Scint* i *Disorder & Frailty* III, My weak fire, after all my height of flames, In sickly expirations tames. 1853 *Miss Yonge Her of Redcliffe* XII, She had tamed down into what gave the promise of a sensible woman.

3 *trans.* To reduce the intensity of; to tone down, to temper, soften, mellow, also, to render dull or uninteresting.

12500 *Chester Pl* VII 78 Hemlockes, and heif With Tarboyst mo't bene all tamed. 1697 *Dryden Virg Georg* III 836 Nor cou'd Vulcanian Flame The Stench abolish, or the Saviour tame. 1700 — *Baucis & Philemon* 60 This in the pot he plung'd without delay To tame the flesh, and diana the salt away. 1847 *H Rogers Ess* I v 221 The first editors had tamed down some of the more startling statements of Pascal. 1871 *Palgrave Lyr. Poems, Brecon Bridge*, Manhood's colours, tamed to gray.

4. Combs. (sb. or adj.) of the verb-stem with a sb (as obj.), as tame-grief, sb that which subdues grief, or adj, that subdues grief, tame-horses = tamer of horses (tr. Gr *ἵπποδαμος*); tame-poison, a name of *Vincetoxicum officinale* (also called *Asclepias* or *Cynanchum Vincetoxicum*), the root of which was used as an antidote to poisons.

1605 *Sylvester Du Bontas* II. III. 1 *Vocation* 151 Soule's remedy! O contrite heart!, restore! Tears wiping tame-griefe. c1611 *Chapman Heart* II 16 Sleepes the wise Atræus tame-horse soundly. 1785 *Maryon Rousseau's Bot* XVI (1794) 216 Common Swallow-wort or Tame poison. 1866 *Treaty Bot* 1217 The root was formerly in some repute as a medicine, as an antidote to poisons—whence it has been named *Contra-ven* or *Germanium* and *Tame-poison*.

Hence Tamed, *Tam'ing ppl. adjs.*

1522 *Hulort*, Tamed, *domesticus*, *domitus*. 1582 *Stanhurst Aeneis* II (Aib) 55 Tamed men have one saultry. 1697 *Dryden Virg Georg* III 227 Let 'em run at large; and never know The taming Yoke. 1836 *J H. Newman in Lyra Apost* (1849) 217 Time hath a taming hand! 1894 *A Whyte S Rutherford* XI 87 Tamed and softened by that taming and softening book.

Tame (tām), *v* 2 Now *diat*. Also 6 *tayme*.

[Aphetic f. *ATTAME*, *ENTAME* v.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, cut into (in fighting or carrying); to cut or break into, so as to use.

c1400 *Land Troy Bk* 7405 Her woundes bledde, her flesh was tamed, The holdest of hem ful sore was lamed. 1470–85 *Malory Arthur* II. XVIII 97 Balan .i. smote hym thorow the sheide and tamed his helme. 1513 *Bk. Ker-ynge* in *Babes Bk* (1868) 265 Tayme that ciabbe. 1642 *Fowler Holy & Prof St* II. XVIII 128 Then he tamed his stacks of corn, which providence hath reserv'd for time of need. 1840 *H. Ainsworth Tower Lond* XXXIX, In the old terms of his art, he leached the brawn, franced the sturgeon, tamed the crab, and barbed the lobster. 1847–78 *Halliwel, Tame*, to cut, to divide. *West*. 1904 in *Eng. Dial Dict* s v, *S. Dev*. We shall have to tame the tick. † b. To broach (a cask, bottle, etc.); also with the liquor as obj. *Obs*.

? a1214 *Lydg. Two Merchants* 701 Who that wil entren to tamen of the sweete, He myst as weel To taste the bittr. c1440 *Promp Parv*, 486/2 Tame, or attame vesselys wythe drynke . . . attamino. 1483 *Vulgaria abs*

Terintio 15 b, I have tamed or set a broche all my pypys or tunnyys. 1681 *W. Robertson Phrasol Gen* (1693) 1205 To tame a vessel, i e to tap or broach it

† 2. *fig.* To enter upon, broach (a subject); to take upon oneself, to begin upon, begin to do something *Obs*

c1386 *Chaucer Nun's Pr* *Prolog* 52 (Harl MS) And right anon he hap his tale lymyd [or attamed] c1407 *Ladg Reson & Sens* 5636 He wolde ha tamed lan [= t'han, i e to have] touched yonge Rosas new

† 3. To injure, hurt. *Obs*

c1430 *Hymus Vig* (1867) 55 Þou3 3e drinke þou-out, it schal not 3ou tame. c1480 *Life St. Kath* (MS Cott Titus A xvii) 180 Neyper clothys ne theyr here was tamed with þe fire

Tameable, tamable (tāmā'bl), *a*. [f **TAME** v.1 + -ABLE] Capable of being tamed

1552 *Hulort*, Tameable, *domitilis*, e. 1576 *Fleming Cains' Dogs* Preamble, In the second Order of milde and tameable beasts. 1648 *Wilkins Math Magick* II *Dedalus* VII (1707) 118 Great Fowl, of a strong lasting flight, and easily tameable. *Mod* Tameable if taken young

Hence **Tameableness, Tameability** (tāmā-), the quality of being tameable

1821 *Syn Smith in Lady Holland Mem* (1855) II 213 The kingdom is in the hands of an oligarchy, who are too cunning, and too well aware of the tameability of mankind to give it up. 1828 *Webster*, Tameableness. 1898 *E P Evans Evol Ethics* VI. 218 The tamability of an animal is simply its capability of adapting itself to new relations in life.

† **Ta mehed** *Obs. rare*—1 [f **TAME** a. + -HEAD] Tameness, domesticity, docility.

c150 *Gen & Ex* 1485 De fader luede esau wel, 3e moder, iacob for tamed

Tameless (tāmles), *a*. [f **TAME** v.1 + -LESS] That has never been tamed, that cannot be tamed, untamed, untameable

1597–8 *Fr Hall Sat* II 1 49 The tame-lesse steed could well his wagon wield, Through downes and dales of the vneuen field. a1604 *Hammra Chron Isl* (1809) 369 The bones of him they Noble Meler call, Who was the tamelesse tamer of the Irish nation all. 1803 *Southey Thalaba* V VII, And Tigris bore upon his tame-lesse steed Armenian bayets to hei multitudes. 1890 *R. Bolderwood Col Reformer* (1891) 129 A playful touch with the spurs.. caused that tameless steed to jump on one side

Hence **Tamelessness**.

1815 *Byron Pausania* XII, From thee—this tamelessness of heat. 1883 *J. F. Jeffries Story of my Heart* I 9 The age, tamelessness, and ceaseless motion of the ocean

Tamely (tāmli), *adv*. [f **TAME** a. + -LY 2] In a tame manner, in any of the senses of **TAME** a, e.g. like a tame animal; submissively, tractably, quietly, passively, without resistance; without spirit or animation; without bold feelings.

1597 *Shaks A Hen* II. II 42 True Obedience. [may] Stoope tamely to the foot of Maue-tie. a1631 *Donne Annamitation & Passion* i Tamely fraile flesh, abstaine to day; to day My soule eates twice. 1651 *J R Taylor Serin for Year I* v 63 Our prayers upbraid our spirits when we beg coldly and tamely for those things for which we ought to dye. 1770 *Yunus Lett* XXXVI (1800) 172 The English people will not tamely submit to this unworthy treatment. 1839 *Darwin Voy Nat* I (1879) 2 A kingfisher, which tamely sits on the branches of the Castor-oil plant. 1869 *Phillips Vaseu* VII 172 Slopes not tamely identical but harmoniously diverse. 1885 *Manuk Exam* 28 Jan 3/4 An example rather of tamely edifying expatiation than of penetrative or stimulating thought.

Tamendoo = see **TAMANDUA**

Tameness (tāmnes), [f **TAME** a. + -NESS]

The quality or condition of being tame, in any sense, e.g. domesticated condition, absence of wildness, lack of spirit or courage; absence of animation or variety; commonplace quality

1590 *Palsgr* 279/1 Tamenesse, *timor*. 1585 *T Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy* II VIII 41 b, These Partiges become wild, forgetting their tamenes. a1633 *Au-tin Allet* (1635) 152 So that they lose not their fervour in Tamenesse, nor in piospostorous zeale forget their Gentleness. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 177 Off dull countynmen will not fly to their words, they will suffer the deserved punishment of there tameness. 1759 *Johnson Idler* No 47 P 22 He laughs at the letters for their tameness of expression. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist* (1776) II 370 The difference between animals in a state of nature and domestic tameness is so considerable, that [etc.]. 1781 *Cowper Alex. Selkirk* II, They are so unacquainted with man, their tameness is shocking to me. 1851 *Beck's Florist* 195 The monotony and tameness of a villa garden. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng* XIX. IV. 370 This tameness was merely the tameness with which a tiger, caught, caged, and starved, submits to the keeper who brings him food.

Tamer (tām), [f **TAME** v.1 + -ER 1] One who or that which tames.

1530 *Palsgr* 279/1 Tamar of a horse, *courrier de cheualx*. 1610 *Healey St. Aug. Cite of God* 139 Scipio the tamer of Carthage. 1742 *Gray Adversity* 2 Thou tamer of the human breast. 1859 *Art Taming Horses*, etc. VI 77 The moment the horse moves the tamer draws the strap tight round the body of the horse.

Tamera, Tamerick, *obs.* ff **TAMBOURA**, **TAMARISK**.

Tamerlane, Tamurlaine. European corruptions of *Timur lenk* = lame Timur, appellation of Timur, the great Tartar conqueror 1335–1405, the title-character of Marlowe's tragedy *Tamurlane* 1536, and of Rowe's *Tamerlane* 1702. Used allusively for a person like Timur, a conqueror, a scourge, a despot. Also *attrib.* and *comb.*, as

Tamerlane-like adj. or adv. Hence **Tamerlanism** *nonce-word*

a1579 *T. Hackett tr. Anadis of Fr* XII 306 (Stanf) A number of Calife's, Souldans, Tamerlanes. 1593 *G. Harvey New Letter Wks* (Grosart) I 237 The ground dis-ease . . . smiling at his tamerlane contempt, Sternely stuck-home the peremptory stroke. 1596 *Nash Saffron-Walden Wks* S IV b, Tamberlan like, hee braues it indefinitely in her behalfe. 1598 *E. Gilpin Shal* (1878) 32 It is the scourge, the Tamberlane of vice, The three square Tyborne of impieties. c1618 *Morvson Hist* IV (1903) 322 The German language sounding better in the mouth of Tamberlin, than of a Civil man. 1632 *Massinger Maid of Hon* II. II, Page. I'll make Thy back my footstool. *Syll* Tamberlane in little! 1843 *Carlyle Misc* (1872) VII 30 Out of it had come Napoleonisms, Tamerlanisms

Tamil, Tamul (tām, -əl). Also 8 **Tamoul** [ad. *Tamur*, *Tamul*, native name (known in 8th c.) of the people and language, in Pāli and Prakrit *Damila*, *Damila*, *Damila*, *Damila*, *Damila*, *Skr* *Dramila*, *Dramila*, *Dramila* (whence Dr. Caldwell's term *Dravidian* for the Tamulic or Tamil family of languages)] So *Pg*, *Du*, *Ger*. *Tamul*, *F. Tamoul*.]

One of a non-Aryan race of people belonging to the Dravidian stock, inhabiting the south-east of India and part of Ceylon. b. The language spoken by this people, the leading member of the Dravidian family. Also *attrib.* or as *adv*.

1579 (title) *Doctrina Christam* feita em Portugal. Tiesladada em lingua Malavar ou Tamul [Cochin]. 1734 (title) *A Grammar of the Tamul or Tamil Language* [Tianquebar] 1778 (title) *A Grammar for learning the Principles of the Malabar Language, properly called Tamul or the Tamulian Language*. (Weppery) 1788 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) I. 494/1 s v *Alphabet*, From this Shanscrit aie derived the sacred characters of Tibet, the Cashmirian, Bengalese, Malabaric, and Tamoul. 1807 *F Buchanan Jnl fr Madras* II 441 In the Tamul language it is called *Shuri cull*, or ich stone. 1811 *T. S. Moodeelliar (title)* *A Tamil Expositor*. [Madras.] 1822 *W C Taylor Anc Hist* XVIII (ed 3) 575 By the persecution of the Buddhists, a great portion of the literature of India has been lost, and in particular, all the ancient literature of the people that speak the Tamul language. 1864 *M. C. Swamy in Reader* 12 Mar 336/2 The Tamils [of Ceylon belong] to the Dravidian race. Their religion is Sivaism, and their language the Tamil. 1902 *Daily Chron*, 30 Aug 8/1 To expel from the British Empire the Tamil speaking tribes who presume to influence its policy

Hence **Tamilian** (Tamulian) *a*, Tamulic; *sb*, a member of the Tamil people; *Tamulic a*, pertaining to the Tamils or their language, Tamil

1764 *Ann. Reg* 124 Dr Francke, in Germany had sent them a number of Tamulian types the government having erected a printing office in the city of Madras. 1863 *Ler-sius Standard Alph* 226 The four letters which the Tamulians have added to the Sanscrit alphabet. 1800 *Misc Tracts in Asiatic Ann. Reg* 81/1 The Tamulic termination en creates a striking resemblance between Pooden and the Wooden of the Goths. 1872 *Morris Eng. Accidence* 1 22 The Dravidian or Tamulic [groups], including Tamul, Telegu, Malabar, Canaries

† **Tamin**, *Obs*. Also 7–8 *-ine*. [app. aphetic deriv. of *F. flamme* (in OF. *estamine*) **STAMIN**] A thin woollen stuff = **STAMIN**. Also *attrib*. 1552 in *J C Jeaffreson Middlesex County Rec* (1886) I 8 Unum par manicarum de serico vocato tamin [fr. *tawin*] damaske ad valenciam v s 1611 *Corga*, *Estamine*, the stuffe *Tamine*, also, a strainer, searce, boulder, or boulding cloth. 1625 *Massinger New Way* III. II, I took her up in an old tamin gown. 1633 *Urquhart Rabelais* I. Ivi, Their stockings were of tamine [f. *estamine*] or of cloth-seige. 1724 *Fr. Bl. of Rates* 366 Cloth-Rash and *Tamine* common [1822 *Narls, Tamine*, a sort of woollen cloth, probably the same that is now called *tannny*]

† b. A strainer or bolter, of this stuff; = **TAMIS** 1.

1847 in *Webster*. Hence in later dict; s; perh never in use.

Taming (tāmīng), *vb*. *sb*. [f **TAME** v.1 + -ING 1] The action of **TAME** v.1 Also *attrib*. **Taming-stick**, a kind of yoke for newly captured slaves. c1440 *Promp. Parv* 486/2 Tamynge for wrylidenesse, *domesticacio*. a1533 *Frith Dubut. Purgat* (1829) 137 What thou shalt do to the profit of thy neighbour, and taming of thy flesh. 1596 *Shaks. Tam. Shr* IV. II. 54 Faith he is gone into the taming schoole and Petruchio is the master. 1866 *J. Livingstone Last Frails* (1873) I. IV. 107 Nearly all were in the taming stock

† **Taminy**, *Obs*. Prob. a misprint or misreading of **TAMIN** or **TAMMY** *sb*. 1

1737 *Ochtertyre House Bks* (1907) 77 For six yeards of yellow tamyny 6s 6 0 1755 *Johnson, Taminy*, a woollen stuff. Hence in *ASH*, and recent Dicts.

† **Tamis**, *Obs*. Also 7 *tamisse*, 9 *tammis*. see also **TAMMY** *sb* 2 [a. *F. tamis* (tāmī) a sieve (of wire, silk, hair, etc.) (12th c. in *Littre*) = *Fr. tamis*, *Sp tamis*, *It tamigio*, *Ven. tamiso*, *med L. tamisium* (Du Cange), identical in origin with *WGer. *tamiso*, the source of OE. and MLG. *temse*, *sieve*, MDu. *temse*, OHG. *temasa*: see **TEMSE**.]

1. A sieve; a strainer or bolting-cloth; also *tamis-bolter*, *-cloth*.

1601 *Holland Phny* XVIII xi. I. 567 The best bread is of the finest wheat flour, which hath passed through a small tamis bulter. *Ibid.* XXII. XXV. II. 122 If they be halfe sodden in water then let passe through a tamise, that the brans might be separate. 1698 *M. Lister Journ to Paris* (1699) 121 This Stone is beat to Powder, and sifted through a fine

Tamis 180x MOLLARD *Art of Cookery* (1835) 169 Rub them through a tamis cloth or sieve 1877 W KITCHENER *Cook's Oracle* (1818) 244 Strain it through a tamis into a clean stewpan 1820 note, A *Tamnis* is a worsted cloth, made on purpose for straining sauces. [Cf p. 230, a tammy, or fine sieve.]

2 A name for an anther (? from its scattering pollen)

1665 REA *Flora* 1 i. 51 Six chives [in the tulip], tipt with pendants (which are those after the French we call 'tamis'). 1688 R HOLME *Amoury* ii 65/x The Agot Tulip is of a sad Isabella colour, with a daik bottom, and large black Tamis 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict* s.v. Tulip, The bottom and Tamis blue 1775 ASH, *Tamnis* [erroneously explained].

3. attrib, as *tamnis-boller*, -cloth (see 1), tamis-bird, the Guinea-fowl (? from its speckled or powdered appearance)

1774 GOLDSVI *Nat Hist* (1862) II. iii vi 75 They [Guinea-hens] are by some called the Barbary hen by others the Tamis bird.

Tamisage (tæ'misidz) *Math* [ad. F. *tamisage* sifting, see TAMIS and -AGE] Applied by Sylvester to a method of finding invariants

1882 CAYLEY *Math Papers* XI 409 heading, Note on an exceptional case in which the Fundamental Postulate of Professor Sylvester's theory of Tamisage fails.

Tamkin, obs. var. TAMPION, plug.

Tammany (tæ'māni). The name of the central organization of the Democratic party in the City (formerly also in the State) of New York, located in *Tammany Hall*, in 14th Street, New York. In English use the name has become esp. associated with the political and municipal corruption which at various times has characterized the government of New York.

Tamanen, *Tamene*, *Tamnent*, *Tamny* was the name of an Indian chief with whom W Penn had transactions for land 1683 and 1697. Some time prior to 1771 the name became 'canonized', and from 1772 for about twenty years 'Saint' (or 'King') *Tamina*, *Tamany*, *Tammany* (generally identified with the chief of Penn's time) was regarded as the tutelar saint of Pennsylvania and other northern colonies or States, and the day assigned to him, May 1st (Old Style), May 12th (New Style), appropriated to popular celebrations, festive gatherings (often with some benevolent object), etc. From 1782 the name became associated with Societies established on a more or less permanent basis, of which that organized in New York is mentioned in 1787. The one which in 1790 is recorded as the 'Society of St Tammany' and 'the Sons of St Tammany and Columbian Order', and which in its constitution is claimed to be 'founded on the true principles of patriotism, and has for its motives charity and brotherly love', soon developed strong political activity, and by 1810 had become the head-quarters of the Democratic Party (then called the Republican Party) in the State and City of New York. (From notes supplied by Mr A. Matthews, Boston, Mass.)

1683 in *Pennsylvania Archives* (1832) I. 62, I, Tamanen for me and my heirs and assigns do grant and dispose of all my Lands Lying betwixt [etc.] 1683 PENN *Wills* (1782) IV. 305 1771 W. EDDIS *Lettr fr. Amer* (1792) 115 The Americans on this part of the continent have a Saint The first of May is set apart to the memory of Saint Tamina 1772 *Pennsylvania Chron* 4 May VI 63/2 On Friday a number of American Gentlemen, Sons of King Tammany, met at the House of Mr Bryn, to celebrate the Memory of that truly noble Chieftain It is hoped . . . a Society may be formed of great Utility to the Distressed, as this meeting was more for the purpose of promoting Charity and Benevolence, than Mirth and Festivity 1815 June VI 85/1 The Sons of St. George, St. Patrick, St. Andrew, St. David, and King (or Saint) Tammany, 1773 in *Pennsylvania Mag Hist & Biogr* (1902) XXV. 446 The natives have adopted a great warrior sachem and chief named Tammany to be the tutelar Saint of this Province [Pennsylvania]. 1779 *New Jersey Jnl* 4 May in *N. Y. Archives* Ser II III 310 Saturday last being the anniversary of St. Tammany, the tutelar St. of America 1785 WASHINGTON *Diary* 2 May in *Pennsylvania Mag* (1803) XVIII. 412 Accepted an invitation to dine with the Sons of Saint Tammy [at Richmond, Virginia] 1787 *New York Jnl* 3 May 3/1 Tuesday last, being St. Tammany's Day (the Tutelar Saint of America) the St. Tammany Society of this City held their Anniversary Meeting, at the Wigwam at Halls. 1790 *Ibid* 11 May 3/3 To-morrow, the annual feast of St. Tammany will be celebrated by the Sons of St. Tammany and Columbian Order, at their wigwam on the banks of the Hudson. 1805 (*title*) An Act to incorporate the Society of Tammany, or Columbian Order, in the City of New York Passed April 9, 1805, 1808 W. LIVING *Life & Lettr* (1866) III 126 Yesterday I had a full deputation from Tammany Hall, informing me that I had been nominated as Mayor 1850 WHITTIER *W. Leggett* Fr. Wks. 1889 II. 200 The democratic committee issued its bull against him from Tammany Hall

b. attrib, and Comb, as *Tammany-organization*, -ring, -tariff, -ticket; *Tammany-ridden* adj.

1871 *Harper's Weekly* 11 Nov XV 1065 The Tammany Tiger Loose—What are you going to do about it? 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Post Breakf.* i. vi. (1882) 155 The Tammany Ring is to take the place of the feudal lord 1872 RUSKIN *Fors Clav* II xiv 7 A complete Tammany Ring and lowest circle in the Inferno of the Worst 1887 J. CHAMBERLAIN in *Times* (weekly ed.) 14 Oct. 3/1, I cannot accept as desirable, the degradation of the great city of Belfast and the province of Ulster to a Tammany ring in Dublin 1894 *Daily News* 5 July 5/6 'The Tammany Tariff', appears to refer to the rates at which certain abuses and violations of the law have in that city been able to enjoy a practical immunity 1899 *Ibid* 29 May 6/7 Even Tammany-ridden New York has made up its mind to construct a new underground system 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Nov. 4/2 His opponent, was backed by the immensely powerful Tammany organization

Hence (chiefly nonce-wits). **Tammanial** a., or of

belonging to (St.) Tammany; **Ta'mmanify**, **Ta'mmanize**, **Ta'mmany** vbs, *trans.* to influence or dominate by, or as by, Tammany; whence **Ta'mmanied** *phl. a.*, **Ta'mmanification**, **Ta'mmanization**; also **Ta'mmanyism**, the system or principles of Tammany; **Ta'mmanyite**, one who adopts the methods and principles of Tammany, an adherent of Tammany.

1792 J. PINTARD in *Amer. Daily Reg.* (N. Y.) 16 May, Before them was borne the cap of Liberty, after following seven hunters in Tammanial dress, then the great standard of the society 1793 (May 15) in G. Meyers *Hist Tammany Hall* (1901) 10 At Tammanial Hall in Broad street

1882 *Tribune* (N. Y.) 5 Apr., A resolution striking the names of the Tammanys from the caucus roll 1893 in *Westm Gaz* 1 Nov 3/1 For a section of the Press to Tammany London the interests of the contractors and themselves 1898 *Daily News* 28 Mar 7/a The charge brought against the Progressives of Tammanyfying London 1899 *Westm Gaz* 14 Feb 2/3 From all accounts Tammanied New York is anything but an ideal place in which to live 1903 *Daily Rec & Mail* 11 Nov 4/3 A charge of paving the way for Tammanyism. 1909 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Apr. 518/1 To prevent the Tammanization of London

† **Tammel**, *Obs rare* App, an alteration of

STAMMEL, on analogy of *tamin* for *stamin*

1616 *Trial Cless Soweret* in *Relat. Poysoung Sir T. Omerbury* (1651) 106 The Prisoner, being attired in black Tammel, a Cyprus Caperoon, a Cobweb Lawn Ruff and Cuffs. 1668 *Flemings in Oxford* 9 Apr (O. H. S.) I 437 Paid unto Dr Smith which my Lady had disbursed for Tammel for my wife 21 05 00.

Tammie (tæ'mi). *Sc* [Sc. F. TOMMY.]

1 Name of a loaf of home-baked bread, used in Edinburgh and the surrounding district

1828 MOIR *Messie Wauch xviii*, Their usual rations of beef and tammies 1890 *Aunt Old Edinburgh* 83 The pay was [1807] 6d a day and a coarse roll called a 'tammie'

2. **Tammie-norie** A local name in Scotland for the Puffin, *Fratercula arctica*; also **Tommy Noddy** 1901 J. BRAND *Descr Zeth. viii* (1703) 119 Each kind or sort do Nestle by themselves, as the Scarf by themselves, so the Cetywacks, Tommories, Maves, etc 1816 SCOTT *Antiq. vii*, 'Did I not hear a halloo?' 'The skreigh of a Tammie Norie', answered Ochiltree, 'I ken the skirl weel'. 1841 R. CHAMBERS *Pop Rhymes Scotl* (1870) 190 The Puffin, Tammie Norie o' the Bass Canna kiss a bonny lass 1896 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 943 *Tammy-Norie*, a northern form of Tom Noddy, and a name for the Puffin.

Tammy (tæ'mi), *sb* 1 Also 7 **tammey**, 8 **tamy**. [Appears to be identical with obs F. *tamisse* 'éttoffe de laine lustrée' cited by Latré from a letter patent of 22 July, 1780 (cf *caisse*, *cherry*), but this may have been an adaptation of the Eng. word, which was in use a century earlier. It has also been suggested to be a corruption of TAMIN, or a deriv. of F. *estame* worsted, *estamet* cloth-rash (Cotgr.).] A fine worsted cloth of good quality, often with a glazed finish.

Much mentioned in 17th and 18th centuries, but app. obs. before 1882. The name has been recently revived as a trademark see quot. 1895.

1665 in *Strype Stow's Surv* (1754) II v xviii. 380/2 All other Kersies, Paves, Tammies, Sayes, Rashes [etc.] 1675 *Octaber Brk* 146 Stow market. Its chiefest Trade is making of Tammies, and the Town affords several good Inns for Entertainment. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tammy*, a kind of Stuff. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Tammy*, a Sort of Worsted-Stuff, which lies cockled 1757 *Dyer's Piece* in 48r Cheyneys, and bayse, and serge, and alepine, I ammy, and crape, and the long countless list Of woollen webbs. 1758 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg.* 1 119/1 Her riding dress a light drab, lined with blue tammy 1770 *Geoth. Mag* XL 22r An account of a new loom, for weaving tammies, serge, stuffs and worsted cloaths. 1797 *Monthly Mag* III. 34 Bradford is a manufacturing town for tammies, and other worsted stuffs. 1822 J. BIGLAND *Beauties Eng & Wales* XVI 805 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tammies*, a commercial name formerly given to Scotch camlets, a worsted fabric resembling bunting, but closer and finer 1876 T. C. ARCHER *Wool & Applications* 46 Tammies are now made of wool with cotton warp. They are highly glazed and dyed in bright colours, and are still favourite fabrics.

b. attrib, as *tammy gown*, *lining*, *warp*.

1666 *Wood Life* June (O. H. S.) II. 80, I bought of Mr. Fifield an English Tammy gowne which cost me, out of the shop, 21 4s. I had 18 yards and an half, at 2s. (a) yard 1678 *Land Gaz.* No. 1329/4 A brown cloth wastecot, a red tammy petticoat. 1719 J. ROBERTS *Spinster* 346 Many woollen stuffs are quite lost, such as, worsted tammy daughts. 1835 *URE Philas Manus* 150 The hardest twisted worsted is called tammy warp. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser II 147/1 Tammy lining may also be cleaned with camphine.

Tammy, *sb* 2 [app a. F. *tamis* (tāmē) TAMIS, assimilated to prec, perh with the notion that it was made of that material.] A strainer.

1769 J. SKEAT *Art Cookery* 97 Then strain or rub them through a tammy into another clean stewpan. 1796 MRS GIASSE *Cookery* v 44 Strain it off through a tammy. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod. Housew* 49 These vegetables can be boiled to pulp and passed through a tammy.

attrib 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 106 It must be equalised still more by passing through a tammy cloth, or a sieve.

Hence **Tammy** v., *trans.* to strain through a tammy.

1903 *Daily Chron.* 14 Mar 8/5 Then tammy or rub through a fine sieve with a wooden spoon.

Tammy (tæ'mi), *sb* 3 Short for *Tammy Shanter*, corruption of next.

1894 Mrs. L. B. WALFORD *Matchmaker* xlv, The letter was found inside the inner burn of his 'Tammy'. 1896

Westm Gaz 26 Sept 7/2 The Burns Statue The poet stands in an easy attitude He wears the 'tammy', the ploughman's coat and breeches, and the rough Scotch stockings.

Tam o' Shanter (tæ mōʃæ ntaɪ). [f the name of the hero of Burns's poem of that name (i.e. *Tom o' Shanter*)] In full, *Tam o' Shanter bonnet, cap*. A soft woollen bonnet with flat circular crown, the circumference of which is about twice that of the head, formerly worn by Scottish ploughmen, etc.; introduced, in a modified form, c 1887 as a head-dress for girls and young women. Abbreviated TAM, TAMPY.

1840-50 [Remembered in use] 1884 *West Daily Press* 29 May 3/7 The Tam o' Shanter is still occasionally worn [by men] 1887 *Scott Leader* 24 Sept 5 M. O'Brien was wearing an overcoat and a Tam o' Shanter, for the morning air was chilly 1890 Oct 4 The head dress [adopted by Dundee factory girls] is the modest one of either a single or double-peaked cap or a Tam o' Shanter bonnet, and those workers who have adopted this have been jeered at, and in some cases mobbed, while passing along the street. 1887 J. ASHBY STERRY *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 26 Or if you think it right or wrong—I'll wear my Tam o' Shanter! 1888 BLACK *Adv House-Boat* vi, A grey Tam o' Shanter impervious to the wet. 1895 [see TAM]

Hence Tam o' Shantered a., wearing a Tam o' Shanter

1894 DU MAURIER *Tilly* I 81 He married the tartaned and tam-o' shantered bairn at the Montagnards Ecossais

Tamp (tæmp), v. [app. a 19th c workmen's word, perh. a back-formation from *tampun* (var. of TAMPION) taken as = *tamping*.]

1. *trans* **Mining** a. To stop up (a bore-hole) with clay, sand, etc., rammed in upon the charge before firing the shot; also, to pack up (a gallery of a military mine) before firing it, in order to concentrate the effect. b. To ram home (the charge) in a bore-hole. Also *absol*

1839 FARADAY in B. Jones *Life* (1870) I 301 Men employed in making holes, tamping and blasting the rock 1834 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif* 203 Then tamp strongly and carefully the ends of the gallery, leaving the space intended to be demolished void 1838 *Civil Eng & Arch Jnl* 1 292/1 The hole is tamped with dry clay to the top. 1843 *Ibid* VI. 165/2 To form these chambers the rock was perforated, and the different proportions of powder were introduced, and 'tamped up' close 1860 *Russell's Diary India* I 199 The mines will soon be tamped, and the whole nest of temples [over the river at Canapore] will leap into the air amid fire and thunder 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec 2/1 All charges should be 'tamped'—that is, pressed or secured in position with stones or other material wedged around them—wherever possible

2. To stop up with clay or loamy earth the issues of a blast-furnace (Knight *Dict Mech.* 1877).

3. To ram down hard, so as to consolidate (earth, gravel, etc.), to pun; = POUND v. 1 6; also to pack (anything) round with earth so rammed down 1879 L. STOCKBRIDGE *Investing Rainfall* (Boston, U. S.) 5 [The lysimeter] was finished by throwing back and tamping in the earth which had been excavated on three sides. 1890 T. C. CLARKE in *Railways Amer* 38 The track is raised, the gravel tamped well under the ties, and the track is ready for use 1909 *Installation News* III 63 If the conductor is tamped round with granulated carb.

4. **Comb.**, as **tamp-work**, a surface made hard by tamping.

1855 R. F. BURTON *El-Medinal* I xlii 370 He sees a plain like tamp-work, where knobs of granite act dauses.

Hence **Tamped** (tæmp) *phl. a.*, made hard and solid by pounding, **Tamper**, one who tamps a boring, etc.; also, a tamping-bar

1864 WEBSTER, *Tamper*, 1 One who tamps, or prepares for blasting. 2. An instrument used in tamping; a tamping-iron. 1875 R. F. BURTON *Gorilla* L (1876) II 204 The flooring is hard, tamped clay 1898 H. M. STANLEY *Darb Cont.* II. iii. 83 1 he compact clay and tamped floor.

|| **Tampai**. Also **tapan**. [?Sichuan name.] A South African species of acarid remarkable for the venom of its bite.

1880 P. GILMORE *On Duty* 295 Bitten all over by 'tampans', an insect synonymous, to the 'jigger' of the West Indies 1883 J. MACKENZIE *Day-dawn in Dark Places* 157 The mother was annoyed in her house by 'tampans', insects whose bite is more distressing than that of mosquitoes.

Tampeon, obs. form of TAMPION, plug.

Tamper, *sb* see TAMF v.

Temper (tæ'mpəɪ), v. 1 Also 4-7 **temper**. [Before 1600 mostly spelt *temper*, and app. originating in *TEMPER* v., as used in reference to clay. The trans use to *temper clay* appears to have become absol. to *temper*, and then mtr. to *temper in clay*, hence fig to *temper* or *temper in* or *with* any business or matter. *Temper*, which appears in reference to clay in 1573, was prob. a dial. or workmen's pronunciation, which became at length established, so as to differentiate this vb from *TEMPER* For a development of sense very similar to that shown in *temper* and *tamper*, cf. *Middle v.*]

I. †1. a *intr* To work in clay, etc so as to mix it thoroughly. b *trans*. To temper (clay). *Obs* 1573 TUSSEER *Husb* (1878) 37 A fork and a hook, to be tamping in clare, A lath hammer, trowel, a hod, or a traie. 1766 *Compt Farmer* s.v. *Spiky-roller*, Where the clay grows dry, and will not admit of being duly tempered for use without great pains in breaking it.

II. 2. intr. To work or busy oneself for some end; to machinate, scheme, plot. Const. *in* some practice, for something, to do something.

a. 1596 DRAVTON *Leg* iv 289 Here first to worke my busie brayne was set. To temper in so dangerous assayes. 1621 SPELT *Hist. Gt. Brit.* viii 717 17 404 Howsoever Edward and he had tempered for the Kingdom.

β 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Captain* iv 11, You have been tampering any time these three days. Thus to disgrace me. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies*, *Yorks* (1662) ii 191 Tampering too soon and too openly, to debase the Crown in his wives right to himself. 1674 *Essex Papers* (Camden) i 196 Y. I might discover whether Ormond was tampering, with y^e assistance of Duke, to give Essex his place. 1678 BUTLER *Hud.* iii 11. 269 Others tamper'd For Fleetwood, Desborough, and Lambert. 1709 *Strype Ann. Ref.* i 227 328 The provost of Paris, being here in London, was especially tampering in treasonous practices against the Queen. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Pers.* 355 He tamper'd to introduce some ceremonies hovering upon superstition. 1768 H. WALPOLE *Hist. Doubts* 77 The queen dowager tampered in this plot. 1823 SCOTT *Peccol* vii, You shall [not] tamper amongst my servants, with impunity.

3 *intr.* To try to deal or enter into clandestine dealings with (a person), about or in order to some design, often with the connotation of meddling or interfering improperly with a person.

a. 1567 HARMAN *Caveat* 70 For often hee hath bene tampering with me [a woman], and yet haue I sharply sayde him naye. 1584 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* i 11 (1886) 16 If they should first be committed to prison the diuell would temper with them and informe them what to doo. 1599 SANDIS *Euoph. Spec.* (1632) 108 After that the Pope was once againe admitted, and had liberte to temper with his patie at pleasure. 1603 KNOTTS *Hist. Turke* (1621) 71 Shortly after he began also to temper with Guy, perswading him to resigne unto him that little light.

β 1649 MILTON *Eikon* iii 23 Tampering both with the English and the Scotch army to come up against the Parliament. 1683 KFNWETT *tr. Erasmus on Polity* 65 Another had been tampering with his neighbour's wife. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i 58 When he withdrew, I began to tamper with the farmer and his wife. 1748 — *Clarissa* (1811) iii vii 60 Joseph, by tampering with Will, got all my secrets. 1790 BRATSON *Navy & Milit. Mem.* II. 2 A small squadron was detached after him, who found them busy in tampering with the natives. 1840 DICKENS *Barn Rudge* xxii, She has been tampered with, and most treacherously deceived. 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* II. 11 17 He was trafficking with her enemies and tampering with her friends. 1870 DISRAELI *Lothian* ix, Their secret organisation is tampering with the people and tampering with the priests.

4. *intr.* To have to do or interfere with improperly, to meddle with (a thing).

a. 1601 HOLLAND *Phry* II. 220 Hee would needs be handling and tampering with the weapons of his said guest. β 1636 DIVINE *Pragmatick Intell.* 12 [He] spied a Gun over the chimney, and fell a tampering with it, and first levelled at the mayds. 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* i 11 § 11 Humane Policy seldom proceeds prosperously, when tampering with Divine Worship. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* i 85 This Boy has been tampering with something that lies in his Maw undigested. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* x. (1790) 119 There is no passion with which people are so ready to tamper as love. 1826 SCOTT *Frail* 29 Dec. The son tamper with philology. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* i (1875) 40 What was first tampered with, then yielded to, then persisted in, is next justified.

† b. *spec.* To meddle with medically. *Obs.*

1655 CULPEPPER *Reverius* Printer to Rdr., Not that every Fool should turn Physician, or that every Reader should tamper with him or her self. 1677 G. MOUNTAGU in *Enc. claudic MSS* (Hist. MSS Comm.) i 326, I beseech you tamper not too much, nor let blood too much this cold season. 1705-7 FARQUHAR *Beaux' Strat.* iv. 1, I have been a tampering here a little with one of your Patients. 1784 COWPER *Tash* v 668 Vain tampering has but foster'd his disease.

5. *intr.* To meddle or interfere with (a thing) so as to misuse, alter, corrupt, or pervert it.

a. 1593 SHAKS, 3 *Hen VI.* i v 29 Your Grace, may seeme as wise as ventious, By spying and auoiding Fortunes malice, For few men lightly temper with the Starres. 1641 'SMCTVMNUS' *Answe* Post (1653) 89 Peckam Archbishop of Can. in a Synod was tampering with the Kings liberties. β 1650 COOKE *Pope Joan* 38 Some paltry fellow hath bene tampering with his writings. 1722 DE FOE *Moll Flanders* (1840) 302 To have her up for tampering with the evidence. 1769 SIR W. DRAPER in *Junius Lett.* xxvi (1820) 22 It is highly unbecoming the dignity of peers to tamper with boroughs. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 65 354 His pistols, which Marcel had previously tampered with, miss fire. 1862 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Phalos* LV vii § 80 413 Those had in his judgment tampered with truth. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Comm.* v lxxxviii 379 A large number of persons accused of tampering with ballot boxes.

b. *trans.* To put off or do away with by tampering or clandestine dealing. *1816*

1817 KEATINGE *Trav* II. 217 No putting off trials until prosecutions are wearied off, or tampered off.

† 6. *trans.* To bias, affect, influence, sway (a person, his mind, passions, etc.); to disaffect. *Obs.*

For tamper with, cf. TEMPER v. 6

1687 R. L'ESTRANGE *Answe* Diss. 43 The Worst Way of Tampering Peoples Minds, and Spitting away their Hearts from their Sovereign. 1692 — *Josephus*, *Antiq.* xiv. xx (1733) 381 If he could but steal him away into Judaea, the Jews might be tamper'd to a Revolt.

Hence Tampered (also tampered-with), Tampering ppl. *ads.*

1681 DRYDEN *Ads & Adut* 1 809 The tampering world is subject to this curse, To physic their disease into a worse. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Aur. Leigh* iv. 474 And kept her safe from tampering hands. 1869 *Daily News* 30 Aug. You have allowed yourself to be tampered with. You appea

before us as a tampered witness. 1895 G. TYRRELL in *Month* Nov. 361 The tampered-with fragments in the Christian Fathers.

† Tamper, v. 2 *Obs. rare*. [Known only in Ph. Holland, suggested by L. *temperare*] *intr.* To beat lightly, to tap; to continue tapping, to TAPOR. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton* Annot. 15 The manner of these priests was to beat the Tabel or tamper upon the Timbril, which is expressed here in these words, *Orbem digito temperat*. *Ibid.* 29 It will sound like a taber or dium, if one tamper upon it.

Tamperer (tæmpərə), [f. TAMPER v. 1 + -ER.] One who tampers; a schemer; a meddler.

1599 SANDIS *Euoph. Spec.* (1632) 88 Yea there are not wanting some temperers among them, that have bene talking a long while of a Generall solemn Conference. 1681 H. MORE *Exp. Dan. Pref.* 9 Unfaithful Tamperers with the Soules of men. 1854 DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* xviii 111 157 He was surrounded in the Tower by tamperers and traitors. 1905 *Althaus* 3 Feb. 131/3 Modern tamperers with the ecclesiastical architecture.

Tampering, *vbl. sb.* [f. TAMPER v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb TAMPER, in various senses.

† plotting, meddling, improper interference.

a. 1625 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* v. 1, There is no tampering with these Cupids longer. 1738 BIRCH *Milton* M. 4 Wks I 32 Byreason of his continual Studies and the Head-ache, and his perpetual tampering with Physic, his Eyes had been decaying for twelve Years before. 1822 W. IRVING *Brace Hall* x. There is something strangely pleasing in these tampering with the future. a. 1854 H. REED *Lect. Eng. Lit.* iv (1878) 153 It has come down from a remote antiquity, and has escaped the tampering of modern hands.

Tampoin (tæmpɔɪn). *Pharm. Chem.* [f. *Tampico* + -IN in F. *tampicaine*] The resin, C₆₈H₁₀₈O₂₃, obtained from *Tampico jalap*, the tuberous root of *Ipomoea simulans*.

1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Tampin**, *obs.* variant of TAMPTON.

Tamping (tæmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. TAMPER v. 1 + -ING.] The action of the verb TAMPER: the plugging or filling up of a blast-hole above the charge, the packing of the part of a military mine nearest the charge with earth or other material.

1823 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 301 The stoppage or tamping of a mine. 1845 *Encycl. Metrop.* XVI 303/1 The sand-bags used for tamping should not be filled up to the top.

b. *concr.* The material used for this purpose. 1828 in WEBSTER, 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frnl* VI. 120/2 It would have found vent by blowing out the tamping. 1909 *Installation News* III. 63 The upper casting, to which the cable or tape is electrically connected by lead tamping.

c. *attrib.* and *Condb.*, as *tamping material*, *tamping-bar*, -iron, -SPREMMER see quot. 1877; *tamping-machine*. see quot.; *tamping-plug*, a plug or stopper used to block up a bore-hole.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Frnl* I. 292/1 Drawings of the jumpers, the tamping bar, the needle, and the discharging reed. 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer.* 75 It was pick and shovel and tamping bar day in and day out. 1864 WEBSTER, **Tamping-iron* 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tamping-iron*, a tool, prudently made of copper, by which the tamping is wadded down upon the cartridge or charge in a hole, for blasting. *Ibid.* **Tamping-machine*, a machine for packing clay or the material for artificial stone into a mold.

1839 URD *Dict. Arts* 836 Dry sand is sometimes used as a tamping material. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Tamping-plug*, it usually consists of a cone with barbs, or of a set of wedge shaped blocks, which jam by the pressure from beneath. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. 116 Sandbags ready filled for tamping purposes should be provided.

Tampion, **tompion** (tæmpɪən, tɒmp-), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 *tampynne*, 5-6 -on, -ond, -yon, 6 -ioun, 6-8 -in, 7 -eon, 5- *tampion*; 6-7 *tampkin*, 7-8 *tamkin*; (7-9 *tampoon*) β. 7 *tomping*, 8-9 -ion, 9 -eon; 7 *tomking*, 7-8 -kin, *tompkin*. [a. F. *tampion*, in same senses (1440 in Godef. *Compl.*), a nasalized var. of F. *tapon* (1382 in Hatz.-Darm.) a piece of cloth to stop a hole, etc., deriv. of *tape* plug, cf. *tamper*, nasalized var. of *taper* vb. to plug. The original form *tampion* has undergone many corruptions in Eng. cf. *pompion*, *POMPION*, *PUMPKIN*. The form *tampoon* (cf. *dragoon*, etc.) appears to be confined to dictionaries (from Phillips downwards). *Tompion* is a frequent form in all senses. See also TAMPTON.]

† 1. A plug for stopping an aperture: e.g. a bung for a cask, etc. *Obs.*

c. 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 68 in *Babees Bk.* (1868) 121 With fawcet & tampynne redy to stoppe when ye se tyme. 1504 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 393, viii d. to hym that skowre the tampion of the pyper. *Ibid.*, The skowring of the tampion of the pyper. c. 1512 in *Archæologia* (1902) LVIII. 302 A susp[er]shall with a tampion to cleanse the home pyper. 1594 PLAT *Fewell-ho* i 37 You must suffer the water to passe away by some tampion. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tampoon*, or *Tamplin*, a small piece of wood serving for a bung. 1723 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* iv 174 The Globe shall be filled and then stopp'd with a Tampion that has been steeped in hot Pitch. [1882 see 3 fig.]

† b. *Farmery*. A seton; a tent; a pessary: cf. TAMPTON *sb.* 1. *Obs.*

1565 BLUNDELL *Horsemanship* iv lxxvi. (1580) 27 Make two stiffe long rowles, or tampions, of linnen clowtes, or such like stuffe, sharpe pointed like Sugar looses thrust them vp into the Horses nosils. 1650 MARKHAM *Masterp.* ii. cxi. 395 Put theto a tampion made of the inner rinde of

Elder barke. *Ibid.* clvii 464 Take a tampion of horse haire twound together.

† 2. A disk-shaped or cylindrical piece of wood made to fit the bore of a muzzle-loading gun, and rammed home between the charge and the missile, to act as a wad. *Obs.*

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 40 Item y. c. tampions xvj d. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1865) 69 Gonnes Tampionys ccc. 1497 *Ibid.* 105 Tampionys for gonnes xij m^l c. *Ibid.* 340 Tampiones ccc. shotte. 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii xvvi 139 Cartes laden with Elme wode for to make the said tampionys. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Tampiony for a gon, *tampion*. 1582 STANYHURST *Descr. Liparen* in *Aeneis*, etc. (Arb.) 137 Slinging Stoans, and burye bullets, lyke tampionys. 1588 *Acts Privy Coun.* (1897) XVI 25 Arrowes for the said muskettes with tampionys of eche 1,000. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii xviii (Roxb.) 142/1 Of charging a Morter peece put in the Tampion a round peece of soft wood put into the mouth of the chamber. 1692 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* ii 11 92 Wedges, Tomkings, Priming Lions. *Ibid.* xxi. 134 Draw out the Ladle, and with the Tampion at the other end of the Staff, thrust home the Powder. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Tampion*, *Tompion*, *Tamkin*, or *Tomkin*, a kind of plug or stopple, to keep down the powder in a fire-arm. 1828 SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 307 In the larger mortars, the chamber should be filled with powder, a tampion of wood placed over it, and both the tampion and shell surrounded with sifted earth or sand.

† b. Applied to the bottom plate of grape-shot, which serves as a wad to the charge. *Obs.*

1802 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (1816), *Tampions*, in sea-service artillery, are the iron bottoms to which the grape-shot are fixed. 1823 CRABB *Techn. Dict.*, *Tompions* [Hence in various later Dicts.]

3. A block of wood fitting into the muzzle of a gun, and serving to exclude rain, sea-water, etc.

a. 1625 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl. MS. 2301), *Tampkin* is a small peece of Wood turned fitt for the mouth of arie peece which is putt in to keepe out the raine or Sea water, from washing in, when the Peece lie without Bord. 1627 *Capt. Smith's Seaman's Gram.* xiv 68 A Tomkin is a round peece of Wood put into the Peece's mouth and covered with Tallow. 1664 J. DAVIES *tr. Olearius Voy. Ambass.* 27 The Tampion, which they had forgotten to take out of one of the peece's, pass'd very near me. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rand.* lxxv, He commanded the tompions to be taken out of the guns. 1835 MARRVAT *Pirate* xiv, Clear away the starboard guns, and take out the tompions. 1904 FITCHETT *Commander of Hironelle* 157 The wooden tompions were still lying harmlessly within their iron lips.

fig. 1756 *Gentl. Mag.* XXXVI. 398 Take out the tampion of your mouth, and fire away loud as thunder. 1864 BLACKMORE *Clava Vaughan* lxxii, She commenced an active bombardment, pulling out the tompions from every gun of mock religion. 1882 G. MACDONALD *Castle Wai-lav* xiv (1883) 83 No sooner did the note of the discharge of its [bottle of claret's] tampion reach his ear [etc.]

4. In the organ see quotes.

1864 WEBSTER, *Tampion*, a plug used to stop closely the upper end of an organ-pipe. 1865 *Chambers' Encycl.* VII 111/2 (Organ) A mouth-pipe may be stopped at the upper end by a plug called a *tampion*, the effect of which is to lower the pitch an octave.

† 5. (See quot.) *Obs. rare*—1.

1611 CORGER, *Pivot*, the Pivot, or (as some call it) the Tampion of a gate, or great doore.

6. = TAMPTON 2.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tompson*, 2 (Lithography) the inking pad of the lithographic printer, *Tompson*. [Hence in mod. Dicts.]

Hence **Tampion**, **tompion** v. *trans.*, to insert in the manner of a tampion or plug.

1897 *Daily News* 3 Feb. 5/3 London is not without its trophy lamp-posts, for in front of the house once occupied by Admiral Boscawen, are two which are tampioned into old cannon captured from the French in a naval fight.

Tampkin, *obs.* variant of TAMPTON.

Tampon (tæmpɒn), *sb.* Also *tompion*. [ad. F. *tampion* etymologically a doublet of TAMPTON, introduced anew from mod. French.]

1. *Surg.* A plug or tent inserted tightly into a wound, onfice, etc., to arrest hæmorrhage, or used as a pessary. Also *attrib.* *tampion-screw*, an instrument used for inserting or withdrawing this.

1860 MAVNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tampion Obslet.*, a less elegant term for the plug, whether made up of portions of rag, sponge, or a silk handkerchief, in cases of hæmorrhage. 1872 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (ed. 3) 61 [To] keep the displaced and congested uterus out of the cavity of the pelvis by a tampion of medicated cotton. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. *Tampion-screw*, 1888 *Scott Leader* 14 June 4/1 The new species of cannula employed, is provided with a tampion, and is constructed [so] as to prevent hæmorrhage. 1896 *Althaus's Syst. Med.* I. 438 Tampionys are pear-shaped with the thread attached to the lower end.

2. The dabber or inking ball used in lithography and copperplate printing. (So also in French.)

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tompson*, the inking-pad of the lithographic printer. 1883 G. REID in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 701/1 (*Lithography*) An engraved stone is printed by using a small wooden tapper or tampion, either round at the sides, flat below, with handle at top, or square, with the corners rounded off.

Tampon, v. *Surg.* [f. prec. sb. cf. F. *tamponner* (15th c. in Hatz.-Darm.)] *trans.* To fill or stop (a wound, cavity, etc.) with a tampion; to plug.

1860 J. M. CARNOCHAN *Operat. Surg.* 279 (Cent. Dici.) The hæmorrhage was stopped by tampioning the bony aperture [gunshot wound in head]. 1898 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Tampooning*, in Surgery the operation of plugging a wound or natural onfice with a tampion or tampionys.

So **Tampona**-de, **Tamponage**, **Tamponment**

[F. *tampouement*], the employment or application of a tampon.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Tampouade*, the application of tampons. 1900 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1911/1 He suggested free opening and curetting with patient and prolonged flushing and subsequent gauze tamponade 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict*, *Suppl.*, *Tampoument*

Tampon, -pound, -poon, obs. var. **TAMPION**.

† **Tampoy**, *Obs. rare*. [? Malay.] (See quote.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tampoy*, a curious sort of drink in the Molucces and Philippines made of a kind of Gilliflowers. 1823 CRAIB *Technol. Dict.*, *Tampoy*, a sort of drink made of gilliflowers. 1909 *Daily Chron* 23 Aug 4/7 The mention of British wines has set an octogenarian sighing for a beverage called 'tampoy', which was highly esteemed in Early Victorian days

Tampyne, -pyon, obs. ff. **TAMPION**. **Tamquam**: see **TANQUAN**. **Tamrick**, -riske, obs.

ff. **TAMARISK**. **Tam-tam**, var. **TOM-TOM**.

Tamul, -ulian, -ulic see **TAMIL**.

Tamy, obs. form of **TAMNY** sb

Tan (tæn), sb¹ (a) Also 7 tann(e) [prob a. F. *tan* (13th c. in Littré, also in Cotgr 1611 *tan*, the bark of a young oak, wherewith, being small beaten, leather is tanned) = med.L. *tannum*, app. of Celtic origin cf. Breton *tann* masc. oak, Cornish *glas-tannen* evergreen oak, ilex (Thurneysen). Thence the vb., med.L. *tannāre*, OF *tanner* to tan; cf. also Du *taan*, late MDu. *tāne* tan, *tānen* to tan.]

I. 1. The crushed bark of the oak or of other trees, an infusion of which is used in converting hides into leather

1604 implied in *tan-mill*, 1611 in *tan pit* see C] 1674 JAKE *Arith* (1696) 69 Tann, 1 Load must be 60 yards long, 1 yard high, 3 kinds thick. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tan*, the bark of a young oak, beaten small and used for the tanning of leather. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. Not only the bark, but every part of the oak-tree makes good Tan 1840 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 7) XXI 73/2 The word tan is sometimes, though improperly, used for the bark itself, which is the chief ingredient in the tanning of leather 1852 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 38 The name *tan* is applied to coarsely-powdered bark containing a principle which is the active agent in the tanning of hides.

b. Spent bark from the tan-pits, used by gardeners, and for riding-courses, etc

1739 MITTER *Gard. Dict.* II. s.v. The best Sort of Tan for Hotbeds, is, that which is ground of a mildling size, neither too small nor too large 1766 *Ann. Reg.* 108 A melon raised in Southwark upon tan was sold in Covent garden Market 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 24 A thin covering of tan or some other substance. 1849 LONGER *Kewangah* xix. 101 Circus, with its tan and tinsel. 1887 *Morn Post* 8 July (Sport. Notes), After the usual canter [she] galloped him a mile and a quarter on the tan.

2. The astringent principle contained in oak-bark, etc.; tannin; also the solution of this, tan-liquor, 'ooze'.

1800 HENRY *Ept Chem* (1808) 289 Until very lately, tan had been known only as a production of nature 1810 — *Elem. Chem* (1826) II. 284 Tan exists abundantly in the bark of the oak, the willow, &c., and in the gall-nut. 1866 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxiv 612 To preserve them, the nets were soaked in tan

II. 3 The brown colour of tan; tawny.

1888 *Daily News* 17 July 5/8 Simplicity is the word of command as regards outlines, and tan is the special colour of this season. 1888 *Lady* 25 Oct 378/1 [Gloves] in the beautiful shades of brown, chocolate, oak, tans, and black

b. *esp.* The bronzed tint imparted to the skin by exposure to the sun or the weather.

1857 *Clarke Sheph. Cal* 48 And scald the tan from summer cheek 1851 HAWTHORNE *Ho. Sea. Gables* v. The clear shade of tan, and the half-dozen freckles. 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 7 May 5/3 With the tan of a southern sun upon his face.

4. *pl.* [ellipt. use of the adj.] Articles of dress, etc., of a tan colour; *esp.* tan shoes or boots.

1902 *Daily Chron* 17 Sept 5/2 Please say where these boots can be bought. I always buy my tans in the cheapest market. 1904 *Ibid.* 2 July 8/5 Tans are in far greater demand than has been known for years.

B. *adj.* Of the colour of tan or of tanned leather; of a yellowish or reddish brown; tawny

1665 Wood *Life* 6 May (O.H.S.) II. 35 A pair of tan leather gloves 1845 DISRAELI *Sybil* iv. vii. Beautiful black and tan spaniels. 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Ruddigore*, I kept guinea pigs, and a small black and tan [dog] 1896 *Monthly Packet* Christm No 61 The daintiest of tan shoes. 1896 EDITH THOMPSON *Ibid.* 98 Too well fitting tan boots only adapted to mountain excursions of the picnic order 1908 *Betw. Trent & Ancholme* 218 The white or tan sails pass by.

C. *attrib.* and *Comb.*

1. from the sb (in senses 1, 1 b) [some perhaps partly from the verb-stem cf. **TAN-HOUSE**], as *tan-colour*, -*liquor*, -*mill*; *tan-burning*, -*stew*, -*trodden* *adjs.*; *tan-ball*: see *quot.* *tan-bark*, = sense 1; *tan-bath*, a bath containing an infusion of oak-bark in water (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tan-bay*, the loblolly bay, *Gordonia Lasianthus* (*ibid.*); *tan-bed*, a hot-bed made of spent tan; a *bark-bed*; *tan-extractor*, a device for extracting the tannic acid and astringent principles from bark (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tan-fat*, = **TAN-VAT**; *tan-fork*, a gardener's hand-fork for lifting tan; *tan-gallop*, = *tan-rade*; *tan-loft*, the loft of a

tan-house; *tan-ooze*, -*pickle*, the liquor of a tan-vat: = *OOZE* sb¹ 2, *tan-pit*, (a) = **TAN-VAT**; (b) in gardening, a tan-bed, tan-press, a machine for expressing moisture from the spent tan (*Cent. Dict.*); *tan-rade*, a riding-track covered with tan; cf. *RIDE* sb¹ 2 a, *tan-spud*, a curved chisel for peeling the bark from oak or other trees; a *peeler*; *tan-stove*, a bark-stove, also, a hot-house with a bark-bed; † *tan-tub*, = **TAN-VAT**; *tan-turf*, spent tan pressed into bricks for fuel, = *tanners' turf* (**TANNER** 1 b); *tan-work*, -*yard*, a place where tanning is carried on; a *tannery*.

1882 OGLETHIE (Anandale), *Tan balls*, the spent bark of the tanner's yard pressed into balls or lumps, which barden on drying and serve for fuel. 1799 W. TOOKES *New Russian Emp* I. 11. 34 The 'tanbark-tree and many others. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *tan-bark* 1903 *Smart Set* I. 140/1 She had ridden her first horse over the tanbark of Durland's. 1739 MILLER *Gard. Dict* II. s.v. There are some Persons who makethier 'Tan-beds much wider than what is here mentioned 1812 *New Botanic Gard.* I. 81 The pots should be plunged into a tan-bed. 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 382/2 'Spent tan', usually to be burned in a special form of 'tan-burning furnace for raising steam. 1811 *Self Instruction* 539 Dark browns, minims, and 'tan-colours. 1859 THOMPSON *Gard. Assist* 124 'Tan-fork. 1856 'STONEHENG' *Brit Sports* II. 1 x § 2 357/2 A 'tan-gallop. Made permanently on a course three-quarters of a mile in circumference 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit* XIV. 382/2 One of the commonest plans for ascertaining the strength of the 'tan liquor technically called *ooze*, or *woore*, is by means of a kind of hydrometer called a *barkometer*. 1852 HANNA *Chalmers* IV. xxi. 404 Dr. Chalmers opened the 'tan-loft for public worship. 1604 E. G. (RAMSTON) *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* IV. xii 243 Instruments, which beat this stone like vint to 'tanne milles 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 1195 (*Sugar*) The first machines employed to squeeze the canes, were mills somewhat like tan-mills 1901 F. ADAMS in *N & Q* 9th Ser VII 412/1 'Tan ouse', tanner's ouse, or oak bark, an infusion of which is employed for tanning hides 1830 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I. 259 On him fell 'tan pickle, and nectar on you 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* (1861) V. 181 The drink tasted like tanpickle 1611 COTGR., *Condroyr*, a Tanfat, or 'Tanpit 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* I. 123 What improves it to that Value is the emptying of the Town Tann-pits on it. 1810 BOSWELL *Edinburgh Post Wks* (1812) 48 Neighbouring tan-pits scent the passing gales 1858 GLENNY *Gard. Every day* 34 1/2 Although a tan-pit is not absolutely necessary to make a hot-house, it is necessary to have bottom-heat at command 1863 LAWRENCE *Border & East* IV. 70 In the centre is a large fountain of white marble, round which is a broad 'tan-ride 1884 YATES *Recall* II. 11 81 A tan-ride furnished with various obstacles for leaping experiments. 1888 WEBSTER, *Tan spud*, 'Tan-stove, 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* June 1906 Chilcote glanced over the 'tan-strewn ride 1887 J. ASHBY STERN *Lazy Minstrel* (1892) 42 What studies of man and of woman and horse Here pass up and down on the 'tan-trodden course! 1586 J. DAVIS *Voy (Hakl. Soc.)* 17 They found bags of trayne oyle, seale skinnes in 'tan tubs, with many other such trifles 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 2 Mar 2/1 'Tan-yard, bark-mill, tan-tubs, vats and materials 1851 MAYHEW *Land Labour* II. 87/2 'Tan turf is oak bark made into turf after its virtues have been exhausted in the tan pits. 1822 J. FLINT *Lett Amer* 125 An iron foundry a 'tan-work, a glass-house 1711 *Customs Notice in Lond Gaz.* No 486/4 Any Tan-house, 'Tan yard, Work-house 1777 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 241 A mill to grind bark for the tannery

2. *adjs.* from A. 3, or B, chiefly parasynthetic, as *tan-coloured*, -*faced*, -*scalded*, -*skinned*, -*tinted*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Proclamation Wks* II. 252/2 The Sunburnt tansand Indians 1685 *Lond Gaz* No 2037/4 A black brown Gelding Tan mouth'd. 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 63 Scudding under their tan-colored canvas. 1859 *Routledge's Boy's Ann* 454 A tan-faced digger. 1888 *Dict. Nat. Biog.* XIII 142/2 The tan-sailed barges sailing through the flats 1892 *Daily News* 29 Mar 2/4 An Eton jacket of the tan-tinted cloth, with sleeves to match

Tan, sb² Short for **FAN-TAN**, a Chinese gambling game.

1893 SILVERMAN *Silverado Sq* 189 Where he might lose his little earnings at the game of tan

Tan (tæn), v. Also 5-6 *tanne*, 6-7 *tann*. Pa. t. and pple. *tanned* (tænd). [Late OE. *tannian*, evidenced c 1000 in pa. pple. *getanned*, and agent-n. *tannere*, prob f. med.L. *tannāre* (*tannare* in Erfurt Gl 900) to tan (whence pa. pple. *tannānus*, in Du Cange), f. *tannum* **TAN** sb. Cf. also OF. *tanner*, *taner* (13th c. in Littré), whence app. the ME. and modern vb. Cf. also Du. *tānen* to tan, generally held to be from Fr.]

1. *trans.* To convert (skin or hide) into leather by steeping in an infusion of an astringent bark, as that of the oak, or by a similarly effective process

c 1000 [see **TANNED** 1] 1322-2 *a Rolls of Parli.* I. 415/2 Et xiii li put quirs tannés de faire Barhides, & Sakes as draps] c 1350 [see **TANNED** 1] 14 *Rule Syn Monast* ix. in Augier *Syn Monast* (1840) 272 Wythe hosen and schone tanned c 1440 *Prompt. Parv* 486/2 Tannyn, or barkyn, *fumo*. 1481 CAXTON *Godfrey* clxviii. 249 There was seint Peter herbeowed in a tanners bowls, that tanned leder 1503-4 *Act 19 Hen. VII.* c. 19 *Preynable*, No coryour. [shall] cory any hyde of Leyther but such as afore be sufficiently tanned. 1630 *Tom Thumbe* 56 in Hazl *E. P. P* II. 179 His booties and shoes a mouseskin, there tann'd most curiously 1768 BOSWELL *Corsica* iii. (ed. 2) 195 In the island of St. Kilda they tan with the tormental root 1875 *URE Dict. Arts* III. 85 About three months is usually occupied in tanning calfskins.

b. *trans.* To treat (fishing-nets, sails, etc.) with tanners' ooze or some preserving substance; also, to act upon as an astringent.

1601 J. KEYMER *Dutch Fishing* (1664) 7 Shee [the Herring Buss] employeth at Land Tanners to Tan thei Nets and Sayles 1615 [see **TAN-VAT**] 1889 J. M. DUNCAN *Chin. Lect. Dis. Wom* xii (ed. 4) 82 The styptic may pass into the uterine veins in the broad ligament, and produce changes there—tanning the parts. 1905 *Daily News* 26 July 6 'Drink less tea,' says he, 'but, above everything, mind the infusing.' The British interior will continue to be tanned until the sun of Albion shall set

c. In the manufacture of artificial marble, to steep (the composition) in a hardening and preservative preparation: cf. **TANNAGE** 1. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

2. To make brown (the face or skin), esp. by exposure to the sun or weather; to embrown, sunburn; hence, to make dark or tawny in colour.

1530 PALSGR 752/2, I tanne in the sonne, or am sonne biente. You shall tanne your selfe more upon the see than upon lande 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* I. vi. 35 Hw. face all tand with scorching sunny ray 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 127 The neerer they approach to the ruer Indus, the deeper coloured they are and tanned with the Sun. 1660 F. BROOKE in *Le Blanc's Trav.* 102 'The people are, of a good nature, but a little tann'd' 1746-7 HENRY *Medit* (1767) I. 262 Heat, whose burning Influence, tans into Soot the Ethiopian's Complexion. 1812 BYRON *Ch. Har.* II. lxiv. In war well season'd, and with labours tann'd 1853 Mrs GASKELL *Cranford* xv. His face was deep brown, as if tanned and re-tanned by the sun

fig. c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. 17 All Egypt and Barbary, with Libya and the Negro's Country, are tainted and tand with this black Religion

b. *intr.* (for *refl.*) To become sunburnt or darkened by exposure.

1530 [see 2] 1884 *Illustr. Lond. News* 26 Jan 91/2 One advantage you swarthly people have over us—you don't tan 1889 *Nature* 24 Oct 633/2 The capacity to tan, or become darker by exposure, varies much

3. *trans.* To tan (a person's) hide, also simply to tan (a person). To thrash soundly. *slang* or *colloq.* (cf. *HIND* v 2 a)

c 1670 *Expost Let Men Buchhu* 2/2 Let not your Workshops thick skin be too sensible that we thus 'tan you! Hide 1731 CORRY *Debit to Pay* iv (1733) 13 'Come you, and spin, you lazy Drab, or I'll tan your Hide for you. 1835-40 MALIBURTON *Clockin* (1862) 120 I'll tan your hide for you, you may depend 1890 J. CURTIN *tr. Sienkiewicz's With Fire & Sword* d. xlv 15 10-day you tan people, to-morrow they tan you 1903 *Spectator* 14 Feb 245 Midshipmen, who are boys, are 'tanned', but not Lieutenants of twenty-five.

Tan = to tan, to have: see **T** 1 and **HAVE**.

c 1407 [see **TAME** v 2 a]

Tan, obs. inf. and pa. pple of **TAKE** v; obs. phonetic var. of *tan* THEN.

Tan, *Malh* abbreviation of **TANGENT** B. 1.

|| **Tana**¹ (tānā) *E. Indies* Also *tanna* (h, tha(n)na(h. [Hindi *thāna*, *thānā*] A police station in India; formerly, a military station or fortified post

1803 WELLINGTON in *Guiv. Desp* (1837) II. 257, I give you notice, that you may have your tannahs prepared in your villages and desire them to defend them. 1834 A. PRINCEP *Baboo* II. xi. 202 (Stanf) The Burkundazas at last came up from the 1 hana 1879 *Low Fril Gen Abbott* iii. 214 'Tannahs (posts) for the protection of the Cabul were re-established. 1895 Mrs. B. M. CROKER *Village Tales* (1896) 212 They were found near the police thana on the Futapore Road.

Hence || **Tanadar** (tānādār) [Hindi *thānādār*], the head officer of a police station in India, formerly the commander of a military post.

1802 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.* (1816), *Tannadar*, a commander of a small fort. 1834 A. PRINCEP *Baboo* I. xviii 326 (Stanf) Thou must be a 1hanadar at least 1897 L. J. TROTTER *9 Nicholson* xvii (1908) 233 He suspended a thanadar whom he caught in an act of oppression.

Tana², *Zool.* see **TUPAIA**.

† **Tanacles**, sb. *pl.* *Obs. rare*—o. Also 6-*akles*, 7-*akels*. [app var **TENACLE**, ad. L. *tenāculum*, modified after It. *tanaghe* pl. pincers, tongs:—L. *tenācula*.] (See quote.) Hence † **Tanacle** v. *Obs. rare*—o.

1598 FLORIO, *Tanaglie*, tooongs, pincers, tanakles, mullets *Tanagliare*, to torture, to pinch, to tanakle with tooongs, pincers or tan'kles 1623 COCKERAM, *Tanackels*, Pincers for tortures. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tanacles*, 1721 BAILEY, *Tanacles*, Instruments of Torture like Pincers.

Tanager (tæ nādʒər). *Ormith.* Also 7-*tan-gars*. [ad. mod.L. *Tanagra* (Linnaeus 1758), for Tupi *tangara* (used by Brisson 1760).] A bird of the genus *Tanagra* or family *Tanagridae* of passerine birds, of Central and South America.

There are numerous species, named for their colour, as *black-headed*, *green-headed*, *red*, *scarlet*, *spotted*, *variegated*, *yellow tanager*, from other characteristics, as *crescent*, *grand hooded*, *silent* &c.; from their native locality, as *Brazilian*, *Mississippi* &c., from resemblance to other birds, as *bullfinch*, *oriole* &c., from their discoverer, as *Cooper's* &c.

1614 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ix. iv. 843 The Tangara which have the falling sickness, the rest dancing about that which is fallen, with a noise, from which they will not be skarr'd till they have done 1648 MARGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil* 214 *Tangara Brasiliensis*, (reperitur ejus aliquot species colore variantes). 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 243/1 The Brazilian Tangara [hath] Legs and Feet cinereous, inclining to dusky. 1825 WATERTON *Wand S. Amer* (1882) 26 A numerous species of bird called Tangara. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 444 The occurrence of the Red-breasted Tanager near Cheltenham. 1857 MAYNE REID *War Trav.* xlv. The sweet warbling voices of the silvias, finches, tanagers, that adorn the American woods with their gorgeous colours. 1863

THOREAU Excursions 31 The tanager flies through the green foliage as if it would ignite the leaves. 1893 W. H. Hudson *Idle Days Patagonia* v 156 It is impossible to say of many species which are finches and which tanagers. 1896 Newton *Dict Birds* 943 *Tanager*, adapted from the quasi-Latin *Tanagra* of Linnaeus, an adaptation, perhaps with a classical allusion, of *Tangara*, used by Brissson and Duffon.

Hence **Tanagrine**, *a.*, of or pertaining to tanagers; belonging to the family *Tanagridae*, or subfamily *Tanagrinae* (Cassell's *Encycl Dict* 1887); **Tanagroid** (tanageroid) *a.*, resembling the tanagers; akin in structure to the tanager family. 1879 E. P. Wright *Anim Life* 254 The Tangaroid Percheis.

Tanaid (tæ nā'id), *a.* and *sb.* Zool. [f. mod. L. *Tanaida*, f. generic name *Tanaids*.] *a.* *adv.* Of or pertaining to the *Tanaida*, a family of cheliferous isopod crustaceans, typified by the genus *Tanaid*. *b.* *sb.* A member of this family.

1893 Strubbing *Crustacea* xxi 327 The marital Tanaid frequently sacrifices his mouth organs to the enormous development of his chelipeds.

Tanaist, **Tanakin**, *obs.* ff. **TANIST**, **TANNAKIN**. **Tanakaha**, see **TANEKAHA**.

Tand, *obs.* f. *tanned*, *pa.* pple of **TAN v.**

Tandem (tændem), *sb.* 1 and *adv.* Also 8-9 *erron.* *tandum*. [app. L. *tandem* at length (of time) used punningly.]

A. *sb.* 1. A two-wheeled vehicle drawn by two horses (or other beasts of draught) harnessed one before the other.

1785 Grose *Dict Vulg T.* *Tandem*, a two wheeled chaise, buggy, or noddy, drawn by two horses, one before the other, that is at length. 1789 *Louise* No. 42 12, I have not the smallest desire to ride in Mr Whirligig's Tandem. 1807 Byron *Let to Miss Pigot* 11 Aug. We shall proceed in a tandem to Inverary. 1821 A. Hodgson *Let fr. N. Amer* (1824) II. 110 Painted sleighs, are dashing along [Broadway, New York] in all directions, some with two horses abreast, some harnessed as tandems, and others with four in hand. 1830 N. & Q. 1st Ser. I. 382/1 We have a practical pun now naturalized in our language in the word 'tandem'. 1851 Hughes *Tom Brown at Oxford*, They drove tandems in all directions, scattering their ample allowances about roadside inns.

b. *transf.* A pair of carriage-horses harnessed one before the other. Also *fig.*

1795 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. 120 A Tandem is two horses in a team, or one before the other, to draw a two-wheeled chaise. 1805 A. Carlyle *Autobio* (1860) [449] In the end of summer [of 1764] I went again with Mrs Carlyle to Harrogate. I got an open chaise with two horses—one before the other, and the servant on the first [Ibid.] 458 Blackett's horse was very heavy, and my tandem far outran them. 1859 Cornwallis *New World* I 104, I equipped a dog cart and tandem, for a drive to the diggings. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Jan 3/2 The old political tandem, in which the poor man with talent and the rich man without it pulled together, is no longer possible.

2. Short for *tandem bicycle* (*tricycle*), *canoe*, *engine* see **C.**

1884 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/3 Cycling on a 'tandem' in Norway. When our tandem was placed upon the pier, we were surrounded by an eager crowd. 1888 *Encycl Brit.* XXXIII 560/1 For nearly every make of single tricycle there is a corresponding tandem. 1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX. 778/1 Triple-expansion engine, having 1 high, 1 intermediate and 2 low pressure cylinders arranged as twin vertical tandems.

B. *adv.* One behind the other, in single file, originally of a team of two horses. Also *fig.*

1795 W. Felton *Carriages* (1801) II. Gloss. *Tandem*, the manner of driving two horses in a team. 1818 T. L. P. *Crack Nightmare Abbey* i. His fellow-students drove tandem and random in great perfection. 1837 *Chron in Ann. Reg.* 1 Jan 1/2 The letters are conveyed daily from Canterbury to Dover on sledges drawn by three and four horses, tandem. 1893 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb 196/1 Three logs chained tandem constituted the load, and we vaulted upon the last log for a ride to the boom. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 135/1 The patient mules, driven tandem, were dragging a heavy barge down the canal.

C. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *tandem-curricule*, -*drag* (*DRAG sb.* 1 d), -*driving*, -*hoise*, -*sleigh*, -*team*, -*whip*; *tandem-wise* *adv.*, *tandem bicycle* (*tricycle*), *canoe*, a bicycle (*tricycle*) or canoe for two persons, one seated behind the other; *tandem engine*, a steam engine with two cylinders one in front of the other, the two pistons working on a common piston-rod; *tandem-play* see *quot.*

1899 *Daily News* 11 Jan 2/4 In the Soudan they used a small dynamo driven by means of a 'tandem bicycle'. 1895 *Reviews* *Reviewed* 18 Even Doctor Solomon is ready with his 'tandem curricula' to invite him to Gilead Hall. 1871 J. Palmer *Jrnl Trav in US* etc (1818) 217 [At Montreal] I have seen a 'tandem dog cart, the dogs harnessed and belled the same as horses. 1825 C. M. Westmacott *Eng. Spy* I. 86 Since she put down her 'tandem drag' 1890 Thackeray *Pendennis* xix, Riding and 'tandem-driving' were the fashions of the ingenious youth. 1897 *Engineer* XLVI 23 (Paris Exhibition), 60 Horse Power Compound 'Tandem Engine' [cf 1901 *Pendennis* Mag IV. 413/1 The fan engine, which were tandem-compound, were afterwards fitted with low pressure relief valves, in addition to those fitted in the high pressure cylinders.] 1830 Lytton *P. Clifford* xxi, A light cart drawn by two swift horses in a 'tandem fashion' awaited the fugitives. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 75 They are being built with the high-pressure above the low-pressure, tandem fashion, with a piston-rod common to both. 1801 Felton *Carriages* II. App. 6 When loaded, a leading or 'Tandem horse, is mostly applied. 1895

Baily's Mag. May 353/2 A useful house of call, at which you could pop on a 'tandem leader. 1895 *Pink's Stand. Dict.*, 'Tandem-play' (Football), a play in which the man running with the ball is preceded or followed, or both preceded and followed, by other men of his own side to assist him in breaking through the opposing line. 1863 'Ouida' *Held in Bondage* (1870) 31 Dashing on with his 'tandem-team' too quickly for identification. 1835 Willis *Pencilings* I xxxiii 230 It might have been touched from the deck with a 'tandem whip. 1860 *All Year Round* 496 The two horses, which he has had harnessed to it 'tandem-wise'.

Hence **Ta ndem**, **Ta ndemize** *vb.*, *intr.* to drive a tandem; *trans.* to harness or drive (a horse, etc.) tandem fashion; **Ta ndemer**, **Ta ndemist**, one who rides a tandem bicycle or tricycle.

1828 *Sporting Mag.* XXII 132 We 'tandem'd on to Melton for a finishing treat. 1898 *Spectator* 16 July 87 They tandemed the donkey to drag their impedimenta up the slope of 1,200 feet. 1894 *Daily News* 3 May 8/6 At 5 miles the 'tandemers' had cut the record by a good deal over 21 min. 1885 *Cyclist* 5 Aug 1025/2 The silken fetters of matrimony convert a happy bicyclist into an equally happy 'tandemist. 1824 *Blackw. Mag* XV. 115 Reginald drinks—games—hunts—'tandemizes. 1840 *New Monthly Mag* LIX 492 Tandemizing, cricketing, boating, is not to be carried on without a considerable expenditure.

+ Tandem, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* [Origin unascertained; perh. from a place-name.] Name of some kind of linen, in 18th c. classed among Silesia liens. *U.S.* 1747 *Easton* (U.S.) *Even Post* 18 May 2/2 To be sold cheap. Lloyd's Garlets, 'Tandems, Cambricks, Taffeties.

1754 *Easton Gaz.* 31 Dec 3/2 Just imported from London, And Sold By Samuel Abbot, 3-4th and yard wide galix, tandems, holland, cambricks. 1755 *Easton Even. Post* 26 May 4/2 Ten Pieces yard wide tandems, three Pieces Osnabrigs. 1793 *Circular from Hamburg* in *Pennsylv. Gaz.* 26 Nov 3/1 German cloth of every quality and colour Silesia liens. Rough dowlas, Quadruple tandems, Brown Silesias.

Tandle, **tanle** (ta nd'l, tã n'l). *Sc.* and *north dial.* Also 8-9 *taandle*, *tawnle*, 9 *taunle*, *tannel*. [perh. an altered form of *ON. tandr*, *tandri* fire = OHG *zantaro*, *zantiro*, MHG. *zantler*, *zander*: but the history is incomplete.] A large fire in the open air, a bonfire, esp. one made at certain seasons in the year, as on May Day, Midsummer Eve, or the first of November.

1788 Picken *Now a-days* Poems 62 Thae firds o' silk Had I our dogher's at a candle, I they'd mak' a been an' rowsan tandle. 1793 *Statist Acc. Scot* VII 622 An ancient practise of kindling a large fire, or tawnle as it is usually termed, of wood. 1802 Sibbald *Scot. Poet.* Gloss. s. v. 1, The custom of kindling large fires or Tannles, at Midsummer, was formerly common in Scotland. 1845 *New Statist Acc. Scot* V 223 The custom of the bonfire or Tannel is still observed on the last day of July, St Margaret's Day. 1887 J. Slavice *Dr Duguid* iv. 28 Bigging great tannles on the holms o' the Garnock.

† Tandour (tændū), Also 7 *tenur*, *tenner*, 8-9 *tendour*, 9 *tan*-, *tendour*. [= *F. tendour*, *a. tandūr*, Turkish pronunc. of Pers. and Arab. *تندور*]

tannūr oven, portable furnace, *a.* Aramaic *תנור* *tannūrā*, Heb. *תנור* *tannūr*, Assyrian *tinūru* furnace, oven. A heating apparatus consisting of a square table with a brazier under it, round which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in Persia, Turkey, and adjacent countries.

1668 J. Davids tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass.* 294 They [Persians] call this kind of Stoves *Tenner*. 1603 In Winter they have their *Tennurs* against the Cold. 1718 Lady M. W. Montagu *Let to Mrs Thistlethwaite* 4 Jan, Warming themselves neither by chimney nor stoves, but a certain machine called a *tendour*, the height of two feet, in the form of a table, covered with a fine carpet or embroidery. This is made only of wood, and they put into it a small quantity of hot ashes, and sit with their legs under the carpet. 1802 *Edin. Rev.* I 51 The *tandour* supplies the want of grates and chimneys. 1840 Fraser *Trav. Koordistan*, etc. I. vi. 150 A sort of oven called a *tendour*. *Ibid.* II ix. 200 *Tendour*.

Tandree, variant of **TANREO**.

† Tandstickor (tændstikør) [a. Swed. *tandstickor* matches, pl. of *tändsticka*, f. *tanda* to light, kindle + *sticka* splinter, spill. The Eng. popular use was taken from the word 'Tandstickor', i.e. 'matches', on boxes of matches made in Sweden.] More fully, *tandstickor match*, a cheap kind of lucifer match imported from Sweden.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 29 July 20/1 Who ever sees the Tandstickors nowadays except in Continental hotels? 1889 Rider Haggaard *Allan's Wife*, etc. 313 It was a 'tandstickor' match, and burnt slowly and dimly. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 June 4/3 The public which purchases the ordinary or tandstickor match.

+ Tandy, *obs.* form of **TAWNY**.

1496 *Fysshing with an Angle* (1883) 34 The tandy flye at saynt Wylliams daye, the body of tandy wull & the wynges of the whitest mayle of be wyld drake.

Tane, *obs.* *pa.* pple. of **TAKE v.**; *Sc.* and *north dial.* f. **TONE**, in the *tone* = the one.

† Tanekaha (tānekā'hā). Also *tana-* [Native Maori name.] A New Zealand conifer, the Celery-topped Pine, *Phyllocladus trichomanoides*.

1875 T. Laslett *Timber Trees* xxxviii. 306 The Tanekaha Tree is found scattered over a large portion of the northern island of New Zealand. 1883 J. Hector *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) 101 Tanekaha, Celery-leaved Pine. A slender, handsome tree, 60 ft. high.

Tang (tæg), *sb.* 1 *Forms a.* 4-7 *tange*, 7-8 *tangue*, 8-9 *dial.* *taining*, 5- *tang*. *β.* 5-6 *tong(e)*. [Known in literature from 14th c., but prob. in much earlier use in northern Eng. a. *ON. tange* point, spit of land, tang of a knife, etc., Norw., *Da tange*, Sw *tänge*, *Færoese tangi*]

I. 1 A projecting pointed part or instrument *a.* The tongue of a serpent, formerly thought to be the stinging organ, the sting of an insect (Now *dial.*)

a 1350 *St. Matthew* 58 in Horstmann *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 132 Men þat þai [serpents] bifore had biten And with þaie tanges ful sare smetyn. c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 496/2 Tongge, of a bee, *aculeus*. c 1440 *SIAUNTON St. Patrick's Purg.* (1900) 61 Þai madden to nie an ludious noyse with blaryng owt of here biennyng tanges. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 378/1 A Tange of A nedyr, *aculeus*, *acus*, *pugio*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 281/2 Tonge of a bee, *esguillon*. 1787 *Grose Promisc. Gloss.* *Tang*, a sting. 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Tang*, a sting or point. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a snake, with which people believe it has the power of stinging. 1881 *The stung of an insect.*

b. *fig.* A 'sting', a pang.

1724 Ramsay *Health* 156 The flag'd embrace, and mercenary squeeze. The tangs of guilt, and terrors of disease. 1868 *Lanier Jacques* 173 Oh, sharper tangs pierced through this perfumed May.

c. *dial.* A sharp point or spike, the pin of a buckle, one of the prongs or tines of a fork, a prong or tine of a stag's horn.

The sense 'leg of a pair of tongs' in R. Holme may have been derived from the tang of a fork.

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* II. 132/2 [Of a horn] The lower Tang [i.e. the Brow-Antler] [Ibid. III. 211 (Roxb.) 7/1 He beareth] Sable, a pair of 'longes closed in yanges Argent.] 1781 J. Hurton *Tour to Croes* (ed. 2) *Gloss.* *Tang*, a pike. 1828 *Croft Gloss.* *Tang*, *Teng*, the prong of a fork. 'A fork w/ three tangs'. 1843 *Cant. Eng. & Arch. Frml.* VI. 141/1 On the lower edge [of the excavator or shovel] are four tangs or points, which serve to penetrate and loosen the soil. 1868 Atkinson *Cleveland Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a buckle, the prong of a fork. 1877 E. Peacock *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Tang*, the tongue of a buckle.

d. **†** The barb of a hook (*obs.*); the tongue of a Jew's-harp (also *fig.*).

1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. xvi (Roxb.) 80/1 The tongue of the hooke is that little tang or slip on the inside of it, which, hinders the hooke from coming out. Some call it the barbe. 1887 *Suppl. to Jamieson*, *Tang* o' the triumph, the tongue of the Scottish trumpet or Jew's harp, the chief or most important person in a company.

e. (See *quot.*) *dial.* (So in Old Norse.)

1828 H. Herbert *Shell Isles* 318 A narrow stripe of land stretches out that is named the Tang of Tormess. The word *Tang* expresses the character of the low projecting cape. [Cf p. 479 *Ting* of Tormess]

2. An extension of a metal tool or instrument, as a chisel, file, knife, ax, coultter, pike, scythe, sword, etc., by which it is secured to its handle or stock.

Originally a spike or rod to thrust into the stock; hence extended to a piece of any shape or form having the same function see *quots.* Now the chief literal sense.

c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 496/2 Tongge of a knyfe, *prasmus*. 14 Non in Wt-Wulcker 135/19, 20 *Hoc tenaculum*, *Hic sprasmus*, a tang. 1483 *Calh. Angl.* 378/1 A Tange of A knyfe, *prasmus*. 1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv. Improv.* (1653) 67 The Stayl must be played with Iron, through which, as also the Wood, the tange of the Coultter must come. 1688 R. Holme *Armoury* III. 321/2 The Cheeks, or Plates, or Tangs [of a hammer are] the Irons which hold the Head on. *Ibid.* xxii (Roxb.) 284/1 The handle is neere a yard long, with an Hoop at the end for the Tang of the Trowell to be fastned in. 1831 J. Holland *Manuf. Metal* I. 281 The tang, or part by which it [a penknife blade] is to be held during grinding, and ultimately to be fixed in the haft. 1837 Whitlock *Bk. Trades* (1842) 226 In forming the tanges of most files, it is necessary to make the shoulders perfectly square and sharp. 1864 R. F. Burton *Shalonde* 44 African battle-axes with the tangs set in the hafts. 1884 W. H. Rippling in *Harper's Mag.* June 78/2 The blade is welded, in the case of a dinner knife, to a piece of iron, which forms the 'tang' or the part that is inserted in the handle. 1904 Budge *Cuide* 3rd & 4th *Egypt. Rooms Brit. Mus.* 7 Two bronze ribbed 'pear-heads, with tangs.

b. A root or tang of a tooth; a root or branch of a tree. Now chiefly *dial.*

1715 Molyneux in *Phil. Trans.* XXIX. 372 Strong Tangs or Roots, by which the Tooth receives its Sense and Nourishment. 1886 Holland *Chester Gloss.* *Tangs*, (2) the principal roots or branches of a tree.

3. One of various fishes having spines see *quots.* 1734 Mortimer in *Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII. 317 *Turdus rhomboidalis*. The *Tang*. This fish hath on each side the Tail a sharp pointed Bone, which it can erect in its own Defence. 1902 Webster *Suppl.* *Tang*, any West Indian species of surgeon fish, as the common tang (*Tenetus hepatus*), the blue tang (*T. caeruleus*), and the ocean tang (*T. balanus*).

4. Stereotyping. *a.* The piece of superfluous metal formed at the end of the plate; the pour-piece. *b.* That part of the papier-mâché flong or mould which overlaps the tail end of the matrix so as to prevent the metal from flowing under the end of the mould in the casting-box; the tail-piece.

a. 1880 F. J. F. Wilson *Stereo- & Electrotyping* 43 When the casting is sufficiently cool the superfluous metal at the head, called the 'tang', or 'pour-piece', may be removed by the circular saw or sharp-pointed hook. *Ibid.* 65 The 'pour piece', or tang, is removed from the top end of the plate, and the bevel formed at the same time.

b. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1910 H. Hart *Let. to Editor*, Occa-

sionally the tang is lengthened, for use in a large casting-box, by pasting on to it a piece of thick paper or thin cardboard.

II. 5. A penetrating taste or flavour, usually (but not always) an after-taste, or a disagreeable or alien taste from contact with something else.

c1440 *Pronp Parv* 496/2 Longge, or sharpness of lycure 311 *tastge, acumen*. 1582 *BURYON Floorish upon Fancie* (Grosart) 41/2 At first, me thought the tast was reasonable good. But it left (alas) a buter tang behinde 1598 *Florio, Piccante*, a tartenes vpon the toong, a tang left vpon the toong. 1624 *A. Wotton Ruine from Rome* 3 (As new vessels doe) keeping a tang of the first liquor wherewith I was seasoned 1660 *FULLER Next Contempr* (1841) 225 The best oil is said to have no taste, that is, no tang 1736 *BAILLY Househ Dict.* 100 Brandy either French or English, that has no burnt tang or other ill taste 1806-7 *J. BERKEFORD Miserias Hum Life* (1826) 14 21, A strong tang of tallow or onion in your bread and butter. 1825 *FORAY Voc E. Anglia*, tang, a strong flavour; generally, but not always, an unpleasant one 1883 *MRS E. H. ROLLINS New Eng Bygoner* 180 Apples. picked freshly fallen from the earth had a keen spicy tang

fig. 1612 *T. TAYLOR Comm. Titus* 1. 15 The sweetest sinnes would carry a buter tang, if we would but remember what sweete comfort of the creatures we have forfeited for them

b. A pungent odour, a penetrating scent.

1858 *GEN P. THOMPSON Ande Alt* I. xxx. 127 All places smell of hangman, it is everywhere the same tang; we might as well be hooped up with the body of a deceased felon on a gibbet of the olden style. 1883 *STEVENS Silverado* 59 163 Like the smell of a washing-house, but with a shrewd tang of the sea salt 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* xxvii 262 The tang of the cottage peat reek hangs like the peculiar incense of home 1903 *Sat. Rev* 14 Nov 607 The air has a tang of its own, recognisable even in the closest lanes

c. ? A pungent or stinging effect; 'something that leaves a sting or pain behind it' (J.).

But the meaning here is disputed. cf. *TANGA*.² Shakspeare may in this use have associated the two words.

1610 *SHAKS Temp* II. ii. 52 But none of vs car'd for Kate For she had a tongue with a tang, Would cry to a Sailor, goe hang!

6. fig. A slight 'smack' of some quality, opinion, habit, form of speech, etc.; a 'suspicion', a suggestion; a trace, a touch of something.

1593 *HARVEY New Letter Wks.* (Grosart) I. 285, I cannot but. concue as it were a tang of pleasure in mine owne displeasure. 1625 *FLETCHER Hum Lunt* I. 1, Before I thought ye To have a little breeding—some little tang of Gentry 1645 *PAGITT Heresiger* (1662) 173 The teachers have a strong tang of Pelagius. 1651 *Lyle Rather Sarph* (1676) 37 He had always kept a tang of the Neapolitan Dialect 1657 *AUSTEN Pride* I. 153 Although the graft changes the sap of the wild stock into its owne nature, yet... a tang of the wild nature remains 1751 *GRAY Wks* (1825) II. 162 The language has a tang of Shakspeare, that suits an old fashioned fable very well. 1854 *H. ROGERS Ess* II. 1. 74 A still more serious fault in Locke is what we may venture to call a tang, if not of materialism, of something that displays a latent tendency towards it.

b. Distinctive or characteristic flavour or quality.

1868 *ALEX SMITH Last Leaves* 242 You cannot touch the tang of any literary coterie 1900 *H. HARLAND Cardinal's Snuffbox* xv. 122 His speaking-voice... was sweet, but with a kind of trenchant edge upon it, a genial asperity, that gave it character, tang 1903 *Daily Chron* 8 Oct. Such a phrase as 'Food taxers' has not the requisite tang

Tang (tæn), *sb.*² A word sometimes app. purely echoic, denoting the strong ringing note produced when a large bell or any sonorous body is suddenly struck with force, or a tense string is sharply plucked; but often denoting a sound of a particular tone, esp. (? under the influence of *TANG sb.*¹) one of an unpleasant kind; a twang

(Some place here Shakspeare's 'tongue with a tang' (see *TANG sb.*¹), which has prob. influenced some of the later uses here quoted)

1569 *HOLDER Elem. Speech* 78 There is a pretty affection in the Alleman, which gives their Speech a different Tang from ours 1686 *BUNYAN Country Rhymes* xxi. 37 Nor is there anything gives such a tang When by these Ropes these Ringers ring them well 1866 *LOWELL Study Wind* 120 But he had hoped for a certain tang in the down-come of the bell 1871 *P. H. WADDELL Ps in Scotch Pief* 2 Mory a tang o' his [David's] harp had its ainsugh eflurhen' in Gethsemane. 1886 [see 'LANKARD'] 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 888 A sort of fever which lent a petulant tang to her speech. 1892 *Star* 9 Aug 1/7 The organist has a hard task in eradicating the awful Cambridge tang from the voices of his raw material 1897 *Miss Broughton Dear Faustina* xiv, Faustina is still fondly smiling, but in her tone there is the slight tang of displeasure. 1899 *CROCKETT Kit Kennedy* iii. 90 A. voice... with the snell Scottish scolding 'tang', in it, which is ever more humorous than alarming to those whom it addresses

b. quasi-adv. As an imitation of the sound of a vibrating string

1812 *H. & J. SMITH Rey Adr*, *Theatre* 25 Tang goes the harpsichord, too-too the flute

Tang (tæn), *sb.*³ *chal.* [Of Norse origin; = *NOIR*, *Da.*, *Færoese tang*, *Sw. tång* seaweed, *Icel þång* fucus. The Norms of Orkney and Shetland had also, like Norwegian, *tang*] A collective name for large coarse seaweeds, esp. species of *Fucus*; tangle, sea-wrack, also called *sea-tang*.

Black tang, the bladder-wrack, *Fucus vesiculosus* **Prickly tang**, *F. aculeatus* **Yellow tang**, *F. nodosus* 1547 *SALISBURY Welsh Dict.* *Dylsch*, Tang 1655 *Br J. RICHARDSON Observ* O. T. 11 The likeliest reason is from the Hebrew appellation, calling it the sea of weeds, or sedge, *mare algosum*, of flag, or rush, or tangle. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 33 in *Proc Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXVI 202 That none take bait nor cast tang in another man's ebb. 1769

PERMANENT Zool III 169 Lying under the stones among the tang on the rocky coasts of Anglesea. 1796 *Statist. Acc. Scotl* XVII 233 The sea oak (*Fucus vesiculosus*, Linn.), which we denominate black tang. 1809 *EDMONSTON View of Zetland* I. viii 6 Before 1808, the yellow tang and the black tang were the only species used in the manufacture of kelp 1810 *Edin Rev* XVII 146 The prickly tang, often grown together with the bladder-wrack. 1859 *H. KINGSLY G. Hamlyn* xxiv, Wet-footed and happy, dragging a yard or so of sea-tang behind her

b. Comb. as *tang-covered* adj; *tang-fish*, the seal, *tang-sparrow*, the rock pipit (*Anthus obscurus*), *tang-whaup*, the whimbrel (*Ninthus phaeopus*).

1888 *JESSIE M. E. SAVAY Lads of Lunda* 122 The 'tang-covered crown of the Skerry 1809 *EDMONSTON Zetland* II. 292 Seals are seen. [on] the coast of Zetland, and are vulgarly known by the name of 'tang-fish' 1822 *HIBBERT Shell Isl* 586 The smaller seals, or 'tang-fish', so named from being supposed to live among the Tang 1880 *JAMIESON, 'Tang-sparrow'* 1885 *SWAINSON Proverb Names Birds* 46 Rock pipit called from being exclusively confined to the sea shore also. Tang sparrow (Shetland Isles) 1808-18 *JAMIESON, 'Tang-whaup'*, the whimbrel, Orkn 1833 *Montagu's Ornith Dict* 534 Whimbrel. *Provincial* Curlew knot. Tang-whaup.

Tang (tæn), *sb.*⁴ Also *tanguo*. [f. native name] = *TANREG*. 1891 in *Cent Dict*

Tang (tæn), *v*¹ Also 5 *taang*, 7-9 *dial* *teng* [f. *TANG sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* † To pierce, to prick (*obs*) ; to sting as a serpent or an insect. Also *absol* (Now *dial*) 1400-50 *Alexander* 4798 At oþr time of our tulkis was tangid to dede And slayn with þa serpents a some out of noimbre. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roab) xxxi 141 Þai had within þam nedders, þat tanged þe husbands 1440 *Alph Tales* 473 A serpent tanged him hugelie 1684 *MERITON Praise Ale* 149 Hee [an ox's] teng'd, hee! dee, Let's stick him 1788 *W. MARSHALL Yorke* II Gloss, *teng*, to sting, as the bee or the adder 1888 *Sheffield Gloss* s. v. That bee has tanged me.

† *b* *fig.* To pierce with grief or compunction 1400-50 *Alexander* 3637 Þan was he tangid with tene & turlid vnaile

2 To furnish with a tang, spike, flange, etc 1566 in *Invent R Warder* (1815) 169 Item sex pair of brasin calmes tangit with nne serving for batterus, moyanis, falconis 1608 *SILVERSTE Bar Durtas* ii 14 iii *Schisme* 122 But I will have your canion shoulders goar'd With scourges tang'd with rowels [onig garnes de clous] 1839 *BWATER Sheffield Dial* 33 He mood't blade. Then he tangs it 1879 *Cassell's Techn Educ* IV 298/1 The end of the tube is bent and hammered over and is afterwards 'dubbed' or 'tanged'.

† *b* *fig.* To give point or offensive force to *Obs.* 1518 *SKELTON Magy* 2234 Tushe! these maters that ye moue are but soppyis in ale, Your trymyngs and namyngs by me must be tangyd.

3 To affect with a tang or (unpleasant) taste 1686 *F. SPENCE tr. Virgilius Ho Medicus* 330 They tang'd the good and addid to the bad 1744 *Lord's Country Brew* I (ed 4) 36 The Liquor suffeis, and will be tanged with a noxious taste

Tang (tæn), *v*² [Mainly echoic, like *TANG sb.*² (cf. *TENG v*, *TONG v*); but in some instances affected by *TANG sb.*¹]

1. *trans.* To strike (a bell or the like) so as to cause it to emit a sharp loud ringing note.

1556 *Older Antichrist* 10 Is it ynough for him to tang the watchebell? 1841 *C. H. HARRISHORNE Salop Antiq. Gloss* 590 *Tang*, to make a harsh discordant noise by striking against a piece of metal, chiefly used in reference to the swarming of bees. Ex. 'Tang the fryngpan' 1842 *AKERMAN Willis Gloss* s. v. 'To tang the bell' is to pull it.

2 To utter with a tang or ringing tone

1601 *SHAKS Twel N* II v. 163 Let thy tongue tang arguments of state, put thy selfe into the trickes of singularity. 1863 *COWDEN CLARK Shaks Char* II 34 Touch-stone... can tang out a sarcasm with any professor of cynicism

b To impart a tang or twang to *nonce-use*.

1849 *H. COLERIDGE Young & Content* Poems (1851) II 328 So long shall Gray, and all he said and sung, Tang the shrill accents of the school girl's tongue

3. *intr.* To emit a sharp and loud ringing or clanging sound, to ring, clang.

[1601 *SHAKS Twel N* III iv 78 Let thy tongue langer [1767 *CAPELL tang*] with arguments of state] 1686 *BUNYAN Country Rhymes* xxix 36 When ringeis handle them with Art and Skill, They then the Ears of the beservers fill, With such brave Notes they ting and tang so well As to strip all with their ding, dong, Bell 1842 *AKERMAN Willis Gloss*, *Tang*, to make a noise with a key and shovel at the time of swarming of a hive 1845 *Hood Tale of Trumpet* xxvii, The smallest urchin whose tongue could tang, Shock'd the Dame with a volley of slang

4. *trans. dial.* To affect (swarming bees) with a clanging noise, so as to make them settle: = *TING v*.

1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk* s. v. Mak' 'hate an' fatch the warmin'-pon an' the kay o' the 'ouse to tang the bees

5. *intr.* To move on with a tang

1906 *Daily Chron* 7 June 4/7 The car 'tanged' on

|| **Tanga** (tæ ngā, || to ngā). *East Ind* Forms 6- tanga, 6-7 tango, 7 tang, tange, 8 tange, 9 tungah, tanga, tanka [app. a. Pg tanga, ad. tanka in various Indian vernaculars:—Skr. tanka, a weight = 4 māshās (beans), a coin; also, tankaka, a stamped coin: see Note below] A name (originally of a weight) given in India, Persia, and Tukestan to various coins (or moneys of account), the value of which varied greatly at different times and places, it is still applied in certain places to

a copper, in others to a silver coin. a. in Goa, and on the Malabar coast see *quots*

1598 *W. PHILLIP Lunschoen xxv* 69/1 There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tangas, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, fise Tangas is one Paidaw, foue Tangas good money are as much as fise Tangas bad money *Ibid* xxi 161/2 Foure Tangas 1615-16 R. STRELE in *Punches Pilgrimes* (1625) I iv xiii 523 Their moneyes in Persia are of Copper, like the Tangas and Pisos of India 1662 *J. DAVIES tr Mandelslo's Trav* 107 Five Tanghes make a Serafin of silver, which is set at 300 Reil, and six Tanghes make a Pardai 1698 *FRYER Acc E India* 8 P 207 (Coins in Goa), 60 Rees make a Tango 1700 *S. L. tr Fryke's Voy E Ind* xii 180 Some Chests of Tangas and Larines, (which is a certain Money of that Country). 1766 *GROS Vey E Ind* (1779) I 283 (Y) Throughout Malabar and Goa, they use tangas, vintins, and padoo veyrhum 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Tanga, Tanyu*, a money of Goa on the Malabar coast, worth about 71d 1886 *YULI Hobson-Jobson* 682 The name still survives at Goa is that of a copper coin equivalent to 60 reis or about 4d

b. in Tukestan, Persia, Tibet, etc.

1740 *THOMSON & HOGG in Hanway Trav* (1762) I iv lu 242 Their coin [at Khiva] is ducats of gold, also tangas, a small piece of copper, of which one thousand five hundred are equal to a ducat. *Ibid* 244 Their money [at Bokhara] is ducats of gold, also a piece of copper, which they call tangas, that pass at fifty to eighty to a ducat, according to their size 1815 *MAI COLE Hist Persia* II 21 250 One tungah a coin about the value of five pence 1904 *Times* 19 Sept. 12/6 (Tibet) The official rate of exchange is three tankas to a rupee.

[Note Under the Mogul sovereigns, the silver tanka was the chief silver coin, the same as the silver dinar or later rupee, mention is also made in 14th c. of a tanka or dinar of gold, worth 20 silver dinars. About 1500 there were black or copper tankas, of which so went to the old silver tanka. In the end of the 16th century, the tanga was a money of account, and afterwards a copper coin, at Goa, where it is still in use see *quots* 1886 The name also survives, in derived forms, in most of the Indian vernaculars, as that of a copper coin, and in Urdu, in its Sanskrit form and sense, as that of a weight. The identity of the Turkī tanga, tanga with the Sanskrit word has been disputed, and the word attributed to a Chaghati Turkī origin]

Tanga, var of *TONGA*, an Indian cart

|| **Tangalung** (tæ ngālŋ) Also *tangga*.

[*Malay tanggaling*] The civet cat of Sumatra and Java, *Viverra tangalinga*, the Sumatran civet

1820 *SIR S. RAIFLIS in Trans Linn Soc* (1822) XIII 251-2. 1824 *T. HORSFIELD Zool Reseaches Java*, etc s. v *Viverra Rasse*, A very perfect specimen of the *Viverra Zibetha*, the *Tangalung* of the Malays, forwarded from Sumatra by Sir Stamford Raffles. The *Tangalung* is two feet six inches long, the head measures six inches and three-fourths, and the tail eleven inches. 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 406/2

Tangara, Tangaroid: see *TANAGER*.

Tange, *obs.* form of *TANG*, *TANGA*, *TONG*.

Tanged (tænd), *a* [f. *TANG sb.*¹ and *v.*¹ + *-ED*]

Having a tang, furnished with a tang to fix in a handle, barbed; forked

1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Tanged*, forked 1891 *R. DAY in Proc Soc Antiq* 22 Jan. 226 A small tanged chisel 1896 *KIRLING Seven Seas* 125, I left my ways of Art, barbed and tanged below the heat Of a mammothish etcher at Grenelle. 1899 *R. MUNRO Prehist Scotl* v 167 Arrow points may be divided into tanged and untanged 1904 *Bupar Guide* 3rd & 4th Egypt. Rooms *Brit Mus* 8 Lion javelin-head, tanged Barbed and tanged arrow-heads of iron.

Tangena: see *TANGHIN*.

Tangence (tæ ngéns) *rare* [a. F. *tangence* (1835 in *Dict. Acad.*), f. *tangent* adj.: see *-ENCE*]

The act or fact of touching, touch, point of contact 1840 *Blackw Mag* XLVIII 275 They [Correggio's paintings] stand betwixt passion—the tangence of mentality and materiality, and the distinctly intellectual and moral

Tangency (tæ ngénsi). [f. L. type **tangencia*, f. *tangent-em* *TANGENT*: see *-ENCY*.] The quality or condition of being tangent; state of contact

Problem of tangencies, in old *Geom.*, a problem in which it is required to describe a circle passing through given points, and touching straight lines or circles the position of which is given, the data being limited to three 1819 *Pantologia* s. v. *Problem of tangencies*. *Ibid.*, The treatise of tangencies was restored by Vietà. 1867 *F. H. Ludlow Little Brother* 34 The wildest point of tangency which Man's railroads make with Wewee's wood. 1895 *H. P. STOKES in Athenæum* 16 Nov 690/1 Points of tangency between certain Elizabethan celebrities

Tangent (tæ ngént), *a* and *sb.* [ad. L. *tangens*, *tangent-em*, pr. ppl. of *tangēre* to touch, used by Th. Fincke, 1583, as *sb* in sense = L. *linea tangens* tangent or touching line. In F. *tangent*, -e adj., *tangente* *sb* (Geom.), Ger. *tangente* *sb*]

1. *Geom.* Of a line or surface in relation to another (curved) line or surface: Touching, i. e. meeting at a point and (ordinarily) not intersecting; in contact

A surface may also be tangent to another surface along a line (e.g. a plane in contact with a cylinder). In *quots* 1869, Taking place along a tangent. Cf. B 1 b

1594 *BLUNDELL Exerc* II (1597) 48 b, Our moderne Geometricians have of late invented two other right lines belonging to a Circle, called lines Tangent, and line Secant 1644 *DIGBY Nat. Bodies* xii 8 114 The reflexion must follow the nature of tangent surfaces 1713 *BERKELEY Guard*. No 126 P 2 Hence, the earth, without flying off in a tangent line, constantly rolls about the sun 1866 *PROCTOR*

Handbk Stars 33 The cone, instead of being a tangent-cone, is supposed to be a secant-cone, intersecting the sphere. 1869 *Tindall in Fortm. Rev* 1 Feb 245 All the vibrations tangent to the little circle, are reflected perfectly polarized. 1876 *Catal Sci App* 5 *Kens Mus* § 102 Model exhibiting the simultaneous transformation of the tangent parabola of the conoid into the tangent plane of the cylinder.

† b. *Cryst.* Applied to a plane replacing an edge or solid angle of a crystal (which is more properly a secant plane). *Obs*

1823 H. J. BROOKES *Introduct Crystallogr* 109 Edges replaced by tangent planes. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol* v 88 Crystals often present the appearance of having lost their edges and solid angles, which are then said to be replaced by tangent planes.

c. *Transf* Said of the wheel of a bicycle or tricycle having the spokes tangent to the hub.

1886 *Bicycling News* 6 Aug 664/1 Laced tangent wheels, hollow rims, Hancock's tyres

2. *fig* 'Flying off at a tangent' (see B 1 c), divergent, erratic.

1877 *BURNS Let to Moore* 23 Apr, If once this tangent flight of mine were over, and I were returned to my wonted leisurely motion in my old circle. 1799 E. Du Bois *Piece Family Biog* 1 152 The voluble loquacity and tangent style of reasoning of their new companion

3 In general sense a. Touching, contiguous. 1846 *ELLIS Elgin Marb.* I, 107 Beaten together till the tangent surfaces were fitted to each other

b Of or pertaining to touch; *tangent sense*, sense of touch *nonce-use*

1802 E. DARWIN *Orig Soc* III 424 Say, did these fine volutions first commence from clear ideas of the tangent sense?

B sb

1. *Math.* (ellipt for *tangent line*) [= Fr., Ger. *tangente*] a. *Trigonometry.* One of the three fundamental trigonometrical functions (cf. SECANT, SINE), originally considered as functions of a circular arc, now usually of an angle (viz that subtended by such arc at its centre). *orig.* The length of a straight line perpendicular to the radius touching one end of the arc and terminated by the secant drawn from the centre through the other end, in mod. use, the ratio of this line to the radius, or (equivalently, as a function of the angle) the ratio of the side of a right-angled triangle opposite the given angle (if acute) to that of the side opposite the other acute angle (the tangent of an obtuse angle being numerically equal to that of its supplement, but of opposite sign). Abbrev *tan*

Tables of tangents and cotangents were constructed and used by the Arab mathematicians of the 9th and 10th c (see *Nallino Al Battani, Opus astronomicum*, Milan 1903, I, 182), but began to be constructed in Christendom late in the 15th c. The names *tangens* and *secans*, introduced by THOMAS FINCKE (Finckins) in 1583, had no connexion with the names used by the Arabs

1583 FINCKE *Geometria Rotundi* v 64 De semicirculi sinibus, tangentibus, secantibus. *Ibid* 73 Recta sinibus connexa est tangens peripherie aut eam secans. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc* II (1597) 57 b Of which Arke the line AD is the Tangent, and the line CD is the Secant thereof. 1635 [see CO-TANGENT] 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tangent*, a Mathematical Term used chiefly in Astronomy, signifies, a right line perpendicular to the Diameter drawn by the one extremum of the given Arch, and terminated by the Secant. 1690 LEYBOURN *Curs Math* 397 Which Scales of Tangents, let be extended to 75 deg at least. 1728 FRIBERTON *Newton's Philos* 366 The refracting powers will be in the duplicate proportion of the tangents of the least angles, which the refracted light can make with the surfaces of the refracting bodies. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II 3 As the arc increases from 0, the sines, tangents, and secants, all proceed increasing, till the arc becomes a whole quadrant, and then the sine is the greatest it can be; and both the tangent and secant are infinite

b. *Geom.* A straight line which touches a curve (or curved surface), i.e. meets it at a point and being produced does not (ordinarily) intersect it at that point

In Higher Geometry a tangent is regarded as the limiting position of a line intersecting a curve when the two (or more) points of intersection coincide, and is hence defined as a straight line passing through two (or more) consecutive points of the curve. If the curve be conceived as traced by a moving particle, the tangent at any point of it represents the direction of motion at that point; hence a body moving in a curve, when the restraining force is withdrawn, flies off at a tangent, i.e. along the tangent (cf the *fig* use in c). At a point of inflexion, where the curvature (i.e. deviation from the straight line) changes its direction, the tangent intersects as well as touches the curve.

1655 T. GIBSON *Synopsis Math* xiii 122 To draw a tangent (cf 1551 RECORDE *Pathway*, touchelme) to any point assigned in any section, or from any point without the section. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techni* I, *Tangent*, of a Parabola, or other Conic Section, or Geometrical Curve) is a Right Line Drawn cutting the Ax Produced, and touching the Section in one Point without cutting it. 1706 W. JONES *Syn Palmar Matheseos* 222 A tangent to any point of the Circumference (of a circle) is Perpendicular to the Radius drawn to that Point. 1832 *Nat Philos* II *Introduct Mech* p xvi (Useful Knowl Soc), If a stone, whirled round in a sling, gets loose at the point A, it flies off in the direction AB this line is called a tangent

c. In general use, chiefly *fig* from b, esp in phrases (*off at, in, upon a tangent*), i.e. off or away with sudden divergence, from the course or direction previously followed, abruptly from one course of action, subject, thought, etc., to another.

VOL. IX.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl* (1815) 219 After having twelve times described this circle, he lately flew off at a tangent to visit some trees at his country-house in England. 1825 *Parrs Chat Chat* (1826) II 92 The passengers on the roof, being at the highest point of projection flew off in a tangent, and were precipitated into a field of new-mown hay. 1825 BENJAMIN *Ration Revend* 393 That manner which they have of flying off in tangents when they are pressed. 1865 LECKY *Ration* (1878) I 284 *note*, Flying off at a tangent from his main subject. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* viii 150 To abandon the established habits of speech and go off upon a tangent. 1879 Miss BRADTON *Clon Foot* x, Smoking his cigar, and letting his thoughts wander away at a tangent every now and then

2. The upright pin or wedge fixed at the back of each of the keys of a clavichord, which on the depression of the key pressed up against the string and caused it to sound, acting also as a bridge to determine the pitch of the note. [= Ger. *tangent*.] [1614 PRÆTORIUS *Synagoga Musicum* III 68 Es hat aber ein solch Gegenwerk an statt der Tangenten etc.]

1878 A. J. HEPBURN in *Grove Dict Mus.* I 367 The tangents not only produced the tones but served to measure off the vibrating lengths required for the pitch of the notes. 1896 C. W. NAYLOR *Shaks & Music* 68 *note*, The German clavichord had 'tangents' of brass at the ends of the key-leaves.

3 Short for *tangent scale*, *tangent galvanometer*. see C

1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 14 May, His guns were without screws, scales, or tangents. 1905 PRESCOTT & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraph* 404 Perhaps the most useful galvanometer for general testing purposes is the Tangent

4 A straight section of railway track *U S colloq*

1895 in *Funk's Stand Dict*

C. Combinations and special collocations

(Some of these are examples of the adj. qualifying a sb.)

Tangent backsight, = *tangent scale* (a); tangent balance, a balance in which the weight is shown on a graduated arc by a pointer attached to the beam; the bent-lever balance, common as a letter-balance, tangent compass = next, tangent galvanometer, a galvanometer in which the tangent of the angle of deflection of the needle is proportional to the strength of the current passing through the coil, tangent scale, (a) in *Gunnery*, a kind of breech-sight in which the heights of the steps or notches correspond to the tangents of the angle of elevation; (b) a graduated scale indicating the tangents of angles (see quot 1902); tangent screw, a screw working tangentially upon a toothed circle or arc so as to give it a slow motion for delicate measurements or adjustments, tangent sight, = *tangent scale* (a).

For *tangent cone*, *line*, *plane*, *surface*, etc., see A. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II xi 23 The 'Tangent back-sight' is elevated by a rack and pinion, the latter having a micrometer wheel for finer readings than the divisions on the tangent stem allow. 1873 MAXWELL *Electr & Magn* (1881) II 325 The current is proportional to the tangent of the deviation, and the instrument is therefore called a 'Tangent Galvanometer'. 1876 PRESCOTT & SIVSWRIGHT *Telegraph* 267 The insulation resistance is the only test which is taken by means of the tangent-galvanometer. 1899 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artif. Man* (1862) 51 A 'Tangent scale' is affixed to the breech of Guns, and Howitzers, by means of which the requisite elevation may be given. 1902 SLOANE *Stand Electr Dict*, *Tangent scale*, an arc of a circle in which the number of graduations in any arc starting from zero are proportional to the tangent of the angle subtended by such arc. The system is for use with tangent galvanometers. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib* II xiii 5 Circumferenter or miner's dial, with 'tangent screw adjustment'. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, *Tangent screw*, an endless screw tangentially attached to the index-arm of an instrument of precision, enabling a delicate motion to be given to the arm after it has been clamped to the limb, and permitting angular measurements to be made with greater exactness than could be done were the movement entirely effected by hand. 1908 *Irish Serv. Ordn. Roy Artill.* 573 The 'tangent sights' consist of triangular nickel-plated steel bars graduated on the rear face.

Tangential (tændzē'ntāl), a. [f. TANGENT sb. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tangent; = next, 1. Hence *Tangentially* adv.

1849 H. MILLER *Footl. Creat* x. 109 Not are the openings of the medullary rays frequent in the tangential section. 1856 DOVE *Logic Crit. Faith* I ii § 1 91 These motions are the result of two somethings, one of which is tangential, the other centripetal. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* I, iii, 207 They are sometimes called the horizontal, vertical and tangential. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Tangentially

Tangential (tændzē'ntāl), a. (sb.) [f. L. type **tangentialis* (see TANGENCY) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to tangency or a tangent.

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tangent; identical with, or drawn at, a tangent to a curve or curved surface.

1630 R. DELAMAIN *Grammologia* App 62 If the Declination be above 38 gr 3 m you may move the Tangent of 45, softly along by the Tangential degrees of Declination in the fixed, until 45 gr in the moveable be opposite to 45 gr in the fixed. 1763 *Phil Trans* LIII 68 The proposed demonstration of this tangential property. 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* 265 The apparent level is a straight line tangential to the surface of the earth, or true level. 1881 *Tait in Nature* XXV 128 The glass is extended in a radial and compressed in a tangential direction.

b Of motion or force. Acting along a tangent to a curved line or surface

1709 STEELE *Teller No* 43 ¶ 7 The Tangential and Centripetal Forces, by their Counter-struggle, make the Celestial Bodies describe an exact Ellipsis. 1768 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) I, 413 He might give the heavy planets their tangential motion by one strong and exactly poised stroke. 1880 BESSY *Botany* 129 The tangential growth of the surrounding cells. 1883 *Science* I 523/1 The tangential tension of the bark increases with the growth of the stem

c Of a thing That lies in a tangent to a curved surface

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem 388 One part (of a globular box) is furnished with a tangential jet. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII 331 The tangential fibres of the cortex. 1901 A. J. EVANS in *Orr's Univ. Gar.* 12 Feb. 339/2 A small vase with incised returning spirals and tangential leaves. 1905 BOND *Goth. Archt.* 164 The ambulatory with tangential chapels

d. *spec* (a) Of the spokes of a wheel (as in a bicycle). Arranged as tangents to the hub (b) Of a fabric (as a tire-cover). Having layers of thread lying diagonally from edge to edge, so as to distribute the strain.

1898 *Cycling* 63 The best results are obtained from a fabric which consists of layers of independent threads, running diagonally from edge to edge of the cover and not interwoven. This is called a 'tangential' fabric because the pull travels lengthwise along the threads (as in a tangent spoke) and not across them

2 *fig* Going off suddenly 'at a tangent'; erratic, divergent; digressive.

1867 F. H. LUDLOW *Genre Pict.* Little Briggs & I, 199 A remedy to this day sovereign for all tangential aberrations from the back of a colt or the laws of society. 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 297 Those devious impulses and tangential flights which spoil the works of every would-be schemer who instead of being wholly machine is half heart. 1903 *Spectator* 31 Jan. 184/2 A collection of mixed and tangential information

b That merely touches a subject or matter.

1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age, Coleridge* (1886) 46 Our author's mind is (as he himself might express it) tangential. There is no subject on which he has not touched, none on which he has rested. 1885 O. W. HOLMES *Emerson* 165 Emerson had only tangential relations with the experiment.

B sb. *Geom.* Tangential of a point (in a curve of the third or higher order), the point at which a tangent at the given point meets the curve again.

1858 CAYLEY *Coll. Math. Papers* II 558 A derivative which may be termed the 'tangential' of a cubic, viz the tangent at the point (a, y, z) of the cubic curve $(x, y, z)^2 = 0$ meets the curve in a point (t, y, z), which is the tangential of the first mentioned point. 1859 *Ibid* IV. 188. 1879 G. SALMON *Higher Plane Curves* v (ed 3) 130

Hence *Tangentiality* (-jī-ā-ñī), the quality or condition of being tangential.

1889 *Philos. Mag.* Apr. 335 The perpendicularity of E and the tangentiality of H to the surface.

Tangentially (tændzē'nālī), adv. [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a tangential way; in the manner, position, or direction of a tangent; at a tangent

1839 URZ *Dict. Artis* 470 The fuses are fixed obliquely and not tangentially to their peripheries. 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc.* Chem 269 A force acting tangentially to the circle. 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phant.* 620 They are connected one with another in their longitudinal course by numerous anastomoses both radially and tangentially. 1903 *19th Cent.* July 82 The rapidly moving fragment flies away tangentially

Tangently, adv. rare. [f. TANGENT a + -LY 2.] At a tangent.

1903 *Times* 6 Feb. 9/6 Some of them were occasionally thrown off tangently

Tangerine (tændzē'rīn), a. and sb. Also 8 -een, 9 -ene [i. *Tanger*, *Tangier* + -INE 1]

A. adv. Of or pertaining to, or native of Tangier, a seaport in Morocco, on the Strait of Gibraltar. *Tangerine orange*, a small flattened deep-coloured variety of orange from Tangier, *Citrus nobilis* var. *Tangeriana*.

1730 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 250 ¶ 3 An old Tangierene Captain with a Wooden Leg. 1841 TILLEY in *Gard. Chron.* 78 The Tangerine Orange—I beg to draw attention to the cultivation of this as a fruit for the dessert. 1882 *Garden* 18 Feb. 122/2 Two dishes of Tangerine Oranges

B. sb. 1. A native of Tangier

1866 *All Year Round* No. 71. 491 Winterfield was sold to a Tangierene.

2 A Tangerine orange. see A

1842 *Gard. Chron.* 6 The Tangerine I suspect to be only a variety of it (the Mandarin Orange). 1891 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 5/4 There is an unusually good supply of tangerines. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Fring Line* vi, Please get me a few tangerines—those blood-coloured ones up there

b. A deep orange colour, also attrib

1899 *Daily News* 16 Sept. 7/3 Ruddy pink and tender amethyst, tangerine, orange, mist-grey [etc.]. 1904 *Ibid.* 6 Oct. 8/4 Taking as the colour key-note, the fashionable tangerine shade.

Tanges, obs. form of TONGS.

Tangalung: see TANGALUNG.

Tangyl, var. of TANGYL a. Obs.

|| Tanghan, tangun (tā'ng'hān, tæ'ng'un), tanyan (tā'nyān). *East Ind* [Hindi *tāng'hān*, f. Tibetan **Tānān*, f. **Ta* horse (Yule).] The native horse of Tibet and Bhutan, a strong and sure-footed little pony. Also *Tanghan horse*, *pony*.

1774 in Aitchison *Treatise*, etc. (1876) I. 155 That the Deb Rajah shall pay an annual tribute of five Tangun horses to the Honorable Company. 1774 BOGLE *Narr* in

Markham *Tibet* (1876) 17 We were provided with two tangun ponies of a mean appearance. 1793 HODGES *Trav India* 31 These horses are called tangyans, and are mostly pye-bald. 1840 Penny *Cycl* XVI. 143/2 The small horses, the *Tangyuns*, are noted for their hardihood and activity, but they are not natives, but introduced from Tibet, and they degenerate on the south of the Himalaya Mountains.

Tanghe, obs. form of TANGA.

Tanghin. see after next.

|| **Tanghin** (tæŋgin). Also 8 tanguin, 9 tanquen, tangkin, tangena, -gna [a F. *tanghin*, ad. Malagasy *tangena*, *tangen*].

1. A poison obtained from the kernels of *Tanghinia venenifera*, NO *Apocynaceae*, a shrub of Madagascar, the fruit of which is a large purplish drupe. The kernels were formerly used by the natives to test the guilt of a suspected person. Also attrib, as *tanghin poison*, *tanghin camphor* = *tanghinum* (see below).

1788 tr. *Sonnerat's Voy* III 44 The tanghin is one of the most terrible poisons in the vegetable world. 1842 Penny *Cycl* XXIV 317 This name [*Tanghinia*] was given by Aubert du Petit Thouars, to the plant which produces the celebrated Tanghin poison of Madagascar. *Ibid.* He insisted that the Tanghin should be administered to himself. 1866 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr* II 357 The Tangina poison of the Malagash. 1880 J. SIBREE *Gl African Isl* xiv. 282 The chief use of the tangina ordeal was for the detection of witchcraft, by which the African races understand the use of poisonous drugs for evil purposes.

2. The shrub itself more properly *tangena* or *tangina*. Also attrib.

1866 *Treas Bot* 1123/1 Tanghin or Tanquen is the only plant belonging to a genus which botanists have named *Tanghinia*. 1880 J. SIBREE *Gl African Isl* xiv. 281 The tangina is a small and handsome tree growing in the warmer parts of the island, and the poison is procured from the nut of its fruit. 1889 AGNES MARION *Tangena Tree* xiii. Horror-stricken, she flung the Tangena-fruit away.

Hence † **Tanghinia**, † **Tanghin**, **Tanghinia**, the poisonous principle of tanghin, tanghin camphor.

1839 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 96 A peculiar crystallized matter is extracted, to which they have given the name *tanghinum*. 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 658 The kernels contain a crystallizable substance called tanghin camphor or tanghinum. Tanghin is very poisonous.

|| **Tangi** (tæŋgi). N Zealand [Maori, = lament, dirge]. A formal lamentation; a dirge, a coronach.

1845 E. J. WAKFIELD *Adv. N Zealand* I. vii. 194 They bore it [a corpse] to the village, where the usual tangi took place. 1883 RENWICK *Beltrayed* 41 'Tis the tangi floats on the sea-borne breeze, In its echoing notes of wild despair. 1901 *Scottsman* 9 Apr. 6/5 The Agent General for New Zealand recently received from the Maori inhabitants of his colony a 'tangi' or 'lament' on the death of Queen Victoria.

Tangibility (tændʒɪbɪlɪti). [f as TANGIBLE. see -ILITY.] The state or quality of being tangible; perceptibility to the touch; tangibleness.

1665 NEEDHAM *Med Medicinæ* 99 As if they did touch after the gross manner of tangibility. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* i. v. 770 Tangibility and impenetrability, were elsewhere made by him the very essence of body. 1823 COLERIDGE *Tablet* 3 Jan. Define a vulgar ghost. It is visibility without tangibility.

b. With a and pl. A tangible thing or matter. 1849 H. MILLER *Footstool* Creat. xiv. 255 Cut off from all the tangibilities of the real waking-day world.

Tangible (tændʒɪbəl), a. [ad L. *tangibilis* that may be touched, f. *tangere* to touch: see -BLK. So F. *tangible* (16th c. in Littré).]

1. Capable of being touched, affecting the sense of touch; touchable.

1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poetrie* II i. (Arb.) 78 Of the things that have convenience by relation, as the visible by light colour and shadow the audible by stirres, times and accents the tangible by his objectes in this or that regard. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* i. v. 769 That body, or that which is tangible and divisible, is the only substantial thing. 1845 MACAULAY *Ess.*, *Milton* (1887) 11 The desire of having some visible and tangible object of adoration. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms of Living* I. Intro. 59 These sounds, these movements, these tangible apparitions.

b. Hence, Material, externally real, objective.

1600 T. GRANOFF *Drv. Logike* 56 Whereof external, and tangible workes are produced. 1837 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1 (1873) 3 The threatenings of Christianity are material and tangible. 1894 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iii. 117 He would not have had much chance of winning tangible rewards. 1875 FORTNUM *Maolua* i. From a very early period of human existence, known to us only by the tangible memorials of primitive inhabitants.

2. That may be discerned or discriminated by the sense of touch; as a *tangible property* or *form*.

1664 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* 5 This method is the best, the most certain, visible and tangible. 1684 J. P. tr. *Franchescanus' Art Physic* i. 14 [They have] so many real Agreements of Tangible Qualities. 1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* 45 Certain ideas perceivable by touch—as distance, tangible figure, and solidity. 1814 CHAMBERS *Encl. Chr. Revue* viii. 211 The only way to learn its tangible properties is to touch it.

3. fig. That can be laid hold of or grasped by the mind, or dealt with as a fact; that can be realized or shown to have substance; palpable.

1709 BERKELEY *The Vision* 46 Tangible ideas. a 1763 BYRON *Crit. Rem. Horace* Poems 1773 1 310 That none of you touch a most tangible Blunder. 1839 JAMES LOUIS *XIV*, II 284 These proposals assumed a more tangible form. after the arrival of Turenne. 1852 GROTE *Greece* II lxviii (1862) VI. 425 Without any tangible ground of complaint.

4. Capable of being touched or affected emotionally.

1813 L. HUNT in *Examiner* 11 Jan. 22/2 He is like the Executioner, tangible neither by groan nor by indignation.

Hence **Tangibleness**, the quality or state of being tangible; **Tangibly** adv, in a tangible manner.

1727 BAILEY vol. II. ***Tangibleness**, capribleness of being touched or felt by the Touch. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii § 4 When only one attribute is designated by the name, as tangibleness, tangibleness, equality, squareness; milkwhiteness, then the name can hardly be considered general. 1893 C. A. WINGET in *Barrows Phil. Relig.* II 1410 We have not appreciated it [duty to the poor] fully unless we recognize its tangibleness. 1847 WILSON, ***Tangibly**. 1858 MACDONALD *Phantasies* v. (1878) 73 The human forms appeared more tangibly visible.

Tangina, tangkin. see TANGHIN.

Tangis, obs. Sc. form of TONGS.

Tangle (tæŋgl), sb.¹ [= Now. *taangel*, *ton-gul*, Faroese *tongul*, ON and Icel. *þongull* (=*þangulr*) 'the stalk of *Laminaria digitata*', app. deriv. of *þang* bladder-wrack, TANG sb.³]

The etymological history is not clear; *tangle* cannot have come down from ON, because ON. *þremans* in Sc. and Eng. as *th* of *þansa*, *þorpe*, *þwaite*, *þorshy*, etc.; it must therefore either have spread south from Orkney and Shetland, where ON *þ* had become *t*, or be a later adoption from Norwegian or other lang. having *t* for ON *þ*. (The name 'tangle' is not mentioned among the Algae in Lightfoot's *Flora Scotica*, 1778.)

1. A general term for the larger seaweeds, species of *Fucus* and allied genera; = TANG sb.³ Often sea-tangle (Prob orig an inaccurate use, cf. 2.)

1536 BELLENDEN *Cosmogr.* xiv in *Cron Scot* (1821) I p. xlix, Maister Alexander Galloway... lifted up an sea-tangle, hingand full of mussil shells fra the rute to the branchis. 1596 DILLYMPLER tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* (STS) I 62 He saw bred of a sey tangle, mussils. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's Moe* 676 It hath gotten about the keele a deale of mosse, reits, kilpe, and tangle. 1664 *Phil. Trans* I 13 Upon which Rock-weed or Sea-tangle did grow a hand long. 1744 PRISTON *Ibid* XLIII 61 There are Plenty of Sea-weeds, called *tangle*, growing on the Rocks, of which might be made Kelp. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* lii, Certain persons were carrying away sea-tangle from his foreshore.

2. *spec.* Either of two species of seaweed, *Laminaria* (*Fucus* L.) *digitata* and *L. saccharina*, having long leathery fronds, the young stalk and fronds of which are sometimes eaten. (This is the Norse sense, and prob the proper one.)

1724 RAMSAY *Teat-Mur* (1733) I 91 Scrypt haddockes, wilks, dulse and tangle. 1807 THOMPSON *Cat. Plantis Berwick-shire* 122 *Fucus digitatus*, Fingered *Fucus*; Tangle. 1820 SCOTT *Monast. Answ. Intro. Epist.* I never saw it cast ashore any thing but dulse and tangle. 1845 EDMONSTON *Flora of Shetland* 54 *Laminaria digitata* v. by them [the Orkadian peasantry] termed Tangle. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 27 The young stalks of *Laminaria digitata* and *saccharina* are eaten under the name of 'tangle'. 1875 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit* I 508/2 Dulse and tangle was formerly a common cry in the streets of Edinburgh.

3. *Comb.*, as *tangle-strewn*, *tasselled adjs.*; *tangle-fish*, a popular name of the needle-fish or pipefish, *Syngnathus acus*; *tangle-picker*, a bird, the Turnstone (*Streptilas interpres*); *tangle-tent*, in surgery, a tent or pledget of seaweed; *tangle-weed*, *tangle-wrack*, = sense 1.

1839 PARNELL in *Men. Werner Soc.* VII 394 *Syngnathus acus*, *Tangle-Fish, Scotland, [so called] by the fishermen, in consequence of its being found under seaweed, which they call tangle. 1882 YARRELL *Hist Birds* (ed. 4) III 290 Searching among sea-weed for its food, whence its appropriate Norfolk name of 'Tangle picker'. 1884 *Good Cheer* 41 Cool sea-scented breezes came up from the 'tangle-strewn sands. 1812 W. LIPPINATT *Auster Pan* i. xxvi, Up-prop'd from sea, a 'tangle-tassell'd shape. 1869 J. M. DUNCAN *Clim. Lect. Dis. Women* v. (ed. 4) 17 The cervix [uterus] was dilated by a 'tangle-tent. 1834 M. SCOTT *Cruise Midge* (1863) 20 Far down amongst the 'tangleweed and coral branches at the bottom of the deep green sea. 1890 W. PATER *IV's* (1902) VIII 23 All around the gulf there is but an expanse of 'tanglework. 1722 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 228 Wild shores. Plensh'd with nought but shells, and 'tangle-wreck.

Tangle (tæŋgl), sb.² [f TANGLE v.¹]

1. A tangled condition, or *concr.* a tangled mass, a complication of threads, hairs, fibres, branches, boughs, or the like, confusedly intertwined or interlaced, or of a single long thread, line, or rope, involved in coils, loops, and knots; a snarl, ravel, or complicated loose knot. Also *transf.* of streams, paths, etc. similarly intertwined or confused.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard* (1626) 20 That it [the soil] may run among the small tangles [of the roots] without straining or bruising. 1637 MILTON *Lyndas* 69 To sport with Amyntas in the shade, Or with the tangles of Neaira's hair. 1667 — P. L. ix 632 Hee [the serpent] leading swiftly rowld in tangles, and made intricate seem strait, To mischief swift. a 1774 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) II 35 If upon combing his head he meets with a tangle that tears off two or three hairs. 1842 DARWIN in *Life & Lett* (1887) I 321 This bow became covered with a tangle of creepers. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* I. xxix 378 The rise and fall of the tides always breaks up the ice in a tangle of irregular, half-floating masses. 1861 D. COOK P. *Foster's D. vi*, One of a small tangle of courts between Long Acre and New Street, Covent Garden. 1873 HALE in *His Name* v. 26 In a tangle of low, scrubby oaks. 1879

M. D. CONWAY *Demon* I iii ix 386 The Gorgon's head with its fearful tangle of serpent tresses. *Mod.* This string is all in a tangle.

b. *spec.* A dredger for sweeping the sea-bed, consisting of a bar to which are attached a number of hempen 'mops', in the fibres of which the more delicate marine specimens are entangled.

1883 LESLIE tr. *Nordenfshold's Voy Vega* 97 The hempen tangles were used, and brought up a very abundant yield of large, beautiful animal forms. 1884 *Science* IV 227/2 The true province of the tangles is a very rocky bottom, where neither the dredge nor trawl can be safely used.

2. *fig.* A complicated and confused assemblage, a muddle, jumble, complication, medley, puzzle, a confused network of opinions, facts, etc.; also, a perplexed state.

1757 DYER *Fleece* ii. Poet. Wks (1761) 110 And silent, in the tangles soft involv'd Of death-like sleep. 1800 COLLINGWOOD *Death Valley* 183 Where's he that will unravel This tangle, ever tangling more and more? 1858 SEARS *Athen* iii x 330 The tangles of metaphysics in which they sought to involve the great Apostle. 1866 J. H. NEWMAN *Gerontion* v. 42 Methinks I know 'To disengage the tangle of thy words. 1878 MORLEY *Rousseau* II 126 The complex tangle of the history of social growths. 1883 SIR T. MARTIN *La Lyndhurst* xl. 283 The skill with which he reduced into method and compass the enormous tangle of facts and figures.

3. *Comb.* = in a tangle, tangled, as *tangle-twine*, *-twist*, *-wood*, *tangle-harred*, *-headed*, *-tassled* adjs.; also *tangle-swab*, one of the mops of a tangle for dredging (sense 1 b).

1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 68 They were a russet, *tangle-haired and shaggy-bearded set. 1908 *Weston Gas* 15 Aug 15/3 A gipsy woman, with *tangle-headed children, carrying faggots on their backs. 1884 *Science* IV 148/1 Several *tangle-swabs were generally attached to the hinder end of the bag. *Ibid.* 227/2 The use of hempen tangle-swabs attached to the dredge was introduced by the English exploring-steamers Porcupine in 1868 or 1869. 1883 W. G. COLLINGWOOD *Philos. Ornament* v. 121 The builders of early Italian cathedrals now run wild with the northern *tangle-tailed mysteries. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 94 The wreaths, *Tangle-twine of leaf and bloom. 1889 *Chicago Advance* 6 June, 'I would take ten miles o' this, here 'tangle-twist to make one. 1894 *Ibid.* 26 Apr. He scuttled off in a wild panic through the thick *tanglewood.

Tangle, sb.³ Sc. and north dial. [Of uncertain origin: peih belonging to TANGLE sb.¹ or ², or due to a vague combination of the two notions, or to some association with *dangle*.]

1. A pendent icicle. Sc.

1673 *Widdowburn's Voc* 34 (Jam.) *Sinua*, a tangle of yce. 1813 E. PICKIN *Misc. Poems* I 77 (E. D.) Frae ilk buss, the tangles gay, Hang skinklin' in the mornin' ray. 1888 BARRIE *And Lichl. Iylis* 1, The waterspout that suspends its 'tangles' of ice over a gaping tank.

2. A tall and limp or flaccid person. Sc.

1789 ROSS *Helene* (ed. 3) 21 She's but a tangle, tho' shot out she be.

3. Anything long and dangling, as a tress of hair, a long root-fibre, a torn loosely-pendent strip of cloth, etc.

1864 S. BAMFORD *Honely Rhymes*, etc. 148 Her bonny tangles Wee hung wi star-spangles. 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk talk* 386 When 't tang'ls i broken fies [potatoes] can't taatie. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (W. Yks.), Her gown was all rives and tangles.

4. Applied to plants having long, winding, and often tangled stalks, as the species of *Myriophyllum* (Water Milfoil) and *Potamogeton* (Pondweed), and to plants of tangled growth, as *Blue Tangle* (s. (U.S.)), *Red Tangle*. see quotes.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, Tangles, Blue, *Gaylussacia dumosa*. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Blue Tangle*, an American name for *Gaylussacia frondosa*. 1886 BARTTIN & HOLT *Eng. Plant n.*, Tangle, Red, *Cuscuta Epithymum*.

b. *Comb.* *tangle-berry* = *Blue Tangles* (see 4), DANGLE-BERRY.

Tangle, a. Sc. [f TANGLE sb.³] Long and limp, tall and loosely-jointed. Also in *comb.*, as *tangle-backed*.

c 1817 HOGG *Tales & Sk.* I 291 She was perfectly weak and tangle, her limbs being scarcely able to bear her weight. 1825 JAMIESON, *Tangle*, tall and feeble, not well knit. 25, 'a lang tangle lad'. 1896 L. KEITH *Unde* x 172 Ym o' the tangle backit kmd.

Tangle (tæŋgl), v.¹ Also 4-5 tangil, -yl, 4-6 -el(e, 6 -ell. [Known first in later 14th and early 15th c. MSS. of Hampole's *Psalter* (a 1340), as a variant-reading for *tagel*, -yl, the form in the earliest MSS., used also in other works attributed to Hampole. see TANGLE v., of which *tangle* was app. a nasalized variant.

The vb thus appears a century and a half earlier than TANGLE sb.¹ seaweed, from which some have suggested its derivation. It is however possible that the later senses 4 and 5 may have been associated with and influenced by that sb. TANGLE sb.² was a direct derivative of the vb.]

† 1. *trans.* To involve or engage (a person) in affairs which encumber and hamper or embarrass, and from which it is difficult to get free; = ENTANGLE v. 2. Chiefly *refl.* and *pass.*; also, to embarrass, confuse (the brain, mind, conscience, etc.).

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xxix. 16 (MS. v.) Na man may wit how many vices ere þat men ere tangil with [So 8 MSS. tangild, -gylid, -glyd, -gled, -geled; a earliest MSS. tangild] = *Ibid.*, *Abacus* 31 [see TANGLE v.] 1256 *Püer Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 63 b, With the whiche he wyll

tangle they myndes and trouble theyr consciences 1566
TINDALE *i Tim* vi 20 Covetousness, which will some
lusted after, they tangled themselves with many sorowes.
1530 PALSGR 752/2, I am tangled in busynesse, and can nat
tell how to wynde me out 1566 NORTON & SACKV *Gov
boduc* iv 11, O happy wight, that suffers not the snare Of
murtherous minde to tangle him in blood. 1577-87 HOLIN-
SHED *Chron* III 1133/2 The queene tangling hir selfe
contrait to promise in hir husbands quarrell 1671 MILTON
Sanison 1665 Not willingly, but tangl'd in the fold Of due
necessity

2. To involve in material things that surround
or wind about, so as to hamper and obstruct, also,
to cover or wreath with intertwined growth or
with something that obstructs. Also *fig.*

1506-11 SIR R. GOVLFORDE *Pylgr* (Camden) 60 We were
soo tangled in among the sayde deseite yles that we coude
not gette oute frome amonges them 1593 DRAVTON *Eclouges*
vi 167 See where yon little...Lambe of mine It selfe hath
tangled in a cawling Dreere 1727 DE FOE *Hist. Alpha*
iv (1840) 44 But hang upon the mere thread, and choose
to hamper, and tangle themselves. 1829 SIR W. NAPIER
Penins War II 265 He could not, alone, force his way to
Lisbon, through a country tangled with rivers 1853 G.
JOHNSON *Nat. Hist. E. Bord* I, 144 The sloes and brush-
wood that tangle the bae 1856 KANC *Arch. E. B. I* xv
250 His journal entry referring to the 23rd, while tangled
in the ice. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle L.* v 280 Beautiful
gardens tangled over with ipionies and other bright
creepers 1885 R. BUCHANAN *African Water* v, The hedges
were tangled with wild rose bushes

3 To catch and hold fast in or as in a net or
snare, to entrap. Chiefly, in early use always *fig.*

1526 TINDALE *Matt* xxii 15 The farises toke counsell
howe they myght tangle him in his wordes — *i Cor* vii.
35 This speake I not to tangle you in a snare but for
that which is honest and comly vnto you 1540-1 ELVOR
Image of Gov 20 They worke theyr nette so finely, that
in one mesh or other he shall be tangled 1592 SHAKS
Ven & Ad. 67 Looke how a bird lyes tangled in a net. 1593
— *2 Hen. VI*, II iv. 55 [They] Have all lym'd bushes to
betray thy wings, And flye thou how thou canst, they'll
tangle thee 1635 BARRIFFE *Mil. Discip.* i. (1643) 5 They
doe but tangle themselves in their owne snarres. 1806 J.
GRAHAM *Birds Scotl* 43 May never fowler's snare Tangle
thy struggling foot

4 To intertwist (threads, branches, or the like)
complicatedly or confusedly together; to intertwist
the threads or parts of (a thing) in this way; to
put or get (a long thread or a number of threads,
etc.) into a tangle. Also *fig.*

1530 PALSGR 752/2, I tangell thynges so togyther that
they can nat well be pated a sonder You have tangled
this threde so that it is marred. 1577 B. GOODE *Heis-
bach's Husb* ii (1586) 54 They come vp as it were to one
roote, and tangled together 1665 *Phil. Trans* I 35 Those
insects tangled together by their long talles. 1671 GREW
Anat. Plants iii, App. 9 As we are wont to tangle the
Twigs of Trees together to make an Arbour Artificial
1850 SCORSEBY *Chester's Wharfedale* 1858 117 As the
different coils run from the tub, they sometimes, when not
well laid down, get 'foul' or tangled 1855 MACAULAY *Hist.
Eng.* xxii 1V, 798 He had cut the knot which the Congress
had only twisted and tangled

5. *intr.* for *1st*. To be or become tangled or
confusedly intertwined. In quot. 1908, to have
a tangled course, to twist about confusedly.

1575 TURBERV *Falconie* 175 The falcon bating this way
and that way, she shall never twinde nor tangle because the
ring followeth hir still 1623 WILSTYL *Duchess Matk* iii
11 My hair tangles 1659 W. COLDS *Adam in Eden* cci, It
[dodder] tangleth about it like a net. 1773 J. PETERIN in
Phil. Trans XXVIII, 204 The whole Plant is clammy,
and its branches tangle much 1908 *Westm. Gaz* 3 Sept 3/1
Above them [graves] tall grass grows and tangles, as if it
were holding them together 1908 *Sat. Rev* 26 Sept 392/1
She wandered Down lanes that tangled through the
countryside

† b. *fig.* To become involved in contention. *Obs.*
1535 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II 249 Peaceyving that
the Erie of Osonore soo stedfastly and earnestly tangl'd
against the same traitours 1536 *Ibid* 330 Oconor his he
that now moste begynneth newly to tangle against the army.

6. *Comb.* of the verb-stem with an object, as
tangle-leg(s), that which tangles the legs, a popular
name of an American shrub, the Hobble-bush,
Viburnum lantanoides; also for strong beer or
spirits; cf. TANGLEFOOT b; tangle-toad, a name for
the creeping buttercup, *Ranunculus repens* (*Eng.
Dial. Dict*)

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Hobble Bush*, A strag-
gling shrub, also called Tangle Legs and Wayfaring 1880
R. JEFFERIES *Gl. Estale* iv 68 Some more 'tangle legs'—
for thus they called the strong beer. 1882 SALA *Amer.
Revisit* (1885) 285 The particular kind of whiskey known as
'tangle leg'

† Tangle, v² *Obs.* [freq. of TANG v². see
-LE 3.] *intr.* To give out a quick succession of
ringing sounds Cf. TWANGLE, TINKLE. Hence
† Tangling *vbl sb*

c 1580 JEFFERIES *Bugbears* Epil, Song II, in *Archaeol. Stud.*
New Spr (1897), With janglingles, with banglingles, with
tanglingles, A spryng go we! 1856 BROME *Queen's
Exchange* II 11, The giant Bells of our Town, they tangle
they tangle, They jangle they jangle, the Tenner of them
goes merrily

Tangled (tæŋg'ld), *pp. a* [f. TANGLE v¹ +
-ED¹.] Interlaced or intertwined in a complicated
and confused manner; matted, mixed up confused-
ly, *fig.* complicated, intricate.

1590 SHAKS. *Mids N* v. i 125 His speech was like a
tangled chaine: nothing impaired, but all disordered. 1634

MILTON *Comus* 181 The blind mazes of this tangl'd Wood.
a 1717 PARNELL *Health* 45, I lead where Stags thro' tangled
Thickets tread 1750 SHENSTONE *Rural Elegance* 204 The
tangled vetch's purple bloom. 1808 SCOTT *Marion* vi xvii,
Oh what a tangled web we weave When first we practise
to deceive! 1874 M. CARRINGTON *Hist. Ess* i (1902) 20 The
tangled thread of Italian politics

Tanglefoot (tæŋg'f'oot), *a* and *sb* [f. TANGLE
v¹ + FOOT *sb*] *a. adj.* That tangles or entangles
the foot; *b. sb.* That which tangles or entraps the
foot; *spec.* U. S. slang, an intoxicating beverage,
esp. whiskey. Also *attrib* So Tangle-footed a,
having tangled feet, stumbling.

1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, Tangle-foot, one of the
Western figurative terms for whiskey. 1871 *Harford
Comment* 17 Mar (Farmer Slang), He proceeded toward
a neighboring saloon in quest of tangle-foot 1881 'MARK
TWIN' *Travels at Home* n, He could hold more tangle-
foot whiskey without spilling it than any man in seventeen
counties 1888 *Voice* (N. Y.) 27 Dec, [Stories] of this
tanglefooted variety, which tip up and throw themselves
by their absurdity and self contradiction 1893 *Chicago
Advance* 28 Sept, The tangle foot complications in which
it was sure to involve its defenders. 1900 *Daily News*
11 Apr 3/2 The poisonous 'Cape Smoke', or 'tanglefoot',
which they [soldiers] get in too great abundance out here
1908 W. R. HEARST in *Westm. Gaz* 2 Oct. 5/1 The deeper
he sinks into the tangle foot of corruption and contradiction.

Tangle-leg (s) see TANGLE v¹ 6

Tanglement (tæŋg'l'ment). [f. TANGLE v¹
+ -MENT] The fact or condition of being tangled,
an instance of this; a tangle

1831 J. WILSON *Unimere* n 199 All matted thick with
briefly tanglement Like Indian Jungle. 1879 J. MORISON in
Expositor IX 122 A little tanglement of phraseology. 1892
Chambers's Jour 6 Aug 508/2 We lay utterly helpless amidst
this tanglement of weeds

Tangler (tæŋglar) [f. TANGLE v¹ + -ER¹] *a*
One who or that which tangles.

c 1520 M. NISBET *N. Test. in Scots*, Gas n 22 margin,
Abraham was nocht a wayne tangler of faith

Tanglesome, *a* [f. TANGLE *sb* + -SOME.]
Full of tanglement, tangled, confused. Also *dial*
(see quot. 1823).

1823 E. MOOR *Suffolk Words & Phr*, Tanglesome, dis-
contented—obstinate—fretful—not essentially different from
Tanishome 1888 *Engineer* LXV, 317 Things are in such a
tanglesome condition

Tangling, *vbl sb* 1 [f. TANGLE v¹ + -ING¹]

The action of TANGLE v¹; complicated or con-
fusedly intertwining; complication; + contention
[c 1340 see TANGLE v¹] 1535 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, II
272 Which had bene wele forwardes by this tyme, yf this
wilful tangeling with Oconour had not bene 1538 in *Leit
Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 169 Many leasess gaunted
oute by the olde prior, with much tangelling and besines.
a 1633 AUSTIN *Medit.* (1635) 282 When wee thus list shp these
heavenly Thred Lanes wee fall to tangling, tying, and knit-
ting 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commis. Agric.* (1869) 289 The
silk skeins are tied to prevent tangling

b. *concr. pl* Things that tangle or entangle.
1575 TURBERV *Venerie* 138 Me thinks I see the Toyle,
the tanglings and the stail Which are prepared and set full
sure, to compass me withall. 1591 PERCIVAL *S. Dict.*,
Cacavias, tanglings about chickens feete 1904 *Daily
News* 26 Nov. 6/8 Clinging tanglings of the thorny briar.

Tangling, *vbl sb* 2 see TANGLE v²

Tangling, *pp. a* [f. TANGLE v¹ + -ING²]

That tangles, in various senses of the verb.
a 1586 SIBNEY *Ps* xxv x, This Lord will set free My feet
from tangling net 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv 176 The under-
growth Of shrubs and tangling bushes. 1756 H. JONES *Earl
of Essex* 17 Amidst thy tangling snarles involv'd. 1801
BLOOMFIELD *Rural T.*, *Waller & Fane* 115 When to these
tangling thoughts I've been resigned.

Hence *Tanglingly adv.*, in a tangling manner.

1847 in WEBSTER.

Tangly (tæŋgl), *a* 1 [f. TANGLE *sb* 1 + -Y]

Strewn with, full of, or consisting of tangle
1762-3 FALCONER *Shipwre* iii 777 Helpless, on the tangly
beach he lay a 1851 MOIR *Old Seaford* iii, Far beneath
the surf upheaved The sea-weed's tangly arms

Tangly, *a* 2 [f. TANGLE *sb* 2 + -Y.] Abound-
ing in tangles, tangled

1813 J. C. HOSHOUSE *Journey* (ed 2) 655 A tangly flat,
overrun with low shrubs. 1887 C. L. PIRKIS *Delaware Bar-
gain* I 11. 44 More lump and tangly than a skein of silk
1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 June 1/3 Plunge in the jungle's tangly
growth.

Tangly, *a* 3 *Sc.* and *north. dial* [f. TANGLE
sb 3 + -Y.] Long and limp, or flaccid, feeble,
flabby, = TANGLE *a*.

1812 P. FORBES *Poems* 57 (E D D) Tangle taperin' tails
1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, *Tangling* or *Tangly*, untidy
in dress, ragged or hanging in shreds. 'A long tangly
lass', having the well-known meaning of 'long and lazy',
1904 *E. Dial. Dict* s. v. (N. Yks.) He's a great tangly lad.

Tango, var. TANGA, East Indian coin.

Tangram (tæŋgrəm) [Origin obscure: second
element app. -GRAM] The name given to a Chi-
nese geometrical puzzle consisting of a square dis-
sected into five triangles, a square, and a rhomboid,
which can be combined so as to make two equal
squares, and also so as to form several hundred
figures, having a rude resemblance to houses, boats,
bottles, glasses, urns, birds, beasts, men, etc.

(The Chinese name is *Ch'ih chiao t'u* 'seven ingenious
plan'. The name *tangram* seems to have been given in
England, or perhaps in U.S. but some have conjectured

for the first element Chinese *t'an* 'to extend', or *t'ang*
commonly used in Canton for 'Chinese'. Others have con-
jectured *Tan* to be the name of the inventor, but no such
person is known to Chinese scholars)

1864 WRISTLER, *Tangram*, a Chinese toy made by cutting
a square of thin wood, or [the like] into seven pieces 1874
[see PUZZLE *sb* 3 b] 1908 H. E. DUDENY *Isles with
Tangrams* in *Strand Mag* Nov 581 It is probable that
Tangrams were originally designed not as a pastime, but as
a means of instruction Professor Max Muller said that
'the science of Tangrams gave evidence of a higher state of
civilization than now exists in China'

Tangs, northern and Sc form of TONGS Tanguie,
obs. f. TANG *sb* 1 and 4. Tanguin. see TANGHIN.

Tangun, var. TANGHAN, Tibetan horse.

† Tangyl, *a Obs.* (See quot.)

c 1440 *Promp. Parv* (E F T S) 473 Tangyl [*v* tangyl],
or froward and angry, bilious, felleus

Tan-house. [f. TAN *v* and *sb* 1 + HOUSE]

1. A building in which tanning is carried on

14.. *Voc* in Wt. Wilcker 585/7 *Prunitionum*, a tanhouse
1529 *Act 21 Hen VIII*, c 13 § 32 Be it enacted That no
Spiritual Person have any Manner of Tan-house 1666
Knareth Wells (Surtees) 102 All the barke in the tann
house all the tubbes, and seatestanes in the tanhouse. 1791-
1823 D'ISRAËLI *Civ. Lit.*, *Bibliomania*, I [Drurye] as
little care to visit the tan house, which he calls his library
2. [f. TAN *sb* 1.] A building for storing tan-bark.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, Tan-house, a deposit place
for tanners' bark

† Tania, tanier, tannier (ta nyä, tænyär)

[a. Tupi *tania*, *taya*, Carib *taya*] A species of
Caladium or *Xanthosoma* (*X sagittifolium*), N.O.
Arauc., cultivated in Brazil, the West Indies, and
tropical Africa, for its farinaceous tuberous root;
it is closely allied to the EDDOES.

1625 PURCHAS *Pilgrinus* IV 1310 There are certaine
Tanobas, that are like Cabiges 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica*
332 The purple Cocco and Tannier 1766 J. BARTRAM *Jour*
10 Feb., in W. Scott *Acc. E. Florida* (1790) 32 Breakfasted
on a mess of tanners, a species of eddo 1792 MAR RINDLETT
Voy. Madeira 84 *The arum virginiana*, or tannier, and the
arum esculentum, or eddoe, are two excellent farinaceous
vegetables 1871 KINGLEY *At Last* vi, His patch of
provision-ground gives him yam, tania, cassava, and fruit
too. 1898 L. CROOKALL *Brit. Guiana* vi 83 Then there are
white yams and buck yams, tannias and eddoes.

Tanin, obs. form of TANNIN

Tanist (tænist) *Irish and Gaelic Law*

Also 6 taniste, tanisth, tanest, tanyist, gatanist,
cf. TANISTER. [ad. Irish and Gael *tánaiste*, OIr.
tanaiste, -*astie*, anything parallel or second to
another; the next heir to an estate.] The successor
apparent to a Celtic chief, usually the most vigorous
adult of his kin, elected during the lifetime of the
chief. see TANISTRY.

1538 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, III 56 Murghe Obreene, the
said Obreene broder, being the tanest, or successor to
Obreene. 1543 *Ibid*. 481 He have restored this berer, his
eldest brother, to the office or robe of Taniste. 1596
SPENCER *State Int. Wks.* (Globe) 612/1 The Tanisth hath
also a share of the county allotted unto him. 1646 SIR J.
TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* 9 note, In every Irish country there
was a Lord or Chieftain, and a Tanist, who was his successor
apparent. He that was most active, of greatest power, and
had most followers, always caused himself to be chosen
Tanist 1761-2 HUMPH *Hist. Eng.* (1806) III xlii 600 The
chieftains and the tanists, though drawn from the principal
families, were not hereditary, but were established by
election, or, more properly speaking, by force and violence 1813
SCOTT *Robley* iv, vi, The Tanist lie to great O'Neale. 1861
FRANSON *Early & Mid Ages Eng* xxx 373 Any one of the
reigning family might succeed the chief The heir-apparent
was nominated by election among the tribe in the chief's
lifetime, and called 'tanist'.

b. *Comb.* as tanist-abbot (see quot.); tanist-
stone, a name given to some large monoliths,
popularly supposed to mark the spot where tanists
were formerly elected.

a 1627 C. MAGEOGHAN *Can. tr. Ann. Clonmacnois* 147 He
was called in Irish taniste abbad, tanist [*lit.* second] of the
abbot, or seeneb [= secundus abbas], in anglo irish, tanist-
abbot 1852 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) I, v 140 The
Tanist-Stones, where the new chief or king was elected
1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 116/1 In Scotland, Tanist stones
have been frequently found.

Hence *Tanistship*, the office or dignity of a
tanist. So *Tanistie a.*, of, pertaining to, or pro-
ceeding by the system of tanistry.

1585 in HADIMAN *O'Flaherty's Lar-Connaught* (1846) 313
That the titles of captivityships, tanyistships... be utterly
abolished. 1590 SIR J. PERROT in *Carew MSS* (1860) 28
The captivityships and tanyistships. 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan
157/3 The ancient earldoms were not partible, and the
succession was tanistic

† Tanister. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Irish and Gael
tanaiste, f. *tanaiste* (see prec) + *fhear* man] =
prec

1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc (1787) 182 For every theft
under fourteen pence, a fine of five marks should be paid;
forty six shillings and eight pence to the Captain, and
twenty shillings to the Tanister.

Tanistry (tænistri). *Anc. Irish and Gaelic
Law*. Also 6 -istrye, 7 -estry, 7-8 thamistry
[f. TANIST + -RY.] A system of life-tenure among
the ancient Irish and Gaels, whereby the succession
to an estate or dignity was conferred by election
upon the 'eldest and worthiest' among the surviv-
ing kinsmen of the deceased lord.

1596 SPANISH *State Inel* Wks (Globe) 611/2 All the Irish doe hold they laudes by Tanstrye. a 1604 HANMER *Chron Inel* (1633) 17 The two sonnes were put beside, and the eldest of the sept (after the Irish Tanstrye) tooke place. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 6 The Irish Law of Tanstry (by which a man is preferred to a boy, and the Vnde to that Nephew whose Grandfather overrules the Father, and commonly the most active Knaue, not the next Heire, is chosen) 1663 Sir R. Gordon *Gentl Scott* in *Macfarlane's Geogr. Collect* (S.H.S.) II 391 The law of Tanstrye was that a Prince dying and leaving behind him children in minority the nearest male of the blood royall tooke the government upon him 1778 *Phil Surv S Inel* 396 Him they called Tansit, and the Custom Tansitry 1827 HALLAM *Const Hist.* (1876) III xviii 344 The law of tansitry, of which the principle is defined to be that the demesne lands and dignity of chieftainship descended to the eldest and most worthy of the same blood. 1904 *Times, Lit Supp* 22 July 229/1 Despite tansitry Scotland managed to have 121 Monarchs when Ireland had none

b The office of a tanist (= Gael *tanisteachd*) 1813 *Scott Robby* IV vi. Against St George's cross blazed high the banners of his Tanistry.

Tanja, var. TANGA, East Indian coin

Tanjib. see TANZIB.

Tank (tænk), sb¹ Forms 7 tanke, tanque, tanoke, tanok, 7- tank [In sense 1, perh. immediately from an Indian vernacular cf. *Gnz. tãnk* an underground reservoir for water (Shakespeare), *tãnk* a reservoir of water, a small well (Wilson); Marathi *tãnk*, *tãken*, a reservoir of water, a tank (Wilson); *tãnkā* a cistern of stone inside a house, etc., a reservoir for rain-water words which some would connect with Skr. *tadāga* pond, lake, pool; others think that they are all derived from Pg. *tanque* pond = Sp. *estanque*, F. *étang*.—L. *stagnum* pond, pool, with which at least the Indian words were identified by the Portuguese, who even in the *Roteiro de Vasco da Gama* and through the 16th c applied *tanque* to the Indian reservoirs, called also in Fr *estang* (Pyrard de Laval c 1610). The 17th c. Eng. forms *tanque* and *tanke* appear to be taken from the Pg.; *tanck*, *tanck*, on the other hand, with It *tancho* (Varthema 1510), may have been from Guz. *tãnk*. As to the Eng. use in senses 1 b and 2, it is not clear whether this came from Anglo-Indian usage, or was immediately related to Pg. *tanque*. It could scarcely arise out of earlier Eng. or Sc. *stank* 'pond, fish-pond, stagnant pool, ditch', since this never in sense approached that of *tanck*.]

1. In India, A pool or lake, or an artificial reservoir or cistern, used for purposes of irrigation, and as a storage-place for drinking-water.

c 1616 TRAVEL *Voy E Ind.* (1655) 105 Besides their Rivers, they have many Ponds, which they call Tanques, fill'd with water when that abundance of Rain falls. 1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 51 Tanques or covered ponds of water, fill'd by the beneficial rains, for the use and drink of Travellers 1638 W. BRUTON in Hakluyt *Voy* (1807) V. 50 (V) A very faire Tanke, a square pit paved with gray marble. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India & P.* 159 Oblong stone Tank. In this all of both Sexes Wash (this Solemnity being called the *Washy*, or *Washing*) 1799 Sir T. Munro in G. R. Gleig *Life* (1830) I. iv. 241 One crop under a tank, in Mysore or the Carnatic yields more than three here. c 1813 Mrs. Sherwood *Stories Ch. Cathc.* xlii. (1873) 258 Near to the mosque were many trees, and a stone tank, full of clear water. 1877 G. CHENEY in *19th Cent* Nov 610 The greater part of the irrigation in southern India is effected by means of tanks. These tanks in fact resemble the reservoirs for water-works now to be found in most parts of England. Artificial lakes they more properly deserve to be called. 1886 *Daily Tel.* 16 Jan (Cassell). The tank covers seventy two acres, and is one of the largest in India

b. A natural pool or pond, a 'stank'. *duel* and *U. S.* (Quot. 1678 perh. belongs to 1)

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Tank* (old word) a little Pool or Pond 1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Words*, *Tank*, a piece of deep water, natural as well as artificial 1867 Lady HERBERT *Cradle L.* vii 169 They took a walk to the 'Pool of David', a square tank at the bottom of the valley full of rain water. 1890 *Amer. Antiquarian* July 202 Here and there great hollows filled with rain water. These places are called 'tanks' by the ranchmen. 1896 *Dialect Notes* (Amer.) I 426 (E.D.D.) Drive your horse into the tank

2. An artificial receptacle, usually rectangular or cylindrical and often of plate-iron, used for storing water, oil, or other liquids in large quantities

1690 DAVEN *Dou Sebast* II ii. Here's plentiful provision for you, Rascl, saluting in the Garden, and water in the tank. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Tank*, a Cistern to keep Water in 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr 2nd Voy* xiv 234 The ice in the tanks was this day reduced 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microg* 197 The stop-cocks, being opened, the water from the tank will flow freely into the vessels O and H. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 12 Tanks to hold rain-water require constant inspection. 1871 *Young Gentleman's Ann.* Dec 26 Other engines carry their water in a tank (called a saddle-tank) which rests on the top of the boiler 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Tank*, a subterranean reservoir into which a pump delivers water for another pump to raise. 1891 *New York Tribune* 17 Oct. 12/3 (Funk) The gas tank was fifty feet in diameter.

3. Short for *tank-engine*, *-steamer*, etc.

1891 *Daily News* 23 Sept 3/3 They were picked up in a very exhausted condition by a German oil tank from New York to Rotterdam 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Dec. 3/2 Trains hauled. by a mammoth tank

4 attrib and Comb, as *tank-head*, *-maker*, *-loom*, *-snaker*, *-storage*, *-top*, *-work*; *tank-like* adj; *spec* in sense 1, as *tank-cultivation*, *-silt*, *-system*, *-water*, *tank-watered* adj., in sense 2, constructed as or fitted with a tank for conveying liquids, etc., esp. mineral oils in bulk, as *tank-barge*, *-boat*, *-car*, *-steamer*, *-train*, *-truck*, *-van*, *-vessel*, *-wagon*, *tank-engine*, a railway engine which carries the fuel and water receptacles on its own framing and not in a separate tender; *tank-furnace*, a glass-making furnace furnished with a tank (*Cent. Dict* 1891); *tank-iron*, plate-iron of a thickness suitable for making tanks; *tank-locomotive* (*U. S.*) = *tank-engine*, *tank-man*, *tank-pipe* see *quots.*; *tank-plate* = *tank-iron*; *tank-runner*, the pheasant tailed Jacana, or Water-pheasant, *Hydrophasianus chirurgus*, of India and Ceylon, so called from its ability to run over floating lotus-leaves, etc; *tank-station*, a station or place where a tank or tanks are provided, e.g. on a railway for supplying water to the engines or for storing oil, in a mine for storing water, *tank-valve* see *quot.*, *tank-waste*, the insoluble sediment from the dissolving tanks in alkali works, *tank-worm*, a nematoid worm inhabiting the mud of Indian tanks, and believed to be the young of the guinea worm

1894 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Tank-barges*,... used specially for conveying tar and oil in bulk in large tanks fitted or built in the barges 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 2/4 The recent explosion of a *tank boat near Calais 1874 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 457/2 **Tank-car*. 1877 *Ibid.*, *Tank-car*, a large tank mounted on a platform truck for carrying petroleum or other liquid 1904 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 7/3 The railway provides tank cars and tank stations along its route for Russian oil only 1875 *Madras Revenue Board Rep.* The *tank cultivation suffered most 1850 *Pract Mech* 791 III 33 The centre of the boiler is 3 1/2 inches lower in the *tank engine. 1864 WILKINSON, *Tank engine*

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 July 12/1 A tank-engine of absolutely novel type and colossal dimensions 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* **Tank-head*, the head or end of a metal tank 1864 WILKINSON, **Tank-iron* 1897 *Daily News* 18 June 8/4 Round in shape, but flat and *tank-like on the top 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 1/2 It consisted of three terraces and a tank-like pond on the basement floor 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Tank locomotive*, one having a tank or tanks enabling it to carry a supply of water sufficient for its own consumption without a tender 1888 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, **Tank-maker*, a manufacturer of iron cisterns for ships, or of slate, or well secured plank cisterns on shore 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 May 4/6 The tank makers in Germany cannot buy their raw material from abroad 1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss., **Tank-men*, men employed in large steamers to look after the water tanks. 1894 *Ibid.* 8 *Pipes*, **Tank pipes*, pipes used for filling or emptying the water ballast or fresh water tanks 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 9/7 **Tank-planks* are quoted £6 10s, and rods £7. 1901 *Scottishman* 2 Mar. 9/2 The circulation of sea-water in the *tank-room [of the zoological station]. 1905 A. ANDREW *Ind Problems* II 51 In most places 'tank silt can be got. This is a valuable manure 1900 H. LAWSON *On Trach* 37 Bush-fencers, *tank-sinkers, rough carpenters, &c.—were finishing the third and last culvert of their contract 1889 *Daily News* 2 Jan. 1/4 The *tank steamer *Oka* represents the advance so far made towards perfection in the building of ships designed for the carriage of [petroleum] 1902 S. SMITH *Life-Work* xvii 214 In Southern India the 'tank system prevails 1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX 678 The main plates of the *tank top are put on, and the tank-top plating itself. 1901 *Munsey's Mag* XXV. 749/1 Racks for the loading of *tank trains 1904 *Blackw. Mag* May 609/1 A crowd of Wadarama women rushed out to fill their gourds from the *tank truck behind the engine 1877 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.*, **Tank-valve*, (Railway Engineering) a form of valve used in locomotive water-supply tanks, for admitting water to the discharge-pipe 1889 *Daily News* 27 July 6/3 The commoner fish brought in *tank vans was sold by the consignees from the vans 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, **Tank-vessel*. c 1890 *Nature*, Disasters during the discharge of cargoes from tank-vessels 1886 *Pall Mall G* 10 June 14/1 (He) has invented a system of delivering oil in bulk by means of a street 'tank-wagon 1889 *Ibid.* 3 Aug. 7/1 A new process for the manufacture of soda. recovers the sulphur of the *tank waste 1905 A. ANDREW *Ind Problems* II 53 Cultivator of *tank-watered land. 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI 133/1 A Notable Piece of Lead *Tank Work 1883 *Chambers's Encycl.* s. v. There is extreme probability that these *tank-worms are the origin of the guinea worm

† **Tank**, sb.² *Herb Obs.* [ME *tanke*; origin obscure] The Wild Carnot; according to Gerard, the Wild Parsnip. a 1400-50 *Stockh. Med MS* 181 Bryddys neste or tanke dancus asinus *Ibid* 182 Pe lesse tank dancus creticus 14. MS. *Arnudel* 272, ff. 46 (Hallw) Brydswete or tank. Hit bath levea like to hemlock, and a quite flower. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal App*, *Tanke* is wild Parsnep

† **Tank**, sb.³ *Obs.* Erroneously shortened from *copped tank* see COPINTANK.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 55/2 Like long Hatters Blows, or capped tanks, i.e. Hats with Brims *Ibid* II. 271/2 A Woman's Head couped on her Head a Capped Tank Embowed, and Tied under her Chin *Ibid* 395/2 Mens heads are covered with Caps, Cowles, Tankes, Morions, Insulas, Hats and Hoods.

Tank, sb.⁴ *rare-0*. = TANG sb¹

1888 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tank*, the end of a file, etc. inserted in a socket.

|| **Tank**, sb.⁵ [Cf. TANGA.] (See *quots.*)

1698 FRYER *Acc. E India & P.* 206 (jewel weights)

1 *Miscall* is 1 *Tank*. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tank* a small Indian dry-measure, averaging 240 grains in weight, a Bombay weight for peals, of 72 grains.

Tank, sb⁶ *dial.* In 7 tanok. [Echoic.] 'A blow, a knock' (E.D.D.)

1686 *Pior Staffordsh* 30 The Operators in Lion are all awakened with a little blow (or tank) upon a pair of their tongues (which is the common means they use for that purpose) [1904 in *Eng Dial Dict.* from Yorksh to Northampton and Worcestersh.]

Tank, v. [f TANK sb¹]

1. *trans* To lift or measure in a tank.

1886 *Sci Amer. Suppl.* 9730 If this [water] can be tanked or weighed, no material error should occur. 1890 *Colliery Adver.*, The water pumped or tanked out.

2. To store or preserve in a tank.

1900 *Lancet* 22 Sept. 873/2 Sailors who have had to drink tanked and often impure water

3 To treat in a tank or tanks

1891 *Cent Dict.*, *Tanking*, the operation or method of treating in tanks, as fish for the extraction of oil, by boiling, settling, etc.

4. To immerse in a tank; to duck. *dial*

1863 *FRADAY Harri Cash* xxxviii III 68 They tanked her cruel, they did, and kept her under water till she was nigh gone.

|| **Tanka** (tænkā) Also *tankia*, *tanchia*. [f Chinese *tan*, lit 'egg', + Cantonese *ka*, in South Mandarin *ka*, North Mandarin *chia*, family, people.] The boat-population of Canton, who live entirely on the boats by which they earn their living: they are descendants of some aboriginal tribe of which *Tan* was apparently the name *Tanka boat*, a boat of the kind in which these people live.

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII 506 The small boats of Tanka women are never without this appendage 1848 S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingd* I. vii 321 The *tankia*, or boat-people, at Canton form a class in some respects beneath the other portions of the community *Ibid* II. xiii. 23 A large part of the boats at Canton are *tankia* boats, about 25 feet long, containing only one room, and covered with movable mats, so contrived as to cover the whole vessel; they are usually rowed by women. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Mar. 5/2 The Tankas, numbering perhaps 50,000 in all, gain their livelihood by ferrying people to and fro on the broad river with its creeks.

Tanka, var. TANGA, East Indian coin

Tankage (-edz) [f TANK sb¹ or v. + -AGE]

1 Tanks collectively, a provision or system of storage-tanks, sometimes with special reference to its capacity. Also attrib.

1866 J. E. H. SKINNER *After the Storm* I xvii 226 There was more fencing in and a greater show of tankage about the wells at Pithole Run. Huge tanks, like brewers' vats surrounded '54' 1883 *Century Mag* XXVI 332 A tankage capacity of over thirty millions of barrels 1892 *Daily News* 21 July 2/3 The Baltimore Electric Refining Company has already contracted to double its tankage 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Mar. 6/1 The Russian firms have an extensive tankage system in England 1904 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 7/5 A depot will be secured for the purpose of erecting several big tankages, warehouses, and the necessary plant for the unloading of the company's own tank steamers.

2 The act or process of storing liquid in tanks; the price charged for this. 1891 in *Cent Dict.*

3. The residue from tanks in which fat, etc. has been rendered, used as a coarse food, and as manure 1886 *Sci. Amer* LV 140 A new drier adapted for drying tankage, sewage, clay, fertilizers, etc. 1897 F. H. STORER *Agric.* (1892) I. xiv 388 Under the name of tankage, a kind of flesh-meal is prepared in this country [U.S.] from the refuse meat, entrails, and other offal that accumulate in slaughter-houses 1898 *Engineering Mag* XVI 128/1 The receiving tanks, each receiving the cooked garbage, called tankage, from four digesters.

Tankard (tænkārd). Also 4-5 (8) tancard, 5-7 -kerd, 6 -(o)kard, -okerd, *Sc.* -kert, 7 (9) *Sc.* tanker. [= MDu, Du *tankkaert* = *kutte*, L. *obca*, *cantharus* (=sense 2 below), (Kilian), also F. *tanquart*, pl. *tanquars* (Rabelais). Ulterior history unknown 'transposition of **kantar* (cf. *cantharus*).]

† 1. A large open tub-like vessel, usually of wood hooped with iron, etc. (sometimes of leather); *spec* such a vessel used for carrying water, etc.; often used to render L. *amphora Obs.*

1310 *Acc Exors T Bp of Exeter* (Camden) 20 De ijs. de xy tancardis ferro ligatis debilibus 1342-2 *Ely Sacr. Rolls* (1907) II 118 In ligatura unius tancard cum ferro 1352 *Acc Excheq Q R* (Bundle 20 No. 27 Publ Rec. Office), Pro quadam [sic] magno vase vocato 'tankard' 1382a *Wyclif Zech* v 6 This is an amfer [glass or a vessel that sum men clepen a tankard] goyng out c 1440 *Fronch. Parv* 186/2 Tankard, *amphora* c 1475 *Pict. Voc* in Wt. Wulker 771/31 *Hec amphora*, a tancard 1552-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw VI*, c 15 § 2 Such as make Males, Leather Pottes, Tankardes, Barehides or any other Wares of Leather. 1573-80 *BARRET Ato*, T 56 A Tankard of nine gallons, *amphora* 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III xxi. (Roxb.) 253/2 He beareth Vert, a Dairy woman's Tankerds, or Milk Tankerds, or two Tankerds of Milk.

2 A drinking-vessel, formerly made of wooden staves and hooped; now esp a tall one-handed jug or mug, usually of pewter, sometimes with a lid used chiefly for drinking beer

1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 51 Drynkynge bolles of tre xx, Tankerdes viij 1495 *Ibid* 260 Tankardes of a gallon apece 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* III viii 30 a mekle tankert [L. *magnum cratera*] with wyne fillet to the throt 1515 *BARCLAY Ecloges* IV (1570) C v/1 Talke he of tankarde, or of his bove of tane. 1530 *Palsgr* 279/2 Tankard a

vessel, *broc*, *pot*, *broc* 1566 *Eng Ch Furniture* (Peacock) 51 A penny tankard of wood 1601 *F. F. Househ Ord Edw VI*, § 47 (1876) 29 They shall wash the tankards, cups, and all manner of vessel which they have custody of 1710 *HEARNE Collect* (O. H. S.) III 99 Charlett then order'd a 'tankard of Ale to be fetch'd' 1819 *Worsw. Waggoner* II 58 What tankards foaming from the tap What store of cakes in every lap 1873 'OUIDA' *Pascarel* I 53, I have seen a good many of our people with their noses buried in the tankards

b. *transf.* in COOL TANKARD, q v
1880 *R. JEFFERIES Gt Estate* v. 123 'It's Johnson's flock, I know the tang of his tankards'. The flat-shaped bells hung on a sheep's neck are called tankards.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tankard-cup*, *-lid*, *tankard-shaped* adj., *tankard-turnip*, a variety of turnip with a long tuber; + *tankard-woman*, a female tankard-bearer, + *tankard-yeoman* = TANKARD-BEARER.

1799 *SWIFT Direct Servants, Butler*, When any one calls for ale fill the largest 'tankard cup topfull' 1642 *MILTON Apol Sweet Wks* 185: III 263 No marvel, if he brought us home nothing but a meer 'tankard drollery'. 1852 *Wiggins Embanking* 85 Such sluices have what are called 'tankard-lid doors, working on a bar with rounded ends in a cheek, attached to each side of the sea end of the 'gutter', as it is there called 1796 *W. MARSHALL Midland Counties II Gloss*, **Tankard-turnip*, the pudding, or longrooted turnip, 1828-32 *WEBSTER, Tankard-turnip*, a sort of turnip that stands high above the ground 1667 *COWLEY Ess in Verse & Prose*, Of Obscurity, He had taken great pleasure in hearing of a 'Tanker-woman' (*agnam ferens nathurella*, Cicero *Tusc* 5. 36. 105) say as he past, This is That Demos-thenes 1553 *BECON Reliquies of Rome* (1563) 52 That they Patrone was some good 'tankerd yeoman'

Tankard-bearer. One who bears a tankard; *spec.* + a. One employed in drawing and carrying water from the public pumps and conduits (*obs.*); b. A cup-bearer

1515 *Cocche Lorill's B* 10 Tankarde beters, bouge men, and spere planers 1534 *MORE Confut Barnes* viii Wks 138/2 King or subject, carter or cardinal, butcher or bishop, tankardbearer or kennel taker 1538 *ELVOT, Amphormus* he that beareth the pottle, a tankard bearer. 1598 *B. JONSON Ev Man in Hum.* I. II, Luke a tankard bearer at a conduit 1601 *ibid* (Qo) III III, What? a tankard bearer, a thread-bare rascal, a begger 1675 *BROOKS Gold Key* Wks 1867 V. 164 He begs water of a poor tankard-bearer to refresh himself in his weariness and thirst John xix. 28 So **Tankard-bearing** a

16 MARVELL *Tom May's Death*, For a tankard-bearing Muse must we, As for the basket, Guelphs and Chibelines be.

Tanker (tænkər) *colloq.* [f. TANK sb. + -ER¹] A tank-steamer

1905 *Daily News* 20 Mar 7 A tanker stood ready in the bay to take the English residents to a place of safety.

Tanker, *obs.* form of TANKARD.

Tankful (tænkful), [f. TANK sb. + -FUL] As much as a tank will contain

1887 *J. ASHBY STERRY Lazy Muskrat* (1892) 19 Anemone-hunters loam over the rocks, All hoping to fish up a tankfull 1890 *Mission Herald* (Boston) June 237 The teacher had his tankful [of water] stored up

Tankia, variant of TANKA.

Tankle, sb. The second element in the reduplicated TINKLE-TINKLE, sometimes used by itself to express a less acute sound than TINKLE. So *Tankle v*, *Tankling* *vbli. sb.*

1864 *WEBSTER, Tankling*, a ringing noise; a tinkling. 1894 *WISLER in Harper's Mag* Sept 514 The flat can like tankle of the square bell. *ibid*, 518 The bell, tankled.

Tankless (tænkless), a. [f. TANK sb. + -LESS] Without a tank.

1894 *H. D. LLOYD Wealth agst Commw* 237 The donors might drive the churches, which have no tank cars, out of the business, as they have done the tankless refiners [of oil].

Tanning, *rare* [f. TAN v. + -ING¹] One tanned by the sun's rays; a person of dark skin.

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* iv. iv. 29 To be still hot Summers Tanlings, and the shrinking Slaves of Winter 1830 *TENNISON Dualisms* Poems 146 Mid May's darling golden-locked Summer's tanning diamond-eyed 1877 *BLACKIE Wise Men* 42 Behind the march Of some barbarian tanning, cradled now Behind the Ocean hills.

+ **Tannerack**, *sc. obs. rare*. [Corruption of *Ir. tarmach*, var. of *tarmachan*.] = PTARMIGAN. 1792 *Trans Antiq Soc Scotl* II 70 Here also is the 'tannerack, a fowl of the size of a dove, which always inhabits the tops of the highest mountains

Tannable (tæ'nəb'l), a. [f. TAN v. + -ABLE] Capable of being tanned. 1879 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Tanna (h), **Tannadar**, var. TANA, TANADAR.

Tannage (tæ'nedʒ), [f. TAN v. + -AGE; or perh a. F. *tannage* (14th c. in *Haltz-Darm*)]

1. The art or process of tanning; also *concr.* the produce of tanning. (With quot. 18. cf. TAN v. 1c.)

1661 *J. DAVIES tr. Olearius' Voy Ambass.* 42 They are as yet unacquainted with Tannage 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII 228 The leather is of a superior quality to that of the old tannage. 18. *Marble-Worker* § 129 (Cent. D) 'The most important operation in the composition of artificial Marbles is that of tannage, without which it would be impossible for the cabinet maker to scrape and polish the material' 1893 *Times* 13 Dec 3/5 Up country tannages had a fair market throughout Bombay tannages were in fair request at about last sales prices. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Nov 3/7 The sterling quality of English sole leather—good, honest, oak-bark tannage—has passed into a proverb. *attrib* 1732 Tannage bill [see TANNERY 2]

b. *transf.* The tanning or sunburning of the skin. 1845 *BROWNING Flight of Duchess* III, They should have got his cheek flesh tannage.

2. A tannery. *sc*

1799-1812 [A tannery known as 'the Tannage' existed in Hawick in the lane still called *Tannage Close*] 1867 *D. BLACK Hist Brechin* 185 A piece of ground formerly occupied as a cornyard and tannage was purchased.

+ **Tannakin**, *Obs* Also 6 tannikin, 7 tannakin A diminutive pet-form of the name Ann or Anna (cf. *Tann* = *St. Ann*, *Ted* = *Edward*); *spec* used for a German or Dutch girl.

1557 *P. Hoby Let to Cecil* in *Burton Gresham* (1839) I 227, I pray ye, desire my Lady to come, and to bring Tannikin [Cecil's daughter Anne] with her. 1596 *NASHB Saffron Walden* 130 Like a Germane, that neuer goes to the warres without his Tannikin. 1605 *MARSTON Dutch Courtizen* I. 1, A pretty nimble eyd Dutch Tanakin 1608 *ARMIN Nest Nunn* (1880) 47 Like a Dutch Tannakin, sliding to market on the ice

Tannate (tæ'nət), *Chem* [a. F. *tannate* (Proust 1798), f. TANN-IC + -ATE⁴] A salt of tannic acid.

1802 *Nicholson's Jynt II* 72 The small quantity of tannin dissolved in this water would combine with the lime and would form a tanate of lime *ibid* 198 The tanate of tin 1808 *HENRY Epit Chem* 240 The gallate and tannate of iron are essential constituents of inks. 1882 *Encycl Brit* XIV 385/1 [It] gives up its dissolved gelatin to the tan of the stronger solution outside to form tanate of gelatin.

Tanné, -ée, *obs* forms of TANNY.

Tanned (tænd), *pph. a.* [f. TAN v. + -ED¹]

1. Converted into leather; preserved by tanning.

c. 1000 *Ælfric Gloss* in *W. Wulke* 118/7 getannede hyd c. 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng Guilds* (1870) 358 Eueylch cart þt bereþ y-tanned leper to selle 1497 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896) 102 Tanned hides 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII 4 b, Their best plates, were made of tanned leather 1666 *Wood Life Jan* (O. H. S.) II 98 For a tan'd paire of gloves, 1s. 1837 *M. DONOVAN Dan Econ* II, 54 Herodotus says the tanned human skin excels all others in whiteness and brilliancy.

b. *slang* Beaten, thrashed

1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 8 July 6 Away back in boyhood's happy days 'a tanned hide' had a significance all its own

2. That has been rendered brown or tawny, esp by exposure to the sun; sunburnt.

1564-78 *BULLYVN Dial agst. Pest* (1888) 29 A Lackey clothed in Orange Tawne and White, with a paire of bare tnned legges. c. 1600 *SHAKS Sonn* lxi, Beated and chopt with tand antiquite 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 90 If the earlier season lead To the tan'd Haycock in the Mead, 1709 *O. DYKES Eng Prov & Refl* (ed. 2) 190 As diligent as any toiling tan'd Hay-maker in the Field upon a Sun-shiny Day 1859 *JERSON Brittany* ix 137 The healthy tanned complexion which mark a seafaring population.

b. Of a reddish brown or tawny colour.

1575 *TURNEY Venerie* to Such [dees] as be dunne on the backe hauing their foure quaters redde or tnned, and the legs of the same colour, as it were the colour of a hares legs 1616 *SURFT & MARKII Country Poeme* 675 The white hound, the fallow or taund hound, the grey-hound, and the blacke hound 1749 *LONDON & WISS Compl. Gard* vii v. 166 A certain tan'd and red Colour which covers all the Rind 1893 *W. C. BALDWIN Afr Hunting* II 76 [The nyala] is of the bush buck species, with spiral hoins, tanned legs, very long hair on his breast and quarters.

3. Spread or covered with tan

1870 *Daily News* 6 June, The thoroughbreds were led round the well-tanned enclosure. 1891 *ibid* 6 Mar 3/5 A thick ring of spectators surrounded the tanned enclosure

4. *humorous nonce-use*. Made or governed by Kett the tanner.

1549 *SHAKS Hurt Sedit* 8 The other rable of Norfolkke rebelles, ye pretend a common welth A maneyulous tanned commou welth

Tanner¹ (tæ'nər). Also ? *tannere*, 2-3 *tanur*, 4 *tannere*, 4-5 *-our*, 5 *-ar* (e, 6 *-ar*, *tanyer*.

[The form corresponds with a rare OE. *tannere* from *tannian* to tan, and with OF. *tanere* (1226 in *Godef. Compl.*), nom. case of *taneor*, *tanour* — *L. tannātor*, *tannātor-em*, but perh. actually represents the French word. The form *tanyer* appears to be assimilated to words like *sawyer*, *hosier*, *farrier*; but cf. OF. *tanūre* (1280 in *Godef.*)]

One whose occupation is to tan hides or to convert them into leather by tanning.

a. 975 *Grant by K. Edgar* in *Kemble Cod Dipl* II 411 Be eastan ea and tannera hole [iit tanners' drile]. ? a. 1189 in *Rep Hist. MSS Comm.* Var Coll IV 50 Deorlingno tanur, Iordanu cordwaner 1226 in J. T. Gilbert *Hist & Mun. Doc. Irel.* (Rolls) 83 Willelmus, filius Iohannis tanur c. 1350 *Usages Winchester in Eng Guilds* (1870) 359 Eueyrch tannere þt halt bord in þt heyestret of Wynchestre 1393 *LANG. P. Pl. C* 1. 223 Taylours and tanners and tylders of erthe 1415 *Ordo paginarum* in *York Myst. Intro* 19 Tannous. [In *hending of Play* (1435) called *The Barkers*] 14. *Customs of Malton in Surtees Misc* (1888) 63 A tannarschall not use nor occupy schomakai craft. 1526 *TINDALE Acts* ix. 43 He tanyed many days in Joppa with one Simon a tanner. 1565 *Old Order Bk. in the Tower* 39 Also we present, all the Tanners that wash their skins within the Tower Ditch 1739 *MILLER Gard Dict.* II, s. v. *Tan*, I find there are several Degrees of Fineness, to which the Tanners do grind their Bark 1868 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* II, viii 177 In every form in which the story has taken, the mother of the Conqueror appears as the daughter of a tanner at Falaise

b. *Comb* **Tanner eagle**, a rendering of Gr. *Bupraieros* (*lit.* hide-eagle), as a designation of Cleon, who was a tanner Also compounds of *tanner's*, *tanners'*, as *tanner's* or *tanners' bark*, *hair*,

mill, *ooze*, *waste*, *water*; tanners' sumac, the tree *Rhus Coriaria*, the dried and chopped leaves and shoots of which are used in tanning; tanners' tree, *Coriaria myrtifolia*, a low deciduous shrub of Southern Europe used in tanning; also = *tanners' sumac*, *tanners' turf*, *tan-turf*

1820 *T. MITCHELL Aristoph.* I 179 Your snake—and snrke, so runs the prophesy, Shall beat the 'tanner eagle. 1837 *WHEELWRIGHT tr. Aristoph.* I. 304 This Paphlagonian is the tanner-eagle. 1732 *MILLER Gard. Dict* s. v. *Acacia*, The third, sixth, and seventh Sorts should have a Hot-bed of 'Tanner's Bark 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II 254 A stock of Clay well mix'd with Horse-dung to prevent its freezing, and with 'Tanner's Hair to prevent its cracking. 1621 *COTGR s.v. Tan*, *Moulin a tan*, a 'Tanners mill 1587-1725 **Tanners* owze, etc. [see *Ooze* sb. 2, a, 8] 1858 *HOGG 1st Kingd* 222 'Tannet's sumach 1884 *MILLER Plant-n*, *Sumach*, Tannet's, *Rhus Coriaria* *ibid*, **Tanner's tree*, *Coriaria myrtifolia* and other species. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* III 86/2 **Tanners* [Turf?], the Bark cast out of the Tan-Pits, wrought into Turfes, which dried is good fire Fuel 1815 *J. SMITH Pantheon Sc & Art* II. 608 The bark of oak, or 'tanners' waste, when completely putrefied greatly improves cold, stiff heavy soils 1552 *HULOT*, 'Tanners water, *naulea*, &

Tanner² (tæ'nər) *slang* [Origin uncertain: see hearsay account in *B. Hooper Leather Manufact.* (1891) 65.] A svenpence. Also *attrib.*

1811 *Lex Balat*, *Tanner*, a svenpence 1812 *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict.*, *Tanner*, a svenpence. Three and a tanner. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chuz* xxxvii, 'How much a-piece?' The man in the monument replied, 'a Tanner'. It seemed a low expression, compared with the monument. 1908 *Daily Express* 3 Feb 1/2 Seventeen tannercabs [sixpenny cabs] made their appearance in the streets on Saturday, and were in great demand.

Tannery (tæ'nərɪ). [f. TANNER¹ + *y*: see -ERY. Cf. F. *tannerie* (13th c. in *Hatz-Darm*.)]

1. A place where tanning is carried on.

[1396-1401 *Rolls of Parli.* I 228/2 Coreum, cortices et utentilia in tanneria sua.] 1736 *J. M'URR View Glasgow* 285 There is a station Biewane adjacent to the above great Tannarie 1839 *Penny Cyc.* XIV. 437/1 The tanneries of Morocco 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal* v. 269 A tradition... describes the premises to have been long employed as a tannery. *attrib*, 1852 *HANNA Chalmers* IV, xxi. 401 Never was the true work of school and church done better than in that old tannery-loft

2. The process or trade of tanning, a tannage.

14. *Beryn* 3237 And I shall tech hym, as I can, Tyll it be abill of penytye to craft of tanelry 1772 *Rec. Convent. Roy Burghs* V 529 A proper charge in the tannage bill for saving the ighis of the cordiners of royal burghs as to their privilege of tannery 1837 *CARLYLE P. Rev* III v vii, Gun-boiling, Altar-burning, Balpate digging, and miscellaneous improvements in Tannery 1

attrib 1887 *Fall Mall G* 12 Sept. 8/2 A great fire broke out in the extensive tannery works

Tannic (tæ'nik), a. *Chem* [f. TANN-IN + -IC.]

In *tannic acid*, a name introduced in 1834 by Pelouze instead of TANNIN, in recognition of its acid character and reactions; originally applied to the tannin principle obtained from oak-galls, a white amorphous strongly astringent substance, C₁₂H₁₀O₆, now more particularly distinguished from other forms of tannin as *GALLOTANNIC acid* Now chiefly used in a general sense to include a great number of allied substances, which differ in the proportion of their elements.

These are distinguished by compound names indicating their source, as *quercitanic acid*, that obtained from oak-bark, C₁₅H₁₀O₉, also *caffeitanic* (C₁₅H₁₄O₈), *catechuitanic* (C₁₇H₁₇O₉), *cincho-* or *quinotannic* (C₁₁H₁₀O₆), *fraxitanic*, *hamatanic*, *ratanitanic* acids, obtained from coffee, catechu, cinchona, ash-leaves, kino, and ratanhia respectively

[1834 (Feb. 17) *PELOUZE in Ann. de Chimie* LIV. 337 La place du tannin, qu'il seait plus convenable d'appeler *acide tannique*, est marqué à côté de l'acide gallique lui-même.] 1836 *BRANDER Chem* (ed. 4) 925 A peculiar proximate principle, designated *tannin*. It has been obtained in a distinct form by Pelouze, and its characters are such that it may be appropriately termed *tannic acid* 1869 *ROSCOE Elem. Chem.* (1871) 405 Tannin, or Tannic Acid, is contained widely diffused in certain parts of plants. 1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Mat. Med.* (1880) 281 The cincho-tannic and red cinchonic acids are powerfully astringent—like tannic and gallic acids.

Tannier, variant of TANIA.

Tanniferous (tæ'nifərəs), a [f. TANNI(N) + -FEROUS] Yielding or abounding in tannin

1878 *URE Dict Artis* IV 897 The most advantageous tanniferous substance is an extract of the chestnut, costing about 3d per lb

Tannigen (tæ'nidʒən) *Pharm* [f. TANNI(N) + -GEN.] A compound of tannin and acetyl, used as an intestinal astringent; acetyl-tannin

1898 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1905 *H. D. ROLLISTON Dis. Liver* 297 If this [diarrhoea] is troublesome, bismuth, aromatic chalk and opium mixture, dilute sulphuric acid, tannigen. should be given

Tannikin, variant of TANNAKIN.

Tannin (tæ'nin). *Chem.* [a. F. *tanin*, 'le principe tannant' (1798 Proust in *Ann. de Chimie* XXV. 225), f. *tan* TAN sb. 1 + -IN¹] Any member of a group of astringent vegetable substances, the *tannins*, which possess the property of combining with animal hide and converting it into leather.

The first member of this group isolated and so named was the tannin of gall-nuts, subsequently also called **TANNIC**

acid, and to this the names *tannin* and *tannic acid* are still often specifically applied. But the discovery that the astringent principles of other vegetable substances were not chemically identical with that of gall-nuts made it needful to distinguish the various tannins. The original or 'ordinary tannin' became distinctively *GALLOTANNIN*, other members of the group being named *cafeetanin*, *catechutanin*, *kinotannin*, *quercitanin*, etc. (cf. TANNID, or particularized as *oak bark tannin*, *alder*, *beech*, *hop*, *horsethroat*, *laich*, *rhatany tannin*, according to their source. 1802 *Nicholson's Jnrl.* II 198. Abridgment of a Memoir of Mr. Proust on Tannin and its Species. 1804 *Phil. Trans.* XCIV 270. The effects which it produced on gelatin, also demonstrate the presence of tannin. 1836 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) 928 note. The tannin of catechu is said to contain less oxygen than that of galls. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 109. Pure tannin is colourless. 1867 *BAKER Nile Tribut.* viii (1872) 223. It is rich in a hard gum, which appears to be almost pure tannin. 1895 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* V. 632/1. The origin of tannin in plants has given rise to much debate.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tannin drop*, *pill*, *treatment*, *tannin-like* adj., *-tannin-glycerol*, *glycerin of tannic acid*; *tannin-sac*, a vessel in plants which secretes tannin.

1874 *GARROD & BAXTER Nat. Med.* (1880) 357. Tannin lozenges. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot.* 628. Tannin-like compounds are formed in particular cells. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 800. It soon passed off again with rest and the opium and digitalis and tannin pills. 1884 *BOWER & SCOTT De Barry's Phnser.* 253. We may here introduce these organs as Tannin-sacs. They occur as elongated sacs, especially near to the vascular bundles, in the parenchyma of the stem and petiole of many Ferns (Marsilia, Polypodiaceae, Cyatheaceae, Marattiaceae, &c.). 1898 *P. Mansov Trop. Diseases* vi. 121. The tannin treatment might also be tried.

Hence **Tannined** (-ind) *a.*, charged or impregnated with tannin, **Tannogenic** *a.*, in *tanninogenic acid*, a synonym of *CATECHUIC acid* and *CATECHIN*.

1898 E. F. SPENCE in *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Sept. 3/3. For breakfast we had undrinkable coffee, which we exchanged for tannined tea. 1894 *MORFIT Tanning & Currying* (1893) 69. Catechine or tanninogenic acid.

Tanning (tæ-nîng), *vbl. sb.* [f. TANN + -ING 1] The action of the verb TANN; an instance of this.

1481 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 332. As in tanning, coryng, cutting, or sowing. c. 1515 *Cocle Lovell's B.* 2. A tanner for enyill tanning of leather. 1598 *FLORIO, Adustante*, .a tanning in the sunne. 1794 *Rigging & Seaman's Ship* 1. 85. The tanning of sails in the royal navy has been tried. 1863 *SIR G. G. SCOTT Glean. Westm. Ad.* (ed. 2) 65. Witnessing the 'tanning' of the rascal's 'hide'. *attrib.* 1797-98 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Tan*, the bark of the oak, chopped, and ground, by a tanning-mill, into a coarse powder.

Tanning, *pp. a.* [-ING 2] That tans.

1717 *PARNELL Health* 35. Her hardy face repels the tanning wind. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* II 75. If our tanning barks, and bark extracts, do not continue to pay. 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III xi. 672. Sewing up the hide, filling it with the tanning infusion.

Tanno-, *Chem.* Combining base of *tannin*-*ic*, *tannin*-*in*, used in forming names of tannin compounds, etc., and also in compound substantives, e.g. *tannometer* for *tannin-meter*. **Tanno-caffeic acid**, = **CAFFEOTANNIC acid**. **Tannoform**, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{13}$, a product of gallotannic acid and formaldehyde, a reddish white, light powder, insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline solutions. **Tannogallate**, **Tannogallie** *a.* = **GALLOTANNATE**, -**TANNIO**. **Tannogallatin**, a mixture of gelatin with a solution of tannin.

1865 in *Circ. Sc. I.* 351/1. *Tanno caffeic acid, when roasted, develops the agreeable smell of coffee. 1899 *Alb. Brit's Syst. Med.* VIII 726. Powders of 'tannoform', salicylic acid, talc, bismuth, or lycopodium may be employed. 1892 *BRANDE Chem.* 394. The 'tannogallate of iron' is of the utmost importance, as forming the basis of writing ink, and of black dyes. 1896 - *Chem.* (ed. 4) 928. Tannin forms a white precipitate in solution of gelatin ('*tannogallatin*'), which, when carefully dried, becomes hard and tough. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* **Tannometer*, a hydrometer for determining the proportion of tannin in tanning liquor.

Tannoid (tæ-noid), *a. Chem.* [f. TANNIN + -OID.] Of the nature of, or akin to, tannin. 1898 *Naturalist* 186. The choking influence exerted by the tannoid compounds.

Tanny (e) see **TANNY**. **Tan-pit**: see **TAN-SOLIC**.

Tanquam (tæ-nkwæm). *Obs.* Also (in sense 3) *tam quam*. [L. *tam quam*, *tanquam* so much as, as much as, as if, as it were.]

1. Something that has only an apparent existence; a mere seeming; an 'as it were'.

1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 537. He sheweth the Visibles, or Things of this World to be but *tanquam*, only as it were.

2. In the University of Cambridge [from L. *tanquam socius*, 'as if a fellow'] see *quots*

a 1661 *FULLER Worthless* (1662) ii 207. Thomas Dove D. D. was born in this City, bled a *Tanquam* (which is a Fellowes Fellow) in Pembroke-Hall in Cambridge. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tanquam*. In the Universities is taken for a Person of Worth and Learning, that is fit Company for the Fellows of Colleges, &c.

3. *Law*. = *QUI TAM*. see *quot.* 1907. (From the words *tam* . . . *quam* . . ., beginning the two clauses.)

c 1590 *Pride & Lovel.* (1841) 47. For I declare (quod he) in the *tam quam* how so the matter goes, they gette no cost (i.e. because costs are not given against the Crown). 1592 *GREENS Upst. Country Wks.* (Grosart) XI. 258. Suppose some be so stuborne as to stand to the trial, yet can this

cunning knave declare a *Tanquam* against them, so that though they be cleared, yet can they have no recompence at all, for that he doth it in the court's behalfe. 1809 in *TOMLINS Law Dict.* [1907 *Encycl. Laws of Engl.* VII. 239 s. v. *Informers*, Actions by common informers are termed *qui tam* actions, or popular actions, when the informer recovers the statutory penalty (*tam pro domino rege quam pro se ipso*)]

Tanrec, **tenrec** (tæ-nrē, or nrēk). Also 8 **tondruck**, **tendrac**. [= F. *tanrec*, ad Malagasy *indrak*, dial. form of *irandraka*, the native name.]

An insectivorous mammal, *Centeles caudatus*, allied to the hedgehog, and covered with spiny bristles intermixed with silky hairs, the Madagascar hedgehog. Also any species of the genus *Centeles* or family *Centetidae*.

1729 R. DRAVE *Madagascar* (1890) 81. A creature which I call a ground-hog, and which in their language is called 'tondruck'. 1785 *SURILLUS tr. Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1791) VII. 86. The Tanecs or Tendrac are small East Indian animals, which have some resemblance to our hedgehog. 1835 *KIRBY Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II xiv 574. The hedgehog and tenrec present something more than an analogy to the porcupines and some of the rats. 1852 *TR. ROSS Humboldt's Trav.* II xvii. 134. The tanecs, or Madagascar hedgehogs, . . . pass three months of the year in lethargy. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 69. The Spiny Tanrec (*Eryculis spinosus*) is considerably smaller than the previously-mentioned species [*Centeles caudatus*]. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Sept. 8/2. Two curious little creatures, called Tenrecs, have just been added to the Zoo.

Tansy (tæ-nzi). Forms 5 *tanesey*, 5-8 *tansie*, 5-9 *tansy*, 6 *-sy*, -*say*, *taunsey*, 7-8 *tansy*, -*sey*, 5- *tansy* [a. OF *tanese* (13th c.), *tanosie*, *tenasie*, mod. F. *tanaisie*, aphetic form of *athanasie* 'the hearbe Tansie' (Cotgr.), ad. med. L. *athanasia* tansy, a Gr. *ἀθανασία* immortality. Cf. also It. *atanids* 'Tansie or silverwort' (Florio 1611), *atanasia* the herb tansy (Baretti 1824), Pg. *atanasia* or *athanasia*, the herb tansy. Hatz-Darm. mention also a med. L. *tanasia*, but without reference. But apart from this it seems clear that OF *tanese* was aphetic for *atanesie*, the name prob. referring to the long persistence of the flowers. - cf. *quot.* 1597, also EVERLASTING and F. *immortelle*.

Med. L. had also the name *Tanacetum* (now the botanical generic name) with the variants *tanacetum*, *tanacetum*, *tanacetum*, *tanacetum* and *athanacetum* (c. 1250) also cited by Burgess. These seem to show that *athanacetum* and *tanacetum* were latinized formations from OF *tanaisie*, although the force of the suffix is not clear.]

1. An erect herbaceous plant, *Tanacetum vulgare*, N.O. *Compositae*, tribe *Corymbiferae*, growing about two feet high, with deeply cut and divided leaves, and terminal corymbs of yellow rayless button-like flowers; all parts of the plant have a strong aromatic scent and bitter taste.

Formerly much used in medicine as a stomachic, and in cookery. *Curled tansy*, a variety with curled leaves, is used, like parsley, for garnishing dishes.

[c. 1265 *Names of Plants in Wr.* Wulcker 556/17 *Tanacetum*, [AFr.] *tanaisie*, [Eng.] *helde*.] c. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50. *pen grynde tansy* jo use owte wyngte, To blynde with bo egges with owte lesynge. c. 1425 *tr. Arderne's Surgery* (E.E. I. S) 74. Porcellane, bursa pistoris, rede rose, tansy, wormode, horsmynt. 14 *Novi.* in Wr. Wulcker 712/33 *Hoc tanacetum*, *tanaisie*. c. 1450 *Alphisa* 16/1 *Athanasia*. *tanacetum* idem. *Hanc utuntur Salerniani et Hispani similitur, tanis.* 1538 *LURNER Libellus*, *Athanasia* que grece tagetes, latine tanacetum, anglice dicitur Tansy. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* vi 67, I saw tansy, that is gude to purge the neuis. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ix cxcix 526 *Tansie*. in *Latine Tanacetum* and *Athanasia*, as though it were immortal, because the floures do not speedily wither. 1599 A. M. *tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique* 124/1. Take the herbe Tansy. 1688 *HOLME Armoury* ii 80/1 *Curled Tansy*, the leaves are somewhat crumpled together. 1743 *Land. & Country Brew.* ii. (ed. 2) 102. *Tansy*, or any other bitter Herbs. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX 10. I observed quantities of juniper and tansy. 1785 *MARTYN Rousscar's Bot.* xxvi. (1794) 385. Of the first section, with discoid flowers, you have the Tansy. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 478. Oil of tansy . . . is extracted from the leaves and flowers of the *tanacetum vulgare*, or common tansy. It has the peculiar flavour of tansy. 1885 *RUSKIN Præterita* I. ii 103. I passed my days much as the thistles and tansy did.

2. Applied to other plants, esp. the Silverweed or Goose-grass, *Potentilla anserina*, often distinguished as *Wild tansy* and *Dog's or Goose Tansy*; also locally to Yarrow, *Achillea Millefolium*, and Ragwort, *Senecio Jacobæa* (Britten and Holl.)

[c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 486/2 *Tanze*, herbe (K, P) *tansy*, *tanacetum domesticum*, quia *tanacetum* subest dicitur gosys gresse, vel cameroche.] c. 1530 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 36. Take wynde tansy, and grynde yt, and make yt neshe, & ley it theito, and it wyll byryng it owght. 1605 *TIMME Quersit.* ii 181. Infused in water of silverweed, called *wilde tansy*. 1671 *SALMON Syn. Med.* iii xlii 391. *Argentina*, *ἀθανασία* *υλοεσσα*, *wilde-Tansie*, stops all Fluxes whatsoever. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) i 312. Goose-grass or *Wild-tansie* is a Weed that strong Clays are very subject to. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tansy*, *Wild*, a common name for the *Potentilla anserina*, or silver-weed.

b. With distinctive additions: Cape Tansy, *Athanasia capitata* var. *glabrata*; Maudlin T., *Achillea Ageratium*; Shrubby T., *Tanacetum suffruticosum*, White T., (in Lyte) *Achillea nobilis* of Southern Europe; erroneously applied to other plants.

c 1711 *PETIVER Gazophyl.* iv Tab. 81. Box-leaved *Cape

Tansy. Leaves pale green, and thick set round the Stalk. 1668 *WILKINS Read Char.* ii. iv 84. *Ageratum*. *Maudlin Tansy. 1855 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med.* (ed. 12), M[audlin] Tansy, *Achillea ageratium*. 1578 *LYVE Dodoms* i. x 17. There be two sortes of Tansie. The one great and yellow, the other small and white. *Tanacetum minus*, White Tansie. The second groweth in some places of Italie, in this country ye shall not finde it but in the gardens of certayne Herboristes. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii 72/1. The White Tansie, or Agrimony is a short shub of no height.

3. A pudding, omelet, or the like, flavoured with juice of tansy. see also 5, *arch*, or *dial*.

Said to have been eaten at Easter in memory of the 'bitter herbs' of the Passover.

c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 86. Tansy. Take faire Tansy, and grinde it in a moiler, And take eyren, yolkes and white, And drawe hem though a streynour, and seyne also be Iuse of be Tansy. 1 and medle the egges and the Iuse togidre [etc.] 1523 *Bk. Kerynges* A vj b, a tansye fryed, & other bake metes. c 1530 *Carroll in Anglia* XII 588. At Easter commeth alleuya With butter cheese and a tansy. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Rom. Apoth.* 18. Let him take Neppes that caties delite in and make a tansy thereof. a 1601 *MARSON Pasquill & Kath.* i 154. There's but two Lambs, three tartes, and foure tansies, for supper. 1622 *FLEICHER Pilgrim* iii vi, They [eggs] shall be all adde, And make an admissible tansy for the devil. 1634-5 *BREMERON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 69. A dainty tansy of gooseberries. 1654 *CULPEPPER Eng. Physic* 17. A Tansie or Caudle made with eggs and the juyce thereof while it is young, putting to it some Sugar and Rose-water. 1666 *PEPYS Diary* 20 Apr., And there spent an houre or two with pleasure with her, and eat a tansy. 1748 *Mrs SARAH HARRISON Househkr's Pocket-Bk.* iii (ed. 4) 11. Trotters, To be served up as a Tansy. 1754-6 *Connaisseur* No. 48 (1767) II 95. Mince-pie is as essential to Christmas, as tansy to Easter. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 60. If you can catch enough of them they make an excellent tansy, their heads and tails being cut off, and fried in eggs. 1837 *DISRAELI Venetia* i. iv, A Florentine tourte, or tansy.

b. A merry-making or festive gathering, a village feast held on Shrove Tuesday. *dial.* See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

4. Phrase. *Like a tansy*: properly, fittingly, perfectly; perfect. *Obs.* [Origin uncertain.] 1611 *BEAUM & FL. King & No K* v. i, To have a Leg broken, or a Shoulder out, with being tann'd o' th' Stones like a Tansie. 1694 *MORRIU x Radclae* ix xxii, That's well said, now this is something like a Tansy [orig. *Cest bicu ut et aduiss*]. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* i 89. *Mrs. Look, Lady Answerall*, is it not well mended? *Lady Aus* Ay, this is something like a tansy. 1759 *STURGE Tr. Shandy* II vi, I would work like a horse, and make fortifications for you something like a tansy.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tansy flower*, *leaf*, *tea*; *tansy-leaved* adj.; *tansy-cake*, *tansy-pudding*, culinary preparations appropriate to Easter; *tansy-faced* *a.*, having a yellow complexion, *tansy mustard* see *quot.*; *tansy oil*, the essential oil of tansy.

c 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 50. For a *tansy cake. Breke egges in harsyu þen grynde tansy [etc.] 1725 *BOURNE Antiq. Vulg.* xiv 198. Recreations and Divisions on Easter Holy Days, playing at Hand-Ball for a Tansy-Cake. 1777 *BRAND Pop. Antiq.* 253. The winning a Tansy Cake at the Game of Hand-Ball, depends chiefly upon Swiftnes of Foot. 1894 O. HESLOP *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Tansy cake*, a girdle-cake flavoured with tansy. 1624 *MIDDLETON Game at Chess* v. iii, A sun-burnt, 'tansy-fac'd' below'd. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 18 Oct. 4/5. A pond, lying deep among 'tansy flowers'. 1822 *HORTUS Anglicus* II. 181. [*Sisymbrium*] *Tanacetifolium*, 'Tansy-leaved Wild Rocket'. 1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3. The Tansy-leaved Thorn. 1896 A. GRAY *Nat. Bot.* (1890) 36. [*Sisymbrium*] *canescens*, . . . *Tansy Mustard. 1894 *MUIR & MORLEY Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV 638/1. *Tansy Oil, the essential oil obtained by distillation of the tansy contains 1 p.c. of a terpene $C_{10}H_{16}$, 26 p.c. of an alcohol $C_{19}H_{32}O$, and 70 p.c. of a tannic acid hydride $C_{10}H_{16}O$. 1769 *Mrs. RAFFAEL Eng. Househkr.* (1778) 177. A *Tansy Pudding of ground Rice. 1771 H. WALPOLE *Let.* 5 Aug. There are three or four very high hills, exactly in the shape of a tansy pudding. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr. 7/5. Chester still clings to its Tansy pudding, symbolical of the bitter herb commanded at the paschal feast.

Tant, var. **TAINT sb.** (C. 3); obs. f. **TAUNT**.

Tanta-dlin, **tanto-blin**, *slang* or *dial.* Also 7 **tantaublin**, 7-9 **-ablin**, 9 **-ablet**, -**adding**.

1. A tart or round piece of pastry. Now *dial*.

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gt. Eater Kent Wks* i 146/1. Pancake, or Fritter, Macke-oone, Kickshaw, or Tantaublin. a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tantablet*, a sort of tart, in which the fruit is not covered by a crust, but fancifully tucked and flourished, with slender shreds of pastry. 1876 T. M. BOUND *Hereford & Shropsh. Provinc.* (E. D.), *Tantadlin*, an apple dumpling made in circular form.

2. A lump of excrement, a tird. *Obs.*

1654 *GAYTON Pleas Notes* iii. ii, But our Don could not distinguish a Tantaublin from a Pancake. *Ibid.* iv. 191. Such odour breath'd, and such strong airs were hobling, As use to ascend from a new laid Tantaublin. 1785 *GROSE Dict. Vulg. T.*, *Tantadlin tant*, a surreverence, human excrement.

3. *attrib.* or *adv.* (?)

1871 *COWDEN CLARKE in Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 336. Horace Walpole (who, by the way, seems to have been a tantadling old eaves-dropper) has recorded that he [Addison] died drunk with brandy.

Tantalate (tæntälät), *Chem.* [f. **TANTALUM** + -ATE 4.] A salt of tantalic acid.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 275. Tantalates of the alkalis, obtained when a solution is evaporated, or by boiling, are acid insoluble salts. 1873 *WATTS Furnaces Chem.* (ed. 21) 495. In all these minerals tantalum exists as a tantalate of iron and manganese.

Tantalean (tæntəˈleɪn), *a.* Also -ian. [f. L. *tantalus* (f. *TANTALUS*) + -AN.] Of or pertaining to Tantalus; like that of Tantalus, tantalizing.

a 1618 DAVIES *Wittes Pilgr* Wks. (Grosart) II. 24 Men overtook in Common-Wealth affairs Gett much Tantalian wealth by wealthie paines. 1671 H. M. tr *Erasm Colloq.* 340 The Lord will take away the Tantalian stone [i.e. *Domus sollet saxum*]. *Tantalum*, i.e. the rock that threatened to fall on Tantalus, hence, the impending punishment for sin. 1866 J. B. Ross tr. *Ovid's Met* 157 Niobe With tongue Tantalian reprobate and free.

Tantalie (tæntəˈliːk), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *TANTALUM* + -IC.] Of or derived from tantalum, in names of chemical compounds in which tantalum is pentavalent, as *tantalie chloride, fluoride, tantalie oxide, anhydride, Ta₂O₅; tantalie acid, hydrated tantalie oxide, H₂O. Ta₂O₅.*

1844 FARNELL *Chem Anal.* (1845) 70 After having been heated to redness, alone, tantalie acid is insoluble in all liquids. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem.* 273 A compound of this metal [tantalum] with oxygen—namely, tantalie acid—is found in the minerals *tantalite* and *coltanite* of Bavaria and North America. 1877 WATTS *Foynes' Chem* I. 466 Tantalum, in its principal compounds, is quinquevalent, the formula of tantalie chloride being TaCl₅, and that of tantalie oxide (which, in combination with bases forms the tantalates), Ta₂O₅.

Tantalie (tæntəˈliːk), *a.* [f. *TANTALUS* + -IC.] = TANTALEAN, tantalizing.

1884 H. C. MERIVALE *Parrot of B. I.* I. vi. 96 One of those Oxonian breakfasts which haunt like Tantalie phantoms the egg and bacon of later years. *Ibid* III. i. 11. 187 He sketched Tantalie pictures of wealthy homes.

Tantaline (tæntəˈleɪn), *a.* *Ornith.* [f. *TANTALUS* 3 + -INE.] Of or pertaining to the *Tantalus* or wood storks, a sub-family of the *Ciconiidae* or stork family, typified by the genus *TANTALUS*.

† **Tantalism** (tæntəˈlɪzəm), *Obs.* *rare.* [f. *TANTALUS* + -ISM.] Punishment or torment like that of Tantalus, tantalization.

c. 1614 FLETCHER, etc. *Wit and Wee* 11. ii. Think on my vengeance, choak up his desires, Then let his banquet be Tantalism. 1771 ADDISON *Spect* No. 90. 6 A Person lying under the Torments of such a kind of Tantalism, or Platonic Hell. 18 Jos. QUINCY (Webster, 1828), Is not such a provision like Tantalism to this people?

Tantalite (tæntəˈleɪt), *Min.* [ad. Ger. and Sw. *tantalit* (named 1802 by Ekeberg), f. *TANTALUM* (of which it is a source): see -ITE.] Native tantalate of iron or ferrous tantalate, found in black lustrous crystals.

1805 NISBET *Dict. Chem.* Tantalum constitutes a component part of tantalite and yttritanalite. 1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans.* XCIX. 246. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 666 Ferrous Tantalite, FeO. Ta₂O₅ occurs native as tantalite rarely however quite pure, the iron being generally more or less replaced by manganese, and the tantalum by niobium, tin, and zirconium.

† **Tantalum** (tæntəˈlɪəm), *Chem Obs.* An early variant of the name *TANTALUM* (after other names of metals in -IUM).

1805 NISBET *Dict. Chem.* Tantalum is a new metal, which has lately been discovered by Mr. Ekeberg, a Swedish chemist. 1871 Sir H. DAVY *Chem Philos* 50. 1839 *Use Dict Arts* 309 It is also called Tantalum.

Tantalization (tæntəˈleɪzən), *[f. next + -ATION.]* The action of tantalizing or fact of being tantalized.

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* IV. xv. 253 Poor Rosinant, whose paines and Tantalizations were more irksome to the beast, than all his other out-ridings. 1811 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 729 The delay and tantalization is horrid.

Tantalize (tæntəˈleɪz), *v.* [f. *TANTALUS* + -IZE.] So mod. F. *tantaliser* (Litté Suppl.).

1. *trans.* To subject to torment like that inflicted on Tantalus; to torment by the sight, show, or promise of a desired thing which is kept out of reach, or removed or withheld when on the point of being grasped. Also *absol.*

1597 TORRE *Laura* II. xii. Ah doo not still my soule thus Tantalize. But once (through grace) the same imparadize. 1646 TRAPP *Comm John* vi. 55 Our Richard II was staved at Pomfret Castle by being tantalized. 1784 KING *Cook's Voy Pacific Ocean* VI. 11. III. 432. I should otherwise have felt exceedingly tantalized with living under the walls of so great a city, full of objects of novelty, without being able to enter it. 1803 WELLINGTON in *Guiv Drap* (1837) II. 467, I was tantalized all the morning with the sight of the enemy's camp, pitched at the distance of twenty miles. 1866 LYNDALE *Glac* I. iv. 36 The mirage which so tantalized the French soldiers in Egypt.

b. *fig.* To tease or torment into an artificial form. 1807 CRABBE *Parish Reg.* III. 217 Where those dark shrubs that now grow wild at will, Were clapt in form and tantalized with skill. 1807 *Westm Gaz* 25 Mar. 3/2 Chiffon tantalized into a hundred tucks bristling all over the bum and the crown.

† 2. *intr.* To act Tantalus, to sniffer like Tantalus.

1640 FULLER *Joseph's Coat*, *Comm.* 1. Cor. xi. 20 The poor people in Corinth did see, and smell, what the rich men tasted, Tantalizing all the while, and having their penury doubled by the 'antipeustias' of other's plenty. 1648 E. SPARKS *Pref to Skute's Sayah & Hagaz* b. b. But, not to tell you of a Banquet, and make you Tantalize. 1673 *Ess Edu. Gentlewoman* 25 Men are very cruel, to make any thus to tantalize is a great torment.

Hence **Tantalized** *ppl a.*, **Tantalizing** *vbl sb.* 1640 NABBES *Bride* IV. vii. To have seen this wench and not to enjoy her is such a tantalizing to me. 1659 *Gentl*

Calling v. (1696) 64 A sort of Tantalized creatures, not peculiar only to this latter age. 1694 MOTTREUX *Rabelais* v. xvi. (1737) 72 Without any long Tantalizing in the Case.

Tantalizer (tæntəˈleɪzə), *[f. piec. + -ER.]* One who or that which tantalizes.

1792 G. WAKERFIELD *Memo.* (1804) I. i. 16 Alas! this episcopal tantalizer was only gratifying his facetious propensity at the expense of an unsuspecting child of simplicity and innocence. 1844 WARDLAW *Lect Prov* (1869) I. 50 The blessed God is no tantalizer. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 11 July 6/1, I have received a puzzle of the 'Pigs in Clover' kind. Penning the Lambs is the name by which the latest variation of the original tantalizer has been christened.

Tantalizing, *ppl a.* [f. as prec. + -ING.] That tantalizes, tormenting by exciting desires which cannot be satisfied.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist Relig* (1850) I. 206 Tantalizing and horrible torments. 1754 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) III. 271 It was a tantalizing sort of entertainment to those who love dancing or eating. 1873 HOLLAND *A Bonnet* II. Answering all inquiries concerning it, with the tantalizing statement that it was 'a secret'.

Hence **Tantalizingly** *adv.*, **Tantalizingness**.

1847 WEBSTER, *Tantalizingly*. 1864 Q. Rev. CXVI. 151 There are few things in history more tantalizingly obscure. 1889 *Scribner's Mag* Nov. 555/2 Imagine the tantalizingness of this.

Tantal, *obs.* anglicized form of *TANTALUS*.

Tantalous (tæntəˈləs), *a.* *Chem.* [f. *TANTALUM* + -OUS.] Applied to compounds containing a greater proportion of tantalum than those called *tantalie*, as *tantalous oxide*, tantalum dioxide, Ta₂O₅.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V. 665 Dioxide of Tantalum, or Tantalous Oxide is a dark-grey mass, which scratches glass, and acquires metallic lustre by bunting.

Tantalum (tæntəˈlɪəm), *Chem.* Also *TANTALUM* [f. *TANTALUS*, with the ending -ium (more usually -um), appropriate to metallic elements of aluminum and aluminum, see quot. 1802.] One of the rare metals, occurring in combination in various rare minerals, and in certain metallic ores; discovered in 1802 by Ekeberg in two minerals, one from Finland and the other from Sweden, which he named tantalite and yttritanalite. It has been isolated as a solid of greyish-white colour and metallic lustre, and is used (since 1906) for the incandescent filament in electric lamps. Atomic weight 182; symbol Ta. Also *attrib.*, as *tantalum lamp*, etc.

[Cf. 1802 EKEBERG in *Kongl. Vetenskaps Acad. Handl.* XXXIII. 98 (tr.) This new recruit among the metals I call TANTALUM, partly following the custom which favours names from Mythology, partly in allusion to its incapacity, when immersed in acid, to absorb any and be saturated.]

1809 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans.* XCIX. 246 The Swedish metals has retained the name of Tantalum given to it by M. Ekeberg. 1810 HENRY *Elem Chem* (1826) II. 69 The oxide of tantalum, ignited with charcoal, melts and agglutinates. 1906 *Price Sheet*, Siemens Tantalum Lamps for continuous current. The Tantalum Lamp differs from the ordinary glow lamp in having a filament of the rare metal Tantalum instead of carbon. 1907 *Outlook* 23 Mar. 378/1 Tantalum is so hard and brittle that no ordinary metallurgical process was able to turn it into wire.

Tantalus (tæntəˈlɪs), Also anglicized 4. **Tantale**, **Tantaly**, 7. **Tantall** [L., a. Gr. *Tantalos*]

1. Name of a mythical king of Phrygia, son of Zeus and the nymph Pluto, condemned, for revealing the secrets of the gods, to stand in Tartarus up to his chin in water, which constantly receded as he stooped to drink, and with branches of fruit hanging above him which ever fled his grasp; a rock is also said to have hung over him threatening to fall. Hence *allusively*.

c. 1359 CHAUCEUR *Delethe Blanche* 799, I have more sorow than Tantal. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 130 Ther is a peine Beneeth in helle, which men calle The woeful peine of Tantal. 1580 LUTY *Enphases* (Arb.) 396 As the Apples that hang at Tantalus nose. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* (1806) 642 He gathereth fruits as they say, out of Tantalus his garden. 1738 GRAY *Properities* III. 89 The long thurst of Tantalus ally. 1767 B. THORNTON tr. *Plautus, Miserie* VI. The masters of our age I call them Grape-alls, Harpies, Tantaluses. 1835 Sir J. Ross *Narr and Voy.* xlvii. 610 It was now long since it had been but the water of Tantalus. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xliii. (1856) 397 It seems like our cup of Tantalus we are never to reach it. 1897 *Westm Gaz.* 21 July 7/2 It serves as a veritable Tantalus to the market.

2. A stand containing usually three cut-glass decanters which, though apparently free, cannot be withdrawn until the grooved bar which engages the stoppers is raised.

1898 *To-Day* 5 Nov. 1/2 He crossed to a recess, and touched the spring of a Tantalus. It flew back with a harsh click. 1904 *Strand Mag* Mar. 246/2 A Tantalus containing brandy and whiskey. 1904 *Daily News* 30 Aug. 8 The winner of the sack race received a two-bottle Tantalus.

3. *Ornith.* A genus of storks, including *T. ibis* (formerly erroneously identified with *Ibis religiosa* of Egypt); the wood stork or wood ibis.

1844 STEPHENS in *Shaw Gen. Zool* XII. 1 The Tantalus in many respects resemble the Storks. *Ibid.* 2 The White-headed or Ceylonese Tantalus, is the largest of the genus. 1847 R. JAMISON tr. *Cuvier's The Earth* 313 M. Macé also sent us a Tantalus. *Ibid.* The Tantalus ibis of naturalists. 1896 *List Animals Zool Soc* 423 American Tantalus. *Ibid.* 424 African Tantalus. Indian Tantalus.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tantalus-draught*; *tantalus-like* adj., *tantalus-case*, -stand = sense 2, *tantalus-cup*: see quot. 1842, also *fig.*

1601 YARINGTON *Two Lament Trag* v. ii. in *Bullen O Pl.* IV. Yet Tantal like, he shall but glut his eye. No feede his body with salubrious fruite. 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sc.*, etc., *Tantalus's cup*, a philosophical toy which amusingly exhibits the principle of the siphon. The legs of the siphon are concealed by the hollow figure of a man whose chin is on a level with the bend of the siphon, so that the figure stands like Tantalus in the fable,—up to the chin in water, but unable to quench his thirst. c. 1830 MARG F. OSSOLI *Life Without & Within* (1860) 30 Tantalus like, he makes this world a Tartarus. 1884 RIDER HAGGARD *Dawn* vii. No misadventure came to mock them, dashing the Tantalus cup of joy to earth before their eyes. 1899 DOYLE *Dust* viii. (1909) 46/2 The Tantalus spirit-stand stood upon the walnut sideboard. 1905 *Daily Chron* 11 July 7/2 Presents, including a Tantalus case, a diamond pin, and other trifle. 1908 *Edin Rev* July 101 The Tantalus draught escaped his thirsty lips.

† **Tantamount**, *sb.* *Obs.* Also 7. **tant amount**, **tantamount**, 8. **tant'amount** [app. from *TANTAMOUNT* v., perh. influenced by *amount* sb. beside *amount* vb.] That which amounts to as much, or comes to the same thing; something equivalent (to); an equivalent.

1637 HEVLIN *Brief Answ.* 26 You come very neare it, to a tantamount. 1641 PRYNN *Disc Prel.* Tyr. II. 216 He pronounced no particular sentence. but he did tant amount or more. 1642 W. PRICE *Serm* 40 Angei, and incensed envy, which are a Tantamount to murder. 1646 Br. MAXWELL *Bird Issach* 41 Letters of caption (that is the tantamount of the Wilt De Excommunicato capiendo).

Tantamount (tæntəˈmaʊnt), *a.* Also 7. **tant a mount**, **tanta-mount**, **tantamount**, 7-8. **tant'amount**. [app. from the sb. The earlier quot. under a. are scarcely distinguishable from quot. 1641 in the sb. Perh. influenced by *par amount*.] As much; that amounts to as much, that comes to the same thing; of the same amount; equivalent.

† **a.** In predicate without construction *Obs.*

1641 O. ST. JOHN *Argument of Law*, etc. 24. If a man take the bond Seale from one Patent, and put it to another, here he is counterfeiting, it's tantamount, and therefore Treason. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* I. xv. 80 Conjunction, Opposition, and Quadrate go for Tant amount in the Meteorological Part. 1769 BURKE *Corr* (1844) I. 169 Provided instructions (or thanks, which are tantamount but more respectfully) should be the mode proposed. 1826 SOUTHBY *Vind Eccl Angl* 224 You avoid the word, and speak of the Real Presence, as if the terms were tantamount.

† **b.** *Const.* as, *with Obs.*

1644 Br. MAXWELL *Presig Chr Kings* 10 Howsoever then tenets by deductions and consequences are tantamount as theirs. 1644 J. GOODWIN *Imoc & Truth Triumph* (1645) 11, I utterly renounce the consequence, conceiving it to be tantamount with an absolute mistake. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* I. 256 For this is tantamount with the former. a. 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc Trade* (1697) 57 Tant a mount, as if carried from us in Money.

† **c.** *Const.* To the current use.

1654 HEVLIN *Cosmog.* Introd. 7 That saying of Berosus will prove tantamount to a Text of Scripture. 1659 — *Cer tamen Epist.* 389 They are tantamount to a plain acknowledgement. a. 1692 POLLEXFEN *Disc Trade* (1697) 93 They laid such Impositions on our Woolen Goods, as was tant amount to a Prohibition. 1777 J. LOVELL in *Sparks Corr Amer Rev.* (1853) I. 412 Is not this tantamount to a disavowal of the first treaty? 1874 CARPENTER *Ment Phys* I. 1. § 18 Is not this tantamount to saying that they go on by a force of their own?

† **d.** *attributively rare.*

1692 Br. PATRICK *Answ Touchstone* 17 Giving us express Words, and not words Tantamount. 1798 WASHINGTON *Let. Writ* 1893 XIV. 29 The President, to whom I have expressed tantamount sentiments in more concise terms. 1868 ROBERTS *Pol Econ* I. (1876) 3 A tantamount service should be given in exchange for them.

† **Tantamount**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 7. **tant amount**, **tant'amount**, **tantamount** [a. A.F. *tant amunter*, or *peih*. (in 17th c.) ad. It. *tanto montare* to amount to as much.]

Cf. 1292 *Year-bk Trin* 20 *Edw.* I. (Rolls) 31 Tant amunte qe Adam neyt pas plus piocheyn hey. 1303 *Year-bk. Mich* 31 *Edw.* I. 335 Heile dist qe tant amunte qil ne entra pas dans son baroun.]

1. *intr.* To amount to as much, to come to the same thing; to be or become equivalent. *Const.* to or unto (something).

1628 COKE *On Litt.* I. 1. § 1 to 10 They doe tant amount to a feoffment or grant. *Ibid* 391 It ought to be pardoned specially, or by words which tant amount. 1642 J. R. TAYLOR *Episc.* ix. (1647) 36 Yet this will not tant'amount to an immediate Divine institution for Deacons. 1659 FULLER *App. Inv.* *Imoc* III. 7 His not denying tant amounteth to the affirming of the matter. 1699 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) a. vii. Those Things which may tantamount to more than an hundred times its Value. 1736 M. DAVIES *Athen.* *Brit* II. 211 Tant-amounting, in a more reform'd Perfection, to the different Religious Orders.

2. *trans.* To amount or come up to (something), to equal.

1659 T. PECKE *Parnassus Pierp* 132 Account Hercules Labours, they Twelve tantamount. 1683 *Vind Case relating to Green-IVas-Pines* 65 Your peaceable Subjects whose indermain in that Case will tant-amount the Profits falling short.

Hence † **Tantamounting** *ppl a.* (*obs rare*—o); whence † **Tantamountingly** *adv.*, 'equivalently, in effect' (Davies).

1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* II. 11 § 28 Did it not deserve the Stab of Excommunication, for any dissenting from her practice, tantamountingly to give her the Lie?

Tan-tan (təntən). [In quot 1653 a. obs F *tanlan* (the bell that hangs about the necke of a cow' (Cotgr): in earlier F. also *tanlan*, *tanlen*, *tan*, in quot. 1893 purely echoic.] Name for a bell; also applied to the sound of a kettle-drum.

1653 UROUHAUT *Rabelais* I. xvi. They would serve very well for dingling Tantans and ringing Canpanels. 1893 J. HOWLAND in *Mission, Howard* (Boston) Aug. 34: The drumming sound of a rude kind of flute, and the monotonous tan tan of a drum.

Tantany, obs form of TANTONY

Tantara (təntərə, təntərə-rə, int and sh. Also extended tantarara, tantarara-ra, ta'ntarata-ra (Cf TARATANTARA) [Echoic]

A int Imitative of the sound of a flourish blown on a trumpet, or sometimes of a drum

1537 W. GRAY *Hunt in up* iv. in W. Chappell *Popular Music* I. 60 The woddies rejoice at the merry noise Of hey tantara tee ree! 1850 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (Gro-art) 60 Tantara, tantara, the trumpets sound, Which makes our hearts with joy abound. 1889 *Love & Fortune* CIII b. Then, tantara taia, we shall have good play 1900 NASH *Pasquill's* Apol. I. Biv, Tantara, tantara, is he fled indeed? let me sende a Sakar after him. 1900 *Winning of Cades* Chorus, in Percy *Reliques* (1765) II. 224 Dub a dub, dub a dub, thus strike their drums, Tantara, tantara, the Englishman comes. 1844 Z. BOND *Gard Zion in Zion's Flowers* (1855) App 12: The trump of war doth still Tantara blow 1880 OTWAY *Cains Marston* II. 1. Tantara go the Trumpets. 1846 A. BECKETT *Comic Nursery Tales* 35

B. sh. A fanfare, or flourish of trumpets; hence, any similar sound.

1584 *Reg. Stationers' Co.* 19 July (Arb.) II. 434 [License to print a ballad entitled] The sayers newe tantara. 1605 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. iii in *Law* 1009 A Heavily Trump, a shrill Tantara blows 1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* II. 118 There should want instruments to outdoe the Tantaras of the enemies contemptible Campe. 1750-51 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* (1861) Ser. I. III 17, I heard a tantarara at the door, and in walked my Mrs. Hamilton 1843 LIVER *g. Hinton* IV, Amid a cheer . . . and a tantarara from the trumpets

attrib 1800 WORDSWORTH *Andrew Jones* I, I wish the press-gang or the drum With its tantara sound would come And sweep him from the village!

Tantarum, var. TANTRUM, Tantaublin. see TANTADLIN. Tante. see TAUNT, ATAUNT I. Tanten. see TANTON.

† **Tanterueale**. The name of some bird.

1575 E. HAKE *News Powles Churchyard* D. 11 b. Stent, Stockad, Stampine, Tanterueale, and Wiggon of the best || **Tanti** (tənti). [L. *tanti* 'of so much (value)', gen. of *tantum*, neut of *tantus* so much.] Of so much value, worth so much; worth while. Formerly also as an exclamation of contempt or depreciation. So much for . . .

1590 MARLOWE *Edw. IV.* I. 1. Tanti! I'll fawn first on the wind That glanceth at my lips, and flieth away 1633 J. FISHKE *Fumous Traces* in VII. Fij, No kingly menace or censorious frowne Doe I regard Tanti for all your power! 1639 T. LECHPOD *Note-Bk.* (1885) 89 If the State & the Elders thinke that the matters I treat on are not tanti or that they are just occasion of Disturbance 1640 DAY *Part Bee* Frol, That slights your errant or his art that penn'd it, Cry Tanti bid him kisse his Muse and mend it 1757 WARBURTON *Let to Garrick* 25 Jan., in *Garrick's Correspondence* (1832) I 78 Is it tanti to kill yourself, in order to leave a vast deal of money to your heirs? 1888 *Athenium* 29 Sept. 475/2 Was it quite tanti to write a fresh small monograph so soon after Mr. Froude's Bunyan?

† **Tantillation**. Obs. nonce-wd. [f. L. *tantillare* a trifle, dim f. *tantus* so great + *-ation* (here irregularly used)] A trifling space (of time).

1651 BICES *New Disc.* 7 237 As if in such a tantillation or moment of time.

† **Tan-tin**. Obs. nonce-wd. Imitation of the sound of a bell in quot. advb

1721 AMHERST *Terra Fl.* No. 41 (1754) 217, I scarce had slept, at six, tan tin The bell goes servitor comes in.

Tantiny, obs. form of TANTONY.

Tantipartite (təntipɑːtɪt), a. *Math.* [f. L. *tantus*, *-um* as much + *partitus* divided] Homogeneous and of the first degree in each of a number of sets severally, and so of total degree equal to the number of the sets

1858 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* II. 517 Such covariants may be termed *tantipartite* covariants 1860 *Ibid.* IV. 604 A function which is linear in respect to several distinct sets of variables separately is said to be tantipartite. Thus a determinant is a tantipartite function of the lines or of the columns

Tantity, nonce-wd., a rendering of mod. L. *tantitas*, 'the fact of being or having so much', f. L. *tantus* so much.

[Attributed in some recent dictionaries (from Annandale's *Ogilvie*, 1882, onward) to James Mill, who used only the Latin (*Element Human Mind*, 1829, II. xiv § 2, 50) 'Quantitas', if it was kept to its original meaning, would still connote *tantitas*, just as *potentia* connotes *potentiality*']

Tantivy (təntɪvɪ, təntɪ vɪ), adv., sh., a, int. Now rare or arch. Also 7 tantivie, -vey, -ve, 8 -vee, -vi, tantwivy. [Origin obscure? echoic, representing the sound of a horse's feet]

† **A**. adv. At full gallop, swiftly; headlong 1641 BROME *You. Crew* IV. 1, Up at five a' Clock in the morning And Tantivy all the countie over, where Hunting,

Hawking, or any Sport is to be made 1648 *Fractio in the Assembly* 7 I'll her Tongue travel'd tantivie, and more then a Canterbury pace 1690 *Pagan Prince* xxi 58 (Heading) How he rode Tantivy to Papimania. 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-Cr.* II. 11 h. (Like so many Ases) to let H3 pocrisy bestirde them, and ride them—Tantivie 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v. Away they went tantwivy, away they went full speed 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxiii, There are those amongst us who ride tantivy to Rome, and have already made out half the journey

B. sh. l. (from the adverb.) A rapid gallop, a ride at this pace. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

1658 CLEVELAND *Reply Parit-Officer* Wks (1687) 93, I expected to hear from you in the Language of the Prodigious Son, and not in such a Tantivy of Language 1680 V. Also *Michief Inposit.* xi 94 Jogging on their own pace, neither the high-not nor the Tantivy 1721 CROKER *Refusal* iv, Ah! poor Soul! piteous bad! All upon the tantivy again! 1854 THORAU *Walden* iv. 125 The tantivy of wild pigeons, flying by twos and threes athwart my view . . . gives a voice to the air.

2 A nickname given to the post-Restoration High-Churchmen and Tories, esp in the reigns of Charles II and James II.

This arose 1680-81, when a caricature was published in which a number of High Church clergymen were represented as mounted upon the Church of England and 'riding tantivy' to Rome, behind the Duke of York. Cf 1681 *Trial of S. College* 25 *Dugdale* And there is one Picture that I have not shewed yet. *Jeffries* There are some Churchmen; what are they a doing? *Dugdale* They are a parcel of Tantivy men riding to Rome, and here's the Duke of York, half Man, half Devil, trumpeting before them. *Ibid* 59 *M. Chavert* It was the pictures of the Tantivies and the Towzer (Roger L'Estrange), and he told me they were made by Colledge, he was a very ingenious man. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* I. 1 § 30 About Half a Dozen of the Tantivies were mounted upon the Church of England, booted and spurred, riding it, like an old Hack, Tantivy to Rome

1680-81 G. HICKES *Spirit of Popery* 23 The Clergy, called them Priests, and Bishops, which in these days would pass for Episcopal tantivies 1681 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 124 The former are called by the latter, Tories, tantivies, Yorkists, high flown church men, &c. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) *Tantivy* Also a Nick-name given by the Dissenters to a Worldly-minded Church man, that bestirs himself for Preference 1707 HAYNE *Collect.* 24 Feb. (O H S) I. 335 Hei! day! What in the High-Rope! a high Flyer and a Tantivy! 1730 SWIFT *Vind. Ld. Cantab.* 27 Favouring none but High-Church, High-flyers, Tip-top gallon-men, Jacobites, Tantivies, Anti-Hanoverians [etc.] 1841 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Comic Dramatists* (1887) 613 Collier . . . was a Tory of the highest sort, such as in the cant of his age was called a Tantivy. 1849 — *Hist. Eng.* II. 1 256

3 *erron.* applied to a blast or flourish on a horn 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. Tongue* s. v., Tantivy was the sound of the hunting horn in full cry, or that of a post horn 1834 MEDWIN *Angler in Wales* II. 97 A schoolboy put an end to all the Childe Harolding by a tantivy on a bugle

C. *adj.* ?orig. in *tantivy men* and the like, attrib use of B. 1; afterwards often of B. 2.

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 7 (1713) I. 42 In favour of the Tory and Tantivy Party 1682 MRS BEHN *City Heavens* 30 Perverted with Ill Customs, Tantivy-Opinions, and Court-Notions 1682 *New News for Bedlam* 26 Whereas you say it was a high Presbyterian Trot, I rather believe it was a Tantivy Gallop 1691 *Andros Tracts* II. 246 Had King Rehobom kept his Tantivy Doctine of Passive Obedience and Non Resistance to himself, the poor People had been his Servants for ever 1735 *State Quacks* 21 High Tantivies Scaramouches make choice of a vast Heap of Epithets as unintelligible as impertinent 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xx, Master Wildrake is one of the old school—one of the tantivy boys 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 32 Birmingham itself . . . to become as great a stronghold of 'tantivy' politics as it was in the days when it rabbled Priestley

D. int An imitation of the sound of galloping or scudding feet, later (*erron.*) of the sound of a horn.

1697 VANBRUGH *Asop* II. i, *Asop* But (like some of our friends) they found 'Twas safer much to scour Reg. Tantivy! Tantivy! Tantivy! 1719 D'URRY *Falls* (1872) II. 188 Tantivy, tvice, tvice, tvice, High and Low. Hark, hark how the merry merry Horn does blow 1821 *Sporting Mag.* VIII. 136 Tantivy! tantivy! the hunting-horn blew

† **Tantivy**, v. Obs. rare. [f. prec.]

1. *intr.* To ride full tilt, to hurry away

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 20 (1713) I. 186 You will Tantivy then out of Town 1796 MMR. D'ARRELY *Camilla* III. viii, Pray where are they gone, tantivying?

2. *trans.* To call 'tantivy'; to 'give it him' for calling one 'tantivy'

1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 34 (1713) I. 218 Never a word said to them for Toring, Tantivying and Masquerading his Majesty's most loyal and dutiful Subjects 1711 SWIFT *Jrnl.* to Stella 10 Oct., I'll 'tantivy' him with a vengeance.

† **Tantivysm**. Obs. [f. as prec. + *-ism*.] The practice or principles of tantivies: see TANTIVY sb. 2.

1680 HICKERINGILL *Hist. Whiggism* II. Wks. 1716 I. 100 He was afterwards made Bishop of Chichester, and then Bishop of Norwich, just as Mr. Mountague leapt, and perhaps upon the same rise and advantage of the ground, Tantivysm. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 7 (1713) I. 40 A Church of England Man maintaining the necessity of the words *As by Law now Established*, which you know is Tantivysm and Toryism in the highest degree. *Ibid* No. 20 I. 135 To profess since Loyalty to his Majesty's Person and Government, to give him humble Thanks for his Gracious Promises in his Declaration . . . is now become perfect Toryism, Tantivysm, and *tantum non* Althorism

† **Tantling**, in Johnson (whence in subsequent dictionaries), a suggested alliteration of TANTLING in Shaks *Cymb.* IV. iv. 29.]

|| **Tant ne quant**, adv. *phr.* Obs. rare. Also 4 **taunt ne count**. [OF. (*ne tant ne quant*) In no wise, not at all.

13 *S. Eng. Leg.* (MS Bodl. 779) in Heimg. *Archiv.* LXXXII. 341/256 He ne tornyd one his bouyt nober taunt ne count 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 241 Mi goode Sone, as of Supplant Thee that noght drede tant ne quant

† **Tanto**, sb. Obs. rare. [app. erroneous form and use of *Sp. tanteo* computation, calculation, number of counters for marking a game. perh. *tanteos* is mispr. for *tanteos*] A counter used in gaming.

1646 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil Warres* IV. 196 Honours are the Alchimy of Princes, which like Gamesters Tanteos, are worth as much, as they are made to be worth

|| **Tanto** (ta'nto), adv. *Mus.* [It —L. *tantum* so much] So, so much, as *allegro non tanto*, fast, but not too much so.

1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*.

Tantoblin: see TANTADLIN.

† **Tanton**. Obs. [Short for *Saint Anthon*. cf. T 7, and next.] In *Tanton man*: an inmate of a hospital, or the like, dedicated to Saint Anthony. 1515 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 65 To every Tanten man ther dwellingy wyd, to play for my sowll

Tantony (təntəni), sb. Also 7 -any, 8 -my. [f. T 7 + ANTHONY.] A shortened form of *St. Anthony*, chiefly used *attrib.* in reference to the attributes with which the saint was represented (cf. Mrs. Jamieson *Sacred & Legendary Art* (1848) II. 367-379), as *tantony crutch*, *tantony pouch* spec. b. (more fully *tantony bell*) a hand-bell, a small church bell see quots. c. (more fully *tantony pig*) [St. Anthony being the patron of swine-herds, and represented as accompanied by a pig], the smallest pig of a litter, also *fig.* said of one who very closely or obsequiously follows another cf. context of quot. 1598, and quot. 1662 s.v. ANTHONY.

a 1594 LIX *Moth. Bomb.* II. 1, The duden dagger, by which langes his tantony pouch

b 1569 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 175 The Paip He bad to sell the Tantonic bell And Pardonis thairn was 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Glass*, *Tantony*, the small bell over the church-porch, or between the chancel and the nave the term is also applied to any small hand-bell 'Ring the tantony' is evidently a corruption of St. Anthony, the emblem of that saint being a bell at his tau-staff, or round the neck of his accompanying pig 1872 ELLACOMBE *Ch. Bells Devon*, etc. ix 497 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (Hunts), *Tantony*, the name given to a bell which is rung at the entrance gate of the grounds at Kimbolton Castle to give notice of the arrival of visitors [See *N & Q* 8 Feb. 1851, 105/1, 24 June 484/1]

c [1598 *Stow Surv. Lond.* (1603) 185 Whereupon was layed a prouerbe, such a one will follow such a one, and whine as it were an Anthonie pig] 1659 GAUDEN *7 years of Ch.* 595 Some are such Co-sets and Tantanies that they congratulate their Oppressors and flatter their Destroyers 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 76 She made me follow her last Week through all the Shops like a Tantony Pig 1765 BICKERSTAFFE *Love in Village* I. ix, To see you dangling after me every where, like a tantony pig. 1891 BLISANT *St. Katherine's by the Tower* I. 148 They run the same way—like Tantony pigs

Hence † **Tantony**, *tantany* v, to follow constantly or closely like a tantony pig

1675 CROWNE *Country Wit* v, Do not follow and tantany us, Mr. Ranible, for, I declare positively, thou shalt never have my daughter

|| **Tantra**. [Skr. *tantra* loom, warp, hence groundwork, principle, system, doctrine, f. *tan* to stretch, extend] One of a class of Hindu religious works in Sanskrit, of comparatively recent date, chiefly of magical and mystical nature, also, of a class of Buddhist works of similar character.

1799 *Asiatic Researches* V. 53 The Tantras form a branch of literature highly esteemed, though at present much neglected. *Ibid* 62, I am informed, that the Tantras collectively are noticed in very ancient compositions 1901 *Mission Rec. U. F. Ch. Soil* Sept. 411/2 The Tantras, the sacred books of the Shakti worshippers.

Hence **Tantriae**, a, of or pertaining to the Tantras; **Tantrism**, the doctrine or principles of the Tantras; **Tantrist**, an adherent of tantrism

1882 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Tantrism* 1891 tr. *De La Saus* *saye's Hist. Sc. Relig.* lxxv 622 Tantrism is common to Buddhists and Hindu communities 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Tantrist*, 1905 *Q. Rev.* July 201 The Buddhist worship of these deities is undoubtedly due to Tantric influence.

Tantrum (tæntʁəm) *colloq.* Also 8-9 **tan-tarum**. [Origin unascertained]

(In Wallis's *Room for the Cobbler of Gloucester* (1668) 4 *tantrum* appears as a Welshman's mispronunciation of *anthen*, but apparently has no connexion with this word.)

An outburst or display of petulance or ill-temper, a fit of passion. Mostly in pl.

1748 FOOTE *Knights* II. Wks. 1799 I. 84 None of your fiers! Your tantrums!—You are grown too headstrong and robust for me 1754 SHEBBEARE *Mairmony* (1766) I. 122 Where did the Wench get these Tantrums into her Head? 1776 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr.* Ser. I. (1862) II. 206 Treating him with some contempt when he is in his tantrums 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 217 An author, who was always in a tantrum if interrupted. 1837 DISRAELI *Venetia* VI, He goes into his tantrums at the abbey 1884 *Times* 12 Mar. 3 The defendant told him not to get into a tantrum

† **Tantuple**, a. Obs. [f. L. *tantus* so great,

after QUADRUPLE, etc.] That is so many times another quantity; equimultiple.

1656 HOBBS *Six Lessons* III Wks 1845 VII 240 The antecedents are of their consequents totuple or tantuple, that is, equimultiple

Tan-vat (tæ'væt) Also 6-8 -fat, [f. TAN v. or sb + VAT.] The receptacle, a tub, cistern, pit, or the like, containing the 'ooze' in which the hides are laid in tanning

1598 GREENE *Upst Courtier* Wks. (Glosart) XI 26r How comes this to passe? by your tanne fats for sooth 1615 E. S. *Britann's Buss* in Arb *Garnier* III 630 Every net must be tanned in a tan fat 1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist* VI II § 1 1779 E. BLATTY in J. L. *Hardenburgh Trml* (1879) 65 There was a tanfat farm with several Hide- at a tannery which the soldiers got 1828 WEBSTER, Tan-vat, 1895 S. R. *Hole Little Tour Amer.* 86 Grant tried that [tanning], but found no gold in the tan vat.

Tany, Tanya, var. TAWNY, TANIA

Tanyan, var. TANGHAN, Tibetan horse.

† **Tanystome.** *Ent. Obs.* [a f. *tanystome*, f. Gr. τανύ-ειν to stretch + στόμα mouth.] A fly of Latreille's second family of Diptera, *Tanystomata*, including the gad-flies and their allies. Hence † **Tanystomate**, † **Tanystomine**, † **Tanystomous** *adjs. Obs.*

1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex.*, *Tanystomus* long-mouthed; applied to a Family of the Diptera, tanystomous.

Tanze, tanzie, tanzy, variants of TANSY

|| **Tanzib** (tanzi b). Also 8 tanjeeb, 9 tanjib. [Persian, f. تن tan body + جب zb adornment.]

A fine kind of Indian muslin made chiefly in Oudh. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muslim*. There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies, chiefly Bengal, betelles, tanauns, tanjeeds 1864 J. S. DUCKLE *Manuf. Compend* p. vi, 40 inches wide Tanjib, 38 yards long 14x10—e, 14 picks or thread—14 inch of the warp, and 10 picks or threads—14 inch of the weft 1880 BIRDWOOD *Ind. Arts* II 85 A tanzib or tanjib muslin

Taoism (tā'oi'z-m). Also taou-, tau-, tavism [f. Chinese tao way, path, right way (of life), reason + -ISM.] A system of religion, founded upon the doctrine of the ancient Chinese philosopher Lao-tse (or Lao-tzu), born 604 B. C., set forth in the work *Tao te king*, 'Book of reason and virtue', attributed to him. It ranks with Confucianism and Buddhism as one of the three religions of China

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII 511 We have all this time been working through the maze of Taoism merely to give a better explanation of the notions of this sect 1858 MAX MULLER *Chips* (1880) I. II. 51 The religious system of Lao-tse, or the Taoism of China. 1903 *Rev. Missions* Mar 539 Taoism, an older religion than Buddhism—dating indeed from before the teachings of Confucius—was so purely beautiful as delivered by Lao tse, its great teacher

Taoist (tā'oi'ist), sb (a). Also taou- [f. as prec + -IST.] An adherent of Taoism

1839 *Chinese Repository* VII. 520 The Taoists are by no means behind in referring to an abode of lasting bliss, which does however still exist on earth 1863 ALCOCK *Capital Tycoon* I. 392 [To] feel, or affect, great contentment for any creed but that of Taoists 1885 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct 500/3 If the 'Tao uih-king' may be considered, therefore, as the Bible of the Taoists

b. *attrib* or as *adj.* Of or belonging to the Taoists or to Taoism.

1839 MALCOLM *Trav.* II. III. v. 184 Great officers, and even the emperor himself, build and endow Buddhist and Taoist temples 1880 *Athenaeum* 16 Sept 361/2 With the exception of Lao tse, the early Taoist philosophers have found no place in English literature. Though professing to be followers of Lao-tse, they never perfectly understood him, and perverted his doctrines into childish babblings

Hence **Taoist stle a**

1856 MEADOWS *Chinese* 440 Representatives of a Buddhist or Taoistic element that is struggling with the Confucian element to assert for itself a place in the new religion 1884 *Brit. & For. Evangelical Rev.* Apr 367 The Taoistic, or Rationalistic system is about as old as Confucianism.

Tap (tæp), sb.¹ Forms: 1 *tæppa*, 4 *tæppe*, 5-7 *tæppe*, 7 *tapp*, 5- *tap* [Com Teutonic: OE *tæppa* (wk. masc) = OLG **tappō* (MDu, MLG, LG. *tappe*, EFris *tappe*, *tap*, Du. *tap*, NFris. *tāp*), OHG *tappō* (MHG. *tappe*, Ger. *tappen*), ON *tappi* (Sw *tapp*, Da *tap*)—OTent. **tappōn-*, orig. a tapering cylindrical stick or peg (cf *tap-root*).]

1. A cylindrical stick, long peg, or stopper, for closing and opening a hole bored in a vessel; hence, a hollow or tubular plug through which liquid may be drawn, having some device for shutting off or governing the flow; used especially in drawing liquor from a cask, or water from a pipe, and for regulating the flow of gas, steam, etc., a cock, a faucet.

c. 1050 in *Teichner's Int. Zeitschr. für allg. Sprachwissensch.* II. 120 Donne þu win habban wille, þonne do þu mid þinum twam fingrum, swilce þu tæppan of tunnan onteon wille *Ibid.*, Tæppan teon 1340 *Aenab* 27 Vor hit behoune þet zuich wyn yerne by þe tæppe ase þer is ine þe toune 1440 *Pronp. Paro* 486/2 Tappe, of a vessel, ductilis, clisidra 1530 *Palsgr* 279/1 Tappe or spygote to drawe drinke at, chantagepene 1588 *Marprel Epist.* (Arb) 38 Sir Ieffry tooke such vnkindenes at the alehouse, that he swaie he would neuer goe againe into it the tap bad great quietnes and ease thereby 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xx (Roxb.) 231 The Cock or Tapp, letting

out the hot water. 1768 Cook *Voy. round World* I. II (1773) 17 It was impossible to draw out any of its contents by a tap 1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 185 A few taps only are turned, and all is ready for lighting

b. *fig.* c. 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Pro* 36 As many a yeer as it is Syn that my tappe [v. r. tap] of lif began to renne. 1599 *Broughton's Let* I. 37 This whole tractate of younis, is but the droppings of other mens taps 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* II. verse 16. viii (1669) 203/2 Labour to take the advantage of thy present relenteing frame, now the Ordinance hath thawed the Tap. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Apr 5/6 There was certainly a 'tap on', as the vulgar phrase is, in the market yesterday, and much scrip was thrown out at 1/2 to 3/4 premium

c. On (in) tap, on draught, ready for immediate consumption or use (*lit.* and *fig.*). † To sell by tap (*Str. Obs.*), to sell in small quantities, to retail 1483 *Seill of Caus, Edin.* 2 May (Jam), That no common ciemaris of the toune vse to sell be tap only hammerman's work 1862 LOWELL *Biglow P.* Ser II. 51 Who is he that has eloquence always on tap? 1891 T. HARDY *Tess*, There's a pretty brew in tap at the Pute Drop.

2. a. A tap-100m or tap-house. *collog.* 1725 *New Cant. Dict.* s. v. *Tappe*, The Renters of the Tap in Newgate. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* II. 11 June, Rabbit him! the tap will be ruined 1837 J. D. LANG *N. S. Wales* II. 102 He has been drinking in the Tap over-night 1857 HUGHES *Ten Brown* I. 19, Guard emerges from the tap, where he prefers breakfasting

b. A pit in which tan-liquor is mixed, = LEACH sb.² 2? *Obs.*

1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 307/1 Strong liquor called ooze or wooze prepared in pits called leches or taps kept for the purpose, by infusing ground bark in water.

3. a. The liquor drawn from a particular tap; a particular species or quality of drink. Also *fig.* a particular strain or kind of anything. *collog.*

1623 *Tr. Faunus's Theat. Hon.* I. 1 Such a one was called a Gentleman of the first Tappe 1832 L. HUNT *Reds. Bacchus in Lucany* 75 Those Norwegians and those Laps Have extraordinary taps 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xxiv, I wish my aunt would send down some of this to the governor; it's a precious good tap 1870 O. W. HOLMES *Poet. Breakf.* I. vi (1885) 139 Sentiment wasn't his tap. 1902 A. BIRRELL *W. Hazlitt* IV 55 His [Hazlitt's] 'tap' was too bitter, his stride too long

b. Short for *Tap-cinder* see 6

1878 *URE Dict. Arts* IV 493 Using such purple ore in the ordinary way, as felding in conjunction with 'tap', pottery mine, etc.

4. *Mech.* A tool used for cutting the thread of an internal screw, consisting of a male screw of hardened steel, grooved lengthways to form cutting edges, and having a square head so that it may be turned by a wrench

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* II. 31 Turn about the tap in the hole, and make grooves and threads in the Nut 1816 [see *screw nut*, *Screw* sb.¹ 22], 1875 *Carpenry & Join.* 81 A tap to cut the requisite thread inside the nut 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clockm.* 232 Taps for watch makers' use are made by running a piece of steel through a screw plate

5. An object having the shape of a slender tapering cylinder, as an icicle; *esp.* a tap-root.

1658 *PHILLIPS, Isula*, a tappe of ice, a drop of water frozen 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden.* xix (1813) 318 The tap of the oak will make its way downward, in a direct line, through the hardest soils. 1857 H. MILLER *Test Rocks* xi 497 The central axes of the trees do not elongate downwards into a tap but throw out horizontally on every side a thick net-work of roots

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as, in sense 1, *tap-dropping* (also *taps-droppings*), *-maker*, *-spirits*, in sense 2, *tap-boy*, *-man*, also *tap-auger*, an auger for boring tap-holes; *tap-bar*, a testing bar placed in a cementation furnace and withdrawn for inspection during the process (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tap-bolt*, a threaded bolt which is screwed into a part, as distinguished from one that penetrates it and receives a nut; *tap-borer*, a tapering instrument for boring bung-holes or tap-holes, *tap-cinder*, the slag or refuse produced in a puddling furnace; *tap-dressing*, decoration of wells at Whitsuntide, a Derbyshire custom; † *tap-lead*, = *tap-trough*, *tap-plate*, a steel plate having holes, wormed and notched, for cutting external threads; a screw-plate (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tap-rivet*, *tap-screw*, = *tap-bolt* (hence *tap-rivet v. trans.*), to secure by tap-rivets, tap-riveting, the use of tap-rivets); † *tap-shackled a.*, 'fettered' by drink, drunk, † *tap-staff*, a staff used to stop the tap-hole of a mash-tub; † *tap-stone*, (?); *tap-tool*, = sense 4; † *tap-tree*, = *tap-staff*; † *tap-trough*, a leaden trough used in brewing; *tap-water*, water drawn through a tap; *spec.* water supplied by a system of pipes and taps for household use, † *tap-whips*, *tap-whisk*, dialect variants of *TAP-ROSE*, † *tap-wort*, the dregs of ale or beer; *tap-wrench*, a wrench for turning a tap-tool. See also *TAP-HOLE*, *TAP-ROSE*, etc.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/2 (Coopers' Instruments) *Tap Auger. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tap bolt 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tap-borer 1801 G. HANGER *Life* II. 97 A *tap-bolt at a public-house. 1861 *Lond. Rev.* 26 Feb 167 In the process of making malleable iron, which is called 'puddling', there is a large quantity of refuse, known as 'tap cinder'.

1894 *Daily News* 23 Apr. 8/4 Some time ago it was discovered that this tap cinder contained an amount of phosphorus which rendered it of sufficient service for basic steel-making as to justify the cost of its transmission for that purpose to the continent 1891 in *N. & Q.* and Ser IX. 431/2 A great deal of taste and fancy is exhibited in the 'tap-dressing'. 1860 *Ibid.* 430/2 [He] was collecting [flowers] for the Pilsley 'Well' or 'Tap' dressing. 1892 *Daily News* 22 Sept 3/2 The Rev. G. S. Tyack's account of the curious custom of well dressing, or 'tap-dressing', as it is called 1608 MIDDLETON *Pain Love* IV. II, How rank the knave smells of grease and 'taps-droppings' 1678 *Quack's Academy* 4 Vials filled with Tap-droppings 1429 in Rogers *Agric. & Pr.* III 550/1 *Vas plumbeum* called 'taped'. 1892 *Pail Mall G.* 23 Mar. 6/3 One of his former friends, a 'tap-maker', 1907 *Month* July 7 Not but what priests doctor their stuff and give short measure like any 'tap-man' 1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuilding* II. 43 They are each composed of two angle irons, 'tap riveted' or screwed (and not through riveted) to the bottom plating 1874 J. HEARLE *Naval Architect* 79 It is connected to the stem, either by angle irons on each side, through riveted, and tap riveted to the stem *Ibid.* 129 In riveting the angle-irons of bilge keels to the bottom plating *tap rivets are used *Ibid.*, 'Tap riveting is employed in securing plates to forgings, 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tap-screw. 1604 J. MORRIS *Compend* bk (Brit. Mus. Roy. MS. 12 B. v) If 6b, A scholar of Cambridge being somewhat 'tap shackled' walking in the street met a blacke bull 1608 HALEY *Disc. New World* 82 [He] being truly tapp shackled, mistooke the window for the dore. 14 *Voc* in W. Wulker 572/13 *Ceruida*, a 'tapstaf' 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 317/2 The Brewers Thorn with the Tap Staff through the middle of it 1703 J. MORF *Engl. Interest* (ed. 2) 66 After this, you must lift up your Tap-staffe, and let out about a Gallon [from the mash-vat], and put it up again, stopping your 'Tap-hole'. 1522 *Wills & Imp N. C.* (Surtees 1835) 106 Also I bequeeth to my son John Tillop the brewhouse, a brewelede with a mashefett and a 'tap-stone' with a boltong arke and the bras pottes called Thornley Pottes 1874 J. HEARLE *Naval Architect* 127 Screwing the rivet into a sciew hole previously prepared for it by means of a 'tap tool' 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 A 'Tap tre, ceruida, clisidra' 1743 R. MAXWELL *Sel. Tr. Soc. Improv. Agric. Scot.* 284 Take out your Cork, or Tap-tree, and have a Tub below to receive the Lee that comes off 1335 in *Ripley Lond. Mem.* (1868) 294, 1 'tappetroghe [of lead] 1881 TYNDALL *Fluor. Matter* Ar. 81 Ice-water, distilled water, and 'tap-water', deprived of their powers of infection 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* I. 32 Wash in tap water and then in distilled water, dry and mount in xylol balsam 1743 *Lond. & Country Brew.* IV (ed. 2) 267 In [a Mash-Tub] fix a Brass Cock of three Quarters of an Inch Bore in a 'Tapwhip, or do it by Plug and Basket 1854 MISS BAKER *Northampton Gloss.*, 'Tap whisk 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Tap-whisk*, the wicker strainer placed at the back of the tap inside a mash vat, &c. 1582 BRITTON *Toyes Idle Head* Wks (Grosart) 26/2 A cuppe of small 'Tap water' 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 40 The 'tap-wrench' is simply a lever, with a hole to admit the rectangular head of the tap, for the purpose of turning it round

Tap (tæp), sb.² Forms: 4 *tæp*(p)e, 5 *tæpp*, 6-*tæp*. [f. TAP v.² So OFris. *tap*; cf F. *tape* slap.] 1. A single act of tapping, a light but audible blow or rap; the sound made by such a blow.

13 *Grw. & Gr. Knt* 406 31f I þe telle tiwly, quen I þe tape haue *Ibid.* 235f At þe þrid þou sayled þore, & þer-for þat tappe ta þe 1446 CHAS. DIK *ORLEANS POEMS* (Roxb.) 17 As strokis grete not tappe, nor tapp, do waye The rewdisshe child so best lo shall he wyne. 1877 G. GOSWORTHY *Adv. F. I. Wks* (Roxb.) I. 463 Much greater is the wrong that rewardeth evil for good, than that which requirith tip for tap 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV.* II. i. 206 This is the right Fencing giace (my Lord) tap for tap, and so part faire c. 1614 *FLORICHER, etc. Wit at Sea* *Weapons* III. i, But when a man's ore beaten of both sides already, Then the least tap in jest goes to the guts on him 1720 J. NYNS *Art Dancing* II. Poems (1762) 21 Let them a while their nimble feet restrain, And with soft taps beat time to every strain 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* VII, A gentle tap at the chamber-door roused her 1864 SALA *Seven Sons* II. vii 194 The convicts were called off by the tap of a drum 1877 *Encycl. Brit.* VII 609/2 Rolling croquet, is made by tialing the mallet after the balls as soon as the stroke or tap is made.

b. *Tap-tap*, a repeated tap, a series of taps, also *adv.*

1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* II, Mi. Triessle's man ceaved his tap tap upon the coffin. 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xxiii, 'I he water went tap, tap, tap against the bends. 1905 E. CHANDLER *Unraveling of Lhasa* xii. 212 The tap-tap of the Maxim, like a distant woodpecker, in the valley

2. Pl. Taps (*U. S. Milit.*) : a signal sounded on the drum or trumpet, fifteen minutes after the tattoo, at which all lights in the soldiers' quarters are to be extinguished. Sounded also, like *last post* (*POST* sb.⁸) over the grave of a soldier.

1862 *Index* (U. S.) 25 Sept, I well remember how 'at taps' we were wont to huddle together in our narrow quarters, each man's knapsack serving for his pillow. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 34 The mystic curfew which we call 'taps'. 1891 *Cambridge* (Mass.) *Tribune* 10 Jan 8/5 The customary volleys were fired over the grave, and Bugler Fitzgerald sounded 'taps', the soldier's last sad farewell 1904 J. A. RUSSELL *Roosevelt* VIII. 199 Taps had been sounded long since.

3. A piece of leather with which the worn-down heel or sole of a boot is made up and repaired or 'tapped' (*U. S.*); a plate or piece of iron with which the heel is shielded; also, the sole of a shoe (*Eng. dial.*). (Cf *TAP* v.² 3.)

On one's taps, on one's feet, on the move; busy

1688-c 1850 [see *HEEL-TAP* sb.¹]. 1844 W. BARNES *Poems Rural Life* Gloss, *Tap*, the sole of a shoe 1855 HALIBURTON *Nat. & Hum. Nat.* II. 332 They have to be on their taps most all the time 1864 WEBSTER, *Tap* the piece of leather fastened upon the bottom of a boot or shoe in tapping it, or in repairing or renewing the sole or heel. 1882 JACO

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Cornu *Gloss.*, *Tap*, the sole of a boot or shoe Also the iron, 'scute' of the heel, 'heel tap'

4. *Comb. Tap-piece* = 3, hence *Tap-piece v*, to repair with a tap-piece

1903 R. WATSON *Clothes* xiv 235 Money a day I have tapped and healed your auld shoon

Tap, *sb.* [app. short for TAPNET; cf. also TOP sb.] A rush-basket (usually containing 28 lbs) in which figs of an inferior quality are imported. *Comb. tap-figs* (colloq shortened to *taps*), figs of the quality imported in taps.

c 1860 [Recollected in use] 1909 *Wholesale Grocer's Price-list*, Figs Layers 40/- 50/- per cwt Taps, 19/- .Naturals 25/6 1910 *Produce Market Rev.* 19 Feb 155 Figs. Layer Figs Filled figs Naturals. Comadra, Taps

|| **Tap** (*verb*), *sb.* 4 *East Ind* [a. Pers *tap* fever, heat; = Skr. *tapā* heat, *tāpa* heat, pain, torment.] Malarial fever

1888 F. M. CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* xii, Unless I feared the *tap*, the bad kind of fever which infests all the country at the base of the hills.

Tap (*verb*), *v* 1 *Forms* - 1 *tappian*, 5-6 *tappe*, 6 *tape*, 7-8 *tapp*, 5- *tap*; also *Sc* (in sense 4, 4b) 5-7 *top*(pe, 6 *talp*, 6-7 *tope*, 7 *taip*, (topt) [Com. Teutonic OE. *tappian*, from *tappa* TAP *sb* 1 = MLG, MDn, LG, and Du. *tappen*, MHG, Ger *tappen*, ON, Sw *tappa*, Da. *tappe*, all from the cognate sbs. Cf F *taper*, to plug, from OLG]

I. To open (a cask, reservoir)

1. *trans.* To furnish (a cask, etc.) with a tap or spout, in order to draw the liquor from it.

c 1090 in *Technici's Int. Zeitschr für allg. Sprachwissenschaft* (1885) II 125 *tyf* he gedryptes wine lyst, bonne do du mid pinum wybran scyefingre on pine wynstran hand, swylce bu tappian wille, and wend pinne scyefingre adune 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/2 To Tappe, *cerudare*. 1570 LEVINS *Manuscript* 27/22 To Tappe, *fistulum addere* 1596 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), To Tapp a Vessel, to fix a lapp in the Bung-hole thereby to draw out the Liquor 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A* ii 11, I will tap a barrel on purpose for you. 1880 *Act* 43 & 44 *Vict* c 24 § 90 The rectifier must not tap, open, alter, or change any cask containing any such spirits.

2. To pierce (a vessel, tree, etc.) so as to draw off its liquid contents; to broach; to draw liquid from (any reservoir); *slang*, to draw blood from the nose. e.g. To bore into (a tree) so that sap may exude, to allow the molten metal to run from (a furnace), to pierce the wall of (a reservoir), to drain (a marsh)

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb* 12 It [the Quicken] will yield a liquor, if tap as we do birch in the spring 1792 BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampshire* III. 114 The season for tapping the [maple] trees is in March 1809 *Nat. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 843/2 The maple tree the oftener it is tapped the better 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* iv. 60 He was just going to tap the furnace, i. e. to let out the fused iron 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Ridge* li, Perhaps, sir, he kicked a county member, perhaps sir he tapped a lord's blood flowed from noses, and perhaps he tapped a lord c 1865 J. WYLDRE in *Circ. Sc.* i 419/2 The tree is 'tapped'; that is, a hole is cut into it, and the resin exudes 1868 CARLYLE *French Gt* (1872) X App. 199 What bogs he has tapped and dried, what canals he has dug 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 27 The natural reservoir being thus tapped, a spring of water flows out. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Men & Impr.* 315 The Braemar air coming across treeless granite mountains which tap the rain clouds as they sweep over

b. *spec.* in *Surg.* To pierce the body-wall of (a person) so as to draw off accumulated liquid; to drain (a cavity) of accumulated liquid.

1655 [see TAPPING *vb* *sb* 1] 1709 STERLE *Trotter* No. 62 p 11, I have ever since my Cure been dropsical; therefore I presume it would be much better to tap me 1778 LATHAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXIX 56, I tapped her once in a fortnight 1807-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 527 If any of the viscera protruded he used to reduce them, and then tap the hydrocele in the common manner. 1869 G. LAWSON *Dis. Eye* (1874) 71 Tapping the anterior chamber with a fine needle, and letting off the aqueous, will often do good. 1898 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med. V* 788 The peritoneal cavity and pleura become repeatedly full of fluid and have to be tapped again and again

c. To tap an electric wire or cable - to divert part of the current, esp. so as to intercept a telegraphic communication.

1879 PEARSCOTT *Sp. Telephone* 108 The telephone presents facilities for the dangerous practice of tapping the wire. 1892 *N. Y. Tribune* 15 Jan 7/5 (Funk) By tapping the wire for a message from Gutenberg the operator could interrupt communication with all three 1897 *Westm. Gas* 3 Apr. 9/3 It would be an unheard of thing for any casual merchant steamer to 'tap' a company's cable out at sea in order to gratify a private whim for news 1897 *Daily News* 14 July 3/4 Extraordinary allegations of 'tapping' telegraph wires were made yesterday in a case heard at the Liverpool County Court.

3 *fig.* To open up (anything) so as to liberate or extract something from it; to open, penetrate, break into, begin to use

e.g. To open up (a country, district, trade, mineral vein, etc.), to extract money or elicit information from (a person); to rob (a till or house), pick (a pocket), to break (money) (BREAK *v* 2 e), to broach (a subject)

1575 GAMIN *Gurton* ii 11, Ye see that one end tap of this my short devise, Now must we broche t'other to, before the smoke arise. 1750 H. WATPOLE *Lett.* (1845) II. 358 How does cet homme *la* dare to tap the chapter of birth? 1768 - *Hist. Doubts* 43 Dr Shaw no doubt tapped the matter to the people 1781 - *Lett. to W. Mason* 22 May, After tapping many topics, to which I made as many answers as an unbribed oracle, he vented his errand 1828 *Craven Glass* s v, To tap a note or sovereign, to get it changed

1840 DICKENS *Old C. Shop* xiii, Here I am—full of evidence —Tap me! 1864 *Horne News* 19 Dec 19/2 So well had the interior of India been tapped by new roads. 1872 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 268 It is the intention of the owner to tap the vein by a tunnel 1878 W. J. THOMAS in *Folk Lore Rev.* I Pref 16 Mr Gomme has 'tapped'—[I thank thee, Horace Walpole, for teaching me that word]—has tapped a subject which is, I believe, new in this country 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 29 Mar 5/1 The first gentleman who was tapped for a subscription generously promised £30 1903 F. W. H. MYERS *Human Personality* i 315 While he was entranced, we endeavoured to 'tap' Mr. Browne

II. To draw off (liquid, etc.).

4. To draw (liquor) from a tap, to draw and sell in small quantities Also *fig*

1401 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 95 Me thynkith 3e ben tapsters in alle that 3e don 3e tappeour absolucioes that 3e bye at Rome. 1589 NASHE *Anat. Tapsid.* 20 These Bussards thence knowledge a burthen, tapping it before they have halfe tunde it. 1621 *Sc. Acts* 3as. VI (1816) IV. 669/2 Four punds of ilk Tune of wyne To be toppit, ventit, and sauld in smallis within the said burgh. 1665 *Phil. Trans.* I 45 The boyled liquor .is tapp'd out of the said Kettles, through holes beneath 1677 *Act* 29 *Chas. II.* c 2 § 1 Any person or persons who doe or shall sell or tap out Beere or Ale publicly or privately. 1737 (*title*) An Act for laying a Duty of Two Pennies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer brewed for Sale, brought into, vended, tapped, or sold within the Town of Aberbrothock 1743 *Land & Country Brew* iii (ed. 2) 236 The Beer or Ale in a Week after should be inpt. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* i. ii. (1875) I 13 The City Council too must tap their liquor 1874 YEATS *Techn. Hist. Comm.* 126 On festive occasions, these lords alone possessed the privilege of tapping wine

† b. *transf.* To retail (any commodity). *Sc. Obs.*

1478-9 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I 37 That na regiatour by nor tap any vitale to regate agane vnder the payne of pnyssing be the bailies after the tenour of the first act *Ibid.*, Top [see TAPPING *sb* 1] 1538 *Aberdeen Regr.* XVI. (Jam.) For the spilling of the merkat in bying of wittail in gret, & topping tharof befor none 1573-4 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 450 To pas to Dunbertane to arrest schippis for talping of gret salt 1605 in *Gross Gold Merch.* (1890) I 222 To tapp tar, oil, butter, or to tapp eggs. 1615 *Striving Council Rec. in Trans. Nat. Hist. & Archael.* Soc. *Striving* (1902) 61 Na craftsman [salt] buy, top, nor sell any merchant wailis

c. *absol.* To draw liquor, to act as tapster.

a 1597 *Petrie's Jests* Wks. (Rildg.) 619/1 Those bomborts that live by tapping, between the age of fifty and three-score 1598 SHAKES *Merry W.* i. ii. 11, I will entertaine Hardolfe he shall draw, he shall tap 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* iv. 11, For which gross fault I here do damn thy license, Forbidding thee ever to tap or draw.

5. To draw off (liquid) from any source

1597 [see TAPPING *vb* *sb* 1] 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 357 When the fluid lead is tapped, or drawn off. 1853 'C. BRIDE' *Verdant Green* i. xi, He told Verdant, that his claret had been repeatedly tapped 1873 TRISTRAM *Madam* xviii 351 Little rills tapped from the springs. 1894 BOWKER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 417 [It] floats on the top, and is easily tapped off.

† b. *intr. fig.* To 'turn on the tap' of gifts; to open the purse or pocket; to spend or 'bleed' freely. *slang Obs.*

1712 ANDERSON *Spect.* No. 550 p 12 A certain Country Gentleman begun to tapp upon the first Information he received of Sir Roger's Death. 1713 *Stirling Guard* No. 58 p 6, I design to stand for our borough the next election, on purpose to make the squire on t'other side tap lustily for the good of our town

III. Technical uses.

6. *Mech. a.* To furnish (a hole) with an internal screw-thread, or (any part) with a threaded hole.

1808 HENRY in *Phil. Trans.* XCVIII. 287 The lower orifice is tapped internally, for the purpose of receiving a small screw. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 131 A screw is cut on the gudgeon, and a piece of iron is tapped to fit it 1833 HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* II. 105 The [gun] barrel having been tapped at the stouter end, and being fitted with the breech screw. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 32 Holes of varying sizes are drilled and tapped

b. To furnish with an external screw-thread; to convert (a bolt or rod) into a screw

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc & Art* I 40 The bolt or pin intended to be tapped, either with a screw-plate or stocks, is tapered in a small degree at the extremity. 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Iron* I 48 The lower part of the king-bolt is tapped with a screw and nut 1888 RUTLEY *Rock Forming Min.* 23 Each rod is tapped with a [screw]-thread.

c. To cause to pass through or in by screwing.

1869 SIR E. J. REED *Shipbuild.* ii 44 The angle irons are secured to the plating by 1 inch screws tapped through it 1885 G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv. 342/2 The hook should be 'tapped' in very tight

7. To deprive (a plant) of its tap-root.

1792 *Trans. Soc. Arts* X 6 Young Oaks .are for the most part tapped at the time of removal

Hence Tapped (*verb*), *ppl. a*

1670 W. SIMPSON *Hydrol. Ess.* 111, I caused a tap'd vessel to be filled 1839 *URE Dict. Arts.* ed. 158 Two tapped holes in the bar 1874 *THEATRE Naval Architect* 79 Four of the rivets are through, and four are tapped 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Periw. Bark* 459 Regularly tapped trees do not exceed 60 feet in height 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build.* viii 95 Tapped Wires are pieces of wire about 33 inches in length and cut with a screw thread upon about half their length 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 63 The thread should be tried into a nut or tapped hole of the right size from time to time until a proper fit is arrived at

Tap (*verb*), *v* 2 *Forms* 3 *tep*, 5 *tappe*, 9 *tapp*, 5- *tap*. [ME *tapp-en*, of echoic origin, either immediately in Eng. (cf. RAP *v*), or through F. *taper* in same sense (12th c. in Godef.)]

1. *trans.* To strike lightly, but clearly and audibly, rarely applied by metonymy to a sharp knock or rap To *tap up*, to rouse, cause to get up by tapping at the door.

a 1225 *Aucer R.* 296 Ne 3if him neuer in 3ong, aub tep him oðe schulle, nor he is eruh c 1440 *Pronib. Parv.* 187/1 Taspyn, *palyo* Taspynge (K, P. tapping), *palyacio*, *palyacio* 1603 KNOLLS *Hist. Turks* (1621) 971 Tapt the said Resuan once or twice about the pate 1761 STERNES *Tr. Shandy* IV Intro. d, Thus faithful slave has carried me, continued he, tapping the mule's back, above six hundred leagues 1777 *Cook Voy. Pacific* ii xi (1784) I 409 The person who is to pay obeisance, squats down before the Chief, and bows the head to the sole of his foot, having tapped, or touched it with the under and upper side of the fingers of both hands, he rises up, and retires 18 Moore *Song, The Woodpecker*, Every leaf was at rest, and I heard not a sound, But the wood pecker tapping the hollow beech tree 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 517 s v *Founding*, Before lifting off the frame, we must tap the pattern slightly, otherwise the sand enclosing it would stick to it 1840 MARRIAT *Poor Jack* xiv, I went to bed, was tapped up, by Bessy. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fan* xxvi, He sat there tapping his boot with his cane 1888 *Burgon Lives* 12 *Gd Men* I 1 71 He tapped my fingers in the way which was customary with him 1904 W. E. NORRIS in *Longin Mag.* Dec 168 A parchment visaged priest, taps his insistent gong.

b. To strike (the foot, hand, etc.) lightly upon something

a 1500 *Ragman Roll* 131 in Hazl. E. P. P. I 75 And your foot ye tappyn, and ye daunce 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch. Bk.* *Rip Van Winkle*, The bystanders began now to tap their fingers against their foreheads. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ. Ptol.* 149 Upon the sword She tap! her tiny silken-sandal'd foot

2 *intr. and absol.* To strike a light but distinct blow; to make a sound by so striking, e.g. on a drum, esp. to knock lightly on or at a door, etc. in order to attract attention.

c 1225 *Cast. Persw.* 2111 in *Macro Plays* 140 Putte Man kynde fro bi castel cleie, or I schal tappyn at bi tyre. 1791 Mrs. RACELIFFE *Rom. Forst.* x, She tapped gently at the door 1831 *Poe Raven* iv, So faintly you came tapping 1873 *Black Fr. Thule* ix, He tapped with his stick on one of the panes 1888 F. HUMER *Mine Midas* i. 11, Tapping with his wooden leg on the floor 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xlv, They heard her footsteps tap along the hard road as she stepped out to her full pace.

† b. *spec.* of a hare or rabbit To make a drumming noise with the feet in rutting-time. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERVY *Venerie* 238 A hare and a cone beatech or tappeth 1650 [see TAPPING *ppl. a* below] 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6) s v, Among Huntsmen, a Hare is said to Tap or Beat, i.e. to make a Noise 1711 PUCKER *Club* (1817) 90 And told us a goat 1215, a boar 1215, a hare 1215.

c. To walk with sharp light steps.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xi 11, Old England for ever! my brave lad! I am going to tap away directly

3. *trans. dial.* and *U.S.* To add a thickness of leather to the sole or heel of (a shoe) in repairing, cf. TAP *sb* 2 3

1818 J. KIRRO in *Edie Life* ii (1861) 44 Set to tapping leather shoes to day 1846 WORCESTER *Dict.*, *Tap*, to add a new sole or heel to a shoe 1847-78 HALLIW., *Tap*, to sole shoes 1880 W. CORNW. *Gloss.* s v, The tap of your shoe is wearing; it wants tapping.

Hence Tapping *ppl. a*.

1550 FULLER *Pisgah* iii. ix 338 Here the beating Hares [are said] to forme, the tapping Conies to sit. 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVII 177 The Oilman is a tapping and inoffensive hatter. 1890 'R. BOLDBREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 240 Far and faint whips resound like a tapping-bird or the snapping of dried sticks

Tap, *Sc. dial.* form of TOP.

|| **Tapa** (ta pá) Also *tappa*. [Com. Polynesian *tāpa* (in dialects which substitute *k* for *t*, *kapa*).] A kind of unwoven cloth made by the natives of Polynesia from the bark of the Paper Mulberry (*Broussonetia papyrifera*).

1823 *Dillon Island* ii 11, In summer garments be our limb array'd; Around our waists the Tappa's white display'd. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* xvii 268 The beating out of the tappa or native cloth 1898 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 295 All were furnished only with a 'maro' of 'tapa', scanty in its proportions, but still enough to wrap round their loins.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tapa-cloth*, *-kilt*, *-mallet*, *-mat*; *tapa-shrouded* adj.

1853 *Household Words* VII. 135/2 This tappa cloth is made by beating a part of the bark with a sort of wooden mallet. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 172/2 An exceedingly tough cloth, called tapa or kapa cloth. 1870 MEADE *N. Zealand* 305 The unpleasant sound of the tappa mallet. 1891 STEVENSON *Vaitha Lett.* iv. (1893) 47 With blacked faces, turbans, tappa kilts, and guns, they looked very manly. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 671/2 The tappa shrouded, slumbering forms of the few native passengers 1906 *Macn. Mag.* Apr 479 Sitting cross-legged on the tappa mats.

|| **Tapaculo** (tapākū lo). Also *tapacolo*. [Sp., f. *tapa* cover + *culo* backside.] A South American passerine bird, *Pteroptochus albincolis* (*megapodius*), which carries its tail inclined towards its head, also called in Chili *tuato*; the Chilean rock-wren.

1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* xiv. 329 It is called Tapaculo, or 'cover your posterior' *Ibid.* 330 The tapaculo is very crafty. It is also an active bird 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 947 The true Tapaculo, *P. albincolis*, rarely flies, hops actively, with its tail erect or turned towards its head.

|| **Tapadero** (tapādē-ro). Also *-dera*, *tapi-*. [Sp. *tapadero* cover, lid, stopper, f. *tapar* to stop up, cover] A heavy leather housing for the front

of the stirrup, used in California to protect the foot against thorny undergrowth and keep it from slipping forward

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tapadera. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 8 Oct. 2/1 Tapideros, or leather coverings for the stirrups, avoid the danger of the foot going right through the stirrup

Tapalpita (tápálpita) *Nm*. [Named 1869 from Sierra de Tapalpa (Mexico) see -ITE¹] Sulphatelluride of bismuth and silver, found in grey metallic masses (Chester)

Tapayaxin (tápáyaxin). [Native Mexican] The orbicular horned lizard, *Phrynosoma orbiculare*, incorrectly called the horned frog or toad

[1625 F. HERNÁNDEZ *Cuatro Libros Naturales* 188 Del animal que llaman tapayaxin y los Españoles camaleón 1893 *Ray Syn Quad.* 263] 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* Tapayaxin, a very remarkable species of lizard, called by Hernández the *lazarus orbicularis* 1858 BAIRD *Cycl. Nat. Sci.* s. v. *Agamidae*, the Tapayaxin, *Agama orbicularis*

Tapcery, var. TAPISSERY *Obs.*, tapestry

Tape (tép), *sb*¹ Forms 1 *tæppe*, (5 *tæppe*, 6 *tæppe*), 4-*tæppe*. [OE *tæppe* or *tæppa* (nom. not found), origin unascertained. The lengthening of the vowel from ME. *tæppe* to *tæpe* is unexplained.]

1. A narrow woven strip of stout linen, cotton, silk, or other textile, used as a string for tying garments, and for other purposes for which flat strings are suited, also for measuring lines, etc.
c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wr. Wulcker* 107/33 *Tenia*, *tæppan* (pl.), *net dolsmetas* c 1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 55 The tapes of hir white volupur Were of the same sayte of hir color c 1445 *Voc* in *Wr. Wulcker* 655/15 *Ite tenece*, *tæppe*, 1599 *Churchw. Acc St Giles, Reading* 5 For tæpe, for iij^o Amys 10 ob 1573-80 BART *Alb. T* 66 A Tape, to knit the apron about with 1690 *Land Gaz* No 2599/4 Lost, a black Box, tted about with a white Tape 1805 *Trans. Soc. Arts*, etc. XXIII 119 A measuring tape having inches on one side. 1833 *HOLLAND Manus. Metal II* 225 When the rollers revolve, the motion of the tapes carry the sheet of paper with them, and deliver it over another roller, where it is taken up by two sets of endless tapes. 1879 JAS GRANT in *Cassell's Techn. Edn* IV, 270/1 A part in the manufacture of inks and tapes

b Without article, as name of the material or substance. Also fig. see RED-TAPE

1537-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 378 Paid for silke tæpe iij liijd 1546 in *W. H. Tunner Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 184 For viij yards and a half of tape 1653 *WALTON Angler* vii 158 A convenient quantity of tape or flitting 1714 *Gay Sheph. Week Monday* 37 This pouch, that's ty'd with tape of reddest hue 1856 READE *Never too late to mend* xxv, Twenty years gone in tape and circumlocution. 1898 J. BLAWICK *Philos. Romance* iv. 46 Reams of blue paper tied with pink tape

c. A piece of tape suspended across the course at the finishing point in a race, or (formerly) between the goal-posts in Association football.

1867 *Routledge's Handbk. Football* 54 Football Association Rules. A goal shall be when the ball passes between the goal posts under the tape 1868 H. F. WILKINSON *Mod. Athletics* 17-18 The goal should consist of a piece of stout white tape across the course, so that when the winner passes the post he may carry the tape away 1880 *Times* 12 Nov 4/5 The ball is shot under the tape or over the bar, and the call of time immediately afterwards proclaims the game at an end.

2. A long, narrow, thin and flexible strip of metal or the like; esp. such a strip of steel used as a measuring line in surveying.

1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 77/2 Solid Copper Tape Lightning Conductor. 1884 *Edin. Rev.* July 48 The main stem of the conductor shall consist of a copper rod or tape 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi 500 The steel tape is capable of giving a precision indicated by a probable error of one 2,000,000th part of a measured line. *Ibid.*, Have measurement with steel tapes.

b. The paper strip or ribbon on which messages are printed in the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system.

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 Dec. 5/2 This 'tape' is supplied by a telegraphic company, and automatically records in dozens of different offices in the City the variation of prices from hour to hour inside the House. 1888 *SPRANT 50 Years Ago* 213 Now we watch the tape, day by day, and hour by hour 1905 *FRASER & SIVEWRIGHT Telegraphy* 171 Punching and feeding the tape forward is performed by an electric magnet. *Ibid.* 172 To produce a type-printed page from the record perforated on the tape

3. *slang*. Spirituous liquor, esp. gin (*white tape*), red tape, brandy. Cf. RIBBON *sb*¹ c.

1725 *New Cant. Dict.* *Tape*, Red or White, Geneva, Aniseed, Clove-Water, &c. so called by Canters and Villains, and the Renteis of the Tap. in Newgate, and other Prisons 1755 *Commissar* No 53 *P. 4* Every night-cellar [will] furnish you with Holland Tape, three yards a penny 1830 *LYTTON P. Clifford* x. (1854) 80 Red tape those as likes it may drain 1837 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi. Gin, under the name of 'tape', used to be measured out pretty liberally in what was His Majesty's prison of the Fleet.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as, in sense 1, *tape-length*, *-maker*, *-making*, *-moulding*, *-pur* (PURL *sb*¹ 2), *-rub*, *-rubber*, *-seller*, *-string*, *-stripe*, *-weaver*, *-work*; *tape-like*, *-slashing* adjs.; in sense 2 b, 'of, or recorded by, the telegraphic tape', *tape-price*, *-report*, *-system*; *tape-printing* adj. Also *tape-bound* a, bound with tape; = *tape-tied*; *tape-carrier*, a frame in which a tape sprinkled with powdered corundum is mounted as a cutting or filing instru-

ment; *tape-fish*, an eel-like fish having a flat elongated body, a ribbon-fish, *tape-fuse*, a ribbon-like fuse, very rapid in action, *tape-grass*, an aquatic herb, *Valisneria spiralis*, with narrow grass-like leaves, *tape-line*, a line of tape, *spec.* a strip of linen or steel marked with subdivisions of the foot or metre, sometimes coiling in a cylindrical case with a winch or spring; *tape-machine*, (a) the receiving instrument of a recording telegraph system, in which the message is printed on a paper tape, (b) = *tape-sizing machine* (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909), *tape-man*, in Surveying, each of the two men who measure with the tape-line; *tape-measure*, a measuring line of prepared tape, marked with feet and inches, etc., esp. one of five or six feet long used by tailors, dressmakers, etc.; *tape-needle*, an eyed bodkin for inserting tape; *tape-primer*, an obsolete primer for fire-arms, consisting of a flexible paper or other band containing small fulminating charges at equal distances; *tape-sizer*, a man in charge of the machine (*tape-sizing machine* or *tape-machine*) for sizing the cotton warp threads to be used in weaving, = TAPER *sb*³, *tape-stretcher*, a contrivance to maintain a uniform tension of the measuring line in surveying, *tape-ticker* = *tape-machine*; *tape-tied* a., tied with tape, also fig. bound by 'red-tape', restricted by officialism; so *tape-tying* a

1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 5/2 Should the 'tape-bound' authorities in Pall Mall blankly refuse to equip the 320 extra men. 1885 C. F. HOLDER *Marrable Annot. Lib.* 101 The band or 'tape-fishes' from their snake-like appearance, are first worthy of notice. 1857 GRAY *Fruit Lessons Bot.* (1866) 167 This may be seen in the leaves of the Fresh-water *Lake Grass (*Valisneria*), under a good microscope. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi 533 Both tapesmen keep a record of the number of 'tape-lengths' between stations. 1880 BARNETT *Anatomism* 6 Broad, 'tape-like' ligatures were used. 1897 *Gray Fruit Lessons Bot.* (1866) 167 The passage of pipe-like or tape-like systems is due merely to the action of the sphincter. 1847 WASSER, 'Tape-line'. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1893 *SELOUS Trav. S. E. Africa* 41 A few measurements taken on the spot with a tape-line. 1891 *Daily News* 9 Apr. 7/1 Some twenty or thirty men, who were crowding round a 'tape machine' waiting for the result of the second race of the day to come through. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi 532 The 'tapesmen' measure the distance with the steel tape, which is stretched by a twenty-pound tension on the front end by the fore tapesman with a spring-balance. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Tape-measure. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 10/2 As tested by the tape-measure, the giantess might make an excellent claim to be the 'greatest' woman who has ever lived. 1893 *Archaeol. Cantabrigia* V 14 A portion of the old 'tape moulding or parallel band'. 1852 Mrs. STOW *Uncle Tom's C. v.* I'll look your box over.—Thimble, wax, scissors, knife, 'tape-needle', all right. 1880 *Plum Hints Needlework* 68 Tape-needle is generally used in the North of England instead of this word [bodkin]—and would be better if more generally used, to describe what it really is, a needle to run a piece of tape into a hem, or casing. 1895 *Daily News* 14 June 5/2 The machines set up in the offices record the prices on the familiar strips of paper from which the name of 'tape prices' is taken. 1903 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 106 'Tape-prices' do not represent actual transactions. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 495/2 The 'tape-primer' required a peculiar lock, having a recess for containing the tape and mechanism for advancing each primer successively to the nipple. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Aug. 2/3 The fee charged for maintaining and superintending the 'tape-printing' telegraph machine which supplies the Peers with news in the Prince's Chamber at 165s. Brouce *Queen & Convent* iv. 1, Lal Can you handle the bobbins well, good Woman? Make statute-Lace? you shall have my Daughter Pegg. And mine, to make 'Tape-Purles'. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 June 6/3 The 'tape' report said there was no opposition to the Charing Cross, Euston, and Hampstead Railway scheme. 1867 CLARENDON *Hist. Rev.* viii 128 He commanded every Man to tie a white 'Tape' Ribbon, or Handkerchief above the Elbow of their right Arm. 1835 *WILLIS Feuilletons* I ii. 20 The Marseilles 'tapeselles'. 1897 *S. Westm. Indust. Democ.* I iv 105-6; II ii x 178 'Tape-servers'. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.* 1, the machine used by the taper is called the 'tape-sizing machine'. 1882 *Standard* 7 Sept. 2/3 The enormous 'tape-slicing' machines, followed. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xxi 501 'Tape-stretchers'. 1871 *Figure Training* 57 The ladies prohibit all restriction of the waist except by the aid of a broad band and 'tape-strings'. 1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gt. xx v (1873) IX 78 There long lanes, or 'tape-stripes' of the Torgau Forest. 1904 *Daily News* 6 July 7 Mr Francis E. Macmahon, inventor of the 'tape ticker', died very suddenly at Newmarket yesterday morning. 1732 *POPE Ep. Ballad* 301 A flock-bed. With 'tape-ty'd' curtains, never meant to draw. 1748 THOMSON *Cast. Indol.* i. 502 Whose desk and table make a solemn show, With tape-ty'd trash. 1900 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 3/1 Good scouts of more importance to an army in the field than all the taped intelligence officers out of Hades. 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. 382 The 'tape-tying' crew who had wriggled themselves into office. 1725 *Land. Gaz.* No. 6380/12 Robert Johnson, 'Tape-weaver'. 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 208 The paper supports itself all through the machine, and the 'tapework' is reduced to a minimum.

Tape (tép), *sb*² *dia.* [var. of TAPPE, *taupe*: cf. *chape* from *Fr. chauffer*.] The mole

1847-78 *HALLIW.* *Tape*, a mole. *South* 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss.* *Tape*, or *Teype*, a mole, or want. *Tape-taker*, a mole catcher

Tape (tép), *v.* [f. TAPPE *sb*¹.]

1 *trans*. To attach a tape or tapes to; to supply with a tape; to fit with tapes; to tie up, fasten,

bind, or wind with tape (also *fig.*); *spec.* in *Book-binding*, to join the sections of (a book) with tape.

1609 T. COCKS *Diary* (1901) 85 Given nurse for taping & starching my cuffs *id.* 1854 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schu. v.* (1857) 347 Of that accessible store-house in which the memories of past events lie arranged and taped up. 1854 E. MAYHEW *Dogs* (1861) 241 [He] first, by way of precaution, tapes the animal, that is, he forms a temporary muzzle, by binding a piece of tape thrice firmly round the creature's mouth. 1899 THACKERAY *Virgin* lxxvii, Every scrap of paper which we ever wrote, our thifty parent taped and docketed and put away. 1894 *BOTTON Electr. Inst. Making* (ed. 6) 115 The amature must also be most carefully taped and varnished. No part of the iron, where the wire has to be wound, should be left uncovered.

2 *trans*. To measure with a tape-line

1886 [implied in TAPING *ppl* a below]

3 *intr*. To appear (of such a size) on measurement with a tape, to measure (so much)

1895 J. G. MILLAR *Breath fr. Veldt* (1899) 237 note, A good Mashonaland head seldom tapes more than 12 inches

4 *trans*. To measure out in tape-lengths; to deal out slowly or sparingly, to use sparingly.

1721 RAMSAY *To R. H. B.* vii, Then let us sip our Bliss mair sicker, And tape our Heal and sprightly Laquer. 1828 SCOTT *Hri Midl* xii, Ye sall hae a' uyl skill and knowledge to gar the siller gang far—I'll tape it out weel.

Hence Taped, *Ta ping ppl adjs.* Taping *vbl. sb*

1822 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 7/2 Two large taped frames in the centre. 1886 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 337 Temporary taping-boys [employed on Ordnance Survey]

Tape, *obs* form of TAP

Tapecer, -ere, -ery, var. TAPISSER, -ERY *Obs*

Tapeinocephalic, see TAPINO-

Tapeism, (tápeist) see TAPISM, -IST.

Tapeless (tápeles), *a.* [f. TAPPE *sb*¹ + -LESS]

Without tape, without the use of tapes

Mod. A tapeless printing machine, a machine giving a tapeless delivery of printed sheets.

Tapen (tápən), *a rare*. [f. TAPPE *sb*¹ + -EN⁴, cf. *oaken*, *silken*.] Composed of tape. In quot. *fig.*

1856 READE *Never too late* xxv, His heart broke its tapen bonds, and the man of office came quickly to the man of God.

+ **Ta pener**. *Obs. rare* [Derivation obscure.]

A kind of clothworker; ? a weaver of burel.

a 1400 *Usages of Winchester* in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 350 *pe* Taperers þat worcheþ be buelles, sbullen take for þe cloth xvij d. *Ibid.* 352 *pe* chaloun of foure ellen and o quarter of lanquesse, shal habbe tweye ellen and an halfe to fore þe taperer in þe werke

Taper (tépər), *sb*¹ Also 1 *tapor*, -ur; 3-5 *tapere*, 4-5 *tapere*, -ur, -ir, 5-yr, 5-7 *tapper*, 6 *tapar*, -ire, 7 *tapor*, -our [OE *tapur*, -or, -er not in the cognate langs. According to Kluge, *Engl. Stud.* XX 335, a dissimilated form of **papur*, ad. L. *papyrus*, which in glossaries (a 1100) is rendered 'taper', and in some Romanic forms has the sense 'wick of a candle', for which the pith of the papyrus was used. See Korting *No.* 6852.]

1. Originally, A wax candle, in early times used chiefly for devotional or penitential purposes; now *spec.* a long wick coated with wax for temporary use as a spill, etc. To hold a taper to the devil cf. CANDLE *sb*¹ 5 b.

c 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C xxxvi 258 He hiene onelf mid ðæm tapore [*Hutton MS.* tapure] ðæs godcundan liggess c 1100 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 202 Wex oððe tapera, geseohð blisse lit getacna. a 1100 *Voc* in *Wr. Wulcker* 267/12 *Lampas*, lechtzet. *Candelas*, candel *Papirus*, taper c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On uie honde beren candelas beminde, taper oððe candelas c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 19/12 Saint Dunstons moner taper a fyure werth a non. 1377 *LANGL. P. Ph.* B xvii 203 10 a torchre or a tapre þe truntee is lykned. c 1460 *Brut* 308 She was enioyned to open penance, forto go thugh Chepe, bereng a tapere in hir hand. a 1522 *FABIAN Will in Chron.* (1821) Pref. 4 That they doo purway for iiii. tapers of ii. lb. evry pece, to brenne aboute the corps and herse for the forsaide ii. seasons. 1530 *Palsgr.* 270/1 *Tapar* of waxe, *cierge* 1602 SHAKES. *Jul. C.* iv. iii 275 How ill this Taper burnes 1635 A STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* 153 Very many Tapours were burning in the Church. 1653 GATAKER *Vind Annot.* Fer. 36 To stoop so low, as to bear a taper before the Divil. 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Taper*, a long and large sized Light made in form of a Pyramid made of Wax, and made use of in Churches for the most part. 1742 *YOUNG Nt. Th.* v. 720 Our birth is nothing but our death begun; As tapers waste, that instant they take fire. 1869 *TOZER Hight Tw key* II. 125 The number of tapers, which, on festivals, were lighted in all parts of it [a church]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 79 A glowing taper bursts into flame when plunged into oxygen

b *fig.* Something that gives light or is figured as burning; in modern use esp. a thing that gives a feeble light.

a 1000 *Phoenix* 114 in *Codex Exon.*, Swegles tapur. 1588 SHAKES. *L. L. v* ii 267 Tapers they are, with your sweete breathes putt out. 1635 A STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* 8 The Apostles, those holy Tapours of the primitive Church 1646 J. HALL *Hore Vac* 8 The Tapou of Devotion burnes but dimly. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 22 God may suffer the taper of the opportunity to burn out. 1699 *POMFRET Poems* (ed. 11) 44 The twinkling Tapers of the Night. 1770 *GOLDSM. Des. Will* 87 To husband out life's taper at the close. 1808 SKURRAY *Bidecombe Hill* 23 Whilst from the sky, the new-born moon display'd Her feeble taper, twinkling thro' the gloom. 1821 SHALLEY *Adonais* v, And happier they Whose tapers yet bum through that night of time In which suns pined.

2. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *taper-flame*, *-fly*, *-light*, *-spark*, *-stand*, *-stick*, *taper-bearer*, *-holder*, *-maker*, *taper-lighted* adj., + *ta* perwort, the Great Torch Mallein (*Verbascom Thapsus*)

c 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 342 They schal reuerently holde them styl in ther handes, 36 also the "tapereberers as moche as they may", in to tyme they haue offred hem at autyr to the preste 1818 KEATS *Endymion* iii 116 Like "taper-flame" He rose in silence, 1816 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Song Poems* (1856) 60 Like a "Taper-fly there burne thy Wings. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 11 Apr. 37/1 A little pierced "taper-holder, with gadrooned edge, dated 1764 1877 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1892) 103 Let no man sette pearcheirs or "taper light before the Gods. 1895 SHAKS *John* iv 11, 14 With Taper-light To seeke the beauteous eye of heauen to gainish, Is wastefull, and ridiculous exesse 1814 SCOTT *Ld of Isles* iii viii, A taper light gleams on the floor. 1890 ALLINGHAM *Poems, Light[house]* ii, Our fire and "taper-lighted room. 1396-7 *Abingdon Act* (Camden) 66 Johannes "Tapermaker 'pro Rectore de Appleton' 1877 ALLINGHAM *Songs, Ball & Stories, Pilot Boat* ii, A cottage by the strand With its feeble "taper-spark 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* vi (1839) 1 253 His first fee was expended on a silver "taper-stand for his mother 1846 in HARDMAN *O'Flaherty's Jar Connaught* (1846) 230 Two candell or "tapire styckes of Shylver 1808 HOLLAND *Perry* ii 274 The great Mullen or "Taperwort. [Cf 1878 LYTE *Dodsons* 118 The whole top with his pleasant yellow floures sheweth like to a waxe candell or taper cunningly wrought]

Taper (tā'pār), *sb* 2. [In sense 1, app. f TAPER *sb* 1; in other senses, app. from the vb or adj.]

I. 1 A spine or slender pyramid; a figure which tapers up to a point.

1809 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poems* ii, xi (Arb) 108 Of the Spire or Taper called Pyramid The Taper is the longest and sharpest triangle that is, and while he mounts vpward he waxeth continually more slender, taking both his figure and name of the fire, whose flame is alwaies pointed

II 2 Gradual diminution in width or thickness in an elongated object; continuous decrease in one direction, *fig.* gradual decrease of action, power, capacity, etc.

1793 SKEATON *Edystone L* § 81 From thence its taper diminishing more slow, its sides by degrees come into a perpendicular *Ibid* § 303 Iron plugs upon a very genile taper 1840 J BUEL *Farmer's Comp* 149 They should be square, with a gradual taper to the point 1875 R F MARTIN tr *Havres Winding Mach* 22 To try and manufacture steel ropes with a continuous taper

3. Anything that gradually diminishes in size towards one extremity, as a tapered tube.

1882 *Worc. Exhib Catal* ii 16 Sanitary tubes, bends, junctions, tapers, sluice valves.

4. *Comb*, as *taper-vice*, a vice adapted to hold objects which have not parallel sides

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mach* 2495 Taper vice.

Taper (tā'pār), *sb* 3 *Cotton-weaving*. [f TAPER *v* + -ER 1] (See quot 1891) Also *tape-sizer*.

1891 *Labour Commission* Gloss, *Tapers*, those in the cotton mills who take a number of 'beams' or bobbins as they come from the warper, and run them through the 'size' upon another beam (called the weaver's beam) When this 'size' is complete the produce is called a 'warp'. 1904 *Dundas Advers* 5 July 20 'The late Mr. Eli Higham, originally a taper at a cotton mill at Sadden

Taper, *sb* 4: see TADPOLE 2.

Taper (tā'pār), *a*. Also 5 *tapre*. [f TAPER *sb* 1, perh through the earlier TAPERWISE: cf. quot 1496.] Diminishing gradually in breadth or thickness towards one extremity (originally, upward); becoming continuously narrower or more slender in one direction; tapering.

1496 *Bk. St Albans, Fishing* h j b, Thenne shaue your staffe & make hym tapre wexe [a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle*, 'tapur wyys waxing'] a 1645 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl MS 2301), *Taper bore*, is when a Peerce is wider at the Mouth than towards the Breech 1649 BLITHE *Eng. Improv Impr.* v. (1653) 24 Make thy Drain, or Trench, somewhat Taper (viz) Narrower and Narrower downwards. 1678 MOXON *Mach Exerc* vi. 113 All sorts of Stuff or work that are smaller at one end than at the other, and diminish gradually from the biggest end, is said to be *Taper*. 1688 R HOLME *Armoury* iii 318/1 The lower part [of a drawing iron 1/2] Taper, ending in a point 1697 DRYDEN *Ving Past.* vii 54 Fair Galatea, Tall as a Poplar, taper as the Bole 1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), *Taper* or *Tapering*, like a Cone, or Pyramid 1758 *Vacation in Dodsley Collect. Poems* VI 151 If Marian chance to shew Her taper leg and stocking blue. 1770 *Chron* in *Ann. Reg* 151/1 The body runs taper to the tail 1811 COMBE *Wife* iii (Chandos ed.) 330 To the fine taper fingers' ends. 1883 HASLUCK *Model Engin Handybk* (1900) 38 The piston head has a taper hole through it, into which the tapered end of piston rod is forced

b. *fig* Of resources. Diminishing, becoming more and more 'slender'. *colloq.* or *slang*.

1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour L* 224/1 Just in the critical time for us, as things was growing vaper *Ibid* (1861) II 237/1 That sort of thing soon makes money show taper.

c. *Comb*, chiefly parasynthetic in -ED 2, as *taper-bored*, *-headed*, *-limbed*, *-moulded*, *-pointed* (but in some of these taper may be *sb*); also with a participle, as *taper-ground*.

1666 CART SMITH *Acad Yng. Scamen* 32 To know whether she be equally bored, camber, taped, or belbored. 1634-5 BRERETON *Trav* (Chetham) 265 They are called drakes. They are taper-bored in the chamber 1664 POWER *Erg Philos* i 13 Bristles or prickles like when-picks perfectly taper grown. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Taper-board*, in Gunneys, is when a piece is wider at the mouth than towards the breech 1725 PHILIPS *To Miss Carteret* 41 Then the tape-moulded waist With a span of ribbon brac'd 1838 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 12 Leaves broad, taped-pointed,

angular rather than toothed c 1843 CARLILE *Hist. Sh.* (1898) 270 The taper limbed Apollo figure

Taper (tā'pār), *v* [f. TAPER *sb* 1 cf also TAPER *sb* 2, of same date.]

1. *intr* To rise or shoot up like a flame, spire, or pyramid (*obs*), *fig* to rise or mount up continuously in honour, dignity, rank, etc *Obs*.

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poems* ii xi (Arb) 109 Like as this fire figure Of tall comely stature By his kindly nature Endours soft and faire To Taper in the ayie c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* I i 11, Sir George Villiers tapers up apace, and grows strong at Court 1697 *Warr Eng & Ir* in *Harl Misc* (1810) X 298 The Black Prince, having now won his spurs, and being tapered up to his full growth. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 7 Mar 2/1 Might it interest him to watch the workings of Synods all over Prussia, tapering up (if I may use the term) by a process of elimination into a General Synod and its standing committee?

+ b. (?) *nonce-use* ? To talk loftily *Obs*.

1683 E HOOKER *Prof Poedage's Mystic Div* 103 How magnificently soever wee bragge and vapor and taper of our Reason, or Faith, Intellect, intelligible Ideas and eternal Verities

2. *intr* To narrow or diminish gradually in breadth or thickness towards one end, to grow smaller by degrees in one direction. *Const.* *away, off*, etc.

1610 [see TAPERING *vbl sb*] 1687 A. LOVELL tr *Thoe not's Trav* ii 27 The Castle, situated on a little hill of an oval figure, that tapers from the bottom to the top 1797 S. JAMES *Narr Voy*, 164 A beautiful river, which tapers away into a pleasant rivulet 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc Cambul* (1842) I 127 Peaks of great height and magnitude which do not taper to a point 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner*, 420 The bundles taper off gradually and terminate below the apex of the leaf 1886 *Law Rep.* 32 Chanc Div, 72 A strip [of land] tapering from a width of twelve inches to a point

b. *fig* To taper off (*away*) To become gradually less in intensity, etc, also *colloq* to leave off a process or habit by degrees, *esp.* to diminish gradually the quantity or potency of one's drink.

1848 WEAVER *Lett* 18 Sept., in *Corr.* (1857) II 285 My catarrh has been severe I hope it will soon begin to taper off. 1860 RUSSELL *Diary* India II. xii, 218 We saw him tapering away till he appeared a mere speck, as he went down the mountain-side, and finally disappeared altogether 1871 NAPPREYS *Prev & Cure Dis* i iii 109 He makes.. an unavailing effort to 'taper off' [from the use of ardent spirits] 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med* V 947 If [the murmur] begin with the diastole of the heart and taper off during the pause, it is an easy sign to interpret 1903 *Smart Set* IX 12/2, I had been drinking hard for six months, and there was no such thing as clipping it short all at once I had an idea of tapering off

3. *trans* To reduce gradually and regularly in breadth or thickness in one direction; to make tapering

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* 106 They smooth'd and taper'd it, as I would have it 1771 LUCKOMBE *Dist Print* 313 This Jar is tapered away 1802 BEDDOCS *Hygeia* vii 42 As if the narrow chest had been lengthened or tapered out into neck 1860 *All Year Round* No 57 159, I taper the point of my pencil 1875 R. F. MARTIN tr *Havres Winding Mach*, 26 A specimen of this sort of rope was tapered in a length of 25 metres from 30 metrie at one end down to 18 at the other

b. *fig* To reduce gradually in quantity; to diminish by degrees *esp* with *off*.

1899 *Albion's Syst. Med* VIII 419 The best method.. would be to 'taper off' the daily amount of drink

Tapered (tā'pārd), *a* [f TAPER *sb* 1 + -ED 2]

Lighted by, or accompanied by the use of, tapers.

1745 WARTON *Pleas Melanch*, 126 The tapered choir, at the late hour of pray'r. 1794 S. ROGERS *Pleas Mem* ii 325 The chanted hymn, the tapered rite 18 CAMPBELL *On Poland* 49 The taper'd pomp—the hallelujah's swell

Tapered (tā'pārd), *ppl. a*. [f TAPER *v* + -ED 1] Made to taper; diminished in breadth or thickness by degrees; tapering, taper

1669 STURMY *Mariner's Flag* v xii 63 If you will make for tapered bore Guns, your Forms must be accordingly tapered. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr *Raynal's Hist Indies* I 141 Ten or twelve pinnated leaves, tapered towards the top, very broad at their basis. 1839-40 W. IRVING *Wolfer's R.* (1855) 49 A lady's glove, of delicate size and shape, with beautifully tapered fingers. 1884 NARES *Seamanship* (ed 6) 75 The fore and main tacks are tapered ropes

Taperer (tā'pārər), [f. TAPER *sb* 1 + -ER 1] The bearer of a taper in a religious ceremony.

c 1450 in Augier *Syon* (1840) 276 The taperers schal holde the tapers, turning westward, whilst the seyde herse is in sensynng 1497 The 11 taperers schal take the two torches, and folowe the banerall at thre in surplis 1901 W. H. Sr J. HOPKINS in *Archaeol. Sci* Mar 6 The cross-bearer and taperers, followed by the censor-bearer 1905 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2 Behind him comes the cross, with its attendant taperers, next the banners

+ **Taper-fashion**, *a* and *adv. Obs*. [f TAPER *sb* 1 + FASHION *sb*.] Of or in the fashion or form of a taper; taper-like in shape, tapering, tapered.

1545 ASCHAM *Toxoph* (Arb) 226 Those [stales, i.e. stems of arrows] that be lytle brested and big toward the hede called by theyr lykenesse taper-fashion, reshe growne 1551 RECORDE *Castl. Knowl* (1556) 147 Then doth the shadow [in an eclipse] growe lesser and lesser in spyre forme, or taper fashion

+ **Tapering**, *sb. Obs nonce-wd.* [f TAPER *sb* 1 + -ING 1] The using of tapers

1599 SANDVIS *Europæ Spec* (1632) 140 Willing by his Testament to be buried in the night without their attending, tapering, censing or singing.

Tapering, *vbl sb*. [f TAPER *v* + -ING 1] The action of the verb TAPER in various senses.

Also *concr* a thing or part that tapers.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i iii 6 The boaling, spreading, and tapering of trees 1677 MOXON *Mach Exerc* ii 30 The Screw plate will, after it gets a little below the tapering, go no further, but work and wear off the third again it made about the tapering 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner*, 485 Those [cells] must further show a conical tapering 1890 L. C. D'OLYNE *Notches* 186 It will take 300 months of steady tapering down

Tapering, *ppl a*. [-ING 2] That tapers, taper.

a 1645 *Nomenclator Navalis* (Harl MS 2301) s.v. I have seen in Flemings the Top saile Tapering 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 35 Insects with large Heads and small tapering Bodies 1787 A. CLARKE in *Life* iv (1853) 33 After the tapering thread of life is spun out. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math* II. 267 A piece of tapering timber 1893 LIDDON, etc *Life Pusey* I. 1 5 Long hands and tapering fingers

Hence **Taperingly** *adv*, in a tapering manner.

1878 H. S. WILSON *Alp Ascents* iii 92 As a champagne bottle has, to be taperingly elongated 1883 C. ROBSON in *Science Gossip* May 106 The posterior portion of the abdomen beyond the coxal prolonged taperingly considerably

Taperly, *adv. rare* [f. TAPER *a* + -LY 2.] In a tapering manner, taperingly, slenderly.

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX 292 A small dog, taperly and elegantly formed

Taperness (tā'pəness), [f. TAPER *a* + -NESS.]

The condition of being taper, tapering shape

1741 *Compl Family-Piece* ii 11 (ed 3) 330 Fine Sprouts. that will answer for taperness to one another 1818 KEATS *Endymion* i 783 Fold A rose-leaf round thy finger's taperness, And soothe thy lips 1871 *Figure Training* 76 A waist of remarkable taperness

Taperwise (tā'pəwīz), *adv.* [f TAPER *sb* 1 + -WISE, cf. TAPER-FASHION] In the manner of a taper, with gradual diminution of thickness towards one end.

a 1450 *Fysshynge with an Angle* (1883) 8 Then shaue the staffe and make hyt tapu wyys waxing [1496 *Bk St. Albans* tapre weye]. 1575 LANHAM *Lett* (1871) 6 Each with his sylvery Trumpet of a fine foot long, foormed taperwise 1601 HOLLAND *Perry* I 392 The scape or stalk not above 10 cubits in height, growing taper-wise, small and sharp in the top 1669 C. BUTLER *Fem Mon* v. (1673) M, A handfull of Boughes with heartes, bound taper-wise together. 1797 *Bradley's Fam Dict.* s.v. *Dog*, His tail or stern strong set on, waxing Taper-wise towards the top

Taperwort: see TAPER *sb* 1

+ **Ta pery. Obs nonce-wd.** [f. TAPER *sb* 1 + -ERY, after *nappery, drapery*.] Tape and the like.

1657 HOWELL *Lodainos* 90 Weavers of divers sorts, to wit, of Drapery or Tapery, and Nappery

Tapes, **Tapes(ch)er**: see TAPIS *v* 3, TAPISSER.

|| **Tapesium** (tā'pēsīəm), *Bot.* [mod. Lat. for med. L. *tapetium*, *tapetum*, ad. Gr. *ταπήτιον*, dim. of *τάπηξ* carpet.] A carpet or layer of mycelium on which the receptacle is seated in discomycetous fungi (Phillips *Brit. Discomycetes*, Gloss).

1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 42 Seated on a distinct tapesium *Ibid* 279 Cups 200 to 300µ broad, seated on a dark radiating tapesium

Tapessarie, *-erie*, var. TAPISSERY *Obs*

+ **Tapester**, *-ister. Obs rare.* Also 5 *tapster*. [Corruption of *tapetes* TAPISSER, prob. by association with trade names in *-ster*; cf. TAPESTRY.] = TAPISSER. Also *attrib.*, as *tapester-work*

1472-3 *Rolls of Parlt VI* 37/2, xi Quyssons of tapster-work 1594 R. ASHLEY tr *Lays le Roy* 29 b, Smithes, glasters, tapsters, painters 1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Exod.* xxxv. 35 To make the workes of a carpenter, a tapester, an embroiderer of hyacinth and purple. [1859 PARKER *Turner's Dom Archit* III i 62 The most lucrative trade of the fifteenth century was that of a 'tapister'.]

Tapester, *obs. form of TAPSTER*

Tapestry (tā'pēstrī), *sb*. Forms 5 *tapstry*, 5-6 *tapestry*, 5-8 *tapistry*, 6 *tapstry*, -ye, *tappistrie*, 6-7 *tapes*, *tapis*-, *tapstrie*, 6- *tapes*-, or other form of TAPISSERY. The t may have developed phonetically between s and r, or may have been aided by words in *-stry* cf. TAPESTER. (In Milton and Dryden a disyllable.)

1. A textile fabric decorated with designs of ornament or pictorial subjects, painted, embroidered, or woven in colours, used for wall hangings, curtains, covers for seats, to hang from windows or balconies on festive occasions, etc; especially, such a decorated fabric, in which a welf containing ornamental designs in coloured wool or silk, gold or silver thread, etc, is worked with bobbins or broaches, and pressed close with a comb, on a warp of hemp or flax stretched in a frame. Often loosely applied to imitative textile fabrics

1434 [implied in TAPESTRY-WORK] 1467 *Mann & Housch Exp* (Roxb) 387 My mastyr bowte of Skukborow of Cornelle, xij peces of curse tapstry 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 49 The strettis war all hung with tapestry 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix vl 120 Prowd tapstry, and mekle pectus ware 1545 *Rates of Custom C vi*, Tapistry wyth 1/2 like the ell xx d 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 106/13 Tapstrye, *tapetum*. 1573-80 BARET *Alw T* 62 Tapestrye, or hangings, in which are wrought pictures of diuise colour. 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* iv. i. 104 In the Deske That's couer'd ore with Turkish 'Tapistrye 1633 G. HERRERT *Temple, Church Porch* xlv, I care not though the cloth of

state should be Not of rich arras, but mean tapestry 1649 MILTON *Eden*, xxvii Wks 1851 III 513 To be stuck as mute and motionless as a Parliament of Tapestry in the Hangings. 1700 DRYDEN *Pal & Arc* iii 104 Rich tapestry spread the streets, and flowers the posts adorn. 1777 WATSON *Philip II* (1839) 47 Arras was famous for tapestries, which still retain the name of that place 1835 PENNY *Cycl.* IV 68 1/2 Bayeux Tapestry, a web or roll of linen cloth or canvass, pieced at Bayeux in Normandy, upon which a continuous representation of the events connected with the invasion and conquest of England is worked in woollen thread of different colours. 1842 BRANDE *Dict Sc etc s v*, In Painting, tapestry is applied to a representation of a subject in wool or silk worked on a woven ground of hemp or flax 1858 HAWTHORNE *F & H Note Bks* I 162 Gobelin tapestry brilliant as pictures

b. trans and fig.

1581 SIDNEY *Apol Poetrie* (Aib) 25 Nature neuer set forth the earth in so rich tapis, as divers Poets have done c 1630 RISSON *Surv Devon* § 175 (1810) 184 A bridge, whose chiefest tapestry is Ivy 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint Compt Gard* II 179 Squares covered with Green Herbs, compleat the tapestry, that adorns the Ground 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res* 1 x. (1858) 38 Looking at the fair tapestry of human life 1845 STROQUILLER *Handbk Brit India* (1854) 215 The rich tapestry of the jungles 1875 LOWELL *Under Old Elm* II iii, Present and Past inseparably wrought into the seamless tapestry of thought.

2. Short for tapestry-carpet see 3
1899 CASSELL'S *Techn Educ* IV 390 1/2 In the Brussels the coloured wools make up the bulk of the carpet, while in the 'tapestry' the wool is all on the surface

3. *attrib and Comb*, as *tapestry artist, covering, hall, hanging, -maker, -making, -man, room, table-cover; tapestry-covered, -like*, adjs.; tapestry beetle, a dermestid beetle, *Attagenus piceus*, the larva of which is destructive to tapestry, woollens, etc.; tapestry-carpet, a carpet resembling Brussels, but in which the warp-yarn forming the pile is coloured so as to produce the pattern when woven, tapestry-cloth, a piece of tapestry; *spec.* a corded linen prepared for 'tapestry-painting' (*Cent. Dict.*), tapestry-moth, a species of clothes-moth, as *Tinea tapetella*, cf. *carpet-moth*; tapestry-painting, painting on linen in imitation of tapestry; material thus prepared; tapestry-stitch, properly = Gobelins stitch; also applied to the cross- and tent-stitch work on fine canvas (*tapisserie au petit point*); tapestry-weaver, one who weaves tapestry, also, a species of spider; tapestry-weaving, the weaving of tapestry; the method of weaving by bobbin and comb, used in making tapestry, as distinct from weaving in a loom with a shuttle See also TAPESTRY-WORK.

1908 TIMES, *Lit Suppl.* 3 Sept 1863 Designs prepared by a 'tapestry artist from bird's-eye views specially drawn by William Van de Velde the Elder. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Tapestry carpets, the name generally given to a two-ply or ingrain carpet, the warp or weft being printed before weaving, so as to produce the figure in the cloth. 1579 TOMSON *Calcutt's Serim Tim*, 656 1/2 Long and large 'tapisserie clothes 1554 HULOT, 'Tapestry coueyngre, *instatim* 1634 MILTON *Comus* 324 Honest-offer'd courtesie Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds With smoky rafters, than in 'tapsry Halls And Courts of Princes 1554 HULOT, 'Tapestry hangynges for noble mens houses 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* II vi, Like Solomon at the dividing of the Child in an old Tapestry Hanging. 1884 J. FAIR *Mind in Matter* (1892) 95 'Tapestry-like designs. 1611 COTGER, 'Tapisserie, a 'Tapisserie maker. 1876 ROCK *Text. Fabr* 95 The art of 'tapestry-making. 1787-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl s.v.*, The design, or painting the 'Tapestry-man is to follow, is placed underneath the warp. 1815 KIRBY & Sp. *Entomol viii* (1818) I 233 *Tinea tapetella*, or the 'tapestry moth, not uncommon in our houses, is most injurious to the lining of carriages. 1859 W. COLLINS *O. of Heats* (1875) 23 A rugged 'tapestry table-cover 1796 MOUSSE *Anur Grog*, II 345 The Flemings formerly engrossed 'tapestry-weaving to themselves 1889 ALAN S. COLE *Canter Lot, Egyptian Tapestry* 8 The process [anciently] employed is the same as that which was used by the great Flemish weavers for making their splendid war tapestries, and is now commonly known as the tapestry weaving or Gobelins process.

Tapestry (tæ pēstri), *v.* [f. prec. sb. See also TAPISTER.]

1. *trans* To cover, hang, or adorn with, or as with, tapestry. (Chiefly in *pass*)

c 1630 RISSON *Surv Devon* § 192 (1810) 206 The ruins is tapestried with ivy. 1798 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Yng Philos* II 102 The hardest plant that tapestries the rude bosom of the North. *Ibid* 165 My walls were tapestried with the rock lichen 1881 Mrs. C. PHAEO *Policy & P* II 24 The grape-leaves with which the verandah was tapestried

2. To work or depict in tapestry.

1814 SCOTT *Wav. linn*, Remnants of tapestried hangings. 1876 T. HARDY *Elizabeth II* xl, Where Elizabethan mothers and daughters had tapestried the love-scenes of Isaac and Jacob.

Hence *Tapestried ppl a*, adorned with tapestry; woven in the manner of tapestry.

1769 SIR W. JONES *Pal Fortune* 24 Some tap'stried hall, or gilded bower 1794 SOUTHEY *Retrospect* 104 Still with pleasure I recall the tapestried school, the bright brown-boarded hall 1814 [see 2] 1848 THACKERAY *Bl Snobs* xlii, Making covers of net-work for these tapestried cushions.

Tapestry-work. = TAPESTRY sb 1.

1434 M. C. *Wills* (Suities 1908) 43 Lectum meum de tapstriwerke cum leonibus et pelicano 1459 in *Paston Lett* I 479 Item, j testyr of blew tapestry warke. 1507 FILLING *Contn. Holshed* III. 1332 1/2 The feast was

excellente well furnished of all things, & specialie of tapistrie worke & other deuises of sugar. 1601 HOLLAND *Penny VIII* xlviii 227 The course rough wool hath been of ancient time highly commended and accounted of in tapestry worke 1812 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Vizian* viii, Miss Sticland [followed] bearing her ladyship's tapestry work *Comb.* c 1555 *Cooke Lovell's B* 9 Borles, tapstry worke, makers, and dyers

So **Tapestry-worked a**, tapestried; **Ta** *pestry-worker*, one who works or makes tapestry.

1727 (*title*) The Practice of Perspective a work highly necessary for Painters, Embroiders, Jewellers, Tapestry Workers 1883 Ld. R. Gower *Rec & Remin* xxi II 60 Two large tapestry worked screens.

† **Tapet**, *sb.* *Obs.* (exc *Hist.*). Forms: 1 *tapet*, *tapet*; 2-4 (9) *tapit*, 4-5 *tapyt*, 4-6 *tapite*, -yte, -ete (also 9), 5 *tapytt*, -e, (tepit), 5-6 *tapett*, -e, *tapett*, 6-ett, -e, *Sc.* *tapet*, *taphet*, 4- *tapet* [The OE. *teped* was WGer. ad late L. *tapētum* of OHG *teppā*, *teppih* (more usually *teppih*, Ger. *teppuh*). The later OE. *tepped*, -el (cf. also M.L.G. *tepper*) may have been re-influenced by Latin ME *tapet*, *tapit*, etc. perh. came down from OE; but the word may have been introduced anew in 13th c from L, or from Prov. *tapit* or other Romance form. cf. MDU *tapit*, and see TAPIS.] A piece of figured cloth used as a hanging, table-cover, carpet, or the like.

a 900 *Kenish Glosses* in W. Wulcker 61 1/2 *Tapetibus pictis*, gemetum tepedum c 1000 *Æfric Voc* in W. Wulcker 152 1/2 *Supla*, an healfbruh tapet. c 1050 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 429, vii ofbreðelas and ii tappeudu a 1300 *Cursor M* 11240 Was þai na pūde o coulerd [v r. coueliche] Chamber curtin ne tūp [v r. -ite, -yte] 13 *Gaw.* & *Gr. Knt.* 858 Tapytez tyst to be woge, of tuly & tars, & vnder fete, on þe flet, of folgande sute 1382 Wyclif 2 *Sam.* xvii 28 Coueryng clothis, and tapetis [1388 *tapit*] 1398 *Trilussa Barth De P R v lvi* (Modl MS), The flesche þat heþ in þe vitte parties of bones 15 as it were a nedeful tapet and esement 1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV 298 1/2 þere was on a nyght [a man] taken by lynd a tapet in þe said Chambre c 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 97 b, Medea brought him into the chambre where they sette vpon a moche riche tapyte 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i. xi 8 Among provide tapetis and miche ilke apparell Hir place sche tuk. a 1554 G. CALVEN-DISH *Volsey* (1893) 227 Leanyng ayenst the tapett or hanging of the chamber. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy* II v. 35, 4. tapetes floured, of pūsed storie 1591 SPENSER *Maecenas* 276 lach doth couch where What stonie she will for her tapet take 1859 PARKER *Turner's Dom. Archit* III i 104 The bed, consisted of a selour, a testor, a counterpoint, six tapits of arras [etc.] 1875 POLLEN *Ant & Mod Intern.* 31 Carpets, *tapete*, blankets, or other woollen coverlds for sofas or beds, were made at Corinth]

b. In figurative and allusive uses: cf. CARPET sb. 2 b and 3.

c 1380 Wiclif *Wks* (1880) 246 Summe ladies ben meny to haue a daunsere, a trippere on tapitis, or huntene or haukere c 1430 LYDG. *Compt Bl Knt* 51 The soyle was oversprad with tapites that Nature Had made her selfe c 1470 HARDING *Chron.* cxv vii, (MS. Ashm. 34) If go God sette neuer Kyng to be a Rytoure To trippe on tapites and leue in Idleness. 1563 *Murr. Mag. Indust.* 1, The gladson groves that nowe lyee overthrowen The tapets torn, and every blome down blowen.

c. *attrib*. † **Tapet-hook**, a hook for hanging 'tapets' or tapestry-hangings to the wall.

1480 *Wardr. Acc. Edu.* IV (1830) 121 Crochets and tapethooks for the hanging of the same verdours.

† **Tapet**, *v.* *Obs.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To hang with 'tapets' or tapestry; to adorn with tapestry. Also *fig.*

c 1369 CHAUCER *Delethe Blanche* 260 Hys hallys I wol do perynte with pure gold And tapite hem full many folde c 1407 LYDG. *Reson & Sens.* 1766 The launde 10unde aboute Tapited all the large pleyne Of herby and of fresh[e] flour. 1412-20 - *Chron.* Troy i. 1659 [Medea] koude in wynter with flouris fresche of hewe, Araye þe erpe and tapite hym in grene.

Tapet, -ette: see TAPPET

Tapetal (tāpē'tāl), *a* *Bot.* [f. TAPESTRY (UM + -AL)] Of or pertaining to the TAPESTRY (2).

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 480 These divisions produce a tapetal layer at an early stage which surrounds each group of spore-mother-cells 1882 - in *Nature* 19 Oct 595 1/2 The surrounding protoplasm which is derived from the disorganised tapetal cells.

† **Tapeti** (tāpē'ti). Also 7 *tapati*. [Tupi] The Brazilian rabbit, *Lepus brasiliensis*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 The Tapati also barke like Dogges 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 54 The Tapeti, or the Brazilian rabbit, is in shape like our English ones, but is much less

† **Tapetum** (tāpē'tm). [Late and med. L. *tapētum* (pl. *tapēta* in Probus), for L. *tapēte* carpet]

1. *Comp. Anat.* An irregular sector of the choroid membrane in the eyes of certain animals (e.g. the cat), which shines owing to the absence of the black pigment; also *tapetum lucidum* or *choroides*. 1713 DARRHAM *Phys. Theol* iv. ii 102 This Illumination he speaks of, is from the Tapetum in the bottom of the Eye 1799 *Monthly Rev* XXX. 146 The posterior half of a cat's eye was immersed in a basin of water, and examined The tapetum appeared very bright, the retina not having acquired sufficient opacity to become visible 1869 H. USSUR in *Eng. Mech* 3 Dec 270 1/2 A. shining appearance at the bottom of the eye, called the 'tapetum' or 'carpet'.

2. *Bot.* The layer of epithelial cells which lines the inner wall of the sporangium in ferns, etc., or of the pollen-sac in flowering-plants.

1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot* 437 The inner cell again forms four tabular segments which are parallel to the outer parietal cells and which constitute the tapetum 1885 GOODALE *Physiol Bot* (1892) 171 *note*, The epithelium which lines the pollen-sac has been termed the *Tapetum*

Tapeworm (tāpē'wōrm) [f. TAPESTRY + WORM; from its flat ribbon-like form.] A cestoid worm (e.g. *Tænia solium*), which when adult infests the alimentary canal of vertebrates; = TÆNIA 5.

1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 15 The flat Tænia. The Tape-worm is found in the human intestines, and in those of many other animals. 1799 *Med. Jnrl.* I 277 Successful experiments, not only to discover that unwelcome visitor the tape worm, but likewise to destroy and expel it. 1860 G. H. KINGSLEY in *Vac. Tour* 163 The trout in some of the lakes have been infested with tapeworm

b. *fig.* A parasite

1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav* II x (1849) 246 They were absolute tape-worms to my little theatre; the more it took the poorer it grew. 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Culture* Wks. (Bohn) II 359 Can we never extract this tape-worm of Europe from the brain of our countrymen?

c. *attrib and Comb.*, as *tapeworm infection; tapeworm-shaped* adj., tapeworm-plant, an Abyssinian tree, *Brayera anihelmuntica* (N. O. Rosaceæ), the pistillate inflorescence of which is used as a vermifuge (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891).

1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol., Tæniarius*, a tape worm shaped 1897 *Albion's Syst Med* II 1039 In many instances of tape-worm infection, the parasite appears to give rise to no inconvenience whatever.

Taphet, -eta, -ettye, -ite, *obs.* ff. TAFETTA.

Taphiser, variant of TAFISSER *Obs.*

Tap-hole (tāp'hōl). [f. TAP sb. 1 + HOLE sb.]

1. The hole in a cask, vat, or the like, in which the tap is inserted.

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* III 10 These halfe tubs hauing tap-holes within 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Put it back again, stopping your Tap-hole.

2. A small opening in a furnace, through which the metal, or slag, or both, may be run out, also, a hole in a cementation furnace in which tap-bars (see TAP sb. 1 6) are inserted

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Open Art Mechanic* 341 Each pot has also small openings in its end, through which the ends of two or three of the bats are left projecting in such a manner, that by only removing one loose brick from the external building, the bars can be drawn out; these are called the tap-holes 1839 *Use Dict. Arts* 320 In the melting furnace, the metal is run out by a tap-hole in the side 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 102 The fluid iron, as it flows from the tap-hole, is fully white hot, and perfectly limpid.

Tap-hose (tāp'hōz) Now *dial.* Also 7 *tap-waze*, 8 -owze, 9 -ooze, -wees. [f. TAP sb. 1]

The precise sense in which *hose* is used in the second element is not clear, in later use it has been associated with other words, esp. *Ooze*, *Waze*, bundle of straw.]

A strainer placed over the tap-hole in a mash-tub or the like, to prevent any solid matter from passing into or through the tap.

14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 606 1/28 *Quaxillum*, a tap-hose 1480 *Maldon. Essex, Count Rolls* (Bundle 51, No 3 b), i vatte, 1 taphose, 1 rother 1609 C. BUTLER *Fem. Mon* (1634) 157 But first provide a Tub or Kive, with a Tap, and Tap waze 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 322 Till it [wort] runs clear, which it will not do at first tho' your Tap-hose be never so well adjusted 1736 BAILLY *Househ. Dict.* 232 Having an open headed cask with a tap, and tap owze. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss*, Tap-ooze, Tap wuhsh, the wicker strainer placed over the mouth of the tap in a mash-vat when brewing, to allow the wort to ooze through, and to prevent the grains passing. [See also TAP sb. 1 6]

Tap-house. [f. TAP sb. 1 + HOUSE sb. 1] A house where beer drawn from the tap is sold in small quantities; an ale-house; sometimes in connexion with a brewery Also, the tap-room of an inn. Also *fig.*

1500-x in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* 55 In emendando hostium de le Taphouse, *inid.* 1591 NASH *Prognostication* Wks (Grosart) II 153 That their Hoffes and tappe houses shall be more frequented, then the Parishes Churches 1603 SHAKS *Mens. for M* II 1219 1642 MILTON *Apol. Sineet* vi Wks 1738 I 120 To creep into every blind Tap-house that fears a Constable more than a Satyr 1764 *Low Life* 35 Some Gentlemens Coachmen at the Tap-Houses of the Inns 1896 *Daily News* 20 May 5/6 'Tap-houses' of breweries; licences to enable distillers to sell two gallons of spirit, more, but not less, for home consumption *attrib* c 1639 R. DAVENPORT *Surv Sciences* Poems (1890) 328 That Tap-House trick of fiddling 1883 S. C. HALL *Retrospect* I 120 He got drunk like a tap house sot.

† **Taphrenchyma** (tāfē'nkīmā). *Bot.* [mod L. (Morren), f. Gr. *tāphros* pit + *ἐγχυμα* infusion] Pitted tissue; = BOTHRENCHYMA.

1876 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit* IV 87 1/2 The names of *bothrenchyma* and *taphrenchyma* have been given to a tissue composed of such cells.

† **Tapia** (tāpiā). [Sp. *tapia* mud-wall: see Diez] Clay or mud puddled, rammed, and dried. used for walls. Also *attrib*.

1748 *Earthquake of Peru* II 268 The Walls are of Clay rammed between two Planks, which they call Tapias, 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 146 Loop-holes, when they can be given a regular form, as in mud or tapia walls. 1878 HOOKER & BALL *Morocco* 322 The remains of massive walls of tapia 1883 *Sunday Mag* 686 Strengthened by an unbroken ring of solid walls built of tapia or concrete.

Tapice, **Tapicer**, var. TAPIS v. 1, TAFISSER.

† **Tapinage**. *Obs.* Also 4 *tapy*-, *tapnage*. [a. OF. *tapinage* place of concealment, f. *tapin* a

concealed or disguised person, *f. tapir* see TAPIS *v* 1] Hiding, concealment, secrecy.

K. Alis 7116 (Bodl. MS). While he lying in his Tapyngage [Wether tapyngage] Sent after Antioche pe Ostage 1390 Gower Conf II 187 This newe tapyngage of lollardie c1400 Rom Rose 7363 That they wolde gone in tapyngage. As it were in a pilgrimage [1616 BULLOKAR Eng. Expos.]. Tapyngage, secrecie, shilmesse. 1656 BLOUNT Glossogr., Tapyngage, secrecy, a lurking, or lying close]

Taping see TAPE *v*; also, the occupation or work of a tape-sizer. see TAPE *sb* 1 4 and TAPER *sb* 3

Tapinocephalic, tapeino- (tāpēno'sēf'ā-lik), *a. Anthrop.* [f. Gr. *tapeinós* low + *kephalē* head + *-ic*. see CEPHALIC.] Of the nature of, or having, a low flattened skull. So **Tapinocephalism, Tapinocephaly**, the condition of being tapinocephalic

1878 BARTLEY in *Topham's Anthropol.* 1 176 Tapinocephalic. *Ibid.* Index, Tapinocephaly. 1886 *Frut Anthropol. Inst.* XVI 150 The skulls thus agree with the ordinary Bushman skull in most respects being microcrane, platyrhine, tapinocephalic. 1897 *Ibid.* XXVII 281 The former in climbing to tapinocephalism. 1898 A. C. HADDOCK *Study of Man* II 47 The East Anglians have a form of skull slightly different to that of the South Saxons. It is rather broader, less tapinocephalic (i.e. less low in the crown)

† **Tapinophobia.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. Gr. *tapeinós* low, base + *-phoby*: see -PHOBIA.] (See quot.)

1777 R. GRAVES *Spir Quixote* I vi (1783) I 18 Such readers as are possessed with the modern tapino-phoby, or dread of every thing that is low in writing.

† **Tapinosia.** *Rhet. Obs.* [ad Gr. *tapeinōsis* lowness (of style)] (See quot., and cf. DIMINUTION 2 b.) Hence † **Tapino-tically adv.**, by way of tapinosia

1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II xvii (Arb) 195 If ye abuse your thing or matter by ignorance or error in the choice of your word, then it is by vicious manner of speech called *Tapinosia* c1600 *Flower* II 1 (1842) 35 *Pseud.* They did obscure the sunne beames with wette cloubis. *Demens* A *tapinosia* or diminution. 1654 URQUHART *Feucl Wks* (1834) 292 Words diminishing the worth of a thing, tapinotically 1657 J. SMITH *Myst. Rhet.* 57 In Meiosis, the speaker ought to take care that he fall not into that fault of speech, called *Tapinosia*, humility, that is when the dignity or majesty of a high matter is much defaced by the baseness of a word, as to call the Ocean a stream, or the Thames a brook

Tapioca (təp'io-kā). Forms: 8-9 *tapioca*, 9 *tapioca*, *tapioca*. [a Pg., Sp., F. *tapioca*, a Tupi-Guarani *tapioca*, f. *tapi* residue, dregs + *og*, *dk* to squeeze out. (Cavalcante in Skeat.)] A starch used for food, the prepared flour of the roots of the CASSAVA plant. Also *attrib*

1612 CAPT. SMITH *May Virginia* 33 The chiefe roote they haue for foode is called *Tockachunghe*. Raw it is no better then poison, and being roasted except it be tender it will prickle and torment the throat extremely 1648 MARCGRAYE *Hist. Nat. Brasil*, 67 Pecula albusima, quam indigenae vocant *Tapioca*, *Tapiaca* & *Tipiabica* 1707 SLOANE *Voy. Yapanica* I 131 The juice evaporated over the fire gives the *Tapioca* meal 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tapioca*, a name given to a sort of cream or flower made from the yucca or manihot-root. after expressing the juice 1792 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX 792 Starch, which the Brasilians export in little lumps under the name of *tapioca* 1812 J. SMITH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 253 *Tapioca* is the farina, obtained by subsidence in a very fine state, after washing the pulp of the root of the Cassava, which grows in South America 1869 R. F. BURTON *Highl. Brasil* II 30 The sediment of the juice that comes from the mass is called *tapioca* (our *tapioca*) and the liquor is thrown away. 1891 KIRLING *Life's Handicap* VII 169 Smoked tapioca pudding.

b. In generalized application. 1856 *Farmer's Mag.* Nov 409 Properly granulated and dried, potato meal forms an excellent tapioca

Tapiolite (təp'io-lit). *Min.* [ad Sw. *tapiolit* (A. E. Nordenskiöld 1863)], named after *Tapiola*, a Finnish deity see -LITE.] 'Columbo-tantalite of iron, resembling tantalite, but containing no manganese' (Chester)

1868 DAN. M. (ed. 5) 518 Tapiolite occurs near the Kulmala farm, in the village of Sukula, in the parish of Lamuelia, Finland.

Tapir (tə'pār) Also 8 *tapyr* [ad. Tupi *tapiira* or *tapyra*, now usually called *tapyra-cle* 'true' or 'real tapir', and *tapyr-ussu* 'great tapir', to distinguish it from European cattle, to which the name *tapiira* was also given by the aborigines] An ungulate mammal of tropical America of the genus *Tapirus* or family *Tapiridae*, somewhat resembling the swine (but more nearly related to the rhinoceros), having a short flexible proboscis.

Originally applied to the species *Tapirus americanus* of Brazil, thence extended to the two Central American species, *T. domini* and *T. bairdi* (also *Elasmodonatus*), and the Malay Tapir, *T. (or Rhinoceros) indicus*.

1568 *W. Thevet's New Found Worlde* 78 (heading) Tapihire, a beaste. 1580 DE LERY *Voyage au Brasil* 312 Tapiroussou, une beste qu'ils nomment ainsi 1648 MARCGRAYE *Hist. Nat. Brasiliae* VI, vi 229 Tapierete Brasilienibus, Lusitanis Anta 1693 RAY *Syn. Quad.* 26 Tapi-erete 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tapiere*, the name of an animal found in some parts of America, and called by the Portuguese *antia*. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 331 The *Tapir* may be considered as the hippopotamus of the New Continent. 1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II xliii 176 The flesh of the *tapira* is delicate, being accounted superior to the best ox-beef *Ibid.* (Plate), *Tapir* 1834 *Nat. Philos.* III. *Phys. Geog.* 55/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) In America, the

only representative of these large pachydermatous animals is the tapir 1865 *Lancet Early Hist. Man*, xi. 305 The snout of the tapir protrudes a little more than that of our pigs

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* Tapir mouth see quot.

1891 *Yed Soc. Lex. s. v. Mouth*, *Tapir mouth*, Landouzy's term for the peculiar tapir-like expression of mouth produced by wasting of the muscles of the face in myopathic atrophy. 1902 P. FOUNTAIN *Mis. S. America* II 87 Tapir-beef is the best meat to be obtained in South America.

So **Tapirid**, *a. belonging to the family Tapiridae*; *sb.* an animal of this family; **Tapirine** *a.* of or pertaining to the tapirs, **Tapirodont** *a.* [Gr. *odon*, *odon*-tooth], marking a dentition similar to that of the tapirs (*Cent. Dict.* 1891), **Tapiroid** *a.* allied to or resembling the tapirs

1880 *Litt. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) VII 474 The herbivora will contain the suborders proboscideans, 'tapiridians', having long noses but not prehensile or only very slightly so, as the rhinoceros and tapir 1891 C. F. HOLDER *Daywin* 206 Animals without the peculiar 'tapirine' teeth 1849-50 *Ford's Cycl. Anat.* IV 926/1 In the transverse divisions of the crown we perceive the affinity to the 'Tapirid' type 1880 DAWKINS *Early Man* II. 30 In France [the tapir] is associated with two tapirid genera.

Tapis (tæ'pis, [tā'pē], *sb.* Forms: 5 *tappes*, 6 *St. tappes*, 7-*tapis*. [a. F. *tapis*, OF *tapis* (12th c.) = Sp., Pg. *tapis* (pl. *tápicos*) -pop. L. type **tappētum*, for late L. *tappētum* (-*ētum*), ad Gr. *τάπητος*, *dun.* of *τάπη* (acc. *τάπητα*) cloth wrought with figures in various colours, tapestry

Late L. *tappētum* might also be inferred from *tappēta*, pl. of cl. *tappēta*, neuter. I. had also *tappēta* pl., as from **tappēta*, and *tappēta* pl., as from **tappēta*, also (imined. from Gr.) acc. sing. masc. *tappēta*, pl. *tappētas*, as from **tappētas* masc. In later and med. L., *Isidore* has pl. *tappēta*, later forms cited by Du Cange are *tappētas*, *tappētum* (from *tappētum*), and *tappēta* pl. Beside the forms mentioned above, It. has *tappeto*, Sp. and Pg. *tappeto*, Pr. *tappit*. From late L. and Rom. came also OE. *tappēd*, *tappēd*, -it, and the cognate forms mentioned under TAPET]

† *a.* A cloth worked with artistic designs in colours, used as a curtain, table-cloth, carpet, or the like

1494 FABYAN *Chron.* vi. c. 122 Beholde now this house, where are now the ryche tapyt & clothis of golde 1539 *Inv. R. Walsdore* (1815) 50 Item four grete pece of tapyt of Turke, off the quhillis ane is of silk Item fiftene litle tapyt of Turke a 1600 in Pinkerton *Ant. Scott. Poems* (1786) I. 257 Thy beddis soft, and tapyt fair 1800 J. HURDIS *Fav. Village* 134 What loom e'er furnish'd for imperial floor Tapis more rich, or grateful to the foot

b. *Phrase. On (upon) the tapis* [from F. *sur le tapis*], on the table-cloth, under discussion or consideration Cf. CARPET *sb* 1 b.

1690 CLARENDON *Diary* 2 May, Lord Churchill and Lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis 1782 *Europ. Mag.* I. 248 Several marriages are adjusted, and many others are on the tapis 1809 HAN MORE *Caleds* II xxiv 128, I had been trying to bring Lucilla on the tapis 1865 *York Herald* 18 Mar. The question of the legitimate claimant has for a long time been upon the tapis 1880 *Manch. Guardian* 23 Nov. This view was held by Mr. Stansfield when his successor's bill was on the tapis

Tapis, tapish (tæ'pis, -is), *v* 1 *Obs.* *oi. anis* Forms: 4-7 *tapis* (4 *tapis*, -ice), 6-7 *tappas*, 6-8 *tapis*, 7 *tappish*, *tappes*, 7-9 *tappis*, 9 *tappice* [f. OF (se) *tapis*, *tappis* (12th c. in Hatz-Darm); ulterior origin uncertain. see -ISH 2] *vulr.* To lie close to the ground, lie low so as to be hid; to lurk, skulk, lie hid (The *pa. pple* is commonly used in intransitive sense: cf. *fallen*, *risen*.)

c 1330 R. R. *Dr. W. Ch. W.* (1870) 3 With joy alle at ons bent went tulle Snawdene On luor & Ini, pat tapished by pat side, To puiene ham a skulking, on be Englis eft to ride c 1330 - *Ch. W.* (Rolls) 11529 pouschal nought tapice a night to slepe 1592 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* VII xxvi (1612) 175 Now tappas closely, sily Heat, The Huntsmans-selfe is blind 1599 A. HUME *Hymns*, *Day Etwall* 125 The hart, the hynd, and fallow deare, Are tapish at their rest 1611 MARKHAM *Countr. Content.* I. i (1668) 25 Hee will tappish oft, that is, he will ever and anon be lying down and lurking in dark holes and corners. 1613 DRUMM OF HAWTH *Cypress Grove Wks.* (1711) xix The spider, that pitcheth toyls, and is tapist, to prey on the smaller creatues. 1659 *Lady Alimony* II vi in Hall *Dodley* XIV. 322 Sir Reuben. like a ranger may tappis where he likes 1688 SHADWELL *Sgr. Alsatia* v. 1, You'll find him tappes'd in some Ale-house 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii, Your father is only tappiced in some corner a 1845 FORAY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tappis*, to lie close to the ground A sportsman's phrase. 'It is so wet the birds cannot tappis'.

b. *trans.* (and *refl.*) To hide, conceal. *arch.* a 1660 *Content Hist. Incl.* (fr. Archzol. Soc.) II 127 If you yett insiste to see the disposition of man to the quicke discovered, and take of the velle wherwith [it is] tappiced 1831 SCOTT *Cast. Dang.* xi, Having tappiced himself behind the litle bed

Hence † **Tapis** (tapist, tapicoed) *ppl a.*, hidden, concealed, † **Tapis** *vbl. sb.*, in quot. *concr.* a hiding-place

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvii 13 He sett mykneiss his tapisyng [L. *latibulum*] 1631 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 35 Wee. made them as fearfully rush vp, as a tapist Duck will doe, when he finds his enemies so neere.

Tapis, tapish (tæ'pis, -is), *v* 2 Now *dial* Forms: 4 *tapis*, 8-9 *tapis*, 9 *tappish*. [perh. for **tapis*, f. L. *tāpēscere* to waste away, decline.] *vulr.* (a) To languish, pine away, (b) to be mortally sick or diseased. (Often in *pa. pple*, in intrans. sense.)

c 1375 *St. Aug.* 499 in Hoistm. *Allegor. Leg.* (1878) 70, I pat sum tyme was a bitter berker e Asyenes lettres goode and mete And I tappiced [L. *tāpēscam*] vnder such lettring. 1747 HOOSON *Misur's Dict.* V, 3, When Miners are troubled in the Mines by Damps, yet are preserved by being timely helped, and escape with Life, such a one we say, is Tappish'd, more or less. 1865 SLIGH *Delishy Glass* s. v. Hur tappish'd yest' morn. 1875 *Manch. Guard.* I Mar. (E. D. D.), His brother said he thought he was 'tappish'd' with a decline *Ibid.* 29 Mar. 'This arm's tappish'd', 'This wood's tappish'd' 1891 *Sheffield Gloss. Suppl.* 58 *Tappish*, to waste or pine away 'He tappish'd and died'

† **Tapis**, *v* 3 *Obs.* Forms: 6 *tappes*, 6-7 *tapes*, 7 *tapis*. [a. F. *tapisse-r* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm.), in OF. *tapisser*, f. *tapis*: see TAPIS *sb*] *trans.* To hang, cover, or adorn with tapestry, also, to adorn with figures, as tapestry.

1528 LYNDSAY *Dyeme* 325 That myrke Mansionn is tappessit with styuk 1562 LIGH *Armore* (1597) 122 Chamber, richly arrayed and tappessed with Arras 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* vii. iv, the windowes beautified with green quishins, wrought and tappessed with floures of all colours 1602 CAREW *Cornewall* xii b, Only there remaine the lute-tappessed wals of the keepe.

Tapism (tæ'piz'm) [f. TAPE *sb* 1 + -ISM] Official formality or routine; = RED-TAPISM.

1852 *Q. Rev.* Mar. 418 There affection buists the cold puggery of tapism—she vents her sorrows at his departure

† **Tapisser.** *Obs. exc. Hist.* Forms: 4-5 *tapycer*, *tapecer*, -e, *tapicer*, *tapesere*, *taphiser*, 5 *tapiser*, *tapsere*, 5-6 *tapisser*, *Sc.* *tapescher*. [a. AF. *tapisier* = OF *tapisier* (13th c.), mod. F. *tapisser*, f. OF. *tapis*, F. *tapis*, figured cloth. see TAPIS *sb.* and -ER 2] A maker or weaver of figured cloth or tapestry

c 1386 CHAUCER *Prod.* 362 A Webbe, a Dyere, and a Tapycer [v. r. taphiser, tapece(e)] 1388 WYCLIF *Ezad* xxxviii, 23 A tapesere and a broderere of iacynit, purpur, veimyloun and bys 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 17 A coverlet and a testre of tapices weik 1541 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VIII 42 Given to the tapersher for his workmanship 1592 SPARRY tr. *Cattani's Geomance* 225 He shall be a tapisser or spinner of cloth of golde. 1893 M. E. HAWKES in *Content* Rev. Sept. 426 Chaucer describes the fat dyer and tapiser in his prologue 1894 BISSART *London* 194 When certain tapices were charged with selling false blankets

Hence † **Tapisser-work** *Obs.*, tapestry-work. 1459 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 227 Henging for ye hall and parlor of tapisseweik

† **Tapissery.** *Obs.* Also 5 *tapecery* (e, *tapcery*, *tapisery*, -ysere, 5-6 -ery (e *tapcerye*), 6 *tapycerye*, -esserie, -essarie (Sc.), *tappyserry*, *tappissary*, -arie, *tapisry*, -issry, 7 -issry [a. F. *tapisserie* (14th c. in Hatz-Darm), f. *tapisser* a tapestry-worker, or *tapisser* to cover with carpet, f. *tapis* carpet, table-cloth. see TAPIS *sb.* and -ERY.] The early form of the word TAPESTRY. Also *attrib*

1426 E. Z. *Wills* (1882) 76 A blewie bedde of Tapecery. c 1430 LYDG. *Min. Poems* (Peicy Soc.) 6 Clothis of gold, silk, and tapcery c 1430 *Brit.* 460 Alle the stretes. were hangid with clothes of arras and with clothes of tapicery weik 1497 *Causton's Chron.* *Eng.* vii (W. de W.) S vj b/x The stetes were couerid ouer his heed with sylk of tapicery 1525 LD. BERNERS *Trouv.* II li 181 Chambres hangid with tapyceryes and curteynes 1530 PALMER 279/1 Tappyserry weike, *tappisserie* a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VI 115 b, Ricche clothes of Arras and Tapissrie 1555 W. WATREMAN *Faiche Facions* II xi 260 The grounde covered and garnished with natues Tapesserie 1578 T. N. t. *Cong. IV. India* 183 Rich Mantels, Tapissary Targats, tuffes of feathers 1683 EVELYN *Diary* 4 Oct. I hencew fabrig of French tapissry 1697 - *Numismata* viii. 285 Clemens Alexandrinus in the Tenth Book of his *Tapisseries*.

Tapist (tæ'pist). [f. TAPE *sb* 1 + -IST.] = RED-TAPIST.

1852 JERDAN *Autobiog.* II 47, I do not think he could leave the amount of a tapist's quarter's salary behind him

† **Tapister, -tre, v.** *Obs.* [f. *tapisier*, TAPESTER *sb*] = TAPESTRY *v*.

1587 HARMAR tr. *Beau's Seru.* 263 Flowers with which the earth is, tapistred. 1592 GRAFTON *Univ. Counter* B, A vale all tapistred with sweet and choise flowers 1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. The room is tapistred with crimson damask embroidered with gold.

Tapister, var. TAPESTER *Obs.*, tapestry-worker.

† **Tapiter.** *Obs. rare* [f. *tapis*, TAPE *sb* + -ER 1] = TAPESSER Also *attrib*.

c 1440 *York Myst.* xxx 270 (*titic*) The Tapiteres and Coucheis 1485 *York Council* Bk. II IV 74 *Ibid.* Intro. 27 note, It was determined that the Tapiters Cardmakers and lynnwevers of this Cite be togeder annexed to the bringing furth of the padgeantes of the Tapiter craft and Cardmaker

Tap-lash (tæ'plæsh) Now *dial* Also 7-*lash*. [f. TAP *sb* 1 + LASH *v* 1]

1. The 'lashings' or washings of casks or glasses; dregs or refuse of liquor; very weak or stale beer

1623 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Disc.* by Sea Bvvy, To murder men with drinking, with such a deale of complementall oiatory, As, off with your Cup, winde vp your bottom, vp with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases. 1681 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasol.* Gen. (1693) 597 Very tap-lash, dead drink 1813 *Sporting Mag.* XLII 118 Liquors of all denominations from champagne to humble tap-lash 1828 *Craven Gloss.*, *Tap-lash*, thick small beer; poor, vapid liquor of any kind

fig. 1672 MARYVELL *Rel. Transp.* I 227 Thus the Tap-lash of what he said 1769 COLMAN *Prose Ser. Ocean* (1787) III. 157 Thou draw'st the taplash of another's brains

b. *attrib.* or *adj.*

1642 in J. B. Williams *Eug. Journalism* (1908) 36 They have filled the City with the fruits of their taplin inventions. 1673 B. S. PARKER *Repr. Reh. Transp.* 197 Banded up and down by the School-men in their taplin disputes. 1682 HICKERINGILL *Mushrooms* Wks 1716 II. 366 State Taplin dropping, old and new.

† 2. Applied contemptuously to a publican. *Obs.* c. 1648 *Eug. Ballad, 'No Money, No Friend'* (Farmer), Each Taplin would cringe and bow, and swear to be My Servant to Eternity. 1719 D'URFEE *Pills* (1872) IV 320 Thus is it not evident 'Tap-lashes don't thrive'?

† Taplin, tapling. *Obs.* (See quote.)

1748 BROWNIE *Making Salt* II. ii § 54. The pan is placed over the furnace, being supported at the four corners by brick work, but along the middle, and at the sides and ends, by round pillars of cast iron called taplins, which are placed at three feet distance from each other, being about eight inches high, and at the top, where smallest, four inches in diameter. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl., Taplins*, in the English salt-works, the name given to certain bars of iron which support the bottom of the pan in which the brine is boiled. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 626/2 [as in quot. 1748]

Taplins, *sb. pl.* 'The strong double leathers made fast to the ends of each piece of a flail', the middle-band. (Halliwell 1847-78)

Tapnage: see TAPINAGE

Tappet, †topnet. [In 16th c. *topnet*, app. altered from TOPPET (*tappet*) q.v. Cf. TAP sb. 3] A basket made of rushes, in which figs (formerly also raisins, etc.) are imported, also a conventional measure of quantity; = FRAIL sb. 1

a. 1524 in Rogers *Agric. & Prices* III 535/4 [Figs] Topnets. 1537 in J. H. Blunt *Myrrour our Ladye* Intro. 31 Diverse sortes of Spices and fruites. Nymyegges Conyn. Gynger Isonglan. Fige dodes v. Topnettes ij lb. v. 15. 1540 *Customs Duties* (B. M. Add. MS. 25097), Figs dodes, the topnet, x. d. 1882 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* IV 671 Between 1516 and 1540 the price of figs by the topnet or topnet is a little over 2s. 3d. Such a price suggests that the topnet contained about 30 lbs., and that it corresponds to the earlier flail. In 1533 figs are bought by the topnet at Cambridge and by the flail at Stonor, at the same price, 2s. 6d.

β. 1552 W. CHOLMELEY *Request & Suite true-hearted Eng. in Camden Misc.* II. 17 Fygges at xxxd the tapnet. 1556 W. TOWSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1580) 99 Three Tappnets of figges, two pots of oyle. 1682 *Pract. Citizens Lond.* 71 For Tappnets and Frails of Figs per Ton xxd. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 82 Frails, or Tappnets, are baskets made of rushes. 1858 in SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, 1910 Grocer, Dairy 471 Figs*, Figs, Tappnets, 28 lbs. *attrib.* 1552 LYDE *Dodoens v. 1552* Curantes or Raynes of Cornthe, do not much differ in vertue, from tapnet or fayle Raynes.

† Tapon. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 tappone, tawpon, talpoun, 7 tapoun. [a. F. *tapon* (1382 in Hatz-Daim), earlier form of *tampoun* plug, etc., f. *taper* to plug (of OLG. origin see TAP v. 1)] A word having the general sense 'plug, peg, pin', in various applications.

1. A peg in a drinking-vessel, a pin; = PEG sb. 1 2 b, PIN sb. 1 f.

1543 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II. 112 That all nichtbouris sendand for wyne half their pynts of just measure merket with the townis meik, and that the samyn half ane talpoun as vse is in other parts. 1543-4 *Ibid.* 115 Stowpys of mesour with talpouns in the hails, merket with the townis meik. 1551 *Ibid.* 161 That the samyn haue ane tappone as vs is in other parts.

2. A peg acting as a tappet (TAPPET 1)

1640 A. MELVILLE in *Extracts fr. Conium pl.* (1899) 29 The said quibell hath of tapons that listis ye hamer 8

3. A main branch or ramification of the root of a tree or plant; a subsidiary root.

1641 R. BAILEY *Let. to Mrs. Baile* 6 Feb. (1841) I 298 We trust God will putt them [the Bishops] down, but the difficulty to gett all the tapouns of their roots pulled up are yet insuperable by the arme of man.

4. Tapon staff, the stave containing the vent-peg.

1661 *Sc. Acts Chas. II.* (1820) VII 230/2 That no barrel be sooner made and bloune, but the Coupeis burne be set thereon, on the tapon staff thairfor

Tap-ooze, -owze, etc. see TAP-HOSE.

Tapotement (tāpōtment). *Med.* [a. F. *tapotement*, f. *tapoter* to tap: see -MENT.] Percussion, esp. as a part of the treatment in massage. 1889 *Lancet* 2 Mar. 423/1 Best attained by certain manipulations which include circular movements, kneading, and tapotement. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 374 Tapotement is the application of rapid blows delivered with the ulnar edge of the hand.

Tapp, obs. f. TAP. Tappa, variant of TAPA

Tappable, a. [f. TAP v. 1 + -ABLE] Capable of being tapped or pierced for juice, fit for tapping. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Apr. 10/2 [The estate] already possesses no fewer than 40,780 [rubber] trees, with 14,700 at a tappable age. 1910 *Morning Post* 22 Apr. 1/3 [The] C Rubber Company having over 100,000 tappable trees between four and 10 years old.

† Tappal, -aul (tāpāl). *Anglo-Ind.* [Of obscure and uncertain origin. see Yule.] The transmission of letters, etc. by relays of runners, the organization by which this is carried on; the postal matter or conveyance, the mail, one who carries the post; an arrival or dispatch of letters.

1791 JAS. ANDERSON *Corr.* 64 A letter by the Tappal or Dawk. 1799 WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Suppl. Desp.* (1858) I 303, I have sent orders to the postmaster at Seringapatam to run a tappal from thence to Nuggur. 1809 LD. VALENTIA

Voy. I vii 385, I might go by tappal the whole way to Seringapatam. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 199 Farewell to telegrams and tappals for a fortnight.

Hence || Tappal-wallah [cf. *competition-wallah*], a runner who carries the post in S. India.

1865 *Daily Tel.* 12 Dec. 7/2 The tappal-wallah does not turn up with the letters at the proper time.

Tappas, var. TAPIS v. 1 to lie hid.

Tappe, obs. form of TAP, TAPE

† Tappen (tæpən). [Sw. and Norw. *tapp*-en the plug.] The plug by which the rectum of a bear is closed during hibernation.

1830 L. L. LLOYD *Field Sports N. Europe* I. v. 89 His bowels and stomach become quite empty, and the extremity of them is closed by an indurated substance, which in Swedish is called *tappen*. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* IV. 85/1 note, The plug in Norway termed the *Tappen*, found in the rectum of fat hibernating bears. 1865 *Wood Illustr. Nat. Hist.* I 393 The 'tappen' is almost entirely composed of pine leaves, and the various substances which the Bear scratches out of the ants' nests.

Tapper¹ (tæpər) Forms 1 tæppere, 2 -are, 6-tapper, *Sc.* tappar, topper [OE. *teppere*, f. *tæppa*, TAP sb. 1, *tæppian*, TAP v. 1 see -ER 1]

† 1. One who taps casks or draws liquor; a tavern-keeper; = TAPSTER 2. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Vr. -Vulcker 202/14 *Causus*, f. *taber-narius qui unum uendit*, tæppere a. 1050 *Libri Scintill.* etc. (1889) 226 Na byþ gerhivisud tæppere [L. *caupo*] fram synnum weler. c. 1537 *The sites in Jour O. Pl.* (1848) 82 The tapper of Taunstocke & the tappers potte. 1618 D. BELCHER *Haus Beer pot* B. 1 b, Ioaske Fluterkin, a Tapper.

† 2. A retailer, cf. TAP v. 1 4 b. *Sc. Obs.*

1478-9 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1869) I 37 The provest and counsaile of the towne ordanis the meilmen toppers flemen of the towne and [10] top his meill daylie. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Glasgow* (1876) I 82 That na toppari of small salt by ony salt in greit quibill in hours of the daye. 1605 in Macgregor *Hist. Glasgow* xviii. (1887) 157 Tappers of woollen and linen cloth.

2. One who or that which taps, in various senses; e.g. one who taps trees for the sap or juice, a machine for milking cows.

1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 309/1 The tapper then goes round provided with the bark-craiper. 1884 J. SCOTT *Barn Implements* xvii 157 Tube milkers, or tappers, sucking machines, and Mechanical hand milkers, or squeezers and strippers. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Mar. 5/2 The ruthless destruction of date palms by 'tappers' is said to be most evident in Madras.

3. One who works a screw-cutting tap for threading holes or orifices. Cf. TAP v. 1 6.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*

Tapper² (tæpər) [f. TAP v. 2 + -ER 1]

1. One who taps or lightly strikes: e.g. one who taps at a door, etc., one who taps the wheels of railway carriages, to test their soundness; a shoemaker who rivets on soles and heels; a dialect name of the lesser spotted woodpecker.

1810 *Splendid Follies* III 89 If the young gentleman did not immediately return to town, and satisfy their urgent demands, a tapper would... make his appearance at Mistle. 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* xxxii, A low tap was heard at the room door. Mr. Bob Sawyer bade the tapper come in. 1883 *Macm. Mag.* Feb. 269 The honest taper of every wheel [of a railway train]. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 99 Lesser Spotted Woodpecker (*Dendrocopus minor*) Also called 'Wood tapper', Tapperer, or Tapper. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 11 Sept. 8/4 Boot Trade, repairs.—Smart tapper to finish on machines.

2. That which taps or lightly strikes, as a hammer for striking a bell; *spec.* a key in an electric telegraph which is depressed (with a tapping sound) to complete the circuit, a telegraph key; in wireless telegraphy, a device for restoring the filings to their original condition, also *tapper-back*.

1876 PALMER & SWEETWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 43 There are two forms of the single needle instrument in general use, viz. the drop-handle and the pedal or tapper form. *Ibid.* 47 The sending portion of the 'pedal' or 'tapper' form of single needle. 1898 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 306 The restoration to the coherer of its defective efficacy is brought about by the automatic action of a 'tapper'. 1903 *Sci. Amer.* 26 Dec. 483/2 In 1894, he [Sir O. Lodge] exhibited at Oxford his first 'tapper-back', or automatic system of decohering the non filings after each impulse.

Tapper, Tappes, obs. ff. TAPER, TAPIS.

Tappet¹ (tæpət) Also 8-9 tappit, 9 tappet, tappit, tabbot [app f. TAP v. 2 + -ET; but the use of the suffix is abnormal. Cf. mod. F. *tappette* a flat piece of wood for driving in corks.]

A projecting arm or part in a machine, which by the movement of the latter comes intermittently into contact with another part, so as to give or receive motion.

1745 *Specif. Kay & Stell's Patent* No. 612 There are like wheels fixed in the sliding beam or hollow towler, at proper distances, sundry tappits. 1884 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 114 The pins or tappets [are] fixed on the plug-frame (or tappet rod) at the ascent or descent of these pins, they strike on the ends of the levers or spanners, connected with the valves, and open or shut them. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* I 241 As the wheel shaft revolves, the tappits successively strike the hammer tail. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 1287 T is the shaft of the eccentric tappets, cams, or wipers, which press the treadle levers alternately up and down. 1870 J. M. NUTTER in *Eng. Mech.* 4 Mar. 610/2 Much depends upon the description of loom and make of tabbets in treading motion. 1907 *Westm.*

Gaz. 28 Nov. 4/1 The inclined valves and new valve tappets mark it [a motor car engine] with a distinctiveness all its own.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, appositive, 'that is a tappet', as *tappet-arm*, *-lever*, *-pan*, *-plate*; 'of a tappet or tappets', as *tappet action*, *-bevel*, *-bowl*, *-motion*; 'having or worked by a tappet or tappets', as *tappet-rod*, *-rod*, *-valve*, *-wheel*.

1824 Tappet rod [see above]. 1837 H. STANFIELD in *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I 54/2 Certain Machinery of a Tappet and Lever Action. 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts*, etc. 1287 Heddle leaves, actuated by the tappet wheels upon the axis Q. 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 46 Simply altering the position of the tappet lever by means of two screws. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr. 4/2 The valve stems may be lengthened or the tappet-ports enlarged.

Tappet, 16th c. var. TOPPET, basket.

Tappet, -ett, -ette, variants of TAPET

† Tappette. *Obs.* rare. [dim. of TAP sb. 1. see -ETTE.] A catkin.

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 34 b, Take the tappettes or flouinge of Walnutes and Filberts when they florishe, new gathered after that they be fallen from y^e trees.

Tappice, var. TAPIS v. 1 to lie hid.

Tappil, tappie, Tappit, var. (chiefly *Sc.*) of TOPPLE, TOPPED. Tappin, *Sc.* f. TOPPING.

Tapping (tæpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. TAP v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of TAP v. 1 in various senses.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 20 b/2 In the drawing or tapping of the water. 1655 *CUTPETER Rivers* vii v. 164 The Opening or Tapping for the Dropsie. 1713 *CHRISTEN AUNT* iii v. (1726) 228 This kind of dropsie is sometimes cured by tapping. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Cyc. Sc.* I 419/2 They are obtained from the tree, by the process of 'tapping'. 1905 H. D. ROLLISTON *Dis. Liver* 171 A woman eventually died after her sixtieth tapping. 1909 *Installation News* II. 172/1 Alternating current is carried into one side of the transformer giving volt on the secondary at one tapping for lighting purposes, and three other tappings at 7, 12, and 20 volts for cooking and heating.

b. *concr.* That which is drawn by tapping, or runs from a tap, a means of tapping.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 53 b/1 His drink, haushie and noughtie tappings of wyne. 1686 *PLOT Shuf. for dsh.* 17 It smelt just like the some tappings of dead beer in a Cellar. 1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 648 All wells and springs are tappings of these subterranean waters.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tapping-apparatus* (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tapping-bar*, a sharp-pointed crowbar used in opening the tap-hole of a furnace; *tapping-clay*, plastic clay used to close a tapping-hole; *tapping-cock*, a cock having a taper stem, which allows it to be driven firmly into an opening; *tapping-drill*, a drill for boring holes in water-pipes, *tapping-gouge*, a gouge used in tapping the sugar-maple; *tapping-hole*, (a) a tap-hole in a furnace; (b) a hole drilled in metal to be tapped or furnished with an internal screw-thread; *tapping-iron* = *tapping-gouge*, *tapping-machine*, (a) a machine for cutting internal screw-threads; (b) a machine for tapping water-organs, mains, a tapping-drill; *tapping-pot*, a pot to receive liquid metal from the tap-hole; *tapping-tool*, (a) = TAP sb. 1 4; (b) any implement for tapping the sugar-maple.

1861 *FAIRBAIRN Iron* 133 The fire is to be carefully raked out at the 'tapping hole, which is again to be made good with loam. 1894 *BOWKER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 418 A channel known as the tapping hole, taps the metal from the crucible. 1840 *Goss: Canadian Nat.* vi 68 A semicircular incision is made [in the tree] with a large iron gouge, called a 'tapping iron'.

Tapping, *vbl. sb.* 2 [f. TAP v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of TAP v. 2, the sound made by this action; † in *Etching*: see quot. 1688 (*obs.*). Also reduplicated, *tap-tapping*, repeated or continued tapping. c. 1440 [see TAP v. 1]. 1638 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 157/1 Tapping, is wip[ing] or sliding ones hand upon the Varnish to make it smooth and even on the Plate. 1786 *MME. D'ARBRAY Diary* 6 Nov. I heard a tapping from a window upstairs. 1860 *RUSSELL Diary in India* II. xvii 321, I was informed that the tents were going to be struck immediately, and the tapping of the kelasses confirmed the fact. 1872 *BLACK Ad. Phoson* xxxi, Here a tapping all round the table greeted the orator.

b. The soling or heeling of boots and shoes. *dial.* and *U.S.*

1857 *EADIE & Kitton* (1861) 44 Revelations about list and leather, tapping and closing.

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tapping test*; *tapping-room*, a room in which tapping or boot-soling, etc. is done.

1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Apr. 2/3 So the tapping test for railway carriage axles is a fraud. 1905 *Ibid.* 21 Sept. 7/1 An adjoining factory used as a tapping room.

Tappis, tappish, variant of TAPIS v. 1, 2.

Tappit (tæpɪt), *ppl. a.* *Sc.* = TOPPED *ppl. a.*; esp. crested, tufted, chiefly in the collocation tappit hen, a hen having a crest or topknot, b. a drinking-vessel having a lid with a knob, *spec.* one containing a Scotch quart.

1721 *RAMSAY Ode to the Ph.*—ii, That matchkin stoup it hauds but dribs, Then let's get in the tappit hen. 1794 *BURNS Lines on Tumblers* ii. 1814 *SCOTT Wav.* xi, A huge pewter measuring-pot, containing at least three English quarts, familiarly denominated a tappit hen. 1821 *GALT*

Ann. Parish 11. His head powdered and frizzled up like a tappit-hen. 1906 *Athenian* 30 June 803/3 Of genuine old pewter, here are flagons, tappit-hens, toddy-ladies.

Tapple up tail: see TOPPLE *v*

† **Tappy, v.** *Obs. rare* = TAPIS *v*. 1

1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), To *Tappy*, (among Hunters) to lie hid as a Deer does.

Tap-room. [f. TAP *sb*. 1 + ROOM *sb*. 1] A room in a tavern, etc., in which liquors are kept on tap. 1807 *Sporting Mag.* XXIX. 78 Gore was in the doorway between the tap room and the bed room. 1838 DICKENS *O. Twist* viii, [He] turned into a small public house, and led the way to a tap-room. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 111. 184. The ambassador was put one night into a miserable taproom full of soldiers smoking.

Tap-root (tæ'pɹɪt), *sb*. [f. TAP *sb*. 1 + ROOT] A straight root, of circular section, thick at the top, and tapering to a point, growing directly downwards from the stem and forming the centre from which subsidiary rootlets spring.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi. 221 The Fir and Larch have one tap root and no more; for upon that one maine maister root they rest and are founded. 1733 TULL *Hort. Hoeng Husb* i. 1 The Tap-Root commonly runs down Single and Perpendicular, reaching sometimes many Fathoms below. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 597 Such plants have no tap-roots, but strike their fibres horizontally in the richest part of the soil. 1853 GLENNY *Handbk. Fl. Gard* 116 It has a tap-root like a carrot, but small. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1836) 349 Its fibres are to be traced to the tap-root of humanity. 1887 LOWELL *Denier* 36 This sentiment, which is the very tap root of civilization and progress. *attrib* 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Christm. No. 158 That's a tap-root idea, Fraser.

Hence **Tap-root v.** *intr.*, of a plant, to send down a tap-root (whence **Tap-rooting ppl. a.**),

Tap-rooted a., having a tap-root

1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Her*, These, like our English Oak, are tap-rooted, and therefore delight in deep Soil. 1769 L. EDWARD in *Hist. Linc.* (1834) 1. 20 The oak roots stand upon the sand, and tap-root into the clay. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 12 In loosening the ground for carrots, or other tap-rooted plants. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl.* 1. 185 Tap-rooting plants would not be able to cling to their supports in time to prevent falling off.

† **Tapsail, -seil.** *Obs. rare* Some kind of East Indian cotton material.

1725 *London Gaz.* No. 6388/2 The following Goods, viz. Negannepps, Tapsails, Arrangoes. 1851 in *HILBERT Eng. Germ. Dict.* 18 in *FLUGEL*.

Tap-sail, tapsie-teerie, Sc. see TOPSY-TURVY.

† **Tapsebarbe.** *Obs. rare* = [f. obs. F., ad.

med. L. *T(h)apsus barbatus*, former name of *Verbascum Thapsus*] The Great Torch Mullen.

[c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 182/1 *Tapsus barbatus maior nuscultus*, [gallice] molyne, [anglice] catestyl, [nel] feldwrt] 1526 *Grete Herball* ccccvi. (1529) V. 11 b, Tapsebarbe is a manner of herbe called molyne, wherof is made a manner of torches when it is greased.

Tapser, -orye, var. TAPISSER, -ERY *Obs.*

Tapsia, obs. form of THAPSEA.

† **Tapsimel.** *Obs. Old Med.* [med. L. *tapsi*

mel, lit. honey of THAPSUS or Mullen (*Verbascum Thapsus*).] A plaster made of mullein and other herbs with honey.

† 1. *ov* 12. A woman who tapped or drew ale or other liquor for sale in an inn; a hostess. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (2) 36 *Caupona*, tappestre. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 241 He knewe a euenech Hostiler and Tappestre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/2 Tapistare, ducilaria, propinaria, clapsidaria. 1474 CAYTON *Chesse* iii, vi. h. v. b. That I have sayd of the seruantes beyng men, the same I say of the women as chaucebiers and tapsters. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 495 With sum praty tappysster wold I fayne rown. a. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 420 A tappyster lyke a lady bright. 1568 *Safer Poenis Reform.* xlviii. 100 Three lassus. That tyme that thay were tapstaries.

† **Tapakin.** *Obs. nonce-wd.* [f. TAP *v*. 2 + SKIN *sb*.] A drumstick.

1603 *Play Stuckey* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I. 196 Drum [= Drummel], thump thy tapskins hard about the pate [Stage direct. Drum sounds] And make the ram-heads hear that are within.

Tapster (tæ'pstɪ). Forms: 1 tappestre, 4 tappester, 4-6 tappester, 5 tap(p)estere, tapstere, 5-6 tappyster, *Sc.* and *n dial* tapstare, 6-*ar*, 5- tapster. [OE *tappestre*, fem. of *tappere*, 'TAPPER' see -STER.]

† 1. *ov* 12. A woman who tapped or drew ale or other liquor for sale in an inn; a hostess. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (2) 36 *Caupona*, tappestre. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 241 He knewe a euenech Hostiler and Tappestre. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 486/2 Tapistare, ducilaria, propinaria, clapsidaria. 1474 CAYTON *Chesse* iii, vi. h. v. b. That I have sayd of the seruantes beyng men, the same I say of the women as chaucebiers and tapsters. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 495 With sum praty tappysster wold I fayne rown. a. 1518 SKELTON *Magnyf.* 420 A tappyster lyke a lady bright. 1568 *Safer Poenis Reform.* xlviii. 100 Three lassus. That tyme that thay were tapstaries.

2. A man who draws the beer, etc. for the customers in a public house; the keeper of a tavern.

The word in the first three quotes may be feminine. c. 1400 *Dest. Tray* 1594 Tauerers, tapsters, all the tounne ouer. c. 1450 *Manhand* 267 in *Macro Plays* 11. I haue he sathen with 3e comyn tapster of Bury. 1550 *Palsca* 279/1 Tapster, boutler, boutliere. 1770 LEVINS *Manuf.* 7/4 A Tapster, *promv.* 1508 SHAKS *Merry W.* i. iii. 77 An old Cloake, makes a new Jerkin, a wither'd Serulingman, a fresh Tapster. 1614 W. PARKES *Christiane-Dr.* (1876) 26 There's Tom the Tapster peerlesse for renowne, That drank three hundred drunken Dutch-men downe. 1676 *London Gaz.* No. 1103/4 John Bowman, late Tapster at the Bear Inn in Bath. 1720 SWIFT *Stella's Birthday* 9 I though the

treach'rous tapster Thomas Hangs a new angel two doers from us. 1871 *Smiles Chas.* i. (1876) 14 The decayed serving men and tapsters who filled the Commonwealth's army.

† 3. One who sells by retail or in small quantities. 1400 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 95 Me thynkith 3e ben tapsters, in alle that 3e don; 3e tappe 3our absoluciones that 3e bye at Rome. c. 1450 *Gadstons Reg.* 101 The abbess granted that her men of Wycombe shold be tempters or tapsters of hede and ale in the fee of the same abbess. 4. *Comb.* as *tapster-like* adj.

1607 R. C[AREW] in *Estienne's World of Wonders* A. iv. b. I enuing inborne phrases and tapsterlike termes for the tauerne. 1824 F. HOWES *Hornet's Sat.* 1. 2 This tapster-like retailer of the laws.

Hence **Tapsterng ppl. a.**, acting as a tapster; **Tapsterly a.**, characteristic of or befitting a tapster; **Tapsternship**, the office of a tapster; **† Tapstry**, a tap-room.

1861 *SALA Dutch Dict.* xii. 187 Is he going to scour the country with his marauding, 'tapsterng butchers'? 1889 *NASHE Pref. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 9 In anie 'tapsterlike' termes whatsoever. 1598 *BARNET Theor. Wars* 1. i. 5 Honest and valiant men, not tapsterly praters. 1597 *1st Pt. Return fr. Paruiss* v. 11 1538 As for youie 'tapsternship' in hell, it were a good office in soe whot a place. 14. *Beryn* 299 The Pardoner Stalkid in to the 'tapstry

Tapsterny, -strie, -stry, -e, obs. ff. TAPSTRY **Tapsterness.** [f. TAPSTER + -ESS, formed after *tapster* had ceased to be feminine. cf. *seamstress*, *songstress*] A female tapster.

1631 HEYWOOD *1st Pt. Maid of West* i. Wks. 1874 II. 269 You are some tapsterness. 1869 SIR C. LYTTLETON in *Histon Cor.* (Camden) 52 Hee has married a duty tapsterness. 1839 H. AINSWORTH *J. Shepherd* iii. xii. The tapsterness was full of curiosity.

Tap-tap, Tap-tapping see TAP *sb*, TAPPING *vb*. *sb*. **Taptoo, taptow, obs. ff. TATTOO sb.** 1 **Tapu:** see TAPBOO

† **Tapul.** *Obs.* [Of uncertain origin. perhaps orig. an error.] A name applied by Hall (a. 1548) to some part of the body-armour; thence, by modern antiquaries taken as a name for the vertical central ridge of the breastplate.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron. Hen. IV* 12 One company had the placard, the tasse, the lamboys, the backpice, the tapul, and the border of the cuicace all gyte. [MEYVICK *Anc. Armour* (1824) II. 258 commenting says 'Perhaps the projecting edge perpendicularly along the cuicace, from the French *taper*, to strike'. Hence the following.] 1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 243 The breast-plate was still [eign of Hen. VIII] globose, but towards the end of this reign rose to an edge down the centre called the tapul—a revival of an old fashion. 1869 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 155 A ridge (in England called the *tapul*) which divides the breast-plate and cuicace into two compartments, and is carried out to a point over the middle of the body. 1870 C. C. BLACK in *Dennison's Weapons of War* 226 1896 E. J. BRETT *Anc. Arms & Armour* Plate 1. 1909 *ASH-down Arms & Armour* 283

Tap-waze, etc. see TAP-ROSE.

† **Tapyn, obs. f. TAPON, TAMPION** *plng*

14 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 569/40 *Calopodium*, a tapyn

Taquea-nut, (error) var. of TAUQA-nut.

a. 1864 S. F. BAIRD in *WEBSTER*. Hence in mod. Dics

Tar (tā), *sb* Forms: a. 1 *teru*, *teoru* (-o), (-tero); 3-5 (6-*Sc.*) *ter*, 4 (*Sc* 4-) *terr*, 4-6 *terre*, 4-5 *teer*, (5 *tere*). 6-4-7 *tarre*, 4-8 *tarr*, 5 *taar*, 6-*tar*. 7-1 *tyrwe*, 2 *tiwrwe*. [OE. *teru* (gen. *terw-es*), *teoru* (-o) = **terwo*-neut. = MLG. *ter*, *tere*, LG. and (thence) mod. Ger. *ter*, Du. *teer*, also ON *tyara* fem (Norw. *tyra*, Sw. *tyara*, Da. *tyere*) OE. had also the deriv. form **terwe*, *tyrwe* = **terwun*. Generally considered to be a deriv. of OTeut. **terwo*, Goth. *triu*, OE. *treow* tree (Indo-Eur. *derw-*, *dorw-*: *dru-*) cf. Lith. *darwà* pine-wood, Lett. *darwa* tar, ON *tyr-vindr* pine-wood. Thus *terwo* may have meant orig. 'the product (pitch) of certain kinds of trees'.]

1. A thick, viscid, black or dark-coloured, inflammable liquid, obtained by the destructive distillation of wood (esp. pine, fir, or larch), coal, or other organic substance, chemically, a mixture of hydrocarbons with resins, alcohols, and other compounds, having a heavy resinous or bituminous odour, and powerful antiseptic properties, it is much used for coating and preserving timber, cordage, etc. See also COAL-TAR.

In some early quotes used for BITUMEN. cf. 2. a. *a. 700* *Ælfric Gloss* 677 (Sweet O.E.T.) *Napla*, blaetere. *Ind.* 558 *Resina*, *teu*. c. 725 *Co. pus Gloss* 1260 *Napla*, blaetere. *Ind.* 1716 *Resina*, *teoru*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 76 Meng wib sofe, sealt, teoru, hunig, eald sape, smire mid. c. 1050 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 412/6 *Gluten*, *lm*, oððe *tero*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 66a To maken a tur, wel beç & strong, Of tyel and ter, for water gong. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1289 *Pat* drund him in pike and ter. 1436 *Libel Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 171 Felte-ware, and grey pych, terre, borde and flex. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380/2 *1er*, *bitumen*. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying* *v.* *Dunbar* 335 Thou salbe brynt With pik, fyre, ter, gun poldre, or lint. 1522 *More*, *De Quat* *Noisus* Wks. 74/1 They had leuere cate terre than tryacle. 1720 in *Jrnl. Derbysh. Archæol. Soc.* (1903) XXVII. 215 *Ter* and oile. b. 1355-6 *Abendon Rolls* (Camden) 9 In tarr et rubea petra xxd. c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* xii. 239 Rubrike and taar [L. *plu lignida*] wormys & aunts sleth. 14500 *Chesler Pl.* vii. 33 Heare is tarr in a pot. 1555 *Philpot* in *Foxe A. & M.* (1563) 1835/1 He that toucheth tarre, can

not but be defiled therby. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* ii. 11 54 She lou'd not the sauer of Tar nor of Pitch. 1681 *Patent Specif.* (1856) No. 214. 1 A new way of making pitch and tarre out of pit coal. 1813 *DAVY Agric. Chem.* iii. (1814) 98 Tar and pitch principally consist of resin in a partially decomposed state. 1872 *OLIVER Elem. Bot.* ii. 247 Tar is distilled from faggots of Pine, chiefly Scotch Fir, in the North of Europe.

7 c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 20 *geclæm ealle þa seamas mid tyran* a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 *Iclem* hall þe seames mid tyran

b. Proverb. To lose the sheep (dial. ship) for a ha'porth of tar see HALFPENNYWORTH b

c. *fig.* in reference to extraction from a negro or dark-coloured ancestry cf. TAR-BRUSH b.

1897 *ANNE PAGE Afternoon Ride* 68 There was a touch of tar in this buxom dame

2. Applied, with distinctive epithets, to natural substances resembling tar, as petroleum or bitumen see quotes 1796, 1875, and MINERAL a. 5

1747 *WESLEY Prim. Physick* (1762) 37 Half a teaspoonful of Barbadoes Tar. 1796 *MORSE Amer. Geog.* I. 558 A spring, on the top of which floats an oil, similar to that called Barbadoes tar. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts* III. 397 In a great number of places a more or less fluid inflammable matter exudes. It is known as Persian naphtha, Petroleum, Rock-oil, Rangoon tar, Burmese naphtha, &c.

3. A familiar appellation for a sailor perh. abbreviation of TARPULIN. Cf. JACK-TAR.

1676 *WICHERLEY Pl. Dealer* ii. 1, *Nov* Dear tar, thy humble servant. 1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iv. xiv, You would have seen the Resolution of a Lover, -Honest Tarr and I are parted. 1706 *SWIFT To Peterborough* xi, Fierce in war, A land-commander, and a tar. 1709 *STEELE Tales* No. 31 P. 2 A Boatswain of an East-India Man like a true Tar of Honour. 1820 *SCORREBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 574 The chief mate, a resolute and noble tar. 1864 *BARING-GOULD Iceland* (1863) 179 The jolly tars seize the horses and ride them helter skelter up hill and down dale

4. *attrib* and *Comb.* a. *attrib* Made of, from, or with tar, consisting of, containing, or derived from tar: as *tar-baby*, *-ball*, *-bath*, *-creosote*, *-derivative*, *-dye*, *-lotion*, *-mark*, *-oil*, *-ointment*, *-pill*, *-plaster*, *-product*, *-sauce*, *-soap*, *-spring*, *-structure*, *-vapour*, *-varnish*, *-wash*; covered or impregnated with tar, as *tar-bandage*, *-cloth*, *-cord*, *-neckcloth*, *-paper*, *-paving*, used for holding, or in making, tar, as *tar-bales*, *† -box* (= TAR-BOX 1), *-bucket*, *-can*, *-copper*, *-funnel*, *-horn*, *-kettle*, *-pat*, *† -pouch*, *† -stoup*, *-trough*, *-tub* (in quot. *fig.*). b. *objective*, instrumental, etc., as *tar-burning*, *tar-bird*, *-brand*, *-paint* vbs, *tar-bedaubed*, *-clothed*, *-laid*, *-painted*, *-paved*, *-roofed*, *-scented*, *-soaked* adjs, *† tar-spraying*, *-sprinkling*, *tar-like* adj. c. *Special Combs.* *tar acne*, *Path*, an inflammatory disease of the skin produced by rubbing with tar, etc.; *tar-beer*, a mixture of tar and beer, used medicinally (cf. TAR-WATER 1); *tar-board*, see quot.; 'a building-paper saturated with tar' (*Cent. Dict.*); *† tar-breech a.*, wearing tarry breeches epithet for a sailor (cf. *tarry-breeks*); *tar-kiln*, a covered heap of wood or coal from which tar is obtained by burning; *tar-lamp*, a lamp in which tar is used as the illuminant (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *tar-lubber*, contemptuous name for a sailor (cf. 3); *tar-marl*, *-marline* (*dial.*), tarred twine used in thatching; *† tar-pitch* (*terpache*) = sense 1; *tar-pot*, (a) a pot containing tar, (b) humorously applied to a sailor (cf. 3); *tar-putty*, a viscid substance made by mixing tar and lamp-black; *tar-weed*, U. S., name for plants of the genera *Madia*, *Hemizonia*, and *Grindelia*, from their viscosity and heavy scent; *tar-well*, a receptacle in gas-works for collecting the tarry liquid which separates from the gas, *tar-wood*, resinous wood from which tar is obtained; *tar-work*, -s, a place for making tar, *tar-worker*, a workman employed in making tar; *tar-yard*, a yard in which tar is made. See also TAR-BARREL, -BOX, -BRUSH, etc.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 918 A form of eruption very similar to this occurs in workers in creosote and tar - 'tar acne'. 1881 J. C. HARRIS *Uncle Remus* ii. 20 Brer Fox 'got 'im some tar, en mix it wid some turkentime, en fix up a contrapshun what he call a 'Tar-Baby'. 1735 BRACKEN in *Burdon Pocket Dictionary* 39 note, There is a Ball under the name of 'Tar Ball'. 1821 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tar bandage*, an antiseptic bandage made by saturating a roller bandage, after application, with a mixture of 1 part of olive oil and 2 parts of tar. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 605 A 'tar bath' has not only an anti-pruritic but also a curative action. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 31 Aug. 3/2 In his patched and very much 'tar-bedaubed' punt. 1897 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* s. v. *Prunus tyrostris*, Tar water is employed chiefly in pulmonary affections. A wine or beer of tar, 'Tarbeer', Jews' beer, has been employed in Philadelphia in similar cases. 1909 *Weston Gaz.* 30 Aug. 1/1 There are two distinct methods of 'tar-banding' the surface of our roads. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, **Tar-board*, a strong quality of mill-board made from junk and old tarred rope. 1720 *Chesler Pl.* vii. 78 With 'tarboyst' most bene all tamed, Penigras, and butter for fat sheepe. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 20 Flock to be counted, or diafied, or shifted, or 'tar-branded'. 1821 *STANVHURST Æneis* iv. (Arb.) 208 A runnagat hedgebrat, A 'tarbreche' quystroune dyd I take. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. xv.* i. (1873) V. 270 Mankind took to... 'tar burning and te-deum-ing on an extensive scale.

1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars' Trials* i. 24 He approached as cautiously as a boy with a *tar can does a wasp's nest. 1899 T. HARDY in *Academy* 18 Nov. 1899/1 Great guns were gleaming there—Cloaked in their *tai cloths. 1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc Life Scotl* 18th C. xv (1901) 513 Thim, short *tai-clotted fleeces of the sheep. 1968 *Chron* in *Ann Reg* 113/2 A fire broke out in a tai-yard, by a *tai copper boiling over. 1899 JEFFRIES *Wild Life in S. C.* 47 A couple of flakes fastened together with *tar-cold. 1868 Q. Rev Apr 346 A very singular product called *tar-croosote or carbolic acid. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* v. 45 Among the *tai derivatives [may be specially mentioned] croosote and guriacol. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 8 Mar. 3/3 The stockings are dyed with *tai-dyes, which are perfectly harmless. 1873 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 38 A sheepe make, a *tar kettle. 1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV. 551/1 A sufficient crop of these old knots (which are full of rosin) for the *tai-kilns. 1856 KANE *Arch. Rep* 11. 1. 26 We have been using up our *tai-laid hemp hawsers. 1863 ROBINSON in *Ray's Carr* (1848) 137, I have observed the inhabitants of Languedoc get a *tar-like substance out of the Juniperus. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 521 The use of tar soaps, followed by *tai lotions, is sometimes more efficacious. 1810 HEALEY *St Aug Cite of God* 707 Another *Tai-re-lubbi draggas that hee is a souldiour. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 1282 The letter P on the rump to show the *tai mark of the farm on which it had been bred. 1863 *Stanford Mercury* 27 Sept. He got some *tai-marine and tied the horse's mouth. 1713 STEELE *Englishman* No. 47. 303, I stood by just now, when a fellow came in here with a *tai Neckcloth. 1891 *Cent Dict*, *Tai-oil, a volatile oil obtained by distilling tar. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 365/1 The little black bottle of tar-oil. 1906 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Sept. 10/2 The cost of *tar-painting a road eight yards wide averages about £60 a mile. 1907 *Pittman's Monthly* July 482/1 A whole house covered with *tar paper and studded with brass tacks sat complacently upon a hay wagon. 1883 *Pisc Assoc. Munic. Engin* X. 53 The tar macadam roadways and *tar paved footways. I found in good order. 1808 *Med Jnl* XIX. 225 *Tar pills made up with magnesia were also administered. 1839 *Unk Dict Arts* 963 A considerable quantity is distilled over into the *tar-pit. 1837 *Simon. Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon.) 31 *Pisc. liguida*, *terpiche. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst Med* VIII. 582 A *tar plaster is better than one of chrysarion. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 30 With tar in a *tar-pot. 1641 *Best Farm Bks* (Suites) 23 One of the girls is to keepe fire under the tai-potte. 1903 F. T. BULLEN in *Daily Chron* 8 June 3/3 Lake many other old tar-pots, I have been intensely annoyed and disgusted by the so called 'real' sea books put forward. 1839 *P. Pl. Cræde* 618 Per may tussen her part in a *terre-potwe. 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 26 Sept. 2/2 The value of the annual output of *tar products is over ten millions. 1888 *Enginist* LXVI. 521 *Tar putty, a viscous mixture of tai and well calcined lampblack. 1896 *Howells Impressions & Exp* 282 A *tai-roofed shanty. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 1178 Applying *tar-valve to sheep. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 22 Sept. 14/2 The *tai-soaked logs burn with a peculiar brilliancy. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 582 To take frequent baths with *tar soap. 1909 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Aug. 2/2 Road, treated by the cheaper method of *tai-praying them on the surface. 1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav. Greece* (1825) II. 367 The *tai-springs of Zante are a natural curiosity deserving notice. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* VIII. 605 To paint the skin with a strong *tai tincture. 1534 *Arch. High Treas* Scotl VI. 235 For the lane of a *tai troch, viij d. 1607 *r. C'tess D'Amoy's Wks.* (1715) 375 He ran to his nasty *tar-tub of a Mistress. 1805 DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 48 The outside properly paved over with pitch or *tar-varnish. 1898 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch Surg* IX No. 36 373, I prescribed a *tar wash and it suited admirably. 1884 *Plant. N. Tar-weed*, Californian, the genera *Mada* and *Hemizonia*. 1909 *Daily Chron* 8 Mar. 4/6 The unjustly named 'tar-weed' scattered over great tracts of wild country. Californian smells of it, and smells very pleasantly. 1897 *MILLER Elem. Chem* III. 558 The tai, as it accumulates, flows over into the *tai wells. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits* iv. 65 King Hake sets fire to some *tar-work. 1903 *Trans Soc. A. S. IX* 132 The iron-masters furnish the *tar-works with coal. 1906 *Westm. Gaz* 10 Aug. 10/2 The average life of *tar-workers is eighty-six. 1768 *Tar-yard [see *tar-copier* above].

Tar (tār), *v* 1. Pa. t. and ppl. tarred (tārd). Forms 1. *tierrwan*, *tyrrwan*, 3-5 *terren*, 4 *tere*; 5-7 *tarre*, 6-8 *tarr*, 6- *tar*. [f. OE *teorn*, *teorw*, *TAR sb*]

trans To smear or cover with tar. Also *absol.* [a 1000 *Beowulf* 295 Niw tyrrwyne (=new-tarred) nacan on sande arum healdan.] c. 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2596 In an fetles of rygeses wrogt, I erred drt water dored it not; Dis child wunden 3he wilde don c. 1300 *Harleik* 707 Hise ship He dede it tere, an ful wel pike c. 1440 *Promp Parv.* 489/2 Terryyn, wythe teire, *colofonso* 1495 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 214 Hawsew old & fiele Tarred—117; New Hawsew nott tarred—117. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* III. 11. 63 Our hands are often tarr'd ouer, with the surgery of our sheepe. 1680 *Loud Gas* No. 2483/3 They had Tarr'd the Bridge, and laid Combustible Stuff in order to burn it. 1783 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 94 Tarr'd apple-trees to keep the millers from going up. 1840 LONGR. in *Life* (1891) I. 361 The canker worms have begun their journey up the trees, and to morrow I shall tar. 1884 *Act* 47 & 48 *Vict c.* 76 § 5 A person shall not, without due authority, paint or tar any post office, telegraph post, or other property.

b. To smear (a person's body) over with tar; esp. in phr. *to tar and feather*, to smear with tar and then cover with feathers a punishment sometimes inflicted by a mob (esp. in U.S.) on an unpopular or scandalous character.

(The practice was imposed by an ordinance of Richard I in 1189 as a punishment in the navy for theft; see Rymer *Foedera* (1704) I. 65/2, Hakluyt *Voy* (1599) II. 21, Holinshed *Chron* (1807) II. 213, in Howell's *Fam Lett* (1650, I. iii xxvii 81) it is said to have been applied in 1623 by a bishop of Halverstad to a party of incontinent friars and nuns, but in neither case is the specific term used.)

1774 J. ADAMS in *Fam Lett* (1876) 12 Pote. sailed away at Boston mobs, dawning tea, and tarring Malcom 1774 VOL. IX.

T. HUTCHINSON *Diary* 1 July, K[ing George III]—I see they threatened to pitch and feather you [Hutchinson]—Tari and feather, may it please your Majesty 1774 BURKE *Amer. Tax Wks* II. 374 You must send the ministers tarred and feathered to America. 1774 *Chron*, in *Ann Reg* 127/2 Mr John Malcomb, an officer of the customs at Boston, who was tarred and feathered, and led to the gallows with a rope about his neck. 1784 DK RUTLAND *Corr v Pitt* (1890) 37 Persons are daily marked out for the operation of tarring and feathering. 1846 HARE *Mission Conf* II. (1876) 61 [We] tar and feather our feelings with the dust and dirt of earth. 1850 N. HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recoll* (1893) 114 If I escape from town without being tarred and feathered, I shall consider it good-luck.

c. *g.* To dirty or defile as with tar; esp. in phr. *tarred with the same stick* (or *brush*), stained with the same or similar faults or obnoxious qualities. (In quot. a 1612, ?to darken, obscure; in quot. 1622 in allusion to the protective and curative use of tai by shepherds, etc.)

a 1612 HARRINGTON *Epigr* (1633) i. xviii, To purge the vapours, that our cleare sight tarres. 1622 FLETCHER & MASSINGER *Span Curate* III. 11, I have mounted yee, and tarr'd ye with my doctrine, And yet the murther sticks to ye. 1818 SCOTT *Rd Roy* xvi, They aie a tarr'd w' the same sick-rank Jacobites and Papists. 1823 COBBETT *Rural Rides* (1885) I. 283, You are all tarred with the same brush, said the sensible people of Maidstone. 1860 READ *Clouster & H.* xi, Now this Gerard is tarred with the same stick. 1881 W. E. FORSTER in *Reid Life* (1888) II. viii. 368 My replacement by some one not tarred by the coercion bush.

Tar, t tarre, v 2 *Obs. or arch.* Forms *a.* 1. *tyrw*(1)an, 5 *terw-yn*; 4-5 *terre*(n, 4 *ter*, 4-Sc *terr*. *β* 4-7 *tarre*, 5- *tar*. [ME. *terren*, app. representing OE. **tyrw*(1)an (**tyrw*-, *tyrw*-), collateral form of *tergan* (**terg*-, *tyrg*-) to vex, irritate, provoke. For the phonology cf. *TAR v* 1 See also *TARY v*.

OE. *tergan* (WSax. **tierr*-, *tyr* gan), **tyrw*(1)an (**tyrw*-, *tyrw*(1)an)=OLG. **tergan*, MLG. *tergen*, *tergen*, LG. and *tergan*, *tergan*, Da. *terge*, MDu. *tergen*, to provoke, irritate, exasperate, vex, tease (Kilian, *terghen* irritare, lacessere, infestare, vexare, provocare ad iram, exacerbare), mod. Ger. *zerger*; pointing to an OTeut. **tergan*, The phonology of the OE by-form *tyrw*(1)an has not been satisfactorily explained. Relationship to Russian *dergat* 'to pluck, pull, tweak' has been suggested.]

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β a 1400 *Tarie* [see quot. 1382 above] 1561 in *Thise 15th Cent. Chron.* (Camden) 119 They came unto me rounde aboute my chamber, stearde me, and laide me, and so vexed me as I was neuer in all my lyffe so soore tyoubled. 1595 SHAKS *John* iv. 1. 127 And, like a dogge, Snatch at his Master that doth tarris him on. 1602 — *Ham* ii. 11. 370 The Nation holds it no sinne, to tarrre them to Contouersie. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* i. 111 392 Pnde alone Must tarre the Mastiffes on, as 'twere their bone. 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* I. 11. 11, The cries, the squealings of children, and other assistants, tarring them on, as the rabble does when dogs fight. 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* II. v. 225 I he selfishness of the memorialists led thise to tar on the rival selfishness of the water companies.

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Tar, *obs.* f. *tare*, *lore*, pa. t. of *TEAR v* 1. 1. *Tara* (tā rā), *sb.* [?Native name in Tasmania.] The edible fern of Tasmania and New Zealand, a variety of the common brake, *Pteris aquilina* var. *esculenta*. Also *tara fern*.

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somewhat resembling an Oxe, in quantite, a Hart in shape. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tarandus*, in zoology, a name given by Agricola and some other authors, to the rein-deer.

b Said to have, like the chameleon, the power to 'change himself into the thing he toucheth or leaneeth vnto' (Florio), so Rabelais *iv* n. Also *fig*. It is not certain that *tarant* and *rabbelais* scurrilously to Christ) in quot *c* 1440, is the same word.

c 1440 *York Myst* *v* xliii 381 (iii Miles) All bin vntrew techyngis bus taste I, hou tarand 1642 R. CARPENTIER *Experience* ii 21 218 Like the Tarrant, which walking in a Garden, represents the colour of every flower on his skin 1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* *iv* n. 1. 1702 *Eng Theophrast* 363 As the tarand changes its colour with every plant that it approaches so the wise man adapts himself to the several humours and inclinations of those he converses with

Tarantant, rare [See -ANT.] = TARANTATO 1883 *Chambers* *Jrnl* 1 Dec 761/1 When the tarantant had by this means recovered, he or she remained free from the disease until the approach of the warm weather in the next year

Tarantara: see TARANTANTARA

|| **Tarantass** (ta rāntās) Also -as. [ad Russ. тарантъ, *tarantus*"] A four-wheeled Russian travelling-carriage without springs, on a long flexible wooden chassis.

1850 (*title*) The Tarantas, travelling impressions of Young Russia, by Count Sollogub 1876 BURNABY *Khitza* *v* xvi 342 The tarantass, resembled a hansom cab without the wheels, fastened in a brewer's dray. 1883 H. LANDELL *Through Siberia* I 135 A roofless, seatless, springless, semi-cylindrical tumbler, mounted on poles which connect two wooden axle-trees, called by the general name of *tarantass*

|| **Tarantato** (tarantā tō). *rare*. Pl. -ati (-ā tr). Also fem. taranta ta, pl. -ate. [It *tarantata* to 'bitten with a tarantula' (Florio), affected with tarantism, f. *Taranto* name of the town: see -ISM.] One who has been bitten by a tarantula; one suffering from tarantism.

1685 BOYLE *Effects of Mol.* vi 76 Narratives of the effects of Music upon the Tarantati. 1772 BERKELEY *Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV 544 The tarantato that we saw dancing in a circle paced round the room. *Ibid* 545 None danced but the tarantata. Her father certainly [was] persuaded that she had her disorder from the tarantula

|| **Tarantella** (tærāntē lā) Also 9 *tarant-*, and from F., *tarant-*, *tarantelle*. [It. *tarantella* (in F. *tarantelle*, Sp. *tarantella*), dim formation from *Taranto* the town of *Tarentum* in southern Italy. Popularly associated with *tarantula*, *tarantula* the spider, also a deriv. of *Taranto* (Etymologically, *tarantella* might be a further dim of *tarantula*. cf. L. *fabula*, *tabula*, *faella*, *tabella*)] A rapid whirling South Italian dance popular with the peasantry since the fifteenth century, when it was supposed to be the sovereign remedy for tarantism

1782 *Char* in *Ann. Reg.* ii, 11/2 The Tarantella is a low dance, consisting of turns on the heel, much footing and snapping of the fingers. 1844 DISRAELI *Coningsby* *iv* 21, He could dance a Tarantella like a Lazarini. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Hist.* vii 259 According to popular belief, a person bitten by the venomous spider Tarantula can be recovered from the state of nervous disorder which the poison produces, only by dancing the Tarantella until complete exhaustion compels him to desist from the vehement exercise. 1894 *Times* 3 Mar 11/2 While the plaintiff was dancing a tarantella with a tambourine her foot slipped, owing, as she alleged, to the negligent stretching of the carpet, or 'stage cloth'

b The music for such a dance, or composed in its rhythm, formerly quadruple, but now always in 6-8 time, with whirling triplets, and abrupt transitions from the major to the minor.

1833-5 BABINGTON tr *Hecker's Epidemics* (1850) 113 The Italians have retained the Tarantella, as a particular species of music employed for quick lively dancing. 1884 C. F. WOODSON in *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 216/1 A gay Tarantella, which set all the house maids dancing

Tarantism (tærāntizm). Also 9 *tarant-*, and (in L. form) *tarantism*, *tarantismus* [ad. mod. L. *tarantismus* = It. *tarantismo*, F. *tarantisme*, from It. *Taranto* name of the town (see prec.); but popularly associated with *tarantula* the tarantula spider, whence sometimes called *tarantulism*] A hysterical malady, characterized by an extreme impulse to dance, which prevailed as an epidemic in Apulia and adjacent parts of Italy from the 15th to the 17th century, popularly attributed to the bite or 'sting' of the tarantula.

The dancing was sometimes held to be a symptom or consequence of the malady, sometimes practised as a sovereign cure for it

1638-56 COWLEY *Davidides* 1. Note, § 32 We should hardly be convinced of this Physick, unless it be in the particular cure of the Tarantism, the experiments of which are too notorious to be denied or eluded 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LX 237 People get a little money, by dancing when they say the tarantism begins. *Ibid.* In Sicily, where the summer is still warmer the Tarantula is never dangerous, and music is never employed for the cure of the pretended tarantism 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) III 338 This form of the disease appears to be a near relation to the tarantism of Sauvages. 1833-5 BABINGTON tr *Hecker's Epidemics* ii (1850) 106 The origin of tarantism itself is referrible to a period between the middle and the end of this century, and is consequently contemporaneous with that of the St Vitus's dance (1747) 1883 *Chambers' Eng. Cycl.* IX 296/2 *Tarantism* may be

defined a leaping or dancing mania, originating in, or supposed to originate in, an animal poison. The gesticulations, contortions, and cries somewhat resembled those in St. Vitus's Dance, and other epidemic nervous diseases of the middle ages 1883 *Chambers' Jrnl* 1 Dec 760/2 The earliest mention of *tarantismus* is found in the works of Nicolas Perotti, who died in 1480.

Tarantula (tārāntulā). Also 6 *tarantula*, 7 *-entola*, *tarantule*. [a med. L. *tarantula* (*Onomast. Lat. Græc.*), It. *tarantola*, f. *Taranto* a town in modern Apulia, —L. *Tarentum*, ad Gr. Τάρας (*Táparas*). Cf. F. *tarantule* (16th c. in Littré; in OF. only *tarante*)]

1. A large wolf-spider of Southern Europe, *Lycosa tarantula* (formerly *Tarantula Apulica*), named from the town in the region where it is commonly found, whose bite is slightly poisonous, and was fabled to cause TARANTISM

1561 T. HOBY tr *Castiglione's Courtier* 1 (1577) Cvb, Them that are bitten with a Tarantula [*tarantula*] A kind of spiders, which being diuers of nature cause diuers effectes, some after their biting fall a singing, some laugh [etc.] 1564 *Livly Saggho* *iv* 11, I was stung with the flye Tarantula 1594 GREENE *Philostr.* (1615) Giij, Such as are stung by the Tarantula, are best cured by Musicke. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Common.* (1603) 113 In this country is bred the Tarantula, whose venom is expelled with the file and mick 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Baron Wks* I 1/2 Saint Vitus or Vitellus, an excellent patron or pector to cure those that are bitten of a Spider called Tarantula, or Phallana. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monst. Theat.* *ius* 1061 All those that are stung with the Tarantula, dance so well, as if they were taught to dance, and sing as well as if they were musically bred 1711 *Let. to Sacheverell* 20 Such a Frenzy ran thro the Nation, as if they had been all bitten with Tarantulas 1772 D. CHILLO in *Ann. Reg.* 85/1 Several events have been tried with the Tarantula; and neither men nor animals, after the bite, have had any other complaint, but a very trifling inflammation upon the part 1861 HOLME in *Magnum Tandon* *ii* v 263 The Common Tarantula is about an inch in length. A number of fabulous tales, all of them equally absurd, have been related of the Tarantula.

b. Popularly applied to other noxious spiders, esp. to the great hairy spiders of the genus *Mygalis*, natives of the warmer parts of America.

1794 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* 597 Scorpions and tarantulas are found here [Dutch Guiana] of a large size and great venom. 1834 PRINGLE *Afr. Sk.* 11 142 The terror of snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, and other noxious creatures of the African climate 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* xvii, The chief engineer exhibited a live 'Tarantula', or bird-catching spider. 1893 KATIE SANBORN *Truth's Wom. S. California* 107 Tarantulas never come out at night. Mr. Wakely, who has caught more of these spiders than any living man, does not seem to dread the job in the least.

† c. By confusion, mistaken for or applied to some (supposed) venomous reptile. see quotes *Obs.*

[1598 FLORIO, *Tarantula*, a serpent called an est or an euet, some take it to be a flye whose sting is deadly, and nothing but diuers sounds of musick can cure the patient. Also a fish so called.] 1613 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 249 Hereabout are great store of Tarantulas, a serpent peculiar to this country 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Tarantula*, a little beast like a Lizard, having spots in his necke like staires 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *suppl.*, *Tarantula*, in zoology, a name given by the Italians to a peculiar species of lizard [1896 *List Anni. Zool. Soc.* 577 *Tarantula mauritanica*. Moorish Gecko]

2 Contextually, The bite of the tarantula; hence, erroneously, = TARANTISM.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 1, ix (1590) 38 b, This word, Louer, did not lesse pearce poore Pyrocles, then the right tune of musick toucheth him that is sick of the Tuantula 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Doms* day 11, Peculiar notes and strains Cuite Tarantulas raging pains. 1651-3 J. R. TAYLOR *Serm.* *for Year* I xix 250 He dies with a Tarantula, dancing and singing till he bowes his necke, and kisses his bosome with the fatal noddings and declensions of death *fig* 1828 *Lights & Shades* II 278 My wife's tarantula is never cured, her fingers are never out of her harpsichord.

3. *fig* from 1 and 2

1608 MIDDLETON *Trick to Catch Old One* 1, Hence, courtesan, round-well'd tarantula 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks* (1834) 280 Stung with the tarantula of a peepostorous ambition 1668 R. WILCOX *Poems* (1890) 103 My he resome King David's harp, and play The tarantule of discontent away 1685 *Answe. D. Buckton on Lib. Consc.* 4 Stung with the Tarantula of his Paper, which may make me dance and caper 1722 *Prior Dial. Dead* (1907) 268 You find others bit with the same Tarantula 1837 CARLYLE *French Revolution* II, r vi (*Je le jure*), Saw the sun ever such a swearing people? Have they been bit by a swearing tarantula?

4. Erroneously for TARANTELLA, the dance.

1698 *Fancy Acc. E. India & P.* 111 They labour as much as a Lancashire Man does at Rodeo of Coveily, or the Tarantula of their Hornpipe 1865 *Daily Tel.* 14 Dec 7/3 All the dances of the civilised world, from the tarantula to the *viols* *traps*

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tarantula bite*, *dance*, *dancer*, *spider*, *sting*, etc.; *tarantula-stung* adj.; *tarantula-hawk*, -killer, names in Texas for a kind of wasp, *Pepsis formosa*.

1647 BABINGTON in *Nigg. Ant.* (1770) II 92 We grasp but airy blisses, and thus, tarantula-stung, dye amidst laughing fits 1688 R. HOLME *Annals* *ii* 215/2 The Tarantula Spider of Apulia hath only six legs, and a stretched out tail. 1833-5 BABINGTON tr *Hecker's Epidemics* ii (1850) 110 The excitement which the Tarantula dancers felt at the sight of anything with metallic lustre 1899 D. SHARP in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VI, in 105 *Pleissis formosa*, Say, is called in Texas the tarantula-killer; according to Buckley, its mode of attack on the huge spider is different from that made use of by its

European ally. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 12 Aug 10/1 In Orsuna [Spain] there is a 'Guild of Tarantula-players' who earn considerable fees by sending round their members to heal the sufferers from the tarantula bite.

Hence **Tarantular**, **Tarantulary**, **Tarantulous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to the tarantula (in quot *fig*), **Tarantulate** [cf. It. *tarantolato*], **Tarantulize** *vb.*, *trans* to affect with tarantism; **Tarantulism** = TARANTISM

1857 *Chambers' Jrnl* VIII 227/1 Seized with the 'tarantular phienisy' 1781 E. POULTER *Peripatetics* 14 In Bath Perpetual Dancing's our disorder here Gronovius proves them, to the plainest sense, Under 'Tarantular influence' 1737 M. GERRIN *Spleen* 146 Motions unwill'd its powers have shown 'Tarantulated by a tune 1774 'JOEL COLLIER' (Bicknell) *Mus. Trans.* 14, I dove away the evil spirit, and cured her of her 'tarantulism that night. 1652 BENJOWES *Theoph.* *iii* lix 44 In Saul, disguid When Satan oft 'Tarantul'd, The Psalming Harp was 'bove thy swaying Scepter pur'd 1895 *Lit. World* 23 Aug 141/1 The reputation will survive the 'tarantulous bites of envious detractors

Tarapine, *obs.* form of TERRAPIN

Taras, -asse, *obs.* forms of TERRACE.

|| **Tarata** (tārā tā) [Maori.] Native name in New Zealand of a small evergreen tree (*Pittosporum eugenoides*), also called *lemon-wood*.

1876 W. N. BLAIR in *Trans. N. Zeal. Inst.* IX 143 1879 J. B. ARMSTRONG *ibid.* XII, 329 (Morris) The tarata or Lemon-wood, a most beautiful tree, also used for hedges

Tarantantara (tārātātāntā, -tāntā rā). Also 6 *taratauntara*, 7 *taratantarra*, *taratantara*, *taratantaro* (*taratamara*), also, 6-7 *taratantar*, 7-9 *tarantara*, 9 *tarantarratara*. Cf. TANTARA. [Echoic: cf. L. *tarantaria* (Ennius) sound of the trumpet (so It. *tarantaria* in Florio), and med. L. *tarantarium* a sieve or winnowing machine (*Cath. Angl.*, s. v. *Tempse*), It. *tarantaro* a mill-clack (Florio)]

1 A word imitating, and hence denoting, the sound of a trumpet or bugle (in quot 1620, of a drum) Also *attrib.*

1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 92 b, Or when one is lustye to saye Taratauntara, declaringe thereby that he is as lustye, as a Trumpette is delitefull, and strynginge 1557 GRIMALD *Death* *Zorons* in *Tottell's Ditt.* (A1b) 120 Now clattering arms Gan passe the noyes of taratantars clang 1620 T. GRANGER *Div. Legike* 66 The Drum soundeth taratantara 1622 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* *ii* vii 1652 354 Let drums beat on, trumpets sound Tarantantarra, let sack cities 1638 RANDOLPH *Hey for Honesty* 1, ii, I would have blown a Trumpet Tarantaria. 1660 Z. CROFTON *Fastening St. Peter's Feilers* 72 The Tarantantaria murmur of the Lincolnshire and York-shire men in their rebellious holy pilgrimage. 1667 DENHAM *Dissect. Paint.* *ii* vii, To raise it, we must have a Naval War, As if 'were nothing but Tara-Tan-Lar 1698 VANBRUGH *Æsop* *ii*, *Æsop*, To boot and saddle again they sound *Reg.* Tar a tan tan ta ra 'ra ra tan ta ra 1873 OUIDA *Pascarel* 122 Their Troilean postilions roused the echoes with a tarantantarra upon their tassellated bugles.

† 2. *fig* High-flown, loud, extravagant, or pretensions talk Also *attrib.* *Obs.*

1599 Broughton's *Let.* *ii* 11 To coyne an epistle... with such Taratantara fictions, and applauses 1670 E. EARDCH *Cont. Clergy* 43 Making a high rant about a shuttle-cock, and talking taratantaro about a feather 1674 R. GODFREY *Ivy & Ab.* *Physic* 29 [To] please himself in talking Taratantara about the Philosophers stone and Horizontal Gold

Hence **Tarata ntar**, **Tarata ntarize** [= med. L. *tarantaria ntaris*] *vb.*, *intr* to sound, or imitate the sound of, a trumpet; *trans* to sound with a loud noise like the blare of a trumpet.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tarantaria*, to sound a trumpet, to sing or sound *tarantaria* 1840 G. RAYMOND in *New Monthly Mag.* LIX 244 She tarantanted a dozen bells

Taraxacin (tærākāsin). *Chem.* [f. next + -IN 1.] A bitter crystalline substance obtained from the juice of dandelion-root. So **Taraxac-**, resin of taraxacum

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 462 A peculiar crystallizable principle was discovered in the juice by M. Polex, which he called *taraxacin*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 671 The bitter substance of the root [of the dandelion], the so called taraxacin, and the resin, have been examined by Polex (*Arch. Pharm.* xix 50) 1890 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* I 646/1 From that part of the coagulum left undissolved by the water alcohol extracts *taraxacin* $C_{15}H_{16}O$ (Kromayer).

|| **Taraxacum** (tærākāsin). [med. L. from Arabic, ultimately Persian. The *Synonymia Arabo-Latina* of Gerard of Cremona (died 1189) has 'Tarasacum, species cichorei'. This appears to have been a corruption or misreading of the Arabic name طرخشقون *ṭarakshshagōq* or *ṭarkhshagōq*, itself according to the Burhan-i-Kāfi (native Persian lexicon), originally an arabicized form of the Persian چکوک *chākhōk* 'bitter herb'.

Many corrupt forms of the name (due chiefly to misreading of unpointed similar consonants in a foreign word) are given by Ibn Baithar. The reading *ṭarakshshagōq*, with ʃ for ʕ, appears in the glossary of Ibn al Hashshā on the work of Rāzī ('Devic in Littré *Suppl.*), and appears to be the source of Gerarde's *tarasacum*.

a. *Bot.* Name of the genus of Composite plants (by Linnæus included in *Leonodon*) including the dandelion (*T. dens-leonis*, *T. officinale*, or *1* *Leon-*

odon Taraxacum). b. Pharm. A drug prepared from the root of the dandelion, used as a tonic and in liver complaints.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Taraxacum* or *Taraxacon*, (Gr.) the Herb Dandelion, or Sow-Thistle. 1845 BUDD *Dis Liver* 36 Some principles of rhubarb and taraxacum might pass off in it likewise. 1857 G. BIRD *Urin Deposits* (ed. 5) 436 Taraxacum, a popular chologogue, owes its diuretic action to a similar cause. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 425 Diuretic properties have also been ascribed to taraxacum.

Tar-barrel (tā i bæ rēl). A barrel containing or that has contained tar. esp. as used for making a bonfire; formerly also in the carrying out of capital punishment by burning.

c 1450 B. M. Add. MS. 20036 (Destr. Jerus. by Vespasian) If 24 With bowes schot and with arblast. With tarbarelle and with wide fyre. 1580 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 220 Item paid for a tarbarrell at cronation day, vj d. 1685 *London Gaz.* No 2080/3 A large Bonfire or high Pnamid of Tarbarrels, being erected in the said Market place. 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* v 1, Till in a fat tar-barrel Mause [a witch] be burnt. 1850 CARLYLE *Letter to Pamph* 1 2 The European populations everywhere hailed the omen, with shouting and rejoicing, leading-articles and tar barrels.

† b. Applied opprobriously to a person. Cf. TAR-BOX b. Obs.

1605 CONGREVE *Love for L.* III. vii. If I were a man, you durst not talk at this rate, you stinking tar-buile!

Tarbet (tā bēt) *Sc. local*. Also *tarburt*. [ad Gael *tarbeart* peninsula, isthmus.] A neck of land, an isthmus; hence, a portage between two lochs or navigable channels. (Also, a proper name of villages, etc. so situated.)

1843 *Statist. Acc. Scotl.* VII. 136 A narrow isthmus or tarburt over which boats were drawn. 1875 W. McILWRAITH *Guide Wigtonshire* 64 Advantage was taken of the conformation of the land to form a tarbet.

Tarboogin, -bogin, var. TOBOGGAN

|| **Tarboosh** (tā bōsh) Also 8 tarpous, 9 tarboush, -bouch, -bush. [a Arabic *طربوش* *tarbūsh*, so called in Egypt (Freytag); in F. *tarbouche*] A cap of cloth or felt (almost always red) with a tassel (usually of blue silk) attached at the top, worn by Mohammedans either by itself or as part of the turban, the *fez* is the Turkish form.

1702 W. J. tr. *Brynn's Voy. Levant* xx 91 This Tarpous, which serves the Women as a sort of a Head-dress, is a large Cap of Six or eight Quarters, made of Cloth of Gold. 1839 LAND *Arab Nts* (1859) I. iv. 256 He took the turban with its tarboosh, and kept them himself. *Ibid* 288 note, The Tarboosh is a woollen skull-cap, of a deep blood red colour, having a tassel of dark blue silk attached to the crown. It is worn by most Arabs of the higher and middle classes. 1884 J. COLBORNE *Hicks Pasha* 105 The tarboosh, or *fez*—as it is called in Turkey—is adopted by Mussulmans, as it allows for the fulfilment of the Mahomedan observance in prayer of touching the earth with the forehead. 1885 LADY BRASSY *Tarboosh* 291 Turks Islands derive their name from a beautiful scarlet cactus, in shape like a *fez* or tarbouch.

Hence **Tarbooshed**, **tarbushied** (-būʃ) a [-ED 2], wearing a tarboosh.

1873 LELAND *Egypt Sketch-Bk* VIII. 106 Through the a tarbushied or turbaned and dark men peered curiously at the strangers.

Tar-box (tā i bōks). A box formerly used by shepherds to hold tar as a salve for sheep.

c 1450 LYDG. *Assembly of Gods* 226 The i ewde god Pan Clad in russet fress, & breched lyke a bere, With a gret tar box hanging by hys syde. 1523 FITZGERARD *Hum* § 41 And a shepherde shoulde not go without his dogge, his shepe hoke, a payre of sheres, and his terre boxe. 1602 2nd Pt. *Return fr. Parnass* v. li. 2088 A shepards hooke, a tarbox, and a scrapper. 1658 OSBORN *Yas*, I. Wks (1673) 514 (Spight of his Tarbox) he died of the Scab.

† b. Applied contemptuously to a person: = 'stinking fellow'. Obs.

a 1592 GREENE *Yas IV*, III. i. Such as rub horses do good service in the commonweal, ergo, tarbox, master courtier, a horse-keeper is a gentleman. 1687 SETTLE *Ref. Dryden* 12 Tarbox Muly Lahas is not the Fool this bout.

Tar-brush (tā i brōsh). A brush used for smearing anything with tar. *Knight of the tar-brush*, allusively applied to a sailor. Cf. TAR sb 3.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipboard*, Assist. 135 Tar Brushes—2. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herren* vi. Do any of you knights of the tar brush know whether we are going to be drowned in Christian waters?

b. *fig.*, esp. in such phrases as a *dash or touch of the tar-brush*, i.e. of negro or Indian blood, showing itself in the complexion. (In first quot. applied to a negro.)

In quot 1895 *touched with the same tar-brush* = 'tanned with the same brush'. See TAR v c.

1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clackin*, (1862) 179, I great opinion of you, Pompey, I make a man of you, you dam old tar brush. 1859 LANG *Wand India* 50 The mother must have been very fair, if she were a native, the boy is so very slightly touched with the tar-brush. 1864 TRAVELER *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 198 Brunette! I should rather think she is! There's a strong touch of the tar-brush in that quater. 1895 *Month Aug* 547 On this occasion all alike were touched with the same tar-brush.

So **Tar-brusher**, one who uses a tar-brush; *fig.* one who 'blackens' a reputation, a defamer. *1884 *Pall Mall G.* 5 June 5/2 Mr. Brewer was neither a whitewasher nor a tar-brusher; he had very few facts.

Tarcat, obs. Sc. form of TARGT.

† **Tarcay's** Obs. rare-1 [a OF *targuais* (13th-16th c.) = *Il. turcasso*, med. L. *turcasia*, med. Gr.

ταρκάσιον, a. Pers. *ترکش* *tarkash* quiver: see Devic in Littré Suppl. s. v. *Carquois*] A quiver.

1490 CAXTON *Encyclos* xv 54 She hadde a fayr tarcays, covered with fyne cloth of damaske, alle fille of arrowes.

Tarcel, obs. f. TARSEL, TERCEL. **Tarcelet**, obs. f. TERCELET. **Tarche**, **Tarchon**, obs. ff. **TARGE sb 1**, **TARRAGON**. **Tard**, obs. f. **TARBEN**.

† **Tardance**. Obs. [a. obs. F. *tardance* (1307 in Godef.), f. *tarder* **TARDE v.** see -ANCE] Delaying, delay. Also † **Tardancy** (-ency).

1595 Q. *Elus & Levant* Co. (1504) 53 Whose [ambassadors] playnly excuseth the tardance thereof by reason thatt his mayesties treasury is exhausted. 1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banush'd Virg.* 227 If any tardance of mine bee the occasion of your Highnesses sufferings. 1654 COKAINE *Dianea* iv 340 Doicome arrived just upon that time there, when tardency could not but be perilous.

† **Tardation**. Obs. [ad late L. *tardatōnem*, n. of action f. *tardāre* to delay. Cf. OF *tardation* (14th c. in Godef.)] The action of delaying, delay, slackening of speed, retardation. (In quot. 1601, want of motion, or stagnation.)

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi 35 Thy taidatoun causis ws to think laug. 1601 DOLMAN *La Prunard Fr. Acad* III. lx 271 Raine-water doth purifie through taidation and slownes. 1674 PETTY *Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 113 The degrees of Tardation, which Bullets make in their way. 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tardation*, a Loitering, Languing.

† **Tardative**, a. Obs. [f. L. *tardat-*, ppl. stem of *tardāre* to delay, tarry + -IVE.] Tending to slacken speed, retarding.

1665-6 *Phil Trans* I. 274 Whatever effect (accelerative or tardative)

† **Tarde**, a. (adv.) Obs. [ad L. *tard-us* slow]

1. Slow = TARDY a. 1 a

1547 BOORDE *Brw. Health* § 321 If naturally a mans memory is tarde of wyt and knowledge. 1624 HEYWOOD *Guns* vii 334 They neither speed, Nor doth their pace seeme tarde.

b. Late = TARDY a. 1 b. rare-0

1653 R. CAWDRY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Tarde*, late

2. To take tarde, to overtake, surprise; = 'to take tardy' (TARDY a. 2)

1547 SAEBURGH *Welsh Dict.*, *Dala ar y gamfte*, take tarde. 1578 TIMME *Caluine on Gen* III. 12 102 But God shall alwayes take vs tarde in the sinne of Adam. 1584 R. SCOR *Discov. Wischer*, xv. xxiii. (1886) 366 They were convicted, and almost taken tarde with the deed doing.

b. adv. a. Late. b. Slowly [F. *tard* adv.]

1557 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, Var. Collect. IV. 223 Forsmoche as Mr. John Hooper (and 5 other) came into this house tarde, after nyne of the clocke this day, therefore they are amerced in 12d a peece. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemaut's Fr. Churung* 112 The winter, when as the corruptione goeth somewhat tarder or sloer forwaide.

† **Tarde**, v. Obs. rare. [a F. *tarder* (12th c. in Godef.) = *Il. tardāre*] trans. To retard, delay.

1544 St. *Peters Hen VII*, VI. 364 The said Duke and his armye was so taided and retracted, that [etc.]

Tardency, erron. f. TARDANCY Obs.

† **Tardidation**. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. ? for *tardation* or *tarditation*.] = TARDATION.

1647 HERRICK *Noble Nymph*, *Salutation* 49 Avoid all snares Of taidication in the Lords Affairs.

Tardie, **tardife**, obs. forms of TARDY.

Tardigrade (tā i dī grād), a (sb) [a. F. *tardigrade* (a 1615 in Godef. Compl.), or ad. L. *tardigrad-us* walking slowly, f. L. *tardus* slow + *-gradus* stepping, going.]

1. Walking or going slowly; slow-paced.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tardigrade*, a slow goer. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tardigrade*, that goeth slow, or hath a slow pace. 1824 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 185 The *Deborak* proved a marine hackney-coach of the most tardigrade order. 1893 W. HOUGHTON *St. Brit. Insects* 145 The Meloe, a bloated, tardigrade, wingless beetle upon the meadow.

b. *fig.* Sluggish in thought or action, unprogressive, 'slow-going'.

1883 *Pall Mall G.* 28 Dec. 4/2 Even in our tardigrade West Country the farmer has begun to discover, that he, too, is an economical power.

2. **Zool** a. Belonging to the sub-order (*Tardigrada*) or family (*Bradyopodidae*) of edentate mammals, comprising the sloths.

1799 CARLISLE in *Phil Trans* XC. 101 The habits of life among the tardigrade animals, give occasion for the long continued contraction of some muscles in their limbs. 1892 W. H. HUDSON *Natur. La Plata* xxii 350 Tardigrade mammals of arboreal habits.

b. Belonging to the group *Tardigrada* of Arachnids, comprising the minute aquatic animals called water-bears or bear-animalcules.

1847-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* IV. 415/2 Doyere states that he has found zoospores in the tardigrade Infusoria. 1891 Cent. Dict. s. v. *Tardigrade rotifers* [obs.], the *Tardigrada Arctica*, bear animalcules.

b. sb. a. An edentate mammal of the sub-order *Tardigrada*, a sloth.

1847 GRIFFITH tr. *Chuvier's Ann. K.* III. 251 The tardigrades will form the first class [of the Edentata]. Their name is derived from their excessive slowness. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xvi. 208 The last family in the present Order [Edentates] is very well distinguished by the name of *Tardigrades*.

b. An aichnid of the group *Tardigrada*, a water-bear.

1860 *All Year Round* No 43 387 The tardigrades dwell in the same localities as the rotifers. 1872 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* III. 169 On this view, a Rotifer or Tardigrade is adapted to its humble conditions of life by a happy accident, and this I cannot believe.

Tardigradous (tādi grādes), a. [f. L. *tardigradus* + -OUS. see prec.] = TARDIGRADE a.

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* III. xxviii (ed. 3) 227 [The tiger] is but a slow and tardigradous animal. 1848 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* II. No 6 310 Mite about a line in length, tardigradous. 1866 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Sept. 4. Meanwhile Dissent does not wait for the tardigradous action of superior authorities.

† **Tardi loquent**, a. Obs. rare-0. [f. L. *tardus* slow + *loquent-em*, pr. pp. of *loqui* to speak. cf. L. *tardiloquus*.] Speaking slowly, slow-speaking. So † **Tardi loquy** Obs. rare-0.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tardiloque*, slow speech. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tardiloquent*, that speaks slowly, or draws his speech out at length.

Tardily (tā i dī li), adv. [f. TARDY a. + -LY 2] In a tardy manner. a. Slowly, with slow movement or progress.

1597 SHAKS, a *Hen IV*, II. iii. 26 For those that could speake low, and tardily, Would tune then owne Perfection, to Abuse. 1791 COWPER *Retired Cat* 67 The night rolled tardily away. 1793 SMERDON *Edgworth's L.* § 219 note, I found it [cement] to set very tardily. 1874 MORLEY *Voltaine* (1886) 10 The great tides of circumstance swell so tardily, that whole generations wait in vain for the full flood on which the race is borne to new shores.

b. After the proper or expected time; after delay; late, lately. c. Sometimes implying 'not readily, reluctantly'.

1821 JOANNA BAILLE *Met. Leg.*, *Columbus* xlviii. Four small vessels yet granted tardily For such high service. 1839 JAMES LONN *St. IV*, IV. 298 Those motives were somewhat tardily felt, and were soon forgotten. 1854 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii. 174 Harcourt had with difficulty reconciled his conscience to the oaths, and had tardily and unwillingly signed the Association.

Tardiness (tā i dī nes), [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being tardy. a. Slowness of movement or action.

1605 SHAKS, *Learn* i. i. 238 A tardiness in nature, Which often leaves the history vnspoke That it intends to do. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 121 P. 4. Something of the tardiness and frigidity of age. 1802 PALMY *Nat. Theol.* xvi (1817) 138 The tardiness of his pace seems to have reference to the capacity of his organs. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crinæa* II. 217 They, conformed with great care to the tardiness of our advance.

b. Delay in time, lateness.

1752 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 200 P. 6 The tardiness of his return, gave me reason to suspect that time was taken to deliberate. 1781 COWPER *Retirement* 475 He chides the tardiness of every post, Pants to be told of battles won or lost. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* II. 201 Hence the tardiness of our information.

† **Tardious**, a. Obs. rare-1. [irreg. f. TARDY a. + -OUS] = TARDY a.

? c 1580 T. HACKETT *Treas. Annals de Gaule* 159, I never shewed my selfe to be tardious nor slouthfull.

Tarditude rare-1. [ad. L. *tarditudo*, f. *tardus* slow + -TUDO] = next, in quot. 'slowness' or unwillingness to do something.

1794 COLBRIDGE *Lett. to Southey* (1895) 85 My inconsistencies have given me a tarditude and reluctance to think ill of any one.

Tardity (tā i dī ti). Now rare. Also 5 -ee, 6-7 -ie [a. OF. *tardité* (1420 in Godef.), earlier *tardēte*, ad. L. *tarditās*, f. *tard-us* slow: see -ITY]

1. Slowness of movement or action: = TARDINESS a. In later use, a technical term of *Physi*, opp. to *velocity*.

[c 1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7.644 The synne that men clepen Tarditas, as when a man is to latecied or taryng or he wole tune to god.] c 1450 *Myron Saluacion* 4420 Wightlayke delyvrenesse with out any tarditee. 1586 B. YOUNG *Guares* C. xv. 178 b, For his iude simplicitie and tarditee. 1603 SIR C. HEYDON *Ind. Ast.* of xxiii. 514 [He] confesseth velocitie, and tarditee, in the Moone. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 2 The Champion began to tax himself of tardity. 1714 DERHAM *Astro-Theol.* vii. v. (1769) 180 The tardity of the periodic motion in their respective orbits. 1852 DR. MORGAN in *Graves Life Sir W. R. Hamilton* (1880) III. 353 In every semicircle, the intension of the breadth [ordinate] begins from the utmost degree of velocity, and terminates at the utmost degree of tardity in the middle of the arc.

2. The fact of being late; lateness.

1599 NASHE *Leuten Stuffe* 33 [They] furrowe vp the rugged brine and sweepe through his tumultuous oous [oore] rather than in tending their allegiance they should be benighted with tardity. 1601 BF W. BARLOW *Defence* 41 For tarditee and suspence of the assent, may arise by some obstacle not remoued. 1638 WOTTON *Lett. in Reliq.* (1657) 486, I beseech you, .not to conceive by the tarditee of my Answer unto you, any faintnesse in the acknowledg-ment of your favours.

Tardive (tādi v), a. [mod. a. F. *tardif*, -ive: see TARDY.] Characterized by lateness, or tending to appear late; of late appearance or development. So † **Tardi vity** [F. *tardivité*], lateness of development or maturity. Obs. rare.

1725 BRADLEY'S *Pam. Dict.*, *Tardivity*, a Term, says Monsieur Chomel, which may and ought to be made use of, tho' at present obsolete, when such a Fruit is mention'd on the account of its becoming late ripe. 1905 H. D. ROLLESTON

Dis. Lower 320 A case of tardive hereditary syphilis with stricture of the hepatic duct.

Tardle (tā'dl), *dia.* A tangled mass, a tangle. Cf *tardle* vb. to entangle (Dorset) in Eng. Dial Dict. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 204 While her great galled eyes, through her hair hanging loose Sheened as stars through a tardle of trees.

Tardy (tā'di), *a.* (*adv.*) Forms. *a.* 5 tardyve, 6 tardife. *β* 6 tardye, -dee, 6-7 tardie, (7 tar'de), 6-tardy [*a.* F. *tardif*, -ive (12th c. in Littré) = Sp. *tardío*, It. *tardivo*—pop L type **tardivus*, f. *tardus* slow see -IVE. In the *β* forms the ending -ive is reduced to -ie, -ye, -y see -IVE, par. 3.]

1. Slow: in various senses *a.* Slow in motion, action, or occurrence; making little progress in a comparatively long time; of slow nature, sluggish *a.* 1483 Caxton *Gold Leg* 23 b/2 We ought to gyue thankynge to the duyneyn dyspensation, for the tardye creance of holy faders to us necessarye. 1c 1850 T. HACKER *Trens Anadis de Gaule* 155 Trusting that ye wil not be tardife in so good a worke. 1600 F. WALKER *tr. Sp. Mandeville* 59 The cholericke man is commonly hasty and heedlesse. and the flegmatick more slowe and tardie.

β 1590 SHAKS *Com Err* ii 1.44 Say, is your tardie master now at hand? 1594 — *Rich.* III, ii 1. 89 Some tardie Cripple bare the Countermand. 1713 YOUNG *Last Day* iii 176, I faint, my tardy blood forgets to flow. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 169 ¶ 1 Thus the firmest timber is of tardy growth. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Neighb.* xxviii, To watch the gradual and tardy awakening of the intellect.

b. Not acting, coming, or happening until after the proper, expected, or desired time, late, behind-hand; delaying, or delayed; dilatory; sometimes, delaying through unwillingness, reluctant, 'slow' (to some action, or to do something).

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 853 On the ground Outstretcht he lay, oft Curs'd his Creation, Death as oft accus'd Of tardie execution. 1742 WATTS *Let in Gay's Poems* (1775) 147 O join with mine thy tuneful lay, And invoke the tardy May. 1749 JOHNSON *Van. Hum. Wishes* 160 See nations slowly wise, and meanly just. To buried merit raise the tardy bust. *a.* 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I.* ii. 355 Oh be our feet still taidy to shed blood. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* i 1. 191 Then, at length, tardy justice was done to the memory of Oliver. 1908 BETTS *Trent & Anchorage* 47 When a girl used to think her admirer rather tardy in asking for the wedding day.

† 2 *Phr.* To take (also rarely catch, find) a person tardy, to overtake (? orig. on account of slowness of advance), to surprise; to come upon unprepared or unawares; hence, to detect, 'catch' in a crime, fault, error, etc.: often merely synonymous with TAKE *v.* 8. *Obs.*

1530 PALSGR. 554/2 *v. Forage*, As we went a foragynge the laste daye, we were almoste taken tardy of a bande of horse men. 1544 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 253 He tooke her tardie with a plane iye. 1599 FOLKE *Refut. Rastell* 725, I have taken him tardie alreadye in falsifying the scripture. 1594 SHAKS, *Rich.* III, iv. 1. 52 Be not late tardie by vnwise delay. 1601 DENT *Palkho. Heaven* 355 So shall the coming of the sonne of man to iudgement, take the world tardy and unprepared. 1600 ROWLANDS *Night Raven* 16 A Drunkard, (whom the cup did tardy catch) 1640 BRYANTHWAIT *Bowster Leck* 94 Who, being found tardy, said he was troubled with a Spirit. 1677 CONN *Col. Rec.* (1852) II. 499 Pawbequeuck being found tardy of intencing the surrenders to depart from the English was sent to prison. 1690 C. NISSE *O. & N. Test* I 306 To sing morning hymns, from which exercise this angel must not be taken tardy, much less be absent.

† *b.* ellipt. for 'taken tardy'. Detected in a fault, caught tripping. *Obs.*

1591 R. TURNBULL *Exa. Yas.* 150 b, Adulterne, a grievous euill, yet David (the man of God) was tardie therein. *a.* 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgement & Mercy* (1645) 118 Montanus, in whose heresie Tertullian (though else a good man) was tardie. 1705 *tr. Bosman's Guinea* 38 A Negroe, who had been tardy with one of the King's Wives. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tardy*, also guilty, found tripping, or in a fault.

3. *quasi-adv.* Behind time, late. *Phr.* To come tardy off, to fall short, to be done or carried out inadequately (*obs.* or *arch.*). Cf *COME* *v.* 61 1).

1586 WARNER *Alth. Eng.* ii xiii (1589) 54 When Troy was ouer stout, and tardie lookt aboute. 1594 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* ii. vi. 15 Too swift arrives as tardie as too slow. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Ketticwell* i vi. 23 He never incurred the least Censure, as by Neglect of Prayers, or coming Tardy to them. *a.* 1836 LEYBET *Lexicon Lat-Eng.* Pref. In such a case, the work is better overdone than come tardy off.

4. *Comb.* as *tardy-gated*, -moving, -rising *adjs.* 1599 SHAKS *Hen. V.* iv. Prolog. 20 The confident and ouer-lustie French, Doe chide the ceeplepe tardy-gated Night, Who doth lumpe So tediously away. 1719 YOUNG *Bustirs* 63 How like the dial's tardy moving Shade! 1757 DYER *Fleece* i. Poems (1761) 82 Thither crowds Each greedy wretch for tardy-rising wealth, Which comes too late.

† **Tardy**, *v.* *Obs.* [*f.* prec. *adj.*] *trans.* To make tardy; to delay, retard, keep back.

1621 SHAKS *Wint. T.* iii. 1. 163 Which had been done, But that the good mind of Camillo tardied My swift command. 1623 *tr. Favenn's Theat.* *Hom. vi.* ix. 153 So much tardied and neglected by the miserable estate and condition of France.

Tare (tē'z), *sb* 1. Forms: 4- tare, *pl.* 4 taren, 4-5 taries, 5- tares; also 5 thare, 6 thare(e, terre, tor(e, 9 *dia.* tar, tor. [A word of obscure origin and history known first c 1330 in sense 1, also c 1400 in *wilde tare*, a vetch of some kind,

and in the later Wycliffite N. Test., 1388, used to render Gr. *L. zizania*. For the form Klinge compares ODu. **taruue*, MDu. *terue*, *tarue*, a name of wheat, cogn. with Lith. *dirva* a wheat-field. But no satisfactory explanation has been offered of the transference of sense.]

1. The seed of a vetch. usually in reference to its small size. (Probably familiar in early times, as too frequently present in seed-corn.)

c 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* (Kölbing) 7354 Pei ou folk tohewen waren To smale morsels, so bep taren. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 Taree a corne lyke a pease, *lypurs*. 1555 EDOEN *Decades* 9 Many of them [grains of gold] were as bygge as tares or fytychis. 1576 BAKER *Jewell of Health* 185 Take of this masse vnto the quantity of thre tares. 1657 R. LIGON *Barbadoes* 65 This vermine will get under the nayl of your toes, and there make a habitation as bigge as a small Tare. 1808 *Med. Junt* XIX 287 A globe, about the size of a small tare, being thrown on paper moistened. 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 669 The follicles enlarge to the size of a tare or pea.

† *b.* Taken as a type of a very small particle, a whet, a jot, an atom. *Obs.*

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 80 But ther of sette the Millere nat a tare.

2. A name given to some species of vetch *a.* in early times, esp. to those occurring as weeds in corn-fields. (Lyte, 1578, uses it only of these, applying 'vetch' or 'fitch' to *Vicia sativa* (sense *b.*), with Gerarde, Ray, and later writers, 'tare' and 'vetch' become synonymous.)

Still entering into the names of the 'Hairy or Rough-podded Tare', *Vicia hirsuta* (*Ervinia hirsutum*), and 'Smooth Tare', *V. tetrasperma* (*E. tetrasperman*), corn-field weeds see also STRANGLE-tare, TIME-tare. In quotes 1573-78, applied (after Doddens) to *Lathyrus Aphaca*, now a rare 'colonist' in English corn fields, but perhaps then more common, being imported with dirty seed-wheat. Formerly also applied vaguely to other plants of these and allied genera, or to weeds resembling them in their habit. c 1400 *Laufhan's Cernig* 88 Orabum bat is wilde tare. c 1450 *Alphita* (Cnec. Oxon.) 131 Orabum, gall uesche, *angelice* thare uel mousepe. 1486 *Trifolium acutum*, *wildetare uel tintare*. 1523 FRIEZE *Hus* 30 There be diuerse maner of wedes, as thistlys, kedlocks, dockes, dog-fenell, mathes, ter, and dyuers other small wedes. 1486 *Terre* is the worste wede, and groweth mooste in iye, and it groweth lyke fytches, but it is moche smaller, and it wyll growe as hygge as the corne, and with the weight therof, it pulleth the corne flate to the erth, and stretch the eares away. 1573-80 BARET *Ab.* T 63 Tares which commonlie growe amongst corne, are temperate in heat, *aplacea*. 1578 *Lyte Doddens* ix. xxviii, 485 The Tare groweth in feedles, & is found growing in this Countre, in feild groundes amongst wheat & Rye. 1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bassis* ii. i. 111 *Furnes* 166 Cockle, wilde Oats, rough Burs, Corn-cumbering Tares.

b. Now, in general agricultural use, applied to the cultivated vetch, *Vicia sativa*, grown (often with oats, etc.) as fodder. In a collective sense, or as name of a crop, used in *plural* form (cf *oats*, in like use).

1482 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 109 Yowie yonge horse wull ete noo mete yett but grasse and grene tarys. 1530 PALSGR. 278/2 Tais a kynd of corn, *dyage*. [See DREGG.] 1552 HULOET, Tares or vetches, a kinde of pulse or grayne, *crula*, *crum*, *orobum*, i. 1577 HARRISON *England* ii. vi. (1877) i. 153 Housescorne, I meane, beanes, peasen, otes, tares, and huteles. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* i. 170 Where Vetches, Pulse, and Tares shavestood. 1760 R. BROWN *Compt Farmer* ii. 87 Tares are of as great advantage to land as other pulses are. 1801 MASON *Suppl. to Johnson*, *Tare*, a name frequently given to the common vetch. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 312 Tares will do well on any rich or good soil. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* iii. 100 Lean my bull, though he feeds on the richest tares.

3. *pl.* Used in the later Wycliffite (or Parvey) version of the N.T. (*Matth.* xiii. 25), also in some MSS. of the earlier text, and thence in Tindale's and subsequent 16-17th c. versions, to render *L. zizania* (Vulg.), Gr. *ζίζανια*, as name of an injurious weed among corn, which in the first Wyclif version had been rendered 'dernel or cokil', the latter going back in translations and quotations to Old English, the former to Early ME. see DARNEL, COCKLE. *Obs.* exc. as a biblical use, and as in *b.*

Evidently Parvey and his co-revisers adopted *tares* as in their opinion more intelligible than the earlier 'dernel' or 'cokil'. Probably they thought of *Vicia hirsuta* the Stangie-tare, or other species of wild vetch, as familiar noxious weeds in English cornfields.

1388 WYCLIF *Matt* xiii. 25 Whanne men slepen, his enemy cam, and sewe aboute tarys [1382a dernel, *gloss* or cokil] in the myddil of whete. 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* Whyll men slepte ther cam his foo and sowet taries amonge the wheate. 1594 HOOKER *Eccl. Pol* iii. 1. § 9 His Church he compareth unto a field, where tares manifestly known and seen by all men do grow intermingled with good corn. 1611 BIBLE *Matt* xiii. 36 Declare vnto vs the parable of the tares [1388 Wyclif tarys, TINDALE tares] of the field. 1674 CLARENDON *Surv. Levathan* (1676) 307 These are the men who watched the tares, and pulled them up.

b. Hence in allusive and fig. uses.

a. 1711 KEN *Direct Prayers* Wks (1830) 354 The tares of sedition have been industriously sown among you. 1806 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV 64 They will not suffer friend or foe to sow tares among us. 1810 SOUTHEY *Lay Laureate* lxvii, The heart of man is rich in all good seeds; Neglected, it is choak'd with tares and noxious weeds. 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxx, Weeds of dark luxuriance, tares of hate, Rank at the core, though tempting to the eyes. 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xli 615 In the new world, as in the old, the tares are mingled with the wheat.

4. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *tare hay*, *seed, verdage*; *tare-grass* (*dia.* *tar-grass*), some species of wild tare or vetch ('*Vicia hirsuta* or perh. *V. Cracca*', Britten & Holland), *tare-thistle*, ? the sow-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*), a prickly plant growing as a weed in corn, *tare-sown a*, sown with tares (sense 3); *tare-vetch* (-fitch, *tarvetch*, -fitch), name for *Vicia hirsuta* and other wild or weedy species of vetch and allied plants.

1686 *Flor. Staffordsh.* 204 The wild Vetch, here call'd *Tai-grass. 1694 W. WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb* 192 These wild sorts [of tares] are called by some Tar-grass. 1763 *Museum Rust.* (ed. 2) I 225, I had last summer a crop of 'tare-hay' that was astonishing. 1758 *Lyte Doddens* iv. xxviii 486 The 'Tare' seed is of a restinging vertue like y^e Lentil. 1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 130 The 'Tare-sown plants of age we feebly reap. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Rabbit*, The general cure is the keeping them low, and giving them the prickly herb, called 'tare-thistle', to eat. 1778 [W. MANSHALL] *Minutes Agric.*, Digest 44 Horses require very little corn when they are on a 'tare-verdage'. 1530 PALSGR. 279/1 'Tarefyche a corne, *lypyn*. 1813 T. DAVIS *Agric. Writs* Gloss, *Tare-vetch*, withwind, thered and white striped convolvulus, these two plants are the plague of a weak wheat-crop in the sand-lands. 1886 BRITTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* Tar-fitch, *Vicia hirsuta*—*Salop*. Blue Tai-fitch, *Vicia Cracca*—*Cheshire*. Yellow Tar-fitch, *Lathyrus pratensis*—*Chesh.* Tar Vetch (or Tar-Vatch), *Vicia hirsuta*—*Dorset*.

Tare (tē'z), *sb* 2. [*a.* F. *tare* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm) waste or deterioration in goods, deficiency, imperfection, also as in Eng., = med L., It., Pr., Sp., Pg. *tara*, OSp. *ataca* (Littré), ad. Arab *طرحه tarḥah* that which is thrown away, f. *طرح tarāha* to reject.]

The weight of the wrapping, receptacle, or conveyance containing goods, which is deducted from the gross in order to ascertain the net weight; hence, a deduction made from the gross weight to allow for this; also, the weight of a motor vehicle without its fuel and other equipment.

1486 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII.* (1866) 13, y barrells Gonne powdrie conteynyn in fitch besides the tare diij lbs. 1486 *ibid.* 14 A barrell of gonnepowdre weying the tare abated cc lb. 1598 FLORIO, *Tara*, the tare, waste or garbush of any machindrie or ware. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II 274 Note y^e in Ormuz they abate tare of all sorts of commodities. 1637 SIR D. CARLTON in *Bucknell MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 290 The reducing the matter of Tare to the same terms as it was. 1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Tare* and *Trit*, the first is the weight of Box, Straw, Cloaths, &c. wherein Goods are packed. The other is [etc.] 1674 JEAKE *Arith.* (1696) 639 If 132 lb abate 12 lb for Tare, then 1 C shall be butt 120 lb. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 21 The Tares on several sorts of Goods were ascertained by the Farmers of his Majesty's Customs, in the year 1667, a Table whereof was then published by their order. 1882 *Mechanical World* 4 Mar 137/2 The method of weighing is to ascertain the weight of load and truck combined, and then deduct the tare of the latter from the total. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss, The tare of the tub is the weight of the empty tub or hutch used in conveying the coals. 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 64 A steam lorry, which will carry any weight up to seven tons, and has a tare of scarcely three tons.

attrib. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 738 Dependent upon the total useful load it is possible to carry on a vehicle of a given tare weight. 1901 *Westmin. Gas* 16 Nov 2/1 It is difficult to see why in the case of motors there should be a tare limit of three tons.

b. *Chem.* The weight of a vessel in which a substance is weighed, or of another vessel equal to it, deducted in ascertaining the weight of the substance.

1888 *Amer. Chem. Yrnl.* X. 319 The difference between the weights of the crucibles plus the oxide and those of their tares was then determined.

c. *fig.* (Cf. F. *tare* defect, vice, blemish.)

1630 LUNNARD *tr. Charron's Wisd* i. xiv 17 The Spirit hath its maladies, defects, tares or refuse. 1896 VERN, *Lit. in Contemp. Rev.* June 82a Is there not in this case a tare—a diminution of aesthetic value to our detriment?

d. *Tare and tret*: the two ordinary deductions in calculating the net weight of goods to be sold by retail see TRET; also, the rule in arithmetic by which these are calculated.

1670 [see above]. 1692 COLES, *Tare and tret*, (allowance for) the weight of box, bag, &c. and waste on emptying, &c. 1709 STURTELL *Tatler* No. 46 ¶ 1 He gave diuina Audiences concerning Commerce, Politicks, Tare and Tret, Usury. 1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chas.* xix, We learnt Tare and Tret together, at school.

fig. c 1838 Dr. QUINCY *Pope Wks.* 1863 XV 121 The allowance for tare and tret as a discount in favour of Pope.

e. *Comb.* † *tare-master* = TAREB *Obs.*

1625 *Larus Stannaries* xi (1808) 21 The poiser, the tare-master and their deputies, ought to be sworn in the stannary-court.

Tare (tē'z), *v.* [*f.* TARE *sb* 2] *trans.* To ascertain, allow for, or indicate the tare of.

1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 168 Two Jars tared three pounds each. 1812 *ibid.* 247 It is the practice at the West India Docks to make a memorandum of the packages which are tared, on the back of the blue book. 1880 LOMAS *Alkali Trade* 246 It is usual not to tare the casks at all, but to invoice the gross weight as soda. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 29 Sept. 8/2 The Custom House authorities have given notice that on and after October 2 their officers will have instructions to weigh and tare packages of tea to the half-pound instead of to the pound, as heretofore.

Hence Tared ppl a, of which the tare or weight when empty has been ascertained.

1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sci. Chem* 333 Being collected on a tared filter, its weight may be estimated
18 U. S. Dispensatory 575 (Cent. Dict.) The neck of a bottle marked for the quantity of liquid to be peccolated, or of a tared bottle, if the peccolator is to be weighed.

Tare, obs, arch, and dial f and pa. t. of TEAR v. 1, var. TEAR sb. fine flax, var. TERE, Himalayan goat; obs. f. THERE. see T. S.

Taree see TODDY.

Tarentine (tærentin), a (sb) [ad L. Tarentin-us of Tarentum.] Of or pertaining to Tarentum + Tarentine spider, the Tarantula + b. sb. Name of some herb.

1440 Pallad. on Husb. II 372 And yf thou wilt ha nuttis Tarentyne 1668 Phil. Trans. III 660 The structure of the body of this Tarentin Spider. 1698 FRYER Acc. E. India 6 P. 129 Heirs for Salading aie Puisse, Sorel, Lettice, Parley, Tarentine, Mint, and Sog, a sort of Spinach
Tarantism, variant of TARANTISM.

Tarentola (tærentolā). [It see TARANTULA.] A harmless lizard, *Tarentola* (*Phryganea*), the Moorish Gecko, found in southern Europe and northern Africa. Also the genus to which this belongs. So Tarente.

1838 Penny Cyc. XI 101/2 Those lizards which the Italians called *Tarentola* 1883 in *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* (1886) 577

Tarentola, -tula, obs ff TARANTULA.

Tarer. Obs. [f. TARE sb. 2 + -ER.] An assay-officer of the stannanes, who ascertained the amount of dross or foreign matter in the tin

1625 *Laws Stannaries* ix (1808) 20 If the tin be not found faulty to the value assessed by the tarer [etc.] *Ibid* x, If any man hide worse matter than tin within his block of tin, which the tarer by his outward essay with his chisel cannot come at

Tarette. Obs. rare. Also 4 tarrit. [a OF. *tarete, = *taride* (13th c. in Godef.), = med L. *tarida*, *tarila* 'navis oneraria species, eadem quæ Tartana vocitata, ut quidam volunt' (Du Cange), a. Arab. طاريد *taridah* 'actuaria navis', cf. med Gr. τάρπιος = *δρόμων* (ibid.).] A kind of ship of burden or merchant vessel of the Middle Ages. Cf. TARTAN sb. 2

1325a Minot Poems in 80 Eight and forty galays and mo, And with them als war tarettes two. [1354 in Rymer *Fœdera* (1825) III 1 274/1 Sciatas quod suscepimus in protectionem tuis taretas, diversis bonis & merimoniis, calcatas, quas iuxta insulas nostrias jacent ancoratas.] 1362a *Ibid* (1830) III 1 641 Quendam magna navis, vocata Tairit, et tres alias grosse naves

Tarf, sb. Obs. [A deriv. of TURVE v. to turn + cf. TURF sb. 2] The turn or facing of a cap

1545 *Rates of Customs* A viii, Cappes with syngle tarfs the dossen xiii s. iiii d. 1555 *WATREMAN Fædelle of Facions* II xi 245 Then afterwards aie thei [Janizaries] chosen into souldie, and have given them... a white cappe, with a tarfe touned upwarde.

Hence Taref a, having a tarf. See also TURFED.

1545 *Rates of Customs* A viii, Cappes double tarfed & necked, and all other of frenche makyng

Tarfā (tarfā). Also tarfah. [a. Arab. طارفا.] The tamarisk, *Tamarix gallica*, which exudes a gum called manna. Also attrib

1856 BONAR *Hymns Faith & Hope* 216 Creeping through the wiry boughs Of these tarfās 1859 MARTIN tr. *Kurā's Hist. Old Cov.* III 31 The manna produced on the tarfah shrub is caused by the pick of an insect 1890 JAS. HAMILTON *Moses* xiii 216 Jehovah did not ignore the few drops which already trickled from the tarfah-trees

Targe(e, -gatt, obs foims of TARGET.

Targe (tārdz), sb. 1 Now arch and poet. Forms. 3- targe, also 4 taroche, 5 taarge, 6 targe, Sc. 6- targe. [In late OE *targe* fem., *targa* masc., ME. *targe*, = OF. *targe* (11th c. in Roland) = It. *targa*, Pr. *targua*, ad ON *targa* fem. (c. 950 in Vigf.), shield, cogn. with OHG. *targa* fem., 'edging, border'. OE *targe* fem., *targa* masc. were prob. from ON., ME. *targe* from OF; the Pr and Sp *tarja*, MHG. *tartsche*, early mod Du. *tartsche*, *targie*, also from French. (The OCat. *darga*, Sp and Pg *adarga*, appear to be from Arab. الدرق *al-dargah* the shield of leather and wood.)

1 A shield, spec. a light shield or buckler, borne instead of the heavy shield, esp. by footmen and archers.

1597 *Charter of Aderic* in Kemble *Cod. Dipl.* III 304 Two targon and zwegen fargan c. 1015 *Charter of Aedelian* *Adhug* ibid. 363 Ic zeann Ælmeie minen discene minnes targean 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 746a Wip stronge targes hom bioute þat achesen dude hom noþ 13 Sir *Benes* (A) 4214 þo Beues seþ is stokes laige, He kepte his stokes wip is targe c. 1286 CHAUCEP. *Prolog.* 471 On hir heed an hat As brood as is a bokeler or a targe [v. 1286] c. 1470 HENRY VI. *Wallace* viii. 799 Feill Ingilmen With schot was slayn, for all thar targes strang 1549 *Campl. Scot* vi 42 Tua handit souldis and targes 1550 STROKER tr. *Diod. Sic.* I. xiii. 22 His footemen which carried the targes and scaling ladders 1667 MILTON P. L. ix 1113 Those Leaves They [Adam & Eve] gatherd, broad as Amazonian Targe, To guard thir waste 1715-20 Pope *Il. iad* xiii 573 The spacious targe (a blazing round, Thick with bull-hides and brazen

orbits bound). 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* v. xv, Ill fared it then with Roderick, Dhu, that on the field his targe he threw 1894 GLADSTONE *Odes Horace* II. vii, Philippi's headlong rout we shared, I parted from my targe, not well.

b. fig. 1300 *Cursor M.* 9972 (Cott) Maia maiden, mild o mode standes vs for seuld and targe [Land targe] 1536 BL. L. LENDON *Cron Scot* (1821) II 181 Knawing weil that devine helpe is the only targe and cicker munition of kingis and realmes. 1578 LINDSAY *Chirn Scot* (S. T. S.) I 127 Ane faithfull subiect and sicker targe to the commone weil 1599 JAS. I *Barcl. Awpov* (1682) To Rdu., To which hydra of diverse enclined spectators, I have no targe to oppone

2. A name applied in the reigns of the first three Edwards to the King's private or privy seal (perh bearing a shield as its device). Obs.

1309 *Rolls of Parl.* I 444/2 Quant as Brefs de la targe, le Roy voet, qe l'Oidenance soit gardee, qe en fust fait en temps le Roy son pere, laquelle est en Chancellerie 1315 *Lib. de Antig. Leg.* (Camden) App. 252 Ces lettres desuz son pive seal de la targe 1315 *Rolls of Parl.* I 339/1 Par Bief de la targe 1347 *Ibid* II 193/1 Biefs sontz le giant Seal, & Letres sontz la targe 1492 *East Rychn. Node* ccc. lxxv in Child *Ballads* III 75/1 He toke out the brode targe [v. 1] senle, And some he lete hym se.

b. (See quot.) Obs. rare

1440 *Promp. Parv* 487/1 Targe, or chaityr, carla.

3. attrib and Comb targeman, a man armed with a targe.

17 *Battle of Sheriff Muir* (Cent. Dict.), He stoutly encounter'd the tagemen 1895 *Daily News* 29 Oct 6/5 The twin targe brooch that clasps her robe

Targe, sb. 2 Obs. [f. TARGE sb. 1] Tarrying, delay

13 *Coeur de L.* 2790 Whenne that ilke man hadde hys charge, Home they wolden, withouten targe

Targe, sb. 3 Sc. [f. TARGE v. 3] = TARGET.

1887 *SERVICE Dr. Duguid* ix 67 Bessie Grahame was a terrible targe, and had a tinkler tongue in the heid of her 1896 J. HORNE *Canny Countryside* iv. 40 Fat wud ye do wi' a targe like he?

Targe, v. 1 Obs. [a OF. *targier*, *targer* (11th c. in Godef.) to tarry;—pop L. type **tardicare*, deriv. of L. *tardare* to be late, to tarry, f. *tardus* slow. (For Fr. form of *juger*—L. *iudicare*).] See also TARRY v. 1. To delay, = TARRY v. Hence + Targang vbl. sb.

1250 O. *Kenichs Serin*, in O. E. *Misc* 36 Nesoldeno man targe for to wende to godalichne ne him to seui. c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 350/177 þo he [Askebet] targeþe 7 luyte þis lufere dde to done 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 2363 Vni-to [~ why] targe [MSS. 1400- targe, targe] we so long to quellc him atten ende? c. 1330 *Otuel* 833 þo wenten þei forþ wip-outen targing. c. 1400 *Laud Tray Bk* 7588 So weri thei ben and ouer-charged, Here socour soule fio hem targeþ c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* iii 1075 Fructifying wodes. Whei of sum fruit wol targe & sum wol hie

Targe, v. 2 Obs. rare. [f. TARGE sb. 1, or a. OF. *targier*, *targer* (13th c. in Godef.) to protect, defend (cf. mod. F. *targuer*, a. It. *targar* (s)), f. *targe* see TARGE sb. 1] trans. To protect or defend as with a targe or shield, to shield.

1230 *Prig. Lof Mawhade* i. cxxviii. (1869) 68 This targe targeþe him as longe as he bai it with him 1489 CALTON *Playtes of A. 1. 1. 2* Couenable to coure & targe the body of man agaynst the strokes of daies

Targe, v. 3 Sc. Also targe, terge. [Origin and, hence also, the sense development uncertain. Jameson and E. D. D. start with the sense 'to beat, strike, thrash', but quote no instances before 1833. (L. *tergere* to rub, wipe, cleanse, correct, has been suggested.) The 'soft' g (dg) suggests Romanic origin]

1. trans To question closely, cross-examine.

1786 BURNS *Inventory* 41, Ion the questions lauge them tightly. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* (1827) 213 Targe them about it now O' sic ane styk unill this day We never heard a cheep! 1869 *ROLLOPE Phœnix* *Finn* (ed. Tauchn) II. iii, He had on this occasion targe two or three commissariat officers very tightly with questions respecting cabbage and potatoes

2. To keep in strict order, look after strictly 1814 SCOTT *Waw* xlii, Callum Beg discharging the obligation, by mounting guard over the hereditary tailor of Shochd nan Ivor, and, as he expressed himself, 'targed him tightly' till the finishing of the job 1868 *ROLLOPE Linda Press* i. 13 Linda. was... targed more strictly in the reading of godly books

3. To reprimand, scold loudly; to beat, thrash.

1825 JAMIESON, To *Targe*, *Targe*, to beat, to strike, *Perth*, 1833 J. S. SANDS *Poems* Ser. I 105 (E. D. D.) Targed him tightly till he fell. 1861 R. QUIN *Heather Luntie* (1866) 165 Targe him tightly who debases frail human nature.

Targer (tārdz). Sc. Also targer, terjer.

[f. TARGE v. 3 + -ER.] One who targes, a targerant; a scold.

1822 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 104 Where is the targer? 1886 MURDOCH *Sc. Readings* Ser. ii 59 Happily rid o' his awfu' terjer o' a mither-in-law 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* xxix, O, she's a targer.

Targe (tārdz), sb. 1 Forms a 5 tergett, 5-7 tergett, 4- target; β 5-6 targat, 6- gatt, tergat(e, -guette, Sc. tergett, targat, 6-7 targuet. [dim. of TARGE sb. 1, cf. F. *targete*, -ette, also 15-16th c. *targuete* (s), It. *targhetta*. The actual history is uncertain, chiefly from the ambiguity of the spelling *targe*. The current pronunciation with 'hard g' (g) is carried back to 15th c. by the spelling *targat* (so in 16th c. *guet*), but the early spelling *targe*

might be (tārdzhet), which would have been the natural English diminutive of *targe*. In French also, the ordinary form was *targete*, *targette* (zhe t); but, alongside of this, *targuete* (-ge t), is cited of 1494, and *guette* in 16th c. (possibly after Pr. *targueta* or It. *targhetta*). It is possible that Eng. *targe* had at first 'soft g' (dzh) after *laige* and OF. *targete* (s), but that this was at an early date changed to the present pronunciation with 'hard g', after F. *targuete* (s), and the Prov and Italian forms]

1. A light round shield or buckler, a small targe. Also fig. Now chiefly Hist.

c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb) xvi 97 þai beie 7 giete tar get, with whilk þai couer all þaire body. c. 1400-50 *Aleander* 262 Taches in-to targets tamed þaire breynis c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 487/1 Targel, on defence, *scutum*, *ancile* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380/1 A Tergat, *pelita*, 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen. VIII. 2 The kynges banner and courser, his coat of armes, his sworde, his targat, and his helme 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac Hib* i. iv (1821) 55 At whom he discharged his Pistoll, which lighted upon his Targat. 1734 Dr. For *Mem. Cavalier* (1840) 147 [the highlanders] carried great wooden targets, large enough to cover the upper part of their bodies 1791 Boswell *Johnson* 17 Oct. an 1773, He stutted about the room with a broad sword and target 1869 BOUTRICK *Arms & Arm.* ix. (1874) 164 The Scots auxiliary troops, who took a part with the French forces at the battle of Fontenoy, appeared with shields or targets

B. 14 Voc. in Wr. Wulcker 615/27 *Targia*, a target, or a pavys 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* III 394 To Simon Glu-fud buk-in makar, for honyng of foure targeis, . . . 1511 *Ibid* IV. 221 Item, payit for ane vicht of ane targe, three lokkis to basnetis, xi bukilles, 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii vii 146 The horrible tergate, bussum Egida, Qahilk is the great Pallas gryssly shield 1548 UDAI *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 314 The image of the same Quintus made with his targe 1556 *Chron. Gr. F. 111* (Camden) 93 Having their targets on their shoulders,

2. A shield-shaped ornament or plaque of precious metal, often jewelled, worn esp. as a decoration in the head-dress. Sc. Obs.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* IV 15 Tua targets for bonnets honnyt with gold for bonnets 1542 *Juv. Roy Wardrobe* (1815) 68 Item ane bonet of black velvett with ane tergat of the marmadun, hir tail of dyamontis 1556 LAUDER *Tristate* 439 Nocht haueand respect. To t'ergates, Chems, nor goldin Kyngis c. 1578 LINDSAY *Priscotie* *Chron. Scot.* (S. I. S.) I 368 He garf hir great gifte of chemels targarits and tablatis and rings 1600 *Johnne Armstrong*, Ther hang nine Targets at Johnys Hat, And ilk an worth Thine Target.

b. A piece of money; app. a scudo, an ecu.

[Cf. med L. *scutum*, *scutatum* a coin of the early French kings. (Du Cange)]

1671 H. M. in *Erasm.* *Collog.* 79 What price dost thou set upon thyself? At ten targets [orig. *Decem scutatis*].

3. Orig. A shield-like structure, marked with concentric circles, set up to be aimed at in shooting practice; hence, any object used for the purpose.

1757 E. PERRONET *Mitie* i. cxxix, The Target of the Muse. [Note This word is here used in the military sense, and signifies a But or mark to be shot at] 1801 STURTT *Sports & Past* ii 1 8 27, I have seen the gentlemen who practise archery in the vicinity of London, repeatedly shoot from end to end, and not touch the target with an arrow. 1802-16 C. JAMES *Milit. Dict.*, Target, a mark for the artillery, &c. to fire at in their practice. 1859 *Musketery Inst.* iv 51 The targets are to be six feet in height and two in breadth, constructed of iron of sufficient thickness to be rifle-bullet proof 1871 TYNDALL *Fragn. Sc.* (1870) I xvi 423 In firing a ball against a target the projectile, after collision, is often found hot

fig. 1900 LD ROBERTS in *Daily News* 27 July 5/3 The enemy were strongly entrenched, fought stubbornly, and gave no target.

b. fig. Something aimed at or to be aimed at; esp. a person who is the object of general abuse, scorn, derision, or the like; = BUTT sb. 4.

1757 [see 3]. 1824 TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* 146 They to whom my foolish passion were a target for their scorn 1889 *Tablet* 14 Dec 947 A target for the abuse of the prejudiced, the ignorant and the pifance. 1906 *Times* 24 July 8/5 A target for popular ridicule

c. A shooting match, the score made at such a match

1825 *Sporting Mag.* XVI. 426 A grand target of the Reedwood Foresters took place the middle of August at Blithfield 1858 GRILNER *Gunnery* 373 A comparison between the largest 'target' of to-day, and the best that Colonel Hawke ever made with his crack Joe Mantion, will show a progressive improvement of nearly 100 per cent, not only in closeness of shooting, but also in penetration. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 July 8/2 The Artists' team have made a magnificent target, and are scarcely likely to be beaten

4. Applied to various objects resembling a target or shield. + a. A cymbal. Obs.

1696 tr. *Du Mont's Voy. Levant* xvi. 275 They have a kind of Violin, with three Strings, and several little Brazen Targets, which they knock against one another.

b. Cookery. The neck and breast of lamb as a joint; the fore-quarter without the shoulder.

1756 GRAY *Let. to W. Mason* 19 Dec., Lord Surrey loved buttered lyng and targets of mutton for breakfast 1872 MARY JEWRY *Every-day Cookery* 72/2 Roast Target of Lamb *Ibid*, Target is only the breast and neck joints not separated

c. The sliding sight on a levelling staff; a vane.

d. A disk-shaped signal on a railway switch, etc., indicating its position. U. S. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Target, the sight, sliding on a levelling staff. Also called a vane 1884 *Ibid* Suppl. 810/2 Two targets, generally a round and an oblong one, and generally painted red and white respectively, are set at right angles to each other on a revolving shaft. *Ibid*. A common form of ordinary switches is an upright pivoted

lever with target on top. 1900 H M Wilson *Topogr Survying* xv. 311 Leveling rods are of two general types 1. Target rods; and 2. Speaking or self-reading rods. *Ibid.* 313 The Boston (leveling) rod has a fixed target, and all readings upon it are obtained by extending the rod.

5. attrib. and Comb., as *target-firing*, *-practice*, *-range*, *-shooting*, *-shot*, *target-like*, *-proof*, *-shaped* adjs.; *target-card*: see quot.; † *target-fence*, a protective fence or covering formed by targets or shields, a testudo; *target-lamp*, lantern, *U. S.*, a lamp or lantern attached to a signal-target (see sense 4d), the function of which it discharges at night; *target-man*, † (a) a man armed with a target (*obs*), (b) *U. S.* a signal-man who works signalling targets: see sense 4d, *target-rifle*, a rifle adapted to target-shooting; † *target-roof*, a testudo (= *target-fence*); *target-ship*, a condemned ship used as a target.

1875 *Encycl Brit.* II 378 (*Archery*) **Target-card*, a card coloured in the same manner as the target, containing the names of the shooters, and used for scoring their respective hits. 1898 GREENLAW *Tactus*, Ann. xiii. 12. (1622) 191 Hauging deided his armie into foure parts, he (Corbulo) lead some close and thicke ranked together, for a target fence to undermine and beate downe the rampire. 1653 H. COGAN tr *Pinto's Trav.* lxxix (1663) 280 The Elephant, withall setting their Trunks to the target fences tore them down in such sort, as not one of them remained entire. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Counties* I. 138 A shooting-establishment, where **target-firing* is practised. 1855 EDEN *Decades* 55 He brought forth all his **target* men for fear of their venomous arrows. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Suppl. s. v. *Signaling Target*, Turned by the target-man by means of a hand-lever. 1844 *Regul. & Ord. Army* 288 The Surgeon, or Assistant Surgeon, is to attend all Field Days, and invariably at **Target-practice*. 1902 *Bible Student* Oct. 198 They may safely tolerate attacks as the target practice of children. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI 79/1 The State owns two large **target* ranges which are also used as camp grounds. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Dec. 4/3 As a **target-rifle* the Lee-Metford is by no means in the front rank. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. 189 The use of the pavois, mantelets, **target-roofs*, for the assault of cities. 1610 — *Canden's Brit.* I. 36 The Romans with a Testudo, or target-roof, took the place. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 202 The pedicle supports a **target-shaped* substance. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 23 July 1 A **target* ship, on board of which every new type of armour was tested. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 646/2 It is foolish for an indifferent **target* shot to go on hunting.

Target, sb. 2. Sc. [Etym. uncertain, Jamieson compares Sw. *targa* to *tear*.] A tatter, a shred.

1773 R. FERGUSON *Compl. Plainstanes* 86 The weight o' ilka codroch chiel, that does my skin to targets peel. 1879 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons* 120 Until her apron was sae stent, The strings in targets, flew.

b. *Targets of skate*, 'long slices of this fish dried' (Jam.)

Target, v. [f. TARGET sb. 1.]

† 1. *trans.* To protect with or as with a target, to shield. *Obs.*

1611 G. H. *Aut. Colon* 18 [He] targets himself with the authority of Silvester. 1885 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas' Ho. Medics* 337 The garrison of Florence was not sufficient to ward and target it from insult.

2. To use (a person) as a target. Also fig.

1837 *Fraser's Mag.* XVI. 244 If you doubt my word, load and target me again. 1844 W. H. MAXWELL *Sports & Adv. Scotl.* iii. (1855) 49 To be targetted through the newspapers and executed afterwards in effigy.

3. *U. S.* To signal the position of (a railway switch, etc.) by means of a target (TARGET sb. 1 4 d). 1893 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 17 Nov. The crews of both trains claim to have had the crossing targetted.

Targeted (tā'geted), a. [f. TARGET sb. 1 + -ED.] Furnished with a target or shield, or with something resembling one.

1653 GAUDEN *Hieracy* 527 Not rough and targetted as the Rhinoceros, but soft and gently clothed as the sheep. 1848 CLOUGH *Bothe Poems* (1892) 202 The Marquis's targetted gillies.

Targeteer (tā'geti-er). *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6-7 *target*(t)ier, 7 *targahier*, -tyer, *targuatiier*, *targue*(t)ier, *targueteere* [prob. ad. It. *targhetiere* (Florio), f. *targhetta* target see -ER.] A foot-soldier armed with a target; a peltast.

1586-8 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1600) III 812 Our General himself with certain shot and some targetters went over into the maine. 1900 MARLOWE *Edw. II.* III 11, A band of bow men and of pikes, Brown bills and targetters, four hundred strong. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxviii. v. 670 A thousand targuatiiers called Pellati. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* (1603) 18 He [Chas. VII of France] adjoined to them Targatiers, Harbengers, Mustermasters. 1676 HOBBS *Ibid.* 53 He found him out with many targetters environed. 1824 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 176 The targettees of Iphicrates. 1881 JOWETT *Thucyd.* I. 147 The Chalcidian hoplites were assisted by a few targetters.

† **Targeter**. *Obs.* In 4 *targeter*. [f. TARGET sb. 1 + -ER.] A shield-maker, or a shield-bearer.

1382 WYCLIF 2 *Chron.* xii. 10 The golden targetis .for the which the kyng made brasen, and toke hem to the pryncis of the targetis [1388 scheeld makers, *Vulg. scutarii*]. *Ibid.* 11 Whanne the kyng schulde goo in to the house of the Lord, the targeters [*Vulg. scutarii*] camen, and token hem.

† **Targeting**. *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. TARGET sb. 1 2 + -ING.] Work consisting of targets; target-like trimmings of women's dresses.

1563 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* iv. Wks. 124 II. 389 The seally sowill can neither cary with it gold, garmaning, targatting, pearle, nor pretious stanes. 1653 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kerb.*

(1843) II 216 The preachers spake freehe against the targeting of weomen's talles, and the rest of their vanitie.

Targ-grass see TARE sb. 1 4.

Targum (tā'gūm, || tār'gūm), sb. Also 6-7 *thargum* [a. Chaldee תרגום *targūm* interpretation, f. תרגם *targām* to interpret see DRAGONIAN.] Each of several Aramaic translations, interpretations, or paraphrases of the various divisions of the Old Testament, made after the Babylonian captivity, at first preserved by oral transmission, and committed to writing from about A.D. 100 onwards.

The extant Targums together comprise all the books except Ezra, Nehemiah, and Daniel. 1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxvii. (1592) 427 The Thargum of Hierusalem and the Onkelos which are bookes of cheefe authoritie among the Iewes. 1613 PUNCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 174 This the Hebrewes call *Targum*, that is, the Translation, which hath with them no lesse credit then the Text it selfe. 1646 SIR I. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* v. 249 Jonathan who compiled the Targum, conceives the colours of these banners to answer the precious stones in the breastplate, and upon which the names of the Tribes were engraven. 1706 A. BEDFORD *Temple Mus.* viii. 259 We find the Targum of Onkelos to be made with the Accents. 1776 BURNAY *Hist. Mus.* I. 228 note, The Targum, or Chaldee Paraphrase, mentions an instrument not to be found in the original, or in any of the translations. 1864 *Reader* 16 Jan. 74/1 The Targums are versions of the Old Testament in what has been called Chaldee, but which is, in fact, the language of Aram or Syria.

Hence **Targum v. trans.** to interpret or paraphrase (Scripture) in the manner of the Targums (also *absol.*), **Targumic** (tār'gū-mik), **Targumical**, adjs., of or pertaining to the Targums, **Targumically** adv., in the manner of the Targums.

1873 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 361 The authenticity of the Targumic Texts. 1883 F. DEUTZSCH in *Athenaeum* 26 May 668/3 A considerable number of Targumic and Talmudic words occur in the Assyrian and Babylonian language. 1883 EDERSHCHIM *Life & Times Jesus* I. ii. viii. 206 At that time each one Targumed for himself. The New Testament writers when it seemed necessary, literally or Targumically rendered a verse. *Ibid.* II. v. xiv. 574 S. Matthew, Targuming this prophecy in form as in its spirit.

Targumist (tā'gūmist, tār'gū mist) [f. TARGUM sb. 1 + -IST] a. One of the translators and commentators who compiled the Targums. b. 'One versed in the language and literature of the Targums' (Ogilvie).

1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* i. Wks. 185: III 282 Then we must conclude that Jonathan, or Onkelos the Targumists were of clearer language then he that made the tongue. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script.* 482 It can't be expected that these Targumists should render the Hebrew word for word. 1851 M. A. DENHAM *Slogans N. Eng.* p. 12, The Targumists state that the banners were distinguished by their colours. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig. Ps.* viii. 444 Is the Targumist altogether wrong in his general view?

Hence **Targumistic** a., of or pertaining to the Targumists.

1890 *Andover* (U. S.) *Rev.* VII. 101 (Cent. Dict.) Showing the prevalence of the Targumistic exegesis.

Targumize, v. [f. TARGUM sb. 1 + -IZE] *trans.* To make a Targum of or upon.

1671 LIGHTFOOT *Horae Heb.*, *Joh.* viii. 59 The Book of Job Targumized, (that is, rendered into the Chaldee Tongue). 1873 DEUTSCH *Rem.* (1874) 399 The Book of Esther has been targumized many times.

Tarheel (tā'hēl), *U. S. colloq.* [f. TAR sb. 1 + HEEL sb. 1] A nickname for a native or inhabitant of North Carolina, in allusion to tar as a principal product of that State. Also *attrib.*

1888 *American Humorist* 2 June (Farmer *Americanisms*), A little volume of North Carolina sketches, written by a talented young friend of mine, in the genuine tarheel dialect. 1889 *Frail Art. Folk-Lore* II 95 The mountain 'tarheel' gradually drifted into a condition of dreary indifference to all things subliminary but hog and hominy.

Tarhood, *nonce-ud.* [f. TAR sb. 3 + -HOOD.] The general body of sailors; sailors collectively.

1749 H. WAIKOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 264 This circumstance has been so ridiculed by the whole tarhood, that the romantic part has been forced to be cancelled.

Tarie, *obs.* f. TARRY sb. and v., var. TARY v.

Tarier, *obs.* form of TARRIER, TERRIER 2.

Tariff (tā'rif), sb. Forms: 6-8 *tariffa*, 7 *terrif*, 8 *terrif*, 8-9 *tarif*, 7- *tariff*. [a. It. *tariffa* 'arithmetike or casting of accounts' (Florio), 'a book of rates for duties' (Baret), = Sp., Pg. *tarifa*, ad. Arab. *tarīf* notification, explanation, definition, article, f. *عرّف* *arafa* in 5th conj. to notify, make known. So F. *tarif*.

The word came into general use as a technical term (sense 2), and this character it long retained in English use, being hardly found, except as applied to the Customs 'tariff'; its more general application (sense 3), found earlier on the Continent and in U. S., has become more common in Great Britain only since c. 1890.]

† 1. An arithmetical table or statement; a table of multiplication, a ready reckoner, or the like.

1591 *Garrard's Art Warre* 224 So that helping your memorie with certain *Tables* or *Tariffas* made of purpose to know the numbers of the soldiers that are to enter into ranke. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Tariff*, (in *Arithmetick*) is either a small Table .to expedite Multiplication; or else a Proportional Table contrived for the expediting a

Question in the Rule of Fellowship. 1756 CORSON in *Phil. Trans.* XXXIV. 170 Reduce the Dividend and Divisor to small Figures, and form a *Tariffa* or Table of all the Multiples of the Divisor as far as 5. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Tariff* (with Arithmeticians) a proportional Table contrived for the speedy resolving Questions in the Rule of Fellowship. - Also a Table framed to shew any Multiple or Divisor, taken any Number of times under ten. 1790 *Monthly Rev.* 507 That a tariff or table may be established of these proportions.

2. An official list or schedule setting forth the several customs duties to be imposed on imports and exports; a table or book of rates, any item of such a list, the impost (on any article), also the whole body or system of such duties as established in any country.

1592 WOTTON *Lett. to Ld. Zouche* 3 Oct. (1597) I. 288 The book that I put to be copied for your Honour is not yet ended, nor the *tariffa* of all the towns in the Grand Duke's territories, in my hands. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crews*, *Tariff*, a Book of Rates or Customs. 1713 *Treaty Utrecht* in *Magers Insurance* (1755) II. 495 The general Tariff made in France the 18th Day of September in the Year 1664, shall take place again. 1719 ADDISON (J.), A tariff, or declaration of the duties of import and export. 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 6414/2 The putting into Execution the new Tariff or Book of Rates. 1826 (Feb. 12) SEC. DALLAS in *Ann. Congress* (1854) 1674 A statement of the general principles for reforming the tariff of the United States. 1845 McCULLOCH *Taxation* II. v. (1852) 238 The duties in this tariff mostly vary from 40 to 5 per cent, *ad valorem*. 1868 M. E. G. DURR *Pol. Surv.* 25 The kingdom's wealth might be economized by the adoption of a free trade tariff. 1879 ROGERS in *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 128/2 A tariff, of a highly protective character, in the interest of employers or manufacturers.

3. A classified list or scale of charges made in any private or public business; as, a hotel tariff, a railroad tariff (U. S.).

1751 BOLINGBROKE *Fragments* xxx. Wks. 1754 V. 246 Even in times less antient, the church of Rome found it necessary to publish a tariff, or book of rates, which I have seen in print, wherein the price is set over against every sin, lest purchasers should be imposed upon. 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. iii. § 147 The university of Paris proceeded to establish a tariff, according to which every edition was to be sold. 1838 *Murray's Handbk.* N. Germ. 428 Tariff per post of 2 German miles. 1867 HOWELLS *Ital. Journ.* 204 Show me the tariff of fares. 1881 *Chicago Times* 12 Mar. The following is the present railroad tariff on flour, grain, and boxed meats from Chicago to the eastern points named.

4. *attrib. and Comb.*; a. *attrib.*, as *tariff-act*, *-bill*, *-duty*, *-legislation*, *-monger*, *-movement*, *-office*, *-party*, *-preference*, *-question*, *-treaty*; b. instrumental, as *tariff-born*, *-bound*, *-fed*, *-protected*, *-raised*, *-ridden* adjs., c. objective and obj. gen., as *tariff-maker*, *tariff-mongering*, *-raising*, *-regulating*, *-tinkering* adjs. See also TARIFF-REFORM.

1816 *Ann. Congress* (1854) 1127 The provisions of the proposed new tariff duties. 1821 J. Q. ADAMS *Mem.* (1875) V. 309 The revival at the next session of Congress, of Mr. Baldwin's tariff bills. 1824 *Ibid.* VI. 282 There had been sharp words in the tariff debate this day in the House. 1831 *Ibid.* (1876) VIII. 438 The Free-Trade and Tariff Conventions. 1832 PIES *Jackson Message Congr.* U. S. A mistaken view of the considerations which led to the adoption of the tariff system. c. 1843 GLADSTONE in *Morley Life* (1903) I. ii. viii. 267 Endeavouring to make tariff treaties with foreign countries. 1862 *Macm. Mag.* Sept. 413 Stories about tariff grievances. 1884 S. E. DAWSON *Handbk. Dom. Canada* 288 As promoters of private legislation, or as tariff doctors, or as volunteer advisers, interested or disinterested. 1891 *Century Dict.*, *Tariff-ridden*, burdened with a tariff or tariffs, carrying an excessive burden of indirect taxation. 1897 *Daily News* 21 Sept. 2/3 American tariff-tinkering. 1898 *Ibid.* 8 Aug. 8/2 A little tariff-card [of a hotel] enclosed showed that the sum stated was liable to some little expansion. 1900 *Frail. Sch. Geog.* (U. S.) Apr. 147 There have been twenty five tariff acts prescribing, modifying or regulating tariff duties, the first being the Calhoun Act, 1816. 1904 *Daily News* 3 Mar. 8 A warning against tariff mongers, tariff-meddlers, and tariff-muddlers of all denominations. 1904 JUDGE PARKER (U. S.) in *Daily Chron.* 11 Nov. 5/5 To prevent the tariff-fed Trusts and illegal combinations from absorbing the nation's wealth.

Hence (chiefly *nonce-uds*) **Tariffable** a., that can be subjected to a tariff, **Tariffa** de [after *crusade*], an agitation in favour of a tariff; **Tariffication**, (a) the fixing of a tariff; (b) conversion to a pro-tariff party; **Tariffism**, the principle or system of imposing a tariff, advocacy of a (high or low) tariff, **Tariffist**, an advocate of a tariff, **Tariffite**, = prec., also *attrib.*, **Tariffize** v., *trans.* to subject to a tariff or system of tariffs (in quot. in sense 3); **Tariffless** a., without a tariff.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Tariffable*, subjectable to a tariff. 1904 P. GEORGE in *Ideals* 5c. 4 *Faith* 201 To play his patriotic part in the approaching, ever-victorious **Tariffades* by which the megalopolitan wealth and imperial greatness are to be assured. 1892 19th Cent. Dec. 940 Sir B. Samuelson's proposal to make compulsory the method of **tariffication*, which has been optional with railway companies for forty years past. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 May 2/3 The complete tariffication of the Unionist Party. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 25 Sept. 4/5 The chief apostle of high **tariffism*. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Apr. 2/3 Taking the two bodies together the Low **Tariffists* are in a majority of one. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 8 Sept. 4/4 The tariffists and purblind economists see the chief reason of Germany's industrial prosperity in its protective system. 1906 *Ibid.* 12 Jan. 5/2 This has excited great indignation on the part of the **Tariffite* candidate. 1848 *Tail's Mag.* XV. 310 This would **tariffize* the world. 1891 *Miss Dowd Girl in Karp.* 271 A total stranger condescended to make a **tariffless* hotel of their house.

Tariff, *v.* [f. prec sb. So F *tarifier*]

†1. *intr.* To have to do with a tariff *nonce-use*.
1756 Mrs. CALDERWOOD *Yrnl.* (1884) 292 A tariff of fixed duties (was) to have been settled at the treaty of Utrecht, but was referred to commissaries, of this number was Blair's uncle, John Drummond, who tarified all his days Andrew Mitchell who tarified at Brussels for some years

2. *trans.* To subject to a tariff-duty, to fix the price of (something) according to a tariff; in quot. a 1868, to rate (a person) according to a tariff.

1828 WFBSTER, *Tariff* v. t., to make a list of duties on goods
1864 TRIVELIAN *Complete Wallah* (1866) 169 If the Sidonians had paid five per cent on Madapolams tarified at ninepence
1868 M. J. HIGGINS *Ess* (1875) 158 A slow sulky conductor he silently endures, and tarified him accurately on reaching the end of the stage
1870 *Daily News* 6 Oct., If the siege lasts long enough, dogs, rats, and cats will be tarified
1887 *Westm. Rev* June 362 In 1853 the best Gascony wine was tarified in London at 4/3 the tun
1904 MRS DAUNCEY *English Philippines* vi (1906) 49 For these schools and schoolmasters this pastoral county (the Philippines) is taxed and tarified to breaking point

3. To make into a pro-tariff party *nonce-use*
1905 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Mar 2/2 The way in which the Tory Party has been tarified

Hence **Tarified** (tæ rifd) *ppl a*, priced by or subjected to a tariff

1874 SYMONDS *Sh Italy & Greece* (1898) I xiv. 299 The pay is reduced to its tarified medium
1903 *Westm. Gaz* 17 Aug. 2/2 The ingenious device of buying highly tarified foreign coffee and sending it to Cape Colony, whence it was re-shipped as preferred East Indian coffee

Tariff-reform, *gen.* The reform of a tariff, or of existing tariff conditions, *spec* in recent U. S. politics, 'a reform favouring a general reduction of import duties, and in general a movement away from Protection' (*Cent. Dict* 1891); in British politics since c 1903 (usually with capitals, *Tariff Reform*), the extension of the tariff on imports, as opposed to 'Free Trade'. Also *attrib*, as *Tariff Reform League*, *movement*, *party*, *policy*, etc.

1891 in *Cent. Dict* 1895 *Runk's Land Dict*, *Tariff-reform*, applied in the United States to a movement away from the policy of protection. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I ii viii 264 It was by the principles of free trade that Peel and his lieutenant justified tariff reform
1903 J CHAMBERLAIN *Sp* Introd. 8 They [speeches] have been supplemented by statistics and details, which it is the function of the Tariff Reform League and the Imperial Tariff Committee to supply in their publications
1908 E E WILLIAMS in *Westm. Gaz* 20 Feb 2/3 [Formed May 14, 1903 as the Protection League] A fortnight later it changed the name to the Tariff League, and again a fortnight later to that of the Imperial Tariff League. [after] some six or seven weeks it was formally amalgamated with an inchoate body (comprising chiefly members of Parliament in sympathy with the new movement) under the title of the Tariff Reform League
1908 *Westm. Gaz*, 24 Aug 2/2 If [Mr. Blyan's] declaration means anything, it is a notable advance in what Americans call 'Tariff Reform'—i. e., a change of the Tariff in the direction of Free Trade

Hence **Tariff-reformer**, an advocate or supporter of tariff-reform; in British politics from 1903, an advocate of an extended tariff on imports.
1903 J CHAMBERLAIN *Sp* Introd. 9 The Tariff Reformers believe that by re-arming ourselves with the weapon of a moderate tariff, we may still defend our home market against unfair competition

Tariment: see TARRYMENT

Taring (tā rɪŋ). [f. TARE sb 2 and *v* + -ING 1]
The calculation and abatement of the tare on goods; †abatement for defective goods (*obs*).

1622 MISSLEDRON *Free Trade* ii. 51 To have drawne the Taring [margin, That is, abating for the faults thereof] of Cloth into Holland, where the Buyers are in some sort, Judges and Parties
1882 BIRKELL *Counting-ho Dict*, *Taring*, is the process of calculating and making the Tare
1883 *Times* 2 Apr 4 The planter can put a stop to the taring of the chest of tea by the Customs

Taris, *obs.* form of TERRACE

Tarish, *a. rare*. [f. TARE sb 1 + -ISH 1] Having the nature or character of tares (in allusion to the parable of the tares. see TARE sb 1 3).

1601 Bp. W. BARLOW *Defence* Pref. 6 Pregnant natures, are like lustre groundes, neglected and unvilled, [prove] tarish and weedy
1670 J. ROBINSON *Justif. Separat* iii § 6 Wks 185: II 125 A singular spirit of discerning, by which they do discover this tarish disposition under the veil of holiness

Tarismum: see TARRYSUME

Tarlatan (tā lātān). Also 8 tarnatan, 9 tarlatane, tarleton. [a. F. *tarlatane*, dissimilated from *tarnatane* (1723 in Hatz.-Darm. cf. quot. 1727-41); prob. of Indian origin] A kind of thin open muslin, used esp for ball-dresses

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cyrt* v. *Muslim*, There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies; chiefly Bengal, betelles, tarnatans, mulmuls [etc.]
1853 LOWELL *Lett* (1894) I iii 219 The cheapening of a tarlatan muslin
1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tarlatan*, a kind of book-muslin principally made in Scotland
1873 Miss Woolsey *What Katy Did at Sch* x 166 Cecy has got some beautiful new dresses,—a white muslin, a tarlatan, and a pink silk.
1903 *Daily Chron* 3 Oct 8/4 Tarlatan is another old-world material now being resuscitated for evening dresses.

†**Tarleather** 1. *Sc. Obs.* Also 6-ladder, 7-ladder. [app. a. Gael. *tarr-leathar* belly-leather, f. *tarr* belly + *leathar*, ad Eng. LEATHER.] 'A strip of raw sheep-skin (cut from the belly of the

skin when it was newly flayed), salted and dried, and cut up into thongs for ties or mid-couples of flails' (*Suppl.* to Jameson, 1887).

1566 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1875) III 226 The saids flescheous cuttis are tarledder of the skyn thairwith, diminishing thairby bayth the skynnis and the woll in lenth and breid
1604 Nor yit to diminish the samyn be cutting of any sic pait as thair call the tarledder
1585 POLWART *Flyingw Montgomerie* 571 His haven shoulder shaves the mark, no dout, Of tough tarladders, tyre, and other tawes

Hence †**Tarleathered** (-letherit, etc) *ppl a*, *Sc Obs*, applied to a sheep-skin from which a tarleather has been cut.

1570 *Rec. Convent. Roy. Burghs* I 21 [To] be presentitt with the skyn and hyrn vñ tarletheritt, and plukkitt or powitt
1585 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1882) IV 407 That na merchants tak vpon hand to by any skynnis quhilk ar plukkett and tarletheritt as said is, vnder the pain fore-said

†**Tarleather** 2. *Obs rare*—1. A term of opprobrium applied to a woman

1575 *Gamm. Gorton* iii. iii C 113 b, Comst herme me then withered witch; & I get once on foote, I house pay for all, y^e old tarlether

†**Tarltonize**, *v. Obs nonce-wit.* *intr* To act or speak like Tarlton, a celebrated comic actor of the latter part of the 16th century

1592 G. HARVEY *Four Lett Wks* (Grosart) I 168 His vain-glorious and Thrasonical bragging his piperly extemporing, and Tarltonizing
1604 *Id.* 202 The very lympanye of his Tarltonizing wit

Tar macadam. [f. TAR sb. + MACADAM sb.]

A mixed material for making roads, consisting of some kind of broken stone or ironstone slag in a matrix of tar alone, or of tar with some mixture of pitch or creosote

1882 (June 17) *Proc. Assoc. Municipal Engineers* VIII 91 In Barseley we have tarred macadam, and the cost of it was 15 *sd*
1882 *Id.* 92, I should have liked to have heard more about the cost of the tar macadam roads
1883 (Sept 28) *Id.* X 53 Tar macadam for roadways was first introduced in Sheffield
1909 J. W. SMITH *Dustless Roads* 10 The macadamised road construction of the future is to be found in the use of tar that is to say, in what is termed tar macadam

Hence **Tar maco**, the registered trade-mark of a kind of tar macadam consisting of iron slag impregnated with tar and creosote. Also *attrib*

1903 *Trades Mark Yrnl.* 1 July, Class 17 Tarmac
1904 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Dec. 4/2 Mr. Montagu suggested the making of all roads by the Tarmac process
1905 *Times* 1 Aug 14/2 He suggests that the club should entirely remake some stretch of road near London with Tarmac

Tarmachan, -michen, *obs.* ff. PTARMIGAN

Tarmagon, tarmegant, *obs.* ff. TARMAGANT

Tarmaret, -rick, *obs. erron.* ff. TURNERIC

Tarn (tān). Forms 4-5 *terne*, 5-6 *tarne*, 7 *tearn*, (8 *Sc* *tairn*), 7- *tarn* [M.E. *teirne*, n ON. **teirnu*, *teirnu*, *teirnu*; = Swed. dial. *tjarn*, *tjarn*, Norw. *teirnu*, Da. *teirnu*.]

A small mountain lake, having no significant tributaries. (Originally local northern English, now generally used by geologists and geographers.)

1295 *Assise Roll* 979 m. 20 d. (Westminster), Agnes appellat Edelnam filium Ricardi de Blaten (= Blen-tan) quod ipa dederat ei potum miferum bibere
13 E. *Alth.* P. B. 1041 Per ar tres by kat tene of tairtours
1420 *Avon Arth.* x. Gauan, with any more, To the taine can he foie, To wake hit to day
14 (*heading*) The Awntys of Arthure at the Terne Watheylene
1587 HARRISON *England* i. xv in Holmshid I 95/1 The Air or Arre nyeth out of a lake or tarne south of Dambrooke
1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, A Tarn, a Lake or Meer-pool, a usual word in the North
1797 COLERIDGE *Christabel* i. Concl 28 By tairn and rill, The night birds all that hour were still
1810 WORDSWORTH *Scenery Lakes* i. (1823) 24 Tarns are found in some of the vales, and are numerous upon the mountains
1813 SCOTT *Poems* i. x, Though never sun beam could discern The surface of that sable tarn, In whose black mirror you may spy The star, while noon-tide lights the sky
1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* v. 235 The largest river in the world takes its most remote origin among the Andean Highlands, in a little inkly tairn

b. *attrib* and *Comb*

1873 M. COLLINS *Miranda* II 83 Miranda, whose auburn hair and tarn-brown eyes had something unique about them.
1884 SWINBURNE *W. Collins Misc* (1886) 59 A picture of upland fell and tairnside copse in the curving hollow of a moor.
1886 BURTON *Arab. Nis* (abr. ed.) I 72 The sorceress took in hand some of the tarn water
1903 *Sinari Set* IX 133/2 He is one of those clear, tairnlike natures which one gauges quickly

Tarn, *obs.* and dial. form of TERN, the sea-bird

Tarnal (tā nāl), *a* (*adv.*) *slang*, chiefly U. S. Aphetic dial. pronunciation of *eternal*, vulgarly used as an expression of execration, passing into a mere intensive. cf. ETERNAL a 7. Hence **Tarnally** *adv*

1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* ii. ii (1887) 39 The snarl-headed curs fell a kicking and cursing of me at such a tarnal rate, that I was glad to take to my heels
1804 *Id.* 90 Laugh by rule! Well, I should like that tarnally.
1821 [J. W. MASTERS] *Dick & Sal* xii (E. D. D.), Dave was a tarnal sight of meat
1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Tarnal*, eternal
1848 LOWELL *Bible* P. II, 72, I darstn't skeer the tarnal thing fer fear he'd run away with 't

Tarnatan, variant of TARLATAN.

Tarnation (tairn' jən), *sb.*, *a.*, *adv.* *slang*, chiefly U. S. A variant of *darnation*, DAMNATION *sb.* 3; app associated with TARNAL.

A. as *sb.* *rare*

1801 COL. G. HANGRUF *Life* II. 151 The Americans say, Tarnation seize me, or swamp me, if I don't do this or that.
1832 *New England Mag* (Boston) III 380 We have 'Tarnation' and 'darnation' for damnation.

B. as *adv.* Damned, damnable, execrable.

1784 W. WILSON in *Memo* (1896) 47 They only came to look at the 'tarnation' Tories from Canada
1835-40 HALIBURTON *Clockm* (1862) 54 Now, says he, I'm in a tarnation hurry
1857 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett* (1883) II 329 After having been all but asphyxiated with tarnation folly

C. as *adv.* Damnably, desperately, execrably

1790 R. TYLER *Contrast* v. i (1887) 88 What the rattle makes you look so tarnation glum?
1830 GALT *Lawrie T* ii. i, Which is tarnation bad
1890 GUNTER *Miss Nobody* vi, People don't call me 'my good man', for they know I'm a tarnation bad one when I'm ill, sonny!

Tarn-cap *rare* [ad. Ger *tarnkappe*] A magic cap, securing the invisibility of the wearer

1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythics* (1860) I 3 Rings of Gyges, coats of darkness, tairn cap, and other means of invisibility
Tarn, var. TERN, *Obs*, *girl*

Tarnish (tā nɪʃ), *sb* [f. TARNISH *v*] The fact of tarnishing or condition of being tarnished; loss of brightness, discoloration, stain, bluish; also *concr.* the substance of such discoloration; the tarnished coating. Also *fig*

1713 *Gentl. Insh* ii ix (ed. 5) 182 Case is taken to wash over the Foulness of the Subject with a pleasing Tarnish
1738 *Gentl. Mag.* VIII 580/2 The same thing again is to be said of Tarnish, Discolouring, &c. from Time, the Air, &c.
1865 DICKENS *Misc* P. ii. 111, Effacing the old rust and tarnish on the money.
1897 DANA *Text-bk Min* ii (1891) 190 A surface possesses the steel tairn-h, when it presents the superficial blue color of tempered steel
1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 There are many metals, such as gold, which never exhibit rust or tarnish

Tarnish (tā nɪʃ), *v* [ad. F *terniss*, extended stem of *ternus*, *ternissant* (15th c. in Godef.) (see -ISH 2), f. *terne* adj. dull, dark; of doubtful origin]

Referred by Diez and others to OHG *teirnan*, MHG *ternen* (= OS *deranan*, OE *deranan*) to conceal, hide, f. OHG *teirnu* (OS *teirnu*, OE *derne*, *derne*) hidden, secret, obscure. But there are difficulties, arising from the late appearance of the F. word, as well as from the form and sense. The change from *terne* to *ternish* appears to have taken place in English, but no example of *ternish* has been found]

1. *trans.* To dull or dim the lustre of, to discolour (as a metallic surface by oxidation, etc.); to cause to fade, to spoil, wither.

1598 FLORIO, *Ternere*, to tairnish, to daiken any glasse with breathing vpon it [1611 to tairnish or daiken and mist-over, as buinshed plate or glasse will be being beathed vpon]
1709-10 ANDERSON *Taller* No 121 P. 1 Her Clothes were very rich, but tairnished
1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 103 The Sun's tairnishing my Complexion.
1858 LARDNER *Latent Heat* Philos. etc 367 Whatever tairnishes o roughens the surface of metal, increases its radiation.

b. *fig.* To take away from the purity of, cast a stain upon, to sully, taint; to bring disgrace upon.

1697 COLLIER *Ess* ii. *Value of Life* (1698) 31 Nothing that may tairnish the Glory, and weaken the Example of the Suffering.
1786 W. THOMSON *Watson's Philis* II (1839) 355 Unwilling that his reputation should be tairnished
1884 L. J. JENNINGS *Croaker Papers* I 44 The naval glory of England was tairnished by the successes of the American naval force

2. *intr.* To grow dull, dim, or discoloured; to fade, wither; *esp.* of metals, to lose external brightness or lustre.

1698 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v. Any thing that is Gilded, is said to Tarnish, when it begins to lose its Luster [1706 to grow dull, to lose its Gloss, Lustre, or Brightness]
1706 TAYLOR & BRADY *Po.* ci. 27 And, like a Garment often worn Shall tairnish and decay.
1758 JOHNSON *Jlter* No. 35 P. 9 The brass and pewter are only laid up to tairnish again
1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 75 Many metals rapidly rust or tarnish when exposed to even the driest air

b. *fig.* To become dull, dim, or sullied.

1681 DRYDEN *Als* 3 *Achit* 249 Till thy fresh glories, which now shine so bright, Grow stale, and tairnish with our daily sight.
1789 Mrs. Piozzi *Journ. France* II. 102 Travellers who seek for images that never tairnish, and for truths that never can decay.
1810 *Splendid Follies* II. 95 The frailties of your nature predominated the glare of your riches, from that hour they tairnished

Hence **Tairnishing** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* *a.*, also

Tairnishable *a.*, that may tairnish or be tairnished; **Tairnisher**, one who or that which tairnishes

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tairnishing*, a process of giving gold or silver a pale or dim cast, without either polish or burnish
1864 WEASTON, *Tairnisher*
1885 *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 7 May 340 A means of rendering tairnishable metals and alloys less tairnishable
1894 DU MAURIER *Truth* II. 22 A tairnishing breath had swept over the tairnished mirror of his mind

Tairnished (tā nɪʃt), *pp.* *a.* [f. prec + -ED 1.]

Having lost purity or lustre, faded; also *fig.* sullied, dishonoured

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett to Cless Bristol* 22 Aug., Like a poor town lady of pleasure with tairnished silver-laced shoes.
1726-46 THOMSON *Winter* 182 The forest sheds What of its tairnished honours yet remain.
1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii IV 765 He had ceased to be called by the tairnished name of Monmouth.

Tarnowitzite (tā nɒvɪtʃaɪt). *Min.* [a G. *tarnowitzit* (Breithaupt 1841) see def.] A variety of Aragonite containing about 4 per cent. of carbonate of lead, found at Tarnowitz in Silesia.

1866 BRAND & COX *Dict Sci.* etc II. 532/a 1867 *Id.* III 703/a. 1868 DANA *Min* (ed. 5) 696 Tarnowitzite.

Taro (tā ro, tæ ro) Also 8 tarrow, 9 tara, tarro. [Native Polynesian name, found by Cook in the Sandwich Islands.] A food-plant, *Colocasia antiquorum*, N.O. *Alaceae*, cultivated in many varieties (*C. esculenta*, *macrorrhiza*, etc.) in most tropical countries for its starchy root-stocks, or its succulent leaves or stems, which in a raw state are acid, but lose their acidity by boiling.

1779 Cook *Voy Pacific* (1784) III v 179 Each man carrying bread fruit, taro, and plantains in his hand *Ibid* vi 106 The-e plantations consist of the tarrow or eddy root, and the sweet potatoe [etc.] 1804 *Brookes Gazetteer* (ed 12) s 1 *Kanai*, it produces very few plantains and bread-fruit trees, but abounds in yams, sweet potatoes, and taro. 1894 *Dublin Rev* Oct 460 Yams and taros are cultivated.

b. *atitib*, as taro patch, -plain, -plant, -plantation, -root, -swamp.

1814 W Brown *Hist Propag Chr among Heathen* II 400 A large piece of ground stocked with breadfruit, cocoa nuts, and taro roots. 1846 *Lundie Mission Life Samoa* xxi 141 All are busy building houses and clearing for taro-patches. 1847 Whittier *Dan. Wheeler* 79 Amidst Owyhee's hills of blue and taro plains of Tooboonu. 1894 *Daily News* 11 Sept 6/1 Streams of water, fertilising thousands of taro plantations. 1894 B Thomson *S Sea Yarns* 111 The taro swamp was laid and fissured.

Tarock (tæ rɪk) Also 7-9 tarok, tarock. [ad. It **tarocco*, in pl. *tarocchi*, of unknown origin. Also Ger. *tarock*, F *tarot* see TAROT.]

a. = TAROT a. b. (also in pl.) = TAROT b.

a. 1611 Florio, *Tarocchi*, a kind of playing cards called tarocks or Telesmiall triumphs.

b. 1739 Gray *Let. to R. West* in *Mason Mem* (1807) I 211 Play at Ombre and Tarock, a game with 72 cards all painted with suns, and moons, devils and monks. [1816 Singer *Hist. Cards* 236 The pack of cards with which *Tarocco* is played, consists of two parts, the first is fifty-six cards of the usual Italian suits, *Spade, Coppe, Bastoni, and Denari*. The other part consists of twenty-two cards, twenty-one of these are called *Tarocchi*, and the twenty second *Il Matto*, or the fool.] 1887 Beatty-Kingston *Misc 3 Manners* II 318 Skillful players of écarté and tarok.

|| **Tarot** (tæ ro). [F. *tarot* (also 16th c. *tarault*, *tarau*), ad. It. *tarocco* (pl. *tarocchi*): see prec.] a. One of a set of playing-cards, first used in Italy in the 14th c. (Also used in fortune-telling.) Also *atitib* b. pl. The game played with these.

The tarots, strictly speaking, are a series of 22 figured cards (21 of which are numbered), all being trumps, which are added to a set of 56 (in four suits), forming a pack of 78. 1598 G de La Motte *French Alph* (1639) 148 Will you play at Tables, at Dyce, at Tarots, and Chess? 1874 W Skeff *Early 1700s* 55 A single pack of 'tarots', admirably painted about 1415 by Marziano, cost the enormous sum of 1500 golden crowns (about £625). 1888 Chambers *Encycl* II 763/1 No Spanish tarots are known to exist. 1899 *Fortin Rev* Oct 611 Plot was the first to collect 'Tarots', those valuable playing cards, which now fetch such a high price. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug 2 (Cassell *Suppl*) As fall the Tarot cards, so fell each rose-page of the Oracle.

Tarrow, obs. f. *TARROW* v. Sc., to fairy.

|| **Tarpan**. Zool. [According to Pallas, *Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica* 1831, called Tarpan by the Kirghiz Tatars (So F *tarpan*, Littré 1874.)] The wild horse of Tartary. see quot.

1841 C Hamilton Smith *Nat Hist. Horses* 160 The Tahir or even the Casack nations assert that they can distinguish a feral breed from the wild by many tokens; and, denominate the real wild horse *Tarpan* and *Tarpani*. *Ibid* 163 Real Tarpan is not larger than ordinary mules, their colour invariably tan, Isabella, or mouse. *Ibid* 164 There is always a certain number of expelled Tarpan stallions among them (feral herds). 1905 W Ridgway *Origin of Thoroughbred Horse* 34 It would appear that Pievalsky's horse is nothing more than the Tarpan of the older writers. 1910 Dr P Chalmers Mitchell *Let. to Editor*, I think it is clear that the name Tarpan belongs to a genuine wild horse, a true species, but that it has been subsequently applied to the progeny of escaped domestic horses.

† **Tarpaulian**, sb. and a Obs. Forms 7 tarpaulian, -paulian, -pollian, 8 -polian, -pawlian. [from next, after adjs. and sbs in -ian] a. sb. = next, 2. b. adj. = next, 3 b.

a. 1566 Ussher *Ann* vi. (1658) 124 The number of horse-boys, and foot-boys, and of hangers-on, and the tarpaulians in the corn ships, he thinks to be greater, than that of the soldiers came unto. c. 1660 W. G. *Ode to Gresham College* in *Weld Hist. Key. Soc.* (1848) I. 80 Every Tarpaulian shall then with ease Sable any ship to the Antipodes. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyh* 140 Shall not your pilot, holia, whoop? And rowze Tarpaulians that lye sleeping. 1719 D'Urfey *Pills* II. 60 Hear the noise of the Tarpaulian Boys, Port, Port, Port.

Tarpaulin (tarpɒlɪn), sb. Forms 7 tarpaulin, 8 tarpaulin, 9 tarpaulin, 10 tarpaulin, 11 tarpaulin, 12 tarpaulin, 13 tarpaulin, 14 tarpaulin, 15 tarpaulin, 16 tarpaulin, 17 tarpaulin, 18 tarpaulin, 19 tarpaulin, 20 tarpaulin, 21 tarpaulin, 22 tarpaulin, 23 tarpaulin, 24 tarpaulin, 25 tarpaulin, 26 tarpaulin, 27 tarpaulin, 28 tarpaulin, 29 tarpaulin, 30 tarpaulin, 31 tarpaulin, 32 tarpaulin, 33 tarpaulin, 34 tarpaulin, 35 tarpaulin, 36 tarpaulin, 37 tarpaulin, 38 tarpaulin, 39 tarpaulin, 40 tarpaulin, 41 tarpaulin, 42 tarpaulin, 43 tarpaulin, 44 tarpaulin, 45 tarpaulin, 46 tarpaulin, 47 tarpaulin, 48 tarpaulin, 49 tarpaulin, 50 tarpaulin, 51 tarpaulin, 52 tarpaulin, 53 tarpaulin, 54 tarpaulin, 55 tarpaulin, 56 tarpaulin, 57 tarpaulin, 58 tarpaulin, 59 tarpaulin, 60 tarpaulin, 61 tarpaulin, 62 tarpaulin, 63 tarpaulin, 64 tarpaulin, 65 tarpaulin, 66 tarpaulin, 67 tarpaulin, 68 tarpaulin, 69 tarpaulin, 70 tarpaulin, 71 tarpaulin, 72 tarpaulin, 73 tarpaulin, 74 tarpaulin, 75 tarpaulin, 76 tarpaulin, 77 tarpaulin, 78 tarpaulin, 79 tarpaulin, 80 tarpaulin, 81 tarpaulin, 82 tarpaulin, 83 tarpaulin, 84 tarpaulin, 85 tarpaulin, 86 tarpaulin, 87 tarpaulin, 88 tarpaulin, 89 tarpaulin, 90 tarpaulin, 91 tarpaulin, 92 tarpaulin, 93 tarpaulin, 94 tarpaulin, 95 tarpaulin, 96 tarpaulin, 97 tarpaulin, 98 tarpaulin, 99 tarpaulin, 100 tarpaulin.

The blackness of tarred canvas may have suggested its likeness to a funeral pall, though, in the absence of any instance of *tar pall*, this origin must remain conjectural.]

1. A covering or sheet of canvas coated or impregnated with tar so as to make it waterproof, used to spread over anything to protect it from wet. Also, without a or pl., canvas so tarred; sometimes applied to other kinds of waterproof cloth.

1605 B Jonson *Volpone* iv. 1. On the one [wall] I stain

me a fair tarpauling, and in that I stick my onions, cut in halves. a 1625 MANWAYRING *Nomencl. Naval* (Harl MS. 2301), *Tarpauling*, is a peece of Canvas that is tar'd all over to Lash upon a Deck or Grating to keepe the Raine from Soaking through. 1626 CAPT SMITH *Acid Yng Seamen* 30 A tar-pawling [sic] or yawning. 1652 ACHMOLE *Theat. Chem. Brit* Prol 12 To Hang a Presence Chamber with Tarpaulin, instead of tapestry. 1719 Dr For *Cruises* i 68, I made me a large Tent, and cover'd the uppermost with a large Tarpaulin which I had sav'd among the Sails. 1800 COLQUHOUN *Comin Thames* 639 Each Lighter is furnished with a Tarpaulin to protect the Cargo from damage. 1890 W. J. Gordon *Foundry* 150 In the days when the London and Birmingham Railway considered it so beneath their dignity to carry coals to London that they introduced tarpaulins for the purpose of hiding the vulgar freight of which they were ashamed.

b. A sailor's hat made of tarpaulin.

1841 in *Totten Naval Text-Book* (Webster) 1845 S. Judd *Margaret* ii 11. A bulky fellow in a tarpauling and blue jacket. 1858 in *Simmonds Dict Trade*.

2. *transf.* A nickname for a mariner or sailor, esp. a common sailor. Now rare or arch. (Cf. *TARPAULIAN*, *TAR* sb 3.)

1647 CLEAFIELD *Char. Diurnal maker* Wks (1687) 82 He is a perfect Sea man, a kind of Tarpaulin. 1660 HOWELL *Party Boats* 12 To be a Mariner, or Tarpaulin, is one of the most servile and slavish condition of life that can be. 1687 STURTELL *Reft Dryden* 21 He was too blame for making his Hametahaz a Countess and no Tarpaulin. 1722 Dr Fox *Col. Jack* i. Every tarpauling, if he gets but to be lieutenant of a press smack, is called captain. 1849 DICKENS *Dav. Copp* xvi. What does this here blessed tarpaulin go and do? 1893 STEVENSON *Cadrona* xxx 366 The seamen pursued us. They were but bandy-legged tarpaulins after all.

b. Formerly applied to a sea-bred superior officer (captain, etc.) as contrasted with the military officers often appointed to command men-of-war. (Cf. 3 b.) In quot 1909 erroneously taken as = 'ranker'.

c. 1690 R. GIBSON (B. M. Add MS. 12602, ff 40), Upon the Different Conduct between Seamen and Gentlemen Commanders in ye Navy (not bredd Tar Paulins) since 1652 1855 MACAULAY *Litt. Eng* vii. III 716 There was an end of privilege if an Earl was to be doomed to death by tarpaulins seated round a table in the cabin of a ship. 1894 C. N. ROBINSON *Brit Fleet* 347 Drake and his brother tarpaulins. 1909 *Naval Warrant Officers' Jnl* Dec 13/8 It would have been deeply interesting had Mr Hannay *en passant* designated those Admirals and Captains who were called 'Tarpaulins' because of their ranker origin. *Ibid*, Captain James Cook, the explorer, Captain C. Askew, and Captain J. Coghlan are three of many names of 'Tarpaulins' which might be cited.

3. *attrib* a. in sense 1. Made of tarpaulin.

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seamans' Gram* xiii 61 A plug lapped in Okum, and well turred in a tarpauling clout. 1688 in *Daniell's Catal. Autograph Lett* (1904) July 30/2 Yesterday my Ld. Chancellour was taken at Wapping in a tarpaulin habit. 1832 C. M. GOODRICH *Voy South Seas* 25 Carefully secured from the damp in a tarpauling bag. 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xliii. There's many a clear head under a tarpaulin hat.

b. in sense 2 or 2 b. Of, belonging to, or that is, a mariner or sailor, sea-bred. Now rare.

1647 WARD *Smip Cables* 16 A shameful sliding into other such tarpauling tenets. 1654 WHITLOCK *Zootomia* 221 A learned vote that any Tarpaulin Mariner might have nulled. 1690 R. GIBSON (B. M. Add MS. 12602, ff 47), I hnd many Accidents to have happened for want of Tarpauling Commanders or Gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with Maritime Affaires. 1693 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) II. 354 Divers tarpaulin masters of ships, recommended by the Trinity house, have passed examination in order to be received into the King's service. 1696 in *Ab De la Pryme's Diary* (Surtees) 278 Chatham, a small tarpaulin town, joyning to Rochester. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* III 22 John Young, the tarpauling governor of Owyhee. 1889 DOYLE *Mical's Clarib* 23 He was one of the old tarpaulin breed, who had fought against Frenchman, Don, Dutchman, and Moor.

4. *Comb.*, as *tarpaulin-maker*, -covered adj. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tarpaulin-manufacturer*, one who oils or tars canvas for covers. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 261/2 A tarpaulin-covered box of tackle belonging to Harry. 1907 *Daily Chron* 25 Oct. 7/2 A young tarpaulin-maker of nineteen.

Hence *Tarpaulin* v., *trans* to cover with a tarpaulin; *intr.* to shelter oneself under a tarpaulin.

Tarpaulined a., covered with a tarpaulin. 1882 'F. ANSTREY' *Vice Versa* xvi. Some tarpaulined cattle-vans. 1891 CONST. MACLEWEN 3 *Women in 1 Bond* 85 We discussed whether we would 'tarpaulin' there for the night. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV. 376/2 We had another boat, but it was housed and tarpaulined on deck.

Tarpeian (tarpɪən), a. [f. L. *Tarpeus*, or ad. L. *Tarpeian* us adj., f. proper name *Tarpeius* or *Tarpeia*.] Denoting a rock-face on the Capitoline Hill at Rome over which persons convicted of treason to the state were thrown headlong.

1607 SHAKES. *Cor.* iii. 123 Beare him to the Rock Tarpeian, and from thence into destruction cast him. *Ibid* iii. 11. 88 Let them pronounce the steepe Tarpeian death. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 49. 1746 FRANCIS *II. Hor. Sat.* i. vi. 51 From the Tarpeian rock's tremendous height, or to the hangman Cadmus give their fate. 1843 MACAULAY *Horatius* xvi. Now, from the rock Tarpeian, could the wan burghers spy the line of blazing villages.

Tarpon (tæ rɒpən). Forms 7 tarpom, 8 oen, 9 um, 9 tarpon. [So Du *tarpon*. origin not ascertained.] The Jew-fish, *Megalops atlanticus*, a giant representative of the hermy tribe found in the warmer waters of the western Atlantic. see JEW-FISH and ELIPS. Sometimes extended to the E. Indian species *M. cyprinoides* (*M. thrissoide*).

1685 L. WAFER *Voy* (1720) 321 Of these they make nets for fishing, but only for great fish, as Taipoms, or the like. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy* II. 11 12 The Taipom is a large scaly fish, shaped much like a Salmon, but somewhat flatter, with Scales as big as a Half Crown. 1790 STEDMAN *Surreinam* II 229 A large fish, called taipoon, which is white, about 2 feet 6 inches. 1888 GOODRICH *Amer. Fishes* 406 The sailors' name for this fish, is 'Tarpum' or 'Tarpon'. 1901 *Scotsman* 4 Oct. 5/1 The largest tarpon ever captured weighed 205 lb., and measured 8 ft. and 2 in. in length.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.* 1887 *Sporting Life* 22 June 2/6 Tarpon fishing is not half so exciting as catching man-eating sharks with a hand line. 1888 GOODRICH *Amer. Fishes* 412 Tugging at a tarpum-line in the Gulf of Mexico. 1895 *Blackw. Mag* Aug 281 He has made a special study of tarpon-tackle during his annual visits to the best tarpon-waters.

Tarrace, obs form of TARRAS, TERRACE.

Tarradiddle, **Tarrage** see TARA.

Tarragon (tæ ræɡən). Also (6-8 tarchon), 6-9 taragon. [Given in 1538-48 as the English foimed L. *tragoma* and *tarchon* cf. 16th c. F. *targon* (Rabelais, Cotgr. 1611), It. *taronco*, *taronce* (Florio 1598, 1611), Sp. *taragonia*, -*goncia* (Matthioli 16th c., Peiscaval, Minshew). *Tarchon* appears in the Latin version of Symeon Sethus *De Cubanis* (Basle 1538), repr. Byzantine Gr. *ταρχων*. Sethus compiled from Arab sources, and his *ταρχων* represented Arab. *طرخون* *tarkhōn* (in Ibn Beithar, Avicenna, Ravi), *altaron* in Gerard of Cremona, a 1187, according to Arabic lexicographers a foreign word, some think ad Gr. *δράκων* (Devic), by an early association, similar to what is found in the 16th c., with the Gr. *δρακόντιον*, -*ovria* (Hippocr., Diosc.), the name of *Asium Dracunculus*.

The two plants were included by Matthioli, 1565, under *Dracocoria*, *Dracunculus*, the Tarragon being distinguished as *Hortensis Dracunculus*; he also gives, as including both, It. *dragontia*, Sp. *taragonia*, F. *serpentine*, all originally names of *Asium Dracunculus*. This association is commemorated in the botanical names *Artemisia Dracunculus* and *Asium Dracunculus* (now *Dracunculus vulgaris*), as well as in 16-17th c. applications of the name DRAGON, DRAGONS. The 16th c. herbalists' L. *Tragonia*, and the Sp. *estrágono*, Pg. *estrágão*, F. *estrégon*, are all derived from *tragon*, *tragon*, *tarchon*, the 16th c. Sp. *taragonia* and mod. Sp. *taragonia* show the nearest relationship to the Eng name.]

1. A plant, *Artemisia Dracunculus*, N.O. *Compositae*, of the wormwood genus, a native of Southern Russia and Eastern Europe, the aromatic leaves of which are used to flavour salads, soups, etc.

1538 ELIOT, *Tragonia*, an herbe nowe callid Tarragon, late sene in this realm, whiche hath a tast like gynger. 1548 TURNER *Names of Herb.*, *Tarchon* is called with vs Tarragon. 1579 LANGHAM *Gard. Health* (1633) 630 Tarragon is good in Salads with Lettuce as Rocket is. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Compl. Gard* II 202 Tarragon is one of the perfuming or Spicy Furnitures of our Sallets. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed 6), *Tarchon*, Taron, or Garden-Drageon, an Herb. 1767 ABBECCROMBIE *Ev. Man his own Gard* (1803) 668/1 Tarragon fine flavoured aromatic plant, to improve the flavour of soups and salads. 1882 *Garden* 21 Jan 50/1 Keep up good supplies of Tarragon and small salads.

† 2. Sometimes applied (by confusion of names) to the Garden Dragon, *Dracunculus vulgaris*, N.O. *Araceae*, or the Green Dragon, *Arisema Dracontium*, N.O. *Omontaceae* see DRAGONS. Obs.

1591 PERCIVALL *Sp. Dict.*, *Taragonia*, tarragon, *Dracontia*. 1598 Florio, *Taracone*, the hearbe Tarragon or garden Dragon.

3. *attrib*, as *tarragon leaf*, *tarragon vinegar*, vinegar flavoured with the leaves or oil of tarragon. 1855 DELAMER *Kitch. Gard* (1861) 138 Tarragon vinegar, pickled tarragon leaves, and sometimes the fresh green leaves in salad, are powerful agents in the hands of a skilful and judicious cook. 1883 W. WILLIAMS in *Knowledge* 20 July 35/2 Stock broth, tarragon vinegar, ketchup, &c.

Tarrapin, **Tarrar**, var. TERRAPIN, TERRIER 1.

Tarras (tæ rās), sb. ? Obs. Also 6-8 tarrace, 7-8 tarris, 8 terrace, 8-9 terras, 9 tarrass. See also TRASS. [ad early mod. Du *tarass*, *terra* s, *tira*s (Kilian), Du. *tras* neut., *Ger. trass* masc (17th c., Kluge), also *tarrass* (Sanders 1865); of Romanic origin cf. OF. *terrace* (12th c.), -*asse*, *terasse*, -*asse* fem., 'torchis, terre à sonlon, trass' (Godef.), It. *terraccia*, -*azza* fem., 'rubble or rubble-bish' (Florio 1611).—late L. **ter rāca* earthy, earthen cf. TERRACE.]

A kind of rock, allied in composition to pozzolana, consisting largely of comminuted pumice or other volcanic substance; it is found along the Rhine between Cologne and Mainz, and was formerly imported from Holland for making a mortar or hydraulic cement. Hence, the mortar or cement made of this, used for pargeing, lining cisterns, etc., also applied to other similar cements.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* xiii 95 Part or appurtenance in buildings, made either of Brack, Tile, Lead, Wood, Tarras, or Free-stone. 1662 *Stat. Isl.* (1765) 11. 476 Tarras, the barrel of a gun. 1698 LISTER *Journ. Paris* (1699) 52 Which I make no doubt are set in Cement or Tarras, that is, the *Pulvis Ponicolans*. 1735 J. PRICE *Stone-Brt. Thames* 5 All the joints set in Tarras. 1765 *Museum Rust.* IV. 1711, 244 To make it almost as hard as terras. 1775 SMALL in *Phil.*

Trans LXVI 444 By laying the ground floor with terrace
1786 *Projects in Ann. Reg.* 96/1 Dutch terras is a *tuffa*
stone, found on the rocky banks of the Rhine. 1800 *Hill*
Advertiser 5 Apr 1/3 Mortar mixed with a due propor-
tion of Terrace or other Water Cement. 1813 Sir H. DAVY
Agric. Chem. (1814) 327 Terras, which was formerly im-
ported in considerable quantities from Holland, is a mere
decomposed basalt. 1822 G. Young *Geol. Surv. Yorks*
Const. (1828) 139 The manufacture of terras, or Roman
cement. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* 1 412/2 Terras, or
trass, is a bluish black cellular trap or lava, quarried at
Andernach on the Rhine into mill-stones. *Ibid.* Of late
years, these stones (septaria), burnt and reduced to powder,
have entirely superseded the employment of puzzolana
and of Dutch terras. 1842-76 *Gwilt Arch. Gloss.* *Tarras*,
a strong cement, useful formerly in water-works.

b. attrib. and Comb., as *tarras mortar*, *work*;
tarras-layer.

1596 *Lodge Vitis Miserie* (Hunter Cl.) 33 His nose sticks
in the midst like an embosment in Terrace worke. 1747
S. Vernon in *Phil. Trans.* XLI 856 Strong Cement com-
posed of Lime, Sand, Buck-dust, &c. which the Masons of
that Country (Lincoln) call Terrace-mortar. 1839 W. S.
ROSE *Let.* 1.54 Many Venetian tarras layers have set out,
upon invitation, to Russia. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.*
1 413/2 Tarras mortar, made of white lime and tarras, re-
quires long and repeated beating to bring it to perfection.

Tarras, *v.* ? *Obs.* Forms see prec., also 5
terys, 8 terrass. [In later use app. f. TARRAS *sb.*;
but in earlier use prob. f. *F. terracer, terrasser* in
some of its senses. see TERRACE *v.*] *trans.* To
cover, coat, or lay with plaster; in later use, with
tarras. Hence *Tarrassed ppl. a.*

1485 *Chmchew Acc. St. Mary at Hill* (Nichols 1797) 94
Paid the Dawber for terryng of floris per day 84 1611
Florio, *Pamphlet*, to pave, to terrace. 1615 tr. *De*
Monsart's Surv. E. Indies 7 The houses are low enough,
vaulted under, and tarrased on the top. 1705 *Lond. Gas*
No. 4163/1 His Royal Highness has ordered the Towers of
the old Castle to be vaulted and tarrassed, to prevent the
Effect of the Bombs. 1764 *HARMER Obs.* 1 iii 89 An
upper-story, which is flat on the top and either terraced
with hard plaster, or paved with stone. 1789 *Trans. Soc.*
Arts (ed. 2) II 235 The plants were put in a stone cistern,
well terraced. 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XVI. 4 [The] space
under the tarras'd floor was filled with water. 1796 *MORSE*
Amer. Geog. II 492 [Great Wall of China] being terraced
and cased with bricks. 1827 W. S. ROSE *Let.* 1.117 Collect-
ing the rain on tarrassed roofs, as at Malta.

Tarras, *tarrass*(e), *obs.* f. TERRACE.

Tarred (tārd), *ppl. a.* Also 7 tard. [f. TAR
v. 1 + -ED.] Smeared or covered with tar. (In
quot. 1688, marked or formed with tar.)

1615 *MARSHAM Eng. House* II. v. (1649) 167 With a
pair of sleeves she shall cut away all the couise locky,
pitch, biands, tar'd locks, and other feltings. 1688 *Lond.*
Gas No. 2377/4 A Tar'd P on hei Rump. 1848 J. M.
SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 147 Tarred cordage is chiefly
useful for cables and ground tackle, which are constantly
soaked in water. 1887 *Pail Mail* G. 29 Sept 6/2 The erec-
tion and re-erection of tarred barricades.

Tarrer (tā'rar), [f. TAR *v.* 1 + -ER.] One who
tars. (In quot. in reference to tarring and feather-
ing: see TAR *v.* 1 b.)

1894 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 8 Aug., The cases of the
tarreis have not been passed upon yet.

Tarred(e), **Tarres**, *obs.* f. TARRIER 2, TERRACE
+ **Tarriage**. *Obs.* rare-1. In 5 *taryage*. [f.
TARRY *v.* + -AGE.] Tarrying, delay: = next, i.
c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* x. 416 Than for to fle he tuk no
taryage.

Tariance (tæ'rians), *arch.* Also 5 tary-, 5-7
tari-, 6-7 tarry-, 5-6 -ans, 5-7 -aunce, 6-7
-ence. [f. TARRY *v.* + -ANCE.]

1 The action of tarrying; delay, procrastination.
1460 *Paston Lett.* I. 527 Besecching your mastership not
to be dyspleed with mylong taryans. 1542 *UDALL Erasim.*
Apoph. 295 b. To make no further delate ne taryance
1563 *GOLDING Caesar* v. (1565) 137 Fabius...making no long
tariance in hysiorney, met hym with hys Legion. 1576 *FULWEL*
Arts Aduland vii (1579) G. 111. Better is a little tariance then
a raw dinner. 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent* II vii 90 I am im-
patient of my tariance. 1694 S. SEWALL *Diary* 6 Apr
(1878) I 390 Sawing and fitting this board made some in-
convenient Tariance. 1808 *SOUTHEY Chron.* Cid 173 The
tariance that had been made. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex*
Poems 90 Worn with tariance I care for life no more.

2 Temporary residence or continuance in a place;
sojourn, abiding.

1530 *FALSGR 279/2* Taryance, abyding, *demonrance*
1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* II vi 56 Making these Tents
stronger or slighter, according to the time of their tariance
1721 *STRYPE Eccl. Mem.* III. v. 66 After a year or two's
tariance in London. 1885 T. HODGKIN *Italy & Inv* III iv
viii. 307 It may have been during this tariance at Rome
that Theodorice commenced draining the Pontine Marshes.

3 Abiding in expectation; awaiting, waiting.
1561 T. NORTON *Calvin's Inst.* II 105 To confirme them
in looking for him, that they should not waxe faint with long
tariance. 1599 ?SHAKS *Pass. Pilgr.* vi, Cytherea A
longing tariance for Adonis made. 1646 *TARPE Comm.*
John xx. 6 The good ground brings forth fruit with patience
or tariance.

4 The causing of delay; hindrance. *Obs.*

1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Andria* v. v. Neither is
there any let or tariance, but that I may marry her out of
hand.

Tarriar, *obs.* form of TARRIER.

Tarriddle, variant of TARADIDDLE.

TARRIER (tæ'riar), *arch.* Also 4 tarrere, 4-6
tariar, 5 teryar, -iar, 6 tar(ry)er, -iar. [f.
TARRY *v.* + -ER.]

VOL. IX.

1. One who taries or delays, a lingerer, pro-
crastinator; one who stays or remains.

1382 *WYCLIF Jer. Psal.* God is redi to 3yue good, to
punshen a tarrere. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 Teryar, or
longe lytue (P. tenar or longe bidar). 1530 *FALSGR 279/2*
Longer taryer. 1531 *ELIOT Gen.* I xxii. Called of them
Fabius cunctator, that is to saye the tinar or delayer.
1577 *NORTHROCKE Dying* (1843) 95 Saint Paul admonisheth
women to be byders and tarrers at home. 1581 J. BELL
Haddon's Answ. Osar 496-1 here be behind yet many tar-
ryers, I will not say Traytors to the Common weale. 1665
BRATHWAITE Comment Two Tales (Chaucer Soc.) 29 This
Chanteur was a notable TARRIER. 1845 *BROWNING Glove* 91
Sound the trumpet, no true knight's a tarrier!

2. One who (or that which) delays some one; a
hinderer, obstructor, an obstruction. *Obs.*

1614 B. JONSON *Bath Fair* I v. Why doe you stop, am
I your TARRIER? 1622 J. RAWLINS *Fam. Recovery Ship of*
Bristol E. 3 b. 10 catch the soules of mortall men, and
entangle frailty in the tarriers of horrible abuses, and
imposturing deceit.

TARRIER 2 (tæ'riar), *Forms:* 5 tarrer(e), 6
tarryour, 7-8 terrier, 9 tarrier. [In 15th c.
tarrer(e), a. OF. *tarere* (c. 1200 in Godef.), mod. F.
tarière:-late L. *taratrum* (Isidore XIX. xix 15,
'*taratrum* quasi *teratrum*'). cf. Gr. *τέρερον* *porer*,
gimlet.] A boring instrument, an auger; now, an
instrument for extracting a bung from a barrel.

c. 1450 J. RUSSELL *Bk. Martine* 65 Looke how haue
tarrers two a more & lasse for wyne. *Ibid.* 71 So when how
sewst a pipe abioche. With tarrere or gimlet percee ye
vpward be pipe ashore. 1513 *Bk. Kerygme in Babes Bk.*
(1688) 266 Ihan loke ye haue two tarryours, a more & a
lesse. 1611 CORIAR, *Terrere*, a TARRIER, or Auger. 1706
PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Terrier*, a sort of Awger to bore
with. 1804 *Daily Chron.* 19 Feb 3/2 A London cellarman
asks for his 'tarrier' to take out a bung from the barrel.

3 **TARRIER** 3, **TARRIUR**. *Obs.* [f. **tarry* *vb.* in
tarrying + -ION + -ER, -OUR.] A pair of tiring-irons.

1601 DEACON & WALKER *Answ. to Darl* To Rdr 4 The
very frame itselfe...resembleth little a paue of tarrours, or
tyring yrons.

TARRIER, *obs.* or vulgar form of TERNIER 2 (dog).

TARRINESS: see TARRY *a.*

TARRING (tā'ring), *vb.* *sb.* [f. TAR *v.* 1 + -ING.]
The action of coating or smearing with tar.

1473-4 in *Swayne Sarum Church* Acc. (1896) 15 For
the tarryng of the hempen cabul. 1542 Acc. *Ld. High*
Treas. Scot. VIII. 132 Mending and tarryng of lxx ald
somes. 1589 *Papst. v. Hachet* E. 3 b. I thinke them worth
neither the tarryng, nor the telling. 1669 J. OWEN in *State*
Papers, *Dom.* 576 We spend 2 [lasts of tal] at tarring. 1861
Illustr. Lond. News 17 Aug 1861/1 The tarring and feather-
ing of defenceless individual Northerners.

attrib. 1851-4 *TOMLINSON Cycl. Arts* (1867) VI. 468/2 The
tarring-house is separated from the other buildings by a
second partition.

TARRIS, *obs.* form of TARRAS, TERRACE.

TARRISH (tā'rish), *a.* rare. [f. TAR *sb.* + -ISH.]
Resembling tar; having a taste or consistency like
that of tar. b. [f. TAR *sb.* 3.] Of or belonging to
sailors; nautical.

1681 R. KNOX *Hist. Ceylon* I vi. 25 They are small like
a Fly, and black, their honey somewhat tarrish. 1841
Fraser's Mag. XXIV 307, I saw there were swabs opposite
me (This is the tarrish tongue for officer or epaulette)

TARRO, variant of TARO, the plant.

TARROCK (tæ'rɔk), [Of uncertain origin; the
ending -ock is app. diminutive, as in *puttock*, etc.]
A name applied locally to various sea-birds. in
the Shetland Islands, to the Arctic Tern; elsewhere
to the Kittiwake, to the young of the Common
Gull, and to the Common Guillemot.

1674 *RAY Collect. Words, Water Powl* 94 The Tarrock.
Cornub. *Larus cinereus* *Belion*. 1698 — *Willughby's*
Ornith. 346 *Belionius* his ash-coloured Gull, called in Corn-
wall, Tarrock. 1768 *PSYNNANT Zool.* II. 424 *Linnaeus*
makes this species [winter mew] synonymous with the *Larus*
tridactylus or *Tarrock*. 1771 — *Tour Scot.* in 1769, 36
Kittiwakes, or *Tarlocks*. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776)
VI 79 It is the tarrock, and theterne, that venture to
these dreadful retreats, and claim an undisturbed possession.
1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith.* *Dict.* 505 *Tarrock*, a name for
the Gull in its immature plumage. *Ibid.* 508 Common Tern,
Sterna hirundo, *Provincial* Tarrock, or Tarret. 1880 J.
SKELTON *Cook's Meg.* IV 48, I promised to get a tarrock's
wing for Eppie.

TARROW (tæ'row), *v.* *Sc.* [app. a parallel form
to TARRY *v.* (sense 3) cf. *harrow* and *harry*, *worow*
and *worry*.] *intr.* To delay, hesitate, show re-
luctance. (Nearly = TARRY *v.* 3.)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 133, & gyl þu
tarrows it to do we sal bryne þe & al þine. c. 1470 *HENRY*
Mor. Fab. xiii (*Prag. & Mouse*) xxii. and it to can per-
quer se thow not tarrow. c. 1568 in *Bannatyne Poems*
(Hunter Cl.) 268 On twenty schilling now he tarrows To
ryd the heit by the plewis. 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.*
(1862) I 295, I am sure it is sin to tarrow at Christ's good
meat, and not to eat when he saith, 'Eat, O well beloved'
1666 J. LIVINGSTONE in *Sel. Bag* (Wodrow Soc.) I 282
Tarrow not of this my dealing. 1725 *RANSAY Gentle Sheph.*
I i. Luke drawt wean that tarrows at its meat. 1786
BURNS Dram. xv. I have seen their coggie fou, That yet hae
tarrowt at it. 1899 *SPENCE Shetland Folk-Lore* 216 The
mair he tarrows the less he gets.

Hence **Tarrawing** *vb.* *sb.* and *ppl. a.*; **Tarrow-**
ingly adv. reluctantly.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxix (*Combe & Damyan*) 60 He
It tuk tarowandly. c. 1598 D. FERGUSON *Sc. Prov.* 5 42
(1785) 4 A tarrowing barn was never fast. 1632 *RUTHERFORD*

Lett. (1862) I 91 Let your soul, like a tarrowing and mis-
learned child, take the dots. 1832 A. HENDERSON *Sc.*
Prov. 131 Lang tarrowing taks a' the thanks awa
Tarrow, variant of TARO.

TARRY (tæ'ri), *sb.* Also 4-6 tary, 6 tarie, *Sc.*
tairrie [f. TARRY *v.*]

1. The act of tarrying; spending or loss of
time, delay, procrastination. *Obs.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Machor*) 485 Pane machore
reprovyt þe masir man of his tary & his slawnes. 1451
CARNGRAVE Lett. St. Gilbert (E. E. T. S.) 113 He, with-oute ony
tary, mad calle alle þe count of Rome. c. 1510 *BARCLAY*
Mirr. Gd. Mannes (1570) E. v. In tary is no trust, but
reopardy moitall. 1562 Sir R. MAITLAND *Poems* (1830) 17
To cheir and tak an husband without tarye. a. 1578 *LINDE-*
SAY (Piscotie) Chron. Scot. (S. T. S.) I 142 The king deter-
minat to compell them that was within the house, be lang
tairrie to rander and gif it ower. 1745 *WRIGHT in N.*
Eng. Hist. & Gen. Reg. (1848) II. 207 We made no tarry but
set forward for Fort Dummer.

2. Temporary residence, sojourn; a 'stay'. Now
chiefly *U. S.*

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egipetiane*) 1272 Vith hym
na langer tary schovald ma. 1516 ALLEN in *Lodge Illust.*
Brit. Hist. (1791) I 21 He sayth his tary is but short her
1589 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 425 In tarry our tary sal
happin to be langair. 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888)
II 273 To make provisions for a much longer tarry. 1817
London Courier 7 July, The Duke of Wellington was on
his arrival received by a guard of honour, and the band of
the 88th continued to play during his Grace's tarry. 1866
WHITTIER *Marg. Smith's Trul.* Pr Wks. 1889 I 89 He is
to make some little tarry in this town.

Tarry (tā'ri), *a.* [f. TAR *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Consisting or composed of tar; of the nature
of tar.

1552 *HULOET*, Tarrye, or of tarre, *pecus*. 1782 J. TRUM-
BULL *M'Fingal* 65 From nose and chin's remotest end, The
tarry icicles descend. 1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trul.* IV
12/2 Its change from a solid to that of a tarry, viscous,
semifluid. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 517 All tarry and
resinous substances absorb oxygen rapidly or slowly.

b. Resembling tar, having the consistence,
colour, or flavour of tar.

1880 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* I 154 The blood
[of the heart] is [in certain cases of diphtheria] fluid and tarry
1896 C. E. RYAN *With Ambulance thro' Franco German*
War v 63 A small patch of blood-stained earth beside him
—not red, but tarry black. 1904 *Daily News* 27 Dec. to
The Souchoing tents have a special flavour, which the trade
describe as 'tarry'.

2. Covered, smeared, soiled, or impregnated with
tar; tarred; black as if smeared with tar.

a. 1586 *POLWART Flying v. Alonquemer* 745 Tary tade
[= toud], thus defate. 1641 *BEST Farm Bks* (Sutees) 23
Such [locks of wool] as are hanny and tarry. 1886 *Lond.*
Gas No. 2207/4 [He] had an old black Tarrey Hat on his
head. 1753 N. *Jersey Archives* XI. 283 A Pur of tarry
Duck Trowse. 1824 *McCulloch Highl.*, etc. *Scot.* I 382
In contact with her tarry sides. 1840 *DICKENS Old C. Shop* v.
Two or three tarry boys.

b. *fig.* Thievish. (Cf. *tarry fingered* in d.)

1822 *GALT Sir A. Wylie* II xvii 158 The gupies hae
tarry finger, and ye would need an ee in your neck to
watch them.

3 *fig.* ? Foul, unclean; ? rude, uncultured.

1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Famlye of Louisy* b. Poisoned
speaches, and tarrye Rhetorick. 1779 J. ADAMS *Diary*
21 May, Wks. 1851 III. 200 Dr. W. told me of Tucker's
rough, tarry speech about me, at the navy board.

4. Comb. tarry-breaks (orig. *Sc.*), -jacket,
-John, humorous nicknames for a sailor (cf. TAR
sb. 3), tarry-fingered, -fisted *adjs.* having the
fingers or hands smeared with tar; *fig.* thievish.

1786 *BURNS Dream* xiii, Young loyal Tarry Brecks
[Prince William] I learn, Ye've lately come athwart her
1855 *KINGSLEY Water* 40 xxx. No old tarry-breaks of a
sea-dog. 1885 *JAMISON, *Tarry-fingered, tarry-handit*,
dishonest, disposed to carry off by stealth. 1906 *Daily*
Chron. 4 Aug 8/4 All the gold that had ever been gathered
by 'tarry-fisted' gentry of the Bragwell and Rudge order
1822 *SCOTT Nigel* iv, My husband must be the slave of every
'tarry' jacket that wants but a pound of oakum. 1888 *STEVEN-*
SON Black Arrow iv. vi, Long headed 'tarry-Johns, that fear
not fire nor water.

Hence **Tarriiness**, tarry condition or quality.

1892 *WALSH Tea* (Philad.) 193 I his smokiness and 'tarri-
ness' does not develop until after the teas have left China.

TARRY (tæ'ri), *v.* Now chiefly *literary* in Gt.
Brit., still *collog.* in U. S. Forms: 4-6 tarye, 4-7
tarie, tary, (5 tery, tare), 6 tarrye, 6-7 tairrie,
5- tarry. [Of obscure origin: some would
identify it with TARY *v.* to irritate, or with TAR *v.* 2,
tarre, OE. *tegran* to vex, to both of which the
sense is an obstacle. See *Note* below.]

1 *trans.* To delay, retard, defer, put off (a
thing, an action); to protract, prolong. *Obs.*

c. 1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit.* 597 Thos howndes were lothe
hys dep for to tarye. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's Prol.* 51 Sey
forth thy tale, and tarie nat the tyme. 1388 *WYCLIF Eccles.*
iv 3 Iane thou not [Vulg. *non protrahas*] the 3ifte to a
man that is set in angwisch. 1398 *TREVISA Buth De P. R.*
xi vii (Bodl. MS.) 1f 109/2 3if 317 tarye is yuel and distemport
it tairieth and letteþ repines of corne and of fruite. 1494
FABIAN Chron. vii cccxxviii 278 That he shulde for no
mede tarye rightfull sentence. 1583 *STOCKER Civ. Warres*
Lowe C iv. 52 b, Whiche Citie not meanyng to tairrie the
siege, rendered to the saied Count.

2. To detain, delay, retard, keep back (a per-
son or agent) for a time; to keep waiting; to hold
in check, impede, hinder. *Obs.*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Cons.* 3921 þat he may In purgatory qwyte alle þe dett, þat hi in fra þis may tary or leit. c1386 CHAUCER *Spr's* 7 65, I wol nat taryen yow for it is pryne. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VII 235 Duke William and his men were longe y-taryed in Seynt Valerik his haven 1400-85 MALORY *Arthur* xviii vii 735 Sir kyng, he sayd, tary me noo longer for I may not tary. 1571 GOLDING *Calvyn on Ps.* viii 7 So many spores tary us and stay us back. 1509 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i 114 b, But gif the parties wald set them to tary the court, with exceptions frivolous.

3. *intr.* To delay or be tardy in beginning or doing anything, esp. in coming or going, to wait before doing something, to linger, loiter.

c1350 *Will. Palerne* 3128, I conure þe.. þatou tith me telle & taise nou3 no longer. 1382 WYCLIF *Eccles.* xiv 12 Be thou myndeful for deith shal not tarien [Vulg. *moi s non tardat*]. c1400 *Rule St. Benet* 60/445 Bot chaistese þam & tery nouht. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 480/2 Teryn n [MS S tarryyn] or longe a-bydyn, *moror, pigitor* 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* iii 111, 193 Yf he had taryed to the morn after a 1586 SINDRY *Acadica* iii (1632) 238 Not daring to tary long about it. 1611 *Bible Judg.* v. 28 Why tarye the wheeles of his chalets? 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bath* iv i, Nothing can be done here till I go, so that I'll tary, d'ye see? 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* i 32 The waters cannot tary long in their passage, but run towards the level grounds. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v 610 He saw that if he tarried the royal cavalry would soon be in his rear. 1892 *Nation* (N. Y.) 27 Oct. 318/2 The good monks.. were going to attend high mass, so we had no time to tarry.

b. To linger in expectation of a person or occurrence, or until something is done or happens, to wait. *Const. till, for, Sc. on, upon* (with *in-direct passive*).

1390 GOWER *Conf.* i 187 This false knyht.. Hath taryed til then were aslepe. 1395 BARCLAY *Eglogas* iv (1570) Djb/2 What, tary man a while till better fortune come. 1566 *INDALE John* xxi 23 Yf I will have lym to tary [Wyclif dwelle, 1511 tarry] till I come what is that to the? 1535 COVERDALE *Tobit* v 7, I praye the, tary for me, till I haue tolde my father. 1560 DAVIS *St. Paul's Comm.* 274, I would tary to see the ende. 1580 LUTY *Euphues* (Arb.) 427 Euphues knowing the tyde would tarry for no man. 1609 SKENE *Reg. Maj.* i 124/2 He quha is challenged sall be taryed vpon, untill he retorne hyme. 1765 M. CURRIE in *Lyt.* etc. (1888) i. 9 Then the sacrament was administered (which I did not fail to see). 1865 SCOTT *Antiq.* 4, Time and tide tarry for no man. 1890 B. FRACOCK *Rail. Surt.* i 167 They had not foi to tarry for the coming of their host.

4. *intr.* To remain, stay, abide, continue (in some state or condition). *Obs.*

c1450 LOVELICH *Morin* 451/1 Thus it Taryede yn-to pence cost fete. 1480 *Robt. Dryyll* 25 in Hall *E. P. P.* i 279 Wyneles longe, said the duke, haue I taryed. 1551 T. WILSON *Logica* (1580) 38 If the generally woode be taken awaie, the kinde taryeth not. 1597 A. M. & GUILLEMAN'S *Fr. Churche* 17 b/2 Els the ioynt might be cruple, and tarrye lame. 1627-50 ROW *Hist. Kirk* (Woodrow Soc.) 488 Pardoned by the king, providing they tarye well in tyme comeing. 1796 R. KING in *Lyt. & Corr.* (1894) i 24 *Few* of the men now with Genl. will tary longer than the expiration of their enlistments. 1814 SCOTT *Waw.* xii, Declining the Baron's invitation to tarry till after dinner [etc].

b. To abide temporarily, to sojourn; to stay, remain, lodge (in a place). *arch. exc. in U. S.*

13 *E. E. Alt.* P C 87, I schal tee in-to Tarce, & tary þeie a while. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI 127 The Danes taryenge in wynter at Repyndoun. 1538 ELVOR, *Pernotto*, to tarye all the nyghte. 1599 MASSINGHAM, etc. *Old Law* iv. i, As long as she tarried with her husband, she was Ellen. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxviii 12 She that tarried at home, diuided the spoile. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) i cii. 499 Miss Cope came, and tarried with me three days. 1766 J. INGERSOLL *Lett. Stamp-Act* 62, I tarried that Night at Mr. Bishop's. 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk., Leg. Sleepy Hollow*, Ichabod Crane sojourned, or, as he expressed it, 'tarried', in Sleepy Hollow, for the purpose of instructing the children of the vicinity. 1850 HAWTHORNE *Scarlet L.* viii, I must tarry at home, and keep watch over my little Pearl. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv 2 *Ortulus*, I no more tary the Muses among. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* (ed. 3) II x 469 There they were to tarry [earlier *edd* remain] through Lent.

5. *trans.* To wait for, wait in expectation of; to await, expect; + to stay for (a meal). + *Tarry out*, to stay till the end of. To tarry a person's leisure: see *LEISURE* 3 c. *arch.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VI 23 Messias whom þe Iues taryede. 1579 G. HARVEY *Lt. to Spenser* Wks. (Grosart) i 20 The Tyde taryeth no manne, but manye a good manne is fayne to tarye the Tyde. 1654 EVELYN *Diary* 10 July, On Monday, I went again to the schools, and.. tarried out the whole Act in St. Mary's. a 1666 HAYLUM *Laud* (1668) 176 He caused me to tarry Dinner with him. 1829 LYTON *Deverens* i viii, I pressed him.. to tarry your coming. 1868 MILMAN *St. Paul's* xi 283 The Lord Mayor tarried the sermon, which lasted into the night.

6. To outstay, stay over (a given time). *Obs.*
+ *asynnye & Bruder* 66 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 476 Bot or thay twynd him and his duds, The tyme of none was taret, Wa worth this wedding, for be thn widis, The meit is all miskaret.

[Note It cannot be disputed that the ME forms of this verb are identical with those of TARY 'to provoke, irritate, harass, vex, excite', both being in ME *ter-, tary-,* (the spelling *tarry* being rare before 1500). Original identity with *tary*, and thus derivation from OE *tergan*, would also account for the apparent identity of *tarry* and TARRY, since both could go back to the OE variant types *tergan* (*tergan*, *tergan*) (*tergan*, *tergan*), with phonetic development according to the position of the *g* and *w* in different inflected forms of *tergan* and *tergan*, *tergan* and *tergan*. The con-sequent identification with OF *terran* might also help to explain the existence of the derivatives *tarriage*, *tarriance*, *tarriement*, with French suffixes (although it is to be noted that these appear as derivatives of *tarry* and not of *tary*).

But no sense in the least approaching 'tarry' occurs in OE *tergan*, *tergan*, or in OF *terran*, and the difficulty of deriving this sense from that of 'provoke, vex, harass' seems almost insurmountable. Some have suggested an influence upon *tarry* of the synonymous TARGE v. 1, OF *targier*, but this seems impossible. Others, seeing that ME *tergan*, *terre*, TARG v. 2 and TARY had both a (rare) sense (2) 'to weary, fatigue, tire' (as if influenced by OE *tergan*, ME *terre*, *terre*, TIRE) have thought that this sense provided a connecting link between the notions of 'vex' and 'delay, retard', but there is nothing in the quotations to confirm this view, and the actual history of *tarry* in its existing sense remains unascertained.]

Tarryer, obs. form of TARRIER 1, TARRIER 2.

Tarrying (tæ rɪŋ), vbl sb. [-ɪŋ 1]

1 The action of the verb TARRY, q. v., delaying, delay, waiting, loitering, etc.

1340-70 *Alcaz. & Dind* 848 With oute tanynges tid þis tynge, com. c1350 in *Eng. Gals.* (1870) 357 Pey sholde, at here aze-comynge, selde trewe a counte by bowte tanynges. c1440 *Pronp. Parv.* 480/2 Teynyng, or longe a-bydyng, *moror, pigitor*. a 1450 MYRC *Festial* 18 This þe taryng of Thomas byleue bight vs yn full byleue. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xxviii 17 Make no longe taryenge, o my god. 1595 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist.* Scot. 1 (S. L. S.) 395 The wald tyne vacuete maters, throuth thair Absence, or langtanyng. 1865 W. G. PILGRIM *Arabia* i 86 We determined to march on without further tanyng.

2 Abiding, sojourning. see TARRY v. 4 b

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 271 In the she had a restyng place or taryng only while. 1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 826/2 If he of his noble courage would give him taryng and abode. 1607 R. JOHNSON *Pleas Conceites* Old Hobson (Percy Soc.) 14 During the time of his taryng there.

3 (See *quots.*, and cf. BUNDLE v. 5.) U. S.

1775 A. BURNABY *Trav.* 83 A very extraordinary method of courtship, which is sometimes practised amongst the lower people of this province, and is called Tarrying. 1778 ANSBURY *Trav. Amer.* xlii. (1791) II 87 That custom [bundling] is in some measure abolished, but they still retain one something similar, which is termed Tarrying.

Tarrying, ppl a. [f. as *piec.* + -ING 2.] That tarries a. Delaying, lingering, tardy; b. Remaining, abiding.

c1386 CHAUCER *Pars. T.* 7644 The synne that men clepen Tarditas, as when a man is to laterede or tanyngre or he wole turne to god. 1422 *tr. Secrete Secret.* *Priv.* Priv. 223 Taryngre of speche, the voyce full and stronge. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 378/1 Taryngre, *morosus* (A.) 1654 Z. COCKE *Logick* 38 Action is either Immanent and tarrying [or] Transient and passing.

Hence Tarryingly *adv.*, lingeringly, tardily.

1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 26 The systers fulfill the offyce of theyr seruyce somwhat more taryngly.

Tarrying-iron: see TIRING-IRON

†Tarryment, *Obs.* 1510-1. In 6 tariment. [f. TARRY v. + -MENT] Delay, tarrying.

1560 ROLLAND *Crt. Venus* i. 804 Withoutun tariment It salbe done

Tarryour, obs. form of TARRIER 2.

†Tarrysome, a. *Sc. Obs.* 1700. In 6 tari(e)-sum. [f. TARRY sb. or v. + -SOME.] Characterized by tarrying; slow, lingering, weansome.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv xii 100 Halfand iueuth, Off hur lang sorrow and tarsum deid. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 6 It war our lang and tarsum to tell.

†Tars, tarse, *Obs.* Also 5 tarsse. [a. OF. *tarse* (1345 in Godef.); in med.L. *pannus Tarsus*; formerly held to be the same word as *Tarse*, Tarsus in Cilicia (either because fabricated at or imported by way of Tarsus), but probably referring to Tarsia or Tharsia, described in Maundeville (xxiv, Roxb. xxvii) as 'the kingdom of Tarse', upon which the land of Cathay 'maucheth toward the west', app. Turkestan; hence prob. the same as TARTAR sb. 3, and TARTARIN 1 2, q. v.] A rich and costly stuff of Oriental origin, used in the West in the 14th and 15th c. Also *cloth of Tars*.

1295 *Visitation Thesaur.* S. Pauli London (Du Cange), Casula de panno Tarsico, Indici coloris. 13 *Gau & Gr. Knf.* 571 Dubbed in a dublet of a dera tars. 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B xv. 163 As gladde of a goune of a graye russet As of a tunicle of tarse or of tye scarlet. 1400 *Morte Arth.* 3190 In toges of tarse fulle richelye attyrd. c1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 20 Cledd in clathe of gold or tars, or in chamelet. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1513 [He] auaill be cite, Bruidis oune with bawdkyns all þe biade streit, With tars & with tafeta þar he trede sulde. 14673 Doublets of damaske & sum of dera tars. 1483 PLANCHET *Brit. Costume* 105 The rich stuff called 'cloth of tars' is mentioned in this reign [Edw. I]. It was latinized *tarsicus* and *tartarinus*. 1880 BIRDWOOD *Indian Arts* II 74 Cloth of Tars is from Tarsus, or perhaps from Tabriz.]

Tarsal (tā-sāl), a. (sb.) [ad. mod.L. *tarsāl-is*, f. L. *tars-us*: see TARSUS and -AL.]

1. Of or pertaining to the tarsus of the ankle or foot, in its various senses.

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II. xliii. 328 The grasshoppers with setaceous antennae.. have four tarsal joints. 1825 *Ibid.* III. xxxv 670 The tibia or shank is the fourth joint of the leg, which is the analogue. of the tarsus or tarsal bones of vertebrate animals. 1840 G. V. ELLIS *Anat.* 712 The tarsal artery gives branches to the extensor, to the bones of the tarsus and their articulations. 1851 RICHARDSON *Geol.* viii (1853) 374 The foot, like the hand, (consisting) of three ranges of bones, tarsal, metatarsal, and phalanges. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Geol.* 94 The number of tarsal scapula is a specific test in most birds. 1875 CAMBRIDGE in *Encycl. Brit.* II. 295/2 The third, or inferior tarsal claw [of spiders]. 1883 THOMSON *tr. Muller's Fertil. Fl.* 51 The carrying power of the tarsal brushes is increased.

2. Of or pertaining to the tarsi of the eyelids

1839 T. BILLY *Nat. Hist. Sperrn* IV hale 119 The eyelids are without cilia and tarsal cartilages. 1889 G. A. BRAY *Dis. Eye* 1 2 An oily secretion is formed in the tarsal, or Meibomian glands. 1890 WESTER, *Tarsal letter*, an eruptive disease of the edges of the eyelids.

B. sb. Short for *tarsal bone, joint*, etc.

1881 MIVARI *Cat.* 341 The tarsals, each ossify from one centre, as do the carpals. 1888 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar 344/3 A paper 'On the Carpus and Tarsus of the Anura' in the hind foot they recorded the discovery of a fourth tarsal. 1889 E. D. COPE in *Amer. Naturalist* Oct 863 Carpals and tarsals not distinct in form from metapodials.

Tarsalgia see TARSO-

Tarsall, obs. form of TERCEL, hawk

†Tarse, *Obs.* Also 6 tarse [OE *tears* = OIG, MHG *teers*, MDn *teers*, *teers*] The penis. c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* 1 358 Wið hæpennas sæte & teorises bares brægen meng wið hūng. c1000 *10c* in W. Wulcker 265/33 *Calamus*, teois, þæt wæpen uel him. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xviii 25 No sposels, but oonh an hundrid tarsi. 1388 *prepuces* of Philistes. 14 *MS. Pilkington* x (Halliwell) Now ye speke of a tarse. 1500-20 DUNB. 127 *Dudley Synon.* 88 Teis. 1530 PALSGR 279/2 Tarse of a man or beast, *ut* 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio)

Tarse (tārs), *rare* -o. [a. F. *tarse*, ad. L. TARSUS.] = TARSUS 1.

1824 in BRANDT *Dict.* Sc., etc. Hence in later Dicts

Tarse, variant of TARS Obs.

Tarsectomy, -ectopia see TARSO-

†Tarsel, tarsel *Obs.* Also 5-6 -ell; 6 tersele. Apparently a corrupt variant of TASSER.

1459 *Paston Lett.* I 487 Item, y prykking hat, covered with the blake felvet. Item, y tarcelys on hym be hynde. 1558 in Feuillet *Revels* Q. *Elys* (1908) 92, v dd of tarsels by him made of ye same sylver. 1570 LIVING *Alamp.* 57/11 A Tarsel, *appendix*. 1578 *Richmond Wills* (Suites) 278, j grove of statut lace v. 111/1 y gemesh tersele 11/1

Hence †Tarselled a. = TASSERED

1558 in Feuillet *Revels* Q. *Elys* (1908) 39 Clothe of sylver tarselled with cullen sylver

Tarsel, -ell, -elet, obs. ff. TERCEL, -ELET

†Tarsia (tārsiā). Also 7 tersia. [a. It. *tarsia* 'marquetry or small inlaid works of diverse colours of bone, home, wood or Ivorie' (Florio)] A kind of mosaic inlaid work in wood of various colours and shades. Also *attrib.* as *tarsia-work*

1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 138 But if Mosack be in wood 'tis called *Tarsia* the several pieces of which are boild & dyed into what colour the workman fancies. 1875 POLLEN *Ant. & Mod. Furn.* 28 The wood veneered or inlaid with marquetry or tarsia work of ivory, ebony, box, palm. 1883 FR. M. PRAND *Contrad.* i 228 Cortina with its great schools of filigree and tarsia work. 1907 *Black's Carp. & Build.* 1 Home Handier 62 Tarsia was a species of wood inlay or mosaic of which the Italians of the late Mediaeval period were the great exponents.

Tarsier (tārsiēr), *Zool.* [a. F. *tarsier*, f. *tars* TARSUS. So named by Buffon from the structure of the foot: see *quots.*] A small lemuroid quadruped, *Tarsius spectrum*, of Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, and the Philippines, called also malmag or spectie, related to the aye-aye of Madagascar.

1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV 248 The last animal of this class is called, by Mr. Buffon, the Tarsier. The bones of the Tarsius are so very long, that from thence the animal has received its name. 1785 SMULLER *Buffon's Nat. Hist.* (1792) VII 171 The Tarsier, or Woolly Jeboa is remarkable for the excessive length of its hind legs. The bones of the feet, and particularly those which compose the upper part of the tarsus, are prodigiously long. 1823 A. R. WALLACE in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar 427 The Tarsier, or spectie-lemur, of the Malay islands.

†Tarsiped (tārsipēd), sb. (a) *Zool.* [ad. *Zool.* L. generic name *Tarsipēs*, *ped-* = f. L. TARSUS + *pēs*, *ped-* foot.] A small marsupial mammal, *Tarsipēs rostratus*, the tail of West Australia. b. *adv.* Of or belonging to the family *Tarsipedidae*, of which this animal is the type. So *Tarsipedia*, -ine, -oid *ads.*, belonging to the family *Tarsipedidae*.

†Tarsitis (tārsitiis) *Path.* [mod. L. f. Gr. *rapōs* the rim of the eyelid + -ITIS] Inflammation of the tarsus of the eyelid.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

†Ta rso. *Obs.* [a. It. *tarsio*] A white siliceous stone found in Italy, formerly used in glass-making. 1662 MERRITT *tr. Nei's Art of Glass* viii, Tarsio makes fairer glass than any sand that is in Tuscany. 1712 *tr. Pomet's Hist. Drugs* i 105 Bet finely and searse your Tarsio, Crystal, &c. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* i 171 The fluxes used in the other are salt, or arsenic, and the body consists of tarsi, white river pebbles, and such stones.

Tarso- (tārsō), before a vowel tars-, comb. form of Gr. *rapōs*, TARSUS, a formative of technical terms of anatomy, pathology, and surgery.

†Tarsalgia [Gr. *-algia*, *ālgos*, pain], (a) a general term for pain in the tarsus, (b) see *quot.*

Tarsectomy [Gr. *ektomē* excision], excision of one or more of the tarsal bones. †Tarsectopia [ECTOPIA], displacement of the tarsus.

†Tarsoclasia [Gr. *klasis* fracture], (a) rupture of the tarsal cartilages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899), (b) rupture of the fibrous tissue forming the basis of the eyelids (Cassell *Suppl.* 1902). †Tarsomalacia (-zī fā) [Gr. *malacia* softness], a softening of the palpebral cartilages (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899). Tar-

sophalangeal a., pertaining to or connecting the tarsus and the phalanges. || **Tarsophy** *ma* [Gr. *φύμα* tumour], a swelling or tumour of the tarsus (Dunghison, 1857). **Tarsoplasty** [-PLASTY], plastic surgery of the eyelid (*Syde Soc. Lex.*). **Tarsorrhaphy** [Gr. *ραφή* seam], plastic suture of the eyelid. **Tarsotarsal a.** = *metio-tarsal* (see *MEDIO*). **Tarsotibial a.** = *TIBIOTARSAL*.

Tarso-tomy [Gr. *τομή* cutting] see quot 1857. **1890** BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict.* *Tarsalgia*, peculiar neuralgic affection of the foot, often with some flattening of the arch and contraction of the plantar muscles, observed in policemen, soldiers, etc. *Ibid.* *Tarsoctomy* 1891 *Lancet* 28 Feb 491. A case in which Syme's amputation had been performed on one foot and tarsoctomy on the other for severe talipes. **1850** MAYNE *F. Pros. Les.* *Tarsotopia* 1890 in BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict.* 1891 HUXLEY *Anat. Viscer. Annot.* viii. 333 The *Tarsophalangeal synostosis* above described is freely movable on the astragalus. **1846** BRITAN *ti. Malagaug's Man Oper Surg* 277 In the second case are employed excision of the conjunctiva, excision of the tarsal cartilage, V-shaped excision of the lid, tarsoaphy **1898** P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xvi. 421 Tarsoctomy for ectropion of the lower lid may sometimes have to be performed. **1857** DUNGLISON *Dict Med Sc.* *Tarsoctomy*, the section or removal of the tarsal cartilages. **1893** *Brit Med J.* Feb 31 1/2 Tarsoctomy is of service where the varus is the chief defect.

Tarso-metatarsal (tā. rso. metātā. rsāl), *a* and *sō* *Comp Anat.* *a. adj.* (a) Of or pertaining to the tarsus and the metatarsus, as 'the tarso-metatarsal ligaments'; (b) Of or pertaining to a tarso-metatarsus *b sō* Short for *tarso-metatarsal bone* or *ligament*.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 288/1 In the Grallatores the tarso-metatarsal bone is remarkably elongated. **1851** MANTON *L. P. P. fact.* 11 § 1 79 There are also tarso-metatarsals of a remarkable extinct genus named *Altornis*. *Ibid.* 8 3 116 The longest tarso-metatarsal bones I have seen are eighteen inches and a half in length. **1872** HUMPHRY *Psychology* 28 Near the insertion of the middle portions of the tarso-metatarsals. **1875** SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 81 1/2 The configuration of its tarso-metatarsal joint and the attachment of the transverse metatarsal ligament prevent the great toe from being thrown across the surface of the sole as the thumb is thrown across the palm.

|| **Tarso-metatarsus** (tā. rso. metātā. rsōs)

Comp Anat. Also in Fr.-Eng form *tarso-metatarsus*. The bone formed by ankylosis of the tarsus and the metatarsus in birds and early reptilian types.

1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Orn. & C. Sc.* I *Org. Nat.* 224 The period at which these several constituents of the 'tarso-metatarsus' coalesce is shorter in the birds than can fly than in the others. **1870** ROLLSTON *Annot. Life* 18 The fibula never articulates with the tarso-metatarsus.

TARSE, variant of **TARS** *Obs.*

|| **Tarsus** (tā. rsōs). *Anat. Pl.* -i. [mod L., a. Gr. *ῥαῖος* the flat of the foot between the toes and the heel; also the rum of the eyelid; in F. *tarse*]

1 The first or posterior part of the foot a collective name for the seven small bones of the human ankle, arranged in two transverse series, the proximal or tibial, consisting of the astragalus and os calcis (or calcaneum), and the distal, or metatarsal, consisting of the navicular (centrale, or scaphoides), the cuboides, and the three ossa cuneiformia, also, the corresponding part in mammalia generally, and in some reptiles and amphibia.

1676 WISEMAN *Chirurg. Treat.* vii. 1 479 The Conjunction is called *Synarthrosis*; as in the joining the Tarsus to the Metatarsus. **1693** tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tarsus* also eight backward Bones of the Foot, ordered like Grates. **1704** J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Tarsus*, is the Space between the lower end of the two Focals, and the beginning of the Five long Bones, which sustain, and are articulated with the Toes. **1872** NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 305 The small bones of the ankle, known as the tarsus. **1875** HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1883) 225

b In birds, the third segment of the leg, the shank (which is rarely fleshy or feathered), corresponding to the mammalian tarsus and metatarsus conjoined. = **TARSO-METATARSUS**

1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 253 (Buds, *Bucco*) Tarsus shorter than the exterior toe, the anterior toes united to the second joint. **1874** COUES *Birds N. W.* 321 Tarsus nearly naked, the feathers extending but a little way below the heel-joint. **1880** A. R. WALLACE in *19th Cent.* XXXV 100.

c In insects and other *Arthropoda*, a series of small articulations forming the true foot; in spiders, the last joint, forming, with the preceding joint or metatarsus, the foot.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III xxviii 48 [In insects] the foot or Tarsus, is almost universally monodactyl. **1828** STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 255 (Crustacea, *Cryptopoda*) None of the tarsi are fin-shaped. **1834** MCMURRIE *Cruvier's Annot. Kingd.* 311 (Arachnides, *Clotho*) The tarsi, only, are furnished with spines. **1867** J. HOGG *Microscope* II iv. 587 The tarsus, or foot of the Fly consists of a deeply bifid, membranous structure.

2. The thin plate of condensed connective tissue found in each eyelid. Now rare or *Obs.*

1691 RAY *Creation* II (1692) 119 The side of the Triangle, which is toward the little Corner of the Eye, and is moveable, was reinforced with a Border, which supplies the place of the Tarsus. **1727-41** CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Tarsus* is also a name given by some anatomists to the cartilages which terminate the palpebrae, or eyelids.

Tart (tārt), *sō*. Also 4-6 *tarto*, 5 *taarte*,

tartt, 6 *taarte*, 9 *Sc tartt*, teart. [a. F. *tarte* (13th c.), an open tart, in our sense i b (a), = med. L. *tarta* (1103 in Du Cange); of uncertain origin.

F. *tarte* was held by Diez to be altered from OF *torle*, F. *tourle*, a disk-shaped cake or loaf, also a pastry, a pie, late L. *torla panis*, a kind of loaf or bread (Vulg.), and the two words certainly sometimes run together in use. Cf. It. (Florentine) *torla*, *torla* a 'tart' (Baretto), *torla* a 'pastry', Sp. (Minheo) *torla*, *torla* a 'tart', mod Sp. *torla* a covered pastry, *torla* a 'tart', but there are phonetic difficulties in the identification, which is rejected by Hatz-Darm. Du *taart*, tart, is from Fr. The Welsh *torth*, Breton *tors* round loaf, are from L. *torla* or OF *torle*].

1. Name for various dishes consisting of a crust of baked pastry enclosing different ingredients, + a formerly with meat, fish, cheese, fruit, etc. the same or nearly the same as a *pie*. b. In current use restricted to (a) a flat, usually small, piece of pastry, with no crust on the top (so distinguished from a pie), filled with fruit preserve or other sweet confection, (b) a covered fruit pie. = *PIE* sō 2 i (c), in this application formerly chiefly *dial* or *local*, now in polite or fashionable use.

a. **12100** *Morte Arth.* 186 Tartes of Turkey, taste whane bene lykys. **1400** *Rom. Rose* 7041 With tendre gees, & with capons, With tartes, or with chesis [MS cheffis] fat, With deynye flawnes, brode & flat. **14** *Voc* in W. Wulcker 565/44 *Artocrea*, art' a tart. **1430** *Two Cookery-bks* (E.E.I.S.) 47 Tartes de chare Tartes of Fyrsche. **1440** *Prompt Paro.* 481/1 Taarte, bake mete, *tarta* 1523 *SKELTON Gail Laurel* 1245 The Balade also of the Mustarde Tarte; Suche problems to paynt it longthy to his arte. **1552** HULOT, Tarte or march pane, *chanona* 1598 *Epulario* H. 111, To make Tarts of Cieuissies *Ibid.* H. 111 b, To make Tarts of Eeles. **1771** Mrs HAYWOOD *New Present* 192 A Tart [made of veal steat, seasonings, bread, eggs, veal sweetbreads, etc. made in a dish].

b. **1430** *Two Cookery-bks* (E.E.I.S.) 48 Tartes of Frute in lente. **1552** TURNER *Herbal* II xiv b, The tartes made onlye of Heppes serue well to be eaten of them that vomit to much. **1580** in *Hist. MSS Comm.*, *Var Collect* (1903) 441 b, Dinner. To my Master A boild meat of mutton [etc.] Second course Rabytes oste. Chicluns roste [etc.]

Artigoges, and shobarey tartre. **1584** COGAN *Haven Health* cvii (1636) 108 Boyle they (fruit) till they be soft, then to draw them, as yee doe a tart. **1568-9** PERRY *Diary* 24 Feb, A mighty neat dish of custards and tarts. **1656** PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Tart*, a sort of Baked Dish, consisting of Summer Fruits bak'd in Paste. **1770** CELIA FENNES *Diary* (1888) 218 One of yve West County tarts its an apple pye with a Custard all on the top. **1725** Bradley's *Fam. Dict.* s. v., When the Tart is made, you must cover it at top with some Bands of Paste, and having sugar'd it, bake it in the Oven. **1727** *Genl. Mag.* VII 307/2 Need I the cuniant sing, or gooseberry praise. Prepared in tarts which aifful female, taste? **1769** Mrs RAFFAEL *Eng. Househ.* (1778) 215 To preserve Currants for Tarts. **1899** W. H. MALLOCK *Individualist* xix 187 Her rejection of a nice little jam tart 'she never touched *patissure*'.

2. *fig.* Applied (orig. endearingly) to a girl or woman (often one of immoral character). *slang.*

1887 *Morn. Post* 25 Jan, The paragraph referred to the young ladies in the chorus at the Avenue and spoke of them as 'tarts'. It was suggested on the part of the prosecution that the word 'tart' really meant a person of immoral character. **1894** *Daily News* 5 Feb 3/7 Some of the women described themselves as 'Tarts' and said that they got their living in the best way they could. **1898** in M. Davitt *Life & Progr. Austral.* xxv 192 And his lady love's his 'donah', Or his 'dunah', or his 'tart'. **1903** FARMER *Slang*, *Tart* (common). Primarily a girl, chaste or not, now (unless loosely used) a wanton, mistress, 'good-one'.

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *tart-dish*, -*maker*, -*seller*; + *tart-stuff*, a confection of fruit for making tarts (*obs.*), *tart-woman*, a woman who sells tarts.

1782 WITHERING in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 329 Vessels made like a common 'tart dish' with a spreading border. **1806** *Pall Mall G.* 13 May 3/4 Verse, eulogizing the 'tart' maker and her handiwork. **1851** MAYHEW *Lowd. Labor* I. 199/1 I've been a cake and a 'tart-seller' in the streets for seven or eight years. **1863** *Althorp MS* in *Simkinson* *Washington* (1860) p. xlviii, Lumps sugar for 'tartie stuff'. **1848** THACKRAY *Van. Fair* I, When he was rich he would buy Leader's pencil-case, and pay the 'tart-woman'. **1851** - *Eng. Hum.* iii. (1863) 126 This boy went invariably into debt with the tart-woman.

Tart, a. Forms 1 *teart*, 6-7 *tarte*, 4, 6- *tart*.

[OE. *teart*; ulterior derivation obscure by some referred to root of *ter-an* to *TEAR*.

The sense-history is also deficient. *Teart* appears in OE. only in reference to punishment, pain, or suffering, which use of *tart*, after many centuries, reappears late in 16th c. In the ME. period, the word is known only by a single instance in Chaucer (if this is the adj.), continued after 1500, in sense 'of a sharp, pungent, or sour taste'. In 1500 it is also applied to a sharp or pungent weapon, and about 1600 to sharp, bitter, caustic, or stinging words. It is difficult from these data to infer the sense development, and the order here followed is provisional.]

+ 1. Of pain, punishment, suffering, discipline, law. Sharp, severe, painful, grievous. *Obs.*

In OE. not known in ME., in mod Eng. possibly newly developed from sense 2.

c. 1000 in Napier O. E. Glosses 59/146 *Aceruino*, 2. *asperuino*, on *perre* *teartestian*. *Ibid.* 168/128 *Acra*, 1. *tearte* c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II 344 *Ac* beo hem *gezed*, ær he *gewite*, ða *teartan* witu, þæt his heorte mid ðære biternysse beo *gehepred*.

1577 HANMER *Anc. Eccl. Hist.* v. xvi 89 Themison, tasted not of the tartie conyulace of confession, before the tyrant. **1579** Gosson *To Gentlemen C. Lond.* in *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 61 My Schoole is *tarte*, but my counsell is pleasant. **1602** FULBECKE *Pandectes* xi. 82 And Iustinian his Law is *tarte*.

Si quis anserit, capitali poena feriatur. **1605** SHAKS *Leary* iv. 11 87 Another way The Newses is not so tart.

2 Sharp to the sense of taste; + biting, pungent (*obs.*); now esp. sour, acid, or acidulous (The sense in the Chaucer quot. is not quite clear).

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Prol.* 381 To boille the chiknes with the Marybones And poudre Marchant tat and galyngale. **1529** SKELTON *El. Runnyng* 435 Myghty stronge meate For the denyll to eate, It was tat and punyete. **1601** HOLLAND *Phay* II. 219 The Patient is to eat tart and sharp meate; and poignant sances [margin A. Radish roots and oysmell]. **1626** DIAN SPADARONE *Angel* Title-p, A Brief Treatise of the Acid Tart Fontain in the Forest of Knatesbouough.

1530 PALSGR. 297/1 Tarte, sharpe in taste as vinegar is, *aigre, poignant*. **1552** HULOT, Tarte, *acidus*. *Ibid.* Tarte or somewhat eygel, *subacidus*. **1652** CULPHER *Eng. Physic* (1809) 356 If you love tart things, add ten drops of oil of vitriol to your pint. **1772-84** COOK *Voy.* (1790) I. 139 Cherries the juice of which was agreeably tart. **1850** SIR T. D. ACLAND in *Frut. Roy. Agric. Soc.* 753 There is a great deal of grass land on the borders of the las hills, which scours cattle. It is said to be 'teart', that is tart or sour.

+ b Of the sense of taste. Keen. *Obs. rare* 1.

1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* II. 1, Would you be ever fair and young? Stout of teeth, and strong of tongue? Tart of palat? quick of ear?

+ 3 Sharp, keen (as an edge, point, or weapon). **1500** MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandt) 777, I bought this dagger at the marte, A sharp point, and a tart. **1600** MARLOWE & CHAPMAN in *Hero & Leander* v. Kij b, Thin like an iron wedge, so sharpe and tart, As 'twere of purpose made to cleave Loues heart.

4 *fig.* Of words, speech, a speaker: Sharp in tone or tendency, biting, cutting, acrimonious, caustic.

1601 Br. W. BARLOW *Sermon Paulus Crosse* Pref. 10 Heie I renounce all tart and soure speech. **1625** BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 35 Where wilt thou begin With thy tart phrase, to sting and nettle him? **1669** GALS *Cit. Gentiles* I in v. 106 The Cynics were very tart and satyric in their declamations against this kind of Olatio. **1691** HARRINGTON *Virtues* 185 Sometimes a tart Irony goes for Wit. **1710** ADDISON *Tatler* No. 157 r. 6 Entertaining the Company with tart ill-natured Observations. **1822** W. IRVING *Braceb. Hall* xix, Her mind was made up, and she grew tart on the least contradiction. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxii IV. 719 Ill humour might sometimes impel him to give a tart answer.

5. *Comb.*, as *tart-tongued*.

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parcell* 26 b, Being a tart tounge'd detractor.

Tart, v. rare 2 *Obs.* [*f.* prec. adj.: cf. to *sour*]

1 *trans.* To make tart, to sour, + to make pungent, give pungency to (*obs.*).

1616 T. SCOTT *Christ's Politician* 32 One sponefull of vinegar will soone tart a great deale of sweete milke. **1634** RANDOLPH *Poems* (1668) 28 To walk on our own ground. The best of sawce to tart our meats.

2. *intr.* To become tart or sour.

1629 GAULE *Holy Madn.* 244 An ill Liquor that being kept too long, hath tainted and tainted the Caske.

Tartan (tārtān), *sō* 1 *orig. Sc.* Also 6-7 *tartane*, *tertane*, (6 *teartane*). [Of uncertain origin: in use early in 16th c.]

It has been conjectured to be a. F. *turtaine* (1247 in Godef. *Compt.*) 'a kind of cloth, half wool, half linen or cotton', for which a variant *tertaine* is quoted by Godefroy of date 1487 of the 16th c. Sc. spelling *tertiane*. Another conjecture would identify the cloth with that called *tartar* or *tartarin* (q. v.), of which the 16th c. forms *tartarine*, *tertine*, somewhat approach *tartane*. But the quots for *TARTAN* and *TARTARIN* point to a richer and more costly stuff.]

1. A kind of woollen cloth woven in stripes of various colours crossing at right angles so as to form a regular pattern; worn chiefly by the Scottish Highlanders, each clan having generally its distinctive pattern. Also, the pattern or design of such cloth. Also applied to silk and other fabrics having a similar pattern. *Shepherds' tartan*, shepherds' plaid: see quot. 1882. In quot. 1810 *pl.* tartan garments.

15500 Symynge & Bruder 22 in *Sibbald Chron. Sc. Poetry* (1802) I. 366 Syne schupe thame up, to lowp owt leiss, Twa tabarties of the tartane. **1533** *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* VI 79 For fressing of aine tartane galcot. *Ibid.* 80 Ane uthu tartane galcot gevin to the King be the Maister Forbes. **1538** *Ibid.* 436 Item, for ij elms of heland tartane to be hois to the Kingis grace, price of the elne iijjs iijd. **1546** *Abendeen Regr.* (1844) I 236 Item, aine vob of tartane, contenan x ellis, the price of ell iij. *Ibid.* Ane blanket of tartane. **1548-51** *Ibid.* XX. (Jam.), Ane galcot of quhit tertane. **1630** J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Penniless Prigr.* Wks. I 135/1 Stockings (which they call short hose) made of a warme stuffe of diuers colours, which they call Tartane. **1806** *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 395 Of late the greater part of the tartan for the army has been manufactured in this parish [St. Ninians]. **1820** Scott *Lady of L.* II xxvii, Their feathers dance, their tartans float, A wild and warlike groupe they stand. **1855** MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii III. 354 Men wearing the same taitan, and attached to the same lord, were arrayed against each other. **1862** 'SHIRLEY' *Nugae Crit.* vi. 239 Dressed in a bodice and kirtle of shepherd-tartan. **1882** OZQUIVE (Annandale), *Shepherds' tartan*, a kind of small check pattern in cloth, woven with black and white warp and weft; (b) a kind of cloth, woven in this pattern—generally made into shepherd's plaids. **1891** *Cent. Dict.* s.v. *Silk tartan*, a silk material for women's dresses and men's waistcoats, woven in the style of the Scottish clan tartans. **1905** *Times* 7 Sept 5/4 Considerable success has followed the bringing out of quite a variety of tartans for next spring. **1908** *Athenaeum* 2 June 671/2 The whole question of the date of clan tartans is difficult.

b. *transf.* Applied to one who wears tartan; a Highlander; collectively, those who wear tartan;

the body of Highlanders, the men of a Highland regiment

1817 CANNING in *Hanna Mem. Chalmers* (1849) II v 102 The tartan [so runs the speech attributed to him, i.e. Canning, regarding Dr. C.] beats us all 1859 COLIN CAMPBELL in *A Forbes Life* v 127 [Then Sir Colin called to Colonel Ewart,] 'Ewart! Bring on the tartan!' [and the seven companies of the Ninety-Third dashed from behind the bank]

2 *Angling* Name of an artificial salmon-fly. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x, 325 The Tartan is a strange looking fly [Description follows]

3. Short for *tartan-purpy* see 4 b. *Sc*

1893 HENDERSON *Old World Scot* 80 Of oatmeal we have tartan—a pudding made chiefly of chopped kale and oatmeal

4. *attrib* a. Made of tartan; having a chequered pattern like that of tartan.

1533 [see 1] 1549 *Fragm. Ay. Burgh Rec* (Gen Reg. Ho., Edinb.), Item for tartane clait, aucht lib 1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 78 Who 'midst the snows, the best of limbs can fold In Tartan Plaids, and smile at chilling cold c 1750 in *Ritson Sc Songs* (1794) II 107 O! to see his tartan trouze, Bonnet blue, and lugh-beel'd shoes! 1853 'C. BRD.' *Verdant Green* i vi, A gentleman clad in tartan plaid 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract Hygiene* (ed. 3) 403 One pair of tartan trousers in rifle regiments

b. Tartan-purpy (*Sc local*). see *quots.*

c 1746 FORBES *Domitie* ii (1785) 35 Tartan-purpy, meal and brea, Or buttry brose. 1790 SHIRKERS *Poems* Gloss, *Tartan purpy*, a sort of pudding made of red colewort chipped small, and mixed with oatmeal. 1819 W. TENNANT *Poetry Storm'd* (1827) 58 Some ran to parritch, some to kail, And some to tartan-purpy 1866 T. EDMONDSTON *Glass Shield & Oshin, Tart-and-burnie*, porridge made with the water in which cabbage has been boiled.

Tartan, tartane (tā tān, ||tarta n), *sb* 2 Also 7 tartan. [a. Fr. *tartane* (1632 in *Hatz.-Darm.*), a. It., = Sp., Pg *tartana*, supposed by Diez to be derived from Arab *taridah*: see TARETTE. But connecting evidence is wanting] A small one-masted vessel with a large lateen sail and a foresail, used in the Mediterranean; = TARTANA 1

1621 *Admiralty Crt. Exam* No 43 24 Aug. A small vessel called a tartan flouge and daivenge to and fro in the sea 1666 *Lond. Gaz* No 7712 A small Tartane arrived here two daies since from Provence 1697 DAMIER *Voy round World* (1699) 30 Captain Wright, had taken a Spanish Tartan, wherein were 30 men, all well armed 1756-7 tr *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) IV 119 A Turkish tartane, with red colours, emblazoned with three crescents, &c. was performing quarantine 1805 WILKES in *Mem* II 171, I could not go in a small tartan without some one friend 1866 VIZETELLY *Zola's Rome* 295 The few tartanes which brought wine from Sicily, never came higher than the Avenine

Tartān, *sb* 3 *rare* = TARTANA 3.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Tartan*, a long covered carriage.

|| **Tartān**, *sb* 4 [Assyrian. See 2 Kings xviii. 17, Isa. xx. i.] The ancient Assyrian commander-in-chief.

1880 CHEYNE *Isaiah* (1884) I. 16 No Satraps nor Tartans are necessary. 1893 SAYCE *Higher Crit* (1894) 427 The 'tartan' of Sargon entered Jerusalem and forced Herakiah to become his tributary 1899 T. NICOLL *Rec Archaeol & Bible* vi 255 The Tartan fought against Ashdod and took it.

Tartān, *v*. [E. TARTAN *sb* 1] *trans*. To clothe or array in tartan, also *fig*. So **Tartaned** (tā tānd) *a.*, clothed in tartan, wearing tartans.

1813 HOGE *Queen's Wake* 283 Tartaned chiefs in raptures hear The strains, the words, to them so dear. 1875 A. SMITH *Aberdeenshire* I 656 The crested chief led on his tartaned band 1881 J. F. CAMPBELL in *Ld. A. Campbell Rec. Argyll* (1885) 441, I was first tartaned, more than fifty years ago

|| **Tartāna** 1 (tārtāna). [It *tartana*: see TARTAN *sb* 2] = TARTAN *sb* 2

1588 *Ancestor MSS. in Hist MSS Comm.* (1907) XLV 113 They have almost two hundred Tartanars, which are a kind of fish boats they use in the Straits 1617 Ld. CAREW *Let* (Camden) 94 They have also 200 tartanas, which are a kind of flat-bottomed boats. 1773 *Phil. Trans* LKV 1, I hired a fishing vessel, called a *tartana*, with eighteen men in her 1824 W. SIMS *To & Fro* 17 Here are tartanas waiting the voyager

† **Tartāna** 2 (tārtānā). *Obs. rare* [Pseudo-latinized form of TARTAN 1] = TARTAN *sb* 1.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartana* 82 Bright Tartana's waving in the wind 1817 315 A bright Tartana veiled the lovely fair.

|| **Tartāna** 3. [Sp. *tartana*] A covered vehicle used in Spain, esp. in Valencia.

1829 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) II 408 We made our journey in a kind of covered cart called a Tartana, drawn by a mule. 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 438 A *Tartana*, the common Valencian vehicle. It may be compared to a Venetian gondola on wheels 1882 *Harper's Mag* Sept. 564 In summer it is covered with tartanas, bouncing little covered waggons lined with crimson curtains

Tartane: see TARTAN *sb* 1 and 2, TERTIAN.

Tartar (tārtār), *sb* 1 Also 4 tartre, 5 tartar, -are, (6 tartarum, 7-8 tartarus). [a. F. *tartre* = Sp., Pg., It. *tartaro*, med.L. *tartarum* (*tartitharum*), med.Gr. *τάρταρον*, perh. of Arabic origin: Simon of Genoa (fl. 1292), *Synonyma* (ed. 1473), has '*Tartar* arabice, tartarum quod ex uno in lateribus vegetis generatur']

But there is some doubt as to this, the usual Arabic term being *dardā*, from Pers. *dard* sediment, dregs, *tartit*, found in mod Arabic lexicons from 1590, is held by Dozy to be borrowed from European langs. The med.L. *tartarum* appears in the *Dictionarius* of Joh. de Garlandia, c1225.]

1. *Chem.* Bitartrate of potash (acid potassium tartrate), present in grape juice, deposited in a

crude form in the process of fermentation, and adhering to the sides of wine-casks in the form of a hard crust, also called *argol* or *ARGOL*, which in the crude state varies from pale pink to dark red, but when purified forms white crystals, which are *cream of tartar*

(† In quot c 1425 applied to the dregs of malt liquor) c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom. Prolog* & T 260 Of Tartre, Alum glas, berme, wort and argouille 1398 TREVIS *Barth De P. R.* xvi xlix (Tollem MS), Tartar is wyn drastes [*tartarum est vini sacculentia*], and like to a softe ston cleynge harde to be sides of be tonnes c 1425 tr *Ardene's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 49 Ffirst I made hym an emplastre of tartare of ale, i [e] dreggez. c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* Bvii, Wyne Lyes called Tartarum menghid in oyle and Veniger is verye good 1699 V. ALSOR *Melus Inquis* Introd 32 Like Tartar, [it] is so baked and crusted to the sides of the Vessel, that till you knock off the Hoops and take the frame in pieces, no Art of Man will free the Cask from a tang at least of the old mustiness. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc 259 Small Wines with little Oil and much Tartar. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) IV 495/2 The tartar of the white wines is of a greyish white colour, called white tartar; and that of red wine has a red colour, and is called red tartar. 1883 *Hardwick's Photogr. Chem* (ed. Taylor) 96 Tartaric Acid, is derived from a substance called Tartar, deposited from the juice of the Grape during fermentation This Tartar is an Acid Tartrate of Potash

b Hence, 'A generic name for salts of tartaric acid' (Watts)

c. Commercially, applied not to the argol or original deposit, but to a product that has undergone partial purification. see *quot.*

1893 THORPE *Dict Applied Chem* III 783 The crust is known as 'argol', and when recrystallised produces 'tartar', which by further crystallisation is converted into 'cream of tartar'; technically known as 'cream'

d *fig.*

1590 MARLOWE and P. Tamburl. iv. 1, A soul Created of the massy dregs of earth, The scum and tartar of the elements a 1631 DONKE *Sermon* (1649) II. xix 153 Impatience in affliction a leaven so kneaded into the nature of man, so innate a tartar, so inherent a sting 1683 BURNETT tr *Moré's Utopia* Pref (1684) 4 Our Language has, like a rich Wine, wrought out its Tartar. 1824 LANDOR *Imag. Comed.* Ld. Brooke & Sir P. Sidney, Desire of lucre. It is the tartar that encrusts economy

2. *transf* Any calcareous or other incrustation deposited from a liquid upon bodies in contact with it. (With quot. 1605 cf. TARTARER, TARTAROUS 2.)

1605 TIMME *Quersitt* iii. 161 Of the congelations of these salts comes goutes, and duers kinds of obstructions, according to the diversities of tartars and of salts which are ingendered and procreate to nature in our bodie 1756-7 tr *Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III 151 This water is impregnated with tartar, so that the bottom and pillars, are incrustated with it. 1789 MRS. PLOZZI *Journ. France* I. 427 [It] incrustated a stick with its tartar in two minutes.

b. *spec.* A deposit of calcium phosphate from the saliva, which tends to harden and concrete upon the teeth. (So F. *tartre*; cf. Ger. *weinstein*)

1806 Med. *Anal* XV 30 We find that this coagulum has the greatest similarity with the tartar adhering to the teeth. 1822-24 Good's *Study Med* (ed. 4) I 65 The teeth are always subject to be covered over with layers of an earthy material secreted as a constituent part of the saliva, and denominated tartar. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 743 The concretions of tartar that gather round the teeth.

3. Phrasal combinations

a. Cream of tartar: see 1 and CREAM *sb* 4; † magistery of tartar = vitriolated tartar. see b; † oil of tartar, old name for a saturated solution of potassium carbonate; † salt of tartar, an old name of potassium carbonate; spirit of tartar, the liquid obtained by dry distillation of tartar, it contains pyrotartaric acid and other substances

1584 R. SCOT *Discon Witcher* xiv 1. (1886) 295 These things are of necessity to be used; namely, . . . clau made with horse doong, mans haire, 'oile of tartre, allum, glasse, woort, yest, argoll 1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys* Mech xxiv. 189 As strong a solution of Salt of Tartar in fair Water as could be made (we having no Oyl of Tartar per deliquium at hand) 1706 PHILLIPS, *Oil of Tartar per Deliquium*, the fixt Salt of Tartar dissolved by being expos'd to the Air in a Cellar, or other cool moist place. 1797 CURRIE in *Hush & Gard* 67 Spirit of Vitriol and Oil of Tartar mingled together, are surprizingly bot. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep* 87 A pint of 'salt of tartar exposed unto a moist aire untill it dissolve, will make far more liquor, or as some term it oyle, then the former measure will contain. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat* I. 339 Moisture drawn from it [the air] by dry salt of tartar, in such quantity, as to make the salt become intirely fluid. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 83 Precipitating with salt of tartar (sub-carbonate of potass). 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* **Spirit of Tartar*, a name for pyrotartaric acid (1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 402)

b. † Chalybeate tartar, tartar chalybeated, potassio-ferric tartrate, $C_4H_4K(FeO)_6$; † regenerated tartar, acetate of potassium, $C_4H_4O_6.K_2O$; † soluble tartar, neutral potassium tartrate, $C_4H_4K_2O_6$; also applied to ammonium potassium tartrate, $C_2H_5(NH_4)K_2O_6$; † vitriolated tartar, tartar vitriolate, sulphate of potassium, K_2SO_4 .

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Crystal*, Crystal of 'tartar chalybeated, is when it is impregnated with the most dissoluble parts of iron. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s.v. *Tartar*, **Chalybeate Tartar*, . . . a name for the *Potassio tartaric ferr.* 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s.v., The good effects of 'regenerated tartar in the cure of obstructions of the bowels. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Regenerated Tartar*, term for the

Acetas potassae 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Soluble Tartar*, is made by boiling in 3 Pints of Water, 8 Ounces of Cream of Tartar, and 4 Ounces of the Fix'd Salt of Tartar 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Soluble Tartar*, a term for the *Tartarus potassae*. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, **Tartar Vitriolate*, is made by pouring Spirit of Vitriol on Oil of Tartar per Deliquium, by little and little 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v., **Vitriolated Tartar*, which somewhat Magistery of Tartar, is oil of Tartar mixed with rectified spirit of vitriol. 1820 T. THOMSON *Syst. Chem* II 435 Known by the name of *vitriolated tartar*, till the French chemists called it *sulphate of potash* in 1787

c **Ta rtar-eme tic**, † *emetic tartar*, common name in pharmacy of potassio-antimonious tartrate, $C_4H_4K(Sb.O)_6 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$, a poisonous substance, used in medicine to excite vomiting. Hence **Ta rtar-eme ticize** v. (*nonce-wd.*), *trans* to dose with tartar-emetice

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tartar Emetick*. See *Emetick Tartar*. *Ibid.*, *Emetick Tartar*, is only Cream or Crystal of Tartar powdered and mixt with a quarter part of *Crocus Metallorum*, and the Mixture boild in an earthen Pan in a sufficient quantity of Water, for about 8 or 9 Hours. 1758 J. S. tr *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 334 A Dose of Tartar Emetic 1795 GAITSKELL in *Memiors Med* IV 79 (heading) Observations and Experiments on the external absorption of Emetic Tartar and Arsenic 1846 MRS. CARLYLE *Let.* (1883) I. 383 Dosing me with tartar-emetice and opium 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* vi, Tartar-emetice the establishment at breakfast

Tartar (tārtār), *sb* 2 (a), **Tatar** (tā tāi) Also 6 pl. Tartaries, 7, 9 Tātar, Tāhtar [a. F. *Tartare* (OF also *Tartane*, 13th c.), or ad. med.L. *Tartarus*, pl. *Tartari*, ethnic name; in Sp., Pg., It *Tartaro*; Du *Tartaar*, *Taster*, Ger, Da *Tartar*, Sw *Tartar*, *Tartarer*; Polish *Tartar*, Turk., Pers *Tātar* In OF. more usually *Tartarin*, med. L. *Tartarinus*, TARTARIN, cf. Russ *Tartarin*"]

The original name (by which the people in question either called themselves, or were designated by their neighbours) is generally held to have been, as in Persian, etc., *Tātar*, as to the language and meaning of which various conjectures have been put forth, but in Western Europe, they appear from the first as *Tartari*, *Tartares*, or *Tartars*: then name being apparently associated with *Tartarus*, hell. See the saying attributed by many historians to St. Louis of France a 1270, in *Litté*, s.v. *Tartare*, and a translation in quot 1842 below. The form *tātar* and its derivatives are now often used in ethnological works in sense 1, but the long-established *Tartar* is always used in the derived senses, and is also held by some to have been the original name see quot. 1885, and its context.]

1. A native inhabitant of the region of Central Asia extending eastward from the Caspian Sea, and formerly known as Independent and Chinese Tartary First known in the West as applied to the mingled host of Mongols, Tartars, Turks, etc., which under the leadership of Jenghiz Khan (1202-1227) overran and devastated much of Asia and Eastern Europe; hence vaguely applied to the descendants of these now dwelling in Asia or Europe, more strictly and ethnologically, to any member of the Tātar or Turkic branch of the Ural-Altaic or Turanian family, embracing the Turks, Cossacks, and Kirghiz Tartars. (In all these uses, but esp. the last, now often written *Tatar*, *Tātar*.)

c 1386 CHAUCER *Spr's T.* 20 This noble kyng this Tartre, Cambynskan *Ibid* 258 This Tartre kyng 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* iv iii (1883) 170 Therefore the tartarians have their wynges in to the felde with hem. 1525 Ld. BERNERS *Froiss.* II ccxxiii. 363 The dealyng of the turkes and tartaries with y^e portes and passages of the kynges, soudans and miscreantes. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr *Nicholay's Voy* iii x 86 Moores, Indians, or Tartares 1588 PARKER tr *Mendoza's Hist China* 18 It [the great wall] was for his defence against the Tartaries, with whom he had warres. 1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iii. 11. 101 Looko how I goe, Swifter then arrow from the Tartars bowe. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III 55 They be like to Tartars, with long blacke haire, broad faces, and flatte noses. 1612 BRERWOOD *Lang & Relig.* (1614) 94 It is alleaged that the word *Tartari*, or *Totari*, (for so indeed they are rightly called, as learned men observe, and not *Tartari*) significth in the Syriaque and Hebrew tongues, a Residue or Remander such as these Tartars are supposed to bee of the Ten Tribes. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frul Anson's Voy* 241 Since the Tartars have been Emperours of China, the Lamas have succeeded the Chinese Bonzes in the Direction of Religious Affairs 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. i. 1, Into the body of the poor Tartars execrative Roman History intercalated an alphabetic letter, and so they continue tartars, of fell Tartarean nature, to this day 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV. 73 The name of Tatar is still given to the Turkish inhabitants of southern and eastern Russia. The Tartars call themselves Turks, and feel highly offended by being called Tartars, a name which in their idiom signifies 'robbers'. 1842 tr *Let. S. Louis* (a 1270) *ibid.*, In the present danger of the Tartars either we shall push them back into the Tartarus whence they are come, or they will bring us all into heaven 1883 E. PEARS *Fall Constantinople* 45 *note*, I write Tartar instead of Tatar because I agree with Dr. Koelle that the first is the form which the Tartars themselves used until they came into contact with foreigners, like the Chinese and Russians, who had changed the form of the word.

2 Transferred uses. a. A military valet [So in F] 1747 *Gentl. Mag.* Dec 570/2, 13,422 Convents of monks . . . which may be called the Field regiments, and, together with the brother servitors, invalids, tartars and scullions, may amount to 160,000. 1839 tr *Lamarine's Trav.* 168/1 Our moulkres, Tartars, and horsemen, hivouacked in the orchards. † b. An old cant name for a strolling vagabond,

a thief, a beggar Cf **BOHEMIAN sb.**, **GIPTSY sb.**, **TARTARIAN sb.** *Obs.*

1598 SHAKS *Merry W* iv v. 21 Here's a Bohemian Tartar taries the coming down of thy fat-woman. Let her descend 1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. vi. Here, pursue this Tartar, bring him back.

o. As an opprobrious appellation.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N* iii ii 263 Thy loue? out tawny Tartar, out 1828 *Crown Glass*, *Tartar*, a covetous, griping person

3 *fig.* A savage; a person supposed to resemble a Tartar in disposition; a rough and violent or irritable and intractable person when applied to a female, a vixen, a shrew, a termagant.

1663 DRYDEN *Wild Gallant* ii. 1, I never knew your grandmother was a Scotchwoman Is she not a Tartar too? 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* *Cl* (1815) 146 He is generally a tartar at bottom, a shaper, a spy, or a lunatic 1778 JOHNSON in *Mine D'Aubrey's Diary* 23 Aug. 1 they will little think what a tartar you carry to them 1818 BYRON *Yvan* i. clxxiv. His blood was up though young, he was a Tartar a 1845 HOOD *Tale of Lammer*, However, cooks are generally Tartars. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* i. viii. The old man was a awful Tartar 1891 *Athenaeum* 11 Apr 469/2 When provoked he proved a tartar

b. *slang* One hard to beat or surpass in skill, an adept, a 'champion'. (Cf *slang* use of 'bully') 1785 GROSS *Dict. Vulg. T* s v. He is quite a tartar at cricket, or billiards

4 *Phrase*: To catch a Tartar to get hold of one who can neither be controlled nor got quit of, to tackle one who unexpectedly proves to be too formidable Also in allusive expressions

1663 BUTLER *Hud* i. iii 865 Now thou hast got me for a Tartar. To make me 'gainst my will take quarter 1678 DRYDEN *Kind Keeper* v. 1, What a Tartar have I caught! 1690 J. MACKENZIE *Siege London-Derry* 30/2 A it happily fell out, they Catch a Tartar. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fyke's Voy.* *E Ind* 96, I rather hug'd my self that I had let my Tartar go 1720 De *For Capt Singleton* xvi. (1906) 260 Tell him, if he should try, he may catch a Tartar 1725 *New Cant Dict* s v. To catch a Tartar, is said, among the Canting Varlets, when a Rogue attacks one that he thinks a Passenger, but proves to be of this Class, who, in his Turn, 10bs., and binds him. 1850 SCROSBY *Chester's Whaler*, *Adv* vi. (1858) 80 Many an old whaler, has been compelled to give in as beaten when fast to one of these 'North-west Tartars' [whalers] 1897 FLOR *MARRAT Blood Vengeance* xiv. You must give up fighting, my boy, or if I mistake not, you'll find you've caught a Tartar.

5. (*absol* use of B.) The language of the Tartars.

1884 G SMITH *Short Hist. Chr. Missions* ix. 109 He [Monte Corvino, 1305] translated the New Testament and Psalter into Tartar.

B. *adj* 1. Of or pertaining to the people referred to in 1 above, or their country. Also noting animals, plants, etc., belonging to Tartary. Tartar bread. see **TARTARIAN** a 1 b.

1731 *Hist. Litteraria* III. 250 He settles wherever he comes, and like a Tartar-Herd, never quits the Ground while there is a bit of green Herbage left 1811 PINKETON *Mod. Geog.* (ed. 3) 346 A beautiful Tartar girl astride on a cow. 1815 ELPHINSTONE *Acc. Cabul* (1842) II 202 Their features, refer them at once to the Tartar stock. 1843 J. B. FRASER *Mesopot. & Assyria* xv. 369 There were also the shone-lark and the Tartar lark (*Allauda tartarica* of Pallas) 1866 TREAS *Bot* 168/2 *Tartar Bread*, the fleshy root of *Craniole tatarica*. 1868 St. Paul's *Mag.* July 485 Scratch an amateur actor as you would a Russian, and the Tartar vanity will come through. 1883 MORFILL *Slavonic Lit* i. 6 The Russian language is henned in on the east by Finnish and Tartar dialects.

2 *fig.* Tartar-like; rough and violent, savage.

1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* ii vii p 22 Little do you fathom my character, to be deceived by my Tartar contour! 1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 23 The winter came with all its Tartar rigour.

C *Comb.* as *Tartar-like* *adj*; *Tartar-nosed* a, snub-nosed like a Tartar.

1817 T. L. McKENNEY *Tour Lakes* 380 [The Chippeway Indians] Their tents and belts are all Tartar-like. 1837 *Boston Advertiser*, 17 Jan 4/4 Miss Stevens was a tartar-like looking lady, very long and unbending. 1897 Mrs. RAYNER *Type-writer Girl* xiv. He called you a Tartar-nosed imp

Hence **Tartaresque** a Tartar (language) (*obs.* rare); **Tartarism**, a Tartar state or condition

1693 P. GORDON *Geog. Gram.* ii vii (1725) 184 The language of the Cim-Tartars is the Scythian or pure Tartaresque, which hath such a Resemblance to the Turkish as the Spanish to the Italian. 1892 *Harper's Mag.* July 255/1 A line which divides the Tartarism of Russia from the civilization of Europe

Tartar, *sb.* 3 *Obs.* Also 5 *tarter*, -*yr*, -*or*, 5-6 -*ir*, (6 *tarterus*, *tartarium*). [= OF. *tartare*, *tartare* (c 1300 in Godef.), med. L. *tartarium*, *tartareus* (*pannus*) 'cloth of Tartary'. Cf. TARS, TARTARIN 2, and quot. 1880] A rich kind of cloth, probably silk, used in 15th and 16th centuries, the same as TARTARIN 1 2.

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* I. 16 Item, for v elne of tartar to lyne a gowne of clath of gold to the King. 1488 *Ibid.* 85 Item, a covering of variand purpur tartar, browdin with thrissills and a vnicorne. 1494 *Ibid.* 224, 1 ell of tartar to lyne the hud 1496 *Ibid.* 298 Item, for viij elne of tartar, to the Kings jakat of clath of gold. viij. iijs. a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 212 On every trumpe hanging a brood banere Of fyn tartarium, were ful richly bete. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scotl.* II 28 Item, for half an elne tartar to the tothir scarlet hos to bordour thaim with 1508 ARNOLDE *Chron* 73 Item of carde, bokram, fustian, clothes of gold and of silke, veluet, damask, sateyn, taffata, tar-

terus, couerchis, the same broket shall haue for the valor of euery xx s. iiij d' 1602 SEGAR *Hou. Mil & Cav.* ii. xi 71 One Knight shall giue him his shirt, another his hose, the third his dublet, another shall apparell him in a kirtle of red Tartar. 1880 BIRWOOD *Ind. Arts* II 73 Tartariums, Colonel Yule believes, were so called 'not because they were made in Tartary, but because they were brought from China through the Tartar dominions'

b. *Comb.* **Tartar-satin**

1483-4 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 35 Pro tribus le nales de tartersaten pro emendacione vestimenti **Tartar**, *sb.* 4 *Obs.* Also 6 *Tartare*. [a F. *tartare*, or ad L. *Tartarus*, a. Gr. *Tátrapos*] = TARTARUS; the infernal regions; hell Also *attrib* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxvi 20 Tryumphand tempill of the Tinite, That turned us fra Tartare eternal 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err* iv ii 32. 1591 SPENSER *E. Hubberd* 1294 His snake wand, With which the damned ghosts lie governeth, And furies rules, and Tartare tempereth 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* ii v 225 If you wil see it follow me. To the gates of Tartar, thou most excellent duell of wit.

Tartar, *v* *Obs.* 1 *are*-1 [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1] *trans.* To treat with tartar-emetlic

(In quot with play on TARTAR *sb.* 1, Tartarus)

1647 WARD *Simp. Cobles* (1843) 19 When I want physick for my body, I would not have my soule tartared, nor my Animal Spirits purged

Tartareus, *a rare*-1. [Cf. G. *Tartápeios*] = TARTAREAN 1.

1872 K. H. DIGBY *Ouranogonia* xii. I 264 The monster. Whom Tartareus sisters enate.

Tartarated, *a. Chem.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -ATE + -ED] Combined with tartar; as in *tartarated antimony*, *iron*, *soda*.

1863 W. ATKIN *Sc. & Pract. Med.* (1866) II 67 Tartarated iron (*Ferrum tartaratum*) is also a useful remedy 1868 GARROD *Mat Med* (ed. 3) 139 Tartarated Soda Tartate of Soda and Potash 1876 HARLEY *Mat Med* (ed. 6) 164 Tartarated Soda was discovered in 1672 1899 *Alt. but's Syst. Med* VIII 578 Tartarated antimony has been praised in the acute stages of the disease [psoriasis]

Tarta real, *a rare*. [f as next + -AL] = next. 1602 F. HERING *U. Oberdorf's Anat* 6 Trying their Tartareal conclusions, by more then Tragical Deaths

Tartarean (*tarté·ri·an*), *a* 1 [f. L. *Tartarus* of or pertaining to TARTARUS + -AN] Of or belonging to the Tartarus of the ancients; hence, pertaining to hell or to purgatory, infernal.

1623 COCKERAM, *Tartarean*, belonging to hell. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* ii. 69 Mixt with Tartarean Sulphur, and strange fire 1702 FORT *Theban* 435 Drives the dead to dark Tartarean coasts 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon*, iv. 110 Many till, who yet enjoy the day, Must follow down the dark Tartarean way. 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bhs* Ser 1 (1873) 125 The tartarean impostor and his companions at once vanished.

b. *fig.* (cf *infernal*).

1806-7 J. BERTSORD *Miseries Hum. Life* (1826) iv xxxix. Your ear is engaged by the Tartarean eye of its driver. 1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. iii (1872) 14 At a safe distance lie the tartarean copper forges of Swansea.

Tartarean, *a* 2 *Obs.* = TARTARIAN a 1

1759 GOLDSM. *Bee* No 6. n. The other offered himself up as a sacrifice to the Tartarean enemy. 1804 C. B. BROWN *tr. Volney's View Soil U.S.* (Philad. ed.) 364 A distinct race, with no Tartarean features

Tartarean, -*ene*, variants of TARTARIAN 1.

Tartareous (*tarté·ri·ous*), *a* 1 [f. mod. L. *tartareus* (f. *tartarum* TARTAR *sb.* 1) + -OUS.]

1. *Path.* Of the nature of a tartar, or calcareous or earthy deposit; characterized by such deposits. (Cf TARTAROUS 2.) *Obs.*

1625 HART *Anat. Ur.* ii. x 119 From whence do they [Paracelsists] inferre a great number of such tartareous diseases, as they call them? *Ibid.* Abundance of a tartareous or terrestrious substance 1628 A. Fox *Whit's Surg* iii xi 249 This moisture doth join with the gluten of the joint, and groweth tartareous. 1677 *Pior Oxfordsh* 211 A Tartareous humor got together in the veins under the tongue

2. Like tartar in consistence or formation, of the nature of a concretion or crust; gritty. *Obs.*

1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Clym.* 132 Every tartareous increment fastened to the sides of the said vessels. 1691 J. WEBSTER *Metallogr* xvi 238 Mingled with other metals, as lime and tartareous stoney, in which black floats and slats do break 1677 GREW *Anat. Seeds* i. § 1 The Tartareous Stone of a Plum 1683 A. SHAPE *Anat. Horse* v. 1. (1686) 195 A Bone is said to be made of the most earthy and tartareous part of the Seed in the Womb.

3. *Chem.* Having the quality of tartar or argol, containing or derived from tartar; *tartareous acid*, early name of tartaric acid. (Cf. TARTAROUS 1) *Obs.*

Tartareous acidulum (f. *acidule tartareux*), an old name of tartar

1663 BOYLE *Usef. Exp. Nat. Philos* ii. v. xix 283 Meats that are Salt and Tartareous c 1790 *tr. De Morveau's*, etc. *Table Chem. Nom.* (*Encycl. Brit* ed 3 IV. 598a). Radical principle of the tartareous acid. 1800 *tr. Lagrange's Chem* II. 198 When exposed to heat in contact with the air, the tartareous acidulum is decomposed, fuses, swells up 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art* II. 183 The tartareous acid dissolves the oxide of tin.

4. *Bot.* Of a crust-like structure like tartar; descriptive of certain lichens.

1845 LINDLEY *Sci. Bot.* ix. (1858) 155 Thallus thick, granular and tartareous, greyish-white. 1861 H. MACMILLAN *Footm. fr. Page Nat.* 75 We have no data from which to ascertain the age of tartareous species, which adhere almost inseparably to stones.

Tartareous, *a* 2 *Obs.* [f. L. *tartarus* (f. TARTARUS) + -OUS.] Of or pertaining to Tartarus; Tartarean, infernal, hellish, very wicked.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 37 Never was there more need of circumspection, then in this faculent and tartareous age [Here perh a fig use of prec.] 1667 MILTON *P. L.* vii 238 The Spirit of God downward purgd The black tartareous cold infernal dregs Adverse to life.

Tartarar, *Obs.* *rare*-1. [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -ER 1.] One who attributed diseases to the presence of tartar.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat.* 230 What things I have read out of many Books, which Paracelsus writeth concerning Tartarers, I will contract into a brief tract.

Tartaret (*tā·tā·ret*). [a. obs. F. *tartaret*, also *tartaret* (16th c. in Godef.), f. TARTAR *sb.* 2: app because supposed to come from Tartary.] In full *tartaret falcon*. the Barbary Falcon, *Falco barbarus*.

1575 TURBERV *Falconrie* 26 That falcon which is called the tartaret or Barbary Falcon, whome they doe chieflly vse in Barbary. 1860 H. ANSWORTH *Ovingdean Grange* 61 Gallant to behold was the Barbary or tartaret falcon 1867 'OUID' C. *Castlemaine* (1879) 12 She would stroke, half sadly, the smooth feathers of her tartaret falcon Gabrielle

Tartarian (*tarté·ri·an*), *sb.* and *a* 1 Also 5-6 *Tartarien*, 9 *Tatarian*. [c 1400 (see A) a. OF *Tartarien* (13th c. in Godef.); later f. med. L. *Tartaria* TARTARY + -AN.]

A. *sb.* = TARTAR *sb.* 2 1.

c 1400 MAUNDEV (1839) xxiii. 247 Of the lawe & the customs of the Tartarienes, duelling in Chatay. *Ibid* 252 Alle the Tartarienes [Roxb xxvi 124 Tartarienes] han smale eyen. 1538 Tartarien [see RUSSIAN *sb.* 1] 1599 THYNNIS *Annotado* (1875) 54 The Tartariens obteyned the kingdom of Syria in the yere 1240. 1708 E. COOK *Sol-wed Factor* (1900) 10 My Friend suppos'd Tartariens wild, Or Chinese from their Home exiled. 1835 K. H. DIGBY *Mores Catholica* vi. ii (1846) II. 27/2 Rites for those hords of Tartarians that for a commonwealth of Christians.

b. 'A cant word for a thief' (Nares).

1608 *Merry Devil Edmonton* in Hazl. *Dorset* X. 212 There's not a Tartarian nor a carter shall beate upon your geldings. 1640 *Wandering Jew* 3 (Nares) If any theiving Tartarian shall break in upon you, I will, with both hands nimbly lend a cast of my office to him

B. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tartary or its people; = TARTAR a.

1590 WEBBE *Trav* (Arb) 18 The Tartarian Souldiers had wonderfull greate and rich spoyles 1603 KNOXES *Hist. Turkes* (1638) 196 Tamerlane the great Tartarian pince, in a great battell at mount Stella, abated the Othoman pride 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* (1865) 30 As swift as arrow from Tartarian Bow a 1745 Ld. WHITWORTH *Acc. Russia* ii 1710 (1758) p Casan and Astracan were Tartarian kingdoms 1839 *For Q. Rev.* XXII. 109 Interesting to the readers of Tartarian tales 1845 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* II 171 The Tartarian class of languages, furnishes a valuable confirmation of this theory.

b. In names of things of actual or supposed Tartar origin; as **Tartarian bread** (see quot. 1829); **Tartarian lamb**, the 'Scythian' or 'vegetable lamb', a polypodiaceous fern, *Cibotium Barometz*, from the resemblance which its woolly root-stock, inverted, bears to a lamb: see **BAROMETZ**, and cf. Maundeville (1839), ch xxvi (Roxb. xxix). Also **Tartarian cherry**, *honeysuckle*, *maple*, *motherwort*, *oat*, etc., for which see the sbs.

1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 578 In the Siberian or Tartarian oak the grains are thin and small. 1811 PINKETON *Mod. Geogr.* (ed. 3) 346 The Tartarian honey-suckle, Tartarian mulberry, and the Daourian rose, form thickets of exquisite beauty. 1817 SHELLEY *Rev. Islam* vi. xix. A black Tartarian horse of giant frame comes trampling o'er the dead. 1823 CRABB *Technol. Dict.* Tartarian lamb. 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Plants* 557 [Crambe] tatarica is called by the Hungarians *Tatar-Kenyer* or Tartarian bread, and its root stripped of the bark and sliced is eaten with oil, vinegar, and salt. 1836 *Penny Cycl* VI. 431/2 The Tartarian cherries of the English gardens 1866 TREAS *Bot.* 280/2 (*Cibotium*) *Barometz*, sometimes called *C. glaucescens*, is believed to be the Baranet, *Agnus Scythicus*, or Tartarian Lamb, about which travellers have told so wondrous a tale 1882 *Garden* 13 May 322/2 The ordinary white-flowered form of the Tartarian Honey-suckle [*Lonicera tatarica*].

Tartarian, *a* 2 *rare* [f. L. TARTAR-*us* + -IAN.] Pertaining to Tartarus; infernal; = TARTAREAN a 1

1864 KINGSLEY *Rom & Tent* xi 297 (tr. *Ep. to Pepin* an 755) Lest your bodies and souls be torn and tormented for ever, in inextinguishable and Tartarian fire with the devil and his pestiferous angels. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) III. 33 Cocytus and Styx, and the rest of their Tartarian nomenclature

Tartaric (*tarté·rik*), *a* 1 *Chem.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -IC; in mod. L. *tartaricus*, f. *tartarique*.] Of the nature of, related to, or derived from tartar or argol. **Tartaric acid** (formerly *tartareous* or *tartareous acid*), an organic acid, C₄H₂O₆ = C₂H₂O₂ + (OH)₄, or CO₂H·(CHOH)₂·CO₂H, of which there are five isomeric forms, differing in their optical properties, viz. *dextrotartaric* acid (*dextro-rotary*), *levotartaric* acid (*levo-rotary*), *paratartaric* acid (distinctively called *RACEMIC acid*), *mesotartaric* acid (optically inactive), and *metatartaric* acid; specifically, the first of these, a colourless crystalline compound, occurring largely in the vegetable kingdom, esp. in unripe grapes, and as a potassium salt in argol or tartar of wine, from which it is commercially prepared. So *tartaric amide*, *anhydride*, *ether*, an amide, anhydride, or ether of tartaric acid.

1790 KERR *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 190 Tables of the combinations of Oxygen with the compound radicals. Name of radical Tartaric. Name of resulting acid (new nomenclature). Tartarous acid. Unknown till lately. 1794 G. PEARSON tr. De Morveau, etc. *Table Chim. Nomencl.* 28 The radical Tartaric yields only the tartarous. Acid in which the basis is conceived to predominate. 1820 HARRY *Elem. Chem.* (1826) II 227 The tartaric acid is generally obtained from the bitartrate of potassa (purified cream of tartar). 1823 SIR H. DAVY *Americ. Chem.* (1824) 107 The tartaric acid may be obtained from the juice of mulberries and grapes. 1827 FARADAY *Chem. Manip.* v. 189 Tartaric acid or tartarates have an extraordinary power in rendering many metallic oxides soluble. 1826 HARLEY *Stat. Med.* (ed. 6) 729 Tartaric acid—the acid of tartar—was discovered by Scheele in 1770.

1858 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* v. 690 Tartaric Amides. 1871 691 Insoluble Tartaric anhydride, $C_4H_4O_5$. 1871 692 The acid tartaric either is formed by the direct action of tartaric acid on the alcohols. 1871, Ethylic Tartarate, or Tartaric Ether, $C_4H_4O_6$... is decomposed by sodium, with evolution of hydrogen.

Tartaric (tārtā'rik), *a.* Also Tartaric [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -ic]. Of, pertaining to, or connected with the Tartars or Tartary.

1811 PINARTON *Mod. Geog.* (ed. 3) 335 Europe can in future have little to apprehend from the Tartaric war. 1834 *Penny Cyc.* II 478/4 The Tartaric region, as it is next the Siberian, so it resembles it in most respects. 1855 MAX MILLER *Lang. & Lit.* 96 Tartaric has become the name of that class of Turanian languages of which the Turkish is the most prominent member.

Tartarin, *sb.* 1. *Obs.* Forms: 4 tartarine, 5 -yn(e), -en, -on; 4-5 tartaryne(e), 5 -en(e), -one(e), -yan), -taryne, (tatterine), tarturne; 6 tartarne, -erne, -orn(e), tarttron, 6-7 tartern, 7 tartarin, -ine [a. OF. *Tartarin* = med. L. *Tartarin-us*, f. *Tartarus*, TARTAR *sb.* 2 and 3, with suffix -INE 1, as in *Tarentine*, etc. (med. L. *pl. Tartarini* also embodying the notion 'people of Tartarus'), in OF. also in sense 2.]

1. = TARTAR *sb.* 2, i. in *pl.* = med. L. *Tartarini*. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3484 OF terands of pur tartaryns twa & twentiethings. 1400 MUNDV. (1839) xvi 234 Tartarynes [Roxb. xvii, folk of Turke] & bei bat duelle in the giete. 1406, bei camen of Cham. 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 148 be with pepil cleped hem self Tartaryns.

2. A rich stuff, apparently of silk, imported from the East, prob. from China through Tartary; = TARTAR *sb.* 3 Cf. SARSENET. [OF. *tartarin*, earlier *diap tartarin* (1295 in Godef.)]

1343 *Enrolled Acc.* (W. & H.) 3 m. 38b, ij vlnis panni enici ix pecun. Tartaryn et j pecia Samitell. 1345-9 *Vardr. Acc. Bdeu.* III in *Archæologia XXXI.* 72/2, j frontale de tartaryn *Ibid.* 85/2, vj vln. de Tartaryn. 1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xviii. 255 Clopes of gold, & of Camakaas, & tartarynes [Roxb. xvi 125 tartarene, & terv tartaires]. 1407 *Nottingham Rec.* II 30 Pro dimidia virga de viridi tartaren, xvijd. 1423 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 30 [One hanging of black and white] Wyrted 'cum penna de Tatterne'. 14 *Epiph. in Thundale's Vis.* etc. (1843) 124 Wer ther of gold any clothes fownde Of sylke damaske or of tartryn. 1444 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 110 Myn aulter-clothe of reed tartryn with ye corteyns. 1455 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 283 To make a newe pennell in Tarturne xvj d. 1459 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 191 Corteynes of tartaron. 1512 *Acc. 4 Hen VIII.* c. 6 *Preamble*, Saten, sarsenet, tarttron, chamblet, and every other Cloth of Silke. 1530 LD BERNERS *Arch. Lit. Beryl* (1814) 381 Florence layd her downe in her bedde in a lyghte kyrtell of changeable vyolet tartorne. 1538 in *Left Suppess Monasteries* (Camden) 268, ij. copes of reed tartarne. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VII 15, Y^e third [standard] was of yelowe tartarne, in the which was painted a donne kowe. 1661 *Morgan's Sph. Geogr.* iv. 15 Having Mantles of silk over a Kirtle of reed Tartarin. 1688 R. HOLMS *Armoury* iii. 55/2 Another puts on him a Kirtle of red Silk or Tartarine. 1689 *c. 1490* In *the Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 30 Thū chekes hangen, thyn eyen wax read as wyne, And wel belyned with good reed tartaryne.

atrab. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1547 (MS. D) Tyrett alle in tounes of tartaren webby. 1861 *Our Eng. Home* 92 The rich taffeta, the velvets, and Tartaren silks, were often worn without a shred of underclothing.

Tartarin, *sb.* 2. *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -IN 1.]

1. A name given by Kirwan to potash. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 5 Vegetable Alkali (which I call Tartarin) 1799 — *Geol. Ess.* v. 150 The tartarin lately discovered in clays and many stones.

2. 'Native sulphate of potassium, also called Alkanite and Glasente' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* V. 696). Hence **Tartarinated** *a.* combined with tartarin. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 311 The Acido Tartarinated Calc is fusible *per se*.

Tartarin, *sb.* 3 (tārtārin, || tartargh). Name of a bombastic character, 'Tartarin of Tarascon', created by A. Daudet; hence, used allusively as *sb.* or *adj.* 1903 *T. P.'s Weekly* 11 Sept. 459/3 In his vivid red sash he carried two enormous pistols—tartarin pistols, that not alone did not, but could not fire a shot. 1905 *Blackw. Mag.* May 643/3 There are too many loquacious Tartarins abroad without the engaging ways of the man of Tarascon. 1906 *Academy* 17 Nov. 492/1 Its Gasconing is in the Tartarin vein.

Tartarine, *sb.* *Obs.* [a. F. *tartarin*.] (See quot.)

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 10 There was at Paris another beast called a Tartarine, and in some places a Magot (much like a Baboon), being as great as a Gray-hound.

Tartarine, variant of TARTARIN *sb.* 1

Tartarine, *a.* 1. *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -INE 1.] = TARTAROUS *a.*

1731 S. HALE'S *Stat. Ess.* I 198 The like tartarine concretions are also frequently formed in some fruits. 1775 SIR E. BARRY *Obs. Wines* 193 These concretions from spring water are of a Tartarine kind.

Tartarine, *a.* 2. *Obs.* rare = TARTAREAN *a.* 1 1656 BROUNT *Glossogr.* *Tartarine*, *Tartarine*, of hell, hellish, terrible.

Tartarine (tārtā'rin), *a.* 1. rare [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -ISH 1.] a. Of wine. Inclined to deposit tartar. b. Of the eyes. Inclined to form concretions (cf. TARTAROUS 2).

1757 A. COOPER *Distiller* ii. 11 (1760) 118 Without the peculiar Taste and Flavour of the Plant, but generally somewhat tartarish and limpid. 1807 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) II 4 My son is rather ailing just now. His eyes are as Tartarish as his sister's.

Tartarine, *a.* 2. *Obs.* rare = TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -ISH 1: cf. *Tartarine*.] = TARTAR *a.* 1

1690 *Land Gaz.* No. 431 2 The Tartarin Envoye in this Court, presented the Count de Montecucchi with an excellent Tartarin Horse.

Tartarine, variant of TARTARIN.

Tartarium = TARTAR *sb.* 3

Tartarized, *pp.* a. *Chem.* *Obs.* [f. mod. L. *tartarizāt-us* tartarized + -ED 1.] Tartarized.

1651 FRENCH *Distill.* vi 187 Pour upon them rectified Spirit of Wine tartarized. 1871 196 Add the tartarized quinquessence. 1794 G. PEARSON tr. De Morveau, etc. *Table Chim.* Ann. § 14 Tartarized Bases.

Tartarization, *1. Chem.* [f. TARTARIZE *v.* 1 + -ATION.] The action or process of tartarizing.

1720 S. PARKER *Biblioth. Bibl.* I 438 By Sublimation, and Precipitation or Tartarization.

Tartarization, 2: see TARTARIZE 2, 3

Tartarize (tārtā'riz), *v.* 1. *Chem.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -IZE 1.] *trans.* To treat or impregnate with tartar; to rectify by means of the salt of tartar.

(Usually in *pa. ppl.* see TARTARIZED *pa. ppl.* 1)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), To *Tartarize*, (in Chymistry) to refine, or purify by the means of Salt of Tartar. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Tartarizing*, a term used by some writers, for the act of refining or purifying, by means of salt of Tartar. 1755 JOHNSON, *Tartarize*, to impregnate with tartar.

Tartarize, *v.* 2. Also **Tartarize** [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -IZE 1.] *trans.* To convert or transform into a Tartar. Hence **Tartarized** *pp.* a.; also **Tartarization**, 2, the process of Tartarizing, the condition of being Tartarized.

1877 D. M. WALLACE *Russia* xxv 347 The Khans never for a moment ceased of attempting to tartarize their Russian subjects. 1898 H. A. WESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 702/2 The Tchuvashes are a Tartarized branch of the Finns of the Volga. 1899 J. ASHCROFT *East Caucasus* 210 To the west of Derbend I found Tats who are in process of becoming wholly Tartarized.

Tartarize, *v.* 3. rare [f. L. TARTARUS + -IZE (Representing Gr. *ταρταρίζω*, 2 *Pet.* II 4.)] *trans.* To consign to Tartarus; to condemn to punishment in hell. Hence **Tartarized** *pp.* a. 1.

1675 R. BURNHOUGH *Causa Dei* 32 So doth Peter speak, when he saith God did Tartarize the Angels in Chains of Darkness, or put them in Chains of Darkness in Tartarus. 1819 G. S. FABER *Dispensations* (1823) I 2 vii 422 We may collect that the precipitation of the messengers into Tartarus bore a strong resemblance to the overthrow of Solomon and Gomorrah, though the very agent employed in their tartarization might be used also as an instrument in God's hand of bringing on the deluge.

Tartarized (tārtā'rizd), *pp.* a. 1 [f. TARTARIZE *v.* 1 + -ED 1; cf. F. *tartarizé*, mod. L. *tartarizatus*.] 1. Rectified by treatment with cream of tartar.

1648 Digby *Chym. Secr.* (1683) 70 Tartarized [Spiritus] Vinum. 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* i. ii. (1713) 60/2 This Tartar's volatile Spirit, is highly deobstructive. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 115 Aident spirits may be freed from much of their phlegm by means of these salts thoroughly dried. When rectified in this manner it is called Tartarized Spirit of Wine. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons's & W.* xxv, Fiery, tartarized, branded products of Spain.

2. Mixed or impregnated with tartar; holding tartar in solution.

1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* ii vi (1713) 593/1 A Tartarized Julep. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensio* 83 *Elm.* Proprietatis Tartarizatus & scrupulis. 1784 J. UNDERWOOD *Dis. Chuldr.* (1799) I. 27 The tartarized wine of antimony is a very proper [emetic]. 1802-3 tr. *Failla's Trav.* (1812) I 353 The tartarized spirit of sal ammoniac rendered the water white as milk.

3. Combined with tartaric acid, so as to form a tartarate; = TARTARATE.

1773 *Hist. Litteraria* IV 27 A tedious way of preparing Tartarized Tartar. 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I 126 Soluble Tartar. It is also called the Vegetable Salt, as being obtained from vegetables only, and again Tartarized Tartar, because it consists of the acid and the alkali of Tartar combined together. 1788 WALKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVIII. 398 Tartarized nation (Rochelle salt). 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II. 470 Tartarized Iron being more soluble than Tartarized Uanite. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 330 A solution of tartarized antimony acts as a violent emetic and cathartic poison.

Tartarized, *pp.* a. 2. see TARTARIZE *v.* 2

Tartarly (tārtā'li), *a.* none-*vd.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 2 + -LY 1.] Tartar-like; rough and fierce.

1828 BYRON *John Keats* i. Who kill'd John Keats? 'I', says the Quarterly, So savage and Tartarly, 'Twas one of my feats.' 1804 A. BARNES *Ess.* v. 49 It was enough to sting Scott to fury, and make him fall upon the old man in a manner somewhat too savage and tartarly.

Tartarine, -taron(e), variants of TARTARIN 1.

Tartarology. [f. Gr. *τάραρος* TARTARUS + -LOGY] A doctrine as to Tartarus, hence, a doctrine of hell and future punishment.

1857 KINGSLEY *Water of Life*, etc. vi 93 The Middle Ages, when men really believed in that same Tartarology, with the same intensity with which they now believe in the conclusions of astronomy or of chemistry. 1868 *Contemp. Rev.* VII 158 The ordinary Tartarology flows far more directly from the sixth book of the *Æneid* than from anything in Holy Scripture.

Tartarous (tārtā'rus), *a.* *Obs.* [f. TARTAR *sb.* 1 + -OUS, = F. *tartareux*.]

1. Of the nature of, consisting of, or containing tartar or argol.

1655-87 H. MORR *App. Antid.* (1712) 215 The tartarous parts of Wine, that are driven outward to the sides of the vessel. 1658 R. WHITE tr. *Digby's Poet. Symp.* (1660) 81 Tartarous lees, which fall to the bottom. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensio* 214 By reason of a delicate Tartarous Acidity. 1768 *Woman of Honor* II 196 A poltury, raised by a wretched tartarous wine.

2. *Path.* Said of indurations, inspissated fluids, phlegms, etc., attributed to the presence of tartar in the body (Much employed in 17th and early 18th centuries by the followers of Paracelsus.)

1605 TIMAE *Querist* i. xiii 64 The oil of pepper doth attenuate and cut tartarous matters in the body. 1657 *Physical Dict.* *Tartarous matter*, congealed hard substances of an acrimonious sharp nature, being conglutinated in the joints, it's the principal cause of the gout. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 123 In Tubercles and Tartarous Indurations of the Lungs. 1744 BERKELEY *Serms* § 86 The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alkaline salts irritating and wounding the nerves, produce nascent passions and anxieties in the soul.

3. *fig.* Having elements of acerbity, unrefined, rough. *rare.* (? with play on TARTAR *sb.* 2)

1601 B. JOHNSON *Postmaster* v. 1, I judge him of a rectified spirit, 16th'd From all the tartarous moods of common men.

4. In early Chemistry. a. Of the appearance, consistency, or supposed character of tartar or argol. 1707 *Curios in Husb. & Gard.* 66 Air contains some tartarous and metallic Parts. 1812 327 When the keru was burnt, it was between dry and wet thus the Salt was as it were Tartarous and Substantial.

b. Of the nature of or derived from tartar, *tartarous acid*, an earlier name of TARTARIC acid.

1790 Tartarous acid [see TARTARIC]. 1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos.* I. xii 502 Obtained by distillation from tartar, from all tartarous salts. 1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 221 The tartarous acid is entirely separated from lime, and the oxalic acid from oxide of lead, by quantities of sulphuric acid, merely sufficient to saturate the two bases.

Hence **Tartarousness**, tartarous quality, acerbity. *Obs.*

1657 R. LIGOTT *Rasbadoes Indca.* 84, The salt and tartarousness of this Temper, causes it to turn, as Milk does, when any some or sharp liquor is put into it.

Tartarum, tartarus [mod. L.], early synonyms of TARTAR 1.

Tartarus (tārtā'rus), *sb.* [L. *Tartarus*, a Gr. *τάραρος*] The infernal regions of ancient Greek and Roman mythology, or the lowest part of them; hence sometimes used for hell.

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying in Dunbar* 552 Spynk, sink with stynk ad Tartaria Tarnagorun. 1586 SIR E. HOBY tr. *Cognet's Pol. Disc.* Truth xxxi 146 The strange kinde of punishments prepared for the wicked in the gayle of vengeance, which he calleth Tartarus, a place of darkness and torments. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii xxxviii (1839) 445 For example, that they [the damned] are in Inferno, in Tartarus, or in the bottomless pit. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot.* iv 60 Condemned unto the Tartaria of Hell. 1774 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) II 392 The enjoyments of Elysium and punishments of Tartarus. 1895 SALMON *Chr. Doctr. Immort.* i vii. 146 The incurably corrupt are hurled into Tartarus.

b. A place likened to Tartarus, in situation or character.

1821 DE QUINCY *Confess.* i (1822) 42 She never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchens, &c. to the upper air. 1853 KANE *Grinnell Exp.* xxxi. 271 The temperature and foulness of air in the between-deck Tartarus can not be amended. 1887-8 tr. *Hugo's Notre-Dame* viii. 11, This Tartarus was called simply The Question Chamber.

Hence **Tartarus** *v.* none-*vd.* *trans.* to consign to Tartarus (repr. Gr. *ταρταρίζω*, 2 *Pet.* II. 4).

1856 S. R. MAITLAND *False Worship* 31 The apostle's statement respecting the sinning Angels is, that, having been tartarus'd, they have been reserved unto Judgment.

Tartary (tārtā'ri) [a. F. *Tartarie*, ad. med. L. *Tartaria*, land of the Tartars associated with TARTARUS hence sense 2.]

1. The country of the Tartars see TARTAR *sb.* 2 1350 CHAUCER *Devis. Blanche* 1025 Ne sende men in to Tartarye ne in to Turkye. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxxiii 5 Me thocht a Turk of Tartarye Come throw the boundis of Baihary. 1779 De *Fog Crusoes* (1858) 575 A part of the Great Karakathy, or Grand Tartary. 1886 KINGTON *Oliphant's New English* I 536 From Tartary came *hordas*.

† *b.* = TARTAR *sb.* 2

1400 MAUNDV. (1839) xxiii 247 Pei ben cloped with pious clopes of Tartarye & of clopes of gold.

† 2. Tartarus, as a region. *Obs.*

1588 SPENSER *Virg. Gnat* 543 Lastly the squalid lakes of Tartarie, And greslye Feends of hell him terrifie. 1593 *Troub. Raigne K. John* (1612) 59 Let the blacke tormentors of deep Tartarye vbraide them with this damned enterprise. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 735 Amonge ye blacker sonnes of Tartary, Seu'n hideous fiery spights shee epocates.

Tartaryne, variant of TARTARIN¹ Obs.
Tarten (tā'tin), *v.* *trans* -¹. [TART a. + -EN⁵] *trans* To make tart or sharp, = TART *v.*
 1882 BLACKMORE *Christowell* III iii 49 There was no such apple on the place, to bring out and tarten up the flavour of the gentle ones in cider.

Tarter, obs f TARTAR **Tarteran**, -terine, -tern(e), -teyn, -tlan, etc., var TARTARIN¹ Obs
Tarterus: see TARTAR sb³

Tartillo, obs f (or? mispr for) TORTILLA
Tartine (tā'tin) [F *tartine* (Oudin, 1642) little tart, bread and jam, bread and butter (also fig as in b), f *tarte*, TART sb.] 'A slice of bread spread with butter or preserve' (Slang).

1826 [H B 57] *Four Years France* 237 The tea equipage, with its usual accompaniments of taintines and toast
 1842 THACKERAY *Sita-Boodle Papers* II, She placidly handed out this decoction, which we took with cakes and taintines 1885 WARREN & CLEVELAND *Wand, Beelle* 15 Bread and butter was better than nothing, so we got her to cut us some enormous taintines.

fig A big article of commonplace character.
 1907 *Athenaeum* 13 July 48/a In a first glance through the galleries you stop before the huge 'taintines', the more sensational pictures which aim at attracting the crowd.

Tartir, variant of TARTAR sb³

Tartish (tā'tiʃ), *a.* [TART a. + -ISH¹] Somewhat tart, slightly pungent or acid; also fig
 1712 E. COOK *Voy S Sea* 338 Another Sort like a Cuian eat tartish. 1747 *Gentl Mag* Oct. 488/a Let spout of vitriol be mixed therewith in such quantity as to give the tartish taste. 1828 J. WILSON in *Blackw Mag* XXIV 517 The Monthly Magazine, so smartish - the Westminster, so tartish 1890 STANLEY *Darkest Afr* I iv. 212 The tartish, crimson, and oblong fruit of the anoma.

Hence **Tartishly** *adv.*, somewhat tartly.

1823 J. WILSON *Trials Mary Lyndsey* xxiii, Snuffynosed maiden aunts sourishly and tartishly disposed

Tartlet (tā'tlet). Forms. 5 tartlote, tartlett, tartelat, 8- tartlot. [a. F. *tartelote* (14th c. in Littré), dim. of *tarte*, TART sb., in 18th c. perh. formed anew on TART sb.] A small tart

c 1420 *Libet Cocorum* (1862) 47 Tartlotes Take poike sothun, and grynide hit wele. Kover hit with lyddes, and pynche hit fayne, And bake hit forth 1460 J. RUSSELL *Sh. Nustine* 521 Juselle, tartlett, chagnes, & nubles of venenne 1475 *Pict Voc* in W. Wulcker 780/6 *Hec arto-crit*, a tartelat. 1788 V. Knox *Wentworth* (1790) II xxix. 104 The puffs and tartlets of the pastry-cook 1836-7 DICKENS *Sh. Bos*, *Mistaken Miller*, Plum-pudding and apple-pie and tartlets without number 1837 T. Hook *Tack Bag* xiv, Three raspberry tartlets.

Tartly (tā'tli), *adv.* [OE *teartlice*: see TART a. and -LY²] In a tart manner, sharply, with acidity; usually fig with asperity of tone. In quot. 1599, 'with sourness of aspect' (J.)

c 1600 in Napier *O E Glosses* 87/301 *Acriter*, teartlice. *Ibid.* 122/4730 *Acutus*, teartlicor. 1599 SHAKS. *Judith* Act II 1 3 How tartly that Gentleman looks, I neuer can see him, but I am heart-burn'd an howe after. 1661 FULLER *Positives* (1663) iii *Worce* 109 One jeeringly saluted him, 'Good morrow, Bishop quondam', to whom Bonner as tartly returned, 'Good morrow, Knave semper'. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 19 Apr an 1773, Johnson, offended, answered tartly, 'No, Sir, do you read books through?' 1876 MISS BRADDON *J. Maggard's Den* II 263 'You may as well wait till tea's finished', exclaimed Judith tartly

Tartness (tā'tines). [OE *teartnyse*: see TART a. and -NESS.] The quality of being tart.

+1 Severity, painfulness Obs. (In later quot. fig from 2.)

c 1600 in Napier *O E Glosses* 88/318 *Accebatat*, teartness. 1602 W. PERKINS *Cases Comm* (1619) 61 The sweetness of comfort if it be alaid with some tartness of the Law 1647 TRAFER *Comm Matt* x 24 Sweeten me the tartness of all our sufferings with this sentence, as with so much sugar

2. Sharpness of taste; + pungency (obs); acidity
 1530 RASTELL *Bk Purgat*, iii v f. 111 b, That eyer wyll vapour out the tartnes and sowernes of that humour 1538 Elyot, *Acermonia*, tartnes, which bryeth the tounge, and pereth the heed, as in the taste of gaylyke, oynons, and other lyke thynges 1564 TURNER *Herb* ii 58 b, Vnynye mulberries beynde theyr tartnes they haue also a souerney. 1634 T. JOHNSON *Pureys's Churche*, xxvi vii (1678) 632 Acidity or tartness is also in verjuice 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* iii 1 (1773) 507 The juice had an agreeable tartness, though but little flavour

3. fig. Sharpness of disposition, language, etc.; biting or caustic manner or character, acerbity, pungency, acrimony, asperity of tone.

1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm. Pai. Mark* ix 67 Which with the tartness of truth byeth awaye. 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 31 The interuene of rebukes, and the tartness of every taunt. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* v iv 18 The tartness of his face, sowres ripe grapes 1705 HARNE *Diary in Remains* (O H S) II 196 The Plowman's Tale If it were Chaucer's, it was left perhaps out of his Canterbury Tales, for y^e Tartness against the Popish Clergy. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red Rans* xlv, I told him with some tartness, he might have chosen a more convenient opportunity 1866 LONDREV 3 Mar. 249/1 Lord Russell with a good deal of tartness declared that before February was out the Bull should be before the house

Tartor, variant of TARTAR sb³

+ **Tartora**, **tartorary**. Obs. [? corruptions of It *tartaro* TARTAR¹] = TARTAR sb¹

1545 *Rates of Customs* C vii b, Tartorary the pounde xij. d. 1586 *Ibid.* E viij, Tartora the pound xii d.

Tartorne, variant of TARTARIN¹ Obs.

Tartralic (tā'trālīk), *a. Chem.* [ad F. *tartralique* (Frémý 1838), arbitrarily formed on *tartrique* (f. *tarte* TARTAR¹ + *-ique*), to indicate derivation from tartaric acid. cf. TARTRELIC (*Annales de Chimie* LXVIII (1838))] In *tartralic acid* (also called *ditartaric* or *isotartaric acid*), $C_8H_{10}O_{11} = 2C_4H_5O_6 - H_2O$, an amorphous deliquescent substance obtained by heating tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartrolates**.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 332 If tartaric acid be heated to 374°, it fuses, two equivalents of the acid lose one equivalent of water, and thus become converted into a new acid, termed by Frémý the *tartrolac*. If tartaric acid be kept longer in fusion half its basic water is expelled, and tartaric acid is formed. *Ibid.*, A soluble tartrolate of this base is formed. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 691 *Ditartaric acid*, called *tartrolac* acid by Frémý, *isotartaric acid* by Laurent and Gerhardt

Tartramic (tā'trāmīk), *a. Chem.* [f. TARTRO- + AM- (MONIUM) + -IC] In *tartramic acid*, $C_4H_7NO_5$, an amidated derivative of tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartramates**. Also *tartramic ether*, a name of *ethyl tartramate*, obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonia on tartaric ether, also called **Tartramethane**.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III 318 It is they [the dibasic acids] only that can furnish the amidated acids, such as the oxamic, tartamic, and lactamic acids 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 697 Tartramate of calcium, is very soluble in water and forms large tetrahedral crystals

Tartramide (tā'trāmīd), [f. TARTRO- + AMIDE] The amide of tartaric acid, $C_4H_7(NH_2)_2O_4$, a crystalline body produced by passing dry ammonia gas into an alcoholic solution of tartaric ether

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 697

Tartranil (tā'trānīl), *Chem.* [f. TARTRO- + ANIL³] A granular compound, $C_{10}H_9NO_5$, = *phenyltartramide*, produced by dehydration of acid tartrate of aniline by expulsion of $2H_2O$. Hence **Tartranilate**, a salt of tartranilic acid; **Tartranilic acid**, $C_{10}H_9NO_5$, obtained by boiling tartranil with aqueous ammonia; **Tartranilide**, $C_{10}H_9N_2O_4$, a substance produced by the action of heat on neutral tartrate of aniline, by expulsion of $2H_2O$.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 698 Tartranil separates, on cooling from hot solutions, as a white granular powder, or in nacreous laminae *Ibid.*, Tartranilide crystallizes in colourless, nacreous, slender, interlaced needles *Ibid.* 697 The tartranilic acid separates in light red warty masses and shining laminae. *Ibid.*, *Tartranilate of Barium*... crystallizes in shining spangles.

Tartrate (tā'trāt), *Chem.* [a F. *tartrate*, f. *tarte*, TARTAR sb¹, see -ATE¹] A salt of tartaric acid (CO_2H). (CO_2H). (CO_2H) formed by substituting a metal or radical for the hydrogen of the carbonyl groups (CO_2H)

These salts are very numerous, and are acid or neutral, according as one or both of the hydrogen atoms are replaced; thus, *acid potassium tartrate* is CO_2H (CO_2H) CO_2K , *neutral potassium tartrate*, CO_2K (CO_2H) CO_2K . The H atoms can also be replaced by two different metals or radicals, forming double salts, as *sodium potassium tartrate*, CO_2Na (CO_2H) CO_2K , *potassium ammonium tartrate*, CO_2K (CO_2H) CO_2NH_4

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* I App 547 Tartriats - the earthy insoluble in water, the alkaline soluble. 1825 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 436 Tartaric acid, united with the alkalis, and most of the earths. The salts formed with it are called tartriates. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem* (1871) 200 Potassium Carbonate can be obtained perfectly pure by heating pure potassium tartrate to redness

Tartreated, *pph. a. Chem.* [f. prec. + -ED] Made into a tartriate; tartarinated.

1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 162 Treatment with a calomel purge and an emetic of tartreated antimony and ipecacuanha 1899 CACNEY in *Yaksh's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 318 An alkaline solution of tartreated soda.

Tartrazine, **Tartre**: see TARTRO-, TARTAR¹.

Tartrellic (tā'trēlīk), *a. Chem.* [ad F. *tartrelle* (Frémý 1838), arbitrarily formed, along with TARTRALIC, q.v., to indicate derivation from tartaric acid by further heating; the a and e indicating the order of production of these modifications. (*Annales de Chimie* LXVIII (1838).)] In *tartrellic acid*, soluble tartaric anhydride, $C_4H_4O_6 = C_4H_5O_6 - H_2O$, obtained as a yellowish deliquescent mass by quickly heating small quantities of tartaric acid. Its salts are **Tartrelates**. See TARTRALIC
 1838 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 319 Tartrellic acid 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III. 332 [see TARTRALIC]. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 691 Chloride or acetate of calcium added to the solution [of tartrellic acid] throws down tartrelate of calcium

Tartrethyl, etc.: see TARTRO-.

+ **Tartrite**, *Chem.* Obs. Also **tartarite**. [a. f. *tartrite* (1787), f. F. *tartre*, TARTAR¹ (whence the earlier *tartarite*) see -ITE¹.] A salt of tartarous or tartareous acid. (As this is now *tartaric acid*, the tartrites are now called *tartrolates*)

1790 KERR in *Lavoisier's Elem. Chem.* 235 As the acid from tartar is not fully saturated with oxygen, we call it tartarous acid, and the neutral salts formed by its combinations with salifiable bases tartarites. *Ibid.*, Cream of tartar in our new nomenclature is named acidulous tartarite of potash. 1794 G. PEARSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIV. 396

From the precipitation of tartrate of pot-ash this acid might be supposed to be the tartareous.

Tartro-, before a vowel *tartar-* [f. F. *tartre*, TARTAR¹], in names of chemical compounds containing or derived from tartaric acid; as **Tartrazine** [AZO- + -INE⁵], a fast and brilliant dye-stuff of rich orange yellow; **Tartrethyl** acid [ETHYL- + *tartrethyl* acid, $C_6H_{11}O_6$ see quot 1868, its salts are **Tartrethylates**; **Tartromethylic acid** [METHYL- + *tartrethyl* acid, $C_5H_8O_6$], its salts are **Tartrome thylates**; **Tartrovinic acid** = *tartrethyl* acid. So *tartrocarbinyl*, *tartroglucosyl*, etc.

1894 *Times* 15 Aug. 12/1 'Tartrazin, a colour noteworthy not only for its fastness, to light, but also because of its brilliancy and purity. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem* III 318 Vinic or ethylic acids, such as sulphethylic, oxalethylic, and tartrethylic 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 694 *Tartrethyl* acid or *Tartromethylic acid* crystallizes in elongated prisms, with oblique bases; it is colourless, odorous, tastes both sweet and sour 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 342 When tartaric and racemic acids are treated with pyroxylic spirit similar acids are formed which may be termed tartro carbinic and racemo carbinic acids. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 182 'Tartromethylic acid of potash may be obtained in the same way as tartrovinate of potash *Ibid.* 180 'Tartromethylic acid was also discovered by M. Guerin-Vairy 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 340 'Tartrovinic acid. M. Guerin Vairy obtained it by boiling tartaric acid with absolute alcohol for a considerable time [etc.] 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 174 A dilute solution left exposed to an atmosphere of 77°, lets fall some crystals of tartrovinic acid

Tarttron, variant of TARTARIN¹ Obs

Tartronic (tā'trōnīk), *a. Chem.* [ad F. *tartromique* (Dessaignes 1854), arbitrarily f. *tartrique* (peih. with m- of *nitro-*). (*Comptes Rendus* XXXVIII. 44.)] In *tartronic acid*, a dibasic acid, $C_2H_2O_5$, produced by the spontaneous decomposition of nitro-tartaric acid, crystallizing in large prisms. Its salts are **Tarttronates**.

1866 ODING *Ann. Chem.* 133 Mesosalic acid is convertible by deoxidation or hydrogenation into tartaric acid. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 698 The tarttronates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water 1893 RALFE *Phys. Chem* p. xxix, Uric acid is often represented as consisting of one radical of tartaric acid and two of urea

Tartrous, *a.* [ad k. *tartreux*, f. *tartre* TARTAR sb¹ + -OUS] Encrusted with (dental) tartar.
 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 20 Aug. 363 Tongue heavily coated, teeth tartrous.

Tartryl, *Chem.* [f. TARTRO- or F. *tartre* + -YL] The radical $C_2H_2O_2$ of tartaric acid. Hence **Tartrylic acid**, a synonym of *tartaric*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V 698

Tartryn, -yne, variants of TARTARIN¹ Obs

+ **Tartuffe**, **Tartufe** (tā'tuf), *adv.* Also 7-8 *tartuff*. [F. *Tartuffe*, *Tartuffe*, name of the principal character (a religious hypocrite) in a comedy by Molière (1664): app. = OF. *tartuffe*, It. *tartuffo* truffle, as a concealed production.

Littre cites It. *Tartuffo*, name of a character in the Malmantile of Lippi, as app. Molière's source.]

A hypocritical pretender to religion, or, by extension, to excellence of any kind

1688 *Pulpit Popery, True Popery* 72 Well, let Schoolmen and Cardinals, be call'd in, they are but Tartuffs, for Exposition and Representation are now the Standard of Romish Doctrine. 1738 WARBURTON *Div. Legat* I Ded 24 Tartuffs without Religion. 1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VIII. ii, The ardent Tartuffe in science, in politics, - or in religion 1898 J. PAVN *By Proxy* I xii 238 A touch of the Tartuffe or the Joseph Surface.

Hence **Tartufferie**, -ery [F. *tartufferie*], **Tartuffism**, the character or conduct of a Tartuffe, hypocrisy, **Tartu man**, **Tartu f(f)ish adjs**, pertaining to or characteristic of a Tartuffe, hypocritical, pretentious, hence **Tartuffishly** *adv.*

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIII 157 Her national Tartuffery augmented and became more offensive. 1906 *Sat. Rev.* 13 Oct. 450/a That incorrigible Tartufferie which marks all our conquests 1874 *Knowledge's En. Boy's Ann.* 672 In such a very Tartuffian way 1768 STERNE *Sent. Young.* (1778) I. 66 God help her! she has some mother-in-law, or tartuff-haunt to consult upon the occasion 1844 *Examiner* 594/1 That Alliance so tartuffishly termed 'holy'. 1688 *Pulpit Popery, True Popery* 72 The Tartuffism of Deposition of Princes, and Adoration of Images, and therest of the once old and new Pulpit Popery. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Oct. 402/a The victim of Tartuffism of the most disgusting kind

Tarturne, **Tartury**, variants of TARTARIN¹

TARTAR sb³ **Tar-vetch**: see TARE sb¹ 4

Tarve (tā'v), [app. the same as TARE] A

turn, a bend, a curve.

1848 F. COOPER *See Hunter* ii, I can't say much for your axe, stranger, for this helve has no tve to it

Tar-wa-ter. [f. TAR sb. + WATER sb.]

1. An infusion of tar in cold water, formerly in repute as a medicine

1740-1 BERKELEY *Let. T. Prior* 8 Feb, I believe tar-water might be useful to prevent, such an evil [a felon] 1744 - (*title*) Philosophical Reflexions and Inquiries concerning the Virtues of Tar-Water [ed. 2 Str], a Chain of Philosophical [etc.] 1744 GRAY *Let. to Wharton* 26 Apr, Mr. Trollope and I are in a course of Tar-Water. 1756 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 8 Dec, He [Sir H. Mann's brother] has been drinking tar-water since the middle of November. 1840 E. FITZGERALD *Letters* (1889) I. 60, I have also just

† **Tasco, tascony.** Obs. rare^o. [ad. It. *tascono* 'a kind of white clay or marble, whereof goldsmiths pots . . . were made' (Florio 1598), ad. L. *tascontium* (Pliny)] (See quot.)

b. spec. A portion of study imposed by a teacher ; a lesson to be learned or prepared. Now *arch.*

here 1863 *Naval Chron.* XV 58 is there any particular form of job or *task note? 1865 J H INGRAHAM *Pillar of Fire* (1872) 135 Enrolling them under *task-officers 1877 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm. App IV 439 A *tasker rowed for the manor of Romsley 1863 P BARRY *Dockyard Econ.* 57 Examined as to the operation of what is known as the *task and job system. 1875 LOWELL *Wks.* (1890) IV. 360 At school Wordsworth wrote some *task-verses on subjects imposed by the master.

Task (task), *v* [f TASK *sb*. Cf to *fine*, etc.]

I. +1 *trans* To impose a tax upon; to tax, to exact tribute from. *Obs*.

1483 *CANTON Gold Leg* 61b/6 He shal taske and dyme your coin and sheues a 5000 in *Arnolds Chron* (1812) p. xix, This yeare lost the Kinge Nominandy and Angeoy, and every plough land [was] tasked at ij s for to gete it ageyne 1530 [see a] 1596 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, iv. 112 Ilee in the neck of that task, the whole State 1598 *W Phillips Linschoten* i. vii. 152/1 All the townes men [were] tasked every one at a certayne summe of mony, 1642 *ROBERTS Naaman* 424 He taskes thee not to the cost of Jewish worship, of Popish wast

2. To force, put, or set (a person) to a task, to impose a task on; to assign a definite amount of work to

1530 *PALMER 753/1* I task, I put or sette one to his taske what labour he shall do, or what he shall paye, *see task* 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* 11. 1. 20 But now to task the tasker 1667 *WOODWARD i Persia* 11. 23 Let her task, and employ them in Exercises, 1784 *COWPER Task* 11. 23 Thus man devotes his brother, and destroys, Chains him, and tasks him, and exacts his sweat With stripes, 1828 *LIFE Planter Jamaica* 154 The negroes complained more of the [fact] of being tasked, than of the additional labour

b. Const to, with *sb* or *inf* Often fig. 1550 *GRIMM i. Bacon* xiv. 53 To task myself to such a tedious life As die a maid, 1596 *SHAKS i Hen IV*, iv. 19 Nay, taske me to my word; aproune me Lord 1600 — *Sonn*, lxxii, O least the world should task you to iolite, What merit had it in me that you should lone 1607 — *Cor* 11. 39 A Haruest man, that [is] task'd to mowe Or all, or looke his hyle, 1726 *POPE i Odes* xx. 134 Twelve female slaves Task'd for the toyall board to holt the bian P'om the pure fount 1809 *W IRVING Knicker* v. iv, Man alone tasks creation to assist him in murdering his brother womin

3. *trans* and *fig*. To occupy or engage fully or burdensomely; to subject to severe burden, labour, or trial, to put a strain upon; to put in a condition of stress or difficulty; to put to the proof, = *TAX* *v*. 4

1598 *SHAKS Merry IV* iv. vi. 30 Doctor Cairns Shall shuffle her away, While other sports are tasking of their munde, 1599 — *Hen IV*, i. 1. 11. 6 Some things of weight, That taske out thoughts, 1647 — *COWPER Davila's Hist*, iv. (1678) 28 At length he resolved to task the King's inclinations, 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 61 You must not task me too long, 1850 *W IRVING Goldsmith* i. 22 He tasked his slender means to the utmost in educating him 1877 *Y. A. G. Smith Comm* 115 It tasked his diplomatic skill to effect his departure in safety.

b. *spec* To test the soundness of (a ship's timber), a plank, etc.)

1803 *NAVAL Chron* X. 239 That, fignle is to be, what is called in the language of the dock yard, tasked, to see if her timbers are sound, 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word bk*, Tasking, examining a vessel to see whether her timbers are sound

4. To give or portion out (work) as a task.

a 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon* vii. (1642) 438 They have their work for the day tasked out unto them 1824 [see TASKER 3 b]

II. +5. To take to task; to censure, reprove, chide, reprehend; = *TAX* *v*. 6 *Obs*.

1580 *G. MARVIN Let. to Spenser Wks*, (Grossart) I 87 If it lyke you in the meue while, to see howe I taske a yong Brother of myne, 1608 *TOPSEL Serjents* (1608) 72 There is another pretty fault in Bop, tasking discontented persons under the name of Mugs, 1624 *J. COOPER i. Quene F.* I, I can thee yep, and taske thee for thy slownesse, 1632 *MASINGER & FIELD Patal Downy* i. 11, To say [the] late dead Marshall, The father of this young loud hee, my client, Hath done his country great and faithful service, Might task me of impertinence.

Hence Tasked (taskt) *pp*. a., Tasking *vb*. *sb*, and *pp*. a

1543 *Harding's Chron*, cxvi. viii. P. vj b, Saint Edmundes landes he hunt by great tasking [Bodl. MS., taxing] And tallage, 1812 Tasked work (see TASKER 3 b) 1848 *LOWE i. Vision Sir Launfal* i. Prelude 28 Bubbles we buy with a whole soul's tasking, 1854 *D. G. MITCHELL i. Dream Life* 109 The fruits, hanging heavily from the tasked trees, 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 435 It is the driver's duty to make the tasked hands do their work well, 1874 *J. S. BLACKIE Ascent Cruchan* v. in *Lays Highl* 103 We have done our tasking bravely, With the thews of Scottish men

Taskage, *noun-adv*. [f TASK *sb* or *v*. + *AGE*.] Tasking; imposed labour; tasks collectively.

1830 *W. TAYLOR i. Hist. Surv. Germ. Poetry* II. 73 Sisypheus also I saw, with unweleome taskage tormented

Tasker (tá'skár). [f TASK *v*. (or *sb*.) + *ER*.] +1 One who assesses or regulates a rate or price (e. g. of lodgings, things brought to market, etc.)

1538 *ELVOT, Agoranomus*, he that setteth the pryce of vyttayle, a tasker, 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. iii. (1877) 182 Vicechancellors are charged evensie price, as are also the proctors, taskers, maisters of the streets and other officers, 1614 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* ii. 11, (ed. 2) 113 They had ten Aediles, Taskers or Iudges of the Market [Cf. TASKER 1 b]

2. One who imposes or sets a task; a taskmaster 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* 11. 1. 20 But now to taske the tasker 1654 *WINTLOCK Zootonia* 297 The Asvaricians Plenty is his own Tasker, its owne Pharaoh, 1678 *DRYDEN & LFE i. Oedipus* iii. 1, Hear, ye willeen powcis below, Hene, ye taskers of the dead, 1847 *W. KENNEDY i. Poems* 63 It may not be, My taskers call me to the sea

3. One who works or is paid by the task or piece, as distinct from a day-labourer, etc. (*diak*).

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel. Democ* to Rdr 12 If our greedy Patrons hold vs to such hard conditions they will make some of vs at last turne Taskers, Costermongers, sell Ale or worse, 1623 *R. CARPENTER Conscienceable Christian* 3 A due Tasker and Day-labourer for the appointed wages and VOL. IX.

gaine, 1794 *T. DAVIS Agric Wills* 90 In cutting the lent coin, few taskers are employed, the resident labourers being generally sufficient

b. *spec* One who threshes corn with a flail, as TASK-WORK or piece-work see quot. 1792.

1375 (MS 1487) *Barnour Breve* v. 218 (Camb. MS) He said, half a flail, and he a tasker [Edinb. MS (an 1489), threshere] were 14. *Nom. in W.* Wilcker 697/19 *He tisturator*, a tasker, c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 377 He that is tasker in ony man's barn, 1744-50 *W. ELLIS Mod. Husband* IV. iv. 225 (E.D.S.) A tasker who threshes out his quota of grain, *Ibid* 131 Tasker-servant, 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scotl* II. 353 The taskers are those, who are employed in threshing out the corn, and they receive the twenty-fifth part for their labour; and this has been their fixed and stated wages, as far back as can be remembered, 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husband* Scotl. 1. 82 The tasker, (or thresher who worked by tasked work), had to take it from the heap, to lay it on the floor, to shake it well, and then to thresh it

Taskmaster. [f. TASK *sb* + MASTER *sb*.] One whose office is to allot tasks and see to their performance; an overseer; a middleman; *spec*. in plastering (see quot. 1892); also fig. one who allots a duty, or imposes a heavy burden or labour

1530 *TINDALE i. iod* 1. 11 And he [Pharaoh] sette taskmasters ouer them *Ibid* 14 And the officers of the children of Israel which Pharaos taskmasters had sett ouer them, were beaten 1631 *MILTON Sonn*, 'How soon hath Time', All is, if I have grace to use it so, As ever in my great task Masters eye 1797 *GOODIN Enquirer* i. viii. 67 There is no equility between me and my Task-master 1869 *W. P. MACKEY Grace & Truth* (1875) 212 1 he task-master's whip held over his head, 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss*, Taskmaster, one who takes work from the original contractor in the plastering industry, and sets a given quantity of work to be done in a certain time

Hence **Taskmastership**, the office or position of a taskmaster

1815 *ZELUKA* I. 70 All the arts, and all the sciences, all conied in submision to taskmastership, 1898 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 3/6 Having passed through both the terrible ordeal of a lower boy's life at Eton and having enjoyed the delights of civil taskmastership.

Taskmistress. [f. as prec. + MISTRESS *sb*.] A woman (or something personified as female) who assigns tasks, or apportionns labour.

1603 *H. CROSSE i. Vertues Commu* (1878) 150 His taske mistress Iuno was faine to eric out, *Deffesta smm rubendo* 1747 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1844) 1. ix. 245 You will conidei yourself as the task-mistress, and the female servants as so many negroes 1817 *SHILLER i. Revian* xi. xvii, For which, O willing slaves to Custom old, Sevice taskmistress, ye your hearts have sold 1899 *CROCKETT i. Kit Kennedy* 212 Kit knew that his task-mistress was listening

Task-work. [f. TASK *sb* + WORK *sb*.]

1. Work performed as a task, forced labour; hence, oppressive or burdensome work.

1582 *STANVINS i. Aeneis* i. (Arb) 34 Shee flames firmlye statuts, and task woks equalye parteth, 1814 *JEFFERSON i. i* (1830) IV. 241 It was the heaviest task-work I ever went through, 1837 *SCOTT i. Jynk* 14 Jan. I feel a dislike to order and to task-work of all kinds, 1849 *GROTE i. Greece* i. xxxviii, v. 28 The canal-cutting was distributed under their measurement as task-work among the contingents of the various nations, 1885 *BIBLE* (R. V.) *Prov.* xii. 24

2. Work done by the piece; piece-work.

1486-7 in *E. B. Jupp Carpenters' Co.* (1889) 349 That no persone of the said crafts hereafter make any foreign carpenter his fellows, in any taske worke takyng, 1581 in *Feuillant i. Revue Q. Eris* (1908) 344 a, Tasque work viz to John Rose for a Mount, 1747 *PERRY Daggens i. Breach* 77 They work'd two or three Times as much by Task-work as by the Day, or by the Tide, 1855 *J. R. LEITCH i. Corn-wall Mines* 142 In Cornish mines, the sinking of shafts and the driving of levels is paid by tut-work or task-work, at so much per fathom.

Tasle, **Tasler**, *obs.* ff. **TEASEL**, **TRASELER**.

Taslet (tæ'slet). *Sc. arch.* Usually in pl. **taslets**, in 6 teslotts, teslettis, taslettis. [A deriv. of TASSEL *sb*.¹ (or its French original), with dim. suffix -LET; perhaps from TASSET with suffix-change. Cf. also OF. (Picard) *tasselet*, dim. of *tassel* plastron or frontlet of a lady's dress (1507 in Godef.), Rouchi *tasselet* 'petite plaque de plomb'.]

pl. Tasses, tassets, see TASSEL *sb*.¹, TASSET. 1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas* Scotl. III. 391 For vj quartars rede to covir the Kingis tasslets, . . . 1541 *Ibid* VIII. 33 Delivert to lyne the teslotts of harnes maid to his Grace, vj quartars blak satung 1545 *Ibid* 54 Nelycht haines with doublit teslettis to the Kingis grace 1829 *SCOTT i. Leg Montrose* 11, Thigh pieces of steel, then termed tasslets, met the tops of his huge jack-boots, 1870 *ATHENIUM* 22 Jan. 126 Over his trunk hose are steel thigh-pieces or tasslets.

Tasmanian (tæzmā'n, tæs-, a. Of or pertaining to Tasmania in Australasia. In names of animals, plants, etc., native to Tasmania, as *Tasmanian devil* (see DEVIL 7), *T. wolf* (see WOLF) Also *Tasmanian cranberry*, *currant*, *honeysuckle*, *ironwood*, etc. see the *sbs*.

Tasmanite (tæzmā'nit) *Min* [f. *Tasmanian* + *ITE*.] A resinous hydrocarbon containing sulphur, occurring in reddish-brown scales on the Mersey river, Tasmania 1864 A. H. CHURCH in *Phil Mag* XXVIII. 465 On Tasmanite, a new Mineral of Organic Origin, *Ibid* 467 When Tasmanite is heated in the air, it burns readily with a very smoky flame and offensive odour.

Tasol, **Tasque**, *obs.* ff. **TEASEL**, **TASK**

Tasp, **Tasping**. see *TAP* *v*.² 1, quot. c 1440.

Tass¹ (tas). Now only *dial*. Also 4 *tas*, 4-5

tasse, 5 (7) *taas*. [a. OF. *tas* masc. (Wace, 12th c.), also *tasse* fem (13th c. in Godef.). = Pr. *tass*; generally held to be of Low German origin cf. Du. *tas*, MDu. also *tass* heap (not known elsewhere in Teut.) see Franck.] A heap, pile, stack

c 1330 *Arith & Merl* 619 The lay of paiens manit tasse, Wide and side more and lasse, c 1386 *CHAUCER i. Ant's T.* 147 To ransake in the tass of the bodies dede 1412-20 *L. DC. Chron. Troy* iv. 2397 Worpi knyghtes In he feld on ouper part y-lorn, Which in he taas ful besely bei sougt c 1440 *Tronp Parv* 487/1 Tasse, of come, or ojer lyke, tassiss 1577 *B. Gooch i. Heresbach's Hush* (1586) 42 Bestowe your Come in severall tassess and mooves, 1616 *BULLOKER Eng. Expos*, Tass, an heape, 1735-6 *PEGGOT Kenticisms* (E.D.S.), *Tass-cutler*, that utensil or implement with which they cut hay in the stack *Ibid*, 'An hay-tass is an hay-mow, 1807 *Kentish Gloss*, Tas, or tass, a mow of coin

Tass² (tes) Now chiefly *Sc.* Forms: 5-9 *tasse*, 6 *tais*, *tas*, 6- *tass* [a. OF. *tasse* goblet (1380 in Godef.), in mod.F. cup = Pr., Cat., med. L. *tassa* (1337 in Du Cange), Sp. *tasa*, Pg. *taza*, It. *tazza*, app. a. Arab. طاسة, tass, tassah basin, usually held to be ad. Peis تاسك *tast* cup, goblet.] A cup or small goblet, esp. one of silver or the like, the contents of this, a small draught of liquor.

c 1483 *CANTON Dialogues* 21 Pawteners, tassess [Fr. *Aloyeres*, tassess], Coffyns, and penners 1513 *DOUGLAS i. Aeneis* xiii. ix. 23 The cowpis greit and drynkyn tassiss fyne 1549 *Compl. Scot* xvii. 145 To drynk vattir. In ane glas, or in ane tasse of siluyr 1883 *Leg Bp St Andrews* Pref. 136 We toome a tass of wyne, 1853 *URQUIART i. Rabelais* i. 1, Great antick vessels, huge pots, big tassess, 1725 *RAMSAI Gentle Sheph* iii. 11, Elspa, haste ye, And fill him up a tass o' usquebae, 1818 *SCOTT i. Rob Roy* xviii, A tass of brandy o' aquavite, or sic-like creature comfort 1825 *FORB Vocab. i. Anglia*, Tass, a dish or a dram, as a tass of tea, or a tass of brandy 1859 *THACKERAY i. Pugin*, liv, A little tass of Chery-brandi 1899 *CROCKETT i. Kit Kennedy* 321 Scottish stone ale, 'virulent as a tass of raw brandy'

Tass, *obs.* form of *TACHE* *v*. 1, to stain.

Tassago, **tassajo**, var. **TASAJO**, dried meat.

Tassal, variant of **TASSEL** *sb*.²

Tassar, var. **TUSSER**, **TUSSORE**, an Indian silk.

Tasse (tæs), *sb*.¹ *Obs.* exc. *Hist*. Only in pl. *tasses* (tw. sez), in 6 *tassess*, 6-7 *tases*, *taces*, 7 *tasches*. [In form the same word as OF. *tasse* purse, holster; in sense = F. *tassette*, *obs.* *tasselle*, a small pocket or pouch, a steel plate intended to guard the thigh, dim. of *tasse*. The connexion of sense is not clear, but cf. *It. scarsella* a pocket; *scarsellum* baves or tassess for a horseman (Florio 1611), Sp. *esca cela*, 'escarcelle, gibier, bourse, aussi la tasse' (Oudin 1660), *escarcela*, a satchel, pouch, or bag; the armour from the waist to the thighs (Stevens 1706)]

pl. A series of articulated splints or plates depending from the corslet, placed so that each slightly overlapped the one below it, forming a sort of kilt of armour to protect the thighs and the lower part of the trunk.

c 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen IV* 12 One company had the tassess, the lamboys, the backpiece, the tapull and the border of the enace all gayte, 1570-80 *NORTH i. Picturals* (1567) 212 Their legs were aynted with Graces, and their thighs with Tases, 1581 *STWARD i. Mart Darght* 11. 165 To haue good enrates for their bodies, taces for their thighs, 1596 *WARNER i. Alb. Eng.* xii. lxxix. (1612) 207 The Tassess, Cushies, and the Graves, staffe, Penwell, baves, 1598 *BARRATT i. Theat. Warras* Gloss 153 Tassess, a French word, and is the arming of the thighs, annexed unto the forepart of the Corslet, 1688 *R. HOLMES i. Armonny* iii. xix. (Roxb) 166/1 Armour for the thighs, of the French called Cushies, and Taces or Tasses, because they are tached or tacked on with straps of leather to the corslet, 1856 *BOUTELL i. Arms & Arm* x. (1874) 203 Below the waist, and there connected with the bottom of the breastplate, the body was protected by a series of narrow overlapping plates, denominated taces, 1888 *F. COWPER i. Capt. of Light* (1889) 337 The taces of his armour had saved his thigh.

+ **Tasse**, *sb*.² *Obs.* rare¹. app. the same as **TASSEL** *sb*.¹, peih an erroneous form.

1570 *LEVINS i. Mant* 34/33 Y^e Tasse of a pnrse, *appendix* + **Tasse**, *v*. *Obs.* rare¹ [a. OF. *tasser* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), going with *tas*, *tasse* heap, **TASS** 1] *trans*. To heap, pile.

c 1400 *Octonum* 695, I woli vpon thy body tasse [imes tasse, passe] Well many a dent

Tasse, variant of **TASS**², a cup.

Tassel (tæs'), *sb*.¹ Also 5 *tasshel*, *tasselle*, 6-9 *tassell*, 7 *tastle*, *tossell*, 8 *tossel* (also 9 *dial*), -11, *Sc.* *taisel*. See also **TASSEL**. [a. OF. *tasel*, *tassel* clasp (c 1150 in Godef.). cf. *It. tassello* the collar of a cloak, a label; med.L. *tassellus*, *tacellus* see Du Cange. Referred by Diez to L. *taxillus* small die (cf. next): but this is doubtful. The sense-development in Italian, French, and English has not been clearly made out see Diez, Godefroy, Du Cange. The variant *tassel* (now *dial*.) suggests some association with **Toss** *v*.]

+1. A clasp or fibula by which the two sides of a cloak or the like are held together *Obs*.

c 1300 *Curney* M. 438 He drou, sco held, he tassel brak, he mantel left, he gafe be bak, 130 *Guy Warw* (A) 5730 Guy bi his mantel drou so, pat he tassels brosten ato c 1440 *Authors of Arith* xxviii. (Irel. MS.), Monli in his mantille he sate, The tassellus were of teupus 1876 *PLANCHÉ i. Cycl. Costume* I. 503 *Tasselle*, *tasseau*, Fr. Also used for 14

the clasp or fibula through which the cords passed which secured the mantle on the shoulder]

2 A pendent ornament consisting of a bunch or thick fringe of threads or small cords hanging in a somewhat conical shape from a solid rounded knob or mould, or from a knot formed by their junction with a cord. Frequently attached to a curtain, cushion, walking-cane, umbrella, etc., or forming the pull of a blind-cord or bell-cord

13. *Gaw & Gr. Knit* 219 A lace With tried tasselez pecto tached in-noghe *c* 1440 *Prompt Parv* 487/1 Tassel. *tassillus*. 1480 *Varadr. Aic. Edw IV* (1830) 125 For the making of xvj laces and xvj tassels for the garnys-hing of divers of the Kinges bookes. 1530 *PALSGR* 279/2 Tassel that hangeth at a thying of spylke or golde, *houppes d'oe*. 1590 *SPENSER F* Q. i. viii. 3 An home of bugle small, Which hong adowne his side in twisted gold And tassels gay. 1624 *CAPT SMITH* *Virginia* ii. 35 All their tasses meete in the toppes of their head like a great Tassel. 1625 *FLETCHER* *Nice Valour* ii. 1. And smile, and wave a chair with comely grace too, Play with our tassel gently. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 6), *Tassels of a Coach*, certain silk cords fasten'd on each side the Doors, which serve for a Stay to that rode in it. 1718 *Free thinker* No. 44 P. 10 A young Damsel tied a Gold Cord with two large Tassels of Gold to his Sword. 1755 *Connoisseur* No. 97 P. 12 The fellow commoners, noblemen, and other rich students, whom the courtesy of the University [of Cambridge] has honoured with a cap adorned with a gold tassel 1792 in *Hist. Broughton Place Ch. Edin.* (1879) 20 A' their tassels, vain an' gay To mak us stare. 1875 in *G. Rose Diaries* (1860) II. 438 He put out his hand to pull the bell, but could not catch the tassel. 1849 *LAYARD* *Ninveh & Rem* I. iii. 49 A knotted girdle, ending in tassels, encircled the loins. 1886 *RUSKIN* *Præterita* I. vii. 233 A cushion of crimson velvet with gold tassels at the corners.

† *b. Univ. slang*. One who wears a cap with a tassel, an undergraduate. Cf. *TUPP* *Obs.*

1828 *Sporting Mag* XXI. 428 A capital front rank of 'tassels' all eager for a 'slap at a snob'.

3. Anything resembling or suggesting a tassel: a. In a tree or plant, a pendent catkin, blossom, flower, or bud, *spec* the staminate (terminal) inflorescence of the maize-plant (*U.S.*) see also *tassel-hyacinth* in 5.

1646 *WINTHROP New-Eng.* (1826) II. 265 Great harm was done in corn by a caterpillar. They eat up first the blades of the stalk, then the tassels, whereupon the ear withered. 1755 *Genl Mag* Sept. 108/2, I found a fine stalk of Indian corn. I cut off the male tassel as soon as it appeared, and there was produced a large ear, but no good grains upon it. 1824 *MISS MITFORD Village Sc.* i. (1863) 61 In early spring, when the fragrant palms were on the willow, and the yellow tassels on the hazel. 1825 *MRS. HERMAN'S Voice of Spring* iii. The larch has hung all his tassels forth. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water-Bab* i. 125 The bird-cherry with its tassels of snow. 1894 *E. EGLESTON in Century Mag* Apr. 850 Our country people, when speaking of the male flower of the maize, preserve the broad vowel of their ancestors 'tossell' it will remain in spite of the schoolmaster.

† *b. A tuft; a fringe Obs.*

1609 *C. BUTLER Revu. Mon* i. (1623) B. iii. Besides their Souveraigne, the Bees have also subordinate Gouvernours. For difference from the rest they beare for their crest a tuft or tassell, in some coloured yellow, in some murrey, in manner of a plume. 1672 *JOSSelyn New-Eng. Ravities* 35 The other is nothing but Bones with Tassels hanging from their Jaws, with which they [whales] suck in their prey.

† 4. In med. (Anglo-) Latin, *tassellus* is given by Du Cange as used = *funbria*, fringe of a cope or chasuble. Dr. Rock, *Church of our Fathers* (II. 32-), explains Du Cange's quote, otherwise, and holds that *tassellus* had the following uses: a. The large thin sheet of gold or silver hanging behind on the cope; b. Any piece of gold or silver plate fastened to a vestment (copes and chasubles having 'their tassels sparkling with gems, hung all about them'); c. The ornaments on the back of episcopal gloves, when not done in embroidery, but made of silver or gold plate. By Dr. Rock himself, and some writers after him, the English word *tassel* has been used in senses b and c.

[c. 1188 *GERV. CANT* in *Dugdale Monast Angl* (1655) I. 21 *Duas capas de pallio cum tassellis auro paratis*. c. 1250 *MATT PARIS Vita Abb. S. Albani* (1699) 55 *Capam unam purpuream, morsa et tassellis charissimis redimitam*. a. 1252 *Visit Churches St Paul's* 14 in *Camden Misc* (1805) IX. Item *capa chori crocea cum duobus tassellis brudatis Majestate et Maria*.] 1849 *Rock Ch. our Fathers* II. 161 note, These tassels, as we said before, were thin plates of beaten gold or silver. 1887 *Archæologia* L. i. 448 Upon the 'tassels' of the cope of Richard Ruffus were depicted the martyrdoms of St Stephen and St Thomas.

5 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *tassel-board*, *-drop*, *-maker*, *-making*; *tassel-hung* adj; *tassel-cock*, a game-cock which has a tuft of feathers in place of the comb; *tassel-corn*, (*U.S.*) the grain of maize borne abnormally on the 'tassel' (see 3 a); *tassel-fish*, an Australian fish, *Polynemus quadractylus*, the pectoral fins of which terminate in a number of long threads; *tassel-flower*, (a) a tassel-like flower; *spec*, the orange, scarlet, or yellowish blossom of *Emilia sagittata* (*Cacalia coccinea*), *N.O. Compositæ*, or the plant itself, (b) a shrub or tree of the genus *Inga* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tassel-grass*, (a) a grass or (?) sedge with pendent spicules; (b) *Ruppia maritima*, an aquatic herb of which the seed-vessels are borne on clusters of

lengthened pedicels; *tassel-hyacinth*, *Muscari comosum*, the stalk and flower of which resemble a tassel, also called *purse-tassel*, *purple tassels* (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884), *tassel-pondweed* = *tassel-grass* (b) (*ibid*), *tassel-stitch*, an embroidery stitch used in forming a fringe, loops of thread being left, which are afterwards cut, *tassel-tree* = *TASSEL-BUSH* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tassel-worm*, a grub which feeds on the tassel of the maize-plant, a. 1639 *SPOTTISWOOD Hist Ch Scot.* vi. (1677) 407 Every Chair had a 'tassel-board covered with fine velvet. 1893 *Pall Mall G* 3 Feb. 9/1 'Henny' cocks 'have won more battles than any other birds, except it be the 'tassel' cock. 1883 *E. L. STURTEVANT in Science* L. 234/1 (V. ability of Maize) 'Tassel-corn, some of the kernels heavily, others slightly husked. 1852 *R. S. SURFERS* *Spence's Sp. Tour* (1893) 150 A chased and figured fine gold brooch, with two pendent 'tassel drops. 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* 'Tassel-fish, a thread fish of Queensland, of the genus *Polynemus*. 1902 *J. T. CRITCHELL in Encycl Brit* XXXII. 110/2 Several species of the tassel fish (*Polynemus maculicolis*), from which singlass is procured, have been taken by fishermen. 1885 *G. ALLEN Babylon* vi. Do you know the 'tassel-flower? 1820 *SOUTHEY Kehama* xiii. xi. 'Tassel grass, whose silvery feathers play O'ertrapping the young trees. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl* V. 336 Sea Ruppia or Tassel-grass has slender, much-branched stems. and long slender bristly leaves with sheaths. 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem* cii. The low love-language of the bird In native hazels 'tassel-hung. 1902 *Daily Chron* 9 Sept 3/6 A number of the 'tassel-makers were independently interviewed in their own homes while at work. 'Tassel-making is one of the three worst paid of the various home industries open to sweating. 1822 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict Needle-work* 194/2 'Tassel Stitch, a stitch used to make a looped fringe as an edging to Embroideries.

Tassel, torsel (tæ'sl, tɔ'sl, tɔ'sl), *sb.* 2 *Arch* Also 7-9 *tossel*, 9 *tassal* [a. OF *tassel*, mod F. *tasseau*, = It *tassello* a bit of stone or wood to stop a hole, = L. *taxillus* a small die. The form *tossel* app. arises from workmen's lengthening of the vowel in *tossel*.] A short board or 'templet' placed under the end of a beam or other timber where it rests on brickwork or stonework.

1622 in *E. B. Jupp Carpenters' Co* (1887) 303 The making of all mantletrees tassels and footspaces of timber. 1654 *Ibid*. 216 That no Timber be laid in Chimneys except the mantle trees Tassels and Discharges. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 82 Allow six foot of Timber for every Chimney, for Mantle-trees and Torsels. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 264 When you lay any Timber on Brick-work, as Torsels for Mantle-Trees to lye on. 1823 *P. NICHOLSON Pract Build* 595 *Torsel*, a piece of wood laid into a wall for the end of a timber or beam to rest on. 1824-76 *GWILT Archit Gloss.* *Tassel, Tassil, Torsel, or Tossel*, the plate of timber for the end of a beam or of a joist to rest on.

Tassel (tæ'sl), *v.* Also 4 *tassil*, 5 *tacel*, 8 *tassell* [f. *TASSEL sb* 1]

1. *trans* To furnish or adorn with or as with a tassel or tassels

In *pa. pp.* in *Her.* indicating that the tassel or tassels are of a tincture different from that of the rest of the bearing. 1236 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1079 A robe With orfayrs leyd was everydele. And with a bend of gold tasselled. c. 1386 = *Miller's T* 65 By hir girdle heng a purs of lether Tasseled with grene and perled with latoun. 14 *Sir Beues* (MS N) 3777-7 Tacellid wip roys of syluwr bryzt. 1572 *Boswell's Armorie* ii. 92 He beareth Argente, a purse gules, double tasselled d'azure. 1724 *Lord Gas.* No. 6290/2 A Velvet Cushion edged and tasselled with Gold. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 317/2 The blond sallow tasselled itself with gold.

2. *intr* Of maize and sugar-cane: To form 'tassels', to flower, bloom. Chieffy *U.S.* 1785 *WASHINGTON Writ.* (1897) XII. 227 It [Indian corn] should be kept clean and well worked till it shoots and tassels at least. 1887 *NICHOLSON Fr. Sword to Shar* xxvii. 153 Cane grew almost everywhere at altitudes up to 3000 feet above sea-level, at half that height it ceased to blossom or tassel.

Hence *Ta* sselling, *ta* sselling *vbl. sb.* (also *concr.* work composed of tassels) and *vbl. a.*

1829 *Anniversary, Beatrice* 232 She couches in the pleached bower Which tasselling honeysuckles deck. 1887 *NICHOLSON Fr. Sword to Shar* xxix. 222 In November the cane tops will throw out a feathery, dove-coloured blossom, called tasselling. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 July 7/3 The sides of the stairs are finished off with gold tasselling.

Tassel, *obs. form of TEASEL, TERCEL.*

Tassellated, *pp. a. rare* -1. [f. assumed vb. **tassellate* (f. *TASSEL sb* 1 + *-ATE* 3) + *-ED* 1; cf. *tassellated*, *castellated*, *foliated*, etc.] = **TASSELLED**.

c. 1860 *B. HARTS My Oitherself in Fiddletown*, etc. (1873) 127 There was no rustle of the tassellated corn.

Tassel-bush (tæ'slbuʃ). [f. *TASSEL sb* 1 + *BUSH sb* 1] The common name in America of an evergreen shrub, *Garrya elliptica*, a native of California, Mexico, Cuba, and Jamaica - so called from its elegant long drooping catkins.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1900 *Field* 22 Dec. 972/1 The Tassel Bush... is an evergreen bush from California, the tip of every young growth being now laden with clusters, or bunches of soft-grey tassels or catkins, that give to it a very distinct and ornate appearance.

Tasselet (tæ'selet, -et) [f. *TASSEL sb* 1 + *-ET*.] A diminutive tassel.

1577 *HARRISON England* ii. v. (1877) 1 121 Two mantels with laces, tassels, and knops of blue silk.

Tassel-gentle, *tassel-hawk*. see **TERCEL**.

Tassell, *obs. form of TEASEL, TERCEL*

Tasselled, -eled (tæ's'ld), *pp. a* [f. *TASSEL sb* 1 or *v* + *-ED*] a. Furnished or adorned with or as with a tassel or tassels; of a person, wearing a tassel or tassels. b. Formed into, or resembling in some way, a tassel or tassels, of a fern, having divisions like tassels at the apex of each frond.

a. 1611 *CORON, Houppé* tufted, or tasselled. c. 1633 *MILTON Arcader* 57 Ere the... tasselled horn Shakes the high thickets, haste I all about. 1784 *COWPER Task* ii. 749 'The tasselled cap and the spruce band. 1808 *SURRY Bidcombe Hill* 49 Not long ago, on Cherwell's banks we lov'd, Link'd arm in arm, like other tassell'd youths. 1847-4 *EMERSON Ess.* Ser. i. xi. (1876) 263 You shall still see the tasselled grass, or the corn-flags.

b. 1882 *Garden* 29 Apr. 301/3 A very elegant Hae's-foot Fern, having the long graceful fronds tasselled at the tips.

Tasseller, -eler (tæ's'eler, tæ's'lor) [f. *TASSEL v* + *-ER* 1, cf. OF. *taseleor*.]

† 1. One who makes tassels. *Obs. rare* 1302 *Rolls of Paris* I. 246/2 Matilda la Taseleire. *Ibid*. 255/2 Gilbert le Taseleire.

2. One who wears a cap with a tassel; † *gold tasseller*, a nobleman who is a member of a university, distinguished by his academic cap having a tassel of gold thread. cf. *TASSEL sb* 1 2, quot. 1755. 1846 *LANDOR Citation Shaks* Wks II. 285/2 The worst question to any gold tasseller is, 'How do you do?'

Tasselly, -ely, *a* [f. *TASSEL sb* 1 + *-Y*.] Characterized by or abounding in tassels.

1611 *CORON, Houppé* lockie, tasselly, tufted. 1901 *Elizabeth & Germ. Gard.* 164 Four little podgy, butiony, tasselly red chairs.

Tasset, *Archæol.* Only in pl. *tassets* (tæ'sets). [ad. F. *tassette*, in OF. *tassette*. see *TASSE sb* 1]

In pl. = *tasses* see *TASSE sb* 1 (App. only in recent archæological or romantic use.)

1834 *PLANCHÉ Brit. Costume* 241 Tassets and cushions, composed of several plates instead of one, are seen upon the thigh. 1872 *LONGF. W. W. Layside Inn in Chateauguay* 49 His greaves And tassets were of iron. 1876 *H. AINSWORTH Leaguer of Lathom* (1878) 32 Both were accoutred in steel breastplates and tassets.

|| **Tassette** (tæ'set). [Fr. dim. of *tasse*, *TASS* 2 see -*ET*.] A small pointed infusible earthenware cone, used in sets of three to support objects in a kiln or muffle, in place of a stilt or triangle. 1801 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tasshel, *obs. form of TASSEL sb* 1

Tassie (tæ'si) *Sc.* [dim. of *TASS* 2 see -*IE*.] A small cup or 'tass'.

17 *Honely Ballad* in *Burns' Poems* (1834) II. 229 note, Yell bring me here a puit of wine, A servee and a silver tassie. 1788 *BURNS My Bonnie Mary* i. a. 1810 in *Cromek Rem. Nithsdale Song* 94 But heie's my Jean's health i' the siller lipped tassie!

Tassil, -ill, *obs. forms of TEASEL, TERCEL.*

Tastable. see **TASTEABLE**

Taste (tæ'st), *sb* 1 *Forms*. 4-8 *tast*, 4-5 *tast*, 4-6 (*Sc.* -7) *taist*, (6 *Sc.* test), 5- *taste*. [a. OF *tast* touching, touch, = It *tastio* a feeling, a touch, a trial, a taste (Florio), f. OF. *taster* (mod. F. *têter*), It. *tastare*. see **TASTE v**. Cf. also OF. *taste*, It. *tasta*, a surgical probe.]

1. † 1. The sense of touch, feeling (with the hands, etc.), the act of touching, touch. *Obs.*

1292 *BARRON* iii. i. 13 Et puis soynt chargez qe eles enquetent de la femme qe se fect encyente par tast de soen ventre at de ses mameles. 13 *Curior M.* 542 (Cott.) Pis vnder wynd him gis his aande, Pe erth he tast, to fele and faand. 1422 *ir Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 208 The taste is a common wytt, Spraden throug the body, but hit Shewyth hym more by the handys; by that witte we knowen hote, cold, dry, moyste, and other Suche thynges. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Loyf Munkode* i. lxxii. (1869) 42 At the tast, and at the sighte, at the smellenge, and at the sauouringe, bred and wyne it may seme.

† 2. A trying, testing; a trial, test, examination.

1377 *LANGF. P. P.* B. xii. 131 Kynde witte cometh of alkyntes sities, of tastes of treuthe, and of deceytes. 1586-7 *Q. Eliz* in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 30 To make tast of the greatest witz amongs my owne, and then of French and last of you. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* i. ii. 471, I hope for my Brothers iustification, hee wrote this but as an essay, or taste of my Vertue. 1663 *Flagellum*, or *O. Cromwell* (1672) 155 To appoint a Tast or Recognition of the Government.

† *b.* A trial, an attempt. *Obs. rare* -1.

c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 5400 He wende haue taken be toun in hast, Bot he failed of his tast.

II. † 3. The act of tasting, or perceiving the flavour of a thing with the organ of taste (sense 4); the fact of being tasted. *Obs.*

13 *Coar de L.* 3075 When he has a good tast, And eeten weel a good repast. 1340-70 *Alan & Din*. 357 Peir of we taken a tast what tme pat vs nedep. 1393 *LANGF. P. P.* C. i. 228 Tasterers 'a tast for nouht' tolden be same. 1579 *LIVY Euphros* (Arb.) 176 For before the tast of the Gospel I was worse then a beast. 1592 *SHAKS Rom & Jul.* ii. vi. 13 The sweetest honey Is loathsome in his owne deliciousnesse, And in the taste confounds the appetite. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* l. 2 The Fruit Of that Forbidden Tree, whose mortal tast Brought Death into the World, and all our woe. 1766 *ENTICK London* IV. 307 They obtained a grant of the taste and assize of bread.

† *b. trans.* The means of tasting; hence, such a small quantity as admits of being tasted; a very small quantity (esp. of alcoholic drink), a sip.

1530 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 91 He sent for the tast of wyne dew to him of every hoggshed,

15 *Aberdeen Reg* (Jam), And send one tast of the wyne to the yeill of Rothes 1723 S. Sewall *Diary* 4 Apr., My wife sent them a Taste of her Dinner 1888 R. Holdrewood *Robbery under Arms* xxviii, Bring me a taste of grog, will ye? 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* [from Scotl., Irel., N. Engl.].

c. *fig* A slight experience, received or given; a slight show or sample of any condition or quality.

1390 GOWER *Conf* II 373 Whanne I beclippe hire on the wast, Yit ate leste I stele a tast. 1546 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 234 That is none other thynge but a taste how swete our lord Jesu is 1586 *Day Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) A 11 b, Socrates in his cradle had no taste of his after-wisdom 1595 CAPT WYATT R. Dudley's *Voy W Ind* (Hakl. Soc.) 40 Most of them havinge some little tast of the Spanish tounge. 1669 PENN *No Cross* xxi § 39 A soul Mortified to the World, and quickned to some lasts of a Supernatural Life 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser 11. *Superannuated Man*, Where was the promised rest? Before I had a taste of it, it was banished. 1897 A. MORRISON *Dorington Deed* box 1, My first taste of grouse shooting was a complete success.

d. A taste (advb.) : *colloq* to a small but perceptible degree; slightly; a little Cf. *BIT* s² 5 1894 HALL CAINE *Manxman* i. v. Any! Your legs a taste higher, sir, just to keep the pickle off your trousers. *Ibid* iii xii, 'Nancy will tidy the room a taste', she said coaxingly.

4 The faculty or sense by which that particular quality of a thing described in § is discerned, the organs of which are situated chiefly in the mouth, one of the five bodily senses

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I. 87 Whan þer tast is flesche, for to juge þe goodnesse, and after whan þat ben drunken and þer tast failþ, þanne be puttiþ wers wyn. 1394 P. Pl. *Cyde* 377 Þanne haue y tynt al my tast touche and as aue 1398 *Trevisa Buth. De P. R.* iii. x. (1495) d vii b, The tast is a wyte of knowynge sauours. 1587 MASSELL *Govt. Cattle*, *Horses* (1627) 111 Sometimes a house will loose his tast, which cometh of sorrow. 1600 SHAKS *A. Y. L.* i. vii 166 Second childishnesse, and meere obliuion, Sans teetill, sans eyes, sans taste, sans every thing. 1680 MORDEN *Geog. Reli.*, *Germany* (1685) 119 Fruits more pleasant to the sight or tast 1801 HUME tr. *Mogum-Tandon* ii. 1 49 Taste is a species of touch of still more delicate character. 1884 CORNH. MAG. Dec. 650 Taste is not equally distributed over the whole surface of the tongue alike.

b. Out of taste, not able to distinguish flavours 1541 WYATT *Sonnets* xviii, And if I have, after such bitterness, One drop of sweet, my mouth is out of taste. 1646 JENKYN *Remora* 20 The palat is put out of taste 1729 SWIFT *Direct Servants*, *Footman* 28 Your mistress will confess that her mouth is out of taste.

5 That quality or property of a body or substance which is perceived when it is brought into contact with certain organs of the mouth, etc., esp. the tongue; savour, sapidity; the particular sensation excited by anything in this manner.

1382 WYCLIF *Ser.* xlviii. 11 Therefore abod stille his tast in hym, and his sniel is not changed. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (1839) xxvii 273 Full gode fissh of right gode taste. c. 1430 LYNG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 15 Damsyngs wiche with her taste deleyte 1535 COVERDALE *Wid. xvi.* 2 A new & strange tast. 1594 PLAT *Jewell* 110 11 A far more luey & penetrative tast. 1605 LIMME *Querist* i. v. 10 Divers kindes of saltes haue diuers tastes 1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 87 The acid Taste of this Remeient, and its coagulating of Milk, are undoubted 1800 tr. *Lagarange's Chem* II 74 Iron has a styptic taste, very sensible. 1857 MILLER *Elum. Chem* (1862) 111. 16 Sometimes a wine acquires a peculiar flavour known as the 'taste of the cask'.

fig. 14 HOCCLYVE *Compt. Virgini* 23 Ther-in fynde I a bittill tast. For now the tast I feele & the streynynge Of death 1599 LVLV *Englisme* (Arb.) 176 How comfortable is the feeling and tast of grace. 1605 SHAKS. *Macb* v. 9, I have almost forgot the taste of Feares. 1720 MRS MANLY *Power of Love* (1741) 111 187 All the Favours upon Earth, from the greatest Beauties could have no Taste for Roderigo. 1904 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 5 The poems leave a nasty taste in the mouth; the taste of a snarl and a sneer.

† b. Odour, scent, smell. *Obs.* c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1668 þat smelt is & smethe, smellis full swete, With taste for to touche the tabull aboute. c. 1475 *Syr Ioue Degre* 850 Frankensence and oibanum That whan ye slepe the taste may come.

III. † 6. Mental perception of quality; judgement, discriminative faculty. *Obs.* exc. as in 8

131. *Cursor M.* 11327 (Cott.) Þis symeon þat had his tast Toched o þe ball gast. 1425 *Ibid.* 18880 (Trin.) Þesalmes seip bi good taast His wonyng shulde be wilde & waast 1502 ATKINSON tr. *De Imitatione* i. xxii. 171 Thou hast no spiritual tast 1624 DRYDEN *St. Furemoult's Ess* 350 If so be they demand of me more than discretion in Commerce, and a taste in Confidence

7. The fact or condition of liking or preferring something, inclination, liking for; † appreciation.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 71 The foie wille thou employ thy courage after the taste of our desires. 1552 *Giddy Prayers in Loring Serv.* Q. *Alia* (1847) 253 That we may have some taste and feeling for it in our hearts 1725 T. HACKER *Trens. Anadisi* 236 She hath somewhat a regarde to things that are agaynst my owne taste 1635 N. R. CAUDEN's *Ist.* *Elia* ii. 153 From the time that I had any tast of Religion. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 93 ¶ 13 A Man that has a Taste of Musicke, Painting, or Architecture. 1727 *Pop.*, etc. *Art of Sinking* 73 The taste of the bathos is implanted by nature itself in the soul of man 1728 SWIFT *Intelligence* No. 3 ¶ 3 Whoever hath a taste for true humour. 1791 MRS. INCHBALD *Smip Story* III v. 70 She had acquired a taste for those amusements 1838 LYTTON *Alce* i. 18, The other gul is more amusing, more to my taste. 1880 L. ST. PHUN *Pope* iv. 86 Every opportunity for the indulgence of his favourite tastes.

† b. Enjoyment, pleasure, 'relish'. *Const m. of.* 1604 E. GRIMSTONE *D'Acastia's Hist. Indies* iii. iv. 150 He found not in himselfe any disposition to goe to any other place, nor to take any taste in any thing. 1776 BLACKAI L. *Wks.* (1793) i. 15 The Happiness of a Man's life consists not

in the Abundance of the things that he possesses But in the taste and relish that he has of them.

c. *transf* The object of one's liking or preference 1739 G. STONE in *Buckeluch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I 392 White beauties are the taste of the Irish nation

8 The sense of what is appropriate, harmonious, or beautiful; esp. discernment and appreciation of the beautiful in nature or art, *spec* the faculty of perceiving and enjoying what is excellent in art, literature, and the like.

1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 347 Sion's songs, to all true taste's excellent Where God is pleas'd aright. 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* i. ii. No, no, hang him, he has no Taste 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 409 ¶ 1 Rules how we may acquire that fine Taste of Writing, which is so much talked of among the Polite World 1768 W. GIFFIN *Ess. Prints* 160 There is a fine taste in his landscapes 1769 SIR J. REYNOLDS *Disc. Art* (1778) 311, I have mentioned taste in dress, which is certainly one of the lowest subjects to which this word is applied 1784 J. BARRY in *Let Paint* ii (1848) 108 The word Taste, as applied to objects of vision, means that quick discerning faculty or power of the mind by which we quickly distinguish the good, bad, or indifferent. 1834 COI BRIDGE *Treat. Method* i (1849) 16 A fine Musical taste is soon dissatisfied with the Harmonica, or any similar instrument of glass or steel 1835 URR *Philos. Manus* 254 Taste is displayed both in the forms and grouping of the figures, and the disposition of the colours 1850 W. IRVING *Goldsmith* xxvii 268 The latter part of the year 1768 had been made memorable in the world of taste by the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts. 1872 MITRO *Eng. Prose Lit* Intro 29 The word taste in its wider sense is equivalent to artistic sensibility, in its narrower sense it may be expressed as artistic judgment.

b. Style or manner exhibiting æsthetic discernment; good or bad æsthetic quality, the style or manner favoured in any age or country

1739 LARLYVE *Short Acc. Piers Westm. Br* 41 The People who design'd and executed London-Bridge, and other Bridges in the same Taste 1755 *Compt. Lett. writers* (1759) 227 Her own old fashioned breast-plate in the taste of the last century 1819 SCOTT *Levanhoe* xxviii, A rich habit, which partook more of the Eastern taste than that of Europe. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* ii. xii, Nothing could be more moderate, or, as Miss Guset said, 'in better taste'. 1843 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxvii, (Pelh. Libr.) 256 It was built something in the Moorish taste

IV. 9 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as taste-area, -centre, -fibre, -nerve; taste-pleasing adj; taste-beaker, -bud, -bulb, -goblet, one of the flask-shaped bodies in the epithelium of the tongue, believed to be organs of taste; taste-cell. see quot; taste-corpuscle = taste-cell; taste-cup, -pit, one of the minute pits found on the epiglottis of an insect, having in the centre a peg, the termination of a nerve, taste-hair, one of the setæ or bristles, near the mouth of an insect or other arthropod, supposed to be organs of taste, † taste-paper, in the (old) Greats examination at Oxford, the paper in which passages were set from the classical authors for critical and exegetical treatment.

1901 E. B. TIERCEMER *Esper Psychol.* i. iv. 64 Each papilla carries a number of 'taste-beakers, clusters of taste-cells, and supporting cells, which constitute the specific end-organs of taste. 1883 *Science* I 232/2 The 'taste-bulbs, numbering 800 or more, lying in the papillary wall of the valla. 1888 J. G. M'KENNICK in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 792/2 The terminal organs of taste consist of peculiar bodies named taste bulbs or taste-goblets. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* s. v. *Taste*, 'Taste cells, spindle shaped or staff-shaped cells in the interior of the taste-bulbs 1891 *Cent. Diet.* *Taste center, the gustatory nervous center, located by Ferrier in the gyrus uncinatus of the brain 1898 PACKARD *Text-bk. Entomol.* 45 The structure and armature of the epipharyngeal surface even besides the 'taste pits, 'taste-cups, and rods, is very varied. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 793 Whether the 'taste-fibres pass by the second or third divisions of the nerve 1905 *Brit. & Merion. Soc.* Apr. 180 'Taste-hairs, homologous with Kræpelin's taste hairs in Muscids, are found in various orders of insects 1814 COLRIDGE in *Cottle Remin.* (1837) II 211 This 'taste-meter to the fashionable world, gives a ludicrous portrait of an African hater. 1860 HUGHES *Tom Brown at Ox* xxiv, In the 'taste paper as they compare notes, he seems to have almost struck the bull's eye in his answers. 1898 'Taste-pit (see *taste cup*) 1886 SIMON *Arctia* i. (1892) 8 A place cunningly set with trees of the most 'tast-pleasing fruits.

Taste (tast), s² U. S. local. [Origin unascertained] A kind of narrow thin silk ribbon used for edge-binding now commonly called taffeta-binding. See also *WIRE-taste*.

1847 in WEBSTER. 1889 F. A. P. BARNARD in *New Haven* (Conn.) *Palladium* 18 Apr. If Mrs. S. has any taste she will oblige me by sending me half a yard, no matter of what color, so it be not black.

Taste (tast), v. Forms: 3-5 *tasten*, (3 *tasti*, 4 *tasty*, *taaste*, 4-6 *taast*, 4-8 *tast*, 4-7 *tast*, 6 *SC. test*, 7 *teast*), 4- *taste*. [ME. *tasten*, a. OF. *tastier* to touch, feel (12th c.), in 13-14th c. also to taste, mod. F. *tâter* to feel, touch, try, taste, = Pr. OSp. *tastar*, It. *tastare* to feel, handle, touch, grope for, try (Florio).—Com. Romanic or late pop. L. **tastare*, app. from **tax-läre*—**tax-läre*, freq. of *tax-läre* to touch, feel, handle (Gellius, etc.); see *Tax* v.]

I. Of touch, feeling, or experience generally.

† I. *trans* To try, examine, or explore by touch; to feel; to handle. *Obs.*

c. 1290 *St. Michael* 312 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I. 308 With þat finger he wole hit tast 31f it is a-lyst i-wrouht c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 9011 He tasted his pous. He seide he knew his medycyn c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 1401 Leches That gun to tasty his wounde 1390 GOWER *Conf* III 315 I his noble clerk, with alle haste began the veines forto taste 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* x vii, She toke haidynes for the deikes, and tasted the waye on the ryght side & lyft 1525 LD. BERNERS *Froiss* II xxviii. 115 The men of armes entre into the dykes, and tasted the dyke with their speares, and passed ouer to the fote of the wall 1648 CRASHAW *Delights Muses, Musc's Duel* 112 With a quiv'ring coyresse tastes the strings.

† b. *intr.* To feel, touch; to grope. *Obs.*

1377 LANGE. P. Pl. B. xvii 147 þe fyngies Bitokneht sothly þe sone þat toched and tasted atte techynge of þe paume. c. 1450 *Martin xxxiii* 681 She began to taste softly till he fill on slepe 1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xii. (Aib.) 27 Isegrym, c. 1490 a lityl in, and tasted here and there, and at laste he sayde what I seche I fynde not 1483 — *G. de la Tour* F 11 b, He tasted aboute & founde well that the dede was tiewe

† c. *trans* To come into contact with, to touch.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Traw* 18 Such as have the Scurvy so soone as they taste the shore .eat three-leaved-grasse

† 2 *trans* To put to the proof, to try, test. *Obs.*

13 *Cursor M.* 12934 (Gdt) Þe warlon wille wold him tast wid sin, To witt if he had part him in. c. 1450 *LOVELICH G.ail* li. 603 He lyht Adowu and tasted his barnes In that tede, þat it scholde not faille whanne he hadd nede 1585-6 Sir T. SHERLEY in *Leycester Corr.* (Camden) 174, I thought to tast her aftercyon unto your lordship 1615 CHAPMAN *Odys.* xxi. 211 And he now began To taste the bow 1670 COTTON *Espernon* ii. v. 206 Him he first tasted by Lavin, the same who had made him self a Mediator betwixt the Duke of Esperson and l'Esduigueres in Plovence.

b. *spec* see *quots*

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 164 *Tasting of Plank or Timber*, chipping of it with an Adde to try the Defects c. 1850 *Rudim. Naving* (Weale) 155 *Tasting of plank or timber*, chipping it with an adze, or boring it with a small augur, for the purpose of ascertaining its quality

† c. To attempt, try to do something. *Obs.* 1 are

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13834 On many manere ilk ober tasted ilk ober to slo, ilk ober to wounde c. 1450 *Martin* xxxiii. 649 Ille taste a-wey his clubbe and tasted to chaoche the kyng in his armes

3 *fig.* To have experience or knowledge of; to experience, feel; to have a slight experience of.

Often (in later use) perh. always *fig.* from 4.

c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18940 Als gaf to þaim þe haligast Alkin witt to tuche and tast. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. I. 126 He shal not taaste þe longedep 1576 FLEMING *Ænlogh Epist.* 35 In civil commotions all things are miserable this our present age also hath oftentimes tasted 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Knigt & Comyn* 138 [I he Gauls] who from Caesars time till then, had not tasted the force of a foreign power 1693 *Unknowing Town* A 1 b, You have tasted the Pleasures of the Town. 1777 OCKLEY in *Let. Lit. Men* (Camden) 353, I enjoy more repose here than I have tasted these many years 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* I. iv. 207 John Knox, who was just returned from tasting the tender mercies of France as a galley-slave

† b. To have carnal knowledge of. *Obs.*

1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* ii. iv. 57 If you can mak't appaunt That you have tasted her in Bed, my hand, And Ring is yours. c. 1639 T. CAREW *Poems* (1651) 32 So shalt thou be despisd, fair Maid, When by the sated lover tasted 1752 *Young Brothers* iv. 1, What, see, talk, touch, nay, taste her!

II. Of the special sense that resides in the tongue and palate.

4 *trans* To perceive by the sense of taste; to perceive or experience the taste or flavour of.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 952 In menskinge of moun mirpe we hauein, In tendere touchynge of jing, & tastynge of swete. c. 1375 *Cursor M.* 23456 (Fairf.) In his werlde has men liking squete spiceri to tast [Cott. fell] & smelle. c. 1430 *LYND. Alin Poems* 14 Wellys most holism of savour, For to be tasted of every gouvourner c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 487/1 *Tastynge, gusto* 1535 COVERDALE *2 Sam.* xix. 35 This daye am I fourc score yere olde. How shulde I, talst what I eate or dlynke? 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* i. i. 103 When it did tast the Worme-wood 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* (1776) VI 212 When once it has tasted human flesh, it never desists from haunting those places where it expects the return of its prey 1909 *Daily Chron* 17 Nov 8/4 She said the smells were so bad that they could be tasted as well as smelt

† b. *fig* To perceive or recognize as by the sense of taste. *Obs.*

1583 BABINGTON *Commendm.* i. 20 Euen a world it is to see how all, as dead, doo tast no sinne in it 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur* Pref F viij b, I hree syllabled wordes, which who mislike, may tast lamp oyle with their eares 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* i. vi, Nay, then I taste a Trick in 't

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To experience or distinguish flavours; to have or exercise the sense of taste.

1387 *TREVISIA Hygden* (Rolls) II. 181 Pey mowe noþer see ne hire, ne taste, ne smelle. c. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxvi. 18 No wit salde degest, To heir, se, smell, nor test 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* i. v. 98 O, you are sickle of selfe-loue, Maluolus, and taste with a distemper'd appetite *Mod.* I have got a very bad cold, and can neither taste nor smell

5. *transf* (*trans*). To perceive by some other sense, esp. smell. Now only *poet.* or *dial*

1656 EARL MONM *Adv. fr. Parnass* 380 Would you have men taste the odoriferousness of those Aromaticks which you have brought from the Indies? 1674 RAY *N. C. IVoids*, To *Tast*, i. e. to smell in the North. 1796 PRIGGE *Debercusius* (E. D. S.), *Taste*, to smell, in the North See Ray. You commonly ask a person to *taste* your snuff 1819 KEATS *Isabella* ix, I must taste the blossoms that unfold in its ripe warmth this gracious morning time. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* ii. (1878) 25 To taste the cold breath of the earliest morn.

6. To try the flavour or quality of by the sense of taste, to put a small quantity of (something) into the mouth in order to ascertain the flavour, etc., *spec.* to test the quality of by tasting, for trade purposes. Also *absol.*

a 1300 *Cursor* *Al* 13403 (Cott) *Þai* fild a cupp þan son in hast, And gaf it þe architricle to tast. *Ibid* 16773 (Gutt) *Þat* bitter drinc. He tasted it, bot noht he dranc. 1388 *Wyclif Rom* xi. 26 If a litil part of that is tastid be hooli, the hool gobet is hooli. 1535 COVERDALE *Job* xlii. 3 For like as the mouth tasteth [1382 *Wyclif* bi tast demeth] the meates, so the eare proueth & discerneth the wordes. 1552 HULOET, Taste afore or fyrste, *prologo* 1604 in *Eng Gilds* (1870) 435 The ale teaste to teast the ale before they sell it. 1769 *Cook Voy round World* i. in (1773) 44 Having tasted the liquor, they returned it, with strong expressions of disgust. 1837 WHITLOCK, etc *Bk Trades* (1842) 441 This system of tasting constitutes the acme of the great Teaman's trade

b intr with *of* see 12 a.

c spec. (trans) To test or certify the wholesomeness of (food provided) by tasting it, also *absol.* to act as taster to a person. Also *fig.*

1595 SHAKS *Johu* v. vi. 28 How did he take it [poison]? Who did taste to him? 1600 J. POWY *tr Leo's Africa* Intro. 32 He [the emperor] is tasted into, not before, but after he hath eaten and drunke. 1678 DRYDEN *All for Love* i. 15 Thou and I, Like Time and Death, marching before our Troops, May taste fate to e'm, Mow e'm out a pa-sage. 1682 SOUTHERNE *Loyal Brother* i. 1, True, I make bold to taste their letters to 'em, as they pass Through my Employment.

d. fig. To make trial of as by the sense of taste; to try the quality of. Also with *obj cl.* and *absol.* or *intr.* Cf. sense 2.

1382 *Wyclif Ps* xxxiii. 9 [xxxiv. 8] Tastith, and seeth, for sweete is the Lord. 1390 GOWER *Conf* II. 395 Mi fader, nay, bot I have tasted In many a place as I have go, And yet love I never one of tho. 1597 MORLEY *Intro. Musicke* Annot. Who hath tasted the first elements of musike. 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v. iii. Then come home, And taste a piece of Terence. 1829 KEATS *Isabella* xlii. O turn thee to the very tale, And taste the music of that vision pale. 1896 Mrs CARRYN *Quaker Grandmother* 294 She waited breathlessly to taste the quality of her mercy.

7. To have or take a taste of (food or drink), to take only as much as is sufficient to try or perceive the taste of, to eat or drink a little; but often by metonymy, simply for 'eat' or 'drink'. Negatively, *not to taste* = not even to taste, not to eat or drink at all. Also *fig.* to get a 'taste' of

a 1300 *Cursor* *Al* 12559 (Cott) *Nober* durst þai drinc ne etc. Ne brek þair brede, ne tast þair me Til he war cummen til þair des. 1382 *Wyclif Luke* xiv. 24, I seie to you, for noone of the men that ben clepid, schal taste my souper. 1565 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist Scot* (S. T. S.) I. 69 Of many things we sal taste a few as we may. 1604 QUARLES *Job* xi. Medit. 35 Wisdom digests, what knowledge did but taste. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 2, I often taste a cup of Ale theie. 1700 ASTRY *tr Saavedra-Faxar* do I. 31 It will suffice therefore for a Prince to taste the Arts and Sciences. 1754 GRAY *Pleasure* 60 She eyes the clear crystalline well [of Pleasure]. And tastes it as it goes. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* x. He had tasted no food since noon the day before.

b. absol or *intr.* elipt for 'taste wine or alcoholic drink'; to take a little drink. *Sc.*

1823 GALT *R. Gilchrist* v. (E.D.D.) He pressed my grandfather to taste. 1901 S. MACNAUGHTON *Fortune of Chr M'Nab* ii. 'Thank you,' said CHRISTINA, 'I do not taste.' *Mod Sc* Will you not taste? Do you never taste?

8. To like the taste of (usually *fig.*), to relish, approve of, enjoy, like, take pleasure in; in earlier use sometimes in neutral sense, to appreciate. Now *arch.* or *dial.*

1605 EARL OF SALISBURY in *Buccleuch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) 81 This [proposal] was at first but little tasted by them. 1677 BAYNE *On Eph.* i. (1634) 244 Many.. taste their portage, like Esau, better than their birthright. 1624 BEDFORD *Lett.* iv. 81 A more sensible proofe how the Pope tastes these Titles. 1751 CHATHAM *Lett* *Nephew* ii. 6, I hope you love and taste those authors [Homer and Vergil] particularly. 1768 EARL HARDWICKE *Lett* 17 May, The king seemed to taste the Duke of Grafton, and commended his parts. 1791 BOSWELL *Johnson* 2 Apr. an 1775, If I wondered at Johnson not tasting the works of Mason and Gray, still more have I wondered at their not tasting his works. 1805 Mrs R. TRENCH in *Rev* (1862) 170 Mad de Sévigné, whom for the first time I really taste and admire. 1879 GEO. ELIOT *Theo Such* i. 10 The work I am told is much tasted in a Cherokee translation. 1896 IAN MACLAREN *Kate Carnegie* 33 The story was much tasted by our guard's admirers.

9. *intr.* Of a substance. To have a taste of a specified or implied kind; to produce a certain taste in the mouth; to have a taste or flavour of.

1552 HULOET, Tastinge or castynge an yll taste or sauouie, *virous*. 1615 G. SANVOY *Trav* 66 Blacke as soote and tasting not much unlike it. 1653 WALTON *Angler* iii. 73 It looks well, and tastes well. 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* i. 11 § 12 This new Wine, put into old Vessels, did in after Ages taste of the Caske. 1687 CHETHAM *Angler's Vade-mecum* xxi. 2 (1689) 253 It will make him to taste very sour. 1729 SWIFT *Direct Servants*, *Cook* 26 If your butter tastes of brass, it is your master's fault. 1871 CALVERLEY *Proverb Philos* in *Fishes & Trans* (ed. 1895) Let him drink deeply, nor grumble if it tasteth of the cork. *Mod* The milk has begun to turn; it tastes rather sour.

b. fig. To produce a particular effect upon the mind or feelings; to partake of the nature, character, or quality of; to savour of.

1559 W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr Glas* 5 All other artes (whiche taste of the Mathematicall) 1575 J. HOOKER *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 19 His behaviour tasting after the French manner. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* ii. iii. 89 How

tasts it? Is it bitter? 1621 SANDERSON *Serm.* I. 179 This ungodly king Ahab, see how all that come of him, taste of him. 1840 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* Poems (1892) 109 The place, the air tastes of the nearer north.

† c. trans To savour of. *Sc. Obs.*

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist Scot* x. 417 Only thing of him said that tasted not ill talk, haured, and Invie.

† 10 To cause a pleasant taste in (the mouth), to affect (the palate) agreeably, hence *fig.* to please, suit, be agreeable to (Orig. *intr.* with dative obj., in quot. 1672 with *to*) *Obs.*

a 1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1622) 352 Bitter griefs tastes mee best, pain is my ease. 1624 HENWOOD *Gunsak* viii. 383 When wholesome foodde would not tast their mouths, they devined sweet meates to realish their pallars. 1631—*Maad of West* iii. Wks. 1874 II. 299 Call for what wine best tastes you. 1672 MARVELL *Reh Transp* i. 184 Nothing less will taste to your palate.

11. To impart a taste or flavour to; to flavour, also *fig.* Now *rare.*

a 1577 GASCOIGNE *Flowers* Wks (1578) 40 A salad or a sauce, to tast your cates withall. 1598 B. JONSON *Ev Man in Hum* i. iv. We will have a bunch of radish and salt to taste our wine. 1904 J. WELLS *Y H Wlsom* xxi. 293 All his teachings were coloured and tasted by the channel through which they ran.

12. Taste of, a construction used in several senses, sometimes simply = taste, sometimes = take a taste of, eat or drink a little of. So *taste on* (now *dial.*), *† taste to* (*obs.*).

In some cases, as in quots 1526 in *b* and *c*, perhaps a literalism of translation (not found in the Vulgate, *Wyclif*, or *Rhemus N T*), but see *Of* 29a, and cf. *take a taste of*.

a. To make trial of by tasting, to try the taste of; = 6. Also *fig. arch.*

a 1400—*a* *Alexander* 2074 Pan pulhs him vp þe proude kyng & on þe pepire tastis. 1499 *Chast Goddess Chyd* 12 The bee goth and tasteth of many fair flowers. 1550 CHEKE *Matt.* xxvii. 34 When he had tasted on it [TINDALE therof], he wold not drinke. 1604—63 *Inscr.* on *Ch Bells* in North *Ch Bells* *Linc* (1882), I sweetly toling me do call to taste on meats that feeds the soule. 1807 SOUTHWY *Esprellid's Lett* II. 196 We tasted of this bread. It was dry, but not unpleasant. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Loss & Gain* 154, I taste of every thing, I depend on nothing.

b. To eat or drink only a little of, with negative, not to eat or drink at all; = 7. Also *fig.*

13 *K. Als* 5070 (Bodl MS) The kyng forbad þat non ne shulde. Of þe water drynk he taste. 1400 *Destir Troy* 6127 The 13 is not to taste of his rit meate. 1526 TINDALE *Luke* xiv. 24 None of those men which were bidden shall tast of my supper [þuor roð delirou]. 1592 SHAKS *1 Hen. VI.* ii. 11 in 179, I craue that we may taste of your Wine. 1607 TOSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 19 Asses are subject to madness when they have tasted to certain herbs growing neer Potmas. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 651 Of this tree we may not taste nor touch. 1699 DRYDEN *Epist to J. Dryden* 61 For age but tastes of pleasures, youth devours. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist Mass* i. ii. 234 They had but tasted of the words, of the gentlemen.

c. To have experience or knowledge of; to feel, experience; = 3.

1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xvi. 28 Some there be a monge them that here stonde, which shall not taste of death [þu þu yuowurra bawarou], tyll they shall [etc]. 1554 LATIMER *Serin 4th Sund. Epiph* (1584) 315 b. He himself hath tasted of all trouble. 1566 G. CAVENTISH *Metr. Vss.* *Earl of Essex* vi. I ame tasting on the payn. 1590 MASSINGER, etc *Old Law* ii. n. So contentedly, You cannot think unless you tasted not. 1669 MILTON *P. L.* ix. 476 Hope here to taste Of pleasure. 1712 GRAY *Adventury* 6 The Proud are taught to taste of pain. 1834 H. MARTINEAU *Iceland* v. 75 Wherever the population had tasted of oppression.

† d. = 3. *b.* *Obs.*

1607 TOURNEUR *Rev Trag* ii. i. I do embrace this season for the fittest To tast of that yong Lady.

e. See 9, b.

Tasteable, tastable (t'ist'ästb'l), *a.* Also 6 *tastable* [In ME. *a.* OF *tastable* having the capacity of feeling, *f. faster* to feel, touch; in mod. Eng. *f.* TASTE *v.* + *-ABLE*].

† 1 Capable of feeling or perceiving by the sense of touch. *Obs. rare*—

1400 *tr Secreta Secret Gov Lordsh.* 98 Þe wytlys þat er yn þe hondes ys in a touchable & tastable stryngth [F. *le sens q' est en la main est en force touchable & tastable*, L. *palpatina*].

II. 2. Capable of being tasted. Also *fig.*

1572 J. JONES *Bathes of Bath* ii. 18 The fittest instrument, the truest touchstone, of all properties, trying both touchable and tastable qualities. 1589 PUTTENHAM *Eng Poetrie* ii. 1 (Arb) 78 Things that have conuenience by relation, as the visible by light the tastible by sauours to the rate, the tangible by his objects in this or that regard. 1627-77 KEITHAM *Resolues* ii. xlv. 245 Pleasures are not truly tastable, but in the solid tracts of Temperance. 1755 MILLER in *Phil Trans.* XLIX. 263 This juice has no other tastable quality but that of heating without turning sou. 1829 JAS. MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) i. 23 We should have no idea of objects as seeable, as hearable, as touchable, or tasteable.

† 3 Pleasant to the taste, savoury, 'tasty'. *Obs.* *a* 1641 BR. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 443 Essen! are those that hve the life of Monks, eating no pleasant or tasteable meat at all. 1791 *Gentl. Mag* Feb 1791 The fruit was tasteable.

Tasted (t'ist'ied), *ppl. a.* and *adj* [*f.* TASTE *v.* and *sb.* 1 + *-ED*].

A. ppl. a [*f.* TASTE *v.*] Perceived by the taste, etc., or the verb.

c 1403 I. LVND. *Crt Sapience* Proeme vii. As tasted bytter-nesse All swete thyng maketh be more precyous.

B. adj [*f.* TASTE *sb*].

1. Having a specified taste (with *adj* or *adv.*) 1604 JAS. I *Counterbl* in *Ess Poetrie*, etc (Arb) 107 The miraculous omnipotence of our strong tasted Tolacco. 1607 10P-BELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 208 They are much fatter and better tasted. 1682 WHELER *Yonn n Greece* iv. 295 The white is very well tasted. 1684 BUNYAN *Pilgr* ii. 133 They were very good tasted Fruit. 1707 MONTMIRY *Ilus* (1721) II. 297 A pleasant tasted Penny. 1725 DF FOX *Voy round World* (1840) 328 The water was very sweet, wholesome, and good tasted. 1812 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* VII. 69 *note*, The milk is ill tasted. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 409 Mountain mutton extremely well tasted.

2. Having taste or critical discernment (of a specified kind).

1802 H. C. ANDREWS *Bot Rep* I. 255 The late elegantly tasted Mrs North.

Tasteful (t'ist'fūl), *a.* Also 7-8 *tastful*. [*f.* TASTE *sb* 1 + *-FUL*].

† 1. Having the capacity of tasting or trying

1647 CRASHAW *Poems*, *Planning Heart* 50 What is't your tastful spirits do prove In that rare life of her and love?

2. Having an agreeable taste; palatable, toothsome, tasty. Now *rare.*

1611 COTGR. *Sauvoureux*, sauorie, tastfull, taft, wellsmacking. 1621 BR. MOUNTAGU *Diatriba* 358 Stiole waters are sweet, no Blead so tastful, as that of the Sanctuare. 1707 *Curos* in *Hush & Gard* 217 The tasteful Cider. 1747 *Gentl. Mag* Mxy 243/2 With Temp'rance crme, delighful guest! Health,—tasteful food, and balmy rest. 1887 HISSLY *Holiday on Road* 177 Sheep that live upon such a pastuage should yield a tastful dish.

† b. fig. Mentally pleasant or agreeable. *Obs.*

a 1659 OSBORN *Ess* iii. Wks (1672) 562 Since nothing is more tastful to Humanity, than Understanding. 1701 MAUNDRELL *Lett to Sir C. Hedges* in *Younn Jernis* (1732) Pref. An Affection, which however tastful it may be to the Persons who use it [etc].

c. Full of taste, highly-flavoured. *rare.*

1881 SALA in *Ilustr. Lond News* 14 May 1873 Punch is too strong and tastful with tittle soup.

3. Having or showing good taste, as a person, displaying good taste, as a work of art, etc.

1756 *Connoisseur* No. 120 r. 6 These are the poets who favour us with tastful compositions. 1816 SINGER *Hist Cards* 213 They were drawn on the blocks by the tastful pencil of Stothard. 1849 N. & Q. I. 28/2 The tastful publisher of the 'Aldine Poets'. 1863 LEBELL *Antiq Man* ii. To the pottery is of a more ornamental and tastful style.

b. Of or pertaining to taste, æsthetic.

1851 J. HAMILTON *Royal Preacher* x (1858) 134 Conceding the same right to exert his tastful and intellectual faculties when listening to a sermon as when peusing a book.

Hence **Tastefully** *adv.*, in a tastful manner, with good taste; **Tastefulness**, the quality of state of being tastful (in various senses).

1611 COTGR. *Sauvoureux*, sauorie, *tastfully, tastingly, with a good stomack. 1808 MAS KEMBLE *Day after Wedding* 3 A Lady's Dressing-room tastfully furnished. 1900 *Westm Gaz.* 22 Oct 4/2 The tastfully arranged gardens which are to be found at many stations on that railway. 1927 BILEY vol II, *Tastefulness*, Relishableness, Palatableness. 1844 DICKENS *Mart Chus* ix, Mr Pecksnuff's delight in the tastfulness of the house.

Tasteless (t'ist'les), *a.* Also 7-8 *tastless*. [*f.* TASTE *sb* 1 + *-LESS*].

1. Destitute of the sense of taste; unable to taste. Also *fig.* Now *rare.*

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i. iv. 148 When wilfully his taste-less Taste delights In things unsavory to sound appetites. 1631 DOWNE *Funeral Elegy* Poems (1654) 219 As aged men are glad Being tasteless grown, to joy in joys they had. 1704 CIBBER *Careless Husb* v. (1705) 60 Youc you think me tasteless to the Joy you've given me? 1713 ROWE *Jane Shore* v. 1, My tasteless Tongue cleaves to the clammy Roof. 1820 C. R. MATURIN *Melmoth* (1829) III. xxvii. 104 Every thing that could tempt the tasteless palate of age.

2. Without taste or flavour; exciting no sensation of taste; insipid.

1611 FLORIO, *Insapido*, vnsauorie, tastelesse. 1661-79 BOYLE *Seep. Chem* iv Wks 1772 I. 533 He never was able to make them [chymical oils] tasteless. 1748 ANSON *Voy* ii. xii. 267 Very dry and tasteless food. 1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat Med* 329 A powder of an orange yellow colour, inodorous, and tasteless.

3. *fig.* Exciting no interest; dull, insipid, uninteresting.

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* (1634) 143 Enteleudes and comedies, rejoyce and make us merry, but to players they are tedious and tastelesse. 1781 COWPER *Conversat.* 715 The song of Sion is a tasteless thing, Unless when rising on a joyful wing. 1814 WORDSW. *Excurs* i. 612 A while on trivial things we held discourse, To me soon tasteless. 1822 LAMB *Elia* Ser. i. *Distant Corr*, If it [sentiment] have time to cool, it is the most tasteless of all cold meats.

4. Devoid of good taste, of persons, lacking in discrimination, or in critical discernment and appreciation; of things, showing want of good taste.

1676 ETHREDGE *Man of Mode* iii. ii. Nature. puts sophisticated rudness often on the tasteless multitude for true wit and good-humour. 1709 SWIRT in *Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 342 Your Lordship is universally admired by this tastless People. 1791 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* ii. 75 It not only shows the hand of art, but of the most tasteless art. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* i. ii (1864) 17 As different from their ancestors as are the modern Egyptians from those who built, —I will not say, the tasteless pyramids. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* vii. The tasteless fashion of an artificial and decaying civilization.

Hence **Tastelessly** *adv.*, in a tasteless manner; without taste.

1854 *Tait's Mag.* XXI. 386 Even that comes tastelessly

on the ear of the player on the world's stage, unless it is accompanied with a bouquet 1880 *Daily News* 30 Nov 3/1 Their houses are solidly if tastelessly furnished

Tastelessness (tē'stēlness) [f. *taste* + -NESS]

1. Lack of the sense of taste, *fig* lack of relish or appreciation. Now rare

1665 DONNE *Sermon* iv (1640) 38 Our palate dead in a tastelessness 1713 BERKELEY *Guard* No 49 p 9 A secret indignation at the tastelessness of mortal men, who, in their race through life, overlook the real enjoyments of it 1774 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) II 404 Such rusticities and labours of devotion, such a tastelessness of all innocent enjoyments

2. Absence of taste or flavour, insipidity. Also *fig* 1600 SURI LET *Country Farme* in lxi 567 Their sharpness, sourness, tartness, harshness, acrimony, sweetness, and tastelessness 1875 H C WOOD *Theop* (1879) 468 On account of its tastelessness, this preparation... is sometimes employed as a purgative for children

3. Absence or want of aesthetic discernment 1778 MALCOLM *Note on Tit* A in *Shaks's Wks.* VIII 561 One of their own fainterity, (who cannot well be suspected of asinine tastelessness, or Gothic prepossessions) 1825 *Blackw Mag.* XVIII 240 Others assign it to the nonchalance and tastelessness of managers 1855 DORAN *Ilanon Queens* II 1 30 Garrick, considering he was a man of taste, displayed great tastelessness on this occasion

† **Tasten**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1 [f. *TASTE* sb + -EN] *trans* To produce a sensation of taste in.

1570 LUGGE *Def Poetry* 15 The receipt is bitter, therefore I would wish you first to tasten your mouth with the Sugar of piety.

Taster¹ (tē'stā) Forms 4-6 tastour, 5 -ar, tastowre, 6- taster [an AF *tastour* = OF *tasteur*, f. OF *taster*; see *TASTE* *v.* Later treated as agent-n. of the kng. vb. see -ER¹.]

1. One who tastes, or tries the quality of a thing by tasting; *spec.* one whose office, business, or employment is to test the quality of victuals sold to the public, as ale, wine, tea, etc. by taste; hence in comb. ALE-TASTER, TEA-TASTER, q. v. Also *fig* In quot. 1596, the mouth.

c1440 *Proph. Parv* 487/1 Tastowre, *gustator*, *ambro* c1450 in *Suttees Alse* (1888) 62 'Iwo ale tastar, y' qwhychie two tastars schall taste the ale of all common brewers evay weke. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 274 b. To be vytytens, discerner, and tastars of the same 1596 HARRINGTON *Melanchol* 1814 36 Riding on a great sow and holding before her taster a dirty pudding. 1633 G. HARRIS *Temple, Odour* 1, A Amber geese leaves a rich sent unto the taster 1756 C. Lucas *Ess* *Waters* I 79 Judicious tasters dilute hot liquors 1824 LOWELL *Frail in Italy* Pr. Wks. 1890 I 115, I ticken myself a good taster of dialects. 1866 CARLYLE *Remin.* 1, *Irving* (1881) 314, I demanded back my poor MS from Murray, received with it some apologetic palaver (enclosing an opinion from his taster), and much hope [etc.] 1905 *Sat Rev* 17 June 186/1 On the whole the first literary 'taster' of the MS. was, we think, justified in rejecting Corvay

b. *transf.* A device which tests as by tasting 1837 WILKINSON *Hist. Induct Sc.* (1857) III 24 Which thus acted as a sort of electric taster

2. A domestic officer whose duty it is to taste food and drink about to be served to his master, in order to ascertain their quality, or to detect poison 1387 *Travisa Nigden* (Rolls) VIII 197 A monk made a drink of venym, and drauk to be kyng as it were his tastour 1580 HOLLAND *Tras* 1, *1015* s. v. *Eschauson*, A taster of meates to kinges or other 1602 T. FITZ-ROBERT *Apol* 31 The Emperor Claudius, poisoned by his taster. 1664 HERRER *Body Div* 1 206 Pinches have their tasters before they eat, lest there should be poison in the dish 1778 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat* 1 13 What, Miss, Will you be my taster [of a dish of tea]? 1895 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Oct 3/2 Not a morsel or a drop ever passes the Sultan's lips, they say, until he has tried it first on a taster *fig*, 1840 REYNOLDS *Pasquon* xvii. 179 Knowledge is Appetites Taster.

3. An implement by which a small portion of anything is taken for tasting.

a. A small shallow cup of silver, often with an embossed or corrugated bottom which reflects the light through the liquor, for tasting wines.

1440 E. E. WILLS (1882) 46 A tastour of silver with myn owne merke ymade in be bottom 1530 PALSGR *279/2* Tastour a lytell cuppe to tast wyne, *tasse* a gosterle to min 1681 *Lond. Gaz* No 1665/4 One Silver Bandy Taster, marked with R. H. A. 1704 *Ibid* No 4055/4 Two long footed Silver Cups, one Taster 1858 [see b]

b. An instrument by which a small portion is taken from the interior of a cheese, a skewer for testing the condition of hams.

1784 TWAMLEY *Dairying* 79, I told her Cheese of that countenance always was sweet I put my taster into one and gave it her to taste. 1811 [see cheese-taster, CHEESE sb¹] 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Taster*, 1 scoop for tasting cheese; a skewer for trying hams, a dram cup

4. A small portion of food, etc., or of anything, for a sample; a taste

1826 SYD. SMITH *Granby Wks.* 1867 II 90 It shall be the taster of the cheese, and we are convinced it will sell the whole article 1891 *Daily News* 28 July 7/2 He went to the defendant's [an ice-cream vendor] stall in London-wall and asked him for a 'taster' 1899 *Westm. Gaz* 20 May 2/1 The 'taster', a free gift bestowed of yore in order to retain the goodwill of a regular but temporarily impetuous customers

† **Taster**² (ta'stā) Zool [G *taster* feeler, antenna, f. *tasten* to feel, touch] In certain *Ilydrozoa*, A modified zooid situated on the polypstem, and somewhat resembling the polypites, but having no mouth, a hydrocoel or feeler.

1884 *Stand Nat Hist.* I 200 Alternating with the polypites at intervals along the polypstem are found very curious bodies called tasters, which have a close likeness to the flask-shaped zooids 1888 ROLLISTON & JACKSON *Anim Life* 70 *Siphonophora* The various parts. (1) The polypite or gastrozooid (2) Hydrocoels or feelers (= Taster of German writers) These structures are polypites in which the distal or oral extremity is imperforate and usually armed with ctenoblasts The pedicle is absent or short

† **Tastesome**, *a.* *Obs. rare* [f. *TASTE* sb¹ + -SOME] Pleasant to the taste, 'tasty', toothsome, 1598 FLORIO, *Gustulose*, smacking, tastesome, tasting well

Tastily (tē'stī), *adv.* [f. *TASTY* a + -LY] In a tasty manner, tastefully

1799 R. WARNER *Walt* (1800) 80 The slope is tastily managed and appropriately ornamented. 1809 PINKNEY *11 av France* 24 The fruits were in plates very tastily printed in landscape 1845 M. J. HIGGINS *Lss* (1875) 216 Tastily but inexpensively dressed

Tastiness (tē'stīnes) [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality or state of being tasty.

1824 HOWELLS in *Lough Mag* I 44 Lexington has escaped the ravages alike of 'tastiness' and of enterprise 1902 MARY B. MANN *Feldts Duldich* in 39 He ain't to comparison in tastiness to th' gage

Tasting (tē'stīng), *vb* sb. [-ING] 1

1. The action of the verb *TASTE* a. In a general sense, trying, testing; + *esp.* in early use, touching, feeling, also the sense of touch (*obs*).

13 *K. Als.* 1031 (Bodl MS) It is wyntre bat every þing hym self sheweth in be tastyng 1375 *Sc Leg Sancts* vi. (Thomas) 407 Wittis four. Sycht, heryngne, gystyne, tastyne 1430 *Pilgr. Perf* *Lyf Manhood* i cxxi (1865) 61 Alle tastynges generalliche vnderstonde bi the hoendes 1711, 1850 [see *TASTE* v. 2 b]

b. Now, the action of *TASTE* v. II; + also formerly, the faculty or sense, and the quality of a substance so apprehended. = *TASTE* sb¹ 4, 5 (*obs*).

1390 GOWRI *Conf.* III 33 I take of love my feedyng Without taste or feeling 1425 AUDRY *Av Poems* 7 The beryng, the sayng, as I the schewe, The syt, the smellyng, here be lyt The touchyng, the tastyng, here v ther be c1460 J. RUSSELL *Be Nurture* 1199 Credence is vsed, and tastyng, for drede of poysonyng 1530 PALSGR *279/2* Tastyng with the mouth, *gustator*. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat. Hist.* (1776) II 283 The sense most nearly allied to smelling is that of tasting. 1847-48 EMERSON *Ess.* *Esper.* Wks. (Bohn) I 178 Intellectual tasting of life will not supersede muscular activity 1898 J. AN MACLAREN in *Woman at Home* Oct. 56/1 If Thomas takes to tasting [i. e. supping, drinking] it's all over with him

2. *quasi-cour* A small portion taken to try the taste; a taste (*esp.* of spirituous liquor) Also *fig* 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (1531) 49 For they be but tastynge, shadowes, or tokens of the glorious fuytes to come 1830 CUNNINGHAM *Brit. Paint* II 66 He gave them a tasting of his spirit in two or three satirical sentences. 1893 J. SKINNER *Autobiog. Metaphysician* vi 48 He got a glass from Mr Reed and another tasting from another neighbour

3. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *tasting power*, *tasting-bone*, a bone put into the broth to give it a taste or flavour, *tasting-knife*, a cheese-taster (see *TASTER* 3 b); *tasting-order*, an order to visit stores of wine, etc., and to taste or sample them 1850 Mrs. CARLYLE *Let to Carlyle* 8 Sept. It [King-Jey's *Allon Locke*] seems to me . a mere broth of *Morning-chronicleism*, in which you play the part of the 'tasting-bone of Poverty Row 1757 H. WALPOLE *tr. Heuteners Trav.* 52 At last came an unmarried Lady, and along with her a married one, bearing a 'tasting-knife' 1859 SALA *Gas-light & D* xiv, Quite gone in liquor and overcome with the 'tasting-orders of year' 1599 DAVIES *Immut. Soul* ccxv, Therefore e the Soule doth vse the 'tasting power

Tasting, *pp* l. a. [-ING] That tastes. 1598 [implied in next] 1907 *Contemp Rev.* Oct Lat Suppl 2 The tasting sense is soon runned

Tastingly, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY] In a tast- ing manner.

1598 FLORIO, *Seportamento*, savourily, smackingly, tast- ingly, hungrily. 1894 BARNES-GOULD *Kitty Alone* II. 150 The fire sending the tips of its flames tastingly towards him.

† **Tastive**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1 [f. *TASTE* sb¹ or v. : see -IVE] Having the quality of taste; sapid.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xxvii § 6. 245 The same thinges that yield also tastue particles

Tastle, *obs* form of *TASSEL*.

Tasty (tē'stī), *a.* Now *colloq.* and *dia*l. [f. *TASTE* sb¹ + -Y.]

1. Pleasing to the taste, appetizing, savoury 1617 HILSON *Wks* II 203 Sowre herbs, with which that taste meate, the paschall lambe, was to be eaten 1795 in *Spirit Pub* *Ynds* IV 20 A tasty bud, that pleasant 1849 CURZON *Visits Monast* 144 A famous pie, or pilan, with rice and a tasty sauce 1862A BUCKLER *Miss Wks* (1872) I 381 The arts of compounding a pleasant pudding or combining a tasty pie

b. *fig.* Pleasant, agreeable, attractive 1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* III 179 'Here you are, my tasty ones!' exclaimed Sir Edward. 'Why, you played us a trick' 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr* I 201 Pausing o'er each tasty flower

2. Characterized by or displaying good taste, tasteful, elegant. Now rare. 1762 GOLDSM *Cit. World* lxviii, [The silk] is at once rich, tasty, and quite the thing 1784 *New Spectator* No 16 § [Ranelagh] This region of taste was visited on Friday evening, by a great number of tasty people indeed 1813 J. C. HOBHOUSE *Journey* (ed 2) 602 The head-dress of the younger girls is tasty, their hair falls down their backs in profusion. 1821 COLERIDGE in *Blackw. Mag.* X. 254, I wish I could find a more familiar word than *aesthetic*. To

be sure, there is *tasty*; but that has been long ago emasculated for all unworthy uses by milliners, tailors, and dandies 1862 THACKERAY *Philip xxiv*, My waistcoat is as much more tasty than these gaudy ready-made articles

3. *Comb.*, as *tasty-looking*

1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* x (1880) 375 This is a very tasty-looking fly 1888 F. COWPER *Capt of Wight* (1889) 50 Some tasty-looking rolls, flesh butter, and cheese

Tasul, *tasy*, -yll, -ylle, *obs.* ff *TRASEL*

Tat (tāt), sb¹ *slang* Also *tatt*. [Origin unascertained.] *pl.* *Tats* Dice; *esp.* false or loaded dice b. *Comb.* as *tat-box*, a dice-box; *tat-monger*, a sharper who uses false dice See also *TATSMAN*.

1688 SHADWALL *Sq. Alsatia* i, H. Pox o' the Tatts for me! I believe they put the Doctor upon me B. Tatts and Doctor! what's that? S The tools of Sharps, false dice *Ibid*, He was bnt a Sharper, a tat monger 1700 B. E. *Dict Cont Crew, Tatts*, false Dice 1809 J. PALMER *Like Master* (1811) 1 xv 215 He iansacks every house in St. James's parish, where the tats are at work, to punish those for what he, himself, practised 1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Tatt box*, a dice-box. 1887 HENLEY *Villon's Straight Tip* v, Rattle the tats, or mark the spot

Tāt (tāt), sb² *East Ind* Also *taut* [Hindi *tāt* a strip of very thick hemp-canvas, about 10 inches wide, of which several are sewn together to make a mat or screen] Coarse canvas made from various fibres, esp. jute, and used as sack- ing.

1820 *Trans Lit. Soc Bombay* III 244 (V) Made into coarse cloth tat, by the Brinjaries and people who use pack bullocks, for making bags (gonies) for holding grain, &c 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Tat*, a name in India for cloth made from the fibre of the *Cochon* *ulioras* Hence 1864 in WEBSTER, and in later Dicts

Tat, *tatt*, sb³ *Anglo-Ind* Short for *TATTY* sb.

1812 MARIA GRAHAM *Frail Resid India* 125 (Y) During the hot winds tats (a kind of mat), made of the root of the *koosa* grass, are placed against the doors and windows. 1837 *Let f. Madras* (1843) 77, I have a tat, or thick mat, at my window, which excludes the sun, and men sit outside pouring water on it all day, so that the wind blows always cooled through the water

Tat, *tatt*, sb⁴ *Anglo-Ind*. Short for *TATTOO* sb³, a native pony of India

c1840 in PARKER *Bola Ponys* (1851) II 215 With its bright brass patent axles, and its little hog maned tatts 1845 SIOQUELER *Lauidh.* *Brit India* (1854) 109 The pony (familiarly called *tat*—corruption of the native name for the small animal, *tattoo*) 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* May 684 Cantering his tat up to the door

Tat, sb⁵ *slang* [Origin uncertain: cf. OE. *zettac* a tag, and *TATTY* a.] A rag

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 424/2 I'll tell you about the tat (rag) gatherers, buying rags they call it.

Tat, sb⁶ *Sc.* Also (*erron.*) *tawt*, *tawt*. [Origin obscure: cf. *TATTY* a.] (See *quat*)

1887 JAMIESON *Suppl.* *Tat*, *tant*, *tawt*, a tangle, matted tuft or lock of wool or hair.

Tat, sb⁷, in plur. *tal* for *tat* see *TIT*.

Tat, v¹ [Origin uncertain: ? echoic; cf. *tap*, *pat*] *trans.* a. To touch lightly, pat, tap. *dia*l

b. A euphemism for To flog. *Obs. slang.* 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw Ho* 11, Come tit me, come tat me, come throw a kiss at me 1814 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.* *Tat*, to flog, or scourge. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tat* (3) To touch gently *hairs*

Tat, v² Also *tatt*. [Origin unknown: cf. *TATTING* a. *intr.* To do tating. b. *trans.* To make by tating

[1842. see *TATTING*] 1882 Mrs. ALXANDER in *Belgravia* July 104 Winnie produced her tating, and applied herself to it. At the mention of his mother Laura involuntarily clasped her hands, and Winnie ceased to tatt 1905 Mrs. E. GLANVILLE *Evangeline* 123 They knitted ties and crocheted comforters, and one even tatted

Tat, v³ *slang.* [f. *TAT* sb⁶] *trans* To gather rags

1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* I 427/1 He goes tating and billy hunting in the country (gathering rags and buying old metal). 1910 *Nottingham Guardian* 2 June, The prisoner told the police that he came in possession of the lead when he went round 'tating'

Tat, v⁴ *Sc* and *north. dia*l [Goes with *TAT* sb⁶] *trans.* and *intr.* To tangle, or make tangled or matted: see *TAT* v

1829 BROCKHURST *M. C. Gloss.* (ed. 2), *Tat*, to mat, to entangle 1887 in JAMIESON *Suppl.* 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Tat*, to mat together.

Ta-ta (tā tā), *int.* A nursery expression for 'Good-bye'; also used playfully by adults.

1837 DICKENS *Pickw* xxvii, 'Tar, tar, Saminy', replied his father. 1878 F. C. BURNARD *Strapmore* 1 25 Ta-ta, little one très cher! Bye-bye 1891 Mrs. WALTON *Alph- chief of Monaca* III 171 'Ta-ta', and the speaker slipped behind backs and vanished

Tataow, *obs.* f. *TATTOO* v² **Tatar**: see *TAR-TAR*². **Tatarwagge**: see *TATTER* sb¹ 3. **Tatch**, *tatche* see *TACHE*. **Tatchy**, *dia*l f. *TATCHY*.

Tate (tēt, tē), sb¹ *Sc.* and *north. dia*l. Forms 7-9 *tait*, 8 *teat*, *tēt*, *tett*, 6- *tate* [Origin obscure; prob. Noise: cf. *Icel. teta* to tear to shreds, to tease, *teta* a shred; also, fluff of wool, etc., a particle of anything.]

1. A small tuft or lock of hair, wool, or other fibrous material, consisting of only a few fibres; a small handful of grass, hay, or coin.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vi. v 11 Upon his chin fell canons hairs gray, Lyart feliat tatts. 1570 LEVINS *Maup.* 39/14 A Tate, *fibra*. 1618 *Tral Mag.* *Bacley*, etc. in *Scott*

Denonol iv (1831) 318 He was found strangled and hanged [in his cell] with a *tate* of hemp, or a string supposed to have been his garter. *c 1774 Fergusonson Iron Kirk Bell Poems* (1845) 43 Auld Reekie's childer now Maun stann their lug, wi' teats o' wool Thy sound to bang. *1782 Burns Death of Maithie* 34 Wi' teats o' hay an' rippis o' corn *1818 Scott's Hist Midl* xxii, 'There's a child can spin a muckle purn out of a wee teat of tow'. *1856 R. Simson's Covenanters of South* 332 The wool was to be found here and there in handfuls, or in tates, as they are called, lying on the heath. [In *Eng Dial Dict.* Northumb., to N. Lanc. and Yorks.]

2 gen A small piece; a particle or morsel (of anything), in quot. *1722 aub.* = 'a bit', a little. With *tate* of meal, etc., the common Sc a hair of meal, of salt, etc. in same sense.

1722 Ramsay Three Bonnets 1 143 Observing Jouk a wee tate tipsy. *1805 G. M'Innes Poems, Million of Potatoes*, But to disperse them a' in tates, Through different hands, at different rates, I ne'er could w' be troubled. *1891 H. Halliburton Ochil Idylls* 68 O' winter snaw the's but a tate remainin'. *Mod. Sc.* No a tate o' meat was left.

† Tate, tath, sh² Obs. Also *tathie*. [In Irish *tathie*; but held to be a borrowed word of Joyce *Ir Names of Places* I 246. Some think it derived from *piec*.] A measure of land formerly used in Ireland, equal to 60 Irish acres.

1607 Davies Lett Earl Salisb i Tracts (1787) 229 Every ballybeagh containeth sixteen taths; every tath containeth three-score English acres or thereabouts. *1760 Contemp Hist Ire* (Dr Archael) Vol. I 339 Every ballyboe, quarter, pole, or tathe of land. *Ibid* 319 Two tates of the three tates of Ballagh. *1842 S. C. Hall Ireland* II 354 The lesser divisions were known by the various appellations of quarters, half quarters, ballyboes, gneevies, tates, &c. *1861 Reeves in Proc Roy Ir Acad* VII 184.

† Tate, a, Sc. Obs. rare⁻¹. ? variant of *Tait* a in sense 'wanton, brisk, untamed'.

c 1375 Sc. Leg Saints v. (Jacobus) 328 For scho had bulis wilde and tate, þat scho nocht trewit mycht jokkit be in carte, na wane, be ony degre.

Tate, obs. form of *TEAT*. **Tater**, dial. and vulgar corruption of *POTATO*, obs. form of *TATTER*.

Tath (təp), **tathe** (təp), **sh.** *Sc. and dial.* Also *5 tathit, 9 tathit, teath*. [a ON *tāð* dung, manure, whence *tatha* fem. the manured home-field, hay from this field, *tēþa* to dung, manure. In Norw. and Sw. *dial. tād* dung.]

1. The dung of cattle, sheep, etc. left for manure on land on which they have been pastured.

1492 Act Doni, Conc (1839) 289/2 Þe saidis personis sall content & pay, for be wanting of þe tath & fulþe of þe said noli & scheip. *1545 Act. in Paston Lett. VII* (B.M.), Itm for the tathe of ccvj Shepe at Beekham, due att Myddesomer. *1491 vj d* 1611 *Spoken Theat Gl Brit* xviii (1614) 35/1 These heaths by the compasture of the sheepe (which we call Tathe) are made so rich [etc.]. *1854 J. Milr. R. Agric. Soc* XV. 1 100 To mix the tath with the soil. *1867 Ibid* III 1 534 [Geese] eat far cleaner than sheep, and, in fact, leave nothing but their 'tath', which answers admirably as a preparation for the next wheat-crop.

b. (See quot. 1701.)

a 1641 Spelman Icenia in Posth. Wks. (1698) 162 Stercorationem *Tath* appellat. *1703 Cowell's Interpr.*, *Tath*, in Norfolk and Suffolk the Lord of each Mannor had the Privilege of having their Tenants Flocks of Sheep brought at Night upon their own Demesne Ground, there to be fouled for the benefit of their Dung, which liberty of so improving their Land is called *Tath*.

2 trans. Rich or rank grass growing where the land has been manured in this way, or, by extension, where it has been flooded (*water-tath*). ? *Obs* *1807 Ess. Highl Soc* III 468 All grasses which are remarkably rank and luxuriant, are called *tath*, by the stock farmers, who distinguish two kinds of it, *water tath*, proceeding from excess of moisture, and *noli tath*, the produce of dung.

3. Sea-tath: a sea-bottom covered with sediment. *1796 Statist Acc Scot* XVII. 70 Oysters are found on a strong clay bottom, on rocks and stones, and sometimes, though but thinly, in what is called by the fishers *sea tath*. These last are of a very inferior quality.

4. attrib and Comb., as *tath-field*, -fold, a field or fold in which cattle or sheep are confined in order to manure it.

1752 MacColl in Scots Mag (1753) Aug. 394/1 They were harrowing the tath-field. *1795 Statist Acc Scot* XIV 143 The spots thus manured are called tath-fields. *1825 Jamieson, Tath-fauld, tath-fauld*, a fold in which cattle are shut up during night, to manure the ground with their dung.

Tath, obs f *taketh*. See *TAK* v A. 3 b β.

Tath, tathe, variants of *TATE* sh².

Tathe, tath, v *Sc. and dial.* Also *5 tathin, 8 tathit, 8-9 teath*. [f. *TATH* sh²: cf. ON *tēþa* to manure.]

1. trans. To manure (land) by turning sheep or cattle upon it (usually said of the cattle); also, by extension, by flooding it (*to water-tathe*).

c 1440 Promp Parv 487/2 Tayn [v r tathyn] londe wythe schepys donge. *rudero, sterco* 1628 *Coke's 2d Litt* 57 As if I lend to one my Sheepe, to tathe his land. *1743 Maxwell Sel Trans Soc Improv Agric Scot* 38 It has been in Pasture these twelve Years. It is well tathed. *1799 J. Robertson Agric Perith* 64 The outfields lying farthest from the townships, were tathed, or dunged by confining the cattle in folds, over night, during summer and autumn, upon that particular position, which was to be ploughed next spring. *1808 J. Walker Econ. Hist Hebr & Highl Scot* (1821) 1 167 There is yet another way in which the sediment of water may be applied as a

manure, this is, by Water-tathing. *Ibid* 168 When a field has been water-tathed, but for one winter, the growth of grass upon it is more early. *1843 J. R. Agric Soc* IV 1 122 Tathing the barley-stubble which is intended for turnips will cause the anbury.

2. intr. Of cattle, etc.: To drop dung upon land so as to manure it.

1743 Maxwell Sel Trans Soc Improv Agric Scot 123 The Dung of Horses is not proper for sandy Ground, being too hot, as may be observed from the Grounds they tathe upon in Summer.

Hence *Tathing* vbl sb. (also *concr.*).

c 1440 Promp Parv 487/2 Taynge [v r tathyn] of lond, *rudero* 1529 *Anc Deed A.* 13557 (P.R.O.) To fynd the tathynz tathing to ther lond. *1792 Statist Acc Scot* II 404 A priest who had a right to every seventh acre of Ladhron, and to the tathing (dung as left on the ground) every seventh night. *1793 Ibid* VI 268.

Tatianist (tə'tiənɪst). [f. *Tatian* (name of a Christian apologist of the 2nd century, who afterwards became a Gnostic) + -IST.] A follower of *Tatian*; a member of the ascetic sect of Encratites, also incorrectly *Tatian* in same sense. So *Tatianic* (tə'ti:ənɪk) a., of or pertaining to *Tatian*, or to his DIATESSARON or harmony of the Gospels.

185-7 T. Rogers 39 Ar. vi (1628) 32 Some accepted only the Acts of the Apostles, as the *Tatians*. *1635 Pagitt Christianogr* iii (1636) 60 Heretiques as the *Tatians*, teaching against Marriage. *1754-8 Br. Newton Obs Dan.* xiii 200 The mystery of iniquity continued to work very strongly in the *Tatianists*. *1862 G. H. Townsend Mm of Dates* s.v. *Encratites*, *Tatian* flourished about A.D. 173. His followers were called in addition to Encratites, *Tatianists*, Apotactes, and Hydroparastates. *1907 Moffat in Expositor* July 62 The *Tatianic* arrangement reflects the original order [of the N. T. books].

Tatie, 'tato, dial. and vulgar corruptions of *POTATO*. See *Eng Dial. Dtd.*

Tato, tatoo, obs. forms of *TATTOO*.

† Tatou, tatu (ta tu). Also 6 *tattou*, 8 *tattu*, 9 *tattoo*, *tattoo*. [Native name in Tupi. So *F. lalou*, Sp. *tato*, Pg. *tatu*.] An armadillo.

1568 Tr. Theat's New Found Worlds 84 There are founde great number of *Tattous*, that are beasts armed. *1613 Purchas Pilgrimage* (1614) 842 The *Tatu* or *Armadillo*, which digs as much as many men with mattocks. *1766 E. Bancroft Guinea* ii (1769) 145 The *Tatu*, or *Armadillo*, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals. *1805 T. Lindley Voy Brazil* 134 He was waiting for *tatoos*, or *armadillos*, which seldom appear before dusk. *1894 Outing* (U.S.) XXXIV 176/2 In Brazil, where he is called the 'tattoo', his flesh is much prized.

b. In combination with defining words, applied (in Tupi and Guarani) to various species, as *ta-touay* (tatou-áiba), the wounded armadillo; *tatoueste* (tatouete), -ele true; *Tatoua verdadeira*; *tatouhou*; *ta tou-pe ba*, = *PEBA*; *ta tou-po you*, = *POYOU*. See quotes.

1648 MARGRAVE Hist. Nat. Brasil vi. viii 231 *Tatu* & *Tatu-peba* *Brasilienis*, *Armadillo* *Hispanis*, *Encuberto Lusitanis*. *Ibid*, *Tatu* de *Brasilienis*, *priori* est minor. *1693 Ray Quadrupeds* 233 *Tatouete* *Brasilienis*, *A. m. d. d. secundum speciem*. *1753 Chambers Cyl. Sepp*, *Tatouete*, a species of *tatu*, or armadillo, smaller than the common one. *1774 Goldsm. Nat. Hist* IV 143 The third [kind of *Armadillo*] is the *Tatouete*, furnished with eight bands. *1834 Penny Cycl* II. 352/1 The *peba* (*Dasyatis peba*), called by the Guarani *tatouhou*, or black *tatu*, is extremely common in Paraguay. *Ibid*, 352/2 The *peba*, or, as it is commonly called in Brazil, *tatu-peba*, has thirty-two teeth. *Ibid*, 352/2 The *peyou*, or yellow-footed armadillo (for thus Azara interprets the name) The *tatu-peyou* is easily distinguished by the unusual flatness and broadness of its body. *Ibid*, 354/2 The *Tatouay* (*D. Tatouay*, Desmarest), or wounded armadillo, is so called by the Indians in allusion to its tail, which is naked, or as it were rudely deprived of the crust or bony tube which covers this organ in all the other species.

Tatsman (tæ'tsmən). *slang* [f. *tats* dice, pl of *TAT* sh¹ + MAN sh¹.] A dice-player, or a sharper who cheats with dice.

1825 C. M. Westmacott Eng. Spy (1907) I 211 note, A *tats man*, a proficient with the bones, one who knows every chance upon the dice.

Tatt: see *TAT*. **Tattaow**, obs f. *TATTOO* v.²

Tat-tat (tæ'tæt). [Echoic. cf. *TAT* v.¹] = *RAT-TAT*.

1786 MME. D'ARLAY Diary 17 July, A *tat-tat* at my door followed, and a lady entered.

Tatte, variant of *TATTY* sh.

Tatter (tæ'tər), sh¹ Also 5-6 *tater*, (5 *tatar*), 7 *tattar* (tatter), 8 *Sc. tetter*. [Known only from c 1400, but evidenced in earlier use by *TATTERED* a. Of Scandinavian origin cf. ON. **taturr* (later Icel. *taturr*, *taturr*), pl *taturr* tatters, rags, in Norw. *dial. tatra*, pl *tatur*. In OF. an instance of *taterales* rags, *tatters* ('a ces vies taterales vestes') occurs in *Accusius et Nicolette* vi.

(Notwithstanding similarity of sense, the Norse and Eng. word has no known etymological or phonetic connexion with MLG. and LG. *tater*, pl *tateren*, *tatern*, tatters, rags (Brem. Wbch.), whence app. Norw. *dial. tatra*, pl. *tatur*.)

1. An irregularly torn piece, strip, shred, or scrap of cloth or similar substance, hanging loose from the main body, esp. of a garment; more rarely applied to the separate pieces into which a thing is torn; a rag. In pl. often = *tattered* or *ragged* clothing; rags.

In early quotes applied in contempt to the 'dags' or projecting pieces of a slashed garment, in quot. 1470-85 to the sharp points or jags in a dragon's tail.

1402 Pol Poems (Rolls) II 69 Of suche wide clothing, tateis and tagges, It hurtill myn hert hevilly. *1470-85 Malory Arthur* v. iv. 165 A dredeful dragon his hede enameled with asure, his taylle ful of tateis. *1500 Treat Galanet* 137 in *Ballads fr MSS* I 450 With longe taters downe to the ays behynde. *1612 Rowlands Knaue of Haris* 23 A suite of ragges and tateis on my backe. *1621 T. Williamson in Goulart's Wise Villain* 172 To goe woolward, in sackcloth, and haire cloth, in totters and ragges. *1686 tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 97 They go Barefoot, and all in Tattars. *1791 Mrs. Radcliffe Rom. Forest* II, The remains of tapestry hung in tatters upon the walls. *1840 R. H. Dana Bef. Alast* xv 82 Full the sail before it blows to tatters. *1873 'Ouida' Pascarel* I 25 What does a tatter or two in the dress signify? *1884 Bowser & Scott De Bary's Phaner* 216 Thin very obscure tatters of the ruptured tissue clothe the walls of the mature passage.

b fig or in fig. context.

1576 Fleming Pauph Epist 81 Torne to tatters with a thousand tempests of troubles. *1602 SUAKS Ham* III 11 To see a obstitious Peiy wig-pated Fellow, teare a Passion to tatters, to verie ragges. *1607 Bailey-Brahe* (1877) 5 Then Hate, and Enue, all to totters went. *1792 Cowper Let. to W. Hayley* 4 Jung, Returned from my walk, blown to tatters. *1875 Jowett Plato* (ed 2) I 189 Philosophers, who tear arguments to tatters.

† 2 trans. A person wearing tattered or ragged clothes, a tatterdemalion. *Obs.*

c 1600 Day Begg. Bidnall Gr v (1881) 110 How, may with a Beggar? mix the blood of Stouids with a tatter? *a 1635 RANDOLPH Hey for Hon* III 1, Well spoke, my noble English tatter, Lead up the vanguard. *1637 Heywood Roy King* II viii, What Tatter's that that walks there?

3 attrib and Comb., as *† tatter-rag*; *tatter-fuddled* (Sc. see *FUD*), *tatter-tailed* adjs., *† tatter-wag* (tatar-wagge), *tatter-wallop* (Sc. and n. dial.), a fluttering tatter or rag; also, a person in ragged clothes.

1880 J. Nicol Poems & Songs 29 The dirty *tatter-fuddled Poor stowaway. *1570 LEVINS Manu* 10/36 *Tatterragges, *panniculi*. *c 1600 RUGGLE Club Law* (1907) III 11, This is some *tattertailed Athenian. *c 1400 Rom. Rose* 7257 And grey clothis not full cleue But fietted full of *tatarwagges. *c 1400 Land Troy Bk.* 9247 He hewys his mayles res by le, He hewys hem alle in tatarwagges, His haubenk heng alle in ragges. *1808 JAMISON, *Tatter wallops*, tatters, rags in a fluttering state. *1829 W. TILNANT Papistry Storm* d (1827) 204 Hood cowl and clout, In tatter-wallops flew about. *1828 C. Wren Gloss*, *Tatter wallops*, a woman with ragged clothes. *1910 Chambers's Jnl* Jan 30/1 Ye're a y tearin' yer clothes, ye wee tatter-wallops!

Tatter, sh² rare. [f. *TAT* v.² + -ER¹] In *Needlework* One who tats or does tating.

1881 Faith & Unfaith I. iv. 54 Miss Peyton confronts this eminent tatter.

Tatter, a, dial. [?] Cross, peevish, testy.

1579 Twyne Phisicke agst. Fork i. xv 17 b, His two wiues, most tatter and testie olde women. *Ibid* cx 139 When a man maketh hym selfe seruicable and subiect to a tatter olde foole. *1736 Lewis Isle of Thanet Gloss*, *Tatter*, jagged, cross, peevish, 'he is a very tatter man'. *1887 Kentish Gloss* s.v., The old 'ooman's middlin' tatter to day, I can tell ye.

Tatter, v¹ Also 4 *tater* [app. a back-formation from *TATTERED*] *trans.* To tear or reduce to tatters, to make ragged, to tear in pieces, mangle. Also *fig.* To tatter a kip (slang) see *KIP* sh³ 1. (The ppl. adj. *tattered* and vbl sb. *tattering* are known before the simple vb.)

[c 1380 see *tattering* vbl sb. below] *c 1440 York Myst* xlv 44 (Of Christ scourged and crowned with thorns) Ilk tag of þat turtill so tattered and torne es. *1608 Sylvestre Du Bartas* II iv v Decay 342 A Lion, that hath tattered heer A goodly Heifer, there a lusty Steer. *1654 Persius to Compliance* 6 A Nation so exhausted and tattered by divisions. *1766 Goldsm. Vae W* xx, To assist at tattering a kip, as the phrase was, when we had a mind for a frolic. *1837 C. Loft Self-formation* I 34, I tattered some good poetry to rags, expressly for her gratification. *a 1845 Hood Forge* II xvi, Shrieking for flesh to tear and tatter.

b intr. To be or become tattered. *rare.*

1595 [see *tattering* ppl. adj. below].

Hence *Tattering* vbl. sh¹ 1 (in quot. c 1380, slash-

ing of garments) and ppl a¹

c 1380 Wyclif Sel Wks III 124 Men deformen hor body by hor foule atyie and taterning of clothes. *c 1580 JEFFERIE Bugbears Epil*, Song II in *Archiv Stud. Neu. Spr* (1897), With battyrnges, with plattyrnges, with tattynges. *1595 SHAKS John v* 7 After such bloody toyle, we bid good night, And wond' our tott'ring colous clearly vp, Last in the field, and almost Lords of it.

Tatter, v² Obs. exc. dial. In 4-5 *tater*. [Appears before 1400: = MDu. and Du *tateren* to stammer, MFL., FL., to speak imperfectly or inarticulately, MLG., LG., and EFRs. *tateren*, *tatern*, *tattern* to babble, speak nonsense, to chatter. From the same (prob. echoic) stem as *TATTLE*.] *intr.* a To talk idly, chatter, prate, tattle. b. 'To scold; to chide, to be furious or cross' (E.D.D.). Hence *Tattering* vbl sh² and ppl a²

c 1380 Wyclif Wks (1880) 192 Onre fleschly people hab more tykyng in here bodely eris in sich lackyng & taterynge þan in herynge of goddis lawe. *c 1440 Promp. Parv* 487/1 *Taternyn*, or *uaternyn*, or speke wythe owte resone (K. or iangelyn, P. iaberyn) *Ibid*, *Taternynge*, or *uaternynge* (S. iaternynge, P. iabernyn), *garrutis*. *1888 Elworthy W. Somerset Gloss* s.v., Come now, there's to much tatterin' by half, let's have less noise and more work!

Tatter, v³ dial. [Origin obscure. the form

is frequentative; cf. *patter*]. *intr.* To move or bestir oneself actively, to go or run at a great rate and laboriously. 'He is a very pains-taking man; always *tattering* and *tattering* after his business'. 1828 I. C. CROKER *Faring Leg* II. 127 Away they went tattering along the road making the fly out of the stones at no rate. 1842 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xiv, The bell rang violently. 'There, do you hear him tattering?' 1897 CROCKER *Lochnagar* v. 68 Running fleet-foot as though the devil himself had been tattering at his tail.

Tatter, *ciron* variant of **TOTTER**.

Tatterdemalion, **-demallion** (*tæ-tæd-əl-i-ən*, *-mæ-li-ən*) Forms: *a*, 7-9 **tatterdemallion**, (7 **tatter**, **tatter-de-mallion**, **-timallion**) *β* 7-9 **tatterdemallion**, (7 **tatter**, **tatter-demallion**, **-dimallion**, **-demalean**, 8 **-demelon**). [*f.* **TATTER** *sb*], or more prob. **TATTERED** *a*, with a factitious element suggesting an ethnic or descriptive derivative. The earlier pronunciation rimes with *battalion*, *Italian*, *stallion*, as shown by the frequent doubling of *l*.]

A person in tattered clothing, a ragged or beggarly fellow, a ragamuffin.

a 1611 B. JONSON *Interd. Verses* in *Coryal's Cruelty*. This Horace picture shows that our **Tatter-demallion** did ride the French Hackneyes and lye with th' Italian. 1626 MIDDLETON *Mayors of Quebeck* v. 1, He's not so wise as he ought to be, to let such tatterdemallions get the upper hand of him. 1630 CAPT. SMITH *Treatise of Arms*, xvi. 30 Yet those tatterdemallions [Latins] will have two or three horses, some four, or five. 1642 HOWELL *For Trav.* (Arb.) 37 Great numbers of poorer French tatterdemallions, being as they were the Scumme of the Countrey. 1693 *Oxford Act* 2 Loyal Oxford. Soon form'd in Squadrons and Britalions To Swinge the Duke's tatterdemallions. 1700 B. E. *Dut Cant. Ciron*, *Tatter-de-mallion*, a ragged, tatter'd Begger, having better Cloths at Home. 1799 *Scrubner's Mag.* XIX. 296/1 It is true to see a tatterdemallion in Paris. 1808 DICKER *Belman Lord* (1640) 3 Rector Chory (the Captain of the Tatterdemallions). 1822 DICKER *Virg. Mæ* I. 1, Among so many millions of people, should thou and I only be miserable tatterdemallions? 1837 *Hcvwood Roy King* II. vii, A Tatterdemallion, that stays to sit at the Ordinary to day. 1850 HOWELL *Giraff's Rev.* Naples I. 7 A few poor tatterdemallions had made all that noise. 1877 *Smollett's History* Cl. 24 May, Mrs. Bramble said, she had never seen such a filthy tatterdemallion. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut. Breakfast* x. 108 A group of young tatterdemallions playing pitch-and-toss.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*
1614 J. COOKER *Green's Tu Quoque* K. j. b. Pnh, the Italian Fashion? the tatter'd malian fashion hec meanes. 1651 *Butler's New Disp.* § 53 That Tatterdemallion Lano-stoma of Peripatetic and Galenic predicaments. 1837 *CARLYLE's Rev.* I. iv. iii, Saint Antoine, reinforced by the unknown Tatterdemallion Figures, with their enthusiast complexion and large sticks. 1855 CHAMBER *My Travels* II. v. 85 The most beggarly remnants of tatterdemallion garments. 1893 *Spectator* 25 Nov. 738/2 These tatterdemallion scraps and fragments of political discontent.

Hence (*note-wds.*) **Tatterdemallionism**, the style or practice of a tatterdemallion; **Tatterdemallionery**, the body of tatterdemallions.

1840 *Blackw. Mag.* XLVIII. 493 Hungarian, Croatian, and Wallachian tatterdemallionery. 1884 *Dunbarian, Pale of Leven*, etc. 27 The tatterdemallionism with which we usually associate the abodes of such. 1889 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLII. 821 His coat was out at both elbows. It was a kind of defiant tatterdemallionism that the Colonel liked to hug.

Tattered (*tæ-tæd*), *a*, *pph.* *a*. Forms: *a*, 4 **tattered**, **tatrid**, **tatrid**, 5 **tatyrd**, **tattered**, 5-7 **tattered**, 6- **tattered**, *-t'd*. *β*. See **TOTTERED** [app. orig. *f.* **TATTER** *sb*], + *-en* 2. cf. **RAGGED** *a*; subseq. treated as *pa.* *pph.* implying a *vb.* see **TATTER** *v*.]

†1. Having 'tattlers', jags, or long pointed projections; denticulated, jagged; slashed or laciniated, as a garment. *Obs.*

c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 753 His syre a souter. His teep wip toylinge of leper tatered as a sawe. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* v. iv. 165 His [a dragon's] taylle whiche is al to tatterd sygnifyeth the noble knyghtes of the round table. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal Hon* I. xxv, Diagonous. With mouthis gapand, forkit tayllis tatterit.

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†4. Having unkempt dishevelled hair, of irregular length; shaggy. Cf. **TATTY** *a.* *Obs.*

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1881 J. BELL Haddon's *Ansuv Osor* 28 Blown abroad amongst tattling women, foolish children 1864 BUTLER *Hud* II. 177 This tattling Gossip knew too well What mischief Huddibras befell 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* III. 7, Tattling people that carried tales 1841 HOOD *Tale* *Trumpet* 92 In the prattling, tattling village of Tringham.
b. *transf.* and *fig.* cf *babbling*; sometimes = 'tell-tale'.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 35 The tattling Aube doth please some fancy wel, And some like best, the byrde as Black as cole. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* IV. 1481, When keen breath'd winds, glaze tattling stream 1731 SWIFT *Cassinus & Peter Wks* 1755 IV. 1. 165 Nor whisper to the tattling reeds The blackest of all female deeds. 1881 E. ARNOLD *Ind Poetry* 91 Let him hear the tattling ripple Of the bangles round thy feet

Hence **Tattlingly** *adv* 1847 in WEBSTER.

Tatto, Sc. dial or vulgar con. of POTATO

Tattoo (tätü), sb.¹ Forms a. 7 tap-too, tap too, tapp too, 7-8 taptoo, 7-9 taptoo. b. 7 tat too, tato, 8 tatoo, 9 tattoo, 7-tattoo [In 17th c. *tap-too*, a. Du *tapios* in same sense, f. *tap* the tap (of a cask), + *toe* = *doe* 'shut'. So Sw. *tappio*, Sp (1706) *tatu* Cf Ger. *zapfenstreich*, LG. *tappenslag*, Da *tappenstreg*, with the first element the same, and second element meaning 'stroke, beat'.

Although Du. *tap toe* was in military use in our sense in the 17th c., there is reason to doubt if this was its original use. *Tap toe* = *doe den tap toe* 'put the tap to', 'close or turn off the tap', was already in colloquial use for 'shut up! stop! cease!' Dr. Kluyver points out, in a play of 1633 from Emden, *Doch hier de tap van toe* = 'but here we shut up', or 'say no more'.

1. *Mil* A signal made, by beat of drum or bugle-call, in the evening, for soldiers to repair to their quarters in garrison or tents in camp.

a. 1644 Col. Hutchinson's *Orders* in T. C. Hine *Nottingham*, etc (1876) App. § 8 If anyone shall be found tippling or drinking in any livery, inn, or Alehouse after the hour of nyne of the clock at night, when the Tap-too beates, hee shall pay 2s 6d. *Ibid* § 10 After the hour of nyne of the clock at night, after the taptoo hath beaten, untill the Revelly hath beuten the next morning. 1645 N. DRAKE *Steege Pouter* (Surtees) 65 Not to stay there any longer but till tapp too beate, which was about 10 o'clock 1675 *Land Gas* No 1014/1 The third night, after the Taptoo had beaten, we made a very good Retreat, without the loss of a Man 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tat-too* or *Tap-too*, the beat of Drum at Night for all Soldiers to repair to their Tents. 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.*, Taptoo, tattoo. 1803 COLLINS *Gen. & Garrison Orders* (1879) 30 After the beating of the taptoo 1833 SIR C. J. NAPIER *Colonies* 190 The soldiers are just able to hear the 'taptoo' beat
b. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armyury* III. 118 (Rowb.) 153/2 The drummer is to beat all manner of beats, as a Call, a Troope, a March, a Retreat, a Tato, and a Revelly 1698 FRYER *Acc & India* § P. 74 None but Christians lodge within the City [Bacen], the Banyans repairing to the Suburbs upon 'Tattoo' 1767 in R. ROGERS *Jrnl* (1883) 238 *note*, Your memorialist must further inform you that Rum was let out of the Fort after tattoo. 1814 SCOTT *Wav* LXVII. I question if the red-coats have beat the tattoo yet, and we're not safe till then 1844 *Regul. & Ord Army* 259 The tattoo is to be at Eight o'clock in the Winter, and at Nine o'clock in the Summer Season 1884 GROVE *Dict Mus* IV. 63/2 The Tattoo concludes by the 'Second Post' or 'Last Post'

b. A military entertainment consisting of an elaboration of the tattoo by extra music and performance of exercises by troops, geneially at night and by torch or other artificial light. (So G. *zapfenstreich*)

1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1903) I. 216 You know one loves a review and a tattoo 1904 *Daily News* 8 Aug. 7 The Sherwood Foresters carried out the tattoo under the direction of Lieut. Parkinson 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 6/7 After dark there was a torchlight tattoo, in which 800 men took part

c. A drum-beat in general, as a means of raising an alarm, attracting attention, etc.

1688 in Boys *Sandwich* (1792) 760 The news caused us to keep a strong watch, and the tattoo was sent about 1709 STEELE *Tatler* No. 109 P. 3 A young Lady cannot be married, but all the Impetiments in Town must be beating the Tattoo from one Quarter of the Town to the other, to show they know what passes. 1717 PRIOR *Alina* 1. 434 All those, whose hearts are loose and low Start if they hear but the tattoo 1872 C. GIBSON *For the King*, The drum beat a reckless tattoo

18 1599 DILWORTH *Pope* 87 Every such advertisement is a tattoo for all the mercenary scribblers in a nation

2. *transf.* A beating or pulsation as of a drum; the action of beating, thumping, or rapping continuously upon something.

1755 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) III. 136 Can I help feeling a tattoo at my heart, when the Duke of Newcastle makes as great a figure in history as Barleigh or Godolphin? 1820 *Sporting Mag* VI. 178 He played such a tattoo upon his antagonist's head, as rendered him almost senseless 1840 THACKERAY *Bedford Row Conspir.* in, Beginning to play a rapid tattoo with her feet 1878 *Magnus Poets* 97 The hail begins to beat outside A tattoo for the storm.

b. *Devil's tattoo* the action of idly tapping or drumming with the fingers, etc. upon a table or other object, in an irritating manner, or as a sign of vexation, impatience, or the like.

1803 MAR EDGEWORTH *Belinda* XVII. Mrs Freke heat the devil's-tattoo for some moments. 1826 DISRAELI *Vu Grey* II. 14 The Peer sat in a musing mood, playing the Devil's tattoo on the library table 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ Psychol* (1872) II. VIII. 444 Beating the devil's tattoo 'with the fingers on the table, is a recognized mark of impatience.

Tattoo (tätü), sb.² Forms 8 tat(t)ow, 8-tattoo, tattoo, tato, g tattoo, tatu, 8-tattoo. [In 18th c. *tattow*, *tattoo* (tatur), a Polynesian (Tahitian, Samoan, Tongan, etc.) *ta tau* (in Marquesan *ta tu*) sb. denoting the markings (For the vb the expression is *ta ta tau* to strike or stamp tattoo.)

The word is recorded from Tahiti as *tataun* in Bougainville's *Voyage autour du Monde* 1766-9 (Paris 1772), and as *tattoo* in Capt Cook's *First Voyage* July 1769 The current Eng *tattoo* and *F tattoo* are perversions of the native name] The act or practice of tattooing the skin (see TATTOO v. 2); the mark or design made by tattooing

1769 Cook *Jrnl 1st Voy* July (1893) 93 Both seves paint their Bodies, *Tattoo*, as it is called in their Language This is done by inlaying the Colour of Black under their skins, in such a manner as to be indelible] 1777 G. FORSTER *Voy round World* I. 390 The punctation which the natives call *tattoo* 1803 J. BURNETT *Discov. S. Sea* I. 61 They [natives of the Philippines] had the custom of marking their bodies in the manner, which, to use a word lately adopted from the language of a people more recently discovered, we call *tattoo* 1803 R. F. BURTON *Ashobuta* I. 111 104 There was a vast variety of tattoos and ornamentation 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 334/2 The Kenyahs and Sea-Dayaks also appear to have borrowed the practice of tatu very largely from the Kenyahs, but most of the Indonesian tribes have all had a distinctive tatu

b. *attrib* and *Comb*

1845 J. COULTER *Adv in Pacific* XIV. 209 Then entered the tattoo-men 1899 WERNER *Capt of Locusts* 9 His teeth are not filed, and he has strange tattoo-marks on his face

Tattoo, sb.³ *East Ind* Also 8 tattoo, 9 tattoo, *tattu*, (tut-hoo) [a Hindi *tattui*]. A native-bred Indian pony. Also *attrib.* as *tattoo horse*, *marr*. Abbreviated TAT (sb.⁴).

1784 in Seton-Karr *Select fr Calcutta Gaz* (1864) I. 15 On their arrival at the Choultry they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo horses 1800 *Misc Tr in Asiatic Ann. Reg.* 171/2 A man mounted on a tattoo came forward to tell us, that [etc.] 1809 BROUGHTON *Lett Maharratta Camp* XIV. (1892) 117 These tut-hoos are a breed of small ponies, and are the most useful and handy little animals in India 1814 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* XII. 200 A Maharratta wife frequently rides astride upon a bullock, an ass, or a little *tattoo* horse 1886 *Blackw Mag* Sept. 365/1 Drawn by tattoos and bullocks

Tattoo, v.¹ [f. TATTOO sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To beat (a drum, etc.); to strike (something) with a succession of blows, to thump
1780 S. J. PRATT *Emma Corbett* (ed. 4) II. 5 A little drum tattoo'd by the timber instrument that served him for an arm 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char* XVI. 402 Then let us hope he may not have his head tattooed.

2. *intr.* To beat as upon a drum, to thump, tap, or rap upon something with a succession of blows, 1806 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Tristia Wks* 1812 V. 235 There Folly rushes with his dirty boots, Tattoos, and nearly thunders down the dwelling 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Ireland* III. 39 Her father tattooing with his brogues upon the threshold 1883 DUTTON *Cook P Foster's D* IV. Don't tattoo with your fingers, it fidgets me

b. *trans.* To cause (something) to rap in this way (upon something else)

1810 *Splendid Follies* I. 57 Miss Betty sat tattooing one of her shoe-heels upon the hearth.

Hence **Tattooing** *vbl sb* (also *attrib*)

1871 B. HARTER and *Review G. and Army* II. The wandering night-walkers seemed to bear The sounds of a far tattooing. 1884 ALLBUTT *Visceral Neuroses* I. 23 Some little blinking, twitching, or tattooing tick which quickens as thoughts and words come faster

Tattoo, v.² Forms: see TATTOO sb.² [f. TATTOO sb.², already used as a vb. by Capt Cook.]

1. *trans.* To form permanent marks or designs upon the skin by puncturing it and inserting a pigment or pigments practised by various tribes of low civilization, and by individuals in civilized communities a. with the person or part as obj

1769 Cook *Jrnl 1st Voy* July (1893) 93 This method of Tattooing I shall now describe. As this is a painful operation, especially the Tattooing their Buttocks, it is performed but once in their Life times *Ibid* 27 Nov. 164 Few of these people were Tattoo'd or marked in the face, several had their Backsides Tattoo'd 1774 MME. D'ARBLAY *Early Diary* (1889) I. 225 His hands are very much tattooed 1774 *Charac in Ann Reg* 61/2 His hands are tattooed, according to the mode in his native country 1835 SIR J. ROSS *Narr and Voy* XVI. 251 All were tattooed to a greater or less extent 1846 BRITTON *Malagagne's Man. Oper Surg* 88 We know that soldiers tattoo their arms and breasts, and impress and trace on them words and figures that neither lotions nor even blisters can efface 1847 GROVE *Greece* II. xxv. IV. 5 They [Illyrians] shared with the remote Thracian tribes the custom of tattooing their bodies 1852 MUNDY *Our Antiquities* x. (1855) 247 [The Maori women] tattoo the under-lip a deep blue 1887 W. S. GILBERT *Roadsigns* I. Look at his arms—tattooed to the shoulder.

b. with the mark or design as object.

1809 A. HENRY *Trav* 248 The women usually tattoo two lines, reaching from the lip to the chin 1859 HUGHES *Tom Brown* II. 11. His long skinny arms all covered with anchors and anovs and letters, tattooed in with gunpowder like a sailor-boy's 1877 W. H. DALL *Travels N W* 89 The practice of tattooing perpendicular lines on the chin of women 1902 *Man* II. 99 That a totem should be tattooed on a body is a widespread practice

2. *transf.* and *fig.* To mark, spot, or stain, esp. in a permanent way; to affect or characterize permanently as if by marking, to defame, vilify, 'blacken' (quot 1884).

1774 *Westm. Mag.* II. 145 Well I remember when tataow'd

you stood, In all the dignity of H—'s blood 1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum* *Life* (1846) VI. *Miseries Stage* C. XI. A Harridan with a face tattooed with wrinkles 1847 LONGF in *Life* (1891) II. 86 Proof-sheets of Evangeline all tattooed with Folsom's marks 1884 *Tribune* (N. Y.) June, Mr Blaine is tattooed So was Abraham Lincoln As soon as any man gains public confidence, malignant and envious creatures are found to revile him 1886 KUSKIN *Praterita* I. vi. 177 The pleasure of tattooing myself with tar among the ropes

Hence **Tattooed** (-i d) *ppl. a*, **Tattooing** *vbl sb* (also *concr*; also *attrib.*, as *tattooing-needle*); also **Tattoo age** (*nonce-wd*), a tattooed design [= *F. tatouage*]; **Tattoo er**, one who practises tattooing, **Tattooist**, a professional tattooer; **Tattoo ment**, the action or process of tattooing

1846 THACKERAY *Cornhill to Carru* XII. Above his 'tattooage of the five clothes, the fellow had a picture of two hearts united 1879 Mrs Piazzi *Jouru France* II. 17 The accounts given us in Cook's Voyages of 'tattooed Indians' 1792 GILPIN *Forest Scenery* II. 261 The Indian doing on her black teeth, and tattooed cheeks 1846 KNIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* *Georg* II. 25 The wild-looking tattooed Britons 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 168 Tattooed anchor on right forearm 1906 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 334/2 To classify the tattooed peoples of Borneo 1837 *Fraser's Mag* XVI. 641 The azure dye of the 'tattooer' is lastingly imprinted in the face of an Otaheitan 1883 *Daily News* 26 Oct. 5/2 The great tattoos among European peoples are French soldiers and French criminals 1773 *Charac in Ann Reg* 3/2 They have a custom of staining their bodies which they call 'Tattooing' 1830 MARRAT *King's Own* III. The practice of tattooing is very common in the navy 1859 JERSON *Britany* XII. 211 Scored, to resemble the tattooing of a New Zealander 1877 KNIGHT *Dict Mech.* *Tattooing-needle* (Surgical), an instrument for inserting a pigment beneath the epidermis Used for coloring white spots on the cornea 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 5 Dec. 2/1 'Tattooists' vied with each other in their efforts to invent new designs 1885 J. H. DELL *Dawning Grey*, *Mind* 35 At best But rude 'tattooement of embellishment.

Tattoo, *tattou*, variants of TATOU, amadillo

Tattu, variant of TATOU, TATTOO sb.³

1. **Tatty** (tæ ti), sb. *East Ind*. Also *tattie*, *tattoo*, *tatta* [a. Hindi *tattii*]. A screen or mat, usually made of the roots of the fragrant cuscus grass, which is placed in a frame so as to fill up the opening of a door or window, and kept wet, in order to cool and freshen the air of a room. Abbreviated TAT (sb.³)

1792 WILLIAMS in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII. 131 Tatties are affixed to the door or window frames, and kept constantly sprinkled with water 1809 BROUGHTON *Lett Maharratta Camp* x. (1892) 83 The hot winds have set in, and we are obliged to make use of *tatties*, a kind of screens made of the roots of a coarse grass called Kus. 1811 H. MARTY in *Men* III. (1825) 342, I got a tattie made of the branches of the date tree, and a Peisian peasant to water it. 1901 *Indian Standard* 16 Mar. 1/1 Those who have neither Khas Tatties nor thermianitidies will pant. for want of fresh air *attrib* 1848 *tr Hoffmeister's Trav Ceylon*, etc. vii. 277 [Rooms with] but one external entrance, and that closed up by means of a tatty frame.

Hence **Tattied** (tæ tid) *a*, furnished with a tatty or tatties.

1894 *Blackw. Mag* Sept. 387/2 The Anglo-Indian is a close prisoner within the kus kus tattied walls

Tatty (ta ti), *a* Sc. Also 6 taty, tawty, tattie, 9 tawtie, tawtie. [app. related in form and sense to OE. *tattia* a rag, a tatter, cf also TAT sb.⁴, which is not evidenced so early, and may be a back-formation.] Of hair, tangled, matted; of an animal or skin, shaggy with matted hair.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* VII. XII. 63 A felloun bustuus and gret lyoun skyn, Teimble and ouch, with taty lokyrdan hairs. 1533 BILLENDELL *Livy* XI. (S. T. S.) I. 166 The hure of his beide was lang and taty [w. r. tawty] 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* XXXIV. Wha had hae thought there had been as muckle sense in his tatty pow 1834 CARLYLE in *Floude Life* (1882) II. xviii. 428 Old pollarded lime trees standing there like giants in tawtie wig. (for the new boughs are still young).

Tatu: see TATOU, TATTOO sb.²

Tatuste (erron. -ette) see TATOU.

1. **Tatuite**, = *t'atuite*, to twit, taunt. see T'1 and ATWITE v

c. 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* I. 1132 For fo seiene sennes, Dat oure foman aredy hauep Tatuite

Tatusiid (tätü siid), *a* and *sb*, **Zool** [ad. mod. L. *Tatusius*, pl. f. *Tatusia*, f. Tupi *tatu* see TATOU and -ID 3] *a* *adj* Belonging to the family *Tatusiidae* of armadillos, typified by the genus *Tatusia*. *b* *sb*. An armadillo of this family

Taty, **Tatyllar**, obs. ff. **TATRY** *a*, **TATTLER**

Tau (tā, tau). Also 4, 6 tau, 4 tav, 4-8 taw, 5 tayu, tayawe [a. Gr. *ταύ*, name of the letter T in the Greek alphabet, as in the Semitic whence the Greek was derived. see T, the letter.]

1. The name of the letter T in the Greek, Hebrew, and ancient Semitic alphabets. Often in the sense 'last letter', as *tau* was orig in Greek, and continued to be in Hebrew, etc.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12199-12204 Be letters fra alpha to tau [Goth tau, F. tau, T. tauy], Wit sundri sight man mai pam knau [T' new] Quat es tau, sai first to me, And i sal vnde alpha to be; For he pat alpha can nocht se, Hu sal he wut quat tau mai be? 1838 JACKSON *tr. Arum-macher's Elisha* ix. 199 Set a mark upon them a Tau, the last letter of the Hebrew alphabet, upon their foreheads, 1883 I. TAYLOR *Alphabet* I. 239 The letters *he, lamed*, and

tau are almost the same in the Siloam inscription as on the Moabite stone, which is older, by a century and a half. *Isid.* II 106 The persistency in the shape of *tau*, which varies less than any other letter, our modern capital T hardly differing from the [Phœnician] Baal Lebanon form.

2 A mark of the shape of the letter T, a St. Anthony's cross, a figure of this as a sacred symbol (also in *Heraldry*). Also formerly applied to the sign of the cross as made with the hand.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 6078 (Cott) On aiber post þer hus to smer, A takin o tav on þau dener [Gott On ilk dener, A sine of tau T (*Trin* thayu) make 3e þer] *Isid* 21712-6 þe signe o tav in ald laies Bitakens cios nu in vi daies... Tau and cros bath er als an, Bot tav has yeld a bouen nan c 1445 *Ydng Nightingale Poems* II 318 This banner is most myghty of vertu, Most noble signe and token of Tau. 1700 *Astrv tr Saavedra Faxarilo* II 316 It is by the Tau they are stamp't with, that they are assured of their real Value. 1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, 120, the Heralds have an Ordinary which they reckon among the Crosses, called by this Name, and of this Figure. 1895 *Q. Rev* July 213 Tradition may conceive that the Tau was the mark of Cain. 1908 *Isid* July 142 Little images of bad silver, with the Saint's bull, his 'Tau' and the notorious pig.

b. Applied to the *crux ansata* of ancient Egyptian symbolism, the *ankhu*.

1857 *WILKINSON Egypt Time Pharaohs* 133 The gods hold in one hand the sacred Tau, or sign of life. 1877 A. B. EDWARDS *Up Nile* ix 238. 1886 C. R. CONDOR *Syrian Stone Lore* 253 note, The emblems of the phoenix, the tau, the labarum, and the fylfot occur, but not the cross.

3. A T-shaped pastoral staff.

1855 *tr Labadie's Arts Mid Ages* xiii 381 Pastoral staff called, a Tau. 1875 *MASKELL Poories* 84 the Tau is but a form of the pastoral staff, adopted in more than one country of Western Europe early in the middle ages.

4. A name, or part of the name, of various animals having markings resembling the letter T. a The toad-fish (*Batrachus tau*) of the Atlantic coast of N. America. b A kind of moth: see quot. 1832; also, a kind of beetle, and of fly.

1832 J RENNIR *Consp. Butterfl & Moths* 36 *Bombycids* (Stephens) 'The Tau Emperor (Moth) (*Aglaia Tau*, Ochsenheimer). Said to be British on doubtful authority.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tau-shaped* adj. (= T-shaped), *tau-bone*, a T-shaped bone, as the INTERCLAVICLE, *tau-cross*, a T-shaped cross (= sense 2); so *tau-oruofix*, *tau-ring*, ? a ring inscribed with the letter T; *tau-staff*, a T-shaped staff (= sense 3).

1474 *Will Ld Mountjoy* (Somerset Ho), A 'taywe crosse. 1564 *LIGU Armorie* 60b, Quer al a crosse 'Tave. 1885 *Blackw. Mag.* July 297/2 The tau cross, *crux ansata*, St. Anthony's cross, is the commonest of all primitive symbols. 1888 F G LEE in *Archæologia* LI 356 There are no less than five heads of tau-crosses, preserved in the South Kensington Museum. 1897 W JONES *Finger-ring* 155 A very interesting collection of so-called 'Tau (T)' rings were exhibited. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæologia* LI 356 A figure of a bishop or abbot bearing a 'tau-shaped staff. 1905 *Athenæum* 10 June 727/2 A tau-shaped central chamber. 1885 *M'CIFF St & Stud* 37 The other carries a cross-headed or 'tau-staff. 1888 F. G. LEE in *Archæologia* LI 356 Head of a tau-staff of the eleventh century.

Tau, Taubator, obs ff *TAW sb* 2, *TABERDAR*.

Taubron, -er, var *TABORN*, -er, *Obs.*

Tauch, -e, *taugh*, obs. or arch Sc. ff. *TALLOW*.

Taucht, obs. f. *taught*, pa. t and pple. of *TEACH v*.

Taudr(e)y, obs ff *TAWDRY*.

Taught (tɔt), *ppl. a*, [pa. pple. of *TEACH v*, which see for earlier forms.]

1. Of a person: instructed, trained; † learned (*obs.*). Now usually *absol.*, 'the taught', or in comb. with adverbs, as *ill-taught*, *well-taught*.

1382 *Wyclif Eccl.* ii. 16 The tau man dieth also and the vntar. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 178 Alle with taght mene and towne in togers full ryche. 1483 *Cath. Augl* 377/1 Taght, *doctus*, *instructus*. 1554 *Hulot*, 'taught or newly instructed, *calumnatus*. 1837-3 E. BURTON *Eccl. Hist.* iv. (1845) 72 The mere necessity of instruction would give to the teachers a superiority over the taught. 1860 *Pusey Min. Proph.* 283 'Truth of knowledge is the same in the Teacher and the taught.

2. Of a subject, art, etc. Conveyed by instruction: see *TEACH v*, 5.

1909 *Westm. Gas* 4 May 5/2 This, we are assured, was not a taught trick, but a perfectly natural demonstration.

Hence † **Tau'ghtly** *adv.*, learnedly, skilfully.

1382 *Wyclif Wind* xii 11 If any craft man hewe of the wode an euene tree, and of this taght [1388 *perfit*, *Vulg. doct*] þat ewei al the rinde.

Taught, pa. t and pple. of *TEACH v*; var. *TAUT a*. **Tauism**, var. *TAOISM*. **Tauk**, *taulke*, obs. ff. *TALK*. **Taulch**, obs. Sc. f. *TALLOW*.

Tauld(e), Sc. f. *told* see *TELL v*.

Taum (tɔm). Sc. and *nor. th. dial.* Also *tawm*, *towm*, *toum*, *tome*, *tom*, *tam*, etc. [a. ON *taunr* a cord, rein, line, etc., in Norw. *taunr* string, line, c. g. on a fishing-rod (Aasen), in Faroese *teymur* (ey=ON. *au*) a shoot string at the end of a fishing line to which the hook is secured. Cognate with OE. *team* line, team, OHG. *zoum*, Ger. *zaun*, OS. *idm*, Du. *zoome* rein, bridle: see *TEAM sb*] A fishing-line, usually one of horse-hair twisted. Locally, also, a string of other kinds (*E. D. D.*). a 1733 *Sheldall Acts* 12 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1892) XXVI, 198 All lines and tomes made of horse-hair. 1802 VOL. IX.

SIBBALD *Chron. Scot. Poetry Gloss*, Town. 1818 HOGG *Brownie of Bodsdy* etc. I v. 158 [He] cleekit a hantle o' gees and peiches [out of the loch] with his toum. 1825 BROCKTIT *N. C. Words, Tauum, Tani*, a fishing line. 'A lang twine tam'. 1828 *Crauen Gloss*, *Tauum*, a fishing line. 1851 *Cumblid Gloss*, *Tome*, a hair line for fishing. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *A Tauum*, a fishing line and rod. 'A fishing tawm'. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 15 Feb 3/2 When a Scotch fisherman speaks of his line as a 'taum', he makes rather a fine use of the Old Norse word for 'bridle'.

Taum(e), obs. and dial. ff. *TALM v*, to faint.

Taune, variant of *TAYNE v*, 1 *Obs*.

Taunt (tɔnt), *sb*. 1 Forms 6 taunte, *tawnte*, 6-7 tant, 6-taunt [Taunt sb 1 and vb 1 are not found before 1500; origin obscure.

The most likely suggestion is that the sb arose from the Fr phrase *tant pour tant*, 'one for another, tit for tat', lit 'as much for so much', Englished in 16th c. as *taunt four taunt* and *taunt for taunt*, hence, as primary sense, 'a return thrust, an effective rejoinder'. But the chronology of the sb and vb makes this doubtful.

Other suggestions, for vb or sb, are OF *taunter*, variant of *tauter* to try, prove, tempt, MHG. *taunt* empty talk; and Du *tauden* 'impetere, invadere aliquem' (Kilian), none of which seem adequate.

† 1. In phrase *taunt for (pour) taunt*, like for like, tit for tat, in reply or rejoinder. *Obs.*

1542 UDALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 311 Cicero for that he had separated & deuded himself from Piso, who had married his daughter, gaue Pompeius again taunte pour taunte, for y^e same kept warre againt his owne father in lawe. 1548 — *Erasm.* *Par Luke* iii 48 b, Answer taunt pour taunt the one contrarie to the other. c 1550 CROKE *XIII Ps.* (Percy Soc) 13 When they rebuked me so sore, I wold not render taunt for taunt. 1602 T. GRANGER *Div. Logike* 124 Rejection is commonly termed like for like, pin duing out a pin, tint for taunt.

† 2. A smart or clever rejoinder, a jesting quip or witty gibe; banter. *Obs.*

1571 *Damon & Pythias* in Hazl. *Doddley* IV 24 Ready to answer, quick in taunts, pleasant to jest. 1579 LVI v *Erasmus* (Arb) 33 Fine phrases, smooth quippes, merry tauntes. a 1625 *Fletcher Hum. Laiden* i. 1, She's as wanton as a Kid to th' outside, As full of Mocks and Taunts.

3. An insulting or provoking gibe or sarcasm; a mocking or scornful reproach or challenge, a casting of something in any one's teeth.

a 1599 SKELTON *Bowge of Court* 70 Her chyef gentyl-woman Gaue me a taunte, and sayde I was to blame. 1548 UDALL *Erasm. Par Luke* ii 25 b, There was in hym no malapertenesse of cockyng or geuyng tauntes. 1552 HUIOTER, *Tawnte, morsus, pibulum*. a 1572 KNOX *Hist. Ref Wks* 1816 12 Many tants var gevin thame in thair teith. 1591 SHAKES *1 Hen. VI*, i. iv. 39. 1598 — *Merry W.* v. 151 Haue I luid to stand at the taunt of one that makes flitters of English? 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor* 354 True it is that a man of government may otherwhyles give a taunt and nipping scotte, he may cast out also a merrie jest to moove laughter. 1680 C. NESS *Church Hist.* 146 Many a taunt was cast on the old king. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iii 179 With ireful taunts each other they oppose. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1873) I. xix. 268 With sneers and stinging taunts disgrace me.

† b. *transf.* An object of insulting or scornful gibes. *Obs. rare.*

1611 *Bible for xxv* 9, I will deluher them.. to be a reproch and a prouerbe, a taunt and a curse.

† **Taunt, sb** 2 *Obs. rare*. [Origin unascertained.]

A branch, a twig.

1567 *Golding Ovid's Met.* vii. 97 And all the Pismetes creeping still upon his talnts and sprigs [*Lat.* totidemque animalia ramis Ferre].

Taunt (tɔnt), *a. (adv)* Also *tant*. [Origin and history obscure perhaps two words, sense 2 evidently goes with *TAUNT v* 2 and *ATAUNT adv* 2.]

1. (?) Haughty; 'high and mighty'; 'stuck-up'. In *mod. dial.* saucy, pert.

c 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 823 Thys boy ys passyng taunte (i. i. e. auant). a 1550 *Image* 160r ii. 128 in *Skelton's Wks* (1843) II 425/1 He is so hault and taunt that he dare hyme auant. All ethly men to daunt. 1880 *W. Cornw. Gloss*, *Taunt*, pert. 'A taunt piece of goods'. 1882 JAGO *Gloss. Cornw. Dial.* *Taunt*, pert. 'high and mighty', saucy.

2. *Naut.* Of masts. Excessively tall or lofty.

[c 1579 implied in *TAUNT v* 3] 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* liv. 138 Neither can the ship be so strong with a decke and a halfe s nor carry her Mastes so taunt nor spread to great a cleue. a 1625 *Nomenclator Naualis* (Harl MS 2501), *Taunt* is when a mast is very high for the proportion of the ship, we saie it is a Taunt-mast. 1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 For a man of warre, a well ordered taunt mast is best. *Isid* 17 If your Masts be taunt, your yards must be the shorter. a 1700 B. E. DICT *Can't Crew, Tant, Tauntst*, Mast of a Ship or Man, Tall, Tallest. 1736 LEWIS *Hist. Thant* Gloss, *Taunt*, tall, or too high for its breadth or bigness, 'a taunt mast, house'. 1831 *Examiner* 740/2 With a deep keel and sharp run, taunt sticks and spanking sails. 1851 KIPPING *Sailmaking* (ed 2) 189 *Taunt*, an epithet, at sea, signifying high or tall. It is particularly expressed of the masts, when they are of extraordinary length. 1863 ROSSON *Bards Tye* 397 Taunt ships, that come with rampant rig, Against its sides are rested. 1896 F. T. BULLER *Cruise Cachalot* 370 The 'crow's nests' are dismantled, taunt topgallant-masts sent up, and royal yards crossed.

† b. *Phr.* *With taunt sail(s)*, also bearing a *taunt sail*, with all sail set: cf. *ATAUNT 2. Obs.*

1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* liii 124 With much winde, and a chapping Sea, bearing a taunt-sayle. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* v 177 Shippes were wont to passe vnder with taunt sayles. *Isid.* x. 502 A gallant ship, puff with taunt saile.

c. *Comb.*, as *taunt-masted*, -rigged.

1627 CAPT SMITH *Seaman's Gram.* iii. 15 Taunt-masted.

1704 J HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Taunt*, when the Masts of a Ship are too tall for her, they say she is *Taunt masted*, or that her Masts are very *Taunt*. 1825 H. B. GASCOIGNE *Navy Faine* 70 Taunt rigged she seems, and like a Privateer.

† B *adv* (?) To the full, thoroughly: cf.

ATAUNT 1. Obs.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spuytel Ho* 542 in Hazl. *E. P. P. IV* 49 And there they prate, and make theyr auant Of theyr deceytes, and dijk adeu taunt.

Taunt (tɔnt), *v*. 1 Also 6-7 tant [See *TAUNT sb*. 1]

† 1. *intr.* To make a smart or effective rejoinder; to answer back in equivalent terms, to exchange banter. *Obs.*

1523 MORE *Rich III* in Hall *Chron* (1548) 26 b, [Jane Shore] had a proper wytte somtyme tantyng without displeasur, but not without disporte. a 1599 SKELTON *Agst Garnesche* ii 37 To turney or to tant with me ye ar to fare to seke. 1548 THOMAS *Ital Dict* (1567), *Motteggiare*, to taunt pretyly, or to cutte another mans wooies wittily or finely.

† 2. *trans.* To answer (a person) with a bantering or mocking rejoinder; to 'chaff', banter. *Obs.*

1525 BARCLAY *Epilogues* ii (1570) Biv/1 If thou call for ought by woide, signe or becke, I hen Jacke with the bushe shall taunt thee with a chek. 1568 GRANGER *Chron* II 58 The king receyued him taunting him iestingly and merly, as though one Realme were not able to holde them both. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Lassie's Hist Scot.* vii (S.T.S.) 8 This man tane in the feld the Bruse mirrile tantis, and sayis, Welcome father, say he.

b. *dial.* (See quot.)

a 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Taunt*, *v*, to teize, to pester with silly questions, importunate entreaties, or any mode of minute vexation.

3 To reproach (a person) with something in a sarcastic, scornful, or insulting way.

1560 DAUS *tr Sledane's Comm.* 363 b, Than waxed he also more angry, and taunted them with soie rebukes. 1565 COOPER *Phasaurus*, *Incepas e probris*, to taunte with reprochful wordes. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II 571 Mamura, whom the Poet Catullus so tainted and reuled in his verses. 1722 DA FOR *Plague* (1840) 66 Taunting him with want of courage to leap into the great pit. 1802 MAR EDGORTH *Moral T.* (1846) I. xiii. 203 It ill became a person who did not dress nearly as well as themselves, to taunt his betters with poverty. 1899 FROUDE *Cæsar* xxii. 386 They taunted him with cowardice.

b. *intr.* To utter taunts or stinging reproaches.

1560 DAUS *tr Sledane's Comm.* 306, I am not so cleane without experience, but I could taunte againe. 1577 FULKE *Com. ut Purg.* 30 You taunt at the author of that booke. a 1688 BUNYAN *Israel's Hope Encouraged* Wks (ed. Ofior) I 673 Those very men that are pleased to taunt in this kind of inference. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lancelles* II 22 Mr Richards was taunting at the disappointed Miss le Gros. 1833 MRS. BROWNING *Prometh.* *Bound* i. 97 Here, now, taunt on!

c. *trans.* with *obj. cl.* To say tauntingly. *rare*

1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt.-cap* ii. 462 Folk may taunt That half your rock-built wall is rubble-heap. 1876 — *La Saisias* 299 Taunt not 'Human work ape work divine'.

4. *trans.* To drive or get by taunting; to provoke. 1813 BYRON *Bride Abdyas* ii. xviii, Proscribed at home, And taunted to a wish to roam. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. xlix 23 But the Blackfeet were not to be taunted out of their safe shelter. 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 31 July 11/2 Viscount Wolmer probably repented of having helped to taunt it out of Mr. Morley.

Hence **Taunted** *ppl. a*.

1818 SCOTT *Battle Sembach* xi, 'Shalt see then how the game will fare'. The taunted knight replied. 1822 *Sat Rev* 6 May 567/1 When the taunted victim, has drunk deep enough of the bitterness of death.

† **Taunt, v** 2 *Naut. Obs. rare*—1. [app. f. *TAUNT a* 2.] *trans.* To hoist, raise, elevate.

c 1579 MONTGOMERY *Misc Poems* xlviii. 93 Vp went our sails, taunted to the huns [= hunes], The trumpets sound; tennue mirne tuns.

Tauter (tɔnter) [f. *TAUNT v* 1 + -ER 1.] One who taunts: see the verb.

1552 HULOT, *Tautner, nasitus*. 1558 *Cranmer's Confut Vranitien Verities* Pref. B viii, Tautners & fault finders with others, rather then members of themselves. 1579-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 201 Socrates was a plain simple man to them that knew him but outwardly, or else a pleasant Tauter or Mocker. 1822 *Examiner* 688/1 Cold blooded tauter of the suffering people.

† **Tautful, a. Obs. rare—1. [f. *TAUNT sb* 1 + -FUL.] Full of taunts; reproachful.**

1715 TICKELL *Ilud* i. 25 Be all thy Rage in tauntful Word, exprest.

Taunting (tɔntɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *TAUNT v* 1 + -ING 1.] The action of *TAUNT v* 1.

1563 WINGET *Pour Scour Three Quest.* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 57 The erroneous assault me be [= by] tanting and mockrie. 1563 *Honulus* ii. *Matrimony* (1850) 502 How few matrimones there be without chidings, brawlings, tauntings, repentings. 1797 COWPER *Odyss.* xvii 476 A tongue accustom'd much to tauntings. 1809-11 COMBE *Syntax* xxvii. 356 'Is much 1. foil their tauntings with a joke.

Taunting, ppl. a [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That taunts, or reproaches provokingly.

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Hen IV* 19 Railing rimes, malicious meters and taunting verses. 1649 ROBERTS *Claims Bibl.* 497 Their taunting Proverb against God is complained. 1796 BURKE *Regic Peace* i. Wks VIII 106 They accompanied their notice with every kind of insolent and taunting reflection. 1844 THIRLWALL *Greece* VIII lxii. 155 Cleomenes insulted his disappointment by a taunting letter.

Tauntingly, adv. [f. prec. + -LY 4.] In a taunting manner, with derisive or insulting reproach.

1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm. Par.* 1 *Peter* 10 Not dis 15

deynfully, nor tauntingly as though you were offended at them. 1607 SHAKS *Cor* 1 i 114 (Fol 2) The belly... tauntingly replied To'th discontented Member. 1646 J. WHITAKER *Usanik* 13 [11] he tauntingly spoke of Christ. He saved others, himself he cannot save. 1876 MOZLEY *Univ Sermon* v (1877) 116 'The question has often been asked tauntingly—Why has not Christianity done away with war?'

So Tauntingness. rare—
1727 BAILEY vol II, *Tauntingness*, a sharp, haughty, biting reproachfulness. 1731 *Ibid.*, *Tauntingness*, Raillery.

Taunt ne caunt: see TANT NE QUANT

Taunton (tō nton, locally tā nton). Name of a town in Somersetshire, hence short for *Taunton cloth*, a woollen cloth formerly made there

1499 in *Somerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 379 To William Busshop halfe a packe of Tauntons. 1607 *Act 4 Jas I, c 2* § 7 Every Broaded Cloth called Tauntons, Bridgewater, and Dunsters made in the Western partes of Somersetshire.

Tauritress. rare. [f. TAURUS + -ESS] A female taunter, a taunting woman.

1557 *Agst Vntedfast Woman in Tottell's Misc* (Arb) 177 O temerous tauritres, that delights in toys. Langling jestres, deprauers of swete ioyes

Tauny, obs. f. TAWNY. **Taursay:** see TAV-

Taurie, variant of TAWPIE.

+Taur. Obs. [ad. L. *taurus* or OF. *tor*, *taur*, *thaur*, bull] A bull; the constellation Taurus.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* 613 Myne Ascendant was Taur and Mars therinne. c 1445 WYKTON *Chron* ii. 1269 A taur, pat is a buyl. Scho sawe ny by hir on be greyn.

+Taur. Obs. rare—¹. Corruption of TOUR, a fringe of hair worn on the forehead, by association with *taurus* bull: cf. BULL-HEAD 3, quot. 1688.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii 164/2 Women wear Hair.. in Taurus when the hair on the forehead is curled and standeth out. *Ibid.*, Bull-heads, when the said curled forehead is much larger than the Taur

Taurian (tō rian), a. rare. [f. L. *taurus* + -AN] (f. *taurus* bull) + -AN] Of or belonging to a bull 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Taurian*, *Taurine*, of or belonging to a bull. 1900 LEWIS & SHORT *Lat.-Eng. Dict.*, *Taurine*, of a bull or ox, [*taurea*] *vinula*, i. e. taurine bands (a poet. expression to denote glue), Lucr. 6, 1071.

Tauri-, combining form of L. *taurus* bull, in TAURICIDE, etc.; see TAURUS, and cf. TAURO-

Taurian, a. rare—¹. [interg. f. L. *taurus* bull + -IAN.] = TAUREAN, TAURINE a.

1882 *Harper's Mag* Sept 563/1 Three days of bull fighting.. with eight taurian victims each day.

Tauric (tō rik), a. [f. Gr. *ταῦρος* or L. *taurus* bull + -IC.] Pertaining or relating to, or of the nature of, a bull; taurine.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* I. 406 The tauric Jupiter was the parent of the Cretan Minos. 1818 — *Howe's Mosaic* I. 314 He set up at Beithel two calves of gold in apparent imitation of the tauric Cherubim of the temple 1882 R. BROWN *Law Cosmic Order* 43 In the tauric and bovine form.

Tauricide (tō rīsid), a. rare. [f. L. *taurus* bull. see TAURI- and -CIDE.] a. A bull-slayer; a matador. b. The slaughter of a bull.

1845 E. WARBURTON *Crescent & Cross* I. ix 169 Cambyse, the tauricide, and the desert have left little trouble to the tourist. 1854 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV 536 The great tauricide still hesitated. 1882 *Pall Mall G* 11 Sept 2 If you kill him you are guilty of felony or tauricide

+Tauricornous, a. Obs. rare—¹. [f. as prec. + L. *cornu* horn + -OUS.] Having horns like those of a bull

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* v ix. 247 Their descriptions must be relative, or the Tauricornous picture of the one, perhaps the same with the other. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tauricornous*, horned like a Bull.

Taurid (tō rid) Astron. [f. TAURUS, after LEONID, PERSEID. In F. *taurides* pl. (Littre 1877).] In pl. A system of meteors which appear to radiate from a point in the constellation Taurus, about the 20th of November.

1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Taurides.

Tauridor, obs. form of TOREADOR.

+Tauriferous, a. Obs. rare—⁰. [f. L. *taurifer* (f. *taurus* bull) + -OUS; see TAURI- and -FEROUS.] 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tauriferous*, which beareth or nourisheth Bulls or neat. 1721 in BAILEY

Tauriform (tō rīfīm), a. [ad. L. *tauriformis*, f. *taurus* bull. see TAURI- and -FORM.] Having the form of a bull.

1721 BAILEY, *Tauriform*, in the Shape of a Bull. 1803 G. S. FABER *Cabiri* I. 347 Bud-Arc, the tauriform god of the Arc. 1809 E. DAVIES *Mythol. Druids* 170 The usual residence of the tauriform god. 1877 A. W. WARD in *Encycl. Brit.* VII. 403/2 The tauriform sun-god whom his worshippers adored with loud cries

Taurine (tō rīn), a. Also -an. [f. *taurus* in *taurocholic* + -INE ⁰] A neutral crystallizable substance, C₁₉H₃₇NO₃, amino-ethyl-sulphonic acid, obtained in 1826 by L. Gmelin from ox-bile, and contained in the bile of most other animals, resulting from the transformation of taurocholic acid under the influence of acids and alkalies.

1845 G. E. DAY tr. *Swann's Anim. Chem.* I. 47 Taurin forms colourless regular six-sided prisms, terminated by four- or six-sided pyramids. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 701 Taurocholic acid, when boiled with water, or with alkalis, is resolved into taurine and cholic acid. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 438 A peculiar substance termed taurin is obtained by the action of acids on bile.

Taurine (tō rīn), a. (sb.²). [ad. L. *taurin-us*, f. *taurus* bull + -INE ¹.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling a bull; bovine

1613 HICWOOD *Brazen Age* 1 Wks 1874 III. 176 Hadst thou not stooped thy horrid Taurine shape I would have peeces-meale rent thy tough hide. 1809 E. DAVIES *Mythol. Druids* 173 The wounding of this bull, who represented the taurine god. 1818 R. P. KNIGHT *Symbolic Lang.* (1876) 79 The taurine figures of Bacchus and the Rivers have more or less of the original bull. 1876 M. COLLINS *Po. Midnight* 10 M. III v. 57 Immovable as a taurine statue of Nineveh.

B. sb. A taurine beast, a bull. *nonce-use*

1888 *Harper's Mag.* Apr 783 Sturdy and stocky as a Jersey bull, and with not a little of that taurine's pugnacity

Tauriscite (tō rīsit), *Min.* [ad. G. *tauriscit* (Volger 1855), from the Latin name of its locality, *Pagus Tauriscorum* (Canton Uri, Switzerland). see -ITE ¹] Native ferrous sulphate, like copperas, but occurring in acicular crystals

1868 DANA *Min.* 644 1886 *Chester Dict. Names Min.* 266. +Tauriscite, v. Obs. *nonce-word* [f. L. *taurus* bull + -ISCITE] *intr.* To play the bull, to take the form of a bull.

1727 SOMERVILLE *Wife* 12 What form great Jove would next devise. And when his godship would again Tauriscite? **Tau-ro-**, repr. Gr. *ταυρο-*, combining form of *ταῦρος* (= L. *taurus*) bull, occurring in a few words derived from Greek and modern chemical terms, and in rare nonce-formations. **Taurolatry** [-LATRY], worship of a bull (in quot with allusion to 'John Bull'). **Tauromorphous** a. [Gr. *ταυρομορφος*, f. *μορφή* form], having the form of a bull. **Tauro-serpentine** a., relating to a bull and a serpent. See also below.

1901 *Speaker* 8 June 278/2 Is not *Taurolatry the religion of Englishmen? 1861 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tauromorphous 1855 BAILEY *Mythic* 58 As told in mysteries *tauro-serpentine. **Tauroboly** (tō rō bōlī), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. L. *taurobolium* (also in Eng. use), f. Gr. *ταυροβόλος* stinking or slaughtering bulls, f. *ταῦρος* bull + stem of *βολή* cast, stroke, wound. So f. *taurobole*.] The slaughter of a bull or bulls; spec. a pagan sacrifice of a bull in honour of Cybele, with its attendant rites, including a bath in bulls' blood; also, the representation of such a slaughter or sacrifice in sculpture, etc.

1900 tr. *Danet's Dict. Grk & Rom. Antiq.*, *Tauropolium*, or *Tauropolion* [sic], Sacrifices of Bulls, which were offered to Cybele, to render Thanks for her teaching Men the Art to tame those Animals. 1899 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1884) I. xviii 187 note, Such were the tauroboles and kibolobos—hideous bull baths. 1882 [see KIBOLOB] 1889 FARRAR *Lives Fathers* I. ix 562 He [Julian] washed away the lustful waters of baptism in the reeking horrors of a Tauroboly. 1891 *Smith's Dict. Grk & Rom. Antiq.* II 762/2 A temple of the Magna Mater where these rites of *taurobolium* were celebrated stood on the Vatican.

Taurocholic (tō rō kōlīk), a. Chem. [f. next, by insertion of -cholo- from Gr. *χολή* goose] In *taurocholic acid*, a sulphuretted acid (C₁₉H₃₇NO₃) found in goose-bile. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 700. **Tauchole** (tō rō kōlīk), a. Chem. [f. TAURO- + Gr. *χολή* gall, bile + -IO: cf. CHOLIO] In *taurocholic acid*, an acid (C₁₉H₃₇NO₃) found in the bile of the ox and of most other animals, mostly together with glycocholic acid. Hence **Taurocholate** (tō rō kōlēt), a salt of taurocholic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III xii. § 2 702 Both of these resinous acids (the *glycocholic* and the *taurocholic*) contain nitrogen. The taurocholic acid also contains sulphur. *Ibid.* 706 The taurocholates of the alkalies are very soluble in water and in alcohol. 1874 *Thompson's Chem. Phys.* 17. 1879 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 122 The taurocholate and glycocholate of soda, or bile salts, as they are sometimes called. **Taurocol** (l. rare. Also in L. form -colla, [ad. Gr. *ταυροκόλλα*, f. *ταῦρος* bull + *κόλλα* glue.] Glue made from bulls' hides.

1678 PHILLIPS, *Taurocolla*, a glutinous substance made out of Bulls' Hides, and therefore so called, though oft times it is made of the Ears and Feet of fourfooted Creatures 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Taurocolla*, bull-glue, a sort of glue much used among the antients in works that required strength. 1847 WEBSTER, *Taurocol.*, 1882 OGLIVIE (Annandale), *Taurocolla*, *Taurocolla*.

Tauromachy (tō rō mā kī) [ad. Gr. *ταυρομαχία*, f. *ταῦρος* bull + *μάχη* fighting (see -MACHY) so f. *tauroniachia*] The practice or custom of bull-fighting; also (with a and pl.) a bull-fight. 1846 THACKERAY *Corinth* to *Cauro* ii. It was not a real Spanish tauromachy—only a theatrical combat. 1849 *Times* 17 June 5/6 The art of tauromachy has just sustained an irreparable loss by the death of Montes, the Spanish matador. 1852 *Cont. Mag.* Sept. 292 In the interests of civilization and progress, it declares against the tauromachies. 1900 *Murray's Mag.* XXVII 524/2 Under the Bourbons, it [bull-fighting] went out of royal fashion, though it was still practised, and it was restored by Ferdinand VII, who established a college of tauromachy.

So Tauromachian (-mā'kīān), **Tauromachio** (-mā'kīk) [f. *tauroniachia*] *adjs.*, of or pertaining to tauromachy. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i. 146 A tendency to gitanesque and tauromachian slang. 1846 — *Gatherings fr. Spain* (1906) 233 The beloved monarch shut up the lecture rooms forthwith, opening... by way of compensation, a tauromachian university. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 17 June (Cassell), The matador is forbidden by the laws of tauromachic etiquette to attack the bull. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 June 2/1 There are about fifteen special tauromachic newspapers in France

1. Taurus (tō rōs) [L. *taurus* bull.]

a. Astron. a. The second of the zodiacal constellations, the Bull, in which are included the groups of the Pleiades and Hyades. b. Also, the second of the divisions or signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters on or near the 21st of April. originally identical with the constellation (cf. CANCER 2). Symbol ♉

c 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i § 21 As aries hath [respect to] thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte, gemyni thyn armholes & thyn armes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii x (Bodl MS), Taurus is an erpy signe And he is be horn of substance and of 1yches and posses soun of fonging & of zeuyng. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* iv iii 69 See, see, thou hast shot off one of Taurus horns. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* ii. iii. 904 Some say the Zodiacal-Constellations Have long since chang'd their antique Stations Above a Sign, and prove the same In Taurus now, once in the Ram. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i 760 As Bees In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rises. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 94 36 In 1861 it was found that a small nebula, discovered in 1856 in Taurus, had disappeared

+2 Zool. An obsolete genus including the common ox (now *Bos taurus*).

Taurylic (tō rī'lik), a. Chem. [f. L. *taur-* + -YL + -IC.] In *taurylic acid*, a colourless oil (C₁₇H₃₄O) obtained together with phenol from human urine and that of cows and horses.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 701 Taurylic acid isomeric with anisol, benzylic alcohol, and cresol—perhaps identical with the latter. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 56 Taurylic acid is a colourless, oily liquid, fluid at 18°

Tausent: see TORSHEENT. **Tau-staff** see TAV-

Taut, taught (tōt), a. Forms: a. 3-4 tojt, -e, 4 toght, toght, towt, -e, (tought); 5 tought, 5-7 (9 dial) tought (7 toft). b. 5-9 taught 7 7-9 tort, 8 8-taut. [The history of this word is in many points obscure. Though the form *taught* (now spelt *taut*) is known to us only after 1600, there is little doubt that it is the same word as the ME. *tojt*, *toght*, *tought*, used also by Capt. Smith 1612 (and in Foiby). The etymology of *tojt*, *toght*, is doubtful; but it is generally held to be related in some way to the ablaut-grade *tag-*, *tojt* of OE. **teohan*, *tlon*, *TEE* v¹, Goth *tiuhan* to draw. See Note below.]

+1. Tense, as a surface; tight, distended, full to distention. Obs.

a. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 160 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He maketh his mawe toght off the beste. *Ibid.* 238 *ibid.* 334 The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe toght. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib* 4390 Pat ech of hem ne drof forþ on, With pakkes y charged euerichon, Wyþ haunys y-filid toght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* 7. 559 Than shul this cherl with bely stiff and toght as any Tabour, hither ben ybought. c 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 118/24 Your biest is so tought, Tyll ye haue well cought 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 28 They haue a great deepe platter of wood They couer the mouth thereof with a skin, at each corner they tie a walnut, with a small rope they twich them together till it be so toght and stiffe, that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme

8. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb. Cent.* I. xvii 456 Their rounded bodies were as taut as a drumhead

+b. fig. (?) Firm, firmly fixed or settled, clinched. (See also TOUGHT a.)

13. E. E. ALLI. P. A. 521 Gos in-to my vyne, dotz þat 3e conne So sayde the lorde & made hit tojt

2. Tightly drawn, as by longitudinal tension; stiff, tense, not slack. Chiefly in nautical use.

a. 1604 *Peel's Tale* 256 Away they fly, their tackling toft (let 1589 toft) and tight a 1845 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tought*, *tought*, tight.

b. a 1605 *Nonenachtur Navahs* (Hart MS 230r), We saie sett taught ye shrowdes yf staies or anie other Roape when it is to slack. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, ix. 42 Cast of that Belling, and hale vp taught the other. 1669 STURMY *Martins's Mag* i. 11 18 Haul them taught and belaye them, 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We filled our great tackle to it and haue all taught. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. Haul taught and belay! c 1820 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arvna* 55 (Jam.) Ilk tendon, taght like thairm, was la'd. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tought* [pon] *taut*, stretched, not slack. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple xxx* II. 174 The yards carefully squared, and the ropes hauled taught

γ. a 1687 *Perry Treat. Naval Philos.* i. ii, Setting of the Shrowds loose or tort as the Condition of Sailing of the Vessel requires. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 Tort and smooth threads of flax and hemp. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 99 Yet holds he them with torest ian

δ. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tought*, or *Taut*, in the sea language, is the same as stiff, or fast. 1776 NELSON in *Southery Life* (1813) II. vi x My complaint is as if a girth were buckled taut over my breast. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xxvii, The land-breeze set in, which brought us upou a taut bowline. 1883 STEVENSON *Treas Isl* v. xxiii, The hawser was as taut as a bowstring

transf. 1748 SNOLLETT *Red Rand.* xxiv. (1760) I 191 Many a taught gale of wind has honest Tom Bowling and I weathered together.

b. Tightly or trimly done up; put into good order. Of a person. Neat in appearance.

1870 *Daily News* 1 Dec, Shops ran up shutters, everything was made taut. 1871 WHITTIER *Sisters* xii, In the tautest schooner that ever swam He rides at anchor in Annisquam. 1880 CLARK RUSSELL *Squire's Sweetheart* vii, By breakfast-

machian university. 1887 *Daily Tel.* 17 June (Cassell), The matador is forbidden by the laws of tauromachic etiquette to attack the bull. 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 13 June 2/1 There are about fifteen special tauromachic newspapers in France

1. Taurus (tō rōs) [L. *taurus* bull.]

a. Astron. a. The second of the zodiacal constellations, the Bull, in which are included the groups of the Pleiades and Hyades. b. Also, the second of the divisions or signs of the Zodiac, into which the sun enters on or near the 21st of April. originally identical with the constellation (cf. CANCER 2). Symbol ♉

c 1301 CHAUCER *Astrol.* i § 21 As aries hath [respect to] thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte, gemyni thyn armholes & thyn armes. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* viii x (Bodl MS), Taurus is an erpy signe And he is be horn of substance and of 1yches and posses soun of fonging & of zeuyng. 1588 SHAKS *Tit A* iv iii 69 See, see, thou hast shot off one of Taurus horns. 1664 BUTLER *Hud* ii. iii. 904 Some say the Zodiacal-Constellations Have long since chang'd their antique Stations Above a Sign, and prove the same In Taurus now, once in the Ram. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i 760 As Bees In spring time, when the Sun with Taurus rises. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* § 94 36 In 1861 it was found that a small nebula, discovered in 1856 in Taurus, had disappeared

+2 Zool. An obsolete genus including the common ox (now *Bos taurus*).

Taurylic (tō rī'lik), a. Chem. [f. L. *taur-* + -YL + -IC.] In *taurylic acid*, a colourless oil (C₁₇H₃₄O) obtained together with phenol from human urine and that of cows and horses.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 701 Taurylic acid isomeric with anisol, benzylic alcohol, and cresol—perhaps identical with the latter. 1873 RALFE *Phys. Chem.* 56 Taurylic acid is a colourless, oily liquid, fluid at 18°

Tausent: see TORSHEENT. **Tau-staff** see TAV-

Taut, taught (tōt), a. Forms: a. 3-4 tojt,

-e, 4 toght, toght, towt, -e, (tought); 5 tought, 5-7 (9 dial) tought (7 toft). b. 5-9 taught 7 7-9 tort, 8 8-taut. [The history of this word is in many points obscure. Though the form *taught* (now spelt *taut*) is known to us only after 1600, there is little doubt that it is the same word as the ME. *tojt*, *toght*, *tought*, used also by Capt. Smith 1612 (and in Foiby). The etymology of *tojt*, *toght*, is doubtful; but it is generally held to be related in some way to the ablaut-grade *tag-*, *tojt* of OE. **teohan*, *tlon*, *TEE* v¹, Goth *tiuhan* to draw. See Note below.]

+1. Tense, as a surface; tight, distended, full to distention. Obs.

a. c 1325 *Poem Times Edw II* 160 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 331 He maketh his mawe toght off the beste. *Ibid.* 238 *ibid.* 334 The best he piketh up himself, and maketh his mawe toght. c 1380 *Sir Ferunib* 4390 Pat ech of hem ne drof forþ on, With pakkes y charged euerichon, Wyþ haunys y-filid toght. c 1386 CHAUCER *Somn.* 7. 559 Than shul this cherl with bely stiff and toght as any Tabour, hither ben ybought. c 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 118/24 Your biest is so tought, Tyll ye haue well cought 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Map Virginia* 28 They haue a great deepe platter of wood They couer the mouth thereof with a skin, at each corner they tie a walnut, with a small rope they twich them together till it be so toght and stiffe, that they may beat vpon it as vpon a drumme

8. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Darb. Cent.* I. xvii 456 Their rounded bodies were as taut as a drumhead

+b. fig. (?) Firm, firmly fixed or settled, clinched. (See also TOUGHT a.)

13. E. E. ALLI. P. A. 521 Gos in-to my vyne, dotz þat 3e conne So sayde the lorde & made hit tojt

2. Tightly drawn, as by longitudinal tension; stiff, tense, not slack. Chiefly in nautical use.

a. 1604 *Peel's Tale* 256 Away they fly, their tackling toft (let 1589 toft) and tight a 1845 FORSY *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tought*, *tought*, tight.

b. a 1605 *Nonenachtur Navahs* (Hart MS 230r), We saie sett taught ye shrowdes yf staies or anie other Roape when it is to slack. 1667 CAPT. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, ix. 42 Cast of that Belling, and hale vp taught the other. 1669 STURMY *Martins's Mag* i. 11 18 Haul them taught and belaye them, 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 259 We filled our great tackle to it and haue all taught. 1826 SCOTT *Antiq.* viii. Haul taught and belay! c 1820 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arvna* 55 (Jam.) Ilk tendon, taght like thairm, was la'd. 1828 WEBSTER, *Tought* [pon] *taut*, stretched, not slack. 1833 MARRVAT *P. Simple xxx* II. 174 The yards carefully squared, and the ropes hauled taught

γ. a 1687 *Perry Treat. Naval Philos.* i. ii, Setting of the Shrowds loose or tort as the Condition of Sailing of the Vessel requires. 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 773 Tort and smooth threads of flax and hemp. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 99 Yet holds he them with torest ian

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time the ship was clean and taut fore and aft. 1881 *Scraper's Mag.* XXI, 271/2 [She appeared] in Miss B—'s shop, taut and trim. 1887 *Bessant The World went* 1, A fair wind, and the ship taut and trim.

C. fig. Of a person. Strict or severe as to duty. 1833 *MARRIAT P. Single* xii. He was considered to be the tautest (that is, the most active and severe) boatswain in the service. 1851 *KINGSTON Pirate Medit.* (1860) 4 What sort of a chap is our skipper? He looks like a taut hand.

(Note. For the interchange of *taught*, *tought*, of *ought*, *ought*, *naught*, *nought* (where however *au* is the earlier), and the falling together in sound in mod. Eng. of *bought*, *sought*, *wrought*, *ought*, *thought* (OE. *bolhte*, *solhte*, *worhte*, *brihte*, *þolhte*) with *caught*, *distraught*, *taught*, *taught* (ME. *cahte*, *distraught*, OE. *rahte*, *lehte*, *tahhte*), where the two sounds remain distinct in Sc. (*bocht*, *thocht*, *cauucht*, *taucht*) and northern Eng. *Toght*, *toght*, has been suggested to be—an OTeut. **tokto* (from ablaut-grade *to-*), which is improbable, since no trace of such a form appears in OE or any of the cognate languages, also, to be a syncope of form of ME *toed*, now *towed* (see *Tow* v. 2), thus seems impossible. With more probability it has been viewed as an altered form of ME *tigt*, *Tigur*, under the influence of *toed*, or more prob. of *tozen* 'drawn', pa. pple. of *Tæc* v. 1. It is noticeable that *toght*, *toght*, *tought*, occur also in ME and Sc. as variants of *Tougn* a.)

Taut (lat, tāt), v. Sc. Also *tawt*, *tāt*. [Origin obscure: cf. *TATTY* a.; also *TATTER* sb. 1.] a. *trans.* To tangle or mat together (hair or wool). b. *intr.* To become tangled or matted, as hair or wool. Hence *Taut-ed* (tautit) *phl.* a., tangled, matted, having the hair tangled.

1782 *BURNS Poor Man's Elegy* vi. She was nae get o' incooraid tips, Wi' tawted ket, an' haur y hips. 1786 — *Twa Dogs* 20 Nae tawted tyke, tho' e'er eae duddle. 1853 *J. CRAWFORD in Whistle-Bunke* (1800) II 224 While frae the bairnie's tautit hair The frozen crystals hung. 1882 *JAMIESON Supp.* s. v. *Tat*, Dinna taut your hair sa. 1893 *STEVENSON Catrona* xv. God's truth, it's the tautit laddie!

Taut, var. f. *TAT* sb. 2, a coarse Indian cloth.

Taut, *taute*, obs. ff. *taught*. see *TEACH*.

Tautaug, variant of *TAUTOG*.

Tautogical (tōtōg'ikāl), a *nonce-word*. [f. *TAUTO* (o-, after *ALLEGORICAL*) (See quot 1825) So *Tautogory* (tōtōg'ōrī) [after *ALLEGORY*].

1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl.* 199 The base of Symbols and symbolical expressions, the nature of which as always tautogical (i. e. expressing the same subject but with a difference) in contra-distinction from metaphors and similes, that are always allegorical (i. e. expressing a different subject but with a resemblance). 1825 — in *Rem* (1836) II, 352 This part of the *mythos* in which symbol fades away into allegory but never ceases wholly to be a symbol of tautogory. 1846 *JOWE* i. in *Life & Lett.* (1897) I. v. 246 In one word he (Coleridge) had comprised a whole essay, saying that mythology was not allegorical but tautogical. 1862 *STANLEY Jew Ch.* (1863) I. vi. 136 The wilderness, as it intervenes between Egypt and the Land of Promise, is, as Coleridge would have said, not allegorical, but tautogical, of the events which, we designate by those figures.

Tauten (tōt'ēn), v. Also *g* *taughten*. [f. *TAUT* a. + *-EN* b.]

1. *trans.* To make taut, to or cause to become taut; to tighten.

a 1814 *C. DIBDIN Song, Sailor's Jynk*, While taught'ning the forestry, I saw her faint. 1880 *CLARK RUSSELL Sailor's Sweetheart* I III 11 57 The wail sang out as we tautened the light of it. 1886 *SILLIMAN T. Maubert's Salambro* xiii 310 [Calapults] were tautened with levers, pulleys, capstans, or dunnies. 1903 *L. BUCKE in Pall Mall G.* 28 Mar. 2/2 In another moment or two your line is tautened out.

2. *intr.* To become taut, as a rope under tension.

1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXVI, 732 The dip of the hawser scarce tautening at each strain. 1879 *BECKHOIM Patagonia* v 66 The shock, as the lasso tautened, threw his horse on its haunches. 1896 *Strand Mag.* XII 350/2 The life-line tautened, and I was soon lifted from my feet.

Hence *Taut-ned* *phl.* a., *Tau* tending *vbl.* sb.

1840 *R. H. DANA Bef. Mast* xxii. Our ship being very good upon a tautened bowline. 1879 *MAN Artill. Exerc.* 633 Wedges, oak, small. 20 Tautening lashings. 1906 *E. K. ROBINSON Kithg. Nat.* 28 The sudden tautening of the muscles.

Tauthrie, obs. f. *TAWDRY*. **Tautie**, var. *TATTY*.

Tautly (tōt'li), adv. [f. *TAUT* a. + *-LY* 2] In a taut manner; with tautness.

1882 *NARES Seemannshp* (ed. 6) 182 The bunt, will not allow the parrel to be passed tautly. 1882 *O'DONOVAN Mero Oasis* I. i. 20 A very thick cable is drawn as tautly as possible across the stream.

Tautness (tōt'nēs), [f. as prec. + *-NESS*] The state or quality of being taut.

1861 *E. S. KENNEDY in Peaks, Passes & Gl.* Sea II, 166 The tautness of the rope unavoidably makes it difficult to retain a foothold. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Clin. Lect. Dis. Wom.* xxix. (ed. 4) 233 There being only a little tautness left on one side.

Tauto- (tōtō), before a vowel properly *taut-*, 1891 *Gr. τῆτο*, combining form of *ταῦτό*, contraction of *τὸ αὐτό*, the same (cf. *AUTO-*), occurring in *TAUTOLOGY*, *TAUTOMERISM*, and their derivatives; also the following technical words, mostly of rare occurrence. **Tautobary**, *Math.* [irreg. f. *Gr. βαρύς* heavy], that curve upon which the pressure of a heavy particle moving under gravity is the same at every point (cf. *TAUTOCHRON*). **Tautographical** a. [f. *γραφικός* descriptive], presenting the same geographical features throughout, monotonous in form. **Tautoheral** a., *Cryst.* [f. *ἑρπα* base], having the same face or side in

common: see quot **Tautometrie**, **Tautometrical** *adjs.*, *Pros.* [late *Gr. ταυόμετρος*, f. *μέτρον* measure], of the same metre, having the same arrangement of syllables in the verse, or occupying the same position metrically. **Tautomorphous** a., *Cryst.* [f. *μορφή* form], applied to a symmetrical form such that corresponding points or faces of it can be brought into congruence by revolution about an axis. **Tautonym**, *Nat. Hist.* [f. *ταὐνύμμος* a., f. *ὄνυμα*, *ὄνομα* name], a scientific name in which the same word is used for genus and species; so **Tautonymic** a., pertaining to or constituting a tautonym; **Tautonymy**, the use of tautonyms **Tautou**, *ou* *sian* (tautou-sian), *-ious* *adjs.*, *Theol.* [f. eccl. *Gr. ταυτοούσιος* (Epiphanius), f. *οὐσία* essence], having absolutely the same essence. † **Tauto-pathy** [f. *ταυτοπάθεια*, f. *πάθος* suffering], suffering caused by the same thing as was habitually used previously. **Tautophony** [med. *Gr. ταυτοφωνία* (Eustathius), f. *φωνή* voice], repetition of the same (vocal) sound; so **Tautophonic**, *-ical* *adjs.*, repeating the same sound. **Tauto-pody**, *Pros.* [f. *Gr. ταυτοπώδης*, f. *πῶς*, *πῶδ-* foot], repetition of the same metrical foot; a double foot or dipody consisting of the same foot repeated twice, so **Tautopodic** a., belonging to or constituting a tautopody **Tautozonal** a., *Cryst.*, belonging to or situated in the same zone, hence **Tautozonality**, the quality of being tautozonal.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tautobary* 1860 *Temple Bar Mag.* I. 122 Syria is the most wearying, sun baked, 'tautographical place in the world, blinding limestone ridges, limestone mule-paths, limestone valleys, limestone everything and everywhere. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* III, § 36 When two zones have a face in common, that is to say when their zone-circles intersect in a pole, they will be spoken of as 'tautographical' in that face or pole. 1894 *FENNELL in Class. Rev.* Feb. 49/1 *Tautometric isomorphism of single words is as a rule without significance and may sometimes be due to chance. 1892 *Athenaeum* 16 July 92/1 Mr. Bury has either failed to detect, or neglected to notice, *κενοὶ οὖν ἀνδρες*, v. 9, 'tautometrical with ἀνδρες φιλοφρονέειν, v. 20. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* VI, § 150 It is not difficult to determine whether in any particular case correlative mono-symmetrical forms are enantiomorphous or 'tautomorphous', i. e. cannot be brought into congruence, or can be so brought by revolution round one or more zone-lines. 1901 *This Oct.* 722 We cannot agree with Schöer Berg that everyone ought to call the Night-Heaven *Nycticores nycticores*, for we do not ourselves recognise the obligations of the new system of 'tautonyms'. 1895 *Ibid.* July 36/1 This repeating of the specific name seems specially awkward in the cases of the unavoidable 'tautonymic' names. 1908 *Athenaeum* 18 Mar. 342/1 He concluded with a proposal to get rid of 'tautonymy'—as in *Υπὸ τῆς τῆς τῆς*, *Ἀπὸς (Ἀπὸς) ὅπως*, or other comical arrangements—by a plan distinguishing what was legal in the past from what is to be legal in the future. 1878 *CUPWORTH Intell. Syst.* I. iv § 36 612 That the ancient orthodox fathers, who used the word *Homoioulogos* against Arius, intended not therein to assert the Son to have one and the same singular or individual essence with the Father, appeareth plainly from their disclaiming and disowning those two words, *Tautoulogos* and *Monousiologos*. Concerning the former of which, Epiphanius thus, 'We affirm not the Son to be *Tautoulogos*, (one and the same substance with the Father) lest this should be taken in any way of compliance with Sabellianism.' *Ibid.*, Athanasius, disclaimeth a monousiarian Trinity, as Epiphanius did before a 'tautousian', both of them a Trinity of mere names they alike distinguishing them from the homousiarian Trinity, as a Trinity of real Hypostases or Persons. 1846 *WORCESTER, Tautousian*, a. 1. *tautousian*, having the same identical essence. 1882 *OGILVIE, Tautousian*, same as *Tautousian*. *Tautousian*, *Tautousians*, in *theol.* having absolutely the same essence. 1862 *N. CULVERWELL Treat.* I. xvii. (1661) 122 Anacoeon by a most emphatical 'Tautopathy, was choak'd with the husk of a Grape. 1847 *WEBSTER, *Tautopathical*. 1. *Tautophony* 1881 *G. W. MOON Reusers' Eng.* xxiv. (1882) 64 They say 'That ye may be sons of your Father which is in heaven' for he maketh his son to live'. *tautophony*, suggestive of a pun. 1898 *F. HARRISON in 19th Cent.* June 942 If your ear does not hear the false note, the tautophony or the cacophony in the written sentence as you read it. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tautopodic*. 1. *Tautopody*. 1878 *GURNEY Crystallogr.* 21 They are also said to be 'tautozonal', by which is meant that they all lie in one and the same zone. 1895 *STORY-MASKELYNE Crystallogr.* III, § 36 Two or more poles (or their faces) are said to be tautozonal or heterozonal with a third, according as they lie in the same or different zone-circles (or zones) with it. 1880 *L. FLETCHER in Philos. Mag.* Feb. 64 The property of 'tautozonality' is a permanent one.

Tautochrone (tōtōkronē), *Math.* [f. *TAUTO-* + *Gr. χρόνος* time. cf. *f. tautochrone* (Dict. Trévoux 1771)] That curve upon which a particle moving under the action of gravity (or any given force) will reach the lowest (or some fixed) point in the same time, from whatever point it starts. So **Tautochronism** (tōtōkroniz'm), the property of a tautochrone, **Tautochronous** a., having the character of a tautochrone; occupying the same time, isochronous.

a 1774 *GOLDISM Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II, 142 The time spent in determining the figure of a tautochrone might have been more usefully employed in this research. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sci.*, etc. v. v., Newton and Hermann also determined the tautochrone in a vacuum, when gravity is

supposed to be directed towards a given centre. Newton likewise showed that the cycloid is also the tautochrone in a resisting medium, when the resistance is proportional to the velocity. 1842 *ELIOT Papers* 47 (*Dubl. Univ. Cal.* 1843), Prove that the cycloid is the only plane curve possessing the property of tautochronism. 1846 *SMART Paper, Tautochronous*, arriving at the same time, having the property of the tautochrone.

Tautoclin (tōtōklin), *Min.* [ad. *Gr. ταυτοκλιν* (Breithaupt 1830), f. *Gr. ταῦτό* (TAUTO-) + *κλίνειν* to bend, incline, so called 'because it has the same rhombohedral angle as dolomite' (Chester).] A greyish-white variety of ANKERITE.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 685

Tautog (tōtōg), Also *tautaug*, *tetaug*. [ad. *Nairagansett taut-ang*, pl. of *taut* name of the fish see quot. 1643.] A labroid fish, *Tautoga americana* (T. *onitis*), also called *black-fish* or *oyster-fish*, abundant on the Atlantic coast of N. America, and esteemed for food.

1643 *ROGER WILLIAMS Key to Lang. of America* xiv. 115 Of Fish and Fishing. *Taut-ang*. Sheep-heads. 1828 — 32 *WEBSTER, tetaug*, the name of a fish on the coast of New England, called also black fish. 1848 *BARTLETT, Dict. Amer. Tautaug*. 1851 *HAWTHORNE Ho. Sw. Cables* xviii. Real turtle, we understand, and salmon, tautog, canvass-backs, pig, English mutton. 1888 *G. B. GOODE Amer. Fishes* 288 'Tautog' would consequently seem to be a word from the dialect of the Narragansett Indians.

Tautographical, -heral see **TAUTO-**.

† **Tautolite**, *Min. Obs.* [ad. *Gr. ταυτολίτ* (Breithaupt 1826); 'adapted from [Gr.] ταῦτό-μετρος of the same measure, referring to a supposed axial relation, and λίθος' (Chester); see **TAUTO-** and **-LITE**.] An obsolete synonym of ALLANTITE.

1828 *Philos. Mag.* May 398 The tautolite seems to be related to the chrysolite, as the ceylanite to the spinelle. 1858 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 286 *Buchlandite* is anhydrous allanite in small black crystals. *Tautolite* is probably the same species.

Tautologic (tōtōlōg'ikāl), a *rare*. [f. *Gr. ταυτολογία* TAUTOLOGY + *-IC*: cf. the adv. *ταυτολογικῶς* in *Eustathius c. 1160*] = next, 1.

1828 *Blackw. Mag.* XXIV, 906 Dr. Johnson he charges with a plethoric and tautologic tynpamy of sentence. 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Ch.* vii. v. (1872) II, 287 No end of florid inflated tautologic ornamental balderdash.

Tautological (tōtōlōg'ikāl), a [f. as prec. + *-AL*. see *-ICAL*.]

1. Pertaining to, characterized by, involving, or using tautology; repeating the same word, or the same notion in different words.

1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 387 Lest thy discourse be tedious, Tautological, erroneous. 1670 *BLOUNT Law Dict.* s. v. *Aluager*, Measurer, and Aluager, which last, though it be a Tautological expression (Aluage and Measure, being the same thing denoted in two Languages) yet long usage and custom have brought them to distinct Offices. 1800 in *Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 335 Now and then, in the career of declamation, he becomes tautological and ineffective. 1869 *ENGL. BY Introd. Metaph.* II 11 716 One writer, desperately declares that the Laws of Motion are mere truisms, or tautological judgments.

2. Of an echo. Repeating the same sound several times. 2 *Obs.*

1677 *Plot. Oxforsh.* 7 These return syllables and words, the same oftentimes repeated, and may therefore be styled Tautological Echo's. 1807 *JOYCE Sci. Dial.* xiii (1846) 232 Called tautological or babbling echoes.

† 3. *loosely* Of the nature of a repetition, identical (*with*). *Obs. rare* 1.

1689 *G. HARVEY Curing Dis. by Expect.* xvi. 125 Compound Waters. tautological the one with the other.

Tautologically (tōtōlōg'ikāl), adv. [f. prec. + *-LY* 2.] In a tautological manner, with tautology. 1620 *T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 292 Handle the same matter (homogeneously, not tautologically). 1820 *COLERIDGE Let. C. A. Tulk* 17 July (in *Pearson's Catal.* (1894) 14) At once superfluous and defective, tautologically superfluous in the point of co equality, and dangerously defective in that of the subordination. 1840 *HOOD Up Rhine* 64, I join with Dr. Watts's sluggard in wishing tautologically, for 'a little more sleep and a little more slumber'.

So **Tautologicalness** (Bailey 1727 vol. II).

Tautologism (tōtōlōg'iz'm), *rare*. [f. *TAUTOLOGIZE*, see *-ISM*.] The use or practice of tautology, an instance of this. Used by *Farrar spec.* for the combination of two synonymous words or syllables for the sake of precise expression of the meaning, as in Chinese.

1815 *Sporting Mag.* XLVI 117 Hard and callous, form a tautologism. 1816 *BRATHAM Christian.* 293 The reproach of tautologism, incurred by the observation of 1869 *FARRAR Fam. Speech* iv. (1872) 122 This chaos [of homonyms in Chinese], is reduced to order and meaning, partly by what may be called tautologism, i. e. by using a second synonym to define the word which is vague, in point of fact, by making two vague words into one definite word.

Tautologist (tōtōlōg'izt), [f. as prec. + *-IST*.] One who practises tautology.

1702 *STEELE Funeral* i. 14 Oh! that Damn'd Tautologist too—That [Mr.] Puzzle and his Irrevocable Deed! 1727 *BAILEY vol. II, Tautologist*, one who says the same things over and over. 1805 *W. LAYTON in Ann. Rev.* III, 649 All such literary tautologists are proper objects of epitomization.

Tautologize (tōtōlōg'iz), v. [f. *TAUTOLOGY* + *-IZE*.] (The *Gr.* equivalent was *ταυτολογεῖν*.)

Cf. APOLOGIZE] *mit*. To repeat the same thing in the same or different words; to use tautology. Also with *it* (quot. 1656).

1607 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 761. To take occasion to tautologize, or to speak one thing twice. 1615 JACKSON *Cread* 11. iv. § 1. Even the most acute amongst the schoolmen whilst they seek to clear this doubt do but falter and tautologize. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 1. We are constrained to tautologize it in repetitions, even to a wearying of our selves and the world with words. 1716 *Philosophical Mor.* IV. 220 (L.) The tautologizing babler, if he be a physician, certainly is more troublesome than the disease.

Hence **Tautologizer**, one who tautologizes; a tautologist.

1657 J. WATTS *Vind Ch. Eng.* 241. A vain babler, a tautologizer and a vain repeater.

Tautologous (tōtōlōgōs), *a* [f. Gr. ταυτολόγος repeating what has been said (f. τὰυτό the same + λόγος saying, f. λέγειν to say) + -OUS] = TAUTOLOGICAL 1.

1714 J. FORTESCUE-ALAND *Pref. Fortescue's Abs. & Lim.* Mon. 67. The County of Devon, in the old way of Speaking called the County of Devonshire, which is the constant Expression in old Deeds, and signifies the same thing tho' it be tautologous. 1786 H. 1000 *Purley* 1. 406. I have been purposely tautologous, that by my indigent application of the two words *of* and *for* the smallest opposition between these prepositions might be done away. 1853 *Fraser's Mag.* XLVII. 358. The circuitous jargon—the tautologous gabble of special pleading. 1884 Sir W. B. BRETT in *Law Times Rep.* 10 May 315/2. I have come to the conclusion that the Legislature intended in this case to be verbose and tautologous, and to say the same thing twice over.

Hence **Tautologically adv.** = TAUTOLOGICALLY. 1865 J. P. COLLIER *Bibl. Catal.* I. 109. It begins thus tautologically: 'The present plagues that now we feel'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Oct. 3/2. 'Fraud-pilfered'—the indictment is tautologically complete.

Tautology (tōtōlōgī). [ad. late L. *tautologia* (f. 350 in Mar. Plotin. Sacerd.), *a*. Gr. ταυτολογία, f. ταυτολόγος see TAUTOLOGOUS; in F. *tautologie*.] *a*. A repetition of the same statement. *b*. The repetition (esp. in the immediate context) of the same word or phrase, or of the same idea or statement in other words: usually as a fault of style.

1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshedd* III. 1553/4. This ambassage is reported, the historie of Scotland, whereinto (for the avoiding of tautologie) we refer the reader. *a* 1653 GOUCE *Comm. Heb.* (1655) 99. To shew that there is no tautology, no vain repetition of one and the same thing therein. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* 1. xii. 56. The Tedium of Tautology is odious to every Pen and Ear. *a* 1748 WATTS *Improv. Mind* 11. § 4. By securing you from an appearance of tautology, or repeating the same words too often. 1790 WATTS *Improv. Mind* (1792) IV. 487. That villanous tautology of lawyers, which is the scandal of our nation. 1859 FARRAR *Ann. Speech* IV. (1873) 134. One leading syllable thrusting itself with the most obtrusive tautology through a whole sentence.

c. With *a* and *pl*. An instance of this; a tautological phrase or expression; + a repetition of something already said (quot. 1599).

1579 FULLER *Confut. Sanders* 644. It is a foolish tautologie, for you sayed the same immediately before. 1599 Broughdon's *Lat.* ix. 52. Every later paperwork of yours but a tautology of the former. 1698 WANLEY *Lat. Lit. Men* (Camden) 258. I called the library a venerable place, the Books sacred reliques of Antiquity, &c.; with half a dozen tautologies. 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix. § 1 (1862) 309. Repetitions and tautologies are used.

d. Applied to the repetition of a statement as its own reason, or to the identification of cause and effect.

1659 PEARSON *Cread* 11. (1830) 157. To assign any thing as the cause or reason of itself, is a great absurdity, and the expression of it a vain tautology. 1666 H. MOORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Gen. (1710) 15. The resolution of such Phenomena as we experience in ourselves into this vital oneness, is no vain Tautology, or the mere saying a thing is so because it is so. 1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* (1859) II. xxxix. 377. There is thus conceived an absolute tautology between the effect and its causes. We think the causes to contain all that is contained in the effect, the effect to contain nothing which was not contained in the causes.

e. *transf.* A mere repetition of acts, incidents, or experiences; in quot. 1650, used for the sending of a thing to its place of origin.

1650 FULLER *Purgh* 11. v. 128. Some will object it was a real tautology to bring purples to Tyre, seeing the best of the world were made in that place. 1657 W. DILLINGHAM *Contn. Siege of Ostend in Sir F. Vere's Comm.* It was so thick stuck with bullets, that the Ordnance could scarcely shoot without a tautologie, and hitting its former bullets. 1687 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1699) 324. Our whole Life is but a nauseous Tautology. 1803 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* 1. 14. The poet has avoided a dramatic tautology (if I may so use the term) in bringing about the death of two worthy men immediately upon the heels of each other.

Tautomerism (tōtōmērīz'm). *Chem.* [f. Gr. ταυτο-, TAUTO- + μέρος part, after ISOMERISM; rendering Ger. *tautomerie* (Laar 1885).] The property exhibited by certain organic compounds of behaving in different reactions as if they possessed two (or more) different constitutions, that is, as if the atoms of the same compound or group were arranged in two (or more) different ways, expressible by different structural formulæ (e.g. the group —CH.C(OH)—, or —CH₂.CO—, in ethyl aceto-acetate). So **Tautomer** (tōtōmēr), any one of the forms of a tautomeric compound in relation

to another, **Tautomerie** (tōtōmērīk) *a*., pertaining to or exhibiting tautomerism; **Tautomer** (tōtōmērī) [ad. Ger. *tautomerie*], = tautomerism.

1885 CONRAD LAAR in *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* XVIII. 652. Um die gegenseitige Beziehung gleichberechtigter Formeln kurz bezeichnen zu können, schlage ich hierfür den Ausdruck 'Tautomerie' vor. 1886 tr. Richter's *Organic Chem.* (1899) I. 55. Laar assumes that such compounds consist of a mixture of structural isomeres, in that an easily mobile hydrogen atom oscillates between two positions in equilibrio, and thereby the entire complex becomes mobile. He designates the phenomenon as *tautomerie*. 1890 GOLDSCHMIDT & MEISSLER in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* LVIII. 499. Assuming that in the reactions of tautomeric compounds which take place under the influence of electrolytes, the intramolecular change is brought about by the free ions. 1890 NICH. 983. A discussion of the alleged cases of tautomerism in ethyl succinocuccinate and analogous compounds. 1901 DIVON *ibid.* LXXIX. 543. Hitherto no isomerism (or tautomerism) has been established amongst mineral derivatives analogous to that subsisting between the normal and isothiocyanates of organic radicles. 1903 *Amer. Chem. Jrnl.* May XXIX. 406. It (thio-urea) may react with the metal [silver] to form a sulphide, or its tautomer may form an insoluble silver compound. 1904 *ibid.* Dec. 606. There are ten possible tautomeric formulas for this phenylacetylurazole, and four possible positions for the acetyl group. 1905 WALKER *Chem. Soc. Annual Rep.* 9. It is suggested that an absorption band appears wherever there is tautomeric change within the molecule.

Tautomerie to Tautozonal see TAUTO-

Tavern, obs. form of TAVERN.

+ **Tavasco** *Obs.* Variant of TABASCO.

1651 WADSWORTH *Chocolate* 14. Some do put into it [chocolate] black Pepper, and also Tavasco.

Tave (tāv), *v*. Now *dial.* Also 9 *tave*, 8-9 *taave*, 9 *taave*. [app. of Noise origin of Norw. *dial.* *tava* to toil or struggle without much effect, to fumble, be exhausted] *intr.* To move the limbs ineffectually, to sprawl; to strike out at random with the arms or legs; to throw oneself about, as a person in a passion, in a fever, etc.; to act violently in any way; to strive, toil, labour, or struggle in work, difficult walking, etc.

1350 *St. Mary Magd.* 40r in Horstn. *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 85. Sethin it [the child] sweld and turned & taved. 14. *Beryn* 2061. Suth yee of hym be sesid, howe evir so yee [the] tave, Let hym nevur pas. 1566 DRANT *Horace* IV. Where now and then (O just reward) in raging surge sum taves. 1674 RAY *May Words* 47. To Tave, Lincoln to rage. 1691 *ibid.* 73. Sick People are said to tave with the Hands when they catch at anything. 1681 HICKERINGILL *Black Non Conf.* Postser. Wks. 1716 II. 168. Him that hespoke a Picture of a House lying (tauveng) upon his Back. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westind. Dial.* (1821) 40. I wur sae teard we maanderin up an dawn an teavuin ith ling, I laaid me dawn on a bread Scar, an sean feil asleep. 1845 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, *Taveng*, irregular motion, picking the bed-clothes in febrile delirium. 1828 CRANEN *Gloss.* *Tave*, to kick with the feet like a distracted person. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.*, To Tave, to paw and sprawl with the arms and legs. 1891 T. HARDY *Tales* xii. See how I've got to tave and slave, and your poor weak father with his heat clogged like a dripping pan.

Tave = *to have*. see T¹ and HAVE *v*.

+ **Tavel**, *sb.* *Obs.* Forms. 1. *tæf*, *tæfel*, 3 *tævel*, *tavel*. [OE. *tæfel* fem. = WGer. **taval*, ON. *tafl*, OHG. *zabal*, ad. late L. or Com. Romanic *tabula*]. — L. *tabula* table, board, esp. board to play on, in which sense it was taken app. bef. 400 into WGer. See TABLE.] A die for playing with; also, a game of chance, or the board on which it is played. Also *attrib.* Hence (in OE.) *tæf-stān*, a piece or 'man' for playing with a die, (ME) *tævelbreð* = TABLE-BOARD 1, ON. *taflborð*; (OE.) *tæfiere*, a player at tavel or with dice.

1800 *Erfurt Gloss* 6. *Alta*, tæfel. *c* 1000 *Ælfric Voc* in W. Wulcker 150/21-5. *Alta*, tæfel. *Alta*, tæfelstanas. *Alta*, tæfiere. *Pirgus*, cyningstan on tæfe. *Tessere*, uel *tepuscula*, federsate tæfel. *c* 1000 in Thorpe *Codex Exon* 331/19. Dryhten. *deled* sumum tæfe craft, bleo-bordes *tefbred*. *ibid.* 345/2. Hy tæwezen sceolon tæfe ymb sittan. *habban* him gomen on borde. *c* 1205 LAX 8133. Summen pleoden on tævelbrede. *c* 1275 *ibid.*, Somme pleoide mid tævel.

+ **Tavel**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE. *tæflan*, f. *tæfel*, TAVEL *sb.*] *intr.* To play at dice.

1100 *Voc* in W. Wulcker 267/8. *Cotus*, ic tæfele. *a* 1250 *Owl & Night* 1666. Rist swa me gred þe manne a schame, þat tæveleþ & forleost þat game.

Tavel, early var. of TAVEL *v.* *Obs.* or *dial.*

Tavelett, obs. form of TALLET.

+ **Tavelin**, *Obs.* Also 5-6 *tavelyn*, 6-*yn*, -*ing*, *tavaly*n. [app. ad. It. *tavolino* 'any little board, table, tablet' (or some cognate word), dim. from *tavola* 'a table, planke, or flat boorde' (Florio).] Formerly, with furrers, (in *pl.*) app. the boards between which small packages of skins were imported; hence, a small package of skins or certain portions of fur (usually or always four), put up between two boards. (Cf. **TIMBER**, applied to a package of forty skins between two stout boards of timber (Skene).)

1439 *Inv. T. Burgis* (Comm. Crt., Lond., Prowet 22), xxx. lose tavelyns xvd. 1503 *Privy Purse Exp. Ets.* of York (1830) 89. iij tavelyns of shankes for the color and fent of the said gowne, us. 1505 *Acc. Ld. High Treas* Scot III. 42. Item, for viij tavalyns of erylmyng to the samyn gown,

brocht be the Quenis maister of wardrob; ilk pece iij s. iij d. xiiii s. viij d. 1545 *Notes of Customs* Cviij b. lauelynge the hundreth vijs viij d. 1586 *ibid.* Evij, Taveling the c. xij s. iij d.

+ **Taveil**, *Silk-weaving.* *Obs.* exc. as Fr. *tavelle* (tave'l). Also 6 *tavel*, *tavyll*, *tavil*. [a. F. *tavelle* (in sense 2), app. ad. L. *tabella* tablet.]

+ 1. The bobbin on which silk is wound for use in the shuttle. *Obs.*

1523 SKELTON *Gast. Laurel* 791. To weue in the stoules some were full preste, With slais, with tauellis, with hedellis well drest. *a* 1529 — *Agst. Camely Coystroune* 34. Wele sped in spyndels and turnyng of tauellis. 1530 PALSGR. 279/2. I tavel an instrument for a sylke woman to worke with. 1538 ELVOT, *Licitationum*, a weavers shyttel, or a sylke woman's tauell, wheron sylke or thade beinge wounden, is shot through the web or lome. 1620 THOMAS *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Licitationum*.

+ 2. (mod. Fr. *tavelle*) A large drum or bobbin on which the silk is wound off the cocoons.

1868 Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric. (1869) 286. These [machines] consisted of, 1st, a series of tavelles to wind, clean, and equalize the threads during their automatic winding off [etc.].

Taver (tāv), *sb.* *Sc.* Also 9 *taver*. [app. of Norse origin of Norw. *tave* clout, rag, any torn piece of stuff, Da. *tave* fibre, filament of tow, wool, etc.] A mere shred or filament; a 'rag' (of meat). 1808 JANILSON, *Tavers*, s. pl. tatteis, as, boiled to tavers, Pife. 1819 TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d. (1827) 15. Sorrow gin Paip was build to tavers, And I'd a plateful o' the blee. 1822 GALT *Steam-boat* xii. 288. They don't know how to cook yonder, they boil the meat to tavers.

Taver (tāv), *v.* *Sc.* Also 9 *taver* [freq. of TAVE *v*] *intr.* To wander vaguely or aimlessly, to wander mentally, to talk incoherently as one delirious; to talk idly and foolishly. Hence **Tavering** *vb* *sb.* and *pl* *a*, wandering, etc.; **Tavert** *pl* *a*, fatigued or exhausted with wandering, or with toil or struggle; incoherent, confused, stupefied, stupid, also **Taversome** *a*, fatiguing, exhausting.

1535 STEWART *Crym. Scot.* (Rolls) III. 420. Fra hill to hill rynnand as the war hyrit, In mure and mos to taverit wai and tynt. *a* 1598 ROLLOCK *Serms* Wks. 1849 I. 435. He callis ou warkis tavering, going out of the way. *ibid.* 436. His acoutions ar taverings, all wandering out of the way. [*So* ed. 1599, ed. 1616 wauering, wauering.] 1808-18 JAMIESON, *Taver*, to wander, to rave as mad. *Taversum*, tresome, fauguing. *Tavert* 1822 GALT *Sir A. Whyte* xxx. Ye wouldna hae me to sit till I'm taver't? I fin' the wine rinnin in my head already. 1823 — *Entail* xviii. I would na trust the hair o' a dog to the judgment o' that taverit bodie, Gibby Omit 1887 J. SEWICL *Dr. Duguid* xxi. The taverit tenets of the Antiburgher Kirk.

Tavern (tāvæn), *sb.* Forms: 3-7 *taverne*, (4 *tavarn*, 5 *tawern*, 6 *tavern*, *Sc* *taveroun*), 7-*tavern*. [a. OF. *taverne* (1256 in Littré). — L. *taberna* a shed constructed of boards, a hut, booth, stall, shop, workshop, also a tavern or inn (so in earliest French and Eng. examples). Cf. **TABERN** 1.]

1. In early use, A public house or tap-room where wine was retailed; a dram-shop; in current use = **PUBLIC HOUSE** 2 b.

See also humorous use (word-play on name *New Inn Hall*) in quot. 1904.

1286 *Memoranda K. R.* 14 & 15. *Edw* I 3 b. Tauerne ke sunt en meimes la Meison ke est assise par entre in Meison Thomas le Vineter vers le Su. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4024. Hor ydelnesse hom ssal bringe to sunne of lecheyrie, To tauerne & to sleupe, & to basardrie. 1303 R. BRUNN *Handl. Synne* 1025. Tauerne ys þe deuylyns knyfe Hyt slep þe, oþer soule or lyfe. 1340 *Aynle*. 56. þe tauerne ys þe scole of þe deuyle huere his deciples studeþ. *c* 1440 *Jacob's Well* 147. þe tauerne is wellle of glotorye, for it may be clepyd þe deuylys scolehoue. 1570 B. GOOGE *Pop. Kingd.* IV. 53. This done, they to the Taverne go, or in the fields they dine. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. III.* v. iii. 5. Can no man tell of my winturie Sonne? Enquire at London, 'mongst the Tauerne there. 1621 CORN. 1. *Taver*, a Victualler, of whom (as in our Tauerne of London) one may have meat, and drinke for his money. 1693 *Humours Town* 108. The Taverners are the Nurses of Profaneness and Treason. 1710 SWIFT *Let.* (1767) III. 14. I dined to day at a tavern with Stauford. 1785 KRUSLER *Mod. Times* III. 76. When we reached London, we put up at one of those taverns called hotels. 1809 KENDALL *Trav* III. lxxii. 128. The doctor keeps a public house, or, as the term is, a tavern. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* 11. This tavern would seem to be a house of call for all the gaping idlers of the neighbourhood. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 May 1/2. Richard Shute—the only first class man ever produced by the defunct 'Tavern', as New Inn Hall [Oxford] used to be called.

+ 2. A shop or workshop attached to or under a dwelling-house; often under ground, a cellar. Cf. **CELLAR** 2, **WINE-CELLAR**. *dial.* *Obs.*

1521 in *Test. Ebor* (Surtees) VI. 4. Al my tymber and bordes in the Taverne, except a kylenehoue of x postes that lieth in the laithe and in the gatehouse. 1566 in S. O. ADDY *Evolution Eng. House* (1905) 96. William Tomson for his taverne stare, iij d. 1575 *ibid.* 95. Payd to ij dykers for casting earth furth of the taverne iij daies, iij s. viij d. 1583 *Will. Myles Fox* (Somerset Ho.), My Shop with two under-shops or Taverins. 1703 THORNTON *Lat. to Ray* (W. Yorksh. Words), *Tavern*, a cellar. 1905 ADDY (as above) 94-5. In England shops in front of town houses were sometimes known as 'taverns', and were below the surface of the streets, like cellars. These 'taverns' were entered by stairs.

3. As a rendering of L. *taberna*: see the etymology.

138a *Wyclif Acts* xviii 15 Whanne biethen hadden herd, thei unnen to vs til to the cheping of Appus, and to a place that is clepid Thre tavernes [*Vulg.* tres Tabernas] 1611 *Bible* ibid. They came to meet vs as farre as Appu forum, and the three Tavernes.

4. attrib and Comb a. Attributive, as *tavern-bill*, *-boy*, *-bully*, *-bush* (*BUSH* sb. 1 5), *-chair*, *-discourse*, *-door*, *-drawer* (*DRAWER* sb. 1 2), *-fellow*, *-house*, *-lady*, *-lantern*, *-man*, *-music*, *-quarrel*, *-reckoning*, *-score*, *-supper*, *-talk*, *-wine*, etc. **b.** Objective and obj. gen., as *tavern-frequenter*, *-ganger*, *-goer*, *-haunter*, *-hunter*, *-hunting*, *-keeper*, *-tracer*. **c.** Instrumental, locative, etc., as *tavern-gotten*, *-taunted* adjs. **d.** Special combs. *†tavern-fox*, in phr. *to hunt a tavern-fox*, to get drunk: see *FOX* sb. 1 d and v. 2; *tavern-token*, a token given in change by a tavern-keeper, which he will again accept in payment; *†to swallow a tavern-token*, to get drunk (*obs.*).

1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. 1 v. 161 You shall fear no more *Taverner Bils. 1796 H. HUNTER *St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 286 The appellation of 'good man', so frankly bestowed on him by the 'tavern-boy', 1854 THACKERAY *Emancip.* II. 1, A 'Tavern-bully' beaten 1870 *FOX* A & M (ed. 2) 1206/5 'seeing good wyne nedeth no 'taverner bushie to viter it. a 1668 DAVENANT *News fr. Plymouth Wk.* (1673) 2 In the Metropolis, Where still your Taverner Bush is green and flourishing 1787 Sir J. HAWKINS *Johnson* 87, I have heard him assest, that a 'tavern-chair' was the throne of human felicity 1660 R. COKE *Justine* *Vind. Pref.* 12 The subject of all 'tavern-discourses' 1474 *Country Lett. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 400 Yf he sell any seetiff wynn his 'Taverner durro to be sealed inne, and to make a fyne at the kynges wyl. 17904 T. BROWN *Land & Locality. Oracles* Introduct. Wks. 1709 III. iii 124 The Oyster-vench in her lawful Occupation at the Tavern-door. 1721 *CINQUE RAIN Fools* i. i, Can't you practise upon a 'Tavern Drawer, or a Box keeper at the Play-House? 1899 *Month* June 613 The roystering joviality of Prince Harry's 'tavern-fellow 1635 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Old Pass* Cijb, Nor did he ever hunt a 'Taverner Fox. 1483 *Calh. Angel* 378/2 A 'Tavern ganger, attabernio 1797 T. PARK *John* 82 Meeting with some 'tavern-goer 1538 *Elvort, Circumcelliones*, 'taverner haunter, or taylers aboute. 1583 *GOLDING Calumny on Deut.* II. 305 These Tavern-hunters or Alehouse Knights which counterfeited the preacher. 13 *Curser* M. 28462 (Cott.) Til 'taverner huse my-selven was wont, And draun men per-till vinstont 1553 *De con Reliques of Rome* (1559) 28 The aforesaid pope made, a decree, that priests should be no 'tavern-hunters. 1641 *MILTON Animad.* xlii Fr Wks. (1847) 69/4 Their laziness, their 'tavern-hunting, their neglect of all sound literature 1611 *COLEMAN, Taverner*, a 'Taverner-keeper 1779 *Mirror* No. 46 P. 23 Familiar to the very tavern keepers of this city 1763 Mrs F. SHERIDAN *Discovery* II. 1, I don't doubt but he is going to some of his 'tavern-ladies. 1664 *ETIHERIDGE Love in Two* iv 11, Go with a 'Tavern Lanthorn before me at Noon day. 1755 *JOHNSON, Taverner*, one who keeps a tavern 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* II. 9 That vulgar and 'Taverner-Music. 1820 *HALLIET Lett. Dism.* Lett. 30 Marlow was stabled in a 'tavern quarrel 1714 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bee* (1724) I. 19 'Those, that remain'd, when they paid their 'Tavern Score, Resolv'd to enter it no more. 1680 *BUTLER Rem.* *Chaucer* (1759) II. 439 He is the Whores Jackal, and at Night has his Share in a 'Tavern Supper. 1760 *Caution to Officers Army* 124 Tavern-Suppers are generally expensive 1609 *Ev. Woman in Hum.* III. i in Bullen O. P. IV, Uge no more, 'tis 'Taverner talke. 1638 *FORD Lady's Trial* II. ii, You are grown a tavern-talk, Matters for fiddlers' songs. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum.* I. iii, Drunk sir? perhaps he swallow'd a 'taverner token, or some such deuse sir 1604 *Meeting Gallants* 17 Indeed he had swallowed downe many Tavernetokens, and was infected with the plague of drunkenness. 1604 *DEKKER Hon. Wk.* I. iv, If he have but...a spleene not so big as a taverner token

Hence (mostly *notice-wds.*), **Tavernize** v. *intr.*, to frequent taverns; **Tavernless** a., devoid of taverns or inns; **Tavernly** a., smacking of the tavern; **Tavernous** a. [after *cavernous*], tavern-like; **Tavernary**, tavern-expenses; **Tavernwards** adv., towards a tavern

1851 *Fraser's Mag.* XLIV. 425 The frequent 'taverning, if we may coin a word, is another peculiarity. Pepps was a giant in this way, and sang and roystered in the public houses of the day. 1897 'MARK TWAIN' *More Travels Abroad* lxxi, The Bishop was once making a business progress through the 'tavernless belt 1612 *SHELTON Quix.* (1746) I. iii. 119 So returning him Thanks with 'Tavernly Phrase for his large Offers. 1866 Ld. HOUGHTON *Sp. in Life* (1890) I. ii. 75 The low, ill-lit, cavernous, 'tavernous gallery. a 1670 *SPALDING Troub. Chas.* I (1852) II. 102 'Thay comput and rekenit for thair 'tavernie with ther mistresses. 1892 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 2/4 Thirty young fellows...were promptly on the 'double 'tavernwards.

Tavern, v. Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. prec. sb.*, as a rendering of med.L. *tabernare*, *f. taberna* (common in 14-15th c.).]

†1. trans. Of a leaseholder or copyholder. To subdivide his tenement, *orig.* to erect a cottage (*taberna*) on his holding, and apportion a piece of land to it. *north. Obs.*

1305 *Durham Ac. Rols* (Surtees) I 38 Item Johannes illud [tenementum] tabernavit sine licentia. *Ibid.* 42 De Johanne Anderson pro licentia tabernandi unum cotagium. 1402 *Charita* (Du Cange), Ne scolaribus detur cotagium mercandi seu Tabernandi. 1534 *Augu. Off. Content. Leases*, Yorks. No. 888 That the said Thomas and Roger his sonne shall not taverne the said fermehold nor no parcell thereof bot to dwell and remane of the said fermehold upon payn [etc.]. 1551 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 72 If it happ my wife to latt or taverne any parte of said fermehold, (not beyng of habilitie to occupie the same) then I will that

Roland my eldest sonne have it 1555 [see TAVERNING v.] 1577 *Ecol. Proc. Bp. Barnes* (Surtees) 18 And does not let out, lease out, or taverner out, their livings

2. intr. To frequent taverns; also *to tavern* it. 1580, etc. [see TAVERNING v.]. 1610 *Histia* m. vi 209 Each taverns it with drunken suppers still.

†b. trans. with out. 'To spend in 'taverning' 1628 *FRITHAM Resolves* II. (i) lvi. 164 When, like Nero, thou should'st Taverner out thy time with Wantons.

Taverner (tæ'veinər). Also **4 tavernyer**, **tavernere**, **5 taverner**, **-yrner**, **taverners**, **6 -ar**, **Sc -eir**, **7 -o(u)r**, (**5 taberner**). [*a. AF. taverner* = *OF tavernier* used in senses 1 and 2 below (*c. 1200* in *Godef. Compl.*), *f. taberne*, *TAVERN*, or *†post-cl. L. tabernarius* shopkeeper.]

1. One who keeps a tavern; a tavern-keeper *arch.* 13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 4357 He askede at be tauanere, Pat aimede folk, what it were 1340 *Ayenb.* 44 And zelleh outwreliche, ase doþ þise tavernyers þet uelleþ be mesure myd scoome. 1382 *Wyclif Ecclius* xvi 28 The taverner shal not be iustified fro synnes of lippis 14 *Nom* in *Wt-Wulcker* 688/19 *Hic tabernarius*, tabernei. 14 *Lyttell Thanks* 19 in *Ritson Anc. Songs* (1792) 78 They call'd the tawnyrner to fyll be quarte, And lette note for the coste. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxiv 46 (R MS) 'Be Godis bluid', quod the taverner, 'Thair is sic wyne in my seller As neur come in this cuntie' 1530 *PALSGR.* 279/2 'Taverner a wyne seller, *tavernier* 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 46 Are you become indeed a Tavernour, Whose father was a woorthy governor? 1720 *STRIVE Stow's Surv.* II. 194/1 This Company anciently consisted of 'The Vintener, who were the Merchants that imported Wine, and the Taverners, who kept Taverns for them, and sold it out by Retail. 1760 J. ADAMS *Diary* Wks 1850 II. 85 [He] may multiply taverns and dram shops, and thereby secure the votes of taverner and retailer 1858 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. 66 Under the powers of the assigned patent, [he] considerably increased the number of licensed taverners.

†2. One who frequents a tavern or taverns; a tippler *Obs.*

1340 *Ayenb.* 51 Vor alperneist he becomþ tawneyer, þanne he playþ ate des 1579 *TWYNNE Plutarch agst. For* II. xc 278 b, There is nothing more vayne then typples and 'taverniers 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* i. 7 (1619) 129 So should I be a swarcer? a taverner? a drunkard?

Taverning, *vbl. sb.* Now rare or *Obs.* [*f. TAVERN v. + -ING*]. The action of the verb TAVERN.

†1. See TAVERN v. 1 Obs. 1575 Sir J. FORSTER in *St. Papers Eliz.*, *Borders* XIX. 81 (P.R.O.) When any Inhabitant here bath a Tenement scant sufficient for the maintenance of one person, yf he chauce to dye havinge two soimes, he devydeyth the said Tenement betwixt them bothe, and thus the taveininge of the Queynes lande ys hinderanc for kepinge of hois and armoir.

2. The action or practice of frequenting taverns. 1580 in *Liturg. Serv. C. Eliz.* (Parker Soc.) 574 The Sabbath days is spent full heathenship, in taverning, uppling, gaming, playing and beholding of Bear-baiting and Stage plays. 1597-8 Bp. HALL *Sat.* II. i, Or wicked Rablins donken revellings, To grace the mis rule of our tavernings 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 503 Another cites out on the ones Taveining (where he would not spend a six pence, he never knew any come to good that did). *attrib.* 1837 *New Monthly Mag.* LI. 41 No wonder that, with these taveining habits, Jonson lived poor and died no richer

3. The keeping of a tavern

1774 J. WESTWORTH in F. Chase *Hist. Dartmouth Coll.* (1801) 126 Inquiring into the reasons of granting license to Mr. Payne for taverning and retailing.

Tavern, ppl. a. : see TAVER v.

Tavism, variant of TAOSM.

†Tavistock. Obs. In 6 Tave-. A woollen cloth formerly made at the town of Tavistock.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 12 § 3 Any clothes called Tavestocks, Westerner doseys, Fiseys, Kendalles, Cottons, and all manner of course clothes made for lynynges. 1545 *Notes of Customs* di. b, vj Tavestocks for a clothe 1555-2 *Act* 5 & 6 *Edw.* VI. c. 6 § 29 Any Clothe or Clothes made in the Towne of Tavestoke in the Countie of Deuon...commonlye called Tavestocke Clothes]

Tavistockite (tæ'vistøkə't). *Min.* [Named by Dana, 1868, from *Tavistock*, a town in Devonshire, where found: see -ITE.] 'Hydrous phosphate of aluminum and calcium, found in microscopic acicular crystals' (Chester *Names Min.*).

[1865 A. H. CHURCH in *Trans. Chem. Soc.* 264 Our present mineral is from Tavistock, Devonshire] 1868 *DANA Min.* 582 *1avistockite*

†Tavorsay. Old Cookery. Obs. [2] A dish of spiced cod's head and liver.

1450 *Two Cookery-bks.* 114 *Tavorsay.* Nym ye hed of ye coddynge & ye luere, & pike out ye bones, cast therto goud poudre of piper & gynguer, and gif foth.

†Taw, sb. 1 Obs. rare. [*f. TAW v. 1*]

1. Tawed leather; white leather.

c 1562 in J. T. Gilbert *Calr. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1891) II. 23 Gloves, purses, whit tawe and suche like wurke appeteyninge to thoccupacion of Glover.

2. A thong, whip, lash.

Perh a different word, app. the sing of TAWS, TAWSS (which is evidenced much earlier)

1577 *GROSE Provins. Gloss. Taw*, a whip N. 1853 W. WATSON *Poems* 28 (E. D. 1) The nippy taw Comes whikkin' whiles athort us 1864 WEBSTER, *Taw*, (*pl.*) A whip or instrument of punishment used by a schoolmaster]

Taw (tə), sb. 2 Also 8 tau, 9 tor. [Origin unascertained, and order of senses uncertain: perh., like *alley*, *ALLY* sb. 2, an abbreviation.]

A large choice or fancy maible, often streaked or variegated, being that with which the player shoots.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 30 P. 1 He is hiding or hoarding his Taws and Marbles. 1761 CATHART *Wit & Learn.* *Poems* (1771) 48 He mnded but his top, or taw. 1807, 1833 [see *ALLY* sb. 2]. 1837 *DICKLIS Pickw.* xxiv, After enquiring, whether he had won any alley tors or commonies lately. 1843 J. THACKERAY *Irish Sk.* *Bk.* xxiv, Large agate marbles or 'taws' a 1845 *Hood Clapham Acad.* xiv, Five who stoop The marble taw to speed 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. iii, His small private box was full of peg-tops, white marbles (called 'alley-taws' in the Vale), [etc.] 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scott.* II. v. 179 A still greater favourite is 'hooting a 'taw, which requires no small dexterity

b. trans. A game played with such marbles.

1709 *STEELE Tatler* No. 112 P. 3 A Game of Marbles, not unlike our modern Taw 1784 *COWPER Trist.* 307 To kneel and draw The chalky nng, and knuckle down at taw 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XII. 160 At cricket, taw, and prison bar, He bore away the bell 1840 *THACKERAY Paris Sk.-bk.* (1869) 45, I would lay a wager that their school learning carried them only to the game of taw

c. The line from which the players shoot in playing the game. Hence in phrases. see *quots.*

1740 *DVCH & PARDON* s.v. *Knuckle*, They frequently say, *Knuckle down to your taw*, or fit your hand exactly in the place where you maible lies. 1854 *MISS BAKLW Northampton Gloss.* s.v., 'Shoot from taw'. 'You don't stand at taw' 'If you don't do so, and so I'll bring you to taw' 1881 *Leicesters. Gloss.* s.v., A ring is scratched on the ground, and at some distance from it a straight line called taw. *Ibid.*, We thus get the phrases 'come up to scratch' and 'come up to taw'

†Taw, sb. 3 Obs. rare. [Derivation unascertained] A rootlet, a fibre of a root.

1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1666) 16 Though they get some hold in the earth with some lesser taw, or tawes, which give some nourishment to the body of the tree *Ibid.* 24 To dresse the roots of trees, to take away the tawes, and tangles, that lap and flet and grow superfluously 1670 *CAPT. J. SMITH Eng. Improv. Reviv'd* 58 A Plant by its Roots and Tawes, or Fibres, sucks in the Juice of the Earth 1765 *MUSEUM Rust* V. 117 Its root is 1 pound, and thick set with taws.

Taw (tə), v. 1 Forms: 1 *tawian*, 3 (*Orm*) *tawwenn*, 3-4 *tauwen*, 4-6 *tawe*, 6-*taw*. [*OE. tawian* = *MLG.*, *MDu.*, *Du. tauwen*, *LG. tauen*, *lowwen* to prepare (leather), to tan, to curry, *OHG. sawjan*, *zawjan* (MHG. *zawuen*, *zawuen*) to prepare, make, Goth. *taujan* to do, make — *OTent. *tauwjan* and **tauwan*; from a stem *tauw-*, not certainly found in pre-Germanic]

1. trans. To make ready, prepare, or dress (some raw material) for use, or for further manipulation, e.g. to soften (hides) by beating, to heckle (hemp), etc., *†* in early use, to till (land)

a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* IV. xxix. (1890) 366 þa bæd se Godes man þæt him man iseru geloman niid hæwete dyder brohte þæt land mid to tawienne c 1200 *Orwin* 15903 All swa summi þe nowwt i ploþ þe turmenit erþe & tawwenn 1545 *Rates of Customs* C, Sylke tawed] and diend the pounde viiis 1555 W. WATREMAN *Fordale Factions* II. ix. 193 He taweth the skinn betwixt his handes, untill it beeds more souple and soft. 1628 *Robt. Goodfellow* II. (1841) 28 And whilst that they did nimble spin, The hempe he needs must taw 1651 *Biggs New Disp. Pref.* 7 Being tawed open hy wedge after wedge. 1861 *Frnt. Brit. Archæol. Assoc.* Mar 20 A sick stone for tawing or softening hides by friction.

2. spec. To make (skins) into leather by steeping them, after suitable preparation, in a solution of alum and salt; the product is white and pliant, and is known as *alum*, *white*, or *Hungarian leather*.

(In early quots not separable from sense 1.)

a 1225 *Anr. R.* 418 Þet heo [lower clothes] beon unone & warme, & wel i-wrohte—uelles wel i-tawwed. a 1300 *Sat. People Kildare* ix. in E. E. P. (1862) 154 Dapet be sotter þat tawþ pure lepr. c 1420 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) vi, þe furre, is not feyie, and also it stynketh euer, but if hit be wete tawwed 1474 *Country Lett. Bk.* (E. E. T. S.) 401 The use of a whitawer is that he make nor tawe no maner of lether but Shepes lether, Gettes lether, deris ledur, horse lether, or boundes-lether. 1560 *Lat. in Hakluyt Voy.* (1598) I. 307 If you send 100 of them [seal skins] tawed with the hare on, they will be sold, or else not 1607 *TOWSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 45 The hides, being tawed and wrought artificially they make garments of them. 1613 *FLACCHER, etc. Captain* III. ii, Yes if they taw him as they do whi-leather Upon an iron 1721 *London Gaz.* No. 4864/4 Mills where they shall Tan, Taw or Dress any such Hides. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, Tawing, a process of tanning in which mineral agents are substituted for vegetable extracts 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 88/1 Carefully prepared goat-skin, tanned, tawed, dyed, and grained.

†3. fig. To treat (a person) abusively or with contumely; to vex, torment; to harass, afflict; to abuse, outrage, profane. *Obs.*

c 893 K. *ÆLFRED Oros* IV. i § 2 þa þe þær gefongne waron, hie tawedan mid þære mæstan unedness. c 1000 *ÆLFRED Saints' Lives* (1890) II. 102 Forðan ðe he godes temple tawode to bysmore c 1000 — *Hom.* II. 486 And se deotol eow tawode þurh his dymen. a 1023 *WULFSAN Hom.* xxxii. (Napier) 162 [Hi] scendad and tawjad to bysmore þæs begnes cwenan and hwilum his dohtor. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* hv 76 To a piler I am I pih, Togget and tawed al þe niht 1549 *CHALONER Erasmus on Folly* G. ii, To be briefe, they are not tawed nor plucked asunder with a thousand thousand cares.

b. To whip, flog, thrash. *Obs. exc. dial.*

1600 *HOLLAND Lvy* viii. xxviii. 30x He caused him to be stripped naked and whipping cheare to be presented unto him. The poore striping thus pitteously tawed and torn, ran

forth into the open street 1614 B. JONSON *Barth. Fair* 11 iv. You know where you were taw'd lately, both lash'd, and slash'd you were in Bridewell 1682 D'URSEY *Butler's Ghost* 43 Truss'd on her knee she'd briskly taw him, And, like Virago, clapperclaw him 1863 SALA *Capt. Dangerous* viii. I grew sick of being taw'd for offences I had never committed. 1883 CLELAND *Inchbracken* xvi. 126. I would have her taw'd through the town at the cat's tail

Taw (tō), *v.* 2 Chiefly dial. [f. TAW sb²] *intr.* To shoot or aim with a taw or marble.

1863 Mrs. TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.* You don't taw fairly 1883 *Abundantly & Huddersf. Gloss* s. v. *Huddersf.* When the one who is on for his pizings manages to taw into the hole, the game is concluded 1898 [see TAWER 2].

Taw, obs. form of TAU, TOW.

|| **Tawa** (tā wā, colloq. tūā). [The Maori name] A tall and handsome forest tree of New Zealand, *Beilschmiedia (Nesodaphne) Tawa*, N. O. Lauraceae, with damson-like fruit, allied to the Taraire, but inferior as timber.

1866 *Treas. Bot.* 786/1 Called Tawa by the natives 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) xox Tawa, a lofty forest tree 60 ft. to 70 ft. high, with slender branches. The wood is light, and soft, and is used for making butter-legs

† **Tawak**, = to awake. see T¹

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1412 Ta-wak Hy bet slepeh ine senne slep

Tawbern, -bron, -burn, Sc. var. TABORN Obs.

Tawche, tawcht, obs. Sc. forms of TALLOW.

Tawcht, obs. Sc. f. taught: see TEACH v.

Tawd, obs. Sc. f. told, pa. t. and pp. of TELL v.

† **Tawder**, *v.* Obs. nonce-*wd* [f. TAWDRY a.]

trans. To deck out in tawdry garments

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let. to Cress of Bristol* 22 Aug. A sort of shabby finery, a number of dirty people of quality tawdered out

Tawdrily (tō-dril), *adv.* [f. TAWDRY a. + -LY²] In a tawdry manner; with cheap finery.

1736 PULTENEY *Let. to Swift* 21 Dec. A rabble of people seeing her very oddly and tawdrily dressed, took her for a foreigner 1816 *Sporting Mag.* XLVIII. 189 A lady observing her neighbour in a public room, dressed very tawdrily. 1879 FROUDE *Short Stud* (1883) IV v. 351 The two figures are tawdrily coloured in white and red and gold

Tawdriness (tō-drines). [f. as prec. + -NESS.]

The quality of being tawdry.

1670 *Moral State Eng.* 161 There was a kind of tawdriness in their Habits 1733 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* vi. 35 That tawdriness may not destroy the proper effect of variety.

1841 GALLANGA *Italy* (1848) I. 139 The tinsel and tawdriness of an imitative dauber.

† **Tawdrum**, Obs. nonce-*wd* [f. TAWDRY, with L. ending. cf. *nostrum*] A tawdry decoration.

1680 BETTERTON *Revenge* v. iv. 65 No matter for Lace and Lawdrums

Tawdry (tō-drī), *sb.* and *a.* Also 6 tauthrie, tawdrle (see next); 7 taudrey, tawdery, 7-8 taudry [As sb. short for TAWDRY LACE, q. v.; hence referring to the showy but cheap quality of these in the 17th century]

A. sb. † 1. Short for TAWDRY LACE. Obs.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* ii. 46 Of which the Naldes, and the blew Nerides make 1 hem laudries for their necks 1614 *iv* 50 Not the smallest Beck But with white Pebles makes her Taudries for her neck.

2. Cheap and pretentious finery.

a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1750) I. 223 Applaud th' outsides of Words, but never mind, With what fantastic tawdry th' are lin'd 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) II. ix. 339 Only for the sake of having a little more tawdry upon his housings.

1831 *Examiner* 399/1. A dress circle! Look at the tawdry and the annu! 1867 SMITH *Anglo-Saxon Eng.* (1880) 349 A poor bedizen'd creature, clad in tawdry.

B. adj. 1. Of the nature of cheap finery; showy or gaudy without real value.

1676 ETHEREDGE *Man of Mode* II. ii. A Woman that Can doat on a senseless Caper, a Tawdry French Riband, and a Formal Cravat. 1686 BURNET *Let.* (1708) 288 A Tawdry Embroidery of Gold and Silver. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 80

7 3 A gay West Indian, who appeared in all the Colours which can affect an Eye that could not distinguish between being fine and tawdry 1805 REPTON *Landscape Gard.* 160 The lavish profusion of tawdry embellishment. 1859 JERSON *Britany* II. 14 The high altar is wretchedly tawdry.

† **b.** Untidy; slovenly; ungraceful. Obs. rare.

1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* v. § 3 A Flower without its Empalement, would hang as uncount and tawdry, as a Lady without her Bodies c 1880 JOANNA BAILEY *Summer's Day* 83 His awkward, lad, Who trails his tawdry armful [of hay] o'er the field.

2. transf. Of persons or their condition: Tawdrily dressed or decked out; cheaply adorned

1676 WYCHERLEY *Pl. Dealer* v. i. Tawdry affected Rogues, well drest. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. 6), *Tawdry* or *Taudry*, tricked up with such tinsel Stuff, or Lace as is usually sold at Audery-Fair in Cambridge-shire 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solit.* vii. (1874) 133 Like one of those tawdry girls who pass by me. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxvii. An aspect of genteel desolation and tawdry misery not easily to be paralleled in wretchedness

3. fig. esp. of style, diction, etc., hence of a speaker or writer. Trumpery.

1696 R. L'ESTRANGE *Seneca's Mor.* (ed. 6) Afterth 12 Without forcing the Design of the Author, or intermixing any Tawdry Flourishes by the By 1718 PENN *Maxims* § 126 Wks. 1761 180 'Tis but Tawdry Talk, and next to very Trash 1764 GOLDSM *Traveller* Ded. Him they dignify with the name of poet: his tawdry lampoons are called satires 1808 SCOTT *Let. to Lady L. Stuart* 19 Jan. in *Lockhart*, His language is too flowery and even tawdry.

† **Tawdry lace**. Obs. [See T (the letter) 7] In the earliest quotation *St. Audrey's lace*, i. e. lace of St. Audrey, Ætheldreda, or Æpeldryp (daughter of Anna king of East Anglia, and patron saint of Ely): A silk 'lace' or necktie, much worn by women in the 16th and early 17th c., sometimes taken as a type of female adornments

[As to the origin of the name, it is told, originally by Bede (*Ecc. Hist.* iv. ix.), and after him by Ælfric in the *Life of St. Æpeldryth*, Virgin (*Ælfric's Lives of Saints*, ed. Skeat, 1885, x. ll. 49-60), that St. Audrey died of a tumour in her throat, which she considered to be a just retribution, because in her youth she had for vain show adorned her neck with manifold splendid necklaces, 'forðan þe ic on jugode frætwede mine swuran mid mænigfealdum swu-beaxum'. In the 16th century, N. Harpsfield, Archdeacon of Canterbury under Philip and Mary (died 1588), after relating the story in his (*Latin*) *Historia Anglicana Ecclesiastica* (Douay 1623), adds: 'Our women of England are wont to wear about the neck a certain necklace [*torquem quendam*], formed of thin and fine silk, perchance in memory of what we have told'. See also, more particularly, quot. 1674 below. Skinner in his *Etymologicon* (licensed 1668), explains *Tawdry lace* as 'Ties, fringes, or bands, bought at the fair held at the fens of St. Ætheldreda, as rightly points out Doctor Th. Henshaw'. There is no discrepancy between the two statements. 'St. Audrey's laces' would naturally be largely offered for sale at her fair, and though this did not give the article its name, it doubtless made it more widely known, and led to the production of cheap and showy forms for the 'country wench' (see Nares s. v.), which at length gave to *tawdry* its later connotation.]

1550 PALSER (ed. 1) 63/2 Seynt Audries lace, cordon 1548 PATRICK *Expat. Scot.* Pref. c19b. Pardon Beades, Lanthornes belles, Tauthrie laces, Rosaries, Collets 1579 SPENSER *Sheph. Cal.* Apr. 33 Binde your fillets faste, And gird in your waste, For more finesse, with a tawdrle lace 1593 *Jack Straw* iii. Div. Queen. I will speake for thee. T. M. Will you in faith, and I will gieve you a rose lace 1610 FLETCHER *Faithful Sheph.* v. 1, 'The Prim-Rose Chaplet, tawdry-lace and Ring, Thou gavest her for her singing 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* iv. 253 Come you promis'd me a tawdry-lace, and a paire of sweet Gloues. 1674 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tawdry Lace*, so called from St. Audrey (Ætheldreda) who thought her self punished for wearing rich Necklaces of Jewels, and therefore women after that wore Necklaces of fine silk, called Tawdry Laces c 1750 SIMMONS *Elegies* xi. 18 To deck my native fleece with tawdry lace]

† **Tawdryne** Obs. nonce-*wd* [App. an arbitrary formation on *tawdry*] = prec.

1586 W. WEBBE *Eng. Poetrie* (Arb.) 84 See ye not your selues too demean too rudely Bynd the fillets and to be fine the waste gyrt Fast with a tawdryne [Webbe's rendering in sapphics of Spenser's stanzas, see quot. 1571 in prec.]

Tawed (tōd), *pp. a.* [f. TAW v. 1 + -ED.]

Made, as white leather, by the process of tawing.

Also *transf.* (cf. *tanned*)

1545 *Rates of Customs* Div. Graye tawed, the tymber vi. s. viii. d. 1. 1563 *Mirr. Mag.* Induct. xxxix. With tawed handes, and hard ynned skyn 1544 1. LECHFORD *Plain Dealing* (1867) 117 For the Winter they have boots, or a kind of laced tawed-leather stockings 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4864/4 Hides and Skins, Tanned, Tawed or Dressed 1851 MORRIS *Tanning & Currying* (1853) 112 The tawed leather is the raw skin combined with subchloride of aluminium. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* I. 150/2

Tawer (tō-er). Forms 4-5 tawier (e, 4-7 tawyer, 5 toyar, 6 tawhear, 8 tawar), 5- tawer.

[f. TAW v. 1: see -ER¹. With the earlier *tawyer*, cf. *lawyer*, *sawyer*] One who taws, one who prepares white leather; = WHITE-TAWER.

[1311 *Letter Bk. D. Lond.* II. 127 Walterus le Whitawyer 1346 *Ind. F.* If. 125 b, Les bones gentes Megucersappelles Whitawyers.] 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* ix. 43 Many dayes he dwelleth in Joppe, at Symound, sum courour [gloss or tawer, v. 17 tawer, tawiere] 1480 [see TAWING 1] 1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 505 Paid to the toyar for xij. bokes skynnes 1550 LEVINS *Diap.* (Camden) 208 A tawhear of skynnes 1570 TORSSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 169 The skins of this Beast are dressed by Lawyers, with the fat of fishes and Alum 1658 R. FRANK *North. Mon.* (1821) 280 These live the tanners, tawyers, fell-mongers, parchment, and vellum-dressers 1795 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 552 There are 17 tanners, 18 curriers, and 13 tawers 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 75 In this part of Paris live all tanners and lawers and their kindred

Tawer 2. [f. TAW v. 2.] One who aims a taw.

1808 ALICE B. GOMME *Games* II. 113 If one player knocks out a marble, he is entitled to 'taw' at the rest in the ring until he misses, and if a sure 'tawer' not one of the others may have the chance to taw

Tawern, obs. form of TAVERN.

Tawery (tō-er), *rare*. [f. TAWER 1 or TAW v. 1. see -ERY] An establishment where skins are tawed.

1830 MAUNDER *Dict. Eng. Lang.*, *Tawery*, a manufactory in which skins are dyed with alum 1885 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Leather* 656 (Cent. Dict.) In Parisian taweries calves' brains, intimately mixed with wheat flour, are used as a substitute for yolk of egg.

Tawes, obs. form of TAWS.

Tawght, *tawhte*, obs. f. taught: see TEACH v.

|| **Tawhai** (tā hwai). Also tawai. [Maori.]

The native name in New Zealand of several species of beech, called by the settlers *birches*.

1873 *Catal. Vienna. Exhib.*, *Tawhai*, large and durable timber, used for sleepers 1883 J. HECTOR *Handbk. N. Zealand* (1886) xox *Tawhai*, Red birch (from the colour of the bark) A handsome tree, 80 ft. to 100 ft. high

|| **Tawhiri** (tā hwī rī). Also tawiri. [Maori.]

Native name of the New Zealand tree *Philosporum tenuifolium*, noted for its fragrant white blossoms.

1872 A. DOMPT *Ranolf* vi. 1 108 Its floor with faint tawhiri leaves besprent 1884 T. BRACKEN *Lays Maori* 21 The early breeze that stole the rich Tawhiri's sweet perfume.

Tawie (tō i), *a. Sc. dial.* [f. TAW v. 1 + -Y, in sense 'easy to taw'. cf. *wieldy*.] Tractable, docile, easy to manage

1786 BURNS *To Auld Mare* v. Ye ne'er was donsie; But hamely, tawie, quiet, an' cannie, An' unco sone.

Tawing (tō iŋ), *vb. sb.* [f. TAW v. 1 + -ING 1.]

1. The action or process of preparing white leather: see TAW v. 1 2

1408 *Litt. Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 99 Qe nulle homme . ne vse ascun manere tawing de ascuns pealk en lez ditz schopes 1480 *Wair. Act. Edw. IV.* (1830) 12r And to Joh'n Massy tawyer for tawing of a tymbre of hole sables iij s.

1517-18 in Swayne *Saracen Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 59 For Tawynge of Buckys skynnes to couer ij Masse Bokys, xij d. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No 4864/4 Their Places of tanning, tawing, or dressing of such Hides 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tawing*, tanning a lamb-skin with the wool on it

attrib 1888 L. M. tr. *Bk. Dyeing* 49 Iake your tawing stocke, and law it [black leather] well therewith 1882 PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 389/2 They receive. a second treatment with the tawing mixture.

b. (*pl.*) *concr.* (See quot.)

1611 CORGER, *Megis*, tawings, the offals, or peeces cut from skynnes in tawing

† 2. The action of flogging or punishing. Obs.

1600 SHELTON *Quia* (1746) IV. vii 54 Feating least the Whip ping-task and Tawing might light upon him 1622 MABER *tr. Aleman's Grammat. d. Alf.* 240 He would willingly have the tawing of mee 1642 ROGERS *Maanan* 30 The Lords own tawing of him [Job] to wing this speech from him.

Tawk (e, tawike, obs. forms of TALK.

Tawloche, obs. Sc. f. TALLOW. **Tawld**, obs. Sc. f. told: see TELL v.

Tawle, obs. f. TALL.

Tawn, dial. f. TAWN v., to faint

† **Tawn**, *v.* Obs. rare-1. [app. an alteration of TAW v. under the influence of TAWNY a.] *trans.*

To make tawny; to bronze, 'tan'. So † **Tawn** sb., the bronzing of the skin produced by exposure.

1721 RAMSAY *Tartaria* 94 While scorching Titan tawns the shepherd's brow a 1734 *North. Lives* (1826) III. 96 It was a considerable time before this upper lip having been long shaded took the same tawn as the rest of his face

† **Tawne**, *taune*, v. 1 Obs. [Early ME. *tawn-* (n, *taun-* (n, *apthetic* form of **at-awne* (n, *at-* (n, f. AT- *pref.* 1 + *awne* (n, in Orm *awwnnen*, AWWN v. 2, to show, exhibit OE. **awnan* has not been found, but ME *t-awnen* is parallel to MLG, MDu, LG. *t-ānen*, Du *t-oonen*, MHG. *t-ounen* to show. These point to an OTeut. **at-awnan*, as a by-form of Goth. *at-awgan* (OS *t-agan*, OE *at-ecowan*, *at-ecowan*) to bring before the eyes, to show, f. OTeut. **augon-*, *augn-*, *awn-*, stems of *augon-* eye. See Feist *Goth. Etymol.*, s. v. *Augō*, Brugmann ed. 2, § 165, § 681, Schade s. v. *zougan*, Franck s. v. *toon*, *toonien*]

trans. To show, manifest, exhibit.

c 1220 *Bestiary* 76 Ful wel he [Christ] tawned his lue to man. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 636 God Tawned him in the walkene a-buuen Rein-bowe. 1622 This time o'er her Sal ic me to be taunen her 1624 To taunen ðe ðe soße her-bi. 1624 On oder daiges morgen quate, God tawned moysi quat he wile

† **Tawne**, v. 2 Sc. Obs. rare-1. [?Deriv of TAW v. 1, ? for *taw-en*.] *trans.* To tame, subdue, soften.

1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xv. Div. The sore sight of that saint his syres death, did so tawne the truculent turke

Tawniness (tō-nines). [f. TAWNY a. + -NESS]

The quality or condition of being tawny.

c 1550 LLOYD *Trens Health* F viij, Coluer doung ground in vyneger and smeared ouer thy face putteth away al moirphewes & tawnines 1623 MIDDLETON *More Dissembles Besides* 10m. v. 11, She's the sun's masterpiece for tawnines 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tawniness*, the being of the Colour of tanned Leather 1875 BROWNING *Aristoph. Apol.*, *Heracles* 406 He spread the tawniness behind—his yellow head Enmuffled by the brute's.

† **Tawnish**, *a.* Obs. rare. [f. TAWN(Y a. + -ISH¹)] Somewhat tawny, tanned.

1675 *Lond. Gaz.* No 1020/4 Having black strait hair, a tawnish complexion 1684 *Ibid.* No 1972/4 A tall slender Man, of a Tawnish Complexion.

Tawnt (e, obs. forms of TAUNT.

Tawny (tō ni), *a.* and *sb.* Forms. a. 4-7 tauny, 5- tawny; also 4 tawne, (4-5 taunde), (6 tawneys, 6-7 -ie, 6-9 -ey). β. (chiefly north, and Sc.) 5 tannye, tannee, 5-6 tawne, tany, 5-7 tanny; see also TENNE [ME. *tawny*, *tawne*, a. AF. *taune*, OF. *tant* (12-13th c. in Godef. *Conpl.*), later *tanné*, 'foncé comme le tan', f. *tan*, TAN sb. 1. The au, aw appears to have arisen from the OF. pronunciation, in which the a before n was nasalized, *tāne* (tanne) cf. *pawn*, *auit*, † *de-maund*, † *fraince*.]

Name of a composite colour, consisting of brown with a preponderance of yellow or orange, but formerly applied also to other shades of brown.

A as *adj.* Having, or being of, this colour.

a 1377 *LANG. P. P.* B v. 196 Panne can coueytise. in a tawny tabarde of twelve wynter age 1395 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 5, I deuyse to my daughter a tawne bed of silk 1487 in *Survey Archael. Soc. Collect.* (1865) III. 163, I bequeathe my tawny velvet gowne to be made a chesible

thereof 1338 *Test Edm* (Surtees) VI 85 My tawney chamlet dublett 1378 *Lvs Dodder* i. xxi. 32 Peruncle The flower most commonly is blew, & sometimes white, & tawney, but very seldom. 1599 *DAVIES Innuit, Soul* claxxviii, As the World's Sun Makes the Moor black, the European white; Th' American tawney. 1603 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii. iv, We must have you turne fiddler againe, . get a base violin at your backe, and marche in a tawney coate. 1632 *LITTONOW Trav* iv 162 The other Turkes which are borne in Asia major and Ægypt are of a greater stature, tawny. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed 6), *Tawny*, that is of a tanned, or yellowish, or dusky Colour. 1791 *COWPER* *Thad* x 211 A lion's tawny skin Around him wrapp'd 1844 *DICKENS* *Mart* Chus xii, That poet, being a light and tawny wine 1856 *DEPLAMER* *Pl Gard* (1861) 60 *Hennu ocallis flavo* — Day Lily, a plant with yellow or tawny flowers, 1904 *Blackw Mag* July 2 The patched old tawny sails 18 c 1245 ii, *Aiden's Surgery* (E & T S) 27 Pulver of gallex and psidie and puluer tawny. 1564 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 308 Sex pece of bionn and tawne clayth 1585 *POLWART Flyingw Montgomerie* 736 Tawny cheeks, I think thou speikst with thy beekes 1538 *JUNUS* *Paint* *Ancients* 270 They resemble the similitude of a tawne or a white man 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camus' Nat Paradox* 362 Her complexion (which is somewhat tawny by being much exposed to the Sun).

B. as sb. 1. Tawny colour. In *Her* = TENNE. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 435 Nouthire to toly ne to tawnde transmittu we na vebuis, lo verryonion ne violet ne vanyant littis. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xii, be best hue of rennyngne boundes which be goode, is cleped boune tawne. 1493 *Mem Rison* (Surtees) III 164 Pro xij vigis panni colons de tawne pro vestrum choristarium 1601 *HOLLAND* *Pliny* xxiv. iv, 178 Without forth of a light tawne or yellowish red. 1610 *GUILLM* *Healdy* i. in. (1660) 20 Tawny (saith Leigh) is a Colour of Worshipping, and of some Hemlds it is called Bruske. 1641 G. SANDS *Paraphr. Song Sol.* i. 1, This Tawney from the Sun I took 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess. Waters* I. 103 The bright red is reduced to somewhat of a tawny. 1848 *THACKRAY* *Vau. Pair* xxiv, I ain't particular about a shade or so of tawny.

† 2. Cloth of a tawny colour. [Cf. OF *tanne*.] a. 1416 in *Somersel Med Wills* (1907) 75, joup de Taune furr[al] cum nigro 1452 *Mann & Housch. Exp* (Roxb) 149 For a 3rd and di off tawny, v. s. v. d 1566 in *Hakluyt Voy* (1598) I 358 Some blacks for womens garments, with some Orange colours and tawneys 1572 in *Feuillat Revels* O. *Elia*, (1908) 187 Of Satten Tawney twelve yarden, 1587 *FLEMING* *Contn. Holmshed* III, 1338 1/2 Clothed in white, yellow, & orange tawney.

B. 1462 *Paston Lett* II. 103 Your son wolte haue to hys jakets mury and tany. 1494, 1502 Rowane tanne [see ROWAN] 1497 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 343 For ij elne and ene half of Rowane tawnee. 1501 *Ibid*, II 49, iij elne French tanne

† b. pl. Garments made of this cloth Obs c 1800 R. CUMBERLAND *John de Lancaster* (1809) III 116 The livery men brushing up their orange tawneys.

3. A brown-skinned person, = TAWNY-MOOR, *at ch.* 1660 F. BROOKS *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 347 There are Tawneys amongst them, they weare in their eares rings of gold and silver 1681 *Lond. Gas No.* 1692 1/2 Run away. A Tall slender Indian Tawney 1751 *FRANKLIN* *Observ.* Wks. 1887 II, 234 In America, where we have so fair an opportunity, by excluding all blacks and tawnies, of increasing the lovely white and red. 1850 *SMEDLEY* *Frank Fairleigh* xxx, Rajah somebody or other... on his elephant, attended by a train of tawnies

† 4. A sweet beverage, so called from its colour. B. c 1430 *Two Cookery Obs.* 26 Take almuande Mylke, & Sugre, an powdere Gyngere, & of Galyngale, & of Canelle, and Rede Wme, & boyl y-fete, & bat is gode tawney.

5. A local name for the common bullfinch, from the colouring of the female

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Tawny*, a bullfinch. *Somerset*, 1885 *SWAINSON* *Provinc. Names Birds* 67 The same parts in the female are reddish brown; hence Tawny (*Somerset*).

C. Combinations and special collocations, a. Parasynthetic, etc., as *tawny-coloured*, *-faced*, *-haired*, *-skinned*, *-tanned*, *-visaged*, *-whiskered*.

1572 in *Hakluyt Voy*, (1600) III. 405 The people of the country are of a good stature, tawny coloured, broad faced, flat nosed. 1618 *SYLVESTER* *Spectacles* x, When the Leaves in Autum wether With a tawny-tanned Face. 1687 *Lond. Gas*, No 2208 3/4 A tawny visaged Man. 1740 *PINEDA* *Span. Dict.* s. v. *Donator*, A tawny fac'd Woman dress'd up, reviles the fair one 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* v. (1852) 65 Red, black or white, olive, or tawny-skinned 1859 *Geo. Eliot* A. *Brde* v, Some tawny-whiskered, brown locked, clear-complexioned young Englishman 1862 *BURTON* *Bk. Hunter* i. 18 He was not a black-letter man or a tawny-moroccoite [collector of books found in tawny morocco]

b. With other names of colour, expressing a modification by tawny, as *tawny-brown*, etc.

1502 *Privy Purse Exp* *Elia*, of *Yolk* (1830) 9, iij yerdes of furcenet of tawny grene 1725 *De For Voy. round World* (1840) 121 The people were black, or rather of a tawny dark brown. 1751 *Afric. Narr* of *Wager* 97 Their Colour a Tawney Olive. 1812 *SIR H. DAVY* *Chem Philos* 280 It becomes of a tawney yellow colour. 1839 *URZ* *Dict. Arts* 619 For tawny-gray, the stuff must receive a previous blue ground by dipping it in the indigo vat. 1905 *Westm Gas* 4 Mar 2/3, I looked across the desert, tawny-gold beneath the pinless sun.

c. In special collocations, esp. in names of particular species of animals of a tawny colour, or plants with tawny flowers, as *tawny bunting*, *monkey*, *owl*, *thrush*, *zillure*; *tawny day-lily*, *sedge*; also in collectors' names of moths, as *tawny pinion*, *tawny wave*, etc.; *tawny emperor*, collectors' name for *Apatura herse*, a large butterfly (cf. *EMPEROR* 4); also † *tawny-oat*, an ecclesiastical apparitor, from the colour of his livery.

1766 *PENNANT* *Zool* I, 112 *Tawny Bunting 1891 *SHAKS*, *Hen VI*, i. iii, 56 Out *Tawney-Coates, out Scarlet Hypo-

cite 1634 *Heywood* *Mayden head* *Lost* 1 Wks. 1874 IV. 114 I thought I was neuer Tawny coate, I have playd the summoners part. 1768 *PENNANT* *Zool*, I. 158 The *Tawny Owl The color of this kind is sufficient to distinguish it from every other. 1859 *MISS PRATT* *Brit Grasses* 35 [*Clarex*] fulva (*Tawny Sedge). 1783 *LATHAM* *Synopsis* III 28 *Tawny Thrush, *Arct Zool* Head, back, and wing coverts tawny 1819 *Cent Dict* s. v. Tawny thrush, the veery, or Wilson's thrush, *Turdus fuscescens*, one of the four song-thrushes which are common in eastern parts of North America. 1781 *LATHAM* *Synopsis Birds* I 19 *Tawny Vulture. Inhabits Falkland Islands.

Hence † *Tawny v. trans*, to make tawny; to tan. *Obs. rare*.

1602 *BRETTON* *Mother's Blessing* (Grosart) 9/1 The Sunne so soone, the painted face will tawny 1613 *HEYWOOD* *Blazen* *Age* ii. 11, He smells all smoake, and with his nasty sweate Tawnies my skinne

† *Tawny-moor*. *Obs* [f. TAWNY + MOOR sb. 2 cf. BLACKAMOR.] A name given to the tawny or brown-skinned natives of foreign lands; prob. originally to natives of northern Africa.

1603 *OWEN* *Pembrokeshire* v. (1892) 42 They seeme more like tawney Moores, then people of this lande 1650 R. STAPLTON *Sh ad's Low C. Wares* i. 22 Military Revells; wherein the Emperour himself ran a tilt, habited like a Tawny-moor 1686 J. DUNTON *Lett fr. New Eng.* (1867) 27 Tho' he was a Tawney-more Indian, yet he was a converted one. 1717 *Mrs. CENTLIVUR* *Bold Stroke for Wife* i. 1. (1749) 14 There's a Black, a Tawny-moor, and a Frenchman. [1849 A tawny Moor. see MOOR sb. 2.]

Tawpie, tawpy (tō-pi), sb. and a. *Sc.* Also *g* *taupy*, *taupie*, *taupée* [Prob from Norse: cf. *Norw. taap* 'half-witted person, chiefly of women' (Ross), *Da. taabe* fool, simpleton, *Sw. tåp* simpleton, *tåpig* foolish, weak-minded]

A. sb. A foolish, senseless, or thoughtless girl or woman, *idle taupie*, a slattern.

1728 *RAMSAY* *Monk & Miller's Wife* 135 'Pottage', quoth Habb, 'ye senseless tawpie!' 1787 *BURNS* *Verres at Selkirk* iv, Gawkes, tawnies, gowks, and fools, Frae colleges and boarding-schools 1822 *MISS FARRIS* *Inher.* xi, That light-headed tawpie [a servant] is off to a sick mother. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 610 1/2, who of his female friends were very accomplished, whom he thought useless tawnies for all that 1902 *ANDERSON & SALMONS* *Herold* 5 June 2 The word tawpie meaning a foolish potted person.

B. adj. Foolish, senseless, empty-headed. (Said in reference to a girl or woman.) *Now rare*

1814 *SARSON & GALT* I 46 (Jam.) Comin' to his table w' my tawpy dochter in her alld gown. 1823 *GALT* *Enlaid* xvi, The tawpy taunts of her prideful customers 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Amor* Wks 1855 I. 174 Great laugher, d'awpy and tawpy limmers standin at cloes 1836 *ALICE* *Poet. Wks* 80 (E.D.D.) Taupie Meg is just as bad. A common limmer.

Tawridore, obs form of TORRADOR.

Taws, tawse (tōz), sb. Chiefly *Sc.* Forms. 6 taws, -es, 8 tawz, taz, 8- tawse, 9- tawse.

[app. plural of TAW sb. 1 2 (but evidenced much earlier); sometimes treated as a singular.]

1. A whip for driving a spinning top; esp. one made of a thong: see quot. 1892. (In quot. 1513 prob pl. as in 2)

1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* vii. vii. 91 As the round top of tre [wooden top] Hit with the twynit quhypp, dois quherle, we see smytin wyth the tawis dois rebound, And rynnys about, about, in circkil round. 1892 *BALYUNNA* (Antrim) *Observer* (E.D.D.), Tawse, a few strips of leather tied to a shaft, used by boys in spinning tops.

2. *Spec.* An instrument of family or school discipline, used in Scotch and many English schools, consisting of a leathern strap or thong, divided at the end into narrow strips. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

In *Sc.* count as plural, and in phrase a pair of taws. 1518 *POLWART* *Flyingw Montgomerie* 57 In thy teeth bring mee the tawes, With beekes my bidding to abide. *Ibid* 571. 1719 *RAMSAY* *Andw. to Hamilton* vi, I've kis'd the taw, like a good barn. 1721 — *Lucky Spence* ix, Vild hangy's taz yer rigings fast Makes black and blae 1725 — *Gentle Sheph.* v in *Poet*, The tawz Was handled by revengeful Madge 1835 *BROCKERT* N. C. *Words*, *Taws*, a pair of taws, a leather strap used by schoolmasters for chastising children. 1845 *CARLYLE* *Early Lett* (1886) II. 329 A pedagogue called Fate, he is an excellent teacher, but his fees are very high, and his taws are rather heavy. 1852 M. SCOTT *Cruise* *Midge* (1853) 207, I took out the Tawse, and laid them on the closed Bible as a terror to evil doers. 1865 R. CHAMBERS *Ess* Ser. ii. 79 He carried a pair of short but impressive taws. 1892 *Schoolmaster* 31 Dec. 116/2 A Nottingham School Board. The Board authorises assistants to administer corporal punishment to the extent of a light stroke with a cane or tawse. *Mod Sc.* Behave yourself, or you'll get the taws.

Conn. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 49 The smile, which, in spite of pain, had illumined his tawse-waled cheeks. 1865 'S. MUCKLEBACK' *Rural Rhymes* 142 The ancient tawse swasher pled weariness.

Hence *Tawse v. trans.*, to chastise with the taws. 1790 *SHIRREFS* *Poems* *Gloss.*, *Taz*, to whip, scourge, belabour. 1883 *Mem. A. Maclean* 240 He was tawsed for his obstinacy.

Tawt, var. *TAUT* v. *Tawte*, *tawth*, obs. ff. *taught*. see *TEACH* v. *Tawyer*, obs. var. *TAWER*, *Tawz*, obs. f. *TAWS*.

Tax (teks), sb. 1. Also 4-7 *taxe*, *Sc.* 5-7 *taxt* (6 *taxe*). [app. f. *TAX* v. Appears earlier than F. *taxe* (1405 in *Godef. Compl*; rare bef. 16th c.). f. *taxer* vb.; also earlier than med. L. *taxa* in *Du Cange*. In ME., *taxe* and *taske*, *TASK* sb., were at first almost synonymous; but in their sense develop-

ment they were differentiated, *tax* following that of the corresponding verb, as an assessed money payment.]

1. A compulsory contribution to the support of government, levied on persons, property, income, commodities, transactions, etc., now at fixed rates, mostly proportional to the amount on which the contribution is levied.

'Tax' is the most inclusive term for these contributions, esp. when spoken of as the matter of taxation, and in such phrases as *direct* and *indirect tax* (see *DIRECT* 6 e, *INDIRECT* 2 c), including also similar levies for the support of the work of such local or specific bodies as county or municipal councils, poor law or school boards, etc. But in British practice few of the individual imposts are called by the name, the most notable being the *Income Tax*, *Land Tax*, and *Property Tax* (also *dog tax*, *match-tax*, *window-tax*), the rest being mostly styled 'duties', as *excise*, *import*, *export*, *estate*, *house*, *stamp*, *death duties*, etc. The 'taxes' levied by local bodies are usually called 'rates'; e.g. *borough*, *county*, *poor*, *school*, *water rate*, etc. In U.S. 'tax' is more generally applied in ordinary language to every federal, state, or local exaction of this kind of the combs in 7.

† *To pay double taxes* (quot. 1759), i. e. to have two residences on which the assessed taxes were paid.

a 1397 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 151 Mo then ten sithen told y my tax 1390 R. BURNES *Chron* (1810) 247 Pe lend & pe lay granted pat bei said, & assigned a day, pat tax to be laid. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Sek. Wks* III 298 One clergie schal paie no subsidie ne taxe c 1420 *Bunt* 382 Peie was gawnted vnto be King, to maynteyne his warres, bothe of spilitualte & temporalte, an hiole taxe and a dyme. c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxh) 5537 Tave geteth he noon of Perse lond. 1480 *CAXTON* *Chron* *England* cxlix, Kyng Iohan let areie an huge taxe thurgh oute all englonde, that is to say xxxv M. marc 1483 *Cath. Angel* 378 1/2 A taxe, tallagum. 1533 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* VI 229 Lettrez to Dundee, Perth [etc.] to inhering their taxtis for furnishing of wageouris. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Kinges* ix 15 The summe of the taxe, that kynges Salomon raysted to the buyldinge of the house of the Lorde 1554 *HULOET*, Taxe or subsidye gawnted 1607 *COWLEY* *Intell.* i, *Taxe*, alias *Taxe*, . . . is such a kinde of tribute, as being certainly lated upon euery towne, was wont to be yearlye payde. . . Now is it not payde, but by consent giuen in Parliament, as the Subsidie is. 1651 *HOBBS* *Leviath.* ii. xx. 106 Men ought to pay such taxes as are by Kings imposed. 1754 *HUME* *Ess* & *Treat* (1777) i. 344 A tax on German linen encourages home manufactures. 1759 *DILWORTH* *Pope* x16 Pope was able to pay double taxes, and lived like a man in a genteel independence 1765 *BLACKSTONE* *Comm.* i. viii. 308 The land tax, in it's modern shape, has superseded all the former methods of rating either property, or persons in respect of their property 1776 *ADAM SMITH* *V. N.* v. ii. (heading) Part ii, Of Taxes. *Ibid*. (1866) II 461 A direct tax upon the wages of labour, though the labourer might perhaps pay it out of his hand, could not properly be said to be even advanced by him 1801 *HAMILTON* *Wks*, (1886) VII. 132 There is, perhaps, no item in the catalogue of our taxes which has been more unpopular than that which is called the direct tax 1840 *McCULLOCH* in *Engyel. Brit.* (ed 7) XXI 95 A tax may be either *direct* or *indirect*. It is said to be *direct* when it is immediately taken from income or capital; and *indirect* when it is taken from them by making their owners pay for liberty to use certain articles, or to exercise certain privileges. 1846 (*title*) The Local Taxes of the United Kingdom. 1878 *JEVONS* *Prin. Pol. Econ* xvi § 97 129 In England the taxes amount to something like ten per cent, or one pound in every ten pounds.

† b. The rate at which anything is charged.

1455 *Rolls of Parlt* V 308 1/2 Eny Dismes or Subsidies aftar the taxe or quantite of an hyle Disme.

c. *The taxes*, the tax-collector *collog*

1874 W. S. GILBERT *Charity* ii, Nobody calls on him except the taxes. 1888 *STEVENS* *Popular Authors* ii, Even the Rates and Taxes, have actually read your tales.

2. *fig.* Something compared to a tax in its incidence, obligation, or burdensomeness, an oppressive or burdensome charge, obligation, or duty; a burden, strain, heavy demand.

a 1628 F. GREVIL *Lett. to Hon. Lady* iv Wks. 1870 IV. 267 When Nature. foresaw this distresse or taxe, like to fall upon her freedom 1691-8 *NORRIS* *Princ. Disc.* (1711) III. 65 Sleep, that great Tax and Custom of Nature, upon the life of man. 1743 *STEELE* *Guard.* No 85 p. 1 To suffer scandal, is the tax which every person of merit pays to the publick 1797 *DE FOE* *Eng. Tradesman* xix. (ed. 2) 258 A young beginner has such a tax upon him before he begins, that he must sink perhaps half his stock in painting and gilding, wainscoting and glazing, before he . can open his shop. 1826 *DISRAELI* *Viv.* *Grey* ii. xiv, You great men must pay a tax for your dignity. I am going to disturb you. 1864 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* i. i. § 8 The greatness of the question, justifies even a heavier tax on the reader's attention.

† 3. = *TASK* sb. 2, 2 b. *Obs. rare*.

1390 *GOWER* *Conf* I 94, 'I bidde nedere a betre taxe' Quod sche, 'bot first, er thou be sped, Thou schalt me leve such a wedd, That [etc.]'. 1559 *Murr Mag* (1563) O J, A certayne taxe assygned they must To shyne, and tymes dyvide. 1564 *Advertis.* in *Cardwell Doc. Ann.* (1839) I 294 The archdeacon shall appoynte the curates to certayne taxes of the Newe Testamente to be conde without booke. And at there nexte synode to exact a rehearsal of them.

† 4. The action or an act of taxing or charging a person with some offence; a charge, accusation; censure. *Obs.*

1611 *BRAMM*, & *FL. Knt. Burn* *Pestile* *Induct*, Flie far from hence All private taxes, immodest phrases, What e'r may but shew like vicious. 1621 *VENNER* *Tobacco* in *Via Recta*, etc. (1637) 354 They shall not passe without my tax. 1634 *JACKSON* *Cread* vii. xiv § 6 It was not a prophesy but a sharp reproof or tax. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com* 7 Nov. 4 After many high taxes of Us and Our Government.

† 5. A price-list, tariff. [So F. *taxe*. *Obs. rare* = 1,

1645 D. GORDON (*title*) Pharmaco-Panax, or a Table and Taxe of all the Pryces of all usual Medicaments.

† 6. Phr. *To have in tax*, to have laid upon one, to have in hand. *To take in tax*, to take to task. 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James to N W* (Hakl Soc) 422 They being pertinent to the purpose I have in tax. 1667 *Penn's Diary* 16 May, Sir Edward Savage did take the said Moyer in tax about it.

7. *attrib* and *Comb.* a General attributive, as *tax-claim*, *-law*, *-levy*, *-master*, *-mistress*, *-money*, *-paper*, *-rate*, *-return*, *-revenue*, *-system*; objective and obj. gen., as *tax-assessor*, *-collector*, *-controller*, *-dodger*, *-dodging*, *-extortioner*, *-farmer*, *-farming*, *-layer*, *-levying* adj., *-receiver*, instrumental, etc., as *tax-born*, *-bought*, *-burdened*, *-free*, *-laden* adjs. b. Special combs. *tax-bond* (U.S.), a state bond receivable as taxes (*Funk's Stand Dict.* 1895); *tax-book*, a list of property subject to taxation, with the amount of the taxes; *tax-certificate* (U.S.), a certificate given to a purchaser at a tax-sale by the authorized official, entitling the holder to a tax-deed at a certain date (*Funk*); *tax-deed* (U.S.), a conveyance made and delivered by the authorized official to a purchaser of land at a tax-sale (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *tax-duplicate* (U.S.), a duplicate record of all tax-assessments, furnished to a tax-collector (*Funk*); *tax-eater*, one who is supported from the public revenue; so *tax-eating* *sb* and *a*; *tax-lien* (U.S.), the lien held by the state on property subject to taxation, which has priority over all other claims (*Funk*); *tax-list*, *tax-roll* = *tax-book*; *taxman*, a tax-collector, *tax-sale* (U.S.), a sale of the property of a delinquent tax-payer, made in order to defray the taxes due by him (*Cent. Dict.*); *tax-title* (U.S.), the title conveyed to the purchaser of property sold for taxes (*Funk*). See also *TAX-CART*, *TAX-GATHERER*, *TAX-PAYER*, etc.

1892 *Daily News* 20 Feb 6/7 Any one who has had dealings with 'tax assessors will not easily be convinced that they are men to be hoodwinked in this simple way. 1630 *Risdon's Surv. Devon* § 76 (1810) 78 So I find it in the 'tax-book of England. 1846 *McCulloch Acc. Brit Empire* (1854) II 217 A certificate that this portion was entered in the public tax books, for an amount of £12nd-tax entitling the possessor to a vote. 1823 *Brown's Yarn* xi, 21, If he found not this spawn of 'tax-born riches. 1831 *Elliott's Corn-Law Rhymes, Caged Rats* 1, But ye are fat, And fill'd with 'tax-bought wine. 1904 *Q. Rev.* July 182 Plunging his 'tax-burdened people into the horrors of a sanguinary and needless war. 1899 *Daily News* 24 Nov 4/7 Dr Robert refused as Mayor to sign the 'tax-claims. 1864 *Miss Baadoun Lady Audley* xxi, Does she still take me for a 'tax collector? 1876 *Nation* (N.Y.) 30 Mar 202 The 'tax-dodger is one who, finding that the rate of taxation in Boston is too high for his means, flies to some rural town. 1895 *Weston Gas* 4 Sept. 2/3 What the Tax-Dodger thinks he is doing is to defraud Sir William Harcourt's successor at the Exchequer of the gains of a tyrannical impost. *Ibid.*, [those] who practise the gentle art of 'tax dodging in this respect are in the long run defrauding their own order. 1818 *Cobbett's Pol. Register XXXII* 350 If you were to see one of my sons now becoming a 'tax-eater, at a commissioned officer in the army. 1817 — *IVhs XXXII* 25 Who look upon the poor as rivals in the work of 'tax-eating. 1822 — *Rur. Rides* (1885) I, 151 Some one of the 'tax-eating crew had called me an 'incendiary'. 1903 *D. McLean Stud. Apost* x 142 Palestine fell under this 'tax-farming system. 1704 *Addison Italy* (1733) 126 The Fowl and Gobbler are 'tax free. 1842 *Mull in Nonconformity* II 202 The 'tax layers and the tax payers. 1892 *Griffith's tr. Fouquier's St. Peter* 45 To exempt them from the 'tax levies every seventh year. 1902 *Weston Gas*, 5 June 4/2 Representation in the law-making and 'tax-levying assembly. 1898 *Antrobus tr. Pastor's Hist. Popes* VI 91 The 'tax-list has been preserved, and is interesting. 1830 *Mrs. Bray Talba* x, 83 The grumpy 'taxman, and the conquered and taxed Moor. 1891 *R. Dowling Isle Surrey* 21 The taxman and the gasman and the waterman. 1796 *Morse Amer. Geog.* II 540 Plundered by collectors and 'tax-master. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII 130/1 [Fashion] keeps them perpetually busy in doing and undoing; and folly is her Prime Confidant and 'Taxmistress. 1620 *Histrio-m vi* 205 Soft, sirs, I must talk with you for 'tax-money. To relieve the poor. 1658 *J. Harrington Oceana* 77 The Parishes having Levied the Tax money, shall return it unto the Officers of the Hundreds. 1898 *E. B. Ramsay Remin.* v. (1870) 202 The provost sends me a 'tax paper. 1876 *Bancroft Hist. U.S.* VI xxiv, 207 In proportion to the general 'tax-rates. 1886 *W. J. Tucker E. Europe* 57 As long as he is able to keep pace with his tax-rates, which are daily becoming more exorbitant. 1830 *Cobbett's Rur. Rides* (1885) II, 343 Your petitioners are the bees, and the 'tax-receivers are the drones. 1888 *Bayer's Amer. Commun.* ii. xliii. (1889) I 498 Apt to turn their property into these exempted forms just before they make their 'tax returns. 1891 *Griffith's tr. Fouquier's Christ* I, 225 Engaged in farming out the 'tax-revenue of the provinces. 1845 *Reg. Prm. Council Scot.* I 21 To bring in with him the 'tax toll. 1841 *Spalding Italy & It.* 164 I 399 In Campanian. Honorius was compelled in the year 395 to expunge from the tax-roll, as become utterly waste, more than three hundred thousand acres of land.

† **Tax**, *sb.* 4. *Obs.* Also in 6 *taxe* [ad. L. *tax-us* *yew*]. The yew-tree (also *tax-tree*); *transf.* a bow made of the wood of the yew.

1541 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 9 § 6 No bowyer shall sell any bow of ewe of the tax called elke, above the price of iii s. iii d. 1618 *Bolton Flores* iv. xli (1636) 331 Poyson. is commonly there scruzed out of tax-trees. 1651 *G. Hill On Cartwright's Incomparable Poems* in C's Poems, Their

unbridled Muse [can] securely run Undaunted through the rage of Tax or Gun.

Tax (tæks), *v.* Also 4-7 *taxe*. [app. a. OF. *taxer* (13th c. in Littré), ad. L. *taxare* to censure, charge, tax with a fault; to rate, value, reckon, compute (at so much), make a valuation of; in med. L. also to impose a tax. The inherited form was OF. *tausser*, *tauser* (later, by assimilation, *tauxer*), It. *tassare*, Sp. *tasar*, Pg. *taxar*. Senses 1, 3, 6 are all in French.]

I. 1 To estimate or determine the amount of (a tallage, fine, penalty, damages, etc.), to assess; rarely, to impose, levy (a tax); also, to settle the price or value of. *Obs.* exc. in *Lav.*, to assess (costs). Const. † to (the amount).

1680 *K. Cardinal's Grant* in Earle *Laud-Charter* 281 Hanc liberatam sub estimatione LXX tributum taxum. 1520 *Buket* 397 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I 118 A tallage bove tax fiam 3er to 3er poru-out al bi londe. [1314-15 *Rolls of Parliament* I 290/2 La partie seria atteynt du trespas & les damages taxas a la volonte son adversai.] 13 *Cursor M.* 27321 (Cott) [To] lnaue be circumstances o he plight, for to tax be penance right. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII 271 Pe churches of Engeland were 1-taxed to be vermy value [onig secundum vulnem taxatam suam]. 1444 *Paston Lett.* I 13 The damages were taxed to cxxli. 1530-1 *Act 22 Hen. VIII.* c. 35 Fines and amerciaments affixed, taxed, sette, extorted, or judged. 1551 *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (1880) 207 Taxable. to such tax and tallage as shall be upon hym taxed and sessyd. 1552 *Huloet*, Taxe damages in sute, *estimare litem*. 1592 *Acts Court Requests* 97 The costs to be taxed to the victims most charge approved due. 1768 *Blackstone Comm.* III, xxiv 400 These costs on both sides are taxed and moderated by the proper officer of the court. 1885 *Daily Tel* 24 Dec (Cassell), A returning officer, whose bill of costs has been taxed on the application of the candidates.

† 2. To impose, ordain, prescribe (a thing) to a person; also, to order (a person) to or to do something. *Obs.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 5124 Loke .bat never be pore porayle be piled for bi sake, ne taxed to tallage. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 147 To the knyght this have he taxeth, That he shall gon and come again [etc.]. *Ibid.* 287 Such a Statut thanne he sette, And in this wise his lawe taxeth. 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E. E. T. S.) 79/249 [Fortune] as her-self liste orde & devise, Doth every man his parte devide & take. 1500 *Melusine* 210 We take you to pay to this noble pucelle all such damages that she hath had at your cause. 1814 *Scott's Diary* 6 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The islanders retort, that a man can do no more than he can, that they are not used to be taxed to their work so severely.

† 3. To settle, fix, determine the extent of. *Obs.* 1390 *Gower Conf.* III 223 Whan Salomon his bone hath taxed, The god of that which he hath axed Was right wel paid.

3. To impose a tax upon, to subject to taxation. Also *fig.*

1330 *R. Brunne Chron.* (1810) 247 Pe dettes bat men pam ault, per stedes & per wonyng, Wer taxed & bitauht to be eschete of be kyng. 1380 *Wyclif's Ser.* I 174. III 342 For our mai seie bat he [the Pope] has power singular to take graces, as him liket. 1453 *Rolls of Parliament* V 233/1 Rightfully charged or taxed to the Dismes. 1560 *Davis tr. Sleidan's Comm.* 360 It shalbe lawfull for every Magistrate to take y^e people for y^e same cause. 1598 *Hakluyt Voy.* I 486 The people of the countrie being taxed and pilled so often as he thinketh good. 1617 *Sir E. Coke in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1699) I 501 The King cannot tax any by way of Loans. 1657 in *Picton's Pool Music, Rec.* (1883) I, 214 The same ley, being unduly taxed. 1776 *Adam Smith IV N. v.* ii. (1869) II, 420 In the Venetian territory all the arable lands which are given in lease to farmers are taxed at a tenth of the rent. 1857 *Buckle Civ. I.* vii 351 It was in the same reign that there was settled the right of the people to be taxed entirely by their representatives.

b. To tax into or out of some state 1891 *Scrivenner Fields & Cities* 70 Proposals have been made to tax the landlords out of existence.

4. *fig.* To burden; to make serious demands upon, to put a strain on

1672 *Marvell's Rehearsal Transp.* 1 51 Some Critical People, who will tax up an old-wife's fable to the punctuality of History. 1697 *Dryden's Æneid* Ded. E. (ed. Ker) II, 232 What had become of me, if Virgil had taxed me with another book. 1772 *MacKinnon's Man of War* ii. v, I have no right to tax you with my sorrows. 1832 *Lytton's Eugene A.* I, 1, We will not tax the patience of the reader. 1853 *Kane's Grinnell Exp.* xxvii, My ingenuity was often taxed for expedients. 1876 *Gro. Eliot's Dan Der.* iii xxvi, Most men are afraid of being bored or taxed by a wife's family.

5 *US* (esp. *New Engl.*) *collog.* To price (a thing at so much), to charge (a person so much for a thing).

1846-7 *Mrs. Whitteher's Widow Bedott's Papers* 218 (Bart.) In trading with the clergy [he] only taxed his goods at half price. 1860 *Barlett's Dict. Amer. S. v.*, 'What will you tax me a yard for this cloth?' 1888 *Farmer's Americanisms* s. v., An everyday colloquialism is 'What will you tax me?'

II. 6. To censure; to reprove, blame (a person, his action, etc.); to accuse, charge; to take to task, call to account.

1569 *Lo. Cecil Let.* in *Strype's Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. liii. 532 To think of us as our evil willers are disposed to tax us. 1590 *Puttenham's Eng. Poets* i. xi (Arb.) 41 Another kind of Poet, who intended to take the common abuses and vice of the people in rough and bitter speeches. 1609 *Fletcher's, etc. Xst. Malta* i. lii, If any therefore can their manners tax Let 'em speak now. 1692 *Dryden's Cleomenes* II, ii, I have been to blame; And you have justly taxed my long neglect. 1700 *Pope's Ess. Crit.* 589 Fear most to tax an Honourable Poet Whose right it is, uncensur'd to be dull. 1768 *H. Walpole's Hist. Doubts* 22 note, That Chronicle .

which seems to tax the envy and rapaciousness of Clarence as the Causes of the dissenion. a 1806 *Br. Hoasley's Sermon* (1816) II. xvi. 39 Eve .takes the serpent as her seducer. 1873 *Tristram's Month* v. 96, I was next taxed, and replied that [etc.]

b Const † *for*, of (now rare), *with* (now usual); † also inf. and obj. clause (*obs.*).

1548 *Puttenham's Eng. Poets* i. xv, Apertly to tax their gooumour wth note of dissimulation. 1603 *Knoll's Hist. Turke* (1621) 1375 All the world would have him to have violated the law of nations. 1615 *Brathwait's Strappado* (1878) 82 Thy lippest . . so modest as nere tax of sinne. 1624 *Capt. Smith's Virginia* iv. 159, I know I shall be taxed for writing so much of my selfe. 1651 *Life of Father Saypi* (1676) 11 Taking him to be an U-shipper and an unjust Tyrant. 1665 *Dryden's Ind. Emperor* iii, ii, None shall tax me with base Perjury. 1697 *Dryden's Virg. Past. Pref.* (1721) I 86 A celebrated French Writer taxes him for permitting Æneas to do nothing without the assistance of some God. 1703 *Rules Civility* 262 A Magistrate, has been taxed, that instead of Administering Justice fairly, he sells it to the highest Bidder. 1726 *Pope's Dymis* xx 437 Tax not Of rage, or folly, my prophetic mind. 1777 [see sense 7]. 1833 *H. Martineau's Berkeley* I 111, I do not mean to tax Rhoda with falsehood. 1871 *R. Ellis's Catullus* lxiv 322 Chants which an after-time shall tax of vanity never.

† c. *absol.* To censure, find fault. *Obs.*

1589 *Puttenham's Eng. Poets* i. xv (Arb.) 48 In those days when the Poets first taxed by Satyre and Comedy, there was [etc.]. 1621 *Burton's Anat. Mel. Democ.* to Rdr 4, I did sometime laugh and scoffe with Lucian, and Satyrically tax with Menippus.

† 7. To call in question; to challenge, dispute (a statement, etc.). *Obs.*

1614 *Sir R. Dudley in Fortescue's Papers* (Camden) 8 In all wherein my honour nor honestye may not be taxed. 1642 *Rogers's Naaman* 24 Prone to tax Gods wisdom, and call him to our bare. 1777 *Priestley's Math. & Phys.* (1782) I xvi. 191 If any person will tax my opinion. I shall tax him with great stupidity.

III † 8. Used to render Gr. ἀπογράφειν, to enter in a list, to register, enroll, enter in a list or statement of property. *Obs.* 1518.

1516 *Tindal's Luke* ii. 3 And every man went in to his awne shyre tounne theie to be taxed. *Ibid.* 5 And Joseph also ascended from Galile in to a cite of David, which is called bethleem to be taxed. 1534 (ed. 2) *Ibid.* ii. 1 Thei went oute a commaundment from Auguste the Emperour, that all the worlde shuld be taxed [1536 shuld be valued, *Vulg.* describeretur, *Wyclif* schuld be discryued; *Geneva*, 1611 taxed; *Rheims*, 1881 (R.V.) enrolled].

Taxable (tæksə'bl), *a.* (*sb.*) [a. AF *taxable* (13th c. in Godef.), f. *taxer* to tax + *-ABLE*]

† 1. Liable to be assessed (to a tax, impost, or charge); assessable. *Obs.*

1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 115/2 Which to the Dismes with the Possessions of the Clergie be not taxed nor taxable. 1551 in *W. H. Turner Select. Rec. Oxford* (O. H. S.) 207 The same to be taxable to such tax and tallage as shall be upon hym taxed and sessyd. 1569 *Ann. Parker's Let.* to *Sir W. Cecil* 18 May, Benefices of xx. li. and upward taxable to the provision of armour.

2. Liable to be taxed; subject to a tax or duty

In quot. 1685, liable to the *taille* in France, from which nobles were exempt. 1583 *Golding's Calvin on Dent.* xcv 587 Whereas there are some persons which are still taxable (as they terme it) whether it be in their goods or in their persons. 1647 *Virginia Stat.* (1823) I, 341 A just and exact list of all taxable goods, land and tithable persons. 1683 *Apoll. Prot. France* iii 2 They rume all the Protestants that are Taxable in France. 1685 *Cotton's t. Montaigne* (1711) I xv 68 Both himself and his Posterity [were] declared ignoble, taxable, and for ever incapable of bearing arms. 1762 *tr. Busching's Syst. Geog.* VI 319 This structure is reckoned a taxable house. 1817-18 *Cobbett's Resid. U.S.* (1822) 84 To learn the taxable capacities of their farms. 1870 *Sat. Rev.* 2 Apr 432 The consumers of taxable commodities had no reason to complain of Mr. Lowe's Budget. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 11 Jan 4/3 He forgot that if taxation has increased, so also has what the politicians call 'taxable capacity'.

† 3. Liable to a charge or accusation, chargeable (*with* some fault), censurable, blamable, reprehensible. *Obs.*

1610 *Halsbury's St. Augustine's Citie of God*, To affect souerainity is taxable of indecency. 1617 *Hifron's Wks.* II 402 Men worthy taxable with this doctrine. 1654 *H. L'Estrange's Chas. I* (1655) 266 Not taxable with any vice. 1690 *Norris's Beatitudes* (1692) 10 Taxable for a too earthly and downward disposition of soul. 1792 *W. Roberts's Looker on No. 2* (1794) I 20 The Old Bachelor was thought too taxable a shape to appear in.

4. *Law.* Of legal costs or fees: Liable to be taxed or reduced by the taxing-master.

1828-32 *Webster, Taxable* 2 That may be legally charged by a court against the plaintiff or defendant in a suit, as, taxable costs. 1885 *Lav. Times* 14 Feb 286/2 The fees of a manor steward as such, though a solicitor, are not taxable.

B *sb.* One who or that which is subject to taxation; esp. in *pl.* persons or things liable to a tax. *Orig. U. S.*

1662 in *Mag. Amer. Hist.* Jan (1884) 39 (Act of Assembly, Maryland) That every household and freeman should take up ten shillings per poll for every taxable under their charge and custody. 1701 *Maryland's Laws* v (1723) 17 To levy such Tax by the Poll on the Taxables of such Parishes. 1845 *Jefferson's Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I, 32 He was for their voting, according to the number of taxables. 1861 *J. G. Sheppard's Fall Rome* x, 565 Thus, the population was divided in the language into horsemen and taxables.

Hence **Taxability**, **Taxableness**, the quality or condition of being taxable; liability to taxation;

Taxably *adv.*, in a taxable manner; in quot 1906, in relation to taxability

1804 W TAYLOR in *Ann Rev* II 351 When one considers the easy taxability of the rent derived from all this shipping, and of that yielded by our lands, houses, [and] machines 1847 WEBSTER, Taxableness, Taxably. 1865 MERIVALE *Rom Emp* VIII lxvii 289 The citizenship with its attendant taxability was bestowed on many. 1906 *Contemp Rev* Jan 94 Its Lowland-Scots virtues of thrift and adhesiveness, which made the province taxably so capable

Taxaceous (tæksə'jəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod L. *Taxaceæ* (f. *taxus* yew) + -OUS: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the N.O. *Taxaceæ* (often made a suborder of *Coniferae*), including the yew. So **Taxad** (tæksəd) [cf. ARAB], Lindley's name for a tree or shrub belonging to the *Taxaceæ*

1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd* 230 Mr. Bennett is of opinion that Taxads should not form a distinct Natural Order, but ought to be associated with Conifers 1904 *Jrnl R. Microsc. Soc* Feb 78 *Taxosylon Philpu.* represents the first taxaceous fossil wood from Queensland

† **Taxage** *Obs rare.* [f. TAX v + -AGE. cf. mod. L. *taxagium* (1216 in Du Cange).] Taxation.

1893 *Cath Angl* 378/a A Taxage, *taxacio*

Taxameter, -metric see TAXIMETER, -RIO

Taxaspidean (tæksəspɪ'diən), *a. Ornith* [f. mod. L. *Taxaspidea*, neut. pl. (f. Gr. *τάξις* arrangement + *απίς* shield) + -AN.] Belonging to the division *Taxaspidea* of passerine birds, having the metatarsus regularly scutellated behind.

1899 A H EVANS in *Canb Nat Hist* IX 488 The taxaspidean metatarsus is moderate or short in the *Thamophilus*, and remarkably long in the *Gallinula*

Taxation (tæksə'tʃən) Forms. 4 *taxacioun*, 5-7 *-acioun*, 6-*acioun* (Sc *taxatoun*, 7 *taxation*, *taxioun*), 6- *taxation*. [a. AF. *taxacioun* = OF *taxation* (13th c in Godef. Compl.), ad L. *taxatōn-em*, n. of action f. *taxare* to TAX]

1. The fixing of the sum of an impost, damages, price, etc.; assessment, valuation. *Obs. exc Hist.*

1299 *Rolls of Paris* I 239/a E la taxacioun des Biens de ceaus des villes seit fete par autres loiaux gentz l c 1325 *Poem Times Edu* II 301 in *Pot Songs* (Camden) 337 If the king in his lond maketh a taxacioun 1387 TREVIS *Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 271 Pe churches of Engeland were i-taxed to the veray value, and seþpe voyded þe taxacioun of Norþwiche [L. *taxatio Norwicensis*] þat was made by þe fouþe Innocencius 1343-4 *Act* 35 *Hen VIII.* c. 10 Suche somes as shal be taxed, for satisfaccion of any suchie breakeyng and defacyng shal be paide wþin ten dayes, next after the saide Taxacion 1592 *Wsrst 1st Pt Symbol* § 24 Buying and selling is perfected, by the certain appointing of the thing to be sold, and the taxation of the price thereof, with the mutual consent of the buyer and seller 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N* i v 255 I bring no ouerture of warre, no taxation of homage; I hold the Olyffe in my hand. 1622 *Bacon Hen VII* 67 When the Commissioners entred into the Taxation of the subsidy in Yorkshire, the people upon a sudaine grew into great mutinie 1859 *Evton Antig. Shropshire* IX 28 The Taxation of 1297 values the Church. at £70 per annum 1895 RASHDALL *Univ of Middle Ages* II 399 The taxation of Halls by a joint board of burgesses and Masters is a custom which was established from the earliest times in all medieval Studia.

b. *Taxation of costs*, the allowing or disallowing, by certain officials of courts of law, of the charges made by solicitors or other persons (e.g. arbitrators) subject to the jurisdiction of the court.

1552 HULOET, Taxacion, or assessment of a tax or sub side, or of costs in indgement, *taxacio*. 1760 FOOTE *Minor* i Wks 1799 I 235 He is generous, and will discharge your bill without taxation 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex* s v. As between party and party a taxation of costs is always had.

2 The imposition or levying of taxes (formerly including local rates); the action of taxing or the fact of being taxed, also *transf.* the revenue raised by taxes With a and *pl.*, an instance of this.

1447-8 *Shillingford Lett* (Camden) 79 Al other taxacions tallages and charges to the Kyng owre soveynne lord graunted, a 1378 LINDSEY (Pitcottie) *Chron. Scot.* (S T S) II. 260 Thair was gret taxaciounis layd on thame befor. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* ii 260 He hath not monie for these Irish warres (His burthenous taxacions notwithstanding) 1647 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec* (1883) I. 143 Agreed that a Ley or Taxacion of xii^s be imposed upon the Towne 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* v ii (1866) II. 442 There are two circumstances which render the interest of money a much less proper subject of direct taxation than the rent of land. 1781 GIBSON *Decl & F.* xvii II. 62 The policy of Constantine and his successors preferred a simple and direct mode of taxation, more congenial to the spirit of an arbitrary government. 1827 WHATLEY *Logic* (1837) 318 Taxation—the revenue levied from the subject in return for the protection afforded by the Sovereign 1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* V xlii. 205 A new valuation of all private property had been made with a view to a more equable system of taxation 1863 FAWCETT *Pol Econ* iv. 1 (1876) 518 Taxation implies that the right to levy a tax is given by law.

attrib 1886 CHAMBERLAIN in *Pall Mall G* 22 Apr. 11/1 It is to deal with three fourths of the taxation revenue of Ireland 1905 *Daily Chron* 26 Apr 5/2 The railways are not merely a transport agency, but are utilised as a machine for taxation purposes.

† 3. A charging with a fault or offence; accusation; censure, reproof, blame *Obs*

1591 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* i iii 6 Sharpe taxation Of Bribes, Ambition, Treason, Avarice 1600 SHAKS. *A Y. L* i. ii. 91 You'll be whipt for taxation one of these daies. 1631 Br. WEBBE *Quint.* (1657) 147 Some there are who deserve

this sharp taxation a 1653 GOUGE *Comm Heb.* (1655) 474 The Apostles taxation of the Hebrews non proficiency

† 4. Enrolment, registration, census. Cf. TAX v. 8 *Obs. rare*—1.

1686 PLOR *Staffordsh.* 324 The last taxation, numbering, or review of the Provinces, taken under the Caesars Vespasians Father and Son, both Emperors and Censors

Hence **Taxational** *a.*, of or pertaining to taxation

1879 R. H. ELLIOT *Written on Foreheads* I 205 You will have no taxational draft on your capital till you have coffee to meet it

Taxative (tæksə'ti:v), *a. rare.* [ad. med. or mod L. *taxativus* (Alciatus c 1530), f. ppl. stem of *taxare* to TAX: see -ATIVE. (Cf. F *taxativement*, Little Suppl.)]

† 1. Of limiting or defining nature *rare*

1766 FOUNTAINHALL in M P Brown *Suppl. Deas.* (1826) III. 67 Where it allows them to work in such and such work, which fell not naturally and properly under the subject matter of their own occupation, the same is so far from being taxative, that it is demonstrative and in their favours. 1726 [implied in TAXATIVE]

2. Having the function of taxing; of or pertaining to taxation.

1862 R H PATTERSON *Ess. Hist & Art* 174 A taxative system which had been in operation for two thousand years. 1870 STRUBS *Sel Charters* Intro 50 This completed the taxative powers of parliament 1902 *Canb. Mod. Hist* I. 301 Upholding the representative legislative and taxative body by frequent sessions of Parliament

Hence **Taxatively** *adv.*, in a taxative manner

1726 *Aviliffes Paragon* 339 If these Ornaments or Furniture had been put Taxatively and by Way of Limitation, such a Thing bequeath'd as a Legacy shall not be paid, if it wants Ornaments or Furniture

Taxator (tæksə'tɔ:t). Also 5-6 -our. [ad. med L. *taxator*, agent-n. from *taxare* to TAX. So F. *taxateur* (16th c in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. One who assesses a subsidy, impost, or tax, an assessor; one who levies a tax. *Now Hist.*

1424 *Sc. Acts Jas.* I (1814) II. 5 Pat ilk bishop in ilk deny of his diocise gar his official and his dene summonde all þe tenandis and freholdars befor him, and cheiv taxatouris 1585-6 *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV. 47 Alleging that the saidis taxatouris hes stentit thame abone thair habilite 1848 *Fraser's Mag.* XXXVIII. 129 The loan is under the surveillance of the Woods and Forests, and pinched by the long-clawed taxators

2. In the medieval universities: = TAXER 1 b. (In contemporary use as a Latin word.)

1831 Sir W. HAMILTON *Discuss* (1852) 412 In the same year [1231] Taxators are established in both Universities 1897 A Gordon in *Dict. Nat. Biog.* LI. 182/a In 1608 he [K. Sibbes] was appointed taxator [Camb.]

† **Tax-cart.** *Obs* = *Taxed cart* see next, 2 a.

1806-7 J. BERNARD *Miseries Hum.* *Life* xxi. *Poet. Epist* 29 While each tax-cart and shay to the Fairjolts away 1837 *Howitt Rev. Life* vi x (1856) 503 Away they go, in gigs and tax-carts, or on scampering horses 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Tax-cart*, a spring-cart paying a low rate of duty. 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* III iii. 123 Vehicles not over the value of 21 l., formerly termed 'taxed carts', and since their exemption from tax, usually called, in the provinces, tax carts.

Taxed (tækst), *ppl. a* [f. TAX v. + -ED].

1. + a. Assessed, determined by authority. *Obs.*

b. Subjected to a tax

1483 *Cath. Angl* 378/a Taxed, *taxatus*. 1552 HULOET, *Taxed, census.* *Ibid.*, Taxed by the pole, *capite census*. 1699 BURNET *Tracts* I 5 To buy of it at a taxed price 1773 *Taxed duty* [see c] 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N* v ii (1828) III 445 The rise in the price of the taxed commodities. 1844 W. C. TAYLOR *Anc Hist* xvii. § 8 (ed 3) 544 His payment of the tax, by buying the taxed article, seems to be voluntary

2. In special collocations a. **Taxed cart**, a two-wheeled (ong. spingless) open cart drawn by one horse, and used mainly for agricultural or trade purposes, on which was charged only a reduced duty (afterwards taken off entirely).

1795 *Act* 35 *Geo III.* c. 109 § 2 For and upon every Carriage with less than four Wheels, which shall have the Words 'A taxed Cart', and also the Owner's Name and Place of Abode, there shall be charged and paid the yearly Sum of ten Shillings. 1801 W. FELTON *Carrriages* Suppl vi 125 *Taxed Carts* 1837 GLN P THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) IV 279 The remission of taxation upon what by an odd perversion is called a taxed cart 1859 *Geo Engr A Bede* xxxviii. The inn-keeper offered to take him back to Oakbourne in his own 'taxed cart'.

b. **Taxed costs.** see quot.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Taxed-costs*, the allowed charges of a solicitor, which have been legally examined and assessed before a taxing master.

c. **Taxed ward**, formerly, in Scottish land tenure, a wardship in which a fixed annual sum was paid to the superior in lieu of the whole profits

1603 *Reg Privy Council Scot.* Ser i VI 545 To grant the warde landis in taxt warde 1710 FOUNTAINHALL in M P Brown *Suppl. Deas.* (1826) IV 788 Part of the lands holding half or simple-warde, and part taxed-ward 1773 *ENSKINE Instit* ii. v § 5 If the ward was taxed, the minor retained the possession, and the superior had nothing to demand but the yearly taxed duty

Taxeopodus (tæksə'pɔ:dəs), *a. Zool.* [ureg f. Gr. *τάξις* (gen *τάξεως*) arrangement + *-podus* (f. *πούς* foot) + -OUS.] Having each one of the carpal or tarsal bones of one row articulated with one of the other row; opposed to *diplarthrous*.

So **Taxeopod**, *a.* = *taxeopodus*, *sb.* a member of the division *Taxeopoda* of ungulate mammals (comprising the *Proboscidea* and the extinct *Condylarthra*), having this arrangement of the tarsal bones; **Taxeopody**, *taxeopodous* condition

1887 E D COPE in *Amer. Nat* XXI 987 All ungulates in passing from the taxeopodous to the diplarthrous stages, traversed theambyopodous 1890 *Ibid.* May 471 In the equine line, after the development of diaphry in the posterior foot, a tendency to revert to taxeopody appears. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Taxeopod, a* and *sb* 1897 COPE in *Amer. Nat* June 485 In this order of Ungulates the carpus is taxeopodous

Taxer, taxor (tæksə, -pl) Forms. 4 *taxour* (e, 6-9 *taxor*, 6- *taxer*. [a. AF. *taxour*, agent-n. from *taxare* to TAX, with suffix subseq. reduced see -ER 2 3.]

† 1. One who determines the amount of a tax, fine, price, etc., an assessor. *Obs.*

1297 *Rolls of Paris* I 239 Qe en chescun Counte seient deus Chivaliers, Taxours e Quilleurs, ou un Chevalier & un Seiaunt. 1377 *LANGL P Pl* B vi 40 þowhe 3e move amercy hem, lat mercy be taxoure 1552 HULOET, *Taxer* of prises, *agoronomus* 1611 COTGER, *Tuxer*, a rater, *taxer*, assessor, prisor, pianor 1695 KENNETT *Par Antiq* ix 312 In every Deanery new Taxers were commission'd.

b. *spec.* In the ancient universities, An officer (one of two) who fixed the rents of students' lodgings At Cambridge, where the 'Taxors' also regulated the prices of commodities, kept the standard of weights and measures, and punished those who offended in these matters, the office and title (*taxor*) continued into the 19th c. *Now Hist.*

1532-3 *Act 24 Hen. VIII.* c. 1 § 10 This Acte shall not bee prejudiciall .to the Chancellers Vychancellers Proc-tours Taxers & Scholers of the Vnyversities 1563 *Asa. SANDYS* in *Strype Ann. Ref* (1709) I xxxv 359, I was scrutitor, I was taxer, I was proctor, and I was vicechancellor 1618 *Morvson Lim.* iv iv i (1903) 315 The universities of Germany, have no Taxers (or Clerks of the Market) for the price of vittles (as our universities have) *Ibid* 429 [At Bologna] two Taxers are chosen to tax the Students lodgings, and see that they pay not more then in former years 1797 *Canb. Univ Calendar* 141 The taxatores, taxers or taxors in this university, were first appointed to regulate the price of the lodgings of the students 1841 G. PRACOCK *Stat. Canb.* 25 The two taxois were i agents appointed by the house of regents, who were empowered, in conjunction with two burgesses, to tax or fix the rent of hostels and houses occupied by students, in conformity with the letters patent of Henry III (1231). They also assisted the proctors in making the assize of bread and beer, and in other affairs relating to the regulation of the markets. 1895 RASHDALL *Universities in Middle Ages* II 365 It is worthy of notice that the office of 'taxor', which has only recently been abolished in the University of Cambridge, was the earliest University office at Oxford (c 1200)

2 One who levies a tax or taxes.

1603-4 *BACON Sp. touching Purveyors*, Instead of takers, they become taxers, instead of taking provision for your Majesty's service, they tax your people *ad redimendum vexationem* 1820 *LAMB Elia Ser* i *Two Rasc Men*, He [the borrower] is the true taxer who 'calletth all the world up to be taxed' 1884 DOWELL *Taxation* I v. 1 96 The taxors and collectors and their clerks were accused of acting in an arbitrary manner.

† 3 One who finds fault or censures *Obs*

1601 W. PARRY *Tran. Sur A. Sherley* 8 The Turks (our Taxers) told us. 1611 *Speed Hist G. Brit* ix. viii. (1623) 559 [They] were also... his most bitter Taxers

Tax-gatherer. *arch.* A collector of taxes.

1552 HULOET, *Taske gatherer, exactor* 1693 DRYDEN *Disc. Orig & Progr. Sature* in *Ess* (ed. Ker) II 77 Casaubon says that Horace, being the son of a tax gatherer... smells everywhere of the meanness of his birth 1771 *GOLDSM. Hist Eng.* (1789) IV 271 The oppressions of the tax-gatherers were considered as so severe, that the army once more rose to vindicate their freedom. 1826 *Syd Smith Let on Cath Quest.* Wks 1859 II 237/1 The tax-gatherer is the most indigent and liberal of human beings, and is candidly and impartially oppressive to every description of the Christian world 1904 *Expositor* Mar. 273 Christ certainly had a taxgatherer for one of his chief disciples.

Taxi (tæksi) Also *taxy*. Colloquial abbreviation of TAXIMETER; also of TAXI-CAB.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 26 Mar 6/7 Every journalist has his idea of what the vehicle should be called. It has been described as the (1) taxi, (2) motor-cab, (3) taxi-cab, (4) taximo, (5) taximeter-cab 1908 *Ibid* 4 Feb. 4/7 Within the past few months the 'taxi' has been the name given to the motor-cab. 1908 *Daily News* 30 Apr 2 Many ladies now take a 'taxy' regularly for the morning's shopping There are about 350 horsed 'taxies' on the road. 1908 E. V. LUCAS *Over Bemerston* iv. He went away in a taxi. *attrib. and Comb* 1907 *Daily Chron.* 27 Aug. 4/7 'Take me to the New Theatre,' said the fare 'Which one, sir?' respectfully asked the 'taxy' driver 1909 *Daily News* 3 Mar 6 You can safely leave the rest to the taximen. 1909 *Westm Gaz.* 20 Sept 5/4 To qualify for the taxi-driving 'profession'

Taxiarch (tæksi'ark) *Anc. Gr. Hist.* [ad Gr. *τάξις*-*ος*, f. *τάξις*, TAXIS + *ἀρχός*, f. *ἀρχεω* to rule.] The commander of a taxis see TAXIS 3.

1808 MITFORD *Hist Greece* I. v. 14. 287 The rank of the [Athenian] Taxiarch was nearly that of our colonel 1837 WHEELWRIGHT in *Aristophanes* I. 269 A taxiarch or general, to receive some share of honour 1846 GROTE *Greece* II. viii II 607 The tribe appears to have been the only military classification known to Athens, and the taxiarch the only tribe-officer for infantry, as the phylarch was for cavalry, under the general-in-chief 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed 2) V 33 The generals thus elected shall propose the taxiarchs or brigadiers

Taxi-cab, taxicab (tæ'ksɪkæb). [Short for **TAXIMETER cab**, and itself shortened to **TAXI**] A cab for public hire, fitted with a taximeter, esp. an automobile or motor-cab so furnished.

1907 *Daily Chron* 28 Mar 2/5 The 'taxicab', as the new taximeter motor-cab is called, is fast becoming a familiar feature in the streets of London. 1907 *Ibid* 3 May 8/3 London has taken kindly to the Taxicab. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 7 May 4/2 How much the taxi cab has done to educate the non-motoring public to the utility of the motor-car. *attrib* and *Comb* 1907 *Daily Chron* 3 May 8/3 Any taxicab driver who demands payment for an extra passenger is breaking the law. 1909 *Ibid* 12 Jan 1/4 She made quickly for her taxicab door, which was held open by police.

Taxicorn (tæ'ksɪkɔrn), a and *s* **Entom** [n. mod. L. *Taxicornes* pl. (Latreille, 1817), app. f. Gr. *táxis* order, arrangement, a row or series + L. *cornu* horn. perh. after Gr. *ταξιφύλλος* with leaves set in rows] a. *adj* Having perfoliate antennae, as the beetles of the obsolete family *Taxicornes* (now mostly referred to *Tenebrionidae*). b. *s* A beetle of this family. Also **Taxicornate**, **Taxicornous** *adjs*.

1842 *BRANDS Dict Sc*, etc. *Taxicornes*, [L.] *Taxicornes*. The name of a family of Coleopterous insects, including those in which the antennae gradually augment in size as they extend from the head, or terminate in an enlargement. 1866 *MAYNE Expos Lex*, *Taxicornate*.

Taxidermal (tæksɪdɜ'mæl), a [f. **TAXIDERM**-Y + -AL] = next.

1877 *COUES & ALLEN N Amer Rod.* 20 At first, we thought this was a taxidermal or other accident, but all the specimens show the same thing. *Ibid* 67. 1898 *Naturalist* 171 The material More turned out from his taxidermal or herbarial laboratories.

Taxidermic (tæksɪdɜ'mɪk), a [f. as prec. + -IC] Of or pertaining to taxidermy.

1847 in *WEBSTER* 1866 in *MAYNE Expos Lex*.

Taxidermist (tæksɪdɜ'mɪst) [f. **TAXIDERM**-Y + -IST] One skilled in taxidermy; a professional stuffer of animals for preservation. Also *attrib* 1828 in *WEBSTER*, 1849 *LONGF. Kawanoagh* xv. The taxidermist was not there. 1891 *MANTELL Petrifac* ii § 3 108 *note*. The eminent taxidermist to whom I entrusted the skins of Notornis, Apteryx, &c. to be stuffed and mounted. 1869 *Eng Mech* 31 Dec. 381/2 The glass eyes used by taxidermists are generally too spherical.

Taxidermize (tæksɪdɜ'maɪz), v [f. as prec. + -IZE] a. *trans*. To treat by taxidermy; to prepare, preserve, and set up (a skin, etc.). b. *absol* or *intr*. To practise taxidermy (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895). Hence **Taxidermized** *ppl*. a, prepared by taxidermy.

1889 *Pop Sci Monthly* Apr. 779 His (the buffalo's) head taxidermized. fetches as much as the robe or even more. 1890 *LEFFINGWELL Shooting* 307 Game pictures, taxidermized specimens, wood paintings of birds.

Taxidermy (tæksɪdɜ'mɪ) [mod. f. Gr. *táxi-s* arranging, arrangement + *dérma* skin. f. Gr. *παχυδερμία* thickness of skin] The art of preparing and preserving the skins of animals, and stuffing and mounting them so as to present the appearance, attitude, etc. of the living animal.

1820 (*title*) *Taxidermy* or the Art of Collecting, Preparing, and Mounting Objects of Natural History. For the Use of Museums and Travellers. 1842 *BRANDS Dict Sc*, etc. s. v. The most popular treatise on taxidermy is Mr Swainson's volume in Lardner's *Cyclopaedia*. 1854 *BADHAM Habesit* 112 The inhabitants of the sea cannot be preserved except as mummies, they are the opprobrium of taxidermy.

Taxidar, variant of **TAXIDAR**.

Taximeter (tæksɪ'mɪtɜr). Also *g* **taxameter**. [ad. f. *taximètre*, f. *taxe* tariff + *-mètre* = -METER] The form *taxameter*, used a few years earlier, was from German: cf. med. L. *taxa tax*. (An earlier German name from c. 1875 was *taxanom*.)

An automatic contrivance fitted on a cab or other vehicle to indicate to the passenger at any point the distance traversed and the fare due.

The earliest forms of this indicator were simply distance-recorders, but it was soon made to comprise an automatic fare-reckoner and index.

a. [1890 *German Patent Spec* 56320 Taxameter-Fabrik Westendorp & Pieper in Hamburg.] 1894 *Times* 4 June 19/1, I have severally interviewed the proprietors of the 'taximeter', owners of cabs at Hamburg, and several of their employees. 1898 *Daily Chron* 21 Mar. An illustration and description of the taximeter has been sent us. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 30 Apr. 7/3 Each vehicle will be provided with a taximeter—the little instrument for registering distance which has found such favour in Paris and Berlin.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*. 1898 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 7/4 One of the new Berlin taximeters, attached to a London hansom cab, on which it has been in operation for the past six months in an experimental way, was shown [etc.] 1907 *Ibid* 4 Feb. 7/5 The Committee's report declared strongly in favour of the taximeter as a means of regulating fares. 1908 *Whitaker's Almanack* 134/2 The fare payable for the hiring of a Motor Hackney Carriage fitted with a Taximeter shall be. (a) Not exceeding one mile or ten minutes. 3d. 1909 *Westm. Gas* 22 June 7/3 A taxi-meter was tried on horse cabs in London over half-a-century ago.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*. as *taximeter cab*, *-driver*, *hansom*, *-maker*, *scale*, *system*, *vehicle*.

a. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 23 Mar. 8/1 A report from our Consul-General at Berlin on the subject of taximeter cabs in that city, and its nature should bid our Taximeter Syndicate, Limited, be of good cheer despite recent rebuffs.

1903 *Daily Chron* 16 Nov. 4/5 Some years ago there was an attempt to introduce the taximeter system, which is the rule in all big German towns. The London cabman would have none of it. 1906 *Ibid* 20 Feb. 4/2 A few minutes later a taximeter motor brougham drove up with the lude. 1907 *Daily News* 18 Mar. 9 By the end of this week London may expect that about sixty taximeter motor cabs will be plying for hire in the streets. 1907 *Daily Chron* 23 Sept. 3/4 A horse cab driver was charged with assaulting (a) taximeter cab driver.

Hence **Taximetered**, a. (also **Taximetric** a), provided with a taximeter.

1907 *Daily Chron*, 18 Mar. 4/7 The competition of the 'taximetered motor-cab will entitle the poor old four-wheeler more than ever to the name of 'growler'. 1908 *Even Standard* 1 Feb. 1/3 Seventeen taximetered hansoms took the London streets to day. 1906 *Westm. Gas* 15 Mar. 2/3, I have just returned from Paris, where most cabs are now 'taximetric'.

Taxin (tæksɪn) *Chem*. [f. L. *taxus* yew + -IN-] 'A resinous substance obtained from the leaves of the yew-tree' (Watts *Dict. Chem.* (1868) V 702). So **Taxine** (-ɪn) *sb*, a poisonous alkaloid found in these leaves (*Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1899).

1907 *Daily News* 21 Dec. 9 A post-mortem examination showed that he had eaten a quantity of yew leaves, which contained taxine, a very active poison.

Taxine (tæksɪn), a *Bot*. [f. as prec. + -INE] Pertaining to, connected with, or resembling the genus *Taxus*; yew-like.

1888 *DAWSON Geol Hist Plants* 22 The debris of fossil taxine woods, mineralised after long maceration in water. **Taxing**, *vb*. *sb* [f. **TAX** v. + -ING-] The action of the verb **TAX** in various senses.

1473 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) 1483 iv xxxiv 83 To these shyrenes belongeth to punyshe mysdoers by taxyng of money. 1526 *TINDALE Luke* ii 2 This taxyng [Wyclif dis-cruyng, *Rheims* enrolling, *R.V.* enrolment] was fyrst executed when Syrenus was leftenant in Siria. 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Esdas* ii 19 They shal not refuse to geue try-butes and taxynges, but also rebell vterly agaynst the kyng. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurangzeb* ii 1, Impose, but use your power of Taxing well. 1737 *WHISTON Josephus, Antiq* xviii ii. (1812) III f. 60 The taxynges were come to a conclusion. 1841 *MYERS Cath Th* iii. § 35 128 This is an undue taxyng of any man's faith. a. 1859 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* xxiii (1861) V. 56 The only power which Washington and Franklin denied to the Imperial legislature was the power of taxing.

b. *attrib* and *Comb*. **Taxing district** (U.S.) see quot.; taxing-master, an officer in a court of law who examines and allows or disallows items in a solicitor's bill of costs when disputed.

1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *District*, 'Taxing district, in the United States, the territory or region into which (for the purpose of assessment merely) a State, county, town, or other political district is divided. *H. H. ENGLISH*, 1848 *WHARTON Law Lex*. 'Taxing masters, officers of the courts, who examine and allow costs. 1884 *H. C. MERRIVALE Fascist of B. II* i. xvii 22 That exquisite and rational product of British law, the taxing-master.

Taxing, *ppl* a. [f. **TAX** v. + -ING-] That taxes, in various senses of the verb.

1798 *Anti Jacobin* xix (1852) 84 Again the taxing-man (Pitt) appeared—No deadlier foe could be. 1813 *Scorr Let to Joanna Baillie* to Dec in *Lockhart*, As to the taxing men, I must battle them as I can: they are worse than the great Emathian conqueror. 1859 *DICKENS T. Two Cities* ii. ix, All the taxing authorities were armed.

Taxinomy (tæksɪ'nɒmi), a more etymological form of **TAXONOMY**. So **Taxinomic** a. = **TAXONOMIC**, **Taxinomist** = **TAXONOMIST**.

1865 *BENDISSE tr Blumenbach's Anthropol. Treat.* Pref. 11 Truths whose importance no one can dispute in anthropological taxonomy. 1866 *Reader* 15 Dec. 1866 Those sciences of life which modern teaching has, with inexact taxonomy, and worse Greek, termed Biology. 1899 *Nature* 21 Sept. 189/2 The position that all taxonomy (which form he prefers, on etymological grounds, to the more usual 'taxonomy') must conform to logical requirements. *Ibid*, Labour of scientific taxinomists. *Ibid*. 499/1 All who engage in taxinomic work.

|| **Taxis** (tæksɪs). [a Gr. *táxis* arrangement, order, n. of action from *táxsein* to arrange.]

1. *Surg.* A manipulative operation employed for replacing parts which have quitted their natural situation, reducing hernia, etc.

1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 198 The Reduction was attempted in vain, by the Operation called the *Taxis*. 1800 *Med. Jnl.* IV 38 In about an hour after, the reduction was completed, by again having recourse to the inverted position and the taxis. 1887 D. MAGUIRE *Massage* iii (ed. 4) 43 The taxis which surgeons use on ruptures, is but, a methodical pressure used by the hand on a ruptured tumour for reducing it.

2. *Arch.* Structural adaptation of elements, the adaptation of parts to the end for which a building is erected; ordonnance. *Obs*.

1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Taxis*, in the ancient architecture, signifies the same with Ordinance in the new, and is described by Vitruvius to be that which gives every part of a building its just dimensions, with regard to its use.

3. *Ant. Gr. Hist* A company of soldiers, esp. foot-soldiers; a division of troops varying in size in different military organizations, and accordingly answering to a modern company, battalion, regiment, or brigade; in Athens, the quota of foot-soldiers supplied by each of the ten local tribes or Phylæ.

1850 *GROTE Greece* ii. lvi. VII 128 Each taxis or company, had its own taxiarch. 1856 *Ibid*, ii. xcii. XII, 90

The Macedonian Phalanx. The largest division of it which we find mentioned is called a Taxis. How many of these taxis there were in all, we do not know.

4. *Philol* Order or arrangement of words.

1885 *Amer Jnl Philol* VI 361 The double taxis (grammatical and logical) of the Latin.

5. *Nat Hist* Classification, taxonomy.

1891 in *Cent. Dict*.

6. *Biol.* The reaction of a free organism to external stimulus by movement in a particular direction.

1904 *Science* 14 Oct. 487 The mechanical interpretations of the tropisms and taxis as held by Loeb, Behe and Uexküll. 1908 *DRISCH Sc & Philos. Organism* II 9 In the simple free ductive movement or 'taxis' it is the typical relation between the direction of the stimulus and the direction of the effect, with regard to the main axis or the plane of symmetry of the organism, which separates this type of motion from others. *Ibid* 13 'Taxis' signifies the specific orientation of a specific axis of the organism with regard to the direction of any directed agent of the medium.

Taxless (tæksles), a. [f. **TAX** *s* 1 + -LESS] Free from taxes or taxation; untaxed.

1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumphant* iii 555 If Tithe lesse, Taxe-lesse, Wage lesse, Right lesse, I Have eat the Crop, or caused the Owners dye. 1845 *LD CAMPBELL Chancellors* (1857) IV lxxviii 61 They depicted the happy tranquil, taxless times which the more aged might still remember. 1909 *Daily Chron* 3 Sept. 4/4 Compelled to fly the Channel, and seek some taxless shore.

Hence **Taxlessly** *adv*., without taxation.

1894 J. S. MORTON in *Forum* (U.S.) June 380 The most efficacious remedy is, to give the farmers of the United States the right to taxlessly buy in the markets of all the civilized world wherein they are compelled to sell.

Taxman, *obs*. f. **TAXSMAN**, see also **TAX** *s* 1 7.

† **Taxment**, *Obs. rare* -1. [f. **TAX** v. + -MENT]

perh. a. *AF. taxement* (13-15th c. in *Godef*), med. L. *taxamentum*. Assessment of a tax.

1612 in W. M. Williams *Ann. Founders' Co* (1867) 226 Pd. to the Chamberlain of the Cyue of London for the laste payment of £33 for the taxaments for Ireland. 167 10. 0.

Taxo, *irreg.* used as combining form of Gr. *táxis* arrangement (of which the comb. form in Greek is *τάξι-*, *taxi-*) see **TAXOLOGY**, -**ONOMY**, etc.

Taxocrinid (tæksɪkrɪnɪd) *Palæont* [f. mod. L. *Taxocrinus*, f. *Taxocrinus*, name of the typical genus, f. Gr. *táxos* yew + *κρινος* lily: see -ID-3.] A member of the extinct family *Taxocrinidae* of articulate crinoids. So **Taxocrinoid** (-krɪnɪd) a., belonging to this family, *sb*. = taxocrinid.

|| **Taxodium** (tæksɪdɪəm). *Bot*. [mod. L., f. Gr. *táxos*, L. *taxus* yew. see -ODE-] An American genus of coniferous trees, comprising the bald cypress, *T. distichum*, of the United States, and the Mexican cypress, *T. mucronatum*.

1836 J. MITFORD *Let. & Remin* (1891) 82 You will outlive all the Ba-o-babs and taxodums in the world. **Taxodont** (tæksɪdɒnt), a *Zool*. [f. Gr. *táxis* arrangement + *ὀδόντ*, *odont*, tooth] Of a bivalve shell. Having the hinge formed by a long series of similar teeth and sockets, as in the group *Taxodontia*, containing the ark-shells and the genus *Leda*. Said also of the hinge, and of the arrangement.

1896 *Science* 27 Nov. 771 A series of vertical crenulations or taxodont denicles.

Taxology (tæksɪlɒdʒi) *rare* -o. [f. **TAXO** + -LOGY.] The science of classification; the study of taxonomy.

1866 *MAYNE Expos. Lex*, *Taxologia*, applied by Devereux to all that relates to classification: taxonomy.

Taxonomy (tæksɪ'nɒmi). [ad. f. *taxonomie* (De Candolle 1813), irreg. f. Gr. *táxis* arrangement, order (see **TAXIS**) + *-νομία* distribution: see **TAXO** + **-NOMY**. See also **TAXINOMY**] Classification, esp. in relation to its general laws or principles; that department of science, or of a particular science or subject, which consists in or relates to classification.

1813 *DE CANDOLLE Theor. Elem. de la Botanique* [1828 in *WEBSTER* 1832 *Enycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V 70/2 Taxonomy is that branch of botany which has for its object the combination of all our observations on plants, so as to form a system or classification. 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Taxonomy*, the classification or putting things in their proper order. 1854 *DANA Crust* 1 59 The long posterior legs of certain Maioid species have been allowed to have the same value in Taxonomy. 1872 *COULS N Amer Birds* 49.

So **Taxonomer**, a scientific classifier; **Taxonomical**, *-ical* *adjs*., pertaining or relating to taxonomy, classificatory (hence **Taxonomically** *adv*.), **Taxonomist** = *taxonomer* (See also *taxinomic*, *taxinomist*, s. v. **TAXINOMY**).

1885 *ATHENIANUS* 1 Aug. 146/2 It is now generally admitted by taxonomers that their affinities are close. 1897 *Naturalist* 94 One instance wherein the author differs from most recent taxonomers. 1852 *DANA Crust* 1 10 We deem it of so little taxonomic importance. 1894 *NEWTON Dict Birds* 820 The taxonomic position of the *Palamedidae* has been much debated. 1875 C. C. BLAKE *Zool. Pref.* A sub-class which vindicates the value of its 'taxonomical character by its numerical superiority. 1880 *HUXLEY in Times* 25 Dec. 4/2 The palæontological facts which have come to light have completely broken down existing taxonomical conceptions. 1899 *Nature* 14 Sept. 460/2 To successfully handle 'taxonomically groups so dissimilarly ordered as the Bony Fishes and Echinoderms. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* xi. 656 The views of 'Taxonomists

are undergoing incessant modifications 1904 *Athenaeum* 6 Aug 175/2 Then the pendulum swung in the opposite direction field botanists were placed on a level with postage-stamp collectors, taxonomists were looked on as laborious triflers.

Taxor, -our(e): see **TAXER**.

Taxpayer, tax-payer. One who pays a tax or the taxes generally, one who is liable to taxation, in U. S. including local rate-payers.

1816 J. KENNEDY in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnoch* (1880) 229 Only 2,700 have a right of voting for members of Parliament, 179,300, although tax-payers, directly or indirectly, having no more right of voting than if they were an importation of slaves from Africa 1853 *Times Address Mayor of Boston* (U. S.) [Of] interest to every water taker and tax payer in the City 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xix IV 324 Some part, might, with advantage to the proprietor, to the taxpayer and to the State, be attracted into the Treasury 1898 JEVONS *Prim. Pol. Econ.* xvi, 230 To demand a tax when the taxpayer is likely to be able to pay it.

So **Taxpaying sb.**, the payment of taxes; *a.*, that pays taxes (or rates), subject to taxation.

1851 *Times Address Mayor of Boston* (U. S.). The sale would cause discontent to a very large number of tax-paying citizens. 1882 T. HUGHES in *Macmillan Mag.* XLV 281 Doing his share of fighting, taxpaying, keeping the peace 1804 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* XLV 759 Formerly they were checked by the rage of the taxpaying classes.

Taxt, obs. Sc. f. **TAX** *s. l.*; var. of **TAXED**.

Tax-taker. One who takes or collects taxes; a levier or receiver of taxes.

1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* II xix 85 Even the very soldiers and tax takers themselves, would heare and regard well 1656 EARL MONM. in *Boccalini's Advts. fr. Paris* 11 LXVIII. (1674) 234 Their grievances were increased by the greedy Tax takers 1822 H. T. MARTINEAU *Book of All* III 43 We must reach the extreme of having our whole produce in the hands of land owners and tax-takers. 1860 DICKENS *Lett.* (1880) II 177 The tax taker was the authority for the wretched creature's impoverishment.

Taxt ward, see **TAXED** 2 c.

Taxus. Obs. Medieval Latin name of the badger: formerly sometimes used in English.

1535 COVERDALE *Book* xvi 10, I made the shutes of Taxus leather 1567 MAPLER *Gr. Forest* 104 b, Of Taxus or the Badger 1577 *ti. Bullinger's Decades* III v, (1592) 340 Three coverings more, the uppermost whereof was of Taxus leather, wel able in rain to keep water out. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Taxus*, in zoology, the name of the badger.

Taxwax (tæks,wæks). Now dial. Also 9 **taxy waxy**. [Var. of **PAXWAX**.] The tendon of the neck: = **PAXWAX**.

1709 BLAIR in *Phil. Trans.* XXVII, 78 From above this Tax-Wax in the Neck, do arise two Muscles. 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* vi 11, 362 That strong tendinous and insensible Aponeurosis, or Ligament—Called the Whitelather, Packwax, Taxwax, and Fixax 1829 J. HUNTER *Hallam's Gloss.*, *Tax-wax*, the tendon of the neck. 1879 MISS J. GLOSS *Shropsh. Words* s. v., Give the baby that piece of taxy waxy, it's better than india-rubber.

Taxy: see **TAXI**.

-taxy, comb. element, ad. Gr. -ταξία, f. τάξις arrangement, order; as in **ATAXY**, **PHYLLOTAXY**.

† **Tay, tey**. Obs. Also 5 **teye**, 6 **taye**, 6-7 **taye**. [In 5 *teye*, *a.* obs. F. *tese*, in Palagr. *taye* (in senses 2, 3). —L. *t(h)eca*: —Gk. *θήκη* case, covering, sheath.]

1. A case, sheath, outer covering 12440 *Prosp. Paro.* 481/2 *Teye*, of a cofyr or forcer, *teca*, *thecarium*.

2. A web or cataract in the eye. 1547 RECORDE *Judic. Ur.* 59 b, It healeth creythyys, and also the webbe and the tey in the eye. 1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 31 Some cataract or taye which covereth the prunall called the windowe of the eye *Ibid.* 166 The Cataract or tey.

3. The outer membranc of the brain. [Cf. F. *teie dure* = *dura mater*.] Also taken as 'skull', and 'brain'.

a 1568 'My wofull Hart', etc. 44 in *Bannatynes Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 83 Vpon my head thay thayt a crown of thorn, The thorne pykis thay to my stay dang down. *c* 1580 JEFFERIE *Bugbeares* l. 1 in *Archiv. Stud. New. Spr.* (1897) XCVIII 306 In stude of tates, he bathe bugbeares in his head.

Tay, obs. or dial. f. **TEA**, **THEE**, **TIE**, **TOE**; obs. form of **THEY** after a dental.

Tay, taye, variants of **TAE**.

† **Tayassu, tayaçu** (tā,yāsū). Also **tajaçu**, **tajassu**. [Tupi *tayaçu* (Diaz *Dicc. Ling. Tupy* 1858), = *tania*-eater, f. *taita*, *taja*, *TANIA* + *çu* to eat.] The common or collared peccary, *Dicotyles torquatus* (D. *tajacu*).

1580 DE LERY *Voy. Bidel* 312 Taisosou, sanghier du pays. 1648 MARGRAVE *Hist. Nat. Brasil.* vi 172 *Tajacu* *Brasilensis*, porcus est silvestris 1768 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX 137 The *Tajacu*, or the Mexico Musk Hog 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* III 183 That animal which most resembles an hog, is called the Peccary, or *Tajacu*.

Taych, variant of **TACHE** *s. l.* 3, sugar-pan.

Tayel, Tayewe, obs. ff. **TAE**, **TAU**.

Tayke, obs. form of **TAKE** *v.* and *s.*

Tayl(e, tayll(e, obs. ff. TAE, **TAL**, **TAIL**, **TEAL**.

Taylage, tayllage, obs. ff. **TALLAGE** *s. l.*

Taylagier: see **TALLAGER**.

Taylor, -or, -ur, etc., obs. ff. **TAILOR**.

Taylorism (tā'yəl'iz'm). [f. the name of N. W.

Taylor, of New Haven, Connecticut (1786-1858).

see -ISM] The theological system of N. W.

Taylor, a modified form of Calvinism.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2306 It was popularly termed 'the New Haven Theology'. Sometimes it was called 'Taylorism'. 1885 C. A. BRIGGS in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 700/2 Puritan theology had developed in New England into Edwardism and then into Hopkinsianism, Emmonsism, and Taylorism.

Taym(e, obs. or dial. f. TAME, TIME **Tayn(e, obs. var. *tane, tain*, pa. pple. of TAKE.** **Taynt(e, Taynter**, obs. ff. **TAINT, TENT, TENTER**.

† **Tayout**, obs. form of **TALLY-HO**.

1808 SCOTT in *Strutt's Queensho Hall* iv, Gregory followed, encouraging the hounds with a loud tayout.

† **Tayra** (tai rä). Also **taira** [Tupi *tan a*.] Native name in Brazil of a mammal of the weasel family, *Galera* (or *Galeus*) *barbara*.

1854 *Zoologist* XII 4283 The *Tayra* is another American form, whose marten like agility renders it always conspicuous 1896 *List of Animals Zool. Soc.* 85 *Galeus barbara* (Linn.) *Tayra* South America.

† **Tays, teys** *Obs.* ? Some material or accessory used for vestments.

1350-1 *Duham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 381 In ture, orfrays, teyses, frenges, filo 1380-81 *Ibid.* 389 In ij pecies de tays empt pro vestimentis, ij s. 1395-6 *Ibid.* 392 In frenges, tays, carde, et alius diversis necessariis, xxx s. j. d. 1404 *Ibid.* 395 Item in ij pecie de tayses de cerico pro vestimentis.

Tayse, var. **TEISE** *s.* and *v.* **Obs.** **Tayt**, var. **TAIT** *a.* **Obs.**, cheerful. **Tayte**, north. dial. f. **TOPE** *Obs.*, hill. **Taythe**, **Tayu**, obs. ff. **TITHE**, **TAU**. **Taz, Tazel** (l, -ill, **tazle**, obs. ff. **TAWSE**, **TEASEL**.

† **Tazza** (ta'tsa). Pl. **tazze** (ta'ttse). [It *tazza*. see **TASS** 2.] A shallow ornamental bowl or vase, properly, one supported on a foot.

1841 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* IV, 121/2 The symmetrical forms of the many elegant vases and tazzas 1877 *Times* 17 Feb. (Stanf.), Silver vases and tazze 1877 MAR. M. GRANT *Sun. maid* viii, Beautiful tazzas of jasper, lapis-lazuli, and malachite.

attrib. and Comb. 1871 E. J. WOODBOURNE *Nobly Born* 404, I saw her take up her large tazza glass, and dispose of its contents 1878 NESSITT *Catal. Glass Vessels S. Kensington* 118 *Tazza Bowl* Plain glass 1895 *Daily News* 24 May 6/6 A fine green jade tazza-shaped dish.

† **T-bandage, -bar, -board**, etc.: see **T** 2, 3.

Tch-, occas. used for **CH-** (f), esp. in foreign words.

Tchah, tchah (tʃa, tʃä), *int.* An exclamation of impatience or contempt, = **PSHAW**.

1844 DICKENS *Mart. Chm.* xxxvii, 'Tchah, Mr. Pinch!' cried Charity, with sharp impatience 1887 FENN *Dick. o' Fens* (1888) 22 Tchah! who cares? I don't!

† **Tcheir, tchyre**, obs. Sc. forms of **CHAIR**.

1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 1947 Her sail the Caile clim vp and at in the Kings tchyre *Ibid.* 1953 I sall at hoir, into this tcheir.

† **Tchetvert** (tʃe tvert). Also **chetvert**. [Russian *tchetvert'* quarter, f. *tchetvero* four.] A Russian measure of capacity, = .68 of an imperial quarter.

1855 *Englishwoman in Russia* 184 The landowners in Russia sent millions of tchetvars of corn out of the country, and left their own people in a state of absolute starvation. 1890 *Daily News* 5 Nov. 5/6 Of 190, there were yielded 173 million tchetverts, the Russian quarter, as against 112, the average for the last five years.

Tchibouk, variant spelling of **CHIBOUK**.

Tchick (tʃik), *sb.* Also **chick, tock**. A representation of the click made by pressing some part of the tongue against the palate and withdrawing it with suction. Properly, the unilateral palatal click, used to urge on a horse; in quot. 1849, the dental click used to express vexation (in this case also spelt 'ts, or tui'). So **Tchick v. intr.**, to utter this exclamation, or to make a sound resembling it.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D.* xiv, Summing up the whole with a provoking wink and such an interjectional *tchick* as men quicken a dull horse with 1824 — *Redgauntlet* Let. vii, We heard Benjie gee-hupping, tchek-tcheking, and above all flogging, in great style 1849 MRS. CARLYLE in *Lett.* (1883) II 55 The young lady tchick-tchicked, and looked deprecatingly. 1887 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 32/2 'That that's mighty good string'. Sterling could not refrain from observing, as the stout twine 'tchicked' in several pieces under a garden knife.

† **Tchin** (tʃin). [Russian *чинъ* rank.] Rank, person or persons of quality.

1883 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 105 The name of the father is also the same the tchin (rank) likewise! 1904 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 4/4 M. Plehve well knew that the Tsar, the amiable youngster, was a tool in the hands of the omnipotent tchin *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 165 The dismal tchin-ridden Russian villages.

† **Tchinou** (tʃin'kə). [Japanese.] A black-crested monkey of Java, *Semnopithecus melalephus* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tohu, tchuh (tʃu), *int.* An exclamation expressing impatience, dissent, or the like.

1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bede* ii, 'Tchuh!' said Ben, 'what's folks's kin got to do wi't? Not a chup'. 1861 — *Silas M.* vii, 'Tchuh!', said the farmer. And then he asked, 'How much money might there be in the bags, Master Marnet?'

Tchyre, obs. Sc. f. **CHAIR**: see **TCHEIR**.

† **Tck, tui** [Palatal click formed by suction.] An exclamation of surprise or vexation: cf. **TOCHOK** 1893 KIRLING *Many Inventions*, 199 Tck! Tck! And thou art in charge.

Te, var. **TEE** *v.* **Obs.**; obs. f. **TO** *prep.*

Te, ME. assimilated form of **THE**, **THEE**, after dentals, etc.: see **T** 8.

Te-, obs. or dial. variant of **TO-** *prep.*

Tea (tē), *sb.* Forms 7 (9) **tay**, **tey**, 7 **tē**, **thē**, **the**, 7-8 **tee**, **thea**, 7- **tea**. See also **CHA**, **CHIA**. [= F. *thé*, Sp. *te*, It. *tè*, Du. and Ger. *thee*, Da. *Sw. te*, mod. L. *thea*, ad. (perh. through Malay *te*, *tēh*) Chinese, Amoy dialect *tē*, in Fuchau *tea* = Mandarin *ch'a* (in ancient Chinese prob. *hia*); whence Pg. and obs. Sp. *cha*, obs. It. *cid*, Russian *chay*, Pers., Urdu *chā* (10th c), Arab. *شاي* *shāy*, Turkish *چای* *chāy*. The Portuguese brought the form *cha* (which is Cantonese as well as Mandarin) from Macao. This form *te* (*thē*) was brought into Europe by the Dutch, prob. from the Malay at Bantam (if not from Formosa, where the Fuhkien or Amoy form was used). The original English pronunciation (tē), sometimes indicated by spelling *tay*, is found in rimes down to 1762, and remains in many dialects; but the current (tē) is found already in the 17th c., shown in rimes and by the spelling *tea*.]

1. The leaves of the tea-plant (see 3), usually in a dried and prepared state for making the drink (see 2); first imported into Europe in the 17th century, and now extensively used in various parts of the world.

According to Meyer, *Konversations-Lexikon*, the first mention of it in Europe is due to the Portuguese in 1559 (under the name *cha*), *chia* is mentioned in Maffei's *Historia Indica* in 1588. Under the name *te*, *thee*, it was imported by the Dutch from Bantam (where brought by Chinese merchants from Amoy) c. 1600, first known in Paris 1635, in Russia (by way of Iartary) 1638, in England about 1650-55.

[1598 W. PIRRIE in *Linschoten* I xxvi, 46/1 The aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine herbe called Chan.] 1655 *tr. Sennedo's Hist. China* I iii 19 *Ché* is a leaf of a tree, about the bignesse of Mirtle, [*margin. note*] its called also *Tay*. *c* 1660 [T. GARWAY] (*title*) An Exact Description of the Growth, Quality, and Vertues of the Leaf Tee, alias *Tay*. *c* 1665 *Ibid.* These are to give notice that the said Thomas Garway hath Tea to sell from sixteen to fifty shillings the pound 1667 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 206/3 The most considerable Wines being Cinamon, Ebony, Theri, and Camphire. 1667-8 *E. Ind. Co's Let.* 24 Jan. (Letter Bks IV, 137), Wee desire you to procure and send us by these ships 100th weight of the best Tey that you can get 1676 *BEAL in Phil. Trans.* XI 586 The tops of red Sage in blossom, dried in the shade, did excel the famous Thea, the Chinois themselves being Judges. 1680 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 1573/4 A small parcel of most excellent tea to be sold, .the lowest price is 30s a pound. 1728 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr. Ser.* I (1862) I 172 The man at the Poultry has tea of all prices, —Bohen from thirteene to twenty shillings, and green from twelve to thirty 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 375 Tea first imported into Europe by the Dutch East-India Company, in the seventeenth century, 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 858 Tea is composed of the dried leaves of the *thea bohea* and *thea viridis*.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various kinds, chiefly distinguished by the mode of preparation (also applied to the beverages made from these: see 2): the main classes being black tea, which is exposed to the air for some time, so as to produce fermentation, before roasting; and green tea, which is roasted almost immediately after gathering, and often also artificially coloured.

Black teas include BOHEA, CONGOU, OOLONG, PEKOE, SOUCHONG; green teas, GUNPOWDER (or PEARL), HYSON, etc. See also *brick-tea* (BRICK *s. l.* 10), *flavouring tea* (COWSLIP *s. l.* 1704 *Black Tea* No. 4059/4 Green and Bohea Tea. 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 328 Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea Tea. 1785 *Kohlad* 53 What tongue can tell the various kinds of Tea? Of Blacks and Greens, of Hyson and Bohea; With Singlo, Congou, Pekoe and Souchong, Coulsip the fragrant, Gun-powder the Strong 1795 ANDERSON *Brit. Embassy China* 186 The Imperial and gunpowder teas . . the former collected from the first, and the other from the successive blossoms of that plant. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 379 There are three kinds of green tea: one called hyson, hayssuen, is composed of leaves carefully picked. 1888 J. PATON *Tea in Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 97/2 Black and green tea are made indifferently from the leaves of the same plant.

2. A drink made by infusing these leaves in hot water, having a somewhat bitter and aromatic flavour, and acting as a moderate stimulant, largely used as a beverage.

1601-1625 see **CHIA**. 1631 BONTIUS *Hist. Nat. et Med. Ind. Orient.* I vi (1638) 12 *Dur.* Memineras de Chinsensium Thee vocato Potu, quid tu de eo sentis? *Bont.* Heibula unde hoc The confictur [etc.] 1658 *Mercurius Politicus* 23 Sept. 887 *A dot*, That excellent drink called by the Chinsens Tcha, by other Nations Tay alias Tea 1660 *Perrys Drury* 25 Sept., I did send for a cup of tee (a China drink) of which I never had drunk before 1663 *Dryden Wild Gallant* I, I sent for three dishes of tea. 1679 LOCKE in *Ld. King Life* (ed. Bohn) 135 Foreign drinks to be found in England are coffee, thé and chocolate at coffee houses 1694 CONGREVE *Double Dealer* I, They are at the end of the gallery, retired to their tea and scandal. after dinner. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 10 12 All well-regulated Families, that set apart an Hour in every Morning for Tea and Bread and Butter. 1711 *Pope Rape of Lock* iii. 8 Here, thou, great Anna! whom three realms obey, Dost sometimes counsel take—and sometimes Tea *c* 1720 *Prior To Yng King in Love* 58 He thank'd her on his bended knee; Then drank a quart of milk and tea 1762 *Gentl. Mag.* Apr. 187/2 No crowding syco-plants from day to day, Came to admire the babe—but more

the tea 1834 LANG in *Tait's Mag* I 414/1 In the bush, or uncultivated country in New South Wales, tea is the universal beverage 1858 LYTON *What will he do* I vi, Your tea will get quite cold

3. The plant from which tea is obtained, a shrub of the genus *Thea* (now often included in *Camellia*), N.O. *Ternstroemiaceae*, with white flowers, and oval pointed slightly toothed evergreen leaves; cultivated from ancient times in China, Japan, India, and adjacent countries. (Now chiefly in comb., as *tea-leaf*, *-plant*, etc.)

The plants yielding the tea of commerce are comprised in the species *T. chinensis* or *C. theifera* (including two varieties *T. Bohea* and *T. viridis*, sometimes reckoned as different species), of China and Japan, and *T. (or C.) assamica*, of Assam and India; the latter is found wild in Upper Assam, and is by some supposed to be the original type.

1663 BOYLE *Useful Nat Philos.* II i 104 That Herb, which the French and we call *Thé*, or *Té*, which is much magnified here 1685 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Coffee, Tea & Choc* 38 The most excellent leaves of Cha, or Tea, are found in the provinces of Kiangnon 1745 P. THOMAS *Frut Anson's Voy* 193 Because warm Water is unpalatable, they [the Chinese] beought themselves of putting some Leaves of a Tree into it, to give it a better Taste. Those of Tea seemed to be the best.

4. A meal or social entertainment at which tea is served; *esp.* an ordinary afternoon or evening meal, at which the usual beverage is tea (but sometimes cocoa, chocolate, coffee, or other substitute).

High tea, meat tea see HIGH a 21, MEATS b. 6. *Tea and turn out* see TURN-OUT

1738 SWIFT *Poet Conversat.* Intro. 2 Whether they meet at Meals, Tea, or Visits 1778 MISS BURNEY *Evening* (1793) I xxvii 144 I was relieved by a summons to tea. 1789 WESTLEY *Wks* (1872) IV 453 At breakfast and at tea, on these two days, I met all the Society. 1833 H. MARTINEAU *Loom & Luggers* III, She asked Rebecca if she would come to tea at their house 1884 FR. A. KEMBLE *Later Life* II 187 My first introduction to 'afternoon tea' took place during this visit to Belvoir [in 1842] I do not believe that the now universally-honoured institution of five o'clock tea 'dates further back than this. 1897 MISS HARRADEN *H. Strafford, Remitt* II, A rattling good tea—hot rolls, fried potatoes, and quail. 1901 CLARK RUSSELL *Ship's Adv* IV, Mrs. Brierly spread a liberal tea upon the table.

b. To take tea with (colonial slang): to have dealings with, associate with; *esp.* to deal with in a hostile manner, engage with, encounter.

1888 'R. BOLDEWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* xxxvii, 'Maybe we'll take tea with the rest of 'em now'. They didn't know the man they were after, or they'd have just as soon have gone to 'take tea', as they called it, with a tiger. 1896 KIRKUP *Seven Seas, Lost Legion* II, Take tea with the grumpy Masai 1905 *Daily Chron.* 2 June 3/3 In polite circles genealogies are tabooed, the slightest trace of hybridity baring 'taking tea', as the local phrase has it

5. Used as a general name for infusions made in the same way as tea (sense 2), usually from the leaves, blossoms, or other parts of plants, mostly used medicinally, sometimes as ordinary drinks

Commonly with defining words, as *alchoof*, *balun*, *beef*, *camomile*, *camphor*, *coffee*, *coushish*, *harishorn*, *laurel*, *lemon*, *lemon-grass*, *poppy*, *rosemary*, *sage*, *saloop*, *sassafras*, *senna*, *tilland*, *waterian*, *willow* (etc.) *tea* see these words So humorously *limstone tea* (quot 1732)

1665-6 *Phil. Trans* I 250 They dry Sage-leaves and prepare them like The, and get for one pound of it, four times as much The. 1699 EVELYN *Acetaria* § 27 Some of them [flowers] are Pick'd, and divers of them make also very pleasant and wholesome Theas, as do likewise the Wild Time, Bugloss, Mint, &c. 1733 STURGELEY *Let* 22 July, in *Men* (Surtees) III. 249, I am just drinking your health in a swinger of limstone tea [Bath water] 1744 WATTS *Logic* I v. § 4 Tea, which was the proper name of one sort of Indian leaf, is now-a-days become a common name for many infusions of herbs, or plants, in water as sage-tea, alchoof-tea, limon-tea, etc. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc* E Ind II l. 222 He treated me with Tartarian Tea, which I took to be Beans boyled in Milk, with some salt 1797 *Genil Mag* I 314 Of some of these Ingredients [Marsh Mallow, &c.] so dried, make Tea, as you do common Tea, with boiling hot Water. 1798 R. JAMES *Diss Fevers* 125 Any syrup, jelly of currants, barley-water, gruel, or any sort of Tea. 1783 S. CHAPMAN in *Med. Commun* I. 305 He was advised to leave off drinking foreign tea, and to drink valerian, or rosemary tea 1795 tr *Thunberg's Trav* I 128 Of the leaves of the *barbarea cordata* the country people made Tea 1863 BATES *Nat Amazon* IV. (1864) 92 The men had made a fire in the galley, to make tea of an acid herb called 'erva cidreira'. 1866 *Treas Bot.* 1127 *Lemon grass Tea*, an infusion of the leaves of *Andropogon Schenanthus*, substituted for tea in many of the interior districts of India. *Ibid.* *Tea of heaven*, a Japanese name for the leaves of *Hydrangea Thunbergii*. 1881 *Trans Obstet Soc Lond* XXII 32 The word 'tea' is by the natives of this island [Jamaica] applied to any infusion made from leaves of plants either fresh or dry 'Cotton leaf tea' is made from the green leaves of one of the shrubs that produces the cotton of commerce. 1893 BARNING *Gould Cheap Jack* 2 II. xvi. 42 It is given poppy tea, and that sends it to sleep

6 With defining words, applied to various plants whose leaves, flowers, etc. are used in the same way as tea, either for beverages, or medicinally (also to the leaves, etc. themselves, or the drink infused from them). (See also *TEA-PLANT*, *TEA-TREE*)

Abyssinian tea = *Arabian tea*, (a). *Algerian tea*, species of *Paronychia*, from whose flowers a medicinal tea is made *Appalachian tea*, (a) *Viburnum cassinoides*, (b) *Ilex Cassine*, *I. vomitoria*, or *Prinos glaber*. *Arabian tea*, (a) *Catha edulis*, whose leaves furnish a stimulating beverage used in Arabia; (b) = *Algerian tea*. *Austrian tea*, (a) several species of *Leptospermum* and *Mela-leuca* (*Treas Bot.* 1866). see *TEA TREE* 2, (b) = *Botany*

Bay tea (Morris *Austral Eng* 1898) *Barbary tea*, the box-thorn or Duke of Argyll's tea-tree, *Lycium barbatum*. *Bencoolen tea*, *Glaphyria munda* (*Leptospermum nutidum*), of the Malayan islands *Blue Mountain* or *Golden Rod tea*, *Saladago odora* of North America, from whose leaves and flowers a beverage is made. *Botany*

Bay tea, an Australian species of sarsaparilla, *Smilax glycyphylla*, also called *sweet tea*. *Bourbon tea* = *Faham tea* *Brazil* or *Brazilian tea*, *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*. *Bush tea*, *Cyclopia genistoides* of S. Africa *Canada tea* = *TEA-BERRY* see *CANADA* *Canary tea*, *Sida canariensis* (S. rhombifolia) *Carolina tea*, *Ilex vomitoria* = *Appalachian tea*, (b) *Ceylon tea*, *Elaeodendron glaucum* see *TEA-TREE* 3 (obs.) *Faham tea*, a tropical orchid, *Angracum fragrans*. *False tea* = *Paraguay tea* *Hottentot's tea*, *Helichrysum serpyllifolium* see *HOTTENTOT* 3 *Jesuits' tea*, (a) *Psoralea glandulosa* (see *JESUIT* 3), (b) = *Paraguay tea* (Cent. Dict.) *Kaffir tea*, *Helichrysum nutidifolium* (see *KAFFIR* 4). *Labrador tea*, *Ledum latifolium* and *L. palustre* (see *LABRADOR*). *Malay tea*, (a) = *Bencoolen tea*, (b) *Eugenia variabilis*. *Marsh tea*, *Ledum palustre* (Cent. Dict.) *Mexican tea*, (a) *Ambrusia* (*Chenopodium*) *ambrosioides*; (b) = *Jesuits' tea*, (a) see *MEXICAN* A. b. *Mountain tea* = *TEA-BERRY* see *MOUNTAIN* 9 d *New Jersey tea*, *Ceanothus americanus* (see quot 1838). *New Zealand tea*, *Leptospermum scoparium* see *TEA-TREE* 2 *Oswego tea*, a N. American aromatic labiate, *Monarda didyma*, used as a tonic and stomachic. *Paraguay tea*, *Ilex paraguayensis*, extensively used in S. America as a substitute for tea see *PARAGUAY* 1. *St. Bartholomew's tea* = *Paraguay tea* (Cent. Dict.) *St. Helena tea*, *Beilsomia* (*Frankenia*) *portulacifolia*. *Soldiers' tea* = *Matico* *South Sea tea* = *Paraguay tea*; also an erroneous name for *Carolina tea* *Surinam tea*, 'various species of *Lantana*' (Miller *Plant-n*). *Sweet tea* = *Botany Bay tea* *Tea-merst's tea*, a N. American plant, *Ephedra anti-syphilitica*, used as a remedy for venereal affections *Theezan tea*, *Sageretia theezans*, a thorny rhamnaceous shrub of S. China, whose leaves are said to be used for tea by the poorer classes. *West Indian tea*, *Capriaria biflora*, also called *goat-weed* *Wild tea*, a N. American leguminous shrub, *Amorpha canescens*, also called *lead-plant*

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *South-Sea tea* [see *PARAGUAY* 1]. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct* Bot. App. 321 *Oswego tea*, *Monarda didyma* *Ibid.* 229 *False tea*, *Ilex* *Ibid.*, *New Jersey tea*, *Ceanothus* *Ibid.*, *Paraguay tea*, *Ilex* *Ibid.*, *South sea tea*, *Ilex* 1764 *Museum Rust.* II xxxviii 17 The South-Sea tea, which is thought to be the same plant as the Paraguay tea, but whether it is the same as the tea brought from China, is yet undetermined 1788 D. CONSIDEN *Let to Banks in Hist. Rec. N. S. Wales* (1892) I 11 220, I have sent you some of the sweet tea of this country, it is a good anti-scorbutic 1790 J. WHITE *Voy N. S. Wales* 195 The sweet-tea is a creeping kind of vine the taste is sweet, exactly like the liquorice root of the shops. 1814 ROXBURGH *Hort. Bengal* 18 *Elaeodendrum glaucum*, *Ceylon Tea* 1859 HENFREY *Elem.* Bt. § 508 330 [The leaves of *Ilex paraguayensis*, called *Mate* or *Paraguay Tea*, resemble *Tea* in property. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* lxvi 237 The leaves of *Ceanothus americanus* were used during the revolutionary war as a substitute for tea, and hence it is called *New Jersey Tea* *Ibid.* cxv 482 The leaves [of *Gaultheria procumbens*] make an excellent substitute for tea, and the plant is called *Tea-herb* and *Mountain Tea* *Ibid.* cxix 489 *Ilex vomitoria* has been erroneously called *South Sea Tea*, from the supposition that it was the same plant as *I. paraguayensis* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 49 *Ambrusia ambrosioides*, or Mexican Tea, long naturalised in the south of Europe, is used medicinally. *Ibid.* 369 The leaflets of [*Cyclopia genistoides*] are used at the Cape in infusion or decoction for promoting expectoration. It is called *Bush Tea*. [*Ibid.* 205 *Sageretia theezans*, the Tea of the Chinese, is a thorny shrub, with finely-toothed egg-shaped leaves, somewhat resembling those of the tea-shrub] *Ibid.* 1090 [The] leaves [of *Stachytarpha jamaicensis*] are sometimes used to adulterate tea, and in Austria they are sold under the name of *Brazilian tea*. *Ibid.* 1227 *Tea*, Abyssinian, *Appalachian* [etc.], Arabian, Australian [etc.] 1904 *Dunlop's S. Dict. Med.* (ed. 23), *Matico* .. the leaves of *Piper angustifolium* or *soldiers' tea* or herb

7. *slang*. a. Spirituous or intoxicating liquor

† b. *Urine* (obs.).

1693 *Remonstr. Batchelors* in *Hart Misc.* (ed. Park) IV 305 Since their sex has been so familiar with brandy (blasphemed by the name of cold tea) 1766 *Gaz. Trin* in 176 The thoughtless Wits Who 'ganst the Centry's Box discharge their Tea. 1887 *Hissey Holiday on Road* 370 Tea or coffee were always at our command, Scotch tea also (i. e. whisky) 1904 *Times* 29 Oct. 5/6 It was all owing to the 'tea'. He understood that this was a slang term for drink.

8. Florists' abbreviation of *TEA-ROSE*

1889 *Pall Mall G.* 6 July 3/2 At Cheshunt about 200,000 standard rose seedlings and 40,000 'teas' are sown every year. 1901 *Eliza & German Gard* 17, I wish now I had put teas there. 18, I made my teas face a northern winter.

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, pertaining or relating to, dealing or connected with tea as a commodity, as *tea act*, *bill*, *broker*, *dealer*, *duty*, *-hong* (see *HONG*), *industry*, *merchant*, *-shop*, *-tax*, *trade*, *warehouse*; or as a beverage, as *tea-breakfast*, *-dinner*, *-dregs*, *junketing*, *picnic*, *sourde*, *-supper*, *-visit*; containing or intended to contain tea, as *tea-bowl*, *-hamper*, *-jar*, *-pail*; of or pertaining to the tea-plant or its cultivation, as *tea crop*, *cultivation*, *culture*, *district*, *estate*, *-farming*, *-field*, *-hill*, *nursery*, *plantation*, *-seed*, *-tract*. b. Objective and obj. gen., as *tea-blender*, *-grower*, *-packer*, *-producer*, *-sipper*, *-stiller*; *tea-blending*, *-growing*, *-loving*, *-packing*, *-picking* sbs. and ads., instrumental and parasynthetic, as *tea-coloured*, *-covered*, *-inspired*, *-sodden* ads.

1746 LOCKMAN *To 1st Promoter Cambrich & Tea Bills* 13 note, Since the 'Tea-Act' pass'd last session, the revenue

is increased 85,000l per annum. 1904 *Westm Gaz* 15 Aug 6/2 The big 'tea' hinders naturally took advantage of this cheapness to push and extend their business. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 6 May 9/3 Man wanted for 'tea blending warehouse

1865 G. MURDRETH *Rhoda Fleming* xxxii, The squire drank, defying ladies and the new-fangled subservency to those flustering 'tea-bodies. 1886 *Guide Galleries Brit. Mus.* 209 On the upper shelves are examples of 'tea-bowls. 1825 *Hone Every-day Bk* I 951, I got up to a hot 'tea-breakfast. 1770 *Chron.* in *Ann Reg* 154/2 A 'tea-broker, charged with forging a warrant for the delivery of three chests of tea 1904 *Westm Gaz* 31 Dec 9/3 The 'Tea Clearing House has succumbed to the attack of tea producers, importers, dealers, and brokers 1829 W. H. MAXWELL *Stories Waterloo* I 194 Short tights of 'tea-coloured leather 1897 J. A. GRAHAM *Threshold Three Closed Lands* II, 30 As our eye follows up one of the 'tea-covered spurs it lights on the houses of Darjeeling. 1906 *Month Feb.* 177 Sides green with spouting 'tea crops 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 286/2 Papers respecting 'tea cultivation in India *Ibid.* 286/1 The 'tea culture in Assam 1778 *Chron* in *Ann Reg.* I. xii/1 Four 'tea dealers were tried before the commissioners of excise 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To day* xxii (ed. 3) 276 The premises of one of the oldest firms in London—those of the Messrs Twining, tea-dealers and bankers 1862 R. C. MAYNE *Brit Columbia* 121 We lunched with him, returning to the fort for a 'tea-dinner 1866 *All-brit's Syst. Med.* I. 402 That customary but very unwholesome combination the tea dinner is to be avoided 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV, 286/1 There are green tea and black 'tea districts *Ibid.* 291/1 The tariff of 1842 has made no alteration in the 'tea-duty. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 The new industry of 'tea-farming promises to become a new source of wealth to Ceylon 1895 *CLIVE HOLLAND Jap. Wife* 110 The cemeteries and 'tea-fields stretched below us 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 98/1 Comparatively few regions are suited for practical 'tea-growing *Ibid.* 99/1 The capagues of Assam as a tea-growing country. 1854 *Zoologist* XII 426 The 'tea-hills in the province of Chekiang. 1883 *Cornh Mag* Mar 231 [The tea-leaves are] fired under their own supervision in the great 'tea-hongs

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 102/1 Next to the United Kingdom, the greatest 'tea-importing nation is the United States. *Ibid.* 99/1 The 'tea industry has developed in Ceylon with marvellous rapidity 1891 B. E. MARTIN *Roofy Chas Lamb* in 65 Hazlitt, with his 'tea-inspired turgidity 1880 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* xxvi (1850) 189 Little humdrum 'tea junketings 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 529/1 The 'tea-loving English public 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 99/1 It is these tender shoots... which alone are gathered for 'tea manufacture 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 291/2 The number of 'tea merchants who resort to Canton *Ibid.* 286/2 When the 'tea nurseries were established in Assam, 1904 *Daily News* 13 Oct. 12 The dispute between the 'tea-pickers and the management of the Co-operative Wholesale Society 1898 *Daily Chron* 24 Sept 10/6 Boy wanted in 'tea-packing warehouse 1906 *Macm. Mag.* Apr 457 Their method is to stalk the Chinese of either sex when they are engaged in 'tea picking

1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 286/2 The 'tea plantations established in the Kumaon and Garwal districts. 1894 *Westm Gaz* 5 Jan 6/3 The British have become the greatest 'tea-producers in the world 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 98/2 Till well into the 19th century, China and Japan were the only two 'tea-producing countries. 1786 M. CUTLER in *Life*, etc. (1888) I. 190, I have no doubt the 'tea seed may be obtained from the East Indies in a vegetative state. a 2745 SWIFT (J.). The mistress of the 'tea shop 1860 J. R. EDKINS *Chinese Scenes* (1863) 153, I shall try to give you a little picture of the tea shop 1756 *HANWAY Ess Tea* viii 245 Were they the sons of 'tea-sippers, who won the fields of Cressy and Agincourt? 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* xlv, A brilliant 'tea-sourle 1897 G. W. BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* VII. 482/1 'Tea sots are well known to be affected with palpitation and irregularity of the heart

1837 W. PHILLIPS in C. Martyn *Life* (1890) 96 Certainly we sons of the 'tea-spillers are a marvellously patient generation! [Cf. *TEA PARTY* 2a.] 1862 ZANGWILL *Child's Ghetto* I 198 The story-book which Moses read out after 'tea-supper. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 101/1 Dependent on China for its 'teasupply. 1907 *Edin Rev* July 97 The 'tea-tax strikes tea-drinkers only 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 286/2 At first only a few indigenous 'tea-tracts were discovered [in Assam] 1756 *HANWAY Ess Tea* xii 258 The 'tea trade employs six hundred seamen together with six ships, which we annually send to Canton. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl Brit* XXIII 102/2 The only other considerable 'tea-using nation is Russia 1765 J. BROWN *Chr Frnl* (1814) 337 Yonder professors come from a 'tea-visit 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag* I. (1824) 7 When ladies paid tea-visits at three in the afternoon 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 10/1 Certain 'tea warehousemen of the City of London

c. *Special Combs.* *tea-basket*, a basket containing the requisites for afternoon tea in a railway train or the like; *tea-bell*, a bell rung to summon a household or company to tea; *tea-billy* (BILLY 2 c), a tin can used by Australian bushmen as a tea-kettle or tea-pot; *tea-boiler*, a vessel used for boiling tea; *tea-box*, a box for containing tea; in quot = *TEA-OBEST* 2; *tea-boy*, a man-servant (Ireland); *tea-bread*, a kind of light bread eaten at tea; *tea-broom*, New Zealand name for *Leptospermum scoparium* and *L. ericoides* (= *MANUKA* a, b, *TEA-TREE* 2), *tea-bug*, a destructive insect which infests tea-plants, *tea-bush* = *tea-shrub*; *tea-caddy*, a small box with divisions for holding tea (= *CADDY* 1), *tea-cake*, a light kind of flat cake to be eaten at tea; in quot 1892 *attrib* resembling a tea-cake; *tea-canister* = *tea-caddy*, also, *slang* for 'brandy-flask' (cf. 7 a); *tea-case*, a case for holding a set of small articles, as spoons, etc. used at tea (*Cent. Dict.*); *tea-china*, china tea-cups and saucers, etc.; *tea-circle*, a group or society of persons who

meet and take tea together; tea-clam, a name in U.S. for a very small clam (CLAM *sb* 2 *id.* see quot.); tea-clipper, a clipper or fast-sailing vessel formerly employed in the tea trade, tea-cloth, a cloth used for wiping tea-things after washing them, (b) *afternoon t.*, a small table-cloth used at afternoon tea; tea-coat, a garment worn by women at the tea-table (cf COAT *sb* 2 *b*, and *tea-jacket*); + tea-conversation (see CONVERSATION 9, quot 1787); tea-cooper, a workman at a dock who unloads tea and does any necessary repairs to the packing, etc.: cf COOPER *sb* 11; tea-cosy, a covering for a tea-pot to keep it hot (see COSY B 2), + tea-dish, old name for a tea-cup (cf DISH *sb* 1 *b*), tea-drunkard, one who habitually drinks tea to such excess as to suffer from its toxic effects, + tea-equipage = *tea-service, tea-things*, + tea-faced *a*, ? having a sallow or effeminate countenance like one addicted to tea-drinking; tea-flight, *collog* or *slang*, humorous name for a tea-party or tea-meeting, tea-frock, tea-gown, names for special fashions of garments worn by girls and women at tea; + tea-grouter (see quot); tea-hour, the hour at which tea is taken, or the time occupied by it, tea-house, a refreshment-house where tea is served (esp in China or Japan); tea-jacket, a garment worn by women at tea (cf *tea-coat*); tea-lead, an alloy used for lining tea-chests (see quot); tea-maker, (a) a person who dries the leaves and prepares the tea of commerce; (b) one who makes or infuses tea; (c) a vessel or apparatus for infusing tea; so tea-making *sb* and *a*, tea-meeting, a public social meeting (usually in connexion with a religious organization) at which tea is taken, tea-night, an evening on which guests are entertained at tea, tea oil, (a) an oil resembling olive-oil, obtained from the seeds of species of *Camellia* (allied to the tea-plant), and used for various purposes in China and Japan, (b) a narcotic essential oil obtained from tea-leaves; tea-punch, punch containing tea as an ingredient, tea-roller, a machine for rolling or curling tea-leaves for the market; so tea-rolling, tea-room, a room in which tea is served in a refreshment-house, etc.; notably, that of the British House of Commons, the scene of numerous informal meetings of members, tea-root, the root of a tea-plant; tea-sage, a species or variety of sage used for making sage-tea, + tea-saucer, a saucer for supporting a tea-cup; tea-scent, 'a European fern, *Nephrodium montanum*' (Cent Dict); tea-scented *a*, having a scent like that of tea - applied to a variety of rose (see TEA-ROSE), tea-scrub, a scrub or thicket of 'tea-trees' (in Australia, etc.): see TEA-TREE; tea-service, tea-set, a set of articles used in serving tea at table, a set of tea-things; + tea-shine, *collog*, a tea-party (cf *tea-fight*); tea-ship, (a) a ship engaged in the tea-trade; (b) a tea-stand with two or more shelves or 'decks', tea-shrub, the common tea-plant (see 3); tea-sifter, (a) a person engaged in sifting tea, (b) an apparatus for sifting tea; tea-stall, tea-stand, a stand on which cups, saucers, plates, etc. are placed for use at tea; tea-stick, a stick cut from the Australian tea-tree, tea-stone: see QUOTE; tea-things *sb, pl*, the articles used for serving tea at table, as tea-pot, milk-jug, sugar-basin, cups, saucers, plates, etc., together forming a *tea-set* or *tea-service*; tea-time, the time at which the meal called tea is taken (see sense 4); + tea-tongs, a former name for sugar-tongs; tea-urn, an urn with a tap, placed upon a tea-table, to hold hot water for making tea, tea-ware, vessels, etc. for serving tea, tea-things; tea-water, (a) water for making tea; (b) *Sc.* the beverage tea (= sense 2), tea-wine, a fermented liquor made from tea (see quot.). See also TEA-BERRY, -BOARD, -CHEST, etc.

1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII 135/1 There is a lump of sugar in the 'tea-basket' 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vaughan* 1. The sound of the 'tea bell' terminated her reverie, and she walked to the dining-room. 1894 H. NISSEB *Bush Girl's Room* 133 A number of 'tea-billies' were ranged on the clay hob, some with tea already brewed, and some with water only. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 632 The lead which lines the Chinese 'tea-boxes' is reduced to a thinness which our plumbers cannot, it is said, approach. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Rast* xxvii, Major O'Dowd 'was as obedient to his wife as if he had been her 'tag-boy'. 1821 JAMES PORTER *Sir E. Seaward's Narr* i 229 Some Johnny cakes, a West Indian sort of 'tea bread'. 1872 A. DOMETT *Ranulph* Notes 505 Mánuka. The settlers often call it 'tea-broom'. 1893 *Athenaeum* 16 Dec. 853/3 Mr Waterhouse exhibited male and female specimens of a Helopeltis (the 'tea-bug'), and stated that it had occurred only in Assam. 1908 *Dollar Mag* Mar. 32 The 'tea bushes' were miserably poor just there. 1839 HOWITT *Rur Life* v 1 ix (1862) 500 'Tea caddies, workboxes of rosewood and pearl' 1866 R. M. BALLANTYNE *Shif. Winds* xvii, [She] went to a cupboard... and took

therefrom a tea-caddy, which she set on the table. 1892 *Daily News* 31 Dec. 2/1 The bonnet of the moment is set well back on the head, forming a sort of garland above the 'teacake' coiffure. 1897 R. HICKENS *Londoners* ix. 156 Mr Bush 'was closely engaged with a tea-cake'. 1800 HELENA WELLS *Constantia Neville* (ed. 2) 111. 22 The 'tea-canister' contained only Congou of no very superior quality. 1899 F. FRANCIS *Newton Doguane* (1888) 184 Pass us the tea-canister. 1830 MISS MIRROR *Village Ser.* iv. 332 The dresser was adorned with the remains of a long preserved set of 'tea china, of a light rambling pattern'. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart. Res.* iii. ix, 'Thou' perhaps in many a literary 'Tea circle wilt open thy kind lips'. 1883 G. B. GOODRICH *Fish Indust. U. S. A.* 47 Some are taken so small that 2,000 are required to fill a barrel; these, when about one inch in diameter, are called 'tea-clams'. 1895 *Mem. Jas. Anderson* ii. 8 Mr and Miss Anderson set sail from London in a 'tea-clipper'. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 'Tea-cloth, a cloth used in washing up tea-things'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* 'Tea-cloth, a cloth for a tea-table or a tea-tray'. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 2/1 She came into the room in a black-and-blue sort of 'tea-coat'. 1887 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Sept. 2 Years ago the 'tea coopers, who are skilled workmen, had a union'. 1871 'M. LEGRAND' *Camb. Press* 18 The elaborate worsted-work teapot-cover - technically termed, I believe, a 'tea-cosey' - 1886 [see COSY B 2] 1771 EUSDEN *Spect.* No. 87 * 8, I saw a gentleman turn as pale as ashes, because an idol turned the sugar in a 'tea dish' for his rival. 1776 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Lett.* to Oct. (1887) I. 129 They showed me a cup, about the size of a tea-dish, of one entire emerald. 1909 MRS. MANLEY *Secret Mem.* (1720) II. 290 He cleans his 'Tea Equipage' with his own hands. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan* i. 11, The tea equipage was on the table. 1728 RAMSAY *Archers diverting themselves* 26 When avice, luxury, and ease, A 'tea-fac'd' generation please. 1849 ALA. SMITH *Pottolion Leg* xxvii, 'their various small parties - "tea-fights" as young Giant called them'. 1901 *Scotsman* 5 Mar. 7/5 The good people organise a splendid weekly tea fight and concert for our behoof. 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 Aug. 4/1 The 'tea frock' - the form of the tea gown nice for the younger folks. 1878 *The World in Royal Exchange* 9 Nov. Ladies, who a few years ago would have considered the idea appalling, calmly array themselves in the glorified dressing robe known as a 'tea gown'. 1891 *Woman* 15 Jan. 4/1 The factor which has revolutionised the novelistic attitude of to-day is the evolution of the tea-gown. 1833 J. T. SMITH *Bk. for Rainy Day* (1905) 76 A prognostication announced to my dear mother by an old star-gazer and 'tea-grouter'. Note. A fortune-teller by tea-leaves, the leaves being 'gouted', or turned over in the cup. 1884 G. ALLEN *Phutia* 129 Monopolised the visitor himself for almost the entire 'tea-hour'. 1869 *Land Gaz.* No. 248/4 Catalogues are given at Mr. Manwaring's 'Tea-house'. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 7 June 4/6 This revolution, practically commenced when in 1757 Garraway opened his famous tea house in Exchange-alley. 1896 *Daily News* 5 Dec. 6/4 The increasing neatness of the tea-gown is perhaps partly owing to the smartness of cut of its rival, the 'tea jacket'. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sea & Art* i. 52 The metal with which tea chests are lined, familiarly called 'tea-lead', is an alloy principally composed of lead and tin. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV 286/1 The process as practised in Assam and Java by the Chinese 'tea-makers'. 1868 HOLME *Lfe B. Godfrey* ii. The parson asked the tea-maker for another cup. 1900 *Daily News* 28 Sept. 6/3 It is put into a perforated receiver, suspended in the 'tea maker', and boiling water poured over it. 1826 (*title*) *Teology*; a discourse on Tea. Being an account of that exotic. *Tea-making. By a Tea Dealer. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan* i. xii, The operation, which, at Cambridge, is not called by so gentle a term as tea-making. 1888 *Encycl. Brit* XXIII. 200/1 In Chinese tea-making that juice is squeezed out of the leaves. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's K* (1899) 207 Without a faller she performed the dainty little service of tea making. 1897 *St. James's Gaz.* 28 Feb. 11/1 The posting of bills for soirees and 'tea-meetings'. 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxiv, To secure the necessary degree of crowd upon her 'tea-nights, Lady Penelope was obliged to employ some cooing. 1837 R. D. THOMSON in *Brit. Ann.* 358 'Tea oil'. 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 439 Tea oil is expressed from the seeds of the *Camellia oleifera*. 1728 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Punch*, *Punch Royal*, *Milk-Punch*. *Tea-Punch. 1890 *Pall Mall G.* x Oct. 2/3 The 'tea-rolling machine' represented in our view is the first 'tea-roller' which has been used on English soil. 1796 MME. D'ARLAY *Cailla* i. 167 They were proceeding to the 'tea-room'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept. 2/2 Even a tea-room compromise [between political parties] would be welcome at the present moment. 1890 EVELYN *Diary* 11 Mar. I much admired the contortions of the 'Tea room, which was so perplexed, large, and intricate. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Sage*, *Kinds*, used and cultivated by us are the 'Tea-Sage, or Sage of Virtue' [etc.]. 1761 DUNN in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 185 An artificial horizon of sweet oil in a 'tea saucer'. 1845 *Flouist's Jral* 207 Coupe de Hebe ('tea-scented'). 1849 *Flouist* 218 Tea-scented Roses cannot be cultivated with success as border Roses, unless in the extreme south and west of England. 1852 MUNDY *Our Antipodes* (1857) 13 Shady paths, winding among the 'tea-scrub', or skirting the rocky shores [at Sydney]. 1868 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, 'Tea-service, Tea-things'. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew he was* 121/1 He gave silver cups when the girls were born, and now bestows tea-services as they get married. 1849 LYTON *Caxtons* i. iv, I would rather the best 'tea-set' were broken. 1838 MRS. CARLYLE *Lett.* (1883) i. 98 Two 'tea-shines' went off with *delat*. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. 1. 273 The Boston 'tea-ships' had sailed. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 Nov. 3/1 The servant went out, and returning with a three-decker tea-ship, asked whether anything else was required. 1704 PETERBURGH *Geophyl.* iii. xxi, The 'Tea Shrub' is here figured. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 30/1 The Arabs, to whom we stand indebted for the first accounts of the tea-shrub. 1891 *Windsor & Eton Express* 4 Nov., Two silver 'tea-sifters' having the Royal crest engraved upon them. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 31 Jan. 2/1 The wheeled 'tea-stall' which appears at about four o'clock in all large stations. 1897 in *14th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. ii (1894) 592 Your Lord who broke the 'tea-stand'. 1865 H. KINGSLEY *Italy* and *Burtons* 121, You should have a 'tea-stick', and take them [dogs] by the tail... and lay on like old gooseberry. 1848

S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kings* xiii II. 176 Spectacles are cut from a variety of rose quartz resembling the carnegorm stone, which the Chinese call *cha-issu*, or 'tea-stone', from its color. 1860 J. SCARTR *Twelve Yrs. China* 5 Shaded by a huge pair of tea-stone spectacles. 1747 H. WALPOLE *Lett.* (1846) II. 192 You will think I have removed my philosophy from Windsor with my 'tea-things' hither. 1869 TROLLOPE *He knew he was Right* xxxi, Dorothy was seated behind the iron and tea things at a large table. 1756 *Pol. Ballads* (1860) II. 332 And now being 'tea-time', we put on the kettle. 1782 MISS BURNLEY *Caxton* vi. iii, Sometimes he appeared again at tea time. 1889 'J. S. WINTER' *Mrs Bob* (1891) 46, I shall be back before tea-time. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* iii. 200 Lady Smart mistakes the 'Tea-tongs for the Spoon. 1797 *Nicholson's Jral Nat. Philos* I. 63 Bended up in the figure of a pair of tea tongs. 1786 COWPER *Lett.* to Lady Hesketh 24 Dec. You may purchase a 'tea urn'. 1808 T. MACCOLL *Travel* i. xviii 231 The Russian tea-urns are made of brass in place of an iron heater, they have long tubes, into which live charcoal is put. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 483 I he insides of 'tea-ware' are well washed with a liquid which forms, when fired, a thin coating of glass. 1893 SOUTHERN *Maid's last Prayer* iii. iii, Betty, set on the 'Tea-water'. 1818 SCOTT *Ht. Midl* xvi, Breakfast wi' us yourself - ye ken how to manage the porringers of tea-water. 1892 WALSH *Tea* (Philad.) 203 A pleasing drink is also prepared by treating the ordinary infusion with a little yeast and sugar, a 'tea-wine' being produced from it.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) *Tea-ey a*, having the characteristic properties of tea, *Tea-ish a*, resembling or relating to tea; *Tea-ism*, addiction to tea.

1890 *Spectator* 3 May, We believe Indian tea has conquered because it is the most 'tea-ey' of teas. 1836 *Tait's Mag.* III. 572 The 'teash' propensities of her inamorato. 1904 E. NESSBIT *Phanx & Carpet* vii 134 I he meal was not exactly tea. Let us call it a tea-ish meal. 1904 G. S. HALL *Adolescence* ix. II. 14 Excessive teaism, coffeeism, etc., to the prejudice of appetite for plain, wholesome nutritives, jeopard the highest maturation of powers.

Tea, v. collog [f. prec. *sb*.]

1. *trans.* To supply or regale with tea; to entertain at tea; to give a tea to.

1812 SIR R. WILSON *Diary* (1861) I. 250 General Tormansow fed us, and the duke tea'd; so the day passed well. 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W.* xxvii, I breakfast, tea, and sup my lodgers. 1888 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett.* (1895) II. 386 We tea the local body on Wednesday.

2. *intr.* To drink tea; *esp.* to take the meal called tea, to have one's tea.

1823 in *Spirit Pub. Jral.* 551 'Twas moved to proceed To the hall of debate, where my Lady had 'tea'd'. 1863-5 J. THOMSON *Sunday at Hampstead* iv. 1, Eight of us promised to meet here and tea together at five. 1892 FURNIVALL *Hoccleve's Minor P.* Intro. 47 We dined on the bank opposite Hampton Court and tealed on Tatham's island.

Hence *Tea'ing vbl sb.* and *phl. a*, also *Tea'ez*, one who takes tea, or attends a tea-meeting.

1852 R. S. SURTES *Sponge's Sp. Tour* xx (1893) 94 Staying guests have the advantage over mere dining or teaing ones, inasmuch as they cannot well be talked over... as those who go away are. 1874 ALDRICH *Prud. Palfrey* xi, Picnics up the river and innumerable teaings on shore. 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 30 July 121/2 But 270 Congregational teasers would surely require more than eight quarts of milk?

Tea-act, -basket, etc. see *TEA sb* 9.

Tea-berry. The American wintergreen, *Gaultheria procumbens*. See quot.; also called *Canada tea* or *mountain tea*. Also, the fruit of this.

1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* cxv. 482 The leaves [of *Gaultheria procumbens*] when dried, make an excellent substitute for tea, and the plant is on that account called *tea-berry* and *Mountain Tea*. 1884 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* May 230/1 Here [in Houston, Texas], the tea-berry tree, and huge orange trees made me forget for a moment that I was expecting something very different. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII 18/1 Tiny white capillary tea berries, with a flavor like some rare perfume.

Tea-board. Now *local*. A tea-tray, *esp.* a wooden one.

1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand.* lvii. (1760) II. 202 The coming of a servant with the tea-board prevented my presumption. 1771 MRS. HAYWOOD *New Present* 256 Tea-boards are cleaned by rubbing them well with an oily flannel. 1780 *Newgate Cal.* v. 270 They doubled a silver tea board together and carried it away. 1868 HOLME *Lfe B. Godfrey* vi, The teaboard at the top of the table.

Hence *Tea boardy a nonce-wd.*, like a tea-board. 1890 *Athenaeum* x Mar. 283/1 The hardness, smoothness, and laboured polish of the surface, almost fit to be called 'teaboardy'.

Tea-boiler to -case: see *TEA sb* 9.

Teach (*titf*), *v.* Pa. t. and pa. pple. *taught* (*tōt*). Forms. see below. [OE *tēcan*, *tēccan*, pa. t. *tēhte*, pa. pple. *(ge)tēht* :- OTeut. **taikan*, cognate with OE *tācn*, Goth. *tākan*, OS. *tēkan*, OIlg. *teihhan*, TOken, from an ablaut series *teik*, *tak*, *tik* to show, pre-Teut. *dig*, *deig*, also *deik*, in Skr. *dic*, Gr. *deu-vōu*, *deirya*. Not found elsewhere in Tentonic, Ger. *zeigen*, OHG. *zeigōn* to show, has the same root. The vowel of the OE. pa. t. and pple. *tēht(e)* was apparently shortened before the two consonants, giving the Early ME. *tahle*, *tahte*, whence the later *taught*, which appears already c. 1300 dialectally as *taut(e)*. But in the pa. t. a form with the long vowel survived to c. 1300 as *tēhte*, *tēhte*, *tehte*, *tahte*, *taute*, *taute*. A normalized form *tauched* (cf *reached*) has been in partial use since the 14th c., but is not now accepted in educated speech.]

A. Illustration of Forms

1. *Infim.* 1 tēco(e)an, 2-3 tachen, 3 teachen, (Orin.) tēchenm, 3-4 tache, (theche), 3-5 techen, 3-6 teche, 4-6 tech, teiche, 4-5 teyoche, 5 techn, 6 teich, teache, teatch, 6- teach
 c 888 K. *Ælfred's Boeth* xxxviii. § 3 Ic þe mæg giet tēcan oðer þing. 971 *Bluchl. Hom* 109 Him tēcan lifes wez c 1200 *Ormin* 3468 To tēchenm hēw. c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 17 Ic wile tachen hit ew. c 1205 *Lay* 2419 He sculde tuchen him tēchen c 1235 *Spec. Gy Warw.* 141 Twē pinges it wole þe teche. c 1330 R. *DRUNVS Chron* (1810) 115 Of þe bisshop Thurston haf I comandment, þe clerkes forto tech c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1870 (Faif) þe traup to teiche [other MSS teche]. *Ibid* 2791 Þan agh þe teche Calde medicine þar to teiche c 1375 *Teiching* [see *TEACHING* vbl sb. 2] 1233 COVERDALE a Sam. I 18 To teach the children of Iuda the bow 1536 WHIOLESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I 55 The curates should. teach their parishones the 'Pater noster'. 1538 STARKY *England* iv. 132 Schold prech. and tech the pepul. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* i. (S.T.S.) 125 Our prædecessours appoyntet sik magistrats to teiche thame, to the people.

2. *Imper.* 1 tēco, tēc, 3 teke, 3-5 teche, tech, 4 teyche, 6 teache, 6- teach.

1a 1000 [see B 6c] c 1000 *Ælfred Hom* I. 258 Leof, tace us hu we mazon us gebiddan. a 1240 *Ureissun in Coll. Hom*. 183 Ihesu teche þe tū ait se softe and se swote a 1272 *Lune Ron* 198 in O. E. *Misc.* 99 Tech hit oþer maydenes wel 13 *Cursor M.* 20795 (Cott) Teche til him þat all might c 1400 *Cato's Morals* 188 in *Cursor M.* p 1671 Teyche þou þe wniwe. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial agst Pest.* (1888) 53 Teache me a Pomander. 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 137 Troth twise to thee teached, teach twente times ten

3. *Pres. Indic.* a 1st pers sing. 1 tēco, 3-5 teche, 6 teache, 6- teach.

c 1000 *Ælfred Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 173 Ic tace sumum men his wez. a 1272 *Lune Ron* 83 in O. E. *Misc.* 95 Ich teche þe enne treowe king.

b. 2nd pers. sing. 1 tēco, 4 teches, teychis, 4-5 techest, 6- teachest.

c 1000 *Ælfred Exod.* xix 12 þu tæcst Israhela folce gemero 13 *Cursor M.* 12189 (Cott.) Pat þou teches [F. teychis; Tr techest] til oþer men

c. 3rd pers. sing. 1 tēco, tēch, 2 tech, 2-5 teche, 3 teche, 4 teck, teychis, 4-6 techeoth (5-1th, 6-yth), 6- teacheth (now arch), teaches.

c 1000 *Ælfred Gen* Pref 4 Se þe tæcþ of Ledene on Englice. c 1000 - *Hom* I. 322 Se Halga Gast ðe tæch rihtwisnyse a 1225 *Anor.* R 50 þe blake cloð also tekeðe bitocnyse c 1230 *Hali Meid* 13, & tæcheð her on eorðe þe lifaðe of heouene. 1340 *Aenb.* 54 To huam þe holy gost tekþ to hyealde ordre. *Ibid* 56 Alle uelþe he tekþ þer. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 12250 (Faif) Sum aghle teychis him alle atte he melis. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl* B i 13 As his worde techeþ [v r. thecheþ]. 1388 *Wyclif Prov* xiii 24 He that loueth him, techith bisil. 1538 *STARKY England* i 11 38 Vertue hyt ys that techyth vs al

d. pl. 1 tēco, 3-5 techen, 3-6 teche, 5-6 Sc. techis, 6 teache, (-en), Sc. teiche, 6- teach.

c 1400 *Rom. Ross* 5159 As ye me teche a 1425 *Cursor M.* 12192 (Trin) What þe teche her feres. 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Law Arns* (S.T.S.) 16 Quhiliks techis oþer symple folk - erouns c 1460 *Pl. Rel.* 1 *Poems* (1866) 198 Whanne þe þe techen 1563 *Homilies in Feril Idolatry* in (1859) 242 As the Scriptures techen 1580 J. *HAY Demands* § 40 in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 44 As ye teiche.

4. *Past tense* a 1-3 tēhte (i 3o-), 1 north tēhte, 2-4 tachte, tachte, (2 tachte, tochte), 3-5 tagte, tauhte, taute, 4 tawhte, tawghte, (taghte), 4-5 taghte, tauhte, taughte, 4-5 tagt, tauht, taght, tauht, tawht, tawgt, tawght, Sc. taucht, 5 taucht, tawt, 5-6 Sc. taucht, tawcht, 5- taught; (5 toght, towght, 6 taught)

a 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* iii. viii. [x] (1890) 180 Him mon set tæhte. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii 38 And tahte vel lærde ðem wel him [et docebat eis]. [So 975 *Rushw Gosp*] c 1000 *Ælfred Hom* I. 68 Symle ðu tæhtest mildheortnyse. c 1050 *Byrthferth's Hamadub in Anglia* (1885) VIII 304 An suotor wita me getæhte þisne craft a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 27 Dis ne tahte ðe non eorlic manni a 1200 *Moral Ode* 268 Al þe þe lape gast hechte to and tachte c 1200 *Ormin* 107 Hiss boc himm tabhte c 1205 *Lay* 804 Brutus heom taute [c 1275 tehte] a 1225 *Johanna* 62 Pat te engel to þe tahten. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3392 God tagte hem weie c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron* (1810) 196 God pat þam it taucht 13 *Cursor M.* 741 (Cott) Graith taght [v. rr. tagt, tauht] he him þe gin *Ibid* 17074 (Faif) Ther tawghtyst [T. tauhtest] þou vs the way. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii. 130 He taucht him suluer to dispend. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard T.* 36 As thilke holy Iew oure eldres taughte [v. rr. tagte, tauht, tauhte, tauht] 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 285 Nature tawht hem so c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 42 þus He tawt hem to do. c 1400 *Enare* 973 Enare thawte her sone 3yngc. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 12 And tawht hyr the feyth of Crist Jesu 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St. Gilbert* 87 He taute hem ferþer oþer vertues a 1500 *Kyng & Hermyt* 324 in *Hazl. E. P. L.* 25 And taucht him pruely to a sted, To feche the hors come and bred 1568 *GRAFTON Chron* I 15 Those also he taught his invention

5. 2-3 tēhte, 3 teichte, tauhte, taite, 3-4 teigte, teite.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 107 He us teichte c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom*. 83 þe tehte, alle wise wite here wisdom c 1200 *Moral Ode* 272 *Ibid* 228 Al þat þe loðe gost hem thite to and tahte. a 1225 *Anor.* R 128 He teichte us openliche. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 634 in O. E. *Misc.* 136 Wel worþe þe wid, þad þe first taite c 1290 *Christopher* 173 in S. *Eng. Leg.* I 276 Cnstofre heom teigte þe rihte bi-leue c 1300 *Harrow. Hell* 233 (Digby MS.) Þou teitest me þene rihte wey

7. 4-5 teached, -ed, 5-6 Sc. techit, 6 Sc. teichit, -ed, -ed, 6-7 (-9 dial.) techad.

13 *Cursor M.* 12180 (Cott) Maister leui, þat ald man, Teched [Gott techid] him a letter þan 1456 *Sir G. HAVE*

Law Arns (S.T.S.) 38 [He] techit the folk of that con-tree to mak housus 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* iv. (S.T.S.) 232 Godlie men. quha teched the Scotis *Ibid* 242 Sigenie, a Scotis Preist techet his people. 1608 WILLET *Hexapla Exod* 714 They were taught, and teched not 1890 W. A. WALLACE *Only a Sister* x 75 Old Mary Morley teched me that when I was growped up

5. *Past pple* a 1 *zetæht, 2-4 taht, (tahht), 3-4 (1) tazt, 4 itawt, 4-5 taght, tauht, taut, tauwgt, (1) tauht, (y) tawgt, 1taught, tawht, tauwgt, (y-tawgt), Sc. tawht, 5-6 Sc. taught, 5- taught; (5 toght, towght, 6 taught).

c 1200 *Ormin* 1874 He þuss hafde us tahtit a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 404 Floris hath iwrogt As dars him hap itagt [v. r. itawt] 13 *Cursor M.* 24243 (Edin) Ik haf him taht [v. rr. taght, tagt, taght] to þi seruiz 1340-70 *Alex & Dind.* 217 We weren taht of oour doctours dere 1364 *LANGL. P. Pl* A xi. 169, I grette his wyf And tolde hire þe tokens þat me I-taught were 1377 *Ibid* B xx 185 Euel-yawte elde. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* ii (Paulus) 201 To thre knychtis þane was he tawcht c 1380 *Wyclif Wls* (1880) 157 No man schulde heie goddis lawe tauwgt. c 1386 *CHAUCER Melib* p 300 Whiche of hem han taught yow best conseil 1390 *Gower Conf.* I 118 The king hath His brother tawht c 1400 *Dest.* 7881 The tokyn hym taht. *Ibid* 9232 When he hade toght hym to go 14 *Six Ballads* (Peicy Soc No 50) 14, I wyll nowyse be toght 14 in *Babes Bk* (1868) 357 The wyse man hath bys sone y-tawgt 1570 B. *GOODE Pop Kingd* 6 That Crist himself hade toght 1573 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlii 20 His toung weill taucht 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Sat ii vii 125 But should not you with heavier Stripes be taught? 4. a techid, 4-5 -ed, 6 Sc. techit, teichit, 6-7 (-9 dial.) techad

13 *Cursor M.* 18760 (Cott) Quen iesus had teched þam al þat he wold *Ibid* 6450 (Gott) Grette chargis.. þat fell to gastlines, Suld techid be thoru moyses. 1544 *Snippl. to Hen VIII in Rom Supplic* (1874) 34 He hadde enstructe and teched the people. 1566 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 31 Is this your sone [That] he bene techit? 1560-78 *Bk Disput Ch. Scot* (1621) 38 Experience hath teched us what pestilence hath ben ingendered in the Kirk

B. Signification.

I. To show, etc. [OE or early ME. (exc. 3 b).] + 1. *trans* To show, present or offer to view.

a 900 tr *Beda's Hist.* iv. i § 2 (MS. T) Tæhte þa þam biscope sumne gedefne munuc, þæs noma was Andreas.

+ 2 To show or point out (a thing, the way, a place, etc.) to a person. *Obs*

a 900 tr *Beda's Hist* iii viii [x]. Him mon seil tæhte, and he set mid him set þam symble. *Ibid* v. xvii. [xix] § 4. 971 *Bluchl. Hom* 109 þa men þe bearn habban him tæcan lifes wez. c 1000 *Ælfred Gram.* xxviii (Z) 173 Ic tæce sumum men his wez. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3392 God tagte hem weie, wis and perþ c 1400 *Dest.* 7836 He.. went with þo worthy, & þe way taght

+ 3. To show (a person) the way, to direct, conduct, convey, guide (to, from a place); to send away; also, to direct or refer (to something). *Obs* Ong with dative of person and prep (to, into, over, from), as if elliptical for teach him (the way) to a place

c 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* iii. iii. § 1 Ic gehwam wille þæro (= to þinum bocum) teche þe hene his lyst ma to witanne 925-35 *Laws of Athelstan* i. c. 22 Non mon ne tæce his getihledan mon from he c 967 *ÆTHELWOLD Rule St Benet* lviii. (1885) 97 Tæce him mon seilgan to uigmenra manna huse a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2900 (Gr.) On þære stowe þe him se stranga to, wærest meot wordum tæhte 13 K. *Ahs* 5204 (Bodl MS) He shulde hem teche to sum Kyuere *Ibid* 5206 He hem tauhte ouer a wode c 1286 *CHAUCER Nun's Pr* T 229, I shal my self to herbes techen you That shul been for youre hele. c 1425 *Cast. Perseu* 553 in *Macro Plays* 93 Þou art a nobyl knawe to techyn men fyrst þo goode! a 1440 *Sir Degrew* 914 Damesel Teche me to that ylike place. c 1450 *Merlin* xx 316 Oo hym taught in-to a chamber wher the were. a 1500 *Kyng & Hermyt* 136 in *Hazl. E. P. L.* 18 Late thy knawe go, To teche me a myle or two.

b. *Ship-building* (absol.) Of a line. To point in a particular direction

c 1280 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 We say, 'let the line or mould teach far to such a spot'. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word Bk.* To Teach, in marine architecture, is applied to the direction which any line or curve seems to point out.

+ 4. To show what is to be observed or done, to direct, appoint, prescribe, decree, enjoin. Const. as in II *Obs* or absorbed in II.

c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C xxi 16r Eft he him tæhte to fulfome ðæt he him gename as ierne hearste-pannan c 1000 *Ælfred Exod* xii 12 Þu tæcst Israhela folce gemæro abutan þone munt a 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xxxiii 165 þæt þu betan heora misdæda, swa swa bec tæcan c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 109 Utan don elmesen swa he us tehte, gode to leue. c 1250 *Long Life* 32 in O. E. *Misc.* 156 Do ase he (Solomon) þe tahte [v. r. tauhte]. 1368 *LANGL P. Pl* A ii 7, I lokede on þe lufst haf þe ladi me tauhte. c 1380 *Wyclif Sel. Wls* III 431 Cerimonies of þe olde lawe ben tauht to be left c 1420 *Chron Vilad* 3838 Þe whyche tauht hym euer to don amys 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 45 Syne he did his Apostilis teche Throw all the world fo to pas

II. To show by way of information or instruction. (Now the leading sense)

In this group the original construction had an accusative of the thing imparted, with dative of the person or recipient when expressed. The loss of the dative inflexion, or, as in the pronouns, its identification with the accusative, was sometimes replaced by the preposition to, but oftener left two objects, of which the indirect, denoting the recipient, became more and more viewed as the direct object, and as such was made the subject of the passive voice, not only when the original direct object was an infinitive, as *he was taught to dance*, but even when it was a sb, as *he was taught Latin*, in preference to *Latin was taught him*.

5. *To teach a thing.* To impart or convey the knowledge of; to give instruction or lessons in (a subject); + to make known, deliver (a message) With simple obj or obj. clause.

971 *Bluchl. Hom* 43 þa mæsse-preostas sceolan heora scrift-bec mid ihte tæcan and leran a 1000 K. *Ælfred's Boeth* xxliii § 9 (MS B) þæt þu ne forgiest þæt þæt ic ær tæhte. c 1000 *Ælfred Hom* I 322 Se Halga Gast ðe tæch rihtwisnyse a 1175 *Coit Hom* 229 [Christ] tochte richwisnesse and soðfestnesse 13 *Gaw & Gt Knt* 1485 Þou haht for-ȝeten ȝederly þat susterday I tagte 1340-70 *Alex & Dind.* 1077 Þis kaniede sonde þat þus tūginge tolde & tauhte þi wordus c 1380 *Wyclif Wls* (1880) 235 Crist & his apostlis tauten neuere sicche profession. 1451 *CAPGRAVE Life St Aug* 12 He cam first hom and þer taute he gramer 1560 *Daus tr Sleidane's Comm* 42 The Preachers shall teache the Gospell 1563 *Winget Four Score Thre Quest* viii Wks (S.T.S.) I 85 Quhy tech ȝe that thair are all indiffer-entlie of ane efficacie? 1653 *WALTON Angler* To Rdr 4 To teach the Art of Fencing 1790 *PALMER Horw Paul* xvi, He was convinced of the tuth of what he taught. *Mod* What subjects does he teach in the school?

6. *To teach a person a thing, a thing to a person* (or agent) To communicate something to a person, by way of instruction; + to inform.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxlviii § 3 Ic þe mæg giet tæcan oþer þing a 1050 in *Sax Leechd* III 256 Eac ȝewisse dægmael us swa tæcað. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 99 Ure helende sat ofte and tahte wisdom þan þe him folgeden 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 4827 3if ȝe nolle englisemen godes lawes teche. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24306 (Edin) To techen þaim quat tai sul don 1426 *LYDG De Guil Pilgr* 36 Thynges that I shal teche the. 1564-78 *BULLEYN Dial. agst Pest.* (1888) 53, I þaie you teache me one or two kinde of Pilles. 1715-20 *POPE Ibad* vi 108 Thou Hector to the town retire, And teach our mother what the gods require 1741-2 *GRAY Agrippina* 135 Wrinkled beldams Teach it their grandchildren 1800 *SCOTT Monast* xxv, I see it is ill done to teach the cat the way to the kirk. 1857 *BUCKLE Civiliz* I xi 667 It was English literature which taught the lessons of political liberty, first to France, and through France to the rest of Europe. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* vii. § 7, 352 The sufferings of the Protestants had failed to teach them the worth of religious liberty

b. The subject of the passive voice was originally the thing taught, it is now usually the person or indirect object.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16294 Qui askes þou? it es þe forthwnt taught. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II 363 Upon the pointz, as we ben taught, Stant sacrege 1573 *Tusser Husb.* (1878) 30 As huswivres ar taught, in stead of clock, How winter nightz passeth, by crowing of cock 1697 *(title)* Romvlvs and Targvyn First Written in Italian by Marques Virgilio Malvezzi And now taught [= translated into] English, by H. Clarey. 1745 *BURLER Seru* Wks 1874 II 276 It is true children may be taught superstition, under the notion of religion 1825 R. H. *FROUDS Rem* (1838) I. 290, I am being taught French.

c. With the thing taught expressed by an infinitive (or sb clause) To show or make known to a person (how to do something, etc.)

971 *Bluchl. Hom* 43 þa lareowas sceolan synfullum mannun eadmodlice tæcan and leran þæt, hie [et c]. a 1000 K. *Ælfred's Boethius* Fmal Prayer (MS. B), Tæc me þinne willan to wyrcenne. c 1250 O. *Kenish Seru*, in O. E. *Misc.* 35 Ne apostle ne prechu ne hem tachte hu [h]i solde [et c] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 15373, I sal yow teche him for to knau a 1354 *Minor Poems* (ed Hall) ix. 3 þe north end of England teched him to dauce 1470-85 *MAILOW Arthur* vii xvii 238 His [the ed knight's] wyll fytting taughte syr Beaumays to be wyse 1524 *UDALL Erasim. Apoph.* 11 342 b, For which we saie in Englyshe to teache our damed to spynne. 1616 *Withal's Dict.* 575 You teach your good Maister teach your grandam to grope her duck 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 84 Many a holy text that teach the rustic moralist to die 1868 *RUSKIN A. rows of Chace* (1880) II 178 Education means teaching children to be clean, active, honest, and useful.

fig c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3319 He taught it [my heart] so hym for to obey 1625 *BACON Ess., Of Delays* (Arb) 525 To teach dangers to come on, by ouer early Buckling towards them, is another Extreme 1633 P. *FLETCHER Purple Isl* xi. iv, Thou taught'st his heart to frame his Canto's best 1715-20 *POPE Ibad* ix 723 Is it for him these tears are taught to flow? 1825 T. *Hook Sayings* Ser II *Sutherl.* (Colburn) 35 James's lank han. was taught to curl gracefully a la Bruns

d. Used by way of threat To let one know the cost or penalty of something.

1275 *Gaimm. Gurlon* iii. ii Cuiþ, And I get once on foote - le teach the what longs to it a 1619 *FLETCHER Mad Lover* iii. 11, I'll teach you to be treacherous! 1697 *DAYDEN Virg Past.* iii 76 I'll teach you how to brag another time 1778 *MISS BURNES Evelina* (1793) I xxxvi 191 She will - teach you to know who she is. 1889 A. *LANG Pr. Prigo* ii 10 I'll teach you to be too clever, my lad.

7. *To teach a person or agent* (with personal object only). To impart knowledge to, give instruction to; to inform, instruct, educate, train, school. *To teach (a) school.* - see *SCHOOL* sb 1 d

c 1000 *Ecl. Instit* 20 in Thorpe *Ag. Laws* II 414 Hys sceolon swide lustlice his onfor, and him estlice tæcan c 1250 *Hom Virg* 34 in *Trin. Coll. Hom*. 256 Maide dreig & wel taucht. a 1275 *Prov. Ælfred* 442 in O. E. *Misc.* 129 He sal banne þat wist þat him first tagte. c 1235 *Spec Gy Warw.* 570 Houre swete lord, Hise deciples began to teche. 1393 *LANGL P. Pl* C i 220 3e sholde be here fadres and techen hem betere 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aesop* ii, He whiche wil teche and lerne sone oþer, ought first to corryge & examyne hym self. 1558 *PEEBLES Burgh Rec* (1872) 244 The hail inquest ordanis Walter Haldane to teche thair Grammare Scollis. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot.* viii (S.T.S.) 110 A wyfe weill taucht and brocht vp. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xii 446 All Nations they shall teach. 1722 in *Picton Lpool Munic Rec.* (1886) II. 75 A charity school

for teaching and instructing poor children in. 1877-9 RUSKIN *St Mark's Rest* i § 18 There is nothing like a little work with the fingers for teaching the eyes 1908 [Miss Fowles] *Bewick's Treats & Anecdotes* at Master Teanby taught him and others

b. With prepositional extensions (to teach of, etc.). † To teach to to train to, to accustom to the use or practice of (obs).

1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 2197 Men bet ierzt to soffre & to spade. 1382 Wyllif *Matt* xii 17 There he dwelte, and taughte hem of the kyngdom of God c 1450 *St Cuthbert* (Surtees) 669 A clerke Pat couthe teche his men to faythe a 1553 *Udall Royster* D i iii (Arb) 24, I have not bene taught to kissing and licking 1660 F. BROOKER tr *Le Blanc's Trav* 166 These Lions are taught to it, when they are young

8. *absol.* or *intr.* To communicate knowledge; to act as a teacher; to give instruction.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* I 248 7if se laeow wel tæce, doð swa swa he tæcð 1340-70 *Ælfric & Dind* 237 Folk þat fann is to teche 1382 *Wyllif Matt* xi 1 Jhesus passide for thennes for to pièche and teche in the cities of hem c 1440 *Coste Rom* xiv 178 (Harl MS) The whiche prophessed and tawte agent synne 1552 *Huloer*; Teache in a schole, *adda* 1651 *Hobbes Leviath* ii xviii 158 One that teacheth by pulgane Anthony 1674 (Mar 15) *Warrant for appreh* Bunyan, One John Bunnyon Tyner hath divers times within one month last past, preached or taught at a Conventicle meeting or assembly. 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. French*, viii 226 He must learn how to teach

III. † 9. To deliver, hand over, give; to give in trust, commit, entrust, commend to the keeping of some one *Obs.*

In OE. usually expressed by *betecan* *Brteach*, even quot c 1000 below is difficult to separate from sense 4.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom*, I 46 Da gesetnyse ðe us Moyses tæhte [*Vulg* tradidit nobis Moyses] c 1205 *LAV*, 22599 Ich tache þe mine leofen sunen a 1300 *Cursor M* 15349 His hodi suld be taught His fæ, þat war selun. *Ibid* 15411 In handes yur i sal him teche. c 1300 *Havelok* 2214 Havelok his sone he him tæhte, And hise two doughtes, and al his ahte. c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis* xii (*Lamentus*) 84 To sancte Syxt pane tacht [he] I 1275 *Barnum Bruce* x. 43 To the gud lord of Douglas, He taughte the vcharis eunil Kane c 1420 *Autors of Arth* 605 Swyke a toucho at þat tyne he taughte hym in tene c 1495 *Rauf Colgem* 772 Ane Chalmer with Armour the King gait richt than Be taught to ane Squyar

† b To commend or commit (a person) to God; to bid adieu to; to wish (good day) to: cf.

BETEACH v. 4, b. *Obs. rare*

c 1400 *Rowland & O* 1268 Chailles Taughte hym to godde a 1425 *Cursor M* 8068 (Trin) Þe lyng taughte hem god & good day.

Teachable (tɪˈtʃəbəl), a. [f. *TEACH* v + -ABLE]

† 1. Able or apt to teach. *Obs.*
1483 *Cath Angl* 378/2 Techenbylle, *docibilis*, qui facilius docet alios, *docilis*, qui facilius docetur 1641, 1695 [implied in *TEACHABLENESS* 2]

2. Capable of being taught (as a person), apt to receive instruction, docile; tractable.

1483 [see in 1] 1583 *GOLDING Calvin on Deut* ii 7 And let such knowledge make us teachable 1684 J. SCOTT *Chr Lst* (ed. 3) 160 To keep our Minds in a teachable temper. 1725 *BERKELEY Proposals*, etc. Wks. 1871 III 226 They are less conceited, and more teachable 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes Pref.* (1868) 12 These old Greeks were teachable, and learnt from all the nations round.

3. Capable of being taught (as a subject); that may be communicated or imparted by instruction
1669 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* i 111 v 63 He brings in Sociates refuting that opinion of the Stoics, That virtue was teachable 1816 *BENTHAM Chrestom.* 17 The subject,—in so far as teachable by exhibition of figure, colour, and other sensible qualities,—will be taught 1860 *RUSKIN Mod Paint* V viii ii § 12. 174 To teach you... everything that is teachable

Hence **Teachability** = next 1, 3.

1876 *Daily News* 4 Dec 3/1 It requires an unusual modesty and teachability of disposition 1888 *Pop Sc Monthly* XXI 436 Carnivores exhibit only moderate teachability 1897 *St G Stock Plato's Meno* 36 The same diversity of opinion with regard to the teachability of virtue

Teachableness, [f. *TEACHABLE* + -NESS]
The quality or state of being teachable

1. Aptness or capacity for being taught; readiness to receive instruction, docility.

1571 *GOLDING Calvin on Ps* xxv 9 This teachableness will nowhere bee founde, as long as the mynde [is] lifted up with pryde. 1651 *BAXTER Inf Bapt* 105 Not only Docile, but Exemplary, for their Teachableness 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* iv iii, My teachableness, civility, and cleanliness, astonished him. 1863 *HOLAND Lett. Joneses* xii 172 The prominent characteristic of all really great men is teachableness 1897 *Br CRIGHTON in Life & Lett* (1904) II vii 255 Humble submission and teachableness to a higher law

† 2. Capacity of teaching; instructiveness. *Obs.*

1641 *MILTON Annals*, v Wks 1851 III 224 Wherefore wee should not attribute a right Method to the teachableness of Scripture, there can bee no reason given 1695 *TRYON Dreams & Vis* iv 57 There would be much teachableness in Dreams, as they are derived from, and demonstrate [etc.]

3 The quality of being communicable by instruction.

1871 *JOWETT Plato* I 209 Protagoras began by asserting the teachableness of virtue

Teachably, adv. [f. as prec + -LY²] In a teachable manner; with docility.

1804 *EUGENIA DE ACTON Tale without Title* I 143 If these superficial gentry would be teachably humble 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i 1 47 The child who teachably and undoubtingly listens to the instructions of his elders.

Teache, variant of *TACHE* sb³

Teached (tʃeɪt), ppl a. *Obs* or *dialect*. = **TAUGHT**.
1639 *LD DIGNY*, etc. *Lett. conc. Reliq* (1651) 96 By the frequent misapprehension of the teached, either let slip or supplanted 1644 G. PLATTES in *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 176 The Teachers and the Teached were nothing else but the blind leading of the blind

Teacher (tɪˈtʃɜː), sb. Forms see *TEACH* v; also 4 *SL*. -ure, 5-6 ar, *Sc* -our [f. *TEACH* v + -ER¹]

† 1. That which shows or points out, an indicator; the index-finger. *Obs rare*

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 308/374 The feopie finguer hatte 'techere', for þere-with men techen i-wis

2 One who or that which teaches or instructs; an instructor, also fig., spec. one whose function is to give instruction, esp in a school.

13 *K Alis* 17 (Bodl MS). For Caton seih, þe gode teacher, Oþer mannes luf is oure shewer c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis* xi (*Nimani*) 98 Scornet wate gret to se þe thechne suld vnkenned be. 1382 *Wyllif Matt* xxii 35 Oon of hem, a teacher of the lawe, axede Jhesus, temptyngne hyu 1439 *Coweney Lett Bk* 190 To sette hys chylde to skole to what techet of Giamer that he likyth 1456 *SIR G. HAVC. LAW ARMS* (S I S) 16 Fals prechonis and techounis of errouis 1538 *STARKEY England* i iv 136 For lake of gud teachers and instructours 1564 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus* i xi (1674) 48 Experience is the Teacher of all things. 1799 *Mad Travl* I 302 The attainment of Dr. Matthew Baillie, as a teacher of anatomy 1807 *Worsw Song Feast* *Brougham Castle* 162 His daily teachers had been woods and hills. The sleep that is among the lonely hills 1870 *Act* 33 & 34 *Vet* c. 75 § 3 The term 'teacher' includes 'every person who forms part of the educational staff of a school' 1884 H. COXWIT, in *Contemp. Rev.* Oct 533 The French are our acknowledged teachers in ballooning

b. Formerly, in New England Congregational churches, One of several officers appointed to teach.

1834 *BARNES On Romans* iii 7 The churches in New England had, at first, a class of men who were called teachers distinct from the pastor

c. **Teacher's node** (Path.), name given to a chronic inflammation of the vocal chords, characterized by minute whitish nodules on the upper surface of the chords. (Cf *NODE* sb 3 a)

1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med* IV. 832 *Chorditis tuberosa*, or 'singer's node', or 'teacher's node', is a clinical variety of pachydermia

3 *attrib* and *Comb*, as *teacher-habit*, *student-teaching*, *teacher-ridden* ad., *teacher edition*, an edition of a work prepared especially for the use of teachers.

1704 T. BROWN *Two Oxford Scholars* Wks. 1730 I 11 They have been Teacher-ridden for many Years. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr* ii 1, Perhaps it scarcely required the teacher-habit to perceive that [etc.] 1894 *Westm Gas* 28 Mar 2/2 Our only example of the teacher-training institution *Ibid*, A certain number of teacher-students 1900 *STODDARD Evol. Eng. Novel* 63 A picture of the soul-life of the struggling teacher-governor of Haworth.

Hence † **Teacher v. Obs rare**, *trans*, to tutor, prompt, 'coach', **Teachdom**, the community of teachers, **Teacherness**, a female teacher

1619 *VICAR DONCASTER in Eng & Germ.* (Camden) 164 Finding him as I think... 'teachered by some higher directions (whether it be of Rome or Spayne or both in one) 1908 *Times, Lit. Supp* 6 Aug 252/1 She ruled her staff and spread her unconscious influence throughout 'teacherdom 1382 *Wyllif Wids* viii 4 Forsothe the 'techeresse [*Vulg doctrina*] [i wisdom] is of the discipline of God 1669 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispatch* 630 The word Mistress may signify a Teacheress (as I may say) or one which instructs, and so is coincident with Magistra.

Teachership (tɪˈtʃɜːʃɪp), [f. *TEACHER* + -SHIP]
The office, function, or position of a teacher.

1846 *THORPE Ælfric's Hom.* II 35 Stephen is first in martyrdom, and first in teachership. 1868 M. PATTERSON *Academ. Org* vi 253 The teachership are filled by men of real knowledge 1870 *Athenum* 24 May 643 The most pressing wants of the University, in which they included a Demonstratorship of Chemistry and Teachership of Palaeontology and Modern Languages 1885 *Harper's Mag.* LXX 210 If she had succeeded in getting the little town school teachership

Tea-chest, [f. *TEA* sb + *CHEST* sb.¹]

† 1. = *Tea-caddy*: see *TEA* sb 9 c. *Obs.*

1740 *MRS DRLANY in Life & Corr* (1861) II 97, I have got a very neat tea-chest for Mrs Yate, which shall be filled with tea, and delivered to her 1775 *Asm. Teachest*, a small kind of cabinet in which tea is brought to table 1780 *MME D'ARBI in Diary* Apr, I was putting away the tea-chest 1830 [Remembered in use at Cambridge]

2 A large box or chest of cubical form, lined with sheet-lead, in which tea is packed for transport of *CHEST* sb.¹ 6 Also *attrib*.

1801 *HULME in Phil. Trans* XCI 403 Flat lead, such as lines Chinese tea chests. 1893 F F MOORE *I Forbid Banus* (1890) 100 The furniture had not the appearance of being made out of flour barrels and tea-chests There was not much of the tea chest look about the old oak dresser

Teachie, **Teachily**, obs. f. *TEACH* v, *TEACHILY*.

Teaching, *vbl sb* Forms: see the verb. [f. *TEACH* v. + -ING¹] The action of the verb *TEACH*

† 1. Showing the way; direction, guidance *Obs*
13 *Cursor M* 11656 (Göt) Forth þai went þar wai fra þan Widwten teching of ani man

2 The imparting of instruction or knowledge, the occupation or function of a teacher

c 1275 *Lamb Hom* 93 Alle þeo. him thersummede efter godes techunge. c 1275 *Passion* 255 in O. E. Misc. 44 He

hym axede of his techinge And of his disciples c 1375 *Sc Leg. Sainis* xxvii (*Machor*) 372 Thru teching of þe haly gast 1456 *SIR G. HAVC. LAW ARMS* (S. T. S.) 68 The bairnis wald nouthet tak teching na chastisement of the fader 1530 *PALMER 279/2* Teaching, leining, *enseignement* 1677 *HIERON Wks* II 189 It may bee for teaching-sake parted into two potions 1656 tr. *Hobbes's Elemt. Philos* (1839) 80 Teaching is nothing but leading the mind of him we teach, to the knowledge of our inventions, in that track by which we attained the same. 1725 *Dr Fox Fam. Instruct* i. i (1841) I 8, I can say that without teaching 1862 *HELPS Organization* 50 In teaching, he has not to display knowledge, but to impart it

b. That which is taught, a thing taught, doctrine, instruction, precept.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 2655 And if þou holds mī techeyng; O þe sal com bath prince and king 1377 *LANGL P Pi B* vii. 74 *Cui des, videto* is catounes techyng 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb) 42 Whyche may be to alle the worlde a nobyllie document and techyng 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen VIII*, c. 1 Suche bookes, writings, teachings and instructions, as be pestiferous, and noysome 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sh* (1873) II i iii 139 In the middle of the fourteenth century, the teaching of Wickliffe gained ground in England 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal* xii 426 A character and teaching, human Hebrew, Syrian, in its outward form and colour, but in its inward spirit... Divine

† 3 Delivering, handing over. *Obs. rare*

c 1300 *Cursor M* 15416 (Cott) In handes yur i [Judah] sal him teche... And godde-hail þan sal þou se, For lunc o þis teching

4 *attrib* and *Comb*

1677 *HIERON Wks* II 169 God hath put this teaching-businesse into their hands. *Ibid* 283 Vnable to performe this teaching-service. 1849 *Rock Ch of Fathers* i. iv 300 The Church is the teaching-house of holiness 1879 P. BROOKS *Influence of Jesus* i 25 Jesus is coming home from one of his teaching-tours in Galilee 1882 *Nature* 17 Feb. 379/2 Preserving the soft tissues... as teaching specimens

Teaching, *vbl sb*, [f. as prec. + -ING²] That teaches, or has the quality or function of teaching.

1853 J. CUMMING *Forebodings* vii (1854) 188 The great typical and teaching disease. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VIII 217 Differences of opinion between the teaching and the medical professions 1899 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 3/5 What was needed was teaching sermons. *Ibid*, To change the University of London from a merely examining into a teaching university.

Hence **Teachingly** adv. *rare*, in a way that teaches, instructively.

1870 *SPURGEON Treas. David Ps.* xvv. 7 How touchingly and teachingly God corrected his servant's mistake

Teachless (tɪˈtʃlɪs), a. *rare*. [f. *TEACH* v. + -LESS] Without teaching, untaught

1819 *SHELLY Fudan & Maddalo* 164 The religions and old saws Which break a teachless nature to the yoke

† **Teachment**, *Sc. Obs* [f. *TEACH* v. + -MENT] Teaching, instruction.

1562 *WINGET Cert. Tractates* i. Wks. (S. T. S.) I 5 Hes not many throw inlke of teachment in mad ignorance mys-knawin thair deuty? 1563 *DAVIDSON Confut Kennedy* in *Wadrow Soc. Misc.* (1844) 200 Without teachment and instructions of others. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittscottie) Chron. Scot* (S. T. S.) I 147 To abolische and put away the rude maner of teachment.

Teachy, obs. form of *TECHY*.

Tea-circle or *-crop*. see *TEA* sb. 9.

Tea-cup. A cup from which tea is drunk: usually of small or moderate size, with a handle.

1700 *CONGRUVE Way of World* iv xi, Let Mahometan Fools be damned over Tea-Cups and Coffee 1712 *ADDISON Lower No. 10 P.* The fashion of the teacup... has run through a wonderful variety of colour, shape, and size 1770 *GODDARD, Des Vill* 235 While broken tea-cups Ranged o'er the chimney, glaucened in a row 1844 H. P. SPURGEON in *Harper's Mag.* Nov 889/1 In a sort of Oriental divination they always turned their tea-cups, after the tea-drinking which they loved *Ibid* The subject has been mentioned over the tea-cups [i.e. unofficially; speaking of the establishment of a public institution]

b. As much as a tea-cup contains, a teacupful.
1757 *PULTNEY in Phil Trans* L 81 She took something more than a tea-cup of the infusion.

c. *Phr A storm in a tea-cup*: a great commotion in a circumscribed circle, or about a matter of small or only local importance: see *STORM*

1872 *BLACK Adv. Phaeton* xix, She has raised a storm in a tea cup by her unwarranted assault. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 19 Sept. 4/1 M. Renan's visit to his birthplace in Brittany has raised a storm in the clerical teacup 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem & Impr.* 360 Here the storm in the Oxford teacup raged as furiously as in the open sea.

d. *attrib*. **Tea-cup-and-saucer comedy**, comedy of a mild and 'proper' character.

1830 *TELVYSON Talking Oak* xvi, Beauties, that were born in teacup-times of hood and hoop, Or while the patch was worn 1895 *Athenum* 8 June 748/2 'Tea-cup-and-saucer comedy' was the invention of Thomas Purnell. 1898 *Westm. Gas* 30 Mar 2/3 A little too much like the tea-cup business of Alice in Wonderland 1902 *Daily Chron* 23 Sept. 3/3 Young girls find a gentle interest in her mild heroics of tea-cup-and-saucer comedy

Hence **Teacupful**, as much as a tea-cup will contain (Pl *teacupfuls*; error. *tea-cups full*).

1705 *Phil Trans* XXV 1790 [I] took about a Teacupful. 1789 *PULKINGTON View Derby*, i viii 355 The dose a teacups full or more 1838 Q. *Yrnl Agric* IX 490 A salt-spoonful of salt and a tea-cupful of warm water

Tead, **teade**, var *TEDE* *Obs.*, *toich*.

Tea-dealer or *-dregs*: see *TEA* sb. 9.

Tea-drinker. One who drinks tea, esp. one who drinks it habitually or in large quantities.

1756 HANWAY *Ess Tea* v 225 The pernicious effects of tea as it is used by the bulk of tea drinkers 1888 J PATON in *Engel. Brit* XXIII 102/1 The quantity of theme consumed by even the most hardened tea-drinker is exceedingly minute

So **Tea-drinking**, a *vbl sb.* the drinking of tea; † also, a social gathering at which tea is provided (*obs.*), also *attrb.*, b *ppl a* that drinks tea.

1756 HANWAY *Ess Tea* viii 243 (*heading*) The Prevalency of Example in Tea drinking. 1799 MAR. EDGEWORTH *Literary* 1. She learned to love gossiping and tea-drinking. 1813-14 T. SOMERVILLE *Life & Times* (1861) 280 The individuals who met at a tea-drinking party one afternoon 1875 WYCHERLEY *Country Wife* 11 1. Every raw, peevish, out-of-humoured, affected, dull, *tea drinking, arithmetical fop, sets up for a wit. 1886 AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens Eng.* VIII 310 Catherine of Braganza was certainly the first tea-drinking queen of England

Tea-drunkard to -frock see **TEA sb. 9.**

Teaser, Teasy see after **TEA v, sb.**

Tea-garden.

1. A garden or open-air enclosure, connected with a house of entertainment, where tea and other refreshments are served

1802 *Picture of London* 370 Shepherd and Shepherdess Tea Gardens, &c., City Road. Much frequented in the summer time by tea parties, &c. 1829 DE VEGA *Fruit Tour* ix (1817) 81 A charge of three-pence is demanded on entering the delightful 'Tea Gardens'. 1900 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 6/3 Tea garden resorts have entirely vanished

2. A plantation in which tea-plants are grown (cf. *hop-garden*)

1882 SPONS *Engel. Mannif.* v 1994 There is scarcely a tea-garden but what is mainly filled with hybrids between these two species [*Thea chinensis* and *T. assamica*] 1888 J. PATON in *Engel. Brit* XXIII 98/2 Undulating well-watered tracts are the most valuable for tea gardens.

Hence **Tea-gardener**, a., having a tea-garden; **Tea-gardener**, the keeper of, or a worker in, a tea-garden; **Tea-gardeny a.**, *collog.* resembling, or having the style of, a tea-garden (sense 1).

1843 THACKERAY *Literary* 181-182 vii, What aprim, green-railinged, tea-gardened, gravel-walked place would it have been 1866 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav.* (1900) 368 The public gardens, small and insignificant enough, indeed a little tea-gardeny 1879 DICKENS'S *Dict. Thames* (1880) 120/2 There is little of the ancient abbey to be found among the present tea garden ruins 1903 *Daily Chron.* 16 Sept. 6/7 Miura, a [Japanese] tea gardener, assures his young and pretty wife Ohana that she is unsightly.

Teagle (tī'g'l), *sb.* [A dial. var., chiefly northern, of **TACKLE**; cf. the forms *taikle, teakle, -kil*, s. v.] A hoisting apparatus; = **TACKLE sb. 3**, *esp.* one used for moving goods from floor to floor of a warehouse, etc. Also *attrb.*

1828 CRAMER *Gloss*, **Teagle**, a crane. 1835 URS *Philos. Mannif.* 43 This apparatus is called a hoist or teagle 1887 *Manchester Courier* 21 May 7/2 The teagle did not hang over the street, but was in a recess. He saw no one guiding the teagle rope 1900 *Act 1 Edu. VII.* c 22 § 10 Every hoist or teagle and every fly wheel.

b. *transf.* (See quot.)

1908 *Times*, *Lit. Supp.* 4 June 180/3 A detestable method of bird catching specially-manufactured fish-hooks are baited and fastened to a string, known as a 'teagle', which is laid down in a place which the birds are likely to frequent 1909 *Spectator* 21 Aug. 269/1 A law was passed making it illegal to catch any bird by means of the teagle

Hence **Teagle v trans.**, (a) to hoist or raise with or as with a teagle; = **TACKLE v 2**; (b) to catch birds with a teagle (see b above). *dial.*

1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nugae Lit.* 355 To **Teagle** is to raise any thing by pulley or wheel 1892 M. C. F. MORRIS *Yorksh. Folk-Talk* 386 Wa mun start i teagle 'em up wi' 'tosses. 1910 *Sat. Rev.* 4 June 712/1 Sympathy with 'teagling', a barbarous but popular practice

Tea-gown to -growing: see **TEA sb. 9**

Teague (tēg, tīg), *collog.* *Obs.*, or *arch.* Also 7 *tes*, 8 *teigue*. [Anglicized spelling of the Irish name *Tadhg*, variously pronounced (tēg, tīg, taig), fancifully identified with *Thaddeus* and its familiar form *Thady*.] A nickname for an Irishman.

[1853 in Dillwyn *Contrib. Hist. Swansea* (1840) 18 William Tege and Daniell John, Irishmen, made suet to be admitted Femen.] 1661 *Merry Drollery* 11 143 Let not poor Teg and Shone Vender from derhouses 1682 *New News fr. Bedlam* 3 Those Sham Intrigues, From French, from English, and from Irish Teagues. 1689 in *Harl. Misc.* (1746) VIII. 603/1 Irish Prize to rig a whole Regiment of his new-raised Teagues 1720 *Prior On Person who wrote ill*, His case appears to me like honest Teague's, When he was run away with, by his legs. 1729 *Swift Market-hill Thorn* Wks 1755 IV 1. go Pigs and fanatics, cows and teagues To tear thy hedges join in leagues 1866 LOWELL *Pr. Wks.* (1890) II 20 If we took warning by the example of Teague and Taffy 1899 H. C. HART in *Phil. Soc. Trans.* 8 *Teremah* has Irish equivalent *Diarmid* or *Darby*, *Theophilus*, *Teddy*, *Thaddeus*, *Thady*. The last two are from Irish *Tadhg* or *Teig* or *Thady*, a poet, which gives rise also to *Teague*, a name not now in use, but formerly a sobriquet (like the modern Paddy) for an Irishman 1900 S. J. WEYMAN *Sophia* 1. A raw boned, uncouth Teague

Hence † **Teaguism**, the characteristics of a Teague or Irishman; † **Teagueland**, Ireland, † **Teaguelander**, an Irishman. *Obs.*

1689 *Ans. Lords & Commonsers* Sp. 27 Not to mention those Teague Land Sparks put over them *Ibid.* 28 The Teague-Landers and others like them. 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant. Crew*, *Teague-land*, Ireland *Teague-landers*, Irishmen 1710-11 *Swift Frl. to Stella* 30 Mar. Sir Thomas Mansel. saw Patrick, and swore he was a Teaguelander,

1732 SIR C. WOGAN *Let. to Swift* 27 Feb. The English writers take the hints from them [Irish] and delight in gratifying the flattest nonsense. upon teagueism

Tea-hammer to -junketing see **TEA sb. 9**

Teaish, Tealism see after **TEA sb.**

Teak (tēk) *Forms* 7-8 *teke*, 8 *teek*, *tecka*, 8-9 *teck*, 9 *tick*, *tēk*, *teake*, 8- *teak* [ad. Pg *teca* (1602-1644, in Yule), ad. Malayā *tēkka*; in Tamil *tēkku*, Telugu *tēku*, Tulu *tekk*, Canarese *tēgu*, *tēga*, *tēngu*]

1. A large East Indian tree (*Tectona grandis*, N.O. *Verbenaceae*), with opposite egg-shaped leaves and panicles of white flowers; more usually, its timber, a dark, heavy, oily wood of great strength and durability, used largely in the construction of ships and railway carriages, and in India also for building houses, and for sleepers, furniture, etc., distinctively called *Indian Teak*.

1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* 8 P 142 The Sheds here were round, thatch'd, and lined with broad Leaves of Teke (the Timber Ships are built with) *Ibid.* 178 Teke is the firstest Wood they have for Building 1757 J. H. GOSW *Voy. E. Indies* 174 As to the wood, it is a sort, called teak, to the full as durable as oak 1763 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* II 244 Then ships of a very strong wood called Teck 1793 HODGES *Trav. India* 87, I found the teek, a timber remarkable for its hardness and size. 1808 A. PARSONS *Trav.* x 215 This timber and plank are peculiar to India only, it is called tick 1811 NIEBUHR'S *Trav.* Arab. cliv. That excellent wood called Teak. 1853 WAYLAND *Memo. Judson* 1. xi 413 Large forests of teak have been discovered in the interior [of Burma] 1883 CHAMBERS'S *Engel. IX.* 325/1 Indian Teak (*Tectona grandis*)

2. Applied, usually with defining words, to other trees which produce strong or durable timber, or otherwise resemble the Indian teak; as

African Teak, *Oldfieldia africana* (N.O. *Euphorbiaceae*), or its wood, which is too heavy to be exclusively used in shipbuilding. **Bastard Teak**, an East Indian tree, *Pterocarpus Marsupium*, from which kino is obtained; yielding hard and durable timber. **Ben Teak**, *Lagerstromia nuciocarpa*, of tropical Asia; also, a poor quality of teak. **Teak of New South Wales**, a small tree, *Eucalyptus glauca*, N.O. *Leguminosae*, the wood of which is fine-grained and dense (Miller *Plant-n.* 1884). **Teak of New Zealand**, the Puriri, *Vitex littoralis*. **White Teak**, of Queensland, a species of *Flindersia*, N.O. *Melastom.* In Australia also applied to *Dissiliaria balaoides*, N.O. *Euphorbiaceae* (Morris *Austral. Eng.*)

1842 BRANDER *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 1217/1 A species of timber called African teak is pretty largely imported from the west coast of Africa. It is not teak. 1858 HOGG *Veg. Kingd.* 663 African Teak, or Oak, is the wood of *Oldfieldia africana* 1866 TREAS. BOT. 218 Ben Teak, the wood of *Lagerstromia nuciocarpa*, also applied to inferior Teak, New South Wales Teak, *Eucalyptus glauca*. 1878 H. M. STANLEY *Dark Cont.* II vi 156 Many a village stood embowered in the thick shade of tamarind and bombax, teak 1883 CHAMBERS'S *Engel. IX.* 325/1 The leaves of many different trees have been brought to botanists as those of the African teak. 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Vitex littoralis*, New Zealand Teak or Puriri-tree.

3. *attrb.* and *Comb.*, as *teak forest*, *ship*, *timber*, *-tree*, *-wood*; *teak-built* (in quot. fig.), *-lined*, *-producing* adjs.; *teak-oak*, the teak (sense 1).

1727 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* I xv 177 Gundavee, where good Quantities of Teak Timber are cut 1783 J. PRICE *Tracts* I 121 (Y) Ships built in India of teakewood, and bound with iron spikes and bolts 1783 RENNELL *Memo. Map. Hindoostan* vi 89 note, Teak ships of 40 years old and upwards, are no uncommon objects. 1800 *Misc. Tr.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 187 During the two last days I had occasionally observed the teak-tree 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xxiii, That teak built and trim ballad 1869 SIR E. J. REBO *Iron-Clad Ships* 11, 26 In the 'Bellerophon', the armour-plating is 6 inches, and the teak backing 10 inches thick 1884 MILLER *Eng. Plant-n.*, African Teak-tree, *Oldfieldia africana* 1896 *Daily News* 30 Dec. 6/3 The library at Groote Schuur is a cosy, teak-lined room

Tea-kettle. A kettle in which water is boiled for making tea

1705 *Land Gas* No 4063/4 A Tea Kettle, a gilt Tea-Pot 1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 397 He that snatches up the copper handle of a tea kettle, and burns his fingers. 1865 *Times* 23 Aug. Wiesbaden is as close and hot in the summer as a steaming tea-kettle.

transf. 1857 DUFFERIN *Lett. High Lat.* iv (ed 3) 18 There was a great demand in Australia for small river steamers. The difficulty, however, was to get such fragile tea-kettles across the ocean

attrb. 1746 MILES in *Phil. Trans.* XLIV 55 The Spirits were such as we use for the Tea kettle LAMP. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* vi, Crimson silk tea-kettle holders. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan 63/2 Martha dropped the tea-kettle cover with a bang

Teakil, -kle, *obs.* forms of **TACKLE**.

Teal (tīl). *Forms*: 4-6 *tele*, 5 *teill*, 5-6 *teele*, 6-7 *teyle*, *teale*, 7 *teill*, *tayle*, 8 *teall*, 7-*teal* [ME. *tele*, exemplified early in 14th c., but pointing to an unrecorded OE *tele*, *tele* -WGer. **tarh*. Du has a deriv. form *taling*, *teiling* masc., in *Kilian teelingh*, MDu. *teiling*, *teiling*, MLG. *teilink* masc., teal (Connexion with Du. *teiling* fem, generation, LG. *teiling* fem, brood, from Du. and LG. *teilen* to breed, is improbable.)]

1. A small fresh-water fowl, *Querquedula* or *Anas creca*, or other species of the genus, the smallest of the ducks, widely distributed in Europe, Asia, and America, also locally applied to other genera of the *Anatidae*. Also as collective pl.

1314 in *Wardrobe Acc. Edu. II* 21, 2 teles 3^d c 1395 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesbur.* in *Wright Voc.* 151 Turbe de cercels [cf. teles] 14 Voc. in *Wright* 563/45 *Anacrus*, a tele. c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 487/2 Tele, byrd, *irreclla*, *irreclla* 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d. 1, I have seen them made sum to sle the pismum to sle the Tele vpon the Reuer. 1530 PALSGR *279/2* Teele a byrde, *pligun* c 1532 Du *Wts. Intrud.* *Fr.* *ibid.* 912 The teyle, *le cerelle* 1538 ELVOT, *Querquedula*, a waterfowle callyd a teale 1575 TURBRY *Falconrie* 191 Some water plasher or pitte where wyld fowle lye, as Teales or suche lyke 1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Husb.* vii xviii. (1668) 123 So you may nourish Teils, Widgins, Sheldrakes or green Ploves 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* 183 Teales and Widgins. Commonly they are vey fat and sweet of taste 1773 G. WHITE *Selborne* xxxix 99, I saw young teals taken alive in the ponds of Wolmer Forest 1873 G. C. DAVIES *Mountain & Mere* 170 A couple of teal came within shot 1876 SMITH *Sc. Natur.* xiii (ed 4) 259 The Teal and the Eider duck visit the loch occasionally in winter.

b. The flesh of this bird as food.

151475 *Sqr. Lowe D. gre* 320 With deyny meates that were dere, The tele, the ducke and the diake. 1620 VENNOR *Via Recta* 111 65 Teale excelleth all other waterfowle 1735 SUCRIDAN in *Swift Let. to Mrs. Whiteway* 8 Nov. His teal was spoiled in the roasting

2. With distinctive prefixes, applied to various species of *Querquedula* and allied genera: as

American or Green-winged Teal, *Q. carolinensis*, **Baikal or Japanese Teal**, *Q. (Eunetta) formosa*, **Blue-winged Teal** of N. and S. America, *Q. discors* or *cyanoptera*, **Brazilian Teal**, *Q. brasiliensis*, **Chilian Teal**, *Q. flavirostris*, **Cinnamon or Redbreasted Teal**, *Q. cyanoptera*; **Falcated Teal**, *Q. falcata*, of China, **Summer, Cricket** (see **CRICKET sb. 1** 3), or **Garganey Teal**, the GARGANEY, *Q. circaea*, also Chinese Teal, the mandarin duck, *Anx. galericulata*; **Goose Teal** see **GOOSE sb. 8**, **Salt-water or Brown Diving Teal**, the **RUDDER-DUCK** (G. Trumbull *Game Birds* 1888).

1698 RAY *Willingby's Ornith.* 378 Of the Summer-Teal, called by Gesner *Ana circaea* 1754 CATSBY *Carol.* I. 99 The Blue-Wing Teal 1785 PENNANT *Arch. Zool.* II 569 American Teal. 1785 LATHAM *Gen. Syn.* VI 557 Baikal Teal. 1824 STEPHENS in *Shaw's Gen. Zool.* xii 11. 143 Garganey Teal *Ibid.* 153 Mexican Teal 1837 PENNY *Cycl.* IX 181/2 The beautiful *Anas (Boschas) formosa*, Sw. or Baikal Teal of methodists *Ibid.* 182/3 Such a species is actually the blue-winged Teal of North America. 1866 LESTON *Dict. Birds* 949 In ordinary talk 'Teal' stands for any Duck-like bird of small size *Ibid.* In the same loose sense the word is often applied to the two most beautiful of the Family *Anatidae*, belonging to the genus *Tea* — the Carolina or Wood-Duck of North America, *T. sponsa*, and the Mandarin-Duck of China, *T. galericulata*

3. *attrb.* and *Comb.*, as *teal-catcher*, *-duck*, *-flapper* (**FLAPPER sb. 3**), *-shooting*, *-sprangins*, *teal-house* = *tealery* (see below).

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II v 4. 156 To the Teal-kind should be reduced that other fowl called Gargane 1845 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* XIV. 122 Teal-duck are found here 1874 J. W. LONG *Amer. Wild-fowl* xv. 193 In no other branch of wild-fowling is a breech-loader of more advantage than in teal-shooting 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* iii (1890) 16, I was off the old pony and into the water like a teal-flapper. 1902 T. W. WEBBER *Forests Upper India* xvii 247 A canoe which belongs to the teal-catchers *Ibid.* Most bungalows in Gorakhpur have a teal house where teal are fattened

Hence **Tealery**, a place in which teal are kept and fattened

1890 CORNH. *Mag.* July 17 Here are the cow-house, and the tealery, and the quailery. 1894 E. BRADON in *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 387/2 The teal kept and fattened in a tealery.

Teal, Tealer: see **TELE, TIL, TILL, TILLER**.

Tealde, *obs. f. told* see **TELL v**.

Teale, *dial.* form of **TALE**.

Tea-leaf. The leaf of the tea-plant; *esp.* in pl. the leaves after being infused to make the beverage.

1756 HANWAY *Ess Tea* vi. 237 You have also heard that your maids dry your tea-leaves, and sell them 1798 *Monthly Mag.* July 30/1 Texera, a Spaniard who visited the East Indies about the year 1600, saw the dried tea-leaves first in Malacca 1851 MAYHEW *Land. Labour* II. 133/1 An extensive trade is carried on in tea-leaves after their having been subjected, in the usual way, to decoction *Ibid.* 133/2 The tea-leaves are often reserved to be thrown on the carpets when swept, as a means of allaying the dust c 1865 *Circ. Sc.* I 351/2 The tea-leaves have to be infused with boiling-water.

So **Tea-leaved** (tī līvd) a., having leaves like those of the tea-plant: specifically applied to a species of willow (*Salix phylicifolia*).

1806 GAI PINE *Brit. Bot.* § 409 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower. Pl. V.* 106

Tealeess (tī les), a [f. **TEA sb.** + **-LESS**.] Without or destitute of tea, not having had one's tea

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* X. 562 Day pass'd, defrauded of its moistest meals, Breakfastless, milkless, tealeess, soupless 1849 THACKERAY *Pendennis* lxiv, He sat rapt in wonder, tealeess, and bread-and-butterless, 1858 TROTTER *Dr. Thorne* xxx, There she waited till ten o'clock, tealeess.

† **Tealt**, a *Obs.* [OE. *teall* adj. (whence *teallian*, *tealtrian*, to be unsteady, shake, totter), app. not represented in the cognate languages] Unsteady, insecure, shaky; *fig.* unreliable, precarious, uncertain. Hence † **Tealte adv.**, insecurely a 1000 *Runic Poem* xxi (Gr.), gif hi sculun neðan on nacan tealtum, and hi sæyða swiðe bregeað a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* xxx (N) 149 Swa tealte syndon eorðan welan *Ibid.* 1 273 Hu læne and hu lyðre þis lif is, hu tealt. c 1315 SHOREHAM 1 231 For 3ef þat water his kende lest, þat cristning stant te tealte.

Team (tām), *sb* Forms 1-4 team, tem, (2-7 team, theme), 3-6 teams, 4 team(e), tyme, (3-7 team), 4-7 teams, team (9 dial), 6 tyme, 6-7 teams, 7 teams, *sc* theme, 7- team [OE *team* = OFris. *tām*, Wfris. *team*, *bride*, also progeny, family, line of descendants; OS *tām*, MDu. *Du. team* *team*, *LG team* draught with the net, OHG. *MHG team*, Ger *team* *team*, *rein*, ON. *taunr* *rein*, *bridle*, *rope*, cord — OTeut. **taumo*, prob. from **taumo* the action of drawing, draught, from ablaunt series *teuh-*, *tauh-*, *tuh-*, *tug-*, to draw, L *ducere* to lead of *Teu* v¹ The original literal sense is not found in OE., but perh. appears later in sense 9, our sense 1 is known also in OFris., and in Dutch dialects. The developed branches II and III are only in Eng. German has, in senses 1, 2, 8, 9, the cognate *zucht* — OTeut. **zucht*].

I. +1 The bringing forth of children, child-bearing. *Obs.* [Cf. MHG. *kint zehen* to bring forth children, Ger. *velzucht* cattle breeding]

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* in Assmann *Ag. Hom* (1889) 20/159 *þæt eald wif sceole ceolles brucan, þonne heo forweod byð and teames ætældod. Ibid* 38/339 *His wif wearð mid Esau and Jacob, and heo gewesac ða teames c 1200 Trin. Coll. Hom* 133 *God ches twi folh him him (Sent iohān baptiste) to fader and to moder, þe weien boðe teames ætældod*

b. A family or brood of young animals; now dial. applied to a litter of pigs, a brood of ducks in quot. a 1225 *fig.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 10 *Beon hi tynad heora team mid clennysse a 1225 Anr R* 336 *Draht togedene al bene team [of sins] under þe moder x4 Voc in W. Wulker 570/39* *Edmucmen, a team of checon 1513 MS Acc St John's Hosp., Canterbury, For a team off ix pygys uys iud. 1767 G. WHITE Selborne XI, We have a few teams of ducks, bred in the moors. 1887 Kentish Gloss, Team, a litter of pigs or a brood of ducks*

+2. Offspring, progeny, issue, family, line of descendants, race, stock, cf. BAIRN-TEAM *Obs.*

902 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 152 *Dreo witheowen men. 8a me salde bisceop & þa hiwas to rhyre mhta & hire team c 950 Lindisf. Gos. Mark XII 21 De seiteira onfeng 8a ilca & deal was & ne ðes forelost sed vel team (Vulg. semen). c 1000 Ælfric *Saints' Lives* (1885) I, 432 *Ball his team wearð zewurðod þurh god c 1000 — Gen v. 31 Ruben, Hu he Noe beah and his wife and his teams æt þam inilan flode a 1225 Juliana B. Weox swa his team þat he mahte hit namon tellen, 1297 R. Groc (Roll) 5247 *Is foure gode sonas wore uaste nyw, Adelbold & adelbrist, adelch & alfred, þis was a stalwarde tem [vrr teme, tyme] c 1330 R. BRUNN Chron. Wace (Rolls) 4704 Cassibolan was Androchelus eem, Luddes broþer of þat team c 1330 — Chron (1810) 20 Ethelbert Adelwolves biþes, of ðegubites team c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 1022 *This child is come of gentile teme****

II. 3 A set of draught animals, two or more oxen, horses, dogs, or other animals harnessed to draw together. (Plural, after a numeral, *team*.)

[825 *Vesp. Hymns* v 34 *Mid feodurtemum [L. cum quadrupl.] c 1000 Ælfric Voc in W. Wulker 120/32-3 *Imus, oxa on þam forman teame. Binus, on þam æfteran teame a 1250 Owl & Night* 776 *An hors draht þa sweore þu r biuore] giete teame c 1290 St Lucy 129 in E. E. Poems (1866) I, 105 *Stonge temes he let fecche of Oxen menie on 1362 Langl. P. Pi A vii 127 Rote Treube schal techen ow his Teame for to dryue 1377 Iud. B ix 257 *Glac gaue Piers a teme [C. xxii 262 teme] foure get oxen, 1486 Nottingham Rec III 249 *Drawing þerof with a teme of oxen 1590 SPENSER P. Q in iv 33 A teme of Dolphins raunged in any Drew the smooth chalett of sad Cymoent. 1621 G. SANDVIS *Ovid's Met.* xii, A log he tooke *Which scarce two teme could draw 1633 G. HERBERT Temple, Præface* III in, Not all the teams of Albion in a row Can hale or draw it out of doore. 1688 *Andros Tracts* III, 89 *Greatly disappointed by this loss [of a horse] which was all the Teame he had 1805 W. TAYLOR in Ann. Rev. III, 258 The cannons are... dragged about with a team of eight horses 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr. and Voy.* xix 292 *Drawn by a team of six good dogs 1840 THIRLWALL Greece* VII lviii 298 *A thousand team of cattle conveyed the timber to the coast 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II iii, 283 With jingling bit and trace Came the grey team from field*******

b. *transf.* The stock or 'lot' of horses (or other beasts) belonging to one owner or stable. *dial.*

1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francium* vii, 6 *I would have laid Pyebald against the best Mare in my Brother-in-Laws team 1876 *Swirey Gloss* s.v., 'A good team of cows' is the general expression for a nice lot of cows*

4. a. *fig.* Applied to persons drawing together.

1614 B. JOHNSON *Bath Fair* iv, *Twere like falling into a whole Shire of butter they had need be a teame of Dutchmen, should draw him out 1668 B. HOPKINS *Serv. Vanity* (1685) 123 *They are so enlaved to the work of the devil, that he puts them into his team, makes them draw and strain for their iniquities. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1817) VII x 61, I will add a string of bells to it, to complete thee for the fore-horse of the idiot team 1837 CARLYLE *Rev. Rev.* I, iii vi, When a team of twenty-five Millions begins rearing, what is Loménie's whip?**

b. *transf.* A number of persons associated in some joint action, now esp. a definite number of persons forming a side in a match, e.g. in a football match or a 'tug-of-war'; in *Shoe-making*, etc., a company of workmen each of whom performs one operation in completing a process

a 1529 *SKELTON Vor Populi* 204 *All these men goo to wracke, That are the body and the staye Of your graces realme alwaye. They must be. Your streinghe and*

your teme, For to defende your realme 1622 MASSINGER & DEKKER *Virg. Marb.* iv 11, *Hear me, my little team of villans, hear me 1644-7 CLEVELAND Chas. Loud Drun 6 Believe him [Cromwell] as he whistles to his Cambridge Teeme of Committee-men 1859 DICKENS *Two Cities* i 11, *The team had capitulated and returned to their duty 1885 *March Exam* 10 July 5/2 *The Northern (cricket) team, batting first, were disposed of for 192. 1888 *Daily News* 20 July 7/3 'A team' [in boot-making] here would consist of three men, while in America there would be six in 'a team' 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Apr 5/2 *They were beaten by a [football] team superior to themselves Ibid., The two teams took up their positions****

5. Two or more beasts, or a single beast, along with the vehicle which they draw; a horse and cart, or wagon with two horses (now *dial.*), also, *U S local*, a cart, wagon, or other vehicle of burden for one horse (*single team*) or two horses (*double team*).

1643 *Boston (U S) Town Records* 27 Sept, *The Richer. Inhabitants shall afford three dayes worke of one man, except such as have Teames 1675 3 *Inkman's Murders* 2 *He being out with his Father-in-Law's Teame to fetch Coals 1688 R. HOLME *Armoary* xii 339/2 *A Waue, or Oxe Teame, when drawn by Oxen, and hath a Waue Cop 1787 (Mar 1) *Massachusetts Statute* (Bridge toll), Toll for each team drawn by more than one beast, nence pence. 1806 (Mar 4) *Ibid.*, Toll for each cart, sled, sleigh, or other team of burthen, drawn by one beast, sixteen cents. 1798 *Sporting Mag.* XI 48 *He was returning from Cowley with a loaded team 1808 *Boston Even. Transcript* 23 Feb 16/3 *To make the hill less perilous to the poor horses obliged to drag teams up or down it*****

+b A team-load *Obs. rare.*

1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII 36 *The quantity of manure was two teams of dung to each pit, value three pence per team*

6 A flock of wild ducks or other birds flying in a line or string.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoary* ii xii 311/2 *Team of ducks 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* vii 965 *Like a long team of snowy swans on high, Which clap their wings, and cleave the liquid sky 1726 *Pope Odyss.* xix 627 *A team of twenty geese (a snow-white train) h. 1730 *Humourist* Ded 5 [He] took a trip to tour Dominions upon a 'team of wild Geese 1848 H. W. HERBERT *Field Sports* II App B 334 1871 *STONEHOUSE 'Brit Sports'* ix 11 *Wild-fowl Nomencl.* 'A 'team' of ducks (when in the air)***

7. Phrases. a. *Naval* see quot.

1829 MARRIAT & *Milidunaym*, Nothing can be more dull and monotonous than a blockading cruise 'in the team', as we call it; that is, the ships of the line stationed to watch an enemy 1867 *SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book* s.v., Ships blockading a port, being generally foimed in a line, are said to be 'in the team.'*

+b To lay in team to couple, join together

13. E. E. *Alit P C* 27, *I schall me porney pryncene, & play me with boþe, For in þe tyxte, here þyse two arn in teme layde, Hit arne fetted in on forme, þe forme and þe laste*

III In Anglo-Saxon Law.

(In this sense recorded only in Eng; but in MHG the cognate vb. *ziehen* was used to express the bringing of an action, and the action is expressed by *zug* in *Gewährung*.)

8. In a suit for the recovery of goods alleged to have been stolen, the action or procedure by which the holder transferred or referred it back to a third person (generally the party from whom he received the goods) to defend the title to them; vouching to warranty. *Obs. exc Hist.*

In med (Anglo) *L. advocatio ad wadium*, in Anglo-Fr. *vochee garraunt*, called by Liebenmann *Gewährung*, by Schmid *Gewährschaffung* (*Gesetze* Glossar s.v.)

a 800 *Laws Hlothware & Ladric* (c 683) c. 16 *Ponne teame he to wit to cyngas sele to þam man þe him sealde, gif he þane wit and æt þam teame zebengen mæge 901-924 *Laws Eadweard* c. 1 c 18 & 24 *Gif hwa butan porte ceapige, ðonne sy he cyninges oferhyrnesce scyldig, and gange se team þeah forð, oð þæt man wit, hwar he oðstande 946-c 961 *Laws Edgar* i. c. 4 *Buton þara oðra hæbbe, nele him mon nenne team [Lat test cennungum] zefian. 960-975 in Earle *Land Charters* 201 *Da tymeð Wulfstan hine to Æðelstane æt Sunnanbyrg. 997 *Laws Ælfrith* iii. c. 6 *Ælc team and ælc ordal beo on þas kyniges byrig. 1027-34 *Laws Cnut* ii. c. 24 § 1 And § 1 *he byllice gewitnesse næbbe, ne beo þær nan team, ac ægyle man þam agenfrizan his agen. 1130-35 *Laws Eduw Conf.* c. 22 § 3 *Team [vrr. Team, Them] quod, si aliquis aliquod intercebat [vrr. intertuet] [superaliquem, et ipse non potent warantum suum habere, erit foiesfactura et iusticia; similiter de calumpniatore, si deficiat. 12. *Leges Burgorum* c. 12 in *Scot Stat.* (1844) I, 335 *Per legem burgi se defendet nisi sit de productione vel de them [c 1400 *transl.* thuch lauch of burgh he sall were hym bot gif it be of tiseoun or of themel] 1387 *Tarvisia Higden* (Roll) II 95 [see also in c] *Theani, Franche, renoche garant 1432-50 *Higden* *Ibid.*, *Theani, that is, to lawde the auctor, in Franche, renoche glayrauntes orig. Theani [vrr. them], id est, ludare auctorem; Gallice, i. enouchier gaiaunt]. 1628 *Coke* [see c]. 1900 *A. Lang Hist. Scotl.* I vi, 148.**********

b. The right or prerogative of jurisdiction in a suit of *team*, together with the fees and profits thence accruing; from the 11th c usually included in charters granting land (in which it regularly followed *toll*, esp. in the formula *with sac and soc, toll and team, infangthief*, etc.)

Saca and soc (without *toll and team*) is first found in a charter of 1020 or later (see INFANGTHIEF), *toll and team* (alone) is known first in a charter a 1023; the formula combining them appears just after the accession of Edward the Confessor, 1042, and occurs in numerous charters ascribed to him, mostly existing only in later copies. It occurs also in the Laws of Wm I and Henry I. The meaning of *team*

was still known when the 'Laws of Edw. the Confessor' were compiled c 1130-35 (see above). After the 12th c. it was an obsolete term, the meaning of which was largely a matter of conjecture, and was generally mistaken. see c 1066 *Charter Eduw Conf* in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 405 *Donavi abbati Eadwino consuetudinem que dicitur teames, a 1400 in *Scot Stat.* (1844) I 742 *De Cura de theme 1664 SPELMAN Gloss* 533 s.v. *Team al Theam, I theme* significare videtur jurisdictionem cognoscendi in Curia sua de advocacionibus, sive interbatus, hoc est de vocatis ad *Warrantiam* 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II 157 *note*, The team of the Anglo-Norman charters seems to be the right to hold a court into which foreigners, i.e. persons not resident within the jurisdiction, may be vouched.*

1017-23 *Charter of Edward Abbot* (Earle *Land Charters* 236), And toll and team sy agiten into þam mynstre 1046-60 *Charter of Baldred Bishop* (Kemble No 805), Ut habeant et possident iure ecclesiastico perpetua hereditate, cum saca et socne, tolle et teame, redditibus et campis [etc.] 1046-60 *Charter Eduw Conf* (Kemble No 829, later copy), And icc an heom eft alswa ðat hi habben ðarto sacc and socne, toll and team, infangneðef and flemenesferm [etc.] a 1066 *Charter* (Kemble No 843) [see INFANGTHIEF] 1090-1135 *Laws of Wm I*, c. 2 § 3 *E. il francs hom ki ad e sacne e socne e toll e tem e infangtheof, se il est enplaidé [etc.] 1114-18 *Laws Hen I*, c. 20 § 2 *Archiepiscopi, episcopi, comites sacam et socnam habent, toll et team et infangtheof. 12 *Rig May*, i. ii in *Scot Stat.* (1844) I App 1 234 *Qui habent et tenent terras suas cum soko et soko furca et fossa toll et them et infangandtheof et vfangandtheof [SICENS 21 Judges quia he power to hold their courts, with sock, sack, g illous, and pit, toll, and theme, infang-theof, and outfang-theof] 1267 Sir W. Mure *Hist. Roxallane* Wks. (S. I. S.) II 247 *The Mures being free Raones yrof, holding in cheife of the cowne, iufest cum furca et fossa, sock et sack, thole et them, infang theif et outfang theif 1871 FRYMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV xviii 208 *One among them, whether by seniority or by hereditary right, further enjoyed the profitable privilege of toll and team.*****

+c By the end of the 12th c., the process of *team* being obsolete, the meaning of the word was to a great extent forgotten. Legal writers erroneously explained it from sense 2, as 'the property of the lord in the team or offspring and posterity of his seifs'

This appears in a 12-13th c. Latin version of a charter of Edward the Confessor, whence it was regularly repeated by later writers, some of whom, as Higden, Rastall, Skene, and Coke, offer both explanations

1200-25 *Latin version of Charter of Eduw Conf* (Kemble No 843) (saca and socna, toll and team] cum priuilegio habendi totam suorum seruorum propaginem c 1250 *Expositio Vocab in Placita de Quo Warrantio* (1818) 275/2 *Them*, avei progeny de vos humes. c 1290 *FIESTA* i. alvii § 9 *Thum*, acquietamentum amerciametorum sequela propriorum suorum 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Roll) II 95 [see also in a] *Somtime I team* is cleped þe sewte of bonde men [oug *Them* quandeque dicitur sequela nativorum] 1579 *Expos. Terms Law* 177 b, *I team*, that is that you shall have all y^e generations of you Villaines wyth their suites & cattel wheresoever they shall be found in England 1597 *SICENS De Verb. Sign.* *Theme*, is power to have seivandes and slaues, quihik ar called *nativi, bondi, viliani*, and all Barrennes infest with Theme, hes the same power. For vnto them all their bond-men, their barnes, gudes, and geare properly pertains, swa that they may dypone thereupon at their pleasure. 1628 *Coke On Litt.* ii. xl § 179 *126 Theme* (sometime witten Theme corruptly) is an old Saxon word, and signifieth *Potestatem habendi in nativos sive villanos cum eorum regnulis, terris, bonis & cattalis*. But *Teame*, sometime corruptly witten *Team*, is also an old Saxon word and signifieth where a man cannot produce his Warrant of that which he bought according to his Voucher. 1895 POLLOCK & MAITLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* I, 566 *I then [13th c.] team* is taken to mean the brood, the offspring, the 'sequela' of one's viliens, but this we may be sure is a mistake

+d At other times *team* was app. taken as a mere complement to *toll*, and was evidently thought to be some kind of impost.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Laws A. M.* (S. T. C.) 238 *Pilgrymes*, suld nouhur pry toll na teme, nucht na custume, na payage, quhill thai ar on thair voyage.

IV. Later senses related to II.

(But sense 9 may represent an Anglicizing of ON *taunr* In that sense also, apparently sometimes associated with L. *temo* a beam, pole, tongue of a plough, cartage, cart, etc.)

9. Part of the gear by which oxen or horses were harnessed to a plough, harrow, or wain. In mod. dialect use, 'a chain to which oxen are yoked in lieu of a pole' (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*); 'in plough equipment, the main or leading chain, by which the whole of the oxen or horses drag the implement' (F. T. Elworthy). *Foot-team*, the foot-chain of a plough

c 1350 *Nominalle Gall. Angl* 858 *Tractes et temons*, Plowestrynges and tem, c 1425 *Voc. in W. Wulker* 665/20 *Nomina pertinencia ad carectariam. Hoc plastrum, wayne. Nec tema, teme. Nec torques*, wythe 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 *A Teme, tema, 1523 *Pythynka. Husb.* § 4 *Yt he will haue his plough to go a narrow forowe, he setteth his fote-teame in the nycke nexte to the plough-beame. Ibid* § 15 *An oxe-harowe. the fornest [?] slote must be bygger than the other, because the fote-teame shall be fastened to the same with a shakyl, or a withe to drawe by 1550 *Paisgr.* 279/2 *Teme of a plough or oxen, ateler c 1540 *Ivo Monast. Lylleskull in Archæologia* XLIII 209, *ij waynes with themes and other thyngys necessary. 1570 *LEVINUS Manib.* 208/17 *A Teame, cheane, temo, omis 1575 *Richardson Wills* (Surtees) 255, *ij yook, fyrtynssed viij, ij tymeys, j horse draught, j buck shackill, j pleughingyng, ij pure toggethes, j axill nyles ij. ij. 1605-6 in *N. Riding Rec* (1884) I, 27 *Duos torques ferreos, Angl. Iron horse-teams 1616 SURF. & MARKS, *Country Farme* 533 *When they draw two and two together in the beargeares, then there is needfull the plow-clause, and team [etc.] 1788********

W. MARSHALL *Jorksh Gloss*, *Team*, an ox chain, passing from yoke to yoke. 1889 *N. W. Linc. Gloss*, *Team*, (2) harness for a draught of horses or oxen.

10. *deal* A chain (generally).

1888 *Craven Gloss*, *Team*, a strong iron chain. 1840 SPURDENS *Suppl. to Forby's 1st ed. E. Anglia* s. v. A string or chain of sausages is called 'a team of links'. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Team*, an iron chain usually with a ring at one end and hook at the other. Used for putting round stones to fasten the crane chain to when lifting. (W. Yorksh.)

V. II. *attrib* and *Comb*, as, in sense 3, *team-beast*, *-driving*, *-horse*, *-labour*, *-length*, *-master*, *-plough*; in sense 4, *team-game*, *-match*, *-play*, *-race*, *-system*, *-training*; also *team-band*, a fastening for securing the drawing-gear to the plough, etc.; *team-boat*, a boat drawn or propelled by horse-power; *team-land*, = *Plough-land*; *team-man* (also *teamster*), a teamster, *team-railway*, a railway system worked by horse-power (Ogilvie 1882); *team-shovel*, see *quot.*; *team-ware*, (a) a team of horses, etc.; (b) = *team-land*, *team-work*, (a) work done with a team of beasts; (b) the combined action of a team of players, etc.; (c) work done by a team of operatives.

1808 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* 115 A swing-plough with a beam at the end of this beam is occasionally fastened a graduated iron to which the 'team-band' is affixed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Team-bands*, the same as *Start chains*. 1873-80 BARRETT *Abt* T 96 A 'Team-beast', euerie beast that draweth or beareth burdens. 1818 *Pict. New York* 222 A 'team or horse boat sails', to Brooklyn every quarter of an hour. 1820 *Boston (U.S.) Daily Advertiser* 26 Apr. 2/4 A team-boat propelled by twenty-five horses. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-book*, *Team-boat*, a ferry-boat worked with horses by paddle-wheel propulsion. 1895 *Forum* (N.Y.) May 378 The 'team-boat', or ferry boat propelled by horse power, ran for some time in competition with steam ferries. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 3 Feb. 10/3 As recently as last week he was able to give lessons in 'team-driving'. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 18 Jan. 9/5 The very essence of all 'team games is unity of action. 1868 FAYRER *Acc. E. India* 5 P. 58 Such Trappings as our finest 'Team-Horses in England wear'. 1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 18 Sheep are profitable because they save, considerably, the expense of 'team-labour'. 1879 TREVISA *Higden* (Roll.) VII 171 John took an entire tribute of everiche 'tème lond' [orig. *lydan*, *id est carucata*] in Engeland þie schelynges. 1827 STEED *England* xxviii § 3 In the Book of Domesday *Caruca*—the 'Team-land'—was in quantity of Acres proportioned to the quality of Soile. 1904 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser. I 351/4 The extent of the plough or teamland. 1879 TREVISA *Higden* (Roll.) VII 225 I-leide þre 'tème lenghe from þe stok. 1867 MORLEY *Burke* vi 56 He would talk of the turnips, and the hay, with the 'team-men and the farm-bailiff. 1909 *Daily News* 12 Mar. 12 Their demands are for an increase of wages of 'teamsters to 28s. 1894 *Westm. Gas* 13 Dec. 7/2 The Manhattan Chess Club has sent by mail to the British Chess Club a challenge for a 'team match of five boards, to occupy one sitting, the moves being cabled. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXVII 247 Our game [Canadian football] abounding in combined skill and 'team play unknown to English experts. 1895 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I 346 The breast-spade or common 'team plough will be found preferable. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Team-shovel, an earth-scraper. A scoop drawn by horses or oxen. 1895 *Daily News* 15 Apr. 2/3 The 'team system' [in boot-making] is also strongly resisted, as tantamount to a decline in the remuneration. 1867 GOLDING *Ovid's Met.* v. (1593) 125 His sacred 'tème-were through the aire to drive abroad. 1877 HARRISON *England* i viii in *Holshed* i 12/2, 600 families which are all one with Hidelands, Ploughlands, Carucates, or Temewares. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Team-work, work done by a team, as distinguished from personal labor. *New England*. 1886 S. W. Linc. Gloss, *Team-work*, work done with wagon and horses, a regular item in a waywarden's Account Book. 1887 Mrs. H. CAMPBELL *Prisoners of Poverty* ii 26 (Funk) What is known as 'team work', flaps [of shirt] being done by one, bosoms by another, and so on. *Mod. U.S.* The team-work of the [base-ball] nine is excellent.

Team (*tīm*), *v.* Also 6 *team* [f. *TEAM* sb. II : cf. *to yoke*, *to harness*, etc. A late formation, the original derivative verb being *TEAM* v. I].

1. *trans* To harness (beasts) in a team; to yoke. Also *fig.*

1855 HULOT, *Teame* horses together, *dextero*, as. *Ibid.*, *Teame* oxen together, *ingo*, as. 1897 MIDDLETON *Wisdom* Solomon xiv 1 The shipman cannot team *dame* *Thetys* waves. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoeing Husbandry* xxiii 172 Every Workman knows how to team the Lumbers. 1875 *Encycl. Brit.* II 663/1 The horses [in a horse-artillery battery] are teamed in pairs,—lead, centre, and wheel.

2. To convey or transport by means of a team. *b. absol.* or *intr* To drive a team, to do teamster's work. *U.S.* Cf. *TEAMING*.

1841 EMERSON *Ess.* Ser. 1. 11. (1875) 66 A sturdy lad, who teams it, farms it, peddles. 1854 WIGGINS *Embanking* 114 A portion was teamed 1½ mile. 1856 WHITTIER *Ranger* 126, I, can hear him teaming Down the locust-shaded way. 1888 L. OLIPHANT *Sci. Relig.* iii 60, I teamed as a common teamster through the rigours of a Canadian winter.

3. *trans* To get (work) done by a team or teams of workmen; to let (work) to a contractor who employs teams of workmen. *U.S.*

1877 [see *TEAMING*] 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* Hence *Teamed* *pph.* a, harnessed in a team. 1891 SPENCER *Virgil's Gnat* 314 By this the Night forth from the darksome bowre Of Herebus her teemed steeds gan call.

Tea-maker, etc.: see *TEA* sb. 9 c.

Teaman, tea-man (*tī mæn*).

1. A merchant who deals in tea, a tea-dealer.

1837 WHITTOCK, etc. *Bl. Trades* 441 *Teaman* Such is the simple title assumed for their trade by many distinguished dealers in London—indeed, the most distinguished. They are generally those who deal in tea only. *Ibid.*, This system of tasting is what constitutes the acme of the great Teaman's trade. 1891 *Daily News* 16 May 5/4 The Chinese tea-men are reported to maintain a sort of incredulous nonchalance in the face of that almost complete capture of the English market by the Indian and Ceylon teas.

2. *Prison slang*. (See *quot.*)

1877 *5 Years' Penal Servitude* ii 85 'Tea men' have the privilege of having one pint of tea every evening instead of gruel.

Teamer (*tī mār*). [f. *TEAM* sb. or *v.* + *-ER* 1.]

One who drives a team; a teamster

1840 *Cent. Eng. & Arch. Yearl* III 391/2 These latter discharging their contents, and leaving none to be shovelled out by the teamers. 1879 *Daily News* 8 Apr. 3/7 A horse was instantaneously killed by a flying brickbat, but the teamer, who stood near, escaped uninjured. 1895 *Ibid.* 4 Dec. 3/7, I let my ten acres of glebe to an industrious fellow—once a 'teamer' or team man on a farm near by.

Teaming, *vbl* sb. [f. *TEAM* v. + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb *TEAM*. Also *attrib*.

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 317 A Teaming-pin of about eleven inches long. 1829 *Glover's Hist. Derby* I. 182 The breeding of heavy, or teaming horses. 1854 WIGGINS *Embanking* 115 Cutting and filling 5¢ per yard. Teaming 3¢ of a mile old per yard. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Teaming* 2 The operation of transporting earth from the cutting to the embankment. 3 A certain mode of manufacturing work, which is given out to a boss, who hires a gang or team to do it, and is responsible to the owner of the stock. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 390/2 All the teaming is done with one horse cart.

Teamless, *a. rare*. [f. *TEAM* sb. + *-LESS*]

Without a team: cf. *TEAM* sb. 5.

1894 *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 5 Sept. The majority of the pioneers brought with them no personality save their teams, some came even teamless.

Teamster (*tī mstər*). [f. *TEAM* sb. + *-STER* 1.]

The driver or owner of a team, a teamer.

1779 *Boston (Mass.) Town Records* 19 Feb. *Ibid.* 17 Aug. Thomas Chase had agreed with a Number of Teamsters for the Publick service at the rate of eighteen Shillings a Mile. 1824 W. IRVING *J. Trav.* I 219 Drivers and teamsters who travel that road. 1849 J. BURR *Farmer's Comp.* 144 In using the harrow, the teamster should understand the object, and take care to accomplish it. 1901 *Census Schedule Instructions*, Agricultural labourers should be entered according to the particular work on which they are usually engaged, such as 'Teamster on farm'.

Teasel (*tī nēl*). Now *n.w. dial.* Forms: 1 *tenil*, *-el*, *tenil*, 5 *tenel*; 9 *teanal*, 9 *teasel*, *teasel*. [OE. *tēnil*, *-el* = MHG *teasel*, deriv. of O'Fent. **tāinaz*, in Goth. *tāinaz* wicker basket, OHG *teimnā*, *teimn*, MHG. *zeime* weak fem. ON. **teina*, pl. *teimur* basket, creel; deriv. of **tāmō*, ON. *teimn* (—*teimr*), OE. *tān*, OHG *zein* twig, osier-wand.] A basket.

1700 *Equall Gloss*. (O.E.T.) 403 *Fiscilla*, *teasel* 1800 *Exfurt Gloss* 403 *Fiscilla*, *tenel* 1800 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1890) II 44 Him on hand genam *zeime* lytsine *tenel* mid caricum gefyllide 1800 *Ælfric's Voc.* in W. Wulker 336/9 *Sportella*, *tenel* c. 1440 *Pront. Parv.* 480/1 *Tenel*, or crele, *carallus*. *Ibid.* *Tenel*, vessel, *tenella* 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Teasel*, an osier fish-basket. 1882 *Lancs. Gloss*, *Tennal*, a large basket.

Tea-night to **Tea-pail**: see *TEA* sb. 9

Teany, var. TENNE, the heraldic tincture.

Tea-party.

1. A party assembled to take tea together, a social entertainment at which tea is taken.

1778 Miss BURNES *Euellina* (1791) I xvi 61 The arched recesses that are appropriated for tea-parties [at Ranelagh]. 1843 THACKERAY *Men's Lives*, Mr & Mrs Berry II, The Reverend Lemuel Whey is a tea-party man. 1851 D. JERROLD *St. Giles* xix 196 As comfortable as any dowager at a tea-party.

2. *transf.* (*colloq* or *slang*) a. *Boston tea-party*, a humorous name for the revolutionary proceeding in 1773, when the tea was thrown overboard from the ships in Boston harbour as a protest against the taxation of the American colonies by the British Government. b A lively proceeding, a disturbance.

1864 WEBSTER *App., Names Fiction*, Boston Tea-party 1874 O. W. HOLMES *Ballad of Boston Tea-party* 28 The storm broke loose, but first of all The Boston teapot bubbled! 1903 *Westm. Gas* 20 Jan. 9/2 An electrician's 'tea party' is brought about by a short circuit. In particularly bad cases, explosions of the circuit breakers occur, and showers of molten copper, which often start fires, render the 'tea-party' of the liveliest description.

Tea-plant.

1. The plant from which tea is obtained, the tea-shrub. = *TEA* sb. 3

1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Tea*, The Tea plant affects valleys, and the feet of mountains, and a stony soil. 1770 ELLIS in *Phil. Trans.* LX 525 One of the first tea-plants that has been produced from seed in this kingdom. 1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 97/2 The tea-plant is cultivated in China as an evergreen shrub.

2. Applied to various other plants. see *TEA* sb. 6. 1798 *Monthly Mag.* Mar. 211 The tea plant of St. Domingo; *Capraria biflora*, the leaves of which are employed. For the same purpose as the tea of China and Japan. 1864 *Athenæum* 10 Dec. 788/2 *Leptospermum*, the tea-plant of Australia. 1866 *Tras. Bot. Soc. Zycen* *barbarum* is commonly known as the Tea plant. 1884 [see *TEA*-TREE 3]. 1903 A. C. P. HAGGARD *Spring Varns* 126 (*Canada*) The long grass and Labrador tea-plants on the banks.

Tea-planter. One who makes it his business to cultivate tea-plants. So **Tea-planting**.

1888 J. PATON in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 99/1 Tea-planting has also been successfully established in Natal. 1897 *Daily News* 19 June 2/2 Japan must abandon her primitive methods of tea-planting in small patches. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III 736 A case that I saw some years ago in a tea-planter *Mod.* He is now a tea-planter in Assam.

Tea-pot. A pot with a lid, spout, and handle, in which tea is made or brought to table.

1616 *Cocks Diary* (Hald. Soc.) I. 215, I sent a silver *charu* pot to Capt. China wife. 1664 J. DAVIES *Man-delsio's Trav.* ii (1669) 156 There have been *Tsia* pots, which had cost between six and seven thousand pound sterling. 1705 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4063/4 A Tea Kettle, a gilt Tea-Pot. 1784 *Cowper Task* iv 776 There the pitcher stands A fragment, and the spoutless tea-pot there. 1867 *Trollope Chron. Barset* II lix 261 She sat behind her old teapot, with her hands clasped. 1874 [see *TEA-PARTY* 2]

b. *Phr.* *Tea-pot tempest*, *tempest in a tea-pot* (U.S.) = *storm in a tea-cup* (see *TEA-CUP* 4).

1854 ANDREWS *Lat. Dict.* s. v. *Symphulium*, *Excitatus fluctus in simpulo*, to raise a tempest in a teapot. *Cic. Leg.* 3 16, 36 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Tempest*, A tempest in a tea-pot, a great disturbance over a small matter. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* Jan. 104/1 What a ridiculous tea-pot tempest!

Hence **Tea-pot** v. *nonce-wd.*, to present with a tea-pot; **Tea-potful**, as much as a tea-pot contains. 1854 'C. BIDE' *Verdant Green* ii v, Gentlemen who get upon their legs to return thanks for having been 'tea-potted'. 1895 W. WRIGHT *Palmira & Zenobia* xxi 255 The teapotful of duty water.

|| **Teapoy** (*tī poi*). *Anglo-Ind.* Also *tepay* [f. Hindi *tīn*, in comb. *tīr*—three + Pers. *pāe*, *pān* foot. The legitimate Persian name is *shāpāya* or *sāpā*, the Hindi *tīrpād* or *tīrpād* (Yule).]

A small three-legged table or stand, or any tripod; (by error, association with *tea*), such a table with a receptacle for tea or a tea-caddy.

1828 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Lady of Manor* VI. xxix 246 A low *teapoy* of session wood. 1844 [SIR J. KAYE] *Perrine Pullman* I v 112 A teapoy or tinpoy is a thing with three feet, used in India to denote a little table. 1887 YAN PHOU LER *When I was a Boy in China* 25 [The tables] were flanked by two rows of chairs with tea-pots between them served to hold the cups of guests.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Teapoy*, an ornamental pedestal table, with lifting top, enclosing caddies for holding tea. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson*, *Teapoy*, often in England imagined to have some connexion with *tea*, and hence, in London shops for jannaned ware and the like, a *teapoy* means a tea-chest fixed on legs. But this is quite erroneous.

Tear (*tīər*), *sb* 1 Forms: see below. [OE. *tēar* = OFris. *tār*, ON. *tār* (Sw. *tār*, Da. *tār*, *taare*), contr. from earlier OE. **teahr*, **teagi*, *teagor*, ONorthumb. *tehr* = OHG. *zahar*, *zahhar* (MHG. *zahr*, *zār*, Ger. *zähre*), Goth. *tagr*, cogn. with Gr. *thāp-v*, OL. *dacrma* (L. *lacrima*, *-rima*), OPr. *dacr*, *dār*, Welsh *dagr* *tear*. The medial *h* or *g*, already lost in OE., is found as *ch* in 16th c. Sc.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. OE. *teagor*, ONorthumb. *teher*, *tæher*, *teher*, *tehr*; 5-6 *Sc.* *techyr* (*pl.* *techrys*), *tichwr*, *teicher*.

Guthlac (E. E. T. S.) 1340 *Teagor* yðum weol hate hleodropan. 1890 *Rituali Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 40 *Folces* *teheio* eft bið (*glōss* on *populi lacrimas respice*) *Ibid.* 192 *Pund* saltes, of ðon sindon salto *tehero*. 1890 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix 24 *Mið* *tehorum* he *geceawð* ic *geleio*. — Luke vii 38 *Mið* *tehorum* *wel* *teahum*. *Ibid.* 44 *Mið* *teahum* *wel* *tehium*. 1553 *Douglas* *Æneis* vi. xii 5 With chekis frekint, and all of *tehwis* [ed. 1553 *teris*] byspret. *Ibid.* xxi *Prol.* 26 At eury pilis point and cornis crowsis *te* *techrys* [ed. 1553 *techers*] stude, as lemand bernall dropis.

β 1-3 *tēar* *tear*, 1-6 *ter*, 2 *tiar*, 3 *ti(e)r*, *teer*, 4 *tyar*, 4-5 *teer*, 4-6 *tere*, 5 *terre*, 5-6 *teere*, *tyer*, 5-8 *Sc.* *teir*, 6-7 *teare*, 6- *tear*.

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* x, Fulneah dead for *tearum* & for unrottesse. 1890 *ti. Bado's Eccl. Hist.* iv xxix [xviii] § 2 *Mænige* *para* *broðra* *tearus* *guton*. 1895 *Rushm. Gosp.* Mark ix 24 *Mið* *tehorum* [Lindisf. *tehium*] he *geceawð* ic *geleio*. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III 292 *Wip* *mist* & *wip* *ter* 1875 *Cotton Hom.* 217 Al swa an huni *tiar* *felle* *upe* *gime* *herte* c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 57 *Mið* *biere* *teares* c. 1200 *Ormin* 1349 *Purth* *beþke* & *salite* *teares*. 1300 *K. Horn* 654 *Wip* *tiere* al *biunne*. *Ibid.* 960 *Spak* *wip* *bide* *tiere*. 13 *Cursor* M 25551 *Wit* *tere* [*Goth.* *ter*] of ei. 1340 *Apeng* 173 Y-keest he *tyaes* of *snrite* c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon*, *Ser. Wks* II, 205 She *þi* *hæp* *waished* *my* *feet* *wip* *teiris*. 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Prro.* 199, I haue *Seyn* *ty* *terris*. c. 1440 *Proup* *Parv.* 480/1 *Teie*, of wepyng, *lacrima* c. 1489 *Caxton* *Blanchardyn* xxiii 123 He fonde him the *teries* at the eyes of hym. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* ix 15 With *teiris* of sorrow. 1567 *Wynet Four Score Three Quest.* § 46 *Wks* (S. T. S.) I 107 Mourning and *teris*. 1584 *Power* *Lloyd's Cambria* 199 The women check their *teiris*. 1593 *SHAKS*, 3 *Hen. VI.* i v 76 Weepe wretched man Ile ayde thee *Tears* for *Tears*. c. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Sonnet* iv 5 With *bendit* *brou*, and *teinking* *teiris*, I *trou*. 1661 *LOVELL* *Hust Annu* & *Mm.* 72 The *teares* found dry in the corners of the eyes.

B Signification.

1. A drop of the limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland appearing in or flowing from the eye; chiefly as the result of emotion, esp. grief, but also of physical irritation or nervous stimulus. usually in *pl.*

Beowulf 1872 *Hruron* him *tearas* *blonden* *feaxum*. 971 *Buckl. Hom.* 189 *þa* *wæron* his *cægan* *gefyllede* *mid* *tearum*

c 1175 Lamb Hom 159 *pe* *bat* Mon schet *c 1300 Havelok* 285 For hire was mani a ter groten *1377 Langl. P.* *Pt B* xiii 45 But if þei synge for þo soules and wepe salt teres *1422, 1592, a 1600* [see *A*] *1737* [S. DERINGTON] *G. d. Lucas's Mem.* (1738) 62, I saw his [Eyes] swimming in Tears *1782 Cowper Let to W. Unwin* 4 Nov. You tell me that John Gilpin made you laugh tears *1808 Scott Arms* 1 Inuod 180 Drop upon Fox's grave the tear, 'Twill tinkle to his rival's bier *1855 Bain Senses & Int* 11 iv. § 22 (1864) 297 There are also tears of joy *1866 Huxley Phys.* (1869) iv § 25 Under certain circumstances the secretion of the lachrymal gland exceeds the drainage power of the lachrymal duct, and the fluid, accumulating, overflows in the form of tears

b. As the visible feature of weeping; hence, put for this, or as the expression of grief or sorrow. In tears, weeping, in sorrow or commiseration *a 1340 HAMFOLLE Psalter* cxxv 6 *pa* *bat* dos goed werks in teys of penance *1388 Wyclif Ps.* cxxvii 5 *Thet* that, sown in teys; schulen repte in ful out ioynng *1435 Mowen Fire of Love* 18 Is not þis þe vyle of ten, & tribulation? *1560 Daus tr. Suidan's Comu* 18 The people are all in teares and mourning *1637 Milton Lycidas* 14 He must not flote upon his watry bier With-out the meed of som melodious tear. *1719 De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. i. 7, I was happy in listening to her tears. *1750 GRAY Elegy, Epitaph* 11, He gave to Mistr'y all he had, a tear *1814 Wordsw. Ladsania* 16, Yet tears to human suffering are due.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A drop of any liquid, *spec* a drop or bead of liquid spontaneously exuding (Sometimes with allusion to grief or lamentation cf. *b*) *a 900 Cynewulf Crist* 1174 Ða wearð heam moniz blodi-gum tearum brunnen *c 1000 Sax. Leechb.* II. 28 genim aleþonnan . . & hūniges teares. *a 1175* [see *A*] *a 1240 Urson in Cott. Hom.* 200 Swete iesu min hūni ter *1594 SHAKS Rich. III.* v. iii 284, I would these dewy teares were from the ground. *1636 SURL & MARSH County Farme* 609 The vine sometimes poueth forth great store of teares, whereupon . . it looseth his force altogether. *a 1665 Bacon New Atl.* (1680) 29 The Teares or Woundings of Trees *1697 Dryden Pers. Gorg.* iii 505 The pearly tears Of Mourning Dews. *1820 L. Hunt Indicator* No. 201 156 The tears of the sky at least were dried up. *18* . . B. Taylor *Mausoleum Poems* (1866) 316 With the tears of amber dropping. *1865 Dickens Mat. Fr.* i. xiv, Hawse-holes long discoloured with the iron's rusty tears. *1883 Century Mag.* Oct. 873/1 Carrying large candles, which drip their waxen tears along the road (at a funeral).

† *b* *pl.* The Italian sweet wine known as LACRIMIA CHRISTI. *Obs.* rare—*1*. *1506 Pylar Perf.* (1531) 53b, There groweth the myghty swete wyne, as maluesey, tyere & muscadel.

3. *spec.* Applied to various gums that exude from plants in tear-shaped or globular beads, which then become solid or resinous.

a 1000 Ælfric Voc in Wr.-Wulker 139/28 *Opobalsanum*, balsamum tear *a 1400-50 Alexander* 1974 *par* *tiekid* down of þa teies of iemmes, Hoyland out of þe bakke bawme & mine. *1578 Lytt Dodoens* iii xvi 308 Euphorbium is the gumme or teare of a certayne strange plant growing in Libya. *1585 T. Washington tr. Nicholas's Voy.* ii vi 36 The Mastic is the teare or droppings of the Lentiscus *1604 E. G. Ramston, J. D'Aosta's Hist. Indies* iv xxviii 286 One kinde that distill *1686 W. Harris tr. Lemery's Course Chym.* (ed. 4) 467 Opium is a Tear which distills of itself, or by Incision of the heads of Poppies. *1715 tr. Panchollus's Rerum Mem.* I. xii 29 Myrrh, is a Drop or Tear, distill'd from a Tree in Arabia Felix. *1823 J. Nicholson Operat. Mechanic* 753, 3 oz mastic in tears. *1838 T. Thomson Chem. Org.* *Dodoens* 671 Gum arabic is in small rounded drops or tears. *1865 Daily News* 25 Nov. 7/2 Fine tears of frankincense, the gum resin produced by an Indian tree

4. Anything resembling or suggesting a tear. see *quots*; *e* *g* (a) a defect in glass caused by a small particle of vitrified clay: see *quot.* 1832; (b) a detonating bulb, or Prince Rupert's drop

1832 G. R. Porter Porcelain & Gl. xi 249 Tears are, perhaps, the greatest defect that can be found in glass. *Ibid.*, Whenever these tears exist, the material is brittle in a very high degree, so as frequently to crack, without any apparent cause. *1837 Penny Cycl.* VII. 151/2 The smaller and rounder the eyes, the better the cheese is reckoned. They should contain a clear salt liquor, which is called the tears. *1839 Ure Dict Arts* 746 It (Plumb gomme) has been found only at Huelgoet, near Pouliaouen, in Brittany, covering with its tears or small concretions the ores of white lead and galena. *Ibid.* 1250 The block of metal is heated till it becomes brittle, when it is broken to pieces, and presents an agglomeration of elongated grains or tears, whence it is called grain tin. *1857 Livingstone Trav.* xxxi 650 It (iron) occurs generally in tears or rounded lumps. *1858 O. W. Holmes Aut. Breakf.* i. 11, A Prince-Rupert's drop is a tear of unannealed glass. *1877 Knight Dict Mech.* Tears, the vitreous drops from the melting of the walls of a furnace.

5. With defining words, in special senses. as *glass tear* [*F. larme de verre*], (a) a detonating bulb (see DETONATING *ppl* a.); (b) a pear-shaped glass-drop used for ornament (*Cent. Dict* 1891); *St. Lawrence's tears*, a popular name for the Perseids, the meteors occurring about St. Lawrence's day, Aug. 10, *tears of St. Peter*, a West Indian plant, *Anthracanthus microphyllus* (*Treas. Bot.*); *tears of strong wine*, drops of liquid forming on the inner sides of a glass partly filled with strong wine. Also CROCODILE tears, Job's tears, Juno's tears.

1899 R. H. Allen Star Names 335 In the later Middle Ages they were known as the *Larmes de Saint Laurent*, Saint Lawrence's Tears, his martyrdom upon the red-hot gridiron having taken place on the 10th of August, 258.

6. *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *a* attributive, as *tear bath*, *-dip*, *-flood*, *-fount*, *-spring*; *b*. objective and obj

gen, as *tear-compeller*; *tear-compelling*, *-creative*, *-distilling*, *-falling* (*FALL* v. 49), *-shedding*, *-wiping* adjs; *c*. instrumental, as *tear-baptized*, *-bedabbled*, *-bedewed*, *-besprinkled*, *-blinded*, *-commixed*, *-composed*, *-dewed*, *-dimmed*, *-distained*, *-dropped*, *-drowned*, *-filled*, *-fought*, *-freshened*, *-ghastening*, *-shot* (cf. *bloodshot*), *-stained*, *-stubbled*, *-swollen*, *-washed*, *-wet*, *-worn*, *-wring* adjs, *tear-hourish* vb.; *d*. of other kinds, as *tear-bright*, *tear-like*, *tear-shaped*, *tear-thirsty* (cf. *bloodthirsty*) adjs

1644 Quarles Son's Sonnet Div. Poems (1717) 359 My 'tears-baptized Love. *a 1600 in Farr S. P. Eliz* (1845) II. 444 Thou let'st me wash thy feet in my 'teare-bath. *a 1644 Quarles Sol. Recant* ch. xii 5 (1645) 58 To meet Thy 'tear-bedabbled funerals in the Street. *c 1630 God Hew's*, etc. in Farr S. P. *Jas I* (1848) 110 Thy 'teares-bedewed pinnels, And thy teapent sighs, shall have access before the throne of heaven. *1906 United Press Ch. Mag.* Mar. 28/1 Crowds with teared-bedewed cheeks thronged the streets. *1809 Malkin Gil Blas* iv. iv (Ridg.) 314 My 'tear-besprinkled visage. *1813 Scott Robby* v. xvi, 'Tea-blinded to the Castle hall Came as to bear her funeral *1874 M. Collins Frances* II. 191 Her hazel eyes 'tear-bright with glee. *1868 — Sweet Anne Page* I. 210 That 'tear compelling tragedy. *a 1618 Sylvester Parthenia Author's Invoc.* 5 In this 'teare-composed teire Globe. *a 1600 J. Bryan in Farr S. P. Eliz* (1845) II. 333 Heare, heare with acceptance The 'teared-dew'd words I speake. *1811 W. Bristow Little Wanderer* ii, She cannot see my 'tear-dim'd eye. *1593 SHAKS Lucrece* 1586 About her 'teare-distained eye. Blew circles stream'd. *1799 H. Gurney Cupid & Psyche* 10 [Jod], No 'tear-drop fills his frozen eye. *1830 TENNYSON Talking Oak* xli, A teardrop tumbled from its source, And down my surface crept. *1776 Micklethorp Camoens's Lusad* vii 298 The 'tear-dropt bough hangs weeping in the vale. *1598 Sylvester Du Barlas* ii. 11 *Imposture* 406 His 'tear down'd eyes, a night of Clouds bedims. *1594 SHAKS Rich. III.* iv. 11 66 'Teare-falling Pities dwells not in this Eye. *a 1631 Donne Valerius* ii, No 'teare-floods, nor sigh-tempests move. *a 1600 J. Bryan in Farr S. P. Eliz* (1845) II. 334 My long 'teare-faught eyes have seeme thy plagues redoble Vpon mine enemies. *1824 Faber Syrian Lake*, etc. 261 White flowers, 'tear-freshened, for pale sorrow's brow. *1811 W. Bristow Stanzas written in — church-yard* iii, At widow'd Love's 'tear-glutting shrine. *1567 Marlet Gr. Forest* 34 This Tee. . . by and by droppeth and distilleth a certaine humor, in a manner 'tearlike. *1873 E. Brennan Witte of Nenu*, etc. 70 For she '1 tear-nourishes the bud her true love bare. Unto her lord. *1634 Litwog Trav.* i. 5 'Teare-rent Sophy, Synon-like betray'd What vantage oaths, loves sterne foit, ne'er bewiaid. *1893 Hodge's Elmi. Photogr.* (1907) 88 'Teare-shaped markings may be produced. *1598 Drayton Heron. Ep.* *Matilda* to K. John, If all remembrance, no 'teare-shedding eie, My selfe will moane my selfe. *1840 Browning Sordello* iii. 744 Lashless eyes Invenetately 'tear-shot. *1593 SHAKS 2 Hen VI.* iv. 16 11e prepare My 'teare-stayn'd eyes, to see her Miseries. *1868 Adair I. Menken Infelicia* (1882) 120 Take my cold, tear-stained face up to you. *1593 Nashe Christ's T. Wks* (Grosart) IV. 12 That which my 'Teare-stubbed penne hath attempted. *1768 C. Shaw Monody*, These 'tear-swoll eyes beheld her fall. *1579 Gosson Sch Abuse* (Arb.) 49 Calling [Mias] the bloody God, the angry God, *holudakus* the 'tearethirsty God. *1755 J. Shebbeare Lydia* (1769) II. 431 The 'tear-washed eye surveyed the severe trials. *1730 Drum, or Hawth. Poems* Wks. (1711) 33 Her 'tear-wet looks hang'd o'er her face. *1605 Sylvester Du Barlas* ii. iii. 1. *Vocation* 351 O contrite heart's restorer! My 'tear-wiping tane-griefe! *1786 Burns Lament* vii, My toil-beat nerves, and 'tear-worn eye. *1823 Byron Age of Bronze* xiv, They voted 'tear-wrung millions — why? for rent!

7. Special Combs: *tear-bag*, (*a*) = *tear-pit*; (*b*) = *tear-gland*; *tear-duct*, (*a*) the lachrymal or nasal duct, which carries off tears from the eye to the nose; (*b*) the lachrymal canal, which supplies tears to the eyes; *tear-gland*, the lachrymal gland; *tear-passage*, = *tear-duct*; *tear-pit*, the lachrymal or sub-orbital sinus found in many species of deer, a fold or cavity beneath the inner corner of the eye, containing a thin waxy secretion; = *LARMIER* 2; *tear-pump* (*slang*) [cf. *PUMP* *sb.* 1 d, v. 6], the source of tears shed effusively or in feigned emotion; *tear-punctum*: see *PUNCTUM* 4 b; *tear-sac*, = *tear-pit*. See also *TEAR-BOTTLE*. *1893 Lydekker Horns & Hoofs* 64 The lachrymal fossa in which rests the gland termed the crumen, larmer, or 'tear-bag'. *1892 Pall Mall G.* 30 Mar. 4/3 The treatment of obstructions of the 'tear passages. *1834 Penny Cycl.* II. 69/1 The possession of lachrymal sinuses, or, as they are vernacularly called with reference to the stag and fallow-deer, 'tear pits, distinguishes the greater number of the antelopes. *1903 Farmer Slang Dict.* s. v., To work the 'tear-pump, to weep. *1878 L. Bryant Pract. Surg.* I. 348 The 'tear puncta . . lie in contact with the ocular conjunctiva.

TEAR (tēz), *sb.* 2 [f. *TEAR* v. 1]

1. An act of tearing or rending; the action of tearing; hence, damage caused by tearing (or similar violent action); usually in *phr.* *tear and wear*, *tear and tear*, including damage due both to accident and to ordinary wear: see *WEAR*; also used *fig.* in reference to body or mind.

1666 Preys Diary 29 Sept. The wages, victuals, wear and tear will come to above £3,000,000. *1705 R. Cromwell Let. in Eng. Hist.* Rev. (1898) XIII. 123 A third for wages, tare and ware, and upholding the stock. *1765 Foote Comusary* i. Wks. 1799 II. 12 At that time of life, men can bustle and stir; it is the only tear and wear season. *1767 A. Young Farmer's Lett.* to People 282 With ease to the horse, and not half the tear of iron, &c. *1874 Blackie Self-Cult.* 65 Plated work will never stand the tear and wear of life. *1901 Scotsman* 6 Mar. 9/7 The tear and wear of the campaign is telling severely on the Yeomanry.

2. *concr.* A torn part or place; a rent or fissure. *1611 Cotgr.* *Deschurure*, a teare, a rent. *1755 Johnson, Tear*, a rent, a fissure. *1824 Mrs. Cameron Pink Tippet* 11, 21 Mother has darned up the tears. *1891 Aniel's Jnl.* 195 Each darn and tear has its story. *190. Bookseller's Catalog.* This copy has the title cut round and mounted, a few slight tears in margins, in one case the tear extends to text.

b. The line along which a piece of cloth or the like naturally tears.

1857 H. Miller Test. Rocks vi. 232 What a draper would term the tear of the one layer or fold.

3. An act of tearing, in senses 8 and 9 of the verb *a*. A rushing gallop or pace, esp. in advb. phrase *full tear*, full tilt, headlong. *b* A spree (*U. S. slang*). *c* A rage or passion; a violent flurry. *d* Here may belong the lush interjectional *phr.* *tear and ages* (? *aches*), *wounds*, expressing astonishment. *a 1838 Dickens O. Twist* xxiii, He could have galloped away, full tear, to the next stage. *1892 Sat. Rev.* 2 Jan. 16/1 The rattling tear across country.

b. 1869 B. Harre How Santa Claus, etc. Wks. (1872) 363 May be y'd all like to come over to my house to-night and have a sort of tear round. *1895 Outing* (U. S.) XXVII. 189/2 Then I should go on a tear—a regular one you know—and not come home for three whole days. *1896 Harper's Mag.* XCII. 775/1 Got me off on a tear somehow, and by the time I was sober again the money was 'most all gone.

c 1886 W. Cornwall Gloss s. v. *Tear*, 'She got into a pretty tear'. *1890 Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* III. 128 If you keep quiet you may see a way out of the difficulty that you most certainly would not if you got in a 'tear'.

d 1841 Lyver C. O'Malley lxvii, Tear and ages! how sore my back is. *1842 S. Lover Handy Andy* iii, 'Tare an' ouns! roared Murphy, 'how Andy runs'. *1893 Baring-Gould Cheap Jack* 2. i. 13 'Tear and ages! sez I, 'that's a wonder of the world'!

TEAR (tēz), *a.* and *sb.* 3 Now *techn.* Forms 5 *ter*, 5-6 *tere*, 5-7 *teer* (e, 6 *tear*, *teyre*, 7 *teare*, 7-8 *tare*, 7- *tear*. [Known c. 1400; app. from Du or LG. cf. MDu., MF1, MLG, LG. *teer*, *tēr*, contracted from *teeder*, *tēder* fine, thin, delicate, tender: cf. OE. *tlēde*, *tydre*, *tyader* tender.]

† *A. adj.* Fine, delicate, of the best quality. (Said esp. of flour and hemp) *Obs.*

c 1400 Trevisa's Higden (Rolls) III. 9 Salomon his mete was every day pritty corues of clene [v. r. *teyr*, *teir*, *teir*, *teir*] flour and four score corues of mele. *1501 Douglas Pal. Hon.* 1 542 Damassure, teir pyle, quahon thair lyis Perle, Orphany quihik enerie stat renewis. *1532 Test. Ebor.* (Suitees) VI. 34, ij pare of harden shettes, ij pare of hempe teire, and ij pare of lynn shettes. *1544 Ibid.* 214 A pare of newe hempe teie shettes. *1541-2 in Lanc. Wills* (1857) 80 A ij payre of teir hempen shettes.

B. sb. (The adj. used absol.) Something of the finest or best quality: † *a* The finest wheaten flour. *Obs.* *b* The finest fibre of flax or hemp.

c 1440 Prompt Parv. 489/3 Teere, of flowre, anolun. *1521 Whitton Gram.* B. vj, Pollis vel pollen. *est idem in tritico quod flos in siligine*, the teire of flour. *1521 Countrye Lett. Bk.* 660 But on haly-cake, and that they put no more theryn but the Teire of three stryke of whete.

b. 1541-2 in Lanc. Wills (1857) 81, xvj telr of hempe slippings. *1601 Hollan Pliny* xix. 1, As for the good Flax indeed, which is the teire or minnow as it were within of the Line. *1657 W. Coles Adam in Eden* cclxxi, The Summer Hemp affordeth most Teere as they call it. *1706 Phillips* (ed. 6), *Tare of Flax*, the finest dreg'd part of it made ready for the Spinner. *1805 Usef. Prop.* in *Ann. Reg.* 81/2 A machine for discharging a woolcomb or combs, by separating the tears from the noils. *1837 Whitrock, etc. Bk. Trades* (1842) 238 (Flax Dresser) The strike is to pass through a fine hackle, and the hurds coming from thence saved for muddling cloth, and the tear itself for the best linen.

TEAR (tēz), *v.* 1. *Pa. t* *tore* (tōz), *arch* and *dial* *tare* (tēz). *Pa. pple.* *torn* (tōrn). Forms: see below. [OE. *ter-an*, *pa. t. ter*, *pl. tēron*, *pa. pple. toren*, = OLG. **teran* (MD., MLG. *teren*, Du. *teien*, OHG. *seran* (MHG. *seren*, *serin*, Ger. *zerren*) to destroy, consume, Goth. *gairairan* to destroy. OTeut. **teran* (*tar*, *tēron*, *toran*) was cognate with Gr. *depeiv* to flay, OSlav. *derg* to tear asunder, Skr. *dāp* to burst. The OE. *pa. t. ter* (-*tar*) survived as *tare* to 17th c., when it gave place in standard Eng. to *tore*, with *o* from *pa. pple. toren*, *torn*: cf. *bore*, *swore*. A weak *pa. t.* and *pple. terede*, *tered*, found in 15th c., are still dialectal, along with a mixed form *tored*, *tord*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Infin* and *Pres. Stem.* 1 *teran* (teoran, teoran) (3 *pers. sing.* *terō*, *tyrō*), 2-5 *teren*, 3 *teoren*, 3-6 *tere*, 4 *teere*, 5 *teer*, 6- *Sc. teir*, 6-7 *teare*, 6- *tear*. *dial.* 7- *tare*, 9 *teer*, *teear* (tēr, tēr)

a 850 Loric Gloss in O. E. T. 172/2 *Lacerandum*, to teoreune. *c 888 K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxii. § 1 He þe tērō on ða þiotan. *c 950 Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ix. 26 Suiðezetearende hme. *c 975 Ruslow Gosp.* *ibid.*, Monize teorende hme. *a 1000 Riddles* xxii. 14 (Gr.) Fast and forðward fealleþ on sidan ðæt ic [a plough] toþum tere. *a 1050 Liber Scinell.* 105 Hit tērþ ealswa snaca. *a 1200 Tereð* [see *B*] [a 1225 *Jnhana* 12 Ichulle leoten deor to teoren ant to lūken þe.] *1284 Wyclif Gen.* xl. 9 Fowls shulen teere the fleish. *c 1330 Hymnus Virg.* 49 To teer him from þe top to þe toon. *1552 Hulstet*, Teare in pieces, *delacero* *Ibid.*, *Teare*, *lacero* *1567 Satir Poems Reform.* xi 58 With glowing gunne that man to teir. *1662 Runn Songs* (1874) l. 192 To tare the Rochet to such rags as these.

2. *Past Tense.* *a.* 1-2 *tēr*, 3-5 *tār*, 4-5 *taar*, 4-7 *tare*; 6 *Sc. (g dial)* *tor*, 7- *tore* (*g dial* *tar*, 17-2

Sc. tuir (tūr) Pl. 1-2 tēron, 3 tēre, 3-4 tēre(n), 4 tēre(n), 4-5 tēr, 5 tēre, 5- same as sing.

a. c1000 *Ælfric Gen* xxviii 29 Ða tear he his clādas [L. *scissus vestibus*] c1000 in Cockayne *Narrat* (1861) 15 Hie mid hæm þa men wundodon and tæron c1275 *LAV* 25830 [360] tear hire bi þan ere *Ibid* 24843 Hie were þam bi þan heere. 13 *K. Alis* 4642 Alisaunder his clothes tear *Ibid* 6876 Heore heir heo taren c2330 *Tar* [see B. 4] c1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) ix 81 And there were Marie Cle opbee and Marie Magdaleyne, and teren here heer 14 HOCLEVE *Compl Virgin* 239 A modir þat so soone hir cote tear Or rente. [1513 *Douglas Æneis* xii. 1. 129 Hyt rosy chekis to-tor and scauis sche] c1530 *Hickscornes* A. y. b. The knottes the skyt tare. 1611 *Bible* 2 *Sam* xiii 31 The king arose, and tare his garments 1653-4 WHITELOCKE *Jrnl Swed Emb.* (1772) I 378 Three Dutche men of war, whom she tore, and killed many of their men 1828 *Craven Gloss* s. v. *Tar*, He tar his brecks to tatters.

B. 5 tere, tērd, 6 teard, tearde, teard [a1450 *Alexander* 1148 All bare tents it to-tērd] 1578 *Bowes* *Letter* to Burghley in *Tyler Hist. Scot.* (1864) IV. 317 The king, teared his hairs 1593 *Pass. Morrice* (1876) 78 Now tearde she her naire. 1599 *M[ount] S[ilkworms]* 73 Whist herbage greene with vineste teeth they teard.

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 1-7 toren, 5-8 torne, 5 toryn, 6- torn B. 4 1-tore, 4-9 (now *dial.*) tore. γ. 5 teryd, 6 teard, 6-7 (γ *dial.*) teared, 9 *dial.* tored

a. [a1000 *Aldhelm Gloss* 5386 in *Napier O E Glasses* 135/2 *Lacerari*, to-toren] c1245 *Deus Caritas* 25 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 127 Crut was toren vche a lym. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* ii 62 Many heres pulled and many gownes toren 1499 *Pronp. Parv.* 322/2 (Pynson) Weyrd or worne or torne. 1619 *S. ATKINSON Gold Mynes Scotl.* (Bann Cl.) 15 Forced and torn from his bedd c1621 *Donne Hymn to Christ* i In what torne shipp soever I embark. 1658 *Wood Life May* (O. H. S.) I. 253 toren downe 1789 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) IV. 331 When þey were 1-tore. c1400 *Leg. Rood* (1871) 143 Til tne fruit wore toren and toyled c1424 *Hoclevis Min. Porius* (1892) 227 Hir clothes bath shee al to-rent & tore. 1730 A *Gordon Maffei's Ampleth* 103 They were tore to pieces 1777 *Horæ Sub. seculæ* 427 (E. D. D.) Joan's pitcher is tore γ *Parv. Parv.* 322/2 Weyrd, or teryd, or torvon c1539 *Skelton Col. Cloute* 1203 To be teared thus and torne. 1558 *Phæar Æneid* ii D j b. By Grekes shall Troy not now be teard c1649 *Drum* of *Hawth Poems* Wks. (1711) 37/1 Kingdome got by wrongs, by wrongs are teard. 1879 *Miss Jackson Shropsh. Words* 432 I've tared my throck. 1897 *E. PHILLIPOTT Lying Proph.* i vi, Just a rag tored off a petticoat.

B. Signification

I. *trans* To pull asunder by force (a body or substance, now esp one of thin and flexible consistence, as cloth or paper), usually so as to leave ragged or irregular edges, to rend. (Expressing either partial or complete separation of parts; in the latter case usually with *adv.* or *advb.* phr., as *to tear up*, *to tear in* (or *to pierce*, etc.). c1000 [see A. 2]. 13 *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 782 The grehound wolde nowt sessed be, Til that adder ware toren of thre c1386 *Chaucer Shipman's T.* 236 Though men me wolde al in to pieces tere. c1440 *Sir Degre* 1688 Leve syre, where have þe bene, þoure clothus to tere. 1530 *Falsch.* 754/2 He hath torn my gowne a foote and more. 1599 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul* v. iii 35 By heaven I will tere thee mynt by mynt. 1649 *By Reynolds Sermon* *Hosea* i. 32 The Serpent can sting, but he cannot tere in pieces. 1709 *M. PIERCEPOINT Let to Mrs. Worley in Lady M. W. Montagu's Lett.* lxxx. 104 She will tere the letter, and never answer it. 1777 *Cook Voy. Pacific* ii. vii (1784) i. 291 They are always careful to join the small pieces lengthwise, which makes it impossible to tear the cloth in any direction but one. 1845 *W. SPALDING Italy & L.* III 131 96 The unpopular minister of finance was torn in pieces by the mob 1897 *Hughes Tom Brown* i. vii, Engaged in tearing up old newspapers into small pieces. 1900 *Buchan Watcher by Threshold* 268 The boy had torn his clothes.

b. *trans*. To make (a hole, etc.) by tearing. 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* v. v. 20 How these vaine weakle nailes may tere a passage through the flinty ribbes Of this hard world *Mod Voy* tere a hole in my coat. c. To break (a hard solid body) by force or violent impact; to shatter, split, rive. Now *dial.* 1584 *N. Lichfield tr Castanheda's Cong. E. Ind.* i. lxxi 145 b. Their Fregates, were torne in pieces and sunke 1588 *Sir W. Wynter Let to J. Hawkins* 28 Feb (P.R.O.), This winters weather, hath torn many of our blockes, pulleis and sheevers. c1600 *Hooker Ansv to Travers* § 25 As water split or poured into a torn dish. c1626 *Dick of Devon* i. ii in *Bullen O Pl* (1883) II. 16 From the armed winds an hoast brake forth which tare their shippes and sav'd ours. 1746 *Francis tr. Horace, Art of Poetry* 642 Like a baited Bear, if he hath Strength enough his Den to tear 1828 *Wheeler's Mag* Nov 481 In this county [Hampshire] break is used for tear, and tear for break, as, I have torn my best decanter, or china dish, I have broke my cambric apron. 1888 *Elworthy W. Somerset IVord-bk* s. v. Mind you don't tear the pitcher Who've a-bin at 'a-tord the winder?

† d. Phr. To tear a (the) cat: to play the part of a roistering hero, to rant and bluster. cf. *tear-cat* in *TEAR-2 Obs.* 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* i. ii 31, I could play Erles rarely, or a part to teare a Cat in, to make all split 1650 *Histrio-m* 8 *Sirna* is this you, would rend and teare the cat upon a stage?

2. To wound or injure by rending; to lacerate. a1000 *Ecgbert's Confessional* § 40 (Thorpe *Leams* II 164) 21f hyl[swin] deade men tereð [laceraverunt] a1050 *Liber Scithill* 78 Terende weleras his he zefremð yfel a1200 *Moral Ode* 274 (Lamb) Þear beð nadden and snaken þa tereð and fredo þe uuele spoken. 1311 *K. Alis* 5969 (Bodl.)

MS) Hy ne shulle hem wip tooh tere c1440 *Pallad on Husb.* viii 91 To tere her skynnes bothe 1526 *INDALE Mark* ix 20 As sone as the sprete sawe him, he tare him 1573-80 *Barlet Alu. T* 297 All his bodie is rent, or torne *Laceratus est toto corpore.* 1697 *Drayden Virg Georg* iii 678 Their defenceless Limbs the Brambles tear. 1743 *Francis tr. Hor.* *Epad.* iv 3 Thow Wretch, whose Back with flagrant Whips is torn 1833 *J. THOMSON Lect Inflam* 207 In wounds, in which the divided surfaces are much torn or lacerated 1875 *Sir T. Stenton First Cutting* 96 To avoid tearing the wood when cutting against the grain *absol* c1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 532 Ne sceal he teran ne bitan swa swa wulf. 1545 *Brinklow Compl* 46 b, To teare lye bearys, and to byte lye cruel wolvs

3. In various fig. applications; esp., in later use, to split into parties or factions

c1000 *St. Basil's Admonitio* v (1849) 46 Ne þu hine ne tæl ne ne ter mid wordum. 1560 *Daus tr Seward's Comm.* 122 The members of the church tore a sondre 1593 *Shaks. Rich. II.* iii 83 Though you think, that all, as you have done, Have torne their Soules 1602 — *Ham.* iii. ii. 11 To see a robustious Pery-wigged Fellow, tear a Passion to tatters. 1609 *Ed. Woman in Hum.* D. iij. A Rogue, so tearing the sence, I neuer met with 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg* ii 707 Nor, when contending Kindred tear the Crown, Will set up one, or pull another down 1779 *Mirror* No 21 2 My sneezing which, she said, tore her poor nerves in pieces. 1845 *S. Austin Rankes's Hist Ref* III 123 Christendom itself was torn with divisions 1908 *Daily News* 24 Mar 6 He, too, teais his finish, while he still has his old fault

† b To tear (the name of) God, the body of Christ, etc.: to blaspheme; esp. to swear profanely by Christ's limbs, etc. *Obs*

c1245 *Song of Mercy* 150 in *E. P.* (1862) 123 We stunt noþer for schame ne diede To teren vr god fion top to to [c1385 *Chaucer Pard T.* 146 It is grisly for to heere hem swere Oure blissed lordes body they to-tore] 1539 [see *TEARING* *vb* 1. 1] 1557 *F. SINGER Sch. Virtus* xi Cviij, What better art thou for this thy swearing Blasphemously, the name of god tearyng? a1624 *Br. M. Smith Sermon* (1632) 126 Did not the Spaniards swear, and curse, and teare God?

c. Used of the effect of sounds, esp loud or 'piercing' noises, on the air, etc. = *REND* v 4 b 1599 *Shaks. Rom. & Jul* ii. ii 162 Else would I teare the Cæue where Echo lies, With repetition of my Romeo. 1607 — *Cor.* v. ii. 151 To teare with Thunder the wide Cheekes a th' Ayre 1691 *Milton Samson* 1477 What noise or shout was that? it tore the Skie 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg* iv 665 All her fellow Nymphs the Mountains tear With loud Lament. 1822 *Lamb Eba Ser* i. *Praise Chimneyweepers*, A shout that tore the concave d. To harrow, wound, 'rend' (the heart, soul, feelings, etc.).

1666 *Bunyan Grace Ab* § 46 Now was I tore and rent in heavy case for many days together. 1718 *Pope Dunciad* xvi 526 Grief tears his heart 1859 *Hales Friends in C.* Ser ii. I 1 28 That man torn by domestic affliction 1873 *BLACK Ado Phædon* xi, The young man is torn asunder with doubts and fears.

4. To tear (out) the hair in a frenzy of grief or anger. now a hyperbolic expression.

c1000 *Judith* 28x He þa. ongan his feax teran hreoh on mode & his hregl somod c1330 *K. Tars* 100 He tar the her of hed and berd c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* i. 34 He wrange his handes and pulled his berde and tarre alle his heres 1580 *Livy Euphros* (Arb) 374 He tare his haire, rent his clothes. 1700 *Drayden Pal & Arc.* i 523 He roared, he beat his breast, he tore his hair 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fair* li, She might tear her long hair and cry her great eyes out 1855 — *Rose & Ring* ix, Bulbo began to cry bitterly, and tore quantities of hair out of his head.

5. To pull, wrench, or drag by main force from its attachment or fixed place. (With various *advb.* or preps. according to sense)

1297 *R. Glouc. (Rolls) App* XX 188 Hare fon come bere, Adoun of his hors henri bi tere Mid yrene crokes. c1400 *Rom. Rose* 735 That men ne may in no manere Teren the wolf out of his hide c1400 *Destr Troy* 1266, I shuld tere out þi tunge and þi tethe euyñ c1445 *Cursor M.* 9072 (Trin) My kingis robe of me þe tere. c1533 *Ld. Berners Hyon* lv 188 He tare of helmes & stake out braynes 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* ii. x. 36 The noble branch from th' antique stock was torne Through discord 1614 *RALEIGH Hist World* ii (1634) 481 A great Earth-quake, which did teare downe halfe an Hill. 1667 *Wood Life* (O. H. S.) II 121, I find many leaves...toren out 1699 *Dampier Voy.* II. iii. vi. 67 By tearing up the Trees by the Roots 1704 *Swift Bait Bkr Misc.* (1711) 239 Who had tore off his Title-Page 1705 *Addison Italy* (tr. Lucan i.) Ships from their Anchors torn. 1822 *Scott Kenilw.* xl, I could tear out mine eyes for their blindness 1849 *Macaulay Hist Eng* iii. i 387 The porters tore down the placards in which the scheme was announced 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 872 They [molluscum tumours] may be easily torn out of the skin when mature.

b. *fig.* To take away or remove by force or violence; to force; *refl.* to force oneself away.

1574 *Hellowes Guevara's Fam. Ep.* (1577) 310 Despitful wordes that. breake her hart, & teare y^e teares out of her eyes. 1590 *Shaks. Mids. N.* iii. ii 287 What, will you teare Impatient answers from my gentle tongue? 1647 *May Hist Parl.* i. vii 77 If a King will suffer men to be torne from him, he shall never have any good service done him. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* i. At length he tore himself away 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* iii. ii. I think I see her now, as she stood the moment after I had torn myself from her embrace. 1888 *PAYN Myrt Mirbridge* (ed. Tauchn.) II. ii. 27 Before the gentlemen come in and tear you away from me.

6. *intr.* To perform the act of tearing; to make a tear or rent. To tear at, to continue to pull at in order to rend or lacerate

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 258 b, Ye, and many moo sorowes dyd teate & thryll thorowe hei herte. 1848

W E BURTON *Waggeries*, etc. 25 (Farmer) They kept on tearin at each other like a pack o' wolves 1867 *AUG J E Wilson Vashit* xxxi, His hands, partially confined, were tearing at the inflamed flesh.

7. *intr.* (for *refl.* and *pass.*) To become torn or rent, *dial.* to burst asunder, split, snap, break.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 260 b, His handes & fede dyd tent & teare for the weyght of his blessed body 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 149 The Boards will Tear or Shake, which is in vulgar English, Split or Crack 1710 *J. CLARKE Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I 229 Cloths and other Stuffs of this Colour must tear and wear sooner than those of any other Colour 1776 *Withering Brit Plants* (1796) 111 352 Veil before the capsule swells, 4-ined, afterwards it tears into 2, 3, or 4 segments. 1838 *Drummond in Mag Zool & Bot* II 156 If attempted to be restored without being first damped, the specimen tears through the middle 1865 *Kingsley Herew* vi, All of a sudden the clouds rose, tore up into ribands, and...blew clean away

II. 8. *intr.* † To rant and bluster as a roisterer (*obs.*); † to vociferate (*obs.*), to 'go on' violently, to rave in anger or excitement, to rage (*dial.*)

1601 *B. Jenson Postaster* in iv, Hee will teach thee to teare and rand, Rasall, to him. 1672 *Drayden Marriage à-la-Mode* iii. i, Three tailors who were tearing out as loud as ever they could sing. 1690 *Anders* i, acts i. 207 Towns which Rant and Teare at a great rate, because of a small Rate. 1736 *Ainsworth Lat. Dict.* (1783) s. v. *Tear*, To rant, or teal along, tumultuor, debarcor, vociferat, ionibus vias incessu implere 1853 *Thackeray Eng. Hum.* i (1858) 33 He goes through life, tearing, like a man possessed with a devil 1897 *G. BARTRAM People of Clifton* v. 132 She stamped and foamed, and swore and tore

9. *intr.* To move with violence or impetuosity, to rush or 'burst' impetuously or violently *colloq.* Sometimes with the notion of a force that would tear its way through obstacles

1599 *MASINGER, etc. Old Law* v. i, The nimble fencer this, that made me tear And traverse 'bout the chamber? 1637 *Suckling Aglaure* v. i, (Stage direct) Enter, tearing in, Pasithas. 1779 *Mme D'Arbelay Diary* Nov, I cannot bear to see Othello tearing about in that violent manner 1786 *ti. Beckford's Vathek* 56, I thought I heard the shrieks of a thousand bats, tearing from their crannies 1842 *Thackeray Miss Tichletoby's Lett.* ix, Edward came tearing down to the borders on the news 1877 *A. B. EDWARDS Up Nile* v. 142 The boat tears on before the wind 1894 *FLINN In Alpine Valley* I 43 This river tore down the narrow valley with headlong violence 1901 *H. FURNISS Confess. Caricaturist* I iii 79 The animals snorted and...tore off...at a tremendous rate

Tear (*tiā*), v. 2 Now rare. [f. *TEAR* *sb* 1]

† 1. *intr.* To shed tears, to weep *Obs* or *dial.* c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xi 35 Teherende [Rushw telherende] use se hælend, c1430 *Pilgr. Lys. Mashode* ii. ii (1869) 95, I bigan to tere and to weep and to sigh 1599 *T. M[ount] S[ilkworms]* 9 His mother, Who absent bea'd and teard as much for him c1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) II. 60 *Beane* himself too often teared for the lose of Troye 1719 *HAMILTON in Christ Instructor* (1832) 694 Some of them were so affected that they teared also 1866 *Cock Simple Strains* (1810) I 103 (E. D. D.), I fell in wi' Geoidy Diown, And he, poor soul, was tearin'.

† b. *trans.* To pass (time) in weeping *Obs* 1575 *GASCOIGNE Fruits of Fetteris* iii, I teare my time (ay nre) in prison pent.

c. Of the eyes. To shed or emit tears

c1000, 1527 [see *tearing* *ppl* a below] 1650 in *Ritchie Ch. St. Baldred* (1880) 86 Putting smelshen in his eyes to make them teat 1899 [see *tearing* *vb* sb below]

2. *trans* To fill or sprinkle with or as with tears. c1620 *Z. Boyd Zion's Flowers* (1855) 122 Feate teares your eyes. 18 *Century Gloss.* XXXVII. 545 (Cent. Dict.) The lorn lily teared with dew

Hence *Tea ring* *vb* *sb.* and *ppl* a.

c1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I 72 Wið tyende eagan, zenim þa, ylcian wyrtet betonican. 1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYCKE'S Dystyll Waters* Civb, The same is good put in the iyen agayn teryng iyen c1660 *Contemp. Hist. Irel.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) II 135 The tearings and fatherly intercession of the saide religious persons. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 778 A white spot formed on the cornea, along with much 'tearing' and 'feal of light'.

Tear, *obs* form of *TEER* v, to plaster, smear.

Tear-, the stem of *TEAR* v. 1 in comb.

1. With *adv.*, forming *sbs.* or *adjs.*, as *tear-away*, *adj.*, characterized by impetuous speed, tearing (cf. *TEAR* v. 1 9); *sb.*, one who or that which 'tears' or rushes away, or acts with great impetuosity; *tear-off*, *adj.*, adapted to be torn off; *sb.*, a sheet or slip of paper so attached as to be easily torn off; *tear-up* *sb.*, an uprooting, a violent removal (*Cent. Dict* 1891).

1833 *T. Hook Parson's Dan* in vii, To mount a great *tear-away chestnut horse. 1891 *N. GOULD Double Event* 67 The tearaway [a horse] of that morning had suddenly developed into a mild, affectionate creature 1901 *S. F. BULLOCK Irish Past* iv 100 Now that lassie's a tear-away. 1903 *Windsor Mag* Sept 394/2 The substitutes also were tear away bowles, but they were not so fast as the first pair 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3/1 Blotting pads, with a *tear-off engagement-sheet at the side.

2. With *sb.* in objective relation, forming *sbs* or *adjs.*, as *tear-brain* see quot; *tear-brass* a, rowdy, prodigal; *tear-bridge* a, that tears or destroys bridges used as epithet of a river; *tear-cat*, *adj.*, swaggering, ranting, bombastic (see *TEAR* v. 1 d), *sb.*, a bully, swaggerer, 'fire-eater', † *tear-mouth*, an epithet applied to a ranting actor; † *tear-placket*, a cutpurse; † *tear-*

rogue, ? a roisicling disreputable fellow; + **tear-throat**, *adj.*, that 'tears' or irritates the throat, *sb.*, a ranting actor, **tear-thumb**, two species of *Polygonum* native to North America (and Asia), the halberd-leaved *tear-thumb*, *P. arifolium*, and the arrow-leaved, *P. sagittatum*, so called from the hooked prickles on the petioles and angles of the stems

1796 G M WOODWARD *Eccentric Ecus* 80 Another curious liquor called 'tear-brain', composed entirely of Rum and Brandy 1880 T HARDY *Trumpet-Major* ix, To provide goods for his breaking and house-room and drink for his 'tear-brain' set 1898 SYLVSTER *Du Baitas* ii 11 in *Colonus* 429 The d'p'ry verges Of 'tear bidge Tygits' 1606 DAY *He of Gulls* Prol (1881) 6, I had rather hear two good baude iests than a whole play of such 'tear-cat flunderclaps' 1611 MIDDLETON & DEKKER *Reverend* Gul D's Wks 1873 III 215 D What's thy name fellow souldier? I am cal'd by those who have seen my valour, Tear-Cat 1821 SCOTT *Kentuz* xii, A man of mettle—one of those ruffling tear-cats, who maintain their master's quarrel with sword and buckler 1601 B JONSON *Poetaster* iii iv, You grow rich, do you? and purchase, you two penny 'tear-mouths' 1879 SCOTT *Let to Southey* 4 Apr in *Lockhart*, A copper-plate, twopenny tearmouth 1800 DAY *Begg* *Baldull* Gr. iv, 1, I have spent many a gray goat of honest swaggens and 'tear-Plackers that I never drunk for 1885 *Dipsos fr Cast York* (Surtees) 275 He was a Monmouth 'tear-ogue, and had rased men for Monmouth's service 1630 J LAYTON (Water P) *Præse Henp* seed Wks 11 65 The 'tear-throat' cough and tick, from which, to health men are restor'd by Physick 1654 GAYTON *Notes* i vii 24 The Poets of the Fortune and led Bull, had always a mouth-measure for their Actors (who were terrible tear throats) 1866 *Thas Bot*, 'Tea-thumb'

Tearable (tē'rab'l), *a* [f. TEAR *v*.1 + -ABLE.] Capable of being torn

1859 [implied in UNTEARABLE], 1895 *Daily News* 7 Jan 3/3 Everything that was breakable was broken in fragments, and everything tearable torn in pieces

Tear-bottle (tē'rbōtl), *a*. A bottle containing tears (cf. Ps lvi 8 'put my tears into thy bottle'), also *transf.*, *spec.* = LACHRYMATORY B 1, applied to small bottles or phials, such as are found in ancient tombs, supposed, with doubtful correctness, to have contained tears shed for the deceased.

1658 [see LACHRYMATORY B 1], 1662 J BARGHVA *Pope Alex VII* (1867) 122 Called *lachrymatory*, or tear-bottle, because the friends and relations of the defunct were in ancient time accustomed at the funeral to carry each of them a *lachrymatory* in his hand, to save his tears that he shed for his deceased friend, and then leave those bottles behind them with the immundil corps 1884 'H. COLLINGWOOD' *Under Meteor* Flag 259 Stow away the tear-bottles, coil down all tender feeling out of sight attrib 1904 BUDGE 374 & 4th *Egypt Rooms Bril Mus.* 35 Glass vessels of the well-known *lacrumarium*, or 'tear-bottle' type, and belonging to the Roman period

Teace, obs. form of TERSE, TIERCE

Teard, -e, obs. pa. t. and pa. pple. of TEAR *v* 1

Teare, obs. form of TEAR, TIER.

Tearer (tē'rar), [f. TEAR *v*.1 + -ER 1.]

1. One who or that which tears or rends.

In quot. 1828 applied to a (canine) tooth, in quot. 1862, to a mechanical device for tearing something, in quot. 1886 to a 'tearing' cold

1625 MASSINGER *New Way* v 1, I know you are a tearer But I'll have first your fangs par'd off, and then come nearer to you 1682 *Sec l'lea Noucon* 4 The Teares of the Church have made at me, but have hurt their Nails and Fingers 1739 D'URFAY *Pills* II 8x To Wearers and Teares, Of Manteau and Gown 1828 FLEMING *Brit Zool* 9 In the lower jaw (of the badger), the buvier is small, the chever large, and there is an additional tearer. 1862 *Fritl. Soc. Arts* X 329/2 The doughy mass is put into an iron box, or tearer, in which an iron cylinder, with iron teeth, rapidly revolves, tearing it into shreds. 1886 C KERN *Let in Life* vi (1892) 359, I suppose I've been busting of innumity from colds for I've just had a tearer, so hoarse that I couldn't sound a note

+ b. **Tearer of God**, a blasphemous or profane swearer (see TEAR *v*.1 3 b) Obs.

1550 *Hye Way to Spytell* H 851 in Hazl *E. P. P. IV* 61 These blasphemers and these God terers 1570 FOXE *A. & M* (ed. 2) 2303/2 Blasphemous and abominable swearers or rather tearers of God

2. A person who tears or rushes along or about, a ranter, roisterer, swaggerer, bully.

1625, 1682 [see sense 1] 1664 COTTON *Scarion* i, Poet Wks. (1717) 8 A huffing Jack, a plund'ring Tearer. 1693 CONGREVE *Old Bach* iv ix, Hist! hist! bully; dost thou see those tearers [Araminta and Belinda masked]? 1828 WEBSTER, *Tearer*, one that rages or raves with violence 1862 M'GILVERAY *Poems* (ed. 2) 56 (E. D. D.) For faith she is a Tearer, She fights the very swine

Tearful (tē'fūl), *a*. [f. TEAR *s*b.1 + -FUL]

1. Full of tears, weeping, lachrymose.

1586 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii (1598) 372 My Pyrocles said she (with teatull eyes and pitifull countenance) 1597 J PAYNE *Royal Each* 28 Sory and tearfull, yea penitent and tearefull 1766 POPE *Ode* xvi 233 With tear full eyes o'er all their master gav'd 1855 H. J. MARTIN *Autobog* ii (1877) 30 The old folk, and their daughters came out to meet us, all tearful and agitated 1884 *Mem. Pr. Alice* 16 The parting was tearful, but full of hope

2. Causing tears, mournful, melancholy. ? Obs.

1611 CHAPMAN *Ilad* xix 315 Then the warre, was tearfull to our foe, But now to me

+ Hence **Tearfully** *adv.*, in a tearful manner, with tears; **Teafulness**, the state of being tearful.

1820 L. HUNT *Indicator* No. 27 (1822) I 296 A breathing tearfulness. 1835 LYTTON *Kienri* i, 1, Anxiously and

tearfully he looked up the steep ascent of the Avenine. 1863 MONSELL *Hymn*, 'O worship the Lord' iv, Mornings of joy for evenings of tearfulness

Tearing (tē'rin), *vbl. sb* 1 [f. TEAR *v*.1 + -ING 1]

1 The action of TEAR *v*.1, in various senses.

14 *Bery* 644 The warrok held hym right a square, by pat other syde, As holms was at that tyme, for tearing of his hyde 1539 TONSTALL *Serm. Palm Sund* (1823) 80 The tearing of goddis name, and particular mention of all the woundes and peynes that Christe suffered for vs 1768 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) i, 640 Tearing of tavenous beasts, stings of venomous serpents 1904 BENSON *Challoners* ix, It - cut like a blunt knife with sawing and tearing

2 The result of this action a. A wound made by tearing. b. A fragment torn off

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 346 Their flesh also being eaten, doth quickly cure and heal the biting, or tearings of a ravenous Dog 1801 E. ARNOLD *Li of World* iv 193 Tuith, Lord! but crumbs fall, and the dogs may eat The children's tearings!

3 *attrib* **Tearing-machine** see quot

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tearing-machine*, a machine for disintegrating woven fabric to make fibre for teworking

Tea ring, *ppl a* 1 [f. TEAR *v*.1 + -ING 2] That tears, in various senses of the verb.

1 Generally (chiefly in *fig.* applications); *esp.* that wounds the feelings; severely distressing, harrowing; also, causing a sensation as of rending.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl* iv xiv 37 She Then in the middle 't a tearing groan did bryake The name of Anthony, 1686 BURNET *Leit* (1708) 235 The tearing Anxieties, that Want brings with it, 1776 AINSWORTH *Li. Dist* (1783) s v, A tearing, or vicy loud voice, *vox stentatoria* vincent 1859 MRS. CARYLE *Leit*, to Mrs. Aithens Nov (1903) I 86 One might think one's maid's tears could do little for a tearing headache, but they do comfort a little 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med V. 11* The cough (in bronchitis described) as 'tearing'

2 Of a wind or storm So violent as to tear things up or in pieces, raging.

1633 J. JAMES *Voy* 29 We had a tearing storme at Noith, 1889 BARRIL *Window in Thrinus* 201 A tearing gale had blown the upper part of the biae clear

3. Moving with impetuous speed; rushing.

1765 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* VII xix, You do get on at a tearing rate 1876 *World* V No. 106 18 Soon afterwards the band began to play a tearing galop—the sign of the conclusion. 1887 T. A. TROLOPE *What I remember* II iv 66 Readers who are not in such a tearing hurry as the unhappy world is in these latter days 1908 *Westin Gas* 11 Aug 10/3 To that [traffic] there has lately been added the tearing motor-buses

4. Violent or reckless in action or behaviour; full of excitement; headstrong, passionate; ranting, roistering; boisterous, rollicking, exuberant. *colloq* or *slang* (Now *rare*.)

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iv xxi 272 Some tearing Tragedy full of fights and skirmishes 1667 PERYS *Diary* 7 Oct, There was so much teasing company in the house, that we could not see the landlady. 1673 S. C. *Art of Complaisance* 65 Like the two tearing fellows which the poet had designed for the characters of gentlemen 1790 *Byssander* 343 Half a dozen young tearing rascals. 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xxviii, So in stole this termagant, tearing gallant. 1869 J. R. GREEN *Leit* iii (1902) 232, I am in such tearing spouts at the prospect of freedom

b. Impressive, splendid, grand; 'ripping', 'rattling', 'stunning' *colloq* or *slang*. (Now *rare*.)

1693 *Humours Town* 100 I hat so she may make a notable figure, and a tearing show the next Sunday in the Village Church 1727 AMHERST *Terra Fil* No. 33 (1754) 276 Persons who cut a taining figure in silk-gowns, and bosh it about town in lace ruffles, and flavon tye-wigs. 1850 CUMMING *Hunter's Life* S *Afr* (1902) 29/1 A large bright comet, having a tearing, fiery tail. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX 270/2 A mighty fine woman and a tearing beauty besides

5 *quasi-adv* Furiously (cf. *ruving mad*.)

1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccxlv, 273 This Bull, that ran Tearing Mad for the Pinching of a Mouse.

Tearing, *vbl sb* 2 and *ppl a* 2: see TEAR *v* 2

Tearless (tē'les), *a*. [f. TEAR *s*b.1 + -LESS.]

Void of tears; shedding no tears, not weeping.

1603 NORTH *Plintarch* (1612) 1123 This dayes journey was called for the tearlesse battell 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Baitas* i ii, 879 Canst thou tear-lesse gaze on that prodigious blaze, That harry Comet? 1743 SHENSTONE *Elegies* xix, Ye saw with tearless eye When your fleet peish'd on the Punic wave. 1868 LYNCH *Rivulet* cxviii, v, A star, that Shines...to point thy way On to the tearless country bright

Hence **Tearlessly** *adv.*, in a tearless manner, without weeping, **Tea-lessness**, the quality or condition of being tearless.

1853 C BRYANT *Villette* xxx, He watched tearlessly. 1894 *Westin Gas* 3 Mar. 3/2 What could be more tearlessly pathetic?

Tearlet (tē'let), [f. TEAR *s*b.1 + -LET.] A little or tiny tear.

1858 BAILEY *The Age* 201 The sun's bright tealets

Tearm, **Tearn**, obs. ff. TARM, TARN.

Tea-roller, etc.: see TEA *s*b 9 c.

Tea-rose, **tea-rose**. A variety (or group of varieties) of cultivated rose, derived from the species *Rosa indica*, var *odorata*, having flowers of a pale yellow colour, with a delicate scent supposed to resemble that of tea. Originally, *tea-scented rose*.

1850 *Flugst* Aug 191 The delicate and odorous Tea Rose fated to be admired and to languish in the drawing-room. 1882 *Garden* 11 Mar, Tea Roses may be pruned in April.

b The colour of this rose. Also *attrib*

1884 *Chr World Fam. Circle* 4 Nov. 260/4 Amongst

the favourite colours are imperial yellow, Nile blue, tea rose and cardinal 1900 *St Janus* Gas 21 Sept. 6/2 A bolcio of tea-rose silk

Tearse, obs. f. TIERCE. **Teart**, obs. and dial.

f. TART **Teartane**, obs. f. TARTAN *s*b.1

Teary (tē'ri), *a*. [f. TEAR *s*b.1 + -Y.]

1 Full of or suffused with tears, tearful Now *colloq*.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Traylus* iv 793 (821) She gan for sorwe anon Hue tery face atwixe line armes hyde c 1541 WYATT *How Lover p's whetle in his delight*, With my teary eyn, swolne, and vnsiable. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow Paps* Ser 1 *Courtn'* xvi, All kin' o' smily ionn' the lips An' teary youn' the lashes 1863 W. MILLAR in *Whistle Binkie* (1890) I 473 My e'e grew dim and tearie 1890 *Pall Mall G* 18 Dec 2/1 As we drop down the grey Thames we are a teary and a melancholy company

2 Of the nature of or consisting of tears. *rare*

c 1420 LYDG *Story of Thebes* iii, Chaucer's Wks (1560) 372/2 When the stormes, and the teary shoue Of her weping, was somwhat ouergon 1594 CONSTABLE *Sonn* v, viii, And on the shoure of that salt tearie sen, a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc Poems* xxxvii 4 A tearie fluid does blind thir ees of myne 1890 *Fraser's Mag* I 503 Did the God of Hell weep the iron sleet of teary shoue?

Teasable (tē'zābl), *a*. [f. TEASE *v* 1 + -ABLE]

Capable of being teased.

1865 G. MACDONALD *A Forbes* viii, Children are ready to tease any child who simply looks teasable.

Tea-sage to **Tea-scrub** see TEA *s*b 9 c

Tease, *sb* Also 7-9 tease. [f. TEASE *v*.1]

1. The action of teasing. + *Upon the tease*, uneasy from trifling irritation (*obs*) *rare*

1693 C MATHER *Wond Inus World* (1862) 162 After she had undergone a deal of Teaze from the Annoyance of the Spectie 1706 MRS CHATFIELD *Basnet Table* iii 34 There's One upon the Teaze already. 1707 — *Platonick Lady* v 61, I left her upon the Teaze 1878-9 LANIER *Poems*, *Individuality* 10 No pitiless tease of risk or bottomry

2 A person addicted to teasing, one who irritates another in a trifling or sportive way. *colloq*.

1852 DICKENS *Bleak* Ho xxx, What a teaze you are 1899 MISS HARRADEN *Novel* ii v 190, I am a tease by nature.

Tease (tēz), *v* 1 Forms: 1 *tēsan*, 4-5 *tese*, 5 *tease*, 7 *teise*, 7-9 *teaze*, *tease*, 8 *teez*, *teaz*, 6-*tease*. [OE *tēsan* to tear or pull to pieces, *tease* (wool, etc.), wk. vb. = OLG **tēsan* (MLG, LG *tēsen*, MDU *tēzen*, *teazen* to draw, pull, scatch, NFrns. *teaser*), OHG *teasan* str. vb., MHG. *teisen* wk. vb., Ger. dial. (Bav.) *teisen*, *teisen* (Schade) to tease, pick wool.—O Teut. **teigan* and **teisan*. cf. also *TOASE* *v*]

1. *trans*. To separate or pull asunder the fibres of, to comb or card (wool, flax, etc.) in preparation for spinning; to open out by pulling asunder; to shred

c 1000 Sax *Leechd* III. 112 Nim panne wulle & tes by 1c 1390 *Forme of Cury* in Warner *Antiq. Culm* (1791) 17 Take the brawn, and tese it smal 14 *Noble Bk Cookery* (Napier 1882) 202 Then teese the braun of capon or henn small. 1591 PERCIVAL *Sp. Dict.*, *Carmenar*, to picke wooll, to tease wooll, *carmenare* 1612 WOODALL *Surg Mate* Wks. (1653) 344 Take Saffron . then tease it, I mean, pull the paris thereof asunder 1634 MILTON *Comus* 751 To ply The sampler, and to teaze the huswifes wooll 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv, p 19 [He] Teizes his Wooll, by opening all the matted knots he finds in it 1828 F. CUNNINGHAM *IV S Values* (ed. 3) II 151 While teasing out the tobacco-leaf to charge his pipe 1851 *Art Fritl. Illustr. Catal* p. iv 1/2 The quick moving cards teaze out the fibres, and gradually, very gradually, disentangle them. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem Biol* xi (1876) 122 Tease out a bit of the liver in water, and examine with 4 obj 1893 A. N. PALMER *Hist Wrexham* IV. 10 The flax dressers prepared the flax for the linen spinners and weavers by 'teasing' it

b. To comb the surface of cloth, after weaving, with teasels, which draw all the free hairs or fibres in one direction, so as to form a nap.

1755 JOHNSON, *Tease*..to scratch cloth in order to level the nap 1829 J. L. KNAPP *Fritl Nat*. 48 Many of these [teasel] heads are fixed in a flame, and with this the surface of the cloth is teased, or brushed, until all the ends are drawn out. 1861 MISS PRATT *Flower Pl* III. 172 Blankets were made of goats'-wool, teased into a satiny surface by little Teasel-like brushes of bamboo

+ c. To tear in pieces. *Obs*.

a 1550 *Hye Way to Spytell* H 888 in Hazl *E. P. P. IV*. 63 Lyke as wolues the shepe dooth take and tease.

2. To worry or irritate by persistent action which vexes or annoys; now *esp.* in lighter sense, to disturb by persistent petty annoyance, out of mere mischief or sport; to bother or plague in a petty way.

1627 [see TEASED 2] 1679 C. HATTON in *H. Corr.* (Camden) 210 After he had thus teised them for 2 or 3 houies he left them 1686 *tr Chardin's Trav Persia* 162 Teizing me for two Hour, together with a Thousand Impertinencies 1710 SWIFT *Leit* (1767) III 23 Lord Halifax is always teasing me to go down to his country house, which will cost me a guinea to his servants, and twelve shillings coach hue 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot* in 1772, 283 The violent squalls of wind. teised us for an hour 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* IV 74 To avoid teizing the reader with a minute description. 1782 ALICE D'ARBLAY *Diary* 8 Dec. [They] resisted reading the book till they were teased into it. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 208 A boy, was teizing the animal to make it bite him 1881 BESSANT & RICE *Chagl. of Fleet* i. 14 Harry ceased to tease and torment them with little tricks and devices of mischief.

fig. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist* i 54 The earth constantly teized more to furnish luxuries, than necessities 1856

Mrs BROWNING *Aur Leigh* l. 1050, I teased the patient needle till it split the thread. 1893 *Westm Gaz* 17 Feb 3/1 It is all done with that flowing brush, and there is nothing teased or overworked in the whole of it.

b. *absol* or *intr.* (With first quot., cf. *Touss* v.) 1659 FLETCHER *M. Thomas* v. vii. What a coyle has this fellow kept 't' th' Numery, Pray Heavens he be not teasing. 1603 DRYDEN *Juvenal* vi. 377 Conscious of Crimes her self, she teizes first. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 144 p 6 To teize with feeble blows and impotent disturbance. 1861 Mrs. BROWNING *Little Mattie* vii. Love both ways, kiss and tease.

3. *slang* To flog. ? Obs. 1821 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Tease*, to flog or whip 1865 [see *Teasing* vbl sb. 1 3].

Tease, v. 2 *local* Also *teaze*. [ad mod F. *tiser* (technical) 'to introduce fuel into a melting-furnace' (*Littre*), to fire a furnace, app. aphetic for *attiser* = *It. attizzare*, Sp., Prov. *atizar* to stir (the fire), f. d. -L. *ad* to + *It. izzo*, Sp. *izar*, L. *izio*, burning brand, fire-brand.] *trans* To feed (a furnace fire) with fuel, to attend to (a fire or furnace). 1828 J. ADLEY *Coal Trade* (Northumb. Gloss.), You must have furnacemen to teaze and rouse the fire 1894 [see *Teasing* vbl sb. 2].

Teased (*tīzd*), *pp* l a [f. *TEASE* v. 1 + -ED.] 1. Having the fibres pulled asunder. see *TEASE* v. 1. In quot. 1620 *fig* Also *teased out*.

c. 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 22 Caste ber-to tesyd brawn 1620 BRINSLEY *Virgil* 58 To sing a teased verse a pastoral song, drawne out small like wooll in spinning. 1851 *Art Frl Illustr. Catal* p. iv** 1/2 This cylinder is cleaned of the teased cotton by means of brushes. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* (1877) 258 Treat a fresh bit of teased-out nerve with chloroform.

2. Irritated or annoyed in a petty way. 1657 *My Lucas* in. 527 Untill the townsmens teased valour broke. The fence. 1821-3 M. ARNOLD *Faded Leaves*, *River* v. This teased o'erlabour'd heart.

Tease-hole. [f. *TEASE* v. 2 + *HOLE* sb.] 1828 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Tease-hole*, the opening in the furnace of a glass-work, through which coals are put in.

Teasel, teazle (*tīz'l*), *sb* Forms. a. 1 *tēsl*, *tēsel*, 3-5 *tesel*, 5 *tesell*, -y1 (1, *tesle*, 5-7 *tesell*, 6 *tesill*, *tesall*, *tesassell*, *teysyll*, 6-7 *tessele*, *teazell*, *tezel*, -ill, 7-8 *teasul*, 7- *teasell*, *teasle*, *teazel*, *teazle*, 8 *tesile* β 4-6 *tesel*, 4-7 -il, 5 -yl, -ylle, -ul, -elle, *taysill*, 5-7 *tezel*, 6 *tesill*, -yll, *tassyll*, 6-7 *tesell*, *tasle*, *tazell*, *tassill*, 7 *tesassell*, *tassill*, *tasle*, 8 *tesassell*. [OE. *tēsel*, *tēsl* = OHG. *teisala*, -ila, str fem, MHG. *teisel* -Oteut, **tassila*, f. **tassan*, OE *tēsan* to tease, with instr suffix -la. Hence AF. *teisel*.]

1. A plant of the genus *Dipsacus*, comprising herbs with prickly leaves and flower-heads, esp. Fullers' Teasel, *D. fullorum*, the heads of which have hooked prickles between the flowers, and are used for teasing cloth (see 2), and Wild Teasel, *D. sylvestris*, held by some to be the original type, but having straight instead of hooked prickles.

[c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb* I 282 Deos wirt be man camelleon alba & opum naman wults tēsl (MS. B. tēsl) nemneþ] c. 1205 *Voc. Names Plants* in W. Wulcker 559/7 *Uirga pastoris*, wilde tezel. 1326 *Leti-bb. Lond. E* It 268 in Riley *Memorials* (1868) 150 The thistles that in English are called taseles. 1328 *Wyclif Isa.* xxiv. 13 Ther shul springe in his houses thornes and netles, and tasil in the strengthis of it. c. 1378 *Synon. Barthol.* (Anecd Oxon) 43/1 *Virga pastoris*, i. carduus agrestis, herba est que multum assimilatur carduo fullonum, an wilde tazel. c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* iv. 128 The tasil now in donged lond is sowe. 14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 570/1 *Cardo*, a thystell, or tazel. c. 1450 *Gostino Reg* 648 All tette of teysil that longyn to the office of fullers. 1598 *Stow Surv.* xviii. (1603) 167 There were Taseles planted for the use of Cloth workers. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* II. 280 The Tazill, called in Greeke Dipsacos, hath leaues much resembling Letuce. 1606 A. SPELD *Adam out of Ed.* ix. (1659) 62 Tassels for Cloth-workers will dirve. in England 1630 DRAVTON *Muses' Elysium* Nymph. iii. 14, By stinging Nettles, pricking Tassels Raysing blisters like the measels 1725 R. BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* 4 v. They sow their Lands in some Parts of Essex with Tassels, to dress their Bays and Cloth with. 1871 OLIVER *Elem Bot* ii. 193 The comate leaves of Common Teasel collect the rain and dew that trickle down the stem.

2. The dried prickly flower-head or bur of the fullers' teasel (see 1), used for teasing or dressing cloth so as to raise a nap on the surface.

1377 *Langl. P. Pl* B. xv. 446 Cloth is nougt comly to were, Tyl it is filled, Wasshen wel with water, and with tassels [vrr, tassels, tassil] crached. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli* V. 502/2 That every Fuller use Tazell, and noo Cardes, in disseverably huryng the same Cloth. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c. vii. Tassels the kyue containing v c viij d. *Ind.* c. viij d. 1564 *Hawkins Voy.* (Hakl Soc) 127 A kinde of corne called Mase, the earre whereof is much like to a tassell. 1659-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Gnaphol*, a tessil that tuckers use to dresse cloth. 1611 COXG. s.v. *Applanisneur*, The Clothworker. with his cards of taze. 1658 GURNALL *Chr in Arm.* verse 14. 11 in § 5 (1669) 80/2 Afflictions Bernard compares to the Tezel, which though it be sharp and scratching, is to make the cloth more pure and fine 1829 J. L. KNAPE *Yent Nat* 47 The use of the teazel is to draw out the ends of the wool from the manufactured cloth, so as to bring a regular pile or nap upon the surface 1835 *Teasels* [see *TEASEL* v.]. 1870 *Yeats Nat Hist Comm.* 252 The best clothiers still prefer the teazel for finishing then cloth.

b. As a heraldic bearing.

1660 *Gullian's Heraldry* iv. vii. 289 Sable, a Cheuron Ermine, between two Habicks in chief, and a Tessell in base, proper. This is the bearing of the worshipfull Company of the Cloth-workers. 1864 *Boutell Her. Hist & Pop.* xxi. § 12 (ed. 3) 369 A tezel shipped in base or.

c. *fig.* 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Water Comorant's Compl* Wks. iii. 14/1 Though from terme to terme it be worne long, 'Tis drest still with the teazel of the tongue. 1853 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks Char* viii. 200 She is never content except when plying the teazel upon one hapless pate or other.

3. *transf.* A mechanical substitute for the natural teazel in cloth-working.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 193 Many contrivances have been made for substituting metallic tassels mounted in self-acting machines, for the thistle balls.

4. Cf. *TEASEL* v. b. *Obs.* 1818 R. HOLME *Armoury* in. 334/1 In good Tessel, [is] ground in good order for Plowing and Sowing

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teasel crop*, *teasel-like* adj.; *teasel-bur*, *teasel-head*, *teasel-top*, the dried flower-head of the teazel. (=sense 2); *teasel-frame*, a frame in which teasel-heads are fixed for dressing cloth (so *teasel-board*, *teasel-cylinder*, *teasel-rod*), *teaselwort*, in *pl*, Lindley's name for plants of the N. O. *Dipsacaceae*.

1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 195 Springs that shall support the 'teasel-boards' when mounted on the barrel. 1818 CLARE *Vill. Minst* II. 135 Lone spots. Wheie wildness rears heilands and 'teazel-burs. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech* v. *Teaseling-machine*, The teasel-burs press upon the whole width of the cloth which passes beneath them. 1766 *Museum Rust* VI. 4 This crop is no injury to the *teasel crop the first year. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 196 Conduct the cloth over the 'teasel-cylinder, and keep it smoothly distended. *Ibid.* 193 Two men, seizing the 'teasel-frame by the handles, scrubbed the face of the cloth. 1764 *Museum Rust* III. 242 After cutting off the *teazel heads, and tying them in bunches. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* in. 105 The use of teazel-heads is a remarkable feature in the process; for no combination of wies has yet been found that will effect the required object so efficiently as the little elastic prickles on the surface of these tassels. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 202 Cleaning the 'teasel-boards and handles. 1711 *MORTIMER Husb* (ed. 5) II. 202 The latter end of February or the beginning of March they sow the *Teasel-seed. 1801 *CORNISH Naturalist Phases* 91 The forest of tall *teazel-tops. 1846 *LINDLEY Veg. Kung* 699 *Dipsacaceae*. *Teazelworts. 1866 *Treat. Bot.* 249

Teasel, teazle, v. [f. prec sb.] *trans.* To raise a smooth nap on (cloth) with or as with tassels; to tease. Also *transf.* Hence *Teaseling* (*teasling*) *vbl. sb.* (also *attrib.*).

[1464 *Act 4 Edw IV.* c. 1 Qe chescun fullour en sa aite & occupacion de fuller & scalpior ou teireler de diap exercice & use teizels & nulls cardes] 1543 *transl* That every fuller .in his craft & occupacion of fullynge iowynge or taseyllynge of clothe, shall exercise tassels and no cardes. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* (1634) 393 He led him in a fullers or cloth-workers shoppe, where with Cardes and Teazels he made him to be carded, scraped, and teazed so long, untill he died of it. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval* vi. (1617) 55 Dried sinewes of an Oxe, well tasted and mixt with well tempered glewe. 1733 P. LINDSAY *Interest Scot* 109 We understand the picking of Cloth but we are not so adroit at the tasselling it. 1835 *URE Philos. Manuf.* 192 The object is to raise up the loose fibres of the woollen yarn into a nap by scratching it either with thistle-heads called tassels, or with teasing-cards or brushes, made of wires. *Ibid* 193 Moisture also softens their points and impairs their teasing powers. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech.* *Teaseling-machine*, in which woollen cloth is teazed to raise a nap upon it.

† b. *transf.* ? To dress or improve the surface of (land). Cf. *TEASEL* sb. 4. *Obs.* rare. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. x. 28 They teazil their perring wild sand with stall dung.

Teaseler (*tīz'lar*). Also 5 *tesel* (1) *er*, 7 *tasler*, 8 *teaseller* [f. *TEASEL* sb. + -ER. 1. AF. *teizeler*.]

1. One whose occupation is to tease cloth. 14 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 570/2 *Cardinarus*, a tezeleire. 1485 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS Comm* App v. 318 Fullers and tessellers dwelling within the cite. 1779 *KELHAM Dict. Norm. Lang.* *Teizeler de draps*, a teaseller of cloth.

2. An implement for teaseling; in quot., a comb for thinning out a horse's mane, etc.

1607 *MARKHAM Caval* v. (1617) 28 If your horses mayne be too thicke .you may with a tasler made of yron with three or foure teeth make it. as thinne as you please

Teasement (*tīz'mēt*). [f. *TEASE* v. 1 + -MENT.] The action of teasing; petty annoyance.

1888 *KIRLING Wee Willie Winkie*, *Baa Baa*, *Black Sheep* II, Beyond reach of Hany and his teasements

Teaser (*tīz'ar*). Forms. 4 *teazr*, 5 *teser*, 6 *teasor*, 7 *teysr*, 7-9 *teazur*, 8 *teizer*, 8- *teasur*. [f. *TEASE* v. 1 + -ER.] One who or that which teases, in various senses.

1. a. One who teases wool, cotton, or the like. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380/2 A Teser, *carponarius* 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Carmenador*, a teasor, *carmenador*. 1611 COYGR. *L'ivre de laine*, a Teysor of wooll. 1824 *GALT Rothelam* II. iv. 1. 99 The teasers and carders had salt in alarm from their tasks. 1864 *JANE CAMERON Mem. Convict* I. 119 Among the female convicts there were oakum-pickers and teasers, hair and cotton teasers.

b. An instrument or machine for teasing wool, etc. 1395 *Cartular Abb de Whately* (Surtees) 614 Item pro viii swevyls, viii d. Item pro iiii turses, xiiii d. 1876 *Daily News* 17 June, The fire is thought to have originated with the 'teazer', a machine used for 'teazing' the wool in its

rough state. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 289/1 The teaser [for gutta-peitcha] a drum containing a rotating cylinder armed with teeth. *Comb* 1882 W. GIBSON *Remin. Dollar* 152 The teaser house with all its contents was burnt down.

2. One who teases or annoys. see *TEASE* v. 1 2 1659 *Commonwealth Ballads* (Percy Soc) 200 Old Oliver was a teazer. 1722 *STEELE Spect.* No 288 F. 3 One who would lessen the Number of leazers of the Muses. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus*, xi. She's a regular teazer.

b. Local name of several birds which chase gulls and force them to disgorge their prey, as the skua (Cf. *dung-teaser*, *DUNG* 5 c, *gull-teaser*, *GULL* 1 c.)

1833 *G. Montagu's Ornith. Dict.* 143 Teaser. A prov. name for Buffon's Skua, *Lestrus Buffoni*. 1885 *SWAINSON Provinc. Names Birds* 210 Richardson's Skua. Gulls when engaged in fishing, are pursued and harassed by these birds till they disgorge their prey. Hence the name 'teaser'.

c. An inferior stallion or ram used to excite mares or ewes.

1823 *DEE Dict Twof* s. v. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Word bk*, *Teaser*, a young ram which is allowed to run with the ewes, but is artificially prevented from copulation. † d. A hound used in hunting. see *TEISER* *Obs.*

e. In elephant-hunting see quot.

1888 *Pall Mall G.* 30 May 6/1 When we find them, the teasers, who are the most courageous of the hunters, begin to tease the leaders of the herd. The bulls soon become angry and excited and give chase to the teasers.

3. Something that teases, or causes annoyance, something difficult to deal with, a 'poser' *colloq*. In *Pugilistic slang*, an opponent difficult to tackle or overcome.

1759 *FRANKLIN Ess. Wks.* 1840 III. 380 He pleyed them with another teaser. 1812 *Spurring Mag.* XL 66 The writer cannot encourage the beaten man with hope of ever being a teaser in the gymnastic line. 1844 *DICKENS Mart Chus* I, It was a teaser to read. 1883 E. PENNELL *ELMHURST Cream Leicestershire* 75 The next [fence] is indeed a teaser, where the best horse might crack under the saddle.

b. *slang* A flogging. ? *Obs.*

1832 *Examiner* 188/1 What they had done was 'not big enough for transportation, nor for a teaser' (a whipping).

Teaser, 2. *local*. Also 8 *tisur* [ad. mod. F. *tiseur* a fireman, cf. *TEASE* v. 2] a. One who 'teases' or attends to a fire or furnace, a stoker, fireman.

1797 P. WAKEFIELD *Mental Improv.* (1801) I. 148 The tisors, or persons employed in heating the large furnaces. 1835 *Sir J. ROSS Narr. and Voy.* xxvi. 377 Two mates, and one of the fire teasers. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict Trade, Teazer*, the stoker or fireman in a glass-work who attends the furnace. 1894 [see *Teasing* vbl sb. 2].

b. An instrument for 'teasing' a fire; a poker. 1839 *URE Dict Arts* 63 The furnace and implement, used for assaying in the Royal Mint and the Goldsmiths' Hall. Fig. 66, the teaser for cleaning the grate. Fig. 67, a larger teaser, which is introduced at the top of the furnace, for keeping a complete supply of charcoal around the muffle. *Tea-service*, etc. see *TEA* sb. 9.

† *Tea-sicke*, *obs.* illt f. *PTHISIC*, consumption. a 1581 *MONTGOMERIE Flying* 321 The tea-sicke, the tooth-ake, the tittes and the tittes.

Teasing (*tīz'ing*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. *TEASE* v. 1 + -ING.] The action of *TEASE* v. 1.

1. The pulling asunder of the fibres of wool, hair, animal tissue, etc. see *TEASE* v. 1. Also *attrib.*, as *teasing-needle*.

1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.*, *Carmenadura*, teasing, *carmenatio*. 1851 *Art Frl Illustr. Catal* p. iv** 1/1 The web of cleaned cotton is passed through a lapping machine, and undergoes a further teasing. 1873 T. H. GREEN *Intrad Pathol.* (ed. 4) x18 The cells have been separated by teasing. 1891 *Cent Dict.*, *Teasing-needle*, a needle for teasing, or tearing into minute shreds, a specimen for microscopic examination.

2. Petty imitation. see *TEASE* v. 1 2.

1678 *BUTLER Hud* iii. in 452 Not by the force of Carnal Reason, But indefatigable Teazing. 1731 *SWIFT On Pulteney* 1 Sir Robert wearyd by Will Pulteney's teasings. 1858 *DORAN Crit Fools* 212 He was compelled to endure the teazing of the domestic.

3. *slang*. A flogging. see *TEASE* v. 1 3. ? *Obs.* 1865 *Daily Tel.* 27 Oct. 5/2 'When I've had another teasing,' said a boy thief 'alluding to the hangman and his cat, 'I shall be as good as Tommy So-and-So'.

Teasing, *vbl. sb.* 2 *local*. [f. *TEASE* v. 2 + -ING.] The keeping up of the fire in a furnace. In quot. *attrib.*

1894 *Northumbld Gloss* s. v. *Teaser*, The glass-house teasers wore broad-brimmed felt hats to protect them from the scorching fires. They also wore 'hand-hats' of thick felt, to enable them to hold the long iron teasing pokers.

Teasing, *pp* l a. [f. *TEASE* v. 1 + -ING.] That teases; petty irritating, annoying, or vexatious.

1694 *ADDISON Ovid's Met* II. *Cornutus* 19 And by a thousand teizing questions drew The important secret from him. 1800 *Med Frl Illustr. Q. 311* She complains of a teasing cough. 1847 *HETZL Friends in C* I. iii. 34 This is better than to be the sport of a teasing boy without reason.

Hence *Teasingly* *adv.*, in a teasing manner. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* (1781) IV. xxviii. 206 You are disposed to be tearingly facetious. 1806 *ATHENAEUM* 17 Mar. 321/3 He never becomes teasingly minute.

Teasle, teasell, *obs* variants of *TEASEL*.

Tea-sodden, etc.: see *TEA* sb. 9.

Tea-spoon. A small spoon, usually of silver or silvered metal, of a size suitable for stirring tea or other beverage in a cup.

1686 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2203/4 Three small gilt Tea Spoons,

1704 *Ibid* No 4055/4, 4 Spoon, and 5 Ten-Spoons. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Passion & Prince* I, Mr. Welsted in his agitation knocked the tea-spoon out of his glass of negus. 1849 Dickens *Dev Corp* ix, We have something in the shape of ten spoons. But they're Britannia metal.

Hence **Tea-spoonful**, as much as a tea-spoon will hold; in medical prescriptions taken as equal to 1 fluid-drachm.

1731 MORTIMER in *Phil Trans* XXXVII 170 Not above a Tea Spoonful of Water. 1825 J. NEAL *Bio Jonathan* II 53 A tea spoonful of the ashes. 1844 EMERSON *Lect*, *Yng American Wks* (Bohn) II 301 Agricultural chemistry offering by means of a tea-spoonful of nitrific guano, to turn a sandbank into corn. 1847 J. B. SOUTH *House Surg* (1880) 27 Adding a tea-spoonful of landannum. 1904 MARIE CORRELL *God's Gd. Man* viii, Two tea-spoonfuls of cream.

Teast, obs. or dial f **TASTE** v. **Teast**, **Teaster**, **Teasty**, etc., obs. f **TEST**, **TESTER**, **TESTY**, etc.

Teasy (tēz), a colloq rare [f. **TEASE** v. 1 + -Y.] **Teasing**, irritating.

1908 19th Cent Jan 188 It's a teasy job

Teat (tīt). Forms. a. 1 tīt, tāt, 3 tātte, 3-5 tātte, 9 dial. tīt (*dim tātte*). β. 3-6 tete, 4-5 tēte(e, 4-7 tēte, 6- tēte. γ. 4-6 tēte, 4-8 tēt, 8 tēt, 4-7 tute [OE *tūt* (masc., cognate with MLG, MDu. *tūt*, LG. *tūt*, *tüte* (Du. dial. *tūt*), late MHG *tūtze* fem., Ger *tüte* masc str., *tütze* masc and fem. wk. *Tūt* (*tūt*) is now dialectal. The γ-form *tēte*, *tēt*, *tūt*, and perh also the β-form *tēte*, *tēt*, *tūt*, whence the current *teat*, appear to represent F. *tēte*, in OF. *tete* (12-13th c.), *tēte*, *tēte*; but the form-history is not clear, and in ME. there was probably mixture of the OE and OF forms. The OF as well as Sp *teta*, It. *tetta* (and *tetta*) are themselves generally held to be of German origin, and point to an OLG *tūt* fem. *Uterior* etymology unknown. (The ordinary OHG. word *tūt*, *tuta* fem., *tūt*, *tuto* masc., MHG *tūt*, *tute* fem., was app. unconnected.)

1. The small protuberance at the tip of each breast or udder in female mammalia (except monotremes), upon which the ducts of the mammary gland open, and from which the milk is sucked by the young, the nipple. Formerly also applied to the whole breast or udder. (In early use, and still dial., of women, now usually of quadrupeds.)

a. 1590 *Lindisf Gosh* Luke xi 27 *Eadig womb vel brif seðe ðec gebær & ða tūt vel ða breost ða ðu deðides* [c. 1775 *Rivins* ða tūt vel ða breost ða ðu deðides] c. 1800 *Sax. Leech* I 112 *Wið tūtta wif þe hœð melce* c. 1805 LAY 5025 *Pu eært in bern deore* *Loka her þa tūttes þæt þu sūke mid pine lippes* *Ibid.* 11936 *Ich heom wullen alle for-don & bi þan tūtten* [c. 1275 *tytten*] an hon. 1387 *1 Rvsa* *Higden* (Rolls) III 43 *a wolfe-se fedde* *þe children*, and midde hem oft souke of here owne tētes [i. r. tyttes] a. 1825 *Forby Voc E Anglia*, *Tūttes*, *Tūt*, a pl. teats β. 1820 *S Eng Leg* I. 473/36 *Panne may bi luytel sone to hne tete tūke* 1384 *Wyclif Luke* xi 27 *Blessid be the tētes whiche thou hast sokun* c. 1386 *CIAUCFR* *Muler's* T 518, *I moornes dooth a lamb at the tete*. 1450-1530 *Myrr our Ladye* 233 *Blyse we the gyle lorde soukunge the maydenly teates of the meke meke vyrgyn* 1578 *BANISTER Hist. Man* I 9 *The fashion of tētes in a Cowes vddel* 1662 *GURRAL Ch. in Arm* verse 17 v. 1 (1660) 255 *2 Here he soul sweetly sleep, as the Child, with the Teat in its mouth*. 1774 *GOLDSM Nat Hist* (1776) II 103 *The teats of some, as in the ape and the elephant, are like those of men, being but two*. 1844 *STRICKS Bk Farm* II 700 *Sometimes there are more pugs littered than the sow has teats to give to each*

γ. a. 1325 *Tettes* [see 1]. 13 *S E Leg* (MS Bodl 779) in *Herrig Archæol* LXXXII 342/322 *þis me lykþ þæt þan me dede in my souþe myllik of any tēt* 1565-73 *Coorra* *Thesaurus* v. *Admiral*, *Admiral's* *Admiral* *admiral*, to receive to the tēte 1669 *Worshipper Syst Agric* (1681) 323 *The Cowe Dug by some is called the Teat* 1799 *Paton* *Callaninchin's* *1st Hyman to Fugher* 55 *Kind Amalthæa teach'd her Teat, distent With Milk* 8 c. 1400 *R. Glouc's Chron* (Rolls) App G 196 *þeos tutes* [v. r. tētes] þou souke ylome

† b. In allusive expressions, as at the *teat*, (a suckling) at the breast; from the *teat*(s), from infancy

a. 1325 *Prose Psalter* xxi[1]. 8 *Pou art myn hope from þe tētes of my moder* c. 1440 *CAGRAYER St Kath* i. 242 *Mercy for þe tētes grew wyth byr* 1588 *SHAKS. Tit A* II iii. 145 *Euen at thy Teat thou had'st thy Tyranny*. 1602 and *1st Return* f. *Parasit* iii v. 1454 *Va our kinde Colledge from the teate did teate* a. 1655 *NAUNTON Fragm. Reg.* (Aib) 26 *He left a plentiful E-state, and such a Son, who, as the vulgar speaks it, could live without the teat*

† c. *fig* A source of nourishment or supply *Obs* c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 232 *Pute fio þe þe tētes of ydyines, þat þou souke no more þe-for of no delysit* 1569 *1st Rv* Act ix *Edis*, Stat in c. x *Peamb.*, That most detestable coyne and livery, which was the very nurse and teat that gave suck and nutriment to all disobediences. a. 1631 *DONNIE Lett* (1651) 102 *The channels of God's mercies run through both fields, and they are sister teats of his graces* 1675 *HOBBS Odyssey* vii (1686) 88 *His Riches was a never-dying Teat*

2 *transf* A structure, natural or artificial, resembling a teat, a nipple. see quotes.

1587 *MASSELL Gowi Catill, Oxen* (1607) 12 *Such superfluous flesh on the tongue of cattle* wil hinder the beast oftentimes in eating his meate, being called of some husbandes the Barbes, Teates, 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat Hist* (1776) VII 253 *Nature has supplied this animal [spider] with five dugs or teats for spinning it into thread* 1835

KIRBY *Hub & Inst Anim* ix II 284 *These teats are connected with internal reservoirs, which yield the fluid matter forming the thread or web*. 1864 *WEASTR. Teat* 2 (*Mach*) A small nozzle resembling a teat 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech*, *Teat*, a small, rounded, perforated projection, otherwise called a nipple, as that of a gun 1890 [see *teat drill* in 3]

3. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *teat-like* adj., *teat-cup*, *teat drill* (see quotes.); *teat-fish* (*Australia*), a sea-slug of the genus *Holothuria*, esp. *H. mammi-fera*, so called from its papillæ; † *teat-head*, the nipple, teat-stud, one of the metal studs, commonly called 'buttons', with which the front of a page's jacket is ornamented; *teat-worm*, the common thread-worm (*Oxyuris vermicularis*)

1862 *Morn. Star* 19 June, The cow-milker consisting of two diaphragm pumps to which four 'teat-cups' are attached for receiving the teats of the cow. 1895 *Westm Gas*, 8 Oct. 8/2 A glass lid enables the attendant to see when a cow is finished, and then by simply tuning a stop-cock the teat cups fall off 1890 *Cent Dict.* s. v. *Drill*, **Teat drill*, a square-faced cylindrical drill with a sharp, pyramidal projection or teat issuing from the center of the cutting face. 1894 B. THOMSON *J. Sea Yarns* 256 *The reef swarmed with 'teat-fish*. 1901 *HOLLAND Plan* I 347 *Such beasts as be very fruitful haue many nipples or 'teat heads all along their belly* 1826 *KIRBY & Sp Entomol* III xxx 149 *A great number of Lepidopterous larvæ have between the under lip and fore legs a slender transverse opening, containing a 'teat-like protuberance* 1900 *J. PLATT Jun Let to Editor*, **Teat stud*, technical term, used by tailors for the tiny plated or gilt buttons which are sewn as closely together as possible down the front of a page's jacket. The teat-stud or tit stud is quite unique in shape. 1899 *CAGNEY Fakesch's Clin Diagn.* vi (ed 4) 226 *Oxyuris vermicularis* (common thread-worm or 'teat worm').

Teat, obs. form of **TATE**, **teat**, etc.

Tea-table. [f. **TEA** sb. 4 + **TABLE** sb. 6]

1 A table at which tea is taken, or on which tea-things are placed for a meal.

a. As a special piece of furniture, usually small and of a light and elegant make

In quot. 1804, a table for the sale of tea and refreshments 1703 *Land Gas* No. 3891/3 *Lackland Tea-Tables* 1740 *LADY HARTFORD Corr* (1806) II. 12 *The Duchess of Dorset was presented with a tea-table with a gold tea-canister, kettle and lamp*. 1804 *Naval Chron.* XII 307, *I fell foul of a woman's tea-table, at the corner of a street, and had like to have thrown the tea-things all about* 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II *You never can tell* 274 *The bamboo tea table, with folding shelves*.

b. A table spread for tea, or as the place of a social gathering for tea and conversation.

1688 *SHADWELL Spr Asahia* Epil. 37 *Here no Chit chat, here no Tea Tables are*. 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. v. *To the Dominion of the Tea-table I submit, but I banish all Auxiliaries to the Tea-table, as Orange-brandy, all Aniseed* [etc.] 1792 A. MURPHY *Ess Johnson* 88 *During the whole time he presided at his tea table*. 1854 *MRS GASKELL North & S. x*, *She stood by the tea-table as if she was not attending to the conversation, but solely busy with the tea-cups*

2 *transf* The company assembled at tea

1712 *ADDISON Spect* No. 536 v. 2 *The publication of it would oblige a whole tea-table of my friends*. 1856 *KANZ Arch Expl* II 19 *Explaining to the tea-table this evening's outfit*

3. *attrib*. (chiefly in reference to social gatherings see 1 b).

1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* iv. v. *Restrain yourself to simple Tea-table Drinks, as Tea, Chocolate, and Coffee. As likewise to genuine and authorised Tea-table Talk—Such as mending of Fashions, spoiling Reputations, railing at absent Friends*. 1794 *RAMSAY (Little)* *The Tea-table Miscellany* 1779 (*Little*) *Tea Table Dialogues*, between a Governess and Mrs. Sensible. 1854 H. SPENCER *Use & Beauty in Ess* (1858) 387 *Whistle-guests stories enliven tea-table conversation*.

Hence (*humorous nonce-words*) † **Teatable** *lically adv.*, at the tea-table, in familiar conversation at tea; **Tea-table** *α*, pertaining to the tea-table.

1768 *TUCKER Lt Nat.* (1834) I 475 *The vast Pacific Ocean, commonly, yea, vulgarly, not to say, news-papercally, nor yet, teatabellically, called, the South sea*. 1855 *BACCHER Lit Stud.* (1893) I. 125 *Toipid, indoor, teatable felicity*.

Tea-taster (tīt'astā). One whose business is to test the quality of samples of tea by tasting them; a tea-expert. So **Tea-tasting**, the occupation or business of a tea-taster.

1858 in *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade* 1859 *All Year Round* No. 2, 38 *The tea tasters and clerks of the different English and American houses* 1888 *J. PATON in Encycl Brit* XXIII 300/2 *The qualities of a sample of tea and its commercial value can only with accuracy be determined by actual infusion and trial by a skilled tea-taster* 1907 *Gentl. Mag* May 494 *Tea-tasters use the weight of a new shpence to three and a half ounces of water*.

Teated (tīt'ed), a. [f. **TEAT** + -ED 2] **Furnished** with or having teats. Also in comb.

1661 *LOVELL Hist Ann. & Mem.* go *The Lionesse is smooth and teated* 1769 *Edmonds Incol. Act* A customary payment of three half-pence for every new teated cow. 1897 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, *The milkers formed quite a little battalion of men and maids, the men operating on the hard teated animals*.

Teater, obs. f. **TETTER** **Teath**, var. **TATH** (z); obs. f. **TITHE**. **Teather**, obs. f. **TETHER**. **Teathy**, var. **TETHY**

Tea-things, -time, etc.: see **TEA** sb. 9.

Teatish, **Teaty**: see **TETISE**, **TETTY**.

† **Teatling**. *Obs* 1472-1 [f. **TEAT** + -LING.] A young animal at the teat, a suckling.

1631 *Celestina* II 130 *The teatling lambe which suckes both her damms teat, and that of another Ewe*

Tea-total, etc.: see **TETOTAL**.

Tea-tray. A tray on which tea-things are placed

1773 *H. Clay's Pat in Sixth Rep Dep Kpr App* II 161 *Of an invention of making, in paper Screens, Chimney Piece, Tables, Tea Trays, and Waiters* 1831 *WILLIAMS Life & Corr Sir T. Lawrence* I 75 *Painting sign-boards or tea-trays* 1822 *Mrs H. Wood Mrs Hallib* I 4, *Two candles stood on the table behind the tea tray*

Teatre, obs. form of **THEATRE**

Tea-tree. 1. *properly*. The shrub or low tree, the dried leaves of which form the tea of commerce, = **TEA** sb. 3

1760 *J. LEE Intro. Bot. App* 329 *Tea-tree, Thea*. 1771 *Chron. in Ann. Reg* 151/2 *The Duke of Northumberland has at this time a tea tree in full flower* It is the first that ever flowered in Europe. 1832 *Veg. Subst. Food* 377 *The flowers of the tea-tree are white, and resemble the wild rose* 1888 *J. PATON in Encycl Brit* XXIII 97/2 *An indigenous tea-tree is found in Assam*

2. *transf*. Applied in Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand to various shrubs or trees of the myrtle family, chiefly of the genera *Leptospermum* and *Melaleuca*, of which the leaves have been used as a substitute for tea.

(Often spelt *ti tree*, occasionally *ti tri*, as if a native name.) Also with qualifying words denoting different species

1790 *J. WHITE Voy N. S. Wales* 229 *Tea Tree* of New South Wales *Melaleuca? Trueneria*. 1802 *BARRINGTON Hist N. S. Wales* ix 331 *The roof was bank, resembling that of the Tea-tree at Port Jackson* 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd* xc 350 *Leptospermum scoparium*, or New Zealand Tea-tree. The leaves of this species were used by Captain Cook's crew as a substitute for tea. 1866 *TEAS Bot.* 674 *Leptospermum lanigerum*, commonly called Tea tree on account of its leaves having been used by the early settlers as a substitute for tea. 1885 *MRS PRADD Australian Life* 112 *The bottle-brush flowers of the ti-trees*, 1891 *Coo ee* (ed Mrs P. Martin) 282 *The brown twisted branches of the ti-trees shook their scented bottle brush blossoms in our faces* 1891 *Cent Dict* s. v. *Broad-leaved tea-tree*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree, *Callistemon salignus*, of Australia and Tasmania. *Prickly tea tree*, same as *naamabarr* [*Melaleuca stypheloides*, of N. S. Wales]. *Red scrub tea tree*, the Australian *Rhodanthe trueraria*, a myrtaceous shrub or tree 1909 *Westm Gns* 16 Aug 4/2 *A Winter Scene in Australia* *Down by the sea the tea tree is commencing to weave its veil of flowers*.

b. *attrib.*, as *tea tree bark*, *bush*, *marsh*, *scrub*

1820 C. JEFFREYS *Van Diemen's Land* iii. 133 *For tea they [the Bush Rangers] drink a decoction of the sassafras and other shrubs, particularly one which they call the tea-tree bush*. 1828 P. CUNNINGHAM *N. S. Wales* (ed a) II 13 *Building comfortable huts of tea tree bark* 1835 *J. BATMAN in Cornwallis New Voy* id (1859) I. 406 *A dense tea tree scrub, which we knew to be the surest indication of good water in its neighbourhood* 1883 C. HAMPUR *Poems* 78 *Why roar the bull-frogs in the tea-tree marsh?*

3. Applied to various other trees: see **TEA** sb. 6; in Great Britain esp. to the flowering shrub *Lycium barbarum* or *chinense* (N.O. *Solanaceae*), a native of China, also called *Duke of Argyll's tea-tree* (see quot. 1838). *African tea-tree*, *Lycium afrum*; *Ceylon tea-tree*, etc. see quotes.

1777 G. FORSTER *Voy. round World* I 130 *The spruce and the tea trees* 1822 *New Bot Gard* I 113 *Ceanothus Americanus*, New Jersey 'tea-tree' 1838 *LOUDON Trees & Shrubs Gl Brit* III 1269 *One species, Lycium barbarum*, is commonly called the Duke of Argyll's tea tree from the circumstance of a tea plant, (*1 tea v. vidis*), having been sent to the Duke of Argyll at the same time as this plant, and the labels having been accidentally changed 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd* lxiv 231 *Rhododendron glaucum*, a native of Ceylon and Coromandel, has been introduced [into S. Africa] under the name of Ceylon Tea Tree. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* *Tea-plant*, or *Tea tree*, *African*, *Lycium afrum*. —, *Blue Mountain*, or *Golden-rod*, *Solidago odora* —, *St. Helena*, *Batrachium portulacaefolia* —, *Surinam*, various species of *Lantana* 1909 *Westm. Gas* 24 Feb. 5/2 *The plant commonly known as the Duke of Argyll's tea tree, belonging to the same natural order (Solanaceae) as the potato and tomato*

Tea-urn to **Tea-wine**. see **TEA** sb. 9.

Teave, var. **TAVE**. **Teaw**, -e, obs. forms of **Tew**. **Teaz**, app. earlier form of **TEB** sb. 2, v. 3 (*Golf*)

Teaze, **Teazel**. see **TEASE**, **TEASEL**.

Teaze-tenon (tēz'tenon). *Carp.* ? *Obs.* Also **teazle-tenon**. (See quotations.)

1703 T. N. City & C. Purchaser go *If it be a Timber Building, the Teazle Tenons of the Posts are Framed*. *Teazle* *tenons* are made at right angles to those on the Posts 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract Build.* Gloss, *Teazle-tenon*. 1824-76 *WILK Archit. Gloss*, *Teazle Tenon*, a tenon on the top of a post, with a double shoulder and tenon from each for supporting two level pieces of timber at right angles to each other.

Teazle, variant form of **TEASEL**.

Teo (tek), sb. slang. Abbreviation for **DETECTIVE**.

1888 *Pall Mall G* 11 Oct. 2/1 *Tecs and inspectors examine the place, make notes, and go away*. 1888 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 7/2 *Witness seized Wright and said 'I am a police officer'. Wright replied 'You are no 'tec; give me a chance', struggled violently, and got away*

Hence **Teo v. trans.**, to watch as a detective. 1900 G. SWIFT *Somerley* 57 *Let's watch the 'head'; he might be a kleptomaniac, or whatever they call it...I'd like to 'tec the 'head'*. **Tecal**, **Tecat**: see **TICAL**, **TICKET**.

|| **Tecbir** (tekbir). Also **tekbir**. [Arab *tekbr* 'to magnify, proclaim the greatness of', inf. of 2nd form of *kabura* to be great.] See quot 1708.

1708 OCKLEY *Saracens* 111 The poor Christians, as soon as ever they heard the *Tecbir*, (so the Arabs call the crying out *Allah Achar* [God is greater]) were sensible that the City was lost. 1823 Mrs. HEMANS *Siege of Valencia* vi, The Moor is on his way! With the tambour-peal and the techr-shout 1904 J. PARKINSON *Lays Love & War* 44 Shout the tekbr loud and long - On! swords of Islam.

Tech(e, techch(e, obs ff. TACHE sb. 1 **Tecchy**, obs. f. **TETCHY**. **Tech**, var. **TETCH**, **TACHE** Obs. **Tech**, obs. f. **TEACH**; obs. f. **techy**. see **TETCHY**. **Techie**, **Techily**, etc., obs ff. **TETCHY**, etc.

Technic (teknik), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *technicus* (Quint.), *a.* Gr. *τεχνικός* of or pertaining to art, f. *τέχνη* art, craft. see -IO So F. *technique* (1721 in Hatz-Darm.)]

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to art, or to an art: = **TECHNICAL** Now rare.

1612 STURTEVANT *Metaphica* iii. 49 Define the Technick part 1714 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1729) II vi. 347 All technick Words and Terms of Art, belong to the respective Artists and Dealers, that primarily and hierally make use of them in their Business. 1760 Phil. Trans. L. 756 Terms used in the strict technic sense. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* (ed. 2) viii 187 The inhabitant of a manufacturing town has frequent proof of the intellectual difference between the rural, and the technic labourer. 1905 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 425 Our practical problem is now a technic and constructive one. 2. Skilfully made or constructed [After Gr. *τεχνικός* (Hippocrates).] rare -1.

1877 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 245 What a wealth of sounds Winds through the technic chambers of the ear.

B. sb. 1. A technical term, expression, point, or detail; a technicality Chiefly U.S. rare

1826 T. FLINT *Recall Valley Mississippi* 86 A process, which, in the technics of the [Mississippi] boatmen is called *bushwhacking*. 1872 T. L. CUYLER *Heart Th* 8 A right estimate of sin is a vital point in the soul's salvation it is more than a technic of theology. 1875 EMERSON *Lett. & Soc. Aims, Greatness* Wks. (Bohn) III 272, I find it easy to translate all his [Napoleon's] technics into all of mine.

2. Technical details or methods collectively; the technical department of a subject; *esp.* the formal or mechanical part of an art (now more commonly **TECHNIQUE**, *q. v.*)

1798 WILLICK *Adelung's Elem. Crit. Philos.* 181 Technic, in a proper sense, means art, causality according to ideas, purposes. 1855 LEWIS *Goethe* I. 1 v. 40 His impatient susceptibility which prevented his even thoroughly mastering the technic of any one subject. 1869 M. ARNOLD *Critic Lit* 142 Icelandic poetry shows a powerful and developed technic. 1887 LOWELL *Old Eng. Dram.* (1892) 56 In the technic of this art, perfection can be reached only by long training.

b. Collective pl. **Technics** in same sense also construed as a singular.

1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 257 Antique vases, also, very grandly and beautifully designed, of the more perfect style of technics. 1871 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. 1 256 Conformity to the accepted rules that constitute the technics of poetry. 1909 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug. 204 Literary technics, especially that of the novel, depends on reproducing experiments from life.

3. The science or study of art or arts, *esp.* of the mechanical or industrial arts: = **TECHNOLOGY** 1. Usually in pl. **Technics**.

1864 in WEBSTER 1865 S. H. HODGSON *Time & Space* ii. 1x § 68 Technic and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge and are both together, as Ethic, opposed to Theoretic. 1874 R. TOWNHILL *Sketch. Club* 87 You must study history, literature, and technics.

|| **Technica** (teknikā). [Latinized form of Gr. *τεχνικά* neuter pl. = technical matters, and of *τεχνική* fem. sing.] = **TECHNIO** 2, **TECHNIQUE**.

1796 BURNES *Memo. Metastasio* III 359 Definitions of the technica of ancient music. 1855 J. LEAHY *Arts Mid Ages* 2 Christian art, unable so immediately to create for itself a new technica, adopted the style of antiquity in its then degenerate state.

Technical (teknikāl), *a.* (sb.) [f. Gr. *τεχνικός* (see **TECHNIO**) + -AL.]

1. Of a person Skilled in or practically conversant with some particular art or subject. *rare*.

1617 HALES *Serm.* 2 Pet. iii. 16, 19 Not to think themselves sufficiently provided upon their acquaintance with some *Notitia*, or systeme of some technical divine. 1827 JAS. MILL *Brit. India* III 118 The managers not being technical men.

2. Of a thing. Skilfully done or made. cf. **TECHNIC** 2. *Obs. rare* -°.

1656 BOUTWORTH *Glossogr.* *Technical* (*technicus*), artificial, cunning, done like a workman [Perhaps never in Eng.]

3. Belonging or relating to an art or arts; appropriate or peculiar to, or characteristic of, a particular art, science, profession, or occupation; also, of or pertaining to the mechanical arts and applied sciences generally, as in *technical education*, or *technical school*.

Technical difficulty, a difficulty arising in connexion with the method of procedure (*esp.* legal) + *Technical verse*, a verse intended to assist in memorizing something connected with a particular subject. cf. *MEMORIA TECHNICA* (obs.).

1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s. v. Technical verses are com-

monly composed in Latin: they are generally wretched ones, and often barbarous; but utility is all that is aimed at. 1739 *Works Learned* I. 139 He makes use of some Technical Lines or Verses. 1755 JOHNSON *Dict. Pref.* Of the terms of art I have received such as could be found either in books of science or technical dictionaries. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xv. III 714 Torrington had been sent to the Tower. A technical difficulty had arisen about the mode of bringing him to trial. 1868 ROGERS *Pol. Econ.* xx (1876) 265 Technical education, that is, the acquisition of scientific method and a knowledge of the principles and practice of the applied sciences. 1909 *Kelly's Directory of Oxf.* 128/2 The City of Oxford Municipal Technical Schools are secondary and technical schools under the regulation of the Board of Education. They consist of chemical and physical laboratories and lecture rooms, workshops, art rooms, and class rooms.

b. spec. said of words, terms, phrases, etc., or of their senses or acceptations; as, the *technical terms* of logic, the *technical sense* of 'subject' in logic.

1634 JACKSON *Cread* vii. xviii. § 3 'The mercy of the Lord' or of 'the word of God' is *τὸ τεχνικόν*, that is a word or term whose full importance cannot be had from any ordinary lexicon, unless it be such as is proper unto divinity. 1652 [implied in *TECHNICALLY* *adv.*] 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. s. v. The Terms of Art are commonly called *Technical Words*. 1739 LABRILLY *Short Acc. Piers' Intest.* Bridge p. iv. Avoiding as much as possible all technical Terms. 1778 JEFFERSON *Autobog.* App. Wks. 1859 I. 146 Preserving the very words of the established law, wherever their meaning had been rendered technical by usage. 1809 S. P. SMITH *Charac. For Wks.* 1859 I. 153/1 In a science like law there must be technical phrases, known only to professional men. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 4) IV 420 No former philosopher had ever called the use of technical terms to the same extent as Hegel.

c. transf. Of an author, a treatise, etc.: Using technical terms, treating a subject technically.

1779 *Mirror* No. 48 p. 1, I have since been endeavouring to make it a little less technical, in order to fit it more for general perusal. 1832 MACINTOSH *Rev.* of 1828 Wks. 1846 II 295 The Crown lawyers. Powis was feebly technical, and Williams was offensively violent. 1865 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 160/2 [The book] is somewhat too technical for any one who is not a botanist.

d. Technically so called or regarded; that is such from the technical point of view.

1860 MOTLEY *Netherl.* (1868) I. 120 Permission for soldiers to retreat with technical honour. 1868 [cf. **TECHNICALLY**]

B. sb. In pl. Technical terms or points; technicalities.

1790 BYSTANDER 152 Prone to scold in technicals which they know not how to apply. 1825 *Eng. Life* II 354 The cramped and barbarous technicals of law. 1863 D. G. MITCHELL *My Faint of Edgewood* 236 The latter has a wall about him of self-confidence, ignorance of technicals.

Hence **Technicalism**, technical style, method, or treatment; addiction to technicalities; **Technicalist**, one versed in or addicted to technicalities; **Technicalize** *v. trans.*, to make technical, give a technical meaning to, **Technicalness**, the quality of being technical, technicality.

1808 BENTHAM *Sc. Reform* 80 Such ingenuity is not wanting to English-bred technicalism. 1827 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish Ser.* 111 Not frozen-up in dry technicalism, but dealing with the human reality attaching to an important institution of free men. 1828-32 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) II 415 Not altogether a secret to the technicalists. 1834 *Times* 9 Feb. Every technicalist takes too narrow a view. 1854 LEWIS *Methods Obs. & Reason. Politics* I. 78 Words current in the language of ordinary life, were (if we may be allowed the expression) technicalized. 1868-73 WEBSTER, *Technicalness*.

Technicality (teknikāliti). [f. prec + -ITY] 1. Technical quality or character; the use of technical terms or methods.

1828-32 WEBSTER, *Technicalness*, *Technicality*, the quality or state of being technical or peculiar to the arts. Forster 1857 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 266 The case is a very simple one, when divested of technicality. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* in. 88 He dilates upon the weapons with an accurate and professor-like technicality.

2. A technical point, detail, term, or expression; something peculiar or specially belonging to the art or subject referred to. Usually in pl.

1814 SCOTT *Wav.* in. A sort of martinet attention to the minutiae and technicalities of discipline. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 100 Various other technicalities and artistic appliances may also be explained. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I vii 261 To translate the technicalities of Kant into plain English. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* I. xxxii 372 This phrase, 'the Saviour of the world', has come to be little more than a technicality, which we use without much thought or emotion.

Technically (teknikāl), *adv.* [f. as prec + -LY] In a technical manner, in relation to the arts and applied sciences, or to a particular art or subject; according to technical methods; in technical phraseology; in a technical sense.

1655 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. 247 That part of divine inspiration, which was more technically and properly by the Jews called prophecy. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* lxii. (1840) III 401 The first professed English saint, to speak technically, is bishop Joseph Hall. 1854-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metaph.* VI. 535/1 Confined to what is technically called the crust of the Earth. 1868 FREEMAN *Norw. Cong.* II viii 223 A family which, though perhaps not technically noble, was eminent and honourable.

Technician (teknikān). [f. **TECHNIC** + -IAN.]

a. A person conversant with the technicalities of a particular subject. **b.** One skilled in the technique or mechanical part of an art, as music or painting.

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 216 Grammarians and technicians are bound to acknowledge these his efforts. 1895 H. A. KENNEDY in *19th Cent.* Aug. 331 The mere technician can never interest, the literary man, even if inexperienced in stage technique, may do so in a high degree. 1905 *Times* 20 May 8/3 The modern violinist is not necessarily a mere technician. 1909 *Athenaeum* 7 Aug. 128/3 The book not being sufficiently detailed for the technician.

Technicism (teknizim). [f. as prec. + -ISM; cf. mod. L. *technicismus*, Kant 1790.] A technical term or expression, a technicality.

1799 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1821) V. 263 Bewildered in a maze of scholastic technicisms.

Technicist (teknisist). [f. as prec. + -IST.] = **TECHNICIAN**, one who has technical knowledge.

1881 T. HARDY *Ladislav* iii. 11, Somerset himself [an architect] as chief technicist working out his designs on the spot. 1906 *Academy* 20 June 617/1 Turner's greatest admirers are the painters, and Mr. Wylie enjoys it [T's work] with the exquisite pleasure of the technicist.

Technico-, combining element from Gr. *τεχνικός* (see **TECHNIC**) **Technico logy**, = **TECHNOLOGY** (senses 1 and 2) **Technico philist**, *nonce-word* [Gr. *-philos* -loving], a lover of technicalities.

1849 SEARS *Regeneration* iii. xii (1859) 242 The barren technicologies of schools and sects. 1880 W. SENIOR *Trav. & Trinit. in Antipodes* 80 Reading out the botanical technicology. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 17 May 4/8 Schools and museums of technicology scattered over the Continent. 1861 *Zoologist Ser.* I. XIX 7299 This word has the merit, always prized by technicophilists, of being more difficult to pronounce.

Technics: see **TECHNIC** B

Technique (teknik). [a. F. (*la*) *technique*, subst. use of *technique* *adj.*, **TECHNIC**. Cf. Ger. *die technik*.] Manner of artistic execution or performance in relation to formal or practical details (as distinct from general effect, expression, sentiment, etc.); the mechanical or formal part of an art, *esp.* of any of the fine arts; also, skill or ability in this department of one's art, mechanical skill in artistic work. (Used most commonly in reference to painting or musical performance)

1817 CORBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. v. 83 Illogical phrases which hold so distinguished a place in the *technique* of ordinary poetry. 1875 FORNUM *Manicha* xii. 122 Mr. Robinson speaks of this specimen as 'being of the most perfect technique of the master'. 1876 STEDMAN *I. totius Poets* 289 Their [poetic] work, however curious in technique, fail to permanently impress, even the refined reader. 1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV 66 A player may be perfect in technique, and yet have neither soul nor intelligence. 1885 *Spectator* 30 May 704/2 [Victor Hugo's] improvement of the technique of versification. 1886 *Mag. Art* Dec. 42/1 (Stanf.) His technique is somewhat sketchy, and his colours extremely light. 1900 *Jrnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) June 213 The technique of raising cotton, or celery, or Indian corn.

Technism (teknizim). *rare* -°. [f. Gr. *τέχνη* art, or Eng. *TECHNIO* + -ISM; cf. *mechanism*] 'Technicality' (Webster 1864). So **Technist**, one who deals with a subject technically.

1885 *Nature* 5 Feb. 314/2 The light of that comet was of the kind familiarly known among technists as 'the candle-spectrum'.

Techno- (tekno), repr. Gr. *τεχνο-*, combining form of *τέχνη* art, occurring in **TECHNOLOGY**, etc., also in the following rare terms **Technography** (-p grāfi) [-GRAPHY], the description of the arts, forming the preliminary stage of technology (**TECHNOLOGY** 1), hence **Technographer**, one versed in technography; **Technographic** (-grē fik) *a.* **Techno-mechanic** *a.* (*nonce-word*), pertaining to mechanical art (in quot. *absol.* as *sb.*). **Technonomy** (-p nōmi) [-NOMY], the practical application of the principles of the arts, forming the final stage of technology; hence **Technonomic** (-p nōmik) *a.* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charac. Goethe* I. 187 Persuaded of the co-operation of the Techno-mechanic with the Dynamical ideal, [I] had Seebek's cross embroidered like damask, and could now see it in whatever light I chose, clear or dim, on an uniform surface. 1881 MASON in *Smithsonian Rep.* 501 Observing and descriptive stage. Technography Inductive and classifying stage. Technology Deductive and predictive stage. Technonomy. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Technographic*. 1900 *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan-Mar 164 There are two ways of looking at human inventions, the one ethnographic, the other technographic. *Ibid.* The technographer pursues a single art over time and place until he knows it thoroughly.

Technologic (teknolōgik), *a.* *rare* -°. [f. as **TECHNOLOGY** + -IC Cf. mod. L. *technicus technologicus* (Alsted *Encycl.* 1630); F. *technologique* (1812 in Hatz-Darm.)] = next 1864 in WEBSTER

Technological (teknolōgikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ICAL] Pertaining or relating to technology.

1. Belonging to technical phraseology or methods *esp.* of terms, words, senses, = **TECHNICAL** 3 *b.* Now rare.

1627 in Capt. Smith *Seaman's Gram.* a. iij, Each science terms of Art hath wherewithall To express themselves, called Technological. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. Pref. 20 The word *λογος* being a technological term well known among the Jews (probably from the writings of Philo). 1854 J. SCOFFERN in *Orr's Circ. Sc., Chem.* 432 This material, considered in a technological sense, may be described as an alkaline silicate.

2. Relating to or dealing with the study of the arts, esp. the industrial arts

1800 *Monthly Mag.* June 468/2 A new work consecrated entirely to the arts and manufactures, in the way of annals or technological memoirs. 1864 DASENT *Test & Earnest* (1873) II 34 The dreary columns of a technological dictionary. 1868 *Rep U S Commissioner Agric* (1869) 59 The exposition of the industrial and the technological value of the mineral wealth of the country.

Technologist (tekno'lodjizt). [*f. next* + -IST.] One versed in technology, one who studies or treats of arts and manufactures.

1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr in Jyul Geog Soc* XXIX. 437 European technologists have vainly proposed theoretical methods for the operation. 1884 P. HIGGS *Magn. Dynamo-Electr Mach* vi. 240 In a book such as this, intended for the use of technologists, it will be necessary to discuss those theoretical principles.

Technology (tekno'lodji). [*ad. -Gr. τεχνολογία systematic treatment (of grammar, etc.), f. τέχνη art, craft, see -LOGY. So F. technologie* (1812 in Hatz-Darm.)]

1. A discourse or treatise on an art or arts; the scientific study of the practical or industrial arts.

1615 BUCK *Third Univ Eng* xlviii. An apt close of this general Technology. 1628 VANNER *Baths of Bathes* Heere I cannot but lay open Baths Technology. 1706 FRI LIPS (ed. Keisey). *Technology*, a Description of Arts, especially the Mechanical. 1802-13 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1807) I. 19 Questions in technology in all its branches. 1881 P. GEDDES in *Nature* 29 Sept. 524/2 Of economic physics, geology, botany, and zoology, of technology and the fine arts. 1882 *Mechanical World* 4 Mar. 130/2 The Department of Applied Science and Technology.

b *transf* Practical arts collectively. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr Afr in Jyul Geog Soc* XXIX. 437 Little valued in European technology it (the chakazi, or 'jackass' copal) is exported to Bombay, where it is converted into an inferior varnish. 1864 — *Dalhousie* II 202 His technology consists of weaving, cutting canoes, making rude weapons, and in some places practising a rude metallurgy.

2. The terminology of a particular art or subject; technical nomenclature

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* v. 70 The mother of Life and Fountain of souls in Cabalistical Technology is called Binah. 1793 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XI 563 The port customs, the technology, and the maritime laws, all wear marks of this original character. 1802-13 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic Evid* (1807) IV 252 An engine, called, in the technology of that day, *Jork*. 1864 *Morn. Star* 21 May. Aluminium, and its alloy with copper—which the manufacturers, with a slight laxity of technology, denominate bronze.

† 3. = *Gr. τεχνολογία*: see etym. *Obs. rare*—1.

1693 TWEEDS *Laam. Gram.* Pref. 17 There were not any further Essays made in Technology, for above Four score years; but all men acquiesced in the Common Grammar.

† **Techomahao**, obs. form of TACAMAHAC.

1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 622 The Techomahac-Tree from Mexico

Techy, obs. and arch. variant of TETCHY.

Teck, obs. form of TEAK.

† **Teckelite**. *Obs.* [*f. name of Count Teckely*, a Hungarian Protestant leader who rose against the persecuting Austrian government, and allied himself with the Turks, whom he joined in the siege of Vienna in 1683.] In *Eng. Hist.* A nickname given in 1683 to the Whigs, alleged to sympathize with Count Teckely in waging war against a Roman Catholic government

1683 R. L'ESTRANGE *Observer* 29 Aug. Why where hast thou been Bury'd of late, that thou know'st Nothing of the Teckelites? There's Another Design afoot, for the Reconciling of the True-Protestants, and the Mahometans. 1684 DRYDEN *Epil. Constantine* 61 22 Besides all these, there were a sort of wights, (I think my author calls them Teckelites.) Such hearty rogues against the king and laws, they favoured even a foreign rebel's cause. 1688 *Loud Gaz* No 2348/1 (*Addr. fr. Carlisle*) We likewise thank Your Majesty for Your Royal Army, which really is both the Honour and Safety of the Nation, Let the Teckelites think and say what they will

Teckle, obs. Sc. form of TACKLE: cf. *tackle*.

Tecno- (also *teknō-*), repr. *Gr. τεκνο-*, combining form of τέκνον child (as in τέκνονόγος bearing children, etc.), used in Eng. in a few rare technical words. || **Tecnootonia** [*Gr. -κτόνος murder*], child-murder, infanticide. || **Tecnogonia** [*Gr. γονή generation*], † (a) the age of a father at his eldest child's birth, (b) child-bearing, pregnancy.

Teonology (tekno'lodji) [-LOGY], the scientific study of children, pædology. **Tecononymy**, **tek-** (tekno'nimi) [*Gr. ὀνομα, ὄνομα name*], the practice among certain peoples of naming a parent from his or her child; so **Tecno nymous** (tek-) *a.*, practising tecononymy.

1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* "Tecnoclonia *a* 1877 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* 178 Partly by adding 100 years to that "Tecnoclonia of the Patriarchs before Abraham, have made the Period larger by 884 Years. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* Tecnoclonia. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* "Technology, a treatise on children. 1859 *Syd Soc Lex.* Technology, the study or scientific knowledge of childhood. 1888 E. B. TYLOR in *Jyul Anthropol. Inst* (1889) Feb. 248 Another custom. is the practice of naming the parent from the child.

There are above thirty peoples spread over the earth who thus name the father, and, though less often, the mother. They may be called, coining a name for them, "teconomy-VOL. IX.

mons peoples. When beginning to notice the wide distribution of this custom of "teconomy [etc.] 1888 *Athenæum* 1 Dec. 740/1 Another custom, here called tecononymy [by Dr. E. B. Tylor], as an example was mentioned the name of Ra-Mary, or Father of Mary, by which Moffat was generally known in Africa

|| **Tecoma** (tē'kō mā). *Bot.* [*mod. L. (Jussieu 1789), from Aztec tecomaxochill, mistakenly supposed to which he gave this name (but really the native name of Solandra guttata, N.O. Solanaceae).*

The Aztec name is a compound of *tecomatl* + *xochitl* 'rose, flower', the plant being named from the resemblance of its flower to that of the *tecomatl* or Calabash tree (*Crescentia Cujele*, N.O. *Bignoniaceae*), lit 'pot tree'; f. *tecomatl* earthen vessel, pot.]

A large genus of *Bignoniaceae*, mostly natives of warm climates, consisting chiefly of shrubs (erect, climbing, or twining), with leaves usually pinnate, and showy trumpet-shaped flowers of various colours (chiefly different shades of yellow and red), whence the name *trumpet-flower*; many are cultivated in greenhouses, etc. for their beauty

Some shrubby species have sometimes been reckoned in separate genera *Tecomania*, *Stenolobium*, *Campsis* (or *Campsidium*), and *Pandora*, others (of which some are tall trees used for timber and in medicine) formerly included in *Tecoma*, but with digitate leaves, are now separated as *Tachibana*. Several species are also often called *Bignonia*. 1846 *Penny Cycl.* Suppl. II. 614/2 Several species of Tecoma have reputed medicinal virtues. 1884 *Mag. Art* Mar. 181/2 In the foreground the brilliant tree climbs a tall alanthus tree. 1888 Mrs. M'CANN *Peat. Wks.* 197 Its nest the lyre bird weaves with tecomas twining over it

† **Tecoon**. *Obs. rare*—1. A fish mentioned by Walton as a kind of salmon: see *quots*

1653 WALTON *Angler* vi. 141 There is more then one sort of them [salmon], as namely, a Tecoon, and another called in some places a Samlet, or by some, a Skegger: but these may be fish of another kind. 1760 HAWKINS *Note*. There is another small fish, called the Gravel Last-Spring, found only in the rivers Wye and Severn. Perhaps this is what Walton calls the Tecoon. 1853 'EPHEMERA' *Note* ibid. All the fish named, except the gravel last-spring, are salmon-fry of different ages, from three or four months to twelve. Walton's 'tecon' may be the parr

† **Tect**, *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [*ad. L. tectum roof*, prop. neut. of *tectus*, pa. pple. 'covered': see next.] A roof. In comb. to et-demolished *a.*, having the roof demolished, disroofed.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x. 432 Tect demolished Churches, unpassable Bridges.

† **Tect**, *ppl. a. Obs. rare* [*ad. L. tectus*, pa. pple. of *tegere* to cover.] Covered, hidden. (Const. as pa. pple. See also **TEOTRIX**.) So † **Tectod**.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Hush* vi. 380 With chaf or fern this booids do be tecte. *Ibid* viii. 79 The tuppe is chousen fair of altitude, Wyombed side, and tecte in whitest wolle. 1557 ABP PARKER *Ps.* cxv. 332 Why els no doubt, the Heathen sect, Would say where is their God so tect? 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp* 459 The shells wherewith they are tected

† **Teco-tec**, [? from its note.] A species of whinchat (*Pratincola sybilla*) found in some of the islands off the E. coast of Africa.

1886 H. A. WEBSTER in *Encycl. Brit* XX. 492/2 (*Revision*) Among the more familiar birds are the 'oiseau de la vierge' (*Muscipeta borbonica*), the tectec (*Pratincola sybilla*).

Tectibranch (tek'tibrænk), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. L. tectus covered + branchia (Gr. βράγχια) gills*] *a. adj.* Belonging to the order or sub-order *Tectibranchiata* of gastropod molluscs, comprising marine forms having the gills covered by the mantle, and small shells often concealed by the mantle. *b. sb.* A gastropod belonging to this division. So **Tectibranchian**, **Tectibranchiate** *adjs.* and *sbs.* in same senses.

1836-9 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* II. 381/2 The internal or dermic shells are formed in many of the tectibranchiate orders. 1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 322/2 Gastropods are divided into the following orders — 1. Nudibranchians 2. Inferobranchians 3. Tectibranchians [etc.] 1851 *Woodward Mollusca* i. 34 The respiratory organs form tufts protected by a fold of the mantle, as in the Inferobranchians and Tectibranchians of Cuvier. 1894 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 20 Nov. 666 The posterior pallial lobes of various genera of Bullid Tectibranchs.

Tectiform (tek'tifūm), *a. Zool.* [*ad. mod. L. tectiformis, f. tectum roof. see -FORM.*] *a.* Roof-shaped; sloping downwards on each side from a central ridge. *b.* Serving as a covering or lid. 1834 MCMURRIE *Cuvier's Anim. Kingd* 414 Phryganea. The wings are strongly tectiform. 1880 WATSON in *Jyul Lun. Soc* XV. 95 Shell—high, conical, tectiform. 1884 tr *Claus Zool* L. x. 582 Of slender build and with large wings, which in repose are tectiform. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.* *Tectiform*, having the form of a roof, serving as a cover or lid, as, tectiform maxillaries.

† **Tectily**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [*f. Tect ppl. a. + -LY*]. In a concealed manner, covertly.

1857 HOLMES *Chron. Isl* II 176/2 He laid very close & tectily a company of his men in an old house fast by the castle. 1897 *Catholic Balance* 29 Opposing these Doctoral Principles either tectily or openly.

Tectocephalic (tek'tōsēfē lik), *a. Path.* [*f. L. tectum roof + Gr. κεφαλή head + -IC: cf. CEPHALIC.*] = SOAPHOCEPHALIC. So **Tectocephaly** (-sēfālī) = SOAPHOCEPHALY.

1888 CLEVERING in *Amer. Nat* July 614 The Esquimaux are tectocephalic (rafter-headed), with flat pyramidal, or lozenge-shaped faces, due to excessive zygonia projection, and narrow foreheads.

Tectology (tekto'lodji). *Biol.* [*ad. Ger. tekologie (Haeckel), for *tekonologie, f. Gr. τέκτων carpenter, builder (cf. ARCHITECT) see -LOGY.*] (See *quot.*, and cf. *PROMORPHOLOGY*.) So **Tecto-logical a.**, pertaining to tectology.

1883 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit* XVI 824/1 In 1866 appeared the *Generelle Morphologie* of Haeckel. Here pure morphology is distinguished into two sub-sciences,—the first purely structural, *tectology*, which regards the organism as composed of organic individuals of different orders, the second essentially stereometric, *promorphology*.

Tectonic (tekto'nik), *a.* [*ad. late L. tectonicus, a. Gr. τεκτονικός pertaining to building, f. τέκτων, -ov-, carpenter, builder.*]

1. Of or pertaining to building, or construction in general; constructional, constructive. used esp. in reference to architecture and kindred arts.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tectonic* (*tectonicus*), of or belonging to a builder. 1864 *Daily Tel* 1 Aug. That law of necessity and of demand which is at the foundation of all tectonic art. 1903 G. B. BROWN *Arts in Early Eng* II. 178 A form produced by the exigencies of construction—o, to use a convenient term familiar in Germany, a tectonic form.

2. *Geol.* Belonging to the actual structure of the earth's crust, or to general changes affecting it.

1854 BOYD DAWKINS in *Geol. Mag* Oct. 459 The relation existing between the tectonic anticlines and synclines in the districts of South Wales, Gloucester, and the West of England. 1905 *Lb. Avebury Scenery Eng* 213 The primary configuration of the country's surface is no doubt due to tectonic causes. 1905 *Athenæum* 1 Apr. 404/3 Whilst the most powerful and destructive disturbances are of this tectonic character, many other earthquakes are no doubt connected with volcanic phenomena.

So **Tectonics** [= *Ger. tectonik*], term for the constructive arts in general, † **Tectonist** (*obs. nonce-wd.*), a constructor, a builder.

1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp* II xx (1865) 106 As is their husbands occasion these poor tectonists [the squaws] are often troubled like snails, to carry their houses on their backs. 1850 LITICH tr C. O. Müller's *Anc. Art* § 22 A series of arts which form and perfect vessels, implements, dwellings, and places of assembly. We call this class of artistic activities tectonics.

Tectorial (tekto'riāl), *a. Anat.* [*f. L. tectorium covering, a cover (f. tectorius: see next) + -AL.*] Covering like a roof applied to a membrane in the internal ear (see *quot.*)

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tectorial membrane*, a gelatinous structure covering [the] organ of Corti, stretching from upper part of the limbus spiralis over the outer hair-cell.

† **Tectorian**, *a. Obs. rare*—^o [*f. L. tectorius serving for covering walls, from tegere to cover*]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tectorian* (*tectorianus*), of or belonging to covering, pargeting, washing or whitewashing.

|| **Tectrix** (tekt'riks). *Ornith.* Usually in pl. *teatrices* (tekt'riks). [*mod. L. tectrix (fem. of L. tector), f. tect-, ppl. stem of tegere to cover. see -TRIX.* So *F. tectrice*] Each of the feathers that cover the base of the quill-feathers of the wing and tail in birds. = **COVER** *sb.* 5.

1768 PENNANT *Zool* I. 111 Lesser coverts of the wings. *Tectrices* *primæ*. Greater coverts. *Tectrices secundæ*. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. *Tectrices*, *Coverts*, the name of the feathers which cover the quill feathers and other parts of the wing. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 693 Under parts, including the inferior alar tectrices, pure white. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds* 950 Each tectrix being placed on the proximal side of its corresponding remex

Hence **Tectricial** (tektri'jāl) *a.*, pertaining to the tectrices. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Tecture**. *Obs.* [*ad. L. tectura a covering.*] A covering (*lit. or fig.*); a canopy, a roof.

1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 579 Your Blandishments are but Maskes and Lectures of latent perfidiousness. 1632 LITHGOW *Trav* x. 443 This palatial cloyster is quadrangled four stories high, the uppermost whereof is window-set in the blew tecture. 1654 *Kaligh's Ghost Pref.* He may seem to shadow his blasphemy under the tecture of some weak and feeble reasons. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renon's Disp* 471 Caves were their houses, the tectures of wood their cottages. Hence † **Tectured a.**, canopied, roofed; formed with or as a roof.

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* viii 366 The streetes being covered above, haue large Lights cut through the tectured tops.

Tedul, obs. form of TIGAL.

Ted (ted), *v* 1 Forms: 5-6 *tedd*, 5-7 *tedde*, 6 *teede*, 7 *tede*, 6-*ted*. [Known from 15th c., app. representing an OE **tegdan*, cognate with Icel. *teðja*, pa. t. *tadda*, in special sense, to dung, manure, prob. to spread (manure) or spread (the ground) with manure. see TATH. The more general sense appears in OHG., MHG., and mod. HG. dial. *zetten* to spread out, scatter. — **satjan* — O^{tent}. **tadjan*. The non-appearance of this vb. in OE. and M^{pe}, and in LG. and Du., is notable.]

1. *trans.* To spread out, scatter, or strew abroad (new-mown grass) for drying. Also *absol.* Sometimes including the turning of the grass when dried on one side. see *quot* 1669, but *tedding* and *turning* are properly distinct processes. cf. *quots* 1577, 1616, 1746. 14. [implied in *TEDDING*] 1481-90 [see *TEDDING*]. 1523

FITZGERALD. *Husb.* § 25 When thy meadows be mowed, they wolde be well teded and layde even vpon the grounde 1530 PALSER. 753/2, I teede hey, I tourne it afore it is made in cockes, *1530*. 1577 B. GOODE *Hereshach's Husb.* 1, (1586) 45 b, 'The Grasse being cutte, must be well teded and turned in the Sommer. 1616 SURFL. & MARK. *Country Farme* 500 After you have mowed it, and teded it, you shall turne it twice or thrice ere you cocke it. 1669 *Worlidge Syst Agric* (1681) 333 To *Ted*, to turn or spread new mown Grass. 1746 *Poor Robin* (Nares), Tedding, turning, cocking, raking, And such busines in hay making. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II 624 In Middlesex, all the grass mown on the first day, before nine o'clock in the morning, is teded, that is, uniformly strewn over the field 1830 *Gloss. Farm Rep* 14 in *Libr Usef Kuoni*, *Husb* III, The hay-making machine is put to work in the field to ted or shake out every day's work.

2. *transf. and fig.* To scatter; to dissipate. c 1550 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxi 23 Thow held hir curage he on loft, And ted my tenin hart lyk toft. 1580 *Livv Enghes* (Arb.) 228 Then fall they to al disorder that may be, teding that with a forke in one year, which was not gathered together with a rake, in twentie. 1589 *Paghe v Hatchel* *Livv's Wks.* 1902 III, 129 What fooler more couetous than he, that seekes to tedd abroad the Churches couetous with a forke, and scratch it to himselfe with a rake 1788 E. PICKER *Poems Gloss* 246 *Ted*, to scatter, to spread 1813 — *Misc Poems* I, 200 (E.D.D.) Megg tedi the saut uppo the stool. 1879 J. HAMILTON *Misc* xii, 188 A day-dreamer gets hold of a beautiful, thought, and teases and teds it, and tosses it out into a cloud fine and filmy.

3. *anal.* a. To spread out (out corn or flax) on the ground to dry. b. To dress (flax). c. To arrange, tidy (the hair, a room, etc.).

1796 *Monthly Mag.* Apr. 223/2 When the mowers went afield The yellow corn to ted 1811 WILLIAM W. *Riding Gloss.* (E.D.S.B. 7), *Tedding*, applied also to the dressing of hair and flax. 1824 J. BARE *St. Herbert's Isle* 13 To mark the vale-hind ted the ripened shock. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Ted*, to turn flax when it has been laid on the ground to dry. 1858 R. S. SURTESS *Ask Manina* lxviii, 306 Producing a black pocket-book, and tedding up a lot of characters, bills, etc. 1887 *Samuelson's Sc. Dict.*, *Suppl.* s.v., Ted your hair, and tedd up the house. West of Sc.

Ted, v² local techn. [app. local var. of ME. *teith*, *TETHRE*] *trans.* To give a finely-toothed or serrated edge to (a reaping-hook or sickle). Hence *Tedded ppl* a., *Tedder*, *Tedding vbl. sb.* 1833 J. HOLLAND *Manufr. Metal* II 55 The next operation [in making sickles] is cutting or toothing, or *tedding* as it is technically called. *Ibid* 56 There is a peculiarity in the handling of this hammer and chisel by a sickle teder, which it requires considerable practice to attain. 1880 *Shuffled Gloss*, *Tedded*, serrated, indented. Sickles are teded in order to make them cut better. Cf. 1840 *Prompt Parv.* 498/2 Tothyd, or tody wythe teete, *dentatus*. 1878 HUTTON *Four Caves Gloss*, *Ted*, to tooth sickles.]

Tedder, -er, -ir, obs forms of *TETHER*. *Tedded* (teded), *ppl* a¹ [f. *TED* v¹ + -ED¹]. Spread out for drying, as grass.

1667 MILTON P. L. ix 450 The smell of Grain, or teded Grass, or Kine. 1844 STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* III 970 The hay-rake is employed to rake the teded grass into a windrow.

Tedded, *ppl* a², see *TED* v². *Tedder* (tedder), [f. *TED* v¹ + -ER¹] One who teds new-mown grass; also, a machine for doing this, a tedding-machine.

14 *Voc* in W. Wulcker 578/44 *Duggerdigator*, a Teddere. *Ibid* 587/48 *Herbarius*, a teddere. 1800 HURDIS *Fav. Village* 22 Thick swarms the field with tedders. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tedder*, a machine for sowing and spreading hay, to expedite its being dried. 1886 P. S. ROBINSON *Valley Tree*, *Trees* 141 The mowers and tedders, sitting in the shade with their bread and cheese.

Tedder 2: see *TED* v². *Tedding* (te dig), *vbl. sb* 1 [f. *TED* v¹ + -ING¹] The action of spreading out or scattering (new-mown grass) to be dried by the sun and wind.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks.* (Roxb.) 226 Item, to Baker for my dayes teddyng of gresse. 1513 FITZGERALD *Husb* § 25 Good teddyng is the chiefe poynte to make good hey. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 72/2 Tedding is with a Pitchfork or Pikill throwing it abroad out of those rows in which the Sithe left it on the ground. 1844 STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* III 966 The process for putting it into cockles after the tedding.

b. *attrib.*, as *tedding-machine*. [1846-44 LONDON *Encycl. Agric.* 420 The hay-tedding machine, invented about 1800, by Salmon of Woburn.] 1843 *Fruit Roy. Agric Soc* IV 11 48a Mr. Wedlake produced a spreading or tedding machine. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Tedding-hole*, the long stuck used for turning or tedding flax. *West*. 1906 *Times* 25 June 14/3 The old custom of tedding either by hand or by tedding machine is avoided. *Tedding*, *vbl. sb* 2: see *TED* v².

Teddy, pet-form of certain Christian names, as *Edward*, *Edmund*, *Theodore*. *attrib.* in *Teddy bear* (te-di, be-er), a stuffed figure of a bear, made of rough plush, used as a toy or as a kind of mascot.

The 'teddy bear' came into vogue about 1907, and was so called in humorous allusion to Theodore Roosevelt (President of U.S. 1901-1909).

1907 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 4/7 While Europe is sending aloft the 'diabolo', America is playing with bears. The sudden delight in these mere things of the toy-shop is due to their name—'Teddy-bears'. 1907 *Motor Boat* 19 Sept. 190/1 The boat with a 'Teddy bear' or golliwog on the bow. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 5 Nov. 7/1 'The Teddy bear, popularly so called because the retiring President of the United States has a reputation as a bear hunter.

† *Tede*, *sb.* Obs. Also *tead* (-e). [ad. L. *tēda*, *tēda* pine-torch.] A resinous piece of pine used as a torch; a wood-torch.

1562 TURNER *Herbal* II 89 A tede is a fat and roseny pece of a pyne or pich tre, which hewen of, serveth for torches 1591 SPENSER *Mythopomias* 293 A burning Teade about his head did move. 1624 DARCIE *Birch of Heresies* xv 61 A Lamp or high Taper, which ordinarily w's of leide or Pine. 1637 WHITING *Albino & Bellama* 27 Bellama's bridlall tede is lighted now.

† *Tede*, a. Obs. *rare* -1. ? Tied, joined together. 13. E. E. ALLIT P. B. 1534 Fyrt telle me þe tyxte of þe tede lettres, & sy þen þe mater of þe mode, mēne me þer-after.

Tede, *Teder*, obs forms of *TED* v, *TETHER*. || *Tedesco* (tēdesko), a. (sb.) Pl *tedeschi* (-ki). Also *tedesque* (-e sk). [It. *tedesco* German; ad. med. L. *theodesc-us* cf. Goth. *þiudisk*, OE. *þeodisc*, OHG. *diutisc*, MHG. *diutich*, deutsch, Ger. *deutsch*. see DUTCH.] The Italian word for German; esp. used to express Tentonic influence as shown in some spheres of Italian art.

1824 BYRON *Fruit* 20 Feb in Moore *Life* (1830) I. 507 The *Tedeschi* dramatists. 1845 FORD *Handbk Spain* I 551/2 The *Coro Alto* was carved in a quaint *tedesque* style. 1874 T. G. APPLETON in *Longfellow's Life* (1891) III 232 Achille denounced the *Tedesco* with the traditional hatred of the Austrian. 1883 C. C. PERKINS *Ital Sculpture* I iv, 51 note, Minute works in the 'semi-tedesco' style, then in fashion.

|| *Te Deum* (tē di ūm). [From the opening words of the Latin original, *Te Deum laudamus*, 'Thee, God, we praise'.] An ancient Latin hymn of praise in the form of a psalm, sung as a thanksgiving on special occasions, as after a victory or deliverance; also regularly at Matins in the R. C. Ch., and (in an English translation) at Morning Prayer in the Church of England.

c 961 ÆTHELWOLD *Rule St. Benet* xi (1885) 35 After þær glorian þær forþan repes beginne se abbot þæne lof-ang Te deum laudamus. [So in c 1200 *Wintney Rule St. Benet* xi 47.] c 1386 CHAUCEER *Song*, T. 158 Te deum was our song and no thing elles. c 1485 *Digby Myst* iii 2140 Te Deum laudamus lett vs syng. 1547-8 *R. Sc. St. Mary at Hill* 387 Item, for his song bookes of te deum in Englishe. viii d. 1613 SHAKS. *Hen VIII*, iv 1 92 The Quire With all the choysest Musicke of the Kingdome Together sung Te Deum. 1822 BYRON *Walden* v, 1 94 'Te Deum' peal'd from nations. 1896 C. K. FAULTR. *Hayman's* *En Route* viii, 102 Standing, he intoned the 'Te Deum'.

b. With a and in pl. *Te Deums*, in reference to a recital of this, or (allusively) to any public utterance of praise to God, also, a service of (public) thanksgiving marked by the singing of this hymn.

1679 SHADWELL *True Widow* 1 3 At home they are always roring out Te Deums for Stealing of some Town or other. 1711 *Loud. Gaz.* No 4794/3 Letters from France begin to own that their *Te Deum* cost them extreamly dear. 1903 MORLEY *Gladstone* I iv 615 The archbishop ordered a *Te Deum*. Neither te deums nor prayers melted the heart of the British cabinet.

c. A musical setting of this hymn. 1864 [Jackson's] *Te Deum* regularly used in church services.] 1880 W. H. HUX in *Grove's Dict Mus* I 625/1 In addition to the before-named compositions, Greene produced a *Te Deum* in D major, with orchestral accompaniments.

d. *attrib.* and *Comb.* 1874 RUSKIN *Fora Clav* xiv (1896) II 419 *Te-Deum*-singing. 1896 *Daily News* 4 Aug. 3/7 A *Te Deum* mass in celebration of the birthday of the Empress Dowager of Russia took place yesterday at the Orthodox Church in the Rue Darn in Paris.

Hence *Te-De-um-ing* (*nonce-wd.*), the singing of a *Te Deum* or *Te Deums*.

1862 CARLYLE *Fraser*, G. xiii, vii. (1873) V. 82 With much processioning, blaring and te-de-um-ing. 1864 *Ibid* xv. 1 V 270 *Te-de-um-ing* on an extensive scale.

Tedge (tedj). *rare* -0. [Etymology unknown] = INGATE sb²: see *quots*.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade, Ingate*, an aperture in a mould for pouring in metal, technically called the tedge. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tedge*, the ingate or aperture in a mold through which the molten metal is poured.

† *Tedia-tion*. Obs. *rare* -1. [n. of action f. late L. *tēdiare* to feel loathing: see -ATION. Peih. aphetic for *ated(y)acyon* (also in Caxton), a OF. see ATTEDIATION.] The action of wearying or condition of being wearied.

1485 CAXTON *Chas Gt*, 112 Ye shall do Iustyce wyth lasse tediacyon.

† *Tediferous*, a. Obs. *rare* -0 [f. L. *tēdifera* (f. *tēda* toitch + *-fer* bearing) + -OUS. see -FEROUS.] Bearing a torch.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tediferous* (*tēdifera*), that beareth a torch or taper. 1658 in PHILLIPS 2721 in BAILEY.

† *Tedify*, v. *nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. L. *tēdium*, *TEDIUM* + -FY, after *edify*.] *trans.* To affect with tedium; to weary, bore. So † *Tedification*.

1613 T. ADAMS *Smiler's Passing-bell* Wks. 1861 I 348 An odious, tedious, endless inculcation of things doth often tie those with whom a soft and short reprieve would find good impression. Such, while they would intend to edify, do in event tedify. 1616 — *Dynne Herbal* *Ibid*. II 442 Too often, till education turn to tedification. 1633 — *Exp a Peter* iii 4 To be all utterance, no materials, and so not to edify but tedify their hearers.

Teding-penny, obs. f. TIERING-PENNY.

Tedious (tē dios), a. Forms. 5 *ted(e)us*, *tedi*, *tidiose*, 5-7 *tedy*, 6 *tēde*, *tide*, *tydy*, *tyde*, *sa*, *tidi*, 6-7 *teydy*, 7-8 *teadi*, 8 *tēdi*, 5- *tedious*. (Also 6 *tedy*, *tiddius*, *Sc.* *tideus*, -ews, 6-7 *tedius*.) [ad. late L. *tēdiōsus*

irksome, f. *tēdium*, *TEDIUM*. see -OUS; perh. partly ad. OF. *tēdiens*, -eux (1387 in Godef.)]

1. 'Wearisome by continuance' (J.), long and tiresome: said of anything occupying time, as a task, or a journey; esp. of a speech or narrative, hence of a speaker or writer. *prolix*, so as to cause weariness.

1412-20 LYDG *Chon. Troy* iv. xliiii, Me liste no more of hir woo to endure Leste vn to zow that it were tedious. c 1475 *Babees Bl.* 75 Many wordes ben rihte Tedious. 1526 *INDALE Acts* xxiv 4 Lest I be tedious vnto the. 1549 *Compt Scot.* vi 62, I pray the to decist fra that tedious melancolic orison. 1552 LYNDSE *v Monache* 4065 Bot tiddus it wer to tell. 1554 HULOTT, Tedious speaker, or pattered, *batillogus*. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* v. iii 230, I will be briefe, for my short date of breath is not so long as is a tedious tale. 1603 — *Meas for M.* ii. i, 119 Come you are a tedious foole to the purpose. 1675 T. TULLI *Let Baxter* 27 The tediousdest taske I ever yet undertooke. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No 75 P. 8, I would not be tedious in this Discourse. 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Vales* i Pref, A series of tedious and laborious experiments. 1819 SCOTT *Let to Ld. Montagu* 4 Mar, in *Lockhart*, Tedious hours occur on board of ship. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) V 36 If I am to discuss all these matters, I cannot avoid being tedious.

† b. *humorously*. Long (in time or extent) Obs. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* ii. iii 33 Nay 'tis strange, 'tis very strange, that is the brieft and the tedious of it. 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Connec.* 56 An old sheep-biter, with a nose too tedious for his face.

2. Wearisome in general, annoying, irksome, troublesome, disagreeable, painful. Obs. exc. *anal.*

1454 *Paston Lett* I 270 To aerie a power to resyst the sayd noits, which to hem on that holy tyme was tedious and heynous. 1526 TINDALE *Rom* xii 11 Let not that busy-ness which ye have in hande be tedious to you. c 1609 J. WINCKER in Arb *Garner* VII 375 A sort of flies drew blisters and bladders in our skin which were very tedious for our bodies too. a 1694 TILLOTSON *Sermon*, (1742) III 187, I may be tedious, but I will not be long. c 1845 in *J. Milford's Lett & Rem* 143 Johnstone ain't a drinking man nor a wife-beater, but he makes her a tedious husband. 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss*, *Tedious*, fidgetty, uneasy, requiring constant attention; of an infant or young child when teething, or poorly. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* I 17 Did I, a poem Write, my tedious anguish all revealing.

† 3. Tired, wearied, exhausted; also, disgusted or annoyed, esp. by iteration or excess, bored.

1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* viii viii (MS Bodl 263) lf. 375 Galeus... Thonh at [sic] thonent wer victorious. 1411 he for age, can weaten tedious. 1509 BACON *Shyp of Polys* (1874) II 148 So when the Father is tedious and old. 1540-1 *Elvot Image Gov* (1544) B 11, Being also tedious of his abominations. *Ibid* xviii Q 111b, Being tedious of that beastly lycence.

4. Late, tardy, dilatory, slow. Obs. exc. *anal.* c 1485 *Digby Myst* iv 1079, I was to tedious, That holy sight to see. 1605 BACON *Adv Learn* i. ii § 7 The most active or busy man hath many vacant times of leisuere except he be tedious and of no dispatch. 1698 CONGREVE *Semile* ii 1, Though thou hadst on lightning rode, Still thou tedious art, and slow. 1728 MORGAN *Anglers* II iii 249 Barbarossa was not very tedious in gratifying their curiosity. 1833 T. HOOK *Parson's Dan* ii 1, I expect Lord Weybridge; we are not ready for dinner till his lordship comes. 'What can make him so tedious?' said Maria-Jane. 1898 [see *Eng Dial. Dict*].

So *Te disome*, *Tediousome* a. (Sc.), tedious; † *Tedio sity*, † *Tediousite* [= OF. *tēdiensete*, 15th c.], tediousness.

† a 1412 LYDG *Two Merch* 900 Lest tediousste your crys did assayl. 1612 *Two Noble K.* iii v, What tediousity and dunsanity is here among ye! 1824 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxii, It was an once pleasant show, only it was a pity it was so tediousome.

Tediously (tē diosh), *adv* [f. *prec* + -LY².] In a tedious manner; at great and wearisome length; tiresomely; slowly, tardily.

a 1557 Mrs M. BASSET *Mrs's Treat Passion* M's Wks. 1376/1 Oftentimes tediously without any neede they were faine to repete twice every word they said in their praiour. 1583 HOLLYBAND *Campo da Fior* 323 Thou hast made me to forget it interrupting me so tediously. 1599 SHAKS *Hen V*, iv *Chorus* 22 The creeple tardy-gated Night, Who like a foule and ougly Witch doth limpe So tediously away. 1653 WALTON *Angler* To Rdr 2 Not to read dull, and tediously. 1779-81 JOHNSON L. P. *Milton* Wks II 154 [Comus] a drama in the epic style, inelegantly splendid, and tediously instructive. 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit*, iii 11 § 72 Hall dilates upon it sometimes more tediously, but more appositely.

Tediousness (tē diosnes) [f. as *prec* + -NESS] The quality or condition of being tedious.

1. Wearisomeness on account of long continuance; tiresome lengthiness, prolixity, also, wearisomeness in general; irksomeness, troublesomeness; trouble, annoyance (Obs. or *anal.*).

1432-50 *Tr. Higden* (Rolls) II 223 Tubal exercisade firste musike to alleviate the tediousnes pastoralle. *Ibid* IV 255 The vthe age of the worlde afflicte with moche tediousnesse. [orig. cēbris malis quassata] 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 139 Euen in this our tyme, some offend much in tediousnesse. 1599 DAVIES *Immort Soul* ccxix, She distastes them all, within a while, And in the sweetest, finds a tediousnesse. 1658 ROWLAND *Mount's Theat* Ius 936 The bloud of beasts, which with great tediousnesse and pain he [the bee-fly] sucks out. 1798 S. & H. LEE *Candler*, I, *Eng Lady's* I 11 434 He resolved rather to endure the tediousness of a passage by sea. 1882 *Times* 9 Apr. 11/3 Ecclesiastical litigation abuses the common legal privilege of tediousness.

† 2. Weariness, ennui; disgust, distaste. Obs. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 25 Vnto the tediousnes of

some stonydyng by, he thankyd ower lord and redeemer for innumerable benefitts. c. 1565 *Vision Free will* 46 To engender in them a hatred and tediousness of vyce. 1576 *FLEMING tr. Causus Eng Dogs* (1880) 5 These Dogges applying to their pursuit, agilline and humbleness, without tediousnesse. 1584 *Contempr St Alan* v. 1 (1599) 171 All these know God without Error Love him without tediousness. 3. Slowness, tardiness; dilatoriness. Obs. exc. dial. 1691 T. H[ALE] *Acc New Invent* 6 Its tediousness in bringing on and off. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Let to Mannu* (1834) I. xlviii. 189 By the tediousness of the post and distance of place I am still receiving letters from you about the Secret Committee. 1900 [see *Eng Dial Dict*].

Tedium (tī'diūm). Also 7-9 *tēdium*. [a. L. *tadium* weariness, disgust, f. *tēd-ere* to weary.] The state or quality of being tedious; wearisomeness, tediousness, ennui.

1662 *PETTY Taxis* II. 37 Whereby the charge and tedium of travelling, may be greatly lessened. 1663 J. SPENCER *Prodigies* (1665) 16 Stories of Prodigies may deceive the tedium of a winter night. 1779 J. MOORE *Vision Soc* (1780) I. xviii. 147 A more infallible specific against tedium and fatigue. 1814 *SCOTT IVAN* xv. When he remembered the tedium of his quarters. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* v. § 1. 216 In some of the stories there is the tedium of the old romance. Comb. 1827 *CARLVI Gam Lit Misc* Ess. 1872 I. 28 One or two sleek clerical tutors, with here and there a tedium-stricken squite.

Tedure, -yr(e), obs. forms of **TETHER**.

Tee (tī), sb. 1. [The origin of senses 2 and 3 is obscure: possibly they do not belong here.]

I. 1. The name of the letter T; also applied to objects having the form of this (T or T-). See also T (the letter) 2.

1610 *GUILLMIN Heraldry* iv. v. (1611) 199 He beareth Argent, a cheveron betweene three Text Tees, sable. 1877 *KNICHT Dict Mech*, Tee, a T shaped pipe coupling. 1882 *WOC Enghb Catal* III. 5 Connections, elbows, tees, syphons. 1891 *Times* 28 Sept. 3/6 The demand for angles and tees is quiet, but budge and roofing makers are taking fair lots.

II. 2. Sc. (See quot. 1882.)

1494-5 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I. 228 To mak knoppis and fassis to the hainingyng of briddilis and teis, xxiij pennis of gold. 1505 *Ibid* III. 160 For ane couple and tee. xs. 1675 *CUNNINGHAM Diary* 27 July (1887) 56 Sent to Glasgow for a new Cuipeil and Tee. 1776 R. K. J. GUGON in *Whitelaw Bk. Scot. Song* (1875) 100 With lah, and a feather, And housing at curpen and tee. 1882 *Fleming's Dict*, Tee, Pl. *tees*, *teis*, iron holdfasts, in shape like the letter T, suspended from a horse's collar for attachment to the shafts of a vehicle, or for connecting the bit and bridle, also, the ropes by which a railway is suspended.

3. *Mining* (See quot. 1851.) 1653 *MANLOVE Lead Mines* 266 Fell, Bous, and Knock, burke, Pointed-out, and Tees. 1747 *HOODSON Miner's Dict*, Sij, After closing of Tees, Tees, Bunks, Jumbles, or what other disorder may happen that the Vein cannot be easily made out. 1851 *TAPPING Glass Lead Mining Terms*, Tee, or Tye, is where a cross vein approaches another vein at nearly right angles, whose side it joins without intersecting or breaking through it.

III. 4. *attrib* Shaped like a T, having a cross-piece at the top or end, as *tee-frame*, *-iron*, *-joint*, *-piece*, *-square*; also in other combs., as *tee-headed*, *-shaped* adjs. See also T (the letter) 3.

1819 *PICKSTON Gas-Lighting* 300 Wrought iron tee-pieces for branching off from the principal service pipe in two directions. 1822 *IMISON Sc. & Art* II. 344 Tee squares are rules made in the form of the letter T. 1877 *KNICHT Dict Mech*, Tee-iron, a rod with a cross-bar at the end, for withdrawing the lower valve-box of a pump. 1884 *Health Exhib Catal*, p. 112/2 Fire and Thiel-exhausting Sales. Solid tee-frame, and solid flange lock case. 1887 D. A. LOW *Machine Dynw* (1892) 18 At (c) is shown a tee-headed bolt. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 3/2 Tee shaped and substantially built, the new pier has a frontage of 650 ft.

Tee (tī), sb. 2. *Golf*. Orig. Sc. [app a curtailed form of *teas*, used in 17th c., the origin of which is not ascertained. For the formation cf. *pease*, *pea*.] The starting-place, usually a little heap of earth or sand, from which the ball is driven in commencing to play each hole.

1673 *WEDDERBURN's Vocab* 37, 38 (Jam.) *Baculus*, *Pila clavaria*, a golf-ball. *Statumen*, the Teas. 1722 *RAM-SAY Ode to Ph-* II. Driving their baws frae whins or tee. 1875 W. A. SMITH *Lewisiana* 147 Each [shell] is seated on a sandy 'tee', formed by the wind sweeping away the sand around it. 1899 *Encycl Brit*, X. 765/2 In starting from the hole, the ball may be teed (i.e. placed where the player chooses, with a little pinch of sand under it called a tee). 1905 *Daily News* 7 Jan. 12 At two o'clock, the golfing party were at the first tee. *attrib* 1901 *Daily Chron* 7 June 8/3 Vardon was beaten in the tee shots.

Tee (tī), sb. 3. *Curling*, etc. Orig. Sc. [Origin uncertain: perh. orig. the same word as **TEE** sb. 1, from the use of such a mark to define an exact spot. (A suggested derivation from ON *tīd* to show, mark, note, is untenable.)]

The mark, a cross made on the ice and surrounded by circles, at which the stones are aimed, applied also to the 'jack' at bowls, and the 'hob' at quoits.

1789 D. DAVIDSON *Th. Seasons, Winter* 167 Clm 'o' the Clough. A slow shot drew, w' muckle care, Which settled on the tee. 1822 *Sporting Mag* XL. 52 A mark is made at each end [of the rink] called a tee, toesse, or *utiller*. 1820 *Blackw Mag* VI. 572 Each player endeavouring to possess himself of a buth near the Tee. 1885 *New Bk Sports* 100 (Curling) The players who open the game begin by playing short of the tee. 1888 W. BLACK *In Far Lochaber* II. 166 A trimly kept bowling-green, in which the club-members practise the gentle art of reaching the tee.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *tee-shot*; *tee-drawn* adj. 1850 J. STURTEVANT *Winter Day* II. ix, Tee-drawn shots the smooth-lead fill, Or ports are wick'd with hair-breadth skill. 1853 W. WATSON *Poems* 64 (E D D) [He] Sen's up a tee-shot to a hair.

|| **Tee** (tī), sb. 4. Also *htee*. [Burmese *tī* umbrella.] A metallic decoration, in the shape of an umbrella, usually gilded and hung with bells, surmounting the topes and pagodas of Burma and adjacent countries.

1800 M. SYMES *Embassy Ann* v. 188 The whole [build. ing] is crowned by a Tee, or umbrella, of open iron-work, from which rises a rod with a gilded pennant. The tee or umbrella is to be seen on every sacred building that is of a spiral form. 1858 H. YULE *Mission to Ava* II. 42 [The Gauda-palen Temple at Pagan] is cruciform in plan. Crowned by a spire and *htee*. 1882 *Edin Rev* Oct. 360 On the summit of the tope was a square construction known among archaeologists as the 'tee'.

+ **Tee**, v. 1. Obs. Forms: see below. [OE *tēon* (contr. from *tēohan*), pa. t. *tēah*, *tugon*, pa. pple. *tōgen*, a Com Teutonic st. vb., cogn. with OSax. *tiohan*, *tōh*, *tugun*, *strogan* (MLG. *tiēn*, *tiēn*, *MDu. tyen*, *tyghen*, LG. *teen*, EFris. *tien*, *tējen*, *tēen*), OFris. *tea* (WFr. *tean*, Saterl. *tejen*, NFr. *tiēn*), OHG. *ziōhan*, *zōh*, *ziugun*, *ziugan* (Ger. *ziehen*, *zog*, *gezogen*), ON pa. pple. *tōgin*, Goth. *tukhan*, *tūh*, *tauhun*, *tauhans*, to draw, lead; = L. *dic-ere* to lead, draw. A primitive Aryan vb., still important in German, but lost in Eng. by 1500. Derivatives of the same root survive in *taut*, *team*, *tie*, *tight*, *tough*, *tow*, *tug*.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Present stem* a. Inf. i *tēon*, 2-4 *teon*, 3-4 *tuen*, 3-5 *teen*, *ten*, *teo*, *tee*, *te*, 5 *tegh*.

971 *Bluch Hom.* 212 *zif* cow swa licge hne teon burh þise centre lannan. c. 1205 *LAV* 791 Ich wille teo [c. 1275 go] to foren. c. 1250 *Gen* & *Ex* 1344 'lo be-wabe he gunne teen. *Ibid* 1953 'lo-waude egiphe he gunne ten. c. 1290 *Sf. Eustace* 165 in Hoistm *Altengl. Leg* (1881) 214 To londe he moste te. c. 1300 *Harvay Hell* 234 Alle þat mine buen shule to blisse wiþ me tuen. c. 1320 *Cont Long* 821 þow on of þeos bayles he mot teen. *Ibid* 877 þow he faste gat he con in teo. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 2541 Let hym tegh to þe tempull. c. 1425 *Cast. Persu* 1564 in *Maro Plays* 233 þedyr rapely wyl i tee. c. 1450 *Lovelich Gait* xiii. 56 Owit of the castel of Come þat he wolde te.

b. *Pres. Indic.*, *Imper.* i *teoh*, *teo*, *tio*, 3-4 *tee*, *te*; 2 (*Subj.*) *tyc*; *pl.* i *teon*, 3-4 *teen*, *ten* *Imper.* i *teoh*, 3 *tih*.

c. *3rd pers. sing.* i *teohst*, *tyhst*, *tyhst*, 2 *tihst*, 3 *tizht*, *tihst*, *teht*, *teohst*, 4 *teht*. c. 897 [see B. 2 b.] c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xxviii. (Z.) 276 *T* aho, ic teo, *perthra*, ic teo swyðe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gost* John vi. 44 Buton se fæder hyne teo [c. 1160 *Halton G. hyne tye*] *Ibid*, Luke v. 4 Teoh hit on dypan. 1027-34 *Secular Laws Cnut* c. 70 Ne teo se hlaforð na mare on his æhta. c. 1205 *LAV* 17416 Vthel, tih þe apan. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 353 De heites. If he fer fecchen fode, and he ouer water ten. 13 *E. F. Allit P. B.* 9 That teen vnto his temple. *Ibid*. 1262 *Er* he to be temple tee. 13 *Gny Warw* (A.) 2018 *Er* þe some don te.

d. *Pres. Indic.*, 2nd pers. sing i *tiehst*, *tyhst*, 3rd pers. sing i *tiehst*, *tyhst*, *tihst*, 2 *tihst*, 3 *tizht*, *tihst*, *teht*, *teohst*, 4 *teht*.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xxxv. 247 He tiehð his heafod in to him. c. 1000 *Sar. Leechb* II. 256 Læcedom se þæt yfel ut tihð of þam milte. *Ibid*. 262 Þonne þu tyhst blod. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 27 Hit hne tih to þan bihtle deðe. c. 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 37 Iefned to be deore [h]wæs geres he forðteoh. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 64 Up he teð, Tih þat he ðe heuene seð. c. 1250 *Owl & Night* 1435 An sum sot man hit tyhþ [w. r. tihþ] þat. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM* III. 236 As he teht attie font-stone.

2. *Pa. t.* i *tēah*, 2 *teah*, 2-3 *teh*, *tēh*, *teh*, *tah*, 3-4 *tey*, *tey*, *teye*, *teize*, 4 *tyh*, 5 *teize*, *tegh*. Pl. i *tugon*, 3 *tugun*, *tuhun*, *tuwen*, 5 *tyen*. c. 900 *CYNEWULF Judith* 99 [Heo] zenam ða þone hæðenap mannan fæste be fæaxe sinum, teah hyne. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 129 þurh hwarum ure dritan teh to him al moncun. c. 1205 *LAV* 640 He tah hine ægin. *Ibid* 805 He him seolf teih [c. 1275 eode] bi-foren. *Ibid*. 1641 Tēh see B. 1 b. *Ibid* 21616 Towards þe hulle [h]e tah. c. 1250 *Gen* & *Ex*. 1135 Wið hise two dowties ut he teg. c. 1300 *Vox & Wolf* 279 in *Rel Ant* II. 278 The frex mid al his name tey So longe, that [etc.] c. 1375 *Joseph Arim.* 57 Ioseph teiz to nou þous hole eunre to be temple. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II. 318 Unto his cotere hom he tyh. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 12077 He light into huanyn, Tegh vnto Tuskan, & turnyt to londe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gost* Luke v. 12 And liz tugon heora scyru to lande. c. 1205 *LAV*. 1834 Heo tugon [c. 1275 drowen] alle to gader. *Ibid*. 2619 Him tuwen hired men to. c. 1225 *Sf. Masher* 22 Ant tuhen alle to hire bodi. c. 1400 *See Jerns*. 843 His burnes Tyen to her tentis myd tene þat þey tadde.

3. *Pa. pple* i *te)tozan*, 3 i-tozen, i-tohen, i-towen, -un, tozen, 4-5 towen.

971 *Bluch Hom* 241 Seendiza Andreas was tozen. c. 1205 *LAV* 1009 Lucas was wel itozen. c. 1225 *Ancr R.* 708 Heo is a grucchild, & ful itowen [w. r. itoben]. *Ibid*. 204 Þe nome one muhte burten alle wel itowune earen. c. 1250 *Gen* & *Ex* 3647 Dis folc is after softe tozen. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Kut* 1093 For 3e haf trauryled, towen for feire.

B. Signification.

1. *trans* To draw, pull, drag, tug. a. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist* v. xii [xii] (1890) 428 Tugon heo ða wergan gastas. c. 1122 O. E. *Chion*, an 1052, Godwine eorl. tealh þa ut his segl. c. 1225 *Juliana* 8 Ant tuhen him 3pnt te tun, from strete to strete. c. 1225 *Ancr R.* 324 Hwo is þet durste slepen þe hwaile þet his deadlich fo heolde on stowen sweord over his heaued? c. 1275 *LAV*. 4995 Þane hem 3eo vp teh [c. 1205 i tah] to hire cneon wel.

neh. 13 *K. Alis* 7070 To shipp he may hem beren & teen. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xv. 282 He gert men Salye to the toppis te. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 10382 To tegh as a traytor, and traile vpon þe erthe. 1446 *Lydg. Nightingale Poems* II. 166 The lewes my flesh asonde dide tee.

b. To draw to oneself, to take to or upon oneself.

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xvi. 99 ðæt he tieo [w. r. teo] on hine selfe oðerla monna scylda. 925-35 *Laws Aethelstan* c. 9 ðæt he hit on folc rhyt him to teo. c. 1205 *LAV* 1641 He. tah hit to his a3re hond. c. 1235 *SHOREHAM* III. 285 For al hys þefte þat man tezt. c. 1400 *St. Alexius* (Tin) 449 Þat writ he diou3 & 3ene tezt. c. 1500 *Sir Beues* (S.) 2319 His ryng he gan to him tee.

c. To lead, bring (an army, etc.). Only OE.

a. 900 *tr. Bada's Hist* III. xiv. [xviii.] (1890) 208 Penda Mercna cuning teah here and fyrd wið Eastengle.

2. *fig* To draw, lead, entice, allure, to bring into some condition. Const. 20.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxvi. § 1 Sio zecyrd eow tihð to ðam audgite. 1971 *Bluch Hom* 37 Seo oferlyll þas lichoman getyhh þone mon to synnum. c. 1200 *Trin Coll Hom*. 139 Aud teh folc to him to heren his wise word. c. 1250 [see A. 1c].

3. To bring up, train, discipline, educate, teach. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram* (Z.) 166 *Imbna*, ic ty [w. r. ic teo] oððe ic læze, *imbna*, ic teah. c. 1205, c. 1225 [see A. 3]. c. 1250 *Owl & Night* 1725 Heo was itowen [w. r. itozen] among mankumne. c. 1250 *Gen* & *Ex*. 1913 He wulde ðat he sulde hem ten ðat he wel-ðewed sulde ben.

4. To bring forth, produce. Only OE. (Cf. *TEAM* sb., *TEAM* v. 1.)

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram* I. 20 Teon nu þa wæteru forð swim-mende cynn. *Ibid* 21 Eall lhibende fisc-cynn, þe þa wæteru tugon forð on heora hwarum.

5. To draw out, protract, prolong. c. 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 149 Wumme þat min biwist is tezt here swo longe.

6. a. *1st*. To betake oneself; to withdraw. (Cf. *DRAW* v. 67.)

c. 1205 *LAV* 640 He tah hine ægin ane þrowe. c. 1275 *Ibid*. 20086 Þis i-seh Arthur. and tih hine [c. 1205 thehte hine] a backward.

b. *1st*. To proceed, go. = *DRAW* v. 68. (Cf. *Ger ziehen*. The most usual sense in ME.)

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxxv. § 7 He. teah to wuda. c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1096, Fela ham tugon. c. 1205 *LAV* 18274 Pat folc ut of wude teh. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4370 So gret folc of romens. þat some wollet out to [w. r. teo]. c. 1300 *Harrow Hell* 8 Pat alle moten to helle te. 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 501 Forþ be knyghts gonne te, Til þat hit come to be se. 13. *E. F. Allit P. C.* 87, I schal tee in-to Tarce, & tary þere a while. c. 1450 *Lovelich Gait* III. 568 Agens that knyht þe scholen not Te. c. 1450 *Cov Myst* III. (1842) 33 As to my fadyr, lete us now tee.

+ **Tee**, v. 2. Obs. 1. *OE* *tēon*, *tēon*, contr. from **tihan*, = OS *tihan* in *afsthan* to refuse, OHG *zihan*, MLG. *ziehen* to accuse, show to be guilty, inform against, ON *tīd* from **tīha* to show, tell, relate, report, Goth *ga-tihan* to show, make known. Orig. a strong vb. **tihan* (*tīgon*, *tīgen*), of ablaut series *tīh-*, *tāh-*, *tīh-*, cognate with Gr *dein-vivai* to show, I. *dic-ere* to tell, Skr *dic-* to show, point out. But already in OE confused in inflexion with *tēon* from **tēohan* to draw, *TEE* v. 1, in consequence of the falling together of the contracted pres. stems *tēo-*, *tēo-*. Rare in ME. In quot. c. 1440 *tyxste* app. = *tyhst*.] *trans*. To accuse. (In quot. a 1300, ? to show, make known; or ? to tell, relate.)

871-901 *Laws of Ælfred* c. 33 Gif hwa oðerne, tion [w. r. teon] wille, þæt he hwelcne ne gelyste ðara ðe he him gesealde [etc.] *Ibid*. c. 36 § 1 Gif hine mon to [w. r. teo] zewealdes on ðære dæde, zetrowe hine be þam wite. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gen*, xxxi. 3 Nu þu me stale tyeht. *Ibid*. xlv. 7 Hwi tihþ ure blaforð swa micles falses? c. 1300 *Becket* 1280 Hol church he aboute drede [w. r. a-boute drede] that me tizht on wide [w. r. telled of wel wide]. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxii. 287 *Kaiph*. Fye on the, traytoure attaynte, at þis tyde. Of treasoure þou tyxste hym, þat triste be for trewe.

Tee (tī), v. 3. *Golf*. [f. **TEE** sb. 2, and like it app. a clift form of the 17th c. *teas*.]

a. *trans* To place (a ball) on the tee. b. *intr* with off. To play a ball from the tee.

1673 *WEDDERBURN's Vocab*. 37, 38 (Jam.) *Statumina*, *pilam arena*, Teaz your ball on the sand. 1737 [see *teed* below]. 1828 *SCOTT Jrrl* 14 May, I can only tee the ball, he must strike the blow with the golf club himself. 1862 *Chambers' Encycl* IV. 823/2 An attendant, called a caddy, who carries his clubs and 'tees' his balls. 1895 *LINSKILL Golf* II. (ed. 3) 20 To tee a ball for driving, it is usual to place it on some small eminence on the surface of the turf. A ball is sometimes teed on a few short blades of stiff grass. 1895 *Westm Gaz* 19 June 7/2 Will any golfer send a shilling to open the subscription? Or, preferably, will the Royal and Ancient tee off? 1906 *Macm Mag* Aug. 773 The golfer proceeds to the tee-ing off spot, tees up his ball, mentally imagines that he is standing on a species of gridiron, and places his feet in the position [etc.].

Hence **Teed** (tīd) *ppl* a., placed on or played from a tee; **Teeing** (tīd) *vbl* sb.; also *attrib*, as *teeing-ground*, a small patch of ground from which the ball is teed off.

1737 *RAMSAY Scot Prov* xxxiii. (1750) 89 That's a tee'd ba. 1824 *SCOTT Redgauntlet* Let. xiii. All that is managed for ye like a tee'd ball. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 226/2 Two hundred yards distance from the teeing-ground. 1893 *STEVENSON Catriona* xviii. They had taken a word from the golfing green, and called me the 'Tee'd Ball'. 1903 *Westm*.

Gas 11 Sept 4/2 Far better to recognise that placing is virtually teeing, and have done with it.

Teē, *v.* [f. *TEE sb* 1] *trans* To connect or branch off by a tee-piece. (In quot. *absol.*)

1908 *Installation News* II, 83/1 Bring a 3-in. tube to the light in the hall, teeing off to the switch on the wall and from thence to the living room lights.

Teē, obs. f. *TEA*; obs. and dial. f. *TEE*.

Teeder, obs. form of *TEETHER*.

Teedle (tī d'l), *v.* Sc. [? Echoic. Cf. *deedle* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*; also *doodle*, *toodle*, *tootle*] *trans* To sing (a tune) without words; to hum

19100 *Sc. Song, Had awa frae me Donald* (Jam.), But rock your weagane in a scull And teedle Heelan sing, Matam. 1844 *MacGillivray's Galliard*, *Emcy* (1876) 444 *Teedling*, singing a tune without accompanying it with the words. 1827 *Scott Chron. Canongate* v, My little Highland landlady stood at the door 'teedling' to herself a Highland song as she shook a table-napkin over the fore-stair.

Teēhee, variant of *TEHEE*.

Teē-hole (tī hōl), *dial.* The hole forming the entrance to a bee-hive.

1669 *Worldage Syst. Agric.* ix § 3 160 At the bottom of your little [bee-hive] doors - make an open square place just against the Teē-hole. 1897 *Dovle White Comp.* vi I 120 As thick as bees at a teē-hole.

Teek, obs. f. *TEAK*. **Teel**, *dial.* var. *TILL v.*

Teel, teel-oil, teel-seed: see *TIL*, sesame.

Teeld(e), obs. pa. t. and pp. of *TELL v.*; var. *TELD sb.* and *v.* **Obs.** **Teele**, obs. f. *TEAL*.

Teem (tīm), *v.* 1 *Forms*: 1 *tieman*, *tyman*, *timan*, *tēman*, 1-2 *teman*, 3 *timen*, *tēmenn* (*Orms.*), *teamen*, *tūmen* (1), 3-5 *temen*, 3-6 *teme*, (4 *tem*, 5 *temyn*), 6-7 *teeme*, 7-8 *team*, 6-*teem*. [*OE. tieman*, etc. - **taumyan*, f. *OE. tiam*: - **taum*: see *TEAM sb* 1]

1. Belonging to *TEAM sb* 1.

trans. To bring forth, produce, give birth to, bear (offspring). Also *fig.* **Obs.** or *arch.*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I, 238 Hit bið þonne þæt 'Nan wer ne wifað, ne wif ne ceorlað, ne team ne bið gery med'. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†2 *intr.* To bring forth young, bear or produce offspring; to be or become pregnant. **Obs.**

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* vi, 4 Godes bearn tyndon wið manna dohtora and hig cendon c 1000 - *Hom.* I, 250 Fugelas ne tēmað swa swa oðrenyten. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

3. *intr.* To be full, as if ready to give birth; to be prolific or fertile; to abound, swarm. Usually const. with.

1593 [see *TEEMING ppl* a 1 2] a 1719 *Addison* (J.), A nation where there is scarce a single head that does not teem with pollicks. 1746 *Smollett's Roderick* 98 Hallowed be the mouth That teems with moral zeal and dauntless truth! 1748 *Gray Alliance* 6 The soil, tho' fertile, will not teem in vain. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* xvi (1819) 404 The air, the earth, the water, teem with delighted existence. 1838-9 *Hallam Hist. Lit.* II, ii, v § 80, 234 Every canto of this book teems with the choicest beauties of imagination. 1840 *Dickens Barn Rudge* lxviii, The house-tops teemed with people. 1868 *E. Edwards's Catalogue* I, Intro. 33 A mound which was still teeming with projects for a good time to come.

II. Belonging to *TEAM sb* III.

†4. *trans.* In Anglo-Saxon law: To refer or trace (property), for evidence of ownership, to a third person representing the party from whom it was acquired; to vouch to warranty. Only *OE.*

c 1000 *Laus Inc.* c. 47 Gif mon forstolenne ceap befehð, ne mot hine mon tieman (v. r. tyman) to ðeoowum men. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†5. *intr.* To refer or appeal to for confirmation or testimony. *To God I teem*, I call God to witness. Also *trans.* To cite or call to witness (quot. c 1200).

c 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* (1881) I, 58 Benedictus tynde to þam regole þe Basilius gesehte. c 1000 *St. Basil's Admonition* Prol (1849) 32 Benedictus, tynde swa ðeah to Basilius tæcinge for his trunmysse. c 1200 *Moral Ode* x08 (Trin MS.) His oþer weerc and his þanc to witenesse he sal tēmen.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5070 (Cott.) And al was for i tald a drem þat cummen es now, to goddi tem. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†6. *intr.* To attach oneself (to any one) in fealty, dependence, trust, or love; to turn or draw to. **Obs.**

c 1205 *Lav.* 1265 He bi-hehte hire biheste & he hit wel laste þat hire he wolde tēman [c 1275 *he wolde he loue*] & wrchen hire ane temple. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†7. *trans.* To acclaim (as lord); to offer or dedicate (to God), to bring into a position or condition.

c 1205 *Lav.* 1265 He bi-hehte hire biheste & he hit wel laste þat hire he wolde tēman [c 1275 *he wolde he loue*] & wrchen hire ane temple. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†8. *intr.* or *v.* To betake oneself, to repair, go, proceed to, *trans.* to repair to (q c 1330) **Obs.**

c 1205 *Lav.* 1265 Alþion hatte þat lond. þer to þu scalt tēman [c 1275 *wende*] & ane neowe lroye þar makian. 1840 *Orms.* 2415 Wurfenn swa wifþ childe & tēmenn hire tēam wifþ himm Alls ofre wammenn tēmenn f. 1225 *Anchor R.* 220 Two tentacions þet tēmeþ alle þe oðre. c 1230 *Halt Mead* 33, & cleoped ham wunne & weolefulle þat teamen hare teams. 1599 *Shaks. Hen. V.* v, i 51 The euen Meade - Conceyued by idleness, and nothing teemes But hateful Dockes, rough Thistles, Keksyes, Burres. 1607 - *Timon* iv, 179 Common Mother, thou Whose wombe vmeasurabell, and infinite breed Teemes and feeds all 1654 *Gayton Pleas Notes* iii, vii 126 My Mother, whose very picture I am, when she teem'd me under the Line. 1667 *Milton P. L.* vii, 454 The Earth obey'd, and teem'd at a Birth Innumerable living Creatures. 1675 *Purton Life Hacket* (1865) 8 It was but a small lustre that the place where any man was teemed could cast upon him. 1786 *tr. Swedenborg's True Chr. Relig.* x § 585 The earth - being their common mother brings them forth, that is, teems them from her womb into the open day.

†9. *intr.* To lead to (an issue). **Obs.**

c 1205 *Lav.* 1265 Ic wolde rihte æt þe. to whan þis tocnē wile tem, to wulche þinge temen

Teem (tīm), *v.* 2 *Now dial and techn.* *Forms*: 4-6 *teme*, 5 *Sc. team*, 6 *Sc. tēim*, 7 *teame*, *teemie*, 7-9 *team*, 8 *tem*, 7-*teem*. [*ME tēme-n*, a *ON. tēma* (Sw. *tēmma*, Da. *tēmmie*) to empty - **tēmyan*, f. *idm* empty, *Toom*.]

1. *trans.* a. To empty (a vessel, etc.); to discharge or remove the contents of, to empty (a wagon, etc.).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 12020 Bath he ditted þe water lade, And temed lakes þat he made. c 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lxvii, 27 Fayre saules, þat has tēmyd þaire fleys, and dryd it of þe humor of syn. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv, 544 Scho tēmyt þe poytis thre. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 Tēmyr or maken empty, *vacuo, euacuo*. c 1470 *Henry Wallace* viii, 213 Saidlys than tēmyr of hors bot maistris thar. 1500-20 *Dunbar Poems* xxviii, 36 The fetters lowis and the dungeoun temit. 1566 *Darville's Lett.* 1566 *Hist. Scot.* iv (S. I. S.) 204 Quhen he had tēmed the hartes of many of the foul puddil of error and vice. 1650 *H. More's Observ.* in *Euclid's Tri.*, etc. (1650) 92 Magicians will not stick to teem Urinals on your heads. 1789 *Brand Hist. Newcastle* II, 684, note, Above ground, two banksmen take off the corves at top, and empty, or, as the workmen call it, 'teem' them. 1854 *Miss Baker's Northampton Glass*, *Teem*, to empty, to pour out. 'Teem the tub'.

b. To discharge (something out of or from a vessel, a cart, etc.); to empty out, pour out.

1812 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1866) I, 45 Gudis venit or tēmyt in the rade havin or town of Leith. 1566 *Turner's Baths* 5 They teem or empty out eul humores. 1648 *Herrick's Hesper.* To *Pruneros*, Just as the modest morne Teem'd her refreshing dew. 1729 *Swift Direct. Sermons*, Butler, You immediately teem out the remainder of the ale into the tankard. 1821 *J. J. Henry Camp. agst Quebec* 96 The contents were teemed into a large bason. 1863 *Mrs. Gaskell's Sylvia's L.* II, xv, 13 Better help her 'teem' t' milk. 1863 *Mrs. Toogood's Yorks. Dial.* Team the water out of the kettle. 1889 *Q. Rev.* July 138 Blister steel is poured or 'teemed' into suitable ingot moulds.

c. *absol.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 36 Wee have allways one man - whose office is to helpe to teame, that the waines be not hindered. 1855 *J. R. Liffchild's Cornwall Mines* 38 Six men were teaming from the bottom into the pump. 1896 *Warwickshire Gloss.* This teapot don't teem wel.

2. *intr.* Of water, etc.: To pour, flow in a stream, flow copiously; of rain - to pour.

1828 *Craven Gloss* s. v. It rains and teams. a 1846 *G. Darley Song*, 'Sweet in her green dell' II, Down from the high cliffs the rivulet is teeming. a 1880 *Jack & William* II, in *Child Eng. & Sc. Pop. Ball.* (1884) I, 444/2 The blood was teeming down. 1880 *Leeds Mercury* 13 Sept 8 The water then came teaming down the shafts.

Hence *Teem sb*, *dial.*, a 'pour', a downpour of rain: see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

†*Teem*, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare* - 1. [app. either the simple root-verb of *BETEREM v.* 1, or perh. more prob. shortened from that vb.] *intr.* To think fit, vouchsafe.

1593 *Gifford Dial. Watches* Bfj, Alas man, I could teeme it to goe, and some counsell me to goe to the man at T. B. and some to the woman at R. H.

Teem, a. *dial.*, empty: see *TOOM*. *Teem*, -e, obs. or dial. f. *TEAM*. *Teeme*, obs. f. *TEEME*.

Teemer 1 (tīmēr), *1. rare*. [f. *TEAM v.* 1 + *ER* 1.] One who or that which teams or gives birth.

1646 *H. P. Medhit's Geige* 69 But such hastie teemers many times bring forth blind whelpes.

Teemer 2 (tīmēr), *Now dial. and techn.* Also *erron. teamer*. [f. *TEAM v.* 2 + *ER* 1.] One who teams, empties, or unloads.

1667 *Marvell in Robt. Ball.* (1883) IV, 546 Weeping to see their sons degenerate. His Romans taking up the teemer's

trade, The Britons jiggling it in masquerade. 1866 *J. E. Brogden's Provenc. Words* *Lincolns* 204 *Teamer*, the man who empties the grain from a laden cart to the stack. 1891 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Teemers*, men employed at the top of the coal shafts by means of which coal is tipped into the hold of the vessel. 1894 *Northumbria Gloss.*, *Teemer*, the man at a coal shipping -stair who lets the coal out of the waggons.

Teemful (tīmful), a 1 [app. f. *TEAM v.* 1 + *FUL* cf. *forgetful*. *OE.* had *tēanfull*, f. *TEAM sb*, in the same sense.] Prolific, productive, fruitful, teeming. Hence **Teemfulness**, prolificness.

[a 1000 *Gloss.* in *W. Wulcker* 238/3 *Fetose*, tūdde fulle, teamfulle, *net* tūdde. c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxliii, 13 Scap heora teamfulle & berende.] 1755 *Johnson*, *Teemful*, pregnant, prolific. 1855 *SINGLETON Virgil* I, 34 A standing corn To teemful tilth, - so thou all grace to thine. 1847 *But* do thou, if teemfulness Our flock shall have recruited, be of gold. 1863 *G. H. Calver's Gentlem.* vi, 79 Exhilarated by hope, - which is the teemful mother of the ideal.

Teem-full, teemful (tīmful), a 2 *dial.* Also *team*. - [f. *TEAM v.* 2 + *FULL* a.] See *quots.*

1674 *Ray N. C. Words* 47 *Teemful*, Brim-full, having as much as can be teemed in. 1777 *Bailey vol. II*, *Teemful*, full up to the Top. 1787 in *GROSE's Provenc. Gloss.* 1896 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Teem-full*, brim full, requiring to be poured out. c 1900 in most northern glossaries see *E. D. D.*

Teeming (tīmīng), *vbl. sb.* 1. [f. *TEAM v.* 1 + *-ING* 1.] The action of *TEAM v.* 1

†1. The production or bringing forth of offspring; breeding; child-bearing. Also *fig.* **Obs.**

c 1430 *Hymns Virg.* 4 Heil þat alle wommen on doon calle in tēmyngne, whanne þet ben hard bisteddel. 1540 *Hynde tr. Virg. Inst. Chr. Wom.* II, ix (1557) 104 To please enui at other for their beauty, & their welfare, or plentiful teeming. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasmus Par Rom.* 10 I thought myself was feble, and his wyfe lykewyse passed tēmyng. 1607 *MARKHAM Caval.* 1 (1617) 50 The only time of danger is at the first conception, and at the time of teeming. 1672 *MARVELL's Reli. Transp.* 1 148 Mr Bayes in the Preface of his Defence to excuse his long teeming, for he was brought forth. 1705 *HICKERINGILL's Priest-cr.* III, Wks. 1716 III 160 They were Twins, and if old Eve had miscarried of them at her first Teeming, I think it had been no great loss.

†2 *concr.* Offspring, produce, progeny. **Obs.**

1654 *WHITLOCK's Zootomia* 425 The Sun's that shined with gladdening Influences, on worthy Teemings of a fruitful Biam.

2. Abundant productiveness, fecundity, fertility, fruitfulness.

1856 *Dove's Logic Ch.* Faith v 1 § 2 279 The prolific teeming of the everbearing World. 1879 *Times* 6 Sept, The rushing of water from the rills keeps pace with the teeming of the earth and with the opening of its fruits.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* + teeming-date, teeming-time, breeding-time, reproductive period.

1593 *SHAKS Rich. II.* v, ii 91 Is not my teeming date drunke vp with time? a 1700 *Robt. Ball* (1890) VII, 117 And Teeming-time we are loath to lose, and why should not Damsels go? 1737 *FIELDING's Trundle-down Dick* Wks (1760) 251/1 What shall I do to get another son, For now, alas! my teeming-time is done?

Teeming, *vbl. sb.* 2. *Now dial and techn.* Also *erron. teaming*. [f. *TEAM v.* 2 + *-ING* 1.] The action of emptying, pouring out, or unloading; spec. the pouring of the molten steel into the ingot-moulds in steel-manufacture. Also *attrib.*

1641 *Best Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 36 Wee usually leade to one place till such time as it beginne to bee troublesome teaming, and then goe wee to another. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Form* III, 391/2 The wagons when teamed retaining a third of their contents plastered to the sides and bottom, and so requiring double the time for teaming. 1875 *KNIGHT's Dict. Mech.* 1183/2 The operation of pouring the metal is called teaming. 1877 *ibid.*, *Teeming-punch*, one for starting or driving a bolt out of a hole. A drift.

Teeming, *ppl.* a 1 [f. *TEAM v.* 1 + *-ING* 2]

1. That bears or breeds offspring; pregnant, gravid, 'breeding'. *arch.* and *dial.*

1535 *Goody Primer, Litany*, That teeming women may have joyful speed in their labour. 1593 *DRAKEON Eclogues* x, 46 Their teeming Bawes to helpe when they did yeane. 1676 *Grew's Anat. Flowers* II, 1 § 3 As Teeming Women, gradually slaken their Laces. a 1719 *Addison tr. Ovid, Calisto* 99 A lovely boy the teeming rival bore. 1822 *SCOTT's Pirate* iv, Mrs Yellowley had a remarkable dream, as is the usual practice of teeming mothers previous to the birth of an illustrious offspring.

†2. Fructifying; germinating, sprouting. **Obs.**

1704 *Pope's Windsor For.* 53 Kind seasons swell'd the teeming grain. 1835 *UNE Phil. Manuf.* 231 The teeming seed is now covered with a sheet of paper pierced with holes.

2. Abundantly productive; fertile, prolific.

1593 *SHAKS Rich. II.* II, i 51 This blessed plot, this earth, this Realm, this England, This Nurse, this teeming wombe of Royall Kings. c 1600 - *Sonn.* xxvii, The teeming Autumn big with rich increase. 1768 *BEATTIE's Minstrel* II, 1, Where Nature loads the teeming plain With the full-pomp of vegetable store. 1840 *DICKENS's Barn Rudge* xi, The plan which had suggested itself to the teeming brain of his commander.

†3. *trans.* Abounding; swarming; crowded.

1715 *Pattern True Love* in *Hall's Yorks. Anthol.* (1851) 13 Odd tales which heretofore Did so amuse the teeming throng. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* IV, 240 With teeming plenty to reward their toil. 1838 *PRESSCOTT's Ferd & Is.* (1846) II, ix 464 The teeming treasures of the Indies. 1869 *TOZER's Highl. Turkey* II, 202 The teeming multitudes which must have crowded the cities. a 1873 *DEUTSCH's Rein.* (1874) 136 It shews us the teeming streets of Jerusalem.

Hence **Teemingly adv.** productively; **Teeminglyness**, productiveness, fecundity.

1674 *N. FAIRFAX's Bulk & Seto*, 120 The hand giving a

kind of teemingness to the spring 1895 *Clarion* 2 Nov 1/4 Our cause spreads teemingly.

Teeming, *phl.* a. 2 Now *dal.* [f. TEEM v 2 + -ING 2.] That 'teems' or pours, pouring.

1695 *Ld Preston Boeth.* 1.2 The weeping Muse whose teeming Eyes keep time with her's 1880 *A. B. Todd Poet Wks.* (1907) 222 The streams, swoln by the teeming rain

Teemless, *a. rare.* [f. TEEM v 1 + -LESS] Not bringing forth young or fruit, barren.

1687 *Dryden Hind & P.* 1.228 Such fiery tracks of death Their zeal has left, and such a teemless earth

Teen (tân), *sb* 1 *arch.* Forms: 1-3 téona, (1 téon, teane), 1-5 teone, (3 tuone, toune, tone), 4 (Aenb) tyene, 3-6 tene, (4 tean), 4-5 ten, 4-5 (6 Sc.) teyn(e, 4-7 teene, (5 tyune, tuene), 6 Sc. teine, 6-9 Sc. teim, 6- teen [OE *téona* masc. hurt, trouble = OFris. *tiona*, *tuina* injury, *tiono* wrong, injury, also OE *idon* neut. = ON. *tjón* neut. and fem. damage, loss. Cf. OFris. *tiona*, *tuina* vb. to injure - see TEEN v 1]

†1. Harm inflicted or suffered; injury, hurt, mischief; damage *Obs.*

971 *Bluchl. Hom.* 51 *Æt* þam ytmestan dæge eal hit him wyrb to teonan. c.975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xx 13 Freond, ne do ic ðe teane c.1000 *Ag. Gosp.* ibid. Eala þu freond, ne do ic þe ðe teane. c.1175 *Laub. Hom.* 15 Ne do he þe neure swa muchelne teone. c.1205 *Lay.* 6013 While he duede us thiohte [c.1275 teone] a 1300 *Cursor M.* 7980 (Cott.) His fæþ philtene, þat had don him mani tenis [v. 1. -es] c.1400 *Rule St. Benet* 978 It be-houes folk of religioun suffer tenes & tribulacioun. 1590 *Sprenger F. Q.* 1. xii. 28 Gainst that proud Paynim king that works her teene 1609 *Holt and Amm. Marcell* xxxi 1.399 Working much teene and losse.

2. Irritation, vexation, annoyance, anger, wrath, rage; spite, ill-will, malice. *Obs. exc. Sc.*

c.1200 *Ormin* 1906, & forth let he takenn himm To wreken his teene c.1240 *Aenb* 66 þe dyenel begim þet uer of tyene and euel wyi uor to becilepe 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A viii 100 Peis for pure teone pollede hit a-sonder. c.1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 2248 Neure was ther no word hem bitwene Of Ialousie or any oother teene c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 1978 Lest the tyrand in his teene hade turnyt hym to sle c.1500 *Lancelot* 3237 So hard o knyght he strykith in his ten 1613-16 *W. Browne Brit. Past.* 1. iv. Before a tempest's rough regadlesse teene 1690 *W. Walker Idiomat Anglo-Lat.* 534. I will wreak my teen on them 1719 *Ramsay and Anstr.* to Hamilton xi. Pegh, fry, and gim, wi' spite and teen 1819 *W. Tennant Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 37 He waxed wud wi' veia teen.

†b. *transf.* Something vexatious, a cause of annoyance; a trouble. *Obs.*

971 *Bluchl. Hom.* 47 his weorc biþ deoflum se mæsta teona. c.1275 *Lay.* 10087 *Æt* he ne lufede noht longe, þat was mochel teone [c.1205 þat was his leodene hætum] 13. *Gau & Gr. Knt.* 1008 For to telle þerof hit me teene were 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) iv. 12. The fool child is wraþe & teue of his fader, and sorowe of his moder

3. Affliction, trouble, suffering, grief, woe. *arch.* c.1290 *Becket* 1533 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 150 3wæne a man is in mest soruue and teone, þanne is ore louterdes grace next. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 10472 Vp 400 ras and yod a-way, And went hir þeben in teene and treu 13. in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 224 Teone and trauail shal beo my lif. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* 1. 1 (Skeat) l. 13 Mirth is chaunged in to teene 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C xiv 7 Abram for al his good hadde muche teene. In gret pouerte he was yput c.1400 *Towneley Myst.* 111. 533 With tray and with teyn and dreed mekill wogh 1556 *LAUDER Triallate* 488 Syne turne 30ur myrth and loye in teine 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* 1. iv. 97 Each howres 10y wrackit with a weeke of teene c.1620 *Verses Death R. W.* in *Fair S. P. F.* 1. (1848) 203 Such is the veise compos'd in mournfull teene 1719 *D'URVEY Pills* (1872) iv. 268 And bloody Knife did end the Smaut, Which she sustained in woful Teen. 1801 *Wordsw. Cuckoo & Night* xxxviii. The God of Love afflict thee with all teen 1885-94 *R. Bridges Eros & Psyche* Aug. xxi. The wan face spent with teais and teen.

b. Trouble or pains taken about something *arch.*

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B vi. 135 3e wæsten þat men wyynn with trauaille and with teue. 1435 *Mysyn Fere of Love* 11. 170 Contemplacion in greet tynn & with greet labour is gettyn 1600 *TOURNEUR Transf. Metamorph.* lxxvi. Much teen they bide in search for such an one. 1880 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 428 Art's high toil and teen.

†c. Pain, physical suffering. *Obs.*

c.1400 *Song Roland* 632 He shall tell in the town, who the tale heris. That it is correct, for tean of his eyes' c.1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 133 For hunger I (Chichevache) feeles so grete teene. 1500 *Chastel. Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) I. 224 Lazarre Lyeth sicke And suffereth moche teene.

†4. Name of a disease of hawks. *Obs.*

1486 *Bl. St. Alban* B vj b. A medicine for an hawke that hath the teyne. An hawke that hath the teyne will pauite more for oon batyng than an other for iiii 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4). *Teine*, a disease in Hawks that makes them pant, ... growing heavy, and losing her breath when she flies.

†5. Phr. To take teen, ? to take heed.

Perhaps a different word. (But not an error for *teut*.) 1500 *Chastel. Pl.* vi. 734 Her hand roted, as you have seene, Wherby you may take good teene, That unbelieve is a foule synne

Teen (tân), *sb* 2 Usually in pl. teens (tînz). [The element -TEEN in numerals treated as a separate word, usually in plural.]

1. *phl.* The years of the life of any person (rarely, of the age of anything) of which the numbers end in -teen, i.e. from thirteen to nineteen, chiefly in phrases *in. out of one's teens.*

1673 *WYCHERLEY Gentl. Dancing Master* iv. i. Your poor young things, when they are once in the teens, think they

shall never be married. 1693 *Humours Town* 98 A young Girl in the Teens 1709 *E. W. Life Donna Rosina* 10 Her Daughter, who was by this time come into the Teens. 1753 *CHURCHILL. Proph. Famine* 3 The stripling raw, just enter'd in his teens 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* 1. 1. 1 A chamber maid who was not exactly in her teens 1818 *KEATS Let Wks* 1889 III 101 Your friendship for me is now getting into its teens 1883 *Fortn. Rev.* Feb. 296 The Republic, in the art of government, is still in its teens.

8 *snig* 1834 T. HAWKINS *Mem. Ichthyosaurus* 30. I was too young, and as inquisitive as a boy in his first 'teen' could possibly be *attrib* 1886 *Ruskin Præterita* I viii 252 It must have been about the beginning of the teen period

b. *transf. phl.* Young persons in their teens.

1820 I. TAYLOR (*title*) Advice to the Teens; or, Practical Helps to the Formation of Character.

2. The numbers of which the names end in -teen.

1885 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 548: We are to change the small hours of our afternoons into tens and twenties

Hence **Teen-er**, one in his or her teens, **Teen- hood**, the state of being in one's teens, **Teen- ing** a, in one's teens; **Teen- ish** a, characteristic of persons in their teens, youthful.

1894 *BLACKMORE Penicoss* 242 This rigid man was wound round the finger of a female 'teenie'—as the Americans beautifully express it 1895 *Scott. Leader* 14 Aug. 2 Whilst in her 'teenhood she was placed with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean 1818 *Religio Clara* 169 *Teening misses, for a day-school prize, Transpose the types, and mar the prophecies 1811 *Morn. Post* 20 Dec. Their 'teenish tricks, at fifty-six, all wise folks should forego 1818 *Blackw. Mag.* IV 256 She's just of age! I shall teenish frailties wrong her?

†**Teen**, a. Chiefly north. Eng. and Sc. *Obs.* Forms: 4-5 teyn(e, 4-6 tene, 6 teens, 7 teen. [app. f. TEEN sb. 1]

1. Angry, vexed, enraged.

13. *E. Ælfr. Alex. P. B.* 1808 Entyses hym to be tene, telles [MS. telled] vp his wrake; Ande clannes is his comfort, and coyntise he louyes c.1375 *Sc. Leg. Sancti* xxviii. [Margaret] 542 Þane we þe tyand vondir tene Quene he had þe of þe maydene clene c.1400 *Melemye* 710 Kyng Charls. At the byschoppe was so tene 1536 *BRUTYN Cron Scot* (1821) I. 202 He wox sa tene, that he gart drowm this woman 1570 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxi 53 It suld þow wufe all to be ten 1694 *Rav. R. C. Words* 47 *Teen*, angry. 1818 *Crown Gloss.* *Teen*, angry.

2. Vexatious; troublesome, distressing.

c.1470 *Galagros & Gaw* 33 With outin beidung of blis, of bern or of byre; Bot toris and tene was, tenfull quha tellis.

¶ 3. ? Corruption of *keen*. *rare*

1599 *Lutv. Euphues* (Arb.) 34 The freshest colours soonest fade, the teenest Rasor soonest toumeth his edge 1580 *Ibid.* 249 Setting a teene edge, wher thou desuest to haue a sharp poynt [So add 1580-1587; edit. 1595-keenest, keen.]

†**Teen**, v. 1 *Obs.* or *dal.* Forms: a. 1 téoniam, 3-4 teone(n, 3-6 tene, 4 teyue, 4-6 teyn (pa. t. and pp. teind, teynt), 4-7 teene, (5 tuene, 6 pa. t. teynd, 7 pa. pp. teend). β 1 *tēnian, tynan, 4 (Aenb) tyenen. [a. OE. *tēoniam*, f. *tēon* = *trun*, TEEN sb. 1 = OS. (*ge*)*trunear* = **trun-jan*. β. OE. **tēnian*, *tynan* = **trunjan* = ON. *tyna*, ONA, Sw. dial. *tyn*e to injure, destroy, lose; see *TIDE*; thence in 14th c. Kentish, *tyeny*.]

1. *trans* a. To vex, irritate, annoy, anger, enrage. a. c.1000 *Liutp. B.* cv. 16 Et irritaverunt g? And hy teonedon *ne* his gremedon c.1225 *Anar.* R. 118 Pellican is so wreful þet hit stande offe uor grome his owne briddes, hywon heo teoned him 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A xi. 136 Bote *Teolenge* hap teoned [B. x. 180 tene, C. xii 129 teened] me ten score times. For þe more I muse þeron be mistoket hit semeb c.1440 *Primp. Paup.* 489: Tenyn, or weithyn, or ertyn. 17110 1496 *Dives & Paup.* (W. de W.) vii. 17 Ne tene, ne angru thou not the poore in his myscheue. 1522 *World & Child* in *Hazl. Dodley* I. 257 There is no emperor so keen, that dare me lightly tene. 18245 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Teen*, v. to trouble, to vex.

971 *Bluchl. Hom.* 47 Ne albinan we þæt we Gode cweon, & deofol tynan, dages & nihtes c.1000 *St. Basil's Admon.* iv. (1849) 44 Se wellwillenda man wyle. forberan gif hime man ahtwer tynd. c.1000 *Laus of Ethelred* vi. c. 48 And þæt hy ælpeodige men ne tyrian ne netyran.

b. To inflict suffering upon; to afflict, harass; to injure, harm

c.1275 *Orison of our Lord* 22 in O. E. *Misc.* 139 Wunderliche þurh wacche and fast þi swete lychome þu teonedest. 13.. *E. Ælfr. P. B.* 759 If þat twenty be true I tene hem no more 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A viii. 40 Loke þou teone [1377 B. vi 39 tene, 1393 C. iv 36 tene, v. r. tuene] no ternaunt bote tieup wol assente. c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 8228 Then the grekes turnit to the Troiens, tenit hom full euill c.1430 *Hymus Virg.* 62 Quod wrappe, 'loke þou bee þee bolde; What man þee teene, His heed þou bleest'

c. To cause (physical) pain or injury to; to hurt. 1399 *LANGL. Rich. Rededes* 117. 79 þey babild with hei billis how þei bete were And tenyud with twiggis two and twenty þeris. c.1460 J. RUSSELL *Bl. Nurture* 319 Hold alwey thy knyfe sure, þy self not to tene. c.1550 *Christis Kirke Gr.* x. That torment so him teynd. 1607 *WALKINGTON Oph. Glass* xi. 122 The body is teend and acclod with diuers maladies.

2. To cause grief or sorrow to; to grieve, distress: in various const. a. *trans.*, also *absol*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10470 Pan was sorful son dame anpi, Quen viaine hir had tened [v. r. greind] lang. *Ibid.* 15694 To wacken þam ne wald he noht, þat teind war wit trai. 1340 *Aenb.* 124 Alle wordes him tyenep and greueþ, hote yef hi ne by to god, oper of god, oper uor god. *Ibid.* 161 And þu begyn þi wordle to tyeny. 16. he more þet tyenep þis lif, þe more me wylyneþ þet oper. c.1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* 11. cxxix. (1865) 125 Ootheres ioye teeneth me, ootheres sorwe is my mefe.

b. *impersonal* = grieues.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10462 (Cott.) At þai talking þam tenid sare [Tyne. Hem tened sore] 14 *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 2288 Full sore hym tened at hymself than.

c. *refl.* To be vexed, to be angry; to distress oneself, grieve, be grieved.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10462 (Cott.) Viaine hir can wit þis to tene. 1340 *Aenb.* 73 Nou loke æt tene a lyte, and ne tyene þe nast, to hise þri þinges. *Ibid.* 99 Þet non ne scolde him tyeny hit uorto zigge 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl.* A. ii. 83 Þen teoned him *Teolenge* whon he þis tale herde c.1400 *Destr. Troy* 4600 If þe tany ouer tyne þai tene hom þereat.

d. *intr.* (for *refl.*) = c.

13. *Cursor M.* 10462 (Gott.) Viaine wid þis word gan teue. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2193 Þen tened þe Thebes folke c.1460 *Towneley Myst.* 11. 270 We women may wary all ill husbandis, I haue oone, bi mary! If he teyn I must tary how so euer it standis 1566 *DRANT Horace* A vii. (He) teenes if that his neyghbours goate a bygger bagge doth beate Then his 1612 *Cotgr.* s. v. *Duel*, They tiple now as much as erst they teend.

Hence †**Teening** *vbl. sb.*, injuring, wrong-doing, affliction, sorrowing, grief

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 253 þe lueden tening and stale a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 24439 (Cott.) I sagh him dei, i souid ai, Mi tening es sa togh

Teen, v. 2 *dual* form (chiefly Kentish) of **TINE** (OE *tynan*) to fence, hedge in, make a hedge with raddles - see **TINE**. Hence **Teen nage**, **Teen net**, -it, brushwork for fences and hedges; **Teen nax**, a man who teens or keeps in order a raddle fence, **Teen-hedge**, a pleached or raddle hedge

c.1700 *KNETT MS. Land.* 1033, ff. 389 To **Teen* (Lanc to *Tine*), to hedge or to enclose a field, in Kent the longer wood cut for the use of hedging is call'd **Teenage* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. *Kentish*), *Teenage*, (Country-word) Bush work for Hedges or Fences. 1902 *Kentish Express* 29 Mar. 10/2 (N. & Q. 10th Ser. XI 57/2) For sale, stakes, binders, 'teenet, peasticks, good cheap, to clear. 1616 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp.*, *Canterb.*, For lwerd and dink for the 'teners and wood-makers 1638 *Ibid.*, Payd, for brishing of the *teene hedge downe 3s. vjd.

Teen, *obs.* or *dal.* f. *tend*, **TIND** v. to kindle, **TINE** v. to lose, *dial.* f. **TEIND**

-teen (tân), combining element. [OE. **-tēne*, -*tēne*, -*tēne*, ME. -*tēne* = OFris. -*tēna*, -*tēne*, OS. -*tēn* (-*tan*), LG. -*ten*, Du. -*tien*, OHG. -*zehan* (-*zehem*), Ger. -*zehn*] An inflected form of **TEN**, added to the simple numerals from three to nine, to form the names of those from thirteen to nineteen.

Hence **-teentth** (-tēth), forming ordinal numerals from the cardinals in -teen, from *thirteenth* to *nineteenth*. In ME. this took the place of earlier -*tepe*, OE *tēpe*: cf. **TENTH** and -*TH*.

In early OE, as in the cognate langs, the simple numerals, from four upwards, had an inflected and an uninflected form, the latter commonly used before a sb, *seofon dagas*, the former in other positions, e.g. *swa ealle sceofon*. The inflected forms were sbs of the -i declension, with nominative pl in *e* (neut. -u, -o). Subsequently these forms were levelled, the numerals up to twelve retaining the uninflected form, those from thirteen to nineteen the inflected, as *leoten*, *ten*, *fifteen*, *fifteen*. In ME. the final -e of -*tēne*, -*tēne* became mute, in mod. Eng. -teen it is no longer written, but the stem vowel remains long

These compounds had originally the stress on the first element (þs *tân*), as in *drehten, tredecim, tēdecim*, etc. In modern Eng. this is retained in counting: 'twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen', etc., also before *hundred*, as 'eighteen hundred and ninety', but before a sb there is a secondary stress on -teen, as 'eighteen men'. Otherwise the two elements have usually equal stress, *this tree n*, *seventeen*, *eighteen*, which in the pause may become - (not -), as 'at the age of thirtee n', 'sweet se ventee n'. This stressing may have arisen to distinguish them clearly from the numerals in -ty: 'not seventeen n but se venty'; 'the forty days have been reduced to fou tee n'. The stressing of the ordinals in -teentth follows the same lines

Teenage: see **TEEN** v. 2

Teend, *obs.* f. **TEIND**, tithe, *tend* **TIND** v. to kindle **Teener**. see **TEEN** sb. 2, **TEEN** v. 2

†**Teenful**, a. *Obs.* or *dial.* Forms see **TEEN** sb. 1 [OE *tēonful*, ME. *teneful*, f. **TEEN** sb. 1 + -FUL] Full of 'teen' see **TEEN** sb. 1

1. Causing trouble or sorrow; vexatious, troublesome, painful, grievous, distressing.

c.1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Spelman) lxxvii 10 Mægh teonful, *generatio crasperans* a. 1023 *WULSTAN Hom.* 1 (1883) 273 Hu læne and hu lyðre þis lif is, hu sarlic and hu soðful and hu geswincful and hu teonful a. 1300 *L. E. Psalter* lxxviii 8 þat þai ne be als þar fadres fals, Getyngwe vik and tene fulle als 1340-70 *Alisannder* 282 Hee made a very uow auenged too beene Of þat teonful tachi þat hee tooke þere. c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2666 3e grettri aren a-gieued. For þise tenful trauayles. c.1425 *Cast. Peisew.* 1755 in *Macro Plays* 129 Tenful tals I may þee sey a. 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Teenful*, troublesome, vexatious.

b. Harmful, injurious.

(In first quot. perh. Lamentable, deplorable: cf. 1.) 1340-70 *Alex.* & *Dund* 566 Many men vp-on molde made hue by slithe To haunte hure in hordom Of hure tenful tache þe taken ensample a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 3907 Wild berys With ilka teonful tothe as tyndis of harowis.

2. Angry, wrathful; malicious, spiteful.

c. 1205 *LAY.* 4585 Per þreo & fifi scrpen. In þa teonfulle sæe torneden sæiles. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 12252 þen Thelamon was tenfull, & turnyt into yre 1570 *Sat. P.* R. 47. xiii. 8 (1) Tenfull trauous! 1571 *Ibid.* xxiii. 97 O teonful Tyrane!

b. Feeling sorrow; sorrowful, grieved, sad.

1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* 11 v. (Skeat) l. 49 O bad and strate been thilke, that at their departyng, maketh men

tenebful and corre. 14 *Sage Terus* 273 Ac without tribute or trewe tenebfulle wyas, Pe knyghtes with he kercheif comen ful by ue.

Hence **Teenfully** *adv.* Obs., sorrowfully, sadly, lamentably, grievously; harmfully, injuriously; angrily, wrathfully.

13. E. E. Allit P. B. 160 Greuing, and gretynge, and grysing harde Of tepe teenfully to geder. 141400 *Norte Arth* 272 He askyde me tyrantly tribute of Rome, I hat teenfully tynt was in tyme of myne elders. 141400 *Destr. Troy* 12233 Than Thelamon tenfully spake. all in grym ire. c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* xvi. 56 Free men at his thiall full teyfully torne.

Teenhood, Teening, Teenish: see **TEEN sb** 2 + **Teenous, a. Sc. Obs. rare**—**Teen** = **TEEN sb** 1 + **-ous** = **TEENFUL**. Hence **Teenously** *adv.* = **TEENFULLY**.

c. 1600 *Fladden F* 88 in Furniv *Percy Folio* I 321 Our prince was mowed therat. & returned him right teenouslye **-teenh**: see **TEEN**.

Teenty, a U.S. colloq [From **TEENY a** 2] Very tiny, delicately small, 'wee'.

1894 C. F. Woolson in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 429 You were six months old—a little teenty baby. 1896 *Chicago Advance* 20 Feb. 260/2 Saving our teenty, dainty oses.

Teeny (tēn), a 1 *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. **TEEN sb** 1] Characterized by 'teen', malicious, peevish. 1594 *CAREW Tasso* (1881) 102 [He] grows so teenty, that by teenty spight, Past reasons bounds he is transported quite. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* I 342 A teenty, mischievous, good for nothin'. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teeny* (2) *Peetful*; peevish, fractious. *Lanc.*

Teeny, a 2 dial. and colloq An emphasized form of **TEENY**; esp. in childish use. Also in comb. **teeny-teeny, teeny-weeny**.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teeny* (2) Tiny, very small. *North. 1867 New Comical Nursery Rhymes* 157 With a teeny-teeny thump it broke her teeny nose. 1888 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Robbery under Arms* li. All the small, teeny bits of a man's life. 1889 'LA WIS CARROLL' *Sylvie & Bruno* xvii. Such delicious teeny music it was! Such teeny-teeny music! 1894 BARING *Gould Queen of L.* I 32, I am a teeny-weeny mite. 1905 ELINOR GLAN *Vivian Evangelina* 85 He did look such a teeny shrimp, climbing after me!

Tepee, teepes, var **TEEPER**, N. Amer. Indian hut.

Teer (tēr), v. Now *dial.* and *techn.* Also 5 *tere*, 7-9 *tear*, 8 *tire*, 9 *teere*. [M.E. *terer*, *teeren*, app. a. O.F. *terer*, *terrer* to cover or spread with earth, to plaster, to daub, f. *terra* earth.]

1. *trans.* To spread or cover with earth; to daub with clay, to construct (a wall, etc.) with clay or cob; to coat with plaster or the like, to plaster.

1388 *Wyclif Anas* vii. 7 Loo! the Lord stondeynge on a wall teend *f. v. v.* plastrid, pargeted. *Vulg.* stans super murum litum; or mortered, and in the bond of hym a truel of masoun [Cf. *Esch* xiii. 20 thei dawbened, glass or pargetiden, it [a wall] with fen with outen chaffis. *Vulg.* linabant eum luto absque paleis. *French Bible* 1543, 1b le terroient de mortier sans paille.] 14 *Voc in W. Wicliffe* 616/11 *Terro*, 1 *terer* *aliqui supponere*, to tere or daub. 1466-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 66 Also for yode lomb for teringe of be chamble. Also for a lode yme c. 1440 *Prompt Paro.* 489 a *Teryn*, or hyle with the erpe, *terriculo* 1632 in *Fraser's Mag.* Oct. (1864) 518 P4 for teering of the house & chimney, 8 a. 1742 in *Graham Soc. Life Scott* in 1814 C. (1901) I viii 55 *note*, For colouring and tearing the church doors and lettering them and colouring and tearing the wall opposite to your burnplace and lettering the same. 8 sh. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teer*, (3) to daub with clay. Hence a clay wall is sometimes called a *teer-wall*. *Teer*, to plaster between rafters. *Lanc.*

b. To plaster or spread thickly (butter, etc.). c. 1850 *Northampton Dial.* You teer the butter all over the bread just as if it cost nothing. 1881 *Leicester Gloss*, *Teer*, to smear; daub; spread. 'Teer the treacle'; c. spread it on bread.

2 *Calico-printing* (See quot. 1839).

1839 *USE Dict Arts* 226 The colour is teared [ed 1875 teered], or spread even, with a wooden scraper as broad as the canvass. 1899 *WALLACE Schoolmaster* ix. 354 *Teer*, a boy or girl employed to teer the colours-sieve stretched on a frame at printworks.

Hence **Teering** *vbl. sb.* (from sense 1), daubing or plastering with clay or cob; also, plastering or daubing generally; **Teering** *phl. a.* that 'teers'; esp. in **teering-boy** (also **teer-boy, tire-boy**), in calico-printing, a boy whose work was to spread a flesh surface of colour on the printer's 'pad' each time he used it; also **Teerer** (see quot.); **Teery a. dial.** sticky, smeary.

1426-7, 1632 *Teering* [see sense 1] 1780 A. Young *Tour* *Irish* II. 36 Twelve printers Twelve tire boys. Three print cutters. 1839 *USE Dict Arts* 226 The instant before the printer daubs the block upon the canvass, the tearer [ed 1875 teerer], boy or girl, runs the scraper across it to renew its surface. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Teering-boy*, one who stirs the colour about in printing cloth, &c. *Lanc.* 1848 A. B. EVANS *Leicester Words* 66 *Teary*, pron *Teery*, sticky. 'Handling the sugar will make your hands teary'. 'The ground's so very "teary" after the frost'. 1 e heavy and clogging. 1895 *Oracle Encycl.* I. 385/2 For each [calico] printer an attendant or 'tearer' was required—a boy whose duty was to spread evenly the colour on a prepared smooth cloth surface, on to which the printer dipped his block. 1904 in *Eng. Dial Dict* s. v., *Teer* boys were very common in Lancashire.

Teer, obs. f. **TAR, TEAR, TIER sb** 1 **Teercol, Teerd, Teerma, Teers**, obs. ff. **TERCEL, TIERED, TERM, TIERCE, Teery-leery**, etc. see **TERRALIBRA**. **Teese**, obs. f. **TEASE**; var. **TEISE v** 2 *Obs.*

Teesoo (tēsū), *E. Ind.* Also **tesu, tesoo, teeso, tisso** [Hindi, etc. *tēsū*]. The brilliant orange-red flowers of the DHAK or PALAS of India (*Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*), or the yellow dye obtained from these. Also *attrib.*, as *teesoo-flower*.

1823 *PLAYFAIR* *Tale of Sherief* 333 *Tesoo* 1835 *ROYLE Bot of Himalayas* 195 *Tesoo*, *Kesoo* 1848 *TRAVIS Medica Patna* 475 *Tesu*. 1855 J. F. ROYLE *Pibons Plants India* 297 Useful from its large flowers, called *teesoo* and *Kesoo*, yielding a beautiful dye. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict* 1 *ade, Teeso-flowers, Kesoo-flowers*, the large flowers of *Butea frondosa* 1862 *BALFOUR Timber Trees* 61 *Tesu* 1871 — in *Cycl. India* s. v. *Butea frondosa*, *Tesu*, *Kisu* [names of the flowers in Deccan].

Teesquare see **TEE sb** 14, and **T** (the letter) 3.

Teest (tēst), [Origin unascertained] A small anvil which is set in a socket on the ordinary anvil or bench.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mach.* *Teest*, a stake or small anvil used by sheet-iron workers.

Teest, Teester, Teestif obs. ff. **TEST, TESTER, TESTY, Teet, -e**, obs. forms of **TEAT**.

Teetee (tē tē), Also *titi* [Native name in Tupi] A name for Brazilian monkeys of the genus *Callithrix*, a sagoin.

1832 *MAGILLIVRAY Humboldt's Trav* xvii (1836) 230 The titi or Simia sacra seems to have been a special favourite with Humboldt. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 49 The Collared Teetee is of a dark reddish-brown. It inhabits Brazil. 1883 *Athenaeum* 28 Apr. 545 The Secretary, called special attention to an American teetee monkey of the genus *Callithrix*. 1896 *List Annum. Zool Soc.* 40 Genus *Callithrix* Moloch 1 teetee Black-fronted Teetee. Brown Teetee Grey Teetee Black-handed Teetee.

Teetee (tē tē), Also *ti-ti*. [Maori name] A name in New Zealand for the Diving Petrel (*Pelecanoides* or *Halodroma urinator*), and for allied species.

1882 *OGILVIE* (Annandale), *Teetee* 1891 *Australasian* 14 Nov. 663/1 (Morris) The petrel—there are nine kinds, the short-billed titi, the long-billed titi [etc.] 1898 *MORRIS Austral Eng.* *Ti ti*, a Maori name for the sea-bird *Pelecanoides urinator*.

Teeter (tē tēr), *sb. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *teater, teter*. [f. **TEETER v**.]

1. A see-saw, a see-sawing or swaying motion; the game of see-saw; also *fig.* hesitation between two alternatives, vacillation. Also *attrib.*, *teeter-board*.

1867 *LOWELL Biglow P. Ser.* ii. iii, I tell you you've got to learn that Wai ain't one lean teeter betwixt I wan't to 'n 'T' want du. 1883 *U.S. Patent No.* 292254. In a teeter, the stands A, having inclined posts a, that are connected on top by the socketed pivot-castings b, substantially as and for the purpose set forth. 1887 *HAVERGAL Hertsford Gloss* 34 'All on the teeter'. 1895 *N. Brit. Daily Mail* 15 Oct. 5 The 'teeter' or undulating motion in the present case is entirely got rid of. 1897 *Chicago Advance* 30 Sept. 437/2 We [in the U.S.] are not on a teeter-board and have no need to be incessantly concerned about the balance of power.

2. See *quot.*

1848 *BARTLETT Dict. Amer.* *Teet-weet* the spotted Sandpiper, better known by the name of Teeter and Tilt-up or Tip up, from its often repeated grotesque jerking motions.

Teeter (tē tēr), *v. dial.* and *U.S.* Also *teter*. [var. of **TITTER v** to totter, move unsteadily.]

1. *trans.* To see-saw.

1846 *WORCESTER Teeter*, to seesaw on a balanced plank, as children, for amusement. (U.S.) 1847 *WESTER, Teeter*, v. (prov. Eng. *titter*, to tremble, to seesaw), to seesaw. (U.S.)

b. To move like a see-saw; to sway from side to side; to move unsteadily; esp. of a person or animal, to walk with a swaying motion, to balance oneself unsteadily on alternate feet. So **teeter-totter, teter-totter**.

c. 1850 E. G. PAIGE *Serm.* I. 184 You tip and teeter about, thinking that you excite the admiration of all. 1854 *THOREAU Walden* ix. (1886) 184 The peewees 'teeter' along its stony shores all summer. 1888 J. W. RILEY in *Voice* (N.Y.) 21 June, Turn to the lane where we used to 'teeter-totter', Printing little foot-palms in the mellow mold. 1904 *WINSTON CHURCHILL Crossing* II. xiv. 422, I felt the ground teetering under my feet. 1904 in *Eng. Dial Dict* (Essex), A watch-maker said of a wheel of which the pivot was bent, 'It teeters'.

2. *trans.* To move (anything) with a see-saw motion; to tip up and down, to tilt.

1874 *COURS Birds N. W.* 30 All the while 'teetering' its body, and performing odd, nervous antics. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 14 Feb. 3/3 The author escaped the charge of a rhinoceros by the animal stepping on the same log on which Mr. Whitney was standing, and thus 'teetering' him aside. 1907 *Black Cat* June 36 As he teetered the feinting baby on his knee.

3. *Comb.* **Teeter-tail**, the American sandpiper = **TEETER sb** 2.

Hence **Teeter-teeter** *vbl. sb* and *phl. a.*

1898 *Mrs. S. S. POGANIC P.* xxxv, Settled herself on the back seat of the creaking, teetering old stage on the way to Poganic. 1884 *Century Mag.* Jan. 359/1 The steady rolling and teetering of the ship.

Teeth, plural of **TOOTH**, q. v. for phrases, etc. **Teeth, teethe**, obs. ff. **TEETH**.

Teethe (tēθ), *v.* Forms: 5 *teth*, 8-9 *teeth*, 9 *teethe*. [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH**: there might also have been an OE. **tēthan* from **tanþjan*, cf. **BLEED, FEED**.]

1. *intr.* To develop or 'cut' teeth (Now only in pl. pple. and *vbl. sb.* see **TEETHING**).

c. 1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) vi. 17 b, þei teth twyse in þe yere when þei be wolffes [i.e. whelpes]. 1732 [see **TEETHING vbl. sb** 1] 1755 *JOHNSON, Teeth v n*, to breed teeth; to be at the time of dentition. 1865 *PRINCESS Alice Mem.* 11 Mar. (1884) 90 Victoria is teething, which makes her pale and poorly.

2. *trans.* To furnish with teeth, to set teeth in. Chiefly *dial.*

1775 in *ASH* 1794 *BURNS Song*, O merry hae I been teethin' a heckle, And merry hae I been shapin' a spoon. 1832 W. A. FOSTER in *Ministry Maise* (1893) 153 Out through the mark the arrows flew, They teethed it like a harrow. 1865 E. BURRITT *Walk Land's End* 424 The cliffs that teeth the rift look as if they would shut into each other.

3. To 'point' (a wall, etc.) with lime or mortar.

1794 *St. Acc Scot* XI. 482 Stone walls teethed with lime. Hence **Teething** *phl. a.* (in sense 1).

1832 *MARRIAT Foster* xiv, The teething infant. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* 111 761 Looseness of the bowels common in teething infants.

Teethed (tēθt), a. Chiefly *Sc.* and *dial.* [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH sb** + **-ED** 2] Furnished with or having teeth; toothed.

1775 *ASH, Teethed*, furnished with teeth. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 659 Some persons imagine that teethed wheels and rackwork would be necessary where the railway was not perfectly level. 1879 J. WHITE *Settings* 49 (E. D. D.) The instrument used for reaping in our young days was the teethed sickle.

b. In parasynthetic compounds, as *pearly-teethed*.

1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xxiii (E. D. D.), A lang-teethed heckle.

Teethful (tēθfʊl), a. [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH sb** + **-FUL**] Full of teeth = **TOOTHFUL a** 1.

1729 *SAYAL Wandener v.* 632 Fishers With teethful students strike the scaly train.

+ **Teething** (tēθɪŋ), *sb. Obs. rare*—1. [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH sb** + **-ING** 1] Material on which to exercise the teeth, provisions, food.

1673 F. KIRKMAN *Unlikely Citizen* 220 By such time as he and his are fitted with Clothing, Teething and Tooling, his money is gone.

Teething (tēθɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. **TEETHE v.** + **-ING** 1.]

1. The action of the verb **TEETHE**; the process of developing teeth, dentition; usually applied to the cutting of the milk-teeth.

1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet* iv in *Aliments*, etc. (1736) 414 When the Symptoms of Teething appear, the Gums ought to be relaxed by softening Ointment. 1872 L. P. MURDOCH *Teeth* (1878) 31 Fatal diseases incident to early childhood not caused by the irritation of teething.

2. The pointing of the interspaces between stones in a wall, or slates on a roof, with lime or mortar.

1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* I. 198 The putting them [slates] on, including dressing, holing, pins for the slates, and nails for the laths, cost only 15s, and with moss for bedding 2s, and lime for teething 3s, 22s the 1000.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *teething fever, period, rash*; *teething bannock, teething plaster*, an oatmeal cake given in Scotland to a child beginning to cut its teeth; *teething powder*, a medicinal powder given to children when teething.

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 400 A severe teething fever deprived him of the use of his right leg. 1866 W. GREGOR *Dial Banffshire*, Teething-bannock. 1881 *Folklore* 9 The teething bannock... was baked of oatmeal and butter or cream. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 586 'Red gum', 'teething rash', usually regarded as a sweat rash.

Teethy (tēθi), a. 1. Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.*

Forms: 5 *tethee*, 6 *tethy* (e, g. *teathy*, *teethy*). [Etymology obscure: app. another form of **TEETTY, TETTY**] Touchy, testy, peevish, crabbed.

c. 1460 *Towneley Mst.* ii. 186 She is full tethee, flor lill off angre, If any thing wrang be, Soyne is she wroth. 1566 *DRANT Horace v.* Hivb. The testie, tethy, waspische churle, with prattynge is offended. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Teethy*, cross, fretful, peevish, generally spoken of children. 1825 *JAMIESON v.*, A teathy answer, a tart reply. 1828 *Craven Gloss*, *Teathy*, peevish, cross. 1892 *BOYD* 25 175 *St. Andrews* II. 66 Nor did he fail to condemn wrong doing in a fashion which Scotch folk call teathy.

Hence **Teethy** *adv.* testily.

1879 P. R. DRUMMOND *Perthshire in Bygone Days* xiv. 81 The Colonel pointed to a letter lying open on the table and said teethily [etc.].

Teethy (tēθi), a. 2 [f. *teeth*, pl. of **TOOTH sb** + **-y**] Well supplied with teeth.

1805 A. SCOTT *Poems* (1808) 160 (E. D. D.) At his expense our teathy faes are fed. 1835 D. WESTER *Scot Rhymes* 136 (E. D. D.) With her heart and teathy jaw, Nane like him could bader draw. 1887 *JAMIESON's Dict., Suppl.*, *Teethy*, *Toothy*, having many or large teeth.

Teetotal (tēθtəʊtəl), a. (*sb*) Also *erron tea*. [A kind of emphasizing reduplication or extension of the word **TOTAL** see *Note below*.]

1. Of or pertaining to total abstinence from alcoholic drinks; pledged to, or devoted to the furtherance of, total abstinence.

1834 *Preston Temperance Advocate* Apr. 29/2 (Letter signed) A Lover of Society, and a 'Teetotal Abstainer' *Ibid.* 30/2 He is now a teetotal abstinence member, and is an ornament to the Society. *Ibid.* May 3/2 The same man has since signed the teetotal pledge. *Ibid.* Sept. 6/2 The teetotal system is a saving of time, a saving of money. 1837 *Ibid.* Apr. 29/1 A request, that a return should

be made from all the tee-total societies in the kingdom. 1837 *BARHAM Let in Life* (1837), And surely the captain Won't think of adapting his taste to these teetotal fancies. 1840 Dr W PATTON in *First Amer Temp Union* June 87 Total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks is a principle of English manufacture. So they adopted what they call the teetotal pledge (though I don't like the name), and they sent that back to us. 1885 RUNCIMAN *Sheppers & Sh* 14 You've made me be teetotal for three months. 1899 *All-but's Syst Med*, VIII, 234 Much stress has been laid by teetotal advocates on the paramount influence of parental intemperance on the procreation of a mentally deficient progeny.

2 *dial* Absolute, complete, perfect, entire. (More emphatic than *total*). Cf TEETOTALITY.

1840 MARRYAT *Olla Podr*, s. IV and by IV. 2 IV, A man in Hedlam is a very useless member of society, and a tee-total non productive. 1849 J O'CONNOR *Parl Recoll* II 136 The Corn Law Abolitionists—the Teetotal men of course saw through Sir Robert Peel's speech at once. 1854 *Lays & Leg*, N 161 69 The Devil well know'n, his teetotal want av contrition.

B. *sb* (The adj. used *absol*; now *rare* or *dial*). a. The total abstinence principle or pledge, teetotalism; a society for the promotion of total abstinence. b. A total abstainer, a teetotaler *rare*.

1834 *Preston Temp Adv*, May 38/1 The number of members is about 196 the tee-totals about 30. *Ibid* Nov. 85/1 Every system that does not go on the basis of tee-total is quackery. *Ibid* Oct 77/2 Mr H Snell then came forward and signed the tee-total. *Ibid* Nov 83/2 There is no remedy for the snuffings of the working classes except joining the tee-total. 1845 *DISRAELI Sybil* II x, Glass of water for the Secretary of the Mowbray Temperance and Teetotal. 1855 O W. HOLMES *Poems* 200 Statesmen grow merry, lean attorneys laugh, And weak teetotals warm to half and half. 1857 J STEWART *Sk. Scot Charnac*, etc 149 (E. D.), I maun join the Teetotal.

Hence *Teeto tal v*, *intr*, to practise or advocate total abstinence; whence *Teeto-talling ppl a*.

1839 *Brit Critic* No 50 267 The case of Timothy is made a text for 'tee-totalling' discourses. 1843 *Fraser's Mag*, XXVII, 408 The regula religious and teetotalling artisan. 1883 *Cambridge Slav case* II 37 We all indulge in intoxicants except Westbury, who teetotals.

[Note. The most specific account of this word is that it was first used (in sense 2) by a working man, Richard Turner of Preston, about September, 1833, in a speech advocating total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, in preference to abstinence from audent spirits only, as practised by some early temperance reformers. Among those present on the occasion was Mr. Joseph Livesey, one of the 'Seven men of Preston', who there formed the first Total Abstinence Society on 22 March 1834, and in whose *Autobiography* (1867-8), included in his *Life & Labours* by John Pearce (1885), particulars will be found. The *Preston Temperance Advocate*, a monthly magazine started by Mr. Livesey in Jan 1834, shows the rapid advance of 'Dicky Turner's word' from a humorous or allusive to a fully adopted term (see quote above). The issue for April 1836 has a full-page portrait of 'Dicky Turner, now celebrated as being the author of the word Tee total'. This statement is also made on his tomb-stone at Preston, where he died 27 Oct 1846. It has been suggested that Turner only used a word colloquially current in Lancashire in the general sense 2. But to this the whole tenor of contemporary evidence is opposed, and the examples of *tee-total* in sense 2 in the *Eng. Dial. Dictionary* are all of much later date. But there is proof that the adverb *tee-totally*, as an emphasized form of *totally*, was used in U.S. in 1832, and it has also been said to have been common in Ireland from a much earlier date. *Totally* is much more frequent in colloquial use than *total*, and it is quite possible that it was strengthened to *tee-totally* much earlier, and that *tee-total* in the specific sense arose independently, and without any knowledge of the adverb. It has also been asserted that, in the total abstinence sense, the word arose at Lansing, New York, in Jan 1827, from the use on pledge cards of T to indicate 'total', and the consequent colloquial 'T-total'. This is particularly stated in the *Century Dictionary* 1891, on the authority of the Rev. Joel Jewell, but without any contemporary evidence, while the correspondence in the *Life of Livesey* above mentioned (Pt I cviii-cxv) shows that the total abstinence movement in U.S. and with it the use of *teetotal*, followed and was greatly influenced by the Preston movement. By Worcester, 1846, *teetotal* is called 'a modern cant word', the letter T standing for *temperance*; 'that is *temperance-totalism*', for its reference is made only to British periodicals. So to Webster 1847 *Teetotaler* was 'a cant word formed in England'. Cf 1840 in sense 1.]

Teeto talish, *a* [f. prec. + -ISH] Inclined or tending to teetotalism.

1838 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) I ii 96, I was teetotalish for my stomach's sake, before I left Norwich. 1847 B. BARTON *Select* (1849) 32 A song of which the chorus was certainly not teetotalish.

Teetotalism. [See -ISM] The principle or practice of total abstinence from alcoholic liquors.

1834 *Preston Temp Adv* Aug 62/2 The flame of real tee-totalism was communicated at this meeting. 1839 W JAY in *Autobiog*, x (1854) 104 The subject of teetotalism I have examined physically, morally and Christianly. 1863 J PAGER *Paradoxes & Puzzles*, Ess Art iii, (1874) 456 Mr Cruikshank has embraced the doctrines of teetotalism with the zeal natural to his genius. 1897 W H G TEMPLE in *Chicago Advance* 18 Nov. 712/2 [On the] question of drink, there is but one safe, one reasonable stand—that of absolute teetotalism.

Teetotalist. Now *rare*. [f. as prec. + -IST] = TEETOTALLER.

1840 *Fraser's Mag* XXI, 154 It joins the Teetotalists, and avoids a thimbleful of alcohol. 1865 *Pall Mall G*, 25 Nov 9 Is Mr Wood the builder not a teetotalist, but a firm and sensible man?

So *Teeto-talize v. trans.*, to convert to teetotalism; hence *Teeto-talized ppl a*.

1847-8 H MILLER *First Impr v* (1857) 69 Alas for even teetotalized human nature, when placed in trying circumstances!

Teeto-taller, -aler. [f. as prec. + -ER] One who abstains (*esp*) one who pledges himself to abstain) from the use of any intoxicating liquor, a total abstainer.

1834 *Preston Temp Adv*, Aug 57/2 What is the whole matter in dispute betwixt the moderates and the tee-totallers? 1835 [Jan 23] E C DELLAVAN *Let in Life of J. Livesey* I p ciii, We [in U.S.] begin to feel the influence of your noble example. Our people by thousands are becoming tee-totallers. 1836 (title) Brief Sketch of the Life of Charles Warren, a Tee-Totaler in Liverpool. 1839 MARRYAT *Diary Amer Sea* I III 182 Massachusetts is now divided into two very strange political parties, to wit, the *topers* and the *tee-totallers*. 1869 E A PARKIN *Pract Hygiene* (ed 3) 268 The 84th Regiment numbered many teetotalists.

Hence *Teeto-talleress nonce-wd*, a female teetotaler.

1854 THACKERAY *J Leech's Pic Life & Chas Wks* 1900 XIII 484 And there was George [Cruikshank] handing some teetotaleresses over a plank to the table where the pledge was being administered.

Teeto-tally, *adv*, *dial* and U.S. [Reduplicated form of *TOTALITY*] Totally, entirely, wholly.

1834 JUDGE JAS HALL *Legends of W. Philadelphia* 38 [Kentucky backwoodsman says] These Minors ought to be essentially, and particularly, and tee-totally obfuscated off of the face of the whole yeathy. 1836 HAINES *Charm* xix, (1837) 195, I hope I may be tee-totally rumated, if I'd take eight hundred dollars for him. 1839 DE QUINCY *Casualty Rom Meals Wks* 1854 III, 277 An ugly little parenthesis between two still uglier clauses of a teetotally ugly sentence. 1888 DR TANNFR *Sp. Ho Com*, 20 July, The division, if it were taken now, would be taken entirely and tee-totally—(great laughter)—upon party lines. 1890 'R. BOLLEWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 232 They weren't tee-totally lost.

b. With allusion to TEETOTALITY.

1841 HOOD *Tale Trumptet* xxxviii, The man teetotally wean'd from liquor. 1850 *Tait's Mag* XVII, 548/1 [Drink] a thing accursed, to be tee-totally abhorred and abandoned.

Teetotum (tē-tō-tūm), *sb*.¹ Forms. 8 T totum, 8-9 te-totum, tee-totum, 9 (error) te-totum, tee-to-tum; see also TOTUM. [Orig. *Totum*, formed by prefixing to L. *totum* 'all, the whole', its initial T, which stood for it on one of the four sides of the toy (itself in earlier use called simply a TOTUM, as in 17th c. French *totum*, now *toton*)]

1. A small four-sided disk or die having an initial letter inscribed on each of its sides, and a spindle passing down through it by which it could be twirled or spun with the fingers like a small top, the letter which lay uppermost, when it fell, deciding the fortune of the player; now, any light top (sometimes a circular disk pierced by a short peg), spun with the fingers, used as a toy.

The letters were originally the initials of Latin words, viz *T totum*, *A aufer*, *D depono*, *N nihil*. Subsequently they were the initials of English words, T being interpreted as *take-all*, see quote 1801. On the French *totum* or *toton*, the letters are T, A, D, R, meaning, according to Littré, *totum*, *tout*, *Accepit*, *prends*, *Da*, *donne*, *Rien* (nothing). 1740 Dr Foe *Life D. Campbell* (1841) 50 A very fine ivory T totum, as children call it. 1778 Miss BURNBY *Evening* (1791) II xxviii, 245 And turn round like a teetotum. 1800 *Sporting Mag* XV 48 A man was lately convicted, for selling a teetotum. 1801 *Strutt Sports & Past* iv, 341 When I was a boy the te totum had only four sides, each of them marked with a letter, a T for take all, an H for half, that is, of the stake, an N for nothing, and a P for put down, that is, a stake equal to that you put down at first. 1818 Moore *Fudge Fair Paris* v, 23 Though, like a teetotum, I'm all in a whirl, Yet even (as you wittily say) a teetotum between all its twirls gives a letter to note 'em. 1837 W. S. GILBERT *Utopia* II, She'll waltz away like a teetotum.

b. *fig.* (a) *Sc.* A very little person. (b) Something very unsteady.

1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* III xxvi 221, I didna think Miss Mary would ever tak sic a tee totum. 1850 THACKERAY *Round Papers*, *Week's Holiday* 223 Who knows how long that dear teetotum happiness can be made to spin without toppling over?

2. A game of chance played with this device.

1753 SNOLLETT *Ct. Fathom* (1784) 65/1 Continue to divert ourselves at all fours, brag, cribbage, teetotum, &c. 1845 S. Lover *Handy Andy* xiv, O'Grady gruffly broke in with 'You'd better ask him, does he love teetotum'.

3. *attrib* and *comb*, whirling like the top.

1819 *Metropolis* II 97 Mrs S—m-r's teetotum like turn, not without grace or activity, but with a sportive kind of oddity. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* x, 258 His own teetotum brain is upset.

Hence *Teeto-tum*, *Teeto-tumize vbs.*, *intr*, to spin like a teetotum, to gyrate; *Teeto-tumism* (*nonce-wd*), the condition of being 'in a whirl' like a teetotum; *Teeto-tumwise adv*, in the manner of a teetotum.

1831 MOORE *Summer Tide* 556 No blither nymph *teetotum'd round To Colinet's immortal strain. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 199 If that wretch, the current did not grab hold of the nose of my canoe, and we teetotum'd. 1841 T. NOEL *Rhymes & Roundelay* 212 Brother bards Ye, who set your brains *teetotum-ing. 1833 W. BULL in *Mem.* xvi, (1864) 350 The whirlingism of your situation,—I might have said the *teetotumism, for I think your brain must very much resemble a teetotum. 1882 *Daily News* 1 Feb 54, The *Melrose*, profanely called Dancing Dervishes, will revolve *teetotum-wise.

Teeto'tum, *sb* 2 [A whimsical formation from TEETOTAL, app. after prec.] A teetotal or temperance restaurant.

1891 *Independent* 20 Apr 233/3 There is little to distinguish 'the 1 teetotum' from the ordinary Coffee Tavern or Temperance Club except the peculiarity of being 'a tied house'. 1892 *Daily News* 24 June 2/8 His Royal Highness expressed satisfaction, at the starting of 'tee-to-tum', or temperance restaurants. 1895 *Il estm Gas* 7 Jan 7/1 A kind of cross between the Gothenburg system and the 'Tee-to-tum' scheme.

Teety, tetsy, a Now *dial* Also *g* teaty, (teety). [Of obscure origin cf TEETHY a.] (See quote)

1821 BURTON *Anat Mel* I, ii iii xiii (1651) 119 They are so choleric and teety that no man may speak with them. 1787 GROVE *Provinc Gloss*, *Teety*, fretful, fractious. 1809 1 DONALDSON *Poems* 170 I'd be as teety as a child. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, *Teety* or *Tutty*, easily offended, teety or touchy.

Teewit, etc., var *TFWIT dial*, peewit, lapwing. **Teez**, obs. form of TEASE.

Teff (tef). Also *tef*, *taff*, *erron*, *thaff*, *theff*.

[a. Amharic *tēf*, *tēf*, Tigré *tēf*, native names in Abyssinia.] The principal cereal of Abyssinia, *Poa (Eragrostis) abyssinica*, producing minute red or white grains from which bread is made, introduced elsewhere as a fodder plant. Also *attrib*.

1790 J. BAUCON *Trav Source Nile V*, 77 Teff is used by all sorts of people from the king downwards, and there are kinds of it which are esteemed fully as much as wheat. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVIII, 333/3 There are three kinds of meal made from teff, of which the best is as white as flour, the second is of a browner colour, and the last is nearly black. 1858 HOOD *Veg. Kingd* 823, 1887 *Keen Bulletin* Jan. 2-6, 1894 *Ibid* Nov. 378 A slender annual grass, known in Abyssinia as 'Taff', 'Thaff', or 'Thaff', cultivated for the sake of its grain all over Abyssinia. According to Richard there are green, white, red, and purple Teffs.

Teffites, obs. Sc. form of TAFFETA.

[*Teff a*, in Peele *Tale of Troy* ed 1589, apparently mispr. for *teft* = *teft*, *TAUT*, as in ed. 1604.]

Teg (teg), *tag* (tag). Forms: a. 6 tegge, 6-9 tegge, 7- teg; b. 6-7 tagge, 9 tag. [Of uncertain origin; perh. Scandinavian cf. Sw. *tacka* a ewe.]

1. A sheep in its second year, or from the time it is weaned till its first shearing; a yearling sheep; = HOG sb 1, HOGGET 2. Formerly restricted to the female; now applied to both sexes (*ewe* and *wether* legs). Also *attrib*, as *leg sheep*, *wool* (see b). 1537 in *Prory of Hexham* (Suites) I App. 130 One Simgor, that brought a tegg from Wresell. 1607 *Torsell Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year, we call it a Lamb, the second year a Hog-Lam-hog, or Teg; if it be a female. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* 77 *Tagge*, a sheep of the first year. *Suss.* 1688 *Lond. Gas* No. 2346/4, 20 Sheep, whereof 15 were Wethers, and 5 Tegs. 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Hush* x, 104 Lambs of three Weeks old, are called Tegs. 1789 *Trans. Soc Arts* I 141, I turned in my Tegs (or one year old sheep). 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 39 In England, sheep bear the name of *lamb* until 8 months old, after which they are called *ewe* and *wether* teggs until once clipped. 1866 [see HOG sb 1, 4 b]

attrib, a 1722 LITTLE *Husbandry* (1757) 388, I had a few teg or hog-sheep. 1889 *Daily News* 26 Dec 3/5 With regard to teg sheep, weaned within a fortnight of each other.

b. *Teg wool*, also ellipt. *teg*. (Cf. HOG sb 1, 4 c.)

1854 Miss BAKER *Non-thampt Gloss* II 223 The fleeces of the first shearing, amongst wool dealers, are called indiscriminately *Tegs* or *Hogs*. *Ibid* 231 *Teg wool* is the wool of the first shearing when the sheep is little more than a year old. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ* IV, 259 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset* *Vocabl.* *Teg* is not so often applied to the sheep as 'hog', but more frequently to the wool.

2. A doe or female deer in its second year. *Obs*.

1530 PALSGR 275/2 *Tegge* or *pricket*, *sailant*. 1568 *Hist. Jacob & Esau* I, 1. A. 11, If we have lucke this day to kill Hare, Teg, or Doe. 1636 *Althorp MSS.* in *Simpsonton* *Washington* (1860) App. 78 A journey to Wormleighton with a bucke and a tegg. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat Hist* (1862) I ii v 329 The female is called a *doe*, the first year, a *faun*; and the second, a *tegg*.

3. Applied contemptuously to a woman. *Obs*.

a 1549 SKELTON *El Rummyng* 151 Full vntydde tegges, Lyke rotten egges. — *Agst Ganesche* 1 31 Your wynde shakyn shankkes, your longe loily legges, . Bryngges yow out of fauyr with alle femall tegges.

Teg, obs. var. TEAGUE, an Irishman.

Tegh: see *TEG v. 1*, *TIE v. 1*.

Teght, tejt, pa t. of TIGHT v.

Tegir, obs. f. TIGER.

Tegmen (te gmen) Pl to *gmina*. [L. *tegmen* (*tegumen*, *tegumen*) covering, f. *teg-ere* to cover; so F. *legumen*] A cover, covering, coating, integument. (Only in scientific use.) a *gen*.

1807 HEADRICK *Arran* 61 The puchstone assumes a greyish tegmen, or crust, by exposure to the air.

b. *Entom.* (*pl*) The wing-covers, i.e. the fore wings when modified so as to serve as coverings for the hind wings; esp those of orthopterous insects (corresponding to the *elytra* of beetles).

1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* xxiii (1818) II, 350 Probably in the next order (*Orthoptera*), the *Tegmina*, or wing-covers, assist them in flying. 1826 *Ibid* xlviii 19 371 The horizontal portion of one tegmen lies longitudinally over that of the other. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat Inv Annu.* vii, 400 The female [cockroach] has movable tegmina.

c. *Bot.* The thin inner coat of a seed, immediately enveloping the nucleus; the *endopleura*.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 183 The internal tegmentum, *endopleura* of De Candolle, *hilofera* and *tegmen* of Mirbel.
1857 HENRIFF *Bot.* 296 The inner tegmentum, the tegmen or endopleura, is not generally distinguishable.
d. Anat. *Tegmen tympani*, a plate of bone forming the roof of the tympanum of the ear, being a part of the temporal bone.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*

e. *Omith.* (pl) = *Tectrices* see TECTRIX.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tegment (tegment), *rare*. [ad. L. *tegmen-tum*: see below.] A covering, integument. † a. *gen. Obs. rare*—, b = TEGMENTUM (1 and 2).

1856 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Tegment* (*tegmen-tum*), a covering, a garment or clothing. 1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Tegment*, 1. Anat. The upper part of the *crura cerebri*. 2. Bot. (Pl.) The scales of a bud. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VI. 769 Cells, whose axis-cylinders processes pass as root fibres vertically through the tegment and pyramid.

Hence **Tegmented** (tegmented) *pp. a.*, covered as with a roof, roofed over.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Teizda*, A family of, lacertilians, having supratemporal fossae not tegmented or roofed over.

Tegmental (tegmentäl), *a* [f. as prec. + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tegmentum.

1890 in BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VII. 351 Lesions of the tegmental region are specially apt to affect the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth nerves.

|| **Tegmentum** (tegmentüm), *Pl. -a.* [L. collateral form of *tegmen-tum* TEGMENT.]

1. Bot. Each of the scales forming the covering of a leaf-bud; a bud-scale.

1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* 51 Thus, in the Beech, the tegmenta are thin, smooth, and dry. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 94 These external modified leaves, termed scales, have also received the name of tegmenta.

2. Anat. The upper and hinder portion of each of the *crura cerebri*.

1899 St. George's *Hosp. Rep.* IX. 670 Those on the opposite surface of the crus, which form the tegmentum. 1893 Sir W. R. Gowers *Dis. Nerv. Syst.* II. 438 There may be hemianesthesia from softening of the tegmentum of the crus.

Tegmental (tegmentäl), *a* *rare*—, [f. L. *tegmen-tum*, *tegmen-tum*, TEGMEN + -AL.] Of the nature of a tegmen, covering, protecting. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tegre, obs. form of TIGER.

|| **Teguxin** (tegewksin), *Zool.* [ad. Aztec *tecoxin*, *tecoxin* (tekwi:in) a lizard.] A large South American lizard of the genus *Telus*, esp. *T. texensis*.

1840 SAGAHUN *Historia de Nueva España* xi iv (1829) 202 Hay lagartos en esta tierra, y llamanlos *tecoxin*.
1899 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 376 The Teguxin (*Telus teguxin*) is not uncommon in Surinam and the Brazils. It attains a length of from three to four feet. 1892 W. H. Hudson *Natur. La Plata* 74 The large teguxin lizard of the pampas, called iguana by the country people, is a notable snake-killer.

|| **Tegula** (tegiälä), *Entom.* *Pl. -æ.* [L., a tile, f. *teg-ere* to cover.] a. A small scale-like structure covering the base of the fore-wing in hymenopterous and other insects. b. Each of a pair of membranous schles (PREHALTERES) in front of the halteres in dipterous insects.

1886 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* xxviii III 377 *Tegula*, small corneous concavo-convex scales, which in many Orders, particularly Hymenoptera, cover and defend the base of the Upper-Wings. *Ibid.* xlviii IV. 381 The tegulae, or base-covers cover and defend the base of their wings.

Tegular (tegiälä), *a* [f. as prec. + -AR; cf. F. *tegulaire*.] a. Pertaining to or of the nature of a tile; composed of or arranged like tiles. b. *Entom.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a tegula (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). Hence **Tegularly** *adv.*, in the manner of tiles, so as to overlap like tiles. So **Tegulated** *a.*, (of armour) composed of overlapping plates.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) II 162 In flat hexahedral masses regularly accumulated or implicated. 1888 Webster, *Tegular*, pertaining to a tile; resembling a tile; consisting of tiles. 1834 PLANCHET *Brit. Costume* 72 A suit of tegulated armour, composed of small square plates of steel, lapping over each other like tiles. 1842 Blackw. *Mag.* LII 171 In rashed, or ringed, or tegulated armour.

|| **Tegumen**, *rare*—, [L., var. form of *tegmen*, TEGMEN.] = TEGMEN.

1882 OGLIVIE, *Tegmen*, *Tegumen*
Tegment (tegment), [ad. L. *tegmen-tum* covering, f. *teg-ere* to cover: see MENT.] So OF. *tegument* (13th c. in Godef.) Something that serves to cover; a covering, coating, envelope, investment, integument. *a. gen.* (natural or artificial).

1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* iv. 20 For sunne and wynde hem make a tegment, lest they in this be shake, in that to brent. 1658 Sir T. Browne *Hydroz.* ii 32 Whatever was the solid tegment, we finde the immediate covering to be a purple peece of silk. 1674 *Phil. Trans.* IX. 205 They have only a few tegments to cover themselves with in the night. 1773 DERRHAM *Phys.-Theol.* iii. 1. 64 Beds lying under that upper Stratum, or Tegment of the Earth. 1830 HOR. SMITH *Add. Minny* xii, Why should this worthless tegment endure If its undying guest be lost for ever? 1888 A. S. Wilson *Lyric Hopeless Love* cviii 315 Beneath the tegment of clay.

b. *Nat. Hist.* and *Anat.* The natural covering of the body, or of some part or organ, of an animal

or plant; a skin, coat, shell, husk, or the like; *spec* = TEGMEN b (Brande *Dict. Sc.*, 1842). Now *141c* or *Obs*; mostly replaced by INTEGUMENT.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud. Ep.* vi 97 A harder tegment or shell [in the nutmeg], which lyeth under the Mace. 1760 J. Lee *Introd. Bot.* i ix (1765) 19 Corolla and Calyx, are the Tegments or Covers of the Stamina and Pistillum. 1822 Imlay *Sc. & Art* I. 250 It [the eye] is composed of three coats, or tegments, one covering the other. 1864 MAX MÜLLER *Sc. Lang.* Ser. II il. (1868) 74 If we never find skins except as the tegments of animals.

Tegumental (tegmentäl), *a* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tegument; integumental: = next.

1822-34 *Godt's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV 463 The order of the tegumental laminae. 1888 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* iv. 276 Visual and tegumental sense organs.

Tegumentary (tegmentär), *a* [f. as prec. + -ARY. cf. F. *tegumentaire*.] Constituting, or serving as, a tegument; pertaining to or occurring in the tegument; integumentary.

1828-32 Webster, *Tegumentary*, pertaining to tegments, or consisting of tegments. 1831 R. Knox *Cloquet's Anat.* 235 They communicate with the vessels of the tegumentary membranes. 1848 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* (ed. 4) II 227 The nucleus has only one tegumentary membrane. 1853 H. WALTON *Dis. Eye* (1875) 138 Tegumentary mole is a congenital tumour, often spoken of as nevus.

|| **Tegurion**, *Obs. rare*—, [ad. L. *tegrum*, also *tegrum*, *tegrum*, a hut, cottage, f. *teg-ere* to cover; in med. L. also *tegorium* a shrine (Du Cange).] A shrine, a canopy over a tomb.

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 190/1 The hows of saynt denys.. the tegurion of marlye whyche is vpon hym.

Tehee (tēhē), *inf.* and *sb.* Forms. 4-8 ti-, 4-9 te-, 6-7 ty-, 6-9 tee-, 7 teh-, tih-, tigh-, 9 tē-; 4-9 he-, hee-, 6-heegh-, hei-, hy-, 7-hi-, 7-9-hie-; as one word, or as two, or hyphenated.

A. *inf.* A representation of the sound of a light laugh, usually derisive. In quotes, usually in female use. Cf. HE *inf.* 2.

1386 CHAUCER *Miller's T.* 554 Tehee [v. r. Te hee; *Camb.* Te he, *Coisus* Tehe, *Petur*, Ti he], quod she, and clapte the wyndow to. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxv 22 'Tehe' I quod scho, and gaif ane gaulfe. 1550 *Pebilis to the Play* lxi, Than all the wensches Te he thay play. 1588 N. YONGE *Mus. Transalpina* xl f. 13, When I lament my case thou cryest ty hy, and no no no. 1654 GAVTON *Plains Notes* To Rdr, Monsters where be ye? I'm Hercules, club too, Ti-hee, wh-hee. 1773 MASON *Heracle* Ep. to Sir W. Chambers 134 And all the Maids of Honour cry Te! He!

B. *sb.* A laugh of this kind; a titter, a giggle.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierres Super Wks* (Grosart) II. 273 The Titt of Gentlemen, the Tee-heegh of Gentlewomen. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incun. Poets* 116 As manie tighes as euer came out of god Liber or Bacchus his mouth. 1753 A. MURPHY *Gray's Inn Frol.* No. 58 (1756) II 36 Tehees and Titters in the Women totally destroy their Beauty. 1754 FIELDING *Charac. Men Wks* 1784 IX. 411 The various laughs, titters, tehes, &c. of the fair sex. 1837 CARLYLE *Rev.* I. II. v, Our poor young Prince gets his Opera plaundits changed into mocking tehees. 1858 — *Frede G.* vi vi (1872) II 199 Astonishment, *tehele ludibrium*, tragical tehee from gods and men, will come of the Duel!

Hence **Tehee** *v.*, *intr.* to utter tehee in laughing; to laugh affectively or derisively; to titter, giggle. Hence **Tehee** *ing. vbl. sb.* and *pp. a.*

12300 *Proverb Verses in Rel. Ant.* II 14 Liber lok and tunkling thing and tikeling. 1280 HARVEY *Leti. b. v. Spenser & H. Wks.* (Grosart) I 61 The Gentlewomen . . . tighing betweene them selues. 1598 B. JONSON *En. Man in Hum.* i 114, And the wenchies they doe so geere, and ti he at him. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 96 They fell to teighing, and now they laugh you to skorne. 1622 MABBE tr. *Alemans Guesman d'Alf* i. 158 My money began to laugh and tighie in my purse. 1721 D'URNEY *Aradine* ii 1, Oh! how she would Tehee, and simper, and sneer. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xiv, What frightened me most of all, the new man tee hee'd with laughter as he looked at me.

|| **Tehr, tahr** (tēh). Also tare, tahir, (thar).

[Name in the Western Himalayas. (Sometimes confused with *thar*, the Nepālī name of the *gaur* or *goat*, a goat-antelope of Nepāl.)] See quotes.

1825 B. H. HODGSON in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 492 The Western type of the Himalayan wild goat, called *tehr* at Simla and Musuri. 1867 A. L. ADAMS *Wand. Nat. India* 214 Herds of Tare (*Capra himalaica*, Smith) were often observed during my excursion. The short triangular horns of this species of goat distinguish it from any of its allies. 1867 JERDON *Mammals India* (1874) 286 Tehr, 1885 *Cycl. India* (ed. 3) III 840/1 Tehr, the Himalayan wild goat *Hemitragus jemalensis*, Jerdon, pronounced Tare, also Tahir. It is the Jharl of Nepāl. 1893 LUDWIG *Horns & Hoofs* 123 The Tahr is found in forest regions.

Tehsilār: see TAHSIDAR.

Tei, Teiche, obs. Sc. forms of *TE* *sb.*, *TACHE* *sb.* 1 *Teicher*, Sc. and north. f. *TEAR* *sb.* 1 and *v.* 2.

|| **Teichopsia** (teikopsiä), *Path.* [f. Gr. *τεῖχος* wall + *ὥψις* sight + -ΙΑ.] Temporary blindness sometimes accompanying ophthalmic headache.

1872 *Nature* x Mar 4/61 On Teichopsia, a form of transient half-blindness. 1899 Allbutt's *Syst. Med.* VIII 223 The so-called Teichopsia, the appearance of ebullition in objects, and other curious optical illusions, are familiar precursors of migraine.

Teichoscopy. [ad. Gr. *τεῖχος* wall + *σκοπία*, from *σκοπέω*—looking.] A looking from the walls; a descriptive title of the third book of Homer's *Iliad*.

1875 *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI 263 He [Ulysses] is by far the most prominent person in this poetical gallery of the Teichoscopy.

Teie, obs. f. *TE* *v.* **Teigh**, *teig*-e, *pa. t.* of *TEE* *v.* 1 *Obs*; obs. f. *TE* *v.* **Teighing**: see *TEE* *v.*

|| **Te igitur** (tē'igdtir), [L. = 'thee therefore', the opening words of the prayer.] The first prayer in the canon of the Mass in the Roman and some other Latin liturgies, hence extended to the liturgical book itself.

1819 Scott *Joanhoe* xliii, Bring forward the crucifix and the *te igitur* [Gloss The service book on which oaths were sworn]. 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* iv v 349 'The subsequent petitions are taken . . . from the 'Te Igitur' or first part of the Canon.

Teigue, -ism, obs. f. **TEAGUE**, Irishman, etc.

Teil (tēl), Now *rare* or *Obs.* Forms 6 *tilie*, 6-7 *teyle*, 7 *teile*, *tiel*, 7-8 *tile*, *teyl*, 9 *til*, 7-*teil*. [Partly ad. L. *tilia* linden-tree; partly a OF. *til* (12-14th c. in Godef.), *teil* (13-17th c., and mod. dial., Berry), masc. forms collateral with *tille*, *taille*, ad. L. *tilia*, cf. It. *tiglio*, *tilio*, beside *tilia* (Florio), Sp. *tilo*, *tila*, Pg. *til*, *tila*. (Mod. F. has *tilleul*—L. **tiliolus*, dim. of **tilus*)] The lime or linden tree, *Tilia europæa*. Usually *teyl-tree*.

1398 TREVIS *Barth. De P. R.* xvii cxcii. (MS Bodl.) If 238 b/2 Pe tre tilia . . . bene haunteþ be floures þerof and gadreþ þerof swetes of hony. 1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* i 7 The light wood of the Tile tree is cut downe for a yoke. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* (1614) 395 Some of them practise diuination with the leaues of the Tile-tree which they fold and vnfold in their hands. 1677 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 26 A faire meadow, wherein is a faire Lynden or teyle tree. 1646 J. HALL *Hor. Vac.* 87 Luke the shade of a Tile tree, very pleasant though the tree be unfruitfull. 1658 RICHARDSON *Mouset's Theat. Ins.* 1032 They live on softer leaues, especially on the Tile-tree. 1694 ADDISON *Virg. Georg.* iv 233 From purple violets and the teile they [bees] bring their gather'd sweets, and rifle all the spring. 1721 New Gen. Atlas 120 There are statelie Walks of Tile-trees on its North Bank. 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* i 270 note, Boards of the teile or linden. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* i. Tile-tree, *Tilia europæa*. *admir.* 1731 J. MONCRIEFF in *Graham Soc. Life Scotl.* in 18th C. (1901) vii 55 A little tile-tree water.

b. In the Bibles of 1568 and 1611, used in one place to render Heb. תֵּלֵךְ (*teilech*) (elsewhere rendered 'oak' and once 'elm').

1568 BIBLE (Bishops') *Isa.* vi 13 A 34 A Teyle tree [so 1611; Vulg. *terebinthus*, Wyclif. terebint, COVERED terebintes, CRAMM. terebintes, Geneva *elme*, Douay and R. V. (1885) terebint] and the Oke in the fall of their leaues haue yet the sappe remayning in them. 1647 TRAPP *Comm. Phil.* iv, 20 It had withered, as an Oak in winter and as a Teyl tree whose sap is in the root.

Teil (l), obs. form of **TAIL**, **TEAL**, **TILL** *v.*

Teild, var. **TELD** *v.* *Obs.*, to pitch a tent.

Teim, **Tein**, obs. Sc. ff. **TEEM** *v.* 2, **TREN**.

Teind (tēnd), (*a*) *sb.* Sc. and north. Forms: 3-5 *tende*, *tend*, 4-6 *teynde*, 4-7 *teinde*, (5 *tyende*, *teend*), 5-7 *teynd*, (6 *teand*, 8-9 *tiend*), 4-*teind*. (Also 5 *tene*, 6 *teime*, 9 *teen*, *teim*.) [Early ME *tende*, *adj.* and *sb.*, collateral form of *TENTH*, q. v. cf. also *TITHE*.]

A. *adj.* See **TENTH** A 1, 7, and 3.

B. *sb.* †1. The tenth part (of anything); a tenth. 1300 *Cursor M.* 968 (Cott.) O þi winning gise me þe tend [v. r. *tende*]; Of allkin fruit haf þou þe mine, For I wil þat þe tend [*Fair*], teynde, *Tren* tenþe) be mine. 1311. *Ibid.* 16968 (Gott.) All be tinges of þis werld, with noght tell þe tend [*Cott.* *tend*]. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 245 Þai burgh no Citez of talage suld non telle, þe tende suld be nouht, no þe tunde non make. 1375 BARBOUR *Troy-bk.* i. 475 That mene lest nocht þe teynde to here. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis xii* (*Mathias*) 265 Of thre hundre þe teynd leyly, þat cumys be rakynne to thietty. 1475 *Ranf. Colibear* 174 The teind of his jewellis to tell war full teir. 1475 *Colingras & Gau.* 1083 For ony tetry may tyde, I tell the teynd [*ymes*, schend, freyne, wende].

2. *spec.* A tenth part of the produce of land or labour paid (voluntarily, or by legal enactment) for the support of religion. = **TITHES** *sb.* 1, now, in Scotland, that portion of the estates of the laity which is liable to be assessed for the stipend of the clergy of the established church. Now chiefly in pl.

1200 ORMIN 2715 To 3ifenn Godd te tende del Off all þin aþhenn aþhte — 6125 Offall þatt god te burþ þin Godd þe tende dale bringenn. 12300 *Cursor M.* 1062 (Cott.) Rightwis he was, and godds freind, And leiþ gath he him his tend [*v. r.* *tende*]. 13. *Ibid.* 27249 Quar he tatas til his tendis tend. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxviii i þai gedire þaire tendis and offrandis, And reckis noght of þe saules þat þai sould kepe. 1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* v ix 1870 Teyndis or monay That was geuin in offrand. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 168 Go byd þe preste feche þis ton of wyne for his tend. 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 5438 Þare was a monke þe teend ast. 1535 STEWART *Chron. Scot.* (Rolls) III 94 For to the kirk no teyndis tha wald þa. 1588 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Suites) II 256 note, I geue vnto my wyff the holle tene of Foulburye. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Lestie's Hist. Scot.* iv. (S. T. S.) 226 This escheit suld first of the first teirle tene, be payet to the Preistes. 1639-40 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 28 The teinds are the Kirk's patrimonie, whereby the ministrie and the poore ought to be intainted. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 78 The livings of the ministers are fixed by the supreme court of this country, acting as a court of teinds or tithes. 1844 W. CROSS *Disruption* xii (E. D. D.), Raizin a plea against the laird for sumthing they call the teens. 1889 Chambers' *Encycl.* III 528/1 The Court or Commission of Teinds, in which questions relating to the law of teinds or church tithes were decided.

b transf The payment, institution or system of teinds.

c1877 Hogg *Tales & Sl* II 150 A wearisome debate on the rights of teind **1905** *Sat Rev* 4 Feb 14/2 D1 Brown considers that teind was felt as an 'iniquitous oppression'

6. *The teind to hell* (*Folk-lore*), in reference to the reputed obligation of the families to furnish a victim to Satan every seventh year see Scott *Minstrelsy* Intro to *Young Tamlane*.

17 *Young Tamlane* xxxvii in Scott *Minstrel Scot Border* (1869) 478 For aye, at every seven years, they pay the teind to hell. **1852** *Alice Leamont* ix 124 There cam up that black road the Evil Ane. He took back nae mortal, but an elf, as the teind to hell

3 *attirb* and *Comb a.* *attirb* Of or pertaining to teinds or tithes, as *teind-barn*, *corn t.*, *lathe* (= tithe-barn), *law*, *master, office*, paid as tithe, as *teind calf*, *coal*, *corn*, *fish*, *grace*, *hay*, *land*, *sheaf*, *silver*, *skate*, *wheat* **b.** objective, etc., as *teind-payer*, *teind-free* ady

In some of these, *teind* may have been at first merely the adj. =tenth, as *teind sheaf* tenth sheaf or tithe sheaf

1885 W Ross *Aberdoner & Incheolme* v 145 Conveying the teind-sheaves to the *teind-barns at Aberdoner **c1555** *LYNDESAY Tragedy* 300 32 wyl not want teind cheif nor offrandis. *Teinde* wolle, teind lambe, *teind calf, teind grysse and guse. **1475** in *Finchale Priory* (Surtees) 37 For *teinde cole in Le wood *Ibid* 39 An accoun. in the Consistory for tyende cole of our coal mines. **1463** *Burgh Rec* Edin (1869) I. 27 The said feyrmans, sall git the *tene come of all cornes of the said mylne. **1852** J. Aiton *Domest Econ* (1857) 54 Another proof that the *Teind Court are set upon paring down the income of the clergy to a mere existence **1845** *SCOTT Frul* 7 Dec. *Teind day, -at home of course **1547** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 69 As to the *teynd fische of the Kirk of Kynfaulmyes. **1601** *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 612/2 Act declaring summes Giarise to be *teyndfene **1507-8** *Acc. Ld. High Treas.* Scot IV 203 For tua 3eris *teynd hay of ane medow that the Kings hors eit **1547** *Teind, Ebor* (Surtees) VI 205 The teynde hays of the hall banke **1856** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* IV 73 Resaving his *teynd lambs **1828** *Craiven Gloss*, *Tein lathe, tithe-barn. **1801** *Parmer's Mag* Aug. 283 Our Scots *teind laws are founded upon this principle **1710** *Dict. Pindal Law*, *Teind-master, is, are these who have Right to Teinds **1890** *Oliver & Boyd's Edin Almanac* 91 The tables have been prepared from official documents in the *Teind Office **1885** *Renwick Sermon*, etc. (1876) 151 Then shall *teind-payers be paid home **1446** *Reinald li Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 125 Our landis and the *teinde scheff of the sayd landis. **1876** A LAINO *Lindores Abbey* xiv 233 Patrick Leslie granted a tack of the teind sheaves of the parish of Dudhope to James Scrymgeour **1505** *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* III 177 Payrit the *teynd silvir of the Kings staggis in tua 3eris, xvij d **1819** W TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 13 He'd sooner fling them back i' the sea Than gie ne *teind-skate to the bishop **1837** *LOCKHART Scott* an 1806 II. 11 203 There is also another blank day every other week, -the *Teind Wednesday, as it is called, when the Judges are assembled for the hearing of tithe questions

Teind (tind), *v.* *Sc.* and *north.* *QOb.* Forms: see TEIND sb [f. *Teind sb.*: cf. *totithe*]

1. *intr.* To pay teinds or tithes **c1375** *Creation* 490 in Horstn. *Alengt Leg* (1878) 130 Peifore wel to tenden buþ lef [=be glad] **13** *Cursor M* 2932/4 (Cott Galba) Pam. þat witandly with-haldes tendes Or falsly tendes. **c1460** *Towneley Myst.* II. 294 If thou tendt thou gettis thi mede, if thou teynd fals, thou besse allowed ther after als

2. *trans.* To assess or take the tenth or tithe of **1483** *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 To Tende, *decimate*. **1566** *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 480 To pas and teynd the cornis of the saidis toun. **1567** *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 188 The hirdis teind, all the coine **1641** *BEST Farni Bks* (Surtees) 26 As for the wool, it may be teinded and wayed that we may knowe what is of it **c1722** *FOUNTAINHALL Decs* (1762) 391 Herrings taken on the coast of Fife, though teinded there, yet if brought to Dunbar, pay again.

Hence **Teinder**, one who pays or takes teind or tithe; **Teindng** *vbl. sb.*, tithing.

13 *Cursor M.* 2726y [In scrip. te preist sal finin] Anentes ul-men of enuie And o þair tendng [v. tendng] namli. **c1440** *Gesta Rom* vi 27 (Harl MS) þe lewde men most holde vp men of holy church, thorow almesse offryngys, and tendngys. **1627** in A Allan *Hist Channellurk* (1900) 147 Quhen the ground is punisht, the heritour and tender must nott be fie. **1655** *Records Baron Crt Stutchill* (S.H.S) 2 Until the first day of the teyndng be past. **1884** J TAIT in *United Pressbyt Mag.* Apr. 156 The arrangement of thirthers and tenders described by Arthur Young **1905** C. B GUNN *Baron Crt Stutchill* Intro 15 The minister might delay teinding until the weather was breaking

Teind, obs. *Sc.* f. *TEND*, *TIND* *v.*

Teine, *Sc.* f. *TREN*, *TINE*, *sc.* 1; var. *TEYNE* *Obs.*

Teing, obs. *f.* *tying*; see *TIR* *v.*

Teinland, *erron. f.* *thegeland*, *THANELAND*.

Teinoscope (tə'noskōp). [*f.* Gr. *teinein* to stretch, extend + *-SCOPE*.] An optical instrument in which prisms are so arranged and combined as to increase or diminish the apparent lineal dimensions of objects, while the chromatic aberration of the light is corrected

1822 *BREWSTER in Edin. Phil Frul* Apr. 334 (heading) Description of a Teinoscope for altering the Lineal Proportions of Objects, with Observations on Professor Amici's Memoir on Telescopes without Lenses The Instrument which I propose to describe was invented and constructed in its simplest form about the beginning of the year 1822. **1832** *Nat. Philos.* II *Optic Instr.* xvi § 110. 55 (Usef. Knowl) Soc. Amici's teinoscope consists of four right angular prisms, having their refractive angles different and connected by pairs.

VOL. IX.

Teint, -e, obs. *ff.* *TAINT*, *TEXT*, *TINT*

Teinter, obs. *f.* *TENTER*. **Teir**, obs. *Sc.* f. *TEAR*; *Sc.* f. *TEER* *Obs.*, difficult **Teirce**, *teirs*, -e, obs. *ff.* *TIERCE* **Teis**, obs. *Sc.* pl. of *TE* *sb.*

† Teise, taise, sb. *Obs.* Also 5 *teis*, *tays*, *taysse*, *tase*. [*ME.* a. *OF.* *teise* (11th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), mod. *F.* *teise*, = *It.* *tesa* -late *L.* *tensa* (sc. *brachia*) the outstretched arms]

1. A lineal measure of six feet, a fathom; = *TOISE*

13 *Sir Benes* (A) 147 In me prisson þow schelt abide Vnder þerpe twenty teise [wrr paise, pase] **c1330** *Florie & Bl* (1857) 241 A thousand[d] taisen be his heihe And an hundre[d] teaches he is wid And imaked with mochel prid.

2. A superficial measure, a square toise.

1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 66 A pavier and his man to pave v teys y s aid **1477-8** *Ibid.* 89 For paving xj teys of pavement for every teys wijd-vjs vd **1486** *Nottingham Rec* III 259 To be pauer for working of vj tayses in the same gate he takyng for a taysse vjd - summa ijs **1492-3** *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 190 Item, for paving of þe pavement for viij teise, pris þe teise, vjd.

† Teise, taise, v1 *Obs.* Also 4 *teyse*, *tase*, 4-6 *taysse*, 5 *tase*, 6 *tais* [*a.* *OF.* *teser*, 3rd sing pres *teise*, *teise* (13th c. in *Godef.*) -late *L.* type

**tesäre*:-*tesäre* to stretch, bend (a bow), *f.* *teus-us* stretched, bent] *trans.* To stretch, to bend (a bow); hence, to fit (an arrow or quarrel in a bow or arbalest) in order to shoot; to aim or direct (a shaft, etc.); to poise (a weapon) in taking aim. Also *absol.* or *intr.*

13 *Seigns Sag* (W) 1978 And in his hond an aublast heidland, And theinne a quarel tarsand **c1330** R. BRUNN *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13699 He teysed his dint, Bokkes to smyte **1375** *Baronour Brise* v. 623 He taitit the vyre and leit it fle, And hit the fader in the le **13** *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlv 42 So dop þe firscher with his lok Hou he tesseþ on þe banke A brodly breyd I þe Brok. **1782** *Wyclif Wisd* v 22 As at the teyning the bowe of cloudis bent. **c1400** *Land Troy Bk* 6928 Paris at him euel taysed. **c1412** *Hocclurve De Reg. Princ.* 5262 Soie in þe bowe of techerye he teysyth **c1450** *Mertin* 590 Kyngs Ban spronge that wey with his sweide vp teysed to hym that hadde his knyght slayn **1523** *Douglas Eneis* x viii 102 A bustus lande That lang quile taysit he in proper tene, Lett gnd at Fallas *Ibid* vi 106

† Teise, v2 *Obs.* Also 4 *taysse*, 5 *taysse* (6 *teisse*), 7 *teisse*, *teasse*. [Origin unascertained.

The forms agree with those of *TEISE* *v1*, with which however the sense does not seem compatible. Both forms and sense separate it from *TEASE* *v.*, although in late use it may have been sometimes associated with the latter in its modern sense, and hence confounded in spelling with it] *trans.* app. To drive (esp. a hunted beast); to chase; to urge on.

13 *Gaw. & Cr. Knt* 126 B þay [the deer] were teneþ at þe hy3e, & taysed to þe watrre **c1410** *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, Who so be teysours to be kynges as ofte as any best cometh oute, he shulde..blowe a moot and recathe and late renne after to teyse it forth **c1475** *Partenay* 1295 Into seche they went, the sayl vp gan reive, To dispesse contre ther shippes gan teise **1559** *Mirr. Mag.* (1562) B b ij, A shyppe upon the stormy seas, Which From shore to shore the wynde and tide do teise **1615** *Witmer Sheph. Hunt.* iii in *Yvonneia* (1633) 407 My eager Dogs Then I began with quickest speed to follow And teaz'd them on with a more cheerful hallow **1819** *KEATS Isabella* xxviii, They, did teise Their horses homeward, with convulsed spur. [Cf. 1888 *Elworn IV Son Words, Tease* (182), to drive; to harass. The only way to get rid o' they rabbits is to keep on *teasit* o'm]

Teise, obs. bad spelling of *TEASE*.

† Teiser. *Obs.* Forms 5 *teysoure*, 6 *teiser*, 6-7 *teaser*, *teazer*, 7 *teizer*. [Agent-n. from *TEISE* *v2*] One who rouses the game; *spec.* one of the first brace or leash of deerhounds let shp. (In later use confused in spelling with *TEASER*)

c1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxxv, þe fiste teysoure and þe resceynour that diaweth him downe, shall parte þe skynne. *Ibid* [see *TEISE* *v2*] **1575** *TURBURY Venery* 266 By this worde teasers is ment, the first greyhoundes or brase or lease of greyhoundes which is let shp **c1590** *GREENE Fr. Bacon* i. 5 The lotte frolicke bucks, That scudded fore the teisers like the wind **1616** *SURF & MARKH. Country Farme* 685 As neere the couet as you can conveniently, you shall place your Teasers, that is, the first brace of greyhounds for the coure, which should be the lightest, nimblest, and swiftest dogges you have. **1688** R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 189/1.

fig. **1642** *FULLER Holy & Prof St* ii v. 66 But these Teasers, rather to rouse then pinch the Game, onely made Whittaker find his spirits. **1647** *CLARENDON Hist Reb* v § 339 The Lord Paget likewise, who had been one of their Teisers, to broach those bold, high Overtures. **1796** *Cann. pagus* 1793-4 II v 21 Francis himself, the great Carmagnol teizer.

Teistie (tə'sti, t'isti). *local.* Also 8 *taist6*, 9 *tyst6*, -ty, -tie, -tey, *teisty*, *testie*, *testie*. [Of Norse origin: cf. *Norw.* *teistie*, *Olcel* *teist*, *teista*] The Black Guillemot

1774 *Low Fanna Orad* (1823) 106 The taist6 build in holes of the earth. lay but one egg. **1837** R. DUNN *Ornith. Orkney & Shetl* 102 *Uria Grylle* *†* *Ystie* Black Guillemot Greenland Dove **1847** *Zoologist* V. 1909 The black guillemot or the testie. **1876** D. GORRIE *Swimmers & Wind Orkneys* v. 153 Beves of testies were disporting themselves in front and rear **1892** G. STEWART *Shetland Firreede* T iv (ed. 2) 27 He turned as fast at a testie **1873** *COLENS-HARDY Broad Norfolk* 50 Sometimes there is

quite a family of similar names of the same origin. Thus the Black Guillemot is the *tyste*, *taiste*, *toyst*, and *tysty*. **Teisty**, *Teize*, obs. *ff.* *TESTY*, *TEASE*.

Tek, *Tekat*, obs. forms of *TICK* *sb.*, *TICKET*.

Tekbir: see *TECBIR*.

† Teke, taken, *adv.* and *prep.* *Obs.* Forms:

1 to *éacan*, 1-4 to *ékan*, 3 taken (*tekann*), *teke*.

[*OE* *tō éacan*, *f.* *tō to*, for + *éaca* addition, *EKE*]

a. *adv.* In addition, besides, moreover, eke. **b.**

prep. In addition to, besides

c888-1200 [see *EKE* *sb.* 4] **c975** *Rushw. Gosp. Matt.* xvj 20 *Opre* fife ic to eke gestrionde **c1200** *Ormin* 2886, & tekenn þatt he wass rihhtwis He was 2edmod & milde. **a1225** *Ancr R.* 78 *Teke* þet, he seið, þet me silence & me hope schal beon vne strende. *Ibid* 170 *Let* er taken þet 3e beon swifte ase þe sunne gleam. **c1230** *Hali Meid* 25 *Teke* þe murðe & te menske in heuene. **13** *Guy Warw.* (A) 185 To eken þat þou art mi loides nevou

Teke, obs. form of *TEAK*, *TICK*.

† Te'kelite. *Obs. slang* [? *f.* 'Tekel'. weighed

in the balances, and found wanting' (Dan. v. 27)

+ *ITE* 1] (In the cant of the Debtors' Prison,

Whitecross Street, London) A defaulter, a defaulting debtor

1834 *New Monthly Mag.* XL 328 This, though expressly denominated 'the defaulters' table', the only one to which the poor 'tekélite' has right of access, is invariably appropriated by the free and unexcepted knights to the washing of cups and platters

Teket, obs. *Sc.* f. *TICKET* **Tekno**: see *TECNO*.

Tekoretin (tə'kōi'tin). *Chem.* Also *teo*.

[Named 1839 by Forchhammer, app. 'f. Gr. *θήκεν*

to melt, dissolve + *πρωτην* resin, because separated

by solution in hot alcohol' (Chester).] A resin

similar to or identical with Fichtelite.

1858 T. E. CLARK in *Amer. Frul* Sc. Ser. u XXV 167 Tekoretin, being less soluble than phylloretin, crystallized first **1868** *DANA Min* 736 Tekoretin was obtained from pine trees (*Pinus sylvestris*) in marshes near Holtegard in Denmark The resin from the wood... was found to contain two substances The tekoretin was the least soluble

† Tel. *Obs.* [Shortened from *OE.* *getel*, *getel*,

early *ME* *tel* cf. *TALR* *sb.*] Number

c1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I 536 Heora tel bið swa memgfeald,

þæt [etc.]. **a1225** *Ancr R.* 372 Hundied is ful tel, & noted perfection

Tel: see *TELE* *sb.*, *TELE*, *TILL*.

Telaoustic: see *TELE*.

|| Telæsthesia (teles-, telə'spi'siə) *Psychics*. [*mod. L.* (Myers, 1882), *f.* Gr. *τῆλε* far off (see *TELE*) + *αἰσθησις* perception + *-ia*.] 'Perception at a distance; direct sensation or perception of objects or conditions independently of the recognized channels of sense' (Myers *Human Personality*, Gloss.)

1882 MYERS in *Proc Soc Psychical Research* I. ii 147 We venture to introduce the words *Telæsthesia* and *Telæpathy* to cover all cases of impression received at a distance without the normal operation of the recognised sense organs. **1903** - *Human Personality* I 126. **1908** *Nation* 26 Sept. 907/1 *Telæpathy*, *telæsthesia* and the subliminal part of man's mental being play a vast part in all these curious psychical phenomena.

Telæsthetic (telespə'tik, -ispe'tik), *a.* [*f.* as *prec.* + *ÆSTHETIC*.]

1. Having physical perception of things at a distance.

1890 C. LL. MORGAN *Anim. Life & Intell.* (1892) 249 This temperature sense, unlike the sense of touch, may make us aware of distant bodies. It is what we may term a *telæsthetic* sense in contradistinction to a contact sense. Sight like hearing is a telæsthetic sense. Through it we become aware of certain vibratory states of more or less distant objects.

2. *Psychics.* Of or belonging to telæsthesia.

1903 MYERS *Human Personality* I p. xlv. This may be done through telæsthetic dreams or visions. **1903** *Athenæum* 28 Feb. 277/1 Examples of apparently clairvoyant, or telepathic, or telæsthetic cases.

|| Telamon (te'lāmōn). *Arch.* Pl. *Teiamones* (telāmō'niz). [*In* pl. a. *L.* *telamōnes*, = Gr. *τελαμώνες*, pl. of *Τελαμών* name of a hero in mythology] A figure of a man used as a column to support an entablature or other structure: = *ATLAS* *sb.* 1 b.

1796 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Telamones*, the Images of Men that seem'd to bear up the Out-jetings of Cornishes in the Roman Buildings, which among the Greeks were call'd Atlantes **1797** *Holcroft Stobberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) III lxiv, 22 Male statues of this kind were called *Telamones* **1882** *FENNELL tr. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. Gt. Brit.* 594 A kneeling youth serves as a *Telamon* or *Atlas*, bearing on his head and his fore-arms a large, low cup, which forms the top of the whole candelabrum.

Telanismograph: see *TELE*.

|| Telangiectasis (tɛ'lændʒi'e'ktāsis). *Path.* Pl. -ses (-siz). [*mod. L.* *f.* Gr. *τέλος* end + *ἀγγεῖον* vessel + *ἐκτασις* extension, dilatation.] Dilatation of the small blood-vessels, producing small red or purple tumours in the skin, one of such tumours. Also *Telangiectasy* [*ad. mod. L.* *telangiectasia*]. Hence *Telangiectatic* (-tæ'tik) *a.*, pertaining to or resulting from telangiectasis.

1821 J. F. SOUTH *Osse Path. Anat.* II. 342 In telangiectasy, there is a peculiar degeneration of the blood-vessels connected also with widening of the smaller veins. **1868** T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* (1872) 486 Tumours thus affected have been styled telangiectatic tumours **1873** T. H.

Griffn *Introd. Pathol* (ed 2) 178 The various forms of new, and telangiectasis. 1890 *Albitt's Syst. Med* VIII. 833 Telangiectatic warts *Ibid*. The telangiectases range themselves in little groups.

Telapoi, telapoon: see TALAPOIN

Telar (télár), a rare-^o. [f L. *tēla* web + -AR¹] Pertaining to or of the nature of a web. Hence **Telariy adv.**, in the manner of a web. So **Telarian** (télár-rián) a., that spins a web, as a spider, sb a spider that spins a web; † **Telary a.** = telar, telarian adj.

1646 Sir T. Browne *Pseud Ep* v. xia. 262 We will not dispute the pictures of Telary Spiders, and their position in the web. 1658 — *Gard. Cyrus* iii. 58 Conformable to the Spiders web, and the Radit in like manner telariy interwoven. 1853 G. Johnston *Nat Hist E. Bord* I 126 Slender spokes 'telariy interwoven' somewhat after the fashion of the spider's web. 1891 *Cent Dict*, Telarian.

Telar, -are, obs forms of TILLER

Telautogram. [f next after *telegram*.] A record produced by a telautograph.

1895 in *Frank's Stand Dict*

Telautograph (tél'otógráf). Also (less correctly) **teleautograph**. [f Gr *τῆλε* far off (see TELE-) + *αὐτογράφος*, after *telegraph*.] A telegraphic apparatus by which writing or drawing done with a pen or pencil at the transmitting end is reproduced in facsimile at the receiving end, by means of an electric current conveyed along a wire, and (in the usual forms of the instrument) communicating movements to the receiving pen corresponding to those made with the transmitting pen or pencil. Hence **Telautographic a.**, pertaining to the telautograph; **Telautography**, the use of the telautograph.

1884 *Knight Dict Mech. Supp.*, *Telautograph*, an electrical device for transmitting autographs, or copying designs. The possibility of deception and the impossibility of automatic unquestionable record are removed, it is said, by the employment of telautography. 1887 *Tribune* (Chicago) 25 June, Prof. Elisha Gray, is perfecting an invention with wonderful possibilities. The 'Telautograph' is the name by which the instrument will be known. 1888 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 5/2 What is known as the telautographic system, invented by Professor Elisha Gray. 1894 *Westm. Gaz* 20 Dec. 7/1 The electricians were shown numerous slips of paper covered with autograph writing traced by the telautograph receiver in Paris, in obedience to a person writing in London with the telautograph transmitter. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 10 Jan. 5/6 Some very successful experiments in telautography were made yesterday between the Paris Central Telephone Office and the Rouen Bourse Exchange.

Telbant, obs. form of TORBAN.

† **Teld, sb. Obs.** Forms: 1-5 teld, 1, 4-5 telde, (3) tield, 4 tield, teeld, 4-5 tilde, 5 tild, tyld, -e, teite. [OE. *tēld*, *tēld* = OLG. **tēld* (MDu. *tēld*, *tēld*, Kihlan), MLG. *tēld*, *tēld*, LG. *tēld*; OHG. *zēlt* (mostly *zēlt*), MHG. *zēlt* (usually *zēlt*), Ger. *zēlt*; ON. *tjald* (-**tēld*), pl. *tjald*, Norw. *tjald*, Sw. *tjald*, dial. *tjald*, Da. *tēlt*, tent, pavilion, app. a deriv. of *tēld-an* str. vb. to cover (cf. OE. *betēldan*, *ofertēldan*). The late form *tēlt* may have been influenced by continental forms: see also TILT.] A tent, pavilion, covering; hence, a tabernacle, dwelling.

a 900 *t Bada's Hist.* iii. ix [x] § 2 (Camb. MS.) Mon teld [tēld] zeteld þærofer abreddē. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen* xviii. 9 On þam tēld heo 35 1037 in Thorpe *Charters* (1865) 566/3a And. Alfric biſcop 1 biſcepe mine teld and min bedreaf c 1205 LAY 1749t Niſe þuſend teldeſ *Ibid* 2436 Per weore on uelden mon þuſend teldeſ. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12598 þey come to þe Emperours telde When þey were at his paſyoun þey byſteht alle down 13 *Child's Jesus* 44 in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXIV. 327 That owtelawe tūke hire to his tilde [tēldes wilde, childe, mylde] 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I 127 Þese men woneþ in tabernacles and in teildis a 1400-50 *Alexander* 458t How quid þe tēlle withouten toles or any tild rere? c 1400 *Laid Troy Bk* 4656 The reysed þy bothe halle and tyld c 1440 *Promp Parv* 488/1 Telte, or tente, tentorium f a 1500 *Chester Pl* vii. 6 From strif stormes my sheepe to sheild Under Tildes them to hyde.

b. The tilt or awning of a boat or vessel: cf. TILT. 1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd 14 No. 14 (P.R.O.) Tildes emptis pro dicta Borgia 1495 *Willis Doctors' Commons* (Camden) 3 The barge with baillies, tilde, and ores belonging to the same.

c. A cage for carrying hawks.

1391 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 88 Pro tieldes per ipsum emptis ibidem ad carandum les hawks, xiiij s. 6d. Comb., as teld-stede, dwelling-place, 'tabernacle'; teldwyrtia (OE), tent-wright, tentmaker. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* I 392 Paulus . seðe was on world-craefte teld-wyrtia. a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* cxix [cxix]. 5 Wa to me, for mi tēld-stede swa Forth-ferred es me fra [1388 *Wyclif* *Ibid*. My dwelling in an alien lond is maad long].

† **Teld, tild, v. Obs.** Forms: *Inf*. 1 *teld-ian, 2-3 teld-en, tild-en, 3-5 teld(e, tild, 5 tild Pa. t. a. 1 teldede, -ode, 4-5 tilded(e, teldid. B. (3) tēlt, 4 tild, tēilde, 4-5 teld, tēlt, tild (tilded), tulde, tilte, 4-6 tēld, 5-6 tild. Pa. pple. a. 1 *(se)telded, 3 1-telded, 3-4 1-telded, 4 telded, 4-5 -ld, -lt, 5 1-teldyde, 6 Sc. tyldit, -et. B. 4 y-tēld, y-tēilde, 4-5 y-tēlt (1-tilded), teld, -e, 4 tēld, -e, 5 y-tēld, y-tēilde, tild. [OE. *tēldian* wk vb, f TELD sb., = ON.

tjaldan. In ME the *d* of the stem was often merged in that of the pa t and pa pple. This brought the vb into contact with TILL v., pa t. *tilde*.]

1 *trans.* To 'spread', set up, pitch (a tent); hence, to erect (a building of any kind), to build, raise. Also *fig*.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O E T) 591 *Confectus*, teldat c 1205 LAY. 17489 Weoren a þan walde teldes tielded 13 *K. Als* 3434 (Bodl MS) Paulyouns were alle wipinne Strongelich ytelt [*Linc Inn MS* y-tielded] by gynne *Ibid* 3464 þe kyng þer telt [v r teldid] his paulyouns. *Ibid* 5885 There beside his paulyouns, Werē y-telde by dales and doves 13 *Gaw & Gr. Ant.* 795 10wre telded bytwene trochet ful þik. 1362 *LANGL. P. Pl* A 11 44 Ten þousand of Tentes I-tilded [v r teldyde, teldit, teld] be-sydes 1388 *Wyclif Sam* xvi 22 Therfor thei tildedden Absolon a tabernacle in the soler c 1400 *Dest. Tray* 11664 Here he tild vp a temple of a trow godde a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1159 A hize tild as a toure teldid on schippis. *Ibid* 2174 (Dubl MS) To tergarontes he tist þar teld as a mynster c 1460 *Lanval* 263 A paulyoun yteld he sygh 1515 *Scot. Field* 58 in *Chetnam Misc* (1856) II, Beside the towne of Tirwin, our tentes downe we telden

2. *intr.* To pitch one's tent; to encamp; to take one's station or residence, in pa. pple encamped, lodged, stationed.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1840 Jacob fro ðeßen wente, ic wot, tset on a stede, and cald it sochoth. c 1330 R. Brunne *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 12588 [On] þat playne . were þe Romayns telded c 1330 — *Chron.* (1810) 242 Beside a more a mod quynhtly was he teld 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl* C xv. 150 Ryf as traianus, þe trowe knyght, tild [v r tilded, telde, B. xii 20 tild, tilte, dwelte] nat deep in helle a 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 56 Þeos perious prestes tūned for his tēching, þat teld [v r teld, teld] is in trone. c 1440 *York Myst* x 14 Wher I was teld vnder a tree.

3. *trans. Sc.* To cover with an awning or curtain 1502 *Douglas Pal. Hm* 1 434 Reparellit was that godlike plesand wone Tyldit abone, and to the ertir adoun 1825 *JAMISON* s.v. *Tyld*, A window is said to be *tyldit*, when it is covered in the inside with a cloth or curtain.

4. To spread (a net), set (a trap or snare). (See also TILL v.)

c 1200 *Ag. Ps* (Thorpe) xxiv. 8 Hi teldedden gryne and ða zēhyddon c 1275 *Lamb. Hom* 53 Þenne þe mon wile tilden hi muſestoch he binded uppon þa swike cheſe c 1300 *Tyn Coll Hom* 211 At pleje [þe deuēl] telded þe grune of idelnesse. a 1225 *Ancr R.* (Corpus MS Camden 334), Triste is þer me sit mid to greahunz foite kepe þe heare, oðer tilded [so *Clopp*, *Caus*, *Tris* tildes, *Nero* tilden; *Vern* tildet] þe nettes æȝen him 1213 *Pilgr. Somer* (Caxton 1483) 1 xviii 14 Teldyng nettes, arrayng trappys and other engyns c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* iv 164 A green another hath for hem tylded

Hence † **Telding** (tildunge) *vbl. sb.*, laying of snares

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 278 Saint Antonie þet iseh al þene world ful of þes deofles tildunge

Teld, -e, -en, obs. inflexions of TELL v.

† **Tele, teld, sb. Obs.** Forms: 1 tēl, 1 tēl, 4 tēl, tēyl, 5 tele. [OE. *tēl* fem. (also *tēl* see TOLR) = OHG. *zēla* danger, snare, trap, ON. *tēl* bait, allurement. OTeut. **tēl* st. fem., had app some such general sense as 'hostile or malevolent attack, persecution', whence the specialized senses in the various langs. See also TELE v.]

1 Evil speaking, detraction, calumny, blame.

c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past.* C. xxxiii 222 ðeic ðweora, & ælc terre & tēl sie anumen fram eow a 1000 *Gloss* in W. Wulcker 126/16 *Blaphemia*, *inſperatio*, tēl *Ibid* 220/23 1203 R. Brunne *Handl Synne* 2024 But þogh a man seþ neuer so weyl Vnto hys sawys men fynden tēyl.

2 Deceit; enticement, allurement.

c 1300 *Hevelok* 191 Pat þe sholde yemen hie wel With-uten lach, with-uten tēl Til þat she were twelf winter hold. a 1450 *MVRC Par* 368 So with cha[r]mes & wyth tele, He ys l-broȝte aȝeyn to hele

† **Tele, v. Obs.** Forms: 1 tēlan (tēlan), 2-3 tēlen (3 (*Orms*), tēlenn, 3-5 tellen), 2-4 telen, 3-4 tele. [OE. (WSax.) *tēlan* (Angl. *tēlan*) = ON. *tēla* to deceive, betray, entice:—O Teut. **tēljan*, f. *tēld* see TELE sb. Cf. OHG. *zēlōn* (-**tēljan*) to rob, pillage]

1 *trans.* To speak evil of, or to; to revile, calumniate; to mock, scorn, deride.

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxxviii § 3 Io wolde unðeawas tēlan & goode herian. c 890 *Laws K. Ælfred* c. 37 Netel ðu ðinne Dryhten. a 900 *Kentish Gloss* in W. Wulcker 55/19 *Et detrahent*, and his teldan. *Ibid* 75/13 *Deridet*, teld *Ibid* 76/31 *Detrahent*, tēlāð. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John xii 48 Seðe mec teles [c 975 *Rushw* tēlōð] 10 *Glosses* (Cott. Cleop.) in W. Wulcker 373/26 *Carperes*, tēlan c 1160 *Hatton Gosp* Luke xiv. 29 Ealle þe hit 3e-seoð æȝined hie tēlan [*Ag. Gosp* tēlan] c 1200 *ORMIN* 2039-40 3iff þatt tu wilt tēlenn me þe biſcþ ec hie tēlenn a 1250 *Præf. Ælfred* 237 in O. E. *Misc* x16 Byfore he þe mēneþ, by-hynde he þe tēlep c 1450 *Promp Parv* 488/1 (MS K.) Tēlynge, or grochyng, *nūn mirraeo*

2 To deceive, entrap [cf. ON *tēla* to betray].

c 1325 *Metr. Hom* (1862) 12 Hs [Christ's] godhed in fleis was tēld Als hok in bait, quare thoru he tēld The fend, that teld our fadir Adam. *Ibid* 152 That he no haf miht us to tēle With gastly drame and wit darme. 13. *Metr. Hom* (Vernon MS) in Herrig's *Archiv* LVII. 276 But faste he fondelþ mon to tēle Vre lord vs schilde from his teolyng

Hence † **Teling** *vbl. sb.* (also 3 teolunge, 4 -yng, telinge, 4-5 telyng, teolung), deception, sorcery, witchcraft.

a 1225 *Ancr R.* 208 Sigaldren, & false teolunges, leuunge on ore & of swefnes & alle wichchecraftes c 1375 *SHORHAM* in 178 By-lef þou in no wychecraft, Ne ine none telinge 13. [see TELE v 2] 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) III 343 He triste on his endyng [v r endityng] and tellynges [v r tellyngs, telyngs, tellyngs] as olde wifes useþ a 1450 *MVRC Par* 360 Wycheecraft and telynge. c 1490 [see TELE v 1]

Tele, obs f TEAL, TELL v., TILE sb., TILL v.

Tele- (te-l') (before a vowel properly tel-, but more often in the full form), repr. Gr. *τῆλε*-, combining form of *τῆλε* afar, far off; used in numerous (chiefly recent) scientific and technical terms, mostly denoting or connected with special appliances or methods for operating over long distances, also in several terms connected with psychical research, denoting actions or impressions produced at a distance from the exciting cause, independently of the normal means of communication. (The second element is properly and usually from Greek, exceptionally from Latin or English.) The earlier and more important of these words will be found in their alphabetical places; others follow here

Teleacoustic a., **Psychus** [Acoustic], pertaining to or involving the perception of a sound beyond or apart from the possibility of ordinary hearing (cf. *teleptic* below) **Teleane mograph**, 'an anemograph that records at a distance by means of electricity' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Telebarograph**, 'a barograph that records at a distance by means of electricity' (*ibid*). **Telebarometer**, 'a barometer that registers its indications at a distance by means of electric apparatus' (*ibid*).

Telece ntric a., **Optics**, applied to a lens system of which the aperture or stop is at the principal focus. **Telechirograph** [Gr *χεῖρ* hand], a form of **TEL-AUTOGRAPH** [cf. definition of **TEL-AUTOGRAPH**]. **Telecryptograph**, a form of printing telegraph adopted for secret or private communication

Telectrograph, **Telectroscope**: see **telelectro-**. **Telehydrobarometer** [Gr. *ὕδωρ* water see **BAROMETER**], an instrument for recording electrically at a distance the pressure of a head of water or other liquid.

Teleiconograph [Gr. *εἰκὼν* image see -GRAPH], an apparatus consisting of a telescope combined with a camera lucida, by which images of distant objects may be cast upon paper and traced **Telekin** [mod. f. Gr. *κινεῖν* to move], a device for the electric control of machinery from a distance || **Telekinetic**, **Psychics** [mod. L. f. Gr. *κίνησις* motion], movement of or in a body alleged to occur at a distance from, and without material connexion with, the motive cause or agent; hence **Telekinetic a.**, belonging to telekinesis.

Telele'ctric a., producing mechanical motions or effects at a distance by electrical means. **Telele'ctro-graph**, shortened tele'ctrograph. cf. **ELECTROGRAPH**, an apparatus for producing at the receiving end a copy of a photograph or print at the transmitting end, by means of electric telegraphy **Telele'ctroscope**, shortened tele'ctroscope [cf. *prec* and -SCOPE], an apparatus for reproducing at a distance a visual image, as that in a camera obscura, by means of electric telegraphy **Telemano meter**, a manometer which registers at a distance by means of electricity. **Telemechanics**, the art of transmitting power to a distance, esp by ethereal vibrations as in wireless telegraphy; so **Telemechanism**. **Telemetacarpal a.**, *Comp. Anat.*, having vestiges only of the distal portion of the first and fifth metacarpals, as in one group of the *Cervidae*

Telemetecograph, a meteorograph which records electrically at a distance, a combination of telethermograph, telebarograph, and teleanemograph; hence **Telemetecographic a.**, **Telemetecography**. **Telemicroscope**, an optical instrument combining the functions of a telescope and a microscope; e g in enlarging a telescopic image or in projecting a microscopic image to a distance (e.g. upon a screen). **Telemonitor**, an apparatus for transmitting motive power to a distance; esp. a device for steering a ship from some part distant from the tiller, by means of hydraulic or pneumatic pressure, etc.

Tele-negative a. in *telenegative lens*, the negative element in a telephotographic lens cf. **TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC a.**, quot. 1892³. **Telescopy** (e-vd'ziskōp), incorrectly -engi- [see **ENGYSOPE**], an optical instrument combining the powers of a telescope and microscope (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Tele-objective a.**, having an object-glass adapted to photographing distant objects, as a *tele-objective camera*; sb. (see quot.). **Teleplastic a.**, **Psychics** [PLASTIC; after *telepathy*, etc.] see quot. 1890. **Telepolarscope**, an optical instrument consisting of

a telescope combined with a polariscope. **Telepositive a.**, *Optus*: see quot. **Tele-radiophone**, a radiophone producing sounds at a distance by means of an electric current in telegraphy. **Telegy**, *Psychus* [after *energy*], the supposed force operating in telepathy, regarded as correlated with the various forms of physical energy, or as directly affecting the brain or organism of the percipient, so **Telegraphically adv.**, by means of telegraphy. **Telesism** (te'lēzīm) [Gr. *σημα* sign], an electric signalling apparatus used in hotels, etc., fitted with an indicator which shows the attitude or service required. **Telesomatic a.**, *Psychus* [Gr. *σώμα* body] see *teleplastic*, quot. 1890. **Telespectroscope**, a combination of a telescope and a spectroscopic, for spectroscopic observations of the heavenly bodies. **Telestereoscope**, an instrument with two pairs of mirrors so arranged that distant objects viewed by means of it appear to stand out in relief, as in a stereoscope. **Teletermograph**, a thermograph which records electrically at a distance, a self-registering telethermometer; hence **Teletermogram**. **Teletermometer**, a thermometer furnished with an apparatus which electrically exhibits its indications at a distance; hence **Teletermometry**, the use of a telethermometer. **Teletopometer** [Gr. *τόπος* place: see *-meter*], name for a special form of telemeter (TELEMETRY 1). **Teletype**, a type-printing telegraph, hence **Teletypic a.**; **Teletypograph**, a form of machine telegraph which records its message by perforating a tape that sets in motion a typesetting machine. **Television**, vision of a distant object or scene by means of an apparatus (not yet perfected) which electrically reproduces an image of it at the receiving end of TELEPHONE. **Telewriter** (tel'wraī tər), an instrument which electrically reproduces in facsimile a written message, a form of TELETYPEGRAPH; hence **Telewrite v.** (*nounce-wd.*), to send a message by a telewriter. **Teleptio a.**, *Psychus* [Optus], pertaining to or involving the perception as if by sight of an object beyond or apart from the possibility of ordinary vision (cf. *telacoustic* above); so **Teleptic a.** [Gr. *δρῆ* smell], involving the perception of a smell in a similar way.

1893 *Teleacoustic [see *teleplastic*]. 1903 *Electr. Wld. & Engineer* 20 June 1903. *Telechirograph. 1904 *Athenaeum* 5 Nov. 628/3. The device for secret telegraphy or *telecryptography of Messrs. Siemens and Halske also deserves notice. 1909 *Daily Ill. rev.* 13 Aug. 14/4. The pictures were wired from Manchester to London last night in six minutes by the Thorne-Baker *telechirograph. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Telechroscope, an apparatus for reproducing by telegraph the images obtained in the camera obscura based on the property possessed by selenium of offering a variable and very sensitive electrical resistance according to the different gradations of light. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Telehydrobarometer. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, *Teleconography. 1905 *Sci. Amer.*, *Suppl.* 6 May 24539. The inventor distinguishes between a simple *telekin, wherein only a single motion is considered, and a multiple telekin, which permits of a complexity of motions. 1890 *Mylius in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 668. *Extrameditationistic* operations, as thought transference, telepathy, *telekinesis (*Permanence*), or movements of objects without contact. *Ibid.* 669. For the alleged movements without contact. M. Aksakof's new word "telekinetic" seems to me the best attainable. 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 19 Aug. 250. Of the other phenomena that of telekinesis, or movement of objects without material contact. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* s. v. An organ with a *teleelectric attachment. 1898 *Daily News* 10 Mar. 6/3. It is called the "Telelectroscope," because it renders objects visible in their natural colours at a distant place by means of electricity. *Ibid.*, If we had had the "Telelectroscope" in operation some time ago, we might have gone into a theatre in London and witnessed the eclipse of the sun in India for ourselves. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Telemanometer. 1909 *Athenaeum* 6 Mar. 293/1. The researches now being made into what is called *tele-mechanics, or the art of transmitting power to a distance by waves in the ether and without wires. 1907 *Ibid.* 29 June 798/3. The phenomena of *tele-mechanism, or the operation of machines at a distance. 1878 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 887. Plesiometa-carpal and *telemetacarpal limb—characters closely corresponding with the distribution of the Cervidae. 1881 *Nature* 14 Apr. 564/2. On March 26 there were repeated at the Brussels Observatory experiments with Van Rysselberghe's *telemeteorograph, which prove that the registration of the meteorological elements may be made automatically at very great distances. *Ibid.*, The author explained to the Minister a plan of International *Telemeteorography. 1883 *Science* 1 88. The establishment of an international *telemeteorographic system. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Telemicroscopium, an instrument for enlarging or increasing the forms of more remote or indistinct objects. a *telemicroscope [sc.], 1895 *Arctica* (Boston) App. 13 Prof. D. S. Holman, the celebrated microscopist. His lectures are illustrated by the tele-microscope, which projects upon a screen nearly all conceivable experiments. 1897 *Tit-Bits* 11 Dec. 207/3. A 10 in. telescope can, by means of the new telemicroscope be made to magnify 2500 diameters. 1890 *Nature* 3 Apr. 576/2. The steering motor is placed directly on the quadrant of the tiller, and is actuated from the bridge by means of what the author describes as a *telemotor. 1897 *Daily News* 20 Sept. 3/1. A new steam steering engine has been

added, having a telemotor on Messrs. Brown Bros.' system. 1905. *Tele negative [see *tele positive*]. 1902 MANN, etc. tr. *Drude's The Optics* 1 v. 94 A. *teleobjective, which consists of a combination of a convergent and a divergent system placed at a distance apart. 1890 *Mylius in Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 669. M. Aksakof uses the term "telematic" for the phenomena of so-called "materialisation." It would be better, I think, to give the name *teleplastic to all this class of alleged phenomena. 1893 *Chicago Advance* 31 Aug. Certain teleplastic, teleacoustic, teleoptic, and teleismic occurrences. 1878 *Lockyer Stargazing* 441. The *Teleplasticism. 1905 *Sci. Amer.*, *Suppl.* 30 Sept. 24861. This lens, called *tele-negative*, need not be connected permanently with the ordinary objective (which is called *tele-positive), a loose connection by means of a removable short tube being quite sufficient. 1881 *Nature* 13 Oct. 576/2. Multiple invisible electric *teleindiphone, by M. Mercadier. 1908 *Sir O. Longe in Hubert Fril Apr.* 575. A foreign intelligence, acting either telepathically through the mind or *telegraphically by a more direct process straight on the brain. 1884 *GURNEY & MYERS in 19th Cent. May* 814. Unless some such relation [of telepathy to space and to matter] can be demonstrated we cannot reasonably speak of a psychical *telegery—an action of mind on mind at a distance—as correlated with any energy which we have learnt to measure. 1903 *MYERS Hum. Personality* 1 Gloss. *Telegery. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Teleseme. 1899 *Westm. Gas* 8 June 10/2. The bedrooms are fitted with a model kind of call, the Teleseme—a dumb waiter. 1901 F. HARRISON in 19th Cent. June 916. Life in the States is one perpetual whirl of telephones, telesemes, phonographs, electric bells, etc. 1890 *Telesomatic [see *teleplastic* above]. 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* liii 247. Young's *telespectroscope. 1884 *Young Sun* in 77. The combined instrument is then often called a tele-spectroscope. 1864 *WESTER, *Telescope*, a stereoscope adapted to view distant natural objects or landscapes, a teleopic stereoscope. 1887 *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 541/1. Von Helmholtz invented the Telestereoscope, an instrument which places as it were the point of view of both eyes wide apart. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Teletermograph. *Teletermometer. *Teletermometry. *Ibid.*, *Teletopometer, a telemeter in which two telescopes are used. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 3/6. To the instrument, known as the teletopometer, a telescope is fixed, in which appear two pictures of the distant object. One picture is stationary, while the other moves and is brought to cover the first. A scale attached indicates at once the distance of the object. 1909 *Athenaeum* 25 Sept. 367/3. The efforts made by Prof. Rukner of Berlin to realize "television." 1908 *Times* 5 Dec. 16/3. An apparatus called a "telewriter" for electrically reproducing at a distance handwriting, drawings [etc.]. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Dec. 1. The Lord Mayor, "telewriting" to the Lord Mayor of Manchester, tendered his cordial greetings to him and his fellow-citizens from the City of London and himself. 1909 *Ibid.* 13 Jan. 6/1. Telewriters with telephones attached will be put in the case of a limited number of original subscribers without any rental charges or other initial expenses. 1893 *Teleptic, *Teleismic [see *teleplastic* above].

Telearch (te'lā'ārk). Gr. *ἑλῆς* [ad. Gr. *τελέαρχος*, f. *τέλος* office: see *-ARCH*]. The title of a magistrate in ancient Thebes.

1797 W. JOHNSON in *Beckmann's Invent.* II. 23. At Thebes the streets were under the inspection of the telearchs.

Teleautograph. see TELETYPEGRAPH.

Telebarograph or **Telebaroscope**: see TEL-.

Teledu (te'lēdu). [Native name in Javanese.] A carnivorous animal of Java and Sumatra (*Mydaus meliceps*), allied to the skunk and of similar habits; also called *stinking badger* or *stinkard*.

1824 *Honsf. Zool. Res. Java, Tlida*, in the language of Java, East of Cherbon. *Ibid.*, The covering of the Tlida is adapted to the elevated and cold regions which it inhabits. *Ibid.*, The entire neighbourhood of a village is infected by the odour of an infested Tlida.

Teledynamio: see TELEDYNAMIO.

Telega (te'lēgā). Also 6 *telego*, 9 *telega*, *telegga*, *teljēga*, *telegue*. [a. Russ. телега, *tel-jēga*; whence also F. *télégué*.] A four-wheeled Russian cart, of rough construction, without springs.

1558 in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1590) 315. With these Telegoes they carried our stuffe from Vologhda unto the Mosco. 1807 *Sir R. Wilson Fril.* 7 Sept. in *Life* (1862) II. viii. 365. I mounted my telega and drove to Lord Gower's. 1833 R. PINKERTON *Russia* 21. Government couriers travel in telegas, or four-wheeled simply constructed carts. 1877 *Mar. M. GRANT Sun-Maid* x. We travelled for weeks in a telega, a sort of queer snow carriage. 1903 *19th Cent. Mar.* 421. A party of poor telega-drivers.

Telegony (tē'gōnī). Biol. [f. Gr. *τῆλε*, TELE- + *-γονία* begetting, cf. Gr. *τῆλεγονος* 'born far from one's fatherland'.] The (hypothetical) influence of a previous sire seen in the progeny of a subsequent sire from the same mother.

1893 W. N. PARKER tr. *Wasmann's Germ. Plasm.* xii 383. The phenomenon generally known as 'infection of the germ',—which, in case it really exists, I should prefer to speak of as *telegony*. 1899 *Daily News* 20 June 8/5. 'The Penycuik Experiments', undertaken to try and throw some light upon reversion and the difficult problem of telegony. 1900 *Brit. Med. Fril.* No. 2046. 638. Telegony might prevail in the case of hereditary predisposition.

Hence **Telegonic a.**, of or pertaining to telegony; **Telegonous a.**, 'of, pertaining to, or produced by telegony' (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

1893 F. FINN in *Nat. Science* Dec. 436. Cases which seem difficult of explanation on any other than the Telegonic theory. 1897 *Ibid.* Feb. 80. Telegonic influence of the zebra will be looked for.

Telegram (te'lēgrām). [f. Gr. *τῆλε*, TELE- + *-GRAM*; so F. *télégramme* (1867 in Littré), Ger. *telegramm* (1865 in Sanders)] A message sent by telegraph, a telegraphic dispatch or communication.

(This term encountered at first much opposition from scholars, as not being foisted on Greek analogies, which give, as in mod. Gr., *τηλεγράφημα*, TELEGRAPHISM; but its practical convenience led in a few years to its general adoption. In the *Panmure Papers* it takes the place of 'telegraphic dispatch' from 11 Oct. 1855. Cf. also TELEGRAPH 3.) 1854 *Albany Even.* Jan. 6 Apr. (Bartlett), A friend desires us to give notice that he will ask leave, to introduce a new word. It is *telegram*, instead of *telegraphic dispatch*, or *telegraphic communication*. 1855 *LD. CLARADON* 31 May in *Panmure Papers* (1908) I. 218. A message should go forth with by telegram. 1857 *LADY CANNING Let. fr. Calcutta* 16 Jan. in A. Hare *Two Noble Lives* (1893) II. 140. 'A telegram'—a new Yankee word for a telegraphic dispatch. 1857 (see TELEGRAPHISM). 1857 *M. J. BIRCH Let.* 21 Apr. in *Mon. Chron.* 23 Oct. 4/5. A telegram to the following effect has this day been transmitted to you [etc.]. 1858 *Chambers Fril.* IX. 75/2. The Longmans have promised to include the word *telegram* in their forthcoming dictionary. 1859 *LYTTON What will he do* xii xi, I sent a telegram (oh that I should live to see the word introduced into the English language!) 1860 *LYTTON ('O Meredith)* *Lucile* II. iv § 5 note. Ere a cable went under the hoary Atlantic, Or the word *telegram* drove grammarians frantic. 1873 F. HALL *Mod. Eng.* 158 note. There is, as against the exact, but surfeiting, *telegrapheme*, our lawless *telegram* attrib and Comb. 1875 G. AGAR (title) *The Telegram Code*, for the Use of Bankers, Merchants, and Shipowners. 1881 *Blackw. Mag. Apr.* 470. The general telegraph-sender. 1895 *Daily News* 3 Dec. 5/3. For some years past the Parisians have had the benefit of a system of 'telegram postcards,' which are sent by pneumatic tubes.

Hence **Telegram v.** (*care, ? Obs.*), *intr.* to send a telegram, to telegraph; *trans.* to telegraph to; **Telegramme** (*nounce-wd.*) = TELEGRAPHISM 1; **Telegrammatic**, **Telegrammatical** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to telegrams, concise or condensed like a telegram. All *rare*.

1864 *SALA in Daily Tel.* 27 July. Every patriotic man is bound to resent, any insult offered to the flag of his country. without being told, or telegraphed to shoot anybody. 1876 E. FITZGERALD *Let. 2 Ang.* I ought to have telegraphed back to you. 1894 *Pall Mall Mag.* Mar. 733. It [the telegram] was not written in 'telegrams', and it cost more money than it ought. 1866 *VICT. STRANGIORD Selection* (1866) II. 14. The 'telegraphic battle' is no longer a simple duel between Athens and Constantinople. 1864 *WESTER, *Telegrammatic*, in the nature of a telegram; hence, laconic; concise, brief, succinct. 1866 *London Rev.* 25 Aug. 216/1. People insist that thought should be expressed with telegraphic brevity. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Cong.* II. ix. 237. The letter was telegraphic on the essential point.

Telegraph (te'lēgraf), *sb.* [a. F. *télégraphe* (Chappe 1792), f. Gr. *τῆλε* afar + *-γραφος* that writes, writer: see TELE- and -GRAPH, so Ger. *telegraph*.]

Miot de Mélo states in his *dictionnaire* i. 38, that Chappe the inventor proposed to call his invention a *tachygraphie*, but was told by Miot that the name was bad, and ought to be *télégraphie*, which he at once adopted. (See Littré.)

1. An apparatus for transmitting messages to a distance, usually by signs of some kind. Devices for this purpose have been in use from ancient times, but the name was first applied to that invented by Chappe in France in 1792, consisting of an upright post with movable arms, the signals being made by various positions of the arms according to a pre-arranged code. Hence applied to various other devices subsequently used, operating by movable disks, shutters, etc., flashes of light, movements in a column of liquid, sounds of bells, horns, etc., or other means. (Now *rare* in this sense, such contrivances being usually called *semaphores* or *signalling apparatus*.)

1794 *Europ. Mag.* Sept. 166/2. It was announced to them by the Telegraphie from Lisle. 1794 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 394. The invention of the telegraph. A number of posts are erected at convenient distances, and on each is fixed a transverse beam with two movable arms, the beam itself being also movable. The different forms which the machine is capable of assuming is 16, and these represent the telegraphic alphabet. 1795 *Times* 30 Dec. in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 127. A chain of Telegraphs is erected from Shuter's Hill to Dover. 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 14 Apr. 2/4. Ordeis were transmitted by the telegraph and by express to Portsmouth. 1805 in A. Duncan *Nelson* (1806) 297. Lord Nelson conveyed the following sentence by telegraph, to the fleet—'England expects every man will do his duty.' 1813 J. W. CROKER in *Cr. Papers* (1884) I. ii. 53. The Plymouth telegraph announces another complete victory of Lord W. over Soult on the 30th. 18. MOORE *Fragm. Character* v. Scarcely a telegraph could wag its wooden finger, but Ned knew it. 1823 *PASLEY (title)* Description of the Universal Telegraph for Day and Night Signals. 1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 256. A soldier makes an excellent telegraph. varying the gestures to meet the various circumstances. 1863 W. LADD in *Rep. British Assoc.* 19. On an Acoustic Telegraph.

b. Applied retrospectively to ancient devices. 1794 *Times* 20 Sept. in Ashton *Old Times* (1885) 125. The invention of the Telegraph is now traced back to 1655, and particularly mentioned in a little book, by the Marquis of Worcester. He there gives it the name of Visual Correspondence, and calls it his own invention. 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* 37. Julius Africanus minutely details a mode of spelling words by a Telegraph. It appears, that fires of various substances, were the means made use of. 1844 *Penny Cyc.* XXIV. 145/2. Bishop Wilkin, after describing this telegraph of Polybius, mentions another which requires only three lights or torches.

c. *fig.* 1795 O'KEEFE *Irish Minick* 1. i. Love is a monstrous telegraph. 1817 COLERIDGE *'Blessed are ye'* 103. When

principally capitals are often but the Telegraphs of distant calamity

2 In full, *electric* (or *magnetic*) *telegraph*: An apparatus consisting of a transmitting instrument (*transmitter*), a receiving instrument (*receiver*), and a line or wire of any length connecting these, along which an electric current from a battery or other source passes, the circuit being made and broken by working the transmitter, so as to produce movements, as of a needle or pointer, in the receiver, which indicate letters, etc., either according to a code of signs, or by pointing to characters upon a dial; in some forms the receiver works so as to print or trace the message upon a prepared strip of paper

Also, an apparatus for wireless telegraphy see *WIRELESS*
1797 *Monthly Mag* Feb 148 Dr Don Francisco Salva had read, at the Royal Academy of Sciences, at Barcelona, a Memoir on the Application of Electricity to the Telegraph, and presented an Electrical Telegraph of his own invention 1823 RONALDS (*title*) Descriptions of an Electrical Telegraph 1834 BREWSTER in *En cycl. Brit* (ed 7) VIII 582/1 Mr. F. Ronalds erected at Hammer-smith an electrical telegraph, on which the inflections of the wire composed one continuous length of more than eight miles *Ibid* 662/2 Some German and American authors have proposed to construct galvanic telegraphs by the decomposition of water. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV 154/1 It is to the joint labour, of Messrs W. F. Cooke and Professor Wheatstone that electric telegraphs owe their practical application. *Ibid* 155/1 The electro-magnetic telegraph. The longest continuous line yet completed is that from Paddington to West Drayton *Ibid*, It is reported (July, 1842) that an electric telegraph is about to be laid down along the South-Western Railway, from London to Gosport 1845 COL. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) II 264, I saw the magnetic telegraph at the railway station 1854 G. B. RICHARDSON *Univ. Code v.* 1200 Have you received any communication by electric telegraph? 1858 LONGFELLOW in *Life* (1891) II 361 Presently the clerk says, 'The Atlantic Telegraph is laid.' 1858 G. B. RICHARDSON *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 1 More than one hundred years ago Lesage established a telegraph in Geneva by the use of frictional electricity. 1881 W. M. SPRINGER in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXII 369 In thirty years the telegraphs of the world have grown to nearly half a million miles of line, and more than a million miles of wire *Fig* 1864 LOWELL *Fluxus* *Trans.* 123 The magnetic telegraph of human sympathy flashes swift news from brain to brain.

†3. A message sent by telegraph; a telegram. *Obs.* 1850 D. WEBSTER *Leit* (1892) 392, I received your Telegraph last eve. 1859 LADY CANNING *Let fr Calcutta* 12 May in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II 161 A telegraph had come telling of a violent outbreak of the 3rd cavalry at Meerut. 1861 CLOUGH *Poems* (1899) II 423 He found a telegraph that bade him come straight to the country 1864 Miss Yonge *Stokeley Secret* x 149 Suppose a telegraph should come!

4. In *Cricket*, A board upon which the numbers of runs obtained and wickets taken are exhibited during a match in large figures so as to be visible at a distance, a scoring-board. Also a similar device used in other athletic sports (see *telegraph-board*, *quot.* 1868, in 8).

1859 *All Year Round* No. 13. 305 There was a proper telegraph to show the 'runs got' and the 'wickets down'.

5 *slang* A scout or spy.
1845 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I 162 Dick's a tump and no telegraph. 1888 R. BOLDWOOD *Robbery under Arms* xxii, Warrigal (was sent out) to meet one of our telegraphs. and to bring us any information he could pick up 1890 — *Murder's Right* xviii, These 'bush telegraphs', as the modern robber slang has dubbed them, are of all avocations and both sexes

†6 A fancy name for some kind of carriage. *Obs.* 1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* II 130 The whimsical vehicle which conveys the man of high ton, be it either dog cart, telegraph, or barouchette

7 Used as individual name of a newspaper, a variety of plant, etc.

1794 COLERIDGE *Let I* 122, I will accept of the reporter's place to the 'Telegraph' and live upon a guinea a week. 1884 *Garden* 14 Jan 31/1 A few seeds of Telegraph (cucumbers) may now be sown in small pots

8 *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *telegraph boy*, *cable* (CABLE *sb* 3), *clerk*, *dial*, *house*, *instrument*, *line* (LINE *sb* 2 1e), *message*, *office*, *service*, *wire*, *telegraph-block*, *Naut.*, a number of small brass sheaves in a long narrow shell, with which several flags may be hoisted at the same time used in making signals; *telegraph-board* = sense 4; *telegraph-carriage* (see *quot.*), *telegraph-clock*, a clock connected with another in a different room or building by means of a telegraph-wire conveying an electric current, so that the movements of the one are controlled by those of the other, and thus both indicate the same time; *telegraph-cock*, a compression-cock operated by a pivoted lever like the key of a telegraphic transmitter (*Funk's Stand. Dict.*), *telegraph form*, a paper printed with spaces in which the words of a telegram are to be written for dispatch (FORM 12 b); *telegraph-key*, a small lever or other device in a telegraphic transmitter, worked by the hand, for making and breaking the circuit (KEY *sb* 1 12 a), *telegraph-plant*, an East Indian leguminous plant, *Desmodium gyrans*, remarkable for the spontaneous movements of its leaflets, suggesting

signalling; also called *moving plant*, *telegraph-pole*, *post*, one of a series of poles upon which a telegraph wire or wires are carried above the ground; *telegraph-reel*, a reel on which is wound the strip of paper on which the messages are traced in a recording telegraph; *telegraph-register*, a telegraphic receiver, or part of one, which gives a permanent record of the messages received.

1868 H. F. WILLIAMS *Mod. Athletics* 17 *Telegraph Board. Before each race or heat, the numbers of the starters should be posted on the board 1897 'Tivoli' (H. W. Beasley) *Short Innings* in 48 The hundred appeared on the telegraph board Still the batsmen hit 1886 *Illustr. Lond. News* 25 Feb 1871 The servant girl, and even the telegraph boy stand staring. 1855 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* III IV Index, *Telegraph-cables, durability of 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2507/1 The essential features of a submarine telegraph-cable are a wire or wires for conducting and a protecting compound *Ibid*, *Telegraph carriage, a vehicle provided with the apparatus necessary for opening temporary communication with a permanent line used where no line of telegraph is immediately at hand 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph clerk, a subordinate officer in a telegraph office. 1879 *Daily News* 1 Aug (Ho Comm), Lord J. Manners stated that of the name of telegraph clerks had been changed to that of telegraphists 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph clock. *Ibid*, *Telegraph-dial 1895 *Telegraph form (see FORM *sb* 12 b). 1823 in Cobbett *Rur. Rides* (1885) I. 268 For what reason this pretty name [Semaphore] is given to a sort of 'Telegraph house' I must leave the reader to guess. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph instrument 1897 FLANDRAU *Harvard Episodes* 111 [It] sounded like the clicking of a telegraph instrument 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-key 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph-line. 1866 ROLLORE *Franklin P.* xxiii, A telegraph message makes such a fuss in the country, frightening people's wives. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xxvi (ed 3) 242 Post-offices and railway stations opened for the receipt and dispatch of telegraph messages. 1858 J. B. NORRIS *Topics* 99 On the night of the 24th, the telegraph office was burnt down 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, *Telegraph-plant, *Desmodium gyrans*. 1869 *Daily News* 20 Dec, She is now 83 years old, and erect as a telegraph pole. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 71 As callous as a telegraph pole. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telegraph-post. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Telegraph-reel. *Ibid*, *Telegraph-register. 1817 Salisbury & Winchester *Jrnl* 29 Sept, The church of Fromelles was reduced to ashes by lightning. An individual in the belfry, on the telegraph service, perished in the flames. 1875 *Univ. Dict. Arts*, etc. II. 242 *Telegraph wires are suspended to poles by insulators of earthenware, glass, or porcelain.

Telegraph, v [*f.* prec. *sb.*, cf *F. télégraphier*.]

1 *a. intr.* To signal or communicate by telegraph, to send a telegram.

1815 J. CAMPBELL *Trans. S. Afr.* xlii 508 On the succeeding morning the Carmarthen Indian, after hailing us, and finding we had no news, telegraphed, as follows, 'Peace with France'!! Buonaparte dethroned!!! 1831 TAIT *LAWNY Ado. Younger Son* I 253 We saw the frigate hoist the red signal, and telegraph to her companion. 1858 DICKENS *Leit* (1886) II. 79 We have telegraphed to know 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II iv. 181, I should like Charles telegraphed for

b. *trans* To send, transmit, or announce (a message, news, etc.) by telegraph (with *simple obj.* or *obj. cl.*). In *Cricket*, etc., to exhibit (the score, etc.) on the telegraph-board (see prec. 4).

1805 CAPT. CRUMBY in *19th Cent. Nov.* (1890) 720 Seeing the Admiral telegraph to Captain Blackwood 'I rely on your keeping sight of the enemy through the night'. 1832 MARRIAT *N. Foster* xli, The reconnoitring ships telegraphing 'a French squadron'. 1842 DICKENS *Univ. Notes* II (1850) 152 A soon afterwards the Britannia steam-packet, from Liverpool, eighteen days out, was telegraphed at Boston. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 May 5/1 The play was again spirited, and in less than ten minutes 200 was telegraphed *Fig*. 1885 RANNEY in *Harper's Mag* Mar 636/2 The eye telegraphs the outline. to the cells in the cortex

c. To send a message to (a person, etc.) by telegraph; to summon by a telegram.

1810 CAPT. MAURICE in *Naval Chron* XXV. 218 The gun-brig was telegraphed to send a boat 1828 *Sporting Mag* XXII 130 The pointers were telegraphed, and so were his attending boys 1891 F. W. ROBINSON *Her Love & His Life* vii v, Felix has been telegraphed to town

2 *fig. a. intr.* To make signs, signal (to a person). b. *trans* To make (a signal); to convey or announce by signs c. To signal to (a person). Now rare.

1825 [see telegraphing below]. 1825 C. M. WESTMACOTT *Eng. Spy* I. 167 Never telegraphed the big wig. 1844 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* viii, Tom Durfy began telegraphing Biddy, who had shoved herself well before the door 1844 ALB SMITH *Adv. Mr. Ladbury* xii, Emma telegraphed a nod of assent. 1848 THACKERAY *Be. Snobs* 1, They telegraphed each other with winking eyes. 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Ed. Men* II. v. 63 He telegraphed to me (I was in the area) to come up to him

Hence *Te legraphed* (-gruft) *pph. a.* *Te legraphing* *vb* *sb.* and *pph. a.*; also *Te legraphisee*, the person to whom a telegram is sent.

1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. 11 *Sutherland* (Colburn) 15 Nor was this telegraphing wholly unnoticed by George. 1837 WARREN *Dissep. Late Physic*. (1838) III. 275 A kind of telegraphing courtship was carried on between them daily. 1875 KINGLAKE *Crimea* V. vi 91 note, Telegraphed signals. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent Man* 234 More perfect forms of human intercourse than telegraphed or telephoned words 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Nov 2/3 A decision of Lord Coleridge's that there was no property in a special telegram, though it may have cost the telegrapher a thousand pounds to procure.

† *Telegraphisme*. [*ad Gr* type *τηλεγράφημα*, *f.* **τηλεγραφειν* to TELEGRAPH. (Both used in mod Gr)] A word suggested instead of TELEGRAM, as being more correctly formed; but never generally adopted.

1857 R. SHILLITO in *Times* 15 Oct 7/5 May I suggest to such as are not contented with 'Telegraphic Despatch' the rightly constructed word 'telegraphisme'? I do not want it, but I protest against such a barbarism as 'telegram' 1867 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* Jan 53 The word telegram superseded telegraphisme 1873 [see TELEGRAM] 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 22 Feb 8/2 The public absolutely revolted against telegraphisme, and insisted on telegram, though the famous Cambridge scholar Shillito always talked about 'sending a telegraphisme'—never a telegram

Telegrapher (te līgrāfēr). [*f.* TELEGRAPH *sb* or *v.* + *-ER* 1]

1. One who works a telegraph. (Now rare the technical term being *telegraphist*) In first two quots., one who signals by means of a semaphore or other mechanical means (TELEGRAPH *sb* 1).

1795 EDGEMORTH in *Trans. R. Irish Acad* (1799) VI 95 Flushed with victory the young telegrapher forgot his signal 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 151/2 Standing with both dices held down and turned edgewise to the observer, the telegrapher indicated 'attention' c 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ Sc.* 1. 262/1 Another source of annoyance to telegraphers

b. *Telegrapher's cramp* or *palsy*. = telegraphist's cramp see TELEGRAPHIST b

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Telegraphist's cramp*, nervous analogous to writers' cramp, affecting muscles of forearm of telegraph-operators.

2. One who telegraphs a message or news, the sender of a telegram.

1865 *Morn. Star* 2 Feb, The telegraphers take the liberty to assert [etc.] 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr, If he had been flustered by the noisy memorialists and telegraphists who did their best to disturb his judgment 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Dec 2/3 He has not succeeded enough to induce the telegrapher to desert the wiring mode for the wireless

Telegraphese (te līgrāfēr z). *colloq* or *humorous* [*f.* TELEGRAPH *sb* + *-ESE*]

1. The concise and elliptical style in which telegrams are worded.

1885 *Pall Mall G.* 26 Sept 2/2 We shall gradually give up English in favour of Telegraphese, and Electric Telegraphese is as short and spare as Daily Telegraphese is longwinded and redundant 1905 *Atletism* 7 Oct 469/2 We rather relish the leisurely semicolons and sentences of the eighteenth century after the 'telegraphese' of many a modern stylist.

2. An elaborate or inflated style, such as was attributed to leading articles in the (London) *Daily Telegraph* newspaper.

1885 [see 1] 1889 *Universal Rev* Oct 215 The man who writes for the *Telegraph* must write Telegraphese 1892 *Leisure Hour Mag* 455/2 The elaborate, lounded, allusive style which has gone down to fame as Telegraphese 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Dec 3/1 Sala was not only the patentee of Telegraphese He was also the first, and in some ways the best.

Telegraphic (telīgrāf'ik), *a.* [*f.* as prec + *-IO*. Cf *F. télégraphique*.]

1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or connected with a telegraph; made, sent, or transmitted by telegraph a. In reference to the earlier 'telegraphs' or signalling devices Now rare

1794 [see TELEGRAPH *sb* 1] 1794 *Gentil Mag* LXIV ii. 815/2 The new-invented telegraphic language of signals 1794 *Emphemag Mag* Sept. 166 By a new Telegraphic Machine, invented by Citizen Chapelle the news has been received in one hour 1805 CAPT. CRUMBY in *19th Cent. Nov.* (1890) 722 Lord Nelson made the telegraphic signal, 'England expects that every man will do his duty' 1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* 36 Homer is the first who mentions the telegraphic art 1829 MARRIAT *F. Midway* vi, Looking for the telegraphic signal-box 1842 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1850) XIII lxvii 85 560 On the morning of the 3d March, a telegraphic despatch from the prefect of Toulon announced the landing of Napoleon

b. In reference to the electric telegraph

[1823 RONALDS *Descr. Electr. Tel* 8 By the use of a telegraphic dictionary a word, or even a whole sentence could be conveyed by...three discharges] 1840 [see TELEPHONIC]. 1841 *En cycl. Brit* (ed 7) XXI 689/2 Wheatstone's Electro-magnetic Telegraph. We are convinced...will not be confined to long telegraphic lines, but will also be extensively employed in public and private establishments 1854 B'NLS BUNSEN in *Hare Life* (1879) II iv. 168 We received yesterday the telegraphic announcement [etc.] 1854 GILLAN *Life R. Blair* B's Wks 128 As if on telegraphic wires 1857 LADY CANNING in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II 199 The wording of telegraphic messages requires the utmost care 1877 W. THOMSON *Voy. Challenger* I 1 The wonderful project of establishing a telegraphic communication between the old world and the new.

2 *fig. + a.* Large and conspicuous, like the letters exhibited by some early forms of telegraph. *Obs.* b. Making signals (as by glance or gesture); conveyed by a sign or signal; cf. TELEGRAPH *v* 2 ? *Obs.* c. Resembling an (electric) telegraph; conveying impulses or intelligence as by electricity. d. Abbreviated or concise like a telegram

1809 SIVON *Let* in *Carus Life* xi (1847) 276 His attacks on me were frequent, with my name in telegraphic characters 18 T. MOORE *Country Dance & Quad.* xlvii, Watchful chaperons, Who intercept all signal tones, And read all telegraphic faces. 1838 BUCKSTONE *Shocking Events* (French's ed) 9 Sir, I cannot allow any telegraphic dispatches with my female domestic—no winking here.

1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sci.* (1879) I. in 95 Who put the soul into this telegraphic body? 1896 CURTIS YORKL. *Those Children* vi. [His] words were few, and his speech as telegraphic as though each word were paid for.
Hence **Telegraphical** *a* (*rare*), telegraphic, **Telegraphically** *adv* [see -ICALLY], by means of a telegraph, by telegraph or telegram; in relation to a telegraph.

1808 J. MACDONALD *Telegraphic Commun.* Pref. 34 Whenever a word is to be spelt, telegraphically 1846 WORCESTER, *Telegraphic*, telegraphical 1847 DE QUINCY in *Tait's Mag.* XIV 668 Brought down telegraphically from some altitude inaccessible to himself 1883 *Standard* 14 Feb 5/4 He was summoned telegraphically 1905 *Daily News* 17 Mar 7 Queenstown is cut off telegraphically, all the poles having been blown down

Telegraphist (tē, tele grāfist, te līgrāfist) [*f.* as prec. + -IST. Cf. *F. télégraphiste.*] A person employed, or skilled, in working a telegraph; a telegraph-operator

1854 *Lardner's Museum Sci. & Art* IV 60 Different telegraphists have very different powers as to celerity 1855 J. WYLD in *Curr. Sc.* I 261/1 No one suddenly became an expert telegraphist 1876 PRELICE & SIVWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 113 The amount of work will not justify the employment of a trained telegraphist. 1879 [see TELEGRAPHY] 1908 *Daily Chron.* 3 June 5/4 A wireless telegraphist had a terrifying experience during a terrific thunderstorm, where the wireless station was struck by lightning

b. **Telegraphist's cramp** a paralytic affection of the muscles of the fore-arm, to which telegraph-operators are liable. Cf. CRAMP *sb* 1

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 539 The so-called 'Professional hyperkineses' (writer's cramp, hysteric spasm, pianist's cramp, telegraphist's cramp, &c.) admit of a similar explanation 1908 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov 6/2 The supplementary report recommended that telegraphists' cramp should be added to the compensation list

Telegraphone (tē, tele grāfōn). [Short for *telegraphophone*, *f.* TELE + GRAPHOPHONE, after *telephone*.] A form of telephone in which the spoken message is recorded at the receiving end magnetically on an iron ribbon, so as to be capable of reproduction; invented by Poulsen of Copenhagen about 1900 (See also TELEPHONOGRAPH.)

[1890 see next] 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 757/1 The telegraphone, or magneto-telephonograph, an invention of the Danish engineer, Valdemar Poulsen, makes use of the fact of permanent magnetism to record sounds so that they can be reproduced whenever desired 1902 *Harpur's Mag.* Feb. 496 This apparatus, has been variously designated as the 'telegraphone', the 'miciophonograph', and the 'magnetophonograph' in Europe

So **Telegraphophone** (telīgrā fōfōn) see quot. 1890 *Voice* (N. Y.) 13 Feb. A new instrument called the telegraphophone. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Telegraphophone*, an apparatus for reproducing at a distance the sounds which produced a graphophonic record; also, an apparatus for producing a graphophonic record at a distance by means of a telephonic circuit

Telegraphy (tē, tele grāfī, te līgrāfī) [*f.* TELE + -GRAPHY. Cf. Ger. *telegraphie* (Bockmann 1794), *F. télégraphie* (Mozin *Dict. franq.-alle.* 1812).] The art or science of constructing or using telegraphs; the working of a telegraph or telegraphs.

[*Wireless telegraphy*; see WIRELESS]

1795 EDGECOMBE in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI. 96 Tamerlane's telegraphy was not very refined. Whenever he laid siege to any town he used to employ three signals—the first day he set up a white flag [etc.] *Ibid.* 112 The advantages which by means of Telegraphy would result to commerce must be extensive. 1847 in WENSTER. 1858 *Times* 28 Aug 10/6 The cause of telegraphy has too many demands upon the labours of these pious cable layers, to permit them to be idle here 1861 W. FAIRBAIRN *Add. to Brit. Assoc.* In land telegraphy the chief difficulties have been surmounted, but in submarine telegraphy much remains to be accomplished 1878 HUXLEY *Physiol.* 101 In these days of electric telegraphy every one is familiar with the galvanic or voltaic battery 1901 *Westm. Gas.* 7 Oct 10/1 It was on July 25, 1837, that the first practical trial of telegraphy was made between Euston and Camden, on the London and North-Western Railway, by Cooke and Wheatstone 1864 *Daily Tel.* 26 May. That kind of social telegraphy which seems to convey intelligence with a mystery and rapidity quite as wonderful as the electric wire 1891 'MARK TWAIN' in *Harpur's Mag.* Christm. No. (title) Mental Telegraphy

Telehydrobarometer, -iconograph: see TELE-

Teleianthous (telīanēthōs), *a* Bot *rare*—o. [*f.* Gr. *tēleios* perfect + *anthos* flower + -OUS.]

1860 MAYNE *Lex. Lex.* *Teleianthus*, applied by Wachendorff to plants provided with stamens and pistils teleianthous

|| **Teleiosis** (telīōsis) *is*. *rare*—1. [*a.* Gr. *teleiōsis*, *f.* *teleiōn* to perfect, to complete.] Perfection, completion, consummation So **Teleiostical** *a*. *Obs. rare*—1, making perfect, perfective.

1601 BR. W. BARKLOW *Defence* 92 The teleiostical or final cause eternal life. 1898 GLADSTONE in *Times* 5 Jan 1/1 Truth and beauty, truth the first, and beauty the handmaid or teleiosis of truth, are the divinely appointed sustenance of the human soul

Telekinesis to **Teleelectroscope**: see TELE-
Teleograph: see TELLOGRAPH.

Telelogue (-lōg). [*f.* TELE + Gr. *lógos* word] A message transmitted by telephone, a telephonic message; = TELEPHONE.

1881 I. W. BATTEN in *Times* 10 Nov. 8/3 The United

Telephone Co. would supply London with a penny Telegraph in addition to the sixpenny telegram. 1884 *Pull. Mail* G. 25 Apr 5/2 They resolutely refuse to allow the United Telephone Company to give the public a penny telelogue 1898 (*Heading of book of forms for Mercantile use*) Confirmation of Telelogue

Teleman, obs. Sc form of TILMAN.

Telemanometer, etc. see TELE-

Telemeter (tē, tele mī'tar) Also telometer [*f.* TELE, TELE-2 + -METER. Cf. *F. télémetre*, 1852 in *Cosmos* II 222]

1 An instrument for ascertaining the distances of objects applied to instruments of various kinds used in surveying, and in military operations.

Acoustic telemeter, one in which the distance is ascertained by observing the time occupied by sound in traversing it.

1860 G. RICHARDSON *Patent Specif.* No. 2102 This improved instrument (which in commerce I intend to call a telemeter) 1869 *Pull. Mail* G. 31 Aug. 4 Of two batteries coming into action, the one with and the other without a telemeter, a difference of about a minute in opening fire would make the difference between accurate shooting and shooting by guesswork 1888 A. W. WHITE in *Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 126/1 Telemeter, or Rangefinder Telemeters have been made on three distinct principles, and classified as acoustic, optical, and trigonometrical respectively *Ibid.* 126/2 The Nolan range finder was the first telemeter used by the British artillery. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xiii 274 The gradienter is used as a telemeter in measuring horizontal distances in two ways.

attrib. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* 236 The stadia, telemeter, or subtense system [of measuring distances]

2 An apparatus for recording the readings of any physical instrument at a distance by means of an electric current; a general term including the *telecanonograph*, *telebarometer*, *telethermometer*, etc. (see TELE-)

Hence **Telemetric** (telīme trīk), **Telemetrically** *adv.*, pertaining to, connected with, or serving as a telemeter; also **Telemetrograph**, an instrument for measuring and drawing plans of distant objects or areas (*Sci. Amer. Supp.*, 1 Aug 1885, 7975).

1877 KNIGHT *Dut. Mich.* 253 Another form of telemetric marine glass. 1 telemetric telescope of Captain Gautier. 1900 H. M. WILSON *Topogr. Surv.* xiii 282 The range-finder furnishes a rough telemetric method of obtaining a fairly accurate measure of inaccessible distances.

Telemicroscope, etc. see TELE-

Teleo-1 (telīō), before a vowel tele-, repr. Gr. *tēleo*- (*tēleio*-), combining form of *tēleos*, *tēleios* perfect, complete, *f.* *tēleos* end employed in Eng. in some scientific terms. **Teleobranchiate**

(-brāŋkiēt), *Zool.* [*Gr.* *βράγχια* gills], *a.* belonging to the division *Telebranchia* of gastropod molluscs, having the respiratory organs specially developed; *sb.* a gastropod of this division. **Telecephalous** (-se lālos) *a.*, *Ichth.* [*Gr.* *κεφαλή* head], belonging to the order *Telecephali* of teleostean fishes, having the full number of bones in the skull; so **Telecephal**, a telecephalous fish

Teleodesmacean (-desmē'siān), *Zool.* [*Gr.* *τεσμός* band], *a.* belonging to the group *Teleodesmacea* (*Amer. Jnrl. Sc.* Dec 1889) of bivalve molluscs, having a specially developed hinge to the shell; *sb.* a mollusc of this group. **Teleodont**

(-ōdōnt) *a.*, *Entom.* [*Gr.* *ὀδών*, *ōdōn*- tooth], applied to that form of the mandibles in stag-beetles in which the projections or 'teeth' are most highly developed. **Teleophyte** (-fāt), *Biol.*

[*Gr.* *φύτον* plant], a plant of perfect or complete organization, one of the higher plants. **Teleoptile**

(-ōptil, -oil), *Ornith.* [*Gr.* *πτίλον* down-feather], one of the later or mature feathers of a bird: opp. to NEOSSOTILE **Teleosaur** (-sōi), *Palæont.* [*Gr.* *σαῦρος* lizard], a crocodile of the extinct genus *Teleosaurus* or family *Teleosauridae*; so **Teleosaurian** *a.*, belonging to this genus or family;

sb. = *teleosaur*. **Teleotemporal**, *Anat.* and *Zool.* [TEMPORAL *a* 2], *a.* and *sb.*, a name for the bone called POSTALVICLE. || **Teleozoon** (-zōōn), *Biol.* (pl. -zoa) [*Gr.* *ζῷον* animal], an animal of perfect or complete organization; one of the higher animals; hence **Teleozoic** (-zōōik) *a.*, pertaining to the teleozoa. See also TELEOSTEAN, etc.

1890 *Amer. Nat.* May 48 *Tamiasomus*. *Telecephals with the scapular arch subnormal, posttemporal undivided and closely applied to the back of the cranium 1883 LUTHERBURY in *Trans. Zool. Soc. Lond.* (1885) XI. 400 The gap between the mesodont and [tele]odont forms long remained unbridged 1899 D. SHARP in *Canb. Nat. Hist.* VI. 293 The largest developments being called teleodont, the smallest piodont 1863 H. SPENCER *Biol.* (1864) I. in 1 43, 109 A tree is an assemblage of numerous united shoots One of these great 'teleophytes' is thus an aggregate of aggregates of aggregates of units, which severally resemble protophytes in their sizes and structures. 1893 GADWAD in *Newton Dict. Birds* 243 The first clothing of the newly-hatched bird consists of soft feathers, possessing characters which make it advisable to distinguish them, by the name of 'Neossotiles' (neossor, a chick, from those feathers which subsequently appear, and may be called 'Teleoptiles' (teleos, mature). 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Teleosaurus*, perfect or complete lizard, a new genus of fossil saurian or lizard, established by M. Geoffroy St. Hilaire]

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1841 OWEN in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* X. 76 The atlas in the Teleosaur corresponds essentially with that of the Crocodiles *Ibid.* 70 They are longer in proportion to their breadth than most of the Teleosaurian scutes. 1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 6 Long and slender-jawed Teleosaurs and Stenosaurs. 1869 HUXLEY in *Q. Jnrl. Geol. Soc. XXXVI* 47 The ilium of a Teleosaurian 1865 H. SPENCER *Biol.* (1867) II. in iv. § 169 77 Among the Protozoa and from the minute anatomy of all creatures above these, up to the *Teleosoa

Teleo-2, before a vowel tele-, combining form repr. Gr. *tēleos* end (stem *tēle*- cf. TELEARCH), as in TELEOLOGY and its derivatives, *q. v.* also in || **Teleophobia** [mod. L. see -PHOBIA], an aversion or unwillingness to admit the existence of design or final causes in nature, **Teleorganica**, serving the purposes of an organism, necessary to organic life (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891). (See also TELEO-1)

Teleologic (telēōlōj'ik), *a* and *sb.* [*f.* TELEOLOGY + -IC] *A. adv.* = next.

1842 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII 730/2 The peculiar beauty of a kitchen garden, or of a machine, which must be derived from their tendency to certain ends or uses, is called teleologic beauty 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* iii. i § 2 (1876) 264 Value in use, or as Mr. De Quincy calls it, teleologic value, is the extreme limit of value in exchange

b. *sb.* The science of final causes; that branch of knowledge which deals with ends or purposes.

1865 S. H. HOOGSON *Time & Space* ix § 68 566 Technic and Teleologic are the two branches of practical knowledge, founded respectively on conation and feeling.

Teleological (telēōlōj'ikāl), *a.* [*f.* as prec. + -ICAL] Of, pertaining to, or involving teleology, relating to ends or final causes; dealing with design or purpose, esp. in natural phenomena.

1809-10 COLBRIDGE *Friend* (1818) III 180 A teleological ground in physics and physiology 1847 BUCCHETTI *Ilagenbach's Hist. Doctr.* I 96 What is commonly called the physico teleological, or teleological proof—i. e. they infer the existence of a Creator from the works of creation 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I 799/1 The special anatomy of an animal may be studied (2) with reference to the function, use, or purpose performed by a part or structure, termed Teleological or Physiological Anatomy 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* xii 248 The great teleological question, what is the end of man? what is the true purpose of life's voyage?

Hence **Teleologically** *adv.*, in a teleological manner; in relation to teleology.

1842 DE QUINCY in *Blackw. Mag.* LII 730/2 Teleologically, that is, considered as means to an end—diamonds have as undeniably a value in use as any other article 1907 J. R. ILLINGWORTH *Doctr. Trin.* iv 176 The context of a rational and teleologically ordered world.

Teleologist (telēōlōj'ist), [*f.* as prec. + -IST.] A believer in or maintainer of the doctrine of teleology, one versed in this.

1864 H. SPENCER *Princ. Biol.* I. in vii § 79 234 The explanation of the teleologist is untrue, things are not arranged thus or thus for the securing of special ends 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* XXIV. 2 The burden of proof lies with the teleologist, to show that any special cases are to be regarded as inexplicable.

So **Teleologism**, teleological theory or doctrine. 1889 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* June 278/1 In the course of his transition from strict teleologism to the full acceptance of the theory of evolution.

Teleology (telēōlōj'ij). [*ad. mod. L. teleologia* (Chr. Wolf, 1728), *f.* Gr. *tēleos* end (see TELEO-2) + *-λογία* (see -LOGY), whence also Ger. *teleologie*, *F. téléologie*.]

The doctrine or study of ends or final causes, esp. as related to the evidences of design or purpose in nature; also *transf.* such design as exhibited in natural objects or phenomena.

1728 WOLF *Logica* § 85 Datur pater eas alia adhuc philosophia naturalis pars, quae fines rerum explicat, nomine adhuc desinituta, etsi amplissima sit et utilissima Dici posset *Teleologia*.

1740 ZOLLMAN (tr. fr. French) in *Phil. Trans.* XLI 299 Teleology is one of those Parts of Philosophy, in which there has been but little Progress made. 1807 *Edin. Rev.* X. 151 The subject of Teleology, or the doctrine of final causes, was one which occupied the thoughts of Le Sage

1858 F. BUCKLAND in *Bompa's Life* x. (1885) 224 This is the doctrine of Teleology, i. e. the doctrine that every organ is adapted to a special use. 1881 G. J. ROMANES in *Nature* 27 Oct 604/2 Teleology in this larger sense, or the doctrine that behind all the facts open to scientific enquiry, there is 'Mind and Will' as the ultimate cause of all things—does not fall within the scope of scientific method 1893 H. DRUMMOND in *Barrows Phil. Relig.* II 1322 Darwin has not written a chapter that is not full of teleology

Telemeter, *erron.* form for TELEMETER.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Teleophobia to **Teleosaurian**. see TELEO-1, 2.

Teleostean (telēōstīān), *a.* and *sb.* [*Ichth.* [*f.* mod. L. *teleosteus* (*f.* Gr. *tēleos*, -eios finished, complete, TELEO-1 + *ostēon* bone) + -AN] *a. adv.* Belonging to or characteristic of the order *Teleostei* (Joh. Müller 1844) or osseous fishes, having the skeleton (usually) completely ossified. b. *sb.* A fish of this order.

1859 DARWIN *Orig. Species* ix 305 Some paleontologists believe that certain much older fishes are really teleostean. 1872 *Ibid.* x. (ed. 6) 285 If the teleostean had really appeared suddenly, the commencement of the chalk formation 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 90 The Perch. Its skeleton is typically Teleostean. *Ibid.* 429.

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So *Teleost* *sb.* and *a.*, also *telost* (= *F. teloste*), **Teleostean** *a.* = **TELEOSTEAN**.

1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* iii. 278 *note*. The skeleton is bony, as the name *Teleost* implies. 1880 *GUNTHER Fishes* 221 The organisation of the Teleostean fishes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* 6216 (figure) Skull of Pike (*Esox lucius*), a teleost fish.

Teleostome (te'lōstōm) *Ichth* [ad mod L. *teleostomus*, f. *TELEO-* + *Gr. στόμα* mouth.] A fish of the division *Teleostomi* (Th. Gill 1872), including the teleosts and ganoids (i.e. all the higher fishes), characterized by well-developed maxillary, dentary, and membrane bones. So **Teleostomatous**, **Teleostomatous** (-stōmātos), **Teleostomous** *adjs.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Teleostomi*.

1896 H. WOODWARD *Guide Fossil Reptiles Brit. Mus.* 109 A break in the series of Teleostomatous fishes. 1900 *Nature* 20 Sept. 505/2 The Crossopterygii are a group of Teleostomatous fishes. 1901 *Ibid.* 12 Nov. 381 The difference between the typically meroblastic egg of the shark and the holoblastic egg of such a teleostome as the sturgeon.

Teleotemporal to **Teleozoon**: see **TELEO-** 1.

Telepathy (tē, tele-pāpī, te līpāpī). *Psychics* [f. *TELE-* + *Gr. πάθηα* feeling, perception see **-PATHY**.] 'The communication of impressions of any kind from one mind to another, independently of the recognised channels of sense' (Myers *Human Personality*, Gloss.).

1881 MYERS in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* I. p. 147 [see **TELESTHESIA**]. 1888 *Athenaeum* 18 Aug. 213/3 In after-dinner experiments telepathy, thought-reading, and hypnotism are trifled with as amusements. 1894 H. DUNMOND *Ascent Man* 234 Telepathy is theoretically the next stage in the evolution of language.

So **Telepath** (te'līpāp) *sb.*, **Telepathist**, an adept in, subject of, or believer in telepathy; **Telepathy** *v.*, (a) *trans.* to convey or transmit by means of telepathy; (b) *intr.* to practise telepathy, **Telepathic** *td* (nonce-*wd.*), **Telepathic** *adjs.*, pertaining to, of the nature of, or effected by telepathy, **Telepathically** *adv.*, in a telepathic manner, by means of telepathy; **Telepathy** *ze v.*, (a) *trans.* to communicate with or affect (a person) by telepathy; (b) *intr.* to practise telepathy.

1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Feb. 3/2 There is a pleasant mystery about the origin of the *q-in* shell which startled Selsey the other day. It looks as though the 'telepaths' would have to be called in to account for its origin. 1886 *Sat. Rev.* 4 Dec. 751/2 Whether spooks are telepathic about, by promiscuous persons, or whether the Tibetan Adepts go spooking astrally through the world. 1892 *Review of Rev.* 15 Oct. 347/2 As soon as a man begins to speculate as to how he telepaths, he loses the power of telepathing. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 92 It may be that these communications have really been telepathed 'from some living mind. 1898 *Sat. Rev.* 6 Aug. 157/2 Was there, then, some 'communication' of a 'telepathic' sort? 1884 GURNEY & MYERS in *19th Century* May 800 We hope to show that the lowest 'telepathic' manifestations may be used to explain and corroborate the highest. 1903 MYERS *Human Personality* II. p. xv. Telepathic intercourse, if carried far enough, correspond, to possession or to ecstasy. 1884 — in *Proc. Soc. Psychical Research* vii. 219 Drawing a picture which he feels to be telepathically presented to his mind's eye. 1886 GURNEY, etc. *Phantasms of Living I* xxi His aspect, is telepathically perceived. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Sept. 3/3 Knowing myself now to be a telepathist, I look with regret to the many opportunities I have missed. 1900 *Pall Mall G.* 31 Oct. 3 Mr. Andrew Lang discourses of three female professors of telepathy, concluding that Joan of Arc was a true telepathist.

Telepheme (telīfēm). [f. *TELE-* + *Gr. φῆμη* voice, report, message, etc.] Name for a message sent by telephone; a telephonic communication.

1881 W. BALESTIER in *Rochester (N. Y.) Post-Express* 5 Aug. (Cent.). We shall ask a dispensation to permit us to introduce a new word, telepheme. The use of such phrases as 'telephonic communication', 'telephonic message', 'news by telephone', and the like seems a little clumsy. 1898 R. O. HESLOP *Let to Editor*, Telepheme, a telephonic message. The term is occasionally met with in commercial correspondence.

Telephorage: see **TELPHERAGE**.

Telephone (te'līfōn), *sb.* [f. *Gr. τῆλε* afar, *TELE-* + *φωνή* voice, sound, -*φωνος*-voiced, -sound-ing (as in *εὐφώνος* sweet-voiced).]

1. An instrument, apparatus, or device for conveying sound to a distance. Now chiefly Obs.

† a Name for a system of signalling by musical notes, devised by Sudé in 1828. † b An instrument like a fog-horn, used on ships, railway trains, etc., for signalling by loud sounds or notes. † c A tube or other device for conveying the sound of the voice to a distance, as a speaking-tube. d *Lovers' or String Telephone*, a toy consisting of two stretched membranes or metal disks connected by a tense cord which mechanically transmits sound-waves from the one to the other.

(The name has also been applied by writers to an apparatus invented by Wheatstone, called by him 'the Enchanted Lyre', consisting of a rod connected with a sound-board, by which sounds (e.g. of a musical instrument) were conveyed from one room to another.)

1835 *Musical Libr.* [implied in **TELEPHONIC** q v.] 1844 *Times* 19 July 6/5 Yesterday week was a levee day at the Admiralty, and amongst the numerous models, was Captain J. N. Taylor's telephone instrument... The chief object of this powerful wind instrument is to convey signals during foggy weather. 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 118/2 The Telephone; a Telegraphic Alarm. Amongst the many valuable inventions... that of the Telephone, or Marine

Alarm and Signal Trumpet', by Captain J. N. Taylor, R. N. 1849 *Chambers' Tril* 30 June 408 Mr. Whishaw's inventions among these are speaking-tubes... we are, it seems, to be able to speak to a distance without any connecting tube at all across the inner quadrangle of a building, for instance, by means of large concave gutta-percha reflectors the portable telephone would be available where the telegraph does not admit of application. 1851 *Catal. Exhibition I.* 442 [F. Whishaw's] Gutta percha telephone. 1860 *Wheatstone Patent Specif* No. 2462 Telephone, in which musical pipes or free tongues are acted upon by wind. Compressed air or gas is admitted to the pipe by means of a valve acted upon by the magnetized needle of an electromagnet. The alternation of long and short sounds may be grouped in a similar manner to the long and short lines in the alphabet of a Morse's telegraph. 1877 *Knicker Dict. Mech.* 'telephone, an instrument for conveying signals by sound. The term, until lately, has been particularly applied to a signal adapted for nautical or railroad use, in which a body of compressed air is released from a narrow orifice and divided upon a sharp edge, in the manner of a steam-whistle. 1879 *Tr. du Moncel*, 'The Telephone' 2 One step more led to the membrane employed in string telephones.

2. An apparatus for reproducing sound, esp. that of the voice, at a great distance, by means of electricity; consisting, like the electric telegraph, of transmitting and receiving instruments connected by a line or wire which conveys the electric current.

a. Applied to an instrument devised by P. Reis in Dec 1861, and called by him (in German) *Telephon*.

In this the sounds were received on thin vibrating membranes, whose motion was transmitted electrically to an electromagnetic receiver. This was never perfected as a practical means of communication.

1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electricity* 257 The Telephone. 158 This is an instrument for telegraphing notes of the same pitch. Reis's Telephone (invented 1861) accomplishes this in the following way. 1883 S. P. THOMPSON *P. Reis* 49 We have now shown that Philipp Reis was the undisputed inventor [1861] of an instrument which he called the Telephone. 1889 PRESCOTT & MAIER *Telephone* 3 Philipp Reis, of Friedrichsdorf, wrote [in German] in 1868 — I succeeded in inventing an apparatus in which also one can produce tones of all kinds at any desired distance by means of the galvanic current, I named the instrument 'Telephon'.

b. Applied to the 'Electrical Speaking Telephone' of Alex. Graham Bell, introduced in 1876, and to its various modifications by Elisha Gray, Edison, Huggins, etc.

In this the sounds of speech or music are received on and reproduced by thin vibrating disks or diaphragms. On the telephone, connected with a system of telephonic intercommunication.

1876 (May 10) A. G. BELL in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc.* I placed the membrane of the telephone near my mouth. 1876 (Dec. 9) — *Patent Specif* No. 4765. 8 The telephones being illustrated separately in figs. 19 and 20. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI 534 The phonograph will perfect the telephone, and revolutionize present systems of telegraphy. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV 154/2 The telephone and microphone have far distanced any previous attempts to convey sounds from one place to another. 1879 *Tr. du Moncel*, 'The Telephone' 8 Mr. Elisha Gray, arranged in fact about the 15th Jan. 1876, a system of speaking telephones. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 189/2 The telephone proper differs from other instruments of a like class, in that it reproduces instead of merely conveying vibrations. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands of Pleasant* II. iv. The hotel in the Rue de Calais was not on the telephone. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Aug. 10/2 'It is the wonder of wonders' exclaimed Sir William Thomson (now Lord Kelvin) after he had tested the first telephone shown to the public at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia in 1876.

c *transf.* and *fig.*

1878 MRQ. SALISBURY *Sp. Newsp. Press Fund* 19 May, He will see the telephone [i.e. the reporters] by which these arguments and facts are conveyed to persons still open to conviction. 1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* xvi. 396 Now the agricultural labourer has his political telephone of his vote, his Board Schools, his County Council, his Parish Council.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *telephone bell*, *drum* (sense 1 b), *instrument, message, receiver, stud, trumpet, -user*; *telephone exchange*, the office or central station of a local telephone system, where the various lines are brought to a central switchboard, and communication between subscribers is effected, sometimes applied to the switchboard itself, as in an 'automatic exchange'; *telephone girl*, a girl employed at the switchboard to connect the wires so as to put two persons into communication.

1844 *Times* 19 July 6/5 [see sense 1] 1844 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Aug. 118/2 The Indicator, to be placed on the Telephone Drum, to denote the signals made. The Telephone gamut notes are arranged for numbers either by the public or private key. 1855 (May 10) *Bell, Polytechnic Inst.*, Lecture by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on Professor Wheatstone's experiments, illustrated by a Telephone concert, in which sounds of various instruments pass inaudible through an intermediate hall, and are reproduced in the lecture room. 1878 EDISON in *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVI 535 Were our telephone-conversation automatically recorded. 1879 *Print Trades Tril* xxviii. 6 On Saturday the Telephone Exchange commenced operations. 1889 PRESCOTT & MAIER *Telephone* 111 The object of the button Telephone is to replace the press button of an ordinary electric bell by a telephone stud, which permits not only to ring up a person but to converse with him. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* June 831/2 The tired clerk at the telephone receiver snuffed out our advances. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 27 June 2/3 An installation which was going to do away with the telephone girl. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare Footlights* xxvii. The warning tinkle of the telephone bell on the office wall.

Telephone, *v.* [f. *prec sb.*]

1. a. *intr.* To convey sound to a distance by or as by a telephone, *esp.* to send a message or communicate by speaking through a telephone.

1880 *Times* 22 Sept. 7/6 Mr. Bell has succeeded in telegraphing, or rather 'telephoning', along a beam of light. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, Mr. Smith telephoned immediately to headquarters about the matter. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 4/2 Instruments by which telephoning without wires can be successfully accomplished.

b. *trans.* To convey or announce by telephone (in quot. 1879 by sound generally).

1879 CALDERWOOD *Mind & Br.* 139 He will interpret such signs as whistling, calling, and proceed to the execution of the fresh orders so 'telegraphed', perhaps I should say 'telephoned'. 1881 *Daily News* 25 Aug. 3/1 You may safely defer setting out until No. 2 has been telephoned. 1888 *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 127/1 This [Wheatstone's 'magic lyre'] only answers for telephoning musical sounds to short distances. 1888 *Montreal Weekly Witness* 13 June 1/4 The news was at once telephoned to Mrs. Cleveland.

c. To speak to or summon by telephone.

1889 WESTGARTH *Austral Progress* 153 As he might be there, they would 'telephone' him. 1894 HOWELLS in *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 378 She telephoned you on the impulse of the moment.

2 To furnish with telephones; to establish a system of telephones in (a place).

1901 *Speaker* 14 Dec. 296/1 The London County Council prepared estimates for telephoning London in 1898. 1904 *Daily News* 19 Apr. 2 If the United Kingdom were 'telephoned' in the same proportion there would be nearly 800,000 instruments on its various exchange systems, instead of some 250,000 only.

Hence **Telephoned** *ppl a*; **Telephoning** *vbl sb.*; also **Telephoner**, one who telephones.

1884 *Whitaker's Almanac* 385/1 Remarkable trials of long distance telephoning. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Telephoner. 1894 Telephoned words [see **TELEGRAPHY**]. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Aug. 1/3 When one has had actual experience of a thoroughly telephoned town.

Telephone *tics*, *sb pl* nonce-*wd.* [f. **TELEPHONE** *sb.*, after *phonetics*, or f. **TELE-** + **PHONETICS**] The practice of using a telephone, also (quot. 1893) signalling by sounds.

1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 The general public must apparently be content for the present to indulge in telephonics only between 10 p.m. and 10 a.m. 1893 *Church Q. Rev.* Oct. 242 There was also what may be almost styled a code of telephonics among the Benedictines, who understood what the Abbot meant when he jingled his spoons.

Telephonic (telīfōnik), *a.* [In earlier use, f. *Gr. τῆλε* (TELE-) + *φωνή* voice + *-ιος* in later use, f. **TELEPHONE** *sb.* + *-ιος*] Transmitting, or relating to the transmission of, sound to a distance. † a. Applied to a system of signalling by musical sounds. cf. **TELEPHONY** 1. *Obs.* b. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or conveyed by a telephone.

1834 *Wilson New Dict. Mus.* 259 *Telephonic Sounds*, a musical language invented by M. Sudré, for the purposes of conversation, the communication of military or naval orders [etc.] to any distance. 1835 *Musical Library Aug Suppl.* 78 This telephonic system is one of the most ingenious contrivances we ever witnessed. 1840 *Wheatstone Let.* in *Cooke Electr. Telegraph* (1837) I. 114 The most efficient means of establishing a telegraphic (or rather a telephonic) communication between two remote points. 1877 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 5/1 We do not exactly anticipate that telephonic offices will have to be superadded by the Post Office to its existing arrangements. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 17 In the summer of 1876 Professor A. G. Bell exhibited a telephonic apparatus. *Ibid.* 39 Mr. Edison has recently invented a telephonic receiver, which is designed to be used for increasing the distance over which [the telephone] may be made available. 1891 *Montreal Weekly Gaz.* 21 July 8/7 The Public may now obtain telephonic communication over its long distance metallic circuit lines. *Fig.* 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 99 Mind segregates itself from the matter on whose telephonic powers it depends for intercourse with the world.

Hence **Telephonically** *adv.*, in the manner of or by means of a telephone.

1879 S. P. THOMPSON in *Nature* XXI 180 Sounds transmitted telephonically. 1881 *Pall Mall G.* 1 May 4 It is connected telephonically with the hotel at Dalmainly.

Telephonist (tē, tele-fōnist, te līfōnist). [f. **TELEPHONE** *sb.* + *-ist*.]

a. A person employed in transmitting messages by telephone; one who works a telephone. b. One versed in telephony (*are*-o).

1881 OGILVIE, *Telephonist*, a person versed in telephony, or who operates on the telephone. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 9 May 4/2 The female voice is always clearer, and a clear voice is one of the chief requirements of a telephonist. 1898 *Daily News* 23 Sept. 6/5 Employed as season telephonist at the observatory on the summit of Ben Nevis.

Telephonograph (telīfōn ōgrāf). [f. **TELE-** + **PHONOGRAPH**, or f. **TELEPHONE** + **-GRAPH**.] An instrument consisting of a combination of telephone and phonograph, by which telephone messages can be recorded and subsequently reproduced. Also applied (in U.S.) to Poulsen's **TELEGRAPHPHONE**. Hence **Telephonographic** *a.*, pertaining to or of the nature of a telephonograph, **Telephonography**, the working or use of a telephonograph.

1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 549 The phonograph and telephone, when combined, form an instrument known as the telephonograph. 1889 *Telegr. Fruit & Electr. Rev.* 10 May 523/2 Mr. J. Hammer, the originator of the recent telephonographic experiments between New York

and Philadelphia. 1889 *Ibid* 17 May 558/2 After the recent improvements made in the phonograph, the problem of telephony has naturally cropped up. 1900 *Hayes's Mag* Feb 496 The Poulsen telephony in its ordinary form does not speak louder than an ordinary Bell telephone.

Telephony (tē-, telefōnī, tel'fōnī). [f. Gr. τῆλε afar, TEL- + φωνία -sounding, forming abstr. sbs. from adjs. in -φωνος, -voiced, -sounding. So mod. Ger. *Telephonie*, F. *téléphonie*.]

+1 Name for a system of signalling by means of musical sounds, and for the practice of other early forms of telephone. *Obs.*

1835 *Athenaeum* July 531 M. Sudré, whose new system of telegraphic communication, or telephony (as he calls it) we mentioned some weeks ago. 1835 *Mech. Mag* XXIII 269 (heading) The Telephony, or Musical Telegraph.

2. The art or science of constructing telephones; the working of a telephone or telephones.

1861 (Dec) P. Reiss in *Fahres-Bericht, Frankfurt Physik Verein* (title) Ueber Telephonie durch den galvanischen Strom. 1876 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Proc. Amer. Acad. Arts & Sc.* 10 May (Title of Lecture) Researches in Telephony. 1876 — in *Boston Advertiser*. Oct. Telephony. Audible speech conveyed two miles by telegraph. Prof. A. Graham Bell's Discovery. 1878 G. B. PRESCOTT *Sp. Telephone* (1879) 53 When I commenced my researches in electric telephony. 1884 *St. James's Gas* 23 Oct 5/1 The Belgians have just started a system of public telephony. 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Sept 6/2 The solution of the problem of long distance telephony and along with it the much more important question of submarine telephony is said to be within sight. 1900 *Westm. Gas*, 20 June 10/2 Some interesting experiments in wireless telephony are being conducted by the Post Office between the Skerries Island and Anglesey.

Telephot (-fōtāl), a. [f. as TELEPHOTE d, TELEPHOTO + -AL] = TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC a. 2

1905 *Westm. Gas*, 20 Aug 5/1 Several observers will be taking photographs [of the sun at an eclipse] with small cameras—some with telephot lenses.

Telephot (tel'fōt), sb. Also telephot. [f. Gr. τῆλε afar, at a distance, TEL- + φῶς, φωτ-, light.] A name employed or proposed for various devices or apparatus used or projected. a. A means of transmitting signals or messages from a distance by means of light, (a) by flashing beams of light by a mirror (cf. HELIOGRAPH), (b) by letting out flashes from a brilliant lamp by means of a moving shutter; (c) by using flashed beams to work a sensitive photo-electric receiving apparatus (cf. PHOTOPHONE). b. A device for the electric transmission of pictures, so that they are reproduced as pictures at a distance. cf. TELEPHOTOGRAPH¹, *telephotograph* in TEL-. c. A projected or suggested device for the electrical transmission to a distance of visual images of things, persons, or actual scenes (cf. *teletroscope* in TEL-); not yet practically realized. d. An apparatus for photographing at a great distance; a telephotographic lens or camera. see TELEPHOTOGRAPH².

1880 [implied in TELEPHOT v.] 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Supp.* *Telephot*, an instrument or apparatus for conveying messages or images by transmission of light. 1889 *Scott Leader* 26 July 7 M. Courtonne has deposited under seal his description of a new apparatus called a telephot, which enables one to see at a distance as the telephone enables one to hear at a distance. 1896 *Current Hist* (Buffalo, N. Y.) VI 950 A 'telephot' invented by Dr Robert d'Unger, of Chicago, Ill. [for picture telegraphy]. 1903 *Sci. American* 27 June 486/2 (heading) The 'Telephot', a novel apparatus for photographing at great distances. *Ibid* 486/2 The 'Telephot' may, moreover, be, at a moment's notice, converted into a terrestrial or astronomical telescope.

Hence **Telephot** v, to transmit an optical image to a distance by means of electricity. **Telephot** (-fōtik) a, of or pertaining to a telephot (actual or conceived), or to TELEPHOTY.

1880 *Engineering* 7 May 361/2 Visual Telegraphy. An image of the object to be 'telephot' is focussed on the mirror by means of a lens, and the resulting current started in each [selenium] square of the mirror by the portion of the image falling on it is transmitted by the corresponding wire to the distant station. 1889 *Tr. Jules Verne in Tablet* 16 Feb. 249/1 Each reporter has in front of him a set of commutators which enable him to communicate with any desired telephonic line. 1896 *FLAMMARION in N. Amer. Rev.* May 557 We need to be able to enter into telephonic communication with them [inhabitants of Mars].

Telephoto [cf. PHOTO²], abbrev. of TELEPHOTOGRAPHIC a. 2

1898 *Westm. Gas* 26 Jan. 5/3 By means of a tele-photo lens Mr. Lodge has secured many photographic records of great value to the ornithologist. 1900 H. M. Wilson *Topographic Surv.* xli 869 An attachment called a *telephoto combination*, which consists in the addition of a negative or magnifying element in the rear of the combination proper. This produces larger images of distant objects.

Telephotograph, sb. 1 (tel'fōtōgrāf) [f. as TELEPHOTE sb. b, c + -GRAPH.] A picture or image electrically reproduced at a distance, a *telephotograph*, also, an apparatus for doing this. So **Telephotographic** (tel'fōtōgrāfik) a. 1, applied to an apparatus (telephotographic instrument) for producing photographs at a distance by means of an electric current. **Telephotography** 1 (tel'fōtōgrāfi), the reproduction of pictures or scenes at a distance by means of the electric current as in the telegraph and telephone; = TELEPHOTY, *phototelegraphy*.

(This application of *telephotograph* and its derivatives had priority of date over that of TELEPHOTOGRAPH², by which it has been almost superseded in current use.)

1881 S. BIRWELL in *Nature* 10 Feb. 344/1 (heading) Telephotography. *Ibid* 345/1, I made a pair of 'telephotographic' instruments. They produced a 'telephotograph' of a gas flame. *Ibid*, 563 Mr. Shelford Bidwell's telephotographic machine. 1881 *Standard* 30 Dec 5/3 Mr. Shelford Bidwell's Telephotograph has gone far to prove that the actual handwriting of the sender of a message, as well as drawings may be transmitted by telegraph and reproduced at the other end. 1891 G. M. MINCHIN in *Philos. Mag.* Mar. 235 The second problem is the electrical transmission of an image to any distance, in other words the construction of a telephotograph. 1895 *Current Hist* (Buffalo, N. Y.) V. 962 The Telephotograph. This Swedish invention will reproduce to the eye pictures transmitted from a distance.

Telephotograph, sb. 2 [f. Gr. τῆλε (see TEL-) + PHOTOGRAPH, a back formation from TELEPHOTOGRAPH², the first-formed word of this group: see note there.] A photograph of a distant object taken with a telephotographic lens.

1900 *Army & Navy Jnl.* 14 July 1097 Good telephotographs have been obtained at a distance of over forty miles, and those taken beyond artillery range (ten miles) are on a sufficiently large scale to be of practical use. 1904 *Times*, Lit. Supp. 8 Apr 109/2 We must give the palm to the striking telephotograph, facing page 184. 1909 MARRIAGE *Sculptures Chertvas Cathedral* Pref. 8 Those illustrations, generally speaking, in which the detail is on the largest scale are telephotographs.

Hence **Telephotograph** v, *trans* to photograph with a telephotographic lens or apparatus; **Telephotographer**, one who takes a telephotograph. So **Telephotography** 2, the art or practice of taking photographs of distant objects by a camera with a telephotographic lens.

1900 *Westm. Gas*, 27 Jan 4/3 Owing to have it was impossible to 'telephotograph' the Boes. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec. 3 The would-be 'telephotographer' was turned back. 1899 DALLMEYER (title) 'Telephotography, an Elementary Treatise on the Construction and Application of the Telephotographic Lens. 1899 *Pall Mall G.* 21 Dec 3 It is difficult to understand why the War Office has not taken advantage of telephotography.

Telephotographic (tel'fōtōgrāfik), a. 2 [f. Gr. τῆλε afar off + PHOTOGRAPHIC a.]

This word is properly formed and clearly expresses its meaning, its use and that of its derived group (see prec.), has practically superseded that of TELEPHOTOGRAPH¹ and its derivatives coinciding in form with these, which were differently composed, and of quite different application.]

Of, pertaining to, or used in the photographing of distant objects, within the field of sight but beyond the limits of distinct vision, esp. in *telephotographic lens*, a lens or combination of lenses for this purpose. (Invented by Dallmeyer 1891.)

1892 T. R. DALLMEYER *Paper read to Camera Club* 20 Mar., A compound Telephotographic Lens. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/6 A remarkable view of Mont Blanc taken at a distance of 56 miles, with Dallmeyer's 'telephotographic lens'. 1894 *Nature* 15 Dec 161/2 In the simple telephotographic lens the anterior element, which is of large aperture and short focus, is a positive lens, while the posterior is negative, and of a fractional part of the focal length of the former lens. 1904 *Archaeol. Surv. Ceylon, Epigr. Zeylanica* I p. iv, The new telephotographic apparatus should be used for inscriptions on which an ordinary camera cannot be brought to bear. 1906 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 268/2 Khan Tengri from the south, the telephotographic view of the same peak from the north.

Telephoty (tel'fōtī). [f. as TELEPHOTE + -Y.] The art or practice of reproducing pictures or views at a distance by means of the electric current; the theory and practice of the telephot; = TELEPHOTOGRAPHY 1.

1908 *Westm. Gas*, 30 Apr 5/2 The problem of 'seeing electrically' really resolves itself into the problem of electrical reproduction, and many men have been more or less successful in solving it. The system of 'telephoty', which is gaining some attention just now, was well known amongst specialists twenty-five years or more ago, but hitherto all the men who have experimented with it have given up sooner or later.

Teleplastic to Telergy: see TEL-.

+Teler. *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a. AF. *teler = OF. *teler*, *taler*, F. *toluer*, = Pr. *teler*, Cat. *teler*: —late L. *tēlarius* (Du Cange), f. *tēla* web, cloth.]

A maker or seller of cloth; a cloth-merchant. c1400 *Desir Troy* 1586 Talours, Teler, Turners of vessels.

Teler, *obs* form of TILER, TILLER.

Telescope (tel'skōp), sb. Also 7 *telescopium*. [ad. It. *telescopio* or mod. L. *telescopium*, the former used by Galilei, 1611, the latter by Porta in Italy and by Kepler, 1613, f. Gr. τῆλεσκοπ-*os* far-seeing, f. τῆλε afar off, at a distance + σκοπ-*ein* to look, -σκοπ-*os* looker: see -SCOPE. The earliest English examples are in the L. and It. forms.

Telescopio is frequent in letters of Galilei from 1591 to 1611, but does not appear to have been invented by him, J. B. Porta, member of the Roman Academy of the Lincei (to which Galilei also belonged), in a letter assigned to 1603, appears to attribute the name to Prince Cesi, founder and head of the Academy. 'Telescopium multos ostendit (nubet hoc uti nomine a meo principereperit) (Galilei *Opere* (1901) XI 611). Galilei had previously, in 1610-11, used *perspectivum*, Kepler in 1610 *perspectivum*, *conspectivum*, *speculivum*, *periclitivum*].

1. An optical instrument for making distant objects appear nearer and larger, consisting of one or more tubes with an arrangement of lenses, or of one or more mirrors and lenses, by which the rays of light are collected and brought to a focus and the resulting image magnified.

Telescopes are of two kinds *refracting*, in which the image is produced by a lens (the object glass), and *reflecting*, in which it is produced by a mirror or *speculum*, being magnified in each case by a lens or combination of lenses (the eye-piece, q.v.). Large telescopes of both these kinds are used by astronomers. The smaller hand telescopes are always refracting, and consist of two or more tubes made to slide one within another for convenience of packing into a narrow compass and for adjusting the lenses as required for focusing the image; cf. TELESCOPE v. 1.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. Late Comet* 19 For the more perspicuous distinction whereof I used the *Telescopium* or Trunk-spectacle. 1648 BOYLE *Seiaph. Love* xl. (1663) 59 Galileo's optick Glasses, one of which Telescopioes, that I remember I saw at Florence. 1657 W. RAND tr. *Gassendi's Life* *Pensée* 1. 143 Galilæus, by his newly invented Telescope had discovered certain great and wonderful sights, concerning the Stars. *Ibid*. The cause of the effects of the Telescope, or Perspective-Glasse. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv, 42 By what strange Parallax or Optick skill Of vision multiplied through air, or glass Of Telescope. 1774 MACKENZIE *Maritime Surv.* I v 27 Turn the Teledolite till, through the Telescope, you see the Pole Aat the vertical Wire. 1837 DICKENS *Pickwick* ii, Mr. Pickwick with his telescope in his great-coat pocket. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXIV 163/2 It is manifest that reflecting telescopes, or optical instruments containing combinations of mirrors and lenses, were known in England before the end of the sixteenth century. 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I in 59 Sir William Herschel completed in 1780 his gigantic telescope, forty feet in focal length, with a speculum four feet seven and a half inches in diameter. 1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* i, Oh, how I wish I could shut up like a telescope! 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit.*, *Art Wks.* (Bohn) III 16 Dollond formed his achromatic telescope on the model of the human eye. 1875 R. ADAMSON in *Encycl. Brit.* III 221/2 He [Roger Bacon] certainly describes a method of constructing a telescope.

b. *fig* and *allusively*.

1656 OWEN *Mortification Sin Wks.* 1851 VI 65 We see through a glass darkly. It is not a telescope that helps us to see things afar off. 1666 J. FRASER *Poetichron.* (S.H.S.) 18 It [History] is indeed that telescope by which we see into distant ages. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 176, p. 22 Others are furnished by criticism with a telescope. 1885 J. K. JEROME *On the Stage* p. v, Now that duty no longer demands that memory should use a telescope.

c. *Astron.* (Also in mod. L. form *Telescopium*.) Name (introduced by Lacaille in 1752) of a constellation south of Sagittarius.

2. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *telescope-maker*, *-stand*, *-tube*, *telescope-shaped* adj.; also applied to various things consisting of or having parts which fit or slide one within another like the tubes of a hand-telescope (cf. TELESCOPIO 4), as *telescope-bag*, *-chimney* (on a steamboat), *-joint*, *-rod*; *-table*, also *telescope-carp*, a monstrous variety of goldfish, having protruding eyes; also called *scarlet-fish*; *telescope-driver*, a clockwork apparatus for driving an astronomical telescope so as to follow the apparent movements of the heavenly bodies and thus keep the same object continually in the field of view; so *telescope-driving* adj.; *telescope-eye*, an eye which can be protruded and retracted like a telescope-tube, as in gastropod molluscs; *telescope-fish* = *telescope-carp*, *telescope-fly*, a fly of the genus *Diopsis*, having the eyes on long stalks, *telescope-shell*, the long conical shell with numerous whorls of an Indian gastropod (*Telescopium fuscum*); *telescope-sight*, a small telescope mounted as a sight upon a firearm or surveying instrument, a *telescopic sight*.

1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool* V. 211 *Telescope Carp. Scarlet Carp, with protuberant eyes, all the fins half white. 1874 Sir B. BECKETT *Clocks & Watches* 213 The following plan for a 'telescope-driving clock'. A still simpler 'telescope-driver'. 1875 *Zoologist* X. 4501 The so-called 'telescope fishes' are common gold-fishes with double tails and projecting eyes. 1884 CALVIN, **Telescopifly*, a dipterous insect of the genus *Diopsis*. 1893 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Telescope-maker, Telescope stand. 1897 CONST. MAC-LEWEN 3 *Women in Boat* 73 We began to fish. We had three little common Japanese 'telescope-rods'. 1897 LATHAM *Black & White* 76 In the 'telescope-shaped' jacketed guns. 1953 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App., **Telescope-shell*, the English name of a species of *turbo*, of a conic figure, with plane, striated, and very numerous spines. 1915 tr. Gregory's *Astron.* (1926) I 284 Instruments, furnished with *Telescope Sights. 1881 YOUNG *Ev. Man has won* *Mechanic* 763 A 'telescope-table' must be studied in all its parts and movements before any attempt can be made to mend or make one.

Telescope, v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. a. *trans*. To force or drive one into another (or into something else) after the manner of the sliding tubes of a hand-telescope usually said in reference to railway carriages in a collision.

1872 *Amer. R. R. Jnl.* 20 Apr 493 Telescoping car raised up and sent through the advancing car, after the manner of a closing telescope. 1876 *World V.* No. 122 14 No one has ever yet been killed in a Pullman, in which, says its inventor, you can never be 'telescoped'. 1899 *Times* 11 Oct. 5/6 A Pacific express train ran into a locomotive, completely telescoping the baggage wagons of the express. 1890 CLARK RUSSELL *Ocean* 71 ag. II xviii 101 He closed the glass with a ringing of the tubes as he telescoped them.

fig. 1894 *Comh Mag* Mar 289 The stages which occupy the broom for the whole of its lifetime are telescoped, as it were, in the gorge into the first three weeks 1909 *Expositor* July 57 It would then be just possible that St. John had to this slight extent 'telescoped' the two accounts together

b. *intr.* To slide, run, or be driven one into another (or into something else); to have its parts made to slide in this manner (see quot. 1882, s.v. *telescoping* below), to collapse so that its parts fall into one another (quot. 1905)

1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* 252 1/2 Two screws, one working within the other, and both sinking or telescoping within the base. 1877 O. W. Holmes *How not to settle it* 92 They telescoped like cars in railroad smashes 1882 *Metal World* No 29 295 The proposals to stop a train by applying the power on the locomotive, which would cause the carriages to 'telescope' 1905 *Bond Gothic Archit* 594 Chichester central tower telescoped within the memory of man

2. *trans* To make into or use as a telescope

1861 [see *telescoped* below] 1889 *Macm Mag.* Apr 419/1 Telescoping my hand [I] sent a long searching look into the length of the dingy shadow

Hence *Telescoped* (-skopt) *pph* a.; *Telescoping* *vbl. sb* and *phl. a*

1861 THORNBURY *Turner* (1862) II 170 note, Looking through his telescoped hand 1882 *Standard* Aug 3/5 [He] had a telescoping rod in his hand 1890 *Nature* 11 Sept 473/1 The telescoping of the limbs and other organs within the body of an insect larva *Ibid.* What may be termed the telescoping of ancestral stages one within another. 1898 *Westm Gas* 3 June 3/2 The telescoped carriages and the injured men and women lying about

Telescopic (tel'skōp'ik), *a. (sb.)* [f. TELESCOPE *sb.* + -IC.] 1. Of or pertaining to a telescope; of the nature of or consisting of a telescope, as *telescopic sight* = telescope-sight (TELESCOPE *sb.* 2), done by means of a telescope, as *telescopic observations*.

1705 J. HODGSON in *Phil Trans* XXV, 1630 The Brass Quadrant with Telescopic Sights 1855 BREWSTER *Newton* I in 66 The limits of telescopic vision have not been reached 1907 J. R. LIVINGSTON *Doctr Trin.* vi 138 Like the telescopic discovery of a star which mathematical calculations have already prophesied

2. Seen by means of a telescope; *spec.* of a heavenly body, visible only through a telescope (cf. MICROSCOPIA 3). Ellipt as *sb.* a telescopic star 1714 DENHAM *Astron-Theol* Pref (1726) A 1 b, It is not very easy to distinguish which are Satellites, and which are Telescopic Stars 1784 HERSHEL in *Phil Trans* LXXV 83 About 1 degree n. of the six telescopes 1831 BREWSTER *Nat Magic* vi (1833) 143 The general telescopic appearance of the coast. 1893 SIR R. BALL *Sun* 28 These asteroids are entirely telescopic.

3. Having the property of a telescope; having the power of distant vision, far-seeing; contemplating something distant. (*lit.* and *fig.*) In quot. 1886, admitting of distant vision

1708 COWPER *Truth* 98 Turn eastward now, and fancy shall apply To your weak sight her telescopic eye. 1856 EMERSON *Eng Traits, Ability*, These Saxons have the telescopic appreciation of distant gain. 1886 BURROUGHS *Signs & Seasons, Sharp Lookout* 6 When the atmosphere is telescopic, and distant objects stand out unusually clear and sharp, a storm is near

4. Consisting of parts made to slide one within another like the tubes of a hand-telescope, so as to be capable of being lengthened or shortened

1846 *Penny Cycl* 1st Suppl II 665/2 The commissioners express a very decided opinion against the safety of *telescopic axles* by which the wheels might be shifted at pleasure to suit different gauges 1864 WEBSTER s.v. Constructed of concentric tubes, either stationary, as in the telescopic boiler, or movable, as in the telescopic chimney of a war-essel 1871 B. STEWART *Heat* § 83 Water or gas pipes are fitted to each other by telescopic joints.

Telescopical, *a.* Now rare [f. as prec. s. see -ICAL.] 1. = prec. 1.

1672 *Phil Trans* VII 4004 Telescopic Tubes may be considerably shortened without prejudice to their magnifying effect. 1722 WOLLASTON *Relig Nat.* v 81 Surveyed by the help of telescopic glasses. 1793 SIR G. SHUCK-BURGH in *Phil Trans* LXXXIII, 203 For telescopic observations of the planets. 1864-90 WEBSTER, *Telescopically*, in a telescopic manner.

2. = prec. 2. 1665-6 *Phil Trans*, I, 150 By Telescopic Stars are understood such as are not seen, but by the help of a Telescope 17... BOLINGBROKE *Ess Human Knowl* iii, There are microscopical corpuscles in bodies, as there are telescopic stars in the heavens.

Telescopically, *adv.* [f. TELESCOPIC, -AL see -ICALLY.] In a telescopic manner.

1. By or as by means of a telescope; as, or as if, seen through a telescope

1846 WORCESTER, *Telescopically*, by use of a telescope. 1867-77 G. CHAMBERS *Astron* I, l. 7 When telescopically examined. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron* 373 Telescopically we might classify them with Mercury and Venus.

2. In the manner of the tubes of a hand-telescope; by the sliding of one part within another.

1894 BARING GOULD *Queen of L* I vi 67 It appeared as though the pole were collapsing telescopically 1898 SPOWICK *Text-bk Zool* I viii 299 The foot or pseudopodium (in *Rotifera*) may be jointed, and the joints are often telescopically retractile

Telescopiform (tel'skōp'ifōrm), *a. Entom* [f. TELESCOPE + -I]FORM] Having the form of a telescope; consisting of a series of joints or tubes retractile one within another.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlvii. 352 Ovipositor. Telescopiform 1848 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* IX, 1 190 With her telescopiform oviduct she pierces the cuticle

Telescopist (tē'-tele skōp'ist, tel'skōp'ist). [f. TELESCOPE + -IST] One skilled in using a telescope; one who makes telescopic observations.

1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* Pref 6 One of the most surprising phenomena ever witnessed by the telescopist. 1878 NEWCOMB *Pop Astron* iii in 291 The earlier telescopists scrutinized the planets very carefully.

Telescopy (tē'-tele skōpi, tel'skōpi). *1. art* -o, [f. as TELESCOPE + -Y, after Gr. words in -σκοπία. Cf. MICROSCOPY.] The art or practice of using the telescope, or of making telescopes.

1861 in COOLEY *Dict* 1879 in WEBSTER *Syn* 88

Telesme: see TELE-

+ **Telesia**, *sb. pl. Obs* [mod.L., a. Gr. τελέσια, pl. neuter of τελέσιος finishing, completing, perfecting. In Fr. *idéisme* (Haüy 1796).] A name for the precious stones composed of crystallized alumina, as the sapphire and its class.

1822 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 357 Alumina, in its crystallized form coloured by small quantities of iron, constitutes a beautiful class of gems, distinguished by the name *Telesia*, including the ruby, the sapphire, the oriental topaz. 1819 *Pantologia*, *Telesia*, a name given by Haüy to the sapphire

|| **Telesis** (te'-lesis). [mod L., a. Gr. type *τέλεισις (f. τελεῖν to finish, complete, f. τέλος end) implied in compounds, as τελεσίδρομος completing the course] The intelligent direction of effort toward the achievement of an end.

1898 L. F. WARD *Outl Sociology* 181, 186-190 1905 DEALEY & WARD *Text-bk Sociology* iv xvi § 280 237 If we regard all the forces of nature as so many means to the ends of man and society, telesis becomes the adjustment of means to ends, and all human effort is expended upon the means

+ **Telesurgic**, *a. (sb.) Obs.* [ad late Gr. τελεσιουργικός, f. τελεσιουργεῖν in its later sense (Pollux c 176 A. D.) 'to perform mystic or magical rites'.] Relating to the performance of mystic or magical rites; = TELESTIC. b. as *sb. pl* **Telesurgics**, telesurgic matters or subjects.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst.* i iv. § 16 293 Julian a Chaldean and Theurgist (who wrote concerning Demons and Theurgicks)

+ **Telesm** (te'lez'm). *Obs.* Also 7 **telesme**, -isme. Also in Gr form **tesasma**, *pl. -mata*. [ad late Gr τελεσμα completion, performance, religious rite (a 200 Clem. Alex.)]; later, a consecrated object endowed with a magic virtue to avert evil; f. τελεῖν to complete, fulfil, perform (rites), officiate (in the mysteries), consecrate, f. τέλος end, etc.] = TALISMAN 2; esp in Byzantine Greece, and in Asia, a statue set up, or an object buried under a pillar or the like to preserve the community, house, etc. from danger.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 31 The Claudi and the Cæci, were no other than those. Statuay Telesmes so much celebrated of old, which unless they kept the City, the watchman laboured but in vain. *Ibid* 36 Apollonius fetching a deep sigh, refused to make any further Telesmes against the Earthquakes. 1660 H. MORE *Myst Godl* viii 25. 432 Gaffarel tells us a very reverend story of a Telesme against Fire found under a bridge at Paris 1693 W. FRICKS *Sol. Ess.* iv. 32 Thus Telesmes, or Talismans also,—are a spawn of Astrology.

Telesmatic, *a. rare* [as next + -IC] = next. 1877 SYMONDS *Renaiss Italy* in 143 Telesmatic virtues were attributed to figures carved on temple-fronts and friezes. + **Telesmatical**, *a. Obs.* [f. Gr. τελεσματ-, stem of τελεσμα, TELESMA + -ICAL.] Of or pertaining to a telesm; talismanic; magical.

1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 41, I undertake not that the golden Mice were so ceremoniously consecrated, yet that they had a Telesmatical way of preparation. 1658 ROBINSON *Endeavour* x. 32 The Rain bow hath a Telesmatical signification, for the preservation of the Universe from Inundation 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O & N. Test.* 145 The telesmatical figure of a stoic.

Hence **Telesmatically** *adv*, magically 1646 J. GREGORY *Notes & Obs.* (1650) 32 The Part of Fortune was mysteriously included in a Statue of Brasse, Telesmatically prepared, the Statue was called The Fortune of the City *Ibid* 33 Silver statues Telesmatically consecrated against the incursions of the Barbarians

Telesomatic, etc. see TELE-

+ **Telestic**, *a. Obs.* [ad Gr. τελεστικός, f. τελεστής hierophant in the mysteries, f. τελεῖν see TELESMA] Of or pertaining to the mysteries, or to a hierophant; mystical.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* 293 Julian, in the time of Marcus Antoninus wrote the Theurgick and Telesstick Oracles in Verse. *Ibid* 792. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I 19 By the highest and most mystical step, he ascended to the greatest and most consummate or telestic virtues 1822 — *Apuleius* xi. 276 note, As the telestic art, through certain symbols and arcane signatures, assimilates statues to the Gods.

Teletich (tē'-tele stik, tel'estik). [irreg. f Gr. τέλος, tele- end + στίχος a row, line of verse, after ACROSTIC] A short poem (or other composition) in which the final letters of the lines, taken in order, spell a word or words. (Cf. ACROSTIC.) a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods* lv 39 Had I pump'd for. Acrostichs, and teletichs, 1673 S' *Two him Dives* 44 The

arrantest dunc that ever made acrostick, teletick, or anagram. 1862 H. B. WHISTLEY *Anagram* 46 A very ingenious form of the double acrostic, called the Teletich, has been invented 1883 H. KENNEDY *Tr Ten Brink's E Eng Lit* 36 A predilection for other metrical divisions, especially the acrostic and teletich

Telethermograph, etc. see TELE-

Teletospore (tē'-telō'sporē) *Bot.* [f. Gr τελεσπότη completion, end (f. τέλος end) + SPORE] A special form of spore, usually produced at the end of the period of fructification, in parasitic fungi of the family *Uredineæ*. Hence **Teletosporic** (-spō'rik) *a*, or of pertaining to a teletospore. So **Teletosporium**, that form or stage of the fungus which produces teletospores

1874 COOKE *Pungit* 202 These spores, may conveniently be called resting spores, or as De Baiy calls them, teletospores, being the last which are produced. 1882 VINTS *Sachs' Bot* 331 1884 *Athenæum* 18 Oct. 499/3 The probability that the teletospore of *Puccinia* is also analogous to an egg, the uredospore being 'probably a pupa state' 1891 *Ibid* 23 May 671/1 The extraordinary abundance of the teletosporic stage as compared with the comparative scarcity of the acedial stage 1898 *Tr St Asaph's Bot* 367 The genus *Cronartium*, with uredo- and teletosporic forms on *Vincetoxicum* and *Ribes*

Television, **Telewriter**. see TELE-

Telford (tel'fōrd) Surname of a celebrated civil engineer, Thomas Telford (1757-1834), used to designate the kind of road constructed by him.

1896 J. O'DONNELL in *Voice* (N Y) 2 Jan 2/1 This gutter track takes care of the water perfectly. It cost less than a macadam on telford road

Telic (te'lik), *a* [ad Gr. τελικ-ús final, f. τέλος end.]

1. *Gram* Of a conjunction or clause. Expressing end or purpose.

1846 in WORCESTER (citing Prof Stuart) 1856 ALFORD *Grk Test* III 90 note 2 [In Eph i 9 ἡν ἡμεῖς καυχώμεθα] ἡν has in matter of fact its strictest telic sense. With God, results are all purposed. 1882 FARRAR *Early Chr* II 507 note, St. John's use of ἡν is far wider than that of classical writers. It often loses its telic sense ('in order that') and becomes simply ekphatic or explanatory, as in Luke i 43, John xv 13 1904 *Sat Rev* 9 Apr. 460/1 It expresses a purpose or intention, and therefore telic.

2. Directed or tending to a definite end; purposive 1889 MIVAR *Truth* xlv. 438 The telic series of cyclical changes which are characteristic of all duly organized living bodies 1903 L. F. WARD *Pure Sociology* ii v 94 All causes are either efficient, conative, or telic *Ibid* vi 97 The telic or final cause is not a force, but it utilizes efficient causes in a manner wholly its own, and thus produces effects 1906 DEALEY & WARD *Text-bk Sociology* § 280 Civilisation chiefly consists in the exercise of the telic faculty

Teliferous (tē'li fē'ros), *a.* [f. L. *tēlifer dart-bearing, f. tēliss dart + ferous]

+ 1. Bearing darts or missiles. *Obs. rare.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Teliferous*, which beareth dart, arrows or weapons. 1658 in PHILLIPS.

2. *Zool.* Armed with nematocysts or stinging cells, as the *Telifera*, a division of the Coelenterata comprising all except the Sponges (*Porifera*). 1860 GOSSE *Hist. Brit Sea Annelians* Intro. 22 Teliferous System. The Actinaria are furnished with a system of armature of most extraordinary character. Their tissues contain excessively minute bodies, in the form of oblong or oval transparent vesicles, which have the power of shooting out a long thread of extensive tenacity.

Teligraph, variant of **TELEGRAPH**.

Telng, *vbl. sb.* see TELU v.

Telinga (tē'li ngā) *sb.* and *a.* Also 8-9 **Teling**, **8-ger**, **-gy**, **Telingæ**, **Talinga**. [Of uncertain origin supposed by some to be the original form of the word *Telugu*, and held to be itself derived from Skr. *Tṛiṅga* meaning 'the three lingams', according to an alleged tradition that the god Śiva descended in the form of a lingam upon three mountains said to mark the boundaries of the Telugu country. But Dravidian scholars are inclined to view this as a mere etymological figment, and even doubt whether Telugu and Telinga have any original connexion. It is certain however that 17th c. English writers called the language *Telinga*, and that in Hindustānī a Telugu is called *Tilanga* and the Telugu country *Tilangāna* cf. *Rājpiṭṭāna*.]

1. The TELUGU language. (As *sb.* or *a.*) 1698 FRAYER *Acc E India & P.* 33 Their Language they call generally *Gentu*. The peculiar Name of their Speech is *Telinga*. 1800 *Asiatic Ann. Reg* 186/2, I had now entered on that part of India which bears the name of Telingana, whose inhabitants are called Telingies, who speak what is denominated the Telingy language.

2. One of the Telugu people. 1800 [see 1]. 1840 MALCOLM *Telug* 19/1 This people, whose name is often written *Telinga*, or *Kahinga*, are generally called, by European writers, *Gentoos*

+ b. *spec.* A native Indian soldier disciplined and dressed in quasi-European fashion; a sepoy. *Obs.* 1760 in J. Long *Select Unpubl Records* (1869) 235 (Y), 300 Telingues are a run away, and entered into the Beerboom Rajah's service. 1761 *Ibid* 258 Telingers. 1766 GOSSE *Voy. E Ind.* (1772) I. Gloss (Y), Sepoys, sometimes called Telingas. 1789 *Seir Mutakharin* II 92 (Y) Hindu soldiers, armed and accoutred and disciplined in the European manner of fighting; I mean those soldiers that are become so famous under the name of Talingas 1827 SCOTT *Surgeon's*

Dau xiii, I have been a Telinga in the Company's service, and have eaten their salt. 1893 *Sat Rev* 27 Jan 120/1 The Oriental portions of Clive's army were known to the Bengalis of Nudda as Telingas, because they came, or were supposed to have accompanied him, from Telingana or Madras.

3. (See quot)

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict Trade*, *Tellinga*, a dhoney or native coasting vessel on the coast of Coromandel

4. *athib* Telinga potato, *Amorphophallus campanulatus*: see POTATO 4.

Teliost, variant of TELEOST.

Telismán, Sc var. TILSMAN Obs.

Tell (tel), sb.¹ Now dial. [f. TELL v]

1. What one tells or has to tell, a tale, a statement, an account.

1742 H. WALPOLE *Letter to Mann* 29 July, I am at the end of my tell. 1837 F. COOPER *Pioneers* I. 11. 22 From his tell, it must be a considerable stream. 1899 WESTCOTT *David Harrow* xxx, As near as I can make out from Dave's tell, he must 'a' ben red-headed.

2. A talk, conversation, gossip.

1864 Mrs LLOYD *Ladies Pole* 101, I made so bonid as to come to see if you'd place to have a bit of a tell with me afore I goes. 1907 ZACK *Tales Dunstable Weir* 99 Having a tongue she dearly liked a tell

|| Tell (tel), sb.² Also tel. [a Arab. *تل* *tall* a hillock.] The Arab name for an artificial hillock or mound, usually one covering the ruins of an ancient city.

1864 W F AINSWORTH *Comm Xenophon's Anabasis* 285 The hill... appears to have been one of the numerous artificial mounds, tope, or tell, sometimes sepulchral, sometimes heaps of ruin, which abound on the plain of Babylonia. 1878 CONDER *Tentwork Pal*, (1879) II. 46 We may next notice the most remarkable of its antiquities, namely the Tellil or Tells there found. 1878 MACLEAR *Bk Joshua* xv (1880) 149 The tell is very strong and it rises about 200 feet high. 1882 F. S. DE HASS *Buried Cities* III v 380 (Funk) Tells or conical hills... many of them the centers of extinct volcanoes

Tell (tel), v. Pa t and pple. told (told), Forms see below. [OE. *tellan*, pa. t. *tealde*, pa. pple. (ge)teald, cognate with OFris. *talya*, *tella*, OS. *telljan* (*taldn*, *galdn*), senses as in OE.; MLG. *MDu*, LG. *Du*, *tellen* to count, reckon, etc., OHG. *zellan*, *zellen* (*salta*, *gital*), senses as in OE. (MHG. *zeln*, Ger. *zahlen* to reckon, count), ON. *tella* to tell, relate, say, count, speak, Sw. *tälja*, Da. *tælle* to count, number, reckon; all - OEut. **talan*, f. **tālā*, OE *talu*, TALE sb. OE. had also a pa. pple. *geteled* (in poetry, Beda, Orosius, Lindisf. and Rushw. Gl.), Anglian had pres t *telest*, *teled*, and pa t. and pple *tealde*, *getald* (Vesp. Ps.), whence ME. *tald*, and *told* Tealde remained in Early ME. in southern dialects. The later dial *tellā*, *tell'd*, *tell* is a new formation from *tell* cf. the forms of SELL v]

A. Illustration of Inflectional Forms.

1. Present stem. Inf. OE. *tellan*, ME. *telle* (n, tel (4-7), Mod E. tell.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* vii § 3 Ute nu tellan *Ibid* xviii § 3 Tele nu pa lengu. c 1000 *Agg Gosp* Matt xi 16 Hwam telle ic a 1090. c 1175 *Tale* [see B 2, 1] c 1200 ORMIN 9500 Crist wrohte wundre miccle ma þann ic 3u w mæ33 nu tellenn c 1250 *Kentish Sermon* in O E Misc 27 Pet us telþ þet holi godespel. 13 *Cursor M* 69 Inogh to tell *Ibid* 10913 (Cott) Wat þou quat for soth i tell (Gott. tale?) *Ibid* 1177 Cums again and telse me. c 1375 *Sc. Leg Saints x* (Mathon) 30, I thünke to tel here why [etc]. c 1386, c 1440 *Telle* [see B 1] 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii viii heading, Evander telland Æneas thngis seir c 1592 GARDNER *Vision Wks* (Grosart) XII 200 Thus to tellen all the truth, He infected Rouseth outh. 1632 *Tell* [see B 3 (b)].

2. Pa. t a. 1-4 tealde (1 telede), 3 tælde, 4 teolde.

c 888, c 1000 *Tealde* [see B 1] a 1000 *Andreas* 1105 (Gr) H1 hluton. telecion c 1205 LAY 1318 Pet heo nane manne ne talden c 1315 *Tealde* [see B 4].

β. 1, 3-5 talde, 4-6 tald, 5-9 Sc. talde.

a 900 CYNEWULF *Eleg* 905 þone ic ær on firenum fæstne talde. c 1205 LAY 1250 A steores-man ham talde. *Ibid*. 26884 Al heo talden [c 1275 talde] þene wea. 13 *Cursor M* 511 Als i tald [Farf. talde] ar 1275 BARBOUR *Brut* 153 The Cwmyn raid to the king. & tald all this case. 1567 *Talud* [see B 17]. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxiv, Only he tald me about it.

γ 3-6 tolde, 4- told. (Also 5 toold, tolled, tolded, 6 tolded, 8 dial. towld)

c 1250 *Gen & Ex*. 3449 Moyses tolde þis israel c 1340 He told [see B 2] c 1340 HAMPOLE *Medit Passion* Wks. 1895 I. 93 þou toldist it him biforen. 1418 ABP CHICHLER in Ellis *Orig Lett* Ser I. 5, I toold him owre comun avis c 1449 PROCTOR *Repi* 353 Which appering Constantyn toold in greet secretnes to the same Eusebi c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xliii 223 3it tolded thow it Newere to non Man 1540 HYKOR tr. *Vinea Instr. Chr Wom* (1592) F viii, What hult should come, Cato tolde before 1584 N. LICHELFIELD tr. *Castanheda's Conq E Ind.* I. vi 15 b, All which things the General tolde him. 1601 *Told* [see B 5] 1790 Mrs. WHITFIELD *Westmild Dial* 90 He towld Sammy he wor baun et wed wie his Cusin Ann

δ. 4 tellde, 4-5 telde, 4-6 teld, 5 tellid, 5-6-7d, 5-6 (9 dial.) telled, 9 dial. tell'd, 6-9 dial. telt. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1870) 82 þer men him teld, who was his aduersere 13 *Cursor M* 871 (Gott.), I teld (Cott. talde) þe c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 166 If God teldde him specially 1399 LANGL *Rich Rades* I v 151 Trouthe... telde somme her sothes. 1453 AGNES PASTON in P. Lett. I.

VOL. IX

355 Gurney tellyd hym he had byn at London. 1537 LATIMER *Let. to Cromwell* 14 Oct. in *Rein.* (Parker Soc) 384, I telled him plainly my mind therein 1554 *Cal. Anc Rec Dublin* (1889) 436 The sam telt to the wywes 1566 SPENSER *P. Q.* vi. 1. 44 Siu Calidore upheard, and to her teld all this accord 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westmild Dial* 34, I telt Bet I wad drive tea it 1825 BROCKERT *N C Words* s. v., Aw teld him on't 1826 J. WILSON *Noct. Amb.* Wks. 1856 I 144 Mr. Scroope telt Sir Walter

3. Pa. pple. a. 1-2 (28) teald, 3 teald, 3-4 t-tald, 4 teeld.

c 1000 *Leg Road* (1871) § 3 Ða þis þam mæran larene constantere geteald was. c 1200 *Tryn Coll Hom* 215 Swo ich steld habbe c 1280 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks. I 169 Crist hap teald þat þis hys chante techþ a man to putte his lyf for love of hys frendis.

β. 3 1-tald, 4 y-tald, taald, 4-8 tald(e), 5 Sc. talde, 5-9 Sc. tauld, 6 tawld.

c 1205 LAY 1202 Nes hit neowher itald *Ibid*. 2099 þar nas na criht wel itald [c 1275 itold] 13 *Cursor M* 3330 Til he þam had his errand tald *Ibid* 8765 þis tre i haf of forwit tald. 1340 Y-tald [see B 1]. 1488 *Acc Ld High Treas Scot* I 79 Tauld in presence of the Chancellare. 1588 A KING tr. *Conisius Catech.* 185 As I have tauld in tymes past 1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph* III. 11, Do you get them tald you in your sleep? 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxviii, I wadna hae tauld ye

γ. 3-5 1-told (-e), 3- told. (Also 3-7 tolde, 4-5 toold (5 y-tolte), 6 toold, towld, (tollyd).)

c 1220 *Bestiary* 758 in O E Misc. 24 Ilk der soleten him [the panther] For ðe swetnesse ðe ic 3u haue told. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1634 King nung of wan wealþeb itold *Ibid* 7569 As me aþ er yold 1303 Folde [see B 1] 1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam II 23 So it is told to Joab of tellers 1387 TRAVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 149 Rehersed how it was i told. c 1400 *Destin*, *Troy* 12816 7ithinges hor told were c 1420 *Chron.* *Vilad*, 1830 Hit was 10 seynt Dunston ysende & by tolon to hym y tolte. c 1430 *Hymus Virg.* 37/69 Theise y, þat y hane of toold. 1538 STARKY *England* I. 1. 22 A tale tolyd among deffe men 1584 in *Cath Rec Soc Publ* V 64 Yt was towld him by his cosyne. 1586 HUNSON in *Border Papers* (1894) I. 367, I tolde him of sondrie cawes.

δ. 4 telld, 4-6 teld, 5-6 (8-9 dial.) telled, 6-9 telt, 8-9 dial. tell'd, Sc. tell't.

13 *Cursor M* 1640 (Gott) Nou has he Teld me. *Ibid*. 6752 (Cott) It sal be slaughter teld o myn c 1489 CAXTON *Sommes of Aynon* 174 Now have I telled you that that ye have asked me 1560 PICKINGTON *Expos Aggens* (1562) 13 The thinge is true which is telled 1566 SPENSER *P. Q.* vii vi 27 Witnesse, ye Heavens, the truth of all that I have teld a 1818 in *Scott's Hist* *Mal* *Introd.* In a thine we bis o ways I hñt telt ye 1824 SCOTT *St Rann's* I. 1, I hae been teld by aye that suld ken. 1900 Telled [see D 8 b]

B. Signification

I To mention in order, narrate, relate, make known, declare II To enumerate, number, count, reckon. III. To reckon, estimate, esteem, account (qualitatively).

I. To mention in order, narrate, make known.

* *trans.* To tell things or a thing.

† 1. To mention or name (a series of things) one after another in order; to recount, enumerate; to give a list of. Obs.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxvii § 2 Do ðes lean to ðæm forsprecenan godum þe ic þe ær tealde on þære briddan bec. c 1000 ALFRED *Hom* (Th.) II 428 Se sunder halga

He tealde his godan dæda. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 Feole oðre werke þe nu were long alle to telle c 1200 *Tryn Coll. Hom* 7 þere we shule tellen alle ure gultes c 1250 *Gen & Ex*. 497 I wile 113 tellen, if ic can, Adam, Seth, Enos, Caynan, Malaleel, Iareth, Enoch. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 12624 3ow to withholde Fro þe synnes þat byfore aie tolde. 1340 *Aeyen* 24 Alle þise gudres of kende þet ich habbe sorthliche y tald. c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Prol* & T 246 Arsenyk s1 Armonyak and Brymton And heibes konde I telle eek many oon. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 152 Out of euylt tounge springeth x. draunchys. þe v I telde þou þe oþer day, þe oþere v. I schal telle þow now

2 To give an account or narrative of (facts, actions, or events); to narrate, relate. (With simple obj. or obj clause; sometimes with indirect obj. as in 3.) Also to tell over.

c 1000 *Leg Road* (1871) § H1 tealdon him þa þrowunga þe ure hælend on þære rode þrowode a 1090 O E *Laym.* an 1085, Þeah ic hit lengre telle a 1154 *Ibid* an. 1137, I ne can ne i ne mai tellen alle þe wunder. a 1225 *Fulmar* 40 Þah ich þe talde al ðe ne mæhte ich þe tellen þe wunder. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1798 þo gan he to tellen þis [vision]. c 1300 *Cursor M* 141 Par neist nyl þe sythen tald How þat ioseph was boght and sold c 1340 *Ibid*. 1330 (Gott) He told him all þat he had sene. c 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks*. II. 105 þis gospel talþ furþere how þes Jewis puseuden Crist. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* II. xiii, g2 It telteth after in the sangraille that syre Percuualys syster helpe that lady with her blood, whiof she was dede. 1566 1INDALE *Acts* xv. 12 Barnabas and Paul tolde what signes and wonders God had shewed. 1671 MILTON *P. R.* 306 Others of some note, As story tellers, have trod this Wilderness. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Hor Sat* II. vi. 163 A country mouse, as authors tell, Of old invited to his cell A city mouse c 1779 *Mirror* No 23 P 5 These [actions] were told to his honour 1821 SCOTT *Kent* xvi, Thou art a taltling knave to tell over again his fooleries 1833 CRUICK *Eusebius* vii. xi. 289 After these he proceeds to tell what happened to him c 1850 *Arab. Vis* (Ridg.) 552 She then went on with her narrative, and told him in what manner she had obtained an audience *Mod.* What happened to him there has often been told

b. With the narrative as obj. Now only with tale or story. see 17.

1576 GASCOIGNE *Philonense* (Arb) 92 She by whom I meane To tell this woful Tragedie Was called Phylomena.

c. *intr.* for *pass.* To be related with a particular effect; to sound (well, etc.) when told.

184 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* in *Sylvestre* (1621) 696

Then, fathers, choose your warres; for better tels To lose like Jewes, then winne like infidels 1782 Miss BURNBY *Cecilia* vi 11, I had as lieve the things were false as not, for they tell as well the one way as the other.

3. To make known by speech or writing, to communicate (information, facts, ideas, news, etc.); to state, announce, report, intimate. Usually const. with indirect obj. (*dat.*) or *to*.

(a) With the direct object a sb. or *pron.*

Examples of the direct passive are included here; for the indirect passive with the person as subj., see 8b

c 1122 [see (b)]. c 1200 *Tryn Coll Hom*. 31 Gode tðinge . us telled seinte lucas on þe holie godspelle c 1290 *Bakel* 1188 in *S Eng Leg* I 140 He. tolde hire al is þou3t. 13 *Cursor M* 4624, I wat þou teltis [v rr tellis, telteli] it me for nocht. 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 207 Tel me þe soþe c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 300 Poul teltþ here a rewle þat cristen men shulden holde. 1390 *Gower Conf* III 368 Ech his oghne avis Hath told, on that, an other this. c 1400 *Brut* xii 57 Telle me þe enchesone wherefore I nme to þow bou3t. 1474 CAXTON *Chesse* II. iv. (1883) 47 And they told hym the trouthe. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii iv heading, Evander teltis till Ense but baid, The verray caus. 1566 1INDALE *Luke* 1. 45 Those things which were tolde the from the lorde. — *Acts* xxvii 25, I beleve God that so it shalbe even as it was tolde me 1611 *Bible* Gen. xxiv 31, I will not eate, untill I have tolde mine errand 1606 SHAKES *Ty & Cr.* I. iii 284 This shall be told our Louers. 1673 *Sto hum Bayes* 23 I'll tell you one piece of my mind 1746 FRANCIS *Eloq Epist* I. vi. 74 Let's buy a telt to tell each Voter's Name 1759 JOHNSON *Idler* No 63 ¶ 6 The studious and ambitious contend who shall tell their thoughts in the most pleasing manner. 1821 SCOTT *Kent* xv, Tell us your mystery of multiplying. 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Serm Var Occas* (1881) 1. 12 Nor, even though it be told to her, can she enter into it 1896 *Standard* 15 Jan 7/2 He said much, but told little, at to-day's meeting. *Mod.* Who told you that?

(b) With direct obj. a clause, with or without *that*.

In the direct passive the clause usually follows the vb, its place before the vb being supplied by *it* (*It was told him that*, etc.). For the indirect passive, see 8b

c 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1046, þa. Swegen tealde þæt his sciperes woldon wændon fram him buton he þe raðor come. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5357 Þou ssalt þi wille abide as ich þe abbe yold here. a 1300 *Cursor M*. 4843 Teltis me quat kin man yur fader be. c 1380 [see A. 3 a] c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203, I teld þou þat a schouly hath yu partys, a scho, an hened, & an handyl 1535 LYNDSEY *Satyre* 1506 Now I will rin, but rest, And telt that all is ready 1535 COVERDALE 1 Sam xxii 7 Then was it tolde Saul that David was come to Cegil 1560 DAVIS tr. *Sleidan's Comm.* 90 b, He tolde to the oþer playnly that, he would take from him the ward-shyp of his nephewe 1611 *Bibl* *Acts* xxiii, 30 When it was tolde me, how that the Jewes laud waite for the man 1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 6 Yet Salomon telt us, the poore mans wisdom is despised. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chs Life* (1747) 111 523 Our Saviour himself tells us, that the Father judgeth no Man. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 19 She tuld thee weel thou was a skellum 1833 T. HOOK *Paisson's Dau* I v, And I say, Charles, tell her we are coming to coffee forthwith 1838 LONGFELLOW *Pr. Life*, Tell me not, in mournful numbers, Life is but an empty dream! 1908 R. BACOT *A. Cuthbert* xxviii, 367 There had always been something mysterious about Anthony Cuthbert, the doctor told himself. *Mod.* It was told me that you had been inquiring about me.

b To declare, state formally or publicly; to announce, proclaim, publish. Also fig.

Tell it not in Gath (from 2 Sam. i 20), publish it not to the enemy, or to the Philistine, or to the world.

a 1300 E. E. *Passler* xvii [xiv], x Heuens telles goddis blisse a 1325 *Prose Passler* xlix 7 [1] 61 þe heuens shall tellen his ri3fulnes. *Ibid* I. 16 [1] 151 My moupe shall tellen þyn heryng. 1382 WYCLIF 2 Sam 1. 20 Woleth 3e not tell in Geth, ne telle 3e in Aschalon. 1382 — *Acts* xvii 18 He [Paul] teld to hem Jhesu and a3en ry3ing. 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* xcvi [1] to tell it out amonge the Heithen, that the Lorde is kyng 1602 *SHAKES Ham* I. i 126 No second health that Denmarke drunks to day But the great Cannon to the Clouds shall tell. 1666 EARL MONM tr. *Boccaccio's Aduts. Jr. Parnass.* II. xxxviii. (1674) 190 The Master of the Colledge, told in the name of the whole Senate, That [etc] c 1795 COWPER *Nedless Alarm* 34 Ere yet with ruthless joy the happy bound told him and dale that Reynard's track was found. 1819 KEATS *Isabella* x xix, Many a chapel bell the hour is telling. 1904 MARIE CORELLI *God's Gd Man* xx, The fact is—but tell it not in Gath—I was happier without them!

c. fig. To make known or indicate as if by language; to bespeak.

1809 HERBER *Poems*, *Europe* 29 May those bleak summits tell 'the field of Anger where the mighty fell 1827 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 148, I care not what this foolish trifling tells

4 To utter (words), to say over, recite (a passage, composition, etc.); to say. Now dial.

c 1315 SHOREHAM III 120 Many man hym ne douteþ of no breche Of godes hestes healde [= old]; Ac he nefefer wat hy beþ. Ne neuer hy ne tealde. 1382 WYCLIF *Ps.* cxviii. [cxix] 177 My lipps shuln tellen out an impne 1390 *Gower Conf* I. 107 It semeth that a belle Lik to the wordes that men telle Answerth rht. 1576 *Gude & Godde B.* (S. T. S.) 201 His [the Pope's] numerat Aues, and Psalmes tald. 1577-80 BARET *Alv* T 105 To tell by heart, *recito* a 1653 BIRNING *Serm.* (1845) 445 You use to tell over some words in your prayers. 1841 HELPS *Ess. Self-Discipline* (1875) 21 To think that a man can find nothing better to do, in the presence of his Creator, than telling off so many words! 1880 CORNWALL *Gloss.* s. v., Can you tell your lessons? 1884 AUGUSTA J. E. WILSON *Vashti* vii (U S), 'Did Ulpian tell you good-bye?' 'No, I have not seen him

b. To utter, speak, say (things).

1377 LANGL *P. Pl.* B. v. 408 3if I bidde any bedes þat I telle with my tonge is two myle fio myne herte 1535 COVERDALE *Ecclus.* xxi. 25 The lippes of the wyvwe wylybe tellynge foolish thinges 1628 HOBBS *Thucyd* (1822) 70 Many prophecies were told and many sung by the priests of the oracles. 1715-20 *Pope's Iliad* ix 412 Who dares think

one thing, and another tell, My heart detests him as the gates of hell 1787 *BURNS Birthday Ode* 47 Till all the frightened echoes tell The blood-noises of the chase! 1888 *ELWORTHY W Son Gloss* s. v. Don't tell up such stuff

c. To express in words (thoughts, things known).
c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 285 Ne mai non heorte ic benche, ne no tungene can telle c. 1250 *Death* 57 in *O. E. Misc.* 172 Ne mihte no tungene tellen þat euer we iboren þe stronge pine of helle a. 1300 *Cursor M* 96 (Cott) Quia sa will of hyr fayrnes spell, Find he sal inogh to tell. c. 1430 *Froissart* 664 The vertu thereof no mon telle may. 1650 *CROMWELL Let.* 12 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Which speaking the instructed, the edified and comforted can best tell the energy and effect of. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I 82 Let me tell you the pleasure which I feel in hearing of your fame

d. To tell out, away (dial). to drive away (pain, etc.) by uttering incantations

1822 *HIBBERT Shelt Isl.* (1892) 272 (E D D) The religious charmer of Shetland would mutter some words over water, and limbs were washed with it, for the purpose of telling out pains. 1869 *REID Art Rambles in Shelt* 25 Papa Stourians believed that the bundle of the kirk had the power of 'telling' the sparrows away so as never to return 1879 *Low Tour Ork & Shelt* 203 When she was a child, she has heard from others that a pain or a stitch has been told out in that manner

5. To disclose or reveal (something secret or private); to divulge *To tell tales*: see *TALE* sb 3 c
a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 141 We schal telle trewely We toke þe wiþ a-voutri. 1445 tr. *Claudian in Anglia* XXVIII 277 These goddis the telle þin enemies sleights, and lede to þe couchis of fraude 1601 *SHAKS Twel N.* ii iv 113 She neuer told her loue 1693 G. SANDYS *Trav* 72 Many there are that undertake to tell fortunes 1819 *KEATS Isabella* v, I may not speak, And yet I will, and tell my love all plain 1848 *THACKRAY Van. Fair* xviii, She told no more of her thoughts now than she had before

†b. To reveal (something future), to foretell, predict.

1340-70 *Alex & Dind.* 776 Tokne of þat turment tolde þoure eldren. 13 c. *Cursor M* 925 (Fair) Crist was tolde wiþ prophecy. c. 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel Wks II. 2 Þis Gospel of Mark bigynneþ how Crist was told in þe olde lawe a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 200 Alle þe sawis of þaire Syre as Siraphis told þare gan þai gratly þam graue 1884 tr. *Lotie's Logic* 303 No perception can tell us the future with the present.]

†6. To pray for, beg, ask. *Obs. rare.*

1393 *LANGEL. P. P.* c. viii 298 Ich praye þow, peers, paraunter yf þe meteþ Treuthe, telleþ to hym þat ich be excused 141. *Trenelle St. Gregor* in *Tundale's Vis* (1843) 74 God moder my dere dame. Of Gode to tell mercy thou gine 14. *Lybeaus Disc.* 1735 To the castell he rod, To Jhesu bad and tolde, To sende hym tydyng glad.

7. To discern so as to be able to say with knowledge or certainty, hence, to distinguish, recognize, decide, determine.

1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav* ii, 124 It is hard to tell whether it be a Horse or an Elephant 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor Sat* 11 iv 58 None before me so sapient to engage to tell the various nature, or the age Of fish and fowl 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef Mast* xiii 29 They can be told by their complexions, dress, manner, and also by their speech. 1883 *GILMOUR Mongols* xvi 195 An ordinary man of common intelligence can tell a wall raised by a competent builder from the attempted imitation of a bungling amateur. 1899 A. BIRRELL in *Daily News* 4 Nov. 3/2 Is it possible to tell a good book from a bad one?

b. Preceded by *can* To be able to state; to know, to discern, perceive, make out, understand. Usually in negative or interrogative sentences, as *Nobody can tell, Who can tell?* Cf. *SAY* v. 1 b.

1330 *Robt Cygyl* 244 Where such cloþ was to selle, Ne he hit made, coupe noman telle c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 248 Þai can swyþ of a sweyn all þe swepe tell. c. 1449 *Cocokc Regr.* iii, xii 353 No man can telle who wroot it. 1526 *TINDALE John* xvi, 18 We cannot tell what he saith [*Gr. oúk oídaen* tr. *Aalest R. P.* 1882 We know not what he saith]. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 160 Neither can he otherwise chuse but stumble that groping in the darcke can not tell where he is. 1703 *JOHNSON Let to Mrs Thrale* 23 July, Whether this short rustication has done me any good I cannot tell. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* (1848) l. 99 Nor can any one tell at what time they attained to their present shape. 1873 *MRS OLIPHANT Innocent* II 231 It was adog-catt, he could tell as much by the sound 1888 'J S WINTER' *Boottle's Child.* vi, Jane doesn't seem to like it—I can't tell why.

** *trans.* To tell a person (the originally indirect or dative personal object becoming the direct).

Some uses, as 9, hover between * and **

8 To inform (a person) of something; to make aware, apprise, acquaint; to instruct. Also *collog.* and *dial.* To direct the attention of (a person) to a fault or the like by way of admonition. *Const. of, about*; also *so* (representing *that*, or an object clause, and thus coming very near 3 a, (a, b)).

c. 1200 *LAV.* 12946 Ic þe wulle tellen Of uncuþe spællen. 1207 R. GLOUCE. (Rolls) 322 Of þe maunet hi tolde brut þat hi fonde þere *Ibid* 3520 Me tolde him of a gret duc þat he held drykry a. 1300 *Cursor M* 11393 (Cott) Vs telles alsua iohn. Of a folk ferr and first vncuþ c. 1440 *Yacob's Well* 152 The oþer day, I told þow of þe wose of glotonye c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1 265 He told his modyr of his sodane cas. 1573-80 *BARET Al.* T. 208 He shewed me, or tolde me of my fault. 1713 *BIRKBECK Hylas & Phil.* iii, Moses tells us of a creation. *Mod* Sit down and tell us about it

c. 1212 *HOCCELVZ De Reg. Princ.* 772, I tolde hym so; & euer he seyde nay. 1609 B. JOHNSON *Sil Wom* iv, I told you so, sir, and you would not beleue me. *Mod.* They told us so at the station.

b. The passive is not only used with the const. of, about, but is often substituted for that of sense 3 (a), as in *he was told the truth, we were not told the*

reason; and now usually for that of 3 (b), as *I was told that you were coming*

1600 *SHAKS A. I. L.* iii 361, I have bin told so of many 1607 *TUNON* v, iii, 214 Thou wast told thus 1611 — *II int. T.* ii 11 31 He must be told out, and he shall. 1781 *COWPER Expost* 66 Pleasure is deaf when told of future pain. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xlviii, Wherefore was I not told of all this? 1898 *MRS H. WARD Helbeck* i v 101 He's that masterful he won't be told 1900 H. SUTCLIFFE *Shamless Wayne* xiii 170 He's gotten a peffing cough, but he willn't be telled. *Mod.* Has any one been told about it?

1599 *SHAKS. Hen V.* iii vii. 113, I was told that, by one that knowes him 1599 — *Much Ado* v iv 96, I was told, you were in a consumption. 1853 *KINGSLEY Lett.* (1878) II 149 When I am told that the Lancashire system is perfect 1895 *KAY in Law Times Rep.* LXXIII 623/1 He asked if his wife was there, and being told she was not, he left the lodge.

9. To assert positively to, to assure (a person). Often parenthetically in expressions of emphasis.

c. 1440 *York Myst* xlv 452 This touches no tresoun, I telle you 1526 *TINDALE Luke* xii 59, I tell the thou departest not thence, tyll thou have made goode the vtmoste farthynges a. 1566 *Sir T. More* i 110 And he is in a good forwardnesse, I telle ye, if all hit right 1772 *STEELE Spect.* No. 480 7 3 Give me leave to tell you, Sir, this is the reason 1732 *BERKELEY Alkith.* iv § 2 Let me tell you I am not to be persuaded by metaphysical arguments. 1817 T. L. PRYCKOCK *Melincourt* vii, Very orthodox old wine in the cellar, I can tell you. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sands Pleas* i, iii, I tell you, it got on my nerves

10. To order or direct (a person) to do something; to bid, to request authoritatively

1599 B. JOHNSON *Cynthia's Rev* ii 1, Place your mirror in your hat, as I told you [*In passive*, as you were told] 1693 R. LYONS *Retaking Ship called Friend's Adventure* 10, I told him to knock down that Man at the Helm 1879 T. L. CUYLER *Painted Papers* 19 Christ nowhere tells sinners to wait for revivals. 1891 *MISS DOWIE Girl in Karp* 19, I told the man to go on. [*In passive*, The man was told to go on] 1899 *KIRLING Stalky* i. 15 Tell the Sergeant to keep his eye open

†11. To direct (a person) to a place. cf. *TEACH* v. 3 *Obs. rare.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvi c. 678 Canst thou telle me vnto somme chappell where that I may burye this body?

*** *Intransitive uses.*

12. To give an account, description, or report. *Const. of, about (intr. of 1 and 2)*

a. 1300 *Cursor M* 2139 Begine we now to tell at sem And of þen of his bren tem *Ibid* 4238 Leue we now iacob in þis care To tell of ioseph and his fare c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 164 Seneca tells of a philosopher þat light Pictagoricus 1500 *SPENSER F. Q.* i v 26 What art thou, that telst of Nepheus lilt? 1738 *GRAY Propertius* iii 59 Sailors to tell of Winds and Seas delight. 1812 *CRAESSE Tales* ii 510 He told of bloody fights 1830 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl* vi. note, A near relation of the Author's used to tell of having been stopped by the rioters, and escorted home in the manner described.

†13. To make a statement, communication, or announcement; to speak, discourse *Obs (intr. of 3)*

c. 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* vii § 3 Ute nu tellan beforan swilcum dæman swilce þu wille 13 *Seynyn Sag* (W) 1228 'Sei on dame!' and sche bigan To tellen als a fals wimman. 1380 *WYCLIF Sra* vii 2 And that tolden to the hous of David, sende, Siria rested up on Effraym c. 1450 *Merlin* i 21, I play the tellith to Blawe my moders confessor 1535 *LYNDESEY Satyre* 2154 Tell on Ar þe content? 1558 *PHACER Eneid* ii Cij b, They fixt with eies ententide did behold, Whan Lord Æneas from his bench thus he told

14. *fig.* To give evidence, be an indication of. (*intr. of 3 c.*)

1798 *COLDRIDGE Anc. Mar* vii x, All was still, save that the hill was telling of the sound. 1833 *H. MARTINEAU Briery Creek* v, There was so little that told of delusion in the calm simplicity of the doctor's countenance. 1853 *KINGSLEY Hypatia* i, His hard hands and snowy sunburnt limbs told of labour and endurance 1873 *TRISTRAM MOAB* vi. 111 Blocks of basalt telling of a still more ancient Moabite city.

15. To speak, talk, converse, gossip. Cf. *TALK* v. 6. *Now dial. (intr. of 4)*

a. 1552 *BROME Damselle* i Wks 1873 I 385 At his Inne in Holborne Telling a little with the Host 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss* s. v., I read 'em tellin' together the night avore 1892 *SARAH HEWITT Peasant Sp.* Devon 21 'E's behind telling tu Mr. Baker.

16. To disclose something wished to be kept secret; to play the informer, inform, tell tales, blab. *Const. on, of (a person).* (*intr. of 5*)

1539 *BISSE (Great) S. Sam.* xxvii. 11 David saued nether man nor woman alyue for fene (sayeth he) lest they should telle on vs 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* xi, I ask no questions—no man bound to tell on himself 1835 *MARRIAT Yac Faithf* xxiii, I had resolved to tell, and did so, narrating distinctly the circumstances by which the money had been obtained. 1860 *CRO ELIOT Mill on F.* i v, He didn't want to 'tell' of Maggie 1897 'TIVOLI' (H. W. Bleakley) *Short Innings* xiv, Oh, I'll not tell if you don't want me to 1897 C. N. CAMPBELL *Delia Jack* i. 16 Bobe used to get mair than his fair share of 'the tawse as it was, without my tellin' on him.

**** *Phrases and locutions.*

17. To tell a tale, to relate a story or narrative; to tell one's tale, to relate one's story; also, to say what one has to tell, to deliver one's message: see *TALE* sb. 3.

c. 1295 *Passion* i in *O E Misc.* 37 One lutele tale, þat ich eu wille telle c. 1385 *CHAUCER Prok.* viii That ech of yow to shorte with our weye in this yage shal telle tales tweye c. 1450 tr. *De Imitation* i. xvi 19 þou art called to suffre & to laboure, not to be idel & to telle tales. 1548 *HALL. Chron.* *Edw IV* 199 b, The erle had not halfe tolde his

tale 1549 *Compt Scot* vi 63, I thyink it best that euyrie ane of vs tel ane gude tale or fabul, to pas the tyme quhil euyrn Than the eldest scheipheid began, and at the laif follout, ane be ane in ther auen place 1567 *Satur. Poems Reform* vii, 4 Each of thame his taitil in ordoure tauld 1596 *SHAKS Macb* V. iv. 1 276 When the tale is told, bid her be iudge 1601 *WEEVER Mirr Mart.* iv, One tale is good, untill another's told. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 208 A great part of the day after they sit at Cardes, or telling of Tales 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) V 366 My tale is one which many a man would be afraid to tell

In the passage 1632 *MILTON L'Allegro* 67 'And every Shepherd tells his tale Under the Hawthorn in the dale', tells his tale probably belongs here, though some modern editors refer it to sense 21, taking it as 'counts his number of sum (i.e. of sheep)', but no instance has been found before the 19th c. of 'tell his (or a) tale' in a numerical sense, while the expression in its ordinary sense has been common since the 13th century Cf also quot 1549 for the telling of tales by each shepherd in turn, and see the whole passage, also the context of quot 1613 in sense 21, where 'underneath a hawthorn' appears as the place of the shepherds' recreation.

b. To tell tales see *TALE* sb 3 c.

c. So to tell a story. see *STORY*.

a. 1225 *Ancr R* 154 Me schal tellen on þeas storie, nor hit were to long to writen ham here 1590 *SHAKS Com E* vi 1 1 121 To tell sad stories of my owne mishaps 1681 *DYDEN Span. Friar* iv 11, Before I tell my fatal story out, 1798 *FERRIER Illustr. Sterne* ii 45 Another of his speakers tells the following story. 1840 W. H. MILL *Observ.* etc. i, 114 The experience and history of mankind tells, uniformly, a different story from this 1842 *LAMB Arab Nts* l. 97 This is not a time for telling stories, when I am in this prison

18. To tell (the) truth († *sooth*), to make a true statement; to state or report the fact or circumstance as it really is. Also used parenthetically (*to tell the truth, truth to tell*, etc.) to emphasize a statement: cf. *SAY* v 1 B 7 So to tell a lie (a falsehood, an untruth), to make a wilfully false statement or report. (See also the sbs *SOOTH*, *TRUTH*, *LIE*, etc.)

c. 1350 *Will. Paterne* 34 Sop for to telle, al his cler colour comsed for to fade. *Ibid* 160 But treweþe for to telle when time come of daye [etc.] c. 1400 *Destr Troy* 2338, I shall telle you the treweþe how me tyde yuen 1536 *CHEKE Rem Sedition* B vi, All thynges telle trueþe but man 1596 *SHAKS v Hen IV* iii. i. 58 Tell truth, and shame the Deuill. 1596-1600 [see *Lit* sb 1] 1764 *GRAY v Twitche* 27 The prophet of Bethel, we read, told a lie 1848 *THACKRAY Van. Fair* iii, It was not the habit of this dear creature to tell falsehoods except when necessity compelled. 1855 H. ROBERTS *Ess* II vii. 323 Sooth to tell, the narrative of the achievements, diuys largely on our faith.

19. To hear tell († *told*), usually const. of: see *HEAR* v. 3 c. Now chiefly *dial.* and *collog*

c. 1220 *Herd told*, 1297 *Hurde tell* [see *HEAR* v 3 c] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 101, I haf herd told of þis duke Robert 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* ii 46 That Ik herd neure in Romanys tell. c. 1400 *Alcayne* 47 That Charls was thaie he herde telle. 1545 *ASCHAM Toph* i (Arb) 200 Was neuer sene nor hard tell on yet. 1589, 1603, 1861, 1892 [see *HEAR* v. 3 c] 1886 *STRYVENSON Kidnapped* ii 9, I asked him if he had ever heard tell of a house they called the house of Shaws.

20. In various colloquial expressions.

Never tell me, don't tell me, expressing incredulity or impatience. *Do tell!* (U S, New Eng.), an exclamation of surprise, = 'is it possible?', 'you don't say so!' *I'll tell you what* = 'I'll tell you what it is', or 'I'll tell you something'. *To tell any one his own*, to tell him frankly of his faults

1604 *SHAKS Oth* i. 1. 1 Neuer tell me, I take it much vnkindly 1764 *FOOTE Patron* iii Wks 1799 l. 356 Not to be spoke with! I Don't tell me, Sir, he must, he shall. 1848 J. H. NEWMAN *Less & Gain* iii ix (1904) 323 Error of judgment! I don't tell me. I know how these things happen quite well. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict Amer.* s. v. *Do*, The dairy-maid after hearing the story through, exclaimed, *Do tell!* 1596 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV* i. 1. 57 My Lord He tell you what, if my yong Lord your Sonne, haue not the day [etc.] 1877 *TENNISON Harold* i 11, I'll tell thee what, my child; Thou hast misread this merry dream of thine. 1897 *VIOLTT Hunt Unkiss, Unkind* ii, I tell you what, Janet, we must have a man down who doesn't shoot—to amuse us! 1519 *HORMAN Vulg* 61, I shall tell hym his owne, in a lytell byll of myne owne hande. 1865 R. HUNT *Pop Rom W.* Eng. Sei. ii 182 Every one is humorously 'told their own', without offence being taken.

II. To mention numerically, to count, reckon.

21. *trans.* To mention or name (the single members of a series or group) one by one, specifying them as *one, two, three*, etc., hence, to ascertain from the number of the last how many there are in the whole series, to enumerate, reckon in; to reckon up, count, number. Also *absol.* Now *arch* or *dial*

c. 1300 *ÆLFRIC (Heptat.) Gen* xv. 5 Telle þas steorran — *Nun* iii. 15, 16 Telle ælcne wepnedman Moises þa tale c. 1375 *Lamb Hom* 87 Fram þan halme hester dei boð talde fifti daga to þisse eode c. 1200 *ORMIN* 4550, & whase wile tellenn hemm Bi tale he findeþ ehte c. 1205 *LAY* 24377 To tellen þat folc of Kanliun He mihte hit na mon idon a. 1300 *Cursor M* 13302 (Cott) Tuelue þai war to tell in tale 1398 *TREVISIA Barth.* De P. R. viii. xxi (Boil MS), He knowithe how many þei bene þat nombre and telleþ he sterres 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg.* 1432 He tolde atte table stytyng xii poure pylgrims 1523 *FITZ-HERB. Husb.* § 30 Let hym go to the ende of his lande, and begynne and tell ix sheue, and let hym caste out the x shefe in the name of god. 1535 *COVERDALG S. Sam* xiv 17 Tell and se which of vs is gone awaye. And whan they nombred, beholde, Ionathas & his wapen bearer was not there. 1613 W. BROWNE *Sheph. Pipe* v. i, Morne had got the

start of night. When the shepherds from the fold all their bleating charges told 1657 J WATTS *Vind. Ch. Eng* 43 Every countryman can tell his Geese, and reckon right 1719 Dr Foe *Crusoe* (1850) 236 He could not tell twenty in English, but he numbered them, by laying so many stones in a row, and pointing to me to tell them over 1748 J. MASON *Eloquent* 24 A Comma stops the Voice while we may privately tell one, a Semi-comma two, a Colon three, and a Period four 1821 CLARE *Vill. Musstr* II 31 The shepherd had told all his sheep 1869 [see TELLING *vbl* sb 3].

b spec. To count (voters or votes) Also *absol.*
To tell noses, to count heads: see NOSE sb. 6 d
1511 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 4 Foster deserv'd off the mayre to tell the frenen for thalecc'on off an alderman, they were men truly told 1657, 1734 [see NOSE sb. 6 d]. 1669 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II 289 The tellers for the eyes chanced to be very ill reckoners, so that they were forced to tell several times over. 1731 SWIFT *To Gay* 60 Nor think yourself secure in doing wrong By telling noses with a party strong. 1870 *Daily News* 7 May 2/1 After the division Mr Dodson brought to the knowledge of the Committee the circumstance that he had appointed Sir H. B. a teller, but that that hon. baronet had refused to tell. 1899 *Frills Ho. Comm.* 18 May, The House was told by Mr. Speaker, and 24 members only being present, Mr. Speaker retired from the Chair until four of the clock, when the House was again told.

c Phrases (a) To tell one's beads (rosary) see BEAD sb. 2 b; so to tell one's prayers. † Also allusively to tell tears, to weep (quot 1588).

1588 1. L. To Ch. Rone (1651) 18 Thow canst not goe downe and sit, and tell tears with him 1641, 1759 [see BLAD sb. 2 b]. 1789 Mrs Picozzi *Journ. France* I 265, I see nothing but people telling their beads. 1819 SCOTT *Peacock* xl, Richard beheld the jovial fiddler on his knees, telling his rosary 1852 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. iv. 326 That noble Anglo-Saxon lady Godiva told her prayers on gems threaded together for that purpose. 1857 EMERSON *Hermione* i, On a mound an Arab lay, And told his amulets 1871 L. STEPHEN *Player. Eur.* x (1894) 250 The women.. kneel reverently whilst they diligently tell their beads

† (b) To tell the clock, to count the hours as shown by a clock; hence, to pass one's time idly, cf. tell-clock in TELL. Obs

1678 BUTLER *Hud.* III. iii. 577 An old dull Sot, who'd told the Clock for many years at Bridewell-dock 1738 tr *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 14 They are fit for nothing, unless it be to tell the Clock [ed 1586 count the clock], which they always think goes too slowly.

(c) To tell (so many) years: to have lived (so many) years; to be aged (so much). Cf NUMBER v. 6. Obs or arch.

1810 S. GREEN *Reformist* I 103 The little girl had not quite told five years 1828 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Wedding*, [She at] nineteen was [married] by her cousin who told some few years older 1835 LYTTON *Rienzi* i, Thou hadst told but thy tenth year

(d) All told: when all are counted; in all
1850 SCORESBY *Chester's Whalem.* Adv. II (1858) 24 They are four hundred all told 1858 J. S. MANSFIELD in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 10 The hands numbered 10 all told 1883 Ld WOLSELEY in *Times* 22 Jan. 5/4 Stewart's force was about 1,500 all told.

22. To count out (pieces of money) in payment; hence, to pay (money); now chiefly to tell down, out, into one's hand, etc. arch. or dial.

1250 Gen & Ex. 1993 So michel se 8or is hem told, He haugen him [Joseph] boyt, he haugen sold 1300 *Cursor M.* 4835 We haue Al redi penus for to tell II we moght find her oght to sel. 1375 Sc. *Leg. Saints* xi. (Mathias) 270 He [his master] to bame sald, For thietty pennys to hym talde 1455 *Scot. Field* 405 I they paid him tribute trulle many told thousands, that they might live in their land 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Numero*, *Disnumerare pecuniam*, *pro Dissolvere, sepius accipere*, to pay, or tell out money. 1621 T. WILKINSON tr *Goulet's Wise Vieillard* 84 His promise should passe for ready pay, and for money told on the nayle. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Trial & Tr. Faith* (1845) 34 Should any buy a field of land, and refuse to tell down the money. 1733 Dr Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 37 He told the money into my hand 1739 Joe Miller's *Jests* No. 200 The money'd Man fell to telling out the Sum in Shillings 1819 SCOTT *Peacock* xxxiii, Tell down with all speed an hundred crowns. 1893 W. RAYMOND *Gentl. Upstart* II, Biddlecombe drew a bag from his pocket and told the money out in gold.

fig. 1637 SHIRLEY *Gamester* iv. ii, Let her tell down Her virgin tears on Delamore's cold marble

b To reckon up or calculate the total amount or value of (money or other things); to count. Also to tell out, over. arch.

1300 *Agg. Gosh* Luke xiv 28 Hu ne sytt he mest & teleð [Lindisf. G. getelles] þa andfengas þe him behefe synt. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 323 We mowe tellen our time when þe time fallus. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 46 þe wolen tell gold and money 1475 *Be Noblesse* (Roxb.) 85 Foito numbie and telle the quantite and porcion of everie manis part that they broughte. 1526 *Pilgr. Peif* (W. de W. 1531) 160 b, Yf I sholde tell money or carue, wryte, or sowe any subtyll worke, which requereh synglar or speccall study. 1594 GREENE & LONGE *Looking Gl. Wks.* (Ritldg.) 121/2 Come, sir, will you dispatch, and tell your money? 1653 MARVELL *Corr. Wks* (Grosart) II. 4 Those who weigh and tell over money. 1723 Dr Foe *Col. Jack* (1840) 78 What his cargo amounted to I knew not, for I never told it 1827-35 WILLIS *Wife's Appeal* 99 As a miser tells his gold.

c. intr. with refl. or passive sense To be counted; also to tell for, (up) to to count as, count for, amount to. Now rare

1362 LANGL. P. Pl. A v. 128 Putte hem in a pressour and pinnede hem þer-Inne Tel ten gerdes over twelue tolden out prettene 1774 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I 488 Lord Verney, has told in parliament, including himself, for four members.

c 1794 SUSANNA BLAMIRE *Poems, Meeting* II, Our butter tells to fourteen pun. 1825 ESTHER HEWLETT *Cottage Comforts* vi 45 Put it in the savings' bank, and it will tell up to something.

d To be telling: to be worth or as good as (so much) to, to be to the advantage or credit of (a person) Sc. and north. dial

1629 *Orkney Witch Trial in County Folk-love* (1903) III 79 Haid [she] lettin you abid with your brother it haid bene telling hir xl s. 1822 *Corspatrick of Raymondsholm* II 8 (Jam.) It wad hae bene telling some that are now safe frae skaith gin it had never been blither. 1875 P. PONDOR *Kirkcubright* 85 (E D D) It wud be tellin' the parish an' himself gin Josey gaed less abot the Wallace Arms. 1889 H. JOHNSTON *Chron. Glenbuckie* vii 80 It would hae been telling me a ten-pound note [if I had taken your advice] Mod Sc. It would be telling some people if they took a leaf out of his book

23. With adverbs: a. Tell out. to separate or exclude by counting; to count out arch. or dial
1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron.* II. 2 Salomon tolde out thre score and ten thousand men to beare burthens. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 138 Burn had been long told out of the London list as a cur.

b Tell off. to count off from the whole number or company; to separate, detach, esp. so many men for a particular duty; hence *gens* to appoint to a particular task, object, position, or the like.

1827 SCOTT *Frail* 29 Jan, How could the cantes be distinguished or told off in a populous nation? 1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Friend* I, The troops were told-off into the boats 1858 *Fraser Hist. Eng.* III. xiii 173 Ten knights were then told off, and ten followers for every knight, to ride down to Doncaster 1890 *Guardian* 23 July 1759/3 A constable had been told off to watch the defendant 1893 FORMIS-MICHELLE *Remin. Gl. History* 84 The sentries were posted on the ramparts and regular reliefs told off

c. Tell off (intr. for refl.) *Mil.* Of a rank or troop of men To number themselves in succession.
1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* i 86 The men are to be instructed to tell off by files and by threes.

III. To account, or estimate, qualitatively.

† 24. To account, consider, reckon, estimate, esteem as being (something). With *compl* or *for*. Obs.

c 807 K. ALFRED tr *Gregory's Past* C. III. 35 He fleah ðæt rice, & telde hine selfne his suðe unwierðe 12000 *Agg. Gosh.* Matt. xiv 16 Hwam telle ic has neorweas gelice? 1230 *Hali Meid* 43 Some þu telles te betere þen an oðer. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chon. Wace* (Rolls) 2780 3yf men dide here any wo, Hit was told for felonye. 1405 H. [a knight] was told of non honour Bot he had ben wyþ kyng Athour. 1374 CHAUCER *Trilog.* III. 765 (814) Worldly selynesse which clerkes tellen fals felichte 1411 *Rolls of Parl.* III 651/2 They schall tellen hem well payed with favour and grace 1425 *Eng. Cong. Trcl* i Leynyster, that is I told be fiftre parte of Island. 1430 *Syr Genser* (Roxb.) 412 Doo way, quod the king, I tel hir myne.

† **b. To tell scorn** to count it scorn, to scorn (to do something). Obs.

1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 185 The fawcon Which is alofte, tellen scorn to loke a down.

† 25. *intr.*, or *trans.* with cognate *obj.* (to tell tale): To make account of, to have a specified estimate or opinion of; to think (much or little) of, to set (much or little) store by (so). To tell (more, etc.) price: see PRICE sb. 8. Obs.

1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 147 An oðer is þet he telle swa lute tale þe of a 1225 *Leg. Kath* 89 lo beon icloepet leldi, þet feole telled wel to 1250 *Owl & Night* 793 I elstu bi me þe wrs for þan þat ic bute enne craft ne kan? 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 468 Whanne þey tellen more bi a cronycle of foly þan þey tellen bi cristis lawe. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 3053 For lute sholde a man teld of hir, that wolde hir body selle 1400 *Laud. Troy* Bk 2178 Thei tolde right nauyrt of thyn awe 1450 *LOVELL Grail* xlv. 38 This peple, he seide ful Schotlyt, Nis non telling Forto tellen by. 1475 *Partenay* 3029 Thys Geaunt noght told of hym in no degre.

26. *intr.* To count (for something); to be of account or weight; to have its effect, be effective, act or operate with effect; to make an impression.

Perh orig. a pugilistic expression
1777 *Monthly Mag.* III 546 Every blow that they receive upon their projecting surface, tells. 1811 LAMB *Genius & Char. Hogarth* Wks (1895) 277 Everything in the print, to use a vulgar expression, tells. 1822 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX. 102 Several blows of consequence told. 1833 L. RITCHIE *Wand by Lorie* 24 These peculiarities make the place tell well in an outside view. 1865 KINGSLEY *Hewer* ii, Martin Lightfoot saw that his appeal to the antipathies of race had told 1887 Sir R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* II 32 Going . . . at a pace that began to tell upon the horses

b To have weight or influence in favour of or against.

1799 DUNDAS in Owen *Wellesley's Despatch* (1877) 637 It is a transaction which tells in our favour. 1870 FARMAN *Norm. Comp.* I. App. 648 It tells somewhat against his interpretation.

TELL, the stem of TELL v. in combination with a sb (in objective or attributive relation), used as sb. or adj. Tell-box, tell-board, contrivances used by card-shaapers, to enable them to turn up a particular card; † tell-cause, *Rhet.*; see quot; † tell-clock, one who 'tells the clock'; see TELL v. 21 c (b); an idler who merely marks time; tell-fare = TELL-TALE 2 f; † tell-love: see quot.; tell-pie, tell-piet, a tale-bearer: cf. tale-piet, TALE sb. 10 See also TELL-TALE, TELL-TRUTH.

1865 *Athenaeum* No. 1941, 13/1 This simple 'tell-a-story' style 1894 MASKELYNE *Sharps & Flats* vii 194 The contrivances are known as 'tell-boxes'. *Ibid.*, Any card which lies immediately upon the smooth face of a 'tell-

caid' will slip easily 1889 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poems* III xii. (Arb.) 236 This assignation of cause the Greekes called *Etologia*, which if we might without some of a new invented terme call 'Tell cause it were right according to the Greeke original 1609 ELLISMERE *Sb. on Post-nati* 17 They are called thither by the Kings Writ, not to sit as 'Tell-clocks, or idle hearers 1628 S. WARD *Jethro's Justice* (1627) 65 Is there no meane betwene busiebodies and tell-clocks, between factotum and fayt' neant? 1865 GASKELL (*title*) Patent Cab Indicator, or 'Tell-Pare. 1640 *Erotomania* 176 Poppy. Theocritus calls this hearb *τηλεφίλον*, as if we should say, 'Tell loue 1828 *Crauen Gloss*, 'Tell-pye, a tell-tale. 1897 SARAH GRAND *Bath Bk* xii, If you tell secrets, you know, you're a tell pie. *Ibid.* xv, Don't you be put upon by tell-pie tuis 1885 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss*, 'Tell-pyet or Tell-pie, a tale-bearer, a tell tale.

Tell, telle, obs ff. TELL v., *prep.*, and *conj.*

Tellable (te'ləb'l), a. [f. TELL v. + -ABLE.] Capable of being told or narrated; fit to be told; worth telling.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/1 Tellabyll, vbi spekabyll. 1818 MOORE *Mem.* (1853) II 196 Practical jokes, not easily tellable 1830 GRUVILLE in *Mem.* (1875) I. vii. 272 The details of his life are not tellable

Tellar, var. TILLER sb. 3, a young tree.

Tell-box, etc. see TELL.

Tellen (te'lən). [ad. L. *tellina*, a Gr. *τελλίνη* a kind of shell-fish. So F. *telline*, It. *tellina*.] A bivalve of the genus *Tellina* or family *Tellinidae*.

1711 PETIVER *Gazophyl.* Dec vii-viii Tab 78 Rib-welted Limington Tellen 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 466/2 They are supposed to have long syphons, like the Tellens 1854 Woodward *Mollusca* n. 320 The Tellens are found in all seas, chiefly in the littoral and laminarian zones

Comb. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV. 319/1 Tellen-like Nymphidae.

Teller (te'lər). Also 4 -ers, 6 -or. [f. TELL v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which tells, in various senses.

I. 1. One who relates, makes known, or announces.
13 K. Als 1577 Teller of jester is ofte myslike 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xvii. 18 He is seyn for to be a teller of newe dechis 1547-64 DAULOWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfr) 125 There is no difference betwene a great teller of tydings and a lyer 1548 UNALL, etc. *Examm. Par.* *Marx* xii. 76 We knowe right well that thou art a teller of trouthe, and feareste no man 1552 HULOTER, Teller of fortune, *omniator*, *ui t i x* 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* I. ii. 99 The Nature of bad newes infects the Teller 1825 LAMB *Elia* Ser. II *Stage Illusion*, The teller of a mirthful tale has latitude allowed him 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I. iv 145 He had been a teller of stories before he was well in breeches

b. A thing that makes known or announces.

1761 BLISS in *Phil. Trans.* LII 176 Mr Phelps lost the final contact, by mistaking the teller of the clock 1877 *N. & Q.* 5th Ser. VII 164/1 At Frisby and elsewhere these tolls [for the dead] are called 'tellers' 1898 ΤΥΛΙΚ *Bk. about Bells* I 8 The use of bells as tellers of the passing time 1909 DREDCS & WALTERS *Ch. Bells Essex* 149 We now come to the uses of the tellers, for which the normal custom is 3 x 3 strokes for a man, 3 x 2 for a woman, including children, usually both beginning and end of tolling

II. 2. One who counts or keeps tally; now esp. one who counts money, *spec.* an officer in a bank who receives or pays money over the counter.

1480 *Houard de Housesh. Bks.* (Roxb.) 9 John Fytzherbert, one of the tellers of the money 1535 *Att. of Hen. VIII.* c. 14 § 2 Every porte, where no tellers nor packers at this present time be. 1576 GASCOCKE *Steele Gl.* (Aib.) 80 When Silver sticks not on the Tellers fingers. 1601 J. KEYMER *Obs. Dutch Fish.* (1664) 7 Shce [the Herrug Buss] employeth at Land Packets, Tellers, Dressers 1623 BROMIE *Court Begg* 1 1 To put you to some Tellers Cleark to teach you Ambo-dexterity in telling money. 1766 EATWICK *London* IV 342 [At the mint] A weigher and teller, blanchers, moniers, &c. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Frail* VI 278/2 The inconveniences to which the 'tellers' were subjected in weighing gold for the public. 1887 *Times* 26 Aug. 8/4 The bank, in which there were only the teller and a clerk

b. One of four officers of the Exchequer formerly charged with the receipt and payment of moneys.

The office was abolished in 1834, the duties being now performed by the Comptroller of the Exchequer.

1488 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1890) 34 William Page oon of the Tellers of the Kyngs said Receipt. 1523 in Feuilletat *Revels Q. Elis.* (1908) 36-1 Table iii, One of the Tellors of the saide receipte 1704 *Lond. Gas.* No. 3782/2 One of the Four Tellers of His Majesty's Exchequer. 1822 WHITEHEAD *Sb. Ho. Comm.* 7 May, The..emolument drawn by the late first Lord of the Admiralty as Teller of Exchequer 1884 1 WALDRN in *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 421/2 At the entrance of the Hall you passed the Exchequer. You may yet see over the doorway the grotesque effigies of the teller.

c. In a deliberative assembly (esp. the House of Commons), a person (usually one of two or more) who counts the votes on a division.

1669 [see TELL v. 21 b] 1682 N. O. *Boileau's Lutrin* iv. 146 Let faithful tellers take the Poll, and note The Ay's and Noe's 1775 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 8 Rose Fuller was one of the tellers on the division 1827 TOULMIN SMITH *Parish* 62 The tellers must then give in to the Chau man the number found on each side, as agreed in between them 1883 *Times* (weekly ed.) 29 June 10/1, 644 members, including the Speaker and tellers

III. 3. *Pugil. slang.* A telling blow.

1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIII 70 He sometimes put in some good tellers on his opponent's body. 1834 H. AINSWORTH *Rockwood* iv. 11, A teller vos planted.. upon his smeller.

Teller, dial. variant of TILLER, sapping.

Tellership (te'lə'shɪp). [f. prec. + -SHIP.] The office or position of a teller

1788 W. EDEN in G. Rose *Diaries* (1860) I. 77 Ought I to seek for my son the second reversion of a Tellership? 1807

W TAYLOR in *Aun Rev* V 565 Abolishing tellerships and auditors of the exchequer. 1875 *Contemp Rev* XXVI 454 The interesting history of the Exchequer, its sinecure tellerships, its clerkships of the pells.

Tell-fare: see TELL.

Tellicherry bark. [f. *Tellicherry*, a town on the Malabar coast, north of Calicut.] The bark of *Wrightia dysenterica*; also called CONESSINE bark. 1822-34 *Good's Study of Med* (ed. 4) I. 626.

Telligraph. *Hist.* [ad. med (Anglo-) L. *telligraphum*, -ium, irreg. f. L. *tellus* land - see -GRAPH.] A description of the boundaries of land; a charter of lands in which the bounds are described. = TERRIER 1.

[816 in Haddan & Stubbs *Councils* (1871) III 528 Tamen serventur libros primordiales cum alius telligraphis, ne in posterum aliquod scrupulum contradictionis iniret conantur 1783 REEVES *Hist Eng Law* I 18 An Anglo-Saxon charter of land has also been called *Telligraphum*, but this appellation has been given to them most likely since the Conquest, as a translation of the word *Landbook*.] 1882 W. BEAUMONT *Domesday Bk* (ed. 2) Intro 6 The witnesses would probably produce the telligraphs by which they held their lands. 1903 G. F. BROWN *St Aldhelm* 249 These land-books were sometimes called telligraphs, a word which sounds curiously modern.

† Tellinet. *Obs.* [f. L. *tellina* TELLEN + -ET.] A small shell of the genus *Tellina*.

1908 *Phil. Trans* XXVI 79 *Tellinites*, the Tellinet, or Lesser Muscle-shell.

Telling (tel'ing), *vbl. sb.* [f. TELL v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb TELL.

1. The action of relating, making known, or saying; relation; communication, conversation (now dial.).

13 *Cursor M* 29163 (Cott Galba) If he prest. Be vnwise in his giffing. Or els be synful in his telling. 1382a WYCLIF 2 *Alace*, II. 25 The tellings of stories. 1390 Gower *Conf.* I 296 So wolde I my wordes pite, That mihten Wratthe and Cheste auale With tellinge of my softe tale. 1546 J. HERWOOD *Pier.* (1867) 67 A good tale yll tolde, in the telling is marde. 1700 DRYDEN *Pref. Fables* Wks. (Globe) 496 The form which he has given to the telling makes the tale his own. 1789 Mrs PROZVI *Joan's France* I 117 The theatres here are beautiful beyond all telling. 1906 *Athenaeum* 13 Oct 434 The narrative loses nothing in the telling.

b. An account; description. Now dial. or arch. 1382a WYCLIF 1 *John* I. 5 This is the telling, that weherden of him, and tellen to you. 1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 811/2 The father was a terrible man by all tellings.

c. Phrase *that's telling(s)*, that would be to divulge something secret. *colloq.*

1837 MARRIAT *Dog-Friend* xiv, 'Where is this cargo to be sent, and when?' 'That's tellings,' replied the man. 1878 E. J. F. J. *Haverholme* 178 'How do you get your information?' 'That's tellings,' said the Monsignor.

2. The action of counting or numbering.

1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* II. i. (Skeat) I. 114, I can not passen the tellings of there as yet. 13440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/1 Tellingye, or nowmayinge, numeracio. 1589 [L. L.] *Papuev Hatchet* E. b, I think them [sheep] wooth neither the tarring, nor the telling. 1594 *Plat. Jewell* II. 10. 89 There must be no time lost in the telling [of the money]. 1689 *Answe. Lords & Commons* S. p. 21 Notwithstanding the often telling of noses. 1847 *Infantry Men* (1854) 60 The telling off by threes. 1901 *Scotsman* 13 Mar 9/4 This mixed telling did not mean mixed voting, for the division closely followed party lines.

† b. *transf.* Value, amount, force. *Obs. rare* - 1. 1836 RUTHERFORD *Lett.* (1862) I. 188 There is much telling in Christ's Kindness!

3. *Comb.*, as † *telling-board*, -house: see QUOTE.

1552 HULBERT, 'Tellinghouse bourde or table for exchange to tell money. 1597 *Catal. Ant. Deeds* (1906) V. 485 In the 'Tellinghouse usually appointed for receipts and payments. 1809 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* II. 106, 'The telling-houses' on the moor are rude cottages where the shepherds meet, to tell their sheep at the end of the pasturing season.

Telling, *pph. a.* [f. TELL v. + -ING 2.] That tells; effective, forcible, striking.

1822 J. A. ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Ministry* II. i. 129 This observation was what is called in debating language, a telling reply. 1859 DE QUINCEY *Wks* XI. Pref 18 Into this great chief-d'œuvre of Milton, it was no doubt Johnson's secret determination to send a telling shot at parting. 1870 STANHOPE *Hist. Reign Anne* (1872) I. i. 28 It was drawn up with telling force. 1903 *Times*, *Lit. Supp.* 8 May 143/1 He is master of a singularly lucid, nervous, and telling style.

Hence *Tellingly adv.*, effectively.

1860 THACKERAY *Round. Papers. Notes Week's Holiday*, How tellingly the cool lights and warm shadows are made to contrast. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* xiv. 299 A curious fact, and one tellingly illustrative.

Tellinite (te'linit), *Palaeont.* [ad. mod. L. *tellinites*, f. *tellina*: see TELLEN and -ITE 1.] A fossil shell of, or resembling, the genus *Tellina*, a fossil tellin.

1799 R. KIRWAN *Geol. Essays* 252 A number of shells, mostly tellinites, filled with stratified shining hornblende. 1802-3 tr. *Pallas's Trav.* (1822) I. 317 Hard layers, interspersed throughout with pectinites, tellinites, and oolites.

Tellograph (te'lograf). [Short for 'tellogograph', f. Gr. *τῆλε* (TEL-), a long word + -GRAPH.] A form of 'telegraph' or signalling apparatus invented by R. L. Edgeworth, consisting of a number of posts, each carrying a pointer in the form of an isosceles triangle which could be turned into various positions so as to express different numbers, the combinations of which denoted letters or words according to a pre-arranged code.

1795 EDGEWORTH in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* (1797) VI,

126 I shall, with a slight alteration, adopt it [the name telegraph] for the apparatus which I am going to describe. *Tellograph* is a proper name for a machine which describes at a distance. *Tellograph*, or contractedly *Tellograph*, is a proper name for a machine that describes words at a distance. 1796 *Let* 17 Nov. in 13th Rep *Hist MSS Comm* App. viii. 288 Your plan for establishing a communication of intelligence between Cork and Dublin and between Dublin and Belfast by means of a telegraph of your invention.

Hence *Tellographic a.*

1797 EDGEWORTH in *Trans. R. Irish Acad.* VI. 138 The means of *Tellographic* communication which I have invented.

Tellor, obs. form of TELLER.

Tell-tale (te'l-tel), *sb. (a.)*

1. One who tells tales (TALE sb. 3 c); one who idly or maliciously discloses private or secret matters; a tale-bearer, a tattler. So, in nursery phrase, *tell-tale-tit*.

a. 1548 HALL *Chron.*, Hen. IV ab. He was very glad (as tell tales and scophantes bee.) to declare to the kynge what he had heard. 1597 MIDDLETON *Wid. Solomon* xvii. 18 Babbling Echo, tell-tale of each sound. 1639 W. WHATELEY *Prologues* III. xxxiv. (1640) 4 Most men will hate such as complain of them, and call them tell tales. 1731 SWIFT *Strophes & Chloë* Wks. 1755 IV. 1 158 A tell-tale out of school is of all wits the greatest fool. 1849 HOOD *Tale of Trumpet* iii, Falsehood, or folly, or tell-tale ut. 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xxii, Peace, you chatterer, you tell-tale. 1906 *Times* 20 Oct 5/1 Booksellers who had failed to receive the library orders played tell-tale-tit to the Publishers' Association.

b. *transf.* A thing that reveals or discloses something not intended to be made known.

1778 (*title*) *The Fashionable Tell-Tale*, containing a Great Variety of Curious and Interesting Anecdotes of Kings [etc.] 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G.* xv, This gown may be a tell-tale help me to pull off my upper garment. 1849 M. ARNOUD *Memory Pictures* 42 Paint those eyes, so blue, so kind, Eager tell-tales of her mind.

c. A name of species of Sandpiper (*spec. in U. S.*), from their loud cry: see QUOTE.

1824 STEPHENS in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XII. 154 Tell-Tale Sandpiper (*Totanus melanoleucus*). It is a noisy and clamorous species. It is much dreaded by sportsmen upon the appearance of anyone it immediately sounds the alarm, and totally frustrates his intentions. 1876 BLACK *Meadow* V. xvi, That abominable wretch the curlew, for he is a screaming tell tale! 1882 in OGDEN. 1896 NEWTON *Dict. Birds*, *Tell-tale*, the name long used in North America for *Totanus melanoleucus* and *T. flavipes* from their faithful vigilance in alarming the ducks.

2. *Mech.* A device for mechanically indicating or recording some fact or condition not otherwise apparent, an indicator, a gauge.

spec. n. A pointer or the like attached to an organ to show the state of the wind-supply. b. *Naut.* An indicator near the wheel which shows the position of the tiller; an automatic or patent log, a tell-tale compass: see 3 c. A turnstile which registers the number of persons who pass through it. d. A gauge which indicates the pressure of wind, or of steam or gas in a cylinder or the like; also, an apparatus attached to the meter at a gasworks which registers any irregularity in the production of gas. e. A row of cords or straps suspended over a tramway or railway in such a position as to give warning of one's approach to a bridge or other overhead obstruction (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

f. An indicator of distance travelled or fare due in a cab, etc.; also called *tell-fare*, a TAXIMETER. g. = *tell-tale clock*; see 3 c.

1832 *Examiner* 801/2 A contrivance called the tell tale, which denotes any error in the working of the machinery. 1881 *Chicago Times* 4 June, An ingenious machine, called the 'tell tale', has been introduced recently on the Erie railroad. It registers the speed of trains, when and where they stop, and how long. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 68/2 Electrical apparatus is eminently adapted for alarms, tell-tales, and time signals. a. 1801 BUSBY *Dict. Mus.*, *Tell-tale*, a moveable piece of ivory or lead, suspended in the front of a chamber organ on one side of the keys, by a string, one end of which being attached to the bellows within, rises as they sink, and apprises the performer, in what degree the wind is exhausted.

b. 1815 BURNES *Falconer's Dict. Marine*, *Tell-tale* (*axiometre*, Fr.), a small piece of wood, traversing in a groove across the front of the poop-deck, which, by communicating with a small barrel on the axis of the steering-wheel, indicates the situation of the helm. 1858 H. BURRIDGE in *Merc. Marine Mag.* V. 53 The steering-compass at the wheel, and a tell-tale in the Master's berth. c. 1824 *Examiner* 552/1 He paid the toll, and went through the piece of machinery called a tell-tale. d. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tell-tale*, 4. Gas making. A device attached to a station-meter to point out any irregularity in the production of gas. f. 1863 GASKELL *Patent Specif.* No. 2989 Improvements in Tell-tales or Indicators for Cabs, &c. g. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* viii. (ed. 3) 55 The instrument, aptly called a tell-tale, informs the owner whether the man had missed any, and what hours during the night.

3. *attrib.* or as *adj.* a. That tells tales, that is a tell-tale. Now rare or *Obs.* in *lit. sense*.

1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 149 Let not the Heavens hear these Tell tale women Raile. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus ur.* I, This tell-tale ghost Perhaps will clear 'em both. 1824 [see 1 c.]

b. Applied to a thing. That reveals or betrays something meant to be kept secret.

a. 1577 GASCOIGNE *Adv. F. i.* Wks (Roxb.) I 415 This telltale paper. 1579 G. HARVEY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 75 This wofull letter with the telltale obligation. 1628 E. SPENCER *Britannia's Ida* II. iii, The thicke-Jockt bowes shut out the tell-tale Sunne. 1743 R. BLAIR *Grave* 508 The tell-tale echo, and the babbling stream. 1821 SCOTT *Kentish*, xxxiv, These tell-tale articles must not remain here. 1862 Mrs. H. WOOD *Mrs. Hallid. Town* I. iii, He might have accomplished it better, but for his tell-tale face.

c. That gives notice or warning of something. *Tell-tale clock*, a clock with an attachment of some kind requiring attention at certain intervals, by which the vigilance of a watchman may be checked; *tell-tale compass*: see QUOTE 1877, *tell-tale pipe*, a pipe from a tank or cistern which overflows when the contents reach the level at which it is fixed.

1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.*, *Tell-tale shake*, the shake (i. e. shaking) of a rope from aloft to denote that it wants letting go. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Tell-tale compass* (*Nautical*). A compass is suspended overhead in the cabin. The face of the card is downward, so that it is visible from below, and enables the captain to detect any error or irregularity in steering. 1879 *Nature* 12 June 145/2 A small 'tell-tale' pipe from the cistern, designed to show when the cistern had been filled. 1890 *Times* 21 Jan 9/3 There should be tell-tale clocks to afford evidence of the punctual discharge of their duties.

Tell-truth. ? *Obs.* Also 6-troath, 7-8-troth. 1. One who or that which tells the truth, a veracious or candid person or writing.

1558 *Cranmer's Conf. Unwritten Verities* Pref Bivb, Which sermon & al other tel truths, openinge the abuses and trannye of the bishop of Rome, are now put to silence. 1580 H. GIFFORD *Gilliflowers* (1875) 147 I am not I am teltruth everywhere. A busie cockcombe deem[de]? 1600 J. LAM *Toni Tel-troth* 5 That, like a tell-troth, it may boldly blaze. 1618 *Barnevelt's Apology* C, Are you, with whom lying is familiar and ordinary, a telle truth? 1622 WASHINGTON tr *Milton's Def. Pop.* v. M.'s Wks 1851 VII. 139 But hear what follows, my honest Tell-troth. 1700 ASHLEY tr, *Saavetia-Faxardo* I 345 Would these Tell-truths be guided by Prudence a Prince would more value Truth. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* vi (1805) 27 Tell-truths in the service of falsehood we find everywhere.

2. The telling of the truth; candour. *rare*.

a. 1734 *North Lanes* (1826) II. 419 He was very seldom guilty of offence to any except in the way of tell-truth, which he could scarce ever be far.

Tellur, telluric, *Chem.*, used as combining forms of TELLURIUM in certain names of compounds, as *Tellurethyl*, ethyl telluride, (C₂H₅)₂Te, also called *tellurhydric* or *hydrotelluric ether*, *Tellurhydric acid*, a synonym of hydrogen telluride; † *Telluric salt*, a salt of telluric or tellurous acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 215 *Tellurethyl. 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* II. 550 Tellurethyl is a deep yellowish-red liquid heavier than water. It appears to be very poisonous. 1873 - *Powells Chem.* (ed. 11) 215 *Tellurhydric acid is a gas, resembling sulphuretted and selenetted hydrogen. 1877 *Ibid* (ed. 12) I 228 H₂ hydrogen telluride, H₂Te, Tellurhydric acid, Hydrotelluric acid, or Telluretted hydrogen. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Telluric*, term applied to a Class. resulting from the combination of tellurides with tellurets, a 'telluric salt'.

Tellural (te'lū-rāl, te'lū-rāl), a. [f. L. *tellur* em the earth + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial. 1847 in WEBSTER; and in later Dicts.

† Tellurane. *Chem. Obs.* [f. TELLUR- + -ANE 2 a.] Davy's name for tellurium chloride.

1812 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos.* 410 When tellurium is burnt in chlorine an easily fusible substance is formed, which rises in vapour at a strong heat, and crystallizes. It appears this compound, or tellurane, consists of 2 in weight of metal to 183 of chlorine.

Tellurate (te'lū-rēt), *Chem.* [f. TELLUR- + -ATE 1 c.] A salt of telluric acid.

1806 HENRY *Chem.* II. 112 It not only unites as a base with acids, but also itself possesses the character of an acid, and forms a class of salts, which may be called tellurates. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 716 *Tellurates* - Telluric acid forms with the alkali-metals, neutral, acid, and hyperacid salts; represented by the formulae, M₂TeO₄, MHTeO₄, and MH₂TeO₄, respectively.

Tellurett (te'lū-rēt), also † tellururett. *Chem.*

Now rare. [f. TELLURIUM: see -URET.] A compound of tellurium with hydrogen or a metal, as *tellurett of sodium*, TeNa₂, now usually TELLURIDE.

1842 PARNELL *Chem. Anal.* (1845) 259 Tellurets. 1854 J. SCOFFER in *Or's Circ. Sci.* Chem. 476 Metallic bismuth is liberated, and sulphuretted tellurett of sodium formed. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. *Tellururettum*, Berzelius reserves this name for a combination of tellurium with an electro-positive metal, in which the atomic relations are the same as in the bases, a tellururett.

Telluretted (te'lū-rēt-ed), a. *Chem.* Now rare. [f. as piec. + -ED.] Combined with tellurium, as in *telluretted hydrogen*, a gaseous compound of hydrogen and tellurium, TeH₄, formerly also called *hydrotelluric* or *tellurhydric acid*, and now *hydrogen telluride*.

1819 CHILDREN *Chem. Anal.* 49 Telluretted Hydrogen Gas. 1826 HENRY *Chem.* II. 502 Telluretted hydrogen is absorbed by liquid potassa, but not by acetate of lead. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 With hydrogen tellurium forms a colourless gas, telluretted hydrogen, which cannot be distinguished by its smell from sulphuretted hydrogen.

Tellurian (te'lū-rī-ān), a. and sb. [f. L. *tellūr* em the earth + -IAN.] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly, terrestrial.

1846 DE QUINCEY *Syst. Heavens* Wks 1854 III. 172 They absolutely hear the tellurian lungs wheezing, panting, crying. 1862 *Parthenon* 26 July 405 The stratified cemetery of the 'tellurian' crust. 1887 A. LANG *Myth, Ritual, & Relig.* II. 120 There were, solar, lunar, [and] tellurian.. methods of accounting for a myth.

b. sb. An inhabitant of the earth.

1847 DE QUINCEY *Joan of Arc* Wks 1854 III. 237 If any distant worlds.. are so far ahead of us Tellurians in optical resources. c. 1851 - *Ess. Finlay's Greece* Posth. Wks 1893 II. 75 Our own case, the case of poor mediocre Tellurians.

Telluric (tel'ū-rik), *a* ¹ *Chem* and *Min.* [*f.* **TELLURIUM** + **-IC**.] Derived from or containing tellurium. Applied to compounds in which tellurium is present in a smaller proportion than in tellurous compounds, as *telluric acid*, H_2TeO_4 ; *telluric oxide* = *tellurium trioxide*, TeO_3 , etc. Also in *telluric gold*, *silver*, *bismuth*, the tellurides of these metals occurring as native alloys. see **TELLURIDE**. *Telluric ochre* = **TELLURITE** 1.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 253 Carbonated and pure alkalies precipitate the telluric oxide. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v. *Tellurium*. It forms a protoxide and a peroxide, often called tellurous and telluric acids. 1864 WEBSTER s. v. *Telluric silver*, a mineral consisting of tellurium and silver in combination. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 30 Telluric Bismuth. *Ibid.* 30 Telluric Silver. 1873 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* (ed. 11) 214 Crystallised telluric acid is freely, although slowly, soluble in water. 1884 *Rep. to Ho. Repr. Proc. Nat. U.S.* 607, I have only found, as yet, telluric gold in two mines in Nevada County.

Telluric (tel'ū-rik), *a* ² [*f.* *L. tellūr-em* the earth + **-IC**.] Of or belonging to the earth, terrestrial; pertaining to the earth as a planet; also, of or arising from the earth or soil.

1836 I TAYLOR *Phys. The Another Life* II, 24 The equal periods that are marked for us by the celestial and telluric revolutions. 1842 *United Service Mag.* 1 289 The great problem of telluric magnetism. 1849 SIR J. STEPHEN *Eccl. Mag.* (1850) II 433 If my ideas had still obeyed those laws of association to which, in my telluric state, they had been subject. 1861 T. J. GRAHAM *Pract. Med.* 666 Epidemic influences dependent in a great measure upon obscure atmospheric or telluric conditions. 1883 *St. James' Gas* 21 Dec 5/1 The spectrum... exhibits great breadth in the telluric or atmospheric lines, due to aqueous vapours... in the atmosphere. 1884 *19th Cent.* Feb 320 A 'telluric poison' is generated in it [the Campagna] by the energy of the soil.

Telluride (tel'ū-rid), *Chem.* [*f.* **TELLURIUM** + **-IDE**.] A combination of tellurium with an electro-positive element (e.g. hydrogen or a metal), or with a radical; as *telluride of hydrogen*, *hydrogen telluride*, the same as *tellurated hydrogen*, H_2Te , *organic tellurides*, those of organic radicals, as *ethyl telluride*.

Telluride of bismuth, telluric bismuth, tetradymite, or bismutite, perth an isomorphous mixture of tellurium and bismuth, sometimes *BiTe*. *Telluride of gold and silver* = *Sylvanite*. *Telluride of lead*, black telluride, *PbTe*, found native as *Nagyagite*. *Telluride of silver*, *bitturite* of silver, *Ag₂Te*, found native as *Hessite* and *Platzite*.

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 307 Telluride of hydrogen is colourless, and in odour resembles sulphide of hydrogen gas. It forms with metals tellurides, analogous to the sulphides. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 707 The tellurides belong to the class of metallic alloys, those of bismuth, gold, lead, and silver are found native. *Ibid.* 708 Organic tellurides; Tellurides of amyli, ethyl, methyl. 1877 *Watts' Chem.* (ed. 12) II 141 *Ethyl Telluride*, Telluric Ethide, or Tellurethyl, $Te(C_2H_5)_2$, is a heavy, oily, yellowish-red liquid, having a most intolerable odour. 1897 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 2/7 The vein contains telluride of gold, good quality.

attribution 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 305 The prominent mines of the telluride belt. *Ibid.* 311 Small seams of the usual telluride ore.

Tellurion (tel'ū-ri-on), Also **tellurium**. [*f.* *L. tellūs, tellūr-em* the earth.] An apparatus illustrating the effect of the earth's diurnal rotation and annual revolution and obliquity of axis in causing the alternations of day and night and the succession of the seasons; a simple kind of orrery.

1831 *Mechanics Mag.* XIV. 370/2 When the tellurion (German) is to be used, the sign Cancer must be set toward the north. 1842 FRANCIS *Dict. Arts, Tellurion*, an instrument for showing the effect of the earth's motions and the obliquity of her axis. 1891 *Cath. News* 24 Jan 4/4 Irreverent persons echoed the inquisitive auditor's query as to the uses of a tellurion.

Tellurism, *a.* see **TELLUROUS**.

Tellurism (tel'ū-ri-zm), [*f.* *L. tellūr-em* the earth + **-ISM**: in sense 1 = Ger. *tellurismus*, in sense 2 = *F. tellurisme*.]

1. A magnetic influence or principle supposed by some to pervade all nature and to produce the phenomena of animal magnetism; also the theory of animal magnetism based on this, propounded in 1822 by Kieser in Germany.

1843 HARTSHORN *Deleuse's Anim. Magn.* x. 209 There are in magnetism two different actions. One which depends upon a vital principle spread throughout nature, and circulating in all bodies, the first sort of magnetism, which he calls tellurism or siderism. 1849 S. R. MANTLAND *Illustr. Mesmerism* 63 They [the Ancients] did not write systems of Animal Magnetism, or Tellurism, or Geisteskunde.

2. Influence of the soil in producing disease.

1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* **Tellurite** (tel'ū-rit), [*f.* **TELLURIUM** + **-ITE** 1 & 2, b, 4, b.]

1. *Min.* Native oxide of tellurium, found in minute whitish or yellow crystals, telluric ochre.

1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 349 Among the metals, are overlooked the Tellurite, the Chromite, and Titanite. 1849 NICOL *Min.* 429. 1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) 188.

2. *Chem.* A salt of tellurous acid.

1849 in WEBSTER. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 714 *Tellurites*. Tellurous acid forms, with the alkali metals, neutral and acid salts analogous to the sulphites and selenites. *Ibid.* Tellurites are mostly fusible. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 When tellurium or a tellurite is fused with nitre, potassium tellurate is formed.

Tellurium (tel'ū-ri-um), *Chem.* [*mod. L., f. L. tellūs, tellūr-em* the earth + **-ium**, suffix of names of metals. So called by Klaproth, 1798, prob. in contrast to *uranium* (Gr. οὐρανός heaven), a metal which he had discovered in 1789.

Cf. Klaproth in *Crell's Chem. Annalen* 1798, pt. 1 100, 'welchem ich hiermit den von den alten Muttererde entlehnten Namen Tellurium beylege'.

One of the rarer elements, a tin-white shining brittle substance, formerly from its outward characters classed among the metals, but in its chemical properties and relations belonging to the same series as sulphur and selenium. It occurs native in rhombohedral crystals, isomorphous with those of antimony, arsenic, and bismuth. Symbol *Te*; atomic weight 128.

1800 tr. *Lagrange's Chem.* I 447 With sulphur this metal forms a grey sulphuret of tellurium, of a radiated structure. 1801 HATCHETT in *Phil. Trans.* XCII. 63 Other metals lately discovered, such as uranium, titanium, and tellurium. 1816 P. CLAVIAND *Min.* 565 Native Tellurium is never perfectly pure. It always contains a greater or less quantity of gold, and sometimes embraces iron, silver, lead, copper, and sulphur. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (ed. 2) III 52 1881 LUNBROCK in *Nature* 1 Sept. 109/2 In Aldebaran we may infer the presence of hydrogen, sodium, magnesium, iron, calcium, tellurium, antimony, bismuth, and mercury, some of which are not yet known to occur in the sun. 1882 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 121 Oxygen, sulphur, selenium, and tellurium form a natural group of elements, each uniting with two atoms of hydrogen to produce a series of bodies possessing analogous properties.

b. With qualifying words, applied to minerals or ores containing a preponderance of tellurium, as *bismuthic tellurium*; *black tellurium*, *foliated tellurium*, synonyms of *Nagyagite*; *graphic tellurium*, *yellow* or *white tellurium*, synonyms of *Sylvanite*. (DANA *Min.* 1864.)

1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 304 The [ore] named bismuthic tellurium is that from which it is most easily obtained. 1864 (see c.).

c. *attrib.* and *Comb.* (a) *attrib.* = 'of tellurium', in names of chemical compounds, as *tellurium bromate*, *chloride*, *dioxide*, *salts*, *nitrate*, *sulphate*, etc.; in other uses, as *tellurium acids*, *alloys*, *minerals*, *ores*; (b) in obj. relation, as *tellurium-bearing* adj., (c) *tellurium glance* *Min.*, *ngagyagite*, or black telluride of lead.

1834 PROUT *Chem.* etc. 1. ix. § 3 (1835) 113 Sulphur acids, selenium acids, and tellurium acids. 1853 *Un. Dict. Arts* II. 200 They are celebrated for their tellurium ore. 1864 DANA (Webster), *Tellurium glance*, a blackish or lead-gray secule mineral, of a splendid luster, consisting chiefly of tellurium, sulphur, lead, and gold, called also *black tellurium*. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1882) 121 When heated in the air it [tellurium] burns with a bluish-green flame, forming white fumes of tellurium dioxide, TeO_2 . 1874 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 298 The belt of tellurium-bearing veins is found to extend from the Gray Eagle lode, in a southerly direction. 1877 *Ibid.* 304 In all, the characteristic tellurium minerals have been found. 1877 WATTS *Founders' Chem.* (ed. 12) I 227 Tellurium salts—sulphate, nitrate, oxalate, chloride. *Ibid.* 228 Tellurium sulphides, chlorides.

Tellurous (tel'ū-ros), *a.* *Chem.* Also *g* + *tellurios*, [*f.* **TELLURIUM** + **-OUS**; substituted for the more regularly-formed *tellurous*.] Characterized by or of the nature of tellurium; said of compounds containing a greater proportion of tellurium than those called *telluric*; as *tellurous acid*, H_2TeO_3 ; also formerly applied to *tellurous oxide* (= tellurium dioxide), TeO_2 .

1842 (see **TELLURIC** 1) 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 307 It deposits anhydrous tellurous acid in octohedral crystals. Tellurous acid hydrated precipitates in white flocks, of a bitter metallic taste. 1854 J. SCOTTEN in *Ors's Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 476 Two oxides of tellurium are known, tellurous acid TeO_2 , and telluric acid TeO_3 . 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 146 With water the dioxide forms tellurous acid. **Tellururet**: see **TELLURET**.

Tellus (tel'ūs), [*L. tellūs*] In Roman mythology, the goddess of the earth; hence, the earth personified; the planet Earth, the terrestrial globe.

1430 LYONS *Alm. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 24 Tellus and Ymo be dulleth of there chere. 1608 SHAKESPEARE *Ham.* III. 1. 166 Neptune's salt Wash and Tellus Orbed ground. 1608 — *Per.* IV. 1. 14, I will rob Tellus of her weeds. 1681 COTTON *Wond. Peake* (ed. 4) 28 The Spring swell'd by some smoking Shower; That teeming Clouds on Tellus surface pounce. 1738 *Genl. Mag.* VIII. 544/2 Reason, like Sol to Tellus kind, Ripens the products of the mind. 1818 KEATS *Endymion* III. 71 Tellus feels her forehead's cumbrous load.

Tellmatology (tel'mat-ol-ō-jī), [*f.* Gr. τέλμα, τέλμαρ = a bog + **-ology**.] That department of physiography which deals with peat-bogs.

1903 OLSSON-SEFFLER in *Amer. Nat.* XXXVII 784 A name of a novel international character, tellmatology, has been used by some authors (Klinge, J., for example, nearly twenty years ago), and seems acceptable.

Telo-1 (telo), combining form repr. Gr. τέλος, τέλε-*os* end, occurring in a few scientific (biological, etc.) terms: see also **TELEO-**2. **Teloblast** [Gr. βλαστός germ], each of a number of proliferating cells at one end of the embryo in segmented animals, as insects and annelids. **Telolecithal** (-le-si-päl) *a.* [*f.* Gr. λέκυθος yolk], applied to an ovum having food-yolk collected at or near one end (opp.

to *alecithal* and *cent.olecithal*). **Teiophasis** (-fāz) [PHASE], term for the final stage of mitosis or cell-division in an ovum. **Telopore** [PORE sb. 1], an opening at one end of an embryo, formed by invagination of the teloblasts. **Telostomiate** *a.* [*f.* Gr. στόμα-*on* dim. of στόμα mouth], having the mouth at one end of the main axis of the body.

1890 PATTEN in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sc. Aug. 369 A forward continuation of the anterior wall of the terminal pore or *telopore. *Ibid.* Three longitudinal sections, showing successive stages in the formation of a telopore by the invagination of *teloblasts. 1880 BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* I III. 90 The ova in which the yolk is especially concentrated at one pole I should propose to call *telolecithal. 1888 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 29 Mar. 507/1 The classification of animal eggs proposed by Balfour is adopted, viz. alecithal, telolecithal, and centrolecithal. 1900 G. C. BOURNE *Comp. Anat.* III 115 The last stages of mitosis are known as the *Telophasis. *Ibid.* 116 The centrosomata divide very precociously during the telophasis. 1890 *Telopore [see **TELOBLAST**]. 1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sc. Oct. 422 Radial and bilateral symmetry and *telostomate and prostomate conditions. *Ibid.* 423 A specialisation of the ciliated ectoderm at a time when the organism was telostomate.

Telo-2, repr. Gr. τέλο-, combining form of τέλε or τέλοϋ far off, occurring exceptionally instead of τέλε- (TELE-), as in *τηλοπύργος* far-flying. Rarely used in Eng. compounds, as in **TELODYNAMIC**, *telometer* (see **TELEMETRY**), **TELOTYPE**.

Telodynamic (te-lo-din-ik, -dai-), *a.* Also (more regularly) **teledynamic**. [*f.* **TELO-**2 + **DYNAMIC**.] Term applied to a cable used for transmitting mechanical power to a distance.

1870 J. ANDERSON in *Eng. Mech.* 14 Jan. 427/1 A given pressure on the piston... like the teledynamic cord, will transmit mechanical work in proportion. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Teledynamic Cable*, a means for transmitting power, in which high speed is employed to give the momentary effect of great mass. 1889 E. MATHILSON *And. Bk. Engineer. Enterpr.* II. 466 The teledynamic cables—as the endless, transmitting ropes are called—are of comparatively recent introduction.

Telometer: see **TELEMETRY**. **Teloogoo**: see **TELOGU**. **Teloptic**, **Telosmic**: see **TELE-**.

Telos (te'los), [*a.* Gr. τέλος end.] End, purpose, ultimate object or aim.

1904 *Daily Chron.* 5 Aug. 3/2 The triple aim which had formed the telos of every development. 1905 F. HARRISON *Herbert Spencer Lectures*, The Telos of Philosophy is a constructive reorganization of all human knowledge in a synthesis, or correlation of parts. The Telos of human life is the practical and continuous amelioration of the material, social, and moral conditions of the Human Organism—the unity of the Brotherhood of Man on this planet.

Telotroch (te'lotrōk), *Zool.* [*f.* Gr. τέλος end (TELO-) + τροχός wheel. Cf. *mod. L. Telotrocha* neut. pl., as name for larvae having this structure.] A zone of cilia circling either, or each, end of the preoral (and peranal) segments of a free-swimming polychaetous annelid larva. b. A larva of this kind. Hence **Telo-trochal**, **Telo-trochous** *adjs.*, possessing a telotroch or telotrochs; of the nature of a telotroch.

1877 E. R. LANKESTER in *Q. J. Nat. Microsc.* Sc. Oct. 426 The telotroch appears to be a metameric repetition of the aichtroch, or of its branchiostomal moiety. 1877 HUXLEY *Anim. Liv. Anim.* 186 This larva exactly resembles those forms of polychaetous Annelidan larvae which are called Telotrocha. *Ibid.* 192 The free Ruffes present marked resemblance to the telotrochous larvae of Annelids. 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 137 Here the larvae of the Chaetopoda are divided into mesotrochal, telotrochal, and polytrochal forms.

Telotype (te'lotip), [*f.* **TELO-**2 + **TYPE**.] An electric telegraph that automatically prints the messages as received; also, a telegram so printed.

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade Products*, *Telotype*, the name given to a printing electric telegraph. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Telotype*, a printed telegram.

Telpher (tel'fēr), *a.* and *sb.* [Syncopated from *telpher* or *telephore* (see *quol.* 1884 in **TELPHERAGE**), *f.* Gr. τέλε, TELE- + *-phoros* bearing.] *a. adj.* or *attrib. sb.* Of or relating to a system of telpherage, *telpher line*, *railway*, a light overhead line on which the haulage is worked by electric power; so *telpher train*. *b. sb.* Any travelling unit on a telpher line; also, the plant and rolling stock of a system of telpherage. *c. Comb.* as *telpherman*.

1884 (May 14) F. JENKIN in *Frnk. Soc. Arts* XXXII 648/2 Telpher lines are adapted for the conveyance of minerals and other goods at a slow pace, and at a cheap rate. *Ibid.* 655/2 They are enabled to start or stop any number of telpher trains without disturbing the running of others. 1884 *Sat. Rev.* 31 May 712/2 In hilly country, where roads are difficult to construct, the telpher line might be eminently useful. 1888 W. E. AYRTON in *Times* 10 Sept. 11/3 The first track on which electric trains were run in series was the experimental 'Telpher line' erected in Glynde in 1883... for the automatic electric transport of goods. 1901 *Ministry's Mag.* XXV 353/1 The travelling unit is called a 'telpher'. The fixed cable serves as a rail, and above it, in the same vertical plane, is a feed wire from which the telpher takes current. 1904 *Frnk. Franklin Inst.* Oct. 266 With a machine and an assistant, a telpherman can convey 250 tons per day over a distance of 1,000 feet.

Hence **Telpher v. trans.**, to transport (goods, etc.) by means of telpherage.

1885 F. JENKIN in *Gd. Wo.* 132 We may possibly here-

after speak of telphering goods as we now speak of telegraphing messages. 1890 W. E. AVKTON in *Spectator* 19 Apr. To electrically propel may be aptly named to 'telpher', or, say 'telpher' as an abbreviation.

Telpherage (tel'fɛdʒ). [f. as TELPHER + -AGE.] Transport effected automatically by the aid of electricity, *spec.* a system adapted to the conveyance of minerals and other goods in vessels suspended from a cable, and moved by means of an electric motor supplied with current from an adjacent conductor. Also *attrib.*

1893 *Engineering* 23 Nov. 481/2 The transmission of vehicles to a distance by electricity, independently of any control exercised from the vehicle, is called 'Telpherage' by Professor Fleeming Jenkin. 1884 f. *Железные Пути Soc. Arts XXXII* 648/2 The word [telpherage] is intended to designate all modes of transport effected automatically with the aid of electricity. According to strict rules of derivation, the word would be 'telephorage'; but in order to avoid confusion with 'telephone' I have ventured, to substitute - 'telpher' for 'telephone'. 1888 W. H. PREECE in *Times* 7 Sept. 5/3 Goods, minerals, and fuel can be transmitted by telpherage.

Telson (tel'sən) *Zool.* [a. Gr. *τέλος* a limit.] The last segment of the abdomen or its median axis in certain crustaceans and arachnids, as the middle flipper of a lobster's tail-fin, the long sharp spine of the king-crab, or the sting of the scorpion. 1855 C. SPENCE BATE in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* 28 The last [appendage of the abdomen], which for convenience we shall designate by the name of Telson, is a rudimentary appendage, modified upon the type of the preceding three. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaont.* 144 The last segment of the abdomen is known as the 'telson', and it is variously regarded as a somite without appendages, or as an unpaired appendage placed in the middle line of the body. 1888 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 1. 19 The abdomen [has] a terminal flap which is called the *telson*.

Telthe, obs. form of **TILTH**.

|| **Telugu, Teloogoo** (tel'ugū), *s*, *a*. Also 8 Teloougou, 9 Telug. [Native name of the language, and of a man of the race. Origin and derivation uncertain. The language is also called *Tenugu*, which native pundits treat as the original form, and explain as 'mellifluous', from *tēne* honey. The relationship of either of these names to *TELINGA*, formerly applied to the same language and people, is disputed. The Tamil name for the language is *Vadugu* or 'the Northern'; thence the old Portuguese name *Baldages*, and the old German *Waruga*.]

1. The name of a Dravidian language, spoken on the Coromandel coast of India, north of Madras. [1731 T. S. BAYER *Let. to La Crosse*, Hinc natione Tamulis, Tamulica, Warugis, Warugica. 1748 J. F. BURTON *Ornith. Occident. Spahum*, 87 Alphabetaum Telugicum sive Warugicum.] 1813 Q. Rev. Oct. 257 Language, and Dialects Sanscrit. 1819 S. HISLOP in G. SMITH *Lyle* vi (1880) 82 The Telugu began to be spoken even at that village. 1866 Bp. CALDWELL *Dravid. Gramm.* Introd. 5 The Telugu is spoken all along the eastern coast of the Peninsula, from the neighbourhood of Pulicat, where it supersedes the Tamil, to Chicacole, where it begins to yield to the Uryia; and inland it prevails, as far as the eastern boundary of the Maratha country and Mysore. 1886 YULE & BURNELL *Hobbes-Johnson, Teloogo*, the first in point of diffusion, and the second in culture and copiousness, of the Dravidian languages of the Indian Peninsula. *Ibid.* *Telugu* is the name given to the language by the people themselves, as the language of Telingana. 1893 *Madras Manual of Admistr.* III. s. v. Teloogoo is the softest of all Eastern languages. But Teloogoo is a very poor language in everything except outward appearance.

2. One of the Dravidian people or race who speak this language. (See also GENTOO.)

1789 *Ser. Mutagherin* II. 93 note (Y). The first Sipahs that came in Bengal were all Talingas or Teloogous born. 1893 *Madras Manual of Admistr.* III. s. v. The pronunciation of Sanscrit among the Teloogous corresponds with the purest pronunciation used at Benares. 1903 J. TORRANCE *Story Maratha Missions* viii 65 A Telugu applied for baptism.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Of or pertaining to this language, people, or country.

1888 G. SMITH *S. Hislop* in (1889) 83 The Hislops marched slowly south to Nellore, the Telugu station of his Church.

4. *Comb.* as *Telugu-speaking* *adj.*

1903 *United Free Ch. Scot. Mission. Record* Aug. 352/2 There are always in them Telugu-speaking girls.

† **Telwe**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. ON. *telgja* to cut to shape, cut with a knife; prob. introduced into late OE. as **telgian*, or into Early ME. as **telzen*. cf. OE. *folgian*, ME. *folzen*, *folwen*, to FOLLOW.] *trans.* To whittle, to whittle (a stick).

1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Telwyn, or whytyn (*H. whytyn*, S. P. twytyn), *absc.*, *reco* *absc.*, Telwynge, or whytynge (*K. telwynge* or whytynge), *accusative*.

Telyevie, *tel'evie*, var. **TAILEVEY** *St. Obs.*

Tem, phonetic var. of **TEM**, **THEM**, after a dental.

Temantale: see **TEMANTALE**.

Tembre, obs. form of **TIMBER**.

† **Teme**, *v.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *temman*, *temian*, *temian*, 2-3 *temien*, 3 *temie*, 3-4 *teme*, 4 *tyme*. [OE. *temman*, *temian*, = OLG. **temmjan* (MLG. *MDu. temmen*, *temen*, *DLG. temmen*, *LG. temen*), OHG. **temmjan*, *temman* (MHG. *temen*), Ger. *temmen*), ON., Norw. *temja* (Sw. *temja*, Da.

temnie), Goth. *temjan*, f. OTent **tamo**, TAME *a*. The OE. regular form *temman* was superseded by *temian* (Sievers *Ag. Gram.* § 400 Anm. 2), whence ME. *temien*, *teme*, which was displaced in 15th c. by *temen*, TAME *v.*, conformed to TAME *a*. (The forms *temian*, *temen*, are irregular.) The cognate langs. have preserved the unaltered form.]

1. *trans.* To bring (a wild animal, etc.) under the control of man, to reclaim from the wild state, to domesticate; = TAME *v* 1.

1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlii. (Z) 138 Ic temge, *domo*. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 184 Nytenum tymian. *Ibid.* 200 Wilde deortemian. 1290 *5 Eng. Leg.* I 39/173 þe Bollokes wilde were. For huy ne scholden heom temne nouzt. 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) II 357 Hercules temede þe world.

2 To bring (a person, passions, etc.) under control; to subdue, subjugate, curb; = TAME *v* 2. 1397 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C lvi 433 Mon temeb nis unaleide lustas mid ðam wordum ðære halgan lare. 1390 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* v 4 Nænig monn mæhte hine temma. [So 1395 *Rushw. Gosp.*] 1390 *T. Trin. Coll. Hom.* 63 To temien þe lichames orgul. 1395 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 214 So huse [bishops and barons] were temed þo. 1390 *Hampole Psalter* lxxv 27 Fayne saules, þat has temed þære fleysa. 1390 *P. Pl. Crede* 142 Y mist tymen þo troufardes to tolen wip þe erpe.

Teme, obs. f. **TEAM**, **TEAM**, **THEME**.

|| **Temenos** (tem'enos) *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. *τέμενος*, f. *τεμ-*, stem of *τέμνω* to cut off, sever.] A piece of ground surrounding or adjacent to a temple; a sacred enclosure or precinct.

1820 T. S. HUGHES *Trav. Sicily* I iv 108 Tradition says, that this square formed in very early ages the temenos of a temple. 1885 *Times* 3 Jan. 12 Pious sons had set up a dedicatory inscription in a temenos, or sacred enclosure. *attrib.* 1891 A. B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs & Expl.* 29 Close outside the temenos-wall of one of these temples.

† **Temera re**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *temerar*, *-air* [a. F. *temeraire* (1461 in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *temerarius*. cf. next and **TEMERARY**.] = next, 1. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* (1873) 6, I. hes tane ane temerare consait to present to your nobil grace ane tractet of the fyrst laubir of my pen. *Ibid.* xvii. 153 Kyng cressus was temerair in his question. 1851 *Sat. Poems Reform.* xlv 333 Of haly Kirk your temerar dyspying.

Temerarious (tem'ē-ri-ōs), *a.* Now only *literary*. [f. L. *temerari-ūs* fortuitous, rash (f. *temere* blindly, rashly (see **TEMEROUS**) + *-ari-ūs*; cf. *contr-arius*, *extr-arius*, *necess-arius*) + *-ous*.]

1. Characterized by temerity; unreasonably adventurous; reckless, heedless, rash.

1532 *More Confat Tindale* Wks 620/2 He is somewhat over temerarious & bold. 1533 *Fritu Answ. More* (1548) E vi b. Because they shall not of temerarious presumption select this olde father. 1612 *Spreed Hist. Brit.* iv xvi. § 37 The King was one of the first that entred [the breach], choosing rather to be thought temerarious than timorous. 1645 *HAMMOND View Infallib.* 38 Your resolves are temerarious and presumptuous. 1781 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1887) IV. 130 Does it not suppose, that the former judgment was temerarious or negligent? 1890 J. R. LUNN in *Ch. Times* 21 Feb. 196/4, I do not think any one will be temerarious enough to maintain that.

† 2. Acting or happening at random; fortuitous, casual, haphazard. *Obs.*

1660 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* ix (1702) 386/1 Now in heaven nothing is produced casually, nothing temerarious. 1682 *Norris Hierocles* 53 But we should ascribe nothing, to a fortuitous and temerarious cause. 1775 *HARRIS Philos. Arrangement* iii, These two principles are not merely casual and temerarious.

Hence **Temerariousness**.

1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. v. 133 He was overruled by the temerariousness of Orange. 1775 *ASH, Temerariousness*, rashness, temerity.

Temerari-ously, *adv.* [f. prec. + *-LY* 2]

1. With temerity; rashly.

1535 *Jove Apol. Tindale* (Arb.) 24 Thus temerari-ously and abominably to write. 1638 *Sir T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 310 They account them happiest, who out of a frantick zeale, temerari-ously throw their naked bodies in the way. 1745 *Swift Disc. Antig. Eng. Tongue* ad fin. I have ventured (perhaps too temerari-ously) to contribute my mite to the learned world. 1863 *LYTTON Cartolina* I 50 To be corrected in any subsequent edition of the work in which such descriptions had been temerari-ously adventured.

† 2. At random; fortuitously. *Obs.*

1669 *Address yng. Gentry Eng.* 86 As temerari-ously and blindly they [Gamblers] cast round about them these firebrands. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i iv. § 7. 198 The Atheists make the Universe, to be devoid of Counsel, and therefore, to be carried on Temerari-ously and Fortuitously.

† **Temerarity**, *St. Law Obs.* [f. L. *temerari-ūs*; see next and *-ITY*.] Reprehensible or culpable heedlessness or negligence.

1475 *So. Acts Jas.* III (1841) II. 112/1 Gif it be fundin þe first assise acqwyte be trespassour be temerarie, 4a mony as beis conict of þe temerarie to be punist eftir þe forme of þe said law. 1499 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 62 Schir William Dowry..of wilfull temerarie perseverand in his said baraty.

† **Temerary**, *a. Obs.* [ad. L. *temerari-ūs* fortuitous, rash, f. *temere* see **TEMEROUS** and *-ARY* 1. Cf. **TEMERARE**.] Rash, reckless, = **TEMERARIOUS** 1.

1410 *Love Bonavent. Mirr.* xv (1908) 93 A presumptuous and temerarie demere of othere men. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Surgery* (E. E. T. S.) 4 That he be noyt y-founden temerarie or bestofel in his sayngis or in his dedes. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. Contents x Of eschuyng of temerary

juggement. 1650 *GENTILIS Cons.* 176, I should be reputed rash and temerary.

b. *Civ. and Eccl. Law.* Reprehensibly heedless or careless; culpably negligent. cf. **TEMERARITY**.

1681 *CONSETT Praet. Spir. Cts.* i iii 1 § 2 If it appear there was Admistration granted by any other Judge and that it is evident touching their temerary Admistring. *Ibid.* vi 1 § 18 In a Matrimonial Cause. a Testamentary Cause, a Cause of Temerary Admistration.

Hence † **Temerari-ly** *adv.*, rashly. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxix. 98 Of oþir mennes dedes or seinges deme no þinge temerari-ly.

† **Temerat**, *a. Sc. Obs. rare* = 1. [In form, ad. L. *temerat-ūs*, pa. ppl. of *temerare*; see next.] Adventurous, headstrong, forward.

1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xxx 37 Thocht wemen self be temerat, Thay luvne no man effeminal.

† **Temerate**, *v. Obs.* [f. L. *temerat-*, ppl. stem of *temerare*, f. *temere* rashly; as if to treat presumptuously or irreverently.] *trans.* To violate or break (a promise, bond, etc.); to profane.

1635 *Sir S. D'Ewes Autobiog.* (1845) II. 131 They have temerated the oath they had taken. 1637 *BASTWICK Litaney* 11 23 To say nothing of my own experience, as I am a Physitian, because I will not in any thing temerate our function. 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I.* (1655) 57 The French King returned answer that the Rochellers had first temerated and slighted their Faith with him.

† **Temerati-ōn**, *Obs. rare*. [n. of action from prec. see *-ATION*, cf. post-cl. L. *temeratio* a forging.] Violation, profanation.

1641 *Sir S. D'Ewes in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* (1692) iii. I 314 After the reiterated temeration of his Faith and Promises. 16 Jer. TAYLOR and *Serv. Ministers' Duty* p. 6 Those Cypriote ways of institution by which the Ancients did hide a light, and keep it from the temeration of iuder handings.

Temeritous (tem'it-ōs), *a.* [f. **TEMERIT-Y** + *-OUS*; cf. *iniquitous*.] Full of temerity; rash.

1892 *Daily Chron.* 18 Feb. 3/2 And his book is dedicated to Professor Dowden O temeritous Mr Shorter! 1900 *Academy* 21 July 51/1 The attempt to define is, we know, foolishly temeritous.

† **Temeritude**, *Obs. rare* = 0 [ad. L. *temeritudo*] = next.

1623 *COCKERAM* ii, Rashness. *Temeritude*

Temerity (tem'eri-ti). Forms. 5 -yte, 6 -ite, -atie, 6-7 -itie, 6- -ity, (6-7 *temerite*, 7 -ity) [ad. L. *temeritas*, -itatem, rashness, f. *temere* adv. by chance, blindly; see *-ITY*. So F. *temerité* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1 Excessive boldness; rashness; foolhardiness, recklessness.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) III. 467 Infancy 10yethe in simplicitie, yowthe in temerityte [temeritate] [gaudet] juvenitus, age in debilitate. 1551 Bp. GARDINER *Explic. True Cath. Faith* 20b, To auoide the temerite of denyng (as neuer) or affirming (as euer) which be extemities. 1598 *BARCKLEY Felix Man* vi (1603) 595 Fortitude refered to any other thing, then to godlines, falleth into temerite or rashness. 1656 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* viii (1702) 336/2 Affirming, that they have done wickedly, is not to be attributed to their temerity, but to Fate. 1750 *JOHNSON Rambles* No 19 p. 9 Marlborough might have been made to repent his temerity at Blenheim. 1803 *REYMON Landscape Gard.* (1805) 33 There is. no more temerity in marking trees to be taken down than those to be planted. 1884 F. J. BRITTON *Watch & Clock* 80 Mr. Denison's temerity was justified by his success.

b. with *a* and *pl.* An act or instance of rashness.

a. 1677 *BARROW Sermon. Titus* tit. 2 Wks 168/1 1 237 Among all temerities this is one of the most noxious. 1847 *LEWES Hist. Philos.* Introd. (1857) 33 The unhesitating temerities of Plato and Plotinus.

† 2. Chance, fortuity. cf. **TEMERARIOUS** 2. *Obs.*

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i iii. § 23 168 Although there be not the least appearance of fortuitousness or temerity in it. *Ibid.* iv § 24 415 Of all things, . . . most opposite to Chance, Fortune, and Temerity.

Temerity, -itie, var. **TEMERITY** *Obs.*, timidity.

Temerosity, obs. f. **TIMOROSITY**, timidity.

Temerous (tem'ē-ōs), *a.* Now *rare*. [f. L. type **temerosus* rash, f. *temere* adv., by chance, blindly, heedlessly; see *-OUS*.]

(*temere* is generally held to be the loc. sing. of a sb. **temos* = Skr. *tīmas* darkness, hence in darkness, blindly.)

Rash, foolhardy; = **TEMERARIOUS** 1.

1461 [implied in **TEMEROUSLY**] 1535 *Act 27 Hen VIII.* c. 20 § 1 Durers . . . dispise the decrees of the ecclesiastical courtes in more temerous and large manner than before this time hath ben sene. 1566 G. CAVENDISH *Wolsey* Prolog. (1893) 2 Thus may all men of wisdom and discretion understand the temerous madness of the rude commonality. 1622 *MISSELDEN Free Trade* 88 Temerous, rash, and ligidious suites of law. 1678 *COLEMAN Two Lett.* 1 3 Our Parliament by the temerous Counsels of our Ministers, who then Governed, could never be useful. 1888 *Atlantic Monthly* Feb. 281, I have not the temerous intention of disputing the correctness of the modern Latin pronunciation.

Hence **Temerously** *adv.*, with temerity; rashly, presumptuously; **Temerousness**, rashness, temerity.

1461 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 463/2 Henry temerously ayenst rightwisnes, . . . rered were at Flynte in Wales. 1550 *COVERDALE Spir. Perle* xii (1588) 140 [They] attempt not any thing temerously and rashly. 1564 *WINGET Last Blast* Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 40 Omas, quha temerulie in his arrogence ingert him self to make sacrifice at the altare of God. 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurgery* 42 b/1 Or els through the temerousnes & timorousnes of the Chyrurgian. 1727 *BAILEY Vol. II, Temerosousness*, Rashness, Unadvisedness.

Temerous, obs. form of **TIMOROUS**

|| **Temia** (tē mū). *Ornith.* [The native Javanese name of the bird] (See *quots.*)

1809 *Shaw Gen Zool VII* 372 Temia Crow *Corvus Temia*. Size of a Thrush, but longer bodied bill and legs black. 1890 *Cent Dict.* s. v. *Crypsarhina*. The temia or so-called variable crow of Java.

Temir, obs. Sc. var *timmer*, **TIMBER**

Temize, Temmes, obs. ff. **TEMSE, THAMES.**

Temnospondylous (temnospondilos), *a.* *Comp. Anat.* [f. Gr. τέμνω-ειν to cut + σπόνδυλος-ος vertebra + -ous.] Having vertebrae composed of separately ossified parts

1901 *Gadow in Canib. Nat. Hist. VII* viii 286 The vertebrae are typically temnospondylous, consisting each of three pairs of separately ossified pieces

Temp, Sc form of **TEMPT.**

Tempe (tempē). [*a. L. Tempē, a Gr. Τέμπε*] The proper name of a charming valley in Thessaly, watered by the Peneus, between Mounts Olympus and Ossa; used (already by the Roman writers) as a general name for a beautiful valley, hence for any delightful rural spot.

1594 *Nashe Terrors of Night Wks.* (Grosart) III 264 Farre vnworthie am I to spend the least breath of commendation in the extolling so delightful and pleasant a Tempe 1622 *Drayton Polyd.* To Rd., Refusing to walke forth into the Tempe and Fields of the Muses 1626 *Scurr. & Markh. Country Farnie* To Rd., Seeing that the whole earth was once a Tempe, an Eden (that is, a place of all pleasures and delights). 1770 *H. Walpole Let. to G. Montagu* 17 July, The gay solitude of my own little Tempe.

Hence **Tempean** (tempēan) *a.*, of or pertaining to Tempe; resembling Tempe in natural beauty 1864 in *Webster*; hence in mod. Dicts.

Temper (tempər), *sb.* Forms: 4-6 *tempre*, 5 *tempre*, -yr, -our, -ure, *tympyr*, 6- *temper*. [*f. TEMPER v.* Cf. rare OF. *tempre* proportion, etc. (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), later and mod. F. *tempre* (15th c.), tempering, temper of steel, physical constitution of man.]

I. +1. The due or proportionate mixture or combination of elements or qualities; the condition or state resulting from such combination; proper or fit condition; *in temper*, out of temper, in, out of proper condition, etc. Now rare or Obs. 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) l. 75 Pere is helpe, for he aer is in tempre, noher to hote noher to colde 1422 *tr. Secreta Secreti, Priv. Priv.* 246 Als longe as the natural hette duryth in ryght tempre by euenesse of the foure humores. 1548 *Udall Erasmi Pse. Luke* ix 86 b, The delectable sweetnesse of the glorie should be brought to a tempre with the mencion of death. 1573 *Treas. Hid. Secrets* (1633) xviii, Keepe your water in a tempre; and, when it is very hot, let it out, and put it in cold water 1579 *Lyly Euphues* (Arb.) 138 For the curing and keeping in temper of the body. 1609 *Hieron Wks* I 192 It shall be wisdom for vs to sing of mercy and iudgment too, both together will make an excellent temper. 1622 *Rel. Eng. Plant in Plymouth N. Eng.* in *Arber Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 448 To make our pieces and furniture ready, which by the moisture and rain were out of temper. 1651 *tr. Stanley Poems* 106 Als soon as the cup was brought tempered with water; they call on Jupiter the author of temper and communion 1655 *Mourret & Benner Health's Inqir.* (1746) 389 Health itself is but a kind of Temper gotten and preserved by a convenient mixture of Contraries. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Ana. Hist.* (1827) I 82 To keep their limbs pliable and in a right temper. 1743 *Land & Country Brew.* II (ed. 2) 120 The London Brewer lets in a parcel of cold water directly and thereby brings all his Liquor into a Temper at once. 1879 *Gro. Eliot Theo. Such* 177 What is temper? Its primary meaning, 'the proportion and mode in which qualities are mingled', is much neglected in popular speech.]

2. Proportionate arrangement of parts; regulation, adjustment; hence, mean or medium, a middle course; a compromise; a settlement *arch.*

1523 *Fitzherb. Hush.* § 4 Their most speciall temper is at the bolster, where as the plough beame lyeth (Cf. *TEMPER v* 17) 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 5 A moderate, indifferent temper, betweene fulnesse of bread, and emptinesse 1647 *Jfr. Taylor Lib. Proph.* Ep. Ded. 24 Therefore they made Decrees of Toleration, and appointed tempers and expedients 1692 *Burnet Past. Care* viii. 95 So strongly does the World love Extreames, and avoid a Temper 1757 *Burke Abrdg. Eng. Hist.* iii. 14, The king... compiled a new body of laws, in order to find a temper between both. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 260 He would probably have preferred a temper between the two rival systems, a hierarchy in which the chief spiritual functionaries should have been something more than moderators and something less than prelates.

3. Mental balance or composure, esp. under provocation of any kind; moderation in or command over the emotions, esp. anger; calmness, equanimity; now usually in the phrases *to keep or lose (one's) temper*, *to be out of temper*.

1603 *Shaks. Meas.* for M. ii. 185 Neuer could the Strumpet. Once stir my temper 1611 *B. Jonson Catiline* iv. 11, Restore your selves unto your temper, fathers, And, without perturbation, hear me speak. 1659 *Hammond On Ps. civ* 9 Paraphr. 511 It observes a temper in its madness 1694 *Congreve Double Deceit* v. 14, Let your wild fury have a vent; and when you have temper, tell me 1697 *Collier Immor. Stage* iii (1698) 120 Creon keeps himself within Temper, and gives no ill Language 1703 *Rowe Ulys. Ded.*, The Temper which you have restor'd to our Councils 1711 *Steele Spect.* No 140 ¶ 11, I keep my temper, and win their Money 1743 *J. Morris Sermon* vii 191 The good man was out of temper. 1782 *V. Knox Ess.* (1829) II. lxxvii.

148 Public affairs are seldom treated with temper either in writing or conversation. 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* V xxxvii. 20 Teleutias entirely lost his temper. 1840 *Dickens Barn. Rudge* xxxii, It would put me out of temper, which is a state of mind I can't endure. 1871 *Smiles Charac.* i (1876) 9 A weakness was his want of temper, his genius was sacrificed to his irritability. 1878 *S. Walpole Hist. Eng.* II. 458 Sir Joseph Yorke told him that he would lose his place if he did not keep his temper.

II. +4. The constitution, character, or quality of a substance or body (orig. supposed to depend upon the 'temper' or combination of the elements); = **TEMPERAMENT** 3. *Obs.*

c. 1400 *Langland's Cynvige* 332 Cooled mater ne schal not be putt awel wip repercessus, but wip medicyns pat ben hoot and dille in tempeie 1483 *Lath. Angl.* 379/a A Tempyr temperacion rerum 1604 *E. Grimston's D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* iv. iii. 209 In the highest mountains and inaccessible rocks of a rough temper 1625 *N. Carpenter Geog. Del.* i. iii. (1633) 45 [He] found the causes of most magnetical motions hid in the magnetical temper and constitution of the Earth 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 67 Examine the Temper of your Stuff, by easy Trials, how the Plane will work upon it. 1707 *Mortimer Hush.* (1721) I. 60 In sowing of Land great regard ought to be had to the Weather, and the Temper of the Land you design to sow 1759 *J. Mills Duhamel's Hush.* i. ix. (1762) 52, I come now to your lands of a light temper.

+b. Of things immaterial Character, quality. 1598 *B. Young tr. Montemayor's Diana* 109 His strength and courage was not of such a temper, that mortal wounds could daunt his minde. 1602 *Lyt. T. Cromwell* ii. i. 86 Now, sir, your heart is fram'd of milder temper. 1635 *Pagitt Christianogr.* i. iii. (1636) 125 The Georgians have a peculiar language of a middle temper, which well agreeth with the position of their country, between the Tartarians and the Armenians. 1651 *Bacon Disc. Govt.* Eng. II. lxxi 194 Treason was anciently used only as a crime of breach of trust or fealty; it now grows into a sadder temper, and is made all one with that of *Laesa Majestas*.

5. The particular degree of hardness and elasticity or resiliency imparted to steel by tempering. see **TEMPER v.** 14.

c. 1490 *Henry Wallace* ii 189 O wraide suerd, of tempyr neuir trew 1590 *Sir J. Smyth Disc. Weapons* 4 Rapier blades, made of a veie hard temper to fight in priuat faires. 1592 *Shaks. 1 Hen. VI.* ii. 13 Between two blades, which beares the better temper 1611 *Corvix Crudities* 340 Milanese Cutlers are accounted very excellent workmen for making of knives, targets, and swords of a singular temper 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 61 The blew Colour gives the Temper to Springs in general 1822 *Michal World* 8 Oct. 338 The temper of steel is due to the chemical union of the iron with the carbon 1861 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* (Qo) ii. ii 73 Not caring how the temper of your spirits [fol. metal of your mind] is eaten with the rust of idleness 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 664 Hauden'd his heart's temper in the forge Of lust, and on the anvil of despair. 1866 *J. Martineau Ess.* I. 41 Intellectual implements of more ethereal temper

+6. The condition of the atmosphere with regard to heat and cold, dryness and humidity; the prevailing condition of the weather at a place; = **CLIMATE** sb 3, **TEMPERAMENT** 4. *Obs.*

1483 *Calh. Angl.* 379/a A Tempyr, temperies Aeris est 1525 *Ld. Berners Prose* II clxvi (lxvii) 1500 The wether was fayre and clere, and the ayre in good temper 1604 *E. Grimston's D. Acosta's Hist. Indies* i. ix. 33 It is a kind of an excellent temper, being in the midst of two extremes 1622 *Rel. Eng. Plant in Plymouth N. Eng.* in *Arber Pilgr. Fathers* (1897) 450 For the temper of the air here, it agreeth well with that in England. 1657 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* i. 565 With the chancelful Temper of the Skies, As Rains condense, and Sunshine rauires. 1705 *Addison Italy* 208 The Temper of their Climate relaxes the Fibers of their Bodies.

+7. The relative condition of a body in respect of warmth or coldness; = **TEMPERATURE** 7. *Obs.*

1562 *Turner Baths* 16 Let therefore your both meat and drinke be in such temper, that they be not cold but warme. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 326 This will be performed partly by the Temper of the Fire 1657 *R. Ligon Barbadoes* 27 The other four months it is not so hot, but is neer the temper of the aire in England. 1677 *Yarranton Eng. Improv.* 109 The Cloth is always kept in a constant heat and temper 1693 *E. Haller in Phil. Trans.* XVII. 655 The Thermometers in use are of Two sorts; the one shewing the differing Temper of Heat and Cold by the Expansion of Spirit of Wine, the other by the Air. 1733 *Miller Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Tan*, The Bark will begin to heat, and when it is found of a due Temper, the Plants may be removed into it 1824 *F. J. Britten Watch & Clockm.* 75 Sufficient heat will pass along the wire to lower the temper of the hole.

+8 Bodily habit, constitution, or condition. *Obs.* Sometimes attributed to the various proportions in which the four humours are combined; sometimes to the combination of physical qualities see **TEMPERAMENT** 3, 6.

1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* II. i. A creature of a most perfect and divine temper - one, in whom the humours and elements are peaceably met . . . he is neither too melancholy, too phlegmatic [etc.] 1615 *Crooke Body of Man* 272 The Temper of the whole body is to be esteemed according to the Temper of the principall parts, especially of the heart and the Luer. 1634 *W. Wood New Eng. Prosp.* i. ii, Agreeing well with the temper of our English bodies 1650 [see *EXQUISITENESS* d.] 1653 *H. More Antid. Ath.* ii. x § 7 (1712) 71 The Hare, whose temper and frame of body are plainly fitted on purpose for her Condition. 1661 *Lovell Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. d, As for their [serpents'] temper, some are cold, and others hot 1707 *Flores Physic Pulse-Watch* 300 All the Climates above 45 towards the Equator have exceeding Pulses, and Choleric thin Tempers and Habits

9 Mental constitution; habitual disposition; = **TEMPERAMENT** 7.

1595 *Shaks. John v.* i. 40 A noble temper dost thou shew in this 1611 - *Wint. T.* iv. iv. 478 You know my Fathers

temper at this time He will allow no speech 1669 *Stillington, Sermon, Whitsunday* ¶ 14 Did the being Christians alter their natural temper? 1720 *Hearne Collect.* (O. H. S.) VII. 111 A Lady of a sweet Temper, strict Virtue. 1754 *Edwards Freed Will.* ii. 11 To the particular Temper which the Mind has by Nature, or that has been introduced and established by Education, Example, Custom or some other Means 1777 *H. Blair Sermon* (1780) II 70 Temper is the disposition which remains after these emotions are past; and which forms the habitual propensity of the soul 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xlviii, He had been educated for the Church, which, not suiting his temper, he had abandoned 1874 *Giffen Short Hist.* viii § 2 466 The temper of the Puntan was eminently a temper of law

10. Actual state or attitude of the mind or feelings, frame of mind, inclination, humour.

a 1628 *Preston New Court.* (1634) 118 If thy heart continue in that temper, it is impossible. 1680 *Burnet Rochester* (1692) 62 Thereby to nourish a devout temper in us 1719 *Dr. Fox Crisoe.* i. 320 He brought me an Account of the Temper he found them in 1777 *Burke Let. Sheriffs Bristol Wks.* III 162 A conciliatory temper must precede and prepare every plan of reconciliation. 1838 *Lytton Leila* iv. vii, The excitement, the wrath of the troops, produced the temper most fit for action. 1855 *Macaulay Hist. Eng.* xv. III. 501 The Commons were in no temper to listen to such excuses. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV 317, I would recommend you . . . not to encourage yourself in this polemical and controversial temper

b. In GOOD-TEMPER, ILL-TEMPER, bad temper (the latter leading to seuse 11).

1768 [implied in GOOD-TEMPER] 1792 *A. Young Trav. France* 69 A feature of that good temper which appears to me so visible every where in France. 1793 *Burke Cond. Minority Wks.* VII 267 He would not be able to get the better of the ill temper, and the ill doctrines, he has been the means of exciting. 1828 *W. Fraser s. v.* Disposition of mind, the constitution of the mind, particularly with regard to the passions and affections, as, a calm temper, a hasty temper; a fruitful temper. This is applicable to beasts as well as to man. a 1832 *Bentham Deontology* (1841), 26 note, The tranquillity and good temper of a disputant. 1855 *Bad temper* [see *Bad a. 6*]. 1884 *J. Hall Chr. Home* 159 Servants sometimes suffer from the ill temper of their employers.

11. = **ILL-temper** Heat of mind or passion, showing itself by outbursts of irritation or anger upon slight provocation; explosive ill-humour.

1828 *W. Fraser, Temper* 5 Heat of mind or passion; irritation. The boy showed a great deal of temper when I reproved him. So we say, a man of violent temper, when we speak of his irritability (This use of the word is common, though a deviation from its original and genuine meaning) 1836 *Suarez Temper*, from the original sense, calmness, moderation, by a special application of the latter derivative senses, heat, irritation a 1846 *J. W. Croker (Worc.) Johnson*, when the first ebullition of temper had subsided, felt that he had been unreasonably violent 1880 *Church Cathedral & Univ. Sermon* (1892) 197 What we all understand when we speak of a man 'showing temper' 1900 *Eleanor Glyn Visits Elizabeth* (1906) 21, I can't tell you, Mamma, what a temper I was in.

12. Concrete senses, in technical use.

+a. Applied to mortar or plaster. *Obs. rare* -1. 1594 *Plat Jewell* 10 118 An olde wall whose temper was made of Lime and Sand

b. *Sugar-making.* A solution containing lime or some other alkaline substance serving to neutralize the acid in the raw cane-juice and clarify it.

1657 *R. Ligon Barbadoes* 90 A liquor made of water and Withs which they call Temper 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVIII 591 When the clarifier is filled, a fire is lighted, and a quantity of Bristol quicklime in powder, called temper, is poured into the vessel 1839 *Ure Dict. Arts* 1202 If an excess of temper be used, the gluten is taken up again by the strong affinity which . . . exists between sugar and lime.

c. An alloy of tin and copper

1875 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Pewterer's Temper*, an alloy of 2 parts tin and a copper 1885 *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 725/1 The finest pewter (sometimes called 'tin and temper') is simply tin hardened by the addition of a trifle of copper

IV. 13 *altrab.* and *Comb.* as *temper-flaw*, *temper-spoiling*, *trying* alloys.

1788 *Cowper Poet's N. Y. Gift* ii, To wish these faire is no need. Or more ingenious, or more freed From temper-flaws unsightly 1893 *Onting* (U. S.) XXII. 121/2 Fly fishing is pretty, but it is a futile and temper-spoiling art on a narrow, crooked, bush-grown brook. 1895 *Kipling in Daily Chron.* 3 July 3/7 The mass of profitless, temper-weaning detail that attaches itself to any extended market-work.

14. Special Comb (perh. from stem of **TEMPER v.**)

temper-pot: see *quots*; *temper-screw*, a set-screw for adjustment; *esp.* in boring, a screw-connexion for automatically adjusting the drill as the boring proceeds. See also **TEMPER-PIN**.

1875 *Ure Dict. Arts* III. 67 When the ladle becomes chilled, it is dipped into a small vessel containing lead of a higher temperature than that which is being worked, and known by the name of a 'temper-pot' 1884 *C. G. W. Lock Workshops Receipts* Ser. iii 361/2 The temper-pots hold about a ton of metal each a 1864 *Gesner Coal, Petrol.* etc (1865) 28 The 'Temper Screw' is attached to a rope which connects with the end of the walking-beam, and serves to regulate the descent of the drill, without the inconvenience of lengthening the rope at short intervals 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* *Temper-screw*, one which brings its point against a bearing or an object 1883 *Century Mag.* July 330/1 Then there is the 'temper-screw' which lowers the drilling apparatus inch by inch as it goes down.

Temper (tempər), *v.* Forms 1 *temprian*, 2 *temprien*, (Orn) *temppreun*, 3-4 *temprion*, 3-6 *tempre*, (4-5 *tempre*, 4-6 -ere, -ir, -or, 5 -yr, -ore, 5-6 -ier), 4- *temper*. See also **TAMPER v** 1 [OE. *tempran* (so also in OS. *temperon*), ad. L.

temperare to divide or proportion duly, to mingle in due proportion, to combine properly; to qualify, temper, to arrange or keep in due measure or proportion, to keep within limits, to regulate, rule. Thence OF *temprer* (12th c.), later (*temprer*) *temper*, 13th c. in Godef (whence TRAMP *v* 2 to soak), also *temphér* (learned form after L) to moderate by some mixture. The sense-development of the Eng. verb was prob. influenced by the French. A differentiated form is TAMPER *v* 1.

L *temperare* is generally held to be a deriv. of *temphs*, *temphor* a time or season, the proper time or season, but the sense history of both words is prehistoric and obscure see Walde *Lat. Etymol.*

I 1 *trans* To bring (anything) to a proper or suitable condition, state, or quality, by mingling with something else; to qualify, alloy, or dilute by such mixture or combination. Also *fig arch*.

a 1000 *Blickl Glosses* Ps ci to Potum meum cum fletu temperabam, glossed ic temperde 13. K *Ahs* 7850 Venym he tol, and temperd hit with wyn. 138a *Wyclif* 1 Cor xii 24 But god tempride the bodi [Vulg. *Deus temperavit corpus*], 3yunge more worschipe to it, to whom it faulde. c 1245 tr. *Avernie's Surgery* (R.E.T.S.) 72 Pe solk of a rawey tempered with bole armoniac to sich pikkenes pat it may by a cistery be sette into be lure 1486 *Bk St. Albans* bviij, Take Oyle of sprayne and temper it with clere wyne. 1544 *Phaer Pestilence* (1553) Mv, In a hote season it is good to temper 3^r said wine with a litle rose-water a 1501 H. Smith *Sern* (1637) 134 As wine is tempered with water, so let discretion teale 1660 *Bulwer's Kep's* 1661 170 To compound an absolute one (*Temperamentum ad pondus*) of the other 3 forms of Government (Spartan, Athenian, Roman), as the ingredients, and .. tempering with Monarchy. 1712 *Addison's Spect* No. 106 ¶ 3 The good old Knight, tempered the Inquiries after his own Affairs with several kind Questions relating to themselves. 1756 *Nugent's Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws* (1758) I, vii 55 There was a necessity for tempering them with others that might soften their manners.

2 To modify (some unsuitable or excessive state or quality, or some thing or person in respect of such), esp. by admixture of some other quality, etc., to reduce to the suitable or desirable (middle) degree or condition free from excess in either direction; to moderate, mitigate, assuage, tone down.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II 46 And eft getempride seo bile-wynas þæt fyr, þæt hit to rede ne sy a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* 35 [L. *temperandus est*] c 1300 *Ormin* 2833 For 23 þurh rihtwisnesse þæt þurh midheortnesse tempredd. a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* cii 29 þe persecuciouns he temprid and made þam suffraib 1552 *Bulwer's* Temper sorow with mirth. 1566 *SEANER'S* *Sermon* 1 c 1 Pref 2 We may wish that in some passages it had bin tempered with more moderation. 1596 *BACON's* *Maz.* & *Use Com. Law* Ep Ded. (1636) 3 Kings which do temper their magnanimitie with justice 1768 *STERNE'S* *Sent. Journ* (1773) II, 176 (*Maria*) God tempers the wind, said Maria, to the shorn lamb 1781 J. Moore *View Soc. II* (1790) I. xxvix 420 Our admiration of the Romans is tempered with horror. 1834 *Mss. Somerville's* *Commer. Phys. Sc.* xxvi (1849) 291 The cold currents from the poles tempering the intense heat of the equatorial regions. 1871 *MACDUFF's* *Mem. Palmus* x. 134 He...who tempers judgment with mercy. 1878 *Huxley's* *Physiogn.* 80 In tempering the activity of the oxygen with which it is associated.

b. *intr.* (for *pass*)

1860 *DICKENS'S* *Uncle Tom's Cab.* ix, A flavour of damaged oranges, which, a little further down towards the river, tempered into herrings, and gradually toned into a cosmopolitan blast of fish.

3. To mix, mingle, blend (ingredients) together, or (one ingredient) with another, in proper proportions. Also *fig. arch.*

c 1386 *CHAUCER's* *Can. Yeom.* Prolog 3 T. 348 Er þat þe pot be on the fir 3rd Of metals with a certeyn quantite My lord ben tempreth and no man but he. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 488/x Temperyn, or mengte to-gedur, *conmisceos, misceos*. 1530 *PALSGR* 754/x Whan metalles be well tempered together they will be all as one 1671 J. WEBSTER *Metallog.* v. 88 They are said to grow of sulphur and argent vive mixt and tempered together. 1759 J. MILLS *Duhamel's* *Husb* I viii, (1762) 21 To fling and temper amongst it ashes or chalk. 1876 *BLACKIE'S* *Songs Relig & Life* 195 If wisely you temper, and skilfully blend The hard-headed Scot with the quick-witted Grecian.

4. To prepare by mingling; to make by due mixture or combination; to concoct, compound, compose, make up, devise *lit* and *fig. Obs* or *arch.*

1390 *GOWER's* *Conf* III. 20 In cold I brenne and frese in hete And thanne I drinke a busa swete With dreie lippe and yhen wete. Lo, thus I tempre in diete. 1544 *UDALL's* *Erasm.* *Apoph.* 195 He wrote to Pausanias his physician that he should...tempre drynkes and medecines for hym. a 1569 *KINGESMILL's* *Man's* *Est* ix (1580) 44 But there is a strong medicine a temperyng 1600 *HOLLAND's* *Livy* viii xviii 294 That certain dames of Rome...boiled and tempered ranke poisons (to kill their husbands). 1650 *BULWER's* *Antiquities*. 155 Sometimes they will temper a certain Colour, with Hens dung and Saffron.

5. To restore the proper 'temper' or 'temperament' to; to bring into a good or desirable state of body or health; to cure, heal, refresh.

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 474 Se ðe wile mid soðum læce-cnefte his lichaman getempran, swa swa dyde se witega Isidias. c 1430 *LYDG.* *Mun. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 106 Ayer of nature yewit inspiracioun, To temper the spiritus by vertu vegetatif 1486 *Bk St. Albans* bviij b, Bot it tempur yowre hawke, that is to say ensayme yowre hawke with in iij daye, I meruell. 1561 *HOLLIVAND's* *Hom. Apoph.* 44 b, He may drinke a litle wyne vpon it, to temper hys mouth of the bitterness. 1613 *PURCHAS'S* *Pilgrimage* iii xvii. 284

Gallus, a river the waters whereof, temperately drunken, did exceedingly temper the braine, and take away madness.

6. To bring into a suitable or desirable frame of mind; to dispose favourably, to persuade; also, to appease, mollify, pacify. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1525 *LD BERNERS's* *Bruss* II. xci [lxxxvii] 271 If he be nat reasonable, the duke of Berrey and the duke of Burgoyne wyll so temper hym, that ye shal be frendes and cosyen to the kyng. 1546 *St Papers Hen VIII*, XI 44 How moch the Emperour hath doone 900 to tempre the French King, it appered in his last bargayn with Fraunce 1588 *SHAKS Tit. A.* iv. 109 Now will I to that old Andronicus, And temper him with all the Art I haue, To plucke proud Lucius from the warlike Gothes. 1678 *TEMPLE's* *Let to Sir L. Jenkins Wks* 1731 II 470, I found both the King and the Duke growing so angry upon it, that I thought it my part to temper them as far as I could 1770 *STEELE's* *Tatler* No. 194 ¶ 7 The Lady so well tempered and reconciled them both, that she forced them to join Hands. 1874 *BUSHNELL's* *Forgiven & Law* 59 Is it true that God must be gained or tempered transactionally in order to the letting forth of grace upon his enemies?

II. 7 To keep, conduct, or manage in just measure; to regulate; to control, direct, guide, rule, govern, overrule. *Obs* exc *diat.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 250 Ac heo [seo sunne] temprað ða eorðlican westmas æðder ge on westme ge on riþunge. 13 *Coer de L.* 659 Kyng Rychard the fyre bet, Thomas to the spytte hym set, Fouk Doyley temprid the wood a 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr Consc* 7616 Pal (the heavens) tempre þe strengthe of alle þe elementes c 1400 *GOWER's* *Poem of Peace* 160 Though thou the werres darst wel undirtake, Affir 1eson yit tempre thi corage. c 1440 *Promp.* Parv. 488/x Temperyn, or sette yn mesure, *temperio* 1538 *TINDALE's* *Obed. Chr Man* 148 b, All the Apostles chose two . and cast lottes desyring God to temper them that the lotte myght fall on the most abest 1576 *GOSSEN's* *Spect. Hum* vi in *Sch Abuse* (Arb) 77 Thou God that turnes the spheres, and tempers all on hie. 1591 *SPENSER's* *M. Hub.* 1294 His snake wand, With which the damned ghosts he governeth, And furies rules and tartare tempereth. 1659 *LRAK's* *Waterworks* 32 There is a Pipe with a Cock which serves to temper the course of the Water. 1725 *Pope's* *Odyss.* iv 326 Supremest Jove Tempers the fates of human race above 1835 *D. WEBSTER's* *Orig. Scot. Rhymes* 152 (E.D.D.) This brikie bodie can wi' speed Temper yer ilka thrum and thread

8. To restrain within due limits, or within the bounds of moderation; in later use often simply, to restrain, check, curb

a 1050 *Liber Scintill.* xxviii (1889) 207 For þi hi na tempre-don [L. *non temperaverunt*] gefernesse hætan 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 362 He duede hom ssame ynou & temprede hom vol wel & made hom some moude ynou þo hi were rebel 13. *E. E. Allit P.* B 755 3if þou ymer þat toun, tempre þyn yre c 1394 *P. Pl. Crade* 743 To toilen wip be erpe, Tylen & trewliche lyven & her flech tempren c 1400 *Brut* 1 Lud hisone . goueinede wel þe lande, and miche honour-rede gode folc, and temprede and amandit wickede folc. 1538 *STARKE's* *England* I. 120 Vt we coude fynd a way to tempur and refayne thayn malice. 1599 *Warr. Faire* *Went* II 737 Learne to temper yowr excessive griefe. 1777 *ROBERTSON's* *Hist. Amer* II. v. 8 Cortes was more solicitous to temper than to inflame their ardour 1822 *BYRON's* *Sardan.* I. ii 347 Since they are tumultuous, Let them be temper'd, yet not roughly

9. *refl.* To control or restrain oneself. *Obs*

c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 360 An is, þæt gehwa hine sylfne getemprize mid gemete on ate and on wate 13. *Cursor Al* 17244 (Cott.) For-sak þi seic o silk and line, And temper þe wil(h) alle and wine. 1531 *ELVOT's* *Gov* iii. xiv (1883) 379 He coude nat tempre him selfe in redyng Greke bokes whyles the Senate was sitting 1600 *HOLLAND's* *Livy* v. xiv 209 So as they could scarcely temper themselves and forbear, but presently set upon them 1621 *HOBBS's* *Govt. & Soc.* vii. 4 124, I wish that not only Kings, but all other Persons . would so temper themselves as to commit no wrong

10. *refl.* To restrain oneself or refrain from (t o f).

1560 *Daus tr Sleidan's* *Comm.* 200 b, Warnyng men to tempre themselves from entryn in to wycked warres. 1562 T. NORTON *Calvin's* *Just* I. 42 If the readers will temper them of curiosite, and not more greedily than mete 15, seke for combersome and entangled disputations. 1658 W. BURTON *Iten Anton* 180, I could not temper my self from causing his discourse to be transcribed hither

9. To regulate suitably to need or requirement; to fit, adapt, conform, accommodate, make suitable. *Const. to.* Now rare or *Obs.*

1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Laike* 86 The suffraunce of god, whyche tempereth all thynges to hys seruantes, as they may bere to theyr mooste profyt 1573-80 *BARET's* *Alto*, T. 113 To Temper his talke to the fantasie and pleasure 1649 *MILTON's* *Elion* I. 5 They were indeed not temper'd to his temper. 1661 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sac.* ii. v. 8 God tempered the Ceremonial Law much according to the condition and capacity of the persons it was prescribed to. 1665 *MANLEY's* *Grotius's* *Low C. Warres* 243 If the one King had tempered himself and his Laws, according to the strength and plevallence of parties.

III. Various technical uses.

10. To bring (clay, mortar, etc.) to a proper consistence for use by mixing and working it up with water, etc. Also *fig*

13 *Cursor M.* 22940 (Fairf) þe potter, al new he tempris his clay. 1387 *TRIVISA's* *Higden* (Rolls) I 271 Whan þat stoon is t-temperd wip water and torned to playstie c 1400 *Brut* 57 Willesce leze me for my blode fototemper wip 30we morter? 1535 *COVERDALE's* *Ecclus.* xxxviii. 30 He fashioneth the claye with his arme, and with his fete he tempereth it 1617 *MORVSON's* *Itin* I. 32 Lame tempered, not with water, but with wine, incredibly durable. 1729 *YOUNG's* *Buissins* v. 1, Yes, I will temper all my cement with their blood 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks*, etc. v (1889) 130 The object of tempering the clay is to thoroughly mix it, and prepare the material for the use of the moulder.

11. To moisten (a substance, usually medicinal or culinary ingredients in a comminuted state) so as to form a paste or mixture; to mix to a paste.

c 1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxh) xxi 94 Take þe lefes and stampe þam and tempre þam with water and drink it c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4780 A plastie dolorous Which is not tempered with vynegre, But with povertie & indigence c 1440 *Anc Cookery* in *Housch Ord* (1790) 426 Take soden poike and glynde hit smal, and tempur bit with 12we yolkes of eyen 1552 I. 6117 *Antidot.* i. 15 The herbes must be mixed and tempered with Axungia 1568 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol* *Anat* i. ix 22 Some moisture to temper the meat and make it liquid 1674 *RAY's* *Collect Words, Smelting Silver* 115 With water tempered into a past to a due quality.

b. *spec* in *Painting*. To prepare (colours) for use by mixing them with oil, etc.

1531 *ELVOT's* *Gov.* iii. xix (1883) 318 In temperyng his colours, he lacked good size, wherwith they shulde have ben bounden, and made to endure 1691 *RAY's* *Creation* 1 (1692) 97 The most skilful Painter cannot so ningle and temper his Colours 1837 *SIR F. PALGRAVE's* *Merch & Friar* (1844) 9 The metallic or body colours are to be tempered or mixed with oil 1859 *SALA's* *Gashlight & D.* ii. 25 Colours . ground in water, and subsequently tempered with size.

12. To steep or dissolve (a substance) in a liquid (cf. TRAMP *v* 2); fig. to drench, suffuse. *Obs*

c 1489 *CAXTON's* *Blanchardyn* 147 Wyth even all tempered with tearys. 1530 *PALSGR* 754/x, I temper, I laye breed or other thynges in stepe You muste temper yowr breed in vynayger 1600 *HOLLAND's* *Livy* xxx. xv 750 Which [poison] hee commaunded him to temper in a goblet of wine, and to cane it to Sophonisba. 1669 *STURMY's* *Mariner's* *Mag.* vii. xxvix 50 Take blew Smalts, temper it in Water, and rub the Picture with it

13. *trans.* To soften (iron, wax, etc.) by heating, to melt. Also *intr* for *pass.* *Obs.*

1535 *COVERDALE's* *Isa.* xlv. 12 The smyth taketh yron, and tempieth it with hote coles, and fashioneth it with hammers 1590 *SIR J. SMYTH's* *Desc Weapons* 19 b, The Archeis did vse to temper with fire a convenient quantite of waxe, rosen, and fine tallowe together. 1597 *SHAKS* 2 *Hen IV*, iv. iii 140, I haue him already tempering betwene my finger and my thombe, and shortly will I seale with him

14. To bring (steel) to a suitable degree of hardness and elasticity or resiliency by heating it to the required temperature and immersing it, while hot, in some liquid, usually cold water; applied also to the hardening of copper, etc. Also *fig.*

c 1381 *CHAUCER's* *Parl Poetes* 214, I say Cupide hise arwis foige & file And wel his doughtyng temprede al this whylte The heudeis in the welle 14 *Tindale's* *Vs.* 2059 As men shulde temper ime or stele 1530 *PALSGR* 754/x They haue a great advantage in Spayne, to temper their blades well, bycause of the nature of their ryvers 1603 *HOLLAND's* *Plinarch's* *Mor.* 125 We must doe as the Smithes who temper yron For when they have given it a fire, and made it by that means soft, loose and pliable, they drench and dip it in cold water, whereby it becommeth compact and hard, taking thereby the due temperature of stifte stele 1758 *REIN's* *Macquer's* *Chym* I. 64 The hardness of Steel may be considerably augmented by tempering it, that is, by making it red-hot, and suddenly quenching it in some cold liqour 1881 *Metal World* No. 8, 121 This they converted into the purest steel, and tempered to the haidest and yet the most elastic pitch

b. *intr.* (for *pass.*)

1881 *RAYMOND's* *Mining Gloss* v. v, A metallic compound in which these qualities [hardness and elasticity] can thus be produced is said to temper, or to take temper. 1884 W. H. GREENWOOD *Steel & Iron* xvii. § 669 Mild steel containing from 0.05 to 0.20 per cent. of carbon will weld, but does not temper

15. To tune, adjust the pitch of (a musical instrument) *Obs.* exc. as in b.

c 1390 *PROV. Hendyng* x in *Salomon & Sal.*, etc (1848) 272 He nul no gle byeynne er he haue tempered is pypp 1390 *GOWER's* *Conf* III. 30x He taketh the Harpe, and in his wise He tempreth, and of such asuse Singende the harpeth forth withal 1575 *LANFHAM's* *Let.* (1871) 41 For fying his napkin, tempered a string or too with his wrest 1593 *DAVIDSON's* *Bounties* in *Harl Misc.* (Malt) I. 274 Whereupon M. Barlycap tempered up his fiddle, and began.

b. *spec* To tune (a note or instrument) according to some temperament; see TEMPERAMENT 10. See also TEMPERED 1 e.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS's* *Cycl* s v *Temperament*, To mend these imperfect concords, the musicians have bethought themselves to temper, i e give them part of the agreeable news of perfect ones. All such divisions of the octave are called tempered, or temperative systems. 1788 *CAVALLO* in *Phil. Trans* LXXXVIII 250 All the fifths, all the thirds, and in short all the chords of the same denomination, are equally tempered throughout. 1875 A. J. ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's* *Sensat.* *Tone* iii xvi 509 It is clearly not necessary to temper the instruments to which the singer practises

16. To bring into harmony, attune. *Const. to.* *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 1374 *CHAUCER's* *Boeth* tit. met. xii. 84 (Camb. MS.) And there he [Orpheus] temprede hise blaudysshynge soonges by resownynge stranges 1637 *MILTON's* *Lycidas* 33 Menn while the Rural duties were not mute, Temper'd to th' Oaten Flute. 1754 *GRAY's* *Progn.* *Poesy* 26 Thee the voice, the dance, obey, Temper'd to thy wretched lute 1860 *WATTS's* *Sea-board* II 367 If we make melody in our hearts, and if our souls are tempered to harmony, then is the Divinity enlarged within us

17. To set or adjust the share and other parts of (a plough) in the proper position for making the furrow of the required depth and width. ? *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGERB.* *Husb* § 4 It is necessarye for an housbande to knowe howe these plowes shulde be tempered, to plowe and turne clene, and to make no reste balkes. *Ibid.* All these maner of plowes shulde haue all lyke one maner of

temperary in the yrens. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* I 33 The ploughman will be able to afford him ocular proof how he places (*tempera*) all the irons of the plough in relation to the state of the land. *Ibid* 404 To 'temper a plough' is the great aim of the good ploughman.

†18. To regulate (a clock). *Sc. Obs*

1538 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) I. 157 For his gud service to be done in keeping and tempering of their knok within the tolbutht, for his fee 1592-3 in *Spottiswoode Misc* (1845) II 269 Understanding the great pains and travels of Archibald Stedman in tempering the knok

Temper, obs. var. TAMPER *v.*; obs. f. TEMPTER; var. TEMPRE *a. Obs.*

|| **Tempera** (te mpera). Also 9 *tempra* [It *tempera* *a. in phr. pingere a tempera* to paint in distemper] The method of painting in distemper. see DISTEMPER *sb* 2 I.

1839 GELL *Pompeiana* I viii 148 A beautiful Venus painted in *tempra* 1888 *Encycl Brit* XXIII 157/2 *Tempera* is called in Italy 'fresco secco' as distinguished from 'fresco buono', or true fresco, painted on freshly laid patches of stucco. 1890 W. B. SCOTT *Autobiography* Notes I 168 The best preserved early pictures there [Italy] are *tempera*, not fresco

b *Comb*, as *tempera-painting*, -*picture* 1864 THORNBURY *Turner* I 142 Passages of transparent colour, either upon white grounds, or introduced to enrich *tempera* pictures 1868 HURFPER in *Contemp Rev* Aug 185 In the same year, he again attempted *tempera-painting*

Temperable (te'mperābl'), *a.* Now *rare*. [prob. ad med.L. *temperabilis*; but perh. f. TEMPER *sb.* and *v.* + -ABLE: cf. *agreeable*, *customable*, *peaceable*.] †a. Of weather or climate = TEMPERATE *a.* 3. †b. Of person = TEMPERATE *a.* 1.

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Currg* 16 In some he muste haue temperable eir c 1450 LOVELICH *Grail* xxxvi 496 That he myhte beste herberwed to be, Into Most temperable place Abowtes he see. 1570 LEVINS *Manuf.* 4/18 Temperable, *temperabilis*. 1618 BOLTON *Florus* I viii 30 That the fierce people might bee made temperable, through the feare of the Gods 1629 MAXWELL in *Herodian* (1635) 31 Yet for a while, was the Prince more temperable, out of respect to his Father's memory, and his Counsellous gravitie

c That may be tempered or made plastic 1841 EMERSON *Ess*, *Hist* 44 The fusible, hard, and temperable texture of metals

Hence **Temperability** (*Funk's Stand Dict* 1895).

† **Tempera-de**. *Obs.* (See quot.)

a 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crv*, *Temperade*, an East-Indian-dish, now in use in England, being a Fowl Fricassee, with high Sauce, Blancht Almonds and Rice

Temperal, *a. nonce-wd.* [f. TEMPER *sb.* + -AL.]

Of, pertaining to, or resulting from tempering. 1816 ACCUM *Chem. Tests* (1818) 206 Other articles of steel, either bend or lose their shape in the hardening or resist the tool, when wrought in the temperal state.

Temperal (l. -alite, -alte, obs. fl. TEMPORAL, -ALITY, -ALTY.

† **Temperality**. *Obs.* Humorous misuse of TEMPER

1597 SHAKS. *a Hen* IV. II iv. 25 Me thinks now you are in an excellent good temperality

Temperament (te'mperāment), *sb.* Also 5 *temperment* [ad. L. *temperamentum* due mixture, f. *temperare* to TEMPER; see -MENT. So Fr. *temperament* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

I. †1. A moderate and proportionable mixture of elements in a compound; the condition in which elements are combined in their due proportions

1542 LYDG. *Two Merch* 303 Yiff heete or blood passe his temperament, In to a fevver anon a man it leedith. 1576 NEWTON *Lennue's Complex*. (1633) 50 Crasis or Temperament is an agreement, and conveyency of the first qualities and Elements among themselves: Or, an equal mixture or proportion of the qualities of the Elements, wherein no excess blame-worthy or faulty is to be found. 1658 PHILIPS, *Temperament*, a moderate and proportionable mixture of any thing, but more peculiarly of the four humours of the body. 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Compl* IV. 224 The cure of a wasting Flux consists in the restitution of the temperament 1684 J. P. tr *Frambresar. Art Physick* I. 18 A Temperament is a proportion of the four chief Elementary Qualities proper for the true exercise of the Natural Functions.

†2. State or condition with respect to the proportion of ingredients or manner of mixing; consistence, composition, mixture. *Obs*

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* IV xiv in Ashm. *Theat Chem Brit* (1652) 147 A temperament not so thye as the Body ys, Neither so thyn as Water 1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* viii (1639) 469 Boyle it again until it come to the temperament of an ointment 1641 MILTON *Reform* II. Wks 1851 III 57 The best founded Commonwealths have ay'm'd at a certain mixture and temperament, partaking the severall virtues of each other State. 1660 N. INGULO *Bentiv & Ur*. II (1682) 203 That the Soul is not a Temperament of Corporeal Humours is manifest. 1673 J. CARYL in Spurgeon *Treas Dav*. Ps lvi 12 A due temperament of heat and cold, of dryness and moistness.

II. †3. In the natural philosophy of the Middle Ages: The combination of supposed qualities (*hot or cold, moist or dry*) in a certain proportion, determining the nature of a plant or other body (= COMPLEXION *sb* 1); characteristic nature; known *spec.* as *universal temperament* (cf. 6) *Obs*.

1471 RIPLEY *Comp Alch* I. xviii in Ashm. *Theat Chem Brit* (1652) 133 For soe to temperament ys brought our Stone, And Natures contraryose, fower be made one. 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* I lvi 97 Some men write of this herbe

VOL. IX.

[Water Plantayne], that it is of temperament colde and dry. 1612 WOODALL *Surg. Mate Wks* (1653) 209 Let no man attribute to all salts one temperament. 1665 G. HAVERS P. *della Valle's Trav E. India* 70 Of temperament, 'tis held to be hot, and good to promote digestion. 1677 HALE *Princ. Org. Man*. II. iv. 153 The experience of various temperaments and operations of those Herbs.

4. The condition of the weather or climate as resulting from the different combinations of the qualities, heat or cold; dryness or humidity; climate. *Obs or arch*

1610 BARROUGH *Meth Physick* IV. xii (1639) 245 Of all temperaments of the aire, the worst is that which is hot and moist 1684 R. WALLER *Nat Exper* 10 Not onely from the season of the Year, and temperament of the Air, but from the Nature of the Soile and Countries themselves 1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol* I. 11. 17 The Cause assigned to malignant, epidemical Diseases;—and that is, an hot and moist Temperament of the Air 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) I 459 Change of air where the difference of temperament, or even of temperature, can be rendered very considerable 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 492 The temperament of their seasons is such that they have no disease

†5 Condition with regard to warmth or coldness; = TEMPERATURE *f. Obs*.

1658 A. FOX *Writ's Surg* IV. 1. 304 Wound Unguents and wound Plasters should always stand in one temperament 1704 LOCKE *Elem. Nat Phil.* xi (1754) 51 Bodies are denominated hot and cold in proportion to the present temperament of that part of our body to which they are applied 1741 *Compl. Fam. Piece* II. iii. 352 To keep up your Heat to the same Temperament. 1799 *Phil. Mag* III 419 A given quantity of cold water, or water of any given temperament

6. In mediæval physiology: The combination of the four cardinal humours (see HUMOUR *sb*. 2 b) of the body, by the relative proportion of which the physical and mental constitution were held to be determined; known *spec.* as *animal temperament*; also, The bodily habit attributed to this, as a *sanguine, choleric, phlegmatic, or melancholic temperament* (see the *adjs.*). See TEMPER *sb*. 8.

In modern use the term *temperament* and the names of the four temperaments continue, without any theory of combination of humours.

1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II [I] xxx 95 Though the soule be not caused by the body; yet in the generall it follows the temperament of it. 1652 BP. HALE *Invisible World* II § 7 Galen was not a better Physician than an ill Divine, while he determines the soule to be the complexion and temperament of the prime qualities. 1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Disp* 10 That [Medicament] which doth work a manifest mutation on our Bodies, either in temperament, in matter or form. 1676 DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* Ded., Our Minds are perpetually wrought on by the temperaments of our Bodies. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl* v. 1. The ancient physicians brought these animal temperaments to correspond with the universal temperament the sanguine temperament was supposed to coincide with hot and moist, the phlegmatic with cold and moist [etc.] 1818 T. L. PRACOCK *Nightmare Abb*. 1. This gentleman was naturally of an atabularious temperament 1836 A. WALKER *Beauty in Wom.* 202 The ancients classed individuals in one or other of four temperaments, founded on the hypothesis of four humours, the red part [of the blood], phlegm, yellow, and black bile. Hence were derived the names of the sanguine, the phlegmatic, the choleric, and the melancholic temperaments. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin. Med* xxxi 421 Edward Fitzgerald, labourer, temperament sanguineous

7. Constitution or habit of mind, esp. as depending upon or connected with physical constitution; natural disposition; = TEMPER *sb*. 9.

1821 BYRON *Yuan* II. liii. He was a man of a strange temperament. 1844 MS. BROWNING *Grk Chr. Poets* 135 The poetic temperament. 1843 LYTTON *Last Bar* II. v. Despite this general smoothness of mien, his temperament was naturally irritable [and] quick. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Truth Wks* (Bohn) II. 55 A slow temperament makes them less rapid and ready than their countrymen 1868 MISS BRADDOCK *Dead Sea* Fr. III. v. 64 Visions, such as the man of sanguine temperament can always evolve 1873 HAMCRON *Intell Life* I. iv. (1875) 25 The active temperament likes physical action for its own sake. 1891 *Speaker* 2 May 534/6 The unbiased temperament which is essential to the true historian. 1894 W. B. CARPENTER *Son of Man ung. Sons of Men* v. Temperament is a convenient phrase to describe those qualities and dispositions which belong to him from birth

III. The action or fact of tempering.

8. Moderating, moderation; lightening, alleviation, mitigation; due regulation. *Obs. or arch.*

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 144/2 That a dewe moderation and temperament be observed. 1576 NEWTON *Lennue's Complex*. (1633) 2 Unless he have the knowledge of his owne body, and be ripe and skilfull in the temperament thereof. 1697 BP. PATRICK *Comm. Exod* xxii. 11. But there were some Temperaments of this Law; for every Man was not admitted to purge himself by an Oath. 1865 *Temple Bar Mag.* IV. 54 That a certain temperament of speed was ensured.

9. The action of duly combining or adjusting different principles, claims, etc.; adjustment, compromise. *Obs. or arch.*

1666 *Trial Regis* 12 There is that excellent Temperament in our laws, that... the King cannot rule, but by His Laws 1678 SIR G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Laws Scot.* II xciv § 6 (1699) 261 By this just Temperament, the Interest of the Commonwealth, and the Imbecility of Minors are both saved. 1686 F. SPENCE tr. *Varillas Ho. Medici* 52 The friends of Piero... propounded a temperament which equally fitted the king of Naples and duke of Milan's turn. 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 86 These admit no temperament and no compromise. 1794 — *Corr.* (1844) IV. 253 There is no medium,—there is no temperament, there is no compromise with Jacobinism.

1818 HALI'AM *Mid Ages* (1872) II. iv. 43 As a fortunate temperament of law and justice with the royal authority

b. A middle course or state between extremes of any kind, a medium, mean. *Obs. or arch.*

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph*, *Temperament*, temperance, mean, or due proportion. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Temperament*, a moderate, mean or measure. 1697 tr. *Cless D'Amoy's Trav* (1706) 45 Worned and tired, roasted by the heat of the Sun, or frozen by the Snows (for there is seldom any Temperament between these Two Extreams) 1741 MIDDLETON *Cicero* II. xi. 476 Rewards and punishments; in which as in every thing else, a certain medium and temperament is to be observed. 1823 BENTHAM *Not Paul* 249 The causes of this temperament—this *mesozo termino*—this middle course. 1827 HALI'AM *Const Hist* (1876) I. ii § 4 88 A judicious temperament, which the reformers would have done well to adopt in some other points.

10 *Mus.* The adjustment of the intervals of the scale (in the tuning of instruments of fixed intonation, as keyboard instruments), so as to adapt them to the purposes of practical harmony, consisting in slight variations of the pitch of the notes from true or 'just' intonation in order to make them available in different keys; a particular system of doing this. (Sometimes extended to any system of tuning, including that of just intonation.)

The chief temperaments that have been placidly used are *mean tone temperament* (see MEAN TONE); and *equal temperament* (now almost universal), in which the octave is divided into twelve (theoretically) equal semitones, so that the variations of pitch are evenly distributed throughout all keys

1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Temperament*, in music, denotes a rectifying or mending the false or imperfect concords, by transferring to them part of the beauty of the perfect ones 1788 CAVALLO in *Phil Trans* LXXVIII. 242 This alteration of the just lengths of strings, necessary for adapting them to several key-notes, is called the temperament. 1821 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 354 Mean tone temperament was perfected by Salinas, A.D. 1577. *Ibid* 356 The principle usually adopted at the present day for all keyed instruments is that called 'Equal Temperament', which professes to divide the octave into twelve exactly equal parts, though it does not actually do divide it. 1898 STAINFR & BARRETT *Dict Mus. Terms* 437/1 The question of melodic progressions, as affecting the excellence of temperaments, is too extensive for our limits.

Temperament, *v. rare*. [f. prec. *sb*] *trans.* To endow with a temperament; in *Temperament*, *Temperamenting ppl. adjs*

1855 EMERSON *Woman's Mus.* (1884) 349 Men are not to the same degree temperament 1870 — *Soc & Polit. Work & Days Wks.* (Bohn) III 70 The earth with its foods; the intellectual tempering air; are given immeasurably to all

Temperamental (tem'perāmentl), *a.* [f. TEMPERAMENT *sb.* + -AL.] Of or relating to the temperament (chiefly in sense 7); constitutional.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 18 By a temperamental inactivity we are unready to put in execution the suggestions or dictates of reason. 1650 CHARLETON *Pavadoes* 139 The constitution or temperamental disposition of the organ. 1822 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1836) I 381 These temperamental *pro-virtues* will too often fail. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* X. 1. 321 In spite of her temperamental gaiety she had moments of intense melancholy. 1907 H. WATTS *The Yoke* i. People there are who appear to have been given a special temperamental adaptation for an ascetic and abstinent life

Temperamentally, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] By temperament; constitutionally.

1861 *Romance Dull Life* xxviii 204 They were both temperamentally incapacitated for catching a prevalent emotion 1908 *Times*, *Lit. Supp* 17 Dec 179/1 Persons who are temperamentally fastidists.

Temperance (tem'perāns) Also 4-5 *temperans*, 4-6 *-aunce*, 6 *-anse*; (5-6 *temporaunce*, 7 *-aunce*). [a. AF. *temperance* (R. Grosseteste a 1250), ad. L. *temperantia* moderation, f. *temperant-em*, pr. pple. of *temperare* to TEMPER. As to previous history, see Note below.]

I. 1. The practice or habit of restraining oneself in provocation, passion, desire, etc.; rational self-restraint. (One of the four cardinal virtues.)

a. Self-restraint and moderation in action of any kind, in the expression of opinion, etc.; suppression of any tendency to passionate action; in early use, esp. self-control, restraint, or forbearance, when provoked to anger or impatience. [a 1250 R. GROSSETESTE (in Godef. *Compl*), C'est force et temperance]

a 1340 HAMPOLE *Parler* xxxii. 2 Debonere men hat has temperance in all thyng 1382 WYCLIF *Col. iii* 12 Therefore clothe you... [with] the centralis of mercy, benygnyte, and mekenesse, temperance [Gr. *πραμνη*, L. *moderatio*, TINDALE to R. P. meekness], and patience. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl. T.* 57 On every wrong a man may nat be wroken. After the tyme moete be temperance. 14 in *Tindale's Vis.* (1843) 135 Hys hart dawnt so by temperance To voyde rancour and plante in sufferaunce 14 in *Wars Eng in France* (1864) II 521 The 11th. cardinale vertue, named Justice, Prudence, Force, and Temperance. 1511 COLET *Serm Conf. & Ref.* B viij b. The lawes that commande sobrenesse and temperance in adournyng of the body. 1552 HOLOET, *Temperance*... is a moderate gouernance of reason, and also as one of the cardinall vertues. 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. viii 34 He. calmd his wrath with goodly temperance 1654 WHITLOCKE *Frnt Swed End.* (1772) II 424 Yett it pleased God to give me much patience and temperance to beare this ingratitude 1781 GIBSON *Decl & P.* xxvii III. 9 The choice of a venerable old man announced to the court of Constantinople the gravity and

temperance of the British usurper 1851 *Hussey Papal Power* in 102 The moral force of the testimony. is weakened by the manifest defects of the case, and some want of temperance in the mode of conducting it.

b. Self-restraint in the indulgence of any natural affection or appetency; moderation in the pursuit of a gratification, in the exercise of a feeling, or in the use of anything; in early use often = chastity 1340 *Ayene* 124 Temperance [lokeþ þane man] þet he ne by þe none kuede loue amerd 1346 *TINDALE Acts* xiv 25 As he preached of Iustice, temperance [Vulg. castitate, WYCLIF. COVERD chastite, *Rhem* chastite], and Iudgement to come, Felix trembled. 1535 *COVERDALE Gal* v 23 The frute of the sprete is loue, ioye, peace, goodnesse, faithfulness, mekenesse, temperance 1576 *FLEMING Panophi Epist* 270 She forgetteth temperance, and waxeth incontinent. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor* 65 When it ruleth and ordereth our lust or concupiscence, limiting out a certain measure, and lawfull proportion of time unto pleasures, it is called Temperance 1656 *STANLEY Hist Philos* v. (1701) 164 Temperance, the Principle of subduing Desires, and yielding to no Pleasures, but living Moderately. 1846 *TRENCH Mirne* i. (1862) 112 The secret of temperance lies not in the scanty supply, but in the strong self-restraint 1875 *MANNING Mission H Ghost* x 266 Temperance is the excellence of the will in controlling the passion for pleasure.

2 *spec* The avoidance of excess in eating and drinking; *esp*, in later use, moderation in regard to intoxicants, sobriety. Now often applied to the practice or principle of total abstinence from alcoholic drink; teetotalism

[1309 *FISHER Funeral Sermon*. *Cities of Richmond Wks.* (1876) 293 Her sobere temperance in meates & drynkes was knowne to all them that were conuersant with her] 1344 *BOONDE Dyetary* ix. (1870) 251 Surfetes do kyll many men, and temperance doth prolonge the lyfe 1699 *DAMPIER Voy* (1729) i 69 Having agreed upon some particular Rules, especially of Temperance and Sobriety. a 1728 *PENN Tracts Wks.* 1246 I see Temperance... Properly and strictly speaking it refers to Diet 1797 *BALLET vol II, Temperance*, the two Species of it are *Sobriety*, which moderates our eating and drinking, and *Chastity* 1799-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1009 Sound Temperance, Healthful in heart and look. 1775 *ASH, Temperance*, Moderation, the opposite to gluttony and drunkenness. 1846 (*title*) American Society for the Promotion of Temperance. 1849 *CODDEN in Morley Life* xviii (1902) 69/1 With a delicate frame. I have been enabled, by temperance, to do the work of a strong man 1887 *MISS BRADDON Like & Unlike* i. Where I can enjoy a stiff glass of grog with my feet on the hobbs, and with nobody to preach temperance. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* ii. Not the least breath of suspicion had ever rested upon him in the matter of temperance

b. *attrib.* usually, Pertaining to, practising, or advocating total abstinence, as *temperance association, drink, lecture, man, meeting, movement, reformation, society, work*, temperance hotel, inn, one where no intoxicants are sold or provided.

1836 *J. HUME Sp Ho Com* 24 Mar. There were perhaps many present, who were advocates of Temperance Societies. 1837 *DICKENS Pickwick* xxviii. The Brick Lane Branch of the United Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association. 1850 *E. ELLIOTT More Verse & Prose, Beware Dogmas* 9 James, leaping, abjuring ruin and gin, A Temperance inn 1855 *ZOOLOGIST* XIII. 4681 Assisting Father Mathew in the temperance movement 1886 *C. E. PASCOE London of Today* iii (ed 3) 55 One of the best 'temperance' dining-places in London. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* v. Captain and crew must be all temperance men: there is not to be one single drop of drink put on board. 1890 *DAWSON BURNS (title)* Temperance History.

II. + 3. a. The action or fact of tempering; mingling or combining in due proportion, adjusting, moderating, modification, toning down, bringing into a temperate or moderate state (see *TEMPER* v 1-5): = *TEMPERAMENT* 8, 9.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P R* v xli (Bodl. MS). For temperans and keling of þe lifte side c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 280 Be temperans of a mervolis evynhed, ather of þaim losse aue ee. 1530 *PAISGR. 270/2* Temperance, *attemperance*, 1533 *ELYOT Gov* iii. xxiv. By the whiche mutual conjunction and iust temperance of those two studies he attayned to suche a fourme in all his gouernance 1554 *HUTCHER*, Temperance or temperynge, or moderation of mynyglyng thynges together, *temperatura* 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i. (STS) 111 A forme of commoune weil, quhar the people haue the hail authority, bot w^t sik temperance, that cheif vpon thair king, and counsel... the Repub. does depend.

†b A tempered or properly proportioned consistence, constitution, or state; temperate condition, moderateness: = *TEMPERAMENT* 1, 2. *Obs.*

1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch.* iv. in *Ashm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 145 And so promotyd into most perfyet temperance 1533 *ELYOT Cast. Helthe* (1539) i. b. Pyre... is the clarifier of other elements, if they be vybate or out of their natural temperance. *Ibid* 17 They be in the highest degree of heate and drithe, aboue the iuste temperance of mannes body. 1595 *STRENSER Col. Clout* 553 Through the myld temperance of her goodlyraies 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 345 Boiled until they come unto a soft temperance 1638 *COWLEY Love's Riddle* ii. 1. But were all Men of my Temperance, and Wisdom too, You should woo us.

†c The keeping of time in music. *Obs.* 1549 *Compt. Scoti* vi. 39 Ther syndry soundis hed nothir temperance nor tune

†d Moderate temperature; freedom from the extremes of heat and cold; mildness of weather or climate; temperateness; cf. *TEMPERAMENT* 4, 5, *TEMPERATURE* 6, 7. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* i 75 Hit ioyethe in temperance, felenge neither coldnesse ne heete. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 96 Whar þer was temperans of þe ayr & sound of

watir rynyng, & syngyng of burdis, and gude smell of flouris 1542 *BOONDE Dyetary* vii (1870) 247 In your beed lye not to hote nor to colde, but in a temperance 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* i (STS) 15 Sa grett clemencie and temperance of the watir. 1610 *SHAKS Temp.* ii 42 It [the island] must needs be of subtle, tender, and delicate temperance.

[*Note* L. *temperantia* (whence F and Eng *temperance*) was used by Cicero to render Plato's *σωφροσύνη* 'soundmindedness, prudence, moderation, sobriety, self-control', in Plato and in the Stoics, one of the original four (cardinal) virtues, *σοφροσύνη, δικαιοσύνη, ἀνδρεία, ὑποφροσύνη*, rendered in L. by Jerome and Augustine *prudencia, iustitia, fortitudo, temperantia*, also in Albertus Magnus, Aquinas, and the medieval writers generally; and in the med L. version of Aristotle's *Nicom. Ethics* thence the use of *temperance* by Grosseteste, and the earlier Eng. use. But *temperantia* was not orig. a Christian word: it occurs nowhere in the Vulgate or the Antiqua, it is not one of the 'fruits of the Spirit', even in the expanded list in the Vulgate, in Galat. v. 23. By Wyclif, however, *temperance* was used to render L. *modestia* 'moderation', in the *Rhemish*, *modestia*. In the Eng. versions from Lindale onward, *temperance* or *temperantia*, renders Gr. *ἐγκράτεια* 'self-mastery or restraint, esp. of certain sensual impulses', in L. commonly *continentia*. In Acts xviii 25 Tindale, Cranmer, Geneva, 1611, and Revised have *temperance*, where Vulgate has *castitate*, Wyclif, Coverdale, *Rhemish chastite*, -ie. In 2 Peter i 6 (bis) T. and Cov. have *temperancy*, Cr, Gen. etc., *temperance*, -ance; V. *abstinentia*, W and *Rhem absty*, *abstinentie*. In Gal v 22, T., Cr, Gen. have *temperancy*, -ie, Cov., 1611, Rev., *temperance*, Vulg. (which interpolates 3 additional 'fruits of the spirit'), *continentia*, Wycl. and *Rhem*, *continencie*, *continentie*. Of the Engl. senses above, 1 a corresponds to the L. *temperantia*, Gr. *σωφροσύνη*; 1 b in general to Gr. *ἐγκράτεια*, of which sense 2 may be considered a specialized use.]

† *Temperancy. Obs.* Also 6-16. [ad. L. *temperantia*: see *prec.* and -*ANOY*.] = *prec.*, as a quality or state, in senses 1, 2, 3 b; *esp.* moderation. Common in 16th c., rare after 1630

As to use in N T. translations, see note to *prec.* 1546 *LINDALE Gal.* v 23 The frute of the sprete is love, ioye, peace, longe sufferynge, i. mekenes, temperancy [so CRANMER]. — 2 *Pet* i 6 In vertue knowledge, and in knowledge temperancy [so COVERDALE], and in temperancy patience. 1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* iv iii (1634) 190 If the matrix be distempered, then must ye reduce it againe to temperance, by such remedies 1577 *tr. Bullinger's Decades* (1599) 237 Some will have temperance to extend farther than continence. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 232 According to the temperance or intemperance that is in vs, the affections of the soule also will be more moderate or immoderate 1600 *VENNIR Via Recta* (1650) 263 Variety... of meais may offend with immoderation, never with temperancy. 1635 *A. STAFFORD Fenn Glory* (1860) 21 She knew Temperance to be Gods, and Natures Favorite.

† *Temperant, a. (sb.) Obs.* Also 5 -aunt(e). [ad. L. *temperant-em*, pr. pple. of *temperare* to observe moderation: see *TEMPER* v. So F. *temperant* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. Of persons: Observing temperance or moderation; sober, temperate.

1382 *WYCLIF 1 Tim* iii 3 Not 3ounn moche to wyn, not myghter, but temperant [v r and 1388 temperat] 1382-*Tit* iii. 2 Amoneste hem .for to he not litigious but temperant *Leass* or patient; v r and 1388 temperat] schewing al myldeenes to alle men a 1400 *HVLTON Scala Perfi* (W. de W. 1404) ii. xxxix. Sleeth lustes of gloteny & makyth the soule sobre & temperant. 1594 *T. B. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* ii. 235 If the body be not temperant, hardly wil the soule be; and if the soule be intemperate, the body deireth not to be temperant.

2. Of climate: Temperate, mild, equable.

c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb* i. 121 Northwarde in places hote, in places colde Southwarde, and temperant in Est and West.

B. sb. (pl) Medicines that correct sharp humours; palliatives: = med L. *temperantia*. 1661 *L. LOVELL Hist. Anni. & Min.* 418 The catarrhe, cough, and difficulty of respiration are cured by temperants and impediens

Temperate (temp'et), a. Forms 4-7 temperat, (4-6) -orat(e), 6-7 temperate, 5-temperate. [ad. L. *temperat-us* tempered, regulated, restrained, pa. pple. of *temperare* to TEMPER.]

1. Of persons, their conduct, practices, etc. Keeping due measure, self-restrained, moderate

a. in earlier use *esp.* = L. *modestus*, Gr. *ἐπιεικής*, Not swayed by passion, gentle, mild, forbearing; in later use *esp.* not extreme, violent, or strongly partisan; moderate, dispassionate.

c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks.* (1880) 305 Clene religioun is chast, pssible, temperat, tretable. 1382-8 [see *TEMPERANT* 1] 1538 *ELYOT, Moderatius*, moderate, temperate *Modestus*, temperate, well aduised. 1545 *J. HERWOOD Prov.* (1867) 61 Without any temprete protestacion, Thus he began. 1560 *DAUS tr. Sclaudane's Comm.* 378 He waxed hote and rayled most bitterly on them both, being a German, both the Spaniards and Italians were a great deale more temperate. 1595 *SHAKS. John* ii. 1. 295 Peace Lady, pause, or be more temperate 1597 *Mrs RADCLIFFE Italian* xvii. Their conduct was more temperate 1840 *MILL Diss. & Disc.* (1875) i 407 This is a temperate statement 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng* iv 1. 490 He belonged to the mildest and most temperate section of the Punian body. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Comm.* (1889) II 182 xv. 337 A majority is tyrannical when it suppresses fair and temperate criticism.

(b) Of a horse: Not over-excitable or impetuous. 1890 *J. R. BOLDREWOOD Col. Reformer* (1891) 150 The filly proving after trial high-couraged and temperate

b. Moderate and self-controlled as regards the indulgence of appetites or desires; abstemious,

sober, continent; in late use *spec.* moderate or abstemious in the use of alcoholic drinks

c 1430 *LYON. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 66 Temperat dyete, temperat trauale, 1531 *ELYOT Gov* iii. xx. He that is temperate fleeth pleasures voluptuous, and with the absence of them is nat discontented. 1573-80 *BART Abo* 1 126 A moderate and temperate supper 1598 *BARCKLEY Felch. Man* (1631) 503 A temperate man that is contented with little. 1678 *tr. Lessius*, etc. (title) The Temperate Man, or the right way of Preserving Life and Health 1799 *S & H. LFs Canterb. T., Old Wom* (ed 2) 1 367 [His] temperate habits made him look on luxury with disgust 1836 *J. HUME Sp Ho Com.* 24 Mar. I would wish to bring the people round to temperate habits by giving them cheaper wines 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) v 76 The temperate life has gentle pains and pleasures. 1890 *BESANT Demoniac* ii. 1 That a young man of strictly temperate habits should thus suddenly become a drunkard

2 Of things, actions, qualities, conditions, etc. Tempered, not excessive in degree; moderate.

1398 *TREVISIA Barth De P R* v. xxiii. (Bodl. MS). He makeþ þe voice smeþe & euen & temperate *Ibid* x viii. (1495) 379 By temperate blaste of wynde sparkles ben kyndlyd, and quenched by stronge blaste. 1471 *RIPLEY Comp. Alch* v xviii in *Ashm.* (1652) 152 Make thy fyre so temperat *Ibid* x xi [see *QUINARTIV*] 1551 *TURNER Herbal* f. 13, Thys herbe semeth to be of a tempeiate warmnes 1610 *HOLLAND Candlen's Brit* (1637) 689 Yorkshire is thought to be in a temperate measure fruitful. 1625 *BACON Ess. Plantations* (Arb) 533 Let not the Government depend vpon too many Counsellours, but vpon a temperate Number 1687 *A. LOVELL tr. Theophrast's Trava.* i. 144 They put their Eggs in Ovens, which they heat with so temperate a warmth, that chickens are hatched in them. 1844 *H. H. WILSON Brit. India* i 1 viii 561 With respect to extending Christianity it must proceed from temperate and gradual proceedings 1855 *PRESCOTT Philip II*, I 1 iv. 51 At the temperate hour of nine, the brdal festivities close

3. *spec.* Of the weather, season, climate, etc. Moderate in respect of warmth neither too hot nor too cold; of mild and equable temperature

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls)* II 239 That tyme was as the temperate tyme of yer 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Esop* v viii. This yere shalle be the most temperate and the moost fertile that euer thou sawest 1587 *Merry Mag, Albion* xlv. So cleare the ayre, so temperate the clime 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del* ii. i. (1635) 22 Who findes not by experience one Countrey hot, another cold, a third temperate? 1698 *FAYER Acc E India & P* 186 It enjoys a Temperate Air than would be allowed by the Poet under the fifth Zone 1781 *GIBSON Decl & F* xvii (1869) i 437 The climate was healthy and temperate. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol* i 107 Mild winters and less temperate summers

b *Temperate zone*: Each of the two zones or belts of the earth's surface lying between the torrid and frigid zones; 1 e the *north temperate zone* between the tropic of Cancer and the arctic circle, and the *south temperate zone* between the tropic of Capricorn and the antarctic circle.

1551 *RECORDE Cast Knowl.* (1556) 64 Betweene those Frozen zones, and the Burning zone, they appointed two Tempeiate zones 1625 *N. CARPENTER Geog. Del.* i. ix (1635) 206 The Temperate Zone is the space contained betwixt the Tropicle and the Polar circle. 1880 *HAUGHTON Phys. Geog* iii. 125 The temperate zones owe very little of their heat to the latent heat of vapour formed in the torrid zone.

4. Of monarchy or sovereignty, hence also of the sovereign: Restricted in extent of authority; not absolute; limited; constitutional. *Obs. or arch.*

1560 *DAUS tr. Sclaudane's Comm.* 307 The temperour hath done herein the duty of a temperate Prince. 1604 *E. G(RIMSTONF) D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* vii x 525 These Barbarians, of temperate Kings became tyrants 1621 *BURTON Anat Mel.* ii 111 iii. (1651) 325 Whether Monarchies should be mixt, temperate, or absolute. 1852 *TENNYSOON Ode on Wellington* vii. That sober freedom out of which these springs Our loyal passion for our temperate Kings

† 5. Of clay or earth: = *TEMPERED* 1 d. *Obs.*

1574 *HVL. Planting* 85 Close it with good temperate earth about the graffe

6. *Music.* = *TEMPERED* 1 e.

1876 *tr. Blaserma's Sound* vi 137 The fruit of these manifold attempts is the temperate scale, which reached its full development in the middle of the last century, especially by means of the works of Sebastian Bach.

† 7. = *Tempered*, pa. pple. of *TEMPER* v. *Obs.* 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P R* iii. xix. (1495) d vj/b By the drawinge of the ayre the brayne is temperat & comforted 1634 *HOLLAND Pliny* xx. xiv. II. 61 [Nep] mixed with a third part of bread, and so temperat [ed. 1601 tempered] and incorporat with vinegre to the form of a liniment.

† *Temperate, v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of L. *temperare* to TEMPER. (Occurs earlier as pa. pple.) = L. *temperatus*: see *prec.* 7. cf. -*ATE* 3 3-5.)]

= *TEMPER* v

1. *trans.* To mix suitably; to moderate, qualify, mitigate, allay; = *TEMPER* v. 1, 2, to bring into a proper state or condition; = *TEMPER* v. 5.

a 1540 *BARNES Wks* (1575) 217/1 For mollifying, and temperatyng of those thynge, that seemed to bee somewhat hardly spoken 1549 *Compt. Scot* vi. 53 The vertuous heyt of it [the sun] temperatus al the sternis of the firmament 1597 *A. M. tr. Gualleana's Fr. Chirurg* 'iv. I endeavored to temperate the rigoure of the first Chyrurgians. 1607 *TOPSELL Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 431 The same doth temperate and confirm the brains of any man. 1615 *G. SANOVS Trava.* 228 A clime exceeding hote; yet sometimes tempered by the comfortable winds 1698 *CROWNE Caligula* iv Dram. Wks 1874 iv. 407 If I were wise I'd temperate love with wit 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* 37 ¶ to Nor is fear less to be tempered by this universal medicine of the mind.

2. To rule; to curb, restrain; = *TEMPER* v. 7, 8. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb) 112 This fulnes as it is not

to be muslied in a yong man, so in farder aige it is to be tempered, or else discreton and iudgement shall seeme to be wanting in him. 1644 H. MORE *Song of Sion* 1. 11. xliii. She temperates her starre orb, makes her bright forms to wend Even as she list. 1648 LIGHTFOOT *Hebræas* (1664) 11. 572 Let him learn from you to temperate his passions.

Hence *Temperated ppl. a.* tempered, moderated; *Temperating vbl sb* and *ppl a.*

a 1540 *Temperatyng* [see sense 1] 1643 PRYNNE *Soc. Power Parl. App.* 77 Placing the power in such sort in the King, that the tempering of it should be in the middle Iudge. 1737 BOYSE *The Olive* xviii. Hence the mild Sweets of tempered Sway. 1753 N. TORRIANO *Gauger. Sore Throat* 22 Broths mixt with Juice of aperitive and temperating Herbs. 1788 MISC. in *Ann. Reg.* 134½ The moon was darting her tempered rays through the shade. 1821 J. DAVIES *Manual Med.* 5 Acids, when weak or diluted, act as refrigerant and temperating medicines.

Temperately (temperāli), *adv* [f. TEMPERATE *a.* + -LY 2]

In a temperate manner or degree, moderately, in or with moderation, without excess.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxv. (Bodl. MS.), If he heed is temperichly greet and þe uolle of þe nekke somme-dele greet. 1528 PAYNELL *Salernus's Regim.* a. 11 b. Blud is temperailely hotte and moyste. 1542 BOORDE *Dietary* vi. (1870) 262 Breade must be temperatly salted. 1594 BLUNDEVIL *Exerc.* iv. xix. (1636) 474 Venus is temperatly cold and moyst. 1670 EACIARD *Cont. Clergy* 9 Oh, how prettily and temperately may half a score children be maintained with almost twenty pounds per annum! 1870 J. BRUCE *Life Gideon* xvii. 316 The Lord's own quiet and kindly admonition would excite temperately the fears of Gideon.

b. With self-restraint; without violence or passion; dispassionately; chastely.

1295 LO. BERNERS *Prose* II. xli. 127 [He] determynd in hymselfe to answer temperatly. 1566 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & P. v.* 31. I temperatly must temper mine inuention, To please my right in reason not in rage. 1613 FLETCHER, etc. *Hon. Man's Fort* 1. iii. When our affections had then liberty, Our kisses met as temperatly as The hands of sisters, or of brothers. 1796 BURKE *Regie. Peace* iv. Wks. IX. 32 It must be pardoned by those, who are very regularly and temperately in the wrong. 1828 A. THOMSON in *Landieth Life & Mus.* iv. (1866) 168, I and other dissenting ministers firmly but temperately remonstrated against this. 1869 H. AINSWORTH *Hilary St. Joes* II. xxiii. When you speak more temperately, . . . I will answer you.

c. With moderation in eating and drinking; soberly, abstemiously.

c1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxxii. 144 Þai liffe so temperatly and so soberly in meet and drink. 1657 MORVSON *Hum.* iii. 87 He could not use it temperatly, but either would allow us no wine at all, or at one meale drunke off a whole great bottell. 1742 MIDDLETON *Cicero* I. vi. 449 The more temperately they would use it. *Mod.* A hot climate is not dangerous to those who live temperately.

Temperateness, [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being temperate.

1. Moderateness, moderation; freedom from excess, temperance.

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxvii. (Bodl. MS.), þe spirites þat comþ fro þe senewes and veynes ben isaued by temperatnes and ynorched. *Ibid.* viii. 11. It was neede þat here were wateres to bringe þat heuenlich heete to temperatnes. 1592 WYRLEY *Armore*, *Ld. Chandos* 56, I would not spare þat liberrall be, fraught with temperatenesse. 1651 *Life of Bucer in Fuller's Abel Rediv.* (1867) I. 186 He was much admired for his temperateness in his diet. 1746 R. JAMES *Health's Injuri.* Intro. 56 All Heat beyond temperateness . . . must necessarily be pernicious in all Distempers, where there is a Tendency to an alkaline Putrefaction.

b. Self-restraint; freedom from passion or mental heat; mildness, calmness.

1595 DANIEL *Civ. Wars* (1609) i. xxv. Langley; whose mild temperateness Did tend unto a calmer quietnesse. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 18 Feb. 184½ The peculiar temperateness of assertion, for which extremely young men are so notorious. 1871 *Athenæum* 15 July 84. The same temperateness and fairness is displayed; while the author maintains what is commonly called orthodoxy.

2. *spec.* Of climatic conditions: Freedom from extremes of heat and cold or atmospheric disturbance, equilibrium and mildness of climate.

1545 LO. BERNERS *Prose* II. cxxxi. [cxxxv] 1506 By reason of this hayle the ayre was brought into a good temperatenesse. 1593 GOLDING *Cæsar* Pref. (1565) 7 The fertility of the soile, the temperatenesse of the aie. 1603 KNOLLIS *Hist. Turke* (1638) 265 Where the temperatenesse of the aie, and lueely springs, with the fruitfulness of the soile, doth euey where yeeld plenty. 1630 HOLLAND *Caundant's Briv* 1 2 The temperatenesse . . . of this land. 1648 WEBSTER s. v. The temperateness of the weather or of a climate.

† **Temperation**, *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. L. *temperatio*-em, n. of action from *temperare* to TEMPER.] The action of tempering, qualification.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 408 The end also is the same, to wit, nutrition, temperation or qualification, and expugnation.

Temperative, *a.* Now rare or *Obs.* [ad. late L. *temperativus*, f. *temperare*: see TEMPER v. and -IVE.] Having the quality of tempering; alleviative, mitigating, tending to temperateness.

c 1430 LYDG *Min. Poem* (Percy Soc.) 196 Ayer of natue yevith inspiracioun, To mannys herte thyng moost temperatiff. 1621 T. GRANGER *On Eccles.* 15 The ayr drawne in, and sent forth by the breath, which is temperative of the hearts heat. 1825 J. WEDDELL *Voy.* 95 This climate appea's to be in general much more temperative now than it was forty years ago.

b. *Mus.* Having the purpose of tempering or producing temperament. see TEMPERAMENT 10.

1727-41 [see TEMPER v. 15 b]

† **Temperator**, *Obs. rare* In 6 -our. [ad. L. *temperātor*] One who tempers, rules, or directs.

1591 SPARRY tr. *Cælian's Geomancie* 25 They called h [Satur] the Father of the gods, and temperator of times.

Temperature (temperātur), [ad. L. *temperātūra* the process or result of tempering, due measure and proportion, f. ppl. stem of *temperare*: see -URE. Cf. F. *température* (1539 in Godef.).]

† 1. The action or process of tempering, in various senses of the verb; mixing or combination (of elements). *Obs.*

1550 LATIMER *Serm. at Stamford Serm.* (1562) 100 We should learne *uian dei*, Goddes waye, and that truly, without mixture, temperature, blanching, powdering. 1569 J. SANFORD tr. *Agrippa's Van Artes* 159 Plinie declaieth that, in the time of Tiberius the temperature of glasse was invented. 1600 HOLLAND *Lyry* ix. alvi. 250 Upon this good temperature of degrees, he purchased the surname of Maximus. 16 HOLLAND (Webster, 1864) Made a temperature of brass and iron together. 1677 *Cleveland's Poem* Life, He was Judge Advocate and, by an excellent temperature of both, was a just and prudent Judge for the King, and a faithful Advocate for the Countrey.

† b. *concr.* That which tempers. *Obs. rare*

1609 BIBLE (Douay) *Ezech.* xiii. *Comm.* A wall of clay or mortar without straw or other temperature, is washed away with rayne.

† 2. The fact or state of being tempered or mixed, mixture; also, the condition resulting from the mixture or combination in various proportions of ingredients or elements; the composition, consistence, or complexion, so produced. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1541) 8 By the increase or diminution of any of them [the four humours] in quantitie or qualitie, ouer or vnder their natural assignement, inequal temperature cometh into the body. 1558 — *Dict. Addit.* *Crassa*, a greke worde, sygnifyeth complexion, temperature, or mixture of natural humours. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* ii. 28 b. There is in it a small temperature of the principles of the ayer and fyre. 1602 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxiv. ii. 11. 505 The last temperature is that, which in Latine they call *Olaia*, as one would say, the pot blassee, for it taketh the name of that vessel whereto it is most employed; and this is by tempering with every hundred pound weight of blassee, three or four pound weight of argentine lead or tin. 1604 *How Man may Chase Gd. Wife* iv. iii. Hath he not Upon that crimson temperature of your cheeks, Laid a lead colour with his boistious blows? 1605 LIMME *Querist* 1. ix. 36 Ashes have not exactly one temperature. 1675 *Art. Contentum* iv. xii. In all the concerns [of human life], there is such a temperature and mixture, that the good does more than equal the ill. a 1768 SLICKER *Sermon* (1770) III. 1. 6 The first of these, and the Foundation of all the rest, is a proper Temperature of Fear and Love. 1786 — *BOYNYCASTLE Astron.* xxi. 374 It is not credible that beings of our make and temperature could live upon them. 1826 R. HALL *Wks.* (1832) VI. 53 Such a temperature of light and shade as that which distinguishes all his discoveries of himself.

† 3. Due measure and proportion in action, speech, thought, etc.; freedom from excess or violence; moderation. *Obs.*

1536 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 3 To haue the same vedd and seftueth in suche a temperature, as by your wisdom ye shall thinke may conduce to thadvancement of his affayres theie. 1539 *Ibid.* 172 Vung in the proposition thereof & answers to be given that sobernes and temperature as he may perceive is to be vedd. 1609 HOLLAND *Annu. Marcell.* xxvi. ii. 286 As I hope, Fortune will give the same unto me, seeking diligently after a temperature and moderation. 1659 C. NOBLE *Mod. Answ. Innod. Queries* 14 If he would but say and do with that moderation and temperature as the late Protector . . . has said and done.

† b. A middle condition or position, a mean between opposites; a middle course, a compromise.

1594 MERR. *Police* (1599) D iiij. A vertuous temperature between two vicious extremities. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 37 In the midst of the earth there is an wholesome mixture from both sides; the habit of mens bodies of a mean and indifferent constitution, the colour also shewing a great temperature. 1634 NEEDHAM tr. *Selden's Mare Cl.* 37 To finde some kinde of temperature, whereby the Republick might receive the Rights belonging thereunto from the Austrian subjects sailing those Seas. 1722 F. HUGHES *Specul.* No. 467 P 9 His Constitution is a just Temperature between Indolence on one hand and Violence on the other.

† 4. The character or nature of a substance as supposed to be determined by the proportions of the four qualities (*hot or cold, and dry or moist*); = TEMPERAMENT 3. *Obs.*

1533 ELVOR *Cast. Helthe* (1539) 17 Of the temperature of meates to be receyved. *Ibid.* 34 b. Drythe happeneth in the substance of the body, either by to moche labour, or by the proper temperature of age. 1578 LYTE *Doddens* lxiv. 95 Hartes Horne is colde and dry in temperature much like Plantayne. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvii. xxii. I. 529 If the ground be of a middle temperature, there ought to be a space of five foot distance betweene every vine. 1620 GUILLIM *Illealdry* iii. xii. (1611) 120 The general received opinion is that the life of all things doth consist in calido and humido which is the temperature of blood. 1616 SUKRL. & MARKL. *Country Farme* 58 As concerning the temperature of beere there is no doubt but that it is hot. [1772] LUCOMBE *Hist. Print* 366 An unproper temperature of the Tympan . . . is, when it is dry in one place and moist in another.]

† 5. The combination of 'humours' in the body; also, the bodily habit or constitution attributed to this; = TEMPERAMENT 6. *Obs.*

1561 HOLLYBUSH *Hon. Apoth.* 15 b. To know by what

complexion or temperatur y^e diseases are caused. a 1577 SIR T. SMITH *Comitau Eng.* (1609) 5 In a mans body fouie complexions or temperatures, as cholericke, sanguine, flegmaticke & melancholique. 1600 HAKLUYT *Voy.* (1810) III. 340 The victuall of the countrey . . . might have been thought to have altered our temperatures. a 1618 RALEIGH *Rem.* (1644) 134 It is evident also, that men differ very much in the temperature of their bodies. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 43 P. 1 There is no temperature so exactly regulated but that some humour is fatally predominant. 1837 T. JONES *Chr. Warrior* iv. vi. 97 He [Satan] observes the temperature and complexion of such a man. If he be sanguine . . . he tempts him to incontinency.

† b. Constitutional bent of mind; disposition; = TEMPERAMENT 7. *Obs.*

1594 SPENSER *Annotell.* xiii. In that proud port Most goodly temperature ye may descry, Myld humblesse, mixt with a wilful majesty. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* i. iii. § 4 As touching the manners of learned men, no doubt there be amongst them, as in other professions, of all temperatures. 1610 BARROUGH *Meth. Physick* i. xxviii. (1639) 45 It is chiefly engendered of melancholy occupying the mind, and changing the temperature of it. 1768 STERNE *Sent. Journ.* (1778) I. 167 Any one may do a casual act of good nature, but a continuation of them shews it is a part of the temperature.

† 6. A tempered or temperate condition of the weather or climate; also, a (qualified or specified) condition of these. *Obs.*

1531 ELVOR *Gow* iii. xxvi. The temperature or distemperature of the regions. 1578 T. N. tr. *Cong. W. India* 217 Desiring of Him by Prayers to give raine and temperature, that the Earth may bring forth Corne, Fruite, Hearbes, and all other necessaries. 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Voy.* iv. xiv. 239 Thracia, [is] of an yll temperature, the ayre being vnholeesome, & not healthfull. 1624 CAPT. SMITH *Virginia* ii. 21 The temperature of this Countrey doth agree well with English constitutions. 1697 DAMPIER *Voy.* I. xiv. 529, I look upon this latitude [the Cape of Good Hope] to be one of the mildest and sweetest for its temperature, of any whatsoever. 1797 SMITH *State Ire.* P. 35 A country so favoured by nature . . . both in fruitfulness of soil, and temperature of climate.

7. The state of a substance or body with regard to sensible warmth or coldness, referred to some standard of comparison; *spec.* that quality or condition of a body which in degree varies directly with the amount of heat contained in the body, and inversely with its heat-capacity; commonly manifested by its imparting heat to, or receiving it from, contiguous bodies, and usually measured by means of a thermometer or similar instrument. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1670 BOYLE (title) Of the Temperature of the Submaine Regions as to Heat and Cold. *Ibid.* iii. This person I diligently examined . . . as to the temperature of the lower parts of the sea [the knowledge of which is that alone that concerns us in this place]; he several times complained to me of the coldness of the deep water. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No. 179 P. 7 A moderate Expanse of Fire, serves to keep this large Room in a due Temperature. a 1743 G. MARTINE *Ess. & Obs. Thermometers* (1772) 46 There is a Thermometer in frequent use in England, wherein they conceive the middle temperature of the air as neither hot nor cold, which . . . they mark Gr. 0, and number both above and below. 1792 tr. *Pictet's Ess. Foe* 11 The thermometer will show, by the degree observed on its scale, the temperature of the liquid. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 47 The cause of them is, the difference in temperature between the air over the land and that over the water. 1820 W. SCOTTSBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I. 48. I have determined the mean temperature of the month of May. 1860 TVNDALL *Glac.* i. xvi. 113 To record the lowest winter temperature at the summit of the mountain. 1876 BASTROW *The. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 99 The normal temperature of the body has been variously estimated; but, on the average, seems, in the adult, to range between 98.4° and 99.5°. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 72 A comparison of the temperatures shown by the two thermometers. 1888 MISS BRADDOCK *Fatal* Three v. i. I took their temperatures this morning before I went to church. fig. 1862 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. xiv. 272 The temperature of the zeal of the different portions of the nation.

b. (*collog.*) To have a temperature, i. e. one higher than the normal, as in fever.

1808 P. WHITE *Millionaire's Daw* (ed. Tauchn.) 88 Do you think I have a temperature? 1904 E. F. BENSON *Chal. lousers* (ed. Tauchn.) 318 He has had a temperature for nearly a week.

† 8. The temper of steel; = TEMPER 5. *Obs.*

1580 FRAMPTON *Iron & Steel* in *Joy's News* (1596) 145 Iron so harde that being wrought, it serueth for Steele, chiefly with a temperature that is given to it. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xxvii. xiv. II. 514 All our Steele is of a more soft and gentle temperature than that of the Levant. 1603 [see TEMPER v. 14]. 1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Countrey* 249 Giving them the Iron Mines of Biskay with the temperature of Balon, Bilbo, Toledo, and Calatuit.

† 9. *Mus.* = TEMPERAMENT sb. 10. *Obs. rare* -1.

1592 LYV *Gallathea* iii. iii. An Organist to tunc youi temperatures.

10. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *temperature-compensator*, *correction*, *log*, *sense*; *temperature-alarm*: see quot. 1877; *temperature-chart*, (a) a chart or card containing a *temperature-curve* or its equivalent; (b) a chart of a region indicating temperatures at different points, as by isotherms; *temperature-curve*, a curve showing variations of temperature, usually in relation to equal periods of time, *esp.* in clinical use.

1871 W. SQUIRE (title) *Temperature Variations in the Diseases of Children.* 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Temperature alarm*, a device which automatically makes a signal when the temperature of the place where it is exceeds

or falls below a determinate point 1888 H. MORTEN *Hospital Life* 29. I admire her neat temperature chart, and then pass on to Nurse Lorna 1893 A. S. ECCLES *Scientia* 59. It appears to be possible, by close attention to the distribution of hyperaesthesia, temperature-sense for heat, and loss of cutaneous temperature, to localize in a measure the extent to which the nerve-trunk or its branches is involved 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 639 A high temperature, marked fluctuations in the temperature curve, a rapid pulse. 1901 *Daily News* 12 Jan. 6/2 All the levers... connecting rods, carriers, supporting rods, bell cranks, temperature compensators

Hence **Temperated** *a*, in comb., having temperature of a stated kind

1892 *Temple Bar Mag.* Nov. 444 The inner door shuts her into this pleasant-temperated privacy.

Temperer, var **TEMPERER** *a*. **Obs.**

Tempered (te mpaɪd), *a*. [*f*. **TEMPER** *v*. and *sb.* + *-ED*]

† 1. Brought to or having a proper or desired temper, quality, or consistence (usually by mixture of elements or mingling of qualities); hence, of an intermediate or moderate quality free from either extreme; temperate. *Obs.* except as below.

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xlv. (*Lucy*) 288 Pat (pyk & brynstan) grewit byre nomare Na It a tempryt bath were 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 222 The fryste tokyon of good complexion Is temperid flesche betwene nesse and harde, and namely betwene lene and fatte. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 9 It is good to serve God, and lyue tempered and moderat lyff 1877 *HANMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 422 Leaving in the midst a court, open to the tempered air.

b. with adverbial qualification.

1638 JUNIUS *Paint. Ancients* 284 To worke in us the impression of an excellently tempered complexion 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 101/2 Wine kept in a dry cool place, always equally tempered 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) III. 692 In the heaven above an excellently tempered climate

c. That has been brought to the required degree of hardness and elasticity, as steel; also said vaguely or poetically of other metals.

1655 MRQ *WORCESTER Cent* lxxv 85 Such bolts being made of tempered Steel 1697 DRYDEN *Amid* viii 699 The tempered metals dash, and yield a silver sound. 1797 GAY *Fables* x 6 Some head the darts with tempered gold. 1789 R. HOLE *Arthur v*, No temper'd mail resists Flacha's might. 1884 C. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iii. 271/1 The word 'tempered' (as applied to steel) should properly apply to all degrees of hardness denotable by colour in the colour test

d. Mixed or compounded in due proportion; worked up to a suitable consistency.

1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* I. 250 Delve of convenient Depth your thrashing Floor; With temper'd Clay then fill and face it o'er. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) II. 255 Cover the Head of the Stock with temper'd Clay, or with soft Wax. 1778 BR. LOWTH *Transl. Isaah* Notes 158 Bricks, made with tempered clay and chopped straw.

e. *Mus.* That has been tuned or adjusted in pitch according to some TEMPERAMENT (sense 10).

1727-41 [*see* **TEMPER** *v*. 15 b] 1788 CAVALLIO in *Phil. Trans.* LXXVIII. 250 One may easily perceive, how small is the difference between the perfect fifths of the latter, and the tempered ones of the former 1829-32 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 139 Nobody denies that the different keys on tempered instruments have different qualities. 1875 ELLIS tr. *Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* iii. xvi. 570 We cannot fail to recognise the influence of tempered intonation upon the style of composition. 1879 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict. Mus.* II. 11/2 The larger intervals contained in the tempered octave are all to a certain extent out of tune.

2. Constituted or endowed with a specified temper or disposition (in various senses of *temper*).

a. Qualified by an adv.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 266 For his corage is temprd so, That thogh he mihte himself relieve, Yit wolde he noght an other grieve. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (T S S) 119 He that is virtuous in the vertu of that force, is ay temperit that he excedis nocht. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* 1. Wks 162/2 It is so meruailously tempered that a mouse may wade therein, and an Olyphaunt be drowned therein. 1615 BRATHWAIT *Strappado* (1878) 143 Perseus (one better tempered, Then to behold a Virgin slaughtered, Without assayd reuenge) a 1628 F. GREVILLE *Sidney* (1907) 13 A quiet and equally tempered people 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 119 Children, sweetly tempered like their mother 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlv. 15 Indications that its form of government was not unhappily tempered

b. Qualified by an adj., so as to become a parasyntetic deriv. of **TEMPER** *sb.* Having a temper of such a kind (*mild-tempered* = of mild temper).

(The 18th c. quotes show the gradual change from *a*.) 1680 Moxon *Mech. Exerc.* x 178 Heavy unequal tempered Stuff. 1747 tr. *Astruc's Fevers* 169 A cold mild-tempered easy patient. 1747 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* I. 11 She aimed to be worse-tempered than ordinary 1768 [*see* **GOOD-TEMPERED**]. 1788 Mrs. HUGHES *Henry & Isabella* I. 80 Lamented that so mild a tempered, pretty kind of woman, should be subject to his tyranny. 1796 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Marchmont* III. 146 So unhappy a tempered woman, 1868 FARRAR *Sealers* iii. 1 (1875) 267 Controlled, modest, faithful, and even-tempered 1901 *Wide World Mag.* VIII 149/2 Hard at bargaining, and cross-tempered withal.

3. Modified by the admixture or influence of some other element, seasoned; moderated, mitigated, allayed, toned-down; limited.

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* 298 In a moderated proportion wine is mingled with water, as the Spirit with a man. And he receives in the Feast tempered wine unto faith. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v. 85 Sophocles appeared next. of a more sedate and tempered Majesty 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks. VI. 135 No man can be a friend to a

tempered monarchy who bears a decided hatred to monarchy itself. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlv. They proceeded to a third room with a more tempered step. 1828 D'ISRAELI *Chas.* I. vi. 137 At this crisis, the tempered wisdom of the Queen saved the nation. 1893 *Westm. Gas* 23 Mar. 2/3 He listened to his tempered speech—it was a much milder note than on Tuesday.

Temperal, *obs.* form of **TEMPORAL**.

Temperer (te mperər), [*f*. **TEMPER** *v.* + *-ER* 1.] One who or that which tempers.

1. † One who mixes (*obs.*); one who prepares (clay, mortar, etc.); one who tempers (steel).

a 1617 HIERON *Wks.* II. 2 Still there will be some temperers of leaven with the sweet lump of Gods sacred truth a 1619 FOTHERBY *Alchem.* (1622) Pref. 6 Temperers of Lyne and Mortar. 1659 in COCHRAN *Patrick R. Canongate Scott* (1876) II. 19 The Wardane Counterwardane Sinker and Temperer of the ymes 1839 *URE Dict. Arts* 885 The needles are now ready for the tempering they are carried in boxes to the temperer. 1896 *Chambers's Jyrl.* XIII. 22/2 The temperer requires a supply of water for the sufficient moistening of the clay

† 2. One who or that which allays or mitigates 1630 R. JOHNSON'S *Kingd. & Commonw.* 6 Whereas cold can without doors receive no temper; heat on the contrary is capable of very many. 1638 RIDER *Hor. Odes* 1 (1644) 32 O thou my labour's sweetest temperer [*L. lenimen*].

3. One who uses or advocates temperament in music: *see* **TEMPERAMENT** 10.

1829-32 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) II. 140 Do the temperers maintain that it is possible to mend this passage by any alteration in the intonation?

† 4. = **CRATER** 1, mixing vessel. *Obs.*

1675 HOBBS *Odyssey* 32 Then Nestor bids one fill the temperer With wine that aged was eleven year 1676 — *Ibid.* 1. 454 Filled with sweet wine the Temperers stood.

Tempering (te mperɪŋ), *obs.* *sb.* [*f*. **TEMPER** *v.* + *-ING* 1.] The action of the verb **TEMPER**, in various senses; an instance of this.

1382 WYCLIF *Petr.* xii. 11 Who is sweete, lueth in tempering [1388 temperances] — *Ezek.* xiii. 14 [*see* **TEMPERURE** 1] c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 488/2 Temperyng, or mesuryng of sundry thyngys to gedyr 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 241 To a workman for temperyng of mortar 1523 FITZHERB *Husb.* § 4 The temperyng [of the plough] to go brode and narrow is in the setting of the culture 1538 [*see* **TEMPER** *v.* 18] 1594 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad.* 565 What waxe so frozen but dissolves with tempering? 1600 HOLLAND *Lucy* xli. xvi. 113 Provenius dranke a cup of poison of his wives tempering, whereof he died 1655 MOUFET & BENNET *Health's Improv.* (1746) 90 Concerning the tempering of the Air in our Houses. 1661 BOYLE *Unsuccessful Exper.* Wks 172/1 341 The tempering of steel 1796 LEONI tr. *Alberti's Archit.* I. 42/1 The Workman's. Manner of Building depends partly upon. his Stone, and partly upon the tempering of his Mortar 1839 [*see* **TEMPERER** 1]. 1848 R. I. WILBERFORCE *Doctr. Incarnation* xiv (1852) 409 Through the happy tempering of His natural qualities 1875 OUSELEY *Harmony* v. 67 This interval... in tuning a keyed instrument, will require a much greater alteration, or tempering.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tempering-bar*, *-bath*, *-furnace*, *-machine*, *-screw*, *-wheel*: *see* *quots.*

1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Amusem.* 138 The fusion is to be raised to the tempering height. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 668 The tempering screw is added to keep the wagon in its proper situation, in whatever way the spring of the weighing machine may be acted upon by the friction. 1864 WEBSTER, *Tempering color*, the shade of color that indicates the degree of temper in tempering steel 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tempering-furnace*, one specially contrived for imparting an equal heat to the articles to be tempered. *Ibid.*, *Tempering-machine*, one for handling heavy steel plates during the operations in tempering. *Ibid.*, *Tempering-wheel*, a device for tempering clay for making brick, etc. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Tempering-oven*, in glass-manuf., an annealing oven used after the melting-oven

Tempering, *pph.* *a*. [*f*. as *prec.* + *-ING* 2.] That tempers; softening, mitigating.

1612 SELDEN *Drayton's Polyolb.* vi. Notes 97 Those that sing the tempering and mollifying Peans to Apollo 1817 BYRON *Lam. of Tasso* viii, Like steel in tempering fire. 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Emp.* (1854) I. 91 The tempering influence of the ocean.

Temperless, *a. rare.* [*f*. **TEMPER** *sb.* + *-LESS*.] Having no moderation of temper.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Panareus* 137; So swelling proud; so surly-bowd the while; So temper-lesse

Temperment: *see* **TEMPERAMENT** 3, *quot.* 1471.

Temperour, variant of **TEMPERURE** *Obs.*

Temper-pin, *sc.* [*f*. **TEMPER** *sb.* + *PIN* *sb.*]

1 The wooden screw used in regulating the tightness of the band of a spinning-wheel; *fig.* temper, disposition

17. in RITSON *Sc. Songs* (1794) I. 175 My spinning-wheel is auld and stiff. To keep the temper pin in tiff, Employ as my hand, sir. a 1796 BURNS *A here was a Lass* 1, Ay she shook the temper-pin. 1864 LATTO *Tam. Bodin* iii, A hole in her chackit apron clautht haud o' the temper pin, when doon gaed Bessie an' the wheel *Ibid.* x. Mr. G's temper pin was nae wise improved by the catastrophe

† 2. A tuning-screw or peg of a violin, etc. *Obs.*

1786 BURNS *Ep. May Logan* iv, Heaven send your heart-strings aye in tune, And screw your temper-pins aboon 1788 SHIRREFF *Poems* (1790) 339 Gin the temper-pin ye'll screw, And gie's a sang.

Temper-pot, *-screw*: *see* **TEMPER** *sb.* 14.

† **Temperure**, *Obs.* Also 4-5 *temprure*, *temperour* (e. [*a*. OF *temperura* (12th c. in Godef.)

— *L. temperatura*: *see* **TEMPERATURE** 1.)

1. *Tempering*; *concr.* tempering liquid, etc. 1388 WYCLIF *Book.* liii. 14, Y schal distrie the wai, which

3e pargetiden with out temperure [1382 *temperyng*; *Vulg.* absque temperamento] c 1400 *Rom. Rose* 4177 The temprure of the moitere Was maa of licour wonder dere 1426 LYDG. *De Ghul. Pulgr.* 23544 Of their moiter the temprure, Founded vppoun charyte, Of concord and fraternyte.

2. Adjustment of pitch, tuning, tunelessness.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 39 Arion, which hadde an harpe of such temprure, And therto of so good mesure [etc.] *Ibid.* III. 303 Of hire Harpe the temprure He tawhte hire ek.

3. Condition of the weather or climate, *esp.* temperate or good condition. = **TEMPERATURE** 6.

1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 179 Good coin contray, where here is good temprure of heuene and of wedir [*coeli temperies*] *Ibid.* II. 291 Pe temprure pat comeþ of hisnesse and lownesse of sterres and planetes, comeþ aȝen to temprure at þe fiftþe þere a 1485 FORRESCUE *Wks* (1869) 477 Temprour of the ayre, clerenes of the sea

4. = **TEMPER** *sb.* 5 (of steel, etc.); **TEMPERATURE** 8

c 1407 LYDG. *Reason & Sens* 1191 A byght helme of swych temprure, That pollex swerde ne noon amure May do therto no violence c 1440 *Parionope* 1943 Hawbrek of goode mesure Mighty and strong and of good temprure.

5. *Tempeance*, self-control, moderation.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Sol. Wks.* II. 256 Þe bridde vetue is temprour in oure dede c 1440 *Yacob's Well* 142 Clotonye is, when þou hast a talent, wyth-outyn temprure & mesuie, to mete or drynke.

Tempest (te mpest), *sb.* Forms: 3- *tempest*, also 3-6 *tempeste*, 4-5 *tempest*, -e [*a*. OF *tempeste*, fem. (11th c. in *Roland*) = It., Prov. *tempesta* -pop. L. **tempesta-m*, for cl. L. *tempestiās*, -*ātem* season, weather, storm, f. *tempestus* a time, a season; also a. OF. *tempeste* masc. (13th c. in Godef.) = Prov. *tempest* :-L. **tempestum*. OF. had also **tempeste*, acc. sing. *tempestē*, pl. *tempestes* (12th c.) = Sp. *tempestad*, Pg. *tempestade*, It. -*ate*, -*ade*, :-L. *tempestiās*, *tempesta-t-em*.]

1. A violent storm of wind, usually accompanied by a downfall of rain, hail, or snow, or by thunder c 1250 *Old Kentish Sermon* in *O. E. Misc.* 32 So hi were in þo ssepe so a-roȝ a great tempeste of winde 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1255 Hor folc hi lare in þe þoru tempeste [*v. r.* tempeste] moni on a 1300 *Cusar Mor.* 6027 (Cott.) Israel for þis tempest [Gott] tempeste Was noþer harmed, man ne beist. 13. *K. Alis* 580 (Bodl. MS) þe wederes stronge and tempestes Pat hem duden grete molesles c 1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 197 Euerie crie agayn tempest and rayn. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 203 A cruel king destr. Troy 14267 Trees thung tempestes, tynde bade þere leues. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *King's* ii. x When the Lord was mynyd to take vp Elias in the tempest 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1679) 369 Evens whole dayes and nights this tempest lasted. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv 608 A Station safe for Ships, when 'Tempests roag' 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 46 In some places the time of change is attended with calms, in others with violent tempests 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal.* I. § 3. 68 The whole air filled with a tempest of sand driving in your face like sleet

b. A thunder-storm. *dialect*

c 1532 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 946/x To be killed with tempest, *foul-drover* 1722 HEARNE *Collect.* 30 June (O. H. S.) III. 408 We were for'd by a tempest to stop at Yarmton. 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 222 Several instances have occurred of the fatal effects of a tempest at a considerable distance from the spot where the violence of the lightning appeared to have been chiefly exerted. c 1860 *Norfolk. Dial.* It's very still and black. I think we shall have a tempest to-night 1883 *Hamph. Gloss.* *Tempest*, a thunder-storm.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A violent commotion or disturbance; a tumult, rush; agitation, perturbation. *Tempest in a tea-pot*: *see* **TEA-POT**.

c 1315 SHOREHAM vii 642 Pat best pat byt hedde ine hym y-nome Soche a tempeste 133 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 273 Now is Gh in get tempest, Sorwe he makeþ wip þe mest. 1472 *Coventry Lett. Bk.* 373 The great tempestes diuisions & troubles that in late dayes haue be in this our Reaume. 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* I. 1 458 Cheere the heart, That dies in tempest of thy angry frowne 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 12 Waues of tribulation, tempests of tentations. 1790 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) I. 243 In the midst of all this tempest the ministers... seem much at their ease 1894 H. NISBET *Bush Girl's Rom.* 61 Helen Craven was very pale and very silent during this parental tempest. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 Dec. 1/2 This fine passage drew a tempest of cheering

† b. Calamity, misfortune, trouble. *Obs.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1654x Morýne & hunger had ref. al þe folk wip tempest vnkynde. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE vi. 394 For sleuth nor sleip sall nayne 1emayne in me, Off this tempest till I a wengance se.

3. A confused or tumultuous throng; † a crowded assembly. cf. **HURRICANE** 2 b (*obs.*); a rushing or tearing crowd.

1746 SMOLLETT *Advice* 30 note, Not unaptly styled a drum, from the noise and emptiness of the entertainment. There are also drum-major, rout, tempest, and hurricane, differing only in degrees of multitude and uproar 1755 J. SARA-BEARE *Lydia* (1766) II. 309 How to spend their hours in London more agreeably than in routs, drums, hurricanes, and tempests. 1866 CARLYLE in *Morning Star* 5 Apr. 5/5 It turned out to be a tempest of wild houses, managed by young lads who had a turn for hunting with their grooms

b. A person of stormy temper.

1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxiii, Henrique is a regular little tempest—his mother and I have given him up long ago

† 4. A time; a period, an occasion. (A verbalism of translation.) *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *a Chron.* xxviii. 9 In that tempest [*Vulg. ea tempestate*] was thero a prophete of the Lord 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) II. 337 In pat tempest [*sab. ea tempestate*] went out pat man pat heet Liber pater.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a simple attrib., as *tempest-anger*, *-cloud*, *-pitch*, *-ruck* (*RACK* *sb.* 1 3), *-shock*,

-speed, -spirit, -time, b. instrumental, etc., as tempest-beaten, -blown, -born, -driven, -flung, -harrowed, -rent, -rocked, -swept, -torn, -troubled, -winged, -worn adjs.; also TEMPEST-TOSSED; c objective, etc., as *tempest-bearing, -clear, -loving, -proof, -scoffing, -walking* adjs.; also *tempest-raiser*.
 1898 W. WATSON *Poems, Tomb of Burns*, Byron's 'tempest-anger, tempest-mirth' 1747 DUNKIN in *Francis's tr. Horace, Ep.* II, II, 307 Nor yet expos'd to 'tempest-bearing strife'.
 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bassin* I, v, 433 The 'tempest-beaten Vessel's stern'.
 1759 JOHNSON *Rasselas* XXI, I rejoiced like a tempest-beaten sailor at his entrance into the harbour.
 1865 BARING GOULD *Hyperborea* x, 177 To leave the summer circus and turn to the 'tempest-born rain-cloud'.
 1868 M. COLLINS *Sweet Anne Page* I, 149 Always the white sky should be 'tempest clear'.
 1849 *tr. De la Motte Fouquet's Sir Etienne* 166 His 'tempest-driven heart'.
 1776 MICKLE *tr. Camoens's Lusad* 80 On many a 'tempest-harrowed ocean tost'.
 1747-46 THOMSON *Summer* 123 The 'tempest-loving' iaven scarce Dares wing the dubious dusk.
 1660 BOND *Scut. Reg.* 403 Like one ship 'tempest-proof upon a troubled Sea'.
 1844 LOWELL *Legend of Brittany* II, 21, Before its eyes the sullen 'tempest-rack would fade'.
 1877 *tr. Lacrima's Sc. & Lit. Mid. Ages* (1878) 225 A special class of sorcerers called 'tempest-raisers'.
 1822 T. MITCHELL *Autograph* I, 186 Must I be thus 'tempest-tent'?
 c1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Camp. Florence* 176 Now 'tempest-rocked, now whirling round and round'.
 1837 *Spirit of the Woods* 84 Mid sorrow's 'tempest-shock'.
 1854 J. S. C. ABBOTT *Napoleon* (1855) II, iv, 79 Struggling along the drifted and 'tempest-swept' defile.
 1633 FORD *Broken H.* IV, II, Like 'tempest-threaten'd trees' uniformly rooted.
 1598 DRAVON *Heroic Ep.* *Brandon to Q. Mary* 17 After long trouble, 'tempest-torn and wack'd'.
 1825 RICHARDSON *Sonnets* 141, I marked the 'tempest-troubled wave'.
 1747-46 THOMSON *Summer* 344 Till, 'tempest-wing'd', fierce Winter sweeps them from the face of day.

Tempest (tempest, + tempest), *v.* [ad. OF. *tempesta-r* (12th c.), *f. tempesta*: see prec.]

1. *trans.* To affect by or as by a tempest; to throw into violent commotion, to agitate violently.
 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II, 167 And when his list the Sky tempests, The renbowe is his Messenger.
 c1430 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* IV, I (1866) 174 Tempested it was geliche, of giet tempestes and of wynd.
 1480 CAXTON *Ovid's Met.* XI, XIX, The wyndes, renne so radely, that nothing may lette them to tempeste alle the see.
 1638 *Penn. Conf.* (1637) 346 Rooted most when most tempested.
 1667 MILTON *P.L.* VII, 412 Fish, part huge of bulk Wallowing unweildie, enomious in thir Gate, Tempest the Ocean.
 1715-20 POPE *Ibad* XXI, 30 The huge dolphin tempesting the main.
 1830 E. N. COLLIER *Gk. Poets* (1834) 129 As when two winds—the north and west—suddenly tempest the sea.
 1857 H. MILLER *Test. Rocks* III, 137 Its wonderful whales, of the reptilian class, must have tempested the deep.

2. *fig.* To disturb violently (a person, the mind).
 c1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* II, pr. IV, 28 (Camb. MS.), I have som what confortid the so pat thow tempest the nat thus with al th fortune.
 c1415 LYNGATE *Temple of Glas* 1157 For no turment, pat be fallen shal, Tempest be not.
 1521 FISHER *Serm. Luther* Wks (1876) 312 Ioannes wiccliff with other moo which sore tempested the chyrche.
 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Virgill* 25 Tempested with disordered thoughts and vnruly passions.
 1762 GOLDSON. *Cat. W.* XLVII, A mind tempested up by a thousand various passions.
 1819 CAMPBELL *Spec. Brit. Poets* I, 164 A man has hardly tied the fatal knot when his house is tempested by female eloquence.

3. *intr.* Of the wind, weather, etc., and *impers.* To be tempestuous, to blow tempestuously; to rage, storm. Also *fig.* ? Obs.

c1477 CAXTON *Tason* 56 Some after the winde began to rise and tempest horrible and impetuous.
 1530 PALSGR. 754/1 Herde you nat howe it tempested to nyght?
 1601 B. JONSON *Poetaster* v, i, Other Princes, Thunder, and tempest, ou those learned heads, Whom Caesar with such honour doth aduance.
 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 207 (*tr. Ovid's Met.* XI, 521) Blind night in darkness tempests.

Hence **Tempested** *pp.* a, tossed or afflicted by a tempest; **Tempesting** *vbl. sb.*

a1631 DONNE *Serm.* XXXVII (1640) 366 No repentance [can] stay his tempested and weather-beaten conscience.
 1811 SHAFLEY *St. Irenaeus* II, pr. Wks 1888 L, 296 And the moon dimly gleam'd through the tempested air.
 1846 TREACH *Miracles* IV, The Church of Christ has evermore resembled this tempested bark.
 1882 MYERS *Renewal of Youth* 288 Rocked by strange blast and stormy tempestings.

+ **Tempestrarian**, *Obs. rare*—1. In (erron) **tempestrarian**. [*f. med.L. tempestari-us* (8th c. in Du Cange) + -AN.] (See quot.)

1708-22 BINGHAM *Antiq.* XVI, v, § 6 (1840) VI, 68 The captials of Charles the Great, where decrees were made against calculators, enchaunters, and 'tempestrarians', as they are called, that is raisers of storms and tempests.

+ **Tempestativ**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [*a. obs. F. tempestatif, -vus* (15th c. in Godef.) see TEMPEST sb. and -ATIVE.] That raises a tempest.

1694 MOTTEUX *Rabelais* IV, xx, If I come near thee...and chastise thee like any Tempestativ Devil.

Tempestuous, -ious. see TEMPESTUOUS

Tempestive (tempe stiv), *a. arch.* [ad. L. *tempestivus* timely. see TEMPEST and -IVE.]

1. *Timely, seasonable*

1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt. Brit.* IX, ix, § 60 That providence which the King of Scotland used, was, as more tempestive, so more commendable.
 1620 VERNER *Via Recta* VII, 107 The moderate and tempestive use of them may be very good and profitable.
 1625 HAYWOOD *Hierarch* VII, Comm. 332 The cheerfull and tempestive showers.
 1825 FRASER *Mag.* XLV, 172 After the tempestive banquet at two o'clock.

2. *erron.* = TEMPESTUOUS 2

1848 *Tait's Mag.* XV, 118 Every reader will point out living examples amid brawling and tempestive politicians

Tempestively, *adv. arch.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.]

Seasonably, opportunely

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* III, II, II, v, 1676 305/a Dancing is a pleasant recreation of body and mind. If tempestively used.
 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Chas. I* (1655) 131 The several processes, will more tempestively occur in the ensuing series of this narration.
 1702 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath* II (1706) 367 Hot and Cold Baths tempestively, cautiously, and wisely prescribed.

+ **Tempestivious, a.** *Obs. rare*—1. [Erron. for **tempestivus*, *f. as prec. + -OUS*.] Seasonable; = TEMPESTIVE 1

1574 NEWTON *Health Mag.* 6 Exercise fittest to be used in seasonable and tempestivious times of the year.

+ **Tempestivity**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *tempestivitas*, *f. tempestiv-us* TEMPESTIVE: see -ITY.]

1. *Seasonableness, timeliness.*

1576 NEWTON *Leanne's Complex.* (1633) 124 Appointing to each function his proper time, and tempestivity.
 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 287 Since their [Jews'] dispersion and habitation in Countries, whose constitutions admit not such tempestivity of harvests.
 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tempestivity*, fitness of time, seasonableness

2. *A season, a time of a particular character.*

1569 NEWTON *Cicero's Olde Age* 21 b, To every part of a mans life and age, are given hys conveniency tymes and propre tempestivities.
 1642 S. ASHBY *Best Refuge* 19 Times. The word signifies the tempestivity, the season of time.
 The Septuagint renders it right, *Ev evkarplav*.
 1683 E. HOOKER *Præf. Parag.* 20 In these last daies there wil hang over us periculous tempestivities, hard seasons.

+ **Tempestuous, a.** *Obs.* [*a. AF. tempestuous, OF -eus, ad. L. type *tempestios-us*, for *L. tempestuos-us*, in *Lt. tempestios*, *Prov. tempestos* and *tempestuos* (Littré)] = TEMPESTUOUS 1, 2.

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* II, Proem 5 This see clepe I þe tempestuous matere Of desperat Troilus was inne.
 c1500 *Three Kings* 131 If before dyner he were hote and tempestuous, now is he colde and sobre.
 1508 FISHER *7 Penit.* Pr. XXXVII, 1 Wks (1876) 69 The tempestuous tribulacions wherwith the heite of synners is troubled & vexed.

Tempestrian: see TEMPESTRARIAN.

Tempest-tossed, -tost (-tōst, poet tōsed),

a. Tossed by or as by a tempest. Hence **Tempest-toss *v. trans.* and *intr.*, to toss or pitch about as a tempest or a tempestuous sea; to agitate or be agitated violently; **Tempest-tossing**, violent agitation by or as by a tempest, etc.**

1592 SHAKS. *Rom. & Jul.* III, v, 138 The windes thy sighes . . . will ouer set Thy tempest tossed body.
 1605 — *Macb.* I, iii, 25 Though his Barke cannot be lost, Yet it shall be Tempest tost.
 1682 ROXB. *Ball.* (1886) VI, 77 Where peevish coyness and disdain Do tempest tos, the mind.
 1747 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Ep.* I, xi, 19 Though by strong Winds your Barke were Tempest-tost.
 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* XII (1870) 233 Those very afflictions and tempest-tossings which the Church beavals.

+ **Tempestatue, v.** *Obs. rare*—1. [*f. L. tempestu-*, stem of next: see -ATE 3.] = TEMPEST v.

1702 C. MATHER *Magis. Chr.* VII, vi, (1852) 577 Those parts of New England . . . were thus tempestuated by a terrible war.

Tempestuous (tempestuous), *a.* *Forms:* a.

5 *tempestuous* (? = -evous), 6 -eous, -yous, 6-8 -ious; b. 6 -uouse, -uus, 6-tempestuous. [In the b form, ad. L. *tempestuos-us*: cf. *tempestu-*, collateral form of *tempestis* TEMPEST, so obs. *F. tempestuosus*, -uos (14th c.), mod. *F. tempestueux* = *Pr. tempestuos*, Sp., *Pg. tempestuoso*. The a forms appear to be analogical, after other adjs. in -eous, -ious, of various etymology.]

1. *Of, pertaining to, involving, or resembling a tempest; subject to or characterized by tempests; stormy, very rough or violent.*

a. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXVII, (Percy Soc.) 194 It thondred loud with clappes tempestuous.
 c1548 HALL *Chron.* II, 118 b, A great tempestuous rage and furious storme.
 1594 MORISON *Let. in Hum.* I (1677) 37 The weather was very tempestuous, and not likely to change.

b. 1538 STARKEY *England* I, II, 61 The trowblus and tempestuous see.
 1538 ELYOT, *Tempestuousness*, tempestuous or stormy.
 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 501 A turbulent and tempestuous storme arose.
 1639-40 LAUD *Diary* 25 Jan., A very blustering and a tempestuous day.
 1799 Hr. LEE *Cauter's T. Old Wom.* (ed. 2) I, 348 The weather grew lowering and tempestuous.
 1878 BOSWORTH SMITH *Carthage* 121 The dangerous storms to which the south of Sicily was exposed after the rising of the tempestuous Orion.

2. *transf. and fig.* Characterized by violent agitation or commotion; turbulent, tumultuous; impetuous, passionate; agitated as by a tempest.

a. 1447 [implied in *tempestuously* see next].
 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXVII, (Percy Soc.) 120 O Mars! I me succoure in tyme tempestuous.
 1610 SHAKS. *Hamlet* IV, i, 177 So shall you swage the tempestuous floods Of their stormy myndes.

a1586 SIDNEY *Ps.* XXXI, xi, In that tempestuous hast, I said, that I from out thy sight was cast.
 1720 *Brit. Apollo* III, No. 25 3/4 Tempestuous Ills, in wild Confusion hurld.

b. 1509 HAWES *Past. Pleas.* XXXIII, (Percy Soc.) 169 To the last ende of my matter troublous, With waves enclosed so tempestuous.
 1648 HERRICK *Festive, Delight in Disorder*, A winning wave (deserving note) in the tempestuous petticoat.
 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn. Moles* 21 The tempestuous persecutions of her own kindred.
 1663 DAVENANT *Siege of Rhodes* Wks. (1672) 2 The Shriller Trumpet and Tempestuous Drum.
 1782 MISS BURNES *Cecilia* VIII, iv, Cecilia was still in this tempestuous state.
 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 1016 Fill the dance up with tempestuous feet.

Tempestuously, *adv.* [*f. prec. + -LY* 2.] In a tempestuous manner.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roxb.) 73 Trowblyd in hym self tempestuously.
 1566 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* XI, lxiii (1612) 272 Tempestuously Arzamas Rhode received Sir Hugh at last.
 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smect.* Pref., Wks 1851 III, 276 Signe, that he meant ere long to be most tempestuously bold, and shamelesse?
 1721 R. KEITH *tr. T. à Kempis Solit. Soul* XVI, 230 The Air may of a sudden be tempestuously stirred.
 1876 F. HARRISON *Choice Bks* (1886) 138 The evils of which you tempestuously complain.

Tempestuousness, [*f. as prec. + -NESS*]

The state or quality of being tempestuous or stormy; storminess, turbulence.

1648 HEXHAM *Dutch Dict.* II, *De stuerigheyt der Zee*, the tempestuousness, or the storminess of the Sea.
 a1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* X, IV, (1673) 461 That impetuous violence and tempestuousness with which men are acted in pretensions of Religion.
 1798 *Hist. in Anu. Reg.* 154/2 The tempestuousness of the times appeared favourable to such an attempt.
 1877 DOWDIN *Shaks. Prim.* vi, 117 There is no tempestuousness of passion and no artistic mystery.

Tempr (e, obs. forms of TEMPER v).

Templar (te mplā), *sb.* *Forms:* 3-7 *templar*, 4-5 -ere, (5) *templeer*, 5- *templar*. [*a. AF. templer, OF. templier* (c. 1200 in Godef.), = med.L. *templarius* (Du Cange), *f. templum*, *TEMPLE* sb.; see -ER 2; also *templāres*, pl. of cl. L. *templarius*, in papal document of 1157 in Muratori *Antiq.* Diss. XI, (1774) II, 329. For later spelling see -AR 2.]

1. A member of a military and religious order, consisting of knights (*Knights Templars, Knights or Poor Soldiers of the Temple*), chaplains, and men-at-arms, founded c. 1118, chiefly for the protection of the Holy Sepulchre and of Christian pilgrims visiting the Holy Land so called from their occupation of a building on or contiguous to the site of the Temple of Solomon at Jerusalem. They were suppressed in 1312.

c1290 Beket 2264 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I, 171 He [K. Hen. II, as part of his penance] scholde finde to hundred knyghts to fyghte Al ane jere with þe templeys for holi churchc ryght.
 13 *Coar de L.* 3220 Hys. Templeres and hys Hospytalers.
 c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 305 A templeir of pris, Sir Brian þe geay, Maister templeire he was þy half þe se.
 1387 TREVISA *Hiden* (Rolls) VII, 223 Þe fyfte Clement was pope he dampned þe ordre of Piere Templers.
 14 *Norm.* in Wr. Wulcker 681/23 *Hic templarius*, a templeir.
 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy.* I, 146 The Templars which were therein returned home out of Fraunce.
 1603 KNOLLES *Hist. Parks* (1638) 29 Hugh Paganus first Master of the Templers returned with a great number of zealous Christians, ready to lay down their lives for defence of the Christian faith and religion.
 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 427 A church for Knights Templars, which they had newly built according to the forme of the Temple neere unto the Sepulchre of Our Lord at Hierusalem.
 1700 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II, 745 One Durand a Knight-Templar.
 1839 KEIGHTLEY *Hist. Eng.* I, 266 It was in the reign of Edward II that the potent and wealthy order of Knights Templars was suppressed throughout Europe.
 1910 C. PERKINS in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 224 There do not appear to have been over fifteen or twenty knights in the total of 144 Templars in the British Isles.

b. *Phrase.*

1653 URQUHART *Rabelais* I, v, 26, I drink no more then a sponge, I drink like a Templar Knight [orig. je boy comme un templeier].
 1810 SCOTT *Vanhoë* XXXV, Now, to drink like a Templar is the boast of each jolly boon companion.

2. A barrister or other person who occupies chambers in the Inner or Middle Temple (see TEMPLE sb. 1 5).

1588 MARPRET *Epist.* (Arb) 26 Let the 7 templears haue M. Trauers their preacher restored agayne vnto them.
 1628 in *Crt. & Times Chas.* I (1848) I, 311 On Saturday last, the Templars chose one Mr. Palmes their lord of misrule.
 1683 TRAYN *Way to Health* 48 But very few Inns of Court Gentlemen or Templars.
 1687 MONTAGUE & PRIOR *Hind & P. Trav.* 22 Many a young Templar will save his shilling by this Stratagem of my Mice.
 a1760 H. BROWNE *Plebe Tobacco, Int.* v, Blest leaf! whose aromatic gases dispense To Templars modesty, to Parsons sense.
 1815 LAMA *Let to Southey* 6 May, I am a Christian, Englishman, Londoner, Templar.
 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Mid.* I, the part which is common to the higher classes of the law at Edinburgh, and which nearly resembles that of the young Templars in the days of Steele and Addison.
 1908 J. HUTCHINSON (*title*) A Catalogue of Notable Middle Templars.

3. a. A member of an order of Freemasons calling themselves Knights Templars, extensively established in the United States.

1859 (*title*) A Service for the Encampments of Knights Templars together with a Sketch of the History of the Order.
 1861, 30 [see TIMPLARY sb. 3].
 1878 [see ENCAMPMENT 3].
 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/3 The Royal Arch degree, the possession of which in these later times has been held essential to a Knight Templar.

b. *Short for GOOD TEMPLAR, q. v.*

1874- [see GOOD TEMPLAR].
 1885 *Daily Chron.* 3 Sept (Cassell) He had often feared lest any of his juvenile templears should be decoyed away on their journey to or from the meetings.
 1905 *Daily News* 30 Oct 8 The Baron being by no means a templar according to the jargon of to-day—'templar' or 'teetotaler', whatever the phrase may be.

4. An official of the Jewish temple. *notice-use*

1884 H. W. BRECHER in *Chr. World Pulpit* XXV, 11/3 It was this [the raising of Lazarus] that brought the determination of the templears that He should perish.

5. *attrib.* as *Templar Knight, order*, etc.

c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 233 Cæsar tells how some tyme þere was a preste of þe Templar ordur.
 1539 *Org. & Sprynge Sectes* 15 Templare Lordes.
 1610 *Templare Knights*.
 1819 SCOTT *Vanhoë* XXXVIII, A huge volume, which contained the proceedings of the Templar Knights.

Hence **Templardom**, the community or body of Templars, + **Templarian** *a. Obs.*, of or pertaining to the Templars; **Templarism**, the principles of Templars (in any of the senses, e.g. = *Good Templarism*); **Templarlike** *adv.*, like a Templar. 1877 G. H. KINGSLEY *Sport & Trav* (1900) 345 The most temperate races of the world are apt to burst out to the utter confusion of all 'Good Templardom'. 1800 W. WATSON *Decadence* (1602) 19 Seditious 'Templarian' Jesuit-call sectaries. 1612 T. JAMES *Jesuits' Downfall* 48 For as they like just Templarlike in all things, so there will be a right Templarian downfall. 1888 J. SHALLOW *Templars' Trials* 69 M. Loiseleur dilates on the difference between Gnosticism and 'Templarism' 1893 *Voice* (N. Y.) 15 June, He spoke of the drink question as affecting native races, and the spread of Templarism in India, Africa and Australasia.

Templar (te'mplär), *a.* [ad. late L. *templär-us*, f. *templum*, (TE'mplär) sb. 1. *see* -AR 1.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a (or the Jewish) temple.

1798 R. MORRIS *Ess. Anc. Archit.* 3 The Example of Solomon in Templar and Domal Architecture 1812-23 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1838) III 112 It would be better to regard solitary, family, and temple devotion as distinctions in sort, rather than differences in degree 1840 MILMAN *Hist. Chr.* II 415 In the East, where the churches retained probably more of the templar form. 1845 J. MARTINEAU *Miss.* (1852) 118 They have no templar and sacerdotal duties, can offer no sacrifice, absolve from no sin.

Templary (te'mplär), *sb.* Also 5 *pl.* -aries. [ad. med. L. *templär-us*, *TEMPLAR* sb.; *see* -ARY 1.]

+1. = **TEMPLAR** sb. 1. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden (Rolls) VIII* 293 His pope dampned the order of Tempelaries [ordinem Tempelariarum]. 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron.* (Rolls) 177 He procured the destruction of Tempelaries. 1460 *tr. Osney Reg.* 208 He templarys 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy.* II, i, 35 (an. 1249) The [holy] land might some be woot to Christendome, were it not for rebellious Tempelaries, with the Hospitalaries, and their followers. 1618 BULLOCK *Eng. Expos.*, Tempelaries, certain Christian souldiours dwelling about the Temple at Hierusalem, whose office was to entertain Christian strangers that came hither for deuotion 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Tempelaries, Knights of the Temple.

+2. An estate or benefice belonging to the Knights Templars. *Obs.* 1496-1 *see* -1

1592 *Sc. Acts* 345 VI (1814) III 561 1/2 pe rentails of all bishopricks, abbacies, priories, provestries, chaplanries, templaries, and vtheris benefices.

3. Templars collectively, *Hist.* the system or organization of the Templars; in 19th c., the Masonic and Temperance societies so called. 1466 *tr. Fuller Worthies, Oxford* (1662) ii 329 The Holy Land, where thorough the Treachery of Tempelary, cowardice of the Greeks, diversity of the Climate, distance of the place, and differences betwixt Christian Princes, much time was spent, many lives lost, but little profit produced 1859 *Service for Encampments of Knights Templars* 30 Any attempt to make Masonry perfect without Tempelary, or on the other hand, to perpetuate an order of Templars independent of Freemasonry must only show ignorance of the real history of both Societies 1874, 1897 [see *Good Templar*] 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Aug. 2/3 At Louisville [in 1901] a colossal pageant descriptive of the history of Knight Tempelary from the time of the Crusades.

+ **Templary**, *a. Obs.* rare. [ad. late L. *templär-us* pertaining to a temple *see* -AR 2.]

1. Of or pertaining to a temple: = **TEMPLAR** *a.* 1607 *Schol. Disc. agst. Antichr.* v. i. 55 We some papistes that pretende a ciuill worshipspe in temple bowing.

2. Of, pertaining to, or named from the Temple at Jerusalem, *Templary Knights* = Knights Templars: *see* **TEMPLAR** sb. 1.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i 84 In the Priory of St John, belonging of old to the Templary Knights, and now to the Knights of Rhodes or Malta. *Ibid.* 190 (*Paris*) On the left hand as you come in, is the house of the Templary Knights.

Template, variant of **TEMPLET** 1.

Temple (tem'pl), *sb.* 1. Forms 1-2 *templ*, *tempe*, (3 *Orn.* *temple*), 3- *temple*. Also 4 *tempe*, -ele, -ile, -ille, (templee), 4-6 *temple* (1, -yll, 5 -yl(e), -ul, 5-6 -ull(e), 6 -ell. [OE *temple*, *tempe*, ad. L. *templum*; reinforced in ME. by F. *temple* (10th c. in Godef. *Compt.*) = Pr. *temple*, Sp., Pg. *temple*, It. *tempio* : -L. *templum*.]

1. 1. An edifice or place regarded primarily as the dwelling-place or 'house' of a deity or deities; hence, an edifice devoted to divine worship.

a. In a general sense. (Often, as in quot. c 825, going back to a specific use.)

Cave, or *cavern-temple*, a natural cave used as a temple. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xlvii. 10 We onfengun god midheortnisse ðine in melle temples ðines. *Ibid.* lxxviii. 2 Tempel halig ðin. 13. *E. E. Altst. P. A.* 1061 Chapelle temple hat euer watz set. 14. *Voc. in Wv.* Wulcker 626 1/2 Tempulle, *templum* 1566 *TINDALE Act. vii.* 48 But he that is hyest of all dwleth not in temples made with hondes. 1599 MORE *Dyaloge* 1, God is as myghty in the stable as in the temple 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* iv. i. 153 The Cloud-capt Towres, the gorgeous Pallaces, the solemn Temples, the great Globe it selfe shall dissolue. 1645 *FULLER Holy & Prof. Si.* iii. xxiv 219 Take Temple for a covered standing structure, and the Jews had none till the time of Solomon. 1838 DISRAELI *Cont. Flam.* v. iv, There is not a more beautiful and solemn temple in the world, than the great Cathedral of Seville. 1837 PAICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed. 3) II 213 The great cavern-temple of Tulu. 1845 SYD SMITH in *Lady Holland Mem.* (1851) i. 55 The true Christian loves the good, under whatever temple, at whatever altar, he may find them. 1850 LUTHER in *C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 52 26 The simplest temples (templa) of the primitive ages were merely hollow trees in which images were placed.

b. Historically applied to the sacred buildings of the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations; now, to those of Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shintoism, and the ethnic religions generally.

971 *Blisch. Hom.* 221 He maniz templ & deofolgyld zebrac & gelyde. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II 574 (H) ðam fea temple arærdon. c 1205 *LAV* 1019 1/2 Alle þa templen [c 1205 temples] þe þa heðene hæfden stumbrð. 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 318 A temple hiu vovnde vaar mou & a maumet amide. c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints v.* (Johannes) 293 þe temple of dyane. c 1400 *Dest. Tray* 1338 All right to þe tempull of þere towe goddes 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* ii (S. T. S.) 135 *margin*, Temples & places of sacrifice to prophane Gods. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 205 The Cite Meaco in Japan has seventy Temples, in one of which are set three thousand three hundred thirty three gilded Idols 1667 MILTON *P. L.* i. 402 The wisest heart Of Solomon he [Moloch] led by fraud to build His Temple right against the Temple of God 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) II. 447 The temple of the Sibylla Tiburtina spoken of by Lactantius 1860 GARDNER *Parthia World* II 588 1/2 Pagoda In Hindustan, Burmah, and China implies a temple in which Idols are worshipped. *Ibid.* 894 1/2 Their [Taoists] priests live in the temples, and are supported by the produce of the grounds attached to the establishment.

c. *spec.* The sacred edifice (or any one of the successive edifices) at Jerusalem, the 'House of the Lord', and seat of the Jewish worship of Jehovah.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxxvi. 252 þa stanas on ðem mæran temple Salomones wæron ær swæ wel gefegede. 971 *Blisch. Hom.* 27 He hine asette ofer þæs temples scyfl. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* iv 5 Ða zebrhte se deofol hine and asette hine ofer þæs temples heahnesse. c 1200 ORMIN 12880 Te deofel brohte Crist Uppa þatt halhhe temple. c 1345 *Metr. Hom.* 75 In the temple fand thai than Seynt Symeon 1384 *Wyclif Matt.* xxi 12 Jhesu entride in to the temple of God. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 10946 (Laud) Zakarie to temple yede. *Ibid.* 13745 (Tinn.) Jhesu 'say noon in þe tempul leued. 1533 GAU *Richt Vay* (S. T. S.) 23 The reuelers of the temple and the chief prestis. 1611 *BIBLE John* viii 2 Eariely in the morning he came againe into the Temple 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ. lvi.* (1879) 692 The Temple was built of white stones of great size, the length of each about 37 1/2 ft., some even 45 ft

d. *transf.* and *fig.*

c 1267 *DONNE Lett.* 10, *to Sir H. Goodere* 14 Aug. (1651) 116 That time [for the outward service] to me towards you is Tuesday, and my Temple, the Rose in Smith field. 1771 *Finnis Lett.* lx. (1820) 311 The temple of fame is the shortest passage to riches and preferment. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* i. 11. 19 A temple of science now in ruins 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christ* xxxi (1879) 570 The true worship has its temple in the inmost soul 1879 *STAINER Music of Bible* 5 Whose temple of worship was the canopy of heaven.

2. *transf.* A building dedicated to public Christian worship; a church: esp applied to a large or grand edifice.

1399 *LANGL. Rich. Reddes* Prolog. 3 A temple of be trinite [in Bristol]. That cristus church is cleped. 1538 *STARKEY England* ii i 176 Magnyfic and gudly bouys, fayr tempullys and churchys 1560 DAUS in *Sleddens Comm.* 267 When the last of them are come to the church, the Souldiours by and by discharge their pieces and about the Temple kepe wards till the counsell breake vp 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* i 472 The king determined to hear mass with the same pomp with which his predecessors had been surrounded when they repaired to the temples of the established religion. 1867 D. DUNCAN *Disc.* 120 By some classes of professing Christians, their places of worship are called temples. and are revered as sacred or holy. 1876 *HAYDN's Dict. Dates* 1906 1/2 The 'City Temple', a dissenters' chapel was opened 19 May, 1874.

b. *spec.* In France and some French-speaking countries, a Protestant as distinguished from a Roman Catholic place of worship (the term 'church' (*eglise*) being usually confined to the latter).

1566 CLOUGH in *Burton Life Grisham* (1839) II 154 note, They have laid and begun the foundation of four new tempells [in Antwerp], besides the great barne at St. Mychell's, which ys very handsomely trymmed for a preaching place [1843 *Murray's France* 465 1/2 There are 22,000 Protestants at Nimes, who have 2 churches (*temples*)] 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Caucasus* (1880) 150 One of the first things I encountered in Pont de Montvert was the Protestant temple.

c. The central place of worship of the Mormons. 1858 *Eucyph. Brit.* (ed. 8) XV. 591 1/2 This great undertaking of Nauvoo was the building of the Mormon temple. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* 247 1/2 A revelation of great length gave directions for the building of a splendid temple, the first stone of which was laid with great pomp on April 6th, 1841. *Ibid.* 351 1/2 The tithes are supposed to be devoted to the building of the temple.

3. *fig.* Any place regarded as occupied by the divine presence; *spec.* the person or body of a Christian.

c 975 *Ruslin. Gosp.* John ii 19 Un-dædðone temple ðis & on ðim dazum ic aweoco ðæt. *Ibid.* 21 He wutodlice gicwæð of temple lichoma his. c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II 580 Nytte 3e þæt eowerle lina symon þæs Halgan Gastes temple, se ðe on eow 1/2 c 1200 ORMIN 15843 Cristene folc his Cristus hus & Cristess halhhe temple. c 1290 *St. Kath.* 21 in *S. Eng. Leg.* i. 92 3/4 Nye be-holde 3e þe herse temple. Of þe heie, heuene þæt gehæ a-boute a bouen eow nigt and dai. 1388 *Wyclif 1 Cor.* ii 16 Witen 3e not, 3e þe ben the temple of God, and the spirit of God dwelith in 3ou? c 1400 *Dest. Tray* 12781 Couetous men comynly are cald after right. A temple to the tyand, þat tises to syn. c 1450 *God. sig.* 1865 1/2 If we make clene oure temple with ynn. c 1525 *DUNBAR Poems* lxxvi. 19 Tryumphand tempill of the Trinite Princes of peiss. O mater Jhesu, salue Maria! 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* ii. iii. 73 Most sacrilegious Murderer hath broke ope The Lords anoynted Temple, and stole thence The Life o' th' Building 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III 55

How could his Spirit's dwelling in us constitute us Temples of God, unless he himself were God? 1700 *DRYDEN tr. Hymn, Veni, Creator Spiritus* 6 From sin and sorrow set us free, And make thy temples worthy thee. 1859-60 BAILEY *Festus* (ed. 5) 464 My favoured temple is an humble heart. 1875 *MANNING Mission H. Ghost* i. 21 Yet they have been made temples of the Holy Ghost.

II. +4. The head-quarters of the Knights Templars, on or contiguous to the site of the temple at Jerusalem, hence, the order or organization of the Templars. *Obs.*

a 1131 O. E. *Chron.* an 1128 Des ilces zeares com fiam Jerusalem Hugo of be temple. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) x. 88 Towards the southright nygh, is the temple of Salomou. And in þat temple duellen the knyghtes of the temple, that weren wont to be clept Temples, & þat was the fundacion of here ordre. c 1400 *Brut* 148 Amonge þe castelles he made an house of þe temple. 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, Temples, or Knights of the Temple.

5. *spec.* Name of two of the Inns of Court (see *INN* sb. 5 c) in London, known as the *Inns* and the *Middle Temple* (see quot. 1727-41), which stand on the site of the buildings once occupied by the Templars (of which the church alone remains).

c 1386 CHAUCER *C. T. Prolog* 567 A gentil Maunciple was ther of a temple. 1461 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II. 92 To myn ryth reverent fader, John Paston, beyng in the Inner Temple 1556 *Chron. Gr. Frasers* (Camden) 97 The xvij day of August [1556] the mayer dynned at the rederes dinner at the Tempulle. 1591 SHAKS *x. Hen. VI.* v. 19 We sent vnto the Temple, vnto his Chamber 1866 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v. Temples, These Temples first founded and built the Temples or Templars Inne in Fleetstreet. 1709 *STEELE Tattler* No 60 p. x A Student of the Inner Temple 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Tral. Temples*, two inns of court, thus called, because anciently the dwelling house of the knights templars. They are called the inner and middle temple, in relation to Essex-house, which was also a part of the house of the templars, and called the outer temple, because situate without Temple-Bar. 1805 C. T. MARTIN (*title*) Minutes of Parliament of the Middle Temple.

b. Name of the place in Paris which formed the head-quarters of the Templars in Europe.

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i 190 (*Paris*) The second gate towards the East, is the gate of the Temple. 1795 *see Temple diamond* in 61. 1888 T. A. ARCHER in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 160 1/2 Louis VII. gave them a piece of marsh land outside Paris, which in later times became known as the temple, and was the headquarters of the order in Europe.

III. 6. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. Simple attrib., in senses 1-3, as *temple-book*, *building*, *captain*, *chamber*, *chief*, *companion*, *court*, *door*, *end*, *fellow*, *festival*, *freeman*, *gate*, *gift*, *guard*, *hall*, *hospital*, *land*, *master*, *minister*, *mount*, *music*, *musician*, *paement*, *pediment*, *porch*, *priest*, *priesthood*, *prophet*, *revenue*, *roof*, *rum*, *sanctuary*, *sculpture*, *serene*, *shrine*, *singer*, *staff*, *stair*, *stead*, *system*, *tax*, *treasury*, *union*, *veil*, *vision*, *wall*, *wanden*, *wandenship*, *worship*, *yard*, in sense 5, as *temple-exchange*, *garden*, *hall*, etc.; appositive, as *temple-house*, *palace*, *pyramid*, *tomb*, *tower*. b. Obj. and obj. gen., as *temple-keeper*, *robber*, *sweeper*, *visiting*; *temple-haunting* adj.; instrumental, simulative, etc., as *temple-crowned*, *like*, *sacred*, *treated* adjs. c. Special combs. *temple children*, girl children enslaved to the service of heathen temples in India; *Temple church*: see 5; *temple diamond* (see quot.); *temple-foundation*, ? a foundation deposited at the Temple (sense 5); *Temple parliament*, = **PARLIAMENT** sb. 1 5 b; *temple-pickling* (*obs.* *slang*): see quot.; *temple-ring* (see quot.); *temple-title*, the name under which a deceased Chinese emperor is worshipped; *temple-trotter* (see quot.). Also **TEMPLE-BAR**

1448-9 MERTHAM *Amoryus & Clopes* 28 Ther othe thei toke, Sweryng vpon the *templey-boke. 1857 J. HAMILTON *Lessons fr. Ct. Biog.* (1859) 219 The occupants of these *temple-chambers. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. The chief officer was the master of the temple. And from him the chief minister of the *temple church is still called the master of the temple. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xi. 265 Pinder, Euripides and Apollodorus, name Erichthonius. as the being who was thus adopted and made the *temple-companion of Athene. 1884 R. BRIDGES *Prometheus* 78 The temple-crowned heights. 1735 *Dut. Polygraph.* I. Sviij, The factitious diamonds called *temple Diamonds, because the best of them are made in the temple at Paris, are vastly short of the genuine ones. 1760 *FOOTE Minor* i. Wks. 1799 I. 239 He sits every evening, from five till eight, under the clock, at the Temple-exchange. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hom.* Pref. Cj, Honor and deserveng Vertue were *Temple-fellows in old Rome. 1893 *Athenaeum* 29 July 1893 The last of the *Temple foundlings, Mary Ann Littlefield, survived as late as 1885, and was supposed to have been the original of Miss Eliza in Dickens's 'Bleak House' 1591 SHAKS *x. Hen. VI.* iv. 125 This bawle to day, Growne to this faction in the *Temple Garden, Shall send between the Red-Rose and the White, A thousand Soules to Death and deadly Night 1595 *SUNDER Epithal.* xii, Open the *temple gates unto my love, Open them wide that she may enter in. 1605 SHAKS *Macb.* i. vi 4 This Guest of summer, The *Temple haunting Martlet. 173. . All Saints 41 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXIX. 135 Thus was ordeyned þs *temple-hous [the Pantheon] Off all deuylys, to haue þe cours a 1670 SPALDING *Trav.* *Chas.* i (1829) 63 He gave them the superintencies of the hall *temple-lands with in their burrow 1663 *GRIFFITH Counsel* enij, Representing

Solomons *Temple like Foundations of a State 1860
Pusey *Min. Proph* 398 Habakkuk must have been entitled
to take part in the *temple-music, and so must have been a
Levite 1891 *Chcyns Psalter* 11 69 It [Ps 37] is evidently
the work of a *temple-musician. 1851 *Burred City East*
Nineveh vii 205 The architecture of the Assyrians, as illus-
trated in its only relics, the great *Temple palaces. 1841
W MOUNTAGU in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) 1.
285 Friday is the day of *Temple parliament 1905 *Daily*
News 15 July 4 The transactions of the Middle Temple
*Parliaments, beginning from the year 1501 a 1700 B. E.
Dict Cant Crew, *Temple-pickings, the Pumping of
Bailives, Bumms, Setters, Pick-pockets, &c a 1711 *KRN*
Hymnotheo Poet Wks 1721 III 77 The *Temple-Porch
two arched Cloysters flank'd 1711 HICKES *Two Treat.*
Chr Priesth (1847) II 251 A dissolution of the *temple-
priesthood 1905 D SMITH *Days His Flesh* vii 59 Every
adult Israelite had to pay an annual tax of half ashekel to
the *Temple-revenue 1877 W JONES *Finger-ring* 298
Another betrothal ring called 'temple' or 'tower', from
the figure of the sacred temple placed on their summit
1837 NABBS *Microcosm* in DODDLEY *O Pl* IX. 163 The
*temple-lobber, to the altar flies. a 1661 *HOLYDAY Jue-*
nal (1673) 249 Temple-robbers stealing away plates of
gold from the statues of the gods. 1857 J. HAMILTON
Lessons fr. G. Biog (1859) 86 He heard from the *temple-
roof a whisper in his ear 1860 PUSEY *Min Proph* 24 The
condition in which there should be none of the special
*Temple-service. a 1711 *KRN Hymnotheo* Poet Wks. 1721
III 78 Hymnotheo Kiss'd the Saints' feet, who tied the
*Temple-Stairs 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III 299 Now
fain I would unto the *temple stand 1904 R. J. FARRER
Garden Asia 118 The great *temple tomb is in high festival
for the Birthday of the Saviour (Buddha) 1863 W SMITH's
Dict Bible 158/a.v. *Babel*, An ancient Babylonian *temple-
tower. 1873 BROWNING *Red Coat*, *Ni-cap* 680 A quaint
device, Pillared and *temple-treated Belvedere. 1861
Sat Rev 30 Nov. 560 An extremely low lawyer's clerk,
of the genus which in old professional slang was called "temple-
trocker" c 1340 *Cursor M* 1676a+85 (Cott.) Pe *temple
vayl clef in two 1609 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Zeph* 1 4 The
names of the *templewardens with the priests. 1904 W. M.
RAMSAY *Let to Seven Ch* xvii. 232 The temple *Temple-
Wardenship seems to be of Aramean 1860 ALLYN *Peas &*
Unity 102 The corrupt estate of the Jewish church both in
*Temple-worship and in Synagogue-worship. 1714 R.
FIDDES *Pract. Disc.* II. 138 The ceremonial ordinances
which chiefly gave directions about the temple-worship.

Hence **Templeful**, as many or as much as fills a
temple; **Templeward adv**, towards the temple.
1868 WHITTIER *Meeting* 21 Nor ritual-bound nor temple-
ward Walks the free spirit of the Lord! 1909 *Expositor*
Oct 316 A whole templeful of men whose consciences kept
them from casting a stone

Temple (te mp'l), sb.² Also 4-5 temp'l, 5-
elle, -ylle, 6 Sc. temp'ille [a. OF. *temple*,
fem. (11th c. in *Roland*), = Prov *templa*, L. *tem-*
pula—pop L. type **templa*, **templa*, app. for
cl. L. *tempora*, pl. of *tempus* 'temple of the head'
(taken later as fem sing., cf. *BIBLE*). OF. *temple*
(still in *Dict. Acad.* 1694-1740) is represented in
mod.F. by *temple* (already in *Palagr.*, 1530)]

1. The flattened region on each side of the (human)
forehead. (Chiefly in pl.)

c 1320 *St. Margaret* 219 in *Horstl. Allengl. Leg.* (1882)
231 Sche toke him bi pe temples [earlier version bi pe
toppe], aboute schim him swong. a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*
cxviii 5 pe temples of bi heued waxis heuy a 1400 *Poem*
on Blood letting in *Rel Ant* I 189 Two [places] at the
temples thay mot blede. 14. v. *Voc* in *Wv-Wulcker* 631/2
Tempelle, *tempora* 1335 COVERDALE *Jude* iv. 21 Then
Iael. smote the nale in thorow the temples of his heade, so
y^e he sancke to y^e earth 1643 Sir T. BROWNE *Relig. Med*
ii § 12 Let no dreames my head infest, But such as Jacobs
temples blest. 1703 POPE *Vertumnus* 34 And wreaths of
hay his sun-burnt temples shade 1833 SCOTT *Rokeby* i
viii, A scorching clime, And toil, had, Roughened the brow,
the temples bare. 1814 CARV *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 11,
I shall claim the wreath Due to the poet's temples.

b *transf.* A corresponding part in lower animals
1769 E. BANCROFT *Guanica* 181 The temples, lump and
belly are of a violet colour. 1826 MERRY & Sp. *Entomol.*
III. 365 External anatomy of insects. *Tempora* (the
Temples). Those parts which lie on the outside of the pos-
terior half of the eyes. 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's*
Life S Afr (1902) 87/1 My dinner consisted of a piece of
flesh from the temple of the elephant. 1860 MAYNE *Expos.*
Lex, *Temple*, *Ornithol.*, 2001 Applied to the lateral
region of the head comprised between the eyes and ears

†2. pl. Ornaments of jewellery or needlework
formerly worn by ladies on the sides of the fore-
head. *Obs.*

c 1430 *Lyog. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc) 56 A fowle visage
with gay temples of aytie. 1439 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 116
(Cress Warwick) That my grete tempels with the Baileys
be sold to the vmest pryse 1656 DUGDALE *Antiq*
Warwick. 330/x (marg note on quot. 1439) Jewels hanging
on womens foreheads by Bodkins thrust into their hair]

3. Each of the side-members or limbs of a pair
of spectacles, which clasp the sides of the head of
the wearer. *U.S.*

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech*, *Temple* one of the bars on
the outer ends of the spectacle bows [i.e. rims of the lenses]
by which the spectacles are made to clasp the head of the
wearer. [Hence in later Dicts]

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *temple-bone*, *-pulse*, *-shot*;
temple-spectacles, spectacles having jointed side-
limbs that grasp the temples.

1615 CROOKS *Body of Man* 583 Where it yssueth out of
the *Temple-bone it is broader and thicker 1793 HOLCROFT
Lavater's Physiogn xiv. 75 The temple bones are slow in
coming to perfection 1891 *Daily News* 28 Oct 7/2 The
witness was feeling the *temple pulse while administering.
1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xxi. 232, I ran in and

killed him with a *temple shot from my Metford 1762
GOLDSM. *Cit W.* iv. He had more powder in his hair, a
pair of *temple spectacles, and his hat under his arm.

Temple (te mp'l), sb.³ [a. F. *temple* fem. (also
templet, *templour*, *templus*), Latré. perh orig. the
same word as *temple*, *tenie*, *TEMPLE* sb.²]

1. A contrivance for keeping cloth stretched to its
proper width in the loom during the process of
weaving. Usually pl.

In the hand-loom, a pair of flat rods, having toothed ends
which caught the selvage on each side, in the power-
loom, various rotary devices are used.

1483 *Cath. Angl* 379/2 A Tempyle of a wefare, *urgula*
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. viii 348/1 *Temples*, two Staves
with broad ends set with sharp Pins, by the pins putting
into the selvage of the Cloth it is kept open while it is in
Weaving. 1733 P. LANDSAY *Interest Scott*. 169 The Sum
that is now given for the Encouragement of that Branch
[Weaving], exclusive of the Reeds, Harness, Shutles, and
Temples 1863 J. WATSON *Art Weaving* 150 The Breast
Beam is the rail in front of the loom It is on this rail that
the self acting temples are fixed 1888 ELWORTHY *West*
Somerset *Worl-dk*, *Temples*, a wooden stretcher of adjust-
able length, having points at either end, used by weavers to
keep the cloth as woven of the proper width in the loom.

Often called a 'pair o' temples' 1898 *Leeds Mercury*
Suppl 10 Dec. (E. D. D.). The temples on looms to day
consist of wheels on either side of the woven piece,
having projecting pins all round their circumferences.

2 = **TEMPLE** 1. 2. Also *attrib.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. iv 394/2 *Temple Moulds*
are Boards cut in that form as the Stone is to be cut
1847-98 HALLIWELL, *Temple-mould*, a pattern, or mould used
by masons in fashioning their work.

Temple (te mp'l), v [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹]

1. *trans.* To enclose in or as in a temple, to en-
shrine; to honour with a temple or temples, to
build a temple to or for Also *fig*

1593 SOUTHWELL *St Peter's Compl* 27 Christ, as my God,
was templed in my thought 1628 FELTHAM *Resolves* II. (i)
lxviii. 242 The Heathen (in many places) Templed and
adored this drunken god. 1838 S. BELLAMY *Betrayal* 57
Templed, and taught, and rited as thou art 1839 BAILEY
Festus xxvi (1852) 514 Immured... In her holy home,
With many a lovely handmaiden around In starry palace
templed

2 To make or fashion into a temple.

1839-49 [implied in **TEMPLE** ppl a 2]
†3. *intr.* To reside or dwell as in a temple *Obs*
a 1711 *KRN Hymus Evang.* Poet Wks 1721 I 62 Bless'd
Jesu! deign to Temple in my Mind. — *Sion* ibid IV 412
O Jesu, I feel thee templeing in my Heart.

Hence **Templing** *vb* sb.

a 1638 *MORRIS Wks* (1672) 641 The Delfying and invocating
of Saints and Angels, the adorning and templeing of Reliques
1677 GALE *Crt Gentiles* II. iii 205 In the Demon-worship
they had many other rites, as worshipping of Columns,
Templing of Reliques

Temple-bar, [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹ 5 (because of its
position close to the Temple buildings) + **BAR** sb.¹
13.] The name of the barrier or gateway closing
the entrance into the City of London from the
Strand; removed in 1878.

1342-15 *Rolls of Parlt.* I. 302/a Le pavement du chemyn
par entre la Baire du Novel Temple de Londres] 1354
Ibid. II. 262/1 Qe l'Estaple de Westminster comence sa bounde
a Temple-barre c 1400 *Brut* 238 Seynt Clementis cherche
without Temple-Barre 1467-8 *Rolls of Parlt.* V. 579/2 A
Tenement withoute the Temple Barres of London. 1598
Stow Surv (1908) I. 193 The Queenes Maiestie entered
the cite by Temple Barre, through Fleetstreete, Cheape
[etc.] 1797-41 [see **TEMPLE** sb.¹ 5]. 1773 JOHNSON 30 Apr in
Boswell Life (1887) II 238 When we got to Temple-bar he
[Goldsmith] stopped me, pointed to the [rebels'] heads upon
it, and slyly whispered me 'Foristan et notrum nomen mis-
cebitur istis' 1812 *London as it is To Day* (1835) 9 At [the]
extremity [of Fleet St.], separating the cities of London and
Westminster, stands Temple Bar, the only one of the city
boundaries now remaining 1864 *Chambers's Bh Days* II.
233/2 The heads of these two [Jacobites executed in 1746]
were stuck over Temple Bar, where they remained till 1772

Templed (te mp'l'd), ppl a. [f. **TEMPLE** v or
sb. + **ED.**]

1. Enshrined in a temple.

1610 G. FLETCHER *Christ's Vict* i xx, Gods of wood, Of
stocks, and stones, with crowns of laurell stood Templed.
1854 S. DOBELL *Balder* iii 15 The seat of templed Power.

2 Made into or like a temple.

1839 BAILEY *Festus* i (1852) 3 O'er which ye rise in templed
majesty. 1849 QUINTON *Heaven's Anid Curse Labour* 42
Canticles of praise will resound through the templed cottage.

3 Furnished or adorned with a temple or temples.

1834 *Manderings of Mem* I. 114 We Rambled such a river
sides and templed lands 1878 H. RICE *Sel Poems* 35 Go
tread the templed hills of Orient clime.

Templeless (te mp'l's), a. [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹
+ **LESS**] Having no temple, destitute of a temple.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxii. 493 He shuld make vs
temples, And gar it cleynd downe fall. 1642 FULLER *Holy*
& Prof SF III. xxiv. 221 And yet that the Persians were
wholly temple-lesse will hardly be believed. 1848 LYTTON
Caxtons iv ii, Druidism, passing from its earliest tem-
ple-lesse belief into the later corruptions

Templer, -ere, *obs.* forms of **TEMPLAR**

Templet 1 (templet). Also 9 template. [Of
uncertain origin.

L. *templum* 'temple' had also the sense 'rafter'; *templet*
in sense 1 here (but hardly in sense 2) might possibly be a
dim. from this. F. *templet* is given by Latré only as a
synonym and presumably a derivative of *temple* fem,
a weaver's stretcher, **TEMPLE** sb.² The spelling *templet*
is evidently pseudo-etymological, after *plate*.]

1. **Building** A horizontal piece of timber in a
wall, or spanning a window or doorway, to take
and distribute the pressure of a girder, or of joists
or rafters; a plate.

1677 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* (ed 2) 26 When you lay any
timber on brickwork, as lintels over windows, or templets
under girders, lay them in loom 1804 *Trans Soc. A11s XX.*
216 The templets or wall-plates on which the Girder resta.
1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict*, *Templet* 1855 *Act* 18 & 19
Vict c 122 § 15 Every bressummer bearing upon any party
wall must be borne by a templet, or corbel of stone or iron,
tailed through at least half the thickness of such wall, and
of the full breadth of the bressummer 1879 *Cassell's*
Techn. Educ III. 195 The purpose of templets is similar to
that of wall-plates 1901 *J. Black's Carp & Build.*
Scaffolding 53 The templets must be bedded in good strong
portland cement mortar before being wedged up tightly.

b. **Shipbuilding** One of the wedges for a block
under the keel 1877 in *KNIGHT Dict. Mech*

2 An instrument used as a gauge or guide in
bringing any piece of work to the desired shape;
usually a flat piece of wood or metal having one
edge shaped to correspond to the outline of the
finished work; also used as a tool in moulding,
and as a guide in forming moulds for castings or
pottery, in an automatic lathe, etc

1819 P. NICHOLSON *Archit. Dict*, *Templet*, a mould used
in masonry and brickwork for the purpose of cutting or
setting the work. 1823 — *Pract. Build* 359 It will be
necessary to have one templet made convex, to try the faces
of bricks to. 1823 J. NICHOLSON *Open Art Mechanic* 586
Form a templet or cradle to the shape intended 1844 *Civil*
Engin. & Arch *Jrnl* VII. 187/1 The propeller was of cast
iron, and was moulded in loam without a model, by means
of iron templates cut to the required curve. 1863 SMILES
Indust. Biog 271 His [R. Roberts's] system of templates and
gauges, by means of which every part of an engine or tender
corresponded with that of every other engine or tender of
the same class. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ* 1. 3/2.

b. A flat plate or strip perforated with holes
used as a guide in marking out holes for riveting
or drilling. Also *attrib.*

Also, a wooden frame corresponding to the base of any
piece of machinery that requires to be fixed by bolts, having
holes by means of which the permanent holding-down bolts
can be previously fixed in concrete in the exact position to
pass through the bolt holes in the base in question.

1874 *THEARLE Naval Archit* 98 Templates are used for
taking account of the rivet holes in the inside strakes
corresponding to those in the frames, when the plates are
too heavy to be held in place, and there marked. 1877
KNIGHT Dict Mech 259/2 Perforated templates are used by
boiler-makers and others to lay out the holes for punching.
1895 A. J. EVANS in *Jrnl Hellenic Stud.* XIV. 320 The
symbol might have been a simple kind of stencilling plate
known as a 'templet', such as is still in use among decora-
tors. *Ibid.* 323 The templet symbol.

Templet 2, -ette. [In sense 1, a. F. *templette*,
dim. of *temple* fem. (in mod.F. *tempe*), **TEMPLE** sb.²
Sense 2 may be a different word.]

†1. An ornament worn by women on the head;
= **TEMPLE** sb.² 2. *Obs*

1530 *PALGR* 279/2 Templet a thyng made of latyn,
templet. c 1532 *Du Wes Introd Fr. in Palagr*. 907
(Names of women rementes) The templettes, les templettes.

2. Each of the four-sided facets which surround
and 'support' the table of a brilliant.

1889 *Cent Dict*, *Bezel*, 2, the oblique side or face of
a gem; *spec.* one of four similarly situated four-sided facets
on the top or crown of a brilliant, which are sometimes called
templets.

Templet 3. *Weaving*. [dim. of **TEMPLE** sb.³;
as mod.F. *templet* (which may be the source)]
= **TEMPLE** sb.³ 1.

1831 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf.* 223 The woven silk is kept
at its proper degree of extension by small hooks, called
templets. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech*. 259/2 The templet of
the householder-loom is a pair of jaws for each selvage.

Templet 4 (templet). Also -ette. [f. **TEMPLE**
sb.¹ + **ET.**] A small or miniature temple.

a 1843 in *Southey Comm-pl Bk*. III. 657/1 *Fagutal*, a
beechen temple or templet under Jupiter *Fagutalis*. 1848
J. G. WILKINSON *Dalmatia*, etc I. 183 A little round tem-
plet, or open lantern on columns, in style and name worthy
of a tea-garden 1892 *Harper's Mag* Aug. 355/1 This temple
— it is so small that they might call it a templette

Templify, *v. rare*. [f. L. *templum*, **TEMPLE**
sb.¹ + **FY.**] *trans.* To make into a temple.

1615 BR. ANDREWS *Seyn*, *John* II. 19 (1841) II. 361 If we
can take order that while we be here, befoie we go hence,
our bodies, we get them templified as I may say 1690 C.
NESSE *O. & N Test* I. 102 The body must be a stately
structure which is thus templified by the Holy Ghost.

Templin-oi-l. [= Ger. *Templinol*, Pharmaceut.
L. *oleum templumum*, said by Flückiger (*Mittheil.*
naturf. Gesellsch Bern, 1855, 139) to have been
used by Haller, 1755: origin unascertained.] (See
quots.)

[1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lea*, *Templumum oleum*, oil obtained
from the cones or nuts of the pine-tree Germ. *syn Tannen-*
essenzöl] 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem* V. 719 *Templin oil*,
oil of Pine cones isomeric with, and very similar to, oil of
turpentine, obtained by distillation of the cones of *Pinus*
Pumilio, and in some parts of Switzerland from the cones
of the silver-fir (*Abies Picea*).

† **Templize**, *v. Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [f. **TEMPLE** sb.¹
+ **IZE.**] *intr.* To assume the form or character
of a temple

1690 FULLER *Purgh* IV. IV. 72 The Rabbins conceive that

during the abode thereof at Shiloh, the Tabernacle began to temple, getting walls round about it, chiefly because about that time it is thrice termed a Temple

|| **Tempo** (te'mpo). Pl. **tempi** (te'mpɪ). [It, -L. *tempus* time.]

1 **Mus.** Relative speed or rate of movement; pace; time, *spec.* the proper or characteristic speed and rhythm of a dance or other tune (in *phr.* *tempo di gavotta, tempo di marcia, tempo di minuetto*, etc.).

Tempo primo, first or former time; a direction to resume the original speed after an alteration of it. *Tempo rubato*, 'robbed or stolen time, time occasionally slackened or hastened for the purposes of expression' (Stauner & Banett). 1724 *Short Explan. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Tempo*, Time. Thus, *Tempo Di Gavotta*, is Gavot Time, or the Time or Movement observed in playing a Gavot. *Tempo Di Minuetto*, *Tempo Di Sarabanda*. 1839 LONG. *Hyperion* iv, 1v, In his hurry he got the tempo about twice too slow. 1866 ENGL. NAT. MUS. II. 63 They sing in a more subdued tone; the tempo is slower. 1884 F. TAYLOR in Grove Dict. Mus. IV. 8a Verbal directions as to tempo are generally written in Italian. 1888 *Athenaeum* 17 Mar. 349/1 The composer has reconsidered the tempo of some portions... he also indulged in the tempo rubato.

+2. A term in fencing see quot. *Obs. rare.*

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xix. (Roxb.) 159/2 A Tempo, is to take heed never to make a thrust or blow at adversarie, without thou hast a faire opportunity to hit, or within measure, that he be within thy reach.

Tempor, -e, obs. forms of **TEMPER** v.

Temporal (temp'or-əl), *adv.* **Physiol.** [f. **TEMPOR**-AL-² + -ad, as in **DEXTRAD**, etc.] Towards the temples.

1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 470 Rotatory motions Mesial, and Temporal. *Ibid.* 472 In such motions the coronal rectus is made to turn the pupil coronad... the temporal, temporal.

Temporal (temp'or-əl), *a.* 1 and *sb.* 1 Also 4-7 -er; 4-5 -el, -ell(e), -ale, 4-6 -alle, 4-7 -all. [ad. L. *temporalis*, f. *tempus*, *tempor*-, a space or point of time, time, in B 2, ad. eccl. L. *temporale*.]

A. *adj.* 1. Lasting or existing only for a time; passing, temporary. Now *rare* or merged in 2.

1382a WYCLIF *Matt.* xiii. 21 He hath nat roote in hym self, but it is tyme; that is, it lasteth bot a hyl tyme. 1382a - 2 *Cor.* iv. 18 Sothli tho things that ben seyn, bep tyme, or duryng by short tyme. 1508 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. u. l. Ark 500 [Rainbow] A temporal beauty of the lampluf skies. 1762a Tr. *Buchung's Syst.* Geog. I. 49 Others begin to run in spring, and cease again towards autumn, and are called temporal Springs. 1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cevennes* (1880) 127 What seems a kind of temporal death to people choiced between walls is only a... living slumber to the man who sleeps a-field.

2 Of or pertaining to time as the sphere of human life; terrestrial as opposed to heavenly; of man's present life as distinguished from a future existence; concerning or involving merely the material interests of this world; worldly, earthly. (Opp. to *eternal* or *spiritual*.)

c 1375 *Se Leg. Sancti* vi (Thomas) 315 Pat bai jarmis til hafe na temporale gud, outane anerly clath & fud. c 1380 WYCLIF *Rhs.* (1880) 5 Temporal almes. c 1400 *Ros. Rose* 7066 So that the tour were stuffed wel With alle richesse temporel. c 1532 Du Wes *Invited Fr. in Palser* 1036 The lytel clowde temporals that it hath pleased to God to sende me. 1685 BAXTER *Paraphr.* N. T. Mark ii. 15 He would not set up a temporal Kingdom. 1772a PRICESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) I 306 The Jews expected... a temporal prince. 1822a HT. MARTINEAU *Life in Wilds* vi. 91 Fear for the temporal prosperity of the whole race.

3. Secular as opposed to sacred; lay as distinguished from clerical. Of law civil or common as distinguished from canon. Of rule, authority, or government: civil as distinguished from ecclesiastical. *Lords Temporal*: see **LORD** sb. 9. (Opp. to *spiritual*.)

c 1340 HANPOLE *Prose Tr.* 24 Itt longith to som temporal men the which han soueraynte. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) v. 43 He was Lord Spirituelle & Temporelle. c 1440 *Brut* 468 Pe King, borrowed a somme of gold burghout be Reame, of temporall peple, bat amounted a c. M. marc of money, to sende his peple ouer the see. 1451 CAPGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 27 Ambrose had .mad. neuly many mynys, for all be temporal mynys ar ny of his making, as primo diurnum omnium, & poe bat folow. 1578 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 130 And after come to practice as a temporal Lawyer. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* iv. 190 His Scepter shewes the force of temporal power, The attribute to awe and Maestic. 1672a PERRY *Pol. Anat.* (1691) 36 The Government of Ireland is by the King, 21 Bishops, and the Temporal Peers. 1772a PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 249 A charter erecting the lands belonging to the abbacy into a temporal lordship. 1808 C. H. BOWDEN *Dict. Cath.*, *Temporal Power of the Pope*.—1 His right to possess and govern the Patrimony of St. Peter and other States of the Church, 2 His rights as Vicar of Christ in relation to other sovereigns and states.

+4. Applied to 'artificial hours', i. e. twelfths of an 'artificial day'. see **ARTIFICIAL** v. *Obs. rare.*

1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* in. ii. li. (1636) 370 Note also that the unequal hours are called sometime artificial, and sometime temporal hours.

5. a. **Gram.** and **Pros.** Relating to or depending on the quantity of syllables (i. e. the time taken in pronouncing them). *Temporal augment* (Gr. *Gram.*): see **AUGMENT** sb. 2.

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Temporal Augment*, an Augmentation which is made in a Greek Verb, by increasing in several

Tenses, the quantity of the first Vowel or Diphthong, as *ἀγὼ ἤγορ*. 1860 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* 540 The ancient temporal metres were inexhaustible, because the permutations and combinations of the prosodical feet were infinite. 1867 tr. *Curtius's Gr. Gram.* (ed. 2) § 235 The Temporal Augment is used in all verbs which begin with a vowel.

b. **Gram.** Of or pertaining to the tenses of a verb; of tense; also, expressing or denoting time, as an adverb, a clause, etc.

1786 H. TOOKER *Purley* vii. viii. (1798) 630 Our language has made hut small progress, compared either with the Greek or with the Latin even in this Modal and Temporal abbreviation. 1886 W. G. HALE in *Amer. J. Philol.* VII. 459 The tenseless phrase in *order to*, used alike for present and past purposes in English, fails to convey the temporal ideas conveyed by the Latin present and imperfect subjunctive. 1889 *Ibid.* X. 334 In Latin all the uses of the ablative absolute sprang from the temporal use of the ablative.

6. In general sense: Of, pertaining, or relating to time, the present time, or a particular time.

1877 MALLOCK *New Republic* II. iii. 12. Merely temporal people, who are just as narrow-minded and dull as merely local people—the natives of a neighbourhood. 1886 A. WEIR *Hist. Basis Mod. Europe* (1889) 481 A vast quantity of temporal and spatial experience. 1906 D. W. FORRESTER *Authority Christ* vi. i. 309 In speaking of the last day we are using a temporal expression for an unspeakable and timeless reality.

B. sb. 1. a. That which is temporal: esp. in pl. Temporal things or matters.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 32 Noght only of the temporal But of the spiritual also. *Ibid.* 278 To day is venym schad In holi cherche of temporal, which medieth with the spiritual. 1471 FORTESCUE *Wks.* (1869) 534 In his persone and his kingdom, which bothe be temporales only. 1635 BURGESS *Pers. Trikes* 16 Hee that partakes of Gods blessing in Temporals. 1755 *Young Centaur* iv, Joy from temporals, is a terrestrial joy, And, like all things terrestrial, has a dreg in it. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 140 Trying by some other way than through these homely temporals, to learn the spiritual life.

b Temporal power, possession, or estate, **TEMPORALITY**; chiefly in pl. = temporalities.

c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 277 That sen it necht Natur, thar allens mastnes, Thai couth noch trete bot entent of the Temporelle. 1545 BRINKLOW *Compl.* xxii. (1874) 51 Of their temporals, let vij. or x. pound and not above of every hundred be granted to the Kyng. 1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loy. la Roy* 54 b, The Pope commandeth ouer the temporal of the Church called S. Peters patrimonie, as King. 1795 ASKE BARRETT *Hist. Clergy during Fr. Rev.* 99 They did not reject the new French constitution, or the laws concerning temporals. 1863 BISHOP *Hist. Fincham* 39 The temporals were such lands or other property as may have accrued to the church by gift or purchase, and belonged chiefly to the regular or monastic clergy. 1880 BROWNING *Dram. Idylls* Ser. II. *Pietro* 36a I'll to Rome, before Rome's feet the temporal supreme lay prostrate!

2. (Also in L. form **Temporale** (tempor-əl; -ale)) That part of the breviary and missal which contains the daily offices in the order of the ecclesiastical year, as distinct from those proper for Saints' days: cf. **SANCTORALE**.

14 *Table Lessons*, etc. in *Wyclif's Bible* IV. 600 Here endith the Temporal, and here bygynneth the Propre Sanctorum. c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wicliffe 755/1a *Hoc tempore alium*, a temporal. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 63/2 This is the Rewle of the temporal thurgh the yere. 1527 in *Archaeologia* LXI. 83 Item a legend hoolle of the temporal. Item a legend hoolle of the Sanctorum. 1872a Temporelle [see **SANCTORALE**].

Temporal (temp'or-əl), *a.* 2 and *sb.* 2 *Anat.* Also 6 temporal. [ad. L. *temporalis*, f. *tempora* the temples: see **TEMPLE** sb. 2.] Of, belonging to, or situated in the temples: esp. in names of structures, as *temporal artery, bone, muscle, vein*, etc.

Temporal canals, small passages for vessels and nerves through the malar bone to the temporal surface; *temporal lobe*, the lowest lobe of the brain lying below the Sylvian fissure; *temporal fossa*, that in which the temporal muscle originates.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21/a We should not burte the temporal muscle. *Ibid.* 29 b/1 The thrde is called the temporal, or vayne of the temples, which in diuers branches ascendeth in the temples of the heade. 1722a ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments*, etc. 327 Copious Bleeding by opening the temporal Arteries. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 23 The Temporal Bone is .divisible into a squamous, mastoid, and petrous portion. 1854 H. SPENCER *Personal Beauty* Ess. 189: II. 390 The chief agents in closing the jaws are the temporal muscles.

B sb. Elliptical for *temporal artery, bone, muscle*, etc.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* Fj. Those [muscles] are called temporales, and are ryght noble and very sensible, & therefore theye hurt is very peryllous. 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ. Surg.* 8 The Temporal became ossified. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 228 The muscles of mastication—the masseters, temporals, and pterygoids. 1900 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* XI. No. 41 23 The old woman's temporals were scarcely, if at all, enlarged.

|| **Temporale**: see **TEMPORAL** sb. 1 2.

Temporalism (temp'or-əl-iz'm). [f. **TEMPORAL** a. 1 + -ISM.]

1. The spirit of 'the world' (as opposed to a religious spirit); secularism; addiction to temporal or mundane interests.

1872a *Dublin Rev.* Jan. 20 Exhibition of the evil spirit which we have called 'temporalism', in that hatred of restraint and subordination. 1897 N. York *Voice* 16 Sept. 3/1 He takes leave of animalism, temporalism, provincialism, and becomes consciously a son of God.

2. The principle of the temporal power of the Pope.

1899 *Spectator* 7 Jan. 15 This war, which is not the warfare, nor in the interest, of the Roman Catholic Church, but of temporalism, is carried into every field where intolerant Catholicism has any power.

So **Temporalist**, one who maintains or supports the temporal power of the Pope.

1901 *Mission Record U. F. Ch. Scot.* June 272/1 The next Pope will be a strong Temporalist.

Temporality (temp'or-ə-lī-tē). Also 5 -er-, 4-6 -ite, 5 -yte, -itee, -ytee, 5-6 -itie, (6 temporallitye). [ad. late L. *temporalitās* (Tertullian), f. *temporalis*, **TEMPORAL**: see -ITY. Substituted in 14-15th c. for *temperalitē*, **TEMPORALTY**, q. v.]

+1. Temporal power, jurisdiction, affairs, property, etc. esp. the temporal property of the clergy; = **TEMPORALTY** 1. *Obs.*

1393 LANGL. P. Pl. C. xxiii. 128 Prelates thei maden, To holde with Antecrist here temporalite to saue. 1497 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 314 Resauit fra Maister Johne Fresel, elect of Ros, for the composition of his admissioun to the temporaltee of Ros. 1501 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot.* I. 93/1 A Precept of Admission made to Jane Forman, Prioresse of Eklis, to the temporalite of all landis, rentis, and possessions of the samyn. 1613 SHARLEY *Trav. Persia* 3 The lesser Princes of Italy being not likely to endure the Churches so great encrease of Temporality. 1828 SCOTT *Hist. Midl.* xliii. 1, That the said incumbent might lawfully enjoy the spiritualty and temporality of the cure of souls at Knocktarline.

b pl Temporal or material possessions (esp. of the church or clergy).

c 1475 *Hart. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 546 The comons putte up a bylle in the parlement to the kyng as for the temporaliteys beyng in the handes of the spirituallite. c 1552 LELAND *Itin.* VI. 1 The Kyng had retyened the Temporalities of the Byschoprike for a tyme. 1593 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 150 To consider what great prejudice the Kirk sustains by the erecting of the tithes of diuers prelaties into temporalities, so that these kirks cannot be planted. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 204 The Pope .gave to the said Nicholas the said Abby, with all the said Spiritualities, and Temporalities. 1726 *AVLIFE Parergon* 129 After all which, the Bishop is introduced into the King's Presence to do his Homage for his Temporalities or Barony. 1824 H. MILLER *Sch. & Schm.* xxv (1857) 546 The Church might, I believed, have to forfeit the temporalities, if her decision differed from that of the law courts.

2. The body or class of temporal persons; = **TEMPORALTY** 2.

1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 24 The Emperour .to be lord and juge. of the temporalitee. c 1470 HENRY Wallace x. 1002 The byschopyriks inlclyuyt all his croune, Bathe temporalite and all the religioun. 1543 HEN. VIII. 5p *Parl.* 24 Dec. in *Coll. Poems* 105 You of the Temporalite be not clean and unspotted of Malice and Envy. 1679 BURNET *Hist. Ref.* I. 582 Here both the temporality and spirituallty gave great subsidies to the king.

3. The quality or condition of being temporal or temporary; temporariness; relation to time.

1634 RAINBOW *Labour* (1635) 11 Though in the act of our labours we place temporality, yet ought we alwayes before our intentions to set eternitie. 1659 H. L'ESTRANGE *Alliance Div. Off.* 158 As the Western Church observed this very day [all Saints day], so did also the Eastern, or at least some other, in temporality and point of time very near it. 1698 T. JONES *Heart & its Right* 587 What can any mortal excellency, that has perishing temporality stamp'd upon it signifie to Christians, who are not of this world? 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 4/1 Gaining thereby the attributes of eternity, without losing its own qualities of temporality.

Temporalize, v. *rare*. [f. **TEMPORAL** a. 1 + -IZE.] *trans.* To make temporal in character. a. To secularize; b. to limit in time.

1828 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* i. 146 They led to the ultimate temporalizing and annihilation of everything peculiarly Christian in the system. 1890 *Spectator* 5 July, Many who turned from a worship which seemed to localise and temporalise the Divine.

Temporally, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.]

1. For a time, temporarily. *rare.*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 185 The maker of all thynges rested temporally in the. . . thow vyrgyn.

2. In regard to temporal matters; in, or with respect to, this world; in the present life.

c 1380 *Antecrist* in Todd 3 *Treat. Wychf* 119 Antecrist having glorie of be world temporally. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S. T. S.) 20 As evill bitter waters gerris mony folk dee temporally, sa. dois. heresy and lollardy the saule dee spirituallly. 1552a ABR. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 39 Punitions quhilk God sendis to synnars temporallie. 1679 WHITEHEAD in *Speeches Jermis* a, I pray God bless His Majesty both Temporally and Eternally. a 1726 SOUTH *Serm.* (J.), Sinners who are in such a temporally happy condition, owe it not to their sins, but wholly to their luck.

Temporallness, *rare*. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality of being temporal.

1611 COTGR., *Secularitē*, . . . worldliness, temporallness.

Temporality (temp'or-ə-lī-tē). *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-6 *tempor-*, 4-5 -el; 4-6 -te, -tee, 4-7 -tie, 5-6 -tye, (6 temporalltie). [app. a. AF. **temporelité* = F. *temporalité* (13th c.), f. OF. *temporel*, **TEMPORAL**: see -TY. Cf. *commonality, cruelty, loyalty*, etc. In 14-15th c. assimilated to the L. form, as *tempor-*, *temporalité*; now **TEMPORALTY**.]

1. Temporal or secular things, affairs, business; temporal authority? *Obs.*

1396-7 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1907) XXII. 299 Temporelite

and spirituelle ben to patrys of holi churche, c1400 MAUNDV (Roxb) 11, to He es bare lorde bathe of temporaltee and of spirituelle c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 45 *Cest grand folie De donner le eternalite Pour le temporalite*, it is grete folie For to gyve the eternalite For the temporalite c1511 1st Eng. Bk. Ames. (Arb) Intro. 30/2 In ye temporalite haue they one Emperour 1621 BURTON *Anat.* Mel III 1 i. 1. (1651) 415 The mutability of all temporalities. 1651 *Life Rather Sarpe* (1676) 47 Lands that in the temporalite are subject to the state of Venice, and in the spirituality are under the Arch-Bishop of Milan 1700 ASTRY *tr Saavedra-Faxardo* I 183 The Spirituality and Temporalite are two distinct Jurisdictions

b. Chiefly pl Temporal possessions; esp. those of an ecclesiastical person or body: = TEMPORALITY 1 b. Obs.

[1306 *Rolls of Parli* I 220/1 Ont donez terres, tenementz, & avoensons, & tieles autres temporalitez, as Prelat de seinte Eglise.] 1377 LANGL. P. 17. B. xx 127 Prelates bei hem madden, to holden with antecrest her temporalites to saue c1380 WYCLIF *1 Pts* (1880) 103 Subsidies & dymes for here temporalities. 1449 *Rolls of Parli* V 157/2 Prouffitez of the temporalities of Bishoppichez 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb.* Kent (1826) 229 A stately Monastirie (the temporalities whereof did amount to a hundredth fiftie and five poundes). 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* Temporalities of Bishops (*Temporalia Episcoporum*) be such reuenues, lands, and tenements, as Bishops haue had laud to their Sees by the Kings and other great personages of this land from time to time a1715 BURNET *Own Time* I iv (1724) 760 The Cardinal was chosen by the Chapter Vicar, or Guardian of the temporalities.

2. The body of temporal persons or laymen, the laity, the temporal estate or estates of the realm, 1 c. the temporal peers and the commons

1387 TALVISA *Hgden* (Roll) VII 335 Kyng William was sterne and rulede bope temporalite and spirituelle at his owne wille 1480 CAXTON *Chron.* Eng. ccxlii 30r Ther was graunted vnto the kyng bothe of spirituelle and of temporalite an hole taxe and a diuine a1529 SKELTON *Col. Cloute* 6r For the temporalite Accuseth the spirituelle 1621 ELSING *Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) App 129 The subsidies of the Temporalite and the Clergie brought into the House from the King a1715 BURNET *Own Time* an 1663 (1823) I ii 340 The conuocation gave four subsidies, which proved as heavy on them, as they were light on the temporality 1874 S WILBERFORCE *Ess* II 191 The old compact between the spirituality and the temporality.

† b The condition or estate of a layman Obs. c1440 *Bone Flor.* 1032 Ther was left no man in that town That was of temporalite 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Aib) 98 Sothely some flowyd in prosperite in the spyytynite Some in the temporalite and some in relligyon.

† Temporalward, *adv. rare*. [f. TEMPORAL a 2 + -WARD] Towards the temples or temporal region: = TEMPORAD.

1904 TITCHENLIR *tr Wundt's Physiol Psychol* I 236 Retinal points that he temporalvaud

Temporance, obs. form of TEMPERANCE.

† Temporalneal, *a. Obs rare* 1. [f. as next + -AL] = next (in quot. in sense 2).

1625 JACKSON *Cread* v. xviii. § 2 As if the temporalneal coexistence of these two effects had sufficiently argued the one's causal dependence upon the other.

Temporaneous (tempörä'näs), *a. Now rare or Obs.* [f. L. *temporaneus* u. timely, opportune (f. *tempus*, *tempor-* time) + -OUS.]

† 1. Lasting only for a time, temporary. Obs. 1656 [see 2]. 1681 HALLYWELL *Melanipr* 68 (T) Those things may cause a temporaneous disunion 1782 A MONRO *Compar. Anat.* 120 The temporaneous grinder, are placed upon the internal set 1806 W. TAYLOR in *Ann. Rev.* IV. 244 This book is so diffult, so useless, so temporaneous. 1818 [implied in *temporaneously*, -ness see below]

2. Pertaining or relating to time, temporal. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* Temporaneous, done suddenly, at a certain time, pertaining to time; variable for the time 1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII 67 A Temporaneous progressive motion of the parts of the Air at the rate of 276 Paces in a second Minute of time 1878 F. FERGUSON *Pop. Life Christ* x 40 He uses only the connective particle 'and' and not the temporaneous 'then'.

Hence Tempora neously *adv.*, for the time; Tempora neousness, temporary character

1727 BAILEY vol. II, Temporaneousness. 1818 G. S. FABER *Horn Mosaic* I 328 His title to the perpetually entailed, though temporaneously alienated, inheritance of his forefathers. *Ibid.* II. 208 The testimony which it bears respecting its own temporaneousness

Temporarily (tempörä'nih), *adv.* [f. TEMPORARY a + -LY 2] In a temporary manner.

1. For a time (only); during a limited time. c1694 in *Somers Tracts* (1748) I 193 Deogatory to the King's Prerogative, relative to Parliaments, and temporarily changing the very Constitution thereof. 1803 GODWIN *Life Chancery* III 189 (Jod) An oligarchical council temporarily administering the affairs of the nation 1873 *Act* 36 § 37 *Vict* c 88 § 7 The vacancy shall be temporarily filled.

2. In relation to time, temporarily rare. 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* II xi. 447 All spatially or temporarily determined phenomena.

Temporariness (tempörä'rinēs), [f. next + -NESS] The quality or state of being temporary. 1655 J. SAGE *Article*, etc. Wks. 1844 I 197 The perpetuity or temporariness of it doth not affect its nature 1876 W. BATHGATE *Deep Things of God* II 36 The suddenness and temporariness of the physical process of breathing.

Temporary (tempörän), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *temporarius*, f. *tempus*, *tempor-* time: see -ARY.]

1. Lasting for a limited time; existing or valid for a time (only); not permanent; transient; made to supply a passing need.

VOL. IX.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos.* (Palfr) 60 The authority of princes & governors is truly to be called temporarie, that is, but for a time a1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 45 The creature is temporary, whereas the soul is immortall. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* II xix 99 For their perpetuall, and not temporary security. 1777 COOK *Voy. Pacific* II vii (1784) I 292 A large space had been cleared, before the temporary hut of this Chief 1817 JAS MILL *Brit. India* II iv ix 293 The adaptation of temporary expedients to temporary exigencies. 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sk.* (1873) III. v. 1. 434 Inconveniences which they felt to be only temporary

b Temporary star (*Astron.*), a star which appears suddenly, shines for a time, and then almost or entirely disappears; temporary tooth, a deciduous tooth, milk-tooth.

1802 *Med. Encl.* VIII 559 The first teeth, or those of childhood, the author calls temporary, the set which succeeds them he terms permanent. 1833 HERSCHTEL *Astron.* XII 383 The phenomena we allude to are those of temporary stars. 1842 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 51 The Temporary teeth are 20 in number, 8 incisors, 4 canines, and 8 molars.

† c. Belonging or relating to the particular time; of the period, hence, of passing interest, ephemeral. † Obs. (or merged in 1).

1777 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 164, I send you a trifling temporary production, made for the occasion of the day, and to perish with it. 1778 MUSGRAVE 25 Apr. in Boswell *Johnson*, A temporary poem always entertains us. 1805 W. COOKE *S. Foote* I. 152 Though it ['Devil upon Two Sticks'] admits of some temporary stitches, such as the ridicule on the college of physicians, &c., [it] exhibits them worked up in so brilliant and general a manner, as to be always new

† 2. Belonging to the present life or this world: = TEMPORAL a 1 2. Obs.

(In quot. 1603 of a person: 'not a meddler with temporal or secular affairs')

1603 SHAKS *Mans. for M.* v i 145 Duke Know you that Frier Lodowick that she speaks of? Peter. I know him for a man diuine and holy, Not scurry, nor a temporary niedler, As he's reported by this Gentleman. 1668 HOWE *Bless. Righteous* (1825) 63 In our temporary state, while we are under the measure of time. 1674 OWEN *Holy Spirit* (1693) 207 Spiritual and Eternal things are more excellent than things Canall and Temporary. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P 13 The wise use of temporary riches.

† 3. Metaph. Occurring or existing in time (not from eternity). Obs. (cf. TEMPORAL a 1 6.)

a1677 HALE *Prim. Orig. Man* I ii 66 Collectively they make up a good moral evidence touching a temporary inception of the humane Nature. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* I i 31. 39 They who conceived the World to haue had a Temporary Beginning or Creation, held the Coeuity of all Souls with it. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* 327 These truths are temporary, because those relations could not begin to exist before those created beings were produced.

† 4. = TEMPORAL a 1 4. Obs. rare.

a1656 USSHER *Ann. To Rdr.* P 20 That from the evening ushering in the first day of the World, to that midn-ght which began the first day of the Christian era; there was 4003 years, seventy dayes, and six temporarie howers.

B. sb. † 1. pl Things belonging to this life, temporal goods Cf. TEMPORALITY 1 b. Obs.

1556 H. CLAPHAM *Briefe Bible* II. 228 Wee haue taken Bread and other temporaries without begging them at thy hands 1666 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 172 A large Castle, which now by age or war (the canker-worms of all temporaries) is moth-eaten

† 2. A person whose religious life or devotion endures only for a time. (In allusion to Matt. xiii. 21, etc.) Obs. (In quot. 1903 used 'by misunderstanding' for: A time-server, temporizer.)

1619 W. SCOTLER *E. A. 1. Thess.* (1630) 59 Our Temporaries, or rather Temporizers are carried full saile to the profession of Faith, whom yet the least note of reproach make ready to deny and abiure the Truth. 1647 RAPP *Commun. a Cor.* xiii. 8 A temporary may so fall away as to persecute the truth that he once professed [1903 A. SHELLE *Men of Covt* xxiii (1904) 253 A Temporary,—one who tries year in and year out to 'carry his dish level', and adjusts his sails to catch the changing winds]

† 3. A contemporary Obs.

1649 *Alicorn* 6 We left this punishment, as an advertise-ment to their temporaries and postentie.

4. A person employed or holding a post temporarily; a 'casual'.

1848 DICKENS *Dombey* ii. Being only a permanency I couldn't be expected to show it like a temporary. 1892 *Pall Mall G* 7 Oct. 7/1 The 'permanent temporaries' are liable to dismissal at any time, but are practically fixed, some having been in the service from eight to ten years. 1907 *Westm. Gas.* 1 July 7/2 Servants who are merely casuals (i.e. temporaries) in purely private families

Temporati(e), -ance: see TEMPERATE, -ANCE.

Temporicide (tempöris'id), *n. nonce-wd.* [f. L. *tempus*, *tempor-* time + -CID-]

1. The 'killing' of time.

1851 Chambers *Papers for People* IX No. 72 9 Short romantic stories, adaptable for purposes of temporicide 1856 GRINDON *Life* xxiv (1875) 305 Pleasure such as will outweigh whole nights of the mere temporicide popularly esteemed the *beau idéal* of pastime.

2 One who 'kills' time a1876 M. COLLINS *Th. in Gard* (1880) II. 208 D., who would catch the tide, G., with his notions wild, Each is temporicide—Time's reckless murderer.

† Temporist. Obs. [f. as prec. + -IST: cf. TEMPORIZE v.] A temporizer, a time-server.

1856 NASH *Saffron-Walden* Wks (Grosart) III 123 Heiding Dicke.. is a temporist that hath faith inough for

all Religions 1607 MARSTON *What you will* II i. Why, turne a temporist, tow with the tide, Pursue the cut, the fashion of the age. 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks. (1683) 333 Touch me not, Traytor! I am no Temporist.

Temporization (tempörä'izā'jən), [f. next + -ATION] The action of temporizing.

1. Time-serving, 'trimming'; compromise. 1763 JOHNSON *Misc. Lewes, Ascham* Wks. IV 63r Charges of temporization and complianee had somewhat sullied his reputation. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX. 97 Her policy is one of temporisation 1851 *Ibid.* XLIII 139 A union was consequently thought of, as the best means of temporization.

2. Procrastination, delay, gaining of time. 1888 *Times* 19 Oct. 5/1 The inevitable reaction against the policy of adjournment and temporization.

Temporize (tempörä'iz), v. [a. F. *temporiser* (14-15th c. in Hatz-Darm.) to pass one's time, wait one's time, = med. L. *temporizare* = *temporare* to put off the time, delay (Du Cange), It. *temporeggiare* to observe, obey, or follow times (Florio), f. L. *tempus*, *tempor-* time see -IZE.]

1 *intr.* To adopt some course for the time or occasion; hence, to adapt oneself or conform to the time and circumstances; to 'trim'.

[1555-63 cf. TEMPORIZER 1] 1599 G. HARVEY *Letter-bl.* (Camden) 69, I pray the spare the world And give men leave to temporize 1637 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 51 Most part of the rest temporised with the State, openly professing obedience but secretly relieuing the rebels. 1752 FIELDING *Amelia* ix ix, How do you expect to rise in the church, if you cannot temporise, and give in to the opinion of your supporters? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* viii II 298 Penn., therefore, exhorted the fellows. To submit, or at least to temporise. 1877 FROUDE *Short Stud.* (1883) IV 1. iii. 38 The pope had privately advised Becket to avoid a quarrel with the king and to temporise

† b. *trans.* Obs. rare.

1600 [see TEMPORIZED below]

† 2. *intr.* To let time pass, spend time, 'mark time', to procrastinate; to delay or wait for a more favourable moment. Also with *it*. Obs. exc. as in 3.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 358 Charging them they should not stir, and only to temporise and forbear, untill the Enemies came within a stones cast of them 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxiv xiii 517 So Annibal contrariwise temporised, being not so ready now to credit the Nolanes. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Poc. Hist.* I. xiii (1821) 127 Having temporized all this while. 1644 MORTREUX *Rablaus* v. xviii (1737) 76 We lay by and run adrift, that is, in a Landlopers Phrase, we temporise'd it 1696 PHILLIPS (ed. 5), *Temporize*..also, to delay, to take time to consider.

3. *intr.* To act, negotiate, parley, treat, deal (with a person, etc.), so as to gain time.

1586 J. HOOKER *1st Irel in Holmshed* II 118/1 They did yet so temporise with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* I. (1625) A 11 b, My prouision is too small to perfect on a sudden so spacious a ground-woke, I will temporize with those duties which by time may be in me supported. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii 133 William was still temporizing with Stigand; the time for his degradation was not yet come

4. To negotiate, to discuss terms; to arrange or make terms, to effect a compromise (with a person, etc., between persons or parties).

1579 FENTON *Guicciard* I. (1590) 4 Knowing discretely howe to temporise betweene Princes confederate 1586 J. HOOKER *1st Irel in Holmshed* II. 122/1 His lordship granted his request, and temporised with the eale. 1636 E. DACRES *tr Machiavel's Disc.* *Livy* I 137 The safer course is, to temporise with it, then strive forthwith to extinguish it. 1823 SCOTT *Peerie* xxxvi, I haue behaved like a fool. ; I ought to haue temporised with this singular being, learned the motives of its interference, and availed myself of its succour. 1863 KINGLAKE *Crimea* I. iii 48 This calm Mahometan strove to temporise as well as he could betwixt the angry Churches

† b. *trans.* † To negotiate, manage, accomplish (a result). Obs. rare.

1596 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* x lvii. (1612) 251 Of ancient Peeres, of valiant Men, great Lords, and Wise men all, By forced Warre, or fraudfull peace to temporize the fall

† 5. *trans.* To provide for the time, improvise, extemporize. (*Erroneous use.*)

1880 J. NICOL *Poems & Songs* 41 No fire nor firing, goblet, pan, nor pot Nor wherewithal to temporize a bed

Hence Tempörized ppl. a.; † Tempörizement (obs. nonce-wd.), = TEMPORIZATION 1.

1600 W. WATSON *Deuocord* (1602) 20 Whether then all religious zeale, being turned into temporized platformes, to cast omnia pro tempore, nihil pro veritate *Ibid.* 33 [The Jesuits] were vnworthy the name of temporized staits . . if they should not demie all and change their opinions, agreeing to time, person and place. 1647 M. HUDSON *Dre. Right Govt.* Ep. Ded. 5, I hope [to] vindicate the innocency of my thoughts from all such unworthy Sympochancy and Temporization.

Temporizer (tempörä'izā). Also 6 -our, Sc. -ar, 7 -or. [Agent-noun f. prec. cf. F. *temporiseur* (a 1600 in Littré).] One who temporizes.

1 One who complies for the time, or yields to the time; a time-server, a 'trimmer'.

1555 R. FLOWNOLL *tr Musculus* (title) The Temporisor (that istosay, the Observer of Time) translated into Inglish. 1563 WINGET *Pour Scarf Three Quest* To Rdr. Wks (S.T.S.) I 53 Werray fingit hypocritis, and temporizans with the tyme contrare their conscience. 1563-87 FOXE *A. & M.* (1596) 1885/1 One by iudgement reformed, is more worth then a thousand transformed temporizers 1611 SHAKS. *Wint. T.* I. ii. 302 A mindlesse Slaue, Or else a howering Temporizer. 1637 MORVSON *Itin.* II. 200 They would neuer be dissembling temporisors. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud* II 124

The Policy of Temporizers, men that steer their course by the compass of Worldly Interest. 1812 *SHIELLY Addit. ss* Prose Wks. 1888 I. 253 The dangers which lie beneath the footsteps of the hypocrite or temporizer.

2 One who seeks to gain time, a procrastinator, delay, one who waits for a favourable time. 1609 *HOLLAND Annu. Marcell* 370 Like unto that ancient and warie temporizer [Q. Fabius Maximus]. 1636 *FEATLY Clavis Myst* xiv 383 Deth Satan play the temporizer and time all his suggestions. 1736 *Gentl Mag* VI 469/t The famous Advice which ought to be observed by all Temporizers, viz Time was; Time is but take Care to lay hold on the Opportunity before the Time is past.

Temporizing (te mporə'zɪŋ), *vbl sb.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb TEMPORIZE. 1. Temporary compliance, etc.; time-serving, 'trimming'; parleying. see TEMPORIZE 1.

1599 J. SMITH in *Let. Lat. Men* (Camden) 64 By your Majesties beaunge and temporizinge with the wonderfull disorders and abuses. 1618 *Morvosov. Itin* (1603) 287 Our Ministers could not safely lue (in Ireland) without some temporizing, and applying himselfe to thaire humours. 1707 *Norwic Treat Humility* iii 98 By temporizing or time-serving, I mean, when a man conforms his principles or practices to the times, so as to be ready to take up new principles, whenever a new turn of the times shall make it for his advantage so to do. 1787 *BURKE Abridgm. Eng. Hist* viii, John, deserted by all, had no resource but in temporizing and submission. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mort* xxviii, This is no time for temporising with our duty.

2. Putting off, delaying, procrastination; negotiation so as to gain time. see TEMPORIZE 2, 3. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holmshed II* 113/2 By temporising and gaining of time all matters were pacified. 1653 H. COGAN tr. *Pinto's Trav* xlvii, 20 Without further temporising, he passed over the very same day to the other side of the river. 1685 *Giaccini's Counters Orac*, 49 A rational temporizing ripens secrets and resolutions.

Temporizing, *ppl a* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That temporizes. see the verb.

1. Time-serving, 'trimming'. 1600 E. BLOUNT *Hosp. Incur. Fools a*, Another puts on the Foxe with temporizing humilitie. 1680 C. NESSE *Church Hist*, 210 1 hat temporizing paravulst priest. 1693 *Dryden Juvenal* Ded (1697) 65 A Temporizing Poet, a Well manner'd Court Slave, and a Man who is often afraid of Laughing in the right place. 1796 *BURKE Regic Peace* i. Wks. VIII, 87 They consider a temporizing meanness as the only source of safety. 1828 J. W. CROKER *Diary* 12 July, I thought a timid or temporising course would create great dissatisfaction.

2. Designed to gain time. 1800 *Misc. Tr.* in *Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 140/1 My people because so clamorous that temporizing measures were no longer to be pursued. 1843 B. J. GRAYES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xvi, 197 His treatment was purely expectant and temporising. 1903 J. GARDNER in *Camb. Med. Hist* II xii 447 Henry wrote a temporising reply.

Hence **Temporizingly** *adv.*, in a temporizing way, in a way designed to gain time. 1847 in *WEBSTER*, 1864 *Temple Bar Mag.* CIL 136 He talked temporizingly, with suggestions of possible arrangements.

Temporo- (te mporə-), before a vowel sometimes *tempor-*, used in *Anat.* as combining form of *L. tempora* temples (of the head), forming adjectives in the sense 'pertaining to the temple or temples and (some other part)', as *temporo-alar* belonging to the temporal region and the wing; noting a muscle in birds, -auricular, -facial, -hyoid, -malar, -mandibular, -mastoid, -maxillary, -occipital (also *temporooccipital*), -parietal, -sphenoid, -sphenoidal, -zygomatic.

1822 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 400 The 'Temporo-facial' gives off a number of branches which are distributed over the temple and upper half of the face. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med* VIII 168 The distribution of the 'temporo-malar' or any other sensory nerve. 1822 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (ed. 2) 337 The 'Temporo-maxillary' vein formed by the union of the temporal and internal maxillary. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Temporo-occipital artery. *Temporo-parietal suture, that between temporal and parietal bones. 1899 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 341 Between the frontal and 'temporo-sphenoid' lobes. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Temporo-zygomatic surface, external surface of great wing of sphenoid.

Tempour, Temppra, obs. ff TEMPER, TEMPERA. **Temprate**, obs. variant of TEMPERATE.

† **Tempre**, *a Obs.* Also 4-5 *temper(e, 5 temper(e* [a. AF., OF *tempre* (12th c. in Godef.), pa pple. of *temprer* to TEMPER. The final -e, originally pronounced, became at length mute. cf. ASSIGN, COSTIVE.] Tempered; temperate.

1430 *HAMPOLE Psalter* l. 1 It is a temple kynd of praiynge. 1440 *CHAUCEUR L G W Prol.* 128 Now hadde the temple sonne al that releuyd. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 130 Large of 3iffes and ryght fire, Wondur fair and ryght tempere. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 247 Slepe, vpon a nesh Bedde and in a place tempere.

Tempre, -en, obs. forms of TEMPER v.

† **Temperely**, *adv. Obs.* Also 4 *temperel(ly)*. [f. TEMPRE a + -LY 2.] In moderation, temperately. 1386 *CHAUCEUR Shipm. T.* 262 (Harl. MS.) Gouverneth now also of your dette Al temperely [i.e. temperately (i.e. attemperely)] and namely in his bete. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 237 Men whych kepeth resonabill dette and lyeven tempere, bene more hole of body. 1440 *Drynke* a lytill and colde tempere.

So † **Tempereness** (tempurness), temperteness.

1486 *Bl. St. Albans, Her. a*, That other theire pait of the world which shall be calde afflicca, that is to say the centre of tempurness.

Tempure, variant of TEMPERURE Obs. **Temps, Tempse**, obs. ff TENSE, TENSE.

Tempt (tempt), *v.* Forms. 3-tempt, 3-7 tempt, 4-6 (Sc.) 9-tempt [a. OF and AF *tempter* (12-14th c.), learned form, beside the popular form *tenter, tancer*:—*L. temptare, tentare* to handle, touch, feel, try the strength of, put to the test, try, attempt of Pr. *temptar*, Cat., Sp., Pg. *tentar*, It. *tentare*. The Eng form has always followed *L. temptare*, the form *tent* being very rare (see TENT v. 2); but the sb *temptation* had from 13th c. the collateral form *tentation*, which during the 16th and 17th c. was much used by theological writers.

In inscriptions and early MSS, the Latin vb is always *tempto* or *tentare*; this became in due course *tentare* in Romance (see above, and cf. *temptus, franto*, etc.); about the 13th c. scribes began to introduce this spelling in Latin MSS, whence it came into printed books and Latin Dicts, being supported by an assumed etymology as freq. of *tendere, tentum* to stretch, strive, aim, endeavour, try (meeting at length with sense 3 below), but this is now rejected in favour of a root *tem-, temp-* see *Walde Lat. Etym. Worterbuch* v. *tempto*.

Sense 4, a later development in L., common in the Vulgate and Christian use, is the earliest recorded in Eng.]

I To test, put to the test, try.

1. To try, make trial of, put to the test or proof; to try the quality, worth, or truth of Obs. exc. as in 2.

1300 *Cursor M.* 5030 Lauerd pat tempted abraham þi dere Of his aun sun ofrand to niak. 1382 *Wyclur Gen* xlii 1 Aftyr that thes thingis were doon, God temptide [1388 assaied] Abraham [1335 COVERD, *ibid.*, After these actes God tempted Abraham, 1611 *BIBLE* *ibid.*, It came to pass after these things, that God did tempt [1885 (R.V.) prove] Abraham.] 1382 — Dan. 1 22 Tempte [glass or assaie, 1535 COVERD, Proue with; 1611, 1885 Prove] vs the seruauantis ten dayes, and be potage gouen to vs for to ete. 1386 *CHAUCEUR Clerk's T.* 402 He hadde assayed hire ynogh before what neded it hire for to tempte and alwey moore and moore? 1390 *GOWER Conf. III* 45 With questions echon of tho He tempteht ofte. 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 73/1 The queene of Saba cam fio fer contreys to see hym & to tempte hym in demaundes and questyons. 1538 *STARKEV England II* i. 176 To haue some [sick persons] to go aboute . . . to proue and tempte theyr longyn charyte. 16 Sir W. MURE *Sonn.* iii, 6 To try my treuth and tempy my loyall loue. 1644 *QUARLES Hieroglyph* xii Wks. 1881 III 195 Tempt not your Salt beyond her power.

† **trans** To act upon as a 'trial' or severe test, to try with afflictions; to afflict sorely, distress. Cf. ATTEMPT v. 4. Obs. rare.

13 E. E. *Alit P. B.* 283 Felle temptande tene towched his hert. 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 152 b/4 And thise xvii first yere I was moche tempted by the brennyng of the sonne moche asprely.

2. To make trial of, put to the proof, or test, in a way that involves risk or peril.

a To tempt God. to put to the test, or experiment presumptuously upon, His power, forbearance, etc.; to try how far one can go with Him, hence sometimes passing into 'to provoke, defy'. So to tempt providence, etc.

1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lxxvii. 21 Pat tempte god þat putis þaim selfe in any perill forto fande if he will delyuer þaim. 1382 *Wyclur Deut.* vi 16 Thou shalt not tempt the Lord thy God, as thou hast tempted in the place of temptyng. 1390 *GOWER Conf. III*, 43 He tempteht hevene and erthe and helle. 1533 *GAU Richt Way* (S.T.S.) 12 Thy sine alsua aganis this command that tempus god. 1552 *HUTCHER*, Tempt or provoke, *pellatio, tentio, tentio*. 1611 *BIBLE Acts* v. 9 How is it that ye have agreed together, to tempt the Spirit of the Lord? 1724 *SWIFT Pres. St. Affairs* p. 2 Religion teacheth us, that providence ought not to be tempted. 1755-60 *POPE* *Iliad* v. 44 Nor tempt the wrath of Heav'n's avenging Sire.

b. In to tempt fate, fortune, etc., the sense approaches a.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist Turks* (1621) 119 Who thus overthrowne, resolved no more to tempt fortune. 1693 *CAREER in Dryden's Juvenal* xii (1697) 339 Thy Perjur'd Friend will quickly tempt his Fate. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* *Epist.* 1. 1 9 Wisely resolv'd to tempt his Fate no more.

c. To tempt (the storm, flood, sea, etc.), to adventure oneself in or upon; to risk the perils of (Cf. ATTEMPT v. 2.) Chiefly poet. Also to tempt the worst, tempt reprisals, etc.

1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii 404 Who shall tempt with wandering feet The dark unbottom'd infinite Abyss? 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii, 223 The first to lead the Way, to tempt the Flood. 1748 *SWIFT* Nor tempt th' inclemency of Heav'n abroad. 1793 *ROWE Ulyss.* iv, 1, Know'st thou what 'tis to tempt a Rage like mine? 1794 *POPE Windsor For.* 389 Tempt icy seas, where scarce the waters roll. 1797 *MRS. RACLIFF Italian* i, I will tempt the worst at once. 1835 J. P. KENNEDY *Horse Shoe R.* li, [They] preferred to tempt the rigors of the mountain rather than remain in their own dwellings.

† 3. To try, endeavour, essay with *inf.* (to do something), or equiv. clause, = ATTEMPT v. 1.

Sometimes aphetic for ATTEMPT. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxi (Laurentius) 697 þe feynd, þat ay will besy þe to tempt þat þame twa had inwy. 1382 *Wyclur 2 Macc.* ii 24 So wetemptiden, or assayedden, for to abregge in to oo boke, thingus comprehended in fyue bookis. — *Acts* xvi. 7 Whanne thei camen into Misyre,

thei temptiden [COVERD proved, 1611 assayed] for to go into Bithinie. 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* v. c. xiv 88 When Chilpenich had temptyd by many sondy meenes to haue theym out of the sayde preylyege. 1538 *SKARKY England* i. 1 21 Yet in some tyme and certayn plice hyt ys not to be temptyd of wyse men [to meddyl with maters] pertheynyng to the wele of hys hole cuntrely.

b. with simple object To attempt, to try.

1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* vi. 214 Eie leave be giv'n to tempt the nether skyes. [1730 *SWIFT* *Pamphylion* on *Dian* 324 In vain I tempt too high a flight.]

† c. To make an attempt upon, to try to obtain; to assail. (Aphetic for ATTEMPT) Obs.

1721 *Prior Henry & Emma* 518 O wretched maid! Whose roving fancy would resolve the same With him, who next should tempt her easy fame. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* *Epist.* i. xviii 127 Be not by foolish Love betray'd To tempt your Patron's favourite Maid.

II. To try to attract, allure, incite, induce.

4. *trans* To try to attract, to entice (a person) to do evil; to present attractions to the passions or frailties of; to allure or incite to evil with the prospect of some pleasure or advantage. Const. to something, to do something. Also *absol.* (The earliest use in Eng.)

1225 *Ancr R.* 60 Tauh ne rouhte heo neuer þauh he þouhte toward hire, & weie of hire tempted [MS. Coll. ifondest] *ibid.* 226 Strongliche was he itempted er he so uoelle. 1300 *Cursor M.* 15654 (Cott.) Rises þer, and wakes wel, Ar yee tempted [Gott. temptid] be. 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* lv 1 þe denel, þat nyenre styntus to temp þi seruauantis. 1380 *Wyclur Sel Wks.* III, 107 To praye þat we be nougt ytempted of þe fende. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 127 Ane winwyse confessor began to tempe þu vnto syn. 1450 *Cov. Myst* xxv (Shaks Soc.) 240 Thryes I tempte hym Aftyr he fast forty dayes. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii 2 Me thoct the Deuill was tempanf tampo the people. 1530 *PALSGR.* 754/1 He hath tempted me to go a thevyng with hym. 1548 *UDALL Erasmi Par. Luke* iii. 48 b, Adam also was tempted, and overcome. Chryste beeyng tempted, overcame the temptour. 1606 *SHAKS Tr. & Cr.* iv. iv 93 1665 *MANLEY Grosvenor Low C. Warres* 317 Then they tempted the Fidelity of Caspai Ensem the Governour, both by Rewards and Terrour, but he was resolv'd against both. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix 296 For hee who tempt, though in vain, at least asperses The tempted with dishonour foul. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kervey), To Tempt, to allure or entice, to egg on or set a-gog, to induce to Evil. 1852 *Mrs. Stowe Uncle Tom's C.* xix, Only when I've been very much tempted. 1869 *SPURGEON J. Ploughin. Talk* 9 Idle nien tempt the devil to tempt them.

b. To try to draw (a person) to contradict, confute, or commit himself *arch*.

(In N.T. versions, rep. *Vulg. temptare*, Gr. *πειραζειν*) 1382 *Wyclur Matt* xxii 35 On of hem, a teacher of the lawe, avede Jhesus, temptyng hym, Maistre, whiche is a greet maundement in the lawe? — *John* viii. 6 Sotthi thei seiden this thing temptyng him, that thei myzten accuse him. — *Mark* xii. 15 What tempten 3e me? bynyge 3e to me a peny, that I se. 1526 *TINDALE* *ibid.*, Why tempte ye me? Brynge me a peny, that I maye se yt. [So 1611 and R.V. 1881.]

5. To attract or incite to some action or to do something, to allure, entice, invite, attract; to dispose, incline. Sometimes, contextually, To induce, persuade.

1340-70 *Alex. & Dind* 98 Pat i ne am temted ful tid to turne me þennus. 1358 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV* 226 b, The vsing of such gentill fashions toward them, so tempted them that they could none otherwise do. 1674 *CLARENDON Narr. Levith* (1676) 15 Which might tempt him to under-value. 1716 *Gay Trivia* i. 164 The rowing crew, To tempt a fare, clothe all their tilts in blue. 1742 *W. COLLINS Pers. Eccl.* iv. 31 Unhappy land! whose blessings tempt the sword. 1825 *SCOTT Betrothed* xix, He was tempted to think that he had been something hasty in listening to the arguments of the Archbishop. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) v. 42 The sick are tempted by pleasant meats and drinks. *Med.* One is tempted to think that it had been pre-arranged. The fine morning had tempted many out.

Hence **Tempted** *ppl a* (also *absol.*).

1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 5 Sotthely I haue na wondyr if þe temptid fall. 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* ii. vi 8 If thou hast suid, Teach me (thy tempted subject) to excuse it. 1603 [see TEMPTER 1] 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* x. 436 Lest from their tempted rest Some other God should stir the foe. 1667 [see 4] 1839 *BALFAY Festus* xxiv (1852) 484 May God forbear, To judge the tempted purpose of my heart! 1844 *Mrs. Browning Brown Rosary* xiv, The Tempted is sinning.

† **Tempt**, *sb Obs rare* [app aphetic f ATTEMPT sb.] = ATTEMPT sb.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol.* v. lxxvi § 6 By the issues of all tempts they found no certain conclusion but this. 1652 *BENLOWES Theoph.* viii. xxxvii, Because Gods Equal Serpents tempts are quell'd. 1668 *LABELLS Voy Italy* (1670) I. 114 Which [Castle] staveth off all tempts of strangers.

Temptable (te mptə'bl), *a* Also 9-ible. [f. TEMPT v. + -ABLE.] That may be tempted; liable or open to temptation.

1628 *FELTHAM Resolves* ii [i] lxxv 188 There is sometimes a selfe-constance, that is not temptable. 1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i. iv § 15, 268 Whether or no a Philosopher be temptable by it, or illaqueable into it. 1724 *SWIFT Drapier's Lett.* iv p. 21 If the parliament of Ireland were as temptable as any other assembly within a mile of Christendom. 1819 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rem.* (1836) II 239 Macbeth's mind, rendered temptable by previous dalliance with ambitious thoughts. 1883 *J. PARKER Apost. Life* II 319 In all points temptable though invulnerable.

Hence **Temptability**, **Te mptableness**, accessibility to temptation.

1682 H. MORF *Annot Glanvill's Lux O* 78 What can this freedom of Will consist in so much as in a temptableness by other Objects that are of an inferiour nature? 1825 *COLL.*

RIDGE *Aids Ruff* (1848) I 223 A soul surrounded with temptation, and having the worst temptation within itself in its own temptability.

Temptation (tempt[ə]ʃən) Forms a 4-tempt-, 5-7 temt-; B 3-7 (9 aich) tent- [a OF *temptaciun*, -tation (12th c.), *temptation* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L *tempt*, *temptātiō* em, n. of action from *temptāre*, *temptāre* to TEMPT, q.v.]

1 The action of tempting or fact of being tempted, esp to evil, enticement, allurements, attraction.

(Sometimes with more or less approach to senses 2 and 3) The *temptation* (in *Christian Theol* and *Aid*), that of Jesus in the wilderness (Matt iv, etc.) Also used of those of mediæval saints by evil spirits, e.g. 'The Temptation of St Anthony'.

a 1340 *Ayenb* 158 Huanne he [the devil] comþ ine gyse of angle þanne is þe temptaciun most strang *Ibid* 228 *Temptaciun*, 13 *Matt* vi, 13 in *Faues 14th C. Eng. Bibl. Version*, And nelede us not in temptaciun c 1450 *Manlynd* 219 in *Man o Plays* 9 The temptaciun of þe fleisch, 3e must 1esyst lyke a man 1526 *TINDALE Matt* xvi 41 Watche and praye that ye fall not into temptaciun 1567 *MILTON P. L.* viii. 643 And all temptaciun to transgress repel. *Ibid* 11 364 Seek not temptaciun then, which to avoide were better 1837 *DICKENS Pickw.* 11, The temptaciun to take the stranger with him w is equally great 1846 *TRENCH Mirac.* 1 (1862) 112 But man is to be peisified, not by exemption from temptaciun, but rather by victory in temptaciun 1877 *MOZLEY Univ. Ser.* vii 271 Old-established rank has the temptaciun to luxurious indolence and pride 1887 *CLARA BELL tr Wolmann & Wolmann's First Paint.* II, vii 11. i 109 (Maitiu Schongauer's) well-known plate of the Temptation of S. Anthony.

B. 1447 *BONNIAN Semytis* (Roth) 9 As for the cardiac that temptaciun betoknyth Of oure gostly enemy 1534 *Morr Conf. agst Tyth.* 11 Wks 177/2 The first might we cal temptaciun, the second persecuciun. So is temptaciun tribulaciun to a good man 1563 *WINGSLOR Four Scarf Three Quest* Wks (S.T.S.) 1. 120 The guid in the battell thow temptaciun may fall 1569 *DUNNIE Anthropol.* 58 To suffer this temptaciun from evil spirits 1650 (Scottish) *Primals in Metre* xcv 8 Then harden not 3 our hearts, as in the provocaciun, As in the desert, on the day of the temptaciun 1678 *SIR G. MACLENNAN Crim. Law* Scot. i. xvii § 6 (1699) 89 He is more guilty, seing he wants the natural tentation of the Adulter.

b With a and pl An instance of this.

a. a 1225 *Auer R.* 32 Þeo þet beoð in stonge temptaciun 12340 *HAMFOLL Psalter* xvi 6 If temptaciuns wax ageynes me c 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyld.* 2 The more knoweng a man hathe the stronger ben his temptaciun. 1848 *MAURICE Lord's Prayer* vii 91 We shall gain little by changing that word for 'trials', as if every 'trial' did not of necessity involv a temptation.

B. a 1225 *Auer R.* 246 Al so a muchel tentaciun, þet is þes feondes bles a 1568 *COVERDALE Hohe Ruff* xvii. (1574) 136 Bodely faile lutes and tentacions 1625 *DONNE Ser.* iii (1640) 22 Such a measure of grace as shall make me discern a tentacion and resist a tentacion 1693 *APOL Clergy Scot.* 43 The many Incumbances, Tentacions, Weaknesses, that we daily encounter 1828 *SCOTT Hist. Eng.* xlii, When ye are pressed w' ensnaring trials and tentacions and heart-plagues.

c. Tempting quality, enticingness rare ? Obs. c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 108 Lordes and laymen and spryttualle her gave chase, For her fayer beawte gette temptaciun she hase 1760-71 *H. BROOKS Fowl of Quail* (1809) III. 5 The trees reached forth fruits of irresistible temptation.

d *transf* A thing that tempts; a cause or source of temptation.

1566 *SHAKS Merch.* I i 106 Set a deepe glasse of Remish-wine on the contrary Casket, for if the diuel be within, and that temptation without, I know he will choose it 1676 *DRYDEN Aureng.* v 11, Due to be great, without a guilty crown; View it, and lay the bright temptation down 1785 *BURNS Address to Una Gaid* vi, Ye're aiblins nae temptacion. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* (1859) I. 17 The command of a permanent military force was a temptation to ambition

2. The action or process of testing or proving; trial, test. Obs or arch

1382 *WYCLIF i Macc.* ii. 52 Wher [1388 Whether] Abraham in temptaciun was not founden faithful. 1535 *COVERDALE Eccles.* xxvii. 5 The ouen proouth the potters vessell, so doth tentacion of trouble tyre 1540 *ASKE, HAMILTON Catech.* (1884) 21 Thair is temptacioun quhai by man temptis God. 1677 *GILMAN Demonol.* (1867) 58 Temptacions are distinguished into trials merely, and seducements, 1885 *BIBLE (R.V.) Dent* iv 34 To take him a nation from the midst of another nation by temptacions [so all versions from *Wyclif marg* Or, trials, or, evidences], by signs, and by wonders.

† 3. A severe or painful trial or experience; an affliction, a trial. Obs.

c 1595 *CAPT. WYATT R. Dudley's Voy.* IV Ind (Hakl Soc.) 43 There victual spent and fresh water consumed, they susteyned a great temptacion. c 1610 *Women Saints* 198 Troubles and tentacions which I endured by being driven out of my contrie 1652 *CROMWELL Let. to Ld Wharton* 30 June in *Carlyle*, [They] may be too great a tentacion to her spirit.

4. Comb., as *temptation-proof*, ad., etc

a 1631 *DONNE Ser.* i v (1640) 603 To bring me to think myself tentation prooff, above tentacion 1691 *NORRIS Pract. Disc.* 107 The Greatness of the happiness there. will make him Temptation-Proof against any present good or evil. 1889 *C. C. R. Up for Season* 101, I leave without reluctance your temptation-guarded fold. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Oct. 13/3 The champion temptation-resisters.

Hence *Temptational* a., of the nature of temptation; *Temptationless* a., without temptation, to which there is no temptation.

1643 *HAMMOND Ser.* *Solu* xviii 40 Wks 1683 IV. 573 An empty, profitless, temptationless sin. 1882 *J. CALDWELL*

in *Homiletic Q Mag* VI 106/2 The two verbs used here to describe the temptational agency of Lust.

Temptations (tempt[ə]ʃənz), a Also 8 tent- [f prec : see -ous] Full of temptation, tempting, seductive, alluring.

1601 *CHETTEL & MUNDAY Death Robt Earl of Huntingdon* ii FJ, I my Liege, I O that temptacions tongue had no where to be plac't but in your head 1702 *C. MATHER *Alagu Chr** iii 1 v. (1852) 329 His removal was clogged with many temptacions difficulties 1724 *R. WILTON Chr Faith & Pract* 210 Those that in this tentacions world deny their religion 1889 *Harper's Mag* Mai. 665/2 There was something winning and temptacions in it.

† **Temptative**, a. Obs. rare-1 [f TEMPT v. + -ATIVE, or ad. med.L. *temptātiuus* 'seducens, fallax' (1377 in *Du Cange*)] = prec.

c 1449 *Pecock Repr* (Rolls) 105 The natural temptatyue wretchedness which other men hase

† **Temptator**. Obs [a L. *temptator*, *temptator*, agent-n from *temptare* to tempt. Cf. F. *temptateur* (14th c. in Godef), mod F. *temptateur*] = TEMPTER 1491 *CANTON *Vitas Patr** (W. de W 1495) i xlvii 85 b/2 Whanne we hase good hope, we overcome the deuyll our temptatur. 1632 *LATHGOW Trav.* x. 438 First they be Imitators, next, Mutators, thurly, Temptatois

Temptatory, a rare [f. ppl. stem of L. *temptare* to tempt + -ORY 2, cf. F. *temptatoire* tempting (14th c. in Godef)] Oftempting nature; temptacions 1900 *G. SWIFT *Somerset** 88 We were jolly ready to spend an hour or so with the temptatory daniel.

Tempter (te'mpt[ə]). Also 4-6 -our. [ME *temptour* = obs. F. *tempteur* (14th c.), *tempteur* (16th c.), OF **tempteur*, in nom *temptere*, -teire (13-14th c. in Godef) — L. *temptātor*-em, agent-n. from *temptare* to tempt]

1. One who or that which tempts or entices to evil, the tempter, (spec.) the devil.

a 1380 *St. Bernard* 717 in *Hoistm Alkeng. Leg.* (1878) 53 To be temptouit sofeiliche He seide þes wordus 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* iv 3 And the tempter commyngyn n3, saide to hym, 3if thou be Goddis sone, say that these stoons be maad looues 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (S. I. S.) 95 We haiff iii tempters (and we ar temptib be iii vays) quilk is of ye body of the dewil and of ye vardiil. 1548 *Temptour* [see TEMPT v 4] 1603 *SHAKS *Meas for Me** ii. ii 163 The Tempter, or the Tempted, who sime most? 1673 *O. WALKER *Educ** 60 That the Tempter may find no bait to cover his poison. 1788 *WESLEY Wks* (1872) VI 377 Because he is continually inciting men to evil, he is emphatically called 'the Tempter'. 1907 *SANDAY *Life Christ in rec Res** 1. 1 28 There are three scenes in which the Son of God is assailed by the Tempter.

† 2. One who tests, a taster of ale or bread. Obs. c 1450 *Godstow Rec.* 101 That they shold have ben tempters of tapsters of brede and ale in the said towne.

Tempting, vbl. sb [f. TEMPT v. + -ING 1] The action of the verb TEMPT; temptation, † trying (obs).

1303 *R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne** 7506 Ihesu..sagh weyl hys grete temptyng, c 1450 *Mirour Saluaciun* 4054 The temptyngs of the world ere many. 1613 *SHAKS *Hen VIII.** i. ii 55; I am much too venturous in temptyng of your patience 1628 *WIRTSCH *Brit. Rememb.** i 109 He having meanes to do his pleasure, and perhaps, strong temptyngs too 1903 *W. H. GRAY *Dre. Sheph.** iv. 71 If others tempt us let us not yield to their temptyngs

1814 *BYRON *Lara** i xviii. And this same impulse would, in temptyng time, Mislead his spirit equally to crime

Tempting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING 4.] That tempts.

1. That entices to evil, or with evil design.

1546 *BALE *Eng. Volaries** Pref. Aij, The more part of their temptyng vyetes they hase made the deuyls. 1644 *MILTON *Jagun Bucer** xliii Wks 1851 IV 336 Let us see what our Lord answer'd to the temptyng Phrysees about Divorce, and second Mariage. 1850 *MRS. JAMESON *Leg. Monast** Ord. (1863) 329 A tempting demon

2. Seductive, attractive, alluring, inviting. 1566 *SHAKS *Tenn. Shr.** Induct i 118 With kinde emblecements, temptyng kisses. 1600 *WATSON *Orphan** v. 1, If a temptyng Fair you and That's very lovely, very kind. 1818 *SIR T. LAWRENCE* 23 May in *Williams *Life & Corr.** (1831) II. iii. 173 'Tis such a temptyng offer 1855 *MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.** xvii IV. 135 The profits of the Indian trade were so temptyng.

† 3. Afflicting, distressing, 'trying' Obs

13. E. E. *Allit. P. B.* 283 Felle temptande tene towched his bert

4. Comb., as *tempting-looking*

1875 *J. P. HORS *Princ. Relig.** xv. (1878) 47 If you are told not to eat this or that temptyng-looking berry, and you do obey and get poisoned.

Hence *Temptingly* adv, *Temptingness*.

1593 *NASH *Christ's T.** 2 b, They erred most temptyngly and contemptuously. 1820 *BENTHAM *Mem. & Corr.** Wks. 1843 X 390 My first act of mendicancy, and that extorted from me by the mere temptyngness of the opportunity 1877 *LADY BRANSHY *Voy. Sundevan** xiv. (1878) 246 Articles of apparel are temptyngly displayed

Temptive (te'mptiv), a. rare. [f. TEMPT v. + -IVE.] Tending to tempt, tempting.

1886 *J. M. LUDLOW in *Homilet Rev** (US) Sept 260 While every man 'is tempted by his own lusts', we are unwise to overlook the temptive occasions

Temptress (te'mptres). [f. TEMPTER + -ESS] A female tempter.

1594 *NASHE *Unfort. Tru** Wks. (Grosart) V. 80 The place. Was a pernicious curizans house named Tabitha the Temptresses 1633 *FORD *Broken H.** v 11, Be not jealous, Euphranea; I shall scarcely prove a temptress 1846 *SCOTT *Woodst.** ii. That the daughter would, like the wicked wife of Job, become a temptress to her father in the hour of

affliction 1883 *G. H. BOUGHTON in *Harper's Mag** Jan. 179/1 St. Anthony and his undraped temptress

Te mptosome, a rare [f TEMPT v. + -SOME] Apt to tempt, tempting

1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 629 Temptosome bargains catch her eager gave.

Tempur(e, -nes, var TEMPRE, -NESS, Obs.

Temse (tems, temz), sb Now dial. Forms 1 temes-, 4 temys, 5 temeze, tymze, 5-7 temze, tem(m)es, tempse (9 dial), 7 temize, 7-9 tems, 5- temse; 9 dial temams, temse, temams. [OE. **temes* (in *temes-pile, temestan*), app. Common WGer; cf. MLG *temes(e, temse, LG tems (tams); MDu temis(e, temes(e, Du temis; EFris tems(e, temis(e, NFrts temis; HG. dial tems, all fem, meaning 'sieve', the cognate OHG *temsa* renders 'furfures', i.e. bran, siftings. These forms point to a Common WGer. **temis(y)ð*, coinciding with the Romanic stem *temisio-* of F. *temis*, It. *temigio* (Florio), med L. *tanusium* (Du Cange), by many thought to be from WGer. A Celtic source has been conjectured, but Thurneysen finds no satisfactory Celtic root.]*

1. A sieve, esp. one used for bolting meal; a searce, a strainer. In mod. local use esp. a sieve used in brewing.

[a 1200 *Gerefa* c. 17 in *Liebermann *Gesetze** 455 Man sceal habban sylfa hriddele, hersyle, temesplan (= temsing-staff), fanna.] 1362 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 566 Pro duabus temys emptis pro pistrina, i.e. c 1425 *Voc* in W. Wulcker 633/4 *Hoc taratularum*, temse c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 488/2 Temze, sieve (K, P temse, syue, S temere), setarium c 1483 *CANTON *Dialogus** 38/2 Ghyselin the mande maker Hath sold his temmes to clemse with [F. *avendu* *est temms*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 A Tempe (A. taratularum). 1557 in *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) I 159 A boide wth ij trestes & ij temses i' vij". 1612 *CAPT SMITH *Map Vi.** *guia* 17 They use a small basket for their Temmes 1616 *SURFEL & MARKH *Country Farme** 577 The boulder which is for this purpose must be a course sease or a fine temze. 1674 *RAY *N. C. Words** 47 A Temse, a fine sieve, a small sieve. whence comes our Temse bread 1725 [see *temms* *maker* in 2] 1904 *Eng. Dial Dict.* *Temse*, (e, tems, temes, temis, tempe, temz, time) [in various dialects, Roxb. to Lancash, Notts, Lincoln] 3 A sieve used in brewing. V Yks. Still common Used when speaking of the strainer used in brewing to separate the hops, etc, from the ale.

† A suggested substitution of *temse* for *Thames* in 'to set the Thames on fire' has no historical basis. see *THAMES*.

2. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *temse-maker*, -sieve; temse-bread, -loaf, bread or a loaf made of finely sifted flour, temsed bread.

1600 *CHETTEL & DAY *Blind Begg** ii (1902) 24 Good beef, Norfolk temes bread, and Country home bled drink. 1612 *COCKER, *Miche**, the country people of France call so also, a loaf of bolted bread, or tems bread. 1674 [see 1]. 1552 *Will of Leppingwell* (Comm. Ct. Jond.) A Temses loffe 1573 *Tussam *Husb** (1878) 39 Temmes lofe on his table to haue for to eate 1725 *Lond. Gaz.* No 6432/6 Hosea Emmott, late of Bridgehouses, 'Temms-maker.

Temse (tems, temz), v. Now dial. Forms : see prec. [OE. *tem(e)stan*, f. *temese* (see prec.)].

cf. MLG. *temesen*, MDn. *Du. temsen*, *temsen* to sift] *trans* To sift or bolt (flour, etc.) with a temse. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark ii. 26 Huu inn-eode his godes . & hlafo fore-gegearwad vel temised geberc c 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 488/2 Temzyn wythe a tymze (S temsyn with a temze), *atanturum, setario* 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/2 To Tempe, *taratularum* 1600 *SURFEL *Country Farme** v xx 714 Barley bread must be made of that . which hath bene temzed and cleansed from his grosse bran 1641 *BEST *Farm. Bks.** (Surtees) 703 To measure the meal . afore it be temsed. 1807 T. DONALDSON *Poems* 73 Sifting meal Or tumsing flour 1828 *Craven *Gloss.** *Temz*, to sift, 1904 *Eng. Dial Dict.* s.v. Fifty years ago flour was not very common with cottagers esp, and when they wanted some they would temse some rough meal

Hence *Temsed* ppl. a.; *temsed bread* = *temse-bread* (see prec. 2), *Te msing* vbl. sb., chiefly in comb. as *temsing bread*, -chamber, -staff, -trough. Also *Temser*, *te mzer* = *TEMSE* sb. 1.

1641 *BEST *Farm. Bks.** (Surtees) 204 Our own 'tempsed-breade' *Ibid*. An upheaped bushell of tempsed meal. 1777 *HORS *Subsear** 428 (E.D.D.) Tems'd or temmas bread, white [bread] made of flour finely sifted. 1696-7 in *Kennett *MS. Lays** 102 If a *Temser, a range or coarse searce, c 1450 *Medulla in Prompt Parv.* 488 *note*, *Cervida*, lignum quod potat cribum, a 'temsynge staffe' [Cf 1904 *Eng. Dial Dict.*, *Temse-sticks*, the small frame supporting two laths or sticks on which the 'temse' slides] 1599 *Wills & Inv. N.C.* (Surtees) II 289 In the bowling house. One temsynge trouche. a 1800 *FEAR *Suppl. Gloss.** *Temsynge*, the sifting-room. 1828 *Craven *Gl.** *Temzin* in bread.

Temulence (te'mul[ə]ns). rare. [f. as next : see -ENCE] = next.

1802 *D. H. URQUHART *Comm. Class Learn** iv *Euripides* 149 An eulogium on wine and temulence 1860 *MAYNE *Expos. Lex.** *Temulencia*, temulencia.

Temulency (te'mul[ə]nsi). Now rare [ad. post-cl L. *temulencia* drunkenness, f *temulentus* : see next and -ENCY.] Drunkenness, mebriety

1563 *COCKERAM, *Temulencia**, drunkenness c 1640 *JACKSON *Cred** x vii. Without impeachment to his sobriety, or censure of temulency 1723 *ARBUUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliments**, etc, 560 Used in great Quantities it will produce Temulency or Drunkenness. 1833 *BADHAM *Eden**, (1854) 525 The vigorous lines in which Crabbe depicts the progress of temulency amongst a club of toper

Temulent (te'mul[ə]nt), a. Now rare. [ad L,

D Combinations.

1. a. Adjectives, formed by *ten* with a sb., meaning consisting of, containing, measuring, or costing ten of the things named (also occasionally ellipt. as sb.), as *ten-acre*, *bell*, *cell*, *cent*, *course*, *day*, *dollar*, *drachm*, *gram*, *guinea*, *horse*, *hour*, *inch*, *league*, *mile*, *minute*, *month*, *point*, *second*, *shilling*, *stone*, *syllable*, *ton*, *ton*, etc.; also, phrases thus formed prefixed to a simple adjective, forming a compound adj., as *ten-mile-long*, *ten-inch-thick*, etc. See also 2, and *TEN-PENNY*. b. Parasynthetic adjs., formed on such phrases as those in a, as *ten-armed*, *barrelled*, *coupled*, *cylindrical*, *fingered*, *footed*, *headed*, *hoined*, *jointed*, *keyed*, *oared*, *parted*, *peaked*, *rayed*, *ribbed*, *roomed*, *spined*, *stringed*, *syllabled*, *talented*, *tongued*, *toothed* (also *teethed*), *wheeled*, etc. c. Parasynthetic sbs. (see -EN¹ 1), as *ten-bedder*, *knoller*, *seater*, *tonner*, *wheeler*; see also *ten-pointer* in 2, *TENFOUNDER* d. Compounds of *ten* sb., as *ten bed* (= bed No. 10), *ten-bore*, *ten-gauge*, *ten-team* (team of ten); also *ten-shaped* adj. (= X-shaped), *tentale* [TALB sb. 6], used attrib in phr *tentale rent*: see quot.

1886 Miss MITTORD *Village Ser* 11 55 (Cope) On inquiring my destination, and hearing that I was bent to the 'ten-acre copse' 1871 KINGSLEY *At Last* 11, Having a considerable quantity of land in each parish allotted to ten-acre men (i. e. white yeomen). 1807 VANCOUR *Agric. Devon* (1813) 377 A 'ten-acre' enclosure might be as proper a size as any other. 1881 *Times* 15 Jan 5/6 The short 'ten-barrelled' Galling was brought to the front. 1888 H. MORRIS *Sk. Hosp. Life* 69 [He] operated on that boy in 'Ten bed; but, I fear, unsuccessfully. 1899 KIRLING *Stally* 11 79 She's busy in the middle of King's big upper 'ten-bedder'. 1905 *Daily News* 24 Apr. 2 In 1877 a 'ten-bell' record of 22,322 changes of Grandeur Cateers was rung on these bells. 1894 GREENER *Breach Loader* 107 The 'to-bore' duck-gun 'full-choked', weighing 84 lbs and over. 1896 PARROTT & SIVWRIGHT *T. Geography* 28 A 'ten-cell' Leclanché [battery]. 1903 J. K. JENKINS *Sea Table Talk* (ed. Tuckin) 31 The 'ten-course' banquet. 1898 *Weston Gas* 1 Nov 10/1 The 'ten-day' log of 1880, credited with such heavy mortality. 1891 H. H. H. *Miner's Angel* 138 Underwood took three 'ten-dollar' bills from his wallet. 1886 *Guide. Exch. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 145 A 'ten-drum' pipe of Athens. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 443/4 A couple of 'ten-gauge' breech-loaders. 1861 *Photogr. News* *Album in Circ.* 5 (1865) 1, 360/2 A 'ten-gram' silver solution. 1874 *Forster's Tale* 1 Wks. 1999 1 8 A poor 'ten-guinea' job. 1898 BUTLER *Had* 11 117 And turn'd the Men to 'Ten-Horn'd Cattel', because they came not out to Battle. 1837 P. KIRRI *Bot. Lex.* 107 It is as if there was a certain ponderable mass which the application of a 'ten-horse' power was utterly incapable of moving. 1905 *Weston Gas* 7 Mar. 5/2 The new scale is calculated on a 'ten-hour' basis. 1903 *Ibid.* 28 June 5/1 The 'shell' which was being filled was a 'ten-inch' shell. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XV 84/1 In the genus *Melolontha* the antennae are 'ten-jointed'. 1843 BARNOR *Bible in Spain* xxvi. (Pell. Lib.) 228 After the 'ten-league' journey of the preceding day. 1876 'OUVIDA' *Winter City* iv, A 'ten-mile' stretch across the open country. 1806 LAMB *Let to Manning* 5 Dec., They all had their 'ten-minute' speeches. 1771 SHAFTESS *Charac.* (1777) III 265 To find a phru defect in these 'ten-monosyllable' heroicks. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 64 'Ten months old lambs'. 1800 *Hull Advertiser* 16 Aug 1/4 A 'ten-oared' cutter. with twelve volunteers. 1874 GARROD & BARNER *Med. Med.* (1880) 297 Capsule ovoid, inflated, 'ten-ribbed'. 1882 Miss BRADDON *At Royal* II 14, 180 The shabby little 'ten-roomed' house in South Belgravia. 1898 *Weston Gas* 30 Nov 5/3 Doubt whether the Outen 'ten-seater' machine exhibited at the Stanley Show could be ridden. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 30 Nov 4/6 More technically known as the 'crux decussata'—the 'ten-shaped cross', because its form is identical with that of the Latin numeral X. 1745 M. FOLKES *Eng. Gold Coins* 9 Double-crowns or 'ten-shilling' pieces. 1900 *Daily News* 4 Dec. 6/1 A 'ten stone' man, who has, to 140, 15 of more use than a twelve-stone man. a 1900 *E. E. Psalter* cxliii [1] 9 To be sal I sing in 'ten strenged sautie. 1535 COVERDALE *Ibid.* That I maye synge playes vnto the vpon a tenstringed lute. 1882 H. MORI *Eng. Lit. Q. Viet* 11 (ed. Tauchn.) 89 The all pervading couplets of 'ten-syllabled' lines. 1883 GATSLY *Coal Mining Gloss.* 'Tentail rent, a rent or royalty paid by a lessee upon every ten of coals which are worked in excess of a minimum or certain rent. 1888 NICHOLSON *Coal Trade Gloss.* s. v. *Rent* (E. D. D.), A surplus or tentale rent payable for the coal worked above the certain quantity. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 17 July 5/2 One 'ten-team' of one N. C. officer of any rank and nine lance-corporals or privates from any regiment, battalion, or depot. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 442/2 Some of the rated 'ten-tonners' were... over twenty-two tons in displacement. 1844 STEPHENS *Bl. Farm* II 536 The wheels are 'ten-toothed'. 1904 *Weston Gas* 28 Dec 3/2 Powerful 'ten-wheeled' tank engines. 1904 *Ibid.* 29 Jan. 5/1 This mammoth 'ten-wheeler' cost £5,000.

2. Special combinations and collocations: *ten-finger*, a species of star-fish: cf. *FIVE-FINGER* 2; *ten-foot* a., measuring, or having, ten feet; *ten-foot coal*, a thick seam in Yorkshire; *ten-foot rod*, a levelling-pole; *ten-hours act*, a law limiting the hours of work in factories, *spec.* the popular name of the Act 10 & 11 Vict., c. 29; so, in U.S.A., *ten-hour law* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *ten-o'clock*, an American name for *Ornithogalum umbellatum*, the flowers of which open late in the morning (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); also, a light meal taken at ten o'clock; *ten-pointer*, a stag having antlers with ten points, a 'hart of ten'; *ten-pound* a., of or involving the amount or value of ten pounds;

also, weighing ten pounds; *spec. ten-pound land* (Sc.), land of the annual value of ten pounds; *ten-pound householder*, = *TEN-POUNDER* 2 b; *ten-spot* a., having ten spots, as 'ten-spot' ladybird, *Coccinella decem-punctata*; sb. (U.S.), a ten-dollar 'bill'; also, a playing-card, = *TEN* sb. 4; *ten-strike*, in the game of ten-pins, a throw which bowls over all the pins; hence *fig.*; *ten-week stock*, *Matthiola annua*, said to continue ten weeks in flower; *ten-yard coal*, a very thick seam of coal near Dudley; *ten-year* a., of ten years' duration or standing, as *ten-year-old*, also as sb.; *spec. ten-year-man*, at Cambridge University see quot. 1903. See also *TENPENNY*, *TEN-PINS*, etc.

1702 *MOVON Math. Inst.* 19 'Ten-foot Rods, See Station-staffs. 1793 ANN. SEWARD *Let.* (1811) III. 322 The iambic accent, unmixed with the trochaic, especially in the ten feet couplet. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* (1853) 190 The thickest coal in the district, that called the thick or ten-foot coal in Yorkshire. 1838 HOWITT *Rur. Life* I. 11 111 161 Betty mean-time has put up their 'luncheon', or 'ten-o'clocks'. 1883 E. L. PERL in *Longm. Mag.* Nov 72 We had stalked and slain a fine 'ten-pointer' upon the Caenlochan marches. 1873 *St. John's Bay* 5 You would have lost your 'ten pound' wage. 1845 DISART *Sybil* II 11 It is a great thing in these ten-pound (franchise) days to win your first contest. 1855 J. R. LEITCH *Child. Cornwall Minus* 263 Send the author a ten-pound-note for his advice—good in either event! 1863 H. Cox *Inst.* I. viii. 106 A new uniform qualification [to vote] frequently designated that of the 'ten-pound' householders'. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Point, Ten-pound Act*, a statute of the colony of New York (1799) giving to justices of the peace and other local magistrates jurisdiction of civil cases involving not more than the sum named. 1888 *Boston (Mass.) Free* 6 Nov 2/3 The point was seen at once, and the 'ten spot' was forthcoming. 1895 *Thompson St. Poker Club* 65 The Rev Mr Smith dealt Mr Williams two cards, helped himself to the last ten-spot remaining in the pack. 1850 HAWTHORNE in *Bridge Pers. Recollect.* (1893) 111, I may calculate on what bowlers call a 'ten-strike'. 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. Ten-strike*, where all the men are bowled over at one throw. Hence, a fortunate occurrence, a thoroughly well done and complete work. 1875 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot.* xiii (1794) 323 The Annual or 'Ten-week' Stock differs in having an herbaceous stalk. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 20 Mar. 7/6 A well-grown aster or ten-week stock is a beautiful object in itself. 1834-5 J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Metrop.* VI. 594/2 The upper part of the 'ten-yard coal' separates from the rest of the beds. 1839 URD *Dict. Arts* 980 The very remarkable seam near the town of Dudley, known by the name of the ten-yard coal, about 7 miles long, and 4 broad. 1893 G. STEPHEN in *Dryden's Journal* viii (1697) 216 Courage to sustain a 'Ten Year' War. 1873 *Genl. Mag.* LXXXIII 11 530. 1816 *Ibid.* LXXXVI. 1. 200/2 A query respecting the 'Ten-Year' Men at Cambridge. 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick.* xiv, Ever since he had first played the 'ten-year-old' imps in the Christmas pantomimes. 1868 REP. U. S. COMMISSIONER *Agric.* (1869) 443 The average yield for a three-year old vine is one peck; full grown, ten-year old vine, twenty-five bushels. 1895 *Weston Gas* 17 July 8/1 What terrible tyrants these ten-year-olds are! 1900 *Ibid.* 7 Mar. 7/1 What the terms of the new war loan for thirty millions in ten-year bonds will be, or ought to be. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Feb. 5/1 The 'Ten Year' man, being over twenty-four years of age, was admitted, and after keeping his name on the boards of a college for ten years was allowed to proceed B.D. on payment of certain fees. 1906 *Ibid.* 18 Aug. 4/4 An average of 11 4 in the previous ten-year period.

† *Ten*, obs. variant of *TENNÉ*, *Her.*

1677 Plot *Oxfordsh.* To Rd. by b, If ever hereafter I shall meet with any bearing Purple, Ten, or Sanguine, I [shall be represented] with lines salter ways, mixt of Velt and Purple.

Ten, obs. form of *TEE* v 1, *TEEN* sb. 1

Tenability, [f. next see -ITY] = *TENABLENESS*. 1845 S. WILBERFORCE in *Asiatick Life* (1879) I. viii. 303 Only to maintain in the abstract, the tenability of a certain position. 1865 MASSON *Rec. Brit. Philos.* 201 When one looked again at his own position one could not see its superior tenability in the new conditions of the campaign. 1875 RUSKIN *For. Clav.* li. 67 notes, Discussing the relative tenability of insects between the fingers.

Tenable (te năb'l, † tēn-), a. Also 7 *teneable*.

[a. F. *tenable* (12th c. in Godef.), f. *ten-ir* to hold + *-ABLE* see -BLE, and cf. *TENIBLE*.]

1. Capable of being held (in various senses of *HOLD* v); that may be kept, kept in, kept back, retained, restrained, or held in control. Now rare. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* i. 11 248 (Qo) If you have hitherto concealed this sight Let it be tenable († *tenible*) in your silence still. 1649 HEYUN *Relat. & Observ.* 11 2 That Party being tenable by no Oaths, Principles, Promises, Declarations. 1856 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* IV. v. xi. 24 Others tottering and crumbling away from time to time, until the cliff had got in some degree settled into a tenable form.

2 Capable of being held against attack; that may be successfully defended.

1579 FENTON *Guicard* xv (1599) 693 The City being not tenable it yielded. 1673 *St. John's Bay* 105 Except you thrust your self in at every place that is not tenable. 1793 GOUV. MORRIS in *Sparks Life & Writ.* (1832) II 297, I do not think the position taken at Louvain is tenable. 1845 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* I. iv. 11 421 They might retire from a post that was no longer tenable.

b *fig.* Of statements, opinions, etc.: Capable of being maintained or defended against attack or objection.

1721 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 186 ¶ 5 The Atheist has not found his Post tenable, and is therefore retired into Deism. 1796 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iv Wks. IX. 67 The Tartarian

doctrine is the most tenable opinion. 1837 WHENEILL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) I 286 The letter of their theories is no longer tenable.

3. Capable of being held, occupied, possessed, or enjoyed.

1840 THIRLWALL *Greece* VII. lvi 122 The office was tenable for four years. 1883 *L'pool Courier* 5 Oct 4/9 The scholarships are tenable for three years.

Tenable, -a, corruption of *TENEBRE*.

Tenableness (te năb'lness) [f. *TENABLE* + *-NESS*] The quality of being tenable.

1647 SPRIGGE *Anglia Rediv.* iv vii (1854) 266 Distrusting their own strength, or the garrison's tenableness. 1849 J. H. NEWMAN *Disc. Mixed Congregat.* Ded. A doubt of the tenableness of the theological theory.

Tenace (tenēs) *Whist* [ad Sp. *tenaza*, lit. 'pincers, tongs', used in card-playing as here Cf. also F. *demeurer tenace* (*Dict de Trevoux*, 17) 'to have the tenace'.] A name given to the combination of two cards of any suit, consisting of the next higher and the next lower in value than the highest card held by the other side, esp. when this combination is held by the fourth player see quot. 1746. Used esp. in phr. to have the tenace, formerly *tenaces*.

1655 J. COTGRAVE *Wits Interpr.* (1662) 356 If you have Tenaces in your hand, that is two cards which, if you have the Leading, you are sure to lose one of them; if the Player lead to you, you are sure to win them both. 1720 SWIN *Let.* (1767) III 17 Then in that game of spades, you blundered when you had ten-ace. 1746 HOWLE *Whist* (ed. 6) 70 Having the Tenace in any Suit supposes the having the first and third best Cards, and being the last Player, and consequently you catch the Adversary when that Suit is play'd. 1870 *Modern Hoyle* 12 Tenaces 1st major tenace—ace, queen and major tenace—king, knave. 3rd major tenace—queen, ten 1st minor tenace—four, two 2nd minor tenace—five, three 3rd minor tenace—six, four *Ibid.* 19 Tenaces are always most valuable, because most certain, to the fourth player.

Tenacious (tēnā'sjəs), a. Also 7 -acious, -aceous. [f. *tenāx*, *tenāc-* holding fast (f. *ten-ēre* to hold) + *-OUS* see -ACIOUS.]

1. a. Holding together, cohesive; tough; not easily pulled in pieces or broken.

1607 TORRIS *Le Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 152 The bones of Fishes are more tenacious. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 71 Amiaton is like feathered alumin, but more tenacious. 1834 *Brit. Mus.* I. xii 310 It acts as manure physically, or substantially, through the effect of the clay in rendering soils tenacious. 1869 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* (1871) 185 Guimetal, or bizone, is a hard and tenacious alloy.

b. Adhesive; viscous, glutinous; sticky.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magic* II. xii (1648) 251 Provided, that this oyl bee supposed of so close and tenacious substance, that may slowly evaporate. 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 58 Not Birdlime, or Idean Pitch, produce A more tenacious Mass of clammy Juice. 1784 COWPER *Task* 1 216 Female teal, too weak to struggle with tenacious clay. 1868 CARRUTHER in *Sci. Opinion* 6 Jan (1869) 174/2 The bottom consisted of a bluish white tenacious mud.

2. Holding fast or inclined to hold fast; grasping hard; clinging tightly.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary, Tenacious*, that holds fast, good and sure. 1681 tr. *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Tenacious*, holding or cleaving fast. 1800-34 CAMPBELL *Li. Poems, Chaucer & Windsor* 4 Old oak, whose gnarled roots, tenacious and profound. 1869 LOZAR *Highl. Turkey* I 232 The pal-luria is covered all over with tenacious hooked prickles.

3. Keeping a firm hold, retentive of something so tenacious of his bite, that he will not give over his hold, till he feels his teeth meet. 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Arch.* I 27/1 The Fir is very dry, and very tenacious of the Glue. 1758 R. BROWN *Compl. Farmer* 11 (1760) 23 All are very tenacious of water on the surface.

4. *fig.* Strongly retaining or inclined to retain, persist in, preserve, or maintain (a principle, method, secret, etc.); holding persistently, of memory, retentive. Const. of

1640-1 Lp J. DIGBY *Sp. in Ho. Com.* 9 Feb. 13 A man tenacious of the liberty of the subject. 1656 KARL MOXN tr. *Boccalini's Adels. fi. Paruass*, the tenacious memory of benefit received. 1657 JER. LAYOR *Disc. Friendship* ¶ 13 Free of his money and tenacious of a secret. 1708 ROWE *Royal Convert* 1, Tenacious of his Purpose once resolv'd. 1800 MAYOR *Nat. Hist.* (1812) 230 The frog is remarkably tenacious of life. 1877 FROUDER *Short Stud.* (1883) IV. 1, xii. 145 He had read largely, and his memory was extremely tenacious. 1898 J. T. FOWLER *Durham Cath.* 62 So tenacious are boys of traditional terms.

5. Persistently continuing; persistent; resolute; perseveringly firm; obstinate, stubborn, peit-nacious.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary, Tenacious*, also hard to be moved, stiff necked. 1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Introduct. The life is more tenacious in them, than in the sanguineous. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 14 ¶ 14 He is hot and dogmatical, quick in opposition and tenacious in defence. 1861 STANLEY *East. Ch.* vi (1869) 193 Tenacious adherence to the ancient God of Light.

† 6. *spec.* Unwilling to part with or spend money or the like; close-fisted, niggardly. Also *transf.*

1676 DRYDEN *Aurengzebe* v. 1. 82 True love's a Miser, so tenacious grown, He weighs to the least grain of what's his own. 1681-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III 79 Give me a covetous, a niggardly and tenacious Man; I will return him to thee liberal.

† 7. Persistently chary or averse to any action, (erroneous use.) *Obs.*

1766 *Compt Farmer* s. v. *Tuberville*, Mons. I.e. Cour, of Leyden for many years was so tenacious of parting with any of the roots, that he caused them to be cut in pieces, that he might have the vanity to boast of being the only person in Europe who was possessed of this flower. 1802 MARIAN MOORE *Lascalle* I. 143 Since the adventure. Mrs. Caribbrooke had been very tenacious of being late on the road. 1811 *R. Cecil's Will* I. 69 Mr. Cecil was tenacious of being interrupted in his pursuits.

Tenaciously (tēn'ā-shē), *adv* [f. prec. + -LY²] In a tenacious manner; with a strong hold, persistently, steadfastly, stubbornly.

1866 JER. TAYLOR *Serm* for 1st Year III. i. (1847) 352 1/2 To represent an error deeply, to remember it tenaciously, to repeat it frequently. 1867 HALL *Prim Orig Man* 250 Ocellus Lucanus tenaciously asserted the Eternity of the World. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist Amer.* I. ii. 111 Columbus adhered tenaciously to his original opinion. 1808 SCOTT in *Lockhart* (1837) I. 1. 37 My memory, seldom failed to preserve most tenaciously a favourite passage of poetry. 1822 A. W. WARD *Dickens* I. 16 It is not surprising that the name should have clung to him so tenaciously.

Tenaciousness (tēn'ā-shē-nēs). [f. as prec. + -NESS] The quality of being tenacious; tenacity. 1 = TENACITY 1.

1658 ROWLAND MONTGOMERY *Theat Ins* 1069 Claimy stuff that draws like Bud-lime, which loseth not its tenaciousness by driness nor by moisture. 1794 SULLIVAN *New Nat. II.* 44 The tenaciousness of their cohesion seem[s] to prove them to consist of viscous parts.

2 = TENACITY 2. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 128 Fourthly and lastly, the Tenaciousness of self. I mean when she is put hard to it. 1669 W. SIMPSON *Hydrog. Chym.* 122 Solidity of judgement, and tenaciousness of memory. 1786 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1850) II. 78 What I learn of the temper of my countrymen and their tenaciousness of money. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 43 389 Extraordinary examples of tenaciousness of life.

Tenacity (tēn'ā-si-ti) [ad. rare L. *tenacitas*, f. *tenax*, *tenaci-* tenacious + -ACITY So F. *tenacité* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*] The quality or property of being tenacious.

1. Cohesiveness, toughness; viscosity, clamminess (of a liquid), also, adhesive quality, stickiness.

1555 EORN *Decades* 145 A certeyne wise, whose substance is of such tenacity and clamminesse, that it wyl never weare awaye. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mich.* II. 41 Water, to which Spö has given a Tenacity. 1718 QUINCY *Compl. Disp.* 3 For the same reason many light Substances have such strong Cohesions or Tenacities. 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 261 By tenacity is understood... the different degrees of cohesion of the particles of minerals. 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xxi 538 No doubt the bigness of the [plough-] shoe varied with the lightness or tenacity of the soil.

2. The quality of retaining what is held, physically or mentally, firmness of hold or attachment; firmness of purpose, persistence, obstinacy.

1546 *Peter Peif.* (W. de W. 1531) 175 Some whose tenacity & hardnes is reposed in this petycon. 1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 5 The tenacity of Prejudice and Prescription. 1794 *Pat. Ev.* I. i. (1817) 21 They cling to this hope with more tenacity as their dangers or calamities increased. 1823 *Spirit Pub. Jnls.* (1824) 492 They began tugging him towards the door, he clinging to every hold he made with astonishing tenacity. 1830 J. W. CROKER in *C. Papers* 14 May, That tenacity of life which his family have constitutionally. 1878 LUCKY *Eng. in 18th C.* I. v. 552 The tenacity of the English bull-dog.

b. Retentiveness (of memory).

1814 SCOTT *Wav. III.* A memory of uncommon tenacity. 1871 BLACKIE *Four Phases* I. 93 What animal when it has learned anything can retain the lesson with equal tenacity?

† 3. Tendency to keep fast hold of money; miserliness, niggardliness, parsimony. *Obs.*

1586 DAV. *Eng. Secretary* I. 1635 32 Unbridled lust, covetous tenacity, prodigality, or detestable excess. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xlii 173 The passage of money to the publique Treasure obstructed, by the tenacity of the people. 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tenacity*, fast-keeping, sure holding, niggardliness, misery. 1706 in PHILLIPS.

Tenacle (te-nāk'l). Now rare [ad. L. *tenaculum* holder see below.]

† 1. *pl.* Forceps, pincers, nippers; cf. next, 1. *Obs.* 17400 *Lanfranc's Chirurg.* 308 You schalt take vp þe skyn wip tenacis, and putt in þu hoot in þen þorn þe hole of þe tenacis, & brenne þe skyn. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillennet's Chir.* 15 1/2 Rounde pincers or tenacles, to take away the trepanne percelle of bone.

2. That by which a plant, a fruit, etc. is upheld or supported. † a stalk, peduncle, or petiole (*obs.*); in *pl.* the organs by which some climbing plants attach themselves.

1500 BOLLARD in *Godfred's on Pallad.* 157 The furte [kind of chery] hath shorte tenacles v. stalkes. 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyms* IV. 171, divided from the root, we have observed to live some years, by the curious parts commonly conceived but as tenacles and holdfasts unto it. 1860 TRINCH *Serm. Westm. Abb.* xvi 305 We all know how the ivy casts out innumerable little arms and tenacles by which it attaches and fastens itself.

† 3. ? A holster or the like in which to hold the staff of a standard or flag when borne. *Obs.*

1556 *Chron. Fr. Fr.* (Camd.) 50 A generale processione from Powles unto sent Peters in Cornelythe with alle the chelderne of Powles scole, & a cloose of every parishe church with a banner and one to ber it in a tenacle [i.e. Tenach].

Tenaculum, *obs.* form of **TUNICLE**.

† **Tenaculum** (tēn'ā-kū-lūm). *Pl.* -ula. [mod. uses of L. *tenaculum* a holder, f. *ten-āre* to hold.]

1. *Surg.* A species of forceps: see quote.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Diet.* (ed. 2), *Tenaculum*, the same with *Forceps*. 1726 QUINCY *Lex. Physico Med.* *Tenacula*, a chirurgial Instrument, not much differing from the Forceps. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* *Tenaculum*, *Aspidium*, consists of a forceps, or double tenaculum. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Tenaculum*, a variety of artery forceps for arresting hæmorrhage.

b. See quote 1842.

1842 BRANDI *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Tenaculum*, a surgical instrument, consisting of a fine sharp pointed hook, by which the mouths of bleeding arteries are drawn out, so that in operations they may be secured by ligaments. 1860 J. M. CARNOCHAN *Operat. Surg.* 62 (Cent.) These [arterial bianches] are difficult to tie, even when picked up by the tenaculum.

2. *Entom.* The abdominal process by which the springing organ is retained in the *Poduridae* or spring-tails.

1878 PACKARD *Guide Stud. Insects* 622 The Collembola (i.e. characterized) by their spring (clater), its holder (*tenaculum*) [etc.]

† **Tenaille** (tēn'ā-ī). Forms 6-8 *tenaille*, 7 *tenal*, 8-9 *tenail*, 7- *tenaille*. [F. *tenaille* (tēnā'y) forceps (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), also in Fortification as in sense 2 (16th c. in Littré) = Pr. *tenallia*, It. *tanaglia* - L. *tenacula*, pl. of *tenaculum* holder see prec.]

† 1. *pl.* Pincers, forceps. cf. prec., 1. *Obs.*

1597 LOWE *Chirurg.* (1634) 98 To doe that operation, thou shalt be meetest, and with smallest paine to be done, with Tenails incisives. 1727 BRADLEY *Sam. Dict.* s. v. *Cray-fish*, They have forked Claws, in the Form of black Tenails, or Pincers.

2. In Fortification, A small low work, consisting of one or two re-entering angles (*single* or *double tenaille*), placed before the curtain between two bastions. *Tenaille of the place*, the face of a fortress see FACE sb. 17.

1529 IVE *Fortis* 33 The defences in so small Forts as these proceede chiefly, either of bulwarks, halfe bulwarks, and tenails [etc.]. 1677 R. BOYLE *Treat. Art. War.* 81 All sort of Works by which the Camp is invironed, and shut up, as Redoubts, Bastions, Ravelins, Forts, Tenailes, Hornworks [etc.]. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 63 4/2 They will fill up the Ditch, in order to storm the Tenaille. 1886 N. L. WALTON *Fort. General's Grt. Cw. War.* 214 A second party of forty or fifty men, attacked a tenaille which by its file flanked one of the breaches.

† **Tenailion** (tēn'ā-lyōn). *Fortif.* [F. *tenailion* (tēnā'lyōn) in same sense, f. *tenaille* (see prec.).] A work sometimes placed before each of the faces of a ravelin, leaving the salient angle exposed.

1842 BRANDI *Dict. Sc.* etc., *Tenailion*. Seldom adopted. 1845 STOUTER *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 287 On the north side where Lally attacked, the bastion and demibastion are detached and the works near the sea covered by a tenailion. 1859 F. A. GRIFFITHS *Artill. Man.* (1862) 262 *Landrilles* and *Tenailions* are works (consisting of two faces) constructed on each side of ravelins.

† **Tenailia**, *sb. pl. Obs. rare.* [med. L. *tenailia* forceps (Du Cange), latinized from F. *tenaille* (s. It. *tanaglia*)]

1. Pincers, forceps: = TENAILLE 1.

In quote for tearing the flesh. 1603 KOLLERS *Hist. Turke* (1622) 1179 Some they roasted, and some they put unto the Tenailia.

2. *Fortif.* = TENAILLE 2.

1649 CROMWELL *Let.* 16 Sept. in *Carlyle*, Colonel Brandly did with forty or fifty of his men very gallantly storm the *Tenailia*; for which he deserves the thanks of the State. 1649 17 Sept. There was a *Tenailia* to flanker the south wall of the Town, between Duleek Gate, and the corner Tower.

Tenancy (tēn'ā-ni). [f. TENANT. see -ANCY; representing med. L. *tenentia* (1116 in Muratori *Antiquitates* IX. (1776) 430), also *tenantia* (c. 1200 in Du Cange). Cf. OF. *tenance* (12th c. in Godef.)] The state or position of being a tenant; the holding or occupation of lands, etc.; tenure.

1. *Law.* A holding or possession of lands or tenements, by any title of ownership.

1590 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 72 Besides this men married lost their tenancies by the curtesie, women their dowries; finally the prince himselfe lost the profits of the landes of persons attainted. 1598 KIRCHIN *Courts Lect.* (1675) 484 The other pleads several Tenancy. 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 266 By the substance, I mean their being immediat Tenancies of the Crown, or as we say in chief. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. xii 194 As to the incidents attending a tenancy in common. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) I. 51 The practice of creating manors or tenancies in gross was effectually prevented by the statute *Quia Emptores* 12th VI. 418 The Court at first held this to be a tenancy in common; but afterwards upon good consideration it was adjudged to be a joint tenancy, for so it was implied.

b. Occupancy of lands or tenements under a lease. (The ordinary current sense.) Also (contextually) the duration of a tenure; the period during which a tenement is held.

1598 MARSTON *Sco. Villanet* I. ii, Tis all one, for life to be a beast, A slave, as haue a short term d. tenancy. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 673 A notice to quit at the expiration of the current year of the tenancy. 1834 HT. MARTINEAU *Moral* II. 75 Partnership tenancies affect the security of property by rendering one tenant answerable for the obligations of all his partners. 1858 L. S. LEONARDS *Handy Bk. Prop. Law* v. 99 Such a lease... creates a tenancy from year to year, and terminable by half a year's notice. 1875 *Report* in Woodfall *Law Land & Ten.* (1877) 719 Some counties pay for no guano used in the last year but one of the tenancy. 1876 DOWD *Real Prop.*

v. § 1. 208 A tenancy at will is where the land is held by the tenant so long as lessor and lessee please that the tenancy should continue. *attrib* 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 July 5/2 Conspiring by false pretences to acquire several valuable tenancy agreements in various parts of London.

2. Occupation or enjoyment of, or residence in, any place, position, or condition.

1597-8 BE. HALL *Sat.* IV. ii. 124 Thine heyr, thine heyres heyr, and his heire againe, Shall climbe up to the chancel pewes on high, And rule and raigne in their rich tenance. 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v. 425 The queen was at Amphyll, having entered on her sad tenancy as soon as the place had been evacuated by the gaudy hunting party. *attrib* 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/7 The district contact system was expanded into a district tenancy system, wherein the whole of the business was conducted by the contractor.

† 3. That which is held by a tenant. a. A holding, a TENEMENT. b. A post or office; occupation, employment. *Obs. rare.*

1579 J. STUBBS *Caping Gulf* D. ij, The greatest castelles, honors, and manors are but mesnalties or rather very mesnages, and tenancies p. rual. 1580-1 *Act* 23 *Eliz.* c. 4 Parte of the same Habytacions, Tenancies and Faimes have byn reduced rather to pasturing of Cattell then to the Mayntenance of Men of Service. *Ind.* What Tenancies and Houses of Habytacions be ruined and decayed. 1597-8 *Proc. Star Chamb.* in Ribton-Turner *Vagabonds & Vag.* (1887) 123 The said John Scipe had divided a Tenement in Sholdich, into, or about seventeen Tenancies or dwellings, inhabited by divers persons. 1690 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Tenancies* (23 *Eliz.* c. 4) are Houses for Habitation, Tenements, or places to live in, held of another.

Tenant (te-nānt), *sb.* Forms. a. 4-6 *tenaunt*, -aunte, -ante, *Sc.* -ente (4 *pl.* -auns), 5 *ten(e)-awnte*, -awunt, *pl.* -aunce, 5-6 *tennaunte*, 6-7 -ant, -ent(e), 7-ent, 7-8 *tenant*, 4- *tenant*. β. *Sc.* and *n. dial.* 4-6 *tenand* (e, 5 *tenend*, 5-6 -and, 6 *tenand* [a F. *tenant* sb. (12th c. in Godef.), orig. pr. pple of *tenir* - L. *tenēre* to hold])

1. *Law.* One who holds or possesses lands or tenements by any kind of title. (In English Law implying a *lord*, of whom the tenant holds.)

1292 BRITTON I. i. § 13 En counteez et hundrez et en Court de chescun fraunce tenant. 1330 R. BRUNNLI *Chron.* (1810) 19 Adelwolf of Westsex, after his fadere dede, At Chestre sette his parlement, his tenanzt p. rto bede c. 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk.* (MS. B.) 369 Oure frendes, tenandes, & seruandes. c. 1380 *W. de W. Serm.* S. Wks. I. 22 Opir tenauntis of þe lord schil receive me into þere housis. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Novat.* 609 Au ilk scheld in that place Thar tenend or man was. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* x. (1885) 134 By escheittees þer my not so muche lande fall to any man as to þe kyng, by cause þat no man hath so many tenantes as he. 1563 *Honour* II. *Regation* *W. de W.* (1859) 496 Whereby the lord's records, (which be the tenant's evidences), be perverted sometime to the disheriting of the right owner. 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* IV. iv. 481 Where be thy Tenants, and thy followes? 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Tenant* or *Tenent*, one that holds or possesses Lands or Tenements by any kind of Right, be it in Fee, for Life, Yeas, or at Will. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. v. 59 The thing holden is therefore styled a tenement, the possessors thereof tenants, and the manner of their possession a tenure. 1827 HALLAM *Const. Hist.* (1876) II. 14 120 The military tenants were frequently called upon in expeditions against Scotland, and last of all in that of 1640. 1845 POLSON *Eng. Law in Encycl. Metrop.* II. 828/1 He is called *tenant* (in fee simple) in virtue of the doctrine which treats the king as the universal landlord—a doctrine so far recognised by our law, that in corporeal inheritances... the tenant in fee simple is formally styled as being seised in his *demesne* as of fee.

b. With qualifications indicating the species of tenure, the relation between lord and tenant, etc., as *customary*, *kindly*, *mesne*, *several*, *sole*, *very tenant*: see the adjs. Also JOINT-TENANT, *tenant in burgage*, *in capite*, *in chief*, *in common*, *by courtesy*, *in dower*, *paravail*, etc. see these words, and quotes here. *Tenant through law of England* = tenant by courtesy, *tenant to the precept*, a tenant against whom the writ *precept* was brought, being one to whom an entailed estate had been granted by the owner in order that it might be alienated by a recovery, see RECOVERY 4. See also TENANT AT WILL.

a. 1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 17 b, Pat is used for women holdinde in dowers, ant tenants þou lawe of yngelonde. 1461 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 485/2 The same halfende... enjoye to hym, for terme of his lyf, as Tenant by the Curtesie. 1475 *Ind.* VI. 149/1 That the said Maude have... actions by Writs of Dower, ayenst all persones Tenaunt or Tenauntes of the Priehold. 1495 *Ind.* 508/2 Discontinuances made by Tenauntes in Dower. 1602a COKE *Repor.* in *Case of Fines* 88 Entant qu'il ne fuit tenant al Precept. 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* (1672), *Tenant per Statute-Merchant*, that holds Land by vertue of a Statute forfeited to him. *Tenant in Frank-marriage*... he that holds Lands or Tenements by vertue of a Gift thereof made to him upon Marriage between him and his Wife. *Tenant by Elegit*, that holds by vertue of the Writ called an Elegit. *Tenant in Mortgage*, that holds by means of a Mortgage. *Tenant by the Verge* in ancient Demesne... is he that is admitted by the Rod in a Court of ancient Demesne. *Tenant by Copy of Court-Roll*, is one admitted Tenant of any Land, &c. within a Manor, which time out of mind have been demisable, according to the Custome of the Manor. *Tenant by Charter*, is he that holdeth by Feoffment in Writing, or other Deed. *Tenant in Chief*, that holdeth of the King in Right of his Crown. *Very Tenant*, that holds immediately of his Lord. For if there be Lord, Mesne and Tenant, the Tenant is very Tenant of the Mesne, but not to the Lord above... There are also *Joint-tenants*, that have equal

Right in Lands by virtue of one Title *Tenants in Common*, that have equal Right, but hold by divers Titles .. *Sole tenant*, he that hath no other joynted with him. *Several tenant* is opposite to Joynt-tenant, or Tenants in Common. *Tenant at Præcipe* is he against whom the Writ *Præcipe* is to be brought. *Tenant in Demesne*, is he that holdeth the Demesne of a Manor for a Rent without Service. *Tenant in Service*, is he that holdeth by Service. *Tenant by Execution*, that holds Land by virtue of an Execution upon any Statute, Recognisance, &c. 1818 *CRUIK DIGEST* (ed. 2) V 333 So that he could make a good tenant to the *præcipe* 1827 *JARMAN Powell's Devises* (ed 3) II. 113 It was held that the reversion in the settled lands passed, although the wife was tenant for life, and the daughter tenant in tail, in those lands under the settlement 1844 *SIR J. STEPHEN Eccl. Hist.* (1850) I 26 And held them [their crowns and mitres] immediately, as tenants in *capite*, from the one legitimate representative of the great postle, 1863 *H. Cox Instit.* I, III 11 The right of all tenants-in-chief of the Crown to be summoned to a common council of the realm

2 One who holds a piece of land, a house, etc., by lease for a term of years or a set time. (The ordinary current sense. Correlative of *landlord*)

1377 *LANGLE P. L. B.* xv 305 To take of her tenants more than truth wolde 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III 414 He begges not his rent of þo lordis tenants. 1479-81 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 110 Yevyn to her tenants at the Receyving of the Rentes, and in potacions amonge them. x. s. vd 1543 *FITZHERB. Husb.* § 123 Than shall his faime be twyse so good in profyite to the tenant as it was before 1546 *TINDALE Maske* xii 2 When tyme was come he sentt to the tenants a servaunt that he myght of the tenants receive of the frute of the vyneyarde. 1639 *HORN & RON Gate Lang. Unit.* xxviii § 386 He is a tenant, to whom house and grounds, and hired farms are, for a certain rent, let out to farm for a set time. 1770 *JUNYUS Lett.* xxviii 179 Luke broken tenants, who have had warning to quit the premises. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nick* xvi, Of this chamber, Nicholas became the tenant, and having paid the first week's hire in advance [etc.] *Mod. (Title)* The Law of Landlord and Tenant

3. *transf. and fig.* One who or that which inhabits or occupies any place; a denizen, inhabitant, occupant, dweller.

1388 *WYCLIF Job* xix. 15 The tenants of myn hows, and myn handmyddis hadden me as a straunger. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* v. 1. 50 That Flame [the gallowes] outlines a thousand Tenants 1728-46 *THOMSON Spring* 788 While thus the gentle tenants of the shade Indulge their purer loves. 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 65 The shudd'ring tenant of the frigid zone. 1774 - *Nat. Hist.* (1824) II 327 One of the most splendid tenants of the Mexican forests. 1799 *CAMPBELL. Pleas Hope* 1 268 The dim eyed tenant of the dungeon gloom. 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widdow* v. As if sorrow, or even deep thought, should as short a while as possible be the tenant of the soldier's bosom. 1879 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 61/2 Tenants of our British waters. 1882 *Daily Tel.* 19 May, Mr. Bettsworth was the incoming tenant [i. e. batsman], and, after some slow play, the 50 went up.

4. *attrib. and Comb.* Simple attrib., as *tenant-holding* (*HOLDING vbl. sb.* 3), *-risk*, *-system*; appositional, as *tenant-cultivator*, *-farmer* (hence *tenant-farming sb.* and adj.), *-occupier*, *-purchaser*, *-soul*, also *tenant-sted a. Sc.*, occupied by a tenant. See also *TENANT-RIGHT*.

1860 *All Year Round* No. 71 485 Those down trodden vassals, the 'tenant farmers' 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 301 In Rhine 'tenant-farming is unprofitable' 1891 *Daily News* 11 Dec. 6/4 He came of a tenant farming race 1891 in A. McKay *Hist. Kilmarnock* (1880) 359 We give and grant all the 'tenant-holdings, free holdings [etc.]. 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Nov. 9/2 Entitled to be on the list as the 'tenant-occupier of a dwelling-house, being part of a house, and such part being separately occupied. 1895 J. E. REMOND in *19th Cent.* Dec. 913 The 'tenant-purchasers have been remarkably punctual in their payments 1880 A. ARNOLD *Free Land* 68 'Tenant-risk and the absence of tenant-right have contributed to drive capital away from agriculture 1710 *LO FOUNTAINHALL Decis.* (1761) II 568 The rest of the rooms were lying waste, and this was only 'tenant-ted' 1906 *Daily Chron.* 13 Sept. 5/7 The canteen is run on the 'tenant system.

Tenant (te nānt), *v.* [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To hold as tenant, to be the tenant of (land, a house, etc.); *esp.* to occupy, inhabit.

1634 *HABINGTON Castara* (Aib) 125 To the cold humble hermitage Not tenanted but by discoloured age. 1667 *PRIMATT City & C. Build.* 34 Houses without Tenants, decay sooner than those which are Tenanted 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 107 ¶ 5 The greatest Part of Sir Roger's Estate is tenanted by Persons who have served himself or his Ancestors 1795 *SOUTHEY Vis. Maid of Orleans* 1 96 Damsel, look here! survey this house of death; O soon to tenant it 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* (1872) I xiv. 300 Birds, quadrupeds, and reptiles, which tenanted the fertile region. 1855 *TENNISON Brook* 222 We bought the farm we tenanted before.

b. fig. To occupy, fill, take up (a space, etc.)

1670 J. NEWBURN *Observ. Cider* in Evelyn *Pomona* 54 A Barrel newly tenanted by small Beer 1806-7 J. BLESSFORD *Niseries Hum. Life* (1806) v. xi. A pair of boundless slippers that have been tenanted by a thousand feet. 1873 *MISS BROUGHTON Nancy* II 183 Alternate clouds and sunshine tenant the sky

2. *intr.* To reside, dwell, live in. *rare.*

1650 *WELDON Cr. Fas.* I 133 Surely never so many brave pairs, and so base and abject a spirit tenanted together in any one earthen Cottage 1851 S. WARRFEN *Lily & Bee* II. 190 A sparrow. In yonder tree he tenanted alone

3. *trans.* To let out to a tenant or tenants. *rare.* 1721 *STEVENS Eccl. Mem.* I xvi. 123 Three acres more he converted into a highway .. and the rest as tenanted out, 1776 ADAM SMITH *W. N. v. III.* (1869) II. 536 The lands in America and the West Indies, indeed, are in general not tenanted nor leased out to farmers.

Hence *Tenanted ppl. a*, held by a tenant or tenants, occupied; *Tenanted vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*. So *Tenanter*, one who tenants, an occupant.

1798 J. HUCKS *Poems* 43 The little family of hope, The young-eyed tenants of happiness. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Apr. 8/2 The immediate landlord of any tenanted estate. 1903 *MORLEY Gladstone* I 11 38 An eager pilgrim to the newly tenanted grave of his hero

Tenant, obs. form of *TENANT*, *TENON*.

Tenantable (te nāntāb'l), *a.* [f. *TENANT v.* and *sb.* + *-ABLE*]

1. Capable of being tenanted or inhabited; fit for occupation. Also *fig.*

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 32 Ye same howse so to be mayde tenandable, 1576 in W. H. THIRNE *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 382 To leve yt repayed and tenandable. 1573 *FORD Laws Sacra* IV. ii. A good tenandable and feild womb 1753 *HERVEY Theat. & Asp.* (1757) I xii 472 [It the body] is kept in tenandable condition for the soul 1849 DE QUINCEY *Eng. Mail Coach Wks.* 1862 IV. 232 The only room tenandable by gentlemen 1852 *BRANN in Finl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* XIII 1 90 He therefore cannot keep the property in tenandable repair.

2. [f. the sb.] Befitting a tenant. *rare*

1866 H. BROOM *Comm. Common Law* 15 A tenant is bound to use a farm in a good and tenandable manner, and according to the rules of good husbandry.

Hence *Tenantableness*, tenantable condition.

1727 in BAILEY vol. II.

Tenant at will. Law. A tenant who holds at the will or pleasure of the lessor. Also *fig.*

c 1500 *Lichfield Gild Ord.* (E.E.T.S.) 14 It is ordenyd that no tenand at wyl shall make a tenand. 1598 *Child. Marriages* 164 Acceptants of the said Robert Fleicher to be his tenants at will of the said shop. 1628 *COKR. On Litt.* 55 The lessee is called Tenant at will, because he hath no certain nor sure estate, for the lessor may put him out at what time it pleaseth him 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 27 Let us look upon ourselves only as 'tenants at will'; and hold ourselves in perpetual readiness to depart at a moment's warning. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* x 92 Tenants at will have no inducement to improve their farms.

Tenantcy, *erron.* form of *TENANCY*

Tenancing, see *TENANT v.*, *TENONING*.

Tenancism, *nonce-wd.* [f. *TENANT sb.* + *-ISM*, after *landlordism*.] The principles and practice of tenants; tenantry; the tenant interest collectively. 1880 *Daily News* 3 Nov. 5/6 Exacting 'landlordism' and recalcitrant 'tenancism' seem to have said their last word.

Tenantless (te nāntlēs), *a.* [f. as prec + *-LESS*.] Without a tenant or tenants; untenanted, unoccupied, empty. *lit. and fig.*

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. 11. 8 Leave not the Mansion so longe Tenant-lesse, Lest growing ruinous, the building fall. 1814 *CARY Dante, Inf.* xx 85 Plying her arts, remand'd, and lived, and left her body tenantless. 1826 *DISRAELI Viv. Grey* II. ix. 15 Is it true that all the houses are tenantless? 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxiv. 181 Also a desert lies this region, a tenantless island.

b. Const. of *Untenanted by*.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. ii. 46 Or haue the Parce Left some friends body tenantless of life? 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 346 Streams heretofore tenantless of fish are now well stocked artificially.

Tenant-right. [f. *TENANT sb.* + *RIGHT sb.*]

In general sense, The right that a person has as a tenant (of any kind). With special applications varying in time and place, as *a.* the right of a customary tenant: see quot. 1886; *b.* the right of a tenant at will or for a term of years to compensation for unexhausted improvements: *c.* the right of a tenant at will to sell his interest and goodwill to the incoming tenant. *Ulster tenant-right*, see quot. 1878.

1542 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 27 Item I gyve and beweth mye hyle tityll and tenandright off my howse and farmehold .. after my decesse, unto Thomas Boiowe. 1596 *Calr. Border Pap.* II. 134 The said tenants hold the severall landes and tenementes aforesaid by a customary estate, which they call and claime to be, Tennant right. 1665 *MANLY Grosius' Low C. Warrs* 906 There is extant a Charter, which grants to the Earl of Holland, to possess as his own Free-hold, what before he enjoy'd but by a kind of Tenant-Right 1734 *NORTH Lives* (1826) I 289 In Cumberland the people had given up, pretending a tenant-right; which, there, is a customary estate, not unlike our copyholds. 1778 *Phil. Surv.* 5 121 35 So it is with us, where the present occupier is supposed to have a tenant-right. 1851 *SIR F. PALGRAVE Norm. & Eng.* I. 510 The tenant right of the beneficiary or feudal vassals. 1868 T. HUGHES *Sp. Ho. Com. in Moru Star* 13 Mar. Tenant right was really an immemorial custom prevailing in a great portion of Ireland, but unrecognised yet in courts of law, or statute books, under which the ordinary tenant at will has acquired the right of selling the succession to his holding. 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* (1875) I 111 52 The practice of careful husbandry demanded for the cultivator a tenant-right in his allotment. 1878 *JEVONS Prim. Pol. Econ.* x 93 Tenant right, which consists in giving the tenant a right to claim the value of any unexhausted improvements, which he may have made in his farm, if he be turned out of it. *Ibid.* Tenant right has existed for a long time in the north of Ireland, where it is called the Ulster tenant right. A new tenant there pays the old tenant a considerable sum of money for the privilege of getting a good farm with various improvements. 1880 *LD. DUFFERIN in Times* 4 Jan. (1881) 4/4 Under the Act of 1870, if the landlord buys up the tenant-right of a farm, it is declared to be extinguished for ever. 1886 H. HALL *Soc. Ethn. Age App.* 1 154 The customary tenants enjoy [in 1583] the ancient custom called tenant-right, namely, 'To have their messuages and tene-

ments to them during their lives, and after their deceases to the eldest issues of their bodies lawfully begotten attrib 1713 *Act 12 Anne* Stat. I c 2 § 49 Copies of Admittances to Custom-Right, or Tenant-Right Estates, not being Copyhold, which pass by Deed, Surrender, and Admittance

Hence *Tenant-righter* (*colloq.*), an advocate or supporter of tenant-right

1865 *Morru Star* 13 Mar. Mr. Greer, you are aware, is a great tenant-righter, and in the palmy days of the League he occupied a prominent place in that body. 1886 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Oct. 8/1 Recognised as a prominent representative of his class in the North and as a strong tenant-righter

Tenantry (tenāntrī). Forms 4 *Sc. teneandri*, 4-6 *Sc. ten(n)andry*, *-endry*, 5-6 *tenantry*, 5-*tenantry*. [f. *TENANT sb.* + *-RY*]

1 The state or condition of being a tenant, occupancy as a tenant; tenancy, tenanship

1391 in Fraser *Lennox* (1874) II. 43 Murthow sal indow lur in the barony of the Redehill with the appertenances in tenantry and in demayn 1507 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Manns*, The King may be thereby piejudged in his teneandrie, dewtie and service. 1606 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* xvi. ciii 406 To take the foyson Lord, haue skill, On Tainters setting Tenancies, off for Expenses ill 1846 J. BAXTER *Lith. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. p. xxi. It was only by the tenantry of the peaceful monks that the land was even tolerably tilled. 1889 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 563 The Miss Tienmenhees, had almost come to an end of their tenantry at Elm Place.

2. Land held of a superior; land let out to tenants, also, the profits of such land.

1385 in *3rd Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 410/1 Somonde at the chief place of the teneandri of Lytton 1438 *St. Andrews Regr.* (Bann Cl.) 430 Overmalkask is fundin a tenantry in your awyn count of be foineimyt lordschip c 1460 *Oseney Regr.* 20 With all churchin and chapells londis rentis teneandries, and itthes possessions and other thynges to be saide church of seynthe George pertynyng 1584 *Rep. Privy Council Scot.* III 673 Their saids teneandries salbe annex to the Kings Majesties propriete as his popier rent 1597 *SKENE De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Recognitio*, Lands, annuallid, and sauld be them heritally, to be holden of themselves, and their aires, ceasis to be propertie to them, and becomes teneandry immediately holden of them and their aires

3. *b.* The holding of a tenant, a piece of land, a dwelling-house, or the like, held by a tenant under the landlord. Also *transf. Obs.*

c 1450 *Godstow Regr.* 149 To lette to oony man the foresayde tenantry ne no perts of hit with-owte special licence of be foresayde abbess. 1465 *MARG. PASTON in P. Lett.* II 176 Ther be dyvers of your tenantry at Mauteby that had gret ned for to be repayed 1521 *MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. Canterb.* The wyndowes of the tenantry in Doklane 1528 *TINDALE Obed. Chr. Man* 50 b. Let Christen lordloides be contente with their rent and olde customes not lettynge iij or iij tenantries vnto one man 1547 *Act. Edw. VI.* c 389 Tenantries cottages or other convenient howses to be lodged in 1613-14 *1st Roll* 20 Jan. in *Glasgow Daily News* 24 Sept. 1864) 24 Sept. Cruikshie propertie and teneandrie, 100 lb

c. A set of houses owned by tenants collectively. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 Aug. 8/3 It is here sought to prove as a sound economical principle the collective ownership of a house with individual responsibility. No one tenant owns any distinct house in any 'tenantry', but the profits that accrue from that particular 'tenantry' after the deduction of interest on the money, cost of repairs, &c., are shared amongst the tenants.

3. *spec.* That part of a manor or estate under common or open-field husbandry ('Tusser's 'champion countre', *Husb.* lxiii.) occupied by tenants, as distinct from the lord's demesne (as in Domesday Survey, 'terra in dominiuo' and 'terra in villenagio') Hence, locally applied to the condition or system of tenancy under open-field husbandry. See also *tenantry act, field, flock, land*, in 5

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 14 The abolition of common-field husbandry (or as it is called in Wiltshire 'Tenantry') *Ibid.* Modern improvements cannot be adopted to any extent, in lands lying in a state of tenantry. *Ibid.* Tenantry yad lands (or customary tenements) are still subject to the rights of common 1844 *LITTLE in Finl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* V 1 178 Most of these commons are now enclosed, some still remain in pasture, and the common field husbandry, or 'tenantry', as it is called, is abolished.

4. The body of tenants on an estate or estates. (Now the most usual sense)

1628 *WITHER Brit. Rememb.* vii. 752 That they have begger'd halfe their Tenantry. 1781 *COWPER Hope* 252 Kind souls! to teach their tenantry to prize What they themselves, without remorse, despise 1868 *MILL Eng. & Irel.* 37 Those landlords who are the least useful in Ireland, and on the worst terms with their tenantry 1875 *MRS. RANDOLPH IV. Hyacinth* I 46, I shall introduce you to the tenantry as their future misters

b. transf. A set of occupants or inhabitants.

1798 H. MELVILLE in Spurgeon *Teas Dav. Ps.* cxviii 18 The tiny tenantry [of a drop of water] are carying on their usual concerns. 1880 E. KIRKE *Cornfield* 44 Under the sway of terrestrial laws, winds blow, waters flow, and all the tenantries of the planet live and move

5. *attrib. and Comb.*, as, in sense 3, *tenantry act, down, field, flock, land, oad, tenantry dinner*, a dinner given to the tenants on an estate.

1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 61 In the common fields the usual rule is, to allow one thousand sheep to fold what they call a 'tenantry acre (about three-fourths of a statute acre) per night 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 9 Jan. 7/2 The 'tenantry dinner' 1794 T. DAVIS *Agric. Wills* 58 'I he old custom of the 'tenantry fields of Wiltshire was to give a year's fallow previous to wheat. 1823 *Ibid. Gloss.* 'Tenantry fields and downs, fields and downs in a state of commonage on the ancient feudal system of copyhold tenancy 1793 A. YOUNG *Agric. Sussex* 69 A 'tenantry flock [of sheep] (the joint

property of several people) belonging to the parish of Denton 1853 W D COOPER *Sussex Gloss* 65 note. The proportion between the tenantry and the statute acre is very uncertain. The tenantry land was divided first into launes, of several acres in extent, with good roads between them, at right angles with these were formed 'tenantry roads,' dividing the launes into furlongs.

Tenantship (te nant'ship). [*f.* TENANT *sb* + -SHIP.] The condition or position of a tenant; tenancy, occupancy.

1883 A. WILDER in Max Müller *Judaica* ii. 67 The tenure and law of inheritance varies with the different native races, but tenantry for a specific period seems to be the most common 1889 T. GIFT *Not for Night-time* 127 He handed me the key in token of my new tenantry 1892 *Daily News* 25 Mar 4/8 To aim at the extension of tenancies as well as that of peasant proprietorship.

† **Tenanty**. *Obs.* [*?* erroneous form, or mispr.] = TENANCY 32.

1612 DAVIES *Why Irel*, etc. 168 By the Irish Custome of Gaueilkinde, the inferior Tennantes were partible amongst all the Mailes of the Sept 1875 So quoted in *MAINE Hist. Inst.* vii. 185.

Tenar, *obs* variant of **TENAR**.

Tenasmon (e, -asimus, *obs.* forms of **TENESMUS**.

† **Tenasmon**. *Obs. rare*. [*a.* *obs.* *f.* *tenasmon* (13th c. in Godef); *f.* med *L. tenasmon*, *TENESMUS*, *q. v.*] = **TENESMUS**.

1425 tr. *Alderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 39 He shal fele . . . akyng, stryng, and prykkyng, and tenasmon, þat is, appetite of egestion *Ibid.* 71 Tenasmon is a sekenez with in þe lure þat makeþ þe pacient for to desire purgyng of his womb byneþ-forþ.

Tenaunt (e, *obs.* form of **TENANT**, **TENON**

Tenax (te naks, t naks, *a.* and *sb* [*a.* *L. tenax* tough: see **TENACIOUS**]

† **A. adj.** Tough, tenacious. *Obs. rare*—1.

1605 *TIME Quersit* iii. 144 The substance of sulphur . . . is tenax & retentive.

B. sb. A trade name of fine carded oakum used as a surgical dressing (Billings).

1809 *Athenianu* 31 Aug 283/4 She. made a pillow for the back out of a piece of pink cambric stuffed with tenax (at Ladysmith) 1891 *Scenes Life Nurse* 20 Some tenax (a kind of oakum) was lying with some other dressings on the side table.

Tenoe, *obs.* form of **TENSE**.

Tench (tenf) Also 4-6 tenche, 5 tenych, 6 tyns (he) Pl. *tenches*, collect. *tench*. [*a.* *OF. tenche* (in Cotgr); *cf.* *Picard tenke* in Godef. *Compl.*, mod. *F. tenche* (13th c. in Littré):—late *L. tinca*.]

1. A thick-bodied freshwater fish, *Tinca vulgaris*, allied to the carp, inhabiting still and deep waters; also, the flesh of this fish as food.

1390 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 73 Pro tenches et 10cheas, iij scoot, xij d. 1394 *Ibid.* 155 Pro xij tench et xij anguillis grossis, iij s. vjd. 1425 *Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 614/24 *Suctus*, a tenche. *Ibid.* 615/43 *Tengiaris*, a tenche. 1440 *Proup. Parv.* 488/2 Tenche, fische, *tencha*. 1485 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 240, ij grete ele, and a grete tenche a 1554 *LELAND Hist. V.* 73 A preati Poole wherein be good Lucas and Tenchis. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ix. 175-6. 1787 *Brst Angling* (ed. 2) 49 The tench the fishes physician (so called because his slime is said to be very healing to wounded fishes). 1802 *BINGLEY Annu. Bug* (1813) III. 80 Tench are partial to foul and weedy waters. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* iii. (1880) 86 The tench is a very curious fish in his habits.

2. *altitrb.* and *Comb.*, as *tench-broth*, -*fishing*, *tench-weed*, a local name of pondweed 1598 *Epinario* I, j. Half a pint of Pike or Tench broth 1888 *Gooder Amer. Fishes* 419 The season for Tench fishing in Germany is from July to October. a 1895 *FORBES Voc. E. Anglia*, 'Tench-weed', a sort of pond-weed, having a slime or mucilage about it. 11 is *Potamogeton natans*.

† **Tench**. *Sc. obs. rare*. [*a.* *Picard tenche*, *OF. tenche* dispute (12th c. in Godef); *f.* *tencier*, *tencer* to contend;—pop. *L. type* **tentiare*, *f. tentus*, pa. pp. of *tendere* to stretch, strive, etc.] (?) A taunt, reproach.

1513 *DOUGLAS Eneid* ix. Pro 23 The ryall style, depyt heroycall, . . . Suld be compilt bot tencis or voyd word

Tench (tenf) *slang*. Abbreviation of *detention*, *penitentiary*.

1850 *Broad Arrow* ii. 32 (Farmer) Prisoners' barracks, sir—us calls it Tench (Hobart Town Penitentiary) 1887 *Horsley's Jottings fr Jail* i. 12, 'I got remanded to the Tench' (House of Detention). 1897 P. WARUNG *Tales Old Regime* 143 We were all sent to a place called a tench and there we were signed off to Different masters

† **Tencion** (ten'jon). *Obs.* Also -chon, -cyon. [*ad. OF. tencion, tencion, tencion* (12th c.) a contest, a quarrel = *Pr. tencio*, *It. tencione*, *ad. L. tentionem*, *f. tendere* to stretch, strive, contend.] A contention, dispute, quarrel.

1471 *CAXTON Recyell* (Sommer) 522 A grete strif or tencion [*f. une tencion et debat*] that is fallen betwene them 1474 — *Chesse* iii. vi. (1883) 129 Hit happeth ofte tymes that ther cometh of glotony tenciony stryfs ryottes [etc.]. 1477 — *Jason* 8 That the wyn had surmounted hem in wordes and tencions

† **Ten-city**. *Obs. rare*—1. Literal translation of Gr. *Δεκὰ πόλεις* *Decapolis*, a district of Roman Palestine comprising ten cities.

1350 *CHEKKA Matt* iv. 25 A greet number from galilee, y^e tencitee . . . and places beyond Jordan

† **Tend**, *sb. Obs. rare*. [*f.* **TEND** *v.*] The action or fact of tending, aim, tendency.

1655 *MRO WORCESTER Cent. Inv.* Ded. ii (1663) A vij, The taking off such Taxes or Burthens . . . which, I dare say, is the continual Tend of all your indefatigable pains

Tend (tend), *v.* 1 Also 4-7 tende, (5 tenne). Pa. t and pp. tended (5 tende). [*Aphetic* form of **TEND** *v.*, **EXTEND** *v.*, **INTEND** *v.*, *f.* *attendre*, *entendre*, which largely ran together in sense in *OF.* and *ME.*]

† 1 To turn one's ear, give auditory attention, listen, hearken; = **ATTEND** *v.* 1. *a. intr. Obs.*

13. *Cursor* iii. 2542 (Gott) Abram . . . all bad till him tendand [*Cott* tendand] be 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 7 Tend yee tytely to mee & take goode heede 1430 *Hymns Virg* 99 To þe ten heestis y haue not tende þoru slouþe, wrappe, & glotenie. a 1550 *Fraser & Boy* 6 in Hazl *E. P. P.* III. 60 God gyue them good lyfe and longe That lysteneth to my songe, O tendeth to my tale. 1610 *SHAKS Tenp* i. 1 8 Take in the toppes sale Tend to th' Masters whistle. 1816 G. MUIR *Clydesdale Minstr.* 61 'Tend to my plaint, ye bouny lasses

† 2. *trans* To turn one's ear to, listen to. *Obs.* 1340-70 *Alisaunder* 997 Whan þis tale was tolde & tended of all 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 365 Tale tende we non þat turneþ to harme.

2 To turn the mind, attention, or energies; to apply oneself. *a. intr.* with *to*, *into*. to attend to, look after (a thing, business, etc.); = **ATTEND** *v.* 2, 4. *Obs. exc. dial.*

23. *Cursor* iii. 255 (Gott) Sum quant to þat thing to tende [*C. tent*] Pat þai þair made may wid amende 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 655 Pat schoe tende to no þyng elles. 1380 *Sir Ferunib.* 5122 Pe Amyral. ne miȝt noȝt tendy þer-to 1460 *Play Sacram* 195 Ye owe tendei till tende me tyll. 1523-4 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 323 For blowing the Organs and tendyng to the church every sonday, to haue yd 1902 *Cornh. Mag.* Nov. 678 Some folks cassu t be satisfide wi' 'tendin' to their own [business]. 1902 J. PRIOR *Forest Folk* ii. 14 To let me tend to the commoners first

† 3. *with inf.* To turn one's attention, apply oneself to do something; = **ATTEND** *v.* 4, **INTEND** *v.* 9. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14100 Pey tenden nought hem self to tende 1340-70 *Alisa* & *Dind.* 846 3e tende naht to tulye þe erþe. 1623 *WHITBOURNE New Foundland* 82 Three men may feich a-land salt, and tend to wash fish, and tend the same. 1682 *BUNYAN Greatness Soul* Wks 1853 I. 136 He could tend to do nothing but to find out how to be clothed in purple and fine-linen. a 1688 — *Accept Sacrif.* *Ibid.* 69r There is none else that either understand or that can tend to hearken to Him. . . . But now the broken in heart can tend it

c. trans To attend to, mind (a thing); = **ATTEND** *v.* 4, **INTEND** *v.* 12 *Now rare.*

1549 *CHALONER Erasim on Folly* Oij, How many princes . . . dooe . . . onely tend theyr owne pleasure 1594 *BARNFIELD Affct. Sheph.* ii. lvi, Speake ill of no man, tend thine owne affairs. 1650 *JER. TAYLOR Holy Living* iv § 6 (1727) 224 We rest also that we may tend holy duties 1741-2 *GRAY Agrippina* 7 To tend Her household cares, a woman's best employment 1847 *HELPS Friends in C.* I. 11 21 Your business will be best tended in this way 1866 *JUL. KAVANAGH Sybil's Second Love* i, Tending the fire

3. *trans* To apply oneself to the care and service of (a person); now *esp.* to watch over and wait upon, to minister to (the sick or helpless); = **ATTEND** *v.* 6, **INTEND** *v.* 11 b.

1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* xiv 539, I. praye you that ye tende well my children 1697 *DANFIER Voy* I xviii. 500 Jeoly had been sick for 3 months in all which time I tended him as carefully, as if he had been my Brother. 1712-14 *POPE Rape Lock* ii. 91 Our humble province is to tend the Fair. 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1840) 84 Nurses to tend those that were sick 1805 *SCOTT Last Minstr.* i. lntrod. 11, That they should tend the old man well.

b. To have the care and oversight of, to take charge of, look after (a flock, herd, etc.); = **ATTEND** *v.* 5. Said also (now *dial.* and *U. S.*) of a shop, toll-gate, bridge, etc.

1515 *BARCLAY Egloues* iv (1570) C iv, Nedes must a Shephard bestowe his whole labour In tending his flockes. 1593 *SHAKS* 3 *Hen. VI.* ii. 31 So many Houres, must I tend my Flocke. 1602 *ROWLANDS Tis Meane* 16 My Husband's forth, our Shoppe must needs be tended. 1702 *POPE Sappho* 100 Bid Endymion nightly tend his sheep 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr* iv. 1, Gurth could only tend pigs 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 359 The horses had been ill fed and ill tended among the Grampians 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer. s. v.* Shops, stores, and businesses of every description are in America tended and not kept.

c. To bestow attention upon, attend to; *esp.* to foster, cultivate (a plant, etc.); to work or mind (a pump, a machine, etc.).

1631 *GOUGE God's Arrows* iii § 95. 367 By peace gardens, vineyards, and other like fruitful places [aie] tended 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix. 206 Well may we labour still to dress This Garden, still to tend Plant, Herb, and Flour. 1703 *Land. Gaz.* No. 3215/3 The Men . . . not being able to tend the Pumps, she sunk. 1838 *ARNOLD Hist. Rome* i. xi. 203 This Lucius Quinctius let his hair grow, and tended it carefully. 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew* x. He . . . tended the graves hewn in the living stone. 1885 S. COX *Expositions* xiv. 386 Always seeking to multiply the seed they sow and tend.

4. To wait upon as attendant or servant, to attend on, to escort, follow, or accompany for the purpose of rendering service or giving assistance, = **ATTEND** *v.* 7 *Now dial.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4534 Appollo with a quite swan is paid him to tende. 151500 in *Eng. Glid.* (1870) 418 It is ordered, that the new Mayor tend the old Mayor at his owne house and goe with the sword before him 1594 *SHAKS. Rich. III.* iv. 1. 93 Go thou to Richard, and good Angels tend thee. a 1825 *FLETCHER*, etc. *Fair Maid* iiii. 11, By your leave, Sir, I'll tend my master, and instantly be with

you 1719 *De Foe Crusoe* (1840) II. xii. 248 The man that tended the carpenter had a great iron ladle in his hand 1888 *ELWORTHY W Somerset* 11 *Word-bk. s. v.*, A mason's labourer always describes his work 'I do tend masons'

b. *intr.* To attend on or upon, *spec.* to wait at table; = **ATTEND** *v.* 7 b, c. Also *fig.*

1593 *SHAKS. a Hen VI.* iii. 304 Three-fold Vengeance tend upon your steps 1641 *Brst Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 117 The bridegroom and the brides brothers or freinds tende ait dinner 1642 *ROGERS Naaman* 41 Not [to] expect till Elisha tend upon him 1722 *De Foe Plague* (1840) 106, I tend on them, to fetch things for them. 1818 *Mrs SHELLEY Frankens.* i. (1865) 35, I loved to tend on her. 1859 *TENNISON Eud* 1772 And Eud tended on him there

5. *trans* To give one's presence at (a meeting, ceremony, etc.); = **ATTEND** *v.* 12. *Now dial.* and *U. S.* Also *intr.* with *of* (*obs.*), on (*dial.*)

1460 *Rolls of Paol* V. 375/1 So that the said Waulter may tende daily of this youre Pailement, as his dute is to doo 1570-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1676) 290 Cato said that Scipio, tended Plays, Comedies, and Wrestling. 1801 H. MACNEILL *Poet. Wks.* (1856) 220 (E. D. D.) Our lads are doing little but tending the drill 18 May Jones's Trav (Bartlett), Most of the passengers had been up to Augusta to tend the convention 1890 *Dialect Notes* I. 1 22 U. S. One 'tends out on' church, 'tends out on' the public library 1902 *EL. G. HAYDEN Trav Round our Vill.* x. 168, I tends church reglar

6. *trans*. † To wait for, await; to look out for expectantly; = **ATTEND** *v.* 13, also, to watch, observe (*obs.*); in *dial* use, to watch for and scare away (birds); = **TENT** *v.* 16.

1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* v § 3 182 Then tend thy turne, when neighbors housen burne. 1669 *STURMY Maiwe's Mag* ii. xiv 85 Tending the Sun until he be upon the Meridian 1675 *DUNYAN Light in Darkn* 178 Now the Soul can tend to look about it, and thus consider with it self 1828 *KEATS Endymion* ii. 185 By all the stars That tend thy bidding. 1875 *Sussex Gloss* s. v, He goos to work look-tending, and he comes home of nights that hoarse that you can't hardly hear him speak

† b. *absol.* or *intr.* To wait in expectation or readiness; = **ATTEND** *v.* 16 *Obs*

1602 *SHAKS Ham.* i. iii. 83 The time invites you, goe, your seruants tend *Ibid.* iv. ii. 47 The Baile is readye, and the winde at helpe, Th' Associates tend

7. To have it in the mind as a purpose to do something; = **INTEND** *v.* 18. (*Cf.* **ATTEND** *v.* IV.) *Obs. exc. dial.* (After 1500 chiefly *Sc.*)

1340-70 *Alisa* & *Dind.* 1128 Now tende we to touche more of þis tale 1500 *Alisa* 128 We tende & purpose to gyue batayle to the Sawdan 1525 *Sc. Acts Jas V* (1814) II. 293/2, I neur as 31 did hir grace any harme nor neuer tendis to do 1580 *Reg. Prov. Council Scot* III. 291 Tending to be fugitive fra the law 1615 *Cron Erlis of Ross* (1850) 6 The sepulture of his fathers, quhair he tendit to be buried 1897 R. M. GILCHRIST *Parkland Faggot* 95 I'm tendin' to do well for them 1900 N. LLOYD *Chronicle Lover* i. 13 [U. S.], I didn't tend to open it.

† 8. *trans*. To understand or apprehend (a matter, a word, etc.); = **INTEND** *v.* IV, *ME. entendre*, *F. entendre*, *Obs.*

1375 *Cursor* M. 21803 (Fairf) Qua-sim his tale can beter tendre [*Cott* a-tend] For cristis loue he mit amende 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 434 The siluer in the samyn half, twely to tend, is cleir corage in armes.

Hence **Tending** *vbl sb.* and *ppl a*; **tending-string**, a leading-string; **tending boy**, a boy employed to 'tend' or scare birds.

1605 *SHAKS Macb.* i. v. 38 One of my fellows almost dead for breath Gue him tending, He brings great newes 1816 T. CHALMERS in *Hanna Mem* (1845) II. iv 81 The shrubbery, in absence of the tending hand, had become a tangled wilderness 1821 *CLARE Vall Minstr* II. 73 The cowboy Leading tam'd cattle in their tending-strings. 1865 *DICKENS Mut. Fr* iii. viii, In its tending of the sick 1898 *Agrie Gaz* 7 Mr 276/3, I am dressing the seed with tar, otherwise tending boys would be at a premium 1909 *Lady's Realm* Feb. 466/7 The large log-house . . . and the tending slaves

Tend (tend), *v.* 2 Forms 6-7 tende, 6 *Sc. tend*, 4-tend. See also **TENT** *v.* 5 [In branch I, a. *F. tend-re* (11th c.):—*L. tendere* to stretch, stretch out, extend, also *intr.* for *tendere cursum*, *gressum*, *passus*, to direct one's course, one's steps, to proceed in any direction. The main sense-development took place in *L.* and *F.*, and the *Eng* sense-groups II and III have been taken in at different times, and not in logical order.]

I. To have a motion or disposition to move towards, and derived senses. [= *OF. tendre* (11th c.), *L. tendere* *intr.*]

1. *intr.* To direct one's course, make one's way, move or proceed towards something. *a. lit.* of persons or things in motion *Obs* or *arch.*

1350 *Will. Palerne* 1781 To me tended þe nouȝt, but tok forþ here wey willful to sum wilderness. 1426 *LYDG De Guil Pilgr* 1079 Whether that eury goode Pylgryme Tendencyth in his pylgrymage 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* lxix 29 Tending to ande uthir place, A jounnay going euerie day 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 183 Thither let us tend from the tossing of these fiery waves. 1745 *Paraphr. St. Ch.* xxvii. 24, As the Rains from Heaven distil Nor thither tend again.

b. Of a road, course, journey, series of things 1574 *Cabr. Scott. Papers* V 9 Leith was his port quhair-unto his course tendit 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc* 256 Arches whose Joins tend to the Center. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 64 A green lane tended towards a square, gray tower. 1873 *BLACK Pr Thule* xxv, Undestanding that their voyage should tend in that direction.

c *intr* To have a natural inclination to move (in some direction). (Cf 2, 3)

1641 WILKINS *Math Magick* 11 (1648) 12 Whereby condensed bodies do of themselves tend downwards. 1711 POPE *Temp. Faint* 429 As weighty bodies to the centre tend. 1776 ADAM SMITH *W* IV 11. vii (1869) II 217 That part of the capital which tended and inclined, if I may say so, towards the East India trade. 1828 HUTTON *Course Math* II. 140 The power or force in moving bodies, by which they continually tend from their present places. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* 222 (1849) 432 Though the stars in every region of the sky tend towards a point in Hercules.

2 *intr. fig* To have a disposition to advance, go on, come finally, or attain to (*unto, towards*) some point in time, degree, quality, state, or other non-material category; to be drawn to or towards in affection.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. pr. vi. 17 (Camb MS) Remembreth thou whider þat the entensyoun of alle kynde tendeth? c 1440 Gesta *Rom.* IV 238 (Harl MS) Whenne I saide þat ober was thi childe, þou tendest al to him, and dispisidst þat opere. 1538 ELIOT, *Specto*, to behold, to tend to some conclusion. 1581 PIERRE GUARZO *Le Cuv. Conv.* III (1586) 127 b. Nature always tendeth to the best. 1659 PEARSON *Cread* (1839) 110 Towards the setting of the sun, when the light of the world was tending unto a night of darkness. 1776 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) II. 96 It is to this point all their speeches, writings, and intrigues of all sorts, tend. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) VI 517 The trust being expressly limited for life, the same did not tend to a perpetuity. 1893 J. A. HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 157 Their use certainly tends in the direction of uniformity.

b. *Tending to*, approaching (in quality, colour, etc.); having a tendency to.

1600 HAKLUIT *Voy. III* 51 A temperate one rather tending to cold. 1625 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 18 A faire and broad leafe, in colour tending to a greenish yellow.

3 *intr* To have a specified result, if allowed to act; to lead or conduce to some state or condition. Const. *to*, rarely *against*.

1560 BIBLE (Genev.) *Prou* 1. 26 The labour of the righteous tendeth to life. 1615 G. SANOVY *Trav.* 289 The place doth not greatly tend unto tranquillity. 1729 LAW *Synons* C. xxii. (1732) 441 [Not] to do anything to us, but what certainly tended to our benefit. 1818 CRUISE *Digest* (ed 2) IV. 558 The register acts would tend much more to the security of purchasers and mortgagees, if it were established [etc.]. 1847 HARRIS *Friends in C.* 111 34 To indulge in despair as a habit manifestly tends against nature. 1868 FARRAR *Silence & V.* II. (1875) 35 We know that righteousness tendeth to life.

b. To lead or conduce to some action. (a) Const. *to*, with noun of action.

1555 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 36 Tending to the furthering of their Majesties autolite. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* II. xxiii 126 Other acts tending to the conservation of the Peace. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. xv 422 Such declaration cannot now tend to the reformation of the parties. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* IV. I 484 None of them said anything tending to his vindication. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* II. § 82 The King's reforms tended directly to the increase of the royal power.

(b) Const. *to*, with *inf.*

1604 BACON *Apol.* Wks 1879 I 436 A sonnet directly tending and alluding to draw on her Majesty's reconciliation to my lord. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* III. IV. § 10 It may further tend to clear the truth of the Scriptures. 1710 LIND *Gas* No 4688/2 All the Warlike Preparations tended only to amuse the King of Sweden. 1800 MED *Jrnl.* IV. 337 If they tend in the least to diminish the sufferings of the child. 1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed 2) 378 It tends to undergo a rapid and complete degeneration. 1879 M. ARNOLD *Mixed Ess., Democr.* 10 To live in a society of equals tends to make a man's spirits expand.

4. *Naut.* Of a ship at anchor: To swing round with the turn of the tide or wind.

1770 COOK *Voy. round World* III ix (1773) III 651 In the mean time, as the ship tended, I weighed anchor. 1776, 1867 [see tending below] 1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP II 299 The ship begins to tend to leeward. 1828 WEBSTER *Tend* to swing round an anchor, as a ship.

b. *trans.* (app a causal use of *piac*; in quot. 1867, erroneously associated with *TEND* v. 1 6).

1794 RIGGING & SEAMANSHIP II 300 To tend a ship for a weather tide. The simplest way of tending a ship, is to keep each tide to leeward of her anchor. 1815 BURNBY *Falconer's Dict. Marine* 553/1 To *Tend* is to turn or swing a ship round when at single anchor, or moored by the head in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. *Ibid.* To *Tend* a Ship with the Wind a few points across the Tide. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Tend*, to watch a vessel at anchor on the turn of a tide, and cast her by the helm, and some sail if necessary, so as to keep the cable clear of the anchor or turns out of her cables when moored.

II. [= *F. tendre*]

+5 *trans.* To offer, proffer; *spec* in *Law* = *TENDER* v. 1. *Obs*.

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 148/1 Upon the same Traversers tended, or title shewed. 1483-4 *Act x Rich III.* c 6 § 1 The said defendant may tende an issue [F. *de tendere* issue], that the same contract was not made within the feire tyme. 1529 *Act x Hen VIII.* c 5 § 1 Suche testament beying lawfully tended or offred to them to be proved.

b. To furnish, provide, supply; to reach or hand (a thing) to some one. *Obs.* exc *dial*.

1579 LIVY *Euphros* (Arb.) 130 Diligent in tending and providing all things necessary. 1882 JAGO *Cornwall Gloss* s. v. One boy tended the stones as the other threw them at the apples.

VOL IX.

+6. *intr.* To extend, stretch, or reach (to a point, or in a particular direction). Also *fig. Obs*.

1604 E. GRIMSTON *D'Acosia's Hist. Indies* VI. VI 444 All the knowledge of the Chinoos, tendes only to reade and write, and no farther. 1630 R. JOHNSON *King & Commure* 223 That huge tract of Land, which tendeth from Cape Aguer, to Cape Guardafu. 1725 DR FOR *Voy round World* (1840) 145 The land tending to the west.

III. [Later senses from *F. tendre* and *L. tendere*]

+7. *trans.* To stretch, make tense or taut; to set (a trap, snare, etc.) *Obs*.

1646 H. LAWRENCE *Comm. Angell* 45 Their nets are always spread, they tend their snares alwayes. 1677 PLOT *Oxfordsh.* 289 The longer, or less tended, any string is, the farther it moves. 1799, 1834 [see *TENDED* ppl. a.]

+8. To bend or direct (one's steps) cf. *L. tendere* *gratum, passus* *Obs*.

1611 RICH *Honest. Age* (Percy Soc.) 17 Whether will you tend your steppes. 1644 QUARLES *Sol. Recant.* ch. III 22, Both tend Their paces to the self-same Journe end.

+9. To relate or refer to; to concern. (*trans.*, or *intr.* with *to*) *Obs*.

1571 SIR R. LAMP in *Bucclench MSS* (Hist MSS Comm.) I. 224, I have received your letter with a packet. The matter which they do tend indeed requirith speed. 1576 FLEMING *Papoul. Epist.* 156 My tauke tendeth to matters of such moment and weight. 1647 N. BACON *Disc. Govt. Eng.* I. 1221 (1739) 196 The rule foregoing tended only to Freeman and their Lands. 1654 MARVELL *Corr.* Wks (Grosart) II. 11 Which I attributed to our dispatch, and some other business tendinge thereto.

Hence *Tending vbl. sb* 2

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* II (1592) 28 The whole woulde and all things contayned therein, do by their tending vnto vs, teach vs to tend vnto one alone. 1846 D. KING *Lord's Supper* vi. 175 It is all outward in its tendings.

b. *Naut.* 1776 FALCONER *Dict. Marine*, *Tending*, the movement by which a ship turns or swings round her anchor in a tide-way, at the beginning of the flood or ebb. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.* *Tending*, the movement by which a ship turns or swings round when at single anchor, or moored by the head, at every change of tide or wind.

Tend, obs. f. *TEND sb.* and *v.*, tithe; earlier form of *TIND v.* *Obs*, to kindle.

+10. *Tendable*, a. *Obs*. [f. *TEND v.* 1 + *-ABLE* cf. *instable*] Ready to give attention; attentive.

c 1450 [implied in *TENDABLE*]. 1509 HAWES *Yoyf Medit.* xxvii, Vnto our soueyayne be meke and tendable. 1530 FALCONER, 327/1 Tendable, as one that dothe wayte well. 1553 MORE *Debell Salent* Wks 943/2 Good and honeste vertuous wydwodes, that wolde be tendable & tender to sicke folke. 1547 BOORKE *Brev. of Health* Pref 5 Let every person be tendable aboute theym [physicians] and do as they shall commaunde them. 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* *Notes* IV. 11, 280 Wherein shee is very tendable, and handy.

So + *Tendably adv*, attentively, with care.

c 1450 in *Aunger Syon* (1840) 312 Eche of them schal enforme suche as be assygned to them chaitably and tendably.

Tendence (te ndāns). Also 8-9 (*improperly*) *tendence* [Aphetic form of *ATTENDANCE*, or sometimes f. *TEND v.* 1 + *-ANCE*].

1. The attending to, or looking after, anything, tending, attention, care.

1573 TUSSEY *Husb* (1878) 128 Hops dried in loft, aske tendence oft. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* VII. 47 They at her coming sprung And toucht by her fair tendence gladder grew. 1790 H. BOYD *Ruins of Athens*, What cautious care The propagation, tendence, nutriment Of this ethereal seminary claim. 1835 KRENCH *Justin Martyr*, etc. (1862) 17 That by careful watering And earnest tendence we might bring The bud, the blossom and the fruit. 1897 SCOTSMAN 20 Nov 8/4 The working and tendence of every machine should be reserved for its members.

b. The object of care or attention. *rare*—1.

1645 MILTON *Tetrach.* 1. Wks. 1851 IV. 153 Whether it [loneliness] be a thing, or the want of something, I labour not; let it be their tendence, who have the art to be industriously idle.

2. The bestowal of personal attention and care, ministrations to the sick or weak.

1578 CHR *Prayers in Privy Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 544 That I may not have need of so great strength, tendence, and cunning. 1683 KENNFTT *Erasmus on Lilly* 42 How trouble some our tendence in the cradle. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Quail* (1809) IV. 39 My affectionate tendence shall compensate for my want of address. 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan Der Lxvi*, His daughter's dutiful tendence.

b. Attendants collectively; train or retinue.

1607 SHAKS *Timon* I. 1. 80 All those Follow his strides, his Lobbes fill with tendence. 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. vii, Now torch and menial tendence led Chieftain and knight to bower and bed. 1868 GEO. ELIOT *Jp. Gipsy* 113, I shall send tendence as I pass, to bear this casket to your chamber.

+3. Waiting in expectation. *Obs*.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubbard* 908 Unhappy wight. That doth his life in so long tendence spend!

Tendence, obs. form of *TENDENCE*.

+4. *Tendency*, *Obs.* *rare*—1. In 8 (*imp. op*)

-ency. [f. *TEND v.* 1 + *-ANXY*.] Attention, care.

1774 TUCKER *Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 86 Man may, indeed, contrive machines that shall go a little way in performing his works, but then they require correcting, repairing, and continual tendency.

Tendant, a and *sb. arch.* Also 4 -aunt, 7 (*improp.*) -ent. [Aphetic f. *ATTENDANT*.]

A. *adj.* Attending, giving attention or service, waiting (upon).

13 *Curios M.* 19034 (Gött.) Thre hundred men and wivis, þat deseth bath lade and are þar tending to þe

aposthisware. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) III. 279 Socrates, þat was alway tending to a spirit þat was i-cleped demon. 1552 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* viii. xlii. (1612) 206 Henry the second upon whom the Scotch-King tending was. 1824 WIFFEN *Iaso* 11 vii, Tendant on each knight Rode many a page and armour-bearer bold.

B. *sb.* An attendant.

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 111 A farre other end and purpose, then of enery ordinary tending is commonly required. 1614 T. ADAMS *Devil's Baugnet* 24 Great men are vnmecifull to their Tennants, that they may be ouermercifull to their Tennants, that stretch them as fast as they reach the others. 1632 VICARS *Eneid* IV. 114 Her tendants saw her fall'n upon her sword.

Tendant, obs. f. *TENDENT a.*, tending.

Tende, obs. f. *TEIND*, var. *TIND v.* *Obs*, to kindle, *TINE v.* 1, to enclose.

Tended, *ppl. a.* 1 [f. *TEND v.* 1 + *-ED*.] Attended to, looked after, cared for.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* V. 22 Mark how spring Our tended Plants. 1866 NEALE *Sequences & Hymns* 82 Year by year, the steeple-music O'er the tended graves shall pour

+ *Tended*, *ppl. a.* 2 *Obs*. [f. *TEND v.* 2 + *-ED*.] Stretched; taut, tense.

1799 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* XC. 134 It may be proved, that every impulse is communicated along a tended chord with an uniform velocity. 1834 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys.* Sc. xvii (1849) 104 A body vibrating near insulated tended strings.

Tendence (te ndēns). Now *rare* and *literary*. Also 7-8 -ance [ad. med. *L. tendentia* (Bonaventura a 1274, Duns Scotus a 1308), f. *L. tendentem*, pr. ppl. of *tendere* see *TEND v.* 2 and -ENCE. cf. *F. tendence* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] = next

1. = *TENDENCY* 1.

1627 SANDERSON *Serim* L. 259 There shall appear a direct tendence to the advancement of Gods glory. 1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. 17 The scope and tendence of this Discourse is to Demonstrate, that [etc.]. 1714 R. FIDDES *Print. Disc.* II. 219 Afflictions have a tendence to promote our spiritual good. 1833 SARAH AUSTIN *Charnock* Goethe II. 331 A melancholy proof of the modern realistic tendence.

+2. = *TENDENCY* 1b. Also *fig. Obs*.

1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xl. (1658) 126 These atoms are forced from the complete effect of their tendence, by the violence of the current. 1645 OWEN *Two Treaties* xii. Wks 1851 I 482 note, The death that Christ underwent was eternal in its own nature and tendence. 1698 TYSON in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 118 The Tendence or Direction of the Muscular Fibres of this Pair.

b. *attrib.* tendence-writing, a writing with a purpose (cf. *tendens-schrift*). Cf. *TENDENCY* 3.

1875 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* XXV 968 Our Gospels are more or less *Tendens Schrift*, tendence writings, — writings to serve an aim or bent of their several authors.

Tendence, -ency, obs. f. *TENDANCE*, -ANXY.

Tendencious, variant of *TENDENTIOUS*.

Tendency (te ndēns). [f. as *TENDENCY*: see

-ENCY.]

1. The fact or quality of tending to something; a constant disposition to move or act in some direction or toward some point, end, or purpose; leaning, inclination, bias, or bent toward some object, effect, or result.

1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 53 If any inquire how tendency can have an actual exercise vnto doing. 1671 FLAVEL *Fount. Life* vii, He did not, do an Act but it had some Tendency to promote the great Design of our Salvation. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* Ded 6 Gods prevalent actings, in tendency to our deliverance. a 1680 BUTLER *Rem.* (1759) II. 185 He seldom converses but with Men of his own Tendency. 1710 J. CLARKE *Kohani's Nat. Phil.* (1729) I. 80 A Body in Motion has always a Tendency to describe that Line, which it would describe if it were at liberty. 1728 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 13 Sept. nn. 1774, Placed with their points tending forward, the line of their tendency making an angle with the horizon of about 45°. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed 3) 104 Where there is a gouty tendency, this dish must seldom be indulged in. 1870 JEVONS *Elem. Logic* xxii, 267 A tendency is a cause which may or may not be counteracted. 1870 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram. Assent* II. viii, 373 A regular polygon, inscribed [in a circle], its sides being continually diminished, tends to become that circle, as its limit; but, its tendency to be the circle, though ever nearer fulfilment, never in fact gets beyond a tendency.

+b. Movement or advance in the direction of something; a making toward something. *Obs*.

1654 Z. COKE *Logick* A. 11, As if the Donations of Heaven were opposed, subordinated in mans tendency to Bliss and Glory. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed 2), *Tendency* a going forward, a making toward. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc.* *Wks Nat.* 1 Which time of their Tendency to Perfection I shall call the Time of their Growth.

c. Drift, trend, or aim of a discourse, in recent use, conscious or designed purpose of a story, novel, or the like. (= *Ger. tendenz*.)

1732 BERKELEY *Alciph.* II. § 21 Upon hearing this, and other lectures of the same tendency. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 153 P. 3 My narrative has no other tendency than to illustrate and corroborate your own observations. 1791 BURKE *App. Whigs* Wks VI. 132 Neither can they shew any thing in the general tendency and spirit of the whole work unfavourable to a rational and generous spirit of liberty. 1823 H. MARTINEAU *Demerara* I. 12 The tendency of all he said was to prove his own merits.

+2. A relation *to*, or bearing upon something.

1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt* 195 They will say that all their obedience hath no other tendency to their salvation and final Absolution, but as meer signs.

3. *attrib.* *Tendency drama, novel, story*, one com-

posed with an unexpressed but definite purpose [after Ger. *tendenz-drama*, -roman, etc.]

1838 De Morgan *Ess. Probab.* 23 They may all be referred either to that [assertion] just made, or to a tendency argument of the same character. 1889 Jacobs *Asop* 206 The Fable is a Moral Tendency-Beast-Droll. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* *Tendency* theory the theory of the Tübingen school that the books of the New Testament were put together for the purpose of upholding current opinions, and that they thus have a 'tendency'.

Tendent (tendēt), *a.* Now rare. Also 4-7 -ant, 6 -aunt. [n. OF *tendant*, pr. pple of *tendre* to stretch, to proceed; see TEND 2.] Tending, having a tendency (to or towards some end). *Obs.* before 18th c.; revived later in 19th.

1340 HAMFOLDE *Psalter* iv. 9 It is tendent in til lastandnes and vncchangeable ȝy. 1512 *Hylyas* in Thoms *Prose Rom.* (1828) III. 92 Tendaunt to the ende to take and holde in his hande the said duchy. 1659 *Divine Lover* 14 Wee shal remayne vnable as not tendant towards our foresaid end. 1900 STONARD *Eng. Novel* 103 The historical novel is magnetized history in which every fact is quiveringly tendent toward some focal pole of unity.

Tendent, *obs.* var. TENDANT.

Tendential (tendē'ſjāl), *a.* [f. as next + -AL.] Of the nature of, or characterized by having, a tendency, *spec.* = next.

1889 J. M. ROBERTSON *Ess. Crit. Method* Pref. 3 A division of thinking men into tendential parties, in each of which there is a substantial agreement, resulting in different degrees from bias, prejudice, and reasoning towards consistency. 1904 *Amer. Grail Relg.*, ed. May 75 (Cent. D. Suppl.) Deliverance from the power of those other tendential ideas against which he has been struggling.

Tendentious (tendē'ſjās), *a.* Also -acious.

[as if f. med. L. *tendentis* + TENDENTY + -OUS, after G. *tendentiosus*] Having a purposed tendency; composed or written with such a tendency or aim.

1900 T. DAVIDSON *Hist. Educ.* i. iv. 70 Xenophon's *Cyropaedia* is a mere edifying, tendentious romance, intended to recommend to the Athenians the Spartan type of education. 1905 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 28 July 239/2 He [Zimmer, in 'Die Keltische Kirche'] thinks that the legend of St. Patrick was tendentious, springing up to support a special ecclesiastical thesis. 1909 C. LOWE in *Contemp. Rev.* July 42 A false and tendentious account of what had taken place.

Tender (tendər), *sb.* 1 Also 5 -our. [f. TEND 1 + -ER, or aphetic form of ATTENDER.]

1. † One who tends, or waits upon, another; an attendant, nurse, ministrant (*obs.*); a waiter; an assistant to a builder or other skilled workman (*diab.*).

1340 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur.* 20 The anseane and sad wyse men of age Wer tendouris to ȝung and Insolent, To mak þame in all vertewis excellent. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commw.* 130 Two hundred horsemen in Moscoute, require three hundred pack-horses, and so many tenders, who must all be fedde. 1637 BRIAN *Puisse-Prophe.* iii. (1639) 25 Some nurse or tender of sick persons. 1683 TAYLOR *Way to Health* 285 As Waiters, Tenders or Servitors to execute and obey the Commands of the Spirit of the Lord. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Tender*, a waiter at a public table, or place of entertainment. c. 1830 *Gloss. Farm. Rep.* xi. in *Liter. Usef. Knowl.*, *Hist.* III. On the other side there are one or two builders, with a sufficiency of tenders to carry on the work with expedition and efficiency. 1880 IV. CORNW. *Gloss. Tender*, a waiter at an inn, the guard of a train.

2. One who attends to, or has charge of, a machine, a business, etc., as *bar-tender* (a barman), *bridge-tender*, *machine-tender*, now esp. U. S.

1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 67 That the engine tender may not be at a loss when to throw his machinery into gear. 1856 ELLISON *Eng. Trans.* vi. 107 The machines prove too much for their tenders. 1883 *Daily News* 16 Oct. 6/2 The bar tender [in U. S.] demanded payment. 1897 RHODES *Comm. White Rose Arno* 94 'Show thy brass then', said the bridge-tender. 1900 *Times* 28 May 10/2 Dissatisfaction among the power-loom tenders at their scale of pay. The wages of the tenders were increased to 35s.

3. A ship or boat employed to attend a larger one in various capacities. *a.* Originally, A vessel commissioned to attend men-of-war, chiefly for supplying provisions and munitions of war, also for conveying intelligence, dispatches, etc. Now, in the British Royal Navy, A vessel commissioned to act (in any capacity) under the orders of another vessel, her officers and crew being borne on the ship's books of the latter (called the parent ship).

In current use the term includes torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers. All the 'destroyers' of a flotilla are technically tenders of the depot-ship, although this exists merely in order to carry stores for them, and the necessary staff for doing their clerical work.

1755 *Land. Cas.* No. 1054/2 Here are arrived five Dutch Men of War, and four Tenders. 1770 *Ibid.* No. 4677/3 Yesterday came down hither her Majesty's Ship the Lynce, with the Star-Bomb and her Tender. 1773 LEONARD *Sekhos* II. iv. 292 The greater seem'd only to be the retinue or tenders upon the less. 1774 *Hist. Rochester* 18 A tender in the river, employed in pressing seamen. 1812 SHELLEY *Let. to Miss Hitchener* to Mar. A Magistrate gave him the alternative of the tender or of military servitude. 1858 WHITTAKER *A. Mananack* 223/1 Cockchafer, and cl. gunboat tender to Rodney [1st cl. battle ship, used as coastguard] Queensferry N. B. 1906 *King's Regul. & Admiralty Inst.* Art. 1802 § 2 The Officer in charge of stores in the parent ship is to be responsible, and is to account for stores supplied to the tender. 1910 *Naval & Mil. Rec.* 21 Sept. The Wear, destroyer, recommended for service in the third (Nore) Destroyer flotilla as tender to the St. George.

b. In general use, A small steamer used to carry passengers, luggage, mails, goods, stores, etc., to or

from a larger vessel (usually a liner), esp. when not otherwise accessible from shore. Also, in U. S., a boat or ship attending on fishing or whaling ships, to carry supplies to them, and to bring the fish, oil, or whalebone, to the ports or landing-places.

1853 KANE *Crimnell Exp.* 221 (1856) 162 It was wisely determined by old Sir John that he would leave the Mary, his tender of twelve tons. 1868 *Daily News* 20 July, As the tender was puffing out to us in Queenstown Harbour. 1887 J. BALL *Nat. in 5 Amer.* 28 To go on board a small tender that lay alongside of a half-ruined wharf. 1910 AGNES WESTON *Life among Bluejackets* 54 We waited at the Royal Hotel, Plymouth, for the signal that the tender would shortly put off.

c. *fig.* 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* ii. v, Here she comes, 'faith, full sail, with a shoal of fools for tenders. 1865 *Even Standard* 6 June, [A weekly newspaper] a tender to this speculating concern. conducted upon the same principle, or with the same lack of principle. 1889 *Daily News* 27 Dec. 2/3 They are jolly tars and have a couple of smart-looking tenders [sweethearts] in tow.

4. A carriage specially constructed to carry fuel and water for a locomotive engine, to the rear of which it is attached.

1825 MACLAREN *Railways* 32 note, A small waggon bearing water and coals follows close behind the engine, and is called the Tender, i.e. the 'Attender'. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 662 The tender will hold 2320 gallons of water, it has a coal space for 4 tons.

attrib. 1838 *Cent. Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* i. 134/1 The same apparatus may be attached to the tender axles. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Feb. 7/2 In the outrush of water from the tender tank. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 2/2 He applied the vacuum brake and the fireman the tender brake, but could not stop the engine.

5. In specific technical uses: see QUOTE.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Tender*, a small reservoir attached to a mop, scrubber, or similar utensil. 1894 *Northumb. Glass*, *Tender*, in a pit, the former name for a small rapper or signal rope.

Tender (tendər), *sb.* 2 Also 6 *tendre*, *tendour*. [f. TENDER 1.] An act of tending.

1. *Law.* A formal offer duly made by one party to another.

Tender of amends, an offer of compensation by the delinquent party. *Tender of issue*, a plea which in effect invites the adverse party to join issue upon it.

1562-3 *Act 3 Elix. c. 1* § 17 All suche persons shalbee compellable to take the Othe upon the seconde Tender or Offer of the same. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iv. 60 This magisterial affirmation having no tender or offer of proof annexed to it. 1768 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* III. i. 25 If tender of amends is made before any action is brought. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* s. v., A tender of satisfaction is allowed to be made in most actions for money demands, and a tender to one of several joint creditors is sufficient. 1874 *Ibid.* s. v. *Amends, Tender of Amends*, is by particular statutes made a defence in an action for a wrong.

b. *spec.* An offer of money, or the like, in discharge of a debt or liability, esp. an offer which thus fulfils the terms of the law and of the liability. *Plea of tender*, a plea advanced by a defendant that he has always been ready to pay and has tendered to the plaintiff the amount due, which he now produces in court.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII. c. 2* § 2 The same Collectour as shall so make tendre of all suche money. 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 70 Where such lawfull tender of the money is made. 1817 W. SELWYN *Law Nisi Prius* (ed. 4) II. 666 The defendant pleaded non-assumpsit as to all except 3s., and as to that a tender. 1863 A. J. HORWOOD *Yearbks.* 30 & 31 *Edw. I.* Pref. 26 note, The reason for the tender of the demy-mark in a writ of right. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s. v., By the Coinage Act, 1870, it is provided that a tender of payment of money, if made in coin legally issued by the Mint shall be a legal tender.

2. *gen.* An offer of anything for acceptance.

1577 HARRISON *England Pref.*, I dare presume to make tender of the protection thereof unto your Lordships hands. 1602 SHAKS *Hann* i. iii. 100 O. He hath my Lord of late made many tenders Of his affection to me. P. Doe you beleue his tenders, as you call them? 1765-6 HUME *Nist Eng.* (1806) V. lxxi. 286 [He] made a tender of his sword and purse to the prince of Orange. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* aiii. III. 287 They had not yet been put into possession of the royal authority by a formal tender and a formal acceptance. 1871 R. ELLIS *tr. Catullus* l. 6 Tenders jocular or 'er the merry wine-cup.

3. *Comm.* An offer made in writing by one party to another (usually to a public body) to execute, at an inclusive price or uniform rate, an order for the supply or purchase of goods, or for the execution of work, the details of which have been submitted, often through the public press, by the second party.

1666 *Perry's Diary* 14 July, The business of Captain Cocke's tender of liepmo. 1691 *Land. Gaz.* No. 2636/3 The Principal Officers and Commissioners of Their Majesties Navy, will be ready to receive any Tenders, and to Treat and Contract with the Tenderers thereof. 1851 MAXHEW *Land Labour* I. 291/2 The privilege is disposed of by tender. 1868 ROGERS *l'ol. Econ.* xxiii. (1876) 312 The Government may fix the sum and invite tenders for the lowest amount of interest at which borrowers will be willing to make the loan. 1882 *Statist. X.* 485 The lowest tender was accepted.

4. (*esp. legal, lawfull, or common tender*.) Money or other things that may be legally tendered or offered in payment; currency prescribed by law as that in which payment may be made.

In the British Isles, current bronze and silver coins are legal tender for sums not exceeding one shilling and forty shillings respectively; current gold coins are legal tender

for any amount. Bank of England notes are legal tender (except by the Bank of Eng.) in England and Wales only.

1740 W. DOUGLASS *Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant Amer.* 20 Prince never made their State Bills a common Tender. 1765 T. HUTCHINSON *Hist. Mass.* I. 1 27 Indian corn was made a tender in discharge of all debt. 1777 *Frills Amer. Congress* 14 June, Recommended to pass laws to make the bill of credit, issued by the Congress, a lawful tender, in payments of public and private debts. 1838-42 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* II. xxvii. 73 Land and cattle became legal tender at a certain fixed rate of value. 1866 CRUMP *Banking* iv. 95 A cheque is not a legal tender, and for that reason may be objected to. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxii. 369 In Urga, brick tea and silver are the common tenders.

Tender (tendər), *a.* (*adv.*) and *sb.* 3 Forms 3-6 *tendre*, 4- *tender*, also 4 *teyndir*, 4-5 *tendyr*, -ere, 4-6 (*chiefly Sc.*) -ir, 5 -ire, -ur(e) [n. F. *tendre* (11th c.) = Pr. *tendre*, *tendre*, Sp. *tierno*, Pg. *temo*, It. *tenero* - L. *tener*-um (nom. *tener*) tender, delicate.]

A. adj. I. Literal and physical senses.

1. Soft or delicate in texture or consistence; yielding easily to force or pressure; fragile, easily broken, divided, compressed, or injured, of food, easily masticated, succulent. † *Tender bread*, newly baked bread (*obs.*).

Formerly (and still *diab.*) used in wide sense as a synonym of *soft* (e.g. of stone or coal).

1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 Vor his flesch was al cwise as he tendre eien. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18844 (Cott.) Forked fure he chin he bare And tender berd wit mikel hure. 13 *E. Allit. P. B.* 630 A calf Pat watz tendre & not toge. 13 *Coer de L.* 3473 Eet theroff As it wei a tendyr chylke. c. 1400 MAUNDEY xxxiii. 150 Pe tendre ethe was remowed fra his place and bare become a valay, and he hard ethe habade still. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, *Priv. Priv.* 247 Tendyr biede makyd of the flour of Whete. 1500 *Sin Beues* 2529 (Pynson) Deuys . . . hyt the dragon vnder the wynges, There was he tender without skale. 1566 DARYMPLE tr. *Leshie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 26 The Skout, . . . being sodin, is maist tendir. 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 186 Their bones being yet tender, soft, and cartilaginous. 1697 DRYDEN *Verg. Georg.* iii. 501 The tender Grass, and budding Flower. 1787 *Best Angling* (ed. 2) 39 He bites very freely, but is often lost when struck, his mouth being very tender. 1793 SKEATON *Edystone L.* § 272 Moonstone being a tender kind of stone in respect to the union of its component parts. 1834 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* II. 281 Many tender and fragile shells. 1881 BINNS *Gude Wode. Pencil* 148 (1883) 24 The ware up to this point is most tender, and can only be handled with the greatest care. 1896 CHAUCER *Merch. T.* 946, I haue a soule for to kepe and also my honour And of my wyffind, thilke tendre flour. 1909 STEELE & SWIFT *Teller No. 67* 12 There is Nothing of so tender a Nature as the Reputation and Conduct of Ladies.

b. Of the ground. Soft with moisture; easily giving way beneath the feet; 'rotten'. *diab.* 1789 *Trans. Soc. Arts* VII. 68 Some of the lands are so tender, that a board or patten is fixed to each foot of every horse. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. (Warwick), Behand Spetchley the roads was very tender.

c. *Tender porcelain*, soft porcelain; see QUOTE. 1839 *Unk. Dict. Arts* 1021 There are two species of porcelain; the one is called hard, and the other tender. *Ibid.* 1022 Tender porcelain, styled also vitreous porcelain always consists of a vitreous frit, rendered opaque and less fusible by the addition of a calcareous and marly clay. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Tender porcelain*, a soft body porcelain made in Europe.

† 2. Frail, thin, fine, slender. *Obs.* rare.

1390 GOWER *Conf. III.* 52 The happes over mannes lied Ben honged with a tendre thred. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 208 That it draw not the thin and tender Blade of the Hook into it.

II. Transferred from I.

3. Of weak or delicate constitution; not strong, hardy, or robust; unable or unaccustomed to endure hardship, fatigue, or the like; delicately reared, effeminate.

1225 *Ancr. R.* 112 Godes flesch, bet was numen of pe tendre meidene. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6441 Non byleued neie, Bote is tyeue ȝonge sones, bat so feble & tendre were. 1340 *Ayend* 31 Pou ne mist nyst do be grete penences. Pou art to tendre. 1382 WYCLIF *Deut.* xxviii. 56 A tendre womman and a delicate. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Esop* v. x, I shalle not eue the, For thou sholdest hute my tendre stomak. 1535 COVERDALE *Susanna* 31 Now Susanna was a tender person, and maruelous fayre of face. 1552 H. LORT, *Tender man* not able to indure hardnes, *effeminatus* a 1627 MIDDLETON *More Dissemblers* iii. 1, A tender, puling, nice, chitty-fac'd squal 'tis. 1859 TRINNYSON *Enid* 395 To stoop and kiss the tender little thumb, That crost the trencher as she laid it down.

b. Of animals or plants. Delicate, easily injured by severe weather or unfavourable conditions; not hardy; needing protection. Cf. HARDY *a.* 4 *b.*

1614 MARKHAM *Chap. Hist.* vii. xvii. (1668) 121 Turkeys when they are young are very tender to bring up. 1657 AUSTEN *Fruit Trees* i. 56 The May-Cherries are tender, the Trees must be set in a warm place. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* 1 Note xiv. 27 The bulbs are found in the perennial herbaceous plants which are too tender to bear the cold of the winter. 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden*, xii (1813) 161 Fig trees will mostly survive hard winters, when in standards, though shoots trained to a wall are tenderer. *c. diab.* In delicate health, weakly, frail.

1645 R. BAILLIE *Let. to G. Young* 8 July, Mr Henderson is much tenderer than he wont. 1747 WILKEY *Princ. Physic* (1762) p. xxviii, Tender People should have those who are much about them sound and healthy. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* v, I had been tender a' the simmer, and scarce over the door o' my room for twal weeks. 1864 LD,

Houghton *Let in Life* (1892) II. 124 It keeps me rather tender and nervous

4. Having the weakness and delicacy of youth, not strengthened by age or experience; youthful, immature. Chiefly in phrases *tender age, years* (also *tender of age*).

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 252 He was tendre & yung
13 *E. E. Alht P. A.* 412, I watz ful yong & tender of age. 1454 *Rolls of Parl* V 242/1 An Acte made in the tendre age of the Kyng 2539 *Bible* (Great) *Gen* xxviii 13 My Loide, Thou knowest, that the chylidren are tendre
1563 *Houliet* II *Sacrament* II (1859) 449 Thetue Christians in the tender time of Christ's Church called this Supper Love
1586 *Let Easle Leicester* 8 Infected with Poperie from her tender youth. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1637) 250 He departed this life in his tender yeares. 1732 *BERKELEY Alciph* I § 5 Early instruction instilled into our tender minds 1844 *Lo BROUGHAM Brit Const* xix § 3 (1862) 332 The great evil of imprisoning boys and girls of a tender age

5. In reference to colour or light (rarely, sound). Of fine or delicate quality or nature; soft, subdued; not deep, strong, or glaring

1503 *DUNBAR Thistle & Rose* 50 The purpore sone, with tender bemys reid c1694 *Prior Celia to Damon* 67 The tender accents of a woman's cy Will pass unheard 1754 *GRAY Pleasure* 8 April Scatters his freshest, tenderest green 1812 *J. WILSON Isle of Palms* 19 A zone of dim and tender light 1894 *FENN In Alpine Valley* I. 42 The tender green of the young ferns.

6. Of things immaterial, subjects, topics, etc. Easy to be injured by tactless treatment, needing cautious or delicate handling, delicate, ticklish.

1625 *BACON Ess. Cunning* (Arb) 437 In Things, that are tender and unpleasing, it is good to breake the Ice, by some whose Words are of lesse weight. 1647 *N. BACON Disc. Govt Eng.* I. vi (1739) 14 The times were too tender to endure them to be declarative on either part 1725 *De For Voy round World* (1840) 325 They considered not. upon what tender and ticklish teims their navigation stood 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw* xi, Fearful of touching upon a topic too tender to be tampered with

III. Tender toward or in regard to others.

7. Of an action or instrument: Not forcible or rough; gentle, soft, acting or touching gently.

1340-50 *Aler & Dind* 952 In tendere touchinge of ping & tastinge of swete. 1594 *SHAKS Ven. & Ad* 353 Hei other tender hand his faire cheekes feelles His tender cheeke, receivies her soft hands print. 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev.* II. i. I presse you softly with a tender foote a 1628 *PRESTON Breastfil Faith* (1630) 128 The smoking Flax, he did blow with a tender breath to kindle it more, hee dealt not roughly with it. 1832 *COLERIDGE Table* I 30 Aug. The more exquisite and delicate a flower of joy, the tenderer must be the hand that plucks it.

† b. Easy; not 'hard' or difficult *Obs. rare* 1. 13 *Gaw & Gr Knt* 2436 How tender hit is to entyce teches of fylpe.

8. Of persons, their feelings, or the expression of these. Characterized by, exhibiting, or expressing delicacy of feeling or susceptibility to the gentle emotions; kind, loving, gentle, mild, affectionate.

The tender passion or sentiment, sexual love.
c1300 *Cursor M.* 24245 (Cott) M1 suet moder, tender of heit. c1375 *Sc. Leg Saints vi* (Thomas) 444 Synciane, bat we worthy, & tendir frende to mygdonny. c1420 *Brut* 346 He kept bat office but iij woks, because he was so tendir and gentill vn-to be cetezens of London 1534 *MORE Treat Passiow* Wks. 1273/1 The wily wrecer perceived the tender mynde that the man had to hys make 1535 *COVERDALE Ps* xxiv [xv] 6 Call to remembrance, O Lorde, thy tender mercies & thy louing kindnesses. 1576 in *Feuilleret Revels Q. Elis* (1708) 416 In tendie consideration wherof may yt please your honour 1691 *T. H[ALL] Acc. New Invent.* p. cxlii, Seamen are entituled to a more tender Protection from the Crown than other Subjects are 1775 *SHERIDAN Duenna* I. ii. I delight in the tender passions. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* xxxvii, His little sisters, in whose welfare she still took the tenderest interest 1867 *Athenaeum* 20 July 77/2 The rivalry of the class-room is unfavourable to the tender sentiment

† b. *transf.* That is the object of tender feeling; tenderly loved, dear, beloved, precious *Obs*

c1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 439 As his tenderest and deir In his mist mistier 1485 *Sc. Acts Jas. III* (1814) II 171/2 His hienes has diuers tymez maid supplicacioun for be promocioun of his tendir cleik & consalour 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent v* iv 37 How I loue Valentine, Whose life's as tender to me as my soule 1611 *BIBLE Prov* iv. 3 Tender and onely beloved in the sight of my mother [COVERDALE tenderly beloved of my mother]

† c. *Sc* Nearly related, akin, esp. in phrase *tender of blood* *Obs*

1508 *DUNBAR Poems* vii 15 Welcum our tendir blude of hie parage 1565 *Q. MARY in Keith Hist* (1734) App 103 Lady Margaret Countess of Lennox, being alsua sa tendir of Blude to hir Majestie 1630-36 *Sir R. Gordon Hist Earls Sutherland* (1813) 125 One who was so tender of kindred and blood to him

9. *Tender of* (for, on behalf of, etc.) Careful of the welfare of; careful to preserve from harm or injury; considerate of, thoughtful for; fond of.

c1305 *St Kenelm* 136 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 51 His norrice Tendre was of his child, for heo him hadde dearest about 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Conc.* 905 War-to pan es man...Swa tendre of his yle body? a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3317 De tendire of my kniȝtis 1551 *T. WILSON Logike* (1580) 33 Ten should all Capitaines be tender over thair poore warriours and base Soldiours. 1605 *BACON Adv Learn* I. ii § 10 Some person, tender on the behalf of philosophy, reproved Aristippus. 1642 *Declar. Lords & Com in Rushw Hist Coll.* (1722) V 45 The Privileges of Parliament, which the Controvers, seem to be so tender of 1709 *SWIFT Vend Bickerstaff* I. 1, I am too tender of his reputation to publish

them 1783 *BURKE Affairs India* Wks XI 334 Mr Barwell ought to have been tender for his honour 1868 *ROGERS Pol Econ* xvii. (1876) 240 So tender is the legislature of his interest

b. Solicitous or careful to avoid or prevent something; chary of; scrupulous, cautious, circumspect, reluctant, loth. *Const of, in*

1651 *N. BACON Disc Govt. Eng.* II. xxvii. (1739) 120 He was tender of the least diminution of his Honour 1656 *FINETT For Ambass* 41. I was tender in taking any course without his Lordship's directions. 1667 *PEN'S Diary* 28 Oct. I confess, I am sorry to find him so tender of appearing. 1729 *LAW Serious C* xlii. (1732) 478 Very tender in censuring and condemning other people 1840 *LADY C DUKY Hist Phil* xiv. Her heart should be tender of ridiculing their suffering.

IV. Easily affected, sensitive

10. Sensitive to, or easily affected by, external physical forces or impressions; *spec.* † a Having a delicate or finely sensitive perception of smell

c1410, 1700 [see *tender-nosed* in C] 1445 *tr Claudian in Anglia XXVIII*. 277 As blode houndys with her tendir nose tel things or thei appiere. 1593 *SHAKS Lucr.* 695 Lookes as the full-fed Hound, or gorged Hawke, vnapt for tender smell, or speedie flight

b. Sensitive in relation to bodily feeling or touch. c1600 *SHAKS Sonn.* cxi. 6, I doe not loue thee with mine eyes Nor are mine eares with thy tounge tune delighted, Nor tender feeling to base touches prone. 1715 *DISACQUILERS Fires Impr.* 43 The difference between the Action of Cold Air upon animate and tender, or inanimate and insensible Bodies.

c. *spec.* Acutely sensitive to pain; painful when touched; easily hurt

[163] *SHAKS Ilen VIII*. II. ii 144 But Conscience, Conscience, O tis a tender place, and I must leave her! 1709 [implied in TENDERNESS 3] 1799 *Med Jnrl* I. 139 The tumor being hard, and very tender 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med V* 749 The skin over the pericardium was tender and sensitive

† d. Of scales for weighing Delicate, sensitive. 1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I. 232 If I had had tender Scales

e. Of a ship: Leaning over too easily under sail-pressure; crank, not 'stiff'

1722 *De For Col Jack* (1840) 190 The ship was leaky and tender 1726 *SHELVOCKE Voy round World* 5, I told them, 'if the ship was tender, it was caused by her being pester'd so much aloft'. 1823 *SCOTT'S Jnrl Whale Fish* 293 We found the ship so tender (yielding greatly to the influence of the wind), that we could scarcely carry sail. 1899 *F. I. DULLEN Log Sea-waif* 201 We slid gently down the coast under easy sail, the vessel being 'tender' from scanty allowance of ballast

f. Of a horse: To go tender, to go as if lame or sore-footed and unable to put down his foot freely.

1849 *LEYER R. Cashel* II 260, I defy any one to know whether a horse goes tender, while galloping in deep ground.

11. Susceptible to moral or spiritual influence; impressionable, sympathetic; sensitive to pious emotions. Now chiefly in phrase 'tender conscience', formerly also of persons.

c1586 *BRYSKETT Monn. Muse Thiestylis* 55 Your teares a hart of flint might tender make. [1613] see sense 10 c] 1655 *FULLER Ch Hist.* II. vi § 2 The sight of him made all tender Beholders Cripples by Sympathie. 1660 *CHAS. II Declar. fr Brada.* We do declare a Liberty to tender Consciences. 1674 *G. Fox Jnrl.* The people being generally tender and open. 1685 *EVELYN Mrs. Godolphin* 46, I found her all in feares, for never was Creature more devout and tender. 1728 *P. WALKER Peden Pref* (1827) 23 Which have made so many tender Christians to scruple and scunner to take the Food of their Souls out of their unclean Hands 1788 *WESLEY Wks* (1872) VII. 191 One of a tender conscience is exact in observing any deviation from the word of God, whether in thought, or word, or work. 1844 *Lo BROUGHAM Brit Const.* xvi. (1862) 250 The form of words used, out of regard to tender consciences.

† b. as *adv* Tenderly, impressably. *Obs.* 1244 *Coventry Lett Bh.* 96 That causyd the people the more & tenderer to her his preaching

12. Sensitive to injury; ready to take offence; 'touchy'. *Obs* exc. as *fig* from 10 c

a 1635 *NAUMTON Fragin Reg* (Arb) 46 On such trespasses she was quick and tender, and would not spare any whatsoever 1645 *FULLER Good Th in Bad* I. (1841) 3, I am choleric by my nature and tender by my temper 1749 *CHISTERS Lett* (1792) II. 300 Men are in this respect tender too, and will sooner forgive an injury than an insult. 1857 *BUCKLE Civliz* I. x 613 The nobles, however, who felt that they had been aggrieved in their most tender point, were not yet satisfied

† 13. *transf.* Sensitive to; that touches sensitive feelings or emotions. *Obs.*

1705 *STANHOPE Paraphr.* I. 115 Which cannot but make the Sense of present Sufferings more tender and afflicting. 1779 *Mirr* or No 1 (1787) I 5 A misfortune of the tenderest kind threw me, for some time, into retirement

B. *sh.* [absolute use of the adj]

† 1. Tender state or condition. *Obs.*

c1400 *Brut* 254 Pat be Kyng, for tendre of his age, shulde be gouernede be tuel grete Lordes of Engeland a 1691 *BOYLE Hist. Air xx.* (1692) 196 Not only to blast the Fruit, but the very Livers of such Trees just in the Tender, . . . when they are newly expanded out of the Bud.

† 2. Tender feeling, tenderness (cf TENDER) *Obs.* 1668 *DRYDEN Evening's Love* v. 1. To disengage my heart from this furious tender, which I have for him. 1710 *Mrs CENTLIVRE Man's Beuitch'd Pref.* 'Tis Natural to have a kind of a Tender for our own Productions *Ibid* v. ad fin. I had a kind of a Tender for Dolly, but since she's dispos'd of, I'll stand as I do 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* IV. 113 Let the Musick express, as I may say, Love and the Tender, ever so much.

† 3. Tender consideration, care, regard, concern. (cf TENDER v. 2 3) *Obs rare.*

1596 *SHAKS Hen. IV.* v. iv 49 Thou hast shew'd thou mak'st some tender of my life in this faire rescue thou hast brought to mee 1605-16 *Lea* I. iv 230 The redresses Which in the tender of a wholesome weale, Might in their working do you that offence.

C Combinations, chiefly parasynthetic adjs, as *tender-bearded*, -bladed, -bodied, -bowelled, -faced, -hoofed, -hued, -minded, -natured, -personed, -skinned, -souled, -tempered, -witted, etc. Also, = tenderly, in *tender-domestic*, -imped, -looking, -taken adjs Special Combs *tender-dying* a, dying young; *tender-eared* a. (*fig.*), sensitive to blame or criticism, *tender-eyed* a, (a) having tender or sore eyes, † (b) fond, doting, partial; *tender-floss* [*FLOSS* 3] see quot.; *tender-foreheaded* a., modest, ready to blush; † *tender-hefted* a., set in a delicate 'haft' or bodily frame; hence, womanly, gentle, *tender-mouthed* a, (a) of a horse having a tender mouth, answering readily to the rein, † (b) fastidious, dainty, choice, (c) gentle in speaking, not harsh; † *tender-nosed* a, (a) keen-scented; (b) timid, timorous; *tender-sided* a. [? after *clank-sided*], = sense 10 c (*Cent. Dict* 1891), † *tender-skull*, a variety of walnut; † *tender-tinder*, ? readily inflammable material (in quot. *fig.*). See also TENDER-CONSCIENCE, TENDERFOOT, etc.

1591 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* I. iii 296 A Tree, whose *tender bearded Root being spied In dyest sand. 1804 *tr Ovid's Remedy of Love* I. 102 (Jod). The 'tender-bladed grain, Shot up to stalk 1607 *SHAKS Cor.* I. iii. 6 When yet hee was but *tender-bodied 1630 *JR. TAYLOR Holy Living* (1727) 162 De *tender-bowelled, pitiful, and gentle 1849 *Ctough Amours de Voy* I. 116 One of those natures Which have their perfect delight in the general *tender domestic. 1591 *SHAKS Hen VI.* iii. iii 48 As looke the Mother on her lowly Babe, When Death doth close his *tender-dying Eyes. 1529 *MORR Dyalge* iv Wks 248/1 He had himselfe be not so *tendered, that for the only talking of their faultes they would banish the bokes that were good in other thinges besyde. 1683 *KENNETT tr Erasmus on Folly* Pref (1705) 8 Which makes me wonder at the tender, earnest humour of this age 1535 *COVERDALE Gen.* xxix 17 Len was *tender eyed [Wyclif, with blent eye]. 1591 *PENNYVAL Sp Dict.* *Pitahose*, blent eyed, tender eyed a 1619 *FRITCHER Wit without It* III. i. You must not think your sister so tender eyed as not to see you folles. 1823 *W. TAYLOR in Mirr* or 12 July, He (Thomson) was so *tender-faced . . . and so devilish difficult to shave 1839 *Ur Duct Arts* 712 If its fracture be contorted, and contains a great many empty spaces or air cells, the metal [cast iron] takes the name of cavernous-floss, or *tender floss 1659 *Tender-foreheaded [see FOREHEADED 1]. 1825 *COLERIDGE Aids Refl* Aph. xvii. 67 What need that Christians should be so tender-foreheaded as to be put out of countenance. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* II. iv 176 I by *tender hefted [Q^d hested] Nature shall not give thee ore to harness 1624 *MIDDLETON Genet at Chess* III. 1, Thy conscience is so *tender-hoof'd of late, Every nail pricks it. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* II. Ded 12 Observe a while our *tender-imped Lark. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* v. iii 31 To be *tender minded Doe's not become a Sword. 1620 *VENNER Via Recta* iv. 72 Some (That are very *tender mouthed) deeme this fish not so pleasant in taste. 1708 *Yorkshire-Racers* 3 He's tender mouth'd, manag'd with easy bit 1656 *DUCHESSE NEWCASTLE True Relation in Life* (1886) 313 Also I am *tender natured, for it troubles my conscience to kill a fly 1410 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxviii, Pe redyer and moste *tender-nosed hounde 1700 *R. CROMWELL Let in Eng Hist.* Rev XIII 120 The other tow tender nosed gentlemen would not come 1819 *KEATS Lamia* II. 238 The *tender personed Lamia. 1679 *EVELYN Kal. Hort* (ed. 5) 38 Wallnuts, the Early nat the *Tender-Scul, the Hard shell 1892 *SYMMONDS Intro ad Stud Davie* 248 Most *tender-souled of fabled heroes a 1821 *KEATS Last Sonnet*, Still, still to hear her *tender-taken breath, And so live ever—or else swoon to death 1828 *F. M. CRAWFORD Mr Isaacs* II, Arab stallions, sure footed as a mule, and *tender-tempered as a baby. 1615 *BRATHWAIT Strappado* (1878) 94 *Tender-tinder of Affection, If I harbour thee againe, I will doe it by direction Of some graue experienc'd swaine. 1560 *BACON New Catech* Wks. I. 542 b, The children, whiche eyther are tender, or *tender witted, or fearefull, or easie to be reclaimed, the Scholemaster ought gently to entreat.

Tender (tendər), v. 1 Also 6-8 *tendre*. [a. F. *tendre* to hold out, offer (11th c. in Godef. *Compt.*). —L. *tendere* to stretch, hold forth. (The retention of the ending of the French infinitive is unusual, but cf. *RENDER* v.)]

To offer or present formally for acceptance

1. *trans. Law.* To offer or advance (a plea, issue, averment; evidence, etc.) in due and formal terms; *spec.* to offer (money, etc.) in discharge of a debt or liability, esp. in exact fulfilment of the requirements of the law and of the obligation.

1542-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen VIII.* c. 2 § 2 If the saide Collectours . . .tendre paiement of all suche money within the saide three monethes 1544 *tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 22 b, The Lorde maye tender a convenient manner without disparaging of such an heire female. 1607 *COWLEY Interpr* s. v. To tender his law of *non Summons* is to offer himselfe ready to make his law, whereby to proue that he was not summoned. c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxii. 302 Iften or twenty times so much, as fiends would iate thy price, Were tendered here. 1621 *ELING Debates* II. 10 *Lords* (Camden) 97 St John Bennett was ready to tender his appearance 1730-6 *BAILEY* (folio), To *Tender an Avoement* (in Law), to offer a Proof or Evidence in Court. a 1774 *LUCAS & L. Nat.* (1834) II. 120

In all courts of judgment the burden of the proof lies upon him who tenders the issue. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex s.v.*, No copper coin can be tendered when the debt is such an amount that it can be paid in silver or gold. 1885 *Law Times Rep.* LIII. 51/2 Evidence was tendered on behalf of the appellant to prove the construction of the furnace

†b *Tender down*: to lay down (money) in payment of pay down. Also *transf. Obs. rare.* 1602 Heywood *Wom. Kilde Wks* 1874 II 108 Sir I accept it [money]. Come gentlemen, and see it tendered downe 1603 SHAKS *Meas. for M.* II iv 180 Had he twentie heads to tender downe On twentie bloodie blockes, hee'd yeeld them vp 1607 — *Timon* I. i. 54 You see how all Conditions tender downe Their seruices to Lord Timon

2 *gen.* To present (anything) for approval and acceptance, to offer, proffer

1587 HARRISON *England II xxii* (1877) I. 340 Then doo they tender licences, and offer large dispensations vnto him. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, II iii 42 My gracious Lord, I tender you my seruice. 1597 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Hist Sir T. Wyatt* Wks 1873 III x10 Who was it yonder, that tendered vp his life To naturs death? 1635 A STAFFORD *Fenn. Glory* (1869) 149 All tendered their respects. 1713 ADDISON *Ct. Turf* 22 As he tendered his ears. 1786 Tr. Beckford's *Valhek* (1888) 43 The governor tendered every kind of refreshment. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. II. 101 Several Aldermen, who loved neither Popery nor martial law, tendered their resignations. 1853 C BROVIE *Vallette* xii, She tendered not even a remonstrance. 1871 R ELLIS *Catalinus* lxxv. 15 Yet mid such desolation a verse I tender

1878 SHAKS, *L. L. L.* II 124 As Jewels in Christall tendering their own worth from whence they were glast.

b. To tender an oath, to offer or present an oath to a person, that he may take it; to put it to anyone to take an oath. (*Rarely* to take the oath quot. 1838)

1562 Act 5 *Edu. c. r. § 6* To tender or minister the Othe aforesayd, to every Ecclesiastical person. 1720 HEARNE *Collect* (O H S) II 355 The Oaths are also order'd to be tender'd to them. 1838 PASCOROT *Ferd & Is.* (1846) I v 222 The principal grantees soon presented themselves from all quarters, in order to tender the customary oaths of allegiance. 1871 MORLEY *Crit Misc.* Ser. 1. *J. De Maistre* (1878) 107 The authorities vainly tendered him the oath

†c. To offer to do something. *Obs. rare.* 1612 RALEIGH *Maximus St* (1651) 31 Especially if it tender to take from their commodities.

3. [from TENDER sb 2] *intr.* To offer by tender for a proposed contract, or the like

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Oct. 5 Cases, in which the grocery supply is regulated by friendship [with] some particular grocer—a condition under which open tendering becomes altogether a farce. 1910 *Times* 9 Feb. 4 Seven firms tendered in competition, the tenderers all sat at a table

Hence Tendered (-ed) *pph. a*; Tendering *vbl. sb.*

1613 T. GODWIN *Rom. Antiq.* (1658) 112 A certain ticket or token at the tendering whereof certain doles and measures of corn were given. 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1886) III. xxvii. 404 His tendering upon so fair and easie terms an endless life in perfect joy and bliss. 1883 *Pall Mall G.* 12 May 4/1 Midle Jeanne receives the tendered homage with the condescension of well-acknowledged desert

Tender (tendər), *v. 2 arch. or dial.* [f. TENDER a.; cf. OF. *tendr-ir*]

†1. *intr.* To become tender; to be affected with pity; to grow soft, soften. *Obs.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 270 The wo the children made, Whereof that al his herte tendreth. 1400 LAUD *Troy Bk* 17447 The kynges herte ful soie tendreth. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Ammon* xix. 430 When Reynawde herde his brother Rycharde speke so to hym, his herte tendered with all ryght sore. 1553 *Respublica* III. iv. 753; I on youe soo tendre.

2. *trans.* To make tender (in various senses). a. To tender gentle, compassionate, or contrite; to soften? *Obs. exc. among Quakers.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 115 Al naked bot of smok and scherte, To tendre with the kynges herte. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 14 b/2 He added therto wepyng, to tendre our hertes. 1678 R. BARCLAY *Apol Quakers* v. xvi. 147 It works powerfully upon the Soul, mightily tenders it, and breaks it. 16 PARN To J. H., etc. (Cent.), I pray God forgive you, open your eyes, tender your hearts. 1728 — *Life Wks* 1726 I 61 We were all sweetly tender'd and broken together. 1797 LAMB To Chas. Lloyd 15 Deal with me, Omniscent Father, as thou judgest best And in thy season tender thou my heart 1812 Mrs. Fry to Clay *Prison Chaplain* (1861) 81, I heard weeping, and I thought they [female convicts] appeared much tendered

†b. To make less stringent or strict; to mitigate. *Obs. rare.*

1656 Bp. HALL *Specialties Life Rem.* Wks. (1660) 10, I besought him to tender that hard condition.

c. To make tender or delicate. Now *dial* 1745 CHURCH *Ess. Health* vii § 7 Much and heavy Cloaths tender and dehlitate the Habit, and weaken the Strength. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* II 1042 Manure blanching and tendering the glass plants in the spots where it remains. 1885 S. W. LINA *Glass, Tender*, to make tender as 'It'll tender him for the winter'

d. To make (physically) tender, soft, or weak; to soften, weaken. Now *dial. and techin.*

1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxvi. 261 The hand seldom breaks there, unless it be made of too small a quantity, or of corn much tendered. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culina* (ed. 3) 182 Stew it till quite tender. When sufficiently tendered, take out the bones. 1874 W. CROOKES *Dyeing & Calico-print* II. vii. 517 If too strongly acid or alkaline it [the mordant] will have a corrosive action, and the goods, as it is technically called, will be 'tendered'. 1880 *Antim & Down Gloss* s.v. The fibre (of flax) tendered by excess of moisture

3. To feel or act tenderly towards; to regard or

treat with tenderness with various shades of meaning. a. To have a tender regard for, to hold dear; to be concerned for or solicitous about; to treat with consideration; to regard, care for, value, esteem. *arch.* See also f

1439 *Rolls of Parli* V 81/2 þair worshipp which þei tendre most of any ertly thing. 1469 *Paston Lett.* II 352 Be my trowthe ther is no gentylwoman on lyve that my herte tendreth more then it dothe her. 1524 [see f.] 1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abiss* (Arb) 30 Dion. forbiddeth gentelwomen that tender their name and honor, to come to Theaters. 1633 Bp. HALL *Hard Texts*, N. T. 87 It must needs be more cause of joy to all that tender the glory of God. 1677 BARROW *Wks* (1887) I. viii. 98 By our charity and benignity to those whose good he tenders. 1786 *Francis the Philanthropist* III 72 He advised me, as I tendered my own safety, to keep aloof from his house. 1828 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev* XXXVIII. 569 As we tender the safety of the Royal Oak. 1857 [see f.]

†b. To regard or receive favourably; to attend to or comply with (a request) graciously. *Obs.*

1430 *Life St. Kath* (1884) 9 Beseechynge þowre hyge excellence to tendre our desyr and to graunte vs a graciouse answer. 1523 SKELTON *Garl. Laurel* 56 My supplicacyon to thee I arrecte, Whereof I beseech you to tender the effecte. 1593 SHAKS, *Lucr* 534 Then for thy husband and thy childrens sake, Tender my suite

†c. To regard or treat with pity; to take pity on, have mercy on; to feel or show compassion for.

1442 HEN VI in *Ellis Orig. Lett. Ser.* III I 78 That ye soo tendering thees our necessitees wol lene vnto vs for the socours and relief of ourse send Duchie [etc.] 1523 LO. BERNERS *Pross* I CCXXI 311 To knowe yf he wolde receyue you and for pytie somwhat to tendre your nedde and necessity. 1581 I. HOWELL *Denises* (1879) 183 The Lyon doth tender the beast that doth yeelde. 1649 ROBERTS *Clauns Bibl* 25 Seeing he so tenders them in affliction.

d. To treat with affectionate care, to cherish, foster, to take care of, look after. *Obs. or dial.*

1449 *Rolls of Parli* V 151/2 Fadres of the Church, that shuld most specially tendir be dere bought monnyis soule 1556 J. HEYWOOD *Spider & F.* lxviii. 15 He tenderlie tendreth his childerne and wife. 1611 SPEED *Hist. Gt Brit.* ix ix (1623) 617 He rather ought to have tendered him as a Father. 1711 KEN *Hymns Festiv.* Poet. Wks 1721 I 386 You in their infant-age, To tender them engage. 1844 Mrs. SHERWOOD *Hist. J. Martin* xlv, [Irish lad says] I was obliged to lead him about, and tender him, and help him, as if he had been a girl.

†e. To have regard or respect to as something to be dreaded and avoided. *Obs.*

1615, 1625 [see f.] 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hb.* I viii (1821) 121 Beseeching your Lordship not to fail, as you tender the overthrow of our Action. 1679-1901 [see f.]

2. *Phrases* Royal Proclamations formerly ended with the phrase 'as they [you, etc.] tender our pleasure' (in sense a above), which was used as late as 1701, but in the 17th c. was largely supplanted by 'as they tender our displeasure' (see sense e), which occurs as early as 1615, and remained in use in proclamations for continuing persons in office, issued on the accession of a sovereign, down to the accession of Edward VII, after which the Demise of the Crown Act (of July 1901) rendered such proclamations unnecessary. Proclamations for general fasts or thanksgivings have from 1641 ended with the phrase 'as they tender the favour of Almighty God'.

1490 *Warrant in Coventry Lett Bk* 539 Fayle ye not herof as ye & every of youe tendre our singler pleasur and woll eschewe be contrarie. 1544 HEN. VIII in *Buccluch MSS.* (H. MSS Comm) I. 220 We commaunde you to suffre hym so to do, without any your let, chalenge, or contradiction, as ye tender our pleasur. 1618 (July 6) *Procl.* 16 *Jas I.* (Inhibiting all persons, etc.) as they tender Our pleasure and will avoid Our indignation and displeasure. 1619 (Nov. 10) *Procl.* 17 *Jas I.* As they tender Our pleasure, and will avoid the contrary. 1669 (June 23) *Procl.* 21 *Chas II.* 1901 (Mar. 9) *Procl.* 1 *Anne* (Continuing Persons in Office) as they and every of them tender Her Majesty's pleasure

1615 (Dec. 9) *Procl.* 13 *Jas. I.* (Requiring the Residence of Noblemen, etc.) as they tender Our indignation and displeasure. 1625 (May 26) *Procl.* 2 *Chas. I.* (For reforming disorders in His Majesty's Household) as they will give account to Us thereof and tender Our high displeasure for neglect of this service. 1672 *Dec. Newcastle in 12th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm App v. 24* His Majesty, hath required me to prohibit your further proceeding therein as you tender His Majesty's displeasure. 1688 (Feb. 19) *Procl.* 1 *Wm & Mary* (Continuing Officers in Plantations) as they and every of them tender Our Displeasure. 1701 (Mar. 8) *Procl.* 1 *Anne* (Continuing Persons in Office) as they and every of them tender Her Majesty's utmost displeasure. 1704 N. N. tr. *Boccalini's Adviz. f. Parnass.* III 156 But above all things, as he tender'd his Majesty's Displeasure, he should take particular Care never to part with any of 'em. 1727 (June 16) *Procl.* 1 *Geo. III.* as they and every of them tender Our utmost Displeasure. 1901 (Jan. 23) *Procl.* 1 *Edu. VII.* [same words]

1625 (July 2) *Procl.* 1 *Chas. I.* (For a public general and solemn Fast) as they tender their duties to Almighty God, and to their Prince and Countrey. 1641 (Jan. 8) *Procl.* 17 *Chas. I.* (For a general Fast) as they tender the favour of Almighty God. 1805 (Nov. 7) *Procl.* 46 *Geo. III.* (For a General Thanksgiving) [same words]. 1857 (Sept. 24) *Procl.* 21 *Vict.* (For a day of Solemn Fast) [same words]

Hence Tendered *pph. a. 2*, Tendering *vbl. sb.*, a making or becoming tender; Tendering *pph. a*, that produces tenderness; affecting *arch.*

1635 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Banish'd Virg.* 66 Parting from her dearly-tendered girdle. 1577 B. GOOGE *Heresbach's*

Husb II (1886) 92 b, Diligent in the *tendering of the tree 1640 Bp. RLYNOLDS *Passions* xxvii, Out of a tendering of its own safety. 1684 O. HEYWOOD *Diaries* (1885) IV 104, I poured out my soul to god for him, and now at last see some tenderings. 1762 J. WOOLMAN *Jrnl* viii (1840) 115 Pure gospel love was felt to the tendering of some of our hearts. 1694 PENN in *Janney Life* xxvii (1865) 38 In a *tendering and living power she broke out. Let us all prepare [etc.] 1760 J. RUTTY *Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 154 A sweet humbling, tendering time. 1824 *Summary View of Amer.* x 137 He kissed one, took another in his arms, and proved himself so affectionate a father, that it was a tendering sight

Tender, *v. 3* [f. TENDER sb. 1] *trans.* To ship (mails, luggage, etc.) on board a tender

1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 4 Dec. 12/1 The work of 'tendering' and stowing the bags accomplished, the usual special train run on occasions of the kind left Plymouth Docks at 6.43 p.m. and arrived at Paddington at 10.53 p.m.—247 miles in 250 minutes.

Tenderable (tendərəbəl), *a. Comm.* [f. TENDER *v. 1* + -ABLE] That may be tendered; available for delivery in fulfilment of contract.

1882 *Manch. Guard.* 20 Oct. 4 The supply of 'tenderable' American [cotton] in Liverpool, that is to say of qualities suitable to be accepted in fulfilment of contracts for future delivery. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 13 Dec. 5/2 By the existing rules of the Petroleum Association the oil tenderable in fulfilment of a contract must be American. 1891 *Standard* 7 Feb. 6/2 The rapid rise has naturally made a large volume of tea tenderable.

†Tenderance. *Obs. rare.* [f. TENDER *v. 2* + -ANCE.] Tender treatment or regard.

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* V 257/2 For the crate tenderance, trust and love, that the said James made. 1500 MEDWALL *Nature* (Brandl) 296 Of great tenderance and spyrituall love that god oweth to mankynde. 1606 To accept hym to your favour and tenderance

Tender-conscienced (tendər-kənʃənst), *a* [Parasynthetic f. *tender conscience* (TENDER a, 11) + -ED.] Having a tender conscience; scrupulous.

1617 HIERON *Wks* II. 446 As if you were so tender conscienced that you would not keepe ought from him that were his. 1720 *Let. to New Member Parli. in Harl. Mus.* (1820) XI. 156 Those tender-conscienced people, our moderate dissenters. 1880 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* 169 'The high-hearted and tender-conscienced Hamlet.

Tenderee. [f. as next + -EE.] The person to whom a tender is made

1883 JUDGE T. MILLER in *New York Reports* XCI 536 Where a tender is made, for the purpose of obtaining property sold and in the hands of the tenderee claiming to own the same

Tenderer¹ (tendərər), [f. TENDER *v. 1* + -ER.] One who tenders or makes a formal offer; *spec.* one who tenders for a proposed contract

1650 J. MUSGRAVE *Pressures & Grievances* N. C. 21 Mr Chambers at Allhallows, tenderer of oath for the Lord Newcastle. 1691 [see TENDER sb 2] 1865 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 4 We announced that the workhouse contracts must in future be given to the lowest tenderer.

Tenderer² (tendərər), [f. TENDER *v. 2* + -ER.]

1. One who tenders or treats with pity

1584 LODGE *Alarum* (Shaks, Soc.) 72 Faithely, and prudent tenderers of gentry grown into povertie

2. One who or that which makes something tender

1890 *Sci. Amer.* 8 Mar. 158/1 Inventions. Steak tendere.

Tenderfoot (tendərfoot), *U. S. and Colonial.*

Pl. -foots, -feet. [f. *tender foot* see quot. 1887.] A name given, originally in the ranching and mining regions of the western U. S., to a newly arrived immigrant, unused to the hardships of pioneer life; a greenhorn; hence, a raw, inexperienced person.

1881 L. P. BROCKETT *West. Empire* I. vii (1882) 72 (Funk) Slang expressions of this mining dialect. New-comer, are 'Tender-feet'. 1887 L. SWINBURNE in *Scribner's Mag.* II. 508 'Pilgrim' and 'tender foot' were formerly applied almost exclusively to newly imported cattle. 1887 *Q. Rev.* July 49 British 'tenderfeet' were induced to invest a great deal of cattle in the business. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 4 Jan. 2/1 Wallings of inexperienced men and 'tender foots'.

b. *attrib* or as *adj.*

1888 *San Francisco Wkly Bulletin* (Farmer Dict. Amer.) The boys were of the tenderfoot kind. 1897 *Daily News* 30 July 7/1 Most of the best claims have already been secured by tenderfoot prospectors. 1900 O. WISTEN *Virgiman* II. In my tenderfoot innocence I was looking indoors for the washing an arrangements.

Tender-footed, *a* [f. as prec + -ED.] Having tender feet, hence, moving with or as with tender feet; also *fig.* cautious, timid. Hence

Tenderfootedness.

1682 *Land. Gaz.* No. 1564/4 Stolen... an Iron Grey Gelding, a little tender-footed on the Stones. 1690 *Ibid.* No. 2535/4 A white Stone-horse tender-footed before. 1854 J. W. GRIMES in *N. Amer. Rev* CXXIII. 189 My friends were tender-footed, and did not wish me to denounce the Nebraska infamy. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tenderfootedness

Tenderful, *a. Obs. or dial.* [f. TENDER a + -FUL] Full of tenderness; affectionate, tenderly kind or attentive. Hence Tenderfully *adv.*

1640 O. SEDGWICK *Christ's Counsel* 25 Oh how cheeli fully, how tenderfully, how much more fully and fruitfully is thy soule inahled after those duties rightly performed. 1901 'Zack' *Tales Dunstable War* 136 tenderful for others

Tender-hearted, *a.* [Parasynthetic f. *tender heart* + -ED.] Having a tender heart, easily moved by fear, pity, sorrow, or love, + timid; pitiful, compassionate; loving, impressionable

1539 BIBLE (Great) 2 Chron. xiii 7 When Rehoboam was young & tender-hearted 1560 — (Genev.) Eph. iv 32 Be ye courteous one to another, & tender-hearted [1539 mercy-full], forgiving one another 1652 KIRKMAN *Clerico & Licia* 69 Tender-hearted mothers bewail the loss of their dear children 1888 'J S WINTER *Booth's Child* vii, Terry was very tender-hearted when women and children were concerned

Hence Tender-heartedness

1607 HIERON *Wks* I 186 Few men have that tender-heartedness, to account themselves parties in the calamities of other Christians. 1798 SOUTHEY *Grandmother's T. Poet*. Wks 1838 III 12 She little thought this tender-heartedness would cause her death! 1876 L. STEPHEN *Eng. Th.* in 18th C. II, xii vii 444 They lay a new stress upon the advantage of tender-heartedness and sympathy

So Tender-hearted, a tender-hearted person

1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct. 513/1 Cheer up, little tender-hearted

Tenderish, *a* [f. TENDER *a* + -ISH¹.] Somewhat tender, rather tender.

1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xix (1813) 354 The variegated [snapiagon] (as all stripes are) is tenderish

Tenderize (te ndə'riz), *v* rare [f. as prec + -IZE.] *trans.* To make tender = TENDER *v* 2 1

1733 M. L. KILLIGREW in *Jrnl Roy Inst. Cornwall* (1887) Dec. At his going away, his behaviour had tenderised me 1772 *Test Filial Duty* II. 182 This pastoral life has tenderized you prodigiously

Tenderling (te'ndər-lɪŋ). [See -LING¹.]

1. A delicate person or creature; contemptuously, an effeminate person. Now rare.

1541 COVERDALE *tr. Chr. State Matrimony* (1543) 86 b, The more gorgeous tenderlynges they be, the better shall they please theyr heade the deuell 1556 OLDE *Antichrist* 9 As for the talkes of some fyne fynged tenderlynges, they are not worth the hearing 1649 W. SCLATER *Comm. Malachi* (1650) 123 Those tenderlynges unused to hardship, how doth a little affright them? 1802 BRIDGES *Hygeia* v 29 Persons, accustomed to be buffeted by storms, much exceed the inactive fireside tenderling.

2. A person of tender years; a young child

1587 HOLMES *Chron* III. 628/1 The verie tenderlyngs who might appere to be toward and teachable. 1606 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* xiv. lxxxi 348 His Highness then a Tenderling 18 G. MASSEY *Babe Christabel*, Poems (ed. 1889) 13 They [angels] snatched our little tenderling, So shyly opening into view.

† 3. *pl* The soft tops of a deer's horns when they are coming through. *Obs.*

1575 TURBERV *Venerie* 229 The Noombles, handes and tenderlyngs, which are the soft toppes of his hornes when they are in bloude, doe pertaine to the Prime or chiefe peisonage 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 189/1.

Tenderloin. U. S. [f. TENDER *a* + LOIN *sb.*]

1. The tenderest or most juicy part of the loin of beef, pork, etc., lying under the short ribs in the hind quarter, and consisting of the psoas muscle, the fillet or 'undercut' of a sirloin. Also *attrib*

1828 in WEBSTER. 1869 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 37 Is it customary to help to tenderloin with one's fingers? 1884 G. P. KEFFE in *Harper's Mag.* July 1899/1 The division is made into the various pieces here named, viz, loins, ribs, hams, shoulders, tenderloins, striploins, sirloins, butts, rump butts, strips, rounds, and canning beef. 1906 *Breakfast Menu*, S. Y. Argonaut to July, Tenderloin Beefsteaks

2. *slang* In full *tenderloin district*: applied to the police district of New York which includes the great mass of theatres, hotels, and places of amusement; thence extended to similar districts of other American cities.

Understood to have reference to the large amount of 'graft' said to be got by the police for protecting illegitimate houses in this district, which rendered it the 'juicy part' of the service.

1895 in *Fink's Stand Dict.* 1898 *N York Voice* 6 Jan 4/3 If laws generally suitable to a city do not suit some Slavic, Polish, or other quarter, or some 'tenderloin' district, the local police must pass upon those laws. 1907 *Amer. Trial* in *Daily Chron.* 9 Feb. 5/3 This loose tattle of the Tenderloin 1908 H. TRAIN *True Stories Crime* xi, 217 Apart from a handsome weekly stipend to his sister, Hummel's money all went into the Tenderloin or the race-track

Tenderly (te'ndər-lī), *adv.* [f. TENDER *a* + -LY².]

In a tender manner; with tenderness.

1 With delicacy or softness of touch, action, or treatment; softly, gently.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* Prol 171 And Zepherus and flora gently yaf to the floures soft and tenderly. c1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 135 Tenderly me touche 1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* i iii 407 The Moore will as tenderly be led by th' Nose As Asses are 1772 STEELE *Spect.* No. 526 P 3, I should be glad to have them handled a little tenderly. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660/1 *Sons Bous* is another tenderly painted, broad, and expressive piece

† b. So as to be tender or soft. † c. In a slight or fragile manner. *Obs.*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE *Hist. Siege Ostend* 220 Old shoes tenderly sodden. 1721 BRADLEY *Philos. Acc. Wks Nat.* 142 The Body of the Bee is divided into three Parts, very tenderly joind together

2. With tender feeling. *a.* With affection or compassion; lovingly, dearly, kindly; pityingly, mercifully, leniently.

13 *Cursor M.* 17288 + 281 Out-taken his moder þat loued him tenderly. 1465 *Paston Lett.* II. 200, I pray yow that ye will tenderly understand this letter 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* iii iii 48 The which. My stooping dutie tenderly shall shew 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i 1 226 Rather than fail, they will defy That which they love most tenderly 1886 PENN in *Pa Hist Soc Mem* I 204 Thy remembrance. I tenderly received. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I. 640

He will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brendon* I 230 She looked at Basil tenderly 1900 *Westm. Gas* 30 July 7/2 A tenderly-worded message of condolence

† b. With kind or friendly consideration or attention, indulgently (cf. TENDER *v* 2 3.) *Obs.*

c1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1886) 372 þe fore lordis schulden take hede fully tenderly to his voyce of criste 1571 in Feuillart *Revels Q. Elis.* (1608) 408 All which I beseech you bononm tenderly to consider 1594 *Westr. and Pt. Symbol.*, *Chan-cerie* § 98 The premisses tenderly considered

c. With tender emotion, with acute sensibility or sensitiveness.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 14308 Tendeit he wep, and said, 'And quar haf yee his bode laud?' c1400 MAUNDEV (ROXB) vi 16 Petre grette full tenderly, when he had folsaken Criste 1609 DANIEL *Civ Wars* viii lxxxi, The Lady Bona takes most tenderly To be so mockt a 1674 CLARENDON *Life* (1759) I 163 [This] the Chancellor took very heavily, and the Lord Falkland out of his Friendship to him, more tenderly 1796 H. HUNTER *tr. St-Pierre's Stud Nat* (1799) II 320 Greece alone, you tell me, presents scenes and points of view so tenderly affecting

3 With delicate nurture; softly, indulgently; effeminately, also, with the tenderness of youth

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 171 Sent Fro freendes þat so tenderly hire kepte c1440 *Yacob's Well* 104 Pou hast be norysched tenderly 1554 HULLOTT, Tenderlye, mol-iter, mulieriter. 1638 JUNIUS *Paint Ancients* 182 Polyclitus made Diadumenon tenderly youthful 1848 Mrs JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 369 Such works as tenderly-nurtured women shrink from

4. Timidly, charily, cautiously (cf. 1.)

a1628 PRESTON *Breastpl. Love* (1631) 149 When a man hath no ground to set his foote on, he will doe it tenderly and warily 1822 LAMB *Elin Ser.* ii. *Detached Th. on Bls.*, The poor gentry venturing tenderly, page after page.

† Tenderly, *a* *Sc. Obs. rare*. [f. as prec + -LY¹.] Of a tender sort.

1567 *Sc. Acts* *Yas VI* (1814) III 13/2 Experience of the natural affection and tenderly life he has in all tymes boine.

Tenderness (te'ndə-nəs) [f. TENDER *a* + -NESS] The quality or state of being tender.

1. Physical softness or delicacy, fragility; inability to stand rough usage; weakness, frailty; youthfulness (*obs.*), effeminacy, womanishness

13 *Cursor M.* 25337 (Cott) Thoru tendernes of vr fleys 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VI 301 Pou doost ȝyftfulliche, þat confortest þe tendernes [= newness] of my professioun. c1430 *LDG. Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 220 How myght I the woo endure, In tendrenesse of wommanheede?

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot.* (STS) I 19 In tendrenesse of thair flesh they [sheep] are lyke the cattel 1623-33 FLETCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walkers* i. iii, Alas poor gentlewoman, Must she become a nurse now in her tenderness? 1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 35 According to the tenderness or hardness of the Coal 1774 PENNANT *Tour Scot.* in 1772 258 Through the age and tenderness of the parchment, little could be read 1856 RUSKIN *Mod Paint IV* v x § 4 [Such a person] can hardly be said to know what tenderness in colour means at all.

b. quasi-conc. Tender substance.

1382 WALLIS *Yer. li* 34 He fulfide his wombe with my tendrenesse. 14 *Meir. Voc.* in Wl. Wulcker 627/1 Thye, crut, hepe, femer, the tendrenesse of þe thye, famen 1548 THOMAS *Nat. Diet* (1567), *Lanigine*, the tendrenesse or downe of a yonge beaide.

2 The quality of being tender in regard or treatment of others; gentleness, kindness, compassion, love, considerateness, mercy, leniency.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 9994 (Cott) Takning O tendrenes and truth stedfast c1450 *Merlin* i. 2 Gate loue he hadde to man and gret tendrenesse 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 58 b, So longe as suche tendrenesse is to the no distaccion from goostynes. 1568 OWEN *Expos Ps.* cxxx. Wks 1851 VI, 415 What love and tenderness there is in God to receive us. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 179 P 3 Deformity itself is regarded with tenderness rather than aversion 1844 Ld. BROUGHAM *Brit. Const.* xix § 3 (1862) 343 Who visited their offences with tenderness

b. with *a* and *pl*. An instance of this.

1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 284 Then there was amongst us such a tyde of tendernesses 1850 LYNCH *Theo. Trin.* ix. 154 Hypocritical exhibitors of prettynesses and tendernesses.

3. Sensitiveness to impression; impressionableness, soft-heartedness; sensibility to pain, esp. when touched; crankness (of a ship).

c1440 *Partonope* 2713 Som wept for tendrynesse of heit 1594 CAREW *Huarte's Exam Wits* vi (1596) 78 Memory is nothing els but a tenderness of the braine, disposed, to receive & preserve that which the imaginative apprehendeth. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr* IV 176 I'll the Patient be awaken'd into Tenderness and Smart, there is no Hope of a Cure a1716 SOUTH *Serm* (J), True tenderness of conscience is nothing else but an awful and exact sense of the rule which should direct it. 1781 GINSON *Decl & P* xxiv III 113 The disgrace of his daughter, wounded the tenderness, or, at least, the pride, of Rufinus 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* xviii. 270 Judging from the extreme epigastric and abdominal tenderness during life. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* xvi 231 Such a tenderness of retina, that he could, in a dark night, see and distinguish plainly colours of ribands 1887 *Daily Tel* 10 Sept 2/5 She stood up well under her canvas. She showed no signs of tenderness

† **Tenderness**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. as prec. + -SHIP.] Tenderness, tender regard or esteem.

c1460 *Wisdom* 634 in *Macro Plays* 56, I serue myghty lordeschyppe, Ande am in grett tenderschyppe

† **Tendful**, *a*, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. TEND *v* 1 + -FUL.] Assiduous in tending; attentive.

a1697 AUBREY *Brief Lives* (1898) II 200 A good woman .. who was very carefull and tendful of him.

† **Tendicle**, *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. L. *tendicula* snare see next]

1727 BAILLY vol II, *Tendicle* (*tendicula*, L.), a Gin or Snare to take Birds or Beasts, &c. 1780 in SHRIDAN

† **Tendicule**, *Surg. Obs. rare* [ad. L. *tendicula*, f. *tendere* to stretch see -CULE.] Name of an instrument for dilating an opening, a dilator.

c1425 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula*, etc. 24 Pan take þe tendicule and putte þe snowte of þe needle in þe hole of þe fistule in putting it strongly

Tendinal (te'ndin-əl), *a* rare—1. [ad. mod. L. type **tendināl-is*, f. mod. L. *tendo*, -*dim-en-* see TENDON and -AL.] = TENDINOUS So **Tendineal** (*tendināl*) *a* rare—1.

1887 *Science* 24 June 624/2 A tendinal slip is shown cut short, ... which evidently belongs to this muscle. *Ibid* 5 Aug 71/2 [The propagator slip] also raises the elongated neck-feathers, while special development of its tendinal portion aids in strengthening the tensor *propagator*

Tendinous (te'ndin-əs), *a* [ad. F. *tendineux* (Paré, 16th c.), f. med. or mod. L. *tendo*, *tendin-ent* TENDON.] Of the nature of a tendon, consisting of tendons

1658 ROWLAND *Monflet's Theat. Ins* 931 His head is full of sinewes, his body soft, his tail tendinous. 1715 CHRYNE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* i. 110 The Elasticity of tendinous Bodies. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol* 194 A bivalve shell adherent to marine bodies by a tendinous cord. 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* (1883) 200 The pectoral region, part. only covered by tendinous tissue

† **Tendite** = *to endure* see T and INDITE *v*

c1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* i. 381 lo longe tendyte c1385 — *L. G. IV* 1345 (*Didio*) So gret a reuthel I haue for tendite

† **Tendle**, *Obs. o* ? *dial.* Also *g* *tennel*, *tennel*. [A deriv. of OE *tend-an*, TIND *v* to kindle, light burn, a variant of TANDLE *sb.* Cf. also 'LINDLE' *a*. In 15th c. Exact sense uncertain

perh. (as suggested by editors of *Destr. of Troy*) 'a splint of resinous wood used as a candle', but perh. rather = TANDLE, a beacon-fire or bonfire.

b. In later use see quot. 1887.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 608 Brode fuis & brem beccyn in þe ost, Torchis and tendlis the tenues to light. *Ibid* 7353 Toie fyres in the tentes, tendis clofte l. 1887 DONALDSON *Suppl. to Jamieson, Tendle, Tennele, Tenel, l.* Firewood, dried twigs, fuzze, scrub, &c., gathered for fuel. [No authority or locality given]

† **Tendment**, *Obs. rare*. [Aphetic of ATTENDMENT. Cf. TEND¹ and OF *tendement* intention.]

1. Meaning, significance. [Cf. F. *entendement*.] 1519 HORMAN *Vulg* 77 That woide may haue double tendment.

2. Care, attention

1597-8 B. HALL *Sat* ii iv. 21 Whether all tendment, or recurelesse paine Procure his death

|| **Tendo** (te'ndə). *Anat.* [med. or mod. L. see next.] = TENDON, frequent in *tendo Achillis* (see next), and in comb. as *tendo-synovitis*, inflammation of the synovial membrane of a tendon.

1693 *tr. Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed 2), *Tendo*, a Tendon, a similar nervous part annexed to Muscles and Bones. 1874 CARPENTER *Ment. Phys.* i. ii § 30 (1879) 30 Pulling upwards the heel by means of the great Tendo Achillis 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VI 528 Hence the terms 'elbow-jerk', 'wrist-jerk', 'tendo-Achillis-jerk'. *Ibid* 598 Tendo synovitis of the flexor tendons of this finger.

Tendon (te'ndən). Also *β* 6 *tenant*, *tennon*, *tenon*, *tendant*, *tendent*. Pl. 6-7 (perh. Lat.) *tendones*. [ad. med. L. *tendo*, *tendin-ent* and *tendin-ent*, app. ad. Gr. *τένον*, *τενον*—sinew, tendon, influenced by L. *tend-ere* to stretch, so F. *tendon* (16th c.), also It. *tendone*, *tendane*, Sp. *tendon*.]

To Celsus, A.D. 50, *tenon* was still a Greek word. In Cælius Aurelianus, c. 400-450, it retains Gr. inflections, e.g. acc. pl. *tenontas*, but in 11th cent. Priscianus has L. abl. pl. *tendonibus*. In med. L. it became *tendon* or *tendo*, the latter in Theod. Gaza, 11. Aristotle's *Hist. Anim.*, 1476 The pl. occurs as *tendones* in the tr. of Galen by Nicolaus Calaber of Reggio a1350, and there is later evidence that the *o* was long, *tendones*. Another pl. *tendones* (after *odines*, etc.) was used in 16th c. and later (I. Bywater) The *β* forms *tenon*, *tenant* perh. preserve traces of the Gr. forms, confused with other words]

A band or cord of dense fibrous tissue forming the termination of a muscle, by which it is attached to a bone or other part, a sinew usually applied to such when rounded or cord-like, broad flat tendons being called *fasciæ* and *aponeuroses*.

Tendon of Achilles (L. *tendo Achillis*), the tendon of the heel, the tendon by which the muscles of the calf of the leg are attached to the heel, being the principal extensor of the foot. So named from the mythological account that when the infant Achilles was dipped by his mother Jethis in the Styx, to render him invulnerable, he was held by the heel, which thereby escaped dipping and remained vulnerable

1543 TRAHERNE *Vago's Chirurg* i b/1 Chordes or tendones 1563 T. GALE *Enchirid.* 41 b (Stanf) Nerues, tendons, ligamentes 1598 BANISTER *Hist. Mus.* iii. 44 b, A tendon is the white part in the Muscle beyond hard, thicke, and shynnyng 1610 HALL *S. Ang. Life of God* xiv xxiv, (1620) 498 Small sinewes and Tendones 1726 GAY in *Swift's Lett* (1766) II 59 The surgeon told him, that his fingers were safe, that there were two nerves cut, but no tendon. 1872 MIVART *Anat* 149 The indus, its posterior surface is grooved for the passage of tendons

1541 R. CORLAND *Gydon's Quest Chirurg* F iv, The tenantes inoeyung the heade and the necke, whiche are

xx in nombre. *Ibid.* The tendon muscles and the strynges that maketh the heade bowe. 1508 FLORIO, *Tendon*, as *Tendon*, the tendons. 1607 MARKHAM *Caval* vii (1617) 7 There is one maine tendant or sinewe. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P) *Praise Cleane Limen* Ded, Wks ii 166 The Legge ennamel'd with Sinewes, interwoven with Membranes, intermixt with Tenons, embost with Ankles. 1708 *Land. Gaz.* No 4484/1 Convulsive Motions of the Tendons.

b *Entom.* (See quot.)

1866 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III 381 *Tendo* (the *Tendon*), a strong bristle, or bristles observable at the base underneath in the under-wings of many *Lepidoptera*, which plays in the *Hannus* of the upper-wings.

c *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tendon cell*, *corpuscle* (see quot.), *jerk* (JERK sb. 1 a b), *muscle*, *reaction*, *reflex* (REFLEX sb 6), *sheath*, *thread*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Diet.* "Tendon" calls or corpuscles, connective tissue cells found in tendons and ligaments, arranged in rows following the course of the fibres. 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VII 62 The increased activity of the tendon-jerks is manifested by an excessive jaw-jerk. 1841 *Tendon muscles (see β above). 1898 *Med. Times* 2 Feb 107 [Erb] applied to it the name "tendon-reflex". 1899 *Albott's Syst. Med.* VI 519 The knee-jerk is sometimes spoken of as a 'tendon reflex'. 1897 *Ibid.* III 67 Effusion into the tendon sheaths. 1906 Sir F. TREVELL in *Daily Chron* 3 Aug 3/4 Skins sewn together with a bone needle and a tendon thread.

Tendonous (tendōnēs), a [f. prec. + -ous] = TENDINOUS. Hence **Tendonousness**, rare—1 (in quot. 1597 = tendonous part).

1597 A. M. in *Guillemeau's Pr. Chirurg.* 20/2 We must avoide the synuiste tendonousnes of the right muscle. 1660 BOYLE *New Exp. Phys. Mech. Digest* 341 Having stabld himself, and pierced the Diaphragme in the thinner or tendonous part. 1753 HENRY *Theom. & Asp.* (1757) I xii. 450 An assemblage of fine tendonous fibres. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* xi. 299 The natural ends of the muscle-fibres while still closed with the tendonous substance.

Tendoor, -our, var. of TANDOUR, Persian stove.

Te ndotome. *Surg.* An improper form of TENDOTOME, assimilated to *tendon*.

1882 in OGBURN (Annandale).

Tendour, obs. form of TENDER sb. 1, 2.

Tendrac, variant of TANRAC.

|| **Tendre** (tāndr). Now rare. [F. *tendre* sb., from *tendre*, TENDER a.] A tender feeling or regard, a fondness, an affection; a tenderness.

1673 *Drayden Mar. à la Mode* iii. i, I have such a *tendre* for the court, that I love it even from the drawing-room to the lobby. 1695 CONGREVE *Love for L.* xv. I will, because I have a *tendre* for your ladyship. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Roid* xii. A pretty maid, who had a *tendre* for me. 1833 T. Hook *Parson's Dan.* ii. 11, I am quite relieved since you tell me there had been no *tendre* between her and Mr. Harvey. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xv. You poor friendless creatures are always having some foolish *tendre*.

† b. An expression of tenderness. *Obs. rare*

1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* iv. i, O Pox! I desire none of your *Tendres*.

Tendre, obs form of TENDER, TINDER.

Tendren, obs form of TENDRON.

|| **Tendresse**. *Obs. exc* as Fr. [F. *tendresse* (tāndres), 14th c in Godef, f *tendre*, TENDER a.] = TENDERNESS.

1390 GOWER *Conf. I.* 195 For Moderhed and for tendresse. 1399 *Rolls of Parli.* III. 431/2 To have reward to tendresse of her age. 1766 Mrs F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 64 But have not you at the same time a small tendresse for her fortune? 1850 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett* (1864) IV. 76 The fair Truffi, for whom I still cherish a certain degree of tendresse. 1885 *Athenaeum* 17 Oct. 503/2 The sister who conceals her tendresse for the hero in maidenly fashion.

Tendril (tēndril), sb. Also 6 -yll, -elle, 6-8 -el, 7 -ell, 8 -ill. [Origin uncertain; app from L. *tendra*, F. *tendre* to stretch; in its actual form and sense only in Eng. See Note below.]

1. A slender thread-like organ or appendage of a plant (consisting of a modified stem, branch, flower-stalk, leaf, or part of a leaf), often growing in a spiral form, which stretches out and attaches itself to or twines round some other body so as to support the plant. (Distinguished from a *twining stem* by not bearing leaves.)

1538 ELYOT, *Capreolus*, the tendrell of a vyne, whiche wyndeth duers ways, called also Pampinus. 1578 LYRIC *Dodoens* in *lexxviii*. 441 Little claspers or tendrelles, wherewith it taketh holdfast vpon hedges, trees, poles, and ryles. 1611 COTGER, *Tendron*. a tendrell, or the tender branch, or spig of a plant. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* iv 307 Her tresses in wanton ringlets wauld As the Vine curls her tendrils. 1798 STERN *Sent. Journ.* (1798) II. 175 (*Alvina*) A couple of vine leaves, tied round with a tendril. 1807 J. B. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 224 *Cirrus* Tendrils or claspers when young are usually put forth in a straight direction, but they presently become spiral. 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 538 Nearly all the plants of the group are climbers, and most of them support themselves by tendrils.

b *transf.* Something resembling a tendril of a plant as, a slender branch of a vein, a curl or ringlet of hair. (Cf. also *tendril-footed* in 3 b.)

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 79 Sometimes also several tendrils are communicated vnto it from the spermatical veines. 1814 BYRON *Lara* i. xxi, The glossy tendrils of his raven hair. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A. Bide* xliii, The dark tendrils of hair, the rounded cheek and the pouting lips.

c *fig.*, esp. in reference to a 'clinging' affection or attachment.

1841 EMERSON *Lett.* *Man the Reformer* Wks (Bohn) II 238 Inarticulate seen to be the twinnings and tendrils of this

evil. 1852 Mrs. STOWE *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, Her own earnest nature threw out its tendrils, and wound itself around the majestic book. 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* II xiv, Her foolish soul sent back tendrils of yearning towards it [her father's house].

† 2 Used to render F. *tendron* bud (see TENDRON) in fig sense 'young girl' *Obs.*

1603 FLORIO *Montaigne* III. ix (1632) 554 Continually stored with young tendrels or lasses, to keepe his old-frozen limbs warme a nights. 1639 S. DU VERGLER *Tr. Camus Admir* Events 313 Hee sends this tendrell to schoole againe.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Having or bearing tendrils, as *tendril brier*, *hop*, *vine*, of or belonging to a tendril, resembling or consisting of a tendril, as *tendril-ring*, *-talon*. b. objective, instrumental, parasynthetic, etc., as *tendril-bearer*, *-climber*, *tendril-footed*, *-like* adjs.

1872 DARWIN *Org. Spec.* vii (ed 6) 196 Gradations between simple twiners and 'tendril-bearers'. 1711 PETIVER *Geophyl.* vi. 1ab lviii, Triangula. *Tendril Bryar. A very odd Anomalous Plant. 1795 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs* Bot 197 A distinction is drawn between 'Tendril-climbers (as *Vitis*) and Stem-climbers (as *Phaseolus*, *Humulus*, *Convolvulus*, &c.). 1843 CARPENTER *Anat. Phys.* 94 The class *Cirrhophoda*, or 'tendril-footed animals'. 1757 DYER *Flace* i. 62 The curling growth of 'tendril hops, that flaunt upon their poles. 1836-9 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* II. 146/2 The 'tendril-like branches of the arteria profunda'. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot. Gard.* i. 150 Long horrent thorns his mossy legs surround, And 'tendril-talons root him to the ground. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Epos.* xv. 3 When I found my Neck as curls the 'Tendril-Vine'—(Loose are its Curlings, if compar'd to thine). 1896 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Oct. 10/2 Flamed in Romanesque 'tendril work'.

Hence **Tendril** v. (*nonce-vul.*) *intr.* to curl like a tendril, **Tendrilled**, -iled (-ild) a, having a tendril or tendrils (in quot. 1839 *transf.* curly), **Tendriferous** a. (-ferous), bearing tendrils; **Tendrily**, **Tendrulous** adjs., full of tendrils; resembling a tendril.

1894 CROCKETT *Lilac Sunbonnet* 18 Fair hair, crisping and 'tendrilling over her brow. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* § 319 Fumaria stem climbing petioles 'tendrilled'. 1822 *Horius Angl.* II. 126 *Antirrhimus* *Cirrhosa*. Tendrilled Toad Flax. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* x. (1852) 375 Some young thing with tiny hands, And rosy cheeks, and glossy tendrilled locks. 1900 W. WALLACE in *Ann. Bot.* Dec. 639 A 'tendrilliferous' liane. 1863 HOLME *Lace Annie Warleigh* III 25 A Virginian creeper twined its thousands of 'tendrilly sprays up the rustic pillars. 1857 WOOD *Com. Objects Sea Shore* 58 The long, curling, 'tendrulous appendages' affix themselves to sea-weeds and anchor the egg firmly.

[Note. With *tendril*, cf. F. *tendrillon* bud, tender sprout or shoot, dim. of *tendron* in same sense, also fig a 'bud', a young girl; also cartilage; which Hatz.-Darm refer to *tendre* adj. tender. But *Paré* (16th c.) took *tendron* as synonymous with *caprôle* tendril, clasper ('La vigne paie ses tendrons on caprôles tortues embrasse toutes choses'), and L. *caprôles* (rendered by Elyot 1538 'tendrell') was by R. Estienne, 1536, glossed by *tendon*, a deriv of L. *tendere*, F. *tendre* to stretch. There was thus in 16th c. F some confusion between *tendon* and *tendron*, which appears to have influenced the Eng. use of *tendril* and associated it with *tendre* to stretch rather than with *tendre* tender. See also Weekley in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 1909.]

Tendron (tēndrōn). Also 5 tenderon, tendrone, 5-6 -ren, -ringe, 7 -ering, 8 -ring, 9 -erone [a F. *tendron* bud, young sprout or shoot; also cartilage, f *tendre*, TENDER a: but see prec.]

1. A young tender shoot or sprout of a plant, a bud. Now rare.

14 *Stockh. Med. MS* 1 340 in *Anglia* XVIII. 303 Take be lewys of be read docke, Pe tendrons in be myrdward away do knocke. 1420 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 34 Take tendrons of sauge. And stop one [cofyn] full up to porryng. 1440 *Prout. Parv.* 483/2 Tendrone, of a vyne. 1601 *HOLLAND Phys.* (1634) II 28 So soon as new buds and tendrons appear above ground from the root. *Ibid.* 196 The juice drawne and pressed out of the tendrons or young sprouts of biambles. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1712) II 152 Cut off all the Blossoms that are likely to bear no fruit, also the small tendrings, the barren Branches. 1895 W. RAYMOND *Try phenia in Love* 5 The inconstant shade of leafy tendrons quivering in the wind.

† b. *transf.* A small branch, as of a vein. *Obs.*

1578 BANISTER *Hist. Man* i. 7 The little Tendringes or Spiggie branches of veines.

2. (pl.) The cartilages of the ribs (*esp.* in *Cookery*), of a deer or calf.

1398 *1495A Barth. De P. R.* v. i (1495) f vii/2 The tendries of the ribbes defende the lyuer. 15 *Wyll. Buke* his *leff* (Halli) 54 Bake dowcetts and tendrens and the liver rostid. 1768 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 170/2 The bill of faie Veusson, Tendrons, Quails. 1806 J. SIMPSON *Cookery* (1816) 43 (Stanf) The tendrones are the giste bone of the breast of veal cut into thin slices. 1845 EREGGON & MILLER *Pract. Cook* 43 *Tendrons* (Veal), are found near the ex tremity of the ribs.

† **Tendry**. *Obs.* [F. *TENDER* v. 1, F. *tendre* cf. Ol. *tend(e)rye* (14th c.) the act of stretching, etc., f *tendre* to stretch; cf. *TENDRY*]

1. An act of tendering or offering; a tender, offer, proffer; a formal offer.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immod. Addr.* 18, I suppose it a tendry of Kindness rather, a Gentle Imutation, to come and Call. 1656 HEVLIN *Sure France* 322 The Tenant made no tendry of this Champat, and so it lay amongst concealments. a 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Reverence due to Alar* Wks 1849 V 319 A tendry of our service. 1681-6 J. SCOTCH *Chr. Life* v. vii § 5 God had as undoubted a Right to exchange them with Christ's for his Life, upon the free 'tendry' which he made of it.

2 *spec.* The tendering or delivering of something to be mentally accepted or considered; hence, a doctrine delivered or presented for acceptance, a deliverance, pl articles of belief, tenets.

1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Immod. Addr.* 146 In Gods Preecepts and Tendries of beleefe, I will subiect my enquiring into plane beleefe. 1636 HEVLIN *Sabbath* i. Pref. A v, You would not shut your eyes, against the tendrie of those truths. 1652-62 — *Cosmogr.* i (1677) 209/1 Arrianism not equated till the year 588, when that whole Nation did submit to more Catholick tendries. a 1662 — *Laud* (1668) 261 The general Tendries of the Protestant, Lutheran, and Calvinian Witteis beyond the Seas. 1675 V. ALSON *Anti-Sozzo* 467 Religion must appear before the Tribunal of Reason; and if it does not acquit itself well, and give a Rational and Satisfactory account of its Tendries, it must be bored through the Tongue with a red-hot Iron for an Heretic.

[Tendrome: see *List of Spurious Words*.

In 1847 WEBSTER and later Dicts.]

† **Tendure** = to endure: see T.

1880 CAXTON *Descr. Brit.* *Pres.* 27 These swyne may not be kept, for tendure in hikenes of swyne over three dayes.

Tendy, obs. inf. of TEND v 1

Tene, obs. f. TEEN; var. TIND v *Obs.* to kindle

Teneble, -blus: see TENEABLE.

|| **Tenebræ** (te nebŕ, -brŕ), R. C. Ch. See also TENEBRÆ [L. *tenebræ* darkness, in med. L. in the eccles. sense: see Du Cange] The name given to the office of matins and lauds of the following day, usually sung in the afternoon or evening of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in Holy Week, at which the candles lighted at the beginning of the service are extinguished one by one after each psalm, in memory of the darkness at the time of the crucifixion. Also *attrib.*

1651 in MORIS *Troubles Cath. Foref.* i. vi (1872) 304 We were forced to read our Office and even the Tenebræ Matins in the work chamber. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v, The service or matins used in the Roman Church call'd *tenebræ* (thence *tenebræ* *wednesday*, *thursday*, &c.) 1708 ORZELL *Boileau's Lutrin* iv (1730) 192 Others more sad and phlegmatick than he Guess'd it the Toning of the 'tenebræ'. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chir. Instr.* 219 Called the Tenebræ Office. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Ap. l.* (1904) 21/1 We attended the Tenebræ, at the Sextine, for the sake of the Miserere.

† **Tenebrate**, ppl a *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *tenebrāt-us*, pa. pple. of *tenebrāre* to darken, f *tenebræ* darkness.] Darkened, dark. So **Tenebration**, rare—0 [ad. L. *tenebrāt-ion-em*. see -ATION], darkening, obscuration.

1492 RYMAN *Poems* lxxxv 3 in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXIX. 255 The oient *Tenebrat* in the Tenebrat nyght In nature be full different. 1862 A. J. COOLY *Dict.* Tenebration.

† **Tenebres**. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5-9 tenebres; in sing form 5 tenebre, 6 teneber, tenabur. β. 5 teneblus, 5-6 teneables; in sing 6 teneble, -byll, tenable. [a. F. *tēndres* (11th c., in sense 1), ad. L. *tenebræ*, -ās, darkness. The β-forms were corruptions, confusing the word with *tenable*.]

1. Darkness, obscurity.

a. 1413 *Pilgr. Soules* (Caxton 1482) III. iii. 51 Enuy is the daughter of the grete tenebre. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 420 b/1 Thou shalte dye here in tenebres or deiknesse. 1483 — *G. de la Tour* i. vj b, For grete pyte to see them goo and falle in the tenebres of helle. 1490 — *Eneydos* ii 14 Under the tenebres and derkenes, departed Eneas. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tenebres* darkness, obscurity.

β. 1530 PALSGR *384 Les tenebres*. a sodayne darkenesse or tenables, or want of lyght in the night season.

2 = TENEBRÆ

1539 *Bl. Ceremonies* in *Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) I App. civ. 292 The same service is called tenebres. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Tenebres* 1703 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* VII 146 Mr Nelson was with him at ye tenebres at St Tho'. 1801 *Lusignan* IV 138 [He] arrived there at the hour of the tenebres. β a 1450 *Mvnc. Festal* 117 Hyt ys called wyth you tenebles; but holy church callythe hit tenebrās, pat is to say, denkenes.

b *attrib.* in sing form tenebre, teneber (but the former may be the L. *tenebræ*), as *tenebre candle*, *lesson*, *matins*, *service*, *Tenebre Wednesday*.

1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 91 Paid to Roger Middleton, wex. Chaundeler, for tapris, pickettes and tenebre candill, for euery lb, ob—xj s. ix d. 1525 in Nichols *Chw. chaw.* Acc (1797) 273 For makyng of the paskall, w^t the tenabur candell. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* i. xviii Wks 143/2 In the tenebre lessons leueth her candle burning styll. 1530 PALSGR. 811/2 On Tenebre wednesdaye, le *merci edy des Tenebres* a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen VIII 199 b, Which Richard was boyled in Smythfelde the Tenebre wednesday following.

β 1530 PALSGR 280/1 Teneble wednesday, *merci edy saint.* 1554 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 397 Lyghtes that was burned of tenebyll weddys day. 15 in *Brund's Pop. Antig.* (1849) I 48 Teneable candylls for the Judas. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendosa's Hist. China* 151 [He] arued at the mouth of the river Pagausanian vpon teneable wednesday.

Tenebricose, a. *rare*. [ad. L. *tenebricōs-us*, f *tenebric-us* dark, gloomy: see -OSE] Full of darkness, dark, obscure, gloomy.

1730-6 in BAILEY (folio) 187 1 L. PEACOCK *Melincourti* xxii, He has taken a very opaque and tenebricose view of how much of the spheroidal perception belongs to the object.

Tenebrific (tenbrīfik), a [f. (? mod L. *tenebrific-us*, f) L. *tenebræ* darkness see -IFIC] Causing or producing darkness, obscuring (In quot. 1785 loosely for 'dark, gloomy').

Tenebrific stars or constellations, see TENEBRICIOUS.

1785 BURNS *Ep. to Davie* v. It lightens, it brightens, Thetenebrific scene 1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* 111 (1873) 99 Its interpreters with us have been like 'tenebrific stars' 1847 — *Misc. Ess.* *St. Germ. Lat.* (1840) I 92 These are its 'tenebrific constellation', from which it 'doth ray out darkness' over the earth. 1848 LOWELL *Biogon. P.* Poems 1890 II 113 Grammar, a topic rendered only more tenebrific by the labors of its successors 1858 CARLYLE *Fraser's* Gt. 11 1 f. 383 Books done by pedants and tenebrific persons under the name of men 1868 BROWN *King & Bee* 11 789 Now begins The tenebrific passage of the tale

So **Tenebrificate** *v.* rare, *trans.* to darken, obfuscate, † **Tenebrificous** *a.* Obs., tenebrific c 1743 in *Mem. Elia Carter* (1808) II 147 The complete science of circumlocution, and the whole art of confounding, perplexing, puzzling, and † tenebrificating a subject 16 W. RAMSEY (quoted in *Spectator*) see next quot., There are † tenebrificous and dark stars, by whose influence night is brought on, and which do ray out darkness and obscurity upon the earth as the sun does light 1714 *Spect.* No 582 ¶ 5, I could mention several Authors who are tenebrificous Stars of the first Magnitude 1852 K. H. DICKINSON *Compitum* VI 8

|| **Tenebrio** (tene brio) Also 7 tenebrion. [L. *tenebrio* one who lurks in the dark, f. *tenebræ* darkness; f. *tenebrum* (Rabelais, 16th c.)]

† 1 One who lurks in the dark; a night-prowler; also, a night-spirit, a nocturnal vistant. Obs., rare. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Tenebrion*, one that will not be seen by day, a lurker, a night-thief, also a night-spirit, a hobgoblin 1693 *Urgular's Rabelais* 11, xxv, The approach of the sun's radiant beams expelleth Goblins, Bugbears, Night-walking Spirits, and Tenebrions 1734 NORTH *Acad.* 1 1 § 7 (1740), The very rankest of [the Hackney Libellers], which came forth, like Nocturnal Tenebrions, from the dark and dirty recesses of the Party

2 **Tentum** The typical genus of the family *Tenebrionidae* of heteromorous beetles, which live in dark places on decaying matter and excrement (hence known as stinking beetles) It includes the two meal-worms, *Tenebrio molitor* and *T. obscurus*, and numerous species that live in decayed trees

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.* App. *Tenebrio*. Moullet has called it the *blatta fatida* 1811 PINKERTON *Voy. X.* 190 The women of Arabia and Turkey make use of another tenebrio, which is found among the filth of gardens 1833 A CRICHTON *Hist. Arabia* II ix 462

Tenebrious (tene brius), *a.* [app. altered form of **TENEBOUS**: not on L. analogies.] Of or pertaining to darkness, of dark nature; = **TENEBOUS**

1594 *Salmus* A 1 v b, The cave tenebrious, and damned spirits holt. 1624 HEYWOOD *Gnath.* ix 469 A place so palpably tenebrious, into which the eyes of Heaven cannot pierce and see me. 1742 YOUNG *Mt. Th.* ix 963 Were Moon, and Stars, for Villains only made? To guide, yet screen them, with tenebrious Light? 1820 FOSTER *Ess. Enils Pop. Ignorance* 216 All this therefore passes before him with a tenebrious glimmer, and is gone 1907 *Speaker* 13 Jan. 471/1 Thoughts tenebrious and impassioned

Hence **Tenebriously** *adv.* darkly.

1861 J. THOMSON *Ladies of Death* xv, Thy lidless eyes tenebriously bright

Tenebrity (tene briti) [f. as next + -ity] The quality of being dark, darkness, material or mental 1792 A YOUNG *Trav. France* 147 With all these shades of darkness, these clouds of tenebrity, this universal mass of ignorance

† **Tenebrize**, *v.* Obs. [f. L. *tenebræ* darkness + -ize] *intr.* To pass one's time in darkness

1667 R. LOVEDAY *Let.* (1665) 68 So long as I tenebrize it here in this blind corner; where I almost live like a flye in winter

Tenebrose (ten'ibros), *a.* [ad. L. *tenebrōsus* dark, f. *tenebræ* darkness see -ose] Dark

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xv 53 The spryng of the daye hadde putte awaye the nyghte tenebrose 1801 *Luvignus* IV 215 The tenebrose gloom of the place 1830 W. PHILLIPS *Mt. Sinai* 11 274 At night's meridian tenebrose.

b. *fig.* Mentally or morally dark, gloomy, obscure in meaning

1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. 11. 208 Those times were way tenebrose 1845 *New Monthly Mag.* XLIII 450 All this was womanhood in the teeth of the tenebrose Visigoth of the middle ages 1839 *Blackw. Mag.* XLV 533 That most tenebrose of all poets, Fulke Gievile, Lord Brooke

Tenebrosity (ten'ibrositi) [a. f. *tenebrosus* (14th c. in Godef.), f. L. *tenebrōsus*: see prec and -ity] Darkness; obscurity

1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* 13 The thicke tenebrosity of the blacke smoke 1603 HOLLAND *Plinius's Mor.* 1280 That tenebrosity or darkness is directly opposite unto light and cleanness 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

Tenebrous (te n'brōs), *a.* (sb) [a. OF *tenebrus* (11th c.), mod. F. *ténébreux*, Pr. *tenebros*, Sp., It. *teneboso*, ad. L. *tenebrōsus* = **TENEBOUS**]

1. Full of darkness, dark

1420 ? LYND *Assembly of Gods* 1169 Tyll Cerbeus Had hem besith withyn his gates tenebrous 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xxxiii 121 A tenebrous & deike dongeon 1530 Ld. BERNERS *Artis. Let.* *Byrd* (1814) 204 The adventures of the Tenebrous, or Darke Tower. 1608 R. JOHNSON *Seven Champions* 11 114, I herewith drew on the darke and tenebrous night. 1795 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Verigo*, The other they call Scotomias, or 'Tenebrous Vertigo, when the Eyes are darkened and, as it were, covered with a Cloud 1847 *Longer. Ex.* 11. 29 Over their heads, the towering and tenebrous boughs of the cypress Met in a dusky arch

b. *fig.* Obscure, gloomy

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* Wks (Grosart) V 220 To. run astray raking out of the dust-grope or charnell house of tenebrous eld, the rottenest relique of the monuments

1693 *Ughart's Rabelais* 11, xvii. 137 Heraclitus, the

grand Scotist, and tenebrous darksome Philosopher 1823 *New Monthly Mag.* VIII 13 The most tenebrous holes and corners of their author's obscurity 1849 *Blackw. Mag.* LXV. 307 Even in that tenebrous philosophy which he has imported, he is very much at fault

† 2 as sb. Darkness. Obs. rare-1.

1450 LOVELICH *Grail* lv 418 At your Castel there is Swich tenebrous, that No man there Other May see Hence **Tenebrousness** (rare-0), darkness.

1727 in *Baileys* vol. II

† **Tenedish** Obs. See quot.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* 11 152/2 A Tenedish, which is a piece of Lead made like a Muscle shell, in which the black (called Painter) is kept moast to work withall [Some error *Tenedish* and *tenet-dish* have been conjectured See *N. & Q.* 11th Ser. II. 394]

Tenel, obs. f. **TANEL**, a basket.

[**Tenel**, -ing, in *E. E. Allst. P.*, etc. see **TEVEL**.]

† **Tenellous**, *a.* Obs. 1416-1 [f. L. *tenellus*, dim. of *tenet* tender + -ous] Somewhat tender

1651 *Bicos New Disp.* § 283 How much of more tenellous meals is swallowed in a surfeit

Tenement (ten'ement). Also 5 *tenne*-, 6 *tennand*-, *tena*-. [a. AF, = OF *tenement* (12th c. in Godef.), ad. med. L. *tenementum* (1081 in Muratori *Antiquitates* IX. (1776) 660), also *tena*-, *tenementum* (12th c. in Du Cange), f. L. *tenere* to hold + -mentum, -MENT]

† 1. The fact of holding as a possession, tenure

Free tenement = **FRANK-TENEMENT**, **FREEHOLD**.

As by the theory of English Law all land is held immediately or ultimately of the sovereign, 'tenement' embraced all forms of proprietorship or occupation of real property

1325 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 41. *Pou. u. suuche dede sokage* is bore out in to fre tenement 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 34 To do down Edwy at a parliament, & till his brother Edgare 31 f. *tenement* *Ibid.* 83 William passid þe se, þer of he mad þe skrite, Of France to hold þat fe of oþer tenement alle quite *Ibid.* 255 Depuied þei our kyng of alle þe tenement Of londres of Gascoyn 1651 G. W. T. *Cowell's Inst.* 79 Free Tenement or free-hold, i. e. where Lands and Tenements are held only for life of the Tenant

2 Land or real property which is held of another by any tenure; a holding

Tenement at will, a tenement held at the will of the superior, also *fig.*

1325 *Rolls of Parli.* I 349/2 Johan de Eston demanda ces Tenement, come son dreit 1330 R. BRUNN *Chron.* (1810) 48 If he saued to his heyers oþer lond or tenement, 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lim. Mon.* 11 (1889) 124 Somme of thaim þat were wont to pay to his lordes for his tenement, wiche þe heryth by the yere, a scute. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardyn* xvii 52, I shal make hym pryvated from all his tenementes that he holdeth of me. 1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* 1. 1. 60 This deere-deere Land, is now Leas'd out Like to a Tenement or pelting Farme 1900 TYRRELL *Hist. Eng.* II 812 The Tenement (i. e. the Real Estate) of the Deceased. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. 11 16

Tenement is a word of still greater extent [than land], and though in its vulgar acceptance it is only applied to houses and other buildings, yet in its original, proper, and legal sense, it signifies every thing that may be *holden*, provided it be of a permanent nature, whether it be of a substantial and sensible, or of an unsubstantial ideal kind. 1822 WORDSW *Scenery of Lakes* 11 (1823) 44 The multitude of tenements (I mean small divisions of land, which belonged formerly each to a several proprietor, and for which separate fines are paid to the manorial lord at this day).

b. *pl.* 'The technical expression for freehold interests in things immovable considered as subjects of property, they being not "owned" but "holden" (Digby *Real Property* ii. § 2); esp. in *lands and tenements*, i. e. lands and all other freehold interests

In the common modern usage of English lawyers leaseholds are included, though some authorities think this incorrect, for the reason that, being (in England) *personal property*, they are not the subject of tenure in the strict sense.

1325 BRITTON 1 xix § 4 Et assid des tenes et des tenementz alienes par felous 1435 *MS. Rawl. B. 520* ff. 29 b, No religious or ani oþer ani londres or tenemens buche ne sulle on ani maner ware þoru thulke londres or tenemens in ani manere mytte comen in to dede bond 1387 TAFVISA *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 265 Kyng Edward and þe lordes made a statute aȝent maynmore, so þat after þat tyme no man schulde geve ne by oþere title assigne londres, tenementis ne oþer rentes to men of religioun wipouten þe kynges leve 1494 FASBYAN *Chron.* vii. 390 Statutes made to reforme suche persones as mysused the landes and tenementes, commynge to theym by reason of the dower, or landes of their wyues 1520 CROMWELL *Will* in *Meitman Life & Lett.* (1902) I 56, I will myn executors undernamed shall purchase londres tenementes and hereditaments to the clere yerelye value of xxxiiij^{li} vi^s viij^d 1530 PALSGR 280/1 Tenementes, *revenue* 1544 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 33 The one half off all the saide landes, tenmandments, rents and all other servyces, with reversion and appertenance belonging ye same 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 142 The Shuffes of London at those dayes might lawfully enter into the towne of Westminster, and all other Tenementes, that the Abbot had within Middlesex 1580 LUTTON *Stregila* 141 All deedes and wrtings of any landes, tenements, houses, woods, or such like, that are sold 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Severs* (1647) 108 The word *Tenements* is of larger extent than Land; for it containeth all which the word *Lands* doth, and all things else which lyeth in Tenure 1691 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I 322 He [was] then possessed of several lands and tenements in Taunton 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) VI 219 The words lands, tenements, and hereditaments, will pass every species of property 1848 WILLIAMS *Law Personal Property* (1870) I In ancient times property was divided into *lands, tenements and hereditaments* on the one hand, and *goods and chattels* on the other, 1876 DICKINSON *Real Prop.* 11. § 2. 72 note.

3 *gen.* A building or house to dwell in; a dwelling-place, a habitation, residence, abode

c 1245 *Brut* 367 So was he broght to be Whit-Freres yn Flet-strete, and þere was do and made a ryal & solempne tenement for hym 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 81 For 11 ml. tiles spent in reparacion of the tenement of William Blyve and of other tenementes, xs viij d 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* xiii. 9 Syne Toiomas dwelleth tenementis for thame self 1588 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 159 The lease in the tenement where I now dwell 1607 NORDEN *Surv. Dial.* 111 106 Whether are there within this Mannor, any new erected Tenementes or Cotages, barnes, Walls. 1779 FORREST *Voy. N. Guinea* 95 The tenement contains many families, who live in cabins on each side of a wide common hall, that goes through the middle of it 1833 H. T. MARTINEAU *Briery Creek* 111, The resources which they wasted would have turned their habitation of logs into a respectable brick tenement 1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 13 The word *tenement* is often used in law, as in ordinary language, to signify a house 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* vii, The dingy tenement inhabited by Miss Tox was her own

b. *transf.* and *fig.* An abode; a dwelling-place, esp. applied to the body as the abode of the soul; also, the abode of any animal.

1592 G. HARVY *Four Lett.* 111. Wks. (Grosart) I 195 The poore tenement of his Purse hath bene the Duels Dauncing schoole, and time this halfe yeare. 1604 T. WRIGHT *Passions* 11 11 136 Doubt not but selfe-loue and vanitie possess the best tenement of his heart 1635 QUARLES *Rubli.* 111 1 40 My weary soul, that long hath been An inmate in this tenement of sin 1639 T. CAREW *Epit. Lady M. Villiers* 2 The purest Soule that e'er was sent Into a claytie tenement 1668 DAVENANT *Jefferoids* 11. Wks. (1673) 226 Snaile with all his Tenement on 's back 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III 371 Their nest is generally the original tenement of the squirrel. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xvi, That spirit—now struggling to quit its material tenement.

4 *spec. a.* In England, A portion of a house, tenanted as a separate dwelling, a flat; a suite of apartments, or even a single room so let or occupied.

In modern Eng. practice, a *tenement* is anything that can be separately held, including therefore a flat, etc. (Sir F. Pollock)

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* 53 b, Almes-houses let out in Tenements 1625 (May 2) *Procl. & Chas.* I (Concerning Buildings), That no person within the City of London doe divide any dwelling House into or for any more Tenements, or dwellings, then as at this present used within the same 1817 (April) D. WEBSTER *Speech in Goodrich Case* U. S. (Cent. Dict.), The two tenements, it was true, were under the same roof; but they were not on that account the same tenements 1898 *Daily News* 14 Nov. 5/1 The Council never have any unlet, except a few four-room tenements for which there is less demand than for those with only two or three rooms 1905 *Ibid.* 28 Sept. 9 Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., claimed as occupier of a tenement at Nevill's-court

b. In Scotland, more particularly applied to a large house (i. e. edifice under one roof) constructed or adapted to be let in portions to a number of tenants, each portion so separately occupied being considered and called a 'house'. Called also *tenement of houses, land of houses* (= *tenement house* 11 5).

Thus a 'house' in England may form one 'tenement', or contain a number of 'tenements' (and is then a 'tenement house', see 5), in Scotland, a 'tenement' may form one 'house', or contain a number of 'houses' or dwellings.

1693 STAIR *Inst. Laro Scot.* 11 vii § 6 When divers Owners have parts of the same Tenement, it cannot be said to be a perfect division, because the Roof remaineth Roof to both, and the ground supporteth both 1808 JAMISON, *Tenement* often denoting a building which includes several separate dwellings, as a *tenement of houses*. 1825 R. CHAMBERS *T. adit. Edmb.* 172 How the great of the land could live in the fourth and fifth flats of wooden tenements, the various apartments of which, as occupied at present by humble mechanics, seem confined and inconvenient to the last degree 1841 in Rankine *Treat. Ownerships Lands Scot.* xxxiii (1879) 509 Houses so often found in Scotland, called technically 'lands', or 'tenements of land'—terms which have been defined as applicable to 'a single or individual building, although containing several dwelling houses, with, it may be, separate means of access, but under the same roof and enclosed by the same gables or walls'. 1920 *Scotman* 8 Oct. 3/3 For Sale by Public Roup (1) Six self-contained Dwelling Houses (2) House, No. 27 St. Bernard's Crescent (3) Tenement, No. 12 St. Bernard's Crescent

c. The offset at the back of a house. (Devon and Cornw.); cf. *OUTSHOT* 1, quots. 1817, 1820

5 *attrib.* and *Comb.*: *tenement house* (orig. U. S.), a house or edifice let out in flats or sets of apartments for separate tenants; *tenement householder*, a tenant in a tenement house; † *tenement man*, an owner of tenements, a landlord.

1879 H. GEORGE *Piogr. & Pov.* ix. iii (1881) 405 To substitute for the 'tenement house, homes surrounded by gardens 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 150 Tenement-houses, i. e. houses let to more than one family, are placed under still stricter conditions 1894 *Daily News* 7 June 7/3 Mr. Gibb led the way in placing all lodgers who lived in a house in which no landlord resided, on the householders' list.

*Tenement householders have ever since been regarded not as lodgers but as householders 1900 *Mercer & Son* 7 in *Hazl. E. P.* 133 He was a grete 'tenement man, and ryche of londre and lede

Tenemental, *a.* [f. med. L. *tenementum* **TENEMENT** + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tenement, let out to tenants

1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II vi 90 The other, or tenemental, lands they distributed among their tenants 1875 MAINE *Hist. Inst.* v 230 The Manor with its Tenemental lands held by the free tenants of the Lord 1887 *Edin. Rev.* Jan.-x. In the fifteenth century the land was divided

into the private demesne of the lord of the manor and the tenemental land of the association.

Tenementary, *a* [f as prec. + -AR-1: cf med. L. *tenementarius*]. *a*. Leased to tenants. *b* Consisting of tenements or dwelling-houses. See also FRANK-TENEMENTARY.

1641 *SPELMAN Feuds & Tenures* vii. Such were the Ceorls among the Saxons; but of two sorts, one that hired the Lord's Outland or Tenementary Land (called also the Foldland) like our Farmers. 1702 *Conall's Interp.* 5 v. The Saxon Thanes who possessed Bocland, or Hereditary free Estates, divided them into Inland and Outland. The Outland was granted out to Tenants under Arbitrary Rents and Services, and therefore call'd Tenementary Land, the Tenants Land, or the Tenancy. 1872 *Bham Daily Post* 28 Feb 7/2 Assisting her mother who was the owner of some small tenementary property at Salfrey 1906 *Daily Chron* 31 Jan 3/5 By doing this he [a landlord who removes from one of his tenement houses to another] converts the lodgers into tenementary occupiers and the tenementary occupiers into lodgers, the result being that all of them lose their votes through no fault of their own.

Tenemented, *ppa* *a*. [f TENEMENT + -ED 1] Let in tenements or separate dwellings: said of a building, house, or house property.

1833 *Full Allot G* 17 Feb 4/5 They have crowded into tenemented property in the immediate neighbourhood. 1888 *Ibid* 24 Nov 5 Most of the population of Glasgow living in the roof of tenemented buildings. 1890 *Daily News* 18 July 4/4 The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that tenemented houses of less than 200 per annum were exempt from house duty whether they had two front doors or not, so long as they were intended to be dwelling-houses within seven and sixpence per week.

Tenementier. [f as prec + -ER 1. Cf. med. L. *tenementator* (1214 in Du Cange)] The holder of a tenement; a lease-holder or tenant. *Frank-tenementier* = FREEHOLDER.

1574 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II. 353 Alexander Dunbar frank tenementier of Cumknok 1588 in *Scott N & Q* Mar (1890) 184 Robert Erskine, Elder, Frank tenementier of Lun, my grandschir 1875 *A Smith Hist. Aberdeen* II. 724 The holders of the Rawes appear to have been only tenementiers.

Tenendas (tēnēdās). *Sc Law*. [L. acc pl fem of gerundive of *tenere* to hold = '(the lands) to be held'] See quot 1710.

1681 *Stair Inst Law Scot* xiii § 15 236 In all Charters, both by King and Subjects, the Clause *Tenendas* useth to be insert. 1710 *Dict. Feudal Law*, *Tenendas*, is that Clause of a Charter, which expresses what way and manner the Lands are to be holden of the Superior. 1765-8 *Erskine Inst. Law Scot* II. 11 § 24 The next clause in a charter is the *Tenendas*, so called from the first words, *Tenend p̄dictas terras*. 1815 *R. Bell Treat Conveyance* II. 26 The charter, as an original right, necessarily contains the *tenendas*, by which the nature of the holding is expressed.

Tenendum (tēnēndm). *Eng Law*. [L. = 'to be held', neut. gerundive of *tenere* to hold] That part of a deed which defines the tenure by which the things granted are to be held (cf HABENDUM).

1628 *Coke On Litt* 6 There have been eight formall or orderly parts of a deede of feoffment, viz. 1. the premises of the deede implied by Littleton 2. the habendum 3. the tenendum 4. the Reddendum 5. the clause of warrantie [etc.] 1766 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* II. xx 298 Next come the *habendum* and *tenendum*. The *tenendum* is to hold, 'is now of very little use, and is only kept in by custom. It was sometimes formerly used to signify the tenure by which the estate granted was to be holden. 1787 *C. BUTLER Coke On Litt* 108a note. Those grants from the crown which in the *tenendum* are expressed to be *ut de honore et non in capite*. 1862 *WASHBURN Amer Law Real Prop.* (1864) II. 612 (Funk) The *tenendum*, limiting and defining the tenure by which the lands are to be held, and once an important clause in the deed, is useless in this country. 1884 *ELPHINSTONE Conveyancing* 100 The *tenendum* was of use before the passing of the Statute of *Quia Emptores* to state whether the purchaser was to hold of the vendor or of his lord, but it is now useless.

Tenent, *sb* Obs. Also 7 tenant [a. L. *tenent* 'they hold', 3rd pers. pl. pres. indic of *tenere* to hold] = TENER.

Etymologically a *tenet* ought to be the opinion of one, what *he holds*, a *tenent* the opinion of a number, what *they hold*; but this distinction, if ever observed in using the words as English, was soon lost. *Tenent* was apparently more used in the 17th c. than *tenet*, but became obs. c 1725.

1551 *ABE BROWNE* (of Armagh) *Sermon in Phemix* (1721) I. 134 They shall be your greatest enemies, speaking against the Tenents of Rome, and yet be set on by Rome. 1618 *HALES Gold. Rem.* II. (1673) 59 Episcopius required that it might be lawful for them to set down their own Tenents. 1621 *BURTON Anat Mel.* II. 11 (1651) 254 But to grant this their tenent of the earths motion. 1643 *FULLER Sermon* 27 Mar. 18 Being so fickle in their Tenents. 1646 *Sir T. BROWNE* (*title*) *Pseudodonia Epidemica*, or Enquiries into very many received tenents, and commonly presumed Truths. 1722 *WOLLASTON Relig Nat* v. 112 People of differing religious judge and condemn each other by their own tenents.

Tenent (ic nēnt), *a rare* -1. [ad. L. *tenent-em* holding, pr. pp. of *tenere* to hold.] Holding.

1861 *T. West in Trans Linn Soc.* (1862) XXIII 408 That these [hair-like appendages] are the immediate agents in holding is now admitted by almost all, it will be convenient to term them 'tenent hairs', in allusion to their office.

Tenent, -ry, obs. f. TENON, TENANTRY.

Tener, obs. f. TENER, TENNER, TENOR, TENURE.

Teneral (tēnērāl), *a. Entom* [f. L. *tener* tender + -AL] Said of the imperfect imago of a neuropterous insect, when it has just emerged from the pupa state, and is still soft. In quot. fig.

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1902 *Sat. Rev* 1 Mar 256 The Liberal League has now emerged in triumph, though at present perhaps in a teneral state, not yet endowed with its full brilliancy of colour.

Teneritude. Obs. rare -1. [ad. L. *teneritudo*, f. *tener* tender.] Tenderness, softness.

Tenerity Obs. [ad. L. *teneritas*], in same sense.

Tenerous *a* Obs. [f. L. *tener* + -OUS], tender.

c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* vi 157 So wol their fatnesse and tenderitide With hem bestille. 1523 *COCKERAM*, **teneritie*, softnesse, tenderness. 1642 *H. MORR Song of Soul* II. 111. in *lviii*, Faithfulness, heart struck tenderitide: These be the lovely playmates of pure veritie. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Tenerity*, a Philosophical Word for Tenderness, as 'The tenerity of Young Plants'. 1797 *A. M. n. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg* 341 Engendering a *tenderous fleshe, which by little and little, hardeneth.

Tenesmus (tēnēzm's) *Path*. Also 6-8.

tenasmus, *B.* (from *Fr.*) 6-7 *tenasm* (e, 7) *tenesm* [med. L. *tenesmus*, *tenasmus* (Du Cange), = L.

tenesmus (Phny), *a. Gr* *τενεσμός, τνεσμός* straining, f. *τενείν* to stretch, strain. So *F. ténésie* (16th c.) A continual inclination to void the contents of the bowels or bladder, accompanied by straining, but with little or no discharge.

1527 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Dytill Waters* D. 11 b, Payne of the gutte of the fondament named tenasmus, that is when a man thynketh that he wolde go to stoe, but he can do nothing. 1578 *LYTT Dodoeus* II. xxviii 182 Good for them that haue the laske, the bloudie fluxe and Tenesme. 1601 *HOLLAND Phly* (1634) II. 443 The broth of fish dispatcheth those sharp and fretting humors which are the cause of the Tenesme. 1732 *ANSTURTON Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 423 Attended with a Tenesmus. 1748 *Anson's Voy* I. 1 v 39 Afflicted with fluxes and tenasmus's. 1754-64 *SMELLIE Midwif* I. 120 Something like a tenesmus at the os uteri. 1876 *BRISTOWE The & Pract. Med* (1878) 684.

Fig. 1642 *MILTON Apol. Sweet* vi Wks. 1851 III. 294 This tetter of Pedagogism that bespreads him with such a tenasmus of originating. 1669 *Address Hopeful Yng Gentry Eng* 48 That eulcorate feebleness of reason which by an impatient tenesmus betrays the infirmities of those we almost idolized to scorn and hatred.

Hence **Tenesmic** *a*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of tenesmus.

1891 in *Cent Dict*

Tenet (te net, tēnēt). [a. L. *tenet* 'he holds', 3 sing. of *tenere* to hold. See also TENENT sb.

Prob. adopted from mod. Latin writings, in which it introduced the opinion or doctrine that a person, church, or sect holds. Cf. similar use of *habuit*, *suscipit*, *explicuit*.]

A doctrine, dogma, principle, or opinion, in religion, philosophy, politics, or the like, held by a school, sect, party, or person.

1629 *FOTHERBY Atheism* II. iv. § 3 (1622) 230 And this is not only his own particular opinion, but the general Tenet, of all the Philosophers. 1621 *Br Mountagu Acts & Mon* (1642) Summary 3/2 The Church of England's Tenet, that no salvation, but by Christ alone. 1706 *PHILIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Tenet*, or *Tenenty*, a Doctrine, or Opinion. 1791 *BURKE App. Wings Wks* VI. 220 The practical consequences of any political tenet go a great way in deciding upon its value. 1858 *BURKE's Criticism* (1869) II. 1. 57 The liberality of every sect depends, not at all on its avowed tenets but on the circumstances in which it is placed.

b. More trivially. Any opinion held.

1630 *BRATHWAT Eng Gentlem* (1641) 288 My tenet is, 'one cannot truly love, and not be wise'. 1656 *EARL MONM. tr. Boccaccio's Decamer*, *fr. Pernass*, l. lxxvii (1674) 102 You have infinitely verified the Tenet which all the Literati have of you. 1722 *London & Country Brew* I. (ed. 4) 49 Vouching it to be a true Tenet, that, if Hops are boiled above thirty Minutes, the Wort will have some or more of their worse Quality. c 1765 *GRAY Satire* 28 The Master of Benet Is of the like tenet.

Tenetz, *teneyz*, obs. forms of TENNIS.

Teneur, obs. form of TENOR.

Tenfold (tēnfōld), *a.* and *adv.* [See -FOLD.]

A. *adv.* 1. Ten times as great or as much; ten times increased or intensified; also indefinitely, many times as great.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 135 His michelnesse was unheld on ten fold wise and mo. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* B. ii, *Decuplo* 10 to 1 20 to 2. 1596 *SHAKS* *Tit. A.* III. ii. 6 Thy Niece and I cannot passionate our tenfold griefe. With folded Armes. 1605 *N. CARPENTER Gog Del* II. iv. (1635) 149 The Aire, being by a Tenne-fold proportion thinner then the Water. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* III. I. 422 His mind reacted with tenfold force on the spirit of the age.

b. As predicate, passing into substantive use; cf. HUNDREDFOLD C.

1769 *HOME Fatal Discov* iv, Euan! what'er the lavish Pict has promis'd To tempt thee to betray thy master's house, Tenfold I'll give thee to preserve thy faith. 1832 *SOURDIS Hist Penns War* III. xxxvii. 219 But the loss had been tenfold of what was there stated.

2 Ranged in ten folds, or ten deep. *nonce-use*

1807 *J. BARLOW Colman* I. 316 Stretch'd o'er the broad-backed hills, in long array, The tenfold Allegames meet the day.

B. *adv.* Ten times (in amount or degree)

1538 *ELVOT, Decuplo* if it be an aduerbe, it signifiyeth tenne times, or tenne fold. *Decuplum*, hke wyse. 1606 *SHAKS Ant & Cl.* iv. vii. 15, I will reward thee Once for thy sprightly comfort, and ten-fold For thy good valour. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* I. 705 The greslie terror. So speaking and so threatening, grew ten fold More dreadful and deform. 1827 *Syd. Smith Wks* (1850) 485 Is not the Church of England tenfold more rich and more strong than when the separation took place? 1884 *TENNISON Becket* I. iii, False to himself, but ten-fold false to me!

Hence **Tenfoldness**, the condition or quality of being tenfold.

1897 *J. E. H. THOMSON Books which influenced our Lord* III. 1382 There is no explanation of the tenfoldness exhibited in the symbols.

Tenfold, *v.* [f prec.] *trans.* To increase ten times, loosely, to multiply indefinitely.

1858 *BUSHNELL Nat & Supernat* xii (1864) 420 Transforming the world, tenfolding its forces and uses, and all that constitutes its value. 1858 — *Sermon. New Life* viii (1869) 202 The capacity of religion may be fivefolded, tenfolded, indefinitely increased. 1902 *KROPOTKIN Mut Aid* vi (1904) 208 It tenfolded their forces.

Tenful, variant of TREFUL Obs.

Tengerite (tēnērīt). *Min* [Named after a

Swede, C Tenger, who examined it. see -ITE 1] According to Svanberg and Tenger, a carbonate of yttrium, found as a whitish coating on gadolite.

1868 *DANA Min* (ed. 5) 710 1889 *Nature* 19 Dec 163/1 Many more [minerals], such as cytolite, molybdate, allanite, tengerite, have been found.

Tenia, *Tenoid*, var. *TENIA*, *TENOID*.

Tenible (tēnīb'l), *a. rare*. [f. L. type **tenibilis*, f. *tenere* to hold. cf. *docibile*.]

1. Capable of being held; = TENABLE 2 Obs.

1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac. Hsb* II. viii (1821) 320 Corke was a weak town and not tenible against a powerfull enemy.

2 Able to retain or hold in (1 e in quot, the saliva). *rare*.

1871 *R. ELLIS Catullus* xlii 3 A nose among the larger, Feet not daunt, Mouth scarce temble [L. *nece ore succo*], hands not wholly feeble.

Tenis, *tenise*, obs. forms of TENNIS.

Tenker, obs. form of TINKER.

Tenmanland. Obs. exc. *Hist*. A local name

in East Anglia, in 12th and 13th c., for an aggregate of ten holdings; containing 120 acres, and so = CARUCATE. So, in same sense, *Tenmanlot* (-loth).

c 1225 *Ely Inq* in *MS Claudius C.* 21 If 193 (Vimogr) *De militibus et libere tenentibus* Jacobus le francis et Thomas de Northwade tenent dimidium tenmanland, scilicet octuaginta terre. *De Consuetudinibus et censibus* Alanus et Matheus et eorum participes tenent unam tenmanland, scilicet sexages viginti acras terre. 1892 *VINOGRADOFF Vil. lavage in Eng* II. 1, 255 In the Norfolk lands of Ely Minster we find *tenmanlands* of 120 acres in the possession of several copartitioners, *participes*. 1908 — *Eng Soc in Ethic* II. § 7. 11. In the north [west] corner of Norfolk, in a fen-district bordering on Lincolnshire, we find in the local custom of the manor of Walpole, a division of the land according to *tenmanlands* or *tenman lots*.

c 1200 *Inq. of Walpole in MS Coll. Trb B* II. f 167 b, Willelmus Francus et Thomas de Noidwolde tenent dimidium tenmanloth, scilicet sexaginta acras. *De Consuetudinibus* Galfridus de Catesstoe et participes tenent unam tenmanloth, scilicet sexages viginti acras pio decem solidis. 1424 *Anc. Deed A* 7435 (P. R. O.), Confirmamus thome filio Alani de Walpole sextam partem vnius timmanlot in villa de Walpole.

Tenmantale, *tenmentale*. Obs. exc.

Hist Forms 3 *ten*, *tyen*, *ten manna tale*, *tenmanne tale*; the(n)manetale, *temantale*; *tenemen*, *teneman*, 7 *te(n)men*, 8- *te(n)-man-tale*. [OE. type **ten manna talu* 'numerus decem hominum', a number (tale, or reckoning) of ten men.]

1 According to the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', the contemporary Yorkshire (or ? general Danelaw) name of the Anglo-Saxon TITHING, and also of the *fræþbroth* or FRANK-PLEDGE by which the members of a tithing were made sureties for each other.

(The only known ancient authority for this is the 'Laws of Edward the Confessor', compiled c 1130-35. The alleged addition to the *1 reafy of Ælfred and Guthrum*, from which the term is quoted by Spelman and Du Cange, is found in no MS, and is apparently of later authorship.)

1130-35 *Laws Edw. Conf* c 20 Alia est pax scilicet sub fideiussione stabilita, quam Angli uocant frithborgas, preter Eboracenses, qui uocant eam tyen [yr rr ten, tien] manna tale, hoc est numerum x hominum. 1200 *Hovenden Chron.* (Rolls) II. 228 (quoting prec.) Quod sit Frithborg, quod Eboracenses uocant tenementale, id est, sermo decem hominum. 1664 *SPELMAN Gloss*, *Tementale*, vel *Tenmantale*, Sax. *tenmannatale*, *Decuria*, *Tithinga*. 1872 *E. W. ROBERTSON Hist. Eng* II. 18 A Tithing, or Tenmantale, of the Hundred, in which a Decanus, annually chosen in the Hundred-court, presided in the petty court in the place of the Tugrege [tun-gerefu].

2. In parts of England under Danish influence, a name in 12th and 13th c. for the land tax levied on a carucate; the carucage.

In this sense the name was perh connected with the *tenmantale* or *tenmanlot*, and *tale* may have had the sense 'sum, account, reckoning'.

c 1135 *Charter of Wm. Paganellus to Drac* (Charter Roll 4 Edw. II m 4), *Quam defendemus contra omnes homines de mure de Danegelde, de thelningmantale*. a 1154 *Cartular Abb de Rievall* (Surtees) 142 Et in solidi de Danegeld, id est thelningmantale, quocumque anno eveniebat super illas ix carucatas 1166-76 *Cabr Charter Rolls* (1908) III. 342 Tenementa predicta [at Lessness, Kent] habeant et teneant libera et queta ab omnibus geldis et danegeldis et scutagiis et mure et latrociniis et clausuris et hidagis et scotagiis et querelis et scilicet et hundredis et tethings et tenemantale. 1194 *HOVEDEN Chron.* (Rolls) III. 242 Rex constituit sibi dari de unaquaque carucata terre totius Anglie duos solidos, quod ab antiquis nominatur Temantale. a 1200

Whitby Cartul (Sutees) I 196 Quod Monasterium michi duos solidos annuatim persolvat, et themantel, pro omnibus serviciis 1747 *Carte Hist Eng* I 760 An impost, called by some writers Carucage, and Temantale, but in the Pipe-rolls termed Hidge.

Tennand, -ant, obs. ff. **TENANT**, **TENON**
Tennandment, obs. corrupt f. **TENEMENT**
Tennantite (te năntoît). *Min.* [Named, 1819, in honour of Smithson Tennant: see -ITE¹.] A sulph-arsenide of copper and iron, closely related to tetrahedrite (Chester).

1839 *De la Roche Rep Geol Cornwall*, etc. xv 590 From among them tennantite has been separated by Phillips. 1851 *Mantell Petrifact* II, § 1. 78 In this case are specimens of variegated copper ore, tennantite. 1900 L. F. L. T. C. H. R. in *Brit Mus Return* 156 A crystallographic and chemical research, the result of which has been to establish the specific identity of Binnite and Tennantite.

Tenné, tenny (te'nî), a. and sb. *Her* Also 7 *tenney*, 9 *teany*. [a. obs. *F. tenné* (16th c.), var. of *tanné*, *TAWNY*; cf. *tennet*, var. of *tannet* tawny cloth (14th c. in Godef.)] 'Tawny' as a heraldic colour, variously described as 'orange-brown' or 'bright chestnut'; in engraving represented by diagonal lines from sinister to dexter, crossed by others, according to some authors, vertically, according to others, horizontally.

1564 *Leigh Armorie* 19 Now to the sixth colour, whiche we calle Tawney, and is blazed by thys woorde, Tenne. It is a worshipfull colour, and is of some Helhaughtes called Bruske. It is made of two bright colours which is Redde and Yellowe. 1575 *LANEHAM Let.* (1871) 39 The Fess Tenny, which is a cooler betokening dout & suspicion. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techni* I, *Tenny*, or *Tawney*, is expressed in Engraving by thwart Strokes or Hatches. 1882 *Cassans Heraldry* 51 *Tenné* (bright chestnut).

Tennement, **Tennendrie**, obs. ff. **TENNEMENT**, **TENANTRY**.

Tennent, obs. form of **TENANT**, **TENON**
Tenner (te'nə), *collog.* [f. *TEN* + -ER¹.] A term applied to a number or amount of ten; *spec.*

a. A ten-pound note; in U. S. a ten-dollar bill. 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Ox* xix, 'No money?' 'Not much, perhaps a tenner.' 1884 G. ALLEN *Philistia* III 218, I had in my purse... five tenners—Bank of England ten-pound notes, you know. 1887 *BLACK SADRIN Zenobia* xxi 208 You might make the five a tenner. 1893 *SALTUS Madam Sapphira* xvi, At the rate of eight dollars a column and a tenner for the 'beat'.

b. A period of ten years. 1866 *Morn. Star* 10 Dec, I will tell the truth, or else I shall get a 'tenner' (ten years' penitentiary) 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov 9 [He] has been chief magistrate for the past nine years uninterruptedly, and the Corporation has just asked him to extend it and make a 'tenner' of it.

Tenner, obs. form of **TENON**, var. **TANDOUR**.
Tennes, -ice, obs. ff. **TENNIS**. **Tennet**, dial. variant of **TINET**. **Tenney**, obs. f. **TENNÉ**.

Tennikill, obs. Sc. form of **TUNICLE**.
Tennil, var. **TEANEL dial.**, basket.

Tennis (te'nis), sb. Forms a. 4-5 *tenetiz*, 5 *teneyz*, 6 *ten(u)es*; B 5 *tenyce*, *tenyys*, 5-6 *tenys*, -yse, *tennyys*, -yse, 6 *tenice*, *tennyase*, (*tinis*), 6-7 *tenis*, -ise, *tennisse*, -ice, (7 *Sc tin-* *neys*), 6- *tennis*. [Known c. 1400 in form *tenetiz*, later *tennes*, *teneyz*, -ys, -ye, *tenis* se; in It. mentioned in the *Cronica de Firenze* of Donato Vellati (who died in 1370) as *tenes*, and said to have been introduced into Florence by French knights early in the year 1325. For ulterior history and etymology see Note below.]

1. A game in which a ball is struck with a racket and driven to and fro by two players in an enclosed oblong court, specially constructed for the purpose, and (in the developed form of the game) having an enclosed corridor on one of the long sides roofed over by a penthouse.

The game had originally a much simpler form, the ball being struck with the palm of the hand (hence *F. la paume*). It was also played in the open air, as still in some places in France, and down to about 1800 in England under the name *field-tennis*, of which *lawn-tennis* (sense 2) may be considered a greatly modified revival.

c. 1400 *Gower In Praise of Peace* 295 Of the Tenetiz [ed. 1532 *tennes*] to winne or lese a chace, Mai no hit wite er that the bal be ronne. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Teneyz, play, *tenibudus* (*F. manipulator, tennis*). 1441 *Court Roll Peishore*, *Worc* (Westminster Ch. Munim.), Nullus eorum frequentabit ludum qui vocatur the tenye playng in comuni via domini Regis nec in aliquo loco privato ibidem. 1460 *Towneley Myst* xiii 736, I bryng the bot a balle. Hauue and play the with alle, And go to the tenys [zine pennys] 1465 *Mann. & Househ. Exp* (Roxb.) 221 Playynd at the tenys a 1470 *Tiptot Tulle on Friendsli* (Calton 1481) C iv, Lyke corage & disposicion to playng atte tenyce. 1535 *Act 27 Hen. VIII*, c. 25 § 8 Any open place for comen bowling, dysyng, carding, clothe, tenys, or other unlawfull games. 1540 *MORVENS Vives Introd Wysz* C j, Oft tymes he cometh vp a pase, that can play well at tenyysse. 1550 *CROWLEY Last Trumpet* 562 To play tenise, or tosse the ball. 1565-73 *COOPER Thesaurus* s. v. *Bonus*, Good at tennis. 1601 *HOLLAND Phry* (1634) I 290 Pythus was the first player at tennis. 1608 *SHAKS. Ham.* II, i. 59. 1617 *MINSHU Ductor, Tennis play*, aut a *tenes* Gal i. *holla*, which word the Frenchmen, the onely tennis players, vse to speake when they strike the ball, at tennis. 1634 *ROWLEY*

Noble Soldier II, i, I have been at Tennis, Madam, with the King. I gave him 15 and all his fruits. 1679 *C. HATTON in H. Corr* (Camden) 189 Last Wednesday his Ma^y play'd at tennis. 1789 *Mrs Piozzi Journ France* II. 26 He invited them to play a great match at tennis. 1793 *Sporting Mag.* 29 Sept. 371 Field-tennis threatens ere long to bowl out cricket. 1865 *MILNIVALL Rom Engh* VIII. lxiv 116 Then he uses strong exercise for a considerable space at tennis. 1878 *JULIAN MARSHALL (title)* The Annals of Tennis.

fig. 1611 *TOURNEUR Ath Trag* II iv, Drop out Mine eye-balls and let envious Fortune pla At tennis with 'em. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 463 In the Tennis of Fortune. 1899 *S. K. Hocking in Daily News* 2 Sept 6/3 He had a decided objection to 'playing tennis with the seventh commandment'.

2 Short for **LAWN-TENNIS** (q. v.), a game played with a ball and rackets on an unenclosed rectangular space on a smooth grass lawn or a floor of hard gravel, cement, asphalt, etc., called a court. Introduced about 1874 (see **LAWN-TENNIS**); reduced to its present form in 1877.

1888 *St James's Gaz* Aug, It is melancholy to see a word which has held its own for centuries gradually losing its connotation. Such a word is 'tennis', by which nine persons out of ten to-day would understand the game of recent invention played on an unconfined court. 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 80 The tennis-ground was overgrown with grass—his predecessor's family evidently had not cared about tennis.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb* a. Of, belonging to, or used in playing tennis (sense 1), as *tennis coat*, *tennis game*; see also **TENNIS-BALL**, -PLAY, etc.

1516 *Hart. MS* 2281f. 2r Blew velvet for a 'Tenes Cote for the king. 1554 *HULOET*, 'Tennyse game, or playnge at tenyysse, *spharomachia*.

b. Of, pertaining to, used or worn in lawn-tennis, as *tennis-bag*, -game, -ground, -hat, -jacket, -lawn, -racket, -suit; *tennis-arm*, -elbow, -knee, an arm, elbow, or knee sprained in playing lawn-tennis; *tennis-ground*, a piece of ground laid out or marked out for the game of lawn-tennis; a lawn-tennis court or set of courts. See also **TENNIS-BALL**, -COURT, -PLAYER.

1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 466/1 Each with a flannel 'tennis-bag' in her hand. 1908 *R. W. CHAMBERS Younger Set* viii, Eileen, strolled houseward across the lawn, sending the shaven 40 with her 'tennis bat. 1883 *Pail Mail G.* 30 May 3/1 If 'tennis elbow becomes anything like as usual an ailment as tennis playing is an accomplishment. 1892 'J. S. WINTER Lumley v, He was sitting on the garden seat near the 'tennis ground. 1890 *Army & Navy Stores Catal Mar.* 1880 'Tennis Hats various colours from 1/6. 1888 *BARRIE When a Man's Single* xiv, A man in a 'tennis jacket, carrying a pail. 1901 *Brit Med. Jnl.* No. 2097. 562 The country doctor called it a 'tennis-knee', which might mean anything. 1899 E. J. CHAPMAN *Drama Two Lives* 13 The 'tennis lawns and pathways all are bright with beauty. 1892 *F. M. CRAWFORD Three Fates* II, iv 95 Her first 'tennis-racquet, now battered and half-unstrung. 1897 *ANNE PAGE Afternoon Ride* 7 A girl with a tennis-racket in her hand. 1908 *R. W. CHAMBERS Younger Set* viii, Yes, I've plenty of 'tennis-shoes. Help yourself. 1897 *Mrs. RAYNER Type-writer Girl*, A baronet in a 'tennis suit.

Hence **Tennisdom**, the world or realm of tennis- (or lawn-tennis) players; **Tennisy** a., *collog* addicted to lawn-tennis.

1890 *Blackw. Mag* Feb. 256/2 As with horsy women, 'tennis' gals become intolerable nuisances to their neighbours. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 464/2 The reputation of the Bentley brothers had gone forth into tennisdom with a very high brand on it.

[Note. The introduction of some form of tennis into Florence by the French knights in 1325, and the use of the name *tenes*, appear not to be recorded elsewhere than in Vellati's *Cronica*, nor does either game or name appear to have been long retained; the name was manifestly foreign, and opposed to Italian word-formation. But its use in Florence at least 30 and perhaps 70 years before the earliest known English example, implies either that the Eng. name came from Italy, or that both had a common source. The latter is the more likely; it was French knights who introduced the game at Florence, and the Eng. *tenetiz*, *teneyz*, with their final stress, imply French origin. The difficulty is that the game has app. never borne any such name in Fr., where, from 1350 or earlier, it has been called *la paume*, *la paume*. The only Fr. word akin in form is *tenes* (AF. *tenets*), a pers. pl. pres. indic. and imper. of *tenir* 'to hold', also 'to take, receive what is offered'. Hence the suggestion made by Minshew 1617, and favoured by Skeat, Jussérand, and others, that the name originated in the fr. imperative *tenes* 'take, receive', called by the server to his opponent. *tenes* is of course the difficulty that no mention of this call has yet been found in French, where it must have been used if thence taken into It. and Eng. But in the Colloques of Cordier and Erasmus, the server's call is latinized as *accipe* and *exipe*, and in the *Carmen de ludis pilae retinend.* of R. Fressart, Paris, 1647, 'exipe', 'pilam exipe', 'mitto pilam in tectum, excipe', with other uses of *exipere* and *accipere*, occur eight times in the portion printed by Julian Marshall *Annals of Tennis* 27-29. These Latin words witness to the use of *tenes* or some equivalent call in French, and favour the conclusion that this call gave rise to the 14th c. It and Eng. name.]

† **Tennis**, v. *Obs* Also 6-esse. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans* To toss to and fro like a ball at tennis.

Also *absol.* 1565 *W. ALLEN in Fulke Confut. Purg.* (1577) 145 How fast they will tennisse one to an other in talke. 1596 *SPENSER State Irrel.* Wks. (Globe) 652/2 These fowre garrisons issuing forth will so drive him [the enemy] from one side to another, and tennis him amongst them, that he shall finde no where safe.

2 *intrans*. To play tennis. Hence † **Tennis**, *tennis*-playing, also † **Tenniser**, a tennis-player.

c. 1475 *Myrc's Par. Pr* xi note, Danseyng, cotteying, bollyng, tennisyng, handball, fott ball, stoil ball & all manner other games. 1579 *Rice Inuestive agst* 1 *ices* Eivb, Bowlyng, Dicyng, Cadyng, Tennisyng, with such like actes and deedes of the fleshe. *Ibid* Fj, Diceis, Bowlers, Carders, Teneseis.

Tennis-ball. [f. **TENNIS** sb + **BALL** sb.¹ 4.]

The small ball used in tennis or lawn-tennis. c. 1450 *Brut* ccxlv 374 Yn scoine & despite he [the Dauphin] sent to hym [King Henry V] a tonne fülle of teneysballis, be-cause he schulde have sunnwat to play with alle. 1561 *T. NORTON Calvin's Inst* 1 60 As if God did to make himself pastime to tosse men like tennis-balles. 1599 *SHAKS. Hen. V*, I ii 258. 1746 *SWIFT Gulliver* II v, Such cruel bangs... as if I had been pelted with tennis-balls. 1805 *SCOTT Last Minst* II, xxvi, Like tennis-ball by racket tossed. *attrib* 1786 *ABRCROMBIE Arr. in Gard. Assist.* p. vii, Tennis-ball cabbage lettuce.

b. *fig.*; esp. a thing or person that is tossed or bandied about like a tennis-ball.

1589 *WARNER AB Eng* vi xxx. 151 Vulcan, Venus, Daphne turned to Tree, tennis-balles to every tongue of every Deities. 1610 *HOLLAND Casiodor's Brit* (1637) 570 The very tennis-ball, in some sort, of fortune. 1642 *H. MORE Song of Soul* II App. lxxviii, A cluster of them makes not half a Moon, What should such tennis-balls do in the skie? 1890 *DAKYNs Xenophon* I, p. xciv, We find this great Athenian captain playing the ignoble part of tennis-ball to rival Spartan harlots.

Tennis-court. [f. **TENNIS** sb + **COURT** sb.¹ 4.]

1. The enclosed quadrangular area, or building, in which the game of tennis is played.

1564 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) I. 143 Boards to make a tennis court 12. 0 0. 1511 *CORON, Blouse*, a close Tennis court, or a Tennis court in a hall, having a house on either side to serve on. 1630 in *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.* (1866) XXX. 57 The tennis courts thaur and all uteris houses. 1763 *Brit Mag.* IV 55 It was agreed to build a new theatre, where the Tennis court then stood, in Lincoln's-inn-fields. 1799 *MACINTOSH Vind. Gallica* Wks. 186 III 24 They were summoned by their President to a Tennis-Court, where they were reduced to hold their assembly. 1898 *JULIAN MARSHALL Annals of Tennis* 114 One of the greatest obstacles to the spreading of the love of Tennis has always been the scarcity of Tennis-courts. [*Ibid*, 113 Their number [in England] at the present moment is twenty one.]

fig. 1605 *EARL STIRLING Alexander*, *Trag* v. 1, I think the world is but a Tennis court where Fortune doth play States, tosse men for Balls. 1738 G. LILLO *Maria* II, ii, Winds and waters, in their vast tennis-court, have, as a ball, Used me to make them sport.

Comb. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, II ii 21 But that the Tennis-Court-keeper knows better than I a 1637 *D. JOHNSON Eng Gram* viii, note, *Sepis tria cognominantur nomina*, ut, a foot-ball player, a Tennis-court-keeper.

2. The plot of ground prepared and marked out for lawn-tennis.

1881 'RITA' *My Lady Coquette* i, I wanted to see the tennis-courts made.

Tennis-play. [f. as prec + **PLAY** sb.]

1. The game of **TENNIS**; playing at tennis.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 68/1 Chace of tenys play, or oþyr lyke, *sistencia*. 1530 *PALSGR.* 280/3 Tennyssplay, *jeu de la paume*. 1594 *NASHE Christ's T.* To Rdr, Provided it bee not a Tennice play of Pots and Cups, like the Centaurs feast.

1651 *HOBBS Leviath* II. xxv. (1839) 249 He that useth able seconds at tennis play, placed in their proper stations.

† 2 = **TENNIS-COURT**, *Obs*.

1507-8 *Court of Frankpledge, Oxford*, Four men presented for keeping tenysplayes, an illegal sport 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* III. 1223/1 In Wisbuch was a garden, a tennis place, & a bowling alle walled about with bricke. *Comb.* 1530 in *Vicary's Anat* (1888) App. i 101 Item, for Anthony Annesley, tenesplay-keeper vjs viij d.

Tennis-play er. [f. as prec] One who plays at tennis; now, usually, at lawn-tennis.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 488/2 Teneyz playere, *tenibudus*. 1635 *STAFFORD Penn. Glory* (1866) 106 The best Tennis-player living cannot shew his cunning. 1674 *TEMPLE Let. to Sir J. Temple* Wks. 1731 II 297 We were both together young Travellers and Tennis Players in France. 1801 *STRUTT Sports & Past.* II. ii. (1876) 161 We have authority to prove that Henry VII was a tennis player. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 304/4 The champion tennis players.

So **Tennis-playing**, playing at tennis.

1441 [see **TENNIS** 1]. 1495 *Act 11 Hen VII*, c. 2 § 5 Where. tenys playng bowles Clossh or anyother unlawfull game..shalbe used. 1583 *STRUBBS Aust Abus* II (1882) 33 They spend it in dicing, carding, bowling, tennis playng.

Tennon, **Tennor**, -our, **Tenny**, **Tennyss**, -yse, obs. ff. **TENON**, **TENOR**, **TENNÉ**, **TENNIS**.

Tennysonian (tenisō'nian), a. and sb. [f. the name of the poet Alfred (Lord) Tennyson (1809-1852) + -IAN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Tennyson, his works, or his style.

1853 *LONG in Lyfe* (1891) II 249 [M. Arnold's poems] Very clever, with a little of the Tennysonian leaven in them. 1861 *Times* 10 Oct, His success exceeds that of his predecessors who have attempted the rendering of this Tennysonian classic [*Catullus*] 1876 *STODUM Vict Poets* vi. (1887) 227 These effects, which the Laureate employs with such variation and continuance that the resultant style is known as Tennysonian, were Dorian first of all.

B. *sb.* An admirer, imitator, disciple, or student of Tennyson.

1883 *Harper's Mag.* Feb. 460/1 By all the Tennysonians of this generation it will be deeply regretted. Hence **Tennysonianism**, **Tennysonianism**, a

characteristic trait or mannerism of Tennyson's style; an imitation of that style

1843 Mrs BROWNING *Let to C. Matthews* 14 Mar (in *Davy's Catal* (1895) 13), I had been pleased with the poetical sense of his (Lowell's) book, which he sent me long ago, notwithstanding the Tennysonianisms of it. a 1849 Fox *Channing* Wks. 1864 III. 234 The affectations—the Tennysonianisms of Mr. Channing.

Teno-, combining element, arbitrarily formed from Gr. *τένον*, **TENDON**—cf. **TENONTO-**. **Tenography** (tenp grāfi) [-GRAPHY], description of tendons. **Tenology** [-LOGY], that part of anatomy which relates to the tendons. **Tenorrhaphy** [Gr. *ρᾶφή* a seam], suture of a tendon. **Tenosuture** [L. *sutura* a seam], = **tenorrhaphy**. **Teno-synovitis** [see **SYNOVIA** and **-ITIS**], inflammation of a tendon and its sheath. See also **TENOTOMY**.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tenography, *Tenology, *Tenorrhaphy. 1899 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*, *Teno-suture, the sewing together of the divided ends of a tendon. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Tenosynovitis. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 379 The results (of massage) in sprains, tenosynovitis and the like, are sometimes amazing.

Tenon (te'nən), *sb.* Forms: a. 5 **tenown**, 5-**tenon**, (6-8 **tennon**); b. 6 **tenaunt**, -e, 6-7 (9 *dial.*) **tenant**, 7-**ent**, 7-8 **tennant**, -ent. [a. F. *tenon* (15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), f. *tenir* to hold + suffix *-on* (= L. *-ium*). The *B*-forms show assimilation to the word **TENANT**, and to L. *tenent-em* pr. ppl., holding. cf. *talon*, *talent*, and see **ANT 3**.]

1. A projection fashioned on the end or side of a piece of wood or other material, to fit into a corresponding cavity or mortise in another piece, so as to form a close and secure joint.

a. 14. *Voc.* in Wr.-Wulcker 616/3 *Tentum*, a tenon, *quod ponitur in commissura*. c1440 *Pronp. Parv* 489/1 *Tenown*, knyttynge of a balke or oþer lyke yn tymber (S. tenowre), .. *tenaculum*, *gumfus*. 1545 *Elyot, Cardo*. It is also the tenon, whiche is put into the mortayse. 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 339 Every boorde had two tenons like pikes, whereby they were stucke into the sockets. a 1661 *FULLER Worthies* (1662) III. *Staford* 38 There is a fair House on London Bridge, commonly called Nonesuch, which is reported to be made without either Nails or Pins, with crooked Tenons fastened with wedges and other (as I may term them) circumferential devices. 1854 *WRIGHT Cell, Room & Stair*, II. 59 Each of the upright stones (at Stonehenge) had two tenons or projections on the top. 1889 *Work* 29 June 227/1 In cutting dovetails and tenons.

b. 1551 *RECORDS Cast. Knowl* (1550) 52 Then must you make lyke mortayse to receaue those tenautes. a 1677 *HALE Prin. Orig. Man.* IV. iv. 330 If Chance could make a Beam, and Tenents at either end, yet it is not possible to conceive that Chance could fit the Mortises of other pieces of Timber to those Tenents. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 116 *Tenant*, a square end fitted into a Mortise. 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Yardley*, The spire for want of tenants being pinned down, was blown off.

b. *Tenon and mortise* (also *mortise and tenon*: see **MORTISE** *sb.* 1 b), the combination of these.

1620 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* 251 With a small tenents and mortisells. 1621 *SPEED Hist. Gt. Brit.* VII. xii. § 3. 267 Fastened with tenons and mortises, the one into the other. 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* III. xviii (Roxb.) 139/1 Fastened in them with a Mortais and Tenent. 1856 *EMERSON Eng. Traits, Stonehenge* Wks. (Bohn) II. 124 The good beasts must have known how to cut a well-wrought tenon and mortise.

† c. The lower part of a graft which is cut thin so as to be inserted into the stock. *Obs.*

1523 *FITZGER. Hush.* § 139 Take thy graffe and cut it in the joynt to the myddes, & make the tenent therof half an ynche longe or a lytle more al on the one syde. 1641 in *Maidment Bk. Scott. Pasquils* 137 Whose tenons small, if they be left in ground, Like ill weeds soon will waxe.

† d. *fig.* That which firmly connects or unites two things. *Obs. rare*—1.

1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 145 There are then two things concur in the producing of man. This I thinke to bee the surest tenon.

2. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *tenon-helve*, *-joint*, *piece*; *tenon-anger*, a hollow auger for forming tenons on the ends of spokes, chair-legs, etc.; *tenon-saw*, a fine saw for making tenons, etc.; having a thin blade, a thick back, and small teeth very slightly 'set'.

1881 *RAYMOND Mining Gloss.*, **Tenant-helve*, see *Frontal-hammer*. 1865 *Reader* No 133. 73/3 Mortice and *tenon joints. 1901 *Black's Carp & Build. House Handicr.* 14 A pin of hard wood... driven in through the *tenon piece and the mortise. 1949 *Privy Council Acts* (1890) II. 351 *Tenant sawes, iij. 1703 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 103 The Tenant-Saw, being thin, hath a Back to keep it from bending. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 251 The Tenon-saw derives its name from being used for forming the shoulders of tenons.

Tenon (te'nən), *v.* Also 7-8 **tenant**, **tennant**, 8 **tenent**, **tenont**. [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To fix together with tenon and mortise.

1649 *BLITH Eng. Improv. Instr.* (1653) 203 The beam runs down into the plough-head, and is there tenanted and pinned into the head. 1665 J. WEBB *Stone-Heng* (1795) 92 If mortised and tenanted. 1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Ship-build Assist.* 25 Tenant (in Errata corr. to Tenon) the Post into the Keel. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marins* (1789) CIV. b. The stern-post, is tenanted into the keel. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm* II. 289 The whole of the posts are likewise tenanted into the sill.

b. *fig.* To join or fix firmly and securely. 1596 *Br. ANDREWS Sermon*, *Luke xvi. 25* (1841) II. 86 We

tenon both these together, as antecedent and consequent. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 18 The several pieces of Invention, must next be sowed and tenanted together. 1856 WHITMAN in *Scott Rev* (1883) 285 My foothold is tenon'd and mortis'd in granite.

2. To furnish or fit with a tenon.

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 302 These two Rails are each of them tenoned at each end. 1793 *SMITHON Edystone L.* § 174 Cramping the stones together, as well as tenoning the ends. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Woodw. Factors* 156 For this we have the remedy of tenoning both ends at the same time.

b. *intr.* To engage or fit in by or as by a tenon. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 404/1 The two beams should be placed conformable to the two uprights, so that they may tenon in them. 1822 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jour.* V. 361/2 They tenon between the strings *e* and *n*.

Vence **Te tenoned ppl. a.**, furnished or made with a tenon, **Tenoner**, a machine for forming tenons.

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 323 [He] besmeus the whole tenoned ends and tenons well with soap. 1875 *Carpentry & Join.* 49 The tenoned and mortised ends of the pieces. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Tenoner**.

Tenon, *obs.* and *dial.* form of **TENDON**.

Tenonian (tēnō'nian), *a. Anat.* [f. name of J. R. Tenon, a French anatomist (1724-1816) + **-IAN**] Discovered or described by Tenon, as in *Tenonian fascia* or *capsule* (*Tenon's capsule*), a delicate band of fascia with involuntary muscle fibres disposed round the eyeball (*Syn. Soc. Lex.*). So **Tenonitis**, inflammation of Tenon's capsule.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, Tenon's capsule. *Ibid.*, Tenonitis. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, The Tenonian fascia or capsule. 1901 *Brit. Med. Jour.* No. 2097, 575 The symptoms of tenonitis.

Tenoning, *vbl. sb.* [f. **TENON** *v.* or *sb.* + **-ING** 1.]

a. The process of jointing or joining together with tenon and mortise. b. Furnishing with tenons. So **Tenoning ppl. a.**, that tenons or furnishes with a tenon.

1698 *Land Gas* No 1321/4 As in Planing, Mortising and Tenoning, Mouldings, &c. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marins* (1789), *Assembler*, to unite the several pieces of a ship, as by, scarfing, scoring, tenoning, &c. 1847 *SMITHON Builder's Man.* 122 Little need be said as to morticing and tenoning, or dovetailing.

c. *attrib. and Comb.* (of the *vbl. sb.* or *ppl. a.*), as *tenoning attachment*, a mechanical fitting for converting a moulding machine into a tenon-cutter; *tenoning chisel*, a double-blade chisel which makes two cuts, leaving a middle piece which forms a tenon (*Knight Dict. Mech.*); *tenoning cutter*, *tenoning machine*, a machine for cutting timber with a tenon.

1895 *Daily Chron.* 6 Dec 1/5 Moulding Machine (4-cutter) with *tenoning attachment, hand-saw, vertical spindle. 1890 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 498/1 For tenoning, the planing cutters are replaced by *tenoning cutters. 1873 J. RICHARDS *Wood working Factories* 157 To move them backward and forward is the main labour in operating a *tenoning machine. 1881 *Young & Co. Man. his own Mechanic* § 216 Tenoning and trenching machines.

Tenonitis, **Tenon's capsule**: see **TENONIAN**.

Tenonto-. [f. Gr. *τένον*, *tenon*—tendon.] A formative of technical terms relating to the tendons.

cf. **TENO-**. **Tenontography** (tenōnto'grāfi), = **TENOGRAPHY**. **Tenonto logy**, = **TENOLOGY**. **Tenontophyme** (tenōnto'fēm) [Gr. *φύμα* growth], **Tenontophyte** [Gr. *φύρον* plant], a tumour or morbid growth on a tendon. **Tenontostome** (*ostoma*, *OSTEOMA*), an osseous tumour in a tendon.

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Tenontographia*, .. tenontography. *Tenontologia*, .. tenontology. *Tenontophyma*, .. tenontophyma. *Tenontophytum*, .. tenontophyte. *Tenontostoma*, .. tenontostome. 1899 *Syn. Soc. Lex.*, *Tenontophyte*.

Tenor (te'nai), *sb.* 1 (a.) Also 4 **tenur**, 4-6 **-oure**, 4-9 **-our**, 5 **-owre**, **-eur**, 6 **-ore**, **-er**, **tennour**, (**teanor**), 6-7 **tennor**, 7 **tenner**. b. 4-8 **tenure** (5 **tenneure**). [a. OF. *tenor*, *-our*, 13th c. (also *tenoire*, *-eure*, *-ure*, 13-14th c.), mod. F. *teneur* fem., substance, import of a document, etc. —L. *tenēre*—em course, import (of a law, etc.), f. *tenēre* to hold. The musical term was in 14-15th c. F. *tenor* masc. and fem., 'a tenor part, voice, or singer', mod. F. *tenor* masc. after It. *tenore* and med. L. *tenor*, to which also the English word in all senses has been conformed. Confusion with **TENURE** prevailed from 13th to 18th c. — see **B**.]

I 1. The course of meaning which holds on or continues through something written or spoken; the general sense or meaning of a document, speech, etc.; substance, purport, import, effect, drift.

In technical legal use (as in Fr.) implying the actual wording of a document, or a transcript thereof (distinguished from *effect*) cf. b. *Proving of the tenor* (Sc. Law) see *quod 1338*.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17614 Pañ did pan for to write i writ, þis þan he was tenur of hit. 13 K. *Alis* 2977 Another þire he sent heom þat, And of a more bitter tenour. 1387 *Trivisia Highe* (Rolls) III. 35 þe tenor of his laws was suche. 1453-74 *MARG. OF ANJOU Lett.* (Camden) 22 Your gracefull letters of prave seal, the tenour of the which we have wel understand. 1566 *TINDALE Acts* viii. 32 The tenor of the scripture which he redde was this. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 355 This was the tenour that tyme of their band. 1603 *SHAKS. Meas. for M.* IV. ii. 216 Hee receiues letters of strangetenor. 1664 *H. MORE Myst. Iniq.* 112

This is the tenour of the New Covenant. 1793 *Land Gaz.* No 3953/1 (Scott.) Act for proving the Tenor in Favour of Anna Cockburn. 1825 *JERRISON Autobiog.* Wks. 1859 I 20 The tenor of these propositions being generally known. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. *Proving*, The terms of a deed which has been lost or destroyed may be proved in an action peculiar to the Court of Session, called an action of proving the tenor. 1870 *L'ETTRANGE Miss. Mifflin* I. 1 20 Such was the general tenor of Mrs. Mitford's letters.

β. [1292 *BRITTON* II. iv. § 9 *Solom* la tenure del Pone (*fr.* according to the tenor of the Pone)] 13 K. *Alis* 1707 (Bodl. MS.), A letter par amone of which swiche was þe tenure. 1427 *Rolls of Parl.* IV. 332/2 Ayeins the teneure and forme of the saide Statutes. 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII.* c. 11 Certen Indentures wherof the tenare hereafter ensuyth. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1. 235 Bid me teare the bond. 1604 *Leu* When it is paid according to the tenure. 1682 *Land Gaz.* No 1733/4 According to the Tenure of his Majesties Letters Patents.

b. *concr.* An exact copy of a document, a transcript. (In quot. 1523, a written statement.) Now *techn.* see *prec.* sense.

c 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 366 Even as hit apperith of submysions of the same parties, Tenours of the which folow byneth. 1523 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* I. cxxii. 257 Than he shall deluyer to vs a tenour of that he ought to do. 1588 *LAMBARDE Emen.* iv. xviii. 597 Sometimes they are to certifie and send vp onely a Tenor (or Transcript) as I sayd, of the Record. 1842 *S. GREENLEAF Evidence* (1844) I. § 502, 575 In such cases, nothing is returned but the tenor, that is, a literal transcript of the record, under the seal of the Court.

c. The value of a bank note or bill as stated on it: in phr. *old tenor*, *middle tenor*, *new tenor*, referring to the successive issues of paper currency in the colonies of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in the 18th c. *Hist.*

1740 *W. DOUGLASS Disc. Curr. Brit. Plant.* Amer. 40 All Bills of the old Tenor when brought into their Treasury, to issue out no more. 1811 *J. ADAMS Wks.* (1854) IX. 638 It is worse than old tenor, continental currency, or any other paper money. 1898 *F. A. WALKER Money* xv. 319 In 1741 the Assembly made 6s. 9d. of the new-tenor equal to 27 shillings of the old. *Ibid.* 320 By act of 1770, the old-tenor notes were to be exchanged at this rate.

2. † a. The action or fact of holding on or continuing; continuance, duration. *Obs.*

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. vii. i. (Bodl. MS.), þe age is of a man not ells is but tenour and during of kinde vertues. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* v. iv. (1506) 393 The melodye of the glorie of the blesyd shall not haue tenoure yf the paynes of the dampned were not eternal. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* i. 1 v. (1652) 12 'Is most absurd, for any mortal man to look for a perpetual tenor of happiness in his life. a 1694 *TILLOTSON Sermon* (1742) IV. 539 Let not a perpetual tenor of health and pleasure soften and dissolve your spirits.

b. Continuous progress, course, movement (of action, etc.), way of proceeding, procedure.

1398 *TRIVISA Barth.* De P. R. viii. ii. (Tollem. MS.), Heuen with his roundnesse and cercelis forsakeþ nougt, noþer leueþ he sadde tenor of his ordre. 1596 *SPENSER F. Q.* iv. vii. 47 Ne ought mote make him change his wonted tenor. 1676 *HALE Contempl.* l. 400 The constant tenour of a just, virtuous, and pious life. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 76 Along the cool sequester'd vale of life They kept the noiseless tenour of their way. 1784 *JOHNSON Lett. to Mrs. Thrale* 26 June, Of doing good a continual tenour of distress allowed him few opportunities. 1814 *CARY Daniell's Inf.* x. 133 She of thy life the future tenour will to thee unfold. 1865 *SIRREV. Ecce Homo* iv. (ed. 8) 29 The contrast between Christ's pretensions and the homely tenour of his life.

β. 1720 *W. GISSON Dict. Horae* xii. (1732) 185 A continued easy Motion, and constant Tenure in Feeding.

c. The length of time that a bill is drawn to run before presentation for payment.

1866 *CRUMP Banking* v. 100 The tenor [of foreign bills] depends upon a variety of circumstances, and may be extended to almost any period, provided the parties thereto are agreed. *Ibid.* 102 The term 'nsance', denotes the customary tenor at which bills are drawn.

8 Quality, character, nature, condition, state. † a. in physical sense, in early use *esp.* quality of tone (cf. *a.* *Obs.*)

1530 *PALSGR.* 47 The redar shall sounde them all under one tenour, and never rest upon them nor lyft up his voice. 1595 *SPENSER Epithal.* 9 Your string could soome to sadder tenor turne. 1618 *Br. HALL Sermon* v. 103 There can be no harmony, where all the strings or voices are of one tenor. 1725 *BRADLEY'S Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Elm*, The Tenor of the Grain makes it also fit for all kinds of Carved-Work. 1729 *SHEPLOCK Artillery* II. 90 The Air in them must be of the same Tenor with the circumambient Air.

b. in non-physical sense the way in which a thing continues, *esp.* habitual condition of mind. Now *rare* or merged in 2 b.

1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng. Poeme* iii. v. (Arb.) 163 No fault or blemish, to confound the tenor of the stiles for that cause. 1697 *DRYDEN Æneid* xii. 305 Nor shake the steadfast tenor of my Mind. 1756 *BURKE Subl.* § B. ii. viii, The senses, strongly affected in some one manner, cannot quickly change their tenour. 1831 *CARLYLE Misc.* (1857) II. 190 Spiritual, of calm tenour.

II. 4. *Mus.* a. The adult male voice intermediate between the bass and the counter-tenor or alto, usually ranging from the octave below middle C to the A above it; also, the part sung by such a voice, being the next above the bass in vocal part-music.

So called app. because the melody or *canto fermo* was formerly allotted to this part.

1388 [see **COUNTER-TENOR** 1 b.] c 1430 *LYDG Minor Poems* (Peirce Soc.) 54 Treble meene and tenor discording as I gesse. c 1460 *Wisdom* 620 in *Macro Plays* 55 *Mynde* A tenowur to yow bothe i brynge; . *Wyll.* And, but a

trebll I owt wrynge, The dnuell hym spede, bat myrthe
evyled. 1530 PALSCR. 280/1 Tenour a parte in prick
songe, *tenour* 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* II. 100 You
have your plainsong changed from parte to part, fiste
in the treble, next in the tenor, lastly in the base. 1638-
36 COWLEY *Davidis* I Wks. (1669) 23 Water and Air
be for the Tenor chose, Earth made the Base, the Treble
Flame arose. a 1792 WESLEY *Wks* (1872) VIII. 319 When
they [singers] would teach a tune to the congregation, they
must sing only the tenor. 1873 HALE *In His Name* vi. 49
The voice was a perfectly clear and pure tenor.

b. A singer with a tenor voice, one who sings
the tenor part, a tenor singer.

15475 *Sgr love Degre* 782 Than shall ye go to your
eunings, With tenours and tiebles a mong. 1552 HULOET,
Tenor, or he that singeth a tenor, *succentor*. 1656 *Cheque*
Bk. Chapel Royal (Camden) The next place that shall
fall voyd by the deathe of any tenor. 1828 BYRON *Yvan*
iv. 134-137, The tenor's voice is spoilt by affectation. 1884
F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Singer* i. He asked me if I would
not let him educate that young tenor.

c. = Tenor bell. see B. 1. Second tenor (quot.
1541), the next bell to the tenor. Also (quot. 1562)
applied to a string of tenor pitch in an instrument,
as a harp.

1541 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc* (Camden) 7 Payde for
mendinge the whele of ye secounde tenor. 1562 J.
HEYWOOD *Poet & Epig.* (1867) 186 Which string, wouldst
thou harpe on. Not the base. Nor the standing tenor.
Nor the counter tenor. a 1627 MIDDLETON *Mayor*
Queenb v. 1, Let the Bells ring. 'Las the Tenor's broken,
ring out the Treble. 1909 *Daily Chron.* 1 Oct. 7/2 The
present 'tenor', as the deepest bell of a peal is always called,
was cast here in 1738.

d. A name for the tenor violin or VIOLA.
1836 DUBOURG *Violin* i. (1878) 11 The tenor, or *viol da*
braccio, was larger than the modern tenor, or *viola*. 1883
H. R. HAWKINS in *Genil Mag* July 48 He learns the violon-
cello or tenor. 1884 *Gill's Own Paper* Nov. 21/2 The
viola is sometimes called the tenor, but the former is the
preferable name.

B. *attrib.* or *adj.*, and *Comb.* (in sense 4 above).

1. *attrib.* or *adj.* Applied to a voice, part, instru-
ment, string, etc. of the pitch described in sense 4
above, or intermediate between bass and alto.

Tenor bell, the largest bell of a peal or set. *Tenor C*, the
note an octave below middle C, being the lowest note of a
tenor voice. *Tenor clef*, the C clef when placed upon the
fourth line of the staff. *Tenor violin* (1710), the viola.

1522 MS. Acc. St. John's Hosp. *Castle*, For a bawdyk
to the tenore bell. 1597 MORLEY *Introd. Mus.* i. 21 In
the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Alleluia* stella,
1609 B. JONSON *Masque Queens Wks* (1616) 964 That most
excellent tenor voyce. 1664 PLAYFORD *Skill Mus.* (1674) 99
The Tenor-Viol is an excellent inward Part. a 1670 HACKER
Abp. Williams II § 33 (1693) 30 The Bishop himself beaue
the Tenor part among them often. 1806 CALLCOTT *Mus.*
Gram. II. 10 The Tenor Clef is used for the middle voices
of men. 1838-9 FR. A. KEMBLE *Resid. Georgia* (1863) 127
Their voices seem oftener tenor than any other quality.

2. *Comb.*, as *tenor-maker* (sense 4 d), *-wheel* (4 c).
1648-9 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw. Acc.* (1896) 219
Mending y^e Tenor Wheele—18. 1836 DUBOURG *Violin* ix.
(1878) 266 Martin Hoffman and Hunger, both of Leipzig,
were excellent tenor-makers.

Hence *Tenor v. i.* *intr.* (with *it*), to sing tenor;
Tenorless a., having no tenor or purport.

1893 *Scribner's Mag.* XIV. 61 A tame cornet tenored it
throatily of beer-pots and spittoons. 1830 BENTHAM *Pack*
(1821) 265 The purely conjectural, tenorless, unrecognisable,
and impositive state of unwritten, alias common law.

Tenor, *sb.* 2 Now *dialect*. Also 5 *tenowre*, 8-9
tenner. Corrupted form of TENON *sb.* *Tenor-*
saw = *Tenon-saw*. Hence *Tenor v. 2* = *TENON v.*
a 1485 *Promp. Parv.* MS. S. (1908) 176 Tenowre, knytting
of a balk or odyne lyk tymbre, *tenaculum*. 1747 HOOSON
Miner's Dict. Q. 11, Instead of a Collar made on the Forks,
we make Tenners, so that the Forks are Tennered at both
ends, and the Sliders are Slotted at both Ends to receive
the Forks. 1851 W. ANDERSON *Rhymes* (1867) 116 (E. D. D.)
You're just as rough's a tenor saw. 1877 N. W. LINC
Gloss, *Tenner*, a tenon.

Tenor, obs. form of TENURE.

† **Tenoral**, *a.* *Obs. rare*. [*TENOR sb.* 1 + *-AL*.]

Of or pertaining to the tenor or ordinary course.

1606 BURNIE *Kirk-Buriall* xvi. (1833) E. J. Buriall example,
in all the which there is a tenorall processe so equally and
vnchangeably observed.

Tenorist (te'nōrist). [= F. *tenoriste* (15-
16th c. in Godef.), It. *tenorista*, f. *tenore*, *TENOR sb.* 1
4, see -IST.] (See quot. 1898)

1794 *Short Explic. For Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.*, *Tenorista*,
one that has a Voice proper for a Tenor. 1865 tr. *Spohr's*
Autobiog. II. 155 We were so successful as to engage, the
tenorist Comet of Hamburg. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT
Dict. Mus. Ternus, *Tenorist*, one who sings the tenor part,
or plays the tenor violin.

Tenorite (te'nōrit). *Min.* [Named, 1841,
after Prof. G. Tenore, President of Naples Academy.
see -ITE.] Black oxide of copper, found in thin
iron-black scales on lava at Vesuvius; see quot.

1865 MASKELYNE in *Athenaeum* No. 1980. 472/3 Crystallised
Melaconite and Tenorite. 1868 DANA *Min. Sys.* 804 As the
names tenorite and melaconite were given the same year,
and tenorite was made non isometric (hexagonal) by its
describer, it appears to be right that tenorite should be
sustained for the above mineral, and melaconite be left for
the isometric kind, if any such proves to be a native species.

Tenoroon (tenō'roon). [*TENOR* + *-oon* in *bas-*
soon, or short for *tenor bassoon*.] a. An obsolete
wooden reed-instrument intermediate in pitch be-

tween the oboe and the bassoon; also called *tenor*
oboe or *tenor bassoon*. Also *attrib.*, as *tenoroon oboe*.
b. A reed-stop in an organ, resembling the oboe
stop, but not extending below tenor C. Also
applied to any stop not extending below tenor C,
also *attrib.*, as *tenoroon diapason*.

1849 Chambers' *Inform. People* II. 766/2 The tenoroon, a
wood instrument played with a reed, is seldom employed.
1879 STAINER *Music of Bible* 79 The tenor oboe or tenoroon
1881 C. A. EDWARDS *Organs* xxii. 155 When it ceases at
tenor C this stop [double open diapason] is named the
Tenoroon. 1884 W. H. STONE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV. 88
Tenoroon, a name given to the Tenor Bassoon or Alto
Fagotto in F. It has entirely gone out of use. 1898 STAINER
& BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Ternus*, *Tenoroon*. (2) A word
affixed to an organ stop to denote that it does not proceed
below tenor C, as *tenoroon halfstop*. A *tenoroon diapason* is
a double diapason which does not extend below tenor C.

Tenorhaphy, etc. see TENO-

† **Tenory**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Alteration of TENOR
sb. 1 or It. *tenore* cf. 13th c. F. *tenore*, as if:—L.
**tenoria*] = TENOR *sb.* 4.

c 1460 Towneley *Myst.* xii. 186 *Prunus pastor*. Lett me
syng the tenory. *Ihus pastor*. And I the tryble so hye.

Tenotomy (tēnō'tōmī). *Surg.* [ad. F. *teno-*
tomie see TENO- and -TOMY.] Cutting or division
of a tendon; also *attrib.*, as *tenotomy knife*. So
Tenotome (tēnō'tōm), a surgeon's slender knife
for (subcutaneous) division of tendons; **Teno-**
tomist, a surgeon who performs tenotomy; **Teno-**
tomize v. trans., to perform tenotomy upon.

1822 *Lancet* 21 Dec. 509/2 Discussions in the Académie
Royale de la Médecine on the subject of Tenotomy, or the
section of the muscular tendons for the relief of club-foot
and other deformities. *Ibid.*, There are two classes of
tenotomists, the scientific and able, and the empirical, or
ignorant operators. 1846 BRITTON tr. *Malgaigie's Man*
Oper. Surg. 7 Subcutaneous Incisions may be made with
the common straight bistoury, with the tenotome or tendon-
knife, or any other special instrument. 1872 T. G. THOMAS
Dis. Women (ed. 3) 123 Performed subcutaneously by an
ordinary tenotomy knife. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tenotomize
1902 A. H. TUBBY in *Lancet* 12 Jan. 91/2 The tendons on the
radial side were tenotomised.

Tenoun, **-own**, **Tenour** (e, -owr (e, obs. ff.
TENON, **TENOR**, **TENURE**.

Tenpence (tēnpēns). [*TEN a.* + *PENCE*] A
sum of money equal to ten pennies; a foreign coin
of about this value, a franc, a lira; sometimes used
contemptuously, because the amount wants some-
thing of a shilling. cf. next.

c 1592 MARLOWE *Jew of Malta* iv. iv, Gentleman! he
flouts me. What gently can be in a poor Turk of tenpence?
1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xiv. iii, As sure as tenpence,
this is the very young gentleman. 18 RUSKIN in *B'ham*
Inst. Mag. Dec. (1866) 71, I never pass a begging friar with-
out giving him sixpence, or the equivalent fivepence of foreign
coin, extending the charity even occasionally as far as ten-
pence, if no fivepenny bit chance to be in my purse. 1903
FARMER & HYNLEY *Slang* v. v, Only tenpence in the shilling,
a description of weak intellect.

Tenpenny (tēnpēnī), *a* (*sb.*)

1. Valued at, costing, or amounting to ten pence;
sold at tenpence the piece, dozen, hundred, pound,
quart, gallon, yard, or other customary unit (see
also b), also in contempt: cf. *twopenny*. *Ten-*
penny piece = B. 1. *Tenpenny-worth*, the amount
of anything to be bought for tenpence.

1592 *Arden of Feversham* v. 1, All the tenpenny ale-
houses would stand every morning with a quart pot in
their hand, saying, 'will it please your worship drinke?' 1607
DOCKER & WEBSTER *Westw. Hoe* iv. 12 Wks. 1873 II. 339
If all the great Turks Concubines were but like thee, the
ten penny-indeed should never needs [etc.] c 1643 HOWELL
Letts (1650) I. v. vii 141 Lieutenant Felton made a thrust
with a common tenpenny knife at the Duke. a 1668 DAVE-
NANT *News fr. Plymouth* Wks. (1673) 2 A cloth Of Net-
work edged wth a Ten-penny-Lace. 1794 SWIFT *Drapier's*
Letts I. 7 36 A yard of ten-penny stuff. 1821 SCOTT *Kenil-*
worth, ii, A tenpenny-worth of cord. 1848 S. LOVER *Haudy Andy*
xvi, She had given him a tenpenny piece. 1875-7 RUSKIN
Morn. in Florence Pref., I have done more work than you
will ever know of, to make them good ten-penny-worths to you.

b. *Tenpenny nail* originally, a nail sold at ten-
pence a hundred see PENNY 10. Now, vaguely,
a nail of large size.

1426-8 [see PENNY 10]. 1486 *Naval Acc. Hen VII* (1896)
16 Xpenny nails. c 1555 HARRISFIELD *Drover's Hen VIII*
(Camden) 172 To make the whole matter fast and sure, as it
was with a tenpenny nail. 1666 W. BOGHURST *Lomog-*
raphia (1894) 66 Stomacks like Ostriches are able to digest a
tenpenny nail. 1826 SCOTT *Woodst.* xii, Were his nails
tenpenny nails, and his teeth as long as those of a barrow.

B. *sb.* 1. A piece of money = TENPENCE. a.
The token of the Bank of Ireland for 10d., issued
in 1805, 1806, and 1813. b. A franc or lira.

1824 A. THOMSON in *Life & Min.* iv. (1866) 277 A gentle-
man sent me seven ten-pennies—5s. 10d. Irish. 1825 *Hist*
Little Pat in Houston Tracts I. No. 11 22 Having received
a present of a tenpenny from a gentleman. 1904 *Eng.*
Dial. Dict. s. v. *Ten*, (Guernsey) When I get a bad ten-
penny I put it in my purse and pass it.

2. a. A tenpenny nail. b. A child's school-book
(originally) costing tenpence: formerly the third
book used in teaching to read. *Sc.*

1820 J. H. REYNOLDS *Fancy* (1906) 22 We've driven a
hundred tenpennies already. 1893 CROCKETT *Stickit Minister*
iii. 35 They stammered like a boy new into the tenpenny.

Ten-pins (te'npinz), *sb. pl.* Chiefly U. S. A
game in which ten pins (see PIN *sb.* 1 8) or 'men'
are set up to be bowled at; cf. NINEPINS; *spec.*
a game so played in U. S., called in England
'American bowls'. Also, the pins with which
this game is played; in *sing. tenpin*, one of these.

[1600 ROWLANDS *Leit. Humours Blood* iv. 64 To play at
loggets, nine holes, or ten pinnes.] 1807 CRABBE *Poet. Reg.*
iii. 126 When justice winked on every jovial crew, And ten-
pins tumbled in the parson's view. 1822 DICKENS *Amer.*
Notes vi, Ten-Pins being a game of mingled chance and
skill, invented when the legislature passed an act forbidding
Nine-Pins. 1884 H. C. BURNER in *Harper's Mag.* Jan.
298/2 Base-ball and ten-pins are in no great favor. 1893
Nation (N. Y.) 20 July 54/2 Even a ten pin must be set up
before it is knocked down.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *ten-pin alley*, *ball*.
1868 M. H. SMITH *Sunshine & Shadow* N. York 218 The
click of the billiard ball, and the booming of the ten-pin
alley, are distinctly heard. 1895 *Outing* (U. S.) XXVI.
444/1 You rush to the bottom like a ten-pin ball sent
spinning down its alley.

Ten-pounder (tēn'paundər), [*Parasynthetic*
f. *ten pound* (s + -ER).]

1. a. A thing (e. g. a ball, a fish) weighing ten
pounds; *spec.* a fish, *Elops saurus*, about three
feet long, inhabiting the warmer parts of the Pacific
and Atlantic Oceans; also called Big-eyed Her-
ring. b. A cannon throwing a ten-pound shot.

1695 *Lord Gao* No. 3112/3, 69 Pieces of Cannon, viz...
9 ten Pounders. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy.* II. 11 71 Tenpounders
are shaped like Mulletts, but are so full of very small stiff
Bones, that you can hardly eat them. 1888 GOODR. *Amer.*
Fishes 407 The 'Big eyed Herring' or 'Ten-pounder',
Elops saurus.

2. Something of the value of, or rated at, ten
pounds. a. A ten-pound note. b. A voter in a
borough who was enfranchised in virtue of occupy-
ing property of the annual value of ten pounds.

1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Pounder*, A note or bill is called a
twenty pounder or ten pounder. 1829 MARRIAT *F. Mid-*
may iv, I pocketed the little donation—it was a ten-pounder.
1834 *Oxford Univ. Mag.* I. 46 No candidate would venture
to present himself before a body of ten-pounders. 1880
DISRAEL *Endym.* xvii, There were several old boroughs
where the freemen still outnumbered the ten pounders.

Hence **Ten-pou-ndery** *notice-wd.*, the body of
ten-pound householders.

1840 *Fraser's Mag.* XXI. 237 He was hanged to oblige
the tenpoundery of the day.

Tenrec: see TANREC.

Tense (tens), *sb.* Also 4-6 *tens*, *temps*, 6
tence. [a. OF. *tens*, 11-13th c. (also *tans*, 11-
16th c.), mod. F. *temps* from 13th c. = Pr. *tempus*,
Sp. *tiempo*, Pg. It. *tempo*—L. *tempus* time.]

† 1. Time. *Obs.* (exc. in allusion to 2).

c 1315 SHOREHAM *Poems* i. 1061 And foliulle pat reme-
nant ine purgatorie tense Eft-son. c 1380 WYCLIF
Serm. Sel. Wks. I. 377 Pe Gospel of Maudelen Dai is red on
Fidai in Quarter Tense in Septembre among Ferials.
[Editor's note 'Quatuor Tempora', or, as it is called in
Ireland, Quarter Tense, for the gospel read on St. Mary
Magdalen's day (July 22) is the same as that for Ember
Friday in September.] c 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.*
§ T. 322 It is to seken That future tempshath maad men dis-
seueie, In trust ther-of, from al hat eueie they hadde. 1509
HAWES *Past. Pleas* xlv (Percy Soc.) 214 For only of hym
it is especiall, in final, The future tence to knowe directly
[1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr.* II. v, There are three Tenses,
Tempora, or Times; and there is one Eternity.]

2. *Gram.* Any one of the different forms or
modifications (or word-groups) in the conjugation
of a verb which indicate the different times (*past*,
present, or *future*) at which the action or state
denoted by it is viewed as happening or existing,
and also (by extension) the different nature of such
action or state, as continuing (*imperfect*) or com-
pleted (*perfect*); also *abstr.* that quality of a verb
which depends on the expression of such differences.

1388 WYCLIF *Prolog.* xv. 57 A participi of a present tens may
be resolved into a verb of the same tens, and a coniunction
copulatif. 1530 PALSCR. *Introd.* 31 These three accidentes,
mode, tens and declination parsonall. 1571 GOLDING *Cato*
on Ps. vii. 2 The tenses or tymes of verbes are oftentimes
chaunged among the Hebrewes. 1580 — in *Baet. Alb. To*
Rdr. viii, The Coniugation, Number, Person, Tence, And
Moode of Verbes. 1580 FULKE *Martiall Confut.* iv. 169
Findeth fault with him for giuing the aoristes the significa-
tion of the present temps. 1599 MASSINGER, etc. *Old Law* iv.
1, Thou preterpluperfect tense of a woman. 1643 Sir T.
Browne *Relig. Med.* I. § 11 In Eternity there is no distinc-
tion of Tenses. 1751 HARRIS *Hermes* i. vii. Wks. (1841) 152
The tenses are used to mark present, past, and future time.
1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xvi. § 549 [In Latin there are]
Six tenses. Three, denoting incomplete action. . Three,
denoting completed action. 1876 MASON *Eng. Gram.* (ed.
22) § 212 The tenses of the English verb are made partly
by inflection, partly by the use of auxiliary verbs.

Comb. 1871 ROBY *Lat. Gram.* II. xvi. § 550 All verbs in
the passive have in the Indicative only three simple tense-
forms. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* vii. 123 A case or two
of verbal tense-making. 1886 *Amer. Trist Philol.* Dec.
448 That the present subjunctives of *posse* and *videri* can
become tense-expressing.

b. *fig.* or *allusively*, in conjunction with *mood*:
see MOOD *sb.* 2 b.

Tense (tens), *a.* [ad. L. *tens-us*, pa. pple. of
tendere to stretch.]

1. Drawn tight, stretched taut; strained to stiff-

ness; tight, rigid • chiefly said of cords, fibres, or membranes. Opposed to *lax, flaccid*. Also *transf.* of a sensation, the breathing, the pulse.

1670 *Phil. Trans.* V 2059 Whether the Mercury be sustained by the external Air, or by a Tense matter within. 1676 *WISSEMAN Surg.* (R.), the skin was tense, also rimped and blistered. 1728 *RUTTY in Phil. Trans.* XXXV 563 She complain'd now and then of a tense Pain and a Difficulty in Respiration 1756 C. LUCAS *Ess Waters* I 75 Fiddle-strings are much more tense in wet weather than in dry 1802 *Med. Jnl.* VIII 518 A small spasmodic and very tense pulse of 120, which as the pain increased, resembled the vibration of a musical string. 1834 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis. Chest* (ed. 4) 329 The artery remains full and tense, and resists strongly the compressing finger 1879 *Lougee Foot's Err* xxxvi 254 With every muscle as tense as those of the tiger waiting for his leap

b *Entom.* Applied to the abdomen when not divided or transversely folded, as in spiders. 1826 KIRBY & SE *Entomol* IV 350 [Abdomen] Tense.. when it is not folded. Ex. Most *Araneidae*.

2. *fig.* In a state of nervous or mental strain or tension, strained; highly strung; 'on the stretch'; excited, or excitable; keenly sensitive.

1821 *COLERIDGE in Blackw. Mag.* X. 254 These distinctive faculties being in a tense and active state 1845-6 DE QUINCY *Notes Gifford's Lit. Portr.* Wks 1859 XII. 281 This collapse of a tense excitement. 1860 *HOLLAND Miss Gilbert* ix, Her sensibilities, kept tense through the long winter, refused to respond 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* iii. xxi, Gwendolen, looked at her with tense expectancy, but was silent 1902 R. HICHENS *Londoners* 161 The house-party were now tense with excitement.

3. *Comb.*, as *tense-drawn*, *tense-fibred*, etc. 1761 PULTENEY in *Phil. Trans.* LII. 353 Robust and tense fibred 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* vii 134 The Americans, whose rasping voices.. strain tense-drawn nerves to breaking point. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 15 May 2/1 The haggard, tense eyed men, the expensively attired, withered, yet beautiful women.

Tense, v. rare. [*f.* TENSE *a* + *perh.* at first in *pa. pple.* *tensed*, repr. *L. tensus* stretched, strained.] *trans.* To make tense; to stretch tight. So **Tensed** *ppb a.*, stretched tight, tense.

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* 141 In his supposed tensed and rarefied bodies. 1712 156 The contraction or restitution of the tensed matter 1884 *Mind* Jan. 209 A maximal effort of tensing the extensor instead of the flexor muscles

Tenseless, a. [*f.* TENSE *sb.* + -LESS.] Having no tenses or distinctions of tense (*loosely*, not having the ordinary function of a tense, i.e. not expressing time). Hence **Tenselessness**.

1866 *Tenseless* (see *TEMPORAL a* 5 b). 1887 W. G. HALE in *Amer. Philol.* Apr. 59 A sweeping doctrine like that of the tenselessness of all dependent subjunctives 1889 *Classical Rev.* Feb. 9 Maintaining that the tenses of the subjunctive are not tenseless, but have each their proper temporal significance.

Tenselle, obs. form of **TINSEL**, loss.

Tensely (*tensh*), *adv.* [*f.* TENSE *a* + -LY 2.] In a tense manner. 1. Tightly.

1782 A. MONRO *Compar. Anat.* (ed. 3) 16 The cellular part of the peritoneum is tensely stretched over them. 1839 LONGER *Beatrice* xiv, Even as a cross-bow breaks, when its discharged, Too tensely drawn the bow-string and the bow 1846 HAWTHORNE *Mosses* i. v, And girdled tensely by her virgin zone 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Elsie* V xxiii, To keep the thong tensely stretched between his neck and the peak of the saddle.

2. *fig.* With intellectual, mental, or nervous strain or tension; intensely.

1778 [W. MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric. Digest* 2 Mathematics (perhaps this, in preference to every other science, teaches and habituates Mankind to think systematically and tensely). 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI 220 We left, deeply moved, and with nerves more tensely strung 1893 *Nat. Observer*, 23 Dec 1893 There are dozens most tensely anxious for the restitution

Tensen, variant of **TINSEN** Obs.

Tenseness (*te nsen*). [*f.* TENSE *a* + -NESS.] The state or condition of being tense (*lit.* or *fig.*).

1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse-Watch* 29 The Tenseness makes the Distention less. 1776 SAUNDERS in T. Percival *Ess* (1776) III. App. 307 According to the uniformity there is between the tenseness of the fibres of the several boards, and the tone of the different pipes 1904 W. M. RAMSAY *Lett. to Ch. xiv*, 261 [Grace] strains the city like a lyre into tenseness harmonious with itself

Tenser, -or (*te nser*). Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also 5 -ur, -ure, 6 *tenssar*. [*a* OF **tenssar* = med. *L. *tensarius*, *f.* OF *tense*, hence defence, protection (= med. *L. *tensa*), *f.* OF *tenser* = med. *L. tensare* to defend, protect. cf. OF *tense*-, *tencement*, med. *L. tensamentum*, defence, protection, also a payment to a lord for his protection and defence; also OF *tenserie* see next. Ulterior etymology uncertain.] An inhabitant of a city or borough who was not a citizen or freeman, but paid a rate for permission to reside and trade, a denizen.

1444 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 125/2 Yef any Burgeys or Tenser of the said Town [Shrewsbury] be attached for any action personell, or for suerte of the pees within the said Town 1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 383 [Ordinances of Worcester] That no maner citezen, tensur, nor inhabitant wthin the said cite put out any wolle in hurting of the said cite. 1712, 394 That every tensure that bath ben wthin the cyte a yere or more dwellynge., be warned to be made citezen, and yf he refuse that, that he shalle yeily pay to the comyn cofre xl d. 15. *Early Chron. Shrewsb* in *Trans Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* (1880) III. 246 This year [1449-50]

the burgeses and tensars in Shrewsbury dyd varye. 1519 *Corpor. Acts* in T. Phillips *Hist. Shrewsb.* (1779) 168 Ordered that Tensars selling ale should pay 6d. quarterly 1779 T. PHILLIPS *Hist. Shrewsb.* 161 Tensars fines, to be levied before the feast of St. Catharine. 1891 F. A. HIBBERT *Eng. Gilds* 136 There could no longer be any invidious distinction between freemen and non freemen gildsmen and tensars

So **Tenserie** Obs. [corresp. to OF *tenserie* protection, = med. *L. tensaria*, **tensaria* payment for protection, tallage (Du Cange). see above], a tallage or tax exacted by lords from their vassals or tenants, in name of a payment for protection and defence; **Tensership**, the status of a tenser, or rate paid for this privilege

[1151 *Concilium London.* i (Du Cange), Ut ecclesie et possessiones ecclesiasticæ ab exactionibus, quas vulgo tensarias sive tallagias vocant, omnino liberæ permanent.] 1154 O. E. *Chron* (Laud MS.) an 1137, Hi læiden 7ældes o be tunes & clepeden it tenserie [1176 *Pipe Roll* 22 Hen II (1104) 75 Baldwinus Spinc reddit comitum de xx s pro tenseria [C. R. tensaria] quam accepit de Bianton]. 1700 Gough *Hist. of Myddle* 128 This Richard Muckleston commenced a suite against the Towne of Shrewsbury for exacting an imposition upon him which they call tensorship 1747 *Poll. for Borough of Shrewsb* 29-30 June in *Trans Shropsh. Archæol. Soc.* III. 234 This Tensership is a fine or acknowledgment commonly paid by persons following trade in the town that are no Burgeses.

Tensible (*te nsi*bl'), *a.* [*ad. mod. L. *tensibilis* that may be stretched, *f. tens-*, *ppb.* stem of *tendere* to stretch.] Capable of being stretched, = **TENSILE** 1. Hence **Tensibility**.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 327 Gold is the Closest of Metals. And is likewise the most Flexible, and Tensible 1861 FAIRBAIRN *Iron* 101 Direct tensile strength, compressive strength 1876 *Phil. Trans.* XI. 707 What is the matter, structure, tenacity, tensibility., and various use of Fibres?

Tensify (*te nsi*fai), *v. rare.* [*f. L. tens-us*, *TENSE a.* + -[i]FY.] *trans.* To make tense.

1869 BUSHNELL *Wom. Suffrage* iii. 50 Fibred, tensified and toned for action.

Tensile (*te nsi*l, -əl), *a.* Also 7 *tensil*. [*ad. mod. L. tensil-is* capable of stretching, *f. tens-*, *ppb.* stem of *tendere* to stretch see -IL, -ILE.]

1. Capable of being stretched; susceptible of extension; ductile.

1666 *BACON Sylva* § 845 All bodies ductile, and tensile, that will be drawn into wires 1666 J. SMITH *Old Age* (1666) 173 The dry, solid, tensile, hard, and crusty parts of the body 1794 Mrs. Piozzi *Synon.* I 175, I have omitted *tensile* on the list, only because 'tis out of use in talk 1874 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. xiii (1876) 373 It [a soap bubble] has two tensile surfaces with a layer of water between them

2. Of, of the nature of, or pertaining to tension, exercising or sustaining tension

1841 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* IV 31/2 Cast iron will bear a very considerable tensile strain. 1857 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sci.* (ed. 3) II 444 Wrought iron yields to compressive somewhat more easily than to tensile force 1868 JOYNSON *Metals* 90 It possesses a tensile strength double that of good malleable iron 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* V. 936 This tensile strain is due to the stress of the hypertrophied left ventricle

3. Of a musical instrument Producing sounds from stretched strings. *rare*—o.

In recent Dicts.

Hence **Tensiled a.** (*rare*—o), 'made tensile; rendered capable of tension' (Webster 1864), **Tensilely adv.**, in relation to tension; **Tensility**, tensile condition or quality.

1871 *Standard* 28 Jan., Small forgings are generally tensile stronger proportionately than large ones. 1859 H. MORE *Immort. Soul* i. x. (1662) 102 The vibration or reciprocation of the spirits in the tensility of the muscles. 1910 *Daily News* 14 Apr. 6 A tensility which almost doubles when the metal is wrought and drawn

Tension (*te n*ʃən), *sb.* Also 7-8 *tention*. [*prob. a. f. tension* (a 1530 in Godef. *Compl.*), *ad. late L. tensiō-em*, n. of action *f. tendere* to stretch (pa. pple. *tens-us*, *tent-us*). But the Eng. word may have been direct from 16th c. medical Latin.

With *tension* agree *distension*, *extension*, *pretension*; the variant *tention* agrees with *attention*, *contention*, *intention*.] The action of stretching or condition of being stretched • in various senses.

1. *Physiol. and Path.* The condition, in any part of the body, of being stretched or strained, a sensation indicating or suggesting this; a feeling of tightness. (The earliest use in English.)

1533 *Elvot Cast Helike* (1541) 59b, There is felt within the bulke of a man a weightynesse with tension, or thrusting outwarde 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 656 The venes upon the tention and commotion whereof, drunkenness doth proceed 1615 *CROOKS Body of Man* 739 The first is a stretching or Tention not without stife or contention 1704 F. FULLER *Med. Gymn.* (1703) 30 What I mean by this Tension or Tone of the Parts. 1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict* s. v. *Vomiting*. The tention of the Hypochondria and confus'd Sight. 1756 *BURKE Subl. & B.* iv. iii, An untention of the nerves. 1855 H. SPENCER *Princ. Psychol* II xi. § 55 213 A correspondingly strong sensation of muscular tension

b. *Bot.* Applied to a strain or pressure in the cells or tissues of plants arising from changes taking place in the course of growth.

1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sack's Bot.* 708 Causes of the condition of Tension in Plants. The elasticity of the organised parts of plants results in tension chiefly from the

operation of three causes. 1712, 773 In a turgid cell, the cell-wall is in a state of negative, the contents in a state of positive tension 1712 720 It is only when the epidermis is becoming cuticularised and the walls of the bast-cells are beginning to thicken that the tensions become perceptible.

2. *fig.* A straining, or strained condition, of the mind, feelings, or nerves. a. Straining of the mental powers or faculties, severe or strenuous intellectual effort; intense application.

a 1763 *SHENSTONE Economy* i 151 When fancy's vivid spark impels the soul To scorn quotidian scenes, what nostrum shall compose its fatal tension? 1826 W. GIFFORD *Lett. in Smiles Mem. & Murray* (1891) II xxv. 172 It is a fearful thing to break down the mind by unremitting tension 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV 12 The mind cannot be always in a state of intellectual tension.

b. Nervous or emotional strain, intense suppressed excitement, a strained condition of feeling or mutual relations which is for the time outwardly calm, but is likely to result in a sudden collapse, or in an outburst of anger or violent action of some kind

1847 *DISRAELI Tancred* iv vi, The expression of extreme tension had disappeared 1852 Mrs. Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* vii, As the danger decreased with the distance, the supernatural tension of the nervous system lessened. 1878 *Lrckiv Eng.* in 18th C. II vii 321 Society cannot permanently exist in a condition of extreme tension 1885 *L'pool Daily Post* 11 Apr. 64/7 A tension of feeling which has had no parallel since the outbreak of the Crimean war

3. *Physics* A constrained condition of the particles of a body when subjected to forces acting in opposite directions away from each other (usually along the body's greatest length), thus tending to draw them apart, balanced by forces of cohesion holding them together, the force or combination of forces acting in this way, esp. as a measurable quantity. (The opposite of *compression* or *pressure*.)

1685 *BOYLE Effects of Mot.* viii 92 If you cut the string of a bent bow asunder, the extremities will fly from one another suddenly and forcibly enough to manifest that they were before in a violent state of Tension 1782 V. KNOX *Ess.* xxi. I 101 The string which is constantly kept in a state of tension will vibrate on the slightest impulse 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 570 The strain occasioned by pulling timber in the direction of its length is called *tension* 1823 *KANE Crannell Exp.* xxviii (1856) 232 The tension of the great field of ice over which we passed must have been enormous. It had a sensible curvature 1881 *Metal World* No. 18 277 A weight being placed on a beam or girder (resting on the support at each end), the top is thrown into compression and the bottom into tension

b. Inexactly used for the expansive force of a gas or vapour, properly called *pressure*.

1678 *CUDWORTH Intell. Syst.* i v 851 A pressure upon the optic nerve, by reason of a tension of the intermedium air, or rather 1826 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* xxxiii 200 The air has a certain degree of elasticity, or tension 1844 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* VII, 155/1 The steam is retained between the boiler and the plate until by its 'tension' or elasticity it is forced downwards and underneath the edge of the plate 1853 *TYNDALL Heat* i § 9 (1870) 8 He wishes to apply the force of his steam, or of the fune which gives tension to his steam, to this particular purpose.

c. *transf.* A device in a sewing-machine for regulating the tightness of the stitch. Also *tension-device*

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* s. v, By adjustment of the pressure at the tension device, the required tightness of stitch is obtained. There are many kinds of tensions, in different machines. Fig 6299 shows the automatic tension. The automatic tension-device is placed in the standard of the machine.

4. *Electr.* The stress along lines of force in a dielectric. Formerly applied also to surface density of electric charge, and until about 1882 used vaguely as a synonym for potential, electromotive force, and mechanical force exerted by electricity • still so applied, in industrial and commercial use, in *high and low tension*; see sense 5.

1802 *Nicholson's Jnl. Nat. Phil.* I 137 (tr. Volta) In the one case, as well as in the other, the electric tension [*la tensione elettrica*] rises, during the contact, to the same point. 1833 *FARADAY Exp. Res.* (1855) I. 97 The attractions and repulsions due to the tension of ordinary electricity 1837 *BREWSTER Magnet* 159 The sun heating and illuminating the earth, and producing a magnetic tension 1839 G. BIRD *Nat. Phil.* 218 On their separation they are found to possess a certain quantity of free electricity of low tension 1841 W. FRANCIS (tr. Ohm 1827) in *Taylor's Sci. Mem.* II. 416 (*Ohm's Law*) The force of the current in a galvanic circuit is directly as the sum of all the tensions [*die Summe aller Spannungen*], and inversely as the entire reduced length of the circuit. 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 135 *Tension*, Mr. Harris applies to the actual force of a charge to break down any non-conducting or dielectric medium between two terminating electrified planes 1866 R. M. FERGUSON *Electr.* (1870) 64 Tension is the power to polarise and effect discharge. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragm. Sc.* (1879) II xvi 429 Such machines deliver a large quantity of electricity of low tension 1873 *MAXWELL Electr. & Magn.* (1882) I. 59 Finding the phrase *electric tension* used in several vague senses, I have attempted to confine it to the state of stress in the dielectric medium which causes motion of the electrified bodies, and leads, when continually augmented, to disruptive discharge. 1881 S. P. THOMSON *Electr. & Magn.* 203 *note*. The word *tension* is so often misapplied in text-books. The term would be invaluable if we might adopt it to denote only the mechanical stress across a dielectric, due to accumulated charges. 1882 *Nature* 12 Oct. 570/2 M. Gariel breaks free from servitude to the con-

secreted term 'tension', so often misused as a synonym for potential, electro-motive force, and we know not what
 1859 KINGSLEY *Misc* (1860) II 75 Everything has exasperated, not calmed, the electric tension of the European atmosphere

5. High tension: a high degree of tension (of any kind); *a. esp. in Electr.* a term for a high degree of electromotive force or difference of potential now chiefly used by makers of motor-cars, and of magnetic and induction coils. So **Low tension**. (See sense 4.) Chiefly attrib. as in *high or low tension system* (of electric lighting, etc.), also *h. t.* or *l. t. charge, contact, current, fuse*, etc.

1889 *Daily News* 7 Oct. 3/1 Mr. Crompton does not say that the high tension system will not succeed. He says both will succeed, but that the low tension system is safer and cheaper
 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. **Tension**. A body is said to have a high tension charge, or a charge of high-tension electricity, and a conductor to carry a high-tension current, when the stress in the medium surrounding the body or the conductor is high
 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 715 When required for high tension fuses, the armature of this exploder is wound with very fine wire; when for low-tension, with coarse wire.
 1903 *Motor. Ann.* 221 The low tension system is one which will undoubtedly come to the fore. In this the actual current from the battery, or magneto machine, is interrupted inside the cylinder, thus causing a spark.
 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Nov. 4/2 High-tension magneto, it is noted, is gaining in popularity—the low-tension system being confined almost exclusively to the very high-priced cars.
 1907 *Ibid.* 5 Dec. 4/2 The low-tension make and break is made on platinum points by means of a cam, whilst the high tension contact is made through metal contacts by a revolving carbon brush

b. Of the pulse. cf. **TENSE** a. 1 (quot. 1802)

1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 983 The low-tension pulse presents marked fluctuations of the base line. *Ibid.* 1904 Sir W. Broadbent considers that this modified high tension pulse is almost constant in mitral stenosis.

6. attrib. and Comb., as *tension area, device* (see 3 c), *thrill*; *spec.* applied to parts of a structure subjected to tensile stress, as *tension-bar, -member, -rod*; *tension-bridge*, a bridge in which there is tensile stress between parts of the structure, as a bowstring-bridge (see **BOWSTRING** 3, and quot. here); *tension-fuse*, a form of electric fuse which is fired by a spark at a break in a circuit; *tension magnet* (see quot.); *tension-pulley, -roller*, a free pulley or roller over which a belt, etc. passes to keep it stretched tight; a tightening-pulley; *tension-rail*, a rail for stretching cloth during the process of printing; *tension-spicule*, in sponges (see quot.); *tension-spring*, a spring for carriages, etc. composed of inner and outer leaves, connected at the ends, but free in the middle, so as to elongate independently under strain.

1871 *TYNDALL Fragn.* Sc. I. 1. 20 At the beginning the vis viva was zero and the 'tension area' was a maximum.
 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tension-bridge, a bridge constructed on the principle of the bow, the arch supporting the track by means of tension-rods, and the string acting as a tie.
 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. **Fuse**, 'Tension-fuse, an electric fuse in which the conducting circuit is not complete, the firing being accomplished by the passage of a spark
 1891 *Ibid.* s. v. An electromagnet surrounded by a coil of many turns and high electrical resistance was called by Henry a 'tension magnet'.
 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 303 For the purpose of keeping a due degree of tension on the chain, a small movable 'tension pulley' is applied
 1890 W. J. GORDON *Foundry* 160 To draw in the apparently endless plain white cable, zigzagging it over 'tension rails, and running it on, giving it an extra colour at every turn
 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 126/1 Each pair of rafters is tied by means of a 'tension rod'. *Ibid.* 381/1 The platform, or roadway, was laid upon cast iron beams, suspended from the main chains by perpendicular iron bars or tension rods, about five feet apart.
 1835 *URR Philos. Manus.* 196 The 'tension or stretching-roller' has its axle mounted in the segment-racks as usual.
 1886 VON LENDENFELD in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 21 Dec. 564 Called Flesch-spicules or Microclera ('Tension-spicules' of Bowerbank).
 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, 'Tension-spring, a spring for wagons, railway-carriages, etc.
 The outer leaves impart a tensile strain to the inner ones.
 1893 T. E. BROWN *Old Yahn*, etc. 111 To him the sorrows are the 'tension-thrills' of that serene endeavour.

Hence **Tension** v. *trans.*, to subject to tension, tighten, make taut (hence **Tensioned ppl. a.**, **Tensioning vbl. sb.**); **Tensional a.**, of pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with tension; **Tensionless a.**, without tension, unstrained.

1874 *Daily News* 28 Feb. The whole nation was hanging in a 'tensioned spasm of fear'
 1879 *TYNDALL* (Webster Suppl.), A highly tensioned string.
 1893 *De Long in Chicago Advance* 28 Sept. How tensioned are our nerves!
 1898 *Cycling* 48 Upon the correct tensioning of the spokes [of a bicycle] depends the 'truth' of the wheel.
 1906 *Cycl. Tour. Club Gaz.* Aug. 311 The tensioning is done by turning the three screws at the back of the saddle upwards from the right to left, so as to withdraw them. Most riders make the mistake when tensioning the saddle of turning the screws the wrong way
 1864 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II x 6 The 'tensional parts' of a pair of rigid trusses
 1881 *Athenaeum* 2 July 16/3 The total energy of vibrations as being made up of two parts, one statual or tensional, and the other kinetic.
 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 22 Dec. 9/2 A lecture on the subject of 'The "Tensionless" Drive'. The lecturer treated of the efficacy of belts as a means of transmitting power.

Tensity (tens'iti). [*f. L. tens-us* TENSE a + -ITY: cf. *intensity*]. The quality or condition of being tense; a state of tension.

a. lit. (chiefly *Physiol.* and *Path.*).

1698 PHILLIPS, *Tensity*, stiffness, or a being stretched out hard.
 1676 COLE in *Phil. Trans.* XI 604 There could be, in that supposition of a Continuity of fibre, tensity enough in the Intestins to carry on such a motion.
 1717 J. KEILL *Annot. Oecon.* (1738) 261 That robust Tensity of the Fibres, which makes strong People the less liable to accidents.

b. fig.
 1864 CARLYLE *Fraser* Gl. vii. 11 (1872) IV. 95 It braced him into such a tensity of spirit.
 1884 W. COLLINS *I say No* 1. 12, The first change of expression which relaxed the iron tensity of the housekeeper's face showed itself.

Tensive (tens'iv), *a.* [*a. F. tensif, -ive* (Paré 16th c), *f. L. tens-, ppl. stem of tendere* (see TENSE a. and -IVE) Cf. *intensive*] Having the quality of stretching or straining; causing tension; in *Path.* applied to a sensation of tension or tightness in any part of the body

1702 J. PURCELL *Cholick* (1714) 95 After violent Exercises we always feel a Tensive Pain in the Left side
 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 149 The pain is usually dull and tense

Tensome (ten'səm), *a. (sb.) Sc.* [*f. TEN + -SOME*] Ten together, consisting of a company or set of ten. Also as *sb.* A set or cluster of ten

1563 WINNET tr. *Vincent Lirinensis* Wks. (S. T. 5) II 75 A] in the haly number of that table of ten-um at Ephesus
 1584 MONTGOMERY *Cherrie & Stae* 453 Maire honoi is to vanquish ane, Nor feicht with tensum and be tane.
 1898 J. PATON *Castledrums* ix 284 The glee o' Tensome an' Twalsome Families

Tenson (ten'sən, tən'sən). Also *g tenson*. [*F. tenson* = *Pr. tenco*, a poetical contest; in OF. contention, contest: see TENCION] A contest in verse between rival troubadours; a piece of verse or song composed for or sung in such a contest.

1840 BROWNING *Sordello* ii 686 While, out of dream, his day's work went To tune a crazy tenson or sirvent
 1883 A. H. WODEHOUSE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* III. 585/1 The tenses, or contentions, were metrical dialogues of lively repartee on some disputed point of gallantry.
 1895 H. GAELYN *To Elise*, Would I could write for my Elise Trim triolets and tenses tender!

Tensor (ten'sər, -sər). [*a. mod. L. tensor, agent-n. from tendere to stretch*]

1. Anal. (also *tensor muscle*). A muscle that stretches or tightens some part. Opp. to *laxator*.

In mod. use, distinguished from an *extensor* by not altering the direction of the part.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Tensors*, or *Extensors*, are those common Muscles that serve to extend the Toes, and have their Tendons inserted into all the lesser Toes.
 1799 HOME in *Phil. Trans.* XC To the combined action of the tensor and laxator muscles varying the degree of its [the membrana tympani] tension.
 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 384 The biceps being a flexor and supinator of the fore-arm, and at the same time a tensor of its fascia.
 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX 591 The functions of the adductors and tensors are more delicate

2. Math. In Quaternions, a quantity expressing the ratio in which the length of a vector is increased

1883 HAMILTON *Elem. Quaternions* i. i. (1866) 108 The former element of the complex relation between . . . two lines or vectors [viz. their relative length], is represented by a simple ratio, or by a number expressing that ratio
Note. This number, which we shall call the *tensor* of the quotient, may always be equated to a positive scalar
 1866 W. S. ALDIS *Solid Geom.* xiv. (ed. 4) 235 Since the operation denoted by a quaternion consists of two parts, one of rotating OA into the position OB and the other of extending OA into the length OB, a quaternion may be represented as the product of two factors, the *versor* and the *tensor* of the quaternion

b. Comb., as *tensor-twist*, in Clifford's biquaternions, a twist multiplied by a tensor.

Tensor, tensur, -ure, var. ff. TENSER Obs.

+ **Tensue** = *to ensue* see T' and ENSUE v.

1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburga, and Balade* 16 The for tensue, that art theyr lode-sterre.

+ **Tensure**. Obs. [*ad. mod. L. tensura* stretching, *f. tendere to stretch*: see -URE.] Stretching, strain, = TENSION.

1611 BARREY *Ram Alley* Epil. in Hazl. *Dodsley* X 380 But he 'Submits the tensures of his pains To those, whose wit and nimble brains Are able best to judge.
 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 12 This Motion upon Pressure, and the Reciprocal thereof, which is Motion upon Tensure; we use to call (by one common Name) Motion of Liberty
 1653 R. G. tr. *Bacon's Hist. IVinds* 318 As for the freeing from tensure or stretching
 1674 WALLIS in *Phil. Trans.* VII. 5165 Its Spring being of a like tensure with that of the outward Air.

Tensyn, variant of TENSEN Obs.

Tent (tent), *sb.* 1. Forms 3-6 *tente*, (5 *teinte*, *teynte*, 5-6 *tentte*, 6 *tentie*), 4- *tent*. [*a. OF. tente* (12th c. in Godef. *Compt.*)—*L. tentia*, pl. of *tentum*, pa. ppl. of *tendere to stretch*; = med. *L. tentia, tentum tent* (in Du Cange); cf. also It., *Pr. tenda, Sp. tienda*, med. *L. tenda* (13th c. in Du Cange), assimilated to *tendere*.]

1. A portable shelter or dwelling of canvas (formerly of skins or cloth), supported by means of a pole or poles, and usually extended and secured by ropes fastened to pegs which are driven into the ground; used by travellers, soldiers, nomads, and others; a pavilion, also, a similar shelter erected on a travelling boat or wagon.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 4156 Hit come to barbesflet & piȝte per bi syde Hor tentes & hor paulons.
 1300 *Cursor M.*

7709 He sett his tentes in a dale *Ibid.* 7714 Dai went, Vn-to be kings aun tent.
 c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 67 Par loges & pare tentis vp þei gan bigge.
 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) III. 125 Antecist schal be slawe in his owne tent in þe mount Olyuete.
 c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1070 The troiens . . . Takyn þere tenttes, turnyt hom vnder
 c. 1450 *Morlin* iii. 46 How he wolde come be nyght hym self to his teynte.
 1535 COVERDALE *x Kings* xii. 16 Get the to thy tentes (Wyclif, Turne aȝen into the tabernacles) O Israel (*Genoa*, 1611, 'To your tents, O Israel')
 1552 Huloet, Tent or bouthie in a fayre or market
 c. 1570 in Feuilleat *Revels* Q. *Eliz* (1908) 407 Comptroller of her graces Revelles tenthes & pavilions
 1594 SHAKS *Rich. III.* v. iii. 7 Vp with my Tent, heere wil I lye to night, But where to morrow?
 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 82 The weather grew so extreme, as it blew downe all our Tents, and towe them in pieces
 1717 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to Abbe Conit* 17 May, The Sultan is already gone to his tents, and all his Court.
 1729 DE FOL *Cosmo* i. 285 Friday and I, in about two Hours lime, made a very handsome Tent, cover'd with old Sails
 1844 LONGE. *Day is done* 43 The cares, that infest the day, Shall fold their tents, like the Arabs, And as silently steal away
 1844 [see PITCH v. 1. 4].

+ **b.** A sheet or screen of canvas or the like.

1572 in Feuilleat *Revels* Q. *Eliz* (1908) 179 Hanging up Tenties to keepe away the wynde & snow from drying into the hall.

2. transf. Something likened to or resembling a tent, *spec. b.* in *Photogr.*, a curtained box serving as a portable dark-room, *c.* the silken web of a tent-caterpillar.

1599 DAVIES *Immort. Soul* iv. xxi, Heav'n wide spreading Tent, 1862 B. TAYLOR *Poet's First* iii. *Myst. Summer* 52 Its little bell expands, for me, A tent of silver lily fair.

d. The name given to a local 'lodge' or 'habitation' of the Rechabites; also of the Zionists.

[From the tents in which the ancient Rechabites dwelt, Jer. xxxv. 7, and those in which Israel dwelt in the wilderness.]

1886 *Rechabite Mag.* July 151 (Cassell) The sick funds in the possession of the various tents
 1897 E. RICCI in *19th Cent.* Aug. 261 At the head of religious Zionism are the numerous 'Tents' of the 'Lovers of Zion'
 1904 *Ibid.* Oct. 633 The English Association, known as the Chovevi Zion, has 35 established 'Tents' spread through the length and breadth of the United Kingdom.

e. Applied to a hut.

c. 1873 *Deutscher Ren.* (1874) 178 The people dwelling during their lifetime in tents of mud
 1887 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxxvii. 247 A little disjointed gipsy encampment of mud built tents pitched on the bare moor

3. fig. An abode, residence, habitation, dwelling-place, *esp.* in phrases to have, pitch one's tent(s).

c. 1366 CHAUCER *A. B. C.* 9 Bountee 40 fix hath in þin herthe his tente.
 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* lxxxi. 11 To dwell in the tentes of the vngody [1611 tentis of wickedness]
 1624 DAVIES *Psalm* 127, Lord! who shall dwell in thy bright tent with Thee?
 1700 DRYDEN *Medore & Hon.* 59 To Chassus' pleasing plains he took his way, There pitched his tents, and there resolved to stay
 1827 *Edin. Weekly Jnl.* 28 Feb. They spoke of the theatre as of the tents of sin
 1887 HALL CAINE *Coldridge* iv, Roscoe invited him to pitch his tent in Liverpool

4. Sc. A portable pulpit set up in the open air for the preacher on sacramental or other occasions when the worshippers are too numerous to be accommodated in the church.

1678 LADY MERVILLE *Lel.* in *Ladies of Court*, (1853) Intro 34 They had their tent set up upon your ground
 1689 in *Faithful Contendings* (1780) 381 A tent being set up before, Mr. Shields continued in his lecture.
 1785 BURNS *Holy Fair* xiv, But, haik! the tent has chang'd its voice
 1847 LOCKHART *Scott May* an. 1819, Every kirk in the neighbourhood being left empty when it was known he was to mount the tent at any country sacrament.
 1885 EDGAR *Old Ch. Life* Scot. 177 Besides a church, every parish required a tent This was not a tabernacle of canvas, for sheltering the worshippers, but a moveable pulpit made of wood for the preacher to stand in.

5. attrib. and Comb. **a.** Simple attrib. 'of, consisting of, belonging to, used in, dwelling in, a tent or tents', as *tent accommodation, -cloth, -curtain, -fashion, -fellow, -frame, -house* (also *fig.*), *-life, -mate, -pole, -post, -roof, -rope, -sail* (SAIL sb. 1 7), *-school, -skirt, -staff, -table, -tomb, -wagon*, objective and obj. genitive, as *tent-holder, -keeper, -owner, -pitcher, -pitching*; instrumental, etc., as *tent-clad, -dotted, -dwelling, -like* adjs.; also, in sense 4, *tent-preaching, -reader, -sermon*

1720 W. CARTER *Disband'd Subaltern* 22 Close at the bottom of this 'tent-clad hill.
 1552 HULOET, 'Tente clothes, wherwith tentes are covered'.
 1836 *Uncle Philip's Commerce*. *Whale Fishery* 13 The snaws they use in sewing their coats and tent cloths
 1628 OWLS *Serui.* *Hab.* iii. 1-9 Wks. 1851 VIII. 98 The 'tent dwelling Arabians'
 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II xvi 176 Their neat canvas housing rigged 'tent fashion'.
 1904 *Expositor* Apr. 311 Men from all parts of Greece were 'tent fellows and messmates'.
 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 Aug. 6/5 At a largely attended meeting of 'tent-holders at Southend it was pointed out that, according to legal advice, the tent-owners were in the position of trespassers
 1625 *Balcanicus Proclam.* No. 1431 'Tent-keeper'.
 1668 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 517. (Rolls) 164/1 Daily pay Pioners each 15s. Tent-keepers each 18d.
 1858 G. RHODES (*title*) Tents and 'Tent-Life, from the Earliest Ages to the Present Time'.
 1864 TREVELYAN *Campes Wallah* (1866) 114 Tent-life in the winter months is very enjoyable
 1840 LONGE. *Spanish Sketch* iii. v, Behold, how beautiful she stands Under the 'tent-like trees!
 1695 tr. *Colbatch's New Lt. Chirurge* put out 48 Seeing some of his 'Tent-mates, I asked them if he was distracted?
 1875 SIV T. SEATON *Fret Cutting* 77 Tell your 'tent-pitcher to give me two long tent-pins and two short ones.
 1906 *Long Gaz.* No. 4189/4 Out of the Albion Frigate, Pictures, 'Tent-Poles'.
 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* V. 13 The Mamelukes..tied him to a

*tent-post with his hands behind his back. 1825 JAMESON s.v. Scottish Presbyterians still feel some degree of partiality to *tent-preaching. a 1722 PENNECUK *Wks.* (1815) 345 (E.D.D.) He was *tent-reader of our service book. 1424 *Mem. Rijn* (Surtees) III 151 Pro 11 welltraps, 11 *tent-raps, 11 veylrapecum j corda ss 1828-40 TYTLER *Hist. Scot.* (1864) I 152 Douglas... penetrated to the royal tent, [and] cut the tent-rope. 1828 RIDER HAGGARD *Nada* 2 The shivering natives took refuge on the second waggon, drawing a *tent-sail over them. 1909 *Irish Educ.* Apr 294/2 South Australia... A new plan for the education of children in remote parts of the State. The first *tent school has already been established and is to be found in the Hundred of Shannon, on Eyre Peninsula 1805 J RAMSAY *Scot. & Scotsm.* in 18th C. (1888) II 1 25 *tent-sermons were retained by general consent. 1896 'M. FIELD' *Attilla* IV 106 At last they caught the *tent-skirt in their hands And entered one by one. 1864 BOUTELL *Her. Hist. & Pop.* XXXI § 11 (ed. 3) 369 The *tent-staff and pennon all or 1893 *Month Apr* 523 I live in a *tent-wagon.

b. Special Combs. *tent-barge, a barge having a tent-like canvas awning, tent-bottom, a board floor fitted to a tent, tent-caterpillar, the gregarious larva of a North American bombycid moth, *Chisocampa*, which spins a tent-like web; tent-fly. see FLY sb.² 4 b; also, an exterior sheet stretched over the ridge-pole so as to cover the ordinary tent-roof with an air-space between; tent-man, (a) a tent-dweller; (b) one who has charge of a tent; tent-master. see quot.; tent-pin = TENT-PEG; tent-tree, a species of screw-pine. see quot. See also TENT-BED, TENT-DOOR, etc.

1796 STEEDMAN *Surinam* II. xix 71 A decent *tent-barge with six oars. 1902 *Fortis*, Rev. June 988 The wooden *tent-bottoms are placed outside the tents and thoroughly scrubbed three times a week. 1884 ROE *Nat. Ser. Story* IV, A colony of jays would soon destroy all the *tent-caterpillars. 1901 *Board Agric. Leaflet* No. 69. x Two species of so-called 'Tent Caterpillars' are frequently found on various fruit trees. 1897 H. PORTER in *Cent. Mag.* Apr. 831 A hospital *tent-fly was stretched in front of the office tent so as to make a shaded space. 1880 L. WALLACE *Bent-Hur* 231 Drink, for this is the fear-naught of the *tentmen. 1660 HEXHAM, *Bent-Tenten-meester*, a *tent-master, or a Marshall of a Campe. 1807 WILKINSON in *Pike Sources* *Mississ.* II. (1810) App. 24 We found many *tent-pins made of wood. 1875 [see Tent-pitcher in a] 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.* *Tent-lice, of Lord Howe's Island, *Pandanus Forsteri*.

Hence Tentful, as many as fill a tent; Tentwards adv., towards a tent, Tentwise adv., in the manner or shape of a tent.

1897 *Daily News* 24 May 6/5 The whole *tentful of people rose and the gentlemen everently uncovered. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/1 Four weird figures tramping *tentwards after a long day abroad. 1530 TINDALE *Exodus* Table Expound. Words, *Tabernacle*, an house made *tentwise, or as a pannelon. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Sk. Eng. Char.* (1850) 39 A genteel youth, whose straight, yellow hair is combed up, tent wise, on the top of his head.

Tent (tent), sb.² Now Sc and north. dial. Also 4-5 tente, (5 teynt) [Aphetic for ATTENT and eulent, INTENT cf. TEND v.¹, of which tent is practically a deriv., as allent of attend, intent of intend]

1. Attention, heed, care, nearly always in the phrases + give tent, to give heed, pay attention (obs.), and take tent, to take heed, take care, with to, to pay attention to, take heed to; = ATTENT sb. 1, 2, INTENT sb. 2.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 661 Lok for-hi, bat see tak tent bat see ne brek mi commant. *Ibid.* 19464 A child hight saulus Tok tent to-quils to bar wode. *Ibid.* 19514 Bar be folk wit full assent lit his wodes gaf bar tent. c 1325 *Song of Mercy* 8 in E & P (1862) 118 Of whiche, to on i toke gode tent. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wyclif* (Rolls) 7025 Pe kyng lit hym gaf not tent. 1382 *Wyclif Ps.* lxxvii. x Taketh tent, my puple, to my lawe. — x *Tun* iv. x In the laste tymes summen schulen departe from the feith, syuynge tent to spirytus of errour. 1388 — *Ps.* xxxix. [x] l He 3af tent to me. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 433 To there schippis hadde the no teynt. 1533 *Gau. Rycht Vay* (S.T.S.) 65 Tak tent that thou sinea mar. a 1637 B. JONSON *Underwoods*, *Empheme* i viii, The high parliament Of Heaven, where Seraphim take tent Of ordering all. 1728 RAMSAY *Last Sp. Miser* xvii, I took good tent, That double pawns Lay in my hands. 1816 SCOTT *Old Man* i xliii, 'This is the way', said the little girl, 'follow me, gin ye please, sir, but tak tent to your feet'. 1855 ROBINSON *Whitby Gloss.* s.v. Mind and tak tent to 'em.

+ 2. Intent, purpose; = INTENT sb. 1, ATTENT sb. 3. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14288 Bot mari was in a nober tent [v r entent] Wit hir laured to speke sco went. 1399 LANGE *Rich. Reddes* II. 97 Trouthe habe determined pe tente to be ende. 14 *Beyn* 126 For ethuris x8 & tent was, othir to beglie. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 18 Je autours of his tente he tellys.

Tent (tent), sb.³ Surg. Also 4-7 tente, 6 teynt, 6-8 tant, 7 taint. [a. F. *tente* (12th c. in Godef. *Compt.*), sb. f. *tenter* :—L. *temptare*, *tentare*; see TEND v.², cf. It. *tenta*, Sp. *tenta* a probe.]

+ 1. A probe. Also fig. Obs.

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 26638 (Fairf.) A tent be wers to hit will reche Quen hit rotis for defeaute of fleche. 1606 SHAKS *Tr. & Cr.* II. ii. 16 Modest Doubt is cal'd the tent that searches To the bottom of the worst. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys.* *Diad.* (ed. 2) s.v. *Tenta*, A Chyrurgens Instrument, called Specillum, the vulgar call it *Tenta*, a Tent, from trying.

2. A roll or pledget, usually of soft absorbent material, often medicated, or sometimes of a medicinal substance, formerly much used to search and

cleanse a wound, or to keep open or distend a wound, sore, or natural orifice

c 1400 *Langland's Cirurg.* 34, I heeld be wounde open alday wip a lilil smal tent & a schort. c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 34, I putte in tuo tentes or pre in be larger holes. 1547 BOORKE *Broo Health Profr* 1, Let them be sure in serchingye of the depnes of woundes and systules, and accordyng to the depnes to make the tentes. 1610 MARKHAM *Masterp* II. cxvii 407 Hauling cleaseth the sore by tying a taint of flaxe or fine linnen cloth. 1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 292 A linnen clout rowled up in the fashion of a great taynt. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Tent(s)* in surgery are of service [1] to convey medicines to the most inner recesses of the wound. 2. To prevent the Lips of the wound from uniting before it is healed at the bottom... Tents whose office is to enlarge the mouth of any wound, or ulcer, are usually called sponge-tents. 1867 HARRIS *Dict. Med. Terminol.*, *Sponge Tent*, a tent made of prepared sponge. 1874 T. G. THOMAS *Dis. Women* 78 Preparation of sea tangle tents.

1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. V.* 35b, Now to finde a remedy for a mischief and a tent to stop a wounde, the Clergy agreed to offere a greate some of money. 1672 T. JORDAN *Lond. Triumphant* 15 But yet our wounds have neither tent nor balm, We freeze in Foe, down in a Calm. + 3. *transf.* (from the shape or appearance) Obs. 1558 LYVE *Dodones* vi. lvi. 130 After these tentes or calkms the laues begin to shewe.

+ 4. A paste which sets hard, used in setting precious stones. see quot 1656. Obs.

[This may be a different word]

1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* in 62 An excellent tent for a Diamond Byrne luerie in a crusbile into a blacke powder, then take a litle thereof and mingle it with a few drops of Oyle of Masticke, and in the setting of the stone you must haue care that it touch not the tent. 1647 R. STAPYLTON *Jewell* Ep. Ded., Just as a pigmye should throw away a diamond bigger then himselfe, only because the tent it stood upon was black. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* s. v, Jewellers call that Tent which they put under Table Diamonds when they set them in work, and is made of mastick and turpentine.

Hence Tentwise adv., in the way of a surgical tent or plug

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compl. Horsem.* 272 A salve, which must be applied eyther plaster-wise or taint-wise.

Tent (tent), sb.⁴ Forms 6 tynt, tente, teynt, 7 tint, 7- tent. [ad. Sp. *tinto* dark-coloured :—L. *tindus*, pa. pple of *tingere* to dye. see TINCT, TINGE. Cf. Sp. *vino Tinto*, a blackish wine in Spaine' (Minshew 1599)] A Spanish wine of a deep red colour, and of low alcoholic content. Also tent wine. (Often used as a sacramental wine)

1542 BOORKE *Dyetary* x. (1870) 255 Also these hote wyne, as caprycke, tynt. 1580 FRAMPTON *Dial. Yron & Steele* 159 Casting wine called Tente vpon burning yron. 1612 in *Haliburton's Ledger* (1867) 335 Sackes Canareis Malagas Madernis Teynts and Allacants. c 1645 HOWELL *Letit* (1650) II. lv. 74 The Vintners make Tent (which is a Name for all Wines in Spaine except white) to supply the place of it. 1748 *Anon's Voy* II. x. 246 Spanish wines, such as tent and sherry. 1881 *Med. Temp.* *Irish* XLVIII 199 Tent... is the least objectionable of intoxicating wines.

Tent, sb.⁵ ? Obs. [f. TEND v.³; or shortened from TENTER sb.¹] A frame on which embroidery or tapestry is kept stretched while making; a stretching frame for various purposes

1548 ELVOT, *Tenticula* a netie or snare to take byides or beastes in, also a teynter, and a tent that brotherers worke on. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoyny* III. xxi. (Rolls) 251/2 A long square of wood, made after the manner of an Embrautherers tent to slip up and down. a 1704 *Compl. Servant-Maid* (ed. 7) 62 To wash and starch Points Take your Points and put them into a Tent, then lay your Tent upon a Table. 1741 LADY POMFREY *Letit* (1805) III 113 The working of the tapestry, which is done in a different manner, the tent being set edgewise

+ Tent, a. Sc. Obs. rare. [Aphetic f. ATTENT or INTENT a.] Attent, watchful; intent.

1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 77 Up cam Tam Tell an' Sutor Sam. As tent upo' the aftergame, As bounds loos'd frae a kennel. *Ibid.* 90 Up started Rosy Dougan, As tent as if she had been a puss.

Tent, v.¹ Now Sc. and north. dial. [Closely related to, and app. formed from, TENT sb.²; perh. short for take tent, but cf. also TEND v.¹]

+ 1. *intr.* To give or pay attention, to 'take tent', to attend, give heed, take notice. Const. to, unto, till; = TEND v.¹ 1, 2. Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 16910 Armed knyghtes bar hai left bat to be tumb sild tent. *Ibid.* 19034 Pai desseli bath late and are War tentand to be apostels laie. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 91 Pe Kyng was in affray, he might not tent beito. c 1380 *Wyclif Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 294 Pei tenten neiper to bodi ne to soule. a 1425 *Cursor M.* 3619 (1.1rn) His modir tent [Cott. & Golt tok tent] to ysaac And herde bo wordis bat he spac. c 1475 *Gologos & Grew* 342, I rede ye tent treuly to my teching. 1530 PALSGR 154/2, I tente to my busynes, I take heede to the thinges I haue in hande. 1574 *Satir Poems Reform.* xxxviii. 99 Tent to yourself.

+ b. Const. to with *inf.* Obs.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 2167 Synon zelote. His lauerd al to serue he tent. 1359 *Lay Folks Catech.* (MS T.) 194 Noght than for to tent to tary with the world, Ne lyue in lykynge ne lust. c 1410 LOVE *Bonauent.* *Mirr.* xxxiii. (1908) 159 Onely tentinge to please god.

c. *trans.* To give or pay mental attention to; to attend to, give heed to, take notice of (a person, his words, a matter); cf. TEND v.¹ 1 b.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 13630 Pey ne roughte where pey yede Ne nought rewarded how [v r no tentid not] pey were in dide. 1373 E. E. ALLIT P. B. 935 Pny token hit as-tyt & tentid hit lyttel. *Ibid.* C. 99 Wyl 3e

tary a lyttel tyme & tent me a while. c 1400 *Desir. Troy* 10237 He blamyt full biturly pan his blithe qweue, bat euer he tentid hit tale. 1724 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* *To Burchel* viii, Yet, tent a poet's zealous prayer. 1785 BURNS *Death & Dr. Hornbook* iv, Yere maybe come to stap my breath, But tent me, billie, I red ye weel, tak care o' skait, See, there's a gully (= big knife)!

2. To attend to the safety and needs of, to take or have charge and care of, to look after, see to, mind, attend to, tend (a person, flock, plant, machine, etc.). Now *dial.* esp. Sc.

13 E. E. ALLIT P. B. 676 Pus ilke wy3 bat wendex with oure loide, For to tent hym with tale & techie hym be gate. c 1430 *Syr Geur* 283a Felows he had the touie to tent Which were redie at his comaundment. c 1450 *Bk. Curtyase* 430 in *Babees Bk.* 312 The lordys chambur, tho wadrop to, po vssher of chambur schalle tent po two. 1557 in *Sharp Cov. Mst.* (1825) 73 Payd for tynting the yerthequake, iij d. 1641 *Best Farm Bks* (Swittees) 120 After that [he] setteth a boy or gille to tente them. 1686 G. STUART *Joco-Sei.* *Disc* 64 When Foxes preachi tent weel youi Geese. 1728 RAMSAY *Tea l. Misc.*, *Thee's my Thumb* iii, Tenting my flocks lest they should wander. 1789 BURNS *Capt. Grose* 1, If there's a hole in a' your coats, I rede you tent it. 1844 G. DONN *Textile Manufact.* iv. 125 This 'plucker' is generally attended or 'tentid', to use a factory phrase, by a boy. 1859 *Autobiog.*, *Beggar Boy* 51, I soon got engaged to tent a herd of oxen for the day.

3. To take (ocular) notice of, observe, watch. Sc.

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 3 Tent how the Calidonnians, lang suprie, Begin, mar wise, to open bath their een. 1755 W. WALSH *Poet & Fr. Wks.* i When young you heedless tent the sky. 1888 A. REID *Songs*, *Heatherland* (1894) 86 Tent her when she hides her face

4. To be careful, to beware (with clause). Sc.

1737 RAMSAY *Scots Prov.* xxiv. § 88 'tent wha ye take by the hand. 1789 *Sheph. Wedding* (ed. 2) 15 (E.D.D.) Tent what you say!

5. To take care to prevent or hinder (a person) from doing something. north. dial.

1781 HURTON *Four Caves* (ed. 2) Gloss, *Tent*, to watch or guard from doing a thing. 1863 *Mss.*, *100000 Yarks*, *Dial.* s. v. He was going into toon but his father tentid him. 1868 *Accrington Times* 16 May (E.D.D.) Tent 'em fro' breyking aot o' th' ranks. 1874 *Sheffield Indep.* (ibid.) He thinks to come here, but I'll tent him [i. e. take care that he does not].

6. To watch for and scare away (birds); also, to guard (corn, seed, etc.) from birds. north. dial.

1858 BAILEY *Age* 73 I'd give you the congenial occupation Of scaring crows, and 'tenting' vegetation. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Tent*, to scare birds from corn. 1889 *Ibid.* (ed. 2), Tent is used either of the things watched over, or the things guarded against. 'Ooi Bill's tentin' to'nup se id e' th' Beck-boddoms. When I was a lad I spent moast o' my time tentin' craws an' stock-duys.'

Hence Tentod ppl. a., Tentening vbl. sb. and ppl. a.; tentening-lad dial., a lad or boy employed to watch the crops and scare birds. Also combinations of the verb-stem, as tent-boy = tentening-lad.

c 1645 T. TULLY *Siege of Carlisle* (1840) 14 Daily skirmishes... about y^e fetching in of Cuttels, or y^e tenting y^e in their places of pastures. 1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 37 The tempting bait, and tenting string, Beguile the cod, the sea-cat, tnsk, and ling. 1877 N. W. LINC. *Gloss.*, *Tenter*, *Tenting-lad*, a boy who scares birds from corn.

1888 L. WILSON in J. BROWN *Lit. Laureat.* (1890) 63 Here seated in his rustic grace, The 'tent' boy blew his horn.

+ Tent, v.² Obs. [a. F. *tenter* = Sp. *tentar*, It. *tentare* :—L. *temptare* to TEMPT, in med. L. (after Romanic langs) *tentare*.] A variant of TEMPT, occasional down to 16th c. Hence + Tentening vbl. sb.

a 1225 *Ansr.* R. 228 Nu an other elne ouh muchel urouren ou, hwon 3e bentent. God is treowe: nu! he neuer pohen bet te deouel tempti us ouer bet he ishiw led bet we muwen iholen. *Ibid.* 230 Eue Louerd, hwon he iroleb bet we beoed tented, he plaieð mid us. c 1440 *York Myst.* xviii. 243 Euellie spinitis is neghand full neie, T hat wil 3ou tarie at his tyme with his tentynge. a 1555 BR. GARDINER in FOXE A & M (1563) 738, I know your Grace only tenteth me with such reasones.

+ Tent, v.³ Obs. Also 5 tente, teynt. [Connected with L. *tendere*, *tent-um*, F. *tendre* to stretch; also with TENT sb.³, TENTER sb.¹; but exact history not evidenced.] Hence + Tentening vbl. sb.

1. *trans.* To stretch (cloth) on tenters; = TENTER v. 1.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xv. 447 Cloth is nouzt comly to were Tyl it is filled vnder fote. Ytquked, and ytentid [v. r. y-tynted] & vnder tailloures hande. c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/x Tente clothe, extendo, lacino. 1463-4 *Rolls of Parli.* V. 501/x Brode clothe... after almanere rakkyng streynyn or teyntyn therof.

2. (?) To embroider in a tent or frame.

1507 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IV 72 Paynt to the broadstar for half ane bank gold threid for tenting, and gret papir for the Kingis doublait.

Tent (tent), v.⁴ arch. [app. f. TEND sb.³, but cf. F. *tenter* in obs. sense (= *souder*) to try the depth of, to sound; = med. L. *tentare* to try.]

+ a. *trans.* To probe (obs.). b. To treat by means of a tent, to apply a tent to (a wound, etc., also to a person); to distend or plug with a tent. Also fig. Hence Tentning vbl. sb.

1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 51/2 Either in tenting of the wounde, by incisione, by cautisation. 1612 WILKINSON *White Devil* v. 11, Search my wound deeper tent it with the steel That made it. 1639 *Shurtlev. Maid's Rev.* III. vi, I have a sword darts tent a wound as far as any. 1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* iv. Dram. Wks. 1874 III 328 Yes, if you 'noint it presently with a good dish o' jelly-broth, and tent it with a bone o'-roast beef. 1695 tr. *Col-*

batch's New Lt. Chirurge Put out 32 Stitches them up, for fear they should have been kept open by tenting 1828 Scott F. H. Perth vii, Methinks I can tent this wound, and treat it with emollients

† **Tent**, *v* 8 Obs. rare. [var. form of **TEND** *v* 2, perh. on analogy of **TEND** *v* 1 and **TENT** *v* 1]

1. *trans. Law* To offer, proffer: = **TEND** *v* 2 5, **TENDER** *v* 1 *r*

1459 *Rolls of Parl.* V 371/2 An enquest takyn aforne his Eschetour the which Offices John Fastolf knyght, and othir, tentid to traverse, and by that meane hadd the said Manere 1522 Act 4 Hen VIII, c. 18 § 24 All Traverses peticions monstrence de droit to be tentid or sued by any persone or persones

2. *intr.* To direct itself, be directed (to some end): = **TEND** *v* 2 2

1551 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par Mark* xii 184 This deceptful propheme tented [ed. 1548 tended] to this end, that if he had geuen sentence for the phariseis, then should he have bene accused of the Herodians for an authour of rebellion, or insurreccion agaynst the Emperour.

Tent (tent), *v* 6 [f. **TENT** *sb* 1. a number of unconnected uses.]

1. *intr.* To abide or live in a tent; to encamp. Also to tent it.

1856 KANE and Grinnell *Exp.* I xxvii 357 We will be gone for some days probably, tenting it in the open air. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cyralde* L 154 Our travellers tented on a small level swart just outside the Convent-gates. 1881 Mrs HOLMAN-HUNT *Childs. Jervis* 189 Do you think we shall ever go tenting again, mother? 1893 *Sci. Amer's Mag.* June 703/2 The river crew is tenting out and clearing the stream

b. *fig.* To dwell temporarily; to sojourn, to tabernacle; to have one's abode; of a thing: to have its seat, 'reside'.

1607 SHAKS *Cor.* iii 116 The smiles of Knaues Tent in my cheekes, and Schoole boyes Teares take vp The Glasses of my sight. 1751 R. SIMIRA in *Rem.* (1850) 52 He tented or tabernacled in flesh among us. 1871 MACDUFF *Mem. Palmos* xxii 305 The Word came and dwelt (or lit. 'tented') among us. 1893 E. G. HIRSCU in *Barrows Pail. Reliq.* II 1304 Wherever man may tent, there also will curve upward the burning incense of his sacrifice.

2. *trans.* To cover or canopy as with a tent. 1838 Mrs BROWNING *Seaphum* ii 604 The heavy darkness which doth tent the sky Floats backward as by a sudden wind. 1883 LD R. GOWER *My Remm.* I xx 420 A garden flanked by colonnades and covered passages had been tented in.

3. To accommodate, put up, or lodge in tents. Also *fig.*

1863 LD. LYTTON *King Amasis* II. 81 Powers we can neither summon nor dismiss, are camped upon the brain and tented in the veins of men. 1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 3) 481 The men should be tented, the tents should be well ventilated. 1882 ARMSTRONG *Garland's Greece, Oresthys* 8, I have tented the nymphs of the hills in pavilions of frozen spray. 1898 *Daily News* 9 Mar. 3/2 All officers are tented in the same manner as the men

† 4. To pitch or spread (a tent); to put up, fix up, stretch, as a tent or its canvas. Obs.

1553 Douglas's *Æneis* viii x 23 That from the top of the hillys hyght The army all that myght se at a sight With tentus tentit [ed. *Small, stentit*] strekand to the plane. 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosp.* i ii (1865) 7 By good fires they sleape as well and quietly (having their mayne sayle tented at their brackes, to shelter them from the winde) as if they were at home

Tent, obs. and dial. form of **TENTH**.

Tentability (tentābiliti), *rare*. [f. Lat. type *tentābilis, OF. tentable liable to be tempted (c1340 in Godef.), or from Eng. *tentable for **TEMPTABLE** - see **BILITY**] = **TEMPTABILITY**.

1844 W. H. MILL *Sermon Tent* Christ ii 39 The tentability of the Incarnate Lord. 1860 ELICOTT *Life our Lord* iii 112 note, In estimating the nature of our Lord's tentability. 1863 A. BARRY in *Smith's Dict. Bible* III, 1148/2 It is this tentability of man, even in his original nature, which is represented in Scripture as giving scope to the evil action of Satan

Tentable (tentāb'l), *a*. [f. med. L. *tentāre* for *tentābilis* to try, or f. **TENT** *v* 4 to probe, etc. + **-ABLE**] Liable to be probed, 'picked', or 'tried'. cf. **TENTATION** 2 a.

1862 *Catal. Internat. Exh.* II xxiii 10 Locks with crypted guards, not tentable by instrument or true key.

Tentacle (te ntāk'l), [ad. mod. L. **TENTACULUM**.] *Zool.* A slender flexible process in animals, esp. invertebrates, serving as an organ of touch or feeling. = **FEELER** 3, **PALE**.

1762 Du Pont in *Phil. Trans.* LIII 58 The fingers, or tentacles, end in a deep blue. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I v 181 An infinity of cells from which the tentacles issue to collect their food. 1857 Wood *Com. Ody. Seashore* v 53 On the arms, legs, feet, or tentacles of the cuttles, are arranged rows of suckers. 1866 TATE *Brit. Mollusks* iii 47 The head [of a snail or slug] bears two long slender tentacles or horns. 1868 OWEN *Verteb.* Anim. I, v 411 Tentacles depend from the rostral prolongation of the Sturgeon, and from the mandibular symphysis of the Cod.

b. *Bot.* Applied to a sensitive filament, as the viscus gland-tipped leaf-hairs of the Sundew.

1875 DARWIN *Insectiv. Pl.* i 5 A tentacle consists of a thin, straight, hair-like pedicel carrying a gland on the summit. 1879 LUSBOCK *Sci. Lect.* I 4 In our Common Sundew the rounded leaves are covered with glutinous glandular hairs or tentacles.

c. *fig.* = **FEELER** 2 b. 1847 Dr QUINCEY *Secret Societies* Wks. VI. 235 This plot stretched its horrid fangs, and threw out its forerunning feelers and tentacles, into many nations. 1883 H. DRUMMOND

Nat. Law in Sp. W viii (ed. 2) 300 The soul, waving its tentacles piteously in the empty air, feeling after God if so be that it may find Him. 1895 MAHAFFY *Empire Ptolemaus* x, Prepared to fall easily into the tentacles of the all devouring Republic [Rome]. 1901 *Scotsman* 7 Mar. 7/5 One of De Vets's tentacles had been stretched out to obscure the approach of Nesbitt's horse

d. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *tentacle-like* adj.; *tentacle-sheath*, the sheath-like structure surrounding the base of the tentacles of many molluscs.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 683/2 Their tentacle-like arms [i.e. of Crinipeds] resemble the antennae of lobsters

Hence **Tentacled** (te ntāk'ld) *a*, furnished with or having tentacles

1857 GOSSE *Omphalos* 119 Every individual cell, inhabited by its tentacled Hydra, has budded out from a branch

Tentacular (tentæk'ulār), *a*. [f. mod. L. **TENTACULUM** + **-AR** 1] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tentacle or tentacles

1828 STARK *Flem. Nat. Hist.* II xxy With two conical perforated and tentacular papillae at its upper extremity. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* Intro. 84 The mouth is surrounded by a cartilaginous ring, carrying anteriorly tentacular outgrowths.

Tentaculate (tentæk'ulēt), *a*. (*sb.*) *Zool.* [f. as prec. + **-ATE** 2]

1. Furnished with tentacles or tentaculiform appendages; rarely = **TENTACULIFORM**.

1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 320 Polyps obsolescently tentaculate. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i 109 In the Acinetæ, the tentaculate stage is the more permanent, the ciliated stage transitory

2. Of or pertaining to the *Tentaculata*, or stalked Echinoderms. b. *sb.* A member of the *Tentaculata*; a pelmatozoan.

Tentaculated (tentæk'ulētd), *a*. *Zool.* [f. as prec. + **-ED** 1] = prec. 1.

1864 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v ii 355 *Tentaculated Shark*. Shark with serrated snout tentaculated on each side. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iii 58 Sedentary forms of life, like the Hydra, the Sea anemone, or some of the tentaculated worms

Tentacule (te ntāk'ul), *Zool.* [a. f. *tentacule*, ad. mod. L. **TENTACULUM**. see **-CULE**] = **TENTACLE**. Also in *comb.* as *tentacule-like* adj.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 371 Very extensive tentacle-like cilia. 1851 RICHARDSON *Cat.* viii (1855) 216 The mouth is surrounded with numerous filaments or tentacules, furnished with vibratile cilia. 1870 F. M. DUNCAN *Transf. Insect.* (1882) 77 It suddenly pokes out a spotted tentacle.

Tentaculi (te ntāk'li), *Combining* form of mod. L. **TENTACULUM**, used in zoological terms.

Tenta culibra nechiata [L. *branchia* gills], *a* of or pertaining to the *Tentaculibranchia*, i.e. the *Brjzoa* or *Polyzoa*, regarded by Lankester (1877) as a class of the branch *Lipocephala* of the phylum *Mollusca*; *sb.* a member of this class.

Tenta culicy st = **TENTACULOYST**; hence **Tenta-culicy stic** *a*. **Tenta culiform** *a*, having the form or appearance of a tentacle. **Tenta culigerous** *a*, [-GEROUS], = next.

1902 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Suppl.*, *Tentaculibranchiate. 1891 Cent. Dict., *Tentaculicyst. 1837 Penny *Cycl.* IX, 258/1 It gives exit to tentaculiform cirri. 1880 W. S. KENT *Infusoria* I 396 A prolonged tentaculiform appendage. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inv. Anim.* i 174, m. *tentaculigerous canal.

Tenta culiferous, *a*. [f. mod. L. **TENTACULUM** + (-)FEROUS.] Bearing tentacles; said of an animal or organ; *spec.* of or pertaining to the *Tentaculifera* or *Acinetaria*, a division of the Plegoped Protozoa; sometimes, pertaining to the *Tentaculifera* or *Glossophora*, among Mollusca.

1830 J. E. GRAY in *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) XXI 592/1 Its edge divided into four or eight diverging, tentaculiferous lobes. 1831 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* I v 167 The tentaculiferous mouths of the polypes. 1880 W. S. KENT (*title*) A Manual of the Infusoria, including a Description of all known Flagellate, Ciliate, and Tentaculiferous Protozoa.

1883 — in *Nature* 8 Mar. 433/1 In other tentaculiferous animals, such as a sea-anemone, tubicolous annelid, or cuttlefish. 1885 E. R. LANKESTER in *Encycl. Brit.* XIX 431/2 The tentaculiferous 'arms' of the Brachiopoda.

Tentaculite (tentæk'ulīt), *Paleont.* [ad. mod. L. *Tentaculites*: see **TENTACULUM** and **-ITE** 1 2 a.] A fossil mollusc of the genus *Tentaculites* or family *Tentaculitidae* (thought by some to be allied to the Pteropods) of which the conical usually ringed shells abound in the Middle Devonian strata.

Tentaculite beds, strata of the Ilfcombe group of Middle Devonian age, characterized by the abundance of *Tentaculites scularis*. *Tentaculite limestone*, in the New York Geological Survey, a subdivision of the Water-lime group of Upper Silurian strata, similarly characterized. 1839 MURCHISON *Silur. Syst.* i 628 1863 DANA *Man. Geol.* 252

Tentaculocyst (tentæk'ulōsīt) *Zool.* [f. **TENTACULUM** + Gr. *kystos* bladder, *CYST*] One of the vesicular or cystic tentacles of a hydrozoan, representing a reduced and modified tentacle - see **quots** Also **TENTACULICYST**

1880 E. R. LANKESTER in *Nature* 4 Mar. 414/1 What I have elsewhere termed 'tentaculocysts', modified tentacles which act as auditory organs and have often eye-spots on them as well. 1881 — in *Encycl. Brit.* XII. 555/2 Combined visual and auditory organs in the form of modified tentacles (tentaculocysts).

Tentaculoid (tentæk'ulōid), *Biol.* [f. next + **-OID**] A tentaculiform process in some diatoms. 1892 T. H. BURNHAM in *Yerl. Quekett Mus. Club* July 28 From the extremities of the minor axis there are mammiform protuberances through which pass long processes of the same substance [investing perigonia], these we might call *tentaculoids*

|| **Tentaculum** (tentæk'ulūm), *Pl.* -a. [mod. L. *tentaculum*, f. *tentā-re* = *tentāre* to feel, try; cf. **TENTACLE**, **TENTACULE**, and see **-CULE**] A feeler; = **TENTACLE**

1759 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 100 The upper lip is prominent beyond the rest of the mouth, and has two tentacula. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v ii 360 From each side springs a long and flexible tentaculum or feeler, of a flattened shape. 1880 BASTIAN *Brain* iv 71 This ganglion receives branches from the tentacula guarding the orifice of the oral funnel

fig. 1867 BACRIOT *Eng. Constit.* iv (1882) 295 The political characteristic of the early Greeks, and of the early Romans, too, is that out of the *tentacula* of a monarchy they developed the organs of a republic. 1893 MCCARTHY *Dictator* xiv, He had seen only too clearly which way her love was stretching its tentaculi

Tentage (te ntēdz), [f. **TEXT** *sb* 1 + **-AGE**] Equipment of tents, tent accommodation.

1603 DRAYTON *Bar. Wars* i 11 xv, Upon the Mount the King his Tentage fixt. 1890 *Daily News* 27 July 5 Each mess was complete for all purposes of camping and tentage.

|| **Tentamen** (ten tēmēn), *Pl.* *tentamina* (-ēnā), [L. *tentāmen*, f. *tentāre* = *tentāre* to try - see **TEMPT**.] An attempt, trial, experiment

1673 MARVELL *Roh. Transp.* II. 284 After this Tentamen of your veracity you tax me for saying, 'Tis demonstrable [etc.]'. 1736 CHRISTOPHER in *Fog's Jnl.* No. 376 An essay or tentamen to some greater design. 1863 N. W. SENIOR *Biog. Sk.* 387 [Bacon's Essays] were intended, as the word *essay* in its original acceptance expresses, to be *tentamina*; not finished treatises, but sketches, to be filled up by the reader.

Tentar, obs. form of **TENTER** *sb* 1

Tentation (ten tēshn), [ad. L. *tentātiōn-em*, late form (after Romanic) of *tentātiōn-em*, n. of action from *tentāre* (*tentāre*) to try, **TEMPT**.]

1. Obsolete form of **TEMPTATION**, *q.v.* sometimes specially expressing experimental trial, as distinct from enticement to evil.

2. *techn.* A mode of working or adjusting by trial or experiment.

a. (*Locksmithing*) A mode of picking locks in which the bolt is pressed backward constantly, and the tumbler released one by one from the stud

b. (*Compass-adjusting*) Professor Airy's mode of adjusting compasses in iron ships, in which boxes of iron chain and magnets are experimentally placed and shifted until the disturbing influence of the iron hull is neutralized (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877 s v)

Tentative (te ntātiv), *a*, and *sb.* [ad. med. L. *tentātivus* adj. (*tentātivus* *sb.* in Schol. L.), f. *tentā-*, ppl stem of *tentāre* for *tentāre* to try see **TEMPT** *v* and **-IVE**. So F. *tentative* *sb* (16th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), examination, attempt; also as adj., experimental (*obs.*)]

A. *adj.* Of the nature of an experiment, trial, or attempt; made or done provisionally as an experiment; experimental.

1588 [implied in **TENTATIVELY**] 1626 Br. HALL *Contempl.* O T xx iii, Falshood, though it be but tentative, is neither needed nor approved by the God of truth. 1768 JOHNSON *Pref. to Shaks. Wks.* IX 240 Works tentative and experimental must be estimated by their proportion to the general and collective ability of man. 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann.* (1863) II iv 241 The interpretations must therefore be regarded as tentative. 1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* vii § 3, 364 A policy of this limited, practical, tentative order was best suited to the England of her day.

B. *sb.* Something done as an experiment or trial; an essay, an attempt, + a hostile attempt (*obs.*)

1632 J. HAYWARD *tr. Biondi's Eronema* 175 They had no time to get out any tentative of theirs serving them to no purpose, for that the citie was walled round about. 1687 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 321 He was going to make a tentative upon Palotta, a place of good strength. 1692 TEMPLE *Mem.* Wks. 1731 I 431 They tried some little Tentatives upon us, whether we would be content to leave out all Mention of his Majesty's Mediation, as well as that of the Pope's? 1808 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 609 Tentatives were made in both directions

b. Trying, experimenting; experimentation. 1863 GROVE *Philo.* I. xvii 493 A process, more or less tedious, of tentative and groping

Tentatively (te ntātivl), *adv* [f. **TENTATIVE** *a* + **-LY** 2] In a tentative manner; by way of trial or experiment, experimentally.

1888 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* 7 But to put the case, and, to proceed tentatively, and discursively, as the foresaid schoolmen use to call it. 1837 JACKSON *3rd Sermon* Jer xvi 19 Wks. 1844 VI. 95 He said it solemnly and publicly, not tentatively or by way of trial only. 1874 GRAY *Short Hist.* iv § 2 170 It was only slowly and tentatively that this principle was applied

Tentativeness, [f. as prec. + **-NESS**] The quality of being tentative, experimental character.

1861 Dr. WOODHAM WREBB in *Mind*, *Times* 18 May 526/1 In Hospital work especially, we want the steady influence of age as well as the impetuous tentativeness of youth. 1894 *Athenæum* 6 Jan. 11/2 It only produces an appearance of uncertainty and tentativeness

|| **Tentatory**, *a*. *Obs.* rare. [f. L. *tentāt-*, ppl stem of *tentāre* = *tentāre* to try: see **TEMPT** *v* and **-ORY** 2.] = **TENTATIVE** *a*.

a 1624 Br. M. SMITH *Serm* (1635) 27 The question is tentatory, (will you also go away?) I have deserved better of you.

Tent-bed. [f. T^{ENT} sb¹ + BED sb.] a. A small and low bed used in a tent; a camp bed. b. A bed having an arched canopy and covered sides. Hence **tent-bedstead**.

1752 H. WALPOLE *Lett* (1846) II 432 Offered her a tent-bed, for fear of bugs in the inns. 1802 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) VI 9 His daughter could be constantly with him, and sleep in a tent-bed in his apartment. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* xiv, One of the bed-posts of a sort of tent-bed was broken down. 1847 ROBERTS *Voy Centr Amer.* 231 [I found him lying] in an English tent-bed. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xi, In the other stood an old tent-bedstead.

† **Tentbob**, error, form of **tant-bob*; see TAINT sb. C. 3. Obs.

1696 AUBREY *Misc.* (1857) 138 The little red spider, called a tentbob (not so big as a great pins head).

Tent-boy, see TENT v¹

Tent-door (t^{ent}, d^{or} v.). The entrance or opening of a tent.

1535 COVERDALE *Gen* xviii 1 He sat in his tent-dore in the heat of y^e date. 1725 DE FOE *Voy round World* (1840) 336 Looking out at their tent-dore. 1816 KEATINGE *Trav.* (1817) I 205 [They] seat themselves cross-legged, before the Bassa's tent-dore. 1807 LADY HERBERT *Cyralle* L v. 152 There are still women preparing the fattened kid at the open tent-dore.

Tented (t^{ent}ed), a. [f. T^{ENT} sb¹ and v¹]

1. Of a place. Covered with or full of tents. 1604 SHAKS. *Oth* i. iii 85 These Armes of mine have y^ed Their dearest action, in the tented field. 1725 POPE *Odyss.* iv. 584 Fast by the deep, Alighted on the tented shore. 1773 WHEELER in *Genl Mag.* XLIII. 343/1 On Poitou's tented plains by valour won. 1824 LONGFELLOW *de Maturque* ix, In tented field and bloody fray.

2. Formed or shaped like a tent or pavilion; made into a tent-like structure.

1747 COLLINS *Ode on Poet Charac* 26 He, who call'd with thought to birth Yon tented sky, this laughing earth. 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* vi, Weapons were scattered about the tented apartment, or disposed upon the pillars which supported it. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xix. (1852) 296 High as the tented mountains of the earth.

b. Having the wings when at rest meeting in a ridge over the back.

1849 HELPS *Friends in C* ii 187 The tented moth said suddenly to me with a clear crisp voice.

3. Of persons. Lodged in, or furnished with, a tent or tents. Also fig.

1811 WORDSWORTH *Epist. to Sir G. H. Beaumont* 100 Wastes where now the tented Arabs dwell. 1902 SIR E. ARNOLD *Nativity in Dehli* Dec. 575 Grandeur than stricken fields and tented armies.

Tenter (t^{ent}er), sb¹. Forms: 4-5 *teyntur*, 5 *teyntur*, *tentowre*, 5-6 *tentour*, 5-7 *teynter*, *teynter*, *tenture*, 5-8 *tentor*, 6 *teynto(u)r*, -tree, *tentar*, 6-7 *tainter*, *teinter*, -or, 6- *tenter*. [The varieties of the suffix make the exact origin somewhat obscure: the forms in -ur, -our, -or, -er, -ar, point to an AF. or OF. **teyntour*, L. **teyntor-em* stretcher, agent-n. from *tend-ere* to stretch, which suits the sense; but neither the OF. nor the L. word is known in the sense 'tenter'.

The rare form *teynture* is equated by PROMP. PARV. with L. *teyntura*, but this ought to mean the process of stretching or its product of F. *teynture* action of stretching, also tapestry hangings; which does not agree with the sense of 'stretching instrument or apparatus'. On the other hand, if the word were merely an Eng. agent-n. from T^{ENT} v¹, it would be difficult to account for the various forms of the ending. The forms in *teynt-*, *teynt-*, *teynt-*, *teynt-* also offer difficulty, suggesting some association with F. *teint* dye.]

1. A wooden framework on which cloth is stretched after being milled, so that it may set or dry evenly and without shrinking. Also † a pair of *tenters* (obs. rare) and in pl. form *tenters*.

Formerly tenters of the length of a web of cloth stood in rows in the open air in *tenter-fields* or *grounds*, and were a prominent feature in cloth-manufacturing districts, but the process of drying and stretching is now generally done much more rapidly in *tenter-houses* by *tenter*- or *tentering*-machines.

13.. *Charter Holy Ghost* (Vernon MS) in *Hampole's Wks* I. 36x Whon be lewes heden þus nayled Criston þe cros as men doþ cloþ on a teyntur [vrr streynour, rakke]. 1408 *Nottingham Rec.* II 60 Johannes London occupat unum croftum cum taynters. 1435 *Conventry Lett Bk* 172 No walker off the Cite of Couentre. . . Shall Rakke no Clothe on the Teyntur that shall be solde for wette clothe. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/1 T^{enture}, for clothe (S. *tentowre*). . . Ug V. in V. *teyntura* (P. *construitorum*) 1483 *Act* i. Rich. III. c. 8 § 1 Many of the seid Clothes ben sett upon layntours and drawn out in leyngh and brede. 1495 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 284 Accyon off trespas for takynge vp teynters. 1530 *Palsgr.* 280/1 T^{entur} for clothe, *tent*, *tende*. a 1535 *Fisher Wks* i. 394 Neuer anye Parchement skynne was more strayghtlye stretched by strength vpon the tenters. 1548 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 94 For a gardeyn and a peyre of teyntois at the Bridgende. a 1552 *Leland Itin.* i. 93 A great Numbre of Iainters for Wollen Clothes. 1592 *GREFFEN. Upst. Courtier in Harl Misc.* (Malb.) II 242 That he drawe his cloth and pull it passing hard when he sets it vpon the tenters. 1642 in *J. Lister's Autobiog.* (1842) 78 The Cannon beat down the bars of a tenter. 1646 Sir J. TEMPLE *Irish Rebell* 95 [He] led the boy to his Fathers tenters, and there hanged him. 1657 C. BRICK *Univ. Charac* LVij, A t^{enture} or t^{entur} to stretch cloth in. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Tenter*, *Tryer*, or *Prover*, in the cloth manufactory. is usually about four

feet and a half high, and for length exceeds that of the longest piece of cloth. 1792 HAMILTON *Benthollet's Dyeing* II ii v. 108 It is dried on the tenters in the open air. 1849 C. BROWNE *Shirley* ii, The cloth was torn from his tenters and left in shreds in the field.

fig. 1602 DEKKER *Satirum Wks.* 183/1 247 O Night. That like a cloth of cloudes dost stretch thy lymbes, Vpon the windy Tenters of the Ayre. 1611 SPERD *Shirley. Gt Brit* ix xvii § 4 Albert his Words intended no Treason yet, the tenture of the Law made them his death. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Seals To Rdr.*, As the one had wrackt and lamm'd my thoughts, with endless tenters and boundless reachings out.

† 2. = TENTER-HOOK I Obs.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* ii. i. iii *Furies* 708 Then Avarice all arm'd in hooking Tenters. 1678 *Massachusetts Ireland* 3 Two Boys [were] wounded and hung upon Butchers Tenters. 1743 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII. 425 The little Papillæ on the Surface of the Arms assist them like so many Hooks or Tenters to hold their Worms barely by touching them. 1795 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Liberty's Last Squeak* Wks 182 III 422 And hang their Hearts, like Butcher's Meat, on tenters. 1810 CRABBE *Borough* i. 130 Fences (With tenters tipped) a strong repulsive bound.

fig. 1635 QUARLES *Embl.* i v 17 Abused Statutes had no tenters, And men could deal secure without indentures. 1849 J. STERLING in *Fraser's Mag.* XXXIX. 416 Slight Polly's pen, not Passion's burning tenters, Tears up our roots.

† b. *transf.* A hooked organ or part. Obs.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past.* ii. i. Thornes and tangling bushes Whose tenters sticking in her garments sought . . . to help her. 1817 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1818) II xlii 323 Palms, patters, or soles [of flies' feet] beset underneath with small bristles or tenters.

† 3. fig. esp. in phrases: a. *To put, set, stretch, etc. on (the) tenter(s)*, = *to set on tenter-hooks*; to rack; see TENTER-HOOK 2, 2 b. Obs.

a 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.* (1546) Cc ij b, Ye have strayed it on the tentours, and drawn it on the perche. a 1556 CRANMER *Wks.* (Parker Soc.) I 60 But the papists have set Christ's words upon the tenters, and stretched them out so far, that they make his words to signify as pleaseeth them, not as he meant. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii. (1882) 33 They inhance the rents, and set their fines on tenter. 1656 *Artif. Handson*, 133 Nor ought the conscience in these to be set upon the rack and tainter. 1744 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 341, I have pity'd him many a time, when I have seen him stretched on the Tenters to keep thee in Countenance.

b. *To be on (the) tenter(s)*, i.e. in a position of strain, difficulty, or uneasiness; to be in a state of anxious suspense. Now rare or Obs., superseded by *on tenter-hooks*; see TENTER-HOOK 2 c.

1633 FORD *Broken H.* i. iii, My very heart-strings Aie on the tenters. 1725 *Ado Capt. R. Boyle* (1758) 27, I was upon the Tenters to know the Reason of my Confinement. 1796 SCOTT *Let to Miss C. Rutherford* 5 June, Your curiosity will be upon the tenters to hear the wonderful events. 1806 FOSSENDELL *Democ.* i. 39 Stretch'd on the tenters of anxiety By blunder, crime, or imprudence.

† 4. A stretching implement; ? = T^{ENT} sb³ Obs.

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 147 Put in the Opponax, and of both together make like taynters or splints, and thrust them into the wound. *Ibid.* 808 This applied to the bitten place in a hinnen cloth, and tentures twice a day, did perfectly recover her health within a month. 1681 *Grew Museum* iv. i. 360 A Box of Anatomick Instruments; sc. Saws, Steel and Ivory Knives, a Tenter.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tenter-stretched* adj.; *tenter-balk* (-bank), -bar; see QUOTS.; *tenter-field*, -place, = TENTER-GROUND; *tenter-frame* = sense 1; *tenter-house*, -machine; see sense 1 (note); *tenter-lumber*, timber for making tenters. See also TENTER-GROUND, -HOOK, -YARD.

1296 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Tenter-banks*, the beams to which the butcher's meat-hooks are fastened. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.*, **Tenter-bar*, a device for stretching cloth. 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* iii. 204 The cloth is stretched out and hung up to dry. This used to be done in the **tenter-fields*. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 192 When the fulling is finished, the cloth is stretched once more on the **tenter-frame*, and left in the open air till it is dry. 1861 C. C. ROBINSON *Leeds Gloss* s.v. *Tenters*, The tenter-frames are upright bars placed at a short distance from each other and connected by other horizontal ones, top and bottom, having an array of hooks at equal distances on which the cloth is fastened by the listing of both sides. 1457 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 72 All thoo in the said cite or subbarbis that occupye **teynter* playcs for fullers. 1641 SIR B. RUDYARD in *Rushw. Hist. Coll.* iii (1692) I 167 Not to press such **Tenter-stretched* Arguments. 1562 *Richmond Wills* (Surtees) 152 Stees, stanges, peatts, old **tenture* tymbler, as

Tenter (t^{ent}er), sb². [f. T^{ENT} v¹ + -ER 1] One who lives or lodges in a tent.

1898 *Harper's Mag.* Oct 808/1 The pretty girl of our civilization, who pushes into the canvas home of the tenters. 1897 *Daily News* 27 Nov. 3/2 Originally intended for the benefit of gipsies, the evangelism has attracted adherents from all classes, now proud to style themselves 'tenters'.

Tenter (t^{ent}er), sb³ dial. [f. T^{ENT} v¹ + -ER 1]

1. One who minds, or has charge of, anything requiring attention, as a machine, a flock, etc.

1808 *Craven Gloss.* *Tenters*, watchers, moor-tenters. 1863 Mrs TOOGOOD *Yorks. Dial.*, I will hire that boy as a tenter for my sheep. 1870 *Inquiry Yorks. Deaf & Dumb* 55 Simeon Smith, cropping-machine tenter. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 20 Feb 5/3 The engine tenter found the doors of the mill unlocked.

b. Applied to a watch-dog.

1844 S. BAMFORD *Walks S. Lancs.* 47 (E D D) Will he do for a tenter? will he bark at night?

2. An attendant on a skilled workman, who gives him unskilled help, supplies materials, etc.

1894 *Labour Commission Gloss.* *Tenters*, assistants to

the weaver, generally children, who have gone through a short process of probation.

Tenter (t^{ent}er), v. [f. TENTER sb¹]

1. *trans.* To stretch (cloth) on a tenter or tenters

1437 *Conventry Lett Bk* 187 Yeff so be that hit wol-not here the seyde length than that the walker Teynter hym out to the langthe off xv yerdes. 1473 in *Arnolde Chron.* (1811) 78 The vntrouth falsed and desepit now daily vsed in the fulling teynteryng or setting and sheryng of wullen cloth. 1583 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii (1882) 24 After they have bought their cloth, they cause it to be tentured, racked, and so drawn out, as it shall be both broader and longer than it was. 1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 12 As when Leather or Cloth tentured spring back. 1673 O. HILWOOD *Diaries*, etc. (1882) I. 354 Having some land where his cloth is tentured. 1789 *BRANO Hist. Newcastle* II 320 The ordinary of this society, called anciently walkers, enacted that no brother should tentor cloth on a Sunday. 1876 *Cudworth Bradford* vii 466 Returning home, the cloth was 'tentured'—that is, if weather permitted.

† b. *transf.* To hang or stretch as on a tenter or tenters Obs.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 244 If the heart needed any tension, it might better have been tentured, and with shorter striges to the spine of the back. 1648 Br. HALL *Easter at Higham Rem Wks* (1660) 194 Do the cruel tormentors tenter out his pretious limes? a 1677 *Barrow Expos. Creed Wks* 1716 I. 430 We may easily imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured in his limbs being stretched forth, racked and tentured.

† 2. fig. To set on the tenter, or on tenter-hooks; see TENTER sb¹ 3, TENTER-HOOK 2 b. Also, to injure or pain as by stretching; to rack, torture (the feelings, etc.) Obs.

1612 R. FENTON *Usury* 38 Verily if vsurie were not, men would tenter their wits, either in trading themselves or employing others. 1622 *Fletcher Beggars' Bush* ii. iii, He does stretch, Tenter his credit so, 1652 J. WRIGHT *tr. Camillus Nat. Paradox* iii. 49 It might be done without tenturing his Conscience. a 1734 *North Briton* ii. iv § 32 (1740) 247 It is plain that Pepsy's, being once tentured, should have come off secundum artem.

† 3. *with*. Of cloth. To admit of being stretched on the tenter; to bear tenturing. Obs. rare⁻¹.

1626 *Bacon Sylva* § 84 Parchment or leather will stretch, paper will not, woollen cloth will tenter, linen scarcely.

† **Tenterbelly**. Obs. [f. TENTER v + BELLY sb.] One who distends his belly, a glutton.

1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* iii. h. vi. i. (1652) 546 Not with sweet wine as many of those Tenterbellies do. 1630 J. LAVER (Water P) *Gt. Easter Kent* to A cheating bable, in comparison of this Nicolaitan, Kentish tenterbelly.

Tentered (t^{ent}erd), ppl. a. [f. TENTER v. and sb¹ + -ED]

1. Stretched on or as on a tenter; racked.

1621 *Denlowes Theoph.* vii. xxxvii, As my t^{ent}er'd Minde its Spirits still strains forth. 1835 *Ure Philos. Manuf.* 203 In order to dry the tentured cloth within it.

2. Stuck or studded with tenter-hooks.

1768 *Tucker Lt. Nat.* (1834) I. 222 Another person might still expect uneasiness in the tentured cash, nevertheless, might choose it as the lesser evil. 1795 *SOUTHWY Joan of Arc* iv. xix How Maximian, in such deep fury bade the t^{ent}er'd wheel read her life piecemeal.

† **Tenter-ground**. Obs. [f. TENTER sb¹ + GROUND sb.] Ground occupied by tenters for stretching cloth, etc.

1714 *Leint. Gaz.* No. 5266/8 In the Tenter Ground by the Dog house in Bunhill fields, 1769 *GRAY Let to W. Hartm.* 18 Oct., I entered Kendal almost in the dark, and could distinguish only a shadow of the castle on a hill, and t^{ent}er-grounds spread far and wide round the town. 1807 *LACKY Eng. in 1816* C. VI. xxii. 140 to steal woollen cloth from a t^{ent}er-ground.

Tenter-hook (t^{ent}er,h^{nk}). Forms: see TENTER sb¹; also 5 *teyntur*, -tentyr, 6 *tentur*, 7 *tentyr*. [f. TENTER sb¹ + HOOK sb.]

1. One of the hooks or bent nails set in a close row along the upper and lower bar of a tenter, by which the edges of the cloth are firmly held, a hooked or right-angled nail or spike; dial. a metal hook upon which anything is hung.

1480 *Wardar Acc. Edw. IV* (1830) 139 Tentouhokes, cc 1492-3 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 186 Item, for tayntyrhokes and flor wachyng of the sepulture, xij d. a 1528 *Skelton Magnyf.* 1002 Her naylys sharpe as tenter hokys. 1579 in *Feuillerat Revels Q. Elizabeth* (1908) 324 T^{ent}er Hookes at viii^d the c. a 1683 *SIDNEY Disc. Govt.* iii. xxvii (1704) 360 The King of Morocco may stab his Subjects, throw them to the Lions, or hang them upon tenterhooks. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 348/1 The T^{ent}ry Hook is a Nail with a crooked Head, yet sharp pointed, that it may strike into anything hung upon it. 1777 *HOWARD Prisons Eng.* (1780) 404 The partition between this and the garden strong palisades with t^{ent}er-hooks. 1825 *WATERTON Wand. S. Amer.* iii. 254 On examining his teeth I found that they were all bent like t^{ent}er-hooks, pointing down his throat. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.* *Tenter-hooks*, the hooks upon which the valances of a bed are hung. 1889 *N. IV. Lanc. Gloss* (ed. 2), *Tenter-hooks*, strok iron hooks, put in ceilings and joists, on which bacon and other such things are hung.

b. *transf.* = TENTER sb¹ 2 b.

1665 *Hooker Microgr.* xxxv. 164 It was arm'd likewise with the like Tenterhooks or claws with those of the sheath. 1713 *DERHAM Phys. Theol.* To Rdr. 6 The Beards, (or Tenter-hooks [of a bee's sting] as Dr. Hook calls them) he only on one side of each Spear, not all round them. 1816 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xxiii (1818) II 323 These t^{ent}er-hooks in the suckers of flies are mere fancies.

2. fig. That on which something is stretched or strained; something that causes suffering or painful suspense. Cf. TENTER sb¹ 3.

1532 *Mort Confut Barnes* 111 Wks 797/1 The churche is stretched out in the stretcher or tenter hooks of the crosse, as a churche well washed and cleansed 1601 *Chester Love's Mart* (1878) 138 Ract on the tenter-hooks of foule disgrace 1843 *Byron Juan* xiv xvii, [1] keeps the atrocious reader in suspense, The surest way for ladies and for books To bait then tender or then tenter-hooks

b esp in phrases to *put, set, strain, stretch on the tenter-hooks* to strain, distort the sense of (words) (?obs), to strain (conscience, truth, authority, credit, etc.) beyond the proper, normal, or natural extent, limit, or scope, to put a strain on (a faculty, power, or capacity). Now rare.

1583 *Stubbs Anat Abus* ii (1882) 29 He racketh it, straineth it, and as it were so stretcheth it on the tenter-hooks 1603 H. Cross *Virtues Commu* (1878) 58 By setting the conscience on the tenter-hooks, to rise vp by his fall 1630 *R. Johnson's King's & Commu* 134 Noe doe I here stretch my discourse on the tenter-hooks of partiality 1700 *W. King's Traveller* 57 The poor People have set their Wits, as if it were on the Tenter-hooks, to make Turnep-Bread in Essex 1841 *D. Israel's Amen Lib.* (1867) 213 (*Invent Printing*) Honest men sometimes strain truth on the tenter hooks of fiction

c. To be on (the) *tenter-hooks* i.e. in a state of painful suspense or impatience: cf. *TENTER* sb 1 3 b. 1748 *Smollett Rod Rand.* iv, I left him upon the tenter hooks of impatient uncertainty 1812 *Sir R. Wilson's Pr. Diary* (1861) 127 Until I reach the imperial headquarters I shall be on tenter-hooks 1897 *Sat Rev* 25 Dec. 754/1 The author keeps the reader on tenterhooks

3 *attrib* 1576 *Fleming tr. Camus' Dogs* (1880) 37 This dogge is violent in fighting, & whosoever he setteth his tenterhook teeth, he raketh such sue & fast holde, that a man may sooner teine and rende him in sunder, then lose him and separate his chappes 1907 *Westm Gaz* 12 Sept 2/1 What may be called 'tenterhook living' or existence on the crust of a volcano

Hence † *Tenter-hooking* a., laying hold with tenter-hooks (in quot. *fig*)

1615 *Brathwaite Strappado* (1878) 197 Avoid such tenter-hooking men

Tentering (te ntə'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb* [f. *TENTER* v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb *TENTER*, the stretching (of cloth) on tenters or by means of other mechanical devices

1843-4 *Act x Rich III.* c. 8 § 7 No maner persone set nor drawe any maner of Wollen Cloth by the meane of tentyering or otherwise 1897-8 *Act 39 Edw. c. 20 (title)* An Acte against the deceitfull stretching and tainting of Northern Cloth 1677 *Jordan Lond Tr.* 20 The Tentering I wot Must not be forgot. 1706 A. Boyer *Ann Q. Anne IV* 28 The tentyring or stretching of any the aforesaid draperies 1898 *Simmonds Dict Trade, Tentering*, a technical term for stretching woven goods to dry, after being stiffened or dyed

b *attrib*, as *tentering-house, -machine, -room* 1877 *Knight Dict Mech.* *Tentering-machine*, a machine for stretching fabrics 1881 *Daily News* 21 Jan 5/6 Her body was found in the ruins of the tentering house. c 1890 W. H. Cassey *Ventilation* 19 These fans are supplied with warm air from the finishing and tentering rooms adjoining

† **Tenter-yard.** *Obs.* [f. *TENTER* sb 1 + *YARD* sb.] A yard or enclosure with tenters for stretching cloth, etc.

1481-90 *Howard Househ Bks* (Roxb) 303 He to have his howse that he dwellyth in, and the tentyer yerd. 1545 *Act 37 Hen VIII.* c. 12 § 10 Any mansion house with a tymber yarde, tentyer yarde, or gardeyne belonging to the same. 1598 *Srow Surv.* (1908) 127 The fields on either side be turned into garden plottes, tentyer yaldes, Bowling Allyes, and such like

Tentful, *sb* see *TENT* sb 1
Tentful, *a.* Now *dial.* [f. *TENT* sb 2 + -FUL.] Careful; full of attention.

11450 *Holland Howlat* 420 And vthir signess, forsouth syndry I gesy, Off metallis and colouris in tentfull atyr. 1890 *Lady Verney L. Lisle* vi 77 He's a vey 'tentful man'

Tenth (tenp), *a* and *sb* Forms: see below in A. 1. [Various formations from the cardinal

numeral TEN, at earlier and later stages of its history. The early forms represent Indo-Eur **dekmios* (Gr. *dekaos*, Lith. *desimtas*, Oslav. *desjaty*) simply, or with assimilation to the form of the cardinal, the later are new formations on *ten*, with the suffix -*ih*, -*d*, -*i*, ablaut forms of pre-Tent. -*tos*. Like the other ordinals, only of the weak declension. in OE. with sing. masc. -*a*, fem. and neut. -*e*, pl. -*an*. The form-groups are: a OE (Anglian) **teogōða*, -*eda*, -*da* (Northumb. *tegeða*, *tegeða*), corresp. to OFris *tegotha*, -*alho*, -*elha*, OS. *tegotha*, -*alho* (MLG. *tegeða*, *tegeða*, LG. *tegeða*, *tegeða*), going back through **tegeþo*, to Oeut **tegeþo*. Its mod. repr is *TITH* β. The ordinary OE (WSax) *teōða* (early ME. *tēpe*), app from **teoh(e)ða*, going back through **tehuþo*, to **tehuþo*, with *h* in place of *g* under the influence of the cardinal **tehu*. This form is found only in Eng., it survived dialectally to the 16th c. as *teithe* γ Early ME *tēnde* (late *tend*, *teind*), appearing in Oimn c 1200, but probably existing earlier, also in Kentish in the Aenbite 1340. It corresponds in consonants to OFris *tlanda*, *tlanda* (Dn *teinde*), OS. *tehand*, OHG. *tehand*, Goth.

VOL IX.

teihunda, Norse *tiende*, *tiunde* δ Early ME *tēnde* (*tyende*, *teonde*), *tenpe*, now *TENTH*, a new formation from *ten* with suffix -TH. ε ME. *tent*, also from *ten*, with suffix -*i*. Now *dial.*, chiefly northern and north midl. See *Note* below]

The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal number TEN, that which comes next to the ninth.

A. *adj* 1 In concord with a substantive expressed or understood.

a. 1 *Anglian* *teogōða* (in *teogōðian* *TITH* v), *teogēða*, *teogēða*, *Northumb* (*teogēða* in *teogēðian* *TITH* v), *teigēða*, *teigēða*, 2-3 *teigēða*, 3 *teigēða*, 4-5 *teigēða*, type [4-9] *teithe*, *tythe*, etc. see *TITH* sb]

α 900 *tr Bede's Hist. v xxii* [1] § 1 Dy teogēþan (77. teogēþan) dæge Iunus monþes. 995 O E *Mariyrol* (1900) 80 On þone teogēþan [MS C teogēþan] dæg þæs monðes. 1116 On ðone teogēþan [MS C teogēþan] dæg þæs monðes. 1390 *Lindisf Gasp* John 1 39 Tid næs suelle ðo teigēða [MS C teigēða] tid. 1411 *Matt Polog X Canon* Skeat 3, 1 18 In tegula ða teigēða c 1250 *Tith* [see A 3] 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 8935 Het was ido in þe tepe v r teope, tenþe] 3er of þe kinges kinedom, ðe enleue hundred & þe tepe, þat v loured an-erþe com. c 1375 *Type* [see A 3]

β 1 *teōða*, *tēða*, 2 *teōða*, *tēða*, 3-4 *teōða*, *teōða*, *tepe*

α 900 *tr Bede's Hist. v xxii* [1] § 1 Dy teogēþan [Ca. teogēþan] dæge Iunus monþes. 995 O E *Mariyrol* (1900) 80 On þone teogēþan [MS C teogēþan] dæg þæs monðes. 1116 On ðone teogēþan [MS C teogēþan] dæg þæs monðes. 1390 *Lindisf Gasp* John 1 39 Tid næs suelle ðo teigēða [MS C teigēða] tid. 1411 *Matt Polog X Canon* Skeat 3, 1 18 In tegula ða teigēða c 1250 *Tith* [see A 3] 1297 R. Glouc (Rolls) 8935 Het was ido in þe tepe v r teope, tenþe] 3er of þe kinges kinedom, ðe enleue hundred & þe tepe, þat v loured an-erþe com. c 1375 *Type* [see A 3]

γ. 2-5 *tende*, 4 *teinde*, *teynde*, 4-5 *tend*, *teind*, 5-6 *teynd* [8 *tiend*, etc.: see *TEIND*].

α 1200 *Ormin* 4518 þe tende bodeword was, sett þumh Godd for þine nede. 12745 *Summ ut off þat dæg* þe tende tme wære c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3141 ðe tende dai it sulde ben last, And ho(ð)den in ðe tende naht. 1340 *Hampolr Pr. Cons.* 3990 þe tend [token] es of þe grete dome final 1340 *Ayenb* 2 þe tende gode heste. 1411 13 þe tende article is þellich 13. *Teind* [see e]. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv. 460 On the tend day theking Aiwit c 1460 *Towneley Myst* i 144 Thou art fallen, that was the teynd, from an angell to a feynd

δ. 2 *tenðe* (*tyenðe*), 2-4 *teonðe*, 4 *tenpe* (*tentpe*, *tennyth*), 4-6 *tenthe*, 4-5 *tienthe*, 5- *tenth*

α 1150 *MS* (in *Anglia* XI 390), On þan tenðen dæge. 1175 *Cott Hom* 219 þat tenðe werod abread. 1411, þa wes þes tyendes [ed. tyendes] bapes alder swiþe fei uceapen. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 þe tenðe [ed. teonðe] uþearu is þet biscop ðoe gemesle. c 1380 *Wyclif Wks.* (1880) 354 þe tentpe [ed. tentpe] properte þat suþ 1382 - *John* i 39 The our was as the tenth 1398 *Revisa Barth. De P. R.* ix xxxiii (Bodl. MS.), In the moneth of September on tenþe dai of þat moneth. 1480 *Caxton Tienthe* [see quot 1387 in A 2] 1495 *Trentis Barth De P. R.* ix xxxiii. 369 The tenth daye of September. 1526 *Tindale John* i 39 It was about the tenth [1539 tenth] houre. 1530 *Palsgr 371/2 Dialectes*, tenth 1599 *Shaks Hen V.* i 77 King Lewes the Tenth. 1828 *Scott F. M. Perth* xii, Not a man claiming in the tenth degree of kindred but must repair to the brattach of his tribe.

ε 4- *tent* (Sc. 5-6 *teynt*).

13. *Cursor M* 515 (Cott) þe tent [v r r tende, teind] ordur for to fulfill c 1400 *Destr Tray* 4480 To sale somyn vnto Troy And the tentyere truly. þers worship to wyn. 1513 *Douglas Eneis* xi vi. 156 The Grekis conquest prolongit was quhill the tent 3er. 1562 *Winget Cent Tractates* ii. Wks. (S. T. S.) i 18 The tent day of Marche, 1561. 1657 *Sir W. Mure Hist. Rouallane Wks* (S. T. S.) II 251, 2415 the tent year of his gouernall 1905 [Tent is now the local form in Scotland, most of England down to Shropsh, Worcester, Leicester, Lincolnsh, and parts of Ulster. See Wright, *Eng Dial Gram* 269]

2. The last of each row or series of ten; each or every tenth individual or part.

α 890-901 *Laus R. Alf* ed. Intro. c 38 Þene teogān sceat-as & þine frumþan 251 þu Gode α 1000 *Cardman's Gen* 2122 (Gr.) Dæshere teames enlles teogānsceat Abraham sealde Godes biscope. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 6713, & tolde of hom þe tepe out, & þe nine slou 1287 *Revisa Hygen* (Rolls) I 395 Al þe tepe (Caxton 1480) tenthel] londe, þat þe kyng hadde assigned him 1535 *Stewart Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 384 Confermit was with the pair of the new That king Dauid the tent penny suld half 1551 *Crowley Pleas & Pain* 343 The tenth increase by sea and lande 1617 *Morvson Itin.* ii 37 Disarming the souldiers and executing the tenth man 1759 *Hist in Ann Reg* 55 note, The French court have stopt the payment of the rents created on the two sols per pound of the tenth penny 1844 *Ld. Brougham Brit Const* xi, In 1205 a Parliament ordered every tenth knight to be raised and mounted at the charge of the other nine

b. *Tenth wave* every tenth wave was formerly held to be larger than the nine preceding waves, hence allusively. (Cf. *DROUMAN* I)

1585 *Higins Junius Nomencl* 400/1 *Fluctus decumarius*, the tenth wave, that is a mighty, huge, violent and great wave on suige. 1628 *Le Grays B. Barclay's Argens* 297 This tenth wave will either put an end to the storme or sunke my beaten barke 1754 *Young Brothers* iv. 1, This, Fate, is thy tenth wave, and quite o'erwhelms me. 1884 *Harper's Mag* Aug 472/1 A mighty tenth wave of cheers and cries

3. *Tenth part* († *deal*, † *dole*), any one of the ten equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

844 *Charter of Ethelwulf* in *Burch Cart. Sax* II 80 ða ða he teofode gýnd eall his cyne rice ðone teogān dæl ealra his landa α 900 *tr Bede's Hist v xxx* [xxix.] § 4 Balra wæstma & æppla & bræzla ðone teogān [Ca. teogān] dæl for

Gode to ælmesum ðearfam sealde 971 *Bluchl. Hom* 35 We sceolan syllan þone teogān dæl ure worldspeda c 1200 *Ormin* 6125 Off all þat god te birþ þin Godd þe tende dale binngenn c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 895 Halbram 3af him ðe tigde del Of alle [his biþete. α 1300 *Cursor M* 20026 A thusand yeirmoght inoghtreke 11 tend [v r r tende, tenþe] part of hir louing c 1350 *Will Palmerne* 4715 What wise i miþte quite þe tenþedel c 1375 E. E. *Alne* P B 216 Bot þer he tynt þe tyþe dool of his toui 1 yche c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb) xix 87 Vnnethes will any Cristen man suffer half so mykell, ne þe tende parte c 1460 *Towneley Myst* i 257 The ten [v r teynd] parte felle downe with me. 1460 *xx. 277* Of the tressure that to vs fell, the tent parte euei with me went. 1606 *Shaks Tr. & Cr* in ii 95 Discharging lesse then the tenth part of one. 1607 Not a tenth part of his income

B. *absol.* and *sb*. [Orig. the *adj* used elliptically or absolutely, and declined as *adj*, pl. *þa teogān*, but from c 1200, treated as *sb*. with pl. (*teigēþes*, *tithes*, *telhes*, *tendes*, *tenthes*) *tenthis*. In sense i b, form a was retained in standard Eng., and form γ in Scotland and north Eng., giving *TITH* and *TEIND*, q. v. for these differentiated uses]

1. A tenth part (A 3) of anything; any one of ten equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

Submerged tenth (i.e. of the population) see *SUBMERGED*. α 1300-1475 [see *TEIND*] 1600 W. Watson *Deacon dom* (1602) 139 Neither all, nor halfe, nor third, nor tenths of all shall be saued 1692 *Locke's Lower Interest* 52 Money now is 1/10 less worth than it was the former year 1707 *Mortimer Husb* (1722) II 97, 1 Foot 5 Inches and 2 tenths of an Inch. 1873 *Leland Egypt Sketch Bl* 292 Englishmen of culture, who have not seen one-tenth of the great cathedrals of their own country. 1909 *Daily Chron* 14 July 4/7 There are things in the world that you can get for a tenth of a penny

b *spec.* A tenth part of produce or profits, or of the estimated value of personal property, appropriated as a religious or ecclesiastical due, a royal subsidy, etc.

In the ecclesiastical use, † (n) o r = *TITH*, *TEIND*. (b) *spec.* The tenth part of the annual profit of every living in the kingdom, originally paid to the pope, but by Act 26 Hen. VIII. c 3 (1534) transferred to the crown, and afterwards made a part of the fund known as Queen Anne's Bounty (Bounty 518) As a royal subsidy or aid formerly levied, see quot 1475, and cf. *FIFTEENTH* B 1

1c 1000 *Laus of Athelstan* i § 2 Ic ðe wille gesyllan mine teogān. 1460 § 3 gif we teogān gesyllan nýllap, us ða nýgon dælas biþ æthredene, & se teogān an us biþ to laf c 1200 *Tithes* see *TITH* B 1 c 1250 *Tithes* see *ibid* α 1300-1450 see *TEIND* 1474 *Caxton Chesse* iii 1 (1883) 77 That they rendre and gyue to god the tenthes of her goodes 1496-7 [see *FIFTEENTH* B. 1.] 1535-6 *Act of Hen. VIII.* c 42 He said fiste frutes and tenthe. 1560 *Daus tr. Steadens Comm.* 39 b, The first frutes, & the tenthes. 1587 *Harrison England* ii 1 (1871) i. 24 To returne to our tenths, a pament first as deused by the pope. 1587 *Fleming Contin Houelind III* 1376/1 An vniuersal taxation was made in nature of a tenth and fifteenth ouer all the countrie of Kent. 1611 *Spreld Hist* 61 *Brit.* ix. 1. (1623) 628 The tenths of the Clergie should haue been receyued 1686 *tr. Chardin's Coronat Solymann* 147 They pay both tribute and tenths. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm* i. viii. 308 Tenths and fifteenths were temporary aids issuing out of personal property, and were formerly the real tenth or fifteenth part of all the movables belonging to the subject. Originally the amount was uncertain, but was reduced to a certainty in the eighth year of Edward III, when new taxations were made of every township, borough, and city in the kingdom, and recorded in the Exchequer 1792 A. Young *France* 337 No such thing was known in any part of France as a tenth, it was always a twelfth, or a thirteenth, or even a twentieth of the produce 1855 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* xv. III 557 The hereditary revenue, was derived from the rents of the royal domains, from the first fruits and tenths of benefices [etc]

† 2. Every tenth number (below a hundred) in the natural series of numbers; pl. the multiples of ten, the 'tens'. *Obs.*

1243 *RECORD Ground of Artes* 136 These be all the numbers from 1 to 10, and then all the tenthes within 100 *ibid* 136 b, Loke how you didd expresse single vnities and tenthes in the left hande, so must you expresse vnities and tenthes of hundredes, in the ryght hande *ibid*, So the fourme of euery tenthie in the left hande serueth [in the ryght hand] to expresse lyke number of thousande, so y^e fourthe of 40 standeth for 4000

3 *Mus.* A note ten diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being counted); the interval between, or consonance of, two notes ten diatonic degrees apart.

1597 *Morley's Introduct Mus.* 71 *Phi* Which distances do make vnperfect consonants? *Ma.* A third, a xix, and their eightes a tenth, a thirteenth [etc.] 1694 *HOLDER Harmony* iv (1731) 40 A Tenth ascending is an Octave above the Third. 1869 *OUSLEY Counter* xvi 122 Double counterpoint at a tenth is that in which either of the parts is transposed a tenth, the other remaining unmoved 1880 C. H. H. PARRY in *Grove Dict Mus* I 670/1 The use of tenths in this example [off 'Diaphony' of the 10th century] is remarkable, and evidently unusual, for Guido of Arezzo... a full century later, speaks of the 'symphonia vocum' in his *Antiphonarium*, and mentions only fourths, fifths, and octaves

C. *Comb*, *tenthmetre*, a metrie divided by the tenth power of ten (= one ten-millionth of a millimetre); *tenth-rate* a., of the tenth rate or relative quality, very inferior, so *tenth-remove* a.

1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron* x in 848 The wave-lengths of the principal Fraunhofer lines expressed in 'tenthmetres', a tenthmetre being the 1-10¹⁰ of a metrie. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 440/1 Heteurs himself away from the smiles of a 'tenth-rate' figure of the *Academie Royale*. 1889 *Spectator* 9 Nov. 626/2 A people seeking nothing but material prosperity of

the tenth-rate kind 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 28 Mar. 4/1 Constable is too remote and difficult, but a *tenth remove derivative, properly browned, will serve their turn

[Note 1] The etymological history of some of the prec. forms (as in other numerals) presents points of which the explanations are more or less conjectural. The direct O.Tent. repr of Indo-Eur. **dehinto* s was by Verner's Law **dehinto* s, with this the Gothic *teihunda*, OS. *tehandu*, OHG *tehandu*, agree, except in having *h* for *g*, apparently under the influence of the cardinal **tehu*, -au. The O.Tent. **dehinto* s, whence OS and OFris. *tehu*, -au, O.Anglian *teodgifu*, implies a pie-Tent. **dekin* tos, with shifted stress (implied also in some other ordinals). Assimilation of this form also to the cardinal would give **tehu*mpa, whence *tehu*mpa, *tehu*mpa, *tehu*mpa. The history of *tehu* is more uncertain the four ordinals, *sefende*, *ezende*, *nezeude*, *teude*, in ME, Northern and Kentish, form a group of which only the first is known in OE, repr by *seofunda*, *seofunda*, in the Lindisf. and Rushw glosses. *Seofunda*, like Goth. **sebanda*, OS *sihunda*, OHG. *sihunda*, represents an O.Tent. **sihunda*, Indo-Eur. *sephinto* s OE. *sefenda* (a 1066), OS *sefunda*, OHG *sefunda*, Goth. *sefunda*, had prob a parallel history. The ME. *sefende* appears to have been conformed in its ending to *sefende*; and *teude*, from its late appearance, was prob. formed from *teu* on the same model. *Teu*-th has the suffix which in OE appears in *seofu*, *seofu*, *cahtu*, *seofu*, *seofu*, *seofu*, and which has now been extended to all the ordinals from fourth onward. On the other hand, *teu*-t has the form of the suffix which was regular in OE. *fiftha* (OS. and OFris. *fiftha*, -ia, OHG *fiftha*, Goth. *fiftha*, O.Tent. **fiftha*), and *sixta* (OS. and OHG *sixta*, Goth. *sixta*, O.Tent. *sexta*), which in OE was also used in *eleftha* (eleftha) and *twelfta*, and in North and North-Midland dialects has since been extended to all the ordinals from fourth to hundred.]

Tenth, *v.* rare [f. TENTH sb.] *trans.* To decimate, to tithe

1598 BARRET *Theor. Varrus*: 11 9 As did Iulus Caesar Decimate or tenth the ninth Legion by sound of the horn
1647 *Transp. Comm.* 15, *Hib.* vii 6 371 Received tithes of Abraham Gr. Tithed or tented Abraham. 1878 HOOKER & BAIL *Marocco* 470 At last came the holiday *l'ashon*, or the day of the Sultan's tenting

Tenthe, obs. form of TENT sb 1

Tentily (ten'li), *adv.* [f. TENTH a. + -LY 2.] In the tenth place.

1633 in *Fasts Aberd.* (1834) 282 Tentile, that [etc.] Twelfth, that [etc.] 1648 D JENKINS *Wks* 38 Tentily, we maintain that [etc.] 1717 BAILLY vol. II, Tentily, in the tenth Place or Order

† **Tent-hook**, *Obs.* rare. In 5-6 taynt-. [f. TENT sb 5 + HOOK sb.] A tenter-hook

1492 *Churchw. Acc. St. Dunstan's, Canter.* Payde for threde and taynt hookes 1d 1533 *MS Acc. St. John's Hosp., Canter.* For taynt hookys 1d

† **Tenthredo** (ten'tri do). *Entom.* [Latinized form of Gr. *τεντρεδών*, -δών, a kind of wasp; the stem being taken erroneously as *ten'tredin-*.] A saw-fly in early use vaguely applied, in modern scientific use, after Linnaeus 1748, and as restricted by Leach 1819, a genus of hymenopterous insects, typical of the family *Tenthredinidae*, comprising the large saw-flies called hornet-flies. Hence **Tenthredinid**, *a.* belonging to the *Tenthredinidae*, sb a member of this family.

1658 ROWLAND *Moult's Tent* Ins 929 Now let us proceed to the insect called Tenthredo. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tenthredo*, the lesser Hornet, or Bastard Hornet; an insect. 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim.* 87 The black Tenthredo, with elevated antennae. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Tenthredo*, in natural history, the name of a fly of the stinging kind. [1874 LUBBOCK *Orig. & Met.* Ins 11 33 Although *Tenthredinidae* and *Siricidae* are caterpillars, more or less closely resembling those of *Lepidoptera*]

† **Tentible**, *a.* *Obs.* rare. [f. TENT v. 1 to attend + -IBLE.] Apt to attend, attentive.

1603 H. CROSSLY *Vertus Commun* (1878) 29 If these see but a small moate amuse, a wrinkle awry, how tentible they be to mend it. *Ibid.* 120 The mende is nothing so tentible at a good instruction .as at a vaine and sportue foolerie.

† **Tenticle**, *Obs.* [f. TENT sb 1 as if after a L. type **tentacula*: see -CULE.] A small tent

1548 PATTEN *Expedit Scoll* Kiv. These whyte ridges wear the tenticles or rather cabayns and couches of theyr souldiers 1587 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 988/2 Four miles on this side Edinburgh, occupied in largenesse with diuerse tents and tenticles

Tentice, variant of TENTY a

† **Tentiginous** (tent'idginəs), *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *tentigo*, -in-um (see next) + -OUS.]

1. Excited to lust, itching, lecherous.

1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* ii. iii. Were you tentiginous? ha? Would you be acting of the Incubus?

2 Provocative of lust; lascivious

1684 tr. *Boned's Merc. Compt.* xvi. 569 What be here orders to be given is heating and therfore tentiginous 1704 SWIFT *Heck Operat. Spirit* ii. Misc (1711) 308 Nothing affects the Head so much as a tentiginous Humour, repeld and elated to the upper Region

† **Tentigo** (tentai go). *Obs.* [L. *tentigo* tense-ness, lust.] An attack of priapism, an erection, lecherousness, lust

a 1603 in Nichols *Prager Q. Elis* (1823) III 336 If any be troubled with the tentigo. 1827 D. JOHNSON *Ind. Field Sports* 228 Tentigo also attends 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tentigo*, old term for Priapism

† **Tentak**, *a.* *Obs.* rare-1 Aphetic form of *attentive*, *AUTHENTIC*, fully qualified, trustworthy. 1534 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, iv 666 Yat ge sail speyk with Master Adem Oterbowm, or cawis sowm tentyk man to speyk with hym

† **Tenti illum**. *Zool.* [mod L, f. L. *tent-*, *tent-*, stem of *tentare*, *tentare* to feel + dim. suffix cf. *tentacle*.] One of the unbranched twigs which stud the retractile tentacles of some Siphonophora.

1838 SUDGWICK *Tent. Lib. Zool.* I iv 140 These aggregations of thread-cells are especially found upon the tentilla, where they give rise to the cnidosacs or batteries.

Tentily (tent'li), *adv.* *Sc.* rare [As if f. TENTY a + -LY 2; but perh. a worn-down form of TENTIVELY (see -IVE), TENTY not being found until much later.] With care and attention; carefully
? a 1400 *Moite Arth* 3618 Tolowris tentily takelle they ryghtiene. 1722 RAMSAY *Cupid Thrown* v. He tentily Myrtilla sought 1768 ROSS *Helene* i. 9 Back with the halesome girrs in haste she hy'd, An' tentily unto the sair apply'd.

Tenting (tent'ing). [f. TENT v 6 + -ING 1]

1. *vbl. sb.* Lodging in or as in tents, encamping; sojourning. Chiefly attrib.

1858 MACDOUGALL *How in Cloud* (1870) 32 Tenting-time here—resting-time yonder. 1870 *Standard* 14 Dec. They were in excellent marching trim, carried neither knapsack nor tenting equipment 1873 INGRAM *Moab* xii 234 A little plan. . a lovely tenting spot. 1883 'ANNIE THOMAS' *Mod Housewife* 81 That a house in the country, a short distance from London, was a more expensive form of tenting than an equally highly-rented one in the heart of the great metropolis

2 *sb.* [f. TENT sb 1, cf. *bedding*, *sacking*.] Material for tents, in quot. attrib.

1887 *Pail Mail* G 1 June 8/2 The rain, instead of running off as it should have done on first-class tenting material, dropped through persistently, until the tents were perfectly uninhabitable

Tenting, *vbl. sb.* 2-5 see TENT v. 1-4

Tenting, *phl. a.* [f. TENT sb 1 + -ING 2] Resembling a tent, converging as the sides of a tent.

1818 KEATS *Endym* ii. 400 Coverids. Not hiding up an Apollonian curve Of neck and shoulder, nor the tenting swerve Of knee from knee, nor ankles pointing light

† **Tention** 1 *Obs.* rare Short for INTENTION.

1579 FLEMING *Contn. Holmshed* III. 1417/3 To further our tention and honorable and iust actions at that time in such sort 1653 SCOTLER *Pur. Serms.* 25 Sept (1654) 13 In the will, perfect fruition of the Divine glory, tention, and (for the measure of the Creature) Comprehension.

† **Tention** 2 *Obs.* rare. Short for CONTENTION

1602 FULBECKE and Pt. *Parnell* Intro 6 My neyghbours are full of sension and tention, and so cunninge, that they will make you beleuee, that all is gold, which glistereth

Tention 3 ('tention). Short for ATTENTION (5). **Tention**, obs. form of TENSION.

Tentive, *a.* *Obs.* exc. dial Also 4-5 -if(e), -yf, 6 -yue. [a. OF. *tentif* (14th c. in Godef.), aphetic form of F. *atentif*, or aphetic form of INTENTIVE and (in later use) ATTENTIVE.] = ATTENTIVE.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Meib* v 149 (Harl MS.) As to wariching of your doughter we schullen do so tentyf [i. e. tentif] bes nes fro day to night pat sche schal be hool ? a 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 337 in *Cursor M.* p 1673 Loke pou be tentive, if pou have leied alle þi life. 1570 *Satir. Poems Reform* xxiii 66 With tentive en vnto my tail attend. 1582 STANLEY *Benet* ii (Arb.) 43 Wyth tentive lysynge echte wight was selled in harkening 1791 J. LEARNOUT *Poems* 329 (E D D) Nouthur party's tentive how to please 1902 R. M. GILCHRIST *Natures of Milton* 97 Yo're as 'tentive an' as capable as anyone could be

So **Tentively** *adv.* = ATTENTIVELY, **Tentiveness** = ATTENTIVENESS.

c 1350 *Wall. Palerne* 2258 3if 3e *tentify take kepe & trewe be to gadene *Ibid.* 5124 But tentify þow help, þat al þis lond be lad in lawe as it ouyt. 1438 *Rolls of Part V.* 439/3 They put tentify theyr hole labours and diligences for his worship 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Tentify*, with attention 1884 *Wyclif Writ* xii 20 If forsothe the enemys of this searuauns, with so myche 'tentifnesse, thou tormentidist, and delueridest. 1620 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow) 556 Want of skill, tentives, faithfulness and gnd effectiounne

Tentless (tent'less), *a* 1 *Sc.* [f. TENT sb 2 + -LESS] Heedless, careless, mattentive. Hence **Tentlessness**.

a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 1290 Aftymes a tentless merchand tynes, For bying ger be gess. 1785 BURNS *To J. Smith* x, I'll wander on, w' tentless heed How never-hilting moments speed 1836 J. STRUTHERS *Dychmont* Poet Wks. 1850 II 49, I With tentless rest was wont to roam 1883 D. R. SELLARS in *Mod. Scot. Poets* vi 157 His tentlessness he rues In calmer mood

Tentless (te n'less), *a* 2 [f. TENT sb 1 + -LESS] Without a tent or tents, having no tent

1614 BYRON *Lara* ii. xi. The tentless rest beneath the humid sky 1820 MILMAN *Pall Jerns* (1821) 39 The wind that sweeps the tentless desert 1901 Kipling *Kim* xiii. They lay out somewhere below him, charless, foodless, tentless

Tentlet (tent'let). [f. TENT sb 1 + -LET.] A miniature tent

1879 STEVENSON *Trav. Cammies* 7 In case of heavy rain I proposed to make myself a little tent, or tentlet

† **Tently**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. TENT a. + -LY 2.] Attentively, attentively.

? a 1400 *Cato's Mor.* 303 in *Cursor M.* p 1673 Þe mare þou at of prise, And gracious to office, Seue þou maie tentli, þat þou ne be calde vn-wise

Tent-maker. 1. One who makes tents.

1565 T. STABLETON *Portr. Faith* 107 b. He that weareth the crowne on his head, beseecheth the tentmaker [St. Paul], and the fisher both dead to be his protectours 1582 N. T. (Rhem.) *Acts* xviii. 3 They were tentmakers by their craft [TINDAL, Their craft was to make tentes] 1588 WYCLIF, of roop makers is craft. 1884 J. HALL *Chr. Home* 87 Paul was a tent-maker, and he was not ashamed of it.

2. (See quot. and cf. TENT sb 1 2 c.)

1863 L. L. CLARKE in *Intell. Observer* IV 1 Micro-lepidoptera (Coleophora, or Tent-makers)

So **Tent-making**, the business of making tents. 1641 'SMECTYMNUS' *Vind. Answ* xi 113 We pardon his comparison between S. Paul's tent-making & the State employment of our Bishops

Tent-man see TENT sb 1 5 b.

Tentor, obs. form of TENTER.

Tentorial, *a.* *Anat.* [f. L. *tentōri-um* (see below) + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the tentorium.

1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii 149 Longitudinal and vertical sections of the skulls of a Beaver and a Baboon; the tentorial plane 1881 MIVART *Cat* 69 'The ossified tentorial plate 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Tentorial angle*, angle formed by the intersection of the basio-cranial axis with plane of tentorium

So **Tentorian** *a.* *Obs.* rare-0.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tentorian*, belonging to a tent or pavilion

† **Tentorium** (tentō'riəm). [L. *tentōri-um* tent, f. *tend-ēre*, *tent-* to stretch see -ORIUM]

1. A tent-like covering, an awning; a canopy. 1661 EVELYN *Famulus* Misc Writ (1805) 1 230 If there were a solid tentorium, or canopy over London.

2 *Anat.* A membranous (sometimes ossified) partition between the cerebrum and cerebellum.

1800 *Phil. Trans.* XC. 435 There is a very uncommon peculiarity in it, which is, that there is a bony falx of some breadth, but no bony tentorium 1801 *Home* *Ibid.* XCII 78 The tentorium is entirely membranous 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Cic* Sc 1 *Org. Nat.* 232 The parts of the dura mater or outer membrane of the brain, called 'tentorium', are ossified 1863 HUXLEY *Man's Place Nat.* ii 99 What is termed the tentorium—a sort of parchment-like shelf for partition which is interposed between the cerebrum and cerebellum 1878 BELL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 512 In many Mammalia the tentorium is ossified

† **Tentory**, *Obs.* [ad. L. *tentōri-um* tent see -ORY 1.] A tent, the awning of a tent.

1412-20 *Ldce Chron. Troy* ii 7100 Where þe kyng sat in his tentorie *Ibid.* iv 2515 For lak of socour þe Grekis wern eche in his tentorie Of Troyus slayn. 1664 EVELYN *Sylva* iv viii. (1775) 615 The women who are said [2 Kings xiii. 7] to weave hangings and curtains for the grove, were no others then makeis of tentories, to spread from tree to tree

† **Tentour**, *Obs.* rare-1. [In quot., rendering L. *tentōria* tents + cf. -OR 3] A tent.

a 1325 *Prose Psalter*, *Hab* ii 7 V see þe tentours [Vulg. *tentoria*, LXX. *σκηναρια*] of Ethiope for þe wickednes, & þe skynnes [Vulg. *pelles*, LXX. *συναι*] of þe londe of Madian shul ben tribled

Tentour, -owre, obs. forms of TENTER.

Tent-peg. One of the (usually wooden) pegs, with a notch at the upper end, to which when stuck in the ground the ropes of a tent are fastened. Hence **Tent-pegging**, an Indian cavalry sport, in which the player, riding at full speed, tries to transfix and carry off, on the point of his lance, a tent-peg fixed in the ground. Also attrib. So **Tent-pegger**, one who takes part in this exercise.

1869 E. A. PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed. 2) 326 Between the tent-pegs of every tent. 1898 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXXVII 155 'Tent-pegging' is a very favorite amusement of the sowar 1900 *Daily News* 26 June 3/1 The tug-of-war, tent-pegging, V.C. races, etc., were well contested 1901 *Daily Chron.* 31 May 6/2 'Bobs' was himself the champion tent pegger against all comers

Tentral, erron. form of TRENAL.

† **Tentretene** = *to enter* *trans.*; see T.

1481 CAXTON *Decasyll* iii. 21 This puiissant kyngge .. assigned grete reuenues therto for tentretene it [the temple]

Tent-stitch. Also *ten-*. [First element uncertain. One conjecture would refer it to TENT sb 5.] A kind of embroidery or worsted-work popular in the 17-18th c., in which the pattern is worked in series of parallel stitches arranged diagonally across the intersections of the threads. Also called *petit point*. Also attrib. So **Tent-work**, needle-work done in tent-stitch

1639 MAYNE *City Match* iv. 1, Let me never more Be thought fit to instruct young Gentlewomen, Or deale in Tent-stitch 1669 MRS THORNTON *Autobiog.* (Suites) 12 Blacke velvet, imbroidered with flowis of silke worke in ten stich 1770 CEMIA *Fiennes Diary* (1888) 206 Many fine pictures under Glasses, of tentstitch, satin stich, and Strawwork 1798 EDGEMORTH *Pract. Educ.* xx II. 530 Our great grandmothers distinguished themselves by substantial tent work [ed. 1811 tent-stitch] chairs and carpets 1800 MRS HEAVY *How to stay* Fam. III 199 During the interesting scene, by the tent-stitch frame 1882 CAULFIELD & SAWARD *Dict. Needlework*, *Tent-Stitch*, a stitch employed in Tapestry Work and in fine Embroideries, produced by crossing over one strand of canvas in a diagonal direction, sloped from right to left, and resembles the first half taken in Cross Stitch. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 3 July 2/3 An oval fire screen in tent-stitch, of quaint pattern and beautiful execution

† **Tent-taker**, *Obs.* [f. TENT sb 2 1.] One who 'takes tent' or gives heed

c 1430 in *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1866) 187 To tiffis y haue be a greet tent taker

Tenture (tent'ūr), rare [a F. *tenture* tapestry hangings, ad. L. type **tentiūra* stretching, f. *tendere*, *tent-* to stretch.] Hangings for a wall; wall-paper. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade* 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* **Tenture**, obs. form of TENTER.

Tentwise, *adv.* 1, 2. see TENT sb 1, 3.

Tent-work¹. [*f*. T^{ENT} *sb* 1 + W^{ORK} *sb*] *a*. The work of tent-making. *b*. A work of the nature or form of a tent. *c*. Work done or carried out in tents or under canvas.

1645 *Br. Hall Remedy Discontents* 92 There we find the most glorious Apostle stitching of skins for his Tent-work. 1866 *H. Collins Cistercian Order* 53 They erected a tent-work with some pieces of blanketing. 1878 *Conder (title)* Tent-Work in Palestine.

Tent-work² see T^{ENT}-STITCH.

Tentwort (*tenwɜrt*). Also 6 *teynt*- [*f*. T^{AIN}T *sb*. see quot 1727] An old name for a small fern, the Wall Rue, *Asplenium Ruta-muraria*. c 1550 *Lloyd Treas. Health* 11, Against the Teintian of yellowe choler take y^e iotes of fennel, parcell, teynt wort, mayden heare, endyue [etc.]. 1666 *Merrett Pinax Brit.* 2 *Adiantum album*, sive Ruta muraria, sive Salvia Vitæ, Wall rue, and Tentwort. 1727 *Tirelkelo Syn. Sinipes Hibern.* A 11, Our ancestors gave it [the Ruta muraria] the name of Tent-wort, deeming it a sovereign remedy against the Teint, doubling of the joints, and in a more general word, Rickets. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lev.* Tent-wort 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Tentwort.

Tenty (*ten'ti*), *a*. *Sc.* Also *tentie* [Later form of *tenty*, T^{ENT}IV^E, with -*y* reduced to -*e*, -*y* see -*IVE*] Watchful, attentive, observant, cautious. c 1555 *Maitland in Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems* (1786) 276 *Be wyse, and tentie, in thy governing.* 1728 *Ramsay Tea-i Misc.* *Bonny Scot* 11, Fair winds and tenty boat-man. 1783 *Burns Halloween* vii, Jean slips in twa w' tentie e'e; Wha 'twas, she wadna tell. 1886 *Stevenson Kidnapped* xii 112 Never a gun or a sword left but what tenty folk have hidden in their thatch.

† **Tenuate**, *v*. *Obs. rare*. [*f*. L. *tenuat*-, ppl. stem of *tenuare* to make thin, *f* *tenuis* is thin.] *trans*. To make thin or slender, to attenuate.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Tenuate*, to make small, thin or slender. 1657 *Tomlinson Renon's Disp.* 505 To tenuate and prepare humours.

|| **Tenne** (*ten'ni*). [*Fr.* *tenue* depository, *sb*. use of fem. pa. pple. of *tenuer* to hold, keep, = *Pr. tenguda*, Sp. It. *tenula*] Carriage, bearing, depository, also, costume, 'rig'.

1892 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 380 To the end that he might appear in proper tenue at any place of fashionable resort. 1901 *Ibid.* Apr. 325 The Queen had an extreme respect for tenue in all its forms.

Tenuis, pl. of T^{ENUIS}.

Tenui- (*ten'ui*), Combining form of L. *tenuis* 'thin, narrow, slender', in scientific use in adjectives, as *tenuico* state [*L. costa* rib], having slender ribs, so *tenuifasciata* [*L. fascia* band], *tenuiflorous* [*L. flōs, flōrem* flower], *tenuifolious* [*L. folium* leaf], having narrow or thin leaves, *tenupede* [*L. pēs, ped-em* foot], *tenuistriate* [*L. stria* groove], having slender striae.

1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Tenuicostatus*, **tenuicostate*. *Ibid.* *Tenuiflorus*, **tenuiflorous*. 1867 *Physical Dict.* **Tenuifolius*, thin leaved. 1868 *Sir T. Browne Gard. Cyrus* iv, Why Coniferous trees are tenuifolious or narrow-leaved? 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* *Tenuifolius*, **tenuifolious*. *Ibid.* *Tenuipes*, having the feet small and compressed. **tenuipede* *Ibid.* *Tenuistriatus*, **tenuistriate*.

† **Tenuine**, *a*. *Obs. rare* -1. [*f*. L. *tenuis* is thin, app. after genuine] Attenuated; weak; weakened. 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II 79 To continue in such tenuine condition as he was at present.

Tenuous, *a*. Now *rare*. [*f*. L. *tenuis* - thin + -ous (cf. *lugubri-ous*)] Thin, attenuated.

1 = T^{ENUIS} 1.

1495 *Trevisa's Barth. De P. R.* v liiv liiv b/1 The skynne of the yssage is more tenuous [*tenuis, orig. alijs tenuior*] & thynne. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.* *Tenuous*, *Tenuous*, slender, thin [etc.]. 1659 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* xiii (1701) 563/1 A natural Philosopher, who conceived that all things are generated of tenuous little Bodies. 1698 *Klall. Exam. Th. Barth* (1734) 185 Not huge lumps of solid matter, but little tenuous particles or small dust.

2 = T^{ENUIS} 2.

1634 *T. Johnson Parey's Chirurg.* xi (1678) 274 The Aqua vitæ is of so tenuous a substance, that it presently vanisheth into the air. 1696 *Whiston Th. Earth* iv (1722) 317 The Atmosphere would become in a greater degree tenuous. 1757 *Walker in Phil. Trans.* L 330, I observed a tenuous blueish vapour rising. 1760-72 *Tr. Juan & Ulloa's Voy.* (ed. 3) II. 73 These mists are so tenuous.

3 *fig* = T^{ENUIS} 3.

1656 *Stanley Hist. Philos.* I v 148 The tenuous, loose, remissive phantasy. 1885 *G. Meredith Diana* xii, Emma went through a sphere of tenuous reflections in a flash.

Tenuiroster (*ten'ui-rōstēr*). *Ornith.* [*ad. F. tenuirostre*, *ad. mod. L. tenuirostris*, *f. tenuis* - thin + *rostrum* beak, bill] A member of the *Tenuirostres*, passerine or insectivorous birds with slender bills; a slender-billed bird. So **Te nuirōstral** *a*, of or pertaining to the *Tenuirostres*, also = next **Te nuirōstrate** *a*, slender-billed.

1837 *Swainson Nat. Hist. & Classif. Birds* iii II. 173 This we think is the tenuirostral type of the circle. 1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 146/2 According to M. Vigors, the Certhiæ on one side lead the way to the Tenuirostral group. 1842 *Brandege Dict. Sci.* Tenuirosters. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* Tenuirostrate. 1874 *Wood Nat. Hist.* 305 The large group of birds which are termed Tenuirostral, or Slender-billed.

|| **Tenuis** (*ten'ui-s*) *Gram.* and *Phonology*. Pl. *tenuis* (*ten'ui-tz*). [*L.* = thin, slender, fine used in Craston's Latin version of Lascaris's Greek

Grammar 1480, and in other early Greek grammars, to translate G^{ri} *ψιλόν* 'bare, smooth', applied by Aristotle to the consonants *κ*, *τ*, *π* (for which Priscian's term was *levis* smooth), as opposed to the *aspirata* or aspirates (in Gr. *δασέα*, pl. of *δασύ* rough, thick).]

One of the Greek letters *κ*, *τ*, *π*, or the corresponding *k*, *t*, *p* of Latin, English, and other languages, esp. the sounds represented by these; also called *surd*s, *hard mutes*, and by Bell *breath stops*.

1480 *Craston Lascaris Brotemata* any, Mute. quorum tenuis quidem tres, cappa, pi, taf.]

1650 *E. Reeve Introduct. Gk. Tongue* 38 The Tenuis consonant is changed into his aspirate. 1842 *Proc. Philol. Soc.* I. 7 When the final letter of the verb was one of the tenuis it was substituted. 1887 *Max Müller in Fortn. Rev.* May 705 The tenuis becomes aspirate in Low-German.

Tenuity (*ten'ui-ti*) [*ad. L. tenuitas* thinness, *f. tenuis* thin see -*ITY*. So *F. ténuité* (15th c.)]

1. Thinness of form or size; slenderness.

1578 *Banister Hist. Man* iv 47 The other [muscle] sustineth his sinewie tenuity to the hard tunicle of the eye. 1657 *Hale Prim. Orig. Man* 8 If we consider the many parts thereof, that either in respect of their tenuity or distance escape the reach of our Senses. 1777 *Johnson* 22 Sept. in *Boswell*, He is not well-shaped; for there is not the quick transition from the thickness of the forehead, to the tenuity—the thin part—behind, which a bull dog ought to have. 1802 *Paley Nat. Theol.* ix (ed. 2) 350 The tenuity of these muscles [in the iris of the eye and the drum of the ear] is astonishing. 1860 *Tyndall Glac.* i 3 Mica is sufficiently tough to furnish films of extreme tenuity. 1882 *Nature* 12 Oct. 587/1 Platinum has been rolled into sheets which reach the surprising tenuity of less than one twenty-five-thousandth of an English inch.

2. Thinness of consistence; dilute or raffied condition; rarity.

1603 *Holland Philarch's Mor.* 740 By reason of this tenuity and continuance when oile doth froth or fume, it suffereth no winde or spuit to enter in. 1658 *R. White tr. Digby's Poet. Synops.* (1660) 23 It becomes part of the air, which in regard of its tenuity is invisible unto us. 1759 *Johnson Rasselas* vi, Precipices so high as to produce great tenuity of air. 1802 *Playfair Illustr. Hutton, Th.* 425 L. the tenuity and fineness of the mud. 1860 *Mauv. Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) 1 § 27 Air may be expanded to an indefinite degree of tenuity.

b. Faintness (of light); thinness (of voice).

1794 *G. Adams Nat. & Exp. Philos.* IV. xlv 206 The great distance of the planet Saturn, and the tenuity of its light. 1832 *L. Hunt Sir R. Esler* 123 He ran into high tenuities of voice. 1858 *Hawthorne Jr. & It. Note-Bk.* II. 20 A shrill, yet sweet, tenuity of voice.

3 *fig.* Meagreness, slightness, slenderness, weakness, poverty.

1535-6 *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 42 § 1 By reason of the tenuity of living. 1648 *Eikon Bas.* xvii 178 The tenuity and contempt of Clergy-men will soon let them see, what a poore casuist they are, when parted from the influence of that Head, to whose Supremacy they have been sworn. 1734 *North Lives* (1826) I. Pief. 14 My tenuity of style and language. 1867 *Burton Hist. Scot.* (1873) I. x 343 The tenuity of the evidence. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* July 386 Any cause which makes for intellectual tenuity.

† 4. 'Simplicity, or plainness. (*Obs.*)', Webster 1764; hence in later Dicts. App. an error.

Tenuous (*ten'ui-əs*), *a*. [*A* syncopated formation from L. *tenuis* thin + -ous; the etymologically regular form, preserving the L. stem *tenu-*, being T^{ENUIS}, now obs. or rare.]

1. Thin or slender in form; of small transverse measure or calibre; slim.

1656 [see T^{ENUIS} 1]. 1664 *Power Exp. Philos.* ii. 134 The uppermost surface of the Quicksilver, is dilated into a tenuous Column, or Funicle. 1666 *J. Smith Old Age* (1752) 77 A most tenuous vestment for the humours. 1822 *Blackiv. Mag.* XII 411 The spider touches his tenuous line.

2 Thin in physical consistency; sparse; rare, raffied, subtle; unsubstantial.

1597 *Low's Chirurg.* (1634) 147 When the vaines are repleat with a tenuous blood. 1635 *J. Swan Spec. M.* v. § 2 (1643) 171 Their [wind and air] substances being too tenuous to be perceived. 1794 *Sullivan View Nat.* I. xvi. 192 Air is too subtle, too tenuous a substance. 1864 *Sir F. Palgrave Nov. & Eng.* IV 456 Just as a tenuous film of breath, imperceptible to ourselves, prevents the globules of mercury from coalescing. 1892 *Leisure Hour* Aug. 706/1 A very tenuous medium called the ether exists everywhere. 1909 *Eng. Rev.* Apr. 70 Your dress brushed the shrubs, it was grey and tenuous.

3 *fig.* Slender, of slight importance or significance; meagre, weak; flimsy, vague, unsubstantial. 1827 *T. Dwight Theol.* (1830) I. xv 254 A subject perhaps as tenuous, and difficult to be fastened upon. 1858 *Bushnell Sermon New Life* 312 The tenuous and fickle impulse. 1881 *Standard* 7 May, A more tenuous or unsatisfactory claim could hardly exist. 1903 *Speaker* 9 May 145/1 The poems of the three somewhat tenuous singers. 1905 *Athenæum* 5 Aug. 166/1 [They] are sure to live as letters apart from the tenuous story in which they are set.

Hence **Te nuously** *ad.* thinly, sparsely, **Tenuousness**, thinness, tenuity.

1822 *Zangwill Bond Mystery* i, When King Fog masses his molecules of carbon in seined squadrons in the City, while he scatters them tenuously in the suburbs. 1902 *Yorkshire Post* 28 Nov. 6/6 The bubble is better pricked than left to burst of its own tenuousness.

Tenur, obs. form of T^{ANDOUR}, T^{ENOR}, T^{ENURE}.

Tenure (*ten'ui*). Forms: *a*. 5 - *tenure*, (5 to-

nur, 7 *tenuer*), *β* 6 *tener*, *ten(n)or*, 6-7 *tenour*. [*a* AF, OF *tenure* (13th c. in Godef.) - earlier OF. *tenure* (11-15th c.), in med. L. *tenetura*, *tenetura* (c 1200 in Du Cange), *f. tenuere* to hold - see -*URE*. Med. L. had also (from OF) *tenura*, *tenura* (11th c. in Du Cange). OF. had in same sense *tenor*, -*our*, *tencur*, app. by some confusion with T^{ENOR} *sb*, whence the *β*-forms in ME, etc.

A further result of this use of *tenor* in sense of *tenure* in OF and ME was that *tenure* was also used for T^{ENOR} see the latter.]

1 The action or fact of holding a tenement (esp. in Eng. Law) see T^{ENEMENT} 1.

a [1292 *BRITTON* I. xiv § 7 En les queus dreitz nul ne se deit eyder par exception de lounge tenure (to aid himself by exception of long tenure)] 1442 *Surttees Misc.* (1888) 28 We serched a tenement, in be tenu of John Wetely. 1546 *Mem. Ripon* (Surttees) III. 16, xv acres of arable lande in holdinge of Richard Carrell xvs one tenemente in Northstanley in the tenure of John Hyrde vs. 1614 *Serden Titles Hop.* 31 Those inferior Kings are like in some proportion to those of Man, who have had it alwayes by a tenure from their sovereigns, the Kings of England. 1614 *Ralph Hist. Worl.* iii (1634) 113 Some land there was in the tenure of the Loccurus. 1651 *Baxter Inf. Bapt.* 10 Is not the Law of the Land the cause of every man's right in the Tenure of his Estate? 1874 *Stubbs Const. Hist.* I. 11 34 We have not the mark system, but we have the principle of common tenure. 1878 *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* I. 53 Hooker wrote to Carew that the Barony of Odrone was in the tenure of a sect called the Cavanaghs.

β c 1505 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 200 A certayne land in Rybstone, of long tyme in the tenour of one John Ampleforth. 1589 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surttees) II. 166 My glebe land in Learmouth, now in the tenor of John Moore, for xxj years. 1612-13 in *N. Riding Rec.* (1884) I. 21 A parcel of meadow called the Wraie in the tenour of Rich. Michell. 1658 *Knaresb. Wills* (Surttees) II. 237 A messuage with land now in tenor of William Wilkenon.

b *gen* and *fig.* The action or fact of holding anything material or non-material; hold upon something; maintaining a hold; occupation.

1599 *B. Jonson Cynthia's Rev.* v. iv, Lady, vouchsafe the tenure of this engine. 1638 *Rouse Heav. Univ.* (1702) Pref. A Christian's tenure of religion is far more excellent and assured than that of the Pagan. 1738 *Genil. Mag.* VIII. 411/2 They were more One than either Espousals, or a Joint-tenure of the Throne, could make them. 1810 *Wellington in Guw. Desp.* (1838) V. 497 Their existence in safety at Seville depends upon the tenure of the pass of Monasterio. 1844 *Ld. Brougham Brit. Const.* App. ii (1862) 424 Their salary cannot be altered during their tenure of office. 1855 *Brewster Newton* II. xvi 378 Warned of his slight tenure of life. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) V. 330 The tenure of the priesthood should always be for a year and no longer.

2. The condition of service, etc., under which a tenement is held of the superior; the title by which the property is held; the relations, rights, and duties of the tenant to the landlord. *Tenure at will.* cf. T^{ENANT} AT WILL.

1436 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 502/2 V^o Five Portes and tenure of Gavelkynde. 1523 *Fitzherb. Surv.* 12 All these tenants maye holde their landes by divers tenures, customes, and seruyces as by homage, fealtie, escuage, socage, burgage tenures, and tenure in villenage. *Ibid.* Also it is to be enquired who holdeth by charter and who nat, and who by the olde tenure. 1554 *Act x § 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 8 § 54 The Donor maye reserve to him and his heires for ever a Tenure in Franck Almoigne. 1605 *Camden Rem.* (1637) 132 As he that held Land by tenure to say a certain number of Pater noster for the soules of the King, of England. 1607 *Cowell s.v.*, Tenure is the manner, whereby tenements are holden of their Lords. 1628 *Cocke On Litt.* 85 b, Tenure in Socage, is where the Tenant holdeth of his Lord the tenancie by certayne service for all manner of seruyces, so that the service be not Knights service. 1641 *Capt. Mervin in Rushw. Hist. Coll.* ii (1692) 1. 214 The abortive judgment of the Tenure in Capite, where no tenure was expressed. 1765 *Blackstone Comm.* I. Introduct. ii 73 A very extensive comment upon a little excellent treatise of tenures, compiled by Judge Littleton in the reign of Edward the fourth. *Ibid.* xiii 398 Those, who by their military tenures were bound to perform forty days service in the field. 1774 *Prinnant Tour. Scot.* in 1772, 45 The right of voting is vested by Burgess tenure, in certain houses. 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 7 The circumstance of annexing a condition of military service to a grant of lands does not imply that they are held by a feudal tenure. *Ibid.* 27 Where lands held by an allodial tenure were voluntarily converted into feuds. *Ibid.* 381 Enfranchisement, by which the tenure is changed from base to free. 1844 *H. H. Wilson Brit. India* ii. xii. II. 549 Involving a complicated texture of rights and tenures, which almost defied unravelling. 1875 *J. Curris Hist. Eng.* 396 The Statute 12 Car. II, c. 24, which abolished the military tenures, converting them into freehold. 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 17 Mar. 7/1 The new and purely tenure-at-will system gradually gaining ground. 1908 *Feuland N. & Q.* Apr. 177 Keyhold Tenure at Crowland. That house was his because he built it, and because he held the key which admitted him to it and enabled him to keep other people out of it.

β 1510 *Prinson (title)* Letelturn teners newe collectie. 1535 (ed. 1562) *Act 27 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 2 After the english tenur without duision or parcion. 1633 *T. Starford Pac. Hb.* i. ii. (1821) 38, I hold my Lordships and Lands by very ancient Tenour, which Service and Tenour none may dispende withall. 1649 *G. Daniel Trunach, Rich. II.* li, And some (who were in law more Conversant), Demand release of Tenors.

b *transf.* Terms of holding; title; authority; hold over a person or thing; control.

1871 *Freeman Hist. Ess.* Ser. I. vii 184 Few Englishmen understand the difference between the English tenure of Bourdeaux and the English tenure of Calais. 1879 in

Drysdale *Philemon* Introd. 21 To understand the tenure of Philemon over Onemus, we should keep in mind the stringency of Phrygian bondage.

9. fig. (Cf 1 b)

1659 HAYMOND *On Ps* xxviii 8 Paraphr 18: There is no such assured tenure in or title to all the felicity in the world 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* iii. iii. The office of a favourite hath a very uncertain tenure 1790 BURKE *Fr Rev* 42 Rendering their government feeble in its operations, and precarious in its tenure 1840 ALISON *Hist Europe* (1847) XI xlix § 7 54 The mutable tenure of popular applause 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Sz* iii 53 Republics exist only on the tenure of being constantly agitated

6. 1682 H. MORE *Annot Glanvill's Lur* O 117 Whether Regeneration be not a stronger tenure for enduring Happiness 8 *concr.* A holding, = TENEMENT 2. Now rare 1439 *Rolls of Parlt.* V 16/2 The said Tennants daie nat abide in thaire Tenures and Places, ne no labour there do 1461 *Ibid* 476/1 All Tenures within the same Lordship been Charte land, and Free land 1766 ENTICK *London* IV. 443 Greenwich-park is still a royal tenure

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tenure land*, 1. *oll.* 1859 *Evton Antig. Skrapshu* IX 39 1 the Tenure Roll of 1285 brings up another Ralph de Clotley 1891 *Pall Mall G* 22 Sept 1/2 Property, consisting of a mansion and several miles of tenure land (twenty-one villages) in North Judland.

Hence † *Tenurage*, *Obs.* what belongs to a tenure or tenures; general conditions of tenure; † *Tenurer*, *Obs.* = TENANT; † *Tenurist*, *Obs.*, one who deals with or treats of tenures

1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* iii 1 68 Tenant in the first signification sometimes imports duty of *Tenurage as Tenant by Knight-service, Scutage, Tenant in Villenage, Burgage. *Ibid.* iv Concl 88 Roll all the Feudatories & Suitors to the Court with their Fees, Tenurage, Rents, and Services 1660 WATERHOUSE *Arms & Arms* 106 Nor could they be chargeable with what should disable the *Tenur to do his service 1688 FRAUNCE *Lawyer's Log* Ded 71/1 It cannot be, sayde one great *Tenurist, that a good scholar should ever prove good Lawyer. 1688 DOBERIDGE *Eng Lawyer* (1631) 53 Dehied by the Feudary Tenurist writers of the middle age

Tenurial (tenū'riāl), *a.* [*f.* med L *tenūra* TENURE + -IAL.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of the tenure of land. Hence *Tenurially adv.*, in respect of tenure

1866 F. W. MAITLAND *Eng Hist. Rev.* Jan 18 The borough court is not founded on a tenurial or feudal principle. *Ibid.* The burgesses were a tenurially heterogeneous group. 1898 = *Township & Borough* 69 The tenurial rent paid by tenant to lord becomes practically indistinguishable from the mere rent charge which implies no tenure. *Ibid.* 72 Because feudally, tenurially, the borough is patchwork 1908 *Spectator* 20 June 978/1 All land holding having become tenurial, the lord's consent was necessary to each alienation

Tenuto (tenū'to), *a* and *adv.* *Mus.* [It, = held] Held, sustained a direction to a performer to sustain a note its full length Usually abbreviated *ten*

Tenys, -yse, *obs* forms of TENNIS.

Tenzon, variant of TENSON.

Teocalli (tē'okālī) Also 7 teucalli. [Mexican *teocalli*, *f.* *teotl* god + *calli* house] A structure for purposes of worship among the ancient Mexicans and Central Americans, usually consisting of a four-sided truncated pyramid built terrace-wise, and surmounted by a temple.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* vii xii 670 Gomara saith, that this and other their Temples were called *Teucalli*, which signifieth Gods house. 1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* ii viii (1850) 1 304 The floor and walls of the *teocalli* were then cleansed, by command of Cortés, from their foul impurities. 1844 LONGER *Arsenal at Springfield* v. And Aztec priests upon their *teocalli* [temple palace] Beat the wild war-drums 1852 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* Introd 17 A description of the *teocalli*, or Mexican pyramids

Teology, **Teom**, **e**, **Teon** (e, *obs.* ff. THEOLOGY, TEAM, TEEN, TUNE.

Teopan. [Shortened from Mex. *teo-*, *teupanilli* temple, *f.* *teotl* god + *panilli* wall] A Mexican temple, a *teocalli* 1891 in *Cent Dict*

Teosinte (tē'osintz). [*InF* *teosinte* (Bull. Soc. d'Acclim. 1871, 38), ad Mex *teocintli* 'seu spica Maizi montana' (Hernandez *Op* 1790, II 120), app. *f.* *teotl* god + *cintli*, *cintli* dry ear or cob of maize. In Ramirez *Sinon. Plant Mex* 67 *teoxintli*.] An annual grass of Central America, *Euchlena luxurians*, of large size, allied to maize; now widely cultivated as a valuable fodder plant, sometimes also as a cereal

1877 *Gardener's Chron* 55 Teosinta 1878 *Kiw Report* 13 *teosinte* 1880 SCHOMBURGK (S. Australia) in *Kew Bulletin* (1894) 380, I have now cultivated Teosinte for three years, and it is one of the most prolific fodder plants 1894 *Ibid.* Nov 375 A very valuable fodder grass belonging to this group is the Teosinte (*Euchlena luxurians*) *Ibid.* 381 The great value of Teosinte as a food plant has been established in many parts of India 1896 *Experiment Station Recd* IX. 346 Analyses were made of samples of corn-stover and teosinte from the inside and outside of the shocks

Teothe, **Teothinge**, *obs* ff. TITHE v, TITHING.

Tep, early form of TAP v 2, to strike.

Tepal (tē'pāl, tē'pāl). *Bot* rare-0. [app. formed by transposition from PETAL: cf SEPAL.]

1866 *Tras Bot. Tepal*, another name for petal. Also the pieces of a perianth, being of an ambiguous nature, between calyx and corolla.

Tepat (e, tepet, *obs* forms of TIPPET

Teepe (tē'pē, tē'pē) Also teepees, tepie, teepe [Sioux or Dakota Indian *tē'pē* tent, house, dwelling, abode (Rigg, *Dakota-Eng. Dict* 1890)] A tent or wigwam of the American Indians, formed of bark, mats, skins, or canvas stretched over a frame of poles converging to and fastened together at the top Also *attrib*

1872 W. F. BUTLER *Gl. Lone Land* ix 125 One has to travel far before the smoke of your wigwam or of your tepie blurs the evening air 1877 BLACK *Green Past* xlv, At length we descried three teepees—tall, narrow, conical tents with the tips of the poles on which the canvas is stretched appearing at the top 1899 STUTFIELD in *Blackw Mag* Mai 546 That evening we dispensed with the teepees and camped in the open air. *Ibid* 542 Now and then we saw the teepee poles of old Indian camping-grounds

Tepéfactive (tē'pēfæk'fən). *rare*-0. [*n* of action *f.* L *tepéfactive* see next and -FACTION]

1658 PHILLIPS, *Tepéfactive*, a making lukewarm **Tepify** (tē'pīfī), *v.* Also tepify. [*f.* L *tepéfactive* to make tepid, *f.* *tēpē-re* to be lukewarm see -FY] *a* *trans* To make tepid or moderately warm; to warm *b* *intr* To become tepid

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tepēre*, to make warm. 1745 COOPER *Power Harp* L 17 the flood of life, Loos'd at its source by tepifying strains. 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1862) II iii 323 Except the shallows at the edges of the stream become tepified by the rays of the sun 1847 WEBSTER, *Tepify*, *v.* To become moderately warm 1866 J. B. ROSE *Eng. Ed & Georg* 129 As vital humorous tepify

Tephillum, -in (tē'phīlīm, -īn), *sō pl* [Rabb.

Heb. תפילין *t'phillim*, Aramaic תפילין *t'phillim*, heteroclite pl. of תפלה *t'phullah* prayer.] A name for Jewish phylacteries, or quot. 1863 for the texts inscribed on them see PHYLACTERY I

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii x 162 This piece of worke they call Tephillum, to put them in mind of often prayer 1844 BONAR & M'CHEYNE *Mass to Jesus* i July (1843) 237 There were about thirty in the synagogue, all wearing the *Tephilim* or shawl with fringes, and the *Tephilim* or phylacteries, because this was the hour of morning prayer 1863 *Smith's Dict Bible* III 1161/2 (*Scribes*) Repeating their Tephillum, the texts inscribed on their phylacteries

Tephrite (tē'frīt). *Min.* [*f.* Gr *τεφρός* ash-coloured (*f.* *τέφρα* ashes) + -ITE]. Cf. L *tephritus* (Pliny) an ash coloured precious stone] Name given to a class of volcanic rocks related to the basalts Hence *Tephritic* (-ītik) *a*, pertaining to or consisting of tephrite, *Te phritoid*, a variety of tephrite containing no nepheline

1879 RUTLEY *Stud Rocks* xii 253 The tephrites, or those rocks which are characterised by the presence of nepheline or leucite in conjunction with plagioclase 1889 *Amer. Nat.* Apr 259 According to the predominance of one or other of the constituents they are divided into basaltic, doleritic and tephritic varieties

Tephroite (tē'froīt). *Min.* [*ad* Ger. *tephroit* (Breithaupt, 1823), irreg. *f.* Gr. *τεφρός* see prec and -ITE]. A silicate of manganese, occurring in crystalline masses of an ashy grey or reddish colour. 1868 DANA *Min.* 259

Tephromancy (tē'fro-mānsī). Also *erron.* *tephra-*. [*f.* Gr. *τέφρα* ashes + -MANCY.] Divination by means of ashes see quot

1654 GAULF *Magastrom.* xiv 165 *Tephromancy* [*fr.* Tu], by ashes, *Cepromancy*, by smoke. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr* (ed. 2), *Tephromantie* divination by ashes, blown or cast up in the air. *a* 1693 *Uquhart's Rabelais* ii. xxv, Have you a mind to have the truth more fully disclosed by tephromancy, thou wilt see the ashes thus aloft dispersed, exhibiting thy wife in a fine posture. 1846 WORCESTER, *Tephromancy*, divination by the ashes of a sacrifice.

Tepid (tē'pid), *a.* Also 5 teped, 6 tepit. [*ad* L *tepidus* lukewarm, *f.* *tēpē-re* to be warm So *obs.* or dial. *f.* *tēpide* (16th c. in Godef.).] Moderately or slightly warm, lukewarm.

a. lit. (Usually in reference to liquids)

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Curiege* 137 He worship 113fulliche bat vsip teped oils 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 346 For as a great heat keepeth bodies from putrefaction, but a tepid heat inclineeth them to putrefaction 1664 EVIYN *Kal Hort* (1729) 201 Let the Water stand in the Sun till it grow tepid 1744 BERKELEY *Sims* § 78 A blister on the spot, and plenty of tepid tar-water. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom Sugar* ii, A cold surocco, blinging showers of tepid rain from the south

b *fig.* = LUKEWARM 2

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* xi Prol 60 Gyf Cryns faithfull knyghts lust ws be, Than man we Nowder be abasit, tepit, nor jit blut 1641 GAUDIN *Love of Truth* 30 A tepid and Laodicean love. 1740 CHEYNE *Regimen* 333 Of the two Evils, Infidelity and Tepidity is the worst in regard of the Infidels and Tepid themselves. 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social* viii (1874) 179 Remind them of certain precepts in the creed they profess, and the most you get is a tepid assent

Hence *Tepidly adv.* in a tepid or lukewarm manner; *Te pidness* = TEPIDITY. So † *Tepidous a.* *Obs.* tepid, lukewarm

1696 PHILLIPS (ed 5) **Tepidly*, lukewarm 1873 H. SPENCER *Stud. Social* viii (1874) 179 The precepts tepidly assented to 1828 BACON *Diary* Poet Wks. (1846) 510/2 Some **tepidness* on the part of Keam, or warmth on that of the author 1903 LD ROSEBURY in *Westin Gas* 13 Oct 8/2 This may explain a slight tepidness on the part of Australia. 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough* 186

Those Angels which were sometime *tepidous and backward

Tepidarium (tē'pidā'riūm) Pl -ia. Also 6 in anglicized form tepidarie [L, *f.* *tepidus* TEPID: see -ARIUM] The warm room in an ancient Roman bath, situated between the *frigidarium* and the *calidarium*

1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholay's Voy* ii xxi 58 b, [Bather-] doe first goe in to the Tepidarie too make themselves sweate 1818 E. BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti* 223 He successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *calidarium* of the Romans. 1834 LYTTON *Pompeii* i vii, The more luxurious departed by another door to the *tepidarium*

Tepidity (tē'pidīti). [*ad.* late or med. L *tepiditas* (631 in *Gallia Christiana* II 186), *f.* *tepidus* TEPID. So *f.* *tepiditas* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*).] The quality or condition of being tepid, moderate or slight warmth, lukewarmness. *a. lit.* 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tepidity*, lukewarmness. 1676 in *Phil Trans* XI 601 Any perceptible degree of tepidity. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No 80 3 The body, chilled with the weather, is gradually recovering its natural tepidity

b *fig.* *a* 1631 BONNE *Select* (1840) 220 This heat may one come my former frigidty and coldness, and my succeeding tepidity and lukewarmness 1740 [see TEPID b] 1819 *Metropolis* I 48 The mawkish tepidity of his manner 1884 *Fortn. Rev.* Jan 138 1 tepidity of political belief

Tepit, *obs* form of TAPET sō, TEPID.

† **Tepor**. *Obs.* Also 7 -our. [*a. l.* *tepor*, *f.* *tēpē-re* to be lukewarm. So *obs.* *f.* *tepeur* (14th c.)]

Moderate or slight warmth; tepidity. Also *fig.* 1608 B. ANDREWES *Serm.* *Mark* xvi 1-7 (1629) 404 An hour of *tepor*, more worth than a month of *tepor* 1657 TOWNSON *Rever's Dug* 389 They will not grow unless they find *tepor* *a* 1735 ARBUTHNOT (J.), The small pox grew more favorable by the *tepor* and moisture in April

So † *Te porous a.* (*Obs.* rare), tepid

1821 SIR J. D. PAUL *Rouge et Noir* 29 The spirit must be tame, indeed, and teporous That's frightened by a scare-crow dressed in dudd

Tepoy, variant of TEPOT.

Ter, *obs* *f.* TAR, TARE, TEAR, var. TOR *a.* *Obs*

Ter- (tēr-), the L. adv. *ter* 'thrice', in comb.

1. Prefixed to *adjs.* in sense 'thrice, three times', as *ter-tri* nal, consisting of three sets of three; also expressing a high degree, as *ter-sa* cred [*L. ter sacer*], thrice sacred.

1600 W. WATSON *Decadord* (1602) Pref. A v b, The teisacred Apostollcall Romane Church *Ibid.* 7 Directing his hand to that tender teisacred and ever blessed heart. 1876 DOUGS *Grinnut's L* § 25 53 It is certain that the symmetrical ter-trial trinity constituted by all these three systems together cannot have existed from all time

b Prefixed to *adjs.* and *sbs.* expressing threefold recurrence or continuance, as *ter-di*urnal *a.*, occurring or done thrice a day; *ter-mi*llenary [*after tercentenary*], a three-thousandth anniversary.

1892 LD. KEVIN *Presid Addr R. Soc* 30 Nov, The largeness of the solar semi-diurnal, ter diurnal, and quarter-diurnal constituents found by the harmonic analysis 1864 *Realin* 75 June 6 The festivities held there by so many millions of our dusky fellow-subjects in honour of the ter milenary of that sweet swan of Neibudda

c. See also TERCENTENARY, TERGEMINATE, etc.

2. *Chem.* With the names of classes of compounds, as *acetate*, *bromide*, *chloride*, *chromate*, *fluoride*, *iodate*, *nitrate*, *oxide*, *sulphate*, *tannate*, etc., expressing the presence of three atoms, molecules, or combining equivalents of the element or radical indicated by the rest of the word, as *nitrogen trichloride*, *NCl₃*, *potassium terchromate*, *K₃O*, *3CrO₃*, or *K₂Cr₂O₇*, *termitate of bismuth*, *Bi(NO₃)₃*, etc. Now mostly superseded by *Tri-*.

1836 BRANDE *Chem* (ed. 4) 773 Terchloride of Chromium (Cl₃ + O₂Cr) 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 258 It is a tertannate 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg Chem* 111 Besides this iodate of potash, there are other two, namely, a biiodate and a teriodate. 1853 W. GILGOUR *Inorg Chem* (ed. 3) 240 Antimony This valuable metal is chiefly found in the mineral called antimony, which is a tersulphuret, Sb₂S₃ 1853 *URE Dict. Arts* I 1058 The explosive compound, the teriodide of nitrogen 1856 MILLER *Blum Chem* II 914 Terfluoride of chromium forms deep red fumes of chromic acid 1869 ROSCOE *Blum Chem* 230 A third salt, termed terchromate [*ed* 1882 trichromate], K₂Cr₂O₇, crystallizes out 1883 *Faraday's Photogr. Chem* (ed Taylor) 55 There are two Chlorides of Gold—viz., the Protoclauride and the Terchlauride The latter is the one used in Photography

b In other compounds, as † *ter-at*omic *a.*, of three atoms, *TRIATOMIC*, *ter-equi*valent, -valent *a.* = TRIVALENT, *te r-val*ent = TRIVALENCE.

1860 FRANKLAND in *Q. J. Sci. Chem. Soc.* XIII 192 Organo-metallic compounds are uniatomic, biatomic, teratomic, or quadratomic, according to the number of molecules requisite to complete their saturation 1866 MACADAM *G. Wilson's Inorg Chem* § 1109 The Triatomic, Trihydric, or Terequivalent (Terivalent) elements 1869 *Eng Mech* 12 Nov 198/3 The elements are classified as triatomic or terivalent, with three attractions, as nitrogen 1903 *Aluminium* 3 Jan. 22/2 We wish that the translator had avoided the use of such hybrid words as monovalent, divalent, trivalent, tetravalent, and pentavalent when he had to hand the equally expressive and less mongrel words univalent, bivalent, trivalent, quadrivalent and quinquivalent

Terabraccium, **Terafyn**, **Terage**, *obs* forms of TEREBRATION, TERAPHIM, TERRAGE.

Teraglin (ter'äglin) [Aboriginal name] A fish of New South Wales, *Otolithus adelodus*, sometimes called Silver Jew-fish.

1880 *Rep. Royal Comm. Fisheries N. S. Wales* 20 One of our species, the Teraglin, 1885 E. P. RAMSAY *Food Fishes N. S. W.* 17 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) The Teraglin is in many respects very like the Jew-fish, but does not grow to such a large size, and the flesh is of a finer grain. 1895 *Chambers' Fauna* XII 645 The deep waters teem with gurnard, flathead, whiting, trevally, teraglin, and other eatable species.

|| **Terai** (tē'arī, -rāī). [From *Terai* (Hindi *tarāī* moist (land), *f* *tar* moist, damp), name of a belt of unhealthy marshy and jungle land, lying between the lower foothills of the Himalayas and the plains, where this form of hat was first worn by hunters and travellers.] A wide-brimmed felt hat with double crown and special ventilation, worn by travellers, hunters, and white men generally in sub-tropical regions where the heat is not so intense as to necessitate the use of the *solo topie* or pith sun-helmet. More fully *terai hat*. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa* xiv 207 Nothing beats a broad brimmed terai, with double crown, well-ventilated with holes at the sides. 1899 *WARNER Capt. of Locusts* 188 Replacing on his head a 'Terai' hat. 1904 D. SLADEN *Lovers in Japan* xi, Silk puggies folded to a hair round their broad brimmed grey *terai* hats.

Terand, -ane, Terandry, obs. ff. TYRANT, -RY.

Terap-: see **TERAP-**.

Teraphim (ter'äfim). Forms *a. pl* 4 *theraphim*, -yn, *teraphyn*, -fyn, 4-6 *theraphim*, -in, 6- *teraphim* (7 -in); also const. as sing., whence 7- *pl* *teraphims* *β* *g* *sing* *teraph*, *pl* *teraphs*. [a. eocl. *l. theraphim* (Vulg.), Gr. *θεραφίμ* (LXX), ad Heb. *תְּרָפִים* *teräphim*, or *Aram*, -in.

A Heb word of doubtful origin and meaning, plural in form, but often (as a pl. of majesty) sing. in use. Occurs 15 times (on 8 occasions) in O. T., in all of which it is retained in the Revised Version, 1885, but only 6 times (2 occasions) in that of 1911, in other places rendered *images*, *images*, *idols*, *idolatry*. The LXX have *θεραφίμ* (ro' *ra*'), *εἰδωλά*, *κρυοστάτια*, and other renderings, Vulgate *theraphim*, *idolæ*, also *statuam*, *simulacrum*, *aci*, *idolatriæ*, *figuras idolorum*, once each. In Genesis xxxi 30, Laban the Aramean calls them *אֱלֹהֵי אֱבְרָא* *elohai 'my gods*']

A kind of idols or images, or an idol or image; app. esp. household gods; an object of reverence and means of divination among the ancient Hebrews and kindred peoples.

a. Plural or indefinite

1382 *Wyclif Judge* vii 5 Mychee made a coope [1388 *epod*], and *theraphyn* [1388 *theraphim*, *tr* a *theraphim*], *gloss* that is, the priests clooth, and *mawmetys* [1388 *ydols*]. 1382 - *Hos* iii 4. The sons of Yrnel shuln stye, with out *teraphyn*. 1388 *Ibid.* With out *terafyn* [*gloss* that is, *ymages*]. 1539 *Bible* (Great) *Judge* xvii. 5 And the man Michah had a temple of goddes, and made an Ephod and *Theraphim*, (that is to saye, a garment for the prest, and *Idolles*). [1550 (Geneva) *Theraphim*] 1641 *Milton Pref. Episc.* ad fin. If any shall strive to set up his *epod* and *teraphim* of antiquity against the brightness and perfection of the gospel. 1707 *M. HUNTER* *Sermon* Wks. 1853 II 596/1 Some think Laban's *teraphim* were the effigies of his ancestors. 1866 *Puskv* *Min. Proph.* 553 The *teraphim* were used as instruments of divination. 1862 *STANLEY* *Jew. Ch.* (1877) I. iii 52 Rachel stole the *teraphim*, the household gods of her family.

b. as sing with a, pl. teraphims.

1388 [see a]. 1624 T. GOWIN *Moses & Aaron* ix. (1647) 170 Michah took an Image, (a *Teraphim*) and laid it in the bed. 1631 *Donne Select.* (1840) 298 Without an *epod*, and without a *teraphim* a 1641 *Be MOUNTAIN Acts & Mon* vii (1642) 382 Commonly they had *Teraphims*, Altars, Groves in high places. 1845 *FORD* *Handbk. Spain* ii 671/1 The silversmiths by whom many workmen are employed in making little graven images, *teraphims* and lars. 1856 *STANLEY Sinai & Pal* (1875) 596 A *teraphim*, and a graven image, and a priesthood of irregular creation.

c. sing. teraphi; pl. teraphas.

1801 *SOUTHEY* *Thalaba* i. ix, Khawla to the Teraph turn'd, 'Tell me where the Prophet's hand hides our destined enemy?' 1850 *KITTO Bible Illustr.* xxxiii § 6 (1887) 240 Michah has a *teraph*. 1886 *FARRAR* *Interpr.* vii. 366 Scripture was declared to be a sort of ocular *teraph*.

d. Comib

1848 *KINGSLEY* *Saint's Trag.* v. ii. My magic *teraph* bust, full packed, and labelled. 1905 *J. Orr* *Probl. O. Test.* v 134 *Teraphim* worship, human sacrifices and the like were prominent features of the religion.

Terapin (e, obs. form of **TERRAPIN**)

Terapene, obs. form of **TERRAPENID**

Terassed, obs. f. *terraced*: see **TERRACE** v.

|| **Terata** (ter'ätä), *sb. pl.* *Biol.* and *Path.*

[mod.L., = Gr. *τέρατα*, pl. of *τέρας* a marvel, prodigy, monster.] Monstrous formations or births.

1902 *Brit Med Jnl.* 5 Apr. 850 The type of double terata known as pygopagus twins. 1904 *Ibid.* 17 Dec 1643 In describing the embryonic terata.

Teratikal (tērē tīkāl), *a. rare* [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* (see **TERATA**) + *-ik* + *-al*.]

Relating to marvels or prodigies. So **Teratism** (ter'ätizm),

(a) love of the marvellous or prodigious; (b) 'monstrosity' (*Cent. Dict. Supp.*).

1722 *WOLASTON* *Reliq. Nat.* iii § 16 (1738) 56 Herodotus, possibly delighting in teratological stories. 1901 *Folk-Lore* Mar 20 That attitude of mind for which Mr Malet has invented the term Teratism.

|| **Teratogenesis** (te rätö,dze nesis). *Biol.* and

Path. [mod.L., f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* (see **TERATA**) + *γένεσις* *GENESIS*.] The production of monsters or misshapen organisms. So **Teratogeny** (-p'dzēni) in same sense; **Teratogenetic** (-džinē'tik), **Teratogenic** (-džē nīk) *adj.*, pertaining to teratogenesis; producing monsters.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* *Teratology*, the formation of monsters. 1879 *tr. De Quatrefages* *Hum. Spec.* 112 Among microcephali a teratogenic cause acted on part of the organism. 1901 *Nature* 11 Apr. 579/9 On the comparative value of saline and sugary solutions in experimental teratogenesis. 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Supp.* *Teratogenic*. 1904 *Brit Med Jnl.* 17 Dec. 1643 A very able historical account of the theories of teratogenesis.

Teratoid (te rätoid), *a. Biol.* and *Path.* [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* (see **TERATA**) + *-oid*.] Having the appearance or character of a monster or monstrous formation; *teratoid tumour* = **TERATOMA**. 1876 *BRISTOWE* *Tr. & Pract. Med.* (1878) 51 Tumours originating in proliferation, which he subdivides into histoid tumours, organoid, and teratoid, or those comprising a combination of organs. 1890 *BILLINGS* *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Teratoid tumour*, congenital tumour due to inclusion in one focus of portions of another.

Teratolite (terätölīt), *Min.* Also *erron teratolite* (*Cent. Dict.*). [ad. Ger. *teratolith* (Glocker, 1839), f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* marvel, prodigy + *λίθος* stone (see **LITH**), in allusion to the earlier names *Saxones* *he wundererde* and *terramaculosa Saxonia* (C. Richter, 1732), due to its supposed sovereign virtues.] An impure clay-like hydrous silicate of aluminium, allied to pholerite.

1868 *DINW.* *Min.* 473 A Knop holds (Jahrb. *Min.* 1859, 549) that the teratolite is an impure lithomarge like pholerite.

Teratological (te rätöl džikāl), *a.* [f. **TERATOLOGY** + *-ic* + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to teratology; treating of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants; involving monstrosity, monstrous. Also **Teratologic** *a* (*rare*).

1857 E. C. OTTE *tr. De Quatrefages* *Rambles* *Nat.* I 346 *note*, A normal, and not a teratological or abnormal state. 1878 *N. Amer. Rev.* CXXVII 507 Teratological researches. 1894 *Naturalist* 56 Singular from the teratologic viewpoint. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V 708 Works on Teratological Anatomy. 1909 J. W. JANKINSON *Esq.* *Embryol.* 155 Experiments of the highest interest from a general teratological point of view.

Teratologist (terätöl džist), [f. next + *-ist*.] *a.* One who deals in stories of marvels or prodigies. *b.* One versed in teratology (sense 2).

1882 *in OGDEN*; hence in later *Dicts*

Teratology (terätöl džī), [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* marvel, prodigy, monster + *-logia*. So *f. teratologie* (Littre).]

1. A discourse or narrative concerning prodigies; a marvellous tale, or collection of such tales.

1698 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) *Teratology*, a discourse of prodigies and wonders. 1727 *BAILEY* *Vol. II.* *Teratology* is when bold Witters, fond of the sublime, intermix something great and prodigious in every thing they write, whether there be Foundation for it in Reason or not, and this is what is call'd Bombast. [Hence 1755 *JOHNSON*, *Teratology*, bombast, affectation of false sublimity.] 1856 C. J. ELICOTT *in Camb. Ess.* 128 The aimless fables and teratologies of Thomas the Israelite or the Gospels of the Infancy. 1884 *BLACKMORE* *Tammy Upp* II. 104 Big enough to exhaust even his teratology.

2 *Biol.* The study of monstrosities or abnormal formations in animals or plants.

1842 *in BRANDE* *Dict. Sc.*, etc. 1860 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.* *Teratology*, name given by M. J. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire, to the study or consideration of monsters, or anomalies of organization. 1869 M. I. MASTERS (*title*) *Vegetable Teratology*. 1904 *Brit Med Jnl.* 17 Dec. 1643 Almost the whole of embryonic pathology is included within the limits of teratology.

|| **Teratoma** (terätö'mä), *Path.* Pl. *teratomata* (-p'matä). [mod.L., f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* (see **TERATA**), after *sarcoma*, etc.] A teratoid tumour: see *quots.*

1890 *in LING* *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Teratoma*, a tumor composed of various tissues or systems of tissue, as bone, teeth, etc., which do not normally exist at the place where the tumor grows. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI 100 *Teratoma* or dermoid cyst is another variety of dermoid tumour. It is affirmed that a teratoma never originates in the lung.

Hence **Teratomatous** *a.*, of the nature of a teratoma. 1891 *in Cent. Dict.*

Teratoscopy (terätö sköpi), *rare* [f. Gr. *τέρας*, *terap-* marvel, prodigy + *-σκοπία* observation.] Observation of *or* augury from prodigies.

1663 J. SEFINGER *Prodigies* (1665) *Pref.* When the Sunshine of the Gospel hath discovered the transparency of all those thin and curious Arts, why should their contemporary, Teratoscopy, survive them all? *Ibid.* 298 Teratoscopy was anciently only a national attendance to those signs with which the Providence of Nature was noted to preface her works of greater note.

Terawandry, **Terawnte**, obs. ff. **TYRANTRY**, **TYRANT**.

Terbentine, -yne, early forms of **TURENTINE**.

Terbium (tē rībim). *Chem.* [mod.L., from the last two syllables of the name of *Ytterby* in Sweden, cf. **ERBIUM**.] One of the rare metallic elements found (together with yttrium and erbium)

in gadolinite and other minerals. So **Terbia** [after **ERBIA**], the earth or oxide of terbium.

1843 *MOSANDT* in *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* XXIII 257 What chemists have hitherto considered as yttria, does not consist of one oxide only, but is to be regarded as a mixture of at least three. If the name of yttria be reserved for the strongest of these bases, and the next in order receive the name of oxide of terbium, while the weakest be called oxide of erbium, we find [etc.]. 1907 *ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER Chemistry* II 783 Terbium Tb = 158 (H = 1). The existence of the earth originally called *erbia* by Mosander was denied by Berlin (1865), and by Bahr and Bunsen (1866), but was confirmed by Delafontaine (1878) and by M'Wignac. It then received the name of *terbia*. Pure terbium compounds were first obtained by Urban [1905, 1906].

Terce (tē'sis). Also 5 *terrs*, *tairs*, 7 *tearce*. [A variant of **TERCE**, now used in a special sense.]

1. Obsolete, archaic, or variant form of **TERCE**, *q. v.* in various senses.

2. *spec. in Sc. Law*, A life-tenant competent by law to a widow (unless she has accepted some other special provision) of the third of the heritable subjects in which her husband dies infert, provided that the marriage has endured for a year and a day, or has produced a living child. Cf. *DOWER* *sb.* 2.

1473 *in Laing* *Charters* (1899) 43 The quhillk our teils extends 3erly till viij markis. *Ibid.*, Taus. 1476 *Acta Auditorium* 19 July, Hir brefe of terce anent ye land of Lethbert. 1568 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 619 Thair subwassellis, ladis of terce, conjunct feinis, and lyverentaris. 1597 *SKENE* *De Verb. Sign.* s. v. *Breue*, The liewe of Terce 1665 J. FRASER *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 197 Shee, having a tearce of the lordship, was well furnished with all manner of provision. 1681 *Sc. Act. Chas. II* (1820) VIII 217/2 (*title*) Act concerning wives Terces. 1752 J. LOUTHAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 286 That Services of Relicks to their Terce pay one Half of special Services. 1868 *Act* 31 & 32 *Vict.* c. 101 § 118 All rights of courtesy and terce competent to the husband or wife of any such creditor.

b. attrib. Terce land, the land of which the rent is assigned to a widow's terce (usu. in *pl.*).

1552 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 129 Spiritual menis landis, togidder with all ward landis, terce and conjunct fe landis. 1565 *in J. Fraser* *Polichronicon* (S. H. S.) 152 Item upon her terce landis of Lovat five oxen. 1581 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* III. 409 Hir hail fermes of hir terce landis of Westraw.

Hence **Terceer** († *tercear*), a widow who has terce.

c. 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 336 A Lady tercean, or conjunct-fee, havand ane tercean or conjunct-fee of ward landis, or blanch landis. 1773 *ERSKINE* *Instit. Laws Scot.* II. ix. § 44 The widow [his hence styled] the tercean. 1808-25 *JAMESON, Terceer, tercean*, a term still commonly used in our courts of law.

Terce, *vai* *TARSE* *Obs.*, obs. f. **TERSE**

Tercel, **tiercel** (tē'sis, tē'sis'). Forms: *a* 5 *tercelle*, -sell (e, 5-7 -cell, -sel, 6-8 -sal (5 *terrsell*), 4- *tercel*. *β* 5-7 *tarcel* (1, -sell, 6 -sall, 7-8 -sell, 8 -cel. *γ* 5-7 *tassell*, 6-9 *tassel* (7 -il (1, 6 *tossell*), 8 6 *tyercelle*, 7 -cell, 7- *tercel* [a. OF. *tercel* (a 1200 in Godef.), beside *terquel* (12-13th c.), also *tresuel*, *terteuel*, = *Pr. teisel*, *tresol*, Sp. *teruelo*, It. *terzuolo* (10-11th c. *pop. L. tertolus* (13th c. in Du Cange), dim. from *L. tertius* third - cf. *L. filius*, dim. *filulus*, It. *figliuolo*, *F. filleul*. With the *tar-* forms, *cl. bark*, *barn*, *clerk*, etc., the *γ*-forms confuse *tarsel* and *tassel*; the *δ*-forms are influenced by *mod F*].

The male of any kind of hawk, in Falconry esp. of the peregrine falcon (**TERCEL-GENTLE**) and the goshawk: *Tercel jekin* [JERKIN?]. see *quot.* 1623.

Said by some to have been so called as being one third smaller than the female bird, by others because a third egg in a nest was believed to be smaller and to produce a male bird. Cf. *quot.* s. v. **TERCELLENE**.

a c. 1381 (MSS 1430-) *CHAUSSER* *Parl. Foules* 405 And thei withal the tercel [i. e. *ter* *tercel*, *tercel*, *tercel*] gan she calle. 1411 *Nom.* in *W. Wulcker* 701/28 *Hic tercellus*, a tercelle. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* A. 111, If she be a Goshawke or Tercel that shall be reclaimed euer fede hym with washe meete at the dawying. 1635 *DOYLE* in *Lismore Papers* (1886) I 78, I sent a Tercel of a goshawk to my coven. 1623 *COCKERHAM* III. s. v. *Hawke*, A Gerfalcon, the male is called the Tercelle *iekin* thereof. 1834 *R. MUDIR* *Brit Birds* (1847) I 86 The falcon always means the female, and the male is called the tercel. 1842 *BROWNING* *Count Gismond* xxi, And have you brought my tercel back?

† *β*, 14 *Voc.* in *W. Wulcker* 615/24 *Tardarius*, a tercel. c. 1500 *CHAUSSER* *Parl. Foules* 415 (MS R. 3. 19, *Trin. C.*) Thys Royall Tarcell spake and taried noight. 1500-20 *DUNBAR* *Poems* xxxiii 81 The tarsall gaf him tug for tug. c. 1640 J. SMYTH *Leons Berkeley* (1883) I 303 The falcon, tar-cell, and other hawkes. c. 1704 *PRIOU* *Henry & Emma* 110 When Emma hawkes With her of tarsels and of lures he talks. 1779 *GOLDSM.* *Nat. Hist.* (1862) II. ii 130 The male is called by falconers, a *tarcel*, that is, a tercel or third less than the other [the female].

† *γ*, 1495 *Act. in Hen. VIII.* c. 17 § 3 Any Hawke of the brede of Englonde called Nyese, goshawke, tassell, or fawcon, 1545 *Rates of Customs* b. iv, Goshawkes the pece xiiis. iii d. The tassell vi s. viii d. 1635 *SWAN* *Spec. Al.* (1670) 355 The Tassel of the Snaker is called a Hawke, or Mougrel Hawk. 1727 *Bradley's Hum. Dict.* s. v. *Hawke*, The Male of an Eyess, is an Eyess-Tassel, and of a Hagenard, the Haggaud-Tassel. 18 1575 *TURBERV.* *Falcon* 12 3 All these kynde of hawkes haue their Tyercelles, whiche are the male byrdes and cockes. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Tercel*, the same as *Tassel* [1678 add]. and *Tercel* 1688 *R. HOLME* *Armoury* n. 236/1 A Tyerclet, or Tyerclet of a Goshawk. 1865 *Cornh. Mag.* May 625 Tiercels are better than falcons for magpie-hawking.

as they are unquestionably quicker amongst hedgerows, and can turn in a smaller compass

b. *fig.* Applied to a person.

1592 MONTGOMERIE *Flying 90* Foulle tercel of a taide!
1611 CHAPMAN *May Day* Plays 1873 II. 355 Whose foole
are you? are not you the tassell of a Gander? 1856 BOKER
Leonard of Guzman I. 11. The ragged tercel that takes all
our wealth

Tercelet, tiercelet (tɜːsɪl, tɪəːsɪl).
Forms 4-5 *ters-*, *terce-*, *terse-*, *tarse-*, 4-6
tarce-, 6 *tierse-*, -let (-lett); 4- tiercelet, 6-
tiercelet. [a. AF. *tercelet*, = F. *tiercelet* (dim. of
OF. *tercel*, TERCEL), whence later Eng.] = prec

1363 *Rolls of Paris* II. 282/2 Quiconque persone qui trove
Faukoun, Tercelet, ou autre Faukoun. c. 1381 CHAUCER
Parl. Foules 549 Foules de laune Han chosyn The
tercelet of the faukoun 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong*
Vn Saco et, the tercelet of a Saker. 1656 SURFEL & MARKH.
Country Fayre 711 The Faukoun, as all other birds of prey,
hath her Tercelet, and they are called of the Latines
Pommatines 1700 MRS MANLEY *Power of Love* (1747) 249
He made bold to present his Lordship with a very excellent
Tercelet of a Faukoun 1813 SCOTT *Rokeby* vi. 11. Perched
on his wonted erye high, Sleep sealed the tercelet's wearied
eye. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry Valley Indus* ii. 13 The
tercelet or male, is, as usual, much smaller than the female.

Tercelet-gentle. [f. TERCEL (q. v. for FORME),
after FALCON-GENTLE.] The male of the falcon.

1486 Bk. St Albans Diib. Ther is a Fawken gentill, and
a Tercelet gentill, and theys be for a prync. 1546 Will of
Brinckley (Somerset Ho.), Unto the vicar of Boston my
tossell gentle. 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* III. iv. 49 A Tassell gent,
Which after her [a dove] his nimble wings doth straine.
1673 HICKERINGILL *Greg. F. Greyb.* 203 The tassell-gentle, once
upon the wing makes a stoop at a jack-daw. 1830 LONGF.
Hyperion iv. 1. Thou art not less a woman, because thou dost
not sit aloft in a tower, with a tassell-gentle on thy wrist.

b. in *fig.* and allusive use.

1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* II. 11. 160 Hist Romeo hist, o for
a falkens voice. To lure this Tassel gentle back againe
1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Wks* II. 95/2 So She by casting
out the Lure, makes the Tassel Gentle come to her fist.
1700 B. E. *Dict Cant. Crew, Tercelet-gentle*, a Knight or
Gentleman of a good Estate, also any rich Man. 1820
SCOTT *Abbot* iv. Marry, out upon thee, foul kite, that would
fain be a tercel gentle!

† **Terzellene.** *Obs rare* -1. [deriv. of TERCEL]
= TERCELET, TERCEL

1682 SIR T. BROWNE *Tracts* v. (1683) 119 When they
[hawks] lay three Eggs, the first produceth a Female and
large Hawk, the second of a midler sort, and the third a
smaller Bird, Terzellene or Tassel of the Male Sex.

Tercentenary (tɜːsɪntɪnəri, -sɛntɪnəri) a.
and sb. [f. TER- + CENTENARY, after L. *ter centēni*
three hundred each. For the special use in refer-
ence to years cf. CENTENARY.]

A. *adj.* Of or belonging to the number of three
hundred; usually, of or pertaining to a completed
period of 300 years; tercentennial.

1844 S. R. MAITLAND *Darby Ages* xiii. 221. I mean no offence
to the gentleman from whose tercentenary sermon it pur-
ports to be an extract. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig.*
Knowl. III. 2421/1 Bishop Francis David died in 1579—
an event which received in 1879 its tercentenary celebration
in the land of his martyrdom [Transylvania]

B. *sb.* A duration of three hundred years; the
three-hundredth anniversary of an event, or a celebra-
tion of it.

1855 W. G. CLARK in *Cambr. Ess* 283 The grammar-
schools, which have for the most part celebrated their ter-
centenary 1879 *Sat Rev* 4 Oct 412/1 Duo-centenaries, ter-
centenaries, and quin-centenaries have all lately taken place.
1884 *Nonconf. & Indep.* 17 July 608/2 The tercentenary of
the death of William of Nassau, has been celebrated this
week at Delft.

Hence **Tercentenarian** a., that has lasted three
centuries; three hundred years old (cf. *centenarian*);
Tercentenarian v. *trans. nonce-wd.*, to
celebrate the tercentenary of.

1881 *Sat Rev* 23 July 116/2 The wholesale excommuni-
cation of a tercentenarian Established Church. 1866 *Pail*
Mall G. 14 Nov 10 How Shakespeare was lately tercen-
tenarianed everybody knows

Tercentennial (tɜːsɪntɪniəl), a. and sb. [f.
TER- + CENTENNIAL] a. *adj.* Of or belonging to
a period of three hundred years; of three hundred
years' standing; of or relating to the three-hundredth
anniversary b. *sb.* The three-hundredth anniversary
of an event; a tercentenary.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2007 The third
tercentennial jubilee of the Reformation (1517) marks a return
to the doctrines and principles of the Reformers. 1884 *Lit.*
World (U.S.) 23 Feb 58/2 The forthcoming celebration of
the ter-centennial of the University of Edinburgh.

Terceeron (tɜːsɪrən) n. *rare*. Also 8-9 ter-
ceeron, 9 terceeron [a. Sp. *terceron*, f. *ter-*
cero a third person, f. *tercio* third. cf. *cuarteron*,
quinteron.] The offspring of a white person and
a mulatto, being third in descent from a negro,
= QUADROON 1 a.; see note there. (Distinguished
from QUADROON 1 b.)

1760-72 tr. Yuan & Ullon's *Voy* (ed 3) I. 29 The Terce-
rones, produced from a White and a Mulatto, with some
approximation to the former, but not so near as to obliterate
their origin. 1819 W. LAWRENCE *Lect. Physiol.* et. 296
Europeans and Mulattos produce Tercerones (sometimes also
called Quarterons, Moriscos, and Mesizos) Europeans
and Tercerones produce Quarterons or Quadroons 1878
BARTLEY tr. *Tupinambá's Anthropol.* II. vii. 374 The mixed

breeds of negroes and Europeans have various names.
The first are called mulattoes, the second, terciereons.

Tercoet (tɜːsɪt) Forms. 6-7 *terset*, 7 *tercoett*,
(*terzetta*), 7-9 *terzet*, 8-*ett*, (9 *terzette*), 7-9
tercoet, 9 *tercoet*. [ad. It. *terzetto*, dim. f. *terzo*
(= L. *tertius*) third + -*etto*, -*er*. Thence also obs. F.
tercel (c. 1500 in Jean Le Maire) and mod. F. *tercel*
(17th c. in Bouleau), whence the later Eng. forms.]

1. *Pros.* A set or group of three lines rhyming to-
gether, or bound by double or triple rime with the
adjacent triplet or triplets; *spec.* a. each of the
triplets of the Italian TERZA RIMA, b. each of the
two triplets usually forming the last six lines of
a sonnet.

1598 FLORIO, *Terzetto*, a terzet of rymes, rymes that ryme
three and three. 1656 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Advis*
fr. Parnass. l. lxxvi (1674) 93 The Princes were proof
against every pungent Terzetta. *Ibid* II. xiv. 154 The
pleasant Terzets. 1755 JOHNSON, *Terzetto* a triplet, three
lines 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* II. ii. v. § 44 208 The
first lines or quartets of the sonnet excite a soft expecta-
tion, which is harmoniously fulfilled by the tercets or last
six lines 1885 A. J. BUTLER *Dante, Paradise* xix. 257 note.
Observe the structure of this and the following tercets.

2. *Mus.* a. A third. (?An error) b. A triplet
(*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tercoet*, a Third in Musick.
[So 1721 BAILLY, 1775 ASH, and many 19th c. Dictionaries.]

Terclia: see TERTIA Terclian, -ane, etc.,
Tercliar, obs. f. TERTIAN, TERTIAR.

Tercline (tɜːsɪn). *Bot.* [= F. *tercine* (Mirbel
1828), f. F. *ters*, *terce*, or L. *tertius* third: see
-*INE* -1.] A third integument supposed by some to
occur in certain ovules. cf. PRIMINE.

1832 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 52 note. The extensible side
of the secundine, and even of the tercline or nucleus, soon
ceases to increase. 1861 BENNETT *tr. Man. Bot.* (1870) 322 The
embryo sac is surrounded by a thin layer of cells, which
has received the name of tercline.

Tercio, tertio (tɜːsɪo, tɜːsɪo). Now only
Hist. See also TERTIA. [a. Sp. *tercio* (Minsheu),
obs. It. *terzio* (Florio), mod. It. *terzo*, Pg. *terço*
a regiment. — L. *tertium* a third.] *orig.* A regiment
of the Spanish infantry of the 16-17th c., applied
also to the Italian forces of that period; hence, A
body of foot forming a main division of an army.

1593 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Loue* C. ii. 65 Hee... sent
thither Sardigne his Regiment or Tertio, with the Maister
of his Campe, and three Ensignes of the Regiment or Tertio
of Lombardes 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 10 b. A
Tercio is not to bee holden for compleate of anie smaller
number than of 3000. soldiers 1598 BARRETT *Theor. Warres*
15 The Campe is devided into sundry Tertios or Regiments.
1622 F. MARKHAM *Bk. War v* i. 161 The Colonell of a
Foot-Regiment amongst the old Romans... commanded a
Tertio or Regiment 1904 *Educ. Rev.* July 116 The deep
formation in solid squares—that of the renowned tercios—
was still dominant

Tercyary, obs. form of TERTIARY

Terdle, obs. f. TREDDLE, dung of sheep, etc.

Terdye, obs. form of TARDY.

† **Tere, teir, a** *Sc. and north dial. Obs*
[Origin obscure. From the variant readings in
Wars of Alexander 1404 and elsewhere, it would
seem to have been an alteration of *tere*, TOR a, in
the same sense, under the influence of *tere* vb. to
TIRE, or to have arisen out of *tere* vb. by change
of syntax and identification of the resulting adj. with
tere.] Difficult, tedious, tiresome, toilsome.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1404 (MS. A) It wate tere [MS. D. It
wate tere] any tonge to of his turnes rekyn *Ibid* 498 It wate
to tere me to tell he tement to gedre. c. 1400 *Answers of*
Arth. 121 To telle he todes persone my tonge were fulle
tere [or were to tere] a. 1440 *Sir Degrev.* 1409 To tell
here metus was tere. That was served at here soper
c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 578 The order of thar armis, it
was to tell tere 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.)
27 Many others for that tere is to tell. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis*
xv. Prolog 197 For sa schort renouue [thay] warryn so bald
To sustene weir and panis tere ontald

So † **Te** refull (5 teirfull, tyrefull) a. *Sc. Obs*
c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 421 It wate tyrefull to tell, dyte
or address. c. 1475 *Gologros & Gau.* 760 It war teirfull to
tell treuly the tend Of thair stufe sa shang *Ibid* 33. 42

Tere, obs. form of TAR, TEAR, TEEB.

Terbate: see under TERBIO.

† **Terbella** (tɜːbɛlə) Pl. -æ [mod. L., dim.
of *terebra* a boiler]

1. *Zool.* A genus of worms, typical of the *Ter-
bellidae*, a family of marine tubicolous polychæteous
annelids, a member of this genus.

1826 GOOD Bk. Nat. (1834) II. 11 Another genus of mol-
luscous worms is the terbella 1857 WOOD *Gen. Obs. Sea-
shore* viii. 95 Sometimes the terbella becomes ambitious, and
affixes a stone of some size to its tube. 1874 CARP. NTR
Ment. Phys. I. ii. § 43 (1879) 43 A Terbella (a marine Worm
that cases its body in a sandy tube).

† 2 *Surg.* = TERBELLUM 1. *Obs.*

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Les.*, *Terbella Med.*, *Surg.* Old
name of an instrument with which bones were pierced, it
was the trepan or trephine.

3. *Entom.* The ovipositor of a saw-fly

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. 391 *Terbellæ*, instru-
ments by which the insects saw or bore a passage for its eggs.

† **Terbellum** (tɜːbɛləm). Pl. -a. [mod. L.,
dim. of *terebum*, collateral f. *terebra*: see prec.]

† 1 *Surg.* A trepan or trephine ? *Obs.*

1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Terbellum*, a Chyruurgions instru-
ment. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. 420/2 The Terbellum
an Instrument to take up broken or bruised Skulls
2 *Zool.* Lamarck's name for the genus *Seraphis* of
bivalve molluscs.

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* 106 The animal of *terbellum*
has an operculum like *strombus*

Terebene (tɜːbɛnə). *Chem.* [f. TEREB(INTH)
+ -ENE.]

† 1 A name given by Soubeiran and Capitaine
1839 (*Comptes Rendus* IX. 654) to a liquid
obtained by decomposing artificial camphor,
C₁₀H₁₆Cl, with lime *Obs.* b. Used by Deville
1840 (*Ann. Chimie* LXXV 38) for a liquid ob-
tained by the action of sulphuric acid on pinene,
now known to be a mixture of terpenes together
with cymene one of the drugs of the British Phar-
macopœia; hence *attrib.*, terebene soap, etc.

1898 *Brit. Pharmac.* 334 Terebenum Terebene, a mix-
ture of dipentene and other hydrocarbons, obtained by
agitating oil of turpentine with successive quantities of sul-
phuric acid [etc.] 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 37 The
inhalation of steam medicated with terebene 1900 C. S. A
Price List, Index, Terebene hair-wash, lozenges, soap

† 2 Sometimes a synonym of TERPENE. *Obs.*

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1 437 These iso-
meric bodies may be subdivided into two metameric classes,
in one of which the molecule is represented by C₁₀H₁₆,
the members of which are termed *terebenes* or *campho-
genus*. 1871 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* 426 Oxidation products
of the terebenes

Hence **Terebene** nio a, in *terebenic acid*, synonym
of TEREBIC acid. see quot. 1868 s. v

Terebenthene (tɜːbɛntɪnə). *Chem.* [a. F.
terebenthène, f. F. *terebenthine*, ad. L. *tere-
binthina* (*resina*): see TEREBINTHINE, TURPEN-
TINE; with suffix -ENE as in BENZENE.] Name
given by Berthelot to the TERPENE which forms the
chief constituent of French turpentine-oil, obtained
from *Pinus Pinaster* (*P. maritima*).

Terebenthene is the laevoatory form of pinene, and is
now usually called *laevo-pinene*, as distinguished from *dextro-
pinene*, the chief constituent of American turpentine oil
(that most used in England), obtained from *Pinus australis*,
whence formerly called *Austrorotterbenthene* and *Australene*.
1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 439 According to Berthelot,
if the ordinary Bordeaux turpentine be distilled *in vacuo*,
after saturating the acids which it contains, a homogeneous
hydrocarbon, *terebenthene*, is obtained 1873 ROSCOE *Elem.*
Chem. 426 The best known natural varieties are *tereben-
thene* from *Pinus maritima* possessing a left-handed rota-
tion of -42° 3', and *Austrorotterbenthene* from *Pinus aus-
tralis*.

Terebentic, a. *Chem.* [f. L. *ter(e)bent-inus*
(see TEREBINTHINE) + -IO] Of the nature of
turpentine; in *terebentic acid*, C₁₀H₁₄O₂, a crystal-
line substance obtained by digesting oil of turpen-
tine with oxide of lead

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 657.

Terebentine, -tine, early forms of TURPEN-
TINE. Cf. TEREBINTHINA, TEREBINTHINE B 2

Terebic (tɜːbɪk), a. *Chem.* [f. TEREB(INTH)
+ -IO] Of, belonging to, or derived from turpen-
tine, as in *terebic acid*, C₁₀H₁₄O₄, a dibasic acid, a
product of the action of nitric acid on turpentine-
oil also called *turpenticum*, *terebenic*, and *tere-
bilitic acid*. So *terebic ether*, an acid ether of terebic
acid. Hence **Terbate**, a salt of terebic acid.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 2. 502 The com-
pound, deposits when left to itself for some weeks small
four sided prisms with an oblique terminal face. This sub-
stance is named *terebic acid*. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V.
723 *Terebic acid* discovered by Browné, who called it
turpenticum acid, further examined by Rabouin, who
designated it as *terebilitic* or *terebenic acid* *Ibid* 724 Terebic
acid is dibasic The neutral terbeates all contain water of
crystallisation

† **Terebilene** (tɜːbɪlənə) *Chem. Obs.* [Arbi-
trary from TEREBENE.] Name given 1839 by
Soubeiran and Capitaine (*Comptes Rendus* IX
654) to a liquid now regarded as a mixture of
terpenes

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. vii. § 1 440 1868 WATTS *Dict.*
Chem. V. 925 Terebilene is a hydrocarbon obtained by dis-
tilling the liquid monohydrochlorate of turpentine oil with
quicklime or with potassium... It smells like terebene, and is
optically inactive

Hence **Terebilene** nio a, in *terebilenic acid*,
C₁₀H₁₄O₄, crystallizing in small prisms or needles,
or in trimetric forms. So **Terebilitic** nio a, synonym of
TEREBIC see quot. 1868 s. v.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 657/2
Terebilic Acid.

Terebin, obs. form of TERRAPIN.

Terebint (tɜːbɪnt). Forms: 4 *theribyn*,
terebynt, 5-6 *therebinthe*, 6 *terebynte*, -*bint*,
-*binthe*, *teribint*, 6- *terebinth* [= OF.
therebint(e) (13th c. in Hatz-Damm), -*binthe*,
-*bin*, *terebinthe* (Godefroy *Compl.*), = Sp., It. *tere-
binto*, ad. L. *terebinth-us* (Pliny), a Gr. *repē-
binthos*, earlier *repēbinthos* and *repēbinthos*, prob. a
foreign word]

1 A tree of moderate size, *Pistacia Terebinthus*,

N O *Anacardiaceae*, a native of Southern Europe, Northern Africa, and Western Asia, the source of Chian turpentine, and a common object of veneration; also called *turpentine tree*, and *Algerine* or *Barbary mastic-tree*.

1382 Wyclif Gen xxxv. 4 [Jacob] indelude hem vndur an therbynt, that is bihynde the cite of Sicheim. 1382-1 Ecclus xxiv 22, I as terebynt steige out my branchis 1535 COVERDAL Isa vi 13 As the Terebyntes and Oketees bunge forth their frutes. 1578 BIBLE (Genev) Ecclus xxiv. 18 *margen*, Terebint is a hard tree, whereout runneth y^e gumme called a pure turpentine. 1579 SERNESR *Sheph. Cal* July 86 Here grows Melampode And Terebint, good for Cotes. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* I. 389 In Syria grows the Terebint or Turpentine tree. This fruit of the Terebint ripeneth with grapes. 1609 BIBLE (Douay) 1 Kings xiii 14 He found him sitting under a terebint. 1860 ILLUSTRAT *Gr Sahas* vii 112 The terebint is a fine oak-like tree, with a close-grained hard black wood standing usually in solitary dignity. 1863 W A WRIGHT in *Smith's Dict Bible* 1 858/1 (*Idolatri*) The terebint at Mamre, beneath which Abraham built an altar. 1865 BIBLE (R V) Isa vi 13 As a terebint, and as an oak.

b Also terebint tree

1574 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* iii. 23 b, The felde is of the Moore, a Terebintine tree, Saturne, floured and leafed, Veneris. 1861 MISS E A BEAUFORT *Egypt Sepul.*, etc II xvi. 36 All about Kedesh there is still a remarkable number of lofty terebint trees.

† 2. The resin of this tree. = TURPENTINE Obs. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg* 51 b/1 Presente to that man yefes, a lytil reysyns and hony therebintine and dates. 1585 T WASHINGTON tr *Nicholas's Voy.* iii xv 99 b, To make [their hair] grow they use by continuall antice Terebintine and vermis. 1672-3 GRAY *Anat Roots* i 21 The Root of Common Wormwood bleeds a true Terebint, or a Balsame with all the defining properties of a Terebint.

Hence † **Terebintine** (in 5 terebintine) a, of terebint, † **Terebintial**, -ian adjs. of or belonging to the terebint, or to turpentine, terebintine c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* iii 1018 Putte in every hole a wegge or pyn, A birchen here, a terebintine there. 1747 *Genil Mag.* Mar. 146/2 The Irish prelate's Terebintine draughts Dilute all Antinutritarian thoughts. 1750 G HUGHES *Barbadoes* 158 These and every other Part of this Tree have so much of a terebintial Quality in it, that it will burn like a candle.

Terebintaceous (terebrin'tsəs), a Bot. Also -taceous. [f. mod.L *Terebintaceae*, f L. *terebrinthus*: see prec. and -aceous.] Belonging to the N O *Terebintaceae*, in some classifications a synonym of *Anacardiaceae*, or including both that and *Burseraceae*.

1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot* 126 From *Anacardiaceae* and other terebintaceous orders they [*Counaraceae*] are at once known by the total want of resinous juice. 1852 TH ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* i vi 213 note, Among terebintaceous plants, the Rhus glabra.

† **Terebintina**. [med L. *terebrinthina* sb., short for *terebrinthina resina* terebintine resin: see TEREBRINTINE B. 2] The pharmacopoeial name of turpentine.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed 2), *Terebrinthina*, is twofold, vulgar and Venetian. 1850 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 209 By Turpentine and Terebintine is understood the generally light coloured resinous liquid which flows from many kinds of trees. 1895 *Syd Soc Lex* v, *Terebrinthina* (Ph U S) is the concrete oleo-resin; also the juice of *Pinus australis* and other species of *Pinus*.

Terebintinate (terebrin'inēt), a. and sb. [ad. med L. *terebrinthinat-us*, f. *terebrinthina* turpentine see -ATE², 2]

A. adj. Impregnated with turpentine; having the nature or quality of turpentine; terebintine.

1680 DOVLE *Produs Chem Princ* iii 123 The Terebintinate Oyle. 1704 H VAUGHAN in *Phil Trans* XXIII 1244, I ordered him a Terebintinate Clyster. 1821 W P C BAXTON *Flora N Amer* I 103 Emitting a terebintinate odour. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 246 Copalva acts as a stimulant like other terebintinate drugs.

B. sb. A terebintine product; a medicinal preparation of turpentine.

17 FLOYER (J), Salt serum may be evacuated by urine, by terebintinates, as tops of pine in all our ale. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed 4) I. 248 The balsam of copaiba is a terebintinate of another kind. 1844 COPLAND *Dict Pract Med* (1853) II 130/1 The terebintinates are the most efficacious means of arresting the discharge.

So **Terebintinate** v trans., to impregnate with turpentine; hence **Terebintinate** ppl. a.

1651 FRENCH *Distill* iv. 91 Take Spirit of Wine terebintinate ten ounces. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V 88 The inhalation of an oxygenated and terebintinate atmosphere.

Terebintine (terebrin'in), a. and sb. Also 6 terebintine, -bintine, -thin, 7 terebintine. [ad. L. *terebrinthinus*, ter(e)brinthinus, f. Gr. type *τερεβινθινος, f. τερεβινθος terebint: see -INE¹. Cf. F. *terebenthine* turpentine]

A. adj. 1. Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or allied to the terebint.

c 1550 LLOYD *Treas Health* [11], Make a coife or cappe of waxe terebintine and put it vpon the head. 1555 W. WATERMAN *Paralle Faciens* ii vii 159 The fruite of the Terebintine tree. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Terebintina*, belonging to the Terebint, i. the Turpentine tree. 1836 JACKSON *Krummacher's Eliska* i 2 Under the shade of the terebintine groves of Mamre. 1846 KEIGHTLEY *Notes Verg.* *Flora* 393 It appears that it [a tree] was of the terebintine, and not of the coniferous family.

2 Of, pertaining to, or consisting of turpentine; turpentine, turpentiney

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Terebintine*, of or belonging to turpentine, or the tree out of which it issues. 1664 KEELAN *Sylva* 55 These knots are well impregnated with that Terebintine and Resinous matter, which preserves them so long from putrefaction. 1770 T. FULLER *Pharm Extens* 201 Copayba hath a bitter, hot, Terebintine Taste. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog.* I 191 Its knots and roots being full of the terebintine oil. 1880 *Scraper's Mag.* Feb. 505 Pine nails, spicing the air with their terebintine perfume.

B. sb. (elliptical uses of the adj.)

† 1. (= *Terebintine tree*.) The terebint. Obs. [c 1000 *Sar Leechd* II 226 Nim ða wyrt þe hatte on superne terebintina, swa micel swa ele berze.] 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* x iii 39 Mair semely than amygd the blak terebintine Growis by Oyccia, and as the gett dois schyne

† 2. (= *Terebintine resin*: cf. TEREBRINTINA.) Turpentine Obs.

1578 LYTT *Dodoens* vi xcii 776 The Rosen [of the larch] is called in Douche Termenthin, or Teibenthin, that is to say, Terebintine, or Turpentine. 1605 TIMME *Quersit.* I xii 64 Out of terebintine a mercurial spirit may be extracted. 1725 *Stoane's Jamaica* II 90 Triangular berries smelling like terebintine

So **Terebintinous**, † **Terebintinous** adjs.

1718 J CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig Philos.* (1730) II xxiii § 29 The wonderful Particulars of Flowers, such as, their Store-Houses of slimy and terebintinous Matters. 1840 F D BENNETT *Whaling Voy* II 352 Every part of the tree has a terebintinous odour. 1860 *Eng Mech* 24 Dec 354/2 Produced by a species of *Aphis* on a terebintinous plant.

† **Terebra** (te'rēbrā). Also 7-8 terebrum. [L. *terebra*, *terebrum* a borer.]

† 1. An instrument for boring; in *Surgery*, a trephine, or the boring part of it; also, a miner's drill. Obs.

1611 COTER, *Tyrfond de Chirurgien*, a Surgeons Terebra, or Piercer, an Instrument which he puts vnto diuers vses 1704 RAY *Disc.* ii v (1713) 224 This ends at the Place which the Workmen pierce with their Terebra. The Terebra sometimes finds great Trees. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Terebra*, or *terebrum*, also an Instrument to engrave on Stones. 1750 *Mem Roy. Acad. Surg. Paris* I 162 Instruments hitherto used to raise the bones of the cranium depressed on the dura mater are the Terebra. 1789 C B TAYLOR in *Med Commun* II 149, I made several perforations in the cranium with the terebra of the trephine.

2. Ent. The modified ovipositor of certain female insects, esp. terebrant Hymenoptera, with which they puncture leaves, fruit, etc., in order to insert their eggs.

1691 RAY *Creation* ii (1692) 78 The hollow Instrument (*terebra* he [Malpighi] calls it, and we may English it *borer*) whence many *Flies* &c. provided.] 1753 DEARHAM *Phys. Theol.* viii v 429 The Oak Ball Ichneumon strikes its Terebra into an Oak Apple.

Terebral (te'rēbrāl), a. [f. prec. + -AL] Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of a terebra.

1836-9 Todd's *Cycl* Anat II. 868/2 The serrated terebral ovipositor.

Terebrant (te'rēbrānt), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *terebrant-em*, pi. ppl. of *terebrare* to bore. So F. *terebrent*.] Boring, or having the function of boring; belonging to the division *Terebrantia* of hymenopterous insects, having a boring ovipositor.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol* IV xlii. 373 Tail of the female without a terebrant, or pungent multivalve ovipositor. 1860 in MAYNE *Expos Lex*

B. sb. = BORE² 3. *humorous nonce-use*.

1890 O W. HOLMES *Over the Trenches* iv, Many a terebrant I have known who - 'was great nor knew how great he was'.

Terebrate (te'rēbrēt), a. Ent. [f. L. *terebrata* borer + -ATE² 2.] Furnished with, or formed as, a terebra (TEREBRA 2).

1902 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* Supp

Terebrate (te'rēbrēt), v. Now rare. [f. ppl. stem of L. *terebrare* to bore.] trans. To bore, pierce, perforate; to penetrate by boring. Also absol. In quot. 1774, to form by boring. In quot.

1855, 1869 *humorously* for BORE v. 2

1623 COCKERAM, *Terebrate*, to pierce with a Wimble. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* ii vi. 100 If we consider the threefold effect of Jupiters Trisulke, to burne, discusse and terebrate. 1683-4 ROBINSON in *Phil Trans* XXIX 475 The Insects suck and terebrate the Tree. 1758 J CLUBBER *Misc. Tracts* (1770) 100 An incrustated surface too hard for my finer sort of gimlets to terebrate. 1774 G WHITT *Selborne* 26 Feb, The bank-martin terebrates a round and regular hole in the sand or earth. 1855 O W. HOLMES *Poems* 250 O for a world where, blunted dulness terebrates in vain! 1865 *Sat. Rev* 14 May 582 They [women] succeed by dint of perseverance; their terebrating powers are, in the long run, irresistible.

Terebration (te'rēbrā'shon). Now rare or Obs. Also 5 terebracroun. [ad. late L. *terebration-em*, n. of action f. *terebrare* to bore; cf. F. *terebération* (15th c.)] The action of boring or perforating.

a. *Surg.* The operation of trephining.

c 1400 *Laufkraft's Chirurg.* 140 In almaner hurtynge of þe heed to vsen terebracioun eþer remeueynge of þe boon wþ handliche instrumentis. 1576 WISEMAN *Surg* v ix. 389, I. made a circular Incision, and raised up that part of the Hairy scalp in order to Terebration. 1767 GOOCH *Treat. Wounds* I 261 Making terebrations to the Diploe. 1860 MAYNE *Expos Lex*, *Terebratio*, old term for the operation of applying the trephine: terebration

b. *gen.* The action of boring, as with an auger, perforation (esp. of fruit-trees),

1623 COCKERAM, *Terebration*, a wimbling. 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 463 It hath been touched before, that Terebration of Trees doth make them prosper better. 1795 *Bradley's Fam. Dict* s. v. *Juice*, Another Way of getting these Juices is by Terebration, that is by piercing the Body of the Tree with an Auger. 1745 tr. *Columella's Husb.* iv xxix, In that which is performed by terebration you must first mark out the fruitful vine in the neighbourhood.

† **Terebratula** (te'rēbrā'tulā), Zool. and Palaeont. Pl. -æ, also -as. Also (after F.) *terebratule*. [mod.L (Lhwyt, 1699), quasi-dim. of L. *terebrātus*, fem. -a, pa. ppl. of *terebrare* to bore. So F. *terebatulule*] A genus of brachiopods, mostly extinct so called from the perforated beak of the ventral valve. Formerly used more widely to include any (esp. fossil) members of the *Terebratulidae* and related families; the lamp-shells.

1822 J FLINT *Leth. Amer* 102 Limestone is literally conglomerated with organic remains. Amongst these, the most remarkable is a species of terebratula. 1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol* 250 Some of the multilocular univalves, and of the terebratulas. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i 12 Deepest of all, the terebratulae are found, commonly at fifty.. and sometimes at one hundred fathoms, even in Polar seas. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav.* III. xlix. 105 Petrifications of pecten, cardites, terebratules, and madrepores.

Hence **Terebratulax** a., of or pertaining to a terebratula, **Terebratuliform** a., having the form of a terebratula; **Terebratuline** a., belonging to or having the character of the *Terebratulidae*; **Terebratulite**, a fossil *Terebratula* or lamp-shell, **Terebratuloid**, a. resembling or related to the genus *Terebratula*; sb. a species or congener of this genus.

1822 J. PARKINSON *Outl. Oryctol* 334 In the masses of mountain limestone are immense accumulations of crinoidal and terebratular remains. 1864 WEBSTER, *Terebratuliform*, having the general form of terebratula shell. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terebratuline* 1830 LYVELL *Princ. Geol* I, 127 A great calcareous formation, in which are included corallines, productae, terebratulites, &c. 1853 TH. ROSS *Humboldt's Trav* III. xlix. 166 note, The 'Roche à ravets' of Martinique and Hayti, is filled with terebratulites, and other vestiges of sea shells. 1895 F. R. C. REED *Brachiopods (Fossil)* in *Canad. Nat. Hist* III. 572 The terebratuloids can be traced back to the primitive type *Renssella*.

Terebrum: see TEREBRA

Terebynt(e), obs. form of TEREBINTH.

† **Teredo** (te'rēdo). Pl. teredines (te'rēdinēz), teredos (te'rēdoz). [L. *teredo*, ad Gr. τερεδών a wood-gnawing worm, f. *terp-*, root of *terpeio* to rub hard, wear away, bore.]

1. Zool. A genus of lamellibranch boring molluscs; esp. the ship-worm, *T. navalis*, well known for its destruction of submerged timbers in ships, piers, sea-dikes, etc. by boring into the wood.

In accordance with the etymology, the name was formerly applied vaguely to any species of worm or larva that wears its way into wood, the ship-worm was at first supposed to be a worm, and was only in 1733 recognized as a mollusc.

1396 *REYISA Barth. De P.* R. xvii. xxiii. (Bodl. MS.), Cedre..is neuer destroyed wþ moigte noþer wþ terredo þat is þe tree worme. 1402 xviii. cvj, Þe worme terredo is a litel worme of a tree, and freteþ & gnawþ moche hard treen. 1616 T. ADAMS *Soul's Sickness* Wks 1861 I. 505 The body's infirmities are few and scant, if compared to the soul's, which being a better piece of timber, hath the more teredines breeding in it. 1654 TRAPP *Comm. Jonah* iv, There is a worm he couchant in every gourd to smite it, a teredo to waste it. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) II. 77 The Teredo, and other Worms ying between the Body and the Bark. 1791 E. DARWIN *Bot Gard.* i. 123 Meets fell Teredo, as he mines the keel With beaked head. 1830 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* s. v. The shield of the Teredo furnished Mr. Brunel with the idea for the shield used in the Thames Tunnel. 1850 MISS PRATT *Comm. Things Sea-side* iii 202 The teredo worms with astonishing rapidity, and will completely riddle a hard and sound piece of wood, in the space of five or six weeks. 1879 A. R. WALLACE *Australas* s. 209 The jarrah... an almost indestructible timber, which is free from the attacks of teredo and termites. 1879 E. P. WRIGHT *Anim Life* 562 The teredo was first recognised as a bivalve mollusc by Selliuss, who wrote an elaborate treatise on the subject in 1733.

fig 1823 Sir D BREWSTER in *Home Life* (1869) viii, If some teredo of an engineer cut out a tunnel beneath. 1861 W. H. RUSSELL in *Times* 23 Sept, Others of his colleagues are the teredos of every plank in the Ship of State.

2. *transf* 'Any disease in plants produced by the boring of insects' (*Treas Bot.*, 1866).

Tereen, obs. form of TUREEN.

† **Terek** (te'rek). [From the name of the river Terek] A species of Sandpiper, *Terebra cinerea*, with a slightly recurved bill, found near the Caspian Sea, esp. about the mouth of the river Terek. Also called *Terek Avocet*, *T. Snape*, *T. Godwin*.

1785 LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* V. 155 Terek Snipe]. 1785 PENNANT *Arcet Zool* II. 502 American and Terek Avocet. Terek *Sceloporus cinerea*. 1844 STEPHENS in *Shaw Gen Zool* XII 1 83 Terek Godwit. This curious species is probably referable to a distinct genus, as its beak materially differs in form from that of the true Godwits.

Terella, obs. form of TERELLA

Terene, obs. form of TERENE, TUREEN.

Terenite (te'rēnit). Min. [Named by Emmons, 1837, f. Gr. *τερην* tender + -ITE¹, from its brittleness.] 'An altered scapolite, of greenish or yellowish color, near algerite' (Chester).

1846 in WORCESTER. 1868 DANA *Min.* 323.

Terentian (tère'njān), *a.* [ad. L. *Terentianus*, *f. Terentius* Terence] Pertaining to, or in the style of, the ancient Roman dramatic poet Terence 1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum* Induct. According to the Terentian manner. 1904 BOND in *Lyle's* 1745 III 168 A new departure, an essay in Terentian comedy

Terephthalic (tère'pəthəlik), *a.* Chem. [f. TERE-BIG + PETHALIC] Derived from or containing terebic and phthalic acids, as in *terephthalic acid* (also called *unsulphonic acid*), $C_6H_4O_4 = C_6H_4(CO_2H)_2$, a dibasic acid produced as a white tasteless crystalline powder, nearly insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether

1857 MITCHELL *Elem. Chem.* III 10 § 443 The second is isomeric with phthalic acid, and is hence termed terephthalic acid 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 725

Hence **Terephthalamide**, an amide of terephthalic acid see quot. 1868, **Terephthalate**, a salt of this acid.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 726 Terephthalate of Ammonium, crystallizes, by slow evaporation, in small crystals having a strong lustre. *Ibid.* Terephthalic amides 1 Terephthalamide, $C_6H_4N_2O_2 = N_2H_4(C_6H_4O_2)_2$, produced by the action of ammonia on terephthalic chloride, is a white amorphous body, not dissolved by any solution.

Terepille see TERPILLE.

† **Teresa**, *Obs.* Also *there'se* [prob. from the name of the Empress Maria Theresa (1717-1780)] An article of female attire in the 18th c. see quot. 1846.

1770 FOOTER *Lane Lower* III, Throwing her Teresa aside—upon my soul she is prodigious fine. 1846 FAIRBROT *Costume in Eng.* (1860) Gloss. *Teresa*, a light gauze kerchief worn over the ladies' head-dress about 1780.

Teresian, **Theresian** (tère'siān), *sb.* and *a.* Also *g. Teresian* [f. the name of St. Teresa (a Spanish Carmelite nun, 1515-1582) + -IAN.] *a.* *sb.* A member of a reformed order of Carmelite nuns and friars founded by St. Teresa in the 16th c. *b. adj.* Belonging to this order.

1623 WADSWORTH *Pilgr.* vii 73 There is .a monastery of the English poor Teresians at Antwerp 1769 S. PATERSON *Another Trav.* I 352 That [sisterhood] of the Teresians is reckoned the poorest and most pious 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2348 [St. Teresa] founded at Avila a convent for the Barefooted Carmelites, also called the Teresians 1897 J. P. RUSKE (*title*) Carmel in Ireland the Irish Province of Teresian, or Discalced Carmelites.

Terestre, **Terestr.** see TERR-.

Terete (tère'tē), *a.* Also *g. teret* (*g. error. terete*). [ad. L. *teres*, *teret-em* rounded (off).] Rounded, smooth and round; now almost always in *Nat. Hist.*, having a cylindrical or slightly tapering form, circular in cross-section, and a surface free from furrows or ridges 1609 FOTHERBY *Atheism* II xi. § 6 (1622) 326 Round and teret, like a globe 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III v (1765) 184 Leaves are *teretes*, round like a Pillar, when they are for the most part cylindrical. 1821 W. P. C. BARTON *Flora N. Amer.* I 18 Stem about two feet high, terete 1845 LINDLEY *Sch. Bot.* v (1858) 686, Fruit terete, obovate, covered with scales or tubercles 1877 COUES *Fur. Anim.* IV, 98 Tail long, terete, uniformly bushy or very slender and close-haired, with a terminal pencil

b. Comb., as *terete-elliptical*, *-linear* *ads* 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 177 Sepals and petals ovate-lanceolate, as long as the terete-elliptical, mucronate capsule. *Ibid.* 108 Pods terete-linear.

Hence **Teretish**, *a.*, somewhat terete Also **† Teretial**, **† Teretous** *ads*, terete (*obs.*).

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cypris* IV 176 Why there are so few [plants] with teretous or long round leaves? 18 OWEN cited in *Cent. Dict.* for *teretial* 190. R. TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* I 22 (Cass. Snpp.) Either narrowed and somewhat channelled, with teretish tips, or dilated

Tereted: see TERRIT.

Teretonaunt, *obs. form* of TERRE-TENANT

Tereti- (tère'ti), *a.* combining form of L. *teres*, *teret-*, TERETE; used in a few scientific terms. **Teretioncaudate** [L. *cauda* tail], having a rounded tail, round-tailed (*Cent. Dict.*). **Teretifolious** [L. *folium* leaf], having terete leaves. **Teretipronator**, the round pronating muscle of the forearm (*pronator radialis teres*). **† Teretiscapular** [SOAPULA], the greater round muscle (*teres major*) of the shoulder-blade.

1657 TOMLINSON *Reynold's Disp.* 351 This setum rather than any other teretifolious esculent 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.* cites COUES for *teretipronator* and *teretiscapularis* **† Teretism**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. *teretisma* twittering.] Twittering, *fig.* unmelodious writing. 1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* IV 1. 3 Rough-bewne Teretismes, wit in th' antique vain

Tereto-, irregular combining form of L. *teres* (see TERRIT-). **Tereto-seta ceous** *a.* [L. *seta* bristle], having smooth round bristles. **Teretosubulate** [L. *subula* awl], terete and awl-shaped 1846 DANA *Zooph.* (1848) 593 A stony axis, teret subulate and truncate. *Ibid.* 663 Branches erect, tereto setaceous.

Tereu (tère'u). A feigned note of the nightingale. *Tereu* vocative of Gr. L. *Tereus*, name in mythology of the husband of Philomela's sister Progne, and father of Itys; all, according to Ovid *Met.* vi viii, transformed to birds; the nightingale's note being still a piteous cry to Tereus 1596 GASCOIGNE *Compl. Philomene in Steele* Gl, etc (Arb) 10 And for his foremost note, Tereu Tereu doth sing 1598

BARNFIELD *Ode Poems* (Arb) 120 The Nightingale. (poore Bird)...singing the dolefulst Ditty, That to heare it was great Pity. Fie, fie, fie, now would she cry Tern Tern, by and by. 1627 MIDDLETON *Father Hubbard's T. Wks* (Dyce) V 603 Away she flew, Crying Tereu 1657 THORNLEY in *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 124 The Nightingales began to jug and warble their Tereus and Itys again.

Terf, *obs. form* of TURF.

Tergal (tə'gāl), *a.* Zool. [f. L. *tergum* the back + -AL] Belonging to the tergum; dorsal.

1860 MAINE *Expos. Lex.* *Tergalis* tergal 1870 NICHOLSON *Man. Zool.* I 222 IV, 192 The tergal elements of the thoracic rings. 1870 ROLLESTON *Anim. Life* 91 The eyes and antennae do not really belong to the tergal aspect of the segment 1880 HULLER *Crayfish* II, 71 When the dorsal or tergal wall of the thorax is taken away.

Tergant (tə'gānt), **tergiant** (tə'gziānt), *a.* *Her. rare*—0. [f. L. *tergum* the back, after *rampant*, *passant*, etc.] Showing the back, having the back turned towards the spectator. said of an animal borne as a charge. (Cf. RECURSANT)

1828 BERRY *Encycl. Hist.* I Gloss. *Tergant*, or *Tergiant*, showing the back part . . . by some termed *invariant*, or *recurvant* *Tergant*, *volant*, flying, showing the back part. *Tergiant*, *displayed*, an eagle, displayed, showing the back. *Tergiant*, *invariant*, or *invariant*, as an eagle, &c. rising, with the back to sight 1894 PARKER's *Gloss. Her.* *Tergiant*, of a Tortoise, &c., having the back turned towards the spectator

Tergat, **Terge**, *obs. forms* of TARGET, TARGE.

Tergeminate (tə'džemīnāt), *a.* Bot. [f. as next + -ATE 2.] (See quot.)

1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* *Tergeminum folium*, a Tergeminate or three-double leaf 1832 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* IV 1 391 *Tergeminate* . . . when each of two secondary petioles bears towards its summit one pair of leaflets, and the common petiole bears a third pair at the origin of the two secondary petioles

Tergeminous, *a.* rare. [f. L. *tergeminus* (poet. for *trigeminus*, *f. tri-* three + *geminus* born together) triple see -OUS.] (See quot. 1656.)

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tergeminous* threefold, triple; one of, or the three borne at the same time 1851 POEISSON in *Havick. Auld Brig* 4 The arch tergeminous which spanned the stream.

Tergett, **Tergiant**, var. TARGET, TERGANT

Tergiferous (tə'džifərəs), *a.* Bot. rare—0 [f. L. *tergum* the back see -FEROUS.] Bearing the fructification on the back of the fiond, as a fern = DORSIFEROUS 1. Also **† Tergifetous** *a* [FORTUS] in same sense.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tergifetous Plants*, such Herbs as bear their Seeds on the back-sides of their Leaves. 1847 WEBSTER s. v. *Tergiferous plants*.

† **Tergiment**. *Obs. rare*—0. [ad. med. L. *tergimentum*, *f. tergere* to wipe, to correct.] (See quot.) 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tergiment*, that which is put into the scales to make weight.

Tergite (tə'džitē), Zool. [f. L. *tergum* back + -ITE 1 3.] A back-plate, formed by the fusion of a pair of serial plates of one of the somites or segments of an arthropod or other articulated animal 1885 *Athenæum* 5 Dec 736/2 On the opposite interior surface of the last tergite are chitinous points 1899 G. H. CARPENTER *Insects* I 22 The *pronotum* is larger than the two succeeding tergites (*mesonotum* and *metanotum*)

Hence **Tergitic** (tə'džitēlik), *a.*, or for pertaining to a tergite. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tergiversant (tə'dživə'sānt), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *tergiversant-em*, pres. ppl. of *tergiversari* see next.] *a. adj.* Tergiversating, shuffling, evasive, shifty *b. sb.* One who tergiversates; a turncoat, renegade.

1710 BRIT *Apollo* III. No 17, 21/1 A Future Bride, but yet under her First Courtship, and at first Opposite, Recusant and Tergiversant 1833 MOZLEY *Let.* 4 July in *Ess.* (1878) I Introduct. 20, I expect the tergiversants will be a considerable party.

Tergiversate (tə'dživə'seɪt, -və'seɪt), *v.* [f. L. *tergiversat-*, ppl. stem of *tergiversari* to turn one's back, shuffle, practise evasion, *f. tergum* the back + *vers-*, ppl. stem of *vertere* to turn (cf. *versari* to move about).]

1 *intr.* To practise tergiversation; to desert one's party, turn renegade, apostatize; to shift, shuffle, use subterfuge or evasion; † to refuse to obey, act the recusant. Hence **† Tergiversated** ppl. *a.*, renegade, apostate; **† Tergiversating** ppl. *sb.*, tergiversation, evasion; **† ppl. a.**, apostatizing, renegade; † recusant; evasive, shifty

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II vi. 61 That tergiversating and back-sliding Lady 1678 CUDWORTH *Intellect. Syst.* I IV § 36 569 Plotinus as if he were conscious that this assumption to the Platonic Theology, were not so defensible a thing, doth himself sometime as it were tergiversate and decline it by equivocating in the word *Hemides* 1831 J. WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIX 725, 'I am liberal in my politics', says some twenty times tergiversated turncoat 1852 MISS YONGE *Canoes* (1877) IV xviii 203 Wyatt was examined again and again, and wavered and tergiversated a good deal 1862 WRAZALL *Hugo's Mistrust* v xvii, Tergiversation is useless, for what side of himself does a man show in tergiversating?

2 *lit.* To turn the back (for flight or retreat).

1795 POSTER *Gauis* IV Comm (ed. 2) 509 If the defendant on being summoned to appear before the magistrate tergiversates or attempts to flee,

Tergiversation (tə'dživə'seɪʃən) [ad. L. *tergiversation-em*, *n.* of action *f. tergiversari*; see prec. and -ATION]

1. The action of 'turning one's back on', i. e. forsaking, something in which one was previously engaged, interested, or concerned; desertion or abandonment of a cause, party, etc.; apostasy, renegation. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this, an act of desertion or apostasy

1583 STUBBS *Anat. Alms* II (1882) 96 Their tergiversation and backsliding from their duties 1678 MYNSTER *Ess. Prison* Ep. Ded, I have now put my name to my Book (without tergiversation or turne coating the letters) 1673 DONNE *Sermon* (ed. Alford) V, 16 No tergiversation, not abandoning the noble work he had begun 1721 AMHERST *Terr. Fil.* Pref. (1754) 16 It will be very unreasonable for them to charge their own fickleness upon those, who will not join with them in their new counsels and tergiversations 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xviii 187 If tergiversation is to be imputed to any.

† *b.* Refusal to obey, recusance. *Obs. rare*

1676 OWEN *Worship of God* 114 All tergiversation and backwardness in persons duly qualified and called 1740 WATERLAND *Sermon*, Matt. 23:21 41 Wks 1823 IX 126 Jones the Prophet discovered the like tergiversation and backwardness as to the end and he was sent upon to the Ninevites.

2. Turning in a dishonourable manner from straightforward action or statement, shifting, shuffling, equivocation, prevarication. Also with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this; an evasion, a subterfuge.

1590 FOXE *A. & M.* (ed. 2) 1505/1 For all his crafty cauteles and tergiversations alledged out of the lawe 1660 H. MORE *Myat. Godd.* VII, vii. 304 For the preventing of all Cavils and Tergiversations. 1760 JORTIN in *Fraserus* II 265 Here is a little tergiversation, and Erasmus seems to retract what he had advanced in many places 1821 SCOTT *Kentish*, xxav, The duplicity and tergiversation of which he had been guilty 1871 G. MEREDITH in *Richmond* xxviii, Applying to friends to fortify him in his shifts and tergiversations.

3. † *a.* The literal turning of the back. *rare* 1660 F. BROOKER in *Le Blanc's Trav.* 200 He holds a stately gravity, allowing audience to none but on the knee, not tergiversation in retreating

b. The turning of the back for flight; flight, retreat (*lit. and fig.*) ? *Obs.*

1652 J. SMITH *Ser. Disc.* x. iii. (1856) 475 Wicked men . . . seek to avoid the dreadful sentence of their own consciences by a tergiversation and flying from themselves 1654 H. L'ESTRANGE *Char.* I (1655) 17 The Captain Governour of the Castle viewing the tergiversation and flight of his party 1660 BURNBY *Kept.* Δόπου (1661) 129 The fear of the Lord is to hate evil. Evil has a tergiversation from holy fear

Tergiversator (tə'dživə'seɪtə), [agent-n. f. TERGIVERSARE + -OR, cf. late L. *tergiversator* boggler, laggard.] One who tergiversates; a renegade; a shuffler.

1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* II 225 The same learned Arian Tergiversator 1829 SOUTHEY *Let.* (1856) IV, 129 [To] deliver King and country from a set of tergiversators 1855 J. STRANG *Glasgow & Chibs* (1856) 483 Nothing better than a political recient and tergiversator

So **Tergiversatory** *a.*, shuffling, shifty.

1891 *Sat. Rev.* 12 Sept 295/2 The tergiversatory performances of Mr — and Mr —.

Tergiverse (tə'dživə'seɪs), *a.* rare. [f. L. *tergum* back + *versum* turned, *pa. ppl. of vertere* to turn] That has turned his back or practised tergiversation; renegade, shifty.

1852 ROEBUCK *Hist. Whig Min.* of 1830 I 290 note The tergiverse administration discovered, when too late, that they had broken the staff of their strength

Tergiverse (tə'dživə'seɪs), *v.* rare. [ad. L. *tergiversari* to TERGIVERSATE; so *f. tergiverser*] **† 1. trans.** To turn backwards, to reverse (In quot. in ppl. adj. *Tergiversed*) *Obs.*

1600 W. WATSON *Decadon* (1602) 23 A stay made of the planets course and heavens motion, by reason that *primum mobile*, in a tergiversed violence of opposite pace to the rest, runs a course against the haire.

2 *intr.* = TERGIVERSATE. Hence **Tergiversing** *vbl. sb.*, tergiversation.

1675 (*title*) Quakeism Canvassed Robin Barclay found guilty of blasphemy, reason, lying, shuffling, quibbling, tergiversing, &c. 1683 J. GRUBB *S. George for England* 46 The Briton never tergiversed, But was for adverse drubbing 1718 *Entertainer* No 95 243 If they don't mutually tergiverse, and become Deserters 1856 H. REID *Cameronian Apostle* vii 209 The arbitrary dissolution of one Assembly, the 'tergiversing' of the Moderator and Clerk

Tergo- (tə'gō), combining form repr. L. *tergum* the back, used instead of the regular *tergi-* in a few rare scientific terms. **Tergolateral** *a.* Zool., pertaining to the tergum and the lateral plates of the shell in cirripeds. **Tergorha bite**, *Entom.*, one of the pieces forming the tergum or upper surface of the abdomen in an insect, esp. when modified to form part of the ovipositor (cf. RHABDITE 2).

1851 DARWIN *Corripedia* Introduct (Paleont. Soc.) 10 In Pollicipes the margin of the Scutum adjoining the Tergum and Upper Latus, is not divided into two distinct hnes, as in Scapellum, and is therefore called the tergolateral margin

Terguette, *obs. form* of TARGET.

† **Tergum** (tə'gūm), Pl. *terga*. The Latin word for 'back' (synon. with DORSUM). in special scientific uses. *a.* The back, or upper surface or

portion, of an arthropod or other articulated animal; more usually, the upper plate of each somite or segment of such an animal (= TERGITE). opp. to sternum. b Each of the two upper plates of the shell in cirripeds.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III 387 *Tergum*, the upper or supine surface of the abdomen. 1821 DARWIN *Coryphæa* Intro. (Palæont. Soc.) 2 In almost all the Lepididæ the Terga (i.e. the upper or posterior lateral valves) are not characteristic. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* iii 96 Each ring [of the abdomen] consists of a dorsal, arched portion, called the *tergum* [etc.]

Teribinth, etc., obs. form of TEREBINTE, etc.

Teri, obs. form of TARIFF.

† *Terin*. Obs. [ad. OF *tarin*, *terin* (14th c.),

F. *tarin*, of unknown origin.] The siskin. 1536 CHAUCER *Rom.* Rose 665 Thrushes, terns, and mayns

† *Terjuman*. Obs. [ad. Arab. *targaman*. see DRAGONMAN, TRUCHMAN.] Interpreter, dragoman. 1681 in *Magens Insynanica* (1755) II. 69: The English Consul. at Algiers shall be permitted to chuse his own Terjuman (Interpreter) and Broker

Terleis, Terlyst, obs. Sc. form of TRELIS, -ED.

† *Terlerie*, -lery. Obs. [Related to OF. *terre-lire*, a kind of rhythmical utterance or refrain in singing or dancing.] In the following combinations applied to jinking or whisking about, or performing rapid circumvolutions, with the accompaniment of rhythmical meaningless words. Cf. *TIRRA-LIRRA*. [Cf. 1500 *Cow Corvus Christi Plays* 31 They sange teili terlow, So mereli the sheppards their pipes can blow] 1599 NASH *Leuten Stuffs* 25 So many heades so many whirle-gigs, and if all these have terlyer ginkit it so fruolously of they rect not what I may [etc.] 1611 BEAUM. & FL. *Knt. Burning Pestle* v. iii, With they trickys terlerie-whiskie, The world it runs on wheels.

† *Terlether*, obs. Sc. form of TARLEATHER 1.

c 1500 *Colkeths Saw* 349 (Bann. MS.) A flekkut sowis skyn faw, With teiletheris tyt hy.

Terli terlow. see TERLERIE.

† *Terling*. Obs. rare. [a. MLG *terlink* (Schiller & Lubben), name of a pack (app. of cloth) of a definite size or quantity, dim. of *tere*, name of a pack or bale twice the size. Derivation uncertain. It is not clear whether the Du. *terling* (Kilian *terlink*) 'cube, die', is connected. The quot. refer to rates at Antwerp.] 1500 in *Arnolds Chion* (1811) 197 Item for a grete packe, the tolle ys g^t. Item for a myddel packe, the tolle xviii gret. Item for a teyleng, the tolle xij g^t. Item for a fardel, the tolle vi g^t. *Ibid.* Item for a terling in y^e krane ij g^t.

Term (tām), sh. Forms: 3-7 *terme*, (4-5 *terme*, 5 *terme*), 5-7 *tearme*, 6-7 *tearm*, 4-*term*. [a. F. *terme* (in *Roland*, 11th c.) limit (of time or place). -**terme* - L. *terminum* limit, boundary; = Pr. *terme*, It. Sp., Pg. *termino*]

I. A limit in space, duration, etc.
1. That which limits the extent of anything; a limit, extremity, boundary, bound (e.g. of a territory, region, or space). Usually in pl. Limits, bounds, borders, confines. Now rare or arch.
13.. E. E. *Albi P. C.* 61 Hit byddre sum-tyne in þe termes of Iude. 1432-50 *Hyden* (Rolls) II. 51 That watel of Seueine was somme tyme a tyme of Englonde and of Wales. 1483 *Caxton Gylt Leg* 53 b/1 Fro the laste termes of egypte vnto the vterst endes of the same. 1570 *BILLINGSLEY Kncht* 1 def. 111, 2 *Points*. are only the termes and endes of quantitie. *Ibid.* xii 3 A limite or terme, is the ende of euery thing. 1606 *BACON Sylva* § 328 Corruption is a Reciprocal to Generation and they two, are as Natures two Terms or Boundaries. 1656 *STANLEY Hist Philos* viii (1707) 326/2 A Superficies is the term of a Body. A Line is the term of a Superficies. A Point is the term of a Line. 1855 *BAIN Senses* § 121. ii § 12 (1864) 202 The power of movement without contact or resistance, except at the extreme terms.

b. Utmost or extreme limit, end, esp. end of duration or existence, final cessation, close, conclusion, termination. Now rare or arch.
1300 *Cursor M.* 11287 (Cott.) At þe terme of fourti dais . . . þai bar þe child vn-to þe temple. 1481 *Caxton Myrr.* iii 181 No goodes what somer they beshal neuer haue terme ne ende (in heaven). 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Dec. 127 So now my yeaue drawes to his latter terme. 1631 *MILTON On University Carrier* 11 14 Too long vacation hastened on his term. 1781 *GIBSON Decl. & P.* xxiv (1869) I. 595 He had now reached the tem of his prosperity. 1881 *JOWETT Thucyd.* I. 123 That the term of their happiness is likewise the term of their life.

c. That to which movement or action is directed or tends, as its object, end, or goal; (less commonly) that from which it begins or proceeds, starting-point, origin. Now rare or Obs.

1425 *Pound St. Bartholomew* 39 We become for oure synnyis to the butte and terme or marke of vniuersall kynde of man. 1551 *BP GARDINER Explic Cath Faith* 108 b, Wherin eche chaunge hath his special ende and teime, (whervnto) a 1628 *PRERSON New Covt.* (1634) 184 There must be a place, a teime to which you walke, some whither. 1779 *R. RICCALTON Notes Galatians* (1772) 33 The term from which they removed, was the Gospel which Paul preached. 1800 *Hist Ind.* in *Asiat Ann. Reg.* 2/2 The island of Ceylon was the usual term of their navigation. 1849 *M. ARNOLD Sonn.* to *Dh. Wellington* 12 Vehement actions without scope or term,

2 *Astrol.* A certain portion of each sign of the zodiac, assigned to a particular planet. see quot. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. T.* 560 He knew the arising of his moone weel, And in whose face, and term, and erydele. c 1450 *Treat. Astrol.* (MS. Ashm. 337) ff. 7b, Termyns of planettes bene ceten nombis of greis in euery signe in which degreis a planet maketh gret impression. 1624 *GAUL Magastron* 262 There was Venus in termes, and in the house of Saturne. 1819 *J. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* 27 Essential Dignities are only five, viz. House, Exaltation, Triplicity, Term, and Face. *Ibid.* 382 Terms are certain degreis in a sign, supposed to possess the power of altering the nature of a planet to that of the planet in the term of which it is posited.

II. A limit in time; a space of time.

3. A definite point of time at which something is to be done, or which is the beginning or end of a period, a set or appointed time or date, esp. for payment of money due. Obs. or arch. exc. in specific uses.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 208 Etholden oðres hure, ouer his rihte terme, nis hit strong i effac? 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 5777 Þe welisse king sende him þes wolues fram 3ere to 3ere, Þe poussend at certen terme. 13. *Cursor M.* 5939 Seitt vs term wen we sal for þe pral. c 1450 *Merlin* iii 41 Vorger, so-mowned his peple a-geyn the terme that Merlyn hadde seide. 1499 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51, x marcs at too termes of the year. 1597 *Hooker Eccl. Pol.* v. lix § 1 They all haue their set termes, before which they had no being at all. 1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sac.* i. vi § 3 There was no certainty in the ancient Grecian history, because they had no certain term from whence to deduce their accounts. 1793 *Amer. State Papers* (1833) I. 143 State securities - reimbursable on a given term. 1827 *SCOTT Chron. Canon-gate* 11, Fortune is apt to circumduce the term upon us.

b. *spec.* Each of the days in the year fixed for payment of rent, wages, and other dues, beginning and end of tenancy, etc.; = TERM-DAY, QUARTER-DAY. Chiefly Sc. (Cf. F. *terme* in same sense.)

The quarterly terms in Scotland, fixed by Acts of 1600 and 1693, were Candlemas Feb. 2, Whitsunday May 15, Lammas Aug. 1, Martinmas Nov. 11. At the change of style in 1752, Old Style was observed in most parts of Scotland for the terms, making the dates practically in use eleven days later. By an Act of 1886, the 'Removal terms', for change of houses, etc., were fixed as May 28 and Nov. 28, the dates fixed 1600-93 remaining for purposes of rent, interest, etc.

1426 *Coltisham Chariot* (1870) 42 Paynd till wils þe li xi s. at thua vssuel termes of yether yat is to say Quivison-day and Martimes. c 1450 *Gadsworth Reg.* 104, xij d. of rente yerely . . . to be receiued of Raf Martine and his heires at ij. termes of the yere, that is to say, vi. d. at the fest of oure lady in Maiche and vi. d. at the fest of seynt Michell. 1584 *Each. Rolls Scot.* XXII. 600 Sa far as thay ar debound of the said Whitsunday terme. 1690 *Moral State Eng.* 30 By the next Term [he] is presented with an Execution, from his Taylor, or Landlord. 1837 *LOCKHART Scot. xxvi*, The term of Martinmas, always a critical one in Scotland, had passed before this letter reached Edinburgh. 1843 *Mrs. MATHISON Mem. G. Ewing* v. (1847) 219 The usual term in Scotland for entering on possession of a dwelling house.

4. *transf.* A portion of time having definite limits; a period, esp. a set or appointed period; the space of time through which something lasts or is intended to last; duration, length of time.

a 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 432 Btutene þis and þe bride day . . . Pulke terme him þuhte long. 13. *Seyn Sag.* (W.) 64 That dar I vndertak Within the terme of seyn yere. 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 112/1 Departing of Seivauit, . . . atte ende of their termes. 1483 *Caxton Cato* E. iv, The prophete demanded teime and space for to answer. and the kynge gaf hym terme of thre dayes. 1579 *FENTON Gucciard* (1618) 360 For that the tearme was expired. 1610 *R. JONES Huses Gard Delights* xiv 11, Full many lovely tearms Did passe in merrie glee. 1691 *CONSETT Pract. Eccl. Courts* (1700) 107 A Term-Probatory is said to be that time or delay, which was given to the Plaintiff, wherein he might prove what he Pleads or Sueth for. 1781 *Scot. Paraphr.* xv 1, As long as life its term extends, Hope's blest dominion never ends. 1823 *BYRON Juan* x. lxxvi, Seven years (the usual term of transportation). 1868 *M. E. G. DUFF Pol. Surv.* 164 Presidents elected for a term of years.

b. *esp.* in phrase for (4 to) term of (one's) life: formerly often without for or to: chiefly in legal use.

1340-70 *Alisaunder* 16 Amyntas Maister of Macedoine, þe maiches hee aught. . . The toures, & tounes, terme of his life. c 1386 *CHAUCER Knt's T.* 171 And ther he lyueth in ioye and in honour Terme of lyue. 1544 *Tr. Littleton's Tenures* (1574) 7 The husbunde hath Estate in the speciall tayle, and the wife but for terme of lyfe. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 725 That Henry the Sixth should enjoy the right of the Kingdom for tearme of life only. 1788 *V. Knox Winter Even* I. iii 34 What men draw from their education generally sticks by them for term of life.

5. *spec.* Each of the periods (usually three or four in the year) appointed for the sitting of certain courts of law, or for instruction and study in a university or school. Opposed to vacation.

Commonly used without article, as in *term* = during the term. To keep terms. see KFFR v. 13

1454 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 239/2 An action by Bille in Michell' terme last past. 1600 *SHAKS A. Y. L.* iii 11 350 Ori Who stais it [time] still withal? Ros. With Lawiers in the vacation they sleepe betweene Terme and Terme. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 431 At certaine set times (wee call them Termes) yearly causes are heard and tryed. 1678 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 4) s. v., The first is called Hilary Term. The second is called Easter Term. The third, Trinity Term. The fourth and last. Michaelmas Term. 1705 *HEARNE Collect.* 4 Dec. (O.H.S.) I. 114 He might be admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts, without keeping Terms. 1842 *ARNOLD in Life & Corr.* (1844) II. x. 323, I am obliged to give up. the hope of coming to Oxford this term. 1867 *Mrs. H. WOOD Orville College* xii, The explanation which he had deemed it well to defer until the [school] term should be over. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* (ed. 7),

Terms, the periods during which the superior courts at Westminster were open. *Ibid.* s. v. *Sittings*, By the Judicature Act, 1873, s. 26, the division of the legal year into terms is abolished, and sittings are substituted for it.

† b. *transf.* The session of a law-court during such a period, the court in session. Obs.

1525 *Ln. BERNERS Froiss.* II. cciv 629 Than Mychelmas came, and the generall counsaile began, suche as englysshe-men call the terme. 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VIII. 64 In the begynnyng of this yere [Trinitie terme was begun at Oxenford, where it continued but one day, and was again adjourned to Westminster. 1591 *GRÆVE Disc. Coynage* Pref. 2 The poore man, that cometh to the Terme to trie his right. 1648 *D. JENKINS Wks.* 45 At Yolke the Termes were kept for seven yeaes, in Edward the first's time.

6. *Law.* An estate or interest in land, etc. for a certain period; in full, *term of* or *for years*.

Outstanding term, Satisfied term. An estate for a long term of years was given, usually to the trustee of a strict settlement, to secure to beneficiaries under the settlement the payments due to them periodically from the tenant of the settled land. If these payments were not made, the trustees could take possession of the land for the term, and sell or mortgage it, to raise the money needed to make them. When the purposes for which the estate was created were fulfilled (e.g. by the death of all the beneficiaries) it was called a *satisfied term*; but unless express provision had been made that it should then cease, or unless it was conveyed to the tenant of the freehold so that it was destroyed by merger in the freehold, it continued to exist for the period for which it was created. It was then known as an *outstanding term*, or an *attendant term*, i.e. a term accompanying the inheritance. By Act 8 & 9 Vict. c. 112 provision was made for the cessation of satisfied terms.

1424 *R. FLORE in E. E. Wills* (1882) 58, I wul þat my sone haue my termes þat I haf of Westminster in þe personage of Okeham. 1592 *WCR 1st Pt. Symbol* § 41. B. iv. b, A Particular estate which is but only a terme, is an estate determinable by limitation of time. 1766 *BLACKSTON Comm.* II. ix 143 Every estate which must expire at a period certain and prefixed, is an estate for years. And therefore this estate is frequently called a term. 1818 *CRISP Digest* (ed. 2) I. 502 Where a satisfied term is assigned to a trustee, upon an express trust to attend the inheritance, the owner of such inheritance acquires a right to the term, by the declaration of the parties. 1870 *Woodfall's Law Landl. & Tenant* (ed. 11) 42 A man possessed of a term of years in right of his wife has power to grant and convey the same.

7. a. The completion of the period of pregnancy; the (normal) time of childbirth.

1644 *LOUISA S. COSTELLO Bearn & Pyrennes* II. 62 The Princess of Navarre, being near her term. 1889 *J. M. DUNCAN Chn. Lect. Dis. Wom.* vi (ed. 4) 32 The dangers attendant upon delivery of a child at or near term. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 729 Children who are born at full term.

† b. pl. The menstrual periods; *transf.* the menstrual discharge, catamenia, menses, courses. Obs.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* (1564) 26 Termes be called in Latin *Menstrua*. In Englyshe they be named Termes, because they retorne eftsoones at certayne seasons, tymes, and termes. 1648 *DICER Chym. Secr.* ii. (1682) 259 It provokes the Terms. 1714 *JONSTON Frail.* etc. 143 When the Women have their Terms, they leave the Company of their Husbands.

III. Limiting conditions.

8. pl. Conditions or stipulations limiting what is proposed to be granted or done. Rarely in sing; in quot. 1771, that which is so required or demanded, a condition or prerequisite of something.

c 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* v. 165 þo þat he scholde y-offred by In þe temple domus, Ase lase 3ef þe termes. c 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 99 How fele termes and tresses Were [M.S. Where] take be twene Troyens and Cruwes. 1599 *SHAKS Hen. V.* v. 11 357 Wee haue consented to all tearmes of reason. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 751 Unable to performe Thy terms too hard, by which I was to hold The good I sought not. 1718 *HICKES & NELSON J. Ketilwell* in lxvi. 353 The Church doth prescribe her Terms of Communion. 1754 *HUME Hist. Eng.* (1761) I. ix 200 He was obliged to offer terms of peace. 1771 *WESLEY IVhs* (1879) V. 61 This faith is the term or condition of justification. 1861 *Mrs. H. WOOD East Lynne* I. xii, They acceded to all his terms.

b. Phr. 1) *In terms*. (a) (piet.) engaged in making or arranging conditions, in treaty, negotiating; † (advb.) = on terms (a). — 2) *On or upon terms*. (a) (advb.) on (such and such) conditions; also (without qualification) on certain conditions, conditionally, (b) (pred.) = in terms (a). — 3) *To come to terms*: to agree upon conditions; to come to an agreement about something to be done. so to bring to terms — 4) *To keep terms*: to keep up negotiations, to have or continue to have dealings with; to deal with or treat in a particular way; also fig. to 'have to do with', be connected with. — 5) *To make terms*: to agree upon conditions, come to a settlement (= come to terms). — 6) † *To stand on or upon terms*: to insist upon conditions, to stand upon one's rights or dignity.

1) 1619 *DRAYTON in Drumm, of Hawth's Fam. Ep. Wks.* (1711) 153, I have done twelve books more, . . . but it lyeth by me, for the booksellers and I are in terms. 1736 *Genil. Mag.* VI. 730/2 No Sum of Money is to be given except in the Terms prescribed by this Bill. 1748 *SMOLLETT Rod. Rand.* (1812) I. 451 He was already engaged or at least in terms with Mr. Vaudal. — 2) 1611 *J. MORE in Bredeluch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 101 He hath not as yet taken a lease himself, but is upon terms to make up his four years to come 31 years. 1629 *MASINGER Picture* iii vi, I left a letter in my chamber-window Which I would not have seen on any terms. 1647 *CLARENDON Hist. Reb.* i § 146 A Peace was made with both, upon better terms, and condi-

tions. 1693 DRYDEN *Persius's Sat.* vi. 124 Well; on my Terms thou wilt not be my Heir? 1708 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4468, The Portress, had surrender'd upon Terms. 1795 T. PEAKE *Cass's Nisi Prius* 56 *marg.* If goods are delivered on the terms of sale or return. 1845 CARLYLE *Schiller* in (1845) 247 The copyright, for which he was on terms with Cotta of Tubingen. 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 94 It offers initiation... on the easiest terms. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 11 June 5/1 To call in the help of the other Powers on their own terms—3) a 1729 CONGREVE *Impossible Thing* Wks. 1730 III 363 He to no Terms can bring One Twirl of that reluctant Thing. a 1734 NORTH *Lives* (1826) II 231 The creditors, rather than to contest accounts, came to terms, and agreed to take shares. 1855 PRESCOTT *Philip II.* i. vi. (1857) 103 He had no choice but to come to terms with the enemy at once—4) c 1483 in *Chron. White Rose* (1845) 231 Seeing the evil terms that the King hath kept (with) him, and cast him out of the Realm. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) VI 1.2 What terms wouldst thou have me to keep with such a sweet corruptress? 1806 R. CUMBERLAND *Memories* (1807) I. 184 A profusion of finery, that kept no terms with simplicity. 1856 MERRIVALE *Rom. Emp.* (1871) V. xlii. 141 The chief of the state need keep terms no longer with the popular assemblies.—5) 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. i 58 Capital supported by force may take its own terms with labour. 1884 *Times* (weekly ed.) 17 Oct. 14/1 The Amaraes have made terms with the Hadendowas, giving them a number of cattle—6) 1886 DAY *Eng. Secretary* 1 (1625) 83 Before that time, I stood on some terms doubting the malicious dealings of the adverse parties against me. 1611 CORCORAN *Accretion*. to stout it, or stand upon high terms. 1716 ATTERBURY *Serm.* *Math.* xxi. 20 (1714) I. viii. 224 One of those Great and Philosophical Minds, who stand upon their Terms with God.

c. *spec.* Stipulations for payment in return for goods or services, conditions with regard to price or wages; payment offered, or charges made.

1670 R. COKE *Disc. Trade* 50 The Dutch have Pitch, Tar, Hemp, in greater quantities, and for less terms than the English can, out of Norway. 1751 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 122 76 The terms offered were such as I should willingly have accepted. 1844 LD. BROUGHAM *A Lunatic* II. ii. 23, I was not very nice as to terms and agreed for my board and fifty lous a year. 1856 W. COLLINS *Rogers's Life* 10, To a member of the family, I suppose your terms will be moderate.

9 *pl.* Standing, footing, mutual relation between two persons or parties: in phrases *† in, on, upon terms*: a, with various qualifying words, as *on* (*† in, upon*) *equal terms, good terms, speaking terms, visiting terms, terms of intimacy*, etc.

1543 SKYMER *Let.* in Maclean *Life Sir P. Carew* (1857) 142 Forasmuch as we doo stande in verry doubtfull termes with fraunce, and yett there is no playne warre. 1605 SHAKS. *Lea* i. ii. 171 Parted you in good terms? Found you no displeasure in him? 1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pisto's Tr. av. xiii.* 42 Though we stood in the terms of good friends with them. a 1660 *Cont. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Arch. Soc.) I 139 When they were in termes of greatest defiance.

1596 SHAKS. *Hen. IV.* v. 1. 10 'Tis not well That you and I should meet upon such termes, As now we meet. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Buccheuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 422, I was the willing to put you upon good terms with her. 1670 DRYDEN and P. COOGE *Granada* iii. 1, The Brave own Faults when good Success is giv'n. For then they come on equal Terms to Heaven. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* i. ix. 92 At war, or at least on all terms with their Spanish neighbours. 1758 L. TEMPLE *Sketches* (ed. 2) 64, I could live upon good Terms even with a Deist; provided he keeps within the Bounds of Decency. 1766 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 115 Spain was... on friendly terms with France. 1877 FREEMAN *Norm. Comm.* (ed. 3) II. vii. 97 On the closest terms of friendship. 1881 R. BUCHANAN *God & Man* I. 211 There never was a time when our folk were on speaking terms with these yeomen. 1885 SIR J. HANNEKIN in *Law Rep.* 10 P. D. 91 They had previously been on the most affectionate terms.

b. without qualification: *On terms*, on friendly terms, friendly, sociable; in sporting slang, on terms of equality, on an equal footing (*with*); also in reference to the score at cricket.

1864 TROLLOPE *Small House at Allington* xvii, The earl and Lord Porlock were not on terms. 1887 SIR R. H. ROBERTS in *The Shires* ii. 27 So quickly did the bounds get on terms with their fox. 1897 *Daily News* 23 July 4/5 In the end Yorkshire got on terms and ran their total to within four of the southern county.

† 10. *pl.* Condition, state, situation, position, circumstances; (in Shaks.) vaguely or redundantly: relation, respect (rarely in *sing.*). *Obs.*

1382 WYCLIF *Matt.* vi. 26 Ypocritus.. putten her facis out of kyndly termys [Vulg. *extremam facies suam*], that shei seme fastyng to men. — *Eccles.* xxi. 21 As an hous set out of termes, so a wisdom to a fool. 1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1676) 5 He found the Common-wealth turmoiled with seditions, and the house of Aegus in very ill termes also. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V.* ii. 13 In termes of choise I am not solie led By nice direction of a maidens eyes. 1608 — *Hann.* iv. vii. 26 A Sister druen into desperate termes. 1604 — *Old* i. i. 39 Be iudge. Whether I in any iust terme am Affin'd To loue the Moore? 1648 ROGERS *Naumian Ep.* Ded. 2 They liued at poore termes. 1656 EARL MONM. *tr. Boccacini's Adul.* *fr. Parnass.* ii. xcii (1674) 245 [He] shewed him in his naked termes of devillish hypocrisie.

IV. Uses leading up to the sense 'expression'.

See *Note* at end of article.

11. *Math.* (a) Each of the two quantities composing a ratio (antecedent and consequent), or a fraction (numerator and denominator). † Also formerly, each of two quantities multiplied together (*obs.*; now called *factors*). (b) Each of the quantities (of any number) forming a series or progression. (c) Each of (two or more) quantities connected by the signs of addition (+) or subtraction (−) in an algebraical expression or equation.

Absolute term, that term in an equation which does not involve the variable or unknown quantity. *Lowest* (*† least*) *terms* (in phrases to reduce to its lowest terms, *in its lowest terms*) *Math.* the form of a fraction when the numerator and denominator are the least possible, i.e. have no common multiple; hence *fig.* the simplest condition of anything.

1542 RECORDE *Gr. Artes* (1575) 356 You call the Numerator and Denominator, the Termes of the Fraction. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* v. def. iii. 127 *marg.* In proportions two quantities required, which are called termes. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* i. 11 34 As 16 to 7 So is 8 to what? Here the second Term is less than the first. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Diapente* (in *Musick*), the second of the Concords, whose Terms are as Three to Two. *Ibid.* *Term of a Progression*, is every Member of the Progression, whether it be Arithmetical, or Geometrical. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I 13 Both the multiplier and multiplicand, a.e. in general, name the Terms or Factors. *Ibid.* 191 Divide both the terms of the fraction by the common measure thus found, and it will reduce it to its lowest terms. 1859 BARN. SMITH *Arith. & Algebra* (ed. 6) 194 When several quantities are connected together by the signs + and −, or either of them, each of these quantities is called a Term. 1881 BURNSIDE & PANTON *The Equations* Introd. (1886) 2 The term p_n which does not contain x , is called the absolute term.

b. *In terms of*: (*Math.*) said of a series or expression stated in terms involving some particular quantity; hence *gen.*, by means of or in reference to (some particular set of symbols, ideas, etc.); in the modes of expression or thought belonging to (some particular subject or category): often associated with sense 14, as *† in* in the phraseology of.

1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* 38 If a Series be required to be express'd in Terms of that Quantity whose 2d, 3d, Fluxion, &c. is in the Equation. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* ii. v. § 58 (1875) 188 The continuity of Motion, is really known to us in terms of Force. 1866 HERSCHEL *Fam. Lect. Sc.* 102 The nearest distance of the orbits of Venus and the earth was concluded in terms of the earth's diameter. 1850 W. JAMES *Princ. Psychol.* xviii. 11 63 Most persons, on being asked in what sort of terms they imagine words, will say 'in terms of hearing'.

c. *transf.* A member or item of any series; each of the things constituting a series. Also more vaguely, an element of any complex whole.

1841 MYERS *Cath. Th.* iii. 11. 8 The Bible contains a series [of revelations] of which the earliest terms are the least. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. i. § 2 (1862) 48 A series in which hydrogen forms the lowest term. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* xxi. 419 Certain genera of plants consist of a continuous series of varieties, between the terms of which no intermediate forms can be intercalated. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* x Sept. 4/6/1 The lower terms of the series are distinguished from one another by differences of boiling points approximately proportional to the number of atoms of carbon and hydrogen by which they differ from one another, whilst the higher terms are distinguished by differences of melting points.

12. *Logic*, etc. Each of the two things or notions which are compared, or between which some relation is apprehended or stated, in an act of thought, or (more commonly) each of the words or phrases denoting these in a verbal statement; *spec.* in relation to a proposition, each of the two elements, viz. subject and predicate, which are connected by the copula; in relation to a syllogism, the subject or predicate of any of the propositions composing it, forming one of its three elements (*major term, minor term, middle term*), each of which occurs twice (see MAJOR a. 2, MINOR a. 4, MIDDLE a. 6).

1551 T. WHITSON *Logike* (1580) 25 [*Medius terminus*, called the double repute (which is a word rehearsed in both Propositions) must not enter into the conclusion, because the other two partes called *Termini*, bee proved by this]. *Ibid.* 25b, There ought not to be no terms in an argumentation [= syllogism] then three, for otherwise there is no good argument. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 25b If the middle term be both affirmed and denied of both the extremes then it is the second figure. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. vi. § 16 General Propositions are then only capable of Certainty, when the Terms used in them stand for such Ideas, whose agreement or disagreement is capable to be discovered by us. 1725 WATTS *Logic* iii. 1 The matter of which a syllogism is made up, is three propositions, and these three propositions are made up of three ideas, or terms, variously joined. 1771 JUMUS *Let.* iv (1820) 282 He changes the terms of the proposition. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* i. § 2 (ed. 2) 57 Each proposition containing two terms, of these terms, that which is spoken of is called the subject; that which is said of it, the predicate, and these two are called the terms (or extremes) because, logically, the Subject is placed first, and the Predicate last, and, in the middle, the Copula, which indicates the act of judgment. 1837-8 SIR W. HAMILTON *Logic* xvi (1866) I. 298 The word term is applied to the ultimate constituents both of propositions and of syllogisms. 1843 MILL *Logic* i. ii § 5 (1856) I 31 A non-comnotative term is one which signifies a subject only, or an attribute only. A comnotative term is one which denotes a subject, and implies an attribute. 1866 FOWLER *Deductive Logic* i. 4, A Term (so called from *terminus*, a boundary, because the terms are the two extremes or boundaries of the proposition) is a word or combination of words which may stand by itself as the subject or predicate of a Proposition.

13. A word or phrase used in a definite or precise sense in some particular subject, as a science or art; a technical expression (more fully *term of art*).

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl.* B. xii. 237 Ac of briddes and of bestes men by olde tyme Ensamplis token and termes. c 1386 CHAUCER *Protr.* 639 Than wolde he speke no word but latyn. A fewe termes hadde he, two or thre, That he had lerned out of some decrece. — *Frankl.* T 338, I ne kan no termes of Astrologie. — *Can Yenn. Protr.* & T 199 We semen wonder wyse, Oure termes [of alchemy] been so

clerical and so queynte. — *Par.* 1. 101 25 (Harl. MS.) Sayde I wel can I not speke in teime? 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Dii, Som folke myuse this terme 'draw', and say that thayr hauke will draw to the Ryuer. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* 2 h, To vse our ancient termes belonging to matters of warre. 1695 W. W. COLBATCH *New Lit. Chir.* *Put out* p. xi, Why he hath used so few Terms of Art, is, because hee deserves Planness. 1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.* 109 An Explanation of Terms used among Joiners. 1748 SMOLLETT *Rod. Rand* (1812) I. 376 The barrister who had recollected himself and talked in terms. 1862 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 4) 96 The idea involved in the term latent heat. 1876 *Lair Rec. Adv. Phys. Sc.* i (ed. 2) 1 Explanation of new scientific terms. 1881 WILLIAMSON in *Nature* x Sept. 4/19/1 A chain of evidence involving the use of chemical terms.

b. In wider application: Any word or group of words expressing a notion or conception, or denoting an object of thought; an expression (*for something*). Generally with qualifying adj. or phrase (as an abstract term, a term of reproach).

Contradiction in terms see CONTRADICTION 5 h. c 1477 CAXTON *Ysam* 21 A trow louer vseth neuer suche termes as ye speke of. 1490 — *Eneydos* Protr. 2 Some gentylmen desired me to vse olde and homely termes in my translacions. 1530 PALSGR. 518/1, I disconsolate. This terme is nat yet [= no longer] comenly used. 1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* i (1625) 2 Aptnesse of worde and sentences, consisteth in choise of good termes. 1605 *Play of Stucley* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks* (1878) I. 258 Can there issue from your lips a term So base and beggarly as that of fight? 1653 HOLCROFT *Protophys.* i. 2 The Arches in Homer's time (whose Profession grew to be a team of reproach). 1799 D'ISRAELI *Chr. Lit.* (1858) III. 70 In politics, what evils have resulted from abstract terms to which no ideas are affixed. a 1860 WHATELY *Compl. Bk.* (1864) 265 A term of reproach is one that denotes something which is denied and thought wrong by the person to whom it is applied. 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Spir.* vii (1884) 235 The apostles accepted the term in its simple literal sense.

14. Only in *pl.* Words or expressions collectively or generally (usually of a specified kind), manner of expressing oneself, way of speaking, language (Most commonly preceded by *in*).

c 1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's Protr.* 63 Right in his cherles termes wol I speke. c 1470 HENRY WALLACE ii. 92 The stwart thoct Wallace charygt him in termys rude. 1489 CAXTON *Joytes of A.* ii. xx. 133 Thys present weike hath spoken in general termes. 1500 SHAKS *Mids.* iv. i. 63 She in milde termes beg'd my patience. 1600 — *A Y. L.* ii. vii. 76 Who laid him downe And rail'd ou Lady Fortune in good termes, In good set termes, and yet a motley foole. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iii. xxiii. 205 Which question is also propounded sometimes in other terms. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist. Scot.* v. Wks. 183 I 374 The accusation was conceived in the strongest terms. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. 11 194 William replied, in general terms, that he took a great interest in English affairs. 1885 *Athenaeum* 23 May 660 Of the dialogue we can speak in terms of the very highest praise.

† b. *In terms*: in express words, expressly, plainly, 'in so many words' (also *by terms*). *Obs.*

13 *E. E. All.* P. A. 2052 Alle be apparaymentes. As Iohan be apostel in termes tyte. c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 384 So oure clerks whan þai wil speke in termis of her religion. c 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 253 All this trefy has he tald be termis in test. 1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* iv. 14 305 Deuouring in hope, and threatening in tearmes all those Asian Prouinces. 1667 P. RVS *Diary* 29 July, Hesays in terms that the match hath undone the nation.

V. 15. *Arch.* A statue or bust like those of the god TERMINUS, representing the upper part of the body, sometimes without the arms, and terminating below in a pillar or pedestal out of which it appears to spring; a terminal figure. Also the pillar or pedestal bearing such a figure. (Cf HERM.)

1604 DEKKER *King's Entertainment* Wks. 1873 I 278 On either side of the Gate, stood a great French Terme, of stone. 1630 B. JONSON *Chloridia* Wks. (Ridg.) 656/a An abour. the ornament of which was born up with terms of satyrs. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iv. xiii (Roxb.) 519/1 Then effigies raised higher with a Terme or Pedestal or foot of a pillar. 1712 J. JAMES in *Le Blond's Gardening* 76 Busts, Terms, Half-length Figures. 1753 SPENCE in *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 486 Another brass bust, on a term, of a youth. 1801 T. HARDY *Test.* xii, She lifted her face to his, and remained like a marble term while he impudently a kiss upon her cheek.

16 *Ship-building*. (See *quot.*)

c 1850 *Rudim. Navig.* (Weale) 155 *Terms or term pieces*, pieces of carved-work placed under each end of the taffrail, upon the side stern-timber, and reaching as low down as the foot-rail of the balcony.

VI. 17. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *term-end*, *keep-ing* (see sense 5 and KEEP v. 13); *term-catalogue*, a catalogue of the books and other publications during a term or quarter; *† term-driver*, ? = *term-trotter* (a), *term-fee* (see *quot.*); *term-figure* = sense 15; *term-piece* = sense 16; *term-policy*, an insurance policy issued for a definite term or period, *† term-suitor*, a suitor (during term) at the law-courts; *† term-trotter*, (a) one who comes up to the law-courts for the term, (b) see *quot.* 1782. See also TERM-DAY, TERM-TIME.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead. Reas. Oaths* Wks. 1711 IV. 84 One of 'em preaches against Oppression and Covetousness once a Month at least, and perhaps has appear'd in a 'Term-Catalogue upon that Subject. 1906 E. ARBER (*title*) *The Term Catalogues 1668-1709* a D A Contemporary Bibliography of English Literature in the reigns of Chas. II, Jas. II, Wm. and Mary, and Anne. 1625 MASSINGER *New Way* ii. 11, This 'term-driver, Marfall, This snip of an attorney. 1828 WEBSTER, **Term-fee*, among lawyers, a fee

or certain sum charged to a suitor for each term his cause is in court 1880 WARREN *Book plates* iii. 23 Male and female *term-figures, busts of fairies 1887 RUSKIN *Præterita* II. 143 Some formal *term keeping at Oxford 1896 *Allbutt's Syst Med* I. 476 *Term policies are issued for short or long periods 1802 CARFAR *Cornwall* I. 89 The *Termes suiters may best speed their business 1807 MIDDLETON *Phant* v. 1 iv, I have been a 'term-trotter myself any time this five and forty years 1782 V. KNOX *Ess* I. 336 The majority are what are called *term-trotters*, that is, persons who only keep the terms for form-sake - to qualify them for degrees

[Note to branch IV Gr opor denoted 'boundary mark' and thence 'a boundary', as in Euclid (see 1570 in sense 1). Hence in Arithmetic, applied to each of the terms in a ratio, e g 2 4, also in a proportion, and in any related series of numbers, in the statement of a mean between two numbers, as 6 9 12, 6 and 12 were the *extremi opor*, 'extreme terms', and, by extension 9 was called *medius opor*, 'the mean term'. In Logic, opor was applied to the terms in an analogy, e g 'as A is to B, so C is to D', where A, B, C, and D were *opor*, also to the terms (subject and predicate) in a proposition, hence to the terms in a syllogism, the major, minor, and middle (the last being analogous to the 'mean term' in Arithmetic). By late Latin philosophical writers, *opor* in the geometrical, arithmetical, and logical senses was rendered by *terminus* (constantly used by Boethius a 524). The application of *opor* and *terminus* to the definition or limitation of a word appears in Petrus Hispanus, and led finally to the application of *terminus* to any word used in a definite or limited sense (as in sense 13 above). In Aquinas (13th c) *terminus* is synonymous with *dictio*, *locutio*, *nomen* (see the Thomas Lexicon s v)]

Term, *v*. [In sense 1 prob a. OF. *termer* (14th c in Godef.) to bring to an end, to limit, fix, in sense 2, f. TERM sb.]

†1. *trans*. To bring to an end or conclusion, to terminate. Obs. (Cf. AF OYER *et terminer*)

c1400 [see *termining* below]. c1450 *Goldstow Reg* 89 They shold here the cause, and termie hit with a dew ende 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 210/43 To Terme, *terminare*.

2. To express or denote by a term or terms. †a. To express in particular terms, or in a specified form of words; to phrase. (Usually with *as*). Obs. a 1557 *Mr More's Treatise* *Passion* Wks 136/2 Now doth this man two ways continue his pilgrimage, that is to witte as maister Geisonne in the Latin booke termeth it, in a naturall continuance, and in a morall continuance. 1557 RECORD *Whetst* Nijb, *Scholar* This rule is thus obscure in wordes. Master Then will I terme it thus [etc.] 1584 in 10th *Rep Hist MSS Comm* App. v. 433 No merchant should transport any goods that apterayned to unfreemen (as it is termed)

b. To give a particular or specified name to; to name, call, denominate, designate. Now only with *compl.* (for which *as* is substituted in a relative clause); formerly with other constructions.

1560 DAUS *tr. Suidas's Comm* 2 Master of the holy palace (as they terme it) 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familie of Love, Brief Descr.* The Heresie termed, The Familie of Love 1632 LITTON *Trav* To Rdr, good Bookes may be termed wise guides 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* I. § 36 The brain, which we terme the seat of reason. 1726 SHELVOCKE *Voy. round World* 27 Incensing the people against Officers, whom he term'd Blood-suckers 1872 MIVART *Ellen, Anat* 282 Such muscles are termed rotatois.

†c. With *obj.* and *inf*. To state, affirm.

1577-87 HOLINSHED *Chron* III. 1221/1 His enemies (whome he termed to be Sir Oswald Ulstrop, and maister Vaughan) were about the park. 1590 SIR J. SMYTH *Disc. Weapons* Ded. 7 Terming those to be best soldiers that could live without pay. 1632 LITTON *Trav* 111 107 Terming vs. to haue monstrous backs, against the execution of Justice.

†d. To spend or pass (time) as in term. Obs.

1654 WHITLOCK *Zoologia* 4 They Terme away their Dayes in Obsequious services of others, not allowing Themselves a Dayes vacation

Hence *Terming vbl sb*; also *attrib*
c1420 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) Prol, Men wote well that the grettest termynge [Badl MS *termynynge*] of sekens pat may be swote 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasmus Par. Eph.* Prol. To seke the edification of the playne vniuersed by playne termynge of wordes. 1591 SPARRY *tr. Callian's Geomancie* 176 The place, house, or figure is all one thing yet there is some difference in the termynge. 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xviii. 2 We read in the Gospel of minstrels and people making a noise at the termynge-house, as they call it

Termagant (tɜːmˈɡɑːnt), *sb.* (a.) Forms: a. 3 *termagant*, 3-5 *-aunt*. β 4-7 *termagaunt*, 6 *termagant*, *Sc.* *termagant*, *termygant*, 7 *tarmagant*, -gon, 7-8 *termagent*, 8 *termigant*, 6-*termagant*. [In early ME. *Teruagant*, OF. *Teruagan* (in La Fontaine 17th c. *Teruagan*), proper name in *Chanson de Roland* a 1100, as in sense 1 here. See *It. Tryuigante* (Ariosto, a 1516). For ulterior history cf. Skeat *Etymol. Dict.* s. v.]

1. (with capital T.) Name of an imaginary deity held in mediæval Christendom to be worshipped by Mohammedans in the mystery plays represented as a violent overbearing personage. (Cf. MAHOUND 1.) Obs. or arch.

In Lay applied to gods of the Romans and heathen Saxons c1205 LAY 3353 For 3it hit willed Teruagant be us [us] our god of pisse hold (Rome). 1607 1627 De heðene cleopeden 'Ure godd Teruagant! whi trukest þu us an hond?' c1290 S. Eng Leg I. 468/205 Ne bilueus nought upon Mahoun, ne Teruagant, [his] fere. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hauel Synne* 197 Þe sayysyne to hys god geðe, And askeðe cunseyl. Þan answered hys termagant, a 1400 *Oleianus* 970 The Sowdan, that left [=beheld] yn Teruagant. 1570 FOXE *A & M.* (ed. 2) 680/2 If he had made hym [Ld. Cobham] some Termagant or Mahounde out of Babilonia. 1597 Br. HALL

Sat i. 1 4 Nor fright the Reader with the Pagan vaunt Of mightie Mahound, and great Termagant 1602 SHAKS. *Ham* iii. 1 15, I could haue such a Fellow whipt for o're-doing Termagant it out-Herod's Herod 1637 Heywood *Royall King* n. 1, I'll march where my Captaine leads, wer't into the Presence of the great Termagant 1825 SCOTT *Talisman* iii. Down with Mahound, Termagant, and all their adherents

In form *Tryuigant* (from Italian). 1591 HARRINGTON *Orl. Fur* xii. xlv, Blaspheming Tryuigant and Mahomet (Ariosto Bestemmiando Macone et Trivigante), And all the Gods adord in Turkes profession

2. A savage, violent, boisterous, overbearing, or quarrelsome person (or thing personified); a blusterer, bully. Now rare exc. as in b.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxvi. 115 Thae tarmagantis [Erschmen], with tye and tatter, Ffull lowd in Ersche begowth to clatter 1542 BAILE *Yet a Course*, etc. 39 b, Thys terrible termagant, thys Neroth, thys Pharoa 1593 G. HARVEY *Pleas's Supper* 12 Oh, but Agrippa was an vrcheon Sigonius a toy, Cuicacus a buble to this Termagant 1618 T. ADAMS *God's Bounty* ii. Wks 186/1 149 Wealth may do us good service, but if it get the mastery of our trust, it will turn tyrant, termagant 1824 SCOTT *St Roman's* xxi, The consequences that might follow from the displeasure of this Highland termagant [Captain MacTurk] 1884 SIR S. ST. JOHN *Hayti* vii. 269 Bazin, the military termagant who led the prosecution browbeat the witnesses, bullied the jury

b. *spec.* A violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome woman, a virago, shrew, vixen. (Now the ordinary sense.)

1659 Lady Almoncy. iv. B 11, And just so must all our Tavern Termagons be us'd 1732 GAY *Achilles* ii. Wks (1772) 239 This girl is such an arrant termagant, that I could as soon fall in love with a tygress. 1861 THACKRAY *Four Georges* iii. Yonder is Sarah Marlborough's palace, just as it stood when that termagant occupied it. 1896 'IAN MACLAREN' *Kale Carnegie* v. 77 A vulgar termagant, who would call her husband an idiot aloud before a dinner table.

3. *attrib.* or *adj.* Having the character of a termagant; savage, violent, overbearing, turbulent, brawling, quarrelsome. a. Generally. Now rare. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV* v. iv. 114 'Twas time to counterfet, or that hottie Termagant Scot had paid me scot and lot too. 1596 NASHE *Saffron Walden* 49 Termagant inkhorne termes 1695 *Remarks* *some late Sermon*. (ed. 2) 3 Consider the fine Knack these Gentlemen have got at Representation and Character; which you will find so luscious and termagant, as would shame even the Modesty of the Stage. 1711 'J. DISTAFF' *Char. Don Sachverello* 5 A Man of great Brawn and Muscle, Large, Tall and Termagant 1869 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* II. 213 His dialectic assumes a termagant character

b. *spec.* Of a woman (or her attributes). 1667-8 DRYDEN & KE. NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Mar-all* i. 1, His wife, who is a termagant lady 1678 DRYDEN *Limberham* i. 1, But this Lady is so Termagant an Empress 1761 Mrs F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* II. 66 The most termagant spirit that ever animated a female breast 1818 SCOTT *Hib. Midl.* xviii, 'I tell ye', raising her termagant voice, 'I want my barn!' 1868 FREEMAN *Norm Conq.* II. viii. 275 The plans of his own termagant niece Queen Constance

Hence *Termagant* (tɜːmˈɡɑːnt) [after nouns in -ANTY from adjs. in -ANT], termagant quality, violence of temper or disposition; *Termagantish* a., resembling, or partaking of the character of, a termagant; *Termagantly* adv., like a termagant, with violence of temper, outrageously.

1709 Mrs MANLEY *Secret Memo.* (1720) III. 108 The good Emperor, mortified by the *Termagancy of his Mother. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* II. 318 Exasperated by the sawy Termagancy of some few insolent Dissenting Preachers. 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art. Torment*, ii. 115 By a violent termagancy of temper, she may never suffer him to have a moment's peace. 1823 in *Spirit Pub.* *Yrnl* 408 Mrs Scarfield had something so very *termagantish in her appearance 1907 *Reflex* *Ridicule* ii. 375 To see how *termagantly they treat their Husbands.

Termagant, obs. erron. form of PTARMIGAN.

Termage (tɜːmˈɡɑːnt). [f. TERM sb. + -AGE]

†1. Name for the winnings in some form of gambling or cheating. Obs. slang.

1591 GREENE *Conny-Catching* ii. Wks (Grosart) X. 87 In Vincents Law. He that is coosened, the Vincent Games gotten, Termage.

2. *attrib.* *Termage fee* = term-fee (see quot.).

1834 *Regula Generalis* Michaelmas, in Bingham *New Cases* I. 411 Every attorney ought to pay to the clerk of the warrants, his termage fees, being eight pence in every term.

Termashaw, erron. spelling of TAMASHA.

1842 DE QUINCY *Philos. Herodotus* Wks, 1862 VIII. 181.

Termatic (tɜːmˈɑːtɪk), a. (*sb.*) Anat. [f. Gr. *τέμα* (tema-) end, limit + -ia]. Belonging to the *terma* or *lamina terminalis* of the brain, a thin layer of grey matter in front of the third ventricle. Also as *sb*, ellipt. for *termatic artery*.

1885 WILDLER in *New York Med Jnl* 21 Mar 325 The termatic artery, a small vessel arising from the junction of the precebral arteries 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.* *Termatic artery*, branch from anterior cerebral or anterior communicating arteries to region of lamina terminalis.

Term-day. A day set as a term (TERM sb. 3); a day appointed for doing something, esp. for payment of money due. (In quot. c 1375, a final or concluding day; † *but terme day*, without end, for ever) ? Obs. exc. as in b, c.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14040 Quen it com to be term dai, þai had nocht quar-of for to pai c 1369 CHAUCER *Deithe Blaunchie* 730 He had broke his term day To come to

hir c 1375 *Sc Leg Sanctis* xxviii, (Geogel) 842 To duel with hyme but terme day. 1490-85 MALORY *Arthur* iv. xxviii. 158 When it drewe nyght the terme day that syr gawayn syr Marhaus and syre Wywayne shold mete.

b. *spec.* Each of the Scottish quarter-days, esp. Whitsunday and Martinmas day, at which houses are taken, and servants engaged for the summer or winter half-year - see TERM sb. 3 b.

1818 SCOTT *Hrb. Midl.* viii. On the very term day when their ejection should have taken place 1893 *Westm. Gas* 5 Apr 6/3 The understanding was that the bank which has now stopped might hold out till the 15th of May, which is the Scotch 'term' day. 1906 *Scot Rev* 1 Feb 123/1 Candlemas Day is known to business men in Scotland as one of the quarterly term days.

c. Each of a series of days appointed for taking systematic scientific observations, e g of meteorological phenomena. In quot. *attrib.*

1843 *Proc Amer. Phil. Soc* II. 247 To keep up the term-day observations 1856 KANF *Arct Expl.* I. xiv 153 note, Who bore the brunt of the term day observations

† **Terment**. Obs. Forms: 4-6 *terement*, 5 *tyrrement*, 5-6 *tyr(e)ment*, *terment*, 6 *terre-ment*. [Aphetic form of INTERMENT.] Burial, funeral: = INTERMENT, also, a funeral service.

1389 in *Eng. Glouc* (1870) 92 Þe skeueyns shullen don seyn þo messes wythunne vj day after þe terement 1408 E. E. Wills (1882) 11 Atte day of my terment c 1440 *Front. Parv* 494/2 Tyrrement, or intyrrment, *funerals*. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron* II. 578 King Henry caused a solempne obite and terement to be kept within Paules Church of London, for Sigismond the Emperor

Termenteyne, obs. corrupt f. TURPENTINE.

Termer (tɜːmər). Also 6-7 *tearmer*. [f. TERM sb. + -ER¹]

1. One who resorted to London in term, either for business at a court of law, or for amusements, intrigues, or dishonest practices. Common c 1550-1675; now only *hist.*

1556 J. Heywood *Spider & F.* xiv. 11 In westminster hall I may be a teimer all tymes and howrs 1604 ROWLANDS *Greene's Ghost* (1860) 22 There be a band of more needy mates called Termers, who trauell all the yere from faire to faire, and haue great doings in Westminster Hall. 1648 A Country Gentleman, walking in Poules, as tearmers are wont that wait for their lawyers. 1667 MIDDLETON *Michaelmas Term* i. 1, He was here three days before the Exchequer gaped Rearage 16, such an early termer? 1646 Suckling *Goblins* iii. Wks (1694) 274 Country Ladies twelve Termers all. a 1668 DAVENANT *Epilogue* Wks (1673) 300 To city Plays down is half the business Termers have in Town 1834 MFDWIN *Angler in Wales* I. 221 Being noted 'termers', they met at the Goat and Tun 1875 A W. Ward *Hist Eng. Dram.* Lit (1899) II. vi. 516 note, 'Termers' was a name of opprobrium applied to persons who came up to town to make their harvest in term-time.

†2. *gen.* or *allusively*. One who is bound to a particular time for doing something; one who holds office only for a term or limited period. Obs. 1634 R. CLERKE in Spurgeon *Tras Dav Ps* cxxxvi. 1 Salvation is no term; grace ties not itself to times a 1641 Br Mountagu *Acts & Mon* ii. (1642) 107 The High Priests being the ordinary standing Rulers of that people and those of Iudah but Termers.

†3. Obs. form of TERMER, q v.

|| **Termes** (tɜːmɪz). Pl. *termities* (tɜːmɪtɪz). [mod L. (Linnaeus 1748), a. late L. *termes* (Isidore) a wood-worm, earlier also *tarnes*, f. root of L. *terere*, Gr. *τεπειν* to rub, bore.] = TERMITES. [1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Termes* (Lat.). also a little Worm commonly call'd a Death-watch; a Maggot, or Gentle.] 1781 *Termes* (see TERMITES) 1800 *Asiad. Ann Reg* 5/2 The *termes*, or what is called the white ant, infests this island 1834 PRINGLE *Art Sh* viii. 287 The *termes* of South Africa is not the destructive species.

Termigame, -gant, obs ff. PTARMIGAN, TERMA-GANT. Termin, var. TERMINE sb. Obs.

Terminable (tɜːmɪnəbəl), a. (*sb.*) [f. TERMINE v. + -ABLE. Cf. OF. *terminable* that comes to an end, not eternal (13th c. in Godef.)]

†1. That may be or is to be terminated, determined, or finally decided. Obs.

1424 *Acts Privy Councl* III. 149 Alle the billes that comprehendemates terminable at the commune lawe be remitted there to be determined. c 1450 *Cow. Myst* xxv (1841) 246 *Cayphas*. Of the lawe of Moyses I have a chef governawns, To severe ryth and wrong in me is terminable 1644 xxix 291 My sovereyn Lord, heyest of excellens, In þou alle jewgement is terminabylye.

2. Capable of being or liable to be terminated; that may come or be brought to an end (usually, in time); limitable, finite; not lasting or perpetual.

Terminable annuity, an annuity which comes to an end after a definite term - see ANNUITY 3, *terminable annuitant*, one who holds a terminable annuity.

1581 HANMER *Jesuites Banner* K iv b, Although the offence be infinite, and the satisfaction finite, or terminable. 1656 tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos* (1839) 99 Space or time is said to be finite in power, or terminable, when there may be assigned a number of finite spaces or times, as of paces or hours. 1820 G. G. CAREY *Ponds* 79 To find the cost.. of a terminable annuity. 1858 W. M. CAMPION in *Canib. Ess.* 199 Treated as a mere terminable annuitant. 1874 MOTLEY *Barnevold* II. xv. 185 Terminable at pleasure of any one.

†b. *sb.* in phr. *in terminables*. ? in definite terms, definitely (cf. *in terms*, TERM sb. 14 b). Obs. rare⁻¹.

a 1568 *For Health of Body*, etc. 70 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 198 Woyd all drinking with lymynas and 26-2

lehours. And this I say in terminabilis, I gess, Off dyce playrs and common hasardours

Hence **Terminability**, **Terminableness**, the quality of being terminable; **Terminably adv.**, in the way of being terminable; in quot. 1584, within definite limits of space

1584 R. Scot *Discov. Witcher* (1886) 470 The holie spirit is [not] in us as a bodie placed in a place terminable. 1846 Worcester, Terminableness 1850 D. Thomas *Crisis Being* in 51 Hell, its existence or non-existence, its terminableness or eternity. 1858 GOLDW. SMITH in *Oxford Ess.* 279 The choice between holding the fellowship perpetually as a resident, or terminably with leave of non-residence. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Jan. 9 He relies on the terminability of the office. 1887 *SALTSBURGH Hist. Essays* Lit. ix (1890) 344 An exception to the general rule of the terminableness of copyright

Terminal (tə'mināl), *a.* and *sb.* [ad. L. *terminālis*, *f. terminus* end, boundary: see -AL. Cf. F. *terminal* (16th c. in Godef.)]

A. adj. †1. *Her.* (See quot.) *Obs.*
1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her.* B. 3b, Ther be ix duysonis of cotarmours .v. perfitte & iii vnperfitte The .v. perfitte be theys Termynall Collateral Abstrakte Fixall and Bastard. *Ibid.* Termyynall is calde in armys all the biethren of right lyne hethir by fadre or by modre may here the right heyrns cotarmure with a differens calde Enbordryng. 1586 *FRANCIS BLAS GENTRIE* 155 All these coates were called *Terminall* because that they were terminated or limited within their embordings, as afore sayd.

2. Belonging to or placed at the boundary of a region, as a landmark; in quot. 1744, presiding over boundaries (cf. TERMINUS 2).

1744 PATTERSON *Comm. on Milton's P. L.* 218 The emblem of his being the terminal god, defending the borders of that nation. 1847 GROTE *Greece* ii. xvi. III. 283 A terminal pillar set up by Croesus at Kydrara.

b. Applied to a statue, bust, or figure terminating in and apparently springing from a pillar or pedestal; also to the pillar or pedestal itself; and often inexactly to a pedestal which narrows towards the base. See TERM sb. 15, TERMINUS 3.

1857 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 283 Sometimes only his bust is seen, or he appears as a terminal statue. 1858 HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* I. 177 Great urns and vases, terminal figures, temples.

3. Situated at or forming the end or extremity of something: chiefly in scientific use; *spec.* in *Cryst.* applied to the faces, edges, or angles of a crystal at the extremities of its longest axis; in *Zool.* and *Anat.* situated at or forming the (outer) end of a part or series of parts, in *Bot.* growing at the end of a stem, branch, or other part, as a bud, flower, or inflorescence, a style, etc. (opp. to *lateral* and *axillary*). *Terminal moraine* (Geol.) a moraine at the lower end of a glacier; see MORAINES.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 104 Terminal edges are formed by the junction of lateral and terminal planes. 1865 KIRBY & SE. *Entomol.* IV. 308 Mouth. Terminal When the mouth terminates the head. 1847 STEUART *Planter's G.* (1828) 448 Plantations, pruned by the removal of Terminal Shoots, and Terminal Buds. 1833 J. DUNCAN *Beetles* (Nat. Libr.) 217 Terminal lobe of the maxillæ ending in a tuft of fine hair. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot.* 132 The uppermost whorl terminal and capitate. 1860 LYNDALL *Glac.* ii. viii. 204 The rocks and débris carried down by the glacier are finally deposited at the lower extremity, forming there a terminal moraine. 1869 PHILLIPS *Pesw.* x. 274 A prism with a six-sided terminal pyramid. 1876 FRECE & SIVEWRIGHT *Telegraph* 160 By a terminal pole is meant not only the last pole at each end of the line to which the wires are terminated, but also any pole at which the wires form an angle approaching to 90°. 1884 HULME *Wild. Fl.* p. vi. Inflorescence terminal and axillary.

b. Situated at the end of a line of railway; forming, or belonging to, a railway terminus.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 68 The cost including two terminal stations and rolling stock, averaging £24,000 a mile. 1881 *Times* 13 July 6/3 In regard to terminal services the respondent [railway] company allowed a rebate. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 10 Sept. 4/6 When the Canadian Pacific Railway Company selected the spot for their western terminal port on the shores of the Pacific.

4. Occurring at the end of something (in time, or generally), forming the last member of a series or succession; closing, concluding, final, ultimate. 1831 *For. Q. Rev.* VII. 378 Alliterative metre is formed without . . . dependence upon the aid of terminal rhyme. 1832 BABBAGE *Econ. Manuf.* (ed. 3) 52 Bodies, in falling through a resisting medium, after a certain time acquire a uniform velocity, which is called their terminal velocity, with which they continue to descend. 1873 H. SPENCER *Soc. Sci.* xiv. 336 The human being is at once the terminal product of Biology and the initial factor of Sociology. 1877 DOWDEN *Shaks. Prim.* iv. 41 These may be found as terminal words in the blank verse of Milton and of Wordsworth. 1883 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vic. c.* 38 § 2 The sums charged . . . shall cover the costs of delivery within one mile of the terminal telegraphic office. 1885 *Daily News* 14 Dec. 9/4 The terminal market, though dull, has been steadier, prices marking a recovery of 3d. to 6d. on the week.

b. *Path.* Applied to a morbid condition forming the final stage of a fatal disease.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terminal dementia*, dementia forming the final and permanent stage of many cases of acute insanity. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* V. 422 In the morbid condition of a terminal leucocytosis is frequently observed.

5. Belonging to or lasting for a term or definite period; *esp.* pertaining to a university or law term; occurring every term or at fixed terms; terminly.

1837 *Q. Rev.* XXXVI. 259 Strict terminal examinations, on the topics of the college lectures, have been generally introduced. 1875 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* II xv. 260 This council sitting in terminal courts assisted the king in hearing suits. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 593 This terminal rent-charge is an incumbrance on the inheritance. 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 5/1 A set of rooms in college at a yearly rent payable by three terminal payments. 1885 M. PATTERSON *Mem.* 87 A share in the terminal examinations called 'Collections'.

6. *Logic.* Pertaining to a term (TERM sb. 12)
1871 in LATHAM. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terminal quantity*, the quantity of a term, as universal or particular.

B. sb. †1. *pl.* Rendering L. *Terminālia*, name of an ancient Roman festival held annually in honour of the god Terminus: see TERMINUS 2, and cf. *Saturnalia*, SATURNAL B. 2. *Obs. rare*—^o.

1556 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terminals* (*terminalia*), feasts kept in February at the eighth calends of March.

2. A terminal part or structure, 1. *e.* one situated at or forming the end, or an end, of something, *spec.* *a.* in *Electr.* each of the free ends of an open circuit (by connecting which the circuit is closed), or any structure forming such an end, as the carbons in an arc light, or the clamping-screws in a voltaic battery by which it is connected with the wire that completes the circuit; *b.* *Physiol.* the end or end-structure of a nerve fibre or neuron, *c.* a carving or other ornament at the end of something, as a finial.

1850 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 8a If the two platinum terminals of a voltaic battery be immersed in water, oxygen will be evolved at one and hydrogen at the other terminal. 1865 *North. Star* 27 Feb. Seats panelled with oak, the elbow rails having carved terminals. 1869 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Molec. Sc.* i. 11 52 When the copper conducting wires are fitted with charcoal terminals and brought near to one another, the dazzling lights combine in one blaze. 1874 CARPENTER *Menst. Phys.* i. 11 § 89 (1879) 99 The terminals of the sensory tract of the axial cord. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 325 The ultimate naked fibrils (collaterals and terminals). 1904 WINDLE *Rem. Prehist. Age Brit.* 100 Chapes or terminals to scabbards which may have belonged to daggers or to swords.

3. A final syllable, letter, or word, a termination.

1831 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 61 The derivation of one word from another, or rather the different states in which a root presents itself with terminals added. 1866 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Apr. 474 Madlle Orgeni (German in spite of her patronymic terminal) comes directly from Berlin. 1904 *Athenaeum* 21 May 646/2 Mr Coleridge transposes the rhyming terminals 'healthy' and 'wealthy'.

4. *pl.* Charges made by a railway company for the use of a terminus or other station, and for services rendered in loading or unloading goods, etc.; there: see quot. 1887.

1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Midl. Railw.* 188 There was a sum of £5000 or £6000 for 'terminals'. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 3/1 To charge a reasonable sum for station terminals. 1887 *Contemp. Rev.* Jan. 82 The cost of collection, loading, covering, unloading, and delivering, are the chief items included under the denomination of 'terminals'.

5. A terminal station or premises on a railway, a terminus, a terminal point of a railway, a place or town at which it has a terminus. *U. S.*

1888 *Boston (Mass.) Frnl.* 7 Aug. 3/4 The Canadian Pacific company has purchased extensive dock property and terminals at Windsor, opposite Detroit. 1900 *Frnl. Sch. Geog.* (U.S.) Apr. 125 The seaboard terminal is New York, with its three million of people. 1904 KIRKEDGE *Old Farmer* 299 In 1801, King's Tavern, Boston, was the 'terminal' for the stages for Albany, New York, &c.

6. A terminal figure. = TERM sb. 15, TERMINUS 3.
1876 GUILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Term* or *Terminal*, *Ibid.*, *Vagina*, the lower part of a terminal in which a statue is apparently inserted.

Terminally (tə'minālī), *adv.* [*f. prec. adj.* + -LY 2.]

†1. In relation to, or within, a term or limited period. *Obs.*

1657 GAULE *Sapientia Justif.* 85 That Death which reigned from Adam to Moses, if you take the time of Deaths reigning to be betwixt them two, terminally and exclusively.

2. At the end or extremity.

1854 OWEN *Shel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 182 The terminally confluent paracophyses. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sacks' Bot.* 460 Female flowers consisting of a naked axis . . . bearing the erect ovules terminally or laterally.

3. Every term, once a term.

1868 *Times* 26 Sept. 3/5 No house [at Oxford] can be licensed until it has been inspected by the delegates, and lodgings must be visited by them terminally. 1885 *Law Times* LXXXIX. 366/2 An annual rent is paid by the undergraduate . . . in some cases quarterly, triennially, or terminally. 1896 *Oxford Univ. Gas.* 10 Nov. 10/1 The Scholarship is of the annual value of £45, payable terminally, and tenable for two years.

Terminant (tə'minānt), *a.* (*sb.*) Now *rare* or *Obs.* [ad. L. *terminānt-em*, *pr. ppl.* of *termināre* to TERMINATE.]

1. Terminating, concluding, final. Also as *sb.* A final syllable, termination, terminal.

1839 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poets* ii. viii. (Arb.) 94 If one should rime to this word (*Restore*) he may not match him with (*Doore*) or (*Poore*) for neither of both are of like terminant, either by good orthography or in natural sound. *Ibid.* 95 Gower to make vp his rime would, write his terminant syllable with false orthographie. *Ibid.* in xvi. 185 Your clauses in prose should neither finish with the same nor with the like terminants.

† 2. Determining, defining. *Obs.*

1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 1044 The terminant and defining power loveth the universal and indivisible. a 1610 HEALEY *Theophastus* (1636) To Rdr, There being certain properties almost in every language, which cannot, word for word, in terms terminant be expressed in another.

† **Terminary** (tə'minārī), *rare* [ad. med. L. *termināri-us* (in Du Cange) pertaining to the end or boundary, *f. terminus* end: see -ARY. So F. *terminaire*.] A building or structure placed at the end of a walk or vista to terminate a view. 1790 W. WRIGHT *Grotesque Archit.* Title-p, Hermitages, Terminaries, Chinese, Gothic, and Natural Grottos.

Terminate (tə'minēt), *ppl. a.* [ad. L. *termināt-us*, *pa. ppl.* of *termināre*: see next.] Terminated, in various senses: see the verb.

1. Limited, bounded, ended, brought to an end; having a definite limit or limits; of determinate form or magnitude. (In early quot. const. as *pa. ppl.*.) Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) I 79 Inde is terminate from the este with the 15genne of the sonne, of the sowthe with the ocean [etc.]. 1639 G. DANIEL *Ecclesi.* xli. 38 What if the vicentine Date Of Moittalls in ten years be Terminate. 1645 *Digby Nat. Bodies* xxviii. § 1 301 A terminate [ed. 1644 determinate] quantity or multitude of parts. 1750 tr. *Leonardus' Mirr. Stones* 55 Colour is the extremity of the perspicuous in a terminate body.

b. *Math.* Capable of being expressed in a finite number of terms; *esp.* of a decimal, not recurring or infinite; opp. to INTERMINATE 1 *b.* *rare*

1881 OCLIVIE, *Terminale*, *a.*, capable of coming to an end; limited; bounded; as, a *terminale* decimal.

† 2. Determined, decided. *Obs. rare* (as *pa. ppl.*)

1432-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) VII 275 The pope decrete that mater to be terminate afore the kyngne of Englonde and bischoppes.

† 3. *a.* Directed to a specified object. *Obs. rare*
1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 283 Their worship is terminate in the verie Image.

† *b.* ? Directed to some point; having a definite direction in space. *Obs. rare*

1676 H. MORE *Remarks* xxiii. 37, I demand, if the mobility of water upwards be not as intinctive to it as downwards? for where the water is rightly placed, it has no terminate motion at all.

Terminate (tə'minēt), *v.* [*f. L. termināt-*, *ppl. stem* of *termināre* to limit, end, *f. terminus* end, boundary.] 1 Transitive senses.

† 1. To determine; to state definitely. *Obs. rare.*

1589 NASHE *Anat. Absurd.* 18 Who made them so privie to the secrets of the Almighty, that they should foretell the tokens of his wrath, or terminate the time of his vengeance. 1706 PHILLIPS, *To Terminate*, to determine, or decide.

† 2. To express in terms or words, to denominate. *Obs. rare*—¹.

1589 NASHE *Prof. Greene's Menaphon* (Arb.) 13 Which strange language of the firmament makes vs that are not used to terminate heauens mouements in the accents of any voice, esteeme of their tribulacion interpreter, as of some Thrasical huffe snuffe.

3. To direct (an action) to something as object or end (cf. TERM sb. 1 *c.*). Const. *in, to, upon*. In quot. 1599, To destine to a place. ? *Obs.* (Cf. sense 8.)

1599 NASHE *Leuten. Stuffe* (1871) 73 Leander they terminated to the unquiet, cold coast of Iceland. 1645 RUTHERFORD *Tryal & Tr. Faith* Dec. 12 The first opening of the eye lids of God is terminated upon the breast of Christ. 1652 GAULE *Magastrom* 127 Idolatrous worship came to be terminated upon other inferior creatures. 1724 R. WELTON *Chr. Faith & Pract.* 188 When they terminate their thoughts upon secondary instruments. 1745-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 147 The niggardly wretch whose aims are all turned inward, and meanly terminated upon himself.

† *b.* Of a thing: To be the object of (an action).

1656 JAMES *Mist. Schol. Div.* 8 This union is wrought by the whole three persons, terminated unto the second person only, that alone terminates suppositual, or personall dependence of the manhood. 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii. 1 § 3 An Idea is nothing else but the objective being of a thing as it terminates the understanding. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. 11 108 The ideas that terminate our thoughts (and which therefore are the only true objects of them).

4. To bring to an end, put an end to, cause to cease; to end (an action, condition, etc.).

1615 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xx. 92 Her eyes Opened with teares, in care of her estate, Which now, her friends resolu'd to terminate To more delays, and make her marry one. 1623 COCKERAM, *Terminate*, to end. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Ailments*, etc. 304 [It] will sooner terminate the cold Fit. 1796 MME. D'ARBLAY *Camilla* IV. 277 She had every hope that this would terminate every perplexity. 1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* viii. 1x, They had assisted in terminating a disastrous schism which had distracted Christendom.

b. To come at the end of, form the conclusion of. 1798 SOPHIA LEE *Canterb. T.*, *Yng. Lady's T.* II. 497 Cold thanks for her civilities terminated the visit. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX. 345 We cannot also but approve the choice of passages which terminate this publication.

† 5. To bring (something) to a stop, so that it extends no further, to put a limit or limits to, to restrict, confine to (*in*). *Obs.*

a 1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 157 When a man will so enjoy these things that he can terminate his comfort in them. 1660 R. COKE *Power & Subj.* 80 Where it is not slavery, there the Masters power is terminated to years, months, weeks, daies, or houres. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 118 Both creation and generation are terminated to substances.

6 To bound or limit spatially; to form the material extremity of, to be situated at the end of.

1634 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* 42 The South [of Guzerat] is terminated by the Sea. 1713 POPE *Guardian* No 173 P. 5 (Odyssey vii 168) Beds of all various herbs, for ever green, in beautiful order terminate the scene. 1745-7 HERVEY *Nedit* (1818) 103 On another side, the great deep terminates the view. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XVII 404/2 That which comes under the foremost beam of the gun-deck may terminate the fore part of the oilop. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist* II 391 Abdomen elongated, conical, terminated in the female by a long perforator. 1840 LARDNER *Geom* 264 Two such semi-diameters will be terminated at points holding corresponding positions in the elliptical quadrants.

7 †a. To give a definite border or outline to, render distinct, define (visual objects) *Obs. rare*.

1756 FRANKLIN in *Phil Trans* LV 290 Distant objects appear distinct, their figures sharply terminated. 1762 MASKELYNE *ibid* LII 610 M. de la Caille had a refracting telescope which did not terminate objects distinctly.

b. To finish, complete *rare*.
1825 CHALMERS in Hanna *Mem* (1857) III iv 56 Our science is a rudimental and not a terminating one. 1857 J. S. HARFORD *Michael Angelo* I xi 245 During this interval of calm and prosperity, he [Michael Angelo] terminated two figures of slaves in an incomparable style of art.

II Intransitive senses (corresponding to *rest*, or *pass* uses of those in I.).

8. To be directed to something as object or end.

1699 BURNET 39 *Art xxii* (1700) 240 In the Presence of the King, all Respects terminate in his Person. 1856 DOVE *Logic Chr Faith* Intro. § 6, 23 The other [says] 'My thoughts all terminate in God'. 1909 Sir O. LOBGE *Ether of Space* App. iii 253 The free portion [of ether] is not amenable to either mechanical or electric forces. They are transmitted by it, but never terminate upon it.

9. To come to an end (in space); *esp* to have its end or extremity at a specified place, or of a specified form, to end at, *in*, or *with* something.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 27 Feb. A spacious gravel walke terminating in a grove. 1695 GILBY *Brit Pref* 3 Ascending till it terminate at the Top of the Scill. 1769 COOK *Voy round World* 24 Apr 1 x (1773) II 99 These hills continued for about three miles more, and then terminated in a large plain. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 227 Then tails terminate with a hard hoary spur. 1862 STANLEY *Jew Ch.* (1877) I v 107 The spot where the present gulf terminates. 1868 OWEN *Verteb. Anim* III 414 The left extremity of the stomach is bifid, and terminates in two round cul-de-sacs.

b. Of a word; To end in (a letter or sound).
1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I iii 84 Sometimes also, when the singular terminates in *ss*, the apostrophe *s* is not added as, 'For goodness' sake'. 1865 PALL *Mall G.* 25 July 4/2 Greek compounds terminating in 'on' are very fashionable, and have a truly learned smack.

10. To come to an end, so as to extend no further; to have its end or terminus in something; †also, to be confined or restricted within specified limits.

1613 JACKSON *Creed* i xxiv. § 5 The like fearful earthquakes fell out in Trajan's time at Antioch, but the harms [did] not terminate within her territories or the cities about her. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 230 The testimonies of ancient Writers are but derivative, and terminate all in one Aristotle. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* x9 My Understanding doth truly conclude that all this vicissitude of things must terminate in a first cause of things. a 1784 JOHNSON in *Boswell* (1816) I 23 The rod produces an effect which terminates in itself.

11. To come to an end (in time); to end, cease, conclude, close.

1815 WORDSW. *Sonn.* 'The fairest brightest hues' a The sweetest notes must terminate and die. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* II 151 At length the repast terminated. 1872 YEATS *Techin Hist Comm* 375 The Middle Ages may be said to terminate with the invention of printing.

b. To issue, result (in something) = *END* v 1 g b.
1720 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) VI. 620 There has been a 2d battle in Spain, which terminated in favour of King Charles. 1775 J. BRYANT *Mythol.* II 308 The fate of Semiramis terminated in her being turned into a pigeon. 1867 H. MACMILLAN *Bible Teach.* x (1870) 204 A career of worldliness and sin terminates in impotence and despair.

Hence *Terminating vbl. sb* and *phl. a*.
1656 Tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 179 Within the same terminating lines there can be no more than one plane superficies. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) II 187 Latereal and terminating fruit stalks. 1807 HUTTON *Course Math* II 75 At 954, the end of the first line, the *o* denotes its terminating in the hedge. 1837 G. PHILLIPS *Syrac Gram.* 4 The addition of a terminating consonant.

Termination (tə'minā'jən). [ad. L. *terminatio*-em, n. of action f. *terminare* to TERMINATE; in some senses perh. a. OF. *terminacion* (13-14th c.).]

I. The action of terminating or fact of being determined (in various senses).

†1. The action of determining; determination, decision. *Obs.*

c 1450 in Aungier *Syon* (1840) 359 The abbes schal make al the terminacions in the chynche. 1456-6 Cal. *Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1886) 290 Wythoute any contradiocyon after the terminacyon aforesayd. a 1645 FLETCHER *Love's Pilgr* ii. 1, You can consider The want in others of these terminations, And how unfurnish'd they appear. 1660 R. COKE *Justice Wind* Pref. 13 If I could not ultimately resolve the dictates of my reason into plain places of Scripture, so well as any Geometrical would any proposition of Geometry into the principles of Euclid's elements, I would be content to let them wander for ever without any termination.

†2 Alleged name of some operation of alchemy. 1584 R. SCOT *Discove Witcher* xiv 1, Ther. amalgaming, terminations, mollifications and indurations of bodies.

†3 The action of ending. †a. Bounding, limiting,

separation by spatial limits (*obs*) b. Putting an end to; bringing to a close.

1604 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* *Termination*, an ending, finishing or bounding. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 55 The water entering the body, begets a division of parts, and a termination of Atoms united before unto continuity. 1668 PHILLIPS *Termination*, a limiting, ending, or bounding. 1920 *Expositor* Oct. 290 Adultery alone justifies the termination of a marriage union.

†4. Direction to something as an object or end, purpose: cf. *END* sb 14. *Obs.*

†5 WHITT (J). It is not an idol *rationalis termini*, in respect of termination; for the religious observation thereof is referred to the honour of God and Christ.

II. The point or part in which anything ends.

5 End (in time), cessation, close, conclusion.
c 1500 *Melusine* xxiii 156 Emyne said she wold see first the terminacyon of her faders syknes or she shuld provide any further. 1628 Sir T. BROWNE *Hydrost* iv (1736) 31 Christians have handsomely glossed the Deformity of Death, by civil Rites, which take off brutal Terminations. 1755 JOHNSON, *Termination* 3. End; conclusion. 1848 THACKERAY *Van Fair* xlii, She abruptly put a termination to a fluctuation which Lieutenant Smumble had commenced. 1853 J. H. NEWMAN *Hist. Sch.* (1873) II i iv, 160 All human power has its termination sooner or later.

b. Outcome, issue, result = *END* sb 14.

1826 V. KNOX *Serm. Isa.* xxviii 16 Wks 1824 VI 393 A good commencement has ever been found, auspicious to a good progress and a happy termination. 1844 SCOTT *St. Roman's* xxix, If they do not indeed drive her to suicide, which I think the most likely termination. 1884 *Manch. Exam.* 3 May 5/2 Dissensions which could hardly have other than a hostile termination.

6. The ending of a word; the final syllable, letter, or group of letters; *spec.* in *Gram.* a final element affixed to a word or stem to express some relation or modification of sense; an (inflectional or derivative) ending, a suffix.

1530 PALSON *Intro.* 27 In these syxe termynations endeth no masculine adjectyve singular. 1588 FRAUNCE *Lauviers Log* i xii 50 b, The diuine fallenges and terminations of wordes. 1614 SELDEN *Tutes Hon. Pief.* Lar is but the Turkish termination plural. a 1677 HALL *Prim. Orig. Man* x65 Many times the *Literati* and *Scholares* coyn new Words, and sometimes...ive Terminations and Idiotisms suitable to their Native Language, unto Words newly invented. out of other Languages. 1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F* 1 (1790) IX 227 [Mecca] was known to the Greeks under the name of Macoraba, the termination of the word is expressive of its greatness. 1845 STODART in *Encycl. Metrop* (1847) I. 108/1 The addition of an adverbial particle, like our prefix, *a*, or termination, *ly*.

7. A limit, bound; an end, extremity (of a material object, or of a portion of space).

1755 JOHNSON, *Termination* 2. Bound; limit. 1828 WEBSTER s.v. The termination of a line. 1830 BOOTH *L'Cool & Manch. Raim.* 42 To improve the termination of the line at the Liverpool end. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* I xvii 320 To trace the glacier to its termination. 1870 F. R. WILSON *Ch. Landsc.* 101 At the west end is a bell-cot, with a pyramidal termination.

b. *pl* Used for 'trousers' or 'breeches'.

1863 R. F. BURTON *Wand W. Africa* I. 32 The men are in shirts, and long terminations, or femoralia.

†8. †A term, word, expression. *Obs. rare*.

1599 SHAKES *Much Ado* ii 1. 255 Shee speaks poynyards, and euery word stabbes if her breath were as terrible as [her] terminations, there were no liuing neere her.

Terminational, a. Chiefly *Gram.* [f. prec. + -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or forming a termination or terminations; closing, final (quot. 1874).

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng. Gram* (ed 5) I 347 We seem to have the three great principles of accentuation, namely, the radical, the terminational, and the distinctive. 1861 CRAIK *Hist. Eng. Lit* I 33 It expressed the relations of nouns and verbs by terminational or other modifications. 1862 W. P. DICKSON *tr. Mommsen's Hist. Rome* (1875) I. 12 The richer terminational system of the Greeks. 1874 T. HARDY *Far fr. Madding Crowd* vi, His superiority was marked enough to lead several rude peasants to speak to him inquiringly, and to use 'Sir' as a terminational word.

Terminative (tə'minativ, -tiv), a. [ad. L. type *terminativus*. see TERMINATE v. and -ATIVE Cf. F. *terminatif*.] Having the function of terminating (in various senses).

1. Forming a boundary or limit, bounding (*Obs*), forming the termination or extremity of something.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 51 The water of Thannmyse was some tyme as a cause terminative of men of Kente, of Este Saxones, West Saxones, and of men of the Marches. *ibid* 109 Mersee in Englishe sowndeth as a see terminative [Higd. *terminatus mare*], for hit disternateth [d] oon realm from an other. 1750 *tr. Leonardus' Murr. Stones* 36 Some colour, which should be the terminative colour of the perspicuous and opaque.

†2. Constituting an end, final, ultimate; *esp.* constituting the ultimate object or end of some action (nearly = OBJECTIVE a. 1) *Obs.*

1644 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* 224 Neither is the Picture or Image the terminative object of Love or Worship. 1681 FLAVER *Meth. Grace* ix 295 No duties or ordinances (which are but the wayes or means by which we come to Christ) are or ought to be central and terminative to the soul. 1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 244 That the Soul is but a Mediate Subject while it is in the Body, and not a Terminative. 1702 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. v 235 There can be no act of the Divine understanding above them [the Divine Ideas], but what must of necessity suppose them as the terminative forms of it.

†b. Directed to something as ultimate object.

1560 JER. TAYLOR *Duct. Dubit.* ii. ii. vi. § 27 To take off

this trifle of worship Relative and worship Terminative. 1679 C. NESSE *Antid. agst. Popery* 38 Their worship being not terminative in the creature.

3. Bringing or coming to an end, finishing, concluding, conclusive, in *Path* = TERMINAL a. 4 b.

a 1680 CHARNOCK *Synfulness & Cure* 7 h. Sel Wks. (1849) x99 Thoughts are inchoative in the fancy, consummative in the understanding, terminative in all the other faculties. 1813-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* II § 9 1. Terminating or terminative motions. 1887 L. HARDY *Woodlanders* i, The interior, as seen through the window, caused him to draw up with a terminative air and watch. 1899 ALBUTT's *Syst. Med.* VIII 417 Cases of old standing terminative dementia.

4. *Gram.* Denoting destination or direction towards.

1903 *Amer. Anthropologist* Jan-Mar 13 Besides a general locative some of the most frequently occurring [suffixes] are inessive, superessive, introessive, ablative, and terminative.

Terminatively, *adv* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a terminative manner.

1. So as to terminate or form the end or extremity; in the way of a boundary or limit.

1570 DEE *Math. Pref* #1, Though a Poynt be no Magnitude, yet Terminatively we reckon it a thing Mathematicall by reason it is the end and bound of a line.

†2. In the way of direction to something as ultimate object, in relation to, or as, the object (nearly = OBJECTIVELY 1); ultimately. *Obs.*

1607 Dr HALL *Best Bargaine* Wks. 515 This truth, being the thing it selfe subiectively, in words expressively, in the minde of man terminatively. 1661 H. D. DISC *Liturgies* 45 Some. Pagans might terminatively worship the Sun and Moon, as thinking those noble Creatures were the very first movers and principles. 1664 JFR. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popery* i. ii § 12 (1686) 197 It [the worship] is terminatively to Christ or God, but relatively to the image. 1700-1 *Lett. fr. Miss. & Trul* (1722) II 55 After which that eminent Person is neither terminatively, or relatively mentioned.

3. So as to terminate, i. e. come or bring to an end; finally, conclusively.

1801 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, 'O—ay, as a lad I knowed your part o' the country very well', he said terminatively.

Terminator (tə'minətə), [a. late L. *terminator*, agent-n. f. *terminare* to TERMINATE.]

1. One who or that which terminates.

1846 WORCESTER, *Terminator*, he or that which terminates or bounds. 1890 *Illustr. Lond. News* 27 Dec. 820/2 The terminator of delights, the desolator of abodes.

2. *Astron.* The line of separation between the illuminated and unilluminated parts of the disk of the moon or a planet.

1770 HORSLEY in *Phil Trans.* LX. 435 note, A great circle passing through the poles of the terminator. 1868 LOCKYER *Elem. Astron.* iii xvi (1879) 92 The terminator—the name given to the boundary between the lit up and shaded portions [of the Moon]. 1876 G. F. CHAMBERS *Astron.* 69 Schroter found the terminator [of Venus] slightly concave.

Terminatory, a *rare* [See prec. and -ORY 2.] Forming the end or extremity; terminal.

1756 J. HILL *Hist. Plants* 156 (Jod.) The blits with spicated terminatory heads. 1775 J. JOHNSON *Discov. Brit. Pl.* Gloss. s. v. By a terminatory flower is meant the end flower. 1853 Th. ROSS *Humboldt's J. Voy.* III xxx. 219 The terminatory point of the group of little mountains.

† **Termine**, sb. *Obs.* Also *termin*, [ad. L. *terminus*-us boundary Cf. OE. *termin*, OF. *termine* (12-14th c. in Godef).] = *TERM* sb. in various senses: boundary, limit; end, extremity; limited time or period (in quot. 1609); in quot. a 1625 = *TERM* sb. 2.

[c 1000 Sax. *Leechd.* III 228 On þam teoðan stent se teinen þæt gemæc s1 hwylic bit s1]
1570 LEVINS *Manag.* 133/31 A termin, bound, terminus. 1609 HAYWOOD *Brit. Trav* vi. xlix, Our great England's Houe. Hath at their suite granted a termin Truce. 1616 [see TERMININE]. a 1645 FLETCHER *Bloody Brother* iv ii, [The sun] hath his Termin in the degrees where she [the moon] is, and enjoys By that six dignities.

† **Termine**, v. *Obs.* Also 4-5 -yne, -yn, -ene. [a F. *terminer* (in Wace, 12th c.), ad. L. *terminare* to TERMINATE.]

1. *trans.* To determine, decide, settle. (With simple obj. or obj. cl.; also *absol.*)

a 1325 *M.S. Raul* B 520 lē 30 b, Pat alle þe quo warantes ben .i. platat aut terminated in Eyre of Iustices. 1382 WYCLIF *1 Sam.* xx 33 Jonathas vnderstood, that it was fulli termined of his fader, that Dauid shulde be slayn. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 3979 Lat vs twa termyn þe taite be-twene vs alane. 1423 *Rolls of Parli* IV 256 May inquire, here, and termine all the defaults. 1496 *Dives & Paup* (W. de W.) iv xxvii, 194/2 They wyl entermete them of euery cause. . & termine euery cause by their wyrt. 1628 T. SPENCER *Logick* 47 By the forme the essence is termined vnto some speciall kinde. 1705 W. WALL *Hist. Inf. Bept* (1845) I. 464, I have not termined anything by definitive authority as if I would be the author of any dogma.

2. To state finally or definitely; to declare, affirm. (Const. as in I.)

c 1420 LYDG *Thebes* iii in *Chaucer's Wks.* (1561) 370/2 Thus selde is sen, the nouthe to termine That age and youth drawe by O line. 1426 — *De Guil. Pilgr.* 22599 And of my fyle to termine, It is I-called Dyscyplyne. 1489 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 144 Folwe discrecion Of thy fader, plainly to termine, Late hym by thy myrrour and thy gyude. c 1475 *Harl. Contin. Higden* (Rolls) VIII 521 The fiftie Heny, of kynghethode the lodestere, Wyse and fulle manly, playnly to termine.

3. *trans.* To cause to end in or at something; *intr.* to end in or at something; = TERMINATE v 3, 8.

1634 BR. HALL *Contempt*, N. T. iv. v, How absurd had

these guests been, if they had terminated the thanks in the servants; and had said, 'We have it from you, whence ye had it, is no part of our care'. 1639 N. N. tr *Du Bosq's Compt. Woman* 1. 28 The other goodly qualities. all termine in Conversation, as in their Center. 1642 n. 38 All their travell termines at voluptuousnesse. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Basil. Anat.* 1. 26 Arising from the Cæcum, is terminated in the Rectum.

4. *trans.* To set bounds to, bound, to define, outline; usually in *pass.* to be bounded, have its limit or end = **TERMINATE** v. 6

1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xia. li (1495) 862 Clere thyng well terminated (*Bodley MS* If 291/1 ytermyned) is the matere of colour. 1555 EDEN *Decades* 269 Towarde the west & north it is terminated with an unknown ende of landes & seas. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del.* i v (1635) 99 An imaginary point, conceived in a magnitude deuoide of all quantity, yet bounding and termining all Magnitudes.

b. To confine or enclose within something. 1497 NORTON *Old Aleh* v in *Asbm. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1592) 66 The shining of Gould is caused For pure and subtle Water terminated full well. 1642 For a Mirrour the cause none other is, But moisture terminated, as all Clerks gesse. 1631 J. DOWE *Polycoron* 51. I find in the most centrall and Terrestrial (that is) the Metalline bodies their life is terminated, shut, imprisoned with themselves.

5. To bring to an end, to end, finish, conclude = **TERMINATE** v. 4.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 168 Which to mi ladi stant enclined, And hath his love noght terminated. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 969 I the trewes is passed and alle terminated. And alle benedy c. 1450 *Towneley Myst* xxvii. 207 When he had termyned that fight he skipt out of his wede. c. 1500 *Melusine* xxii. 149 Before my dayes be termyned a. 1618 SYLVESTER *New Hierusalem* 75 For, Death is dead, Time terminated, Corruption conquer'd clean.

b. To form the end or termination of: cf. **TERMINATE** v. 4 b.

1532 Du Wess *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsy*. 933 They [verbs] be all terminated with the above sayd termination. 1552 HULOER, Poynte terminyng a sentence, comma.

Hence + **Termining** vbl. sb. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv. lxiii (1869) 206 Deth which is be ende of alle eerliche thinges, and be terminyng.

Terminer ¹, in *oyer* and *terminer* see **OYER**.

+ **Terminer** ². *Obs.* Also 5 *termynour*. [a *AF* *terminour* = *F. terminour* (13th c. in Godef.) agent-n. from *terminer* to **TERMINE**]. a. One who or that which terminates, ends, or limits. b. One who or that which determines or decides.

[a. 1400 *Langl. P. Pl. C* iv. 109 [see **TERMINSON** quot.] 1496 *Dries & Panp* (W de W) vii. xv. 301/2 Consuetude or custome in lawe posyture, is expositiur & termynour of the lawe. 1675 WOODHEAD, *ed. Paraphr. St. Paul* 38 The terminer and bound, the scope and aim, the perfection and accomplisher.

+ **Terminine**. *Obs. rare*—1. ? Error for *termining*, or extended form of **TERMINE** sb.

c. 1590 MARLOWE *Faust* vi. 42 One axletree, Whose terminine [ed. 1616 *terminine*] is termid the worlds wide pole.

Terminism (tə'miniz'm). [mod. f. *L. terminus* end, limit + *-ISM*. So *F. terminisme*, *G. terminismus*.] a. *Philos.* The doctrine that universals are mere terms or names: = **NOMINALISM** b. b. *Theol.* The doctrine (maintained by Reichenberg at Leipzig in the 17th c.) that God has appointed a definite term or limit in the life of each individual, after which the opportunity for salvation is lost. So **Terminist** (cf. med. *L. terminista*), one who holds or maintains terminism (in either sense); hence **Terministie** a.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Terminists*, *Terminista*, a sect or party among the Calvinists. 1728 JORTIN *Erasmus* I. 335 *note*. The *terminists* were Sectaries in the high Schools. They oppose the Thomists, the Scotists, and the Albertists, they are also called Occamists. 1764 MACLAINE tr. *Mosheim's Ecol. Hist.* xv. ii. § 7 The Realists maintained a manifest superiority over the Nominalists, to whom they also gave the appellation of *Terminists*. 1860 GARDNER *Faiths of World*, *Terministic controversy*, a dispute which arose towards the end of the seventeenth century on the question, Whether God has fixed a *terminus gratæ*, or determinate period in the life of an individual, within which he may repent. Those who agreed with Reichenberg received the name of *Terminists*. 1882-3 Schaff's *Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III. 2317 (heading) *Terminism* and the terministic controversy.

Terminize (tə'minizeiz), v. *rare*. [f. *L. terminus* + *-IZE*]. *trans.* To supply with terms, to furnish a nomenclature for.

1899 *Army & Navy Jnl.* 19 Aug. 1921 (Cent. Supp.) The adoption [in French] of so many English words, a condition that is paralleled in the terminizing of sports, such as football and bicycling, which crossed the Channel southward.

Terminology (tə'minɒlədʒi). [mod. f. *L. terminus*—us, in its med. *L.* sense 'term' + *-LOGY*: used in Ger. 1786 by Prof. C. G. Schütz of Jena: see *Kant's Briefwechsel* (1900) I. 446; so *terminologus* 1788.] Etymologically, The doctrine or scientific study of terms; in use almost always, The system of terms belonging to any science or subject; technical terms collectively; nomenclature.

1801 *Med. Jnl.* V. 587 Mr. Nennich, of Hamburg, will shortly publish a complete Nosological Dictionary. It is to consist of two parts, in the first of which the Latin terminology will be given, and in the second, the dictionary of the above languages, relating to diseases, with a Latin explanation. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* (1843) I. Pref. 11 In the terminology or what, to avoid the barbarism of a

word compounded of Latin and Greek, they would beg to call the orismology of the science. 1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 253, I designate as *terminology* the system of terms employed in the description of objects of natural history. 1847 LEWES *Hist. Philos.* (1867) II. 452 Kant, who gave old ideas a novelty by giving them a new terminology. 1854 S. THOMSON *Wild Fl.* III. (1861) 146 Some knowledge of botanical terms—*terminology* is requisite. 1880 HUXLEY *Crayfish* 14 Every calling has its technical terminology.

Hence **Terminological** a., pertaining to terminology (whence **Terminologically** adv.);

Terminologist, one versed in terminology

1861 F. WINSLOW *Obsc. Dis. Brain & Mind* iii. (ed. 2) 36 Who can only distinguish terminologically and locally the coarser wheels of this piece of intellectual clockwork. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 1 Nov. 3/1 A winding road ankle deep in mud called Orchard-street. Why an orchard was so persistently associated with this God-forsaken region is a question a terminologist only can answer. 1906 W. CHURCHILL *Sp. Ha. Cont.* 22 Feb. It could not be classified as slavery in the extreme acceptance of the word, without some risk of terminological inexactitude. 1907 *Month* July 57 Lynx-eyed censors, keenly on the look out for the least hint of terminological inexactitude.

Terminus (tə'minəs). Pl. *termini* (—i).

[*L.* = end, limit, boundary; also as in sense 2.]

+ 1. *Math.* = **TERM** sb. 11. *Obs. rare*.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom.* II. xv. Qiv, When any proportion is given, there are two Numbers wherewithall it is expressed, and they are called *Termini*.

2. *Ant. Rom. Myth.* (With initial capital.) The deity who presided over boundaries or landmarks.

1600 HOLLAND *Laty* i. 48 The seat and house of *Terminus* is not stirred, and he the god alone that was not displaced and called forth of the limits to him consecrated. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 15 This land is the furthest part of the old known world, god *Terminus* here especially triumphing.

3. A statue or bust of, or resembling those of, the god *Terminus*; also, the pedestal of such a statue: see **TERM** sb. 15. Sometimes, a boundary post or stone.

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 1 Mar. Statues and antiquities.. amongst which is a *Terminus* that formerly stood in the Appian Way. 1754 *Phil. Trans.* XLVIII. 822 At the several angles of the square was a *terminus* of marble. 1758 J. KENNEDY *Curios. Wilton House* (1786) 3 Such *Termini* were set at their Doors without, as the Limits and Boundaries of their houses. 1842-76 GWILIT *Archit.* III. 1 § 2686 What is called a *terminus*, which is, in fact, nothing more than a portion of an inverted obelisk.

4. The point to which motion or action tends, goal, end, finishing-point; sometimes that from which it starts; starting-point. = **TERM** sb. 1 c.

a. 1617 BAYNE *On Eph.* (1658) 42 This condition belongeth not to the chusing but to the *terminus* to life. 1651 tr. *Life Father Sarah* (1676) 86 That perfection is the very *Terminus* wherunto the Church, and every faithful man ought to pretend. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* III. iii. 320 Some of these are Absolutely determined, either to Motion, or to Rest, or the *Terminus* of motion. 1868 LEVER *Brayleights of Ep.'s Folly* I. xviii. 271, I go straight to my *terminus*, wherever it is.

b. *esp.* in phr. *terminus a quo* (= 'term from which'), *terminus ad quem* (= 'term to which').

[Phrases originating in Scholastic *L.* a. 1250 in Albertus Magnus, *Phys.* 5. a. 2, also in Aquinas *Regio* Bacon, *Duns Scotus*, etc.]

a. 1555 CHAMBER *Lord's Supper* (Parker Soc.) 272 In nutrition *terminus a quo* is the hunger and thirst of the man; and *terminus ad quem* is the feeding and satisfying of his hunger and thirst. 1618 T. ADAMS *Vict. Patience* Wks. 1861 I. 96 So there is *terminus a quo*, from whence we are freed; and *terminus ad quem*, to which we are exalted. 1905 J. R. HARRIS *Guiding Hand of God* vii. 107, I do not regard death. as a *terminus*, but more and more as a starting-point. It is a *terminus a quo* and not a *terminus ad quem*. 1906 *Hibbert Jnl.* Jan. 270 The *terminus ad quem*, or the end whither the theological movement of our age tends.

5. A boundary, limit. *rare*.

1673 RAY *Journ. Low C.* 122 These Sutures I found to be the *Terminus* or boundings of certain Diaphragms or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of Cells. 1818 HALLAM *Med. Ages* (1872) II. vii. 11. 233 The retrocession of the Roman *terminus* under Adrian.

6. The end of a line of railway; also, the station at the end; the place at which a tram-line, etc. ends. (The common current sense.)

1836 *Mech. Mag.* XXV. 317 Perhaps it would be well to substitute the plain English *termination* for the Latin *terminus*. 1837 R. ALDERSON in *Papers* *Corps Engineers* II. 94 Both lines commence from the same *terminus*. 1841 *Penny Cycl.* XX. 272/2 A class of buildings that have sprung up of late years, namely railway termini. 1848 LONGER in *Life* (1891) II. 137 Long walk to the railway *terminus* on the sea shore. 1878 F. S. WILLIAMS *Mud Rake* 226 The competition that arises from the working of two independent routes between the same termini. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xix. (ed. 3) 192 Hand bills and time-tables to be easily had at any *terminus* or railway booking-office in London. *attrib.* 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Mar. 10/2 With the coming of railways. came *terminus* hotels, many of which were now palatial.

b. *transf.* or *gen.* An end, extremity; the point at which something comes to an end.

1855 BAIN *Senses & Int.* i. 11 § 8 (1864) 30 The grey matter [of the brain] is a *terminus*; to it the fibrous collections tend, or from it commence. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xxiii. 160 The glacier pushes its huge terminus right across the valley. 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fish* 56 It is frequently found far above the *terminus* of the tide. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*

Terminus 6 The point to which a vector carries a given or assumed point. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* May 461/2 The rugged *terminus* of England seems to possess a charm of its own.

+ **Termison**. *Obs. rare*—1. In 5 -yson, -ison. [app. an imperfect adaptation of *F. terminaison*, **TERMINATION**] = **TERMINATION** 6

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C* iv. 409 An adjectif Of þre trewe teimysoun [*MS M. terminours*]

Termite (tə'maɪt). [ad *L. termes*, *termut-em* see **TERMES**. So *F. termitte* (*Dict. Acad.* 1835).

In early use always in pl. *termites*, orig. the *L.* plural, in 3 syllables, of *termis*, but at length treated as Eng. and Fr. pl. in 2 syllables, whence singular *termite* cf. -ITE 2.]

A pseudoneuropterous social insect of the genus *Termites* or family *Termitidae*, chiefly tropical, and very destructive to timber, also called *white ant*.

1701 SMITHMAN in *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 160 These termit nests, built by two different species of *Termites*. 1815 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* ix. (1818) I. 261 None of them do their business so expeditiously or effectually as the *Termites*. 1849 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Jour. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 178 They [ant-hills] are generally built by the *termite* under some shady tree, which prevents too rapid drying. 1880 *Even. Standard* 3 Apr. 4/3 The whole village is said to be infested with the *termite*, which in the head resembles greatly the ant. It attacks woodwork, which it eats away.

b. *attrib.* as *termite ant*; *termite-hill*, a conical mound constructed as a nest by termites.

1849 *Sk. Nat. Hist.* *Mammalia* IV. 208 The Great Ant-eater, or Ant-bear. The limbs are furnished with huge hook-like claws well adapted for making forcible entrance into the solid dwellings of the *termite* ants. 1871 TYLER *Prim. Cult.* II. xv. 187 Rivers, lakes, and springs, *termite*-hills, trees.

Hence **Termitary** (tə'mitaɪəri), also in mod. *L.* form *termitarium* [-ARY 1 B 2, -ARIUM], a *termite*'s nest; **Termitic** (tə'mitɪk) a., of, pertaining to, or formed by *termites*; **Termitid** (tə'mitɪd), **Termitine** (tə'mitɪn) a., belonging to the *Termitidae*; sb. an insect of this family, a *termite*; **Termitophagous** (-p'fæɡəs) a. [*Gr.* -φαγος eating], feeding upon or devouring *termites*; **Termitophilous** (-p'fɪləs) a. [*Gr.* φιλος loving], inhabiting the nests of *termites*, as certain beetles, so **Termitophile**, a *termitophilous* insect.

1863 BATES *Nat. Amazon* II. i. 63 The endless ramified galleries of which a *Termitarium* is composed. 1865 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* IV. xlix. 478 The formicary, the *termitary*, the vespiary, and the bee-hive send forth their thousands. 1881 PINO *How I crossed Africa* I. v. 221 A soil of *termitic* formation. 1898 E. P. EVANS *Evol. Ethica* v. 221 An advanced state of *termitic* civilization. 1899 *Cambr. Nat. Hist.* VI. 171 One member of this genus [*Leptogenys*] is of *Termitophilous* habits. 1886 SCHWARZ in *Proc. Entom. Soc. Washington* I. 160 In North America only a few *termitophilous* species have hitherto been observed.

Termless (tə'mɪləs), a. [f. **TERM** sb. + *-LESS*]

1. Having no term or limit; boundless, endless.

c. 1585 CRESS *Pembroke* Ps. lxxxix. xii. In tearlesse turnes, my tearlesse truth assuing. 1596 SPENSER *Heavenly Love* 75 Ne hath their day, ne hath their blisse, an end, But there their tearlesse time in pleasure spend. 1652 BROWNE *Theophr.* iv. xi. That pen was dpt. 17th Standish of thy blood which wrot th' Indenture of our tearlesse Good! 1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* I. ii. iv. iii. § 14 The same laws which require perfect simplicity of mass, require infinite and tearless complication of detail.

2. Incapable of being expressed by terms; inexpressible, indescribable. *poet.* (Cf. **PHRASELESS**.)

1597 SHAKS *Lover's Compl.* 94 His phenix downe began but to appeare Like vnshorne velvet, on that tearlesse skin.

3. Not dependent on or limited by any terms or conditions; unconditional.

1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Oct. 1/3 Not a peace by interruption of hostilities, but the simple, unconditional, tearless peace supplied by a 'fight to the finish'.

Termly (tə'mli), a. Now *rare* [f. **TERM** sb. + *-LY* 1, cf. *daily*, *weekly*, *monthly*]. Occurring every term or at fixed terms; periodical; *esp.* paid or due every recurrent term or at fixed terms.

1598 LAMBARDE *Alterations in Bacon's Wks.* (1879) I. 595/1 The clerks are partly rewarded by that mean also [penny fees] for their writings, besides that *termly* fee which they are allowed. 1695 *Sc. Acts Will.* III. c. 64 (1822) IX. 459/2 Men who earn their living by daily wages or by *termly* hire. 1829 SCOTT *Rob Roy* Introd. Chapel Errook, where the tenants of the Duke were summoned to appear with their *termly* rents. 1852 HANNA *Mem. Chalmers* IV. xvii. 329 *Termly* subscriptions for the support of the ministers.. were obtained.

Termly, adv. [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2.] Term by term; every term, or at fixed terms, periodically.

1844 *Exch. Rolls Scotl.* IX. 284 *note*. To be paid therof *yerely* and *termly* at the *termes* foresaid. 1598 LAMBARDE *Alterations in Bacon's Wks.* (1879) I. 595/1 The fees, or allowances, that are *termly* given to these deputies, receiver, and clerks, for recompence of these their pains. 1685 *Act of Supply* (Edin.) in *Land Gaz.* No. 2056/3 Payable at two *Termes*, viz. Whitsunday and *Termtime* each year, beginning at Whitsunday next and soforth *termly*. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* ii. I would.. put it in order for you *termly*, or *weekly*, or *daily*.

Termon (tə'mən). *Irish Hist.* [a. OIrish *termnon* (*Annals of Ulster*, 810, 830), mod. Ir. *tearmann*, 'church-territory or liberties, privilege, sanctuary, protection', ancient adaptation of *L. terminus* 'limit, bound', cf. the use of Ir. *crích* 'finis, terminus', in the sense 'territory', *L. finis*.]

Anciently in Ireland, Land belonging to, or forming the precinct or liberties of a religious house, which was free and exempt from all secular charges or imposts; church land. Hence **termon-land**, church land; **Termoner**, termon-man (i. *tear-mannach*), a tenant of church land.

1533 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* 11 164 That no English lorde make any bande or covenante with any Irishman to have right ought of him, or being of men of warre, or termons, to his awne use. 1537 *Calr. Carew MSS.* 116 Termoners 1607 *Davies 1st Let. to Earl Salisbury* Tracts (1787) 233 The 1st of the spiritual lands, which the Irish call *Termons*, they were granted to sundry servitors. *Ibid.* 247 Termon doth signify, in the Irish tongue, a liberty, or freedom, and ... all Church lands whatsoever are called Termon-lands by the Irish. *Ibid.* 248 Glebe lands, the tenants whereof were called Termon men, and had privilege of clergy. 1764 W. HARRIS tr. *Ware's Antig. Ireland* II 1 xxxv. 233 To him [the Erenach or Heenach] also and to his Family were antiently appropriated Lands called *Termon-Lands*, as being Lands freed and discharged from all Secular Impositions, but which were liable to certain Pensions and refections, payable yearly to the Bishop. 1848 O'DONOVAN tr. *Ann. Ir.* 1229 All the termoners of the province. 1890 J. HEALY *Insula Sancti* 275 He plundered Clonmacnoise and its termon lands three times.

Termor (tɜːmɔːr). *Law.* Also 4-ur, 6-7-our, -or. [a. AF. *termier*, f. *terme*, *TERM* see -ER². In med. L. *terminarius* (Du C.).] One who holds lands or tenements for a term of years, or for life; one who has a term (*TERM* sb. 6).

[1292 *BRITTON* II xxxiii § 4 Sicum en cas ou le chief seigneur engette termers] a 1345 *M.S. Rawl. B.* 500 ff. 72 *Pe prou perof* were *pe termuier*. 1529 *Act 13 Hen VIII.* c. 15 § 1 The same Leasors have put the same Termers from their said Terms. 1598 *Kirwin Courts Lett.* etc. (1675) 89 Glass fixt by the Termor, the Lessor cannot distrain for his Rent. a 1631 *DONNE To R. Woodhouse* dxi, Wee are but termers of our selves, yet may, if we can stocke our selves, and thrue, uplay Much, much deare treasure for the great rent day. 1818 *Cruick. Digest* (ed. 2) I 500 When terms for years became fully established, and the interest of the termor was secured against the effect of fictitious recoveries, long terms for years were frequently created.

Term-time. The time of term.

a. The period during which the law-courts are in session, the period of study at a university or school. see *TERM* sb. 5.

1246 *Rolls of Paris* V. 408/a That oute of Terme tyme, nothing be spedd in the Counsaile. 1245 *Ibid.* I. 401/1 All the high Courtes been sette and holden during al the four terme tymes of the yere. 1562-3 *Act 5 Eliz.* c. 23 § 2 One Writ of Capias, returneable in the same Courte, in the Terme tyme 1600-12 ROWLANDS *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc.) 6 A country blew coate serving man, in terme-time sent to towne. 1721 *AMHERST Terms* Fil. No. 47 (1754) 251 The heads of colleges and halls are obliged to assemble every monday throughout the year, in vacation-time as well as in term-time. 1849 *THACKERAY Pseudonym* xxix, In term-time Mr. Pen showed a most praiseworthy regularity in eating his dinner in Hall.

b. In Scotland, the time or season of either term, Whitsuntide or Martinmas.

Mod. The rent payable at term-time.

Tern (tɜːn), sb.¹ Also 7 *terne*. [Of Norse origin: cf. Da. *terne*, Sw. *terna*, Norw. and Færo. *terna*; -ON. *terna*, the tern or sea swallow.

Some consider *tern* to be related to *sterna*, *stern*, which occurs in OE. as a bird-name, and, in the form *starna*, is a name in E. Anglia of the Common and the Black Tern; it is mentioned by W. Turner *Avium præcipuarum historia*, 1544, as 'nostrati lingua *sterna* appellata', whence Linnæus took *Sterna* as a generic name.]

The common name of a group of sea-birds of the genus *Sterna*, or sub-family *Sterninae*, akin to the gulls, but having generally a more slender body, long pointed wings, and a forked tail; a sea swallow.

Of the species, which are widely diffused from Arctic to extreme southern coasts, the British Museum Catalogue reckons more than 50, of which 33 are placed in the genus *Sterna*, and about 18 distributed in ten other genera. Of these, six are considered indigenous to the British coasts, and many more to those of N. America. The Common Tern of Britain and N. America is *Sterna hirundo* (or *floridula*), the Sandwich T., the largest British species, now scarce, is *S. cantata*, the Arctic T., *S. macrura*; the Roseate T., *S. dougalli*, the Little T., *S. minuta*; the Black Tern, *Hydrochelidon* (formerly *Sterna*) *nigra*.

1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.* 352 This [Black Tern, *Sterna nigra*] is also the brown Tern of Mr. Johnson. *Ibid.* 353 In the Northern parts they call them Terns, whence Turner calls them in Latine, *Sterna*. 1785 *LATHAM Gen. Syn.* III. 11. 356 Sandwich Tern. This species is pretty common on the coasts of Kent. 1832 *H. MARTINEAU Ella of Gar.* III. The terns and gulls screaming. 1888 *NEWTON in Encycl. Brit.* XXIII 189/1 The Sandwich Tern, *S. sandwicensis* or *S. cantata* is the largest of the British species.

Tern (tɜːn), a and sb.² [As adj., ad. L. *terni* three each. As sb., app. a. F. *terne* (15th c.).]

† a. *adj.* *Bot.* Arranged in threes; ternate. 1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. xxii (1788) 249 The Peduncle ... is said to be *terni*, or three from the same Axilla. *Ibid.* xxiii. 252 In respect to Opposition, opposite Leaves will sometimes become tern, quatern, or quine, growing by Threes, Fours, or Fives. 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

b. sb.¹ A set of three; a trio, triplet. *spec.* † a. *pl.* [F. *un terne*, formerly *ternes* :- L. *ternās*] A double three in dice-playing. (In quot. *fig.*) *Obs.* b. In a lottery, three winning numbers drawn together; a prize gained by such a drawing. c. A group of three stanzas.

13. *Coer de L.* 2009 King Richard held a tronchon true Ternes and quernes he gave him there. 1856 Mrs. BROWNING *Anr. Leigh* vii 1247 She'd win a tern in Thursday's lottery. 1869 *BROWNING Ring & Bk.* xii. 158 But that he forbid The Lottery, why, Twelve were Tern Quatern 1879 *FURNIVALL Chaucer's Min.* p. 419 This late Poem [Envy to Scogan] composed of two Terns and an Envoy.

2. *Math.* A system of three pairs of conjugate triads of planes which together contain the twenty-seven straight lines lying in a cubic surface (i. e. one represented by an equation of the third degree).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*
3 A three-masted schooner, a three-master. (Local, New Eng.) (*Cent. Dict.* 1891.)

† *Tern*, v. *Obs.* Also 5 *teern*. [ad. med. L. *tern-are* ? to treble. cf. F. *ternier* 'to throw a tre[y] or three' (Cotgr. 1611)] ? To throw a tern or terns in dice-playing. Hence † *Terned* *pp. a.*, † *Terning* *vbl. sb.*

c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 489/a Ternyd, in play or oþer thyngys (S. teernyt in play or oþer lyk), *ternatus* Ternyn, yn gamys pleyngge, *terno*. Ternynge, *ternatus*, *ternacio*.

Tern: see *TERNE* a.1; *obs.* var. *TURN* v and sb.

Terna (tɜːnə), a. [a. L. *terna* (*nomina*) three (names) at once.] In R. C. Ch. A list of three names submitted to the Pope or other authority to choose from.

1895 *Tablet* 28 Dec. 1930 A terna has been received at Propaganda for the appointment of a Coadjutor to the Bishop of Southwark. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 July 5/3 While Abbot — is prominent on the terna, I am assured that the Bishop of —'s name does not appear.

Ternad, *obs.* form of *TERNADO*.

Ternal (tɜːnəl), a. *rare*. [ad. med. L. *ternāl-is*, f. *tern-ā* distrib. numeral, 'three by three', f. *ter* three. see -AL. So OF. *ternal* (15th c. in Godef.)]

1. Consisting of three; threefold, triple.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielbauer's Bk. Physicke* 193/1 Madefye therein a ternal reduplicated cloth [explained by 'trebled' in 'The Expositione of such wordes as are in this Booke derived of the Latines'] 1657 *TOMLINSON Renow's Disp.* 62 The Oyl by its ternal maceration acquires more vertue. a 1680 CHARNOCK in *Spurgeon's Trans. Dav.* Ps. xcix. 3 A ternal repetition of his holiness.

2 Third (of each group of three); = *TERNARY* 3.

1804 *SOUTHEY in Ann. Rev.* II. 526 [Of *Lybeaus Desconus*] The four ternal lines rhyming and also the two first couplets. [The stanzas rime. a. ad, aad, bbd, cod.]

Ternar, *ternar* (tɜːnər), *Obs.* exc. *Hist.* [ad. late L. *ternāri-us*; see *TERNARY*.] A student of the third or lowest rank at St. Andrews, and app. in other of the Scottish Universities.

1698 (July) *Minute, St. Leonard's Coll., St. Andrews*. Many are of opinion that the distinctions of Primar, Secundar, and Ternar, ought to be taken away. 1807 *GRIERSON St. Andrews* 160 The Ternars had gowns of an inferior sort of cloth, without trimming, and paid one guinea and a half of fees. Secondars and Ternars are the only distinctions now in use. 1887 *Evans, Commissioners Scot. Univ.* (1837) III. 35 (St. Andrews) The Primars are the sons of Noblemen; the Secondars are what they call Gentlemen Commoners in England, and the Ternars are those of the common ranks of life. They pay different fees according to the rank they hold. 1907 *LANG Hist. Scot.* IV. xii. 407 Men who could afford to pay a Secundar's fee often entered themselves as Ternars.

Ternariant (tɜːnəˈriənt), *Math.* [f. *TERNARY* + the ending of *INVARIANT*, etc.] (See *QUOTS.*)

1822 *SYLVESTER in Amer. J. Nat. Math.* V. 81 *note*, I am inclined to substitute the word *ternariant* for *subinvariant*, and to speak of simple, double, treble or multiple *ternariants*. The functions similarly related to ternary forms will then be styled simple or multiple *ternariants*. 1890 *FORSYTH* *Ibid.* XII. 1 *note*, It has proved convenient to use the word 'ternariants' as a generic term for concomitants of ternary quantities, instead of giving it the signification which Prof. Sylvester proposed, viz. the leading coefficients of those concomitants.

Ternary (tɜːnəri), a. and sb. [ad. late L. *ternārius* consisting of three, f. *tern-ā*; see *TERNAL* and -ARY¹. Cf. F. *ternaire* (15th c.).]

A. *adj.* 1. Pertaining to, consisting of, compounded of, or characterized by a set (or sets) of three; threefold, triple. *Ternary system* (of classification), one in which each division is into three parts.

c 1430 *Art. Nombring* 19 Some vsen forto distingue le nombre by threes, and ay begynne forto wirche vndre the first of the last ternary other uncomplete nombre. 1596 *BELL Surv. Popery* II. vi. 169 The ternarie number doth not determine the appanitions in themselves. 1603 *HOLLAND Philarch's Mor.* 1302 This ternary or threefold number. 1699 *OWEN Div. Orig. Script.* Wks. 1853 XVI. 340 The Trinity is a trinity in unity, or the ternary number of persons in the same essence. 1715 *CHEVNE Philos. Princ. Relig.* II. 129 The Profane and Ignorant may make a Jest of this Ternary Chain. 1724 *WATFORD Further Vind. Christ's Div.* iv. § 20 The equality is mentioned as belonging to the ternary number, here considered as a figure of the Trinity. 1881 *WESTCOTT & HORT Grk. N. T.* Intro. § 152 Ternary variations in which each of the three groups approximately attests a different variant. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* s.v. *Symmetry*, If (the angle is) 120°, or the crystal repeats itself three times, the symmetry is threefold or ternary and the axis is a triad axis.

b. *Mus.* *Ternary measure or time*: triple time (? *obs.*). *Ternary form*, the form of a movement which is founded on three principal subjects (cf.

binary form), or in which the principal subject recurs three times (= *rondo form*).

1597 *MORLEY Introduct. Mus.* Annot. The last of the two minims is marked with a pickle for perfection's sake, that the ternary number may be observed.] 1747-48 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s.v. *Measure*, Ternary, or triple measure, is where two minims are played during a fall, and but one in a rise. 1898 *STANLEY & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, Ternary form, rondo form. *Ternary measure*, triple time. 1908 *Allenamus* 13 July 78/1 Another interesting instance of modification is that of binary form, which by expansion became ternary.

c. *Chem.* and *Min.* Compounded or consisting of three elements or constituents.

† By Dalton used in the sense 'Consisting of three atoms'. 1808 *HENRY in Phil. Trans.* XCIII. 283 Oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon, united in the form of a ternary compound. 1808 *DALTON Chem. Philos.* I. 213 If there are two bodies, A and B, 1 atom of A + 2 atoms of B = 1 atom of D, ternary. 1846 J. BAXTER *Lib. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 22 These ternary compounds, such as starch, gum, sugar, are non-nitrogenized. 1851 *RICHARDSON Geol.* 464 *Pyroclastic granite* is a ternary compound of quartz, felspar, and di-axial mica, universally diffused. 1864 *H. SPENCER Biol.* I. 11 In chemical stability these ternary compounds are in a marked degree below the binary ones.

d. *Bot.* Arranged in threes around a common axis: usually in reference to the parts of a flower.

1830 *LINOLEY Nat. Syst. Bot.* 251 The ternary division of the flower of Monocotyledons is often departed from. many Dicotyledons have also ternary floral envelopes. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* Ternary, ternate, when three things are in opposition round a common axis. 1870 *HOOKER Stud. Flora* 12 Berberideæ analogy, in the 3-nary floral whorls with Monocotyledons.

e. *Math.* Constructed on the number three as a base, as ternary logarithm, ternary scale (of notation), involving three variables, as ternary quantities.

1860 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* I. 604 The number of variables (the function being homogeneous) is denoted by the words binary, ternary, &c. 1898 *Ibid.* XIV Index, Ternary Quadratics. Ternary Quadratics. Ternary Quantics.

f. *Astron.* Ternary system, a system of three stars which revolve under mutual attraction, or round a common centre.

† 2. *Ternary part*, one of three equal parts, a third part. *Obs.* rare⁻¹.

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabrielbauer's Bk. Physicke* 108/2 Which poulder we must diuide into 3 æquall portions, then take therof a ternary parte.

3. Last of each successive group of three; third. 1690 *LEYBOURN Curr. Math.* 339 [In extracting roots] Squares are to be marked with Points over every Binary or second Figure. Cubes over every Ternary Figure.

4. Third in subordination, rank, or order.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* xlviii IV. 443 This system in its ternary groups, equivalent to the Orders of Linné [etc.] 1829 *GEN P. THOMSON Ezeræ* (1842) I. 135 The only wonder is, that when they went to the secondary sense, they did not go to the ternary. 1831 *CARLVE Misa* (1857) II. 263 In a secondary and even a ternary reflex.

B. sb.¹ A set or group of three; a ternion, a trio. *Obs.*

1460 *CAPGRAVE Chron. Ded.* (Rolls) 3 Make in your soule to [= two] ternaries, on [= one] in feith anothir in love - beleve in God - Fadir, and Son, and Holy Gost - love God in al your hert, al your soule, and al your mynde. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Arith.* (1578) 48 Put a pickle over the fourth Figure, over the vij, and so forth, still leaving two figures betweene eche two pickes. And those two roomes betweene the pickes, are called Ternaries. 1654 *WHITLOCK Zootomia* 371, I conclude this Ternary of Worthies with Cato. 1686 tr. *Lucy* I. xxiv 15 There happened to be three Brothers in each Army. The two Kings treated with these two ternaries of Brethren. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Gray* v. 28 The second ternary of stanzas [in *The Progress of Poetry*].

† b. The Holy Trinity. [So OF. *ternaire*] *Obs.* 1570 *DEE Math. Pref.* § 1 b, By the infinite goodness of the Almighty Ternaire. 1662 *SPARROW tr. Behme's Rem. Wks.* 1st *Apol.* to *B. Tylicken* 179 There was Joy in Heaven in Ternario Sancto, in the Holy Ternary.

† 2. A number which is a multiple of three. *rare*⁻¹. 1557 *RECORDE Whetst.* (1558) O iv b, Thei muste all waies bee ternaries, as 3, 6, 9, or 12 &c.

Hence † *Ternariness* *Obs.* *rare*, ternary condition. So † *Ternarian*, † *Ternarious* *adjs.*, = *TERNARY* a.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* Ternary, Ternarious, of or belonging to three. 1662 J. CHANDLER *Jan. Helmon's Oriat.* 266 So the likeness of ternariness shall cease, & such an image shall badly square with the Type, whose image it is believed to be. 1715-20 *POPE* *Ibid.* III. 214 The ternarian number.

Ternate (tɜːnət), a. [ad. mod. L. *ternāl-us* (in Linnæus 1750), in form *pp.* of med. L. *ternāre* (*Prompt. Parv.*) to treble or make threefold. Cf. F. *terné* (1783 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] Produced or arranged in threes; *spec. Bot.* applied to a compound leaf composed of three leaflets, or to leaves arranged in whorls of three, also to leaflets borne on secondary or tertiary similarly arranged petioles (*bitermate*, *tritermate*).

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* III. vi. (1765) 188 *Bitermate*, or *Duplicato-Ternate*, when there are three Folioles on a Petiole, and each Foliole is Ternate. 1785 *MARTIN Rous-seau's Bot.* xvi. (1794) 177 The species is distinguished by its ternate leaves. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 28 The leaf [of *Arenaria nemoralis*] is doubly ternate. 1861 *MISS PRATT Flower Pl.* I. 4 A ternate leaf consists of three leaflets on a common stalk, as in the Clover.

So † *Ternated* a. *Obs.* *rare*⁻¹. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s.v. *Leaf*, Ternated Leaf, a compound one, . . . of three leaves on a common petiole.

Ternately (tɜːnəli), *adv.* [f. **TERNATE** *a.* + *-LY*.] In a ternate manner; in threes.

1860 in WORCESTER citing GRAY. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 167 Angelica. Leaves ternately 2-pinnate. 1897 A. DRUCKER in *Theraps. Eval. Aryan* 200 According to their duodecimal system, the Babylonians must have calculated their time for work and rest ternately: three sets or relays of working periods, each of three hours.

Ternatisect (tɜːnəˈtɪsɛkt), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. ternāt-us* **TERNATE** + *-sect-us* cut.] Cut into three lobes, the divisions extending to the midrib.

1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 8 Ranunculus bulbosus. Leaves 3-foliate or ternatisect.

Ternato-pinnate (tɜːnəˈtɒpɪnət), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. ternāt-us* **TERNATE** (after Greek combining forms in *-o*) + *PINNATE*.] Applied to a compound leaf having three pinnate divisions proceeding from a common petiole.

1857 HENFREY *Bot.* 60 What are called biternate and tri-ternate compound leaves are in most cases pinnate leaves with unjugate and terminal leaflets. Such leaves should perhaps be called *ternato-pinnate* or *bi-ternato-pinnate*, &c.

Terne, *a*¹ (tɜːn), *Obs. exc.* as *F. (tɜːn)*. Also 6 *tern*. [a. *F.terne* dull, tarnished (15th c. in Godef.); of doubtful origin. See **TARNISH** *v*.]

+1 Gloomy; fierce. *Sc. Obs.* Also + **Terned** *a.* 1808 DUNBAR *Thua Marit Wemen* 261 Thought 3e as tygris be terne, be treble in luf. a 1568 O. WICKET *Wemen*, etc. 15 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 765 Als terne as tygr, of tung vntollerable, O thou violent virago venemous. 1638 R. BAILEY *Let. & Fris.* (1847) I 160 The Moderator a most grave and wise man yet naturally somewhat terned took me up a little accurtie.

+b. as *sb* Gloom. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1.

1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxxv. (*Bailat of Our Lady*) 7 Our tern inferne for to dispers, Helpe rialest rosyne.

|| 2. (as *Fr.*) Dull, lacking brilliancy of colouring. 1901 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/5 In the large sketch from Tintoret's 'Adoration', the colour is dull and terne.

Terne (tɜːn), *a*² and *sb*² [The first element in *terne-plate* as a separate word.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to terne-plate. *b. sb.* = **TERNE-PLATE**. 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 9 Sept. 6/3 The terne mixture does not adhere to the sheets of iron, but runs off like quicksilver from certain parts of the sheet. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 Dec. 5/5 To the end of November he thought they would have shipped more tin, terne, and galvanised sheets than during any year in the history of Great Britain.

Terne, *obs. f. TARN.* **Terned**: see **TERNE** *a*¹ *r*.

Terne-plate (tɜːnplæt), *Also tern-.* [prob. *f. TERNE* *a*¹, dull, lacking brilliancy, in reference to the dullness of terne-plate, in comparison with tin-plate.] Thin sheet-iron coated with an alloy of lead and tin; an inferior kind of tin-plate; a sheet or plate of this. *Also attrib.*

1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Terne-plates*, thin sheet iron coated with an amalgam of tin and lead. 1880 *Echo* 25 Oct. 2/4 Some unscrupulous packers are using terne plates instead of tin plates. 1894 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 7/1 Inferior plates, known as terne-plates and mostly used for roofing, contain a great deal of lead. 1894 [see *TAGGER* 4]. 1907 G. E. DUCKERING *Parl. Rep. Tinning Metals* 8 No evidence of lead absorption is to be found among terne-plate workers.

Terner: see **TERNAR**.

Ternery (tɜːnəri), *rare*. [f. **TERN** *sb*¹ + *-ERY*.] A place where terns congregate to breed.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Ternion (tɜːnɪən), [ad. *L. terniōn-em* a company of three, a triad.]

1. A set of three (things or persons); a triad.

1597 HOLMES *Chron.* III 207/2 A quadrangle in geometrie comprish in it a triangle, and a quaternion in arithmetike containeth a ternion. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. v. 548 The Senate agreed that there should be chosen two Ternions of Trumvirs. 1624 Bp. HALL *Wisdom* 187 Disposing them [angels] into Ternions of three general Hierarchies. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Surrey* (1662) III, 83 That happy Ternion of Brothers, whereof two eminent Prelates, the third, Lord Mayor of London. 1800 SOUTHEY *Wesley* I, 56 When I have such a Ternion to prosecute that war.

2. A quire of three sheets, each folded in two.

1609 *Shen's Reg. May* H h 11 b note, All the letters are Ternions, or three sheetes in one, except *Hh* in the last Alphabet. 1886 *Amer. Jnl. Philol.* Apr. 27 They say that a given manuscript is composed of quaternions and of ternions.

Ternity, *ternity*, *obs. forms of TRINITY*.

Ternstræmiaceous (tɜːnstrɛˈmiːʃəs), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. *L. Ternstræmiaceæ* (f. *Ternstræmia*, a genus named after Ternstrom, a Swedish naturalist) + *-OUS*.] Belonging to the *Ternstræmiaceæ*, an order of tropical trees and shrubs, with showy white (sometimes pink or red) flowers, generally borne in racemes; it includes the tea-plant and the camellia, and many plants valued as flowering shrubs.

1885 H. O. FORBES *Nat. Wand. E. Archip.* 400 Through dense forest, full of Ternstræmiaceous trees.

+ **Torogatores**, *obs. aphetic f. interrogatornes*: see **INTERROGATORY** *sb*.

1511—12 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 275 Costes of þe spiritual courte. paid for wryting of the torogatores, 11 s. 11 d.

|| **Terp** (tɜːp). *Pl. terpen* (also *erion*, used as sing.). [WFr. *terp* village mound, *pl. terpen*, = *EFris. terp* (Saterland), *NFris. tēp* (Sylt), *sarp* (Amrum) village:—*OFris. thērp*, unlaunt variant of *OFris. thōrp* village: cf. **THORP**.] An artificial

mound or hillock, the site of a prehistoric village, and still in many cases occupied by a village or church, in parts of Friesland below sea-level or liable to inundation. *Also attrib.*

These *terpen*, like the Italian *terramare* or terramars, have in modern times been excavated for the sake of the fertilizing soil which they yield, and more recently for the prehistoric remains found in them; the name has thus passed into archaeological use.

1838 *Penny Cycl.* X 481/1 The whole land is flat nor is there an eminence throughout it excepting some mounds, here called 'terpen', on which the ancient Frisians were accustomed to take refuge in seasons of marine inundations. 1866 *Jnl. R. Agric. Soc. Eng.* II 1 153 On the seaside little hillocks, 13 feet to 191 feet high, may be observed at short distances they are called *Terpens*. These hillocks were formed by the hand of man, and when opened, their contents prove that they belong to an ante-historical epoch. 1883 *Scott. Leader* 15 Jan. 7/1 An account of a visit to a terp mound at Aalsum in North Friesland by Dr. Robert Munro. *Ibid.* The general character of the antiquities found is that of the Iron Age. In the museum at Leeuwarden there are two rooms devoted exclusively to the antiquities from the terp mounds. 1899 MUNRO *Prehist. Scotl.* x. 402 Double-edged combs like those from the Terp-mounds in Holland. *Ibid.* xi 436 The terpen are largely excavated on account of their rich ammoniacal deposits.

Terpene (tɜːpiːn), *Chem.* [f. *terp-* in *terp-entum*, *obs. f. TURPENTINE*, with suffix *-ENE*, used in forming the names of hydrocarbons related to **BENZENE**. Formerly called **TEREBENE**.] A general name of hydrocarbons having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, many of which occur in the volatile oils of plants, chiefly of the coniferous and aurantiaceous orders. The commonest is **PINENE**, the chief constituent of turpentine-oil.

Sometimes used to include hydrocarbons of formula C_8H_8 , and its polymers $C_{10}H_{16}$, $C_{12}H_{18}$, $C_{20}H_{32}$, etc.

1866 KEMUL *Lehrb. Organ. Chemie* II 437. 1873 WATTS *Foundry Chem.* (ed. 21) 778 Terpenes are volatile oils, existing in plants. 1885 REMSEN *Org. Chem.* (1888) 311 Artificial camphor when heated alone, or with bases, gives off hydrochloric acid, and a terpene different from the oil of turpentine is formed. 1902 POND *tr. Heuser's Chem. Terpenes* 17 These hydrocarbons which have the empirical constitution C_8H_8 are termed terpenes. Four main classes are recognised: *Monoterpenes*, $C_{10}H_{16}$; *Terpenes proper*, $C_{10}H_{16}$; *Sesquiterpenes*, $C_{15}H_{24}$; *Polyprenes*, $(C_5H_8)_n$.

Hence **Terpenyl** *ic* [f. **TERPENE** + *-YL* + *-IC*], in *terpenylic acid*, a white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{14}O_4$, obtained by oxidizing a terpene, as turpentine-oil, with chromic acid.

1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1907 Terpenylic acid is obtained at first in the form of a syrup resembling glycerol. Terpenylic acid is monobasic.

Terpentin, early form of **TURPENTINE**.

Terpiche, *ie tar-pitch*: see **TAR** *sb*, 4.

Terpin (tɜːpiːn), *Chem. Also -ine*. [f. as **TERPENE** + *-IN*.] A derivative of pinene and other terpenes, $C_{10}H_{16}(OH)_2$, of which two modifications are known, *cis-terpin*, melting at 103°C., and *trans-terpin*, at 156°C. Terpin-hydrate, a crystalline compound obtained by shaking turpentine-oil with alcohol acidified with sulphuric or nitric acid.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 256 On the so called Hydrate of Oil of Turpentine. Its name had consequently to be altered, and the author [Dr. C. List] adopts that of *terpina*, proposed for it by Bezelius. 1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 923 Terpin-hydrate usually crystallises in large rhombic prisms. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV, 665/2 Terpin is best known in the form of its hydrate, a beautifully crystalline compound which on heating to 100° loses water and leaves terpin as a vitreous mass.

Hence **Terpinene**, a terpene occurring in oil of cardamom; **Terpinol**, formerly (and still in Pharmacy) **Terpinol**: see *quots.*; **Terpinolene**, a terpene obtained by Wallach in 1885.

1848 *Chem. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 297 Terpinole is a colourless, very liquid oil, with the agreeable odour of hyacinths. *Ibid.* 298 When terpinole is heated with concentrated hydrochloric acid, it is converted into terpinole. 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III vii 1. 442 Terpinol. 1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV 665/2 Terpinol is a viscous liquid, having an odour of white lilac. 1902 POND *tr. Heuser's Chem. Terpenes* 105 Terpinolene is obtained by boiling terpin hydrate, terpinol, or cineole with dilute sulphuric acid. *Ibid.* 122 Terpinene escaped the notice of the earlier investigators because they assumed that it was identical with dipentene. Wallach recognized it as a definite terpene. *Ibid.* 254 The name terpinol was formerly used to designate a substance which to-day is recognized as a mixture of isomeric alcohols, $C_{10}H_{18}OH$.

+ **Terpo-dion**. *Obs.* [app. *f. Gr. tépn-eiv* to delight + *ōdō* song: cf. *melodion*, etc.] Name given to a musical instrument, invented in 1816 and improved in 1832, but never actually in use.

1834 *Mus. Libr. Suppl.* Sept. 69 A concert has been given here by Prof. Buschmann and his son, both playing on the terpodion invented by the father. 1848 *Mach. Mag.* XXXVII 563 Nearly allied to the instrument consisting of tuning forks is the terpodion [Fr. -an], but the vibrating springs instead of being in the form of forks are cylindrical rods of metal. 1858 STAMER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, **Terpodion**, an instrument resembling in appearance the pianoforte, but the tone was produced from blocks of wood struck with hammers.

+ **Terpoile**, *a. Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *tere pyle*. [a *OF. a tres pails* three-pile.] Of patterned velvet, etc. Three-pile; pile upon pile.

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I, 135 v cine and a half

of teipole veluns for a half lang gowne to the King. 1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* 542 Satne figures., Dameshire, tere pyle, quaharon thair 1518 Feile.

|| **Terpsichore** (tɜːpsɪˈkɔːr). [a *Gr. Τερψιχόρη* 'dance-enjoying', name of the Muse of dancing and of the dramatic chorus, *f. tépn-eiv* to delight + *chōrōs* dance, **CHORUS**.] The Muse of dancing; hence, a female dancer; dancing as an art.

1771 SHARTESS *Charac.* (1773) I, 317 The Thalia's, the Polyhymnia's, the Terpsichore's, the Euterpe's willingly join their parts. 1756—7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) III 427 Stranger, approach, behold this homely chan, Which e'en Terpsichore herself might chuse. 1906 1914 *Cent. Mar.* 457 We should lament the death of Terpsichore.

Hence **Terpsichorean** (tɜːpsɪˈkɔːrɪən) *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of dancing, saltatory. So **Terpsichoreal** *a.* (*rare*) in same sense; hence **Terpsichoreally** *adv.*, by means of dancing.

1869 *Daily News* 19 May, The loving couples hold themselves aloof from the busy hum, or mix in it for 'terpsichorean or restorative purposes only. 1900 *Ibid.* 12 Mar. 8/4 A poem, 'Volugia', which poem the 'Tenth Muse' condescends to interpret, 'terpsichoreally'. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. 11. *Sutherland* (Colburn) 26 She had seen their 'Terpsichorean evolutions'. 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* 1. xi, An entirely new view of the Terpsichorean art. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII 98 Sometimes a series of co-ordinated gestures and movements [in hysterical persons] constitute a regular terpsichorean display.

Terpylonic, *a. Chem.* [f. as **TERPENE** + *-YL* + *-ONE* + *-IC*]. In *terpylonic acid*, $C_9H_{14}O_8$, a product of the oxidation of turpentine by mixture with chromic acid.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV 672/2.

Terr, *obs. form of TAR*.

Terr, abbrev. for **TERRACE**, **TERRITORY** (*U S*)

|| **Terra** (tɜːrə). *L. (and It.) terra* earth, used, with qualifying adjectives, to form the names of medicinal and other earths, boles, and the like, as *terra alba*, pipe-clay; *terra cariosa*, tripoli or rotten-stone; *terra chia*, also *chia terra*, Chian earth, an astringent and cosmetic bole formerly obtained from the island of Chios; see also *quot.* 1615, *terra foliata* (tartari), = *foliated earth of tartar*, potassium acetate; *terra merita* = **TURBERIO**; *terra nera* [Ital. 'black earth'], see *quot.*; *terra nobilis*, an old name for the diamond (Ogilvie, Annandale, 1882); *terra ponderosa*, barium sulphate, heavy spar. See also **TERRA FIRMA**, **T. JAPONICA**, etc.

1871 NAPHYS *Prev. & Cure Dis.* 1. 11 79 The insoluble white clay known in commerce as 'terra alba'. 1823 CRABBS *Technol. Dict.*, **Terra cariosa* rotten stone, a species of non effervescent chalk, of a brown colour. 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 12 It [Chios] hath a certain greene earth like the rust of brass, which the Turkes call 'Terra Chia' but not that so reputed by the ancient Physicians. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* s. v., *Chia Terra*, in the materia medica of the ancients, an earth of the marie kind, found in the island of Chio. *Ibid.*, **Terra foliata tartari* 1758 REID *tr. Macquer's Chym.* I, 122 This solution being evaporated to dryness leaves a matter in the form of leaves lying on each other, on which account it hath obtained the name of *Terra foliata*. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, **Terra merita*, a name given by some, to the curcuma, or turmeric-root. 1882 OGILVIE, **Terra nera* a native, unctuous pigment, used by the ancient artists in fresco, oil, and tempera painting. 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I, 250 **Terra ponderosa*.

|| **Terra a terra**. *Obs.* Also 7 *terra terra*, (*terraterre*), 8—9 *terre a terre*. [It. *terra a terra* level with the ground, influenced by *conesp. F. terre a terre*, *Sp. tierra a tierra*.]

1. An artificial gait formerly taught to horses, resembling a low cuvet.

[1611 CORON., *Manège de terre a terre*, a manage more low, and more quick than the ordinary gallop, or caruet.] 1614 MARKHAM *Cheap Hush*, (1623) 29 In this practise you teach him [the horse] perfectly three lessons together, that is the turne Terra Terra, the Incavallare, and the Chiambeta. 1648 LD. HERBERT *Life* (1886) 74 The most useful aer, as the Frenchmen term it, is territer. 1730 BAILEY (folio), *Terra a terra* is a Series of low Leaps made by the Horse forward, bearing Sideways, and working upon two Treads.

2. Applied to a kind of dance. Also *fig. and attrib.* Without elevation of style.

(Fr. *terre a terre* 'pas de danse qui s'exécute sans sauter'.) Roquefort 1899

1777—81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Terra a terra* applied by the French to dancers, who cut no capes, nor scarce quit the ground. And hence it is also figuratively applied to authors, whose style and diction is low and creeping. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) V 668/1 The grander sort of dancing, and *terre a terre*, is the best adapted to such dancers. 1888 *Athenæum* 6 Oct. 443/3 His very matter-of-factness, his *terre-a-terre* fidelity to his authorities. 1898 *Daily News* 25 Oct. 2/3 It is so 'true', and yet just removed from that *terre-a-terre* fact which distinguishes so much portraiture.

Terrabill, **terrabill**, *obs. ff. TERRIBLE*.

Terrace (tɜːrəs), *sb.* *Forms.* a 6 *terries*, 6—7 *terrasses*, (6 *terres*, 6—7 *terris*, 7—ice), 7—9 *terrass*, -as, (8 -ase), 6— *terraces*. *β.* 6—7 *terrass(e)*, (*terriss*, -es), 6—8 *taras*, -ace, 7 *tarasse*, (*tarase*, *taras*), *taris*, *tarnies*. [a. *F. terrasse* (12th c.), also *terrass*, *terrass* (15th c.), rubble, a platform, a terrace, = *It. terraccia*, -assa bad earth or soil, 'filthie earth' (Florio), also a terrace, later + *ter-* *accio*, now *terrazzo*, *Sp. terrazo*, *Pg. terrazo* ter-

race, med. *L. terræa*, -*acia* an earthen mound, a raised terrace, a flat roof, *terracum* useless earth (Du Cange).—*L. terræa* fem. of **terræus* adj., earthen, of the nature of earth, earthy, *f. terra* earth. cf. *-aërous*. This suffix was in the Romanic langs. used to form sbs., simulative, augmentative, or pejorative; hence the primary sense, useless earth, heap of earth or rubbish, whence earthen mound made for a purpose. See also *TARRAS* (formerly *terras*, *terrace*), a differentiated form of the same word in the sense 'rubbish', 'rubble', as in *It* and *OFr*.]

1. A raised level place for walking, with a vertical or sloping front or sides faced with masonry, turf, or the like, and sometimes having a balustrade; esp. a raised walk in a garden, or a level surface formed in front of a house on naturally sloping ground, or on the bank of a river, as 'The Terrace' at the Palace of Westminster.

a 1575 *LANHAM Let* (1871) 48 Hard all along the Castl wall iz reared a pleasant Terres of a ten foot by & a twelve brode
1611 *BIBLE 2 Chron* ix 11 And the king made terraces to the house of the Lord
1669 *WORLDING Syst Agric* (1681) 333 Terrasses, a walk on a Bank or Bulwark.
1693 *EVELYN De la Quint Compl Gard* I 47 It might be allow'd twelve [foot] or more, it being a Terras, since the Terrasses adjoining to a House can hardly ever be too broad
1713 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Let to W. Montagu* 9 or 11 Dec. The terrace is my place consecrated to meditation
1739 *GRAY Let to West* 21 Nov. Gardens and marble terraces full of orange and cypress trees.
1786 *Mrs BARBAULD in Mem* 70 Y VI. (1883) 62 A kind of terrace commands a most extensive view
1814 *SCOTT Wav* ix. The garden was laid out in terraces, which descended rank by rank from the western wall to a large brook.
1866 *Geo. Elliot P Holt* 11. The glass door open towards the terrace

β. 1579-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1595) 570 Lucullus selfe would also many times be amongst them, in those terrasses and pleasant walks
1589 *CHURCHWARD Worth Wales* (1876) 104 Like tarres trim, to take the open ayre
1599 *B. JONSON Ev. Man out of Hum* 11. Stand by close under this terras
1632 *BURTON Anat Mel* 11 iv (ed 4) 269 Every City hath his peculiar walks, Cloysters, terraces
1653 *GREAVES Seraglio* 14 Two men may walk a beast upon the Terrase.

γ. *transf* and *fig*
1605 *BACON Adv Learn* I. v § 11 A terrasse for a wandring and variable minde, to walke up and downe.
1655 *M. CARTER Hon Rediv* (1660) 193 A Gennet of gold enamelled black and red, upon a terrasse or bank of flowers.
1758 *REID tr. Macquer's Chym* I 399 These rows of aludels are supported from end to end by a terrass, which runs from the body of the building, wherein the furnaces are erected.
1896 *Daily News* 20 Nov. 2/4 The living terraces of crimple children added their shrill plaudits to the general welcome.

†c. *Mil.* An earthwork thrown up by a besieging force; see also quot. 1816. *Obs.*

1579 *FENTON Guicciard* xi (1599) 520 Certaine of the Spanish footemen got vp to the terrasse or heape of Earth, and began to assaile the breach
1600 *HOLLAND Lry* v. v. 180 What should I speake of the terraces, tortises, rams, and all other engines of assault and batterie?
1816 *JAMES Milth. Dict* (ed 4) s. v. A terrace likewise signified a sort of cavalier, which was carried to a great height, in order to overlook and command the walls of a town

2. A natural formation of this character; a. a table-land; b. *spec. in Geol.*, a horizontal shelf or bench on the side of a hill, or sloping ground.

The latter is usually of soft material, formed by the action of water, and exposed by the upheaval of the sea-margin, by the deepening of a river channel, or by the diminution in volume of a lake or river.

1674 *JOSSELYN Voy New Eng* 202 The white mountains, the highest Terrasse in New-England.
1753 *HANWAY Trav.* (1762) I vii xcvi. 446 Some of the steepest hills are supported by many terrasses
1832 *DE LA BECHE Geol. Man.* 159 Captain Vetch describes six or seven terraces or lines of beach on the Isle of Jura, which appear to have been successively raised above the present level of the ocean
1878 *HUXLEY Physiog.* xvii 278 It is not uncommon to find successives terraces of gravel
1882 *GEIKIE Text-bk Geol* vi 902 Regular terraces, corresponding to former water-levels of the lake, run for miles along the shores at heights of 120, 150 and 200 ft

†c. The ground on which anything stands. *rare*
1735 *MAHON tr L'Abbat's Fencing Pref.* By turning it too much it [the foot] would have no hold of the terrace.

†3. A gallery, open on one or both sides, a colonnade, a portico; a balcony on the outside of a building; also, a raised platform or balcony in a theatre or the like. *Obs.* ('The earliest sense in Eng')

1515 *Will & Fowler* (Somerset Ho). To be buried w^t in the Terres of the church of the Monastery of Syon.
1588 in *Willis & Clark Cambridge* (1886) II 62a For paving the Inner court and the terras without it.
1596 *Fr W BARLOW Three Serms.* 17 Wee haue dynd abroad in our Terrasses and open Galleries for the great heat.
1617 *MORVSON Itin* 1 145 This yard is compassed with a building all of Marble, which lies open like a Cloyster (we call it a terras)
Ibid. III. 206 This place of Iudgement is commonly in a Porch or Terras under the Senate-house, hauing one side all open towards the market place
1690 *The Gt Scanderbeg* 131 A little Terrass, which rendered my Apartment very pleasant.
1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 258 Terrace, or Terras, an open Walk, or Gallery

†4. The flat roof of a house, resorted to for coolness in warm climates. *Obs.*

1578 *ASP. PARKER Let to Ld Burghley* 13 Dec. This shop is but little and lowe and leaded flat, and is made like the terris fitt for men to stande vpon in any triumphe or shewe.
1582 *N. LICHELFIELD tr Castaneda's Cong E Ind* 1 x 27 Many faire houses of lme and stone, builded with many

lofts, with their windowes and tairris made of Lime and earth
1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 268 To vnderprop the Terratiss, or roofe.
1687 *A. LOVELL tr Thevenot's Trav.* 1 10 All the Houses of it are built with a terrass, or flat Roof, and one may go from one street to another upon the terrasses of the houses
1764 *HARMER Observ* vi. iii. 93 This sleeping on the terraces of their houses is only in summer-time.
1892 *E. REEVES Homeward Bound* 203 On these roofs are 'terraces', guarded by high parapets, where the inmates sit in the cool of the evening

5. A row of houses on a level above the general surface, or on the face of a rising ground, *improperly*, a row of houses of uniform style, on a site slightly, if at all, raised above the level of the roadway.

(Common in street nomenclature; *Adelphi Terrace* (formerly Royal Terrace), London, is one of the earliest examples)

1769 (23 June) *Lease in Mortgage* 20 Aug 1782, A parcel of Ground [which] adjoineth towards the north on vaults situate under the houses built on The Royal Taras [Adelphi, London]
1796 *New Plan of London* [has] 'Lambeth Terrace, behind Lambeth Palace'
1839 *Penny Cycl* XIV 113/2 The terraces in the Regent's Park, Hyde Park Terrace near Bayswater, and that in St James's Park
1850 *KINGSLEY All. Locke* 1. My earliest recollections are of a suburban street of its jumble of little shops and little terraces

6. A soft spot in marble, which is cleaned out and the cavity filled up with a paste. Cf *TERRACY* a.
1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech. Terrasses* (Masonry), hollow defects in marble or fissures filled with nodules of other substances. The hole, being cleared out, is filled with marble dust and mastic of the same color.

7. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Of or pertaining to, having, forming, or consisting of a terrace or terraces, as terrace-bank, -bower, -garden, -region, -roof, -stair, -step, -walk, -wall, -work; obj. and obj. genitive, as terrace-keeper, -maker; terrace-mantling adj.; terrace-cultivation, the cultivation of hill-sides in terraces; so terrace-culture; terrace-epoch (*Geol.*); see quot 1885.

1834 *L. RITCHIE Wand. by Seine* 94 The 'terrace-banks of the Seine'
1843 *Joanna Bailie's Collect. Poems* xix Each whisper'd sigh of the soft night-breeze through her 'terrace-bowers Bore softer tones,
1860 *PUSEY Min. Proph* 144 The 'terrace-cultivation, clothing with fertility the mountain-sides'
1903 *Bradford Antiquary* July 346 Signs of terrace cultivation are to be met with in different parts of the county.
1863 *FAWCETT Pol. Econ.* 11 vii (1876) 232 The establishment of 'terrace culture on the hills'
1862 *DANA Man Geol.* 554 The time when they were raised corresponds to the 'Terrace epoch; and during the process other parallel terraces were formed.
1885 *GEIKIE Text-bk Geol.* II. ii. § 3. 369 In North America, the river-terraces exist on so grand a scale that the geologists of that country have named one of the later periods of geological history, during which these deposits were formed, the Terrace Epoch.
1705 *ADDISON Italy* 59. I went to see the 'Terrace-Garden of Verona, that Travellers generally mention.
1824 *CAMPBELL Theodric* 37 Clustering trees and 'terrace-mantling vines,
1834 *Penny Cycl* II. 472/2 Ten or twelve intermediate formations, constituting the 'terrace-regions.
1802 *GOUV MORRIS in Sparks Life & Writ* (1823) III. 165. I have a 'terrace roof'
1842 *FRANCIS Dict Artis. Terrace Roof*, those which are flat like terraces.
1668 *DAVENANT Mar's the Master* iv. 1. Pass through the gallery up the 'terrace-stairs into my closet.
1865 *J. H. INGRAHAM Pillar of Fire* (1872) 28 We soon landed at the grand 'terrace-steps of the quay.
1867 *SUCKLING Aglaure* III. 1. Eleven; under the 'Terras walke, I will not faile you there.
1693 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) III. 174 The queens terras walk at Whitehall, facing the Thames, is now finished
1712 *J. JAMES tr La Blon's Gardening* 25 A low 'Terras-Wall, from whence you have a View of the Country round about.
1853 *KANE Grinnell Exp.* xv. (1866) 208 Its edges. were abrupt precipices, resembling the 'terrace-work of trap-rock

Hence *Terracer*, one who stands or walks on a terrace: cf. *TERRACING* 2; *Terrace-wards* adv., towards the terrace; *Terrace-wise* adv., in the manner of a terrace.

1786 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* 7 Aug. All the 'terraces stand up against the walls, to make a clear passage for the Royal Family.
1909 *Daily Chron* 20 July 1/1 Pilgrims who arrived on the Westminster Bridge and bent their gaze 'terrace-wards.
1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed 2) 156 Each shop archt above and atop 'terrace-wise framed, and with plaster cemented
1898 *Daily News* 19 May 7/1 St Pierre, Martinique, nestles terrace-wise against and amid a perfect paradise of greenery.

Terrace, obs. form of *TARRAS*.

Te terrace, *v* Forms: see the sb.; also 7 *pa. ppl.* terrased. [*f. TERRACE sb.*, or a *F. terrasser* (16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*.)]

1. *trans* To form into a terrace or raised bank; to fashion or arrange in terraces. Also *to terrace up* (Chiefly in *passive* until 19th c; cf. next)

1650 *FULLER Pisgah* III. 11 § 5 The ascent was terraced on both sides with Pillasters made of Almuggin trees
1682 *WHEELER Journ Greece* 1 13 The Walls also being well Terraced
1827 *KEBLE Chr Y.* 313 Sund Advent, Mountains terrass'd high with mossy stone
1848 *MILL Pol Econ* vi. viii § 3 The plots, terraced up one above another, are often not above four feet wide.
1880 *MISS BIRD Japan* I 85 Fields formed by terracing sloping ground
1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 2/2 The Kusi River in Bengal brings down enormous quantities of silt, making fertile plains, terracing the land, changing its bed, destroying forests.

†2. To furnish with a 'terrace' or balcony; to provide (a house) with a loggia or terrace-roof. (Chiefly in *passive* cf. next.) *Obs.*

1615 *G. SANDYS Trav.* 1. 31 [Minarets] tarrast aloft on the out side like the maine top of a ship
1624 *WOTTON Archt. in Reliq.* (1652) 260 Which [light] we must now supply by

Tarrasing any Story which is in danger of darkness
1631 Heywood *London's Jus Hon* Wks 1894 IV. 276 A faire and curious structure archt and Tarrast about
1634 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* 49 The houses are flat and tarrast atop.

3. *intr* (*nonce-use*) To rise in terraces (in quot., used of ranges of houses)

1900 *Speaker* 29 Dec. 342/1 Pink and white and blue tenements terrace recklessly above each other from the river to the sky-line.

Terraced (te'træst), *ppl. a* [*f. TERRACE sb.* or *v.* + *-ED*] Formed into or furnished with a terrace or terraces; arranged or constructed in terrace form.

In quot 1644, furnished with a colonnade or covered ambulatory.

1644 *EVELYN Diary* 4 Nov. The court is square and terrass'd
1727-46 *THOMSON Summer* 1429 To Clermont's terrass'd height, and Bahr's groves
1797 *Mrs RADCLIFFE Ital* 1. Its terraced roofs crowded with spectators
1869 *TOWER High Tuihey* I 208 The dwellings are niched in the terraced cliffs
1880 *C. R. MARKHAM Peruv Bark* 365 The space between being sown with rice in terraced fields.
1904 *J. T. FOWLER Durh. Univ.* 63 The rebuilt keep conspicuous on a terraced mound

Terraceous (te'ræ'si[əs]), *a rare*. [*f. L. type *terræceus* (see *TERRACON*) + *-OUS*; cf. *-aërous*.] Of earthy nature or composition.

1863 *MOUAT Adv. Andaman Island* 151 The progress that we made through the terraceous compost was necessarily slow.

Terraciform (te'ræ'si'fɔrm), *a rare*. [*f. TERRACON sb* (or med. *L. terrāci-a*) + *-FORM*.] Having the form of a terrace.

1890 *Smithsonian Inst Rep* 72 The formation is sometimes fashioned into terraces, and some of its best developments in the District of Columbia...are terraciform.

Terracing (te'ræ'siŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. TERRACE v.* or *sb.* + *-ING*.]

1. The formation of terraces. b. *concr* A terraced structure or formation; a series or range of terraces, a platform or stand with rows of seats rising in tiers behind each other.

1826 *CHALMERS in Hanna Mem.* (1852) III viii 228 [We] enjoyed the noble terracing, and orange house.
1862 *DANA Man. Geol.* 558 The terracing of the borders of the lakes and rivers.
1864 *CARLYLE French Rev.* xvi 1 IV. 245 The diggings and terracings of the Hill-side.
1885 *SIR R. BALL Story of Heavens* III (1890) 67 The terracing shown in its interior [of the extinct lunar volcano Copernicus] is mainly due to the repeated alternate rise, partial congelation, and subsequent retreat of a vast sea of lava
1902 *Daily Chron* 8 Apr 5/1 The terracing which collapsed with such disastrous results during the football match at Ibrox Park on Saturday.

2. Walking or promenading on a terrace. *rare*
1786 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* 24 July. Here we have coffee till the Terracing is over. This is about eight o'clock.

|| *Terra-cotta* (te'rä-kō'tä). [*It.* lit. baked (cooked) earth:—*L. terra cotta*. So *F. terre cuite*.]

1. A hard unglazed pottery of a fine quality, of which decorative tiles and bricks, architectural decorations, statuary, vases, and the like are made.

1722 *J. RICHARDSON Statuette, etc.* Italy 177 A Model in Terra Cotta as fine as ever was done.
1752 *HOLLIS in Lett Lit Men* (Camden) 90 Many things in glass, many in terra cotta.
1842-76 *GWILT Archt.* § 624 The west front of the church of Sta. Maria in Strada, a most elaborate work in brick and terra-cotta.
1869 *W. W. SMYTH Coal & Coal-mining* 120 The Romans have left us numerous examples in bronze and terra cotta

b With *a* and *pl.* An object of art, as a statuette or figurine, made of this substance

1820 *T. COMBE (title) A Description of the Collection of Ancient Terracottas in the British Museum.*
1824 *Smith's Dict. Grk & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *Figulina*, They reckoned some of their consecrated terra-cottas among the safeguards of their imperial city.
1865 *Athenæum* 28 Jan. 127/3 The terra cottas include some very remarkable coloured statuettes or figurines of Greek production

2. The colour of this pottery, a brownish red of various shades.

1882 *Daily News* 3 June 3/1 That colour which the uninitiated would call golden brown, but which milliners call terra-cotta.
1890 *Full Mall G* 25 June 2/1 The splendid terra-cottas of the rocks and the bright greens of the trees
1900 *Westm Gaz* 23 Apr 2/2 An underdress of pale blue brocade over which is arranged a tunic of terra-cotta.

3. *attrib* and *Comb* a. Of or pertaining to terra-cotta, as terra-cotta works. b. Made of terra-cotta, as terra-cotta bust, figure, vase; c. Of the colour of terra-cotta, as terra-cotta feather, paper, velvet, also terra-cotta tinted ad.

1859 *R. HUNT Guide Mus. Princet Geol.* (ed 2) 96 Figures manufactured at the Mill Wall terra cotta works.
1868 *Full Mall G* 2 Dec. 8 Seventy-four terra cotta busts of the Roman Emperors and their families.
1877 *W. S. VAUX Grk. Cities Asia Minor* iv 162 In 1853, Mr Newton obtained many terra-cotta vases of a very archaic type
1888 *Lady* 25 Oct 378/1 Trimmings of terra cotta faced cloth
1891 *Truth* 20 Dec 1242 All the doorways were draped with terra-cotta silk
1899 *Westm Gaz* 29 July 3/1 Roofs terra-cotta tinted

Terraculture, *rare*—o [*irreg. f. L. terra earth* + *CULTURE*: cf. *agriculture*] = AGRICULTURE. Hence *Terracultural a* = AGRICULTURAL.

1847 in *WEBSTER*; whence in later Dicts

Terracy (te'ræ'si), *a*. [*f. TERRACE sb.* 6 + *-Y*.] Of marble. Containing terraces or soft spots.

1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Marble*, Terracy Marble, that with soft places in it, which must be filled up with cement, as that of Languedoc.

|| **Terra damnata.** *Alchemy. Obs.* [L., = condemned or finally rejected earth.] = CAPUT MORTUUM 2: see quot. 1704

1633 B. JONSON *Tale Tub* 1. iii. She's such a vessel of faeces: all dried earth, Terra damnata! 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I s. v. *Earth*, Earth, which the Chymists call *Terra Damnata* and *Caput Mortuum*, is the last of the five Chymical Principles, and is that which remains after all the other Principles are extracted by Distillation, Calcination, &c. 1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Extensy* 146 (Stanf.) Calc'd Harts-horn being a meer *Terra Damnata*.

† **Terrafiliat**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. next, with *filial* from *filus*] Earthly, worldly, sordid. So

Terrafiliat *an a.*, of or pertaining to a *terrafilius*. 1742 YOUNG *Nt Th.* viii 277 Men of the world, the terrafiliat breed, Welcome the modest stranger to their sphere. 1783 BURNS *Let to J. Murdoch* 15 Jan. Can he descend to mend the paltry concerns about which the terrafiliat race fret, and fume? 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x (1894) 364 His merits as well as his faults have a singular unpersonal, and, if I may so say, *terrafiliat* connotation.

|| **Terrafilius** (te rē fī lūs). Pl. **terrafili**. [L. *terrafilius*, a son of the earth, a man of unknown origin.]

1. A person of obscure parentage. [1590 GREENE *Fr. Bacon* ix 5: Those geomantic spirits, That Hermes calleth *terrafili*.] 1627 BURTON *Anat. Med.* ii. iii. 11. (1693) 199/2 Let no *terrafilius*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy Gentleman take offence. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenax's Cusman d'Alf.* i. iii. i. 186 As if my father had been *terrafilius*. 1679 NESSE *Antichrist* 7 This is the *terrafilius*, the base-born beast that springs out of the earth. 1893 *Sat Rev* 2 June 688/2 Abdel-Kader himself was very far from being *terrafilius*.

2. Formerly, at the University of Oxford An orator privileged to make humorous and satirical strictures in a speech at the public 'act' (In quot. 1882, applied to a similar orator at Dublin University.) Cf. **PREVARICATOR** 4.

1651-93 WOOD *Life* [passim; see ed. Clark (1900) V. 151/2]. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Terrafilius*. the fool in the Acts at Oxford. 1674 *Ibid* (ed. 4), *Terrafilius*, we may call him the *don drol* in the Acts at Oxford, who must be a Master of Arts, to qualify him for this Office, and is commonly chosen out of the best Wits of the University. 1669 *University Diary* 10 July, The *Terrafilius* (the University Buffoon) entertain'd the auditory with a sarcastical rhapsodie. 1670 EACHTARD *Cont. Clergy* 37 Wits, who never were at all inspired by a Tripus's, *Terrafilius*, or *Prevaricator*'s speech. 1713 STEELE *Guard* No. 72 2 In my time... the *Terrafilius* contented himself with being bitter upon the Pope, or chafing the Turk. 1721 AMHERST *Terra Fil. Ded.* It is very uncertain when *Terrafilius* will be able to regain his ancient privileges in the Sheldonian theatre. *Ibid.* No 5 23 All men are not *Terrafilius*'s. 1882 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 389 A scurrilous harangue for the delivery of which, in the character of *Terrafilius*, one of his [Swift's] College acquaintances narrowly escaped expulsion.

|| **Terra firma** (te rā fī rma). [L., = 'firm land', used in med. or mod. L. in special senses = It. *terra ferma*, F. *terre ferme*; cf. G. *festland*. In 17th c. partly a. It. *terra ferma*.]

† 1. A mainland or continent, as distinct from portions of land partly or wholly isolated by water. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 31 He [Ptolemy] draws his *Terra firma* only to 10 degrees South from the Equator. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Terra firma*, the Continent, or main Land; so call'd by Geographers. 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 164 Our men said that about three leagues off to the southward, there seemed to be a *Terra Firma*, or continent of land. 1737-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Terra firma* is sometimes used for a continent, in contradistinction to islands.

† 2 *spec. a.* The territones on the Italian mainland which were subject to the state of Venice. *Obs.* 1605 B. JONSON *Volpone* ii. i, Gentlemen of your City; strangers of the *terra-firma*; worshipful merchants; ay, and senators too. 1645 EVELYN *Diary* June (1819) I. 192 We went to Padua. The first *terra firma* we landed at was Fusina, being only an inn, where we changed our barge. 1832 tr. *Sismondi's Ital. Rep.* xiv 308 The two monarchs agreed to divide between them all the *terra firma* of the Venetians.

† b. The northern coast-land of South America (Colombia), as distinguished from the West India Islands; also, in narrower sense, the Isthmus of Panama. *Obs.*

1760-72 tr. *Juan & Ullad's Voy.* (ed. 3) I p vii, Geographical descriptions of the country about Carthage, the *Terra Firma*. 1827 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 71 A race of people more civilized than most of the other tribes, inhabiting this part of *Terra Firma*.

3. The land as distinguished from the sea; dry or firm land, in quot. 1785, the earth. Also fig.

1693 RAY *Disc.* I. iii. 24 The whole *terra firma*, or dry Land. 1707 NORRIS *Treat Humility* iii. xxi Here we have some *terra firma* to fix and stay our footing on. 1779 *Hist. Mod. Europe* II. i. 65 They again got footing on *terra firma*. 1785 BURNS *Ep. to W. Simpson* 105 While *terra firma*, on her axis, Diurnal turns. 1820 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.*, *Com.* I 72 That their feet find no resting-place on *sea* or *terra-firma*. 1887 MISS BRADDON *Like & Unlike* xxvii, I was not often upon *terra firma* after I left Marseilles.

† 4. *humor. and colloq.* Landed estate; land. 1698 FARQUHAR *Love & Bottle* iii. ii, I have five thousand acres of as good fighting ground as any in England, good *terra firma*, sir. 1700 B. E. *Dict Cant Crew* s. v. *Dish*, He has dapt his *Terra firma*, he has mortgaged his dirty Acres. *Ibid.*, *Terra-firma*, an Estate in Land. 1728 FIELDING *Love in Sex. Masques* v. vi, Does your estate lie in *terra firma*, or in the stocks?

† **Terrage.** *Obs.* Also 5 *terage* [a. OF. *terage* (13th c. in Godef.) — pop. L. *terraticum* (869 in Du Cange), f. L. *terra* earth see -AGE. Hence med. L. *terraticum* (1030 in Du Cange).]

1. Land, a territory, district. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 1072 *hai* comen to the cost... of the *terage* of Troy. *Ibid.* 13632 *Pat Pirrus* schuld have the *terage* of tessayle and be tryed corone. 1440 *Prompt Paro* 489/1 *Terage*, erthe, *humus*, *solum*, *terragium*.

2 *Old Law* Some kind of payment or duty (Actual meaning uncertain, see quot.)

The statements of the 17th c. law dict. are guesses. Gross takes it as = **PICKAGE**. But, as some charters have *terrage* besides *stallage* and *pickage*, the meaning may be payment for the ground or 'stance' occupied at a fair or market without breaking the ground.

1301 *Lincoln Charter in Cal. Charter-Rolls* III. 9 1349 in W. Haidey *Lancaster Charters* (1845) 6 Quod sint quieti de pavagio, passagio, praegio, lastagio, stallagio, tallagio, cariagio, pesagio, piccagio, et terragio. 1691 BLOUNT *Law Dict.* *Terrage* (*Terragium*) [quotes the prec. patent, and says] which seems to be an exemption d. *Præcarus*, viz Boons of Plowing, Reaping, &c. and perhaps from Money paid for digging or breaking the Earth in Fairs and Markets. 1749 in *Pote Hist Windsor* 120 (Transl. of a Charter) That the said Custos or Canons and their tenants should for ever be free from payment of Toll, Picage, Pavage, Terrage [etc.]. 1890 *Gloss Gold Merchant* II. 420 *Terragium*. The same as *Picagium* (473), Duty paid by a stranger on markets and fairs to break the ground and erect a stall.]

3 ? A toll or duty paid for landing; landing dues.

1328 *Grimsby Charter in Cal. Charter-Rolls* III. 411 [tr. quit of toll, hantage, anchorage, terrage, quayage, passage, and pedage]. 1664 HALE *Treat* ii. iv in Hargrave *Coll. Tracts* (1787) I 57 The defendants... showed usage to have had certain customs called land-leave, terrage, &c. *Ibid.* vi 76 *Terrage*, for the necessary unloading of goods before they come up to the common key.

|| **Terrai gnol.** *Obs. rare—o* [obs. F. *terragnol* (Cotgr.), ad It. *terragnolo* 'drooping, downe looking, dull, heavy, as some heavy-going horses' (Florent); f. OIt. *terragnu* (Dante = *terreno*) = med. L. *terraneus* of the earth + *-olo*, L. *-olusdim*.] A heavy-going horse: see quot.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Terragnol*, is a Horse who cleaves to the Ground [etc.] in general, one whose Motions are all short, and too near the Ground.

Terrain (terā'n), *sb.* [a. Also 8-9 *terrein* (9 *terrane*, in sense 3). [a. F. *terrain* (also *terrein*), OF. *terain* (Wace 13th c.) = pop. L. **terrānum* = cl. L. *terrēnum* TERRENE.]

† 1. (See quot. 1727) *Obs.* b. Standing-ground, position.

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Terrain*, is the Manage-Ground upon which the Horse makes his Pist or Tread. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1816 in JAMES *Milit. Dict.* 1832 LISTER *Arlington* II vii 117 Viewed in the same light, and from the same *terrain* from which they view it themselves.

2. A tract of country considered with regard to its natural features, configuration, etc.; in military use esp. as affecting its tactical advantages, fitness for manœuvring, etc.; also, an extent of ground, region, district, territory.

1766 W. DIGBY *Let to G. Selwyn* 12 Apr. in Jesse *S & Contemp.* (1843) II. 13 We rode to reconnoitre the *terrain*. 1816 JAMES *Milit. Dict.* *Terrain*, generally any space or extent of ground. 1879 Cassell's *Techn. Educ.* IV 95/1 Without reference to the physical irregularities of the *terrain*. 1889 BADEN-POWELL *Fighting* 9 Taking in at a glance the peculiarities of the *terrain*.

3. *Geol.* (Usually spelt *terrane*.) A name for a connected series, group, or system of rocks or formations; a stratigraphical subdivision.

1823 tr. *Humboldt's Geognost.* *Es.* Intro. d. The union of several formations constitutes a geological series or a district (*terrain*); but the terms rocks, formations, and *terrains*, are used as synonymous in many works on geognosy. 1864 DANA *Man. Geol.* 81 (Cent.) *Terrane*, is used for any single rock or continuous series of rocks of a region, whether the formation be stratified or not. 1889 in *Q. J. Geol. Soc.* XLV 63 The word *terrane* proposed by Prof. Gilbert to be used for a stratigraphical subdivision of any magnitude. 1895 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Sept. 694 The slates of the Cambrian *terrane*.

b. *adv.* Of the earth, terrene, terrestrial. a. *Terrain tide*, a (supposed) rise and fall in the earth's crust, caused by the attraction of the sun or moon. b. *Terrain cure* see quot.

1882 MILNE in *Nature* 8 June 125/2 To determine the existence of a *terrain tide*, a gravimeter might be established. If *terrain tides* exist, and they are sufficiently great from a geological point of view. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 621 Regulated exercises, such as the gentle climbing, especially in mountain districts, known as the *terrain cure*.

|| **Terra incognita** (te rā ink gnitā). Pl. *terrae incognitae* (erron. *terras incognitas*). [L., = 'unknown land'.] An unknown or unexplored region. Often fig.

1616 CAPT. SMITH *Descr. New Eng.* 6 The Spaniards know not so much of the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*, whose large dominions may equalize the greatness and goodness of America. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Gk. Enter Kent* Wks. i. 143/2 The place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a mere *Terra incognita*. 1756 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Let to C. Tess of Buile* 2 Apr. 1 Your provinces of politics, gallantry, and literature, all [are] *terra incognita*. 1821 ANNA M. FORTER *Village of Mariendort* II 121 His friend and the field-marshal were nearly *terras incognitas* to each other. 1901 *Sotsman* 11 Mar. 6/4 The country within a day's ride, is almost a *terra incognita*.

Terraine, obs form of **TERRENE**.

|| **Terra Japonica** (te rā dzāppō'nika). [mod. L., = 'Japanese earth' see note s. v. **CATECHU** So F. *terre du Japon*] = **CATECHU**, formerly also known as *Japonic earth*.

[1654, 1679, 1683 [see **CATECHU**]. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Catechu*, improperly called *Terra Japonica*. 1725 *Land Gaz.* No. 6366/1 Half a Ton of *Terra Japonica*. 1845 *Encycl. Metr.* XXII 471/1 The exports from Népāl are rice, ginger, *terra Japonica* (i. e. the gum, or inspissated juice of the *Mimosa catechu*).

|| **Terral** (tera). [Sp. f. L. *terra* land; so F. *terral*] The land-breeze.

1884 H. COLLINGWOOD *Under Meteor Flag* 299 Obligated to take to our sweeps to get across the calm belt between the *terral* and the trade-wind.

|| **Terra Lemnia.** [med. or mod. L., = 'Lemnian earth', f. *Lemnos*, an island in the Aegean sea. So F. *terre de Lemnos* (Littre), It. *terra lemnia* (Florent), G. *lemnische erde*.] = **TERRA SIGILLATA**, known also as *Lemman earth*.

1613 HARCOURT *Voy. Guiana in Hist. Misc.* (Malb.) III 192 The earth yieldeth bole-amoniack and *terra-lemnia*. 1632 [see **TERRA SIGILLATA**]. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IX 784/2 *Lemman Earth*, *Terra Lemnia*, a medicinal, astringent sort of earth, of a fatty consistence and reddish colour.

Terralla, erron. form of **TERRELLA**.

Terramare (terāmā, i, -mē, i) Pl. -ares. Also β. in It. form *terrama'ra*, pl. *terrama're*. [a. F. *terramare* (1867 *Rev. des Deux-Mondes*, 653, in Littre), ad. dial. It. *terramara* (used in Emilia, about Bologna), for *terra-marna* (Bellini), f. *terra* earth + *marna* (dial. *mara*) MARL.

Introduced into anthropological use by Strobel and Pigarni, 1862.]

An ammoniacal earth found in the valley of the Po, in Italy, and collected as a fertilizer; it occurs in flat mounds, identified as the sites of dwellings of a people of the later neolithic period. Hence *transf.* (pl.) The prehistoric settlements themselves. Also *attrib.*

a. 1866-8 BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths Mid Ages*, *Leg. Cross* (1877) 365 These quarries go by the name of *terramares*. They are vast accumulations of cinders, charcoal, bones, fragments of pottery. 1891 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* I ii. 55 Relics discovered in gravel-beds, caves, shell-mounds, *terramares*, lake-dwellings.

β. 1890 HUXLEY in 19th Cent. Nov. 761 The pre-historic people of the *terramare*. 1899 R. MUNRO *Prehist. Scot.* vi 205 Combs of bronze have been found both in the Swiss lake-dwellings and in the *terramare*. *Ibid.* xi, 434 There is in the eastern part of the Po Valley another class of ancient habitations known as *terramare*, they may be regarded as land palafittes.

Terrandry, -anye: see **TYRANTRY**, **TYRANNY**.

Terrane: see **TERRAIN**.

Terranean (terā'nān), *a.* [f. as next + -AN] Pertaining to, or proceeding from, the earth.

1653 W. RAMSEY *Astrol. Restored* 107 It is a *terrenean* and earthy Angle. 18 *Electr. Rev.* (US) XVIII 1 9 (Cent.) The great strain on the trolley wire would be a necessary incident of *terrenean* supply.

Terraneous (terā'nūs), *a rare.* [f. L. **ter-rāneus* (cf. *subterrāneus*), f. *terra* earth. see -OUS] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial.

1711 KEN *Bamund Poet* Wks. 1721 II. 210 As long as this *terreneous* Globe endureth. 1725 *Brice's Weekly Jnl.* 26 Nov. 1 There may be some Sea-Shells dug at Land containing *Terraneous* Insects.

b. *Bot.* Growing upon land.

1882 in OGLIVIE (Amandale)

Terrapin (te rāpin) Forms: 7 (torope), *tarapine*, 7-9 *terrapine*, 8 *torrepine*, *terebin*, 8-9 *tarapin*, 9 *terrapene*, *terapin*, *tarrapin*, 8-*terrapin*. [Of Algonquin origin, *torope* represented the Abenaki *turēpē* (also *tourepē*) in Rasles *Abenaki Dict.* rendered 'tortue', in Delaware *tulpe*. The origin of the final -in, -me is obscure.]

A name originally given to one or more species of North American turtles, thence extended to many allied species of the turtle and tortoise family, *Testudinæ*, widely distributed over North, Central, and South America, the East Indies, China, N. Africa, and other countries. In N. America, *spec.* the Diamond-backed or Saltmarsh terrapin, *Malaclemmys palustris*, famous for its delicate flesh.

Among other well-known American species are the Red-bellied *terrapin*, *Pseudemys rugosa*, the Alligator *terrapin* or Snapping turtle, *Chelydra serpentina*, and the Pine-barren *terrapin*, Box-turtle, or Gopher, *Cistudo carolina*. The Catalogue of Animals in the London Zoological Gardens, 1896, contains thirty-three species of *terrapin*, with distinctive appellations, as *Caspian*, *Ceylonese*, *Florida*, *Spanish*, *Annulated*, *Black-headed*, *Ocellated*, *Painted*, *Rough*, *Speckled*, *Wrinkled*, *Bennett's*, *Blowing's*, *Maw's*, *Oldham's*, *Spangler's* *terrapin*. These are distributed in fifteen genera.

1613 A. WHITAKER *Gd. Newesfr Virginia* 42, I have caught with mine angle pike, caipe, eele, creafish, and the torope or little turtle. 1672 JOSSelyn *New Eng. Rarities* 34 The Turtle that lives in Lakes and is called in Virginia a *Terrapine*. 1672 J. LEDBERER *Discov.* 4 Every Nation gives his particular ensigne or arms, the Sasquesahanaugh a *tarapine* or small tortoise. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Terrapine*, a word

used among the Virginians for that which we commonly call a Tortoise, and many call a Turtle, the Lake Turtle which lives in Lakes, is that most properly called the *Terrapine*. 1714 J. LAWSON *Hist. Carolina* 133 Of terrapins there are divers sorts, all which will comprehend under the distinction of land and water. 1722 BEVERLY *Virginia* III. IV. § 15. 1751 A small kind of Turtle, or Tarapins (as we call them). *Ibid* IV. xix. § 80. 1755 Snakes, Terrapins, and such like Vermine. 1764 SMOLLETT *Trav.* xix. (1766) I. 302 The land-turtle, or terrapin, is much better known at Nice, as being a native of this country. 1844 P. Parley's *Ann.* V. 115 The growth of the terrapine is very slow. 1854 OWEN *Shel. & Test.* in *Orr's Cuv. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat.* 217 The Australian long-necked terrapine (*Hydaspis longicollis*). 1862 TROLOPE *N. Amer.* I. 467 The terrapin is a small turtle, found on the shores of Maryland and Virginia, out of which a very rich soup is made. 1908 *Times* 22 Feb. 13/3 Three-keeled terrapin. from Guatemala.

b. The flesh of this animal as food. 1867 DIXON *New Amer.* (ed. 6) II. 335 Gentlemen sitting at table sipping soup, picking terrapin. 1899 F. M. C. W. *Three Fates* II. 259 He had eaten terrapin and canvas back off old Saxon China.

c. *attr.* and *Comb.*, as *terrapien meat*, *shell*, *soup*, *terrapien-farm*, a place where diamond-back terrapins are reared for the market; *terrapien paws*, a name, in Chesapeake Bay, for tongs used in capturing terrapins.

1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 110 Terrapine shells containing pebbles. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. in Pacific* ix. 110, I put it to some terrapin meat. 1862 RUSSELL *Diary North & S.* (1863) 340 The Terrapin soup excellent, though not comparable to the best turtle. 1901 H. GADWDY in *Camb. Nat. Hist.* VIII. ix. 360 Enterprising men have established terrapin-farms or 'crawls' for the keeping and breeding of terrapins.

Terraplain, etc. see **TERREPLEIN**.

Terraquean, *a. rare* = next. 1861 MACIN *Mag.* Apr. 471/2 All the places on this terra-quean globe.

Terraqueous (ter'kwjōs), *a.* [f. *L. terra* earth + *AQUEOUS*, Cf. *F. terraque* (e) (Voltaire *Mémoires* 1747) from Eng.; so Sp. (*el globo*) *terracueo*].

1. Consisting of, or formed of, land and water; nearly always in *terraqueous globe*.

1658 PHILLIPS, *Terraqueous*, composed of earth and water together. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* II. 99 The halituous Effluvia and Apophyses of this terraqueous Globe below. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. iii. § 37. 1717 The whole terrestrial (or terraqueous) Globe. 1743 YOUNG *N. Th.* I. 286 A part how small of the terraqueous globe is tenanted by man! 1781 COWPER *Charity* 122 Providence enjoins to every soul An union with the vast terraqueous whole. 1834-S J. PHILLIPS *Geol. in Encycl. Meth.* VI. 701/1 margin, Relation of terraqueous agencies in ancient and modern eras. 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text-bk. Geol.* in 72 The maintenance of a habitable terraqueous surface.

2. Living in land and water, as a plant; extending over land and water, as a journey.

1694 WESTMACOTT *Script. Herb.* 104 These Reeds belong to the terraqueous plants. 1844 JEFFREY in *Ld. Cockburn Life* (1853) II. Let. cxxxv, We drove down to the pier and resumed our terraqueous promenade.

Terrar, terrer. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 6 *terrar*, 9 *error* *terrarer* [ad med. *L. terrarius* in same sense, f. *terrarius* adj., pertaining to land or lands (f. *terra* earth, land), whence also *terraria*, -*rium*, a piece of land, landed property, pl. *terraria* possessions, lands, *terrarius* a tenant or holder of land, *terrarius liber*, also *terrarius*, *terrarium* a register of lands, rents, etc. (TERREIER¹).]

An officer of a religious house, who was originally buisier for the farms and manors belonging to the house, receiving rents and making disbursements on account of these; but whose office by the 16th c. at Durham was mainly connected with the entertainment of strangers.

1401 *Rolls Terrariorum in Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 209 Compotus fratri Willemi Barry Terrarii Dunelm. 1593 *Rolls of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 99 Dane Roger Watson the Terrar of y^e house. The Terrars checker was as yea go into y^e geste Hauke. His office was to se that all y^e geste chambers to be cleanly kept [etc.] and he provided provender for there houses [etc.] 1864 RAINES *Priory of Hexham* I. p. cxxiv, The Terrares, the cellarer, the chamberlain and the buisier acted by his advice. 1901 J. T. FOWLER in *Durh. Acc. Rolls* Intro. 31 The Terrar had three copies of each roll written out. *Ibid.*, Expenses of the Terrar nding to Auckland. and other places.

Terrar, *obs.* form of **TERREIER**.

Terrarium (ter'vium) Pl. -a. [mod. f. *L. terra* earth, after *aquarium*. Also in Fr. (1873 in Littré *Suppl.*) and Ger. (Meyer *Conv. Lex.*)] A vivarium for land animals, esp. a glass case, or the like, in which small land animals are kept under scientific observation.

1890 *Science* 10 Jan. 24/2 [He] describes the ways of a snake, which he kept in his terrarium in Zurich. 1895 *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 160 Usually after they have lived for some time in the terrarium they get dark spots, especially on the sides of the body.

Terraz, -ass(e), *obs.* ff. **TARRAS**, **TERRACE**.

Terra Sienna. *Obs.* Also *terra di (de) Sienna*. [ad *It. terra di Siena*, in *F. terre de Sienne*, lit. 'earth of Sienna'.] = **SIENNA**. Also *attr.*

1760 SHENSTONE *Wks. & Lett.* (1777) III. 309 A terra-sienna or very rich reddish brown. a. 1817 T. DWIGHT *Trav. New Eng.* (1821) I. 35 A beautiful yellow earth which yields a handsomer colour than the Terra de Sienna. It is called Terra Columbiana. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 413 Terra di Sienna is a white ochre, and is brought from Italy, where it is generally found. 1844 J. T. H. WELSH *Parsons & IV* xviii, That light terra sienna tint which may be seen in many of our cathedrals.

|| **Terra sigillata** (ter'zidgūl'ā). Also 5-6 *terre sigillate*, 6 *terra sigyllata*. [med. L. = 'sealed earth'. so *F. terre seellée* (Cotgr.), *terre sigillée* (Littré), *It. terra sigillata* (Florio), *G. siegel-erde*. For the reason of the name, see quot. 1802.]

1. An astrigent bole, of fatty consistence and reddish colour, obtained from Lemnos; formerly esteemed as a medicine and antidote, sphragide; known also as *sealed earth* (SEALED ppl. a. 1 d.), *sigillate earth*, *Lenman earth*, **TERRA LEMNIA**. Also applied to similar earths found elsewhere.

1798 TRAVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvi. xcvi (Bodl. MS), A Ceteyn veyne of erpe is icoleped *Terra sigillata*, and is singulariche colde and dry. 17400 *Langfranc's Curing* 61 Take pe powder of crabbis brent vj parties, gencian ij parties, terre sigillate oon parte, make poude. 1750 LEVON *Treas. Health* II. ij, Take one parte of *Terrasygillata*, and an other of the gumme called Saracenicum. 1824 LITHOON *Trav.* III. 97 The souveraine minéral against infections, called Terra Lemnia, or Sigillata. 1756 NUGENT *Gr. Tour* II. 59 Germany is famous for that sort of earth, seldom found any where else, called *Terra sigillata*. 1802 BROOKES *Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Lemnos*, This earth [of Lemnos] is called Terra Sigillata, being formed into small loaves sealed with the grand signior's seal, and thus dispersed over various parts of Europe.

† 2 Red pigment; ruddle. *Obs.*

1553 WARDE *in Alani's Ser.* II. 27 b, Terrasigillata or ruddle. 1608 CART. SMITH *True Relat.* 35 Two Indians, each with a cudgel, and all newly painted with Terra-sigillata, came cycling about me as though they would have clubbed me like a hare.

Terrasphe. *Obs. rare* [f. *L. terra* earth + *SPHERE*: cf. *planisphere*.] = **TELLURION**.

1891 in American dictionaries.

Terra verd, *verb.* variants of **TERRE-VERTE**.

† **Terre**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* = 1. [a. *F. terre*: -L. *terra* earth.] Land, pl. lands, possessions.

1526 in Dillon *Customs of Pale* (1892) 83 Also he shall forfeit to the kinge all his terres and tenements.

† **Terre**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [a. *F. terre* (a 1200 in Godef.) f. *terre* earth.] *trans* a. To cover with earth; = **TEER** v. i. b. To throw on the ground. 17400 *Frans. Paro.* 489/2 *Teyn*, or *hyll* wythe *eipe*, *terriculo*. 1586 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* III. xvi. 72 Lo heer my gage! (he ter'd his gloue) thou knowst the victors meed.

Terre, *obs.* f. **TAR**, **TARE**, **TEAR** sb.; *obs.* pa. l. pl. of **TEAR** v. 1.

† **Terreal**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. *L. terre-us* earthy, earthy + -AL.] Of or pertaining to the earth; earthly, terrestrial, mundane.

1598 GALLOWAY *Let. in Nipper's Mem.* (1834) 295 The knowledge of sens, as most confused and terreal, is the lowest.

† **Terrean**, *a. Obs. rare* = 1. [f. as prec. + -AN.]

Of the earth; of earth.

1704 HEARNE *Duct. Hist.* (1714) I. 184 Dr. Burnet supposes his Terrean Crust which had for 1500 Years held in the Waters of the Abyss was by the heat of the Sun so parch'd and crack'd, that at last it broke.

|| **Terre bleue**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [F. = blue earth.] An earthy form of the blue mineral Azurite (a hydrated basic copper carbonate); as a pigment, known as *Lambers' Blue*.

1728 WOODWARD *Meth. Fossils* 3 note, Terre bleue is a light, loose, friable Kind of Lapis Armenus.

Terreer, *obs.* form of **TERREIER**.

Terrein, *obs.* f. **TERRAIN**, **TERRENE**.

† **Terreity**. *Obs. rare*. [ad med. *L. terratās* (c 1250 in Vincent of Beauvais, *Spec. Doctr.* XII. 109): see -ITY. So *obs.* *It. terratā* (Florio 1598).]

The essential quality of earth; earthiness.

1610 B. JONSON *Alch. u. v.* The Aquatite, Terrene and Sulphureite Shall runne together againe, and all be annul'd. 1757 tr. *Henckels's Pyritol* 114 Such a body as returns not to its universal terreity, but is arrived to a more heightened degree of metallity.

† **Terrell**. *Obs. rare* = 1. [Anglicized form of next.] = next, sense 1.

1619 BAINBRIDGE *Descr. late Comet* 13 The rest inter-mediating in their motion, according to their distance from this little terrell, for whose vse especially those vast plane-tarie globes were created.

|| **Terre lia**. *Obs.* [mod. *L.* dim of *terra* earth: cf. *L. telluria*, and see -EL 2.]

1. A little Earth, a small orb or planet.

1657-83 EVELYN *Hist. Relig.* (1850) I. 162 Only signifying His making greater worlds, and not these microcosm terrellas. 1688 F. MONT *Amour Glorieux*, *Enc. O.* 241, I should rather suspect that the Fire will more and more decay till it turn at last to a kind of Terrella, like that observed within the Ring of Saturn. *Ibid* 242 To let its Central Fire to incorporate it self into a Terrella.

2. A spherical magnet, having like the earth two magnetic poles; sometimes, for experimental purposes, marked with lines representing the earth's equator, meridians, parallels, etc., used to illustrate the dipping of the needle, and other phenomena of terrestrial magnetism. Also, a small artificial globe

having a magnet within it, which behaves in the same way, and serves the same purposes.

1613 M. RIDLEY *Magn. Bodies* 4 The first form of the Magnet is a large one in fashion of a round ball, boule or globe, and we do call it a *Terrella*. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 62 The Terrella or spherical magnet geographically set out with circles of the Globe. 1773 LORIMER in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 79 Whenever any one meets with a terrella, or spherical loadstone, the first thing he does is to find out its poles. 1822 IMISON *Sc. & Art.* I. 405 A small globe, having a magnet enclosed within it, which is called a *terrella*. 1837 BREWSTER *Magnetism* 304 Shape it so as to give it any form, whether of a terrella, or any other.

† **Terremote**. *Obs.* [a. OF. *terremote* (12th c. in Godef.), ad *L. terre mōtus* earthquake. In *It.* and Sp. *terremoto*.] An earthquake.

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 75 Wheo of that al the halle quok, As it a terremote were. 1450 *Minour Salvacion* 468x Terremote and of graves notable apercionne.

Terremotive (ter'mōvīv), *a. rare*. [f. *L. terre mōtus* earthquake + -IVE, after *motive*.] Of or pertaining to an earthquake, seismic.

1837 WHEWELL *Hist. Induct. Sc.* (1857) III. 459 The frequent sympathy of volcanic and terremotive action. 1840 — *Philos. Induct. Sc.* x. iii. § 4 II. 128 The greatest known paroxysms of volcanic and terremotive agency.

† **Terrenal**, *a. Obs.* [f. *L. terren-us* TERRENE + -AL; cf. OF. *terrenal* (13th c. in Godef.)] Of or pertaining to the earth; terrestrial; earthly; = **TERRENE** a. 1.

a. 1555 PHILIPOT *Exam. & Wnt.* (Parker Soc.) 359 They looked for a terrenal kingdom. 158x MARBECK *Be Notes* 934 That the Sacrament is made of two natures, of an heavenly nature, and of a teiennial and earthly nature. 1588 PARKER tr. *Mendoza's Hist. China* 397 The river Ganges, one of the four that comme forth of paradise terrenal.

Terrene (tērīn), *a. Forms.* a. 4- terrene (6-8 terene, 7 terrene). β 5 terreyin, 6-ain, -aine. γ. 6-7 terren. [ult. ad *L. terren-us*, f. *terra* earth, an Anglo-Fr. *terrene* occurs in Wright *Lyr. Poetry* (Percy) 4. Stressed *terrene*, and sometimes spelt *terren*, down to c 1700; but *terrene* is instanced as early as 1635; *terrene* in 1797 and 1865. (The 15-16th c. spellings in -ein, -eyn, -aine, suggest F. origin, and may have been influenced by F. *terrain*, or *terrien*)]

1. Belonging to the earth or to this world, earthly; worldly, secular, temporal, material, human (as opposed to heavenly, eternal, spiritual, divine). = **TERRESTRIAL** 1.

a. 13 K. *Alis*. 563s Paradyz terrene is rieth in be Est. 1509 BARCLAY *Shyp Rhys* (1570) 192 From terrene lucre that day withdrawe thy mynde. 1548 UPDALL *Brasm. Par. Luke* I. 17 All terrene or yearlyly Kyngdomes. 1593 *Homilies in Sacrament* 1. (1839) 443 Not as especially regarding the terrene and earthly creatures which remain. 1606 SHAKS. *Ant. & Cl.* III. xii. 153 Alacke our Terrene Moone is now Eclipse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Urania* xxxii, To keepe their Queene secure from terrene treason. 1635 QUARLES *Emble* IV. 1 (1718) 190 The common period of terrene conceit. 1638 Sir I. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 301 They are in apparition terrene Idolls. a. 1711 *Ken. Wks.* (1722) IV. 60 With zeale wash your own spirit clean From all concupiscence terrene. 1844 Mrs. BROWNING *Calabria to Canino* xix, Whatsoever eyes terrene Be the sweetest his have seen. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 525 Nearer than their life of terrene days.

β. a. 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 4 And yeuhte longe lyff and stont in this terreyin and wordly thing [F. *choses mondaines* of *terrennes*] like as hym lust. 1546 LANGELEY *Pol. Verg. De Inuent.* IV. v. 87 To declare that they oughte to reject terrein and yeerlyly substance. 1596 R. HILL in *Farr S. P. Blas.* (1843) II. 305 You worldly wights, that have your fancies fixt On slipperioy of terrene pleasures here.

γ. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Familye of Love* 17 b, Our earthly and terrene nature. c. 1650 J. WILKINSON *Of Courts* *Leit* 140 True faith and iohanne yonshal beare of life, member, and terren honour. 1637 Heywood *Dial. v. Wks.* 1874 VI. 200 Bury the thoughts of all such terren drosses.

2. Of the nature of earth (the substance); earthly.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. c. I. 44 Because ouen much of the drie terrene element is mingled in it. 1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* 11 Here the soil is generally terrene or earthy. 1807 YANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 301 Combined with the finest particles of terrene matter the tidal waters could hold in suspension. 1863 J. G. MURPHY *Comm. Gen.* 1. 2 The aerial, aqueous, and terrene materials of the preexistent earth.

3. Occurring on or inhabiting the land as opposed to water: = **TERRESTRIAL** 5.

1661 LOVELL *Hist. Anim. & Min.* Intro. Members common with the terrene quadrupeds. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* I. 20 These [shells] are considered as substances entirely terrene. 1854 BREWSTER *More Worlds* IV. 86 In any terrene vertebrate.

4. Of or pertaining to the earth (as a planet): = **TERRESTRIAL** 2.

1635 SWAN *Spec. H.* (1670) 81 That the nature of the place above the Moon doth sufficiently deny the ascent of any terrene Exhalation. 1709-29 V. MANDEV. *Syst. Math. Geogr.* 595 Of the Dimension of the Terrene Globe.

5. *absol.* or as sb. a. The earth, the world. b. A land or territory; also fig.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* VI. 78 Many a Province wide Tenfold the length of this terrene. 1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* IV. 26 The teeming rav'nous Brutes Might fill the scanty Space of this Terrene. 1830 W. PHILLIPS *My Sinner* II. 474 The vast terrene, hereby deep shaken to its extremest bounds. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* ix. 215 That rich terrene of anthology, the pages of Shakespear. 1894 R. J. HINTON in *Voice* (N.Y.) 18 Oct. 3/5 The conservation of our whole terrene—may yet be found through irrigation.

Terrene, var **TERRINE**, early f. **TUREN**

Terrenely (tĕr'ē-nē), *adv.* [f. **TERRENE** + **-LY**.]

†1 As regards landed estate; territorially. *Obs.*
c1475 *Partenay* 5014. I Hym make my proper enheritour,
For yit shall he be worthy terrenely.

2 In a terrene manner; mundanely.

a 1638 *MEDE Wks.* (1679) 290 Opposed. to an offering
earthly and terrenely sanctified, as were the Typical Sacri-
fices of the Law by Fire and Blood. 1747 *RICHARDSON*
Clarissa (1810) I xxxi 213 Those confounded poets, with
their terrenely celestial descriptions. 1906 *Westm. Gas*
9 Apr. 4/2 Let not thy plaited eyes be cast Terrenely on the
painted past.

Terreneness, *rare*. Also 7 **terreness**. [f.
as prec + **-NESS**.] Terrene quality; earthiness.

1652 *FRENCH Yorksh. Spa* xiv 206 He saith, that all
kinds of taste arise from a kind of terreneness more or less
adust. 1670 *W. SIMPSON Hydrol. Ess.* 90 The vapours of
the burning bitumen and adust terreness therewith. 1727
BAILEY vol. II, *Terreneness*, Earthiness

† **Terrenity**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + **-ITY**; cf.
med.L. *terrenitas* (Du Cange).] The quality or
condition of being earthy, *concr.* earthy matter.

1627-77 *FELTHAM Resolves* 74 (L) [It] debases all the spirits
to a dull and low terrenity. 1650 *CHARLETON Paradoxes*
Frol. 23 The Acid Spirit, immersed in an excessive quantity
of Terrenity, becomes languid.

|| **Terreno** (*terre no*) [= *It.* (*piano*) *terreno* :—L.
terrenum **TERRENE**] A ground-floor; also, a parlour.

1740 *H. WALPOLE Let to H. S. Conway* 9 July, I have a
teneno all to myself. 1750—*Let. to Mann* 11 Mar., I am
already planning a *terreno* for Strawberry Hill. 1787 *Back-
ford Lett. Italy* xvi (1805) I 156 The *terreno*, or ground-
floor, where they live chiefly in summer, is excellent

† **Terreous**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *terre-us* earthen,
earthy (f. *terra* earth) + **-OUS**.] Earthy, of earthy
nature; pertaining to earth or ordinary soil

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* II. v. 67 There remains a
grosse and terreous portione at the bottome. 1650 *Ibid.* VII.
xiii 312 According to the temper of the terreous parts at
the bottome. 1794 *SULLIVAN View Nat.* I xxix 421 By the
concretion of teireous and other particles, which make
either adamants, pebbles, or free-stone

Terreplein (tĕr'ē-plēn, || tĕr'ē-plēn) *Fortif.*

Forms: a. 6-7 *terrepleine*, 7. *plane*, *plane*,
terrepleine, 8-9 *terreplein*, 6. 6 *terrepleine*,
8-9 *plein*, 9. *plane*, 8- *terreplein*. [In a. ad.
It. *terrepleino*, in Sp. *terreplano*, in same sense; cf.
It. *terrepieno*, Sp. *terrepieno*, to fill up with
earth, f. *terra* earth + *pieno* (—L. *plenus*) full;
in b. a. corresponding French *terreplein*. Both in
F. and Eng., the second element was sometimes
erroneously taken as *It.* *piano*, F. *plain* plane, flat,
level (so in Littre), whence the former spellings
-plain, *plane* cf. sense 2. A form *terrapin* app.
from It. *terrepieno* appears in F. in 1567 (Godefroy
Compl.); cf. **TERREPLEIN** v. below.]

1. Originally, The talus or sloping bank of earth
behind a wall or rampart; hence, the surface of a
rampart behind the parapet, and strictly, the level
space on which the guns are mounted, between the
banquette and the inner talus.

a 1598 *BARRET Theor. Warres* 130 Vpon these Terra-
pleines should trees be planted. *Ibid.* Gloss 233 *Terrapleine*,
an Italian word, the earth that is rampured and filled vp
vnto the inside of any wall or bulwarke. 1688 *R. HOLME*
Armoury III. xvi (Roxb.) 100/2 The Terreplein or walk of
the Rampire. 1689 *G. WALKER Siege of Derry* 9 The out-
side Wall of Stone, or Battlements above the Terra-pleine is
not more than two Foot in thickness. 1712 *J. JAMES tr. Le*
Blond's Gardening 118 The Platform sustained by the
Walls or Banks of the Terrasses in Fortification, is call'd
the Terra-plain. 1829 *Swm* 17 Sept. 1/5 The insignificance
of their batteries and the smallness of their terrepleins,
which prevent cannons of large calibre being placed there.
1859 *F. A. GRIFFITHS Art. Man* (1862) 260 The Terreplein
is the upper part of the rampart, which remains after having
constructed the parapet.

β 1591 *Garrard's Art Varr* 317 (Stanf) If . . . you cannot
make Trauerses vpon the Terreplane, for that the Enemy
doth hinder it. 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, *Terre-Plane*,
in Fortification, is the Platform or Horizontal Surface of the
Rampart. 1830 *E. S. N. CAMPBELL Dict. Mil. Sc.* 88 The
Banquette is placed behind this parapet, and the clear space
left on the rampart, called its terrepleine, has been limited
to about eighteen or twenty toises, terminated towards the
town by a slope of 45°. 1879 *Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV.
138/1 Bastions are termed 'full' when the interior is level
with the terre plain of the rampart on either side of it
transf. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* July 99/2, I went out to the
narrow terre-plain over the craig

2. The level base (above, on, or below the natural
surface of the ground) on which a battery is placed
in field fortifications, sometimes, the natural sur-
face of the ground (quots. 1669, 1756, 1853).

[This latter use is manifestly connected with the mistaken
derivation from *plana*, *plaine*, *plain*.]

1669 *STANNARD Fortification* 3 The Height of the Ram-
pie ought to be 18 Foot above the Terra Plana. 1756
Dict. Arts, etc. s.v. *Roundery of Belles*, They first dig
a hole of a sufficient depth to contain the mould of the bell,
together with the ear or cannon under ground, and six
inches lower than the terreplein where the work is done.
1828 *J. M. SPERMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 37 Breaching
batteries must be sunk to such a depth that the terreplein
of the covered-way may coincide with the soles of the
embrasures. 1853 *Stocquer's Milit. Encycl.*, *Terre plain*,
in field fortification, the plane of site or level country around
a work. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) L. I. c. 64 Batteries
may be classed as follows, viz., 'Sunken batteries', in

which the terreplein is sunk below the surface of the ground
'Elevated batteries', in which the terreplein is on or above
the natural surface of the ground

Hence † **Terreplein** (concomitantly *terrapin*) v. *Obs.*
rare, to furnish with a terreplein

1679 in *Fort St. George* (Madras) *Records*, Whither the
Curtains of the Christian Town to be strengthened and
Terrapined

† **Terrer**, *Obs. rare* [f. *terre*, *TAR* v. 2 + **-ER** 1.]

A provoker, vexer. cf. *terryare* s. v. **TARY** v.

1382 *Wyclif Esch.* xxiv 3 Thou shalt saye bi piouerbe
a parable to the hous, terer to wraththe [Vulg. *ad domum*
irritabilem] 1388 *Ibid.* ii 7-8 Thei ben tereris to
waththe [1382 wraththe] Nyle thou be a terere to
waththe, as the hows of Israel is a terere to wraththe

Terrer, variant of **TERRAR**.

Terrere (e), **Terres**, obs. ff. **TERRIER**, **TERRACH**

Terre sigillate, obs. f. **TERRA SIGILLATA**.

[**Terresty**, mispr. in Arb. *Garner* II. 114 for
terrestre (see **TERRESTRITY**, quot. 1568), whence in
dictionaries; in some assumed to be for **terrosty*.]

Terrestreity, *erron.* form of **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestre**, *a. Obs.* Also 4-6 *terestre*, 4-7

-er. [a. F. *terrestre* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad.

L. *terrestris* earthy, f. *terra* earth] = **TERRES-**

TRIAL; chiefly in phr. *paradis terrestre* [OF. *parais*,
paradis terrestre (12-13th c.), mod. Fr. *paradis t*]
earthly paradise, the Garden of Eden.

1340 *Ayenb.* 50 As he did to etuen [= Eve] and to Adam in
paradis terrestre. c1386 *CHAUCER Merch.* T. 88 Wyf is
mannes helpe and his confort, His Paradys terrestre and his
disport. c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) v 44 The Ryvere of Gysoun
cometh out of Paradys terrestre. 1484 *CAXTON Chivalry* 1

In gouernynge and oideynynge the bodies terrestre
and earthy. 1550 *J. COCK Eng. & Fr. Herald's* s. 133 (1877) 97
A marvelous puissance and army marytayne and terrestre.
1663 *GERBIER Counsel* a vi b, After his Building up of
Terrester Seas.

Terrestreity, see **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestrene**, *a. Obs. rare*—1 [f. **TERRESTRE**,
after **TERRENE**.] Terrestrial, earthy.

1599 *A. M. tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physike* 235/2 It will
helpe her, if any terrestre thing will helpe her.

Terrestrial (tĕr'ē-strī-āl), *a. and sb.* Also 5
-yall(e), 5-7 -yall(e), 7 *tere*-. Also 5-8 *terrestrial* (1
after *celestial*. [f. L. *terrestris* (f. *terra* earth) +
-AL. Cf. obs. F. *terrestriel* (16th c. in Godef.).]

1. Of or pertaining to this world, or to earth as
opposed to heaven; earthly; worldly; mundane.

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 183 The hieste powere
intellectuelle . . . separate somme tyme from substances ter-
restriale. c1460 in *Poel & L. Poems* (1866) 82 Graunt
to man the byesse eternele When he passith thys lyfe ter-
restryalle. c1470 *ASHBY Active Policy* 592 What man is he
that is terrestrial. But of hym thus sadly wol speke & telle?
1526 *TINDALE 1 Cor.* xv. 40 There are celestiall bodies, and
there are bodies terrestriall. a 1548 *HALL Chron.* Hen. VI.
182 b, Deprived of his terrestrial Crowne, to be recompensed
with an heavenly garland. 1593 *NASHE Christs T.* I. ii b,
Their eyes are dazzled with terrestiall delights. 1750 *JOHN-*
SON Rambler No. 67 r. 2 The happiest lot of terrestrial
existence. 1868 *LAW Beacons of Bible* (1869) 47 The guilty
have then no terrestrial refuge

2. Of, pertaining, or referring to the earth; often
in *terrestrial ball, globe, sphere*, the earth.

1593 *SHAKES Rich.* II. ii. 41 From vnder this Terrestrial
Ball. 1638 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Extended to the
plane of the terrestrial Horizon. 1645 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Feb.,
The celestial, terrestrial, and subterranean deities. 1669
STURMY Mariner's Mag. v. 19 The Sphericallity of this
Terrestrial (ed. 1684-trial) Globe. 1796 *H. HUMBERT tr. St.*
Pierre's Stud. Nat. I. 363 The two terrestrial Hemispheres
are not projected in the same manner. 1837 *WHWELL Hist.*
Induct. Sc. (1857) III 38 The subject of terrestrial magnetism

† b. Proceeding from, or belonging to, the solid
earth or its soil; not atmospheric. *Obs.*

1658 *J. ROWLAND Mowfet's Theat. Ins.* 908 Terrestrial or
earthly Honey we call that, because the dew going away, it
is sucked out of the very sweat of the earth. 1660 *BOYLE*
New Exp. Phys. Mech. xviii. 239 The Terrestrial Steam
may considerably alter the gravity or pressure of the
Atmosphere.

c. Consisting of earth or soil (*humorous*).

1844 *O. W. HOLMES Lines Berks. Jubilee* 48 No soil
upon earth is so dear to our eyes As the soil we first stined
in terrestrial pies!

d. *spec.* **Terrestrial globe**, a globe with a map
of the earth on its surface: see **GLOBE** sb. 3.
† **terrestrial line** (obs.). see quot. 1704; **terrestrial**
telescope, one used for observing terrestrial objects.

1559 [see **GLOBE** sb. 3.] 1657 *MONYSON Itin.* I. 31 In the
Clocke [of St. Sussburg Cathedral], there is a terrestrial globe.
1704 *J. HARRIS Lex. Techn.* I, **Terrestrial Line**, *Line*
Terrestrial, in Perspective, is a Right Line, wherein the
Geometrical Plane, and that of the Picture or Draught
intersect one another. 1825 *J. SMITH Panorama Sc. & Art*
I. 487 The Terrestrial Telescope, or Perspective Glass.
1837 *GORING & FRITCHARD Microgr.* 153 Terrestrial tele-
scopes will not have received their finishing touch, until
their secondary image is just as perfect as their first. 1869
TYNDALL in Fortn. Rev. 1 Feb. 245 The poles, equator, and
parallel of latitude of an ordinary terrestrial globe.

† 3. Of the nature or character of earth, esp. as
being dry and solid or pulverulent; possessing
earth-like properties or qualities; earthy. *Obs.*

1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* I. 21 [Quick lime] whose moisture is
altogether exhale, so as there remaineth therein nothing
else, but the terrestrial parts replenished with a fiery vertue.
1668 *CULPEPPER & COLS Barthol. Anat.* L. xviii. 49 The thick

and terrestrial Excrements of the Kidneys. 1684-5 *BOYLE*
Min. Waters 29 Of the division of the Cap Mort into
saline and terrestrial and other parts not dissolvable in
Water. 1756 *Phil. Trans.* XLIX. 903 Acids do dissolve
animal calculi, by acting upon their terrestrial parts.

4. Of, or pertaining to, the land of the world, as
distinct from the waters.

1628 *HOBBS Thucyd.* (1822) 20 We offer you a naval not
a terrestrial league. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 7 Nov., The ter-
restrial and naval battles here given. 1839 *ALISON Hist.*
Europe (1849-50) VII. xlii s. 55 136 While England was
extending her naval dominion, Napoleon was advancing
in his career of terrestrial empire

5 *Nat. Hist.* Occurring on, or inhabiting, land:

a. *Zool.* Living on the land as distinguished from
the waters, or on the ground as distinct from the
air, applied *spec.* to birds of the order *Terrestres*,
and to air-breathing molluscs and crustaceans

1638 *RAWLEY tr. Bacon's Life & Death* (1650) 54 Fishes
need lesse Refrigeration than Terrestrial Creatures. 1727-41
CHAMBERS Cycl. s. v. *Bird*, Birds are usually divided into
terrestrial, and aquatic. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 479 The
subserviency of our planet to the support of terrestrial as
well as aquatic species. 1859 *DARWIN Orig. Spec.* xli.
(1873) 341 The distribution of terrestrial animals. 1888
ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life 455 A few *Gastropoda*
are terrestrial and air-breathers

b. *Bot.* Growing in the soil; distinguished from
aquatic, *marine*, *parasitic*, or *epiphytic*
1831 *J. DAVIES Manual Mat. Med.* 424 *Fung.* Terrestrial
or parasitical plants of very variable consistence, but never
of a green colour. 1849 *LYELL and Vint. U. S.* (1850) II.
305 Land covered with a luxuriant vegetation of terrestrial
plants. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs Bot.* 660 The autumn
crocus, tulip, crown imperial, terrestrial orchids.

B. sb. (The adj. used absol.) a. A terrestrial
being; esp. a human being, a mortal, in quot. 1598,
a man of secular estate, a layman. b. The ter-
restrial world, the earth (*rare*). c. pl. Terrestrial
animals, orders, or families: see quot. 1842

a. 1598 *SHAKES Merry W.* iii. i. 108 (Qu. 1) Give me thy
hand, terrestrial! Give me thy hand, celestial! 1725 *POPE*
Odyss. xix. 691 Heav'n that knows what all terrestrials
need, Repose to night, and toil to day decreed. 1873
PROCTOR Expanse Heav. (1877) 235 Varieties of effect alto-
gether unfamiliar to us terrestrials. b. 1742 *YOUNG IV.*
Th. ix. 598 Thou, Whose little heart, is moord' within
a nook Of this obscure terrestrial. c. 1842 *BRANDE & COX*
Dict. Sc., etc., *Terrestrials*, the name of a section of the
class *Aves*, corresponding to the orders *Rosores* and *Cur-*
sosores; also of a family of Pulmonated *Gastropods*, and of a
division of Isopodous Crustaceans.

Hence **Terrestrialism**, worldliness (as a way
of life), secularity; **Terrestrialize** v., *trans.* to
make terrestrial or earthly.

1856 *GRINDON Life xxiii* (1875) 297 Falling neither into
fanaticism nor terrestrialism. 1829 *WILSON in Blackw.*
Mag. XXV. 389 Every breath of air we draw is terrestrialized
or etherialized by imagination. 1901 *Edin. Rev.* Apr. 357 Once
terrestrialised, life is 'not a dream but may become one'.

Terrestrially, *adv.* [f. prec. + **-LY**.]

1. In a terrestrial manner; after the manner of
earthly or worldly things

1604 *DRAYTON Moses* ii. 366 These plagues seem yet but
nourished beneath, And even with man terrestrially to
move. 1664 *H. MORE Exp. 7 Epist.* vi. 122 [They] growly
and carnally erre touching the nature of the Resurrec-
tion-Body, phansying it as terrestrially modify'd. 1821
Examiner 220/2 Our own terrestrially transient duration.

2. As regards the ground or soil.

1857 *T. MOORE Handbk. Brit. Ferns* (ed. 3) 19 Indication
that the locality is moist, either atmospherically or terrestri-
ally, or both.

So **Terrestrialness** *rare* (Bailey vol. II, 1727).

† **Terrestrialian**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. L. *terrestris*

terrestrial + **-AN**] = **TERRESTRIAL** 5 a

1608 *TORSSELL Serpents* (1658) 635 The signs of such as
are hurt by the Chaldonian or Chersaan Asp, and the
Terrestrialian are all one, or of very little difference.

Terrestriety: see **TERRESTRITY**.

† **Terrestriety**, v. *Obs. rare* [f. as next +
-FY] *trans.* To make terrestrial.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* IV. xiii. 231 Though we
should affirm that heaven were but earth celestified, and
earth but heaven terrestified. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*,
Terrestriety, to make earthly or like earth

† **Terrestrious**, *a. Obs.* [f. L. *terrestris*
terrestrial + **-OUS**. cf. *illustrious*.]

1. Having the nature of earth; earthy.

1600 *SUNFLET Countre Farme* iii. xlix. 539 [The] ter-
restrious and earthe temperature which all sorts of peases
doe much consist of. 1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* 322
Beside the fixed and terrestrious Salt, there is in natural
bodies a *Sal niter* referring unto Sulphur. 1741 *MONRO*
Anat. Nerves (ed. 3) 25 Saline and terrestrious Particles.

2. Of or consisting of the land surface of the earth

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* II. ii. (1650) 49 This varia-
tion proceeded not only from terrestrious eminencies, and
magnetical veins of earth laterally respecting the needle
1864 *MARSH Lect. Eng. Lang.* 24 The geographical centre
of the terrestrious portion of the globe

3. Of, pertaining to, or inhabiting the land; =
TERRESTRIAL 5.

1646 *SIR T. BROWNE Pseud Ep.* III. xxiv. 166 Some [animals]
in the Sea hold those shapes which terrestrious formes
approach not. *Ibid.* 170 That nomenclature of Adam, which
unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto
their natures

† **Terrestriety**, **terrestreity**, *Obs.* [ad.
med.L. *terrestrietas* (a 1330 in Du Cange), f. *terre-*

stri-s earthy. see -TY, -ITY. Hence *F. terrestrill*, -*ell*, Eng. *terrestriety*. In 16th c. the L. form was altered to *terrestrellus* (1533 in Du Cange), app. after words properly in -*ellus*, from adjs in -*eus*, as *terrestis*, *panetis*, *vinetis*, etc., and this was imitated by It. *terrestrellu* (Florio), *F. terrestrillu* (Roquefort), Eng. *terrestriety*. *Terrestriety* is an individual error. The quality or condition of being earthy, or of containing earthy matter; usually *concr.* earthy matter; applied esp. to gross or residual substances.

a. 1568 TURNER *Of Wines* Bviii, Rhennish wyne hath fewer dregges and lesse terrestritie [mispr. in Arb. Garner II 114 terrestris] or grosse earthynesse than the Clared wine hath. 1603 HOLLAND *Plutarch's Mor.* 658 Referring all to the terrestrity of the sea for that in sea water there is mingled much earthie substance. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* II 107 Salt peeter pure and separated from all terrestritie and heterogeneous substance.

B. 1605 TIMME *Quersit* III 153 The spirit of vitriol, separated from all terrestritie. 1662 MERRET *tr. Neris's Art of Glass* III 12 The salt yields no more terrestrity, or dregs. 1681 Phil. Collect. XII. 105 That all the terrestrity thereof comes to be separated. 1683 SALMON *Dorset Med.* II 392 Freed from all its terrestrity [mispr. teritry] 1755 tr. *Leonardus's Nurr Stones* 42 From their own terrestrity [teritry] (1533) *sua terrestritas* they will sink in water.

Terret, -it (terret, -it). Forms: 5-8 *tyret*, *teret* (t, tyret, 6 *tyrette*, 7 *tirret*, *terret*, 9 *terret*, -it. See also TORRET. In 15th c. *teret*, *tyret*, collateral form of *torret*, a OF *torret*, *tourret*, dim. of OF. *tor* (12th c.), *tour* a round, circuit, circumference. see TOUR. The phonetic change from *torret*, *tyret* to *terret*, *tyret* is unusual. General sense. A round or circular loop or ring, esp. one turning on a swivel, by which a string, ribbon, or chain is attached to anything.

a. A ring on a dog's collar, by which a string can be attached, etc.

1376-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 387 In uno lese et uno pare de turrettes pro domino de Hilton. c. 1386. see TORRET. 1530 FALSCHE 281/2 Tyrettes for a grayhounds collar, *boucelletes*. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 186/2 The Greyhound, hath his Collar, and the Spaniel hath his Terret.

b. Each of the two rings by which the leash is attached to the jesses of a hawk.

1486 Bk. St. Albans, *Hawking* v. b. The lewnes shulde be fastened to theym [jesses] with a payre of tyretis [ed. 1496 tyrettytis] wch tyretis shuld rest vpon the lewnes, and not vpon the gesses, for hyngyng and fastynyng vpon trees when she flyeth. The tyretys serue to kepe hir from wyndyng when she backes. [1801 *Scrut. Sports & Past.* II. 11. § 9 [from Bk. St. Albans] The lynes, or small thongs of leather, might be fastened to them [the jesses] with two tyrets, or rings.]

c. A ring or the like by which any object can be attached to a chain, = TORRET c.

1515 in Carte *Life of Ormonde* (1736) I. Intro. 43 A white horn of ivory, garnished at both the ends with gold and corse thereunto of white silk barred with barres of gold and a tyret of gold thereupon. 1570-80 *Fabric Rolls York Minster* (Surtees) 118 For making a tyret and a ryng of yron to the masons well buckett, xod. [1586-7 *Ibid.* 119 For a lowpe for the mason well buckett, 4d.] [1600] J. T. FOWLER *Let to Editor*, The ring by which the chain is attached to a watch is now called the 'torret' or 'tyret', but the word is going out, and they call it the 'bow'.

d. In horse-harness, One of the two (brass) rings fixed upright on the pad, or saddle, and on the hames, through which the driving reins pass. Also, any ring attached elsewhere to the harness for a similar purpose, as a *head-terret*: see quot. 1794.

[1449 see TORRET.] 1794 BAILEY, *Tyrets*, Ornaments for Horse Harness. 1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1802) II 144 The Terrets are what screws in the saddle, or housing, for the reins to run through. A short terret is often fixed at the top of a bridle, called a head-terret, for the leading-reins to go through. 1840 *New Monthly Mag.* LX. 173, I saw a leader's rein break halfway between the head-terret of the wheeler and the pad-terret of the leader. 1851 MAYHEW *Labour* I. 358/2, 'I found I could make my pad terrets' (the round loops of the harness pad, through which the reins are passed), 'my hooks, my buckles, my ornaments... as well as any man'.

Hence **Terreted** († *terreted*, *terr-*, *tyrr-*) a., provided or fitted with a terret.

1572 BOSSEWELL *Armorie* II. 55b, Three Greyhounds cursante, of the Moone, with colours Rubie, studded and terreted, Solis. 1610 GUILLIM *Heraldry* IV. xi (1611) 218 Three greyhounds collars argent edged studded and tyretted or. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III. xvi. (Roxb.) 76/2 A dog collar, edged, studded and Tirretted.

Terret, obs. form of TORRET.

Terre-tenant (tē'rē-tənānt). *Law*. Also 5-6 *tere-*, 6-7 *terr-*, 6-8 *ter-*. [a. AF. *terre teneant* 'holding land', f. *terre* land + *teneant* TENANT.] One who has the actual possession of land; the occupant of land.

1308-9 *Rolls of Paris* I. 275/2 Les heus, & les terres teneantz Gregorie de Rokesele. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 9/x The said Feoffees, her Heirs, Executors and Teretenauntz. 1511-12 *Act's Hen. VIII.* c. 23 *Preamble*, Proccesse made ayenst them their heires executors or teretenauntz. 1601-2 FULBECKE *1st Pt. Parall.* 14 All the terre tenants of the village have caried away their corn & hay except one man only. 1607 in COWELL *Interpr.* 1702 *Let. fr. Soldier to Ho. Com.* 19 They chusing rather to rely on the Oaths of the Tertenants and a View of the Lands. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II. vi. 91 These mesne or middle loids, who were the immediate superiors of the *terre-tenant*, or

him who occupied the land. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1841) I. II. 151 The terre tenants in villenage, who occur in our old books, were not villans.

Terretour: see TERRITOIRE.

|| **Terre-verte** (tē'rē-vert). Also 7-8 *terra-vert*, 8 *terravert*. [*F. terre verte* (De Lisle 1783), *terre verte* (Cotgr.), It. *terra verde* 'green earth'; cf. G. *grunerde*.] A soft green earth of varying composition used as a pigment; esp. that obtained from Italy (Verona), Cyprus, and France, = CELADONITE or *green earth*, a variety of glauconite.

1658 W. SANDERSON *Graphice* 82 Earth colours are best, as all Okers. *Terre-vert*. 1683 R. HOLME *Armoury* II. 313/2 *Terra-vert* colour, a kind of a dusky green, is an earthy Clay Painters use. 1711 *Brit. Apollo* III. No. 141 2/2 The smallest Body'd Terra-vert, Lake and the Pinks. 1730 GORDON *Maffei's Amphitru* 9 Criscolla or Terra-vert. 1748 J. HILL *Fossils* 31 Bluish green undurated Clay, called by the painters *Terre Verte*, one of the best and most lasting greens they have. 1884 J. C. STABLES in *Griff's Own Mag.* 8 Mar. 354/1 Emerald green and terre vert among the greens.

Terreyne, terrhene, obs. f. **TERRENE**.

Terrial. ? Error for some term in hawking, ? for **TERRET** b.

1604 Heywood *Wom. Killed w. Kindness* Wks. 1874 II. 99 Mine [hawk], seest a Fowle Within her talents; and you saw her pawes Full of the Feathers, both her petty singles [toes], And her long angles, grūd' her more then other, The Terrials of her legges were stain'd with blood. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* II. 25 That we may strike with claws and bull of steel, and soak our terrals with his blood.

Terriar, obs. form of **TERRIER** 2.

Terribility (ten'biliti). *rare*. Also 5 *terry-blete*. [a. obs. *F. terribleté*, also later *terribilité* (15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. *terribilitās*, f. *terribilis*: see next and -ITY, -TY.] = **TERRIBLENESS**.

1471 CAXTON *Recuyell* (Sommer) 41 And the terryblete of the tyrant Ichaon is not to be redoubtyd when hit bleuyth vnponysshid. 1503 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 58 Their valour and terribility in warre. 1823 G. DARLEY in *Land. Mag.* Dec. 618/2 The energy, passion, terribility, and sublime eloquence of the stage.

Terrible (ten'rib'l), a. (sb.). Also 5-6 *terry-*, 6 *terra-*, *terre-*, *terre-*. [a. *F. terrible* (12th c.), ad. L. *terribilis*, f. *terrere* to frighten. see -BLE.]

1. Exciting or fitted to excite terror; such as to inspire great fear or dread; frightful, dreadful. c. 1430 *Lyng Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 142 Their roos up oon out of his sepulture, Terrible of face. c. 1450 HOLLAND *Hovell* 620 That terrible felloun my spreit affrayd. 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Mariit Women* 266 With a terribill tal standand as edderis. 1565 in Sir J. PICTON *L'pool Munc. Rec.* (1883) I. 108 The marvelloussset and terribillst storm.

1612 BRINSLEY *Lyd. Lit.* xxvii (1627) 277 In very many schooles the whole gouernment maintained only by continual and terrible whipping. 1721 STRYPE *Ecc. Mem.* II. v. 36 Punished to the terrible example of all others. 1791 COWPER *Thad.* IV. 515 The Greeks. With martial order terrible advanced. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. vii. 50 A foe more terrible than the avalanches. 1870 SWINBURNE *Ess.* 4 *Stud.* (1875) 111 Superb instances of terrible beauty undeformed by horrible detail.

2. Exciting some feeling akin to dread or awe; very violent, severe, painful, or bad, hence *collog.* as a mere intensive. Very great, excessive. (Cf. the similar use of *tremendous*, *awful*, *frightful*, etc.)

1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 128 Their constant amitie to their nychtbouris the Britanis brocht a terribill feir. 1628 EARLE *Microcosm* (Arb.) 49 He is a terrible faster on a piece of Beefe. 1670 MARVELL *Corr. Wks.* (Grosart) II. 315 The terrible Bill against Conventicles. 1737 L. CLARKE *Hist. Bible* IV. (1740) 227 The terrible blow of all. 1779 *Mirror* No. 41 ¶ 6, I was told it was a great way off, and over terrible mountains. 1829 LYTTON *Deveraux* I. II. He was a terrible cavalier at the holy mysteries of Catholicism. 1844 DICKENS *Mat. Chas.* xi, She's a terrible one to laugh. 1853 KANE *Gunnell Exp.* xxiv (1856) 301 Even you, terrible worker as you are, could not study in the Arctic regions.

3. *quasi-adv.* = **TERRIBLY**. (Chiefly in sense 2.)

c. 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* I. 42 The duke, spored his horse terrible. 1606 S. GARDINER *Bk. Angling* 13 The world is a Sea, terrible salt thorough sin. 1634 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* 5 The weather being terrible hot. 1796 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 126 We were so terrible good as to take James in our carriage. 1877 FREEMAN in *Life & Let.* (1895) II. viii. 158, I was in a terrible bad way.

4. *Comb.*, as *terrible-browed*, *-looking*.

1766 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* liv. He seemed to her a terrible-browed angel. 1906 *Westm. Gist.* 21 Apr. 4/1 There was only one burglar, by no means a terrible-looking fellow.

B. sb. A terrible thing or being; something that causes terror or dread. Usually in pl.

a. 1513 FOTHERBY *Atheom.* I. xii § 5 (1622) 133 Which maketh the cogitation of death, of all other terribles, to seeme the most terrible. 1684 FLAVELL *Fear* n. 9 Job calls it the king of terrors or the most terrible of terribles. 1850 J. STRUTHGERS *Poet. Wks.* II. 149 One has, between Grecian and Gothic story, generated a new race of terribles.

Terribleness (ten'bīlness). [*f. prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being terrible; frightfulness, dreadfulness, awfulness.

a. 1533 LD. BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel* (1546) Tvij, The most terrible, and the laste terrible of all terribleness. 1535 COVERDALE *Dent.* xxvi. 8 The Lorde brought vs out of Egypte with greete terribleness thorow tokens and wonders. 1651 FULLER *Abel Rediv.* (1667) I. 237 He did not only bear the terribleness of imprisonment. 1710 ASP SHARP *Serms.* Acts xxvi. 31 Wks. 1754 VI. 188 The majesty, and terribleness of his appearance. 1887 SMILES *Life & Labour* 131 The sadness and terribleness of some of the aspects of life.

† **Terribhize**, v. *Obs.* *nonce-wd.* [*f. TERRIBLE* + -IZE] *trans.* To make or render terrible.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barlas* II. iii. l. *Vocation* 271 Both Camps approach, their bloody rage doth rise, And even the face of Cowards terribhize.

Terribly (te'ribl), *adv.* [*f. as prec.* + -LY 2.] In a terrible manner.

1. So as to excite terror or dread; dreadfully.

1526 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 245 b, Impenitent synners drawn downe to hell moost terribly or feerfully. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* II. 1. 313 We heard a hollow burst of bellowing Lake Bulls, or rather Lyons, It strooke mine eare most terribly. 1718 PRIOR *Solomon* I. 630 This ample azure sky, Terribly large, and wonderfully bright. a. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rev. & Punishm.* viii. (1853) 362 It is at death that the consequences of guilt are often most terribly revealed.

2. Very severely, painfully, or badly; passing colloquially into a general intensive. Exceedingly, extremely, excessively, very greatly.

1604 E. G. RIMSTONE *D'Acosta's Hist. Indies* III. xx. 184 It rained and snowed terribly. 1709 CURRIE in *Hush. & Gard.* 274 Tulips are charming to the Sight, but terribly offensive to the Smell. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) VI. 101 Relying on its courage, and the strength of its bill, with which it [the puffin] bites most terribly. 1867 TROLLOPE *Chron. Barsel* II. lviii. 147 You must be terribly in want of your dinner. 1871 JOWETT *Plato* I. 49 Why then are they so terribly anxious to prevent you from being happy? *Mod.* I am at present terribly busy.

† **Terric**, *Obs.* *rare*—1 [*f. L. terr-a* earth + -IO] (See quot.)

1612 STURTEVANT *Metallica* II. v. 59 Terrica is an Ignick Invention, for the cheaper making of all kinds of Burnt-earths, wherevpon the Materials made by this Art, are called Terricks.

Terrice, obs. form of **TERRACE**.

Terricole (ten'ikōl), a. (sb.). [*ad. L. terricola* earth-dweller, f. *terra* earth + *col-ere* to inhabit.]

1. *Bot.* Growing on the ground, as some lichens.

1882 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 562/1 With respect to terricole species [of lichens], some prefer peaty soil..., others calcareous soil.

2. *Zool.* Living on the ground or in the earth.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 6 June 715 Some living specimens of the 'Harmut', *Clavaria laevis*..., from Damietta. This curious Siluroid Fish Mr Boulenger was not able to confirm the account of its tenicole habits.

B. sb. An animal living on the ground, or burrowing in the earth; *spec.* a member of the *Terricoles*, a group of annelids containing the common earthworm.

1896 *Naturalist* 78 The head-pore of aquatic species is wanting in adult terricoles.

Terricoline (ten'ikōlīn), a. *Zool.* [*f. as prec.* + -INE 2.] = next.

1895 in *Funk's Standard Dict.* 1902 in *Webster Suppl.*

Terricolous (ten'ikōlōs), a. *Zool.* [*f. as prec.* + -OUS.] Inhabiting the ground, not aquatic or aerial; living in the earth; *spec.* of or belonging to the *Terricoles* or earthworms; = **TERRICOLE** 2.

1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* I. 169/1 In the terricolous annelida there are no curri. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Terricolous*, living on or in the earth, as the *Harpalus terricola*. Applied by Latreille and Macquart to a group of the *Tigularia* which deposit their eggs in the earth. terricolous. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Inu. Anim.* v. 220 In the terricolous forms (Lumbricids) the vasa deferentia are continuous with the testes. 1881 DARWIN *Veg. Mould* 247 In the same manner as gallinaceous and struthious birds swallow stones to aid in the tituration of their food, so it appears to be with terricolous worms.

† **Terricrepant**, a. *Obs.* *rare*—0. [*f. L. terricrep-us*, f. stem of *terr-ere* to frighten + *crep-āre* to rattle, make a noise; cf. *crepānt-em* prpple.]

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Terricrepant*. that rebuketh terribly or bitterly.

† **Terriculament**, sb. *Obs.* Also 7 in L. form -mentum, pl. -ta. [*ad. L. terriculament-um* (Apuleius) a bugbear, f. *terruculum* something that excites terror, f. *terrere* to frighten. see -MENT.] A source or object of dread, esp. of needless dread, a bugbear.

1548 W. PATTEN *Exped. Scott.* Pref. ciii, His vaine terriculaments and rattelbladders. 1567-8 ABB. PARKER *Corr.* (Parker Soc.) 313 Afear'd or dismay'd with such vaine terriculaments of the world. 1621 BURTON *Anat. Med.* III. iv. 11 vi (1651) 700 Such terriculaments may proceed from natural causes. 1661 FULLER *Worthen.*, *Warwick* (1817) II. 404 Those who are not *Terriculamenta*, but *Terrones*, no fancy-form Bugbears, but such as carry fear and fright to others about them. 1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 182 Such like bugbears and Terriculamenta.

Hence † **Terriculament v.** *Obs.* to inspire with groundless fear.

1644 J. GOODWIN *Innoc. & Truth Triumph* (1645) 14 The man to whom the shadovs of the mountaines seemed men, was very prudent and advised in his feare, in respect of him that is terriculamented with such apocryphall pretences of feare as these.

|| **Terridam, terrindam**. [*Native Indian name.*] (See quot.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Muslin*, There are various kinds of muslins brought from the East-Indies; chiefly Bengall; betelles, tamatans, mulmuls, tanjees, terrindams, doreas, &c. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Terridam*.

† **Terrie**, *terry*, *Obs.* *rare*—1. [*app. a. OF terry, terra* (16th c. in Godef.), dial. forms of *terras* bank, mound, trodden ground.] A trodden path,

sometimes a balk or ridge of earth separating fields or allotments

1563 *Homilies* in *Regation Week* iv (1859) 496 They do wickedly which do turn up the ancient terraces of the fields, that old men beforetime with great pains did tread out.

† **Terrien**, *a. Obs.* Also 5-yen. [a. OF. *ter(r)ien* terrestrial, seigniorial (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) f. *terre* land + *-ien*, *-ian*. corresp. to a L. type **terrānus*.] Earthly, worldly; territorial [1592 *Bartrun* iii iv § 21 Fey a noster Seigneur le Roi. de vic et de membre, de cors et de chateaus et de terrien honore] c. 1450 *Merlin* xv 334 The kynge Arthur, that is oure lorde terrien 1844 *CANTON Chivalry* 24 Thoffyce of a knyght to be mayntene and defende his lord worldly or terrien. 1489 — *Fayles of A i i* 5 Emperours, kynges, dukes & other lordes terriens.

Terrier ¹ (ter'ri-er) Now only *Hist.* Forms. 5 *terriere*, 5-9 *terrare*, 6 *tarrar*, *terrour*, -ore, 7 *terreure*, 7-8 *terrare*, 6- *terrerie*. [a. OF. *terrier* (13-15th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) rent-roll, subst. use of *terrare* adj. (cf. F. *registre terrier* (15th c.) = med.L. *terrānus liber*). — med.L. *terrānus*, f. *terra* land. Thence med.L. *terrārium* rent-roll (Dn Cange).] A register of landed property, formerly including lists of vassals and tenants, with particulars of their holdings, services, and rents; a rent-roll; in later use, a book in which the lands of a private person, or of a corporation civil or ecclesiastical, are described by their site, boundaries, acreage, etc. Also, in extended application, an inventory of property or goods.

1477 *Passon Lett.* III 206 Increse the rente, and make a new terrar and rental 1492 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 78, I wyll that the terrere wyth that con partye of thys indentur be putte and kepte in the hutche of the Gyldehalle. 1597 *Luton Trin Guild* (1906) 192 A terrere of y^e land y^e was Thomas Colemakers. 1599 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 136 A tarrar of alle the landes and medowes..belonging to the towne. 1594 *N. Riding Rec.* (1894) 231 An auncient and true terrour declaryng the limits [etc.]. 1594 *West and Pt Synodol*, *Chancery* § 87 The deedes, evidences, muniments, terriers. 1655 *FULLER Ch. Hist.* in vii § 17 Some Diocesses in this Terriere were exactly done, and remain fairly legible at this day. 1670 *Blount Law Dict.* *Terrar*..is a Book, Survey, or Land Roll, wherein the several Lands are described; containing the quantity of Acres, boundaries, Tenants names, and such like. 1695 *Wood Life* (O.H.S.) I 398 That there was no terrar taken of the goods he had, which were bought at the college charge. 1707 *E. Chamberlayne Pref.* *St. Eng* II ix (ed. 22) 129 The Churchwardens, whose Office is to see that there be an exact Terrier of the Glebe-Land. 1879 *Times* 22 Sept. The dimensions of each plot by number are preserved in the official parish terrier.

b. *transf.* and *fig.*
a. 1640 *JACKSON Creed* xi xxii. § 5 Some..give a more particular terrar or distinct map of this heavenly life or kingdom. 1646 *OWN Country Ess* Wks. 185t VIII. 55 What bounds, what terriers are to be assigned to the one or to the other. 1649 R. HOLDSWORTH in *Spurgeon Treas.* Dav. Ps. cxix. xxi The holy terrar of the Celestial Canaan.

Terrier ² (ter'ri-er). Forms: 5 *terrere*, *terrere*, 6 *terreryer*, *taryer*, *terrour*, 7 *terriar*, *terrare*, *tarrar*, *terrariar*, *tarryer*, 7-8 (9 *vulgar*) *terrariar*, 6- *terrerie*. [a. F. (*chien*) *terrerie*, also as subst. *terrerie* 'a hunting-dog used to start badgers, etc., from their earth or burrow' (cf. *TERRIER* 3) = med.L. *terrārius*, f. *terra* earth (see *prec.*.)]

1. A small, active, intelligent variety of dog, which pursues its quarry (the fox, badger, etc.) into its burrow or earth; the numerous breeds are distinguished into two classes, the *short- or smooth-haired*, as the fox-terrier, black and tan terrier, etc., and the *long- or rough-haired*, as the Scotch terrier, Skye terrier, etc. (See also *BULL-TERRIER*, *Toy terrier*, etc.) Formerly also *terrerie* dog.

c. 1440 *Promp Parv* 489/2 *Terriere*, hownde (v. *terreryer*), *terrariur*. 1530 *PALMER 279/2* laryer a dogge. *Ibid.* 280/2 *Terraryer* a dogge, *chien terrerie* 1596 A *FLEMING tr. Caius Doga* (1880) 4 Of the Dogge called Terriar, in Latine *Terrariur* Another sorte..which hunteth the Foxe and the Badger or Greye onely, whom we call Terrars, because they..creep into the grounde. 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* II v 871 An open table for all kinde of dogges. He hath your. Terriers, Butchers dogs, Bloud-hounds. 1644-7 *CLEVELAND Char. Lond. Diurn* 3 Who fitter to unkennell the Fox, then the Tarryer, that is a part of him. 1648 *Hunting of Fox* 25 Like so many Terrars we must fasten upon them with tooth and nail. 1774 *GOLDSM Nat. Hist* II. 166 The terrier is a small kind of hound with rough hair. 1835 *Scott Guy M.* xxi. A rough terrier dog scampered at large. 1864 *HUXLEY Lect. Wg Men* 110 It is a physiological peculiarity that impels the terrier to its rat-hunting propensity. 1863 H. KINGSTON *A. Elliot* v. Rough long-legged English fox terriers, which ran on three legs, like Scotch terriers, and held their heads on one side knowingly.

b. *fig.*
1532 *MORE Confut. Trindale* Wks 695/1 We shall..set in such terreries to him, that we shall..either course him abrode or make him euill rest within. c. 1622 *FORD*, etc. *Witch Edmonton* I. ii. Bonds and bills are but terriers to catch fools. 1799-81 *JOHNSON L. P.* *Outway* Wks II. 220 Hunted by the terriers of the law. 1828 *Scott Hrt Midl* xxiii. The opening quest of a well-scented terrier of the law drove me from the vicinity of Edinburgh.

† 2. A name given to certain beavers said to burrow instead of building. *Obs*
1733 *MONTIMER in Phil. Trans.* XXXVIII 177 He

[Sarrasin in *Mem. Acad. Sci.*, Paris, 1704, p. 64] says there are some Beavers called 'terriers' [*Castors terriers*], which burrow in the Earth. 1781 *PENNANT Hist. Quad* II 384 They [Beavers] are met with dispersed, or in the state of Terriers, in the wooded parts of independent Tartary. 1784 — *Arch. Zool.* I 103.

3 A punning appellation for a territorial see *TERRITORIAL* 4 b (cf. *TERRI* 5b2)

1908 *Daily Chron* 31 Mar 5/3 It may be argued that 'Territorial' is not very much longer than 'Volunteer', but it is just the little that makes all the difference. [Of three suggestions, 'Territor', 'Terrier', 'Terral', it was] yesterday rather thought that 'Terrier' would carry the day. *Ibid.* 18 June 3/4 Next year, which will be the jubilee of the force now known as the 'Terriers', to distinguish them from the 'Tommiess'. 1908 *Daily News* 5 Aug. 4 The admirable spirit in which his [Mr. Haldane's] 'Terriers', as the wit of London has nicknamed our Home Army, have met [etc.]

4. *ntrb.* That is a terrier, of or like a terrier. (For *terrier* dog see 1.) Also in *comb.*, as *terrier-like* adj.

1809 *Scott Let to G. Ellis* 8 July, in *Lockhart*, A terrier puppy of the old shaggy Celtic breed. 1858 *Lewis* in *Youatt Dog* (N. Y.) v 169 The imaginary beauty of a terrier crop consists in the foxy appearance of the ears. 1894 *BLACKMORE Perlycerus* 292 Endowed with the terrier nose of suspicion. 1895 *SCULLY Kafir Stories* 133 He had a wry and terrier-like appearance.

† **Terrier** ³, *Obs.* In 5 *terreryer*. [a. F. *terrier* (14th c. in Littré).] — late L. *terrārium* mound of earth, hillock, burrow, f. *terre* earth. see *prec.* sbs.] The earth or burrow of a badger or fox.

1484 *CANTON Fables of Esop* v. ix. The foxe was within a terrier nyghe to the lodgys of the lyon.

Terrier, *Terriet*, *obs.* ff. *TERRIER* 2, *TERRET*.

Terrif, *obs.* form of *TERRIFY*.

Terrific (tēr'fik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *terrificus* terrifying, f. stem of *terrere* to frighten see *-FIO*. So *obs.* F. *terrifique* (15th c. in Godef.)]

1 Causing terror, terrifying; fitted to terrify; dreadful, terrible, frightful.

1669 *MILTON P. L.* vii. 497 The Serpent. with brazen Eyes And haire Main terrific. 1718 *Pope Hud* x. 300 In arms terrific their huge limbs they dress'd 1796 *Morse Amer Geog.* I. 345 Even Canonicus the terrific Sachem of the Narragansetts, sued for peace. 1821 *CRAIG Lect. Drawing* v. 214. I cannot. advise you to attempt any species of the terrific in painting. 1899 *WARD Hist. Dram.* Lit. (ed. 2) I. 307 A terrific woodcut depicts the most sensational situation in the story.

2. Applied intensively to anything very severe or excessive. *collog.* (cf. *awful*, *terrible*, *tremendous*.) 1809 J. W. CROKER in *Croker Papers* 12 Oct. I am up to my eyes in business, the extent of which is quite terrific. 1855 *Mrs CARLYLE Lett.* (1882) II 261 The crowd was immense, and the applause terrific. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch Surg* X No. 48 177 The sensation of tingling burning pain remaining the same, while the itching is 'terrific'.

b. *sb* in *pl.* Terrific things.
1798 *ANNA SEWARD Lett.* (1812) V. 174 To exhibit, among his mock terrifies, some pictures that have the genuine grandeur of horror.

Hence **Terrifically** *adv.* = **TERRIFICALLY**, **Terrificiousness**, the quality of being terrific.

1727 *BAILEY vol II* *Terrificiousness*, Terrificleness. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 360/1 A low mountain over which a terrifically steep path led. 1904 *Ad. Elizabeth in Ruغن* 101 Her family wept and told her the terrificness of marrying a widower with seven children.

Terrific, *a. rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-AL*] = **TERRIFIC**

1831 *FR. A KEMBLE Yrnl in Recoll. Girlhood* (1878) III 47 In the evening we had terrific ghost stories. 1885 *MISS MANNING Old Chelsea Bm-Ho.* xvii. 286 Abundantly more terrific.

Terrifically, *adv* [f. as *prec.* + *-LY* 2. see *-ICALLY* 1] In a terrific or terrifying manner; frightfully, dreadfully, shockingly.

1824 C. CLAIRMONT in *Dowden Shelley* (1887) I. 452 note. A most terrifically dirty inn. 1817 J. SCOTT *Parris Revisit* (ed. 4) 79 The reports of the distant war sound terrifically in the ear. 1846 *Mrs. SHERWOOD in P. Parley's Ann.* VII 228 Arches of rock, which hung terrifically over my head. 1904 *HICHENS Carl. Allah* Prel. vi. Terrifically greater, more over powering than man.

b. *collog.* in intensive use Alarmingly, excessively, extremely. (cf. *awfully*, *dreadfully*.)

1859 *DARWIN in Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 166 My corrections are terrifically heavy. 1883 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 188 Always be terrifically hard upon yourself. 1885 G. MARYOTT *Diana Crossways* II. Terrifically precocious, he thought her

Terrification (tēr'ifikā'shən). Chiefly *Sc* [ad. L. *terrificatio*-em, n. of action from *terrificare* to **TERRIFY**.] The action of terrifying; the fact or condition of being terrified; consternation, extreme alarm, terror, fright

1612 in W. James *Deeds East Lothian* (1899) 29 For ane exampillar terrification to all Goddes barlotitis to die and abhorre the lyk. 1797 *EAT MALLESBURY Diaries & Corr.* III. 504 Now and then he tried terrification, by letting out some strong Jacobin phrases. 1833 *GALT in Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 657 He was in an awful terrification.

b. *transf.* A source of alarm or dismay, a terror. 1806 *Mrs GRANT Lett fr M. Mount.* (1806) III. 180 She was a terrification to me

Terrify (tēr'ifi), *v.* [ad. L. *terrificare* to frighten, f. *terrificus* **TERRIFIC** see *-FY*. Cf. F. *terrifier* (Littré).]

1 *trans* To make much afraid, to fill with terror, to frighten or alarm greatly. Also *absol.*

1598 *Chr Prayers in Prov Prayers* (Parker Soc.) 501 Thou terriest none but such as most hourly are afraid of thee. 1638 *Pent. Conf.* II. (1657) 15 No Conscience to accuse, no Devil to terrify. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* x. 338 Terrifi'd Hee fled, not hoping to escape, but shun The present. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) V. 215 The fowler then discovers himself, and terrifies the quail, who entangles himself the more in the net, and is taken. 1868 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. Son of *Crassus* xxiii. Gull, sent their water-jars to fill, Would come back pale, too terrified to cry

b. To drive from, out of, into, etc. by terrifying; to deter from, to frighten out of, into, etc

1575 *tr Luther's Comm Gal.* iii 3 100b. To exhort the Galathians, and to terrify them from a double danger. 1690 *NESSE Hist & Myst O. & N T.* I 53 Those very angels which terrified them both from the tree. 1824 *SCOTT St. Roman's* xxvii. It may terrify her to death in the present weak state of her nerves. 1867 *SMILES Huguenots Eng.* iv (1880) 55 The people whomained wet at length terrified into orthodoxy.

2. To irritate, torment, worry, harass, annoy, tease. Now only *diat.*

1641 *MILTON Ch Govt* II iii. Working only by terrifying Plasters upon the mind and orifice of the Sore. 1825 *FORBY Voc E. Anglia*, *Terrify*, to teize, irritate, annoy. A blister or a caustic is said to terrify a patient. 1876 *N & Q* 5th Ser VI 56/1 He has been terrified all night by those insects. 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill* viii. 164 'Terrify him, sir; keep on terrifying of him' This does not mean that you are to frighten the fish, on the contrary, he is urging you to stick to him till he gets tired of being harassed

† 3 To make terrible. *Obs.* *rare*—1

1643 *MILTON Dives* II iii. If the law, instead of aggravating and terrifying sin, shall give out hence, it foils itself. Hence *Te rified* (-foid) *ppl. a* (whence *Terrifiedly adv.*); *terrifying vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*. (whence *Terrifyingly adv.*); also *Terrifier* (-foid), one who or that which terrifies

1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xxxiv. Elizabeth..hastened. along the principal alley of the Pleasance, dragging with her the terrified Countess. 1865 *DICKENS Mut Pr* I. i. Her terrified expostulation stopped him. 1890 *Temple Bar Mag* Nov 313 She is still 'terrifiedly clutching his hand. 1677 *COLLINS Def. Bp Ely* Suppl. 548 In stead of a 'terrifier, he hath brought him about now, to be a praiser. 1870 R. C. JEBB *Sophocles Electra* (ed. 2) 72/1 The terrifier of horses. 1677 J. WOODFORD in *Buccland MSS.* (Hist. MSS Comm.) I. 199 A gibbet having been set up, for the 'terrifying of the people. c. 1586 *CRESS PEMBROKE Ps.* lxxxviii 21, Thou dost me fill. With 'terrifying feares. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 269 At the least terrifying appearance, they start from their seats. 1849 *STOVILL Introd. Canoe's Necess.* 71 Exhibitions of terrifying depravity. 1805 *SURR Winter in Lond.* (1806) I. 271 If your honour had not been so 'terrifyingly flurried, I should have given you the message before.

† **Terrigenal**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—1. [f. L. *terrigenus* earth-born + *-AL*] = **TERRIGENOUS** 1.

a. 1734 *NORTH LIVES* (1826) III. 347 Even his terrigenal men would be void of ambition, or knowledge of wants.

† **Terrigenist**, *Obs.* *rare.* [f. as *prec.* + *-IST*.] One born of the earth.

1631 R. H. *Arrazgun. Whole Creature* xiv. § 2 248 The men of this world, those Brutigenis, or Terrigenists, as they are called, Earth-bred worms. *Ibid* xvi 286.

Terrigenous (tēr'dzjē-nəs), *a. rare.* Also *erron*, *terrigenous*. [f. as *prec.* + *-OUS*.]

1 Produced or sprung from the earth, earth-born. 1684 T. BURNETT *The Earth* 1. 189 Our terrigenous animals must have been weand as soon as they were born. 1830 *LYELL Princ Geol.* I. iii. 31 Either these were terrigenous, or the animals they so exactly represent have become extinct.

† 2. *Chem.* A term for those metals of which the oxides are called earths. (cf. *CALCIGENOUS*.) *Obs.* 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Opp's Circ. Sc.* *Chem.* 433 Silicates, either of the terrigenous or the calcigenous class. c. 1865 J. WYLD in *Circ. Sc.* I. 394 Tests for the terrigenous earths. 3. *Geol.* Land-derived, applied to marine deposits derived from the neighbouring land.

1882 *GEIKIE Text Bk Geol.* II. ii. § 6 437 Mechanical deposits of the sea. Land-derived or Terrigenous. 1884 *Nature* 22 May 84/2 Terrigenous deposits in deep water near land

Terrine (tēr'zē) [Original form of **TUREEN**.]

1. = **TUREEN**, *arch.* exc. as French

1706, etc. [see **TUREEN** a]. 1888 *TRAILL in Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Apr 508/2 A part of South America where the earth's crust seems to be so absurdly thin that you can almost see the internal contents of the telluric pie—or *terrine*, as it may perhaps be appropriately called. 1901 *Speaker* 19 Oct 66/2 In a few moments the Republican had set before him a terrine of Pâté de Foie Gras.

† 2. *Cookery.* A French dish. see *quots.*

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Terrine*, in *Cookery*, a Mess made of a Beast of Mutton, cut into pieces, with Quails, Pigeons, and Chickens, covered with slices of Bacon. and stew'd in a Pan between two gentle Fires. 1736 *BAILEY Househ. Dict.* 565 *Terrine*, is a French dish, so call'd from *Terrine*, which signifies an earthen pan; it is made of half a dozen of quails, four young pigeons and a couple of chickens, and a breast of mutton cut to pieces, bake or stew them in an earthen pan between two gentle fires [etc.]

Terring, *provocation*: see **TAR**, **TARRE** v 2

Terris, *obs.* form of **TERRACE**

† **Terri-sonant**, *a. Obs.* *rare*—0. [f. L. *terrisonus*, f. stem of *terrere* to frighten + *-sonare* to sound; cf. *sonant-em* pr. *ppl.*] (See *quot.*) So

† **Terri-sonous** *a. Obs.* *rare*—0. 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Terrisonant*, that sounds bitterly [ed. 1674 *terribly*]. 1668 *PHILLIPS*, *Terrisonant*, sounding terribly, 1721 *BAILEY*, *Terrisonous*, that soundeth terribly.

Territ, variant of **TERRET**.

+**Territoire**, -tor, -tour. *Obs.* Also terre-
[ad. F *territoire* = **TERritORY** 1, land.

1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arms* (STS) 115 That it be
nocht our [= over] hys set, or in our hys dyt terroire,
or our myty erde. 1547 *Abelard Regr.* (1844) I 250 The
tenetour of the est part of the said burregh. 1589 *FLEMING*
Virg Georg II 24 Caesar Who Doost turne away th' vnwai-
like Inde from terroirs of Rome. 1606 *HOLLAND Sueton*
Annot. 21 The Inhabitants of it, and the terroir there about

Territoire, variant of **TERritORY** 2.

Territorial (teitō'riāl), *a. (sb.)* [ad. late L.
territōriālis, f. *territōriūm* **TERritORY** 1. Cf. F.
territorial (18th c. in *Hatz-Damm*)]

1. Of, belonging or relating to territory or land,
or to the territory of any state, sovereign, or ruler

1768 R. WOOD *Ess Homer* (1769) 22 Three other litigated
cases with regard to territorial property and dominion. 1798
WASHINGTON *Let Writ* 1893 XIV. 20 An actual invasion
of our territorial rights. 1845 S. AUSTIN *Kauke's Hist. Ref*
III IV. II 135 Freeing themselves from the territorial juris-
diction of the temporal and spiritual princes. 1875 BRIDPORT
Sailor's Pocket Bk VI (ed. 2) 231 'Territorial water', in its
essence means any water over which, or over the entrance to
which, the Power possessing the coast can throw shot.
Custom has given an arbitrary range of three miles. 1906
Daily News 28 May 9/1 The Jewish Territorial Organiza-
tion, whose aim is to secure an autonomous home for the
Jews in territory under the British flag

2. Of or pertaining to landed property.

1773 *Gentl Mag* XLIII. 199 It will be more beneficial
to the public and the East India Company, to let the terri-
torial acquisitions remain in the possession of the Company
for a limited time. 1800 *Proc. Parl. in Asiat. Ann. Reg.*
49/2 That the dead stock and territorial revenue of India
were enlarged very much, he was ready to allow. 1844
H. H. WILSON *Brit India* III. 492 A plan for keeping the
territorial and commercial accounts distinct in future. 1855
DELAVER *Kitch. Gard.* (1861) 1 Territorial possessions are
too highly prized in England for men lightly to yield even a
fraction of such property at a fair value

3. Possessed of land, owning or having an estate
in land; landed

1834 Sir F. PALGRAVE *Rise Eng. Commu.* I. 1 15 The terri-
torial aristocracy. 1867 R. CONGREVE *Ess* (1874) 173 The terri-
torial and moneyed aristocracy is being brought daily into
more direct opposition to the people which it has governed.
1884 *Manch Exam* 25 Mar 5/1 The preservation of that
ascendency which the territorial class now enjoys.

2. Of or pertaining to a particular territory,
district, or locality; local

1625 BR. MOUNTAGU *App. Caesar* I 8 Each particular
Church, for special and particular and territorial questions
& queeres. 1772 PRIESTLEY *Inst. Relig.* (1782) II 131
The gods, were local and territorial divinities. 1857 TOUTMIN
SMITH *Parish* 4 'The Parish', whether as a mere territorial
division or an active Institution, is not ecclesiastical either
in origin or in purpose. 1868 GLAUSTON *Yw Mundi* IV
(1869) 111 Phthie itself is. the only territorial name [etc.]..
which we find in the Greece of Homer

b. *Sc. Law* Of jurisdiction. Extending over and
restricted to a defined territory: see **TERritORY** 1 c.
1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot* I II. § 11 Because this
kind of jurisdiction was incident to, and followed the lands
or territory to which it was annexed, it got the name of
territorial. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot* s. v., *Territorial*
Jurisdiction was at one time universal, but, becoming
formidable, was repeatedly discouraged by different acts,..
and by 30 Geo. II c. 43, all heritable jurisdictions... were
abolished or annexed to the Crown, with the exception [etc.]

c. *Sc.* Of or pertaining to an ecclesiastical dis-
trict, not a parish. *Territorial church*, one organized
to serve a particular district, esp. a poor and thickly
populated one, without regard to the existing parish
boundaries. So *territorial minister*. Now little
used. (Introduced by Dr. Chalmers)

1822 CHALMERS *Sp. Gen. Assembly* 24 May, Notes 52
The assignation of a territorial district to each chapel.
1863 A. H. CHARTERIS *J. Robertson* VII. 231 A territorial
church furnishes the best of all means for leavening the
people. 1863 W. G. BLAIR *Better Days for Working*
People v. (1864) 119 They are the heart-breaks of the city
missionary, the territorial minister and the district visitor.
1873 T. COCHRANE *Home Mission Work* VI. (1885) 144 A
humble labourer in the territorial field

3. Of or belonging to one of the 'territories' of
the United States: see **TERritORY** 1 4

1812 BRACKENRIDGE *Vieux Louisiana* (1814) 99 The
territorial governor [of Missouri] acts as well in the capa-
city of a general agent for the United States, as in that of
civil magistrate. *Ibid* 142 In 1805, it was erected into a
territorial government by the name of the Territory of
Louisiana. 1888 BRUCE *Amer. Commu.* I. 1 xiii. 167 There
are also eight Territorial delegates, one from each of the
Territories not yet formed into States.

4. *Mil. a.* *Territorial Regiments*, the regiments
of infantry of the line of the British Army, under
the scheme of Army reorganization of 1881, by
which each regiment is associated in name, depot,
etc., with a particular county or locality.

1881 *Queen's Regul.* 1 Precedence of Corps The Terri-
torial Regiments. 1885 *Whitaker's Alm* 158 Territorial
Regiments of the Line. Arranged alphabetically by the titles
directed to be used in official correspondence

b. *Territorial Army or Force*, the British Army
of Home Defence instituted (on a territorial or local
basis) in 1908. Also *Territorial* as *sb.* a member
of the Territorial Army.

1907 *Outlook* 30 Nov 706/2 There is no evident reason
why any old Volunteer should hesitate about joining the
'Territorial Army'. *Ibid*, There is nothing to deter the ex-

Volunteer from becoming a Territorial. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.*
23 Mar 7/3 So soon as the Reserves of the Regular Army
were called out, the Territorial Force, the second line, should
be mobilised to go into waiting. 1908 *Daily Chron* 1 Apr
7/4 Yesterday the existence of the Volunteers as such ter-
minated, and to-day the Territorial Army comes into being

Territorialism (teitō'riālizm). [f. prec. +
-ISM.] A territorial system.

1. A system which gives predominance to the
landed class; landlordism.

1881 PARNELL in *Philad. Record* No 3357 1 Appealing
to the great masses of England and Scotland against the
territorialism and shopocracy which dominates Parliament.
1882 KAY in *Macm. Mag* XLVI. 150 The anomalies con-
sequent on the various reigns of feudalism and territorialism.
1884 *Manch Exam* 19 June 5/1 The old flag of Tory
territorialism or the new ensign of Tory democracy.

2. Rendering German *Territorialismus*, applied
to a theory of church government which places
the supreme authority in the civil power. Cf.
COLLEGIALISM.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 1821 [Pfaff]
defended the collegial system against the reigning terri-
torialism. 1888 SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. VI* I. vii. 25 Terri-
torialism, whose motto is *Cypus regio, ejus religio*.

3. *Sc.* The organization of church work on
territorial lines; the extension of the parochial
system to smaller areas: see **TERritORY** 2 c.

1873 T. COCHRANE *Home Mission Work* vi (1885) 133
The grand practical work of Territorialism. 1904 J. WELLS
J. H. Wilson vi. 51 Territorialism is the parochial system
in its perfection, adjusted to the needs of a great city

4. The organization of the Army on a territorial
or local basis: see **TERritORY** 4.

1903 *Sat. Rev.* 24 Oct 503/2 Territorialism may often be
good as a recruiting principle, but seldom as a limit to a
regiment's definition

Territorialist. [f. as prec. + -IST.]

1. A member or representative of the class of
land-owners: cf. **TERritORY** 1 c.

1865 *Pall Mall G.* 22 July 10/2 [The candidate] has no
land in the country, and very little influence over the terri-
torialists. 1867 B. CRACROFT in *Brodrick Ess. Reform*
164 If we add 246 to 256 we get 502 as the ascertained
number of the territorialists in the House of Commons.
1901 *Daily Record & Mail* 21 Dec 4 A compulsory dis-
posal of the land from territorialists to settlers

2. A member of a Jewish organization, whose
aim is to secure a separate territory for the Jews:
cf. quot. 1906 s. v. **TERritORY** 1

1905 *Daily Chron* 31 July 5/1b The territorialists were
bent on forcing [the Zionist] congress to accept the Gnas
Ngrishu plateau as a counsel of despair. 1909 *Ibid.* 9 Sept.
3/4 The 'Territorialists' maintain that the true aim of
the Jews ought to be to obtain an autonomous settlement
anywhere—Uganda, for instance, or even Argentina

Territoriality. [f. as prec. + -ITY.] Terri-
torial quality, condition, position, or status.

1894 E. P. EVANS in *Pop. Sc. Monthly* XLIV. 305 The
consciousness of what might be called common territoriality
tends, to bind together. 1906 *Daily Chron* 17 Nov. 4/4
Lord Rosebery urged that territoriality was of the essence
of good recruiting. 1907 *Sat. Rev.* 10 Aug. 163/2 Times
have changed, and ability, common-sense and general know-
ledge must be added to territoriality

Territorialize (teitō'riäliz), *v.* [f. as prec.
+ -IZE] *trans.* To make territorial, to place upon
a territorial basis, to associate with or restrict to
a particular territory or district. Hence **Terri-**
torialization.

1818 COLERIDGE in *Lit Rem* (1836) I. 158 The Pope had
recently territorialized his authority to a great extent. 1897
MAYLAND *Domesday & Beyond* 157 It is not probable that
the territorialization process will stop here. *Ibid.* 165 In the
territorialization of military service. 1899 *Educational Rev.*
Nov. 379 What is called by students of railway questions the
'territorialization' of railways has been wellnigh accom-
plished. 1901 *Scotsman* 11 Mar. 6/3 His plan..demanded
the territorialisation of the army

Territorially, *adv.* [f. as prec. + -LY 2.] In
relation to or in respect of territory.

1828 in WEBSTER citing E. EVERETT. 1885 J. FISKE in
Harper's Mag Feb 408/2 The formation of the tribe,
territorially regarded. 1899 F. V. KIRBY *Sport E. C. Africa*
ix. 98 British Chinde was 'territorially' smaller than on my
last visit. 1900 G. C. BRODRICK *Mem. & Inq.* 148 This
little borough [Woodstock], belonged politically as well as
territorially to the Marlborough family

Territorian. [f. L. *territōriūm* **TERritORY** 1
+ -AN.] An inhabitant of a territory.

1887 Mrs. D. DALY *Digging*, etc. *S. Austral.* Intro. 4
The magnificent harbour of which all Territorians are so
proud [i.e. those of the Northern Territory of S. Australia]

Territoried, *a. rare* [f. next + -ED 2.] Pos-
sessing a territory. (Usually in comb.)
1864 S. ELLEN *Eng. Espn* II Wks 1726 III 11 Their
plurality of narrow-territoried princes

Territory 1 (teitō'ri). Also 5 teri-, tery-.
[ad. L. *territōriūm* the land round a town, a
domain, district, territory. Etymology unsettled;
usually taken as a deriv. of *terra* earth, land (to
which it was certainly referred in popular L. when
altered to *territōrium*); but the original form has
suggested derivation from *terrere* to frighten, whence
'terror' frightener, *territōrium* 'a place from
which people are warned off' (Roby *Lat. Gr.*
§ 943). So F. *territoire* (1278 in *Godef. Compl.*):
see also **TERROIR**.]

1. +a. The land or district lying round a city
or town and under its jurisdiction. Chiefly as a
rendering of L. *territōrium* *Obs.*

1432-50 tr. *Hyden* (Rolls) V 321 Boecius. was throtelede
in the territory Mediolanense. c.1460 *Oseney Reg.* 99, y.
acres of Arable land in pe terroire or grownde of Cude-
lynton. 1483 *Rolls of Parli* VI 126/2 Persons having
Lands and Tenements in the said Nethercastre, and within
the territory of the same. 1538 ELVOT, *Territorium*, the
fyeldes or countreye lyenge within the iurisdiction and
boundes of a cite, a terroire. 1598 MANWOOD *Laws Forest*
I § 3 (1615) 19 This word [*Territorie*] is most properly a circuit
of ground, containing a libertie within it selfe, wherein
diuers men haueing land within it, and yet the Territorie it
selfe doth lie open and not inclosed. 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.*
II xxii. 118 As they governed the City of Rome, and Terri-
tories adjacent

b. The land or country belonging to or under the
dominion of a ruler or state. Often applied con-
textually to the land or country itself of a state,
as *French territory* (= France, the land of France)

1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. 304 A cytie or towne, called
Menne or Meune, within the londe or terroire of y^e
emperour. 1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* xxviii 86
We came to Rhegium, a cite in ye borders of Italy situate
and lyenge within the terroire that belongeth to the Bru-
tians. 1591 SHAKS 1 *Hen. VI.* v. iii. 146 Welcome braue
Earle into our Territories. a. 1687 PERRY *Pol. Arith.* x.
(1691) 114 Not being above a sixth or seventh of the whole
Territory of England. 1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I Intro.
iv. 93 The kingdom of England, over which our munici-
pal laws have jurisdiction, includes not, by the common
law, either Wales, Scotland, or Ireland, or any other part
except the territory of England only. 1789 *Constitution*
U.S. IV § 3 Rules and regulations respecting the territory
or other property of the United States. 1799 Hr. Lsr.
Canterb. T. Old Wom T. (ed. 2) I. 359 A small port, still
within the Neapolitan territories. 1835 THIRLWALL *Greece*
I. 1 3 The original Hellas was included in the territory of a
little tribe in the south of Thessaly. 1908 *Athenian* 12 Dec.
754/2 The rearrangement of frontiers and territories by
Napoleon

c. *Sc. Law.* (See quot.)

1765-8 ERSKINE *Inst. Law Scot.* I II § 16. 27 Since no
judge can pronounce sentence on persons or subjects with-
out his territory, civil jurisdiction cannot be founded, unless
the defender either, first, reside within the judge's territory,
or, adly, be possessed of some estate or subject within it.
1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Territory of a Judge* is
the district over which his jurisdiction extends in causes and
in judicial acts proper to him, and beyond which he has no
judicial authority.

d. *transf.* Each half of a football ground con-
sidered as belonging to one of the teams: so in
hockey, baseball, etc.

1896 *Field* 4 Jan 22/2 A moment later, the visitors..in-
vaded the home territory. Here Jones got smartly away
..and scored a try.

2. A tract of land, or district of undefined
boundaries; a region.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 112 The most fertile
territories of Anjou. 1834 L. KITCHIE *Wand. by Sense* 5
It was necessary to wrest a territory from the sea itself for
[Hayre's] foundation. 1870 *Years Nat. Hist Comm.* 89
The central territory is covered with forests. 1890 'K.
BOLDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* XVII. 202 Fascinating territories
of limitless mulga downs.

3. *fig. a.* The domain, space, or region of fact,
action, meaning, etc. belonging to or included in
a science, art, class, word, etc.; sphere, province.

1640 BR. REYNOLDS *Passions* xxxviii 485 [Going] beyond
their owne bounds, into the Territories (as I may so speake)
of another Science. 1852 H. ROGERS *Ed. Faith* (1864) 271
The whole field of historic investigation seems more or less
the territory of scepticism. 1867 J. MARTINDALE *Ess* II. 2
Psychology has been allowed its title, but not its territory.
1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang* VII. 110 It is the customary office
of a word to cover, not a point, but a territory, and a territory
that is irregular, heterogeneous, and variable

b. *Anat.* A tract or region of the body pertaining
to a particular organ or structure.

1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med* IV. 125 The supply of blood to
the corresponding hepatic territory is cut off. 1899 *Ibid.*
VI. 716 The symptoms may be confined to the territory of
a plexus. *Ibid.* VIII. 493 A vaso-motor, disturbance, con-
fined to the territory of the vessels concerned.

4. In the United States, One of certain regions in
the West belonging to and under the government
of the American Republic, and having some
degree of self-government, but not yet admitted as
a State into the Union

1799 J. ADAMS *Wks.* (1854) IX. 41 The organization of the
government of the Mississippi territory..should perhaps be
mentioned to Congress. 1806 PIERCE *Sources Mississ.* (1810)
90 A certificate that he had paid the tax required by a law
of the Indian territory, on all retailers of merchandise. 1862
J. E. CAIRNES *Rev. Amer* 22 A 'territory' is a portion of
the domain of the Union which is not yet a 'state'. 1888
SCHAFF *Hist. Chr. Ch. VI* I. xi. 84 The law of the United
States is supreme in the Territories.

5. *attrib. and Comb.*

1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Oct. 7/2 There can be no compro-
mise about the territory rights. 1901 *Ibid.* 21 Mar. 7/2
The Powers have been territory-hunting

+**Territory** 2, *territoire*. *Obs.* Erroneously
used by Caxton to render F. *tertre*, a rising ground,
hill, or eminence.

c. 1477 CAXTON *Jason* 70 b, We shal enhabite with peple
the lowe montaignes & the terroities. 1481 — *Godeffroy*
xxi 53 They..began to reassemble, and gadred them to
gydre on a terroite. *Ibid.* cliiii 233 Archys is a Cyte of
the lande of Fenyce, and standeth atte foote of a montaigne
named Lybane, in a terroire moche stronge.

Territor: see TERRITOIRE.

Terr-oceanic (ter'oujænik), *a. rare*—1. [*f. L. terra earth + OCEANIC.*] Of or belonging to both land and ocean: *terr-oceanic basin*, a basin or hollow consisting of a sea-basin with the surrounding land within its watershed.

c1860 R. Mallet in *Q. Rev. Apr.* (1909) 495 The lines of elevation which mark and divide the great oceanic or terr-oceanic basins of the earth's surface.

Terro-cement. [*f. terro*, taken as combining form of *L. terra earth*.] Cement of earthy nature.

1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* I. 373/2 Every one is aware that mortars and terro cement, like other earthy matters, are non-conductors of heat.

† **Terroir.** *Obs. rare.* [*a. F. terroir*, OF. *terroir* (14th c. in Godef. Compl.), *terrouer* (13th c.)—med. *L. terratorium* (Du Cange in *Pr. terrador*) = *L. territorium* TERRITORY¹, *q. v.*]

a. = TERRITORY¹. *b.* Soil.

1883 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 18/2 For to berye it in the terroir of the cyte of Losane. 1660 *Charac. Italy* 83 Italy is the Garden of Europe, the *Terroir* being gentle and copious.

Terror (te'rai), *sb.* Also 4-6 -oures, 6-9 -ours. [*ME terrouer, a. F. terrouer* (14th c.)—*L. terrōr-em*, nom. *terror*, *f. terrere* to frighten: see -OR 1.]

1. The state of being terrified or greatly frightened; intense fear, fright, or dread. Also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxiii. (George) 701 He but redies ore terroure of goddis son was confessor. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Ballad of Passion* 137 For grit terroure of Chrystis deid, The erde did tymmyl quhar I lay. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Ps* lv 4 The terrors [COVERED fear] of death are fallen vpon me. 1605 *SHAKESPEARE* *Lea* iv. ii. 12 It is the Cowish terror of his spirit That darts not vnder take. 1615 *G. SANDYS* *Tram.* 20 By little and little [they] descended as their terrors forsooke them. 1697 *THORNLEY* in *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 46 Pan sends a Terror vpon the Methymnians. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No 7 P 3 This Remark struck a panick Terror into several who were present. 1763 *SHENSTONE* *Ess.* xii Wks. 1765 *II* 51 The gloom of night was productive of terroure. 1794 *Godwin* *Cal. Williams* 236 The terrors with which I was seized, were extreme. 1837 *WREWELL* *Hist. Indust. Sc.* (1837) I. 227 Showed hesitation, alarm, increasing terroure. 1871 *R. ELLIS* *Catullus* lxxv 338 You shall a son see born that knows not terror, Achilles.

2. *transf.* The action or quality of causing dread; terrific quality, terribleness; also *concr.* a thing or person that excites terror, something terrifying.

1528 *ROY* *Rede* iia (Arb.) 41 Threatnyng with fearful terroure. 1550 *DAUS* in *Shakespeare's Comm.* 209 He vseth hys name sometime, only for a clooke and a terroure. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* ii. 704 So spake the griesle terroure. 1711 *ADDISON* *Spect.* No 333 P 2 The Messias appears clothed with so much Terror and Majesty. 1788 *GIBSON* *Decl. & F. L.* (1846) V. 16 The ferocious Bedouens, the terror of the desert. 1814 *SCOTT* *La. of Isles* vi xvi, Clearing war's terrors from his eye. 1841 *EMERSON* *Ess.* *Prudence* Wks. (Bohn) I. 100 The terrors of the storm. 1864 *BURTON* *Scot. Abr.* I. ii. 61 He became the terror of all the well-disposed within the district. 1900 *G. SWIFT* *Samuel* 14 There we kept up the reputation of 'little terrors' that we had earned with Miss Gaten.

3. *King of terrors*, Death personified.

1611 *BIBLE* *Job* xviii 14 His confidence, shall bring him to the king of terrors [1560 King of feare; COVERED, very fearfulness shall bryng him to the kyng]. 1681 *FLAVELL* *Fear* 9 Job calls it the king of terrors or the most terrible of terrors. 1794 *Godwin* *Cal. Williams* xxiv, It surely is not worse to encounter the king of terrors in health, than to encounter him already half subdued by sickness and suffering. 1847-49 *HARE* *Guesses* (1874) 88 It is the only voice which can triumph over Death, and turn the King of terrors into an angel of light.

4. *Reign of terror*, a state of things in which the general community live in dread of death or outrage; esp. in *French Hist.* the period of the First Revolution from about March 1793 to July 1794, called also *the Terror*, *the Red Terror*, when the ruling faction remorselessly shed the blood of persons of both sexes and of all ages and conditions whom they regarded as obnoxious.

Hence also *White Terror*, applied to the counter-revolution that followed the *Red Terror*, and to other periods of remorseless repression in various countries.

1801 *HAR.* M. WILLIAMS *St. Fr. Rep.* I. xviii. 231 This superb monument had suffered most from the reign of terror. 1870 *Miniature* xi in *The Ship* 1 Apr. (1893), When the Terror, with hungry throat Ravished the homes of the wide Touraine. 1877 *MORLEY* *Crit. Misc.* Ser. I. 132 A White Terror succeeded the Red Terror. 1893 *Fortin* *Rev.* x Nov. 701 The red terror of the French Jacobins is insignificant by the side of the white terror of Ferdinand VII. 1891 *LD* *ROSEBURY* *Pitt* xl. 186 On the one side there were murders, roastings, plunder of arms, and a reign of terror [in Ireland in 1797]. 1893 *Tablet* 9 Dec. 934 A little Terror reigned over the provincial commune.

5. *Comb.* *a.* attributive, as *terror-drop*, *-fit*, *-gleam*; *b.* objective (with *pr* pples), as *terror-breathing*, *-giving*, *-inspiring*, *-preaching*, *-stirring*, *-striking*, etc., *adjs.*; *c.* instrumental (with *pa* pples.), as *terror-crazed*, *-fraught*, *-haunted*, *-mingled*, *-ridden*, *-ruven*, *-shaken*, *-smitten*, *-stricken*, *-struck*, etc., *adjs.*; *so terror-strake* vb. 1598 *DRAYTON* *Heroic Ep.* *Mortimer* to *Q. Isabel* 114 Curses Through the stern throate of *terror-breathing* warre. 1873 *W. CARLETON* *Burning of Chicago* viii, The panic-struck, *terror-crazed* city. 1897 *P. WARUNG* *Tales Old Regime* 184 [Convicts] who sweated *terror* drops beneath

their stamped blankets. 1868 *LD* *Houghton Select. fr. 11/tes* 199 At doubt and *terror*-fit he only laughed. 1868 *FARRAR* *Seekers* I vii (1875) 98 All this *terror*-fraught interspace between heaven and earth. 1743 *SAVAGE* *Public Spirit* 127 Instant we catch her *terror*-giving caies. 1844 *LONGFELLOW* *Norman Baron* vii, The lays they chanted Reached the chamber *terror* haunted. 1854 *GRACE* *GREENWOOD* *Hags & Mishaps* 91 Enrolment in this honourable *terror*-inspiring, omnipresent corps. 1799 *CAMPBELL* *Pleas*, *Hope* II 255 Nature hears, with *terror*-mingled trust, The shock that hurls her fabric in the dust. 1630 *DRAYTON* *Noah* 225 This good man, this *terror*-preaching Noy. c1671 *CHAPMAN* *Thad* xxii 320 'Then all the Greeks .. admird his *terror*-stirring lim. 1845 *HIRST* *Com. Marm.* 16 Our *terror*-stricken warriors quailed. 1871 *MACDUFF* *Men* *Palmas* iii. 35 He covers like a *terror*-stricken child. 1611 *BARSTED* *Herren* (1876) 74 So her beames did *terror*-strike his sight. 1598 *DRAYTON* *Heroic Ep.* *Owen Tudor* to *Q. Kath.* 23 His dreadful *terror*-striking name. 1799 *Hr. Lfr. Canterbury T.* *Frenchman T.* (ed. 2) I 270 She found herself alone, *terror* struck, bewildered. 1824 *LAMB* *Ella* Ser. II *Blakesmoor in H-shire*, A sneaking curiosity, *terror*-tainted.

Hence **Terrorful**, **Terrorsome** *adjs.*, full of or fraught with terror, terrifying.

1870 *Contemp. Rev.* XIV. 491 The points .. show themselves .. with that dark jaggedness and terrorful meaning which [etc.] 1890 *Leeds Merc.* 3 Feb. 5/1 A writer makes it terrorsome by the following anecdote.

Terror, *v.* *Obs. or arch.* [*f. piec sb.*] *trans* To strike with terror, to terrify. Also *absol.*

1635 *Heywood* *Herarch* viii 535 They, *terror'd* with these words, demand his name. 1655 *FULLER* *Ch. Hist.* iv. 11 *Ded.*, A Law, as all other penal Statutes intended but to *terror*. 1878 *P. W. WYATT* *Haradraz* 3 The *terror'd* heart of Tostig.

Terrorism (te'roriz'm) [*a. F. terrorisme* (1798 in *Dict. Acad.*, *Suppl.*), *f. L. terror* dread, **TERROR** see -ISM.] A system of terror.

1. Government by intimidation as directed and carried out by the party in power in France during the Revolution of 1789-94, the system of the 'Terror' (1793-4) see **TERROR** sb. 4.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 112/2 It would, .. renew the reign of terrorism. 1817 *LADY* *MORGAN* *France* viii (1818) II 357 He was obliged to remain abroad during the whole reign of terrorism. 1861 *GOLDW.* *Smith* *Irish Hist.* 85 Lake .. the terrorism of the Jacobins .. it was a moral epidemic.

2. *gen.* A policy intended to strike with terror those against whom it is adopted; the employment of methods of intimidation; the fact of terrorizing or condition of being terrorized.

1798 *MATHIAS* *Purs. Lit.* (ed. 7) 132 The causes of rebellion, insurrection, terrorism, massacres, and revolutionary murders. 1847 *GROTT* *Greece* II xxx IV. 155 He could not but be sensible that this system of terrorism was full of peril to himself. 1863 *FAWCETT* *Pol. Econ.* II. ix (1876) 248 If anyone should disobey the decision of the meeting, he would subject himself .. to a social terrorism.

Terrorist (te'rorist) [*a. F. terroriste*, *f. L. terror* **TERROR**; see -IST.]

1. As a political term *a.* Applied to the Jacobins and their agents and partisans in the French Revolution, esp. to those connected with the Revolutionary tribunals during the 'Reign of Terror'.

1795 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 169 The terrorists, as they were justly denominated, from the cruel and impolitic maxim of keeping the people in implicit subjection by a merciless severity. 1795 *BURKE* *Recl. Peace* iv Wks IX 75 Thousands of those Hell-hounds called Terrorists .. are let loose on the people. 1828 *HZAVZ* *Beauties of Paris* II 296 (Jod.) He assisted La Fayette in endeavouring to defend the king from the terrorists. 1877 *MORLEY* *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II 83 That pithy chapter in Machiavelli's 'Prince' which treats of cruelty and clemency .. anticipates the defence of the Terrorists.

b. Any one who attempts to further his views by a system of coercive intimidation; *spec.* applied to members of one of the extreme revolutionary societies in Russia.

1866 *FITZPATRICK* *Sham Sgr.* 180 Miss G—, the daughter of a Wexford terrorist, directed many of the tortures which were so extensively practised. 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan. 315/2 To [Russian] Terrorists it guarantees security on condition of *a.* pledge to abandon .. the revolutionary party. 1905 *Westm. Gas.* 20 Sept. 2/1 Several notables are believed to be more or less implicated in the actions of the Terrorists.

2. *Dyslogistically*: One who entertains, professes, or tries to awaken or spread a feeling of terror or alarm; an alarmist, a scaremonger.

1803 *Syd. Smith* *Wks.* (1859) I 26/1 The terrorists of this country are so extremely alarmed at the power of Bonaparte. 1805 *W. TAYLOR* in *Monthly Mag.* XIX. 570 Some book of the religious terrorists, which tended to infuse the alarm of foul perdition. 1861 *GEN. P. THOMPSON* *And. Alt. Part* III. clxxx. 209 What becomes of the pretended terrorists at home who affect to be alarmed for the condition of every white female in the Antilles?

3. *attrib.*

1801 *HEL. M. WILLIAMS* *Fr. Rep.* I. xi 113 The defeat of the terrorist-party. *Ibid.* xvi. 194 Under the terrorist government of France. 1856 *GOLDW.* *Smith* in *Oxford Ess.* 295 An advanced and slightly terrorist school of philanthropists. 1884 in *Pall Mall G.* 11 Sept. 7/2 In the struggle we are engaged in with the terrorist and autocratic Governments of Europe, and especially with that of Russia.

Hence **Terrorist'ic**, **-ist'ical** *adjs.*, characterized by or practising terrorism.

1850 *Bentley's Miscell.* XXVIII. 407 This was the Government styled 'terrorist'ical' by the Austrians. 1875 *Poste Gauss* 1. Comm. (ed. 2) 81 This terrorist'ic law .. was not

abrogated till the time of Justinian. 1884 *STEPNIAK* in *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 327 'The gradual progress of the terrorist tendency under the influence of Government repression. 1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 54 The leaders of the 'terroristic' or extreme revolutionary party.

Terrorize (te'rorize), *v.* [*f. TERROR + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To fill or inspire with terror, reduce to a state of terror; esp. to coerce or deter by terror. 1823 *Douglas*, or, *Field of Otterburn* II. ii. 33 This was, alas! no crafty scheme to terrorize my mind. 1874 *H. R. REYNOLDS* *John Bull* iv. v. 266 He bade them [soldiers] to terrorize no one. 1885 *CLODD* *Myths & D.* I. ii. 18 Superstitions which yet more or less terrorize the ignorant.

2. *intr.* To rule, or maintain power, by terrorism; to practise intimidation. (*After tyrannize*) 1856 *LEVER* *Martins of Cro' M.* xxxvii, It is one of Kate's fancies to terrorize thus over weak minds. 1870 *Daily News* 9 Sept. 6 Count Bismarck openly terrorized over the Prussian Chamber by relying upon the support of the army. Hence *Terrorized ppl. a.*; *Terrorizing ppl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Terrorization*, the action of terrorizing; *Terrorizer*, one who terrorizes.

1889 *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 26 Jan., The White Caps began their cowardly and brutal work of *terrorization in the great state of Ohio. 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 586 The Powers can do much by terrorism. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Apr. 470/2 'The whumping and *terrorized supporters against High Church domination. 1892 *Ibid.* 19 Mar. 330/1 Night gangs of masked *terrorizers. 1880 *MCCARTHY* *Owen Times* IV. liv. 123 It began to be common talk that among the trades associations there was systematic *terrorizing of the worst kind. 1865 *Sat. Rev.* 22 Aug. 194/2 A *terrorizing collection of ghastly models and pseudo-medical specimens.

Terrorless (te'rales), *a.* [*f. TERROR + -LESS.*] Devoid of terror; exciting no dread.

1813 *SHELLEY* *O. Man* vi. 61 How terrorless the triumph of the grave! 1886 *RUSKIN* *Præterita* I viii 248 Lake a cloudless and terrorless Arctic sea.

[**Terrority** see TERRISTITY.]

Terrour, *obs.* form of **TERRIER**, **TERROR**.

† **Terrulent**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—0. [*ad. L. terrulentus*, *f. terra earth* see -ULENT.] (See *quots*.) Hence † *Te rrulentness*. So † *Te rrulency* *Obs. rare*—0.

1656 *BLOUNT* *Glossogr.* *Terrulent* earthy or earthily, made of earth. 1721 *BAILLY*, *Terrulency*, an Earthiness, a fulness of Earth. *Ibid.*, *terrulent*, full of Earth. 1727—vol. II, *Terrulentness*, Earthiness, earthy Nature or Quality.

Terry (te'ri), *sb.*, *a.* [*Origin uncertain*: it is not clear whether the word was orig. *sb.* or *adj.* If *adj.*, it may have been a corruption of *F. tîrè* drawn, cf. *Ger. geogener Sammet* 'drawn velvet'.]

a. sb. 1. The loop raised in pile-weaving (*PILE sb.* 5) left uncut; also short for *terry fabric*, *terry-velvet*, etc.; see *B.*

1784 *J. BENNETT* *Patent Specif.* No. 1437 The France's everlasting union pearl or terry. *Ibid.*, The silk and mohair, pearl or terry, or wove, to float as a satin. 1853 *URR* *Dict. Arts* I. 380 (Carpet weaving) Inserting a tag or wire to form the rib or terry. 1861 *ABRIDGMENT*, *Spec. Patents*, *Weaving Index* 1093, Terries raised on wett. 1879 *WEBSTER* *Suppl.*, *Terry*, 1. A kind of heavy silk and worsted material used in upholstery. 2. Heavy red poplin for ladies' dresses. 1888 *HOWELLS* *Annie Kilburn* xi, The furniture was in green terry.

2. In rope-making, An open reel.

1877 in *KNIGHT* *Dict. Mech.* (Perh. not the same word) *B. adj.* Of pile-fabrics: Looped, having the loops that form the pile left uncut, as *terry pile*, *terry velvet* (in *F. velours épinglé*). Also, Of or pertaining to such a fabric.

1835 *Ladies' Cabinet* Jan. 64 The new ones [hats] are composed of plain velvet, and Terry velvet. *Ibid.* Feb. 202 A *logue* of pink terry velvet. 1851 *Mach. Mag.* Jan. Notes 19/2 Joseph Burch. For improvements in printing terry and pile carpets [etc.]. Patent dated September 28, 1850. 1853 *URR* *Dict. Arts* I. 380 The fabric produced will be plain or unornamented, with a looped or terry pile. 1878 *BARLOW* *Hist. Weaving* 210 Both cut and terry velvets are now woven in power looms.

C. Comb., as *terry-ribbed* *adj.*, *terry-weaving*.

1885 *Gill's Own Paper* Jan. 202/1 The majority are made of terry-ribbed silk. 1907 *Mach. Mag.* Jan., Notes 19/2 New sections on terry weaving, the automatic supply of wett to looms, and warp stop motions, have been added.

Terry (te'ri), *sb.* 2. A colloquial abbreviation of **TERRITORIAL**, applied to members of the Territorial Army; = **TERRIER** 2.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 31 Dec. 3/4 The 'Terries' will be made to feel that there is little or no difference between them and the Tommies. *Ibid.* 4/7 Obviously some kind of a nickname must be found for the new Territorial Army. Upon another page Mr. Charles Lowe boldly calls our soldiers of the future 'The Terries'.

Terry, *sb.* 3. see **TODDY**

Terry, *var. TERY* *v.* *Obs.*, to provoke

Terryare, *-yer*, *obs.* *f. TERRIER* 2, 3

† **Terrye**, *Obs.* Short (or error) for **TERRIER** 2.

1608 *SILVESTER* *Du Bartas* II. iv. *Decay* 939 The eager Dogs are cheer'd with claps and cries. And all the Earth rings with the Terryes yearning.

Terryen, *var. TERRIEN* *Obs.*, earthly.

† **Tersail**, *Sc. Obs.* In 6 tersail [app. *ad.* OF. *tercel*, *tercel*, 'a measure of wine' (Godef.), *deriv.* of *ters* third, **TERROR**.] = **TERCE** (of wine).

15 *ABERDEEN* *Reg.* (Jam.), Tersail of wyne. 1825 *JAMIESON*, *Tersail*, the third part of a pipe, a tierce.]

Tersal, **Tersan**, *obs.* *f. TERCEL*, **TERTIAN**.

|| **Ter-sanctus** (tè'sænjkt's) [*L. ter* thrice + *sanctus* holy.] See *quots*, and **SANCTUS**, **TRISAGION**.

1832 *W. PALMER* *Orig. Liturg.* I. 39 After this follows the

hymn *Tersantus*. 1844 Hook *Ch. Dict.* *Tersantus*, the Latin title of the hymn in the Liturgy beginning 'With Angels and Archangels', &c. In the Liturgy of Milan it has been used from time immemorial, under the name of *Trisagium*. 1892 C. WHITAKER *Stud. Aid Prayer Bk* 82 The Triumphal or Seraphic Hymn. This hymn is sometimes called *Ter-Santus* (Thrice holy). It is indeed a Biblical Ter-Santus, but it is not the 'Liturgical Trisagium'.

Terse (tɜːs), *a.* Also 7 *terce*, *tearce*, *teirce*. [ad. L. *tersus*, *pa* pple. of *tergere*, *-ere* to wipe.]

†1. Wiped, brushed; smoothed; clean-cut, sharp-cut; polished, burnished; neat, trim, spruce.

1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* iii. i. I am enamour'd of this street. 'tis so polite and terse. 1607 DEKKER & WEBSTER *Northw. Hoe* ii. 1, 1st neat, is it terse! am I handsome? ha! 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 20 This Man so laboured upon it, that he left it smooth and terse. 1623 COCKERAM, *Terse*, fine, neat, spruce. 1640 WILKINS *New Planet* ix (1707) 256 The concave Superficies of that Sphere [the Moon] is usually supposed to be exactly terse and smooth. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* 1. 39 (*Mod Antig*) Mrs. Frances' features were rather terse and sharp.

†2 *fig.* Polite, polished, refined, cultured: esp. in reference to language. *Obs.* (passing into 3).

1621 BURTON *Anal. Mel* i. ii. xv (1628) 132 A polite and terse Academicke. 1631 MASSINGER *Emperor* East 1. ii. Your polite and terser gallants. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 6 Castello hath turned the whole Bible into pure, terse, elegant Latin. 1774 WARTON *Lat. Eng. Poetry* Diss. ii (1840) I p. cxviii, Henry of Huntingdon was likewise a terse and polite Latin poet of this period. *Ibid* II. xxvii. 365 A terse conciseness of sentences.

3. *spec.* Freed from verbal redundancy; neatly concise; compact and pithy in style or language. (The current use.)

1777 W. WHITEHEAD *Goat's Beard* x In eight terse lines has Phædrus told. A tale of goats. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II. 16 *note*, An eminently clear, terse, and spirited summary. 1866 FELTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* I. ii. 286 The terse simplicity and most pregnant brevity of speech. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. x. 475 *note*, The Peterborough Chronicle is almost startling in its terse brevity.

†4. Applied to claret, also *absol.*, as *sb.* *Obs.* (Perh. not the same word. Some suggest *Thers*, name of a wine-producing place in Puy-de-Dôme.)

1671 SHADWELL *Huicourtis* iv. Wks. 1720 I. 179 Must I stay 'till by the strength of claret you have wet yourself into courage. 1687 SUNDLEY *Belianus* a. ii. i. I am so full I should spill terse at every jolt. *Ibid.*, He grudg'd his money for honest terse.

Terse, var. **TARSE** *Obs.*; *obs.* f. **TERCE**.

Tersel, -ell(e), -elet, *obs.* f. **TERCEL**, -CELET.

Terselle, variant of **TARSEL** *Obs.*

Tersely (tɜːsli), *adv.* [f. **TERSE** + *-ly* 2.] In a terse manner or style. †a. In a refined or elegant manner; elegantly, politely. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Ev. Man out of Hum.* Dram. Pers. Fastidious Bisk swears tersely, and with variety. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* *Country Life* 27 Thus thou canst scarcely live to satisfy The belly chiefly; not the eye. a. 1661 FULLER *Worthies* (1662) ii. *Lincoln*. 265 That one living in so ignorant and superstitious a generation could write so tersely.

b. In relation to language: Neatly, concisely.

1874 GREEN *Short Hist.* ix. § 10. 704 The cry of the York mob...expressed tersely the creed of the English trader. 1903 *Times* 4 Apr. 9/5 The Judge has tersely summed this up.

Terseless (tɜːsles), *a.* [f. **TERSE** + *-less*] The quality of being terse: †a. of being clean-cut; sharpness or smoothness of outline. *Obs.*

1804 PALEY *Nat. Theol.* xv (ed. 2) 294 The compactness of its form, arising from the terseness of its limbs. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* xii. 283 (*Hay-carriage*) A well-made little man...with considerable terseness of feature.

b. Polish, elegance, or neatness of style; in mod. use, Neat and forcible conciseness.

1782 J. WARTON *Ess. Pope* II. 324 GAY wrote with neatness, and terseness. 1808 HAN. MORRIS *Calebs* i. ii. 21 For giving a terseness and a polish to conversation nothing is equal to the miscellaneous society of London. 1864 *Sat. Rev.* 31 Dec. 803/4 Landor had a terseness and force of expression, which arrested the attention and won the admiration of his immediate contemporaries.

Terset, **Tersia**, *obs.* ff. **TERCET**, **TARSIA**.

†**Tersion** (tɜːʃən), *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. type **tersiō-em*, n. of action from *tergere* (*-ere*), *ters-* to wipe: see *-ion*.] The action of wiping.

1676 BOYLE *Mech. Origin of Electr.* Wks. 1772 IV. 347 Another observation. about these bodies, is, that they require Tersion as well as attrition; weaker electrics require to be as well wiped as chafed. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I, *Tersion*, is Wiping or Cleansing the outside of any Body. [1878 *Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 3/2 He [Boyle] found also that heat and tersion (for the cleaning or wiping of any body) increased its susceptibility of [electric] excitation.]

†**Tersive**, *a.* *Obs.* [f. L. *ters-*, ppl. stem of *tergere*, *-ere* (see *prec*) + *-ive*] Having power to cleanse as by wiping, delusive; detergent.

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* 1. 359 For the Eye-waters, I conceived them more strongly tersive, and clearing the Eyes. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 49 Such a pleasant titillation, as invites the Patient to rub on the tersive water.

Terslet, **Tertane**, **Tertanant**, *obs.* ff. **TERCELET**, **TARTAN**, **TERRENTANANT**. **Tertor**, var. **TERTRE**.

†**Ter-terrify**, *v.* *Obs. nonce-wd.* [See **TER-**]

trous To terrify threefold; to frighten extremely. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Mysterie* Wks. (Grosart) II. 317/1 Destroyeth, Buildeth, Confounds, Confirms; Ter-terrifies, Sweet Consolation sings.

Tertia. Now *Hist.* Also 7 *tercia*. [app. an altered form of **TERCIO**, **TERTIO**, due to obscurity Vol. IX.

of final vowel] A division of infantry: see *quot.* 1870; a **TERCIO**; a regiment; also *transf.*

1630 B. JONSON *New Inn* iii. i. 'Twill be desired Only, the expressions were a little more Spanish. To call them tertius—tertia of the kitchen, tertia of the cellar, tertia of the chamber, And tertia of the stables. 1644 R. SYMONDS *Diary* *Cam. War* (Camden) 159 When the King's army was in Cornwall, the infantry was divided into three Tertias, and every tertia should consist of three brigades. *Ibid.* 167 Lord Astley's Tertia of foot made the approaches. 1670 DRYDEN and *Pt. Cong. Granada* 1. i. That tertia of Italians did you guide. 1870 SCOTT *Lag. Monstrous* ii. 1870 C. R. MARKHAM *Lift Ld. Fairfax* vii. 61 A foot regiment was formed in solid square battalions ten deep, called *tercias*, the pikes in the centre, and the musketeers on either flank.

Tertial (tɜːʃiəl), *a.* and *sb.* *Ornith.* [f. L. *tertius* third + *-al*.] *a.* *adj.* Of or pertaining to the third rank or row of quill- or flight-feathers in the wing of a bird. *b.* *sb.* A flight-feather of the third row; sometimes erroneously applied to secondaries on the elbow-joint. See **TERTIARY** B. 3.

1836 SWANSON *Nat. Hist. Birds* I. ii. 183 They [Quills] form three divisions, distinguished as the primaries, the secondaries, and the tertials...The tertials have their origin from the humerus. 1846 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Tertials*. 1874 COUES *Birds* N. W. 665 The color of the mantle extends to the tips of the tertials.

Tertian (tɜːʃiən), *a.* and *sb.* Forms: 4 *tertiane*, 4-6 *-cian(e)*, *-cyan*, 6 *-eyen*, *-san*, (*tertarian*), 8 *tercion*, 6- *tertian*. [ME. in *fever tertian*, or *tertiane*, ad. L. *febris tertiana*, also *tertiana* sb., f. *tertius* third. See *-AN*. Cf. OF. *tertian(e)* *adj.* (13th c. in Godef.), *tertiane* sb. a fever (12th c.).]

a. *adj.* 1. *Path.* Of a fever or ague. Characterized by the occurrence of a paroxysm every third (i. e. every alternate) day.

In early use following the sb. as in F.; cf. *QUOTIDIAN*. c. 1385 CHAUCER *Nun's Pr.* T. 139 Ye shul have a feure tertiane Or an Ague. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De F.* R. vii. xxxiv. (Bodl. MS.) A Feure Tertiane greuch fro þe brid daye to the prid and namelich aboute þe brid house. 1645 HART *Anat. Ur.* t. v. 48 During her husband's sickness, being a long and tedious first Tertian, then double Tertian feaver. 1712 *Dr. Foul's Hist. Drugs* I. 37 To cure Quotidian, Tertian and Quartan Agues. 1824 J. FORBES *Laennec's Dis.* *Chest* (ed. 4) 328 Sometimes it is attended at the beginning by chills, which return with the tertian, double tertian, or quotidian type.

†2. Third in order. *Obs.*

1592 WYRLEY *Armorie*, *Capitall de Bus* 123 They made three battels and a reregard, The first had Glesquene, The Earle of Aucer ruld the second ward, Th'archpriest did their tertian battell hold.

3. *Mus.* Applied to the mean-tone temperament (in which the major thirds are perfectly in tune).

1875 A. J. ELLIS *Helmholtz's Sensat. Tone* 649 Mean-tone, Mesotonic or Tertian Temperament.

4. **Tertian Father**: in the Society of Jesus, a member of the order who is passing through the last of the three stages of probation, which prepares him for admission to the final vows.

1855 [implied in **TERTIANSHIP**] 1876 J. MORRIS in J. H. POLLEN *Life* vii (1896) 182 Three different communities under one Rector—the novices, scholastics, and Tertian Fathers.

b. *sb.* 1. Short for *tertian ague* or *fever*.

Double tertian, one in which there are two sets of paroxysms, each recurring every third (i. e. alternate) day.

1362 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. xii. 80 Mi name is feure, on þe ferpe day I am a-brest eare; men haue I tweyne, Pat on is called cotidian, Tertian pat oþer, trewe drimkes boþe! 1460 CARGRAVE *Chron* (Rolls) 291 He fel in a tertian, that continued many dayes. 1565 BLUNDEVELL *Horsemanship* iv. v (1580) 4 Many other speccall kinds, as Quotidian, Tertians, Quartanes. 1651 WYRLEY *Primrose's Pop. Err.* iii. 151 Lying sick of a Tertian. 1844 LEVER *T. Burghes* lxviii, The tertian of Egypt, so fatal among the French troops, now numbered him among its victims.

†2. An obsolete liquid measure for wine, oil, etc., the third of a tun, i. e. 84 wine gallons (= 70 imperial gallons); also, a large cask of this capacity; a puncheon. See also *quot.* 1542. *Obs.*

1423 *Rolls of Paris* IV. 256/1 The Terciane lin^{re} in gallons. 1531-2 *Act 23 Hen. VIII.* c. 7 Every butt of Malmesey shuld conteyne cxxvi gallons, every tarcian or poncheon lxxxiii gallons. 1542 *RECORDE Gr. Artes* (1575) 206 Of wine and oyle the Tertian holdeth 84 Gallons. But there be other kindes of Tertians for there be Tertians (yt is to saye) Thurdles of Pypes, of Hoggesheades, and Barrels. 1749 *Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 55 It is declared that the Tun of Wine, Oil, and Honey, should containe. 252 Gallons; the Pipe or Butt 226; the Tertian 84.

3. In Scottish Universities (now only at Aberdeen), a student in his third year. Also *attrib.*

1857 CLERK MAXWELL in *Lyfe* x (1882) 296 Where Tertian and Semi are hot in dispute And the voice of the Magistrand never is mute. 1894 W. L. LOW *D. Thomson* iv. 83 During my Tertian year we were examined by him only once.

ANKA M. STODDART *J. S. Blackie* i. 228 He followed the Natural Philosophy and Moral Philosophy courses as a tertian and a magistrand.

4. A mixture stop on an organ, consisting of a tierce and larigot combined.

1876 HILES *Catech. Organ* x (1878) 77. 1898 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Tertian*, an organ stop composed of two ranks of pipes, sounding a major third and fifth of the foundation pipes, in the third octave above; a *Tierce* and *Larigot* on one slider.

5. *Geom.* A curve of the third order, a cubic. *rare*. 1893 in *Cent. Dict.*

6. Short for *Tertian Father*: see A. 4.

Hence **Tertianship** (*R. C. Ch.*), the position of being a Tertian Father (see A. 4).

1855 R. BOYLE *B. v. Wiseman* 56 After he has been associated with the Society [of Jesus] for fifteen or twenty years, he is required to retire into what is technically called, a tertianship, or a third year's probation. 1892 J. H. POLLEN *Act. Eng. Martyrs* 358 He was Minister of the Tertianship at Ghent and then Prefect and Confessor at St. Omers.

†**Tertian**, *v.* *Obs. rare*. Also 6 *terciar*. [ad. It. *tertare* 'to thrude the pike' (Florio 1598), or ad. Sp. *terciar* (*la pica*) 'to shake or brandish a pike, to come to push of pike with the enemy' (Minshen 1599).] (See *quots.*)

1598 BARRET *Theor. Warres* 17 He ought, being a pike-man, to tertiar or charge his pike. *Ibid* iii. 11 47 The pikes being Terciar or charged over hand [*Ibid* Gloss, *Tertiar*, a Spanish word, and is to third the pike, either to beare the same vpon his shoulder, or to charge the same over hand.]

Tertiary (tɜːʃiəri), *a.* and *sb.* Also 6 *terocary*. [f. L. *tertius* of the third part or rank, f. *tertius* third: see *-ARY* 1. So F. *tertiaire*]

a. *adj.* 1. Of, in, or belonging to the third order, rank, degree, class, or category; third

1666 BLOWNT *Glossary*, *Tertiary*, of, or belonging to the third, or third sort, tertian. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* ix. 84 When one prism of a different angle is thus made to correct the dispersion of another prism, a tertiary spectrum is produced. 1866 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* s. v. A tertiary peduncle is the second degree of ramification of a compound peduncle, or a bough of the branch which gives off the peduncle. 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* i. § 5, I venture to assume that you will admit duty as at least a secondary or tertiary motive. 1871 EMMET *Philol. Eng. Tongue* § 428 The adverb is the tertiary or third prescriptive word.

b. *Chem.* Applied to the substitution ammonias formed by the replacement of all three hydrogen atoms by an alcohol or acid radical.

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III. 237 The tertiary amides are readily prepared from such silver salts of the secondary amides. 1862 *Ibid.* 423 *Tertiary Monamides*—In these bodies the 3 atoms of hydrogen in ammonia are displaced by a corresponding number of radicles, one of which at least must be of an electro-negative character.

2. *Geol.* Forming a third series in point of origin or age. †a. Applied by early geologists to mountains of the most recent formation. *b.* In modern geology, Of or pertaining to the third series of stratified formations: formerly including all those above the chalk; now restricted to the strata from the Eocene to the Pliocene, both inclusive. Also called *CAINOZOIC*.

[G. ARDUINO *Leit.* in *Nuova Raccolta d'opusc. scient.* VI. 159 (1760) Monti...primari...secondari e terziari, li monti e colli del terzo ordine, che sta a ridosso del secondo e talvolta anche del primo.] 1794 SULLIVAN *View Nat.* I. x. 78 He [Pallas] maintained, that in addition to these primordial mountains, there were others of a more recent origin. These he called secondary and tertiary. [18. COUVIER & BRONGNIER *Descr. Geol. Env. Paris* (1822) 9 Tertians tertiales.] a. 1822 KIRWAN (Webster 1828), Tertiary mountains are such as result from the ruins of other mountains promiscuously heaped together. 1822 CONYBEARE & PHILLIPS *Geol. Eng. & W.* 1 Tertiary Rocks Comprising the Formations above the Chalk. 1844-5 D. OLDMSTEDT *Geol. N. Carolina* (Webster), Tertiary formation, a series of horizontal strata, more recent than chalk beds. It comprehends the alluvial formation and the diluvial formation. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 49 Arduino, in his memoirs on the mountains of Padua, Vicenza, and Verona, first recognized the distinction between primary, secondary, and tertiary rocks. 1833 *Ibid.* III. p. vii, A large collection of tertiary shells. 1865 McCOSH *Supernatural* ii. 11. § 2 183 Nor does Man descend from the mammals which preceded him in the tertiary age. 1863 LYELL *Antiq. Man* 3 Previously to the year 1833, the strata called Tertiary had been divided by geologists into Lower, Middle, and Upper.

3. *Painting* Applied to a colour formed by the mixture of two secondary colours.

1848 WORMUM in *Lect. Paint.* 221 *note*, Although there are but three primitive colours, painters have nine. These are—yellow, red, blue; orange, purple, green, which are secondary; russet, olive, cytrine, which are tertiary, being compounds of the secondaries.

4. *Path.* Of or belonging to the third or last stage of syphilis.

1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap.* (1879) 404 In tertiary syphilis, including in the term all cases of syphilitic bone, visceral, or nervous disease, the remedy is really of mesistimable value.

1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 668 It has been considered inappropriate in this article to introduce the terms 'secondary' and 'tertiary' as applicable to the incidence of the phenomena of cerebral syphilis.

5. *A. C. Ch.* Of or belonging to the Third Order in certain religious fraternities: see B. 1.

A *Third Order*, of lay members not subject to the strict rule of the regulars, but retaining the secular life, was originated by St. Francis of Assisi, and is an established institution among the Franciscans, Dominicans, and others. (See *Catholic Dict.*)

1891 R. H. BUSK in *N. & Q.* 7th Ser. XI. 289/2 The Franciscans, who loved [Dante], and in whose tertiary habit he was shrouded in the supreme hour. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Sept. 2/3 The Tertiary Sister was discharged yesterday. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 2 Sept. 5/6 The murderer was a tertiary lay brother of the Dominican order.

6. *Ornith.* Applied to certain feathers of the wing: see B. 3. Cf. **TERTIAL**.

1858 J. WILSON in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) XVI. 735/1 The tertials or tertiary feathers are derived from the humerus or arm-bone.

B. sb. 1. R. C. Ch. A member of the Third Order of certain religious fraternities: see A. 5. *a 1550 Image 1600* iv 273 in *Shelton's Wks* (1843) II 441/2 Some be Tercyaris, And some be of St. Marys 1820 *SOUTHERN Wesley II* 505 It may deserve to be recognized as an auxiliary institution, its members being analogous to the regulars, and its members to the tertiaries and various confraternities of the Romish Church 1809 *Weston Gaz* 15 July 3/3 The late Maiquis [of Ripon], besides being a fervent Tertiary of St. Francis, was a friend in need to the Franciscan Order.

2. Geol. A stratum or formation belonging to the Tertiary system: see A. 2.

1851 *WOODWARD Malinca* 1.45 In the miocene tertiaries of Asia Minor 1885 *Lyell's Elem. Geol* ix. (ed. 4) 110 The whole of the Tertiaries were at first confounded with the superficial alluviums of Europe.

3. Ornith. (pl.) The quill- or flight-feathers that grow upon the humerus in the wing of a bird.

1834 *MURDER Feathered Tribes Brit Isles* (1841) I 20 The tertiaries or third quills of the wings 1872 *Coues N. Amer Birds* 36 The Tertiaries are, properly, the remiges that grow upon the upper arm [cf. TERTIAL.]

4. Path. (pl.) Tertiary syphilitic symptoms: see A. 4.

1897 *J. HUTCHINSON in Arch. Surg.* VIII. 218 Those who remain well and never present tertiaries.

5. Painting. A tertiary colour: see A. 3.

1854 *FAIRHOLT Dict. Terms Art's v. Secondary Colours*, When two secondaries are mixed together they cannot neutralise each other, but only form half-tones or tertiaries 1897 *Daily News* 20 May 7/4 Mr. Rhead is fortunate in handling effectively the most brilliant of positive colours as well as the quieter tertiaries.

† Tertiare (tē'ti-ā), *v. Obs.* [f. ppl. stem of late *L. tertiare*, f. *tertius* third.]

1. trans. To do (anything) for the third time: in quot. 1628, to introduce for the third time or support as third spokesman.

1623 *COCKERAM, Tertiate*, to doe a thing three times. 1628 *Wotton in Reliq.* (1672) 559 The Personage that should first, or second, or tertiate your business with the King 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Tertiate*, to Till ground, or do any thing the third time [cf. 1674 adds to till-fallow].

2. Mtl. To poise (a lance or pike): cf. TERTIAR.

1651 *BOYLE Hist. Art* xix. (1652) 183 They tertiate their lances, that is, they poise in their hand.

3. Mtl. To ascertain the strength of a cannon by measuring its thickness by means of caliper compasses, in three places: see quot. 1704.

1672 *J. ROBERTS Compl. Canonier* 35 To tertiate a Piece of Ordnance 1704 *J. HARRIS Lex Techn. I. s. v.* To Tertiate a Great Gun, is to know the thickness of the Metal at the Touch-hole, the Trunnions, and at the Muzzle. 1828 *J. M. SPEARMAN Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 393 To tertiate a piece of ordnance, is to examine whether it has the due thickness of metal at the vent, &c.

So **† Tertiatio**.

1653 *PHILLIPS, Tertiation*, a dividing into three, also a doing anything the third time.

Tertio, variant of TERCIO *Obs.*, a regiment, etc.

Tertio-geniture *nonc-ud.* [f. *tertio*, fr. *L. tertius* third, after *primogenitura*.] Right of succession or inheritance belonging to the third-born.

1855 *M. BRIDGES Pop. Mod. Hist.* 420 Austria had a prospect of ultimately succeeding to the beautiful dominions of Este, as a tertio-geniture for her family.

† Tertium quid (tē'ti-ūm kwīd). [*L.*, app. rendering Gr. *τρίτον τι*, 'some third thing'.] Something (indefinite or left undefined) related in some way to two (definite or known) things, but distinct from both.

(Gr. *τρίτον τι* occurs in Plato *Sophist* 250. The Latin form is in Irenaeus *Adv. Her.* 2. 3 (c. 196), where it doubtless represents *τρίτον τι* of the lost Greek original, also, in Tertullian *Adv. Praxas* 27 (a. 200), and *tertium nescio quid* in Hilary *Synod* 73 (c. 358). The passage in Tertullian mentions *electricum* as an example of a body produced by the mixture of gold and silver, and app. *tertium quid* was used by the alchemists of a third substance different from its two constituents: see quot. from Bailey, and cf. next. Examples of the phrase in English context are late.)

1613 *Theatrum Chemicum*, Index, Tertium quid. 1701, 1085; 1724 *BAILEY, Tertium Quid*, (among Chymists) the Result of the Mixture of some two Things, which forms something very different from both. *Latin*, [1809-10 *Coleridge Friend* (1818) I 157 The baleful product or *tertium Aliquid* of this union retarded the civilization of Europe for Centuries] 1826 *Edin. Rev.* Sept. 255 Balancing the opinions of Gall against those of Spurzheim, or compounding out of them a *tertium quid*. 1882 *R. ADAMSON Fichte v. 120* While we appear to assert that the two orders of facts make up all that is, we have in reality placed alongside of them the thinking subject or mind, a *tertium quid* which certainly stands in need of some explanation. 1902 *MENZIES Demonic Possess N. T.* vi 187 The achievement was either devilish or divine. There was no tertium quid.

† Tertium sal (tē'ti-ūm sāl). *Chem. Obs.* [med. *L.*, = 'third salt'.] See quot.

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Tertium Sal*, a third salt, a term used in chemistry to express a salt resulting from the mixture of an acid and an alkali, which partakes so of the nature of both, as to be itself neither acid nor alkali, but neutral. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*

† Tertius (tē'ti-ūs). [*L.* *tertius* third.] In some public schools, appended to a surname to designate the youngest (in age or standing) of three boys of that name. Cf. MAJOR A. 7 c, MINOR A. 7 b, PRIMUS A. 2, SECONDUS.

1870 (At Mill Hill School this year there were) Smith Major,

Minor, and Tertius. 1899 *KIRLING Stalky* vi 175 The Head called them over, too—majors, minors, and tertiuses.

† Tertre. *Obs.* Also tertier [a. *F. tertre* a hillock (*Roland* 11th c.).] A little hill; a rising ground, an eminence. Cf. TERRITORY.

1480 *CAXTON Ovid's Met.* x iv, He sat upon a tertre in a playn feld. 1481 — *Galeffroy* cxlii 185 The barons accorded that they would close this litle tertre and waye.

† Tertulia (tē'ti-ū-lā). Also 8 tertulla, 8-9 tertullia [*Sp. tertulia* a conference, an evening party, source.] An evening party in Spain.

1785 *BECKFORD Italy, Spain* [etc.] (1834) II 305 Of goings to balls, theatres, and tertullias 1828 *W. IRVING in Life & Lett* (1864) II 273, I have become one of the most dissipated men upon town, continually at sources and tertullias. 1845 *FORD Handbk Spain* i 116 They meet in church, on the Alameda, and at their tertullias.

Tertulliana (tē'ti-ā-nā) [f. as next + *-ADE*.] A tirade or invective after the manner of Tertullian.

1897 *W. TAYLOR in Monthly Rev.* XC 182 A Philippic, or, rather, a Tertulliana, against theatricals.

Tertullianism (tē'ti-ā-ni-izm). *Ecc.* [f. proper name Tertullian, a. *L. Tertullianus*.] The doctrine of Tertullian, a famous Christian writer of the late 2nd and early 3rd c., a modification of Montanism, or the rigid ascetic discipline connected with this. So **Tertullianist**, one of a sect who followed this doctrine and discipline. 1702 *C. MATHER Magn. Chr.* i 1 i 14 29/1 He [Mr. Cotton] practically appeared in opposition to Tertullianism, by proceeding unto a Second Marriage. 1710 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 84, 2/1 He gave name to a Sect call'd Tertullianists about the Year 245. 1831-3 *E. BURTON Eccl. Hist.* xlii. (1845) 463 A sect of Tertullianists, continued at Carthage till the end of the fourth century.

Teru, Teruagaunt, *obs. ff. TEREU, TERMAGANT*.

† Teru-tero (tē'ti-ū-terō). Also tero-tero, teru-teru. [From its noisy cry.]

The Cayenne lapwing or spur-winged plover, *Vanellus cayennensis*.

1839 *DARWIN Voy. Nat.* vi. (1872) 114 The teru teru is another bird, which often disturbs the stillness of the night 1854 *W. B. BARROWS in The Auk* July 278 (Punk) Tero-tero is the bane of all water-fowl shooting in the marshes.

Terve, variant of TIERVE *v. Obs.*, to turn.

Tery, Terytory, *obs. ff. TARRY v., TERRITORY*.

† Terza (tē'tsā), *a. and sb.* *Mus.* Also (masc.) terzo. [*It. terza*, fem. of *terzo* third — *L. tertius* a. *adj.* The third, as in *opera terza*, the third work; *violino terzo*, third violin. *b. sb.* A third, also *in terza*, in three parts; *terzo* = *TRIO*.

1724 *Short Explan. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Terza*, a Third *Opera Terza*,... *Violina Terza*. *Ibid.*, in *Terza*, Songs or Tunes in Three Parts, the same as *Trio* below.

Terzain (tē'tsā-in). *rare-m.* [app. ad. *It. terza*, after *quatrain*.] A stanza or set of three lines.

1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xi 14, The sublime terzains of Dante.

† Terza rima (tē'tsā rī mā). [*It.* = 'third rime'.] An Italian form of iambic verse, consisting of sets of three lines, the middle line of each set rhyming with the first and last of the succeeding (a b a, b c b, c d c, etc.).

1839 *BYRON Proph. Dante Pref.* The measure adopted is the terza rima of Dante. 1869 *TOZER Highl. Turkey* II. 252 Italian in Dante's time rendered more manageable the intricacies of the terza rima.

Terzet, zetta, -zetta, variants of TERCET.

† Terzetto (tē'tset-to). *Mus.* Pl. -i (-z). [*It. terzetto*: see TERCET.] A (small) trio, esp. vocal.

1724 *Short Explan. For Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Terzetto*, little Aires in Three Parts 1816 *T. L. PEACOCK Headlong Hall* xlii, Mr. Chromatic, with the assistance of his two daughters, regaled the ears of the company with the following terzetto. 1833 *C. MACFARLANE Banditti & Robbers* (1837) 187 (Stanf.) At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto.

† Terzina (tē'tsī-nā) [*It. terza* a triplet.] A stanza or set of three lines; = TERCET.

1836 *Pop. Encycl.* II 592/1 The terza first reached its perfection in the time of Dante 1893 *Nation* (N. Y.) 26 Feb. 129/1 Dante arranges his poem in stanzas of three lines each, and rarely overruns from *terzina* to *terzina*.

Tescare, -caria: see TEKKERE.

Teschemacherite (tē'shē-mā-cherīt). *Min.* [Named after its discoverer E. F. Teschemacher: see -ITE 1 b.] Acid carbonate of ammonium, found in yellowish crystals and masses in guano.

1868 *DANA Min.* (ed. 5) 705 Teschemacherite. Bicarbo-nate of Ammonia.

Teschinite (tē'shē-nīt). *Geol.* Also teschin-ite. [*f. Teschin* (see def.) + *-ITE* 1 b.] A name given to certain eruptive rocks, occurring at Teschen in Austrian Silesia and elsewhere, intercalated and intrusive in the Cretaceous formation.

Used by different geologists with very varying extension. 1866 *LAWRENCE Cotta's Rocks Class.* (1878) 140 Teschinite is the name given... to a rock whose mass is chiefly felsitic, and in which hypersthene forms long black needles. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Fornning Min.* 115 A constant constituent of the rocks termed Teschinites.

Tese, *obs. f. TEASE*; var. TEISE *sb.* and *v.* *Obs.*

† Teseke, *obs. form of PETHISIG*.

c 1460 *Play Sacram.* 538 in *Non-Cycle Myst. Plays* (1909) 74 Pe poose, pe sneke, or pe teseke

Tesel, tesill, tesle, *obs. forms of TEASEL*.

† Tesh(e). *Obs.* Of uncertain origin and meaning. If the meaning is 'task', cf. *F. tâche*, OF *tasche*. 1596 *HARINGTON Apology* Bb vii b, I have good authorities, for my teshe 1596 — *Melan Ajax* D v b, I must still keep me to my tesh 1596 — *Ulysses upon Ajax* D v b, But return we to Misamos' teshe, I long to hear his conclusion. 1625 *BRAITHWAT Five Senses* 309 The more numerous and odious they were, when they came to the Tesh.

† Tesho-, Teshu-lama. see LAMA **Teskari**, **teskere**, etc. see TEKKERE **Teslet**, -lot, *obs.* forms of TASLET. **Tesmoingnal**, -monage. see TESTIMONIAL, -MONAGE.

Tessara- (tē'sā-ā), also **tessera-**, a Gr. *τέσσαρα*, -epa, neuter pl. and comb. form of *τέσσερες*, -epes four, used in Greek compounds, and forming the first element in a few English words adopted from or formed on Greek. **Tessaradecad** [DECAD], a group of fourteen. **Tessaradecasyllabon** [DEOASYLLABON], a line of fourteen syllables. **Tessaraglot** a, in, of, or pertaining to four languages; = TETRAGLOT. **Tessarako st** [ad. Gr. *τεσσαράκοντα* a fourth] see quot. **Tessara-phthong** [after DIPHTHONG], a group of four vowels. **Tesseratomic** a [after *dichotomic*], involving division into four parts.

1855 *W. H. MILL Apoph. Parth. Princ.* (1861) 152 In the text of St. Matthew, dividing the 'tessara-decads' at the captivity 1874 *FARRAR Christ* 8 The symmetrical arrangement into tessara-decads, c 1560 Bolton *Hypercritica* iv. § 3 Chapman's *liada*, those I mean which are translated into 'Tessara-decasyllabons, or lines of fourteen Syllables. 1716 *M. DAVIES Athen. Brit.* III 73 Whose 'Tessaraglot Bible' [Complutensian Polyglot] was finished about 1517. 1851 *Borrow Lavengro* xiv 1. 191 A tessara-glot grammar of the French, Italian, Low Dutch, and English tongues 1850 *Grove Greece* ii lxiii VIII 138 Receiving... three 'tes-sarakosts (a Chian coin of unknown value) for each man among his seamen. 1887 *Sat. Rev.* 17 Dec. 818 What Mr. Gladstone would call the trichotomic, or rather the 'tes-seratomic, division of parties.

† Tessell. *Obs. rare.* [ad. *L.* or *It. tessella*

So **† Tessellat** (tē'sel-lāt). [*L.* = *TESSELLA*

1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp.* 132 Matter formed into

Fils or planed into Tessels.

So **† Tessellat** a, [perh. ad. *It. tessellato*, pa. pple. of *tessellare* 'to make or worke checker-woike or inlaid woike' (Florio), f. *tessella* a small tessera: cf. *F. tesselle* (Littré)], tessellated.

1603 *KNOLLES Hist. Turke* (1621) 543 Yea all the house

was paved with checker and tesseled worke.

Tessel, -e, *obs. forms of TRASEL*

† Tessella (tē'sel-lā). Pl. -æ; rarely -as. Also 8 -ela. [*L.*, dim. of *TESSERA*.] A small tessera.

1693 *tr. Biancardi's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Tessella*, the same with *Rotula* or *Tabella*. 1727-41 [see TESSELLATED 1]

1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* *Tessella*, a word used in phaimacy to express lozenges cut into regular figures. 1885 *Athenæum* 29 Aug. 278/3 No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellæ into their sockets.

Tessellar (tē'sel-lār), a. [*f. prec.* + *-AR*.] Of the nature or form of tessellæ.

1847 in WEBSTER 1859 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* V. 253/2 It (Lunaria Vulgaris) consists originally of a single layer of tessellar cells.

Tessellate (tē'sel-lāt), a. (*sb.*) Also -elate. [ad. late *L. tessellāt-us*: see next.] = TESSELLATED.

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV xlii 289 *Tessellate*, painted in checker-work. 1872 *LONGS Wayside Inn* iii

Arsenal a King Solomon... on the pavement tessellate was walking. 1876 *J. ELIAS Caesar in Egypt* 30 Along the floor, Chromatic, tessellate with marbles rare.

B. sb. in Variegated tessellate, an American butterfly, *Hesperia montivagus*, found in Florida, Mexico, and the Rocky Mountains.

1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*

Tessellate (tē'sel-lāt), *v.* Also 8-9 tessellate. [*f. ppl. stem of late or med. L. tessellare* (pa. pple. *tessellāt-us*: cf. also *It. tessellare* in Florio), f. *L. tessella* TESSELLA. The pa. pple. *tessellatus* occurs earlier than the finite vb. see next.]

1. trans. To make into a mosaic; to form a mosaic upon, adorn with mosaics; to construct (esp. a pavement) by combining variously coloured blocks so as to form a pattern.

1791 *E. DARWIN Bot. Gard.* 1 95 And dull Galena tessellate; the floor 1826 *P. POUNDEN France & It* 27 The floor is tessellated with great elegance 1862 *RAWLINSON Anc. Mon.* I. v 125 Pieces of marble used for tessellating.

b. trans. and *fig.*

1817 *COLERIDGE Sisyphus's Lett* iii in *Biog. Lit.*, etc. (1882) 264 The wood-work in old houses among us being painted red and green, it cuts and tessellates the buildings very gaily. 1858 *E. FITZGERALD Lett* (1889) I. 260 It is most ingeniously tessellated into a sort of Epicurean Eclogue in a Persian Garden. 1869 *LECKY Europ. Mor.* I. 1 335 The affectation of some to tessellate their conversation with antiquated and obsolete words.

2. To combine so as to form a mosaic; to fit into its place in a mosaic. In quot. *fig.*

1828-9 [implied in TESSELLATED 2]. 1861 *J. FERGUSON Ways & Words* 17 The sentences [of Sir J. Mackintosh] are rather tessellated than constructed; each word fitting admirably into its own place, but defying all transposition. 1879 *FARRAR St. Paul* II 189 Many writers have maintained that this meaning is vague and general, impossible to tessellate into any formal scheme of salvation.

Tessellated (tes'selāted), *pp. a.* [f. *L. tessellatus* or *It. tessellato* in same sense, with Eng. suffix. Used earlier than **TESSELLATE** *v.*, of which it subseq. became the *pa. pple.*]

1. Composed of small blocks of variously coloured material arranged to form a pattern; formed of or ornamented with mosaic work.

1712 HEARNE *Collect* (O.H.S.) III. 311 The tessellated Pavement at Stansfield 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Tessellated pavement, pavimentum Tessellatum*, a rich pavement of mosaic work, made of curious small square marbles, bricks or tiles, called *tessellæ*, from the form of dies 1877 C. GEIKIE *Christl.* (1879) 758 The old golden seat of Archelaus, was set down in the tessellated floor of the tribunal 1828 MACAULAY *Misc. Writ.* (1860) I. 224 Laborious and tessellated imitations of Mason and Gray 1864 SAT. Rev. 31 Dec. 789 The fall of a domed and tessellated Cabinet 1868 GLADSTONE *Two Munda* xiv § 1 (1866) 490 The several squares of that tessellated nation, each with its local patriotism and limited traditions

2. Combined or arranged so as to form a mosaic. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* IV. iv v § 51 253 The mind is pleased to recognise the tessellated fragments of Ovid and Tibullus 1853 C. L. BRACE *Home Life Germany* 116 The floors are of the most minutely tessellated marble

3. *transf.* Consisting of or arranged in small cubes or squares; in *Bot* and *Zool* having colours or surface-divisions in regularly arranged squares or patches; chequered, reticulated.

Tessellated cells, cells arranged in layers. *Tessellated epithelium*, pavement epithelium (Pavement *sb.* 4). *Tessellated pyrites*, iron pyrites, crystallizing in cubes.

1695 WOODWARD *Nat. Hist. Earth* II. (1723) 198 Crystallized Ores, and Minerals, e.g., the tessellated *Pyrites*, or *Ludus Paracelsi* 1777 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 866 A very pure specimen of tessellated lead ore. 1828 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* II. 60 (*Quint. Gentilew*) A bit of white mosaic, a tessellated quilt 1829 LONDON *Encycl. Pl.* (1836) 113 Fruit, a fleshy tessellated berry 1839 DARWIN *Voy. Nat.* v 97 The apar (armadillo) having only three moveable bands, the rest of its tessellated covering being nearly inflexible 1854 PERCIVAL'S *Pol. Light* 237 What Dr. Brewster has termed tessellated or composite crystals composed of several crystals, united so as to form a compound crystal 1875 SIR W. TURNER in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 847/1 Tessellated or squamous epithelium is situated on the free surface of the mucous lining of the mouth.

Tessellation (tes'selā'shon), [*n.* of action f. **TESSELLATE** *v.* see **ATION**.]

1. The action or art of tessellating; tessellated condition; *concr.* a piece of tessellated work.

1833 J. FORSYTH *Italy* 111 The work is not mosaic, for there is no tessellation 1862 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp.* VII. lxvii 540 Like the several pieces of a variegated tessellation 1878 SIR G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archit.* (1879) II. 253 Wide-spreading floors, rich with marble tessellation 1880 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1874) II. v. 250 Numberless passages of Jeremy Taylor, are a little better than a curious tessellation of English, Greek, and Latin. 1863 LE FANU *Ho. by Chyd.* (ed. 2) III. 307 The writings of the Apostolic Fathers are, in a great measure, a tessellation of holy writ

2. An arrangement or close fitting together of minute parts or distinct colours: cf. **TESSELLATED** 3. 1660 SHARROCK *Vegetables* 144 Yet they, instead of those elegant Tessellations, are beautified otherwise in their site with as great curiosity, 1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) IV. 500 The whole surface of the body having exhibited a sordid tessellation of crusts. 1905 J. OUS *Probl. O. Test.* vii 202 The newer criticism with its multiplication of documents and its minute tessellation of texts

Tessellite (tes'selait) *Mm.* Also tessellite [f. **TESSELLA** + **-ITE** 1.] A variety of Apophyllite, exhibiting in polarized light a tessellated structure.

1819 BREWSTER in *Edin. Phil. Jnrl.* June 5 The tessellated structure is a property so singular and so distinctive, that I would propose to mark it by the name of Tessellite. 1868 DANA *Mm.* (ed. 5) 476 Tessellite, from *Farôe*, is a cubical variety, exhibiting a tessellated structure in polarized light.

Tessera (tes'serā), *Pl.* *tesserae*. [*L.*, f. Ionic Gr. *τέσσερες*, *-pa*, = Attic *τέσσερες*, *-pa* four.] 1. *Anc. Hist.* A small quadrilateral tablet of wood, bone, ivory, or the like, used for various purposes, as a token, tally, ticket, label, etc.

Tessera of hospitality (= *L. tessera hospitalis*), a die broken between host and guest, and kept as a means of recognition.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tessera*, a thing in every part square as a dye, also a watchword, or signal, a note, mark or token, &c. 1846 KNIGHTLEY *Notes Virg.* *Georg.* II. 508 In the ancient theatres each spectator's *tessera* designated the *cunei* and row in which he was to sit. 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's *Anc. Art* § 412 (ed. 2) 569 One brings him a tessera of hospitality from Sisyphus. 1886 *Guide Exhib. Galleries Brit. Mus.* 286 Objects in bone and ivory, such as caskets, gladiatorial *tesserae*, tickets for the theatre, dice

b. *fig.* A distinguishing sign or token, a watchword, a password. (The earliest use in English.)

1647 JER. TAYLOR *Lit. Proph.* I. 17 That Creed made so explicit as a tessera of a Christian 1666 [see prec.] 1662 OWEN *Animadu. Fiat Lux* II. Wks. 1855 XIV. 29 Making subjection to the pope in all things the tessera and rule of all church communion. 1795 in Calderwood *Dying Testimonies* (1806) 460 Extracts it from them as a tessera of their loyalty. 1890 HATCH *Hubert Lect.* xii. 344 It was, so to speak, a tessera or password.

2. *spec.* Each of the small square (usually cubical) pieces of marble, glass, tile, etc., of which a mosaic pavement or the like is composed. Usually in *pl.*

1797 S. LYONS *Rom. Antiq. Woodchester* 4 The tesserae of which this [mosaic] pavement is composed, are, for the most part, nearly cubes of half an inch, many are triangular, and

of various other shapes. 1843 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnrl.* VI. 125/1 The next point to be observed with reference to the Roman tessera, is the want of uniformity in their size and shape. 1894 *Times* 5 Mar. 14/1 The workmen had to learn to set the tesserae, one by one and each in its proper place, into the cement on the wall

b. *transf.* Any one of the quadrilateral divisions into which a surface is divided by intersecting lines; e.g. by the lines of latitude and longitude.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 198 So that the spherical surface is divided into quadrilaterals or tesserae, bounded by meridian circles and parallels of latitude

c. *Zool.* Each of the plates of which the carapace of an armadillo is composed

1909 in *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* +3 (See *quots.*) *Obs.*

1815 J. SMITH *Panorrama Sc. & Art* I. 257 John's tessera is perhaps the best of those artificial compositions which are designed for roofing 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.* *Tessera* this name was applied to a composition used some years ago for covering flat roofs, but now quite abandoned.

Tessera - see **TESSARA**.

+ **Tesseraic** (tes'serā'ik), *a. Obs. rare.* [f. **TESSERA** + **-IC**, after *mosaic*.] Of, pertaining to, or composed of tesserae; mosaic, tessellated.

a. 1712 SIR R. ATKYN'S *Hist. Gloucester* (1712) 778/1 Sidcot, where some of the Tesseraick Work of the Romans has lately been dug up 1778 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) s. v. *Woodchester*, There is a tesseraick pavement of painted beasts and flowers in its church-yard.

Tesseral (te'serāl), *a.* [f. **TESSERA** + **-AL**.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or resembling a tessera or tesserae, composed of tesserae.

1846 WORCESTER cites *Edinb. Rev.*

2. *Cryst.* = **ISOMETRIC** 3, **CUBIC** a. i. c.

1854 PERCIVAL'S *Pol. Light* 191 The cubic or octohedral system Synonymes - The regular, the tessular, the tesseral, or the isometric system 1876 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 37 Crystals possessing this highest possible degree of symmetry are said to belong to the Cubic or Tesseral System

3. *Math.* Relating to the tesserae of a spherical surface (see **TESSERA** 2 b), as in *tesseral harmonic*, a spherical surface harmonic which is the product of two factors depending respectively on latitude and longitude.

1873 MAXWELL *Electr. & Magn.* (1881) I. 196 We may now write the expressions for the two tesseral harmonics *Ibid.* 198 To find the surface integral of the square of any tesseral harmonic taken over the sphere. 1887 HOBSON in *Trans. Camb. Philos. Soc.* (1889) XIV. 211 The zonal and tesseral harmonics are exhibited as series.

+ **Tessera rian**, *a. Obs. rare.* [f. *L. tessera rianus* pertaining to tesserae or dice + **-AN**.] Of or pertaining to dice or to gaming. *Tessera rian art* [*L. ars tessera rian*], the art of dice-playing. So + **Tessera rianus**, *a. Obs. rare* -^o, in same sense.

1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Tessera rianus*, of, or belonging to a die, or to tessera 1783 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xxxi. III. 209 A superior degree of skill in the Tessera rian art (the game of dice and tables). 1797 *Sporting Mag.* X. 44

Tesserate (tes'serāt), *a. rare* -¹. [f. **TESSERA** + **-ATE** 2. Cf. *obs. F. tesséré* (Cotgr.).] = **TESSELLATED**. Cf. *obs. F. tesséré* (Cotgr.).] = **TESSELLATED**. Cf. *obs. F. tesséré* (Cotgr.).] = **TESSELLATED**.

1717 TAYLOR in *Phil. Trans.* XXX. 549 A Description of the tesserated Pavement at East Bourne, near Pevensey. 1812 HOUGHES *Journ.* I. (1813) 965 The tesserated mosaic (in S. Sophia's) with which the concave above the windows and the dome are encrusted. 1897 F. THOMPSON *New Poems* 139 With the gold-tesserate floors of Jove

Tessera tomic: see **TESSARA**.

+ **Tessitura**, *Mus.* [*It.*] The part of the total compass of a melody or voice-part in which most of its tones lie. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

+ **Tesson** (tes'son, || teson). [*F. tesson* piece of broken glass or earthenware (13th c.), deriv. of OF. *test* pot.]. A fragment of glass or pottery

1858 BIRCH *Anc. Pottery* II. 238 The tessons used for Mosaic pavements were made of marbles, glass, and of a red brick.

Tessular (tes'sulār), *a. Cryst.* [f. mod. *L. tessula*, *ureg* dim of **TESSERA** + **-AR**.] = **TESSELLAR** 2. 1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed. 2) I. 139 In nodules, or in half rounded masses, or tessular 1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 132 Where there are many crystals together, but merely simply aggregated, and these are either, 1. On one another; [this] occurs principally in tessular crystals, as in galena or lead glance, and calcareous spar. 1854 PERCIVAL'S *Pol. Light* 165 The equiaxed crystals constitute one system, called the cubic, octohedral or tessular system 1869 PHILLIPS *Vesuv.* x. 294 The crystallization is on the tessular pattern

Test (test), *sb.* 1. Forms. 4-5 *pl.* testes, -is, 6 teste, taest, 7 tast, teast, 6- test. [*a.* OF. *test* masc., a pot (12th c.), mod. *F. têt* a cupel, etc. - *L. testum, testu* neut., collateral form of *testa* a tile, earthen vessel, pot. In OF. *test* and *teste* (*L. testa*) were sometimes confused, and *teste* sometimes occurs in 15-16th c. Eng. In modern use, treated mainly as noun of action from **TEST** *v.* 2.]

1. *orig.* The cupel used in treating gold or silver alloys or ore; now esp. the cupel, with the iron frame or basket which contains it, forming the movable hearth of a reverberatory furnace: see **CUPEL** *sb.* 1.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prolog.* & T. 265 Of oure silver citrination. Oure yngottes testes and many mo. 1552 in P. H. HORE *Wexford* (1901) II. 237 Of 1031 lbs. weight of

lead they had from the taest 14 lbs. weight of silver 1555 EDEN *Decades W. Ind.* VI. 339 Meltynge it [gold] in a fornace in a bayne or teste of leade 1594 PLAT *Jewell* II. iii 36 Get a large panne, such as they make their testes of bone ashes in. 1622 MALVINS *Anc. Law-Merch.* 281 The Copple or Teast doth drinke in some two penny weight of Silver with the Lead 1674 RAY *Collect. Wds.* *Smelting Silver* (E. D. S.) 9 The test is of an oval figure, and occupies all the bottom of the furnace 1758 REID tr. *Macquer's Chym.* I. 315 Put one half of this Lead into a test, and spread it equally thereon 1853 *Ure Dict. Arts* II. 657 The bed or bottom of the furnace, when in operation, is formed by a shallow elliptical vessel, called a test or test-bottom 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2535/2 The test is fixed as a cupelling-hearth in the reverberatory furnace.

2. That by which the existence, quality, or genuineness of anything is or may be determined; 'means of trial' (f.); hence, in phrases to *bring* or *put* to the test, to bear or stand the test, the testing or trial of the quality of anything; examination, trial, proof

(Cf. 1651 *FRENCH Distill.* v. 138 Prove this tree at the test, and it yeeldeth good gold. 1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2) s. v. A broad instrument on which Refiners do fine, refine and part gold and silver from other Mettals, or (as we use to say) *put them to the Test*)

1594 NASH *Unforl. Trav.* 40 A delicate weuch.. which I would faine have had to the grand test, whether she were cunning in Alcumie or no 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* III. iv. 142 It is not madnesse That I have vttered; bring me to the Test 1610 - *Temp.* iv. 1 7 Thou hast strangely stood the test. 1754 CHATHAM *Lett. Nephew* iv. 25 The noblest sentiment of the human breast is here brought to the test. 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1814) 11 Simple tests of the relative nourishing power, of the different species of food 1820 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* II. 148 Invaluable maxims which have borne the test of time 1838 JAMES *Robber* iv. I will not put them to the test 1873 SYMONDS *Grh. Poets* II. 89 Time, says Theognis, and experience and calamity are the true tests of friendship 1904 NICHOLSON *Keltic Researcher* Pref. 4 Even as between the Irishman and the Welshman, the language test is not a race-test

+ b. A proof, sample, specimen. *Obs. rare.*

1769 COOK *Voy. round World* II. iii (1773) II. 328 Rather satisfied with having given a test of their courage by twice insulting a vessel so much superior to their own, than intimidated by the shot.

c. *Cricket*. Short for *test-match* see 7 b.

1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Jan. 1/1 England is now a game to the bad, and there are only two more 'Tests' to play 1909 *Ibid.* 6 Sept. 10/4 We are to play sixteen matches in all, including five Tests

3. That by which beliefs or opinions, esp. in religion, are tested or tried, *spec.* the oaths or declarations prescribed by the **TEST ACT** of 1673; esp. in phrase to *take the test*; also, either of the test acts.

1665 *Sp. Speaker Ho. Comm. to King* 31 Oct in *Lords Jnrls* XI. 700/1 We have prepared a Shibolet a Test to distinguish amongst them, who give Hopes of future Conformity, and who of evil Disposition remain obdurate. 1673-3 (Mar. 12) in *Grey's Deb. Ho. Comm.* II. 97 [Mr Harwood] tendered a proviso for renouncing the doctrine of transubstantiation for a farther test 1675 (May 10) *Calr. St. Papers, Dom.* *Chas. II.* 122 The Test as now agreed on - I, A. B., do declare [etc.] 1682 in *Scott. Antiq.* July (1902) 4 One of the late regents having demurred to take the test appointed by act of parliament a. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1685 iv (1722) I. 654 The King had declared that he would be served by none but those who would vote for the repeal of the Tests. 1789 *Constitution U. S. Art.* vi. No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office 1797 *Hey Lect. Div.* II. iii. xiv § 15, 155 A Man is deemed a Member of the Church of England, who takes the Sacrament according to the usage of the Church of England, and declares against Transubstantiation; from whence the Tests are called sacramental tests. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 3 July 2/4 The Government promised last night to abolish tests in the case of the 'lay chairs' in the Scotch universities. 1906 H. PAUL in *19th Cent.* May 717 The belief in tests ought to be as dead as the belief in witches.

4. *a. Chem.* The action or process of examining a substance under known conditions in order to determine its identity or that of one of its constituents, also, a substance by means of which this may be done.

1800 HENRY *Epit. Chem.* (1808) 322 The readiest method of judging of the contents of natural waters, is by applying what are termed tests, or re-agents. 1812 [see **REAGENT** 1]. 1854 J. SCOFFERIN in *Orri's Chym. Sc. Chem.* 479 Arseniureted hydrogen, employed, as a means of removing and discovering arsenic, is called *Marsh's test*. 1900 BUGGS & STEWART *Inorg. Chem.* Gen. Direct. The student is advised to learn the tests for each metal and acid. 1900 SHENSTONE *Elem. Inorg. Chem.* xxv § 396 A solution of baryta affords us a most delicate test for carbon dioxide.

b. *Mechanics*, etc. The action by which the physical properties of substances, materials, machines, etc. are tested, in order to determine their ability to satisfy particular requirements.

Among these are *bending test*, *compressive t.*, *drop t.*, *tensile t.*, *transverse t.*, etc.; also with *sb.* in objective relation, as *boiler, brake, engine test*

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2539 Observations are made at short intervals..until the test is closed by rapid heating and excessive increase of friction. 1884 *Ibid.* *Suppl.* 888 The machine requires but little change for making tests in compression. 1894 LINDHAM *Mech. Engin.* 376 The straining cylinder, having water admitted beneath its piston for tensile, and above it for compressive tests. 1904 *Kent's Mech. Engin. Pocket Bk.* (1910) 282 In Transverse tests the strength of bars of rectangular section is found to vary directly as the breadth of the specimen tested, as the square

of its depth, and inversely as its length. *Ibid.* 864 Competitive tests were made of fourteen boilers.

5. *Microsc.* A test object. see 7 b.

1832 GORING in Pritchard *Microsc. Cabinet* xviii. 175 A test is an object which serves to render sensible both the perfection and imperfection of an instrument, as to defining and penetrating power. 1837 GORING & PRITCHARD *Microsc.* 160 A representation of an excellent and very beautiful test, a feather from the wing of *Morpho Menelaus*, (being the first object in which I observed the very remarkable property of the lines as tests).

6 An apparatus for determining the flash-point of hydrocarbon oils.

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* Test. 4 An apparatus for proving petroleum and similar hydrocarbon oils by ascertaining the temperature at which they evolve explosive vapours.

7. *attrib. and Comb.* a. General combs. 'of or pertaining to a test', 'taken, done, or made as a test'; as, in sense 2, *test-bar, -ground, -log* (LOG sb. 1 6), *-piece, -pit, -plaster, -question, -room, -run, -symptom, -value, -work*; in sense 3, *test-formula, -law, -man, -manger, -oath, also test-free, -ridden* adjs; in sense 4, *test-bottle, -liquid, -liquor, -phial, -solution, -spoon, -stirrer*.

1839 *USE Dict Arts* 71 We pour into the test bottle 2 thousandths of the decant solution of silver. 1890 *Tablet* 5 July 14 A test-ground for the historian. 1887 *Reasons to Move Protest, Dissenters* 3 You cannot say it is a Divine Law that require'd the Parliament to make this 'Test-Law'. To abolish the Test-Laws therefore is Lawful. 1862 *Catal. Internat. Exhib.* II. xii. 12 Apparatus for centrifugal testing, preparation of the test liquors. 1904 *Electr. World & Engin.* 9 Jan 90 (Cent. Suppl.) A typical test-log upon a 550-hp engine. 1893 SHADWELL *Volunteers* iii 1, A furious agitator and test-man. 1887 *Reasons for Repeal of Tests* 4 In the Year 1675 the same Test was set on Foot in Parliament, by the 'Test-Mongers, with design to have made it more Extensive. 1715-16 in J O Payne *Eng. Cath. Nonjurors* of 1715 (1885) 9, I cannot take the Test and Abjuration Oaths enjoined by Acts of Parliament. 1893 H. Cox *Instit.* iii viii. 718 In consequence of his inability to take the test-oath. 1876 PRECE & SIVERWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 179 The electrical resistance of the wire and the resistance of each test piece. 1909 *Service for the King* May 103 The heat is gauged by the potters, who place in the oven test-pieces of pottery, which can be drawn out. 1896 MARK H. FOOTE in *Atlantic Monthly* May 606/2 Sinking test-pits through layers of crusted consciousness into depths of fiery nature. 1897 *Daily News* 19 Jan 2/6 Continued movement of the front is manifested by the cracking of test plaster put in the fractured girding. Six months ago. 1897 FURNIV & HALLS *Percy Folio* I. 247 The test question put to the page before the assignation is disclosed. 1889 *Fall Mail* G. 3 July 2/2 This is why... English test-ridden Theology lags so much behind German. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Sept 8/1 The methods of the test-room are being applied to the degree of moisture quicker methods involve. 1877 RAYMOND *Statist. Mines & Mining* 302 A test run made upon about three tons showed it to contain 51 ounces of silver and 41 per cent of lead per ton. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 128 The volumetric solutions of nitrate of silver and of iodine are also made use of as test-solutions for qualitative analysis. 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Jan 4/2 She wanted to test the gas at the pump, but found the test-valve choked. 1895 *Daily News* 19 Feb. 9/2 Service in relieving distress... by means of carefully-planned test-work.

b. Special Combs.: test board (*Electr.*): see quot.; test-boiler, a boiler for testing fuel or steam-apparatus, or supplying steam-pressure for testing other boilers (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909); test-bottom, = sense 1; also, the cake of gold or silver formed in the bottom of a cupel; test-box (*Telegr.*), a box fitted with terminals through which the wires are led, for convenience in testing; test case (*Law*), a case, the decision of which is taken as determining that of a number of others in which the same question of law is involved; test-cock, (a) a valved cock for clearing a steam engine cylinder of water; (b) a tap through which a sample of fluid may be drawn for examination; (c) a tap by means of which the level of water in a boiler or the like may be ascertained; test-frame, the iron frame or basket in which a cupel is placed: see sense 1; test-furnace, a reverberatory refining furnace in which silver-bearing alloys are treated; also fig.; test-glass, a small cylindrical glass vessel for holding liquids while being tested; test-hole, a tap-hole in a furnace, test-lead, pure granulated lead used in silver assays (*C. D., Suppl.* 1909); test letter, (a) a letter sent as a test of the honesty of the messenger; (b) see test-type (*C. D., Suppl.* 1909); test-lines, the lines on a test-plate (*Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1888); test-match (*Cricket*), one of a series of matches played as a test which is the better of two bodies of players (e.g. of England and Australia); test-meal, a meal of specified quantity and composition, given as a test of digestive power, test-meter, (a) a meter for testing the consumption of gas by burners, (b) a meter used as a standard by which others are tried (*Finn's Stand. Dict.* 1895); test-mixer: see quot.; test object, (a) a minute object used as a test of the power of a microscope; (b) an object upon which a testing experiment is tried;

test-paper, (a) a paper impregnated with a chemical solution which changes colour in contact with certain other chemicals, and thus becomes a test of the presence of the latter; (b) U.S. a document produced in court in determining a question of handwriting (Webster, 1847); (c) a paper set beforehand to try whether a student is fit and ready for an examination, test-piece = test-specimen; test-plate, (a) a glass plate ruled with very fine lines, used in testing the power of microscope objectives (*Knight Dict. Mech.* 1877); (b) a piece of pottery on which colours are tried before being used on the pieces to be decorated (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); (c) a slip of glass used in mixing test-solutions (Knight), test-pump, a force-pump used in testing pipes, cylinders, and the like; test-ring, (a) see quot; (b) a ring-shaped piece of iron, etc., taken as a sample of the metal of which it is made (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909); test-roll, (a) a roll signed by those who have complied with a test or tests as prescribed by the various test acts; (b) the roll signed by a member of the House of Lords or Commons after having taken the oath or made the declaration required of him as such, test specimen, a piece of metal, etc. prepared for a mechanical test, test-type, letters of graduated sizes used by opticians in testing sight. Also TEST ACT, TEST-TUBE.

1902 T O'C SLOANE *Stand. Electr. Dict. App.* *Test Board, a board provided with switches or spring-jacks connected to separate lines, so that testing instruments may be readily connected to any particular line. 1853 *Test-bottom [see sense 1] 1869 *Proc. Amer. Phil. Soc.* XI 92 A cake or test bottom [of silver]. Its weight was 4343 ounces Troy. 1876 PRECE & SIVERWRIGHT *Telegraphy* 273 The wire is put to earth at the test-box there. 1895 *Finn's Stand. Dict.* *Test case 1906 *Daily News* 25 Apr 9/1 Important charges of street betting, which were regarded by the police as test cases. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Test-cock (Steam-engine), a small cock fitted to the top or bottom of a cylinder for clearing it of water. 1839 *USE Dict Arts* 1131 In forming the cupel, several layers of a mixture of moistened bone ashes, and fern ashes, are put into the test-frame. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Test-furnace, one form of refining furnace for treating argenteiferous alloy. 1896 *Godey's Mag.* Feb 186/2, I don't believe that the immortal Sara Bernhardt could have gone through the fierce test-furnace of this rôle more superbly. 1887 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* § 619 285 On the top of a test-glass. 1897 *Daily News* 14 Apr 7/5 The prisoner [a postman] was suspected. A test letter was sent, and it was not delivered. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 27 June 5/1 Not far below his big test-match average. *Ibid.* 15 Aug 5/3 Two test match records were broken during the day. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Test-meal. 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* III. 409 When the contents of the stomach are examined after a test-meal, the total acidity is found to be diminished. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Test mixer, a tall cylindrical bottle graduated into equal parts, and used in preparing test alkalies, test-acids, and similar solutions. 1830 GORING *Microscopical Illustr.* 2 The difficulty of demonstrating many test objects satisfactorily is very considerable. 1904 tr *Hueppel's Etiology Infectious Diseases* iii. 27 Guinea-pigs are so susceptible that we use them as the best test-object of tuberculosis. 1887 *FARADAY Chem. Manip.* § 584 270 *Test papers are far more advantageous for use than liquids, two of them in general application are litmus and turmeric papers. 1871 GARROD *Mat. Med.* (ed. 3) 68 The solution is neutral or slightly alkaline to test-paper. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2537/2 The angle through which the test-piece yielded before its fracture became complete. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Test-ring, an oval iron frame for holding a test or movable cupelling-hearth. 1879 T E. MAY *Parl. Practice* (ed. 8) 204 So soon as a member has been sworn, he subscribes the oath which he has taken, in a book, at the table, commonly called the 'test-roll', and is then introduced to the Speaker by the clerk of the house. 1884 *Ninth Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* App. 68/2 Certificate. Produced this day (17 Nov 1875) on his taking the oaths and signing the Test Roll. 1894 *LINCOLN Mech. Engin.* 378 Shackles for Test Specimens should be carefully designed. 1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Test types.

Test (test), sb. 1 [ad. L. *testa* a piece of burned clay, a brick, tile, a piece of baked earthenware or pottery, an earthen pot or vessel, a potsherd, a shell of a mollusc or tortoise, a shell or covering of anything. Cf. also TEST sb. 1, and TESTA.]

†1 A piece of earthenware, an earthenware vessel; a broken piece of pottery, a potsherd. *Obs.* 1545 *Joye Exp. Dan.* iv. Dii, Then was y^e test or potsherd, the brasse, gold & sylver redacte into duste. [Cf. *Vulg. Dan.* ii 45 testam et ferrum et as.] 1600 *SURFLER Country Farm* i. xii 76 It is good to have a dish of the plane tree or a test of earth.

2. a. *Zool.* The shell of certain invertebrates. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXII. 371/1 This external covering or test, extremely delicate and fragile towards the umbones of the valves. 1854 *WOODWARD Mollusca* ii. 214 The vascular processes by which, in many acedians, the 'tunic' adheres to the 'test'. 1878 *NICHOLSON Palaeont.* 60 Rhizopoda in which the body is protected by a shell or 'test'. 1888 [see TESTACEA sb.]

†b. *Bot.* The skin of a seed: = TESTA 1. *rare.* 1846 *SMART Suppl. Test* (or *Testa*), the skin of a seed. Test (test), sb. 3 *Obs. exc. dial.* Also 6-7 tests. [In sense 1, app. ad. L. *testis* witness. In senses 2 and 3, perh. aphetic for *atēst*, ATTEST sb.]

†1. A witness. Cf. TESTIS 1. *Obs. rare.*

1528 *Roy. Rede me n.* (Arb.) 109 To prove it shall nede no testes. 1614 W B *Philosopher's Banquet* (ed. 2) 197 The faithful teste or witness. a 1666 Bp. ANDREWES *Serm.* *Holy Ghost* (1661) 488 A Witness is requisite. There is no matter of weight with us, if it be sped authentically but it is with a Teste. (Quot. 1528 may belong to TESTIS 1.)

†2 Evidence, witness borne. Cf. ATTEST sb. 1. [c 1450 *HOLLAND Houlat* 253 All this tyei has he tald be termess in test.] 1604 *SHAKS Oth.* i. iii 107 To vouch this, is no prooffe, Without more wider, and more ouer Test. [Cf. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* v. ii 122 That test [*Qo th*] attest[of eyes and eares.] 1658 *SIR T. BROWNE Hydrick.* ii (1736) 21 The lasting Tests of old Boundaries.

†3 = TESTE 2. Cf. ATTEST sb. 2. *Obs.*

1709 *STRYVE Ann. Ref.* l. xxvi. 277 In the term next after the test of the said writ. 1752 J. LOUTHIAN *Form of Process* (ed. 2) 171 The Court shall issue another Writ of the same Test, Return and Import with the former.

4. A will: = TESTAMENT sb. 1. *Sc.*

1890 J. SERVICE *Thur. Notandum* iii 13 By ane eik to his test, he left to Peter Scartie the soun of five shillings.

Test (test), v. 1 [orig. a *OF.* *tester* to bequeath, ad. L. *testāri* to bear witness, give evidence, attest, make one's will, f. *testis* witness; but in 3 app from TESTE sb. 2, and in 4 perh. aphetic from ATTEST.]

I. †1 *trans.* To leave by will or testament, to bequeath. *Sc. Obs. rare*—1.

1491 *Acta Dom. Conc.* (1839) 208/1 He allegit It was testit gudiis, & he intromettit parv^t as executour.

2. *intr.* To make a will, execute a testament. (See also TESTING vbl. sb. 1 i.) *Obs. exc. Sc.*

1528 N. T. (Rhem.) *Heb.* ix 17 For a testament is yet of no value, whilles he that tested, leueth. 1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* xxx § 18 Persons . . . condemned of Infamy could not test. 1828 *SCOTT Priv. att.* vi, I will test upon it [*Note*, i. e. leave it in my will] at my death, and keep it for a purse-penny till that day comes. 1838 W. BULL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Testament*, A wife has power to test without the consent of her husband. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulpian* xxii. § 10 [in Roman Law] Soldiers are allowed to test in any way they like.

II. 3. *trans. Eng. Law.* To date and sign the testle of a writ, etc. (see TESTE sb. 2).

(The pa. pple. appears in Blackstone as *teste'd*, as if formed immediately on *teste*, but it is usually written and pronounced *tested*.)

1717 *ASQUILL Melan. Man.* 249 His title is tested and dated from the Death and Resurrection of Christ, as the Cause of it. 1745 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* IV 775 A Commission Tested by me under the Great Seal of the Province. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm.* IV. xxi. 288 A warrant from the chief, or other, justice of the court of king's bench extends all over the kingdom; and is *teste'd*, or dated, England. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s.v. All writs were formerly tested in the name of the Lord Chancellor if issuing from the Court of Chancery, or of the Lord Chief Justice if issuing from the Queen's Bench, etc.

4. *Sc. Law.* To authenticate a deed or written instrument by a testing clause (TESTING vbl. sb. 1 2) duly drawn up in statutory form and signed by witnesses.

1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* s.v. *Testament*, A testament . . . must be properly tested and signed before witnesses, but if it be in the testator's own handwriting, witnesses are not required. 1911 T. HUNTER *Let. to Editor*, The Scottish law requires writings (except those *in re mercatoria*) to be either holograph or tested.

Test (test), v. 2 [f. TEST sb. 1]

(Before 1800 chiefly in pa. pple.; the simple vb was considered by Southey as an Americanism.)

1. *trans.* To subject (gold or silver) to a process of separation and refining in a test or cupel; to assay.

1603 [see Tested below] [1661. ? implied in TESTER 1] 1828 *WEBSTER, Test.* v. 3. In *Metalurgy*, To refine gold or silver by means of lead, in a test, by the deduction, vitrification or scoriafication of all extraneous matter. 1871 [see Tested below] 1878 *RAYMOND Statist. Mines & Mining* 120 The ore tested yielded \$25 per ton. *Ibid.* 335 These lodes have not been tested by the repeated and continuous milling of the ore raised from them. 1873 *SYMONDS Grk. Poets* iii. 89 You may test gold and silver, but there are no means of getting at the thoughts of men.

2. To subject to a test of any kind; to try, put to the proof; to ascertain the existence, genuineness, or quality of.

1748 [see Tested below]. 1760-71 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 48 You have been sufficiently tested. a 1799 *WASHINGTON Address* (Webster 1828), Experience is the surest standard by which to test the real tendency of the existing constitution. 1815 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 260 Materials which test the truth it contains. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 591/1 They have not the means of testing the statements. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxi. (1862) 397 But I will test (as an American would say) I will test Mr Campbell's assertion. 1837 J. H. NEWMAN *Proph. Office* Ch. 324 The Church is bound ever to test and verify her doctrine. 1838 *GLADSTONE State in Rel. Ch.* (1839) 186 This theory however has not been tested experimentally. 1888 *MISS BRADDON Fatal Three* i. v, I have tested the water in all the wells.

†3. To require or compel to fulfil the conditions of the Test Act as a necessary qualification for holding a public office. *Obs.*

1687 *Reason of Toleration* 36 There is no reason they should be so cruelly Tested for Doctrines that are but either obscurely reveal'd, or not necessarily enjoy'd. [1687, 1689; see TESTING vbl. sb. 2 Tested below. 1697 see TESTER 1.]

4. *Chem.* To subject to a chemical test.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts* 71 (Assay) The testing of the normal liquor, is less tedious than might be supposed. 1842 *FARNELL Chem. Anal.* (1845) 35 Oxide of silver is most conveniently applied, in liquid testing, in the form of nitrate of

silver 1846 G. E. DAY tr *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II 135 The urine must be tested with litmus paper. 1864 in WEBSTER Hence **Tested** *pph. a.* (in senses 1 and 2), in quot. 1689, having taken the test-oaths.

1603 SHAKS *Mas for M* II 119 Not with fond Suckles of the tested-gold, Or Stones, whose rate are either rich, or poor. 1689 *Let. in N Brit Daily Mail* 27 Dec (1894), If we have a Convention chosen by our present tested magistrates we may expect little good from their hands. 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) III. xxi. 187 She cannot break through a well-tested modesty. 1871 TENNYSON *Last Tour* 284, I head it ring as true as tested gold.

Test, obs. Sc. form of TASTE.

|| **Testa** (te stā). [*L. testa* a tile, earthen pot, shard, shell, etc. see TEST sb 2]

1. *Bot* The skin or coating of a seed

1796 DE SERRA in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI 500 (*Fruct. of Algae*). Their very viscous albumen answers all the purposes the testa accomplishes in other eggs. 1807 J. E. SMITH *Phys. Bot.* 294 *Testa*, the Skin, contains all the parts of a seed above described. 1877 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol.* 86 Carefully peel off the outer coat (*testa*) of the seed

2. *Zool.* The shell of certain invertebrates. = TEST sb 2 a. Obs. rare. 1847 in WEBSTER

† **Testable** (te stā'bl), *a. 1* Obs. [ad. late *L. testabilis* that has a right to bear testimony (Gellius), *f. testārī*: see TESTAR *a.* and -ABLE; cf. obs. *F. testable* capable of making a will (1514 in Godef.) from the same source.]

1. *a.* Legally qualified to bear witness. *b.* Legally able to make a will

1611 CORGR. *Testable*, testable, that can make a Will; that may be deused by Will. 1767 R. DIXON *Two Test* 25 A Deed solemnly testified by the Testimony of Seven Testable Persons that are worthy to be believed. 1721 BAILEY, *Testable*, that by the Law may bear witness

2. Devisable by will

1693 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* IV 211 § 21 A power of legating the Deeds part of Movables, which is most ordinarily the third of Testable Movables. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II xxxii 494 Such of his goods as were testable

Testable (te stā'bl), *a. 2* rare. [*f. TEST v. 2* + -ABLE] That may be tested or tried (In quot. app. 'That on being put to the test prove to be').

1647 TRAPP *Comm. Matt.* XII. 30 So are all testable in different, out of God's book of remembrance. Mal. III. 17.

|| **Testacea** (te stā'sia), *sb pl* [*L. nent pl of testaceus* ad], consisting of *testa*, i. e. tiles, shells, etc., also, covered with a shell: see -ACEA.]

1. Testaceous substances, as limestone, chalk. Cf. TESTACEY *Obs. rare*—1.

1743 LIND. & COUNTRY *Brew* III (ed 2) 241 Chalk and other testacea will answer the same, but not so well

2. *Zool.* A name for various groups of invertebrate animals having shells (excluding Crustacea). *spec.*

† *a.* (*a*) used by Linnaeus to designate his third order of *Vermes*, comprising the shell-bearing molluscs; (*b*) by Cuvier applied to the shell-bearing molluscs of his class *Acephala*. (*Obs.*) *b.* In present use, (*a*) A suborder of pteropod molluscs including all having calcareous shells, otherwise called *Thecosomata*; (*b*) an order of Protozoa having shells, with apertures through which the pseudopodia are protrusible.

1848 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II 4 In the last edition of his *Systema Naturae*, Linnaeus, in the third and fourth divisions of his third order, *Testacea*, places those possessed of shells. 1830 LYELL *Princ. Geol.* I, 32 Sordani explained that microscopic testacea and zoophytes inhabited the depths of the Mediterranean. 1860 HARTWIG *Sea & Wind* I, 11 Pholades and Lithodomas are marine testacea, that have the power of huiying themselves in stone. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 905 The *Amœbina* may be classified as 1. *Nuda* s. *Cynnamæba* the devoid of a test

2. *Testacea* s. *Lepanæba*, a test either chitinous or composed of chitinous or siliceous plates cemented together.

Testacean (te stā'shān), *a.* and *sb. Zool.* [*f. prec.*: see -ACEAN]

A. adj. Of or pertaining to the TESTACEA; shell-bearing; chiefly applied to molluscs.

1846 in WORCESTER, citing LYELL. 1871 LYELL *Elem. Geol.* IX 119 Value of testacean fossils in classification.

B. sb. A member of the testacea; a shell-bearing invertebrate, esp. a mollusc

1848 BRANDE *Dict. Sc. etc.* *Testaceans*. Testacea 1847 WEBSTER, *Testaceans* (*Zool.*), marine animals covered with shells, especially mollusks; shell fish.

Testaceal, *-elle* (te stā'sel, -el). *Zool.* [ad. mod. *L. testacella* (also in Eng. use), dim. of *testacea*, fem. of *testaceus* adj.: see TESTACEA.] A genus of carnivorous land-slugs, typical of the family *Testacellidae*, having a small oval shield-like shell, which covers only a small part of the back. They live upon earthworms, and inhabit Southern Europe; one species is sometimes found in England.

1846 SMART *Suppl.*, *Testacel*, a little shell; applied as the general name of a slug which is furnished with a diminutive shell that forms a shield to the head. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* I, 13 The testacelle preys on the common earth-worm, following it in its burrow, and wearing a buckler, which protects it in the rear. 1920 *Daily News* 9 May 4 The slug which 'by good fortune we may catch sight of eating a worm', is testacella.

Hence **Testace** *llid*, **Testace** *llidan* *adjs.*, of or

pertaining to the family *Testacellidae*; *sbs.* a member of this family, **Testace** *llid* *a.*, resembling the *Testacella* or *Testacellidae*.

1895 FUNK'S *Stand. Dict.* *Testacellid* *Testacellid* 1895 *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* III 440 Jaw present, radula *Testacellidan*, central tooth present

Testaceo (te stā'siō), combining form of *L. testaceus*, used as in **Testaceo** *graphy*, descriptive testaceology (Webster, 1828), **Testaceo** *logy*, the zoology of the testaceous animals; hence **Testaceo** *logical a. rare*; **Testaceo** *theology*, natural theology as illustrated by the study of testaceous animals *b.* in sense 'of brick-red colour', as in **Testaceo** *fuscosus*, **Testaceo** *piceous*, etc. *adjs.* see the second elements.

1803 MATON in *Trans. Linn. Soc. VII* 119 (heading) An Historical Account of Testaceological Writers. *Ibid.* 121 Aristotle seems to have been also the first writer, and the inventor of method, in Testaceology. 1755 tr *Pontopidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* Pref 7 That circumstantial examination of every part which hath been undertaken and executed by Fabricius, in his pyro- and hydro theology, Lesser, in his litho- and testaceo-theology

b. 1847 J. HARDY in *Proc. Bern Nat. Club* II v. 247 Legs testaceo-fuscos. *Ibid.* 256 The first joint testaceous, the rest testaceo piceous

Testaceous (te stā'sh), *a.* [*f. L. testaceus* consisting of tiles, shells, etc.; brick-coloured; covered with a shell see TEST sb 2 and -ACEOUS]

1. Made of baked clay, pertaining to or of the nature of earthenware or a potsherd. *Obs. rare.*

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot* III 22 In many Bricks, Tiles, Pots, and testaceous works. 1674 J. BRIAN *Harvest Home* II 6 Testaceous Vessels, obnoxious to casualties, that are most various. 1675 EVLLYN *Terra* (1729) 15 Exotic Plants confined to their Wooden Cases and Testaceous pisions

2. Having a shell, esp. a hard, calcareous, unarticulated shell. † *Testaceous fish* = shell-fish.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 203 All [fishes] that are testaceous, as Oysters, Coles, Wilks, Schollops, Muscles, are excluded. 1759 STILLINGF. tr *Biberg's Econ. Nat. Misc. Tracts* (1762) 57 Testaceous worms eat away the hardest rocks. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerbock* IV III, The testaceous marine animal, known commonly by the vulgar name of Oyster. 1895 C. C. BLAKE *Zool* 232 When the shell is so much enlarged that the contacted animal finds shelter beneath or within it, the animal is said to be testaceous

3. Of the nature or substance of shells, shelly; consisting of a shell or shelly material

1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* 122 Exanguous Animals whose bones are on their outside testaceous; of a more hard and brittle substance. 1676 GRAW *Espe. Luctation* I. § 21 Millipedes, Eggs-shells, or any other testaceous bodies of the same strength. 1794 SULLIVAN *Vere Nat.* I 89 The testaceous matter of marine shells. 1881 WATSON in *Jrnl. Linn. Soc.* XV 265 Operculum testaceous

† *b.* *Pharmacy.* Of a medicinal powder. Prepared from the shells of animals. *Obs.*

1710 T. FULLER *Pharm. Estemp* 392, I think testaceous Powders exert their Virtues much easier and sooner when fine. 1789 W. BUCHAN *Dom. Med.* (1790) 549 To give the pearl-julep, chalk, crabs eyes, and other testaceous powders. 1853 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Testaceous*, a powder, consisting of burnt shells

4. Of the colour of a tile, a flower-pot, unglazed pottery, etc.; dull red, in *Zool.* and *Bot.* applied to shades of brownish red, brownish yellow, and reddish brown.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* II 275/2 The upper part of the body is testaceous, or potsherd colour. 1783 LATHAM *Gen. Synops.* IV. 393 Testaceous Lark. Bill black; upper parts of the body testaceous. 1887 W. PHILLIPS *Brit. Discomycetes* 136 Cup. testaceous yellow. *Ibid.* 420 Testaceous, brick-coloured, ... not so bright as lateritious.

Hence **Testaceousness** (*rare*—9).

1747 BAILEY vol. II, *Testaceousness*, shelly Nature or Quality.

Test act. [See TEST sb 1 3] The name given in English History to various acts directed against Roman Catholics and Protestant Nonconformists; particularly, the act of 1673 (25 Chas II. c. 2) by which the provisions of the Corporation Act of 1661 (see CORPORATION 7) were extended to include all persons holding office under the Crown, and a declaration against transubstantiation was introduced. It was repealed 9 May, 1828.

Also sometimes applied to (a) an act of Elizabeth, 1563, imposing the oath of allegiance, and abjuration of the temporal authority of Rome, on all office-holders except peers, (b) the Corporation Act of 1661; (c) a Scotch act of 1681, exacting a declaration of conformity to the Episcopal Church of all holders of municipal and government offices.

1708 *Letts. Gent. Scoll. agst. Sac.* Test 5 This Test Act requires an End in the Receiving of the Sacrament, that must consequently prophane it. 1715 BURNET *Own Time* an. 1673 (1823) II 13 A sure law against popey, . . . all that continued in office after the time lapsed, they not taking the sacrament, and not renouncing transubstantiation (which came to be called the test, and the act from it the test act) were rendered incapable of holding any office. all the acts they did in it were declared invalid and illegal, besides a fine of five hundred pounds to the discoverer. 1738 NEAL *Hist. Purit.* IV. 458 This is commonly called the *Test Act*, and was levelled against the Duke of York and the present Ministry, who were chiefly of his persuasion. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* IV. 17 To secure the established church against perils from non-conformists of all denominations, infidels, turks, jews, heretics, papists, and sectaries, there are however two bulwarks erected; called the *corporation* and *test* acts. 1874 GREEN *Short*

Hist. VII § 6 400 But the Test Act [of 1563] placed the magistracy in Protestant hands. 1886 A. FRASERSON *Laird of Lag* III 36 The famous Test Act was passed by the Scots Parliament at one sitting on the 30 August 1681.

Testacy (te stā'si). *Law.* [*f. TESTATE a.*, after *INTESTACY*] The state of being testate, the condition of leaving a valid will at death.

1864 in WEBSTER 1875 POSTI *Gauis* II Comm (ed 2) 229 Contra-tabular possession was sometimes equivalent to intestacy, sometimes to partial testacy. 1880 GLADSTONE *Sp. Ho. Comm.* 15 Mar., The Chancellor of the Exchequer has treated testacies and intestacies, as if they were something like equal. 1885 *Law Rep.* 29 Ch D 278 The suit settles as regards him the question of testacy or intestacy

† **Testacye**. *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. *L. testaceum*. see TESTACEOUS.] Name for a kind of cement.

c. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* VI 192 Now yote on thatscymnet clept testacye Sex fynger thicke

Testament (te stā'mēt), *sb.* Also 5 **testement**, 5-6 **testment** [ad. *L. testamentum* a will, also, in early Christian Latin, used to render Gr. διαθήκη covenant (see II), *f. testārī* to be a witness, attest, make a will, etc. see -MENT. With the form *teste*, *testment*, cf. OF. *testement*, beside the more usual *testament*.]

1. In original sense of *L. testamentum*. This is app. later in Eng. than branch II.

1. *Law* A formal declaration, usually in writing, of a person's wishes as to the disposal of his property after his death; a will. Formerly, properly applied to a disposition of personal as distinct from real property (cf. c). Now *rare* (chiefly in phrase *last will and testament*).

[1306 *Rolls of Parl.* I 220/1 Les executois de tieux testaments] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 20 Pre pousand maik he gaf with testament full right. 13 *Chisor. Jf.* 28322 Ic seketur made of testament, Ne folow noight. Pe testament for to fulfil. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A vii 78, I wole, ar I Wende write my Testament. 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 36, I calle vpon hym to do his part in alle thinges longyng to my testament and wille. 1464 *Rolls of Parl.* V 549/2 Ayeust the Testament and the last Wille of your seid noble Progenitor. 1500 SWINBURNE *Testaments* 3 A testament properly understood, is one kinde of last will, even that wherein Executor is named. 1637 PLYNNF. in *Documents agst. P.* (Camden) 99 Whom I make sole executois of this my last will and testament, revoking all former wills. 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* II 12 The right of disposing one's property, or a part of it, by testament. 1818 HALLAM *Mid. Ages* (1819) II vii 311 The ecclesiastical tribunals took the execution of testaments into their hands, on account of the legacies to pious uses, which testatois were advised to bequeath. 1880 MURILLAD *Upham* xv § 1 A testament is the testification of our will, in the form prescribed by law, made solemnly, on purpose that it may be effectual after our death

b. transf. and fig. (Cf. legacy.)

? a. 1400 *Norie Avth.* 668 Take here my testament of treasure fullle huge, As I trayste appone thee, be trayste thou me never! c. 1534 Du Wes *Introd. Fr.* in *Palsgr.* 1054 The masse is the testament the which our Lorde made before his deth & passyon. 1599 SHAKS. *Hen. V.* IV. vi 27 And so espoused to death, with blood he seal'd A Testament of Noble ending love. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Dissuas. Popeny* II 4, III 110 The Gospels are Christ's Testament; and the Epistles are the Codicils annex'd. 1821-3 E. BURTON *Ecl. Hist.* XIX (1845) 403 I be Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs professes to contain prophecies and exhortations delivered by the sons of Jacob shortly before their death.

† *c. transf.* Testamentary estate, personal as distinct from real property. *Obs.*

1424 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 56, I declare my last will, als well of my testament as of my land bat standez in feezef bandes.

2. *Sc. Law.* The writing by which a person nominates an executor to administer his personal or movable estate after his decease. This writing is styled, in the decree of the Court granting confirmation (i.e. probate), a **testament-testamentary** (or -ary), and the executor is an **executor-nominate**. When no executor has been nominated, an **executor-dative** is appointed by the Court, and the decree appointing him is styled a **testament-dative** (The latter answers to Letters of Administration in English Law)

1506 *Sc. Acts Jas. V* (1824) II. 306/2 Quhar ony sic persons deis with age bat may no mak bat testamentis. 1564 *Acts of Sederunt* 13 Apr (1790) 6 To the collectors and reassavers of the quotts, for confirmation of the testaments of the persons deceased within our realm. 1666 *Ibid.* 28 Feb 99 If there be no nomination or testament made by the defunct, or if the testament testamentary shall not be desired to be confirmed. *Ibid.* 101 Of all testaments, both great and small, which shall be confirmed, as well of testaments dative, as others. 1681 STAIR *Inst. Law Scot.* xcx. § 33, 170 The Nomination of Executors, is properly called a Testament. 1768-73 ERSKINE *Inst. Sc. Law* III. IV § 7 Though nuncupative testaments are not effectual. to support the nomination of executors, yet nuncupative or verbal legacies are valid to the extent of L. 100 Scots. *Ibid.* § 27 Where an executor named by the deceased is authorised by the Judge, it is called the confirmation of a testament-testamentary; and when the Judge confers the office of executor upon a person of his own nomination, it is styled the confirmation of a testament dative. 1838 in W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.*

† 3. *erroneously*. = TESTIMONY; witness.

1456 SIR G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 8 The pape convert sanct Tiburce, [and] sanct Valere be his testament. c. 1533 *Disc. Antechrist* in Strype *Ecl. Mem.* (1721) I, App. xlv. 125 And when he shal end his testament the

beast shal come from the bottomes pit .and shal slay them
1904 in *Daily Chron* 21 Oct. 5/7 There is first-hand testa-
ment to my statements.

II In Christian Latin use of *testamentum*

Orig. a misuse of the word, arising from the fact that
Gr διαθήκη, 'disposition, arrangement', was applied both
to a covenant (*factum, fadus*) between parties, and to
a testament or will (*testamentum*). Prob. largely due to
the use of διαθήκη (in the sense 'covenant') in the account
of the Last Supper immediately before Christ's death, and its
consequent association with the notion of a last will or
testament. See also historical note s. v. COVENANT sb 7

4. *Script.* A covenant between God and man.
= COVENANT sb 7 Obs or arch

α 1300 *Cursor M* 12718 Quen drighin gan to sprad his
grace. Pe testament bigan he neu. 1686 12886 Pe ald
testament hir-wit nu slakes. And sua pe neu beginning
takes. c1315 SHOREHAM I 541 Pys hys be chalis of my
bloode Of testament newe. α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* cxxvi
12 If bi sunnys hafe lepid my testament. 1382 Wyclif
Baruch ii 35 And Yshal sette to them an other testament
euere durende. — *Acts* vii 8 He 3af to him the testament
of circumcisioun. — 1 *Cor* xi 25 This cuppe is the newe
testament in my blood. c1430 *Lyng. Lelalandus* 248 in
Min Poems, In Reioysyng of Crystes glad comyng;
Two testamentys that day wer maad bothe Oon 1509
HAWES *Past Pleas* xlv (Percy Soc.) 216 His elect mother
and arke of testament, Of holy chyrche the blessed luminary.
1611 BIBLE 2 *Cor* iii 6 Able ministers of the New Testa-
ment [Gr διακονοὶ καινῆς διαθήκης]. Wyclif, able mynistys
of the newe testament, 1881 *R. V.* ministers of a new cove-
nant. 1886 14 In the reading of the old testament [R. V.
at the reading of the old covenant]

5. Hence, through the application of παλαιὰ and
καινὴ διαθήκη, in the Italia and Vulgate *vetus* and
novum testamentum, to the Mosaic and Christian
'covenants' or 'dispensations' (cf. 2 *Cor* iii 6, 14
cited in 4), the term passed in early Christian Latin
(and hence in the languages of the West) to the
books or records of the old and new covenants.

(This transition of sense took place many centuries before
the adoption of the word in English, where the name was
simply taken over from L or Fr in this transferred use.)

a. Each of the two main divisions of the Sacred
Scriptures or Bible, the *Old* and the *New Testa-
ment*, consisting of the books of the old or Mosaic
and the new or Christian covenant or dispensation
respectively.

α 1300 *Cursor M*, 120, I sal 3ow schew wit myn entent
Brethi of aijere testament. α 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* Prol,
Pe lare of be ald testament & of be new. 1387 TACVISA
Higden (Rolls) II. 293 In be ald testament me redeb
In be newe testament. 1447 BOKENH *W. Seynys* (Roxb.)
Intro 3 As the old testament beryth witness 1532 Elvort
Let to Dh Norfolk in Gov. (1880) Life 79 Thei doo
peruse euery daye one chapitre of the New Testament
c1720 CELIA FIENNES *Diary* (1888) 235 A Large window full
of fine paintings—the history of the testaments 1712
ADDISON *Spect* No 160 P 4 In the Old Testament we find
several Passages more elevated and sublime than any in
Homer 1859 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* i 11, The coachman
could have taken his oath on the two Testaments

b. The New Testament as distinct from the Old;
a copy of the New Testament, a volume contain-
ing this Common in *Greek Testament*.

1500-60 DUNBAR *Poems* xiv 14 So quene the Psulme and
Testament to reid Within this land was nevyr haud nor
sene 1831 R. SUCNNAN *Tales*, etc. 53 (E D D.) The Testa-
ment was his school book. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) IX
355 He [Erasmus] had for some time been employed in
preparing an edition of the Greek Testament. 1845 BOWRO
Bible in Spain vii. 49, I had brought with me a certain
quantity of Testaments 1866 McLENNAN *Peat Life* i xvii.
(E D D.) The Testament, and next 'the Bible', are regular
class-books. 1888 MRS. WARD *R. Elsmere* x8 Her little
well-worn Testament open on her knee

6 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (sense 1) *testament-
maker*, -making, (sense 4) *testament-book*, *testa-
ment-man*, a disciple of the New Testament.

1573 *New Custom* iii 1 in Hazl *Dodley* III. 50 Here,
take at my hands this 'Testament-book'. 1533 TINDALE
Supper of Lord B vj, Where so euere is a testament, there must
be the death of the 'testament maker' go betwene 1880 MUIR-
HEAD *Gains* ii 113 A female acquires the right of 'testa-
ment-making on reaching twelve 1819 V. TRINNANT
Papistry Stormed iii (1827) 103 That mad ill-gainshon'd
byke O' 'Testment ment that doth us fyke.

Hence *Testament v*, *intr.* to make a will;
trans. to leave by will, bequeath; whence *Testa-
menting vbl. sb.*; *Testamented a. nonce-wd.*, in-
cluded in the Old or New Testament Scriptures.

1586 FERNE *Blas. Centrie* 117 In diuers cases in the
matter of testamenting a knight is privileged. α 1678 H.
ANSIE *Pilgr. Land Burns* (1892) 198 What's cross'd
the craig Can ne'er be testament. 1907 C. GREGORY
Cannon & Test N. T. 220 He [Clement] makes short com-
ments on all the testamentized Scripture.

† *Testamentaire, a. Sc. Obs. rare*—1. [a. F.
testamentaire testamentary.] Of or belonging to
a testament; *Old Testamentaire*, of or pertaining to
the Old Testament or Mosaic Covenant.

α 1671 in R. MacWard *True Nonconf* i. 19 The resis-
tance of the Maccabees was Old Testamentaire, and now
antiquate.

Testamental (testāmentāl), *a.* Now *rare*.
[ad. late or med. L. *testamentāl-is*, f. L. *testamentum*
TESTAMENT + *see* -AL.] Of, pertaining to, or of
the nature of a testament.

1606 *True & Perfect Relat* Co iij, And asked Garnet what
interpretation hee made of this testamental protestation
1627 AINSWORTH *Annot. Pentat.*, Gen. vi. 18 Dintakee, that

is, a Testament or Disposition, may be named a testa-
mental covenant, or a covenanting testament α 1647
HABINGTON *Surv. Work in Work Hist Soc Proc* III
436, I omitt the Testamentall tombstone of William Edden
of Darlingscott with his last will 1825 J. MONTGOMERY
Hymn 'According to thy gracious word' 11, Thy testamental
cup I take, And thus remember thee.

Hence **Testamentally** *adv.*, in a testamental
manner, by way of a testament or will, **Testa-
mentality**, testamental quality or nature

1774 1. *West Antig. Furness* vi. 133 As well amongst the
living, as testamentally 1669 Br. PATRICK *Friendly Debate*
35 A fourth tells them there is a special Mystery in looking
at the Testamentality of Christ's Sufferings

Testamentar, a. Sc. Law. [ad. F. *testa-
mentaire* (16th c.), or L. *testamentarius*: see
TESTAMENTARY and -AR².] = TESTAMENTARY 1, 2
Testament-testamentar. see TESTAMENT 2

1546 *Reg. Pray Council Scot.* I. 50 Tutrix testamentar
to hir barnes and said umquhile Hew 1661 *Charles's rel*
Glasgow (1906) II. 41 Mary tutrix testamentar of Esmay
duke of Lennox. 1682 *Stair Instit* i vi. § 5 There be three
kinds of Tutors. The first is, Tutor Testamentar, or
nominate

Testamentarily (testāmentārī), *adv. rare*.
[f. TESTAMENTARY *a.* + -LY². Cf. obs. F. *testa-
mentairement* by will (1517 in Godef.).] In a
testamentary manner, by will.

1774 T. *West Antig. Furness* ii. 35 By these presents,
I will, command, and testamentarily confirm 1880 MUN-
STAD *Gains Digest* 60r The manumitter was entitled to deal
with it testamentarily as part of his own estate.

† **Testamentarius, a. Obs. rare—o. [f. L.
testamentarius (see next) + -OUS.]**

1656 *Blount Glossogr.* Testamentarius, of, or belonging
to a Testament or last Will Hence in PHILLIPS, BAILLY, ASH.

Testamentary (testāmentārī), *a.* Also 6
erron -ory. [ad. L. *testamentarius*, f. *testamentum*
TESTAMENT; see -ARY¹. Cf. TESTAMENTAR.]

1. Of, pertaining to, or having relation to a testa-
ment or will; of the nature of a will.

Testamentary capacity, capacity to make a will. *Testa-
mentary estate*, estate subject to disposal by will.

1456 *Paston Lett* I 373 My Lord Chauceller .is .souve-
rain juge and ordinarie principle under the Pope in a cause
testamentarie. 1596 *Bacon Max. & Use Com Law* ii (1635)
24 Its not an estate testamentary. 1759 ROBERTSON *Hist.*
Scot. ii. Wks. 1813 I. 113 No matrimonial or testamentary
cause could be tried but in the spiritual courts. α 1827
in Jarman *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II. 169 All the residue
of his 'goods and chattels, rights, credits, personal and
testamentary estate whatsoever'. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.*
3 Feb 51/2 Mrs B was not of testamentary capacity

2. Made or done by will; appointed by will.

1547 *Bk. Marchant's* e j b, To haue some annuersall
foundation, or other testamentary gift 1659 *Genil. Calling*
v § 24 Some testamentary charities. α 1794 *Fearn's Posth.*
IV. 45 (1797) 435 In regard to testamentary dispositions
of land. 1838 V. *Brit. Dict. Law Sci.* 1016 A tutor-
nominate or testamentary, is he whom the father .has
nominated, either in a testament, or in some other writing.
1869 *Freeman Norm Cong* III. xii 218 The groundwork
of William's claim as testamentary successor to Eadward.

b. Expressed or contained in a will.

1762 STERNE *T. Shandy* V. x, This testamentary proof he
gave of his affection to his master. 1821 HAWTHORNE *Ho.*
Ser. Gables xviii, In compliance with his testamentary
directions 1910 *Daily News* 20 July 4/2 It has carried
out the testamentary request

3. Of or pertaining to the Old or New Testament.

1849 V. FITZGERALD tr. *Whitaker's Disput* 28 These
books are comprised in the old and new Testaments, and
are therefore styled Testamentary 1905 J. ORR *Probl.*
O. T. viii (1906) 272 Delitzsch postulates written 'testa-
mentary discourses' & laws of Moses.

† **Testamentation. Obs. rare—1. [n of
action f. med. L. *testamentare* to give by testament,
whence some dictionaries have as Eng **Testa-
mentate v.**] The making of a testament; the dis-
posing of one's property by will; = TESTATION 2.**

c 1265 BURKE *Tracts on Popery Laws* Wks XIII 328
By this Law the right of testamentation is taken away,
which the inferiour tenues had always enjoyed.

† **Testamentiferous, a. Obs. nonce-wd.** [f.
L. *testamentum* + -FEROUS.] Bearing the covenant.
applied to the Jewish 'ark of the covenant'.

1772 NUGENT ii, *Inst Fr. Gerund* II. 92 And whither
went wandering this concave testamentiferous ark?

† **Testamentive, a. Obs. rare—1. [irreg. f. L.
testamentum TESTAMENT + -IVE.] Of the nature of
or pertaining to a testament or will.**

1622 MABBE tr. *Alemai's d'Alf.* ii. 242 Other wrtings,
procursive, testamentive, and infinite other the like.

† **Testamentize, v. Obs. rare.** [f. TESTAMENT
+ -IZE.] *intr.* To make one's will.

α 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Denbigh* (1662) iv 34 Whether
it was because Welsh Bishops in that age might not Testa-
mentize without Royal assent

† **Testamur** (testāmur), [From the L. word
testamur 'we testify', used in the document, from
testari to testify] In University use. A certificate
from the examiners that a candidate has satisfied
them Also, A certificate generally.

1840 J. T. HEWLETT *P. Prigens* xvii, Balamson and
Drinkwater though it certainly was a 'shave', got their
testamurs 1860 J. D. BATEMAN *D. Wilson* I. vii. 115 The
result was a refusal to grant the required testamur. 1863
DOWDING *Life & Corr. G. Calverley* xxvii. 269 A formal
testamur from the leading Lutherans at the Congress. 1897

Escott Soc. *Transf. Vict Age* xiv 182 In the place of the
'Small's' testamur the special student was tested closely.

Testate (testēt), *a. and sb.* [ad. L. *testāt-us*,
pa. pple. of *testāri* (also *testāre*) to bear witness,
attest, make one's will, etc.]

A. adj. 1. That has left a valid will at death.

1475 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 139/1 Persones dying Testate and
Intestate 1589 WARNER *Alb. Eng.* v. xxvii (1612) 136 Nor
all die testate 1766 AYLIFFE *Parergon* 132 The lawful
Distribution of the Goods of Persons dying both Testate
and Intestate. 1906 *Times* 27 July 3/6 He clearly desired
when he died to die testate and not intestate

2. *transf.* Disposed of or settled by will. *Testate
duty*, succession duty on an estate passing by will

1792 J. BELKNAP *Hist. New Hampsh.* III. 273 All matters
relative to the settlement and descent of estates, testate and
intestate 1875 POSTE *Gains* ii. Comm. (ed. 2) 229 His suc-
cession was partly intestate, partly testate. 1880 GLAD-
STONE *S. P. H. Comm.* 15 Mar., Between 1,000l and 1,500l.
the old testate duty was 30l; the new is to be 31/2

B. sb. 1. One who has given testimony; a
witness; also (app.) testimony, evidence. *Obs.*

1619 BRATHWAITE *New Sprung* Cij b, When thousand
Testates shall produced be, For to disclose their close hypo-
cricie. 1624 HEYWOOD *Captives* iii. ii. in Bullen *O. Pl.* IV.
162 Is thy hart sear'd Against just testates and apparent
truthes? 1625 — *Hierarch* vi. 357 The Stoick Testate-
were to that Conviction. 1652 J. WRIGHT tr. *Camus' Nat*
Parado c vj, Reader, this Testate is just.

† 2 The final protocol of a royal writ, = **TESTE** 2 2.

α 1604 HAMMER *Chron.* 121 (1809) 345 He granted a
Charter to the towne of Kilkenny, with the testate of
Thomas Fitz Antony 1641 EARL MONM tr. *Biondi's Civil*
Warres i 3 Such gifts being of no validity without a tes-
tate of the great Seale.

3. One who at death has left a valid will

1864 in WEBSTER 1871 *Daily News* 21 Apr 2 To place
all personal property, whether of testates or intestates, on
the same scale, of a 2 per cent duty

Testate (testēt), *v. rare* [f. ppl. stem of L.
testāri (or -āre): see *prec.* and -ATE³ 5]

1 *intr.* To bear witness, to testify, to attest.

1624 HEYWOOD *Guaic.* 1.2 As Epiphanius testates of him.
Ibid. 15 In Bauron, she was likewise honoured, and as
Lucan testates, in Taurus, a mountaine in Sicilie. 1908
Westm. Gaz. 22 July 9/4 Prisoner was also charged with
forging the handwriting of the testating witness to the
same deed

2 To make one's will.

1892 *Pall Mall G.* 21 June 2/1 As good Mdme. Dubrai
remarked whilst testating, with tears in her eyes, 'He [a cat]
has all his life been accustomed to his little luxuries'

Testation (testāshn), [ad. L. *testationem*,
n. of action f. *testāri* (-āre): see **TESTATE** *a.* Cf.
obs. F. *testacion* (14-16th c. in Godef.).]

† 1. Attestation, testimony. *Obs.*

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. xxix, A true testation
Of the souls utter independency On this poor crasie Corse.
α 1656 Br. HALL *Satan's Fiery Darts quenched* (R.), How
clear a testation have the inspired prophets of God given of
old to this truth? 1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.*

2 The disposal of property by will

1832 GEN. P. THOMPSON in *Westm. Rev* Apr 298 That
the right of testation is, *primum facis*, nothing but an ex-
tension of the simple right of disposition, to the doing in
a convenient way what must otherwise be done in an incon-
venient one. 1861 MAINE *Am. Law* vi. 196 It is doubtful
whether a true power of testation was known to any original
society except the Roman 1896 DICKY *Real Prop* vii 343.

Testator (testātor), [In sense 1, a. A.F. *testa-
tor* = F. *teur* (13th c. in Godef. Compl.), ad. late
L. *testator-em*, agent-n. from *testāri* to witness,
make a will. In sense 2 direct from L.]

1. One who makes a will; *esp.* one who has died
leaving a will.

1306 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 220/1 La volonte de chescun
testatour 1447 *Ibid.* V. 129/2 Ther remayneth due to the
saide Executours, for their saide Testatour, the sum of viii
or viii m. marcs. 1535 tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.* 29 b, The
executours brought a writte of Erroure of vitlawry pro-
nounced agaynst the testatoure in hys lyfe. 1664 *Protests*
Lords (1875) I. 30 Provision made by the testator to pay
honest debts 1766 BLACKSTONE *Comm* II. xxiii 376 That
all devises of lands and tenements shall not only be in writ-
ting, but signed by the testator 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*,
Cockayne Wks (Bohn) II. 64 A testator endows a dog or a
rookery, and Europe cannot interfere with his absurdity.

† 2 One who or that which testifies, a witness.

1600 W. WATSON *Decacordon* (1602) 350 Come false witnes,
come true testatour 1632 LITHGOW *Irav* x. 435 To all
which, and much more haue I bene an ocular Testator
1698 in *Col. Rec. Pennsylv* I 549, I am a perfect Testator,
by report of David Evans acquaintance.

Hence **Testatorship**, the position or office of a
testator, **Testatory** *a.*, pertaining to or of the
nature of evidence.

1624 Br. ANDREWES *Serms*, *Heb* xvi 20-21 (1629) 584
Both, in His [Christ's] Pastorship, and in His Testator-
ship. 1907 *Daily News* 23 May 6 Whether anything would
be gained by giving it a judicial position instead of a testa-
tory we must be allowed to doubt.

Testatrix (testātrix), [a. late L. *testātrix*,
fem. of *testātor*: see *prec.*] A female testator

1591 *Knareborough Wills* (Surtees) I. 175 This testatrix
and her heires 1751 SMOLLETT *Per. Pic.* (1779) I. vii 57
Mr. H. who was generously remembered by the testatrix.
1880 J. W. SHERER *Conjuror's Daughter*, etc. 279 The
Testatrix desired to mark her high sense of [his] merits and
services by leaving the property unreservedly to him

† **Testatum** (testātum), *Law.* [L., neut. pa.
pple. of *testāri* (-āre) to attest, etc.]

†1. A writ formerly issued when a writ of *capias* was returned, the sheriff to whom it was first addressed testifying that the defendant was not to be found within his jurisdiction see *quots. Obs.*

1607 COWELL *Interpr.* s.v., If the Shyreue return (*inquit*) *habet in balliva mea*, another writ shall be sent out into any other Countie which is termed a *Testatum*, because the Shyreue hath formerly testified, that he found nothing in his Baylweeke to serve the turne. 1672 T. Corv. *Course & Pract. Comm. Pl.* 27. Until there be an Execution in the Proper County entered upon the Roll, and a *Testatum* awarded. 1848 WHARTON *Law Lex.* *Testatum writ*, a process of execution which is issued into a different county than that in which the venue was laid in the declaration.

2. The witnessing-clause of a deed.

1844 WILLIAMS *Real Prop.* (1875) 293 *The testatum*, or witnessing part, 'Now this Indenture witnesseth'.

|| *Testa tur.* [L., 'he testifies', from *testārī* to bear witness, etc.] An attestation.

1702 ROUSE'S *Heav. Univ.* Advert. 3 To which he prefixed his most solemn Votid and Testatur.

† *Teste*¹ (*testē*). *Obs. rare.* [a. OF *teste* (11th c.), mod. F. *teste* head — L. *testa* an earthen pot, in late L. a skull, in pop. L. head.]

13 K. *Alis.* 712 (Bodl. MS.) For Cades was a ferly beste pries sheit teep ween in his teste c. 1450 *Tuo Cookery-bks* 112 *Teste de cure* — Nym rys & bray me al to doust tempre it vp with almand mylk, cast therto poudur and safron & sugur [etc.].

*Teste*² (*testē*). Also 6 *testey*, -*ty*, 7 -*tē*. [a. L. *teste*, abl. of *testis* witness.]

1. The L. word *teste* in ablative absolute constr. with a pronoun (e.g. *meipso* myself) or name of a person, as used in the authenticating clause of a writ, etc. see sense 2; hence, in same construction, in non-legal use, before the name of a person cited as witness or authority, = (So and so) being witness, on the authority or evidence of (So and so); *teste meipso*, *seipso*, on my or his own testimony or authority; also as *sb.* one's own evidence. [c. 1194 see Note to sense a.] 1607 COWELL *Interpr.* *Teste*, is, so called, because the very conclusion of euery writ wheien the date is contained, beginneth with these words (*teste meipso*, etc.).

1654 GAYTON *Pleas Notes* iv, xxiii 277 This prooffe a *Teste seipso*, is not so current as the other. 1686 SOUTH *Serm.* (1727) II 340 Presently the Sot vouched also by a *Teste Meipso*, steps forth an evact Politician. 1842 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Blasphemers' Warr*, Many commanders 'Swore terribly (*teste T. Shandy*) in Flanders'. 1848 LOWELL *Biglow P. Ser.* i. ii. The Devil, *teste* Cotton Mather, is unversed in certain of the Indian dialects.

2. The final clause in a royal writ naming the person who authorizes the affixing of the king's seal.

Where (as in letters close and patent) the king himself authenticates the sealing, the clause has, since Rich. I, begun *teste meipso* 'witness I myself'. Where a high official authenticates (as in judicial and exchequer writs, and during the king's absence), his name and (usually) office are stated. As such a clause generally stated place and date of sealing, the term became practically = *Datē sb*²

1423 in *Letter-bk I Lond.* (1909) 298 The teste of the which maundement ys the xx day of Fevver, the second year of his regne 1467-8 *Rolls of Paill V* 603/2 Oure said Lettes Patentes, wherof the Teste is at Westm' the xixth day of Juny 1442-3 *Act 34 & 35 Hen. VIII.* c. 26 § 14 The teste of euerye bill and judiciall proces that shall passe undre the saide judiciall Seall, shaibe undre the name of suche of the saide Justices in lyke maner and forme as is used in the Common Place in Engleterre. 1577-87 HOLMES *Chron* III 1245/1 It was doone by the son in the fathers name, and vnder the teste of the son, the father yet being king in shew. 1588 LAMBARDE *Eyren.* ii. 11. 106 Which may bee in the name of the Queene, and vnder the Teste of the Justice of the Pence, thus Witnesseth the said G. M. 1653 *Acts & Ordin. Parl.* (1658) 275 From and after the six and twentieth day of December, 1653, the Name, Style, Title and Teste of the 'Lord Protector' of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, shall be used, and no other. 1658 *Practich Part of Law* 6 This Writ may bear Teste out of the Term 1672 CORY *Course & Pract. Comm. Pl.* 23 Of the Teste's and Returns of Writs in all Actions real and personal. 1765 LAMBARDE *Comm.* i. 11. 172 No candidate shall, after the date (usually called the *teste*) of the writs, give any money or entertainment. 1792 *Act Congr. in Bonaparte's Law Dict.* (1808) s.v., All writs and process issuing from the supreme or a circuit court shall bear teste of the chief justice of the supreme court. 1828 CRUISE *Digest* (ed. 2) v 396 It appeared the *teste* of the warrant of attorney was after appearance.

b. Hence, more generally, a clause stating the name of a witness (as to a charter in writ-form).

1611 SPERD *Hist. Gt. Brit.* vii. xlv § 45. 380 His name is continually set downe, as a Wisse in the testes of his fathers Charters. 1617 in Hardy *Kot. Chart.* (1837) Intro. 30 There was some question about the marshalling of these testes in there due place. *Ibid.*, Whether the Duke .. should take his place in the teste as Earle of Richmond or Duke of Lennox.

† c. Evidence, proof. *Obs.*

1567 FENTON *Trag. Disc* 214 Whyche kynde of courtynge thamarus Luchyn forgott not too prefer as a testey of his service and a furthier of his sute. c. 1585 *Parre Em* ii. 1. 100 Whose glauncing eyes . Gues testes of their Masters amorous hart.

Teste, obs. form of *TEST sb*¹, 3.

Tested, *teste'd*, *phl a*; see under *TEST v*.

† *Testee*. *Obs. rare* [Irreg. formation from L. *testis* witness, perh. with endmg -*ee* as in *trustee*, etc.] A witness. Cf. *TESTER*².

1654 VILVAIN *Epit. Ess* vi lxxvi, No Murdrer be Whorster Theef fals Testee [*prine theef*]. 1682 R. WARE *Foxes & Pirrers* ii 23 Three Testees were to wait on these Houses weekly, to take out what summs there were thrown in.

*Tester*¹ (*testār*). Forms a. 4-*tester*; 5-*ere*, -*our*, -*ir*, -*ur* (e. *testire*, *Sc. tyster*, -*yr*, 5-6 *teester*, 6 (g) *testor*, 6-7 -*ar*, *teaster* (9 *diak*), 7 *taister*. 8 6 *test*-, *teasterne*, *testorne*, 7 -*arn*, -*ern* [prob from OF. cf. *testre* fem (15th c., one example in Godef.) the vertical part of a bed behind the head; also OF *testière*, mod. F. *testière* a covering for the head, etc., It *testiera*, Sp. *testera*, med. L. *testera*, -*eria* (see *TESTER*²); also med. L. *testerium*, *testrum*, *testūra*, also *testāle*, all, according to Du Cange, = 'the upper part, top, or upper covering of a bed', derivatives of L. *testa*, in late pop. L. and Comm. Romanic 'head'.

The historical relations of these words are not quite clear, but app. med. L. *testerium*, *eria*, It *testiera*, Sp. *testera*, OF *testière*, and ME. *testere*, go together in form, as do med. L. *testrum*, OF and ME. *testre*, and perh. also med. L. *testura* and ME. *testur*; though the senses are specialized in different langs. The other Eng. forms appear to have been assimilated to various endings in -*er*, -*ar*, -*or*, -*our*, and (erratically) -*ern*, -*orn*]

1. A canopy over a bed, supported on the posts of the bedstead or suspended from the ceiling; formerly (esp. in phrase *tester and celure*), the vertical part at the head of the bed which ascends to and sometimes supports the canopy, or (as some think) the wooden or metal framework supporting the canopy and curtains.

a. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 434 In aparel of chaumbre, as in proud beddis, testers & curteyns. 14 *Voc* in W. Wulcker 615/17 *Tapistarium*, an^a a Testour a. 1440 *Sir Degrey* 1474 Hur bede was off assure, With tester and celure. *Ibid.* 1485 Ther was at hur testere The kyngus owne banere. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 480/2 Testere, or testere of a bed, *capitulum* 1449 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) II 156 Testur 1454 E. E. *Wills* (1882) 133 Mybed wib the testour & Canape ther-to 1530 PALSGR 280/1 Testar for a bedde, *dossier* 1548 in *Styrie Eccl. Mem.* (1722) II xvi 129 A bedstead gilt, with a tester and counterpoint, with curtains belonging to the same. 1556 WITHALS *Dict.* (1568) 51/1 A tester ouer the bedde, *canopis*. 1670 F. SANDFORD *Order Funeral Dh. Albemarle* (1722) 5 A Bed of State of black Velvet with black Plumes at the four Corners of the Tester. 1801 *tr. Gabriell's Myst. Hush* III. 4 The tester of a bed was suspended by cords to the lofty ceiling. 1899 *Q. Rev.* Apr. 294 The tester, carved and panelled, is surrounded by a cornice, inlaid with lighter wood, from which a crimson silk valance and curtains hang.

b. 1546 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 351 A bed-stok with colins of dormis, and testerne of the same. 1565-73 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Canopium* a Canapie. Some haue used it for a testorne to hang ouer a bed. 1599 *Nottingham Rec* IV 252 One olde thimne silke testerne for a bedd. 1655 *tr. Com. Hist. Francon* iv. 11 He took a Base Viol from the testern of his Bed.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* Something that covers or overhangs; a shrine; a canopy carried over a dignitary; the soundboard of a pulpit, etc.

c. 1245 WYNTON *Cron.* vi x 773 (Cott. MS.) He mad a tyster [v. r. textured] in pat quible, Qwhar in was cloyssit be Ewangle, Plant oure with silur bicht. 1598 FLORIO, *Baldacchino*, a testerne carried ouer Princes. 1611 COTGR., *Siniele*, the tester of a cloth of State. 1830 GALT *Lavore* 7. iv. 4 A night under the starry tester of the heavens. 1846-75 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* sv. The canopy over Queen Eleanor's tomb at Westminster is called a tester in old documents. 1908 *Athenaeum* 2 Aug. 129/3 The remarkably fine pulpit and tester of the church of Bishop's Waltham.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *tester-bed*, -*bedstead*, -*rail*; *tester-covering* ady.

1622 DRAYTON *Poly-ol.* xxvi. 85 The rich and sumptuous Beds, with Tester covering plumes. 1730 SOUTHALE *Engg* 35 Oak-Bedsteads, and plain Wainscot Head-Boards, and Tester-Rails of that Wood. 1843 BARNOR *Bible in Spain* xxiii. (Pelh. Libr.) 160, I was stretched on the tester bed. 1873 *Sat. Rev.* 29 Nov 707/1 The mother of St John the Baptist is supported by cushions in a tester bedstead.

Hence *Testered* ('testard') a., having a tester. 1790 MRS. A. M. JOHNSON *Monmouth* I. 70 The lofty testered bed, was in a ruinous state.

† *Tester*² (*testār*). Also 5 *testere*, *teestee*, *testor*, || *testiera*. [a. OF *testière* (12th c. in Godef. *Compl.*) 'any kind of head-piece, particularly a scull, sallet, or steel cap, also the crowne of a hat' (Cotgr.), mod. F. *testière* covering of the top of the head, coif, headstall of a horse, = It. *testiera* 'head piece, a caske or helmet, testerne or head of any thing, head-stall of a bridle' (Florio), Sp. *testera* 'armour for the forehead of a horse' (Minshew), Pg. *testeira* 'anything to cover the front', med. L. *testera*, *testeria* (Du Cange), f. *testa*, OF. *teste* head.]

A piece of armour for the head; a head-piece, a casque; also, a piece of armour for the head of a horse; a kind of mask or visor with holes for the eyes, apertures for the ears, etc.

c. 1386 CHAUCCER *Knt's T.* 1641 The sheeldes brighte, testeres [v. r. testeres, teestees], and trappures, Gold heven helmes, hauberkes. 1465 *Mamm. & Household. Exp. Eng.* (Roxb.) 285 The man that maketh his testor of mayle. 1484 CAXTON *Chivalry* 67 To his hois is gyuen in his hede a testiere to signefye that a knyght ought to do none armes without reason.

*Tester*³ (*testār*). *arch.* Forms: a. 6 *testourn*,

teastern, 6-7 *testern*, -*erne*, -*orn*, -*orne*; B. 6-7 *testor*, 7 -*ar*, *teaster*, 6-*tester*. [app. the result of a series of corruptions or perversions of *TESTON*.] A name for the *TESTON* of Henry VIII, esp. as debased and depreciated; subsequently a colloquial or slang term for a sixpence.

a. 1546 WHOTHESELY *Chron* (Camden) I 176 Condemned for treason for counterfeiting testones. 1560 in *Buckleuch MSS* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I 223 Knowledge of the better testones from the worse. 1579 G. HARVY *Letter-bk* (Camden) 72 Eloquence were more worth then a crackd testerne in his purse. 1614 J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* Dii b, A testerne or a shilling to a seruant that brings you a glas-e of beere, bindes his hands to his lippes.

β 1567-8 in *11th Rep. Dep. Kpr. Isl.* 180 With not more than two testors a day each. 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen. IV.* iii. 11 296 Hold, there is a Teste for thee. 1608 DAY *Law Triches* iii. 1, Prethee giue the Fidler a testur and send him packing. 1613 *Tape Pathw. Knowl.* 53 There is also the Tester or halfe shilling which is 6d. 1705 FOOTE *Commissary* i Wks 1799 II 8, I hope you'll tip me the tester to drinck. 1822 LAMB *Elia Ser.* i *Prasse Chumneysweeper* 5, If it be starving weather, the demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a tester. a. 1839 *Praed Poems* (1864) I 94 Well! it was worth a silver tester, To see how she frowned when the Abbess blessed her.

*Tester*⁴ (*testār*). [Agent-n. f. *TEST v*² or *sb*¹ see -*ER*¹] One who tests or proves, or whose business is to test the quality or condition of anything; a device for testing. In quot. 1697, (?) a supporter of religious or political tests.

1661 BOYLE *Style of Script.* (1675) 128 Those wary testers, that like not to be cheated. 1697 ISABEL WRIGHT in *Collect. Dying Test.* (1806) 42 Testers, Banders, Bloodshedders, Consenters to Blood. 1902 *Loud Gas* No. 3618/4 The Queen has been pleased to appoint Hopton Hains Esq., Weigher and Tester of the Mint. 1882 COLVILL (Annandale), *Testa*, one who tests [etc.], as, a good tester. 1884 KNIGHT *Dut. Mech., Signif., Steam Gage Tester*, an instrument to test the accuracy of the steam gage. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 14 Jan. 8/1 A train stops; a tester is going round with his hammer striking the wheels. 1902 *Ibid.* 8 Mar. 5/2 A device which commands itself to owners of motor-cars generally is the Acer brake horse power tester.

† *Testern*, *v.* *Obs. nomencl.* [See *TESTER*³.] *trans.* To present with a tester, to 'tip'.

1591 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* i. 1. 153 To testifie your bounty, I thank you, you have testern'd me.

Testern (e, obs. form of *TESTER*¹, 3.

Testes, pl. of *TESTIS*. *Testey*, obs. f. *TESTE*².

Testibrachial (te stik'brā'kiāl), *a.* *Anat.* [f. mod. L. *testibrachium* (f. *testis* *TESTIS* + *brachium* arm) + -*AL*.] Of or pertaining to the *testibrachium* or prepeduncle of the cerebellum, being the process from the cerebellum to the testis of the brain.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| *Testicardines* (te stik'ardīnz), *sb. pl.* *Zool.* [mod. L., f. *testa* shell + *cardo* (cardan-) hinge] A primary division of brachiopods, having hinged shells; opposed to *Ecardines*. Hence *Testica-rdine a. rare*, *Testica rdinate a.*, having a hinged shell.

1878 BRILL *Gegenbaur's Comp. Anat.* 308 In the Testicardines it is short and largely chitinous. 1888 KOLLEKOV & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 693 In the hinged Brachiopoda or *Testicardines* the dorsal valve is furnished with a projecting cardinal process to which are attached the divaricator muscles. 1895 CAMBR. *Nat. Hist.* III. xvii 467 On the inner surface of the shell of the Testicardinate Brachiopoda .. are two lateral teeth.

Testicle (te stik'l) Also 5 *testicula*. [ad L. *testiculus*, dim. f. *testis* *TESTIS*², see -*ICUL*. Cf. F. *testicule*, Sp., Pg. *testiculo*, It. *testicolo*.] Each of the two ellipsoid glandular bodies, constituting the sperm-secreting organs in male mammals, and usually enclosed in a scrotum; = *TESTIS*² 1 a.

c. 1245 *tr. Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 14 His testicules war bolned out of mesure. 1599 A. M. *tr. Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 21 b/1 This swellinge of the testicles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. 14. 222 That a Bever to escape the Hunter, bites off his testicles or stones, is a tenent very ancient. 1783 JUSTAMOND *tr. Raynal's Hist. Indies* I. 307 It is very certain, and has often been observed that the Hottentot men have but one testicle. 1876 BRISTOWE *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 171 (Small-pox) Inflammation of the ovary or testicle is occasionally observed.

b. Rarely applied to the corresponding organs in non-mammals: see *TESTIS*² 1 b.

1634 R. H. *Salerno's Regiment* 36 Testicles or Stones, and especially stones of fatte Cockes, be very good and great nourishers. 1773 WARDER *True Amazons* 10 [The Drone has] a large pair of Testicles, as big as great Pins Heads. 1847-71 *tr. R. JONES Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 282 Both the ovary and testicle are evidently temporary organs. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Iuv. Anim.* vii. 389 The testicle is an elongated sac which lies on the ventral aspect of the intestine.

† c. *transf.* The ovary in females. *Obs.*

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* i (1634) 69 The right stone or testicle in a Woman. 1684 *tr. Bonet's Merc. Comput.* x. 364 The Womb with its Ligaments and the Testicles may hurt the Loins. 1891 *RAV. Creation* ii (1692) 66 Membranes capable of a prodigious extension, as we see in the Hydrides of the female Testicles or Ovaries.

† d. *phl.* An old name for an orchid, from the form of the tubers: in quot. app. applied to *Spiranthes autumnalis*. *Obs.*

1597 GERARD *Herbal* i. cii 169 The first is called, in English sweete smelling Testicles or Stones.

e. *attrib.* and *comb.*

1880 GÜNTHER *Fishes* 157 In the European species of *Serranus* a testicle like body is attached to the lower part of the ovary 1899 CAGNEY tr *Jakob's Clin Diagn.* ix. (ed. 4) 424 Finely granular testicle cells

Testicond (te stikond), *a.* [f. *L. testis*, TESTIS + *cond-ere* to conceal.] Having the testes contained within the body, as the *Cetacea*.

1864 DANA cited in WEBSTER.

Testicular (testi kizlär), *a.* [f. *L. testiculus* TESTICULE - see -AR¹; cf. *F. testicularis*]

1. Of or pertaining to, containing, or having the nature or function of a testicle or testicles

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Testicular*, belonging to the stones of man or beast 1775 in ASH. 1841-71 F. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd.* (ed. 4) 255 The fifth segment [of the earthworm], from behind, is again testicular, so that the first and the last segments in this region are testicular, the three intermediate ones being ovarian 1899 CAGNEY tr *Jakob's Clin Diagn.* ix. The spermatid or testicular secretion

2. Resembling a testicle in form, testiculate.

1759 E. BANCROFT *Guiana* 73 Berries of a reddish yellow colour, and testicular form. 1821 W. P. C. BARRON *Flora IV. Amer.* I 53 The genus orchis derives its name from the testicular shape of the roots in many species

Testiculate (testi kizlät), *a.* [ad. late *L. testiculatus* - see TESTICULE and -ATE².] Formed like a testicle (= prec. 2); also, applied to the twin tubers of certain species of Orchis

1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot.* in xxii (1765) 220 In Orchis, where the Species are known by the roots being fibrose, round or testiculate 1828 in WEBSTER

So **Testiculated** a [-ED¹ 2] in same sense.

1725 SLOANE *Jamaica* II 95 Bernes, two always sticking close or being join'd together, as if testiculated 1727 BAILEY vol. II. *Testiculated Root* consists of two knobs, resembling a Pair of Testicles 1751 WATSON in *Phil. Trans.* XLVII. 178 From this testiculated appearance they called these plants males. 1775 in ASH.

†**Testiculatory**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. as prec. + -ORY²] Generative.

1853 URQUHART'S *Rabelais* in xxvii 224 Testiculatory Ability

Testiculous, obs. form of TESTICULE.

†**Testiculose**, *a.* Obs. rare⁻². [f. *L. testicul-us* TESTICULE + -OSE¹.] So †**Testiculous** *a.*

1721 BAILEY, *Testiculous*, that hath great Cods 1727 - vol. II. *Testiculose*, that hath large Cods. 1775 in ASH

Testie, dial. var. TESTIS, Black Guillemot

†**Testiere**, var. TESTER².

Testif, -yf, obs. forms of TESTY.

†**Testificate**, Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad *L. testificat-um* (that which is) testified, subst. use of neut. pa. pple. of *testificari* to TESTIFY.] A writing wherein a fact is attested; a certificate; *spec.* in *Sc. Law* - see quot. 1838

1610 in Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 277 To requyre a testificate of his conversation past, abilitie, and qualification for the function. 1620 SHERIDAN *Quar.* (1746) IV. xxviii 258 Which Testificate he desired 1676 W. Row *Contn. Blair's Autobiog.* xi. (1848) 366 Three testificates were sent over to the Committee, a 1722 FOUNTAINHALL *Decis.* (1765) II. 394 A testificate being returned that there was no such thing to be found in their books 1838 W. BELL *Dial. Law Scot.*, *Testificate*, was a solemn written assertion, not on oath, used in judicial procedure. The term is now obsolete.

b. *fig.* Evidence, indication.

1590 GREYNE *Never too late* (1600) 98 The wenches eyes are a testificate. 1637 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 349 Take Christ's testificate with you out of this life - 'Well done, good and faithful servant!' 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 65 He gave a deep sigh, which was a testificate to me that the heaven of unrighteousness was still within him.

Testification (te stifikä'shən). Now rare. [a. obs. *F. testificacion* (1400 in Godef.), or ad. *L. testificatiō-em*, n. of action f. *testificari* to TESTIFY.] The action or an act of testifying; the testimony borne; a fact or object (as a document, etc.) serving as evidence or proof.

1420 *Cov. Myst.* vii. (1841) 69 Wytnessynge here, be trew testificacioun, That maydenys childe xal be prince of pes 1593 ABP BANCROFT *Damg. Post.* i. xii. 10 A testificacioun was made of their intences. 1633 SANDERSON *Serm.* (1681) II. 30 Honour is an acknowledgment or a testificacioun of some excellency or other in the person honoured, by some reverence or observance answerable thereunto. 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 42 That he shall bring Margaret Sampell's testificatioun that he is her hired servant. 1671 BLAVEL *Fourth. Life* xi. Thankofferings, in Testificatioun of Homage, Duty and Service. 1718 HICKES & NELSON *J. Kettellwell* ii. xxxii. 139 For the perpetual Testificatioun whereof there was an Instrument drawn up. 1865 G. MEREDITH *Rhoda Fleming* ix. The thin blue-and-pink paper, and the foreign postmarks - testifications to Dahlia's journey

Testificator (testi'fikätär), *rare.* [Agent-n. in Latin form f. *L. testificari* to TESTIFY: see -OR.] One who testifies or attests; a testifier.

1730 in BAILEY (folio). 1755 in JOHNSON. 1854 W. WATERWORTH *Orig. Anglicanism* 10 There has been from the Apostolic days, an uninterrupted body of testificators.

Testificatory (testi'fikätär), *a.* [See prec. and -ORY²; cf. OF. *testificatoire* (1387).] Of such a kind as to testify, or serve as evidence.

1593 NASH *Christ's T.* (1631) 21 They shall have not one stone of thy Temple or Sanctuary testificatory against them. 1821 CARLYLE in *Froude's Life* (1882) I. xxi. 427 This morning came a decent testificatory letter from Buller. 1834 *Fraser's Mag.* IX. 169 A Fanatic... conceives the workings of his own mind... to be testificatory of the truth of opinion.

Testified (te'stified), *pp. a.* [f. TESTIFY v. + -ED¹.] Attested, made known, declared.

1552 HULOT, Testified or known of all men, *testatus* 1648 MILTON *Learned Kings* (1650) 4 Justice is the Sword of God in whose hand soever his testified will is to put it.

Testifier (te'stifier), *a.* [f. TESTIFY v. + -ER¹.] One who testifies; a witness.

1611 COTGR., *Testimony*, a witness, testis, testifier 1650 PEARSON *Cred.* i. (1662) 4 The strength and validity of every Testimony must bear proportion with the Authority of the Testifier 1752 J. GILL *Trinity* 13 Though the Father, Word, and Spirit are one, yet not one person, because if so, they could not be three testifiers 1854 E. G. HOLLAND *Mem. J. Badger* xi. 209 Testifiers to the same fact

Testify (te'stifi), *v.* Also 5-6 testy-, 5-7 teste-; 4 -fise, 4 -fye, 4 -8 -fise, 6 (Sc.) -fise. [ad late or med. *L. testificare*, cl. *L. testificari* to bear witness, proclaim, f. *testis*-s witness + *fic-us* making - see -FY. So obs. *F. testifier* (16th c.).]

1. *trans.* To bear witness to, or give proof of (a fact), to assert or affirm the truth of (a statement), to attest.

1393 LANGL. *P. Pl. C.* xiii. 172 Meny prouerich ich myghte haue of meny holy seyntes. To testifie [v.rr. testefe, testife] for treuthe þe tale þat ich shewe 1420 ? LVND *Assembly of Gods* 452 That can Dame Nature well testify. 1495 *Act* xi. *Hen. VII.* c. 20 § 2, y witnesses or moo that will witness and testifie the said payment. 1526 TINDALE *John* iii. 12 We speake that we knowe, and testify that we have sene. 1560 DAVIS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 55 b. A signe whereby he maye testifie, that he careth for vs 16 *Rolls of Parli.* II. 438/1 It is testified by the said Earle... that the said Arnold was taken. 1820 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 325 The superlative wisdom of Socrates is testified by all antiquity

b. *intr.* (usually with *of*) and *absol.*

1377 LANGL. *P. Pl. B.* xiii. 93 þanne shal he testifie of a trinite and take his felawe to witness. 1513 BRADSHAW *St. Werburg* i. 24/8 That they shulde testify with hym in this case. 1526 TINDALE *John* ii. 25 Jesus neded nott that eny man shulde testify off man. For he knewe what was in man 1579 W. WILKINSON *Conful. Famby of Love* To Rdr. v. 14, I hose which take in hand to testifie of any matter whatsoever. 1746-7 HERVEY *Medit.* (1818) 192 Drop down, ye Showers, and testify as you fall, testify of His grace 1824 J. QUINCY *Figures of Past* 228 [He] testified to me of the affection with which he was regarded by his slaves.

2. *trans.* of things *a. trans.* To serve as evidence; to constitute proof or testimony of. b. *intr.* and *absol.*

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 271 Also thi writyng testifieth this yiftes be not steyned. 1593 SHAKS. *a. Hen. VI.* iv. ii. 158 The brikes are alue at this day to testifie it. 1644 EVFVYN *Diary* 13 Nov. Dioclesian's Bathes, whose runnes testifie the vastness of the original foundation 1794 SULLIVAN *Vener Nat.* II. 132 Do not these shells testify a present, or a former communication between these contending elements of fire and water? 1849 HANNA *Menn. Chalmers* I. ii. 42 The manuscript volumes. Still remain to testify his diligence. 1879 HUXLEY *Hume* vi. 116 The proposition must mean that the fact is testified by my present consciousness.

1556 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* iv. ii. 131 Why here is the note of the fashion to testify. - Reads it 1879 M. PATTERSON *Milton* iii. 75 His ethice Latin epigrams addressed to this lady, testify to the enthusiasm she excited in the musical soul of Milton.

3. *trans.* To profess and openly acknowledge (a fact, belief, object of faith or devotion, etc.); to proclaim as something that one knows or believes. Chiefly *biblical*. b. *intr.* To bear testimony.

1526 TINDALE *John* xx. 24 The ministracion which I have receaved of the lorde Jesu to testify the gospel of the grace of god 1535 COVERDALE *a. Ezech.* ii. 36, I testifie my sauoure openly 1531 DONNE *Serm.* vii. (1640) 72 10 testify our fall in Adam, the Church appoints us to fall upon our knees 1841 LANE *Arab. Nis.* i. 112 He stood upon his feet, and exclaimed, I testify that there is no deity but God. 1867 VISCT *STRANGFORD Select.* (1869) II. 73 They testify their faith therein openly and aloud 1784 COWPER *Tash v. 85* In vain thy creatures testify of thee, Till thou proclaim thyself 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xii. Then that witnessed, and testified, and fought, and endured pit, prison-house, and transportation. 1853 KINGSLEY *Hypatia* xxx. They had no mind to be martyrs, for they had nothing for which to testify.

4. *intr.* and *trans.* To declare solemnly; = PROTEST v. I. Obs. exc. in biblical use.

1526 TINDALE *John* xiii. 21 Jesus was troubled in his sprete and testified sayenge verely verely I saye vnto you, that won off you shall betraye me - *Galt.* v. 3, I testifie agayne to every man that he is bounde to kepe the whole laue - 2 *Tim.* iv. 4, I testifie therefore before god, and before the lorde Jesu Christ, preache the worde, be fervent, be it in season or out of season. 1535 COVERDALE *i. Sam.* viii. 9 Testifye vnto them, and shewe them the lawe of the kynge that shall raigne ouer them. - *Ps.* xlix. 7 Let me testifie amonge you, o Israel. I am God, eluen thy God 1526 N. F. (Rhem) *Acts* xx. 21 Testifying [Gr. διαμαρτυρομενος; Vulg. testificans; earlier vv. witnessing] to lawes and Gentils penance toward God and faith in our Lord Iesus Christ. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* xl. 721 At length a Reverend Sire among them came, And testifi'd against their wayes.

5. *trans.* To give evidence of, display, manifest, express (desire, emotion, etc.). Obs. or arch.

1560 DAVIS tr *Sleidan's Comm.* 120 b. An oration testifying the inward sorrow, which he had conceaued. 1678 *Trans. Crt. Spain* 32 The people of Madrid testified a great desire of seeing our young Prince 1702 W. WORTON *Hist. Rome* vi. 107 Nothing was too much to testify the Peoples Joy 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xviii. iv. He was the only person - who testified any real concern 1855 PEARSCOTT *Philip II.* I. ii. viii. 228 She begs her brother, to testify his own satisfaction with the most gracious letters, that he can write 1858 CARLYLE *Frederick Ch.* viii. (1872) III. 192 The grimly sympathetic Generals testified assent.

Hence **Testifying** *vb. sb.* and *pp. a.*

1575-85 ABP SANDYS *Serm.* (Parker Soc.) 87 A testifying of our godliness towards him. 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Wks.* (Grosart) III. 19 For a testifying encouragement how much I wish thy increase in those languages 1651 BAXTER *Inf. Bapt.* 222 A seal is an engaging or obliging sign, or at least a testifying. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xix. A man, exercised in the testimonies of that testifying period 1901 C. G. McCRIE *Ch. Scol.* II. i. 151 It reveals no advance upon the testifying of New Light Burghers.

†**Testify**, *sb.* Obs. rare⁻¹. In 6 *Sc. pl.* testefers. [f. prec.] A certificate or testimony.

1600 *Sc. Acts* 7as VI (1816) IV. 246/2 That... they may produce sic testefers of thair antiquiteis as may informe the saidis commissinaris

Testily (te'stili), *adv.* [f. TESTY + -LY².] In a testy manner; irritably

1755 in JOHNSON. 1838 DICKENS *Nich. Nick* xxvix. 'What does the idiot mean?' cried Ralph, testily 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 9 Jan. 5/4 The Lord Mayor rather testily... cut short his rhodomontade

†**Testimonage**. Obs. rare. In 5 testy-, 6 tesmonage [ad OF. *tesmonage* (f. *tesmoigner* - med. *L. testimoniare* to testify), with assimilation to the *L.* form] = TESTIMONY *sb.* 1

1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 436/2 Thys same epystyle may also gyne vs testymonage that our lord wyl descende [etc.] 1490 - *Encyclos.* xv. 53 She made it to courtely and close, wythoute testymonage and wythoute the knowleche of Iubiter 1510-20 *Compt. too late Maryed* (1862) 14 Adam bereth wytnesse and Testimonage.

†**Testimoner**. Obs. rare⁻¹. [app. f. TESTIMON (Y v. + -ER¹). Cf. OF. *tesmoigneur*.] One who or that which bears testimony; a witness.

1607 R. C[AREW] tr *Estienne's World of Wonders* 214 Sure and certain testimoners of sunnes

Testimonial (testimōniāl), *a.* and *sb.* Also 5 tesmoingnal; 5-6 testy-, 5 -mone-, 5-6 -mony-; 5 -ell, 5-7 -all(e) [a. OF. *tesmoingnal* and *tesmonial*, in phr. *lettres tes(t)imoniailx* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. late *L. testimonialis*, (*littera*) *testimoniāles* credentials; f. OF. *tesmoyn*, *L. testimonium* - see -AL.]

A *adj.* (now arch. or technical) Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of testimony; serving as evidence; conducive to proof. *Testimonial proof*, proof by the testimony of a witness; parole evidence (Quot. c. 1430 may belong to the sb.)

1430 LVND *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 254 To have memory upon thy passion, Testimonial of my redemption. 1570 LRVINS *Mem.* 15/25 Testimonial, *testimoniāls*. 1588 J. HARVEY *Disc. Probl.* xxi Which argument how artificial it is, being barely testimonial, or how [etc.] 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* i. vii 25 We become emancipated from testimonial engagements 1680 J. C. VIND. *Oaths & Swearing* (ed. 2) 6 An Oath in matters Testimonial and pertaining to Witness-bearing is the highest proof and confirmation that can be 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Jurid. Evid.* (1827) I. 69 Evidence which, though not properly testimonial, may, be called personal 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.*, *Testimonial proof*, parole evidence. *Civ. Law*.

†**Letter testimonial**, rarely testimonial letter (usually pl. *letters testimonial(s)*) a letter testifying to the bona fides of the bearer; credentials, = B 3. Obs.

[1421 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 158/1 Havynges lettres testimonialx sufficientz of on of those degrages of the Universite] 1425 *Ibid.* 289/2 That the same Marchant hynges Lettres Testimoingnals under seal of Maieur. 1439 *Ibid.* V. 33/2 Who so come without Lettres Testimonial of the Chifteyn 1597 HOOKER *Ecel. Pol.* v. lxxviii. § 10 Is it the bringing of testimonial letters wherein so great obliquitie consisteth? 1678 W. DILLINGHAM *Serm. Funeral Lady Alston* 26 St. Paul hath recourse unto his own Conscience for his Lettres Testimonial 1751 LAVINGTON *Enthus. Meth. & Papists* iii. (1754) 134 She was furnished with Lettres Testimonial to obtain Provisions on the Road

B *sb.* [Cf. obs. *F. testimoniale* sb. (Cotgr.).]

†1 Verbal or documentary evidence; = TESTIMONY *sb.* 1. Obs.

1432-50 tr *Hyden* (Rolls) III. 251 Permenides, after the testimoniale of Boice, laborede and founde the arte of logike 1533 BELLENDINE *Lovre* ii. xxii. (S.T.S.) I. 222 Als Virginius stude in testimoniale of his meritis and loving. 1621 ELSING *Debat.* Ho. Lords (Camden) 55 Fowles being brought to the barre agayne, desired that the testimoniall of theis dyers may not be used against him. 1707 *(title)* A Cry from the Desert, or Testimonials of Several Miraculous Things lately come to pass in the Cevennes.

†2. Something serving as proof or evidence; a token, record, manifestation. Obs.

1495 in S. P. H. Statham *Dover Chas. ters* (1902) 278 Onlesse y^e said purser shew under autentick, sufficient, or evident testimoniale y^e yer is founde sufficient surete in othr places 1549 *Compt. Scot.* xiv. 113 Annual send to cartage thre muns of gold ryngis for ane testimonial of his gait victorie 1564 HANNCROFT *Serm. Worr.* in *Worr. Hist. Soc. Proc.* III. 136 Without Armes or Inscription, as a testimoniale of her priveledge. a 1716 SOUTH *Serm.* (1744) XI. 126 When he required a testimonial of Peter's affection 1803 *Med. Yearl.* IX. 182 In this second part numerous testimonials of the truth of this doctrine are given.

†3. A written attestation by some authorized or responsible person or persons, testifying to the truth of something; an affidavit, acknowledgement; a certificate; *spec.* an official warrant; a passport (as given to vagrants, labourers, discharged soldiers or sailors, etc.); a diploma; a credential or other authenticating document, Obs.

1461 *Paslon Lett* II. 22, I send to you a testimonyall, which is made by a greet assent of greet multitude of comon, to send to the King. 1526 *TINDALE Nat* v. 31 Hit ys sayd, whosoever put away his wyfe, let hym geve her a testimonyall of her divorcement. 1545 *Aberdeen Regr* (1844) l. 223 Quhen only stanger cumis with testimoniaile, to cum and aduertes the baile that sic an stranger is at the port with testimoniaile. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleidan's Comu* 143b, After whan he had exhauited the testimoniall of his Ambassade, he procedeth. 1563 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I. 249 To direct our commissions under the testimoniall of the greit seill. 1597-8 *Act 39 Eliz* c. 17 § 2 Euery wandering Souldyer or Marryner shall, haue a Testimonyall vnder the Hand of some one Justice of the Peace. 1622 *Mabbs tr. Alenian's Gusanan d'Aif*, n. 332 Giuing euery one of vs a Testimoniall of his sentence, wee were all chained one to another. 1698-9 *Act 11 Will III*, c. 18 § 1 Such Vagabonds or Beggars very frequently forge or counterfeit Passes Testimonials or Characters. 1702 *W. J. Bryn's Voy Levant* v. 12 Nor brought along with them Testimonials of their being in Health. 1796 *Jirferson Writ* (1859) IV. 140, I will forward the testimoniall of the death of Mrs. Mazzei. 1806 *C. J. Fox Reign Jas II* (1808) 129 The severity with which he had enforced the test, obtained him a testimoniall from the Bishops of his affection to their Protestant Church.

† *b. (erron.)* A will, testament. *Obs rare*—
1616 *R. C. Times' Whistle* 135 To dispossesse His children of his goodes & give her all By his last dying testimoniall.

4. A writing testifying to one's qualifications and character, written usually by a present or former employer, or by some responsible person who is competent to judge, a letter of recommendation of a person or thing. (The current sense.)

In quots 1571, 1727-41, = TESTIMONIUM.
1571 *Act 13 Eliz* c. 12 § 4 None shalbe made Mynister under thage of foure and twenty yeres, nor unles he fyist bring to the Bishop a Testimoniall of his honest lyfe[etc]. 1609 *Se Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV. 406/a A sufficient testimoniall of the bishop of the dyocie Testuifing and approving the said pedagog to be godlie and of good reliogion. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycel*, *Testimonial*, a kind of certificate... required before holy orders are conferred. 1776 *J. Adams in Pam Lett* (1876) 144 The testimonials in his favor I shall inclose to you. 1798 *M. Cutler in Life*, etc. (1888) II. 7 We have full testimonials that Mr Perkins is a young man of an unblemished character. 1836 *Sir H. Taylor Statesman* xxix. 220 He is to make small account of testimonials and recommendations, unless subjected to severe scrutiny and supported by proved facts. 1868 *M. Pattison Academ Org* v. 216 Testimonials seem in theory an unexceptionable mode of obtaining information.

5. A gift presented to some one by a number of persons as an expression of appreciation or acknowledgement of services or merit, or of admiration, esteem, or respect.

1838 *Lo Cockburn Yrnl* I. 211 The growth of the modern things called testimonials is very curious. It has come of late to denote a sort of homage always as a donation, and generally in a permanent form, to supposed public virtue. 1856 *W. Collins After Dark* II. 111. (1862) 148 The portrait was intended as a testimonial, 'expressive of the eminent services of Mr. Boxious in promoting and securing the prosperity of the town'. 1899 *Thackeray Virgin*, xxxv, The late lamented O'Connell, over whom a grateful country has raised such a magnificent testimonial.

6. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *testimonial crase*, -*writer*; † *testimonial-man*, a person having a testimonial (sense 3) or passport.

1725 *Lond. Gas*, No. 6996/4 Robert Mair, late of Liverpool, Testimonial-Man. 1895 *Pall Mall G* 27 Sept. 1/3 The testimonial crase is becoming quite a nuisance, and is highly inconvenient to people of moderate means. 1905 *Academy* 6 May 489/1 A good many other professional and unprofessional testimonial-writers.

Testimonialize (testimōnīälīz), *v.* [f. prec. + -IZE] *trans.* To furnish with a letter of recommendation; also, to present with a public testimonial. See TESTIMONIAL *sb.* 4 and 5. (In quot. 1899 *Improperly*, To ask for testimonials.)

1854 *Tail's Mag* XIX. 344 Hanging is going out of fashion, and testimonializing is coming in. 1895 *Thackeray Newcomes* lxiii, People were testimonializing his wife. 1896 *West Morn News* 27 Apr. 4/6 Sir E.—H.— is to be testimonialized. 1899 *C. Scott Drama of Yesterday* I. xii. 417, I resolved, to testimonialize the influential friends of my father.

Hence *Testimonialized ppl. a.*; *Testimonializing vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also *Testimonialization*, celebration by means of testimonials; *Testimonializer*, one who furnishes, or contributes to, a testimonial.

1898 *G. B. Shaw in Daily Chron* 13 Oct. 4/4 The celebration and 'testimonialisation' of remarkable events and eminent men will always be cherished in England as a means of procuring notoriety for noisy nobodies. 1893 *Chamb. Yrnl* x. Mar. 145/1 A much 'testimonialised' medicine. 1854 *Tail's Mag* XXI. 386 The 'testimonialisers' threw themselves into the business with a truly heretical enthusiasm. 1891 *E. Kinglake Australian at H.* 53 'Testimonialising has been rather overdone of late.

|| **Testimonium** (testimōnīūm). [*L.*, f. *testis* + *monium* see *MONY*.]

1. A letter of recommendation given to a candidate for holy orders testifying to his piety and learning, also, a certificate of proficiency given by a university, college, professor, etc. = TESTAMUR.

1604 *Swift in Earl Orrery Remarks* (1752) 11, I am still to thank you for your care in my Testimonium. 1705 *HEARN Collect* 21 Aug. (O.H.S.) I 32 Dr Mill sent to me a Testimonium to be sign'd for Cyprinan & Paul Appia, Vaudois,

that they may be admitted into H. Orders. 1727 *AMHERST Terra Pil* No. 13 (1754) 66 Punishing under-graduates, or disposing of fellowships, degrees, and testimoniums. 1799 *C. WINTER in Jay Mem & Lett* (1843) 49 Mr Whitefield desired me to procure him a testimonium of myself from different places whither I had gone. 1903 *Times* 24 Oct. 10/1 In 1860, a year after he became B.A., he obtained his testimonium in the divinity school.

2. *Law* That concluding part of a document, usually commencing with the words 'In witness whereof', which states the manner of its execution; also *testimonium clause*. Cf. TESTATUM, TESTE 2. 1854 *Act 15 & 16 Vict* c. 24 § 1 The words of the testimonium clause or of the clause of attestation. 1905 *Law Soc Gas* Dec. 16 Blanks had been left in the testimonium for the day and the month.

Testimony (testimōni), *sb.* [ad. *L. testimonium* see prec. Cf. ONF. *testimonie*, OF. *testi*, *testemone* (11th c. in Godef.), learned forms from Latin, the inherited OF. word being *tesmoigne*, now *témoign*, whence also *témoignie* and *tesmoignage*, now *témoignage* see TESTIMONAGE.]

1. Personal or documentary evidence or attestation in support of a fact or statement, hence, any form of evidence or proof.

1432-50 *tr Higden (Rolls)* II. 423 Hit hadde somme testimony and wittenesse. 1462 *TINDALE John viii* 17 It ys also written in youre lawe, that the testimony of two men ys true. 1553 *EDEN Treat Newe Ind* (Arb.) 9 Plinie rehearseth the testimonie of Cornelius Nepos. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* I. 121/2 None of the deaigle coming from any other place should be admitted, except he brought letters of testimonie with him. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath.* i. xiv. 70 Where a mans Testimony is not to be credited, he is not bound to give it. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* i. 303 He shewed all the Testimony of his Giatitude that he was able. 1805 *FOSTER Ess* III. iii. 58 Determined by the testimony of facts. 1838 *Sir W. Hamilton Logic* xxxiii (1866) II. 177 Testimony, in the strictest sense of the term, therefore, is the communication of an experience or the report of an observed phenomenon, made to those whose own experience or observation has not reached so far. 1843 *R. R. Madden United Irish Ser* II. II. xvii. 367 The Battalion of Testimony a set of hired spies, informers, and witnesses, kept in the pay of the [Dublin] Castle.

b. Any object or act serving as proof or evidence. 1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol* v. lxxix § 2 [Offerings] are Testimonies of our affection towards God. 1601 *Sir W. Cornwallis Ess* II. xxvii, To smell of sweat, the testimony of labour.

2. A written certificate, a testimonial. *Obs* 1589 *Yanhuison's Voy & Trav.* (Hakl Soc) II. 375 When any man or woman dyeth they put a testimony in his right hand, which the priest giueth him, to testifie vnto S. Nicholas that he dyed a Christian. 1617 *MORVSON Itin.* i. 252 They that goe by land in Italy, must bring a Testimonie of Health called *Boletino*, before they can passe or conueise. 1657 *J. Watts Vind Ch. Eng* 97 The Arch-Deacon, having before examined us in private, and seen our publicke Testimonies, presented us all to the Bishop.

3. A sponsor. *Obs. rare* 1547 *HOOKER Answ. Bp Winchester* Eijj, The testimonys of the infant to be Christeynid at examynid in the be halfe of the chylid.

4. In Scriptural language (chiefly in O.T.). a. *sing.* The mosaic law or decalogue as inscribed on the two tables of stone, as in the two tables of testimony (Ex. xxxi. 18); ark of (the) testimony = ark of the covenant, the chest containing the tables of the law and other sacred memorials; sometimes called simply the testimony; tabernacle or tent of (the) testimony, the tabernacle containing the ark with its contents.

[A literalism of translation, repr. Vulg. *testimonium*, LXX. ὁ μαρτύριον, rarely ἡ μαρτυρία, Heb. sing. עֵדוּת *Eduth*, pl. עֵדוּת *Eduthim*.]

138a *Wyclif Exod.* xxx. 6 The veyle, that hongth before the arke of testimonye. 1462 *xxxi.* 15 Moyses. he yingne in boond two tablis of testimonye writun on eithir side. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) Exod.* xxxv. 16 Thou shalt put in the Arke the Testimonie which I shal geue thee. 1561 *xxxi.* 15 Moyses. went downe from the mountaine with the Two Tables of the Testimonie [1539 witness] in his hand. 1561 *Numer* x. 12 The cloude was taken vp from the Tabernacle of the Testimonie [1539 of witness]. 1611 *BIBLE Numer* i. 50 Thou shalt appoint the Leuites ouer the Tabernacle of [R.V. the] Testimonie. 1611 *ix.* 15 The Tabernacle, namely the Tent of the Testimonie. 1611 *xvii.* 4 Thou shalt lay them vp in the Tabernacle. before the Testimonie. 1611 *Transl. Pref* 3 The forme [of Scripture being] Gods word, Gods testimonie, Gods oracles. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* xii. 257 Therean An Ark, and in the Ark his Testimony, The Records of his Covenant.

b. *pl.* The precepts (of God), the divine law. Rarely in *sing.*

1535 *COVERDALE Ps* xviii. [xix.] 7 The testimony of y^e Lorde is true, & geneth wisdom euen vnto babes. 1611 *xxviii.* [xix.] 88 So shall I kepe the testimonies of thy mouth. 1560 *BIBLE (Genev.) 2 Kings* xxiii. 3 That they shulde walke after the Lord, and kepe his commandmentes, and his testimonies, and his statutes. 1611 *BIBLE Deut.* vi. 17 You shall diligently keepe the Commandmentes of the Lord your God, and his Testimonies, and his Statutes.

5. Open attestation or acknowledgement; confession, profession. *Obs. or arch.*

To sell one's testimony with one's blood, to die as a martyr for one's religious profession. 1550 (title) The Image of both Churches. Complied by Iohn Bale an exyle also in this lyfte, for the faithful testimony of Iesu. 1584 *N. T. (Rhem.) Rev* i. 9, I was in Patmos, for the word of God and the testimonie of Iesu.

1597 *HOOKER Eccl. Pol* v. lx § 5 To seale the testimonie thereof with death. 1667 *MILTON P.L.* vi. 33 Thou for the testimonie of Truth hast horn Universal reproach. 1687 *A. SHIELDS (title)* A Hind let loose, or an Historical Representation of the Testimonies of the Church of Scotland. 1720 *SEWELL Hist Quakers* v. (1722) 226 The two first [Quakers in New England] that sealed their Testimony with their Blood were William Robinson and Marmaduke Stevenson.

b. *spec.* An expression or declaration of disapproval or condemnation of error; a protestation. 1584 *N. T. (Rhem.) Mark* vi. 11 Shake of the dust from your feete for a testimonie to them. 1818 *Scott Hist Muth.* iv. Morny an afternoon he wad sit and take up his testimony again the Paup. 1850 *WHITTIER Old Port.*, T. Elkwood Wks. 1889 VI. 38 Plain, earnest men and women having withal a strong testimony to bear against carnal wit and outside show and ornament. 1863 *Mrs GASKELL Sylens's L.* xxxix, Alice Rose was not one to tolerate the coarse, careless talk without uplifting her voice in many a testimony against it. 1896 *C. M. DAVIES Unorth. Lond* go A 'testimony' was circulated some years ago to the bishops and clergy of the Church of England.

† **Testimony, v. Obs.** Also 4 *testamion*. [ME. ad. ONF. *testimonier* (11th c. in Littré), *testimoni-er*, -*moi(g)ner*, *testemogner* (12th c. in Godef. Compl.), learned forms ad. med. *L. testimoniarius* (8th c. in Du Cange), f. *testimonium* TESTIMONY. (The inherited popular Fr. form of the *L.* is *tesmoi(g)ner*, mod. *F. témoigner*). In later use f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* and *intr.* To bear witness, testify (to). 1330 *R. BRAUNNE Chron* (1810) 8 Henry of Huntington testimoys his title. 1400 *Emare* 1029 A grette feste her was holde. As testimoyneth his story. 1450 *Cow Myet* xxv. (1841) 257 To se and recorde and testimoynye. 1611 *TOWNSEND Ath. Prag.* i. 11, I salute you both, and will testimonie to the integritie. 1642 *EARL CLANRICARDE in Carta Ormonde* (1733) III. 82 My Lord President will testimony with me in what a dangerous condition the whole Province was in at that time.

2. *trans.* To test or prove by evidence. 1603 *SHAKS Meas. for M.* III. iii. 153 Let him be but testimonied in his owne bingings forth, and hee shall appeare to the envious, a Scholler, a Statesman, and a Soldier.

Testiness (testīnes). [f. TESTY + -NESS] The quality or condition of being testy; petulance.

1566 *Pilgr. Pers.* (W. de W. 1531) 93 b, Testinesse or impacyency is a fragile & hasty disposycion, or rather accus tomed & vsed vyce of angre. 1574 *HELLOWS Guenard's Fann Ep* (1584) 114 Ire growth of an occasion, and testinesse of euil cōtition. 1593 *G. HARVEY Pierce's Super.* 196, I haue known few so contrary to frowardnesse, or testinesse. 1641 *Br. Mountagu Acts & Mon* iv. (1642) 304 Extreme choler, wath and testinesse had cleme spent him. 1690 *Locke Hum. Underst.* II. xxii. § 10 Testiness is a Disposition or Aptness to be angry. 1848 *DICKENS Nick Nick.* v. 'Mighty fine, certainly,' said Ralph, with great testiness.

Testing (testīng), *vbl. sb.* 1 [f. TEST v. 1 + -ING 1.] The action of TEST v. 1.

1. The making of a will; the disposing of property by will.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot.* xxx. § 37 The power of Testing is competent to all Persons, who haue the use of Reason. 1788 *FRIESTLEY Lect. Hist.* v. xlviii. 362 The power of testing was first introduced by Solon. 1880 *BLACKIE in Contemp. Rev* Jan. 44 The freedom of testing, which we derive from the law of the Twelve Tables. 1889 *STEVENSON Master of B.* 176 If I had been put to my oath, I must have declared he was incapable of testing.

2. *Sc. Law.* *Testing clause*: see quot. 1838. (Here *testing* may be *ppl. a*.)

1765-8 *BRINKIN Inst. Law Scot.* II. iii. § 33 That all precepts should be ingrossed in the charter, towards the end of it; that is, immediately before the testing clause. 1838 *W. BELL Dict. Law Scot.* s. v. The testing clause is the technical name given to the clause whereby a formal written deed or instrument is authenticated. 1888 *Law Rep.* 13 App. Cas. XIII. 376 The testing clause was 'In witness whereof I and my said wife have subscribed these presents'.

Testing, vbl. sb. 2 [f. TEST v. 2 + -ING 1.] The action of TEST v. 2; putting to the test, trying, proving; in quot. 1687, subjecting to the Test Act. 1687 *Good Advice* 61 The end of Testing and Persecuting. 1827 *COLERIDGE in Lit. Rev.* (1839) IV. 317 A philosophy, which has for its object the trial and testing of the weights and measures themselves. 1839, 1842 [see TEST v. 2 4]. 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag* VII. 121 The application of a severe strain in testing has an injurious effect on a cable.

b. *attrib. and Comb.* Pertaining to or used for testing, as *testing-box*, -*machine*, -*office*, *station*, etc. 1876 *PREECE & SIVSWRIGHT Telegraphy* 272 At certain stations along the line the wires are led into testing-boxes for the purpose of affording facilities for crossing, disconnecting, and putting them to earth. The testing station is always the most important station on the circuit. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2538/a In Farbanks's testing-machine, the crushing, breaking, or deflecting force is applied by a cross-head. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Foundry* 111 In the same range as the roller shop is the laboratory, and further on is the testing office. 1905 *Daily Chron* 22 Apr. 6/4 A six-cylinder racing car with a testing body passed at a speed that was not less than forty-five miles an hour.

Testing, ppl. a. [f. TEST v. 2 + -ING 2.] That tests or puts to the test or proof.

1847-8 *H. MILLER First Impr.* viii (1857) 123 His writings had stood their testing century but indifferently well. 1898 *GLADSTONE Glean* (1899) I. 170, I will add another and a very testing question. 1884 *Pall Mall G* 13 Nov. 1/1 It is a testing crisis for English democracy. 1885 *BROADBENT Races Brit.* 271 An edifice of wood and stubble, which may be consumed by the testing fire.

|| **Testis** ¹. *Obs* Pl testes (test'z). The Latin word for 'witness', from its legal use (cf. **TESTE** ²), occasional in English context.

In quot a 143 in Latin construction = *cum testibus* 'with the witnesses'.

a 143 in *Household Ord* (1790) 67 The Sovereigns here may send it with the testibus under theyre seales into the Chauncerie 1235 L.D. *BERNERS Froiss.* II ccl. [cxcvi] 616 The charter named in the ende many wytnesses of pielates and great lordes of Englande, who were for the moresuretie testes of that dede. 1263-87 *FOSS A & M* (1590) 530/2 As the saide Edward Hall, your great maister and testis, was about the compiling of his storie. 1611 [see **TESTIFIER**]

|| **Testis** ² (te'stis). *Anat.* Chiefly in pl testes (te'stēz). [*L.* = etymology uncertain]

An assumed identity with *testis* witness (quasi 'the witness or evidence of virility') is rejected by Walde, who suggests connexion with *testa*, pot, shell, etc. In 16th c. Fr., however, *testuand* 'witness' appears in this sense. See *Godef s v*]

1 = **TESTICLE** a. in man and mammals

1563 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Testes, viriles, Mens Testicles* 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Testes, the Testicles of a Male* c 1720 GIBSON *Farmer's Guide* 1 11. (1738) 16 Next to the Yarde, the Testes, or Stones properly take place. 1729-26 S. COOPER *First Lines Surg.* (ed. 5) 495 The formation of such adhesions between the bowels and testes before birth, may also sometimes prevent, its descent. 1881 *MIVART Crit* 241 Two glandular structures, the testes, b. in other animals.

1841-71 T. R. JONES *Anim. Kingd* (ed. 4) 445 In Crabs, the mass of the testis is exceedingly large. 1870 *ROLLESTON Anim. Life* Intro 54 [In Birds] The testes are always retained within the abdomen anteriorly to the kidneys. 1877 *HUXLEY Anat. Inv. Anim.* IV 179 The testes and vasa deferentia generally have the form of two long tubes. 1888 *ROLLESTON & JACKSON Anim. Life* 680 The testis [in Nematoda] is single, very rarely paired.

† c. *transf.* The ovary in females. *Obs.*

1563 tr *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2). *Testes Muliebres* 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Testes*, the Organs of Seed in Men and Women. 1841 *RAMSBOOTH Obstet. Med.* (1859) 43 Previously to the time of Steno, who first asserted that they were analogous to true ovaria, they were called the female testes

2. *transf. pl a.* The posterior part of the optic lobes or corpora quadrigemina, at the base of the brain in mammals.

1681 tr *Willis' Rem. Med. Wks. Vocab.* *Testes*, certain tubercles in the brain of a man and beasts, so called because like to the stones of a man. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* 1, *Testes Cerebri*, are the two lower and lesser protuberances of the Brain. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 345 The posterior tubercles or testes are connected by the posterior brachia with the corpora geniculata interna.

† b. The tonsils. *Obs.*

1776 J. COLLIER *Atlas Trav.* 44 (Stanf) There are other superfluities besides the testes and glands of the throat which obstruct the free course of the voice

Testive, *nessse*, *obs ff.* **TESTY** a., **TESTINESS**.

|| **Testo** (testo). *Alus* [It. *testo* = *L. testu-m* **TEXT**]. a. The text or words of a song; the libretto of an opera. b. The text, theme, or subject of a composition.

1734 *Short Explan. For. Wds in Mus. Bks.* *Testo*, the Text or Words of a Song. 1803 *Bussby Dict. Mus. Testo*, the text, subject, or theme, of any composition. When the words are well written, the song is said to have a good *testo*. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1898 in *STRAINER & BARRETT*

Testoon, *testoon* (te'stē, test'ū n). *Obs. exc.* Hist. Also 6 testonne, -yon, 6-7 -one, (Sc. -an, -ane), 7 -oone. [a. *obs. F. teston* (in *Godef. Compl.*) = *obs. It. testone*, augmentative of *testa* head. See also **TESTER** 3.]

1. *orig.* The French name of a silver coin struck at Milan by Galeazzo Maria Sforza (1468-76), bearing a portrait or head of the duke, and called in Italian *testone*, then of the similar coin struck by Louis XII after his conquest of Milan, for currency in Italy, and by Francis I (1515-47) for use in France. Both in Italy and France, the name was soon applied to equivalent silver coins without a portrait; but always to pieces heavier than the *gros*.

1545 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 2 All smaller pees sike as half testans and half soussis be taken efter the quantite of the prices forsaids. 1547 *Boorde's Introd. Knowl.* xxvii (1870) 191 In sylver they [the French] have testons, which be worth halfe a Frenche crowne; it is worth ii. s. iii. d. sterling. 1599 J. STUBBS *Gaping Gulf* Cviij, He [Monsieur] is not able to drop half testons for king Philip's pistoles. 1671 *Morison Hist.* I 185, I payed [in France] two testoons and a halfe for a paire of shoes. 1704 288 Those of Solothurn coyne a peece of money, which the Switzers call *Dickenfening*, and the French call *Testoon*, but it is lesse worth by the tenth part then the Testoon of France. 1686 tr *Charvart's Trav. Persia* 7 This Money of theirs [the Dutch] chiefly consists of Crowns, Half-Crowns, Testons or Eighteen penny pieces, and pieces of Fifteen Sous. 1902 tr *Hugo's Notre Dame* xxvii 275 To gain a few testons in his turn [he] was parading round the circle

2. In England, A name applied first to the shilling of Henry VII, being the first English coin with a true portrait, also to those of Henry VIII, and early pieces of Edward VI. It was declared in 1543 to be equal to 12 pence, but being of debased metal it sank successively to 10d., 9d., and 6d., and was recalled in 1548. Subsequently those still in circulation were rated even lower. See quotations 1560 and 1635.

There appear also to have been counterfeit testons, difficult to distinguish from the debased coinage of Henry VIII, and valued in 1560 at 4d. and 2d. Quot 1562 refers to the red or 'brazen' colour of the debased testons.

1543 *Mint Indenture* (P. R. O. Exch. Accts. Bundle 306, No 2), Shall make sixe maner of monys of sylver That is to saye oone peece of theym called a Teston unning for xijd of lawfull monye of Englande and theie shalbe xlvij such peeces of theym in the pownde weight of troye. 1548 *Roy Proclam for calling in of Testons*, The falsyng of his highnes coyne, nowe current, specially of the peeces of xii d. commonly named Testons. 1549 *LATIMER 3rd Sermon. bef. Edw VI* (Arb) 85 Thy sylver is turned into, what? into testyons? *Scoriam*, into drosse. 1560 *Roy Proclam in Arsh Boal F c. 12 ff 30* For discernyng and knowyng of the basest Testons of two pence faithing, from thother Teston of four pence halpenny. 1562 J. HAYWOOD *Prov & Epigr* (1607) 189 Of Testons Testons be gone to Oxford, god be their speede. To studie in Brazenness, there to pceede. Of redde Testons, These Testons looke redde they blushe for shame. 1577-87 *HOLLAND Chron.* III 1066/2 In the month of Iulie [1551] he abused the peece of twelue pence, commonlie called a teston into nine pence. 1592 *Sc. Acts* 7as VI (1874) III 327/1 Ordains the inglis testane to hruce cons herefur win this realm upon the pryce of vius [Scotch]. 1625 N. CARMEN *Hist. Blas* I 36 Reducing the Teston of six pence to four pence, another Teston to two pence farthing, for more sylver there was not in them. 1724 *CARTT Hist. Eng* III xvi 229 This gentleman [Sir W. Sharrington, an 1540] had coined a vast quantity of testons, of a base alloy and under standard.

† b. A name for the sixpenny piece; = **TESTER** 3. 1577 *HARRISON England* II xvi (1877) 1 364 Six pence usually named the testone. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Ev. Man in Hum* IV 4, You cannot give him lesse then a shilling, for the booke cost him a teston, at least.

† c. Proposed name for a suggested new coin of the value of 1s. 3d. *Obs.*

1691 *LOCKE Lower Interest Wks.* 1727 II 90 The present Shilling and new Testoon, going for fifteen Pence. 1695 *LOWNDERS Ess. Amund Silver Coins* 63 One other Piece which may be called the Testoon, or Fifteen Penny Piece. 3. Name of a Scottish silver coin bearing a portrait of Mary Stuart, issued in 1553, and weighing about 76 grains, also applied to coins of the same weight, without the portrait, struck in 1555.

1566 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I 441 He shall pay for his absence one testane. 1577 *Ibid* II 616 His Hienes awin silver money of testans and xxx, xx, and ten schilling pees. 1583-4 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1882) IV 322 The payment of anethowand pund in Scottis fyue schilling testanes. 1621 *Compt. Bk. D. Wedderburn* (S. H. S.) 171 Promisit him a mark for ilk testane he advances thairon.

4. The Portuguese *testão* or *testão*, a silver coin first coined by Manoel I, c 1500, and weighing 122 grains; now = 100 reis, weighing 51 6 grains, and worth about 2½d. Also an obsolete Italian coin.

1598 W. PHILLIPS *Luiscottens* (Hald. Soc.) I 1 xxv 241 Par-daus Xenophins which is as much as three Testones, or three hundred Reys Portingall money. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* I xlvii (1632) 260, I saw the Prince of Sulmona at Naples shew all manner of horsemanship to hold testons or reals under his knees. 1676 W. B. MAN *Goldsm.* 114 Portugal Teston 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s v, The Testoon of Switzerland is 4d. Of Italy 1s. 4d. 1717 *BRICKLEY Tour Italy* Wks 1871 IV 524 The owner of the horse gave him a testoon. 1740 H. WALPOLE *Let to R. West* 16 Apr, What the chief prices [in Italy] allow for their own eating is a testoon a day.

† **Testor**. *Obs. rare.* [f. **TEST** v 1 + -OR 2 d.] One who testifies; a witness.

1507 *LEVINS Manu* 170/33 A Testor, testator, orris. 1621 *BURTON Anat. Mel.* III IV 111, Conscience, a continual testor to give in evidence, to empanel a jury to examine us, to cry guilty.

Testor, -orne, -ourn, *obs. forms* of **TESTER** 3. † **Testril**. *Obs.* [A dum. alteration, or corruption of **TESTER** 3.] A sixpence.

1601 *SHAKS. Twel N* II. iii. 34 To Come on, there is sixe pence for you. Let's have a song. An. There's a testril of me too. [1905 *Aithenium* 25 Mar 366/3 Plenty of readers ready to expend their testril on such an attractive booklet.]

Test-tube. [f. **TEST** v 1 + **TUBE**.] A cylinder of thin transparent glass closed at one end, used to hold liquids under test. Also *transf.*

1846 G. E. DAY tr. *Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 176 The sediment must then be placed in a test-tube, and gradually raised to the boiling point. 1860 F. WINSLOW *Obscure Dis. Brain & Mind* VII (L), There is no possibility of the medical expert placing the diseased mental element in a psychological crucible or test-tube. 1888 *RUTLEY Rock-Forming Min.* 6 The test-tube, i. plunged into cold water.

b. *attrib.*, as *test-tube experiment*; test-tube cultivation, culture, the raising of bacteria in a nutrient medium contained in a test-tube.

1886 H. M. BIGGS tr. *Huiggels Bacteriol. Invest* 142 In order to do this, test tube cultures are employed, in which many peculiarities of growth can be better noted. 1899 *CAGNEY Jahresber. Clin. Diagn.* VI (ed. 4) 212 The bacteri-cul culture of such serum has been established by numerous test tube-experiments. *Ibid.* x 444 It is usually expedient to make plate and test-tube cultivations together.

Testudinal (test'ū dīnāl), a. [f. as next + -AL.] Pertaining to a tortoise; shaped like a testudo; vaulted, arched.

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build* 594 Testudinal Ceilings; those formed like the back of a tortoise. 1828 in *WEBSTER*.

Testudinaceous (test'ū dīnē-ās), a. [f. *L. testudo*, *testudin-em* (see **TESTUDO**) + -ABIOUS.] Having the character of a tortoise; marked or coloured like tortoise-shell.

1826 *KIRBY & SP. Entomol.* IV alvi. 288 *Testudinarius* painted with red, black, and yellow, like tortoise-shell. 1864 in *WEBSTER*.

Testudinate (test'ū dīnāt), a. (*sb*) [ad. *late L. testudināt-us*, f. as prec. see -ATE 2 a.]

1. Formed like a testudo; arched, vaulted. 1847 in *WEBSTER*. 2. Of or pertaining to tortoises.

1850 *BRODERICK Leaves Notable Nat* (1852) 264 The various modifications of testudinate life.

b. *sb*, A tortoise. 1880 *Libr. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.) IV 454 Cope enumerates 13 sea saurians, 48 testudines, and 50 sea serpents. So **Testu dinate** *pl. a.* = sense 1 above.

1727 *BAILEY vol. II. Testudinate*, vaulted, made like the shell of a Tortoise. 1822 Mrs. E. NATHAN *Langr. eath* II. 267 Smoky ceiling, testudinated with cobwebs.

Testudineal (test'ū dīnāl), a. *rare* [f. as next + -AL.] Pertaining to or resembling a tortoise. 1891 in *Cent. Dict*

Testudineous (test'ū dīnē-ūs), a. [f. *L. testudinē-us*, f. *TESTUDO*, *testudin-em*: see -EUS.]

1. Resembling the shell of a tortoise, or a testudo. 1656 *BUOURT Glossary. Testudinēus*, belonging to, or having like the shell of a tortoise, vaulted. Also pertaining to that ancient war-engine called *Testudo*. Hence in *BAILEY*, *JOHNSON*, and later *Dicts*.

2. Slow, dilatory, like the pace of a tortoise. 1762 *BROME Love-sick Cr.* III. iii. With a countenance dejected, And testudineous pace. 1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Break-ft* II, I don't think there is one of our boarders quite so testudineous as I am.

Testudinian (test'ū dīn-ān), a. and *sb*. *Zool* [f. *L. testudin-em* tortoise + -IAN.] a. *adj* Of or pertaining to tortoises. b. *sb*. A member of the tortoise family.

1854 *OWEN Skel & T. in Orr's Cyno. Sc.* I. *Org. Nat* 213 Side-walls are added in the land-tortoises (testudinians). **Testudinous**, a. *rare* = *obs.* [f. as prec + -OUS.] = **TESTUDINEOUS**.

1692 *COLPS. Testudinous*, belonging to or like a Testudo. **Testudo** (test'ū dō), *Also* 7 (in anglicized form) testude. [a. *L. testudo* tortoise, etc., f. *testa* a pot, shell, etc. See **TEST** v 2.]

1. *Path* = *TALPA* 2. See *quots.* 1700 *Lanfranc's Curry* 215 Testudines, ben engendrd of hard fleume. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict* (ed. 2), *Testudo*, a soft, large Swelling, or not very hard, in the Head, broad, in form of an Arch or Tortoise. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Testudo*, 1827 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. Sc.* *Testudo*, an encysted tumour, which has been supposed to resemble the shell of a turtle. *Talpa*.

2. *Zool*. The typical genus of the tortoise family, *Testudinidae*; a member of this genus. 1720 L. ANDREW *Noble Life* xcv, Testudo is a fysshe in a shelle & is in the se of Inde & his shelle is very great & like a muskle. 1706 *PHILLIPS. Testudo*, the Tortoise, or Shell-crab. 1752 J. HIT *Hist. Anim.* 112 The Testudo has four legs, and its body is covered with a firm shell.

3. *Roman Antig.* a. An engine of war used by besiegers, consisting of a screen or shelter, with a strong and usually fire-proof arched roof, it was wheeled up to the walls, which could then be attacked in safety. Also applied to similar contrivances in more recent times.

1609 *HOLLAND Anim. Marcell.* XXIII. iv. 222 There is a mightie Testudo or frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of timber. 1622 *PRACHAM Compl. Gent.* ix 73 All engines of warre. Sambukes, Catapultes, Testudo's, Scorpions. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Biondi's Eromena* 150 A Ram-engine which, together with its testude, they sailed on its wheels. 1644 *Lanc. Tracts* (Chetham Soc.) 187 A kind of testudo, a wooden engine running on wheels, roof towards the house with thick planks.

b. A shelter formed by a body of troops locking their shields together above their heads.

a 1680 *BUTLER Rem* (1759) II. 174 He will join as many Shields together as would make a Roman testudo. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey). *Testudo*, .. a Target-Fence. 1808 *RANKEN Hist. France* I. 65 A testudo preceded the main body; and two detachments were ready to rush out on the enemy's wings. 1827 *ROBINSON Archael. Græcia* IV 1x (ed. 2) 372 The military testudo, was when the soldiers were drawn up close to each other, and the rear ranks, bowing themselves, placed their targets above their heads.

c. *transf* and *fig* (See *quots.*) 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Testudo*, is now applied to objects employed as defenses for miners, etc. when working in ground or rock which is liable to cave in. 1903 *Daily Chron* 30 Mar 6/4 The stands were crowded, and a vast 'testudo' of gleaming umbrellas showed during those wild two hours how much the wretched dared.

4. *Anc. Music* (See *quots.*) 1702 SIR T. MOLYNEUX in *Phil. Trans* XXIII 1270 Who could compose such sweet Harmony upon the Guilded Lyre or Testudo. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Testudo*, in antiquity, was particularly used among the poets, &c. for the ancient lyre; by reason it was originally made, by its inventor Mercury of the shell of a sea tortoise. 1776 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* (1780) I 1 294 It is disputed whether this 'yre is the same as the cithara or testudo.

5. *Comb.*, as *testudo-shaped* *adj*. 1875 *FOLLEN Asc & Mod. Furn* 19 Occasionally they were covered in wholly with a testudo shaped roof.

Testule. *Bot.* [ad. *L. testula*, dim. of *testa* shell.] The silicified crust or shell of a diatom. more usually called **FRUSTULE**. 1891 in *Cent. Dict*

Testy (te'stū), a. *Forms*: a 4-5 testaf, -yf, 5 testaf, 6-7 testive. B, 5 testi, 6-7 -ie, 6-

testy γ 6-7 teaste, 6-7 (9 dial) teasty (7 teisty). [a AF *testif*, -*ve* (cf OF. *testu* heady, headstrong, obstinate, mod.F. *testu*, f *teste* head. For the reduction to -*te*, -*y* see -*ive*, par 3.]

+1. Of headstrong courage, impetuous, precipitate, rash, in later use (passing into the next sense), Aggressive, contentious. *Obs.*

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v 802 This Diomedes Was Hardy, testy, strong and cheualous c1386 - Reeve's *T.* 84 Clerkes two Testif (w rr testif, testif) they were and lusty for to pleye 1412-20 LYDG *Chron* *Troy* ii 4613 Hasty, testif, to smyte re[le]les. 1489 CAXTON *Playes of A* i vii 17 That he be not testif, hasty, hoot, ne angry c1500 BARCLAY *Mirr Gd Maners* (1570) G ii, If any testie foes Assaile thee. 1611 CORGER, *Testie*, testie, headie, headstrong, wilful, obstinate. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Testif* (old word) wild-brained, furious

2. Prone to be irritated by small checks and annoyances; impatient of being thwarted; resentful of contradiction or opposition; irascible, short-tempered, peevish, tetchy, 'crusty'.

1526 PILGR *Perf* (W de W 1532) 106 b, Whiche wyll suffre his paycent though he be neuer so testy or angry 1530 PALSGR 327/1 Testy angrye *treux*, *testu* *ibid* 777/2, I waxe testy, *le deuenus testy*, or *testu* 1549 CHALONER *Erasm on Folly* K, Some men there be so wayward of nature, and so testue 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxvii v, 1025 A cholericke and testie Consull a1713 ELLWOOD *Autobiog* (1714) 70 Thus made the Warden hot and testy, and put him almost out of all Patience 1822 W IRVING *Braceb Hall* ii, A testy old huntsman as hot as a pepper corn 1887 *Spectator* 27 Aug 1147 Folks less intractable and testy than such prejudiced disputants

b. Of words, actions, personal qualities, etc 1538 CROMWELL in *Meriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 128 How can you testie wordes delite me? 1602 SHAKS *Jul C* i, iii, 46 Must I stand and crouch Vnder your Testie Humour? 1637 HEYWOOD *Dial Wks* 1874 VI 329 We a mistesse feare, And from her teasty fingers blowes oft beare. 1806 SIR C BELL *Anal & Phil Expression* (1872) 172 The testy, pettish, peevish countenance. 1858 LYTTON *What will he do* i, viii, He resumed his pipe with a prolonged and testy whiff.

+c. Of a stream, current, etc 'Angry' *Obs* 1610 HOLLAND *Caniden's Brit*, i 697 It is made more fell and teasty with a number of stones lying in his chanel 1833 MT MARTINEAU *Charmed Sea* i, You will not cross the testy sea to-night.

Testy, obs. f. TESTE². Testy-: see TESTI-.

Testyon, obs. form of TESTON.

+Tesyk(e), obs. form of PHTHSIO.

a1400-50 *Stochil Med MS* 23 Tesyk. c1483 CAXTON *Dialogues* 41/40 Tesyque... Tesyk.

Tesyl(l), obs. forms of TEASEL.

+Tet = *thee't*, *thee't*: see T 8 and THET *Obs*. c1200 ORMIN 5264 Forþ 3iff þu iufestest Godd, tet þu rþ Wipþ gode dedess shæwenn. *ibid* 18279, & tet mæ33 ille likenn

Tet, obs. f. TEAT. Tetan(e), see TETANUS.

Tetanic (tānē'nik), a. (sb.) [ad. L. *tetanicus*, a. Gr. *τετανικός*] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of tetanus, characterized by tetanus.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Tetanic*, having a Crick in the Neck or Clamp in it, that holdeth it so stiff that it cannot bow 1805 *Med Jnl*, XIV 304 In the warm climates, where tetanic affections very often follow the great operations 1823-34 *Good's Study Med*, (ed. 4) III 495 Clonic agitation instead of a tetanic spasm. 1869 E. A PARKES *Pract. Hygiene* (ed 3) 102 Convulsive and tetanic symptoms.

b. as sb (See quot.)

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med Sc.*, *Tetanic*, a remedy, which acts on the nerves, and, through them, on the muscles, occasioning, in large doses, convulsions.

So + **Tetanic** a, tetanic. *Obs rare* -o. Hence **Tetanically** [see -ICALLY] *adv.*, by, or as by tetanus, spasmodically.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr*, *Tetanic*, that hath the crick in the neck [etc.] 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 36 The muscle contracts tetanically

Tetaniform (tetānif'orm), a. [f. TETAN-US + -FORM.] = TETANOID.

1837 A. M. BROWN *Anim. Alkaloids* 153 In the common and ordinary form the dominant nervous factor is the delirium; in the cerebrosplinal it is the tetaniform. 1899 *Alburt's Syst Med* VII 531 Tetaniform tonic convulsions

Tetanigenous (tetānī'djēnos), a. *rare*. [f. TETAN-US + -GENOUS. cf. -GEN and -OUS] Producing tetanus. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

|| **Tetanilla** (tetānī'lā). [mod L, irreg. dim. of TETANUS.] = TETANY.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.*, *Tetanilla*, tetany 1899 *Alburt's Syst Med*, VIII 47 Tetanilla, Remittent Tetanus

Tetanine (te tanē'in) *Chem*. [f. TETANUS + -INE.] +a. An old name for strychnine. b. A ptomaine, C₁₂H₂₀N₂O₄, obtained from meat extract containing Rosenbach's microbe, the tetanus bacillus; occurring also in decaying corpses.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med Sc.*, *Tetanine*, Strychnia 1888 BRIGIER in *Jnl Chem Soc* LIV. 1217 Tetanine and Mytilotoxine, the hydrochlorides of these bases decompose gradually and lose their toxic properties 1899 CAGNAY *Jaksch's Clin Diagn* i (ed 4) 55 From cultivations of the [tetanus] bacillus, Brieger has isolated several ptomaines—tetanin, tetanotoxin, and spasmodoxin

+**Tetanism** *Obs. rare*. [f. TETAN-US + -ISM] The action of tetanus.

1681 *in Willis Rem Med Wks. Vocab.*, *Tetanism*, a kind of cramp that so stretcheth forth the member, that it cannot bow or bend any way.

Tetanizant (tetānīzānt). [a F *tétanisant*, pr. ppl. of *tétaniser* to TETANIZE see -ANT] An agent or substance that causes tetanus

1875 H C Wood *Therap* (1879) 357 One a tetanizant, the other a paralyzant

Tetanization (tetānīzā'shən). [n of action f. TETANIZE cf. F. *tétanisation*] The production of tetanus or tetanic contraction in a muscle

1881 TYNDALL *Fluorid Matter of Air* ii 102 He found the rapidity of putrefaction to correspond with the violence of the tetanization. 1887 G T LADD *Physiol Psychol* iii § 4. 106 The application of rapidly repeated shocks to the nerve, such as would produce 'tetanic contraction' of the muscle, may be called the 'tetanization of a nerve'

Tetanize (te tānīz), v. [f. TETAN-US + -IZE so F *tétaniser*.] *trans.* To produce tetanus or tetanic spasms in Hence **Tetanized** *ppl. a.*, **Tetanizing** *obl. sb* and *ppl. a.*

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed 3) 173 They then assume the tetanized condition, during which their limbs become completely stiffened 1855 *Fraser's Mag* LI 544 The common crab, finding itself a prisoner, draws in its legs rigid, as if tetanized by the touch 1874 GARROD & DAXTER *Mat Med*, (1880) 200 As a tetanizing agent, it is inferior to strychnia and brucia 1897 *Alburt's Syst Med*, IV 819 A double electrode being applied to the posterior wall of the larynx so as to tetanize the interarytenoid

Tetano- (tetāno-), combining form of Gr. *τέτανος* TETANUS, as first element in some scientific terms. **Tetano-cannabinine** *Chem* [Gr. *κάνναβις* hemp], an alkaloid causing tetanic spasms, obtained in colourless needle-like crystals from Indian hemp, *Cannabis indica*. **Tetano-lysin** [Gr. *λύσις* a loosening], a toxin produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which the hemolytic action of tetanus poison is due **Tetanomotor**: see *quots*. **Tetanospasmin** [SPASM], a poison produced by the tetanus bacillus, to which tetanic convulsions are due (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909) **Tetanotoxin**: see *quot*

1883 HAY in *Pharm Jnl & Trans* XIII 999 To this alkaloid I propose to give the name 'tetano-cannabinine, as indicative of its action' 1904 *Brit. Med Jnl* 12 Apr 920 Ehrlich and Madsen have studied 'tetanolysin' 1904 *ibid* 10 Sept 569 Expressed by a curve quite like the tetanolysin curve. 1860 *New Syd Soc Year bk* 35 A mechanical Tetanometer. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.*, *Tetanometer*, electro-magnetic instrument for producing muscular tetanus by repeated shocks. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Tetanometer*, Heidenhain's instrument for producing rapid direct mechanical stimulation by an ivory hammer attached to the vibrating spring of an induction machine. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med. Dict.*, *Tetanotoxin*, C₁₂H₁₁N, a base obtained from beef-broth cultures of the tetanus bacillus. It produces spasm and paralysis. 1899 [see TETANINE]

Tetanoid (te tānō'id), a. (sb.) [f. TETAN-US + -OID] Of the nature of, or resembling tetanus. b. sb. A tetanoid spasm or attack.

1866 KANE *Arct Expl.* I xix. 221 Obscure tetanoid symptoms disclosed themselves *ibid* xxxiii 447 If one of these tetanoids should attack them on the road

|| **Tetanothrum** (-tē'nō'thrum). *Obs. Pl. -othra*. Also 6 tetanותר. [L. *tetanōthrum* (Pliny), a. Gr. *τετανώθρον*, f. *τετανόω* to stretch, strain, f. *τετανός* stretched, smooth.] A cosmetic for removing wrinkles.

1519 HORMAN *Vulg.* 169 b, They fylle vp theyr frekylls and stretche abrode theyr skyn with tetanותר. 1755 YOUNG *Centaur* v Wks. 1757 IV 214, I fear they would prefer a tetanותר to an apothecia. 1823 CRAIG *Technol. Dict.*, *Tetanותר*.

|| **Tetanus** (te-tā'nūs). Forms: a. 5-7 tetane, 7 tetan. β. 5 tetanus, 7-8 tetanos, -on, 7--us [L. *tetanus* (Pliny), a. Gr. *τετανος* muscular spasm, f. *τετίνω* to stretch. Formerly anglicized *tetan(e)*.]

1. A disease characterized by tonic spasm and rigidity of some or all of the voluntary muscles, usually occasioned by a wound or other injury. (Cf. LOCKJAW.)

a. c1400 *Langfranc's Cururg.* 104 If þat a man haue a crampe or ellis a tetane þat is a syknes þat halt þe membre lich streit on boþe sidis c1608 DORNE *Let.* in *Gosse Life* (1893) I 195 [My sickness] hath so much of a tetane, that it withdraws and pulls the mouth. a1614 - *Βιανταρος* (1644) 17 In Tetanus, which are ngors in the Muscles. b. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vii. xii. (Bodl MS), This Crampe, hab þre manere kinde þe þrid hatte Tetanus, and is whanne þe forþer seneues and þe hinder schinkeþ 1596 NEWTON *Lenine's Complex*, (1633) 24 In the Apoplexie, Palsey, Tetanus, and many diseases moce. 1757 N. TORRIANO *Non naturals* 66 In Epilepsies and Distractions, swooning Fits, Tetanus, and Catalepsies. 1846 F. BAXTER's *Litr. Pract. Agric.* (ed 4) I 430 Tetanus is one of the most formidable and fatal diseases to which the horse is liable 1846 TRAENCH *Mirac.* xl (1866) 232 Paralysis with contraction of the joints when united, as it much oftener is in the hot climates, than among us, with tetanus.

2 *Physiol.* A condition of prolonged contraction produced by rapidly repeated stimuli. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 34 Enduring contraction of this sort is called tetanus of the muscle to distinguish it from a series of distinct pulsations. 1877 FOSTER *Phys.* iii. v. § 1 (1878) 471 The changes in which may be compared to the changes in a motor nerve during tetanus

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tetanus antitoxin*, *bacillus*, *culture*, *poison*; *tetanus-afflicted*, -like *adjs.* 1857 DUFFIER *Let. High Lat.* vii (ed 3) 92 Our dinner went off merrily; the tetanus afflicted salmon proved excellent 1896 *Alburt's Syst Med*, I 237 The diphtheria and tetanus antitoxins act directly on the toxins. 1899 *ibid*, VI.

541 In some cases there are tetanus-like seizures 1904 *Brit. Med Jnl*, No 2280 568 Tetanolysin, the hemolytic substance of tetanus poison 1908 J RITCHIE in *Carnegie Trust Rep* 25 The action of tetanus toxin on the central nervous system

Tetany (te tāni). [ad F *tétanie* intermittent tetanus, f. prec.] A tetanoid affection characterized by intermittent muscular spasms. Also *attribution*

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict.*, *Tetany*, a succession of tonic muscular spasms, mostly symmetrical, following one another at irregular intervals 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VIII 47 Tetany is an affection characterised by tonic muscular spasms involving especially the distal portion of the limbs *ibid* 48 The tetany spasms ceased the day after a tape-worm had been expelled

Tetar, obs. form of TETTER.

Tetarto- (tē'tārtō-), combining form of Gr. *τεταρτος* fourth (cf. TETRA-), in scientific terms belonging chiefly to crystallography. **Tetartohedral** a. [Gr. *τέταρτος* base], having one fourth of the number of faces required by the highest or holohedral degree of symmetry belonging to its system; hence **Tetartohedrally** *adv.*, in a tetartohedral manner. **Tetartohedric**, -**hedric** *adjs.*, = **tetartohedral**. **Tetartohedrism**, the property or quality of crystallizing in tetartohedral forms; the condition in which a crystal symmetrically develops only one fourth of the number of planes demanded by holohedral symmetry. **Tetartohedron**, a tetartohedral crystal. **Tetartohedry**, = **tetartohedrism**. **Tetartohexagonal** a., having one quarter of the number of normals belonging to the hexagonal system **Tetartoprismatic** a., **Tetartopyramidal**: see *quots* **Tetartosymmetric**, -**symmetrical** *adjs.*, see *quots* **Tetartosymmetry**, a variety of meiosisymmetry, in which only one fourth of the faces of the holosymmetrical form are retained. **Tetartosystematic** a., said of a form in which only one fourth of the origin-planes are extant

1868 DANA *Min* (ed 4) 149 They are 'tetartohedral forms, or contain only one fourth the number of planes occurring under complete symmetry' 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem* II 144 Quartz likewise exhibits other forms of tetartohedral development 1888 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min* 64 The development of certain plagioclase, or tetartohedral, faces. 1864 WILSTRA, *Tetartohedrally* 1854 *Peters's Pol. Light* 234 Doubly oblique prismatic system or the 'tetartohedric-hombic system' 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lev*, 'Tetartohedric' 1868 DANA *Min* (ed 4) 149 A form of this kind is found in Titanic iron, and is called rhombohedral 'tetartohedrism' 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 160 The ambiguity in which the terms hemihedrism, tetartohedrism, etc. are involved. *ibid*, 231 There can only be a single kind of 'tetartohedron in the cubic system' 1864 WATTS *Dict. Chem*, II 144 'Tetartohedry', Quartz affords a remarkable example of a combination in which only one-fourth of the possible faces are present. 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 164 Six faces corresponding to three normals 'tetartohexagonal diploheral forms' Three faces corresponding to three normals 'tetartohexagonal haploheral forms' 1847 WILSTRA, 'Tetartoprismatic', 'one fourth prismatic, applied to oblique rhombic systems.—Mohs. 1858 *Richardson's Geol* v (1855) 98 Classification of Mohs V The Tetarto-Prismatic is composed of the oblique rhomboidal prism. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Tetartopyramidal', a quarter-pyramid, said of the pyramidal planes of the triclinic system, which appear in sets of two (that is, one fourth the number required by a complete pyramid) 1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 159 Mero symmetrical forms may be hemi-symmetrical, or 'tetarto-symmetrical, presenting one-quarter only of the faces of the holo symmetrical form. *ibid*, 160 'Tetarto-symmetry, where the form is (i) hemi-systematic and haploheral, (ii) 'tetarto-systematic and diploheral. *ibid*, 308 Tetarto systematic haploheral forms

b. *Path.* || **Tetartophyia** [Gr. *φυή* growth], a remitting quartan fever.

1857 DUNGLISON *Dict. Med Sc.*, *Tetartophyia*, a quartan, in which the intermission is inordinately short or imperfect 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Tetartophyia*.

Tetang, var. TAUTOG, N. American fish

Tetch (tetch). Now only *dial*. Also 7 tech. [Origin uncertain: see TETCHY.] A fit of petulance or anger; a tantrum.

1648 ROGERS *Naaman* 98, I mean not that such a tech as Naaman took here, may do it *ibid* 143 An offer which thou biddest faile for and forsookest at last in a tech. *ibid*, 379 Meer tetches and pritches, very toys and conceits, can alienate their love a1734 NORTH *Lives*, *Ld. Guilford* (1826) II. 218 But this frantic fellow took tetch at somewhat, and ran away into Ireland 1876 J RICHARDSON *Chimney-land Talk Ser.* ii 73 Nater began to tak 'tetch wid him, an' wadden't be me'd ghem on enny langer

1663 COCKERAM, *Tetch*, thriftiness. (App a mistake.)

Tetch(e), obs. forms of TACHE sb. 1, 3.

Tetchy, **techy** (te tʃi), a. Forms. a. 6-9 techy, 7 techie, techy, -ie, 9 *dial*, techy, techy. β. 6- techy; also 7 techie, techy, tichie, techy, 9 *dial*, tichy, tertchy. γ. *dial*, 8-9 tatchy, 9 techy [In form, a deriv. of TETCH, but that word being both less common and app. of later appearance, may be a back-formation from this. Derivation from TATCH sb. 1 (in ME *teche*, 16th c *tetche*) has been suggested; but there are difficulties both of form and sense.]

1 Easily irritated or made angry; quick to take offence; short-tempered; peevish, irritable; testy.

(Cf. TOUCHY, which has been associated with this from early in the 17th c.) a. Of persons.

1592 SHAKS *Rom. & Jul.* 1. iii. 32 (Qos.) Pretty foole, to see it teachie, and fall out with the Dugge. 1639 W. PERKINS in *Lisimore Papers* Ser. 11. (1888) IV. 55 Hee is as teachy as any wapp. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 99 A techie toy, that is, his prejudicate and forestalled heart. 1674 RAY S. & E. C. *Words* (1693) 117 *Techy*, i. e. *Touchy*, peevish, cross, apt to be angry. 1817 J. GILCHRIST *Intell. Patrimony* 109 This pure and honourable body was very techy and ticklish on the point of privilege. 1853 W. IRVING in *Life & Lett.* (1864) IV. 159, I was a little techy under your bantering.

β. 1596 HARRINGTON *Ulysses upon Ajax* E. v. j. b. For which cause you are waxy so techie. 1611 COTGER, *Sepigneur*, to be techie, soone offended, quickly moused. *Ibid.* s. v. *Poincte*, *Chatouilleux à la pouncte*, that readily answers the spur, hence also, techie, that will not indure to be touched. 1641 in 'Smectymnuus' *Vind. Answ.* § 2. 29 We are sullen, techy and quarrelsome men. 1642 ROGERS *Naaman* 267 Jonas was wondrous techy. 1733 SWIFT *Let to D'chess Queensberry* 20 Mar. You are grown very techy since I lost the dear friend who was my supporter. 1851 TRENCH *St. Aug. on Sermon on Mt.* Introd. v. 69 note, Jerome whom none can deny to have been somewhat techy and prompt to take offence.

γ. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* (E. D. S.) 21 Ya purting, techy, y. marning Techy. 1824 HEWITT *Peas. Devon* 132, I uwer zeed zich a techy, ill-continved little twoad.

b. Of qualities, actions, etc.: Characterized by or proceeding from irritability.

1592 *Nobody & Someb.* in Simpson *Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I 279 Nay, now youle fall into your techy humour. 1610 GUILLIM *Heralry* iii. vii. (1660) 134 The Mettle is of so techie and forward a nature. 1654 *Mod. Politics* iii. (1653) Colasterion, King-killing, I know it a techy subject. 1841 LEVER C. O'Malley xxx. Gradually increased to a sore and techy subject. 1864-5 WOOD *Homes without H.* xviii (1868) 425 A mere stinging creature with a techy temper.

2. *fig.* Of land: see *quots. dial.* 1847-78 HALLIWELL *Techy*, applied to land that is difficult to work or to manage. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, If yer plough or roll when 'th' wet yer dew more harm nor good, that land's wonnerful techy, I can tell yer.

Hence *Te techy adv.*, *Te techiness.*

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Ep.* 664 As any man is more indostrious and ingenious, so he teachmore *techily and painfully. 1755 JOHNSON, *Techy*. 1864 F. W. ROBINSON *Owen* iv. vi. 'I'll not touch but or sup to-day', she cried, techily; 'you can't do better than leave me to myself'. 1643 Bp. HALL *Contentful*, O T. xix. viii. Not the unjust fury and 'techiness' of the patient shall cross the cure. 1793 ANNA SEWARD *Lett.* (1811) III. 246 The froward techiness, the unprincipled malice, which generally darkened. The man's brian 1905 *Times* 5 Mar. 10/3 Were it not for M. K.—'s techiness... I should feel inclined to issue a classic excuse.

† *Tête* (|| *têt*, *tët*). *Obs. exc. Hist.* [F. *tête* head] A woman's head of hair, or wig, dressed high and elaborately ornamented, in the fashion of the second half of the 18th c.

1756 C. SMART tr. *Horace, Sat.* 1. viii. (1806) II. 71 Sagana's towering tête of false hair. 1774 R. GRAVES *Spin. Quixote* (1800) 1. 140, I sell as many wigs or têtes as any baker in town. 1833 *St. Charing* (ed. 2) I. 81 By way of Grecian têtes, they had large cockades of hair stuck at the back of their heads. 1846 SCOTT *Antig.* vi. This unparalleled tête, which her brother was wont to say was fitter for a turban for Mahound or Fernagant, than a head-gear for a Christian gentlewoman. 1864 *Fall. Mail* 6/1 May 6/1 She [a lady of time of Geo. III.] wears what is called a tête, the inconstant head-dress that was fashionable in her time.

b. *Comb.*, as *tête-maker*. 1789 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Subj. for Pabst*, To Rdr, Wks. 1816 II. 121 Tête-makers, perfumers, parliament speech-makers.

Tête, *obs. form* of *TEAT*

† *Tête-a-tête* (*têt-tât* t, || *têt-tât*), *adv.*, *sb.*, and *a*. Also *7* *tate a tate*. [F. *tête à tête* *adv.* and *sb.*, lit. 'head to head' (17th c. in *Molière*); cf. *tête à tête* together (in single combat), 16th c. in *Godef. Compl.*]

A. *adv.* Together without the presence of a third person, in private (of two persons); face to face. 1700 CONGREVE *Way of World* 1. iv. Ay, tête-à-tête, but not in public. 1733 SWIFT *Hor. Sat.* 1. vi. 106 My lord and he are grown so great, Always together *tête-à-tête*. 1790 SCOTT *Let. to W. Clerk* 3 Sept. I dined two days ago *tête à tête* with Lord Buchan. 1848 THACKRAY *Van Fair* xxiii, The General and I were moping together *tête-à-tête*.

B. *sb.* (pl. *tête-à-têtes*).

1. A private conversation or interview between two persons; also *concr.* a party of two.

1697 VANBRUGH *Relapse* iv. iii. I have pretended Letters to write, to give my friends a *Tate a Tate*. 1738 *Genil Mag.* VIII. 31/1 The Morning Moments, which I take to be the *Mollia Tempora*, so propitious to *Tate a Tete*. 1768 MME D'ARLAY *Early Diary* 16 Nov. I had the pleasure of a delightful tête à tête with him. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & V* 55 Seated together on a low couch made expressly for such a tête-à-tête.

2. The name of some special types of sofa, settee, etc., made of such a shape as to enable two persons to converse more or less face to face.

1864 WEBSTER, *Tête-à-tête*, a form of sofa for two persons, so curved that they are brought face to face while sitting on different sides of the sofa. 1877 KNIGHT *Diet. Mech.*, *Tête-à-tête*, two chairs with seats attached and facing in opposite directions, the arms and backs forming an S-shape. 1889 MISS C. F. WOOLSON *Jupiter Lights* xiii. 126 The sofa of this set was of the pattern named tête-à-tête, very hard and slippery.

C. *adj.* (*attrib.* use of the *sb.*) Of or pertaining to a tête-à-tête; consisting of or attended by two persons; *tête-à-tête set*, a tea-set for two.

1728 VANBRUGH & Cib. *Prior. Husb.* 11 i, A pretty cheerful *tête-à-tête* dinner. 1779 JOHNSON 26 Mar. in *Boswell*, You must not indulge your delicacy too much; or you will be a tête-à-tête man all your life. 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* xiv, I was determined not to spend the whole time in a tête-à-tête conversation.

† *Tête de mouton*. *Obs.* [Fr., lit. 'sheep's head'] A head-dress of close frizzly curls formerly worn by women.

1737 in *Lady Suffolk's Lett.* (1824) II. 159, I beg she will not leave off her *tête de mouton* and her *pamier*. 1758 *Humble Ren.*, etc. in *Ann. Reg.* I. 374/1 It may become a French *friseur*, to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a *tête*.

† *Tête de pont* (*têt d'pōn*). Pl. *têtes de pont* [Fr., lit. 'bridge head'] A fortification defending the approach to a bridge, a bridge-head.

1794 *Amer. St. Papers, Mil. Affairs* (1832) I. 89 There ought to be close to the chain, a small *tête de pont*. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Aug. 519/2 One bridge upon the Beresina, with double *têtes-de-pont*. 1820 SCOTT *Anne of G. ix*, They were not long of discovering the *tête du-pont* on which the drawbridge, when lowered, had formerly rested.

Teter: see *TETTER, TETTER*.

Teterrimus (*tête-rimas*), *a rare* [f. L. *teterrimus* most foul, superl. of *ter* (*ter*) foul + *-ous*] In phrase *teterrimus causa*, after L. *teterrima belli causa* 'the most foul cause of war', i. e. woman (*Horace Sat.* 1. iii. 107).

[1704 SWIFT *T. Twb* ix. 1823 BYRON *Juan* ix. iv, Oh thou 'teterima causa' of all 'belli'. 1845 FORD *Handb. Spain* I iii. 362 A Christian woman now was the *teterima causa* of the Moslem downfall. 1864 *Daily Tel.* 24 Aug. I pronounce Orangism the teterrimus cause of the war that has been waged for two weeks past in the heart of the town.

Teth, *obs. form* of *TETTH, TETTHE*.

Tethanus, *obs. form* of *TETANUS*.

Tethe, *Tething*, *obs. ff.* *TITHE v.*, *TITHING*.

Tethee, *obs. form* of *TETTHY, TETSTY*.

Tether (*teðar*), *sb.* Forms a. 4 *tethir*, (*thether*), 6 *tether*, 6-8 *teather*, 7 *tether*, *teather*, 6-*tether*. B. 4-5 *tedyr*, 5-*yre*, 5-7 *teder*, 6 *teddar*, *tedure*, *teder*, 6-8 (*9 dial*) *teddar*, 7 *teddar* (*tedur*). [At first a northern word. app. a. ON. *tyður* 'tether' (Icel. and Fær. *tyður*, Sw. *tyder*); corresp. to 15th c. W.Fms. *tyader*, *teder*; M.L.G., M.Du. *tüder*, *tudder*, L.G. *tüder*, *tüder*, *toder*, *tüder*, *tier*, *tir*, Du. *tuer*, all in sense 'tether'. Cf. also OHG. **ziolar*, *ziotar*, MHG. *zieler* (still in Bav. dial. Hess. *zeller*) in sense 'fore-pole or team'. A corresponding OE. **tēðor* has not been found.

The word points to an OTeut. **tendro-*, pre-Teut. **dentro-*, from a vb-stem. **dew* to fasten, with instr. suffix *-ro*]

1. A rope, cord, or other fastening by which a horse, cow, or other beast is tied to a stake or the like, so as to confine it to the spot.

1306-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Suites) 285 In duobus theis et 7 feterok pro equis. 1394-5 *Ibid.* 599 In 117 *Tethirs* cum patibus de langlads. 1396-7 *Ibid.* 214, 1 *tedyr*. 14 *Nominale* in W. Wulker 728/5 *Ec. ligatorum*, a *tedyre*. 1523 FITZGERB. *Hush.* § 148 But make thy horse to longe a *tedure*. 1556 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Suites) 1. 207, 1 wayne ropes, 1 haire teder xijl. 1586 GREENE *Menaphon* (Arh.) 98 Who conueth to tie the Lambe and the Lion in one teder maketh a bawle. 1641 BEST *Farm Bk.* (Suites) 145 A pece of an olde broken teather. 1669 CALDWELL *Papers* (Mant. Cl.) 1. 133 Ane haire teder. 13 4. 1688 *Lond. Cor. No.* 2368/4 Stolen out of the Tether, a dark brown Gelding. 1752 BURNS *Death of Maizie* 2 As Maizie, an her lambs together, Were a day nibbling on the tether. 1854 H. REED *Each. Brit. Poets* (1857) II. 70 A delicate colt at the end of each tether.

2. Applied to a rope used for other purposes.

† a. A boat's painter; a tow-rope. *Obs.*

1503 HAYES *Examp. Virt.* 11. 1 Where was a boote tyed with a tether. 1818 W. MUIR *Poems* 12 (E. D. D.) I saw her in a tether Draw two sloops after ane another.

b. A rope for hanging malefactors; a halter.

1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 176 Lyke to ane stark thief glowid in ane teder. 1578 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. (S.T.S.) 1. 175 They tuk ane hardin teder and hangit him ower the brige of Lawder. 171. *Sheriff-Muir* xvii. in *Sel. Coll. Sc. Ballads* (1790) III. 65 Then in a tether He'll swing from a ladder. 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm* d (1827) 11 Weems cried out, 'Hang it in a tether'!

3. *fig.* The cause or measure of one's limitation, the radius of one's field of action; scope, limit.

1579 TOMSON *Calvin's Sern.* Tim. 28/1 Men must not passe their tether. 1611 BACON *Disc. Govt.* Eng. 11. xxx (1739) 137 A large tether, and greater privilege than ever the Crown had. 1716 BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer *Hot & Cold Bath.* 11. (1709) 272 The length of his short Tether of Understanding. 1734 FOPS *Let. to Swift* 19 Dec. We soon find the shortness of our tether. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51 Gin his mother has been just rather saft wi' him, and gifn him ower lang a tether.

b. A bond or fetter.

1609 F. GREVIL *Mustapha* Chorus i, We scorne those Arts of Peace, that cuile Tether, Which, in one bond, tie Craft and force together. 1817 BYRON *Deppo* xviii, When weary of the matrimonial tether. 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 473 Why should we expect new hindrance, novel tether?

4. Phrases. † *Within* (*obs.*), *beyond one's tether*, *within*, *beyond* the limits of one's ability, position, or reasonable action; *the end* († *extent*, *length*) of one's tether, the extreme limit of one's resources.

1523 FITZGERB. *Hush.* § 148 As long as thou etest within

Tedure 1549 *Latimer's and Sern. bef. Edw. VI.* To Rdr (Arb.) 51 Learne to eat within thy teather. 1607 ANDERSON *Sern.* I 276 He shall not be able to go an inch beyond his tether. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Underst.* 1. 1 § 4 To prevail with the busy Mind. to stop, when it is at the utmost Extent of its Tether. 1734 NORTH *Exam.* 111 viii § 57 (1740) 627 As to the last Order, which properly belongs to the next Reign and so beyond my Tether. 1809 MALKIN *Git Blas* x. 11 § 8 At length she got to the end of her tether, and I began 1860-70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* (1904) 1. 11 23 They had got to the length of their tether.

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *tether-and*, *-length*, *-rope*, *-string*; *tether-ball*, a ball fastened to or suspended from a pole by a string; the game played with this (Webster *Suppl.* 1902); *tether-peg*, *-stake*, *-stick*, *-stone*, a pin or stake of wood or iron, or a stone, fixed in the ground, to which an animal is tethered.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* 1. ii, He'll look upon you as his tether-stake. 1782 BURNS *Death of Maizie* 52 Gude keep thee frae a tether stung. 1800 KEMPY *Kaye* in Child *Ballads* I 302/1 His teeth they were like tether-sticks. 1859 CORNWALLIS *Panorama New World* I 144 They took my tether rope, and commenced making me fast to a tree. 1884 LAYS & LEG. N. Irek. 13 Put a tether-stone up on the face av the hill.

Tether (*teðar*), *v.* [f. prec. *sb.*]

1. *trans.* To make fast or confine with a tether.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 379/1 To Tedyr, *restringere, retentare*. 1523 FITZGERB. *Surv.* xii (1539) 58 To tye or teder they horses and mares vpon. 1577 *Nottingham Rec.* IV. 170 No man shall not tethier [his beasts] among the hey vnto it be gone of the ground. 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* 1. 174, I tethier'd the three Kids in the best part. 1800 WORDSW. *Pet Lamb* 6 The lamb was all alone, And by a slender cord was tethered to a stone. 1882 E. O'DONOVAN *Merv Oases* 1. 396 Hundreds of horses were tethered in every direction.

2. To fasten, make fast generally.

1563 WINSET *Four Score Three Quest.* § 35 Wks. (S. T. S.) I. 100 *margu*, Hair Ioh Knox be his awin sentence aganis wtheis, is fast teder in the girm. 1674 GREW *Anat. Trunks* 11 vi. § 4 The said Roots tethering it, as it trails along, to the ground. 1832 H. MARTINEAU *Hill & Vall.* 1, A gate, too well tethered to be quickly opened. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 744 The heart is tethered to the bottom of the pericardium.

3. *fig.* To fasten or bind by conditions or circumstances, to bind so as to detain.

c. 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur.* 156 Suld our desyre be sought wip in pe speris, Quene It is tederden on his warldis breris. 1624 Bp. HALL *Contempl.* N. T. 11 iii, He, that bounded thy power, teth'er'd thee shorter. 1790 BURNS *Tam O'Shanter* 67 Nae man can tethet time or tide, The hour approaches Tam maun ride. 1879 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* 1. 65 She would fain see me all my life tethered to the law.

Hence *Tethered ppl.* a., fastened with a tether; limited, confined, 'tied'; *Tethering ppl.* *sb.* and *ppl.* a., fastening with a tether or the like.

1573 TUSSEY *Hush.* (1878) 42 Get home with thy brakes, er an sommer be gon, for 'tethered cattle to sit there vpon. 1680 CHARNOCK *Attrib. God* (1834) I. 237 Our contracted and tethered capacities. 1845 R. W. HAMILTON *Pop. Educ.* 11 (ed. 2) 43 All this may be preferable, but it is a tethered freedom still. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* 185 A dozen tethered horses and mules grazed around the encampment. 1671 GREW *Anat. Plants* 11 App. § 9 By the Linking of their Claspers, and by the Tethering of then Trunk-Roots, being couched together. 1864 HISLOP *Prov. Scot.* 35 Better hands loose than in an ill tethering. 1863 WHYTE *Melville's Gladiators* 367 Not a vestige remained of halter or tethering ropes.

Tethery (*teðeri*), *a. rare*. [f. *TETHER sb.* + *-y*]

Apt to become tangled or ravelled. said of long-stapled wool, the fibres of which cling together.

1894 C. VICKERMAN *Woolen Spinning* ix 167 It is very obvious, that a long tethery wool would be extremely difficult to divide from the lap, either by the Bolette or Martin machine.

Tethinge(s), var *tithing(s)*, *TIDING(s)*.

† *Tethy*, *a. Obs. rare*. Also 5 *tathy*, *thethy*

Of uncertain origin and meaning.

The sense of *TETHY* a. seems unsuitable. Can it be a corruption, or rather a series of errors, for *Tidy* a., which occurs in this poem (and elsewhere) as an epithet of approval or praise, = good, excellent, worthy, apt, brave, doughty? But such an alteration of vowel and consonant in *tidy* is unknown elsewhere, and is phonetically unwarranted.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2108 3e of Tebet eie tried, be tethiest [*D. tethiest*] on erth. *Ibid.* 2784 Of our wale pinces Twa of be tethiest [*D. tithiest*] ere tint, & termynd of lyue.

(Cf. *Ibid.* 2367 Wae noyt be tulkis out of Ture be tidest [*D. trest*] on erth. *Ibid.* 2371 Wae noyt be Thes bar-to be thirleyest [*D. tethiest*] of othure.)

Tetle, *obs. f.* *TITLE*. *Tetotum*, var. *TETOTUM*.

Tetra- (*tetrá*), before a vowel *tetr-*, a. Gr. *τετρα-*, combining form of the numeral *τέτταρες*, *tétrapes* four, forming the first element of many words adapted from existing Greek compounds, and thence used in new analogous formations, mainly scientific and technical.

1. As a general etymological element.

† *Tetrabelodon* (*-be-lōdōn*) [Gr. *βέλος* a dart, *ὄδους*, *ōdous*-tooth], a genus of extinct crocodilian reptiles. *Tetrabla stic* a., *Biol.* [Gr. *βλαστός* germ], having four blastodermic membranes or germinal layers, as animals having a true coelome or body-cavity. *Tetrabrach* (*-bræk*), *Anc. Prov.* (also *tetrabrachys*) [Gr. *τετράβραχ-ys* in same sense], a word or foot of four short syllables, as *facinora*, *hominibus*, as a foot usually called

Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq. s v *Painting* § 3 Ancient "tetrachromators or polychromists. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* "Tetrachronous. a 1864 A. GRAY cited in WESTRUP for "Tetrachocous. [1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 743 The Palaeozoic Corals are for the most part classified as *Rugosa* s. "Tetracorrallia. The septa are arranged in four systems, which are either disposed in a bilaterally symmetrical manner or else are regularly radiate.] 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* "Tetracotylean. 1888 SOLIAS in *Challenger Rep.* XXV p. lix. It . . . is in some cases difficult to say, in the absence of a visible ciepus, whether a desma is rhadocrepid or "tetracrepid *Ibid* p. lx. Tetracrepid Desma. 1878 MACNAB *Botany* ix (1882) 161 *Dicotyledones*. Flower typically "tetracyclid pentamerous. 1878 PHILLIPS *New World Wds* (ed. 4) "Tetraceterid, the space of four years, a word used by Astronomers, and Astrologers. 1797 NEWTON *Chronol.* Amended 1 (1798) 75 [The Greeks] omitted an intercalary month once in eight years, which made their Octacteters, one half of which was their Tetracteters. 1881 LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* XII 557/1 In the "Tetragalmanian *Rhizostoma* these pits remain distinct from one another, but in the Monogalmanian *Rhizostoma* they unite to form one continuous central cavity. 1862 J C ROBERTSON *Hist. Christ.* C. iv v. II 402 note, He [Symeon Magister] says that the lawfulness of "tetrageamy was believed to have been revealed to Euthymus. 1888 *Science* 15 June 283/4 The constituents of the colony turned out to be a "tetrageinous microbe quite distinct from the plauu atmospheric micrococci. 1768 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1659) 771 Nicander confesseth, that the Ash-coloured "Tetragnath, doth not by his biting infuse any venom or like hurt *Ibid.* If a man be wounded of the "Tetragnathiaun Spider, the place waxeth whitish, with an intoleable, vehement, and continual pain in it. 1835 KIRBY *Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II xvi 85 Those Phalangians which are denominated *Tetragnatha*, or having four jaws. 1882 VINUS *Sachs' Bot.* 289 The asexual organs of reproduction are gonidia. 4nce four are usually formed in a mother-cell, they are termed "Tetragondia. When the thallus consists of rows of cells, the tetragonidia are produced in the apical cell of lateral branches. 1867 ATWATER *Logic* 351 The names Trilemma, "Tetralemma, Polylemma have been sometimes given to this sort of Syllogism according to the number of members or horns. 1880 NICHOLSON & LYNDEKKER *Palaeont.* (ed. 3) II 1398 In the "metapalophodont group the number of ridges in the cheek-teeth is greater than in the former group. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* "Tetramasthous. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Tetramasthous*, having four breasts. 1898 A S PACKARD *Text. b. Entomol.* 355 In at least one case (Melolontha), the "tetraephephic is ontogenetically derived from the hexanepephic condition by the suppression of one pair of tubules. 1837 H. T. COLLEBROOK *Algebra*, etc. 280 Put the binomial 100 t for first term, . then put the trinomial, and afterwards the "tetranomial, for first radical term, until the proposed number be exhausted. 1898 *Nature* 3 Feb 319/1 In the full grown foetus of a *Vesperthorio* the fourth digit of the manus is "tetraphalangate. 1857 TOMLINSON *Remon's Disp.* 143 The "Tetrapharmacal unguent, which consists of Wax, Rosine, Pitch and Bulls fat. 1727-42 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* "Tetrapharmacrucium, denotes any remedy consisting of four ingredients. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., "Tetrapharmacum, an ointment composed of four remedies; namely wax, resin, tallow, and pitch. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* "Tetraphyletic, applied to hybrids with four strains in their descent. 1731 BAILLY vol. II "Tetraphyllous. 1775 J JENKINSON *Descr. Brit. Pl.* 158 [The cup [of Charnock]] is tetraphyllous and erect. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms.* "Tetraplocatous, having quadrangular axes. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., "Tetragonocuniois, *Tetragonumenes*, a section of spiders comprehending those which have four pulmonary sacs. 1902 D. J. HAMILTON in *Encyc. Brit.* XXXI 514/4 (Description of Plate D) "Tetrapolar karyokinesis. E. Another form of tetrapolar division. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* *Tetragrus*, having four feet. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Tetrapous. 1886 CASSIDY's *Encyc. Dict.* "Tetraprolexian. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* "Tetraprostyle. 1471 RIPLEY *Comp. Alch.* iv viii in Ashm. *Theat. Chem.* *Brit.* 1652/4 146 The thyrd manner and also the last of all, Fowre Elements together wchych joyneth to abyde, "Tetrapuave certainly Fylosophers doth by call. 1656 BLUNT *Glossary* "Tetraploie, declined in four cases. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* *Tetragratts*, such defective Nouns, as have only four Cases, as *Plus*, which wants the Dative and Vocative Singular. 1904 H. C. BUTLER *Archiv.* § *Other* *Brit.* 393 Conjectures have been ventured "Tetraphyllous, the blossoming of the thoroughfare. 1797 BAILLY vol. II "Tetragynous, which have four Seeds or Kernels, as *Agriofolium*, *Holly*, &c.] 1882 MAW in *Jrnl. Bot.* XI, 88 18 The Scape. is either "tetracretuous or trigicretuous. 1885 LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* XIX 834/4 They [chlorophyllous corpuscles] multiply by fission, usually "tetrastichetic, independently of the general protoplasm. 1890 *Amor. Nat.* May 473 To sustain the view that the "tetrastelenoid forms are the descendants of the pentastelenoid *Autodactyla*. 1895 GILDERSLERVE *Lat. Gram.* (ed. 3) 459 "Tetraseme long. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* "Tetrasemic. 1829 LOUDON *Encyc. Pl.* (1836) 1069 A "tetrasepalous tetraspetalous flower. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc., "Tetrasagion, in Mechanics, a machine in which four pulleys all act together. 1850 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetraspermatous*, four-seeded "tetraspermal "tetraspermatous. 1760 J. LEE *Int. ed. Bot.* iv. viii (1765) 89 Monopetalous "Tetraspermous. 1889 F. A. BATHER in *Q. Jrnl. Geol. Soc.* XLV. II 362 The structure above described for *Engenacrinus* is . also found, with the necessary modifications due to "tetrasymmetry, in *Tetracrinus*. 1851 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 246 If they will have the pus to be made out of a "Tetrasyncis or commixture of the humors. 1906 *Rev. of Theol. & Philos.* Jan 457 An elaborate work on the Pentateuch (or rather the "Tetrateuch, since Deuteronomy is lightly passed over). 1849 BALFOUR *Man. Bot.* § 405 A quadriculocular, o1 "tetrathecal anther. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* "Tetrathecal, *Bud.*, applied to a four chambered ovary. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects & Heresies* s v *Damianists*, their theory led to the conclusion that there are four Gods, the three separate and subordinate Hypostases and the one superior *Autrodoos*, hence they were also named "Tetratheites. 1775 ASH, "Tetralenon, the superfluous fifth. 1801 in BUSBY *Dict. Mus.* 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 810 Tetractina, spicules to a great extent "tetractically. 1886 *Ph. Zool. Soc.* 22 Dec. 581 Spicules more or less clearly "tetraxon.

often branched. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII. 416/2 (*Sponges*) Tetraxon Quadruplicate Type (Calthrop) — Growth from a centre in four directions inclined at about 110° to each other. 1867 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* VI. 485 On the Trizomal Curve and the Tetraxonal Curve. *Ibid.* 486 The tetraxomials are each of them a curve of the order 4th, and they intersect therefore in only 16th points.

2 In *Chemical nomenclature*, in the names of compounds and derivatives with the general sense of 'four-', 'four times'. a. In substantives. (a) Prefixed to names of binary compounds of elements or radicals, names of salts, etc., to signify four atoms, groups, or equivalents of the element or radical in question, as *tetrachloride*, a compound of four atoms of chlorine with some other element or radical, so *tetrasulphide*, *tetradide*, *TETROXIDE*, *tetrahydroxide*, *tetramethide*, *tetracetate*, *tetraphosphate*, etc. (b) Prefixed to names of elements or radicals (or the combining forms, as *bromo-*, *nitro-*, *oxy-*, *phospho-*, *azo-*) entering into the name of a compound, to signify that four atoms or groups of the element or radical are substituted in the substance designated by the rest of the name, as *tetrabromobenzenes*, $C_6H_2Br_4$, in which four of the hydrogen atoms of benzene, C_6H_6 , are replaced by four bromine atoms, so *tetranitrobenzenes*, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_4$. (c) In some words used irregularly, as *tetrastichiclyde*, $C_{10}H_{16}O_2$: see quot. 1875 2.

1866 ODLING *Ann. Chem.* 39 CCl₄ Carbon tetrachloride. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xi 12 Fluorine foms, with the silicon contained in the glass, a volatile compound called Silicon tetrachloride. 1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII 1032 When the barium salt of pyromucic acid mixed with soda-lime is heated, a compound called tetraphenol, $C_4H_4O_4$, distils over. *Ibid.* 1067 Schiff prepares salicylide, $C_7H_5O_2$, and tetrasalicylide, $C_{28}H_{18}O_8$, by the action of phosphorus oxychloride on salicylic acid. 1880 *Athenaeum* xi Dec 781/3 The Formation of Carbon Tetrahydride in the Manufacture of Bromine. 1880 ROSCOE & SCHORLEMMER *Treat. Chem.* II n 434 Rhodium tetrachloride $Rh(OH)_4$, this compound separates out as a green powder. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I 555 Tetrabromobenzene, $C_6H_2Br_4$, from β -nitrobenzoic acid and Br at 280° . 1899 SMITH *Richter's Org. Chem.* I 187 Lead tetramethide, $Pb(CH_3)_4$, boils at 110° . 1900 *Frail Soc. Dyers* XVI. 7 The solutions of the tetracetate in chloroform.

b. Prefixed to adjectives, in the names of acids, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, salts, etc., as *tetrastichic*, containing four sodium atoms; so *tetrastichic*, etc.; *tetrastichic*, containing four ethyl groups, so *tetrastichic*, etc.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V 730 Tetraphosphoric acids are amide acids derived from tetraphosphoric acid. 1868 *Forster's Chem.* (ed. 10) 347 Tetrasodic Phosphate or Sodium Pyrophosphate is prepared by strongly heating common disodic orthophosphate and re-crystallising. 1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I 528 Pyroboric (or tetraboric) acid, $2B_2O_3 \cdot H_2O = (H_2B_4O_7)$.

c. In verbs and their pples derived from sbs. as in a, as *tetrabrominated*, *-chlorinated*, *-hydrated* (containing 4 molecules of water).

1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 46 Tetrachlorinated Hydrochloric Ether, C_4HCl_4 . 1873 WATTS *Forster's Chem.* (ed. 11) 767 Propylbenzene forms with excess of bromine a viscous tetrabrominated compound.

Tetrabasic (tetra-bas'ik), a *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + BASIS] Of an acid: Containing four atoms of hydrogen replaceable by more electropositive elements or radicals. Of a salt: Derived from such an acid.

1863-74 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I 459 Modes of distinguishing between monobasic, dibasic, tribasic, and tetrabasic acids. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xv 154 Pyrophosphoric Acid, $H_4P_2O_7$. This acid is tetrabasic, the four atoms of hydrogen being replaceable, either all or in part, by metals.

Tetrabelodon to -branchius: see TETRA-.

Tetrabranch (te-trä-brän'k), sb. and a *Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. $\beta\rho\alpha\gamma\chi\iota\alpha$ gills.] a. sb. A four-gilled cephalopod, see next. b. adj. = TETRA-BRANCHIATE a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i 82 The Tetrabranchs could undoubtedly swim, by their respiratory jets. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* n (1879) 305 If we divide all known Cephalopods into Dibranchs (two-gilled) and Tetrabranchs (four gilled).

Tetrabranchiate (tetra-brän'kiät), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *tetrabranchiatus* — see prec and -ATE 2.] a. adj. Belonging to the *Tetrabranchiata*, an order of cephalopods (mostly extinct) having four branches or gills. b. sb. A cephalopod belonging to this order; a tetrabranch.

1825-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* i 551/2 The Sepia, manifests a near affinity to the Tetrabranchiate order. 1851 WOODWARD *Mollusca* i 78 In the shell of the tetrabranchiate cephalopods is an extremely elongated cone. 1872 NICHOLSON *Palaeont.* 189 The Tetrabranchiate forms, with chambered shells, attained their maximum in the Silurian period.

Tetracamarous to -chirus: see TETRA-.

Tetracaulodon (-käl-lö-dön) [mod. L., f. TETRA- + Gr. $\kappa\alpha\upsilon\lambda\acute{o}\varsigma$ stem + $\delta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\varsigma$, $\delta\omicron\upsilon\upsilon\tau\epsilon$ tooth] An extinct elephantine genus having four tusks.

1833 *Baltimore Med. & Surg. Frail Oct* (Mayne) 1839 G. ROBERTS *Dict. Geol.* *Tetracaulodon*, a fossil extinct animal allied to the mastodon, having four projecting teeth. 1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* (1865) s v, Professor Owen and others regard the *Tetracaulodon* of Dr. Godman as the immature state of the *Alastodon Gigantulus*.

Tetrachord (te-trä'kórd), [ad. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\acute{\alpha}\chi\omicron\rho\delta\omicron\nu$ (sc. $\acute{\omicron}\rho\gamma\alpha\nu$), a Greek musical instrument, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + $\chi\omicron\rho\delta\acute{\eta}$ string.]

1 An ancient musical instrument with four strings. 1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's* Explan. Words, *Tetrachord*, an instrument in old time of four strings. 1814 *Naum & Cust.* in *Ann. Reg.* 490/1 Most of the Greek women sing in a pleasing manner, accompanying themselves with a tetrachord, the tones of which are an excellent support to the voice. 1849 DONALDSON *Theat. Greeks* (ed. 6) i n 15 Tetrachord substituted the seven-stringed cithara for the old tetrachord.

2 *Mus.* A scale-series of four notes, being the half of an octave. + b. The interval between the first and last notes of this series, a perfect fourth.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's* Mor. 1254 It was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbade this Tetrachord. 1694 W. HOLDER *Harmony* iv. (1731) 66 (Table of Intervals), 4th, Diatessaron, Tetrachord. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i, *Tetrachord*, in Music, is a Concord or Interval of 3 Tones. The Tetrachord of the Ancients was a rank of four Strings. 1847 GROVE *Grove's* ii. xvi III 285 Such were the three modes or scales, each including only a tetrachord, upon which the earliest Greek masters worked. 1890 *Athenaeum* 4 Jan 24/3 The tetrachord [on an A1ab lute] thus comprised c, d, e flat, f, and g.

c. *transf.* A stanza of four lines, *rare*.

1877 N. DRAKE *Shakspeare* I. 54 The Octant, of two tetrachords of disjunct alternate rhyme. *Ibid.* 55 Three tetrachords in alternate rhyme.

Hence **Tetrachordal** a., of or pertaining to a tetrachord or tetrachords. Also **Tetrachordion** (-körd-ion) [see quot.], an instrument like a cottage piano (or in form, in which the strings are pressed against a revolving cylinder to produce the tone).

1850 SARAH A. GLOVER (title) Manual, containing a development of the 'tetrachordal system'. 1876 STAINER & BARRETT *Dict. Mus. Terms* v. *Tonic Sol-fa*, Miss Sarah A. Glover, of Norwich, about thirty years ago projected and taught a system which she called the tetrachordal system, which was the Tonic Sol-fa notation in its original form. *Ibid.*, *Tetrachordion*, [so] called from an idea that its sounds are similar to those produced by a string quartet.

Tetrachotomous (tetra-köt-mös), a *Zool.* and *Bot.* [f. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\chi\omicron\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ in four parts + $\tau\omicron\mu\omicron\varsigma$ cut + $\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$.] Ramifying into four branches or divisions; doubly dichotomous. So **Tetrachotomy**, division into four branches.

1829 LONDON *Encycl. Fl.* (1830) 403 note, Peduncles [of *Engelhardtia*] often dichotomous, trichotomous, or even tetrachotomous. 1858 C. J. ELLICOTT *Destiny Creature* Notes 172 Bull's theory is, in fact, really a 'tetrachotomy'—body, soul, spirit, and Holy Spirit.

Tetrachromatic to -chronous: see TETRA-.

Tetraclade (tetra-käd), a. *Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. $\kappa\lambda\acute{\alpha}\delta\omicron\varsigma$ shoot, sprout.] Branching in four, having four aims or rays. So **Tetracladine** (-kläd-in), a., of or pertaining to the *Tetracladina*, a suborder of lithistid sponges having spicules branching into four or more processes; also **Tetracladose** (-kläd-ös), a. in same sense.

1881 P. M. DUNCAN in *Frail Linn Soc.* XV. No 86 324 The quadrid or tetraclade spicula. 1889 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 417/1 (*Sponges*) Some or all of the rays of the primitive calthrop may bifurcate once or twice and finally terminate by subdividing into numerous variously shaped processes; such a tetracladine desma characterizes one division of the Lithistid sponges. *Ibid.* 422/1 A distinct passage can be traced from the Tetracladose to the Rhabdoporeid group. *Ibid.* The scleroblast in the Tetracladine Lithistids lies in an angle between the arms.

Tetracloine to **Tetracolon**: see TETRA-.

Tetracolon (tetra-köl-lön), Pl. -cola. *Gr. Pros.* [a. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\omicron\lambda\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$, ad. neut., having four members: see TETRA- and COLON 2.] A metrical period consisting of four cola or members.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tetracolon*, a Stanza, or Division in Lyric Poetry, consisting of four Verses or Lines. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 18 Dec 3/1 The verses from the pen of Joseph and Eugenius, with their diversity and intricacy of metre (including a tetracolon heptastichon).

Hence **Tetracolio** (-köl-lik) a., of or pertaining to a tetracolon; consisting of four cola.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetract (te-träkt), a. and sb. *Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$, $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\iota\nu$ ray.] a. adj. Having four rays or branches; quadriate. b. sb. A four-rayed sponge-spicule. So **Tetractinal** a., **Tetractine** a. and sb., **Tetractinos a.**

1886 *Proc. Soc.* 21 Dec 581 The chief spicules are tetract. 1887 SOLLAS in *Encycl. Brit.* XXII 415 (Fig. 12) d. calthrop (tetractine tetractine). 1888 — in *Challenger Rep.* XXV p. lx, *Tetractine*—When all four actines of a tetractone are present it is a tetractine, but as the full designation of this required to distinguish it from a tetractone tetractone is tetractine tetractone, we shall substitute for it the equivalent 'calthrop'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tetractinal.

Tetractinellid (tetra-ktine-lid), a. and sb. *Zool.* [ad. mod. L. *Tetractinellidae* (f. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha$, TETRA- + $\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$ (ray) + L. dim. -ella).] a. adj. Belonging to the *Tetractinellidae* (also called *Tetractina*), a sub-order of siliceous sponges with four-rayed spicules. b. sb. A sponge of this order. So **Tetractinellidan** a. and sb., **Tetractinelline** a.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Tetractinellidan, Tetractinelline. 1892

Nat. Sc. Mar. 20 Tetractinellid spicules occur in the shallowest regions. 1892 *Athenaeum* 13 Feb 218/2 The sponge remains belong largely to the Monactinellidae though tetractinellid, lithistid, and hexactinellid spicules are also present.

Tetractys (teträktis) Also 8 tetracty(s), 9 tetraktys. [a. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\varsigma$] A set of four; the number four, esp. the Pythagorean name for the sum of the first four numbers ($1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$) regarded as the source of all things.

1603 HOLLAND *Philarch's* Mor. 1317 That famous quaternary of theirs, named Tetractys, which consisteth of four nines, and amounteth to thirtysix, was then greatest oth. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal. Pref.* (1713) 4 The Pythagoreans Oath, swearing by him that taught them the mystery of the Tetractys, or the number Four. a 1774 TUCKER *Li. Nat.* (1834) II. 415 Pythagoras had his tetracty, his mystic numbers, his symbols. 1865 GROVE *Plato* I. 12 note, The tetractys (consecrated as the sum total of the first four numbers $1 + 2 + 3 + 4 = 10$).

Hence **Tetractysm**, the Pythagorean doctrine of the tetractys.

1846 T. W. JENKYN *Baxter's* *Whs.* Pref. 50 Those who understand what Tetractysm was to the Pythagoreans will comprehend what Triadism was to Baxter.

Tetracyclic: see TETRA-.

Tetrad (te-träd), [ad. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\delta$ (tetra-δ) a group of four, the number four.]

1. A sum, group, or set of four, four (things, etc.) regarded as a single object of thought.

1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabbal.* (1713) 82 It was a solemn Oath to swear by him that delivered to them the mystery of the Tetractys, Tetrad, or number Four. *Ibid.* [see TETRACYCLES]. 1832 COLLIERIDGE *Table Talk* 24 Apr, The adorable tetractys, or tetrad, is the formula of God. 1895 *Athenaeum* 2 Feb. 151/1 The great tetrad of senior wranglers of 1840 to 1843.

2 In *spec.* uses. a. *Chem.* An element, compound, or radical having a combining power of four units, i. e. of four atoms of hydrogen, a tetravalent element, etc.

1865 *Reader* i Apr. 372/3 A tetratomic atom or tetrad. 1866 ROSCOE *Elem. Chem.* xxvii 242 As in mineral chemistry we have radicals some of which are monads, and some dyads, triads, or tetrads. 1868 *Forster's Chem.* (ed. 10) 259 Silicon and titanium are tetrads.

b. *Biol.* (a) A group of four cells, e. g. spores, pollen-grains. (b) A group of four chromosomes formed by the division of a single chromosome. (c) A quaternary unit of organization differentiated from a triad.

1876 tr. *Schittenberger's* *Ferment*, 52 In the tetrads arranged in the form of a cross, we observe, also, two plane surfaces at right angles. 1884 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 456 The cavity of the sporangium becomes filled with a granular plasma in which lie the mother-cells and the tetrads of spores. All the spores of the sixteen tetrads formed in the microsporangia reach maturity. 1883 [see 3] 1895 OLIVER tr. *Kerner's Nat. Hist. Plants* II. 101 In *Rhododendron hirsutum* all the pollen-tetrads of an anther-cavity are held together by a mass of sticky viscin. a 1909 (in sense b) WILSON (cited in C. D. Suppl.) 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Exper. Embryol.* 108 Granules of chromatin took the place of the tetrads and were unequally distributed to the spindle poles.

c. *Mus.* A chord of four notes (after TRIAD).

1881 BROADHOUSE *Mus. Acoustics* 332 The great majority of major tetrads in Palestrina's *Stabat Mater* are in the positions 1, 10, 8, 5, 3, 2, 4, 9.

d. In ancient systems of arithmetical notation 'A group or series of four characters corresponding to successive powers of ten.

1883 Sir E. C. BAYLEY *General. Mod. Numerals* n. 90 They [the Greeks] had however a system of 'octads' and 'tetrads' for expressing numbers of very high value.

e. *Math.* (See quot.)

1889 CAYLEY *Math. Papers* XII 590 The term 'tetrad' is used in two distinct senses, viz. a tetrad denotes any four points, and it also denotes the four vertices of a self-conjugate tetrahedron in regard to a quadric surface. Two or more tetrads, in regard to one and the same quadric surface, are called similar tetrads.

3. *altrab.* as *tetrad metal*, term; *tetrad-deme Biol.*, an aggregation of tetrads: see 2 b (b) and DEME 2.

1866 ODLING *Anim. Chem.* 17 The fourth or tetrad term of our series of typical hydrides. 1868 *Forster's Chem.* (ed. 10) 445 Tin is a tetrad metal. 1863 P. GEDDES in *Encycl. Brit.* XVI 843/2 Starting from the unit of the first order, the plastid or monad, and terminating any undifferentiated aggregate a *deme*, we have a *monad-deme* integrating into a secondary unit or *dyad*, this rising through *dyad-demes* into a *triad*, thus forming *triad-demes*, and these when differentiated becoming *tetrads*, the Botryllus-colony with which the evolution of compound individuality terminates being a *tetrad-deme*.

Tetradactyl (tetra-däkt'il), a. and sb. Also *-actyle* [ad. Gr. $\tau\epsilon\tau\rho\alpha\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\iota\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ having four digits, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + $\acute{\delta}\alpha\kappa\tau\iota\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ finger.] a. adj. Having four fingers or toes. b. sb. A four-toed animal (esp. a vertebrate). Hence **Tetradactylity**, **Tetradactyly**, the condition of having four digits, also **Tetradactylous**, a. = a.

1835 KIRBY *Had & Inst. Anim.* xvii II 104 The foot of birds is most commonly 'tetradactyle', with one toe or thumb at the heel and the other three in front. 1847 WILSTER, *Tetradactyl*, an animal having four toes. 1891 *Nature* 5 Feb 329/2 If a man has a finger amputated, his 'tetradactylity' is a somatogenic property. 1828 WEBSTER, 'Tetradactylous. 1891 MANTILL *Perryfact.* i 3 70 Narrow-toed tridactylous or tetradactylous species [of birds]. 1869 GILL-

MORF tr *Figuer's Rept & Birds* v 421 The feet tetradactylous, and furnished with long and strong claws 1904 *Amer Nat* XXXVIII 3 From the ancestral canid Cynodonts of the Oligocene and lower Miocene, to Lycanion in which structural tetradactyly prevails

Tetradrachy (te trādārkhi). [ad Gr τετραδραχμία, f. τετράς TETRA- + ἀρχία rule] = TETRADACHY

1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. 14 Philip revived the distinction of the tetradrachms 1842 *Smith's Diet Gk & Rom Antig* s v *Tagus*, The four divisions of the country, tetradarchies or tetradarchies, which he re established.

Tetradecane. *Chem* [f. Gr. τετρα- four + δέκα ten + -ANE 2 b] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 14-carbon series, C₁₄H₃₀, = tetradecyl hydride, a waxy solid.

1877 WATTS *Founders' Chem.* (ed. 12) II. 50 The boiling points and specific gravities of the higher paraffins of unknown structure are as follows Tetradecane C₁₄H₃₀ Boiling point 236-240°

So **Tetradecene** = *tetradecylene* Tetradecene, the radical C₁₄H₂₇, as in *tetradecyl alcohol*, C₁₄H₂₇ OH, *aldehyde*, etc. **Tetradecenoic acid** in *tetradecenoic acid*, C₁₄H₂₅O₂, a liquid boiling in vacuo at 275° to 280° C. *aldehyde*, C₁₄H₂₅O, an oil not solid at -20° C. **Tetradecine** C₁₄H₂₆ = CMe₂C C₁₂H₂₂ Tetradecine, in *acid*, C₁₄H₂₅O₂ = C₇H₁₁ CH(C₇H₁₃) CO₂H, a liquid (not solid at -20° C.), got by the action of most argentic oxide, Ag₂O, on the aldehyde, *tetradecene aldehyde*, C₁₄H₂₅O, obtained in tables very soluble in alcohol, a product of the action of sodium on an ethereal solution of cinnanthol. **Tetradecyl** or **Tetradecyl**, the monatomic alcohol radical, C₁₄H₂₉, of this series, also *alcohol* = *tetradecyl*, as in *tetradecyl alcohol*. Hence **Tetradecyl** *alcohol*, or pertaining to this radical, so **Tetradecylene**, the olefine of this series, C₁₄H₂₈ = CH₂ CH(C₁₂H₂₅), a liquid substance; also *alcohol* as in *tetradecylene glycol*.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 728 **Tetradecyl**, or **Tetradecyl**, also called **Myristyl**. The fourteenth term of the series of alcohol-radicals, C₁₄H₂₉. *Tetradecyl hydride*, C₁₄H₃₀, is one of the constituents of American petroleum. *Tetradecyl* or **Myristic Alcohol**, or **Methal**, C₁₄H₃₀O, is one of the constituents of spermaceti.

Tetradecapod (tetradē kāppd), *a.* and *sb.* *Zool* [ad mod L *Tetradecapoda*, f. TETRA- + DECA-ten cf. DECAPODA.] *a. adj* Having fourteen feet, belonging to the *Tetradecapoda*, an order of Crustaceans. *b. sb.* A crustacean of this order. So (in same senses) **Tetradeca podan** *a.* and *sb.*; **Tetradeca podous** *a.*

1854 DANA *Crust* II 1528 The two types, the Decapodan and Tetradecapodan *Ibid.* 1576 Among the Tetradecapods there is the Chilean genus *Amphiroidea*. 1854 *Chamb. Phil* I 261 Attached to each of them was a small, pale, tetradecapodous animal 1862 DANA *Man Geol.* *Crust.* 153 Fourteen-footed species of Tetradecapods.

† **Tetradia** *son. Mus. Obs.* [f. TETRA- + DIA-PASON.] An interval of four octaves 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Tetradia*, a Quadruple Diapason, otherwise called a Quadruple Eighth, or Nine and Twentieth. 1801 in *Bussys Dict Mus.*

Tetradic (tētrādīk), *a.* [f. TETRA- + IC. Cf. F. *tétradique* (in Cotgr.)] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tetrad.

1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* (1792) I. 179 The tetradic ternary, and the triadic quaternary

b. Chem. That is a tetrad; tetravalent.

1868 *Founders' Chem.* (ed. 10) 257 1872 WATTS *Dict Chem.* VI 237 Carbon, which combines with 4 atoms of hydrogen, is tetratomic, tetradic, or quadrivalent 1877 — *Founders' Chem.* (ed. 12) I 267 With silver it [oxygen] forms the two oxides, Ag₂O and Ag₂O₂, in the latter of which it is tetradic.

c. Anc. Pros (a) Containing four different metres or rhythms. (b) Composed of groups of systems, each of which contains four unlike systems.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetradite (te trādīt). *Ch. Hist.* [ad. late Gr. τετραδίτης, pl. -αι, f. τετράς, -ad- TETRA-: see -ITE 1.] (See quotes.)

1777-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* **Tetradites**, *Tetradites*, in antiquity, a name given to several different sects of heretics, out of some particular respect they bore to the number four 1844 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. **Tetradites**, the Manichees and others, who believed the Godhead to consist of four instead of three persons, bore this name 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* I 60: Their adversaries called them *Tetradites*, *Tetradites*, because they had four gods—the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit, and the Divine Being—in which those three were united.

Tetradon: see TETRODON.

Tetradrachm (te trādīæm). *Gr. Antig.* Also in L and Gr. forms 6-9 **tetradrachma**, 7-8 **-drachmon**. [ad. Gr. τετραδραχμων. see TETRA- and DRACHM] A silver coin of ancient Greece, of the value of four drachms: see DRACHM 1.

1599-80 NORTH *Plutarch* (1595) 313 Four **Tetradrachmas** a day 1770 SWINTON in *Phil. Trans* LXI. 92 A fine Punic tetradrachm 1807 ROBINSON *Archæol Græcæ* v xvi 567 The less ancient tetradrachms were current during four or five centuries. 1879 H. PHILLIPS *Notes Coins* 6 The custophori are tetradrachms bearing as their generic type a wreath and berries of ivy, surrounding a chest whence issue serpents.

Hence **Tetradrachmal** (-dræ kmāl) *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetradrachm.

1770 SWINTON in *Phil Trans* LXI 98 The medal is of the tetradrachmal form 1771 RAPER *Ibid.* 533 Had the first Denarius been Didrachmal or Tetradrachmal, so well-informed a writer must have known it.

Tetradymite (tētrādīmīt). *Min.* [a Ger. *tetradymit* (W. Haidinger, 1831), f. Gr. τετραδύμιος

or fourfold + -ITE 1.] Telluride of bismuth, found in pale steel-grey laminae with a bright metallic lustre. (The name has also been applied to WURTLITE) 1850 AUSTRO *Elem Geol* § 491 Tetradymite, Tellurium, and bismuth 1859 PAGE *Handbk Geol Terms* (1865), *Tetradymite*, sulphotelluride of bismuth from the quadruple mules in which its crystals usually appear 1874 *Proc Amer Phil Soc* XIV 224 The sulphurous variety of tetradymite has been observed at several new localities.

Tetradymous (tētrādīmōs), *a. Bot* [f. Gr. τετραδύμιος (see prec) + -OUS 1] Said of an agaric having each perfect lamella or gill separated from the next by four equal short lamellæ and three longer ones alternately placed, thus $\left| \begin{smallmatrix} \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \\ \text{ } \end{smallmatrix} \right|$, see also quotes

1856 HENSLAW *Dict Bot Terms*, *Tetradymous*, where every alternate lamella of an Agaric is shorter than the two contiguous to it, and one complete lamella terminates a set of every four pairs of short and long. Also, where four cells, or cases are combined 1866 *Treas Bot*, *Tetradymous*, having four cells or cases

|| **Tetradynamia** (te trādīnāmīā). *Bot.* [mod. L (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + δύναν- power, strength + -IA 1 cf. DIDYNAMIA.] The fifteenth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants which bear hermaphrodite flowers with six stamens in pairs, four of which are longer than the others; corresponding to the NO *Cruciferae*. Hence **Tetradynamia** *mian* *a.*, = *Tetradynamous*, *sb.*, a plant of the class *Tetradynamia*; **Tetradynamious**, **Tetradynamous** *adjs.*, of or pertaining to this class; having four longer and two shorter stamens.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot.* II 11 (1765) 74 *Tetradynamia*. There are in the flowers of this Class six Stamens, four of which are longer than the rest. 1785 MARTIN *Rousseau's Bot* ix (1794) 92 *Tetradynamia* is one of your first acquaintance under the gentler appellation of cruciferous flowers. 1824 WEBSTER, *Tetradynamia*, 1830 LINDLEY *Nat Syst Bot*, 20 The stamens are occasionally tetradynamous 1860 MAYNE *Expos Let.*, *Tetradynamious*, or *tetradynamous*.

Tetradral, etc.: see TETRAHEDRAL, etc.

Tetraeterid or -gnathian: see TETRA-.

Tetraglot (tetraglōt), *a.* [ad Gr. type *τετρα- γλωτ-ος, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + γλῶττα tongue. cf. POLYGLOT] Speaking four languages; written or composed in four languages. So † **Tetraglottio**, † **Tetraglottial** *adjs.* *Obs.* in same sense.

1580 FLEMING in *Barlet's Aa Aaaa*, This Quadruple Dictionary, or Lexicon tetraglottic 1684 WHEELER *Journ Greece* 1 32 He hath printed a Dictionary Tetraglot, Ancient and Vulgar Greek, Latin, and Italian 1721 BAILEY, *Tetraglottic* 1881 N & Q 6th Ser. III. 456/2 A tetraglot dictionary, a century older still.

Tetragon (te trāgōn), *sb.* (*a.*) Also 7-gone [ad. Gr. τετραγώνον a quadrangle: see TETRA- and -GON. So late L. *tetragōn-um*, F. *tetragone* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*)]

1. *Geom.* A figure having four angles and four sides; a quadrangle considered as one of the polygons. *Regular tetragon*, a square.

1630 LENNARD in *Charron's Wisd.* (1658) 22 In figures the Pentagon contains the Tetragone. 1690 LEBROUN *Curs Math* §88 Half the Angle of the Tetragon or Square. 1827 HUTTON *Course Math* I 263 An Equilateral Triangle is also a Regular Figure of three sides, and the Square is one of four the former being also called a Trigon, and the latter a Tetragon.

2. A square fort; a quadrangular building or block of buildings. Cf. QUADRANGLE *sb* 3

1669 STAVNED *Fortification* I A Tetragon or Square Fort. 1698 FRYER *Acc. E. India* & P. 57 The Fort is a Tetragone from Corner to Corner. 1884 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 5/7 Populations living in immense tetragons of brick and stone.

b. A quadrangular court surrounded by buildings or walls, e.g. a college quadrangle.

3. *Astr.* The aspect of two planets when they are 90° distant from one another relatively to the earth; the square or quadrature aspect.

a 1626 BR. ANDREWES *Servi* (1856) I 185 In the horoscope of Christ's nativity .. Whether a trigon or no, this tetragon I am sure there was. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Tetragon*, an aspect of two planets with regard to the earth, when they are distant from each other a fourth part of a circle, or 90°. The tetragon is expressed by the character □. [1819 J. WILSON *Compl. Dict. Astr.*, *Tetragonus*.]

b. adj Four-cornered, tetragonal, quadrangular. 1794 MORSE *Amer Geog.* 553 The remains of an ancient fortification it is now a regular tetragon terrace, about four feet high, with bastions at each angle

Tetragonal (tētrāgōnāl), *a.* (*sb.*) Also (in sense 4) -el [f. prec. + -AL. So mod. F. *tétragonal*]

1. Of or pertaining to a tetragon; having four angles; quadrangular.

1571 DIGGES *Pantion* iv T j b, When any equiangle triangle, square, or Pentagonum is described within a circle, their sides are called the trigonal, tetragonal and pentagonal Cordes of that circle. 1667 *Phil. Trans* II 627 Two Tetragonal Prisms of Tendons. 1874 COVES *Birds N W.* 592 An elongated pyramid with a tetragonal base

2. *Bot.* and *Zool* Quadrangular in section, like a 'square' rod; tetraquetrous.

1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp.* s.v. *Leaf*, A leaf that has, instead of three ribs or edges, four or five, is called tetragonal, pentagonal, &c. 1853 ROYCE *Math. Meth.* (ed. 2) 643

Norway Spruce Fir Leaves scattered, tetragonal 1875 C C BIANCHI *Zool* 109 The bill is elongate, tetragonal, and acuminate.

† 3 *Astr.* = QUARTILE *a.*, QUADRATE *a.* 2 *Obs* 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* iv xii. 273 Reckoning on unto the seventh day, the Moon will be in a Tetragonal or Quadrant aspect, that is, 4 signes removed from that wherein the disease began

4. *Her.* Represented as quadrangular see quot. c 1828 BERRY *Encycl Her.* I Gloss, *Tetragonal Pyramids*, piles are generally considered to represent wedges, they are sometimes borne square, in which latter case they may be termed square piles, or *tetragonal pyramids reversed* 1889 ELVIN *Dict Her.*, *Tetragonal Pyramids*

5. *Cryst.* Applied to a system of crystallization in which the three axes are at right angles, the two lateral axes being equal, and the vertical of a different length

1868 DANA *Min.* (ed. 5) Introduct 21 Crystallography.. systems of crystallization. Having only the lateral axes equal. The Tetragonal and Hexagonal 1878 GUNNRY *Crystallogr* 38 If four symmetrical planes only intersect in the same straight line it is called an axis of tetragonal symmetry 1879 RUTLEY *Stud. Rocks* ix 77 Crystals belonging to the tetragonal and hexagonal systems are singly refractive when viewed in the direction of the principal crystallographic axis.

† *B sb.* = TETRAGON 1. *Obs. rare*—1. 1684 tr *Agrippa's Van Arts To Rdr*, The intricate Geometrician will imprison me in his Triangles and Tetragons. Hence **Tetragonally** *adv.*, in a tetragonal manner or form; **Tetragonally** *adjs.*

1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tetragonally*, the having four Corners, Squareness. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, *Tetragonally*.

Tetragonidium: see TETRA- 1.

Tetragonism (tētrāgōnīzm) ? *Obs.* [ad. Gr. τετραγωνισμός squaring, quadrature; see TETRA- and -ISM] The squaring of the circle, the quadrature of any curve

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Tetragonism*, with some Foreign Writers is the same as the Quadrature of the Circle, 1715 tr *Panarolius' Rerum Ment* II xvii 381 [They] affirm the Invention of the Tetragonism we are speaking of. 1727-41 in CHAMBERS *Cycl*

So † **Tetragonist**, one who attempts the squaring of the circle; † **Tetragoni** *stilo*, † **Tetragoni** *stical* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to tetragonism, *tetragonistic* (*al calculus*), the differential calculus

1674 BOYLE *Excell Theol* I iii 104 Such famous writers as Scaliger, Longomontanus, and other Tetragonists 1710 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* II, *Tetragonistic Calculus*, is the same with the Summatory or Differential Calculus of Leibnitz 1727 BAILEY vol. II, *Tetragonistic Calculus*

Tetragonous (tētrāgōnos), *a. Bot.* [f. TETRA- and -GON or late L. *tetragōn-us* tetragonal + -OUS] Having four angles; = TETRAGONAL *a.* 2.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct Bot.* II xvii (1765) 125 Seed, a single one, oblong, often tetragonous. 1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 245 *Convolvulus avensis*, peduncle. 4-gonous. 1879 OLIVER *Elem. Bot* App. 310 [Common Wheat] Inflorescence spicate, tetragonous.

Tetragram (te trāgrām). [In sense 1, ad. Gr. τετραγράμμου (Clem. Alex. 666), 'the (word) of four letters', f. τετρα- four + γράμμα letter; in sense 2 from γράμμι stroke, line.]

1. A word of four letters; = next.

1870 BREWER *Dict. Phrase & Fable* s.v. *Tetragrammaton*. The Greek *Zeus*, Latin *Jove* and *Deus*, Persian *Sorū*, Assyrian *Adad*, Arabian *Allā*, Egyptian *Anon*, German *Gott*, and a host of other words significant of Deity, are tetragrams. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* I. 27 The Jews pronounced the tetragram YHWH by giving to it the vowels of Adonai.

2. *Geom.* The figure composed of four straight lines in a plane and their six points of intersection: commonly called *complete quadrilateral*.

1863 R. TOWNSEND *Mod Geom* I vii. 145 Thus, for instance, in a tetragram or tetragram every line of connection of two points or point of intersection of two lines is said to be the opposite of that of the remaining two

|| **Tetragrammaton** (te trāgrāmātōn). Pl. -ata [a. Gr. (τὸ) τετραγράμματον (Philo 2. 152), 'the (word) of four letters', neut. of τετραγράμματος, *adj.* f. τετρα- four + γράμμα (-r- letter).] A word of four letters, *spec* the Hebrew word written יְהוָה = YHWH or JHVH (vocalized as YAHWEH, JAHVEH, or JEHOVAH, q.v.); often substituted for that word (regarded as ineffable), and treated as a mysterious symbol of the name of God; sometimes used as a title of the Deity (see quot. 1689).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1592 *Pe* greatest of all gods names, his title, Tetragrammaton. 1577 tr *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 608 Among all the names of God that is the most excellent, which they call *Tetragrammaton*, that is (if we may so say), the fewer lettered name. 1606 N. BAXTER *Sir P. Sidney's Oration* Cyb. Some call him mightie Tetragrammaton Of letters fewer in composition 1649 JEA TAYLOR *St Exempt* 1. Ad. Sect. v. 61 The Tetragrammaton or adorable Mystery of the Patriarchs 1689 T. PLUNKET *Char. Gd. Commander* 44 But the tremendous Tetragrammaton Will not, not always be a looker on. 1768 TUCKER *Lt. Nat* (1834) I 463 The Quaternum is the holy Tetragrammaton, the same awful name variously pronounced among the sons of men whether Jeva, Isis, Jove, Osos, Zeus, or Deus, or Tien, Alla, Dios, Idio, Dien, or Lord; for these are all Tetragrammata. 1891 T. K. CHEYNE *Orig Ps* vi. 300 The earliest Greek copies reproduced the Tetragrammaton.

b. *gen.* with *a* and *pu* A word of four letters used as a symbol

1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tr.* (1712) 50 In a Tetragrammaton there are five Parts, four Letters, and the Tittle Jod, from which come Nephesh, Ruach, Neschamah, Chayah, and Jachidah, five Persons of the Soul 1665 WITHER *Loid's Prayer* 17 Our English tongue as well as the Hebrew hath a Tetragrammaton, whereby God may be named, to wit, Good

† *o fig.* An emblem or symbol of something sacred *Obs. rare*

1601 A. CORLEY *Answer Let. Jesuit. Gent* 79 They are so passing vain glorious a Society, that call ye it the verie Tetragrammaton of the Catholick church

† *d.* as *adj.* Consisting of four letters *Obs.*

1610 BABBINGTON *Exp. Cath. Faith* II. (1637) 195 O name that cannot be expressed! O name truly tetragrammaton! 1614 SELDEN *Titles Hon.* 50 The Tetragrammaton name of the Almighty

Hence † **Tetragrammatical** *a.*, consisting of four letters; pertaining to the or a tetragrammaton; **Tetragrammatic** *a.* [irreg for *-atic*], of or pertaining to the tetragrammaton

1759 J. YSOMANS *Abecedarian* (title-p), A Discourse on the Word, or A-Tau, tetragrammatical. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* Tetragrammatic.

|| **Tetragynia** (tetrag'iniä), *a. Bot.* [mod.L, f. TETRA- + Gr γυνή woman, female, taken in sense 'female organ, pistil'.] The name of an order or division in many of the classes of the Linnean Sexual System of plants, comprising those having four pistils. Hence **Tetragyn** (*rare*), a plant of this order; **Tetragynian**, **Tetragynious**, **Tetragynous** *adjs.*, belonging to this order of any class; having four pistils.

1750 J. LEE *Introduct.* Bot. II. viii. (1765) 92 *Tetragynia*, comprehending such Plants as have four Styles 1828 WEBSTER, *Tetragyn* in botany, a plant having four pistils. *Tetragynian*, having four pistils 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetragynus*, tetragynous 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Tetragynus*, having a gynecium of four carpels *Mod. Lex.* the Holly, is an example of Tetrandria, Tetragynia

Tetrahedral (tetrah'i dräl, -he'dräl), *a.* Also 8-9 **tetrahedral**. [f. late Gr. τετραέδρος (see TETRA- + EDROS)]

1. *a.* Having four sides (in addition to the base or ends), enclosed or contained laterally by four plane surfaces, as a *tetrahedral prism* or *pyramid*. *Tetrahedral angle*, *quoin*, one bounded by four planes meeting at a common apex

1794 G. ADAMS *Nat. & Exp. Philos* II. xiv 46 The internal cavity is found to be lined with beautiful tetrahedral prisms 1821 SIR H. DAVY *Chem. Philos* 124 Four particles may compose a tetrahedron, five a tetrahedral pyramid, six an octahedron. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* II. 139 Body tetrahedral, furrowed above 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 85 The tetrahedral quoin of the rhombic dodecahedron

b. Quadrilateral, quadrangular. (Also in *comb.*) 1816 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* xxvii (1818) II. 491 Cells with regular tetrahedral bottoms *Ibid.* 494 The tetrahedral-bottomed transition cells, still preserved their usual shape of hexagonal prisms.

2. Of or pertaining to a tetrahedron; having the form of a tetrahedron; *spec.* in *Cryst.*, belonging to a division of the isometric system of which the regular tetrahedron is the characteristic form.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 200 *Tetrahedral* (Hally tet'edre), when the crystal has the regular tetrahedron as a secondary form. Example, Tetrahedral blende. 1876 HARLEY *Mat. Med.* (ed. 6) 369 The spores are minute, tetrahedral granules, each presenting four facets, and are minutely ridged by a hexagonal network. 1903 A. GRAHAM BELL in *Nat. Geog. Mag.* June 225 The Tetrahedral principle in Kite Structure. When a tetrahedral frame is provided with aero-surfaces of silk or other material, it becomes a tetrahedral kite, or kite having the form of a tetrahedron

Hence **Tetrahedrally** *adv.*, in a tetrahedral manner or form. So **Tetrahedric**, **Tetrahedrical** *adjs.*, tetrahedral

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetrahedricus*, tetrahedral 1864 WEBSTER, *Tetrahedrally* (citing Dana), 1882 VINES *Sachs' Bot.* 23 The four spores or pollen-grains do not lie in one plane but are arranged tetrahedrally, and have moreover a somewhat tetrahedral form. *Ibid.* 438 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 367 This latter [double linking] is an immediate consequence of the tetrahedral conception

Tetrahedrid (tetrah'i drid, -he drid), *a. Cryst.* [f. as *prec.* + -ID 2] = TETRAHEDRAL *a.* 2.

1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 208 Tetrahedrid merosymmetry The second case of holo-systematic hemi-symmetry, in which every normal is represented by a single face, is that [etc.] *Ibid.* 206, 207, 210.

Tetrahedrite (tetrah'i drait, -he'droit), *Min.* [ad. Ger. *tetrahedrit* (W. Haidinger 1845), f. as *prec.* + -it, -ITE 1 2 b] Native sulphide of antimony and copper, with various elements sometimes replacing one or the other of these, often occurring in tetrahedral crystals; *fahlerz*, *fahlore*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 729 Large tetrahedral crystals of tetrahedrite, having mostly a rough dull surface, are found in the Cornish mines near St. Austel 1900 L. FLETCHER in *Brit. Mus. Return* 126

Tetrahedroid (tetrah'i druid, -he'droid), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as *prec.* + -OID 2]. *a. adj.* Resembling or approaching the form of a tetrahedron. *b. sb. Geom.* The envelope of a quadric surface which touches eight given straight lines.

1889 Cayley's *Math. Papers* I. 587 note, The surface here considered, the Tetrahedroid, is the general homographic transformation of the wave surface 1899 *Geog. J.* Jul Mar 251 Causes, which would go in the direction of producing tetrahedral, or tetrahedroid, deformation

Tetrahedron (tetrah'i drön, -he drön), *Geom.* Pl. -a or -ons. Also 6-9 tetraedron, 6-8 tetra-(h)edrum. [ad. late Gr. τετραέδρον sb., prop. neut. of τετραέδρος adj. four-sided, f. τετρα- four + ἔδρα base] A solid figure contained by four plane triangular faces, a triangular pyramid, *spec.* the regular tetrahedron, the first of the five regular solids, contained by four equilateral triangles. Hence, any solid body, esp. a crystal, of this form.

Orthogonal tetrahedron, one in which the opposite edges, taken in pairs, are at right angles to one another *Polar tetrahedron*, one of which the faces are polar to the vertices of another tetrahedron

1590 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* xi. def. xxii. 319 A Tetrahedron is a solid which is contained under four triangles equal and equilateral. 1571 DIGGES *Pavilion* IV. Tj, Tetrahedron a body Geometrical *Ibid.* margin, Tetrahedron. 1653 H. MORE *Antid. Ath.* I. vii § 5 The notion or idea of God is no more arbitrary or fictitious than the notion of a cube or tetrahedron or any other of the regular bodies in Geometry 1706 W. JONES *Syn. Palmar. Matheseos* 234 The Tetrahedron of 4 solid 2s 1800 tr *Lagrange's Chem.* I 359 Susceptible of crystallizing in tetrahedra. 1875 BENNETT & DYER *Sachs' Bot.* 50 They [crystalloids] appear as cubes, tetrahedra, octohedra, rhombohedra, and in other forms. 1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 92 Tetrahedrons are contained by four equiangular triangles.

Tetrahexahedron, *Geom.* [f. TETRA- + HEXAHEDRON.] A solid figure contained by twenty-four planes. † *a.* See *quots.* 1805-17, 1860. *Obs.* b = TETRAKIS-HEXAHEDRON. Hence **Tetrahexahedral** *a.*, pertaining to, or having the form of, a tetrahexahedron.

1805-17 R. JAMESON *Char. Min.* (ed. 3) 204 [A crystal is] tetrahexahedral when its surface consists of four ranges of planes, disposed six and six above each other 1828 WEBSTER, *Tetrahexahedral*, in crystallography, exhibiting four ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces 1847 *Ibid.* *Tetrahexahedron*, a solid bounded by twenty-four equal faces, four corresponding to each face of the cube. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetrahexahedron*, a figure having four ranges of bases, or faces, six in each range

Tetrahydric (tetrah'i drink, *a. Chem.* [f. TETRA- + HYDRIC] Applied to an alcohol containing four hydroxyl groups, e.g. erythrite, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$.

1888 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* I. 101 Erythrite is the only fatty tetra hydric alcohol known.

Tetraicosane (tetrah'i kosän), *Chem.* Also **tetrak-**, **tetrac-**. [f. Gr. τετρα- four + εἰκοσι twenty + -ANE 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 24-carbon series, $C_{24}H_{50}$ = $CH_3(CH_2)_{22}CH_3$, a solid waxy substance.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict. Chem.* IV. 673 1/2 Tetra-icosane, $C_{24}H_{50}$. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Tetra-icosane 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* Tetraicosane.

So **Tetra-icoso-ic acid**, $C_{23}H_{47}.CO_2H$, a crystalline powder, very soluble in hot alcohol, occurring in the soap got by heating carnauba wax with aqueous NaOH.

1894 MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Chem. Dict.* IV. 673 1/2.

Tetraidecahedron. [f. Gr. τετρακαίδεκα fourteen + ἔδρα base.] A fourteen-sided solid figure. Also **tesseraidecahedron** (*Cent. Dict.*).

1894 *Athenæum* 17 Feb. 215 3 At the request of Lord Kelvin Mr. J. J. Walker exhibited and described Lord Kelvin's models of his 'Tetraidecahedron'.

Tetrakis-20-. *Chem.* [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + ΑΖΟ-] Occurring in names of compounds containing four azo- groups.

Tetrakisdo decahedron. *Cryst.* [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + ΔΟΚΑΕΔΡΟΝ.] A solid body bounded by forty-eight triangular planes, also called **HEXAKISOCTAHEDRON**, **octakis-hexahedron**, **tetrakonta-octahedron**, and **forty-eight scalenohedron**; esp. the variety of this described in *quot.*

1895 STORV-MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 204 The complete form has the character of a pyramid development of the rhomb dodecahedron, each face of the latter figure being surmounted by a rhomb based pyramid, to which it forms a continuous base. These therefore are the forms that may be correctly designated as *tetrakisdo decahedra* or *dodecahedra pyramidalis*.

Tetrakis-hexahedron. [f. Gr. τετράκις four times + HEXAHEDRON.] A solid figure contained by twenty-four equal triangular planes, having the appearance of a cube with a low pyramid raised on each of its six faces. (In *Cryst.* belonging to the isometric system) In *Geom.* the name is specially applied to the figure when the pyramids are of such a height that all the adjacent faces are equally inclined to each other, so that the figure meets the sphere circumscribing the fundamental cube at fourteen points. Also called **tetrahexahedron** (b), **cube-pyramidal**, and **floroid**.

1878 GURNEY *Crystallogr.* 86 A four-faced cube, or more technically a tetrakis-hexahedron. 1887 *Athenæum* 10 Sept. 345 1/2 The new crystals are sharply defined cubes, of which some have the edges replaced by faces of the rhombic dodecahedron or of a tetrakis-hexahedron. 1895 STORV-

MASKELYNE *Crystallogr.* 195-6 The *tetrakis-hexahedron* presents the aspect of a cube each face of which is surmounted by an obtuse pyramid, and it may, on this account, be termed the cube pyramidal. The figure is a twenty-four-faced isoscelohedron

Tetrakism, *nonce-wd* [irreg f. Gr. τετράκις four times + -ISM] A theory or doctrine of four (persons, aspects, etc.).

1856 EMERSON *Eng. Trans.* i 18 Coleridge went on defining, or rather refining, talked of 'tetrakism' and 'tetrakism', and much more

Tetraleioclone, -lemma. † see TETRA- I.

† **Tetralogue**. *Obs. rare* [f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + λόγος speech, word, etc., after *monologue*, *dialogue*. cf. next] A conversation between four persons or parties; also = TETRALOGY.

1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl.* 384 This song is also digested in form of a Tetralogue betwixt the Bridegroom, Christ; the Bridegrooms friends, The Bride her selfe, And The Churches Companions. 1822 I. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I p. cxvii, The works of Plato are usually divided into tetralogues

Tetralogy (tétræ'lödgi) [ad. Gr. τετραλογία, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + -λογία, -LOGY. Cf. *f. tetralogie*] 1 *Gr. Antiq.* A series of four dramas, three tragic (the *trilogy*) and one satyric, exhibited at Athens at the festival of Dionysus

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 158 1/2 He made a complete Tetralogy (four Drama's, as the manner was, when they contested, to be presented at four several Festivals), 1840 ti. C. O. Müller's *Hist. Lit. Greece* xxiv § 2 In the several tetralogies, however, the satyric drama must have been lost or perhaps never existed

b. Hence, Any series of four related dramatic or literary compositions.

1742 (WARBURTON) *Ricardus Aristarchus in Pope's Dunciad* (1743) p. xxxi, May we not then be excused, if for the future we consider the Epics of Homer, Virgil, and Milton, together with this our poem, as a complete Tetralogy, in which the last worthily holdeth the place or station of the satyric piece? 1862 GOULBURN *Pers. Reliq.* iv xii, A Tetralogy of Parables 1883 *St. James' Gas* 3 Feb. 5 Wagner's 'tetralogy' of operas.

2 A set of four speeches. Cf. TETRALOGUE.

1661 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* (ed. 2), *Tetralogie* (Gr.), a speaking or writing in four parts. 1866 FETTON *Ant. & Mod. Gr.* II. i ix. 163 They [speeches of Antiphon] are in the form of tetralogies, each tetralogy containing a speech and a reply of the plaintiff and the defendant 1874 MAHAFFY *Soc. Life Greece* v. 127 note, Discussed in Antiphon's second tetralogy. Hence **Tetralogic** *a.*, of or pertaining to a tetralogy.

1889 HAIGH *Attic Theatre* 27 But although the generic terms *trilogy* and *tetralogy* were of relatively late origin, it was customary at a much earlier period to give a common name to groups of plays composed on the tetralogic system **Tetralophodont** to -mastigatē: see TETRA-.

Tetramerous (tétræ'mérous), *a.* [f. mod.L. *tetramer-us* (ad. Gr. τετραμερής four-parted, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + μέρ- os part) + -OUS.] Having, consisting of, or characterized by four parts. *spec. a. Bot.* Having the parts of the flower-whorl in series of four. (Often written *a-mérous*.) b. *Entom.* Having the tarsi four-jointed, as the *Tetramera* among *Coleoptera*. c. Having four rays, as a starfish.

1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 684 Tetramerous insects are those in which all the tarsi consist of four joints. 1835 LINDLEY *Introduct. Bot.* (1848) I. 316 *Tetramerous*, if a flower consists of organs in fours. 1857 HENFREY *Elem. Bot.* 230 *Papaveraceæ*. Flowers regular, 2-merous or 4-merous 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* vii (1873) 173 All the other flowers on the plant are tetramerous 1861 HULME tr *Mogun-Tandon* II. iii vi. 157 A tetramerous *Coleopter* belonging to the family Rhynchophora

So **Tetrameral** *a.*, having parts in fours; also, belonging to the *Tetrameralia*, a subdivision of the *Hydrozoa Acropoda* in Claus's classification; **Tetrameralian** *a.* = TETRAMERAL; *sb.* a member of the *Tetrameralia*; **Tetramere**, a division of the fourth order in the supporting reticular skeleton of the extinct siliceous sponges (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909), **Tetramerism**, the condition of being tetramerous; division into four parts or into sets of four.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 789 I *Tetrameralia*: with four radial sectors II *Otomeralia* with eight sectors 1888 *Amer. Nat.* XXII 941 The morphological significance of the primary subdivision into four or tetramerism of the germ-bands of *Sienobothrus* and *Cecanthus*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, Tetramerism.

Tetrameter (tétræ'mítar), *Pros.* [ad. L. *tetrametr-us* sb., a. Gr. τετραμετρ-ος adj., f. τετρα-, TETRA- + μέτρον measure. So *f. tétramètre*.] A verse or period consisting of four measures.

In ancient prosody, a trochaic, iambic, or anapaestic tetrameter consisted of four dipodies (= eight feet); in other rhythms a tetrameter was a tetrapody or period of four feet. The name was given specifically to the Trochaic Tetrameter Catelectic or Septenarius, as in 'Crās almet qui / nūngu' ai / māvīt / quīque alāmvīt / crās a mēv'.

1612 SELDEN *Illust. Dryden's Polyolb.* iv 67 The first are couplets interchanged of xvi. & xii. feet, the second of equal tetrameters 1693 DRYDEN *Juvenal* (1697) p. xli, He makes no difficulty to mingle Hexameters with Iambique Trimeters; or with Trochaic Tetrameters 1837 WHEELWRIGHT tr. *Aristoph.* I 93, I ask what thou thinkest the most perfect measure, The trimeter or the tetrameter? 1869 TOZZER *Highl. Turkey* II. 250 The metre is the iambic tetrameter catelectic.

b. *attrib* or as *adj*

1770 LANGHORNE *Phaedra* V 272 A poem, entitled Pontius Glaucus, written by him [Cicero], when a boy, in tetrameter verse 1811 ELMLEY in *Edin. Rev* Nov 72 To introduce these refractory names into tetrameter trochaics, Aristophanes has twice used a chorambus, and once an ionic *a minore*, in the place of the regular trochaic *dipodia* 1827 TATE *Grk. Metres* § 20

Tetramorph (te trām'f) *Christian Art*, [ad. Gr. τετράμορφον, prop. neut. adj. four-shaped, f. τετρα- four + μορφή form.] A composite figure combining the symbols of the four evangelists (derived from Rev. iv 6-8 and Ezek 1 5-10)

1848 MRS JAMESON *Sacr. & Leg. Art* (1850) 20 The Evangelists, or rather the Gospels, are represented as the tetramorph, or four-faced creature 1854 FAIRHOLT *Dict. Terms Art* 430 2 **Tetramorph** (Gr.) In *Christian Art*, the union of the four attributes of the Evangelists in one figure, winged, standing on winged, fiery wheels, the wings being covered with eyes 1895 R. St J. TYRWHITT in *Smith & Cheetham's Dict. Chr. Antig.* I 634/1 The most interesting 6th century representation of them [symbols of the evangelists] is the quantity but most grandly conceived tetramorph of the Rabula MSS 1898 C. BELL tr *Huyssman's Cathedral* iv 177 With Christ enthroned between the winged beasts of the Tetramorph

Tetramorphic (tetram'f'ik), *a.* [f. as prec + -ic.] *a. Nat. Hist.* Occurring in four different forms.

b. Of or pertaining to a tetramorph
1870 HOOKER *Stud. Flora* 79 Oxalis, Wood-sorrel Tetramorphic flowers occur 1901 A. G. BUTLER in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 15 Jan 25 *Linnæa chrysanthus* is tetramorphic both at Aden and on the White Nile.

b. 1901 N. & Q. 9th Ser. VIII 330/1 The tetramorphic embryos date perhaps from c. 860 A.D.

So **Tetramorphism**, the phenomenon of exhibiting four different forms; in *Chem.*, the property of crystallizing in four several forms

1909 in *Cent. Dict., Suppl.*

Tetramyrmecolone-nephric, etc. see TETRA-.

Tetrandria (tetran'driā), *Bot.* [mod. L. (Linnæus, 1735), f. Gr. τετρα-, TETRA- + άνδρ-, stem of άνήρ man, male cf. POLYANDRIA, etc.] The fourth class in the Linnæan Sexual System, comprising plants bearing hermaphrodite flowers with four equal stamens. Also an order in the classes Gynandria, Monœcia, and Diœcia, having four stamens. So **Tetrandræx**, a plant having four stamens (Webster 1828), **Tetrandrian a.**, having four stamens (*ibid.*); **Tetrandrious** (Mayne 1860), **Tetrandrious adjs.**, having four equal stamens; belonging to the class *Tetrandria*.

1760 J. LEE *Introduct. Bot.* ii xxiii. (1765) 130 *Tetrandria*, comprehending such Plants as have four Stamina. 1806 GALPINE *Brit. Bot.* 261 Tetrandrous, spikes filiform, panicked 1830 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 72 Pennæa has also tetrandrous flowers. 1872 OLIVER *Elem. Bot.* i. iv 39 In the Nettle, then, we have in the male flower, stamens hypogynous, tetrandrous

Tetrané (te trā'nē), *Chem.* [f. TETRA- 2 + -ANÉ 2 b.] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the tetracarbon series, C₄H₁₀, also called *butane*, *quartane* see TETRYL.

1893 THORPE *Dict. Applied Chem.* III 873 Tetrylhydrides. Tetranes, butanes 1 *Normal tetrané*, n-butane Occurs in crude petroleum.

Tetrant (te trānt), [ad. L. *tetrans*, *tetrant-em* (Vitruv.), ad Gr. τετρας] = QUADRANT sb 1 4 (b).

1866 WEALE *Dict. Terms* (ed. 2), *Tetrantis*, the four equal parts into which the area of a circle is divided by two diameters drawn at right angles to each other.

Tetraodon, etc. see TETRODON.

Tetraonid (tetrā'oid), *a. (sb.) Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Tetraonides*, f. L. *tetrao* (-ōnem), *a. Gr.* τετραων, applied by Pliny to the Black Grouse and Capercailzie, perh. also to other birds see -ID 3.] Pertaining to the family *Tetraonidae* of gallinaceous birds, including the grouse and allied forms, also as *sb.* a member of this family (The term has also been used more widely to include the partridges, quails, and other birds.) So **Tetraonoid a.**, allied in form to the *Tetraonidae*; *sb.* a tetraonoid bird (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895), **Tetraonine a.**, belonging to the *Tetraoninae*, as a subfamily of the *Tetraonidae* see above and GROUSE sb 1.

1847 WEBSTER, *Tetraonid*, a term denoting a bird belonging to the tribe of which the *tetrao* is the type, as the grouse, partridge, quail, etc. 1862 D. Wilson *Preh. Man* i. iii 63 The name of the English partridge is applied to one American tetraonid (*Tetrao umbellus*), the pheasant to another, *T. cupido* 1868 HUXLEY in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 14 May 299 The great series of Galline, Pavonine, Phasianine, and Tetraonine birds. 1885 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit.* XVIII 333/1 note, *Caccabis* lies 'on the Galline side of the boundary', while *Perdix* belongs to the 'Tetraonine group'.

Tetra-paper. *Chem.* [Abbrev. of the full descriptive name see quot.] A kind of test-paper. 1899 CAGNEY *Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* v. (ed. 4) 160 This [masking of the result] may be prevented by the use of tetra-paper (tetramethyl-paraphenyl-diamine) *Ibid.* vii 382 Tetra-paper, immersed in the fluid will show the presence of ozone by taking a blue colour.

† **Tetrapetalose**, *a. Bot. Obs.* [f. as next + -OSE 1] = TETRAPETALOUS.

1694 *Phil. Trans.* XVIII 278 Tetrapetalose deformed Flowers coming out of the Scales of the Leaves. c. 1711 VOL. IX.

PETIVER *Ganophyl.* x 96 Scarlet and blew tetrapetalose Flowers

Tetrapetalous (tetrapē'tāles), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *tetrapetalus* (f. Gr. τετρα- four + πέταλον PETAL) + -ous.] Having four petals

1697 *Phil. Trans.* XIX. 435 A wonderful strange Heath-leaf Tetrapetalous Plant. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* i. *Tetrapetalous Flower* is that which consists of but four single coloured Leaves (which the Botanists call *Petalæ*). 1837 KITCH *Bot. Lex.* 80 If the petals of a tetrapetalous corolla are so disposed on their receptacle as to spread out in the form of a cross, they are said to be cruciform

Tetraphalangeate-to-phylloous see TETRA-.

† **Tetraphylline** *Mim. Obs.* [ad. Gr. τετρα- phyllin (Berzelius, 1836), f. TETRA- + Gr. φύλλη tribe: see -INE 5.] An obs. name for TRIPHYLITE

1836 R. D. & T. Thomson's *Rec. Gen. Sci.* III. 477 *Tetraphylline* This appears to be a variety of the preceding (Triphylline) 1895 CHESTER *Dict. Names Min.* *Tetraphylline* An obs. syn. of triphylite, the name given when a fourth base was discovered in it

† **Tetrapla** (te trāplā), Also 7-8 Anglicized tetraples. [a. Gr. τετραπλά, neut. pl. of τετραπλούς fourfold, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + πλούς -fold. Cf. F. *tétraples* (Littré).] A text consisting of four parallel versions, esp. that of the Old Testament made by Origen. Cf. HEXAPLA, OCTAPLA.

1644 N. S. CRIE. *Eng. Edit. Bible* xviii 178 He maintains that the Tetraples and Hexaples of Origen were call'd Tetraples, because they contain'd a fourfold Version; Hexaples because they comprehended six Versions 1705 HICKERINGILL *Priest-cr.* iv. (1721) 242 Origen's Tetraples, Hexaples, and Octaples 1837-3 E. BURTON *Ecc. Hist.* xxiv (1845) 516 Origen appears at first to have published the three versions of Aquila, Theodotion, and Symmachus, together with the Septuagint they were arranged in four parallel columns, and the work was called Tetrapla.

Tetrapleuron (tetraplū'ron) Pl. -a or -ons. [a. Gr. τετραπλευρον a figure with four sides, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + πλευρόν rib, side.]

1. A square column
1837 *Penny Cycl.* IX 315/1 Square pillars or tetrapleurons, with either a statue, or a caryatid figure standing before.

2 *Morphol.* Pl. **Tetrapleuræ**: Organic forms with bilateral symmetry having four antimeres or corresponding opposite parts. Cf. DIPLEURA.

1883 see DIPLEURA.

Hence **Tetrapleuræ a.**, *Morphol.*, zygoipleural with four antimeres. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

Tetraplocaulous, etc. see TETRA-.

Tetraplous (tetraplūs), *a.* [f. Gr. τετραπλούς, -πλούς fourfold + -ous.] Fourfold, quadruple.

1899 *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 16 May 684 Down the centre of the back is a series of tetraplous bright red spots.

Tetrapod (te trāp'od), *a. and sb.* [ad. mod. L. *tetrapod-us*, ad Gr. τετραπόδος, τετραπόδ- four-footed, f. τετρα-, TETRA- + ποός (ποδ-) foot. Cf. F. *tétrapode*.] *a. adjs.* Having four feet or four limbs, *spec. in Entom.*, belonging to the *Tetrapoda*, a division of butterflies having only four perfect legs, the anterior pair being unfitted for walking.

b. *sb.* A four-footed animal; one of the *Tetrapoda*, applied by Credner to all vertebrates higher than fishes; in *Entom.*, a butterfly belonging to the *Tetrapoda*. Hence **Tetrapodichnite** (-i knēt), *Geol.* [JOHNSTON], the fossil footprint of a four-footed beast; **Tetrapodology**, a treatise on quadrupeds; **Tetrapodous a.** = sense a. above.

1845 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* IV xlii 343 *Tetrapod.*, an insect having only four perfect legs 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* i 265/2 No species of Bird ever deviates from the tetrapodous type of formation 1844 PAGE *Rudim. Geol.* § 215 (1851) 126 note, Professor Hitchcock adds a third class, *tetrapodichnites*, or the footprints, of some unknown four-footed animal. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetrapodologia*, term for a treatise on quadrupeds; tetrapodology

Tetrapody (tetrā'pōdi) *Pros.* [ad. Gr. τετραπόδια, f. τετραπόδ- see prec.] A group of four metrical feet; a verse of four feet. So **Tetrapodic a.**, consisting of four metrical feet.

1846 WORCESTER, *Tetrapody* 1889 *Amer. J. Philol.* July 225 The Bactrians and Indians appear to have found the tetrapody short enough *Ibid.* It seems more natural to assume the tetrapody as the primitive march-verse, and the tripod as an intentionally differentiated form for purposes of recitation. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Mar 570/2 Most folk-songs are constructed upon tetrapodic periods *Ibid.* [see DIPODY] 1895 GILBERT & LEE *Lit. Gram.* (ed. 3) 458 Dipody Tripody Tetrapody

Tetrapolar see TETRA- 1.

† **Tetrapolis** (tetrā'pōlis), [a. Gr. τετραπόλις of four cities, also *sb.*] A district of four cities, a state or political division consisting of four towns.

1846 GROVE *Greece* i. v. i. 142 The inhabitants of the insignificant tetropolis of Doris Proper. 1884 BOSCAWEN *Leet in Builder* 6 Dec. It was a tribe called the Akkadians who founded the tetropolis of Nimrod

Tetrapolitan (tetrap'olitān), *a.* [ad. mod. L. *tetrapolitānus* of four cities, f. prec., ad *metropolitan*] Of or pertaining to four cities. *Tetrapolitan Confession*, a confession of faith drawn up by the four cities Strasburg, Memmingen, Constance, and Landau, presented to the diet of Augsburg (1530).

1847 PRANDI tr. *Canti's Reform. Europe* I. 103 Those

who were unwilling to admit the real presence, drew up another 'tetrapolitan confession' 1906 C. G. M. CRIB *Beads Forb. Reformers* 82 This symbol, generally styled the Tetrapolitan from the four cities, is also called the Strasburg Confession

Tetrapous to **Tetraprionid**. see TETRA-.

Tetrapterous (tetrāptēras), *a.* [f. mod. L. *tetrapter-us* (a Gr. τετράπτερος four-winged, f. τετρα- four + πτερ-όν wing) + -ous Cf. F. *tétraptère*.] Having four wings; *spec. in Entom.* applied to four-winged flies, in *Bot.* having four wing-like appendages, as certain fruits. So **Tetrapter** (see quot. 1846); **Tetrapteran a.**, tetrapterous; *sb.* a four-winged insect.

1846 KIRBY & S. *Entomol.* III xxix 65 A Tetrapterous insect, the genus of which is uncertain, is said, when it is taken, to discharge its eggs like shot from a gun. *Ibid.* IV xliii 376 A substance intermediate between that of the elytra of *Coloptera* and that of the wings of the Tetrapterous Orders 1849 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.* etc. *Tetrapterans*, *Tetraptera*, applied by some entomologists to the insects which have four wings, and which thus constitute an extensive primary division of the class 1846 SMART *Suppl. Tetraptera*, insects with four wings; fossil fishes having four fins 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Tetrapterus*, *Bot.*, having four wings, as the fruit of *Tetragonus tetraptera* 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Tetrapterous*, four-winged

Tetraptole-to-quetrous. see TETRA-.

Tetrarch (tetr-, tetrārk), *sb 1* Forms: 4 *tetrarke*, 5 -arche, 5- *tetrarch*; also 4-6 in L. form *tetrarcha* [ad. late L. *tetrarcha* (Vulgate), cl. L. *tetrarchēs*, a Gr. τετράρχης, f. τετρα- four + -αρχης ruling, ruler Cf. F. *tétrarque* (13th c.).]

1. *Rom. Hist.* The ruler of one of four divisions of a country or province, at a later period applied to subordinate rulers generally, esp. in Syria.

[c. 1050 *Byzantine Hist.* in *Anglia* VIII 209 Quadrian on lyden on grecisc ys gecweden tetrarcha] 1382 Wyclif *Matt.* xiv. r. Blonde tetrarcha [glow that is, prince of the fourth part, 1388 tetrarke], herde the fame of Jhesu 1432-50 tr. *Hugden* (Rolls) IV 233 He and his brether were made tetrarches, as haueinge the iijth parte of a realm, from picrotors 1480 *Caston Chron. Eng.* iv. (1520) 28/1 The Emperour the haffe of the Iury and Idumea gaue to Archylaus vnder name of Tenache 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xiv. r. Herod the tetrarcha. 1611 B. JONSON *Cathline* i. 1. All the earth, Her kings, and tetrarchs, are their tributaries 1718 ROWE tr. *Lucan* vii. 334 Kings and Tetrarchs proud, a purple Train 1877 C. GRIFFITH *Christ* ix. (1879) 735 The tetrarch Antipas had come up from Tibias, to show how devoutly he honoured the law.

2 *transf.* and *fig. a.* A ruler of a fourth part, or of one of four parts, divisions, elements, etc., also a subordinate ruler generally

1610 *Histroy m.* 19 For this abundance pour'd at Plenties feet You shall be Tetrarchs of this petty world. 1651 DAVENANT *Condibert* Pl. of 45 The heads of the Church (where ever Christianity is preach'd) are Tetrarchs of Time; of which they command the fourth Division 1671 MILTON *P. R.* iv. 208 If I have propos'd What both from Men and Angels I receive, Tetarchs of fire, air, flood, and on the earth Nations besides. 1797 BURKE *Regic. Peace* iii. Wks. VIII. 307 It is not to the Tetrarch of Sardinia, that we mean to prove [etc.]

attrib. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* iii xxi 209 Men in whose constitutions one of the tetrarch Elements, fire, may seem to be omitted.

b. One of four joint rulers, directors, or heads. 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Cornwall* (1662) 213 This was he who was one of the first four Tetrarchs or Joint managers in chief of Marshall matters in Cornwall. 1902 BARING in *Encycl. Brit.* XXVIII 496/2 The Parmassian school [had] as their tetrarchs and judges Théophile Gautier, Leconte de Lisle, Baudelaire, and Banville.

3. *a.* The commander of a subdivision of an ancient Greek phalanx. (The quot may belong here or to sense 1.)

1846 LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Scipio, Polyb., & Pan* (1853) 351 His bringing into the front of the center, as became some showy tetrarch rather than Hannibal, his eighty elephants.

b. In Fourier's social organization. A ruler of the fourth (ascending) rank.

1848 *Trif's Mag.* XV 706 There will be duarchs for four phalanx, trarchs for 12, tetrarchs for 48

Tetrarch, *a. (sb. 2) Bot.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. ἀρχή beginning.] Proceeding from four distinct points of origin: cf. DIARCH.

1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 363 Triarch and tetrarch bundles sometimes occur in thick roots of species which are usually diarch *Ibid.* 354 In the case of diarch and tetrarch structure of the main root. 1900 W. WALLACE in *Ann. Bot.* Dec. 643 The tetrarch or triarch root [of *Actinostemma*] has no pith and no internal pith

B. *sb.* A stele containing four protoxylem groups. 1895 VINES *Students' Text-book Bot.* 179 The stele may have—in different structures—one to many protoxylem (primitive wood) groups, and is accordingly described as monarch, diarch, triarch, tetrarch, polyarch

Tetrarchate (tetrārk'atē), Also 7 -at [f. TETRARCH sb. 1 + -ATE 1. cf. *exarchate* and F. *tétrarchat*] The office or position of a tetrarch

1651 C. CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig.* 1 102 Your tetrarchate would be a gain for you to lose it. 1709 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* IV. 90 Agrippa, Herod's Successor in the Tetrarchate of Galilee. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* i. § 5. 41 It was Herod's feverish desire to emulate the title of King, that cost him his tetrarchate

Tetrarchic (tetrā'rk'ik), *a.* [ad. Gr. τετραρχικός of a tetrarch + -ic.] Of or pertaining to four rulers; pertaining to a tetrarch or to a tetrarchy.

1818 W TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* LXXXV. 528 The tetrarchic government is criticized 1808 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Aug. 132 Now began tetrarchic and then monarchic rule.

Tetrarchical (tētrā'rikāl), *a.* Now rare [f. as prec + -AL] = prec; also † of a country ruled by tetrarchs; divided into tetrarchies (*obs*). 1638 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) at The whole Ile is Tetrarchicall, 4 severall Kings swaying their Ebony Scepters in each Toparchy 1646 Sir I. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* v. x. (1650) 212 The Tetrarchicall or generally banners, of Judah, Ruben, Ephraim and Dan. 1751 BOLINGBROKE *Ess Author, Matters Relig* xxii. The patriarchs had a sort of tetrarchicall, or ethnarchical authority, for I suppose it is not easy to distinguish them.

Tetrarchy (te trā'ki) [ad L. *tetrarchia*, *a.* Gr. *τετραρχία*, *f.* *τετράρχης* TETRARCH sb.¹ Cf. F. *tétrarchie* (15th c. in *Godef Compl*.)]

1. The district, division, or part of a country or province ruled by a tetrarch, the government or jurisdiction of a tetrarch.

1432-50 tr. *Hydgen* (Rolls) IV. 291 Wherefore Octavian gave to Archelaus the half part of the Jewery, and Judea, in the name of a tetrarchy. 1591 G. FLETCHER *Russie Connu* (Hakl Soc.) 3 These shires and provinces are reduced all into four jurisdictions, which they call cheyfyds (that is), tetrarchies, or fourth-parts. 1656 BLOUNT *Glosser*, *Tetrarchy*, the government of the fourth part of a country (1654 add.) or a government of the whole by four persons. 1861 MERIVALE *Rom. Emp* VI. lxx. 540 The tetrarchy of Agrippa...menaced Galilee on its eastern flank.

2. *transf.* and *fig.* A government by four persons jointly; a set of four tetrarchs or rulers; a country divided into four petty governments.

c. 1630 RISON *Surv* *Devon* (1810) 3 The Danish tetrarchy 1641 MILTON *Reform* in *Wks* 1851 III. 53 Hee ought to suspect a Hierarchy. to bee as dangerous and derogatory from his Crown as a Tetrarchy or a Heptarchy. 1716 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit* III *Dis Physic* 12 The honourable Tetrarchy of Physicians, or Doctors, Chirurgeons, Apothecaries, and Chymists 1861 RAWLINSON *Ass. Mon* I. 10 In each of these districts we have a sort of tetrarchy, or special pre-eminence of four cities. 1895 *Spectator* 8 Aug. 1933/2 Mr Chamberlain's proposal for a tetrarchy in the guise of Local Government.

Tetrascole to -spherical see TETRA-

† **Tetrasporangium**, *Bot.* Pl. -ia. [mod. L. f. TETRA- + SPORANGIUM; or f. TETRASPORE + Gr. *ἀγγέλον* receptacle] A sporangium producing or containing tetraspores. Rarely Anglicized as **Tetraspora** nge (*Cent. Dict* 1891).

1890 *Athenum* 21 June 805/2 On the Development of the Tetrasporangia in *Rhizodochorion* 101th.

Tetraspore (te trā'spōrē) *Bot.* [f. TETRA- + SPOR-] A group (usually of four asexual spores, resulting from the division of a mother cell, in the *Florideae*, a group of *Algae*.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 88 108 Tetraspores, mostly immersed in the fronds 1867 BRANDE & COX *Dict Sc.* etc. III. 754/2 *Tetraspore* [is] one of the forms of fructification found in some sea-weeds. It consists of little clusters of spores, in most cases four in number, but very rarely eight. 1875 J. H. BALFOUR in *Encycl Brit* I 508/2 Spores have a tendency to divide into four, such compound spores are called tetraspores.

Hence **Tetrasporic** (-spō'rik), **Tetrasporous** (te trā'spō'ras, tētrā spō'ras) *adjs.*, composed of or producing tetraspores.

1857 BERKELEY *Cryptog Bot* § 172 195 Distinguished by their almost constant production of tetrasporic, instead of polysporic, moniliform threads 1874 COOK *Fungi* 26 [He] has demonstrated that they are habitually tetrasporous.

Tetraster (tētrā'star). *Bot.* [mod. L., f. TETRA- + Gr. *στῆρ* star.] A karyokinetic figure formed in the modification of a cell-nucleus by the combination of four star-like masses of chromatin united by spindles or filaments.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat Med Dict*, *Tetraster*, the figure presented when there are four centres of radiation during the indirect division of a nucleus into four daughter-nuclei 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Expts Embryol* 128 In the case where two sperm-nuclei unite with the egg-nucleus a tetraster is formed, that is four asters united by spindles in a square or rhombus.

Tetrastich (te trā'stik, tētrā'stik). *Pros* Also 7-9 tetra stic(h)on, (pl. -a); 7-8 tetrastich, -stiche, 7-9 -stike. [ad L. *tetra stichon* a quatrain, a Gr. *τετράστιχος*, neut. of *τετράστιχος* containing four rows, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στιχος* row, line of verse Cf. F. *tétrastiche*, -sque.] A stanza of four lines.

1580 SPENSER *Let to Harvey Wks* (Globe) App II 709/1 Here I let you see my oldie ode of toying in Rymes turned up by your artificial straightness of Verse by this Tetrasticon. 1625 USSHER *Anst.* *Jesuit* 325 Therefore doth Theodoros Prodromus begin his Tetrastich upon our Saviour's Resurrection 1701 *Burlesque of R. L'Estrange's Vis Queo* 62 What Man though always in the Pouts The following Tetrastick doubts? 1779 JOHNSON *L. P.* *Milton Wks* II 92 Selva gis praised him in a distich, and Salsilli in a tetrastick neither of them of much value 1844 JOHNSON *Typhog* I 330 The last page, on which are an Epistle and Tetrastichon in Roman 1805 R. PALMER *Bk. Praise* 489 The two tetrastichs composing the first stanza are transposed.

Hence **Tetrastichal**, **Tetrastichic** *adjs.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a tetrastich, or consisting of tetrastichs; **Tetrastichism**, the formation of tetrastichs.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig. Knowl* III 1955 The alphabetical psalm (xxxvii) is almost entirely tetrastichic 1890 G. BICKELL in *Athenum* 22 Nov 700/3 There are hexastichic strophes throughout Prov. xxx. and tetrastichic ones in 1-ix 18 1895 *Q. Rev* Jan 128 A tetrastichal metre should be chosen 1898 R. ELLIS in *Classical Rev* XII 120 The process which Rutherford applies calls tetrastichism, i.e. reduction of a larger original to a total of four verses.

Tetrastichous (tētrā'stikas), *a.* *Bot* and *Zool* [f. mod. L. *tetrastich-us* (*a.* Gr. *τετράστιχος* see prec) + -OUS] Having organs or parts in four rows 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Tetrastichous*, having a four cornered spike.

Tetrastigm (te trā'stig'm) *Geom.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στίγμα* prick, mark, point] The complete figure composed of four points in a plane and their six connecting straight lines, commonly called *complete quadrangle*. 1863 [see TETRAGRAM 2].

† **Tetrastoon** (tētrā'stoon). *Arch.* Pl. -oa. [a. Gr. *τετράστοον*, neuter of *τετράστοος* having four porticos (f. *τετρα-* + *στόα* porch).] A court-yard having open colonnades on each of its four sides.

1838 BRITTON *Art & Architect. Mid Ages, Tetrastoon*, a court-yard with porticos, or open colonnades on each of its four sides. 1908 W. M. RAMSAY in *Expositor* Nov 411 This attium is what Eugenius calls a tetrastoon.

Tetrastyle (te trā'stail), *sb.* and *a.* *Arch.* [ad. L. *tetrastyl-os* adj., *tetrastyl-on* sb., *a.* Gr. *τετρά-στυλος* (neut. -ov) with four pillars, f. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + *στυλος* pillar. Cf. F. *tétrastyle*.]

a. *sb.* A structure having four pillars or columns, a group of four pillars.

1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn* I, *Tetrastyle* is a Building which hath four Columns in the Facies before and behind. 1769 *De Poet's Tour Gi Brit* I. 369 An Organ of very good Workmanship, and supported by a Tetrastyle of beautiful Gothic Columns 1842 FRANCIS *Dict Art*, etc., *Tetrastyle*, a building having four columns in front.

b. *adj.* Having or consisting of four columns.

1837 *Anth. Athens* 42 Including the tetrastyle portico and that of the Caryatides 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav.*, *Russia* 55/2 A tetrastyle Ionic temple of the purest white marble. 1842-76 GWILIT *Archit Gloss* v *Colonnade*, If the columns are four in number, it is called tetrastyle. So **Tetrastylous** (-stilik) *a.* = *B*; also **Tetrastylous** *a.* *Bot.*, having four styles or pistils.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Tetrastylous*, having four styles tetrastylous. 1895 *Pink's Stand. Dict*, *Tetrastylous*.

Tetrasyllable (tētrā'silāb'l), *sb.* (*a*) [f. TETRA- + SYLLABLE; cf. Gr. *τετρασύλλαβος* of four syllables.] *a.* *sb.* A word of four syllables. *b.* *adj.* Tetrasyllabic.

1890 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poetrie* II in (Arb) 82 Every syllable being allowed one time, either short or long, it fell out that every tetrasyllable had four times, every dissyllable three, and the dissyllable two 1749 J. MASON *Numbers in Poet Comp* 11 Any two joined together in a different Position make a different tetrasyllabic Foot.

So **Tetrasyllabic**, **Tetrasyllabic** *adjs.*, consisting of four syllables.

1656 BLOUNT *Glosser*, *Tetrasyllabic*, that hath or contains four syllables 1775 ASH, *tetrasyllabic*, containing four syllables. 1804 MITCHELL *Inquiry* 343 note, Describing the antient feet, classing them as dissyllabic, trissyllabic, and tetrasyllabic.

Tetrasympetry to -theite see TETRA-

Tetrate see TETRIO *a.* 2

Tetrathionic (tētrā'thō'nīk), *a.* *Chem* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *θειον* sulphur + -IC. see -RHIONIC.] In *tetrathionic acid*, $H_2S_4O_6$, a colourless, inodorous, very acid liquid, containing four atoms of sulphur in the molecule. Hence **Tetrathi onate**, a salt of tetrathionic acid.

1848 *Chem Gas.* 1 Jan. 13 A double salt of the pentathionate and tetrathionate of potash *Ibid.* 15 Sept. 369 Under the name of polythionic acids the author [F. Kessner] comprises the tithionic, tetrathionic and pentathionic acids. 1852 *Formes Chem* (ed. 4) 140 Tetrathionic Acid was discovered by Foidos and Gélis [1843] 1854 J. SCOTTERN in *Org's Chm. Sc.*, *Chem* 285 Bisulphureted hyposulphuric acid (Tetrathionic acid). 1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 641 Tetrathionic Compounds 1868 Tetrathionate of Barium, $Ba(S_4O_6)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$, is obtained in large tabular crystals.

Tetratonic (tētrā'tō'nīk), *a.* *Chem* [f. TETRA- + ATOMIC.] Containing four atoms in the molecule. † *b.* = TETRAVALENT, QUADRIVALENT. *Obs.* † *c.* = TETRAHYDRIC *Obs.*

1861 MILLER *Elem Chem* (ed. 2) III 52 Tetratonic, or Tetrabasic elements, each atom of which in combination is equivalent to H_4 , or four atoms of hydrogen. 1865 *Reader* 1 Apr. 372/3 Carbon has been shown by Kekulé [1857] *Annalen der Chemie* 124 p. 1331 to be tetratonic. 1872 WATTS *Dict Chem* VI 237 Carbon, which combines with 4 atoms of hydrogen, is tetratonic, tetradic, or quadrivalent 1880 CLEMINSHAW *Watts' Atom. The* 120 Both vapours are tetratonic, or, in other words, the molecules of phosphorus and arsenic are formed of four atoms.

Tetratone, -top see TETRA-

Tetratricontane (tētrā'trikō'nān). *Chem.* [f. TETRA- + Gr. *τριάκοντα* thirty + -ANE] The saturated hydrocarbon or paraffin of the 34-carbon series, $C_{34}H_{70}$.

Tetravalent (tētrā'vālēt, tētrā'vālēt), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + L. *valēt-em*, pr. pple. of *valere* to be worth.] Combining with four atoms of hydrogen or other monovalent element,

or with four monovalent radicals, or capable of replacing four atoms of monovalent elements in a compound, thus the atoms of carbon and of lead are tetravalent in the compounds CII_4 , $Pb(C_2H_5)_4$. Also called *quadrivalent*. So **Tetravalence**, the quality or fact of being tetravalent, quadrivalence.

1868 WILLIAMSON *Chem. for Students* 124 Oxygen is called a divalent element. A similar reasoning shows nitrogen to be trivalent, and carbon is tetravalent 1887 *Athenum* 13 Aug. 217/1 Proof is thus afforded that these elements [sulphur and selenium] are at least tetravalent in function.

Tetrazole (te trā'zōl). *Chem.* [f. TETRA- +

Az (o-azole + L. *oleum* oil.) A colourless compound of carbon, nitrogen, and hydrogen, $N_4CII_2 = N \diagup CH.NH$, having acidic properties, crystalline, $N = N$ lizing in lustrous prisms or plates.

1892 BLADIN in *Brit Chem Soc* LXII 1009 Tetrazole is obtained as a yellowish, crystalline mass, and is purified by crystallisation from alcohol.

Tetrazomal, **Tetrazoid** see TETRA-1.

Tetrazone, *Chem* [f. TETRA- + *Az* (o- + -ONE.)] Name of a class of basic compounds containing four nitrogen atoms, with the formula $R_2NN.NNR_2$, in which R is any monovalent group *Ethyl tetrazone*, $(C_2H_5)_2NN.NN(C_2H_5)_2$, is a basic liquid of alliacious odour.

1895 in *Pink's Standard Dict* 1899 in *Syd Soc Lex*

Tetremimeral (te trēmī'mērāl), *a.* *Pros.* [f. Gr. *τετρα-* four + *ἡμιμερ-* half, halved (f. *ἡμι-* half + *μέρ-* part) + -AL; after *penthemimeral*.] Occurring at the end of four half feet.

1906 SAINTSBURY *Hist Eng Pios* I 270 He mainly observes the tetremimeral caesura, which is really important in rhyme-royal, very carefully.

† **Tetrevangelium** (te trēvā'ndze hūm, -ge-lūm). [After med. L. *tetrevangelia*, pl. f. Gr. *τετρα-* four + *εὐαγγέλιον* gospel, L.VANGELI.] The four gospels collected into one manuscript or book 1898 *N. York Independent* 27 Jan. (Cent. Suppl.) Codex Beza goes back not into a tetravangelium, but into a detached collection in which the Lucan writings were a separate factor, unconnected with the rest. 1905 *Expositor* Aug. 123 We find it in the Tetrevangelium, a collection which was very probably made in Asia.

† **Tetric**, *a.* 1 *Obs.* Also 6 tetric, 7 tetrick (e. [ad. L. *tetric-us*, *tetric-us* forbidding, harsh, gloomy, f. *teter* foul: see -IO.] = TETRICAL.

1533 BELLIEN *Latv* I. viii (S T S) I 45 In pe tetric and solouful sentence vat among be sabyms 1620 VERNER *Vra Recta* in 23 It [wine] correcteth the tetric qualities which that age is subject unto 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Wks.* (1835) IV 276 Her youthful days are over, and her face hath become wrinkled and tetric 1811 H. MARTIN *Diary in Mein* (1825) iii 378 Amongst the others who came and sat with us, was my tetric adversary, Agra Acher.

So † **Tetric city** [L. *tetricitās*], † **Tetricude** [L. *tetricitudo*], the quality of being 'tetric', harshness, sourness, † **Tetricious** *a.* = TETRIO *a.* 1

1623 COCKERAM, *Tetricitū*, the sourness of the countenance 1656 BLOUNT *Glosser*, *Tetricity*, sourness or sadness of countenance *Tetricude*, idem 1727 BAILEY Vol II, *Tetricious*, sour in Countenance, crabbed, morose.

Tetric, *a.* 2 *Chem* [f. Gr. *τετρα-*, TETRA- + -IO.] In *tetric acid*, a substance described by Demarcay in 1877, now believed to be $C_{10}H_{12}O_6$, or $C_5H_6O_3$. It is a colourless body crystallizing in triclinic prisms. Its salts are **Tetrates**.

1881 WATTS *Dict Chem* VIII 198 Tetric acid and its homologues, are formed by the successive action of bromine and alcoholic potash on the ethylic ethers of aceto acetic acid and its homologues.

Tetrical (te trīkāl), *a.* *Obs.* or *arch* [f. as TETRIO *a.* 1 + -AL. see -ICAL.] Austere, severe, harsh, bitter, morose.

a 1529 SKELTON *Reglie Wks.* 1843 I 209 Touching the tetricall theologisation of these demy drinnes, and Stoical studentes 1627-77 FELTHAM *Resolves* i viii 11 It is not good to be too tetric and virulent 1656 BLOUNT *Glosser*, *Tetric*, rude, rough, unpleasant, sower, crabblish, hard to relish 1772 NUGENT tr. *Hist Fr Germand* II 81 Some so tetric, so cross-grained, and of so corrupt a taste 1901 M. HUMR *Span People* 488 He had none of the forbidding, tetric Spanish form of devotion.

Hence **Tetricness**, the quality of being tetric 1653 GAUDEN *Hieraz* 170 It requires...diligence to contend with younger ignorance, and elder obstinacy, and aged tetricness.

Tetricity, -cous, **Tetricude**: see after TETRIO 1.

[**Tetricfolie**, error in Holland (whence *tetricfol* in Daniel) for *tre-trifoly*, i.e. *tre-trifol*.]

Tre-trifoly was applied by Turner to the *Cytisus* of the ancients (*Medicago arborea*). The black-wooded *Cytisus* of Pliny was the laburnum (*Cytisus Laburnum*).

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* xvi 11 490 Yet the *Cytisus* or *Etnifolie* is blacker, and seemeth most to resemble the *Ebene* 1606 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* v 1 85 And seek out Clouer for thy little Lambes, And Tetricfol to cheerish vp their Dammes.]

Tetrobol (te trō'bōl) Also 7-8 tetrobolon, -um, 9 -us. [ad. mod. L. *tetrobol-um*, *a.* Gr. *τετρόβολον* a four-obolus piece, f. *τετρα-* four + *ὀβολός* OBOLUS.] A silver coin of ancient Greece of the value of four oboli.

1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys Dict* (ed. 2), *Tetrobolon*, four Drains 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Tetrobolon*, a Coin

of four *Oboli*, about four Pence half-penny of our Money 1842 *Smith's Dict Græ & R Antiq* s v *Drachma*, Specimens of the tetrobolus, triobolus, diobolus, three-quarter-obol, half-obol, are still found 1895 *Athenæum* 23 Nov 723/1 An Ægæneic hemi-drachm of about 40 gruns was equivalent to the Corinthian diachm or Attic tetriobol.

Tetrode (te trôd) *Zool.* [f. TETRA- + Gr *ôdôis* way.] A sponge-spicule with four equal rays in the same plane

|| **Tetrodon** (te trôdôn). *Ichthyol.* Also tetradodon, tetradon [mod L. (Linnæus 1766), f. Gr *terpa-* four + *ôdôis*, *ôdôv-* tooth So f. *tétradôn*] A genus of plectognathic fishes, typical of the family *Tetrodontidae*, in which the jaws are divided longitudinally by a groove, giving the appearance of four large teeth; a fish of this family, a globe-fish Hence **Tetrodo nica**, of, pertaining to, or derived from fishes of this genus, *Chem* applied to a poisonous acid obtained from the roe of a fish of this genus (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909), **Tetrodonin**, a crystalline base obtained with tetrodonic acid. So **Te tetrodon** (also tetradodont), a. having (apparently) four teeth, belonging to the *Tetrodontidae*; sb. a tetrodon or globe fish Hence **Tetrodo ntid**, **Tetrodo ntoid** adjs and sb.

1774 *Goldsm Nat Hist* (1776) VI 237 These are the Sun Fish, the Tetradon, the Lump Fish 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) IV 214 The genus tetradon, in one species, secretes an electric fluid 1854 *BADHAM Halient* 409 The tetradons seem as unsafe for food as the didonids 1858 *BAIRD Cycl Nat Sci* s v. *Didonidæ* The true didonids, the tetradonts, and the sun-fishes 1883 *Spectator* 19 May 639 The tetradon, a knobby, bladder-shaped creature, used by the Chinese as a lantern, when he has been scooped

† **Tetronymal**, a *Obs rare* [f. Gr type *τῆτρον*-os (f. *terpa-* four + *ôvôia* name) + -AL]

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr*, **Tetronymal**, that hath four names **Tetrose** (te trôs) *Chem* [f. TETRA- + -OSE 2]

The name of the class of sugars containing four carbon atoms in the molecule 1909 *Cent. D. Suppl.*

Tetrous (te trôs), a. Now rare. [f. L. *tater* (*teter*) offensive, foul + -OUS.] Offensive, foul

Sometimes from contiguity of form and sense confused with **TETRAUS** so in quot 1890

1637 *BRIAN Presse-graph* (1679) 133 Your heart and head are assaulted with a tetrous vapour, so that you are melancholic and cannot take your rest 1664 *EVELYN Sylva* (1776) 411 The Decoction [of Elder buds] is admirable to assuage inflammations and acrimonious humours and especially the Scorbutus 1890 A W Tourge in *Chicago Advance* 27 Mar. A leper whose tetrous spots threaten every soul that looks upon them

Tetroxide. *Chem.* [f. TETRA- 2 + OXIDE] A binary compound containing four atoms of oxygen; e g nitrogen tetroxide, NO₂

1866 *ROSCOE Elem Chem* vii. 63 The same blue body [nitric trioxide] is obtained by adding water to nitric tetroxide and drying the distillate over calcium chloride.

1872 *WATTS Dict Chem* VI 239 The tetroxide appears to be capable of existing in the two polymeric modifications NO₂ and N₂O₄.

Tetroxy-. *Chem.* [f. as prec + OXY(GEN)] In comb equivalent to *tetrahydroxy-*, denoting the substitution of four hydroxyl groups (OH) in the compound to the name of which it is prefixed.

Tetryl (te trîl) *Chem* [f. TETR(A- 2 + -YL)] The monovalent radical of the tetracarbon series, C₄H₃, also called BUTYL; chiefly attrib = *tetrylic*, as in *tetryl hydride* = *TETRANE*, *tetryl acetate*, *alcohol*, *aldehyde*, *chloride*, *oxide*, *sulphide*, etc., *tetryl compounds*, *group*, *series*, etc.

1857 *MILLER Elem Chem* III 195 Tetryl, Butyl, or Valyl is one of the products obtained during the electrolysis of the valerate of potash. *Ibid.* 33 Valerianic or Tetryloformic [acid] 1864 *Ibid.* 248 Tetryl Glycol (Butyl Glycol) 1868 *WATTS Dict Chem* V 732 None of the tetryl compounds can be directly prepared from it [tetryl] *Ibid.* Tetryl forms compounds with other alcohol-radicals [Tetryl-ethyl, C₄H₁₄, Tetryl-amyl, C₉H₂₀, Tetryl-hexyl, C₁₀H₂₂]

Hence **Te tetrylamine**, an amine or compound ammonia of tetryl, also called BUTYLAMINE, **Te tetrylate**, a salt of tetrylic or butyric acid, **Te tetrylene**, the olefine of the tetryl group, C₄H₆, also called **Tetrene** and BUTYLENE; attrib as *tetrylene-diamine*, **Tetrylene** a. pertaining to tetrylene, **Tetrylic** a. of tetryl, in *tetrylic acid*, etc.

1868 *WATTS Dict Chem* V 737 With nitrate of silver, tetrylamine forms a tawny yellow precipitate. 1857 *MILLER Elem Chem* III 195 Hydrocarbons homologous with olefiant gas. 4 *Tetrylene, Butylene, or Oil Gas (C₄H₆) was ascertained by Faraday to be one of the products furnished by the destructive distillation of oil 1868 *WATTS Dict Chem* V 738 Tetrylene at -28° is a colourless mobile oil, having an ethereal but peculiar and penetrating odour. *Ibid.* 739 *Tetrylic alcohol, C₄H₁₀O₂, *Tetryl* or *Butyl-glycol* a colourless, viscid, inodorous liquid, having a mild aromatic taste *Ibid.* Tetrylene bromide, C₄H₈Br₂. Tetrylene chloride, C₄H₈Cl₂ 1857 *MILLER Elem Chem* III 127 *Tetrylic alcohol is a colourless liquid of high refracting power, lighter than water

Tett, **tette**, obs forms of **TEAT**.

Tetter (te tæ), sb. Forms 1 *tetr*, 1-6 *teter*, 4-5 *tetre*, 5 -yr, -ere, 6-7 -ar, 6-8 *tettar*, (7 *tetter*, 9 *dual tetter*), 6- *tetter*. [OE. *teter* - *Oteant* **tetr*u-, pre-Tent **tetr*u-, Skr. *dadr*u- a kind of cutaneous disease, f. *d* to crack, cf. Lith. *dedervine* *tetter*. The simple word is not preserved elsewhere in Teut., but cf. OIIG *sitaroh* (-

**titruba*), MHG *sitaroch*, Bav. dial. *zitt(e)roch*, -en, Tyrol. *zittich*, also mod. Ger. *sittelm*, *sittelflechte*, Swiss *sittel*, *abel tetter*, ringworm.]

1. A general term for any pustular herpiform eruption of the skin, as eczema, herpes, impetigo, ringworm, etc.

Crusted, pustular, running tetter, impetigo, *eating t.*, *lingus*, *honeycomb t.*, *favus*, *humid* or *moist t.*, *eczema*, *milky t.*, *milk-blotch*, *scaly t.*, *psoriasis* a 700 *Epinat Gloss* (O E T) 128 *Basis*, *teter*. *Ibid.* 502 *Lupinus*, *tetr*. *Ibid.* 793 *Papula vel pustula*, *springing vel tetr*. c 725 *Copius Gloss* (O E T) 228 *Basis*, *teter*. c 897 K. *ELFRIC Gregory's Past* C xi 71 Se ðonne hæfð teter on his lichoman se hæfð on his mode gitsunga. c 1000 *Sax Leechb* I 150 Heo ofgenamð þone scuf & þone teter a 1050 *Liber Scutill* xvi 99 Teter witodlice hæfð on lichaman 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) II 61 Peie beep hoote bathes, þat waschep of tetetes, oþersores and scabbes c 1475 *Pict Voc* in W. Wulcker 795/14 *Hec serpedo*, a teter 1584 *Cogan Haven Health xxviii* (1636) 48 For a Tetter or Ring-worme a little Mustard laid upon it within a few dayes will cure it 1608 *SHAKS Ham* I v 71. 1622 *HARVEY David's Vow* vii 284 It is good to kill a Tetter before it spread to a Ringworme 1772 tr *Pomel's Hist Drugs* I 66 The true Oil of Cedar is admiuable for curing Tetters. 1850 *BLACKIE Aschylus* I 125 A lepious tetter with corrosive tooth [would] Creep o'er my skin, and fasten on my flesh

1621 *MILTON Reform* I Wks 1851 III 29 What a universal tetter of impurity had invenom'd every part, order, and degree of the Church 1647, 1705 [see RINGWORM 1 b]. 1693 *SOUTHERNE Maud's last Prayer* I 1. The mercenary itch in an old woman, 'tis the very tetter of that sex 1819 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1827) 145 In ran the arn by chance, And lat out bath the wind and matter, That lang had lodgit in that tetter

2. A cutaneous disease in animals, esp horses

1552 *HULOET*, Tetter for horse, *herpita* 1575 *TURBURY Venerie* 227 The Tetra cometh vnto many dogs naturally or by kind or by age. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husband* (1623) 119 To heale any Tetter, or drie scabbe in Goates. 1708 *Lond Gas No 4400* 4 A black Gelding a Tetter on the off Breast 1794 *Sporting Mag* III 156 A cure for warts or tetters on hoises. 1819 *Pantheologia*, *Tetter*, called by fanies the flying-worm, or ring-worm. It runs up and down the skin in different directions, from whence it receives its name

† **Tetter**, v *Obs. rare* [f. prec] *trans* To affect with, or as with, a tetter

1607 *SHAKS Cor. III* i 79 So shall my Lungs Coine words against those Menzels (which we disdain should Tetter vs)

Tetter-berry (te tæberî). The common Bryony, *Bryonia cretica*, also, the berry of this plant. Various said to cure and to produce tetter. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* ii cccvi. 720 In English Bryonie, white Bryonie, and tetter Berrie 1598 *FLORIO, Vitalic*, wilde vine or tetterberrie growing in hedges with red berries the iuice whereof will cause the skin to blister 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr Bot* ii xii 181 Good against all fletting and running cankers, gangrenes and tetters, and therefore the berries [are] usually called of the Country people, 'tetter berries' 1886 *BURTON & H Plant-m.*, *Tetter-berry* *Hants*, where children have an idea that the juice of the fruit will, if it touches the skin, produce tetter

Te tetterish, a [f. TETTER sb + -ISH 1] Of the nature of tetter with quot. cf. 1758 in next.

1709 *Brit Apollo* II No 36 4/2 It. heales all Tetterish Humors.

Tetterous (te tæros), a [f. TETTER sb + -OUS.] Of the nature of, proceeding from, or causing tetter. In quot. 1758 perhaps an error for **TETROUS**, foul

1719 *QUINCY Lex. Physico-Med* (1726), *Noli-me-tangere*, touch me not, is a tetterous Eruption, thus call'd, from its Soreness, or Difficulty of Cure 1750 *RUYN in Phil Trans* LI 476 Scab, tetterous eruptions, scald head, and sore eyes 1758 J. S. Le Dran's *Observ Surg* (1772) 131 A tetterous Humour, shall create an Obstruction

Tetter-totter, variant of **TITTER-TOTTER**

Tetterworm (te tærwurm). A cutaneous affection; = **TETTER**, a form of ringworm.

1622 T. SCOTT *Belg Pismure* 28 [It] overspreads the face and body thereof, like a Canker or Tetter-worm. 1727 *BAILEY vol II*, *Tetter-worm*, an insect a 1825 *FORBES Voc E. Anglia*, *Tetter-worm*, a cutaneous efflorescence, a series or confluence of minute pimples, nor is it so troublesome and obstinate an affection as the *ring-worm*. It is a military eruption, in form rather vermicular than annular

Tetterwort (te tætwurt). The common Celandine, *Chelidonium majus* so called because supposed to cure tetters.

a 1400-50 *Stockh Med MS* 175 Celydonye or tetterwort, *celandine* 1578 *LYRTE Dodoens* i xx 31 Called in English Celandine, Swallowwurt, and of some Tetterwurt. 1640 *PARKINSON Theatr Bot* v lxx 618 Tetterwort the iuice often applied to tetters will quickly kill then sharpnesse 1879 *Prior Pop Names Plants* (ed. 3) 235 *Tetter-wort*, from its curing tetters

b. In America, The Blood-root, or Red Puccoon, *Sanguinaria canadensis* 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Te tetterwose**, *Obs. rare* [f. TETTER sb. + (?) *Oss* sb. 3] The Common Germander, *Teucrium Chamædrys*.

a 1500 *Voc*, W1 -Wulcker 569/47 *Camedreos*, Tetterwose.

Tettery, a. [f. TETTER sb. + -Y] Of the nature of tetter; tetterous

1697 R. PRINCE *Bath Mem* i iv 72 He came for a Tettery Eruption in his Neck and Chin 1721 *Lond Gas No 5971* 4 All Leprous, Tettery, Scabby, Scaly, Scurfy, or other Breakings out upon the Skin

† **Tettish**, **teatish**, a *Obs.* [Origin of radical part *tet* or *teat* obscure see also **TEETY** a.] Peevish, inimitable, fidgetful.

1567 *GOLDING Ovid's Met* xiii (1575) 172 And thou the selfsame Galate art more tettish for to flame, Than Oxen of the wilderness whom neuer wyght did tame 1592 *NASHE P Pennesse* (ed. 2) 16 Hee is an olde man (for those yeares are most wayward and teatish) a 1619 *FLETCHER Wit without M* v 11, His Rogue, if he had been sober, sure had beaten me, is the most tettish Knave 1621 - *Figurum* i 1. Who will be troubled with a tettish girl? a 1625 - *Woman's Prize* v 1, Her sicknesse Has made her somewhat teatish

|| **Tettix** (te tîks). [a Gr *τέττιξ*]

1. The cicada or tree cricket, a homopterous winged insect: so called by the ancient Greeks, and hence in reference to Greece, Greek poets, etc The South European species is, *Cicada orni*.

1775 R. CHANDLER *Trav Asa M.* (1825) I 343 The tettix or cicada in the day time is extremely troublesome. 1816 *KIRBY & SP Entomol* xxiv (1818) II 402 One bard entreats the shepherds to spare the innocuous Tettix, that might-gale of the Nymphs. 1871 M. COLLINS *Inn of Strange Meetings* 40 Anacreon's tettix, singing in the trees 1900 *Daily News* 13 Dec 5/2 The much-sung 'tettix', or cicada

2. *Entom.* A genus of *Aci ridiæ*, or short-horned grasshoppers, typical of the orthopterous subfamily *Tettiginae*, having the pronotum horizontal and the antennæ thirteen- or fourteen-jointed. Two species are known in Britain and nine in U S.

3. *Golden tettix* (Gr. χρυσός τέττιξ), an ornament worn in the hair by Athenians before Solon's time, as an emblem of their being aboriginal.

1874 *MAHAFFY Soc. Life Greece* v. 135 Fastened their hair with a golden tettix. 1875 *BROWNING Aristoph* *Apol* 441 Citizens Like Aristides and like Miltiades Wore each a golden tettix in his hair

Tetty, variant of **TETTX**, easily offended.

Tet-work, *obs.* or *enion*. f. **TUF-WORK**, piece-work **Teucall**, *obs.* form of **TEOCALLI**.

Teuch, *teugh*, *Sc.* forms of **TOUGH**.

Teuchat, -it, *Sc.* variants of **TEWHIT**, lapwing.

Teucrin (tæ'krin). *Chem.* [f. Bot L. *Teu-crinum*, generic name of germander + -IN 1.]

1881 *WATTS Dict Chem* 3rd Suppl., **Teucrin**, a glucoside obtained from *Teucrium fruticans*, a Sicilian plant used as a remedy for intermittent fever.

Teuf-teuf: see **TUFF-TUFF**.

Teuk (tûk). *local*. [From its note of alarm.] The name given in East Anglia, Essex, and Kent to a bird, the Redshank, *Totanus calidris*

1859 *ATKINSON Walls & Talks* (1892) 300 A man went with a sailor to shoot teukes 1892 *Within an hour of Lond* (ed. 2) 256 The redshank, pool-snipe, teuke or took. 1910 *Westm Gas* 29 Jan 11/1 The Redshank The clear 'teuk-teuk' will break upon the stillness that reigns around, showing your deadly presence is detected. *Ibid.*, The 'teuk', as they call the redshank in [the Essex marshes]

Teut (tîtl). Colloquial abbreviation of **TEUTON**

1862 J. BROWN *Leith* (1907) 152 That blue-eyed, soft and white-skinned Teut, polyandrous and heartless 1876 *BLACIUS Lang. & Lit Highl Scotl.* i. 66 The Celts delight in a peculiar use of the nasal organ, unknown to the Teut, whether in Saxony or in the British low countries.

Teuténage, *obs.* form of **TUTENAG**, zinc.

Tenthology (tæp lôdzî) [ad. mod. L. *teuthologia*, irreg (for **teuthidologia*) f. Gr *revbîs* (-lô-s) cuttle-fish, squid + -ology.] That branch of zoology which deals with cephalopods. Hence **Teuthologist**.

1886 *HOYLE in Challenger Rep* XVI. 61 More explicit information would be very acceptable to teuthologists 1891 *Cent. Dict*, **Teuthology**

Teutlose *Chem* [f. Gr *τεῦτλα*-ov beet + -OSE 2.]

1868 *WATTS Dict Chem* V 740 *Teutlose*, a kind of sugar, resembling glucose, said to exist, under certain circumstances, in the juice of beet

Teuto- (tæto), before a vowel **Teut-**, combining form irregularly f. **TEUTON**, **TEUTONIC**.

1. Combined with other ethnic sbs. or adjs in the sense 'That is a Teuton, or Teutonic and .', as *Teut-Aryan*, *Teuto-British*, *-Celt*, *-Celtic*, etc.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict*, *Teuto-Celtic*, of mixed Teutonic and Celtic blood, as the people of northern France 1897 *10th Cent* May 795 The early Aryan or better Teutayan children would seem to have used another word 1909 *Daily Chron* 24 Mar 4/6 Sir Rowland Blennerhasset belonged to that class of international publicists represented by the Baron von Bunsen, his Teuto-British contributions to our magazines will be much missed

2. Formative of derivatives, as **Teuto latri**, the idolizing of Teutonic or German nationality, ideas, etc., **Teutomania**, a mania for what is Teutonic or German; hence **Teutomania**, one possessed with Teutomania, **Teutophile**, -phil sb, a lover or friend of Germany and the Germans, also as *adj*; **Teutophobia**, an intense dread of or aversion to Germany and the Germans; hence **Teu tophobe**, one possessed with Teutophobia; **Teutophobiaism**, 1893 *Chicago Advance* 17 Aug. Words of warning against the danger of 'Teutolatry' [= blind attachment to German biblical criticism] 1848 A HERBERT in Todd *Irish Nemesis* Notes 42 That crotchet is as old as Versteegan, who says the Picts were phictian or fighters. This was *Teutomania 1890 *Q Rev* Api 440 To detest the Teutomania that worked at the expense of progress and good will 1900 *Dundee Advertiser* 16 Api 16/3 France, which *Teutomaniacs are wont to brand as 'Celtic' 1904 *Fruit Philos Psychol* 5 *Sci Meth.* 4 Feb 58 (C D. Suppl.) Worthy of more attention than it receives in the current *Teutophile

philosophy 1904 *Daily Chron* 29 Mar 4/6 The late Tsar—who, as a 'Teutophile', would never speak German 1905 *Daily News* 9 Aug. 6 The misunderstandings are directly attributable to the Teutophile Press 1903 *Sat Rev.* 14 Mar 330/1 A reasoned protest against English 'Teutophobia' 1904 *Q Rev* Jan 320 These articles, apart from their 'Teutophobia', are lucid surveys

Teuton (tū'ŏn, -tūn). [*ad*. L. *Teuton-ēs*, *Teuton-i* (rarely sing *Teuton*, -us), ethnic name. For sense 2 see Note to TEUTONIC]

1. In *pl.* (usually in L. form *Teutones*) applied to an ancient people of unknown race, said to have inhabited the Cimbric Chersonesus in Jutland c 320 B.C., who, in company with the Cimbri, in 113-101 B.C. devastated Gaul and threatened the Roman republic

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.*, *Teutonic*, belonging to the Teutons, an ancient people of Germany, inhabiting chiefly along the coasts of the German ocean. 1839 *Penny Cycl.* XIV 420/2 The consul Manilius and the proconsul Cæpio were defeated by the Teutones and Cimbri in Gaul. 1879 *Froude Cæsar* v 41 Both Teutons and Cimbri were Germans.

2 A German, in extended ethnic sense, any member of the races or peoples speaking a Germanic or Teutonic language; in Great Britain and its colonies, and the United States, often used like 'Saxon' in opposition to 'Celt', and in avoidance of 'German' in its modern political sense.

1833 D. MACMILLAN in *Hughes Mem.* ii. (1883) 20, I am very glad that my mother is a Teuton 1841 *SPALDING Italy & Its Isl.* III 222 These isolated Teutons constituted under the Venetian government a sort of smuggling free state 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw Mag* Apr 543/2 He is a partisan of the pure Teuton

Hence **Teutondom**, the land or domain of the Teutons, Germany, the German people or state, **Teutonesque** a [-esque], of Teutonic character

1880 STALLYBRASS tr. *Grinnis's Teutonic Mythol.* I 103 Those divinities of whom there is least trace to be found in the rest of Teutondom 1889 R. B. ANDERSON tr. *Rydberg's Teutonic Mythol.* 22 Did they look upon themselves as aborigines or as immigrants in Teutondom? 1839 DARLEY *Beaumont & Fletcher's Works* I Intro 38 A Teutonesque consonantal language like ours, will, however polished, want sufficient melodiousness

Teutonic (tū'tŏnik), *a.* and *sb.* Also 7 Theut- [*ad*. L. *Teutonic-us*, f. *Teuton-ēs* see Note below]

A. adj. 1 Of or pertaining to the Teutons; German, esp. High German

1645 HOWELL *Left* (1650) II 80 The High Dutch or Teutonic tongue is one of the prime and most spacious maternal languages of Europe 1697 *North's Plutarch*, *Add Lives* (1676) 39 He [Charlemagne] began a Vulgar Teutonic Grammar. 1719 W. ODISWORTH *Quillet's Callipædia* iv. 746 The fam'd Teutonic Valour, priz'd in war. 1724 WATERLAND *Athena Creed* 67 There is in the emperor's library at Vienna, a German, or Teutonic version of this creed. 1770 (title) A Compendious View of the Grounds of the Teutonic Philosophy With considerations by way of enquiry into the writings of J. Behmen.

b. Of or pertaining to the ancient Teutones 1618 BOLTON *Florus' Hist.* (1636) 117 The Cimbrian, Teutonicke, and Tigrin Wane 1797-41 [see TEUTON x]

2 Of or pertaining to the group of languages allied to German (including Gothic, Scandinavian, Low German, and English), forming one of the great branches of the Indo-European, Indo-Germanic, or Aryan family, and to the peoples or tribes speaking these languages now often called *Germanic*, and sometimes *Gothic*. (See Note below.)

1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., Teutonic language, is the ancient language of Germany, which is ranked among the mother-tongues. 1798 BLACKSTONE *Comm* III. xxiii 350 Sternhook ascribes the invention of the jury, which in the Teutonic language is denominated *jurymale*, to Regner, king of Sweden and Denmark. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1872) 22 The word *Wotan*, which is the original form of *Odin*, a word spread over all the Teutonic Nations everywhere 1846 M^cCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Empire* (1854) II. 79 The Normans, as well as the Saxons, were of Teutonic extraction 1857 MAURICE *Ep. St. John* xx 336 He raised up the Gothic or Teutonic race. 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* I. 1 5 The eastern and northern parts of what now is Scotland were peopled by a race of very pure Teutonic blood and tongue 1888 SKEAT *Etymol. Dict.* p. xviii, German, properly called High-German, to distinguish it from the other Teutonic dialects, which belong to Low-German

3 **Teutonic Knights**, **Teutonic Order** (of Knights) A military order of German Knights (in med. L. *Teutonicus Ordo Militaris*, F. *l'Ordre Teutonique*, Ger. *Deutsche Ritter*, in 16th c. *Teutsche Herren*), originally enrolled c 1191 as the Teutonic Knights of St. Mary of Jerusalem, for service in the Holy Land.

Their first seat was at Acre; after the fall of the Latin kingdom of Jerusalem, they settled at Marienburg on the Vistula, and carried on a crusade against the neighbouring heathen nations of Prussia, Livonia, etc. Their conquests made them a great sovereign power, but from the 15th c. they rapidly declined, and were abolished in 1809. The order maintains a titular existence in Austria and Holland.

1866 *Ferne Blas Gentrie* 128 The habite and robes of a Teuch-knight was a cloake or mantell of white, with a blacke crosse upon the same. 1617 MORVSON *Itin.* i. 34 A house of old belonging to the Teutonic order of Knights. *Ibid.* 61 Prussen of old was subject to the order of the Teutonic Knights 1645 FULLER *Gd Th in Bad T* (1841) 43 Martin de Golin, master of the Teutonic order, was taken prisoner by the Prussians, and delivered bound to be beheaded. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Teutonic Order*.

The Order is now little known, tho' there is still a Great Master of it kept up 1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist Ref* I 163 On the eastern frontier, where [in 1503] the Teutonic knights were incessantly pressed upon by the Poles and Russians *Ibid.* ii. 11 373 Maximilian wished to hold him in check, on the one side by the Grand Duke of Moscow, on the other by the Teutonic Order.

4. **Teutonic cross**, a cross potent, being the badge of the Teutonic Order

1884 OGILVIE (Annandale), *Teutonic Cross*

B. sb. 1. † The language of any Teutonic race, *spec.* the German language (*obs.*), now by philologists applied only to the common or primitive speech, which afterwards broke up into the languages named in A. 2, also known as *Germanic*

1631 WITFVER *Anc Fun Mon* 684 Although the Teutonic be more mixed with other strange languages 1668 WILKINS *Real Char* i. 1 83 3 The Teutonic or German is now distinguished into Upper and Lower. 1797-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. *Mother tongue*, Of mother tongues, Scaliger reckons ten in Europe, viz the Greek, Latin, Teutonic or German, Slavonic, Irish and British 1755 *Gentl Mag* XXV 150/1 An history of our language, in which it is regularly traced from the old Gothic and Teutonic to modern English 1864 BURTON *Scot Abr.* i. 1 14 All the way from the border to the Highland line, the people, high and low, came to speak in very pure Teutonic. 1870 HELFENSTEIN *Teutonic Gram* 408 The perfect of the verb *haldan* must have been *ha-hald* in the primitive Teutonic.

† 2 = TEUTON 2. *Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 361 Verstegan (alias Rowley) [had not] dar'd to make us all Teutonicks 1691 WOOD *Ath Oxon* II 40 His Grandfather was by nativity a Teutonic.

† 3 *pl.* = Teutonic Knights. See A. 3 *Obs.*

1693 tr. *Emilia's Hist Monast Orders* iii. 280 The Knights of Rhodes and the Teutonicks. 1796 MORSE *Amer Geog* II 238 As grand Master of the Teutonics

[Note Late Roman writers reckoned the *Teutones* among the peoples of Germania, and *Teutonicus* became a common poetic equivalent for *Germanicus*. It is now however held by many that they were not a Germanic people. But, before 900, German writers in Latin began to follow Latin poets, precedent by using *Teutonica lingua* instead of the barbarian or non-classical *Thiotisca*, to render the native *deutsch*, *deutsch* (OHG *diutisc*, mod. *deutsch* = OS *thiudisk*, OE *þeodisc*, literally 'national, popular, vulgar') as a designation of their vulgar tongue in contrast to Latin, as if this German adj. were identical with the ancient ethnic name. In 1200 *lingua Teutonica* was similarly used, and thenceforth *Teutonicus* became a usual L. rendering of *Deutsch* or *German*. Some Early German comparative philologists (e.g. Bopp in 1840) used *Teutonicus* as the name for the family of languages including Gothic, German, Scandinavian, and English, but for this *Germanisch* is now more used in German, and *Germanic* by many in English. But in English there is an awkwardness and sometimes ambiguity in using *Germanic* beside *German* (in its ordinary political sense), which does not arise in German or French, where *germanisch* and *germanique* are entirely distinct from *deutsch* and *allemand*. To avoid this, many English scholars prefer 'Teutonic' as the term for the linguistic family, and it is commonly so used in this dictionary.]

Teutonically (tū'tŏnikālī), *adv.* [*f* prec.: see -ICALLY] In the manner of a 'Teuton' or German, in German style

1859 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* etc. (1882) III 534 The position Teutonically proved untenable to all 'thinkers of any force'. 1895 *Athenum* 17 Aug. 232/1 Dr Führer justly, if Teutonically, writes [etc].

Teutonicism (tū'tŏnikiz'm). [*f* prec. + -ISM.] Teutonic (i. e. German) character or practice; a Teutonic expression, a Teutonicism.

1848 SIR C. LYELL in *Left*, etc. (1882) II. 63 The terms bakery and bookbinder seem useful Teutonicisms 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 Oct. 4/3 Italian composers essaying the more classical forms are impelled to out-Herod Herod in the seriousness and Teutonicism of their productions

Teutonium (tū'tŏniz'm). [*f* TEUTON + -ISM]

1. An idiom or mode of expression peculiar to or characteristic of the Teutonic languages, esp. of German, a Germanism.

1619 KEPLER *Harmonia Mundi*, iv. v. in *Opera* (1864) V 234 Idem quod vultus, facies, quod etiam noster Teutonismus habet, qui faciem solet nominare das Angesicht 1889 L. E. & D. *Philos. Mag* Nov 425 The translator has done his part of the work well, although we detect distinct Teutonisms here and there

2. Teutonic or Germanic character, type, constitution, system, or spirit; German feeling and action (either in the wider ethnical or the restricted national or political sense).

1854 MILMAN *Lat Chr* in vii (1864) II 101 Teutonic Europe, or Europe so deeply interpenetrated with Teutonism 1881 *Atlantic Monthly* XLVII 230 During most of classic antiquity the centre of Teutonism seems to have been farther east than Germany 1900 A. LANG in *Blackw Mag*, Apr. 543/2 He regrets the Norman Conquest as an interference with unmixed Teutonism.

Teutonist (tū'tŏnist) [*f* as prec. + -IST]

1. One versed in the history, etc., of the Teutonic race or languages; one who makes much of Teutonic influence in the history of England.

1882 *Academy* No. 511, 112 [J. R. Green's] 'Making of England' will probably long represent the last word of the Teutonist on the nature and extent of the primitive English settlement 1883 T. KERSLAKE in *N & Q* 6th Ser VII 301/2 A canon of the most profound English Teutonist, the late Mr Kemble

2 One whose writings have a Teutonic character or style.

1894 G. ALLEN in *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 3/1 You may divide our poets... into two great schools in this matter—the Classicists, and the Teutonists, if I may venture so to style them. To this latter class belong Shakespeare, Keats, Coleridge, Burns, Rossetti, and the greater part of our romantic poets.

Teutonity. [*f* as prec + -ITY] The quality or condition of being Teutonic, Teutonism.

1877 *Athenum* 1 Dec. 666/2 The German lieutenant has dropped some of his superfluous Teutonity 1886 *Pall Mall G* 24 July 3/2 If any one is inclined to think that the termination *is* must imply Teutonity, let him remember that far from any German speech he will find such names as Retz, Batz, and Biarritz

Teutonize (tū'tŏnəiz), *v.* [*f* TEUTON + -IZE.]

trans. To make or render Teutonic or German

1845 *Blackw. Mag* LVII 478 After Teutonizing the Hebrew in this manner, he next proceeds to the Egyptian. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* I iii 126 Those Celtic lands... had been to a great extent Teutonized 1882 *Sat Rev* 17 June 768/1 Justified in treating, for all practical purposes, as Teutonic a nation so thoroughly Teutonized

b. intr. To conform to Teutonism, to play the Teuton

1882 in OGILVIE (Annandale) Hence **Teutonizing** *vbl sb.*, **Teutonization**, the action or process of rendering or being made Teutonic or German

1855 MILMAN *Lat Chr* iv x (1864) II 435 The Franks now shared with the Romans the great hierarchical dignities This Teutonizing of the hierarchy [etc.] 1872 D. H. HAIGH in *Archæol Canina* VIII 18 From Kent the Teutonization of Britain began 1878 *Fraser's Mag* XVIII 571 His style underwent a process of Teutonisation

Teutono-, combining form of TEUTON, as in **Teutonomia**, **Teutono-**, **Teutono-**, **Teutono-** *pho* *bia*: see TEUTO-

1839 DONALDSON *New Cratylus* § 97 (1850) 141 The Hellenic or Teutono-Peisc language of the North 1886 *Pall Mall G* 18 Oct 3/2 It was in Russia that he discovered the earthly paradise of Teutonophobia 1897 *Current Hist* (Buffalo, N.Y.) VII 96 [He] is said to be neither a Teutono-phobe nor a Francophil, 1905 H. PAUL in *19th Cent Nov* 862 Ministers will do no good by tampering with Mr. Chamberlain's exploded Teutonomania.

Tevel, tavel, v *Obs exc. dial.* Forms 3-4 tavel, teuel, 9 *Sc.* tevel, tevel. [Origin and primary meaning obscure; it is even uncertain whether there are not here two different words.]

Senses 2 and 3 suggest a possible connexion with TAVE v If sense 1 was orig. to contend (in words), we might compare Norw. *tevel*, Sw. *tevel*, to contend, cope, vie, rival, strive, struggle, but these go back to ON *tefa* to play at tables or draughts, = OE. *teftian*, ME *TAVEL*, which appears to have no connexion with this]

† 1. *intr.* ? To talk, converse; or perh 1a thei, To discuss, argue, contend in words *Obs*

1225 *St. Marier*. 11 Ich leote ham talikan ant tavelin of godlec ant teweliche luuen ham, wridun uel wilnung 1225 *Leg Kath* 822 Pet he bet is nometuod & meat con cume cuðe prof & teueli [v. r. taveli] wið me *Ibid* 1254 Swa awundret of hure wittie wordes, & swa offearet & offruht, & alle hise feren, betwefde hare nan tunge to tavelin a tnt wið [v. r. teuelin a dnt]

† 2. To struggle, strive, contend; to labour. *Obs.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 1189 Trwe tulkes in toures teuelede [printed teneled] wyth-inne, In bigge butage [= brattice] of borde, bulde on þe walles 13 *Gaw & Gr Knf* 1514 [For] to telle of þis teueling of þis tve kuytze, Hit is þe tytelet, token, and tyxt of her werkkeze.

3. *intr.* To behave in a disorderly or violent manner; to rage. *Sc.*

1828 CARLYLE *Let to F. Carlyle* 25 Aug. in *Froude Life* (1882) II 11 37 Gawn up and down the country taveling and screeching like a wild bear

4. *trans.* (See quot.) *Sc.*

1825 JAMISON, *Tevel*, to confuse, to put into a disorderly state, *Dumfri.*

† **Tevell**. *Sc. Obs. rare.* [app a. F *tavelle* in its obs. sense 'a small edging lace, a Crowne-lace' (Cotgr 1611) cf. TAVELL.] Lace

1632 in *14th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App iii. 235 Ane gown of cloth of gold, laid over with tevell of gold *Ibid*, Ane blak dames gown, laid over with sylver tevell.

Tew (tū), *sb.* 1 *Obs exc. dial.* Also 9 *tue* [*f* TEW v.]

† 1 The tawing of leather see TEW v. 1. *Obs.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 489/2 Tew, or tewingye of lethyr.

† 2 The work of preparation, labour. *Obs.*

1644 *Harlib's Legacy* (1655) 286 Each Acre shall be worth at least six pound, thirteen shillings, four pence for the tew onely, and at least six pound, thirteen shillings and four pence more for the seed.

3. Constant work and bustling; a state of worry or excitement. *dial.* and *U. S.*

1825 BROCKERT *N. C. Words* s. v. *Tue*, *Sare tue*, great difficulty in accomplishing anything 1866 E. TABOR *Rachel's Secret* I vii 103 There was no end of the tew and worry in a farm-house 1880 TENNYSON *Northern Collier* ix. When we could into Meatin', at first she wur all in a tew. 1883 HOWELLS *Woman's Reason* (Trauch) II. 27 My wife was always in a tew about the danger

† **Tew**, *sb.* 2 *Obs.* Also 6 *tewe*, (7 *tewgh*, *tew*, 9 *dial.* *tow*). [Not known before 15th c.: app corresp. to WFls. *tūch*, late MDa., mod Du. *tūg*, MLG, LG *tuch*, MHG. *zuc*, Ger *zeug*, apparatus, gear, tools, utensils, implements, tackle f. *ablaunt stem* *tug* of **tūhan* to draw, lead (TEW v.)]

1. Fishing-tackle; nets, fishing-lines, etc.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/1 Tew, of fyszynge, *fiscalus*,

in plural, *setaria* [MS. recd.] 1599 *Will. J. Thomson* (Somerset Ho.), A mansfale of all tewe except sperlyn nett
1619 *Fletcher M. Thomas* i. 11, *Dor*. The fool shall now
fish for himself. *Alice*. Be sure then His twigh be tith and
strong. He'll catch no fish else. 1622 *MALYNES Anc. Law-
Merch* 246 Also that they shall be honest and true being
asked concerning the length and depth of their ropes or
tewes when they are in druing, neither shall they wittingly
suffer their tewes to fit and run over one another

fig. 1599 *WARNER Alb. Eng. vi. xxix* (1612) 144 She [Queen
Catherine 14.] pitched Lewe, he [Owen Tudor] masshed
1602 *Ibid.* Epit. 391 This Caidinall, conspiring with William
de la Poole, pitched their Tew to intangle the same Pro-
tector. 1603 *HARSNET Pop. Impost* 12 The groundes of their
Art [weir] layde sure and a little tryng of their Tooles,
whether their Tew would holde or no

2 Implements, tools, materials for work gener-
ally; stuff. Also fig.

1616 *T. SCOTT Philomathes* Cy. b. When all your traines
and tew in order laid. a 1638 *MEDS. Wks.* (1672) 815, I am
not unwilling to communicate unto you the most of my tew,
because, I perceive, you make some account of them. 1671
SKINNER, Tew, Instrumentum, Materia, Arma, Arma-
menta. 1674 *N. FAIRFAX Bulw. & Selo* 36 Another Argu-
ment which may happily at first blush seem to have more
tew in it than all the stands we have met with hitherto.
a 1845 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia, Tew*, necessary tools or
apparatus for any purpose (pronounced like *cow*). 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Tew*, *Obsol.* v. Cy. Materials for work.

Tew, sb. 3. *Sc.* [Etymol. doubtful perh. from
same root as *prec.*] (?) The braces of a drum, or
the braces and cords by which a drum is tightened.

c 1750 in *Beveridge Culross & Tulliallan* xix, (1885) II. go
The coungal allows the drummer to get als many new tewes
as will seive the drum

Tew (*tū*), *v. l.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Forms 4-7
tawe, 5 tewha, tewyn, 6 teawe, 6-7 teaw, 7
tiew, tewgh, 8-9 tue, 7-*tew*. [In branch I. app.
a later collateral, derivative, or altered form of *TAW*
v. l. with which it is synonymous; the form-history
is obscure. Branch II corresponds to nothing in
TAW, and may be of other origin, though sense-
development from branch I. is conceivable.]

I. *trans.* To convert skin into a species of
leather, by steeping, beating, and manipulation, to
dress, = *TAW* v. l. 2.

c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1243 Fful manye
kynges had he [the giant Rytton] don slo, & flow he berdes
of alle bo, Til a pane, as a furour, he did hem tewe. c 1440
Promp. Parv. 490 1/2 *Tewyn* lethyr, *frusio*, *corradio*. 1530
PALSGR. 154 1/2 I tewe leather, *he souple*. 1601 *HOLLAND*
Phny (1634) II. 171 Certaine skinnies of leather well tewed
and dressed vntill they be soft. 1681 *CHETHAM Angler's*
Vade m. xxiv § 3 (1689) 185 After the skin is tewed in the
skinner's lime-pits. 1790 *Brit. Apollo* II No. 49 4 1/2 Were
his Hide tewed by Tanners. fig. 1790 *Brit. Apollo* II
No. 39 3 1/2 Tew her Hide with an Oaklen Plant

b. *intr.* *refl.* or *passive*
c 1880 *Northants Dial.*, Take it [the leather] out again
and let it lie and tew

2 To work (anything) into proper consistency by
beating, etc.; to temper (mortar). Now *dial.*

1641 *Best Farm Bks.* (Surtees) 138 Then doe wee water
it [the earth] and tewe it well at the first, and soe leave it
for her that serveth to temper. 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury*
iii. 88 1/2 *Tew*, to Batter or draw out a peece of Iron. 1722
BAILEY, To *Tew*, to beat Mortar. To *Tew* Hemp to beat
it dress it. 1797 *P. WAKEFIELD Ment. Improv.* (1801) III
2 Kneading and tewing the two earths together is the most
laborious part of the work. 1885 *Almondbury & Huddersf.*
Gloss s. v., That lime wants better tewing

3. *transf.* and fig. a. To deal with or employ.

1489 *Chm. chiv. Acc. Waltersunch, Suffolk* (Nichols 1797)
183 Y^r man, or a men shall rec the town doyllys of heryngs
and sperlings, and to tewe them to most proffyte of the town

† b. To prepare or bring into a proper state or
condition for some purpose. *Obs.*

1571 *GOLDING Calvan on Ps.* xxx. 9 No man can giue him
selfe cheerfully vnto prayer, till he bee thoroughly teawed
and well furnished by the crosse. a 1577 *Gascoigne Flowers*
(1589) 1 These chattering teeth, this trembling toong Well
tewed with careful cries. a 1619 *FLETCHER Wit without M.*
iii. 1. So tewed him up with Sack that he lies lashing a But of
Malmse for his Mares.

† d. To beat, flog, thrash, belabour. Also fig.
= *TAW* v. l. 3, 3 b. *Obs.*

1598 *DALLINGTON Meth. Trav.* Gij, He left them all
France, typed and tewed, as bare as a birdes bone. 1600
HOLLAND Lany 716 When they saw once the bodies of their
Tribunes tewed with rods. 1622 *FLETCHER Begg. Bush* iii.
11, Tew 'em, swinge 'em, Knock me their brains into their
breaches. 1664 *WILSON A. Commensus* ii. 1, He does so
tew the Pope, That man of sin, The Whorpe of Babylon
1670 *NARBOROUGH Jynk. in Acc. Sev. Late Voy.* i. (1694) 75
The Trees are much weather-beaten, And the shore-sides
much tewed with the surge of the Waters.

† b. To lay on (a rod, scourge). *Obs. rare*
1583 *STOCKER Cw. Warrens Lowe* C Ep. Ded A ij b,
Whiche roddes and scourges, when he hath in his great
wisdomes, teawed vpon them, for their amendement, he will
suiely caste into the fire

c. *dial.* To shake up, toss about, turn over (as
hay), to tumble, rump, crease, disarrange (dress);
to pull about, pull in pieces; to discuss, to vex.

In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, cited as in use from Northern Counties
to Warw, Northamp, E. Anglia.

II. 5. *trans.* To fatigue or tire with hard work;
refl. = 6. *dial.*

1845 *BROCKETT N. C. Words* s. v. *Tue*, He tues himself
1893 *Carlisle Patr.* 30 June 3/3 (E. D. D.), S— went down
before K—, who was sar tewed in the operation. The
two giants could not be said to have tew'd themselves much.

c 1895 'Flir' *Holderness Harvest* 84 I've been tewing
mysen a'most to deead all foienoon

6. *intr.* To work hard, to exert oneself, to toil;
to bustle about. Now *dial.* and *U. S.*

1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss*, To *Tew*, also to work hard.
1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words*, *Tue*, to labour long and
patiently, to fatigue by repeated or continued exertion. *A*
tuing life, a laborious life. *A tuing soul*, a hard work-
ing person. 1863 *TROLLOPE St. Olaves* II. 4 Little folks like
you an' me has to tew about and fend for 'em both. 1894
BARING-GOULD Queen of L. xii, I tew from morning till night.
1909 *Daily News* 31 May 4 Our male folk, who after 'tewing'
at the mill all the week are usually allowed to take their time
at the Saturday tea table

Hence *Tewed* (*tūd*) *ppl. a.*, *Tewing* *vbl. sb.*
(also *atirb.*) and *ppl. a.*

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490 1/2 **Tevwyd*, *fruentus*. 1488 in
Ripon Ch. Acts (Surtees) 286, i. buksyn tewyd. 1611
COTGR., *Travass*, hurried, tossed, tugged, tewed, spoiled,
onevorne, or misused, by much remewing. 1863 *Mrs. Too-
good Works Dial.*, *Tewed*, tired, exhausted. 1892 *CAR-
RUTH in Kansas Univ. Mag.* i. (U. S.) (E. D. D.), I'm tewed
and fretted. 1894 *6 Carthar. Abd. de Whiteby* (Surtees)
623 Item pro tewing xiiii pellum luporum, i. s. x. d. c 1430
LINDA Min. Prover. (Percy Soc.) 201 Whoos tewingh hah
cost many a crowche, Hire pylche souple for to make
1885 *R. S. SURTEES Spence's Sp. Tour* x, Bullfrog, whom
I bought him of, is very fat, and can't stand much tewing
in the saddle. 1895 *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss* s. v., A tewing
hay time, the season wet and unfavourable for the hay,
involving much extra labour. 1882 *OGILVIE* (Annandale),
Tewing-beattle, a spade-shaped instrument for tewing or
beating hemp. 1902 *BARING-GOULD Nebo the Natter* xix,
She alway was a tewin' woman.

† *Tew*, *v. l.* 2. *Obs.* Also 8 tue. [app. a deriva-
tive or altered form of *Tow* v., of much later
appearance, the phonology is obscure.] *trans.* To
haul, tow (a ship, net, etc.), to drag, pull, tug,
= *TOW* v.

1600 *HOLLAND Lany* xxv xxx. 571 Marcellus caused a
great hulke, laden with armed souldiours, to be fastened by
an haling rope unto a galley, and so in the night by
strength of oares to bee tewed and drawne up after it into
Acradina. 1612 *DRAYTON Polyolb.* xii. 197 The goodly
river Lee. By which the Danes had then their full-fraught
navies tew'd. 1622 *Ibid.* xxv (1748) 367 The toiling fisher
here is tewing of his net. 1693 *J. J. J. Rabelais* iii.
Prol. 7 He tugged it, tew'd it, carry'd it [a tub]. 1706
BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath ii. 386 A Sprain
tued, hald, and wrenched by ignomant Bone setters. 1787
GROSE Provenc. Gloss, To *Tew*, to pull or tow.

Tewch, *Sc.* form of *TOUGH*

Tewel, *tuel* (*tū-ēl*). Now only *dial.* Forms.
4 tuelle, tuwel, 5 tawelle, touelle, towel, 5-7
tewell, 6-8 tuell, 7 tuill, twill, 4-8 tuel, 4-
tewel. [a. OF. *tuel*, *tuelle*, etc. (12th c. in Godef.)
a tube, pipe, tyure, mod. F. *tuayan*, = ME. *TUTEL*
beak, Sp., Pg., Pr. *tudel* tube—Romanic type
**tutellum*, referred to a German word repr. by MDn.
tüte, Du. *tut* pipe, nipple, etc., LG. *tüte*, *tüte*
beak, snout, pipe, etc. cf. also ON *túta* teat-like
prominence, Sw. *tut* pipe, Da. *tut* spout. As to
ulterior etymology see *Franch.* s. v. *tut*.]

† l. A shaft or opening for the escape of smoke,
etc., a chimney. *Obs.*

c 1384 *CHAUCER H. Fame* iii. 559 Suche a smoke gan out
wende. As dothe where that men melt lede. Loo alle on
high fro the tuelle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380 1/2 A Tewelwe of a
chymnay, *epicaustum*. 1567 *FENTON Trag. Disc.* v.
(1898) I 236 The chamber where our Cornelio was rammed
up in the tewel of a chymney

† b. *transf.* The vent or opening in a pie-crust
c 1480 *Liber Cocorum* (1862) 38 In myddes þo lydde an
tuel þou make, Set hit in þo ovyen for to bake, 3ete take hit
out, fede hit with wyne

† c. A conduit. *Obs. rare*—1.

1725 *PEARCE Laws & Cust. Stannaries* Intro. 13 The
said Conduit, which the Tinner commonly call a *Tuell*, and
may properly descend from the Latin Word *Tutula*.

2. The anus; the rectum, or lower bowel now
chiefly of animals, esp. horses. [Not in OFr.]

c 1386 *CHAUCER Somn.* T. 440 And when this sike man
felte this frere Aboute his tuwel [v. r. tuel, tewel, touel]
girope there and heere. c 1425 tr. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula*
(E. E. T. S.) p. 9 skynne atuyx þe tewel & þe fistule. 1523
FITZGER. Husb. 85 Broken wynded is a yll dysease,
and appereth at his nosethryll, at his flanke, and also at his
tuel. 1578 *LYTTE Dodoens* ii. xcvi. 281 Swellings and in-
flammations of the tuell or fundament. 1601 *HOLLAND*
Phny xxi. xix 106 Violets a peculiar vertue they have
to helpe the poccidence or falling downe both of tuill and
matrice. c 1720 W. GIBSON *Farrier's Dispens.* x. (1734) 241
Keeping the Horses tail close to his Tuel. 1895 *Gloss E*
Anglia, Tewel, the vent or fundament of a horse.

3 [See *quots.* and *TEW-IRON*, *TUXE*]

1677 *MOXON Mach. Exerc.* No. 1 2 In the back of the
Forge is fixed a thick Iron plate, and a taper Pipe in it.
called a *Tewel*, or (as some call it) a *Tewl-iron*. Into
this taper Pipe or *Tewel* is placed the Nose or Pipe of the
Bellows. 1831 J. HOLLAND *Manuf. Metal* i. 163 A stout
perforated core of iron, called the *tewel* or *tew iron*.

Tewel (l), -e, obs. forms of *TOWEL*

† *Tewer*, *Obs.* *rare*—0. [if *Tew* v. l. + -ER.] One
who taws leather, = *TAWER*.

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490 1/2 *Teware*, *corradior*. 1483
Cath. Angl. 380 1/2 A Tewel of skynnes, *corradior*.

Tewer, corrupt form of *TUXE*.

Tuesday, *Tewet*, obs. ff. **TUESDAY**, **TEWHIT**.

Tewfikose (*tūfikōs*) *Chem.* [f. the name
of Mohammed Tewfik Pasha (Khedive of Egypt

1879-92) + -OSE²] A peculiar sugar found (1890-1)
in the milk of the buffalo of the East, *Bubalus*
Buffelus, taking the place of the ordinary milk
sugar. It yields glucose when hydrolysed.

1891 *Daily Chron.* 18 Mar. 8/5 A sugar of a hitherto
undescribed variety—'tewfikose', as it is proposed to be
called in honour of the Khedive. 1902 in *WEBSTER Suppl.*

Tewgh, *tewhe* see *TEW* v. l. **TOUGH**.

Tewhit, *tewit* (*tūhit*, *tūwit*, *tūit*), also
tyū hit, *tyū hit*, *tūhit*. Now *local*. Forms: a
5, 8-9 *tuchet*, 6 *tuechit*, 9 *teuchit*, -at, *teuchet*;
β. 7 *tuewhite*, *tequhyt*, *terwhite*, 9 *tuquheit*,
tewhit, *teewheep*, -whoap, γ. 6 *tuwyte*, 7-
tewit (7-9 *tewet*, 7 *teewitte*); δ. 8-9 *tawfet*,
tufit, 9 *tufat*, *teufet*, *teufit*, *teafft*. [Orig.
echoic. see *PEWIT*. The α and β forms are *Sc.*,
the others are cited in the *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from
Scotland to Yorks. and Chesh.] The common
Lapwing or *Pewit*, *Vanellus cristatus*

a c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 834 The Tucht gird to the
Golk, and gaf him a fall. 1549 *Compl. Scott* vi. 39 The
tuechutis cryit theus nek, quhen the piettis clattit. 1746
FORBES Domine Deposed iii. ii, 'Tis strange what makes
kirk-fouks so stupid, Far better for them hunt the touchit
1815 G. BEATTIE *John o' Arnha* (1826) 63 The timid teuchit
slouch'd i' crest. 1899 J. COLVILLE *Scot. Vernacular* 12
The teuchat wailed out in circles round the intruder

β c 1609 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *Dalyell Darker Superstit.*
Scotl. (1834) 150 *note*, Get the bones of an tequhyt,
and carry thame in your clothes. 1824 *MACTAGGART Gallovid.*
Encycl. s. v. *Perr*, Eggs, somewhat like tewhit eggs in size
and colour. 1835 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* i. 185 1/2 He
was just in the situation of a tewhit that had lost its mate—
te-wheet! *te-wheet*! it cried.

γ 1592 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 76 *Towe*
tuwytes and a *snaype*, *uyt*. 1678 *RAY Willughby's Ornith.*
307 In the North of England they call it the *Tewit*, from
its cry. 1688 J. CLAYTON in *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 997 The
Tewits are smaller than the English, and have no long
Toppus. 1828 *Crauen Gloss*, *Tewet*, a *pewit* or plover

δ. 1787 *GROSE Provenc. Gloss*, *Tuefist*, a lapwing. Noth

1788 W. MARSHALL *Porkish. Gloss.* (E. D. S.), *Tufit*, the

peewit, or green plover. 1878 *Cumbria. Gloss*, *Tuefist*

Tew-iron (*tū-ə-əm*). Also 6 *tewe* *ireon*, 7
ten *iyron* 8 *dial.*, *tuiron*, *tuarn*, 9 *Sc.* to-*arn*

[Represents *F. tuyère*, through the foin *tewyre*,
yre being taken as the *dial.* *yre*, *ire*, *IRON*; see
TUYERE.] See *quots.* 1825, 1888, and cf. *TEWEL* 3.
1570 *Wills & Inv. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 329, I do gyve vnto
John Dychborne a pair of bellows with a tewe *ireon*. c 1670
in *Beveridge Culross & Tulliallan* xxi. (1885) II. 166 To be
discharged of their wolve by stryking out of their tewe
iyron, and than other worklooms. c 1700 *KENNEDY* (MS.
Lansd. 1033, ff. 406), Four stones or walls, that next the
bellows is called the *Tuarn* or *Tuiron* wall. 1825 *JAMIESON*,
To arn (o pron. as *Gi* v), a piece of iron, with a perforation
so wide as to admit the pipe of the smith's bellows, built into
the wall of his forge, to preserve the pipe from being con-
sumed by the fire. 1840 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Trill.* III.
42 1/2, 5 inches of the end nearest the *tew iron* were burnt
completely away. 1888 *ELWORTHY W. Son* *Wordbk.*
Tew-iron (the *uy*), the nozzle of a smith's bellows, or of a
smelting furnace. *Tew-ions* are regular articles of iron-
mongery.

Tewit, variant of **TEWHIT**, lapwing.

Te-wit, **te-whit**, also 6 *teuyt*, *tueit*, imitations
of the cry of some birds

a 1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1005 And howe styll she [hawk]
dothe syt! Teuyt, teuyt! Where is my wyt? 1549 *Compl.*
Scotl. vi. 39 The oxe cryit tueit. 1791 *WOLCOTT* (P. Pindar)
Commus Ep. Ld. Lonsdale 170 Jove's bird.. Turn Owl to
cry Tee-whit in some old barn.

Tewke, var. **TUKE** *Obs.*, textile fabric

Tewly (*tū-ly*), a. Now *dial.* Forms 6-7
tuly, 7 *tuehy*, 8 *tooly*, 7, 9-*tewly* [Derivation
uncertain. perh. from *TEW* v. l. or v. l.; but the early
spellings *tū-*, *too-* do not favour this.] Weak,
sickly, delicate, poorly, unwell.

1538 *BALE Temptacon* (1870) 14 Ye are but tuly, ye are but
stronge persone doughtlesse. 1619 J. DYKE *Caveat* (1620) 32
Timothy was surely weake, and but a sickly, tuly man. 1691
RAY S. & E. C. Words, *Tewly* or *tuly*, tender, sick
tuly stomached, weak stomached. 1787 *GROSE Provenc.*
Gloss, *Tooly*, tender, sickly. A *tooly* man or woman
Hampsh. 1808 *Longm. Mag.* Nov. 50 His head's wise
enough, if his body be tewly.

Tewly, var. **TULY** a. *Obs.* (of silk).

Tewne, **Tewsdaye**, obs. ff. **TUNE**, **TUESDAY**.

† **Tewshte**, v. *Obs.* *nonce-ud* [perh. intended for
to-shite, OE. *tsiltian* to rend asunder, distract the
mind of, but that vb. is not otherwise known after
1300, so that its actual survival is unlikely.]

1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat.* (1844) 56, I have yet left
one chapter of choplodgick to tewshite you withall

Tewsome, a. *dial.* [f. *TEW* v. l. + -*SOME*.]

Troublesome; restless, unquiet.

1828 *Crauen Gloss*, *Tewhsome*, unquiet, restless. 'For
seu, this is hile teughsome barn'. 1881 *Cornhill Mag.* Oct.
392 A mother likes most the child that's most tewsome.

† **Tewtaw**, sb. *Obs.* Also 8 *tewtow*, 9 *dial.*

tewter [Goes with next.

If the sb. was the earlier, its derivation would prob be
from *Tew* v. l. + *TAW* v. l., or *Tow* v. l. = 'that which tews
taw or *tow*', but if the vb. was the earlier, *Taw* would
naturally be the vb., and *tew* either *Tew* v. l. or some other
word. The origin of the second element was app. lost before
the word became *tewter*. Johnson knew only the vb.,
which he considered a reduplicated form of *tew*.]
An implement for breaking hemp or flax.

1649 *Blithe Eng Imphov Impr* (1653) 262-3 As to the working of it, you must provide your Brakes and Tawtaws both, the brake which bruises and toughens the harl, and the Tawtaw that cuts and divides out the coare. 1727 *BAILEY* vol II, *A Taw-taw*, a Tool to break or beat Flax with. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Tawtaw*, an instrument for breaking flax, as a brake for hemp. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh Word-bk*, *Tawtaw*.

† **Tewtaw**, *v* *Obs* Also *g dial*. tewter. [Goes with prec., *q v*.] *trans* To beat or dress (hemp or flax). = *TAW* *v* 1. Hence *Tewtawing* *vbl sb*.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II 2 Before it can be occupied, it must be watered, dried, bialked, tew-tawed, and with much labor reduced to be as soft and tender as wooll. 1669 *WORLDWIDE Syst Agric* (1881) 333 *To Tewtaw Hemp*. 1707 *MORTIMER Hist* (1721) I 155 The Method and Way of Watering, Pilling, Braking, Tew-tawing, &c of Hemp and Flax. 1755 *JOHNSON, Tewtaw* (formed from *taw* by reduplication), to beat, to break. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh Word-bk*, *Tawtaw*, to beat and break the hemp-stalk after it had been subjected to the action of fire.

Tewyre, corrupt f. *TUYERE* of *TAW-IRON*.

† **Texalte** = *to exalt*. See *T* 1 and *EXALT*.

† 1450 *Story Alexander in Wars Alexander* 287 God hath sent us for texalte and magnifie his lawe.

Texan (teksän), *a* and *sb*. [f next + -AN.] Of or pertaining to the State of Texas. In some specific names of animals, plants, etc. e.g.

Texan armadillo, the *PEBA*, **Texan fever** = *Texas fever*, **Texan hare**, the American JACK-RABBIT, **Texan pride**, *Philox Drummondii*, a bright-flowered annual, native in Texas; **Texan shrew-mole**, *Scalops latimanus*. 1860 *BARTLETT Dict Amer* 218 Jackass Rabbit known also as Mule Rabbit, Texan Hare, and Black tailed Hare. 1898 *Cassell's Encycl Dict*, **Texan shrew-mole**.

Texas (teksäs) The name of one of the United States, formerly a province of Mexico, then for a short time an independent republic.

1. *Western U.S* The uppermost structure of a river-steamer, containing the pilot-house and officers' quarters. Also *attrib*.

1874 *De Vere Americusianus* 128 The cabins below this [the upper deck] and above the grand saloon, where the officers of the boat are accommodated, also belong to Texas. 1893 'MARK TWAIN' *Life on Mississippi* iv 43 The boiler deck, the hurricane deck, and the texas deck are fenced and ornamented with clean white railings. 1899 *FARMER Dict Amer*, **Texas tender**, the waiter on the Texas or upper deck of a Mississippi steamer. 1901 *W CHURCHILL Crisis* xxi, He escorted the ladies to quarters in the texas.

b. 'The elevated gallery, resembling a louver or clearstory, in a grain-elevator'.

1909 in *Cent. Dict. Suppl*.

2. In names of native Texan plants, animals, etc.: as *Texas dead-tree*, *blue grass*, *flax*, *grackle*, *nuttall*, *snake*, 1901, etc. **Texas** (cattle-) fever, a splenic fever, caused by the protozoan *Pyrosoma bigeminum*, localized in the Southern States, to which unacclimatized cattle are liable.

1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Texas Millet*, the *Sorghum ceruineum*, a prolific bread corn cultivated in the tropics. 1902 *Vestris Gas* 2 June 10/2 It is officially announced that the cattle disease prevailing in Rhodesia is Texas fever which is spread by ticks.

† **Tex-ed**, *ppl. a*. *Obs*, *rare* -1. [f. *L. tex-ere* to weave + *-ED* -1; or perh for *text*, ad. *L. text-us*, pa. *ppl.* of *tex-ere*.] Woven.

1574 *BOSSEWELL Armorie* ii, 105 Mounted on the nest texture with the slips of the vine.

† **Texile** = *to exile*: see *T* 1 and *EXILE* *v*.

† 1430 *LYDG Min. Poenis* (Peicy Soc) 14 From [us] texile alle maner hevynesse.

Text (tekst), *sb*, 1. Also 4 *txite*, *txytxe* (4-5 *txit*, 4-6 *txete*, (4, 7 *g dial*) *tex*, 6 *txex*, 7 *txexed*. [a. *F. texte*, also *ONF. txite*, *txite* (12th c. in *Godef*), the Scriptures, etc., ad. med. *L. textus* the Gospel, written character (Du Cange), *L. textus* (u-stem) style, tissue of a literary work (Quintilian), lit. that which is woven, web, texture, f. *text-*, *ppl.* stem of *tex-ere* to weave.]

1. The wording of anything written or printed; the structure formed by the words in their order; the very words, phrases, and sentences as written.

13 *E. E. Allit. P. B* 1634 *Fynst* telle me be tyxte of be tede letters. 13 *Gau & Gr. Knt* 1515 For to telle of his teuelynge of his tve knyghte, Hit is the tytylet, token, & tyxte of her werkke. c. 1500 *Cheshire* xii 45 They deluyered to Raymoundyn the ground that was gyften to hym after the terte or tenour of hys letters. 1560 *DAUS tr. Slerdane's Connu* 65 b. For those wordes, this is my body, Luther vnderstode barely and simply after the terte of the letter. 1678 *Cudworth Intell Syst* i, iv 240 The most of Plato's Followers offering all kind of violence to his Text. 1790 *Swift To Stella* 138 Say, Stella, when you copy next, Will you keep strictly to the text? 1888 *BAVCC Amer Commun*, II, iiii 326 Without venturing to propose alterations in the text of the Constitution.

† b. Applied vaguely to an original or authority whose words are quoted. *Obs*.

† 1400-50 *Alexander* 214 It be-tud on a tyme be text me recordis, pat be mode kynge fame out of toun. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 407 But truly I telle as be text sais.

c. *fig.* or in allusive use.

† 1440 *York Myst* xxv 535 Hayil' terte of trowth be trow to taste Hayil' kyng & sire. 1598 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* vi, xxxi, 136 Ply Sir, your busie trade, you are besides the Text. a. 1635 *NAUMTON Fragm Reg* (Alb) 23 It is not without the text, to give a shoit touch on the helps, and advantages of her reign.

d. The wording adopted by an editor as (in his opinion) most nearly representing the author's

original work, a book or edition containing this; also, with qualification, any form in which a writing exists or is current, as a *good*, *bad*, *corrupt*, *critical*, *received* text.

1841 *MYERS Cath. Th.* iii § 8 26 Our present Received Text has been a growth-improved from many and various sources. 1845 *GRAVES Rom. Law in Encycl Metaph* II 770/1 Hanel, the latest editor, has not inserted these seven constitutions in his text. 1870 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* (1877) II App 658 The text seems very corrupt. 1875 *SCRIVENER Lect. Text N Test* 7 The vast importance of preserving a pure text of the sacred writers. 1891 *Athenaeum* 15 Aug. 219/1 No attempt has been made to settle the text.

2. *esp.* The very words and sentences as originally written a. in the original language, as opposed to a translation or rendering; b. in the original form and order, as distinguished from a commentary, marginal or other, or from annotations. Hence, in later use, the body of any treatise, the authoritative or formal part as distinguished from notes, appendices, introduction, and other explanatory or supplementary matter.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B* xvii 12 *Dilge deum & proximum tuum*, &c. This was be tixte twely. The glose was gloriously written. c. 1385 *CHAUCER L G IV* Prol (MS. Gg) 86 The naked tixt in englis to declare. 1388 *Wyclif Prol* xv 57 This symple creature hadde myche trauaile, to studie it [Latin Bible] of the newe, the text with the glose. a. 1430 26 *Pol Poems* xx, 1 The tixt of holy writ, Hit sleep, but glose be among. 1534 *MORSE Confut Trindale* Wks 406/1 Nowe cumeth Tyndale and sheweth that the latine tixte and the Greke may bee hys excuse and defence. 1576 *FLEMING Panoph. Epist* 179 *naa gus*, *ti ra loya* sayth the Greeke text. *Quidnam oratione*, saith the Latine interpretation. 1700 *DRYDEN Cynion & Iphig* 18 When his broad Comment makes the Text too plain. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* iii, iii, Coke upon Littleton, where the comment is of equal authority with the text. 1804 *WELLINGTON in Gurw. Desph.* (1837) III, 25 As these accompaniments, or possibly the text are seldom read. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 679 And none can read the text, not even I, And none can read the comment but myself. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) IV 256 'here still remains an ambiguity both in the text and in the explanation. 1908 *Athenaeum* 8 Aug 147/3 All his references are to Arabic texts.

c. That portion of the contents of a manuscript or printed book, or of a page, which constitutes the original matter, as distinct from the notes or other critical appendages. In first quot. *fig.*

c. 1369 *CHAUCER Dehe Blanche* 333 And alle the wallis with colouris fyne Were peynted, bothe text and glose. 1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus Annot*, I have thought it best to set downe in Annotations, such things as in the text could not so commodiously be handled. 1778 *WATSON Hist. Eng. Poetry* (1840) II xxiii, 304 note, It is not immediately formed from the Troye-boke of Lydgate, as I have suggested in the text. 1848 *MILL Pol. Econ* i v 8 (1876) 48 note, Consequently, as shewn in the text, his labourers suffered. 1859 *TENNISON Vivien* 669 Every marge enclosing in the midst A square of text that looks a little blot.

† 3. *spec* The very words and sentences of Holy Scripture; hence, the Scriptures themselves, also, any single book of the Scriptures. *Obs*.

13 *E. E. Allit. P. C* 37 Poi in be tyxte, here byse two (Poverty and Patience) am in tyme layde. 1393 *LANGL. P. Pl. C* iii 129 Ich theologie be tixt knowe. c. 1400 *LYDG Assembly of Gods* 1500 Fast by Doctryne, on that oon dyen, As I remember, sate Holy Texte. 1542-3 *Act* 34 & 35 *Hen. VIII*, c. 1 § 10 It shalbe lawfull to everye nobleman, to reade any tixte of the Byble. . . so the same be doone quietly. 1597 *SHAKS A Hen. IV*, iv, ii, 7 To heare with iuerence Your exposition on the holy Text. a. 1668 *DAVENANT Poems* (1672) 329 Since Holy Text bids Faith to comprehend.

b. A copy of the Scriptures, or of a book of the Scriptures; *spec* a volume containing the Gospels. *Obs. exc. Hist.* (See also *TEXTUS*.)

1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) I, 371 Iesus Crist appere to Patrik, and took hym a staf, and be text of be gospel pat beep in be contray in be archebishops ward. c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 4431 He bue a boke. Of gospels with perle and stanes precious Pat tichely semed aayde. *Ibid* 6800 Pe text of wangelis fell in be water. c. 1460 *Osney Regr.* 174 Vpon the tixte we shawe, both I and my wiffe. 1536 in *Autig Sarisb* (1771) 201 Textus Evangeliorum A Text after John, gilt with gold and having precious Stones and the relics of dyvers saints. 1849 *Rock Cath. Fathers* I iii 297 The curious reader has only to look at that fine text, or book of the Gospels, bound in silver parcel-gilt, and jewelled. 1883 *W. H. RICH-JONLS Reg. St. Oswald* I, 117 note, The 'Text', also called 'Evangelium', was a complete copy of the four gospels.

4. A short passage from the Scriptures, esp. one quoted as authoritative, or illustrative of a point of belief or doctrine, as a motto, to point a moral, or esp. as the subject of an exposition or sermon.

In early practice these texts or portions of the holy text were cited in Latin from the Vulgate, connecting this use with a.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl. B* iii 339 *Quod bonum est tenete*, tenebe pat tixte made I. *Ibid* xiii 125 Pieres be ploughman, no tixte ne taketh to meynene his cause, But dilige deum and domine, quis habitabit, &c. 1548 *TINDALE Wicked Mannum* 43 b. This tixte is playner than that it needeth to be expounded. 1599 *FULKE Haskins' Parl.* 527 The Sixtieth Chapter treateth vpon this text of S. Paule to the Hebrews We haue an altai, &c. 1657 *HEVLIN Hist. Ref* (1662) I ii 38 The Art of opening, or rather of undoing a Text of Scripture (as the phrase is now) was usurped by all. 1711 *ADDISON Spect. No. 46* ¶ 6 A most Sermon Popgun, repeating and corrupting Text, Pious, and Applications. 1782 *PRIESTLEY Corrupt Chr.* II viii 125 The preacher named and opened his text. 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan Pref.*

to A discourse for St. Columba's day on the text *Exi de terra tua*.

b. A short passage from some book or writer considered as authoritative, a received maxim or axiom; a proverb; an adage; in later use, esp. one used as a copy-book heading. Now *rare*. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Prol* 177 He yaf nat of that text (*v r r* tixt, tixte) a pulled hen That seith that hunters beth nat hooly men. — *Maunciple's T* 132 [see 'LITUAL' 1]. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. IV* ii 168 Societe (saith the text) is the happinesse of life. 1592 — *Rom & Jul*, iv, 1. 22 What must be shall be. *Fry* That's a certune text. 1864 *Sat Rev*, 8 Feb 156 'Recreation is good for mind and body', as the worn-out governess writes for a text at the top of her pupil's copy-book.

c. *fig.* The theme or subject on which any one speaks, the starting-point of a discussion; a statement on which any one dilates.

1605 *SHAKS Lear* iv ii 37 No more, the text is foolish. 1706 *E. WAND Wooden World Diss* (1708) 18 The grand Text they hold forth upon is the Behaviour of theu Lieutenants. 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw* xi, Is it fit for a heretic horse boy like thee, to handle such a text as the Catholic clergy? 1847 *TENNISON Princess Prol* 108 Then the Maiden Aunt Took this fair day for text, and from it preach'd An univarsal culture for the crowd. 1870 *J. BALDWIN BROWN Eccl. Truth* 249 A fact is a text from another book, also of God's writing.

5. Short for **TEXT-HAND**. Also *attrib*. See also **CHURCH-TEXT**, **GERMAN text**, **Chapel-text**, an elaborated kind of church-text.

1588 *SHAKS L. L. V* ii, 42 Faire as a text B in a Coppie booke. 1620 *GUILLMIN Hildryd* iv v (1621) 299 *Beaith Gules*, three Text Esses, or. 1633 *FORD Love's Sacr.* v i, These shall be writ in text, Thy basting the issues of a pience. 1740 *DVCHÉ & PARDON, Text*, sometimes means a large sort of writing. 1825 *J. WILSON Noct. Amb* Wks. 1851 I to Their names are both down in round text in the deevils doomsday beuk. 1904 *Daily Chron* on 23 June 4/6 Buins wrote a fine, bold hand as big as Cromwell's or Bismarck's—what is called in Scotland 'half-text'.

6. The words of a song, = **TESTO**.

1891 in *Cent. Dict*.

7. *attrib.* (See also sense 5) and *Comb*, as *text-bill*, *-copy*, *-critic*, *-critical* adj., *-criticism*, *-monger*, *-mongering* *vbl sb* and *ppl. adj*, *-motto*, *-quoter*, *-quoting* *ppl adj*, *-transmission*, *-verse*, *text-blindness*, *word-blindness*; *text-cut*, *-engraving*, *-picture*, an illustration occupying a space in the text of a book; *text-divi der*, a preacher who didactically 'splits up' his text, so *text-divi ding*; *text-ink*, ink used for the text of a manuscript or book, *text-title*, a half-title, at the beginning of the text of a book. See also **TEXT-BOOK**, **-HAND**, **-LETTER**, etc.

1620 *Histroia* in v 62 *Capt. Smith*, what set you up there? *But* *Text bills for plays. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl* *text-blindness 1775 *ASH*, **Textology*, a copy in text hand. 1870 *MAGNUSON tr. Argemisson's Lilya* Introd 27 Of no aid to the text critic of the present edition. 1905 *Expastor* July 25 [The Synic N T] is quite invaluable from a *text-critical point of view. 1908 *Q Rev* July 7 Some centuries later *text-criticism arose. 1897 *Westm. Gas* 8 Mar. 2/1 The first number contains two excellent plates and numerous *text cuts. 1870 *BACHARD Cent. Clergy* 53 Not by every bungler and ordinary *text-divider. *Ibid* 113 They have got such a peculiar method of *text dividing. 1894 *Daily News* 15 Nov 6/2 Mr. Sheppard supplies a *text engraving of mad Magaret Nicholson. 1911 in *Rel. Ant* I, 328 To make *textie ynke. 1883 *W. S. LILLY in Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 228 He is speaking of *textmongers. 1884 — *Ans. Relig & Mod Th* 285 St. Augustine is speaking of *textmongering. 1880 *WARREN Book plates* xi 122 The *text-motto occurring on Pickheimer's book-plate. 1905 *Daily Chron* 17 July 3/3 It has nearly twenty full-page plates, and a great many *text pictures. a. 1837 *D. McNICOLL Wks.* 94 This *text quoting vagabond. 1881 *H. BRADSHAW in Bibliographer* Dec 6/2 The *text-title of Tindale's New Testament of 1534-5, as reproduced by M. Fry. 1908 *Q Rev* July 74 The common accidents of *text-transmission.

Text, *sb* 2 *rare* -1. [ad. *L. textus* tissue. see

prec] Texture, tissue.

1854 *S. DONELL Bulder* xxviii, And, if she were caught of morning mist, or the unseen Material of an odour, her pure text could seem no more remote from the corrupt And seething compound of our common flesh.

Text, *v* Now *rare*. [f. **TEXT** *sb* 1.]

† 1. *trans* To inscribe, write, or print in a text-hand or in capital or large letters. Also *fig* *Obs*.

1599 *NASHE Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 15 A chronological Latin table in a fair text hand, texting unto us, how, in the sceptredom of Edward the Confessor, the sands first began to grow into sight at low water. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* v i 185 Yea and text vnderneath, heere dwells Benedicke the married man. 1607 *DEKKER Wh of Babylon* Wks 1873 II, 265 Vowes haue I writ so deepe, So texted them in characters capitall, I cannot race them. c. 1626 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Thierry & Theod.* ii, 1, Condemn me for a most malicious slanderer, nay, texte it Upon my forehead. 1624 *Heywood Genuah* vii 315 That such as past might read them as perfectly and distinctly, as if they had bene texted in Capitall Letters. 1631 *T. POWELL Tom All Trades* 1 The Scriveners at Temple-baire had no employment, but...texting of Bills for letting of Chambers in Chancery-lane. 1639 *SHURLEY Maud's Ref* iii, i, Would every chaiaiter [had] Been text'd with blood!

b. *trans* To write in a text-hand upon. c. *intr.* To write in text-hand.

1660 *G. TOMLYN Patent Specif* No 128 A new way to text and flourish volumes and parchments in blacke and white. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss*, *Text*, to write an engrossing hand or German text. 1884 [implied in *TEXTER*].

†2 a *intr* To cite texts b. *trans*. To cite a text at or against (a person). *Obs*.

1564-78 BULLFINCH *Dial agst Pest* (1888) 13 M And how like you this text? A. I like how they will write, I will trust none of them all 1615 SIR E. HOVEY *Curry-combe* 11 When his wench told him that he kissed like a Clowder, he could text her with *Labia Sacerdotis custodiunt sapientiam* Textarian (tekstē-ri-ān), a *nonce-wd.* [f. TEXT sb¹, after *tractarian*, etc.] Dealing with or based upon an isolated text, or texts

1867 SERBOHM *Oxford Reformers* 1 § 2 11 The scholastic divines had fallen into a method of exposition almost exclusively textarian 1861 15 They [Colet's lectures at Oxford 1496-7] were not textarian.

Text-book (te kstbŋk) [f. TEXT sb¹]

†1 (See quot.) *Obs*.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Text-Book* (in Universities) is a Classic Author written very wide by the Students, to give Room for an Interpretation dictated by the Master, &c to be inserted in the Interlines

2. A book used as a standard work for the study of a particular subject; now usually one written specially for this purpose; a manual of instruction in any science or branch of study, esp. a work recognized as an authority (cf. TEXT-WRITER 2).

1779 *Mirror* No 38 The letters of the immortal Earl of Chesterfield, which I intend to use as my text-book on this occasion 1795 SEWARD *Anecd* 1 203 Lord Bacon's Essays have been the text-book of myriads of Essay-Writers. 1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch & Friar* Ded. (1844) 9 Andrew Horne, the author of our ancient legal text-book, the *Mirror of Justices* 1855 MANSFIELD *Salt's Pref* (1865) 32 The current vocabulary of the chemical text-books. 1894 H. DRUMMOND *Ascent of Man* 10 In almost every department [of science] the text-books of ten years ago are obsolete to-day

3 A book containing a selection of Scripture texts, arranged for daily use or easy reference.

1861 (*title*) The Scripture Text Book and Treasury 1877 *Bugster's Catal* 50 The Autograph Text Book, Containing a Text of Scripture, and a Verse of Poetry under every Day in the year

4 A book containing the libretto of a musical play or opera.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

†**Texted**, a *Obs* [f. TEXT sb¹ and v + -ED]

1. Skilled or learned in 'texts' or authors. *rare* (In this sense *texted wel* (v. *text wel*) appears in one group of Chaucer MSS, where another has *textuel* The latter was prob. the original reading, but the change in some MSS. prob. implies that *texted* was known.)

14 Chaucer's *Manciple's T.* 131 (Harl. MS) But for I am a man not texted wel [so *Corb.*, *Lansd* texted, *Petro* text, 3 MSS textuel] I wil not telle of textes neuer a del 1842 22 But as I sayd, I am nought texted wel [so *Corb.*, *Petro*, *Lansd* text, 3 MSS textuel, eel, text.]

2 Written in text-hand or text-letters, engrossed 1630 DEKKER *Dreame* 1 They beg nothing, the texted parboid talks all, and if nothing be given, nothing is spoken 1650-66 WHARTON *Poems* Wks (1683) 340 To write Custodes in a Texted-hand 1695 *Lord Geo. No.* 3123/4 Texted Indentures for Attorneys

Texter (te kstɜr). [-ER¹] One skilled in writing in a text-hand (sense a), an engrosser.

1834 *Law Times* 29 Mar. 2/2 Wanted, a re-engagement as Engrossing and Geneal Clerk excellent writer and texter.

Text-hand. A fine large hand in writing, a. *orig*. One of the larger and more formal hands in which the text of a book was often written, as distinct from the smaller or more cursive hand appropriate to the gloss, etc. See also quot. 1688. b. Now usually applied to a school-hand written in lines about half an inch wide

1549 UDALL *Erasmi*. *Apoph.* 224 He had taken vp. an instrumente written in greete letters of texte-hande 1599 [see TEXT v¹] 1688 R. HOLME *Armeny* iii 414/2 These are the form of the Letters used by the Germans, and are termed the Text Hand Letters 1796 PEGGE *Armeny* (1809) 475 It is called text-hand and text-letter because the text was ever wrote in a large hand and the comment in a small. As text-hand is both square and round, it means little more than a large hand of each sort 1831 SCOTT *Kentish* xxxi, You seem wondrous slow in reading text hand

†**Textible**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. L. *text-*, ppl. stem of *texere* to weave + -IBLE] That may be woven; textile. 1727 in BAILEY vol II.

Textile (te kstɪl, -əl), a. and sb [ad. L. *textil*-us woven, *textile* (sc. *opus*) woven fabric, f. *text-*, ppl. stem of *texere* to weave So F. *textile*.]

A *adj* 1 That has been or may be woven 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Textile*, that is weaved or wounden, embroidered 1755 JOHNSON, *Textile*, woven; capable of being woven. 1852 CONYBEARE & HOWSON *St Paul* (1862) II xx 240 The wine and the textile fabrics of Cos 1868 ROGERS *Pol Econ* viii (1876) 74 Cotton and wool and other textile materials from all quarters

b *Nat. Hist* Having markings resembling a woven surface, e.g. *textile cone*, a species of cone-shell, *Conus textile*, so marked; *textile snake*.

1802 SHAW *Gen. Zool* III. 462 Textile Snake *Coluber Textilis* Yellowish-grey Snake, freckled with black, and marked by numerous, undulate, transverse, bright ferruginous stripes. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Textile cone

2. Of or connected with weaving: see B 1 b

B. sb. 1 A woven fabric; any kind of cloth. (Usually in pl.)

1666 BACON *Sylva* § 846 In the warp and woof of textiles 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr* Introd. 1 to The word 'textile' means every kind of stuff, no matter its material, wrought in the loom. 1885 *Mauch. Exam.* 5 June 5/6 Machines for the

preparation of textiles 1886 *Pall Mall G* 3 May 4/1 The prices of textiles have fallen considerably

b. *attrib.* (or as *adj.*) Of or pertaining to weaving or to woven fabrics.

1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf* Introd. 6 By 'Textile manufactures' are meant those in which filaments of cotton, of flax, of silk, or of wool, are wrought into a form fitted to be used in the making of garments 1856 ROGERS *Agric. & Prices* I. xii 569 The great centre of textile industry in England was the two north-eastern counties of Norfolk and Suffolk 1871 TYLOR *Prim Cult* I. 17 Among textile arts are to be ranged matting, netting, and several grades of making and weaving threads

2 Fibrous material, as flax, cotton, silk, etc., suitable for being spun and woven into yarn, cloth, etc.

1641 WILKINS *Math. Magick* II. xii (1707) 141 The Materials were not from any Herb, or Vegetable, as other Textiles, but from a Stone called Amiantus 1883 *Nature* 8 Mar. 430/1 As to textiles, the origin of flax is somewhat complicated. 1889 *Science* 2 Feb. 81/2 The discovery of a new textile on the shores of the Caspian

Hence **Textilist**, one engaged in the textile industry; a weaver or seller of cloth.

1855 *Ecclesiologist* XVI. 275 The handicraft of the goldsmith, stone carver, and textilist

†**Textlet**, *rare*. [See -LET] A short text

181 CARLYLE *Sart Res* I. xi, [The] Dingy Priest preaches forth (exoterically enough) one little textlet from the Gospel of Freedom

†**Text-letter**. *Obs*. [cf. TEXT-HAND.] A large or capital letter in handwriting

1511 in *Rel. Ant* I. 318 Lett y^t stond w^y dayes and then thou hast good ynke for texte letter 1600 E. BROWNE *Hosp. Incur. Fools* Aij, Where the renowned folly of these men may be seen. written (as it were) in Text letters. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn* i. iii § 3 To write it in such Text and Capital letters 1657 W. MORICE *Coena quass* Kavi xii 177 Hypocritise would in some Politicians be written in Court-hand, but in others in text-letters 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kelsey), *Text Letters*, the Capital Letters in all sorts of Hands that are usually written

Text-man (te kstmæn)

†1. One learned in scriptural texts, and apt at quoting them; also, An advocate of literal interpretation of the Bible *Obs*

1619 R. HARRIS *Drinkard's Cup* 26 A very judicious Divine, and grounded Text-man 1624 GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* (1641) 28 The Scribes gave to the written Word, whence they were termed Text-men, or Masters of the Text. 1647 TRAPP *Comm.* i Cor. 1 20 The Text-men, those that proceed according to the literal interpretation 1702 C. MATHER *Magn. Chr.* iv. iii (1852) 61 He was a notable text-man, and one who had more than forty or fifty scriptures distinctly quoted in one discourse

2. The author of a text-book. *rare*.

1900 H. G. GRAHAM *Soc. Life Scot.* in 18th C. xii iii (1901) 464 Bacon, Locke and Evans, Puffendorf and De Vries were welcome text-men

Textorial (tekstō-ri-āl), a. [f. L. *textor*, -ōrem weaver, *textōri-us* pertaining to weaving + -AL] Of or pertaining to weavers or weaving.

1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* Diss. iii (1840) I. p. cxciv. The cultivation of the textorial arts among the orientals. 1875 *Nat. Hist. & Antiq. Arran* 333 They will resume their textorial occupation

So **Textorian** a. *rare*°.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Textorian*, of, or belonging to a weaver, or to weaving

†**Textour**. *Obs. rare*. [a. AF *textour*, ad. L.

textōrem weaver.] A weaver.

[1499 *Act* 8 Hen VI. c. 23 Les textours quntilsount overez un drap] 1558 *Peebles Burgh Rec* (1872) 247 The ballies hes nominat four werkmen textours. to exame Gilbert Wilsons his sone and se gif he be qualifit to wrik on the lymning lome or nocht

Text-pen. A pen specially suitable for writing text-hand, or for engrossing.

1589 NASHIE *Pasquils Return* Wks (Grosart) I. 134 The Painter to bewray both his abuse of the Scriptures, and his malice against the Church, hath drawne him his worde with a Text-pen 1593 - *Christ's T. Ep.* Ded. Your illustre ladi ship ere this (I am perswaded) hath beheld a badde flourish with a Text-penne 1594 PLAT *Jewell-ho* iii 42 Lines drawne with a text-penne. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Text-pen*, a metallic pen for engrossing.

†**Textrine**, a. *Obs. rare*. [ad. L. *textrin-us*, f. *textor* weaver.] Of or pertaining to weaving.

1713 DERHAM *Phys. Theol.* iv. xii. 234 How so small a Creature that emits no Web, nor hath any textrine Art, can be able to convolve the stubborn leaf, and then bind it with the Thread or Web it weaves from its own Body 1801 vii. vi (1752) 388 The curious structure of all parts ministering to this textrine power

Textual (te kstju-āl), a. (sb) Also 4-5 -uel. [In form *textuel*, app. a. AF. (F. *textuel* only 15th c. in Godef.), ad. L. type *textuālis*, f. *textu-s*. see TEXT sb¹ and -AL. So Sp, Pg, *textual*, It -ale. The later Eng. spelling is conformed to the L. type (as in other *adj.* orig. in -el).]

†1. Of a person. Well acquainted with 'texts' or authors; well-read; literally exact in giving the text. [So F. *textuel* 'qui connaît les textes', 1571 in Godef. *Compl.*, also in Cotgr.] *Obs*.

1386 CHAUCER *Manciple's T.* 131 (Ellesmere) But for I am a man not textuel I wol noght telle of textes neuer a deel 1801 212 But as I seyde I am nought textuel - *Pars Prolog* 57 This meditation I putte it ay vnder correction Of Clerkes for I am nat textuel [so *Harl.* & *Hengw.*; 4 MSS. text wel Textual was prob. Chaucer's word, which being app. unknown to some scribes was altered to *text wel* and

texted wel of TEXTED 1] 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph* (ed. 3), *Textuall*, cunning in the text.

2. Of, pertaining to, or contained in the (or a) text, esp. of the Scriptures.

1470 HENRYSON *Man Fab* iii *Cock & Fox* xlviii (Chautens) 31t may 3e find an sentence richt agreabill, vnder their fengeter terms textuall 1570 LEVINS *Manuf* 15/6 Textuall, *textuālis*. 1638 MURDER *Wks* (1672) 347 So the Cethib or 'textual' leading hath it 1731 WATERLAND *Script. Vand* ii 125 So stands the case, upon the foot of the Textual Reading. 1859 I. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol* vii 309 The admitted principles of textual criticism 1872 MINRO *Eng. Prose* List ii vi 468 His sagacity in textual emendations.

b. Of or belonging to the text-books.

1863 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Thoreau* Wks (Bohn) III 324 Though very studious of natural facts, he was incurious of technical and textual science.

†3 Recognizing only the text of Scripture as authoritative Also as sb. one that does this *Obs*.

1613 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* ii viii 123 They are called *Karram*, because they would seeke Textuall, and Scripture-men, disallowing Traditions [ed. 1614, p. 143 *Karram*, that is, Bible men, or Textuall, and in the Roman tongue they call them Saduces]

4. Based on, following, or conforming to the text, esp. of the Scriptures

1614 BR. HALL *Recoll. Treat.* Ded. Aij b, Speculation interchanged with experience, positive theologie with polemically, textual with discursive 1670 WALTON *Life Donne* 34 Incessant study of textual divinity 1863 ROBINSON in *Mauch. Mag.* Mar. 41; The textual system has tended to establish a persuasion that Christian doctrines can be proved by detached quotations 1908 *Sat. Rev.* 11 July 39/2 Possibly we have not got the quotation exactly textual.

Textualism (tekstju-ālizm) [f. prec. + -ISM]

1. Strict adherence to the text, esp. of the Scriptures, the principles or method of a textualist.

1863 M. PATRISON *Ess* (1880) II 286 The arbitrary textualism of the Puritan divines. 1895 *Thinker* VIII 405 He feels unable to burden his audience with minutiae, subtleties, pedantries, textualisms.

2. That department of scholarship which deals with the text of the Bible; textual criticism.

1888 *Church Times* 318 Reputations acquired merely in the field of grammatical and textualism, not in theology proper 1908 *Times*, *Lit. Supp.* 5 Mar. 74/2 Textualism is not a popular study.

Textualist (tekstju-ālist). [f. as prec. + -IST.]

a. One learned in the text of the Bible. b. One who adheres strictly to, and bases his doctrine upon, the text of the Scriptures.

1669 LIGHTFOOT *Misc.* vi. 20 How nimble textualists and Grammarians for the tongue the Rabbinists are, their Comments can witness. But these that are so great textualists, are not best at the text 1834 SOUTHBY *Doctor* iii (1848) 12 When I mention Aiba, who but the practised textualist can call to mind that he was the father of Anak, and that from him Kirjath-Aiba took its name? 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 181 A moderate Puritan and a textualist of the old Protestant school 1903 J. MORFAT in *Expositor* Dec 40 One appealing to the textualist is Dr R. Jansen's attempt to reconstruct the Greek text.

Textuality (tekstju-āliti). [f. as prec. + -ITY.]

= TEXTUALISM 1.

1836 J. MARTIN'S *Discourses* Memoir 34 Textuality, he often said, appeared to him to be one of the chief excellences of a sermon 1888 M. W. SRYVKA in *Interior* (Chicago) 5 Apr. Deliverance for those who have all their lifetimes been subject to pithiness and apothegm would come by the broadest textuality.

Textually (tekstju-ālī), *adv* [f. as prec. + -LY² Cf. F. *textuellement*.]

1. In or as regards the text.

1617 COLLINS *Def. Ep.* Ely ii ix 351 As no lesse textually, then marginally, both waies, you blazie it 1847 DE QUINCEY *Orthographic* *Advancers* Wks 1860 XIV. 104 In our authorized version italics are, used, exclusively to indicate such words or auxiliary forms as, though implied and virtually present in the original, are not textually expressed.

2. In the actual words of the text, verbatim.

1837 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Merch. & Friar* Ded. (1844) 10 As they only exist in manuscript, I shall place them textually before you 1870 LOWELL *Among my Bks.* Ser. i (1873) 205 The theory that his plays should be represented textually 1884 *Truth* 4 Sept 364/2 To report textually a debate from 4.30 p.m. to 2 a.m. would fill thirty columns of the *Times*

†**Textuarist**. *Obs. rare*° [f. next + -IST]

= TEXTUARY sb. 1. 1755 in JOHNSON.

Textuary (te kstju-āri), a. and sb. [ad. mod. L. type **textuāri-us*, f. *textu-s* TEXT sb¹ + -ARIUS -ARY¹. So F. *textuaire* sb. (1680 in Hatz. -Darm.)]

A. *adj*. 1. Of or belonging to the text; textual.

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* iii xvi 145 Pliny hath differently translated it, whereby he extends the exclusion unto twenty dayes, which in the textuary sense is fully accomplished in one 1817 COLLIERIDGE *Lay Sernu* 411 Plucking away from the divine organism of the Bible, textuary morsels, and fragments for the support of doctrines which they had learned beforehand 1854 W. WARRINGTON *Eng. & Rome* 62 note, The textuary proofs of St Peter's supremacy. 1882 *Sat. Rev* LIV. 639/1 It is as genuine a result of textuary accommodation as any against which this winter protests

†2. That ranks as a text-book; regarded as authoritative or as an authority. *Obs*

1632 LITHGOW *Trav* ix 395 Euclide the textuay Geometrian 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* 374 He, hath left sixteen books of Opticks, of great esteem with ages past, and textuay unto our daies 1682 - *Chr. Mor* iii. § 21 Let Pythagoras be thy Remembrancer, not thy textuay and final Instructor.

+3 That adheres strictly to the text of Scripture : cf. B 2. *Obs. rare*—1

1633 PURCHAS *Pilgrimage* III. 2. 247 They hate the Persian, like as the Traditionary Jew doth the Textuarie, and the Papist the Protestant

B. sb. 1. One learned in the text of the Bible, = TEXTUALIST a; a textual critic, scholar, or expounder, also, one well acquainted with and ready at quoting texts

1608 Bp J KING *Serm* 24 Mar 28 Is there almost a worthier and prompter textuary in the world in that booke of the Law? 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Lincoln* (1662) II 167 He [Doctor Tighe] was an excellent Textuary and profound Linguist, the reason why he was employed by King James in translating of the Bible 1677 SPOTTISWOOD'S *Hist Ch Scot* App 20 He was learned in the Hebrew, and was a great Textuary 1720 Bp BULL *Vind. Serm* (1714) 21 If by a Textuary, we mean him who hath not only a Concordance of Scriptures in his Memory, but also a Commentary on them in his Understanding, who thinks it not enough to be ready in alleging the bare Words of Scripture, with the mention of Chapter and Verse where it is written, unless he know the Sense and Meaning of what he recites 1720 SWIFT *Let Yng Poet* 1 Dec. I have made it my observation that the great wits have been the best textualies, our moderne poets are all almost as well read in the Scriptures as some of our divines 1851 G S FAIRB *Many Mansions* 223 Mr Scott, than whom there probably never was a more accomplished textuary, takes pretty much the same view of the question 1879 Q. Rev. CKL VIII. 422 Having the Bible at their fingers' ends. They were not merely accomplished textualies

+2. One who adheres strictly to the letter of Scripture, = TEXTUALIST b, cf. TEXTUAL 3

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl*, *Textuarie*, *Textuaria*, a name given the sect of the Caraites, among the Jews Hillel shone among the traditonaries, and Schammai among the textualies 1828 WEBSTER, *Textualist*, *Textuary*. 2. One who adheres to the text

+3. (See quot.) *Obs*

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Textuary*, a Law-Book, or other Treatise, that contains only the bare Text, without any Comment or Gloss upon it 1730-6 in BAILEY (folio)

+Textuist. *Obs*. [f. L. *text-us* TEXT sb 1 + -IST] A textual scholar; = TEXTUARY sb 1.

1631 R. H. ARRAIGNIN, *Whole Creature* xii. § 3. 125 Popery affording more allegorizing Origenists, than sound Textuists 1643 MITTON *Divorce* To Pail, When I remember the little that our Saviour could prevail about this doctrine of Chantry against the crabbed textuists of his time, I make no wonder. 1700 SYRERS *Lightfoot's Rem* Pref 3 The author designed it for some, that desired to be good textuists

Textularian (tekstuläriän), a. and sb. *Zool* [f. mod. L. *Textularia*, generic name (f. L. *text-us* woven) + -AN] a. adj. Belonging to *Textularia*, the typical genus of *Textulariidae*, a family of perforate Foraminifera. b. sb. A member of this genus or family

1862 CARPENTER *Microsc & Rev.* (ed. 3) § 377 A less aberrant modification of the Globigena type is presented in the two great series which may be designated as the Textularian and the Rotulian.

Textural (tekstüräl), a. [f. L. *textūra* TEXTURE + -AL] Of or belonging to texture.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl Anat.* I 691 The textural properties of the two sets of vessels 1854 JONES & SIVERKING *Pathol Anat.* (1874) 23 The differences in textural quality, which fibrine often presents 1886 T. HARDY *Mayor of Casterbridge* II. Her skin had undergone a textural change.

b. *Painting* see TEXTURE sb. 6.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 229 The gem-like impasto and textural richness of the old masters. 1887 *Pall Mall G* 8 Feb. 2/4 Never has the French master shown greater textural facility, power of expression, or flankness of colour Hence **Texturally** adv., in or as regards texture.

1866 Reader 13 May 500 The mare herself, with her beautiful foal, are all to our eye, texturally perfect 1878 COUS *N. Amer. Birds* 22 The second class of crests—those consisting of texturally modified feathers

Texture (tekstür), sb. [ad. L. *textūra* a weaving; see TEXT sb 1 and -URE. So F. *texture* (16th c. in Godef. Compl.).]

+1. The process or art of weaving. *Obs*.

1447 BOKENHAM *Seyntys* (Roab) 145 Mynerve hyr self wrych hath the sovereignty Of gay texture, as decayryth Oyde 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep* 256 Coats of skimmies a natural habit before the invention of Texture 1666 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Texture*, a weaving. 1726 POPE *Odyss* xx 87 Pallas taught the texture of the loom

+b. fig. The fabricating, machinating, or composing of schemes, conspiracies, writings, etc. *Obs*. 1641 Bp. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon* iv. (1642) 275 First they began their malicious texture with secret whisperings, and giving out in corners 1666 EARL MONM. tr. *Boccaccio's Advs. fr. Parnass.* II xciv (1674) 247 The exquisite diligence used in the texture of those his Eternal Labour.

2. The produce of the weaver's art; a woven fabric, a web; cloth *arch*

1656 Bp HALL *Rem. Wls* (1660) 260 The invaluable sumptuousness of the Temple; & the curious calatrines, and artificial textures 1728-46 THOMSON *Spring* 642 Others far in the grassy dale their humble texture weave 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cab* 407 When the dyer dyes A texture, can the red dye prime the white?

b. *transf.* Any natural structure having an appearance or consistence as if woven; a tissue; a web, e.g. of a spider. Also fig.

1578 BANISTER *Hist Man* iv 56 The notable texture of *Musculinum* 1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 499 That phlegme which distilleth out of that texture or web into the ventricles. *Ibid.* 525 That the spirits are attenuated

in the textures of the small arteries, & in the straightness of those passages 1774 TUCKER *Li Nat* (1834) II. 43 Nor the spider entangle the heedless fly in his texture 1877 TYNDALE in *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/4 His physical and intellectual textures have been woven for him during his passage through phases of history and forms of existence which lead the mind back to an abysmal past

+c. A 'woven' or composed narrative or story. 1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* vii xxxviii § 9 341 A peece of ancient Saxou come of Silver, inscribed with his name, Anlaf Cnyng, which for the antiquity of the thing, and honor of the man we haue here imprinted, and placed, though in the texture of our English Saxon Kings

3 The character of a textile fabric, as to its being fine, coarse, close, loose, plain, twilled, ribbed, diapered, etc., resulting from the way in which it is woven.

1685 BOYLE *Salubr Air* 79 The texture that belongs to Linen 1791 COWPER *Odyss.* I 556 Putting off his vest Of softest texture 1842 in BUSCHOFF *Poollen Manus* II 176 One piece of cloth of German wool, and another piece of South Down wool made of the same colour and texture. 1866 ROGERS *Agric & Prices* I xxi 573 The linen worn by the wealthier classes differed materially in its texture.

4. In extended use The constitution, structure, or substance of anything with regard to its constituents or formative elements a. Of organic bodies and their parts

1665 BOYLE *Occas. Medit* iv. iv. The Leaves. of a Tree are of a more solid Texture, and a more durable Nature than the Blossoms. 1738 WESLEY *P.* cxxxix. ix. Thou know'st the Texture of my Heart, My Reins, and every vital Part 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb Anat* (1807) 212 The cartilage is smooth and thin, and very soft in its texture. 1844 STEPHENS *Bl. Parn* III 905 Butler assumes a texture according as it has been treated 1882 GARDEN 18 Mar 182/3 Flavour and texture should be our watchword in raising Apples

b. Of inorganic substances, as stones, soil, etc. Physical (not chemical) constitution; the structure or minute moulding (of a surface).

1660 BOYLE *New Exp Phys. Mech.* xxii 165 Air is.. endowed with an Elastic power that probably proceeds from its Texture 1663 — *Usef. Exp Nat Philos* II v xiii. 242 Glass acquires a more or less brittle Texture, according as.. it is baked. 1793 SMITHSON *Eldstons* L. § 206 The stone in point of hardness and texture much like the Bathstone 1811 PINKERTON *Pastorals* p. xxi. Mr Kriwan has justly observed the inaccuracy of Weiner and his disciples, who have confounded the texture with the fracture 1813 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem* (1814) 5 Some kinds of good apparent texture are yet sterile in a high degree 1865 GEIKIE *Scen. & Geol Scot* viii. 220 Gneiss is too various in its texture and the rate of its decomposition 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr* 63 The loose texture of snow

5. fig. Of immaterial things Constitution, nature or quality, as resulting from composition. Of the mind. Disposition, as 'woven' of various qualities; temperament, character.

1611 SPEED *Hist Gt Brit* vi xix § 9 104 Albert the very texture of this Epistle carrieth with it the true Character of Antiquity. 1677 HALL *Prim Orig Man* 157 Hence it is that the texture of Zeuxes or Apelles inclines him to the invention or improving of Painting. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* III 80 An argument of so frail and brittle a texture 1751 SMOLLETT *Per Pic.* (1770) III lxxxi. 272 Had her thoughts been of a more tender texture. 1771 MISC in *Ann Reg* 161/1 The whole texture of the fable 1827 POLLOCK *Course T* II 538 Creeds of wondrous texture.

6 In the fine arts. The representation of the structure and minute moulding of a surface (esp. of the skin), as distinct from its colour: cf. 4 b.

1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint.* 228 Impasting gives 'texture' and 'surface' 1877 MORLEY *Crit Misc. Robespierre* Ser. II. 64 It is transparent and smooth, but there is none of that quality which the critics of painting call Texture.

7 *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as texture-counter, a thread-counter or waling-glass: see quot

1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Texture-counter*, a small magnifying-glass of low power, used in counting the number of threads, within a given space, in the texture of a fabric.

+Texture, v. *Obs* [f. prec.] *trans.* To construct by or as by weaving, to give a texture to (anything). Usually in *pa. ppl.*

1694 R. BURTHOGGE *Reason & Nat. Spirits* 104 Now it is certain that Matter is alter'd, figured, texture'd, and infinite ways wrought upon and moulded by means of motion 1775 JEPHSON *Biogran* II 1 31 This fine frame, Nerves exquisitely texture'd. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric* 13 Sept. an 1774, The off-horse threads that which is textured, and destroys the effect 1835 CARLYLE *Corr* (1883) I vii 65 A bright faultless vision textured out of mere sunbeams.

Textured (tekstürd), a. [f. as prec. + -ED 2] Of a (specified) texture

1888 *Daily News* 1 May 5/7 One of the infinitely light-textured homespun. 1901 *Westm. Gaz* 3 Oct. 3/2 The addition of some very fine textured lace 1905 *Ibid* 20 Sept. 8/1 A close-textured, nutty-flavoured, easily-digested loaf.

Textureless, a. [f. as prec. + -LESS.] Devoid of texture; exhibiting no texture.

1851 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. in II v 14 Simple patterns upon textureless draperies. 1864 *Daily Tel* 4 May, The whole picture [is] disagreeably smooth and textureless 1884 SHELDON in *West. Daily Press* 24 May 3/6 A salvy and textureless mass.

Texturing (tekstüring). [f. TEXTURE sb + -ING 1] The representation of the texture of a surface in painting or engraving

1862 HILKOMER in *Artist* 1 Feb 38 To enable the engraver to render a distributed surface by an ingenuity of lining or texturing of his own devising

+Textury *Obs. rare*—1. [f. TEXTURE sb + -Y] Weaving

1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Gard. Cyrus* II. Which is beyond the common art of textury, and may still nettle Minerva, the goddess of that mystery

|| **Textus** (te'kstüs). [L. *textus* TEXT]

1. A manuscript or book of the Gospels, a Bible; = TEXT sb 1 3 b *Textus-case*, a case or cover for this (*Cent. Dict* 1891).

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 52 The gospeller having received the textus or gospel-book from the altar 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Voy. ship* 275 At Salisbury, 1222, was one great Textus 1906 *Athenaeum* 21 Apr 478 A box of this value was originally affixed to the centre of a Textus of the Gospels, often the chief ornament of early altars

2. *Textus Receptus*, literally, received text, *spec.* the received text of the Greek New Testament

Strictly applied to the text of the second Elzevir edition of 1633, to which the publisher prefixed the assertion, 'Textum ego habes nunc ab omnibus receptum' (Thou hast therefore the text now received by all), but commonly extended to any reprint of this (or of that of Stephanus 1550, on which it was founded) with or without slight revision, but without the aid of the early MSS since discovered or published 1856 T. H. HORN *Introduct. Text Crit* IV 7 124 From this sort of boast sprang the expression 'Textus Receptus' 1885 *Athenaeum* 5 Sept 296/1 Pascal's 'Letters' suffered from the partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate *textus receptus* 1901 F. G. KENYON *Handbk. Textual Crit* N. 7 229 Some words of this re translation still linger in our Textus Receptus to the present day

Text-writer (te'kst-wra) (s)

+1. A professional writer of text-hand, before the introduction of printing, later, an engrosser of legal documents *Obs*

1463 *Canterb. Corporation Acc.* (MS.), Thomas Howlet, textwriter, alias scriuener 1490 BOKERON *Itin* (Nasmith 1778) 141 Sub custodia scriptoris text-wryter commorantur apud Seynt Mary Stound. 1491 in *York Myst* Introduct 39 Text-wryters, linneners, noters, turners, and flourschers

2. *Law* An author of a legal text-book

1845 POLSON *Law Nat* in *Encycl. Metrop.* II 720/1 Text-writers of authority, an authority which they obtain whenever they record the usages and practice of nations, in a spirit of impartiality 1863 H. COX *Instit* I ix 188 The language of text-writers upon the right of the Lords to reject money bills is uniform 1902 SIR E. E. KEENE in *Law Times Rep.* LXXXVI 346/4 In dealing with a question of this kind, one is thrown back on maxims and principles, and the exposition of them by text-writers is important 1902 JOYCE *Ibid* 352/1 A dictum which is copied in the text-books, and is considered by the text-writers to be law.

+Tey, variant of TAY *Obs.*, outer membrane of the brain, etc.

1230 *Nomine Gall. Angl.* 6 *Touy canal et ceruel*, Toppe tey and the brayne.

Tey, *obs.* f. TEA. Tey(e, *obs.* ff. TIE sb. and v.

Teyghte, *obs.* pa. ppl. of TIE v.

Teyl, Teyle, Teylle, var. TALE *Obs.*, blame, *obs.* ff. TEAL, TEIL, lime-tree, TILE

Teym, Sc. f. TEEM v. 2 Teyme, *obs.* f. TEAM.

Teyn, Teynd(e, *obs.* ff. TEEN, TEIND, tithe.

+Teyne. *Obs. rare.* [a. ON *teinn* twig, rod cf. *gull*, *ján-teinn* rod of gold, of iron, MSw. *ten* 'small stang (af metall)', Soderwall; Sw. *ten* Cognate with OE. *tan*, MDu. *teinn* twig] A slender rod of metal.

1386 CHAUCER *Can. Yeom. Prol.* & T. 672 He took out of his owne sleue A teyne of siluer which pat was nat but an ounce of weighte. *Ibid* 676 He shoople his ingot in lengthe and eek in breede Of this teyne. *Ibid* 777 This preest look vp this siluer teyne anon And thanne seyde the Chaun let vs gon With this thre teynes whichate þat we han wrought To som Goldsmith and wite if they been out

Teyne: see TEEN sb 1, TIND v. *Obs.*, to kindle.

Teynte(e, Teynter, -o(u)r, -ur, Teynt-wort, *obs.* ff. TAINT, TENT, TENTER, TENTWORT.

Teyre, Teyrse, *obs.* ff. TEAR a. and sb. 3, TIERCE.

Tey(e, var. TEISE *Obs.* Teyser, *obs.* f. TEASER.

Teysour, var. TEISER *Obs.*

Teytheyng, var. *tithing*, *obs.* f. TIDING.

Tezel, tezill, Tezir, *obs.* ff. TEISEL, TEASER.

|| **Tezkere, teskere** (te'zkere). Also 7 teskeria, -caria, 9 -caré, tischera, tezkera, teskari. [Arab. *تذكرة* *tadhkirah*, in Turkish *tezkere*, lit. memorandum, record, note, f. *ذَكَرَ* *dhakara*, in deriv. conj.

to record, relate, remember = Heb. *זָכַר* *zakar* to remember.] A Turkish official memorandum or certificate of any kind; a receipt, order, permit, licence, esp. an internal passport.

1612 CORVAT in *Purchas Pilgrimage* (1625) II x xii 1825 A *Teskera* (this is a Turkish word that signifieth a Certificate written vnder his hand) 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* 115 We could not passe without a *Teskaria* from the Cadée 1817 *By-Laws Levant Company* 26 That the Company's privilege of having teskars or certificates be not forfeited 1818 BLAQUIERE tr. *Pananti* xii 247 No [giants] can be exported without a *tischera*, or written permit, bearing the Dey's seal 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Teskere, teskere*, a Turkish Custom house certificate. 1890 *Daily News* 30 June 7/7 The Porte yesterday despatched a tezkere to the Armenian Patriarch, enjoining him to dissolve the Provincial Council of Van 1904 *Daily Chron.* 13 Jan. 5/2 A tezkera or local passport costing 4s 1905 *Dundee Advertiser* 29 Nov 11/1 The teskari or passport is an essential inexorably demanded by the Turkish official.

TH, in words of Old English or Old Norse origin, and in words from Greek, is a consonantal digraph representing a simple sound, or rather (in Teutonic words), a pair of simple sounds, *breath* and *voice*, indicated in this dictionary by the OE. letters (þ) and (ð); the former, as in *thin, bath* (þin, baþ), being the breath dental spirant akin to *t*, and the latter, as in *then, bathie* (ðen, baðie), the voiced dental spirant akin to *d*. The group *t, d, þ, ð*, corresponds to the group *p, b, f, v*. The breath spirant is identical with modern Greek *theta* (θ, θ), and approximately with Spanish *θ* (oi *c* before *e, i*). The Greek letter, which corresponds etymologically to Sanskrit *dh* (and so, by Grimm's Law, to Teutonic and English *D*), was in early inscriptions represented by **TH**, and was a true aspirate; it was subsequently often written **TΘ**, **τθ**, and had prob. the sound (tþ); but by the second century B.C. it had sunk into a simple sound, = our (þ). The Romans, having neither the sound nor the symbol, represented the letter by **TH**, as in *Θάψος, Thapsus*, but app. this was pronounced, at least in late Latin (whence in all the Romance languages), as simple *t*; cf. Greek *θεωπία, L. theōria*, It. and Sp. *teoría*; in Pg. *theoria*, F. *théorie*, spelt with *th*, pronounced with *t*; also Gr. *Θωμάς, L. Thomās*, It. *Toma*, Sp. *Tomás*; Pg. F., Eng. *Thomas* all pronounced with *T*.

(2) In Teutonic the breath spirant (þ) was very frequent, being the regular etymological representative of Indo-Eur. *t* initially or after the stressed vowel, as in OTeut. *þrīz, Goth. *þreis*, OE *þreo*, Eng. *three*, = Indo-Eur. **treues*, Skr. *trayas*, Gr. *τρεις, L. trēs*, OTeut. *þrōþer, Goth. *brōþar*, OE. *brōðor*, Eng. *brother*, = Indo-Eur. *dhritr*, Gr. *φάτρις* clausman, *L. frāter*. The voiced spirant in *brōðor*, etc., was a later development (c. 700 in English) from the breath sound between vowels or voiced consonants, as in the parallel *v* and *s* from *f* and *s*. Initially, the same change of (þ) to (ð) took place during the Middle English period in the demonstrative group of words, *the, that*, and their kindred, *this, these, þat, those, there, then, than, thence, thither, thus*, etc., and in the pronouns of the second person singular, *thou, thee, thine, thy* these constitute the only words in English with initial (þ). In the same group of words in the cognate Teutonic languages (þ) has passed through (ð) into (d); thus Ger. *das*, Du. *dat*, Da. *det* 'that'; in High Ger., Low Ger., and Du. the same has taken place even in other original *th* words which retain (þ) in English; e.g. Ger. *dach*, *denken*, *ding*, *dick*, *donner*, *drei* = Eng. *thatch*, *think*, *thing*, *thick*, *thunder*, *three*.

(3) In the demonstrative and pronominal groups of words, change of initial þ to t, by assimilation to a preceding dental (t, d, s), appears in earlier English. OE *þæt þe* became *þat þe*, *þat þe* appears in the 11th c. as *þat þe*, whence modern *that*. In the last section of the OE. Chronicle, from 1132, *þe* after *t* or *d* regularly becomes *te* (e.g. *þat te king*, and *te eorles*). In the Ormulum and the Cotton MS. of Cursus Mundi, this assimilation is seen in all the words of the *th* group (Orm. *þatt tāt te godd-spell menepþ, wroht tāt boc, and tāt te folc all þess te bett, Cursus*, ne was *ter*, here and *tare*, scho serued *tarm*, als *sais te* sau). So in Ancr. Riwle (and *ter* is, et *terse* uerse, *þeo bet tāt doð*, and *ter oðer*, etc.). In the course of the 14th c., this assimilation was given up, and the spirant reappeared (as *ð*).

(4) In the Runic alphabet (*futhorc*) the breath spirant had to itself a symbol þ or p (called *thorn*); but in the earliest known OE. writings in the Roman alphabet this was represented by *th*, the voiced spirant being often represented by *d* (ð) (sometimes by *th*). Before 700 probably, the character ð, formed by a bar across the stem of *d*, was introduced, it appears in a charter of Wihthæd, king of Kent, 700-715 (Sweet *Oldest English Texts* 428). Apparently it was first used to denote the voiced spirant: see the proper names in the Moore MS. of Bæda, c. 737, and the *Liber Vale*, Cott. MS., c. 800, and charters before 800 generally. But in the ninth century it was used for both spirants, as in the Vespasian Psalter, c. 825 (e.g. iv. 5 *ða ðe cweoðað*), and in a West Saxon charter of 847 (O. E. T. 433). Somewhere about 800 apparently, the thorn, þ, was adopted from the Runic futhorc, the earliest charter showing it being one of Coenwulf, king of Mercia, of 811 (O. E. T. 456); but it was not much used till late in the 9th c. A Surrey charter a. 889 (ibid. 451) has 34 examples of ð initial, and 25 medial or final, with 49 of þ initial, and 1 medial. From the later years of the 9th c. ð and þ were used promiscuously in West Saxon works, with some preponderance of þ initially and ð finally. This continued in ME. till the 13th c. On the other hand, the Durham *Riuals* and the Lindisfarne

Gospel Gloss, c. 950, have uniformly ð in all positions (except in the compendium þ for *ðet*), as has also the East Anglian *Genesis & Exodus*, c. 1250; while the Mercian portion of the Rushworth Gospel Gloss, c. 975, and Ormin, c. 1200, have only þ. After 1250 the ð speedily became obsolete; þ remained in use, but was gradually restricted more or less to the pronominal and demonstrative words. In later times its MS. form approached, and at times became identical with, that of *y* (the latter being sometimes distinguished by having a dot placed over it). As the continental type used by Caxton had no þ, its place in print was usually supplied by *th* for both sounds and in all positions. But in Scotland, the early printers, especially in the demonstrative and pronominal words, continued the þ as *y*, as in *y^e, yis, yat, you* (= thou), a practice also common in England in MS., and hardly yet extinct. Confusion with the modern *y* consonant, ME. *ȝ*, was avoided in Scotland, sometimes by writing the latter *yh*, but usually by continuing ME. *ȝ* in the form *z* or *ȝ*, so that *ye zair* stood for *þe zair*, i. e. *the year*. It is remarkable that, when OE. þ and ð were both in use, no attempt was made to differentiate them as breath and voice spirants, and app. no serious attempt even to distinguish them as initial and medio-final, as was done in Norwegian when the Roman alphabet was adopted, c. 1200, and in Icelandic before 1300. At an earlier date (prob. c. 800) the character ð was partially adopted from OE. in Old Saxon, and was used generally in the middle and end of words, while *th* was usual as the breath spirant initially.

(5) In a few compounds, as *anthill, outhouse, lighthouse, Chatham, Wytham, Yetholm*, etc., *t* and *h* come together but do not form a digraph; and in a few foreign words, chiefly East Indian, as *Thakoor, Thug*, *th* represents Skr. *th* or *ṭh*, the sound being a *t* or *t* followed by a slight aspiration (tʰ, ṭʰ), in Eng. commonly reduced to *t*.

In a few proper names and other words derived from or influenced by French, as *Thomas, Thompson, thyme*, *th* is pronounced as *t*; several other words were formerly so treated, and even spelt with *t*, e.g. *theatre, theme, theology, throne, authentic, orthography* *t* has become fixed in *treacle, treasure*. The late L. and Romanic treatment of *th* as *t* often led to the spelling *th* where *t* was etymological, as in *Thames, Sathan; t* in *amananth, amanthus, anthor*, etc., the corruption has also affected the pronunciation. See the individual words. In some ME. MSS. *th* frequently appears for *t* or for *d*, e.g. *tho to, thyll till, myghtly might, nyghtly night, whythe white, thede deed, theer deer, thegrees degree, theparlyth departed, tho do, thogh doth, abothe abode, groundeth grounded, rolooth y-clothed, lowthe loud, rothet rood, wither under*. Early ME. scribes (prob. Norman) often confounded the English letters þ (or ð) and *ȝ*, writing e.g. *ȝefunge for þefunge, thieving, unȝ, uoȝ, uroȝ for uif, uroȝ, uroȝ* (in Auchinleck MS. of *Flouris* and *St.*).

(6) Etymologically, modern Eng. *th* (ð) often represents an OE. *d*, esp. before *r* or *er*, as in *father, mother, gather, hither, together*, etc.; dialectally, this sometimes extends to other words, as *bladder, ladder, soldier*; on the other hand some dialects retain original *d*, and extend it to other words, as *brother, further, rather, southern wood, wither*. In *burden* and *murder*, *d* represents the earlier ð of *burthen, murder*.

Dialectally *th* is sometimes substituted for *f* and vice versa: e.g. *thane, thich, thustolow, thral, thrae, thran, thurrow, for fane, fitch (vetch), fistula, frail (flail), frae, from, furrow*, also *filh, fursday, for thill, Thursday*. The Welsh name *Llewelyn* appears in Eng. as *Thlewelyn* (Rolls of Parl. I. 463; Edw. I. for II.) and *Fuillen* (Shaks. Hen. V). *Th* also occurs dialectally for *w*, as in *thirly, thortleberry, thort*, for *whirl, whortleberry, whol*. Conversely, *Sc.* has *whang, whang, white, whittle*, for *thwang, thwang, thwistle, thwistle*.

1. The digraph *th* and its sound.

[c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Rolls) xv. 72 We hafe in oure speche in England two oþer letters þan þai [Saracens] hafe in þaire abce, þat es to say, þ and ȝ, whilk er called þorn and ȝok.] a. 1637 B. JONSON *Eng. Gram. Wks* (Ridg.) 775/2 *Th* Hath a double and doubtful sound. *Ibid.* 776/2 Some syllables, as *the, then, there, that*, are often compendiously and shortly written, as *þ^e, þ^en, þ^er, þ^at*. 1668 O. PRICE *Eng. Orthogr.* 24 Q. What is the sound of *th*? A. *Th* makes a hard sound in *thunder, through, thick, thin* [etc.] But, *th*, makes a softer sound in *that, thine, worthy, father* [etc.] 1730-6 BAILEY folio, *Th*, in English is but one Letter, or a *Litera aspirata*. 1863 MELVILLE BELL *Princ. Speech* 180 We confound the two sounds [þ and ð] by using for both the same digraph [th].

2. *Th*, is an abbreviation of THORIUM, THURSDAY.

Th, **th'** (ME. *þ*), a clipped form of some unstressed monosyllables, esp. when the following word begins with a vowel or *h*.

1. = *THE*.

Still *thai*, in Lanes, etc.; cf. T. 2. See also I. 1. 1754 O. E. *Chron.* Peunekes on cyrcen byrieden babbot hellice c. 1200 ORMIN 5937 Tatt himm ummshoren was Hiss shapp o þalde wise c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* 5734 Apostoles holy lyf. 13. E. E. *Alth* P. C. 325 Paces of anguych was hid in my sawle 1424-25 *Plumpton Corr* (Camden) p. cxx, Sir Marmaduke Constable thelder, knight, on thone parties, & Sir Robert Plumpton on thother parties. 1485 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 8 To be leved by thands of Thomas Combes 1533 MORE *Apok.* 283 More old than thage of eyght hundred yere 1693 *Shaks's Lear* iv. vi. 238 Least that th' infection take hold on thee. — *Temp* ii. i. 120 To th'shore *Ibid.* 131 Which end o'

th'beame should bow 1883 *Almondbury & Huddersfield Gloss*, s.v. *T*; Th' man 'th' moon.

† 2. = *THOU*. Obs.

c. 1315 SHOREHAM 1. 94 Þorwe þat blod þi soule his [= is] boust And þorwe þat water i-wessche þait c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8015 Þei wot no man of whom þat come. c. 1500 *Debate Crisp Tools* 6 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 79 Th' all neuer be thyrify man. a. 1586 *Sidney Arcadia* iii. *Countrie Song* 99, I rather would my sheepe Thad'st killed with 1 stroke 1594 GREENE & LONGE *Looking Glas* (Hunter Cl.) 25 Well sirra well, thart as thart, and so ile take thee

† 3. = *THEY* Obs.

c. 1540 in Weever *Ant. Fm. Mon* (1631) 282 God grant hem eurlastynȝ lyff, To whom we hop thar gon 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Redw* II vii. 13 Th'ad put the holy Puppet on A Surplice.

-th, suffix¹, a formative of sbs. a. from verbs; in some words, as *bath, birth, death, math, oath*, OTeut., repr. various Indo-Eur. suffixes, as *-ios, -ith, -is, -tus*, in which the *t* following the stressed syllable regularly became *þ* in Teutonic; in others, as *growth, stith*, going back to ON. or OE., in others, as *blowth, spith, stealth*, of later analogical formation. In many words Indo-Eur. *t* remained in consequence of its position, or *þ* was subsequently changed to *t*: see -*t* suffix³ a.

b. from adjs. (rarely sbs.), representing Indo-Eur. *-ith*, OTeut. *-ith*, Goth. *-þa*, OE. *-þu, -þo, -þ*, with prec. *t*, unlat. forming abstract nouns of state as *filth* (OE. *fylþ*, OS. *fultha* from *fūl* foul), *health, length, mirth, strength, truth*; in ME. and also in cognate langs., *dearh, depth*; of later analogical formation, *breadth, sloth* (cf. OE. *slēwþ*), *wealth*. In some words of this group, *þ* has, by phonetic causes, become *t*, e.g. OE. *hiehþu*, ME. *heirþe*, now *height*, ON. *slægh*, ME. *slaiþe*, now *sleight*: see -*t* suffix³ b.

-th, suffix², forming ordinal numbers; in modern literary Eng. used with all simple numbers from *fourth* onward; representing OE. *-þa, -þe, or -oda, -ode*, used with all ordinals except *fiftha, sixtha, ellefta, twelfta*, which had the ending *-ta, -te*; in Sc., north. Eng., and many midland dialects the latter, in form -*t*, is used with all simple numerals after *third* (*fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, tenth, hundred*, etc.). In Kentish and O. Northumbrian those from *seventh* to *tenth* had formerly the ending *-da, -de*. All these variations, *-th, -t, -d*, represent an original Indo-Eur. *-tos* (cf. Gr. *πέμτος, L. quintus*), understood to be identical with one of the suffixes of the superlative degree. In OE. *fiftha, sixth*, the original *t* was retained, being protected by the preceding consonant; the *-þa* and *-da* were due to the position of the stress accent, according to Verner's Law.

The ordinals from *twentieth* to *nineteenth* have *-eth*, OE. *-oda, -ode*. In compound numerals *-th* is added only to the last, as 1335, the one thousand three hundred and forty-fifth part, in his one-and-twentieth year.

Tha, þa, thaa, þaa, OE. and northern forms of **THO** Obs. **Thaa**, dial. form of **THOU**, **THEE**.

Thaarm, obs. form of **THARM**, intestine.

Thaborite, obs. f. **TABORITE** (Blount *G.* 1674).

Thach, Thacher, obs. f. **THATCH** v., -ER.

Thack (þek), *s.* Now *dal*. Forms. 1. *þeo*, 4 *þak, þakke*, 4-6 (9 *dial.*) *thak*, 5 *thack* (e, 5-6 (9 *dial.*) *thake*, 5-7 *thacke*, 6 *thacke*, *thack*, 6-*thack* (9 *S.* *thack*). [Com. Tent.: OE. *þac* = WFr. *thek*, OLG. **þak* (MDu. *dac* (*dake*), Du. *MLG.*, LG. *dak*), OHG. *dach, dah, thak* (MHG. Ger. *dach*) roof, ON. *þak* roof, thatch (Sw. *tak*, Da. *tag*) — OTeut. **þako**, f. root *þek-* to cover, Indo-Eur. *teg-*, in *L. teg-ere* to cover, *teg-a* covering, gown, *teg-urum* hut, cottage, Gr. *τέγος, στεγ-ή* roof, *στεγ-ειν* to cover, Lith. *stogas* roof; OIr. *teg*, Irish and Gael. *tigh* house. See **THATCH** v.]

† 1. The roof of a house or building. Obs.

a. 900 CYNWULF *Christ* 1503 Þæt hi under eowrum þace mosten in-gebugan c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt vii. 8 Drihten nam ic wyrd þe ðu ga under þacu minne. *Ibid.* xxiv. 17 Seþe on þace sīe ne stigað he niðer c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxxviii. 4 Ðam þeo on huses þace heah aweaxað. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14689 In eueses þef [sparrow] crepte, & in þe þakkes 1489 CAXTON *Faytes of A.* ii. xxxvii. 156 They ought to mounte up to the wyndowes of the houses and upon the thackes. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv. xii. 53 Spreding fra thak to thak, bath but and ben 1524 LD. DACRE *Let to Wolsey* in Ellis *Orig. Lett.* Ser. I. 1. 249 Ald. Howses wherof the thak and coveyngs ar taken away. 1526 in T. West *Antiq. Furness* (1805) 133 The said tenant to keep his hous tennantable, upon his own charges, with thake and walle

2. That with which the roof of a house or the like is covered to protect it from the weather; *spac* the covering of straw, reeds, or the like disposed so as to carry off the rain. = **THATCH** *s.* 1.

a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* ii. viii. [x.] (1890) 180 Þæs huses hrof... was mid gyrdum awunden & mid þace bepeah. *Ibid.* xiv. [xvi.] (1890) 202 On bearnum & on raftum & on watum & on watelum & on seacon. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 136 Ða tear þæt hors þæt ðæc of ðære cytan hrofe. 14. *Nom.* in Wr. Wulker 132/23 *Heclectura*, thak. 1486 *Nottingham*

Rec III 214 Thak þat the grete wynde blew of þe house. a1500 *Chaucer's Dieme* 1773 That they would ever in houses of thacke, Their lives lead. 1530 *Palsgr* 280/1 Thacke of a house, *chaume* 1578 *Banister Hist.* Man 1 To be well aduised before he lay on Thack, Tile, or Plaster. 1641 *Blst Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 138 One to draw thacke, and the other to serve the thatcher 1721 *Ramsay Ode to Mr. J.* 30 Wa's of divots, roof'd w' thack 1815 *Scott Guy R.* viii Ye have riven the thack off seven cottar houses. 1859 *Geo. Elliot A. Bede* x, It puts me i' mind o' the swallows as was under the thack last ear *Mlod.* north dial Wet as thack. (In *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from *Scott.* to Oxfordsh, Beiksh, and from Worcester to E. Anglia.)

b. The covering of properly disposed straw with which the sloping top of a stack of corn or hayrick is thatched. *Thack and rape* (Sc.), this thatching and the straw rope with which it is secured often used allusively.

1786 *Burns Brigs of Ayr* 26 An thack and rape secure the toil-won crop 1816 *Scott Antiq* xxvi, He kens i' wha feeds him, and cleeds him, and keeps a tight, thack and rape *Ibid* Gloss, Under thack and rape means snug and comfortable 1896 *Speaker* 3 Oct 353/1 All is secured in the cornyard under 'thack and rape'

3. *transf* Covering (in quot. = skin) c1375 *Sc Leg Saints xxxvii* (Pincus) 276 Pane of þe frame he bad hym tak, þat hale had nothir lith na þak

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thack-roof*; *thack-board*, a wooden roofing tile, a shingle; *thack-brooch* = *thack-pin*, *thack-prick*, *BROACH* sb 5; *thack divot* (dowat) = *thack turf*, *thack-gate* (Sc.) see quot; *thack house*, a thatched house; *thack-lead*, lead with which a roof is covered, *thack-nail*, -peg, -pin, a sharpened pin or peg used in fastening the thatch on a roof, *thack-prick*, -prod, a sharpened wand or stick for the securing of thatch, *thack-rape* (Sc. and north. dial.), a rope (usually of twisted straw) used in fixing the thatch on a rick or cottage roof; *thack-stone*, a thin flat stone (e.g. Stonesfield slate) used for roofing; *thack-tile* [OE. *þæctigle*; cf. G. *dachegel*], a roofing tile, *thack turf*, a roofing turf or sod.

1354 *Man Rikon* (Surtees) III 91 In ecc de *thakbord' emp. pro stauru ecclesie, 1375 *Barbour Bruce* iv 126 (MS E.) For fyre all cleir Soth throu the thak (v r thik) burd can appeir 1418 in *Rogers Agric. & Pr* (1882) III 402/1 Norwich, Thackboard 1447-8 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 186 In repar. molendini in Cw* Thakborde 1573 in *Fleuillart Revels O. Eln* (1508) 208 Hooches & cies with *thackbroches 1594 *Acc. Ld. H. Treas. Scot* II 444 For thacking of divers houses with *thakdowat. 1825 *JAMISON*, **Thack gate*, the sloping edge of the gable-tops of a house, when the thatch covers them, in contradistinction from the wind-skews that are raised higher than the thatch 1828-8 *Hist. Jas VI* (1804) 209 He exposit sum of his soulhous to sum *thak houses besyd the West Port in a wundie nyght, and pat the same in fyre. 1725 *Ramsay Gentle Shep.* ii i, A snug thack house, before the door a green 1804 *Northumb. Gloss.*, 'Thack house' = a thatched house 1820 W. TENNANT, *Papistry Storie* (1827) 214 Copper and *thack-lead aff were tane, 1846 *Brockett N. C. Words* (ed 3), **Thack nail*, **Thack-peg*, **Thack-pin*, a wooden pin or stob used in fastening thatch to the roof of a building. 1848 *Craven Gloss.*, **Thack pricks*, shapened twigs for the securing of thatch 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, **Thack-reaps*, the cords for securing the thatch. 1889 *Suppl. to Jamieson*, Thack-rape 1448 *Calverley Chaslers* (1904) 253, I acie of soile where he may get and tak *thakstone 1821 *Sc Acts Jas VI*, c 26 (1816) IV. 62/1 To thack þe same agane w' Sklat, or skalgae, leade, tyld, or Thackstone 1880 A. L. RICHMOND *Ch. St. Baldred* 37 The roof of the east end of Whitekirk Chn chs covered with thackstones. c173 *Corpus Gloss* (O.E.T.) 1243 *Inbricibus*, *þæctigulum, 1477 *Act 17 Edw IV*, c 4 Pleintule, autrement nosmet thaktile, rofile, ou cressile 1620 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* 4 Gallic and Thacke Tiles. c1800 S. FEGG *Antiq. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 279 In Yorkshire they call bricks wall tile, and tiles thack tile 1576 in *Reg. Mag. Sc. Stot.* 1580 20/1 Pro x8 oneribus focalium et thack turfis.

Thack (þæk), v. 1. Now dial. Forms 5-6 (9 dial.) thak, 6 thacke, 7 thake, 8 thack, 6-thack. [app partly (in form *thake*) from OE. *þaccan*, f. *þacc* THACK sb (so MHG., Ger. *dachen* to roof, from *dach*): cf. Sc. *mak*, *tak*, for *make*, *take*, but *thak*, *thack*, may also have been a later formation from the sb. See also THATCH v., THERE v.]

1. *intr.* To put thatch on houses; = THATCH v. 5. a1100 *Geisla in Anglia* (1886) IX. 26f Me mæc in Agosto and Septembris and Octobri ðacian, ðegcan and fold weovian 1486 *Nottingham Rec.* III 247 Paid to a thakker thakkyng on þe same baue. 1532 *Fitzherbs Husb* § 27 To move theyr stubble eyther to thacke oi to breu 1523 — *Surv* xx. (1539) 42 He shall bothe thacke and daube at his owne coste. 1641 *Blst Farm. Bks* (Surtees) 139 Thatchers allwayes beginne att the eize [leaves], and see thake upwards till they come to the ridge

2. *trans.* To cover (a roof) or roof (a house) with thatch, formerly also with lead, tiles, etc.; = THERE v. 1; *spec* to cover the top of a rick with straw or other material so laid as to carry off the rain.

c1440 *Promp. Paro* 490/1 Thakkyn hows, *sartatego*,... *sartatego* 1474 *Country Lett* bk 389 þat no maner man frohensurth thak ne couer his house with strawe noi brome within this Cite 1530 *Palsgr* 754/2 Sythe I can nat tyle my house, I must be fayne to thacke it. 1552 *Inv. Ch. Goods* (Surtees) No 97) The church thacked with lead. 1611 *Specd Hist Gl Brit* v. iv. § 5 22 Houses and cottages. Which, as Diodorus Siculus saith were usually thacked with reed 1621 [see *thackstone*, prec. 4]. 1691 J. FRASER

Polichron. (S.H.S.) 496 Tur the Kuk to thack the quire a 1825 *Forby Voc E. Anglia*, Thack, v. to thatch. 1863 *Mss. Toogood Yorks Dial.* It will take two threave of strea to thack the hay-stack.

Hence **Thacked** (þækt) ppl a, thatched; **Thack-**ing ppl sb, the action of thatching, also *concr.* the material used for the purpose, thatch.

1530 *Palsgr* 699/1 This is a mete man to sytte on a *thacked house to scarre away crows 1597 *1st Pt Return fr Parnass.* i 1 134 Some thacked cottage or some cuntry hall 1602 *2nd Pt Return fr Parnass* v. i 2091 True mirth we may enioy in thacked stall 1808 *Craven Gloss.*, Thack'd, thatched. c1440 *Promp Paro* 490/1 *Thakkyng, *sartatectum* 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 168 The reparacion of the belles, thakkyng and other necessaries pertenynge to the sayd church 1613 *MARKHAM Eng Husbandman* i 1 xvii. (1635) 103 Whole Strawe Wheate Husbandman esteeme it so much for their thacking c1680 H. LEIGH in *Macfarlane Geog Collect* (S.H.S.) III 252 The common and ordinary thacking is of a kind of Diwet [= sod].

Thack (þæk), v. 2 *Obs exc. dial.* [OE. *þaccian*, app onomatopoeic. Cf. THWACK.]

1. *trans.* To clap with the open hand or the like; to pat, slap lightly. *Obs.*

c1807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C xli 303 Swa [swa] wildu hors, ðonne we hifel æresð gefangnu habbað, we hie ðacciað & straciað mid bradre bande. a900 — in *Cockayne Shme* (1864) 185 Hume lyst bet þaccian and cysan ðonne oðerne on bar lic c1305 *Land Cockayne* 141 Tope maid dun hi slep And gep þe wench at abute, And þakkeþal her white tute. c1386 *CHAUCER Miller's T.* 118 When Nicholas had deon thus euerdel And thakked [MS *Petw* twakked] hire aboute the lendes weel. — *Fraser's T* 261 (Hail MS) This carter thakketh his hors vpon the croupe

2. *intr.* To beat, to shower blows. *Obs.* 1480 *CAXTON Chron. Eng* ccxlv. 299 Our men of armes and archyers that thakked on hem so thikke with arewes.

3. *trans.* To clap (something) on or in a place. 1524 *St. Papers Hen. VIII.* IX. 42 But here he thakked on as many wordes, as he did bifore lawes in the other parte 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold Myrr.* 31 The thorny thumps that Thought did thacke Within my wofull breast.

3. *mod. dial.* To THWACK, beat, flog 1861 *QUINN Heather Lintie* (1863) 22 (E.D.D.) Ye weel deserve a thackin' For tellin' [etc.] 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict* (Norf.), He rarely thacked th' old dicky (donkey)

Thacker. Now dial. [prob. representing an OE *þaccere, f. *þaccan* to thatch.] One who covers roofs with thatch; a thatcher.

1420 *Country Lett bk.* 21 Item, thakker, laborer, dawber, and palyer 1486 [see *Thack* v. 1]. 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 86 Wheat and the rie Such strawe some saue for thacker to haue 1590 *Shutlworth's Act* (Chetham Soc.) 62 A thacker at Tyngreue thackinge three dayes, and onne to serve him 111/1 vj. 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* Oct 14/2 Hire two-three thackers to mend the thack on the roofs.

Thackerayan (þæk'rei-an), a. and sb. [f. proper name Thackeray + -AN] a. *adj.* Of or pertaining to, or characteristic of, William Makepeace Thackeray (1811-63) or his works b. *sb.* An admirer of Thackeray or his works. So **Thackerayesque** a., **Thackerayan** a., **Thackerayite**. (All more or less nonce-wds.)

1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng. Lit.* 491 Those queer, delightful, rambling, thoroughly Thackerayesque Roundabout Papers. 1885 *Athenium* 17 Oct 497/1 All interesting enough to the professional Thackerayite 1887 *Illustr. Lond. News* 24 Jan. 88/2 This is almost Thackerayan, indeed. 1888 *Scott. Leader* 3 May 7 A certain cynical humour which is almost 'Thackerayan' in quality.

Thackless, a. Now dial. = THATCHLESS a1800 *With Cake* in *Cromek Rem. Nithdale Song* (1810) 284 Some priest man preach in a thackless kirk 1897 Ld E. HAMILTON *Outlaws xvii* 209 The auld Redheuch tower stands thackless and woe'ful this day.

Thackster (þækstər), *Obs exc. dial.* Also 5 *thao*, thakstare, 6 thaxster. See also THATCHSTER. [f. *Thack* v. 1 + -STER.] = THACKER.

c1440 *Promp Paro* 52/2 Broche for a thackstare, *Armachum* *Ibid* 490/1 Thakstare, *sartatectur* 1533 in *Blomefield Hist Norfolk* (1806) III 206 The Reders, Thaxsters, Rede-sellers, with their banner 1877 W. MARSHALL *E. Norf. Gloss* (E.D.S.), Thackster, a thatcher a 1825 *Forby Voc E. Anglia*, Thacker, Thackster, a thatcher

Thad, *obs form* of **THAT** rel. *pron*

Thae (θæ, θio), *dem. pron.* and *adj.* Sc. and north. dial. Forms: (1-6 pa), 6 thai, 6-7 thay, 6-Sc. thae, thea, 9 theas, n. dial. theea, thee. [Mod. Sc. and north. dial. repr. of OE. and northern ME. *þā*, *thā*, midl. and south. ME. *tho*. For the phonology cf. *mae*, *nae*, *sae*, *twae*, *whae*, = OE. *nā*, *nā*, *sūd*, *tūd*, *hwūd*, Eng. *no*, *so*, *two*, *who*]

The Sc. and north. dial. plural of **THAT**, = ME. *þa*, *tho*; mod. THOSE. a. *pron* 1583 *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews* 633 Gude Robert Melwene of Canabie I shuld not racken in with thea. 1717 *Auld Mailand* v in *Scott. Minstrelsy* Sc. Bord. Thou sall hae thea, thou sall hae mae 1780 J. MAYNE *Siller Gyn* 1, Her exultation was express'd. In words like thea 1790 *Burns Tam o' Shanter* 151 Now Tam, O Tam! had thea been quean. 1873 *Murray Dial. S. Scot.* 182 Dynna teake theae (Don't take those)

b. *adj.* a 1584 MONTGOMRIE *Cherrie & Slae* 85 To heir thae startling stremis cleir, Me thoctit it musique to the 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist Scot* (S.T.S.) I 22 Pentland it was called, evn as this day thea mountains declaris sa named 1603 *Philotus lxxviii*. And send to þow thay claitis ysene 1786 *Burns Dream* ix. Thae bonny bairst-tane, Heav'n has lent 1826 J. WILSON *Noct Anstr.* Wks.

1855 I 186 Thae broad vine-leaves hugin in the veranda 1837 R. NICOLI *Poems* (1843) 75 But thee hames are gane 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict* (N Yorksh.), Wheea's theea twee bauns? (Northumb.) Thee kye; thee folk

Thaeh, *þæh*, early ME. form of **THOUGH**.

Thaem, *þæm*, OE. infl. of **THE**, **THAT**; f. **THEM** **Thær**, *þær*, *obs. form* of **THERE**, **THEIR** **Thære**, *obs. infl.* of **THE**, **THAT**; *obs. f.* **THERE**. **Thæs**, *obs. var.* of **THERE**, **THESE**.

Thafe, variant of **THAVE** v. *Obs* **Thaff**, *obs. f.* **THOUGH**; *erron f.* **TEFF**.

Thaft, *Sc. f.* *thought*, **THOFT** (rower's seat).

Thag, **Thagi**, var **THUG**, **THUGGEE**. **Thagh**, **thaj**, *pagh*, *palh*, *obs. ff.* **THOUGH**.

Thai, *obs form* of **THEY**, *obs. Sc. f.* **THAE**.

† **Thaie**, **thaye**, *dem. pron.* and *adj.* *Obs.* Forms 1 *þæge*, *ðæge*, 3 *þæye*, *þæye*. [Late OE. *þæge*, of obscure origin and history.]

Generally held to be ad *ON þær*, with *r* dropped (as in *Omin's þæzz*, *Thæv*), and with *e* added, after plurals like *ealle*, *sunne*, *swylce*. But the local distribution of the word does not favour a Norse origin.]

1. *dem* (or *pers*) *pron* = **THOSE** (**THEY**, **THEM**).

c1000 *Agg. Gosp* John x 16 Hit gebyrað þæt ic læde þæge [Hatten G. þa hyder] & big gebyrað minne stefne *Ibid* xiv. 12 He wylcð manne þonne þæge synt [MS A þa synd], a 1100 *MS C.C.C. Camb* No 162 *Þæge* wæron on fuman of Godes orðe 7 æscenpene. a 1100 *Salomon & Sai* (Kemble) 180 Sæga me, hwæt hatton þæge? c 1275 *LAV* 18474 *Þæge* [c 1205 *heo*] were amowe alle idon to deaþe *Ibid* 28516 *Þæge* he habbe naðe. a 1300 *Cusar M* 20002 (Edin) Ful man a torser suffið þæge [C., F., G., þai, *Trin* þai]

b. *antececedent*

c 1275 *LAV* 1240 *Alle þæge* [c 1205 *þa*] þat astode hu fulde to giunde *Ibid* 20775 *Þæge* þat her bi-geþe eft hu leoseþ. 2. *dem adj* = **THOSE** (sometimes = **THE**).

10 *Agg. Gosp* Luke xi 5 (*Maig note*) Ðis sceal to gang-dagon þæge twezen dazas c 1205 *LAV* 12644 He sende his sonde æfter alle þæge ihade gomes *Ibid* 19541 *Alle þæge* halzen þa an hæfenene hælige stiteð [so 15015] *Ibid* 20965 *Þæge* ilærde men heo læden on gleden c 1275 *Ibid* 4532 He sende .10. geimes þæge sipes *Ibid* 16008 *Wat bi-tocneþ* *Þæge* drakes [c 1205 *þa* draken]?

† **Thail**, **thayl**, **thail**, *obs. forms* of **TAIL**.

1662 J. DAVIES *tr. Mandelstov's Trav* i (1666) 68 A Theil of Silver. *Ibid* ii 106 Black Lacque, at ten 11 haile the Picol *Ibid* 147 Foity seven thousand Thayls, or crowns

Thaim, -e, *obs* and *dial.* forms of **THEM**.

Thain, -e, *obs. forms* of **THANE**, **THERN**.

Thair, *Sc. f.* **THAR** v. *impers*, to need; var

THIR *Obs.*, this, these; *obs Sc. f.* **THERE**, q. v., also in *Comb.* see **THEREABOUT**, etc.

Thair, -e, *obs*, *obs* or *Sc f.* **THEIR**, -s **Thairf**, var. **THARF** **Thairm**, *Sc f.* **THARM**, intestine.

Thais (e, **Thaive**): see **THOSE**, **THEAIVE**.

Thak, **thakk** (e, *obs* and *dial.* var. **THACK**).

† **Tha kin**, a, those kind (of) see **THO** and **KIN** 16.

13 *Cusar M* 27222 In þakin thinges. (Cf. *Those* II, a.c.)

|| **Thakur**, **thakoor** (tʰa kur). *East Ind.* [a.

Hindī *thākūr*, Skr *thākūra* a deity] A word meaning Lord, used as a title and term of respect (cf. *dominus*, *don*, *seigneur*, etc.), also applied to a chief or noble, esp. of the Rajpoot race

1800 *Misc. Tracts in Anat Ann Reg* 321/3 Burwarrah, which belongs to a Thakur named Bickermajet 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* ii. 11. II 429 Under an active and prudent Raja the Thakurs might be subjected to control 1862 *BRUNNEN Hind India* vii. vii. The leading thakoor or chief. 1895 *Mss. Choker Village T.* 125 She was married to the heir of a rich thakur 1904 *Q Rev* July 234 He commended the Thakors for their consistent support

Hence **Tha kurat**, the district or territory pertaining to a thakur.

1901 *Mission Record United Free Ch. Scot* Aug 363/2 Adjoining thakurats will share the boon.

Thalam, -ame (þæləm). *rare* [ad L *thalamus*: see **THALAMUS**.] A nuptial chamber.

1797 W. BARTRAM *Carolina* 446 A booth or pavilion formed of green boughs... was the secret nuptial chamber. no one presuming to approach the sacred, mysterious thalam

|| **Thalamencephalon** (þæləmənsəfalən).

Anat. [f. **THALAM** (o + ENCEPHALON).] That part of the brain which develops from the posterior part of the anterior cerebral vesicle, and includes the optic thalami, optic nerves, and parts about the third ventricle. Also called *dienecephalon*, *middle brain*, etc. Also anglicized **Thalamencephal**.

1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit* I 767/1 The optic nerves are attached, as usual, to the floor of the thalamencephalon 1875 HUXLEY & MARTIN *Elem. Biol* (1883) 185 The fore-brain, which comprises three divisions; the thalamencephalon the cerebral hemispheres, and the olfactory lobes 1891 *Cent. Dict.* Thalamencephal

Hence **Thalamencephalic** (-sifəlik), a. *Anat.*, of or pertaining to the thalamencephalon

Thalamic (þæləˈmɪk, þæləˈmɪk), a. [ad. mod.L. *thalamicus*: see **THALAMUS** and -IC.] Of or pertaining to a thalamus, in *Anat.*, pertaining to the optic thalamus.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex*, *Thalamicus*, *Bot.*, applied by Lesubondois to the insertion which takes place upon the receptacle thalamic 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thalamic nuclei*, special collections of gray matter within the optic thalamus 1893 W. R. GOWERS *Dis. Nerv. Syst* (ed 2) II 304 Internal thalamic hæmorrhage 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VII 165 Hæmorrhage in the thalamic region

Thalamifloral (pæ lāmiflō rāl), *a. Bot.* [f. mod. L. *Thalamifloræ*, De Candolle 18. (f. *THALAMUS* + *L. flōs, flōr* = flower) + *-AL*. Cf. *F. thalamifloræ*.] Belonging to the sub-class *Thalamifloræ* of dicotyledons, in which the stamens are inserted on the thalamus or receptacle, hypogynous. So **Thalamiflorous** *a.*

1857 HENFRIY *Bot.* § 454 Some Thalamiflorous Orders. 1861 § 478 Parietal Thalamiflorous Orders. 1872 OLIVIER *Elem. Bot.* 1. v. 58 Thalamifloral as Buttercup and Wallflower. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* ix. § 2 340 *Thalamiflorous*, petals (distinct) and stamens on the torus, i. e. free.

Thalamite (pæ lāmīt) *Gr. Antiq.* [ad Gr. *thalamitis*, f. *thalamos* inner chamber, one of the compartments of a ship.] In the ancient trireme, a rower in one of the tiers of rowers, generally supposed to be that which occupied the lowest bench, but the actual arrangement is disputed. See *quots.* Cf. *THRANITE*, *ZYGITE*.

1886 *Encycl. Brit.* XXI. 806/2 Behind the zygite sat the thalamite, or oarsman of the lowest bank. 1906 *Athenæum* 7 Apr. 429/2 The three orders of rowers there seems little reason to doubt refer to the parts into which the ship was longitudinally divided: the thalamites [being] in the bows.

Thalamium (pælāmīəm) *Bot.* [mod. L. dim. of *THALAMUS*.] (See *quot.* 1866.)

1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 375 The body of the apothecium constitutes the thalamium. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* *Thalamium*, a hollow case containing spores in algae, also the disk or lamina of lichens, and a form of the hymenium in fungi.

Thalamo- (pæ lāmō), before a vowel *thalam-*, combining form of Gr. *thalamos* *THALAMUS*, used as a formative in some anatomical words. **Thalamocoele** (pæ lāmōsē l) [Gr. *κοιλία* cavity, ventricle, the cavity of the thalamencephalon; the third ventricle of the brain. **Thalamocentræ** *a.*, of or pertaining to the optic thalamus and to the *crus cerebri* (CRUS 2 b). See also *THALAMENCEPHALON*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thalamocoele*, cavity of thalamencephalon. The thalamic coelia, or third ventricle. *Ibid.*, *Thalamocentræ*.

Thalamus (pæ lāmūs). *Pl. -mi (-mōi)*. Also (in sense 3) in Gr. form *thalamos*. [*L. thalamus*, *a. Gr. thalamos* an inner chamber.]

1. *Anat.* A part of the brain at which a nerve originates or appears to originate; *spec.* the OPTIC THALAMUS.

1794 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Thalamus Nervorum Opticorum*, are two Prominences of the lateral Ventricles of the Cerebrum, so called, because the Optic Nerves rise out of them. 1756 *Gen. Mag.* XXVI. 517/2 The thalamus here appeared very thin, and the pia mater was overspread with blood-vessels of an unusual size. 1856 TODD & BOWMAN *Phys. Anat.* II. 38 Each tract adheres to the outer side of its corresponding thalamus for some distance. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX. 573 An abscess. In the right optic thalamus, opening just behind the terna.

2. *Bot. a.* The receptacle of a flower, on which the carpels are placed; the torus. *b.* See *quot.* 1842. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* *Thalamus*, in botany, a term used to express that part of the flower where the embryo fruits are lodged, and where afterwards the seeds are contained. 1766 LEE *Introduct. Bot. Gloss.* *Thalamus*, the Receptacle. 1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 274/1 *Thalamus* is also used in Cryptogamic botany, in common with *Thallus*, to express the bed of fibres from which many fungi spring up. 1861 BENTLEY *Man. Bot.* (1870) 208 The extremity of the peduncle or pedicel is called the Thalamus, or some times, but improperly, the Receptacle.

3. *Archæol.* An inner or secret chamber. 1850 LEITCH *tr. C. O. Muller's Anc. Art* § 48 The thalamus, secret chambers for the women. 1884 *Times* 15 Aug. 4 The same pattern as that found on the roof of the thalamus.

Thalassal (pælāsāl), *a. rare*. [f. Gr. *thalassa* sea + *-AL*.] = *THALASSIO* (in *quot.* in sense 2).

1897 *Proc. Boston Nat. Hist. Soc.* 477 The time required for the accumulation of such a stratum in the thalassal seas is probably great.

Thalassartine. See *THALASSO-*.

Thalassian (pælāsīān), *a. and sb.* [f. Gr. *thalassios* = marine, f. *thalassa* sea + *-AN*.]

a. adj. Of or pertaining to the sea, marine; *spec.* applied to the marine tortoises and turtles.

1850 BROADBENT *Notable Nat.* x (1852) 264 Nature has modified the Chelonian type into the Thalassian shape. *Contib.* 1869 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* ix. 833 Pomplia. Springs to her feet, and stands Thalassian-pure.

b. sb. A marine tortoise or turtle.

1850 BROADBENT *Notable Nat.* xi (1852) 276 And now a few words on the natural history and capture of some of these Thalassians. 1900 F. T. BULLEN *Lays of Sea* 164 The Thalassians or oceanic tortoises, from which alone our supplies are drawn.

Thalassiarth. *Obs. rare* = *o.* [f. Gr. *thalassios* = marine, *maimētia* + *-arthos* ruling, ruler.] Hence **Thalassiarth**. *Obs. rare* = *o.* (See *quots.*)

1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Thalassiarth*, an Admiral or chief Officer at sea. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, *Thalassiarth*, the Admiralty, or the office of the Admiral.

Thalassio (pælāsīō), *a. mod.* [f. *Thalassius* (Brongniart 1829), f. Gr. *thalassa* sea + *-IO*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the sea; growing or living in, or formed in or by the sea; marine. **†** In *Geol.* applied after Brongniart to strata supposed to be of marine formation (*obs.*).

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.* *Thalassius*, *Geol.*, applied by Brongniart to the strata of superior sediment, i. e. those found from the surface of the earth to the limestone exclusively thalassic. 1890 *Cent. Dict.* s. v. *Littoral*, Deposits formed in deep water, or thalassic rocks. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* 423 Agnes rouses me from my thalassic couch and suggests Mass at 3 30 a m.

2. Pertaining to the (smaller or inland) seas as distinct from the pelagic waters or oceans. 1883 J. R. SEELEY *Expos. Eng.* 87 [see *POTAMIC*], *Ibid.*, European civilization passed from the thalassic to the oceanic state. 1884 *Q. Rev.* July 140 He [Lord Dufferin] seems to have grasped the 'oceanic' rather than the 'thalassic' nature of our Empire. 1899 *Times* 9 Jan. 6 The thalassic civilization of the Mediterranean.

So **† Thalassical** *a. Obs. rare* = *o.* (see *quot.*) 1856 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* *Thalassical*, of a blew colour like the sea-waves, sea-green or blew.

Thalassin (pælāsīn), *Chem.* [See *-IN*.] A poison found in the tentacles of sea-anemones. 1909 in *Cent. Dict.* *Suppl.*

Thalassinian, *a. and sb.* [f. mod. L. *Thalassinia* + *-IAN*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Thalassinidae*, a family of long-tailed decapod crustaceans, the scorpion-lobsters. *b. sb.* A crustacean of this family. So **Thalassinoid** *a.*

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 274/2 Mr Milne Edwards arranged the family of Thalassinian, or Burrowing Macrura, between the Scyllanians and the Astacians. *Ibid.*, *Cryptobranchiids*, all the Thalassinians which are without respiratory appendages suspended under the abdomen.

Thalass(o- (pælāsō), **Thalassio-** (pælāsīō), from Gr. *thalassa* sea, and *thalassios* = marine, formative elements of learned words. **Thalassartine** *a.* *Zool.* [Gr. *arthros* = a bear], of or pertaining to the Polar Bear, *Thalassarctos*. **Thalassiolidan** [Gr. *κόλλα* glue], *a.* belonging to the *Thalassicolidae*, a family of single-celled radiolarians, *sb.* a radiolarian of this family. **Thalassio-**, **Thalassio-** *phyte* [-PHYTE], a plant of the *Thalassophyta* (see *quot.*); *a.* seaweed, a marine alga; hence **Thalassiophytous** *a.*, belonging to the *Thalassophyta*. **Thalassometer** [-METER], a tide-gauge. **Thalassometrician** *nonce-wd.*, one who measures the sea. **Thalassophilous** *a.* [-PHIL], fond of the sea, living in the sea. **Thalassophobia**, a morbid dread of the sea. **Thalassotherapy**: see *quot.* See also *THALASSOLOGY*, etc.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 277/1 *Thalassophytes* is the name given by Lamouroux to designate the vegetable productions of the ocean. It is equivalent to the term Hydrophytes of Lingbye, and the Marine Algae. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Termin.* *Thalassophyte* 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Thalassometer*, a tide-gauge. 1652 NLEDHAM *tr. Selden's Mare Cl.* 5, I have heard of a Geometrician, or one that could measure Land, but never of a *Thalassometrician*, one that could measure or lay out Bounds in the Sea. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thalassophilous* 1897 *tr. Ribot's Psychol. Emotions* II. u. 213 Every morbid manifestation of fear is immediately fitted with a Greek designation, and we have acmophobia, belenophobia, *thalassophobia*, potamophobia, etc. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thalassotherapy*, treatment of disease by sea bathing, sea voyages, etc.

Thalassocracy (pælāsōkrāsi). Rarely -craty. [ad. Gr. *thalassokratia*, f. *thalassa* sea + *-kratia*, -cracy.] Mastery at sea; the sovereignty of the sea. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xii. 112 The legendary thalassocracy of Minos. 1880 B. HEAD *Guide Coins & Medals Brit. Mus.* 6 The Phœcean Thalassocracy lasted from about 600-558 B.C. 1903 *Cornish Mag.* Feb. 258 The existence of the Phœnician thalassocracy can be proved in detail.

Thalassocrat (pælāsōkrāt). [f. after prec.: see *-CRAT*.] One who has the mastery of the sea. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xii. 112 An attempt on the part of the great thalassocrat to conquer Sicily. 1847 *Ibid.* II. xxiii. IV. 327 The earliest of all Grecian thalassocrats or sea kings. 1903 G. A. MURRAY in *Q. Rev.* Apr. 352 At present England is the thalassocrat.

Thalassography (pælāsōgrāfi) [f. *THALASSO-* + *-GRAPHY*. Cf. med. Gr. *thalassographos* describing the sea.] The branch of physical geography which treats of the sea, its configuration and phenomena; oceanography.

1888 A. AGASSIZ (*title*) Contribution to American Thalassography. 1888 *Times* 7 Apr. 5/2 The necessity for some such term as oceanography or thalassography is significant of the vast progress which has been made during the past 20 years in our knowledge of the ocean depths.

Hence **Thalassographer**, a student or investigator of thalassography; **Thalassographic**, *-ical* *adjs.*, of or pertaining to thalassography.

1881 GIALOLI in *Nature* 18 Aug. 358/1 The war-steamer of the Italian Royal Navy *Washington*, left Maddalena on the 2nd inst. on her thalassographic mission. 1900 *Ibid.* 4 Jan. 228/1 Thalassographic researches in the Mediterranean. 1893 *Smithsonian Inst. Rep.* (1894) 370 *note*, Biological and thalassographical investigations.

Thalatto- (pælātō), combining form from Gr. *thalatta*, Attic for *thalassa* sea, = *THALASSO-*, as in **Thalattoecy** (-p krāsi), **Thalattoecy** (-p krāti) = *THALASSOCRACY*, **Thalattology**, that branch of science which treats of the sea.

1839 T. MITCHELL *Frogs of Aristoph.* *Introduct.* 80 The first thalattoecy which the history of the world supplies. 1874 *Proc. Physical Soc. Lond.* 7 Nov. I. 53 A sufficient theory of thalattoecy. 1886 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* I. 626 To reduce the Kyklades and establish a thalattoecy.

Thale-cress (pælīkres). [f. *thale*, ad mod. L. *thaliāna* adj. (f. *thal* the name of a German physician, 1542-83) + *CRESS*.] A book-name of *Sisymbrium thalianum* (*Arabis thaliana*, Linn.), *N. O. Cruciferae*, a small herb, bearing small white flowers. Also called *Thale Rock-cress*.

1778 LIGHTFOOT *Flora Scot.* I. 358 *Thale's Cress*, or coded Mouse ear. 1835 HOOKER *Brit. Flora* (ed. 3) I. 307 *Sisymbrium thalianum*, (common Thale-cress).

Thaler (tālēr). [G. *thaler* DOLLAR.] A German silver coin; a dollar. See *DOLLAR* 1.

1787 MATY *tr. Rubeck's Trav. Germ.* I. xviii 204 Making a *Bald's Dictionary* the true price of which is five guineas, sell at Vienna for 200 thalers. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade*, *Thaler*, a German coin of 30 silver groschen, worth about 3s. sterling. 1864 CARLYLL *Pied. G.* xvii. v. IV. 572 'Let my ducat be a Joachimsthal, then' '... a Joachimsthal-er'; or for brevity, a 'Thaler'; whence *Thaler*, and at last *Dollar*.

Thalerophagous (pælērōfāgōs), *a. Entom.* [f. Gr. *thalēros* blooming, fresh + *-phagōs* eating + *-OUS*.] Feeding on fresh vegetable substances.

1819 MACLEAY *Flora Entomol.* I. 27 Thalerophagous insects, or such as live on green or fresh vegetable food. 1826 KIRBY & SP. *Entomol.* III. xxxv. 604 The saprophagous tribes of Mr W. S. Macleay are commonly of a more dark and dismal aspect and colour than those which feed upon such as are living and fresh, denominated thalerophagous by the same learned author. 1840 SWAINSON & SHUCKARD *Hist. Insects* II. vi. 221 The thalerophagous groups.

Thalia (pælāiā), *a. Gr.* *Θάλεια* ('luxuriant, blooming', f. *θάλλειν* to bloom).

1. The eighth of the Muses, presiding over comedy and idyllic poetry; also, one of the three Graces, patroness of festive meetings.

1656 in BLOUNT *Glossogr.* 1721 SIMPSON *Charac.* (1737) I. 317 The Thalia, the Polyhymnia, the Terpsychore, the Euterpe's willingly join their parts. 1799 CAMPBELL *Pleas Hope* II. 168 I turn to the gentler melodies that suit Thalia's harp, or Pan's Arcadian lute.

2. *Bot.* A genus of aquatic herbaceous plants, *N. O. Menyanthes*, natives of tropical America.

1756 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 112. 1878 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) III. 287 In Thalia cross-fertilization is ensured by the wonderful movement, if bees visit several flowers. 1780 P. BROWNE *Jamaica* (1789) 382 The Thalia, with a square erect crest. The Thalia, with a rounded depressed crest. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thalidæus*, *Thalides*, the name of a tribe of Tunicates, of which the genus *Salpa* or *Thalpa* is the type.

b. A genus of coleopterous insects.

1838 F. W. HORN *Coleopterist's Man.* II. 70

4. *Astro.* The twenty-third of the Asteroids.

Thaliacean (pælīā fān), *a. and sb. Zool.* [f. mod. L. *Thaliacea* (f. *Thalia*: see prec. 3) + *-AN*.] *a. adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Thaliacea*, an order of tunicates, including the *Salpidae*, etc. *b. sb.* A member of this order.

1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 447 The Thaliacea are free swimming, and more or less barrel-shaped. The test is very thin and delicate. The muscle fibres. [are] arranged in circular hoops round the barrel-shaped body.]

Thalian (pælīān, pælīān), *a.* [f. *THALIA* + *-AN*.] Of or pertaining to Thalia as the muse of pastoral and comic poetry; hence, of the nature of comedy, comic.

1864 in WEBSTER. 1882 J. WALKER *Scotch Poems* 100 My wit can wimple Thro' Thalian songs like Kate Dalrymple.

Thalictrine (pælīktīn). *Chem.* [f. next + *-INE*.] A crystalline alkaloid contained in *Thalictrum macrocarpum*, in poisonous action resembling aconitin but less violent.

1881 DOASANS in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XL. 52.

Thalicttrum. *Bot.* [*L. thalicttrum* (Pliny), *a. Gr. θάλιτρον*.] A genus of perennial herbs (*N. O. Ranunculaceae*), bearing panicles, corymbs, or racemes of green, white, or yellow flowers, without petals or involucre. There are several species, of which three are British, *T. flavum* being the Common Meadow Rue; *T. aquilegifolium* is an Alpine species, known as the Feather Columbine.

1664 EVELYN *Kal. Hort.* May (1720) 205 Flowers in Prime, Prunella, purple Thalictrium. 1741 *Comp. Fam. Pice* II. iii. (ed. 3) 372 Featherfew, Thalictrium of several kinds. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/1, I saw the dainty thalictrium, with its clover-like leaves, standing in thicket there, fresh and green.

Thalidan: see *THALIA* 3, *quot.* 1842.

Thallene (pælīn). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θάλλειν* to bloom + *-ENE*.] (See *quot.* 1881.)

1872 H. MORSON in *Chem. News* 6 Dec. 272/2 The above described body, which I may as well call thallene hereafter. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1918 *Thallene*, a solid hydrocarbon, isomeric with anthracene, obtained from the last products which pass over in the distillation of American petroleum. It is distinguished by a splendid green fluorescence.

Thallic (pælīk), *a. Chem.* [f. *THALLIUM* + *-IC*.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thallium; *spec.* applied to compounds containing thallium in smaller proportion, relatively to oxygen, than *thallous* compounds. **Thallic oxide** = Thallium trioxide, *Tl₂O₃*.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 750 In solutions of thallic salts, the thallium may be estimated by reducing the thallic

1854 BALFOUR in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 8) V. 146/1 Lichens..
belong to the Thallogenous division of Cryptogamics. 1857
H MILLER *Test. Rocks* 1. 9 The first class in the ascend-
ing order is this humble thallogenic class

1863 K. ALFRED *Oros v* xii 2 Neah baie ie be mon
 Take them [v. e. Temese], 1377 LAMP P P! B xii 146
 Slogan MS 73. ff. 21. (Hallum) Put the weyne gals
 of Clare VI water that is taken at an ebbe, 593 *Rolls*
 of Plant VI 527/2 A Ryvere called the Thamseye, also
 called the Temmesse, 1649 LOVELOCK *To Althea* vi When
 flowing cups run swiftly round With no allying Thames
 [i. e. water], 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* vii. xv (Roab.) 261/
 He beareth Azme, a skuller, or a Thamseye boate, Or 1712
 ADDISON *Spect* No. 383 r 5 With a good deal of the like
 Thames-Ribaldry. 1895 *Daily News* 28 Dec. s/4 The

1 The conjunctive particle used after a comparative adjective or adverb (and sometimes after other words: see 2-4) to introduce the second member of the comparison; the conjunction expressing the comparative of inequality (cf As 3). In use it is always stressless, usually joined accentually to the *piac* word, e.g. *more than, less than, other than* (mō'-ā-dan, lē'-sān, o' bāi-dān).

The two members of the comparison are most commonly of the same grammatical form, e.g. two clauses (the latter of which may be contracted in various ways), two substantives, two pronouns, two infinitives, two adjectives, two adverbs, etc., but not invariably so: see the quotes. (Two infinitives connected by *than* in mod. Eng. either both have to or are both without it, formerly (until c.1800), esp. after *had* rather *had better*, the second infinitive often had to when the first was without it.)

Instead of *than* after a comparative, *as* (like Ger. *als*) is common in Scotland, the north of England, and in parts of Ireland and the United States, *nor* (*nar*, *ner*) appears to be dialectal everywhere from Shetland to Hampshire and Cornwall, as well as in Ireland and America (see E.D.D.), but seems never to have been literary except in Sc., where also *na* was formerly used. In Sc. the relation is sometimes expressed by *be* (= by) as 'this field is bigger be that' (Jamieson s.v. *Be*).

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* l. 5 [lu 3] Ðu lufedes unnehtwisse ma ðon spreocan rehtwisse. *Ibid.* lxxxiij. [1] Ic geceas .þion in huse godes mæc ðone eardian in geteldum synfulra. c. 893 K. *Ælfréd Ors* l. 1. § 19 Seo [se] is bradre þonne ænig man ofer seon mæge. c. 1000 *AgS Gosh. John* l. 15 He was ær þonne ic. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Þaðe hi wolde beon betere þonne he ȝeacepan were c. 1205 *LAY* 6515 þe mon þe nimeð to him seoluen Mare þonne [c.1275 þan] he mægen walden.

β. 831 *Charter of Eadwold in O.E. Texts* 445 Nis eðel-mode eniz meghond neorðes cynnes ðanne eadwold. a. 1000 *Ælfric Collogy* (Disc. 3) in Wt-Wulcker go Leofre ys ys beon beswungen for lare þanne hit ne cunnam. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 219 Wursan þanne æniz ofer. c. 1205 *LAY* 3030 Þe ling heo louede more þanne [c.1275 þan] þa tucie þe oðre. *Ibid.* 8916-17 Leouere him weore þanne [c.1275 þan] al his lond. Þene al his seoluer, þene al his gold. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 267 More þanne man weneð. c. 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1906) 24 With farnesse rather thanne with rudenesse.

γ. c. 1175 *Laub. Hom.* 17 Betere hit is þæt heo beon ispillen þenne mid alle fordon. *Ibid.* 139 þis dei is seouensipe bricere þene þe sunne. c. 1305 *LAY* 1954 Ma þonne [c.1275 þane] heo rohten. c. 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 121 in O.E. *Misc.* 150 þe stude is þustore þene þe nyht. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 196 And rapure he dude his wyne bode þen he hold þe heste of gode. c. 1400 *Laund. Troy Bk.* 2070 That ladi That is gentelou, then ȝe or he. c. 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 3195 A nother gretter muacle ȝet þenne þis. c. 1425 *Curior M.* 9452 (Laud) She leyvde more the fend then god. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ix. xxv. 395; I am not heuy that I can not mete with hym, theenne for al the hurtis. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps.* xcvi. [1] He is more to be feared then all goddes. 1590 *SHAKS. Aids* II. iii. 90 A stranger Piramus, then ere plaid here. 16 Sir W. MURK *Sonn. to Margaret* l. 13 With vertue grac'd far more yea forme of face. 1611 *BIBLE Ps.* lxxxix. 10, I had rather be a doore keeper in the house of my God, then to dwell in the tents of wickedness. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 745; I know thee not, nor ever saw till now Sight more detestable then him and thee. 1684 *EARL Roscom. Ess. Transl. Verse* 48 The fault is more the Languages then theirs.

δ. 735 *BADA Death-song* 2 Naeniz uuurthit thonc snouturra than him tharf sie. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1985 Þatt wolde bettre Drinhtun god þann þatt to laifidz we shenned. *Ibid.* 1589 Þatt was till Crist ȝet ner bitaht þan his possless weanin. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 6043 ȝyt hyt ys wers þan ys þe lore. 13 *Curior M.* 23240 (Cott.) Herder þan [Edin. þan] is here iunne niell. 1393 *LANGL. P. P. C.* II. 144 And deye rapure þan to do ethy dedlich synne. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 302 ȝe aie more hethene in ȝoure werkys þan we. 1474 *CAXTON Lye* II. ii. b. iv. b. The chylid that so wysely contruned the chye rather than he wold discovere theyr counceyl. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II. 538, I had rather dye than come to open my mouth. 1684 Sir T. BROWNE *Chr. Mor.* II. § 25 Some had rather never have lived than to tread over their days once more. 1710 *ADDISON Tuller* No. 220 ¶ 3 Water, colder than Ice, and clearer than Christal. 1734 *BERKELEY, Alciphron* III. § 13 The generality of mankind obey rather force than reason. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic. W.* XII. You have more circumspection than is wanted. 1774 — *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 30 They rather tread their enemies to death than give them. 178a *COWPER Mut. Forbearance* 10, I have more mercy than you. 1803 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1830) IV. 3, I had rather ask an enlargement of power from the nation than to assume it. 1832 *TENNYSON To F. S. IX*, Great Nature is more wise than I. 1850 — *In Mem.* xxvii. 16 'tis better to have loved and lost, Than never to have loved at all. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* xxiii, Being a whit more venturesome than before. 1854 Mrs. JAMESON *Bk. of Th.* (1877) 27 We all need more mercy than we deserve. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 36 Than which nothing can be more irrational. 1908 R. BAGOT A. *Cuthbert* v. 41 She would have, accepted the results even of a *mésalliance*, rather than that Cuthbertsleigh should not pass to a son of mine. *Mod. Hk.* likes dogs better than cats. He likes dogs better than I. That is easier said than done. He said he would sooner die than yield.

abbrev. 1689 *Col. Rec. Pennsylv.* I. 317 This may be sooner and safer done yn retuining me yt sum. 1705 *HEARNE Collect* 8 July (O.H.S.) I a His Latin is.. better yn Salmasius's.

e. 1463 *Souerset Medieval Wills* (1901) 197 If their title be better an myne. c. 1900 *New Engld. dial.*, Kicked him higher 'n a kite.

b. With a personal or relative pronoun in the objective case instead of the nominative (as if *than* were a preposition).

This is app. the invariable construction in the case of *than whom*, which is universally accepted instead of *than who*. With the personal pronouns it is now considered incorrect.

1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Prov* xxvii. 3 A foolis wrath is heavier then them bothe. 1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 165 We cannot resist them that be stronger then vs. 1718 *PRIOR Better Answer* 97-8 For thou art a girl as much brighter than her, As he was a poet sublimer than me. 176a *GOLDSM. Cit. W.* xxxviii, I am, not less than him, a despoiser of the multitude. c. 1774 — *Serv. Exh. Philos.* (1776) I. 163 Others, later than him, who appeal to experience as well as he, affirm the contrary. 1792 *WAKFIELD Men* (1804) I. 108 He was much older than me. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xvi,

I could not be expected to be wiser than her. c. 1825 *BROOKES Second Brother* I. 1, You are old, And many years nearer than him to death. 1861 *O'CURRY Lect. MS Materials* 253 He is better than me, then, said the monach.

1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasmi Par. Mark* 67 Or els forsake them, then whom there is nothing more deare vnto the. 1566 *HEVLAN Extraneus Vagabundus* 313 An eminent Antiquary, than whom none can be fitter to give Testimony. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* II. 299 Belzebub then whom, Satan except, none higher sat. 1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* XI. vi, Sophia, than whom none was more capable of [etc.]. 1876 *GLADSTONE Home & Synchr.* 60 Mr. Newton, than whom no one is of greater authority, refers them [etc.].

c. Followed by *that*, or by *whom* expressing a hypothetical result or consequence.

The modern idiom would often substitute *too* with the positive followed by the infinitive, for the comparative with *than*. e.g. in quot. 1612 'the bed is too short for a man to stretch himself'; in quot. 1693 'he is too modest to deny it'. Examples occur of a confusion of the two constructions, as 'too wise than that' or 'than to be'.

1528 *TINDALE Wicked Mammon* 45b, This texte is playner than that it needeth to be expounded. 1611 *BIBLE Isa.* xxviii. 20 The bed is shorter, then that a man can stretch himself on it. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P., Prior* Wks. III. 131 Dryden had been more accustomed to hostilities, than that such enemies should break his quiet.

1611 *BLAUM & FL. Phylaster* I. 1, Your nature is more constant than to inquire after state-news. 1670 *MILTON Hist. Eng.* vi. Wks. (1847) 553/2 Of a higher spirit than to accept her. 1693 *CONGRUVE Old Bach.* IV. xxi, He is more modest than to deny it. c. 1704-1872 [see *KNOW* v. 9b]. 1779 *Mirror* No. 2 ¶ 6 Mr. Creech knew his business better than to satisfy their curiosity. 1802 *JAMES Milit. Dict.* s. v. *Rifled gun*, The bullet ought to be no larger than to be just pressed by the rifles. *Mod.* He knows better than to do that. I think more highly of him than to suppose he would do that. Or, I think too highly of him to suppose. 1. c. 1677 *BARROW Sermon Ephes.* v. 4 Wks. 1687 I. 202 It is a good far too precious, than to be prostituted for idle sport. 1833 I. *TAYLOR Fanat.* I. 4 Those who are far too wise than to be religious. *Ibid.* 14 The inquiry.. is too momentous.. than that it should be diverted.

2. *Than* is regularly used after *other*, *else*, and their compounds (*another*, *otherwise*, *elsewhere*, etc.). See also *OTHER*, *ELSE*, etc.

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 9305 Nohht ellens ne nohht mare þann þatt tatt ȝuw 191 sett to don Ne do ȝe. c. 1300 *Curior M.* 7319 Þat ask now ofer [or anofer] king þan me. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 1237 Oper God nis non þen he. 1426 *LYNG De Guil. Pilgr.* 925 Ys nat my body & I al on 7. Ys he a nother than am I? 1552 *RECORDE Pathw. Knowl. Pief*, There neadeith none other prooffe then Aristotele his testimony. 1573 G. HARVEY *Letter* 66, (Camden) x. If I do otherwise then I shuld do. 1587 *GOLDING De Moray* xxiv. 408 God was not knowne and worshipped elsewhere than among the people of Isaell. 1666 *BOYLE Orig. Fornes & Qual* (1667) 2 The diversity, in Bodies must arise from somewhat else then the Matter they consist of. 1799 *Hr. LEE Canterb. T., Frenchm. T.* (ed. 2) I. 255 [He was] no other than the rightful lord. 1896 *LAW Times* C. 470/1 The acts or defaults of any person other than himself.

b. Hence sometimes after adjs. or advbs. of similar meaning to 'other', as *different*, *diverse*, *opposite*, and after Latin comparatives, as *inferior*, *junior*: usually with clause following. (Now mostly avoided. See also *DIFFERENT* a. 1.b.)

c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (1839) viii. 109 þel þan also dyuerse cloth: inge and schapp þan ofer folk þan. 1566 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) I. 37 If the lorde of Mendoza were inferior in qualitie, nobility, and goods, than hee is. 1642 *BARRK Malvezzi's Disc. Tacitus* lib. 498 He was now made overseer of the building, a much inferior place than the other. 1754 J. HILDRUP *Misc. Wks.* I. 91 They employ their Wealth to quite opposite Purposes than were intended. 1822 J. YATES *Lch. to Parr* 19 May, in P's *Wks.* (1828) VIII. 250 Such a design has a right to a far different head than mine. 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 19 Aug. 2/3 How about the following sentence? 'Unless the London members behave differently about the Bill for London than the country members about the Bill for the country, reasons for postponement and consideration will begin to look weighty.' If 'than' is excluded, how is it to be said? [Put 'otherwise' for 'differently', and retain 'than']

3. Exceptional or peculiar uses. †a. With ellipsis of preceding comparative: = *rather than*, *more than*. Obs.

[c. 1000 *AgS. Ps.* cxviii. 8] God ys on Dryhten georne to þenceanne, þonne on mannann weas mod to treowianne. *Lat.* Bonum est confidere in Domino, quam confidere in homine. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Version MS* xxix. 46 He was Counseyld [to] beve of his leg. Þen longe to suffre so. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* III. v. 307 It spedith to thee that ouo of thi membris persche than that al thi bodi go into helle. 1647 *TRAPE Canon Epistiles* 330 He did verily believe that Job was torne and tortured by his interpretations, then ever he had been by his botches and ulcers. c. 1648 *Ld. HERBERT Hen. VIII* 68 The apprentices being encouraged heewith, than do nothing, brake open some prisons.

†b. = *Nor*. (? ellipsis for *any more than*.) Obs. 13 *Curior M.* 17586 (Cott.) Yeit is he þar-wit ouer all. And mist noipr in heuen þen [r. r. ne, ny] here. *Ibid.* 29114 Yee wate neuer dai þen night, Yur lauer wil cum. 1472 *Surtees Misc.* (1888) 25 That no man hers unlawfull wepyn to the kuk then in the market. 1473 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 95/2 That this Acte of Resumption, then noon other Acte made or to be made.. extend not neither be prejudiciall unto [etc.].

c. = *Except*, besides, but. (? ellipsis for *other than*, *else than*, *otherwise than*.) Obs. or arch.

1375 *BARROW Bruce* I. 501 That is nothir man na page.. than that sal be Fayn to mak tham-selwyn fe. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* III. iii. 74 b, There is almost nothing left then a shadow therof. 1647 W. BROWNE *Poet.* I. v. 123 The service you had done was such as kings could not worthily acknowledge, at least, then in

giving up their crownes. 1857 *RUSKIN Pol. Econ. Art.* 23 There is nothing left for him than the blood that comes up to the horsebridles.

†d. After *hardly*, *scarcely* = *When* (by confusion with *no sooner than*).

1864 *FROUD Short Stud.* (1867) I. 3 He had scarcely won for himself the place which he deserved, than his health was found shattered. 1903 F. W. MATLAND in *Cambr. Mod. Hist.* II. xvi. 584 Hardly had the Council been reopened at Trent than Elizabeth was allying herself with the Huguenots.

†4. After *ERE*, *LESS*, *NIGH* see these words.

†5. Erroneously used (instead of *as*) in comparisons of equality; †like *than* = *such as* (obs.); so *than* = *so*.. as.

1592 *WARNER Alb. Eng.* viii. xl (1612) 195 A Warrior braue But than his Sier, himselfe, one Sonne of his, Like Politicians seldome lude. 1595 *Trag. Sir R. Grenville* (A1b) 64 Then which the like was neuer heard before. 1602 G. BLACKWELL in *Archpriest Controv.* (Camden) II. 226, I can blame none so much for defect of Almes, then Mr. Collington and his adherents. 1677 R. BOYLE *Trat. Art of War* 12 Their substantial Diet, than which, none have so good. 1723 *MANDEVILLE Fab. Bees* (1733) II. 202 There is nothing in which our Species so far surpasses all others, than in the Capacity [etc.].

†*Than*, dem. pron. Obs. [ME. repr. OE. *þann* dat. sing. of *se, seo, þæt*, THAT.] After a prep.: That, as in *for þan*, for that (reason), therefore; for *al þan*, for all that (FOR 23 b); not (*na*) for *than*, notwithstanding that. See also *FOR-THAN*.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1218 ȝut for al þan Hi broȝte oue lower thes cust to deþe on þe oðe. c. 1325 *Prose Psalter. Athanasian Creed* 16 And na-for-þan þer ne ben nouȝt bi goddes. c. 1450 *LOVELICH Gray* xlv. 365 Nevertheless not for than the water. In his Eye still was than.

Than, *þan*, obs. and dial. form of *THEN*.

Than, *thana*, *thane*, OE. and ME. inflexions of *THAT*, *THE*.

Thana (h), *Thanadar*, more correct spellings of *TANA*, *TANADAR*.

Thanage (þæ'næg). Obs. exc. *Hist.* Also *thenage*. [= AF. *thaynaye*, *thanage*, in med. L. *than-*, *thenagium*, f. *THANE* (and its variants) + OF. *-age*, med. L. *-agum*; see -AGE.] The tenure by which lands were held by a thane; the land held by a thane, athane-land; also the rank, office, or jurisdiction of a thane.

[1200 *Rotuli Chori* l. (1837) 51/1 Sciaus nos concessisse et confirmasse Willmo Bardulf et Elysbeth uxori sue et heredibus eorum totum thenagium quod Willmo pater predictae Elysbeth tenuit in Hopedale et in Kokedale. 1228 in *Feod. Primat. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 224 Requiritur un tenementum Henrici sit drenagium, dicit quod non, sed thenagium, sed pater Henrici liberavit illud a thenagio. 1230 *Stat. Alen.* II. c. 5 in *Scot. Statutes* (1844) I. 399 Si vero in dominicis vel thanagis domini Regis malefactor fuerit [14] *transit*, *ibid.* 400 And gif for suth þat trespassour be in þe kingis maynis or thanagis. 12305 *Rolls of Parli.* I. 471/2 La terre approprie torcenement a voste e Thaynaye de Balhelun.

14. [See quot. 1230 above.] 1623 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 260 All and hail the lands of the thanage and baiony of Calde, united into one entree and free thanage, to be called the Thanage and Baiony of Calde. 1641 *Termes de la Ley* 255 The kings thanagesignifieth a certain part of the kings lands, or property, whereof the rule & government appertaineth unto him, who therefore is called *Thanus*. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii. v. § 3. 366 Having no such lands [in demesne], they equally appear to have had no thanages. 1872 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist. Esc.* 126 The Scottish Gerafa was known as the Thane or Mar, his district often as a Thanage. 1883 *Ord. Surv. Gasculter Scot.* III. 18 It gave name to an ancient thanage.

Thanatic (þānæ tik), a *raieo* [ad. Gr. *thavatik-ōs*, f. *thavatos* death. see -IC.] (See quot.)

1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thanatic*, of or belonging to death;.. deadly: *thanatic* 1890 in *BILLINGS Med. Dict.*

Thanatism (þænātizm). [f. Gr. *thavatos* death + -ISM.] The belief or doctrine that at death the human soul ceases to exist. So *Thanatist*, a believer in thanatism.

1900 *Academy* 1 Dec 512/1 For ourselves we prefer to say that even atheism and thanatism are speculations. 1902 J. McCABE *tr. Haackel's Riddle Universe* xi. 67/1 We give the name of 'thanatism' to the opinion which holds that, at a man's death his 'soul' also disappears,—that is, that sum of cerebral functions which psychic dualism regards as a peculiar entity, independent of the other vital processes in the living body. *Ibid.* 69/1. 1902 W. S. LILLY in *19th Cent.* Mar. 466, I suppose that thanatists, as it is the fashion to call them, are really not very numerous.

Thanato- (þænāto-), before a vowel *thanat-*, combining form of Gr. *thavatos* death, chiefly in scientific words. *Thanato-biologic* a. (see quot.) *Thanatognomonic* a., indicative or characteristic of death. *Thanatography*, *noice-wid.* [after *biography*], an account of a person's death. *Thanatomatic* a. [see -MATIC], of or pertaining to divination concerning death. *Thanatometer* (see quot.). †*Thanatophobia* (also *thanatophoby*), morbid fear of death. †*Thanatopsis* [Gr. *thav* sight, view], a contemplation of death. *Thanatotyphus*, malignant typhus.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thanato-biologic*, pertaining to life and death. 1802 G. W. BALFOUR *tr. Casper's Forensic Med.* § 55 II. vi. 239 The lungs in the more or less recent bodies of those drowned present an appearance so peculiar as to be truly *thanatognomonic*. 1839 *THACKERAY Catherine* vi.

The excellent 'Newgate Calendar' contains the biographies and *thanatographies of Hayes and his wife. 1841 *Fraser's Mag* XXV 270 The deuterostrophic or *thanatomantic faculty of the Germans. 1860 *Mayne's Lexicon*, *Thanatometrum*, term by Nasse [of Berlin] for a means of indicating the actual presence of death; a death-measurer. *thanatometer 1899 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Thanatometer*, a thermometer capable of being introduced into the stomach to determine whether the depression of temperature is sufficient to be looked on as a sign of death. 1860 *Mayne's Lexicon*, *Thanatophobia*, term for a dread or fear of death. *thanatophobia. 1903 *Allen & Newell* May 170 Pessimism is frequently associated with morbid fear of death (thanatophobia). 1816 W C BRYANT (*title*) *Thanatopsis*. 1860 *Mayne's Lexicon*, *Thanatophobus* 1890 in *BILLINGS Med Dict* *Thanatoid* (pænätoid), *a. Path* [f Gr θανάτος death + -OID. Cf Gr θανάτος] (See quot.) 1897 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Thanatoid*, resembling death, apparently dead. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat Med Dict*.

Thanatology (pænätölögí), *rue* [f. Gr. θάνατος death + -LOGY. Cf. *f. thanatologie*] The scientific study of death, its causes and phenomena. So *Thanatological a.*, of or pertaining to thanatology, *Thanatologist*, a student of or a person versed in thanatology; in quot. 1901 (*notice-use*), one who studies dead animals.

1841 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Thanatology*, a description, or the doctrine, of death. 1862 G. W. BALFOUR in *Casper's Forensic Med.* II. Title p. 1, Thanatological division. 1881 G. R. JESSE in *Athenaeum* 9 Apr. 504/1 This sums up the thanatological results of an enormous amount of cruelty in previous experiments. 1901 E. SELOUS *Br. & W. Ch. v. 224* We have studied animals only to kill them, or killed them in order to study them. Our 'zoologists' have been thanatologists. 1903 MITCHELL in *Metchnikoff's Nat Hist* xii. (1904) 298 The scientific study of old age and of death, two branches of science that may be called *gerontology* and *thanatology*.

|| **Thanatophidia** (pænätöfídiä), *sb. pl* Zool. [f. *thanat-* THANATO- + OPHIDIA.] A division of *Ophidia*, comprising the venomous snakes. Hence *Thanatophidian a.*, of or pertaining to the *Thanatophidia*; *sb.* a serpent of this division, *Thanatophidologist*, a student of the zoology of the *Thanatophidia*.

1872 *FAYRER (title)* The *Thanatophidia* of India, being a Description of the Venomous Snakes of the Indian Peninsula. 1884 J. DONNET in *Nature* 27 Mar. 504/1, I believe it to be a generally accepted opinion among thanatophidologists that, from what is known of the virulent properties of snake-poison, though fatal to man and other living beings, it is innocuous in its effects to serpents of like nature. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thanatophidian a. & sb.*

|| **Thanatosis**, *Path.* [a. Gr. θάνατος a putting to death, f. θανάν to put to death.] 1860 *Mayne's Lexicon*, *Thanatosis*, term for mortification. 1890 in *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.*

Thane¹ (þæn). *Forms* 1. þeun, þeoen, -in, (þeng), 1-2 þén, þeizn (6-7 theigne), 2 þening, 2-3 þein (6, 9 thein), 3-4 þ, theyn(e) (6 theyn), 4 thain (8-9), 4-6 thayn(e), 5- thane. See also THEGN. [OE. þegn, þegen, þein, = OS. thegan, OHG. degan boy, servant, warrior, hero (MHG. G. degan), ON þegn freeman, hegeman. -OTeut. *þegno, orig. child, boy, lad; -pre-Teut. *tek-nd- (cf. Gr. τέκνον child), f. 100t tek-nd- to beget]

The regular modern repr. of OE þegn, if the word had lived on in spoken use, would have been *thain* (cf. *fain, main, rain*), as it actually appears in some writers, chiefly northern, from 1300 to near 1800. But *thane* was in 15-16th c. Sc. written *thane* (in L. *thane*), and this form, being used by Boece, Holinshed, and Shakespeare (in *Macbeth*), was adopted by Selden, Spelman, and the legal antiquaries and historians of the 17th c. to represent the Anglo-Saxon þegn, and became the usual form in Eng. history. Recent historians, as Stubbs, Freeman, and Green, in order to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon use from the Sc. in sense 4, have revived the OE. þegn as *THEGN*, q. v.]

† 1. A servant, minister, attendant; in OE often applied to (Christ's) disciples. *Obs.*

1700 *Ephraim Gloss* (O E T) 103 *Adasaculum* [= *asaculum*], thegn. 1725 *Corpus Gloss* 77 *Adasaculum*, þegn. 1888 K. ALFRED Boeth vii § 2, 3if þu þonne heora þegen beon wilt. 1900 *tr. Bede's Hist* iv xxv. [xlv] (1890) 346 þa bæd he [a monk] his þegn þæt he in þam huse him stowe gearwode þa wundode se þegn. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt* xxiv. 45 Hwa woenes ðu is geleaf-full ðegn & hoga? 971 *Bluch. Hom* 67 Iohannes, se deora þegn *ibid.*, Lazarus þær was ana sitende mid Hæleode & mid his þegnum. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt* xx 26 Sy he eower þen. *ibid.* John ii. 9 þa þenas soðlice wiston þe þæt water hlodan. 1175 *Ge. Hom* 229 An þera twelf Chriestes þeigne se he was iudas zehaten. c. 1175 *Death* 177 in O. E. Misc. 179 Hwer beoþ þine þeignes þæt þe leoue were? 13. *Cursor M.* 5373 (Cott.) First he was here als our than [Cott. thrall, Trin. þral] 1591 *LAMBARDE Archaion* (1635) Eij, By certayne Messengers, which they termed Theignes, that is to say, Ministers, or Servants

† 2. A military attendant, follower, or retainer; a soldier. *Obs.*

Beowulf 400 Arae þa se rica ymb hine rinc manig þryðlic þegna heap. a. 800 *CYNWULF Elene* 549 (Gi) þa cwom þegna heap to þam heremede. c. 893 K. ALFRED Oros v ii § 3 Ueritatus þegn þam oprum to longe æfterfylgende, of mon his hers under him ofsecat. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Matt* viii. 9 Ic hæfo under mec ðeignas [*Vulg.* milites]. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. ibid.*, Ic hæbbe þegnas [c. 1160 *Hutton þeignes*] under me. c. 1000 *ALFRED Voc.* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 119/34 *Agaso*, hors þen.

† 3. *poet.* A warrior, a brave man. Cf. EARL 1 b.

Beowulf 2709 Swylc sceolde secg wasan, þegn æt ðearfe c. 893 K. ALFRED Oros iii vii § 2 3if ge swelce þegnas sint, swelce ge wenað þæt ge sien, þonne sceoldon ge swa lustlice eower agnu bocu aræfian. a. 1172 *Luc. Kon* 13 in O. E. Misc. 93 þeos þegnas þæt weren boldes geat aglyden

3. One who in Anglo-Saxon times held lands of the king or other superior by military service, originally in the fuller designation *cynninges þegn*, 'king's thane, military servant or attendant', in later times simply *thegn*, as a term of rank, including several grades below that of an *ealdorman* or *eorl* (EARL sb. 2) and above that of the *ceorl* or ordinary freeman.

In this sense the name was superseded by *baron* and *knight* in the 12th c., and continued only in historical use, in which it was written *thane* in the 16th c. Recent historians have revived the OE form as *THEGN*.

805 *Charter* in O. E. Texts 442 Beofan wulfrede archbishop & esne cynninges ðegne. a. 900 O E Chron. an. 897, Manige þara selestena cynnges þena Eadulf cynnges þegn & Ecgulf cynnges hors þegn 971 *Bluch. Hom* 211 Was his fader ærest cynninges þegn, & ða he was cynninges þegna aldorman. c. 1000 *ALFRED Gram* ix (Z) 50 *Optimas*, þegn. c. 1000 - *Voc* in *Wt.-Wulcker* 155/20 *Primas*, heafodman, uel þegn. *ibid.* 155/23 *Satrapa*, þegn. c. 1020-60 *Laus Rainer* c. 1 in *Liebermann Götting* (1903) 456 ðic he his mæde, ze eorl ze ceorl, ze þegen ze þeoden. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1883) VIII 326 þegnas & ceorlas habbað landmarke. 1066 *Vit. of Ladward* in *Earle Land-Charters* 342 Eadward cynnges gret Hereman bisceop, and Harold eorl, and Godric, and ealle his þegnas [L. version *barones*]. a. 1100 O E Chron. an. 1086 (Land MS.) Ealle þa rice men of eall Engla land, aice biscepas, & leodscipas, abbodas & eorlas, þegnas & cnichtas. a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 Mid eallen and aldrean, mid cnichtum, mid þeinen c. 1300 *Harold* 2260 Siþen dreges, and siþen thaynes, And siþen knithes, and siþen sweynes. c. 1325 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 583 Alle the theynes of Walschlonde He made bowe to ys bonde. 1570-6 *LAMBARDE Peramb Kent* (1826) 453 As for twelf *Pundman*, it was given to the Theyn or Gentleman, because his life was valued at Twelve hundred shillings. 1598 *HAKLUYT Voy* I. 126 If a Theyn so thured, that he served the king, and on his message iud in his household, if he then had a Theyn that followed him, he became an Earle.

1597-87 *HOLINSHED Chron* I 190/1 Harold slue thirte gentlemen of honor, or thanes (as they called them). 1614 *Selden Titles Hon* 267 The nearest name for Baron was that of Thane, anciently wittenaltes Thegn. c. 1650 *RISDON Surv.* Devon § 284 (1810) 296 The thane was descended of ancient lineage, and such a one as we call gentleman. 1754 *HUME Hist Eng* (1763) I App. 1, 96 The nobles were called thines, and were of two kinds, the king's thines and lesser thanes. 1800 *BARDWYN Domesday Bk* 18 in *Lochev* (Lochev) 180 Two Thanes had four carucates to be taxed. 1853 *JOS. STEVENSON tr. O. E. Chron.* an. 1036, Leofric the earl, and almost all the thanes north of the Thames, chose Harold for chief of all England. 1853 - *tr. Florence of Worcester* an. 899, Ecgulf the kings horse-thane. 1875 *MAINE Hist. Inst.* v 135 There are in the early English laws some traces of a process by which a Ceorl might become Thane. 1888 *EARLE Land-Charters* Intro. 71 These words eorl, genth, thane, knight, squire, gentleman. The last two run abreast.

4. In *Scottish Hist.* A person, ranking with the son of an earl, holding lands of the king, the chief of a clan, who became one of the king's barons

[1200 *Stat Alex* II, c. 2, in *Scott. Statutes* (1844) I. 398 De terris episcoporum abbatum baronum militum et thanorum qui de Rege tenent.] 14 *transl. of Spec.* Of þe landis of bischops abbots barouns knychts and thays þe quithlis haldis of þe Kyng. 1422 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Club) 10 þe sonne and til haf to your wife, the daughter of the said Donald thayne of Caldor. c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi xviii 1904 Lo, þouder þe thayne of Crumbachy! *ibid.* xix. 2318 Makduf of Fif þe thayne. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* xi 894 That Erl was cummyng off trew hail nobill blud, Fra the ald thane, quhilk in his tym was gud. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II 637 The Thane of Glames, gude morne to him; said scho. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot.* I (S T S) 112 *margit*, The first nobils in Scotland war called Thani; thay war of the clan chief. In ald tymes Dukes war called Thani. 1605 *SHAKS Macb* 1 iii. 71 By Sinells death, I know I am Thane of Glamis, But how, of Cawdor? The Thane of Cawdor lues. *ibid.* v. iii 50 Doctor, the Thanes flye from me. 1609 *SIRKE Reg. Maj.* 73 b, Item, the Cro of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye. Item, the Cro of the sonne of ane Thane, is thirescore sax kye. 1759 *ROBERTSON Hist Scot* 1 (1802) I 229 The ancient Thanes were the equals and the rivals of their princes. 1810 A. BOSWELL *Edinburgh* 260 Hill after hill some cunning clerk shall gain, Then, in a mendicant, behold a Thane!

b. *transf.* to modern persons, in various senses; e. g. a Scottish lord. Often in allusion to Shaks. *Macbeth* v. iii. 50. (See above)

1750 *SHERSTONE Odes, Rural Elegance* 7 Ye rural thanes that o'er the mossy down some panting, timorous hare pursue. a. 1764 *LLOYD Poetry* P. of Poet Wks. 1774 I. 39 Hail to the Thane, whose patriot skill can break all nations to his will. 1839 *LD BROUGHAM Statesman Geo.* III, *Dundas* I 232 He [Pitt] led the proxies of many Scottish Peers in open opposition. I Well might his colleague exclaim to the hapless Addington in such unheard of troubles, 'Doctor, the Thanes fly from us.' 1888 *BYRCE Amer. Commu* lxii. II 455 Sometimes however he is rebuffed by the powers at Washington and then his State thanes fly from him

5. *Comb.* Thane-right, the legal rights and privileges of a thane; Thane-wer [OE. þegn-*wer*], the wer-gild of a thane (sense 3).

1008 (see *THEGNWER*). 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) II. xii 234 *note*, His thane-wer, and thane-right in life and in the grave means the same as his worldly goods, and Christian sepulture.

Hence *Tha nese*, a female thane; a thane's wife.

1827 *SCOTT Surg. Dan.* iii. All the rural thanes and thanesses attended on these occasions. 1849 J. WILSON *Christopher under Canass* No. 5 The Thaness [Lady Macbeth] is self-stayed.

Thane², Sc form of FANE¹

1496 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 286 Item, for xiiij dowbill platys to be thanis, to the pailounis. 1570 *Satur Poems Reform* xlii 84 Lyke wauering thane, thy proces vane Will biew the butter gall. 1716 in *Thanes of Cawdor* (Spalding Cl.) 417 1 thanes for the horse heads [at a funeral], 1680 1782 *OREM Chanony Aberdeen* 21 With cross thanes of iron on the top of each of them.

Thane, obs. f. THEN adv¹, inflexion of THE.

Thanedom (þændom). [f. THANE + -DOM] The domain or jurisdiction of a Scottish thane.

c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vi xviii 1910 In his youth heid Off þai thayndomes þe thayne wes maid. 1599 *Reg. Privy C. Scot* III. 140 The lordship and thanedome of Fettercarne. 1776 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* II. Addit. 13 This thanedome was transferred into the house of the Campbells. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caledonia* I. iii vii. 416 The titles of Glamis, and Cawdor, were borrowed by Boece from thanedoms of more recent origin. 1837 *SKENE Highlanders Scot* (1902) II v. 261 Thanedoms were certainly hereditary in Scotland

† **Thanehede**. *Obs.* [f. THANE¹, in sense 1 'servant' + -hede, -HEAD] Essentially an earlier form of next, but unconnected with it in use, being founded on an earlier sense of OE þegn] Service, servitude; bondage, thralldom.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 5404 (Cott.) Land and lyth wit bodi we bede, þat þou vs tak in þin thannehede [v. r. bonde, bond hede], In thanhed [Hawf. bondehede, Goll & Trin. praldom, -dome] tak our landes all, For seide we mai þam sau wit-all. *ibid.* 5791, I sal þam [Israel] bring vite of þam hede [v. r. praldome, thralhede], In-til a land, a wonsun thede. *ibid.* 6090 In thain-hede ar þai worth to be, þat wil nocht thole, and mai be fre.

Thanehood. [f. THANE (senses 3, 4) + -HOOD. Cf. *THEGNHOOD*] The condition or rank of a thane. 1897 E. CONYBEARE *Hist Camb.* 89 Raised to the Thanehood by their own or their forefathers' merits

Thane-land. Now *Hist.* (See also *THEGN-LAND*.) Land held by a thane, or by military tenure. a. 1642 *SPELMAN Penals & Tenures* viii. For better manifestation that Thanelands were subject to no feudal Service, consider, I pray you, the Words of the Saxon passage before mentioned, where it is said that a Thane must have three Hides at least of his own Land. 1701 *Cowell's Interpr.*, *Thane-Lands*, Lands granted by Charters of the Saxon Kings to their Thanes. 1809 *BARDWYN Domesday Bk* 370 Unlod holds one oxgang of the same land in thaneland

Thanen, *panen*, -ene, *adv* see THENNE.

Thaneship (þænɪʃp) [f. THANE¹ + -SHIP. Cf. OE. þegnscipe.] The office or position of a thane: esp. in the Sc. sense. (See also *THEGNSHIP*)

1766 *SHEEVENS Note Shaks. Macb* 1 iii. 48 The thaneship of Glamis was the ancient inheritance of Macbeth's family. 1844 *LINGARD Anglo-Sax. Ch.* (1858) I App. 371 These lands ceasing to support an earthly thaneship or service. 1865 *KINCSEY Herev* xlv. He shall have 1 thaneship in East Anglia. 1896 *MAINE Notes on Macbeth* 101 Since Macbeth's accession to the thaneship of Cawdor

Thanist, -stry, *obs.* forms of TANTIST, -STRY.

Thank (þæŋk), *sb.* Forms a. 1-4 þanc, (3 þanco), 1-5 þank, (3 Orm. pannk), 4 thanco (thang), 4-5 þanke, 4-6 thanck(e), 4-7 thanke, (6 þangke), 4- thank β. 1 thone, 1-4 þonc, 2 þeok, 2-5 þonk, (3 þong), 3-5 þonke, 4 þonke. [OE. þanc, þonc = OFris. *thank*, OS. **thank* (MDu. *danc*, D. *dank*), OHG. *dhanc*, *danc* (G. *dank*), ON. *þokk* (-þanku fem.), Sw. *tack*, Da. *tak*, Goth. *þagks* -OTeut. *þankō, f. ablaut stem þenk. þank þunk: see THINK. The primary sense was therefore thought]

I. † 1. = THOUGHT *Obs.* (See also I-THANK)

735 *BADA Death-song* 2 Naenig uuurthit thone snotturra [or thonsnotturra] than him thaarf sie. a. 900 *Andreas* 557 (Gr) Saga þanes gleaw þegn, 3if þu kunne, hu þæt gewurde be verum tveonum. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps* (Th.) lxxxvii. 11 Ne on ðeostrom ne mæg, þanes gehygdum, ænig wilsch wundur oncnawan. c. 1160 *Hutton Gosp. Matt* xv 19 Of þare heorte cumeð þa yfele þankes [c. 1000 *þeþancas*]. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 Heo urnen on-þein him mid ufele þeonke. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 90 He þurpsich þe uches monnes þonc. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 9 We. folged on þonke, and on speche, and on dede, þat him is iqueme. a. 1225 *Anr R* 222 He. put .a. swuch[þ] þonc in hire softe heorte. c. 1300 *Proo Hendung* i in *Sal & Sat*, etc. (1848) 270 Gode þonkes and monie þewes for te teche fele schrewes.

† 2. Favourable thought or feeling, good will; graciousness, grace, favour. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 796 (Gr.) Þis is landa betst, þæt wit þurc unces hearran þanc habban moston. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps* (Th.) ci 15 [cu 17] Oft he þearfendia bene þanc gehyde. 1340 *Ave Maria* in *Rel. Ant.* l. 42 Hayl Marie of thonke vol [*Vulg. Luke* 1 28 Ave! gratia plena]. 1509 *BIBLE* (Douay) *Ecclies* xii. 1 If thou wilt doe good, know to whom thou doest it, and there shall be much thanks [*Vulg. gratia multa*] in thy good deeds.

† 3. The genitive case *thanks*, ME. *thankes*, lit. 'of thought', 'of good will', was used adverbially in sense 'willingly, voluntarily', esp. with preceding possessive pronoun, e. g. *his thanks* = with his consent, good will, or approval. so *Godes thanks* = *Deo volente*. Cf. *UNTHANKES*, unwillingly. *Obs.* c. 888 K. ALFRED *Beeth* xiii. Sæge me nu hwæðer se þu wela [þines] ðances swa diore seo, þe for his ægenre gebyrde 1008 *Charter of Bp. Theobald* in *Birch Cart. Sax* III. 209 Mines erles þat ic begiten habbe & get bigete Godes þankes

and hise halegen 1086 O E. *Chon* (MS C.), Tostig nam of þam butse karlon sume mid him, sume þances sume unþances 1154 *Ibid* an 1140 (MS Laud), Hi of Normandi wenden alle þa þe king, sume here þanks & sume here unþanks c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 17 Al swa þu waldest þet me dude þe þines þonkes c 1250 *Out & Night* 70 Ek for þe þe salue moe Hire þonkes wolde þe tolose. c 1386 *Chaucer Shipman's* l 188 Pardee, I wol nat faille yow, my þanks c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb) xxi 140 þis le dare na pilgrim come in ne nere it, þaire þanks. c 1450 *Myrc Par.* Pr. 891 Koghe þow not þenne þy þonkes.

† 8. Kindly thought or feeling entertained towards any one for favour or services received; grateful thought, gratitude. Rarely in *pl. Obs.*

The sense of 'gratitude, kindly or loving feeling for favour or benefit' must have been developed between that of 'good will, good feeling' generally, and that of 'the expression of gratitude'. But the feeling passes so naturally into its expression that it is not easy to separate them in the quotations, except by the accompanying verbs to *express one's thanks*, and the archaic to *con thanks*, ought to mean to express one's feelings of gratitude, but to give, offer, return or receive thanks, ought to mean to give or receive the expression of gratitude; so to have thanks, but this is less clear. In many instances it is impossible to say which is meant. Some of the examples given here may belong to 4.

† 8. Kindly thought or feeling entertained towards any one for favour or services received; grateful thought, gratitude. Rarely in *pl. Obs.*

4. The expression of gratitude; the grateful acknowledgment of a benefit or favour. † a. in sing. *Obs.*

† *Gode þank, God-thank* [= L. *Deo gratias*, F. *grâce à Dieu*], thanks (be) to God, thank God. *Beowulf* 1779 Þæs 323 metode þanc, ocean dryhtne, þæs ðe ic on aldre ge bad. c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxv 4 þa zescenfa neren nanes þonkes me nanes weoðscip wyrde. c 897 *Gregory's Past* C 2 habbað almehtegum si ðonc ðætte we nu ænigne on stal habbað lareowa. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 116 (Gr.) Him þæs þanc se. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Nicholas*) 324 Thang to al-myghty god he zaulde. c 1440 *Prout Parv* 490/2 Thanks, *gratias, gratiarum acco, gratulamen* 1483 *Caxton Gold Leg.* 195/2 Thanks and gloyte to god & honour to the vyrgyne. 1534 *More Treat Passion* Introd., Wks 1271/2 Turning to god with lawde and thanke. a 1553 *UDALL Royaler* D ii 11, *Doughtie* He will thank you woman. *Madge*, I will none of his thanke 1642 *Rogers Naaman* 385 Is this the thanke which you returne to God? c 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past*, C. 9 Gode ðonc *Ibid*, i. 27. c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 11 Unbiſeale is aſware aled and rihte leue aſered godeðonc. 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2578 Þe King was gode þonk ahoue in four batailles. c 1300 *Howeloc* 2005 þus wolde þe theues me haue ref, But god-þank, he haueſet ſure keft.

b. in plural. † Formerly sometimes const as *ſing* 1340 *Ayenb* 18 Me him ne yeldeþ þonkes of his guodes, þet he oos heþ ydo. 1481 *Caxton Reynard* iv (Aib) 8 All hath he but lytl thanks 1509 *Hawes Past Pleas* iv (Percy Song) 21 At whose encrease there is great thanks rendered. 1538 *ELYOT, Grates*, thanks, 1583 *SHAKS Tit. A. i. 1* 215 Thanks to men of Noble mindes, is Honourable Meede. 1592 — *Rom. & Jul* ii. v. 23 Else is his thanks too much. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath* ii. xxxi 101 Prayers precede, and Thanks ſucceed the benefit. 1753 *HANWAY Trav* (1760) i. ii. xvi. 72 Our ſoldiers were fed luxuriously at the ſiſheries, for nothing more than thanks. 1805 R. *FULTON in Sinclair's Corr.* (1831) ii. 64, I return it to you with my ſincere thanks. 1871 R. *ELLIS Catullus* xlix. 4. Thanks ſuperlative unto theſe Catullus Renders 1881 *RITA My Lady Connetie* iii, Yolande gives her a ſmile of thanks.

c. A *thank* (formerly also a *thanks*) · an expression of gratitude, a thanking, a thank-you. *Now rare.*

† *To pick (get, win) a thank* see *Pick* v 18 b. *Obs* 13. *Gau. & Gr. Knt* 1984 Vche mon þat me mette, he made hem a þonke, For his ſeruyce. 1474 *Caxton Cheste* iii vii (1883) 139 To thende that they myght haue a thank & be playeed. 1560 *DAVIS in Stedane's Comm* Pref. 5b, Verrye manye of thoſe wyters ſeek to pike a thank. c 1577 *GASCOIGNE Heris*, etc. Wks. (1587) 119 While Preece the plowman hopes to pick a thank, 1579–1627 (see *Pick* v 18 b). 1601 B. *JONSON Poetaster* iv. vii, Without a thanks, to be ſent hence! 1678 R. *L'Eſtrange Senead's Ilor* i. xv (1696) 81 He contents himſelf with a bare Thank for a Requital. a 1820 *TANNAHILL Poet Wks* (1846) 67 With his lordſhip's thank. 1839 *LONG'S Black Kn* 47 The children drank, Gave many a courteouſe thank.

II. Phrases and phraseological uses.

5. *Thanks* · a much abbreviated expression of gratitude for a favour received or recognition of a service; = *I give you my thanks, my thanks to you, or the like*. Also *many thanks, best thanks*.

1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L. v* 1559 If your Ladship would ſay thanks Pompey, I had done. *La* Great thanks, great Pompey 1604 — *Macb* ii. 1 30 *Macb*, Good reſpoſe the while! *Bang* Thanks Sir the like to you! 1647 *FRACHAM Worth of a Penny* 14 He answers you with Monosyllables, *Yes, No, That, Thanks, True*, &c. 1803 *Forest of Hohenbelle* i 167 Thanks, Baron, for your good wiſhes, 1803 *PITT in C. Roſe's Diaries* (1860) ii 16 Many thanks for your letter. c 1866 E. *FITZGERALD More Lett.* (1901) 82 Don't you diſlike the way ſome People have of ſaying perpetually 'Thanks' inſtead of 'Thank you'? It is like cutting Acknowledgment as ſhort as poſſible. *Thanks* [is]

about one of the moſt hideous monosyllables, even in the Engliſh Language. 1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* ii xiv 299 'Would you like to read the letter, Robert?' 'No, thanks'

6. *Thanks* to Thanks be given to, or are due to; hence, Owing to, as a reſult of, in conſequence of. (Often ironical.) So *no thanks* († *thank*) to, no credit to, not by virtue or merit of; not becauſe of by reaſon of.

1633 *EARL MANCH Al Mondo* (1696) 115 It is no thanks to a man to pay that willingly, which he muſt doe of neceſſitie 1633 *Br. HALL Madit & Vous* (1851) 150 It is ſcarce any thank to me that he prevails. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Rev* iii. 4 No thank to the Paſtour, who was a mercenary eye-ſervant. a 1687 *Perry Pol Arith* vi. 1 (1691) 99 No thanks to any Laws which have been made to that purpoſe. 1737 *Pope Hor. Epist* ii. 11. 68 But thanks to Homer) ſince I live and thrive, Indebted to no Prince or Peer alſo. 1813 *SCOTT Robely* v. vi, It is a ſight but rarely ſeet, Thanks to man's wrath and woman's pride. 1894 *WESTIN Gnz* 21 Aug 3/3 The paſſengers—thanks, I expect, to the bitter cold—behaved more quietly at night than in the morning.

† 7. In (on) *thank*, to *thank*, with pleaſed mind, with pleaſure or ſatisfaction; pleaſantly, graciously; with thanks, gratefully. *Obs.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 1114 (Gr.) Hie þa lac hæðe þegon to þance. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen.* 2442 Hie on þanc curon zædelinges eſt. a 1300 *Cursor M* 15047 (Cott) þou tak to thanc þat we þe mak ſli meſking als we mai. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* vi. (*Thomas*) 12 þat he in grete thank vil take, And als reward hym (þ)hankfully. c 1400 *Rom. Roſe* 4577 He ſeyde, 'In thank I ſhal it take, And high maſter eeke thee make'. c 1430 *Syr Genes* (Roxb) 9803 If I wiſt to thank ye wold it take, A marriage faynewold I make. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* vii. v. 153, I grant time axing, Troiane meſſenger, And þour rewards reſſauis in thank.

8. To *can, con, cum (great, little) thank(s)*, to acknowledge or expreſs gratitude, to make known gratitude, to give thanks, to thank. *Obs. exc. dial.* See *Can* v 1 10, *Con* v 1 4.

† 9. To *have* (or *get*) *thank* · to be thanked; alſo, to be thought worthy of thanks; to get the credit for, to have the merit or honour of (something), hence, contextually, *thank* = thanks due or merited, recompence, reward, credit, merit, and ironically diſcredit, blame. *Obs.*

c 950 *Lindisf. Goſp* Luke xvii. 9 Ahne ðonc hæfð eſne ðæm forðon dyde ða ðe him gebaten hæfde? c 1000 *Ag. Goſp* *Ibid*, Hæfð ſe þeown ænigne þanc foþam ðe he dyde þæt (etc) ? c 1000 *Rule St Benet* v (Logeman) 25 He for ſwylcere dæde ænigne ne begitt þanc. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 137 þa ðe doð god for to habben ðer of ægen in piſſe lue, nabbeð he ne nenne þonc on eche weolde. 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 9915 þe wreche lube giewes a riçe preſant ſende þis noble kunge, ac hor þonc was lute. a 1300 *Cursor M* 13841 Þat for hæf he neuer thank! c 1320 *Syr Trist* 2081 Maister, þank hæuþe. 3. For þou me þi bode brougt Mi robe zine y þe. c 1385 *CHAUCER L G IV*, 452 For who ſo zeyeth a yifte or dooth a giece, Do it by tyme, his thank ys wel the more. c 1460 *FORTESCUE Abſ. & Lim Mon* vii (1886) 124 Off ſomme man (þ)is highnes ſhall haue more thanke for money then for lande. 1483 *Cath. Angl* 387/2 A. *Thank, meritum, emeritum, emeritum* 1533 *BILLINGHAM Lry* ii. iv. (S. T. S.) I 142 Thir twa lawis, war þonnuat allanerlie be auctore of þe ſaid valerius (þat he mycht þarethow haue þe thank þareof) 1539 *BIBLE (Great)* *Luke* vi. 32 Yf ye loue them which loue you, what thank haue ye? [ſo 1611, 1881; TINDALE, what thank are ye worthy of? *Rhem*, what thank is to you?] 1545 *ELYOT Dict.* s. v. *Iwo, Gratiam mure*, to get thank or hendes with ſome pleaſure done unto them. 1584 *Mirr Mag* 9 It is a work of mote done to preſerue health, then to cure Sickneſſe. 1600 *NASH'S Summers Last Will* Introd. He muſt be making himſelf a publike laughing ſtock, & haue no thank for his labor. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 4 The thank of this is Gods, not yours. 1669 R. *MONTAGU in Budeuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) i. 424 Lord Clarendon would haue the thanks and credit of it.

10. To *give thanks* († *thank*, † *to do thank(s)*), to expreſs gratitude, *ſpec.* = 'to give thanks to God'; now eſp of ſaying grace at a meal. *arch.*

971 *Bluch Hom*, 39 Don we Drihtne þancas þe us þa wæſtmas ſealde. *Ibid* 191 þanc ic do, Cuiſt þu goda hyrde. *Ibid* 217 He Almihtigum Gode þære zife þanc sæge. 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* i To gyue therfore ſingular louyngeſ & thanks. 1506 *TINDALE Matt* xxvi 26 Jeſus toke breed, and gawe thanks, brake it, and gawe it to his diſciples. 1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* iv. 1. 162 Will you gyue thanks, ſweete Kate, or elſe ſhall I? 1765 T. *HUTCHINSON Hiſt. Maſſ* i. 262 The general comm. I. gawe them thanks for their good ſervices. 1808–18 JAMIESON'S *v Grace-drink*, After the giving of thanks at the end of a meal. 1831 *SCOTT Ct Robt* ix, All gawe me fair thanks for the knightly manner of quiting myſelf towards them, except one.

11. To *return thanks*, to render thanks in return for a benefit or favour. Now chiefly uſed of the formal or public expreſſion of thanks, or of grace at a meal.

1591–1780 [see *RETURN* v 20] 1717 *LADY M. W. MONTAGU Lett. to Cteſſ Mar* 18 Apr. I returned her thanks, and took my leave. 1827 *Edin Weekly Free* 28 Feb, He begged leave to return thanks for the honour which had been conferred on the Patrons of this excellent Inſtitution. 1849 C. *BROWTE Shirley* vii, 'Let us return thanks', ſaid he, which he did forthwith, and all quitted the table.

III. 12. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *thank-receiver*, *thanks-prayer*; † *thank-picking*, *thanks-freighted* adjs; † *thank-render*, a rendering of thanks, a thanksgiving; thanks-day, Thankſgiving Day (*U. S.*), *thanksdoing*, *thanks-living* (*nonce-words*, after *thanksgiving*), action or conduct indica-

tive of a thankful ſpirit. See alſo *THANK-OFFERING*, *THANKSGIVING*, etc.

1633 *FORD Love's Sacr* v. i. Edged on by ſome *thank-picking paraſite. 1786 *Cowper Lett. to Lady Hesketh* 31 Jan, I will conſtitute you my *Thank-receiver for what ſoever gift I ſhall receive hereafter. 1548 *Geſt Pr. Maſſe* in Dugdale *Life* (1840) App. 1 98 It is a foſed worſhip and *thankerend. 1695 W. *BATES Serm. Forgiveness* 123 Let our thankſgiving be joined with *thanksdoing. 1882 *SPURGEON Treat Daw* Ps. cxv. 65 We loſe ourſelves in adoring thankſgiving, and find ourſelves again in careful *thanks-living. 1900 *Month Feb* 133 Paſſages which ſeem to have reference to this primitive *Thanksprayer.

Thank (*þæſk*), *v* Forms a. 1–2 *þancian*, 2–3 *þankien*, 3–5 *þanken*, 4–6 *þanken*, 4–7 *þanke, thanke*, (4þ, *thano*, 4–5 *þanky, thange*), 5–*thank*. β 1 *þoncian*, 2 *þonkien*, 3–5 *þonke(n)*, (3 *þonki*, 4 *þonkke*), 4–6 *þonk*, (5–6 *thong*). [OE *þancian*, *þancian* = OS. *þankōn* (MDu., Du. *danken*), OHG. *dankōn* (MHG., G. *danken*), ON *þakka* (Sw. *tacka*, Da *takke*) = OTent. **þank-þyan*, f. **þanko* **THANK sb.*]

† 1 *intr.* To give thanks. *Obs. exc. as absol.* of 3. c 950 *Lindisf. Goſp* Matt xxvi 27, zenuimmede calic ðoncuico dyde vel ðoncade & ſealde hem. c 975 *Ruſhev. Goſp* *Ibid*, zenuim calic þongade & ſalde heom. c 1000 *Ag. Goſp* *Ibid*, He zenuim þone calic þancende. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* ii. 400 Diliten ðancode ærðan ðe he ða hlafas tobræce. c 1290 *St Brandan* 555 in *S. Eng. Leg* 236 ludas þonkede reuflicche. c 1300 *Malunne* xxxvi 247 'Fayre lordes', ſaid Gefrayr, 'that ought to be thanked for 'induct þaſſure of' one ought to thank for that'.

† 2. *intr.* in particular conſtructions. a. To give thanks to a perſon (orig. with ſimple *dativ*, at length treated as *accuſative* see 3) *Obs.*

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* v. 8 ðonca nu Gode þæt he ðe zefultumade. a 1000 *Cædmon's Sætan* 536 [Hi] þancenden þeodne, þæt hit þus zelomp. c 1000 *Ag. Goſp* Luke xvii 16 He feoll to his foten & him þancode. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 153, Iþonked wurde him [let it be thanked to him] a 1450 *Le Mortre Arth* 1478 On knes Felle thay And thankyd All to god. 1508 *DUNBAR Gold. Targe* 101 Syne to dame Flora Thay ſaluſe, and thay thank a thouſand ſyſe. 1542 *UDALL Erasmus Apoph* 145 That perſone, to whom onely... thou art bound to thank.

† b. of (= on account of, for) a thing (orig. *genitive*). see c. *Obs.*

971 *Bluch Hom* 43 Ne ſceal he, to lyt þancian heora ælmeſſan. *Ibid*, 203 Hie þancidan þæs ſizes ðe he zefered hæfdon.

† c. (combining a and b) to a perſon (*dativ*), of a thing (orig. *genitive*), the *dative* (moſtly a pronoun) paſſing into an *accuſative*: the uſual conſtr. in OE, and early ME.; paſſing into 3 b. *Obs.*

Beowulf 1397 Se gomela gode þancode þæs ſe man zezpæc. a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 257 (Gr.) He ſceolde his drihtne þancian þæs leanes. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* (1885) i. 104 Iulianus þa ſona þæs þancode Gode. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 39 Þet þu luie þine drihten and him þonkien alles þinges. c 1300 *Vices & Virtines* 29 Þanke ðar of ðine lauerde gode. c 1300 *Trin. Coll Hom* 197 lob. þonkede him of þan wowe, alſe dude ar of þe wele.

3. *trans*. To give thanks to; to expreſs gratitude or obligation to. (Orig. *intr.* with *dat.*: see 2 a. By 1200 the *dat.* was treated as *acc.*, and might be ſubject of the paſſive voice.) Sometimes conſt. *that*.

c 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 3 Þanked be ure loued iſesu crist. 1297 R. *GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1151 Vaire he þonkede iſe gode folc. *Ibid* 928 Ich þonke þou Pat þe me ſo muche loue ſewep. c 1300 *Cursor M* 3221 (Cott) I thankand god, til erth he fell. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2794 Pat we ſo ſcaphi ar a-ſchaped god mowe [we] þonk. 1364 *LANGL P. Pl* A. xii. 48, I þanked here a þouſand ſyſes. c 1400 *Chron. Pilat*, 161 Pey thongedone god and mouredone no more. 1537 *Wriotheſley Chron. (Camden)* i. 67 The maior and aldermen riding about the citie thankcing the people. 1598 *SHAKS Merry W* i. 1. 293, I had rather walke here (I thank you) 1648 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 250 Powley is returned from London. He brings a moſt ſleevy letter which ſignifies nothing. Judge if I thanked him. a 1796 *BURNS Selkirk Grace*, We haue meat and we can eat, Sae let the Lord be thankit. 1818 *SCOTT Hrv. Midl* xxxvii, That he haſ ſubjects in Scotland, I think he may thank God and his ſword. 1841 *LAMB Arab Nrs* i. 114 The young prince kiſſed his hand and thanked him. 1906 *Outlook* 18 Sept. 346 He who ſolicits a favour by letter not infrequently concludes with the phraſe, 'thank'ing you in anticipation', which came into vogue ſome ten years ago.

† b. Conſt. of a thing. *Obs.*

The continuation of 2 c; uſual in ME. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 7 3if we þonkieth ure drihten alles þinges þe he us ſent. c 1230 *Hah Meid* 19 To þonki godd of his grace & of his godde. a 1300 *Cursor M* 5304 Knele i ſal befor þe king, And thank him of his grett meſking. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* v (*Johannes*) 644 He bad I ſuld, thange þou of þore gud wyl. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 1062 God thank alwey of thyne eſe and of thyne ſmert. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* lxi 212, I thank you of your courteſye. a 1548 *HALL Chron. Edw IV* 236 b, The Frenche kyng, thanked the kyng of Englande of his kynde offre.

c. Conſt. for a thing now uſual.

a 1591 H. *SMITH Serm* (1637) 133 He is not thankfull before God, which thanks him only for his benefits. 1653 *HOLCROFT Procopius* i. 11 He thanket the man much for his good will. 1715 *Dr For Fam Inſtruct* i. 1. (1841) i. 7 How muſt I thank him for it? 1764 *GOLDSM. Trav* 72 And thanks his gods for all the good they gave. 1910 W. H. *HUPSON Introd. Study Lit* Pref. 6, I have to thank my friend for the invaluable aſſiſtance which he has again rendered me.

d. *fig.* To make a return to a perſon in evidence of obligation or gratitude. (In quot. ironical.)

1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xxvi, I were like to be thanked with a horse-whip.

6 In the future tense, used to express a request: I will thank you to do so-and-so.

1843 THACKERAY *Ravenshoe* vi, The page instantly thanked her to pay his wages. 1852—*Esmond* iii, I want to speak with your employer, Mr Leach. I'll thank ye go fetch him. 1861 I will thank you to hand me my field-glass. I will thank you for a glass of water.

f Phr. To thank one for nothing; esp in (T) Thank you for nothing, an ironical expression indicating that the speaker thinks he has got or been offered nothing worth thanks.

1703 MOXON *Mech. Exerc* 60 But perhaps these Pieters mean the Iron or Steel shall be as soft as Lead, when the Iron or Steel is red-hot, if so, we may thank them for nothing. 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 391 p 3 Jupiter thanked him for nothing. 1754 FOOTE *Knights* i Wks. 1799 I. 67 Part with Favourite 110, I thank you for nothing. 1848 [see THANK YOU].

g. Ejaculatory phrases, as *thank God* (+ I thank God (obs.)), *God be thanked*, etc., *thank goodness*, *thank heaven*. To thank one's (or the) stars, to congratulate oneself on one's good fortune. see STAR.

1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 134 Panked be God of heven. 1340 *Ayeneh* 196 God be yehered and y-bonked. 1426 *Text. Ebor.* (Surtees) I 76, I in gud mynd, thanket be God. 1489 CANTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv. 530 Hole & sounde, thanked be god. 1530 PALSER *754/2*, I am one of them, God be thanked! 1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* ii, v 15 Yes I thank God, I am as honest as any man living, that is an old man, and no honestier then I. 1796 MMR D'ARLAY *Camille* III 99 Now I have not the gift of writing, at which, thank God, I have left off repining. 1811 L M HAWKINS *Cleas & Gertr* III. 283, I was all that, thank goodness, as I always say, last grass. 1840 THACKERAY *Shabby-genteel* Story ii, I am here, thank Heaven, quite alone. 1872 [see GOODNESS &].

1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* Induct, Yet I kept the Stage in Master Tarleton's time, I thank my starres. 1730 FIELDING *Temple Beau* iv iii, Sir Harry, you may thank your stars that conducted you to me. 1834 T. HAWKINS *Mem. Ichihyos & Plesians* 42 But I should, thank the stars and the Cholera that it was no worse.

†4. With dative of person (indirect obj.) and accusative of thing (direct obj.): = 3 b or C. Obs. (Cf. *Tell* v. 3 (a)).

c 1755 *Lamb Hom* 5 We abte to .bonkden hit ure drihten be hit us lende. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1620 Herod thanks be pi sand. 1364 *LANG.* P. PI A. vii 17 We have no lymes to labore with, vr lord we hit bonken. c 1475 *Ranf. Coult.* 277 Mar the King spak nocht, Bot thankit thame thair deid.

b. With the thing as sole obj.: To return thanks for, express one's gratitude for; to repay, *rare*. c 1470 ASHBY *Dicta Philos.* 925 A goode man thanketh euery benefete, After the yeiers possibillite. 1818 BYRON *Mazeppa* xv, Charles forgot To thank his tale. 1819 — *Juan* l, cxii, His young lip thank'd it with a grateful kiss. 1867 MORRIS *Jason* xv 226 And I am well aware of it now, And of my toil, thanked with hard word and blow.

B. To give the thanks or credit for something to; to consider or hold responsible: esp. in ironical use, = to blame.

1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidan's Comm* 189 Him that brought hym vp, and whome both he and his father may thanks for all theyr good fortune. 1667 MURTOV P. L. x. 736 Who . but will curse My Head, For we may thank Adam; but his thanks Shall be the execration. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxix, She might thank herself for what happened. 1885 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep* 14 Q B Div. 87 If any mistake was made by the sheriff, the defendant had only himself to thank for it.

Thankee (pæŋkɪ), vulgar colloq for *thank ye*, THANK YOU. See 'E.

1824 in *Spirit Pub Jnrls* (1825) 302 My friends, the Yankees, For ten such plays, I guess, wouldn't give ten thankees. 1848 DICKENS *Domby* xi, Thankee my Lady Lord bless you, my Lady.

Thanker (pæŋkɪ). [f. THANK v + -ER 1.] One who thanks.

a 1591 H. SMITH *Serm* (1637) 132 Moe have gone away speeders, then have gone away thankers. 1800 COLERIDGE *Wallenstein* iv 111 The devil take such thankers! 1844 BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* ii, Say, Sabyne, let me hasten to make sure Of one true thanker.

Thankful (pæŋkfʊl), a [f. THANK sb. + -FUL] 1. Feeling or expressing thanks or gratitude; prompted by feelings of gratitude, grateful.

971 *Buckl. Hon.* 169 Wesad þancfull þon Hælende eowes and leofan. 1500—20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxvii 72 He thanketh this burgh of Aberdeen. 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Salm.* ii. Contents. The thankful songe of Anna. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul* iii v. 149 Not proud you haue, But thankfull that you haue. 1685 DRYDEN *Thren.* August 383 Live then, thou great encourager of arts Live ever in our thankful hearts! 1748 BUTLER *Serm* Wks 1874 II. 377 The generality of mankind have cause to be thankful that their station exempts them from so great temptations. 1856 FROUDE *Hist Eng* i v 430 We have reason to be thankful that the thing, well or ill, was over.

†b. Satisfied, content. Obs. a 900 tr. *Bada's Hist.* v. xxii (1890) 478 Scottas .wæron þonfull heora gemærum. c 1050 *Gloss.* in Wr-Wulcker 367/18 *Contentus*, þancful.

c. fig. Cf. GRATEFUL a b. 1610 HOLLAND *Caude's Brit* (1637) 273 The ground is thankful to the husbandman, in so much as it doth afford come to be carried forth.

†2. Worthy or deserving of thanks, gratitude, or credit; pleasing, acceptable, grateful, agreeable. c 1000 in *Anglia* (1890) XIII. 381 We halsap..god þæt

þeow þin cynce . to þe þancfull he mæge becuman c 1050 *Stich. Ælfric's* i oc in Wr-Wulcker 101/15 *Grathor*, þonfull 375 BARBOUR *Bruc* v 278 He had done mony a thankfull deid. 1456 SIR G. HAYE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 68 Unrychtwis offendandis ar nocht acceptable na thankfull to his godhede. 1511 HCN VIII *Let* in Burton & Raine *Henningsburgh* 380 Wheyby ye shall minnre unto us right singler and thankfull pleassore. 1552 HULOET, 'I thankfull, acceptus. 1596 DALRYMPLE tr. *Leslie's Hist Scot* i (S.T.S.) I. 130 The name of king was must gate and thankfull to thame al. 1611 TOURNEUR *Ath Trag.* i 11, His good successe shall be most thankful to your trust.

†b. Sc of a payment. Giving satisfaction, satisfactory. Obs.

1497 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* I 375, I resaut .for the Erie Marschael his thankfull and ieddy payment. 1527 *Caldwell Pap* (Maitland) I. 61 Alsang and howlang ye said Johnne and his aurs mak to me and my us gud and thankfull service. 1612 *Sc. Acts Jas. VI* (1885) IV. 491/1 To mak thame thankfull teyding. 1671 in *Proc Soc. Ant Scot.* (1892) XXVI 194 To make tymeous and thankfull payment.

†3. Of next, without reward or payment; gratuitous: cf. done, 3. Obs rare.

c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 282 Þe sifte manere þæt prestis shulden haue shulde be thankfull navelinge, for 3if þei wolen haue þank of God, þei shulden here fe symonie, and neiper sille her preching ne oþer werkis þæt þei done.

Thankfully (pæŋkfʊl), adv. [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a thankful manner.

1. With thankfulness; with thanks; gratefully. c 1000 *Ælfric Saint's Lives* (1890) II 198 þa ougeat eustachius þæt seo for sæde cotstung him ða æt was and þancfull he in soðer-feng. c 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I 130 Sib Crist suffride þus for synne of his breþren, þen shulden suffre þancfull for her own synne. 1567 *Tyall Treas.* (1850) 18, I cannot but thankfully render such commendations as is requisite to be. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* i vi 79 Yet Heauen's bounty towards him might be v'd more thankfully. 1725 Dr. For *Toy round World* (1840) 248 He accepted thankfully all my presents. 1875 JOWITT *Plato* (ed. 2) V. 365 We will desire the one to give their instructions freely, and the others to receive them thankfully.

†b. With satisfaction; graciously. Obs.

1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* i ix heading, How Eneas with all his rowt bedene War thankfullie resauit of the quene. 1558 LINDSAY (Pittscottie) *Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 90 The king grantit the same veisay thankfullie. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeus's Fr Chirurg.* v, Receaue thankfully this my labour.

†2 So as to gratify, please, or satisfy; acceptably, pleasingly, satisfactorily. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saint's* in. (Andrews) 877 He lift sa thankfully to god and mane. 1482 *Ezech. Roll Scot* IX 284 note, That ye redily and thankfully content and pay to the said Johnne the said yerely pensoun. 1500 *Ibid* XI 266 note, That ye cause him to be thankfull pat of hir said pensoun. 1538 ELTON, *Placabiliter*, thankfully, contentfully. 1570 in *Marill Ch. Misc.* (1840) I. 16 The prices tharof salbe thankfullie allowit to 3ow in your comptis.

†3. Graciously; for thanks alone. Obs.

1552 HULOET, Thankfully, or for nothyng, or without rewarde or deserte, but onely for gimeracy, *gratim*.

Thankfulness (pæŋkfʊlnɪs), [f. as prec + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thankful.

1. Gratefulness, gratitude. 1552 in *Phary's Anat* (1888) App xvi. 921 Whiche thyng, with al due thankfulness, they receiued at his maiesties handes. 1611 BIBLE *Acts* xxiv 3 We accept it alwayes with all thankfulness. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* II, 158 O how shall I find Words to express my Thankfulness! 1856 FROUDE *Hist. Eng.* I. v 365 Such a resolution would probably have been welcomed with passionate thankfulness.

†b. Contextually: Thanks. Obs rare.

1647 *May Hist Park* i ix 104 The Scottish Commissioners returned thankfulness to the Parliament for that great sum of 300000.

†2. Gratification, satisfaction. Obs rare. 1500 *Reg. Priory Seal Scot* I. 70 The hartlie lufe . he has and beas to the said Jonet, and the thankfulness done be hir oft tymes to his gud grace.

Thanking (pæŋkɪŋ), *vbl sb. arch.* [f. THANK v. + -ING 1.] The action or an act of giving thanks; the expression of gratitude; thanks.

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* i iv [viii] § 2 To wundrianne þæt þa Egipti swa lytle þoncunge wiston Iosepe. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John vi 23 Ðoncunge dedon Ðuhtne. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 170 He undeifeng ða lac mid ðancunge. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* xxvi 27 He takynge the cuppe, dede thankyngis. c 1420—30 *Prayer* (1895) 51 Whanne þei ben hool, þei moun 3elde þankyngis to þei in þi chunche. 1508 Br. FISHER *7 Penit* 31 c Wks. (1876) 190 Guyyunge thankynges vnto hym. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* v v 407 He would haue well becom'd this place, and grac'd the thankings of a King. 1851 Mrs. BROWNING *Casa Guidi* W 1 230 We thank you that ye first unlatched the door, But will not make it inaccessible By thankings on the threshold.

Thankless, a [f. THANK sb. + -LESS]

1. Not moved by or expressing gratitude; unthankful, ungrateful. Also fig of things: Making no return, unresponsive.

1536 LYNDESAY *Answer King's Flying* 33 Full sair I rew that euen I did Mouth thankles so persew. c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) v 65. 1598 MARSTON *Sc Villane* iii ix, All as thanklesse as ungratefull Thames He slinks away, leauing but reeking steames Of dungy slime behinde. 1637 MILTON *Lycidas* 66 And strictly meditate the thankles Muse. 1792 COWPER *Stanzas Bull Mortality* 1 Thankless for fauours from on high. 1865 DICKENS *Mut* Fr i. 2, How can you be so thankless to your best friend?

2. Of a task, or the like: Which brings no thanks; receiving or deserving no thanks.

a 1547 *Surrey Annot* ii, 125 But whereunto these thanklesse tales in vaine Do lreherse? 1591 SAVILE *Tactius*

Hist ii lix 88 A thanklesse office and displeasing. 1590 NORRIS *Beatitudes* (1604) I. 178 Not only a thankless, but an odious, difficult and hazardous Undertaking. 1668 MISS BRADDON *Dead-Sea Fr* i, It is but a thankless task to catalogue such a face.

3 Without thanks, unthanked. *rare*.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav* (ed. 2) 168 The Ambassador had no patience to digest it, save by equal contempt to send him thanklesse back againe. 1897 *Westm Gaz* 22 Feb 2/1 Prince Max comes to the Court of Ferdinand to return, thankless, a picture painted by Ferdinand.

Thanklessly, adv. [f. prec + -LY 2.] In a thankless manner, without thanks, unthankfully.

1626 Br. HALL *Contenpt*, O T. xx. ii, The will of God may be done thanklessly. 1881 in Spurgeon *Treas. Dav. Ps.* cxiv 75 Thanklessly receiving the gifts with no thought of the Giver.

Thanklessness, [f. as prec + -NESS] The quality or condition of being thankless; ungratefulness, unthankfulness.

1583 GOLDING *Caton on Dent* vii 41 Were it not too shamefull a thanklesnesse in vs if wee shoulde not bee [etc.] 1628 WITMER *Brit Rememb* iv 404 1 hy thanklesnesse, And such like Sunnes. 1840 L. HUNT *Legend of Florence* i ii, Friendship ends, In teachery and in thanklessness, begun. 1860 PUSBY *Min Proph* 273 Thanklessness shuts the door to God's personal mercies to us.

† **Thanklewe**, a. Obs. *rare*. [f. THANK sb. + -LEWE] ? Deserving of thanks, thankworthy, or ? grateful, agreeable.

1430 in Shaple *Land*, § *Kined* (1895) III. 374 In per-fourming at þis tyme of our prayer ye may do unto us 400 notable and þanklewe service þæt we wol wel conside hit in tyme comyng.

† **Thankly**, adv. Obs. *rare*—1. [integ. f. THANK sb + -LY 2] Thankfully.

1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i iii 809 He gueth frankly what we thankly spend.

Thank-offering, [f. THANK sb. + OFFERING *vbl sb.*] In the Levitical law, An offering presented as an expression of gratitude to God; hence in ordinary use, An offering or gift made by way of thanks or acknowledgement.

1530 TINDALE *Lev* vii 12 Vr he offer to gene thankes, for he shall bringe unto his thankofferyng [1536 (*Genes*) for his thanks offering] swete cakes myngled with oyle. 1539 BIBLE (Great) a *Chron* xxviii 16 He sacrificed theron peace offeringes, & thank offeringes. 1839 THIRLWALL *Greece* VI. xlix 271 He dedicated the waggon in the citadel, as a thank-offering to the king of the gods. 1888 BURTON *Lives* 12 Gd. Men i 1 45 He sent at once a thank-offering for distribution among the poor.

† **Thanksgive**, v. Obs. *rare*—1. [Back-formation from THANKSGIVING.] *trans.* To give thanks for. a 1638 MRS. DRABRIE (1642) 55 Irenaus also affirmeth, That our Saviour, by the institution of the Eucharist had confirmed oblations in the New Testament. Namely, to thankgive or blesse a thing in way to a sacred use, he took to be an offering of it unto God.

Thanksgiver, [f. as next + GIVER] One who gives thanks.

1621 AINSWORTH *Annot Song Sol* i 3 Thanksgivings, in Nehem. 12 31 [are] for companies of thanksgivers. 1690 C. NESSE *O & N Test* I. 71 The life of thanksgiving is the good life of the thank-giver. 1818 BENTHAM *Ch. Eng* 123 Exhausted by that same grand effort, the stock of thank-givers is gone. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Childe* 270 Thankfulness elevates and ennobles the thanksgiver.

Thanksgiving (pæŋksɪɡɪvɪŋ), [f. thanks, pl. of THANK sb + GIVING *vbl sb.*]

1 The giving of thanks, the expression of thankfulness or gratitude, *esp* the act of giving thanks to God.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord E* iv b, One or other Psalme or prayer of thanks giuyng in the mother tongue. 1539 BIBLE (Great) i *Lm.* iv 4 For all the creatures of God are good, and nothing to be refused, yf it be receaued with thankesgiuyng. 1562 WINST. *Cer. Tract* in Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 29 Gyl sic zeirle memorial in blythnes and thankesgiuyng wes haldin. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L* ii 193, I cannot stay thanks-giuing. 1658 *Whole Duty Man* v § 8 The fifth part of prayer is thanksgiving, that is, the praising and blessing God for all his mercies. 1842 MISS MITTROM in *L'Estrange Life* (1870) III. 3x. 159 Think how full of thanksgiving were my prayers last night.

b A public celebration, with religious services, held as a solemn acknowledgement of Divine favours; also, a day set apart for this purpose; *spec.* in U.S., Thanksgiving Day (see 3 b).

1641 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) 10 It was resolved that the shalbe on y^e 7th of September next a publique thanksgiving for this good accord betwene y^e 2 nations. 1665 MANLEY *Crutius Low C. Warrs* 217 Publick Thanksgiving were Ordered to be given to God for this Victory. 1760 J. ADAMS *Diary* 6 Nov. Night before Thanksgiving. 1869 MRS. STOWE *Oldtown Folks* xxvii, Great as the preparations were for the dinner, everything was so contrived that not a soul in the house should be kept from the morning service of Thanksgiving.

2. An act or expression of thanks, *esp* a form of words, a prayer or religious service used to render thanks for Divine benefits.

General Thanksgiving, the first of the forms of thanksgiving in the Book of Common Prayer, that for the blessings of life in general. *Great Thanksgiving*, in early and oriental liturgies. see quot 1708—22.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxxix [xl.] 3 He hath put a new songe in my mouth, euen a thankesgiuyng vnto oure God. 1552 *Br. Com. Prayer* (heading), The Thanks geiung of Women after Child birth. 1662 *Ibid*, Prayers & Thanksgivings upon several occasions...A General Thanksgiving. 1708—22

J. BINGHAM *Chr. Antig.* xv. 11 (1845) 770 After this the priest went on with the *eucharistia* properly so called, that is the great thanksgiving to God for all his mercies, both of creation, providence and redemption. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* 11 185 The ministers selected from that liturgy such prayers and thanksgivings as were likely to be least offensive to the people.

3 *attrib* and *Comb.*
1641 EVELYN *Diary* Aug. The next Sunday was the thanksgiving sermons performed in Col. Goreing's Regiment. 1814 SOUTHEY *Carmen Triumph.* xvi. With one consent, The high thanksgiving strain to heaven is sent, Glory to God! Deliverance for Mankind! 1859 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxiii. (1861) V 17 They had still in their ears the thanksgiving sermons and thanksgiving anthems.

b. *Thanksgiving day*, a day set apart for public thanksgiving for Divine goodness, *spec.* in the United States, an annual festival religious and social, now appointed by proclamation and held on the last Thursday of November.

The first celebration was held by the Plymouth colony in 1621, in thankfulness for their first harvest in America after a year of struggle and privation, and the usage became general in New England. After the Revolution, it extended to the Middle States, and later to the West; after the Civil War gradually to the South. Its national observance has been annually recommended by the President since 1863.

1674 JOSSELYN *Voy. New Eng.* 214 Towards night I returned to Boston again, the next day being Thanksgiving day, on Friday the Tenth day we weighed Anchor. 1704 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel.* (1857) V 460 Sir Christopher Wrenn is erecting a throne in St. Paul's cathedral for her majesty to sit in on the thanksgiving day. 1714 S. SEWALL *Diary* 25 Nov. Thanks-giving day, very cold. 1844 WHITTIER *Pumpkin* 11, Ah! on Thanksgiving day When the gray-haired New Englander sees round his board The old broken links of affection restored. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 6 Nov. 5/1 Thanksgiving Day long remained an institution peculiar to New England, but it has been observed annually in New York State since 1817.

† **Thankworth**, *a. Obs.* [f. *THANK sb.* + *WORTH a.*] = next.

1246 *Leti. Marg. Aragon & Bp. Beckington* (Camden) 33. I quite me soo to yow in that matere, as were thanke worth. 1590 COVERDALE *Spir. Perle* Pref. 1 h. The more dangerous be his sores and sickness, and the more thanke worth the cure therof. 1647-48 FELTHAM *Resolves* 30 To trust him for an estate when we have the evidences in our iron chest, is easie; and not thankworth.

Thankworthy, *a.* Also 6-7 thanks-
Worthy of thanks; deserving gratitude or credit.
1387-8 T. USK *Test. Love Prol.* (Skeat) 1 39 Although this booke be lytel thank worthy for the leudnesse in trauail. 1421 SIR H. LUTTRELL in *Ellis Orig. Lett.* Ser. II 1 86 Wherefore he ys thankworthy. 1533 J. HAYWOOD *Play Weather* (1903) 125 Thy labour is ryght myche thankeworthy. 1534 TINDALE *1 Pet.* 11. 19 For it is thankworthy yf a man for consience towards god endure greffe, sufferinge wrongfully. 1594 CAREW *Huare's Exam.* Writs xiii. (1596) 202 No lesse thanke-worthie a part of Seruice. 1672 WILKINS *Nat. Relig.* 31 It would not be thank-worthy for a man to believe that which of necessity he must believe. 1801 T. K. CHEVENE *Orig. Psalter* Introd. 17 A faulty but at that time thankworthy book.

Hence **Thankworthily** *adv.*, in a thankworthy manner; **Thankworthiness**, the quality or condition of being thankworthy.

1553 BALE *Gardner's De vera Obed.* C vii. To exercise our selues godly and *thankworthily. 1874 SWINBURNE *Bothwell* 1 1 7 And we that do it, we do it for all men's good. For the main people's love, thankworthily. 1847 WEBSTER, **Thankworthiness*.

Thank you. [Aphetic for *I thank you*.] A phrase used in courteous acknowledgement of a favour or service. *Thank you for nothing*: see *THANK v.* 3 f. So, rarely, *Thank thee*. Cf. *THANKER*.

14... *Why I can't be a Nun* 159 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 142 'Thanke you, lady', quod I than. 1616 B. JONSON *Devil an Ass* iv. 1, *Etth*. Thanke you good Madame. Thanke thee, good Eytter-side. 1705 VANBRUGH *Confid.* 1, I, Thank you kindly, Mrs. Amlet, thank you kindly. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* 11 140 No, thank ye, Colonel. 1848 THACKERAY *Van. Fair* xxiv. It's you who want to introduce beggars into my family? Thank you for nothing, Captain. 1862 MISS YONGE *Cress Kate* ii. 24 She... said something meant for 'No, thank you'; but of which nothing was to be heard but 'q' [i.e. —k you]. 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. a) III 206 (He) goes about learning of others, to whom he never even says Thank you.

b. as *sb.* (written with hyphen or as one word).
An utterance of this phrase.

1887 *Chr. World* 4 Aug. 589 He utters a hearty 'Thank-you!' 1894 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Aug. 3/3 The majority of passengers retreated from the tables regardless of their running fire of 'thankyous', which were thank-yous for nothing. 1900 *Ind.* 6 Sept. 2/1 We had not said nearly enough 'thank-yous'.

Thank-you-ma'am. *U.S. colloq.* Also *thank-ee-ma'am*. A hollow or ridge in a road, which causes persons passing over it in a vehicle to nod the head involuntarily, as if in acknowledgement of a favour; *spec.* a ridge or hollow on a hill road serving to throw off descending rain-water.

1849 LONGF. *Kavanaugh* xi. We went like the wind over the hollows in the snow—the driver called them 'thank-you-ma'ams', because they made everybody bow. 1867 O. W. HOLMES *Guard. Angel* xiv. Life's a road that's got a good many thank-you-ma'ams to go bumpin' over, says he. 1897 HOWELLS *Land.* *Lion's Head* 192 At one of the thank-you-ma'ams in the road, the sick man stopped, like a weary horse, to breathe.

Thanna(h), var. *TANA* 1, Indian police station.

Thanne, *panne*, *obs.* ff *THAN*, *THEN*.

† **Thannic**, *a. Chem. Obs.* [f. *Thann* (name of a town in the Vosges where Kestner the discoverer lived) + *-ic*] In *thannic acid* see *quat*.

1853 *Pharmac. Jnrl.* XIII. 170 Racemic acid was discovered by Kestner, in the year 1820. It was called thannic acid by its discoverer.

Thape, dial. var. *fape*: see *FEABERY*, gooseberry.

|| **Thapsia** (*thæpsia*) *Bot.* Also 4-6 *thapsia*.

[L. *thapsia* (*thapsia*), a. Gr. *θαψία*, said to mean a plant brought from Thapsus.] A genus of umbelliferous perennials, of the tribe *Laserpitieæ*, containing four species, natives of the Mediterranean region. That formerly in medical repute is *T. garganica*, also called *Deadly Carrot*.

1400 *Langland's C. viii* 195 Pe place shal be froitid in be sunne with an oymment of thapsia. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 1044 This thapsia, this wemot, and eleure, Cucumber wilde, and euery bitter kynde Of herbe is nought for hem. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* iii. xxiv. 365 The bark of the roote of Thapsia. 1585 *Rates of Custome* E viii. Thapsia the pound xij. d. 1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.* *Thapsia* The root operates violently, both upwards and downwards.

b. *attrib* and *Comb.*, as *thapsia-plaster* (*Cent. Dict.* 1890), *-resin* (see *quat.*), *-root*.

1890 *BILLINGS Nat. Med. Dict.* *Thapsia resin*, a soft extract prepared by digesting thapsia-root in hot alcohol.

|| **Thapsus** (*thæpsus*) *Bot.* Also 4-5 (8) *thapsus*, 8 *thapsos*. [med. L., a. Gr. *θαψος* a plant used for dyeing yellow (*Dioscor.*)] An old name of the genus *Verbascum*, esp. of *V. Thapsus*, the great mullein.

1387 *Simon Barthol.* 41/a *Tapsus barbatus*, flosmus idem. 1578 *Lyte Dodens* i. lxxxi. 120 Mullein is called in Shoppes *Tapsus Barbatus*. 1718 *Rowe* in *Lucan* ix. 1566 The Gummy Larch-Tree and the Thapsos there, Wound-wort and Maiden-weed perfume the Air.

|| **Thar** (*thar*), *sb.* *Zool.* [Native name.]

1. The native name in Nepāl of a goat-antelope, *Nemorhædus bubalina*, belonging to the same genus as the Goral (*N. goral*).

1833 B. H. HODGSON in *Proc. Zool. Soc.* 10 Sept. 105 As compared with the Ghôrāl, *Antelope Goral*, Hardw. the Thar is a massive beast, twice the size, and has suborbital sinuses, and a mane along the back of the neck and shoulders. *Ibid.* 24 Sept. 112 A cavity also exists in the osseous core of the horns of the Thar Antelope. 1834 *Ibid.* 12 Aug. 86 1834 *Penny Cycl.* II 89/a The Thar (A. Thar, Hodgson) was described for the first time in a paper by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., British resident in Nepal... The thar inhabits the central region of Nepal. 1885 *Cycl. India* III. 885/1 Thar, the forest goat, is the Nepal name of *Nemorhædus bubalina*, called Emu and Ramu on the Sutlej and Kashmir, and Serow in the hills generally.

2. Also applied to the Thar, or Himalayan wild goat (*Hemitragus jemlaicus*).

1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 166 *Hemitragus jemlaicus* (Hodges) Thar. 1904 *WFBER Forests Upper India* vi 52 *Hemitragus jemlaicus* is a true wild goat, here called 'thar' by the natives. 'Th' thar is gregarious. 1902 *LIVERKEL in Encycl. Brit.* XXXIII 939/1 The discovery of a species of thar (*Hemitragus*) in southern Arabia. 1903 *Specialist* 4 Apr. 527/a Open and high ground... more suitable for wild sheep, such as the thar.

† **Thar**, *v. Obs.*: see *THARF*.

Thar (*thar*, *par*), *ME.*, chiefly northern, form of *THERE*. Also in compounds, as *thar abutan*, etc.: see *THEREABOUT* and other words to *THEREWITH*.

Thar, *thare*, *obs.* f. *THEIR*; var. *THEIR Obs.* of *THEE*, *obs.* gen. and dat. sing. fem. and gen. pl. of *THEE*; 3 sing. and pl. pres. indic. of *THARF v. Obs.*

Tharandite (*tharāndit*). *Min.* [a. Ger. *tharandit* (Freiesleben, 1817), f. *Tharandt* in Saxony (where it occurs) + *-ite*.] A variety of dolomite occurring in greenish yellow crystals, containing a small percentage of ferrous oxide.

1850 *ANSTED Elem. Geol.* *Min.* etc. § 385. 1868 *DANA Min.* 682 Tharandite, from Tharandt, near Dresden, is crystallized, and contains 4 p.c. of Fe.

Tharatour, *Sc.* see *THEREABOUT*.

Tharborough, corrupt form of *THIRDBOROUGH*.

Thar, *tharek-ake*: see *THARF-CAKE*.

Thare, *obs.* f. *TARE sb.* 1, also of *THERE*.

† **Tharf**, *sb. Obs.* Also 1 *pearf*, *tharf*, 2 *perf*, 3 (*Orm.*) *parf*. [f. *THARF v.* Cf. *OS. tharf*, OHG. *darba*, ON. *þarf*.] Need, necessity.

Beowulf 1798 Sele þegn se for andrýsum ealle be-weotode þegnes þearf. 735 *BEDA Death-song* 2 Thonc snottura than him tharf sie. 1000 *Sax. Leech* II 84 21f þarf sie, sele hwilum wyrtðrenc. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 9 Nis hit nan þarf bet me her on þisse lufe for his saule bidde pater noster. 1200 *ORMIN* 12247 Onn alle þa þat hæffenn ned & þarrie to þin helpe. 1230 *Arth.* & *Meli.* 16 And wele ysen, 31f þai willen, þat hem no þarf neuer spilen.

Tharf, *a. Obs.* or *dial.* Forms: 1 *pearf*, *pearf*, (*þorof*, *þerf*), 3 (*Orm.*) *þeorf*, 4 *perf*, -e, 4-5 *tharf*, 5 *tharf*, -e. See also *THARF-CAKE*.

[OE. *pearf* (= *þerf*), unleavened, unsoured; of milk, sweet; Com. Teut. = OFris. *tharf*, *derf*, MDu. *derf* (Kilian has 'derf-brood, panis azymus'), OHG., MHG. *derp* unleavened, Ger. *derb* solid, compact, rough, coarse, ON. *þarf* unleavened, insipid. With sense 2, cf. the mod. Ger. sense of *derb*; app. referring to the solid, heavy, or stiff quality of unleavened bread. Pre-Teut. etymology unknown.]

† 1. Of bread, etc.: Not prepared with leaven, unleavened. *Obs.* exc. in *THARF-CAKE*.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi. 17 Ða formautedlice doegæ ðara ðorofra [*Rushw* ðorofra for ðorofra] mata. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Hom.* II 210 þeorfe hlafas we bringað Gode to lace. c. 1000 — *Exod.* xii. 39 Hi wrohton þeorfe heorþbacene hlafas. c. 1000 ÆLFRIC *Voc.* in Wv. -Wulcker 153/2a *azymus*, ðeorf. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 907 Bred all þearf wipþutenn berme. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 6097 Wit tharf bred and letus wild. 1382 *Wyclif Gen.* xix. 3 He made a feast, sethede tharf bred, and thei eten. — *Mark* xiv. 1 Pask and the feeste of tharf loones was aftir the secunde day. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) 111. 10 Ðai say we erre þat makes þe sacrement of tharf bred. c. 1425 *Voc.* in Wv. -Wulcker 657/30 *Panis subgrinus*, tharf-bred. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Tharf, wythe owte sowre dowe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 381/2 Tharf, *azymus*.

2. *transf.* Lumpish, stiff, heavy, slow; hence *fig.* reluctant, unwilling, diffident, tardy. *dial.* Hence **Tharfish** *a.* in same sense; **Tharf** *adv.* in a tharf or tharfish manner.

1747 *Hooson Miner's Dict.*, *Tharf* [is] when a Vein or Pipe alters from its own intrinsic Nature to another, that is more Hask, Barren, and Dry, and more bound up, and stiff. 1828 *Craze Gloss.*, *Tharf*, stark, stiff, metaphorically, backward, unwilling. 1876 *Mid-York. Gloss.*, *Tharf*, *Tharf*, diffident, unwilling; reluctant; tardy. Also *tharf*, *tharf*, shy, diffident. *Tharf*, slowly. 'The rain comes nobbut tharfily.' 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Tharf*, *Tharf*, lumpish, heavy-countenance, forbidding. Applied to substances it means 'sad', heavy, like liver in texture. *Tharf*, slowly, reluctantly.

† **Tharf**, *thar*, *v. Obs.* exc. *Sc. dial.* Forms, see below. [A Com. Teutonic verb, belonging to the class of preterite-presents, in which the present tense is an original preterite (cf. CAN, DOW, DARE, etc.): OE. *þurfan*, pres. *þearf*—*þurfom*, *þa þorfe*, = OFris. *thurva*, *thurf* (*thorfe*)—*thurvon*, OS. *thurban*, *tharf*—*thurbun*, *thorfa*, MDu. *dorven*, *dorfe* (Du. *durven*), ON. *þurfa*, *þarf*—*þurfom*, *þurfa* (Sw. *tarfa*), OHG. *durfan*, *darf*—*durfun*, *dorfa* (MHG. *durfen*, G. *durfen*), Goth. *þaurban*, *þarf*—*þaurbum*, *þaurfa*—OTent. **þarf*, **þurb*, corresp. to a pre-Teut. ablaut series **terp*, **torp*, **trp*, which has not been certainly identified.

The ME. *þ*-forms had lost the *f* or *v*, app. first in the 2nd sing. present *þearf*, *þearf-tu*, *þer-tu*, leaving a stem *þar*-, *þer*-, *þor*-, *þur*-, which was afterwards often confused with the *dar*-, *dor*-, *dur*- of *DARE v.* 1, so that the latter had forms in *th*, while there are here forms in *d*, esp. in the 2nd and 3rd person singular of the present: see *γ*. This confusion of *tharf* and *dare* is also found in the cognate languages: see *DARE v.* 1]

A. Inflections.

1. *Pres. Indic.* a. 1st sing. 1 *pearf*.

Beowulf 2007 Ic þæt eall ge-wæc swa. [ne] gylpan þearf grendeles maga. a. 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 2176 (Gr.) Ne þearf ic yrfestol ealforan bytlan.

b. 2nd sing. a. 1 *þearft*, 2 *þerft*, 3 (*perf*).

Beowulf 1675 þæt þu him on drædan ne þearft. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech* II. 180 Ne þearft þu bone worm to don. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 37 Soðlice ne þerft þu bidden namare. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1160 þu wenest get þæt tu wenest ne þerft. 3 þerft, þerft, þer(tu), 3-4 þers(tou), 4 þertes(tow), 4-5 þarst, 5 thar, thare.

c. 1205 *LAV.* 1442a Ne þerft [MS. þærft] þu nauere habben kare of uncuðe leoden. a. 1225 *Anr.* R. 136 Ne þerft þu nout dreden þe attrie neddre of helle. c. 1300 *St. Brigidan* 626 Ne thestou nothing drede. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4877 Of Kent ne þerfestow fle þat cost. 1390 *Gower Conf.* II 61 Me semeth that thou tharst night care. a. 1450 *Le Mort. Arth.* 3285 Othure warke thou thare not wene. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 11. 293 'Thar thou nowther flyte ne chydre.

γ. 3 *derf*, 4 *dars*(tou), -*tow*

c. 1205 *LAV.* 22923 Ne derft [c. 1275 þerft] þu nauere adrede. c. 1300 *Cant.* *Love* 975 Ne darstou on erpe þenchen elles nouht. 1377 *LAMOL. P. Pl.* B. xiv. 55 Bi so þat þow be sobre Darstow [varr. Tharst þow, Thardestow] neuere care for corne, ne lynnyn cloth ne wollen.

δ. 3rd sing. a. 1 *þearf*, *þearf* (*þorfeð*, -eð), 2 *perf*, 3 (*Orm.*) *parf*, 3-4 *parf*, 4 *tharf*.

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv. § 4 Ne þearf he nanes þinges. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii. 10 Seðe geðwæn is ne þorfeð [c. 975 *Rushw* ðorfeð] þætte aðra hinc. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xxi. 3 Sægab þæt dryhten heora þearf. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 9 Nu ne þerft na mon his sunne mid wite abuggen. a. 1250 *Prov. Alfred* 161 in O. E. *Misc.* 113 Monymon wenep þat he wene ne þarf longes lynes. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil.* 935 Tharf the neuere hause of him drede.

β. 3 *perh*, 4 (*thar*), *thars*, 4-5 *par*, *thar*, *pare*, *thare*, *there*, 5 *tharre*, *tharth*, 9 *Sc. dial.* *thar*.

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 13554 Fra nu thar him namar be ledd. *Ibid.* 18970 (Edm.) þat to do þare be nochte lete. 1340 *HAMFOL. Pr. Cons.* 267 He þat hates þis lyfes lykþing Thar night drede þe dedes comþing. 1370 *Robt. Cygle* 325 More then thars be an c. folde. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 5377 Þe thare bot graunt me to geue quat gode as I craue. 1444 *BRAMPTON Penn. Pr.* (Percy Soc.) 45 Me thar no more but aske and have. c. 1465 *Cursor M.* 10565 (Laud) For to aske there no man yf they were glad & ioyful þan. c. 1475 *Tharh* [see B. 2].

γ. 3 *derf*, 3-4 *darf*, 4 *darh*, 4-5 *dar*, *dare*.

a. 1240 *Uraun.* in *Cott. Hom.* 187 Hwa derf þe on unsauet þe haueþ se milti salue. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 6471 Me ne dar noht esne weþer he were kene þo & prout. a. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 315 Ich wene ne darf me axi noht. c. 1320 *Cast. Love* 733 Ne dar he seche non oþer leche. a. 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 250 Of gode knyhtes darh him

nout fail. *c1225 Cursor M.* 10461 (Laud) To myrthe me dare [*early MSS.*] par] the not wene. *c1240 Sir Gowther* 615 The dare not drede of thi werkys wylde

d. *plural*. a. 1 purfon, purfan, 1-3 purfe, 3 purven (-uen), porhfe, purve, porve.

c888 K. Ælfred Boeth. xiv § 2 a þa þurfon swipe lytles, ðe maran ne williað þonne genozes. *Ibid.* xiv § 4 Hwæt þurfon [v r purfe] we nu ma sprecan? *c975 Rukhu. Gosp* Matt xxvi 65 Hwæt þurfe we leng gewitnisse? *c1205 LAY* 24909 We ne þurven [*c1275 porhfe*] na mare aswunden ligger here *a1225 Ancr. R* 6 *c1220 S. Eng. Leg* I. 106/160 3e þorue [*Harl MS.* þore] habbe of heom no kare

β. 3 þore, 4 thore, 4-5 thar, 5 Sc. thair *c1220 St. Brandan* 121 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 223 3e ne þore noþing drede. *c1286 Chaucer Melib.* 102 Yet that ye nat accomple thilke ordinance but yow like *c1230 Syr Goner* (Roxb.) 6868 Ye thar not drede of hem y-wis *1238 Bk. Alex. Gt.* (Bann.) 9 3e thar nocht dreid na chaising *c1285 Digby Myst.* vii 1237 Of þis cors we thar nat a-baiffe *1285 Thair* [see B. 1]

γ. 4 dorre, durce, 5 dar *1207 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 4 Of fon hui dorre [*v r.* heo durre] þe lasse doute bote hit be þorþ gyle. *c1277 Caxton Jason* 42 Ye dar not be afere of deithe

2. *Pres. Subj. sing.* 1 þyrfe, 1-2 þurfe, 3 (Orn) þurfe, þurve

c888 K. Ælfred Boeth. xxvi § 2 Sam hi þyrfen, sam hi na þurfon, hi willað þeah. *c897 - Gregory's Past.* C. xlii 312 Of ðonne mon ma fast ðonne be ðyrfe *c1000 Ag. Gosp.* John iv. 15 Syle me þæt wæter bæc ic ne þurfe [*c1260 Harl G. purfe*] her feccan. *c1200 ORMIN* 7766 þæt urenan ne þurfe ut off þe rihte weye gan *c1275 Woman Samaria* 26 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Yef me þar of to drynke þæt ic ne þurfe more to þisse welle swynke

3. *Past Indic. and Subj.* a. *sing.* a. 1 þorhte, 2-5 þurhte, 3 (Orn) þurhte, 4-5 þurhte.

a. *c888 K. Ælfred Boeth.* xiv § 3 Ne þorhte he him næmne ondrædan *Ibid.* Ne þorhtes þu ðe nanwut ondrædan. *Ibid.* xxvi § 2 Ne þorhte he maran fulomes *c1200 ORMIN* 16164 Swa þæt nan mann ne þurhte off himm. *a1225 Poem Times Edw.* II 321 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 338 Thurhte him noht seke tresor so fer. *x4 - Sir Beues* 4219 (MS. M.) Thurhte he never after to aske leche, That sir Myllis myght ouer-reche.

β. 3 þurhte, þorte, 3-5 þurte, 4 þurt, þort, þart, þourht, 4-5 þurht(e); 4 þurste, 4-5 þurst, 4-5, 9 Sc. thurst.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom 35 He ne þurte naure holen hunger ne þurte *a1272 Lucie Rom* 95 in *O. E. Misc.* 96 Ne þurhte þe neuer rewe *a1200 Cursor M.* 23443 Ya forsoth thurt [*v r* thort] naman mare. *c1230 Florice & Bl.* 259 Now thourht him neuere ful rihtes Willen after more blisse *1239 LANGL. P. Pl. C.* x. 257 Ho so þurhte hit segge. *a1245 Chron. R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6389 (MS. B.) He ne þurst neuer eft care of drynke ne cloþe *c1260 Towneley Myst.* xxv 256 For no catelle thurt the craue. *1285 Thurst* [see B. 1]

b. *plural*. a. 1 þorfton, -an. β. 3 þeorhte(n), 3-4 þurhte(n), 4-5 þurhte

c897 K. Ælfred Gregory's Past. C. 9 Hi his sume þorfton *a1000 Guthlac* 425 (428) No we þus swide swencan þorftan. *c1275 LAY* 18650 For ne þeorhte þe cnihtes buten biwiten þæt castel 3at. *c1260 Towneley Myst.* xxx. 473 Thai thurhte bot aske and haue thare boyz

B. Signification
1. *intr.* To be under a necessity or obligation (to do something): = NEED v 2, 6, 8.

c890-901 K. Ælfred Lawes Intro. c. 28 gif he gewitnesse hæbbe, ne þearf he þæt geldan. *a1000 Caedmon's Gen.* 61r (Gr.) Ic hit be seggan ne þearf *a1200 Moral Ode* 44 (Per) ne þearf he habben kare of zete ne of zelde. *a1225 Yuhana* 68 Arude me þæt þeos unselle ne þurue nawt seggen *c1230 Hali Meid.* 5 Ha nawht ne þarf of oþer þing penchen. *1285 JAMIESON* s.v., 'Ye thair n' fash', you need not put yourself to the trouble *Ibid.*, 'Ye thurstn', ye needed not.

2. *impersonally.* It needs, there is need, it is needful [= L. *opus est*, Gr. *dei*]. Const. *dat.* of person and *inf.* a. without subject *it*

c1200 ORMIN 12886 Ne þarf þu wu noht nu follþenn me. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom* 69 þanne ne þarf us noðer gramien ne shamen *a1250 Owl & Night* 100 Ne þarf þerof beo no tale *c1275 Passion* 17 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 Ne þerf þer non adrede. *c1275 Duty of Christians* 37 Iud. 14 Ne þarf vs neuer a-gryse. *c1230 Sir Trist.* 3053 Who wil lesinges layt, þarf him no ferþer go *c1230 R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 4145 Ne neuere þurh him haue drad no tyde *c1230 Syr Goner* (Roxb.) 3 Ne thar him nat ðe idel long. *c1240 Alphabet of Tales* 361 Sho said hym þurte not be seke her-for. *c1275 Rauf Couzear* 538 Me thaith haue nane noy of myne erand.

b. with subject *it* rare. *c1230 Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* l. lxxxvii (1869) 39 It thurt not reche to wite of this anon. *c1260 Towneley Myst.* iv. 117 My nase shalle we, if it thar

Tharf-cake (þārfkæc). *Now dial.* Forms: 4 þarf, þerue cake, 6 therfe, tharffe, St. thraf, threffe cake, 7 tharok-cake, 7-9 tharocake. [*f.* THARF a. + CAKE sb.] A cake of unleavened bread; now *spec.* a flat circular cake of oat-, rye-, or barley-meal, unleavened, and sometimes flavoured with butter and treacle; in the latter case = PARKIN.

x3 - E. E. Alt. P. B. 635 Abraham Þræ þryftly þei-on þo þer þeruf kakez *1364 LANGL. P. Pl.* A vii 260 A þarf cake, And a lot of Benes and Bren I-Bake for my Children. *c1470 HENRYSON Mor. Fab.* ii (Toun & C. Mouss) xviii, Tharf cakis als, I trow, scho spairit nocht *1560 Pilkington Expos. Aggus* (1562) 94 Elias, fleeing from Jezabel, founde a therfe cake baked in the ashes *1634 - BERRINGTON Trav.* (Chetham Soc.) 222 The entertainment we accepted was Tharf-cakes, two eggs, and some dried fish buttered. *1697 RAY N. C. Words* s.v. *Bannock, Thar-cakes*, ... cakes made of oat-meal, and far water, without yeast, or leaven, and so baked *c1746 COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *Piew Lane, Dial*

Wks. (1862) 57 Twur os thodd'n os o Thar-Cake. *1225 BROCKERT N. C. Wds.* *Tharf-cake* 1228 *Craven Gl., Tharf-cake*, a heavy, unleavened cake *1888 Sheffield Gloss.* s. v. A year or two ago I noticed that a shop-keeper... advertised tharf-cake for sale. They call it *þarfin* instead of using the old word *1893-4 Northumb. Gloss.* Tharf-kyek, Tharf-keahyk, Tharf-kyek, Tharf-kyek, Tharf-kyek, Tharf-kyek.

† **Tharþing, the rþing.** *Obs. rare.* [OE. *þearþing*, *f. þearþ* THARF a. + *ling*.] Unleavened bread or loaf; also *attrib.* Unleavened.

c1050 Gloss in W. Willeker 348/28 *Asmos*, *þearþingas*. *c1200 ORMIN* 1588 For þearþing bræd iss clene bræd, For þæt itt iss unbermedd.

Tharl(e, -dom, obs. ff THARL sb. 1, THARL DOM Tharm (pām). *Now dial.* Forms: 1 Angl. tharm, þarm, WSax. þearm, thearm; 3 þearm, þerm, 3-4 þarm, 4 þearm, 5 thararme, 5- tharm; (6-7 *dial.* therm, 8-9 *Sc.* therm, thairm). [OE. *þarm*, *þearm* = OFris. *therm* (WFrts. *term*), OLG. **þarm* (MDu. *darm*, *darem*, Dn. *darm*, OHG. *darm*, *daram* (MHG. *MLG.*, Ger. *darm*), ON. *þarmr* (Sw. *Da. darm*) = OTeut. **þarm-o-*, *f* Indo-Eur. ablaut series *ter* for *tr* to go through.

Cf. Gr. *τρήμ* perforation, *τράμ* perineum.] 1. An intestine; chiefly in *pl.*, bowels, viscera, entrails; in quot. *c1260 trans.*

a1000 Epinal Gloss. (O. E. T.) 503 *Intestinum*, thearm. *c1255 Corpus Gloss* 2140 *Viscera*, tharme, thumle. *Ibid.* 870 *Fibra*, þearm. *c1000 Ælfred Gram.* xiii (Z) 85 *Extia*, þearmas *c1205 LAY* 818 Moni þusend þer flowen, þearmes heo drogen [*c1275 þearmes* idroven] *1203 R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 702 Of þe chylde þæt she bare Al to-drawe we þe þearmys. *c1280 Sir Ferunib.* 949 Pay stykede þorþ guttes & þearmes, so foule with hem þe þearfe *c1240 Præp. Para.* 490/1 *Thaarme* (or gutte), *swinen*, *viscus*. *c1260 Towneley Myst.* xii. 391, I haue A house full of yong tharmes, wo is hym has many barnes. *1235 COVERDALE* 2 *Mas.* ix. 5 There came upon him an horrible payne of his bowels, & a soie grete of the tharmes *1221 Killy Scot Prov.* 127 He that has a wide Tharm, had never a long Arm. *1277 N. W. Luc. Gloss.*, *Tharm*, the colon

2. An intestine as cleansed and prepared for some purpose: see quotes. Also, in *sing.*, as a substance or material; catgut for fiddle-strings, etc.

[1245 ASCHAM *Toxoph.* ii. (Arb.) 110 Eustabius doeth tel, that in oulde tyme they made theyre bowes strynges of bullox theames *1631 R. H. Arrington* *Whole Creature* xvi 201 The stryngs made of Wolves wil neuer tyme right with those made of the Tharmes of Sheepe] *1571 SKINNER* *Byrnal. Ang.* *Tharm*, *uag. agro* Linc. *ustatissima* pro *Intestinis* mundatis ad *Botulus* seu *Farcima* paranda *1618* *RAY N. C. Wds.* *Tharm*, guts prepared, cleansed, and blown up for to receive puddings; *Lincolnsb.* *1735 JOHNSON*, *Tharm*, intestines twisted for several uses *1786 BURNS* *Ordination* vii, Come, screw the pegs w' tuneft' cheep, And o'er the tharms be trym *1787 - To Haggis* i, Aboon them a' ye tak your place, Panch, tripe, or thairm *1816 J. CLELAND* *Rise & Progr. Glasgow* (1820) 275 A work in which Tharm was manufactured from the intestines of animals *1834 SCOTT* *Redgauntlet* Let. x, The best fiddler that ever kilted thairm with horse-hair. *1881 W. ANDERSON* in *Mod. Sc. Poets* li. 238 Thairm, to mount a spinnin wheel.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *tharm-band*, -string.

1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 202 O had M'Lauchlan, tharm-band, inspiring Sage, Been there to hear this heavenly band engage *1788 G. TURNBULL* *Poet. Ess.* 185 Tharm-strings for spinning Wheels and fiddles *1825 JAMIESON*, *Tharm-band*, a string or cord of catgut for a spinning-wheel.

† **Tharm, v. Obs.** Forms: 3 (Orn) þarþenn, 4 þarn, 4-5 tharm(e), (thorne). [*ad.* ON. *þarnna*, refl. *þarnask* to be without, lack, want, *f. þarna* (earlier **þarf-na*) sb. need, *f. þarf*: see THARF v.] *trans.* To be without; to want, lack, need; to be deprived of, to lose. Hence † *Tharþing vbl. sb.*, being without, lacking, want; losing, loss.

c1200 ORMIN 10244 Þæt ilke þing þæt tu full wel Ne muht to sell þæt þarþenn. *c1300 Havelok* 2835 Hise children sulde þarne Eueie more þæt eritage, þæt his was. *x3 Cursor M.* 1284 (Cont.) O quate pnt es herder threst, þen tharm [*þarf* want] be thing men lures best *1340 HAMPOLE* *Pr. Conc.* 7308 Right swa be tharþing for ever of þæt syght, Es be mast payne in helle dyght *c1275 Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalen*) 443, & scho be lyf allane [*fallace*] þæt can thorne Fra þæt ilke barnes was borne *c1440 York Myst.* xiii. 12 The missing of my maistu trewe Makis me to morne For tharþing of his company *c1460 Towneley Myst.* xiv 272 Tharþingon shalle thou not tharne.

Tharre, Tharst, Tharth: see THARF v. *Obs.*

Tharst(e, val. ff tharst, obs. pa. t. of THURST. *Thas*, obs. form of THOSE, obs. abbrev. of *it has*; obs. *infl.* of THAT, THE: see THESE.

That (ðæt), *dem. pron. adj.*, and *adv.* Forms: see below. [In OE. *þæt*, nom. and acc. singular nener of the simple demonstrative pronoun and adjective *se, seo, þæt*, the adjectival use of which has also produced the 'definite article' *THE*, under which the history and obs. inflexional forms are given. *The* is the resultant form, used for all genders, numbers, and cases of the article; *that* the unweakened neuter singular, used as demonstrative pronoun and adj. for all cases of the singular.

The original plural in both uses was *þā*, in ME. *þā* and *tho*, q. v., surviving in Sc. and north. dial. as *THAE*, but superseded in literary English by *THOSE*. The demonstrative was also used in OE. as a relative pronoun, for which see below.]

A. Illustration of Forms,

1. In OE. inflected for gender, number, and case: see the inflexional forms under *THE*. Some of the inflexions remained in early ME, and in some dialects even to 1400. A few examples of these, in which the sense is demonstrative, follow here. For the plural forms see *THO* and *THOSE*.

(The masc. and fem. pronouns *se, seo*, and 14th c. Kentish *se, sy*, were often equivalent to 'he', 'she', and 'it'.)

Beowulf (Z) 470 Se was betera ðonne ic. *Ibid.* 506 Eart ðu se Beowulf se ðe wifð Breccan wunne? *c825 Vesp. Ps.* vii. 16 Seað [he] ontynde & dalf ðone [= *eum*] *Ibid.* cxlv 4 In ðam [= *illa*] dege *a855 O. E. Chron.* an. 597, Her ongon Ceolwulf rician Se was Cupaing, Cufa Cyningric [etc.] *c893 K. Ælfred Oros* i. 1 § 9 Seo Ægyptus be us near is *Ibid.* ii. 14 § 8 Seo ilce burg Babylon, seo ðe mæst was & ærest ealra byra *Ibid.* v. ix, Ic seggan style, hwa þæs [= of that] orduman wæron a goot *r. Bæda's Hist.* ii. vii (x890) 118 þæm [Melitus] sona æfter-fylgde Iustus in biscopshæde *c1000 Ag. Gosp.* Matt x. 23 ðonne hi eow ehtaþ on þysse byrig, ðeop on oþre, & ðonne hi on þære [*Hation G.* þære] eow ehtaþ, ðeop on þa þryddan. — John ii. 29 Se ðe bryde hæfð, se is brydguma *a1175 Coll. Hou.* 235 Si [the Law of Moses] zeleste sume wile *c1275 Lamb Hom* (Sw) Do þine elmesse of þon þæt þu maht iforþien. *c1200 Trin. Coll. Hou.* 221 Se be he ðoð an god *c1200 ORMIN* 1752 To þann comm icc off heffne ðan *c1250 Owl & Night* 882 Þæt beop her wo is hom þe *c1300 Harrow. Held* (MS. O) 65 þu mist wel witen þe bi þon [MS. E. 79 for þan] þæt ic [am] more þen an mon. *1240 Ayenb.* 102 Zy þet ne serueþ bote to onlepy manne. *Ibid.* 117 Ze þet ne heþ þuse uondinges.

2. Forms of the singular neuter, and, at length, general uninflected form *that*.

1-3 ðæt, þæt, ðet, 1-4 þet, (3 ðat, þut), 3-6 þat, (3-5 þatt, 4 þate, 5 þatie, 5-6 ðathe, 6-7 ðhatt), 4- ðat. (Also written 4-6 yat, 4-8 y^t, yt.)

Beowulf (Z) 1372 Nis þæt heoru stow *835 Charter of Abba* (Kentish) in *O. E. Texts* 148 218 þizigan ðonne oððe hlaforð þæt nylle zeunnan. *c836 O. E. Chron.* an. 787, Þæt wæron þa ærestanscipu Deniscra monna þe Angel cymnes lond zesehton *c1134 Ibid.* (Laud MS.) an. 1127, Þæt wes eall ðurh þone kyng Heanri of Engle land. *c1175 Lamb. Hom.* 31 On cristes prisune þæt is in helle *c1200 Patt.* [see B. II. 1] *c1205 LAY* 4542 Þæt is þere quene scip *c1250 G. & Ex.* 59 Þæt was ðe firme morgen tid. *Wid* ðæt list worn angles wrozt. *1207 R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 6773 He was glad of þæt cas. *c1230 R. Brunne Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1206 Englysche holden þate heritage. *c1400 Patt.* [see B. II. 5] *c1420 Chron. Vided* 840 He sayde he mervaylede mucche of þæt. *c1260 Towneley Myst.* i. 40 That at is dry the eath shalle be. *1233 BCLL ENDEX* *Livy* ii. 1 (S.T.S.) i. 132 Tak away þæt odious name tarquyne fra þe pepill *1283 T. WATSON* *Poems* (Arb.) 45 But I (alas) might curse yat dissal day *1538 Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 45, I had lytill hope of uorking of thatt by treatie

B. Signification and uses.

The pronominal use goes back to the earliest OE. The adjectival demonstrative use in OE. corresponded to that of L. *is, ea, id*, or the unqualified French *ce, celle*, and is often indistinguishable from that of the modern definite article. But by 1200 the adjectival use of *that* began also to be more definitely demonstrative (= L. *iste, ille, F. ce . . . id*), and to be implicitly or explicitly opposed to *THIS* (= L. *hic, F. ce . . . ce*) As this appears first in Ormin, it may have been due to the influence of Norse, in which the adjectival use of *þat* as a demonstrative, opposed to *þetta* 'this', is of earlier appearance.

I. Demonstrative Pronoun. Pl. † *THO* (obs.), *THOSE*, q. v.

* *As simple demonstrative pronoun.*

1. Denoting a thing or person pointed out or present, or that has just been mentioned. cf. II. 1.

a. a thing (concrete or abstract)

Often serving instead of repetition of the name of the thing, and directing the attention back to it (thus more emphatic than *is*). Also, for emphasis, used pleonastically in apposition to the sb. also, in mod. use, as in quot. 1880, placed (as sub.), after the predicate sb., with ellipsis of the copula. In quot. 1905, applied to a person contemptuously spoken of as a thing or creature.

Beowulf (Z) 2200 Eft þæt ze-ode ufaran dogrum, hilde-blæm-mum *c888 K. Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. 5 þæt eat ðu. *c897 - Gregory's Past.* C. i. 28 Soðlice ða eagan þæt bioð ða lareowas, & se hygc þæt sint ða hremenn *c1000 Sax. Leechd.* i. 346 Haran cyslyh zeseald on wines drince, þæt wel zehaleþ *1203 R. Brunne Handl. Synne* 12560 Þrue synne and sacrylage, That loue y more *13* in *Hampole's Wks* (1896) i. 108 Luk noht efter ylke a mans wile to do it, bot luk while as myne & do þæt. *1451 CARGRAVE* *St. Augustine* 36 But þe principal cause which Augustin supposed to speðe, þæt failed *1456 Sir G. HAYC* *Law Arnis* (S. T. S.) 14 And with that I sall put skil thing langand wairly understanding *1599 W. PULKE* *Hesketh* *Part* 74 The error of Vibicus. And that was this *1665 Boyle* *Occas. Medit.* iv. 7. To serve him that can give That, and much greater. *1709 Lond. Gas* No. 4599/4. It had a black Ribbon tied to it, and the Key of the Watch fastened to that *1808 ELKAPOR* *Eleath* *Bristol Heares* i. 63 Rank, high life, fashionable amusement—that's the go. *1844 BROWNING* *Pref.* iv, 'Bless us', cried the Mayor, 'what's that?' *1878 T. HARDY* *Ret. Native* vi. 19, 'What noise was that?' said Clym. *1880 TENNYSON* *Sisters* 14 A sweet voice that—you scarce could better that *1905 E. OLVIN* *Peters* *Boatwaine* 127 'Would you like to marry Malcolm?' I asked, 'Fancy being owned by that! Fancy seeing it every day!'

b. a person. Now noting a person actually pointed out (not one just mentioned, exc. in emphatic pleonastic use as in a). Chiefly as subject

of the verb to be in stating or asking who or what *that* (person) is. (See also 6 c.)

Colloquially used in expressions of commendation, or in mod use of anticipatory commendation by way of persuasion or encouragement (esp. to a child).

Beowulf (2) 11 *þæt* was god cýning. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 3044 *þæt* her is Eny mon so wis þat beste red conne rede, merlun þat is. 1230 *Cursor M.* 1813 *þæt* king o blis, quat es he, þat? 13 *Gaww & Gt. Knt* 2463 Ho wayned me vpon þis wyse. *þæt* is ho þat is at home, þe nuncian lady, 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* I. xxv. 73 What damoyse is that?

That is the lady of the lake. 1592 *Shaks. Rom & Jul* II. iii. 47 'That's my good Son' 1601 — *All's Well* III v 81 *Hel* Which is the Frenchman? *Dia.* Hee, That with the plume, 1606 — *Tr. & Cr.* IV. ii. 36 Who's that at doore? 1620 — *Temp* I. ii. 299 After two daies I will discharge thee. *Ar* That's my noble Master. 1622 J. Waicnt tr *Cannus' Nat* *Paradox* ix 215 By my Soul if that bee a Lady, my Husband may bee a Lady too. 1766 *Goldsm. Vic. of W.* vii, 'Very well', cried I, 'that's a good gu!' 1841 *Browning Pippa Passes* III 276 Why, there! Is not that Pippa, under the window? 1854 *Thackeray Rose & Ring* vii, 'Who's that laughing?' It was Giglio laughing. *Mod* Come along, that's a good boy! That's the man for me!

c. a fact, act, or occurrence, or a statement or question, implied or contained in the previous sentence often used instead of repeating a clause or phrase (cf. a).

In OE, and in Sc often referring to a following statement, where mod Eng commonly uses *this*. Cf. II. 1, and Thus B. I d

1855 O. E. *Chron* an 755, Ða on morzenne gehierdun þæt þæs cýninges pegnas þæt se cýning oflæzen was. a 900 *CYNWULF Elene* 1168 (Gr) *þæt* is gedafenlic, þæt þu dryhtnes word on hyge healde. c 1000 *Age Goss* John I. 19 *þæt* is Iohannes gewitnes. a 1130 O. E. *Chron* an 1122, On þone lanten tyde þær toforen for bearn se burch on Gleawe caestre. *þæt* was þæs dænes viii id' Mr. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 20348 Wan þou seist, quæþ þe king, þat þat was mi þout. c 1240 (?) *Lyvng Assembly of Gods* 2034 Goo we hens, for that hold I best. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W 1531) 3 The Jewes also se almyghty god, but that was in a more excellent maner. 1602 *Shaks. Ham* III i 56 To be, or not to be, that is the Question. 1693 J. Edwards *Author. O & N Test*. 154 The Pagans would jeer the Jews for that. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat* II 149, I can just carve Pudden, and that's all. 1824 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xx, I will say that for the English, that they are a ceevelesed people to gentlemen that are under a cloud. 1838 *Ruskin Ess Music & Paint*. Wks. 1903 I 285 If others do not follow their example,—the more fools they,—that's all.

d. After various prepositions, referring to a precise time just mentioned, or an act or event in relation to the precise time of its occurrence. e. g. *after that* = after that time, or after that happened; *by that* = by that time, or by the time that that happened; *upon that*, *with that* = as or immediately after that was said, done, etc. See also the prepositions

In OE, prepositions governed other cases besides the accusative, as the dative, e. g. *after, ær, mid, onnang, to, þam*, the instrumental, e. g. *for þy, mid þy*, etc. These partly survived in early ME.; e. g. *for þan þat* (see Fro. p. 3).

13. *Cursor M.* 2827 (Cott.) Bi þat [o. v. þan] began þe light o dai. c 1240 *Antins of Arth.* 565 The sone was passed by þat, mydday and mare. c 1245 *Cursor M.* 14360 (Laud) Fro that forth. There folowed Ihesu folk full fele. c 1545 *Cochet Lorell's B.* 12 With that they cýed, and made a shoute. 1546 *Tindale Acts* xxvii 33 In the meane tyme, bitwixt that and daye. a 1715 *Burnet Own Time* (1724) I. ii 278 A proclamation was upon that issued out. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II. i 17 Some time after that, they were agreeably surprisid. 1802 *Jefferson Writ.* (1830) III 496 Probably on the 24th, or within two or three days of that. 1833 L. Hook *Parson's Dow* II. i 1, My young mistress went to bed about eleven, and the Count went to bed before that. 1864 *Miss Braddon Lady Audley* xl, With that the surgeon goes to fetch the envelopes.

† e. In apposition with a following clause introduced by *that* conj.; chiefly in phr. with prep., as *for that that* = for that cause that, because; *in that that* = in that circumstance that, inasmuch as; *to that that* = to the end that, in order that. *Obs.*

Taking the place of OE. *þan, þan, þon, or þy*, in *for þan þe*, *on þan þe*, *to þan þe*, *for þon þe*, *to þy þe* or *þat*.

1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* I. ii (1506) 31 To that that he be worthily dysposed to receyue the grace. 1513 *Morr Rich III* (1883) 2 In that that manye of them were dead. 1532 — *Confut. Tindale* Wks 659/a The known catholike churche is proued to be the verye churche of Chryste, in that that from the beginning it hath bene .i. kepte and continued one. 1535 *Cromwell in Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 47 In that that the said frensh kyng hathe.. answered at all tymes on the kynges parte. a 1548 *Hall Chron.*, *Edw IV* 222 Kyng Edward in these hys last battayles was fortunate for that, that he at sondry tymes was persecuted. of his enemies.

† Take that! († have that!): a phrase used in delivering a blow, etc.

a 1245 *Cursor M.* 16290 (Trin) Wip his hond a buffet He 3af ihesus He seide 'Take þat to teche þe lore. c 1245 *Cast. Perseu* 3119 in *Macro Plays*, For þi couetyse, haue þou þat, I schal þee bunche with my bat. 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err* II. ii 23 Thinkst y^e I test? hold, take thou that, and that. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simplex* xi, I must do my duty, Sir, so take that—and that—and that—(thrashing the man with his rattan). *Ind.* xii, Then I'll turn Protestant and damn the Pope—take that now, Father M'Grath.

2. Used emphatically, instead of repeating a previous word or phrase. a. Preceded by *and* (rarely *but*), and referring to something in the previous clause. [Cf. L. *et id, idque, F. et cela.*]

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I 278 On þam [berries] ys seed and þæt swart. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 121 Crist godes sune wes ihusum to þa dede, and þæt to swulche dede swa [etc.] c 1386 *CHAUCER Friar's T.* 294, I haue been syk, and that ful many a day. c 1425 *Digby Myst.* iv 1067 We shall here tidings. And þat I trust shortly. 1535 *COVERDALE Kings* iv. 3 Borowe without of all thy neighbours empty vessels, & that not a fewe. — *Ps.* xlii. 5 God helpeth her, & y^e right early. 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb) 62 Exercise indeede wee doe, but that very fore-backwardly. 1772 *Wesley Trul* 2 June, A man began to scream, and that so loud that my voice was quite drowned. 1833 L. *RITCHIE Wand by Love* 168 It was necessary to act, and that promptly.

b. Representing a word or phrase in the previous clause or sentence. usually standing first in its own clause, with inverted construction (*that I will* = I will do that). *collog*

c 1350 *Will Palmer* 4161 Hete hem bider wende. *þæt* i wol, seide william. a 1450 *Cov. Myst* xxiii (1841) 222 Hath any man condempnyd the? *Mulser*, Nay forsothe that hathe ther nought. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* iv v 60 Was there a wise woman with thee? *Fal.* I, that there was. 1642 *Suddaine Answ.* to *Sud. Moderatour* 3 The Moderator is full of Rhetorick and Oratory too, that he is. 1825 T. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr* I 196, 'I can say 'em all!' 'That you can't', said Tom. 1855 *Ruskin Sesame* I. 29 To feel with them, we must be like them, and none of us can become that without pains. 1872 'L. CARROLL' *Through Looking-Glass* vi, 'They must be very curious creatures.' 'They are that', said Humpty Dumpty. 1900 F. P. DUNNE in *Westin Gas* 13 June 1/3 'They'll be out here nex week.' 'They will that', Mr. Dooley replied.

3. In opposition to *this* (cf. II. 2): esp. in phr. *this and (or) that* = one thing and (or) another: see THIS B. I. 3. Also occas. *that . . . that* = one thing . . . another thing.

c 888 K. *ALFRED Boeth* xxxiii § 2 Þonne lufað sum ðæt, sum elles hwæt. 1390 — [see THIS B. I. 3] c 1450 tr. *De Imitatione* in xvi 84 Whether a good spirit or an euil sure þe to desire þat or þat. *Idid* lv. 130 Lete oon seke þat, a noþer þat. 1618 *Scott Hrt. Mid* xvi, Lay that and that together! 1844 *MARRYAT Perc Keene* xiv, Young as I was, I also could put that and that together.

b. *spec.* (after Latin idiom). The former: coriel to *this* = the latter: see THIS B. I. 3 b. Now arch and literary.

c 1440-1868 [see THIS B. I. 3 b]. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* (1657) Aij b, Corruption of manners, and mazing Errors These delude and distract, that doth debauch a people.

4. As quasi-*sb.*, with pl. *thats*. Also (with capital T) as quasi-proper name: see THIS B. I. 3 c, d. 1656-1805 [see THIS B. I. 3 c, d]. 1920 *Contemp. Rev.* Mar. 307 The immediacy of faith will furnish us with the *That*, whilst we may have to look to other sources for the *What*.

5. Phrases, belonging to *sepses* 1 and 2.

a. *That* is (more fully *that is to say, † to wit, etc.*) introducing (or more rarely following) an explanation of the preceding word, phrase, or statement (or a modifying correction of it)

c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 105 Pe offer mihte is *Castitas*, þæt is clenesse on englisce. a 1225 *Anur R.* 348 Efter schiffte, hit felleð to speken of Penitence, þæt is, dedbote. 1340 *Ayenb.* 220 Huanne þou woldest bidde god wisliche and diligentliche, þæt is ententifliche and perseuerantliche. a 1440 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS* 8 The thurde sacrament is called penance, þæt is sotheofaste for-thynkyng þæt we hafe of oure synne. 1523 (COVERDALE) *Old God & New* (1534) Bj, In all poyntes, y^e is to wyte bothe in his doctryne and also in his luyngye. 1625 B. JONSON *Staple of Nv.* 1, Look to me, . . . That is look on me, and with all thine eyes. 1802 *ALEX. Nat Theol* xxiii. (ed. 2) 440 Every animated being has its *sensoryum*, that is, a certain portion of space, within which perception and volition are exerted. 1865 *Ruskin Sesame* I § 22 Those who 'intrude' (thrust, that is) themselves into the fold.

b. *All that*: all that sort of thing; that and everything of the kind. *And all that*, and so forth, *et cetera* (see ALL A. 8 c); so, in same sense, *and that*. *Not so . . . as all that*: not so . . . as that amounts to; not quite so . . . as that. *For all that*. see FOR 23 a. *Like that*, of that kind, or in that manner: see LIKE a. 1 ¶, *adv.* I.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 76 3it for all þat, manye of þe iews hadden gret indignacyoun of hem. 1638 *JUNIUS PAUL. Ancients* 36 It is for all that a greater matter to expresse in Achilles his picture the very same Att. 1702 *Mousegrove a Rat* 3 My mighty Bulk does even eleuate and surprize, and all that. 1719 *De For Crusoe* (1840) II. vi 150 To talk of my repenting, alas! 'tis past all that with me. It is too late. 1742 *RICHARDSON Pamela* III. 17 If People will set up for Virtue, and all that, let 'em be uniformly virtuous. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Mistr* II. 89 Full of chat, in passing harmless jokes 'bout beans and that. 1848 *THACKERAY Fan. Fair* ix, Dob reads Latinlike English, and French and that. 1884 *Ruskin Let to F. Randal* Wks. 1907 XXX Intro 65 'What do you think I would give to be your age, and able to draw like that!'

c. *At that* (orig. U. S., *collog* or *slang*) estimated at that rate, at that standard, even in that capacity, in respect of that; too; 'into the bargain': 'a cant phrase . . . used to define more nearly or intensify something already said' (Bartlett).

Prob. extended from *dear at that, cheap at that (price)*. 1855 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 324/2 'Now then, mister', turning to the man at the bar, 'drinks round, and cobbler at that.' 1883 *STEVENSON Silverado Sp.* 167 Yet water it was, and sea-water at that. 1884 F. M. CRAWFORD *Rom. Suger* I. 225 A shoemaker, and a poor one at that. 1897 *Trans Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX 73 The infant was underfed, and did not receive the correct food at that.

** *As antecedent pronoun*

(= *F. celui, Cel. der, derjenige*)

6. As antecedent to a relative (pron or adv.) expressed or understood

Here, and in 7 and 8 usually (as in II. 3) definitive rather than demonstrative, the relative clause (or dependent phrase) serving to complete the definition.

a. Of a thing, in general sense *that that, that which* = the thing which, what, so that *whereby, wherein, wherewith, whence*, etc.

Sometimes following the relative clause, which then begins with *what* that being in this case now pleonastic and emphatic

[a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* III vii [iv] (1890) 178 Hwælc þæs cýninges zeleafa & modes wilsumnis in God were, þæt æfter his deaðe was gecýðed.] 13 *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 515 Wyрке and dotz þat at þe moun. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Savits* v. vi (*Magdalena*) 605 For-þi be sikker in þat, þat scho be taught. 1399 *Rolls of Parl.* III 452/1 Havyng consideration to that that was prayed by the comon, that that that was evell should be amended in this Parliament. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 48 *þæt* þat semys to 30w yn þys mateie. 1526 *TINDALE i Cor.* xi 23 That which I gave vnto you I receaved off the lorde. 1545 *RAYNOLD Bryth Mankynde* 127 Though the chylde reiecte and vomyte vp agayne that the whiche it receaueth. 1597 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* III ii 226 Hah that thou hadst seen that, that this Knight and I haue seene. 1650 *GENTILIUS Considerations* 233 Coriolanus, who could not attain to that as he wanted, should have forsaken that which he had received. 1674 *GRW Anat. Trunks* II ii § 3 What the Mouth is, to an Animal; that the Root is to a Plant. 1875 *F. HALL in Lippincott's Mag* XV 341/1 There was that about the place which filled me with a sense of utter dreariness.

b. Referring to a preceding sb., and equivalent to *the* with the sb. e. g. in first quot., *that which* = 'the bread which'.

1634 *HOLLAND Phry* II 141 The Sitanian bread, i. that which is made of three months corn. 1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Rinula Laryngis*, that which is covered by the Cartilage of the Epiglottis. 1825 *SCOTT Beth o'ed* xv, Breaking into your apartment, [he] transported you to that where I myself received you from his arms. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 68 The proportion between the load at the maximum and that by which the wheel is stopped. 1859 *RUSKIN Two Paths* II. § 54 Fine Art is that in which the hand, the head, and the heart go together.

c. Of a person. Now only as in 1 b. In quot. 1542 *that which* = 'he who' or 'one that'.

1542 *UDALL Eram. Apoph* 35 He taunted Plato, as y^t whiche in rebuking hym did committe the veray selfe same faulte. 1591 *Shaks. Two Gent.* iv. ii. 87 Who is that that spake? *Mod.* That was our member who spoke first at the meeting.

7. With ellipsis of a following relative (suby or obj. of the relative clause) = that person or thing (sc. 'that' or 'which'). Now only where *that* is definitely demonstrative or emphatic, as in 1.

In earlier use the antecedent pronoun was omitted: see *THAT rel. pron.* 3. From the 16th c. onwards there are examples in which it is difficult to say whether the single *that* is the antecedent or the relative. Wherever it is emphatic it may be considered the demonstrative. Cf. also *THAT rel. pron.* 3 and 10.

[1523 *LD. BERNERS Froiss* I. 295 For that is myne is yours.] 1598 *Shaks. Merry W.* IV. iii. 212 May be the knave bragge'd of that he could not compass. 1601 — *Twel. N.* v. 1 153 Be that thou know'st thou art, and then thou art As great as that thou fear'st. 1601 — *Jul. C.* I. ii. 314 Thy Honorable Mettle may be wrought From that that is dispos'd. 1850 *NEALE Med Hymns* 20 Here vouchsafe to all Thy servants that they supplicate to gain. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Tristram & Isolt* I. 7 Who is that stands by the dying fire? 1884 W. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 49 She was not of his fold. It was *that* she thought of.

8. Followed by defining words (of or other prep. with a sb., or a pple or other vbl. adj.) which serve to qualify or particularize *that* in the manner of a relative clause.

a. Referring to something just mentioned, and equivalent to *the* with the sb., or *the one*. (Cf. 6 b.)

c 1400 *MAUNDREV* II. (1839) 37 *þæt* alle it be so, that men seyn, that this croune is of thornes. I haue seen many tymes that of Paris and that of Costantynoble thei were bothe made of 1ussches of the see. 1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 54 b, So doth their Pearch exceed that of other Countries. 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Plea. St. Eng.* III xi (ed. 20) 387 That at Radcliff was founded by Nicholas Gibson. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* s. v. *Rubrica*. 1802 *MAR EDGEMORTH Moral T.* xii, Turning from the history of meanness to that of enthusiasm. 1825 L. Hook *Sayings* Ser. II. *Sutherli* I 92 The post arrived, and brought letters. That from his sister was full of tender solicitude. *Mod* Which house? That with a verandah. That formerly occupied by Mr. A.

b. In general sense = the thing that is . . . what is . . . (Cf. 6 a.)

1607 C. NEWPORT in 3rd *Rep. Hist MSS Comm.* 54/1 Not having any man to put in trust of the ship and that in her. 1844 *BROWNING Laboratory* iv, That in the mortar—you call it a gun? 1867 *MORRIS Jason* vi. 325 Careful of that stored up within our hold.

† c. Referring to a statement or saying cited immediately after: usually in *that of* (the author).

1662 *STILLINGF. Orig. Sacr.* I. v. § 2 The Egyptians are supposed to have been best skilled as to the form of the year, according to that of Macrobius, *Anni certus modus apud solos semper Egyptios fuit*. 1671 H. M. i. *Erasm. Collog.* 309 Perhaps the laigest may be the greater, according to that, 'The booty which is sought for by many hands is quickly acquired'. 1675 T. PULLEIN *Mod. Ch. Eng.* (1843)

147 Alleging that of St. Bernard; 'Such a number of festivities is fitter for citizens, than for exiles and pilgrims'.

II. Demonstrative Adjective. Pl. as in I.

1. The simple demonstrative used (as adjective in concord with a sb.), to indicate a thing or person either as being actually pointed out or present, or as having just been mentioned and being thus mentally pointed out. (Now distinguished from the definite article *THE* as being *demonstrative*, i. e. pointing out, and not merely *definitive*, i. e. distinguishing or singling out.)

The use before a possessive, as in quot 1551, is *obs* or *arch*, the periphrasis with *of* (see *OF* 44) being now substituted for the possessive.

In Sc. also referring to something mentioned immediately after, where mod Eng uses *this*. Cf I. 1, and THIS B. II. 1. b. c. 1200 ORMIN 2490 Pe laferd hafit litlell rum Inn all batt miclee riche. c. 1250 [see A. 2]. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 205 Ich wille telle bat cas. c. 1350 *Will Palerne* 671 He went to haue laugt bat ladi loueli in armies. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 63 Joseph... said he sulde com agayn bat day viij dayes. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. iii 79 That gentiwoman was causar of my faders deth. 1551 ROBINSON tr *More's Utopia* Ep. to W Cecylle (1895) 16 Though no commoditie of that my labour... should arise. 1661 WALTON *Angler* xix. (ed. 3) 238 [This fish] was almost a yard broad, and twice that length. 1746 P. FRANCIS tr *Horace*, Ep. II. ii. 16 My stock is little, but that stock my own. 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Myst Udolpho* xxxiii, She hardly dared to suffer her thoughts to glance that way. 1821 BYRON *Poems* III lxxxvii xii, The tyrant of the Chersonese was freedom's best and bravest friend, That tyrant was Miltiades! 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Ser. II. *Man of Many Fr* I 289 Sophy, put down that knife—Marna, that child will cut her fingers off. 1861 M. PARTISON *Ess* (1889) I. 47 The gates were closed at nine o'clock, and on no pretext opened after that hour. 1897 *Pall Mall Mag* Feb 188 The wife of the that time Governor.

b. Indicating a person or thing assumed to be known, or to be known to be such as is stated. Often (esp. before a person's name - cf. L. *iste*) implying censure, dislike, or scorn; but sometimes commendation or admiration. Freq standing before a noun or noun-phrase in apposition with another.

a. 1300 *Cursor M* 12825 Pis herods. Pat caifit vn-meth and vn-meke. 1400 *Stac Rome* 405 Pope pelagius, bat holy mon. c. 1410 *Love Bonavent.* *Mirr.* (1909) 50 The angeles songen that ioyful songe *Gloria in excelsis*. 1526 TINDALE 2 Tim. I. 12 He is able to kepe that which I have committed to his keepynge agaynst that daye. 1563 *Homilies* II *Gluttony* (1899) 301 Holofornes had his head stricken from his shoulders by that seely woman Judith. 1591 SPENSER *Tears of Muses* 401 Thy gay Sonne, that winged God of Loue. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb.* III. iv 15 That Drug-damn'd Italy. 1646 R. BAILLIE *Let* (1841) II. 349 Will that fool Johnstone never take any course for your books? 1713 STRELL *Guard* No. 1 P. 1 Mr. Airs, that excellent penman. 1800 WORDSW *Andrew Jones*, I hate that Andrew Jones; he'll breed His children up to waste and pillage. 1865 G. MACDONALD *A Forbes* 51 He's a dour cratet, that Murdoch Malison. 1866 G. MEREDITH *Vittoria* xxviii, 'Ah' in that England of yours, women marry for wealth.

c. Used with a plural sb or numeral, instead of *those*: now only with plurals treated as singulars (e.g. *means, pains*) or taken in a collective sense.

In some Sc. dialects used before plural sbs generally. c. 1330 *Amis & Amil* 2492 And in on graue they were leyde, That hende knyghtes both two. c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod* 3605 He come here bat ladyes to, And tolde hem alle. 1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* Hb. ii, From that waynes that be not yet affixed vnto the chorion. *Ibid* 73 Also to wasche that partes in water. 1575 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 473 The present troublis quhairwith that cuntreis ar inquietit. 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen* (1676) 204, I will spare thee that pains. 1710 SWIFT *Examiner* No. 16 P. 7 That ill manners I have been often guilty of. 1768 GOLDSM *Good-n.* *Mam* I, There's that ten guineas you were sending to the poor gentleman. 1861 TROLLOPE *Franklin* P. I xii 252 As to that five thousand pounds. 1865 MISS BRADDON *Only a Clad* xxiv, During that rainy six weeks. 1868 G. MACDONALD *R. Falconer* I. xx, Maybe ye wad like to lunk at that anes.

d. *That once*, that one time: see *ONCE* 9 c. e. = 'The same' (*obs. rare*). *That same*, *that self*: see *SAME* A. 5, B. 2, 4, SELF B. 1, 2.

1579 *LYLY Euphues* (Arh) 190 The Rose that is eaten with the Canker is not gathered because it groweth on that stalke yat the sweet doth, neither was Helen made a Starre because shee came of that Egge with Castor.

2. In opposition to *this*: properly denoting the more distant of two things, but often vaguely indicating one thing as distinguished from another. Cf. I. 3 above.

13 [see THIS B. I. 3] 1551- [see THIS B. II. 2] b. Strengthened by *there* (also abbrev. *'ere*, *'air*) immediately following. See *THEERE* B. 3 c. Cf. *this here* (*HERE adv.* 1 d), *dial.* and *vulgar*.

3 In concord with a sb. which is the antecedent to a relative (expressed or understood). Cf. I. 6, 7.

Usually definitive rather than demonstrative, serving for introduction or anticipation of the relative clause, which completes the description; thus often interchangeable with the (cf. *THE a. 14*), but usually more emphatic. (Similarly with a noun further defined by a pple., as in quot. 1813.)

c. 1470 *ASHBY Dicta Philos.* 701 That kyng that maketh his 24 Erle Emerye and Raymondin, stode, on that syde as them semyd that the stryf was. 1534 *MORE Confut. Tindale* Wks. 490/2 A manne may saye 'the man that we spake of was here', or 'that man that we spake of was here'. 1637 *HEVLIN Brief Anst.* 75 It was ordeined, that that mans tongue should be cut out which did speake any slanderous words. 1647-8 COTTERELL *Damia's Hist.* Fr. (1678) 21

Brought to that issue as was intended. 1658 DRYDEN *Cromwell* xii, Like that bold Greek who did the East subdue. 1690 *LOCKE Govt* I. iv § 42 By withholding that relief God requires him to afford. 1779 *Mirror* No. 50 P. 2 That listlessness and languor which attend a state of total inaction. 1813 *EUSTACE Italy* (1815) III. xi. 394 On that peninsula called La Spilla, hanging over yonder deep cavern. 1813 Sir H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* III. (1814) 56 The root is that part of the vegetable which least impresses the eye.

b. In advb phrases of time or place, with following relative clause (with relative usually omitted); e.g. *by that time (that)*... = by the time that... (*obs.*). (In quot. 1573 with advb. clause.) Now *rare* (replaced by *the*), unless emphatic.

c. 1400 *Chron. Vilod* 3150 Fulle seke he was By bat tyme bat he bedur po come. 1513 *LD BEARNERS Froiss.* I. 240 By that tyme it was day, they came to the mountayne. 1573 L. LIND *Marrow of Hush* (1653) 93 That night before they should sail in the morning, appeared unto Simondies the self-same man. 1598 GREENWY *Tactius* *Ann.* I. 11 (1622) 21 [They] beset the wood, that way the army should returne. 1656 S. HOLLAND *Zara* (1719) 65 By that time they were half over Styx, they espied an aged Person. 1760 *Impostors Detected* IV. III. 179 He got me a wife by that time I had attained my fiftenth year. 1805 *EMILY CLARK Banks of Duoro* I 48 Enraptured at that time the event took place.

4. Indicating quality or amount. Of that kind or degree; such, so great. Const. *that* (conj.), as (with finite vb. or inf), inf. (without as), or rel. pron. (also with ellipsis of the conj. or rel.); rarely without correlative. Now chiefly *arch.* (or *dial.*). (Cf. *THAT dem. adv.*)

a. 1450 *Kut de la Tour* (1906) 131 She wepte for her synnes, bat was the loue of God and the drede that she bad for her museunge. 1530 TINDALE *Prot. Test.* When I am brought in to that extremite that I must either suffre or forsake god. 1547 *Boorde Introd.* *Knowl.* III. (1870) 133 Saynt Partryckes purgatory... is not of that effycacye as is spoken of. 1602 SHAKS. *Hann.* I. v. 48 From me, whose loue was of that dignity, That it went hand in hand, even with the Vow I made to her in marriage. 1648 MILTON *Timore Kings* (1650) 57 With that cunning and dexterity as is almost imperceivable. 1678 WALTON *Life Sanderson* 52 An Error of that Magnitude, that I cannot but wonder. 1734 DUCHESSE QUEENSMARY in *Let. Cites Suffol.* (1824) II. 94 This enlivened us to that degree that we were mighty good company. 1821 SHELLEY in *Lady S. Mann* (1850) 155, I hope that I have treated the question with that temper and spirit as to silence cavil. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xlvii, He struck her, with that heaviness, that she tottered on the marble floor. 1865 L. OLIPHANT *Peccadilly* (1870) 241 He blushed to that degree that I felt quite shy.

† 5. As neuter sing. of the definite article: see *THE* A. 1 c. *Obs.* (exc. in *that ilk*: see *ILK* a.). *That one*, *that other* = the one, the other: see *ONE* 18, *OTHER* B. 2; also *TONE*, *TOTHER*. *Obs.*

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Orosius* I. § 1 Twegen daelas Asia, and bat oþer Europe. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 707 Pat þe on broþer in nede helpeþ here bat oþer. c. 1400 *Ganielyn* 305 [He] toke him by bat on arme & threw him in a well. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* x. ix. 427 Two brethren, that one byght Aleyne, and the other byghte Tryan. 1509 *Sel Cas Cr.* *Star Chamber* (Selden) 294 Half of that briggie appertaigneth to the said abbot and that other half to the said Town. 1576 GASCOTTE *Steel Gl.* (Arb) 68 That one eye winks. That other pries and peekes.

III. Demonstrative Adverb. [Closely related to the adjective use in II. 4.]

To that extent or degree; so much, so (Qualifying an adj., adv., or pple., † rarely a vb.) Now only *dial.* and *Sc.* (exc. as in b).

c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 6279 His sekeneþ bat encrest, He gert beere him. Aboute þe contre on a bere. 1616 in J. Russell *Hager* vii. (1882) 160 If I had been that unhappy as to have such a foolish thing. c. 1670 *HACKET Alp. Williams* ii. (1693) 67 This was carried with that little noise that the Bishop was not awaked. 1803 BOSWELL *Change Edin* 5 Gowd's no that scanty. 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxiv, I was on my guard for a blow, he was that passionate. 1870 — *E. Drood* II. 1884 Mrs. RIDGELL *Berna Boyle* vii, The rooms are that small you might reach a book off the opposite wall. 1888 R. BOLDREWOOD *Robbery under Armes* xxi, He was that weak as he could hardly walk. 1902 O. WISTER *Virginian* xxv, You were that cool! *Mod. Sc.* He's grown that big þe wad hardly ken him. He was that cunning!

b. With an adv. or adj. of quantity, e.g. *that far* (= as far as that), *that much*, *that high*: more definite than *so*, as indicating the precise amount.

1634 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1862) I. 126, I repose that much in His rich grace that He will be loath to change upon me. 1805 JEFFERSON *Writ* (1830) IV. 39 His family, which he had sent that far in the course of the day. 1856 Mrs. STOWE *Dred* I. 5, I never liked anything that long [= six weeks]. 1870 MISS BRIDGMAN *Rob. Lynne* II. xi. 224, 'I recollect you that high—holding her hand about six inches off the table.

That (ðæt, ðet), *relative pron.* Forms: see below. [An unstressed and phonetically weakened form of *THAT dem. pron.*, used to subordinate one predication to another.

The Common Indo-Eur. had no relative pronoun, which has been developed separately in the different linguistic families. In Latin it was evolved out of the interrogative, in Teutonic chiefly out of the demonstrative. But even within the Teutonic languages the relative is differently formed (see Wright *Gothic Grammar* § 270, *Old Eng. Grammar* § 468). In mod. English it is expressed by *that*, from the demonstrative pron., and by *who* (*whom*), *which*, *what* (after L. *qui, quæ, quod*, F. *qui, que, quod*) from the interrogative pronouns. In northern dialect, ME. and mod., it is commonly expressed by *at*, *'at*, rel. pron. In OE. it was expressed (a) by the simple demonstrative *se, ðe,*

þæt; (2) by the particle *þe*; (3) by *þe* preceded by a personal pronoun or the demonstrative. For *þe*, see *THE conjunctive particle*. The use of the demonstrative as a relative appears to have come about simply by the subordination of the second of two originally consecutive sentences to the first; thus, 'he came to a river, that (or this) was broad and deep', whence 'he came to a river that was broad and deep'. In OE. it is sometimes impossible to determine whether the pronoun of the second clause is still demonstrative or has become relative. Thus the words in the OE. version of *Beda's History*, I. xii. (1890) 52 'H1 wæron Whigtgylses suna. þæs fæder was Witta haten þæs fæder was Witta haten, and þæs Witta fæder was Woden nemned', might be read either as short consecutive sentences, 'They were sons of Whigtgyls; his father [lit. that's father] was called Witta, his father was called Witta, and this Witta's father was named Woden', or 'They were sons of Whigtgyls whose father was called Witta, whose father was called Witta, and whose (Witta's) father was named Woden'. Beda's Latin has *cognis* in all three places, so that the translator apparently used *þæs* as a relative. See also Wulfing *Syntax Affreßes des Grossen* I. § 275. Now, and for a long time past, the relative *that* has been stressless, and consequently with obscure vowel, but this unstressing and obscuration came gradually, and was never represented in writing, so that in the written forms there is nothing to distinguish the relative from the demonstrative.]

A. Examples of early inflexional forms.

(The inflexional forms were, to begin with, those of the dem. pron. and definite article (see *prec* and *THE*), but, as relative, that is now invariable for gender, case, and number.) c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix. 12 Singað dryhtne se [L. *qui*] eardnā in Sion. *Ibid.* 28 Ðes [cognis] muð awercednusse & butternisse ful is Ðad cxxxii. Swe swe deaw se astiged in munt Sion. c. 825 *Vesp. Hymns* xii. 4 gehiowadas mon ðem [cni] ðinne onlicnisse ondwlotan saldes gelicne. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* I. i § 1 Oceanus, þone man garsecg hated. *Ibid* § 11 Rīn þa ea, seo wīlð of þæm george þe mon Alpis hætt. *Ibid.* Donua þa ea, þære æwelme is neah Rines ofre. *Ibid* II. vii. § 2 An burg in Africa so [gna] was neah þæm sæ. a. 900 tr *Beda's Hist* I. xii [xv] (1890) 52 Witta þæs fæder was Woden nemned. c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt xxiv 15 Unfergum slithnes ðu [Rushw þe] gecueden was from ðæm wito. c. 1200 O. E. *Chron* an 1093, Anselme, se was ær abbot on Bec.

B. Signification.

The general relative pronoun, referring to any antecedent, and used without inflexion irrespective of gender, number, and case.

I. 1. Introducing a clause defining or restricting the antecedent, and thus completing its sense.

(The ordinary use: referring to persons or things.) Sometimes replaceable by *who* (of persons) or *which* (of things), but properly only in cases where no ambiguity results. Cf. 2, and see *WHO*, *WHICH*, *REL.* (For ellipsis of *that*, see 3.)

c. 825 *Vesp. Psalter* vii. 7 In bebode þæt ðu bibude. 858 *Charter in O E Texts* 438 Des landes boec. Ðet eðelbeaht cuning wulfate sealde. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v § 1 Ne sece ic no her þa bec ac þæt þæt þa bec forstent. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxxviii 41 [lxxxix 48] Hwylc manna is þæt his azene... sawle gænerize? c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 3 God [fgoð] in þane castel þe is onsein eou. *Ibid.* 79 Þes Mon þæt albit from ierusalem in to ierico. a. 1225 *Ancre R.* 162 Þeo þet duden mid God al þet beo euer wolden. c. 1300 *Cursor M* 22118 All þat he cristen finds þare. 1340 *Ayenb.* 39 þe nalse yulende þet vlyþ. c. 1374 CHAUCEUR *Boeth.* iv. pr vii 123 (Camb. MS.) Pou bat art put in the encres or in the heichte of vertu. 1377 *LANGL. P. Pl* B. x. 38 Þo bat feynen hem folkis. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* iv. 16 The peple that dwelte in derknessis say grete lit. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Armes* (S.T.S.) 244. It was that was wont to be callu law. c. 1460 FORTESCUE *Ab. & Lm.* *Mon* ix (1885) 130 The kyng of Scottis þat last dyed. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xx. 8 He rewils weil, that weil him self can gyd. 1526 TINDALE *John* iv 26, I thatt spake vnto the, am he. 1531 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 24 A distres that I toke of byr. 1596 DANKERT tr *Comines* (1614) 173 But this was not it that grieved them. 1611 *Bible Ps.* lxxv 2 O thou that hearest prayer. 1722 ADDISON *Spect* No. 522 P. 6 A Tree that grew near an old Wall. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar* II. vi We were the first that ever burst into that silent sea. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 76 How shall I say, son, That am no sister? 1875 JOWETT *Plato* (ed. 2) I. 342 This is about all that he has to say. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *Lond of To-day* xxx. (ed. 3) 269 The Westminster Hall that we now see... is the building of Richard II's time.

b. As obj. of a preposition, which in this case stands at the end of the relative clause (in OE. and ME. sometimes immediately before the verb) e.g. *the cup that I shall drink of* = the cup of which I shall drink; ME. *these that I have of told* = these of which I have told.

(When *whom* or *which* is substituted for *that*, the prep. precedes the relative.)

c. 1200 ORMIN 462 Þiss gode prest, þatt we nu mæleñn offe, Wass gehatenn Zacaryas. a. 1300 *Seven Sins* 44 in E. E. P. (1862) 9 þe deuil is his executiv of is gold and is tressure þat he so moch trist to. c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (1839) II. 10 The nayles that crist was nailyd with on the cros. c. 1430 *Hymns Virg* 37/69 Theise iij þat y þaue of toold. 1473 *Conventry Lett-Bk.* 383 The which letter... is in keyping in the Tour of Sent Marie hall in the same box þat the kynges generall pardon granted to this Citee is ine. 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* xx. 22 Are ye able to drynke off the cuppe that y shall drinke of, and to be baptysed with the baptism that y shalbe baptysed with? 1611 *Bible Judges* xx. 48 All the cities that they came to. 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1 49 The dangers that Mistrust and Timor were driven back by. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt. Midl.* xxix [xxx], The ship that somebody was sailing in. 1841 S. WARREN *Ten thousand a-Year* xiv, There's nothing that we need be afraid of. *Mod.* The play that you were talking about. The hole that the mouse ran into. The town that he came from.

2. Introducing a clause stating something additional about the antecedent (the sense of the

principal clause being complete without the relative clause). Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*, the ordinary equivalents being *who* (obj. *whom*) of persons, and *which* of things.

But the relative clause is often merely descriptive, stating an attribute of the antecedent, or it may give the reason or a reason of the main statement, and thus be closely connected with it, the use in these cases approaches that in *x*. There are thus many cases in which modern use allows either *that* or *who*, *which*, and in which poets prefer *that*. (*That* as in quot. *c* 1450 is now impossible.)

c 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* 1. 1 § 7 On Indea londe is xliii beoda buton þam 13lande Taprabane, þæt hæfð on him x byrg. *a* 900 tr. *Bædd's Hist.* 1. 1. (1890) 24 Breaton ist garseges ealond, ðæt was iu geara Albion haten. *c* 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 30 Æcyres weod, þæt ðe [*Rushw.* þæt] to dæg is & bið to morgen on oðen asend. *a* 1240 *Ureissu* in *Lamb Hom.* 185 Ha hæuf or winelap æt cunfort on eorpe, þæt is fikel and fals. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 9406 He wrought a felau of his ban Till Adam, þæt was first allan [v. r. his an]. *c* 1300 *Cast Love* 8-9 God flader and Sone and Holgost, þæt alle þing on eorpe sixt and west, þæt O God art and brilli-hod. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prolog* to *Smale fowles* maken melodye, That slepen al the nyght with open eye. *c* 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 507 Vt hit happen the said priour and Convent to faile in the payment of þe said yearly rente (that god-for-bede). *c* 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* xxiv. 515 Reynaude, that sawe this barde batayll, shoveld himselfe among the thickest. *c* 1489-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Litany*, O God mercifull father, that despyseth not the sighinge of a contryte heart. *c* 1617 *BR. MOUNTAGU Diatribe* 16 You are a merry man... that tell me, your selfe, you are not within. *c* 1678 *Guns powder Treason* in *Select Harl. Misc.* (1793) 252 Catesby thereupon engaged Sir Everard Digby, that promised to advance fifteen hundred pounds towards it; and Mr. Francis Tresham, that gave him assurance of two thousand pounds. *c* 1824 *LAMB Let. to W. Marten* 19 July (in *Society's Catal.* 5 June (1902) 66), Pity me that have been a Gentleman these four weeks and am reduced in one day to the state of a ready writer. *c* 1843 *MACAULAY Lays Auc. Rome, Horatius*, False Sextus That wrought the deed of shame. *c* 1885-94 R. BRIDGES *Evangel & Psyche* May 4 Lazy mists, that still climb'd on the shadowy roots of every hill.

3. As subj. or obj. of the rel. clause, with ellipsis of the antecedent.

a. Of things. *thæt* = (the thing) that, that which, what. Very common down to 16th c.; now *arch.* and *poetic.*, what being the prose form.

In later use the single *that* may become emphatic, and is then demonstrative with ellipsis of the relative: see *THAT dem. pron.* 7.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxvi. § 1 þonne ðu oððe hæfdest þæt þu noldes oððe næfdest þæt ðu woldest. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 Nu scule ge understanden þæt hit bi-tacten. *c* 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3066 Ðat [þæt] al bi-leaf sal al ben numen. *a* 1300 *Cursor M.* 3711 He ete and dranc þæt was his will. *c* 1315 *SHOREHAM* vi. 11 þu hast y-ryt þæt was amys, Wyornie þæt was y-loie. *c* 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 7877 Antenor did that in him was. *c* 1477-9 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 91 Paid to hewe Clerk that he lackyd in his wagis. *c* 1535 *COVERDALE Matt.* xx. 14 Take that thine is [Wyclif that that is thine] and they waye. *c* 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem.* 1. (Arb.) 49 Where they should neither see that was vncumle nor here that was vnholdest. *c* 1600 *SHAKS.* *A. Y. L.* ii. 11. 77. I earne that I eate get that I weare. *c* 1611 *BIBLE Job* xli. 3 Therefore haue I vitthered that I vnderstood not. *c* 1807 *MORRIS Odyss.* xii. 301 In peace eat that ye haue.

b. Of persons. *thæt* = (the person) that, he (or him) that, one that; *ph.* (persons) that, they (them), or those who. Now only after *there are* and the like: see *THERE adv.* 5 f.

c 1300 *Cast Love* 5 þat good þenkeþ good may do. *a* 1400 *Arthur* x Herkenep, þat loueþ honour. *a* 1400 *Pol Poems* 1. 122 That taken with wrong, are goddis theues. *c* 14. *Why I can't be a Nun* 244 in *E. E. P.* (1864) 24 Dame chastyete sum her loun in hert fulle dere, And there weren that dyd not so. *c* 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Prov.* xl. 24 There is that scattereth, and is more increased. *c* 1585 *R. BROWNE Answ.* *Cartwright* 79 There were of the princes that took his parte. *c* 1605 *SHAKS Lear* i. iv. 279 Woe [to him] that too late repents. *c* 1611 *BIBLE Exod.* iii. 14. I am that I am. *a* 1665 *DIGBY Pro Mem.* (1827) 272 Of her ancestors there have been that have exalted and pulled down kings.

II. In various special or elliptical constructions, in some of which *that* passes into a relative or conjunctive adverb. (Cf. next word.)

4. After *same*: sometimes strictly the rel. pron. (1); sometimes with looser construction or ellipsis: = *as*: see *SAME A.* 1 a, and cf. *AS B.* 23.

c 1200, etc. (see *SAME A.* 1 a). *a* 1375 tr. *Pol. Verg. Eng. Hist.* (Camden No. 20) 181 William made the same awnser that before. *c* 1600 *SURFLET Countre Farme* 1 xxx. 200 The mare-mule is subject to the same diseases that the horse. *c* 1664 *H. MORE Exp. 7 Epist.* viii. 124. I understand by φιλαδέφια the same that ἀγάπη, universal Love. *c* 1690 *W. WALKER Idiomatic. Anglo-Lat.* 387 They say Diana is the same that the Moon is. *c* 1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print* 404 He grasps his left hand about the Foot end of the Page in the same posture that his right hand grasps the Head end. *c* 1783 *COLMAN Prose on Sea Ocas. Notes Art Poetry* (1787) III. 97 Other crutches have taken the text... in the same sense that I have here considered it. *c* 1819 *HAZLITT Pol. Ess.* 422 If Mr. Malthus chooses to say, that men will always be governed by the same good mechanical motives that they are at present.

5. Preceded by a descriptive noun or adj., in a parenthetic exclamatory clause (e.g. *fool that he is*) = *AS B.* 25.

c 1374 *CHAUCER Trilogus* iii. 1516 (1565) Nece, how kan ye fare? Criseyde answerde, Neure he bet for yow, Fox þat ye ben. *c* 1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 26 Lo! sirs, my worthily wiffe, þat scie is! *c* 1566 *TINDALE Rom.* vii. 24 O wretched

man that I am. *c* 1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* v. iv. 28 O miserable, vnhappy that I am. *c* 1605 *R. R. in Sylvester's Wks.* (1880) I 15/2 Foole that I was, I thought in younger times [etc.]. *c* 1855 *BROWNING Popularity* 1 Stand still, true poet that you are! I know you. *c* 1877 *E. W. GOSSE North. Stud.* 4 *Danish Poets* (1890) 227 A few months after Andersen—poor little forlorn adventurer that he was—left that city.

6. 1 a. = *AS B.* 13 *Obs. rare*—
c 1175 *Credo* in *Lamb. Hom.* 75 Alle 3e kunnen leste, þæt ich wene, ower credo.

b. In *not that I know*, and similar expressions: = According to what, as far as. Cf. *KNOW v.* 18 c.

c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxi. 239 No wordyt he spake That I wist. *c* 1530 *PALSGR.* 762/1, I never trespassed agaynst hym, that I wotte of. *c* 1604 *SHAKS Ham.* ii. ii. 155 *Pol.* Hath there bene such a time... That I haue possitively said, 'tis so, When it prou'd otherwise? *c* 1776 *King* Not that I know. *c* 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 301, I was not at Mongheer; nor was he there, that I know of. *c* 1819 *SHAKS Cenci* i. iii, Can we do nothing? *c* 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1872) 126 But Protestantism has not died yet, that I hear of. *c* 1864 *DASENT Fest & Earnest* (1873) II 343 He had never seen Hall that he knew before that day. *c* 1886 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Rep.* 31 *Chanc. Div.* 367 An injunction to restrain such proceedings has never that I know of been granted since 1851. *Mod.* He is not here, that I can learn. No one knows anything about it, that I can find.

7. After the word *time*, or any sb. meaning a point or space of time: At, in, or on which; when.

Usually introducing a defining clause, as in *x* sometimes an additional statement, as in *2*. For ellipsis of *that*, see *10*. *c* 1600 *SHAKS* *Ham.* ii. ii. 155 *Pol.* Hath there bene such a time... That I haue possitively said, 'tis so, When it prou'd otherwise? *c* 1776 *King* Not that I know. *c* 1776 *Trial of Nundoomar* 301, I was not at Mongheer; nor was he there, that I know of. *c* 1819 *SHAKS Cenci* i. iii, Can we do nothing? *c* 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* iv. (1872) 126 But Protestantism has not died yet, that I hear of. *c* 1864 *DASENT Fest & Earnest* (1873) II 343 He had never seen Hall that he knew before that day. *c* 1886 *SIR N. LINDLEY in Law Rep.* 31 *Chanc. Div.* 367 An injunction to restrain such proceedings has never that I know of been granted since 1851. *Mod.* He is not here, that I can learn. No one knows anything about it, that I can find.

10. = To the time that, till, until. *Obs.*

c 171 *Black Hom.* 237 Nu bry dages to lafe syndon þæt he bi weillap acwellan. *c* 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 33 þæt þu luedest of adames frumþe bet come þes de. *c* 1205 *LAV* 229 þis lond he hre leude þæt come þur lifes ende. *c* 1300 *Cast Love* 1212 From þe tyme þæt he Adam wrougte, þæt he vp-rots and vs-for-bougte.

11. = From the time that; since. *Obs. rare*—
c 1205 *LAV.* 26294 Hit is feole 3ere þæt heore þrættes comen here.

8. Connecting two clauses loosely or anacoluthically, the relative or dependent clause being imperfect (the part omitted being suggested by the principal clause); giving the effect of the ordinary rel. pron. with ellipsis of a preposition, an infinitive, etc.: cf. 7. (Now considered slipshod.)

c 1245 *WYNTOUN Cron.* iv. xxv. 2380 Off þe nyght next gane before þæt Iulys was slayn on þe morn. *c* 1230 *Lo BERNERS Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 494 Oftentimes people spekeþ of a thing that they knowe biþ lyte, what the conclusyon shall be. *c* 1596 *SHAKS. Merch V.* ii. vi. 9 Who riseth from a feast With that keene appetite that he sits downe? *c* 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) 1. 51 Who put this City into that disorder that I found it. *c* 1779 *Mirror* No. 29 v. 4 His fortune and his ancestry entitiled him to appear in any shape that he pleased. *c* 1875 *DASENT Vikings* i. 146 If you will only see things. in the light that we see them.

9. That followed by a poss. pron. corresponding to the antecedent (e.g. *you that your, the man that his, O.E. þe his*, THE particle 3 d) is an ancient mode of expressing the genitive of the relative = *whose*.

(The same idiom is used in many langs., e.g. Celtic, Semitic, etc.) Still common dialectally.

c 126 *So. Acts Ysa.* II (1824) II 45/1 Item, it is ordanet at ilk man þæt his gude extends to xxxi merckis be bodyn at þe leat w'l. a suerde and a buclere, a bow and a schaf of arrowis. *c* 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* viii. xxxv. 327 There came a man that sere Traistram afore hand had slayne his broder. *c* 1523 *FITZHERBERT Husb.* 148 That man that thy horse hath eten his corne or graspe will be greued at the. *c* 1604 *Ld Cromwell* 1. ii, There's legions now of beggars. That their scorn shall dding from Kings. *c* 1873 *MURRAY Dial.* *S. Scotl.* 196 When the Relative is used in the Possessive Case (*whose*) it is necessary to express it by *at* (*that*) and the possessive pronoun belonging to the antecedent; thus 'the man at þys weyle's deid' 'the wumman at ye ken hyr sun.'

10. The relative is very frequently omitted by ellipsis, esp. in senses 1, 1 b (chiefly as obj. or pred., less freq. and now only in certain connexions as subj.); also in sense 7.

This (one of the commonest idioms in colloquial English, and largely found in the literary language) prob. began with the relative *þe*, THE. Cf. also *THAT conj.* 10.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 297 Adam ben king and eue quene Of alle ðe ðinge in werlde ben. — 751 Ilc ðing deieð ðor-inne is driuen 13. *c* 1490 *Cursor M.* 4892 Yon er theues. And theif es he þam hider send. *c* 1450 *Le Mortie Arth.* 72, I drede we shall discoverid be, Off the loue is vs by-twene. *c* 1578 *TIMMUS Caluine* on *Gen.* 164 When those things should follow are set before. *c* 1594 *SHAKS. Rom.* & *Jul.* i. 1. 212, I do loue a woman and shee's faire I loue. *c* 1611 *BIBLE Gen.* iii. 5 In the day ye eate thereof, then your eyes shalbee opened. *c* 1676 *GLANVILL Ess.* Pref. a 3 b, It shews a particular service

Philosophy doth. *c* 1690 *LOCKE Hum. Und.* ii. xxi. § 32 Life it self is a burden cannot be born under the lasting pressure of such an uneasiness. *c* 1781 *COWPER Verses Alex Selkirk* 1, I am monarch of all I survey. *c* 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* iv, What is it makes me beat so low? *Id.* v, To put in words the grief I feel. *c* 1851 *LONG Golden Leg.* ii. 273 Who was it said Amen? *c* 1855 *BROWNING Misconceptions* i, This is a spray the Bird clung to.

That (ðæt, ðæt), *conj.* Also 1 þæt, 2-3 þæt, 2-6 þæt. [Uses of *THAT dem. or rel. pron.* in which it becomes a mere relative or conjunctive particle: cf. *THE particle*. So in the other WGer. langs. Cf. *Gr.* *ðri* from neuter of rel. pron. *ðoris*, *L.* *quod* from neuter of rel. *qui*, *It.* *che*, *Sp.* *que*, *Fr.* *que*.]

1. Introducing a dependent substantive-clause, as subject, object, or other element of the principal clause, or as complement of a sb. or adj., or in apposition with a sb. therein.

The dependent clause as subject is most commonly placed after the verb and introduced by a preceding *it*, e.g. 'it is certain that he was there' = 'that he was there, is certain' see *IT 4 b*. As object, it usually follows, e.g. 'I have heard that he was there' (For ellipsis of *that*, see *10*.)

[This use of *that* is generally held to have arisen out of the dem. pron. pointing to the clause which it introduces. Cf. (1) He once lived here we all know *that*, (2) *That* (now *this*) we all know he once lived here, (3) We all know *that* (or *this*) he once lived here; (4) We all know *that* he once lived here; (5) We all know he once lived here. In 1, 2, 3 *that* is a demonstrative pronoun in apposition to the statement 'he once lived here', in 4 it has sunk into a conjunctive particle, and (like the relative pronoun) has become stressless; in 5 it has disappeared, and 'he once lived here' appears as the direct object of 'we know'. After *aware*, *certain*, *conscious*, *suspicious*, *assured*, *informed*, *persuaded*, etc., or of some other prep. seems understood before *that* 'I am certain of that, he once lived here'. But 'I am certain that' may have arisen as another way of saying 'I know that', and so of the other expressions.]

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* v. 8. 1c wat þæt ælc wuht from Gode com. *a* 900 *CYNEWULF Elene* 815 Nu ic wat þæt þu eart gecyðed and accenned allra cyninga byrm. *Id.* 1168 þæt is gedafenlic, þæt þu dryhtnes word on hyge healde. *c* 1000 *ALFRED Gen.* 1. 4 God geeseþ þa, þæt hit god was. *c* 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* xii. 12 Pe ælce unþeow is. þæt he for modeste ne mei his monnan don sterc. *c* 1205 *LAV* 13 Hit com him on mode, þæt he wolde of Engle þa æðelan tellen. *c* 1250 *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O E. Misc.* 26 And herodes i-herde þæt o king was i-bore. *a* 1300 *K. Horn* (Camb. MSS.) 272 And he sonde seide þæt sik la þæt maide. *c* 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iii. 481 þen happyt at þæt tyme þæt þe Erle of Leuenax was Amang þe hallis. *c* 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III. 362 We ben certain þæt Crist may not axe oþr obedience. *c* 1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 500 And this figure he added eek ther to, That if gold ruste, what shal Iren doo? *c* 1440 *GENEYD* 2902 What think ye best thanne þæt we shal doo? *c* 1535 *COVERDALE Exod.* iii. 12 Th shall be the token, yf I haue sent the. *c* 1567 *PAINTER Pal. Pleas.* (1813) II 156 That I remaine in feilde it is to me greute fame. *c* 1611 *BIBLE Prov.* xix. 2 That the soule be without knowledge, it is not good. *c* 1726 *G. ROBERTS Four Years' Voy.* 135 Their Opinion, that it was not real, but imaginary Land we had seen. *c* 1784 *COWPER Task.* 156 We have borne The ruffling wind, scarce conscious that it blew. *c* 1809 *COLBRIDGE Lett.* (1895) 555 The story is as certain as that Dr. Dodd was hung. *c* 1873 *MORLEY Rousseau* i. vii. 284 Rousseau was persuaded that Madame d'Epinay was his betrayer.

1 b. Introducing a clause in apposition to or exemplifying the statement in the principal clause = in that, in the fact that. *Obs.* or *arch.* (now usually expressed by *in* with gerund.)

This appears to be transitional between 1 and 2. *c* 901-24 in *Birch Cart Sax.* II. 236 Helmsdan ða undæde gedylde, ðæt he æðeredes belt forstal. *c* 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aynon* iv. 119 We haue don euyll that we haue not taken surete. *c* 1526 *TINDALE Phil.* iv. 14 Ye haue wele done, that ye bare parte with me in my tribulacion. *c* 1611 *BIBLE Kings* vii. 18 Thou diddest well that it was in thine heart. — *Acts* x. 33 Thou hast well done, that thou ait come [so CRANMER Wycl. & Rheim. in coming TINDALE & Geneva, for to come].

1 c. Introducing a sb.-clause as obj. of a preceding preposition: = the fact that. *Obs.* and *rare*, exc. after certain prepositions with which *that* forms conjunctive phrases (*after that, before that, by that, etc.*), sometimes with special meanings, and chiefly *obs.* or *arch.*: see *AFTER C.* 1 b, *BEFORE C.* 1 a, *BY prep.* 21 c, *FOR THAT* 1, *In prep.* 39, *UNTO, WITH, WITHOUT Obs.*

c 1175—[see *AFTER C.* 1 b]. *c* 1200—[see *BEFORE C.* 1 a]. *a* 1300—[see *BY prep.* 21 c]. *c* 1440—[see *In prep.* 39]. *c* 1444 *Rolls of Parli.* v. 121/1 To stonde and abyde for terme of her lyves, with that they dwell continually within the said Toun or Fraunchise. *c* 1484 *CAXTON Fables of Aynon* iv. 1 I shalle not leue the goo, withoute that thou hold to me that [etc.]. *c* 1485 *Rolls of Parli.* VI. 335/2 Contynued their possessions in the same unto that Humfrey Stafford entered into the said manors. *c* 1545 *LD BERNERS Froiss.* II 554 The byshoppe and the lorde de la Ryver were joyouse of that the herytaunce shulde abyde with the Ypcount. *c* 1550—*Arth. Lyt. Bryt.* 493, I am angry with thynghe but with that Florence shold thus escape us. *c* 1557 *NORTH Guesard's Diall* Pr. xx. 36 This shalbe sene by that they succour the poore.

d. In periphrastic construction, following a clause of the form *it is (was, etc.)* + an adv. or advb. phr., to which emphasis is given by the periphrasis: see *IT 4 d.* (The sense may be less emphatically expressed by omitting *it is (was, etc.)*, and *that*, e.g. [It was] here [that] he fell.) Cf. *Onions Advanced Eng. Syntax* § 15 a, 6.

Beowulf 1362 Nis þæt feor heonan mil-ge-mearces þæt se mere standeð. a 1250, etc [see 17 d]. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* vi viii 194. Thou arte . . . lyke on knyght that I hate, so be hit that thou be not he I wyl lyghtly accorde with the 1672 *MARVELL Rel Transp* 1. 219 Therefore it is that they are agrieved. 1736 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem* II 116 It is not always that we ought to judge by Appearances. 1780 *Mirr* or No. 77 ¶ 6 It is owing to this circumstance, that a general lover seldom forms an attachment to any particular object. 1824 *Wordsw Yarrow Visited* 25 Where was it that the famous Flower Of Yarrow Vale lay bleeding? 1875 *CAOLL Climate & T* 467 It is seldom that the geologist has an opportunity of seeing a complete section. 1877 *Miss YONGE Cameos* Ser III xv 140 It was for his own supremacy that he fought. 1890 *SIR C. S. C. Bowen in Law Times Rep* LXIII 735/1 It was because he failed to prove this that his case broke down.

e. Introducing an exclamatory clause (with or without a preceding interjection or interj. phr.) expressing some emotion, usually (now always) sorrow, indignation, or the like. (Now usually with *should*.)

Some of those with interj. or interj. phr. may be regarded as belonging to 2. cf. 'I am sorry that . . .', also quot. 1535 in 2. c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* vi, Eala þæt nanwut nis fæste stondeð weocres. 1212 *SHOREHAM* v 230 þat hyr were blyþe, þo hyr here segen So glorious alyue. a 1350 in *Hampole's Wks* (1895) I. 345 When Adam sang hym comen, lord, þat he was glade! *Ibid* II 300 Lord, þat he was bigon in þat like tyde! c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 125 Allas, þat euer gadryd I monye on hepe, to trustyn þere-vpon. c 1460 *Towneley Myt* 1 v 195 A, Lord, that I shuld abide this day! 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xiii vii 623 Allas sayd she that euer I sawe you. 1604 *SHAKS Oth* II 11 291 Oh, that men should put an Enemy in their mouths, to steale away their Braines? 1610 — *Temp* I 11 67 That a brother should be so perfidious. 1819 *SHREVELEY Cenci* I 1 54 Great God! that such a father should be mine! *Mod.* 'I hat it should ever come to this! That he should turn against us, after all his professions of friendship!

II. 2. Introducing a clause expressing the cause, ground, or reason of what is stated in the principal clause. (See also 1 b, e.)

In OE often *þas* (þa), gen of *þat*. For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.

c 1205 *LAY* 9375 He was glad þat his ifon weoren dæd. 13. *Sir Beues* (A) 4059 Beues was glad, þat he was come. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 1477 þat þou art as thou art, god þanke and herie. 1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII. 273 Men. . . Mervelleth þat thou so lowly art. 1533 *BILLENDEN Liry* II xi (S T S) I 169 For þe common pepill reioist þat þe wolchis war cummyng. 1535 *COVERDALE Ps* cxix [cxix] 5 Wo is me, y^t my banishment endureth so longe. 1611 *BIBLE Isa* lxiii 5, I wondered that there was none to vphold. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* xviii. 208 Men. . . bless their God that time has fenced their heart. 1817 *HALLAM Const Hist* I 697 His sincerity in this was the less suspected, that his wife was entirely presbyterian. 1842 *MACAULAY in Life & Lett.* (1876) II 114, I should be very sorry that it were known. 1859 *Geo Eliot A Bede* xxv, Mrs Poyser was quite agreeably surprised that Hetty wished to go and see Dinah. 1866 *READER G. Gausit* (ed. 2) II, 14 She thought of them all the more that she was discouraged from enlarging on them.

(b) Also in constructions now *obs.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Andreas* 276 (Gr.) Bð þe meorð wið god, þæt þu us on lade lið weorðe. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xvi 8 Hwæt þence 7e betwux eow. þæt [Kushu] forþon þæt 7e blafas nabbað? 13 *Coer de L* 83r Sic Wrong her hands that sche was born. c 1555 *HARRISFIELD Dvorce Hen VIII* (Camden) 270 Then is there a quarrel picked against the Popes that they made such restraints. 1567 *ALLEN Def. Priesthood* 352 And S Augustin excommunicated Country Bonifacius that he took from the Churche an offender. c 1657 *B. LOVEDAY Lett* (1663) 83 Honest J is ready to beat his wife that she forces his promise to so slothful a performance. 1790 *COWPER Lett.* 27 Feb, I am amazed that I cannot ask you all together. 1829 *CARLYLE in Rev. Ren. & Cont. Misc* IV, 109 Neither should we censure Novelists that he dries his tears.

b. *Not that* . . . (ellipt.) = 'I do not say this because . . .'; or 'It is not the fact that . . .'. 'One must not suppose that.' (sense 1). see *NOT* adv. 6 a.

1601 [see *NOT* adv. 6 a]. 1681 *DRYDEN Abs & Achit* 382 Such virtue's only given to guide a thone. Not that your father's mildness I contemn. 1787 *T. HARDY Rel Native* I, 14, Where is she staying now? Not that I care. 1878 *Huxley Physiogr* 185 Not that a particle of this substance is annihilated.

3. Introducing a clause expressing purpose, end, aim, or desire with simple subjunctive (*arch.*), or with *may* (pa. t. *might*), *should*, rarely *shall*.

Formerly also preceded by *as* (As B 21 b). See also *MAY* v. 1 B. 8a The meaning is now more fully expressed by *in order that* see *ORDER* 20. After *will*, *wish*, *pray*, *beseech*, and the like, the function of that seems to combine senses 1 and 3.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist* II xi. [xiv.] § 1 þær se biscop oft . . . wæs, þæt he fulwæd þæt folc in Swalwan streame. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark. xiv 38, gebiddað þæt 7e on costnunge ne gan. a 1018 *O. E. Chron* an. 1009, We gyt nædon þa geselða, þæt seo scyppird nyt we ðism earde. a 1200 *Moral Ode* 313 Ac drihte crist be 3iue us strenche, stonde þa we mote. 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 3742 3yf þou 3aue euer counsel or rede For yre, þat a man were dede. c 1410 *LOVE Banavent Mirr.* (1908) 106 Besy that al thing were wele and couenably done. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 121 Turne þi face fig no pore man, þat god turne noyt his face fro þe. 1683 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* *Printing* x 18 This cutting down, is made, that the Cramp-Irons . . . joggle not on either side of the Ribs. 1683 *Tramp Ld. Russell in Lady R's Lett* (1807) p. xlv, We pray for the King that the challenge may be over-ruled. 1708 *Land. Gas.* No. 1454/3 This is to Advertise all Persons, that they do not lend her any Money. a 1774 *GOLDSM Surv. Exp. Philos.* (1776) I. 75

The bones of animals calcined in such a manner as that all their oil should be exhausted. 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* I 11 67 Give me one look, That I may see his face so beautiful. 1874 *A. J. CHRISTIE in Ess. Rel & Lit.* Ser. III, 50 Christ had prayed that Peter's faith should not fail.

† b. Introducing a parenthetic clause of purpose. *Obs.* (Now expressed by the inf., e. g. 'that we speak of no more' = to speak of no more.)

13. *Pol. Rel & L. Poems* (1866) 221 Hit beoþ þreo tymes on þo day, þat soþe to witen me mai. 1611 *BIBLE Transl.* Pref. 1 Synods & Church-maintenance (that we speake of no more things of this kinde) should be as safe as a Sanctuary.

c In exclamations of desire or longing with verb in subjunctive.

Now always with vb. in *past subj.* (indicating improbability of fulfilment), usually with preceding interj. (see also *O int* 2), also (*arch.*) with *would* or *would* Gd (sense 1: see *would* s. v. *Will* v). Formerly also with vb. in pres. subj. (indicating possibility of fulfilment), where that is now omitted. In quot. 13 expressing a command (that he war = let him be).

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6189 A duc þer was. þat was trytoun þat god 3iue him sname. 13 *Seyns* 561 Got, he seigh, to the prison, And ferecheth forth mine sone, And quik that he war an-honge. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2795 God mowe we þonk, & oure worþi wervolf þat wel him by-tyde. 1535 [see *O int* 2]. 1618 *COWPER Poems* (1807) 99 O that I ere might have the hap To get the bud which in the map is called the Indian Ruck! 1790 *COWPER Rec. Mother's Picture* 1 Oh that those lips had language! 1850 *TENNYSON In Mem* xli, Deep folly! yet that this could be—That I could wing my will with might [etc.] 1855 — *Maud* II iv 1, O that 'twere possible. To find the arms of my true love Round me once again!

d Introducing a clause expressing a hypothetical desired result with verb in subjunctive or its equivalent.

[1601: see 10] 1610 *SHAKS. Temp* v 1 150 Oh heavens, that they were living both in Naples The King and Queene there, that they were, I wish My selfe were mudded in that ooze bed. 1760-72 *H. BROOKS Pool of Qual* (1809) III 114, I would give a thousand pounds that he may prove the man. 1821 *BYRON Wks* (1835) V. 216, I would gladly have given a much greater sum that he had never been hurt. 1861 *DASANT Burnt Nyal* II 118, I would give all my goods that it had never happened.

4 Introducing a clause expressing the result or consequence of what is stated in the principal clause: with verb usually in indicative.

a. With antecedent *so* or *such*, either in the principal clause, or immediately before that in the dependent clause (see *So*, *Such*).

Also (*arch.*) preceded by *as* see *As* B. 19 c. For ellipsis of *that*, see 10.

c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt. xiii. 54 He lærde hig swa þæt hig wundredon. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9730 Sa wel I am ya lured wit þe þat þi wisdom man clepes me. 1387 *TREVISIA Higdon* (Rolls) I. 419 Men lyueþ so longe in þat hurste, þat þe eldest derþeþ furst. c 1489 *CAXTON Sonnes of Aymon* iv 119 So longe they rode that they came there as they were borne. 1564 *P. MARTYR Comm. Judges* 272 To aske, not in dede so apely that his voice should be heard. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* To Rd, This neglect of Rime solittle is to be taken for a defect, that it rather is to be esteemed of an example. 1705 *FARQUHAR Twan Rivalis* II, The poor Creature is so big with her Misfortunes, that they are not to be born. 1731 *Gentl. Mag.* I. 391/1 This put Bluster into such a Passion, that he quitted the Surgery in a pet. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* vi II 85 He was a man of morals so bad that his own relations shrank from him.

b Simply, without antecedent: = so that. *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 þe deofol, nrat in-nan him þet he nullenre forleten his sunne. c 1205 *LAY* 1867 Forð com Corineus þat alle hit be heiden. 1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 2690 Þun king þu bounde wasten ynow þat reulich he gan crie. 1377 *Langl. P. PL* B. xv 64 Heuene was ycloved, þat no reyne ne zone. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvi 116 687 Thenne were they sore affrayed that they felle bothe to the erthe. 1542 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* 136 b, Suche as bee naught I byte, that then smart again. 1611 *SHAKS. Wind* T v 1 65 Then I'd shrike, that euen your eares should rift to heare me. 1719 *Dr. Foe Crusoe* (1840) I v 96 The fear made me that I never slept. 1858 *G. MACDONALD Phantastes* xix, I struck one more sturdy blow . . . that the forest rang. 1868 *TENNYSON Lincoln* 65 A fire scorch'd me that I woke.

c Introducing a clause expressing a fact (with vb. in indic.), or a supposition (with vb. in subj.), as a consequence attributed to the cause indicated by the principal clause (which is most commonly interrogative): sometimes nearly = in consequence of which; or (with indic.) = since, seeing that.

c 1000 *ALFRED Exod.* v 2 Hwæt ys se drihten, þæt ic hym hiran scealdan Israela folc forletan? c 1205 *LAY* 30280 What is þe þat þu swa wepest to dæi? c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2760 What deseynys is come þe to þat þou art now so sorwefulle? 1535 *COVERDALE Ps* viii 4 Oh what is man y^t thou art so myndful of him? *Ibid* xiii [cxiv] 5 What ayled the (o thou see) that thou fledgest? 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* iv. 11 40 Who is Silvia? what is she? That all our Swaines commend her? 1598 — *Merry W.* I iv 43, I doubt he be not well, that hee comes not home. 1611 *BIBLE Isa* liii. 2 There is no beaustie that we should desire him. 1789 *COWPER Stanzas Bill Mortality* 8 Did famine or did plague prevail, That so much death appears? 1842 *TENNYSON Lady Clare* vi, Are ye out of your mind that ye speak so wild? 1885 *Sat Rev* 21 Feb. 242/2 We are not pigeons that we should eat dry peas.

5. With a negative in the dependent clause (the principal clause having also a negative expressed or implied): = But that, but (= *L. quin*). see *BUT* conj. 12. (Now expressed by *without* with gerund. e. g. in quot. 1809, 'without her hearing'.)

Quots. c 1300, 1375 may belong to *THAT* rel. from 8. c 1000 *ALFRED Saints' Lives* (1885) I. 378 Man gecwæman ne mæg twam hlafordum æt-somme þæt he ne forsoð þone oðerne. c 1290 *Becket* 2228 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 167 For swane men peyntiean a halewe, 3e ne seoth it nougt bi-leued þat þere his deipent a Roundel ala-boute þe heued. c 1320 *Cast Love* 6 Ne neuer was wrouht non vuel þing þat vuel þoust nas þe bigynnyng. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xvi 280 That is no man That he ne will rew vp-on voman. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 293 A long tyme sho mot woude luke on þe crucifix nor speke of þe Passion þatte never sho fell in swone as sho had bene dead. 1773 *GOLDSM Sloops to Cong.* v, I never attempted to be impudent yet, that I was not taken down. 1809 *SOUTHEY Lett to Lieut. Southey* 19 Sept., He never turned in his bed during that whole time that she did not hear. 1837 *S. R. MAITLAND Six Lett.* etc. 69, I have hardly ever turned it over for five minutes, that some gross error has not presented itself.

6. Added to relatives or dependent interrogatives (*who*, *which*, *what*, *when*, *where*, *how*, *why*, etc.) + Also after the demonstrative advbs. *then*, *there*, etc., when used as relatives. *Obs.* or *arch.*

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xvi. § 2, 2if ænu gesawan hwelce mus þæt wære hlaford ofer oðre mys. 13 *Cursor M.* 1247 (Cott) Val, su, wist I wyrdward [w. r. queirward] þat [v. r. þere] þat vncouth contrer were. c 1374 *CHAUCER Troilus* II. 11 Pro 36 Euery wyght weche þat to some wente c 1386 — *Pro* 41 To telle you in what array that they were inne — *Can. Yeom* *Pro* I T 17 And in myn herte to wondren I bigan What þat he was. 14 in *Hist. Coll. Cithen London* (Camden) 112 Faste be syde ther that the batelle was done. 1450 *Rolls of Parli* v. 202/1 In whos handes that ever they were founde. c 1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 98 A wommanne the whiche that knewe hym. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. xxii. 723 Wotest thou wherfor that he hath sente me? 1601 *SHAKS Jul* C. iii. 11 96 When that the poore haue cryed, Cesar hath wept. 1613 — *Hen VIII.* vi. 11 32 Wherain was read How that the Cardinal did misreac his Holiness [etc.] a 1814 *Spaniards* iv 1 in *New Brit Theatre* III. 234 When that the crown shall bind the brows Of my unnatural brother.

† b. *That* alone had formerly the force of 'when that', 'when', after *hardly*, *scarcely*, or some equivalent. So + just that (quot. 1648) = just when, just as. *Now that* see *NOW* 12 b.

13. *Cursor M.* 8160 Vnnethes had he moned his mode, þat [v. r. quen] a lem fia þe wandes stode. a 1380 *St. Ambrose* 488 in *Horst. Alleng. Leg.* (1878) 161/1 Vneþe Ambrose and his meyne, Weoten passed out from þat citee þat soðealiche opened þe eorþe. 1480 *CAXTON Chron.* Eng. ccvii 189 The kyng had not yet fullych eten that ther come in to the halle another messenger. 1530 — [see *NOW* 12 b]. 1648 *CROMWELL in Cailye Lett & Sp.* (1871) II 56 Until just that we came. 1780 *Mirr* or No. 95 r 2 We spent our time as happily as possible, till about half a year ago, that my ill stais directed me to [etc.].

7. Formerly added with a conjunctive force to various words that are now commonly used conjunctively without it; e. g. *because*, *if*, *lest*, *only*, *the adv.*, *though*, *till*, *while* (see these words). *arch.* or *Obs.*

(Cf. the OE similar use of *þe*; also *prec. sense*.)

c 1200 [see 17 s]. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1448 Bot al þat he wit lue þam soht, Enenit þe Ius al was for noht. *Ibid.* 22167 Þai sal be studiand in þar thocht, Queþer þat he be crist or nai. 1505 in *Mem. Hen VII* (Rolls) 267 The kyng remembreth that mater as cfectually as that hit were his aune proper cause. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* I. 1 30 The knight. . . Who faire him quited, as that courteous was. 1602 *DOLMAN La Primaud. Fr. Acad.* (1618) III 736 The property thereof is to mount alwaies upwads, untill that it hath attained to the place destinated vnto it. 1656 *A. WRIGHT Fove Serm.* 202 The reason is, cause that Ordinances are nothing without the Lord. 1800 *COLERIDGE Lett* (1895) 325 As to my schemes of residence, I am as unfixed as yourself, only that we are under the absolute necessity of fixing somewhere. 1805 *r. Lafontaine's Hermann & Baltha* III. 97 Hermann likewise trembled, because that their early friendship was awakened in his breast.

8. Used (like *Fr. que*) as a substitute instead of repeating a previous conjunction, or conjunctive adverb or phrase. Now *rare* or *arch.*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 27 Þenne were þu wel his freond. . . Gif þu hine 153e þet he wulle asotte to þe deofles bond þet þu hine lettest, and wistest. c 1489 *CAXTON Blanchardyn* xix 58 When they had seen the manere & the rewle of their enemyss, and that all wyth leysur they had seen their pyssance. *Ibid.* 59 So began he to be all annoyed of hym self by cause he was not armed tyl his plesure, and that he myght not yssue out. c 1520 *BARCLAY Sallust* 55 When he had assayed many wayes, and that nothing came vnto the kyngs nomore, excepte it pleased the kyng, and that he caused her to be called by name. 1569 *J. SANFORD tr. Agrippa's Van. Artes* 174 b, When sleepe falleth vpon men, & that they be in bed. 1596 *SHAKS Merch* V. iv 1 9 Since he stands obdurate, And that no lawfull means can carrie me Out of his enuies reach. [Also 27 other examples.] 1611 *BIBLE x Chron.* xiii 2 If it seeme good vnto you, and that it be of the Lord our God, let vs send abroad vnto your brethren. [COVERD. Yf .yf .] — *Job* xxxi. 38 If my land cry against me, or that the furrowes likewise thereof complaine. [COVERD. Yf case be that or y^t.] 1655 *M. CASABON Enthus* (1656) 126 Because I desire not to be over-long, and that I would not glut the Reader. 1700 *TYRRELL Hist. Eng.* II 823 So soon as the Death of King John was known, and that the Earls. . . could agree where to meet. 1797 *BURKE Regia. Peace* II in *Wks* VIII. 330 When one of the parties to a treaty trenches himself . . . in . . . ceremonies, and that all the concessions are upon one side. 1829 *SIR W. NAHIER Penns War* ix in (1846) II. 16 Although the rear was attacked, . . . and that 50 men . . . were captured.

† 9. After a comparative: = *THAN*. (Cf. *Fr. que*). *Obs.* *rare*. (See also *THE* part. 1 b.)

c1305 *St Kenelm* 108 in *E Eng P.* (1862) 50 For noman neman þan oþer bet trecherie do þat [*Land MS* þane] þulke þat is him next, & he tist mest to c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10602 More worship of hym [Arthur] spoke þer was þat of any þo þat speaks Gildas 1422 ti. *Secrete Secret*, *Prer. Prer* 175 He had slayne by trayson two prynces bettȳr þat he was c1450 *Lovell* 101 *Grail* xlviii. 35 And þat he holȳere man he be þat I konne wit, Elles schal there non Man here syt

¶10 The conjunction *that* is very frequently omitted by ellipsis, esp. in sense 1

(The omission prob began with the rel conj *þe, the*)
 a1250-1650 [see *Tr. 4b*] a1300 *Cursor M.* 3665 (Cott), I dred me sare, for benison He sal me gíue his malison
 1390 *Gower Conf* I 263 Joab slough Abner, for drede he scholde be [etc.] c1460 *Towneley Myst* ix 137 Go grete hym well, say hym I com 1526 *TINDALE Jas* ii 14 Though a man saye he hath fnyth 1591 *SHAKS* 1 *Hen. VI*, ii v 37 Direct mine Armes, I may embrace his Neck 1599 *Hen. V*, v 1 54 Thou dost see I eate 1601 *— All's Well* ii, in 66 I'de gíue þay cuttall, and his furnitūe My mouth no more were broken then these boyes. 1611 *Bible Luke* xx 13 It may bee they will reuerence him 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr* i 3, I think I do 1737 *Pope Hor Ep* ii 266 There are who have not—and think heav'n there are. 1805 *Scott Last Minst* vi 120, So bright, so red the glare, The castle seemed on flame 1847 *TENNISON Princess* vii. 281, I fear They will not. *Mod. W.* We were sorry you couldn't come.

Thatch (þætʃ), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *þacche*, 5-6 *thacche*, *thecche*, *thetche*, 7- *thatch*. [A late collateral form of *THACK sb.*, conformed to *THATCH v.*, which has superseded *thack* in literary use.]

1. Material used in thatching; straw or similar material with which roofs are covered; particularly (b.) that actually forming a roof, the thatching.

Palmetto thatch see *PALMETTO*.
 1398 *REVISIA Barth De P R.* xvii clxvii [Bodl. MS.], þe rafters bep stronge and square & bep charged w'oute w' sclatte and tile oþre w' strawe and þacche [ed 1495 *thetche*]. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 159 Their houses are covered with reede & thetche 1600 *J. Pore* ii. *Leo's Africa* Intro 20 Their houses are built round, al of earth, flat-roofed, and covered with a kind of thatch 17 *Pore Inth. Spenser* iv, Hard by a Sty, beneath a roof of thatch, Dwelt Obloquy 1850 *PRISCOTT Peru* iii viii II 161 The roofs of their dwellings, instead of tiles, were only of thatch 1878 *BATTS Centr. Amer* iv 41 Everywhere the palms yield an abundance of poles and thatch available for building purposes

b. 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint Coult* Gard 5 The Cieling and Floor above ought to be clad in Winter with a Thatch of Hay or Straw. 1816 in *Life W. Hausergal* (1882) 13 The pretty thatch and white walls so common hereabouts 1867 *D. G. MITCHELL Rural Stud* 77 The roof of a neat thatch of wheat straw. 1880 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 288 They shelter the walls from the rain by great overhanging thatches

c. *transf.* A thatched dwelling.

1693 *S. HARVEY in Dryden's Journal* ix (1697) 233 The Poor Inhabitants of yonder Thatch Call'd me their Lord, a 1790 *T. WARTON Ode vii. Morning*, Up mounts the mower from his lowly thatch 1793 *W. HOPKINS Trav. India* 67 For constant residence, these would be improved into the various thatches and huts which I have seen

2. *fig.* Covering; often humorously the hair of the head.

a 1633 *AUSTIN Medit* (1635) 284 The very Top and Cover, my Thatch above, grows gray 1634 *S. R. Noble Soldier* ii. l. in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1882) 276 Had my Barbours Perum dill my lousy thatch here and poak'd out My Tuskes more stiffe. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minst.* i 139 'Neath the hazel's leafy thatch 1880 *LOWELL Heartsease & Rue* 193 We Who've paid a perriquer for mending our Thatch 1894 *Mrs. DYAN All in a Man's K* (1899) 27 The damage he had done to his 'thatch', as he graphically styled his hair.

3. Name in the West Indies for several species of palms, the leaves of which are used for thatching. see quot. and *thatch-palm* in 4.

1866 *THAS Beh.*, Thatch, *Calyptronoma Swartzii*, and *Copernicia tectorum* Palmetto Thatch, *Thrinax parviflora* Silver Thatch, *Thrinax argentea*.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *thatch-leave*, *roof*, *straw*, *work* (also *attrib.*); *thatch-browed*, *roofed* adjs; *thatch-cloak*, a cloak of any thatching material; *thatch-grass*, a grass or similar plant used for thatching, as Cape T., *Restio chondropetalus*; *thatch-hook*: see quot.; † *thatch-house*, a thatched house; *thatch-palm*, name for various palms of which the leaves are used for thatching. in W. Indies, the genus *Thrinax*; in southern U. S., the genus *Sabal*, esp. *S. umbraculifera*; in Brazil, *Euterpe montana* (Punk's *Stand. Dict.* 1895); in Lord Howe's Island, *Howea forsteriana* (Cent. Dict. 1891); *thatch-peg*, *pin*, *prick*, a stick sharpened at one end to fasten down thatch, *thatch-rake*, an implement with curved teeth for straightening the thatching material as it is laid on the roof, *thatch-rod* = *thatching-rod*; *thatch-tree* (see quot. 1866); *thatch-wood*, brushwood arranged as thatch: see quot.

1863 *W. BARNES Poems in Dorset Dial* 61 An 'by a house, where rwooses hung avore The "thatch-brow'd" window, an' the open door. 1844 *B. MAYER Mexico* xxiii. 266 An Indian shepherd-boy in his long "thatch-cloak of water-flags" 1839 *KEATS Ode to Autumn* 4 The vines that round the "thatch-eaves" run 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, "Grass, Cape Thatch" 1858 *HOGG Veg. Kingd* 802 The houses at the Cape of Good Hope are commonly thatched with *Restio tectorum*, sometimes whole huts are built with it 1886 *Cheshire Gloss*, "Thatch-hooks, iron hooks, driven into the spars, to hold down the first layers of straw in thatching a house. 1921 in 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm. App. v. 399

No man shall build, make or repnyre anny strue or *tache housse, for fear of fyre and burninge, unless they be covered with sklattes 1609 *Ev. Wom. in Hum* iv. ii. in *Bullen O. Pl.* IV, He that has not a tilde house must bee glad of a thatch house. 1866 *THAS Beh.* 1147/1 *Thrinax* In Jamaica these palms are commonly known by the name of *thatch-palms 1867 *Palmetto Thatch*, extensively employed for making palm-chip hats, baskets, and other fancy articles. 1877 *GILCHRIST Peakland* 62 Busily whittling *thatch pegs 1888 *R. HOLME Armoury* in 266/1 Thatching, is to cover with Straw, Ferne, Rushes or Gort, which is bound and held together by Laths, Windings, and *Thatch Pricks. 1847-94 *PARKER Gloss Her. s. v. Rake*, The *thatch-rake or thatcher's rake 1903 *Q. Rev* July 12 They were its *thatch-rods. 1901 *Westm. Gas* 15 Aug. 1/3 The *thatch-rood of a West country cottage 1847 *LONGF. Ev.* i Prel 9 Where is the *thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers? 1844 *STEPHENS Beh.* Farm III 1095 To give the *thatch-stiaw a smoothness, it should be stroked down with a long supple rod of willow 1756 *P. BROWN Jamaica* 344 The *Thatch Tree. The leaves used for thatch 1866 *THAS Beh.* *Thatch-tree*, a name applied to palms generally in the West Indies 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Thatch-wood *Work*, a mode of facing sea-walls with brushwood Underbrush, is cut down, fagoted at its full length, and spread over the face of the banks It is kept down by strong stakes, which have cross pins at their upper ends to rest upon the brush 1895 *WORKMAN Algerian Mem.* xi. 113 Villages with *thatch-work houses.

Thatch (þætʃ), *v.* Forms: a 1 *þeoc(e)an*, 4 *thecche*, 4-6 *thecche*, 5 *thetche*, 6-7 *thetche* (7 *dial. thesh*). B. 4 *þacchen*, 5-6 *thacche*, 5-7 *thach(e)*, 6 *thatche*, 6- *thatch*. [OE. *þeoc(e)an* (pa. t. *þeacte*, *þehte*, Vesp. Ps. *þehte*, pa. pp. *þeþehte*), Common Teutonic vb., in OFris *þeþekke* (a), OS. *þeþheccan* (MDu. MLG. *decken*, Du. LG. *dekkēn*), OHG *dechan* (MHG. Ger. *decken*), ON. *þekja* (Sw. *tacka*, Da. *tække*) — OTeut. *þakjan, f *þakō covering, roof, THACK sb. The regular etymological form is *thetch* the literary *thatch* has app. taken its vowel from THACK sb. Cf. also the cognate THACK v. 1, THEEK v.]

†1. *trans.* To cover (Only O.E.)

Beowulf 524 þa ȝit on sund reon þær ȝit eacor stream eanum þehton a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 877 (Gr.) For hwon wast þu wean & wriht seome, ȝesht sorge & þin sylf þecest lic mid leaflum c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th) cxviii, 8 Se þe heofen þeocð hadrum wolcnum.

2. *spec.* To cover or roof (a house) with straw, reeds, palm-leaves, heather, or the like, laid so as to protect from the weather; also, to cover the top of (a rick or wall) in a similar way. † Formerly also, to roof (a house) with slates, tiles, or similar roofing material.

1398 *REVISIA Barth De P R.* xvii. xxxi (Tollem. MS.), In þe norþe londe men þacchen [ed. 1495 *thetche*] here houses with reed 1550 *Howe Ploymann* learned his *Pater Noster* in Hazl. E P I 220 He coude theche a hous, and daube a wall. 1555 *EDEN Decades* 102 Their houses are thetched with the stalkes of certayne towghe herbes 1670 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1697) 491 Reed for to thatch their Houses. 1623-4 *Aithorp MS* in *Simkinson Washingtons* (1860) App. 53 To Phipp one daie theshing the dove house 1698 *Fryer Acc. E. India* & P 66 The Houses are low, and Thatched with Oles of the Cocoe-Trees 1774 *PENNANT Tour Scot.* in 1772 335 Many of the churches are thatched with heath 1865 *PARKMAN Huguenots* iv, The buildings of the fort were all thatched.. with leaves of the palmetto.

3 *fig.* To cover as with thatch.

1589 *Pappe v. Hatchet* C iv, If that Martin could thatch vp his Church, this mans shipshood should bee an Elder. 1604 *MIDDLETON Father Hubbard's T. Wks.* (Bullen) VIII 89 My chin was well thatched with a beard. 1624 *GORGES Lucan* v 166 Mount Aenus now was thatch't with snow 1662 *HIBBERT Body of Div.* ii 135 Their faces thatch't over with impudence. 1683 *OWEN Serm. Cham. Imagery* Wks 1855 VIII. 584 One he must be thatched with another, or it will quickly run through 1816 *SCOTT B. Dwarf* i. note, His head.. was thatched with no other covering than long matted red hair. 1857 *EMERSON Poems* 26 What if Trade thatch with towns the prairie broad 1858 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt. i v* (1872) I. 45 As if there was cloth enough.. to thatch the Arctic Zone.

4. Of a thing, To serve as a covering or roof to; to cover, to roof.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 242 Sic filmen [of the mil] hþ beccende & wreonde þa wambe & þa innofaian. 1663 *GERBIER Counsel* d vj b, Leaves of Trees do thatch their Domiciliums 1854 *Mrs. STOWS Uncle Tom's C.* ix, The shock of hair that thatched his head.

5. *intr.* To do thatching; to thatch houses.

1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B. xix. 232 Somme he taughte to tile to dyche & to thecche 1591 *SPENSER M. Fubberd* 264 To hedge, to ditch, to thrash, to thatch, to mowe 1795 *ALAN & BARBAUD Evenings at Home* vi 205 *Gubba*. Can you thatch? There is a piece blown off the cow-house *Alfred*. Alas! I cannot thatch.

Thatch, variant of *THATCH dial.*, vetch.

Thatched, thatcht (þætʃt), *pph. a.* [f. *THATCH v.* (q. v. for Forms) + -ED.] Covered or roofed with thatch.

1467 in *Eng. Gilds* (1870) 372 That no chimneys of tre ner thached houses be suffit w'yn the cye. a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VI* 94 The newe Constable destroyed two or thre litle poble thatched villages. c 1640 *[SHIRLEY] Capt Underm.* i in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1883) II 393 Does this thatcht cottage head hold still in fashion? 1653 *WALTON Angler* i. 2 Sir, I know the thatcht house very well. I often make it my resting place 1867 *MISS BRADDON Aur. Floyd* Road side inns with brown thatched roofs.

b. *fig.* Covered as with thatch (in quot. 1606, with reference to its inflammability). *Thatched-head*, one who has matted hair.

1606 *Sir G. Goosecappe* iii. i in *Bullen O. Pl.* (1884) III 44 Such sparkes were good enough yet to set thacht dispositiōns a fire 1613 *BEAUMONT & FL. Coxcomb* ii. iii, Eie you go, Sirrah I hatch'd Head! woldst not thou be whipt, and think it justice? 1889 *DOYLE Micah Clarke* 128 A pair of great thatched eyebrows

Thatcher (þætʃə), [f. *THATCH v.* (q. v. for Forms) + -ER.] One who thatches; esp. one whose business it is to thatch houses, corn or hay ricks, etc.

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 40 Alle men of crafe, as wryttes, smyttes, . baxteys, thaccheys, cordewanerys .. owyn to payn be tythe. 1562-3 *Acc. 5. Elias* c. 4 8 30 Thate or Occupation of a Thatcher or Shingler 1641 *BEST Farm Bks* (Surtees) 145 A thatcher hath usually two folkes to waite on, viz. one to draw out the thatch and make it into bottles, and the other to make mortar and serve him 1879 *JEFFRIES Wild Life in S. Co* 123 The wind never blew that was strong enough to please the thatcher

So † **Tha'thester** (tha'chester), in same sense 1583-4 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 28 Vnto a tha'chester for thachinge towne dayes and a halffe xij^d.

Thatching (þætʃɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *THATCH v.* (q. v. for Forms) + -ING.] The action of *THATCH v.*

1. The action or process of covering a building with thatch († formerly, with any roofing material)

1393 *LANGL. P. Pl.* C. ix. 199 Tho peers putte hem alle to werke, .. In þresshyng, in þecchyng 1520 *Malden, Essex, Liber B.* ff. 95 b, Circa le thecchyng unius ora apud Sabernes. c 1683 *M. MACKAIL in Macfarlane Geog. Collect.* (S. H. S.) III 6 Gremmie affordeth only slates for thatching of houses, 1760 *FOOTE Minor* ii Wks. 1799 I 250 Fine old hay, damag'd a litle last winter, for want of thatching 1846 *J. BAXTER's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 316 The Somersetshire mode of thatching is preferable to all others It consists in using unbruised straw, provincially called reed, instead of bruised straw with the ears on it.

2. *concr.* = *THATCH sb.* 1.

1672 *H. M. tr. Erasmus, Collog.* 311 The very rafters themselves which bear up the thatching 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 260 This kind of Thatching will endure 40, 50, or 60 Years 1844 *STEPHENS Beh. Farm* II 405 Long straw ropes, which bound down the thatching of stacks.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *thatching work*; *thatching-fork*, (a) a forked stick used for carrying straw to the roof for thatching; (b) see quot. 1882; *thatching-rod*, a long flexible rod laid on the thatch to hold it down, and tied or pinned to the framework of the roof; *thatching-spale*: see quot. 1882; *thatching-stake*, a pointed stake with which the thatch is pinned down.

1641 *BEST Farm. Bks.* (Surtees) 139 If thatching worke come in hande in haytime. 1703 *T. N. City & C. Purchaser* 259 In some parts of Kent they use no Withs to bind on their Thatching rods, but they use Rope-yain 1879 *J. FERRIS Wild Life in S. Co* 123 His small sharp billhook to split out his thatching stakes. 1882 *OGILVIE, Thatching-fork*, *Thatching-spale*, an implement with a forked blade and a cross handle at one end for thrusting home the tufts of straw in thatching. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 438 The leaves are used for thatching purposes.

Thatchless, *a.* [f. *THATCH sb.* + -LESS.] Having the thatch of the roof missing or destroyed.

1882 *Century Mag.* XXIII. 924 Hingeless doors and shutters, crooked and thatchless roofs.

Thatchy, *a. rare.* Abounding in thatch.

1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gt.* xv. xii (1872) VI 88 Thatchy Trautenu, wooden too in the upper stories of it, takes greedily to the fire

That'n (ðæt'n), *adv. dial.* Also 9 *that-en*, *thatn*, *that'n*. [perh. for an earlier **thaiten* (s of that kind, f. *THAT dem. adv.* + *KIN sb.* 1 b. c. of *THISKIN*, *THISSIN*. But no instance of *thaiten* has been cited, and the termination may have a different origin.) More fully a *that'n*, -s, in that way, in that manner, like that.

1695 *CONGREVE Love for L.* iii. iii, An you stand astein a that'n, we shall never gather together a 1796 *FRIGER Derbucism*, *Thatn*, a 1825 *FORBY Voc. E. Anglia*, *Thatn*, in that manner 1899 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk*, *Athain*, *athains*. *Thatn*, *adv.* that way.., as of the manner of doing a thing

Thatness (ðæt'nəs), *Philos.* [f. *THAT dem. pron.* + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being 'that', i. e. of existing as a definite thing.

1643 *DIGBY Observ. Reliq. Med.* (1644) 86 It is evident that sameness, thutness, and thatness, belongeth not to matter by it self, but only as it is distinguished and individuated by the forme 1889 *MIVART Truth* 211 It apprehends what kind of a thing the object perceived may be—its 'thatness', so to speak. 1891 *E. B. BAX Outlooks for New Standpoint* iii 183 The phenomenon or sign of the being or of the thatness which itself ever eludes us. *Thid* 191 Impatting to whatness a thatness 1904 *ATHENÆUM* 24 Dec. 868/2 The investing of the content, which is in Bradleian language a 'what', with self-existent reality or 'thatness'.

† **Thau**, obs. form of *TAU*.

1483 *CAXTON Gold. Leg.* 137/1 A litle staf that he helde whiche hadde the signe of thau 1701 *C. WOLLEV Fynl New York* (1860) 31 That Rabbmical Critick the Oxford Gregory upon Cam's Thau.

Thau, *pau*, *paub*, *pau*, obs. ff. *THOUGH*

Thauel, obs. form of *THOLE sb.* 1

Thaught, variant of *THOUGHT*, rower's bench.

Thaumasite (þə'mæsɪt). *Min.* [mod. (Nor-

denskild, 1878), f. Gr. θαυμασιος wonderful, marvellous + -της so named 'on account of its unusual composition'.] 'A white, amorphous mineral composed of silicate, carbonate and sulphate of calcium, and water' (Chester).
 1881 in *Watts Dict Chem* VIII, 1921.

Thaumato- (pōmāto), combining form of Gr. θαύμα, θαύμα-, wonder, marvel. **Thaumato-genist**, a believer in or advocate of thaumatogeny. **Thaumato-geny**, [-GENY], the origination of life as a miraculous process. opposed to *nomogeny*. **Thaumato-graphy** [-GRAPHY, mod.L. *thaumato-graphia*], a writing concerning the wonders of nature. **Thaumato-latry** [-LATRY], excessive reverence for the miraculous or marvellous. **Thaumato-logy** [-LOGY], an account of miracles; the description or discussion of the miraculous.

1891 *Cent Dict*, *Thaumato-genist (citing Owen) 1868 *Owens Verbr Annu* III 814 Nomogeny or *Thaumato-geny? 1866 *Mozley Ess* (1878) II 304 Independent of all theories of elementary formation—Evolution, Epigenesis, Nomogeny, Thaumato-geny. [1863 J. JOHNSTON (title) *Thaumato-graphia Naturalis] 1891 *Cent Dict*, Thaumato-graphy. 1827 *HARR Guesses* (1859) 98 The 'thaumatolatri' by which our theology has been debased. 1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. Eng* 296 In the Protestant's view, who assumes that miracles never are, our 'thaumatology' is one great falsehood. 1904 *Edin Rev* Jan. 163 In which [volume] the work of thaumatology is carried to its furthest extreme.

Thaumatrope (pōmātrōp). [irreg f. Gr. θαύμα (see THAUMATO-) + -τροπος turning.] A scientific toy illustrating the persistence of visual impressions, consisting of a card or disk with two different figures drawn upon the two sides, which are apparently combined into one when the disk is rotated rapidly; also applied to a disk or cylinder bearing a series of figures which, on being rapidly rotated and viewed through a slit, produce the impression of a moving object (= PHENAKISTOSCOPE, ZOETROPE).

1827 J. A. PARIS *Phalos in Sport* III 1.5 This toy is termed the thaumatrope. 1839 BREWSTER *Optics* xviii. (ed 4) 338 Thaumatrope [is] the name given by Dr Paris to an optical toy, the principle of which depends on the persistence of vision. 1876 HUXLEY *Phys.* x 245 The thaumatrope, by the help of which, on looking through a hole, one sees images of jugglers throwing up and catching balls.

Hence **Thaumatro-pical**, pertaining to or having the nature or effect of a thaumatrope.

1829 *Blackw. Mag* XXV. 82 Having read Emerson on this thaumatropical proceeding.

Thaumaturge (pōmātūrdz). Also 8-9-turge (-tūrg). [ad. med.L. *thaumaturgus*, ad. Gr. θαυματουργός wonder-working, a conjurer, f. θαύμα- wonder + -εργος working; in form -turge, conformed to F. *thaumaturge* (1663 in *Hatz.-Darm.*)] A worker of marvels or miracles, a wonder-worker.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit* I. 125 Petavius attainted. . . Origin's wonder working Scholar Gregory the Thaumaturg, with Pzearianisme. 1760 *Wesley Trav* 20 Dec, You throw out a hard word. Thaumaturg. 1826 *SOUTHEY Vind. Eccl. Angl.* 479 The Thaumaturge, knelt before the Image to intercede for them. 1860 *Sat. Rev.* X. 269/2 The half-maudlin, half-cheating thaumaturg. 1881 *Athenaeum* 12 Mar. 363/2 Pious mythologists have made out that she [St. Frideswide] was a thaumaturge of the first order.

Thaumaturgic (pōmātūrdzīk), *a.* and *sb.* [f. as prec. + -ic.]

A. adj. 1. That works, or has the power of working, miracles or marvels; wonder-working.

1680 *Dial. between Pope & Phaulstich* 11 The Thaumaturgick word of Protestant Religion have done our Cause such eminent service. 1818 G. S. FARRER *Horae Mosaeicae* I. 266 The thaumaturgic and inspired prophet Moses. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* II. iv. The grand thaumaturgic art of Thought. 1889 *FARRER de Latur* 65 The witchery, the thaumaturgic powers, of Virgil, or . . . of Shakespeare.

2. Of, pertaining to, or involving thaumaturgy. 1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* II. (1873) 73 Various thaumaturgic feats. 1894 STEVENSON *Let. to Miss A. Boodle* 14 July, Never expect . . . thaumaturgic conversions.

B. sb. + *a.* The art of constructing marvellous or apparently magical devices. *Obs.*

1570 *Dee Math. Pref* A. J. Thaumaturgike, is that Art Mathematicall, which giveth certayne order to make straunge workes, of men greatly to be wondered at.

b. pl. Thaumaturgias [see -IO 2]: feats of magic, conjuring tricks.

1730 [see THAUMATURGO, quot 1727] 1824 *Miss Mitford Village Ser.* 1. 200 Mi. Moon, the very pearl of all conjurers, with his 'wonderful exhibition of Thaumaturgies, Tachygraphy, mathematical operations, and magical deceptions'.

Thaumaturgical (pōmātūrdzīkāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -ic.] = prec. adj.

1621 BURTON *Anat. Met.* II. iv (1676) 179/1 Mills to move themselves, Archita's Dove, Albertus Brazen head, and such Thaumaturgical works. 1841 D'ISRAËLI *Anien Lit.* (1867) 642 Artful impostures, practised by the dealers in thaumaturgical arts. 1904 R. J. CAMPBELL *Serm. Individuals* v. 74 The modern mind would . . . repudiate the thaumaturgical element here.

Thaumaturgist (pōmātūrdzīst). [f. THAUMATURGY + -IST.] = THAUMATURGE.

1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ. Playw* (1879) II. or No conjurer can any longer pass for a true thaumaturgist. 1837 *Ibid. Diamond Necklace* xvi. V. 290 Cagliostro, Thaumaturgist, Prophet and Arch-Quack. 1879 FARRAR *St Paul*

I. 530 *note*, The city was visited by the thaumaturgist Apollonius. 1882a — *Early Chr* I. 116 Rome abounded in Oriental thaumaturgists and impostors.

So **Thaumaturgism**, thaumaturgy (*Cent. Dict* 1891); **Thaumaturgize** *v. intr.*, to act the thaumaturge, perform wonders.

1891 *19th Cent.* Nov. 825 We find Father Anqueti thaumatursing (if I may use the expression) on the slightest occasions.

|| **Thaumaturgus** (pōmātūrdz). Pl. -i. [med. L.: see THAUMATURGE.] = THAUMATURGE.

1730 BAILEY (folio), *Thaumaturgus*, a Worker of Miracles, a Title which the Roman-Catholics give to several of their Saints. 1849 *COLL. WISEMAN Ess., Mirac. N Test* (1853) I. 188 Nor is there reason to suppose, that every simple faithful was a Thaumaturgus. 1886 *Edin Rev* July 283 Nature, the great Thaumaturgus, has in the Vocal Mennon propounded an enigma.

Thaumaturgy (pōmātūrdzī). [ad. Gr. θαυματουργία wonder-working, conjuring, f. THAUMATO- + -εργος working; see -Y. So F. *thaumaturgie* (1878 in *Dict. Acad.*)] The working of wonders; miracle-working; magic.

1727 BAILEY vol II, *Thaumaturgy* [1730 (folio) also *Thaumaturgicks*], any Art that does, or seems to do Wonders, or, as it is defin'd by Dr. Dee [cf. THAUMATURGIC sb. a], a mathematical Science, which gives a certain Rule for the making of strange Works to be perceiv'd by the Sense, yet to be greatly wonder'd at. 1778 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* xv. (1840) II. 178 This art, with others of the experimental kind, the philosophers of those times were fond of adapting to the purposes of thaumaturgy. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* III. viii. A World of Miracles, wherein all fabled or authentic Thaumaturgy, and feats of Magic, were outdone. 1872 MINTO *Eng. Prose Lit.* I. 138 Magic,—both black and white,—thaumaturgy, and necromancy.

+ **Thave**, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1 *paſian*, *peaſian*, 2 *peaſen*, 3 *peaſien*, *paſien*, *peaſen*, *peaſe*, 3-4 *paſe*. [OE. *paſian*: etymology unascertained; not known in the cognate langs.] *trans.* To consent to; to allow, permit; to submit to, suffer, endure; to tolerate. Cf. I-THAVE.

835 *Kenilth Charter of Abbat O. E. Texts* 148 Ic cōlnoð mid godes zece ærcebiſcop ðis write and ðeaſe. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Bæth.* xxxviii. § 6 Þonne þe ðincð se eamra se þæt yfel deð þonne se þæt þaſað. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt* vi. 4 Broþur þaſc (c. 1160 þaſc) þæt ic ut ad þæt mot of þinum eagan. c. 1203 WULSTAN *Hom.* II. (Napier) 3 Eal þæt he for us and for ure lufan þafoðe and ðoðode. [c. 1275 *Lauf. Hom.* 121 God iþeafoð þæt to alendneſſe alles illefulles monneunes.] c. 1280 *Ormin* 5457 Godd ne þole noht Ne þaſe laþe gaſteſt To winnean of eorþan of us þurh heore laþe wiſſe. c. 1290 *Gen & Ex.* 339 Eueric hus-folc ðe mai ic ðaen On 3er ſep oþer oþe kide haen c. 1300 *Hamleth* 6566 Was neuere non þæt monhte þaue Hiſe digne, noyþer kniþt ne knaue.

Hence + **Thaving** (in 4 *paſung*, etc.) *vbl. sb.*, permission, consent.

13 *Ancr. R.* 344 (MS Cott. Cl.) Purch min þaſunge [*MS. Conpuit*, *R.* þaſunge, *C.* þaunge].

Thave, variant of TEEAVE.

Thavel, -il, *thavle*, dial. forms of THIVEL.

Thaw (þō), *sb.* Also 8. 5 *thowe*, 5- *thow* (now *north. dial.* and *Sc.*). [f. THAW *v.*: cf. ON. *þá* thawed ground; also ON. *þeyr*, ONorw. *þeyr*, Sw. *þå*, Da. *thaw*; also Du. *doof* thaw.]

1. The melting of ice and snow after a frost; the condition of the weather caused by the rise of temperature above the freezing point.

14. *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 586/9 *Geliadium*, thawe, a 1552 *LELAND Itin* V. 68 The Lake of Breconok ſon froſen over, and than in a Thawe breking maketh marvelous Noiſe. 1568 *GRAFTON Chron.* II. 442 Ypon a ſodaine thawe, the floodes agayne encreaſe. 1634-5 *LAUD Diary* Wks. 1853 III. 223 The Thawes was froſen over, A mighty flood at the thaw. 1686 *tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 349 It becomes ſo furious when ſwell'd by the Thaws of the Snow. 1746-48 *Thomson Winter* 990 The froſt reſolves into a trickling thaw. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 142 By heavy rainfall, or by rapid thaw of ſnow.

18 *1412-20 LYDG Chron Troy* II. 5079 Newe floodis of þe ſodeyn þowe þe grene mede gan to ouerflowe. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv* 492/1 Thowe, of ſnowe, or ydys or yce, *degelacio*. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* I. II. Thick-blawn wreaths of ſnow, or blaſhy thows. 1786 *BURNS Brigs of Ayr* 139 Arouſ'd by bluſt'ring winds an ſpotting thowes; In mony a torrent down his ſna-broo rowes. 1876 *Watſy Gloss*, *Thow*, thaw.

2. transf. and fig.

1598 *SHAKS. Merry W* II. v. 129 A man of my Kidney that am as ſubject to heate as butter; a man of continual diſſolution, and thaw. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr* II. 123 If the Sun of Righteouſneſſ will arſe upon him, his froſen Heart ſhall feel a Thaw. 1794 *BURNS The Auld Man* II. But my white pow, nae kindly thows Shall melt the ſnaws of age. 1817 *BYRON Manfred* II. i. 202 Now I tremble And feel a ſtrange cold thaw upon my heart.

b. spec. A becoming less cold, formal, or reserved. 1848 *DICKENS Dombey* v. Such temporary indications of a partial thaw that had appeared with her, vaniſhed with her. 1873 *BROWNING Red Cott* II. *cap* III. 326 That thaw Of rigid diſapproval into dew Of ſympathy.

3. attrb. and Comb., as *thaw-rain*, -*time*, -*wind* (cf. G. *tauwind*), *thaw-cloven*, -*swamped* adjs.

a 1775 *BURNET Own Time* II. an. 1872 (1823) I. 582 In the minute in which they began to march [on the ice], a thaw wind blew very ſheer. 1824 *BYRON in L. Hunt Autobiogr* (1850) II. 318, I have been ſnow-bound and thaw-swamped for nearly a month. 1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus* *Unb* II. III. 34 A howl Of cataclyſms from their thaw-cloven ravines. 1820 — *Vision of Sea* 36 It ſplits like the ice when the thaw-breezes blow. 1852 *DICKENS Bleak Ho.* III. She gave me one cold parting

kiss upon my forehead, like a thaw-drop from the ſtone porch. 1890 *STEVENSON Let. to H. James* 29 Dec., My theories melt, and . . . the thaw-waters waſh down my writing.

Thaw (þō), *v.* Forms: 1 *paſian*, (4 *pewe*), 5-6 *thawe*, 6 *thau*, 6- *thaw*. *B.* 4 *powe*, *thoue*, 4-5 *thowe*, 5- *thow* (now *north dial.* and *Sc.*). *Pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* *thawed* (*dial.* *thowed*, *pa. t.* also *thow*). *pa. pple.* also 8-9 *thawn*. [OE. *þawian*, ME. *þawen*, also ME. *thowe*; cognate with OFris **thāra* (:-**þawian*), whence Wfris *teye*, NFris *thar*; OLG. **þawian*, whence MLG. *doen*, LG. *dauen* (Dahner), Du. *dooren*, Efris. *deeren*, *deuren*, *doeren*, OHG *doowen*, *dewen* (cf. mod. Ger. *verdaunen* to digest), ON. *þeyja* (:-**þayja*), ONorw. *þeyja*, Sw. *ida*, *Da. tæ*. The late ME and Sc. *thowe* does not answer to OE. *þawian*, but seems to require **þōwan* or **þāwan*, unrecorded. Ulterior history obscure.]

1. *trans.* To reduce (a frozen substance, as ice or snow) to a liquid state by raising its temperature above the freezing point; to melt (a frozen liquid). Also *thaw out* (U. S.).

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 274 Se wind [Zephirus] towyrð and ðawað ælcne winter. 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/1 Sette the pottle to the fyre to thawe the water. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch V* II. 1. 5 Where Phœbus fire scarce thaws the ysicles. 1625 N. CARPENTER *Geog. Del* II. v. (1635) 79 Riuers by a remission of the cold are thawed. a 1704 T. BROWN *Lond & Lacedem Oracles* Wks. 1709 III. iii. 138 After the Snow is thawn. 1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev* 349 Mr. Bailly will sooner thaw the eternal ice of his atlantic regions, than restore the central heat to Paris. 1878 *HUXLEY Physiogr.* 64 Until the warmth of summer returns to thaw it [the snow].

18 *c. 1384 CHAUCER H. Fenne* III. 53 They [letters] were almost of thawed so That of the letters oon or two Was molte away of euery name. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv*, 492/1 Thowyn or meltyn, as snowe and other lyke, *resoluo*. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 46 To thaw the pyres and scholkes of yce. 1894 A. REID *Songs Heatherl.* 107 Storms that time had thawed

b. fig.

1591 *SHAKS. Two Gent.* II. iv. 200 Iuſta that I loue, (That I did loue, for now my loue is thaw'd, . . . like a winter Image 'gaunst a fire.) 1615 *SR. W. MURR Misc. Poems* viii. 43 Lat beuties beames then thaw away. . . The ycnesse of lones delay. 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* III. iii. Prol. To whis-per out his melting flame, And thow his lasses's breast. 1785 M. CUTLER in *Lyle*, etc. (1888) II. 228 This cold snowy winter has considerably cooled my zeal, but when I get thawed out, in the spring, perhaps it may return. 1821 *SHEL-LEY Adonais* 1, O, weep for Adonais! though our tears Thaw not the frost which binds so dear a head!

2. intr. Of ice, snow, or other substance. To pass from a frozen to a liquid or semi-liquid state; to melt under the influence of warmth; esp. by rise of temperature after frost. Also *thaw out* (U. S.).

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 147 *Après gelé vent remoult* [gloss] thawing. 1387 *TREVISA Higden* (Rolls) VII. 453 Many brugges were i-broke of þe þow-ynge [v. r. þewinge] of þe yse. 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/1, I thawe, as snowe or yce dothe for heate. 1552 *HULST.* Thawe as yse dothe, *egēdōr*. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* (1637) 628 As often as the Yce thereon doth thaw. 1656 M. BEN ISRAËL *Vind. Jud.* 9 The pond thaweth. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Ferns* (1730) 140 Abundance of Snow; which thawing in the heat of Summer [etc.]. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* IV. 195 The water freezes in November and thaws in May. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 33 Before I can begin to write this letter the ink must be put down by the fire to thaw out, as it is frozen solid.

b. transf. and fig.

1602 *SHAKS. Ham.* I. ii. 130 Oh that this too too solid Flesh, would melt, Thaw, and resolve it selfe into a Dew. 1849 *MISS MULOCK Ophelia* xxix, He thawed into positive enthusiasm beneath the sunshine of her influence. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atlantica* 2104, I would that as water My life's blood had thawed. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett* (1906) 293 The dreariness of my heart thawed and melted into peace and calm.

3. impers. *It thaws*: said of the cessation of a frost, when the ice, snow, etc. begin to melt.

c. 1325 *Gloss. W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 160 *Ore gele, freset*; *Ore remet*, thaweth. c. 1425 *Voc.* in W. Wulcker 665/2 *Degelet*, thowes. 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/1 It thaweth a pace. 1709 *Lond Gas.* No 4507/3 This Morning it began to thaw. *Mod.* The frost seems to be giving way; I expect it will thaw before night.

4. trans. To free from the physical effect of frost; to unfreeze; said usually in reference to a non-liquid substance rigid with frost, also to a person or animal affected by extreme cold.

1596 *SHAKS. Tam. Shr.* IV. 1. 9 My very lippes might freeze to my teeth, . . . ere I should come by a fire to thaw me. 1665 *Phil Trans.* I. 48 The frozen Bodies will be harm-lessly thawed. 1728 *RAMSAY Anacreontic on Love* 21, I his handies thaw'd. 1829 *LYTTON Devereux* v. 11, After I was lodged, thawed, and fed, I fell fast asleep. 1883 W. AIRKEN *Lays* 98 (E. D. D.) The whusky thawed their Hielan' blood. 1887 I. R. LADY'S *Ranche Life Montana* 144 You have to thaw a bit before you can put it in a horse's mouth.

b. nonce-use. To make lump (anything stiff). 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xl. Speak at farther distance, so please you; your breath thaws our ruff.

5. intr. To become unfrozen; to become flexible or limp by rise of temperature.

1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 46 Gif ony froſin thing be put athir in the loch or in the ruer, it thowis fra hand. 1689 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav* II. 222 We found it worse when the Sun was up, and the ground began to Thaw. 1850-6 O. W. HOLMES *Spring* 25 The bog's green harper, thawing from his sleep, Twangs a hoarse note.

6 fig. a trans. To soften to sympathy or geniality, to break down coldness and reserve. **158a** STANVHURST *Æneis* 11 (Arb) 48 Wee thawde with weeping doo pardon franklie the villen. **1577** GILPIN *Demoral* (1867) 92 An extraordinary occasion melts and thaws down the natural affections of men. **1745** RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) l. 102 She is a charming girl, and may be thawed by kindness. **1883** GILMOYR *Mongols* (1884) 201 Tea even fails to thaw completely their reserve. **1889** J. JEFFERSON *Autobiog.* xii. (1891) 329 A hopeless endeavor to thaw him out.

b intr. Of a person, his feelings, manner, etc. To become softened or 'melted' in feeling, to throw off coldness and reserve; to unbend.

1598 BP *Hall Sat* iv iv Djb, He thaw's like Chaucers frosty Ianueie; And sets a Months munde vpon smyling May. **1631** DONNE *Valediction my Name* ix, And thou beginst to thaw towards him for this, May my name step in. **1887** POLLOCK *Course of T* ix 722 Pride of rank And office, thawed into paternal love. **1900** EL. GLYN *Visits Eliza* (1906) 18 He went on talking in the friendliest way, but I would not thaw.

7 The verb-stem in combination forming sbs., as *thaw-house*, *thaw point*.

1894 *Pall Mall G* 30 Aug 7/2 Dynamite is received at the work in a frozen state, and stored in a big magazine. From this receptacle it is taken to the thaw-house as needed. **1904** *Daily Chron* 28 May 8/5 When 'thaw' points were needed, through which steam was forced into the hard ground, they were improvised out of rifle barrels.

Hence Thawed (pjd) ppl a, warmed so as to melt (as ice), softened; *thawed out*, also, put out of work or action by a thaw; *Thawing* ppl a, that thaws, melting.

1624 CRASHAW *Mary Magd.* Wks. (1904) 259 Thawing crystal! snowy hills, Still spending, never spent! **1774** GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) l. 247 Clefts, from whence the thawed water trickles out. **1800** HENRY *Épist. Chem.* (1808) 37 The temperature of melting snow, or of thawing ice. **1885** HAYES *Mag* Dec. 86/2 The now thawed-out and almost genial Miss Lisle. **1894** *Westm Gas* 19 Jan 7/2 The thawed-out skaters equalised matters by holding a carnival on wheel skates at the Wandsworth Rink last night.

Thaw, paw, pawe, obs. forms of THOUGH.

Thawer (pjd), [f. prec vb + -ER 1.] One who or that which thaws; *spec. in Mining*, a device or apparatus for thawing frozen ground.

1630 R. JOHNSON *Kingd & Commw* 7 Even in that continually neighbourhood of that great Thawer [i. e. the sun] have you hills perpetually covered with frost and snow. **1900** POP *Sci Monthly* Feb 461 The introduction of mining machinery, such as thawers has given fresh impetus.

Thawing (pjd), vbl sb, [f. as prec. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb THAW (*lit.* or *fig.*) Also in *pl.* (in quot. 1886 *concr.*).

1323, **1387** [see THAW v 2] **1586** HOLINSHED *Chron.* III 20/2 At their dissolving or thawing, manie bridges both of wood and stone were borne downe. **1681** FLAVEL *Meth Grace* vii 152 Thawings of the heart under the apprehensions of grace. **1861** THORNBURY *Turner* (1864) l. 135 The occasional thawings of nature, however frozen by habit. **1886** M. K. MACMILLAN *Daguet* 154 The first thawings of the hard-bound road clung impedingly to our shoes.

Thawless (pjd), a [f. THAW sb. or v. + -LESS 1.] That does not thaw, or that never thaws.

1813 W. TAYLOR *Eng Synonyms* 30 Thawless unmelting obstinacy. **1838** MARY HOWITT *Birds & Fl.*, *Sunshine* v. Where rests the thawless snow. **1886** RUSKIN *Proterita* l. ix 201 The winter gives them [flowers] rest under thawless serenity of snow.

Thawrtower, iron. form of THWARTOWER.

Thawt, variant of THOUGHT², rower's bench.

Thawy (pjd), a [f. THAW sb. + -Y.] Characterized by thaw; of or pertaining to a thaw.

1728 T. SMITH *Yrnt* (1849) 266 There has been no thawy weather. **1809** TO COLLEIDGE *Friend* (1866) 314 Thoughts bask as deer and paths soft and thawy. **1894** LONGIN *Mag* Dec. 206 If the day is a fine frosty one and the previous one happens to have been warm and 'thawy'.

Thay, pay, obs. forms of THAE, THEY, THOUGH.

Thayfe, obs. form of THAVE.

Thayl see THAIL, obs. f. TAIL.

Thaym, thayme, obs. forms of THEM.

Thayn, obs. form of THAN.

Thayr, -e, -es, obs. forms of THEIR, -s.

The (bef. cons. ð, ð; bef. vowel ð; emph. ð), dem. adj. ('def article') and *prom.* Forms. See below. [The reduced and flexionless stem of the OE demonstrative *se, sô* (later *þe, þeo*), *þæt*, the neuter sing of which has come down as the dem. pron and adj. *THAT*. Com. Tent. and Indo-Eur. = OFris. *thê, thiu, thet*, OS. (*sa*), (*th(æ)g*), (*thi*), (*thê*), (*thæt*), (*MLG.*, MDu. *de* (*die*), *dat*, LG., Du. *de, dat*), OHG. *der* (*de*), *diu*, *daz* (mod. *Ger. der, die, das*), ON. *sá, sú, þat*, Goth. *sa, sô, þata*, also Gr. *ὁ, ἡ, τό*, Zend. *hō, hā, tat*, Skr. *sa, sá, tat*; all the inflexional parts exc the nom. sing. m. and f. having the stem *þa-*, Lith. *ta-*, Slav. *to-*, Gr. *ro-*, Zend. *Skr. ta-*, Indo-Eur. *to-*, found also in L. in *tam, tum, tunc, is-de, is-tud*, etc. The nom. sing. m. and f. in O'Ent., as in Skr., Zend, Gr., belong to another demonst. stem *sa-*, I-Eur. *so-*, found also in Ir., Gael., Gaulish *so* this, L. *se* in *sp-se*. But in OHG., OS. (in most dialects), and in late OE (10th c. in Northumbrian, and at length everywhere) the *s-* forms were superseded by forms in

þ- (OHG. *d-*), from the same stem as the neuter *þæt* and the oblique cases, as well as the pl *þá*, later *þō*, *THO*. After the middle of the 13th c the *s-* forms are no longer found, exc. as a belated survival (*se m*, *zy f*) in the Kentish dial. of the Aeyenbite (1340). The only surviving reprs of the OE. forms are *the* and *that*, Du. and LG. *de, dat*, but while LG. *dat* (besides its other uses) is still the neuter article, the Eng. *that* has ceased to be any part of the article. In the following illustration of Forms all the inflexions are illustrated, but the special history of *þæt* and *þá* pl will be found under *THAT, THO*.

(The nom. fem. *sþ, sþo* corresponds in form not to Goth. *sô, ON. sá, I-Eur. sá*, but to OS., OHG. *sia* 'she'. Some identify it with Skt. *sya* fem of the 'extended' demonstrative *sya, sya, syat*, others regard it as a special WGer. formation related to Goth. *at* 'she'.]

A Illustration of Forms.

The OE demonstrative and definite article was thus inflected.

| | SING. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | PLURAL |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Nom. se, later þe | | | sio, sþo, later þio, þiu | þæt | þá |
| Acc. þone, þæne | | þá | þære | þæt | þá |
| Dat. þæm, þám | | þære | þæm, þám | þæm, þám | þæm, þám |
| Gen. þæs | | þære | þæs | þæs | þára (þára) |
| Instr. þy, þon | | | þy, þon | | |

The variants and later forms were:

I. Sing. l. a. Nom. masc. a 1-3 *se* (I *see*, 2 *seo*) [4 *se antec. pron*].

805 *Charter of Cuthred in O. E. Texts* 442 *Æðelnoð* se zerefa to Eastoiege. **825** *Vesp. Psalter* ix 25 Bismarað dryhten se synfulla. **950** *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark x, 24 *Sæ [Rushw. ðel] hælend cuoðe c 1000 Sax. Leechd* III 84 *Sa ruwa zealle byð wexenda on þan innobe* *Ibid*, *Se blace zealle* *c 1154 O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1135. On þære for se king Henri oute sæ. **1175** *Cotton Hom.* 235 *Þis is seo king*. **1250** *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc* 26 *Se king of gyus*. **1340** *Aeyenb.* 117 *Þæt þe ne heþ þise wundinges*]

[f. Abnormal uses of *se* in oblique cases, and of *sa* pl, *ses* gen. sing. (In some of these, *s* may be a scribal error for *þ*.)

c 1117 *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1114, *Þæt duxed þæs wæs mid se cyng* *c 1131* *Ibid*, an 1133. *Þis wæs eall ear gedon ðurh se biscop of Seisbyrig, & þær se biscop of Lancolne*. *Ibid*, *Hi brohten him toforen se byrig*. *Ibid*, *gebletoð to biscop fram se biscop of Lundene*. **1175** *Cott Hom* 235 *Ures blafordes to-cynes ses helendes theu cristes* **1200-25** *Peter Didacowin Sax. Leechd* III 94 *To ðan sare þe abutan sa earran wyeist*. *Ibid*, 112 *Wurm þanna sa handa & smyra þar mid*.

B. 1-2 *ðe* (ðy), 1-4 *þe* (2-4 *te*); 2-3 *þa*, 3-5 *þo*.

The *O. E. Chron.*, 1122-37 has for the nom. masc. *se*, the section 1132-54 has (exc. once, anno 1135) *þe* (and *te*).

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. ii, 3 *Herodes ðe cynig* *Ibid* ix 15 *Cuoð to him ðe hælend* **1154** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1132, *Wæs it noht snithe lang þer efter þæt te king sende efter him*. *Ibid*, an. 1135, *þæt ilc gær warþ þe king ded*. **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 3 *Hi þe hælend neheleched to ward ierusalem* **1205** *LAV.* 1327 *Ne beo þa dai na swa long*. **1240** *Saules Wards in Cott Hom* 207 *þe feder an te tunc an te hali gast* **1300** *Florus & Bl.* 739 *þe Admiral chaungead his chera*. **137** *Cursor M.* 626a (Cott) *þe laured o might*. *Ibid*, 20185 *þan said te angel* **1325** *M.S. Rawl.* B. 520 *ilc 3i þæt te on [Iustice] be Clerk*.

b. Nom. fem. a. 1 *séo, sio, siu, (sa)*, 1-3 *se*, 2 *sie, syo*, 2-3 *si*, [4 *si, zy antec. pron*].

888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxxix. § 5 *Sio godcunde gescead-wines* **893** - *Oros* ii, 14 *Seo icle burg Babylonian, seo ðe mæst wæs seo is nu lest*. **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii 43 *Swa siu operu [hond]* **1000** *Ag. Gosp.* Mark xv 40 *Seo [c 1160* *Hatt. G.* sie] *magdalenisce maria*. **1131** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an 1122, *On þone lanten tyde forbeare se burch*. **1150** *Hatt. Gosp.* John xii 17 *Syo menio þe wæs mid him* **1175** *Cott Hom* 233 *Hwat ded ði modor here bearn?* **1250** *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc* 28 *Si Mure signefet tasinge* **1340** *Aeyenb.* 102 *Zy þæt ne seruþe bote to onlepy manne*].

B. 1 *ðio, ðiu*, 1-3 *ðeo, þéo*, (3 *þe*, 2-3 *þa*, 2-4 *þo*).

950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John ii, 1 *Ues ðiu [Rushw. ðio] modor and ðe hælend ðer*. *Ibid* v 25 *Cynnnes ðio tid & nu is*. **971** *Bleht. Hom* 65 *þeo deað-berende uncyst us is eallum to onscennigne*. **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* John xix 30 *Ne ðær ceastre wæs ðio stow* **1000** *Ag. Gosp.* *Ibid*, *þeo stow wæs gælde þæne ceastre*. **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 15 *Hit wæs þa lare*. *Ibid*, 87 *þu to ðe estraðe* **1205** *LAV.* 400 *þeo unseli modor*. *Ibid*, 985 *þeo quene spaci wið him þu* **1225** *Anor.* R. 28a *þeo horte ne eathle none wete of Godes giaca*. **1250** *Owl & Night*, 26 *þeo wile song here tide*.

c. Nom. and accus. neuter. 1 *ðæt*, 1-3 *þæt*, 2-4 *þet*, 2-5 *þat*, *that*, (3 *put*) see also *THAT*.

893 K. *Ælfred Oros* i, 1 *8 þæt land Cilia* *Ibid*, *Irmenode on þæt sond, & þonne besinne eft on þæt sand* **1000** *Ælfred Hom* i, 24 *þæt ðridde gebed is* **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 7 *þæt ebreisce folc sungen heore leof song*. **1205** *LAV.* 297 *þæt child wæs shaten Brutus*. *Ibid*, 743 *þæt weder heom strongliche drof*. **1225** *Anor.* R. 186 *Nis þæt child fulutown þæt schrepeð aegan?* **1250** *Owl & Night* 1259 *þah ic bi warny al þæt yer*. **1297** R. *Glov.* (Rolls) 2204 *þo was þæt lond in pes*. **1320** *Cast. Love* 139 *To delen þæt vuel from þe good*. **1340** *Aeyenb.* 2 *þæt oper heaued of þe beste of helle*.

2. Accus. a. masc. 1-2 *þone*, (1 *þæne*), 2 *þana*, 2-3 *þene*, 2-4 *þane*, *þan*, *þen*, (3 *þun*), 3-4 *þon*, 4 *þanne*.

825 *Vesp. Psalter* iv 4 *gemiclað dryhten ðone halgan his*. **1121** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS), an. 1016, *Eadric*

ealdormann gewende þa ðæne cyng ongean **1131** *Ibid*, an. 1122, *þa com se fir on ufen weard þone stepel* **1175** *Cott Hom* 223 *He worhte þa þane man mid his handen* **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 7 *þurh þene halue gast* *Ibid* 99 *Crist ableoþ þana halga gast ofer þa apostlas* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom* 53 *Ure helende makede þen heuenliche fader sehte mid mankin* **1297** R. *Glov.* (Rolls) 2184 *To rere þon stonge wal* *Ibid*, 7954 *He þen castel bisette* **1340** *Aeyenb.* 187 *He ne may næst þe þone guode smel namore þanne þe botel þanne smel of þe vine* **1380** *Sir Ferumb* 2419 *Ate laste þan gurdel he fond* **1400** *Sowdane Bab.* 108 *To Egremoure þon riche Cite*.

b. fem. 1-3 *þæ*, 2-3 *þeo*, 3 *þie*, *þo*.

900 *tr. Bede's Hist* iii. xii [xiv] (1896) 196 *Se biscop þa zeseah þa eadmodnesse þæs cyniges* **1000** *Ag. Gosp.* John xix 17 *On þa stowe* **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 9 *On þa ealde lare*. *Ibid* 49 [þes put] *bitacneð þeo deopnesse of sunne* **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom* 107 *þie giue god gived ech man* *Ibid*, *þeo giue he gived mid þe holi husel* **1205** *LAV.* 37 *He nom þa Englisca boc þa makede seint Beda* **1250** *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc*. 29 *We mowe habbe þo blise of heueriche*.

3. *Dative. a. masc and neut.* 1 *þæm*, 1-2 *þám*, (2 *pa*), 2-4 *þen*, *þon*, *thon*, *þan*, *þan*, (3 *þæn*), 3-4 *þo* (ten).

Beowulf 143 *Se þæm feonde set-wand* **975** *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt vii 24 *On þæm sæ* **1000** *Ælfred Gen.* vi. 16 *Binnan þam arce*. **1121** *O. E. Chron.* (Laud MS) an. 1087, *Innan þam castele*. **1131** *Ibid*, *On þa tun þa wæs tenn ploges*. **1175** *Cott Hom* 227 *Mid þan beforlice feder*. **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 41 *On þon deie*. *Ibid*, 121 *Inubsum þan heuenliche federe to þa deðe*. **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom* 25 *For þe he us shop* **1205** *LAV.* 857 *þu me smiten bi þon gurge* *Ibid*, 127 *On þan londe* *Ibid*, 266 *He reddeal þæn kæreare* **1225** *Anor.* R. 66 *Al þæt lescun .of þen epple*. **1250** *O. Kent. Sermon* in *O. E. Misc* 26 *To-þanes þu sunne risinde*. *Ibid*, *Bi þo steire* **1275** *SHOREHAM* v. 184 *Fram þan tyme he wæs ybore* **1340** *Aeyenb.* 12 *At þa daye* **1386** *CHAUCER Priar's T* 51 *To make him grette feestes atte nale [= at ten ale]*.

b. fem. 1-3 *þære* (2 *para*), 2-3 *þere*, *þer*, 2-4 *þare*, *þar*.

888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xli. § 3 *Mid þære ilcan spræce*. **1000** *Ag. Gosp.* John xvii 11 *On ðære tide*. **1000** *Sax. Leechd* III 86 *Byð hy to þære wunda*. **1175** *Cott Hom*, 225 *Binnan þara birne*. *Ibid*, 235 *To þar sawle* **1175** *Lamb. Hom* 3 *He com to þere dene*. *Ibid*, 31 *Cume þenne to þer ilke church*. **1205** *LAV.* 1233 *Mid þære sæ*. *Ibid*, 4528 *To þere sæ*. **1225** *Anor.* R. 36 *Ualleð to ðer eorðe*. **1250** *Owl & Night*, 31 *þe Nightegale þuhte wel ful of þære vle*. **1375** *SHOREHAM* ii. 118 *þe sonne dyd By-come in þære tyde*.

4. *Genitive. a. masc. and neut.* 1-3 *þæs*, *þæs*, 3 *þeos*, *Orm* *þæs*, 2-4 *þes*, *þas*. See also *THES adv* **893** K. *Ælfred Oros* i. iv § 4 *On þæs cyniges dagum*. **1000** *Ælfred Hom* i. 240 *For ðæs folces hreddinge* **1131** *O. E. Chron.* an. 1122, *þæt wæs þæs dænes wið idus M.* **1160** *Hatt. Gosp.* Luke i. 10 *Eall wered þas folkes*. **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom*. 23 *He sit on rihthaf þæs almihte faderes* **1205** *LAV.* 773 *To þas [c 1275* *þis]* *kinges ferde*. *Ibid*, 806 *To talde þas [c 1275* *þis]* *kinges* *Ibid*, 7560 *þurh þeos [c 1275* *þis]* *swordes wunde*. **1250** *Owl & Night*, 338 *þu adunest þas monnes eren þar þu wunest*.

b. fem. 1-2 *þære*, 2-3 *þere*, *þare*, 2-4 *þer*.

893 K. *Ælfred Oros* i. i. § 14 *On opre healle þære eas* **1205** *LAV.* 33 *þere quene cun Heleine* **1250** *Owl & Night*, 28 *Hit wæs þære vile erdingstone*. **1375** *SHOREHAM* i. 79 *Mannys blod Hys [=ys] 1931 þer saule jiste*.

5. *Instrumental*: see *THE adv.*, *THON*, *THY adv.*

II. *Plural*. 6. *Nom. and acc.* 1-4 *þá*, (3 *ta*), (3 *þea*), 3-5 *þo* (to); 3 *þeo*, 4 *théo*. (See also *THO adv*)

700 *Æþmal Gt* (O.E.T.) 439 *Funesistirma*, *tha deat[h]li-costan*. **775** *Corpus Gt* 942 *ða deadlicustan*. **825** *Vesp. Psalter* v. 6 *ða urehtwisian*. **1200** *Moral Ode* 103 *þa swicen and ta forsworene*. **1200** *Trin. Coll. Hom* 35 *On þa wuhliche wende*. **1205** *LAV.* 2020 *He scæwede þea [c 1275* *þe]* *leoden*. *Ibid*, 2366 *þa behste of þan hilde*. *Ibid*, 654 *þeo [c 1275* *þe]* *cnihites weoen unwepneð*. **12** *Moral Ode* (Egert. MS), 194 *He scal deme þo quike & to dede*. **1230** *Cursor M.* 861 *Amang þa trees*. **1400** *K. Lav.* 4108 *The maydenes lokyn in the glas*.

7. *Dative*. 1 *þæm*, *þám*, 2-3 *þam*, *þon*, *þan*, 3 *þen*.

893 K. *Ælfred Oros* i. 1 § 8 *Be þæm zesetenum iglandum*. **1000** *Ag. Gosp.* Mark v. 2 *Of þam byrgenum*. **1175** *Lamb. Hom.* 27 *For þan deoflan* *Ibid*, 139 *To alle ðon monnen* **1205** *LAV.* 774 *To þon cnihiten*. *Ibid*, 747 *Cuð he wæs þen cnihiten* **1225** *Anor.* R. 50 *þe blake cloð deð lesse eile to þen eien*.

8. *Genitive*. 1-2 *þára*, *þæra*, 2 *þera*, 2-3 *þere*, 3 *þare*, *þar*

971 *Bleht Hom* 35 *Ne bið þara fæstendaga na ma þonne sýx & þritig* **1000** *Ælfred Hom* i. 12 *Ealra þera þinga [a 1175* *Cott Hom* 221 *þara þinge]*. **1175** *Cott Hom* 229 *An þera twelf Christes þe*

a 1131 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1122, pa com se fir. and forbeard ealle be minstre *Ibid.*, Se fir weax up to be beouene *Ibid.*, an. 1123, He com after be Rome scot. *Ibid.*, In be lenden ferde se archebis cop to Rome *a 1154 Ibid.*, an. 1132, To be king be muneces, purh be hyscop of Seresberi & te b' of Lincoln and te oberebrimen *Ibid.* an. 1137, Pe land was al fordon. In the hus on be circe alle belandes. *Ibid.*, an. 1140, Pe kynges dohter Hennes. Wyd bemperice. *Ibid.*, And te cuen of France to daelde fra be king, and sca com to be iunge eorl Henri. *a 1200 ORMIN* 1485, & gadderest swa be clene corn All fra be chaff togeddre *a 1250 Gen. & Ex.* 2949 But if it were in be lond gersen, 80r-inne woren be ebrisse men *Ibid.* 2962 For to bi-tournen be kynges 8037. *a 1250 Cursor* M 6850 (Cott.) Suik was bi lessun and bi lare [v r. be. be]. *a 1250 Rule St. Benet* 12 Sua saus te prophete *a 1250 Chron. Vilod.* 120 In be whyche water hurte to washe. *a 1255 Cursor* M 9908 (Laud) The man that thedir-ward is fled. *Ibid.* 10005 These iiii turreit per e-sette. *a 1265 Country Lett* Bk 185 Pat be prior be not suffered to make no more off be Stan wall vndur be priory *a 1270-85 MALORY Arthur* II xiii 91 No thyng hit thold custome. *a 1295 Plumpton Corr* p c, The said lauds & t'office of the Steward *a 1299 CROMWELL* in Merriman *Life & Lett* (1909) I 58 Kept to those of my said Soonne. *a 1299 in Vicary's Anat* (1888) App II 100 M^r Whittington, scolmaster to thenkmen *a 1332 LO BERNERS Huon* vi. 13 Out of tempouris fauore. *Ibid.* lxxxviii. 278 His vnde temperour of Almayne. *a 1348 HALL Chron.* Rich III 27 b, Lo ye honorable couage of a kyng *a 1603 SHAKS. Meas for M.* v. in 247 Come, come, to' th' purpose. *a 1632 MURTON Penseroso* 60 Gently o've th' accusom'd Oke. *a 1742 YOUNG M. Th.* vi. 465 Th' Almighty Fiat, and the Trumpet's Sound.

diak. *a 1746 COLLIER* (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc.* *Dial Wks.* (1862) p xxxix, By th' Miss, th' owd story ogen. *a 1884 J C EGBERTON Sussex Folks & Ways* in 34, I can't swallow it nohow in de wurrell. *a 1888 ADDY Sheffield Gloss.* 13 T' beas has got into t' corn. *a 1890 BICKLEY Surrey Hist.* xxix, Let 'ee words as did vor vather do vor son. *a 1892 M C. MORRIS Yorks. Polk-talk* li. 19 Gan inti d' hooa.

B. Signification.
1. Referring to an individual object (or objects).
* Marking an object as before mentioned or already known, or contextually particularized (e.g. 'We keep a dog. We are all fond of the dog').

1 The ordinary use.
a 805-1154 [see A I 1 a]. *a 950 Landulf Gosf* Matt II. 9 Steutra gestod ofer 8er (vel hwer) was de cneht (*Rushw.* se cneht) *a 1000 AGS Gosf* Matt II 11 And gangende into ham huse bi gemetton pest cild — John II. 7 Pest hig pa fatu mid watre gefylton *a 1175 Lamb Hom.* 133 Sum of be sede fool an uppe bestane sum bi bewice *a 1200 ORMIN* 1082 He toc be recless & te blod & dede upp to batt allert. *a 1230 Gau & Gr. Knt.* 405 Quod be gone in be grene to Gawan be hende. *a 1240 Ayenb* 186 Wel ssolle we habbe reupe. *a 1240 be op. a.* *a 1286 CHAUCER* *Prol* 845 (Corp.) *be* sob is pis, be Cut fel to be knight *a 1425 Seven Sag.* (P.) 10 The emperour and is wif loveden the child as hare lyf. *a 1530 PALSER* 45 Where they saye in fienche *le nasirre, la dante*, we saye in our tonge *the mayster, the lady*, so that this word *the*, with us, counter vayleth bothe *le* and *la*. *a 1695* *Congress Love for Love* IV iv. What's the matter now? *a 1818 CRUISE Digest* V. 494 That the recovery enured to the uses of the settlement, and therefore that the purchaser had no title. *a 1902 GARDNER Hist. Eng. Ch.* 16th Cent. viii. (1903) 149 He re-considered the matter.

2. Placed before the relative pron *which* (*whilk*) (*arch*). See *WHICH*. *The one, the other* see *ONE*, *OTHER*, *TONE*, *TOTTER*.

2. Used before a word denoting time, as *the time*, *day*, *hour*, *moment* the time (etc.) in question, or under consideration; the time (now or then) present. *The while*. see *WHILE*.

a 897 K. ALFRED Gregory's Past. C. xlii 348 Hie nan-wucht godes ne magon 8a hwile Gode brengan to 8ances. *a 1425 Cursor* M. 3889 (Trin) *Pe* while holde lya in bedde penne shal pou rachel wedde *a 1533 BELDENEN Lioy* v. xxiii (S. T. S.) II. 227 *Pe* said voce was contemptum and necliekt in be tyne *a 1616 J. LANE Cont. Spr* 7 T vii. 213 And, just at thinstant, all the canons plaien From towne to Campe, from Camp to towne againe *a 1780 Mirror* No. 76 73 He comes there only as he does to the coffee-house, to enquire after the news of the day *a 1848 DICKENS Dombey* liv. At the moment, the bell rang loudly in the hall. *a 1864 TENNYSON Aylmer's F.* 194 A tongue that ruled the hour *a 1866 NEWMAN Gerontius* ad fin. And I will come and wake thee on the morrow.

b. Used before numerals denoting years
Now only with abbreviation, either in reference to certain historical events (see *FIFTEEN* A 2, *FORTY* FIVE), or in expressions denoting a particular decade of a century or of a person's life (see *EIGHTY* 2 b, *FIFTY* B 2 a, b, etc.).
a 1724 R. WOODROW Life & Wodrow (1828) 60 Elizabeth died. about the 1684 of a consumption *a 1776 LO. AUCHIN-LECK in Scotch Acts* (1844) I Pref. 188, I take this Manuscript to have been wrote before the 1750, and it is clear it was not wrote before the 1455. *a 1797, 1814* [see *FIFTEEN* A 2] *a 1824 SCOTT Redgauntlet* ch xi. Ye have heard of a year they call the Forty-five *a 1862 BURTON Bk Hunter* II 262 Dispersed over the Highlands to keep them in order after the '45 *a 1880, 1889* [see *FIFTY* B 2]. *Mod.* I think it was in the early eighties.

c. The day, the morn, the night, in Sc. and north dial = to-day, to-morrow, to-night.

a 1300 [see *MORN* 3 c, d]. *a 13 Cursor* M (Cott) 702 *Pe* sun was pat time. *Seuen* sith bughten pen be dai [*so Fast*; *Gott* to day]. *a 1475 Rauf Colkay* 301 Cum the morn to the Court. *a 1692* in 'J Curate' *Sc Presb Elog* II. 206, I have brought him to you the day *a 1800* in *Burns' Wks* (1800) I. 263 For he's far aboon Dunkel the night. *a 1814* [see *DAY* 2 b, 3 b (d)].

3. Before the name of a unique object or one so considered, or of which there is only one at a time; e.g. *the sun*, *the earth*, *the sea*, *the sky*, *the air*, *the world*, *the universe*, *the Almighty*, *the Lord*, *the*

Messiah, *the Saviour*, *the Gospel*, *the Bible*, *the abyss*, *the pit*, *the Devil*, *the Emperor*, *the Pope*, *the Kaiser*, *the Sultan*, *the Shah*, etc.

a 975 Rushw. Gosf John iv. 6 *Be* haend forðon woeriz was of gonge *a 1000 Boeth. Metr* xxvi 6 Aulixes under haefde þæm casere cynericu twa. *a 1000 Sax. Leechd* III 254 *Se* eorde stent on ælemiddan *a 1612* 268 *Se* soe and se mona gepwærlæcað hum betweenan. *Ibid.* 274 *Seo* lyft, þonne heo astyred is, byð wind. *a 1225 Ancr* R 82 *Pe* deouel is leas, and lensunges feder *a 1240 Ureism in Cott Hom.* 185 Iwend me from the worlde. *a 1400 Brut* xxxvi. 33 *Pe* Empe-roure. *be* ordeynede a stronge power *a 1400 Apol. Loll.* 28 *Bi* lawe of be kirk, ilk prest hap be same power to vse be key in to ani man in þo poynt of dep, as be pope *a 1580 in Cath. Rec Soc. Publ.* 1 69 To the Tuission of Thallmighite. *a 1590 SPENSER F. Q.* I i 32 *I* he Sunne, that measures heaven all day long *a 1611 Bible* Ps. xxiv 1 *The* earth is the Lords, and the fulnesse thereof *a 1748 CHSTERFIELD Lett* 31 May, Sixtus the Vth raised himself to the Popedom by his abilities *a 1824 TENNYSON Beggar Maid* II, As shines the moon in clouded skies.

b. With names of rivers, as the Amazon, the Thames; of mountains, groups of islands, or regions, in the plural, as the Alps, the Asores, the Indies; of places or mountains, in the sing, now only when felt to be descriptive, as the Land's End, the Lizard, the High Street, the Oxford Road, the Jungfrau, the Matterhorn, or when the has come down traditionally, as the Lennox, the Merse, exceptionally in the Tyrol Formerly often used more widely.

a 893 K. ALFRED Orosius I. i. § 21 *Seo* Wise is swyðe mycel ea *Seo* Wise lið ut of Weonodlande, and lið in Estmere. *a 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls)* 164 *Pat* ober wonder is Vpe be hul of be pek *Ibid.* 4740 Wippe was king of be march, & adelfred of humberlond. *a 1532 MASSINGER & FIELD Fatal Doury* II. 1, I would they were at the Bermudas *a 1653 HOLCROFT Procopius, Goth. Wars* II 43 When the Sevius casts out cyndres *a 1763 Char in Ann Reg* 52 1 The Devizes. *a 1784 COWPER Task* iii. 583 Th' Asores send Their jessamine. *a 1814 SCOTT Waver.* xxxix. The travellers now reached the Torwood *a 1822 — Nigel* x, I should like to see the broad Tay once more before I die; not even the Thames can match it, in my mind. *a 1843 PRICHARD Nat. Hist. Man* (ed. 2) 467 *The* Tupi, or native inhabitants of the Brazils. *a 1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xviii IV. 119 From the Land's End to the Straits of Dover.

c. With names of natural phenomena, seasons, etc., as the spring, the summer, the autumn, the winter, the day, the night; the wind, the cold, the clouds, etc.; of the points of the compass, as the north, the east (in OE. usually without article).

a 1000 Sax. Leechd III 274 *Seu* send hæfð mistlice naman on bocum. *a 1300* [see *EAST* 2 a]. *a 13 E. Alld.* P. B. 953 *Pe* rayn ruelead adoun, ridlande pikke *a 1382 Wyclif Matt* II 1 *We* han seyn his steine in the este. *a 1440 Alphabet of Tales* 206 Vpon a fayr day, whar be wynde blew *a 1697 DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III 378 *The* That wing the liquid Air, or swim the Sea, Or haunt the Desert *a 1784 COWPER Task* I. 749 *God* made the country, and man made the town. *a 1791 — Odyss.* ix 194 *The* rosy-finger'd daughter of the dawn.

d. Formerly sometimes used before abstract sbs. See also *DEATH* 2, 12, *LIFE* 7, b. *Obs*

a 888 K. ALFRED Boeth. iii § 3 *Pa* se Wisdom *pa* and *seo* Gesceadunges þis leoð asungen hæfdon *a 897 — Gregory's Past* C. III. 35 On 8ære gesundfulnesse mon forgielt his selfes *Ibid.* xxviii. 224 *8a* geðylde *pe* is modur ealra mægena. [the] forelet. *a 1450 tr De Institutione* III lxii 145 *Pe* pes stondþ more in very mekenes þan in propre exaltation *a 14 Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 257 *Ase*. *a 1501* on be knife, and ase dep to be life. *a 1489 CAXTON Blanchardyn* xxi 70 *The* prouost cam some toward the proude mayden in amours, and made to her the reuerence *Ibid.* xxiii. 74 *So* cam he toward blanchardyn And gaff him the goode nyght *a 1525 LO. BERNERS Rousis* II. cccxli [cccxix.] 605 *If* Lamorabauy wolde gyue them the herynge *a 1588 ALLEN Admon* II A verse fable to the posterite

e. With a class-name, to indicate the individual example most familiar to one, or with which one is primarily or locally concerned, e.g. the King, the Emperor (in mod. use), *the Lord Mayor, the Town, the House, the Court, the Tower, the Abbey, the River, the Channel, the Flood, the Reformation, the Revolution; the Gospel, the Epistle* (for the day).

a 1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1106, To Eastran was se cyng æt Baðan *Ibid.* an. 1120, An se archebis cop Turstein weaþ þurh þone papan wið þone cyng acordad *a 1154 Ibid.* an. 1140, Sumen helden mid te kyng and sume mid þeuerce. *a 1175 Lamb Hom.* 3 Seggeð þet be laured hæmed þar-of neode. *Ibid.* 5 *3e* iherden er on be godspel hu ure dnhten sende his II. apostles. *a 1300 Cursor* M. 20502 *Pa* spac þat leudei to þapostis ewer-likan. *a 1568 ASCHAM Scholam.* I. (Arb) 68 *Ye* great ones in ye Court. *a 1621 ELSING Debates Ho. Lords* (Camden) 16 To make his answers here at the barre. *a 1666 EVELYN Diary* 13 Sept. The Queene was, in her cavalier riding habite. *a 1689 LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 557 The house of commons ordered that the ten judges should attend the house. *a 1837 Sir F. PALGRAVE Merch & Priar* Ded. (1844) x Any bibliopist, in or out of the Row. *a 1845* [see *HOUSE* 2 b, 4 d]. *a 1875 TENNYSON Q. Mary* I. 1, *He* swears by the Road.

f. Formerly with names of branches of learning, arts, crafts, games, and pursuits. Now chiefly dial. Also generally with gerundial vbl. sbs. (*arch*).

a 1325 [see *CHESS* 2 b, 1]. *a 1470-85 MALORY Arthur* ix. xvii. 363 *On* a day kyngke Mark played at the chesse *a 1596 SHAKS. Tem. Shr.* I. 37 The Mathematickes, and the Meta-physicskes Fall to them *a 1643 LO. BERNERS Autobiog.* (1824) 89 Any man thought woth the looking on *a 1739 CHESTER, Lett.* (1774) I. 122 *As* you are now reading the

Roman History *a 1768 H. St. JOHN* in *Jesse Selwyn & Contents* (1843) II 309, I regret the badness of our climate, and the being obliged to pass the remainder of my life in [it] *a 1824 Mrs. CAMERON Pink Tippet* iv 22 What was the use of my getting you taught the chess making? *a 1887 Wellington Weekly News* 3 Feb (E D D), Apprentices and improvers wanted to the millinery, to the dressmaking, and to the currying *a 1903 Union Mag.* Apr. 1907, I wad rather have seen ye at the jomern' like mase!

g. With names of literary or musical compositions, as plays, poems, anthems, etc., also of newspapers and periodicals

a 1225 Ancr R 18 *pus* doð ette bigmnunge of be Venite *a 1780 Mirror* No. 99 *7* *The Orestes* of the Greek poet. *a 1810 SCOTT Let* in *Smiles Mem.* 7 *My rany* 1891 I 190 'Kehama' will get it roundly in the Edinburgh Review *a 1845 GOSSE Ocean* iv (1849) 159 Plato, in the *Timæus*, gives the fullest account *Mod. The Times* has a leading article on the subject

h. Formerly with names of languages; now only in consciously elliptical phrases, as from the German (sc. language or original).

a 1593 NASHE Four Lett Confut Wks (Grosart) II 263 To borrowe some lesser quarry of elocution from the Latine *a 1596 SHAKS. Meich. V.* I. ii. 77 You will sweare that I have a poore pennie-worth in the English *a 1760 Poitia, Politie Lady* xi 28 Let not your studying the French make you neglect the English *a 1795 SOUTHEY Lett.* fr. *Spain* xxii. (1799) 294 Every advantage that a complete knowledge of the Arabic could afford. *Mod.* A new translation directly from the Hebrew.

i. With names of diseases, ailments, etc. Now more often omitted.

a 1000 Sax. Leechd. II 314 Wið þære geolwan adle zenim þæs scearpian bistles moran and betonan *a 1300 Cursor* M. 1819 In his heued he has be scall *pe* scab ouer-gas his bodi all. *Ibid.* 18245 *Pe* gutte be potage *a 1377 LANGE P. B.* xii 325, I cacche be cromepe, be caidiace *a 1400 Lanfranc's Cirurg* 281 It is myn entencion to speke of be diopesis *Ibid.* 293 *Of* be cancie and be moimole, *a 1480, 1500-20* [see *POCK* 2 a]. *a 1660 GAUDEN Browning* 225 Sharp fits of the stone *a 1671 CRESS WARWICK Autobiog.* (Percy Soc.) 9, I fell ill of the measles. *a 1743-1831* [see *INFLUENZA*] *a 1787 J. BEATTIE Scotchisms* 9 He has got the cold, the fever *a 1809 SOUTHEY Let* to *Londor* 23 Apr., in *Life* (1850) III. 228, I instantly recognised the sound of the croup *a 1830 — Let* to *Hodson* 18 Feb *Ibid.* VI 381 A serious attack of the influenza. *Mod. (Januar)* I have the toothache.

j. Elliptically with the names of ships, as the (ship) Nicholas, and of taverns, as the Mermaid (tavern), theatres, and other well-known buildings

a 1450 Paston Lett. I 125 *He* was yn the Nicolas tyt Saturday next folwyng. *a 1480 WARKWORTH Chron.* (Camden) 23 Casten in presone in the Maichalse at London *a 1521 in Essex Rev* XIII. 222 Out of the Barbara and the Mayflower, if God send them well home *a 1616 BEAUMONT & Ben Jonson*, What things have we seen Done at the Mermaid *a 1720 SWIFT Jnl* to *Stella* 15 Oct., *Prior* and I sat at the Smyrna till eleven *a 1779 Mirror* No. 32 *P* 5 Stopping at the George on his way home *a 1905 Daily Chron* 24 Oct 3/4 heading, Playlet at the Coliseum *Mod.* The *Mauretania* has made a record passage.

k. Before higher titles of rank, as the Emperor, King, Prince, Grand Duke, Marquess, Earl, Count (but not now when followed by the name, as *King George, Prince Edward, Duke Humphrey, Earl Grey, Earl Simon*), and with the corresponding female titles *Queen, Duchess*, etc.; also with some courtesy titles, as *the Right Honourable, the Honourable, the Reverend*, etc. See further *LORD, LADY*, and the other titles

a 1121 O. E. Chron. (Laud MS.) an. 1090, Se eorl of Normandize *Ibid.* an. 1117, Se cyng of France and se eorl of Flandra. *a 1340 Ayenb* 76 *Pe* leudey fortune went hare huegel eche daye. *a 1478 Sir J. PASTON in P. Lett* III. 39 Robert of Ractlyff weddyd the lady Dynimok *a 1553 in Rutland Papers* (Camden) 119 Therie of Oxford claymeth thofice of great chamberlayne of England. *a 1603 Sir R. WILBURN Diary* (Camden) 6 The lord Thomas Howard made erle of Suffolk *a 1613 SHAKS Hen VIII.* II. iii 44 The Marchionesse of Pembroke. *a 1707 E. CHAMBERLAYNE Pres. St. Eng.* II. xv (ed. 22) 188 The Lord Chief Justice. *a 1794 Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst. Udolpho* I, 'The Chevalier Valancourt!' said Emily, tiembling extremely *a 1827 Edin. Weekly Jnl* 28 Feb. The absence of the Right Hon. the Lord Frovost.

l. With the surnames of some Irish and Scottish chiefs of clans, as the O'Gorman Mahon, the Chisholm, the MacNab

a 1561 Inverness Sheriff Crt. Records II 15 Apr. (MS.), [Sedenin] the Dollace of Cantray *a 1562 Ibid.* 7 Apr., The jugis hes consigit hir to produce the samyn and to waite the Dollace upon an xv dayis warning. *a 1847 THACKERAY Mrs. Perkins's Ball* I. 4, I became acquainted with the Mulligan through a distinguished countryman... who did not know the chieftain himself *a 1880 A. M. SHAW Mackintoshes* p xxvii, Moy Hall, the residence of The Mackintosh *a 1920 Daily Chron.* 1 Feb 4/6 Three 'Thes' have sat in the House of Commons in our time—The O'Conor Don, The O'Donoghue of the Glens, and The O'Gorman Mahon. The MacDermott, K.C., was an Irish law officer in Liberal Governments

m. Before names and titles of men, often in ME, a corruption of F. de, as in Robert the Bruce, Sir Simon the Montfort, the Mortimer, etc. arch.

a 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 11234 Sir Roger be Mortimer. *a 1375 BARBOUR Bruce* I 67 That Robert the brwys, Erle of carryk Auch to succeed to the kynryk. *Ibid.* 435 The Clyfford sall thaim haiff *a 1450 Brut* 427 The Erle of Somersette and his brothir, and the Fytz-Watur. *a 1596 SHAKS. Hen VI.* II. iii 37 *Charles* A Parley with the Duke of Burgonie *Burg* Who craves a Parley with the Burgonie? *a 1814 Scott Ld. of Isles* III. xxvii, As heroes think, so thought the Bruce.

d. Before the names of well-known singers, actresses, etc., in imitation of French and Italian usage 1786 Mrs A. M. BENNETT *Juvenile Indiscretions* V. 32 The Siddons 1796 *Publ Advert* 18 Nov in T Campbell *Life Mrs Siddons* II. viii 201 Last night the Siddons and the Kemble, at Drury Lane, acted to vacancy 1822 in *Byron's Wks* (1846) 585; The Guiccioli was present 1845 *ISRAELI Sybil* v. vii, Well, what do you think of the Dashiell, Fitz?

11. *spec.* Used emphatically, in the sense of 'the pre-eminent', 'the typical', or 'the only .. worth mentioning'; as 'Cæsar was the general of Rome', i. e. the general *par excellence*; the being often stressed in speech (ðɪ), and printed in italics.

1824 L. MURRAY *Eng Gram.* (ed. 5) I 257 In the history of Henry the fourth, by Father Daniel, we are surprised at not finding him the great man 1829 CARLYLE *Misc., Germ Playour*. (1872) II 97 Dr Klingemann so superlative is his vigour we might even designate him the Playwright 1863 R. B. KIMBALL *Was he Successful?* vi (Cent), Joel Burns was a rich man, as well as the man of the place 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 131 The axe was pre eminently the implement of antiquity 1904 S. G. LALFNTYRE *Life Voltaire* II xxv. 144 His Commentary remains unrivalled, and is still the text-book on Cornelle.

12. With any part of the body of a person previously named or indicated, instead of the corresponding possessive pronoun; as 'he took him by the hand', i. e. *his* hand. So with *heart*, *soul*, used *fig*; also with parts of personal attire.

1154 O. E. *Chion*, an 1137, Me hinged (heom) up bi the fet bi the bumbes, other bi the hefed 13. *K. Als* (Bodl MS) 2296 Fulbor he smoot vpon þe rygge. 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II 213 That love Ne schal nocht take hem by the sleeve. 1460 *Towneley Myst* xxiv. 115, I shall knap hym on the crowne That standys in my gate 1823-32 GREENE *Mamm.* 121 Wks (Grosart) II. 220 Rufies of a Syse, stiffe starch to the necke 1890 SHAKS *Com. Err.* II. ii. 206 To put the finger in the eie and weepe 1793 SHAKS. *Piozzi Journ France* I 306 Heavy lace robins ending at the elbow 1838 DICKENS *O Twist* II. To be banged by the neck, till he was dead 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* vii 209-12 Pale was the perfect face. And the voice trembled and the hand

b. Used colloquially with names of relatives, as *the wife*, *the mother* = my (your) wife, mother.

1838 J. M. WILSON *Tales Borders* No. 210 (1830) V. 9/2 What shall I say to the wife? 1853 C. B. BERNARD *Verdant Green* I. vii. 'It's a long while since the governor was here', remarked Mr Charles Larkyns, very unfriendly. 1888 *The Mater* [see MATER 3] 1893 DUNCAN *Amer. Girl in Lond.* 82 The mother and sisters would like to call upon you 1900 [the mater the mater [see PATER 3] 1901 W. CHURCHILL *R. Carroll* xlv. [I] sent off an express to Patty and the Mother last night

c. Before OWN (a. 2 b) and SELF (C 1 c), q. v.

13. Used before names of weights and measures, in stating a rate: as (*so much*) *the pound*, *gallon*, *yard*, *day*, etc Cf A *adj.* 2, *PER* III 2

1246-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65, 110¹ hert latthe, pris þe hondrid, viij d. 1101 transum, þe m¹ x d. 1288-9 *Act 4 Hen. VII.* c. 22 Sold for 111. sterling the pack 1351-2 *Act 5 & 6 Edw. VI.* c. 6 § 3 That all colored Clothes shall waye fourescore pounde the pece at the last 1596-7 S. FINCHES in *Hist. Croydon* App (1789) 153 Bricklayers have xvd. apiece the day 1631 WEEVER *Ans. Fun. Mon.* 418 Appointing them xii d. the weeke to each person 1796 SOUTHWICK *Lettr fr Spain* (1799) 118 They are very dear, ten reales the couple 1851 MAYHEW *Lond Labour* II. 284/2 The sherds run about 250 pieces to the bushel

b. So with prepositions *by*, *in*, *from* .., chiefly with reference to time, as (*so much*) *by the day* = (*so much*) each day.

1277-8 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 79 Paid to Sir John Colyns . at viijs 111 d. by the quarter 1530 TINDALE *Answ. More* III. i Wks (1572) 304/2, I finde in all ages that men hauesuffered death by the hundred thousands in resisting their doctrine. 1533 *Acc. Ld High Treas Scot* VI 152 To Thomas Scott passing in England with writings and credence to the King to him on the day 1111. 1623 SHAKS. *Hen VIII.* v. iv 33 What should you doe, But knock 'em downe by th' dozens? 1632 LITTON *Trav* vi 298 The Dromedary . will ride about 80 miles in the day 1727 PORE, etc *Art Sinking* xii. 116 It may be . let out by the day. 1848 DICKENS *Down* xxxix. He would sit and avail himself of its accommodations by the half-hour together 1883 Sir J. C. DAY in *Lond Rep.* 12 Q. B. Div 206 Etymologically considered, a journeyman is one who is employed by the day.

** Marking an object not before mentioned, but now identified by a clause, phrase, or word.

14. Where the object is defined by a relative clause, the stands before the object. (The relative pronoun may be suppressed. cf. *THAT* 1 *et prom.* 10.)

In mod. Eng. more emphatically expressed by *that* see *THAT* dem. *adj.* 3. The OE form did not distinguish these *þæt* *spell* may be rendered 'that story' or 'the story'.

a. 900 *tr. Bede's Hist Pref* (1890) 2 Ic ðe sende þæt spell, þæt ic mwan awiat be Angel Beode & Seaxum 971 *Bluch Hom* 71 Seo menigo þe þær beforan feide 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Maik II 4 þa beac in ðære þe eorð-cyppel 1275. c. 1200 *Sax. Leech* III. 104 þæt sindon þe tēþ þe þane mete brecaþ c. 1200 *Trin. Coll Hom* 3 þe bolie tid þæt me clepeð aduent. c. 1250 *O. Kent Serm* in *O. E. Misc.* 26 Te dai ase ure louerd 1-bore was a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14705 þe werkes þæt i werc in his nam. 1382 WYCLIF *Matt* II. 9 Loo! the sterre, the whiche the sayen in este, wente bi fore hem 1472 J. PARSON in *P. Lett* III 75, I am not the man I was 1596 SHAKS *Merch V* v. 1, 83 The man that hath no musick in himselfe Is fit for treasons [etc] 1697 T. BROWN *Dispens* i Wks 1709 III. 11 67, I have known the Time, when I could go out and pick up 10 or 12 in a Morning 1715-20 PORE *Head* xxiv. 256 Let us give To grief the wretched days we have to live 1784

COWPER *Tash* III. 141 The man, of whom His own coevals took but little note 1805 WORDSW. *On Pele Castle*, The light that never was, on sea or land 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic Anglic* I. 11 (1891) I 48 But the passage I have quoted suggests a second observation

15. Where the object is defined by a following phrase with prep. (esp. *of*, repr. an OE. genitive).

971 *Bluch Hom* 55 Þeh he zehyre þa wond þæs halgan godspelles. c. 1122 *O. E. Chron* (Laud MS) an 1116, On þisum ylcen gearde bæmde call þæt mynstre of Burh 1222 *Ibid.*, Se burch on Gleawecæste c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 53 Heo habbeð þe nome of cistenre. c. 1250 *Edmund Conf.* 387 in *S. Eng Leg* I 442 In þe toun of wyncestre bi-tudde þæt selue cas 1287 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) II 41 Twēe perilous places in þe see of myddel erþe 1286-7 *Rec. St Mary at Hill* 65 Also þe thorsday in þe Whitson weke 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* ix. Prol 7 Honestie is the way to worthynesse 1605 SHAKS *Macb* i. vii. 45 Like the poore Cat i' th' Addage c. 1734 *NORTH Exam* i. 1 23 (1740) 26 In the telling of this Story. 1764 *GRAY Candidate* 12 just like the picture in Rochester's book 1824 BENTHAM *Bk Fallacies* Introd. viii. The Sir Charles Sedley of political morality 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.*, *Jen.* 42 Midmost the time 'twixt noon and dusk 1908 R. BRIDGES *Sch. Poems R. W. Dixon* (1909) p. xii. The Oxford of 1850 was singularly unsympathetic

b. With an object defined by an infinitive phrase with *to* (where the may sometimes be rendered 'that .. needed or proper' ..).

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Faus* III. 966 Alle the folke that ys a lyve Ne han the kunnyng to discryve The thinges that I heide there. 1624 MILTON *Sonn.* viii 13 The power To save th' Athenian Walls from iune bare. 1687 A. LOVELL *tr Thevenot's Trav* I 225 We had the Comfort to be pittied. 1850 J. H. NEWMAN *Diffic Anglic* I. 11 (1891) I. 80, I am not the person to be jealous of such facts

c. With an object particularized by a pple 1658 PHILLIPS, *Salm*, the 22 Priests of Mars instituted by Numa Pompilius 1876 ROGERS *Pol. Econ* (ed. 3) ix 82 The privileges accorded to the merchants of the Hanse Towns. *Mod.* The book lying on your table.

16. The stands before a sb. defined by another sb. (usually a proper name) in apposition, as *the poet Virgil*.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. 1 § 8 Se hehsta beoz Olympus. *Ibid* § 9 On westende Africa, neh þam beorge Athlans. 1070 O. E. *Chron*, Toforan þam papan Alexandre. c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 73 Of clene lufade spec þe prophete isauas. c. 1200 ORMIN *Deut* 257 þæt boc Apokalypsis. Uss wrat te postell Sant Johan. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7956 þe king made þe bissop ode vornerie engeland. 1529 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) I. 325 The Jentylwoman your wyff. 1634 MILTON *Comus* 442 The huntress Dian.

b. More usually the proper name precedes. (Regularly so when the whole phrase becomes a recognized appellation, as *William the Conqueror*) c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Matt. xii 39 Becon ionas ðæs witgo [*Rushw.* tacen ionas se witga] c. 1000 *Ager Gosp* Matt. iii 1 On þam dagum com iohannes se fullburete c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 73. And dauid be prophete speked in an salm. 13. *Stac Rome* (Vernon MS) 238 Seint Ion be ewangelist. c. 1400 *Brut* 209 About sent Lokes day þe ewangelist 1599 NASHE *Leuten Staffe* (1871) 23 Their barony by William the Conqueror, conveyed over to them. 1906 *Edin Rev* Oct. 334 Bourdaloue the physician was another favourite.

17. The is used with a sb. particularized or described by an adjective. The *adj.* usually precedes, but sometimes follows the sb. in either case the stands first as *the good man*, *the church militant*.

(An *adj.* or pple, with a modifying addition regularly follows the sb., as 'the grass wet with dew', 'the tools needed for the work' cf. 15 c)

A particularizing *adj.* often becomes a permanent epithet, as in the *Black Prince*, the *Lesser Bear*, the *Red Cambrion*, the *Great Exhibition*, the *Green Park*, the *Yellow Sea*, the *Countess of Palatine*, the *Prince Imperial*; the *adj.* and sb. may then be treated as name of a unique object, as in 3.

c. 860 O. E. *Chron* an 853, þy lican gearde se Æþelwulf cyming Ælfred his sunu to Rome. 885 *Ibid*. Se fore spreca here. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xl. § 4 Her endað sio forðe boc and ongind sio fite. 971 *Bluch Hom* 5 Se heofonlica cyming. 1008-11 *Laws of Æthelred* vi. c. 28 § 1 On þam halgan dæge. c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 5 þa oðre men . stizen uppon þe godes cunnes treowe. c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1491 Among the goddes hie it is asfermed Thou shalt [etc] c. 1400 *Brut* 26 She was be ryzt here of þis lande. 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) v. vi. (1859) 76 The church militant, that labourer here in erthe. c. 1536 *Calisto & Melibea* in *Hazl Dodsley* I 64 The mighty and peidurable God be his guide. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Verse in Steele Gl.*, etc. (Arb) 37 Vse your verse after thenglishe phrase 1664 *Perrys Diary* 20 Oct., Saw the so much desired by me picture of my Lady Castlemaine. 1720 *Steele Tattler* No 208 P. i They had the quite contrary effect. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* xiv. The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh.* *Unb* in iii. The progeny immortal Of Painting, Sculpture, and rapt Poesy 1863 H. COX *Christ* I. xi 262 The Long or Penitentiary Parliament of Charles II. 1866 S. J. STONE *Hymn*, 'The Church's one Foundation' iv. And the great Church victorious Shall be the Church at rest.

b. So with proper names of persons or places: e. g. *the judicious Hooker*. c. But when the *adj.* becomes a permanent epithet, *the* and the *adj.* usually follow: e. g. *Alfred the Great*; so with ordinal numerals following names of sovereigns or popes, as *Edward the Seventh*.

b. c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. 1 § 8 Þæt land þe mon hæst seo lesse Asia c. 1400 *LYNG Assembly of Gods* 269 Sate the good Iuppiter. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* x. 1. 39 The fresch goldyn Venus. 1634 MILTON *L'Allegro* 86 Their savory dinner . Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses. 1743 EMERSON *Fluxions* Pref. 13 The divine Newton (whose

Works will last as long as the Sun and Moon) 1906 F. THOMPSON *To Eng. Martyrs* 163 That utterance Of the doomed Leonidas.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past C* iv 36 Be ðæm cwæð Salomon se snotta 971 *Bluch Hom* 15 Hit is Halend se Nazarenica a 1000 *Byrhtnoth* 173 (Gr) I Pa 717 on orde stod Eadweard se langa. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1861 Seint eylene þe gode c. 1400 GOWER *In Praise of Peace* i O worthi noble kyng, Henry the ferthe 1484 CAXTON *Cural* 5 For to them whom fortune the variable hath most hylely lyfte up. 1558 *Cal. Anc. Rec Dublin* (1889) 475 Patrick Fitz Symon, theldor, and William Byrsall, the yonger 1686 [ALLIX] *Dissert* i in W. Hopkins *Ratramnus' Body & Bl* (1688) 8 Charles the bald chose to consult him. *Mod.* George the Fourth's Bridge in Edinburgh.

18. *spec.* When a sb. is particularized by a superlative, or by an ordinal number (see also 17 c), the latter is regularly preceded by *the*.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. 1 § 22 Se man se þæt swiftoeste hors hafað 971 *Bluch Hom* 5 Deofol beswac þone ærestan wifmon c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp* John 1 39 Hit was þa seo teofe tid [*Lindisf* ðio teigða] c. 1000-1225 [see FIFTH], a 1225 *Ancor R* 60 Eien beoð . te ereste armes of lecherie priches. c. 1300 *Havelok* 9 He was þe wichesteste man at neke. 1602 SHAKS *Ful C* iii. ii 187 This was the most unkindest cut of all 1626 C. POTTER *tr, Scarp's Hist. Quarrels* 120 The most Potent Princes of Italy 1748 SMOLLETT *Red Raud* 1. In terms the most hyperbolic 1759 SARAH FIELDING *Cress of Delwyn* I 149 Ready to take fire at every the least Provocation. 1848 Mrs GASKELL *M. Barton* ix. Th'longest lane will have a turning 1890 LD. ESHER in *Laws Times Rep* LXIII 69a/1 The case is of the greatest possible weight. *Mod.* The first Consul; the hundredth time.

b. The also stands before the same *adjs.* when used absolutely.

c. 1000 *ÆLFRED Gram.* xlix. (Z) 282 *Sextus*, se sexta. c. 1175 *Peter Noster* in *Laub Hom* 69 Þæt briddes is þes monnes wil 1340 *Ayenb* 33-4 Þer byep xii poyns [of sloth] þe werste is onþoysamnesse þe þridde is grochyngne 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xx viii 812 Amonge the thyckest of the pices 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xviii 1 Who is the greatest in the kyngdom of heven? 1622 in *Seton Life Earl of Dunfermline* vi. (1882) 141 note. [He] took sickness the first of June 1622 1779 *Mirror* No. 27 P. i With the best and most affectionate of husbands. 1779 WARNER in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 14 Your letter of Tuesday the 19th, was brought to me on Monday 1799 SOUTHEY *Let to T. Southey* 5 Jan in *Life* (1850) II 3 These vile taxes will take twenty pounds from me, at the least. 1852 M. ARNOLD *Youth of Nat* 71 Too deep for the most to discern. *Mod.* The third appears to be the best.

II. Referring to a term used generically or universally. * *With a singular sb.*

19. Before the name of an animal, plant, or precious stone, used generically.

Not now used with *man* or *woman*, exc as opposed to *child*, *boy*, *girl*, or the like cf. *the dog* is the friend of *man*; *man* has tamed the *dog*; the *child* is father of the *man*; you cansee the *woman* in the little *girl* Formerly *se man*, *sio fæmne* cf. *Ger. der mensch*, *F. l'homme*

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xli § 6 Ac se mann ana græþ uprhte. c. 893 - *Oros* iii xi § 3 Þonne seo leo bringð his hungreuzum hwelþum hwet to eanne c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 53 þe tadde. ne meo timen to eten hire felle. c. 1225 *Juliana* 20 Hine leoflice leor. rudi as þe rose 13. *K. Als* (Bodl. MS) 1829 *Men* dreden him. So chalf þe bere, & shep þe wolfe c. 1440 *LYNG Horn, Shep, & G* 344 The Goos may eagle, the hors may prike & prounce. A-geyn the lamb. 1553 EDEN *Treat Newe Ind.* (Arb) 14 The Diamande is engendered in the mynes of India, Ethiopia., and Cyprus a 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 21 The hart, the hynd, the doe, the rae, The fowmart, and the foxe 1622 DRAVTON *Polyph.* xx 45 The Colewort, Colifoure, and Cabidge in their season 1727-46 THOMSON *Sunnier* 147 At thee the ruby lights its deepening glow 1797 HOLCROFT *Stalberg's Trav.* (ed. 2) II. xlv. 93. They sell the heifer to the butcher. 1822 MACAULAY *Ess.* *Burghley* (1887) 236 Burleigh was of the willow, and not of the oak. 1854 BUSMAN in *Circ.* 52 I 290/2 It purrs like the Cat.

b. Generally, with the name of anything used as the type of its class; e. g. with the names of musical instruments, tools, etc

c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. ii 20 Ys seo [*Hatton* syo] æx to ðæra treowa wurtrumum aset c. 1300 *Havelok* 2239 Þer mouhte men here Þe geylmen on þe tabour dinge c. 1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 750 The rote, and the recordour. The trumpe, and the talburn 1599 PUTTENHAM *Eng. Poems* i. xix. (Arb) 57 To be . song to the harpe. 1599 SHAKS *Ven. & Ad* 454 A red mone that . betokend, Wracke to the sea-man, tempest to the field 1614 B. JONSON *Barth Fair* II. 11, A notable hot Baker 'twas when hee play'd the peele. 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 32 P. 3 The renowned British Hippocrates of the pestle and mortar 1746 FRANCES *Horace*, *Epiot* i. x 7 You keep the Nest, I live the rural Mead, The brook, the mossy Rock and woody Glade 1784 COWPER *Tash* II. 629 'The rout is folly's circle 1814 SCOTT *Ld. of Isles* III. xxiii. The lad can daffly touch the lute, And on the rote and viol play. 1839 LYTTON *Richelieu* II. 1 308 The pen is mightier than the sword 1906 *Edin Rev* Oct 448 Zola has democratised the novel in another fashion

c. Before *body*, *mind*, *soul*, or parts, functions, and attributes of these. (See also *BODY sb.* 1, *MIND sb.* 17)

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxiv § 3 Seo fægernes þæs lichoman c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp* Matt. vi. 25 Hu nys seo sawl selre þonne mete c. 1175 *Laub Hom* 153 Ine þe eren. a 1225 *Ancor R* 4 þe oðer riwle is al wifdren, & riwled þe licome. 13. *K. Als* (Bodl. MS) 6245 A folk 1003 as bere to þe honde c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm* Sel Wks I. 103 Rychesse ryven þe soule. c. 1400 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Gon. Lordsh.* 85 His effect is properly to conforte þe brayn, þe herte, and þe stomak. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xlvii 6 Trew luvre ryssis fio the splene. 1594 R. ASHLEY *tr. Loys le Roy* 24 Nothing offending, or displeasing the eare.

† **Theal, thele.** *Obs.* Forms: (1) *pelu, pel, pell*, 6 *thele, thel, theall*, 7 (9 *dial*) *theal*. [In 16th c. *thele*, corresp. to OE *-pelu* fem. occurring in comb. *benþelū* (also neuter pl.) 'bench-floor', and *buruhþelū* 'castle-floor', agreeing in sense with *þel, þell*, neut., board, plank, floor, in one place

'(iron) plate'. These point to OTent. forms **peld* fem., **pelo* neuter, whence also **pelson*, **pelson*, WGer **puljo*, OE *pulle*, ON *pula* fem. deal, plank, OHG *dulla* board, MLG. *dele*, Du. *deel* deal, plank cf. also the Finnish borrowed word *telo*. The long gap between the latest OE example of **pelo* and the Eng. *thele*, after 1500, is noteworthy, perh. the word came down within a limited district. Cf. the place-name *Belwel* (O.E. Chron. an. 923), *The-wall* in Cheshire.]

1. (OE) A floor.

a 900 *Beowulf* 487 *Beal* *benc-pelu* blode bestymed [Cf. *1012* *Benc-pelu* beidon hit geond-bised wearð beddum ond bolstrum] a 1000 *Fight at Finnesburg* 30 *Buruh-pelu* dyndede

2 A board, plank, deal. Cf. *DEAL* s. 3

1371 in *Marhat Harbor* ough Rec. (1890) 220. I wyllyt Richard Page shall have a lede, a mawner, a rake and thelys, beyng at y^e sygne of Swanne in Harborow. 1521 *Nottingham* Rec. III. 355 Item anyoier pres borde and a thele yat ley at the kychn dore. 1562 *Ludlow Churchw. Acc.* (Camden) 110 For thele to mende the churche dore. 1586 *Churchw. Acc. St. Martin, Leicester* in *N & Q* 6th Ser. VII. 249/2 Too plancke and too thels for the library. 1618 in *Archaeologia* XLIV. 402 Item a greates theales of 30 foot a piece 3 foot 3 inches broad and three inches thicke. 1624 *Atkyns MS* in *Simpkinson Washingtons* App. p. 170, Aug. 7. 10 Butlin 3 daies sawing theales, & 2 daies making a doie for Mrs Segrave's house oo 05 oo. 1847-78 *HALLIWELL, Theat.*, a board, a plank, a joist. *Leic.*

Theam, theame, obs. ff. TEAM, THEME.

[† Theaming, ppl a? Some error.

1590 see *ARSENE*.]

Theandric (p̄ændrɪk), *a.* [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεανδρικός*, f. *θεάνδρος* god-man (f. *θεός* god + *άνθρωπος* man): see -*ia*.] Of or pertaining to both God and man; partaking of both the human and the divine.

1612 TAYLOR *Comm. Titus* 11. 14 It was neither merely divine, nor merely humane, but (as Divines speak) theandric. 1828 E. IRVING *Sermons* 1. 140 + p. 141, A class of heretics, asserting, that there was only one operation, Theandric or Godmanly. 1843 J. B. ROBERTSON *tr. Mohler's Symbolik* iii. § 11 (ed. 3) 83 So that this regeneration constitutes one theandric work.

So † **Theandric** *a. Obs.* [see -*ICAL*.]

1566 *JEANES Fulm. Christ* 36 To performe them as God man, is appropriate to Christ. As ascribed unto him, they are, say Divines; Theandric, that is, divinely humane. 1693 OWEN *Holy Spirit as Comforter* 1 Wks 1855 IV. 358 He who worketh them [his mediatory operations] is God, and He worketh them all as God-man; whence they are theandric.

Theangeline (p̄ændʒəlɪn), *rare*—*f.* [f. Gr. *θεάγγελος* (-ος) an intoxicating herb (Pliny) + -*INE*.] Name of a plant said by Pliny to grow on Libanus. 1835 BAILEY *Mystic* 33 The bruised theangeline, which gives Prophetic sense.

Theanthropic (p̄ændθrɒpɪk), *a.* [f. eccl. Gr. *θεανθρώπος*, THEANTHROPUS + -*IC*.] Pertaining, relating to, or having the nature of both God and man; at once divine and human.

1652 BENLOWES *Theoph.* 1. lxxviii. The Theanthropic Word, That Mystick Glasse of Revelations. 1864 in WEBSTER 1868 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) III. 53 The theanthropic idea, the idea of God made man without ceasing to be God, was familiar to the old mythology. 1879 — in *19th Cent.* Oct. 1965 An anthropomorphic or theanthropic system of marvellous imaginative splendour. 1882 CAVE & BANKS *tr. Dornier's Chr. Doctr.* 197 An image of Christ which is actually and truly human and Divine at once, that is theanthropic.

So **Theanthropic** *a. rare* [see -*ICAL*.]

1846 Worcester cites *Bib. Rep.*

Theanthropism (p̄ændθrɒpɪz'm), [f. as prec. + -*ISM*.]

1. **Theol.** The doctrine of the union of the divine and human natures, or of the manifestation of God as man, in Christ.

1817 COLERIDGE *Biog. Lit.* xxiv (188a) 301 Speaking theologically and impersonally, i.e. of Pantheism and Theanthropism as schemes of belief. 1867 WESTCOTT in *Contemp. Rev.* VI. 417 If we might venture to use a word not wholly without ancient precedent, it [Christianity] might be described as *Theanthropism*. It proclaims not a conception of God, but a manifestation of God. 1875 LACHTACOTT *Comm. Col.* (ed. 2) 129 The monotheism of the Old Testament is supplemented by the theanthropism of the New.

2. **Mythol.** The attribution of human nature or character to the gods.

Cf. ANTHROPOCRISM, which word Mr. Gladstone, writing to the Editor in July 1883, said he had given up and had 'taken refuge in theanthropism'.

1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Homer* ii. 50 Greatly out of keeping with the anthropomorphism, or, as I would rather call it, theanthropism, of the Olympian system.

So **Theanthropist**, a believer in theanthropism (also *attrib.* or as *adj.*); **Theanthropology** = theanthropism.

1816 COLERIDGE in *Lit. Rem.* (1836) I. 394 This is evident, that if the 'theanthropist is a Christian, the psilanthropist cannot be so. 1887 *Dublin Rev.* Apr. 248 The theanthropist or Christian doctrine. 1845 F. BAHRM *A. 9* *Theanthropology, or the doctrine of God in man and the form of man.

Theanthropos. *Obs.* [a. eccl. Gr. *θεανθρώπος* god-man, f. *θεός* God + *άνθρωπος* man.] A title given to Jesus Christ as being both God and man.

1635 QUARLES *Emblems* 1. *Imoc.* 33 Thou great Theanthropos, that giv'st and crown'st Thy gifts in dust. a 1704 T. BROWN *Dial. Dead, Friendship* Wks. 1711 IV. 54 When this

great Deliverer came, they [the Jews] very fairly Murder'd him, and from this Theanthropist that the Christians derive their Religion. 1730 BAILER (folio), Theanthropos

Hence **Theanthropophagy** (-p̄fagɪ) [-*PHAGY*], see quot., **Theanthropophagy** (-p̄fagɪ) [-*PHAGY*], a system of belief concerning the God-man, **Theanthropy** (-ænthrɒpi) [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεανθροπία*], the fact of being God-man, the union of divine and human natures (in Christ).

1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* xii § 14 281 Cardinal Perion says, that they deny anthropophagy, but did not deny *Theanthropophagy, saying, that they did not eat the flesh, or drink the blood of a mere man, but of Christ who was God and man. 1817 COLERIDGE *Lett.* to F. H. Green (1895) 683 Of Schelling's Theology and *Theanthropophagy, the telescopic stars and nebulae are too many for my 'grasp of eye'. 1858 J. ROBINSON *Enchiridion* 1. 19 Christ by his *Theanthropy knew Judas to be one [a hypocrite]. 1869 NORRIS *Ref.*, etc. (1891) 198 Here also we meet with a new Theanthropy, a strange Composition of God and Man.

Thearchic (p̄tærɪk), *a.* [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεαρχικός*, f. *θεός* God + *αρχία* a ruling.] Of or pertaining to thearchy.

1855 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* xiv. 11 (1864) IX. 63 Jesus is the Thearchic Intelligence, the super-substantial Being. 1890 HATCH *Hibbert Lect.* x. 304 Initiated in the thearchic mysteries.

Thearchy (p̄tærɪki), [ad. eccl. Gr. *θεαρχία*, f. *θεός* God + *αρχία* a ruling.]

1. The rule or government of God or of a god; a theocracy.

1643 *Subject of Supremacy*, etc. 42 There ends Monarchy as a Thearchie, or divine dynasty. 1643 *Maximes Unfolded* 8 Thearchie, or Gods Government in Families, a Nation, and all Nations. 1863 WHITE MELVILLE *Gladiators* I. 254 His [the Jew's] belief in that direct thearchy, to which he was bound by the ties of gratitude. 2 An order or system of deities (Cf. *HIERARCHY* 1, 3).

1839 BAILEY *Festus* 1. (1852) 11 From rank to rank in Thearchy divine, We angel raylets gladden in thy sight. 1876 GLADSTONE *Houerie Synchr.* 245 Pan was one of the younger gods in the Hellenic thearchy. 1899 *Literary Guide* 1 Dec. 1787/8 When Jesus entered upon his ministry, the Olympian thearchy was already tottering to its fall.

Thear(e, Thearme, obs. ff. THEAR, THARM.

Theat (p̄t), *Sc.* Also 5-9 thete, 6 theatt, (tyghte), 8-9 theet. [Etymology obscure. derivation from ON. *pētt-r* tight, has been suggested; cf. *tyght* in quot. 1573.] *p̄l.* 'The ropes or traces, by means of which horses draw in a carriage, plough, or harrow' (Jam.): now chiefly of the plough.

1496 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 293 Item, for xij stane and a pund of towis to be thetis. 1573 DOUGLAS *as Æneis* xii. 17 The rems and the thetis, Quharwith hys stedis tokit war in thetis. 1573 *Lanc. Wills* (Chetham Soc.) III. 6r Two payre of tyghtes or trases for horses wth wthes of iren. 1599 *Aberdeen Regr.* (1848) II. 183 Cutting with his knyff the thetis of the said plenett. 1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* IV. 395 The rashes thetis [are supplanted] by the iron traces. 1844 STEPHENS *Ek. Farm.* II. 694 The sort of harness with which he is first invested is that of the plough, consisting of a bridle, collar, and back-band and chains, or thetis, as these are called in some parts of the country.

b In fig. and allusive expressions, cf. *traces* *Out of theats* (also *out of theet*), out of bounds. see quot. 1710, and cf. 'to kick over the traces' (*KICK* v. 1 c).

1684 PEDER in *Life & Proph.* (1868) 13 Good Lord, cut their thetis, that their swingle-trees may fall to the ground. 1710 RUDIMAN *Gloss. Douglas* s.v. *Thetis*, Ye are out of theet, i.e. ye are extravagant or in the wrong. 1731 T. BOSTON *Mem.* v. 53 They were going to call a new upstart, one that broke the thetis. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* ii. Keep baith laird an' tenan' staucht i' the thetis.

Theater, variant spelling of THEATRE.

Hence † **Theaterian**, one connected with the stage; an actor (*Obs.*)

1604 DEKKER *Satyr.* Wks. 1873 I. 244 One of these part-takers. (Players I meane) Theaterians, Stage-walkers.

Theatine (p̄tæɪn), *sb. (a.)* R. C. Ch. Also 7 *Tiatine*, 7-9 *Theatin*. [ad. mod. L. *theatinus*, f. *Teate*, ancient name of *Chieti* in Italy: see -*INE* 1.

So *F. theatin*, obs. It. *theatini* pl. (Florio).] A member of a congregation or order of 'regular clerks' founded in 1524 by St. Cajetan in conjunction with John Peter Caraffa (till then Archbishop of Chieti, whence the name, and later Pope Paul IV). A corresponding order of nuns was founded c. 1600.

1597-8 BR. HALL *Sat.* iv. vii. 32 Like to a false dissembling Theatine. 1632 LUTICOW *Trav.* x. 472 The *Tiatines* would twice a day visite mee. 1658 PHILLIPS, *Theatinus*. 1686 tr. *Bouhours's St. Ignatius* 1. 136 'The great correspondence which Ignatius held with Caraffa, ... hence the People in those times called Ignatius and his Companions, *Theatines*. 1736 CHANDLER *Hist. Pers.* 291 Those who are to die have two monks or *Theatines*, as they call them, walking by them. 1889 BRIDGETT & KNOX *Q. Bils. & Cath. Hierarchy* ix. 215 The aim of the *Theatines* was the reformation of the secular clergy and the sanctification of the faithful.

b. as *adj.* Of or pertaining to the *Theatines*.

1693 tr. *Emikanne's Hist. Monast. Ord.* xviii. 186 They had in some countries the name of *Theatin Jesuits*. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 793/1 The *Theatine* nuns were founded by the B. Ursula Benincasa. 1903 *Eng. Hist. Rev.* Apr. 277 The terrible personality of the *Theatine* bishop.

Theatral (p̄tætrəl), *a.* Now rare. [ad. L.

theatralis, f. *theatrum* THEATRE. see -*AL*. So *F. théâtral* (16th c.)] Of, pertaining to, or connected with the theatre; theatrical, dramatic.

1594 R. ASHLEY tr. *Loyse le Roy* 75 They pardoned Roscius, the Author of the law Theatral. 1665 BRATHWAIT *Comment Two Tales* 23 He [Absalom] in Theatral actions personates Heoid in his Majesty. 1755 in JOHNSON 1904 *Times* 16 Aug. 5/2 Impressiveness depends, on the vast extent and theatrical disposition of the whole.

Hence **Theatralize** *v.*, *trans.* to adapt for performance on the stage.

1825 CARLYLE *Schiller* App. 270 Schiller had engaged to theatralize his original edition of the *Robbers*.

Theatre, theater (p̄tæɪə), *sb.* Forms: 4-5 *teatre*, 4- theatre, 5- theater. [ad. (directly, or through OF.) L. *theātrum*, a. Gr. *θεάτρον*, a place for viewing, esp. a theatre, f. *θεάσθαι* to behold (cf. *θεά* sight, view, *θεάτης* a spectator). The word was completely naturalized in L., whence It., Sp. *teatro*, Pg. *theatro*, OF. *teatre*, *theatre* (12-13th c.), whence perh. the ME. forms, mod. F. *théâtre*, also Ger., Du., Da. *theater*, Sw. *teater*. The earliest recorded Eng. forms, c. 1380, are *theatre* and *teatre*, from c. 1550 to 1700, or later, the prevalent spelling was *theater* (so in Dictionaries from Cawdrey to Kersey), but *theatre* in Holland, Milton, Fuller, Dryden, Addison, Pope, Bailey 1721 has both, '*Theatre, Theater*' and between 1720 and 1750, *theater* was dropped in Britain, but has been retained or revived in U.S. The pronunciation (*thiē'trə*), or its accentuation, appears in Lydgate, and is still in vulgar use, *thiē'trə* is found as early as 1591.]

1. Gr. and Rom. *Antiq.* A place constructed in the open air, for viewing dramatic plays or other spectacles. It had the form of a segment of a circle; the auditorium was usually excavated from a hill-side, the seats rising in tiers above and behind one another, the orchestra, occupied by the chorus, separated the stage from the auditorium. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* 1. pr. 1 a (Camb. MS.) Comene strompetres of swich a place þat men clepen the theatre. 1382 WYCLIF *Acts* xix. 29 They made a sawt with oon yuwit, or wille, in to the theatre [glass or comene byholdyng place]. 1412-20 Lydge *Chyron.* 1. 1701 544 In compleynyng, pitously in iage, In þe theatre, with a ded visage. 1540-2 ELVOT *Image* Gov. 69 Many woulde resorto to the comon houses called Theaters, and purposing some matter of philosophy, wold there dispute openly. 1591 SPENSER *Runs of Time* 92 High towers, faire temples, goodly theaters. 1697 PORTER *Antiq. Greece* viii. 137 *Obelisk* was a Musick-Theater, built by Pericles. 1840 ARNOLD *Hist. Rome* xxviii. II. 477 The whole Larentine people were assembled in the theatre.

† b. An amphitheatre. *Obs.*

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1027 Swich a noble Theatre as it was, I dar wel seyn in this world ther nas. a 1548 HALL *Chron.*, *Hen. IV.* a. b. Then he granted them the battail & assigned the place to be at the citee of Coventree, where he caused a sumptuous theatre and listes royal to be prepared. c. A natural formation or place suggesting such a structure.

1652 *Donne's Epigr.* Poems 102 O wilt thou be Diana, haunt these fields, This Theater both woods and fountains yeeldst. 1667 MILTON *P. L.* rv. 121 Shade above shade, a woodie Theatre Of stateliest view. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* v. 377 A native theatre, which rising slow, By just degrees o'erlook'd the ground below. 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 720 Mid the central depth of blackening woods, High-ras'd in solemn theatre around. 1828 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. xlviii, Gut by her theatre of hills. 1886 RUSKIN *Preterita* I. ix. 288 In Jura is a far retiring theatre of rising terraces.

† c. A circular basin of water. *Obs.*

1645 EVELYN *Diary* 5 May, A streamer precipitating into a large theater of water. 1647 In one of these theaters of water is an Atlas spouting up the stream to a very great height.

2 In modern use, An edifice specially adapted to dramatic representations; a playhouse.

Its essential parts, as in sense 1, are the stage for the actors, and the auditorium (the latter consisting of ranges of seats, one above another); the stage is furnished with movable scenes and more or less elaborate stage machinery for their production and removal. In 16-17th c. the building was only partially roofed, it is now entirely under cover.

At first apparently the proper name of a particular playhouse in Shoreditch, outside the City of London, built 1576. see ARBER, *Gosson's School of Abuse*, Intro. 8, and early quotes.

Patent theatre, a theatre established or licensed by royal letters patent (the first two of which were granted in 1603). Their exclusive privileges were abolished in 1843. *Saloon theatre*, *Variety theatre* see quotes 1892, 1902. *Picture theatre*, a hall in which cinematographic pictures are exhibited, a 'picture palace'.

1577 NORTHBROOKE *Dicing* (1579) 29 b, Those places, which are made vp and builded for suche Plaies and Enterludes, as the Theatre and Courtaine is. 1598 J. STOCKWOOD *Serm. Paul's Cross* 24 If you resort to the Theatre, the Curtayne, and other places of Playes in the Citie. 1612 134 The gorgeous Playing place erected in the fieldes, as they please to haue it called, a Theatre. 1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. ii. 23 As in a Theater, the eyes of men After a well grac'd Actor leaves the Stage, Are idly bent on him that enters next. 1603 DRAYTON *Odes* vii. 56 Till with shrill Claps the Theater doe shake. a 1658 CLEVELAND *Christchurch Windows* 215 Those that before our Glass Scaffolds prefer Would turn our Temple to a Theater. 1701 *London Gaz.* No. 3750/4 The Patentees of the Theater Royal in Covent-Garden. 1788 *Act 28 Geo. III.* c. 30 Such Tragedies, Comedies, Plays, or Farces, as now are, or hereafter shall be acted, performed, or represented at either of the Patent or Licensed Theatres in the City of Westminster. 1864 DORAN *Ann. of Stage* II. vi. Suppl. 186 List of the principal Dramatic Pieces produced at the Patent Theatre, from the Retirement of Garrick to the End of the Eighteenth Century. 1888 WILLIAMS

in *Encycl. Brit.* XXIII. 227/1 In the provinces patent theatres were established at Bath by 8 Geo III. c. 10 *Ibid.* 227/2 The exclusive rights of the patent theatres were also recognized in the Music Hall Act of 1752. 1892 *Daily News* 26 Sept. 2/4 To erect a roomy theatre of varieties—which seems to be modern English for music hall. 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 45/2 (s.v. *Music Halls*) The 'saloon theatres' of the 'thirties were the music halls of to-day, and they owed their form and existence to the restrictive action of the patent theatres. *Ibid.* 46/2 The saloon theatres rarely offended the patent houses, and when they did the law was soon put in motion. 1911 *London Opinion* 13 May 248/1 A picture theatre [where] such films as Foxhunting the Boat Race or the Derby are being shown.

†3. *transf.* a. The stage or platform on which a play is acted. *Obs.*

1589 *RIDER Bibl. Schol.* 1484 A theater, or scaffold whereon musitions, singers, or such like shew their cunning, *on chrestia* 1647 *TRAFALGAR COMM. ROM.* 1. 20 Clearly seen As in a mirror, or as on a theatre. 1659 *STANLEY Hist. Philos.* III. iii. 23 Some plead in the Forum, others act on the theatre. 1774 *GOLDSM. Nat. Hist.* (1776) IV. 93 Like the ghost on a theatre. b. A theatreful of spectators; the audience, or 'house', at a theatre. (Cf. *HOUSE* sb. 4 g.)

1602 *SHAKS Ham.* III. iii. 31 The censure of the which One (the judicious), must in your allowance o'reway a whole Theater of Others. 1634 *Haywood Maidenhead* lost 1 Wks. 1874 IV. 112 'Twas a glorious sight, fit for a Theater of Gods to see. 1894 *GLADSTONE Har.*, Odes xvii [xxx] 129 The theatre thrice clapped you then.

c. Dramatic performances as a branch of art, or as an institution; the drama.

1668 *DYDEN Ess. Dram. Poess. Ess.* (ed. Ker) I. 56 By his encouragement, Corneille, and some other Frenchmen, reformed their theatre, which before was as much below ours, as it now surpasses it. 1859 L. HUNT *Shew's Faire* *Sennan* v. Poems (1860) 178 For much the stage he lov'd, and wise theatre. 1880 *Scribner's Mag.* June 286 Their chief delight is the theater or opera.

d. Dramatic works collectively.

1640 C. G. in Brome *Antipodes* To Censuring Criticks, He [Jonson] was often pleas'd, to feed your ears With the choice dainties of his theatre. 1703 *ADDISON* *Prod. to Steele's Tender Husband* 9 But now our British Theatre can boast Drolls of all kinds, a Vast Unthinking Host! 1880 *Cornh. Mag.* Aug. 156 Any two plays in the whole Shakespearean theatre. 1881 *SAINTSBURY Dryden* III. 38 Except in Congreve's two editions and in the hulk edition of Scott, Dryden's theatre is unattainable.

4. A temporary platform, dais, or other raised stage, for any public ceremony.

1589 *FLEMING Contin. Holmshush* III. 1324/1 It was found better for them by the aduance of the prince of Orange to tane for his highnesse vpon a theater which was prepared for him. [1612 *Execution at Prague* in *Herl. Mus.* (Malh.) III. 420 The theatrum, or scaffold of timber, which was to be erected, and whereupon the execution of the prisoners was to be performed.] 1880 *Lord Gas. No.* 1475/3 Then his Lordship conducted their Royal Highnesses to the Hall, at the South end whereof, was erected a Theater of 42 Foot in length, and 40 in breadth, covered with Carpets and rising five steps from the ground. 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5), *Theater*, said in general of any Scaffold erected for the performance or sight of any publick Ceremony. 1820 A *Taylor's Glory of Regality* 178 A large platform called the Theatre, in the midst of this are placed the royal thrones. 1838 *Order Coron. Q. Vict.* The Queen passes up through the Body of the Church, and soups the Stairs to the Theatre. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Aug. 1/4 According to the original order of service the King and Queen would have ascended the steps to the 'Theatre'—a square platform which had been erected in the central space under the 'Lantern'.

5. A room or hall fitted with tiers of rising seats facing the platform, lecturer's table, or president's seat, for lectures, scientific demonstrations, etc.

The (Sheldonian) Theatre (at Oxford), the building in which the great assemblies of the University are held, and honorary degrees are given at the annual Commemoration.

1623 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* vi. xi. 521 That is now rather become a Sepulcher of Sciences, then a Theatre, there being not above five Students. 1647 *EVERLYN Diary* 28 Aug. 1 was much pleased with a sight of their Anatomy scholl, theater, and repository adjoining. 1666 *Woolf Life* 9 July (O. H. S.) II. 165 Theatre consecrated. The Archbishop's [Sheldon's] letter in English (read in Convocation) whereby he tells the vice-chancellor and Convocation that he had laid by 2000 l. for a purchase to keep the Theater in repair. 1721 *Sheldonian theatre* [see *TERMINUS* 2] 1766 *ENTWICK London IV.* 264 The surgeons erected a theatre in the Old-bailey. 1910 *Kelly's Directory of Oxford* 32 Of the many ceremonials and receptions which have taken place in the theatre, the most imposing were the visit of the allied sovereigns in 1874, and the installation of the last five chancellors. *Ibid.* 37/2 The Radcliffe Infirmary and County Hospital. A new operating theatre was erected in 1898.

6. *fig.* Something represented as a theatre (in sense 1 or 2) in relation to a course of action performed or a spectacle displayed; esp. a place or region where something or action is presented to public view (literally or metaphorically).

1581 in *Couper* II. (1584) K iv. They are set before all mens eyes, and in the midst of the theatre of the whole world. 1600 *SHAKS. A. Y. L.* II. vii. 123 This wide and vniuersall Theater Presents more wofull Pageants then the Scenae Wherein we play in. 1639 *FULLA Holy War* v. 2. 246 Asia, the theatre whereon they were acted, is at a great distance. 1684 T. BURNET *The Earth* i. 173 Earth was the first theatre upon which mortals appear'd and acted. 1713 *YOUNG Last Day* 1. 51 Wide theatre! where tempests play at large. 1760 *ROBERTSON Chas. V.* III. 267 A theatre on which he might display his great qualities. 1798 *WASHINGTON Lett. Writ.* (1809) XIV. 21 The propriety of my again appearing on a Public theatre, after declaring the sentiments I did in my Valedictory Address. 1855 *BACWSTER Newton* II. xvi. 104 An event which placed him in a noble position on the theatre of public life.

1877 *BRYANT Ruins of Italica* II. A tragic theatre, where Time Acts his great fable.

b. A place where some action proceeds; the scene of action. Cf. *SCENE*, *STAGE*.

1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* Ded. Avj. The most renowned theatres and kingdomes the theatres of valour and heroicall actions. 1654 tr. *Martin's Cong. China* 198 Which Country was the Theater of all his Brutalities. 1720 *OZELL Vertol's Rom. Rep.* II. xi. 194 The Theatre of a Civil War. 1774 J. ADAMS in *Jam. Lett.* (1876) 26 10-morrow we reach the theatre of action. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol.* I. 199 The theatre of violent earthquakes. 1879 *MENDALL Art of War* III. 75 The theater of operations of an army embraces all the territory it may desire to invade and all that it may be necessary to defend.

†7. A book giving a 'view' or 'conspectus' of some subject; a text-book, manual, treatise. (Chiefly in titles of such books.) *Obs.*

1566 J. ALDAY tr. *Boaystuan* (title) *Theatrum Mundi*, the Theatre or rule of the world, wherein may be seen the running race and course of euery mans life, as touching miserie and felicity. 1599 R. ALLOT (title) *Wits Theatre of the little World*. 1611 *SEREN* (title) *The Theatre of the Empire of Great Britaine*. Presenting an exact Geography of the Kingdomes of England, Scotland, Ireland, and the Isles adjoining. 1640 *PARKINSON* (title) *Theatrum Botanicum*, The Theatre of Planties, or An Universal and Compleate Herbal. 1657 S. PURCHAS (title) *A Theatre of Political Flying-Insects*. 1704 R. MONTMITH (title) *A Theater of Mortality*, Or, the illustrious Inscriptions upon the several Monuments within the Greyfriars Church-Yard (etc.) of Edinburgh.

†8. *transf.* A thing displayed to view; a sight, scene, spectacle, a grazing-stock.

1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* II. iv. 1 *Prophet* 343 All cast their eyes on this sad Theater. 1640 *PELT. A. Leighton* in *Chandler Hist. Peric.* (1736) 370 He was made a Theatre of Misery to Men and Angels. 1646 *EVANCE Noble Ord.* 38 If there be any that are made a Theatre unto the world, it is such as Paul [cf. 1 Cor. iv. 9].

9. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *theatre-bull*, *coat*, *hat*, *house*, *haunter*, *light*, *pill*, *poster*, *ticket*, *train*, *tram*, *wrap*, etc.; *theatre-like* adj. and adv.

1577 T. WILCOCKS *Serv. Princes Crasse* 46 Beholde the sumptuous Theatre houses. 1611 *CORR. Coast*, used by the ancient Grecians in their Theater combats. 1626 *BACON Sylva* 3. 253 Some hills that stand encompassed theatre-like. 1846 *THACKERAY L. Blanchard* Wks. 1900 XIII. 477 The young fellow, theatre-stricken, poetry-stricken. 1856 *KINGSLEY Misc. Plays & Struck* (1859) II. 137 Theatre-haunters were tuning Romanists. 1873 *Rough-ledge's Yug. Genl. Mag.* Apr. 188/2 Theatre lights are lime-light jets fitted into square boxes. 1897 *Globe* 18 Feb. 6/3 Very handsome theatre coats and jackets are worn at the play in London. *Ibid.* The fashionable theatre bodice. 1905 *Longm. Mag.* Apr. 502 The people you meet in buses and trams and theatre trains.

b. Special comb. 'theatre-floor' see quot; theatre-goer, one who frequents theatres; so theatre-going sb. and adv.; theatre-land, the district of a town (spec. of London) in which most of the theatres are situated; theatre-party (U.S.), a party in which the guests, besides being entertained at dinner or supper, are taken to a theatre; theatre-seat, a seat of which the bottom is made to fold back when not occupied, so as to leave a wider passage; a tip-up seat used in theatres, also on tram-cars, etc.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Theater-floor, an inclined floor in a public building, as a lecture-hall, affording a better view of the platform from rear seats. 1874 *Macm. Mag.* Aug. 281 Theatre-goers, who have long wined over the pale and unwholesome jokes of patchy vaudevilles. 1853 *Household Words* VI. 63 The Parisians are evidently more theatre-going people than the Londoners. 1883 *Harper's Mag.* June 126/1 Theatre-going and card-playing are permitted. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 26 Dec. 4/7 [St. Martin's parish] Bishop Bunnet described as 'the greatest cure in England'. 'Theatreland' we name it now. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare of Footlights* xxxvi, The comfortable little house (the Sheldon theatre), situated in the very heart of theatre land. 1885 A *FORBES Souvenirs of Continents* 239 A New York 'theatre party'. 1903 *Smart Set* IX. 145/1 I've given theatre-parties to them, and watched them rustle in and fill box after box.

Hence *Theatre v. intr.* to go to the theatre; *Theatredom*, the domain or sphere of things theatrical and persons connected therewith; also, the district in which theatres are situated; *Theatreless a*, without a theatre or theatrical entertainments; *Theatrewards adv.*, towards a theatre; *Theatre-wise adv.*, in the manner of a theatre.

1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* 495 If a woman dances, and drives, and 'theatres', she keeps herself too chronically tied to think. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 26 June 4/7 Our round of entertainments [does] not cease till we have lunched, motored, read, dined, theatred, and supped. 1890 *Daily News* 29 Dec. 3/1 London 'theatredom',—if we may have allowed the expression,—is, roughly speaking, about ten miles wide by six miles deep. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 May 1/3 Those versed in the inner life of London theatredom. 1902 *19th Cent. Aug.* 284 Get together a 'theatreful' of people to hear it. 1853 *Chambr. Frml.* XX. 409/2 The dreary prospect of a supperless 'theatrefest' Lent. 1897 *Daily News* 3 May 8/6 Walking slowly 'theatrewards'. 1629 *MAXWELL tr. Herodian* (1635) 164 A goodly spacious Plaine lying under a row of Hills, 'Theatre wise'. 1737 (S. BERRINGTON) *G. di Lucra's Mem.* (1738) 227 T'wo Rows of young Men and Women, placed Theatre-wise one above another.

Theatric (jæ'trɪk), *a.* (sb.) [ad. late L. *theātricus*, ad. Gr. *θεατρικός*, f. *θεάτρον* THEATRE:

see -IC. So *F. †theātrique* (15-16th c. in Godef.) 1. Of, belonging to, or of the nature of the theatre, = THEATRICAL *a* 1.

1706 *STEELE* *Progl. Vanbrugh's Mistake* 29 By him theatrical angels mount more high, And mimic thunders shake a broader sky. 1809 W. IRVING *Kucherb* vi. 11 (1849) 318 Two buskined theatrical heroes. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Sept. 603/1 Theatrical amusements might be made objects of taxation. 1855 *MILMAN Lat. Chr.* xiv. iv. (1864) IX. 183 Councils denounced these theatrical performances (the Mysteries).

b. Resembling a theatre or amphitheatre in shape or formation.

1764 *GOLDSM. Trav.* 108 Its uplands sloping deck the mountain's side, Woods over woods in gay theatrical pride. 1787 *MASON Eng. Gard.* iv. 225 Two broad Piazzas in theatrical curve. 1819 W. S. ROSS *Lett.* I. 27 Imagine a city with something of a theatrical form. 1817 *WORSW. Malham Cove*, Oh, had this vast theatrical structure wound With finish'd sweep into a perfect round.

2. = THEATRICAL *a* 2.

1816 J. GILCHRIST *Philos. Etym.* 208 A poor, dull, servile, imitative, theatrical set of artificial creatures, strutting about the stage of life in pompous insignificance.

3. Suggestive of the theatre, = THEATRICAL *a* 3.

1656 *Arif Handson* 168 What is there in any civil order... which doth not put on something Theatrical and pompous? 1760 *WALPOLE in Four C. Eng. Lett.* (1880) 267 It was very theatrical to look down into the vault, where the coffin was, attended by mourners with lights. 1788 *MME D'ARLAY Diary* (1876) IV. iv. 343 So theatrical an attitude. 1879 *M'CARTHY Ovm Times* II. xxii. 139 He was picturesque and perhaps even theatrical in his dress and his bearing.

B. sb. In pl. = *theatricals* (THEATRICAL sb. 2).

1807 W. IRVING *Salvage*, (1824) 9 Our theatrics shall take up but a small part of our paper.

Hence *Theatricalable a.* (nonce-wd.), capable of being made theatrical, i. e. dramatized.

1901 *HOWELLS in N. Amer. Rev.* CLXXII. 798 It is the subordinate affair of the actor to adapt himself to the poet's conception, and find it theatrical.

Theatrical (jæ'trɪkəl), *a* [f. as THEATRICAL + -AL; see -ICAL].

A. adj. 1. Pertaining to or connected with the theatre or 'stage', or with scenic representations.

1558 *PARKER in Burnet Hist. Ref.* (1681) II. *Collect. Records* II. viii. 355 To dispense God's Word in poor destitute Parishes more meet for my decayed Voice than in Theatrical and great Audience. 1603 *HOLLAND Phitarch's Mor.* 19 The strange fables and Theatrical fictions. 1639-50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 6 There were also some theatrical plays. 1730 A. GORDON *Maffei's Amphith.* 335 The Power and Extent of the Theatrical Law. 1905 A. C. BENSON *Upton Lett.* (1906) 72 He drifts up to London and joins a theatrical company.

†b. = THEATRICAL *a*. 1 b. Obs.

1766 *AMORY Bunclie* (1770) IV. 22 In a theatrical space of about two hundred acres, which the hand of nature cut, or hollowed out, on the side of a mountain.

2. That 'plays a part'; †representing or exhibiting in the manner of an actor (*obs.*); that simulates, or is simulated; artificial, affected, assumed.

1649 J. H. *Motion to Parl. Adv. Learn.* 37 Man in business is but a Theatrical person, and in a manner but personates himself. 1691 *BOYLE Greatm. Mind* I. 6 Philosophers can easily distinguish betwixt that real Greatness and that Theatrical one, that Fortune may have annexed to his Condition. 1711 *SHAFTESBURY Charac.* vi. iii. (1737) III. 368 The good Painter must take care that his Action be not theatrical, or at second hand; but original and drawn from Nature herself. 1830 *MACAULAY Ess., Moore's Byron* (1887) 160 How far the character in which he [Byron] exhibited himself was genuine, and how far theatrical, it would probably have puzzled himself to say.

3. Having the style of dramatic performance, extravagantly or irrelevantly histrionic, 'stagy', calculated for display, showy, spectacular.

1709-10 *STEELE & ADDISON Tatler* No. 136 ¶ 3 His Theatrical manner of making Love. 1751 *Afflict. Narr. of Wager* 60 [He] read it to the Captain in a theatrical Tone. 1856 *FROUDE Hist. Eng.* II. viii. 277 The signal... was given with a theatrical bravado. 1883 *MRS OLIPHANT Sheridan* II. 57 Sheridan's art, from its very beginning, was theatrical, if we may use the word, rather than dramatic.

B. sb. 1. pl. The performance of stage plays; now, dramatic performance by amateurs, usually in a private house (*private theatricals*). Also *fig.* doings of a theatrical character; 'acting', pretence.

1657-83 *EVERLYN Hist. Reliq.* (1850) II. 291 Turning their services and ceremonies into theatricals. 1804 *Mimature* No. 21 (1806) I. 280 Private theatricals, when many of the first personages in the land choose to make themselves fools for the good of a large company. 1808 *HAN MORRIS Catebs* (1809) II. xxxiii. 116 What the news-papers perilly call *Private Theatricals*. 1849 H. COLERIDGE *Ess.* (1852) II. 12 If Charles had not carried his love of theatricals to church. 1897 *MRS E. L. VOYNICH Gaudy* (1904) 30/2 It's only the usual theatricals, because he's ashamed to face us.

2. pl. Matters pertaining to the stage and acting; in quot. 1855 *conv.* = stage properties.

1815 W. H. IRELAND *Scribbleomania* 106 note, He... dedicated his mind to the study of theatricals. 1829 *Censor* 224 The depressed state of theatricals. 1855 *DICKENS Lett.* (1880) I. 397, I have some theatricals at home.

3. A professional actor.

1859 *SALA Gaslight & D.* II. 18 How hard working and persevering theatricals generally are. 1863 *DICKENS Lett.* 1 May in Holman-Hunt *Pre-Raphaelism* (1905) II. 238 That half gipsy life of our theatricals. 1888 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 945/2 All the theatricals went there.

Theatricalism. [f. prec. + -ISM] The practice of what is theatrical; theatrical style or character, 'staginess'.

1884 *LD. COLERIDGE in Life* I. 220 The dangers of sentimentalism and theatricalism in religion 1884 J. W. HALE *Notes & Ess. Shaks* 73 There is nothing normal or calm, but incessant eccentricity and theatricalism 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Apr. 2/3 The phrase has just enough of the declamatory quality in it to give it that touch of theatricalism which was dear to the heart of the man who spoke it

So † **Theatricalist** *nonce-word*, one who takes part in private theatricals

1802 in *Spirit Pub. Yrks VI* 181 Pic-nic Theatricalists **Theatricality** (*piæ trīkæ'li-ti*). [*See -ITY.*]

1. The quality or character of being theatrical; theatricalness With *a* and *pl.* an instance of this. 1837 *CARLYLE Fr. Rev.* II. i. ix, By act and word he strives to do it; with sincerity, if possible; failing that, with theatricality. 1880 R. L. NETTLESHIP *Hellenica* 122 A tendency to theatricality and offensiveness 1889 *Times* 27 Feb. 9/2 The absurd theatricalities with which the campaign is now mainly carried on

b. *transf.* A theatrical personage.

1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* II. This Mahomet we will in no wise consider as an Inanity and Theatricality. 1892 *Review of Rev.* Jan. 657 Two such theatricalities as Lord Berconfield and Lord Lytton

2. A theatrical matter; a dramatic performance. 1866 *CARLYLE Remin.* (1881) II. 164, I remember once taking her to Drury Lane Theatre. Of the theatricality itself that night, I can remember absolutely nothing.

Theatricalize (*piæ trīkælīz*), *v.* [*f. THEATRICAL + -IZE.*]

1. *trans.* To make or render theatrical.

1778 *Mmr. D'ARBLAY Diary* Sept. I shall occasionally theatricalize my dialogues 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 June 2/2 The scene in which the unhappy hero has his epaulettes torn from him, and his sword broken, though a little too 'theatricalized', is really very moving 1909 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 5/3 As Lamb has said, any attempt to theatricalise the grandeur of Shakespeare's conception must fail

2. *intr. &* To act on the stage. b. To attend or frequent theatrical performances.

1794 *COLERIDGE Lett. to Southey* (1895) 86 It is an Ipswich Fair time, and the Norwich company are theatricalizing. 1833 E. FITZGERALD *Lett.* (1889) I. 20 He and I have been theatricalizing lately. We saw an awful Hamlet the other night.

Hence **Theatricalization**, the process of making theatrical; dramatization; also *fig.*

1875 *HOWELLS Foregone Conclusion* in, Fenis was an uncompromising enemy of the theatricalization of Italy 1890 *Judy* 1 Oct. 160/1 *Ravenswood*, as Herman Merivale calls his dramatization, or theatricalization, of the story of 'The Bude of Lammemoor'

Theatricality (*piæ trīkælī*), *adv.* [*f. as prec. + -LY.*]

1. In a theatrical manner or style; in relation to the theatre; dramatically; as a public spectacle

1647 *TRAFF Comm. Epistles* 637 The Pharisees... did all theatrically, historically, hypocritically, 'to be seen of men' 1669 *Br. Hopkins Sermon* 1 *Pet.* (1685) 71 Here royal and sacred blood is theatrically spilt 1704 *Pope's Lett. Earl Dorset, Artemusa* III, Her voice theatrically loud 1813 *Examiner* 29 Mar. 205/1 Whether good taste considers such a deformity as theatrically picturesque. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carriage* 407 Some forty years after Caius Marius had so theatrically taken his seat amidst its ruins

† 2. In rising terraces, like an amphitheatre. *Obs.* 1768 *Misc. in Ann. Reg.* 174/2 It has a strong appearance of benches; which never rise theatrically in these buildings abroad 1798 *Eng. Gazetteer* (ed. 2) v. *Woburn*, On one side of this water... there are high hills, that are planted theatrically with evergreens

Theatricalness (*piæ trīkælness*). [*f. as prec. + -NESS.*] The quality or condition of being theatrical.

1797 *BAILEY vol II*, *Theatricalness*, the being according to the Custom or Manner of the Theatre. 1865 *BAGEHOT in Fortn. Rev.* No. 1, 15 A change of government, is one of those marked events which by its suddenness, its theatricalness, impresses men more even than it should. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Feb. The thorough reality and absence of affectation in her character make an admirable foil for the innate theatricalness of that of her fiancé.

Theatricism (*piæ trīzīz'm*). [*f. THEATRIC a. + -ISM.*] A mannerism or mode of action suited to the stage; artificial manner; = **THEATRICALISM**

1871 *Daily News* 12 Apr. 4/6 The superb theatricisms (if we may employ such a word) of the elder Pitt, and the sonorous solemnities of the younger 1880 *M'CARTHY Own Times* IV. lxi 357 The monstrous excesses, the preposterous theatricism of the Paris Commune.

So **Theatricalize** *v.*, *trans.* to make or render theatrical or 'stagy', to make like stage scenery.

1852 *Fraser's Mag.* XLV. 664 Theatricalized Stolzenfels is a glaring example of the monstrosity which may be bred from restoration, with its pasteboard battlements and tawdry gothic ornaments

Theatrize (*piæ trīzīz*), *v.* [*ad. Gr. theatrīz-eiv* to make a spectacle of, *f. theatropos* in the sense 'show, spectacle'; also *intr.* as in 2: see -IZE.]

† 1. *trans.* To make a spectacle or show of. *Obs.* 1678 J. BROWN *Life of Faith* (1824) I. 1. 13 They were exposed to public shame when made open spectacles and theatrized 1679 *Ibid.* II. xiv 297 We read of some who were theatrized, brought to open spectacles 1711 *Hickes Two Treat. Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 279 He endeavours to expose and theatrize us.

2. *intr.* To act theatrically, play a part.

1839 *Watchman* 18 Sept. The Pope's militia can splendidly theatrize in Protestant England.

3. *trans.* To make theatrical or dramatic; to dramatize, rare.

1888 *Scribner's Mag.* Oct. 439/1 It became necessary to 'theatrize' or idealize history.

Theatro- (*piætro*, *piætro*), combining form of *Gr. theatropos* **THEATRE** **Theatrocracy** [*Gr. theatroparkia*], absolute power exercised by the ancient Athenian democracy, as exhibited at their assemblies in the theatre; ochlocracy. **Theatrograph** [-GRAPH]. see 2nd quot. **Theatromania** [-MANIA] *f. Gr. theatropomai* mad after plays; excessive fondness for theatre-going; so **Theatromaniac**, one who is 'mad' on theatre-going. **Theatrophil** [-PHIL], a lover of the theatre; a theatre-goer. **Theatrophobia** [-PHOBIA], horror of theatres and theatre-going. **Theatrophone** [-PHONE]. see quot. 1891 **Theatropolis** [*Gr. theatros city*], a town or district famous for its theatres.

Theatroscope [-SCOPE] = **KINEMAUTOGRAPH**

1820 T. MITCHELL *Arctograph* I p. cxii, They form the best comment on what Plato somewhere calls the 'theatrocracy of Athens. 1877 *Ruskin Fors. Clav.* lxviii 18 Instead of aristocracy rose up a certain polluted theatrocracy 1896 *Daily Chron.* 23 Mar. 3/4 At Olympia the large audiences have been greatly pleased with Mr. Paul's 'theatrograph', comprising realistic scenes from popular plays. 1896 *Daily News* 2 Dec. 10/5 The theatrograph, now so popular at the music-halls. The effect of the theatrograph is produced by means of an ingenious apparatus, which causes an intermittent light to fall upon the living performers, who thus assume the hazy, tremulous appearance of the animated pictures. 1897 *Cent. Dict.* *Theatromania. 1903 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 17 July 226/2 Your theatromania will lead to the production of the very worst type of bad play. *Ibid.*, Lamb was a 'theatromaniac' without the dramatic faculty 1907 *Referer* 26 May 7 (Cass. Supp.) A point for 'theatrophiles' 1839 *DARLEY in Beaumont & Fletcher's Wks* I. Intro. 29, I must acknowledge this sect justified in its most reasonable 'theatro-phobia' 1891 *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 6/2 The 'theatrophone' (writes a Paris correspondent) is intended to transmit, by means of a clever adaptation of the ordinary telephone, everything audible which goes on upon the stage of the various theatres. *Ibid.* 10 Dec. 6/3 The theatrophone has found its way from Paris to London, and a preliminary trial has been made at the Savoy Hotel with complete success. 1897 *Quint. Massanes* xviii, A modern woman of the world. As costly as an unicorn and as complicated as a theatrophone 1899 *E. C. C. Callow Old Lond. Tav.* II. 304 The Gaiety commences what may be termed the 'Theatropolis of London' 1904 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 298 Paris has not been theatrophilic all these years for nothing 1896 *Daily News* 31 Mar. 7/6 A 'theatroscope', the animated photograph of which gives the audience specimens of burlesque, contortionist, and other scenes.

† **Theatry.** *Obs.* [*app. an erroneous formation for theatre.*] = **THEATRE**.

1513 *DOUGLASÆ Breviary* IV. viii. 128 Or lyk Orestes, son of Agamemnon On theatres, in faris many one. *Ibid.* v. vi. 7 A playing place was markit on the ground, Sic as that clepit bene a theatry. 1567 *Penton Trags. Disc.* i. (1898) I. 47 The monument of your virtues being advanced to the height of the highest theatre in the world 1572 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xxvii. 121 The throne of tryall and theatre [*vrr. trette, theatre*] drew its floor to reigne. **Theatre**, traces: see **THEBAN**.

Theave, thaive (*piæ, piæv*), *local*. Forms. a. 6 thayffe, 7 theafe, 8 theaf, thieff. b. 7-9 theave, 8-9 thaive, 9 thaive. Pl. 5-6 theaves, 6-7 theves, 7 theives, 6- theaves. [Known from 15th c.: etymology unascertained.] The name given in the midland and some southern counties of England to a female sheep of a particular age: most generally applied to a ewe of the first or second year, that has not yet borne a lamb; in some parts to a ewe between the first and second shearing: see quotations.

In *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, cited in use from S.W. Yorkshire to the Thames, and from Hereford to Essex; also in Berks, Wilts, Dorset. In some districts apt identified with *tegor hog*, in others with the age succeeding this.

1465 *Paston Lett.* III. 437 Item, xiii hoggyas and xi theives. 1517 in *Eng. Hist. Rev.* (1897) XII. 234, 60 young ewes or theaves. 1523 *Fitzherbert. Husbandry* 53 The ewes by themselves, the share-hogges and theayves by themselves 1544 (Dec. 13) *Vill of J. Borrow of S. Stoke* (MS.), A thayffe youe 1596 *Union Invent.* (1841) 9 Two hundred tegges and theves 1607 *Torsell. Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 495 The first year we call it in English a Lamb, the second year, a Hog, Lam-hog, or Teg if it be a female, the third year, Hoggrils and Theives. 1614 *MARKHAM Cheap Husbandry* III. i. (1668) 87 The second year the male is a Weather, and the female a Theafe, and then she may be put to the Ram; but if you let her go over that year also, then she is a double Theafe. 1669 *Wortlingham Syst. Agric.* (1681) 323 A Theawe, an Ewe of the first year. [So 1691 *RAY S. & E. C. Words.* Essex.] 1736 W. LILLIS *New Exper. Husbandry* 52 (E.D.S.) The first year we call the ewe a lamb; the second year a ewe pug or teg; the third year a thaive; and the fourth year a sheep. 1799 A. YOUNG *Agric. Lincoln.* 314 Theaves; ewe hogs 1841 *Penny Cyc.* XXI. 356/2 After being shorn, she is a shearing ewe or gimmer, or theawe or double-toothed ewe, and after that, a two or three or four shear ewe or theawe. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk. Farm. II.* 39 Gimmers are called theaves until they bear the first lamb 1863 *MORTON Cyc. Agric.* (E.D.S.), *Theaves* (*West Engl.*), ewes that have been shorn once. 1879 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* 437 *Theawe*, a ewe sheep of the first year. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 From first to second shearing... Gimmer, Theawe, Shealing ewe. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* *Theawe*, *Willsh.* A ewe of the third year. *Dorset.* A sheep three years old and therefore having six incisors.

Thebaia. *Chem.* [*f. Gr. Θηβαι Thebes + -IA* (after *ammonia*) - see **THEBAIO** 2] = **THEBAINE**.

1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* III. 282 *Thebaia, or Para-

morphia (C₂₅H₂₁NO₃). This alkali crystallizes from its solution in alcohol or in ether, in square plates of silvery lustre, which have a styptic, acid taste. 1869 *N. Syd. Soc. Trans. Retrospect* 443 Thebaia is the first of the opium alkaloids in toxic activity

Thebaic (*piæbaik*), *a* 1 [*ad. L. Thebaic-us*, *ad. Gr. Θηβαϊκός, f. Θηβαι, Θηβη Thebes*]. Of or pertaining to the ancient city of Thebes on the Nile, formerly a centre of Egyptian civilization; *spec.* noting the Sahidic version of the Bible

Thebaic marble, stone, the syenite of Thebes and Upper Egypt, famed in ancient times as material for columns, pillars, vases, etc.

1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 123 The Vault [in old wall towers of Alexandria] is supported by great Pillars of Thebaic Stone. 1773 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 399/1 Thebaic stone, from waste ev'n yet secure, With hieroglyphic learn'd unwrought 1806 *LATTAM Egypt Gram.* Pref. 7 The terms Coptic and Sahidic have been adopted in this work, instead of Memphitic and Thebaic 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 453/1 It seems to be the Syenite of the ancients, or perhaps their Thebaic marble. 1884 H. M. SCOTT in *Chicago Advance* 31 Jan. 1 Two, perhaps three, translations of the Scriptures, the Memphitic, for the Lower Egyptian Churches, and the Thebaic, for those of Upper Egypt.

Thebaic, *a* 2 *Pharm. Chem.* [*f. as prec.*, in reference to the fact that Egypt is a chief source of the opium of commerce] Of or derived from opium; *thebaic extract, tincture, laudanum*.

1746 H. PEMBERTON *Dispensary* 153 Opium strained, otherwise called the Thebaic Extract 1783 W. KEIR in *Med. Commun.* I. 129 An eighth part of thebaic tincture 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV *Pharmacy* 558 Thebaic powder. *Ibid.* 604 Thebaic electuary.

So **Thebaicine**, *Chem.*, a yellow amorphous alkaloid, described by Hesse 1870, formed by boiling thebaïne with concentrated hydrochloric acid, **Thebaïne** (*piæbaïne*) [-INE], a highly poisonous alkaloid, C₁₅H₂₁NO₃, obtained in colourless leaflets or prisms from opium; formerly also called *paramorphine* and **THEBAIA**; also *attrib.* **Thebaism** (*piæbaiz'm*), *Path.*, the toxic action of thebaïne, **Thebenine**, *Chem.*, an amorphous crystalline alkaloid, isomeric with thebaïne, from which it is formed by boiling with hydrochloric acid.

1875 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 1152 *Thebaïne 1894 *Muir & Morley Watts Dict. Chem.* IV. 681 Boiling (in) dilute H₂SO converts it [Thebaïne] into thebenine and thebaïne. 1835 R. D. & T. THOMSON'S *Rec. Gen. Sc.* II. 381 Ammonia is next poured into the purified liquid, by which means, Morphine and *Thebaïne are precipitated 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 759 Thebaïne-salts do not crystallise from aqueous solution 1871 *Roscoe Elem. Chem.* 429 It appears that thebaïne is the most powerful of the alkaloids 1875 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 1153 *Thebenine

Thebaïd (*piæbaïd*), *a.* and *sb.* [*ad. Gr. Θηβαίς, -ιδ-, L. Thebais, -id-*]. *a. adj.* Pertaining to Thebes; usually *b.* sb. the territory belonging to (a) Egyptian, or (b) Boeotian Thebes; the name of certain poems, esp. that of Statius relating to Boeotian Thebes.

1687 *LOVELL tr. Thevenot's Trav.* I. 175 Captois, a Town of the Thebais (the Ruines whereof are still to be seen betwixt Cossir and Chana) 1747-41 *CHAMBERS Cyc.* *Thebaïd*, *Thebaïs*, a famous heroic poem of Statius. 1776 *Mickle tr. Camoens Lusad* Intro. 146 The Iliad, the Enéid, and all those poems which may be classed with the Thebaïd. 1839 *Civil Engin. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 453/1 Thebaïd [polyphry] led ground, with yellow spots. 1854 *WHITTIER Hermit of Thebaïd* 115 Its holiest saint the Thebaïd lost, And found a man 1876 *GLADSTONE Homeric Synchr.* 241 Ammon was the god especially of the Thebaïd

Theban (*piæbān*), *a.* and *sb.* (Also 7-ean, 8-ean.) [*ad. L. Thebān-us, f. Thebæ, Gr. Θηβαι, Thebes*].

A. adj. 1. Of or belonging to Thebes, capital of ancient Boeotia in Greece.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 85 This theban knyght... Was yonge. c. 1374 - *Troilus* v. 601 So cruel vn-to be blood Thebane. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Horace, Art. Poetry* 533 Thus rose the Theban Wall, Amphion's Lyre, And soothing voice the listening Stones inspire 1764 *FALCONER Shipwreck* III. 227 To curb thy spirit with a Theban chain. 1861 *PALRY Aschy. Eur.* (ed. 2) VII *Agat. Thebes* 240 note, The association of Theban gods Pallas, Hera, Artemis, Poseidon, Aphrodite, &c.

2. Of or belonging to Thebes, ancient capital of Upper Egypt; = **THEBAIO** 1

Theban drug, opium or laudanum; *Theban marble*, *porphyry* = **THEBAIC** stone; *Theban year*, the Egyptian year of 365 days.

1645 *EVELYN Diary* 21 Feb. The architrave of the portico [of the Roman Pantheon] sustain'd by 13 pillars of Theban marble [1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Suppl.*, *Thebanus ophtes* that species of the serpentine marble more commonly called *ophites niger*, the black serpentine] 1768 C. SHAW *Monody* xvi, Come, Theban drug, the wretch's only aid, To my torn heart its former peace restore. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Eccle. Hist.* xxviii (1845) 596 The martyrdom of the Theban legion may be said to have taken place about the year 286, when Hercules was on his march into Gaul 1839 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* II. 453/1 Theban Porphyry was black with yellow spots.

B. sb. (also † **Thebien**) A native or inhabitant of Boeotian Thebes, a Boeotian.

c. 1374 *CHAUCER Anel. & Arc.* 60 c. 1386 - *Knt.'s T.* 1752 These two Thebans vp on either side. c. 1420 *Wals. Alex.* (Prose) 34 Pe Thebienes also bat were so wyke, and so grete exercise hadde in armes. 1605 *SHAKS Lear* III. iv. 162 He talke a word with this same lerned Theban. 1770 *LANGHORNE Philarch* (1851) I. 320/2 They

proclaimed liberty to the Thebans 1822 T. MITCHELL *Aristoph.* I 103 Flute-music... was stigmatised as Theban-like, and consequently unfit for a gentleman 1880 SWINBURNE *Study Shakespeare*. 183 To the simpler eyes of less learned Thebans than these—Thebes, by the way, was Dryden's irreverent name for Cambridge.

Thebe, *diol.* see FRABERRY, gooseberry.

Thebenine see THEBAIC².

+Thebes, *sb* pl *Obs* Also 5thebes, (Thebies)

[? a. OF. **Thebes*, f. L. *Thebe*, -ās, the city Thebes] = Thebans; see THEBAN *sb*.

187 K. AHS 2819 Mawgre the Thebes everichon. *Ibid* 2824 Theo Thebes stoden aboute his harme. a 1400-50 *Wars Alex* 2333 (MS. A.) pe Thebies [MS. D. tebes] pam t3t be toun to defende

Thebesian (pēbē'siān), *a. Anat.* [f. *Thebesius*, name of a German anatomist (1686-1732) + -AN] Applied to structures in the heart discovered or investigated by Thebesius:

Thebesian foramina, small openings into the right auricle, believed to be the orifices of the Thebesian veins, *Thebesian valve*, the coronary valve; *Thebesian veins*, small veins bringing blood from the substance of the heart into the right auricle

1871 HUXLEY *Anat. Vertebr. Anim* 407 In the heart [of the porpoise] the fossa ovalis is distinct, but there is neither Eustachian nor Thebesian valve

Thebolactic (pēbōl'ak'tik), *a. Chem.* [f. THEB-AIO a. 2 + LACTIO] In *thebolactic acid*: see QUOTS. Hence *Thebolactate*, a salt of this acid.

1867 *N. Syd. Soc. Bienn. Retrospect* 177 Messrs T and H Smith give directions for the preparation of thebolactic acid, a new body discovered by them in opium. The process depends on the ready solubility of the thebolactate of lime. 1874 GARROD & BAXTER *Mat. Med.* (1880) 121 Thebolactic acid (C₂H₂O₄), isomeric, or perhaps identical with lactic acid. Turkey opium contains 2 per cent. of it.

||Theca (pē'kā). Pl. *thecæ* (pē'st) [L., ad. Gr. *θήκη* case, cover]

1. A receptacle, a cell; *spec. (Ecol.)* = BURSE *i* b. 1662 J. BARGRAVE *Poetae Alex. VII* (1867) 121 Some of these underground streets were for their burials, the corps were immured in *thecæ*, or, as it were, in hollow shelves dug into the wall. 1884 LISTER *Int. Garder's Insects* 95 In this Nest they [Bees] make a *theca*, or small Cell... Every Bee lays 9 little Worms in this *theca*, or Cell

2. *Bot.* A part of a plant serving as a receptacle; a sac, cell, or capsule, *spec.* (a) an anther cell, containing pollen; (b) a vessel containing spores in various cryptogamous plants, as the capsule of a moss, the sporangium of a fern, or the fructification in certain lichens

1676 GREW *Anat. Flowers* II iii § 9 These Parts [anthers] are all hollow; each being the *theca* or Case of a great many extrem small Particles 1839 LONDON *Encycl. Pl.* (1839) 874 *Musca* *theca* many seeded, solitary, furnished with an operculum and columella. *Ibid* Gloss. *theca*, the cases that contain the spores of Cryptogamic plants 1839 LINDLEY *Nat. Syst. Bot.* 307 *Sporidia*, which are enclosed in particular cases called *thecæ*. 1880 GRAY *Struct. Bot.* vi § 6 (ed. 6) 251 The best technical name for anther-sac is that of *theca*. 1897 WILLIS *Flower Pl.* & F. I. 77 The anther has typically two main lobes or thecae

3. *Zool. and Anat.* A case or sheath enclosing some organ or part; as

(a) the horny case of an insect pupa; (b) the loose sheath investing the spinal cord; (c) one of the fibrous sheaths in which the digital tendons glide; (d) the sheath of the proboscis of dipterous insects; (e) a cup-like or tubular structure in corals, containing a polyp

1665-6 *Phil. Trans.* I 89 It becomes a *Papilio* or Butterfly, in the *theca* or Case. 1670 *Ibid* V. 2099 Some of these Maggots I took out of their *theca* or bags. 1807 *Med. Jynl.* XVII. 308 The *theca*, or sheath which encloses the femoral artery, nerve and vein 1826 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL. III. xxiv 467 In all [mouths of Dipterous insects], the *theca* or sheath is present 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade-M.* (1851) 239 In the *theca* of the fingers several small tendinous fasciculi are generally found. 1875 HUXLEY in *Encycl. Brit.* I. 130 1/2 In the simple apodous corals the calcification of the base and side walls of the body gives rise to the cup or *theca*. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VII 536 The water-cushion which surrounds the cord within the spinal *theca*.

Hence **Thecal** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a *theca*; **Thecate** *a.*, having a *theca*, sheathed

1847 DUNNIT *Surg. Vade M.* (ed. 4) 544 The tendinous whitlow, or thecal abscess 1861 J. R. GREENE *Man. Anim. Kingd.* Calent. 160 A thecal corallum, in other *Actinoptera*, at length comes to be formed. 1876 TOMES *Dental Anat.* 107 The tissue whence the dentine papillae arise blends insensibly with that making up the substance of the thecal fold. 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ivo. Anim.* II 159 The thecal canals of the Millepores. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thecate*.

Thecaphore, etc., *erron. forms*: see THECO-.

Thecoche, *theche*, *obs. forms* of THATCH.

Theci- (pē'si), combining form of L. *THECA*, esp. in botanical words. **Theciiferous** [-FEROUS], **+Theciigerous** [-GEROUS] *a.*, bearing *thecæ* or asci.

Thecium *a.*, having the form of a *theca* 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thecigerous* 1877 HUXLEY *Anat. Ivo. Anim.* II. 152 The thecium projections of the Graptolite stem. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theciferous*.

||Thecitis (pē'si'tis). *Path.* [f. *THECO*-A + -ITIS.] Inflammation of a tendon and its sheath; = TENOSYNOVITIS. 1857 in DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*

||Thecium (pē'si'm). *Bot.* [mod. L., a Gr. *θήκιον*, dim. of *θήκη* *THECA*.] The HYMENIUM of a lichen.

1884 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV 554/1 The two principal parts of which an apothecium consists are the *hypothecium* and the *thecium* *Ibid* 554/2 The thecium, or as it is more frequently termed the *hymenium*, is that part of the apothecium which contains the organs of the fruit.

Theck, *Sc.* variant of THEEK, to thatch.

Theclan (pē klān), *a. Entom.* [f. mod. L. *Thecla*, generic name + -AN] Belonging to the genus *Thecla* of butterflies, comprising the Hair-streaks

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* (1888) II 478 Among the grandest of the group are *Thecla coronata*, *T. imperialis*, and *T. egalis*, which are Brazilian species, and, as their names imply, are the regnant beauties of the Theclan count

Theco- (pē'ko), erroneously *theca-*, combining form of Gr. *θήκη* case, receptacle (see THECO-), used in Botany and Zoology. **Thecoctyl** (e) [Gr. *δάκτυλος* digit], a having thick toes whose transverse scales furnish a sheath for the claw, as in some lizards; *sb.* a gecko of this type (Ogilvie 1882), so **Thecoctylous** *a.* **Thecoglossate** *a.* [Gr. *γλῶσσα* tongue], having a smooth tongue furnished with a sheath, as the *Thecoglossæ*, a group of lizards. **Thecophore** [-PHORE], (a) a surface or receptacle bearing a *theca* or *thecæ* (Webster 1864); (b) the stalk which in some flowers supports the ovary, = GYNOPHORE *i.*

Thecosoma, **Thecosomatous** *adjs* [Gr. *σῶμα* body], belonging to the *Thecosomata*, a group of pteropods having the body sheathed in a mantle-skirt, so **the cosome**, a thecosomatous pteropod. **Thecospore**, a spore produced in a *theca*, an ascospore; hence **Thecosporal** *a.*, pertaining to a thecospore, **Thecosporous** *adjs.*, having thecospores. **Thecostome** [Gr. *στόμα* mouth], the orifice of the hydrotheca in calyptriblastic hydroids. **Thecostomous** *a.*, having the sucking parts of the mouth enclosed in a sheath

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thecodactylous* **Thecoglossate* 1832 LINDLEY *Introd. Bot.* I ii § 10 139 Sometimes the ovary is seated upon a long stalk. This stalk is often called the 'thecophore' or gynophore. 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 312 The velum is largest in the Gastropoda and the thecosomatous Pteropoda. 1888 PRINSEPIER in *Challenger Rep.* XXIII a The Habits of the Thecosomatous Pteropods. 1890 *Athenæum* 12 July 66/2 The 'thecosomes' being tonatellids modified for a swimming life. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thecasporal* 1858 CARPENTER *Veg. Phys.* § 405 The Lichens produce conceptacles, called apothecia, which develop in their interior little bodies, called 'thecospores'. 1884 J. M. CROMBIE in *Encycl. Brit.* XIV. 555/2 In various thecospored fungi 1870 WEBSTER *Synth.* **Thecosporous* 1883 *Challenger Rep.* VII. xx 7 On either side of the hydrotheca, nearly on a level with its orifice or 'thecostome'. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thecostomous*.

Thecodont (pē'kōdnt), *a. and sb.* *Zool.* [f. *THECO*- + Gr. *ὀδόντος*, *bdōv*-tooth] *a. adj.* Of or belonging to the *Thecodontes*, an extinct family of saurians having the teeth fixed in sockets in the jaw-bone *sb.* A saurian having this character

1840 OWEN *Odontogr.* II iv § 120 266 (heading) *Thecodonts*. 1876 A third mode of fixation is presented by some extinct Saurians, the teeth being implanted in sockets; these may be termed the 'theodont' Lacertians, the most ancient of all Saurians belong to this group 1876 PAGE *Adv. Text. bk. Geol.* xv 282 The theodont saurians seem peculiar to the Permian. 1877 LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* III. (1879) 404 In the coal, are also found now some Thecodont (socket-toothed) reptiles, allied to Crocodilians.

So **Thecodontosaurian**, *adj.*, belonging to or characteristic of the thecodont saurians; *sb.* a member of this genus

1840 OWEN *Odontogr.* II iv § 122 267 In the same formation as contained the jaw and teeth of the *Thecodontosaurius* 1869 HUXLEY in *J. Fynl. Geol. Soc.* XXVI 44 The Thecodontosaurian slum *Ibid*, I shall speak of the bones as those of Thecodontosaurians

||Thecomedusa, *Zool.* [f. *THECO*- + MEDUSA.] 1878 BELL *Gegenbauer's Comp. Anat.* 93 The Thecomedusæ are polypoid Coelenterata provided with a test, and allied to the Hydroids.

Theddre, *obs. form* of THITHER.

+Thede. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *piod*, 1-3 *peod*, 2 *piode*, 2-4 *peode*, *pede*, 4-5 *thade*, (4 *pedd*, 5 *Sc. theid*). [OE. *þeod*, *þeod* = OS *thiuda*, *thiud*, OFris. *thiade*, OHG *thiata*, MHG. *thiet*, ON. *þiðð*, Goth. *þiuda*; -QTeut. **þeudō*, by Verner's Law - Indo-Eur. **teutā*- fem.; cf. Lith. *tautā*, Oir. *thath*, Osc. *toiota*, Sabine *toiota* people.]

1. A people, race, nation.

855 O. E. *Eckon* an. 627 Her Edwine kynning was zeful-wad mid his peode on Easton. a 1000 *Hymns* viii 9 (Gr) We þe þancian, þioda waldend. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxi to þeod ariste ægen þeode a 1173 *Cott. Hom.* 237 þurh false godes þe ælc þiode ham selfe macede. c 1175 *Laub.* Hom. 115 We þere þeode þer þe king bið child c 1200 ORMIN 3438 Tatt þeod was hæþene þeod *Ibid*. 16057 To spekkenn wel Wiþ ælc þeode spæcchess. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2302 Quene þe comen in vnkmede deden. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4177 (Cott.) Marchands of an vnkmede thede. c 1400 *Melayne* 1008 The chefe of bethyn thede.

b. pl. (biblical) The nations, the Gentiles.

c 975 *Ruskw. Gosp.* Matt. x. 28 To kynnum & zereofum ge biop gelædde in cynnisse [þeora & þeodum. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I 96 Se þeoda lærow Paulus a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 241 Ur hlaford sanctes paulus þe is þeoden lærow.

2. The district occupied by a people; a country.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 7 An hearpere was on ðære ðiode ðæt Dracia hatte. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 5792 (Cott.). I sal þam bring .In-till a land, a wonus, thede 13 K. AHS (Bodl. MS) 7947 þu shalt have Pece, & Mede, And Babiloyne, þis riche þeode a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1803 In thors & in many thede þar ge þurh ride. c 1470 *Goldsos & Gaw.* 174 All the wys and welth he welids in theid

3. *Comb.*, as *thede-folk* (OE. **þeod-folk*), people of a country, natives. (The OE. combinations and derivatives were very numerous)

c 725 *Charter of Nunna* in Birch *Cart. Sax.* I 211 On ðeodwez norð ofer þone wez a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxix. 92 þæt hi þiowien swilcum þiodruman c 1205 *LAy.* 26494 þusende of þan þeod-folke

Thede, *obs. form* of THRAD.

Thedam, **thedom**, *vars.* **THEEDOM** *Obs.*

Theder, -ere, -ir (re, -ur, -yr, *obs* f. THITHER + **Thes**, *sb* *Obs.* *raie* -1. [f. *THEE* v.1] *Evil thec*: Evil speed; bad luck. (Cf. **THEEDOM** b.)

1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1570) 25 Downe he cometh with an euill thee

Thes (ð, ʒ, ʃ), *pers. pron.* Forms: 1 (acc) *þes* (*Northumb.* ðeh, ðech); 1-6 (dat and acc) *þe*, 3 (te), *þeo*, 3-4 *þi*, 4-5 *þee*, 4-7 *the*, 4-*thee* (7 *dual* the). For mod. dialect forms see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* [(1) Acc OE *ðec*, ðeh, later ðē, þē = OFris. *thi*, OS *thic*, *tht* (MDu. *di*, MLG. *dih*, *dek* *di*, LG. *dī*, OHG. *dih* (MHG. *Ger. di*), ON. *þik* (Norw. *deg*, *de*, MSw. *þik*, *tik*, *tig*, *thig*, MDa. *thek*, *theg*, *deg*, Sw. *Da. dig*), Goth. *þuk*; -OTeut. **þek*, pre-Teut. **tega*. cf. L. *itē*, Gr. *otē*, Donic *te*. (2) Dat. (later also acc.) OE. *ðe*, *þē* = OFris. *thi* (Nfris. *de*, Wfris. *dy*), OS *thit* (MDu. *MLG.*, LG. *dī*), (dative only) OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *der*, ON. *þer* (Norw. *deg* (*der*), MSw. *þer*, *þur*, Sw. *Da. äg*), Goth. *þur*; -OTeut. **þes*, pre-Teut. **tes*. The original OE. acc. *ðec* still remained in Mercian in the 9th c. and in North Anglian (*þec*, *þeh*, *þech*) late in the 10th, in WSax. it ran together early with the dative *ðe*, *þe*, and thenceforth (as in LG. and Scand.) the two cases have had the same form, so that the direct and indirect object are only distinguishable by position or by context. On the original endings of the acc. and dat., cf. ME. The *e* was ong short, but was lengthened under stress]

1. The objective case of the pronoun *THOU*, representing the OE. accusative and dative.

As to restriction of use see note to *THOU* *pers. pron.* 1.

a. Accusative, as direct object of a verb c 825 *Lorica Prayer* in O. E. *Texts* 174 Donne zehereð he ðec ðorh þiora ðingunge c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Ic ascege ðe hwi þu swa manigfold yfel hæfde? c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark. vi. 21 Ðu gesist ðæt ðæt ðringende ðec. c 1150 *Hation Gosp.* *Ibid*, þas menizeo þrunge ðe. c 1200 ORMIN 670 To beldenn & to frofrenn þe 3if he þesef forrgloppnedd a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 98 Hwo hæuð ihurt te, mi deore? c 1375 *Cursor M.* 5064 (Fairf.), I saghe þe [Cott. yow] neuer be for þis day 1384 *Wyclif Matt.* v. 41 Whoeseu constrayneth thee a thousand pacis, go thou with bym other twayne c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 258 þe fennede schal þuisewe þe, & sle þe in soule. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Sam.* viii. 7 They haue not refused the, but me 1548-9 (Mar.) *Be Comm. Prayer, Communion*, We praise thee, we besee thee, we worship thee, we glorifie thee a 1600 *Contemp. Hist. Ire.* (Ir. Archæol. Soc.) II 157 They [=thy] credulitie bringe they [=thee] within distance of his reach c 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 460 Thee I account still happy 1842 TENNYSON *Locksley H.* 30 Dost thou love me, cousin? I have loved thee long

b. Dative, as indirect object = to thee; also in dependence on certain impersonal verbs

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* cxix. 3 Hwet bið said ðe oððe hwet bið toseted ðe? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John viii. 53 Hwet þincð þe þæt þu bið sy? c 1200 ORMIN 210 Hider am ic send to þe þiss blisse þe to kþenn a 1225 *Ancr.* R. 12 Ich chulle scheawe þe soðlice hwat is God a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4424 Ful uel es volden þe [Gith. yel] þi mede *Ibid*. 20185, I sai it to [v. þe] þe 1423 *Jas. I Kings Q.* cxxix, Gif the ne list on lufe the ywert set. c 1430 *Two Cookery-Books* 6 As þesemyth best 1584 R. W. *Three Ladies Lond.* in *Hart Dodsley VI* 323 What advantage it thee to win the world, and lose thy soul withal? 1610 SHAKES *Temp.* I. ii. 248 I haue Told thee no lyes, made thee no mistakings. 1743 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* *Odes* I. xxxviii. 1, I tell thee, boy, that I detest The grandeur of a Persian feast. 1808 SCOTT *Marion* vi. xiv, And, Douglas, more I tell thee thee I tell thee, thou'rt defied! 1864 (*dial.*) TENNYSON *N. Farmer*, O. Style 68 Git ma my aalle I tell thee

c. As object of a preposition.

In OE *accus* or *dative*. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke i. 35 Gaast haliz ofer-cymed on ðeh [Ruskw. ðec] c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John ii. 26 Se ðe mid þe [Lind. ðec] was a 1200 *Vices & Virtues* 35 3if godd wuned on ðe. c 1275 *Passion our Lord* 138 in O. E. *Misc.* 41 Þeyh alle of-schomed beo Ne schal me neuer schomey louered for þeo 13. *Cursor M.* 27483 If þou man gas þin offrand to mak, And þi broþer haf gain þi [v. r. þe] sak 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xxii 70 Ther maye no knyght ryde this wey but yf he iuste wyth the. 1535 COVERDALE *Isa.* lx. 2 His glory shall be sene in the. 1524 SHAKES *Rom. & Jul.* iv. v. 57 By quell, cruell thee, quene otherthrowne. 1656 in *Yrnl. Friends' Hist. Soc.* (1912) VIII 20 To, lay before y^r Henry Cromwell who art Commander in Chiefe . the ground of my Sufferings. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 35 To thee I call, But with no friendly voice, and add thy name 1733 *Pope Ess. Man* iii. 31 Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? 1800 SHELLEY *To Skylark* 1 Hail to thee, blithe Spirit! Bird thou never wert

2. *Reflexive* = thyself. *a. Accus.*, as direct object.

c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. iv 6 2if sunu godes arð ðu send ðeh [*Rushw.* þec] ufa hidune c2000 *Age Gosp.* ibid, Asend þe þonne nyðer a225 *Aner R.* 104 Holt te þine chumbe a1300 *Cursor M.* 529 If þow wil þe vñ think 13 *Ibid.* 20575 Sun þou mate noht wite þi [v r þee] wite a1518 *SKFLTON Magnyf.* 303 Go shake the, dogge 1560 *Bible (Genev.) Matt.* xvi 23 Get thee behinde me, Satan 1594 *SHAKS Rich.* 111, 1 in 143 High thee to Hell Thou Cacodemon. 1678 *Orway Friendship in F.* 26 Get thee gone for an Arch-wagg 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss.* 69 Get thee dressed whel I wese me.

b. *Dative*, as indirect object, or as object of a preposition.

a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 578 (Gr) Nim þe þis ofæt on hand a1000 *Leg. Rood* 15 Pu 2etuge to þe ealle þa sawla. c1300 *Harrow Hell* (MS L.) 103 Heouene ant erpe tac to þe c1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 395 Thou sall hauf leif to fysche, and tak the ma 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* 1. 20 Thou wilt neuget thee a husband, if thou be so shrewd of thy tongue 1611 *Bible i Kings* xx. 25 Number thee an armie like the armie that thou hast lost

c. After some mtr. verbs of motion and posture; esp. *sit*; see *SIT* v 30.

1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI.* 11. 16 Be thou still like thy selfe And sit thee by our side. 1599 *Much Ado* 1. 1 Good Margaret runne thee to the parlour, There shalt thou finde my Cousin [etc.] 1605 *— Ane & Cl.* iv. vii 16 Come thee on 1867 *E. WAUGH Tuffs* 252 Sit thou deawn 1894 *WRIGHT Grant Windmill* 120 Kum forad lad an sit ðe dān

3. Used as *nominative*, instead of *thou*.

Often so used dialectally, and in recent times, usually by Quakers, esp. with vb. in 3rd pers. sing.; but *thū* or *thā* unemphatic often represents both *thou* and *thee*.

c1375 *S. Leg. Saints* vi (Thomas) 617 Pe venys þat my god wrath wil be with me. c1470 *HENRY Wallace* 1. 93 Go hens, the Scot, the mekil dewill the speid a1500 *Marr Wit & Wisd.* (1846) 12 Didest the nere se man before? 1596 *SHAKS i Hen. IV.* 1. 11. 127 How agrees the Duell and thee about thy Soule? 1605 *— Lear* 1. iv. 204 And yet I would not be thee, Nunckle. 1684 *BUNYAN Pilgr.* 11. 83 What canst thee earn a day, quoth he? 1687 *W. HITCHCOCK in Friel Friends Hist. Soc.* IV. 74 If thee canst sell 250 acres of it & y^e house. 1852 *Mrs. STOWE Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, 'What does thee want, father?' said Rachel *Ibid.* xvii, 'Friend, thee isn't wanted here.' 1861 *E. WAUGH Birle Carter's T.* 15 An' mind te tells no lies abewt th' lad i' thy talk.

4. As *sb.* a. The person or 'self' of the individual addressed. Cf. *THOU* *pron.* 2 a.

c1600 *SHAKS Sonn.* vi, That's for thy selfe to breed an other thee 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* 1 ix, A warm movable House, a Body round thy Body, wherein that strange Thee of thine sat snug. 1859 *E. FITZGERALD Rubidyl* xxxiv, Then of the Thee in Me who works behind The Veil, I lifted up my hands to find A Lamp amid the Darkness

b. The word itself as used in addressing a person; esp. in phr. *thee and thou*. Also attrib. in *thee and thou* Quaker.

1694 [see *THOU* 2 b]. 1774 *J. ADAMS Diary* 7 Sept, This plain friend and his plain though pretty wife, with her Thees and Thous, had provided us the most costly entertainment. 1847 *LONGER Evang.* 11 v 23 Her ear was pleased with the Thee and Thou of the Quakers. 1894 *HALL CAIN Manzanar* 405 When he spoke it was always with the thees and thous and in the high pitch of the preacher. 1896 *Peterson Mag.* VI. 265, 1 Whose head-master was Benjamin Hallowell, a 'thee' and 'thou' Quaker of the strictest sect.

† *Thee* (þē), v¹ *Obs.* Forms: 1 *þion*, 1–3 *þeon*, 3–4 *þen*, *pe*, 4–5 *then*, 4–6 *the*, 5 *thene*, *theen*, 5–6 *þee*, 6 *thye*, 4– *thee*. *Pa.* 1. i *þah*, *þaz*, *þeah*, 1–2 *þeah*, 1–3 *þeh*, 2–3 *þeah*, 3 *þez*, *þeu*, (5 *thee*); *pl.* 1 *þungon*, *þuzon*, *þuzon*. *Pa.* *þple*. 2–3 *þungen*; *þizen*; *þizen*, *þowen*, *þowuen*, 4 *þowen* [OE *þion*, *þeom*, contr. from **þiþan* (**þiþan*, **þeþan*) = OS. *thiþan*, *thēþ*—*thigun*, *githigan* (Du. *gedigen*), OHG. (gt)*dithan*, *dēh*—*dugun*, *digan* (MHG. (ge)*dithen*, G. *gedeihen*), Goth. *þiþan*—*þiþh*—*þaiþun*—*þaiþan* to thrive:—O Teut. **þuyx*—, earlier **þeyx*— (**þayx*—, **þung*—) of the 3rd ablaut series:—Indo-Eur. root *tenk* With the elimination of the nasal before x the verb came in prim. Germ. to be assimilated to the 1st ablaut series (*i*—*ai*—*i*); but traces of the primitive conjugation survive in the OS. *pa* *þple* *githungan*, and the OE. forms *þungen*, *—en*. The OE. contracted form *þeom* began to follow the inflexional type of *teon*:—**teuþan* ('*TEU* v¹'), whence *þeah*, *þugon*, *þogen*.]

1. *intr.* To grow; to thrive, prosper (*arch.* in 16th c. use).

Beowulf 8 He weox under wolcnum, weorð myndum þah. c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xiii, þeah hwa wexe and þeo on eallum welum. c1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II. 201 His westmæs genithsumlice þugon c1000 *Age Gosp.* Luke ii. 52 Se hælend þeah on wisdom and on ylde a1050 *Liber Scintill.* lxxxii 221 Sumne sopolice on ægþrum þeop c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 10r And hit waxas and wel þeah *Ibid.* 177r Under swide weoxed and wel þeah c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2012 Under ioseph his welde þez. c1275 *LAY 2472* Þe borh suppe ne þeh. 1297 *R. GLOUC.* (Rolls) 240 Þe child wax & wel þez [v r r thez, ythe] *Ibid.* 708 þis chylid wax so wel & þen c1300 *Beker* 149 He fond his sone þeonge [þr Theonge] fear and manliche. a1310 in Wright *Lytic* P. 23 3ef he beth þryven ant thowen in theode. 13 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* 238 Ho þat me louit ssal þe no more. c1400 *Garnetyn* 234 Come þou ones in my hond þou shalt neuer the. 1426 *AUDLEY Poems* 4 Thai schal have grace to þryve and thene. c1440 *Prinsep Parv.* 490, 1 Theen, or thryvyn, vigeo 1509 *BARCLAY Ship of Fools* (1874) II 94 [He] is seldome sen to thye a1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 862 Abusyon Forsothe I hyght; . That vseth me,—He can not Vol. IX.

thee 1273 *Tussfr. Husb.* (1878) 19 Giue ouer to sudgerne, that thinkest to thee.

b. In imprecations and asseverations.

a1300 *Cursor M.* 5150 'Sais þou soth?' 'yaa, sa mot i the'. 13. *Sir Beues* 2753 A swoi, also he moste þen, He nolde him neiper hure ne sen. 14266 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 1067 Wel yvel mote they thryve and thes, And yvel achyved mote they be. 1377 *LANGL P. Pl.* B. v 228 Ac I swere now, so the ik, þat synne wil I lete. c1386 *CHAUCER Can. Yeom. Prolog.* 7. 376 By cause our firme was nat maad of Beech, That is the cause, and oother noon, so theech. c1425 *Seven Sag.* 1548 (P) Quod the kyng, 'So mot I the, Astow wyllt hyt schal bee c1450 *Mankind* 297 in *Macro Plays* 12 Gode let hym neuer the! [*vrme* sene] 1586 *Ferne Blas Gentry* 22 Full ill mought they both thee. 1598 *E. GILPIN Shal* (1878) 19 (*Lydia*) So mote I thee thou art not fure, A plane brownetta when thou art at best 14260 *Old Robin of Portingale* xiv in Child *Ballads* 111 (1888) 241, 1 If it be not true, . God let me neuer the. 17 in *Ritson Songs* (1794) II. 132 He that spares, ne'er mote he thee a1800 in *Edm. May* June (1819) 527, 1 But weare fa' the fauywicht May he neuer thee

2 *trans.* To cause to prosper; to prosper. *Obs.* c1250 *Prayer in Rel. Ant.* I. 22 þe laurd þieh þe in hevrlik place.

Hence †*Thowen*, *þozen*, *þowun* *þpl.* a., *thruven*; grown up, adult.

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 39 Mid-nicht ðe bilumped to frum-birdiges, hancara þe bilumped þowuene men. *Ibid.* 41 Dese herdes wakied biforeu enen, þanne he childe wuel þowuen, . he þo ful þogene turned to godes bihoupe *Ibid.* 127 Also wat se he was þozen on wintre and on wastma.

Thee (ðē), v² [*f* *THREE* *pron.*] To use the pronoun 'thee' to a person: see *THOU* v. Also to *thee* and *thou* (cf. *F. tutoyer*). a. *trans.* b. *intr.* (or *absol.*). Hence *Theeing* *vb.* sb.

a. 1662 *TATHAM Aqua Tr.* 6 Though I Thee Thee, and Thou Thee, I am no Quaker a1690 *G. Fox Jnl.* (1827) I 103, I was required to Thee and Thou all men and women, without any respect to rich or poor, great or small. a1739 *JARVIS Quix.* 1. iv. 11, With the utmost arrogance he would thee and thou his equals and acquaintance 1836 *T. Hook G. Gurney* v, There I saw two quaker children playing about the place, thee'ing and thou'ing each other, with perfect French familiarity 1884 *A. DOWSETT N. Barlow* 28 Familiarly he 'thee'd' and 'thou'd' the men, And cheekily they 'thee'd' and 'thou'd' again.

b. 1699 [see *THOU* v b] 1696 *C. LESLIE Snake in Grass* p xv, This was the Bottom upon which the Quakers first set up, to run down all worldly Honour, . to Thee and Thou, to call on Man Master, or Lord, and not to take off their Hats, or Bow to any 1760 *J. RUTTY Spir. Diary* (ed. 2) 148 At meeting was seen my insincerity in Theeing, inconsistent with my writing 1894 *Du MAURIER Trilby* 1. (1901) 19, 2 There were ladies too *en cheneux* some of whom thee'd and thou'd with familiar and friendly affection.

Thee, *obs* and *dial* form of *THIGH*.

† *Theedom*, *thedom*. *Obs.* Also 4 *peodam*, 5 *thedam*, *—dame*, *peedom*. [*f* stem of *THREE* v¹ + *-DOM*] Thiving; prosperity

1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. x 205 þiuf or peodam with hem selden is lseye. 1393 *Ibid.* C. viii. 53 And yede a-bowte in my southe and þaf me to no þedom. c1430 *How the Good Wife*, ed. 203 (*Isabel B.*) 471 Now þiuf and peedom mote þou luse. 1522 *World & Child* in Hall. *Dodsley* I. 261 My thedom is near past

b. *Evil theedom*, ill success, bad luck: used as a maledictory phrase.

c1386 *CHAUCER Shipman's T.* 405 What I yuel thedam [v r thedom] on his Monkes snowte. c1450 *Con. Myst.* xiv. (Shaks. Soc.) 139 Eynl Thedom com to thi snowte!

Theef (e), *obs* forms of *THIEF*.

Theek, *theik* (þīk), v *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Forms: 4–7 *theke*, 5 *thuke*, 6 *Sc.* *thik*, *thyk*, 6–9 *Sc.* *theik*, *thick*, 7–9 *theak* (e), *thake*, 8–9 *Sc.* *theek*, *theek*. [*A* collateral form of *THATCH* v in use before 1400, of somewhat uncertain history. Perhaps from OE. *þeccan*, the forms of the imperative *þece* and the 2nd and 3rd pers. sing. present *þecest*, *þecest* being extended to the verb as a whole cf. *streek*, *Sc.* and *north.* form of *STRETCH*, OE *strecan*.]

† 1 *trans.* To roof (a building) with stone, slate, tiles, shingles, lead, or the like. *Obs.*

1287 *Charters* 6c of *Edm.* (1871) 35 (St Giles) The forsayde v chapellis sal be thekyt abouyn with stane. c1400 *MAUNDEY* (Roxb.) x 38 A full faire kirke thekid wele with lead. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 568 Rycht clene thekid was than all this tour. Weill gilt with gold. *Ibid.* III 190 Sanct Andros kirke. That thekid was with copar in the dais. 1550 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1875) III. 57 To thik the southe syde of the towlhuith with new skait 1574 *Satur. Poems Reform.* xxxii 192, I se 3our templeis cassin downe and teun. The maist part ai bot thekid with the heun. 1628 *Extracts Burgh Rec. Glasgou* (1876) I. 365 [To] thekid the samyn [truff] with lead. 1710 *SIBBALD Hist. Life* II. v. 8 2 78 They (as the Proverb has it) turr'd the Kirke, to theek the Quire 1777 *J. ROBERTSON* in McKay *Kilmarnock* (1886) 177 Water is guide for mony a purpose, although ye're a' aware we canna theek Kirks wi' l.

b. *spec.* To cover the roof of (a house) with thatch of straw or the like; also, to protect the top of (a corn or hay rick) with straw laid so as to carry off the rain.

1399 *Mem. Roper* (Surtees) III 130 In vth travis de vth mine ordii emp 50, in salano j hominis tegenti, thekand prediament domum p^{er} v dies c1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* 1 474 Thy bene also to thicke hit, thou ne lette c1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 7649 And thekyd it with hay and thak 1513 *DOUGLAS Brev.* viii. 31 qo Quhaun rufis lauly full 1ouch thykyt war Wyth st^r or gloy by Romulus

the wycht 1637–50 *Row Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 417 The fabrick of the kirk was in so evill a condition, being cheiked with heather 1672 *T. WHITTINGHAM Diary* 30 Aug in Best *Parv. Bks* (Surtees) 133 note, Whealey of Saiston ye theaker is to theake Leonoids Barn 1721 *RAMSAY Bessy Bell & Mary Gray* 1, They bigg'd a bower. And theck'd it o'er with rashes 1863 *Mas Toogood Yorks. Dial.* 1, I want you to theak my rick 1895 *CROCKETT Men of Moss-Hags* 283 The roof was daintily theeked with green rushes and withes. 2 *transf.* To cover in general (but often with allusion to thatching a roof).

1667 in Campbell *Balmerno* (1899) 414 To men that thickit a holl in the kirk with divite. 1719 *RAMSAY To Arbuckle* 117, I theek the out, and line the inside Of mony a douce and witty pash a1800 *Twa Corbies* in Scott *Minstr. Scot. Bards*, Wi' ae lock o' his gowden hair, We'll theek our nest when it grows bare a1820 *TANNAHILL Rab Roryston's Bonnet Poems* (1846) 116 This bonnet that theekit his wonderfoll head. 1856 *CROCKETT Cleg Kelly* xlii. 283 A pump theekit frae the frost wi' strae rapes.

3. *absol.* or *intr.* (from 1 or 2).

a1518 *SKELTON Magnyf.* 1027 For it is I that other wyle Plucke down lede and theke with tyle. 1876 *Whitby Gloss* s v, 'You mun theek weel, this caud weather', put on extra clothing

Hence *Thee'ked*, *—t* *þpl.* a., *thatched*; *Thee'king* *vb.* sb., the action (*concr.* the material or product) of thatching; *þpl.* a., that thatches or covers

1792 *BURNS Bessy & her Spinnin Wheel* 11, On ilka hand the burnies trot, And meet below my 'theekit cot. a1801 *R. GALL Poems* (1819) 28 She reached the theeked byre. 1393 *Regist de Abernethoch* (Bann) II 43 For the quiblikis *theekyn and gutterny the abbot sal pay til hym xxxv marcis 1579 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1882) IV. 104 Wynd tycht, watter tycht, in thyking, slating, and vther necessaries 1617 *Mem. St. Giles, Dunham* (Surtees) 47 To Nicholas Sparke for thekin 4 days, viii a day a1825 *Hogg Tales, Sheph. Cal.* xvii, Bread for the belly and theeking for the back 1846 *BROCKERT N. C. Words* (ed. 3) s v *Theaker*, A 'theaking snow' quietly but continuously falling, so as to cover thickly, as a thatch does, a house.

Theeker (þīkər) *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [*f* *THEEK* v. + *-ER* 1.] A thatcher, in early use, a roofer of houses

14. *Voc* in Wt. *Wulcker* 650/27 *Hic architector*, thekare. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/a A Theker, architector, tector (A) 1554–5 *Burgh Rec. Edinb.* (1871) II 360 Item, to ane thekar to theik the thre choippis, viii. 1658 *N. Riding Rec.* VI. 4 To a Theaker by the day. With meate 6^d. Without meate 12^d 1887 *J. SERVICES Dr. Duguid* 1. xx 132 Robin Riggings the theker 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (from Cathness to N. Lincolnsh)

Theeself (pe self, etc.) see *THESELF*.

Theetsee, var. *THITS*, black-varnish tree.

† *Thef*. *Obs.* *rare* In 3 *ðef*. [*a* ON. *þefr* smell, mod. Icel. *þefur*, *Fær.* *tev*, Norw. *dial* *tev*, Sw. *dial* *tev*, *Da* *tefu* Cf. *THEVE* v.] A smell. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3340 To dust he it [the manna] grunden and madden bread, þat huni and oles ðef the bea[n].

Theft (þeft). Forms a. 1 *þeoft*, *þieft*, *þyft*; 2–4 *þeoþe*, *þeþe*, 3–5 *þufpe* (v), 4 (*Ayenb.*) *þieþe*, *þyþe*, 5 *thifthe*. *þe* (i) *þift*, *þeoft*, 4–5 *þift*, *þeft*, 4–7 *thift*, 5 *thyft*, 6 *theaft*, *theft*, 4– *theft*; 3–5 *þefte*, 4–6 *thefto*, (4 *þifte*, *þyfte*, 5 *theofte*, 6 *thifte*). [OE WSax. *þieft*, *þyft*, later *þift*, non-WSax *þeoft*, later *þioft*, = OFris *thunfthe*, *thunfte* (obs Du *dufte*), ON. *þyft*, later *þyft*, Goth **þrudþa*:—O Teut. **þrudþa*, f. **þrudho*. *THIEF* + suffix *-þa* = L. *-stāt-en* see *-TH* 1 b, *-t3* b. OE showed two main dial. types: WSax. *þieft*, later *þyft* with unlaut; non-WS. *þeoft* In both, final *þ* after *f* became *t* by dissimilation; *þeoft* became *þeft*, *theft*. In ME. the various forms often had final *-e* from the oblique cases; north dial and Sc. had *þeft*, *þyft*, *thift* from ON. *þyft*, *þyft*.]

1. The action of a thief; the felonious taking away of the personal goods of another; larceny; also, with *a* and *pl.*, an instance of this.

a. 688–95 *Laws of Ine* c. 28 Be þeofoes onfenge æt ðieðfe [MS. B., H. ðyðfe], *Ibid.* c. 73 gif hit bið mūt eald þieft, 2ebeten þa þone gylt þe hine 2efengon 695–6 *Laws of Wihred* c. 25 gif man leud oðlea an þeoðfe, lige buton wyrgelde c1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III 186 þyft 2estrangeað. c1175 *Langb. Hom.* 13 Ne do þu þeoðfe. a1225 *Aner. R.* 202 Þe Vox of 2scunge hæved þeos hwelpes Tricherie & Gile, þeoðfe, Refac c1290 *Beket* 445 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 119 3if a clerk hath ane man a-slawe, ofur strong þeþfe i do 1207 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 10361 Þe king let þisounes vorþ bringe, þat our þuþfe were nome, & uor oþer þunge. 1340 *Ayenb.* 27 Þe oþer bo3 of auarice vs þyfeþe 1393 *LANGL P. Pl.* C. iii. 92 In bargenys and in brocages with þe borghes of þuþfe [v r þeþe, þeþfe] a1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1906) 60 The theef dothe delite hem in thifthe tille thei be taken and putte to dethe

b. c1250 *O. Kentish Serin.* in *O. & Misc.* 31 þo grete senen þet biedh dadliche Ase so is þeþe a1300 *Cursor M.* 16973 Indas. Of his thift and his felunni, His model ai he talð 1382 *Wycl. i Mat.* xv. 19 Of the herte gon out yuel thouþus, manseleynys, auocities, fornicaciouns, theftis. 1387 *TRAVIS Hyden* (Rolls) V. 383 Mauricius . . fondede to forðede his knyghtes þifte [v r þeþe, þeoþe], c1450 *Brut* 443 For treason & for þift þat the had done to þe Kyng & to his liege peple 1496 *CAXTON Paytes of A.* iv. 12. 25 To haue committed a smal thefte. 1552 *Huloer*, Theft in stealyngs cattell, *abgeathus*. 1570 *LEVINUS Manþ* 52/44 Theft, *furtau* *Ibid.* 128/5 Thift, *furtau*. 1577 *HOLMES & CHROM. Hist. Scot.* I 440, 1 Accused of theft, and of receiving and maintaining of theenes 1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* 11. 15. 132 Sir W. MURE *True Crucifixe* 1133 To hide the thift.

1771 *Finitus Lett* lxx. (1820) 328 The thief was taken in the theft. 1909 *Q. Rev* July 176 His borrowings were not thefts but prolific suggestions.

†*b. By theft*, stealthily, furtively, by secret craft. *Obs. rare*—1.

c 1490 *HENRY Wallace* xi 392 Thai be thyft hecht to put Wallace down.

2. *concr.* That which is or has been stolen, the proceeds of thieving. *Now rare.*

962-3 *Laws of Edgar* iv c. 2 § 2 To ðybat þeof nyste, hwær he þyfte (MS C þeofte) befeaste c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 57 Ne þu næstest for to stele, Ne nan þeþfor to heole. a 1300 *Cursor M* 6754 Pat he mai yeld again his thift, He sal be saald. 1340 *Aycub* 38 Pe þeyne be uelazrede byþ þo þet partep of þe þyþe 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii v 53 The theft which they have stolen ye have you self recueyed. 1530 *LINDALE Exord* xxi 4 Yf the thefte (Wyclif, that that he hath stoll) be founde in his hande alre, he shall restore double. 1665 G. HAYERS *P della Vall's Trav* E. 1. 145 We found the theft in his breeches ty'd to his naked flesh 1854 *KINGSLEY Rom & Tent* x 284 If a free man be caught thieving, he replaces the theft, and pays 80 solidi, or dies.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thief-guilty* adj.

1613-16 W. BROWNE *Bnt Past* ii 1, What store of hours thief-guilty night had spent. 1907 *Westm Gaz*, 19 Oct 9/2 The Police Commissioner gave it as his opinion that the theft-theory was the most probable.

Theft-boot, -bote. *Obs. exc. Hist.* Also 3, 6 *thaf*, 6 *theefe*, 6-7 *thief(-)*. [*orig. thef-bote*, f. *thef*, *THIEF* + *bote*, *BOOT* sbl.] Afterwards altered (app. first by Scottish writers) to *thefbote* cf. *THEFTDOM*, *THEFTLY*.

The early form suggests an OE **þof-bōt*, but this has not been found, the nearest equivalent in the *Ags Laws* being *þof-gyld* in *Laws of Æthelred* i. c. 1 § 2, iii c. 4, and of *Cnut* ii. c. 30 § 1.]

The taking of some payment from a thief to secure him from legal prosecution; either the receiving back by the owner of the stolen goods or of some compensation, or the taking of a bribe by a person who ought to have brought the thief to justice.

Nichols (1865) in *Britton*, in note to quot 1292, suggests that the word 'originally signified the legal bote or composition for theft', and was then 'applied to the illegal compounding of theft, or taking money to maintain or connive at such offenders'. But all our quotations refer to illegal payment, a form of compounding a felony.

a 1284 *Stat Wall* an. 12 Edw I, c. 4 De Thefbote, hoc est de emenda furti capta sine consideratione Curie Domini Regis. 1292 *BRITTON* i xxi. § 11 Et puis soit enquis de ceux qui out pris thefbote. 1369 *Liber Assisarum* § 5 (1606) 258 b, Et les Justices disoient q' vn home q' reprist son chatel emblee dun laron ne fuit pas thefbote, ems thefbote fut prement on vn home puis ses chatels dun laron de luy fauourer & maintenir, et nemy auerment. 1579 *Epist Terms Law* 177 b/a *Thefbote*, is when a man taketh any goodes of a theefe to fauour and mainteine him. And not when a man taketh his owne goodes that were stolen from him &c.

β a 1450 *Sc Acts Robt* i. c. 9 (1844) I 109/2 (headings) Of þe takyn of thyfbute [*orig* rechatum de latrone] 1515 *Sc Acts Jas* v (1844) II. 282/2 Gif this complenar wold concord with the said theif and tak thyfbute and put him fra the Law, in that cance he sall vnderly the Law. 1597 [see next] 1619 *DALTON Country Just* civil. (1630) 288 Some other seeme to take this for thefbote and so to be punishable onely by ransom and imprisonment. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim Law* Scot. i. xx § 1 (1699) 106 Thefbote is committed by securing a Thief against the punishment due by Law 1745 *Univ Spect* 10 Aug, Yorkshire Tom was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell for Thefbote, accepting of 17 Guineas and a half, not to prosecute John Ditcher, a notorious Pick-pocket. 1769 *BLACKSTONE Comm* IV. x. 133 The offence of thefbote, which is where the party robbed not only knows the felon, but also takes his goods again, or other amends, upon agreement not to prosecute. 1814 *Scorr War* xv, The Bailie opined that this transaction would amount to thefbote, or composition of felony 1885 *Law Times* LXXX. 115/2 The offence of compounding a felony was really the old crime of thefbote

Theftdom. *Sc.* [Altered from **thefdom*, *THEFTDOM*.] The action or practice of stealing; theft; thievery.

1566 *Sc Acts Jas* i. c. 154 That nouthor Lord of Regallite, Schuef, Barrone, na vtheis sell ony theif, or syne with him of theftidome done [Record ed. (1814) of theft done] 1597 *SKENE De Verbo* Sign. s. v. *Bote*, Theft-bote, quhen ony sellis one theife, or finis with him for theftidome done, or to be done. 1854 Mrs OLIPHANT *Maga*, *Hephurn* I 221 Gentle or simple maunna tell me that God's will is for villany and theftidom

†**Theftfully**, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* In 5 *thift*. [*f. THEFT* + *-FUL* + *-LY* 2.] By stealth: = *THEFTLY*.

c 1400 *Sc Trojan War* ii. 1391 Vlixes from Troy is passit theftfully With all þaim of his company.

Thefthorn, variant of *THEVE-THORN Obs.*

Theftless, *a. rare* [*f. THEFT* + *-LESS*] *a.* That is not a theft. β Not liable to be stolen.

1565 S. H. *Gold Law* 68 How punisht he poor Achan for a theftless theft to see to? 1803 *LEVYEN Scenes Infancy* iv. 362 Teviot's sons devoid of fear bind to the rush by night the theftless steer.

†**Theftly**, *adv.* *Sc. and north dial Obs* [Altered from ME. *þeftly*, *THEFTLY*.] By stealth, furtively.

c 1400 *Sc Trojan War* ii. 271 He gyffande theftly ws till The palladinar at our will. *Ibid* 623 Bynace þe palladinar was Out of þe temple tone theftly a 1485 *Promp. Parv* (MS. S), Stelyngly (theftly), *thiurine*, *thiurinahter*. 1498 *Reg. Privy Seal Scot* i. 235, ix catell thiftly tane fra Thomas Sowtar. 1515 *Nottingham Rec.* III. 343 Keyseyvng off oder meny goodes theftly.

Theftuous (*þeftuəs*), *a.* Originally *Sc* Forms: *a.* 5 *thiftwis*, 5-6 *thiftuis*, 6 *thiftewus* β 6-7 *thiftuous*, (7 *thiftuous*, 6 *thiftuis*). γ. 6 *thiftuis*, 6-7 *-uous*, 7 *thiftuous*, 6- *thiftuous*. [*ME. thiftuis*, f. *THEFT* + *WISE* sbl. cf. *RIGHTOUS* from *rihtwis*.]

1. Of the nature of theft, thievish.

c 1400 [implied in *THEFTUOUSLY*] 1491 *Reg Privy Seal Scot* I 2 For the thiftwis owtputtin and awaytakin of the gudis 1504 *Ibid* 117/1 The thiftewus distruction of Johne Mans gudis 1569 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 22 In thiftuous maner 1593 *Sc Acts Jas* v (1814) IV 43/2 Part-takaris in their thiftuous and wicked deidis 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim Law* Scot i. xx § 3 (1699) 108 Whosoever assists them in their theftuous Stealings. 1837 B. H. HODGSON in *Print Asia*, *Sc Bengal* VI 367 It is remarkable for its theftuous propenities 1880 *MURHEAD Gains Digest* 506 Theftuous removal of property.

b. *transf.* Furtive, secret, sneaking.

1881 *MASSON De Quincy* xi. 138 A theftuous hope to amuse an hour for you after dinner.

2. Of the nature of a thief; given to theft.

1632 *LATHGOW Trav* (1906) 365 The Hungarians have ever been theftuous, treacherous and false 1859 M. NAPIER *Visit Dundee* I. p. x, That theftuous animal a cheap book-seller's hack. 1883 *Century Mag.* XXVII. 183 Pettily theftuous, like the English gypsies. 1885 *St. James Gaz* 28 Mar 6/1 No man ever saw the most theftuous sparrow ashamed of himself

b. *fig.* Said of an animal or vegetable parasite 1863 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sprr*, W (ed. 2) 342 By means of its twining and theftuous roots it [*Sacculina*] imbibes automatically its nourishment ready prepared from the body of the crab. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd Words* July 470/2 Some [plants]..living by theftuous practices alone

Theftuously (*þeftuəsli*), *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.*

[*f. prec.* + *-LY* 2.] In a theftuous manner; by or as by theft; stealthily, secretly.

c 1400 *Sc Trojan War* ii. 1637 Vlixes stall thiftuisly Away, as grauntand him gilty 1567-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* I 609 The leid upon the Cathedral Kirkis is thiftuouslie stowin and takin away. 1633 *URQUHART Rabelais* xi. xiv, One little villainous Turkie rogue came theftuously to snatch away some of my lardons. 1880 *MURHEAD Ulfian* vii. § 2 If a husband have theftuously abstracted anything of his wife's in prospect of divorce. 1884 *Chambr Jurl* XIX 73 On an late occasion, the tomb of a noble family was theftuously rifled of its contents.

Theftysch, *obs. f. THEVISH*, *Thegh*, *obs. f. THOUGH*, *THIGH*, *Thegither*, *Sc. f. TOGETHER*.

Thegn (*þēn*). *Hist.* A form used by some recent historians to represent the OE. *þegn* (*þegen*, *þēn*), *THANE*¹, in its sense of tenant by military service, and as a term of rank below the *ealdorman* or *eorl* and above the *eorl*, corresponding in its various grades to the post-conquest *baron* and *knight*.

The purpose of this spelling is to distinguish the Anglo-Saxon from the Scottish use of *THANE*¹ (sense 4), made familiar by Shakespeare.

1248 *LYTTON Harold* i. 1, A Thegn forfeited his rank if he lost his lands. 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* I vi. 428 note, The signatures are no doubt those of local Thegns 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I vi. 155 Closely connected with the *geith* is the *thegn*. The thegn seems to be primarily the warrior *geith*, in this idea Alfred uses the word as translating the *smiles* of Bede. But he also appears as a landowner. *Ibid*. 156 The name of thegn covers the whole class which after the Conquest appears under the name of knights, with the same qualification in land and nearly the same obligations 1890 *GROSS Gold Metch* I. 185 The merchant who made three voyages across the ocean at his own cost became a thegn.

Hence **The gn-born** *a.*, of noble or gentle birth.

The gndom, the position or rank of thegn. **The gnhood**, the condition or position of a thegn, the order of thegns, thegns collectively. **The gn-land**, land held by a thegn. **The gnly**, *a.* and *adv.* [*OE. þegnlic*, *-lic*], *a. adv.* of or pertaining to, or becoming a thegn; β. *adv.* in a manner becoming a thegn.

The gn-right, the legal rights and privileges of a thegn. **The gn-ship** [*OE. þegnscipe*], the office, function, or position of a thegn (in various senses).

The gn-wer [*OE. þegnwer*], the wei-gild of a thegn. **The gn-worthy** *a.* see quot.

? c 935 *Dunstable* c. 5 in Liebermann *Geseiz* (1903) 376 Sy he *þegenborn, sy he ceolborn 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist* I vi. 156 The thegn-born are contrasted with the eorl born 1897 *RAMPINI Hist. Moray & Nairn* i. 46 The principle of comradeship underlay English thegnedom 1867 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* I iii 95 The growth of the *Thegnehod was, on the whole, depressing to the Ceols 1881 S. R. GARDINER *Introd Stud Eng Hist* ii. 34 The thegnehod pushed its roots down, as it were, amongst the free classes. a 1100 *Charter of Wall*, II in *Tabularis Ramesensis* obcxvii (Du Cange), Si terra de Isham si vero *Teimlanda tunc fuisse inveniatur. 1628 *COKE On Litt* 86 In the book of Domesday land holden by knight's service was called *Tainland* 1876 *DIGBY Real Prop* i. § 2 (ed. 2) 13 Tain- or thegn-land. This seems to mean not a particular species of tenure, but land which was as a fact held or owned by a king's thegn c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom* I 586 Andreas is gereht *þegenlic. a 1028 *Charter of Eamene* in *Kemble Cod Dipl* IV 55 Heo..to ðam þegenon cweð Doð þegenlice and well Abodad mine ærendo to ðam genote 1876 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* V. xxiv 450 The words of Eamene, when she bade the Sciregmot of Herefordshire to 'do thegnly and well'. 1897 *MANTLAND Domesday & Beyond* 53 The men..are usually men of thegnly rank *Ibid* 165 Each..will be entitled to a thegnly wergild and swear a

thegnly oath. c 1000 *Oaths* in Liebermann (1903) 464 Se mæsseþeost bið *þegenrihtes wyþe 1874 E. W. ROBERTSON *Hist Eng Lit* 178 None could pretend to the privileges of full thegn-right without the possession of at least a township. 959-62 *Laws of Edgar* iii c. 2 Se dema, se ðe oþrum on woh gedeme..þolice a his *þegnscepes c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Samts Lives* (1890) II. 82 Beoð nu xehynte and healdað mid þegen-scipe ða halgan Godes se 1897 *MANTLAND Domesday & Beyond* 163 We begin by thinking of thegnship as a relation between two men. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship, it becomes a status. 1008 *Laws of Æthelred* v c. 9 þæt he sy *þegenweres & þegenrihtes wyrd 1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist* I vi. 155 The eorl who has acquired fivehides of land, with other judicial rights, becomes *thegn-worthy, his oath and protection and wergild are those of a thegn.

Thei, *pei*, *obs. f. THEY*, *THOUGH*

Theio (*þik*). [*f. mod. L. thea* + *-IO* 3' cf. *THEISM* 2.] One addicted to immoderate tea-drinking, or who snifters from such excess, a tea-drunkard

1886 *Medical News* (U.S.) XLIX. 305 It is possible to be a 'theic' by profession or a 'theic' by passion 1899 in *Syd Soc Lex*.

Theid, *Sc. var. THEDE Obs* **Theie**, *theize*, *obs. ff. THIGH*, **Theif**, *obs. f. THIEF*.

Theiform (*þi fōrm*), *a* [*ad. mod. L. theiformis* -15, f. *thea* *TEA* see -*FORM*.] Resembling the tea-plant 1846 *WORCESTER, Theiform*, being in the form of tea *Everest*. 1860 in *MAYNE Expos Lex*

Theigh, *þeiz*, *þeigh*, *þeizt*, *obs. ff. THOUGH* **Theight**, *obs. f. TIGHT* **Theign** (*e*, *obs. ff. THANE*, *THEINE* *v.* *Thaik*, *var. THEIK*, to thatch. **Theil**, *var. TRAIL*, *tael*. **Theim**, *obs. ff. THEM*. **Thein**, *þeip*, *obs. f. TIANE*; *var. THEYNE Obs*, *thence*.

Theine (*þi ein*), *sbl. Chem.* Also †*thier'na* [*f. mod. L. thea* *TEA* + *-INE* 5.] A vegetable alkaloid, originally thought to be a principle peculiar to tea, but found to be identical with *CAFFEINE*.

1838 T. THOMSON *Chem Org Bodies* 295 Oudry has announced that he has discovered in tea a salifiable basis, to which he has given the name of *theina* 1842 *Penny Cycl* XXIV 304/2 *thein*, or *Theina*, the peculiar principle of tea 1863 *URE Dict Arts* II 834 *Theine* was obtained from coffee by the same process slightly altered 1863-72 *WATTS Dict Chem* I 707 Oudry, in 1827, found in tea a crystalline substance, which he called *theine* 1881 A. GRIGGITH in *Science Gossip* No 203 248 Tea contains from a half to five per cent. of *theine*.

†**Theine**, *theign*, *v. Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *þegnian* (1 *þegn*-), *þēman*, 2 *þeignen*, 3 *þeānen*, *þeāne(n)* [*OE. þegman*, f. *þeign*, *THANE* = *ON. þegna*, OHG. *deganon* -*OTeul*. **þegnjan*, f. **þegn* + *THANE*.] *intr.* To be a servant or minister, to perform the duties of an office. With *dative*. To minister to, wait on attend upon, serve (a person); hence, quasi-*ti* *ans*.

Beowulf 561 Ic him þenode deānan sweorde swa hit gedefese was a 900 *tr Bede's Hist* in xvii [A.M.] (1890) 232 Þa he ða mout 7er biƿiscopad þegnade 971 *Blechl Hom* 33 He was soþ God, þe him englas þegnodon c 975 *Knutw Gasp* Matt. vii 15 Hiu aras & ðegnade heom c 1000 *Ags Gasp* *ibid*, Ða aras heo & þenode him. c 1160 *Hattton Gasp* *ibid*, Ða aras hyo & þegnade hym a 1175 *Cott Hom*, 239 Mid al þan þe laþeþe her him þenid c 1175 *Lamb Hom*, 109 Ynwurde bið þe on elde þet him oðer men þenien. c 1205 *LAY* 24595 Þer weoreu a þusen cnihtes bið þe biðen þan kinge *Ibid* 2468 A þusend hneode biuore .to þenien þer quene. a 1225 *St. Marher* 23 Þeos þreo in an þienet of engles a 1250 *Prov. Alþred* 499 in *O. E. Misc* 132 Loke þat þu him þeāne mid alle þeānes þines.

Hence †**Theining** (*þeignung*, *þeining*), *ministration*, *service*, *office*

c 888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* lxxxvii § 1 gif him mon þonne awint of þa clapas, & him ofliuð þær þenunga & þæs anwealdes. a 900 *tr Bede's Hist* in xiv. [xvi] (1890) 144 Nænig hman dorste ne we wolde buton his neðþearflice þegnunge. 971 *Blechl Hom* 209 Englas beoð to ðeignunge gastum fram Gode hider on world sende c 1000 *Ags Gasp*. Matt xxvi 19 Hic 7e-gea-wodon him eastei-þenunga. a 1175 *Cott Hom* 233 His water [us weipð] dreuch and fiseyan his fer manfuld þeinge

Their (*ðe-i*), *poss. pron.* Forms see below.

[In existing form *their*, in Ormian *þeizre*, *a.* *ON þeir(r)a*, genitive pl. of simple demonst. *sá, st, þat* (= *OE. se, stó, þat*), used in *ON*. also as pl. of 3 pers. pion The β forms *þer*, *þar*, *þere*, etc., were prob. due mainly to the unstressed pronunciation of *their*, *thair*, confused sometimes with that of the *adv* *þer*, *thar*, *THERE*; but they may sometimes represent OE *þeira*, late form of *þara*, gen. pl. of *þa* those, substituted for the same case of the personal pronoun. Cf. *THEM*.]

A. Illustration of Forms

a. 3 (*Orm*.) *þeizre*, (*teizre*), 4 *þeir(e)*, *þeyr*, *þayre*, *þayre*, *þaier*, 4-5 *þaire*, 5 *þeyre*; 4-5 *þaire*, 5 *þayre*, 5-7 *theire*, *theyr*, 6 *thayr*, (*thier*, 6-7 *yair*), 4- *Sc* *thair*, 5- *their*.

c 1000 *ORMIN Ded* 84 All þær þe þeizre sinne. *Ibid* 3933 Þær teizre geenge shoðle þen þær halþe sawless ekeðd 1303 R. BRUNNE *Hamlet*, *Synne* 874 Þærefoe þat day al holy cherche þeyr seruyse of here þey werche 13 *Cursor M*. 794 (Cott) Al þær kin *Ibid* 21800 (Edin.) Mani man þære thair [w þ þær] hele haus getu þære a 1340 *HAMROLE Psalter* lxxviii. 53 He gaf þære trauails til þe locust.

c1400 *Destr Troy* 6738 Menelaus, and Thelamon, . with there ute bates, c1440 *Pallad ou Husb* 1 r16 Oute of thane [v. their] kynde eke seedes wol renewe 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii xviii 240 All they felle vpon their knees 1545 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 84 To putt all their stuff of household in euery office 1538 STARKY *England* i. iv. 120 To tempur and refrayne thayr malyce 1549 *Barter-bks St Andrews* (1903) 5 Thomas mortowne To be yar Decane 1556 *Wife of Auctoruchty* xii, That strak dang baith thair harmis owr 1620 SIR R. NAUNTON in *Fortescue Papers* (Camden) 139 Theyr general aunswer to his Majesties commandement 1641 *Bxst Farn Bks* (Surtees) 126 Holes, of that bignesse that one may thrust in there neafe.

β. (1 þæra, þeora) 4 þer, þar, (þur), 4-5 þere, 4-6 þare, þar, 5 þare, 5-6 ther, 6-8 there, 7 thir (used by Milton as unstressed form of *their*). [æ 1200 *O E Chron* (Laud MS) an 449, On þeora dægum zeladode Wyrtegeorn Angelcni hider *Ibid* an 1086, þæt þa godan men niman æfter þeora godnesse.] c1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 127 þe popille lum bisouht þer kyng for to be 13. *Cursor M* 476 (Cott) þat 14 then þar [v. rr þair(e), her] sted was neuer sene *Ibid* 666 Bath he sette in þare [v. rr, þair(e), he] fire will *Ibid* 13900 Moyses þu lagh þaim bioght. c1400 *Desti*. *Troy* 12467 Ties, thurgh tempestes, tynde hade þeie leues c1450 *Gostow Regr* 491 Ther heires lawfully 1-be-gote of ther bodies c1460 *Towneley Myst* ix 129, I shalle fownd to crak thare crowne 1513 *DouglasÆneis* iv ix. 33-4 The rnyng fludis thar watir stop can scho mak, And eke the sternis tuine ther cours abak 1526 There [see B. 1] 1533 *BLLENDEEN Lay* ii xiv. (S 1 S) I 205 þai obeyt well æftir to þare capitanis 1663 CHAS II in *Jura Cartwright Haverella of Orleans* (1894) 139 They will shew there affections to me. 1671 MILTON *P R* 1 235 He ceas'd, and heard thir grant in loud acclaim. 1757 MRS. GRIFFITH *Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) I 56 Rogueries which, they thought, brought a disgrace on their brutships.

B. Signification.

1. *Poss. adj.* (orig. *gen. pl* of *pers. pron.*) Of, belonging, or pertaining to them; also *refl* of or belonging to themselves

c1200 ORMIN 127 Naftlem þez þurch þeyre streon Ne sune, child, ne dohter c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1515 Brutus wþ his folk wente þer weye 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Conc* 3884 Prelats Lat account yheld Of þau suggests undir þau powere 1526 LINDALE *Matt.* vi 5 Vereley I save vnto you they have there rewarde. 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng Poessie* i. vi. (Arb.) 27 Vnder the conduct of Totila and Attila and their generalles. 1617 MORVSON *Hum.* ii 219 Consider the inward motives of their craning mercy 1640 *Tr. Verdere's Rom of Rom.* I. xviii 78 With that they tooke their leaves of her 1774 GOLDSM *Nat Hist* (1776) VI. 222 The great agility of these animals prevents their often being taken 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* i. vi. 41 We must dwell upon their every word. 1847 DE QUINCEY *Orthogr. Mutinners* Wks. 1860 XIV 205 When he [Milton] wishes to direct a bright jet of emphasis upon the possessive pronoun *their*, he writes it as we now write it. But when he wishes to take off the accent, he writes it *thir*. (Cf. A β 1671 1853 M. ARNOLD *Empedocles* l 19 With men thou canst not live! Their thoughts, their ways, their wishes, are not thine 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Aut Biog* 14. iv. Long after the frost and snow have done their worst with the orchards 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's F* 383 These old phœasants-lords Who had mildew'd in their thousands, doing nothing Since Egbert.

b *Obj. gen.* Of (for, to) them. (Cf. HIS B 2) 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* (1580) 77 For a tyme your grace much bewailed their lacke 1579 [see 5] 1590 SPENNER *F Q* iii. 43 Shall quite from off the earth their memory be raste? 1607 TORSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 66 Yet can there not be in any nation a neglect of oxen, and their reverence was so great that, in ancient time [etc.] 1780 BECKFORD *Biog. Mem* 108 Humanity pleads strongly for the abridgment of their relation *Mod.* We mourn their loss.

c. Const. with *gen. pl* of all, both: *their aller*, *their bother*, *theyre* (obs.), also *all their*, *their both*, *both their*, *each of their* (aich) meaning 'of all, both, or each of them'. See ALL D. 4, BOTH 4 b, BO a. c.

a1250 *Owl & Night* 1584 þe louerd Være vt on þare þeyre neode a1300 *Cursor M* 1876 þe stei up in þair aller sight c1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Scil Wks. I 289 þe fend is þer alþer kyng. c1465 *Eng. Chron.* (Camden) 48 Be thair bothe assent 1559 *Mirr. Mag* (1563) Dv, Lo thus fond hope dyd theyr both lyues abydege a1568 [see A. a] 1589 PUTTINHAM *Eng. Poessie* i viii (Arb.) 35 Saying thus in all their hearings 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1766) 550 With both their hearts I was callied to a Chamber 1671 TEMPLE *Misc* i. 64 According to each of their hunger or need. 1874 SWINBURNE *Botwell* i 1, Mine and all their free and sovereign king

2. Used of a thing with which a number of persons have to do, or which is assumed to be the common possession of a class, e.g. 'These boys know their Greek syntax'. Cf. HIS *poss. pron.* 1 b 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* 11, To burn their nits, an' pou their stocks, An' haud their Hallowe'en 1905 *Daily Chron* 2 Sept. 3/1 All those who love their Devon and especially their Dartmoor.

3. Often used in relation to a singular sb. or pronoun denoting a person, after *each*, *every*, *either*, *neither*, *no one*, *every one*, etc. Also so used instead of 'his or her', when the gender is inclusive or uncertain. Cf. THEY *pron* 2, THEM *pron* 2; NOBODY 1 b, SOMEBODY (Not favoured by grammarians)

13 *Cursor M* 389 (Cott) Bath ware made sun and mon, Alþer wit þer ouen light. c1420 *Sir Aniadace* (Camden) 1, Iche mon in thayre degre 14. *Arth. & Merl.* 2440 (Kolbing) Many a Sarazen lost their life. 1533 [see THEMSELVES 5] 1545 ABP PARKER *Lett to Bp Gardiner* 8 May, Thus was it agreed among us that every president should assemble their companies. 1563 WINGET *Four Score Thre Quest.* lv, A

man or woman being long absent fra thair party 1641 [see A. a] 1643 TRAPP *Comm. Gen.* xiv. 22 Each Country bath their fushions, and garnishes 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* vii xiv, Every one in the House were in their Beds 1771 GOLDSM *Hist Eng* III. 241 Every person . . . now recovered their liberty a1845 SYD. SMITH *Wks* (1850) 175 Every human being must do something with their existence 1848 THACKRAY *Van Fair* xii, A person can't help their birth. 1858 BAGEHOT *Lit Studies* (1879) II 206 Nobody in their senses would describe Gray's 'Elegy' as [etc.] 1898 G. B. SHAW *Plays* II *Candida* 86 It's enough to drive anyone out of their senses

4. After a sb. (usually a proper name), instead of the genitive inflexion. Cf. HIS *poss. pron.* 4, HER *poss. pron.* 3rd pl. 3. Obs. or rare arch.

1551 ROBINSON *tr. More's Utop* ii (1895) 172 Vntyll the vtopians their creditours demaunde it. 1600 *Shakespeare's Titus A.* (title-p), As it hath sundry times bene playde by the Right Honourable the Earle of Pembroke, and the Lord Chamberlaine their Seruants. 1642 *FEATLEY Dippers* Dipt (1646) 11 These traueles their report, and the testimony of those witnesses 1642 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Shianachia* Wks (1712) 193 An answer to the parliament of England their declaration. 1667 *Perrys Diary* 3 Jan, The House of Lords their proceedings in petitioning the King 1681 R. BURTON *Argt. for Inf Bap* (1684) 6 From the Children of Believers their being Abraham's Spiritual Seed.

5. Serving as antecedent to a following relative; equivalent to 'of those'. (Now usually avoided.)

1579 Tomson *Calvin's Serm* *Tun.* 134/2 Under their obedience whome God hath set ouer us 1593 in J. MORRIS *Double Cath. Forefathers* Ser iii (1877) 124 The chiefest favour must be procured by their merits that have spoiled us before 1655 FULLER *Ch Hist* ix vii § 14 This prediction yet mis'd their meaning, who both first reported, and most belov'd it.

6. *absol.* = THEIRS. Cf. HER *poss. pron.* 3rd pl. 4. Obs

13 *Cursor M* 7465 (Cott) A man o þair gains an of vr 1594 G. HARVEY *Four Lett* Wks. (Grosart) 1216, I offer them my hande and request their. 1618 WITMER *Motto* Cuyb, My clothing keeps me full as warm as their (vime aie). *Ibid* Cuyb, And my esteeme I will not change for their.

Their(e, obs. ff. THERE, THIR *dem. pron.*, etc. = these

7. *Theirkin*, a *Obs.* Their kind of, of their kind. (Cf. THEIRIN, THEIRIN)

13 *Cursor M* 12346 (Cott) Pe leons . Honour him on þairkin wis [v. þair kin; G. upon þair wisel]

Theirn, a midl and south. dial. form for THEIRS, on the analogy of *ourrn*, *yourn*, *hism*, *hern*. See *Eng Dial. Dict*

Theirs (ðe:z), *poss. pron* Forms. 4-5 payres, thayres, pair(e)s, thaires, 4-6 pairis, thairis, þeires, theires, 5 pers, thereys, 5-6 theyr(e)s, theyr's, 6 there, 8-9 their's, 5- theirs (Sc. thairs). [In form a double possessive, f. THEIR + -s (cf. *hers*, *ours*, *yours*). Of northern origin] The form of the possessive pron. THEIR, used when no sb. follows, i. e. either absolutely or predicatively. That or those belonging to them. (= F *le, la leur, les leurs*; G. *der, die, das ihrge, die ihrigen*)

a1300 *Cursor M* 20578 (Edinb) Vntil hir channel sch sco [the sea] turne And als il payres [Cott] þairis, Göt þairis, *Tynn* hoies, *Laud* þairis ilk a burne *Ibid* 1432 A castel was bath his and þairis [Cott] þairis, *Tynn* þeires. 13. *R. Brunne's Chron Wace* (Rolls) 11632 (Lamb. MS) þer nis no power to þeires liche (Petyt) *MSS* non is þer pere ne to þam] 13. *E. E. Allit P B* 1527 Heyred hem as hygly as heuen wer payres. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iii 745 That thair and thairis . Suld be in all thing at his will 1425 *Rolls of Parl* IV. 295/2 Yntany of the said parties, by yayne or yares, procede. c1420 *Life St Kath* (1884) 27 Folowe our faders lyke as þey blessedly folowed thayres c1440 *Guerderys* 2980 This day is theyrs. A nother shalbe oure. 1484 CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* v iii, Telle to them that it is thyn and not theyrs 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* v 10 Theirs ys the kyngdome of heven. 1574 BOYLE *Excell. Mech Hypothesis* 7 [They] have no recourse to any peculiar agency of theirs to account for Eclipses. 1719 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II iii. 50 The island was theirs 1823 WHWELL *Grotius* III. 377 Theirs is the sounder opinion, who hold that such a grant continues. 1855 TENNYSON *Charge Light Brigade* 11, Their's not to make reply, Their's not to reason why, Their's but to do and die.

b *Of theirs*: see OF 44.

c1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3521 That he scholde euere be on of thaires. c1400 LOVE *Bouanent*. *Mirr* xxxix (1908) 157 A frende of theires 1555 EDEN *Decades* 134 A childe of therse. 1664 *Brief Exam.* **, This gaye booke of theyrs 1694 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect* i 63 These Atoms of theirs. 1831 Society I, n 16 An old acquaintance of theirs.

c. Used instead of THEIR (rare); in 17-18th c. when followed by another possessive, e.g. 'theirs or our country', now 'their country or ours'. Obs.

c1200 ORMIN 2505 And all onn ane wise fell Till e33þer þeyreys heite. 1560 *Inchaffyng Chartes* (S H S) 167 Als þer as ousis or thairis grantatary or chalmyrlanis . Josit brulit or intomettit with 1564 TURNER *Bathis* Ded, For theyrs sake that are honest and virtuous men 1652 GAULIE *Magastrom*. 274 The event fell out contrary to theirs, and according to the Aposiles prediction. 1667 MARVELL *Corr.* lxxviii. Wks. (Grosart) II. 223 Upon the importation into theirs or our country a1774 GOLDSM. *tr. Scarron's Com. Romance* (1775) II. 54 He thought it both theirs and his duty to mount immediately.

d. *Maugre theirs*. in spite of them, against their will: see MAUGRE *prep.* 1 c. Obs

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 12821 Maugre þeires he dide þem go in to be wode. *Ibid* 15336 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* x. 118 Magre thairis he it wan. 1480

Coventry Lett Bk 427 Wheder we shall make the people to abide styll here, magie theirs, or els let hem departe.

Theirself, -selves: see THEMSELVES III.

Theis, *adv* [Cf. THIS *adv.* and DYCE.] THUS. a1828 M. G. LEWIS *Yrnl W Ind.* (1834) 5 Sea terms —. *theis* (thus) you are near enough.

Theism¹ (þe:z'm). [mod. f. Gr. *theos* god + -ISM. Cf. F. *théisme* (Voltaire).] a. *gen.* Belief in a deity, or deities, as opposed to *atheism*. b. Belief in one god, as opposed to *polytheism* or *pantheism*; = MONOTHEISM. c. Belief in the existence of God, with denial of revelation: = DEISM. d. *esp.* Belief in one God as creator and supreme ruler of the universe, without denial of revelation in this use distinguished from *deism*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref., Not indeed out of a meer Partiall Regard to that Cause of Theism neither, which we were engaged in 1711 SHARPS *Charac* (1737) II. 209, I consider . . . that to be a settled Christian, it is necessary to be first of all a good theist. For theism can only be opposed to polytheism, or atheism. a1774 TUCKER *Lt Nat* (1834) II. 323 We find the introduction of theism, that is, the doctrine of an intelligent Agent, the Author of nature, claimed for Pythagoras. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist India* I 163 The theism inculcated by the Vedas has been supplanted by a system of gross polytheism and idolatry. 1877 R. FLINT *Theism* i. 18 Theism is the doctrine that the universe owes its existence, and continuance to the reason and will of a self-existent Being. It is the doctrine that nature has a Creator and Preserver. 1888 F. L. PATTON *Syllabus Lect Theism* i (Funk) Theism may be considered religiously [as embracing] polytheism, pantheism, monotheism (theism par excellence).

Theism² (þe:z'm). *Path.* [f. mod. L. *thea* TEA + -ISM.] A morbid condition characterized by headache, sleeplessness, and palpitation of the heart, caused by excessive tea-drinking.

1886 *Science* VIII. 132 It is customary to speak of acute, subacute and chronic 'theism', a form that has no connection with theological matters 1906 *Daily News* 14 Sept. 6 It is well to keep an eye on 'acute calfeism' and 'chronic theism'

Theist¹ (þe:st). [mod. f. Gr. *theos* god + -IST. Cf. F. *théiste* (Voltaire).] One who holds the doctrine of theism: in earlier use = DEIST; in later use, esp. as distinguished from this. see note 5 v. DEIST.

1661 E. MARTIN *Free Lett.* 45 To have said my office twice a day among Rebels, Theists, Atheists, Philologers, Wits, Masters of Reason, Punitians [etc.] a1769 W. OWTRAM *Serm.* (1682) A v, What theist was ever known to live according to the principles of natural religion? a1734 NORTH *Exam.* iii. viii § 11 (1740) 590 He [Oates] did but use the privilege of a Theist or Breethinker, of which Crew, or worse, he plainly declared himself. 1800 POWWELL in *Livingston's Enthus. Meth. & Papists* Intro 135 The highly-polished preacher, whose audience are theophanists or theists. 1890 J. H. NEWMAN *Gram Assent* v. § 2 120 No one is to be called a Theist, who does not believe in a Personal God.

b *attrib.* and *comb*

1711 HICKES *Two Treat Chr. Priesth.* (1847) I. 267 His atheist-ridden, or theist-ridden mind. 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II. 107 The writings of the old theist philosophers.

Theist². *noice-wd.* [f. mod. L. *thea* TEA: cf. THEISM 2.] A person addicted to tea-drinking.

c1828 SHELLEY in *Medwin Life* (1847) II 47 [Shelley was a lover of tea, calling himself . . . humourously a] Theist.

Theistic (þe:st'k), a. [f. THEIST¹ + -IC.]

1. Of or pertaining to theists or theism.

1780 WARTON *Sir T. Pope vi* (ed. 2) 208 From an abhorrence of superstition, he appears to have adopted the most distant extremes of the theistic system. 1875 VOYSEY *Revised Prayer Bk* (ed. 2) Pref. This modest attempt to adapt the Liturgy of the venerable Church of England to a purely Theistic worship. 1876 GLADSTONE in *Contemp. Rev.* June 5 Those who, professedly rejecting all known expressions of dogma, are nevertheless believers in a moral Governor of the Universe. . . I denominate the Theistic school

2. Used in the sense: Of or pertaining to a god or gods; divine. *rare*.

1854 BRIMLEY *Ess.* *Comite's Pos Philos* 324 A region of phenomena where Will, quite apart from all consideration of theistic interference, introduces a disturbing element that baffles the provisions of science. 1896 GLADSTONE *Prim Homer* vi. § 2. 66 Zeus. combines more than any other deity, the human and the theistic quality.

Theistical (þe:st'kəl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL see -ICAL.] = prec. 1. Hence *Theistically adv.*, in a theistical manner.

1697 C. LUSHE *Short Meth w Deists* 1 § 11 (1699) 45 note, The Theistical Clubb have set this up as a principle. 1738 WARBURTON *Dw Legat.* iii. 11. 304 That future State, which, I suppose, the Theistical Philosophers did not believe. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. India* I 223 The work of Patanjali . . . is the text-book of the theistical sect

Theive, obs. form of THEAVE, THIEVE.

Theivil, Sc. var. THIEVEL, pot-stick.

Theke (þik). *Bot* [ad. Gr. *thēkē*.] = THECA 2.

1871 TUCKERMAN *N. Amer. Lichens* 30 [Sporae] occurring in eights in the thekes 1882 *Ibid.* I Intro 8 The hymenium, consisting of thekes (thece, the spore bearing organs). 1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot Terms*.

Theke, obs. form of THEEK, THILK.

Thel, thele, variants of THEAL Obs., a board.

7. *Thelematic*, a. *Obs.* *rare*. [f. Gr. *θελημα*, stem of *θέλημα* will + -IC.] Of or pertaining to will or volition; voluntary.

1873-21 BENTHAM *Ontology* Wks 1843 VIII 207/2 Thelematic [motions], those in the production of which volition . . . is seen to be concerned.

Y 389 The major part torics, or them sort of creatures
called neuters. 1842 S Lover *Handy Andy* xxvii. Them
ribbons of yours cost a trifles, Kitty. 1889 TENNYSON *Owd
Roã* viii. 'Faithful an' True' Them words be i' Scriptor
1901 M. E. FRANCIS *Flander's Widow* II. v. 255 'Them
ther less o' yours could be wot awell theret be awell'

|| **Thema** (pē mā, pī mā). Pl. **themata** (pēmātā). [mod L. *thema*, a Gr. *θέμα* THEME] +1 The theme or subject of a declamation or discourse; a position to be maintained or demonstrated; a thesis. *Obs*

1531 Elvot *Gov* 1. xiv. A case is appointed to be noted by certain young men, containing some doubtful controversy, which is in stede of the heed of a declamation called *thema*. 1573 North *Exam* 1. 1. § 8 (1710) 18 His grand *Thema* or Historical Position is, That King Charles II was a concealed Papist. *Ibid.* 11. § 47 53 Another of the Author's *Themata* or Positions.

2 The stem-form of a word, = **THEME** 5
1615 BEDWELL *Arab Tring*, *Alkharan*, the *thema* is not *Karāna*, as they would make vs believe but *Kāra*, which signifieth, to read. 1883 *Athenæum* 6 Jan. 15/2 Scholars are still divided as to what *thema* or base to refer certain forms [of Icelandic nouns]

3 *Mus.* = **THEME** 4.
1801 BUSBY *Dict Mus* 1871 GRAYNE *Beethoven* 11 (1876) 27 Beethoven... requested a *thema* for an improvisation

4 A dissertation or thesis submitted for a degree; cf. **THEME** 3.

1888 *Athenæum* 28 July 129/3 'The Conflict of East and West in Egypt' appears to be an enlargement of a *thema* for the doctorate of Columbia College

Thematic (pēmā'tik), a (sb) [ad. Gr. *θεματικὸς*, f. *θέμα* THEME see -IO.] Of or pertaining to a theme or themes.

1. Of or pertaining to a subject or topic of discourse or writing *rare*

1871 *tr Lange's Comm Jer* 104 These introductory verses thus acquire a thematic character.

† b. *Logic* Relating to or connected with the matter or subject of thought. *Obs*.

1867 *tr Burgersdicius* *his Logic* 1. 1. 2 A System of Logical Precepts consists of two Parts, Thematic and Organic. The first is that which is imploy'd about Theams, and their various Affections, and second Notions, as about the Matter of the Instruments of Logick

2. *Mus.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting themes or subjects (see **THEME** 4); relating to themes and their contrapuntal development. In *thematic catalogue*, *index*, *summary*, = containing the opening themes or passages of musical pieces

1864 *Reader* 21 May 660 A handy thematic summary of the work is given in the 'Orchestra' for last week 1878 C. F. POET in *Grove Dict Mus* 1. 66/2 The thematic catalogue which Mozart himself had kept of his works. 1906 *Athenæum* 1 Sept 250/2 The thematic material has been carefully chosen, and its treatment shows thought and skill.

3. *Gram.* Of or pertaining to the theme or stem-form of a word. see **THEME** 5

Thematic vowel, a vowel which comes between the root and the inflexions in a verb or sb, as the *e* and *o* in *φά-ο-μεν*, *φά-ε-ρε*, the *i*, *e*, and *a* in *OE ber-ē-þ, ber-e-þ, luf-a-ð*.

1861 GOLDSTUCKER *Phon* 257 There must be reasons for this variety of thematic forms which constitute the declension of the same base 1877 PARILLON *Man Comp. Philol* viii (ed 2) 167 Curtius explains the vowel in question as a 'thematic vowel', i.e. a suffix to or increase of the stem or 'theme' previous to the reception of the inflexions 1887 Cook *Stevens' O. E. Gram* 143 The thematic *v* being sometimes retained and sometimes lost. 1888 KENNEDY *Revised Lat Primer* § 148 (1900) 94 Verbs. In which the Verb-Stem was formed by a so-called Thematic vowel added to the root.

B. as *sb*. That part of logic which deals with themes or subjects of thought. 1891 in *Cent. Dict*

So **Thematical** a. = *thematic*; **Thematically** adv., in a thematic manner; with respect to a theme or themes; † **The matism**. *Obs. nonce-wd.* [ad Gr *θεματισμός* a laying down], a placing, arrangement; **Thematist**, one who composes or writes themes (Ogilvie, 1882).

1890 *Athenæum* 3 May 579/2 The 'thematical material in the four movements of the work is interesting, and the music is pleasantly unconventional. *Ibid.* 25 Jan 125/2 Structurally as well as 'thematically we note a welcome advance towards clearness 1799 SHELVOCKE *Artillery* v 334 The first they shall be the 'Thematism' (from the Greek *θεματισμός*) which signifies the Decorum and Gracefulness of any File.

Theme (pēm), *sb*. Forms a. 4-6 *tēme*, (4-5 *teeme*, 5 *teem*, 5-6 *tyme*). β. 4-*theme*, (6-7 *theame*, 6-8 *theam*). [a. OF. **teme* (not in Godef.: but cf. *tesme*, with graphic s indicating vowel-length [13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*]; also *teume*, *theume*), in β conformed to L. *thema*, a. Gr. *θέμα* proposition, f. *θε-*, root of *τίθεμαι* to put, set, place, lay down. In 16-17th c. commonly spelt *theam* (pēm) Cf. **ANTHEME**.]

1. The subject of discourse, discussion, conversation, meditation, or composition; a topic.

a. 1300 *Cursor M* 18495 (Cott) Bot lenithus yald up his teme Bath to ioseph and to nichodem 13 E. E. *Allit P. C* 328 he trwe tenor of his teme he tolde on his wyse 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel Wks. I 306 Crist. toke he same word for his teme bat Baptiste toke whanne he prechide.

β. 13 E. E. *Allit P. A* 943 Pe nwe [Jerusalem] bat lyst of godez soude, Pe apostel in apocalypse in theme con take 1386 CHAUCER *Par. Prot* 5 My theme [teme, teme, teem, tyme] is alwey on and euer was Radix malorum est Cupiditas. 1485 CAXTON *Par. Prot* 1 I undertake this theme, because I have all my life taken pleasure in the reading of Romances. 1570 GOSSE *Pope Kingd.* iv. 44 b. Now to my theme again. 1600 [see **THESE** sb] 1649 MILTON *Epikon* ix. The overture theme, and stuff of all his discourses. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 18. 3/2 And Love and

Pleasure be my Endless Theam [same name] 1804 WELLINGTON in *Gurw Desp.* (1837) 111 81 His Highness's notorious treachery, the theme of all the public dispatches 1870 BRYANT *Idiad* vi. 1 200 A theme of song for men in time to come

† b. *transf* A subject treated by action (instead of by discourse, etc.); hence, that which is the cause of or for specified action, circumstance, or feeling, matter, subject. *Obs*

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A* v. 11. 80 See heere he comes, and I must play my theame. 1602 — *Ham.* v. 1 289 *Ham.* Why I will fight with him vpon this Theme. *Qu.* Oh my sonne, what Theme? *Ham.* I lou'd Ophelia [etc.] 1634 SIR T. HERRBART *Trav* 110 An infallible Theame of endlesse troubles 1713 SWIFT *Cadenus & Vanessa* 208 In vain You form'd this project in your brain. Nor shall Vanessa be the theme To manage thy abortive scheme. 1806 H. SIDDOES *Maid, Wife, & Widow* I 179 His son grew up to man's estate, and gave him farther theme for uneasiness

† c. *Logic*. That which is the subject of thought. 1630 T. GRANGER *Div. Logice* 1 The external is every Theme, or matter propounded, whereof a man discourseth, or may discourse by his reason 1697 *tr Burgersdicius* *his Logic* 1. 1. 2 A Theme is whatsoever may be propos'd to the Understanding to be known. Themes are either Simple or Composed. 1745 WATTS *Logic* 1. 1. § 2 Every object of our idea is called a theme, whether it be a being or not-being; for not-being may be proposed to our thoughts, as well as that which has a real being

† 2. *spec.* The text of a sermon; also, a proposition to be discussed. *Obs* (or merged in 1).

a. 1362 LANGE. *P. Pl. A.* 11. 85 A Sarmoun he made, And tolde hem his teeme [v. 2] temel *Ibid.* viii. 122 Thou mistest pteche whon þe luste, *Quoniam literaturam non cognovi* mihte be þy Teeme [v. 2] 1440 *Promp. Parv* 188/1 Theme, of a sermone, *thema* 1513 MORE *Rich III.* Wks. 60/2 He toke for his tyme *spiritu vitilamina non agent radices alpe* That is to say bastard shippes shal neuer take depe rootes. 1530 PALSGR. 281/1 Tyme of a sermone, *thema*

β. 1387 TREvisa *Higden* (Rolls) VIII 251 (MS. a) He took a theme [L. *sumptio thematis*] of holy writ, and gan to preche 1432-50 *tr Higden* *Ibid.* This theme of scripture. c. 1530 L. Cox *Rhet* (1899) 44 The theme of Tullys oracyon or plee for Milo was this, that he had slayne Clodius laulfully. 1560 DAVIS *Sleudane's Comm.* 367 The deuines had Themes geuen them to discusse and reason vpon c. 1566 *Mere Tales of Shelton S's* Wks 1843 I p. lxi. Heddy take that for his antethem, the which of late dayes is named a theme, and sayde, *Qui se exaltat* [etc.] 1594 T. B. LA PRIMAVERA *Fr Acad* 11. 590 In the ende all woulde be but vantie, according to Salomons theme, which hee handleth in his booke of the Preacher. 1618 HALLES *Rem. & Lett. J. Synod of Dort* 11. 50 He took for his Theme the 122. Psalm.

3. An exercise written on a given subject, esp. a school essay; an exercise in translation. Now *rare*.

1545-7 in *Archæologia* XXXIV 41 After none they [form III] have a theme to be made in Latin 1581 PERIUS *Græzæ Civ. Conv.* 11. (1586) 59 Like a schoolemaister, which doth dictate or rehearse to his scholars some Theme or Epistle 1644 MILTON *Areop* (Arb) 56 The theme of a Grammar lad 1739 CIBBER *Apol.* (1756) I 7, I remember I was once whipp'd for my theme 1844 in *Grant Burchell Sch. Scott* (1876) 11 v 134 The Rector dictated an English theme to be translated into Latin 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 263 In Juvenal's time Roman schoolboys declaimed upon it in their weekly themes.

4. *Mus.* The principal melody, plainsong, or *canto fermo* in a contrapuntal piece; hence, any one of the principal melodies or motives in a sonata, symphony, etc.; a subject; also, a simple tune on which variations are constructed.

1597 MORLEY *Introd Mus* 86 Your plainsong is as it were your theme, and your descant as it were your declamation 1674 PLAYFORD *Shill Mus* 11. 2 It was usual with them to have a Tenor as a Theme, to which they were compelled to adapt their other Parts 1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 63 The subject, or theme of the fugue, should neither be too long nor too short. 1866 ENGEL *Nat. Mus* 11. 103 A manifold and clever treatment of the motives of which the theme consists, contributes especially to the oneness and clearness of a musical composition

5. *Philol.* The inflexional base or stem of a word, consisting of the 'root' with modification or addition; thus in Gr. *λέπειν* and *τέπειν*, the roots are *λεπ*, *τεπ*, the present themes or stems *λεπν*, *τεπν*; in *τέκνω*, the root is *τεκ*, the theme *τεκνω*.

Formerly applied to the x pers. sing. pres. indic. of a verb; later identified with *root* (as in Greek), the modern application began with Curtius

1530 PALSGR. *Introd* 31 The fyrst [conjugation] hath his thre chefe rotes his theme, his preterit patuiple, and his present infynityve ever of many syllables. *Ibid.* The thyrde [conjugation] hath his theme most commonly in S. as *je voye je finis je dis*. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr Tong.* I call the Theame, speaking to the vnskillfull in the Latine tong, whereby we begin to decline a Verbe 1615 BEDWELL *Index Assurat* O ij. The theme or 100te, as they call it, from whence it [*Koran*] is deriued, is .*Kara*, to read. 1741 WATTS *Improv. Mind* 1. vii. § 6 In reducing the words to their original or theme 1870 F. A. MARCH *Compar Gram.* Ags § 60 The variable final letters of a noun are its case endings, the rest is its theme. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* x. 207 In the derivative theme or base

6. *Astrol.* The disposition of the heavenly bodies at a particular time, as at the moment of a person's birth. Cf. **HOROSCOPE** sb 1.

1658 GAULME *Magastron* 293 Augustus had such a confidence in this faticidal praesagition that he divulged his natalital theme 1777-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* *Theme*, among astrologers, denotes the figure they contract when they draw the horoscope, representing the state of the heavens for a certain point, or moment required; 2. the places of the stars, and planets, for that moment. 1775 ASH *Dict.*

Theme,... a horoscope in astrology [1819 WILSON *Dict Astrol.* *Thema casti*, a figure of the heavens]

7. *Anc. Hist* Each of the twenty-nine provinces into which the Byzantine empire was divided.

1788 GIBBON *Decl & F.* xlviii. V. 13 The Anatolian *theme* or province. *Ibid.* lxx. 451 An accurate survey of the provinces, the *themes*, as they were then denominated, both of Europe and Asia 1864 BAYCE *Holy Rom Emp* ix (1889) 135 Nicephorus demanded the 'theme' or province of Rome as the price of compliance.

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as *theme-maker*. 1661 HOLYDAY *Juvenal* To Rdr, Surely thou wilt acknowledge Juvenal to be a poet, but Horace to be some poor theme-maker.

Hence *Theme v. trans.*, to furnish with a theme or subject; **Themeless** a., without a theme, having no theme; **Themer**, one who sets or proposes a theme; **Themester** (pēmā'stā), one who labours at a theme (*contentious*).

1594 R. SOUTHWELL *St. Peters Compt.* etc. To Rdr, This 'themas my heave penne to plaine in prose. 1641 J. JACKSON *True Evang.* T. 1. 10 [Points] capable to be spread out so as to theame the Preachers speech. 1840 GALT *Denon of Destiny* vi. 42 The 'themeless' babble of his idiot child 1641 TARRANT *Fests* (1844) 28 Such commendations Tarrant got, that hee supt with the bailiffe that night, where my 'themer' durst not come, although he were sent for 1843 BLACKW. *Mag.* LIV. 105 Where now, base 'themerst!

Theme, obs. f. **TEAM** (sense 8); also of **THEM**.

Themel, -elle, obs. forms of **THIMBLE**.

|| **Themis** (pēm'is, pēm'is). [a Gr. *Θέμις*, goddess of law and order, Justice personified]

1. Name of the ancient Greek goddess of law and justice, hence, Law or Justice personified

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Themis*, the Goddess of Justice, that gave out Oracles at Boeotia 1784 COWPER *Task* ii. 257 Such thine, in whom our British Themis glori'd with just cause, Immortal Hale 1880 J. PAYN *Confid Agent* iv. She found a rival, not in Themis, but in Isabel Thurlow.

2. *Astrol.* Name of the twenty-fourth of the Asteroids, discovered 5 April 1853 by De Gasparis.

Themistian (pēm'istān). *Ch. Hist.* [f. *Themistius* -us, name of the founder of the sect (see quot. 1882-3) + -AN.] In plural: A sect of the MONOPHYSTES who attributed to Christ imperfect knowledge. Cf. **AGNOTES**

1874 in BLUNT *Dict Sects, Heresies, &c.* 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* 1. 36 The second sect (founded in the sixth century by Themistius, deacon of Alexandria), sometimes called the Themistians 1883 *Cath. Dict.* (1885) 598/1 The Themistian, or Agnoetæ, held that the human element in Christ before his resurrection was subject to ignorance.

Themselves (tēm'selvz), *pron. pl.* Forms. see **THEM** and **SELF**. [The original construction was *nom*, acc. *hē, hēo selfe*, dat. *heom selfum*, whence ME. *hemselve(n)*, etc. In 14th c. this was superseded in north dial by *paim selfe*, *pains selven*, and in Standard Eng. *themselves* was the normal form c. 1540, but disappeared c. 1570. *Themselves*, *themselves* appears c. 1500, and became the standard form c. 1540. For *thetself*, *thetselfes*, see III.]

I. *Emphatic*. = Those very persons or things.

1. Standing in apposition with the pronoun *they* (rarely *them*), or with a sb., or adj. used subst.

a. 13. *Cursor M.* 3708 (Cott) All þaa þat blisses þe Sal þam self blessed þe *Ibid.* 8121 (Gott) þaim-selue again þai tok þai sty [Cott. þamself a-gain tok þai sty]. And went þaim þan to ethiopy. c. 1560 *Towneley Myst.* xxx 566 There neighbours that demyd Thaym self as it semyd. 1533 MORE *Apol* 7 b. They se full well them selfe, that they saye not trew.

γ. 1508 in *Let. Rich. III & Hen. VII* (Rolls) II. 107 They them selves coulde not acceytayne us of the tyme. 1555 EDEN *Decades* To Rdr. (Arb.) 53 More monstrous then the monsters them selues. 1561 F. Hoby *tr. Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1577) 1 vj b. Oftentimes to them themselves, they thrust out filthy and most dishonest wordes 1651 HOWELL *Venice* 143 Approvd of by the Popes Beye's themselves. 1779 *Mirror* No 54 77 You tell us the effects of your feelings, child, but you don't distinguish the feelings themselves 1820 CRABBE *Borough* 11. 220 Monuments themselves memorials need 1874 HARDY *Under Greenway Tree* Pref. Music paper (which they mostly ruled themselves). 1876 GLADSTONE *Glean.* (1879) II 295 Themselves knowing nothing of difficulty, or of obscurity, they are liable to be intolerant of other men who stumble

2. Used alone for emphasis as a simple nominative. *arch.*

a. 1512 *Holias* in *Thoms Prose Rom.* (1828) III 30 Thunnes, that them self had made 1549 COVERDALE, etc. *Examin. Par. Rom.* 38 Vnlearned people, which theuke nothing rightfull, but that them selfe do.

β. 13. *Cursor M.* 23537 (Edin.) God louis þaim als his auen sonis, Mar þan þaim-seluin lof þair driht [Cott. Maie þan þam-seluen lue þai driht]

γ. 1548 UDALL *Examin. Apoph.* 105 Themselves by great pelage dooe growe dayly & encrease in welthe. 1624 BEDWELL *Let. x.* 135 Themselves doe vtterly denie it. 1701 SWIFT *Contests Nobles & Com.* Wks. 1755 II. 1. 51 To remember how themselves sate in fear of their persons. 1853 LYNCH *Self-Improv.* ii. 44 People's timorousness... shows how insecurely grounded themselves are

b. *To be themselves*: to be in their normal condition of mind, body, or behaviour: see **SELF** D. 1.

1698 LISTER in *Phil. Trans.* XX. 247 They came so out of their fits, that they were also well and as much themselves as ever 1698 FAYE *Acc. E. India & P.* 379 Yet

those are always as lean as Skeletons, and seldom themselves.

3. As emphatic objective Now chiefly as object of a preposition

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii 234 Ane of them-selwyne that wes thar Capitane of thame all thar maid. c1400 *Dest Troy* 1582 To selle and to se as þam selfe lyked. c1430 *Lydg. Min Poems* (Percy Soc) x08 But yt move of them-selfe, for sothe they thyne yt ryghte nowghte. 1711 *Addison Spect* No 26 ¶ 5 The Monuments of their [Dutch] Admirals represent them like themselves. 1764 *Reid Inquiry* 1 § 1 If we would know the works of God, we must consult themselves with attention and humility 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xvi, They have sacked the houses of the Flemings, spoiled their goods, misused their families, and murdered themselves 1827 — *Surg Dau* iv, You are one of themselves, you know—Middlemas of that ilk.

II. Reflexive = L. *sibi*, se; F. *se*, soi; G. *sich*.

4. As direct obj. (accusative), indirect obj. (dative), or object of a preposition.

a. 13 *Cursor M.* 386 (Cott.) Alkin thyngs ground in þam self þaire seding beie. *Ibid* 16455 þai ches þaim-self dampnacion. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* xxiv 518 They putte themselves so to flighte. 1493 *Beaverley MSS* in *Rep Hist MSS. Comm* XLVI 620 That the Drapers shall have a confraternite among thame self. as other crafts have a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Edw IV* 239 Hys heywes and successors by them self, or their depute should offer a hart of lyke weight and value. c1550 R. Birston *Bayle Fortune* B iv b, All men. Enforce them selfe to please him

β. 13. *Cursor M.* 80r (Gott.) þan þai sau þaim seluen bare. *Ibid* 3455 (Cott.) Til þay had o þam seluen myght [Cott þaim seluen, *Faifir* ham-seluen; *Trin* hem self] 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 502 Fayn to mak thaim-selwyn fre 1419 in *Ellis Orig Lett Ser* n. i. 73 They kepe thus good amonge thaim selven

γ. 1501 in *Lett. Rich. III & Hen VII* (Rolls) II 107 They would confesse them selfe to be there as commissioners a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VIII* 135 b, The remnant..lept ouer the castle wal, and so saved themselves 1565 *Starletton tr Bede's Hist* 103 [They] did cast lots equally amongst them selfs 1611 *BIBLE Gen* ii 7 They made themselves aprons 1617 *MORVSON Trin* iii 70 The dores..by weights are made to shut of themselves 1649 *TRAPE Comm.* a *Thess* ii 11 Whose whole life is to eat. and laugh themselves fat 1779 *Mirror* No 17 ¶ 15 Not to make fools of themselves 1828 *Scott Rob Roy* xxvi, These Highlands of ours are but a wild kind of world by themselves. 1885 *Manch. Exam* 16 Sept. 5/2 The points on which they differ among themselves

5. In concord with a singular pronoun or sb. denoting a person, in cases where the meaning implies more than one, as when the sb. is qualified by a distributive, or refers to either sex: = himself or herself. Cf. *THEY* 2, *THEY* 2.

a. 1464 *Rolls of Parli.* V 513/2 Inheritements, of which any of the said persones was seised by themself, or jointly with other. c1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aymon* 1 30 Eche of theym sholde make themselfe redy. 1533 *MORE Apol* 55 b, Neyther Tyndale there nor thys precher hath by theyr manner of expounding. wonne them self mych wurshyp γ. 1600 *SHALES Lucr* 125 Euerie one torest themselves [ed 1594] themselves] betake. 1654-66 *EARL ORRERY Parthen* (1676) 147 All that happened, which every one assured themselves, would render him a large shaver in the general joy 1874 *DASENT Half a Life* 3 Euerie one likes to keep it to themselves as long as they can

III. From the 14th c. there has been a tendency to treat *self* as a sb (= person, personality), and substitute *their* for *them* (cf. *has self*, *HIMSELF* IV.).

This is prevalent dialectally, but in literary Eng has place only where an adj. intervenes, as *their own*, *sweet*, *very selves*. See *SELF* C 12, and cf. *OURSelves*, *OURSELVES*

a. 13 *Cursor M.* 5278 (Cott.) To ches þam were þair self wil neuen. *Ibid* 6068 (Faifir) Ilike kinrede of þe twelue Had an ouer-man be þaire [or 77 ham, þaim, hem] selue c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 120 þai þat wil commend þer selfe vnto þe deuill. c1490 *Caxton Rule St Benet* xxiii 129 Nor it is leaffull any to haue a thyle to theyself propre. 1545 *ASCHAM Tophog* (Arb) 101 They may hit a nother I trow and neuer take blow theyr selfe. *Mod Sc* That offert to dunt thesel

β. 13 *Cursor M.* 3708 (Faifir) Alle þa atte blessis þe Sal þaine-seluen [Cott. þam self, Gott þaim seluen] blessed be γ. 1500-40 *DUNBAR Poems* xxii 27 Quhen thair baggis ar full thair selfs ar bar 1545 *LD BERNERS Prose* II 473 They had gret desyre to plove their selfes c1560 A *Scott Poems* (S T S) 220 Till they mischeif þair sellis a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* (Arb) 97 Liking it wil their selues, 1660 *GAUDEN Slight Healers* (1660) 47 To commend their skill to the publike by giuing some good experiments on their selues 1728 *MORGAN Algiers* I Pref 22 They aver that they themselves have been no less scandalized than I myself. a 1828 *DOOTHROY Bible* Ps xxxvii 2 They themselves stumbled and fell. *Mod. Sc* That beikert thesel's in the sun.

Themyl, -ylle, obs. (ME.) ff. THIMBLE.

Then (ðen), adv. (conj., adj., sb.) FOIMS: see below. [OE. *þanne*, *þenne*, *þanne*, *þonne*, ME. *þenne*, *þan*, *þen*, = OFris. *thenne*, *thanne*, *than*, OS. *thannia*, *than* (MDu. *danne*, *dan*, Du. *dan*), OHG. *danne*, *denne* (MHG. *danne*, *denne*, G. *dann*); cf. also Goth. *þan*; adverbial formations from the demonstr. root *þa* = cf. *THAT*, *THE*

See also *THAN* conj., orig. the same word, which in both senses varied in ME and 16th c. between *then* and *than* So *Mod. Ger.* now has *dann* adv. 'then', *denn* conj. 'than' Du. has *dan* in both senses The history in OTEUT presents many points of difficulty see *Per Person* in *Indog Forsch.* II. 206, Van Helten in *Paul & Br. Beitr.* XXVIII 532]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a 1-3 (5) *ponne*

898 *Ponne* [see B 1] 971 *Blickl Hom.* 11 Ond þæt geworþeþ on domes dæge..þonne forþan calle geacæfta

c 1205 *LAY 711 Ponne* [c 1275 wane] men gað to bedde [a 1425 *Cursor M.* 7961 (Trin) David gat 3itt a son þonne (*rime salomonic*)]

β. 1-5 *panne*, (3-4 *tanne*), 3-4 *pane*, 4 *thane*, 4-5 *thanne*.

878-89 *Charter of Alfred in O E. Texts* 451 *Panne* geselle he cc peniga eghwyle gere *Ibid* 452 *Danne* ann ic dem alles mines erfes to brucenne c 1200 *Ormin* 221, & tanne comm he sippenn ut *Ibid*, *panne* [see B 1] c 1205 *LAY* 1546 *Panne* [c 1275 wane] he wule. scaðe werc wričen a 1300 *Cursor M.* 153 (Cott.) Hit sal be reddynn þanne [G pane, F pan] *Ibid* 21618 (Edin) Ilike paskis Þis croce was tanne man wont to se c 1330 *Assump. Virg.* 707 But þei sawen in þat stede þana Liand as it were amana (=manna) c 1375 *St Leg. Saints* xii (*Mathias*) 353 *Panne* kyste [=cast] þai cuttis til assay. c 1440 *Jacob's Well* (E.E.T.S.) 191 *Panne* þis heued preyere doth þe no profyt.

γ. 1-3 *þanne*.

c 1200 *Agg. Ps* (Th.) xcv[i] 5 Heofonas þanne worhte halig Drihten. a 1250 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* VIII 306 Swa fela tida beoð þanne on þam dæge & on þære nihte. c 1205 *LAY* 9521 *Panne* beoð hit þe wurse.

δ. 2-5 *penne*, (3 *peonne*), 4 *pane*, 4-6 *thanne*, 5 *peyne*, *pyenne*, *thynne*, *theyenne*

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 135 *Þenne* þeis folkes larþew his sed wile sawen. c 1205 *LAY* 12037 [They] isezen scipen an & an þeonne [c 1275 þan] feowre þenne fise c 1375 *St Leg. Saints* xxxi (*Eugenius*) 106 Þe oue-men þat be cite gouernyt þene. c 1420 *Avow. Arth.* xxv, *Thenne* waknut the ling c 1420 *Chion. Vilad.* 2078 Alle þey þenne for hurre get sorwe þey made *Ibid* 2095 And sore weptone and snobbedone þeyne. *Ibid* 3253 He was kyng of Englelande 3et þynne. 1600 *St. Pipers Ethic.* *Domestic* CLXXVIII No. 78 (P.R.O.) *Thenne* he was at the same play.

ε. 2-4 *pann*, 3-4 *pan* (tan), 4-7 (*dial.* -9) *than* (5 *pon*); 4-5 *pen*, 5 *then*.

c 1200 *Ormin* 4197 *Domess dæg*, *Pann* all mannkin shall risen c 1275 *LAY* 6596 *Morbis* þe bolde warþ þan a-bolwe. 13 *Cursor M.* 367 (Cott.) Þe world þat 3eit was þan [Cott tan] of forme vnschapin *Ibid* 3800 (Cott.) *Fra þan* [c 1375 F þen] wit laban duelled he c 1400 *Ywaine & Gaw* 805 Hastily þan went þai all And soght him. c 1425 *Cursor M.* 6152 (Trin) Þei were whenne þei to go bigon Six hundride þousonde fote men þan [all other MSS. bigan .. þan] c 1440 *Then* [see B 4] c 1450 *St Culbert* (Surtees) 1503 It failles oft þen and þen. a 1568 *ASCHAM Scholem* Pref (Arb) 17, I was glad than and do rejoice yet 1643 *DUNHAM Cooper's H.* 135 *Than* did Religion in a lazy Cell, In empty, aery Contemplations dwell

B. Signification.

* *Demonstrative adverb of time.*

1. At that time. (Referring to a specified time, past or future - opposed to *Now* 1.)

† *Then* as, at the time that, when (=sense 6) see AS B 27. *Beowulf* 1456 *Nes* þæt þonne mæstot mægen-sultuma þæt him on ðearfe lah þyle hroð-gares 898 *O. E. Chron* an. 894 Swa hit þonne fiedleas was c 1200 *Ormin* 4200 *Whase þanne* [at doomsday] wurþ þeop 10 takenen eche blisse. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 14506 (Cott.) Biscopas war þai þan [Trin þo] a bote c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1880) 2 In Westsex was þan a kyng, his [name] was Sir Ine 1244 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) 1 22 That we should go with him to Laverpool, then as the said congregation and riots were ordained to be. c 1449 *Pecock Repr.* I. xi 55 The al hool Bible was not thanne. 1582 *ALLEN Maryrd Campton* (1908) 85 Naming one but newly cummen then into the realm 1605 *SHAKS Mach* 1 vii 49 When you durst do it, then you were a man 1634 *LITHGOW Trav.* x. 492 Sir Walter Aston, then Leigei Ambassador there. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* v 67 Melody had then its greatest Power, when the Melody was most confined in its Compass. 1796 *LAMB Let to Coleridge* 13 June, I hope to be able to pay you a visit (if you are then at Bristol) some time in August. 1857 *BUCKLE Civitas* I. xiii 717 History, as it was then written.

† b. Strengthened by *as* preceding see AS B 34 a. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S T S) 126 The autoritee of the grete officer slokas as than the autoritee of the smallare officer c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* i. 375 Off that labour as than he was nocht leie 1523-1553 [see AS B 34 a]

o. At the time defined by a relative or other clause (with verb in pres. tense). (Cf. *Now* 4)

1340 *HAMPOLE Py Comc* 468 *Pan* has a man les myght þan a beste When he es born. 1456 *SIR G. HAYE Law Arms* (S T S) 120 It folowis nocht na veitu of force is alswe in his curage than as before 1567 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* Avii, As it is with yse which disolueth, then when it vaniseth away a 1644 *QUARLES Sol Recant* Sol xii 49 Give him the firstlings of thy strength, even then when fading Childhood seeks to ripen man Vpon thy downy cheeks 1772 *TOPLADY Hymns*, 'Your harps, ye trembling saints' vii, When we in darkness walk, .. Then is the time to trust our God 1908 [Miss E FOWLER] *Belov. Tient & Anchoine* 43 Then is the time to turn our backs upon the sun

d. *Then* and *there* († *then there*), at that precise time and place; immediately and on the spot. (Also *there* and *then*: see *THERE* adv. 13)

1436 *Rolls of Parli* IV 498 *Yes* said William putte hir in a stronge chaumbre ill nyght, and yen yere felonously ravysshed ye said Ishaile 1444 *Ibid* V 42/1 Which entre was thenne and there gaunted 1587 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec.* (1883) I 63 It was then and there concluded by a general consent. 1600 *ABB ASSORT Exp.* *Jonah* 220 To be brought to the pits bunke, and then and there to be stayed. 1825 *Scott Betrothed* xxvi, The Constable De Lacy .. was then and there to deliver to the Flemings a royal charter of their immunities 1889 *JEROME Three Men in Boat* 212 We had insisted that the things should be sent with us then and there

2. *Now* and *then*, † *then* and *then* (obs.), at one time and at another, at various times, at intervals, occasionally (cf. *here* and *there*). *Now* .. *then* .., at one time .. at another time. (See also *Now* 6 b, 7 b.)

c 1205 [see A 8] 13 *Cursor M.* 1848 (Faifir) þai wende ay þan and þan to droun 1398 *TREvisa Barth De P R* xi vii (Bodl MS) If. 108 b/2 If [rain] comeþ doune thanne and thanne c 1450 *St Culbert* (Surtees) 1467 He walde it tell þan and þan c 1550 R. Birston *Bayle Fortune* B ii, The ryche peradventure oppreseth now and then a 1555 *Philpot Exam. & Writ* (Parker Soc) 334 If that those at any time, then and then, be deceived. 1670 *EACHARD Cont Clergy* 26 Now and then in an age, one miraculously, beyond all hopes, proves learned. 1763 C. JOHNSTON *Reverie* II 239 She listened to him, asking him every now and then such questions as should [etc.] a 1825 *FORBY Voc E Anglia* s v. *Tan*, *I than* loses the aspirate in one phrase only, 'now and tan' for 'now and then'. 1894 *BARING-GOULD Deserts S France* II 245 Restive, now sullen, then in boisterous revolt.

** *Of sequence in time, order, consequence, inference.*

3. At the moment immediately following the action, etc just spoken of, upon that, thereupon, directly after that; also in wider application, indicating the action or occurrence next in order of time next, after that, afterwards, subsequently (often in contrast to *first*).

Sometimes, in narrative, introducing a speech with ellipsis of *said* (now *poet* or *hist*).

971 *Blickl Hom* 21 Se mon se þe gôd onginneþ & þonne ablinneþ a 1000 *Phaenix* 216 *Bæt* bið onzið þonne brond beceð heoredreozes hus a 1225 *Anar R* 36 *Peonne* valled adun, & sliggeð, 'Christe audi nos', twice 13 *Cursor M.* 3904 (Cott.) *Rachell* bare first ioseph, þan beniamin 1362 *LANGEL P P I* A xii 139 And þanne I kneled on my knes and kyste her wel sone a 1400-50 *Alexander* 95 *Pen* *Anec* onane 1137 after þie wordis, A lowde lyster he loze c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 196 And be biþshop sayd, 'Nay, son, þer is none now in all his land' And þan þis Melchus 'In þis I have a great mervayle, for [etc.]' 1526 *TINDALE Mark* iv 28 First the blad, then the eares, after that [R.V. 1887] then full come in the eares. a 1533 *LD BERNERS Huon* lxxxvii 277 He sayd how he wolde sie Huon, & than hane Esclaramonde to his wyfe 1627 *HAKESWILL Apol* (1630) 214 He cast high in the aere, then received it againe in his armes. a 1654 *SELDEN Table-T* (Arb) 49 First we Fast, and then we Feast. 1776 *Trial of Nwido-comar* 23/1 He was at first very ill, then got better; he is now worse. 1829 *JENNIVSON End* 300 *Then* Yniol, 'Enter therefore and partake [etc.]' 1895 *Lav Times* *Rep* LXXXIII 21/2 The annuity was regularly paid up to 1878, then Mi Harle got into difficulties.

b In the next place, next (in a series of any kind, or esp. in order of narration); beyond that, more than that, in addition, besides.

c 1220 *St Michael* 511 in *S Eng Leg* I. 314 *Pat* fuyr is hext, þe eir is þanne next bi-neothe 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 64 *Vive* & þriti siren, Barresse, & hampresire, & þanne middelexe 1588 *PARKE tr Mendoza's Hist China* iii xxvi 406 Then forwards on are other two small kingdoms. 1596 *SHAKS, 1 Am.* *Sir* ii. 1. 358 First, my house within the City is richly furnished then at my farme I have a hundred milch-kine 1652 *NLEDHAM tr Selden's Mare C* 32 Then, it is added next, concerning the West-bound [etc.] 1707 *FARQUHAR Beauz Strat* 1, *Amidwell* What other company have you in Town? *Boniface*. A power of fine Ladies, and then we have the French Officials 1828 *SCOTT F M Perth* vi, Then there are the minstrels, with their romaunts and ballads 1847 C. BRONTE *J Eyre* xvi, And then she had such a fine head of hair

4. In that case; in those circumstances; if that be (or were) the fact; if so, when that happens. Often corrol to *if* or *when*. *What then?* (ellipt.) what happens (or would happen) in that case? what of that?

695-6 *Laws of Walthred* c. 26 gif man frigne man zefo, þanne wealde se cnyng þreora ans [etc.] 971 *Blickl Hom* 41 gif þe þonne zeyfah þonne biþ hit eow nyt zeseald c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 137 *Þenne* bið þes monnes wile iheht mid þere elmisce. c 1205 *LAY* 9521 *Panne* beoð hit þe wurse. a 1250 *Owl & Night*. 508 (Cott.) *Wane* bi þust is ago, *Panne* is þi song ago also c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* ii 536 (585) Be þe wys as þe ben fayr to se, Wel in þe ringe than is the ruby set. c 1440 *Vyrr Myst* iv 69 An ye do, then shall ye dye. 1533 *GAU Richt Vay* (S T S) 32 For quhy if he is owr fader thane ar we his barns and ans. 1564 *Brief Exam* ***11, What then? Did he not appoint temporal rites? 1593 *SHAKS Lear*. 380 O had they in that darksome prison died, Then had they seene the period of their ill a 1677 *HALE Prm Orig Alan* i. iii. 86 Then he could never have rdden out an eternal period. 1722 *MISS BURNAY Cecilia* v ix, Suppose you had never a farthing but of your own getting, where would you be then? 1826 *Art of Brewing* (ed 2) 203 The screw is sometimes made of wood, and then it is mostly mne or ten inches diameter.

b. *But then* .. but, that being so; but at the same time, but on the other hand, but: introducing a statement (rarely a phrase) in some way contrasted with or limiting the preceding.

1445 in *Anglia* XXVIII 279 But than thi soule right benygne to othir, A Juge grevous for shamefastnes is felt vnto this selfe. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* v. 1. 205 He is then a Giant to an Ape, but then is an Ape a Doctor to such a man 1674 *VILLIERS* (Dk Buckham) *Rehearsal* iii i, It is not very necessary to the Plot. But then it's as full of Drollery as ever it can hold 1774 *GOLDISM Nat Hist* (1776) VI. 286 The Fishing Frog very much resembles a tadpole or young frog, but then a tadpole of enormous size 1826 *DISRAELI Viv Grey* i. iv, There was some difficulty in keeping all things in order, but then Vivian Grey was such an excellent manager 1889 *BIRRELL Obiter Dicta* Ser 11 *Pope* *Ess* 1899 I 28 *Pope* knew next to no Greek, but then he did not work upon the Greek text.

c *Or then* = or, if not, then ..; or failing that, or else, or otherwise; or even. *Sc*.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 227 Gud Knychtis..For hitil

enchesoun or than nane, Thai hangyt be the nekbane. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* i vi 43 Quididit thou be Dyane, Or than sum goddes of the nymphs kynd. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist Scot* (S T S) i 7 Venie convenient to seid horse or nout, or flockis of schep or gait, or than grett haite and hyne. 1634 RUTHERFORD *Let.* (1881) 500 Pray Him to tarry, or then to take us with Him. 1636 *Ibid* 320 I heyn are valuing Him at their unworthy halpenny or else exchanging and bairtering Christ with the miserable old fallen house of this vain world, or then they lend Him out upon interest. 1825 JAMESON s v, Come hame sune, or than I'll be angry.

5 (As a participle of inference, often unemphatic or enclitic.) That being the case; since that is so; on that account, therefore, consequently, as may be inferred, so *Now then* see Now g b.

971 *Buchl Hom* 39 Us 15 ponne mycel neðþarf þæt we gebugon to him. 1230 *Hals Meid* 5 Nis ha þenne sau-lliche akast & in to þewdon idrahen. 1297 R GLOUC. (Rolls) 2491 Sire graunte me þanne As moche place as mid a þuonch ich may aboute tilla. 13 *Cursor M* 5087 (Gott.) Wend on þrinn, aþen þe wil ga. 1400 *Apoll Loll* 4 It is ceitayn þan, þowe he be his seruaut. 1500 *Wychet* (1828) p v, Why shoulde it then be taken awaye frome us. 1539 *Bible* (Great) 2 *Sam* iii 18 Now then do it. 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* ii 11 35 *Fal* Good-morrow, good-wile *Qui*. Not so, and't please your worship. *Fal*. Good maid then. 1600 - *A Y L* iv 11 176 Well then, take a good heart, and counterfeit to be a man. 1668 *Microsc P L* The Verse, This neglect then of Rime so little is to be taken for a defect. that [etc.] 1773 *Goldsm Sticks to Cong* v 11, *Hast* This is a riddle. *Tony* Riddle methus then. 1825 *Scott Kemble* xx, 'Ha!' said the Countess, hastily; 'that rumour then is true, Janet'. 1884 W C SMITH *Kildrostan* 86 We give up our cruise, then, after all?

*** As relative or conjunctive adv. of time

†6 At the time that, when *Obs*
971 *Buchl Hom* 17 Ponne se mona wanað, þonne tacnað he uie deaplicnesse. 1000 *Ælfric Collig* in *Wt-Wilker* 102/13 Swaye waxgeorn eait þu, þonne [*L rum*] þu ealle þinge etest. 1056-66 *Inscr Knildale Ch*, *Yorks*, *Orm* bohie ses Giegorius munster þonne hit was al tobocan & tofalan c 1175 *Lamb. Hom* 35 Ne beo he nefie swa riche, forð he seol þenne is dei cuned. c 1200 *Ormin* 8401 He wass, þanne he þider for, Neh off an þeress elde. 1250 *Owl & Night* 400 (Cott.) þu forþenest welneþ for onðe þane uie blisse cameþ to londe. 1300 *Harrow Hell* (MS E) 37 þan ihesu hadde spilt his blod for our sinnes on þe rode, He nam him þe rit way Vnto helle. 1425 *Eng Cong* *Irel* 4 Than hur lord hit herde, he was ther-of tened with stronge. 1440 *Sir Ighlam* 286 Then hys howndys fened to baye, That haide [= heard] the jentil there he laye.

*** As sb or adj

7. Preceded by a preposition, as *by*, *since*, *till*, etc. (= by, etc. that time). (Cf Now 13)

1300 *Cursor M* 10953 (Cott.) Als he forwi [*Gott* before] þan was wont. 1340 *Hampole Pr* *Conse*, 4647 Fra þan til þe day of dome. 1400 *R Glanc's Chron* (Rolls) App G 258 King belin after þan to his lond gan wende. 1430 *Chen*, *Assigne* 143 By þenne was þe hermyte go in-to þe wode. 1509 *Br FISHER Funeral Serms* *Cless of Richmond* Wks (E E T.S.) I, 294 I he matrynes of our lady, which kepte hei to then. 1667 *MILTON P L* i 93 Till then who knew The force of those ditte Arms? 1794 *Mrs. RADCLIFFE Myst Udolpho* xlii, All the time between then and now seems as nothing. 1884 *Punch* 26 Apr 1891/2, I used your Soap Two Years ago, since then I have used no other. 1905 *Daily News* 5 Jan 6 The little man had by then recovered himself.

b. *By then that*, by the time that; ellipt. *by then* (as relative), by the time; see BY A. 21c. Now arch. or dial.

1400 *Morte Arth* 99 By than that endyd was the fight, The fairs were feld. 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. x. 49 By than they were redy on horbail, there were vij C knyghtes. 1500 *Robin Hood* 1737 By than the yeie was all agone, He had no man but twayne. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 340 This evening late by then the chewing flocks Had ta'n their supper on the savoury Herb I sate me down. 1788 T. LAYLOR *Proclus' Comm* (1792) I, 12 By then he wastwenty-eight yeas of age he composed a multitude of works. 1863 *READS Hard Cash* i v 157 By then he had folded and addressed it, she returned. 1906 *Griffiths* 29 Dec 89/2 By then ye've been church-cried, I'll be in t' chimney corner like any proper old gaffer.

8. That time; the time referred to (esp. a past time) often contrasted with *now*. Cf Now 14, 15. 1540-50 *PAGET Let.* 22 Feb in *Strype Eccl Mem* II App I, The time is touned then was then, and now is now. 1607 SHAKS *All's Well* iii 1 62 When thou canst get the Ring vpon my finger, which neuer shall come off, then call me husband but in such a (then) I write a Neuer. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels* 161 God could bring forth the world at that then, wherein or when he had cast with himself the world could afterwards be made. 1847 W. THOM in *Whistler's Hist* (1890) II, 234 Companion of my happy then. 1901 *Daily News* 29 Mar 6/3 He reveals a corresponding contrast between the then and the now.

9. a. In sense 1, followed by a participle or adjective forming an adj. phrase, as *the then existing system* = the system then existing (See also 10 a.)

1653 *BAXTER Saints' R* ii vi 3 a (ed 4) 257 That the extirpation of Pety was the then great design. 1837 *Scott High, Widow* ii, The then unwonted circumstance... of a passenger being seen on the high-road. 1890 *Lowell Among ny B's* Ser. i (1873) 6 The trivium, and the quadrivium of the then ordinary university course. 1888 *BRUCE Amer. Commw* (1889) i xlv. 548 The then existing Constitution.

b. *Attrib* or as *adj*. That existed or was so at that time; *the then ruler* = the ruler that then was. (Cf Now 16)

1584? *SIDNEY Earl of Leicester Misc Wks* (1829) 263 He saith they are no gentlemen, affirming, that the then duke of

Northumberland was not born so. 1620 E. BLOUNT *Horæ Sub.* 367 To the then Bishop of Rome. 1647 *PETRE in Archaeologia* XII 255 The most noble prince, my then master. 1765 *BLACKSTONE Comm* I ii 157 A bill was countenanced by the then ministry, for limiting the number of the peerage. 1876 L. STEPHEN *Hist Eng. Th.* 18th C I. 203 In the then state of critical enquiry.

**** 10 Comb a. *advb*, with pples. or adjs, as *then-instant*, *-ruling*, *-united* (cf. 9 a); b. *attrib* + *then-skill*, a reason belonging to the particular time or occasion (cf SKILL sb 3) for a *then-skill*, for the occasion; then-time, the time that was then, the past time referred to

1602 *WARNFR Alb Eng Epit*, The said Edmund (whom the Duke's faction for a then-Skill surnamed Crook backe). 1605 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* ii 11 in *Law* 198 While the then-Time's hideous face and form Boads them (alas!) nothing but wrack and storm. 1627 G SANDYS *Ovid's Met* viii (1626) 265 Whose waies That then-visited masse of earth dis-ioyne. 1656 *Br HALL Rev Unrevealed* § 11 The expectation of the then-instant appearing of Christ. 1848 C C CURRIER *Aristoph.* *Frogs* 40 Without the leave Of the then-ruling powers

Hence *Then v. (nonce-wd)*, in plur. *to now it and then it* - see Now.

Then, obs. f. THAN; obs inflexion of THAT, THE Then, variant of THENCE *Obs.*, thence.

Thenabouts (ðe'nəbouts), *adv rare*. [f. THEN *adv*, after thereabouts.] About that time

1589 *POTTERHAM Eng Poetrie* i. vi (Arb.) 27 For then abouts began the declination of the Roman Empire. 1842 R OASTLER *Fleet Papers* II 344, I was mentioned more than once thenabouts. 1844 *Tupper Crook of G* xxiv, Then, or thenabouts, the devil hinted 'steal it'.

Thenad (ðe'nəd), *adv. Anat.* [f. THEN-AR + *ad*; see DEXTRAD.] Towards the thenal aspect

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat Nomencl* 166 Unad will signify towards the thenal aspect... Thenad towards the thenal 1808 - *Muscular Motions* 197 The pronators rolling them thenad and radiad. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Thenad* is used adverbially to signify 'towards the thenal aspect'

Then-a-days (ðe'nədəz), *adv rare*. [f. THEN *adv*, after nowadays.] In those days, at that (past) time.

1688 R. L'ESTRANGE *Brief Hist Times* iii 9 At Length, through a Wonder ful Providence (as Providence went Then-a-Days) both these Wants were supply'd. 1768 *Ross Helenore* ii 87 'Bout then a days we never met w' cross. 1844 *N Brit Rev* II 56 Then a days one could acquire a very complete knowledge of chemistry, in a very short space of time. 1898 M. B. EDWARDS *Westm. Gaz* 20 July 2/3 Then a-days, a'l then-a-days, All the months were merry Mays.

† Then after, thena'fter, *adv. Obs.* After then, after that time. = THEREAFTER.

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. 494 And thenne after he gaf hym a drynke. 1485 *Kolls of Parth* VI 283/2 Unabled to thenceforth for ever, to claime, have or enjoy, any of the pmisses, by him thenne after. 1605 T. SPARKS *Brotherly Perswasion* (1607) 6 Homilies then published and authorised, or to be then after published and authorised. 1791 *Selly Bridge Act* 14 At all times for ever thereafter

So † *Then afterward* (s'adv plur in same sense. 1485 *Fortissure Wks* (1869) 486 Thanne afterward he destroyed the Reame of Assyry. 1597 *Brard Theatre God's Judgm* (1612) 99 He was condemned for an Heretike by the Nicene Councell, and his books buind and then afterward making shew before Constantine the Emperour, with a solemne oath to recant his old errouis. 1671 H. M. ERASME *Collog.* 226 What didst thou then afterward?

Thenal (ðe'nəl), a. *Anat.* [f. THENAL + *AL*] Of or pertaining to the thenal.

1803 *BARCLAY New Anat Nomencl* 125 We may use the terms Radial and Unar to signify the two lateral parts. To the other two sides we may give the epithets Anconal and Thenal. 1808 - *Muscular Motions* 398 Being thenal flexors of the carpus. 1823 J. LIZARS *Syst. Anat Plates* I. v 94 The muscles on the palmar or thenal aspect.

Thenar (ðe'nār), *Anat.* Also 8 tenar, thenor, tenor. [mod. L, a. Gr. *thēnār* palm of the hand, sole or flat of the foot. Cf. OHG. *tenar*, MHG. *tenar*; f. *thēnār* (16th c.).] The ball of muscle at the base of the thumb; the palm of the hand; the sole of the foot.

1672 *SIR T. BROWNE Let. to Friend* § 10 The Thenar or Muscle of the Thumb. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* I, *Tenar*, *Thenor*, or *Tenor*, according to some, is the Name for an abducent Muscle which draws the Thumb from the Fore finger. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Thenar*, the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot.

b. *Attrib* or as *adj*. *Thenar muscles*, the muscles which form the *thenar eminence*, the ball at the base of the thumb.

1857 *DUNGLISON Med Lex*, *Thenar* or *Thenal Muscle*, Riolan and Winslow give this name to the fleshy mass, formed of the abductor brevis. 1898 P. MANSON *Prof. Diseases* xiv 224 So may the thenar, the hypothenar, and the arm muscles [be found tender]. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med* VII 209 A distinct flattening of the thenar eminence.

Thenardite (ðe'nədait, ten-), *Min* [Named in honour of L. J. Thénard, French chemist: see -ITE.] Anhydrous sodium sulphate occurring in white or brown translucent crystals.

1842 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV 370/2 *Thenardite*—(Anhydrous Sulphate of Soda)—occurs crystallized. It is used in the preparation of carbonate of soda. 1868 *DANA Min* 616 The water exudes during winter from the bottom of a basin, and becoming concentrated in the summer season, deposits crystals of thenardite.

† *Thena'smon*, var. *TENASMON Obs.*

c 1400 *Lanfranc's Cernig* 290 Þou schalt acese þe akyngne wip þis medicyn, & is good for thenasmon.

Thence (ðens), *adv* Forms: 3-4 *pannes*, 4 *p*, *thennus*, 4-5 *p*, *thennus*, -is, -ys, *pens*, 4-6 *thens*, 5 *penns*, 5-6 *thense*, 6- *thence*. [ME. *pannes*, *pennas*, f. *THENNUS* *adv*, with adverbial genitive suffix -es, -s. The later spelling *thence* for *thens* was to preserve the breath sound of s when final inflexional s became (z); as in *hence*, *pence*, *defence*, *once*, *twice*, *mice*, *prince*, etc.]

1. From that place; from there. (Now chiefly literary)

c 1290 *S Eng Leg* I 50/137 And bad heom of þulke holie bodi þat huy it þannes bere. 1340 *Ayenb* 12 Ha [Christ] wente into helle. 1401 to diaze þannes... þe zaules of þe holi uaderes. 1340-50 *Alex. & Dind* 98, I am temted ful tid to turne me þennus. 13 *Cursor M* 1564 (Gott.) Hu þat he was þennis [*Trin*, *pennas*; *Cott*, *thepen*] ledd. c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl.* T 232 Er they thennes [*v rr* *pennas*, *pens*, *thens*] wente They fille in speche. c 1400 *Brut* 103 þat men mygt hit nougt remene ne beie þennis. *Ibid* 114 Or he departede þens. 1526 *TINDALE Mark* vi 1 He departed thenns and cam in to his awne countre. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron.* (Camden) I 51 The Kinge with his compaignie departede thenne. 1667 *MILTON P L* i 12 If Sion hill Delight thee more, I thence Invoke thy aid. 1867 *LAVY HERBERT Cradle L* iv 123 Thence the pilgrims came to the beaful full shirne. 1895 *Law Times Rep* LXXIII. 156/2 The 'Kirkmichael' left Liverpool on a voyage thence to Melbourne.

b. Preceded by 'redundant from' († *pro*).

1382 *Wyclif Mark* vi 1 And Jhesus goud out thennis [*v r*, *fio* *thennes*] 1388 *Ibid*, And he 3ede out fro thennis. c 1400 *Destr Troy* 13270 To a perellus place past I fro thenns. 1535 *COVERDALE Barnabi* v 2 After that wil I bringe you awaye peaceably from thence. 1609 *HOLLAND Annal Marcell* xxi x 177 He commanded Victor the Hystorionographer, whom he saw at Sirmium, to come from thence unto him. 1703 *POPE Thebais* 383 Begin from thence, where first Alpheus hides His wandring stream. 1867 *Geo. Eliot in Cross Life* (1885) III 9 Making our way homeward from thence by easy stages.

† c. As a relative (also *thence that*). From which place, whence. *Obs. rare*.

a 1450 *Knt. de la Tour* (1906) 36 Y must to the eithe thennes that y come fro.

2. At a place distant or away from there; distant; absent. Now chiefly in stating distance.

c 1290 *Becket* 1780 in *S. Eng Leg* I, 157 To longe ich habbe þannes i-beo. c 1384 *CHAUCER H Fame* ii 530 Lat a man stond. A myle thenns and he ne hylt route. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 28 Though they hane leue to be thence yet yt suffyryth not. 1489 *CAXTON Fayles of A* iv x 257 I use prones that all that day he was fere thenns. 1548 *HALL Chron. Edw.* V 13 While one manne is there, which is neuer thence. *Mod* Two miles thence is a fine waterfall.

3. From that time or date, thenceforward, thenceforth. Mostly with *from*. † *Obs*.

c 1374 [see THENCEFORTH] 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xvi. 13 The wrd that the Lord spak to Moab fro thennis [1388 *fro* that tyme]. c 1449 *Procock Repr* ii ix 197 He said that peple schulde frothen after worshippe. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist Justine* x 78 That no subiect of Carthage should from thence leane Greeke letters. 1752 *DOLINGBROCK Stud. Hist* (1752) I, vi 236 From thence down to the present day. 1832 *BENTHAM Mem & Corr.* Wks. 1843 X, 62, I must have seen him... more than once at Romilly's, and thence afterwards at my own house.

4. From that, as a source, origin, or cause; (as an inference) from those premisses or data; therefrom. Also preceded by *from*.

1652 *NEDHAM tr Selden's Mare Cl.* 2 Next are premised som things, for explaining the terms of the Question, that it may be clearly then understood. 1692 E. WALKER *Epictetus' Mor* ix, Weigh every Circumstance, each Consequence, And usual Accident arising thence. 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St-Pierre's Sind.* *Nat* (1799) II 409 It would thence follow, that the number of women would daily go on [etc.] 1817 *JAS MILL Brit India* II, v ix 702 They could present to parliament every thing which favoured their own purposes, keep back every thing which opposed them, and thence more effectually deceive the nation.

Thence-a'fter, *rare* After that time, thereafter. 1593 *Tell-Trove's N Y Gift* (1876) 18 Thence after they must sit no more in the shoppes. 1864 *NALE Senior, Poems* 187 Those blessed feet, thenceafter nailed Fast to the bitter cross.

Thenceforth (ðe'n's,ðə'fɔ:θ, ðens,ðə'fɔ:θ), *adv*. [Ong. two words: THENCE and FORTH *adv*.]

1. From that time onward. Also with *from* († *pro*).

c 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth* iv. Pr iii 86 (Camb MS), For no wilit as by Ryht fro thennes forth þat hym l'uketh goodnesse ne shal ben clepyd good. 1526 *TINDALE John* xix. 12 From thence forth the sought Pilate meenes to loose hym. 1536 *WRIOTHESLEY Chron* (Camden) i 55 To be observed and kept from thenceforth through all this realme. 1590 *SPENSER F Q* i 11 40 Thensforth I tooke Duessa for my Dame. 1822 *SOUTHEY Omniana* II 231 He makes a law, that from thenceforth there shall be only two lawyers in England. 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* I. i. 396 Thenceforth her back upon the world she turned.

2. From that place or point onward. *rare*.

c 1449 *Procock Repr* v xi 540 Rede there and fiethens forth into the ende of the argument. 1887 *MORRIS Odys* xii. 429 Night-long thenceforth was I carried.

Thenceforward, *adv*. [Orig. two words: THENCE and FORWARD *adv*.] = prec. Also with *from* († *pro*).

1457 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 294 Fro thenns forward al this that ben abyll to be juries. 1472-3 *Rolls of Parth* VI 30/2 To be from thennsforward true Liegemen. 1677 *CARY Chronol.* ii. ii 111, ii. 226 From thence-forward they

might safely betake themselves to their Labours 1732
BERKELEY *Alciph.* IV. § 14 As an artist leaves a clock, to go
thenceforward of itself for a certain period 1856 FROUDE
Hist. Eng. II. v. 430 No monks, thenceforward, were to
leave the precincts of the monastery.

† **Thenceforward**, *adv. Obs.* [f. as prec +
FORWARDS.] = prec.

1684 T. BURNET *Th. Earth* 1. 280 A new order then settled
in nature, which should continue thenceforward, so long as
the earth endur'd 1727 *Bradley's Rain, Dict.* s.v. *Hen*,
Let them continue so for two Days without touching them,
and from thenceforward to the twentieth turn them.

Thencefrom, *adv. arch.* [An inversion of
from thence cf. hencefrom.] From that place
or source; thence.

a 1618 SYLVESTER *Woodman's Bear* LXII, Thencefrom
crafty Cupid shot All the Arrows of his quiver 1666 J.
SMITH *Old Age* (1676) 240 They flow not thencefrom 1856
PATMORE *Angel in Ho.* II. II. 1, My life is hid with him in
Christ, Never thencefrom to be enticed.

† **Thenceout**, *adv. Obs.* [f. THENCE + OUT
adv.] Out of that place; out from there.

1614 RALPH *Hist. World* II. 407 Adad invaded Da-
mascus, and thrust Reason thenceout

† **Thenceward**, *adv. Obs.* [f. THENCE *adv.*
+ -WARD.] From that direction; thence.

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St. Kath* in 1015 (MS. Arundel) But this
noble Adryan, had blisse I know assigned to his part, He had
so moche he was ful looth then-ward c 1440 *Alphabet of*
Tales 291 He delyverd þe Holle Lande oute of Saracens
handis, and come fro then-ward be Constantinople. 1600
ABR. *Abbot Exp. Jonah* 566 Whatsoever was to come, being
to come from thenceward.

Thence, penche, *obs. ff. THINK* v 1 and 2.

Thend, *e*, *pr. pple* of **THEE** v 1, to prosper.

Thene, *penche*, *obs. forms* of **THAN**, **THEN**; *obs.*
*acc. sing. masc. of THAT, **THE**.*

Thenforth, *forthward*; see **THENNE**.

Thenk (*e*, *penk* (*e*, *obs. ff. THINK* v 1 and 2).

† **Thenne**, *then*, *adv. Obs.* *Forms:* a. 1
þanon (n), þonane, þonone, 2-3 þonene, 2-5
þanane, 3 þanene, þeonene, þenene. B.
3 þonne, 3-4 þanne, þeonne (3 þeone), 3-5
þenne (3 þene), 4-5 þenne. γ. 1 þanan, -on,
-un, þonan, -on, 2 þenen, þeonen, 2-3 þanen.
δ. 1 þona. ε. 4-5 þen, þan, 5 then. See also
THYNE. [OE *þanone*, *þanon*, *þonan*, etc. = OFrs.
thana, OS. *thanana*, *thanin*, ODu. **þanna* (MDu.
danne, *dan*, Du. *dan*), OHG. *thanana*, *than(n)an*,
dan(n)an (MHG., Ger. *dannen*), Goth type
**þanana* all formed by the addition of particles
to the stem *þa-* of the demonstrative **THAT**.

As to the relations of the OE. forms, the β group may
have arisen from the α, with loss of the middle vowel
þan(e)ne, *þanne*, etc. From the β forms, loss of the final *e*
gave *than*, *then*, as in **THEN** *adv.* The δ þona is app.
the northern form of *þonan* in γ. But the prehistoric develop-
ment in OTeut. and the relation of the *þi* forms to those
of **THEN**, is very obscure. see the articles referred to under
THEN].

1. Of motion. a. From that place; = **THENCE** 1.
a 900 CYNEWULF *Judith* xi. 132 Eodon ða gezun
þanonne þa idesa ða ellenþiste. c 1000 AGS. *Gosp. Matt* v.
26 Ne gæst þu þanone [Lindisf. ðona, *Rush* þonan, *Hattin*
þanen] ær þu ætlyde þone ytemestan feorðingc. c 1175 *þe*
Lesse Crede in Lamb Hom. 217 þonene be kumed to demen
ðe quike and ðe deade. c 1205 LAV. 235 Sone he þonene
[c 1275 þanene] iuatte. *Ibid* 1207 þeone [c 1275 þanene]
he ferde forð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 1030 Brut. þat his
fader slow, & heruore was þenene [*latere* rr þenne, þanne,
þens, þennys] idrue.

β c 1205 LAV. 654 Nolds he þonne [c 1275 þanne] fare.
Ibid 597 þa Belin þeonne [c 1275 þanne] wende. *Ibid*
13162 To fleomen lute þenne c 1230 *Hali Meid.* 43 þeone
godd warp hire a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 130 Euer he cub
þat he comme þenne [rr þonne]. c 1300 *Havelok* 1185
þer to dwellen, or þenne to gonge. 1365 *LANG.* P. Pl.
A. 1. 71 Er heo þeone geode. c 1440 *Pallad.* in *Hush*, xii.
325 Þike alle the filthes thenne.

γ *Beowulf* (Z) 1806 Wolde feor þanon cuma collen-ferð
ceoles neosan. c 775 *Corpus Gloss. Illinc.* þanan. 971 *Bichl.*
Hom. 67 He... þa halgan sawla þanon alædde c 1000 AGS.
Gosp. Matt xi. 1 He for þanon [c 1160 *Hattin* G. for
þanen] a 1232 O. E. *Chron.* an 1123, þeonen he ferde to
Wudestoke. *Ibid*, ða ferde se kyng þenen to Portesmude
a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 221 þanen hit was broht up into heofene
c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp.* Luke xii. 59 Ne gæs ðu ðona
oðð [etc.].

ε. 13. *Cursor M.* 8945 (Cott.) Þe tre þai vte o þe temple
drouh þai drou it þen [v rr þeþen, þennes] c 1245
Ibid 6676 (Laud) Men shall hym þan draw to die. *Ibid*
1698 Er they then went. c 1240 *Chron. Vilod.* 3000 þat
þulke relekes nolds neuer go þen a-way

b. With redundant *from*: = **THENCE** 1 b.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7743 þan salesbur to wist He
wende & fram þanene to normandie rist. *Ibid* 8224 Fram
þanene hit wende

c. As a relative adverb: Whence, from where
c 950 Lindisf. *Gosp. Matt* xii. 44 Ic willo cerre in hus min
ðona [L. unde] ic cuom. 13. *Cursor M.* 2768 (Cott.)
Loth Gaysn þam ras fra þen [v. r. þai] he sate.

2. Of position: = **THENCE** 2.
1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5845 A toun. þat bote þre myle
þanne nas 13. *Coer de L.* 2947 Saladyn was þen myle
thenne. a 1275 *Joseph Arni.* 25 Neuer more come æþeyn
whon þei weore enes þenne c 1450 *Lovelich's Merlin* 9866
Wers wylen they don, and we ben theliche.

3. = **THENCE** 3. (Only OE.)
c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xax § 2, & þonan wyrd anæpeled
oð ðæt he wyrd anæpele a 1000 *Gloss* in Wt. Wulcker

220/43 *Deitinc, i. deinde, abhinc, rursum, . . . dem, uel* þonane,
uel forþan.

4. From that source, origin, cause; = **THENCE** 4.
Beowulf 1265 þanon woc fela geo sceaf gasta. *Ibid* 1961
þanon geomor woc hæleðum to helpe. c 897 K. ALFRED
Gregory's Past C. xl. 289 Donne wæro gehnesced ðonone
si ðeagan ðes anwaldes c 1000 AGS. Ps (Th) lxviii
8 þanon eode byð eall onhered. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet*
4 þanane byhouus þam feste þam ane, at god es tar best help
Hence † **Thenforth**, *forthon* *adv.* = **THENCE**-
FORTH; † **Thenforward** *adv.* = **THENCEFOR**-
WARD; † **Thenward**, *-wards* *adv.* = **THENCEWARD**.

c 875 *Sax. Genealogies* 23 in O. E. *Texts* 179. *Donan forð
a 1023 WULSTAN *Hom* i. (1883) 1 He ða syððan. þanon-
forð gescon ne mihte 13. *Cursor M.* 6357 (Cott.) Fra þan
forth heild sir moyses þis wandes bath. 1246 in *Surtres*
Misc. (1888) 9 þat þe sayd John Lyllyng fia þan furth suld
be of gude governance c 1477 CAXTON *Yason* 6 Fro
þenne forthon he named him his broder 1484 — *Fables*
of ðeop III. xxx c 1200 *Tran. Coll. Hom.* 189 And *þanen-
forðward he bereðed him wið sunne a 1225 *Anon. R.* 296
Hie him so *þeoneward, & ascur him so scheomeliche
c 1230 *Hali Meid* 43 As ha nuste bruch wei ha come
þeneward; ne can ha neauer sfinden na wei æganward
13.. S. Eng. Leg. (MS. Bodl. 779) in *Herm's Archiv*
LXXXII. 323/40 Francys al naked þenwards gan gon.

Thenne, *þenne*, *obs. forms* of **THAN**, **THEN**, **THIN**.

† **Then-tofore**, *adv. Obs. rare.* [f. **THEN** *adv.*,
after *theretofore*] Before then, before that time:
= **THETOFORE**

1646 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 7 According to many
graces and priuileges then-tofore granted 1706 *Col. Rec*
Pennsylv II. 268 Complaints made of the excessive charge
thentofore of obtaining Lyncences. 1785 J. DISNEY *Mein*,
A. A. *Sykes* 130 Bishop Atterbury had thentofore written
largely in support of the power of the conuocation

Thenward, *adv.*: see under **THENNE** *adv.*

Theo, *peo*: see **THE**, **THIGH**, **THO** *pron.* and *a*.

Theo- (*þeo*), or, before a vowel, *the-*, repr. Gr.
theo-, stem of *theos* God; in many compounds
adopted from, or formed on the analogy of, Greek,
or from Greek (rarely Latin or other) elements.
See in their alphabetical places **THEANTHROPI**,
THEOBAC, **THEOLOGY**, **THEOSOPHY**, etc. **The o-**
anthropomorph *a*, pertaining to gods in
human form; so **The o-anthropomorph** *ism*:
cf. *anthropomorph*, *anthropomorphism*. **The o-**
astrological *a*, of or pertaining to astrology
theologically treated. **Theo-centric** *a*, centring
or centred in God; having God as its centre.

Theo-christic *a*, [Gr. *θεοχριστός*], anointed by
God (Webster 1864). **The o-colle ctivist**, of the
nature of collectivism as divinely instituted. **The o-**
demon-cracy, a democracy under divine rule. **Theo-**
drama, a drama in which the actors are gods.
Theo-geo logical *a*, of or pertaining to geology
as accommodated to theological tenets. **Theo-**
gno-stic [after *AGNOSTIC*; cf. Gr. *θεογνώστος*
known of God], one who holds that God is know-
able. **Theo-hu-man** *a*, both divine and human;
that is God as well as man. **Theo-tonic** (*-ktōnik*)
a, of or pertaining to theoktony.

Theoktony (*þēōktōnē*) [Gr. *θεοκτονία* (*Ecl.*)], killing or
death of the gods. **Theo-mammonist** (see quot.).
Theo-ma-nia [Gr. *θεομανία* madness caused or
inspired by God], religious mania; also, demono-
mania. **Theo-ma-niac**, one affected with theo-
mania. **Theo-ma-tix** [-*MATIST*], the scourge of
(1 e. appointed by) God. **Theo-metry** [-*METRY*],
measurement or estimation of God. **Theo-miorist**
(*þēōmīōrist*) [Gr. *θεομωρίστης*], one who belittles
God. **The o-mis-an-thro-pist** (*nonce-wd.*, after
THEOPHILANTHROPIST), one who hates God and
man. **Theo-mo-nism**, a monism which recognizes
God. **Theo-pha-nist** (see quot.). **Theo-pa-nism**
[Gr. *θεοπατισμός*], (a) see quot. 1864; (b) the
doctrine that God is all that exists = **PANTHEISM**.

Theophile [Gr. *θεοφιλής* dear to the gods], one
beloved of God; also, one who loves God, so
Theo-philist. **The ophilosophic** *a*, that ap-
plies philosophy to theology. **Theo-phoric**
(*-fōrik*), **Theo-phorous** (*þēōfōrōs*), *adjs.* [Gr.
θεοφόρος, f. *φέρω* to bear], bearing or containing
the name of a god. **Theo-phy-sical** *a*, *nonce-wd.*,
physical, but ordered by God. **Theo-psy-chism**
[Gr. *ψυχή* soul], ascription of a divine nature to
the soul. **Theo-tau-zine** *a*, [Gr. *θεοταύριος* god-
bull, a title of Zeus], of or pertaining to a god in
the form of a bull. **The oteleo-logy**, the doctrine
of the divine direction of nature to an appointed
end; hence **The oteleo-logical** *a*.

1873 FAIRBAIN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1876) 349
The Hellenic mind created those *theo-anthropomorphic
doctrines. *Ibid* 348 The one contributed the Monotheism,
the other the *Theo anthropomorphism, which lie at
the basis of Christianity 1832 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 572 Their
*theo-astological mythologies, and their symbolical mys-
teries. 1886 M. VALENTINE in *Homilet. Rev.* Oct. 283 The
old *Theocentric Calvinism, in which every thing was made
to revolve about the divine sovereignty 1893 FAIRBAIN
Christ in Mod. Theol. II. 1 301 This theology must be as
regards source Christocentric, but as regards object or

matter Theocentric 1901 *Daily Chron.* 30 Aug. 3/4
Massachusetts with its township government centreing round
the church, its *theo collectivist modes of thought. 1830
Hist. Lur. in *Ann. Reg.* 244/2 The calvary or intimidation
employed by the priests to make their flocks join the
faction of (what one of them called) the *theo-democracy
1853 *Lieber Civil Liberty* xxiv. 242 The Mormons them-
selves call their government a theo-democracy. 1801 W. Tay-
lor in *Robberds' Mem.* I. 389 A *theo-drama or an epic
poem, where all the actors are gods. 1854 R. Knox *Gl. Artists*
& *Gl. Anat.* 43 A theory or two was forced on him (Cuvier)
by the *theo-geological school of England, which were not
his 1898 *Chicago Advance* 14 Apr. 491/3 Is man by his
powers an Agnostic or a *Theo-gnostic? 1839 BAILLY
Festus x. (1852) 139 Thou art and livest, man-god, Christ!
The *Theohuman Being 1875 R. B. ANDERSON *Norse*
Mythol. II. 60 The Eddas have a *theoktonic myth. *Ibid*,
Ends with a *theoktony (death of the gods) 1804 COL-
RIDGE *Lett. to T. Poole* (1895) 455 Such men I aptly christen
*Theo-mammonists, that is, those who at once worship God
and Mammon 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.* **Theomania*,
demonomania. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.* **Theomania*,
religious monomania 1879 SWINBURNE *Stud. Shaks* III.
214 The brutalist unwashed *theomaniac of the Thebaid.
1633 T. CAREW *Cal. Brit. Wks.* (1824) 154 My offices and
title are, supreme *theomastix, hypercritique of manners.
1881 ROSSETTI *Southey* xii. The Power that fashions man
Measured not out thy little span For thee to take the
meting-rod In turn, and so approve on God Thy science
of *Theometry. 1834 DE QUINCEY in *Tait's Mag.* I. 688
He had defended Christianity against the vile blasphemies
and impotent *theomistries of the day. 1831 SCOTCHMAN
in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 113 Those who (in reference to the appella-
tion of a sect, not more presumptions, and somewhat less
impious) deserve to be called the *Theomisanthropists.
1906 F. BALLARD (*title*) *Theomorphism True God and the
Universe in Modern Light 1908 *Daily News* 7 Feb. 4/2
Mr. Ballard... calls it sometimes theism and sometimes theo-
morphism. 1833 *Fraser's Mag.* VIII. 570 The *initiat* called
themselves *Theophanists, those who believed in the uni-
versal exhibition of the Divinity in characters of love
1864 N. West in *Homilet. Rev.* (1886) May 407 It is true to
teach *Theopantism, or that God is in all things. 1873
FAIRBAIN *Stud. Philos. Relig. & Hist.* (1877) 302 It may
evolve an Akosmism or Theopantism which is but the
apotheosis of nature c 1645 HOWELL *Lett.* (1650) II. xlii
54 Afflictions are the portion of the best *Theophiles. 1677
GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii 84 Virtuous persons are *Theo-
philists, or beloved of God 18. MILMAN is cited by
Worcester as using *theophilosophic 1901 W. MACINTOSH
Relig. Jesus 182 With the dawn of Christianity the theo-
philosophic train of thought was carried onward and upward
into a higher, nobler, purer channel. 1801 CHRYSTIE *Orig.*
Psalter vi. 303 Such shortened forms of theophoric names
as Ahaz for Jehohaz. 1903 *Expositor* May 323 We are
left for conjecture to the theophorous names of her kings
1908 *Ibid* Jan. 95 Yahu is familiar enough from Hebrew
theophorous names. 1775 ADAM *Anser. Ind.* 129 By the
time that this *theo-physical operation is performed on
a patient (i e. breaking his neck on pretence that it is the
Divine will). 1896 DE QUINCEY *Philos. Belief* vi. 253 It
may be said, that *theopsychism attributed to man, is
the real explanation of what is called the anthropomorphism
attributed in the Hebrew scriptures to the mind and will of
God. 1814 SOUTHLEY *Lett.* (1856) II. 368 When prepared
for the food of man, it resembleth entirely in its appear-
ance the *theo-taurine compost from whence it sprung
1903 L. F. WARD *Pure Social* III. xvi 465 A doctrine that
afterwards took the name of *teleology*... would be better
called *theoteology, since it simply postulates a power
outside of nature directing it toward some end.

† **Theobroma** (*þēōbrōmā*). *Bot.* [mod. L., f.
Gr. *θεός* god + *βρώμα* food] A genus of low trees,
of which one species, *Theobroma cacao*, a native of
tropical America, and now naturalized in other warm
countries, is the source of cocoa and chocolate.
Hence **Theobromic** *a Chem* in *theobromic acid*.
see quots.; **Theobromine** (*þēōbrōmīn*), a bitter
volatile alkaloid, C₇H₈N₂O₂, resembling caffeine,
contained in the seeds of the cacao tree.

[1737 LINNÆUS *Genera Plant.* 367 Polyadelphia. x. Pen-
tandria. *Theobroma.] 1760 LEE *Introduct. Bot.* app. (1788)
331/2 Chocolate-nut, *Theobroma* 1785 MARTYR *Rousseau's*
Bot. xxxi. (1794) 478 In Theobroma, or Chocolate, it [the
nectary] is bell-shaped 1871 GARROD *Med. Med.* (ed. 3) 194
Oil of Theobroma Cacao Butter A concrete oil obtained
by expression and heat from the ground seeds of Theobroma
Cacao 1878 KINGZETT in *Jrnl. Chem. Soc.* XXXIII. 44, I
propose for it the name of *Theobromic acid, which recalls the
source from which it is obtained, namely, the fat of the seeds
of *Theobroma cacao*. 1881 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VIII. 1022
Theobromic acid, C₈H₈N₂O₂. This acid, the highest known
member of the fatty series, has been obtained... from cacao-
butter. 1842 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV. 313/2 The analysis of
*Theobromine by Wosresensky shows that this article
[chocolate] must be highly nutritious 1887 MOORE *Forrest*
IV. Afr. 165 They contain a very appreciable quantity
of theobromine, which assists the action of caffeine and pos-
sesses similar properties to that base.

Theocracy (*þēōkrāsī*). Also 7 -*oraty*, 7-8
-*oratie*, -*orasy*. [ad Gr. *θεοκρατία* (Josephus).
see **THEO-** and -**CRAOY**: cf. F. *théocratie* (1704 in
Hatz-Darm).] A form of government in which
God (or a deity) is recognized as the king or
immediate ruler, and his laws are taken as the
statute-book of the kingdom, these laws being
usually administered by a priestly order as his
ministers and agents, hence (loosely) a system of
government by a sacerdotal order, claiming a di-
vine commission; also, a state so governed. esp.
applied to the commonwealth of Israel from the
exodus to the election of Saul as king

1622 DONNE *Serm.* (ed. Alford) V. 209 The Jews were only
under a Theocracy, an immediate Government of God.

α 1652 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* vii. iv. (1822) 346 Josephus, properly calls the Jewish government *θεοκρατία*, 'a theocracy', or 'the government of God himself'. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Agst. Apion* ii § 17 (1814) IV 340 He [Moses] ordained our government to be what, by a strained expression, may be termed a Theocracy [αὐτὸν τὴν θεοῦ, θεοκρατία]. 1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. ii § 11 365 Thus the Almighty becoming their King, in as proper a Sense as he was their God, the Republic of the Israelites was properly a Theocracy, in which the two Societies, Civil and Religious, must be intirely incorporated. 1811 PINKLTON *Mod. Geog.*, *Perry* (ed. 3) 694 The government of the Incas was a kind of theocracy. 1836 J. H. NEWMAN *Pas. Sermon* (ed. 2) II xxi 283 When they tired of the Christian Theocracy, and clothed the church with 'the purple robe' of Caesar. 1863 STANLEY *Jew. Ch.* vii 155 The 'Theocracy' of Moses was a government by God Himself, as opposed to the government by priests or kings. 1864 BURTON *Scot. Abr.* i. v. 276 I [the Church of Calvin] was a theocracy, dictating to all men the rule of the Deity as to their daily life. 1878 MACLEAY *Celts* ii. (1879) 17 The Druids were at once the ministers of a theocracy and the judges and legislators of the people.

b. *transf.* A priestly order or religious body exercising political or civil power. 1825 WELLINGTON *Desp.* (1867) II 597 The Roman Catholic clergy, nobility, lawyers, and gentlemen having property, form a sort of theocracy in Ireland, which in all essential points governs the populace.

Theocracy (θῑοκράτῑς, θῑοκράσι) [ad. Gr. *θεοκρατία*, f. *θεός*-s god + *κράσι*-s mingling see -Y.] 1. *Anc. Mythol.* A mingling of various deities or divine attributes into one personality, also, a mixture of the worship of different deities.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* II 248 The mystic theocracy of the old mythologists, by which all their deities were ultimately resolved into one person. 1831 KEIGHTLEY *Mythol.* i. 16 The system of theocracy, or mixing up, as we may call it, of the gods together.

2. (See quot.) 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Theocracy*, in ancient Philosophy, a term invented to signify the intimate union of the soul with God in contemplation, which was considered attainable by the newer Platonists.

Hence **Theocrasical** (-κράσικάλ) a, pertaining to or involving theocracy.

1816 G. S. FABER *Orig. Pagan Idol* i. p. xxxviii, Theocrasical identity of OSIRIS and LYPHON.

Theocrat (θῑοκράτῑς), [f. next see -ORAT. Cf. mod. F. *théocrate* (Littré).]

1. One who rules in a theocracy as the representative of the Deity, a divine or deified ruler.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exposit. Sac.* 234 This mode of administering temporal sanctions on the part of the temporal theocrat of Israel. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* vi. iii. (1854) III 42 Admirers of the great theocrat (Pope Gregory). 1862 *Westm. Rev.* Jan. 269 Mahomet gradually degenerated ultimately into a voluptuous tyrant and oppressive theocrat. 1874 REYNOLDS *John Baptist* viii. 490 The haughty theocrats of Persia dared to call on their subjects to adore them.

2. One who believes in or favours theocratic government, an advocate of theocracy.

1843 EMERSON *Misc. Papers*, *Carlyle* Wks. (Bohn) III. 313 Though not theocrat Mr. Carlyle finds the calamity of the times not in bad bills of Parliament, nor the remedy in good bills. 1895 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 355 Disraeli was a born theocrat. 1897 GOLDW. SMITH in *Amer. Hist. Rev.* Oct. 138 For all but the aristocracy and extreme theocrats they must have been about the best years that Scotland had known.

¶ b. See quot. (erroneous use).

1864 WEBSTER, *Theocrat*, one who obeys God as his civil ruler. 1882 OGLIVIE (Annandale), *Theocrat*, one who lives under a theocracy, one who is ruled in civil affairs directly by God.

Theocratic (θῑοκράτῑς), a. [f. Gr. *θεοκρατία* THEOCRACY + -IO. cf. *aristocratic*, etc.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theocracy.

1741 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. ii. II 375 The true Reasons of the Theocratic Form of Government. 1841 TRENCH *Parables* ii. (1879) 20 We may say generally of the parables that St. Matthew's are more Theocratic; St. Luke's more ethical. 1865 LEECH *Ration* (1878) II. 220 This Church and State theory forms the last vestige of the old theocratic spirit that marks the earlier stages of civilisation.

Theocratical (θῑοκράτῑς), a. [f. as prec + -AL. cf. *aristocratical*] = prec.

160 C. NESSE *O & N Test* i. 180 A new common-wealth with a theocratical government. 1755 WARBURTON *Div. Legat.* v. iv. Wks. 1788 III. 123 Temporal rewards and punishments administered by the hand of God, followed, as a consequence, from the Jewish Government's being Theocratical. 1837 *Foreign Q. Rev.* XIX 187 The prophetic books were preserved in writing by a Theocratical people. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 202 The original form of all governments appears to have been theocratical.

Theocratically, adv. [f. prec. (or THEOCRATIC)] In a theocratic manner, from a theocratic point of view.

1827 G. S. FABER *Orig. Exposit. Sac.* 234 Even the precept of a perfect love to God, when viewed theocratically, was part and parcel of the statute law of Israel.

Theod, theode, var. **THEDE** Obs., people

Theo-democracy: see **THEO-**

Theodicy (θῑοδικία). Also 9 theodices, -ee [ad. F. *théodicée*, the title of a work of Leibnitz (1710), f. Gr. *θεός*-s God + *δικη* justice] The, or a, vindication of the divine attributes, esp. justice and holiness, in respect to the existence of evil; a writing, doctrine, or theory intended to 'justify the ways of God to men'. Cf. **OPTIMISM** i.

1797 D. STEWART in *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XL 481/2 Meta-VOL IX.

physical theology, which Leibnitz and some others call theodicy. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Refl.* (1848) I. 120 All the theodices ever framed by human ingenuity, before and since the attempt of the celebrated Leibnitz. 1875 WHITE *Life in Christ* v. xxiv (1878) 500 Their theodicy is based on the belief that out of all evil God will bring eternal good.

Hence **Theodicean**, one who frames or maintains a theodicy.

1873 MORLEY *Rousseau* I. 322 All things are for the best, said Rousseau and the theodiceans.

Theodidact (θῑοδιδάκτῑς), a and sb [f. THEO- + Gr. *διδάσκω*-s taught] a. adv. Taught by God. b. sb. One taught by God.

1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 66 Pretended Theodidacts, and self-knowing Gnosticks. 1865 tr. *Stranger's New Life Jesus* i. 1. xxx. 262 The young Theodidact was able to give some advice to the most learned. 1864 LOUISE S. HOUGHTON tr. *Sabbath's St. Francis* Intro. 16 Owing nothing to church or schools he [St. Francis] was truly theodidact.

† **The odise**, a. Obs. rare [OE. *þeodisc* = OS. *thiudisc*, OHG. *thiutisc* -O'Ent. **þeudisko*-, f. OE. *þeod*, **THEDE** Cf. **DUTOH**. If the word had survived in later ME, its form would have been **theedishi*] Of or belonging to a nation or people, native, national, popular, in biblical use, Gentile, in quot. 1715 used for Old German.

c. 1000 *Althelm Gl.* viii. 350 in Napier *O. E. Gloss*, *Gentiles*, *þeodisce* c. 1205 LAY 5838 Wende þa þeodisce men [c. 1275 þe Romanus] þat þein wude þenne. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brit.* I. 197 Who turn'd the Gospel into Theodisc or old Fræncisc Rhyne.

Theodolite (θῑοδολίτῑς) Forms 6-7 theodolites, 7 theodolite, -dolit, -dolt, 8-dolat, 7-theodolite [Origin unknown: see Note below.]

A portable surveying instrument, originally for measuring horizontal angles, and consisting essentially of a planisphere or horizontal graduated circular plate, with an alidade or index bearing sights; subsequently variously elaborated with a telescope instead of sights, a compass, level, vernier, micrometer, and other accessories, and now often with the addition of a vertical circle or arc for the measurement of angles of altitude or depression.

The original *theodolitus* of Digges was for horizontal angles only, and many quotes, down to 19th c. use the name in this sense, Digges also describes a compound instrument having also a vertical semicircle for taking altitudes, but he calls that his *topographical instrument*, restricting the name *theodolite* to the horizontal circle.

1571 Digges *Pantome* i. xxvii. H. 117, The composition of the instrument called Theodolitus. It is, but a circle divided in 360 degrees, or a semicircle parted in 180 portions, and every of those divisions in 3 or rather 6 smaller partes.

The index of that instrument with the sights &c. are not unlike to that which the square hath. In his backe prepare a vice or screw to be fastened in the top of some staffe. *Ibid.* i. 17, [In the figure] GEFO [sic] Theodolitus, GF his *Alidada* or index with sights. *Ibid.* xxix. 17 b, Describing also within the same square the Planisphere or circle called Theodolitus. 1607 J. NORDEN *Surrey Dial* iii. 127 It [Circumferentor] is a new name given to the very Theodolite, used in a sort otherwise then the Theodolite. 1611 A. HORPOT *Speculum Topogr.* vi. 27 The Theodolitus is an instrument consisting of a Planisphere and an Alidada. *Ibid.* Table Dd 2b, To take a plat at one station by the Theodolite. 1669 STURMY *Mariner's Mag.* ii. 46 Any Instrument, as the Plain Table, the Theodolit or Circumferentor. 1701 MOXON *Math. Instr.* 20 Theodolite, a whole Circle made of Brass, containing 360 degrees, diagonally or otherwise divided, with an Index and sights moving on the Center, and a box and Needle in the middle. 1790 ROY in *Phil. Trans.* LXXX 136 It is a brass circle, three feet in diameter, and may be called a great theodolite, rendered extremely perfect. 1833 HÄRSCHEL *Astron.* ii. § 155 The zenith sector and the theodolite are peculiar modifications of the altitude and azimuth instrument.

1841 PENNY *Cycl.* XXIV 314/2 Theodolite, or Theodolite the name generally given to the instrument used for measuring horizontal angles. [*Ibid.* 315/2 The problem is to measure the horizontal angle between two objects. *Ibid.* 316/2 If the vertical angles are to be measured as accurately as the horizontal angles, the instrument becomes an altitude and azimuth circle.] [Cf. **ALTIZIMUTH**.]

b. *attrib.* as theodolite-goniometer, a goniometer with horizontal and vertical graduated circles; theodolite-magnetometer, an instrument for measuring magnetic declination, and for observations of magnetic force, theodolite-needle, the needle of the compass of a theodolite.

1820 SCOTTESBY *Acc. Arctic Reg.* i. 333 A theodolite needle, performed ten vibrations in sixty seconds. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, Theodolite-magnetometer. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Theodolite-goniometer.

Hence **Theodolitic** a., of, pertaining to, done or made with a theodolite (Webster 1864).

[Note. The name, alike in the Latinized form *theodolitus* and the vernacular *theodolite* (subseq. -dolite), originated in England, and is not known in French and German until the 19th c. Its first user, and probable inventor, L. or T. Digges, has left no account of its composition, as to which various futile conjectures, incompatible with its early history and use, have been offered; such is the notion that it arose in some way out of *alidada* or its corruption *alidada* occurring in Bourne's *Treasure for Travellers* 1576, which an examination of the works of Digges and Bourne, where both words occur in their proper senses, shows to be absurd. *Theodolite* has the look of a formation from Greek; it can have been (like many modern names of inventions) an unscholarly formation from *θεοδοσία* 'I view' or *θεωδία* 'behold' and *λίθος* 'visible, clear, manifest', with a meaningless termination?]

Theodora: see **THEODORA**.

Theodosian (θῑοδωσιαν, -αν), a and sb [f. the name *Theodosius* -us: see -IAN.]

A. adv. Of or pertaining to one named Theodosius; esp. of or pertaining to the Roman emperor Theodosius II (A. D. 408-450).

Theodosian code, a collection of laws made by direction of Theodosius II, and published A. D. 438.

1765 BLACKSTONE *Comm.* I. Intro. iii. 81 Which Theodosian code was the only book of civil law received as authentic in the western part of Europe till many centuries after. 1802 RANKEN *Hist. France* II. ii. 251 The Gothic gave way to the Theodosian code. 1833 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) V. 713/2 In the novel which sanctions the Theodosian Code, the emperor evidently admits that the compilers whom he had employed were not mere copyists. 1864 BRYCE *Rom. Emp.* iii. (1889) 29 Revised editions of the Theodosian code were issued by the Visigothic and Burgundian princes.

B. sb. 1. A follower of Theodosius, a rhetorician of Alexandria, who became (A. D. 535) the leader of a division of the MONOPHYSITES.

1788 GIBSON *Decl. & F.* xlvii. IV 611 note, The Gaianites and Theodosians. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) I. 797/2 Theodosians held that the persons of the Trinity are not the same, that none of them exists of himself, and of his own nature, but that there is a common god or deity existing in them all, and that each is God, by a participation of this deity. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects* (1886), *Theodosians*, the Alexandrian section of the sect of the Phthartolai.

2. A member of a sect founded by Theodosius, a Russian monk: see quot. 1860.

1860 J. GARDNER *Faith's World*, *Theodosians*, a sect of dissenters from the Russo-Greek Church who separated some years since from the Pomoyans, partly because they neglected to purify by prayer articles purchased from unbelievers. 1874 in J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, etc.

Theodotian (θῑοδωτιαν, -αν), [f. the name *Theodotus* -us: see -IAN.] A follower of Theodotus ('the Tanner') of Byzantium, who (c. 200 A. D.) taught the antitrinitarian doctrine of the MONARCHIANS, also, a follower of Theodotus ('the Banker') who promulgated a similar heresy in the 3rd c. A. D. Hence **Theodotianism**.

1853 W. E. TAYLOR *Hippolytus* ii. 11, 102 Disputes occurring among the Theodotians, he became the head of a new sect. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects*, *Heretics*, etc. (1886) s. v. Epiphanius writes that the Theodotians held Christ to be a mere man, and begotten of the seed of man. Hippolytus and Theodotus state that they had their beginning from Theodotus the Banker. 1876 A. PLUMMER tr. *Dallinger's Hippolytus & Callistus* v. 287 note, A full denial of the divinity of Christ or Theodotianism.

Theo-drama: see **THEO-**

Theody (θῑοδικία). [ad. It. *teodila*, ad L. **theōdika*, *Gr. *θεωδία*, f. *θεός*-s God + *δική* song cf. **MELODY**.]

A song of praise to God; a psalm.

1867 LONGF. *Dante, Paradise* xxv. 73 'Spent in te', in the high Theody He sayeth, 'those who know thy name' [orig. Spermo in te, nell'alta Teodia, dice, color che sanno il nome tuo].

Theof, Theofthe, obs. ff. **THIEF, THEFT**

Theogeological, -gnostic: see **THEO-**

† **Theogonical**, a. [ureg. f. **THEOGONY**] = next. 1797 A. HAMILTON *New Acc. E. Ind.* i. p. vii, Opportunities to know some topographical, historical, and theogonical Parts of this Work, from the Natives. *Ibid.* p. xxi, The theogonical and moral Parts may without Doubt, deserve some serious Thoughts of Attention.

Theogonic (θῑογονικ), a. [f. as next + -IO] Of or pertaining to theogony; of the nature of theogony. So **Theogonical** a.

1840 tr. C. O. MULLER'S *Hist. Lit. Greece* xvi. § 4. 234 They show that by this time the character of the theogonic poetry had been changed, and that Orphic ideas were in vogue. 1846 GROTE *Greece* i. xvi. 1 493 The acts described in the old heroic and theogonic legends. 1880 GLADSTONE in *19th Cent. Apr.* 720 The probable forms of theogonic and anthropomorphic evolution. 1884 MILMAN *Lat. Chr.* (1885) II. 30 To reconcile the doctrines of the Gospel with the theogonical system of Asia.

Theogonist (θῑογονιστ), [f. next + -IST. (In sense 2, f. Gr. *θεογονος* born of God)]

1. One who is versed in or treats of theogony.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. iii. § 13 114 Such Theologers as these, who were Theogonists, and Generated all the Gods out of Senseless and Stupid Matter. 1845 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* in *Encycl. Metaph.* (1847) II. 635/1 Plato, the cosmogonist and theogonist, is another man altogether from Plato the seeker of hidden truths in the facts which lay before him. 1880 E. MYERS *Eschylus* in E. Abbott *Hellenica* 16 If Pindar and Aeschylus treated the primitive theogonies with reverence, it was not the reverence of a primitive theogonist.

¶ 2. *error*. One who is born of God.

1833 FRASER'S *Mag.* VIII. 570 [In] Genesis, it is stated that the aboriginal races of just men distinguished themselves by this title, Albenim, theogonists, or God's sons, from the atheistical Satanists, or evil-seekers.

So **Theogonism**, a system or theory of theogony; **Theogonite** = sense 2.

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* Pref. 34 That strange kind of Religious Atheism, or Atheistical Theogonism, which asserted Beings called by them Gods; Generated at First out of Night and Chaos, and Corruptible again into the same. *Ibid.* Contents i. v. 726 A certain kind of Atheistical Theism, or Theogonism, which acknowledged a God or Soul of the World, supposed Him to have emerged out of Night and Chaos. 1831 FRASER'S *Mag.* IV. 94 He [Lord Brougham] assumes too much of the theogonite to be wise.

Theogony (θῑογονία). Also 8-9 *error* -gony. 35

[ad. Gr. *theogonia* generation or birth of the gods, f. *theos* god + *-gonia* a begetting. So *F. theogonie*] The generation of the gods; *esp.* an account or theory, or the belief or study, of the genealogy or birth of the deities of heathen mythology

1622 *Selden Illustr. Drayton's Poly-obj.* xi. 183. I imagine many of their descents were just as true as the Theogonie in Hesiod. 1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Theogonie*, the beginning or generation of the gods. 1748 *Hartley Observ. Man* ii. 11. 87. There were many Cosmogonies and Theogonies current amongst the Pagans. 1853 *Max Müller Chips* (1880) I iii. 73. In the Veda, a theology of which that of Hesiod is but the last chapter. 1859 *J. Taylor Logic in Theol.* 253 Theogonies, and theories of the universe.

Theohuman, theoktonic, -ny: see **THEO-**
Theolatri (*þi:plātri*) [ad. Gr. *theolatriā* worship of God, f. *theos* God + *latreia* worship. see **-LATRY**] The worship of a deity or deities.

1806 *Edin. Rev.* VII. 487. The distinction between herolatri and theolatri, or the sacred rites of heroes and the sacred rites of Gods, was perfectly well known in Greece. 1887 *J. C. Morrison Service of Man* 265. The worship of deities has passed into the service of man. Instead of Theolatri we have anthropolatri.

Theolepsy (*þi:olepsi*), *rara*. [ad. Gr. *theolepsia*, f. *theos* god + *-lepsia*, f. *lāpsis* seizure, f. *λαμβάνειν*, root *λαβ-* to take.] Seizure or possession by a deity, inspiration. So **Theoleptic** [Gr. *theoleptik-ús* adj.], one possessed or inspired by a deity.

1881 *W. Alexander Speaker's Crown* N. T. IV. 332/2. The streets of Ephesus were full of theoleptics and convulsions. 1886 *Mauson Nat. Causes & Supernat. Settings* 222. The incoherent utterances which the theoleptic poured out under divine compulsion. *Ibid.* 315. Neither theolepsy, nor diablepsy, nor any other lepsy in the sense of possession of the individual by an external power.

Theolog, obs. form of **THEOLOGUE**.

Theological (*þi:pl lōgāl*), *a.* and *sb.* [a. *F. théologique* adj. and *sb.* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *G1-L. theolog-us* theologian: see **-AL**]

+ **A** *adj.* in *theological virtues* [OF. *virtus theologales* (14th c.)] see **THEOLOGICAL** *a. i.* *Obs.*

1844 *Caxton Chivalry* 71. Of the seven virtues this hen theologale or deynene and the other four ben cardynal. The theologal ben fayth, hope and charyte. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. v. 48. There ben three vertues theologales & infuses. 1620 *Donne Pseudo-martyr* 190. Theological virtues, Faith, Hope, and Charity, are infus'd from God. *Ibid.* 210. This is not meant onely of Charity, as it is a Theological vertue.

B. sb. R. C. Ch. A lecturer on theology and Holy Scripture attached to a cathedral or collegiate church. Also called *theologus* and *canon theologian*.

1638 *Baker tr. Balsac's Lett* (vol III) 173. To Monsieur Senne, Theologal of the Clutch of Saints. 1872 *Jarvis Gallian* Ch. I. xi. 389. note. The theologal enjoyed a canonry by virtue of his office.

+ **Theologant**, *Obs. rare* -1 [ad. med. L. *theologant-em*, pres. pple of *theologāre*, -*ari* (Du Cange) to theologize, see **-ANT**.] = **THEOLOGER**

1678 *Marvell Def. J. Howe* Wks (Grosart) IV. 169. The Theologants of former and later times have attempted to clamber [etc.]

Theologaster (*þi:plōgæstæ*), [a. med. L. *theologaster* (Luther 1518), f. *theolog-us* theologian see **-ASTER**.] A shallow or paltzy theologian, a smatterer or pretender in theology.

1621 *Burton Anat. Mel.* ii. 11. iii. The like measure is offered unto God himself by a company of theologasters. 1644 *H. More Song Soul Interpr.* Words, superficially contented Theologasters, having but the surface and thin imagination of divinity. 1744 *Warburton Rem. Occas. Refl.* App. 134. This sorely distresses our Theologaster. 1888 *Schaff Hist. Chr. Ch.* VI. iii. 322. The furious decree of the Parisian theologasters.

Hence **Theologia strio** *a.*, of or pertaining to a theologaster, in quot. as *sb.* a theologaster

1894 *Froude Erasmus's Life & Lett* v. 65. I am speaking merely of the theologasters of our own time, whose brains are the rottenest.

Theologate (*þi:plōgæt*), *R. C. Ch.* [ad. mod. L. *theologāt-us*, f. *theolog-us* theologian see **-ATE**.] 1. The course in theology prescribed for candidates for the priesthood.

1889 in *Worcester Suppl.*

2. A theological college or seminary.

1884 *Mrs Calderwood's Jynis* v. 169. note. The Jesuit College at Liège, the theologate of the English Province. 1898 *Month Oct.* 439. The Professor of Holy Scripture at the great Jesuit Theologate of Woodstock. 1906 *Tablet* 15 Sept. 401. Ditton Hall, not far from Liverpool, where the exiled German province then had its theologate.

Theologe, obs. form of **THEOLOGUE**.

Theologer (*þi:plōdgæ*). *Now rare*, [f. stem of Gr. *L. theolog-us* or *ling. theolog-y* + **-ER** 1: see **-LOGER**] One who studies or busies himself with theology; = **THEOLOGIAN** (but now with less implication of scholarship) *a.* In reference to Christianity or other monotheistic religion.

1588 *J. Harvey Disc. Probl.* 37. After which last manner may our diuines, or Theologers be termed prophets, but not otherwise. 1653 *H. More Conject. Cabal.* (1713) 39. Supposing them [conclusions] true, till such time as some able Philosopher or Theologer shall convince me of their falshood. 1756 *Amory Bunche* (1770) II. 126. To make me a theologer, that I might be an able defender of the Creed of St

Athanasius. 1849 *O. Brownson Wks.* VII. 16. The theological speculations of theologers, as he [Dr Bushnell] contemptuously calls them.

b. In reference to pagan religions

1609 *Holland Aum. Marcell* 166. That Goddesses Themis, whom the ancient Theologers have shined in the verbe bed and throne of Jupiter. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* Pref. 38. The Pagan Theologers acknowledged one Sovereign Deity, from which all their other Gods were Generated or Created. 1724 *Collins Grounds Chr. Relig.* i. xi. 83. Allegory was in use among the Pagans, being cultivated by many of the Philosophers themselves as well as by Theologers. 1876 *Blackie Lang & Lit. Highl. Scotl.* ii. 79. The 'Works and Days' of the old Boeotian theologer [Hesiod].

Theologian (*þi:plō dʒiæn*). Also 5-6 *-yen*. [a. *F. théologien* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), f. *théologue* or *L. theologa* THEOLOGUE; subseq. assimilated to *L.* spelling. see **-LOGIAN**] One who is versed in theology; *spec.* one who makes a study or profession of theology; a divine. Also *attrib.*

1483 *Caxton Cato* F. 11. The phycygen was. ryght good Theologen or knowyng the dyuynescryptures. 1509 *Fisher Funeral Serm. C'tess Richmond* Wks. (1876) 303. Whiche thunge not onely the theologys wysses, but the phylsophers also. 1627 *Hayward Edm. VI* (1630) 84. Some theologians destaining their professions by publishing odious vntruths. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 436. The common gloss of Theologians. 1769 *Robertson Chas. V.* xi. III. 352. The abilities or zeal of theologians long exercised in disputation. 1836 *H. Rogers J. Howe* ii. (1863) 23. Professed theologians were not the parties for whom the Bible was exclusively, or even principally intended. 1897 *Scotsman* 26 May 10/6. My theologian judges and my lay judges.

b. In reference to pagan religions. = **THEOLOGER** *b. rare*.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1047. The olde Theologians and Diuines have put into the hands of the images of the gods, musick instruments. 1904 *Budge 3rd & 4th Egypt. Relig. Hist.* 127. Under the New Empire the votaries of Ra formed a numerous and powerful body, and their theologians and priests endeavoured to impress their views on the country in general.

c. **Canon theologian** (*R. C. Ch.*) = **THEOLOGAL B. 1884 *Cath. Dict.* (ed. 3) s. v. *Canon Theologian*, The Council of Trent directed that in cathedral or even collegiate churches a Canon Theologian should be appointed.**

Theologic (*þi:plō dgik*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. *F. théologique* (14th c. in *Hatz-Darm.*), ad. *L. theologicus*, a. Gr. *theologikós*, f. *theologia* THEOLOGY]

1. Of or belonging to theology; = next, 2.

1477 *Earl Rivers (Caxton) Dictes* 78. Aristoteles. lerned of plato. Ethikes and the iij sciences theologicke. 1669 *Galb. Crit. Gentiles* i. Intro. 4. Plato derived the choicest of his contemplations, both Physiologic and Theologic from the Jewish Church. 1678 *Cudworth Intell. Syst.* i. iv. 323. It was customary with the Egyptian Priests, to entitle their own Philosphick and Theologic Books, to Heimes. 1780 *H. Walpole Lett. to Cole* 4 July. I hate theologic or political controversy. 1876 *M. Collins Th. in Garden* (1880) II. 237. These young theologic adepts fancy they know everything.

+ 2. = **THEOLOGICAL** *a. i.* *Obs. rare*. 1605 *Drayton Man in Moone* 488. Those Hierarchies Whose Orders Make up that holy Theologic nine. Thomes, Cherubin, and Seraphin [etc.] 1637 *Hicwood London's Min.* Wks. 1874 IV. 314. The Theologicke virtues, the three Graces, And Charities have here their severall places.

B. absol. as sb. (pl.) Theological matters *rare*. 1728 *Young Love Fame* v. 374. These who thus excell in Theologicks.

Theological (*þi:plō dgikāl*), *a. (sb.)* [ad. med. L. *theologicālis* (Duns Scotus a 1308), f. *L. theologicus* (see prec.) + **-ālis**, -*AL*: see **-ICAL**.]

1. Of or pertaining to the word of God, i. e. the Bible; scriptural. cf. **THEOLOGY** 2; in *theological virtues* [virtutes theologicas, Albertus Magnus], applied to faith, hope, and charity (1 Cor. xiii. 13), as distinct from the earlier four cardinal virtues of Plato and the Stoics (cf. **TEMPERANCE**, *Note*).

(From the contemporary senses of *theologin*, this seems to have been the original meaning, but other reasons for and explanations of the name were current from Aquinas onward see the quot., cf. also c 1380 *Wyclif De Eccl.* ii. Sel. Wks. III. 340. Pes two godliche virtues [faith and hope]. The ancient pre-Christian virtues were called *virtutes cardinales* A. D. 379, by Ambrose *Exc. Satyr.* i. 57.)

[1484 *cf. THEOLOGAL*.] 1546 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 142. The role y^e coueneith all is the theologicall vertue, hope. 1588 *A. King tr. Camillus Catech.* 184. The virtues (quihilk I have called theologicall and cardinal). 1607-12 *Bacon Ess.* *Goodness* (Aib.) 198. Goodnes answers to the Theologicall vertue, Charity, and admittes not excess, but error. 1616 *Bullock Eng. Expos.*, *Theologicall vertues*, Faith, Hope and Charity are so called, because they have their object and end in God. 1660 *R. Coke Power & Subj.* 14. By Theologicall virtues I do not mean only those three most eminent virtues of Faith, Hope, and Charity, but all those actions of obedience due to them, to whom I owe my obedience not by any Law of Nature, but as commanded by God in the Scriptures. 1875 *Manning Mission H. Ghost* iii. 82. Faith is called a theological virtue, because it unites the soul with its Maker. 1909 *Ottley Chr. Ideas & Ideals* i. vi. 98. Faith, hope, and love are commonly called 'theological virtues', for reasons which Aquinas briefly enumerates. They have, he says, God for their object, they [etc.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theology; dealing with or treating of theology.

1603 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* 1304. The Theologicall interpretations that the Stoicks give out, for they holde, that the generative and nutritive Spirit, is Bacchus. 1664 *J. Taylor Dissuas. Popery* ii. 11. (1667) 89. It is cited in the decrees of the Popes, and in the Theological sums

of great Divines. 1780 *Harris Philol. Eng. Wks.* (1841) 547. Among them [the Arabians] theological works, these are some upon the principles of the mystic divinity. 1780 *Bentham Princ. Legis.* Intro. n. § 18. The theological principle; meaning that principle which professes to recur for the standard of right and wrong to the will of God. 1833 *H. Martineau Charmed Sea* i. Frederick was a theological student in the university at Wilna. 1867 *Stanley East Ch.* i. (1869) 23. The Athanasian controversy is, strictly speaking, theological, unlike the Pelagian or the Lutheran controversies, it relates not to man, but to God. 1904 *Times* 4 May 2/6. The abolition of all theological tests and sectarian teaching during school hours.

B. sb. pl. The theological virtues *Obs.* 1600 *W. Watson Decadendion* (1602) 138. Three speciall principia or causes, called of Diuines the three Theologicalls, faith, charity, hope.

+ 2 *pl.* Theological matters or principles *Obs.* a 1606 *W. Sclater Lab. 4th ch. Rom. Ep. Ded.* The greatest patterne, and example for men to live by, whether in your Naturall, or in your Morals, or in your Theologicalls. 1774 *J. Hutton in Mure D'Arbly's Early Diary* (1889) i. 303. I have found much pleasure in Madame de Maintenon's Letters (except in Theologicals and Spirituals).

3. A man trained at a theological college.

1866 *S. B. Jamis Duty & Doctr.* (1871) 18. University clergy are iauer, and theologicals and literates more numerous.

Theologically (*þi:plō dgikāl*), *adv.* [f. **THEOLOGICAL** + **-LY** 2.] In a theological manner, from a theological point of view; according to the principles of theology; as regards theology.

1611 *Cotter, Theologalement*, Theologically, diuinely. 1617 *Monvson Itin.* ii. 165. To speake theologically, God preserves us, but stil in our waies. 1681 *Flavel Meth. Grace* v. 95. Though a man be physically a living man, yet his soul having no union with Christ, he is theologically a dead man. 1773 *Johnson* 7 May, in Boswell, He may be morally or theologically wrong in restraining the propagation of opinions, which he thinks dangerous, but he is politically right. 1845 *Ford Handb. Spain* i. 70. It was long a disputed point in Spain whether chocolate did or did not break fast theologically. 1874 *P. Bayne in Contemp. Rev.* Oct. 708. He liked them to be theologically in sympathy with the Reformation. 1905 *W. Sanday Crit. Fourth Gosp.* v. 145. The simple peasants of Galilee needed moral teaching, whereas the theologically minded inhabitants of Judaea called out more of a theology.

Theologician (*þi:plō dʒi'fæn*). *Now rare*. Also *-i-tan*. [f. *L. theologicus* THEOLOGIC + **-IAN**: see **-ITAN**] = **THEOLOGIAN**

c 1360 in 500 l'rs *Chaucer Criticism* (Chaucer Soc.) 95. Geoffrey Chaucer was a shapre Logician, a sweete Rhetorician, a pure Poett, a graue Philosophor, and a sacred theologician. 1647 *W. Browne tr. Poleander* i. iii. 60. Though I am a weakke Theologician I daie assure my selfe [etc.] 1757 *Mrs Griffith Lett. Henry & Frances* (1767) II. 110. The same error which theologicians attribute to the heathen Romans. 1898 *Adams Life J. Morrison* xv. 171. Mr. Meikle was pre eminently the theologician of the group.

Theologico- (*þi:plō dgiko*), combining form from Gr. *theologikós* THEOLOGICAL, 'theologically', theological and . . .; as in *theologico-astronomical*, *ethical*, *historical*, *metaphysical*, *military*, *moral*, *natural*, *political* adjs., also with *sbs*, as in *theologico-politician*.

1800 *Coleridge Lett. to Southey* (1895) 323. A 'theologico-astronomical hypothesis. 1837 *Lewis Lett.* (1870) 85. 'Theologico ethical opinions. 1842 *Barham Ingol. Leg. Ser.* ii. *Lay St. Cuthbert* Intro. The extracts may be considered as 'theologico historical. 1897 *Daily News* at Oct. 8/3. A 'theologico metaphysical speculator of no mean capacity. 1887 *G. S. Faber Sac. Calend. Prophecy* (1844) III. 229. The 'theologic military exploits of the Saracens and the Turks. c 1644 *An Enquiry*, etc. in *Harl. Misc.* (Malh.) V. 498. The 'theologico-moral design of convincing unnatural sinners. 1784 *Bickford Italy*, etc. (1834) I. iii. 330. A 'theologico-natural history of birds, beasts, and fishes. 1880 *R. Mansell Narr. Polish Pol. Addr.* b. 1. These 'Theologico-Political Quacks. 1657-83 *Evelyn Hist. Relig.* (1850) II. 271. The 'Theologico politician Spinosa.

Theologism (*þi:plō dgiz'm*). [f. **THEOLOGIST** or **THEOLOGIZE**. see **-ISM**; cf. *F. théologisme* (Littré).] The action or product of theologizing, theological speculation or system usually in a derogatory sense.

1867 *Westcott in Contemp. Rev.* VI. 407. The potential creed of the mass, springing out of spontaneous polytheism and tending to theologism. 1901 *J. K. Ingram in Academy* 28 Sept. 256/2. Theologism, especially in its monotheistic form. 1908 *Hibbert Tril.* July 924. Dr White's book has opened Mr. Tyrell's eyes to all the vileness of theologism.

Theologist (*þi:plō dgizt*). [ad. med. L. *theologista* (Luther 1519 Wks. (1884) II. 161), agent-n. f. *theologizāre*: see **THEOLOGIZE** and **-IST**.]

A professed theologian. *a.* In reference to heathen religions: = **THEOLOGER** *b.* (Used of ancient or modern writers on these.) *Now rare*

a 1638 *Meade Apostasy Later Times* (1641) 29. Their Theologists bring in another kinde of Daemons more high and sublime. a 1638 - *Wks.* (1672) 626. I take the word *Δαιμόνιον* in the better sense, as it was taken among the Theologists and Philosophers of the Gentiles. 1755 *Gentil Mag.* XXV. 58/1. I am informed by a most learned theologist, that Tantalus did not incur the displeasure of Jupiter till after the accident which happened to his son. 1816 *G. S. Faber Orig. Pagan Idol.* II. 102. The other philosophizing theologists of the east.

b. In reference to Christianity or other monotheistic religion. = **THEOLOGER** *a.*

1641 *Earl Monm. tr. Bonaldi's Civil Warres* v. 109. The

schools of Theologists who say that by sinning hee lost what hee had received by favour 1668 FRANCO *Trinit. Springing* 1. The generally-received Opinion amongst the Jews Theologians. That the Lord governeth only the people of Israel with his peculiar and particular Providence. 1774 WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* 1. Diss. II. 42 Anselm, an acute metaphysician and theologian *Ibid.* 75 These visionary theologians never explained or illustrated any scriptural topic 1857 BADEN-POWELL in *Oxford Ess.* 181 The generality of these later natural theologians

6. In derogatory sense of THEOLOGISM
1900 A. M. CHRISTIE in *Hist. Germ. People Mid Ages* III 57 His opponents were not theologians but theologists.

|| **Theologium** (θιολογίον). Gr. *Antiq.* Also in Gr. form the theologion (-γιον). [mod. L., ad. Gr. θεολογέιον (see def.), f. theo-, THEO- + λογέιον speaking-place.] In the ancient theatre, a small balcony above the stage, from which those impersonating the gods spoke

1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1889 A. E. HAIGH *Attic Theatre* iv. § 8 193 Another appliance for exhibiting gods in a supernatural manner was the theologion

Theologization, rare. Also 6-sacium. [f. as next, perh. through a med. L. *theologizatio. see -ATION.] The action of theologizing.

1559 SKELTON *Reflic. Wks.* 1843 L. 209 The tetrycall theologization of these demy diuines, and Stocall studentes.

Theologize (θιολογίζω), v. [In sense 1, ad. med. L. theologizare (Albertus Magnus c 1250; also in Aquinas, Duns Scotus, Wyclif, etc.), f. theologia THEOLOGY. see -IZE. So F. theologiser (Godef. Compl.). But the trans. senses may have been formed later directly from theology.]

1. *intr.* To play the theologian; to discourse or reason theologically; to speculate in theology

1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Theologize*, to preach or play the Divine 1662 H. MORE *Philos. Writ.* Pref. Geu. (1712) 6 My Design, which is not to Theologize in Philosophy 1721 EARL NOTTINGHAM *Answer to Whiston* 57 As we Christians have been taught to Theologize of Him 1826 G. S. FABER *Diffic. Romanism* (1853) 158 Justi theologizes in manner profound 1875 E. WHITE *Life in Christ* Pref. (1878) 4 When they do theologize on the question whether the existing human race owes its being to law or to grace.

2. *trans.* To render theological, to conform to theology; to treat theologically.

1649 V. WEICHELUS (*titel*) *Astrologic Theologized*: wherein is set forth what Astrologic, and the light of Nature is 1873 H. ROBERTS *Orig. Bible* vii. (1875) 295 Voltaire said that Pascal had illustrated his genius by theologising two things that seemed not made for theology—wit and pleasantry

† 3. To attribute divinity to; to treat as of divine or spiritual nature Also *intr.* or *absol.* *Obs.*

1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. 1 § 33. 40 The same persons did both Atomize in their Philosophy, taking away all Substantial Forms, and also Theologize or Incorporalize, asserting Souls to be a Substance really distinct from Matter and Immortal *Ibid.* iv. § 17. 298 In which Orphic Fables, not only the Things of Nature, and Parts of the World were all Theologized, but also all manner of Humane Passions. attributed to the Gods.

Hence **Theologizing** *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*; also **Theologizer**, one who theologizes, a theologian.

1685 BOYLE *Eng. Notion Nat.* iv. (1686) 93 The ancient Egyptian *Theologizers look'd upon the Sun and Moon as the chief Gods. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test* 92 Epicharmus, Thales, Plato, and all the Greek theologizers 1857-8 SEARS *Athen.* 8 Theologizers of the school we describe 1677 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* II. iii. 136 Origen's allegoric mode of *Theologizing 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* II. iv. (1876) 190 The introduction of a subtle and irrelevant question, whenever the theologizing Sophists should choose to raise it 1881 G. A. SIMCOX in *Academy* 7 May 330 An instructive contrast to much fashionable theologizing

Theologo- (θιολόγος), combining form repr. Gr. θεολόγος a theologian: as in theo logo-inquisitorial *adj.*, of or pertaining to a theological inquisitor, theo'logo-jurist, a jurist who treats of theology.

1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Judic. Fund.* (1827) I 555 The character of theologo-inquisitorial despotism. 1843 SOUTHBY *Doctor* clxvii (1848) 448 b 'The title of Christ to Eternal Life is become absolute,—by absolute'—says this theologo-jurist (J. Asquith)—I mean discharged from all tenure or condition, and consequently from all forfeiture.'

|| **Theologoumenon** (θιολογούμενον, -gí-menon). Pl. -a (-ā). [a. Gr. θεολογούμενον, neut. of pr. pple. pass. of θεολογέιν to theologize, f. θεολόγος theologian.] A theological statement or utterance on theology; distinguished from an inspired doctrine or revelation.

1891 *Brit. Weekly* 29 Oct. 1 What gives this dubious theologoumenon its importance in Dr Dale's system is the connection into which he brings it with the doctrine of propitiation 1895 J. DENNEY *Stud. Theol.* III 52 His utterances on this point may be disregarded as private theologoumena 1906 D. W. FORREST *Author. Christ* vi. ix. 330 It can only rank as a theologoumenon of Peter.

Theologue (θιολόγος). Also 5-7 theologe, 6-g theolog [ad. L. theologus, a. Gr. θεολόγος one who treats, or gives an account, of the gods (e. g. Hesiod, Orpheus), or of God; f. θεός God + λέγειν to discourse see -LOGUE Before c 1600 *app. only Sc.*: cf. ASTROLOGUE]

1. = THEOLOGIAN Now rare

c 1245 WYNTON *Cron.* ix. xxi. 2237 (MS Cott.) Master Henry of Wardlaw A theologe solempney was he Kende,

and knowyn of gret bownte c 1470 HENRYSON *Orpheus & Eur.* 422 Doctor nycolas Qublik in his tyme a noble theologe was 1508 DUNBAR *Lament for Makaris* 38 At, magicians, and astrologis, Rethous, logicians, & theologis 1605 TIMME *Quarnt. Ded.* 1 Moses, that ancient theologue 1688 H. MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lux* O 62 The div. Dreams, of earthly either Philosophers or Theologs 1693 *Phil. Trans.* XVII. 809 A bad Astronomer, a worse Theologe, and the worst of all Physiologers. a 1734 NORTH *Exam.* III. ix. § 7 (1740) 652 It is not for a Layman to act the Theologue. 1859 J. TAYLOR *Logic in Theol.* 147 The writings of the great theologue of Bethlehem, Jerome

2. A theological student. *U. S. colloq.*

(Prob. after Ger. theologie)
1663 BLAIR *Autobiog.* II (1848) 42 My refusal would very much grieve all the young theologues 1820-16 O'CONNOR *Columbanus' Lett.* VI. 111 Barrister Theologues of the piddle 1884 *Irish Educ.* XIX 327 The theologs who graduate from Lombard will stand high in their profession

Theology (θιολογία). Also 4 theologye, 4-7 theologie (5-1, 6-ye). [a. F. *théologie* (14th c. in *Hab. -Darm.*), ad. L. *theologia*, a. Gr. θεολογία, abstr. sb. f. θεολόγος. see prec and -LOGY. For the early sense-history see Note below]

1. The study or science which treats of God, His nature and attributes, and His relations with man and the universe; 'the science of things divine' (Hooker); divinity.

Dogmatic theology, theology as authoritatively held and taught by the church, a scientific statement of Christian dogma. *Natural theology*, theology based upon reasoning from natural facts apart from revelation. *Pastoral theology*, that branch of theology which deals with religious truth in its relation to the spiritual needs of men, and the 'cure of souls'. see PASTORAL a 4.

1362 LANGL. P. PL. A. XI. 136 Bote Theologie (B. x. 180. C. xii. 129 theologie) hab teoied me ten score tymes; For he more I muse peon be mistloket hit semeb c 1385 CHAUCER *Pers. T.* 960 The exposition of this holy piere

Ibake to this maistres of Theologie 1552 ABP. HAMILTON *Catech.* (1881) 1 Doctours of Theologie and Canon law 1594 HOOKER *Eccle. Pol.* III viii § 11 The whole drift of the scripture of God, what is it but only to teach Theologie? Theologie, what is it, but the Science of things Divine? c 1668 LOCKE *Cond. Unders.* xxii, Theologie, which, containing the knowledge of God and His creatures, our duty to him and our fellow creatures, and a view of our present and future state, is the comprehension of all other knowledge, directed to its true end 1742 YOUNG *N. T. H.* IV. 173 Were I as plump, as stall'd theology, Wishing would waste me to this shade again 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 1 § 81 72 Peter Lombard, the founder of systematic theology in the twelfth century 1845 CORRIE *Theol. in Encycl. Metaph.* 857 1 Under the term Theologie we comprehend all the knowledge which man can obtain respecting God, whether concerning His nature and attributes, or concerning the relation in which man stands to Him 1874 J. DUNCAN *Publ. & Commun. Tab.* 73 Polemical theology is the defence, Practical theology the application, of Dogmatic theology, which again rests upon Exegetical

b. A particular theological system or theory
1669 GALE *Crit. Gentiles* I. III. 145 Aristotle wonderfully agrees with the Mosaic Theologie herein. 1796 H. HUNTER *Tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1799) III. 734 Among those questions, two hundred referred to the theology of the Hebrews. 1830 MACKINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I 81 Clarke considered such a scheme as the only security against Hobbesism, and probably also against the Calvinistic theology 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) I. 1 § 81 73 The scholastic theology was, in its general principle, an alliance between faith and reason. 1874 J. B. BROWN *Higher Life* xx 408 There lies a meaning in these glorious words for which there is no room that I can see in any of our theologies 1899 C. K. PAUL *Memo.* IV. 330 There [at Eton] in 1841 [some] of us became conscious of the great stir which was going on at Oxford, a few of our masters were falling under the influence of the new theology 1907 *Standard* 19 Jan. 9/4 Latest development of 'New Theology'

c. Applied to pagan or non-Christian systems.

1662 ST. LINGFI. *Orig. Sacr.* I. 11 § 8 Had we no other demonstration of the greatness of mans Apostacy and degeneracy, the Egyptian Theologie would be an irrefragable evidence of it 1677 GURIN *Demonol.* (1867) 201 The Gentile theology of demons is the thing which Paul prophesies should be introduced into Christianity 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No 471 r 8 Our Forefathers, according to the Pagan Theologie, had a great Vessel presented him by Pandora. 1841 ELPHINSTONE *Hist. Indus.* II. IV. (1845) I. 211 Their theology, mythology, philosophy, are almost entirely of the Hindú family.

† 2 Rarely used for Holy Scripture. So late Gr. θεολογία (Pseudo-Dion. de Cael. Hier. 9 § 3), med. L. *theologia*. *Obs.*

[Cf. a 1149 Hugo de S. Victore (in Migne 1001 C), *Theologia*, id est divina scriptura.] 1494 FABIAN *Chron.* VII. cxxx. 242 This Lamfranke was perfectly learned in the science of theologie or holy writte. [Cf. 1633 Milton *Hirings* (1659) 98 The study of Scripture (which is the only true theologie)]

† b. Hence, *Virtues of theology* (also *virtues theologies*, (?) *theologies*) = 'theological virtues'. see THEOLOGICAL 1 *Obs.*

1422 *Tr. Secreta Secret.* *Priv.* *Priv.* 124 The prologs of the iij. Cardynale virtues, declarynge the iij. virtues of theologie, and four manner of goodis *Ibid.* 145 Ther byth three Vertues pryncipalle of theologi or dyuynite, y callid in latene Fides, Spes, Caritas. 1502 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) II. 1 85 The three vertues theologies or dyuynes

† 3. Metaphysics. (See Note below.) *Obs.*
1390 GOWER *Conf.* III 867 Theorique stant departed upon thre. The ferste is cleped in Philosophie The science of Theologie, That other named is Physique, The thridde is said Mathematicke Theologie is that science Which unto man yifith evidence Of thing which is nocht bodily c 1425 (?) LYON *Assembly of Gods* 89 Armetrie, Geometry with Astronomy, Nobyl Theologie, and Corporall Physik

[Note Gr θεολογία meant 'an account of the gods, or of God (whether legendary or philosophical)'. Varro, following the Stoics, distinguished three kinds of *theologia*, mythical, natural (rational), and civil, the last being the knowledge of the due rites and ceremonies of religion. This threefold division is referred to also by Tertullian and St. Augustine. In Christian Greek, the vb. θεολογέιν was used = 'to speak of as God, to attribute deity to', whence θεολογία had the specific sense of 'the ascription of a divine nature to Christ', in contrast to *οικονομία*, the doctrine of his incarnation and human nature. Another patristic Gr. use, arising out of the primary sense, was 'the account of God, or record of God's ways, as given in the Bible', whence the late Gr. and med. L. use of *theologia* for the Scriptures themselves. In the 12th c. (1121-40) Abelard applied the term to a philosophical treatment of the doctrines of the Christian religion, which, though at first strongly condemned, became current, and, in this sense, 'theologia' came to designate a department of academic study, the text-books of which were the Bible and the Sentences (from the Fathers) of Peter Lombard. Hence the earliest Eng. use (The passage from Gower in sense 3 is derived ultimately from Aristotle's division of the theoretic forms of philosophy into *μαθηματική*, *φυσική*, *θεολογική*, the last being what we should call metaphysics, which included his doctrine of the divine nature.)]

† **Theolony**, *Obs. rare*-. [ad. med. L. *theolonium* tax, impost, corruption of late L. *telonium* (-eum), in Vulg., ad. Gr. τελώνιον toll-house, custom-house.] Payment of taxes, tolls, or imposts. 1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* III. IV. Immunities and Exemptions from Theolony, Pontage, Picage, Murage [etc.]

Theomachy (θιωμαχία). Also 6 in Gr.-L. form theomachia (θιωμαχία). [ad. Gr. θεομαχία, f. θεός god + μάχια fighting]

† 1. A striving or warring against God; opposition to the will of God. *b. spec. See quot. Obs.*

1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (18.6) 327 The whole religion of Papistie is Theomachia and nothing else 1598 BACON *Sacr. Medit.* vi. (Arb.) 127 Atheisme and Theomachie rebelleth and mutineth against the power of God. 1633 T. ADAMS *Exp. 2 Peter* II. 3 A theomachy, a desperate war against heaven. 1690 C. NISSE *O. & N. Test.* I. 134 This theomachy or rebelling against God

b. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Theomachy*, a warring or fighting against the gods, as the old Giants are feigned to have done

2. A battle or strife among the gods; esp. in reference to that narrated in Homer's *Iliad*.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II. II. 77 When we come to discuss the position of Latona, both generally and in the Theomachy 1865 — *Farwell Addr. Eden Univ.* 29 Xanthos, a river god, appears in the Theomachy. 1878 — *Prim. Homer* VI. § 27 83 Artemis is sorely belaboured, in the Theomachy, by the strong arm of Hera.

Hence [or from Gr. θεομάχ-ος] **Theomachist** (θιωμαχιστής), one who fights against God.

1794 MATTHIAS *Purs. Lit.* (1798) 18 The continued labours of the arch Theomachist of the age, that conflict which he maintained, during a long and impious life, against the spiritual kingdoms of God and of his Christ 1871 T. HARRY *Desperate Remedies* viii. To resist fate with the vindictive determination of a Theomachist.

† **Theomagic**, a. (sb.). *Obs. rare.* [f. THEO- + MAGIC.] Of or pertaining to magic claiming to be wrought by divine aid. *b. Theomagic* *sb. pl.*, the principles and practice of 'theomagic' art. So † **Theomagic** *a.*; † **Theomagician**, one who practises 'theomagic'.

1650 H. MORE *Observ. in Enthus. Tr.* etc. (1656) F. J, The Magical Multiplication, or Theomagic fecundity of your Divine Writings *Ibid.* 72 Anthroposophus would be a rare Theomagician indeed *Ibid.* 76 We will set the saddle on the right Horse, and this Theomagic jade shall bear the blame *Ibid.* 127 His strange mysteries of his Theomagic stone. 1651 — *Second Lash* *Ibid.* 170 A publick professor of Theomagicks 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Theomagical*, pertaining to the wisdom of God, or that works wonders by his help

Theomammonist: see THEO-

Theomancy (θιωμαντία). [ad. Gr. θεομαντία spirit of prophecy, f. θεός god + μαντία divination: see -MANTY.] A kind of divination. *see quot.*

1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* I. xii. 56 These kinds of foretelling events were accounted Theomancy, or Prophecy. 1807 ROBINSON *Archaeol. Græcia* III. XII 257 Theomancy is distinguished from oracular divination, which was commonly limited to a fixed and stated time, and always to a certain place; whilst the θεομαντεία were free and unconfin'd, and able to offer sacrifices, and perform other prophetic rites, at any time, and in any part of the world 1842 BRANDT *Dict. Sc.* etc. *Theomancy*, a name, given to that species of divination which was drawn from the responses of oracles, or from the predictions of sibyls and others supposed to be immediately inspired by some divinity.

Hence **Theomantic** *a.*, pertaining to theomancy.

1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 258 Strike, by white art, a theomantic power, Magic divine 1684 tr. *Agrippa's Van. Arts* xliii. 122 This part is twofold Arithmantick and Theomantick, which searches into the mysteries of the Divine Majesty

Theomania, -ia, to Theomoniism: see THEO-

† **Theomeny**. *Obs. rare*-. [ad. Gr. θεομηνία the wrath of God, f. θεός God + μῆνις wrath]

1623 COCKERAM, *Theomeny*, the wrath of God. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossary*, *Theomeny*

Theomorphic (θιωμαρφικός), a [f. Gr. θεομορφος of divine form (f. θεός god + μορφή form) + -IC.] Having the form or likeness of God; of or pertaining to theomorphism.

1870 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Theol.* 324/2 Although the Creator thus made man theomorphic, we are not to think of God as anthropomorphic 1889 A. MOORE *Christian Doctr. God in Lux Mundi* 64 A theomorphic view of man is of the essence

of his faith 1894 J R LIVINGWORTH *Personality Hum.* § Div vii (1895) 214 Our anthropomorphic language follows from our theomorphic minds. 1897 OTTLEY *Aspects O Test.* vii 340 Monoism recognizes, so to speak, the theomorphic structure of man.

So **Theomorphism**, the doctrine that man has the form or likeness of God, **Theomorphize** *v*, *trans* to form in the image of God.

1886 MIVART in *Fortn Rev* Jan 63 A natural and innocuous Anthropomorphism of the intellect—which may be more properly called Theomorphism. 1897 T STEPHENS in *Evang Mag* June 289 Theomorphism in the doctrine of man has gone on side by side with anthropomorphism in the doctrine of God. 1905 J ORR *Probl O Test.* v. 128 God, in creating, theomorphizes man.

The o-mythology. [f THEO- + MYTHOLOGY (Cf. Gr. *θεομυθία* divine lore, mythology.)] A combination of theology and mythology. Hence **The o-mythologer**.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homer* II i 2 That which, following German example, I have denominated the Theom mythology of Homer. By that term it seems not improper to designate a mixture of theology and mythology. *Ibid* v 366, I have a lively conviction that Homer was (so to speak) the theom-mythologer who moulded these materials into system. 1868—*Two Mundt* ix (1870) 349 The will and power of the Olympian deities may be described, from its mixed character of truth and fable, as the Theom mythology of the poet.

Theonomy (*θεονομία*) [f Gr. *θεός* God + *-νομία*, *-NOMY*, after Ger. *theonomie* (1878 in Heyse)] Administration or government by God, the condition of being ruled or governed by God. 1890 J F SMITH *tr Pfleiderer's Development Theol since Kant* I. 14 His autonomy must therefore be an actual (not merely subjectively conceived) theonomy. 1905 P T FORSYTH in *Contemp Rev.* Oct. 578 I the God who rules in Christ is not a foreign power. Theonomy is not heteronomy. He, our law, becomes also our life.

Theopanphist, -pantism: see **THEO-
Theopaschite** (*θεοπασχίτης*). *Ch Hist.* Also *6-paschit*, *7-paschit*. [ad eccl L *theopaschita*, ad Gr. *θεοπασχίτης*, f *θεός* god + *πάσχω* to suffer + *-ιτης* 1 a.] A member of a Monophysite sect of the 6th c., who held that the divine nature of Christ suffered on the Cross.

1878 T ROGERS 39 *Art.* 11 § 2 (1625) 11 Most wicked were the opinions of those men which held that Christ had a body without a soul, as thought the Theopaschites. *Ibid* § 4. 24 That Christ really and indeed, hung not on the cross: for his passion was in show only, said the Cerinthians. and the Manicheans and another man, said the Theopaschites, suffered, and hung on the cross. 1625 GILL *Sac Philos* iv 32 The errors of the Theopaschites, who held that the God-head of Christ did suffer, while His body was nayed on the Cross. 1874-86 J H BLUNT *Dict Sects*, etc., *Theopaschites*, a sect of the Monophysites who maintained that Christ having only one Nature, and that the Divine, it was therefore the Divine Nature which suffered at the Crucifixion. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl Relig Knowl* III 2346 Theopaschites, a by-name applied to such as accepted the formula, that 'God had suffered and been crucified'.

Hence **Theopaschitally** (*-pæskitāl*) *adv.*, in the manner of, or in accordance with the doctrine of the Theopaschites; **Theopaschitio** (*-pæskit'ik*) *a*, of or pertaining to the Theopaschites or their doctrine; **Theopaschitism** (*-pæskitiz'm*), the doctrine or tenets of the Theopaschites. So **Theopaschist** (*-pæskist*), a Theopaschite.

1887 RICHTER *Levanta* ix 154 Theologians are active *Theopaschists. 1882 CAYE & BANKS *tr Dorner's Chr. Doctr.* 209 In this respect it speaks quite *Theopaschitally. 1893 E. K. MITCHELL in *Harnack's Hist. Dogm.* 299 The carrying out of the *theopaschitic formula. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I. 453 A revival of. Patristicismism, or *Theopaschitism.

Theopathic (*θεοπάθειος*), *a*, (*sb.*) [f THEO- + *-πάθειος*, after *πάθειος*] Of, pertaining to, or characterized by theopathy: see **quots**

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* ii, iii § 7, 316 To deduce practical Rules concerning the Theopathic Affections, Faith, Fear, Gratitude, Hope, Trust, Resignation, and Love. 1830 W. TAYLOR *Hist. Sero. Gern. Poetry* II 5 All these publications tend to assuage a benevolent sensibility, theopathic affections, and evangelical doctrines. 1895 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) L i v 27 There are three kinds of mysticism, theopathic, theosophic, theurgic. *Ibid*, 31 The mystic of the theopathic species is content to contemplate, to feel, or to act, suffering under Deity, in his sublime passivity. 1898 DOWDEN *Stud. Lit* 197 Studying the phenomena of morbid theopathic emotion.

b. sb. (See *quot*)

1860 GARDNER *Faith's World* II 899/2 Theopathetics, those mystics who have resigned themselves more or less passively to an imagined divine manifestation.

Theopathy (*θεοπάθεια*) [f THEO- + *-πάθεια* Cf. Gr. *θεοπάθεια* the suffering of God.] Sympathetic passive feeling excited by the contemplation of God, susceptibility to this feeling, sensitiveness or responsiveness to divine influence, pious sentiment. Cf. **THEOPATHETIC**.

1748 HARTLEY *Observ Man* i iv § 5, 486 The Pleasures and Pains of Theopathy under this Class I comprehend all those Pleasures and Pains, which the Contemplation of God and his Attributes, and of our Relation to Him, raises up

1816 SOUTHBY *Ess* (1832) I. 235 In the order of nature, what Hartley calls theopathy, is not, and ought not, to be looked for, as the predominant feeling of youth. 1837 HALLAM *Hist Lit* iii 11 § 73 The writings of St Teresa are full of a mystical theopathy. 1881 *Ch Q Rev.* 60 The Sufi School, the 'Methodists of the East', as Martyn calls them, in reference to their creedless theopathy.

Theophagous (*θεοφάγος*), *a*. [f THEO- + *-ΦΑΓΟΥΣ*] God-eating. So **Theophagy** (*-dgi*), the eating of God (in the mass or communion rite), **Theophagite** (*-dgiit*), a God-eater (in *quot attrib*). All *notice-wds.* (mostly dyslogistic).

1805 *Monthly Mag.* XX 35 The theophagite cannibalism of the communion rite. 1880 SWINBURNE in *Fortn Rev* June 76 In the hosom of a deicidal and theophagous Christianity. *Ibid*, A creed, based on deicide and sustained on theophagy. 1907 *Hibbert Jnl* Apr 684 The origin of the rites of theophagy or Communion.

Theophany (*θεοφάνη*) [ad L *theophania* (c. 400 in Rufinus), a Gr. *θεοφάνεια* and *θεοφάνια* (neut. pl.), f *θεός* god + *φαίνω* to show see *-PHANY*. So F. *theophante* Cf. TIFFANY.] A manifestation or appearance of God or a god to man. a. 1633 AUSTIN *Medii* (1635) 56 First, the Starre manifested him from the Heavens That's, the Epiphany. Secondly, it manifested him from God (in Trinity), for hee sent the Starre There's, the Theophany. And lastly, it manifested him on Earth (in Donio). There's the Bethphany. 1677 GALL *Crt Gentiles* II iii 193 Neither was the name Theophanie, which signifies the apparitor of God or the Gods, unusual even among the Gentiles. 1854 MILMAN *Lit Cliv* vii v III 352 The universe is but a sublime theophany, a visible manifestation of God. 1894 F. WILSON *Genesis a true Hist.* vi 121 In the records of the Theophanies to Joshua, Gideon, and Manoah. *Ibid*, The Theophany to Elijah at Horeb.

b. A festival celebrating the manifestation of a deity. (Sometimes spec. applied to Christmas) 1745 A. BUTLER *Lives Saints* (1836) I 26 note, The Greeks still keep the Epiphany with the birth of Christ on Christmas-day, which they call *Theophany*, or the manifestation of God. [1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl Supp*, *Theophania*, *θεοφάνεια*, a festival observed by the Delphians upon the day whereon Apollo first manifested himself to them.]

Hence **Theophanic**, *a*, of or pertaining to theophany, **Theophanism**, theophany; **Theophanous** *a*, characterized by theophany.

1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* III 2346 Novision is without a theophanic element. 1886 C. A. BRIGGS *Messianic Proph* i vi § 10. 20 It is the theophanic manifestation of God in forms of time and space and the sphere of physical nature. 1849 LADY WILDE *Menhold's Sidonia Soc* iii xiii II 184 note, All the theophanisms (God-manifestations) recorded in the Old Testament. 1909 *19th Cent* Oct. 676 This theophanic land.

Theophilanthropist (*θεοφιλάτροπος*) [f THEO- + *PHILANTHROPIST*, after F. *theophilanthrope*, error etymologically to express 'loving God and man', though etymologically it ought to mean 'a divine philanthropist'.] A member of a sect of Deists which appeared in France in 1796.

1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIV 554 It is satisfactory to observe how nearly the Theophilanthropists agree with the more thinking Christians. 1798 HCL. M. WILLIAMS *Tour Suisse* I v 79 This sect, distinguished by the name of Theophilanthropists, the friends of God and man. 1801 BULSHAM *Geo. III*, an 1797 (R), The Directory gave great encouragement to a new sect recently established under the name of the philanthropists.—These religionists, rejecting all revelation, confined their worship to one Supreme Being. 1897 *Daily News* 16 Jan 6/2 The Society of Theophilanthropists, whose first public meeting was held in Paris, January 16, 1797, was of purely religious origin. *attrib*, 1843 SOUTHBY in *Q Rev* XXVIII 502 The proffered service of the Theophilanthropist lecturers. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl* III 2347 God, virtue, and the immortality of the soul, formed the three articles of the Theophilanthropist creed.

So **Theophilanthrope** [as in F.] in same sense; **Theophilanthropic**, *adj*, of or pertaining to theophilanthropy or theophilanthropist, **Theophilanthropism** = next.

1803 in *Spirit Pub Jnl* vii 254 We give and bequeath to our friend the Elector of Bavaria, the Bible of the *Theophilanthropes. 1843 *tr Custine's Empire of Cesar* III 64 Their whole adjustment reminds one of the theophilanthropes of the French republic. 1797 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXIII, 560 The illuminated or *theophilanthropic sect who are supposed to reject the Old and to socialize the New Testament. 1895 PERRONNE *Veil of Liberty* 389 Jean had now transformed his Huguenot church into a Theophilanthropic temple. 1804 LARWOOD *No Gun Boats* 32 Having revolted from the Goddess of Reason, and the scheme of *Theophilanthropism. 1860 GARDNER *Faith's World* II. 899/2 An attempt was made by Lamennais to revive Theophilanthropism in 1840, but it utterly failed.

Theophilanthropy. [a F. *theophilanthropie*, intended to express 'love to God and man'. cf. *prec.*] The deistic system of the theophilanthropists, based on a belief in the existence of God and in the immortality of the soul.

Theophilanthropy was adopted in France as a substitute for Roman Catholicism. *Ibid* Oct 2 1801-2.

1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev* XXVII, 500 The rise of Martinism and of Theophilanthropy. 1847 J. HARE *Pict. Faith* 7 His Christianity has been stunted and enervated, in a sort of sentimental theophilanthropy. 1895 PERRONNE *Veil of Liberty* 395 The pastor of Versailles closed his church and reopened it to preach Theophilanthropy.

Theophile, *-ist*, *-philosophic*: see **THEO-**.

Theophobia (*θεοφοβία*) [f THEO- + *-PHOBIA*, Cf. F. *theophobie* (a 1784 in Littré *Suppl.*)] Anxious

fear of God, dread of divine anger; rarely, aversion to or hatred of God. So **Theophobist** (*-phobist*), one who is affected with theophobia.

1870 O. W. HOLMES *Mechanism* (1888) 105 Pascal, whose reverence amounted to theophobia. 1885 SWINBURNE *Misc.* (1886) 239 His masterpiece of *Cain*, might seem to a devout spirit to have been dictated by actual theophobia. 1899 *Expositor* Oct 317 Those men laboured under a terrible disease—it is called Theophobia. 1885 Mrs H V. ARN *tr Amel's Jnl* II 134 A theophobist, whom faith in goodness rouses to a fury of contempt.

Theophoric, *-ous*, *-physical*: see **THEO-**.

Theophylline (*βιολίνη*) *Chem* [irreg f mod L *thea* TEA + Gr. *φύλλον* leaf + *-INE* 5.] A colourless alkaloid, C₁₅H₁₁N₃O₂, found in tea-leaves. 1894 in MORLEY & MUIR *Watts' Dict Chem* IV. 682/2 1899 *Syd Soc Lex*, *Theophyllin*, an alkaloid discovered in tea. It is isomeric with the base obtained from cacao (theobromine) and with paraxanthin, but differs from them in its reactions.

Theopneust (*θεοπνεύστ*), *a*. [ad G1 *θεο-πνεύστος*, f *θεός* God + *-πνεύστος* inspired, f stem *πνευ-* of *πνέιν* to breathe, blow.] Divinely inspired. 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii 30 Which delivers down all the books which make up our Canon of Scripture, for Canonical, and Theopneust. 1806 G. S. FABER *Diss Prophecies* (1814) II 324 The promotion of image-worship, the purpose for which this, misnamed theopneust assembly met together. 1884 *tr Wellhausen's Hist Israel* I iii 48 Their polemic is a purely prophetic one, i.e. individual, theopneust, independent of all traditional opinions.

So **Theopneustic** *a* in same sense, **Theopneusty** [Ger. *theopneustie* (Heyse 1837), f *theopneustie* (Littré)], **Theopneustia** [Gr. *θεοπνευστία*], divine inspiration; also **Theopneustian**.

1660 S. FISHER *Rusticks Alarm* iv 1 Wks (1679) 592 Denying any such *Theopneustian [sic], Divine Inspiration, Revelation, Motion, immediate Mission. 1894 *Thinker* VI 67 According to this theory, the writers of the books of Kings and Chronicles needed and received less of theopneustia than the prophet Isaiah or the Evangelist John. 1897 HARE *Guesses* Ser. 1 (1873) 209 Its [Christianity's] anthropomorphism is theopneustic. 1847 J. W. DONALDSON *Vind Protest Princ* 50 If man, in his higher nature, a theopneustic being. 1847 WILSTER, *Theopneustic, divine inspiration.

Theopolitics, *sb* *pl. rare*. [f THEO- + *-POLITICS*] Politics based on the law of God. So **Theopolitician**, one who bases his politics on conformity to the will of God or the divine law, **Theopolity**, a polity based on the law of God.

1736 BAILY (1680) *Pref*, *Theopolitics* godly or divine Politics. *Ibid*, *Theopolity*, a godly or divine Administration of the Republic. 1867 *Union Rev.* July 346 He is not so much a politician as a theopolitician.

Theopsychism: see **THEO-**.

Theor (*θεο*). *Gr. Antiq.* Also in L. form **theo** *rus*. [mod. ad. Gr. *θεω-δς* spectator, one who travels in order to see things, also an envoy, ambassador see **THEORY** 2.] An ambassador or envoy sent on behalf of a state, esp. to consult an oracle or perform a religious rite. (Cf. **THEORY** 2.)

1847 GROTE *Greece* ii ix III 37 The Theors or sacred envoys appeared with ostentatious pomp. 1849 *Ibid* ii iv VII 73 The tent which the Athenian theors provided for their countrymen visitors to the games. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk Poets* iii 90 He went as a Theorus to the shrine of Delphi.

Theorbo (*θεορβ*). Also *7 theorboe*, *7-8-orba*; *7 theorb*, *7-8-orb*, *8-9-orbe*. [ad F. *thorbe*, *thorbe* (17th c.), ad It *thorba* 'a kind of musical instrument used among country people' (Florio 1598), Sp. *thorba*. The spelling with *th* appears first in Eng. (prob. after the THEO-group); the ending -o for It and Sp. -a occurs in other words: see *-ADO*. Origin of the It. word unknown—some suggest that it was named after the inventor.] A large kind of lute with a double neck and two sets of tuning-pegs, the lower holding the melody strings and the upper the bass strings; much in vogue in the 17th century. (Cf. **AROLUTE**.)

1605 CHAPMAN *All Fools Plays* 1873 I 144 Cor. Take thy Theorbo for my sake a little. *Val* By heaven, this month I touch not a Theorbo. 1611 CORYAT *Cruicities* 252 Two singular fellows played together upon Theorboes. 1652 BENLOWES *Theoph* I iv, There sweet Religion stings and tines, and skues The Souls Theorb, and doth infuse Grave Dorick Epods. 1690 SHADWELL *Ann. Bigot* iv 1, I had provided this drum to sing to, which is better than a Theorb, or Harpsichord. 1697 *tr. C. Lass D'Amoy's Trav.* (1706) 258, I never saw any Virginals or Theorbo's here. 1899 E. GOSSE *7 Donne* i. 28 A madrigal for the theorbo. 1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 338/2 The whole household purchased Theorbes.

attrib and *Comb* 1657 J. GAMBLE (*title*) Ayres and Dialogues. To be Sung to the Theorbo-Lute or Bass-Viol. 1676 T. MACE *Musick's Monum.* 236 A Stop. which my Work-man calls the Theorboe Stop. 1688 PLAYFORD (*title*) Harmonia Sacra. with a Thorow bass for the Theorbo Lute, Bass-Viol, Harpsichord, or Organ. 1880 SHORTHOUSE *7. Inglesant* xxii, He found a young man, playing on a double-necked theorbo.

Hence **Theorboed** (*-d*) *phl a*, converted into a theorbo, **Theorbist**, a player on the theorbo.

1611 CORYAT *Cruicities* 252 These two Theorbists concluded the night's musick. 1889 A. J. HIRKINS in *Grove Dict Mus* IV 100/2 Early in the 17th century many large lutes had been altered to theorbos by substituting double necks for the original single ones. The theorbo engraved in

Mersenne's 'Harmonie Universelle' (Paris, 1636) is really a theorboed lute.

Theorem (thēōrēma, sb. Also 6-7 -eme. [ad late L. *theōrēma* (Gellius), a. Gr. θεωρημα, -μα, spectacle, speculation, theory, (in Euclid) a proposition to be proved, f. θεωρεῖν to be a spectator (θεωρός), to look at, inspect. Perh directly a. F. *théorème* (*thorème* in Rabelais).]

A universal or general proposition or statement, not self-evident (thus distinguished from an AXIOM), but demonstrable by argument (in the strict sense, by necessary reasoning); 'a demonstrable theoretical judgement' (Abp Thomson).

a. In Mathematics and Physics, *spec.* in Geometry, a proposition embodying merely something to be proved, as distinguished from a PROBLEM (sense 4), which embodies something to be done.

Particular theorems are usually named after their discoverers or investigators, as *Boole's*, *Carnot's*, *Cauchy's*, *Cayley's*, *Clifford's*, *Euler's*, *Fermat's*, *Fleurybach's*, *Gallé's*, *Lagrange's*, *Lambert's*, *Maclaurin's*, *Newton's*, *Pappus's*, *Pascal's*, *Ptolemy's*, *Riemann's*, *Sylvester's*, *Taylor's*, *Wallis's*, *Wilson's* (etc.) *theorem*. Sometimes by defining adjectives, as the BINOMIAL, EXPONENTIAL, MULTINOMIAL *theorem*.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* Argt. The Theoremes, (whiche may be called approved truths) serunge for the due knowledge and sure proofe of all conclusions. 8 A Geometrye. 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Euclid* I. Introd. 8 A Theoreme, is a proposition, which requirith the searching out and demonstration of some propertie. of some figure. 1624 SELDEN in Drayton *Poly-obl.* A. 111, His Geometrical Theorem finding the squares of an Orthogonal triangles sides. 1752 FRANKLIN *Lett. Wks.* 1889 II. 253, I thank you for communicating the illustration of the theorem concerning light. 1806 HUTTON *Course Math.* I. 2 A Theorem is a demonstrative proposition, in which some property is asserted, and the truth of it required to be proved.

A set or collection of such Theorems constitutes a Theory. 1836 tr. *Lacroix's Diff. & Int. Calculus* 22 This formula is called Taylor's Theorem, from the English geometer by whom it was discovered. 1862 H. SPENCER *First Princ.* II. xvi. § 136 Geometrical theorems grew out of empirical methods.

b. In general sense, or in reference to any particular science or technical subject. (In quot. 1697 applied to an axiom.)

1597 HOOKER *Ecc. Pol.* v. lxxvi. § 2 The first being a Theoreme both vnderstood and confest of all, to labour in prooffe thereof were superfluous. 1615 CROOKS *Body of Man.* 27, I call it a Science, because it hath vniuersall or general Theoremes or Maximes, and common Notions. 1649 JEN. TAYLOR *Gr. Exemp.* I. Ad Sect. vi. 105 Christian Princes cannot be restrained [from war] with the engagements and peaceful Theoremes of a holy Religion. 1676 COLLEY *Astrol.* 143 Note that by the word Theorem is understood a Speculation or an undoubted Rule or Principle in any Science or Art, and is that which respects Contemplation more than Practice. 1697 tr. *Burgersdicius his Logica* xxii. 90 Action to . . . These Theorems the Sense of them is manifest enough. 1766 BLOCCARIA *Ess. Crimes* xiv. (1793). 51 The following general theorem is of great use in determining the certainty of facts. 1835 I. TAYLOR *Spir. Despot.* III. 101 In working the abstract theorem of a church polity. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. 374 A demonstrable judgment, or one which is announced as needing proof, if theoretical, is called a Theorem.

Hence **Theorem** v., *trans.* to express in or by means of a theorem.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* I. (1872) 23 They are matters which refuse to be theoremized and diagramed. 1891 G. MEREDITH *One of our Conq.* I. vii. 121 Euclid would have theorem'd it out for you at a glance.

Theorematic (thēōrēmatik, a. [ad. Gr. θεωρηματικός, f. θεωρημα-, THEOREM + -ικός, -IO. Cf. *problematic*.] Pertaining to, by means of, or of the nature of a theorem. Also † **Theorematical** a. Hence **Theorematically** *adv.* in the way of or by means of a theorem. So **Theorematicist** (-emātist), one who discovers or formulates a theorem. Also † **Theoremic** a. = *theorematic*; † **Theoremist** = *theorematicist*.

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Theorematic* or *Theoretick*, belonging to a theoreme, or to contemplation. 1879 W. E. FORSTER in T. W. Reid *Life* (1888) II. 224 The old principle was the Theorematic rule of the Sultan. 1908 *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 102 Theorematic Demonstration. 1730 BAILEY (folio), **Theorematic*, of Theorems. 1755 JOHNSON, *Theorematic*, Theorematic, Theoremick. 1654 URQUHART *Jewel Wks.* (1834) 291 *Theorematically to infer consequences from infallible maxims. 1788 T. TAYLOR *Proclus* I. 109 We ought to conceive all those theorematically, but not problematically. 1797 BAILEY vol. II, **Theorematic*, . . . a Finder out or Producer of Theorems. 1791 GRAY *Cosm. Sacra* II. v. 52 *Theoremick Truth, or that which lies in the Conceptions we have of Things. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.* **Theoremist*, a professor of Theorems.

Theoretic (thēōretik, a. (sb.)) [ad. late L. *theōreticus* (a 397 Ambrosius *Exameron* I. 5 § 17, *theōretic* artes opposed to *actuosae*), a. Gr. θεωρητικός contemplative, f. θεωρεῖν to look at, inspect. So F. *théorique* (1721 in Hatz.-Damm.).]

† L. Speculative. *Obs.*

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/2 Of Theoretick Philosophy one part enquires into things immutable and the first causes of things. 1706 PHILLIPS, *Theoretick*, *Theoretical*, or *Theoric*, belonging to Theory; Speculative.

2 (Rendering Gr. θεωρητικός in Aristotle.) Contemplative, as opposed to active or practical (πρακτικός): cf. CONTEMPLATIVE A. 3. *rare*.

1907 J. SMITH in *Hibbert Jnl.* Oct. 117 In Aristotle we find the affirmation of the superior value . . . of the 'theoretic' or spiritual life to the practical life.

3 = THEORETICAL 2.

a 1661 FULLER *Worshippes*, *Cornw.* (1662) I. 202 Attaining to great perfection in the Theoretick, and practical parts of those professions. 1750 JOHNSON *Rambler* No. 77 ¶ Few men, celebrated for theoretick wisdom, live with conformity to their precepts. 1773 *Life N. Providence* 65, I soon reduced my Theoretic Knowledge to Practice. 1862 TYNDALL *Mountain* 11 to Our master minds built their theoretic edifices upon the rock of fact.

b. = THEORETICAL 2 b.

1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev. Wks.* V. 234 Is it then true, that it was of absolute necessity the whole fabric should be pulled down, and the area cleared for the erection of a theoretick experimental edifice in its place? 1837 CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* II. I. 11, Plots which cannot be executed; which are mostly theoretic. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Universities* Wks. (Bohm) II. 91 Seven years' residence is the theoretic period for a master's degree.

c. Of persons, their minds, etc. Versed in or proceeding by the scientific theory of the subject; opposed to *empirical*; also, Given to theories, speculative; theorizing; sometimes opp. to *practical*; = THEORETICAL 3 a, b.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* v. The theoretic physicians were such as went on the foot of reason, in opposition to the empirical physicians, who went wholly on experience. 1783 *Port. Chirurge. Wks.* II. 435 To which theoretic and whimsical people have assigned this disease. 1872 GEO. ELIOT *Middlem.* I. Her mind was theoretic, and yearned by its nature after some lofty conception of the world. *Ibid.* lxxvii, Distinguished in his side of the county as a theoretic and practical farmer.

4. Relating to the moral perception of beauty (Used in this sense by Ruskin, in preference to *aesthetic*; see quot. and cf. THEORIA 2.)

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. 1 § 10 The Theoretic faculty is concerned with the moral perception and appreciation of ideas of beauty. And the error respecting it is . . . calling it Aesthetic, degrading it to a mere operation of sense.

B. sb.

1. Usually *pl.* Theory (as opposed to *practic*, practice); theoretical matters (= next, B.).

1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* v. (1701) 180/1 The Science of things that are is called Theoretick, of those which pertain to Action Practick. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Theoreticks*, those things that belong to the Speculative part of Physick. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 160 Morals come before contemplation, ethics before theoretics. 1865 HOBSON *Time & Space* II. ix § 68, 566 The three functions are conation, cognition, and feeling. The three branches of knowledge founded on these are Technic, Theoretic, and Teleologic.

2. A person devoted to a life of contemplation. (See quot.; cf. 2 above, and THEORIC sb. 4.)

a 1832 BENTHAM *Deontology* (1834) I. 54 A band of men, whom he [the Moralist] calls theoretics. These men look to contemplation alone for the summum bonum. To reach the summit of human felicity, a man has nothing to do but to contemplate. Who would not be a theoretic?

Theoretical (thēōretikāl, a. (sb.)) [f. as prec. + -AL; see -IOAL.]

† L. (In sense of Gr. θεωρητικός, L. *theōreticus*.) Of or pertaining to contemplation, contemplative.

1616 BULLOKAR *Eng. Expos.*, *Theoretical*, that which belongeth to contemplation or inward knowledge of a thing. 1633 COCKERAM, *Theoreticall*, belonging to studie or contemplation.

2 Of, pertaining or relating to theory; of the nature of or consisting in theory. Often opp. to *practical*.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* vi. 207 They fall into great confusions in many theoretical matters of no small moment. 1700 C. NESBIT *Antid. Arum.* (1827) 99 The persons . . . had merely escaped . . . through a theoretical knowledge of the Lord. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s.v. *Theoretic*, The sciences are ordinarily divided into theoretical, as theology, philosophy, &c. and practical, as medicine, law, &c. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* II. x (1773) 477 The theoretical arguments which have been brought to prove that the existence of a southern continent is necessary to preserve an equilibrium between the two hemispheres. 1830 MACINTOSH *Eth. Philos.* Wks. 1846 I. 177 In the strictly theoretical part his exposition is considerably fuller. 1860 MAURY *Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) viii. § 38 These observations agree with the theoretical deductions. 1860 ASP. THOMSON *Laws Th.* § 129 274 Judgments that relate to speculation only are called theoretical, those which refer to practice are practical.

b. That is such according to theory; existing only in theory, ideal, hypothetical.

1836 HENRY *Chem.* II. 699 The theoretical numbers not agreeing with the experimental results, which are those of Dr. John Davy. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Law Rep.* 11 Q. B. Div. 556 The attachment was granted for something more than a mere theoretical contempt. 1883 GILMOUR *Mongols* xvii. 204 A man whose existence is evidently . . . theoretical.

3. a. Of the mind or intellectual faculties; Having the power of forming theories; speculative.

a 1654 J. SMITH *Sol. Disc.* iv. 115 As for the mind and theoretical power. 1863 E. V. NEALE *Anal. Th. & Nat.* 117 The intuitions of space and time, and the conceptions of relation drawn from the theoretical reason.

b. Of persons: Addicted to theory; constructing or dealing with theories; speculative.

1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* vi. (1872) 211 What is to be done? . . . a question which theoretical constitution-builders may find easy to answer. 1859 DARWIN *Orig. Spec.* I. (1860) 12 Doubts have been thrown on this principle only by theoretical writers. 1902 J. DENNEY *Death of Christ* III. 121 The

simplest preacher and the most effective is always the most absolutely theoretical.

B. sb. (pl.) Theoretical points or matters. 1860 H. B. WILSON in *Ess. & Rev.* 181 It is strange to expect all ministers to be of one opinion in theoreticals.

Theoretically, *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a theoretic or theoretical manner.

a. In the way of or by means of theory; in relation to theory. (In quot. 1701 perh. = contemplatively, speculatively.)

1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* I. v. 235 As they [the Divine Ideas] are thus independent upon the existence of things in nature, so also upon all mind or understanding, that is, I mean, as conceptions, or theoretically considered. 1748 HARTLEY *Observ. Man.* I. III. 343 This lessens the Difference theoretically also. 1831 BREWSTER *Optics* xxxiii § 163 274 Huygens investigated the subject, both experimentally and theoretically. 1886 *Manch. Exam.* 6 Jan. 3/1 Questions which are theoretically interesting to thoughtful people and practically interesting to every one.

b. According to theory, in theory, ideally; hypothetically (as opp. to actually).

1790 C. C. PINCHNEY in Sparks *Corr. Amer. Rev.* IV. 341 One great advantage, that might not attend a Constitution theoretically perfect. 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* II. ix, The position was not quite so pleasant as theoretically, he had deemed it. 1875 WHITNEY *Life Lang.* iv. 67 The possible number of human articulations is theoretically infinite.

Theoretician (thēōretikān, [f. THEORIC + -IAN; see -ICIAN]) One who treats of or studies the theoretical side of a subject, = THEORIST 1.

1886 Q. Rev. Jan. 284 Not a mere theoretician or 'statist'. 1891 *Athenaeum* 29 Aug. 299/2 Among mathematical theoreticians Mr. Prout occupies a distinguished position.

Theoretico- (thēōretiko), combining form from Gr. θεωρητικός THEORIC, THEORETICAL, as in *theoretico-practical* a., pertaining to or skilled in the theory as well as the practice of a subject.

1832 AUSTIN *Jurispr.* (1879) II. 1122 A theoretico-practical lawyer extensively versed in law, and in the sciences related to law.

|| **Theoria** (thēōriā), *rare*. [a. Gr. θεωρία a looking at, contemplation, f. θεωρεῖν to look at.]

† L. ? Contemplation, survey. *Obs. rare*.

1590 MARLOWE and P. Tamburl. iv. III, My love, In whom the learned Rabbis of this age Might find as many wondrous miracles As in the theoria of the world!

2. The perception of beauty regarded as a moral faculty. (Used in this sense by Ruskin, in contradistinction to *aesthesis*; cf. THEORETIC a. 4.)

1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* II. III. 1 § 1 The impressions of beauty are neither sensual nor intellectual, but moral, and for the faculty receiving them no term can be more accurate than that employed by the Greeks, 'Theoretic', which I pray permission . . . to use, and to call the operation of the faculty itself, Theoria. *Ibid.* § 6 The mere animal consciousness of the pleasantness I call Aesthesis, but the exulting, reverent, and grateful perception of it I call Theoria.

Theoric (thēōrik, sb. and a. 1 *Obs.* or *arch.* Also 4-5 -ik, 4-7 -ike, 4-9 -ique, 5-6 -yke, -yque, 6-7 -ioke, -ioque, 6-8 -ick. [ME. *theorique* in Gower, a. OF. *theorique* (13th c. in Godef., opposed to *pratique* practice), prob. repr. a med L. *theōrica*, Gr. θεωρηκή (not recorded in this sense); cf. med L. *theōricus* adj. (13th c. in Du Cange) in *vita theōrica* the contemplative life. The place of the stress, as in *ca tholic*, is due to Fr. derivation.

(L. **theōricā* sb., attributed in the Dicts. to Jerome, is now eliminated as an error, the word being θεωρηκία.)]

A. sb. 1. = THEORY 1 4, 5. chiefly in sense 4 b; often opposed to *practic* or *practical*. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1390 GOWER *Conf.* III. 85 The nature of Philosophie, Which Aristotle. Declareth. As of three points in principal Wherof the firste in special is Theorique. 1483 CAXTON *Gold. Leg.* 389 b/2 Philosophie is deuoyded in thre in theorique in practice and in logyque. 1565 J. HALL *Hist. Exposit.* (Percy Soc.) 42 Chirurgery cannot be perfectly learned without theorie. 1599 SHAKS, *Ham.* I. i. 52 So that the Art and Practique part of Life, Must be the Mistresse to this Theorique. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* II. Explain, Words, *Theorique*, or *Theorique*, contemplative knowledge without action and practise. 1604 SHAKS *Obs.* I. 1 24. 1720 STRYVE *Stow's Surv.* (1754) I. vi. 32/2 The great French Philosopher Des Cartes telling us, that, from the Theorique of the Moon, the Moon moves so in her elliptical Orb [etc.] 1836 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* iv. 105 These matters, may rather be termed the theorie than the practise of reform. 1853 [see PRACTIC sb. 1.]

† b. A theoretical treatise or discourse. *Obs.*

c 1391 CHAUCER *Astrol. Treat.* 3 The 4. partie shal ben a theoric to declare the Moeuynge of the celestial bodies with [be] causes.

† c. *pl.* Theoricos; theoretical statements or notions, theory; often opp. to *practics* or *practice*.

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* I. Defin., As they in theyr theorikes (which ar only mind workes) do precisely vnderstand these definitions. 1602 BLUNDEVILLE (*titile*) The Theoriques of the seven Planets, shewing all their diuerse motions. 1637 WORTON *Lett.* (1707) II. 371 He was . . . a rare mathematician even in algebra and the theoriques. a 1661 FULLER *Worshippes*, *Cornw.* (1662) I. 202 Atwell was well seen in the Theoricks of Physick, and happy in the practise thereof.

† 2. A (mental) view or survey; a conspectus.

1591 LAMBARDE *Eiren. Proheme* 2 A summarie consideration & Theorique of the whole office belonging to this Justice. *Ibid.* I. 4 (*Reading*) The First Booke, containing a Theorique [ed. 1602, or insight] of the office of the Iustices of Peace.

†3. A mechanical device theoretically representing or explaining a natural phenomenon. *Obs.* 1592 *Der Comp. Rehears* (Chetham Soc.) 28 Divers other instruments as the theorick of the eighth sphere, the ninth and tenth, with an horizon and meridian of copper. 1594 BLUNDELL *Exerc.* vi. Intro. (1636) 668 In the Limbs of the backe part is described the Theorick of the Sun, to know the by what signe and degree the Sun is every day by laying the Dioptr thereto. 1657 W. RAND tr *Gasendi's Life Perier* i. 145 He caused a mechanical Theoric printed theorie, the L. is theorick mechanicum or Instrument to be made that the Places of the Stars might be calculated.

†4. A man devoted to contemplation or speculation, a member of a contemplative sect of Essenes. (Cf. PRAOTIC sb. 3) *Obs.*

1625 T. GODWIN *Moses & Aaron* i. xii 62 Of these Essenes there were two sorts, some Theorick, giving themselves wholly to speculation; others Practick, laborious in handy-crafts. a 1641 B. MOUNTAGU *Acts & Mon.* vii. (1642) 430 The one sect hee names Theoriques or Contemplators. 1798 W. TAYLOR in *Monthly Rev.* XXVII 212 To the theoric, or instructors, a supper only.

†B. adj. 1. = THEORETIC 3, THEORETICAL 2 (Often opp. to *practic* = practical) *Obs.*

1551 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl.* i. Defin. This exactnes of definition is more meete for onely Theorick speculation, then for practise and outwurd worke. 1662 PLAYFORD *Skilful Mus.* i. 1 (1674) 5 A true Rule of the Theorick part of Musick. 1726 *Adv. Capt. R. Boyle* (1768) 25 Gardening I always took Delight in, both Theoric and Practic. 1804 W. TAYLOR in *Crit. Rev.* Ser. iii. III 528 These were daily instructed both in the theoric and practic parts of the Pythagorean philosophy.

†2. Knowing or studying the theory of things; theorizing; contemplative, speculative, = THEORETIC a. 2, 3 c, THEORETICAL 1, 3. *Obs.*

1599 B. JONSON *Cynthia's Rev.* ii. iii, According to our subdivision of a counter, elementary, practice, and theoric. Your counter theoric, is he that hath arrived to his faithest, and doth now know the court rather by speculation than practice. 1602 PLAT *Delights for Ladies* Epit. (1605) 3 By fancie frame within a theoricque braine. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Dowry* ii. 1, A man but young, Yet old in judgment; theoric and practic in all humanity.

Theoric (thēōrik), a. 2 *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. *Gr. θεωρία* pertaining to spectacles, f. *θεωρία* viewing, beholding.] Pertaining to or connected with public spectacles, religious functions, and solemn embassies applied esp. to a fund provided for these purposes from the public treasury at Athens. (Cf. THEORY 2)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. By the law of Eubulus, it was made a capital crime to pervert the theoric money to any other use; even to employ it in the occasions of war. 1854 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxv IX 526 The Theoric Board, or Paymasters for the general expenses of public worship and sacrifice. 1884 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 342 Pericles by his theoric largesses, helped to swell the city mob of idlers.

†Theoretical, a. *Obs.* [f. as THEORIC a. 1 + -AL. see -ICAL]

a. = THEORIC a. 1 i. (Often opp. to *practical*) 1571 DIGGES *Pantom* Epit. 41 b, A Discourse Geometrical. containing sundry Theoretical and practical propositions. a 1659 FOTHERBY *Atheism* ii. viii 5 (1622) 292 Wee must 109 ne theoricall and practicall vertues together. 1651 BIGGS *New Disp.* § 230 Theoricall or practical phlebotomy. 1730 MALCOLM (*title*) A new system of Arithmetick Theoretical and Practical.

b. = THEORETICAL 3. 1594 PLAT *Diverse new Sorts* *Style* 26, I thinke that those did not obtaine thisskul by any true theoricall imagination, but they did fynde the same without any seeking. 1653 COWLEY *Verses & Ess.* *Disc. O. Cromwell* (1669) 96, I see you are a Pedant, and Theoretical Statesman, a Theoricall Common-wealths-man, an Utopian Dreamer. 1730 MALCOLM *Syst. Arith.* Pref. 6 The Theoretical writers have treated Arithmetick as a Science.

c. Contemplative, speculative *rare* 1612 T. TAYLOR *Comin. Titus* i. 15 281 Their cheife and eminent inward parts are defiled, whether we consider the theoricall part, that is, the minde and vnderstanding, or the practical facultie (included in the conscience). 1734 WATERLAND *Doctrin. Holy Trinity* 513 That Three-fold Method of commenting which St. Jerome lays down, namely, the Historical, Tropological, and Theorical; or, in more familiar terms, the literal, moral, and sublime.

†Theoretically, adv. *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In theoric; = THEORETICALLY a.

1571 DIGGES *Pantom* iv. xxv Gg, Hitherto have I onely intreated of the fine regular bodies, Theoretically and practically opening sundrie meanes to search out the proportion [etc.] 1640 QUARLES *Enchirid.* 22 It is most requisite for a Prince to prepare against Warre, both Theoretically in reading Heroicall Histories; and practically, in maintaining Martiall discipline. 1680 AUBREY *Lives, W. Holder* (1898) I 404 He is very musical, both theoricall and practically.

Theorician (thēōriān), [f. (after F. *théoricien*) on THEORIC sb. + -IAN; cf. *logician, physician*, etc.] A holder of a theory; = THEORIST.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* L. 16 To examine Mr. Porter the statistician, to discover a decisive refutation of Mr. Porter the free-trade theorician. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* x Oct. 3 1/2 Some editors believed, at the promptings of jealous theoricians, that the Pasteur system was a fallacy. 1905 *Athenaeum* 16 Sept. 365 1/2 Two other poets... are considered in these pages, and then some theoricians.

†Theoricon (thēōrikōn). *Gr. Antiq.* Also -kon. [a. *Gr. θεωρίκον*, neut. of *θεωρίκος* THEORIC a. 2] The theoric fund in ancient Athens: see THEORIC a. 2

1828 tr *Boeckh's Public Econ. Athens* I 294 The payment of the theoric on out of the public money was first introduced by Pericles. This distribution of the Theoric filled the theatre. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sci.*, etc., *Theoricon*, in ancient Attic History, the name given to that portion of the revenue of the state which was reserved for the purpose of theatrical representations. 1850 GROTE *Greece* ii. lxxv VIII 424 The manager of the Theoricon or religious festival-fund.

Theorism (thēōrizm) *rare*. [f. as next + -ISM] Theorizing, speculation.

1856 H. R. RYMONDS in *Life* v (1898) 125 The lynx-eyed theorism of Lepsius. 1906 *Contemp. Rev.* July 60 Dead, dry-as-dust theorism.

Theorist (thēōrist). [f. THEORY (or its Gr. or L. source) + -IST] 1. An adept in the theory (as distinct from the practice) of a subject. Often with mixture of sense 2.

1594 CAREW *Huair's Exam.* *Wits* xii (1596) 177 It is a miracle to find out a Phisition, who is both a great Theorist, and withall a great Practitioner. 1664 POWER *Exp. Philos.* Pref. 16 The Theorists in Comical Sections. 1784 COOK's *Voy. Pacific Ocean* v vii III 144 note, Burney perhaps the greatest musical theorist of this or any other age. 1855 MACALLAN *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV 492 It is curious that a man who, as a theorist, was distinguished by the largeness of his views should, in practice, have been distinguished by the obstinacy with which he adhered to an ancient mode of doing business.

2. One who theorizes; one who frames or propounds a theory or theories, a theoretical investigator or writer; one who holds or maintains a theory, sometimes, a framer or maintainer of a mere hypothesis or speculation (cf. THEORY 1 6).

1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 115 That a Brock or Badger hath his legs of one side shorter then of the other, an opinion received not only by theorists and unexperienced believers, but assented unto by most who beheld and hunt them daily. 1692 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* vii 204 It [gravitation] is lately demonstrated by that very excellent and divine theorist Mr. Isaac Newton. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobd's Abyssinia, Descr.* x 106 Some of these Theorists have been pleas'd to declare it as their favourite Notion. 1884 *Spectator* 4 Oct. 1309 1/2 As a theorist on law, he has a distinctive place of his own.

Theorize (thēōrizē), v [f. as prec. + -IZE. cf. med. L. *theōrizāre* (Scotus Erigena a 880)]

†1. *trans.* To contemplate, survey *Obs. rare* 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 223 Hitherto we have bene practicall, let mee now draw your eyes to theorize in general the severall properties and fashions of this great Empire.

2. *intr.* To form or construct theories. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 6 Let us theoricize a little upon the Mathematicques. 1797 GILLES *Aristotle's Ethics* x vii. I 397 Even unassisted and alone, though perhaps better with assistants, he [the sage] can still think and theorize. 1809-10 COLERIDGE *Friend* i. iv (1865) 118 The meanest of men has his theory, and to think at all is to theorize. 1845 JENN *Gen. Princ. Law* in *Encycl. Metaph.* II 677 1/2 He did not theorize without regard to facts and experience. a 1862 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1872) I 16.

3. *trans.* To construct a theory of or about 1848 W. A. BUTLER *Hist. Anc. Philos.* (1856) I. 40 [Mechanics] theorizes the forces and motions of the masses, [Chemistry] the intimate structure of each.

b. To suppose, or assume, in the way of theory. (With simple obj. or obj. clause) 1838 G. S. FABER *Inquiry* 107 We can scarcely theorize a lower depth than this glaring and scandalous prostitution of justice. 1863 COWDEN CLARKE *Shaks. Char.* xx. 507 He theorized that the difference between a pea and nothing could make no difference to the poor beast.

c. To make or constitute in theory; to bring into or out of some condition theoretically. 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIII 697 He had theorized himself into the future husband of his ward. 1864 LOWELL *McClellan's Rep.* *Prose Wks.* 1890 V. 97 The one thing that cannot be theorized out of existence is a lost campaign. 1886 J. KER *Serm.* Ser. ii (1887) xi 171 Men theorize it into a thing of natural growth.

Hence **Theorizing** *vb.* *sb.* and *pp.* a.; also **Theorization**, the action of theorizing, construction of a theory or theories; **Theorizer**, one who theorizes.

1820 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) IV. 325 The misconstruction, interpolations, and theorizations of fanatics. 1854 E. G. HOILAND *Mem. F. Badger* 417 Men who have no tendency to speculative theorization. 1849 CARLILE *Crit. & Misc. Ess.* *Novels* (1872) II 197 A great and original plan, very different from that of our idle theorists and generalizers. 1870 PROCTOR *Other Worlds* 3 Not the mere fanciful theoriser, but men of the highest eminence in science. 1818 HALLAM *Mid Ages* (1872) I. Pref. 6 A fault too common, that of theorising upon an imperfect induction. 1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 2) 127 One fact is worth a volume of theorizing. 1792 J. BELLAMY *Hist. New Hampsh.* III 219 The inconsistent conclusions of these theorising philosophers. 1891 *Athenaeum* 5 Dec. 753 1/2 We find the utmost scorn expressed [by Moltke] for theorizing demagogues.

Theory (thēōri). Also; -ie, -ee. [ad. late L. *theōria* (Jerome in Ezech. xii. xl. 4), a. *Gr. θεωρία* a looking at, viewing, contemplation, speculation, theory, also a sight, a spectacle, abstr. sb. f. *θεωρός* (-*θεωρός*) spectator, looker on, f. stem *θεα-* of *θεάσθαι* to look on, view, contemplate. In mod. use prob. from med. L. transl. of Aristotle. Cf. It. *teoria* (Floio 1598 *teoria*), F. *théorie* (15.. in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

†1. A sight, a spectacle. *Obs. rare* 1605 Dr. ANDREWES *Serm.* *Passion* (1631) 365 Saint Luke

callesth the Passion *theoplas* a Theory or Sight Of our blessed Saviour's whole life or death, there is no part but is a Theorie of it selfe, well worthe our looking on.

†2. Mental view, contemplation *Obs.* [1598-1611 Florio, *Theoria*, contemplation, speculation, deepe study, insight or beholding.] 1611 COTGR., *Theorie*, theorie, contemplation, deepe studie, a sight, or beholding, speculation. 1643 SIR I. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* i. § 45 Nor can I thinke I have the true Theory of death when I contemplate a skull, or behold a Skeleton with those vulgar imaginations it casts upon us. 1646 — *Pseud. Ep.* vii. xix. 385 As they encrease the hatred of vice in some, so doe they enlarge the theory of wickednesse in all. 1653 W. HARVEY *Anat. Exercit.* Pref. xv, All then theory and contemplation (which they count Science) represents nothing but waking mens dreams, and sick mens phantasies. 1710 NORRIS *Chr. Prud.* i. 65 Speculative Knowledge contemplates Truth for itself, and accordingly stops and rests in the Contemplation of it, which is what we commonly call Theory.

3. A conception or mental scheme of something to be done, or of the method of doing it; a systematic statement of rules or principles to be followed. 1597 HOOKER *Ecl. Pol.* v. xxix § 8 If they had been themselves to execute their owne Theorie in this Church. 1643 BR. HALL *Devout Soul* i. 1, It will hardly be believed, how far some of their contemplative men have gone in the theory hereof. 1674 DRYDEN *Prat. Univ. Oxford* 11 Your theories are here to practice brought, As in mechanic operations wrought. 1798 MATRINUS *Papal* iii. ii (1806) II 102 A theory that will not admit of application cannot possibly be just. 1832 AUSTIN *Furber* (1879) II 1133 Theory of what is and theory of what ought to be are perpetually confounded. 1853 BAIGER *Sp. India* 3 June (1876) 4 The theory of the old Government of India was one which could not be defended. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii 219 Even the calm and gentle author of the Christian Year, deliberately framed a theory of Poetic for the express purpose, as it would seem, of excluding the author of Paradise Lost from the first class of poets.

4. A scheme or system of ideas or statements held as an explanation or account of a group of facts or phenomena, a hypothesis that has been confirmed or established by observation or experiment, and is propounded or accepted as accounting for the known facts, a statement of what are held to be the general laws, principles, or causes of something known or observed. 1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 127 Or whether from subterranean fires, I dare not conclude, but leave such theories to those that study Meteors. 1684 BURNET (*title*) *The Theory of the Earth*. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Keisley), *Theories of the Planets*, certain Hypotheses, or Suppositions about the Motions of the Heavens, according to which Astronomers explain the Phenomena or Appearances of the Planets. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v., We say theory of the rainbow, of the microscope the motion of the heart, the operation of purgatives, etc. 1812 PLAYFAIR *Nat. Phil.* (1819) I. 3 A theory is often nothing else but a contrivance for comprehending a certain number of facts under one expression. 1850 GROVE *Conr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 105 Were a theory open to no objection it would cease to be a theory, and would become a law. 1879 M. PATTISON *Milton* xiii 180 The Copernican theory, which placed the sun in the centre of our system, was already the established belief of the few well informed. 1890 A. R. WALLACE *Darwinism* 7 The trust and most complete theory would not enable us to solve all the difficult problems which the whole course of the development of life upon our globe presents to us.

b. That department of an art or technical subject which consists in the knowledge or statement of the facts on which it depends, or of its principles or methods, as distinguished from the practice of it. 1613 R. CAWDREY *Table Alph.* (ed. 3), *Theorie*, the contemplation, or inward knowledge of any art. 1665 BACON *Sylva* § 327 The means, hitherto propounded, to effect it, are in the practice, full of error and imposture, and in the theory, full of unsound imaginations. 1660 R. COKIN *Power & Swif.* Pref. 5 A Musitian, who Composes well, yet understands but little in the theory of Musick. 1795 HUTTON *Math. Dict.* s. v., To be learned in an art, &c., the Theory is sufficient, to be a master of it, both the Theory and practice are requisite. 1827 WHATELY *Logic* (ed. 2) 205 Logic being concerned with the theory of Reasoning. 1884 GROVE *Dict. Mus.* IV 101 1/2 *Theory*, a term often used... to express the knowledge of Harmony, Counter-point, Thorough-bass, etc., as distinguished from the art of playing, which is called 'Practice.'

c. A systematic statement of the general principles or laws of some branch of mathematics, a set of theorems forming a connected system as *the theory of equations, of functions, of numbers, of probabilities*. 1799 W. FRIED (*title*) *The Principles of Algebra*... or the true Theory of Equations established by mathematical demonstration. 1806 [see THEOREMA] 1811 P. BARLOW (*title*) *An Elementary Investigation of the Theory of Numbers*. 1838 [see PROBABILITY 3] 1893 FORSYTH (*title*) *Theory of Functions*.

5. In the abstract (without article): Systematic conception or statement of the principles of something, abstract knowledge, or the formulation of it: often used as implying more or less unsupported hypothesis (cf. 6): distinguished from or opposed to practice (cf. 4 b). *In theory* (formerly *in the theory*): according to theory, theoretically (opp. to *in practice* or *in fact*).

1624 T. MACARNESS in Capt. Smith *Virginia* Pref., That thou mightst read and know and safely see. What he by practice, thou by Theore. 1692 SIR W. HOPE *Fencing-Master* (ed. 2) 164 Theorie without Practice will serve but for little. 1769-72 *Jennius Lett.* Pref. (1820) 17 Theory is at

variance with practise. 1776 J ADAMS *Wks* (1854) IX 375 It is certain, in theory, that the only moral foundation of government is, the consent of the people. 1821 J Q. ADAMS in *Davies Met. Syst.* 11 (1871) 175 A compromise between philosophical theory and inveterate popular habits

6 In loose or general sense. A hypothesis proposed as an explanation, hence, a mere hypothesis, speculation, conjecture; an idea or set of ideas about something; an individual view or notion. Cf. 4.

1792 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 13 Whether I am right in the theory or not, the fact is as I state it. 1794 PALEY *Evid.* (1825) II 347 Theories which have, at different times, gained possession of the public mind. 1829 JAS MILL *Hum. Mind* (1869) II xxv 403 The word theory has been perverted to denote an operation which, consists in supposing and setting down matters supposed as matters observed. Theory in fact has been confounded with Hypothesis. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* xi. (1870) 375 A Theory, sometimes incorrectly used as a synonyme for Hypothesis. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Cradle* L iii 95 So varied are the theories as to the origin of these wonderful sepulchres. 1880 T. A. SPALDING *Eliz. Demost.* 35 This was not a mere theory, but a vital active belief

7. Comb. as *theory-biased* adj., *-building*, *-monger*, *-spinning*, *theory-blind* a., (a) blinded by a theory, so as to be unable to see the facts truly; (b) blind to a theory, i. e. unable to see or apprehend it (cf. *colour-blind*); *theory-man* (*nonce-wd.*), a theorist; *theory-tailor*, contemptuously for a shaper of theories.

1884 Q. Rev. Apr. 337 More 'theory-biased' than Mr. —. 1892 W. S. LILLY *Gl. Eugenia* 230 You cannot help recognising, unless you are 'theory-blind', the law of correlation. 1902 Q. Rev. Apr. 359 No one who is not theory-blind—a very common form of blindness. 1870 *Mirror* No. 107 p. 2 There is something so delightful in this art of 'theory-building'. 1797 DE FOX *Syst. Magic* i. i. (1840) 9 What our learned 'theory-men' insist to have been the causes of the deluge. 1905 *Academy* 4 Feb. 105/1 It is high time that protest be made against the master's works being made the prey of 'theorymongers'. 1904 WINNIE *Prelust. Age* Pief. 13 'There has been a vast amount of 'theory-spinning' in connexion with the early epochs. 1876 M'FREDIN *Beauch. Career* xxxvii. These men are 'theory-tailors' not politicians

Theory 2 (*θῆρῆ* n). *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. *Gr. θεωρία*, the same word as in **THEORY** 1, in a specialized sense.] A body of THEORIES sent by a state to perform some religious rite or duty, a solemn legation.

1842 SMITH'S *Dict. Grk. & Rom. Antiq.* s. v. *Salamina*. They conveyed theories, despatches, &c. from Athens 1850 GROTE *Greece* II v. VII 72 Curiosity to see what figure the 'theory' of Athens would make as to show and splendour 1853 *Ibid.* n. lxviii XI 38 He sent thither his 'theory', or solemn legation for sacrifice, decked in the richest garments.

Theos, early ME. see **THIS**, **THESE**.

Theosoph (*θῆσῶφ*). [= *Fr. théosophe* (a 1784 Diderot in *Littre*), ad. med. L. *theosophus* (Scotus Erigena a 880), a. late Gr. *θεόσοφος* (a 500, Pseudo-Dionysius *De Div. Nom.* § 6) wise concerning God, f. *θεός* God + *σοφός* wise.]

One who pursues **THEOSOPHY** (sense 1). (The med. L. *theosophus* was often used for *theologian*, in contrast with *philosophus*)

1822 SOUTHEY in *Q. Rev.* Jan. 37 This Theosophe was too poor, too religious, and too insane to have any share in establishing the senarium at Avignon 1838 *Fraser's Mag.* XVII 27 The Theosophs were tight in separating entirely the mind from the soul 1878 MORLEY *Diderot* I v. 203 The article on Theosophy would hardly have been so disproportionately long as it is, merely for the sake of Paracelsus 1880 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX 400/1 Within the Christian period we may number among Theosophs, the Neo-Platonists, the Hesychasts of the Greek Church [etc.]

Theosopheme (*θῆσῶφῆμ*). *rare*. [ad. *Gr.* type *θεοσώφημα* cf. *philosopheme*.] A theosophical speculation or conclusion

1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 16a Some appear to have been gospels, others the wildest and most unhistorical theosophemes. 1873 SYMONDS *Grk. Poets* vii 231 The colossal theosophemes of Aeschylus called for profound reflection

Theosopher (*θῆσῶφῆρ*) [*f.* **THEOSOPH** (Y, or med. L. *theosoph-us* (Scotus Erigena a 880) **THEOSOPH** + *-ēr* 1. cf. **PHILOSOPHER**.] = **THEOSOPHIST**. (Applied spec. to Jacob Boehme, 'the Teutonic Theosopher', and his followers)

1647 WARD *Simp. Copley* (1843) 18 Have an extraordinary care of the late 'theosophers', that teach men to climb to heaven upon a ladder of lying figments. 1653 H. MORE *Conject. Cabal.* (1723) 72 Laying down such conclusions as the Naturalists and Theosophers in all Ages have looked upon as the choicest and most precious 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II 73 note, Jacob Behmen, the reverend theosopher. 1782 *Gentl. Mag.* LII, 329/1 The true and infallible ground of what he there advanced was to be found in the Teutonic 'theosopher', in his three first Properties of Eternal Nature 1850 MAURICE *Mor. & Met. Philos.* I viii § 2. 234 These books which have procured him [Boehme] the name of the Theosopher. 1881 OVERTON *W. Law* 269 Hitherto Law has been presented to us in this chapter rather as a theosopher than as a mystic proper

Theosophic (*θῆσῶφῆκ*), a. [*f.* **THEOSOPH** (Y + *-io*. Cf. *Fr. théosophique* (Diderot).] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of theosophy; versed in theosophy (Chiefly in reference to the school of Boehme; more recently = **THEOSOPHICAL** b.)

1649 ELI STONE in *Behmen's Epist.* vii § 24 He is a young companion of the Theosophic school 1691 E. TAYLOR (*title*) Jacob Boehmen's Theosophick Philosophy

Unfolded 1720 R. WARD *Life H. More* 128 Such most Noble Truths, and theosophick Mysteries are deliver'd in it 1828 CARLYLE *Misc.* (1872) I 79 His French scepticism had got overlaid with wondrous theosophic garniture 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* i. v. (1860) I 31 The mysticism I term theosophic aspires to know and believes itself in possession of a certain supernatural divine faculty for that purpose 1902 *Encycl. Brit.* XXVII 60/2 Christian Science, a system of theosophic and therapeutic doctrine, was originated. about 1866 by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy

Theosophical (*θῆσῶφῆκᾱλ*), a. [*f.* as prec. + *-AL*: see *-IOAL*.] = prec.

1642 H. MORE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. ni Arg't, That th' earth doth move, proofs Physicall Unto us do deserve, Adde reasons Theosophicall, Als adde Astronomie. 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 13 The Title Page of the Theosophical Transactions 1830 PUSEY *Hist. Eng.* ii. 351 To the theosophical fanatics, or a D. Hoffman, such a man, as he was, could not possibly assent. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann. Q. Neighb.* xii. He had, often, some theosophical theory to bring forward 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 17 Feb. 3/3 Boehme is anything but a dealer in mere theosophical enigmas

b. Of or belonging to **THEOSOPHY**, in sense 2.

Theosophical Society, an association founded at New York, 1875, by Col. H. S. Olcott, Madame Blavatsky, and W. Q. Judge, its professed objects being: 1. to form the nucleus of a universal brotherhood, 2. to promote the study of Aryan and other Eastern literature, religions, and sciences; 3. to investigate the unfamiliar laws of nature and the faculties latent in man.

1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 35 Assisted by some other persons whose interest in the subject was kindled by occasional manifestations of her extraordinary powers, and notably by Colonel Olcott, its life-devoted President, she [Madame Blavatsky] founded the Theosophical Society 1885 OLSCOTT *Theosophy* Pref. 10 The Theosophical spirit of conceding to the people of all creeds, the right of enjoying their religious convictions un molested

Theosophically, adv. [*f.* prec. + *-LY* 2] In a theosophical manner, by means of theosophy.

1689 TRYON (*title*) A Treatise of Dreams and Visions, wherein The Causes Natures and Uses of Nocturnal Representations, and the Communications both of Good and Evil Angels, as also departed Souls, to Mankind, Are Theosophically Unfolded. 1855 SMOLLEY, etc. *Occult Sciences* 135 The doctrine of Boehmen, worked out theosophically

b. By means of or in accordance with theosophy (in sense 2).

1856 COLUMBUS (Ohio) *Dispatch* 21 July 4/3 C. B. says Theosophically I know that W. J. Bryan is the reincarnation of Andrew Jackson, and spiritually I see around him the forms of Washington, Lincoln and the lamented Polk

Theosophico- (*θῆσῶφῆκῶ*), combining form of assumed *Gr. *θεοσώφικος* = theosophic.

1851 CARLYLE *Sterling* i. viii (1872) 50 The moaning sing-song of that theosophico-metaphysical monotony

Theosophism (*θῆσῶφῆζῖμ*), [*f.* as **THEOSOPH** + *-ISM*. Cf. *Fr. théosophisme* (Diderot).] The theory and practice of theosophy, theosophizing

1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* ix. in II 489 Many traces of the spirit of Theosophism may be found through the whole history of philosophy, in which nothing is more frequent, than fanatical and hypocritical pretensions to divine illumination. 1797 W. LAYTON in *Monthly Rev.* Dec. 526 The ardent, zealous, and exalted enthusiast aspires to superhuman excellence, and clings to the prospects of theosophism.

b. In reference to **THEOSOPHY** in sense 2.

1856 *Chicago Advance* 1 Oct. 449 Theosophism, spiritualism, Christian Science, are all modern instances of ways in which men are led astray.

Theosophist (*θῆσῶφῆστῆς*). [*f.* as prec. + *-IST*]

1. One who professes or believes in **THEOSOPHY** (in sense 1) a. With specific reference to Boehme b. In a more general sense

a. 1656 H. MORE *Enthus. Tri.* a. viii. A promiscuous Collection of divers odd Concepts out of several Theosophists and Chymists. *Ibid.* 40 This disease many of our Chymists and several Theosophists, in my judgement, seem very obnoxious to, who dictate their own Concepts and Fancies so magisterially and imperiously, as if they were indeed Authentick messengers from God Almighty. 1791 ENFIELD *Hist. Philos.* ix. iii. II 488 The Theosophists, neither contented with the natural light of human reason, nor with the simple doctrines of scripture understood in their literal sense, have recourse to an internal supernatural light, superior to all other illuminations, from which they profess to derive a mysterious and divine philosophy, manifested only to the chosen favourites of heaven. 1817 COLEBRIDGE *Biog. Lit.* I. ix. 129 How dare I be ashamed of the Teutonic theosophist, Jacob Behmen?

b. 1814 SHELLEY *Deism* Pr. Wks 1880 II 77 The God of the rational Theosophist is a vast and wise animal. 1834 SOUTHEY *Doctor* cxi. (1862) 652/1 Certain theologians, and certain theosophists, as men who fancy themselves inspired sometimes affect to be called 1837-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* (1847) II iii. li. § 74. 367 The principal mystics or theosophists have generally been counted among philosophers 1856 VAUGHAN *Mystics* i. v. (1860) I 31 'The theosophist is one who gives you a theory of God, or of the works of God, which has not reason, but an inspiration of his own for its basis. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 30 Aug. 4 Of late years we have heard and learned a great deal about that interesting Oriental theosophist, the ideal Buddhist.

2 A professor or adherent of **THEOSOPHY** (in sense 2); a member of the Theosophical Society; name of a magazine, the organ of that society.

1881 *Sat. Rev.* 3 Sept. 298/2 The Theosophist is full of translations from the works of ancient 'theurgists' 1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 37 The natives [of India] were flattered at the attitude towards them taken up by their new 'European' friends, as Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott were no doubt generally regarded in spite of their American nationality, and showed a shallow eagerness to become 'theosophists'. 1885 OLSCOTT *Theosophy* Pref. 11 We are the same thing to all men—viz., Theosophists, who

believe in the essential identity of all men, race, caste, and creed to the contrary notwithstanding. *Ibid.* 144 The Theosophist is a man who, whatever be his race, creed, or condition, aspires to reach this height of wisdom and beatitude by self development

Theosophistic (*θῆσῶφῆστικῆς*), a. [*f.* prec. + *-IO*.] Of the nature of or pertaining to a theosophist or theosophy (in sense 1).

1849 LADY WILDE in *Meinhold's Sidama Soc.* iii. xiii II 184 note. The theosophistic, cabalistic Dr. Joel. 1856 C. J. ELLICOTT in *Cambr. Ess.* 169 The main facts of Christianity, interwoven with the theosophistic speculations, the mystical doctrines that were so dear to the hybrid Christian of Alexandria 1857—*Comm. Col. Intro.* (1861) xxx To wain the Colossians against a system of false teaching, partly Oriental and Theosophic in its character, and partly Judaical and ceremonial 1897 *Daily News* 5 Feb. 6/7 The theurgic and theosophistic obscurities of Kabbalistic writings.

b. Of or pertaining to **THEOSOPHY** (in sense 2).

1886 *Athenaeum* 9 Jan. 68/3 Mr. Cumberland in India is studying theosophistic philosophy on the spot

So **Theosophistical** a., in same sense (but with disparaging implication)

1824 SHELLEY *Refut. Deism* Prose Wks 1888 I 292 To show how much the cause of natural and revealed Religion has suffered from the mode of defence adopted by Theosophical Christians 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Nov. 4/2 The disingenuousness of this very Theosophical letter

Theosophize (*θῆσῶφῆζῶ*), v. [*f.* as **THEOSOPH** + *-IZE*] *intr.* To practise or pretend to theosophy, to reason or discourse theosophically. Hence

Theosophizing ppl. a.

1846 in WORCESTER citing M. STUART 1858 *Chambr. Jnl.* X. 265/2 We owe, indirectly, the greatest scientific impetus of the modern world to a theosophizing shoemaker [Behmen] 1875 M. ARNOLD in *Contemp. Rev.* XXVI 685 These things are not at all in the manner of Jesus Jesus never theosophized.

Theosophy (*θῆσῶφῆ*). [ad. med. L. *theosophia* (Scotus Erigena a 880), a. late Gr. *θεωσοφία* (a 500 Pseudo-Dion. *Myst. Theologia* i. § 1) wisdom concerning God or things divine, abstr. sb. from *θεωσοφός* **THEOSOPH** So *Fr. théosophie* (18th c. in *Littre*)]

The word was revived early in the 17th c. in Latin and vernacular forms, to denote a kind of speculation, such as is found in the Jewish Cabala and is illustrated by the writings of Cornelius Agrippa (1486-1535), Paracelsus, Robert Fludd, and others, which sought, usually by the doctrine of the macrocosm and microcosm, to derive from the knowledge of God contained in sacred books, or traditions mystically interpreted, a profounder knowledge and control of nature than could be obtained by the methods of the Aristotelian or other current philosophy. The name *theosophy* was often applied specifically to the system of Jacob Boehme (1575-1624), which, though not claiming to the same degree traditional authority, was largely expressed in language borrowed from writers of the school in question. The word has then and since been applied to more ancient and more recent views having more or less affinity to those already mentioned.

1. Any system of speculation which bases the knowledge of nature upon that of the divine nature often with reference to such authors as those above mentioned, and more particularly to Boehme.

1650 'EUGENIUS PHILEATHRES' (= T. VAUGHAN) *Anthroposophia Theomagica*, Author to Reader 13 The Ancient, real Theosophie of the Hebrews and Egyptians 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* i. xv. § 20. 377 Xenophanes, philosophizing concerning the supreme Deity, was wont to call it *ἐν καὶ πάντι, one and all* Xenophanes his Theosophy, or divine philosophy, is most fully declared by Simplicius 1681 H. MOUNTAIN *Glanvill Sadducismus?* Postscript (1706) 29 The sound Principles of Theosophy and true Divinity 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 171 What is all Sacred Theosophy, but the very understanding of a certain Divine Art? 1831 CARLYLE *Early Germ. Lit.* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) 111 194 That devout temper, now degenerating into abstruse theosophy, was awake in this era 1837 HALLAM *Hist. Lit.* I. vii § 17. 397 His own models were the oriental reveries of the Cabala, and the theosophy of the mystics *Ibid.* § 20 The theosophy of Paracelsus 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* 131 29 The Italians furnished few converts to the theosophy of Lepaulx, they numbered very many quiet and contemptuous unbelievers 1852 CONYBARE & HOWSON *St. Paul* I. xii 483 There was a strong affinity between the Neo Platonic philosophy of Alexandria and the Oriental theosophy which sprang from Buddhism and other kindred systems 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* i. v. (1860) I. 30 Among the Germans I find mysticism generally called *theosophy* when applied to natural science. Too narrow a use of the word, I think 1871 FARRAR *Vitm. Hist.* iii. 102 Porphyry and Hierocles met them with laudable mysticism and intellectual theosophy 1877 E. CAIRD *Philos. Kant* ii. 17 The philosophies or theosophies that close the record of Greek speculation.

2 Applied to a system of recent origin, resembling the above in its claim to a knowledge of nature profounder than is obtained from empirical science, and contained in an esoteric tradition of which the doctrines of the various historical religions are held to be only the exoteric expression. Sometimes called Esoteric Buddhism. See *Theosophical Society*, under **THEOSOPHICAL** b.

1881 SINNETT *Occult World* 172 They have shown that Theosophy, or Occult Philosophy, is no new candidate for the world's attention, but is really a restatement of principles which have been recognized from the very infancy of mankind 1884 *Chr. Rev.* 126 Oct. 788/3 Theosophy is really another name for Esoteric Buddhism. 1885 OLSCOTT *Theosophy* Pref. 13 Theosophy is the complement both of science and of philosophy, and as such is entitled to the respectful examination of the *savant* and the theologian *Ibid.* 256

That priceless knowledge of divine things which we call Theosophy 19. Mrs. BESANT *Meaning of Theosophy* 1. What is the essence of Theosophy? It is the fact that man, being himself divine, can know the Divinity whose life he shares. *Ibid.* 4. Theosophy has no code of morals, being itself the embodiment of the highest morality.

3. In etymol. sense. Wisdom or knowledge concerning things divine. *notice-use.*

1836-7 Sir W. HAMILTON *Metaph* I 426 An organ of Imagination is intimately connected with that of Theosophy or Veneration.

Theotaurine see THEO.

Theotechny (θροτεκνία). [*f. Gr. θεός god + τέχνη art.*] The introduction of divine or supernatural beings in the construction of a drama or epic, such beings collectively.

1858 GLADSTONE *Homér* II iii 268 It is not difficult to understand why Dionysus does not appear in the theotechny of the *Iliad*. 1869 — *Juv Mundt* vii 206 The personages of the Homeric theotechny, under which name I include the whole of the supernatural beings, of whatever rank, introduced into the Poems *Ibid.* xiv § 1. 491 The Theotechny, or divine movement of the Poem [the *Iliad*].

So † **Theotechnical** *a. Obs. rare*—, of the nature of divine art; **Theotechnic** *a.*, pertaining to the invention or making of gods; also, belonging to theotechny; **Theotechnist**, one who invents gods.

1851 BIGGS *New Disp* Pref. 9 Those Artists we speak of are Theotechnists, the Arts of God. 1874 PIAZZI SMYTH *Inher Gt Pyramid* v. (ed. 2) 64 At Thebes, those temples and tombs, speak lamentably to human theotechnic inventions *Ibid.* xxii 415 The original inventor and theotechnist of animal and other gods for his countrymen. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim Homér* vi. (1889) 67 Behind the complex and ever-active theotechnic machinery of the poem, there is still the presence and operation of an august personage.

Theoteological, -logy see THEO.

† **Theoten**, *v. Obs* Forms. 1 **Theotan**, **tiotan**, **tiutan**, 3 **teoten**, (*Orm*) **putenn**. [*OE. þeotan*, (*pa. t þeāt, þutan*) = ON. *þjóta* to whistle, etc., OHG. *diutan* to howl.—OEt. **þeutan* (*þaut-, þut-*). OE. had also another pres stem *þutan*, whence *þutende* pr. pple. and *þutenn* in *Ormin*; so *Da tude* — **þuta* to howl. Cf. *biſgan*, *Bow v. 1* intr. To howl.

1888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* xxxvii § 1 Some wurdon to wulfan, þa ðutan, þon hi sprecan sceoldon a 1000 *Boeth Metr.* xxvi. 80 Ac hio þragmalum ðiutan ongunnon. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I 374 ðeoteende swa swa wulf. c 1000 *Ag's Gloss* in *Wolcher* 195/17 *þandosa*, hlöwende, þutende a 1225 *St. Markar* 22 þa bigunnon to þeoten ant to gellen a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 120 Ne deð heo bute þeotð

b. *trans.* To howl at.

c 1000 *Ormin* 2034 Mann wolde tæleñ þæt & huten hie & þutenn. *Ibid.* 4875 Icc hutedd amñ & þutedd

Theothe, etc., for *teape*, obs. f. *TTHE*, etc.

† **Theotokos** (θεοτόκος) [*a. Gr. θεοτόκος adj.*, f. θεός God + -tokos bringing forth, f. stem *tek-*, *tok-* of *τίσκειν* to bear.] A title of the Virgin Mary as 'Mother of God'; = *DEIPARA*

1874 PUSEY *Lent. Serm.* 206 By this the lowly Virgin became Theotokos, 'the Mother of God'. 1879 Sir G. G. SCOTT *Lect. Archæol.* xvi 11 257 The Church of the Holy Theotokos, or of the Mother of God, is of much later date. 1896 *Trans St Paul's Eccles. Soc.* IV. 1. 175 The devout orison to our Lady said in honour of the Blessed Theotokos. So **Theotoky**, the divine motherhood of Mary

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Apr. 4/5 The Mysteries of the Virginity of the Blessed Virgin, the Theotoky.

Theow, **thew**, **sw**, and *a.* Now only *Hist* or *arch.* Forms. a. 1 **peow** (*fem. peowe, pl. peowas*), **ðlow**, 2-3 **þeu**, 3 **þeow**, (*Orms*) **peoww**, **peww**, (*g theow(e)*). b. 1 **peowa** (*fem. peowe, pl. peowan*), **ðlowa**, **ðluwa**, **ðlwa**, **ðeua**, 2-3 **peowes**, 3 **peue**, 4 **pewe**. [*OE. ðlow, þlow, þeo, str. masc.*, = OHG. *deo, ðeo, ON. (Runic) þeuan*, Goth. *þius* :—OEt. **þeow**; beside OE. *þeow* str. *fem.* = OS *thiu, thwa*, OHG., MHG. *dun*, ON. *þu*, Goth. *þius* :—OEt. **þeuy** Also weak sbs. *þlowa* (*masc*), *þlowe* (*fem.*); cf. OS *thiwa þlowa*, -e have the weak inflexion of the adj.]

A. sb. A slave, bondman, thrall

c 893 K. ALFRED *Orms* i § 22 þa þeowan drincað medo c 897 — *Gregory's Past.* C. Pref. 4 Mical menigz Godes ðeowa [*Hættan MS. ðiowa*]. a 950 *Ritwale Dunelm.* (Surrey) 170 Besih ofer vsig ðea ðino [*L. famulus tuus*]. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. viii. 9 Ic cweð. ðeua [*Rushw. ðeow*] minum do ðis & does c 1000 *Ag's Gosp.* Matt. xxv 28 þa se þeowa [*Hættan þeowe*] ut-eode he gemetie hyz elen-þeowan. *Ibid.* xx. 27 Sy he eower þeow [*Lindisf. ðea vel ðegn, Rushw. esne*] c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 181 ðes was adan þeu, þo godes muð cusede to ðe. c 1200 *Ormin* Intro 37 Adam was wurpen deofles þeoww. *Ibid.* 7454 An deffess þeoww c 1205 *LAV.* 20390 Þenne moste he libben þeow a þisse londe. c 1300 *Cast. Love* 249 Þeuwe and þral may not craue þorw iht non heritage to haue.

Hist. and *arch.* 1819 SCOTT *Swathes* xxii. Theow and Esne art thou no longer. 1839 KNIGHTLEY *Hist Eng* I. 75 Beneath these orders of freemen were the Theowes or slaves. This word ðeow seems to have left no trace in the modern languages. 1865 LUCY *Ration.* II vi. 260 All the civil laws for the protection of the theows, or Saxon slaves, appear to have been preceded by, and based upon, the Canon law. 1874 STRASS *Cont. Hist* I v 78 The theow or slave simple, whether *wealth*—that is, of British extraction or of the common German stock.

b. A female slave, a bondwoman.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv. xii [ix] (1890) 290 Seo fore-sprecone Cristes þeowc. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xxvi

69 An ðiwa [*Rushw. menen vel þeowæ*] cweð. — Luke xii 45 ðiwe esne onginneð slaa ðacnæhtas & ðiwas [*Rushw. ða ðiwe, Vulg. pueros et ancillas*] 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* vi. xii [Tollm MS.], Sche is þewe and þralle er he be boie

† B. *adj.* [*OE. þlow, pl. þeowe*; later pl. *þewe, ihuæ*.] Servile, slavish; 'bond'. *Obs*

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xii § 2 gif him sceolden þiowe men þenian. c 893 — *Orms* ii. vi § 3 Hit þurh ænne þeowne mon gecypped wearð c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix. (Z) 67 *Hic nuncupat*, þes ðeowa mann. *Ibid.* xv. 101 *Mens nuncupat* ðwido denarios, minum ðeowum mannun ic deale penegas a 1023 WULFSTAN *Hom* xxxix (Napier) 181 þeowemen þa ðiuz dagas beon weorces gefeode. c 1205 *LAV* 334 Al heo weren þeowe [*c 1275 þeue*] a 1225 *St. Markar* 4 Cwð me. þef þu art foster of freo monne oðer þeow wurdan. c 1230 *Debet* 279 in *S Eng Leg* I 114 Pat word was some wide couth a-mong þeowe and freo 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 9557 Þuman ne may nowt be unad ægen is lounderle will fre a 1300 *Hamleth* 2057 Alle samen, þeu and fre. c 1400 *St. Alexius* (Laud 463) 2 Jong & olde, thewe & freo

† **Theow**, **thew**, *v. Obs* Forms. 1 **þeowian**, 1-2 **þeowan**, 2 **powie**, **þeowien**, 3 **þwien**. [*OE. þeowan, f. þlow, THEOW sb.*] *trans.* To be a serf or servant to; to serve, minister. (*In OE. intr. with datl. or absol*)

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxi § 1 þa ðeowiað ealle þa þe ðeowiað, ge ða þe cunnon ge þa þe ne cunnon *Ibid.* xxxix. § 13 Hine mihton elles bion, gif hi ne ðeowodon hiora froman c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. iv 20 To dryhtne þinum gode ðu to gehilde & him anum ðeowige c 1000 *Ag's Gosp.* Luke xvi 13 Ne mæg nan þeow twam hlaforðum þeowan [*c 1160 Hættan G. þeowan*] a 1175 *Coll. Hom* 241 Nan ne mæi twam hlaforðe samod þowie. c 1205 *LAV.* 20015 Heo him wolden þwien [*c 1275 þeowwe*].

Theowdom, **thewdom**. *Obs. exc. Hist* Also 4 **þeodome**, 5 **theudome**, 7, 9 **theodom**. [*OE. þeowdom, f. þeow, THEOW sb. + -DOM*] The condition of a 'theow' or slave; slavery, bondage, thralldom. (*In OE. also in sense 'service', without connotation of servility*)

c 893 K. ALFRED *Orms* i. x § 6 þæt men hie mehten alesan mid feo of þeowdome a 950 *Ritwale Dunelm* (Surrey) 6 In nedhermisse vel in ðeodome ic bezo. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom* II 524 Ege is twyfeald, and ðeowdom is twyfeald c 1122 *O. E. Chron* an 675 (Laud MS), Hi hit heafden gefeod of ealle þeowdom. *Ibid.* an 963, Hi hit freodon wið ealle weoruld þeowdom c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 99 Men weren alesde from deofles ðeowdome. c 1200 *Ormin* 3613, I þeowwdom under laferð *Ibid.* 14779 Ut off þeowwdoms bandess c 1205 *LAV.* 454 Dardanic kun woneð in þisse londe in ðeowdome [*c 1275 þeowdome*] a 1225 *Ankr. R.* 32 Summe ine prisune, summe ine aþe muclehe ðeowdome also oxe is oþer asse. c 1320 *Cast. Love* 247 Whon he him serwe in þeowdome 1777 thewdom, þeodome. c 1425 *Eng. Cong. Træl.* 138 Nether al to be vn-dome, ne fully l-broght yn-to theudome [*c 1658 PHILLIPS, Theodoms* (Sax.), servitude. 1833 GALT in *Fraser's Mag* VIII. 497 Too fond of literature to relish the distasteful theodoms of a tutor.]

† **Theowlike**, **thewlike**, *a. Obs. rare*. [*f. THEOW sb. + -LIKE*.] Servile, slavish; base.

c 1200 *Ormin* 4277 It iss Ressted 33 Off all þeowlike dede, *Ibid.* 4181 Uss birry wel uss gemenn All fra þeowlike dede, þæt iss, fra sinfull word & weorc.

† **Theowten**, *v. Obs rare*. In *Ormin* þeoww-tenn, þeowwtenn. [*f. OE. þeowot, -(e)st service, f. THEOW sb.*] *trans* and *intr.* To serve, minister. c 1200 *Ormin* Intro 43-4 Forrað swa sumum þu þeowwtest humm, Swa shall þu sume humm þeowwtenn. *Ibid.* 546 To þeowwtenn i þe temple.

Thepe, dial. var. *fape*. see FEABERRY, gooseberry

Ther, inflexion of **THARF** *v*; obs. f. **DARE** *v* 1 (A. 9), obs. f. **THIRN**, **THERE**; obs. var. **THIR**, obs. inflexion of **THAT**, **THE**.

† **Therapeusis** (θεραπεία sis). [*mod.L., a. Gr. type* *θεραπεύω* healing; *f. θεραπεύειν* to tend, heal (a sick person)] Therapeutic treatment. 1857 DUNGLISON *Dict Med. Sci.* Therapeusis, therapeutics. 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 679 In regard to therapeutics, the first point to be determined in acute cases is when to commence electrical treatment. 1897 *Albutt's Syst Med* IV. 211 Effecting a more scientific and direct therapeutics.

† **Therapeutæ** (θεραπῆται), *sb. pl.* Also 9 in anglicized form therapeutics. [*eccl L., a. Gr. θεραπευταί servants, attendants, ministers.*] A sect of Jewish mystics residing in Egypt in the first century A.D. described in a book attributed to Philo. 1681 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat.* ii. xviii. 247 These Therapeutæ read the ancient Writings of the Authours of their Sect. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1866) I. 53 The Therapeutæ, a sect similar to the Essenes, number many among them whose lives are truly exemplary. 1865 tr. *Strauss's New Life Jesus* I i xxx 235 He took the Egyptian branch of the Essenes, the so called Therapeutæ, for regular Christians

Therapeutic (θεραπῆτικ), *sb.* Also 6 *tera-*. [*In sense 1, ad. mod.L. therapeutica, a. Gr. θεραπευτική (sc τέχνη) the art of healing, fem. sing of θεραπευτικός. see THERAPEUTIC a.* In *Fr. thérapeutique* (16th c.). In senses 2 and 3 recent absolute uses of the adj.]

1. That branch of medicine which is concerned with the remedial treatment of disease; the art of healing. a. In the singular. Now *rare*. (*Quot. 1890 may belong to 2 b*) 1541 R. COPLAND *Galyen's Therap* 2 A.), The fourth

boke of the Therapeutike or Methode curatyfe of Claude Galyen 1547 Boorde's *Brev. Health* Pref 2 b, Galen, prince of phisicians, in his Therapeutike doth reprehende and disprove [it] 1625 HART *Anat Ur.* i 119 Who did likewise deuide Physicke. into two parts, to wit, that which we commonly call Therapeutike and that part which we call Diagnostike. 1890 S. P. LAMBROS in *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 294/2 The modern therapeutic is far from having used all the sources of the ancients

b. Now usually in the plural Therapeutics. 1671 SALMON *Syn. Med.* iii. 1. 324* The Therapeutics, or active part of Physick, is either Material, or Relative 1707 FLOYER *Physic. Pulse-Watch* p. u, The Chinese also have made that a part of their Therapeutics 1843 MILL *Logic* vi. vi § 1 Students in politics attempted to study the pathology and therapeutics of the social body, before they had laid the necessary foundation in its physiology

2 a. A curative agent. b. A medical man 1841 ABDOY *Water Cure* (1843) 123 M. Roche acknowledges that cold water has long been known as a therapeutic. 1858 HOGG *Life Shelley* II. 429 Medical society. Some of the therapeutics were tolerably good company

3. *pl* = THERAPEUTÆ, *rare*. 1847 WEBSTER, *Therapeutics*, a religious sect described by Philo They were devotees to religion.

Therapeutic, *a.* [*In sense 1, ad. mod.L. therapeutikus, a. Gr. θεραπευτικός, f. θεραπεύω, agent-n from θεραπεύειν to minister to, treat medically, f. θέρω, θερμα- attendant, minister. In sense 2, from the name of the Therapeutæ*]

1. Of or pertaining to the healing of disease. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud Ep.* iv. xii 230 Therapeutick or curative Physick, we term that which taketh away diseases actually affecting. 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4) s. v, The Therapeutick part of Medicine, is that which treats of the healing or curing of diseases 1800 *Med Phil* III 577 Here the fundamental therapeutic principles are proposed 1857 MILLER *Elem Chem.* (1862) III 196 It has long been used as a therapeutic agent

2. Of or pertaining to the Therapeutæ. 1681 S. PARKER *Demonstr. Law Nat* II xviii. 248 Philo affirms that this Therapeutick Sect prayed only twice a day. 1797-41 CHAMBERS *Cyc.* s. v. *Therapeutæ*, Josephus does not say one word of the Therapeutæ, or the therapeutic life 1875 *Expositor* 429 Members of the Essene or Therapeutic communities

Therapeutical (θεραπῆτικ), *a. (sb.)* [*f. as prec + -AL*] = *piec* I. (*In first quot absol*) 1605 DANIEL *Queen's Arcadia* iii. 11. We must now Descend into the Therapeutical 1640 CHILMEAD tr *Ferrand's Love Melanch* xxviii. 336 This Remedy 'should rather be Prophylactical, for Prevention of the disease, then Therapeutical, for the Cure of it. 1659 [see PROPHYLACTIC] 1703 T. S. Ait's *Improv* p. xxv. 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst Clin Med* Introduct Lect. 21 Observation of the progress of symptoms and the effects of therapeutic agents

b. *sb* A therapeutic substance, a medicine. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii. xii 967/2 Mineral therapeutics still remain a dead letter

Hence **Therapeutically** *adv*, in a therapeutic manner; in relation to therapeutics 1875 H. C. WOOD *Therap* (1879) 97 Dr Leand affirms that the oxide of manganese is therapeutically equivalent to the preparations of bismuth excepting in that it does not constipate. 1885 G. H. TAYLOR *Pain & Harm. Therap* 28 'The local parts are by no means independent, therapeutically, as local therapeutics seem to imply

Therapeutism (θεραπῆτισμ), [*f. THERAPEUT- + -ISM*] The system or practice of the Therapeutæ. 1854 MILMAN *Lat. Chr* I. 129 The Essenism or Therapeutism of the Jews.

Therapeutist (θεραπῆτιστ) [*f. THERAPEUT- (10 sb. + -IST. Cf. F. THÉRAPEUTE)*] One skilled in therapeutics; a physician.

1816-30 BENTHAM *Office Apt. Maximised, Extr. Const Code* (1830) 63 This little work of the illustrious Therapeutist. 1886 W. T. GAIRDNER in *Life Sir R. Christison* II vii 138 Many. are now accomplished therapeutists

Theraphim, -in, -ym, -yn, obs. ff. **TERAPHIM**

Theraphose (θεραφῶς), *a. and sb. Zool.* [*f. mod.L. Theraphosus* (Walckenaer), irreg. f. Gr. θηράφιον a little 'beast' or insect, f. θηρ beast.]

a. *adv.* Of or pertaining to the *Theraphosæ*, a division of latebricole spiders, as the mygalids and trap-door spiders. b. *sb.* A spider of this group.

So **Therapho** *sid. a. and sb*; **Therapho** *roid a.* 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Theraphose 1898 *Proc. Zool. Soc* 29 Nov 892 A characteristic feature in these arboreal Theraphosids the long feathery fringes on the legs. 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Theraphosoid.

Therapist, *rare*. [*f. Gr. θέρω, θερμα- attendant (see THERAPEUTIC a.), or f. THERAP(Y + -IST.)* = THERAPEUTIST.

1886 *Medical News* (US) XLIX. 570 The results... will be much more satisfactory to the therapist.

† **Therapon** (θεραπῶν), *Ichthyol.* [*mod.L., a. Gr. θέραπων attendant.*] A genus of fishes, the type of the family *Theraponidae*, allied to the perch; a fish of this genus. So **Theraponid**, a member of the *Theraponidae*, **Theraponoid a.**, resembling the *Theraponidae*.

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Theraponoid 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, Theraponid

Therapy (θεραπῆ). [*ad. mod.L. therapia, a. Gr. θεραπεία healing; cf. θεραπεύειν to attend medically. Cf. F. thérapie.*] The medical treatment of disease; curative medical treatment. 1846 WORCESTER cites *Month R.* 1873 WAGNER tr.

Teuffel's Hist. Rom. Lit. II, 26 The second [treats] of general pathology and therapy. 1881 Virchow in *Nature* 11 Aug 348/1 It will be pointed out to us that therapy is to be replaced by hygiene. 1894 *Lancet* 3 Nov 1044 Serum therapy... is a discovery belonging to M. Behring

Therdee, obs form of **THIRN**.

There (ðeə, unstressed ðɪ), *adv* (a, s) Forms see below [OE *þær, þār, þēr*, cognate with OS. *thār*, OFris. *thēr*, *dēr*, MLG. *dār*, MDu. *daer*, Du. *daar*, OHG. *dār* (MHG. *dār*, *dā*, Ger. *da*); cf. also Goth. *þar*, ON *þar* (Sw., *Da der*), all derivatives of the demonstrative stem *þa-*, pre-Tent 10- (THAT, THE). The adverbial suffix *-r* appears also in OE, *hwær, hwar, hwar, WHERE*

Besides *þær*, etc., OE had also a rare form *þāra*, prob. an emphatic deriv., like OHG. *dāra*, *dīra*, and not cognate with OHG. *dara*, MHG. *dara*, *dar*, 'luther'. In ME all the variants *þær, þār, þēr, þor* appear also with final *-e*, *peih*, taken from the advb. *e* in *inne, yppe, ille, fore*, etc. The later forms *there* and *thare* may represent ME *þære, þere*, or the final *e* may merely indicate the long vowel.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 *þāra*. c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxxiii § 5 Ac bit is *peah þāra* c 1000 *Ag. Goss* Mark xiv 15 *ge-earwād us þāra* [Hutton *þare*, *Lindisf. & Rusku* *ðer*].

B. 1-3 *þær*, 2-5 *þære*. c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxxiii § 5 Swa is *eac þær fyr* on *ðam stanum* and on *ðam wætere* a 900 *tr. Bæda's Hist.* i (1890) 28 Swa *þæt ðær seldan snau leng lizeð þonne ðry dægas*. c 1000 *Ag. Goss* Matt xiv 23 He was *ana þær* a 1131 *O. E. Chron* an 1123, *ða ferde se king to Win-ceastre* and was *ealle Easten tyde þære* c 1200 *Ormin* 278 *þe lafdið Marge comm til Zacariess bottle*, And spacc *þær wipþ Elysabæþ*.

γ. 1-2 *þær*, 2-5 *þær*, *þære*, 3-5 *north. þære*, 4-6 *thar*, *thare* (4-5 *thare*), 6 *Sc. thair*, *yaer*, *yaier*.

c 893 K. *Ælfred Boeth* i § 22 *7y þar man an ban findeð unþærmed* c 1000 *Ag. Goss* Matt xxi 17 He *lærde hi þær* [A *þær*, *Hatt þær*, *Lind. ðer*, *Rusku þær*] *bið gesawen* c 1275 *LAV* 1747 Cnithes *þær* *aswalten* *blodes ty hurnen* *þid* 2551 *þære* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 340 (Cott.) *Iacob þære* [Cott. þai] *lived seutenen year* *þid* 21655 (Edin.) *Thare* *didde him dripi to resund* c 1400 *Morie Arth* 3603 *Thare* *the false men fletide*, and on *þe fode lengede*. c 1400 *Rule St. Benet* *ar þai sal be broht þore* *þe cunten and tare amende* *þi haute* 1483 *Cath. Angl* 381 *a thare*, *1484, ibidem, illa*. 1535 *Stewart Cron Scot* (Rolls) I, 33 *Gret slaughter oitymes* was maid *yaier* 1564 *Rat. Privy Council Scot* I, 226 *William Gordon* in *Wigtoun*, *Johnne Martine thair*, *Robert Johnstoun thair*.

d. 1-2 *þær*, 3-5 *þær*, *þære* (4 *tere*), 5 *þeer*, *theer*, 4-6 *there*, 4- there

c 950 *Lindisf. Goss* Matt v, 24 *Forlet ðær* [Rusku, *Ag. G.* *Hatt þær*] *ðing ðin to wizeð*. — *Mark* iv 15 *Sede ymb woeg ðær* [Ag. *Goss* *þær*, *Hatt þær*] *bið gesawen* c 1205 *LAV* 10 *þær* *he bock iadde* [c 1275 *þær* *he bock iadde*] *þid* 2551 *Nes he þære* [c 1275 *þær*] *buten ane nith* *þid*, 2687 *Alle þa þær* *icumen weoren* c 1275 *þid* 8 *Merne þær* [c 1205 *þær*] *him bohte* *þid* 582 *Pere* [c 1205 *þær*] *Butus nan Antiofnum*. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1796 *An vrinde water þat 3ut is þær*, *ich wene*. *þid* 3519 *þær* *he build is parlement* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2104 (Cott.) *His bodi is bind to þære* [*þære* *þære*, other MSS. *þære*] c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 317 *Ermonia þe myld maynly* was *thare*. 1422-30 *Lynd. Chron* *Troy* 11 4189, *I was not þere* c 1420 *There* [see B. 1.] c 1425 *Cursor M.* 2080 (Trin.) *Men wene þe doom sal be þær* c 1430-40 *Lynd. Bachas* ix, xxxi (1358) 32 b, *Clement thare* concluding *if he may*. 1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) VII, 401 *The sedes* *whiche hade bene sawen þer* of *olde tyme* c 1440 *There* [see B. 9].

e. (variants of *ðær*, *there*) 2 *þeer*, 3 *þear*, *þiar*, 5-7 *thear*, 6 *thear*, 6- *dial. theare*.

c 1200 *Moral Ode* 273 (Lamb MS) *þær* *beð nadden* and *snaken*. c 1200 *þid* 105 (Trin. Coll. MS) *Nes sal þeið* *no man same þær*. c 1205 *LAV*, 607 *Brutus heðe þa men*. *idon into þan castle & þær* *heom ciht heolde* c 1225 *Leg. Cath.* 8 *Constantin wunede summe hwile þær* c 1245 *Cursor M.* 10042 (Laud) *Ther buxunnes holt þær* *state* 1253 *COVERDALE* *Josh* xxi 45 *Ther myssed nothings of all the good that the Loide had promysed*. 1563 *B. Googe* *Cypido* *Eglogs*, etc. (Aib) 117 *And thare*, for succour thus doth call 1570 — *Pop. Kingd.* ii, (1880) 13 *Together stande they thare* [*thare* *weare*] 1616 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage*, *India* (1864) 49 *Three of the Gallions druen on ground*, and had bene thare left but for the Frigates. 1655 *STANLEY Hist. Pöls* i, 53 *a For thare's no order in Equality*.

ζ. 3-4 *þær*, 3-5 *þöre*, 4-5 *thöre*. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1844 *He diog ðider* and *wunede ðor* *þid* 2270 *ðat riche loueð ðore*. c 1300 *Havelok* 92 *Go þu yunder* and *þær* *þine more*] *þid* 1044 *þær* *þe neure yete ne saw he* or *Futten the stone*, or *þanne þær* c 1300 *Harrow Hall* (Hail MS) 30 *Ihesu crist* *seide he wolde vacche hem thore* [*þine sore*] c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron* *Wace* (Rolls) 1021 *He wende haue founde Brutus þore* c 1380 *St. Perunth*, 544 *þe Sarsyn þat* *þor* c 1400 *Chron. Vilod* 2040 *To make alle thyngs redy þore* [*þine byfore*] c 1425 *Cursor M.* 409 (Trin.) *He vs 3af ensample þore* [*þine moie*, earlier MSS. *þare* *þare*] c 1470 *HARDING* *Chron* iii, 14 *Seleucus than was the first kyng þore* [*þine afore*].

B. Signification

I. As a demonstrative adverb.

* Expressing locality or position

1. In or at that place, in the place (country, region, etc.) pointed to, indicated, or referred to, and away from the speaker; the opposite of *here*

c 888 [see A. a, ð] a 900 [see A. ð] c 950 [see A. ð]. c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 303 *þonne beoð þær swa fela concurrentes* c 1205 *LAV* 716 *þær þu findest seouen hundred* c 1400 *Three Kings Cologne* 118 *þei 3ede to be cite of Sewill*, and *þere þei leuyd* 11 3ere. 1523 *LD BERNERS* *Frans* i cv, 126 *The erle of Derby*

went to Pelagrus, and ther was sixe dayes 1673 *RAY* *Journ. Low C* 23 *At our being there* it was held with a strong Garrison 1786 *COWPER* *Lt. to Lady Hesketh* May, I have walked there, but have never walked thither 1837 *Scott's Highl. Widow* iii, The cloudberry, which is only found on very high hills, and there only in very small quantities 1874 *Bosw. SMITH* *Mohammed*, etc. (1876) 322 *There* if anywhere, will be the Armageddon of Islam

b. *There* (in emphatic use) may be defined by a relative clause, following or preceding, introduced by *where* († *there*) or an equivalent.

c 950 *Lindisf. Goss* Matt vi 21 *þær* *vel huer forðon* is *strion ðin ðer* is and *hearta ðin*. c 1000 *Ag. Goss* *þid*, *þær ðin gold* is *þær* is *ðin heorte* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20258 *þær* *sal be*, *quar mi sun* is c 1500 *Melusine* xxxvi 294 *There* where he passed by he enquired after *guedon* 1591 *HARINGTON* *Orl Fur Pref* § 11 b, *Where* the hedge is lowest, *there* doth euery man go ouer 1820 *CRABBE* *Borough* iii, 195 *Where* *Time* has plough'd, *there* *Misery* loves to sow 1850 *McCOSH* *Dro Goss* ii 1 (1874) 138 *Wherever* we find law, *there* we see the certain traces of a lawgiver 1850 *TENNYSON* *In Mem* cxxii, *There* rolls the deep where grew the tree

2 Appended, unstressed, to the name of a person or thing to whose presence attention is called: = Who or that is there, whom or which you see there.

1590 *SHAKS* *Com Err* v 1 275 *He* *dim'd* with her *there*, at the Popentine. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* ii 1 91, *I would* have *peace*, but the foole will not *he there* 1611 — *Wint. T* ii 11 160 *You* that haue bene so tenderly officious With *Lady Margerie*, your *Mid-wife* *there* 1794 *MRS RADCLIFFE* *Myst Udolpho* xlii, *There* she lay, her face was upon the pillow *there*! *Mad* *Hand* me that book *there*, please.

b. As a brusque mode of address (often in commands) to a person or persons in the place or direction indicated, = you (that are) there.

c 1596 *Sir T. More* i 1 97 *Silence* *there*, *ho!* 1605 *SHAKS*, *Lea* iv 11 25 *Lauder* the music *there*! c 1619 *FLETCHER* *Mad Lover* iii, 11 *Put* to the doors *a while* *there*, 1676 *DRYDEN* *Aurengzebe* ii, 1 24 *You* *fury* *baidens* me *A* *Guard* *there*; *seize* her 1859 *HABITS* *Gd. Soc* v 200 *He* will, use some such phrase as 'May I trouble you for that ball, sir?' not 'Ball, you *there*!', as one sometimes hears it *Mod* *Hurry* up *there*! *Do* you hear *there*? *Pass* along *there*, please!

c. Emphatically appended to the demonstrative *that* *dial* and *vulgar* (Cf. *HERN* *adv.* i d.)

Also that 'ere, that 'air

1742 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* III, 404 *On* leaving yours and Mr. B's hospitable House, because of that *there* *Affair*. 1778 *MISS BURNBY* *Evelina* (1799) II xxvii 244 *Did* you ever get a ducking in that *there* place? *þid* 245 'For the matter of that *there*, said the Captain, 'you must make him a soldier' 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt Muil* xli, *That* *tunk* is mine, and that *there* *band-box*, and that *pillion* *mail* 1825 *J. NEAL* *Bro Jonathan* I 244 *Is* that *air* fellow gone yet? 1840 *THACKERAY* *Catherine* vi, *How* came you by that *there* *hoise*? 1863 *Literary Times* 20 June, *The 'this here'* and 'that *there*' (euphonically contracted into 'that 'ere') of the Cockney.

3. Pointing to something as present to the sight or perception, chiefly in *there is*, *there are* (ðeə'iz, ðeə'z, ðeə'z); also, calling attention to something offered (often *absol.*; cf. 7).

1535 *LYNDSEY* *Salyre* 1355 *Tak*, *thair*, *ane vther* [i e. blow] *vp*on *þis* *peild* *barne-pan*. 1597 *SHAKS* *A Hen IV*, v 11 137 *There* is my hand, *You* shall be as a *Father*, to my *Youth* 1601 — *Twel N.* iv 1 27 *And*, *Now* *sir*, *haue* I met you again, *there's* for you *Sib*. *Why* *there's* for thee, and *there*, and *there*. 1788 *RAMSAY* *There's my Thumb* ii, *There's* my thumb I'll ne'er beguile thee 1742 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* IV, 375 *There's* for you, dear *Sir*! *See* what a *Mother* can do, if she pleases! 1890 *L. FALCONER* *Mill* *1st* v, *There* is that *lazy* *Mr. Lettbridge* *lounging* in the doorway *Mod* *There* is the dinner-bell, *make* *haste*. *See*, *there* comes the train. *Hark*! *there* goes the bugle.

b. Pointing out a person or object with approval or commendation, or the contrary. Also in anticipatory commendation of the person addressed; cf. *THAT* *dem. pron* B. I, i b

1595 *SHAKS*, *Johu* ii 1 263 *I* *grandame* will *Giue* *yt* a *plum*, a *cherry*, and a *figge*. *There's* a good *grandame* 1596 — *Tam Shr* v 11 180 *Why* *there's* a wench! *Come* on, and *kisse* *me* *Kate*. 1741 *RICHARDSON* *Pamela* II, 224 *There's* a Word for a *Lady's* Mouth! 1780 *Mirror* No 97 *26* 'Quantity of syllables', exclaimed the Captain, 'there is modern education for you!' 1825 *T. HOOK* *Sayings* *Ser* ii, *Man of Many Pr* I, 191 *Tom*, go and fetch the wine for your sister, *there's* a dear love 1870 *DICKENS* *E Droad* ii, *Don't* *moddly-coddle*, *there's* a good fellow 1874 *L. CARROLL* *Through Looking Glass* vi, 123 *There's* glory for you! *Mod* *There's* a fine horse! I'll skin and bones

4. Used unemphatically to introduce a sentence or clause in which, for the sake of emphasis or preparing the hearer, the verb comes before its subject, as *there comes a time when*, etc., *there was heard a rumbling noise*. In interrogative sentences *there* comes between the verb and subject, as *Breathes there the man*, etc., or follows the first word of a compound verb, as *Does there breathe a man?*, *Shall there be any notice taken of it?* The same order was formerly observed after an introductory adv. or clause, as *Then came there a voice*, *Soon shall there arise a prophet*.

Grammatically, there is no difference between *There comes the train* and *There comes a time when*, etc.; but, while in the former *there* is demonstrative and stressed, in the latter it has been reduced to a mere anticipative element occupying the place of the subject which comes later. Preceding or following a main verb, or following any verb, *there*, thus used, is stressless (prothetic or enclitic) e.g. *there-came*, *breathes-there*, *it's there*, *we'll there*, but preceding

be or an auxiliary, *there* has a slight stress, and the verb is enclitic (e.g. *there's it*, *there's it was*, *there's it will*)

a. with intransitive verbs

c 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* iii § 1 *þa* *com þær* *gan* in to me *heofencund* *Wisdom* c 1000 *Ag. Goss* *Matt* vii 25 *þa* *com þær* *ren* and *mycele* *flood* and *þær* *bleowun* *windas* c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3863 *And* *ðer* *ros* *wreððe* and *strif* *a-non* *Azen* *moysen* and *aaron* c 1300 *Cursor M.* 19867 *Als* *petre þan* *bigan* *til hon* [Farrf, *Gott*, *hone*] *þar* *com* *anoper* *voice* *also* c 1320 *Cast. Love* 736 *In* *bulke* *derworþe* *feire* *tour* *þer* *stont* *a* *trone* *wip* *muchre* *honour* c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Melib* *¶* 537 *Ne* *neure* *cam* *ther* *a* *vileynous* *word* *out* *of* *his* *moup*. 1470-85 *MALORY* *Arthur* i xxii, 70 *Ther* *maye* *no* *knyght* *ryde* *this* *wey* *but* *yf* *he* *Iuste* *with* *the* c 1477 *CAXTON* *Jewel* 22 *For* *to* *ele* *a* *man* *ther* *behoueth* *but* *one* *stroke* *wel* *sette*. c 1566 *J. ALDAY* *tr. Boaystuan's Theat.* *World* *K* viij b, *There* *die* *died* *an* *infinite* *number* *of* *people* 1590 *SPENSER* *F* Q ii ix 55 *There* *chaunced* *to* *the* *Princes* *hand* *to* *rise* *An* *ancient* *booke*. 1609 *HOLLAND* *Annu* *Marcell* 47 *In* *these* *Cottian* *Alpes*, *there* *peaketh* *up* *a* *mightie* *high* *mount* 1611 *BIBLE* *Numb* xxiv, 17 *There* *shall* *come* *a* *starre* *out* *of* *Iacob*, and *a* *Scepter* *shall* *rise* *out* *of* *Israel*. 1761-2 *HUME* *Hist Eng* (1806) V lxx, 247 *There* *want* *not* *sufficient* *materials* *on* *which* *to* *form* *a* *true* *judgment* 1805 *SCOTT* *Last Minstr* vi, 1, *Breathes* *there* *the* *man* *with* *soul* *so* *dead*, *Who* *never* [etc.], 1812 *BYRON* *Ch Har* ii lxxxi, *Lurk* *there* *no* *hearts* *that* *throb* *with* *secret* *pain*? 1857 *BUCKLE* *Civilis* I vii, 399 *From* *all* *these* *things* *there* *resulted* *consequences* *of* *vast* *importance*.

b. with transitive verbs: usually before an auxiliary of tense or mood. *Obs.*

13 *Cast. Love* (Hallw.) 306 *Without* *these* *Ther* *may* *no* *kyng* *lede* *gret* *lordship*. 1839 *TRAVIS* *Higden* (Rolls) I 223 *When* *it* *was* *ones* *i-tend* *þere* *coupe* *no* *man* *i-taquerne* *wip* *no* *craft* 14 *Hoccleve* *Compl Virgin* 54 *Ther* *may* *no* *martudom* *me* *make* *smerte*. 1548 *UDALL*, etc. *Erasm.* *Par Acts* 43 b, *Peter*, *knowing*, *that* *there* *would* *some* *fewer* *reprove* *this* *his* *doing*.

c. with a verb in the passive voice.

a 1533 *LD. BERNERS* *Huon* cxii 385 *There* *coude* *not* *be* *founde* *a* *moie* *goodly* *man*, 1584 *R. SCOT* *Discov* *Witcher* x vii (1886) 147 *Whilste* *the* *treasure* *is* *a* *digging*, *there* *must* *be* *read* *the* *psalmes* [etc.] 1591 *T. H[ALL]* *Acc* *New Inuent* 99 *There's* *nothing* *said* *herein*. 1877 *RUSKIN* *St Mark's Res* i § 4 *There* *were* *no* *plenipotentiaries* *sent* *to* *the* *East*, and *back* *again* *Mod* *Here*, *there* *were* *found* *various* *relics* *of* *Franklin's* *expedition*

d. especially with the verb *to be* cf. BE B. I, i b, 5 b. *There is*, *there are*, are equivalent to *F. il est, il y a*, Ger. *es ist, es sind*, *es giebt*, Sp. *hay* (For such phrases as *there is no saying* = 'it is impossible to say', see *No a.* 4.)

c 893 K. *Ælfred Boeth* i § 22 *þær* *is* *mid* *Estum* *an* *mæðð* 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 7521 *þær* *nas* *prince* *in* *al* *þe* *world* *of* *no* *soible* *fame*. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 17787 *Yp* *risen* [he] *es*, *du* *es* *þar* *nan* *þid* 20123 *Ne* *was* *tar* *noibet* *seke* *ne* *feie* 13 *Cast. Love* (Hallw.) 275 *Ther* *was* *a* *kyng* *of* *myche* *myght*. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron* *Wace* (Rolls) 3467 *Waster* [was *there*] *non* *þat* *wolde* *him* *feyne*. c 1380 *Wyclif* *Wks*. (1880) 147 *As* *þou3t* *þere* *no* *lif* *but* *only* *in* *þis* *wrecchid* *world*. c 1415 *LYDG*, *Temple of Glass* 179 *And* *some* *þer* *were* *That* *pleined* *sore* 1456 *Sir G. HAVE* *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) i *Into* *the*

2388 The kynge Arthur Answerys thore Wordys that were kene and throu *Ibid* 3480 'A' false traitor' he sayd thore
1596 SHAKS *March V* ii viii 46 And euen there his eye being big with teares, Turning his face, he put his hand behinde him 1602 — *Ham.* ii. 1 19 And there put on him What forgeries you please 1647 *May Hist Part I* vii 76 There we are at this instant. 1706 FARQUHAR *Recruit Officer* i. 1, Brother! hold there, friend, I am no kindred to you that I know of yet.

b. And there's an end. and that is the end of the matter or the last word on the subject; 'and that's all'. Obs. or arch

1591, 1615 [see END sb 23]. 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen IV*, v. iii 64. If not, honour comes vnlook'd for, and there's an end. 1650 *Trapp Comm Exod* vii 25 As the dog, who getting out of the water, shakes his ears, and there's an end. 1874 *Ruskin Fors Clav* xvi § 5 Confirmed by the signature of any person whom the Queen might appoint, and there an end

6. +a. In that case, then Obs.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* xvi § 2 Hu ne se anweald þon þær naht? 1362 LAMPL. *P Pl* A. ix 32 þer [B viii. 37 þanne] weore þe Moune lyf l-ost þorw lachesse of him-selue

b In that thing, matter, or business, in that fact or circumstance; in that respect, as to that c 1386 CHAUCER *Prolog* 259 In loue dayes ther Loude he muchel helpe, For there he was nat lyk a Cloystrer 1585 T. WASHINGTON tr. *Nicholas's Key*, ii. xx 57 b. If the moneye ordainyd for the poore is not there bestowed. 1592 SHAKS. *Rom & Jul* iii. iii 137 Thy lullie is all there. Thereart thou happy 1602 — *Ham.* ii. 1 65, i, there's the rub 1605 — *Lear* vi. vi 148 Oh ho, are you there with me? 1613 — *Hen. VIII*, iii. 1 408 There was the waight that pull'd me downe. 1855 BROWNING *Dr Blount's Apol* 85 You would be all, I would be merely much, you beat me there 1884 H. JAMES in *Eng Illust* *Mag*, Dec. 24/2 It was beatly awkward certainly, there I could quite agree with him. 1896 *Daily News* 17 June 5/4 There is where the Japanese differ from us.

c Referring to something said or done: In those words, in that act.

a 1596 Sir T. More i. 176 Wil My maisters lets swaure true secrecie vpon our lues. Go There spake an angell. Come, let vs along, then 1603 SHAKS *Mas for M* iii. 1. 86 There spake my brother there my faetis graue Did vter forth a voice 1829 *Blackw Mag* XXV. 558 I here you haue hit the nail on the head, James. *Mod. colloq* You haue me there! I cannot tell you.

7 Used interjectionally, usually to point (in a tone of vexation, dismay, decision, satisfaction, encouragement, etc.) to some fact, condition, or consummation, presented to the sight or mind.

1535 COVERDALE *Ps* xxxiv [xxxv] 21 They gaue vpon me with their mouthes, sayenge: there, there [101 Aha, aha!] we se it with our eyes. 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V*, iii. 1 87 Why there, there, there, a diamond gone cost me two thousand ducats. 1606 — *Tr. & Cr* v. 43 *Ajax*. Troilus thou coward Troilus *Drom.* I, there, there. 1788 J. O'KEEFE *Prisoner at large* i. vi. There, sir, the bed's ready 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* xxx. 'There now,' said Touchwood, 'there was a rencontre between them—the very thing I wanted to know'. 1865 MRS CARLYLE *Leti* (1883) II. 295 There! I have put my foot in it! 1874 *Routledge's Ev Boy's Ann.* 514/1 'There, there,' my poor father answered, 'it is not that'. 1896 STEVENSON *Leti*. (1901) I. 115 There, that's your prophecy did that! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 49 There, the dead descent is over 1888 J. S. WINTER *Boote's Child* ix. And, indeed—but there, what's the good of talking about it. 1893 BURRILL & CUTHELL *Indian Mem.* 220 But there! I was not going to tell you how you felt 1894 J. S. WINTER *Red-Coats* 55 My life's my own to do what I like with, and I'm going to 'em now; so there! 1903 *Daily Chron* 28 Oct. 7/2 She showered blows upon the lad's head and shoulders, with the words, 'There now, how do you like it?'

* Expressing motion to a place.

8 To that place. now taking in ordinary use the place of THITHER.

There and back, to that place and back again. *To get there* (colloq or slang); see GET v. 3 c
a 900 O. E. *Chron.* an. 894, Wæs Hæsten þa þær cumen mid his herge c 1205 LAY. 298/6 Alle ut wenden þa þær [c 1275 bider] icumen weoren. 13 *Cursor* M 1780 (Gott.). Queen þa cam þær [v rr. þær, þær] was þa na bote. a 1245 *Ibid.* 9929 (Trin.) Waried wist comþe þær neuer. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 122 þis clerk denyed hym & sayd he come nott þær 1592 SHAKS *Ven & Ad* 780 And will not let a false souter enter there 1610 — *Tenp* ii. 1. 99 And the rarest that ere came there. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 41 Strangers that come there 1858 J. H. NEWMAN *Mission Bened. Ord* Sel. Ess. 211 When St. Hubert was brought there 1871 Mrs H. Wood *Dene Hollow* xxviii. We shall go only there and back, grandpapa 1907 *Westm Gaz.* 7 June 12/1 The 'there and-back' distance between 'Auld Reekie' and Inverness is but eight miles less. *Mod. Goimg* to the meeting?—I am on my way there.

II. As a relative or conjunctive adverb

+θ. In, on, at, or into which place, = WHERE.

a. with a sb. as antecedent.

a 800 O. E. *Chron* an. 755, On þære byrig þær se cyning ofslægen læz. c 950 *Lindisf Gosþ* Matt. vi. 20 Stronans, i. uba strona in beofum, ðer [Ruslow þær] ne hrust ne ec mohðe gespillas c 1000 *Ag. Gosþ.* John xviii. 20 Ic lærde . . . on temple þær [Hati þær] ealle iudeas togæðere comon. c 1175 *Laub* *Hom* 91 Bi þære stret þære petrus foð-eoðe a 1274 *Luce* *Ron* 122 in O. E. *Misc* 97 Hit stont vpon a treowe mote þær hit neuer truke ne schal 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7683 In þe tresore at westmunstre þær it 3ut is c 1300 *Cursor M* 2904 (Cott.) Þu sink in þat wale þær neuer man sank þat was o sele. c 1386 CHAUCER *Frankl.* T. 347 In to þer owene dirke Region Under the ground ther Pluto dwellthe inne c 1440 *Fallad on Huse* 1. 21 In places there thou wilt haue the culture 15 *Merch. & Son* 92 in Hazl. *E. P. P. I.* 139 The erthe tremelyd there Wyllyam stode.

b with there also as antecedent: there there = where there, in that place where.

c 1000 *Ælfric Gen* ii 21 God gefilde mid fæste, þær þær þær nabb was c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xiii 67 Man mot hine gebiddan, beo þærþær he beo. 1175 *Laub* *Hom* 85 He seal þær þær hit is ful, maken hit clene a 1250 *Out & Night* 295 Loke þat þu ne beo þær þær changing beoþ a 1400 *Relig Pieces fr Thornton MS* 24 Lecherye mase manes herte to melte, and to playe there þære his herte lykes

c with there serving as both antecedent and relative: (In) the place in which; = mod. where, as in 'I found it where I left it'.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* xxxii § 1 He nænne ne mæg gebringan þær he him gehet c 1175 *Laub* *Hom* 35 Ga to þine feder burnesse oðer þær eni of þine cunne luf in c 1220 *Bestiary* 10 ðe leann Drægeð dust wið his steit ðer he steppæð 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 851 And þere men hauntd þat customeleß, Falleþ oft tyme geðe tempest c 1340 HAMPOLE *Prose Tr* 5 For þære he es he sekes hym noghte 13 *Cursor M* 2768 (Gott.) Agan þaim he ins fia þær [Trin] he seate c 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 2926 Thei sayled alle on a rawe, Til thei were come ther thei were knawe c 1440 CARGRAVE *St Kath* i. 506 Wyth a G set there C should stond c 1500 *God Speed the Plough* 22 I han cometh the clerk. To haue A shef of corne there it groweth. a 1533 L. BERNERS *Huon* lxxv. 221 It had been bettet for hym to haue taryed there he was 1594 T. BEDINGFIELD tr. *Machauelli's Florentine Hist* (1595) 182 Your laughing there you are, is the occasion I weep not where I am.

+10. In the very case or circumstances in which; where on the other hand, or on the contrary; whereas, while. (Cf. 6) Obs

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 219 For nu is euerich man iþo þære he solde fren[d] be c 1380 *Wyclif Wks* (1880) 32 þei han . . . welfare of mete and drynk, þere þei mygten unneþe before haue bene bred and waitr or feble ale c 1380 *Anticrist* in Todd's *Treat Wyclif* 134 Þei putten glete penaunce unto men þere Cristis chauce is ljt 1393 LAMPL. *P Pl* C xvii. 88 For pouerte hap bote pokes to putten yn hus goodes, Ther auaunce hap almaries and yre-bouden cofres.

III. 11. as sb. That place, the (or a) place yonder

1588 R. PARKER tr. *Mendon's Hist China* 202 They . . . kneeled downe right ouer against thei where the Viceroye sate in a chaire. 1857-8 SEARS *Athas* 19 [Moton] requies a here and a there. 1888 J. MARTINEAU *Stud Relig.* i. 1. 68 In the Space-field he innumerable other theies that never haue been here. 1907 *Outlook* 16 Mar 339/2 'We draw, laboriously, a small circle in the dark and say, 'We are here', forgetful that there is no 'here' nor 'there' *Mod* We shall stay in Birmingham overnight, and go on from there next day. He left there last night.

IV. Phrases. (from I)

12. a. To be there to be at or in the place in question, to be present or at hand.

a 1300 *Cursor M* 1228 Þou wat þat i was neuer þære. c 1400 *Brit* cccxv 295 He wolde be þer him-self in al þe haste þat he mygt. c 1420 *Avow Arth* xxii. Kay callut on Gauan, þome Asshes 'Quo is there?' 1500 *St Papers* *Elis*, *Domestic* CLXXVII No 78 (PRO). Whether St John dayves were ther or not thys examinate can not tell. 1602 SHAKS. *Ham.* i. i. 2 Who's there? 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* ii 43 Ha, ha! ye Judas, are ye there? 1828 LADY MORGAN *Autobiog* (1859) 49 The Duke of Sussex was there, with Lady Arran, and the whole family of Gore 1881 LADY HERBERT *Edith* 17 The 'little rift within the lute' was still there

b. To be all there (colloq.): to have all one's faculties or wits about one; to be smart or on the alert; hence, not all there = not quite right in the head.

1854 MRS GATTY *Parab. fr Nat Ser* iv 3 Hans Janßen was what is commonly called not all there. 1883 PAYN *Thicker than Water* xx. It was his excusable boast that when anything was wanted he was 'all there'. 1889 MAS. L. B. WALFORD *Stiffnecked Generation* 325 'Was he there after dinner last night?' 'Very much there' 1900 *Daily News* 23 Apr 8/1 But they were of the real Lancashire type, and were, as the phrase goes, 'all there'.

13. a. There and then (there then), at that precise place and time, on the spot, forthwith Also attrib. (Also then and there see THEN adv. 1 d.)

1428 in *Surtees Misc* (1888) 8 And þar þan he was asked 1496 *Cowenry's Lett Bk* 580 Whereuppon þe send Laurence was there & then comyt vnto þe Flete. 1600 ABP Abbort *Exp. Jonah* 554 Although God do not say before, that there and then he will strike. 1848 MRS GASKELL *M Barton* xxxviii. Going on the search there and then. 1908 *Daily Chron* 16 July 3/5 Happily a theie and then agreement was come to on their behalf

b. Here and there, here . . . there, here, there and everywhere, neither here nor there. see HERE adv. 9-12.

14. There or († and) thereabouts: primarily in the literal local sense; hence also = that or very nearly that (amount); something like that, approximately. See also THEREABOUTS

a 1696 AUBREY *Lives* (1898) II. 226 (Shakespeare) He left 2 or 300l. per annum there and thereabouts to a sister. 1839 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* xxi. 'Speak plainly, will there be five thousand men?' 'There and thereabouts,' answered Dalgetty. 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings Ser* ii *Passion & Pride* i. II. 248 A close, or field, containing eight acres, there or thereabouts 1890 R. BOLDRWOOD *Coal Reformer* (1891) 431 'You'll mostly find him there or thereabouts, as long as he's alive 1890 BR. LIGHTFOOT in *Expositor* Feb 91 Forty-six years there or thereabouts had actually elapsed

15. There he (or she) goes, there you, they, go, is primarily literal, the person going being pointed to (as in 3); but it also calls attention to the way

in which a person goes on, acts, talks, etc., usually expressing surprise or disapproval. *There it goes!* is a common exclamation when a thing falls, disappears, goes off, breaks, bursts, or the like

1780 *Mirr* or No 97 r 32 'There she goes, the travelled lady', cried the Captain, 'she must always have a fling at her catechism' 1837 DICKENS *Pickw* ii. 'They're beginning up stairs fiddles tuning—now the harp—there they go' The various sounds announced the commencement of the first quadrille

16 *There you are!* (colloq.) (a) = *there you go!* in 15, (b) expressing or drawing attention to the simplicity or ready consummation of a process or action, = *There it is for you, there you have it, the thing is done*

1907 *Westm Gaz* 22 May 3/1 Tables, setting out in a there-you-are! fashion the declining percentage to the total of British imports into certain countries for two consecutive decades *Mod* Can't find the waiter? That's quite easy, just press that button and there you are! Accidents are common in Alpine ascents, one false step, and there you are!

V. 17. There (in branch I) in combination with adverbs and prepositions

For the history of these, see note s v HERE adv. 16 'The compounds of there meaning that, and of here meaning this, have been for some time passing out of use, and are no longer found in elegant writings, or in any other than formulaary pieces' (Todd's *Johnson* 1818, s v *Therewithal*) But see the Main words THEREABOUT, THEREAT, etc.

a. With adverbs, as there all-about, there east, there-without; †there-gates, in that manner; †there-thence, thence; †there-whence (quhyne), from whence. Also THEREAWAY, etc. b. With prepositions = that, that place, matter, etc., as there-among (†-among), there-below, there-between, thereamid (†-amid), amid that; †thereabout (†-buten) = THEREABOUT; †thereabove (†-buden) = THEREABOUT; †thereon, next to that, †there-offen = THEREOFF; †thereouten, out of that; †there-ovenon (†-ufenen), above that, †there-toform, before that (time). Originally mostly written as two words. See also the main words from THEREABOUT to THEREWITHIN.

1222 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Priv. Priv.* 198 Noone god of nl that weyn *ther al aboute in al region. a 1300 *Cursor M*. 11988 Mani childer was *þai mid c 1220 *Bestiary* 60x He ðe swiken *ðer imung. 1899 *Westm Gaz* 18 Apr 2/1 It is a real joy to know that the pilot-fish does hide itself within the capacious throat, or some snug harbourage *therebelow, when danger threatens 1876 MORRIS *Squid* iii. 194 And lingering flocks of the cloud-host are tangled *ther-between 1885-94 R. BRINGS *Eros & Psyche*, *October* 9 She sweeping theebetween a passage wide, Made clear of corn and chaff the temple space. c 1250 *Gen & Ex*. 3625, vii. moned *þor buten he ben 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 17614 Bruggen hi buke ouerl hi ne beleuede ssp non þer boute (c aboute) c 1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C viii 52 *ðærþufan is geteald hwele he beon sceol. a 1300 *Floris & Bl* 294 Aboute þe walle stant a treo lef and blomse beoþ þer buue 1639 *Railleur Lett* 28 Sept (Bann Club) I. 201 The Tables *there East thought meet they should not conioyne, but diuided them in foure c 1440 *York Myst* xii 48 þus may *þer-gatis bemente. 13 *Cursor M* 141 (Cott.) *þær neist [F par next] sal be sythen told How þat ioseph was boght and said 1389 *Trivisa Hiden* (Rolls) VII. 7 Under a tressen bugge þat was þere next c 1450 *LOVELICH Merlin* 6294 The wiche child to hire schil ben browht, but *there-offen the wepþ may weten nowht. c 1250 *Gen & Ex*. 3364 And he smot wið his wond þor on, And water gan *þor vten gon c 1205 LAY 12423 Heo bi gunnen . . . and swiðe deope dīch & *þer ouen on ouer al ænne strongne stanene wal. *Ibid* 17666 þer ufenen he hæfde Ane ladiche here c 1175 *Parteray* 3125 *Ther thenis to uauuent [Yauuent] A man sent in message, Which full courtois was, iulwys also a 1425 *Cursor M* 24479 (Trin.) [He] wende þe maistr were of lyeue As oþere *þer to foin were. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Lau Arms* (S T S) 77 And *tharquybe cumis this? a 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 71 Al tho that yeden *there without.

There, obs. gen and dat. sing fem of THE, obs. var. of THERE, THIR; inflexion of THERE v. Obs.

Thereabout (ðærābaut, ðeo ābaut), adv. Forms see THERE and ABOUT. [OE. *þær abūtan*, two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *abūtan*, ABOUT.]

1. About (orig outside) or near that place. = THEREABOUTS 1.

a 925 O. E. *Chron* an. 917 (Parker MS) Æt Hocneia-tune, and þær onbutan. c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxv 595. c 1000 *Ag. Gosþ* Mark xiv 60 Heo ongan cwætan to þam þe ðær abutan stodon. 1121 O. E. *Chron* an. 1124 (Land MS.). Ealla þa casteles ða þær abuton werou c 1290 *Beket* 2126 in *S Eng Leg* 167 And al round þære a-bouten it lay c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) Pref. 3 Jerusalem, and the haly placez þær er þære aboute 1451 *Paston Lett* I. 126 To all yowr frendes and tenants ther aboutyn. 1577 *Torkington Pilgr.* (1884) 56 The Cities in the Countrie there a bought 1564 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 220 To renane within the samyn and foure mylis tharabout 1629 *RAY Disc.* ii. v (1729) 215 The Alteration of the sea thereabout 1864 *BURTON Scot Abt.* I. 111 20 Quatered in the different villages thereabout 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Belw Trent & Ancholme* 67 From somewhere thereabout our garden gravel came.

+b. Around that object (a pillar, or the like). 1340-70 *Alex & Dind* 1136 He bad bulden of marbre A piler & þat þei wrouhten a wyrtte & witen þer aboute.

c. fig. About that; near to that state or action cf. THEREABOUTS 1 c. Obs. or rare.

1664 *DAYDEN Rival-Ladies* iv. iii, Amid I feel already My stout Heart melts. *Hyp*. Oh! Are you thereabout?

2. a. About or somewhere near that time or date
b. About that number, quantity, size, space of time, etc. = THEREABOUTS 2. (Chiefly after *or*.)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8984 Hit hinel per aboute þat þe erl thebaud destourhede þe peys 1465 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II 236 The xxii year of Kyng Henry or ther aboute 1534 in *Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.*, *Far Coll.* IV 217 Amounting to the some of 30 l. or therabout 1564 *Brief Exam.* ***** 11 b. Referred to the Prophetes tymes, and therabout 1612 DAVIES *Why Ireland*, etc. (1787) 15 A company of volunteers, in number four hundred, or therabout 1727 *De For. Syst. Magic* I 11 (1840) 51 At the distance of less than two hundred years, or therabout 1908 (Miss E. FOWLER) *Batw. Trunt & Ancholme* 369 She has walked 221,490 miles, or therabout

3. About, concerning, or with reference to that matter or business; thereabout. *To go or be thereabout*, to occupy or busy oneself therewith: cf. ABOUT B. 10, 11. Now *arch.*, or *rare*

1300 *Cursor M.* 22885 (Edin.) þe mar man swink him þar aboutin Fra sped þe ferre he sal þen outin. c1350 *Will. Palerme* 972 But I were busi þer a-boute to blame I were c1386 CHAUCER *Sompn.* T 129 What wol ye dyne? I wol go thei-abouts. c1400 *Ysaie & Gau.* 2698 Thar-about wil I be bayn c1440 *Jacob's Will* 56 Here resonable expensys þere aboute awyte first to be takyn vp. 1450-1530 *Myrr.* our *Ladye* 51 All that wyll do theyr besynes thes aboute, 1534 *More Treat. Passion* Wks. 1289/2 How much payn so euer himselfe tooke therabout 1611 *Bible Luke* xxiv 4 They were much perplexed therabout 1657 W. RAND in *Gassendi's Life Perescus* II 77 Perescus... congratulated with him therabout

Thereabouts, *adv.* [f. *piec.* with *advb.* -s. Of later appearance than *prec.*, but now in southern Eng. more frequent in senses 1 and 2]

1. About, or in the neighbourhood of, that place; in the district, region, etc. round about there.

c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xiv 63 þare aboutes ei many gude hilles and fere. 1524 *Rutland Papers* (Camden) 83 The noblemen belonging to the emperor that he lodged in the chanons howses of Paulus and ther aboutes 1584 T. WASHINGTON in *Nicholas's Voy* I xii 14 Theues ther abouts do lye secretly hidde loo ennappe them that came therabouts 1662 J. DAVIES in *Oliver's Voy Ambass.* 6 Flies, Gnats, and Wasps, which the Fens therabouts produce in such quantity 1797 *Mme. D'Arbly's Let. to Bunney* 13 Sept. It is the best house therabouts in a broad street. 1860 HAWTHORNE *Marb. Faun* xvi A homeless dog, that haunted therabouts. 1909 *Times* 23 July 10/1 In the streets therabouts men and women gathered in crowds

†b. After a preposition. *Obs. rare*

1491 CAXTON *Vidas Patr.* (V. de W. 1495) i xxxvi. 38 b/z All the others departed all flo ther aboutes 1568 GRANTON *Chron.* II 673 In the Countie of Yorke, and other places, nere therabouts 1654 EARL MOWAT in *Beitrog.* *Warrs Flinders* 427 The Town of Groll is not far from therabouts.

c. *fig.* About that; near to that state or action: see ABOUT *adv.* 13. *Obs.* or *rare*.

1606 SHAKS *Ant. & Cl.* III x 29, 1, are you therabouts? Why then goodnight indeede 1611 *Wint. T.* I. ii 378. 1697 YANBURO *Asop* II 1, *Burgh* Unlace me, or I shall swoon *Dor* Unlace you I why, you are not these abouts, I hope? 1734 FIELDRING *Debauchees* II iv, Hoity-toity—Are you therabouts, good father?

2. Transferred to time, quantity, quality, degree, etc. Mostly preceded by *or*.

a. About or near to a specified date or time.

1561 T. NORTON *Cabot's Inst.* I viii 17 Cyrus was horne in the hundreth yere or there abouts after the death of Esau 1631 WEEVER *Ant. Pius Mon* 239 Which happened since the dissolution here in England, or much what therabouts 1769 BURKE *Cerr.* (1844) I 177 The meeting is put off until the twelfth of September, or therabouts 1898 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 10 From the year 1660 or therabouts.

b. About or not far different from a stated number, sum, quantity, space of time, degree, condition, etc., very nearly so; approximately so. *There or therabouts*: see THERE *adv.* 14.

1423 *Pylor Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xvii. 64, I wyl that man lyue in tribulation fyue thousand yere or nyghe ther abouts 1581 in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* V. 20 William Tharley aged thirte yeres or therabouts 1601 SHAKS. *All's Well* iv 17: Fiue or six thousand house I sed, or therabouts 1704 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3987/4 A lighter Bay, 13 hands and half high, or therabouts, 1719 *De For. Crusoe* (1840) II viii 291 In three hours, or therabouts 1794 SULLIVAN *Vew Nat.* II 17 Mont Blanc is 15,562 feet or therabouts. 1818 KEATS *Lett. Wks.* 1889 III 127 Write to me and tell me that you are well, or therabouts. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 210 The pavement was at the sea-level or therabouts. 1898 *Pall Mall G.* 20 Jan 2/2 You may be sure the original statement was therabouts, if not quite there.

†3. About or concerning that, = *prec.* 3. *Obs.*

1586 DAY *Eng. Secretary* II (1625) 71, I would haue you to conferte with my Cousen T. R. therabouts 1611 W. SCLATER *Key* (1620) 306 Colour cannot be said to be *obscure* *actu*, till some act of sight be exercised therabouts 1631 GOUKE *Govt's Arrows* III 61 298 Mens conjectures therabouts are various 1657 W. RAND in *Gassendi's Life Perescus* I, 178 He concludes a passage therabouts in these words.

Thereabove (ðe:ə'boʊv), *adv.* [Ong. two words, THERE 17 and ABOVE *adv.*] †a. Above or on the top of that (*obs.*) †b. Above or more than that (*obs.*) c. Up above there; up yonder (in heaven) *rare*.

1382 WYCLIF *x Kings* vii 35 In the cop. was a maner roundes, so foiged, that the watu vessel myzte be sette there above. 1439 in *Reiland N. & Q.* July (1905) 221 To the somme of xl m. marc o yer above. 1897 C. E. NORTON *Dante's Hell* I 5 That Emperor who reigneth thereabove [i. 124 quello Imperador, che lassu regna] 1898 — *Para-*

dise I. 4 Beatrice was standing with her eyes wholly fixed on the eternal wheels, and on her I fixed my eyes from thereabove removed [i. 66 Le luci fisse di lassu rimote]

Thereafter (ðe:ə'fɑ:), *adv.* [OE *þær æfter*, two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *æfter*, AFTER, ME, *þær æfter* (Sw., Da., Norw. *derefter*)]

1. After that in time, order, or sequence; subsequently, afterwards (Now somewhat formal.)

c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past.* C vii 144 Hie ne ondrædað ðone dom þe ðær æfter fylgð c1000 *Sax. Leech* III. 244 Þonne byð se sunnan dæg þær æfter easter dæg 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1132 (Laud MS.) Was it noht suthe lang þer æfter þatte king sende æfter him c1205 LAY 1220 He gon slommen & þær æfter to slepen 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8277 3ut some þer æfter an oþer cpm al so 1325 BARBOUR *Brue* I 591 And the King A parliament Gert set tharefor hastily 1445 in *Wars Eng. in France* (1861) I 465 At Wisontide next thereafter 1535 COVERDALE *Luke* xv 13 Not longe thairfor, gathered the younger sonne all together. 1632 LITHGOW *Treat.* II. 84 A little thereafter the General of the Gallies came to the Monastery. 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual* (1809) III 50 This pierogative... was thereafter discontinued 1898 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* V 513 A year thereafter she must be examined

†b. After that in place or position *Obs.*

c1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Matt xxi 9 Ðæt folc þæt þær þer beforan feide, and þær þær æfter feide c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3644 Ðæt brite skie bi foren hem sleit, And ðis folc ðor æfter tei,

†2. Conformably thereto, accordingly, *thereafter* as, according as, *to be thereafter*, to be conformable or agreeable thereto *Obs.*

c1175 *Laub Hom* 133 Bunc mon þe lusteð þu luelliche godes wordes, and ledeð his lif ritliche þer æfter c1200 *Vices & Virt.* 65 Þis is godes wue, 3if ðu ðus ðe beþencst and ðær æfter werest c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III. 360 3if oþer men wolden be piecists, lyve þe ðær æfter 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* iv. xii. 134 Ye shall be a knyghte of myne, and yf your dedes be thairfor I shall so pioferre you [etc.]. c1533 Lp. BERNERS *Huon* xlii. 140 He was xvii. fote of length, & of byrgnes he was thereafter 1535 COVERDALE Ps. cx 10 A good understanding haue all they that do thereafter. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) Epist. The presentie of a true faithfull subiecte, whiche would haue brought better if his power had ben thereafter. 1584 COGAN *Hauen Health* (1636) 198 The Physitian, in dyeting, should regard chiefly two things, and thereafter to prescribe lesse or more to be received 1597 SHAKS 2 *Hen IV.* II. ii 56 1618 Bp. HALL *Righteous Mannion* Wks (1618) 793 Because these are but flowers, we regard them thereafter 1671 MILTON *P. R.* II 321. 1727 GAY *Begg. Op.* II. 1, That, Madam, is thereafter as they be

†3. With verbs const. with *after*, as *cry*, *gaze*, *look*, *wish*, *yearn*: cf. AFTER B. 5 e. *Obs.*

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 5 Alle blisfulle men þe waren þo and ðar biþon wissede swide ðar æfter. c1300 *Cynsor M.* 486 Fo godd aghat not gif þam mercy, þat þær æfter wil not cri. 1393 LANCEL. P. II. C. viii. 223 Leue hem in þy lit hand and loke nouht þær æfter

4. quasi-*adv.* (with n. of action) Subsequent increase

1830 GALT *Laurie T.* IV. xii, Supposing no thereafter increase

Thereafterward, *adv. rare*. [f. THERE *adv.* 17 + AFTERWARD] = *prec.* 1.

1867 LONGF. *Dante's Paradise* xxiv 70 And I thereafter-

ward; The things profound [etc.] 1884 J. PAYNE 1000 *Nis.* VIII. 8 The day thereafterward for weininess thoult pine

†**Thereagain**, *adv. Obs.* Forms. a. 1 þær-onzen, 3 þær ajen, (*Orin*) þær onnzen, 4 þær ajeyn(e), þær ojein. ß 3-4 þær again, -again, -agayn(e), 4 þær agayn(e), e again, 5 therageyn. [OE *þær onga* (a)n, two words, viz. *þær*, THERE 17 and *ongdan*, ME. *onzen*, *ajzen*, subseq. *again*, AGAIN.]

1. = THEREAGAINST 1.

a. [a1003 see a] c1200 ORMIN 5304 Þa burþ þe stanndenn þær onnzen. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8881 Þis mayde was þær ajen, & wip seðe it longe c1300 *Cursor M.* 3094 (Cott.) We sal neuer do þær again l̃ þær a-gayne, G. þær egalit, T. þær ajeayn 13. *Guy R.* (A) 977, & who so þær ojein seye oust. 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) VII 157 It is byholding to hym, þat he goo þere agayne wip tonge and bond 1393 LANCEL. P. II C. xxi 312 And neiere was þær ajeyn a1425 *Cursor M.* 17034 (Tinn.) Þær is no mon may say þær ajeine 1430-40 LYDG *Bochas* ix xviii (MS. Bodl. 263) 422/1 Yet there was sumet þat gruchched therageyn

2. = THEREAGAINST 2.

a1003 WULSTAN *Hom.* xlviii (Napier) 248 Englas. cyðað þine dæda, and deofol awrit þæt onzen ealle þine misdeðd. 13. *Cursor M.* 20789 (Fairf.) Bot þarageain [C þaragain] saus Ieronim He wille take na charge on him a1350 St. *Stephen* 109 in Horstman *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 29 Bot þarogayn to þam he kend on three maners þære mys to mend.

3. = THEREAGAINST 3

c1330 *Arth. & Merl* 5152 Wawain it seige sone on hast, His scheld þær ojein gan cast.

Thereagainst (ðe:ə'ge:ntst, -æ'gɪntst), *adv.*

Now *arch.* Forms. a. 4 þerageyns, 5 þer-ayeynes, -ayeynes, þær-a-jens, þær-agaynys, there ajens. ß 5 ther agenst, agaynste, ther(e)-ayenst(e), 6 ther agenst, -agenst, 6- there-against [f. THERE 17 + *against*, AGAINST *prep.*]

1. Against or in opposition to that.

a. c1380 WYCLIF *Sel. Wks.* III 367 No mon may distric hit, or dispense þerageyns c1402 LYDG *Compil. Bl. Knt.* 533 Ther ayeines shal I never styue c1449 *Pecock Repr.* 73 If the gretter labour be mad therageyns ß. 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 10 Remedys, to be used there ageynste. 1610 6. 1528 TINDALE *Obed Chr Man* 93 b, I will not styue nor saye thar agens. c1647 SANDERSON *Episcopacy* (1673) 9 Remedy provided there against by an Act of Parliament. 1870 MAGNÜSSON & MORRIS *Volsunga*

Saga xx 71 But thereagainst I vowed a vow, that never would I wed one who knew the name of fear

†2. As a set-off thereto, contrariwise; on the other side. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1264 Sei Beritinus þe bald þar þretyned to ðe the, And Sampson on þis side was slay þar agaynys c1407 H. SCOGAN *Moral Ballad* 158 Seeth, there ayenst, how virtuous noblesse Dryveth away al vyce 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 141 Of the wynde comyth good. But thei ayeines dyuers Peillus and destout baunce fall-yth. 1558 PUAR *Æneid* II Eivb, In his puiþose still he fyt remainyd fast We therageint with streaming teares

3. In pressure or impact against that.

1863 SALA in *Temple Bar Mag.* VII 496 From the bobbing and rasping of watch-spring circuloines there-against 1884 C. T. DAVIS *Manuf. Bricks & Tiles*, etc. ix (1889) 285 Its ends are passed through the side pieces of the frame and tightened there against by nuts

Thereamong (ðe:ə'mʌŋŋ), *adv.* Now *rare* or *arch.* [Ong two words, THERE 17 and AMONG *prep.*] Among that, those, or them.

1399 LANCEL. *Rich. Redeles* Prolog 37 If þe fynde fables or folly þær amonge 1482 *Rolls of Parit.* VI 222/1 And thereamonge put Thokes and broken belyd fisch. 1836 *Fraser's Mag.* XIII 12 There is neither fruit, nor appearance of fruit, there-among 1869 TENNISON *Pellae* 92 Three knights were thereamong, and they too smiled.

So **Thereamo** *rgst adv.* *rare*, in same sense

1599 A. M. tr. *Gabelgauer's Bh. Physique* 10/1 Mize theramongste Cubebes, Mace, Cloves. 1666 G. WOODCOCK *Hist. Justine* II 11 b, They might perceue a multitude of women to be there amongt.

Thereanent (ðe:ə'nent), *adv.* Orig. and chiefly *Sc.* and *north.* [Ong. two words, THERE 17 and ANENT *prep.*] About, concerning, or in reference to that matter, business, etc.; relating thereto.

c1340 *Cursor M.* 20890 (Gott.) Bot þær enent [w. r. there-again], saus Ieronim, He wil nocht take þe boke on him 1562 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 218 Fo satisfying of hie Hienes thereanent. 1578 *Ibid.* II 700 Ordou to be taken thereanent with expedition. 1681 *Sc. Acts* 7as. II (1820) VIII 243/2 According to the tenor of the respective acts of Parliament thereanent provided 1726 *Wodrow Corr.* (1843) III 243 10 hea the state of this affair, and bring in an overture thereanent 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xii, I will gage my life upon his making my words good thereanent 1853 C. BROWNE *Villette* xxi, The reader would not care to have my impressions thereanent 1868 *Victr. STRAMGORD Selut* (1869) II. 311 The public prints of an earlier date in this year... may be consulted thereanent with propriety

Hence (with *advb.* genitive) †**Thereanent's**

(-anentis, -anendos) *adv.*, in same sense, in quot.

c1400 app = THEREABOUTS 1.

c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) viii 30 It [þe Reed Seel] is þær enent vi. myle brade 1552 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot. I. 233 [We sall] lecht behind that lye in our possibilitie thairanent 1564 *Child Marriages* 26 Prouced the Counselles lettres thereanent, c1606 KEO MURRAY in E. Campbell *Love Lett. Mary Q. Scots* (1824) 128 My Lord of Argyll, spak largely thereanent to the Queen herself.

†**Thereas**, *conj. Obs.* [Originally a conjunctive phrase. see THERE 9, 10 and AS 27.]

1. In that place (or case) in which; where; = THERE 9.

a1225 *Ancr. R.* 12 Þer ase þeos þingges beoð þer is 11st religiun 13. *Cast. Love* (Hallw.) 444 Þes ne bydyth in no londe, Ther as werre is nygh-honde 1493 *Festivals* (W. de W. 1515) 6 To go to an hous ther as is a coips 1550 COVERDALE *Bk. Death* II 1 178 I the comfortable promes of Chyust, there as he sayth. I am the resurrection and y^e life.

2. Whereas, = THERE 10.

c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1282 (*Dido*) Sche bath hire reame ænyen In to his hand, there as she myghte haue been Of othere landys than of cartage quene c1460 FORTSCUPE *Als & Lim Mon* xix (1885) 155 Þer as oþer kynges haue founded byshopiches þe kyng shall þan haue founded an holl reame 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* xx xi. 815 There as ye say I haue slayn your good knyghtes, I wote well that I haue done soo, and that me sore repenteth

Therat (ðe:ə't), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* [OE. *þær at*, two words see THERE 17 and AT]

1. At the place, meeting, etc., mentioned; there.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iv vii 8 2 Monize untrunne. þær æt hælo onfeogon 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 9256 Hi bulde a parlement & þe king him sulf was þerate 13. *Scayn Sng.* (W.) 2358 When he com to Rome yate, And wolde wenden out therate c1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvi 74 Sum saise þær hæfe bene þær æt 1526 TINDALE *Matt.* vii 13 Many there be which goo yn there æt 1611 SHAKS *Wint. T.* IV iv 500 Not for Bohemia, nor the pompe that may be therat gleaned 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Victr.* c. 78 § 30 He shall hold a sitting and shall therat take and receive any evidence offered

D. With a verb of motion or aim. cf. AT 13

1517 TORKINGTON *Pilgr.* (1884) 27 He cast a stonnet therat.

G. Expressing attachment to a thing. cf. AT 7.

1566 tr. *Sc. Acts* 7as. III, c 87 Ovi Soueane Lord annexit till his Crowne the Erldoms of Ros with the pertinents, to remane thairat for euer 1567 in *6th Rep. Hist. MSS. Comm.* 643/2 Ane tabled hyngand with ane grytt rubye and ane grytt hüngand perle thairatt 1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* xi. 109 A broad plate and the Jewel they hang therat 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* III 161/2 A Leather Ordle with a strong Rope hanging therat

2. On the occasion or occurrence of that, thereupon, because of cf. AT 34, 35

a1300 *Cursor M.* 2792 Sarra Herd þis word and loqh þær æt a1450 *Knt. de la Tour* 98 His wyff dysneyded therat, and had some therof 1490 CAXTON *Eneydos* xviii 68 For to take therat some comforte. 1500 SPENCER *P. Q.* II vii 34 Therat the feend his gnashing theid ted grate 1605 SHAKS *Learn* IV ii 75 Bending his Sword To his great Master, who, therat enrag'd Flew on him 1869

TENNISON *Past Arthur* 462 Thereat once more he moved about 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II iii 253 Thereat the silver trumpet's tuneful blare Made music strange

3 At or in connexion with the thing or process on which action is brought to bear. cf. AT 17.

3. *Cursor M.* 11674 (Fair) My hande perat may naping do c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 198 When he fand gude wyne on a tyme, he sold his slayn & drank it per-att c1556 R. COCKES in *Archæologia* XXXV 20, I trust this weke that cometh we shall do a good chare therat [at the hay-making]. 1581 *Exch. Rolls Scot* XXI 551 The saidis parties obliſſis thame to abynd thairat bot any reclaiming

† **Thereatour**, *adv.* *Sc. Obs.* In 5 tharattour, 5-6 thairattour. [f. THERE 17 + *ATOUR* *prep.*] Over or beyond that; about or concerning that: see THEREOVER.

1457 *Sc. Acts* Jas. II, c 25 (1814) II 51/1 Gif he doys any thing tharattour furth with to arreist his persoun. 1473 *Rental Bk. Cupar-Angus* (1879) I 173 Tharattour tha sal do that delaly and truly to our myl bath in fre muldur and thyril 15 *Priests Piblis* t. in *Pinkerton Scot Poems* (1792) I. 14 Than spak the King, your conclusion is quaint, And tharattour ye mak us to us plant

Thereaway (ðeˈɪəweɪ), *adv.* Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. dial.* [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and AWAY *adv.*]

1. Of motion: Away thither, or in that direction. *Hereaway, thereaway*: see *HEREAWAY*. *Obs.*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* x. 32 (MS E.) For gif the king held thar away, He thocht he suld soyn venust be c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) v 15 Schippes comes per away for to fraght bam with pat salt c1450 *Life St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 5102 Pare away to fare c1500 *Smith & his Dame* 30 in Hazlitt E. P. III 202 Ovr lorde came there away 1549, 1799, etc. [see *HEREAWAY* 2]. 1601 in *Foley Rec. Eng. Prov. S.* 7, (1880) VI 735 For such English as come thereaway to Loreto. 1659 W. GUTHRIE *Chr. Gt. Interest* II vi (1724) 207 Confirming the same by many mighty Works in Scripture tending thereaway.

2 Of situation: Away in that direction or region; in those parts; thereabouts.

1551 R. ROBINSON *Mort's Utop* II (1895) 253 There be fewe warres there away, wherin is not a greake nombre of them in bothe parties c1690 *Penn. Let. in Life* Wks 1726 I App. iii 195 Among the Carnal and Historical Christians thereaway. 1836 *Scott B. Dwar* viii, All evl comes out o' thereaway and we'll e'en away ther. 1840 CAROLINE FOX *Old Friends* (1882) 60 The Duke of Wellington, in some mighty action thereaway showed his wondrous power in animating masses

3. Somewhere about that (number, amount, age, etc.); = THEREABOUTS 2.

1844 *Scott Redgauntlet* ch. xi, Swaggering about the country for five or six months, or thereaway 1830 *Miss Mirford Village Ser.* IV 328 An old bachelor of fifty-five, or there away, 1862 *Mrs. Grote Coll. Papers* 261 A hundred thousand pounds or there away

Hence † **Thereaway-abouts**, *adv.*, thereabouts. 1838 *Morr. Manus. Vaux* xxii (1849) 169 The martyrs had been buried thereaway-abouts.

Thereaways, *adv.* Now *dial.* [f. *prec.* with *advb. genitive* -s: cf. *AWAYS* 1] = *prec.*

1575 *Gamm. Gurlon* iv. ii, He intends this same night to slip in there awayes 1682 in *Yr. Friends* *Hist. Soc.* IV 151, I would have ye to mynd my love to friends there-aways and at Darnon. 1791 'G. GAMBADO' *Ann. Horsem.* xvii, (1809) 137 Come from Lapland, or thereaways. 1825 *Forbes Voc. E. Anglia* s. v, Is the horse worth twenty pounds? There and there-aways 1902 *Buchan Watcher* by I. Ireshold 73 What's taking ye thereaways?

† **Therebefore**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: see THERE and BEFORE. [Late OE., two words]

1. Before that in position or order; in front. c1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt* xxi. 9 Dæt folc þæt þar beforan [c1160 *Hallon Gosp.*, þær beforē] ferde

2 Before that (time), formerly, previously.

c1200 [see THEREAFTER 3]. c1275 *Passion our Lord* 218 in O. E. *Misc.* 43 As we loued þer by-byore hem seyd hedde c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 99 In sterres many a wynter þiſorn was writen the deeth of Ector Achilles. c1430 *Fremmasoury* 302 3ef he nulle okpeye hem no more, As he hath y-done þer before. 1592 in J. MORRIS *Troub. Cath. Forefathers* (1871) 34 And the priest there before dead.

Thereben, *adv.* *Sc.* [See *BEN* *adv.* c.] 'Ben' there, within there

13 *Cursor M.* 2722 (Cott) Sarra þar bin quare sco satt Herd þis word and loȝh þar-at c1500 ROWLL *Cursing* 124 in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter Cl.) 302 And thow art scho that stall the hen And put hir in the pot thair ben. 1558 *Woring Joh & Yenny* 21 ibid 388 Ane pig, ane pot, ane raiþ thair ben. 1604 *Acts Sederunt* 21 Jan (1790) 36 For removing of that impediment of proceeding in the Utter-house, (that the procurator is thair ben) it is appointit that [etc.] 1728 RAMSAY *Monk & Miller's Wife* 144 'Hout I', quoth she, 'ye may well ken, 'Tis ill brought but [= out] that's no there-ben'

Therebeside, *adv.* Now only *arch* and *poet.* [Orig. two words: see THERE 17, BESIDE *prep.*] By the side of that; by that; near by.

1250 *Owl & Night* 25 Þo stod on old stoc þar beside 13 in *Horstmann Altengl. Leg.* (1875) 91 He hedde þer is asse an is oxe, utted þer beside in a canche c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) iii 9 Þare be syde es a fayre place ordayn for sustyn 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* II. xvi 94 There besyde satte a fayr knyght on the ground 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* III iv 339 When I stood therebeside Methought its likeness ever would abide Within my mind So † **Therebesides**, *adv.*, in same sense 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* I. x. 48 There bysydes were viij knyghtes that aspyed them.

Therebinthe, *obs. form* of THEREBINTH.

Thereby (ðeˈɪəbi), *adv.* Forms: see THERE and BY. [OE. *þærbi*, f. *þær*, THERE 17 + *bi*, *By* *prep.* Cf. G. *dabei*, Du. *daarbi*]

1. By that; by means of, or because of, that, through that. Cf. BY A. 30-33, 36.

c897 K. ALFRED *Past C* v 42, gif he donne beam ðærbiȝ [i. n. bie, *Halt* -biȝ] æstrene a 1225 *Anst.* R 160 He feste one iðe wilderness vorte schæwen þærbi þet [etc.] c1300 *Cursor M.* 107 Þar bi man mai hir helping kenn c1453 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) ix xxxvii (1859) 163 supposyng thereby for to geten honoure and fame 1551 CRANMER in *Strype Life* (1694) App 158 God shal thereby be glorified 1588 A KING tr. *Camillus Catech* 1 vii, Ye sall haillfaynly ye hicht of ye æquinoctiall lyne 1600 HAMILTON *Facile Tr.* in *Cath. Tractates* (S.T.S.) 220 Desyrous to ressaue thairbe, thair eternal felicitie in heauin. 1607 TORSELL *Fourt Beasts* (1658) 83 They cannot abate the sauour of ointments, but fall mad thereby 1703 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* 126 Of the Ten-foot Rod, and thereby to measure and describe the Ground-plot 1809 *PINKNEY Trav. France* 93 The rooms were so full as to render our stay unpleasant, and we thereby lost an anatomy lecture 1896 R. S. BADEN-POWELL *Malabale Campaign* vi, For fear of having my attention distracted . . . and of my thereby losing my bearings

2. Beside, adjacent to, or near that. [In quot. c1220, Up against that] Now *arch.* and *dial.*

c1220 *Bestiary* 634 A tre he sekeð ðat is strong and leneð ðor bi c1250 *Gen & Ex.* 3561 It was a stede henden ðor bi On a syde of munt syn c1300 *Cursor M.* 13765 Þar bi lai many [man] vn-fere c1449 *Pecock Reg.* i. 151 3ondir is the Hol Gost and therbi is Maie with Seint Peter c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 3915 He duelt in a place þare by 1590 SPENSER *F. Q.* II vii 32 A couetous Spright Who thereby did attend 1641 HEYLIN *Hist. Episc.* I (1697) 23 The twelve fountaines of Elum, and the seventy Palms that grew thereby 1799 DE FOE *Cruise* (1840) II iv 94 At the foot of a tree thereby. 1875 MORRIS *Æneid* Proem 2 Fields that are thereby. 1885 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Words* s. v., Nif I brunt there, you'll vind me thereby

b. With verbs of motion, in sense of BY A. 16.

c1300 *Cursor M.* 15634 Quer I sal þis calice drinc, Or I sal pass þar bi 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 3 When my glory shall passe thereby, thou shalt se my hynder partes 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Hist. Vestime* iv 21 The tales of Scylla and Charibdis, which made men beleue in sailing thereby that they heard the continual barking of dogs

c. To come thereby = to 'come by' or get possession of that: see COME v 39 b and BY A. 15 c1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 128 When that he saugh he myghte nat come thereby This is to seye what women loue moost. c1430 [see COME v 39 b] 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) 271 I traist eternal gloire to se; Christ grant that I may com thairby

† 3 Besides, together with, or in addition to that 13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon* MS xxxii 524 Wyche ben þe seven synnes dedly, And þe seven vertues þeiby 14 *Tuendale's Vis.* 803 All 3if god be fulle of mercy, Ryght-wysnesse behoues go þer by. 1550 *Chester Pl.* (E.E.T.S.) 388 That he would reuey them sone in hys, With flesh and Sineu and Skynn thereby, Which sone he can them geue

4 In reference to a number or quantity: Very nearly so; somewhere about that; = THEREABOUTS 2, b. *Sc.*

[c1425 WYNTOUN *Chron.* ix. xiv. 1568 A thousande and three hundyr there Nynt and v þar by nere] 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 82 At xij hours at evin or thau by 1563 *Reg. Prym. Council Scot.* I 245 To the nowmer of fouite persons or thairby 1582-8 *Hist. Jas.* VI (1804) 172 Thair were taken prisoner 9 score and ten gentillmen or thairby 1726 *Wob. ou. Corr.* (1843) III 271 The spurious paper dully written, two years or thereby after Mr. Henderson's death 1821 *Scott Kenilw.* x, There was one maiden of fifteen or thereby 1863 A. B. GROSART *Small Sins* Pref (ed. 2) 8 It is my intention to print half-a-dozen or thereby of small books.

† 5. With reference thereto, *apropos* of that, thereabout, *Obs.*

c1250 *Owl & Night.* 244 Aday [= by day] þu art blynd oþer bise, þar by men segeþ a vorbise. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 399 Seynt Gregory telleþ a tale þar by.

b. *Thereby hangs a tale*: see *TALE* sb. 3

† 6. In accordance with that *Obs.*

1512 *Act & Hen VIII.* c 19 *Preamble*, The seid Fiensche kyng the Decree of the interdiccion dyspyssyng wil not thereby reforme himself

7. quasi-*adv.* Consequent *nonce-use*.

1661 *FELTHAM Resolves* II xl 262 The chiefest Knowledge that we get, is that of our thereby guilt and misery

† **Theredown**, *adv.* *Obs.* [In ME. two words, THERE 17 and Down *adv.* q. v. for *Forms*] Down thare; down: in reference to direction or position.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 971 þe biann orn al abroad in þe pavement þer doune *Ibid.* 977 Nou he lþ þer doune c1305 *St. Kenelm* 206 in E. E. P. (1862) 53 And falsliche as heo com anhe, also heo ful (= fell) þer doune c1325 *Poem Edu.* II 37 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 325 Certes holi chuiche is muchel I brouht þer doune 1375 *Barbour Bruce* xi 300 The sykis alswa thair doune sal þu thame to confusioun c1550 *Freiris of B.* x78 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 291 All that thay did thair down he micht well se

Therefore (ðeˈɪəfɔː), *therefor* (ðeˈɪəfɔː), *adv.* (sb.) Forms: a. 2-3 ðer-, 2-5 þerefore, 2 þaruore, 2-4 þeruore, 3 ðor-, þar-for, 3-4 þer-ore, 5-6 therefore, (6 *Sc.* thair-, yair-, thairfore) B. 2-5 þerefore, (2-3 þereuore, 4 þarefore), 5-6 therefore. γ. 3-5 þerfor, (3 þeruor, 4 þar-, tarfor, 4-5 þer-for, yarfor), 5-7 þerfor, (6 *Sc.* thair-, yairfor, -foir, 7 thierfor). δ. 6-7 therefor, (9 there-for). [Early ME. *þerfore*, *þerefore* (often written as two words), f. *þær*-, *þer*-,

THERE + *fore*, OE and early ME. collateral form of *for*: see *FORE* *adv.* and *prep.* After final e became mute, *fore* prep was gradually levelled with *for*, and *ther(e)fore* was often written *therfor*, *therefor*. In mod. Eng. (since c1800) *therefore* and *therefor* are almost always differentiated in spelling and stress in accordance with meaning: see below.]

I. (Now stressed ðeˈɪfɔː, and usu. spelt *therefor* for distinction from 2.) *formal* or *arch.*

1. For that (thing, act, etc.); for that, for it a. In various senses of *FOR* *prep.*

c1175 *Lamb Hom* 9 His fasten and chire ȝong and god to donne þeroune c1220 *Bestiary* 377 God gived ðer fore mede c1300 *Cursor M.* 610 (Cott) He gaf it him, als in heritage, To yeld þerfor [i. v. þare fore, þar for, þerfore] þa mar knaulage c1386 CHAUCER *Spr.* 1 169 Horn anon in to the heighe Toun, With certene officers ordeyned tharfore [i. v. thar fore, there fore, þerfore]. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 97 Sho answerd agayn & sayd sho wol not delyue it or he & his felow bothe samen come þerfor 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dities* 1 To gyue tharfore synguler louynges & thanks. 1561 NORTON & SACKV *Gododuc* v 1, Speede must we vse to leuie force tharfore 1622 CALLIS *Stat. Sewers* (1647) 86 To erect new Walls, Banks and other Defences, and what sums of Money to Raise and Levy tharfore. 1824 *Midwin. Comers* *Byron* II 186, I have continued here in the hope of seeing things reconciled, and have done all in my power thierfor c1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mythica* vi iv (1866) 1 184 If the emperor sins, he must give account to God tharfore 1861 *Evening Star* 4 Oct, 100lbs of potatoes or a substitute tharfore thice a week 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par* II iii 344 The love I had thierfor 1877 F. HALL *Eng. Adv.* in *able* 39 Argument being at an end, recourse was then had to the common substitute thierfor, ridicule 1885 *Act* 48 & 49 *Vict* c 70 § 7 He shall supply a copy of such report on payment of the sum of one shilling thierfor.

b. By reason of that; for that reason, on that account cf. *FOR* *prep.* 21, 22

c1175 *Lamb Hom* 5 Pa 32 [MS þa3] habbe wele to ouer stohwenesse on þisse lue ne beo þu þerouore þu d c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 143 Þaruore hire sinne hire bi-come swiðe laðe c1220 *Bestiary* 509 Vt of his ðrote it smit an onde, ðer-for oðre fisses to him dragen c1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1215 Ysmael pleide hard gamen, Saima was ðor-for often wroð. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 5348 Vre loured mid is eyen of milce on þe loþek þerouore, c1300 *Cursor M.* 287 þerfor is he cald tnnite For he es anfeld godd in thre 13 *Ibid.* 2894 (Gott) God forðede 30 ðo þat sin þat 3e in hell þarfor [i. v. þerfore] þuinn c1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* 1863 (*Lucrece*) That Tarquyn shulde ybanysched be thier-for 1533 *Morre Debell Salem* Wks 954/1 When he saith himself that they have punished many thierfore, that is to wit, for thesame cause 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 181 If that any lew did buy any Christian for his slave, hee should bee fined thierfore. 1805 *Scott Last Minstr* iv vi, They crossed the Liddle And burned my little lonely tower, The fiend receive their souls thierfor! 1848 *Lowrll Lett* (1894) I. 151 Tell Briggs that his ticket came safely, and that I am thankful thierfor. 1868 HAWTHORNE *Amer. Note-Bks* (1879) II. 173 They would all be healthier men thierfor 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log-Sea-ways* 149 The ill-used crew promptly refused to do any more in her, and were, of course, clapped in jail thierfor

II. (Now always spelt *therefore*, and stressed ðeˈɪfɔː)

2. In consequence of that, that being so; as a result or inference from what has been stated, consequently Formerly sometimes unemphatic (esp. in versions of N T) = THEN 5.

In early use often indistinguishable from 1b, where see earlier examples, now distinguished as expressing a general relation of consequence or inference. Sometimes classed as a conjunction

c1400 *Prynner* (1891) 45 Lo tharfore alle generations schulle seye y am blessed 1526 TINDALE *Matt* xii. 18 Heale ye tharfore the similitude oft the sower 1533 CRANMER *Misc. Writ* (Parker Soc.) II 260, I trust, therefore, you will not so hardly regard my first request herein 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Can. Prayer, Communion*, It is very mete that we shoulde geue thanks to thee, O Lorde Tharfore with Angelles and Archangelles we laud [etc.] 1554 HULOET, *I therfore, cum accent in penult., eo, ergo, idcirco, ideo, igitur, propterea, propter hoc* 1555 *Eden Decades* 202 Manate is the thyrd [fish] wherof I haue promysed to entreate. Manate tharfore, is a fysshe of the sea, of the byggest soite [etc.] c1600 SHAKS *Sonn* xli, Gentle thou art, and therefore to be wonne, Beautious thou art, therefore to be assailed. *Ibid.* cxliii, Our dates are e briefe, and tharfore we admire, What thou dost foyst vpon vs that is ould 1611 *Bible John* iv 6 Now Jacobs Well was there. Iesus tharfore [TINDALE then], being wearied with his journey, sate thus on the Well. 1660 *Barrow Enchirid.* 1 xv Schol. Because the angle AEC + AED + CEB + DEB = 4 right angles, therefore the angle AEC + AED = CEB + DEB = to two right angles, therefore CED and AEB are straight lines 1735 BERKELEY *Free-think.* in *Math.* § 2 Things obscure are not tharfore sacred 1845 M. PATTISON *Ess.* (1889) I 15 The Franks were the stronger, and therefore the masters. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vi. II 80 The refugees were zealous for the Calvinistic discipline. James tharfore gave orders [etc.]

B. as *sb.* The word 'therefore' as marking a conclusion; an expressed conclusion or inference.

1641 'SMELTYMNUS' *Vind Ansv.* xii 144 Let him first answer our *Therefores*, and wee will quickly answer his *Wherefores*. 1674 HICKMAN *Hist. Quinquart.* (ed. 2) 185 The Article having made a (*therefor*), its strange that any one should draw any other conclusion from it, than what it self hath drawn. 1874 G. O. ELIOT *Coll. Brakf. P.* in *Jubal*, etc. 232 A faith Defying sense and all its ruthless train Of arrogant 'therefores'

† **Thereforme**, *adv.* *Obs.* In 3-4 þer-, þar-, [app. an alteration of THEREFORE, in imitation of

words in *forme* from OE. *foran*, e g *beforen*]
= THEREFORE 1.

a 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xviii [1] 3 Mi schelder And mi fonger ai per forme *Ibid* xxi [1] 4 I am torned in mi sorw þar form, Whiles þat þrucked es þe thorn 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1107, & quat chek-so ye achesue, change me þer forme c 1400 *Cato's Alor* 260 in *Cursor M.* p 1672 (Fairf.) If þi gode be lome Sorow nezt þar forme To double þi harme

† **Thereforth**, *adv.* Obs. [f. THERE 17 + FORTH *adv.*]

1. a. Forth from thence; away from that place.
b. Along that way; by that place.

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5704 þis king also at glasingbury as he þerowþ com, Saint abelwold þat was þere monek, out of þe house he nom 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) V. 299 þe kyng passede þerforþ, and wolde wite what it were c 1450 *LOVELLICH* *Cal xlii* 312 Hem he took vpe thanne Eveyichon, with hlym þar þerforþ anon

2. Out, outside, in the open, = THEREOUT 2.

1536 *BLENDEND* *Cron Scot* ii. vi. (1541) 17 b/1 He punist theifis and othir criminabyll persons with sic seuente that the bestiall & gudis lay thairfurth but any trulyll *Ibid* v. iv 56 b/1 Thay wer ane rude vndannt pepill, and lay thair furth all wynter nochwithstanding y^e could frostis

† **Therefro**, *adv.* Obs. Also *Sc.* par-fra [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and FRO *prep.*] = next.

13. *Cursor M.* 1316 (Gott.) par fra [C þat oute of, F þer-out] ienis foui grete stremis 1340 *HAMFOL* *Pr. Couc.* 5214 Lo! here þe sepulchre a lyll þar fia 12 *1366 CHAUCER* *Rom Rose* 1660 Whan I was not for therfro. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks* (1880) 364 With owten addyng þe to or abegynne þe fro 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv x 62 The iuse that yssueth ther fro 1565 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1575 656/1 Passand thairfra up ane dyke betuiv Kippelaw and Bowdane 1588 A. KING tr. *Cauesius' Catech* 6 viij b. Bot in this oue age throwch ye anticipation of ye aquinoxe is distant yarfa almost 4 dayes 1622 *MABBE tr. Alenani's Guarnant* d. Alf ii 59, I would desist therfro 1678 *Sir G. Mackenzie* *Crim. Laws Scot.* ii. xiii § 4 (1699) 248 They are not excluded therfra by the foresaid act of Parliament

Therefrom (ðeə'fɹɒm), *adv.* *arch.* *of. formal.* [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and FROM *prep.*]

From that, from that place, away from there

a 1250 *Owl & Night* 137 þeyh he beo þar from bume He cup hweene he is icume c 1300 *St. Brigidan* 512 The þut hi were fur ther fram 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) VIII. 89 þe schap of þe cros was i-seie forsake þe baner and passe somwhat of space þerfrom [MS. y. þarvram] c 1610 *Sir J. M. LVLV* *Mem. Author* to Son (1735) 18 Debarring theifrom all honest, true, and plain Speakers 1660 *SHARROCK* *Vegetables* 24, I much doubt of any effect therefrom 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl* s. v. *Circus*, They took their name theifrom 1850 *NEALE* *Med. Hymns* (1867) 102 The streams that flow therefrom 1885 *Lau Times* LXXX 132/1 Nor was the doctrine contended for logically deducible theifrom.

† **Theragai n**, *adv.* Obs. Forms 3 þor 3on, þer yen, 5 ther geyn [f. THERE 17 + GAIN *prep.* Cf. *Theragain*.] Against or in opposition to that. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2707 If he it werne and be þor yen, Ic sal þe techen hu it sal ben c 1300 *Havelok* 2271 þer yen ne wolde neuer on strue c 1400 *Rom Rose* 6555 If men wolde ther geyn appose The naked text.

So † **Theragain** *adv.* [GAINS], on the side opposite to that; over against there.

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wals* (Rolls) 13538 O syde toke þe Romayns, & Arthur þat oþer euen þer gayns

Therehence, *adv.* Obs. exc *dial.* Forms: a. 4-5 þerhonne, (4 therhonne). β. 4 þer hannes, 6- there(-)hence, (6 therence (9 *dial.*), therehens, 7 therhence). [f. THERE 17 + HEN, HENNE *adv.*, and hennes, hens, HENCE *adv.*]

1. From or out of that place; from there: = THERE 1. Now *dial.*

a. c 1300 *Behet* 1145 Therhanne he wende to Eystre. 121400 *Arthur* 501 Muche folke þerhene he toke þo. β. c 1400 R. Gloucster's *Chon* (Rolls) App AA. 2 He nolde þer hannes passi 1548 *UDALL* *Erasm.* *Par. Luke* viii 89 Therelens a. out of a chaire or pulpit he taught the multitude. 1600 *HAKLUYT* *Voy* (1904) X 101 The famous voyage of Sir Francis Drake into the South sea, and therehence about the whole Globe of the earth, begun in 1577. 1724 R. WILTON *Chr. Faith & Pract* 367 The waves toss the ships up to the very clouds, and the winds therehence drive them to the deep abyss. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 46 Stone deaf therehence went many a man

2. From that source or origin; from that fact or circumstance. = THERE 4. Obs.

1528 *TINDALE* *Payable Wicked Mammon* 16 *Hanon*, in the Elbewe speche sygnifyeth a multitude or abundance. And theihence coumeth *hamamon* or *mammon*, abundance or plenteousnes of goodes or ryches. 1597 J. KING *On Jonas* (1618) 10 Therehence, they say, he was named the son of Amittai, that is, the sonne of truth. 1623 W. C. *Patall Vesper* 4 Those unrenewed alterations, which doe flow therehence 1718 *SWIFT* to *Sheridan* 3, I have a great esteem for Plautus; And think your boys may gather therehence More wit and humour than from Terence.

† 3. Distant from that place. = THERE 2. *rare.*

1611 *CORVAT* *Crudities* 10 A countrey village fourteen miles therehence distant *Ibid*. 68 A parish tenne miles therehence.

Therein (ðeə'ɪn), *adv.* Now *formal*, *arch.* or *dial.* Forms. see THERE and IN, also 3 þɪn. [OE. *þerein*, f. *þær* THERE 17 + IN *prep.*]

1. In that place or (material) thing

a 1000 *Boeth. Metr* xi 4 Wealdend heofones & eorðan & ealra þara þe ðeæn in wunad. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1895 (Cott.) A knaun freind he had þare in [v r̄r þar ine, þerin], 1398 *Trivisa Barth De P R* xiii xxvi (Bodl MS.), þerin is a manner kinde of beestes Dolphyns wiþ rugge toped as a sawe. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 789 þat nedl þar in meaulously 1535 *COVERDALE* *P's* xlv. 2 Ihe compass of

the worlde, and all y^t dwell therein 1676 *RAY* *Corr* (1848) 123 If you have observed any errors or mistakes therein. 1875 *JOVETT* *Plato* (ed. 2) III 688 The universe, and the things that are and move therein 1911 *Act 1 Geo V*, c. 1 Sched. (Paisley Corp Order Confirm Act), The late Robert Brodie by his trust disposition conveyed his entire property to trustees therein named

b. In or during that time.

1539 *BIBLE* (Great) *Exod* xxvi. 14 Kepe my Sabbath. whosoever worketh therein, the same soule shalbe rote out from amonge hys people.

2. In that affair or matter; in that thing, circumstance, or particular.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 3 Maken þe to þenchen hwuch delit were þim. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13759 (Cott.) Lok þi will bi uoght þai in 1326 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 2 That ye neuer be besy to attempte any persone therein c 1555 *HARPSFIELD* *Divorce Hen. VIII* (Camden) 83 Thein we do find no fault 1588 A. KING tr. *Cauesius' Catech* 130 Al peidition had the beginning thairin [in p̄ide] 1631 *Havwood and Pt. Maid of West* iv Wks 1874 II. 391 I hou therein hadst much hyperboliz'd 1882 *SPURLOW* *Treas. Dav Ps* cxix 17 The more will he be diuven towards God for help therein

3. Inside, in the house, within doors. *mod. Sc.*

1822 *Hogg* *Poems of Man* III. vii 202 Bessy Chisholm —Heh! Are ye therein? 1828 *BUCHAN* *Ballads* I 113 If ye'll work therein as we threout, Well borrow'd should your body be

4. Into that place or (material) thing.

a 1240 *Saules Waide* in *Cott. Hom* 263 þu most al gan þrin ant al beon bigotten þin, for in þe ne mei hit nanesweis neomen in a 1300 *Cursor M.* 8852 þair in [þrin þerynne] þan was þair relikes don, 1398 *Trivisa Barth De P R* iii. xviii (W de W 1495) 65 Somtyme grauol and powder falleth therein 1526 R. WYVYRROD *Martiloge* 135 b. Than made they a grette fyre and cast therein pyche and rosyne. 1747 *WESLEY* *Prim. Physick* (1762) 90 Smell to a Spunge dipt therein.

5. = THEREON 2. cf. IN *prep* 31 a Obs

1535 *COVERDALE* *1 Sam* xxvi. 4 Then toke Saul y^e swerde, and fell therein [Cf. *Gen* (Luther) *feld dæin*, *Vulg* *super eum*, *next verse* has *upon his swerde*]

† 6. As relative *adv.*: In which; into which; = WHEREIN. Obs.

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 73 He was on Simones huse þerin gent þat wiþ þa deowyrþan smerenese on his heafod 13 *Cast. Love* (Halliwell) 56 This castel Maie bodi was, therein he alyght and his ches [chese his inn] 13 *Cursor M.* 396 (Gott.) In þe heiest element of all, þar in þe fire has his stall 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret*, *Prim. Priv* 167 The Seete therein as he was woned to sitte

7. Therein after, thereon before, therein under, = after, before, below in that document, statute, etc. (Usually written as single words: cf. *herein after*, etc., s. v. *HEREIN*)

1818 *CRUISE* *Digest* (ed. 2) II 276 Upon trust to preserve the contingent remainders thereinafter limited 1827 *JARMAN* *Powell's Devises* (ed. 3) II 105 A general residuary devise of real and personal estate not thereinbefore disposed of. 18. A BAIN in B Stewart *Conserv. Force* (1873) viii. 221 He gave 'mental work' as one heading, but declined to make an entry thereunder

† **Thereinne**, *adv.* Obs. Forms see THERE and INNE: also 4-5 thrynne. [OE. *þerrinne*, f. *þær*, THERE 17 + INNE] = THEREIN

(In late instances þer only a var. spelling of *therein*)

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xvi 100 He was ðerrinne getogen to ðære godcundan sceawunge, & ðærute [v r. ðærut] he was abissod ymb ðæs folces ðearfe c 1200 *Vices & Virt* 137 All that folk ðe þerrinne was c 1200 *ORMIN* 1651 þiff þatt is þatt mann wile ut don Wiþ wit & skill þerrinne c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1304 Non ðing ne mai ðor inne luen 1328 *WYCLIF* *Luke* xix 45 He bigan to caste out men sellinge ther ynnis and biggyng c 1400 *Ganelym* 314, I wil not that this compaignye paiten a-twynne, And ye wil doon after me, whil eny hope is thynne c 1400 *Soudene* *Boo* 335 That slough all, that were ther inne c 1450 *Mertyn* 10 She wende to haue found hym that ynnis

† **Thereintill**, *adv.* *Sc.* Obs. [f. THERE 17 + INTILL.] Therein; thereinto.

1507 in *Charters, &c. Edinb* (1871) 102 To mak any stop or impediment to thame thairintill 1533 *BLENDEND* *Levy* ii xiii (S.T.S.) I 175 The fadens, quhen þis mater was brocht afore þame, mycht nocht ourdourle gif þaie consultacioun þairintill. 1650 *Acts Sederunt* 29 Jan. (1700) 66 All bands and actus of caution, hereafter, shall bear this clause insert thereinintill 1700 in A. McKAY *Kilmarnock* (1880) 61 To give furth and pronounce sentences thereinintill

Thereinto (ðeə'ɪntu, ðeə'ɪntu), *adv.* *arch.* [f. THERE 17 + INTO]

1. Into that place, matter, condition, etc.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 23222 (Edinb) Cald as ken þat þoh a finn fell war mad, And þori a chance þar into slad [et.] 1611 *BIBLE* *Luke* xxi 21 Let not them enter theinto. 1652 *KIRKMAN* *Cleric & Loria* 178 No Victuals could be carried theinto 1695 *WOODWARD* *Nat. Hist. Earth* Pref. The Ways wherby I got Light theinto 1867 *KINGSLY* in *Life* (1877) II 249, I have been drawn thereinto I find every one talking about it [Darwinism] 1887 *MORRIS* *Odys.* xi 36 And the black blood flowed theinto

† 2. = THEREIN 2. Cf. INTO 22 Obs.

1581-2 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* III 450 The said compliner hes differtit the samun unto the tyme he knew his Hienes and Lordschippis myndis thairinto 1676 *OWEN* *Nat & Causes Apost* Wks 185 VII 4 On such principles of difference in judgment as have no considerable influence theinto

† **The-re-mid**, **ther-mid**, *adv.* Obs. [Orig. two words, THERE 17 and MID *prep.*] With or by means of that; = THEREWITH 3

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth* xvi. § 2 (MS. B) þa forceaw he his agene tungan and wearp hine ðær mid on ðæt neþ foran

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Saunt's* *Lucas* xxiii B. 767 Ongan þa þær mid ðelfan. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 63 We hit aȝen to ȝeme and god soþ þei mid iqueme c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16450 ȝyf any had leyed a cois in pyt, Hym self fel þanne ded þer myt [the plague] 1393 *LANGT* *P* 17 C iv 253 To do þer myt here beste

† **Ther(e)-mide**, **-mydde**, *adv.* Obs. [f. as prec. + -e, after THEREINNE, etc.] a. Along with that; together with that, at the same time b. = prec.

a. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 75 Ic ou wile seggen word efret word and þermide hwat þet word bi queþ 1377 *LANGT* *P* 17 B xvi 262 þe pouke it hath attached, And me þere myde. c 1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 2171 He went don a[n]d bare uppe a cole, And a torch to þer myde

b. c 1220 *Bestiary* 615 Siðen he bigeten on, and two ȝer he ðer mide gon a 1250 *Prov* *Elfric* 392 in O. E. *Mss.* 126 Ne myhte he þar myde his lif none hwile holde c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 2656 Hise tungen ende is brent 801 mide c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 5358 Eche man þer mide myt hold him a-paired 1377 *LANGT* *P* 17 B vi. 66 Make hem myt þere myde.

Thereence, variant of THEREHENCE.

Thereness (ðeə'nes), *rare.* [f. THERE + -NESS]

The condition or quality of being there; existence in a defined place. (Usually opposed to *hereness*.)

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* xi The all-fillingness of God, the herenesses and therenesses of ghosts, have been too much interwoven and twisted together *Ibid* 45 The thereness or hereness was nothing belonging unto God 1887 W. JAMES in *Mind* XII 18 Could that possibly be the feeling of any special whereness or thereness? 1899 J. CAIRD *Fundamental Ideas* Chr. II ix 13 Heieness and thereness are incessantly passing out of and into each other

† **There-nigh**, *adv.* Obs. Forms see THERE and NIGH. [OE. *þær neah* þær, THERE 17, neah neal, NIGH.] Near that place or thing.

971 *Bluch. Hom* 139 Cegende ealle huc magas þa þe þær neah wæron. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 43 þar neah ne mihte nan lueinde mon gan c 1290 *Behet* 929 in S. Eng. *Leg.* I 133 Ich ov hote þat ȝe þære neig ne beon c 1300 *Cursor M.* 767 (Cott.) If we com þei nei [v per neye; G þar ney, T þer nyge] 13 *Ibid* 7589 (Cott.) þe sarzins war þar neig be side All fled

Thereof (ðeə'f, ðeə'f with shifting stress), *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch.* Forms see THERE and OF, also 3 prof (trof), 5 throf. [OE. *þær of* see THERE 17 and OF]

1. Of that or it. in various current senses of OF.

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* I. 196, genim þis ylcen wyrt, wyrt clyþan þærof c 1200 *ORMIN* 9867 þa stanes þatt he ȝacc þæroff, þeȝ werenn iuhite stanes a 1240 *Saules Waide* in *Cott. Hom* 253 To a rudden him ut prof *Ibid* 265 þat tu hauest iþeo þur ant soð hauest iæd trof 13 *Cursor M.* 22722 (Cott.) þar of wit trou he bight þam iue c 1400 *MAUNDREV* (Roxb.) v. 16 Men nikes þeroff gude glasse 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* Cv. Make trof, uȝ pellettis 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 116 A sarge persone wyll be well waie therof 1588 *SHAKS* *L L* III i. 130, I u heu theiof, impose on thee nothing but this 1599 *HAKLUYT* *Voy* II 186, I tooke oute theiof a farre of oyle 1611 *BIBLE* *John* vi 50 That a man may eate therof, and not die. 1678 *WANLEY* *Wond. Lib. World* v. ii. § 79 Having lived about fifty two years, and therof Reigned thirty one a 1761 *LAW* *Conf. Weary Pilgr.* (1809) 61 But instead therof, he was left solely to the light and spirit of this world.

b. = of it, as objective genitive.

c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 þe laued haneþ þar of neode c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1132 Maniman ðor of holdet lital tale a 1300 *Cursor M.* 1287 (Cott.) Quen [he] þar of son had ð sight. c 1380 *WYCLIF* *Wks* (1880) 69 þei ben consentis & fautounis þer of. c 1400 *WYCLIF* & *Gaw.* 762 For thair of had he grette myster 1568 *GRAFTON* *Chron* II 105 To the speedy execution therof 1590 *SHAKS* *Cont. Err* iv 1 38 Disburse the summe, on the recet therof 1600 J. FORTY in *Leo's Africa* ii 62 At last [he] vsurped the government therof 1605 in De *Fo* *Plague* (1840) 41 Give notice therof to the examiner of health. 1698 *TYSON* *Anat. Opusculum* 3 Find out some Name, that might be most expressive therof 1818 *CRUISE* *Digest* (ed. 2) III. 304 Nor should the heir be occupant therof.

c. = of it, as possessive genitive.

Many examples in Biblical use; a few occur in the later Wycliffite version, they increase in the 16th c versions, and become very numerous in the Rhemish and in 1611.

1388 *WYCLIF* 2 *Kings* ii 12 The chare of Israel, and the charietere thei of [1382 of it, Cov. and his horsmen; *Genes*, 1611, and R. V. and the horsmen therof]. — *Prov* iii 26 Lengthe of daies is in the rithalf therof, and richess and glorie ben in the liffthalf therof [1382 1/2 of it]. — *Matt* ii 16 And slowe alle the children, that weren in Bethleem, and in alle the coastis therof [1382 in alle the cendis of it; TINDALE in all the costes theie of, *Genes*, *Rhem.* theiof; 1611 therof, 1881 R. V. in all the borders therof]. 1594 *SHAKS* *Rich* III. i. 154 As little ioy you may suppose in me, That I enjoy, being the Queene therof 1611 *BIBLE* *Joshua* xv 47 Unto the ruer of Egypt and the great sea and the border therof. [So R. V.] 1623 *COCKERAM* iii, *Ignovus*. He runneth up trees, and his desire is to sit there on the tops therof. 1632 *SANDERSON* *Serms* 129 Esay, speaking of Christ and his kingdom, and the righteousness therof 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jonathan* III 401 He tottered away to a rock as to, an altar, clung to it, as to the horns therof 1910 *Act 10* *Edw VII*, c 38 § 3 The schedules shall be deemed to be part of this Act in the same manner as if they had been contained in the body therof

2. From or out of that, as source or origin.

c 1230 *Hali Meid* 5 Al þat muchele lue þar þat of aused. 1399 *Rolls of Parli* III 451/2 So mykel harme and mess- chief felle therof c 1400 *MAUNDREV* (Roxb.) Pref 2 Peroff þai hafe grette solace and comforte c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb* i 5 What cam therof? 1542 *UDALL* *Erasm.* *Apoph* 324 It is thought that one Calius a poete brought it firste vp on Pompeius, & theiof the same to haue been taken vp in a proverbe. 1590 *SHAKS* *Cont. Err* v. i. 68 And therof came it, that the man was mad 1667 *MILTON* *P* xii. 476 Much more good therof shall spring. 1888 *RICKABY*

Moral Philos 1 v. 181 Better is the activity.. than the pleasure which comes thereof

†3 Answering to various obsolete uses of OF in quotes = *thereat, therefor, therefrom, thereabout, etc.*
a 1200 Vices f. 171 29 And danke derof gode swide gisme. 13 *Guy Warr* (A.) 4565 Now, sir, take perof pite. 1386 *CHAUCER* *Par* f. 240 For soothly he sholde.. yeuen his body and al his herte to the service of the crist and ther-of doon hym hominage. 1390 *GOWER* *Cour* l. 112 Gret offence He tok therof. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxiv 131 þu meruailled þam gretely þeroff. 1400 *Brut* cxxv 293 þe lordes of eny toun shulde ansuere to þe King þerof. 1400 *Alphabet of Tales* 113 He þankid almighti God þeroff. 1450 *Godstow* *Reg* 424 Dyring therof seruyce as hit is I-conteyned in the Charter. 1500 *Melusine* xxiv 183 By my feyth, lady, .. doo your wyll therof. 1594 *CAR* v *Huarts Ex*am. Wits (1616) 99 If Lazarus had carried to him a pitcher of fresh water, hee should haue taken great refreshment thereof. 1669 *MAUREL* *Corr* Wks (Grosart) II 276 If there be any particular that may more nearly relate to your affairs, you will be pleas'd to consider thereof.

Hence † *There-o ffe*, *thero ffe* *adv* [with final -e, after THEREINNE, etc.], in same senses.

1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) ii 13 He þat bereth A braunche þeroffe. *Ibid* xiv 136 So told þat noman may drynke þere offe. 1461 *How Gil Wif taught her Daughters* 53 In Hazl. E. P. P. I. 183 Meusely take ther offe [*or* (*Babes* Bk. 36) þe off] that the falle no blame.

Thereology (þerɪˈɒlədʒi) *n* = 1. [erron. f. Gr. *thēra* to heat, in Nicander 'to foment or apply a fomentation to (a wound)', hence *thēra* is glossed by a scholiast by *lūpōros* healing, curing. see *OLOGV*.] The healing art. (See quot.)

1841 *R. PARK* *Pantheology* xii 111 (1847) 478 In the branch of Thereology, we include the study of diseases, and the practice of Medicine. The name is derived from the Greek, *thēra*, I cure, or take care of

So **Thereolo gist**, one skilled in thereology
 1881 in *Ogilvie* (Annandale)

Thereon (ðerɪˈɒn, ðeˈɪrɒn), *adv* *formal* or *arch*. Forms = see THERE and ON, also 3 pron, 4 pron. [OE. *þeron*, f. *þær*, THERE 17 + ON *prep*.]

1. Of position, *lit.* or *fig*. On or upon that or it.
 971 *Blickl* *Hom* 71 Hī. þegnas.. læddon him to þone cosol. & geddydon þæt he þær on gesittan milite. 1220 *Bestiary* 83 Ðanne goð he to a ston, and he biled ðær on. 1300 *Cursor* M 2472 (Cott.) Quar-for þær on [*f.* *þeron*] godd tok his wrac. 1400 *Langland's Cur* 181 If þe plave be whyt & neische and miche moisture þeron. 1533 *LD BERNERS* *Huon* lxxxii 259 He toke his cuppe and made thereon iij. crosses. 1606 *SHAKS.* *Ant* & *Cl* v il 133 If thereon you relye, I'll take my leaue. 1786 *JEFFERSON* *Wks* (1859) I 570 To confer with him thereon. 1809-20 *COLERIDGE* *Friend* i iv (1865) 125 All our notion of right and wrong is built thereon. 1896 *Lanc* Times C 358/a After payment of all charges thereon

†b as *relative adv*. On which = WHEREON.
 1330 *Assumpt* *Virg* (B.M. MS.) 600 Foure of þe apostles schal bere þe beere Ther on schal ligge me modre deede.

2. Of motion or direction. On or upon that or it, onto that

1300 *Cursor* M 10776 A duu þare lighted dun, and þær on lend. 1315 *SHOREHAM* iii 158 Penche þou most wel bysyll, And by wyrt þan by-stowe. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) ii 7 þe lews.. sett a coron on his heued and thraist it þeron so fast þat þe blude ran doune. 1475 *Rauf* *Cat* 374 Thairun my lyfe dar I layd [= lay it]. 1593 *SHAKS.* *Lear* 1139 Who, if I winke, shall thereon fall and die. 1728 *CHAMBERS* *Cycl* s.v. *Glass*, By reason of the Sand strew'd thereon. 1887 *MORRIS* *Oxys*, xi 592 When up reached the elder his hands thereon to lay

3. As soon as that happened, was done, or was said, immediately after that; = THEREUPON 2 b

1300 *Cursor* M 5871 (Cott.) And taron for þær on, þær on sett þe men at Curof ilk dai to yeld þær task. 1618 *WITHER* *Motto*, *Nec Curo* Wks (1633) 545, I care not greatly what succeed thereon. 1785 in *Cruise* *Digest* (1818) V. 319 Any non-claim which had ensued thereon. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly* *Par* II. iii 243 Slowly thereon he gat unto his feet

†4 From some obsolete uses of ON a. In that, therein b. Into that, thereinto. c. About that, thereof d. At that, thereat. *Obs*.

a. 1897 *K. ALFRED* *Gregory's Past* C li 399 Hio is an lytel (burz), & ðeah ic mæg ðæron libban. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom* II 420 Aplanta þæron þa soðan lufe. 1205 *LAY* 727 þer Brutus bi com and to his lue he wunede þær an. 1290 *St. Michael* 453 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 312 Men seoth þær on list. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* i. 111. 82 Bid Eolus clois the presoun of wyndis, and tharon ring. 1545 *LD BERNERS* *Froiss.* II xxvi 71, I had brought with me a boke. And euery night after supper I ired thereon to hym. b. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Deut* xxxii 52 þu scealt geseon þæt land and þu ue cymst þær on. 1275 *LAY* 727 þær on Brutus bi com. c. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Gen* xxxix 23 He ne cuðe nan þing þær on. d. 1400 *Brut* lxxvii 64 He wondrede þeron grely, whi it mygt bioken

Hence † *Thereo'ne* (perone, also 3 pronne) *Obs* [after *þærunne*, etc., in later use sometimes only a variant spelling of *thereon*] = THEREON

1200 *ORMIN* 957 þa twelfe namesc e þatt wærenn don þæronne. 1200 *Tyn Coll* *Hom*, 89 Ure helende don þæronne. *Ibid* 217 Ich wille ew segge þat ich þronne understonde. 1400 *Rouland* & O 416 Ther-one was sett a Serle of golde. 1420 *Aniurs of Arth* 171 Þæronne hertly take hede. 1425 *Cursor* M 1038 (Trin.) Noe let reise an autere swipe, þæronne [*C* þær-on] made he sacrifice

Also **Thereonto** *adv*, onto or upon that *rare*
 1898 *Blackw. Mag* Mar 406 Thereonto throw nine hairs from the head

Thereout (ðeˈraʊt), *adv*. Forms 1 þær út(e),

ME þær, þær out(e) also 4-5 (9 Sc.) throu(e). [OE. *þærūt(e)* see THERE 17 and OUT, OUTE]

1. Outside of that place, etc.; without. Now *rare*
 1893 *K. ALFRED* *Oros* ii viii 84 Nahton hie naper ne þærinne mete ne þærcute freond. 897 [see THEREINNE] 1000 *Ag* *Gosp* Mark iii 31 His modor and his geþrotra. þær ute stodon. 1175 *Lamb* *Hom* 33 Þe mon þe leie. 1111 moned in ane prisone nalde he zefen al þæt he efre mahte biþeten wið þæt he moste. 1110 þær ute of. 1205 *LAY* 1179 Brutus ferde in to þære temple & lette al his folc bilæuen þær vte. 1300 *Cursor* M 1333 (Cott.) He. stod þær oute [vtr þær oute, þær vte], And sagh þe thing. *Ibid*, 1593, He. Pain wald ha ben þær vte. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* iv 488 The zett he vor, he held na man tharout. 1881 J. T. BENT *Gewo* vi. 127 A story current in Roman Catholic circles, but not much accredited therout

2. Out of doors; in the open. Now *Sc*

1300 *Cursor* M 3928 Jacob. On þe feild þær oute he la. 1325 *Body & Soul* 11 in *Mag's Poems* 349 For alle owre toures heye, ligge we shule throu(e) in forstas an in snoves. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xxvii. 125 Þe comouns er all huld men and lyez þeroute in logez. 1440 *Pallad* on *Husb* 1 896, x crabbes yf thou kest With watir in an ertnen pote ywne, Ten dayis throu(e) [L. *subdno*], vntil the vapur die. 1483 *Cath* *Angl* 382/1 Tharotte, *subdno* s. *sub nudo* *Aere*. 1574 *Satur*, *Poems* *Reform* xxxiii 300 Lang time thay lay tharout. 1808-18 *JAMISON* s.v. *To lie tharout*, to lie in the open air during night

b. Abroad, in existence; = OUT 26 c. *Sc*.

1300 *Cursor* M 1971 Quis þou may se mi iambon þær oute, Of sulik a flod haue man na doute. 1360 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) xxiv 25 The wyest woman þarout W' word may be wyllit To do þe deid. 1795 *RANSAY* *Gentle* *Sheph* iii ii, Greater lars never ran theout

3. Of motion. Out of that; out from that place, etc.; from thence. Now *Sc*.

1300 *Cursor* M 1542 þe boteler to be prisum lep, And sulik þær-out he broght ioseph. 13 *Ibid* 257 (Fair) Come now þær-out, þe halde þou þe lift a-boute. 1489 *CATTON* *Sonnes of Aynon* xvi. 371 He went to the couffes, and toke there-out all the tresour. 1533 *GAU* *Richt* *Vey* (S.T.S.) 4. Blisist þe god quhill he helpit me thair out. 1790 J. NELSON *Jrnl*, (1836) 58 They had better never have known the way of salvation than, after knowing it, be turned thereout.

4. From or out of that (it, them), as source or origin, thence *arch*.

1375 *Sc. Leg* *Saints* (Petrus) 391 þe fals fend in his liknes yth þe pupill wald speik þarowt [out of the figure] 1535 *COVERDALE* *Ps* lxxxi 10 And there out sucke they no small aunaunte. 1650 *EARL* *Monm* *T. Senault's* *Man* *bec* *Guilt* 36 They teine up the bowels of the earth to learn secrets thereout. 1788 *JEFFERSON* *Wks* (1859) II 353 On condition that he may retaine thereout one hundred and eighty thousand guilders. 1895 *KINGSLY* *Herem* 11, With the divine instinct of freedom, and all the self-help and energy which spring thereout. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. viii 120 As oft as he dard thereout.

Thereover (ðeˈɪvəv), *adv*, *arch* [OE. *ðerover*, ME *þær*, *þær over* = see THERE 17 and OVER *prep*]

1. Over or above that, in position (or in transit; also in charge, rank, number or amount)

1897 *K. ALFRED* *Gregory's Past* C xlv 336 Ne he self name weestn ðerover ne ðereð. 1000 *Ag* *Gosp* Matt. xxvii. 33 Hio to-daldon hys reaf and wurpon hlot þær ofer. 1200 *Bestiary* 64 Ðær ofer he flegeð. 1300 *Cursor* M. 1477 þær ofer stundes a mikel tre. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) xviii. 85 He berez it to þe kyng and makes þær ofer many blussings. 1534 *COVERDALE* *I Chron* xxiv [xxiii] 17 But yf children of Rehabia were many therouer. 1568 *FAIR* *Æneid* vi Q3, Therouer dare no bird attempt to fle, for deadly doot. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly* *Par* II. iv 235 In a dark blue kurtle was he clad, And a grey cloak thereover. 1905 *Contemp.* *Rev* Feb. 208 To dive Man out of Paradise, and to keep watch thereover

2. *fig*. In reference to that (which is under consideration or observation, or is the object of occupation, discourse, or attention see OVER *prep* 4)

1535 *COVERDALE* *Eccl* xxvii 12, I came oft in parrell of death therouer, tyll I was deluyered from it. — *John* vi. 41 Then murmured the Jewes ther ouer, that he sayde I am yf bred which is comedowne from heauen. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly* *Par* II. iii 355 He smiled to see his deep set eyes and grave gleam out with joy thereover.

Theright (ðeˈɪrɪt), *adv* *Obs* exc *dialect* [OE. *þær rīhte* (two words) see THERE 17 and RIGHT *adv*. 7 b Cf. *HERERIGHT*.] Straightway, forthwith, there on the spot.

971 *Blickl*, *Hom* 221 þa eode he ðær rīhte big on sume stowe. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Gram* xxxviii (Z) 233 *Saturn*, þær rīhte. 1205 *LAY*, 25676 Nu fulle feowertene niht þe feond heo hafued ihaldet þær rīht [*c* 1275 forþ rīht]. 1608 *HOBBS* *Thynyd* (1822) 92 Because their virtue was thought extraordinary [they] were therefore buried theright. 1666 *USSHER* *Ann* vi (1658) 392 And they with their naked swords threatened to kill them there right, unless they returned to the fight. 1675 *HOBBS* *Oxys* 112 On me Bestow'd a ram, which on the sand there right I made a sacrifice to mighty Jove. 1896 *Chellenham* *Æs* *Ann*, 12 Feb. 8 (E.D.D.) Erpicken up up thurrite un went. 1898 *HARDY* *Wessex* *Poems* 204 Till he comes to the orchet, when crooping there-right His lonesome young Batree appears

So † **Therights** *adv*, OE *þær rīhtes* [with *advb*, *genitive*], in same sense.

1100 *Ag* *Hymns* (Surtees) 92 Pacemque dones protinus [*gloss*] & sibbe þu selle þær rīhtes. *Ibid* 113 Ascendant protinus Ad thronum [*gloss*] Astigan þær rīhtes to byrmsetle. 1175 *Lamb* *Hom* 33 Þær rīhtes he ne bið

Therelian, variant of **THERELIAN**.

† **Therete'ken**, *berte ken*, *adv* *Obs*. [OE. *þær to eacan*, i.e. *þær*, THERE 17 and *to eacan*, *TEKE*, *TEREN*] In addition to that, besides that
 1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom*, II. 84 Hu he urum gyltum miltseð,

and ðær to eacan þæt heofenlice rice behælt. 1110 *O E Chron* an 1091, þær to eacan. 1225 *Auer* *R* 174 þe nome of Hester ne seið nou one, 'abscondita', auh deð þær teken, 'eleuata in populus'. 1300 *Havelok* 288 She is fayr, and she is fre, þærteke she is wel with me

Therethrough (ðeˈɪθruː), *adv* *arch* *Forms* see THERE and THROUGH [Early ME *þær þurh* see THERE 17, THROUGH *prep*.]

1. Of place. Through that, it, or them.

1175 *Lamb* *Hom* 83 Þæt gles þe sunne schined þær þurh. 1325 *MS. Rawl* B 520 lf. 32 b, [They] sullen wite þe tounne. 31 an vncouz passez þere þoru sal be arested for te amouie. 13. *Cursor* M 12872 (Gott) þe fader steuen þær thoru it brast, Right als it war a thomir blast. 1495 *1100* *Barth* *De P R* v v. (W de W) giv't The glasy humour [of the eye] is bryghte as glasse, soo yf we maye se ther thourgh. 1504 *BLUNDEVEL* *Æneid* 111 ii xxvii (1636) 423 To make therethrough an unuigable passage. 1672 *MARVELL* *Rel* *Transp* I. 55 Its Waters would not mix with this Lake. but ran there thourw without ever touching it. 1870 *MORRIS* *Earthly* *Par* II. iii 232 He humied on until he reached againe The oute door, and, sighing, passed therethrough. 1873 *M. COLLINS* *Alundra* I. 73 The musical moan of the water as the ship cuts its way therethrough

2. By means, or by reason, of that; thereby.

1200 *Tyn Coll* *Hom*, 189 þat he haueð þær þurh forlorn heuene wele. 1200 *ORMIN* 2325 Þæt þo sholde wurpen Wip childe swa þæt þo þær þurh ne sholde noht be wemmed. 1300 *Beht* 75 And therhurf me taste hie the we so that heo thider com. 1422 *HOCCELV* *Di. Reg* *Princ*, 2667 His lorde þe kyng with the venym wolde he fede, So þat ther-pugh he steruen shulde nede. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Eccl*us. Prol. 1, Therefor they that. reade it, shulde not onely them selues be wyse there thourw, but serue other also with teachinge and wrytunge. 1678 *R. BARCLAY* *Apol. Quakers* v. xvi 161 Every Man may come there through to believe. 1818 *SCOTT* *Hrt. Mdl* xlii, Ye maun be muided not to act altogether on your ain judgment, for therethrough comes sair mistakes. 1894 *F. I. ELLIS* *Reynard* *Fox* 257 Winning renown and fame theiethrough.

Theretill (ðeˈɪtɪl), *adv* *north dial.* and *Sc*. [ME. *þær till*. see THERE 17 and *TILL* *prep*] = THERETO (in all its senses).

1300 *Cursor* M. 887 'Pe worm', sco said, 'me diaf þær till'. *Ibid* 15638 All þi wil it sal be done, þær til i am redi. 1300 *Havelok* 1443 Castle, ten, And be lond þat þor til longes. 1330 *R. BRUNNE* *Chron* (1810) 10 Heyre was he non, no þertille had resoun, þe Emperice sonne Henry he had right þertille. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Roxb.) vii 26 By cause of þe perulous wayse þertill. 1425 *WYNTOUN* *Cron* iii ix 1080 A thousand and thie hundred yere And ten thare tyll. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* v 516 Gret strenth he has, bathe wyf and grace thatille. 1560 *PE* *PILKINGTON* *Burn*, *Paulis* *Ch* 7 It is a comen tre sayinge, he that wil do no yll, must do nothings that longes there til. 1577 *GASCOIGNE* *Dan Bartholomew* *Wks*, *Heabes*, *Weedes*, 6 c (1587) 96 And signe it with my simple hand and set my seale thereti. 1819 *TENNANT* *Papistry* *Storm* d ii (1827) 63 W'i angry bill, and wing theretill. 1834 *HENDERSON* *Sat* *Prov* 158 A shower of rain in July is worth a plough of owsen, and a belangs theretill

Thereto (ðeˈɪtuː), *adv* *Now formal* or *arch*. [OE. *þær to*, *þær to* see THERE 17 and *TO* *prep*] To that (or those things), to it (or them). 1. To that place, thing, affair, etc in various senses of *To* *prep*.

1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom* II 378 þæt he us gebringe to his ecan geþeorscipe, seðe þurh his to-cyme us ðær to gelaðode. 1000 — *Saints* *Lives* xxv 227 Mathathias ofslah þesscynniges ðegn þe hine ðær to neadeode. 1225 *ANCI* *R* 6 Hwoa se nimeð þing on hond and biht hit to done, heo bint hire þerto. 1250 *Out* & *Night* 103 His nest þær to þu stele in o day & leydest þær on þi fule ey. 1377 *LANG* *P* *P* I B xviii 178 Moyse and meny mo mercy shullen synge; And I shal daunce þær to. 1400 *Apol* *Loll* 34 Ne to put more þær to, ne to draw þær fro. 1440 *Pallad* on *Husb* 1 40 Smell also thereto in cas it styne. 1445 *T. CLAUDIAN* in *Anglia* XXVIII 275 Where he þat is worthy is callid thereto. 1533 *LD BERNERS* *Huon* lxxxii 247 Nere thereto there was a lytel wode. 1538 *STARKEY* *England* 1 ii 53 Such as haue byn long vsyd thereto. 1611 *BIBLE* *Isa* xlv 15 He maketh it a grauen image, and fallett doune thereto. 1794 *G. ADAMS* *Nat* & *Exp* *Philos*, IV xxxviii 59 The edge of the disk will be perpendicular thereto. 1875 *F. HALL* in *Lippincott's Mag* XVI 749/a All circumstances of the provocation thereto being passionately considered. 1892 *Lanc* Times Rep LXV 582/a The posts are fixed thereto by iron dogs and dowels.

2. With words denoting pertinence, suitability, etc, expressed or implied. (Belonging, pertinent, suitable, needful) to that matter or thing, (according) therewith; for that matter, purpose, etc

1000 *ÆLFRED* *Hom* II. 494 On oðre healle stod ðæs monan cnet and ða oxan ðærto. 1000 — *Saints* *Lives* lxxix 129 Ures hælendes zerp manig feald is, and feawa wyrtan þærto. 1305 *St. Andrew* 33 in *E E P* (1862) 99 Hou mizte hit beo, þat his wille were þerto? 1425 *Eng* *Cong* 123 6 His hert was mych theeto. 1454 *E. E. Wills* (1882) 131 My bed of grene sylke, wip the testour & Canape ther to. 1485 *Digby* *Myst* 1 24 If our cunnynge be ther-to. 1539 *TONSTALL* *Serm* *Palm* *Sund* (1823) 86 Hauynge tyme thereto. 1556 *Aberdeen* *Reg* (1848) 1 294 All materialis needfull thereto. 1666 *GOUGE* *Serm* *Dignity* *Chwaby* § 4 Preparation for Warie, Exercises thereto. 1748 *G. WHITE* *Serm* (MS.), Nothing more is needful thereto. 1871 *BROWNING* *Pr* *Hohenst* *Schw*, 643 Now for the means thereto

3. Added to that, in addition to that, besides, also, moreover. Now *arch* and *poet*.
 1000 *T. Bada's* *Hist* iii xiv [xvii] (1890) 202 Nowiht agnes butan his cyrcene and þær to feower aceras. 1000 *ÆLFRED* *De Vet* *Text* (Gr) 14 Ic resset hæbbe wel feowertig laupella on Engiscun georde and sumne eacan þær to. 1110 *O E Chron* an 1102, Se eorl Robert, hæfde þone eorlðom her on lande on Scrobshbyrig &

micel rice þær to c1175 *Lamb Hom* 67 His apostles and monie oðre þere to c1386 *CHAUCER Prolog* 153 A Priorese Hir mouth ful smal, and ther to softe and reed. *Ibid* 353 — *Squire's T.* 11 a1450 *Kni de la Tour* 103 To falle from riches into lowe estate, and thereto pouerte c1587 *GOLDING De Mornay* xi (1592) 160 Man reasoneth and discourseth, because he is Man and were he thereto vñchangeable, he were a God c1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl* xi xlii, Thereto of substance strange, so thumne and slight c1830 *TENNISON Talking Oak* 196, I would have paid her kiss for kiss, With usury thereto c1887 *MORRIS Odysse* xi 287 As CROMIUS and Nestor, And thereto the glorious Pero

Thereto (ðeːrˌtoʊ), *adv.* Now *formal*. [ME. *per tofore* see *THERE* 17 and *TOFORE* *adv.*] Before that time; previously to that.

c1350 *Will Palmerne* 2611 þei wist þat þai in wast wrougt þer tofore. c1430-40 *Lyng Bochas* viii i (MS Bodl 263) 368/2 Emperours rekmd for ther tofore was non. 1791 in *Picton L'pool Munic Rec* (1886) II, 205 The By-laws thereto made c1851 *GLADSTONE Glean* (1879) VI 4 A judgment that alienated dissenting endowments from purposes to which they had thereto been applied c1894 *State Trials* (NS) VI 410 According to the canonical practice thereto observed in England

Thereto *ward*, *adv.* *rare*. [ME. *þertoward*, f. *THERE* 17 + *TOWARD* *prep*] Toward that (place, thing, matter, etc.).

c1225 *Leg. Kath* 1484 þat alle þat ter bi gæð. buhe þer toward c1225 *Ancr R* 52 Eue tunde hire lust þer toward, & nom & et þerof, & þef hire loued c1908 *Daily News* 29 Feb 4 The matter of Signor Nasi's conduct, with the popular attitude theretoward.

† **Theretoyens**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms: 1 *þer togeanes*, *þer togeanes*, 3 *þer to genes*, *þer togeanes*, *þer togeanes*. [Orig two words. OE *þær*, *THERE* 17, *to geanes*, TO-GAINS; if the compound had survived till 15th c it would have become *theretogains*]

1. Against or in opposition to that. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Hom.* I 236 Swilce hi wislice spiecon! Ac we cweðað þær togeanes, þat God is Ælmihtig. c1225 *Ancr R* 80 Nu we schullen sumhwat speken aȝein vnel speche þær þe togeanes tunen ower eaien c1340 *Ayeub* 12 Huo þet dēp þer togeanes be his wynde zenȝeþ dyadliche.

2. In return for that, in exchange therefor c1066-9 in *Thorpe Charters* (1865) 436 We habbaþ heom zeunnen and hi us þær togeanes zifeþ. c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 203 Ech man þe for mine name. folȝeð me he shal for þe to genes hundredfeld mede

Thereunder (ðeːrˌʊndə), *adv.* Now *formal*. [OE *ðerunder* see *THERE* 17 and *UNDER* *prep*] 1 Under that or it; below or beneath that.

c1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C xviii 130 Ealle ða þe ofer oðbe beoð, beoð heafdu ðara þe ðerunder beoð c1220 *Bestiary* 314 He dragede þe neddrde of ðe ston for it wile ðerunder goa c13 *Cursor M* 2873 þe berei behousit it [the burden] cast him fra, Quen he mai noȝt þr vnder ga. c1440 *Sir Gowther* 313 There under he made his seie c1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Family of Love, Heiet Affirm* b6, Not that they should always remane as subject therunder c1630 *SANDERSON Seins* (1687) II 311 There is no way but to submit, and to humble our selves therunder c1802 *SMITHS Engineers* III 358 A contract with owners of land, for the working of the coal therunder

2 Under that title, heading, etc., under the provisions, or by the authority, of that.

c1617 *MINSHEU Ductor Title-p*, The Nature, Propertie, Condition of things there-vnder containyd c1640 *Br. HALL Episc* i v 21 The cause of those, who thei-unde have reformed France 1706 in *Parish Accts St Julian's, Shrewsbury* II 43 (MS) The Assessors therunder named or the major part of them c1885 H. REED in *Law Rep* 15 Q B Div 160 The intention is that s. 125 and the rules to be made thereunder shall constitute a complete and separate code c1908 *Times* 6 May 17/3 Royalties paid therunder were to be paid to the publishers.

3 Under or less than that (number, age, etc.). c1535 *COVERDALE Chron* xviii 23 Them that were twentye yeare olde and there vnder.

† **Thereunti** *ll*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. *THERE* 17 + *UNTIL* *prep*] = *THEREUNTO*.

c13 *Cursor M* 1066 (Gott), Vr laured loket noȝt þar vnnull [Cott par till]

Thereunto (ðeːrˌʊntu), *adv.* *arch.* [f. *THERE* 17 + *UNTO* *prep*] 1 Unto or to that place, unto that thing, matter, subject, etc.

c13 *Cursor M* 3717 (Gott) Hir moder consal was þar vnto [vnto do; v̄r þai to] c1474 *Rolls of Parli.* VI, 113/1 The said sommes shold be restored to every persone that had payed therunto c1568 *GRANTON Chron* II 395 To make the offense the greater, he added much therunto c1661 *FULLER Worthies, Surrey* (1662) ii 87, I am affraid that our Infidel Age wil not give credit therunto c1773 *WARDL. True Amazons* (ed. 2) 105 Many cannot attain therunto c1875 *MYERS Poems* (ed. 4) 89 When God had brought me theunto

2. In addition to that; = *THERETO* 3 *Obs*

c1567 *DRANT Horace, Epist* To Rdi. v, A syllye translator rythmical and therunto an harde wryte c1678 *WANLEY Wond. Lit World* v. ii 79, 472/1 Of an exceeding courage and strength, of a sharp wit, and theunto very fortunate

† **Thereup**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms see *THERE* and *UP*; also 3 pruppe [Late OE *þær uppān* (*þær* there, *uppān* upon, on) would give ME. **þer uppēn*, *þeruppe*, and in 14th c *þerup*, but these might also be new formations from *uppe*, *UP*] 1 Up on that, upon that (place or thing); up in or into that place; up there, up above. In quotes. c1230, above (on the page or in the document).

a c1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints Lives* lxxx 200 Him was his myȝen forlaeten þæt he þær uppān sitan mihte. c1230 *Hali Meid* 39 Ich habbe shalden mine beheaste þruppe. *Ibid*, Forsac þi fader hus as hit is þeruppe iopenet. c1250 *Gen & L.* 1609 De louerd ðor uppe a-buuen Lened ðor on c1300 *St Brandan* 123 Bori and cloth i-sprad, And bred and fisch ther uppe. c1315 *SHORCHAM* 1, 41 Howe mey þat be? wo dar þer uppe seie?

2. = *THEREUPON* 2, 3

a c1225 *Ancr R* 42 Hwo se wile mei a stunte þeruppe anon ihtes efter he uorne meism. c1390 *Becket* 447 in *S Eng Leg* I, 119 Heo wollez þanne mis don al day and beon þær uppe wel holde. c1207 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 8084 (Robert) boiewede þer uppe [v̄r r. c1400 þer vpon] of him an hundred poussend marc. c1325 *MS. Roul* B 500 f 32 þat a non 1137 be i-and so uers suite þer uppe fram toun to toun.

3 c1375 (MS. 1487) *Barbour Bruce* v 433 Sic melle than up can he mak c1430 W. PASTON in *P. Lett.* I 30 And there up to graunte your worthy letters.

3 Over and above that, in addition to that c1207 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 716 3if þou wole ȝut þer vppe more esse [= ask] & wite of me *Ibid* 1085 Þanne aȝt it be inou Loue & frendssipe to aski us. þei þou ne askedest þer vppe þralhede enie me.

Thereupon (ðeːrˌʊpən, ðeːrˌʊpən), *adv.* Forms: see *THERE* and *UPON*. [In ME. two (or three) words]

1. Upon that or it (of position or motion, *lit.* or *fig.*) *arch.* or *formal*.

c1275 *Lamb Hom* 53 þes riche men ligged þei uppon also þe tadde ded in þeis eorðe c1225 *St Marh* 21 Cume þe sunful mon att legges his muð þer up on. c1300 *Cursor M* 18565 þar apou þai did þar sele. c1400 *Brut* 103 þat eueiȝ man miȝt þeieoppon loken c1400 *Desir. Troy* 8447 Yche lede, þat leuys þerapone. c1588 A. KING in *Causius Catech* ii 1 b, Yesonday callit ye day of our Lord, because of his resurreioun yau vpon 1716 *Land Cas* No 5480/1 The Goods and Merchandises laden thereupon c1774 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) II 679 If any man thinks he has foimed his own speculative plan thereupon

2. Alongside of that. *Obs* c1275 *LAV* 12423 Hu bi-gonne anne swipe deope dich, and þar vp on oueral one stouene wal. c1652 *NEEDHAM Selden's Mure* Cl To Rdr, Dives Potent Pmces who have lauge territories lying thereupon [on the sea].

3. = *THEREABOUTS* 2 b. *Obs* c1649 *Br. GUTHRIE Mem* (1702) 72 Standing in the Close, with 60 Gentlemen or thereupon about him

2 Upon that (in time or order), on that being done or said; (directly) after that.

13. *Cursor M* 4945 (Gott) Mete and drinck i gaf þaim bath. And þar apou (C þar on) stalle (C þai) þus nu thing. c1400 [see *THEREUP* 2, quot 1207]. c1499 *Br R* Fox in *Lett Rich III & Hen VII* (Rolls) II 85 [11e] wilbe with you at Michaelmas or soone thereupon. c1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1531) 1 b, Thervpon I begon after my poore maner to wryte in latyn c1651 *HOBBS Leviath* ii xxvii, 159 If thereupon be accept Duell. c1891 *LAW Times* XCII. 104/2 For the purposes of the argument and the decision following thereupon.

b. On that ground; in consequence of that *arch* c1334 *STARKEY Let. to Cromwell in England* (1878) p. x, So therapou with your beneuolent mynd you may set forth somewhat better my purpos c1590 *SHAKS Com Err* v. i. 388, I was tane for him, and he for me, And thereupon these errors are arose c1666 *BLACKSTONE Comm* II, xviii. 281 In some particular counties, by local custom, where other trees [than oak, ash, and elm] are generally used for building, they are thereupon considered as timber c1851 *RUSKIN Stones Ven* I Pref 5 It had been fitted up for somebody's reception, and been thereupon fresh painted.

3. On that subject or matter, with reference to that (it, them); thereon *arch* or *formal*.

c1474 *Rolls of Parli.* IV 22/2 That ther nevei be no Lawe made ther uppon c1439 in *Archæologia* XXI 35 After þe Kynges letters patenz ther uppon made c1557 *Diurn. Occur* (1833) 34 The eile Bothwell tike thame to Abur-lady, and dispoit thairvpon at his pleasour c1695 *Eng. Anc Const Eng* 39 Upon a legal process issued out there-upon. c1781 H. GATES in *Sparks Corr Ancr Rev* III, 420, I should have been happy to know your sentiments thereupon c1905 *Sat. Rev* 23 Dec 814/2 As the reports interest teachers I venture to address you thereupon

† **Therewith**, *adv.* *Obs.* Forms see *THERE* and *WITH*. [ME. *per hwile*, analysis not certain, but app. repr an OE (*on*) *þære hwile* 'in that time', and thus, practically = the more usual *the while*, OE *þa hwile*

þer hwile had evidently come to be apprehended as a whole, and taken as an adv before 1250, when it appears with advb genitive -es, -s see next. Cf *the while* (OE), *the whiles* c1300, and the later *while*, *whiles*, *advs*, both c1300]

a. During the time that; whilst; so long as.

b. During that time; the while; meanwhile. c1220 *Bestiary* (in O.E. Misc) 784 Ne dar he sunen, ne noman deien, ðer wile he lȝe and lue beren c1340 *Ayeub*, 213 þer heile þet ich me solaci an playe, ic he þenche none manne kuede c1400-50 *Alexander* 157 Many was þe bald berne at barned þar quile þat euer he dured þat day c1430 *Life St. Kath* Cont (1884) 3 How þe Emperour ther while sent pryue letters. c1575 Q. ELIZ in *Harington's Nigæ* Ant (ed. Park 1804) 1 220 Then-while I prepar my selfe to welcome deathe. c1617 *HICRON Wks* II 66 What becommeth of the Spirit of God therewhile? Is it lost?

† **Therewith**, *whilst*, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. with -s of advb genitive, subseq. made -st: see *WHILST*.] = prec.

a. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1282 Dor quiles he winede in bersabe,

So was ysaaes eld [etc.]. c1320 R. BRUNNE *Medit* 367, Y kepte hem þywhyls y was with hem c1340 *Ayeub* 194 Ofre to god worþ offring perhūyls þet þou leuest. c1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B vi 8 What sholde we wommen woiche þeis while? c1491 *CAXTON Chast Goddess Chylid* 28 There whiles he may not be unied to god by cause he lieth in all contaryousnes c1557 *MRS M BASSER tr More's Treat Passion M's Wks* 1376/2 Which is priuely employed in eneiȝ thing he doth therwiles

3 a c1541 *WYATT Pennit Ps* lxxvii 57 Therewhilst shall fail these wicked men therfore c1587 *FLEMING Conin Holn-shed* III 976/1 I he lord Gieie bad him repeat his message, and therwhilst made a cleark to write the same *Verbatim*. c1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* xxx (1632) 103 Their women busie themselves therewhilst with warming of their drinke

Therewith (ðeːrˌwi), ðeːrˌwið with *shifting stress*, *adv.* Now *formal* or *arch* [OE. *þær wiþ*, *ðerwið*, f. *þær*, *THERE* 17 + *wið*, *WITH* *prep*.]

1. Against that (or those), in opposition to that, in return for that. *Obs*.

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* xlviii 16 Drifað hider eowre orf, and ic sylle eow þær wið mete. c1200 *Moral Ode* 300 Warme [etc man] æc his fiend þei wið so ic habbe mine c1220 *Bestiary* 383 Mikel ned, þat we ðar wið ne dillen c1300 *Cursor M*, 28109, I said not ans þar wit na

2. With that (or those) as accompaniment, adjunct, etc., together or in company with that (and in allied senses of *with*)

c1888 K. ALFRED *Beoth* xxxiii. § 5 Swaþeah hi sint ðerwið zemengde. c1300 *Cursor M* 1262 [Samson] slogh his faas, him-self þar with c1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 1751 þai sal fele þar many a ded biayde, Bot þai sal ay lyf þar with c1599 *DAVIES Immort Soul* I xviii, All things We seeke to know, and how therewith to do c1885 *Law Rep* 14 Q B Div 246 At right angles therewith. c1886 *SPURGEON Treas David Ps.* cxxxii 10 Every person connected therewith. c1907 *LLINGWORTH Doctr Trin* iii. 44 The historical accuracy of the Acts has been amply reinvited, and therewith the value of its evidence c1920 *Act 10 Edw VII*, c. 38 Sched B, For Old Age Pensions and for certain Administration Expenses in connection therewith £500,000.

b. In addition to that, besides, *withal*.

a c1300 *Cusor M*, 2204 Nembrot O babilon kung, styf in stur, And þei wit [v̄r. þar-wið, -wiþ] was he gret werur c1400 *MAUNDREV. (Roxb)* xii 50 þe water of his see es full bitter and salt þarwith. c1886 *KIPPLING Departm. Ditties*, etc (1899) 41 Paget, M P, was a liar, and a fluent liar therewith

o With that (word, act, or occurrence); that being said or done; thereat, thereupon, forthwith

c1369 *CHAUCER Delite Blanche* 275 Y fil aslepe, and therewith ewene Me mette so ynly swete a swevene c1377 *LANGL. P. Pl.* B xix 479 þe vyker toke his lenq And I awakned þere with c1425 *Cursor M* 10462 (Trin) Viayne þer wiþ [C. wið his word] gon to tene. c1512 R. COPLAND *Helyas* (1827) 76 Therewith the lung and the queene went and lussed theyr sonne Helias. c1577 *TORINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 33 And ther with they com uci hym. c1668 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* *Man born to be King* 107 Therewith he rose And led the way unto a close

3. With that as instrument; by means of that.

c1250 *Gen & Ex.* 379 Two pulches went to Adam and to Eue broȝt, ðor wið he ben nu boēn suid, And here sune sumdel is hid c1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 3528 Is suerd he diou þere Vor to assaile him þerwiþ c1400 *Brut* ccviii 238 þai toke stone, and made þerwiþ be tour. c1526 *TINDALE Ysa.* iii. 9 The tonge Therwith blasse we God the father and therwith curse we men which are made vnto the similitude of God c1599 *LANGHAM Gard Henth* (1632) 437 Whether fish or buide be taken therewith c1725 *Bradley's Fam. Dict.* s v *Mint*, If you bathe the affected Part therewith,

b. With that as cause or occasion; on account of or because of that; in consequence of that.

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 300 When þe flesch sufferȝth penauns or hardnesse, it giucchȝth þer with c1500 *MEUNIER* 360 Hys bretheien and the baronyne þere were abasshied therewith c1526 *TINDALE i Tim.* vi 9 When we have fode and rayment, let vs therewith be content. c1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar. 64 Therewith affrayd I anne away c1702 *COWPER Let to J. Johnson* 5 Nov., I nave finished the Sonnet and sent it to Hayley, who is well pleased therewith

Therewithal (ðeːrˌwiðəl), *adv.* *arch.* [Orig. two words, *THERE* 17 and *WITHAL* *adv*]

1. Along with or together with that; besides, or in addition to that (fact, circumstance, etc.); with all that; over and above that, = *THERewith* 2, 2 b.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 11915 Nys non on lyue . þat semeþ so wel his beryng, Ne so curteys þer wyþal c1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prolog* 773 And ther with al he knew of mo piouerbes I han in this world ther grown gras or herbes. c1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* xxiix 112 A whyte coloure, with a bryght hew ther with alle c1591 *SHAKS Two Gent.* iv. iv 90 Gue her that Ring, and therewithall This letter c1620 *VENNER Vra Recta* vi (1637) 173 A couple of potched Egges, eating therewithall a little Bread and Butter c1805 *MALIN Gil Blas* xi xi (Ridge) 414 He was to make a voyage, and as he hoped, his fortune therewithal. c1850 *ROSSSETTI Dante & C* c cxc i (1874) 250 False hopes, true poverty, and therewithal The blinded judgment of a host of friends

2 That being said or done; = *THERewith* 2 c

a c1300 *Cursor M* 1117 Caym wend [þa] scaped þar wit alle [C þar wið all] c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* v 252, 'I grant', he said, and ther with all he lowit, and his leif has tane c1475 *Rauf Colkeur* 151 He stakket þau with all Half the breid of the hall. c1570 *Pride & Low* (1847) 20 What then? Quoth he, and therewithal he swore an oath. c1663 *BLAIR Autobiog* iii (1848) 55 Therewithal, stretching out both his arms, drew in my head to his bosom. c1802 *WORDSW. Troilus & Cr* 8 And therewithal to cover his intent A cause he found into the Town to go c1899 *BUTCHER & LANG Odysse* xv. 255 He had signed silently to the woman and therewithal gat him away to the hollow ship.

† 3 With that; = *THERewith* 3 *Obs*.

c1490 *CAXTON Eneydos* lx 159 He toke hys hand fulle of erthe . and fylled hys throte therewithalle c1577 B. GOOG;.

Heresbach's Husb 1 (1856) 43 Male plaister, and washe therewithall the walle within 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccalini's Advers* fr *Parnass*. 1. xlvii. (1674) 28 [He] throwing off his Royal Cloak... would therewithall have covered that beautiful Lady

Therewithin (θέρειωιδίον), *adv* arch. [Early ME two words, *þer* *withinnan*, *withinne*, = THERE 17 and OE. *withinnan*, WITHIN. cf. THEREINNE, THEREIN.] Within or into that place; within there. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 115 Þe engles be þer withinnan weren c 1320 *Cast Love* 771 Neuer synne þer wip inne com. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* 111 446 Þu na metest þar within had 1447 *Shillingford Lett* (Camden) 104 Eny persone dwelling there withynne. 1885 *Tennyson Poet to Gen Hanley* 15 Therewithin a guest may make True cheer 1894 C E Norton *Dante's Paradise* v 27

Therf, **Therf-cake** see **THARF**, **THARF-CAKE**
Therfor (e, -fro, -from, -geyn), *thence*, *obs* ff. THEREFORE, -FRO, -FROM, -GAIN, -HENCE.

Theriac (θιριακ), *sb.* (a) *arch* Forms: a (1 tyriaca); b- theriaca, 7-8 theriace. β. 5 tyriake, tyriake γ 6-theriac, 7-aek, -aque See also **THERIALE** [a. late L. *theriaca*, *thēriacē* (med L. *theriacum*), a. Gr. *θηριακή* (*thērīdōis*), *θηριακόν* (*thērīakōn*), fem. and neut. of *θηριακός* pertaining to wild beasts or poisonous reptiles, f *θηρίον*, dim. of *θήρ* wild beast, poisonous reptile. So F. *thēriaque* (16th c. in Godef.), whence the last γ form, It. Sp. *teriaca*, Sp. *teriaca*, Pr. *teriaca*, MHG. *triak*, G. *theriak*, Du *teriak* see also **THERIALE**.] An antidote to poison, esp. to the bite of a venomous serpent; = **TREACLE** sb. 1.

The flesh of the viper was formerly held to be a necessary ingredient of the antidote to its bite (see quot 1608); hence many references in the fig. uses of *theriac* and *treacle*. a. [c 1200 *Sax. Leechb* II 173 Tyriaca is god dreac wip innoþ tydemessum. *Ibid.* 250 Nime þonne aen lytle snad þes tyriacan & gemenge.] 1564 *BULLYNN ENGLAND*, *Dial. Soarnes & Chir.* (1573) 59 Take Theriaca of the making of Andromachus, which is a Triacle incomperable. 1603 *HOLLAND Phlyxxix*, 1. 248 See what account there is made of a composition called Theriac [*synopsis*] Theriacal corrected in list of errors] 1608 *Torsell Serpents* (1658) 810 Theriaca, or Treacle, not only because it cureth the venomous bitings of Serpents, but also because the Serpents themselves are usually mingled in the making thereof 1765 *Univ Mag XXXVII* 237/1 He took a large dose of theriaca with wine. 1811 *HOOPER Med. Diet* s v. *Theriac* *Andromachi*, the Venice or Mithridate treacle. *Theriac* *communis*, common treacle, or molasses. *Theriac* *Louisiensis*, a cataplasm of cummin seed, bay-berries, germander, snake-root, cloves and honey]

β. c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* iii. 1100 Vyn tyriake [v r Vynariakē] is also now to make The bite of every best me shal escape. *Ibid.* 1118 Also tyriake [v r Tyriake] Ys good to take and Heed on theyr routes ofte.

γ. 1508 *SKRYNE The Pest* (1860) 24 One half vnce of guld auld theriac. 1658 *ROWLAND Mowlett's Theat Ins* 1005 Oyl of Quinces is commended as the certain Theriack for this disease. 1665-6 *Phil Trans*. I 160 The great number of Vipers, brought to the Grand Duke of Tuscany for the composing of Theriac or Treacle 1674 *JRAKE Arith* (1696) by b. As when the skilful Aitist to compose His mighty Theriaque, Weighs the Critick Dose. 1751 *Student* II. 344 When the disease was young, it was mitigated with crabs eyes, theriac and vinegar 1864 *BEVERIDGE Hist. India* I. v 108 Tyriak of Khutta, a medicine then in high repute as an antidote. 1890 *Athenaeum* 19 Apr. 496/3 Such use as theriac as the science of the time could furnish.

B. adj. = **THERIACAL**.
c 1440 Vyn tyriake [= med. L. *vinum tyriacum*; see β above]. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med Lex* s v. *Theriac*, 'theriac' and 'Theriacal' have been used adjectively for 'medicinal'.

Theriacal (θιριακάλ), *a* [f. **THERIAC** + -AL. Cf. F. *thériacal* (15th c. in Godef. Compl.)] Pertaining to or of the nature of theriac, antidotal.

1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 703 Who confound and mixe together minerals, herbs, theriacal trochisks, made of the parts of venomous serpents, for the composition of their treacles. *Ibid.* Explan Words, *Theriacal Trochisks*, Trochisks made of vipers flesh. 1607 *Torsell Four-F* Beasts (1658) 215 The heart of a Hair hath in it a theriacal virtue also 1756-7 *tr Keyser's Trav* (1760) II. 131 To carry a sponge moistened with spirits of wine and a theriacal vinegar, and often to smell to it. 1857 [see prec. B]

Hence † **Theriacal** lity, theriacal quality *rare* 1
1657 *TOMLINSON Renou's Disp* 331 Mesucius uses it in the Electuary because there is some theriacality in it.

† **Theriacle**. *Obs* Forms. 5 tyriacle, 6 tyriakle, 7 theriacle, -oal. [a. OF. *tyriacle*, *ter(s)acle* (15th c. in Godef. Compl.), beside OF. *triacle* (12th c.); popular alterations of *tyriague*, *thēriague*, **THERIAC**; see also **TREACLE**] = **THERIAC**, **TREACLE** sb. 1.

c 1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb)* xvi 94 Tyriacle may nozt helpe ne nan oþer medecyne. 1561 *HOLLYBUSH Hom. Aphel.* 20 Geue him a pennyweight of fyne Tyriakle. 1647 *TRAPP Comm. Acts* xxviii. 5 A wholesome theriacle, or treacle, as we call it 1681 *tr Willis's Rem Med Wls* Vocab. *Theriacal*, or treacle, a medicine invented against poysons 1730-6 *DALY (folio)*, *Theriac*, *Theriac*, *Theriacle*, *Theriacle*, *Theriacle*

[**Theriac**, in recent Dicts., error for **THERIAC**.

Founded upon a misprint in Holland's *Pliny*, corrected in the *Lerrata* and in subseq. editions, but correction missed by Richardson see quot 1601 in **THERIAC** a]

Thericlean (θηρικλιαν), *a* [f. L. *Thericleus* *adj.*, a. Gr. *θηρικλειος* made by Thericles, a famous Corinthian potter. see -AN.] Of Thericles, of the form or kind made by Thericles, as a cup.

1622 R L'ESTRANGE *Josephus*, *Antiq* ix 1 (1733) 278 Vessels that Nebuchadnezzar carry'd away from the Temple at Jerusalem to be sent back and restor'd, that is to say fifty golden Vessels all thericlean Cups, and four hundred silver ones. 1703 *Rowe Ulyss* Prol 13 They sent her Bilets doux, and presents many Of ancient Tea and Thericlean China. 1857 *BRICH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 107 The *Thericleos* was a kind of cup invented by Thericles, a Corinthian potter, the contemporary of Aristophanes]

† **Theridion** (θηριδιον), *-ium* (-iŏm) *Zool.* [mod L. a Gr *θηριδιον* little animal, dim. of *θήρ* wild beast.] A genus of spiders, many of which spin webs of irregularly intersecting threads.

1851 *HULME tr. Moquin-Tandon* n. v. 11. 261 Spiders The most important are—1, the Mygales, 2, the Clubi-ones, 3, the Theridions, especially the Malmignatte of Corsica and Italy, and the Mactans of South America.

Therin, *-inne*, etc. see **THERIN**.

Therio- (θηριον), before a vowel **theri-** (θηρι), representing Gr *θηριον*, combining form of *θηριον*, dim of *θήρ* wild beast; forming the first element in some scientific and other words. **Therianthro-** *plc* a. [Gr. *ἄνθρωπος* man], combining the form of a beast with that of a man; of or pertaining to deities represented in the combined forms of man and beast, as dog- or eagle-headed divinities.

Therianthropism, representation or worship of therianthrope deities (*Funk's Stand. Dict.* 1895).

The riodont [Gr. *ὀδὺς*, *ὀδοντ-* tooth], a fossil reptile with teeth of a mammalian type, *spec* one of the order *Therodontia*; also *attrib.* or as *adj.*

Therio- *latri*, the worship of beasts, or of theriomorphic deities † **Theriológico**, † *-ical* *adjs* *rare*, of or pertaining to the scientific study of beasts; zoological. **Therionancy** [-MANCY], divination from the movements of animals

Therioniac, *nonce-wd.*, one who has a mania for hunting wild beasts **Theriodont** *a.* and *sb.* = **THERIODONT** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891)

Theriotomy [Gr. *τομή* cutting], the dissection or anatomy of beasts; zootomy. **Theriotrophical** *a.* [Gr. *τροφικ-* *tr* nursing], concerning the nursing or rearing (of man) by beasts

Therozoöia a. [ZOIC], of or belonging to a period in human history anterior to the domestication of animals

1886 C P TREL in *Encycl Brit* XX. 367/2 Religions, in which animistic ideas still play a prominent part, but which have grown up to a therianthrope polytheism 1876 OWEN in *Q. J. Nat. Sci.* 1886 XXII 322 (title) Evidences of Therionism in Permian Deposits elsewhere [etc.] *Ibid* 326 It is to the Therionism, not the Labyrinthodont order that such humerus must be referred 1897 *LE CONTE Elem Geol* (1899) 410 Remarkable reptiles, which from some mammalian characters, especially in the teeth, he [Owen] calls Therionids (beast tooth). 1905 *Athenaeum* 25 Feb. 245/3 On the Anatomy of a Therionid Reptile 1897 *Edin. Rev.* July 239 He rightly declines to trace back all 'theriolatry to tottemism [1860 ALSTED *Edin. Rev.* 625 Physiognomia 'theriologica est bestiarii'] 1897 *EVELYN Nannum*, viii 295 Compares this Theriologic Physiognomy and resemblance of Brutes. 1853 R SANDERS *Physiogn* b ij, I have dispatched all the parts of Physiognomy except the 'Theriolatrical part 1854 GAULE *Magastrom* xix 165 'Therionancy, [divining] by Beasts 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* ii xi 751/2 Portraits of 'therionomaniac Austrian royalty. 1857 *DUNGLISON Med. Lex.* 'Theriotomy, zootomy. 1845 FORD *Handbk. Spain* i vii 535/1 These 'theriophilical legends are of all countries, thus Habis, king of Spain, was reared by a doe. 1898 *SIR H. HOWORTH in Nat. Sci. Apr.* 269 To separate the 'Therionozoic beds into two series

Theriodont (θηριονδοντ), *a.* *rare*—o. [f. Gr. *θηριονδοντ* brutality, savagery + -o. Cf. Of ulcers, etc., Malignant. 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.* 1909 in *Cent. Dict.* *Suppl.*

Theriomorphic (θηριονμορφικ), *a* [f. **THERIO-** + Gr. *μορφή* form + -ic. cf. **MORPHIC**.] Having the form of a beast; also *transf.* of or pertaining to a deity worshipped in the form of a beast.

1881 *Sat Rev* 21 Jan 71 The process by which Theriomorphic became Anthropomorphic Gods is sufficiently illustrated in early religions 1884 E. H. PLUMPTRE in *Expositor* July 4 The 'abominations' of the Egyptian theriomorphic worship. 1890 L. R. FARNELL in *Oxf. Phil Soc. Tr.* 7 Feb 9 The perfectly human God, the transition from a vaguer and often theriomorphic conception of him. 1898 *Q. Rev.* July 203 An elaborate cult of bestial gods, or at least a theriomorphic ritual.

So **Theriomorphosis** (-μορφωσις, -μορφωσις), transformation into the shape of a beast; **Theriomorphous** *a.*, a = **THERIOMORPHIC**; b. *Zool* of or pertaining to the *Theriomorpha*, in Owen's classification, a suborder of *Batrachia*; also in *Palaeont.* resembling a quadruped or mammal, as 'the theriomorphous reptiles of the Permian period'

1865 *BARING-GOULD Werewolves* x 171 The phase of transition from theriomorphosis to anthropomorphosis

† **Therk**, *a.* *Obs* Forms 3 therk, 4-5 perke, 5 therk, thirke, thyрке, 7 thurck, thurk. [app. a variant of ME. *derk*, *DARK*; but the change of initial *d* to *þ*, is abnormal and unexplained cf. however OS. *thunm*, beside OE. *thunm*), OFRS *thunne* DIM.] = **DARK** a.

c 1250 *Þerk* [see **THEARKNESS** below] 13 *SIR BEVES* (A) 2790 Til it was þe þerke nigte c 1430 *LYDG. Min. Poems*

(Percy Soc.) 204 Your byl clothyd thirke and on cleue c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 219 Fyve cytees schal be in þe lond of thirke. ney spekyng wyth a chaungyng tunge Þis is for to saye, fyve cytees schal be in the therk body of man c 1450 *Cow Myst* xvii (1841) 170 To marre 30w in a thykye myste a 1682 *SIR T. BROWNE Tracts* viii (1684) 146 Words of common use in Norfolk as *Thurck* 1691 *RAY S & E C Words*, *Tharky* *adj.*, 'very tharky', very dark *Buff. Thark*, *Norfolk* *Ibid* Pref 5 *Thurk* is plainly from the Saxon *deorc*, dark

Hence † **Therk** *v.* *Obs.* (3 þirk) = **DARK** *v.*; † **The rkness** *Obs.*, darkness.

c 1275 *LAY* 11973 Þrkedde vnder sonne þustrede þe wolke c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3104 Þhikke þherknesse cam on þat lond. c 1440 [see above] c 1483 *Digby Myst* iii 773 Owt of þe ded slep of therknesse defend vs aye!

Therl, *obs* form of **THIRL** sb. 1 and *v* 1

Therm 1 (θέρμ), *arch.* Also 6-8 *therme*, [prob. a. F. *therme* (13th c. in Godef. Compl.) in pl., ad. L. *therma*, a Gr. *θερμα* hot baths, pl. of *θερμη* heat]

A public bath or bathing establishment 1549 *THOMAS Hist Itake* (1549) 28 b. A nombie of hot-houses in euerie lherme 1606 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* ii. iv 1 *Trophies* xiii 2 O clear Therms, If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms, Nay burns my heart? 1613 *DANIEL Hist Eng* i 25 Britaine, could not but partake of the magnificence of their goodly structures, Thermes, Aquaducts, High wayes 1629 *MAXWELL tr Herodotus* (1635) 175 The Theaters, Thermes, and all the splendor and glory thereof. 1726 *LEONI Alberti's Archit* II 741/1 A public Bath or Therme. 1890 *BRIDGCTT Blunders & Forg* ii 32 The same author describes the thermes at Paris.

Therm 2 (θέρμ) *Physic.* [mod. f. Gr *θερμός* hot, warm, *θερμη* heat] A proposed unit of heat, the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of one gramme of water at its maximum density one degree centigrade. (Not generally accepted)

1888 *Rep Brit Assoc.* 56 It was resolved, on the motion of Mr W H Preece, to adopt the name 'Therm' for the Gamme-Water-Degree Centigrade Unit of Heat 1888 *Nature* 13 Dec 159 *Electrical Notes* The term 'therm', in place of *calorie*, for the unit of heat in the C.G.S. system, has not met with general approbation 1889 *Rep Brit. Assoc* 514 The Therm as the unit of heat did not commend itself to the French members [of the Electrical Congress in Paris, 1889] They preferred for the present to retain the word *Calorie*. 1899 *EDSER Heat for Adv Students* Pref. x Following the nomenclature used in the *Smithsonian Physical Tables* the term *therm* has been [here] used [etc.].

Therm 3, *erron.* f. **TERM** sb. (sense 15) see quot. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Therm*, *Thermes*, *Thermum* Some write the word *thermes*, from *hermes*, a name the Greeks gave the god Mercury, whose statue was placed in several of the cross-ways 1811 W COOKE *Thames Sign* 39, ff. 3 The first object is the bust of Flora, on a therm. 1846 *WORCESTER, Therm*, a pedestal increasing upwards for the reception of a bust

Therm, *obs* and *Sc.* form of **THARM**, intestine.

† **Thermæ** (θέρμæ), *sb* pl. *Cl. Antiq.* [L. = 'baths'. see **TERM** 1.] One of the public bathing establishments of the ancient Romans and Greeks; also, hot springs (? *obs*).

1600 *HOLLAND Livy, Summi Mar* iv. xxv. 1382 Those places where they built these baines and hot houses, they call Thermæ. 1695 *WOODWARD Nat. Hist. Earth* iii 1 244 Thermæ, Natural Baths, or Hot-Springs 1832 *GELL Compeliana* I. iv 47 The baths or thermæ 1908 *Westm Gaz* 31 Dec 4/4 Unlike the thermæ of the *élégants* of Pompeii the K A C. baths will have ample window space.

† **Thermæsthesia** (θέρμæσθῆσις), *Path* [mod. L., f. Gr. *θερμη* heat + *αἰσθησις* perception] Sensitiveness to heat or cold; the sense of heat. Hence **Thermæsthesiometer**, see quot. 1885.

1885 *Buch's Handbk. Med. Sc.* I 85/1 *Thermæsthesiometer*, for measuring the sensibility to differences of temperature, Weber used two long glass phials filled with oil. *Ibid* 86/1 In 1866, Eulenburg described his thermæsthesiometer. 1899 *Albitt's Syst Med.* VIII. 166 *Thermæsthesia*. — There are two disorders of subjective sensation of heat and cold.

Thermal (θέρμäl), *a.* [= F. *thermal* (Buffon), f. Gr. *θερμη* heat + -AL]

1. Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of *thermæ* or hot springs; of a spring, etc., (naturally) hot or warm; also, having hot springs.

1756 C *LUCAS Ess Waters* III 69 These thermal waters are absolutely colorless 1800 W SAUNDERS *Nim. Waters* Pref 17 The thermal waters of Bath or Buxton *Ibid* iv. 352 Enriched with several thermal springs 1859 R F. BURTON *Centr. Afr.* in *Frnt Geog Soc* XXIX 81 Detached boulders, blackened, probably, by the thermal fumes. 1876 M. COLLINS *From Midn to Midn*, III 15 169 The thermal city's [Bath's] superb crescents 1898 *Albitt's Syst Med.* V 1000 Simple thermal baths at 90° F or under commonly tend to reduce the pulse-rate.

2. Of or pertaining to heat, determined, measured, or operated by heat.

The thermal capacity of a body (cf. *CAPACITY* 1 c. *HEAT* sb 2 d) is measured by the quantity of heat required to raise its temperature one degree, the thermal efficiency of an engine, by the ratio of the work done by it to the heat supplied to it. *Thermal storage*: a system of storing water at high pressure and temperature in vessels above the boilers during hours of low load in electric generating stations.

Thermal unit, a unit of heat, the *British thermal unit* (abbrev. *B. Th U*) is the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a pound of water at its maximum density through one degree Fahrenheit.

1837 *BREWSTER Magnet* 267 The thermal and the magnetic equators are connected with the thermal and magnetic poles 1870 *TYNDALL Lect Electr.* § 10 To produce both magnetic and thermal phenomena. 1876 *Catal. Sci*

App. S. Kens Mus § 1056 The heat is calculated as follows, either in calories or British thermal units. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech., Suppl.* 891/1 Thermal Alarm for Hot Boxes 1920 J. G. HORNER in *Encycl. Brit.* IV 148/2 In some cases where the work required is very intermittent, thermal storage is employed. 1920 H. L. CALLENDAR *ibid.* V. 61/1 The specific heat of a substance is sometimes defined as the thermal capacity of unit mass. *Ibid.* XIII 137/1 English Engineers usually state results in terms of the British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) *Ibid.* 138/1 The improvement in thermal efficiency obtained by expansive working.

3 fig. Heated with passion; erotic, passionate, impassioned.

1866 *Lond. Rev.* 18 Aug. 178 Instead of the establishment in England of a thermal school of poetry; instead of the revivification of a grand (and wicked) old Paganism. Hence **Thermality**, thermal condition; **Thermally adv.**, in a thermal manner; by means of or with regard to heat.

1884 tr. L. Brachet's *Aix-les-bains* 1. 74 We must pay special attention to the thermality, which is the sole bond of union [etc.] 1871 TYNDALL *Fragm. Sc.* (1879) I xvii 449 The experiments proved 1000 salt to be coloured thermally.

Thermammeter (θερμαμέτρων), [f. THERM(O) + AMMETER.] A device whereby the amperestrength of an electric current is measured by the quantity of heat that it generates.

1801 in *Cent. Dict.*

Thermanæsthesia (θερμανησθησία), *Path.* [mod. L. f. as prec. + ANÆSTHESIA.] Absence or loss of heat-perception, insensibility to heat.

1883 Buck's *Handbk. Med. Sc.* I 86/2 By extremes of heat or cold a thermanæsthesia is produced. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 355 Cases in which there have been complete analgesia and thermanæsthesia.

Thermanitic, a (θέρμανητικός), *Med.* Now rare or Obs. [ad. Gr. θερμαντικός, f. θερμαίνω to heat. Cf. F. *thermantique* (15th c. in Hatz-Darm)] That promotes warmth, heating, calefacient.

1748 tr. *Rematus' Distemp. Horses* 175 The Animal must be warmed with thermanitic Drenches. 1768 [W. DONALDSON] *Life Str. B. Sapskill* II xii 81 He then pulled out of his pocket a large phial of thermanitic ingredients, which he had prepared, the night before. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thermaniticus*, promoting warmth; thermanitic.

B. as sb. A heating medicine, a calefacient.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thermanitics*, Medicines that cause Heat.

Thermantidote (θερμαντιδότης), [f. Gr. θερμαίνω heat + ANTIDOTE.] An antidote to heat.

1. A rotating fan fixed in a window-opening and inclosed in wet tatters, used in India to drive in a current of cooled air. (Introduced in 1831) [It is in fact a winnowing machine fitted to a window aperture.] (Yule)

1840 W. G. OSBORNE *Crit. & Camp Runnet Sing* 132 The thermometer at 112 all day in our tents, notwithstanding tatters, thermantidotes, and every possible invention to lessen the stifling heat. 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xii, 214 Rooms should be kept dark during the day, and cooled by means of punkahs, thermantidotes, tatters.

2. *Med.* A cooling medicine. *rare*—o.

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thermantidote*, term for a medicine, a thermantidote. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Thermantidote*, a remedy against excessive heat or fever.

Thermatology (θερματολογία), *rare*—o. [f. Gr. θερμα, θερμαίνω = θερμαίνω heat see -LOGY.] Properly = THERMOLOGY; but given in Dicts. as = *thermotherapy* (see THERMO—).

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*, 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermatology*, science of treatment of disease by heat, or specifically by thermal baths.

Therme, obs. form of THARM, THERM 1.

†**Thermefy, v.** Obs. *rare*—o. [utreg. f. Gr. θερμαίνω hot + -FY.]

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Thermefy*, to chafe or make one hot with outrageous eating and drinking hot things.

Thermelæometer—see THERMO—.

Thermic (θερμικός), *a.* [f. Gr. θερμαίνω heat + -IC of F. *thermique*] Of or pertaining to heat; of the nature of heat; = THERMAL 2.

Thermic balance = *BOLOMETER*. *Thermic fever*, fever resulting from external heat, esp. heat-stroke, insolation.

1846 GROVE *Corr. Phys. Forces* 39 The definite thermic effects produced by chemical changes, have been lately much studied. 1849 MRS. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sc.* xxv 266 Those rays of the spectrum, whether luminous or thermic. 1890 BILLINGS *Med. Dict.*, *Thermic fever*, heat-stroke. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 499 In thermic fever or insolation the object is to reduce the temperature. 1897 *Ibid.* II 373 Simple continued, thermic, and enteric fevers. 1899 *Ibid.* VIII 706 Tactile, thermic, and pain sensibility.

So **Thermical a.** in same sense; hence **Thermically adv.**, in a thermic manner, thermally.

1851 CARPENTER *Man Phys.* (ed. 2) 44 This Power manifests itself in those phenomena which we call electrical, magnetical, chemical, thermal, optical, or mechanical. 1859 R. F. BURTON *Centr. Afr. in Gral. Geog. Soc.* XXIX. 261 There are no unhealthy exhalations, no thermal extremes nor surprises. 1877 ROSENTHAL *Muscles & Nerves* 109 A portion of the nerve may be heated, that is, it may be thermally united.

Thermid—see THERMID *adv.*

Thermidor (θερμίδριος, || θερμίδριος), [Fr. (1793), f. Gr. θερμαίνω heat + δριον gift.] The eleventh month of the French revolutionary calendar, extending (in 1794) from July 19 to August 17.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., The 9th Thermidor, or 27th July. 1842 BRANDE *Dict. Sc.*, etc. *sb.* *Thermidor*, It was

the month signalized by the overthrow of Robespierre and the Reign of Terror, thence commonly called the Revolution of Thermidor, and those who boasted of having participated in it called themselves Thermidorian.

Thermidorian (θερμίδριαν), *sb* and *a.* Also *-ean*. [a. F. *thermidorien*, f. THERMIDOR + -ien, -IAN.]

A. sb. Fr. *Hist.* One of those who took part in the overthrow of Robespierre on the 9th Thermidor (27 July) 1794.

1827 SCOTT *Napoleon* Introd., The *Thermidoriens*, as the actors in Robespierre's downfall termed themselves. *Ibid.* III 58 The Thermidoreans, who had killed Robespierre and now reigned in his stead. 1842 [see THERMIDOR]

B. adj. *a.* Of, pertaining, or appropriate to the month Thermidor. *b.* Of or pertaining to the Thermidorian. see *A.*

1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xvii, June passed, and the Thermidorean weather which came in its wake seemed [etc.]. 1895 *Edin. Rev.* Oct 391 The Thermidorian leader [Barras]

Thermite (θερμίται), Also *thermit* [ad. Ger. *thermit*, f. Gr. θερμαίνω heat, θερμός hot + -ίται = -ITE 1] A mixture of finely divided aluminium and oxide of iron or other metal, which produces on combustion a very high temperature (c. 3000° C.)

Invented by Mr. Claude Vautin of London; named subsequently by Dr. H. Goldschmidt of Essen.

1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX 756/2 A mixture called 'thermit' consisting essentially of iron oxide and aluminium. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 2 May 4/2 The application of 'thermite', as the mixture has been named, to welding steel tubes and rails was illustrated. 1901 *Nature* 8 Aug. 362/1 To this mixture the name of 'thermit' has been given, and several varieties of it, adapted to various kinds of work, are used. 1906 *Dundee Advertiser* 26 June 10/1 The neat developed in the combustion of thermit, which makes it possible to mend iron castings weighing tons.

Thermo- (θερμ), before a vowel usually *therm-* (but often in full form), repr. Gr. θερμαίνω, combining form of θερμός hot, θερμη heat, entering into many scientific and technical terms, as THERMOCHEMISTRY, THERMODYNAMIC, THERMOGRAPH, THERMOMETER, THERMOSCOPIC, etc., q. v., and their derivatives; also in the following words of less frequent use or more recent formation. (In some of these *thermo-* is used as an abbreviation of THERMO-ELECTRIC.)

The rmelæometer [Gr. ελαίων oil: see -METER], an apparatus for measuring the heat evolved by mixing concentrated sulphuric acid with various fixed oils.

|| **The rmo-æsthesia** = THERM-ANÆSTHESIA. || **The rmo-æsthesia** = THERM-ANÆSTHESIA. *Thermæqueous a* see quot.

Thermobarograph, an instrument which simultaneously records temperature and atmospheric pressure. **Thermobarometer**, a name given to two distinct modifications of the barometer: see quots. **Thermo-battery**, short for *thermo-electric battery*.

Thermo-calcite [CALCITE], a name for non-crystalline limestones. **The rmo-call**, (*a*) a fire-alarm operated by a thermo-electric battery; (*b*) an electric fire-alarm in which the circuit is closed automatically when the temperature reaches a certain point.

Thermo-cautery, any form of actual cautery; *spec.* a hollow platinum cautery in which heat is maintained by means of benzene or gasoline vapour.

Thermo-cell, a thermo-electric cell or couple. **Thermoelectro-*a***, of or pertaining to disintegration or dissolution by heat. **Thermoline** [Gr. κλίνειν to incline], a temperature gradient; *esp.* an abrupt temperature gradient occurring in a body of water.

The rmo-couple, short for *thermo-electric couple* (see COUPLE *sb.* 12). **The rmo-current**, the electric current produced in a thermo-electric battery; also (*nonce-use*) a stream of warm air or water. **Thermo-diffusion**, diffusion of heat.

The rmodynamometer, a sensitive thermometer in which the thermometric substance is the saturated vapour of some volatile liquid supporting a column of mercury. **Thermoelestatic a**, pertaining to elasticity in connexion with heat.

The rmo-electrometer, an instrument for measuring the heating power of an electric current, or for determining the strength of a current by the heat produced. **The rmo-electromotive a**, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of electromotive force produced by heat, = THERMO-ELECTRIC.

Thermo-electroscope, an instrument for indicating temperature electrically, as a thermopile. **The rmo-element**, a thermo-electric couple as an element of a battery. **Thermo-exortory a**: see quot. 1899. **Thermo-expansive a**, expanding under the influence of heat.

Thermo-focal a, of or pertaining to the focal length of a lens as influenced by heat. **Thermo-galvanometer**, a thermo-electric instrument for measuring small electric currents. **The rmo-gauge**, a form of

pyrometer (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.*). **Thermo-geographical a**, pertaining to the geographical distribution and variation of temperature; so **Thermo-geography**, the study of this.

Thermo-hydrology [Gr. ὕδωρ water], the scientific study of thermal waters. **Thermo-hydrometer**, a combined instrument showing the temperature and density of a liquid.

Thermo-hygrometer [Gr. ὑγρός moist], a combined instrument recording the temperature and the humidity of the air. **Thermo-hygroscopic** [-SCOPE], a combined instrument indicating the temperature and humidity of the air.

Thermo-inhibitory a, pertaining to the prevention of undue heat in the body; applied to a part or function of the nervous system (Billings 1890). **Thermo-isopleth** [Gr. ἰσοπληθής equal in quantity, number, etc.]: see quot.

Thermo-ju action, the junction of two metals in a thermocouple. **Thermokinematics**, the theory of the motion of heat. **Thermo-lamp**: see quot.

Thermo-luminescence, luminescence resulting from exposure to high temperature; hence **Thermo-luminescent a**, characterized by or pertaining to thermo-luminescence. **Thermo-magnetic a**, pertaining to or of the nature of thermo-magnetism.

Thermo-magnetism, magnetism caused or modified by the action of heat. **Thermo-manometer** [MANOMETER], an instrument for measuring at the same time the temperature and elasticity of vapour.

Thermo-metamorphic a, of or pertaining to thermo-metamorphism. **Thermo-metamorphism**, *Geol.*, metamorphism produced by the action of heat.

Thermo-motive a, of, pertaining to, or caused by heat applied to produce motion, as in a thermo-motor. **Thermo-motor**, an engine driven by the expansive power of heated air or gas.

Thermo-neutrality, neutrality in relation to temperature. **Thermopair** = *thermo-couple*. **Thermo-palpation**: see quot. 1899. **Thermopology** (-πολογία) [Gr. πηγή spring], the scientific study of thermal springs.

Thermo-phagy [-PHAGY]: see quot. 1899. **Thermophore** [-PHORE], a portable heating apparatus: see quots. **Thermophyllite** (-φυλίτ), *Min.* [Gi. φύλλον leaf; A. E. Nordenskiöld, 1855, in Swedish], a light brown variety of serpentine which exfoliates when heated, found in aggregate masses of small scaly crystals.

Thermoplastic a, capable of being moulded or bent by heat. || **Thermoplegia** (-πληγία) *Path.* [Gr. πηγή stroke], heat-stroke. **Thermo-radio-meter**: see quot.

Thermo-regulator, an apparatus for regulating temperature; a thermostat. **Thermosynthesis**, chemical combination due to the action of heat.

Thermosystaltic a, of or pertaining to systaltic motion due to heat. **Thermotelephone**, a thermo-electric telephone. **Thermotelesic a**, of or pertaining to cohesive power as affected by temperature.

Thermo-tension, tension or strain applied to material at a specified temperature to increase or test its tensile power. **Thermotherapy** (also in Gr.-L. form -*therapeia*) [Gr. θεραπεία medical treatment], treatment of disease by heat.

Thermotoxin, a poison developed in the body by heat. **Thermo-unstable a** = THERMOLABILE. **Thermo-voltaic a**, of or pertaining to the thermal effects of voltaic electricity, or to heat and voltaic electricity.

1890 *Jrnl. Soc. Chem. Industry* IX 113 The heat evolved by mixing the oil with sulphuric acid is determined by means of the apparatus named by the author [F. Jean in *J. Pharm. Chim.* (1886) XX. 337]. *Thermometer. 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, *Thermosynthesis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thermo-anesthesia. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII 47 There was complete thermo-anesthesia below the second rib.

1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.*, *Thermo-agnous, produced by, or related to, the action of heated waters. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thermobarograph. 1864 WEBSTER, *Thermobarometer, a barometric instrument graduated for giving altitudes by the boiling point of water.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 761 *Thermobarometer*. Applied by Belloni to a syphon-barometer having its two wide legs united by a narrow tube, so that it could be used either in its ordinary position as a barometer, or in the reversed position as a thermometer.

1849 NOAD *Electricity* (ed. 3) 427 In order to effect the decomposition of water, Mr. Watkins employs a massive *thermo-battery, with pairs of bismuth and antimony. 1888 Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*, *Thermo-calcite 1895 *Frank's Standard Dict.*, *Thermo-call 1902 SLOAN *Stand. Electr. Dict.*, *Thermo Call*, (*a*) An electric alarm or call bell operated by thermo electric currents. (*b*) See *Thermo-electric Call*.

1879 BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* II. 6 The galvanocautic or *thermo-cautery is superior to any. 1907 *Daily News* 13 Nov. 11/1 The adoption of this method of telephony was made possible by the invention of a *thermo-cell for use in the receiving circuit.

1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.*, *Thermo-cautic. 1898 *Nat. Science* May 297 As regards the production of the *Thermocline, Prof. Burge believes that, in Lake Mendota at least, it is due to the concurrence of gentle winds and hot weather.

1902 *Nature* 6 Nov. 16/1 Throughout the circulating water above the thermocline,

oxygen was abundant, but carbonic acid was absent. Just below the thermocline both gases were present. 1890 *Land, Edin & Dubl. Philos. Mag.* Feb. 141 A practical method for the calibration of *thermocouples by aid of boiling-points. 1901 *Nature* 23 May 92, 2 The temperatures were measured with the thermocouple 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 428 Dr Andrews succeeded in obtaining chemical decompositions, by this peculiar *thermo-current. a 1859 G. Wilson *Relig. Chem.* (1862) 16 A sleeper in a confined chamber could gain nothing from the winds, or thermocurrents, or the far-off sea. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermocurrent, diffusion (of gas) by inequalities of temperature 1909 *Cent. Dict.* Suppl. *Thermocurrent, 1903 *Science Abstracts* VI, 130 To represent the *thermo elastic properties of gases, liquids, and solids as the statical properties of monocylic systems. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc., Clarke's.* *Thermo-electrometer, an instrument which professes to ascertain the deflagrating, or heating power of an electric current 1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 247 The instrument employed was a Harris' thermo-electrometer. 1890 *Land, Edin & Dubl. Philos. Mag.* Feb. 146 *Thermoelectromotive forces are expressed in terms of a fixed standard, the torsional rigidity of the platinum wire 1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.* *Thermo-electroscope. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Thermo element 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Thermo excitory. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermo-excitory, having the function of exciting the production of heat. 1894 J. SCOFFER in *Org. & Circ. Sc., Chem.* 118 A *thermo expansive material. 1903 *Science* 27 Feb. 333 A study of the *thermo focal changes in long focus lenses. 1867 *Chambers' Encycl.* IX. 401/2 Special galvanometers, in which the coil wire is short and thick are called *thermo-galvanometers. 1902 *SLOANE Stand. Electr. Dict. App.* *Thermo-galvanometer, a galvanometer whose needle is suspended in a special form of thermo-electric couple, used to measure small amounts of radiant energy 1895 C. L. MANSION (*title*) *Thermo-geographical Studies General Exposition of the Analytical Method applied to Researches on Temperature and Climate. 1897 *Ibid. Adv.* Articles on the subject of *Thermo-Geography will be most thankfully received. 1881 *PEALE in 21st Rep. U. S. Geol. & Geog. Survey* II (1882) 355 *Thermo-hydrology 1884 *Athenaeum* 16 Aug. 211/2 The chapters on 'Thermo-hydrology' give evidences of a thoroughly scientific observer. 1894 *Brit. Trav. Photogr.* XLII. 43 Mr W. E. Hales exhibited Fletcher's *Thermo-hydrometer. 1901 *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Dec. 186 An interesting figure shows the *thermo isopleths for Berlin, these lines indicating, in one drawing, both the diurnal and the annual march of the air temperature. 1889 *L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* Sept. 213 If the heat generated were immediately communicated to the *thermo-junction. 1903 *Times* 20 Sept. 10/4 A number of thermo-junctions of the platinum metals for use up to the highest temperatures have also been studied. 1871 *CLERK MAXWELL Heat* Introd. 9 The theory of the equilibrium of heat might be called Thermodynamics, and that of the motion of heat *Thermokinematics 1868 *WEBSTER, *Thermolamp*, an instrument for furnishing light by means of inflammable gas. *Med. Repos.* 1897 J. THOMSON in *Smithsonian Rep.* (1898) 158 The phenomenon called by its discoverer, Prof. E. Wiedemann, *thermoluminescence 1898 *STR. W. CHOOKE'S Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 22 Fluor spar, which by prolonged heating has lost its power of luminescing when re heated, regains the power of thermoluminescence when exposed to Röntgen rays. 1906 J. B. BURKE *Orig. Life* xiii 242 Many substances, when warmed, possess the power of radiating energy which they had previously stored up in some other way. a phenomenon which is known as Thermoluminescence. 1899 A. S. HERSCHEL in *Nature* 11 May 291/2 A very moderate degree of heat suffices to expel completely from minerals all the store of *thermoluminescent energy which they more or less abundantly possess. 1883 T. S. TRILL in *Ann. Philos.* N S VI Dec. 449 Having been lately engaged in some *thermomagnetic experiments. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thermo-magnetism, the same as Thermo-electricity. 1864 in *WEBSTER* 1883 *Athenaeum* 9 June 726/2 The use of a *thermo manometer, which would indicate whether the vapour pressure is below that to be expected from the temperature of the water 1889 *HARKER in Geol. Mag.* VI. 47 The interpolation of *thermo-metamorphic rocks. *Ibid.* 16 High temperature and low pressure (*thermo-metamorphism). 1881 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VIII. 985 The term *thermo-neutrality is employed, to express the fact that the quantity of heat evolved or absorbed when a salt is dissolved in water already containing equivalent quantities of other salts, is, for the most part, the same that it would be if the former salt were dissolved in pure water. 1807 *Joyce Sci. Dict., Electr.* vi (1846) 424 Delicate *thermo pairs have been used to obtain the temperature of the human body. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* *Thermopalpation 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermo-palpation, palpation of the surface of the body, with a view of determining local or general variations of temperature. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* *Thermo-pegology, 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.* *Thermophagy 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermophagy, the habit of swallowing very hot food. 1900 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 May 1105 To sterilise this instrument [i.e. a catheter], with a small pocket *thermophore. 1901 *Lancet* 9 Nov. 1297/2 The introduction of a ring shaped thermophore. 1868 *DANA Min.* 465 *Thermophyllite 1883 *Fisheries Exhib. Catal.* 63 *Thermoplastic Splints, likewise Splints for Fractures and Broken Bones 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* *Thermoplegia. 1896 *Catal. Sci. App.* 5 *Kent. Mus.* 8 1056 *Thermoradiometer, (an instrument) for measuring losses of heat by radiation from walls of furnaces, sides of steam boilers, etc. 1895 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* VII. 115 An automatic *thermo-regulator for use in the preparation of nitrous oxide and other gases 1899 *CAGNEY Yakshi's Chin. Diagn.* x. (ed. 4) 446 Of these (thermostats) the author uses the thermo-regulator of L. Meyer 1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.* *Thermosystaltic 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermosystaltic, muscular contraction due to heat. 1884 *Knight Dict. Mech. Suppl.* *Thermo-telephone. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* v. *Thermotensile*, Elaborate *thermotensile experiments on iron and steel, especially with reference to boiler-iron. 1847 *WEBSTER, *Thermotension*. 1860 E. Wilson (*title*) *Thermo-therapeia the heat cure. *Ibid.* 3 Thermo-therapeia is the application of atmospheric air at a high temperature to the surface of the body, for the relief of pain and disease. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermotherapy. 1902 W. WINTERNITZ (*title*) Hydrotherapy, Thermotherapy, Heliotherapy, and Phototherapy 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 5 Apr. 846 To demonstrate two very

different forms of complement—one a *thermo-unstable, and the other a thermo-stable 1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.* *Thermo-voltaic

Thermo-aesthesia to -chaotic see THERMO.

Thermochemistry. [f. THERMO + CHEMISTRY] That branch of chemical science which deals with the quantities of heat evolved or absorbed when substances undergo chemical change or enter into solution; e.g. the amount of heat evolved when hydrogen burns in oxygen or when sodium hydroxide is neutralized by sulphuric acid. Also sometimes used in a wider sense to include all relations of heat to substances, such as conductivity, specific heat, etc.

1844 *JOULE in L. E. & D. Philos. Mag.* (1845) May 382 The phenomena described in the present paper, as well as most of the facts of thermo-chemistry, agree with this theory. 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. The.* 330 It is useless to bring forward in opposition to the hypothesis of atoms considerations drawn from thermo-chemistry. 1901 *Vestn. Gas* 16 Dec. Up to the war of 1870 his [Berthelot's] time was mainly spent on researches in the region of physical chemistry, culminating in the foundation of a new science—that of thermo-chemistry.

So **Thermochemic, Thermochemical adjs.**, of or pertaining to thermochemistry; **Thermochemically adv.**, by means of or with reference to thermochemistry; **Thermochemist**, one who is skilled in thermochemistry.

1871 *THOMSON in Frnk. Chem. Soc. XXIV.* 878 On the Inaccuracy of Favre and Silbermann's *Thermochemical Determinations made with the Mercury Calorimeter 1880 *CLEMINSHAW Wurtz's Atom. The.* 330 Thermo-chemical facts agree perfectly with the atomic hypothesis. 1901 *Nature* 24 Oct. 644/2 A thermochemical comparison of the action of acids upon oxide of silver before and after the action of hydrogen peroxide. 1890 *Ibid.* 18 Dec. 165/2 *Thermochemists attempt to draw an impossible distinction between chemical and physical changes.

Thermochrosy (p̄smokrōsī, p̄smokrōsī). Also thermochrose (error, -cross), -chro-sis. [f. THERMO + Gr. χρώσις colouring. Cf. F. *thermochrose* (Melloni).] The 'coloration' of heat-rays, the property possessed by radiant heat of being composed of waves of different lengths and degrees of refrangibility (thus corresponding to the different colours of light-rays). So **Thermochroic a.**, of or pertaining to thermochrosy; **Thermochroology**, the science of thermochrosy.

1847 *WHITWELL Hist. Indust. Sc.* x. i. § 8 (ed. 2) II. 594 M. Melloni has proposed for this part of thermotics the name Thermochroology 1864 *WEBSTER, Thermochrosy* 1866 *ATKINSON tr. Galvani's Physics* (ed. 2) § 379 Different luminous rays being distinguished by their colours, to these different obscure caloric rays Melloni gave the name of thermochrosis (ed. 1877 thermochrosy) or heat coloration 1867 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* I. 296 Thermochrosis or caloric tint is analogous to a difference in colour 1895 *Frank's Stand. Dict.* Thermochroic. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermochroic*, pertaining to a quality of certain substances that transmit some thermal radiations but absorb or change others 1909 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.* *Thermochroic*, of or pertaining to the differences in wave length of heat waves, and the phenomena resulting therefrom.

Thermocline to -current: see THERMO.

Thermid (p̄smōd, -ōd). [f. THERMO + ON 2.] The odic or odylic force of heat; heat 'od'. see ON 2 b.

Thermidin (p̄smōdin). *Pharm.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. θερμίδης lukewarm + -IN.] Trade-name: see quot.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* *Thermidin*, acetyl-para-ethoxy-phenylmethane (Not official). It forms colourless crystals, almost insoluble in cold, and very slightly soluble in warm water. It is recommended as a mild antipyretic.

Thermodyna mic (see DYNAMIO), a. [f. THERMO + DYNAMIO] Of or relating to thermodynamics, operating or operated by the transformation of heat into motive power.

1849 *THOMSON (Ld. Kelvin) in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XVI. 545 A perfect thermo-dynamic engine. 1851 *Ibid.* XX. 261 In some conceivable 'thermo-dynamic' engines. 1853 *RANKINE in Phil. Trans.* (1854) 123 Thrd Corollary (of Thermo-Dynamic Functions). *Ibid.* 125 This function which I shall call a Thermo-dynamic Function 1875 J. D. EVERETT C. G. S. Syst. Units ix. 54 By thermodynamic principles, the heat converted into mechanical effect in the cycle of operations is [etc.]. 1882 G. H. DARWIN in *Nature* 16 Feb. 361/2 He shows that the sun and earth together constitute a thermodynamic engine whereby the earth's rotation is accelerated.

So **Thermodynamical a.**, in same sense; **The rmodynamically adv.**, in a thermodynamical manner; **The rmodynamician, Thermodynamist, Thermodynami**, one versed in thermodynamics.

1860 *MAURY Phys. Geog. Sea* (Low) ii. § 129 By no means the only body of warm water that the *thermo dynamical forces of the ocean keep in motion 1901 *Nature* 27 June 210/2 If the equilibrium between the jelly substance and the water was of a purely thermodynamical character. 1889 *THURSTON in Frnk. Franklin Inst.* Dec. 467 The quantity so wasted varies with the weight of steam worked *thermodynamically each stroke. 1892 *Cambr. Univ. Corresp.* 15 Mar. 14/1 He failed to make any mark as a *thermodynamician during his lifetime 1889 *Academy* 26 Oct. 273/3 The mechanical equivalent of heat—the familiar 'J' of *thermodynamists. 1902 *THURSTON in Smith-*

sonian Rep. (1902) 267 Prof. De Volson Wood, the greatest of American *thermodynamists of the nineteenth century.

Thermodynamics, sb pl [f. as prec. + DYNAMICS.] The theory of the relations between heat and mechanical energy, and of the conversion of either into the other.

1854 *Phil. Trans.* 116 (heading) Mr Macquorn Rankine on Thermo dynamics [Word not in article.] 1854 *THOMSON (Ld. Kelvin) in Trans. R. Soc. Edin.* XXI. 123 Fundamental Principles of General Thermo-dynamics recapitulated. 1867 *MURCHISON Siburia* xv (ed. 4) 499 The principles of thermo dynamics. 1871 *CLERK MAXWELL Heat* viii 132 The principle of the conservation of energy, when applied to heat, is commonly called the First Law of Thermodynamics

Thermodynamometer, -elastic see THERMO. **Thermo-electric, a. (sb.)** [f. THERMO + ELECTRIC]

1. Of or pertaining to thermo-electricity; characterized or operated by an electric current produced by difference of temperature. **Thermo-electric battery, current, pair, pile** see quot. 1876.

1823 *CUMMING in Ann. Philos.* Sept. 177 (heading) A List of Substances arranged according to their Thermoelectric Relations, with a Description of Instruments for exhibiting Rotation by Thermoelectricity. 1832 *Nat. Philos.* II. *Electro-Magnet.* xiii § 305 93 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) The electrical current thus excited has been termed Thermo electric, in order to distinguish it from the common galvanic current 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc.* Thermo-Electric Circuit. Piles. Thermometer 1863 *TYNDALL Heat* i. (1870) App. 77 A thermo-electric pair or couple. c 1865 J. WYLD in *Cyc. Sc.* I. 29/1 We observe the thermo-electric battery. 1876 *PREECE & SIVERWRIGHT Telegraphy* 298 A current of electricity will continue to flow so long as a difference of temperature is maintained between the junction and the extremities. This current is named a thermo-electric current, and the two metals form what is known as a thermo-electric pair; a combination of these pairs forms the thermo-electric pile or battery. 1898 *GURNEY Crystals* 115 Crystals sometimes acquire different electrifications when two ends are differently heated. These crystals are called thermo electric 1902 *SLOANE Stand. Electr. Dict.* *Thermo-electric Telephone*, a telephone transmitter including a thermo-electric battery placed in circuit with the line

2. Of or pertaining to heat and electricity; **thermo-electric alarm or call**, a device in which a rise or fall of temperature to a pre-arranged point closes an electric circuit so as to cause a bell to ring.

1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Thermo-electric Alarm*, an apparatus designed to indicate the rise of temperature in bearings for shaftings, or in any kind of machinery or any branch of manufacture where a fixed temperature is desirable 1902 *SLOANE Stand. Electr. Dict.* *Thermo-electric Call*, a thermostat arranged to ring a bell or give some indication when the temperature rises or falls beyond certain points.

† B. sb. (See quot. 1842.) Obs.

1823 *CUMMING in Ann. Philos.* Sept. 179 The motion of the thermoelectrics on the approach of a magnet. 1842 *FRANCIS Dict. Arts, etc.* *Thermo-Electrics*, metallic bodies, the union of which show[s] the effects attributed to thermo-electricity

So **Thermo-electrical a.**; hence **Thermo-electrically adv.**, in a thermo-electric manner, by means of thermo-electricity.

1830 *Edinb. Encycl.* XVIII. 584/1 Professor Oersted has proposed to call the current discovered by Dr. Seebeck the thermo electrical current. 1878 *CHRISTAL in Encycl. Brit.* VIII. 94/2 A thermoelectric series, any metal in which is thermoelectrically related to any following one 1881 *Athenaeum* 29 Jan. 169/3 A thermo electrical pile, one end of which is exposed to the heat, the other end being kept cool.

Thermo-electricity. [f. THERMO + ELECTRICITY.] Electricity generated in a body by difference of temperature in its parts; esp. an electric current produced in a closed circuit composed of two dissimilar metals when one of the points of union is kept at a temperature different from that of the rest of the circuit. Also, that branch of electrical science which treats of currents produced by means of heat.

1823 [see THERMO-ELECTRIC 1] 1827 *CUMMING Man. Electro-Dynamics* 189 On the electro dynamic effects of heat, or thermo-electricity. 1830 *HERSCHEL Nat. Philos.* 347 The curious relations of electricity to heat, as exhibited in the phenomena of what has been called thermo-electricity. 1834 *Edin. Rev.* LIX. 167 The new branches of magneto-electricity and thermo electricity. 1871 *TYNDALL Fragn. Sc.* (1879) II. xiv. 347 In 1826 Thomas Seebeck discovered thermo electricity.

Thermo-electrometer to -gauge: see THERMO.

† **Thermogen.** *Obs. rare*°. [f. THERMO + GEN.] A name for the fluid formerly supposed to exist as the material substance of heat; = CALORIC I.

Thermogenesis (p̄smōdʒe n̄sis). [f. THERMO + GENESIS] The generation or production of heat, esp. in the animal body.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I. 143 The nervous system presides over thermogenesis no less directly than over thermolysis 1899 *Nature* 10 Aug. 360/1 Thermogenesis and use of energy by man in raising and lowering his own weight.

So **Thermogenetic, Thermogenic adjs.**, of or pertaining to thermogenesis; **Thermogenous** (-p̄dʒins) a., produced by or producing heat, **Thermogeny**, thermogenesis (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.* 1909).

1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, *Thermogenesis, Min.*, applied by Haüy to a quartz agate which is deposited near the sources of silicious thermal springs thermogenous. 1877 FOSTER *Phys. iv* (1878) 377 Indications of the existence of what may be called 'thermogenic' nerves and thermogenic nervous mechanisms. 1879 WEBSTER *Suppl.*, *Thermogenesis*, producing heat. 1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.*, I, 251 The thermogenic chemical processes to which the taking in of food gives rise. 1899 *Ibid.* VII, 244 In these children thermogenic powers are deficient. 1898 SALTER tr. *Lafar's Techn. Mycol.* I, 165 Thermogenic Bacteria.

Thermo-geographical, etc. see THERMO-
Thermogram (p̄smōgrām). [f. THERMO- + -GRAM cf. next.] = next, 2.

1883 R. H. SCOTT *Elem. Meteorol.* 38 The thermograms, as such curves are called, are measured every hour. 1901 *Nature* 28 Mar. 522/2 During each winter the Vienna thermograms show some anomalous jumps of temperature, amounting to 3° to 5° C.

Thermograph (p̄smōgrāf). [f. as prec. + -GRAPH cf. F. *thermographie*.]

1. A figure or tracing produced by the action of heat, esp. of the heat-rays of the spectrum upon a prepared surface.

1840 HERSCHTEL in *Proc. Roy. Soc.* 3 Mar. 209 He has discovered a process by which the calorific rays in the solar spectrum are made to affect a surface properly prepared so as to form what may be called a *thermograph* of the spectrum. 1865 *Reader* 28 Jan. 105/2 His drying paper presented to him a thermograph of the spectrum, and showed the heating power to extend far beyond the red. 1871 TYNDALL *Fraser & Co.* (1879) I, 11 48 The light is cut away, but an invisible thermograph remains. 1906 *Athenaeum* 23 June 768/3 Such experiments will yield valuable 'thermographs', as the resulting parti-coloured 'prints' are named.

2. A graphic record of variations of temperature; a heat register; = THERMOGRAM.

1843 *Mech. Mag.* XXXIX, 128 Obtained by the aid of the pyrometer, with the addition of the thermograph, or heat-register, which I have added to it. 1878 T. BRYANT *Pract. Surg.* I, 55 These points are well seen in the following thermographs.

3. A thermometric instrument which automatically records variations of temperature; a self-registering thermometer.

1881 *Nature* 15 Sept. 470/2 Bowkett's New Thermograph, an instrument for recording changes of temperature, which are measured by the action of heat upon a hollow circular metallic ring connected with a circular vessel. 1883-4 *Med. Ann.* 78 *Thermograph*—an ingenious instrument for recording in permanent diagrams all variations in temperature occurring in any patient.

Thermographic (-græfik), *a.* [f. as prec. + -GRAPHIC, or f. prec. + -IC.] Of, pertaining to, or obtained by a thermograph or thermography.

1848 *Art-Union Fril.* Mar. 72 We have much satisfaction in recording the Thermographic processes. 1879 *St. George's Hosp. Rep.* IX, 688 In none was there anything specially remarkable in the thermographic tracings.

Thermography (p̄smōgrāfi). [f. as prec. + -GRAPHY cf. F. *thermographie*.] Any process of writing or drawing effected or developed by the influence of heat.

1840 HUNT in *Philos. Mag.* Oct. 268 A new field of inquiry, which may end in the establishment of the new art of Thermography. 1842 *Ibid.* Dec. 466, I proposed the name of Thermography, to distinguish it from Photography. 1848 *Art-Union Fril.* Mar. 71 From the circumstance that all the results exhibit a very close relation between the surfaces employed and their powers of radiating heat, the term *Thermography* or *Heat-drawing* has been employed. 1875 *Ure's Dict. Arts*, etc. (ed. 7), *Thermography*, a term proposed to express the 'Art of Copying Engravings, &c. on Metal Plates'; the effect being due to the influence of heat-radiations. 1883 J. F. CAMPBELL *Thermography* I, § 3 11. *Ibid.* 12 Because light does not act upon the materials used, dark cameras are not needed in thermography.

Thermo-hydrology to kinematics see THERMO-.

Thermolabile (p̄smōlæ bil, -lā bil), *a.* [f. THERMO- + LABILE.] Liable to destruction at moderately high temperatures, as certain toxins and serums: opposed to *thermostable*. Hence **Thermolability**, thermolabile quality.

1904 *Brit. Med. Fril.* 20 Sept. 557 [see THERMOSTABLE]. *Ibid.* 561 The hæmolysis being due to the co-operation of a thermolabile complement—also called alexin—and thermolabile immune body, otherwise amboceptor. *Ibid.* 563 This thermolabile serum feast preparer is called by Wright and Douglas opsonine. *Ibid.* 561 Buchner has drawn special attention to the characters of the alexins—their thermolability [etc.]. 1907 *Fril. Med. Research* May 288 (C. D. Suppl.) The digestive ferment of these organs in solution is thermolabile at 56° C.; the entire extract... is thermolabile at slightly higher temperatures.

Thermology (p̄smōlōgī). [ad. F. *thermologie*, see THERMO- and -LOGY.] The science of heat; that department of physics which treats of heat; thermotics.

1840 WHWELL *Philos. Induct. Sc.* I, p. 1001, The science which treats of heat has hitherto had no special designation. M. Le Comte seems to *Thermologie* (i.e. the science of heat). In the History of the Sciences, I have named it *Thermotica*. 1843 *Mill. Logic* II, iv, § 5 (1846) I, 246 Thus mechanics, hydrostatics, optics, acoustics, and thermology, have successively been rendered mathematical. 1858 H. SPENCER *Ess.* I, 215 Thus acoustics was arrested until thermology overtook and aided it.

Hence **Thermological**, *a.*, of or pertaining to thermology.

1871 PROCTOR *Suniv.* 193 So high an authority in meteorological and thermological questions.

Thermo-luminescence, etc. see THERMO-
Thermolysis (p̄smōlīsis). [f. THERMO- + Gr *lyōsis* loosening, solution, etc., after Ger *thermolysen* (F. Mohr, 1874).]

1. *Chem.* The separation of a compound into its elements by the action of heat, decomposition or dissociation by heat.

1875 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* VII, 636 Decomposition by heat. Dissociation—Thermolysis (F. Mohr, *Ann. Ch. Pharm.* clxvi, 361) *Ibid.* 637 An essential condition of thermolysis is that the constituents of the compound shall, in combining, have given out heat. 1884 A. DANIELL *Princ. Physics* xiii, 319 The heat has the effect of throwing the molecule into such agitation that the mutual affinity of the atoms cannot retain them in union. This is the process of Dissociation or Thermolysis.

2. *Physiol.* The dissipation or dispersion of heat from the body.

1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I, 143 [see THERMOGENESIS] *Ibid.* 159 In Dr Macalister's Goulstonian Lectures on Fever it is suggested that thermogenesis, thermolysis, and thermotaxis must be regarded as three separate functions of the nervous system. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermolysis*, the dissipation of heat.

Hence **Thermolytic**, *a.*, pertaining to or producing thermolysis; *sb.* a thermolytic agent or substance; **Thermolyse**, -*yse v.*, *trans.* to subject to thermolysis, to decompose by the action of heat.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thermolytic*, heat-discharging. 1896 ALLBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* I, 150 Able to influence 'thermolytic' or thermogenic processes. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thermolyse*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thermolytic*, [also] an agent promoting the discharge of heat from the body.

Thermo-magnetic to -metamorphism see THERMO-.

Thermometer (p̄smōmētēr). Also 7 -trē. [mod. f. Gr. *θερμῶν* heat, *μέτρον* hot + *μέτρον* measure. see -METER. In F. *thermomètre* (1624).]

The name *thermoscopium* appears somewhat earlier: see THERMOSCOPE.]

An instrument for measuring temperature (see TEMPERATURE 7) by means of a substance whose expansion and contraction under different degrees of heat and cold are capable of accurate measurement.

For the history of the instrument and its names, see H. C. BOLTON *The Evolution of the Thermometer* (Easton Pa. 1900), RENOU *Hist. du Thermomètre* (Versailles 1876), BUCKHARDT *Zur Geschichte des Thermometers*, 1902.

The earliest form was an air-thermometer invented and used by Galilei a 1597, for indicating the temperature of the atmosphere; alcohol thermometers were used c 1650, the device of a fixed zero (or the freezing-point) was introduced by Hooke, 1665. The fixing of the zero at an arbitrary point below the freezing point is attributed to FAHRENHEIT of Amsterdam, who made mercurial thermometers c 1720, and his scale has been in general use in England since c 1724. The zero of REAUMUR (1730), and of the CENTIGRADE thermometer of Celsius (1742), now largely used in science, is (like that used by Hooke and Sir I. Newton) the freezing-point. The ordinary form is now a slender hermetically sealed glass tube with a fine bore, having a bulb at the lower end filled with mercury, or with alcohol or other liquid, and adjusted to a graduated scale; variations of temperature being indicated by the varying heights of the column of liquid in the tube, due to its expansion and contraction. *Air, Centigrade, Clinical, Differential, Fahrenheit, Gas, Maximum, Minimum, Réaumur, Register thermometer*, see the first elements. *Metallic (or bimetallic) thermometer*, a thermometer which indicates temperature by differential expansion and contraction of composite metal bars.

1624 'H. VAN ETTER' (J. LEURCHON) *Réfraction mathématique* (1626) 99 Thermomètre ou instrument pour mesurer les degrés de chaleur ou de froidure qu'on est en l'air. 1633 W. OUGHTRED tr. *van Etten's Math. Recr.* xio Of the Thermometer or an instrument to measure the degrees of heat and cold in the air. 1646 Sir T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* 227 The same is evident from the Thermometer. 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* vii, 38 Sealed thermometers, which I have, by several trials, at last brought to a great certainty and tenderness for graduating the stem, I fix that for the beginning of my division where the surface of the liquor in the stem remains when the ball is placed in water, that is so cold that it just begins to freeze (which I mark with an [o] or nought). 1687 A. LOVELL tr. *Thevenot's Trav.* 11 30 It is very hot in Aleppo, the first day of June at Noon I found by my Thermometer, that the heat was at the thirtieth Degree. 1744 *Phil. Trans.* XLIII, 32 Fahrenheit, so well known by his Mercurial Thermometers. 1781 *Phil. Trans.* LXXII, 1, 72 Account of an improved Thermometer. By Mr. James Six. 1799 *Monthly Rev.* XXX, 9 In Pennsylvania, on the 14th of March, Fahrenheit's thermometer stood at 65° at noonday, though it had been at 14° but a week before. 1820 Register thermometer [see REGISTER sb. 12]. 1878 HUXLEY *Physiogr.* 71 Dry-and-wet bulb Thermometers. One of the instruments has its bulb free, whilst the other is covered with muslin. *Ibid.* 199 If a thermometer be buried in the ground, it is found to be affected by all superficial change of temperature. 1898 P. MANSON *Trag. Diseases* viii, 158 The tongue now begins to moisten, the pulse-rate and the thermometer to fall.

b. fig. 1801 A. HAMILTON *Wks.* (1886) VII, 224 No bad thermometer of the capacity of our Chief Magistrate for government is furnished by the rule which he offers for judging of the utility of the Federal Courts. 1844 BYRON *Juan* xvi, xlviii, Taste now-a-days is the thermometer by whose degrees all characters are class'd. 1883 H. SMITH in J. G. BUTLER *Bible Works* II, 825/1 The true missionary spirit in the Church is the test and thermometer of her piety.

c. attrib. and Comb., as *thermometer bulb, piece,*

reading, scale, tube, thermometer-gauge, a steam-gauge which indicates the pressure in a boiler by the expansion of a fluid at the temperature due to the pressure; thermometer-stove, a stove automatically regulated by means of a thermometer.

1784 WEDGWOOD in *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV, 367 Some of the clay thermometer pieces were set on end upon the silver piece. 1834 Mrs. SOMERVILLE *Connex. Phys. Sci.* xv, 125 A glass tube of extremely fine bore, such as a small thermometer-tube. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Fril.* I, 129/2 The self-regulating fire, or thermometer-stove. 1841 *Ibid.* IV, 13/1 The four instruments employed to determine the pressure of steam, the barometer-gauge, the air-gauge, the thermometer-gauge, and the spring-gauge or indicator. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 26 Nov. 5/2 The downward tendency in yesterday's thermometer readings.

Thermometric (p̄smōmetrik), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC cf. Gr. *μετρικός* of or for measuring. So F. *thermétrique* (1818 c).] = next.

1784 *Phil. Trans.* LXXIV, 367 The stage of extension always precedes the thermometric diminution. 1826 HENRY *Chem.* I, 86 The absolute zero, or point of total privation of heat on the thermometric scale. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* II, xiii 296 His own thermometric experiments show us that the body of the glacier is at a temperature of 32° Fahr.

Thermometrical (p̄smōmetrikāl), *a.* [f. as prec. + -AL see -OAL.] Of or pertaining to the thermometer or its use, made with or involving the use of the thermometer.

1664-5 BOYLE *Exper. & Obs. Cold* (headings), New Thermometrical Experiments and Thoughts. 1715 CHENEVE *Philos. Princ. Relig.* v, § 21 (ed. 2) 233 His Heat raises the Liquor in the Thermometrical Tubes. 1820 SCOTT *Acc. Arctic Reg.* I, 352 A series of thermometrical observations, continued through the space of a few years. 1880 HAUGHTON *Phys. Geog.* iii, 90 Marking so many fixed points on the earth's thermometrical scale.

b. That acts as a thermometer, indicating rise or fall of temperature.

1823 J. BADDOCK *Doin. Annusm.* 40 Thermometrical Ink. Hence **Thermometrically**, *adv.*, according to or by means of the thermometer or its indications.

1828 in WEBSTER, 1856 G. WILSON *Let.* 20 Apr., in *Mem.* x (1860) 427 For a month the wind has blown geographically from Araby the blest, but thermometrically from Iceland the accursed. 1881 SULLIVAN in *Macn. Mag.* XLIV, 342 A very heated term, thermometrically speaking.

Thermometroph (p̄smōmetrōgrāf). [f. THERMOMETER + -GRAPH.] A self-registering thermometer.

1837 MACDOUGALL tr. *Graah's E. Coast Greenland* 20 Mr. Vahl, having let down his thermometroph, found the temperature of the sea, at the depth of 110 fathoms, to be 5° 50', while that at the surface was 6° 3'. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thermetroph* [sic], a self-registering thermometer, recording the maximum and minimum of temperature in a given time.

Thermometry (p̄smōmetri). [f. THERMO- + -METRY.] The department of science which deals with the construction of thermometers, the scientific use of the thermometer; the measurement of temperature.

1858 LARDNER *Handbk. Nat. Phil.*, etc. 240 Chap. II Thermometry. 1871 MAXWELL *Theory of Heat* Pref., The whole science of heat is founded on Thermometry and Calorimetry. 1878 LOCKYER *Stargazing* 376 He attaches a thermometer to his telescope and establishes a celestial thermometry.

Thermo-motive, -motor see THERMO-.

The rmo-mu'tiplier. [f. THERMO- + MULTIPLIER 4.] Early name for a THERMOPILE so called in reference to the multiplying effect of the numerous cells in the battery.

1835 FARADAY tr. Melloni in *Philos. Mag.* VII, 475 In order to experiment under these circumstances, it is clearly necessary to employ an extremely delicate thermometer, such as well constructed thermomultipliers. 1854 J. SCOTERN in *Or's Cinc. Sc.*, *Chem.* 276 The thermo-multiplier of Nobil consists of about fifty pairs of antimony and bismuth bars. 1879 NEWCOMB & HOLDEN *Astron.* 495 In the case of the brighter stars the heat radiated has been made sensible in the foci of our telescopes by means of the thermo-multiplier.

So **The rmo-mu'tiple** in same sense.

1895 in *Funk's Stand. Dict.*

Thermonatrite (p̄smōnātrīt), *Min.* [a. Ger. *thermonatrit* (Haidinger 1845), 'because it results from the drying out of natron' (Chester), f. THERMO- + NATRON: see -TRITE 1.] Hydrated carbonate of soda, found in various saline lakes, about some mines and volcanoes, and as an efflorescence in many dry regions.

1859 PAGE *Handbk. Geol. Terms* s.v., According to Haidinger, a saturated solution of soda at a temperature of 77° to 99° Fahr., and cooling slowly, forms crystals of thermonatrite. 1863-72 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* I, 795 Na₂CO₃ + aq. formed from the deca-hydrate by efflorescence, is called native thermonatrite, in the same localities as natron.

Thermo-neutrality, etc. see THERMO-.

Thermonous, *a rare -1*. [a. Gr. *θερμός* -vous heated in mind, f. *θερμός* hot + *νός* mind.]

1883 G. MEREDITH *Reading of Earth Poems* 1898 II, 200 Not as Cybele's beast will thy head lash tail So preter-determinedly thermonous.

Thermophil, -*phile* (p̄smōfīl), *a.* and *sb.* [f. THERMO- + -PHIL.] *a. adj.* Requiring a high temperature for development, as certain bacteria. *b.*

sb. A thermophilic organism. So **Thermophilic** (-fīlik), **Thermophilous** (-p'fīles) *adjs.*

1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 513 There is a class of microbes which refuse to grow at any temperature below 50°C; such organisms are called 'thermophile'. 1899 *Nature* 15 June 147/1 Facts regarding the existence of thermophilous organisms. 1900 *Ibid.* 22 Feb 368/2 Thermophilic bacteria are specially important as regards the fermentation in ensilage and the digestion of cellulose.

Thermophone (p'θ'mofōn). [*f.* as prec. + *Gr.* φωνή voice, sound, after TELEPHONE.] An apparatus in which sonorous vibrations of a diaphragm are produced by heat-rays.

1876 *TH. WISLINDANGER in Engineer* XLVI Nov. 335 The Thermophone. A new source of sound for the telephone. 1881 *A. G. Bell in Nature* 12 May 44/1 We have decided to adopt the term 'radiophone', limiting the words thermophone, photophone, and actinophone to apparatus for the production of sound by thermal, luminous, or actinic rays respectively. 1902 *Sloane Stand. Electr. Dict.* 537 **Thermophone**, an apparatus for reproducing sounds telephonically by the agency of heat, a receiving-telephone actuated by heat.

Thermophore, etc. see THERMO.

Thermopile (p'θ'mpīl). [*f.* THERMO- + *PILE* sb. 3.] A thermo-electric battery, used in connexion with a galvanometer, for measuring minute quantities of radiant heat; also called THERMO-MULTIPLIER.

1849 *NOAD Electricity* (ed. 3) 424 Thermopiles are now constructed by soldering together at their alternate edges, bars of antimony and bismuth, with squares of cardboard or thick paper intervening. 1871 *B. Stewart Heat* § 165 A square block, containing altogether 25 couples of bismuth and antimony is generally employed, and such an arrangement is called a thermo-pile. 1891 *Times* 2 Oct. 3/1 A thermopile is an apparatus for direct conversion of heat into electricity.

|| **Thermopolion**, -ium (p'θ'mopōl'ion, -iŏm) *Antiq.* [*a. Gr.* θερμωπόλιον (*L. thermopolium*, Plaut.) a tavern where hot drinks were sold.] (See quot. 1753.) Hence + **Thermopolist**: see quot. 1656; **Thermopolite**, the keeper of a thermopolion.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* **Thermopolist**, a Cook that sells hot meat. 1753 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Suppl.* **Thermopolium**, a name for a sort of public houses among the ancients, in which hot liquors were sold. 1832 *GELT Pompeiana* I i 8 The shops of a thermopolite. *Ibid.* II xii. An ordinary wine shop or thermopolion.

+ **Thermopot**, -pote. *Obs. rare* -o. [*ad. Gr.* θερμωπότης drinker of hot liquids, *f.* θερμω-, THERMO- + πότης drinker.] (See quot.)

1757 *BAILEY vol. II.* **Thermopotes**, a Drinker of hot Liquors. So || **Thermopotes** (p'θ'mpōtis), *Class. Archæol.* [*a. Gr.* θερμωπότης cup for hot drinks].

1857 *BIRCH Anc. Pottery* (1858) II 90 The thermopotes was a vase also used for warming wine.

Thermo-radiometer, -regulator see THERMO.

Thermos (p'θ'mps). [*a. Gr.* θερμός warm, hot.] A registered trade term noting a flask, bottle, or the like capable of being kept hot by the device (invented by Sir James Dewar) of surrounding the interior vessel with a vacuum jacket to prevent the conduction of heat.

Patented 1904, No. 4421; not named. Name (Trade Mark No. 289,470) adv. in *Trade Marks Jnl.* 30 March, 1907. 1907 *Eng. Mech.* 18 Oct. 246 This invention [of Sir James Dewar] is utilised in the thermos flask. 1909 *Ladies Field* 28 Aug. 511/2 A Thermos bottle filled with hot coffee was not forgotten. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 16 Sept. 5/2 Lieutenant Shackleton testified to the fact that the Thermos flask helped him to perform his wonderful feats in the Antarctic. 1910 *Repts. Patent Cases* XXVII. 396 This was the Dewar vessel. In 1904 it occurred to a Mr. Burger that this vessel could be adapted for use as a flask; the result was the production of the well known Thermos flask.

Thermoscope (p'θ'mōskōp). [*ad. mod. L. thermoscopium* (Bianconi, 1617). see THERMO- and -SCOPE. Cf. *F. thermometer*.] An instrument for indicating changes of temperature, of which there are various forms.

a. An early name for the thermometer, esp. in its earlier forms. b. Count Rumford's name for a differential thermometer for detecting minute differences of temperature. c. An electric or magnetic apparatus, as a thermopile, for detecting and measuring minute differences of temperature. d. Any substance or device used to indicate excessive heat in machinery, variations of bodily temperature, rate of radiation of heat, or the like.

a [1617] *GIUS BIANCONI Sphæra Mundi, seu Cosmographica Demonstratio* Thermoscopium 1656 tr *Hobbes's Elem. Philos.* (1839) 531 This organ is called a thermometer or thermoscope, because the degrees of heat and cold are measured and marked by it. 1674 *BOYLE in Phil. Trans.* VII. 5120 The Air by the seal'd Thermoscope appeared hot for the season. 1778 *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 484 The first inventors called... their instruments Baroscopes, Thermoscopes, Microscopes. 1790 *De Luc* *Ibid.* LXXXI. 32 The thermoscopes of quicksilver and water. 1824 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v. **Thermometer**. The thermometer of Drebbel and Santorico had no scale, and was therefore merely an indicator of changes of temperature, or a thermoscope.

b. 1804 *CR. RUMFORD in Phil. Trans.* XCIV. 101 An instrument I contrived for measuring, or rather for discovering, those very small changes of temperature in bodies, which are occasioned by the radiations of other neighbouring bodies, which happen to be at a higher, or at a lower temperature. This instrument, I shall take the liberty to call a thermoscope. 1824 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.*, etc. s. v., The

modification of the air thermometer, called by Leslie a differential thermometer, was claimed by Count Rumford as one of his own inventions, under the name of thermoscope. 1850 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (ed. 2) 42 With the most delicate thermoscope, he could detect no indications of transmitted heat. 1860 *MAINE Expos. Lex.* **Thermoscopia**, term for an instrument by Rumford for measuring the difference of temperature by dilatation of dry air contained in two balls, which a long tube, twice bent, separates from each other: a thermoscope.

c. 1835 [see THERMO-MULTIPLIER] 1879 *tr Du Moncel's Telephone* 195 It is therefore a microphone as well as a thermoscope. 1881 *Nature* 17 Feb. 372/2 The magnetic thermoscope is intended to indicate differences of temperature by showing differences between the magnetic moments of steel magnets.

d. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2550/1 Bainter and Mayer's thermoscope is designed to indicate the existence of excessive heat in journal bearings. Marcy's thermoscope is particularly designed for experiments on animal heat. 1884 *Ibid. Suppl.* 822/2 The varied changes of tint may serve as a rough index of the temperature of surrounding bodies, thus constituting the little instrument a thermoscope.

Thermoscopic (p'θ'mōskōp'ik), *a* [*f.* prec. + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a thermoscope.

1730 *Phil. Trans.* XXXVI. 254 The Severity of the Weather did not cease; the Spirit of Wine, in the English Thermometer, in a Morning always stood at, or under the 80th Deg. of the Thermoscopic Scale. 1843 *GROVE Corr. Phys. Forces* (1846) 17 Of which heat no evidence can be afforded by any thermoscopic test. 1854 *J. SCOFFERN in Orr's Cur. Sc., Chem.* 121 Thermometric and thermoscopic instruments.

So **Thermoscopical** *a.*, in same sense; whence **Thermoscopically** *adv.*

1870 *Phil. Trans.* V p. iv The Thermoscopical Measures of Warmth and Frigidity. 1730 *Ibid.* XXXVI. 254 From Thermoscopical Observations. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Thermoscopically.

Thermo-siphon. [*f.* THERMO- + SIPHON.]

A siphon attachment by which the circulation in a system of hot-water pipes is increased or induced. Also attrib.

1834 *LOUNGE Encycl. Gard.* § 2142 Fowler's method of circulating hot water in his thermosiphon. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 3 Mar. 3/6 Water from a reservoir is circulated around the cylinder, in the water-jacket, either by a pump worked by the engine, or on the thermo-siphon system.

Thermostable (p'θ'mōstā'b'l), *a.* [*f.* THERMO- + STABLE *a.*] Retaining its character or active quality at moderately high temperatures. opposed to *thermolabile*. Hence **Thermostability**, the quality of being thermostable.

1904 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* 10 Sept. 557 The killing of the bacteria is associated with the presence in the serum of an immune animal, of two substances, one thermolabile (complement) which naturally occurs in the serum of the animal species involved, and the other thermostable (immune body), which either is present in normal serum in very small amount, or is altogether absent. *Ibid.* 561 [see THERMOLABILE] 1907 *Science* 13 Sept. 346 The high stability of opsonins against desiccation and the high thermostability of dried opsonins are very striking.

Thermostat (p'θ'mōstet). [*f.* THERMO- + *Gr.* στατός standing -cf. HELIOSTAT.] An automatic apparatus for regulating temperature; esp. a device in which the expansive force of metals or gas acts directly upon the source of heat, ventilation, or the like, or controls them indirectly by opening and closing an electric circuit.

1831 *USE in Proc. Roy. Soc.* 16 June 67 On the Thermostat or Heat Governor, a self-acting physical Apparatus for regulating Temperature. 1835 - *Philos. Manuf.* 26 The instrument, for which I have obtained a patent, under the name of the heat-governor, or thermostat. 1877 *W. THOMSON Voy. Challenger* I i 34 The size of the iron frame was arranged so as to receive one of Bunsen's thermometers in ordinary use in laboratories. 1899 *CAGNEY Jesch's Clin. Diagn.* II (ed. 4) 107 The test-tube containing the infected serum is now placed in a thermostat, maintained at 36°-37° C.

b. An apparatus which gives notice of undue increase of temperature; an automatic fire-alarm. 1881 *Philad. Record* No. 3462 4 The thermostat, which gives an alarm as soon as the temperature of the room where it may be fixed to 100°. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 6/3 The thermostat is usually attached to the ceiling, and immediately an abnormal and dangerous rise of temperature occurs the metal bars expand.

So **Thermostatic** *a.*, of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a thermostat; **Thermostatically** *adv.*, by means of a thermostat; **Thermostatics** *sb. pl.* [after *hydrostatics*], name suggested for the theory of the equilibrium of heat.

1839 *USE Dict. Arts*, etc. 1237 A single thermostatic bar, consisting of two or more bars or rulers of differently expansible solids firmly riveted or soldered together, face to face. A thermostatic hoop. 1871 *Thermodynamics* [see *thermodynamics*, THERMO]. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Thermostatic Alarm**, a device to give a signal when a certain temperature is attained. 1883 *Cassell's Fam. Mag.* Aug. 537/4 Frost tell-tales can be readily constructed by employing a thermostatic spring. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* s. v., A thermostatically adjusted radiator.

Thermosynthesis, etc. see THERMO.

Thermotactia, *a.* [*f.* as next + *Gr.* τακτικ-ός arranging, *f.* τακ-, root of τάσσω to arrange -see next.] Of or pertaining to thermotaxis.

1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 150 To this [the nervous] system must be assigned the thermotactic function. *Ibid.*

151 The question where the thermotactic centre or centres are to be found, and how they act in fevers. 1899 *Ibid.* VI 860 The so called heat fibres, that is the thermotactia.

|| **Thermotaxis** (p'θ'mōtāksis). [*mod. L., f. THERMO- + *Gr.* τάξις arrangement: see TAXIS*]

1. **Physiol.** That function of the nervous system on which the normal temperature of the body depends; the regulation of the bodily heat.

1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I. 150 It may be assumed that thermotaxis is conducted by a 'centre' or 'centres'. *Ibid.* 156 What they do not prove is that fever is nothing more than a disorder of thermotaxis. 1899 *Ibid.* VII. 341 The tuber cinereum, which he regards as the true centre of thermotaxis.

2. **Biol.** Movement or stimulation in a living body caused by heat - cf. TAXIS 6.

1900 *B. D. JACKSON Glass Bot. Terms, Thermotaxis*, changes produced by warmth. 1902 *MAX VERWORN in Encycl. Brit.* XXXI. 715/1 Cases of directive stimulation have been designated positive or negative Chemotaxis, Phototaxis, Thermotaxis, Galvanotaxis, and so forth. Hence **Thermotactic** *a.* = THERMOTACTIC.

1877 *FOSTER Phys.* II v. (1878) 378 This at first sight looked like the indication of a thermotactic mechanism, rendered inactive by the condition of fever. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Thermotaxis**, same as **Thermotactia**.

Thermotelephone, etc. see THERMO.

Thermotick (p'θ'mōtik), *a.* [*f.* *Gr.* θερμωτικός (Plutarch *Q. Conv.* 715 C) warming, caloric: used in modified sense to match *acoustic*, *optic*, etc.] Of or pertaining to heat; esp. relating to thermotics. So **Thermotical** *a.*, in same sense (hence **Thermotically** *adv.*); **Thermotics** *sb. pl.*, the science of heat, thermology.

1837 *WHEWELL Hist. Induct. Sc.* VIII Introd. II. 293 Acoustics, Optics, and Thermotics. *Ibid.* x. Introd. 465, I employ the term Thermotics, to include all the doctrines respecting Heat. *Ibid.* x. i. § 4, 481 They require the light of thermotical calculations. 1858 *BUCKLE Civiliz.* (1860) II vii. 362 Fourier employed himself in raising thermotics to a science. 1874 *ti. Lommel's Light* 201 In the spectrum of a flint-glass prism the apex of the thermotic curve is situated outside the apparent spectrum in the ultra-red region. 1879 *S. HIGLEY in Cassell's Techn. Educ.* IV. 234/1 Optical, acoustic, and thermotic demonstrations in the lecture-room. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, Thermotically.

Thermotropic (p'θ'mōtrōp'ik), *a.* *Bot.* [*f.* *Gr.* θερμω-, THERMO- + τροπ-ος turning + -ic: cf. HELIO-TROPIC.] Turning or bending under the influence of heat, of, pertaining to, or exhibiting thermotropism.

1885 *GOODALE Physiol. Bot.* (1892) 394 Curvatures dependent upon temperature are called thermotropic.

Thermotropism (p'θ'mōtrōp'izm), *Bot.* [*f.* as prec. + -ISM.] The property possessed by growing plant-organs of turning or bending towards (*positive thermotropism*) or away from (*negative thermotropism*) the sun or other source of heat. In *Biology*, The bending or growth of any organism dependent upon temperature (*Cent. Dict., Suppl.*).

1898 *tr. Strasburger's Text-Bk. Bot.* I i 263 Thermotropism, and Aerotropism stand in direct relations to certain vital requirements of plants.

Thermotype (p'θ'mōtīp). [*f.* THERMO- + -TYPE.] Name proposed for an impression obtained from an object by means of heat. Hence **Thermotypic** *a.*, of or pertaining to thermotypes or thermotypy; **Thermotypy**, the process or art of making thermotypes.

1864 *WEBSTER, Thermotype, Thermotypy.* 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, **Thermotype**, an impression (as of a slice of wood) taken by means of wetting with dilute acid, pressing on the object, and subsequently heating the impression. 1900 *Cent. Dict. Suppl.*, Thermotypic.

Thermo-unsable, -voltaic: see THERMO.

+ **Therne**. *Obs.* Also 4 *tharne*, (*tharne*), (*tharne*), [*a. ON. perna* (Sw. *tarna*, Da. *terne*) = OS. *thorna* (Du. *deern*), OHG. *diorna* (MHG. *diurne*, Ger. *diurne*).] A girl, maid, young woman. c. 1300 *Havelok* 298 Sholde ic yene a fol, a þerne, Engeland, þou sho it yeme? 1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 7353 Two wvueddyd, vengle knaue and sengle tharne [w r tharne]. c. 1315 *SHOREHAM Poems* I 1726 Þet knaue child fortene 3er Schel hadde, ane tuel þe þerne. 1340 *Ayenb.* 129 Þe þerne [of] saynt abraham [i e. Hagar].

Thero- (p'θ'ro), repr. *Gr.* θηρο-, combining form of θήρ wild beast, hence **THERIOD**, **THEROPOD**, etc.; also the following: **Therocephalian** (-sīz'ālīān) [*Gr.* κεφαλή head], *a.* belonging to an extinct order of carnivorous reptiles having a skull of the mammalian type; *sb.* a reptile of this order. **Therocrotaphous** (-krōtāfōs) [*a. Gr.* κρόταφος the temple], having the temporal bone resembling that of mammals. **Therodont** *sb.* and *a.*, = **Theriodont** (*Cent. Dict.* 1891) - see THERIO-. **Therolatriy** [-LATRY], beast-worship, worship of animals. **The romorphological** *a.*, of or pertaining to the morphology of the lower animals.

1904 *Amer. Nat.* Feb. 103 These cynodonts have lost several of the other more primitive characters of the 'therocephalians', such as teeth in the palate. 1907 *Science* 6 Dec. 796 Three new Therocephalian genera have been discovered in beds which are probably Middle Permian. *Ibid.*, The discovery of this new reptile, *Galechirus*, strongly favors the descent of the Therocephalians from an early Rhyncho-

cephaloid ancestor 1907 WILLISTON in *Proc U S Nat Mus*. XXXII 488 The plesiosaurs have a larger temporal vacuity, larger indeed than is to be found in any other reptiles of the *Therocrotaphus* (I coin the word) type. 1873 W. COVEY *Lett. & Frits* (1897) 311 Mahomet's alteration of a national character, the complete obliteration of *Therolatri* 1885 HARTMANN *Anthropoid Apes* in 111 Virchow and W. Gruber have agreed in representing this frontal process as *Theromorphological*—that is, as a characteristic of the lower animals, and more especially of apes.

Theroid (θῆροϊδ), *a.* [f. *Thero-* + *-oid*; cf. *Gr θηροειδής*] Like or having the form of a brute; of bestial nature or character.

1867 MAUDSLAY *Physiol. Mind* 297 The theroid degenerations of mankind are pathological specimens 1870 — *Body & Mind* 47 There is a class of idiots which may justly be designated theroid, so like brutes are the members of it 1886 N. PEARSON in *19th Cent* Sept 353 The animal mind of the theroid idiot is accompanied by appropriate animal peculiarities of body

Therology (θῆρολογία), *f.* [f. *Thero-* + *-logy*. Proposed as a substitute for the irregular but established *mammalogy*.] The science of beasts or mammals; mammalogy. Hence **Therologic** (θῆρολογικ), **Therological** *adjs.* of or pertaining to therology, mammalogical, **Therologist**, one versed in theriology, a mammalogist.

[Cf. 1620 ALSTED *Encycl* 572 Irrationale animal est, quod foris brutū est præditum; & dicitur bestia. Ejus doctrina dicitur Therologia.] 1877 *Academy* 25 Aug 199/3 A gentleman who, to use a newly-coined transatlantic word, is certainly one of the first 'therologists' of his country 1882 OGIWIE (Annandale), *Therology*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Therologic*, *Therological*, *Therology*.

Theromorous (θῆρομορός), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod. *L. Theromora* (see def.), f. *Gr. θηρο-*, *Thero-* + *μορός* sluggish, stupid, foolish: see *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the *Theromora* (Cope), a synonym of *Theromorpha* (see next). So **Theromoran** *a.*, in same sense.

1889 NICHOLSON & LYDEKKER *Palæontol.* III II. 1053 *Theromorous Branch*—The Reptiles included in this branch or alliance. 1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, *Theromoran*.

Theromorph (θῆρομορφ), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod. *L. Theromorpha* neut. pl. (see def.), f. *Gr. θηρο-*, *Thero-* + *μορφή* form.] A reptile of the extinct order *Theromorpha*, of Permian and Trias age, having certain mammalian characters. So **Theromorphia** *a.*, **Theromorphous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Theromorpha*.

1887 COPE *Orig. Fittes* xi. 377 The Mammalia have been traced to the theromorphous reptiles through the Monotremata 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theromorph*, *Theromorphia*. 1901 H. GADWY in *Canib. Nat. Hist.* VIII. viii 305 Many of the *Theromorpha* reached a considerable size, massive skulls of one foot in length being not uncommon. Note Cope, the inventor of this most appropriate name (*Theromorpha*, or 'beast-shaped' animals), soon changed it, unnecessarily, into *Theromora*.

Theromorpha (θῆρομορφή), [mod. *L. a. Gr. θηρομορφή = θηριομορφή*, f. *θηριόμορφος* having the form of a beast. See prec.] (See quot. 1890.) So **Theromorphia** *a.*, of or pertaining to *theromorpha*; **Theromorphism** = *theromorpha*.

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Theromorpha*, an abnormality in human anatomy resembling the normal structure in lower animals. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theromorphia*. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Theromorphism*, an apparent reversion to an animal of lower type in the human subject.

Theropodous (θηροπόδος), *a. Palæont.* [f. mod. *L. Theropoda* neut. pl. (f. *Gr. θηρο-*, *Thero-* + *πούς*, *pod-* foot) + *-ous*.] Of or belonging to the *Theropoda*, an order of carnivorous dinosaurs in Cope's classification, having feet like those of mammals. So **Theropod** (θῆροποδ), *a.* = *theropodous*; *sb.* a dinosaur of this order.

1889 *Q. J. Geol. Soc. XLV* 1 44 Axis of a (? *Theropodous*) Dinosaur from the Wealden 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Theropod*. 1901 H. GADWY in *Canib. Nat. Hist.* VIII. x. 425 The whole hind-limb of the *Theropodous Compsognathus* is far more ornithic than that of any three-toed Ornithopoda.

Therosaur (θῆροσαύρ), *a. Palæont.* [f. *Gr. θηρο-*, *Thero-* + *σαύρος* lizard.] One of the *Therosauria*, an extinct order of herbivorous dinosaurs having the mammalian form and bird-like feet. Hence **Therosaurian** *a.*, of or pertaining to the *Therosauria*, or having their characters; *sb.* a dinosaur of this order.

Therrepyle, *obs. f.* *Theripyle*, cart-shelving.

Thers, *therse*, *obs. forms* of *THEIRS*.

Thersitical (θηρσιτικῆ), *a. rare*. [f. *Gr. θερσιτικός* Thersites ('the Audacious'), an ill-tongued Greek at the siege of Troy + *-ical*.] Like Thersites in language or address; abusive, reviling, scurrilous. So **Thersitean** (θηρσιτικῆ) *a. rare*—1.

1650 BULWER *Anthropomet.* 4 With a Thersitical head and heart 1767 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* IX. xiv, There is a pelting kind of Thersitical satire, as black as the very ink it wrote with. 1908 *Daily Chron* 28 July 4/4 Adding a string of Thersitean scurrilities unfit for publication.

Therst (e), *obs. form* of *THIRST*.

Therst (e; see *DARE* v. 1 A. 9, *THART* v.).

Therve-cake; see *THART-CAKE*.

Therwe, *perwe*, *obs. form* of *THROUGH*.

Thes, *adv. (conj.)*. *Obs.* Forms: 1-3 *þes*,

2-4 *þes*, *þas*, 3 (*Orm*) *þess*. [OE *þes*, gen. sing. masc. and neut. of *se*, *þæt*; see *THE* A. 4 a, *THAT* A. 1 Retained in certain adverbial and conjunctive uses, after its simple genitive use became obsolete.]

1 *a.* Because of or on account of that; because. 2 *b.* From that time, after that; from the time that, after. 3 *c.* In the way that, according as, as. 4 *d.* To that extent, so. cf. *THAT* *deni* *adv.*

a. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* xlix 379 Waa me ðæs [L. *quia*] ic swiðode c1205 LAY. 2743 Wa was Lumbardisce folc þæs [c1275 þas] *Þid*. 5989 Wei was Romanisce folc þæs [c1275 þas]. c1300 *XI Poets of Hall* 208 in *O. E. Misc.* 153 Þat weren he, wo is ham þes. *b.* 893 K. *Ælfric* *Orat.* iv. vi 82 þæs ymb in gear þa conuuls foran on Africa a900 *O. E. Chron.* an. 894 þæt was ymb twelf monað þæs þe hie ær hider. *c.* 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. ix [xii] (1890) 44 Sona þæs ðe bi in his ealond com. c1380 *Sir Egeknut* 1387 Olyner was hol sone þas c1888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xlii. § 3 Men secað anfealde eadignesses ðæs ðe him ðincð a900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* i. xiv. [xxv.] (1890) 60 þæs þe me geþult is & kesewen c1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xliii 7 We him andswæred þæs þe he us acode. c1000 *St. Andrew & Veronica* 26 ðæs ðe bec secgað d. a1000 *Cadmon's Gen.* 832 Nære fiod þæs deop, nare stream þæs micel

2. *Thes* *thē*, *þes* *þe* (*þess* *te*), before a comparative: For that the (more, etc.); so much the (more, etc.); = OHG. *desde*, MHG. *deste*, Ger. *desto* (*mehr*, etc.).

c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past. C.* xvii 123 Sio wund bið ðæs ðe wiersce c1000 *Ag. Gos.* Matt. xx. 31 þa clypdon hið þæs ðe ma c1160 *Haltan Gos.* 104, þa clypdon hið þæs þe maie [So Mark x. 48] c1200 *ORMIN* 44-5 þatt his frend nihtneft off himm all þess te mare blissenn, & tait te folc all þess te bett his lare sholide folhheinn a1275 *Prov. Alfred* 436 in *O. E. Misc.* 129 þanne sal þe chuld þas þe bett worpen

Thes, *obs. f.* *THESE*; gen. sing. of *THAT*, *THE*.

Thesaur, *aure*. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. *L. THESAURUS*. cf. *Prov. thesaur*, *Ocat. tesor*, *Sp. It. tesoro*, *Pg. tesouro*.] = *TREASURE*.

1491 *Sc. Acts* Jas. IV. (1814) II 230/1 Stelars [and] conciliar of the said gold or thesaur a1550 DOUGLAS *K. Hart* i. 34 Quhair is the thesaur now that he hawe woun? 1532 *Add. f. Convoc.* (MS Cleop. E. VI. f. 274 b), The thesaur of this realm; hath been carried and conveyed beyond the mountains to the court of Rome. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I 7 Mony hidd thesauris *Þid* v. 303 Quhat profit sa eur cumis of that feild sall cum in to the kingis thesaur

b. **Thesaur**, *the* *house*, *treasury*.

1488 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 85 *margm*, Thir boxis put in the thesauris in the grete kirk nerrest the windo 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S.T.S.) 264 The palace of Halyrudious .the thesauris, and theis places

Thesaurial (θῆσαυριῶν), *a.* [f. *L. thesaurarius* (see next) + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to the office of treasurer.

1881 *Athenæum* 2 July 15/2 He was invariably to be found in his thesaurial chair at the evening meetings 1896 *Trans. Roy. Hist. Soc.* 42 The addition of the judicial to the thesaurial functions of the Court of Exchequer

Thesaurary, *-ie*. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* [ad. med. *L. thesauraria* 'thesaurary dignitas' (Du Cange), fem. of *thesaurarius* *adj.*, f. *thesauri-us* *treasure*: see *-ary* 1; cf. *Pr. thesauraria*, *Sp.* and *It. tesoreri* *a.*, mod. *F. trésorerie* *treasury*.]

1. The office of treasurer; *treasurership*. *Sc.*

1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. x Compt of a reueinnd fader in God of the office of the thesaurary a1557 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 11 Archibald was depuyt of the thesaurary. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x. (S.T.S.) 291 The Cardinal put him fia the office of the thesaurary.

2 *transf.* A treasury; also = *THESAURUS* 2

1552 *Sc. Acts* Jas. VI. (1814) III 558/1 The ordinar fies sall nawayis be gevin out of his Maisties thesaurarie 1597 A. M. *tr. Guillaume's Fr. Chirurg.* Cij b/2 The end of the thesaurary or storehouse of the Instruments of Chyrurgie.

3. *attrib.* **Thesaurary** *house*, *treasury*.

1495 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 208 To turs it to the thesaurary hous in the Castell.

Thesaurer. Chiefly *Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6 *thesaurar*, *-are*, 5-7 *-ar*, 6 *thesorar*, *-uerer*, *-awrar*, 7 *-orer*. [ad. *L. thesaurarius* *treasurer*, f. *thesauri-us* *treasure*. see *-ar* 2, *-er* 2. Cf. *Pr. thesaurier*, *Sp. tesorero*, *It. tesoriere*; also *TREASURER*] An officer in charge of treasure, or of a treasury; = *TREASURER* *Thesaurer* *deput*, *deputy treasurer* see quot. 1708.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 209 Apon the sand 3it I sawe, as thesaurer tane, schir Gawane the Diak. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 32 Pat be the thesaurar. 1489 *Þid* 125 Takyne be the Kyng out of the thesaurar purs. 1544 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 75 The other halfe to the thesaurer of the sayde sytty [Dublin] 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 180 lohne Cunnynghame was maid half thesaurer, with Mr. Robert Ritchartone that was thesaurer of befor 1683 *Land. Gas.* No 2031/1 The Earl of Kintore Lord thesaurer Deput. 1707 *Narr. Jas. Nimmo* (1889) 103, I was chosen Town thesaurer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iv. (1737) 376 The Officers of State (of Scotland) before the late Union... The Lord thesaurer Deput, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the thesaurer Principal, or the Commissioners of thesaury. 1711 *Country-Man's Let to Curat* 21 The Lord thesaurer Burleigh and Sir Francis Walsingham Secretary... were professed Friends to the Non-conformists.

b. attrib. **Thesaurer** *house*, *treasury*

1489 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 110 Item, the third da of May, takin be the King furth of the thesaurare Hous himself, foure score of demysse, lviij.

Thesaurer, *v. Obs.* [ad. late *L. thesaurizāre*, ad. *Gr. θησαυρίζω*, f. *θησαυρός* *treasure*. see *-ize*, cf. *F. thesauriser* (14th c. in *Godef. Compl.*)] *trans* To hoard, as treasure Mostly *fig.*

1594 *Zepheria* vi, My heart prepares anew to thesaurize Sighs and loue options. a1620 Sir J. SEMPLIN *S. Ballais* (1872) 244, I was resolut to thesaurize my greife *Þid* 247 3et durst I not behold [þe bold] But thesauriz'd my hiddin haimes 1623 COCKERAM, *Thesaurize*, to gather riches. (Also in BLOUNT, BAILEY, etc.)

(|| **Thesaurus** (θῆσῡρός) *Pl. -i*. [L., a. *Gr. θησαυρός* a store, treasure, storehouse, treasury])

1. *Archæol.* A treasury, as of a temple, etc.

1823 in *CRABE Technol. Dict.* 1846 in WORCESTER. 1847 GROTE *Greece* II. iv. III 44 Myrôn built at the same holy place [Olympia] a thesaurus for the reception of commemorative offerings.

2 A 'treasury' or 'storehouse' of knowledge, as a dictionary, encyclopædia, or the like.

[1505 COOPER (title) *Thesaurus Linguae Romanæ et Britannicæ* [etc.]] 1736 AINSWORTH (title) *Thesaurus Linguae Latine compendarius*, or Dictionary of the Latin Tongue] 1840 MILL *Diss. & Disc.* (1859) II 461 A thesaurus of commonplaces for the discussion of questions 1852 ROGER (title) *Thesaurus of English Words and Phrases* classified and arranged [etc.] 1862 MARSH *Lect. Eng. Lang.* in 49 In a complete thesaurus of any language, the etymology of every word should exhibit both its philology and its linguistics 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 18 Dec 2/2 This work is one of five thesauri published under the auspices of Kang Hsi, the second Emperor of the present dynasty. 1910 *Spectator* 20 Aug 279/2 A thesaurus of critical learning

Thesaur, *Chiefly Sc. Obs.* [ad. med. *L.*

thesauria 'locus ubi thesaurus reconditur, gazophylacium' (Du Cange), f. *THESAURUS* + *-ia*: see *-y*.] The treasury; the *treasurership*

a1639 SPOTTSWOOD *Hist. Ch. Scot.* vii (1677) 517 His Uncle .was made Deputy in the Office of thesaury. 1688 *Add. Sc. Privy C. in Land Gas.* No 2388/2 They have got Pay for the Month of October instant out of Your Majesties thesaury 1708 [see *THESAURUS*]

Thesē, *sb. Sc.* [a. *F. thèse* (1579 in *Godef. Compl.*), or ad. med. *L. thesis*.] = *THESIS* 4, 5

a1600 MONTGOMERY *Sonn.* lvi. 11 Fy! I refuse sik filthie thes or theam. 1640 R. BAILLIE *Centurio. Self-Convict* 29 The Author avowes, that the thesē alledged, and all the rest of his booke doeth perfectly agree with the English Articles. 1648 — *Lett. & Frits* (1841) III. 63 The general thesē which he professed to maintain.

Thesē (θῆς), *dem. pron. and adj. (plural)*. Forms: see below. [This word has a complicated history. The OE. pl. of *ðes*, *ðeos*, *ðes*, was *ðas*, less commonly *ðās* (i-*O*-Tent. **þai-se*, *-sē*), dat. *ðisum*, *ðis(s)um*, gen. *ðissa*, *ðissa*. The form *ðas* remained in ME. as *þas*, which was duly retained in the north, and by regular phonetic development became *þas* in midland and south. The OE. *ðes* gave ME. *þes*, *þēs*, *þeos*, and their local variants, including s. w. *þus*. A frequent form of *þes* from the 12th to the 16th c. was *þis*, identical with the sing. see *y* below. The two forms *þes* and *þis* became differentiated in use after 1250-1300, *þes* and its variants remaining in the south as plural of *THIS*, while *þas* became synonymous with *þis*, the plural of *se*, *sēo*, *þæt*, *THAT*. This was prob due to assimilation, *þes*, *þis*, etc. being more like the singular and the dat. and gen. pl., while *þas* was in vowel like *þat* and *þā*. Apparently the assumption of *þas* as pl. of *þat* began in the north, and slowly spread to the south in the form *þōs*. see *THOSE*. But from the 12th c. there was evidently a tendency in the midl. dialects to differentiate the plural of *this* by adding *-e*, as in the plural of *adjs.* (*al*, *alle*, *sum*, *sunne*, *his*, *hise*, etc.), so that from c. 1200 to 1500 a frequent midland form was *þus-e* (2 syllables in *Orm*, etc.), in e. midl. also *þese* appears c. 1200. Even the s. w. *þus* varied with *þuse*. Of all these varieties, *these* was the survivor. Also, of *thō* and *thōs*, the two plurals of *that*, the former was finally dropped in the course of the 16th c.; so that there now remain in standard English only the two forms *these* and *those* (*thoos*, *thōs*)—both in their origin plurals of *this*; the original plural of *that* being lost in standard English, though in Scotland and the northern counties of England it survives dialectally as *thae*, *thia*, *theca*: see *THAE*. In the same district *these* has been superseded by *THIR* (*thur*, *thor*). (The original pl. *þas*, *þōs* is treated under *THOSE*, to which it belongs in form, though in meaning it belongs here.)]

Thesaur, *Chiefly Sc. Obs.* Also 5-6

thesaurar, *-are*, 5-7 *-ar*, 6 *thesorar*, *-uerer*, *-awrar*, 7 *-orer*. [ad. *L. thesaurarius* *treasurer*, f. *thesauri-us* *treasure*. see *-ar* 2, *-er* 2. Cf. *Pr. thesaurier*, *Sp. tesorero*, *It. tesoriere*; also *TREASURER*] An officer in charge of treasure, or of a treasury; = *TREASURER* *Thesaurer* *deput*, *deputy treasurer* see quot. 1708.

c1450 HOLLAND *Howlat* 209 Apon the sand 3it I sawe,

as thesaurer tane, schir Gawane the Diak. 1473 *Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* I. 32 Pat be the thesaurar. 1489 *Þid* 125 Takyne be the Kyng out of the thesaurar purs. 1544 in *Gross Gild Merch.* II. 75 The other halfe to the thesaurer of the sayde sytty [Dublin] 1557-75 *Diurn. Occur.* (1833) 180 lohne Cunnynghame was maid half thesaurer, with Mr. Robert Ritchartone that was thesaurer of befor 1683 *Land. Gas.* No 2031/1 The Earl of Kintore Lord thesaurer Deput. 1707 *Narr. Jas. Nimmo* (1889) 103, I was chosen Town thesaurer. 1708 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *St. Gt. Brit.* II. ii. iv. (1737) 376 The Officers of State (of Scotland) before the late Union... The Lord thesaurer Deput, whose Commission ran in the same Terms with that given to the thesaurer Principal, or the Commissioners of thesaury. 1711 *Country-Man's Let to Curat* 21 The Lord thesaurer Burleigh and Sir Francis Walsingham Secretary... were professed Friends to the Non-conformists.

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c 888 K. *ALFRED Boeth* xxxii § 2 Hwalc þæs flascian goud sien. 971 *Black. Hou.* 5 Peos halige fæmne .brohte callum geleafullum þæs bletsunga. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 Moyses þe hehte heom feste þæs dages upon þe munte of syna. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 19 Nu ich eu habbe opened þæs fif word. . . Hereð nu þæs oðre c 1205 LAY 1038 Pæs [c 1275 þeos] tūðende him weren læde. *Ibid* 1621 We nuten nētere þæs gume [c 1275 þis gomes] c 1230 *Halt. Med.* 5 Peos þohates warp ut of þin heorte c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1643 Jacob þes hordes freinen gan. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* App. iv 175 Peos Auctours alle. c 1380 *Wyclif Sermon* Sel. Wks. II. 113 Studie þes wordis. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 1454 All thies mateis. 1490 *Caxton Enydos* 161 65 By what wayes he maye notyfy thes thynge to Dydo c 1500 *New Not-br. Mayd* 235 Aynst thies thre 1549 *Cot. Wolsey in Four C. Eng. Lett* (1880) 10 Thes thynge consydyrd. 1556 *Chron. Gr. Fris* (Camden) 74 Thes 111 knyghtes. a 1566 *Sir T. More* II. 11. 26 Fier the howses Of thes audacious strangers. dat. c 845 *Vesp. Psalter* xviii [1] 18 From þissum ða fiodon me. c 893 K. *ALFRED Orsini* II. 11. § 2 He þa Romulus æfter þiosan underfeng Cinnens gewinn. c 897 *Gregory's Past.* c xviii 138 Betweox þissum. *Ibid.* xxi. 162 Be þiosum 31t is swiðe rhyðlice gecweden c 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt* iii. 9 Of þysum stanum. *Ibid.* xxvii. 21 Hwær þerne . . of þissum twam? [c 1160 *Halt. G.* ibid of þissen stanen. Of þisan twam?]. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 On þisse gastliche dægen. *Ibid* 37 Summe of þisse þunge. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 217 On þesse fewe litle wored. Ac ich ne mai ne ich ne can þesse [gr. þosse] on openi c 1205 LAY 26356 No ægaf þissen [c 1275 to þeos] eorlen. 1340 *Aeynd.* 218 Of þisen we habbeþ æne uorbisne ine þe godselle. gen. c 897 K. *ALFRED Gregory's Past.* c. xiv 82 Mid nanum þissa. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosh. Matt* xxi. 3 Hlaferð þissu nytt hæfde c 1000 *ALFRED Lives of Saints* xxiii 137 Meira . . þissa seofona georne heddon. c 1000 *Ag. Gosh. Matt.* xiii. 22 Leasung þissa world-welena. c 1160 *Haltion Gosh.* ibid. Leasunge þissere world-welena. c 1205 LAY. 12829 Ich æm þissere leodene kung

γ. 2-5 þis, 5-7 this, (5-6 thys). c 1000 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 211 On þis fower lazes. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 320 Pæs men of þis wilde bestes slowe & cæste mowe. 1297 *EARL RICH.* (Caxton) *Dantes* 30 Thou hast ben in all this dangers 1334 in *Leit. Suppress. Monasteries* (Camden) 12 Yn thys thynges I desyrd you to do that you thowht metyst. 1622 S. *WARD Christ All in All* (1627) 13 This Eagles feathes will not abide blending with others

δ. 3-5 þus (u), þuse, thus(e). 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 12950 Pæs sixe iwis. a 1300 *Fragm. Pop. Sc.* (Wright, 1841) 135/124. Of these four elements ech quik best y-maked is c 1300 *Beket* 890 Thise knyghtes ich lovie more c 1380 *Sir Perum* 1012 Pæs þay prikede, þuse two baroun hure frendes to rescowe. c 1420 *Chron. Vilod* 41 And hade þuse foure in his gouernynge. *Ibid.* 1359 And dred þus laudable wordus.

ε. 2-5 þisse, 4-5 þisse, 5 þysse. c 1200 *ORMIN* 4373 Whas itt iss þatt folghþeþ wel & alleþþ þise mahhtes c 1220 *Bestiary* 514 Dis cete ðanne þise fisses alle in suked c 1386 *CHAUCER Wife's Prol* 560 Thise wermes, ne thise Mothes, ne thise mytes. c 1450 *Melin* 1. 23 Whan alle thise thynges were don 1494 *FABIAN Chron.* vii 359 The best men of y^e cyue by thise ryotous persones were spoyled & robuid.

ζ. 3 þese, 4-5 þese, 4- þese, (4 þeose, þiese, 5 þeese, 6 þeese, theise).

c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 3 Dese six werkes ben cleped lites scrud. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 3697 Forð was gon al dese oðer þer 13. c 1250 *Curior M.* 1679+65 (Cott) Thise ilk wordes said be. c 1245 *Ibid.* 4597 (Trin.) Þeese oþere seuen woful neet. c 1350 *Disc. Common Weal Eng* (1803) 139 In consideration of these thynges. *Ibid.* At these days.

B. Signification.

The plural of THIS *pron.* and *adj.*

I. Demonstrative pronoun.

1. Denoting things or persons actually or ideally present or near; esp. those that have just been mentioned.

as things; plural of THIS B. I. 1. a. c 893 [see A. β]. c 1205 LAY. 26044 Ær þe king hæfde þæs ful iside. 1303 R. *BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 11112 þese are þo yche thewe verse þat to holynes are reuers. 1340 *Aeynd.* 97 Þise byþ þe seve riuels of holy lyf þet þe soþe salomon tekþ to his children. a 1245 *Curior M.* 10115 (Trin.) Leccory and gleteny, þourge þese am I don dryuen 1274 *Conventry Lett Bk* 397 If he do the contrary to any of thies his fyne is at every tyme xl d. 1581 *CAMBRON* in Allen *Martyrd.* (1908) 2 These are the wordes of S. Paule. 1624 *WORTON Archit.* in *Reliq.* (1651) 211 Such concepts as these seem somewhat too fine among this Rubbage. 1790 *BURKE Fir. Rev.* 56 For want of these, they have seen the medicine of the state corrupted into its poison. 1862 *RUSKIN Unto this Last* iv. § 78 (1901) 158 His [man's] race has its bounds also; but these have not yet been reached.

b. persons.

Still used without the restriction to which the singular *this* is now subject. see THIS B. I. 1. b. c 845 [see A. β]. 1297 R. *GLOUC.* (Rolls) 547 Pæs were as þre kinges. c 1330 R. *BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 13395 Bifore Arthur schuld þeos alle wende 1384 *Wyclif Rev* vii 23, 14 Who ben þeos. . . and of whennus camen thei?

Thes ben thei, that camen fro greet tribulacioun c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 14022 (heading) Thez Paris sloch in the field. c 1440 *Geist. Rom.* kiii. 274 (Harl. MS.) Pæs ben þei, that sleith hire soules. 1526 *TINDALE John* xxi 15 Lovest thou me more then these? 1620 *SHAKS. Temp.* II. ii 91 These are duels: O defend me. a 1715 *BURNETT Oure Time* (1823) I. 342 One of these being taken, and apprehending he was in danger. 1869 *TENNISON Coming of Arthur* 52 He . . rode a simple knight among his knights, And many of these in richer arms than he.

c. Referring to things mentioned or enumerated immediately after: pl. of THIS B. I. 1. d; cf. II. 1. b. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 36 Þe vreisuns beoð þeos. 'Deus qui sanctam crucem' [etc.] c 1380 *Lay Folks Catech* 349 These ben also þy fyue Inwyttys, Wyf, Resoun, Mynd, ymaginacioun, and thogh. c 1400 tr. *Secreta Secreti*, Gov.

Lordsh. 68 Pæs er þe tokenys of a good stomak—lightnes of body, clernes of vnderstondynge, styryng appetyt. 1526 *TINDALE Gal* v 19 The dedes of the flesche are manyfeste, whiche are these, aduoltrie, fornicacion [etc.]. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr* 1 190 Such sayings as these. All our righteousnesses are as filthy rags [etc.] 1849 *TENNISON Princess* 11 55 Then an officer Rose up, and read the statutes, such as these. Not for three years to correspond with home [etc.]

2. In opposition to *þiho*, *those* (of things or persons); sometimes *spec.* = 'the latter' plural of THIS B. I. 3, 3b. Also *þ these* . . *they* = some . . others (quot. c 1450).

c 893 K. *ALFRED Oras* i xi, 7eþence þonne þara tida and nu þissa. c 1450 in *Aungier Syon* (1840) 266 Other susteres . . nowe these, now thei, owe of pyte . . to visitte suche prysoners. 1611 *BIBLE Esah* 1. 21 When the liuing creatures were lift vp from the earth, the wheels were lift vp. When those went, these went; and when those stood, these stood. 1674 tr. *Scheffer's Lapland* 15 The Russians are generally tall, the Laplanders very short; those are fat and corpulent, these lean and slender. 1734 *POPE Ess Man* iv. 22 Some place the bliss in action, some in ease, Those call it Pleasure, and Contentment these. 1902 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Feb 2/1, I left the skaters fitting to and fro, these with their hockey sticks, those with their sledges.

II. Demonstrative adjective.

1. Indicating things or persons present or near (actually, or in thought, esp. as having just been mentioned): plural of THIS B. II. 1.

c 888, etc. [see A. β]. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 107 Hu þæs halie mihiten ouercumad þa sunnan c 1205 LAY 29786 Pæs [c 1275 þeos] tūðende come to Austine sone c 1250 *Beket* 308 in S. *Eng. Leg* I. 115 Pæs wise men þat weren is Messaieis. 1340 *Aeynd* 7 Þise þri hestes digteþ ous to gode specialliche. 1390 *Gower Conf.* I. 34 Yet these clerkes alday preche And sein, good dede may non be 1411 *Rolls of Parli* III 650/2, I. . . dide assemble these persones that here been c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 42 Nowder of þies two did itt; I did it my selfe. 1526 *TINDALE Matt.* xx 21 These my two sonnes 1557 *NORTH Gueuara's Diall* Pr 50 This dangerous and peillous warres 1633 *WALTON Angler* II 69 If I give you another dish of fish one of these dayes. 1869 *LOWELL Yussouf* II, His who buildeth over these Our tents His glorious roof of night and day. 1874 *TENNISON Garreth & Lyonesse* 798 Well that ye came, or else these catiff rogues Had wreak'd themselves on me.

b. Referring to something immediately following: plural of THIS B. II. 1. b

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 16 Efter þis ualleð acneon .mid teos vif gretunges 'Adoianus te Christie [etc.]' c 1275 LAY. 688 And þeos [c 1205 þas] word seide Butus þe sele, Nipinc þou art dead 1377 *LANGF P. Pl* B ProI 184 A mous to be route of ratones reherced þese wordes 'Thouþ we culled þe catte [etc.]' c 1420 *Chron. Vilod.* 2454 And þuse wordus to hym dide say 1589 *PUTTENHAM Eng Poetrie* III. iv (Arb) 159 Also ye finde these wordes, *penetrate, penetrable, indiguite*. 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr* 1 80 Then was he glad, and that for these reasons. First [etc.] 1737 *Genl. Mag* VII 182/a Under the Inscription are these Words, in Greek Letters, *Kavros 'o Pandamator*

c. Referring to things or persons familiarly known, esp. to the whole class of such things or persons: plural of THIS B. II. 1. d.

c 1245 *Poem. Times Edw* II 49 in *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 326 Thise ersedeknes that ben set to visite holi churche c 1386 *CHAUCER Frankl. ProI* 1 These olde gentil Butons 1501 *SHAKS, 2 Hen VI.* I. ii 123 These women are shrewd tempters with their tongues 1602 *Ham* II. ii 223 These tedious old foolies. a 1704 T. *BROWN Misc.* *Match for Devil* Wks 1711 IV. 149 These Husbands are such very Drones 1766 *GOLDISM Vac W* iv, These ruffings, and pinkings, and patchings, will only make us hated 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fal* iv. ii 17 These city slaves have all their private bias *Mod.* Do you approve of these old age pensions? Who are these Manchus in China?

d. Used instead of *this* with a sing. noun of multitude (formerly with *company*, *number*; now only with collectives in pl. sense, as *vermin*); or esp. with *kind*, *sort* († *form*, † *manner*) followed by *of* with pl. sb. (cf. *KIND* sb. 14 b, *THOSE* II. 1 c). a 1233 *Ln. BERNERS Gold Bk. M. Aurel.* Let. xii. (1535) Oo y þ. As I say of these smalle nombie, I myght say of many other. 1583 *STRUBBS Anat Abus.* I. (1879) 147 Then, marche these heathen company towards the Church a 1643 J. *SHUTE Judgen.* & *Mercy* (1645) 108 All the land was covered with these vermin. 1796 *SOUTHEY Lett. fr. Spain* (1799) 328 A faithful picture of these vermin.

e. With a numeral (definite or indefinite) in expressions of time referring to a period immediately past or immediately future.

c 1386 *CHAUCER Merch. ProI* 22, I haue ywedded bee These Monthes two 1552 *ASCHAM in Lett. Lat. Men* (Camden) 11 Any thing that hath vnto me, thies many years. 1600 *SHAKS A Y L* iv 1 180 For these two houres Rosalinde, I will leaue thee. 1641 R. *BAILLIE Lett. & Frails.* (1841) I. 313 These three or four years bygone. 1655 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II. 209 Att the French Court they expect not the conclusion these 4 monthes. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* 44 Where has the Wench been these Three Hours? 1764 *FOOTE Patron* III. Wks 1799 I. 357, I warrant he won't shew his head for these six months. 1782 *COWPER Glisn* II, Though wedded we have been These twice ten tedious yeais 1852 *TRACERACKER Esmond* II. x, Dan Chaucer's, who's dead these ever so many hundred years 1865 *WHWELL in Life* (1884) 549 As I have done any time these twenty years and more.

2. In opposition to *those*. pl. of THIS B. II. 2.

1641 *HINDS Y. Bruen* xxxiii. 104 O how great is the difference betwixt those holy exercises of Religion. . . and these prophane exercises of corruption and lust! 1660 *BARROW Euclid* v. xv, The number of these parts is equal to the number of those. 1810 *CRABBE Borough* iv 54 And these fair acres, rented and enjoy'd, May those excel by

Solway-moss destroy'd *Mod.* Do you think these scissors sharper than those you had yesterday?

III Comb. These-like a, like these, such as these: cf. *this-like* s. v. THIS B. III

1644 *MILTON Aieop* (Arb) 57 Every acute reader upon the first sight of a pedantic licence, will be ready with these like words to ding the book a coits distance from him, I hate a pupil teacher [etc.] 1819 *KRATS Hyperion* 1 50 Some mourning words, which in our feeble tongue Would come in these like accents.

Thesean (pasi'an), a. [f. L. *Thēsē-us* adj. + -AN] Of or belonging to Theseus, a legendary hero-king of Athens. So **Theseid** (pasi'id) [ad L. *Thēsēis, -ideni*, Gr. *Θησέης, -ιδης*], the title of a poem on the exploits of Theseus, *transf.* a poem of the same character as the 'Theseid of hoarse Codrus' referred to by Juvenal. **Theseium** (pasi'ium), **Theseum** (pasi'ium), **Theselon** (pasi'on) [a. L. *Thēsēum*, Gr. *Θησείον*], the temple of Theseus at Athens, or the Doric building to which the name is now applied (generally held to be the temple of Hephæstus).

1902 *Speaker* 26 June 370/1 These should go far to explain the old *Thesean legends. 1725 *Pope's Odyssey* I *View Epic Poem*, etc. iv 10 Poets . . who composed their *Theseids, Heracleids, and the like a 1822 *SHELLEY Def. Poetry* Ess. & Lett. (Camelot) 39, I confess myself unwilling to be stunned by the Theseids of the hoarse Codri of the day 1873 *HAYMAN Odyssey* xi 260 note II 205 An Amazon of the Theseid legend 1879 E. *DODWELL Tour Greece* I. xii. 362 The *Theseion impresses the beholder more by its symmetry than its magnitude 1837 *Antiq. Athens* 68 Unlike the lavish decoration of the temple of Minerva, the *Theseum was ornamented with a sparing hand. 1854 tr. *Heitner's Athens & Peloponnese* 152 The monument of Arcton in the *Theseum at Athens.

† **Thesial**, a. *Obs. rare*! [irreg. f. *THESIS* -s + -AL.] Relating to a thesis or theses

1654 *VILVAIN Epit. Ess.* App. 191 One hundred Thesial Verses, are here rendered.

Thesicle, *nonce-wd.* [f. *THESIS* + -cle, dim. suffix -see -CULE.] A little insignificant thesis

1863 *RUSSELL Diary* N. & S. I. 231 Their paltry thesicles on the divine origin and uses of slavery. 1864 in *WESTER*

Thesis (pasi, pe sis). Pl. theses (pasi:z) [a Gr. *thesis* putting, placing, a proposition, affirmation, etc., f. root *the-* of *ti-thē-vai* to put, place]

I. In *Prosody*, etc.: opposed to *ARSIS*.

1. Originally and properly, according to ancient writers, The setting down of the foot or lowering of the hand in beating time, and hence (as marked by this) the stress or *ictus*, the stressed syllable of a foot in a verse; a stressed note in music.

[1855 *WEIL & BENLOWE Théorie générale de l'accentuation latine* 98 1861 R. *WESTHAL Fragm. der griech. Rhythiker* 98 1880 P. *PIRASON Métrique Naturelle du Lang.* 32] 1864 *HADLEY Ess.* (1873) 81 The name *foot* for rhythmic elements, *arsis* (raising of the foot), *thesis* (setting down of the foot), have primary reference to orchestric. 1891 *Cent Dict. Thesis* . . In musical rhythmic, a heavy accent, such as in beating time is marked by a down-beat

2. By later Latin writers (e.g. *Martianus Victorinus* a 400, *Priscian* c 500) used for the lowering of the voice on an unstressed syllable, thus practically reversing the original meaning, hence in prevalent acceptance (from the time of Bentley, 1726) The unaccented or weak part of a foot in verse (classical or modern), or an unaccented note in music

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xix. cxxxii. (1495) 941 *Arsis* is retyng of voyes and is the beginning of songe. *Thesis* is settinge and is the ende [1726 *BENTLEY Irenice* p. 1.] 1830 J. *SKACER tr. Hermann's Métrics* I. 4 After the example of Bentley, we call that time in which the ictus is, the *arsis*, and those times, which are without the ictus, the *thesis*. . . Other writers on metres, together with ancient musicians, call that thesis which we call *arsis*, and that *arsis*, which we call *thesis* 1844 [see ANACRUSIS] 1846 *KIGHTLY Notes Virg. Bucol* 1 47 (Fortunate sēnex, ergo tū rui mānēbō!) He [Wagner] adds, that the emphasis should therefore be on *tua*, and not on *manēbō*. But this was not possible to a Roman, for *tua* here (like *mea* ix 4) is in the *thesis* of a dactyl. 1876 *KENNEDY Pub Sch. Lat. Gramm.* c 258 Each simple Foot has two parts, one of which is said to have the ictus upon it, and is called *arsis*, . . the other part is called *thesis*. 1879 *OSWLEY in Grove Dict. Mus.* I 95/a The terms *arsis* and *thesis* may be regarded as virtually obsolete, and are practically useless in these days

|| 3 *Mus. Per arsin et thesin* (= 'by raising and lowering'); used of a fugue, canon, etc. in which the subject or melody is inverted, so that the rising parts correspond to the falling ones in the original subject and *vice versa*: the same as *by inversion*.

1597 *MORLEY Introd Mus.* II. 114 If therefore you make a Canon *per arsin et thesin*, without any discord in binding manner in it 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey) s.v. *Arsis*, A Point being inverted or turned, is said, To move *per Arsin et Thesis*, that is to say when a Point rises in one Part, and falls in another; or on the contrary, when it falls in one Part, and rises in another 1899 [see *ARSIS* 3].

II. In *Logic, Rhetoric*, etc.

4 A proposition laid down or stated, esp. as a theme to be discussed and proved, or to be maintained against attack (in *Logic* sometimes as distinct from *HYPOTHESIS* 2, in *Rhetoric* from *ANTITHESIS* 2); a statement, assertion, tenet.

1579 *DIGGES Stratol.* a. iv, The vulgar Thesis of the Earths Stablieue. 1600 W. *WATSON Deccardou Pref.*

(1602) A v b, By way of a Quodlibet or Thesis proposed 1651 *Life Father Sargis* (1676) 8 He was sent to dispute against the Theses that were then given in 1697 *tr Burgersdicius his Logic* II xxiii 122 A Thesis, whose Truth is not known by the meer Signification of the Words only; but by the Judgment of the Senses, or some other way of Declaration 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v., The maintaining a thesis, is a great part of the exercise a student is to undergo for a degree. *Ibid.*, Every proposition may be divided into thesis and hypothesis, thesis contains the thing affirmed or denied, and hypothesis the conditions of the affirmation or negation. Thus, If a triangle and parallelogram have equal bases and altitudes (is the hypothesis), the first is half of the second, the thesis. 1833 *COLERIDGE Table* 3 July, The style of Junius is a sort of metre, the law of which is a balance of thesis and antithesis. 1860 *COLLIER Gl. Events* Hist. vi. 182 [Luther] Shaping his belief on the subject of the indulgences into ninety-five theses or propositions. 1879 *FARRAR St Paul* II. 96 In the Epistle to the Romans he established the thesis that Jews and Gentiles were equally guilty.

b. *spec.* distinguished from HYPOTHESIS I, q. v. quots. 1620-1647.

c. A theme for a school exercise, composition, or essay.

a 1774 *TUCKER Lt Nat* (1834) II, 624 Whether among the theses given to declaim upon, it might not be profitable sometimes to choose those wherein the boys will be heartily interested 1786 *JEFFERSON Writ.* (1859) II. 42 On such a thesis, I never think the theme long.

5. A dissertation to maintain and prove a thesis (in sense 4); esp. one written or delivered by a candidate for a University degree.

1653 *Munim. Univ Glasgow* (1854) II. 323 Theological theses 1659 *OWEN Consid Bibl Polygl.* 205 The Theses preferring this or that translation above the original. 1673 *RAY Journ Low C* 36 He makes Theses upon the Subject he intends to answer, which Theses are printed 1741 *WATTS Improv. Mind* I. xiii § 3 It is the business of the respondent to write a thesis, or short discourse on the question proposed 1837 *LOCKHART Scott* vi. Scott's thesis was, in fact, on the Title of the Pandects, 'Concerning the disposal of the dead bodies of criminals'. 1864 *BURTON Scott Abr* I v 266 There was an instruction that each should write his name on his thesis.

6. *Comb.* thesis-play, a play composed with the purpose of maintaining a thesis, a tendency-play; so *thesis-playwright*.

1902 *Edin. Rev.* July 190 The conscious, deliberate thesis-playwright was Dumas fils 1904 *Ibid.* Oct 299 The use of 'thesis play' as a term of reproach is not without a certain justification. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 June 5/2 'L'Adversaire' is one of those brilliantly specious thesis-plays with which M. Capus has been wont to astonish both the philosophic and dramatic world.

Thesmophilist, *nonce-wd* [f. Gr. θεσμός law (f. root θε- to lay down) + -phil-os, -PHIL + -IST.] A lover of law.

1644 *SIR E. DERING Prop. Sacr.* c. 11 b, His Bishop [Bp. Wren], that great Thesmophilist.

Thesmophoric (thesmoforik), a *Gr. Antiq.* [f. Gr. (τά) θεσμοφóρια, neut. pl. (f. θεσμοφóρος, f. θεσμός law + -foros -bearing, an epithet of the goddess Demeter) + -ta] Of or pertaining to the Thesmophoria, an ancient Greek festival held by women in honour of Demeter. So **Thesmophorian** a, in same sense.

1884 *W. M. RAMSAY in Encycl. Brit.* XVII 127/2 The Thesmophorian rites are so obscure that no sure idea can be gained of the relation between them and the simpler Arcadian cultus 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, Thesmophorian.

Thesmothete (thesmofit, -bet). Also in *Gr.* form thethesmóthetes (thesmofetiz), pl. -thetēs. [ad. Gr. θεσμοθέτης, pl. -θέται (see def), f. θεσμός law + -theris, forming agent-nouns from root θε- to place, lay down] Each of the six inferior archons in ancient Athens, who were judges and law-givers; hence *transf.* one who lays down the law.

1603 *HOLLAND Philarch* Explan. Words, *Thesmothetes*, were six of the nine Archontes or chief rulers in Athens during their free popular estate. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Thesmothetes*, a Law-giver. 1839 *H. BUSK Trav.* 18 Without these thethesmothetes their laws enacted 1874 *T. HARDY Far fr. Madrag. Crowd* x, Then this small thethesmothete stepped from the table, and surged out of the hall.

Thesocyte (thesosait). *Biol.* [irreg. f. Gr. θέσις putting, deposit + -cyte.] (See quot.)

1887 *SOLLAS in Encycl. Brit.* XXII 420/2 Reserve cells or thesocytes have been described in several sponges as well as amylin and oil-bearing cells.

Thesoriar, -er, variant of **THESAURER** Obs.

Thespian (thespiān), a. and sb. [f. Gr. proper name Θέσπιος + -AN.]

A. *adj.* Of or pertaining to Thespis, the traditional father of Greek tragedy (6th c. B. C.); hence, of or pertaining to tragedy, or the dramatic art; tragic, dramatic

1675 *COCKER Morals* 39 Nectar, Ambrosia, and the Thespian Spring, May all avant, for Nony is the Thing 1748 *THOMSON Cast Indol.* 1 463 Oft they snatch the pen, As if inspir'd, and in a Thespian rage, Then write and blot, as would your ruth engage 1847 (*title*) *Theatrical Times*, a Weekly Magazine of Thespian Biography. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho.* II, To extemporise a pageant, or any effort of the Thespian art 1906 *Athenian* 3 Mar 25/2 The Chorus was a reminiscence of the old Thespian drama.

B. *sb.* A tragedian, an actor or actress. 1827 *W. KENNEDY Poems* 42 The Thespian's outward guise Of happiness, her secret mood belies 1864 *DORAN Ann Eng. Stage* I. v. 121 The Lord Chamberlain clapped the unoffending Thespian... in the Gate House.

Thessaure, var. **THESAUR** Obs., treasure.

Thessel, -downe, obs. form of **THISTLE**, -DOWN.

† **Thester**, sb. Obs. Forms. 1 θιοστρου, -tro, ποστρου, θιοστρου, πυστρου, -o, 2 ποστρε, 3 पुस्तर, 4 पुस्तर, 4 पुस्तर, पुस्तर, 4-5 thestre, 5 thestur.

[OE. θιοστρου, ποστρου, fem. (orig. of the -s decl.) = OS. thiustr; also OE. θιοστρε, ποστρε, pl. -ru, neut.; f. THESTER a.] Darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf 87 Sepe in þystrum bad 887 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past C.* xiv 244 Se dæg bið ierres dæg & θιοστρε dæg. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xii [xii] (1890) 426 He mec forlet in middum þæm þeostrum c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* xvii 13 Wurp þu hyne on þa uttran þystru c 1160 *Halton G.* þeostran, *Rushu* θιοστρε, *Lindisf.* θιοστρου. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 131 He ledde heom of þeostran and of scadewe. a 1250 *Owl* 5 *Night*, 230 Hit luyep þuster & hateþ lyht c 1315 *SHOREHAM* v. 130 þæt hyt weste þustre of nyht 13 *E. & Allit. P.* B. 1775 þæt þyng þeder in þe þester. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 4690 'thunret in thethur throly with all a 1400-50 *Alexander* 467 Quen it walows & wannes all oure thestres.

Hence † **The sterful**, **poosterful** a, full of darkness; † **Theosterleyk** (*Orm.* þeoosterleic330), darkness

c 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* II 350 Se engel me lædde. to anre þeoosterfulre stowe c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt.* vi. 23 Eall þin lic-hama bið ðysterfull c 1160 *Halton G.* þeoosterfull c 1200 *ORMIN* 2664, I þiss lifess þeoosterleic330.

† **Thester**, a. Obs. Forms. 1 θιοστρε, θιοστρε, πυστρε, ποστρε, 1-2 ποστρε (-or, -ur), 1-3 ποστρε, 2 πιεστρε, ποστρε, 2-3 πιεστρε, 2-4 πιεστρε, 3 पुस्तर, -re, πιεστρε, (*Orm.* þeooster), 4 πιεστρε, πιεστρε, πυστρε, 4-5 thester, -ir, 5 thestur. [OE. θιοστρε, ποστρε, in WS. (with unlaute) πιεστρε, πυστρε = OS. thiustr, OFris. thiustrere, MDu. duster (Du. duster, MLG., LG., G. duster), -O Teut. *þust-jo². Ulnor etymology uncertain.] Dark *lit.* and *fig.*

Beowulf 2332 Broost innan weoll þeostrum gepencum. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii [xiii] (1890) 426 Under ðæm scuan bæte ðeostran nihte. c 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th) xviii 11 þa hangodes wiðe þystru wæter on þam wolcum c 1175 *Cott Hom.* 233 [He] sweuðeð his mid þieustre nihte. c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 39 Al þis lif is to nihte iefned, for þat it is swa þester of ure ateliche synnes. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1674 Nicodem, þatt comm tæll ure Læferid O þester niht 17 a 1300 *XI Pains Hell* 122 in O E Misc 150 þe stude is þustre e þene þe niht *Ibid.* 225 Þustur þane þe niht c 1315 *SHOREHAM* v. 146 Be hyt þystr, be hyt lyht. 1340 *Ayeneb* 45 þiss relies of cloþ þæt chesep þe þyestre stedes huer lu zelleþ hare cloþ c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 2362 He brog into picke wodes, þester within. f 1500 *Chester Ph.* (Shaks. Soc) I 226 He maie goe no thester wae.

† **Thester**, v. Obs. Forms. 1 θ, þeostrian, þiestrian, þystrian, 2 þestrian, 2-3 þ(e)ostren, 3 पुस्तर, 4 पुस्तर. [OE. θιοστrian, þiestrian, f. θιοστρε, THESTER a. Cf. G. duster.]

a. *intr.* To become dark, grow dim.

1900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* v. xiii [xiii] (1890) 426 þa geseah ic onginnan ðeostrian ða stowe c 1000 *ALFRED* Gen. xlviii 10 Imaheles eagan þystrodon for þære micclan ylde. 1254 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1135 [Laud MS] þa þeastre ðe dæi ouer al landes c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 143 Steorren sculen þeostran c 1205 *Lav.* 4574 Þeostrede c 1275 þustrede þa wolcne.

2 *trans.* To make dark, darken; to dim.

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxvii § 5 Se dæg blent & þiostrað heora eagan. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii. 24 Sunna bið ge-ðiostruod. a 1215 *Anr. R.* 94 Pet heo her þeostred nu ham suluen.

† **Thesterly**, a. and *adv.* Forms. 1 þeoسترliche (*adv.*), 4 þeسترliche (*adv.*) [f. THESTER a : see -LY 1, 2.] a. *adv.* Dark. b. *adv.* Darkly.

c 1000 *ALFRED Hom.* I. 504 þæs mantes cnoll mid þeoسترlicum genipum eal ofhergangen wes. 1340 *Ayeneb* 244 þe clene of herte þæt hier soelle ysy him be byleau, ac alweay þeسترliche.

† **Thesterness**, Obs. Forms see **THESTER** a. [OE. þeسترness, etc. f. θιοστρε, THESTER a + -NESS] Darkness. *lit.* and *fig.*

c 888 *K. ALFRED Boeth.* xxxix, § 8 þeسترness. c 893 - *Oras*, vi. ii. § 3 Wearð micel þeسترness of eallne middangeard. c 1000 *Ag. Hom.* (ed. Assmann 1889) 203 þa com... þære nihte þyسترness c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 61 þe engles a-dun folllon in to þe þeسترness hellen a 1200 *Moral Ode* 277 Eare þer is vael smech, þuسترness and eie c 1200 *ORMIN* 1673, & menn ne lufenn nohtit te lhtc Ac lufenn þeسترness. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1942 Quiles he slep, In ðis duster-ness, old and dep c 1300 *Havelok* 1171 Gon was þeسترness of þe niht. 1377 *LANG.* P. II, B. xvi 160 On a thores-day in thesterness þus was he taken. f 1500 *Chester Ph.* II. 12 Twynned shalbe thoghme my mighte the lighte from thesterness.

† **Thestri**, a. Obs. Forms: 1 θιοστρις, πυστρις, 3 ποστρι, 4 thestri. [OE. θιοστρις, f. θιοστρε, ποστρε, THESTER a. + -ig: see -X.] Dark (*lit.* and *fig.*); = **THESTER** a.

a 900 *WÆRFERTH Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 76 Þonne bið þin lichama eall þystriz. c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark viii. 17 θιοστρις xie habbað þearta ure. a 1240 *Ureunin in Cott Hom* 200 Alhit mine þeoστρι heorte c 1325 *Body & Soul in Alap's Poems* (Camden) 346 In a thestri stude y stod

Thesurer, variant of **THESAURER** Obs.

Thet, pet, obs. f. **THAT**; obs. neut. sing. of **THE**. **Theta** (pētā). [a. Gr. θῆτα: see def.] The eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, θ, θ (see TH).

In ancient Greece, on the ballots used in voting upon a sentence of life or death, θ stood for θάνατος, death, hence in allusive use

1603 *DANIEL Def Ryme* H iv, Setting his Theta or marke of condemnation vpon them. 1616-61 *HOLYDAY Persius* iv.

317 And the black theta, signe of deadly shame, Thou canst prefix 'fore an offenders name. 1682 *SIR I. BROWN Chr. Mor* 1 § 22 At the Tribunal wherein iniquities have their natural Theta's, and no nocent is absolved by the verdict of himself. 1789 *M. MADAM tr. Persius* (1795) 103 Able to fix the black theta to vice.

b. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *theta-sounding* adj.; *theta*-function, in *Math.*, a name for two different functions. (a) the sum of a series from $n = -\infty$ to $n = +\infty$ of terms denoted by $\exp(n^2a + 2na)$; also extended to a similar function of several variables; (b) a function occurring in probabilities, expressed by the integral $\int e^{-\theta^2} d\theta$; *theta*-phi diagram, the temperature-entropy diagram, which represents the heat-units converted into work per pound of working fluid (θ = absolute temperature, and ϕ = entropy).

1871 *M. COLLINS Mrg & Merch* III in 88 You [English] are a theta-sounding people 1879 *CAYLEY Coll. Math. Papers* X 475 We have thus an addition with-subtraction theorem for the double theta-functions 1901 *Pract. Engineer Pocket Bk* 166 The temperature entropy diagram is usually called the $\theta\phi$ (theta-phi) diagram

Thetch (pet) *dial* [A dial. form of *fetch* = *VERON*: cf. *thene* 2, and see TH (6)]

1733 *W. ELLIS Chiltern & Vale Farm.* 50 Waggon Loads of Peas, Thetches, Chaff and other Gram 1759 *in Q. J. Natl. Econom.* Nov. (1907) 77 To be sowed Wheat as soon as the thetches are tied off 1893 *Wills Gloss.* *Thetches*, *Thatches*, *vetches*. *Leant thetches* are an early spring kind.

Thetoh (e), obs. variants of **THATCH**.

Thete (pēt) *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. θῆς, θῆτη, orig. a villain, slave.] In ancient Athens, by the constitution of Solon, a free man of the lowest class, whose property in land was assessed at less than 150 medimni.

1652 *L. S. People's Liberty* ix. 17 Such whose revenue amounted not to so much as 200 measures of aride and liquide fructs (who were called Thetes), 1846 *Grote Greece* 1 xx. II. 131 Poor freemen called Thetes, working for hire. *Ibid.* 132 The condition of a slave under an average master may have been as good as that of the free Thete.

Thete, variant of **THREAT**.

Thethe, **Thething**, erroneous spelling of *tethe*, *telhing*, = **TITHE**, **TITHING**.

† **Thethen**, *adv.* Obs. Forms: 2-3 (*Orm.*)

þepenn, 3 þeþen, 4 þi-, þei-, þeyþen, þeþin, thýthen, þeden, -in, 4-5 þepēn, -þin, -thyn, theþen, -then, -thyn, 5 þ-, theþin, -thýne. [Early ME., a. ON. þeþan, Icel. þaðan (MSw. þeðan), obs. Da. deden], f. root of **THE** with suffix of 'motion from', as in **HETHEN**, **WHETHEN**, cf. Gr. -θεν.] From that place, = **THENCE**. c 1200 *ORMIN* 1098 Sippenn þede he þepenn ut. c 1220 *Beowulf* 727 in O E Misc 23 Deðen he sal cumen eft a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6190 þai suld his banes þepēn bring 18 8945 (G) þai drow it þedin [F þeþen]. c 1400 *Malayne* 519 The myghte of god Had broghte tham theþyn a way c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 548 θ̄ bȳd her þepin fast.

b. Preceded by *fro* (= from).

1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Cons.* 1018 þe ayre fia þeþen, and be heat of þe on Sustayns be erthe here, þar we won. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 8790 Fro thethen the lycour belyue launchit doun eyyn c 1420 *Wars Alexander* (Prose) 66 Fra theþyn, Alexander remoued he Oste & come to þe gates of Caspea.

Hence † **The thenforth** *adv.* = **THENCEFORTH**.

† **The thenward** *adv.* = **THENCEWARD**.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 10786 Iwille mann þatt Isz laphelike fullthnedd þurp stizhem dun fra þepennforþ Off modis-nesses lawe *Ibid.* 18176, & þepennforþ to þewwennu Crist. c 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom* 69 De þeðen forð shal wexen also he seide. 13.. *Cursor M.* 6357 (Fauf) Fra þeþen forþ ar moises þer wandes bare. *Ibid.* 14557 (Cott) In efraym dued he And þepēn ward son can he funde.

Thether, -ur, obs. forms of **THITHER**.

† **Thethey**, obs. ? scribal error for **TEETHY** a 1 c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1032 Gude sir, ryde my lemmane nere, the knyghte es full thethey.

Thethorn, variant of **THEVE-THORN** Obs.

Thethy: see **TRETHY**

Thetic (petik), a. (sb.) [ad. Gr. θητικ-ός such as is placed or is fit to be placed; positive, affirmative, f. θῆτος placed, f. root θε- to place.]

1. Characterized by laying down or setting forth; involving positive statement. cf. **THESIS** 4.

1678 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* III. Pref. To render our Discourse the lesse offensive, we have cast it into a thetic and dogmatic method, rather than agonistic and polemic. 1837 *E. BICKERSTETH Life Francke* iv 63 Thetic and historical dñity were not the fields which Francke had chosen to lecture upon. 1882 *A. M. FAIRBAIRN in Contemp. Rev.* Dec. 862 His [Mohammed's] genius was not thetic, but synthetic, not creative but constructive.

2. *Prov.* That bears the thesis; stressed.

1815 *J. GRANT in Monthly Mag.* XXXIX 303 The first syllable of each being thetic or emphatic and the remainder of the foot being in arsis or remiss.

b. 'Beginning with a thesis' (*Cent. Dict.* 1891)

B. *sb.* (pl.) **Thetics** (nonce-wd.), the art of laying down principles or putting forth propositions. 1864 *CARLYLE Fredk. Gl.* xvi. v. (1873) VI. 182 Polemics, Thetics, Exegetics.

Thetical (petikāl), a. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -ICAL.] Of the nature of or involving direct or positive statement; laid down or stated positively or absolutely; positive; dogmatic; arbitrary.

1653 H MORE *Conject. Cabal* (1713) 66 This Law... was merely Thetical or Positive, not Indispensable and Natural. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst* Pref 2. 1718 J. CHAMBERLAYNE *Relig. Philos.* Pref. (1730) 4 The Thetical Way... must not appear imperfect to them. 1873 W. HUMPHREY *Div. Teacher* p. 11, A thetical exposition of the Catholic doctrine.

Thetically (pe-tik-ah), *adv.* [f. THETICAL + -LY 2.] In a thetical manner; by way of assertion or positive statement; positively.

1657 W. MORICE *Coena quasi Koinon* v. 58 Why should the same thing be true when proposed thetically, generally, and false when applied hypothetically, particularly? 1697 G. K. DISC *Geom. Problems* 12, [I] have proposed it rather Problematically than Thetically. 1870 M. J. EVANS *Oostersee's Theol. N. T.* 305 The doctrine of justification is in the Epistle to the Romans presented more thetically (i. e. by way of statement), in Galatians more polemically.

Thetis (pe-tis). [a. Gr. Θέτις, proper name.] 1. *Gr. and Rom. Mythology* One of the Nereids or sea-nymphs, the mother of Achilles; poetically, the sea personified.

1421 LYDO. *Men. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 14 Thetis wiche is of water cheif Goddess. c. 1600 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 14 Neptune too, and Thetis greene, In my palace may be seen. 1711 SHAFESBURY *Charac.* (1737) II. 336 The bridegroom-dog, who in his stately Bucentaur floats on the bosom of his Thetis, has less possession than the poor shepherd, who from a hanging rock, admires her beauty. 1840 BARHAM *Ingol. Leg. Ser. 1. Witch's Frolic* 87 If he laid his head In Thetis's lap beneath the seas.

2. *Astron.* Name of the seventeenth asteroid. Hence **Thetis**, *obs. nonce-wd.*, the abode of Thetis and the Nereids; the watery realm.

1600 TOURNEUR *Transf. Metam.* 1. The Treasure-house of Neptune's Thetis. *Ibid.* lxiv, When faild Neptune.. heald him to his Thetis.

Thetsee, var. THETSI, black-varnish tree.

Thou, *theu*, var. THOU, THEW.

Theurgic (pe-ur-jik), *a. (sb.)* [ad. L. *theurgicus*, a. Gr. θεουργικός magical; see THEURGY and -IO. So *F. theurgique* (14th c.).] Of or pertaining to theurgy.

1650 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* x. ix. 371 Certain Theurgic consecrations called *Teletae*. 1718 B. HUTCHINSON *Witchcraft* 31 A Golden Image of Jupiter, prepared by the Theurgic Art. 1834 LYTON *Pompeii* II. viii, [see GOTTIC A.J. 1861 - *St. Story* (1861) I. 313 Every secret which the nobler, or theurgic, magic seeks to fathom. 1895 FARRAR *Gathering Clouds* u. 38 Whatever skill of medicine he possessed, he eked it out with theurgic pretences.

† **B. sb.** A theurgist. *Obs.* 1. *var.* 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* x. xvi. (1620) 362 Let the Platonists, Theurgiques (or rather Penuriques) or any other Philosophers answer. *Ibid.* 395 They whom the malicious Theurgique bound from purging the soule of the good one.

Theurgical (pe-ur-jik-ah), *a.* [f. as prec + -AL; see -ICAL.] = prec. adj.

1569 [see THEURGY 1.] 1610 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cille of God* 395 The true Angels differ from them that descend unto men that use Theurgical conjurations. 1654 [see GOTTIC A.J.] 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 16, 286 This Divine Magic of Zoroaster degenerated into the Theurgical Magic. c. 1834 CORRIODOR *Lit. Rem.* (1839) III. 159 A corrupt mystical theurgical pseudo-Platonism.

Hence **Theurgically**, *adv.*

1834 MAURICE *Mor & Met. Philos.* II. 71 The author proposes to discuss theurgical [questions] theurgically.

Theurgist (pe-ur-jist), [f. THEURGY + -IST Cf. *F. theurgiste* (18th c.).] One who practises or believes in theurgy; a magician.

1654 GAULE *Magastrom* xxvi, The sacrilegious theurgist will consecrate my head to the crows. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intell. Syst.* I. iv. § 25, 269 One of those more refined [magicians], who have been called by themselves Theurgists. 1865 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystics* (1860) I. iv. 24 The mysticism of the theurgist, who will pass the bounds of the dreaded spirit world... to seize one of its thrones.

Theurgy (pe-ur-jy), [ad. L. *theurgia*, a. Gr. θεουργία sorcery, f. θεός god + -εργον working. So *F. theurgie* (14th c. in Godef. *Compl.*.)]

1. A system of magic, originally practised by the Egyptian Platonists, to procure communication with beneficent spirits, and by their aid produce miraculous effects; in later times distinguished as 'white magic' from GOTTIC or 'black magic'.

1569 J. SANFORD *tr. Agrippa's Van Artes* 59 b, Porphene who doth much dispute of this Theurgie or Magicke of things deduce doth finally conclude that with Theurgicall consecrations mans munde may be made apte to receive Sprites and Angels. 1834 R. SCOT *Discov. Witcher* xv. xlii (1886) 392 There is yet another art, which is called Theurgie; wherein they work by good angels. 1854 GAULE *Magastrom* xxvi, Of ceremonial magic there are two parts, goetic and theurgie. 1751 [see GOTTIC A.J.] 1899 W. R. INGE *Chr. Mysticism* vii. 267 The turbid streams of theurgy and magic flowed into the broad river of Christian thought by two channels—the later Neo-platonism, and Jewish Cabalism.

2. The operation of a divine or supernatural agency in human affairs; the effects produced among men by direct divine or spiritual action.

1898 GLADSTONE *Home* III. 564 We stand here at a juncture in the poem, where its theurgy supersedes its human mechanism. 1873 M. ARNOLD *Lil. & Dogma* (1876) 167 The constant tendency of popular Christianity to add to the element of theurgy and thaumaturgy, to increase and develop it. 1878 GLADSTONE *Prim. Home* 86 The Olympian court is the masterpiece of the whole theurgy of Homer.

Theutonicke, *obs. form* of THUTONIC.

† **Theve**, *sb.* *Obs. rare* 1. The first element of

THEVE-THORN, of uncertain derivation: app. Brush-wood, bush, shrub; = BRUSH sb. 1.

c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/2 Theve, brush [or brush: no Latin equivalent given].

† **Theve**, *v.* *Obs.* Also 4 thef. [ME a. ON. þefa to smell, to sniff Cf. THEF 1.] *trans.* To smell.

13 *Cursor M.* 23456 (Gott.) In his luf has man gret liking Sute spiceri to theue [Edm. thef, Cott. fell (= fele), F. tast] and smell.

Theves, *obs. pl.* of THEAVE, THIEF

† **The ve-thorn, the-thorn.** *Obs.* Forms: 1 thebanthorn, þefan-, þeafe-, þife-, þyfe-, 1-3 þefeporn, 3-5 theve-, 4 theoue, thef-, 4-5 the-thorn(e); (5 thewe-, threw-thorn). [Cogn. with OHG. *þefandorn* (Ahd. *Glossen* I. 237, 34). Etymology of first element uncertain.

Grimm, *Kl. Schr.* I. 246, renders *þefandorn* 'brenndorn', comparing 'deba, dika incendium', in the Malb Gloss. This might refer to thorns used for burning or kindling a fire. See also Van Helten in *P & B Beitr.* XXV. 348.]

Name of some thorny shrub.

a. In OE. and ME. glossaries commonly rendering L. *ramnus*, which was sometimes in late and med. L. applied to the bramble or blackberry-bush, and was sometimes glossed by whitethorn or hawthorn.

The sense 'bramble' or 'blackberry-bush' is supported by L. *rubus* in *Meir. Voc.* (which has this sense sometimes in Pliny, and still in Rumanic langs.), that of 'hawthorn' by the *red fruit* of *Sinon. Barthol.* (Thevetheorn could not be buckthorn, the late botanical identification of *Rhamnus* with buckthorn being merely a caprice of Lanneus, without any ancient warrant).

a. 700 *Æthel. Gloss.* (O E T) 830 *Ramnus*, thebanthorn. c. 1000 *Corpus Gloss.* 1770 *Ramnus*, ðeafedorn. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 322 Wif bite wyro seafie; nū þefan þorn. *Ibid.* III. 56 Nū ðeaforn, c. 1000 *Ang. Voc.* in W-ulcker 269/2 *Ramnus*, collettæpore, þefandorn c. 1000 *Ælfric Voc.* *ibid.* 139/20 *Ramnus*, þifeþorn. *Ibid.* 149/32 *Ramnus*, neð seafie urne, ðyfeþorn. a. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* (vul.) 10 Ar til þat unde stande bi-orn Of yure thornes of thevetheorn [1325 *Wyclif* these thorne, Vulg. *ramnus*]. 13 *Helel. MS.* 8355 in *Prompt. Parv.* 490 note, Nym the floures of theue-thorn. a. 1340 *Hampole Psalter* lvi. 9 *Rammy*, þat þat cal thethorne, has swilke a kynd, þat it is first soft, and sithen turnys it in til thornes. a. 1367 *Sinon Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 36 *Ramnus* est frutex spinosus ferens rubeos fructus, i. thethorne. 1388 *Wyclif Jude* 15. 14 And alle trees seiden to the ramne [Gloss. ethere theue thorn; 1. *þyfe*, ad. *ramnum*, 1382 to the thorn], Come thou, and be lord on vs. 14. *Meir. Voc.* in W-ulcker 629/6 *Morus*, thewe-thornys 14. *Nom.* *ibid.* 715/35 *hec ramnus*, a thethornre. c. 1450 *Medulla* in *Cath. Angl.* 382 note, *Ramnus*, a whyte thorne or a thepe [? theve] bushe. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/2 A Thethorne, *ramnus*.

b. Sometimes applied to the gooseberry.

In Ps. lvi. 9, the two 12th c. Anglo-Norman Psalters (ed. Fr. Michel, 1860, 1876) render *ramnus* by *groseller*, *groselle*, gooseberry, and this identification is found in some ME glossaries, and was also adopted by Theodore Gaza, c. 1450. Cf. also *FEABERRY*, *DAIBERRY*, possibly dialectal alterations of the berry from *thethorn*.

c. 1265 *Voc.* in W-ulcker 558/29 *Ramni*, i. [Fr.] *groseller*, i. [Engl.] *þefeporn*. c. 1450 *Alphida* (Anecd. Oxon.) 156 *Ramnus*, gallice *griseler*, *anglice*, thewethorn. [1866 *Wright Hist. Domest. Mann.* 296 In the dialect of Norfolk, gooseberries are still called *thebes*.] [Cf. *Thapies*, *thepes* gooseberries (Eng. Dial. Dict.)]

† **The-vis ne-k.** *Sr. Obs.* = 'Thief's neck', one fit for the gallows: a term of opprobrium.

In quotes represented as the cry of the whit or lapwing c. 1450 *Holland Howlat* 823 The Tucht and the kukit Gok. Callit him [the Rook] thyrs thevisnek, to thawe in a widdy. 1549 *Compl. Scol.* vi. 39 The tuchit ciyut theus nek, quhen the pietis clatrit.

Thew (pi), *sb.* 1. Forms: 1-3 þeaw, þeau, (1 þeow), 2-3 þeaw, 2-5 þeaw, þewe, 3 þeaw, þeaw, þeaw, þeu, 4 theaw, 4-5 theu, theu, 4-9 thews, (5 thegh), 4- thew. [OE. *þeaw* = OS. *thau* usage, custom, habit, OHG. *thau* (dan) discipline. Not recorded outside WGer. langs. Ulterior etymology uncertain.]

† 1. A custom, usage, general practice (e. g. of a people, community, or class). *Obs.*

Beowulf 360 Cipe he dugeðe þeaw. c. 893 K. *Ælfred Oros.* I. x. 2 Sippan was hiera þeaw. c. 950 *Lincol. Gosp.* John xix. 40 Sūa þeaw ludeum [Rushw. þeow ludea, *Ag. Gosp.* ludea þeaw, *Hutton G.* ludea þeaw] is bybyge. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 Wich þeaw was on þe olde laze. *Ibid.*, Swich þeaw was bi þan dægen.

† 2. *pl.* Customs ordained; ordinances. *Obs.* 13 *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 544 In de-vo-ydunge þe vylanye þat venkyust his þeaw. *Ibid.* 755. 1624 *Quarles Job* vii. 7 Thy sacred Thews, and sweet Instructions, did Helpe thee were falling, rays'd up such as slid.

† 2. A custom or habit of an individual; manner of behaving or acting; hence, a personal quality (mental or moral); a characteristic, attribute, trait. Chiefly in *pl.* *Obs.*

c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth.* xxvii. § 2 Wisdom. elces godes þeawes he geþylf þone þe lme lufad. c. 893 - *Oros.* vi. xiv. § 1 He was swiþe yfel monn ealra þeawa. 971 *Bechl. Hom.* 277 Was he swiðe geþungen on his þeawum. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xxxi. 5 Ic xæso on cowers fader þeawum, þat he nys swa wel wile geþorht. c. 1200 *Ormin* 728, I dærne unciene þoht & þeaw. c. 1205 *Lav.* 676 Morpudus. Monne strengest Of maine and of þeawe. c. 1320 *Halt. Met.* 3 Each meiden þat hæueð meidene þeawes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1947 (Cott.) To doghty thews lok þou þe gif. 1382 *Wyclif* 1 Cor. xv. 33 Forsoth yuele specus corumpen (or distroyen) goode thews (or

vertues) 1422 *tr. Secreta Secret.*, *Priv. Priv.* 211 A man may not fynde in no beste, custume ne thegh, wyche is noght in a man. 1456 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 120 The vertues cardinals. reule of all vertues and gode thewis as kingis. 1508 DUNBAR *Tha Marit Wemen* 179 Full of eldynyng and anger, and all euil thewis. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, *De Clarence* xviii, In vertuous thewes. 1590 *Sprynge F. Q. n. x.* 59 Helena. in all godly thewes and goodly prayse Did far excell. 1805 *Southern Madoc* ii. xviii, In martial thewes and manly discipline, To train the sons of Owen.

† b. Without qualification: A good quality or habit, a virtue; courteous or gracious action. *Obs.* c. 1205 *Lav.* 300 Þis child leneð & wel iþel, & þewens [c. 1275 þewes] hit lunde. a. 1225 *Ankr R.* 278 Þes þeau [humility] is alre þeawene moder. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2757 Hu a junge mæn, at te welles [Dewe and wurspe hem dede. 13 *Cursor M.* 20966 (Cott.) A man o mekenes and o theu. 1357 *Lay Folks Litach.* 406 The third veitu or thew is charite. c. 1400 *Emare* 58 The thewath [= taw;] hyt curtesy and thewe, Golde and sylke for to sewe. 1575 *Gasconne Notes Insir* in *Steele G.* etc. (Arb.) 37 The poetical license turkeneth all things at pleasure, for example, *ydene* for *done* thewes for good pates or good qualities.

3. *pl.* Physical good qualities, features, or personal endowments. † a. generally (e. g. the fair features or lineaments of a woman). *Obs.*

1567 *Turkey Ovid's Epist.* xv. Niv b, Doost thou thinke that doltish silly man, The thewes of Helens passing forme, may iudge, or thourghly scan? *Ibid.* xviii. Q vj, I leaue her thewes vntoucht, Wherein she may compare With heavenly peeres, such feature fals On earthlie creatures rare.

b. The bodily powers or forces of a man (L. *uires*), might, strength, vigour; in Shaks., bodily proportions, lineaments, or parts, as indicating physical strength; in modern use after Scott, muscular development, associated with *sinews*, and hence materialized as if = muscles or tendons.

1566 *Nuce* in *Seneca's Octavia* i. iv. Buj b, Ere while thilke wretch recoyleth backe againe, And to my thews for ayde retires amaine. 1599 *Shaks. 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 11. 276 Caie I for the Limbes, the Thews, the statue, bulke, and bigge assemblance of a man? I gne mee the spitt. 1601 - *Jul. C.* i. 111. 81 Romans now Hauē Thewes, and Limbes, like to their Ancestors. 1602 - *Ham.* i. 11. 12 Nature cressant does not grow alect. In thewes and bulke. 1791 *Cowper Odes* xvii. 272 He should on bulkier thews Supported stand [cf. Pope *ibid.* 264 If any labour those big joints could learn]. 1818 *Scott Rob Roy* iii, My fellow-traveller, to judge by his thews and sinews, was a man who might have set danger at defiance. 1843 *Lytton Last Bar.* i. vi, A man who values his kind mainly by their thews and their sinews. 1850 *Levyson in Mem.* ciii. 31, I felt the thews of Anakim, The pulses of a Titan's heat. 1887 *Miss Braddon Like & Unlike* i, Nature has been kinder to you: brother in the matter of thew and sinew.

c. *fig.* Applied to cords or ropes.

1851 *Melville The Whale* xvi. i. 122 (*Descr. of a ship*), Bulwarks garnished with the long, sharp teeth of the sperm whale, to fasten her old hempen thews and tendons to. Those thews ran not through base blocks of land wood, but deftly travelled through sheaves of sea-ivory.

† **Thew** (pi), *sb.* 2. *Obs.* Also 3-4 theu, 3-6 thewe. [Known before 1250: etymology obscure; app. from THEW v., in sense 'chastise'; but OE *þywan*, *þeowan* 'to press, squeeze, compress' is also a possible source. The forms are identical with contemporary ones of THEW sb. 1.]

Name of an instrument or apparatus of punishment ordained, instead of the pillory, for women, often identified with the CUOKING-STOOL. Also in comb. *thewpenny* (cf. BURGLAR-PENNY).

The med. L. equivalent was *collistrigium*, i. e. an iron collar compressing and confining the neck.

1275 *Kot Hundred* (1818) II. 302a (Bessellaw, Notts) Tempore domini Walteri de Gray [a. 1256] levatum fuit le theu primo in villis ejusdem Archiepiscopi jam xxx annis elapsis. 1287 *Plac. de Quo Warranto* (1818) 11/1 1b1 habet tantummodo tumbellum et thewe. *Ibid.* 11/2 Cum soca et saka. boruhapeny et theupeny. 1290-1 *þpunch Domesday* lxxiv. in *Blk. Bk. Admr.* (Rolls) II. 164 Femmes qe sunt communis tenceresses seynt eles chaitiez par la juyse qe [est] apele le theu. 1304 *Leti-Bk. G. London* If 137 Consideratum fuit quod prefata Alicia subhiat iudicium collistr' pro mulieribus inde ordinat' vocata la Thewe [tr. Riley *Mein.* (1868) 379 That the said Alice should undergo the punishment of the pillory for women ordained, called thewe.]. 1391 *Ibid.* H. II. 258 b, Quod eadem Isabella ponatur super le Thewe pro mulieribus ordinat'. *Ibidem* moratura per unam horam diei [tr. *ibid.* 526, that she should be put upon the thewe, for women ordained, for one hour of the day]. c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 490/2 Thewe, or pylory, *collistrigium* c. 1450 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 60 *Yo* said Burgese schall. ordan a pelory and a thew, lawfull and strang. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 382/2 A Thewe, *tripoltrum* (A. *Collistrigium*, et cetera). 15 in *MS. Harl.* 2115 ff. 77 Punire per iudicium de Thewe, hoc est ponere eas super Scabellum vocatum Cokestolle. 1533 *Surtres Misc.* (1888) 34 She shalnot chydre ne fyte, oppen ridyng of the jebit, or thew, aboute the towne. 1577 *Harrison England* ii. xix (1877) 1 310 It is not lawfull for anie subject, to set vp furels, tumbrell, thew, or pillorie. 1606 *Phillips* (ed. 5), *Thew*, an old Word for a Cucking Stool.

† **Thew**, *sb.* 3 and v. 1 ME. form of THEOW sb. and v.

† **Thew**, v. 2. *Obs.* In early ME. *þeawen*, *pa. pple.* 1-*þeawed*, 1-*þeowed*. [app. f. OE. *þeaw*, *THEW* sb. 1.] *trans.* To instruct in morals or manners; to discipline, train, instruct, chastise.

(In quotes a. 1225 and c. 1236 it may possibly represent or be influenced by OE. *þywan*, *þywan*, *þeowan* to press, oppress, repress, threaten, rebuke, which otherwise does not appear to have come down into ME.)

c 1200 ORMIN 627, & þunne birrþ nimmenn mikell gom to þæwenn þunneke childre a 1225 Ancr R 268 (MS T.) Tu ne schuldest nout tuhten, ne chasten þi merden nor hire gultes, ne þæwe þine sei vanz. c 1305 *Philat* 57 in E. P. (1862) 112 þu þ'empour thurde þat he mihte þat liþere folc so þewe. He ne huld non so queynte man as he huld þe schrewe c 1422 Hoccleve *Leau to Die* 83 And thee the bettere for to thewe, I the mistere of my lore y shal the shewe 1625 Gill *Saci Philor* iv 53 Although some Fathers were no better Cosmographers then to think this; yet for the most part they were better thewed [instructed, or mannered]

Thewed (þwēd), *þpl* a. Also 2 þeaud, 3-4 þeu(e)d, 3 1-þæwed, 1-þeowed. [Orig. pa. pple. of THEW v, but app. often treated as f. THEW sb 1 + -ED²]

1. Trained, instructed in morals or manners; having qualities or manners (of a specified kind) Chiefly in compounds, as *ill-thewed*, *WELL-THEWED*, etc., -mannered, -conditioned, -natured.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 41 þe wise man and þat wel þeaud child habbeð boðe on laze c 1205 LAY 636 He was swiðe soðfest and swiðe wel thewed [c 1295 1 þeowed] c 1394 CHAUCER *Compl Mar* 180 My lady is so wel fortunad and thewed that thow the worlde her goodnesse is yshewed. c 1440 *Pallad on Husb* iv 856 [Folks] So thewed that from high quyetie & reste anon they may be stered forto prike. 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arns* (S.T.S.) 30 Men, full of vicis, riotous and evil thewed. 1590 SPENSER *F Q* ii vi 26 Yet would not seeme so rude, and thewed ill As to dispuse so courteous seeming part, 1596 *Hymne in Hon Beaulie* 138 A beauteous soule, with faire conditions thewed.

† b. *spec.* Having good qualities or manners. c 1300 *Cursor M* 8425 þe child es theud [v. r. theued, þeued] and mild o mode, Lok þat he haf maister god 13. *Ibid* 27632 (Fairf) If þou be þeued al-so curteis, Pen atte first I wille þe praise. 13. *E. E. Allit* p. B. 733 A a l blessed be þow, so boner & þeued [1260? MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* iii 16 Nay, god Thewte hart · good kind lacke, stay.]

2. Having thews or muscles (of a specified kind). 1864 WESTER S. v. A well-thewed limb 1865 SWINBURNE *Chastelard* i 34 Do you know that loud With sharp-set eyes? and him with huge thewed throat? *Ibid* iv 116 You have a heart thewed harder than my heart 1881 C. DE KAY *Vis Numrod* iv 71 A fearful beast · Amazing thewed, with fouldful plate like horns.

† **Thewedly**, *adv* Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. prec. + -LY².] In a well-mannered way; virtuously. 13. *Cursor M* 28663 (Cott) Charite biddes vs bath in gode and ill Theudli [v. r. trewly] choie v lauerdis wille

† **Thewful**, *a. obs* [f. THEW sb 1 + -FUL] Full of or characterized by good qualities; good, virtuous, moral.

c 1205 LAY 1797 Heo godd thonkeden mid þeu-fulle worden a 1225 Ancr R 422 Talkeð mid ouer meidenes and mid þæwfulen talen schurteð out to gederes. c 1230 *Halt Mæd* 45 Wiðute oðer god & þæwfulle mihtes. 13 *Cursor M* 2337 (Cott) For [Abram] was thewful [f. curtyas, G. Tr. meke] bath and hind. *Ibid* 2665 A thewful [G. Tr. holy] taknyng for to ken At tum yow wit far ower men

Thewless (þwēles), *a.* Now only Sc [f. THEW sb 1 + -LESS. Cf. THOWLESS]

1. Destitute of morals or virtue; vicious, immoral = THOWLESS *i obs*

a 1327 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 255 For lust hath leve, the lond is thewless. 1513 DOUGLAS *Eneis* iv Prol 163 Sic thewless lustis [sall returne] in buttir pane and wo.

2. Without energy, inert, spiritless = THOWLESS 2.

1805 CROCKETT *Men of Moss Hags* 1. He was a quiet, thewless, pleasantly conforming man. 1896 SNOWDEN *Web of Weaver* vi 72, I seemed to stand thewless. 1900 C. MURRAY *Hamewith* 85 Like some pur dwim'n thewless wicht Wi' death in view. 1904 *Dundee Advertiser* 13 June 8/1 That the 'thewless' and 'wastrel' class be relegated to labour colonies there to work out their own salvation.

Thewness, *rare* [f. THEW sb 1 + -NESS] 1. a. Virtue. Obs. b. Vigour, robustness.

c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 177 Wonderful is ure loued on þeunesse 1860 W. J. C. Muir *Pagan or Christian* 274 Real wealth lies in the sinewy force of moral thewness

Thewtill, *obs* variant of THWITTELE

Thewy (þwēi), *a. rare*. [f. THEW sb 1 + -y] Having well-developed thews; muscular, brawny.

1845 S. Judd *Margaret* i x. There were · broad, hard hands in kid gloves; thewy, red elbows. in lace ruffles.

They (ðei), *pers. pron.* Forms: see below [Early ME. þei in Ormin þejz]. a. ON *þei-r*, nom. pl. masc. of the simple demonstrative *sá, sú, þat* (= OE. *þá, ME. þā, þo*), which in ON. filled the place of the lost plural of the 3rd pers. pron.: cf. Norw., MSw., Sw., MDa., Da. *de*, 'they'. In OE. the 3rd pers. pron. had its own plural *hit, hie, hig, heo*, which continued in extreme southern dialect to about 1400, and in the oblique cases a century longer see *Hi²*, *HEM pron.*, *HER poss. pron.* But even in OE. the function of *hit* was largely shared by the pl. demonstrative *þa* 'those', ME. northern *þā*, midl. and south. *þo*: see *Tho dem. pron* 1 The Trin. Coll. Homilies, c 1200, have both *he* and *þei*, but only *hem*, *her(e)* for 'them, their'. Ormin, c 1200, has always *þejz* in the nom, but often *hemm* and *heore*, *here*, beside *þejzm* and *þejzre*. Between 1200 and 1500 the Norse forms gradually displaced the original pronominal: in Causton's earlier works we find *ther*, *hem*,

hir, and in the later *thei*, *theim*, *their*. See *He*, *Hi²*, *Tho dem. pron*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

3 (*Orm*) þejz; (te33), 3 ðei, 3-5 þei, þai (tai), þey, 4 (þi, þy), 4-6 thei, thai (unstressed þe, the), 4-7 (Sc.-g) thay, (5 þejz, day, 5-6 yei, 6-7 thee), 4- they.

c 1200 ORMIN 125-7, & swa þejz leddenn heore lif Till þatt te33 wærenn alde, þatt nafidenn þejz þu rh þejzre streon Ne sune child ne dohhitei. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 189 For þan þe þei nehgie wunien. c 1250 *Gen. & Ex* 573 Mete quorbi ðei mihten hien. c 1300 *Cursor M* 12044 (Edin) Ilkane als tai sa3 mistur haue. c 1300 *Havelok* 414 In þe castel þer þei sperd wore, þer he greden ofte sore. c 1300 *E. E. Psalter* xxi 5 Oure fadres in he hoped þai. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron Wace* (Rolls) 2745 Þey3ede spiande her & þer *Ibid* 2747 Pay wyste alle at ones c 1375 *Cursor M* 2243 (Fairf) Quen thay had fest þe gronde, þe werke thay raised 138a WYCLIF *Math.* vi 5 Thei han resseyued her meede c 1386 CHAUCER *Prol* 40 To telle yow al the condicion Of ech of hem whiche they were and of what degree. c 1400 *Rule St Bened* 10 Yeme þaim, þat tay fol3 þe wordis of god c 1400 *Britt* 83 Thei of Normandy, Gascoigne & Spaigne c 1400 *Desir Troy* 808 When the knewen all the cause, þo kynges bydene, All denyede it anon c 1425 *Cursor M* 5042 (Trin) Into egipte soone coom þey 14. in *Hist. Coll. Citizen London* (Camden) 213 To set the payys where the lyk3d. c 1440 *Generydes* 2633 So fought yst still c 1550 *Chert Mat* xxvi 15 Yei appointed him 30 silverlings. 1559 *Br. Sc. in Strype Ann Ref* (1709) 1 App. vii 12 Thei be joyned as in one c 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) ii. 101 Than to Dalkeith thai maid thame boun. c 1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 541 They get na credit quhair we come

B. Signification.

1. I. As pronom of the third person plural, nom case; the plural of *he, she, or it*. The persons or things in question, or last mentioned.

c 1200 [see A.], c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 39 Here orf þe þei leswedd on hane larspelle c 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1090 Þatty oþer wyþ hym þey went 13. *Cursor M* 800 (G) For scham þay stode bath and quakid c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* xii 301 Lete theym shyite hardely, they two togysder c 1550-1584 [see A.], 1707 E. WARD *Hud. Rediv* II. v 27 They're Rogues, as sure as Light's in Heaven. 1838 RUSKIN *Ess. Music & Paint* § 44 Wks. 1903 1. 285 If others do not follow their example, — the more fools they 1846 GORDON *Grace* i. xxi. 11. 175 They two were the framers of all Grecian theogony 1909 J. W. JENKINSON *Experi. Embryol.* 28 The plane in which they alie

b. Sometimes used where literary Eng. has the objective *THEM*. Now only *dial* or *ulterior*.

[c 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 391 No man lawfully may... minystrer him save þai. Cf. *Savc prep* 1 b] 1681 T. FLATMAN *Herachius Redits* No 37 (1713) I. 239 An Officer, who is sworn not to permit any Person to speak with them, or they with any Body. 1688 L. DELAMAR *Wks.* (1694) 27 That will only tend to render both you and they uneasie 1800 A. GISSING *Vill Hamptden* i. iv 102, I don't understand anything about they 1890 A. C. BICKLEY *Surrey Hills* I. 1. 12 It 'ud be a sight better if 'ee kept they to hissen

† c. *They are* (or *were*) was formerly used (instead of the earlier *it are*, *it were*, mod. *it is*, *it was* · see *It B.* 2) to introduce a plural sb. about which some statement is made by a relative clause following.

a 1716 South *Serm.* (1823) I 437 The scripture vouches Solomon for the wisest of men and they are his Proverbs that prove him so *Ibid* IV 420 They were the sins and apostasies of their souls, for the reformation of which he plagued them 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) IV 375 They are the abandoned people in the house who keep thee up to a resolution against her 1838 PUSCH *Paroch Sermon* (1883) III. 223 They are our own self-chosen employments, which hinder prayer.

2. Often used in reference to a singular noun made universal by *every, any, no, etc.*, or applicable to one of either sex (= 'he or she')

See Jespersen *Progress in Lang* § 24 1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W. 1531) 163 b. Yf... a psalme scape one persone, or a lesson, or else yf they omyt one verse or twayne 1535 FISHER *Ways þerf. Relig* ix Wks. (1876) 383 He neuer forsaketh any creature vnlesse they before haue forsaken them selues 1749 FIELDRING *Tom Jones* viii. xi, Every Body fell a laughing, as how could they help it 1759 CHESTERS *Lett* IV. ccclv. 170 If a person is born of a gloomy temper they cannot help it 1835 WHEWELL *in Life* (1881) 173 Nobody can deprive us of the Church, if they would 1858 BAGEHOT *Lit. Stud* (1879) II 206 Nobody fancies for a moment that they are reading about anything beyond the pale of ordinary propriety 1866 RUSKIN *Crown Wild Olives* § 38 (1873) 44 Now, nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing. 1874 [see THEMSELVES 5]

3. As indefinite pronoun · People in general; any persons, not including the speaker; people. (Cf. *ONE pron* 21, and OE. *man*, ME. *men*, *me*, G. *man*, F. *on*.) Often in phrase *they say* = people say, it is said.

Much used colloquially and dialectally instead of the passive voice

1415 Sir T. GREY in 43 *Dep. Rep's Rep.* 583 A man... yay calle Skranby toke me a lettre 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* s. v. *Bass*, Suche a foote as they set chafing dishes on 158a ALLEN *Martyrd Campion* (1908) 111 Sent to prison upon suspicion of Papistry, as they terme the Catholike faith. 1599 SHAKES. *Much Ado* iv. 1 254 To strange sores strangely they straine the cure. a 1637 B. JONSON *Good-wife's Ale* (Athenum) i Oct 1904, My pock hold Face, they say, appeared to some Just like a dry and burning honeycombe 1671 LADY MARY BERTIE in 12th *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm* App v. 23 They say the King hath put out a Procla-

mation to forbid maskerales 1756-7 tr *Keyser's Trav* (1760) II 64 They still shew here the three cells in which Cosmo. used frequently to retire 1884 *March Exam.* 17 May 5/1 In India and in Holland they 'cure' tobacco fairly well 1896 M. FIELD *Attila* i 49 He shall be scourged With the iron-knotted lash they use for slaves *Mod* They do the passage to America now in 5 days.

II. 4 As demonstrative pronoun, chiefly as antecedent. = THOSE I. 2, 4. Somewhat arch.

138a WYCLIF *Math.* v 10 Blessid be thei that suffren persecucion for mynnesse, for the kyngdam of heuene is herun c 1400 *Britt* ixcm 69 þai wyþin kepte þe toun 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* xvii. 1. 189 They within were putte to the werse 1539 BIRL. (Great) 2 *Kings* vi. 16 For they that be with vs, are moo then they that be with them 1630 R. JOHNSON's *Kingd & Commw* 130 The shops nothing so full of wares, nor so rich, as they of London 1691 tr *Emmanuel's Observ. Journ Naples* 200 They are they that have all the Nobility at command 1803 WORDSW. *Rob Roy's Grave* 39 The good old rule Sufficeth them, the simple plan, Thut they should take, who have the power, And they should keep who can. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* i. 143 And they that know such things. would call them masterpieces.

b. Also obj, instead of *them*. cf. 1 b. (Now *dial*)

c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* iii 90 Reynawde, made all they that were with hym to be hanged a 1553 UDALL *Royster D* iii v (Arb) 57 And as for all they that would do you wrong 1900 NORWAY *Parson Peter* iv. 108 The devil damm they that keeps me here.

5 As demonstrative adj. = THOSE II. 2, 4; but often in weaker sense, = *THE (pl.)*. Now *dial*. (In the Sc. quots. perh. meant for *þa, tha*, mod. Sc. *THAT*)

a. Qualifying a sb. in the nominative case.

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 2091 So þei [v. r. þeis] swe reboeours abbe nor wille. 13 *Cursor M* 1423 (Cott) Stil al stod þai [G. þa, T. þo] wandes there c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Samts* v. (Johannes) 180 þai men · þat sa set þar appetite In Riches. 1567 SATUR *Poems Reform* iv 76 How that thay bucheounes blew me in the an. 1877 L. J. JENNINGS *Field Paths* iii. 45 They rooks as you see on baizon's place

b. Qualifying a sb. in the objective case.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Samts* iv (Jacobus) 324 And folow þai bese [foxen], till þai blyne Of þar awen wil c 1400 *Desir Troy* 1024 Þen he laches his leue and þai lodes þonkli. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Priv Priv* 160 Foe thay tre causis, I leue of that matere 1456 Sir G. HAYE *Law Arns* (S. T. S.) 82 For the occasion of that weris c 1470 HENRY *Wallace* i 57 Thai landis thane he clame as heretage 1554 *Reg Privy Council Scot* I. 136 He suld be Commissar in they partis 1596 DALRYMPLE tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* (S. T. S.) I to The inhabitants of thay pautes 1885 G. M. FENN *Patience Wins* (1886) 130 A set o' fullish boys as plays they tricks. 1905 F. YOUNG *Sandis Pleas* i. iii. Some o' they Cockney labourers began grumbling

They, *obs. f. THIGH, THOUGH*. **Theyf**, *obs. f. THIEF*. **Theyfage**, error for *theyfish*, *THIEVISH*.

† **Theyght**, i. e. the eighth · see *Th*, *Th¹* 1.

1536 *Cal. Anc. Rec. Dublin* (1889) 400 Kyng Henri theyght

Theyn (e, theynne, *obs. ff. THANE, THEN*.

Theynt, *p.*, *obs.* 3rd pers sing of *THINK* v. 1

Theyrd, **Theyves**: see *THIRD, THEAVE*.

Thi, *pl.*, *obs* form of *THE, THEY, THIGH, THY*.

Thiacetate to **Thiamine**: see *THIO*.

|| **Thiasus, thiasos** (þai'asos, -ps) *Gr. Antig.*

[*L. thiasus*, a. *Gr. thiasos* the Bacchic dance.] A company assembled to celebrate the festival of one of the gods (esp. of Bacchus) with dancing and singing. So **Thiasarch** (þai'asark) [ad. *Gr. θιασάρχης*], the leader of the thiasus; **Thiasite** (-ait), **Thiasote** (-out) [ad. *Gr. θιασώτης, θιασώτης*], a member of the thiasus

1820 W. TOOKER tr. *Lucian* I 569 note, The president of it was styled a thiasarch 1850 LEITCH tr. C. O. Muller's *Anc Art* § 390 (ed. a) 507 Representations of Dionysus and his thiasotes were got up *Ibid* § 367. 460 Dionysus bunting back Hephestus in the thiasus (at which are also Marsyas and Comedica) 1873 *Contemp. Rev* XXI. 568 The 'erantists' are termed 'thiasotes' or 'thiasites'.

Thibet, Thibetan: see *TIBET*, etc.

Thible, *dial.* variant of *THIVEL*.

Thic, *obs* form of *THICK*; *dial.* var. of *THICK*.

Thich, Thicht, *Sc.* forms of *THIGH, THIGHT*.

Thick (þik), *a. (sb.)* Forms: 1 *thice*, (3 *þihk*), *thikke*, *þeek*, (9 *dial* *thoek*), 3-5 *þ*, *thikke*, 3-6 *p*, *thyoke*, 3-7 *p*, *thioke*, 4 *thio*, *thiko*, 4-5 *p*, *thye* (e, *thykke*, *þik*, 4-6 *thik*, *thikk*, 5 *thek*, *p*, *thike*, 5-6 *thoyke*, (7 *thigge*), 4- *thioke*. [OE. *þice* = OS. *thikke* (Du. *dik*), OHG. *dicchi* (G. *dick*), ON. *þykkr*, beside *þjokki* (Da. *tyk*, Sw. *tyok*, *tyock*), Goth. *þigus — O Teut. *þik(ē)w, fem *þik(ē)wif*; cf. Ir., Gael. *tiugh* (< *tigu-); ulterior etymology uncertain]

I. 1. Having relatively great extension between the opposite surfaces or sides, of comparatively large measurement through: as a thick wall, board, or plank, a thick stem, post, or stick, a thick stratum or seam of coal, a thick layer of fat or coating of paint, thick cloth, etc. Opposed to *thin*; distinct from *long* and *broad* cf. sense 2.

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxv. § 4 Hi woldon witan hu heah hit were to ðem heofone, & hu ðice se heofon were & hu fæst c 1000 *Sax Leechb* II 200 Lege on þone picestan clæð oððe onfel c 1020 *Rule St Bened* iv. (Logeman) 91 Culam [= cowl] on wintre picce on sumere pinne. a 1225 *Ancr R* 50 þe blake clæð · is picceure aȝein þe wind c 1375

Se Leg Sancti vii (Jacobus) 753 He saw a wal was few thyke. *c 1440 Pramp. Parv.* 490/2 Thykke clothe *1535 COVERDALE i Kings xii* 10 My lile fynger shall be thicker then my fathers loynes. *1552 HULLOR*, Thicke leafe, *car-nasum folium*. *1687 A. Lovell tr. Theopnot's Trav.* 1 6 The Grapes that grow there. have a thick skin *1776 WITHERING Brit Plants (1796)* III 260 Stems several, the central one thickest, leafy. *1809 Med Jnrl* XXI 335 The individuals belonging to the Austrian branch have thick lips. *1845 TALFOURD Pac Rambles* I 174 The dull gleam through the thick glass of my small round peep-hole *fig a 1571 JEWEL Sacram* in *Serm.* etc. (1583) Xvb, I neede not speke more hereof, the error is so grosse, so thicke, so sensible and palpable.

†b. Extending far down from the surface, deep. *c 893* [see sense 2]. *1676 W. Row Contn Blair's Autobiog.* ix (1848) 138 Riding the water of Belfast, it being thicker than he apprehended. *1693 DRYDEN De la Quint. Compt Gard* II 58 A thick Frost would kill the Roots, as well as the Head.

c. Of a person or animal. Thickset, stout, burly. *Obs. exc. dial.*

a 1250 Owl & Night 580 Ne þu nart þikke ne þu nart long. *1597 R. Glouc (Rolls)* 8570 Pickle mon he was ynou, round & not wyl long. *c 1385 CHAUCER L G IV* 1198 (*Dido*) Vp on a thikke palfrey. *Sit Dido* *1486 Bk St. Albans* a vj b, A longe hawke, a short thicke hawke. *1570 FOXE A & M.* (ed 2) 2250/5 She was of a very lile and short stature, somewhat thicke. *1643 BAKER Chron.* *Will II* 49 He was but meane of stature, thick and square bodied. *1819 W. TENNANT Papistry Storm'd* ii. (1827) 69 Thick Jamie Bud, lang Sandy Kay.

†d. *transf* Having substance all through; solid, not hollow. *Obs. rare*—1.

a 1400-50 Alexander 4073 Imagis .He made his pepill baim to perse, to proue þam with-in, Quethre þai ware hologiche or hale, & hale he þam fyndus, Saze þaim thicke þurpe out

2 Used (with words of measurement, or in the comparative or superlative) to express the third dimension of a solid, which has a direction at right angles at once to the length and the breadth: Having a (specified) thickness. (Sometimes equivalent to *deep*, but not now said of a body of water or other fluid.) Commonly following the words stating the measure, as *ten feet thick*, *paper 1/2 of a millimeter thick*

In this sense not opposed to *thin*; for the thinnest substance has some thickness, as the shortest line has some length, and the narrowest surface some breadth or width.

c 893 K. ELFRID Oras i iii § 1 Elce geara þæt land middeawerd oferflæw mid fotes þicce flode. *Ibid* iv. xiii. § 2 Se weall was xx fota ðice, & xi elna heah. *c 1384 CHAUCER F Fame* iii. 245 Men myght make of hem a bible xxii fote thykke. *1493 Litt Red Bk Bristol* (1900) II. 134 Whiche wale we fynde xxij yenchus thycke by the grownde. *1602 SHAKS Ham* v. 1 214 Let her paint an inch thicke, to this fauour she must come. *1682 WHILER Journ. Greece* i. 70 The Front is thick Fourteen foot. *1703 MOXON Mech. Exerc* c 88 One Inch thicke, and three Inches broad. *1812 New Bot Gard* i. 61 Some very rotten dung put in the bottom six inches thick. *1845 J. NICHOLSON Operat. Mechanic* 69 When a sheet of water is not a quarter of an inch thick before it meets the float [of a mill-wheel].

†b. Standing one behind the other; = *DEEP* a. 2 b. *Obs*

1604 E. GRIMSTONE Hist Siege Ostend 56 They discouered their Gabions nine thicke. *1605 B. JONSON Volpone* i. 1 ad fin. There is a guard of spies ten thick upon her. *1650 RUDD Geom. Questions* 130 The Pikes are invironed with shot four men thick, round about

3. *fig* Excessive in some disagreeable quality; too much to manage or to stand; *spec.* too gross, indecent, or indelicate. Often in phrase 'a bit thick'. Cf. 'to lay it on thick'. *slang*.

1884 Standard 6 June 6/3, I know it is thick in Brum, [Birmingham] for you, so that we must meet in London. *1902 Daily Chron* 9 Sept. 7/3 Guardsmen who have been drinking are a thick lot, and gentle methods will not always prevail with them. *1907 H. WALES The Yoke* xii. They hinted more than once that Christopher was 'a bit thick'. *1907 H. WINDHAM Flare of Footlights* x. 'By the way, what's the piece like?' 'A bit thick, my dear? I should just think it was!' It's an adaptation from the French, you know'. *Ibid* xxii. 'It's a bit thick', he said indignantly, 'when a man of my position is passed over for a beginner like young Merrick'

II. In general sense of *dense*.

4. Closely occupied, filled, or set with objects or individuals; composed of numerous individuals or parts densely arranged; dense, crowded. Of hair: Bushy, luxuriant

c 888 K. ELFRID Boeth. xxxv § 5 Ðu lædst me hudes & ðides on swa þicce wudu. *a 900 O E Martyrol* 148 Þa gewat he in þone þiccestan wudu. *c 1000 Sax Leechd* II 156 7if hæz to þicce sie, zenim [etc.] *c 1205 LAV 27525* Amidden þan þrunge þer heo þihkest wegges. *a 1350 Owl & Night* 17 In ore vaste þikke hegge. *13 K. Alis.* 4057 (Bodl. MS.) Of þe drawyng of bowges & stykkes, þe eyre bicom trouble & þicke. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron Wace* 13925 Mikel was þe pres, ful þykke þe pro. *c 1400 Desir. Troy* 12495 A thoner and a thicke rayne þrublet in the skewes. *c 1440 Pramp. Parv.* 490/2 Thykkes, as wodys, gresses, or corne, or other lyke, *densus* 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* xxxiii. 89 Thik was the clud of kays and crows 1612 *Proc. Virginia* 61 in *Capt. Smith's Wks.* (Ad) 494 He had a thicke blacke bush beard. *1620 T. GRANGER Div. Logike* 166 A thik multitude of people. *1658 DAYDEN Stanzas to O Cromwell* xiv. Thik was the galaxy with stars is gown. *1711 ADDISON Spect* No 56 P 2 A thik Forest made up of Bushes, Brambles, and pointed Thorns. *1855 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xii. III. 199 The women... were

seen amidst the thickest fire serving out water and ammunition to their husbands and brothers. *1872 TENNYSON Last Tourist* 213 Then fell thick rain. *1899 Vestm Gas* 24 Nov 8/2 After the high grass and thick country is entered.

fig *1387 Trevisa Higden (Rolls)* I. 355 Þey makeþ melody wip wel þicke tuues, verbeles, and nootes. *1655 FULLER Ch Hist* iii. iv § 24 His reign was not ouely long. but also thick with remarkable mutations happening therein

b. Const. *with*, †of

c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T 277 A wyndow thikke of many a barre Of Iren. *1535 COVERDALE Ps lxxv. [lxxv]* 13 The valleys stonde so thicke with corn y^t they laugh and syuge. *1558 PHAER Aeneid* vii. 511, This Laurel bushe full thicke of browse. *1660 F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav* 22 The Red Seas coast towards Aden is thick of good towns. *1700 DRYDEN Sigism. & Guiscardo* 102 A mount of tough ascent, and thick with wood. *1871 FREEMAN Norm Cong* IV. xviii. 154 The whole range of walls and towers was thick with defenders

5 Of the individual things collectively Existing or occurring in large numbers in a relatively small space, or at short intervals; densely arranged, crowded; hence, numerous, abundant, plentiful (Usually *predicative*, rarely *attrib*)

c 893 K. ELFRID Oras i § 9 Heo gedæð mid þam flode swiþe þicce eorþwæstmason. *Ægypta lande* *c 1386 CHAUCER Wife's T.* 12 Hooly freres. As thikke as motes in the sonne beem. *c 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb)* xxxiv. 152 Gudetounes er þare so thik þat [etc.] *c 1400 Desir. Troy* 6666 He segh þe troious so tore, & turnyt so þik, All pyght in a place on a playn field. *1560 DAUS tr. Sleidane's Comm* 136 Rotman. running amonys his enemies where they were thickest was slayne. *1667 MILTON P L.* 1 303 His Legions Thik as autumnal leaves that strow the brooks In Vallombrosa. *1726 LEONI tr Palladio's Archit* (1748) I 97 Thik columns. distant from each other at the most two diameters. *c 1813 Mrs SHERWOOD Stories Ch Catech* xxxvi. (1816) 367 We are pretty thick in this berth. *1836 BROWNING Para celus* v. 369 Lay me. within some narrow grave. But where such graves are thickest. *1849 MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. I 629 Among the thik graves of unquiet and aspiring statesmen, he more delicate sufferers

†b. Of actions. Occurring in quick succession; rapid, frequent. Also *transf.* of an agent *Obs*

c 1450 St Cuthbert (Surtees) 8319 Þe bischops prayers þik Made him to take þe bischopryþ. *1554 HULLOR*, Thykke speaker, *tolitologus* *Ibid*, Thykke speakyng, *tolitologuentia* *1573-80 BARET Adv.* T. 154 A thicke and feeble beating of the pulse. *1611 SHAKS Cymb* i. vi 67 He furnaces The thicke sighes from him. *a 1631 DONNE Lett* (1657) 149 If you make not so thik gongas as you used. *1665 DRYDEN Ind. Emperor* I. 11, Thik breath, quick Pulse and heaving of my Heart

6 Having great or considerable density, either from natural consistence or from containing much solid matter, dense, viscid, stiff. (Said of liquids, semi-liquids, and plastic or easily liquefiable solids, formerly sometimes of solids generally.)

c 888 K. ELFRID Boeth. xxxiii § 5 Sio eorþe þon is hefige & þicce þon oðra gesecefta. *c 897 — Gregory's Past* C xlv 329 Ðonne ðæt mon gadige ðæt ðice fenn on hene. *c 1000 Sax. Leechd* II. 74 Wæter swa þicce swa huniges tear. *Ibid* 314 Hrer on blede oþ þut sie þicce swa þynne brw. *1377 LANGEL P Pl* B xix. 398, Ican drawe at on hole þikke ale and þinneale. *1398 Trevisa Barth De P R.* xix. lxiii. [lxviii] (Bodl. MS.) þe more þik melis is þe more chese is þerin. *c 1440 Pramp. Parv* 490/2 Thykke, as lycure, *spissus* *1554 HULLOR*, Thicke as dregges, *turbidus* *1605 SHAKS, Macb* iv. 1 32 Make the Grewell thicke, and slab. *1674 N. FAIRFAX Bulw & Seio* 86 So as the surface might not be some arsom body, but all such thick or fast body. *1875 DARWIN Insectiv Pl.* v. 78 A mixture about as thick as cream. *1877 HUXLEY Physiogr.* x. 161 Not... a clear bright spring, but a thickstream laden with detritus. *1893 HODGES Elem. Photogr* (1907) 106 It should solidify into a thick jelly

fig *1566 SHAKS Tam. Shr.* v. 11. 143 A woman mou'd, is like a fontaine troubled, Muddie, ill seeming, thicke, bereft of beautie. *1602 — Ham* iv. v. 82 The people muddied, Thicke and vnwholsome in their thoughts.

b. Of air; Foul from admixture of fumes, vapours, etc., stuffy, close; also, dense, not rare or thin. *Now rare or Obs.* (Cf. 7.)

a 1225 Ancr R 104 Swot of swoth hateren, oðer of þicke eir in hire huse. *1546 BACON Sylva* § 143 When the air is more thick, as in the night, the sound spendeth and spreadeth abroad less. *1756-7 tr. Keyser's Trav* (1760) I 330 Thick fogs continually rising from the Po, and other waters, by which the air is rendered thick and moist, and consequently unhealthy. *1819 SHREVELEY Peter Bell the Thrd* iii. xxiii. They breathe an air Thick, infected, joy-dispelling.

7 Of mist, fog, smoke, etc.: Having the component particles densely aggregated, so as to intercept or hinder vision. Hence of the weather, etc.: Characterized by mist or haze; foggy, misty.

a 1000 Boeth Metir v. 6 Se þicce mist þynra weorðe. *Ibid*. xx. 264 Todrit þone þiccan [mist] *c 1000 ELFRIC Exod* xix. 16 Lizeta & þunor & þicce genip [unbes densissimus] oferweh þone munt. *c 1290 St Michael* 621 in *S. Eng. Leg* 317 Þanne freost þe þicke Mýst, and cleoue an heis on þetro. *c 1384 CHAUCER H. Fame* ii. 400 Or ellis was the are so thikke That y ne myght not discernen. *c 1400 Song Roland* 848 Thik, and cloudy, and eyvill wedur thene. *1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr Acad* ii. 211 Lake to a thik smoke ascending out of a great fire which would dim the eies. *1654 WHITELOCKE Jnrl. Sweed. Emb* (1772) II. 328 The fogge was so thicke, that we could not see two ships length before us. *1745 P. THOMAS Voy. S Seas* 18 The Weather proving thick and hazy. *1836 MARRIAT Midsh Easy* xxvi. The horizon was so thick that the vessels ahead were no longer to be seen. *1884 Q. VICTORIA More Leaves* 128 A very dull, dark thick morning. Still, no rain

b. *transf.*, esp of darkness. Difficult to penetrate; dense, deep, profound.

a 900 tr Bada's Hist v. xiii [xii] (1890) 426 Ða þeostro swa micel & swa þicco weoron, þæt ic ðoht geseon meahthe. *c 1000 ELFRIC Hom* II. 194 Ðicce ðeostru and egellice. *c 1250 Gen. & Ex* 3102 Ðhikke ðherknesse cam on ðæt lond. *1340 HAMPOLE Pr Consc* 6566 Swa mykel myrknes, þæt it may be giaped, swa thik it es. *1505 SHAKS Macb* i. 1 51 Come thick Night, And pall thee in the dunnest smooke of Hell. *1611 BIBLE Exod* xx. 21 Moses drew neere unto the thicke darkenes, where God was. *1781 St Paulin uses* i. 1, Thik darkness brooded o'er the deep

III. In transferred senses.

8. Of the voice, etc.: Not clear; hoarse; having a confused or husky sound; indistinct, inarticulate, also, of low pitch, deep; guttural, throaty

1398 Trevisa Barth De P R xix cxxxii (1495) 942 The voyces ben fatte and thycke whanne moche spyryte comyth out as the voyes of a man. *1556*, etc. [implied in THICK *adv* 4]. *1748 J. MASON Elucit* 17 To cure a thick confused clattering Voice. *1844 Mrs CARLYLE Lett* (1883) I. 283 His speech is so thik that I have great difficulty in catching what he says. *1881 Rossetti Ballads & Son* (1882) 325 The young rooks cheep 'mid the thik caw o' the old. *1887 HALL CAINE Deemster* xxiii, The thik boom of the sea that came up from the rocks. *1889 MORFILL Gram Russian Lang* 4 The sound of the vowel *ix* is a thick guttural

9. a. Of or in reference to hearing: Dull of perception, not quick or acute. Also of sight. (See also *thick-eyed* in 12 b, THICK-SIGHTED.) *Now dial.* *1546 TINDALE Acts* xxviii. 27 The herf of this people is weexed grosse and their eares were thycke of hearing. *1594 T. B. La Primaud. Fr Acad* ii. 81 Many become deaf by hearing ouergest foundes, wher eor we have experience in Smithes, amongst whom many are thicke of hearing. *1597 SHAKS, 2 Hen. IV.* iii. 1 336 His Dimensions (to any thicke sight) were unincubable. *1604 — Jul C* v. iii. 21 My sight was euer thicke. *1700 Col Rac Pennsylv.* III. 97 But we find their Ears are thik. *1888 ELWORTHY W. Somerset Gloss* s. v. 'Thick o' yearn' (hearing)

b. Of mental faculties or actions, or of persons Slow (or characterized by slowness) of apprehension; dense, crass, thick-headed; stupid, obtuse. *Now dial.*

(In quot 1597 with play on sense 6)

1597 SHAKS 2 Hen. IV. ii. iv 262 Hang him Baboone, his Wit is as thicke as Tewkesburie Mustard. *1603 HAYWARD Answ to Doleman* iv. Mj, I omit your thicke error in putting no difference between a magistrate and a king. *1670 PRYN Liberty of Consc* v. 32 What if you think ou Reasons thik, and our ground of Separation mistaken? *a 1800 PEGGE Suppl Goss.* Thik Also stupid North. *1824 Byron Juan* xvi. lxxxiii. To hammer a horse laugh from the thik thiong

IV. (*fig* from 5.) Close in confidence and association, intimate, familiar, often in similes (with allusion to other senses), e.g. as *thick as glue*, as *inkle-weavers*, as *peas in a shell*, as *(two) thieves*, as *three in a bed*, etc. *collog.*

c 1756 Br LAW in J. Nichols *Lit. Anecd* 18th C (1812) II 70 'Yes', said he, 'I begu now, though contrary to my expectation, and without my seeking, to be pretty thick, and I thank God who reconciles me to my adversaries'. *1781 TWINING in Select Papers T Family* (1887) 100 He and I were quite 'thick'. We rode together frequently. *1803 LAMB Lett to Manning* Feb., Are you and the first consul thick? *1820 Scott Monast* Introduct. Ep, That's right, Captain, you two will be as thick as three in a bed an once ye forgothar. *1833 T. Hook Parnell's Dan*, ii. 1, She and my wife are as thick as thieves, as the proverb goes. *1836 LADY GRANVILLE Lett* (1894) II 199 He is thick with all the new Ministers. *1869 Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* 593 We soon grew as thick as inkle-weavers

V. II. Phrases. *Thick and threefold*: see THICK *adv.* 6; THICK and THIN, q. v.

12. Combinations Chiefly parasynthetic adjectives; these can be formed at pleasure; the following are specimens: *thick-ankled* (having thick ankles), *-barred* (having thick bars), *thick-billed*, *-blooded*, *-bodied*, *-bottomed*, *-brained* (in sense 9 b), *-coated*, *-fleece*, *-flogged*, *-haired*, *-hided* (hence *-hidedness*), *-knobbed*, *-legged*, *-necked*, *-ribbed*, *-rinded*, *-shelled*, *-soled*, *-stemmed*, *-topped*, *-voiced*, *-walled*. Also *thick-looking* (looking or seeming thick). See also THICK-HEADED, *-SKINNED*, *-SKULLED*, etc.

1853 TENNYSON in *Ld Tennyson Mem.* (1897) II. 505 [In these, he would say] 'Wordsworth seemed to him "thick-ankled"'. *1753 YOUNG Brothers* v. 1, Ye "thick-bar'd" sunless passages for air. *1855 J. R. LEITCHARD Cornwall Mines* 96 Slate abounding in tin is uniformly of a "thick-bedded, deep-blue colour. *1783 LATHAM Gen Syn* III. 148 *Thick-billed G[ro]sebeak. Size of a Bulfinch. Length five inches three quarters. *1807 W. R. OGILVIE-GRANT Gann-Birds* II. 151 The Thick-billed Partridges. Genus Odontophorus. *1888 DOUGHTY Arabia Deserta* I. 471 A genus of that "thick-blooded unforbearing, which was in her family, with her own elder son. *1754 J. HILL Hist Ann* xio The long-legged and "thick-bodied, small, green Lacerta. *1868 Rep U S Commisn Agr.* (1869) 314 Small, thick-bodied butterflies. *1844 Mrs BROWNING Duchess May* Concl v. Though in passion ye would dash Up against the "thick-bossed shield of God's judgment in the field. *1619 DRAYTON Sacr Apollo* vii. The "thick-brained audience lively to awake. *1620 VENNER Via Recta* vi. 106 It. is for them that be short and "thicke breasted, the . greatest remedy. *1626 BACON Sylva* § 328 A Pomegranate or some such "thick-coated fruit. *1848 P. CUNNINGHAM N. S. Wales* (ed. 3) II. 170 Clumps of "thick-foliaged trees. *c 1386 CHAUCER Knt's T.* 7. 1660 Somme hiden with hym with the blake berd, Somme with the balled, somme with the "thikke hered. *c 1611 CHAPMAN Iliad* ii. 40 The thick-hair'd Greeks. *1861 KINGSLEY in Lett.*, etc. (1877) II. 132 But the

mass will not have —'s courage or *thick-headedness 1689 *Lond Gaz* No 2415/4 A young Slender Horse 5 years old, *thick Jawed 1861 *DICKENS* *Gr Expect.* xxvii. Their keeper carried a thick-knobbed bludgeon. 1849 *Sf Nat Hist.* *Mammalia* III 197 Forster's Sea-Lion everywhere equally 'thick-looking, as Buffon describes it, like a great cylinder 1591 *PERCIVAL Sp. Dict.* *Cervigudo*, 'thick-necked. 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes v* (1872) 176 There is the same burly thick-necked strength of body as of soul. 1609 *SHAKS* *Meas for M.* III 1 123 To recide in thrilling Region of 'thick ribbed Ice 1590 *GREENE Ori. Fur.* Wks (Ridd.) 95/2 And 'thickest-shadow'd groves. 1849 *G DANIEL Primarch.* The Author 8 To stoop at the 'thick-Shell'd Dorrs of Objection. 1804 *Bewick Brit Birds* (1847) II. 272 The female lays six or seven thick-shelled white eggs 1815 *Scott Guy R.* I, His rough coat and 'thick solid boots. 1851 *MANTELL Petrif.* I § 3. 70 *Thick-toed tridactylous birds 1558 *HULOET*, *Thycke tothed, or stronge tothed, *dentatus*. 1859 *CORNWALLIS New World* I 63 A very stout, thick-set, 'thick-voiced Yorkshireman 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs Bot* 484 The very 'thick-walled mother-cells do not become isolated

b. Special combinations and collocations. thick-back, a species of sole, *Solea variegata* (Cent. Dict. 1891); thick-bill, a local name of the bullfinch, thick coal see quot.; hence thick-coalman; thick end, the greater part of anything (*deal*); thick-eyed a., having obscure vision, dim-sighted; thick intestine, *Enton.*, in some insects, a dilatation of the posterior end of the ileum, forming a large blind sac turned back towards the ventricles; thick-leaf, a name of plants of the genus *Crassula*; thick letter *Typogr.*, type cast too thick see quot.; †thick listed a. [LIST sb.], hard of hearing, thick register, the lowest register of the voice; thick seam, a seam of 'thick coal'; also *attrib.*; thick-stamen (see quot.), a small genus of prostrate euphorbiaceous plants, the Alleghany Mountain Spurge, thick-stuff. see quot c 1850, thick tea, high tea (*local*), thick-tongued a., speaking thickly; thick wind, in *Farrery*, laborious breathing, usually due to previous inflammation; hence *thick-winded* adj Also THICK-HEAD, THICK-KNEE, etc.

1847-78 *HALLIWELL*, *Thick-bill, the bullfinch *Lanc.* 1883 *GRESLEY Coal Mining Gloss.* *Thick Coals or Thick Seams, coal seams of greater thickness than (say) 8 or 10 feet The *Thick coal* of South Staffordshire is about 28 or 30 feet thick 1894 *Daily News* 7 May 8/4 The new scale will give 1d per ton rise in 'thick-coalmen's wages for every 13d advance in the price of thick coal 1847-78 *HALLIWELL* s.v. 'The 'thick-end of a mile' *Linc* 1865 *W WHITE E. Eng* II 66 When he spoke of the *thick end of a mile*, it reminded me of the 'thick league of a certain rustic whom I once accosted on the sandy wastes of Friesland 1877 *N W Lincs Gloss.* s.v. I've gotten th' thick end o' th' job finished w' 1596 *SHAKS* s *Hen IV* II. iii 49 *Thicke-ey'd musing, and curst melancholly 1684 *Lond Gaz.* No 1976/4 A gray Horse, Milk white about the Mouth and Tail, all his Paces, thickcyed 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.* *Thick-leaf, the genus *Crassula* 1683 *Moxon Mech Exerc.* *Printing* 392 A Fount of Letter that Rubs not high enough into the Neck is called *Thick Letter, and consequently will Drive out Matter [c 1600 *Vrk. Coll Hom* 129 Deue we ben, offer *picke liste, banne we heren speke godes word and nimeþ þe to litel geme] 1579 *TYWNE Pyschick agst Fort* II. xcvi 289 They that are thicke listed, seeme in a maner to be out of their wittes 1905 *J. Heywood Music in Churches* 17 Average choir boys cannot recite on a low note without being liable to use the thick register or chest voice instead of the medium register, and the use of their lower mechanism is usually accompanied with coarseness of tone. 1883 *Thick seam (see *thick coal*) 1894 *Daily News* 25 Jan 2/6 The leading thick-seam pits are sending a large tonnage to Hull and Grimsby 1878 *T MEEHAN Native Fl & Ferns U S I.* 30 The stamens have remarkably thick filaments, and this suggested its botanical name *Pachysandra*, which is the Greek for 'thick-stamen'. 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, American Thick-stamen, *Pachysandra procumbens* 1769 *FALCONER Dict Marine* (1789) H.111. The *thick stuff, or strong planks of the bottom withinboard c 1850 *Rudim Namg* (Weale) 155 *Thickstuff*, a name for sided timber exceeding 4 inches, but not being more than 12 inches, in thickness 1893 *Daily News* 1 June 5/2 Perhaps something might have been said for the compromise of a *thick tea 1896 *Ibid.* 18 Dec 3/6 The 'thick teas' of Lancashire have long been celebrated for their eccentricity 1887 *Poor Nellie* (1888) 370 Though 'thick-tongued still, she spoke more clearly. 1831 [YOUTAT] *Horse* s 193 *Thick-wind consists in short, frequent, and laborious breathing, especially when the animal is in exercise a 1694 *Life M Robinson* (1856) 35 He was 'thickwinded and ungovernable 1704 *Lond Gaz* No. 3981/4 A Mare, thick Winded 1831 [YOUTAT] *Horse* s 193 Heavy draught-horses are thick-winded.

B. *absolute* use of *adj.*, passing into *sb.*: That which (rarely, one who) is thick, in any sense.

I. Only in *sing.* 1. The most densely occupied or crowded part (of a wood, an assemblage, etc.). a 1250 *Owl & Night* 1266 Me may vype smale sticke Me sette a wude ine þe pikke. c 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xii 226 31 of one of hem had ben hid in the thikke of the wodes a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Edw. IV* 221 Some fiedde for succor in the thicke of the parke. a 1610 *KNOLES* (J.), In the thick of the dust and smoke presently entered his men 1637 *RUTHERFORD Lett.* (1671) 28 If I could yoke in amongst the thick of Angels, and Seraphims. 1714 *Spect.* No. 625 p 22 In the Anti-chamber, where I thrust my Head into the thick of the Press 1857 *LADY CANNING* in *Hare Two Noble Lives* (1893) II 328 The Residency buildings and its gardens are in the thick of the town. 1890 *C. MARTIN W. Phillips* 192 Mr Phillips was constantly out in the thick and throng of the world

b. *fig* The position, time, stage, or state in which activity is most intense; the midst, the height (of an action). Always in the thick of

1681 *FLAVEL Meth. Grace* x 212 Something they enjoy in the very thick of troubles 1821 *BYRON Sardan* III 1 111 Where a soldier should be in the thick of the fight 1849 *C BONTRE Shirley* I, They are in the thick of a revival 1870 *BURTON Hist Scot* (1873) V 105 The bishop was in the thick of these splendid projects. 1885 *DUNCKLEY in Manch. Exam* 15 June 6/2 We are now in the thick of a Cabinet crisis

2. The more turbid or viscid part of a liquid, which usually subsides to the bottom. *rare.*

c 1400 *LYDG Assop's Fab.* II 39 He was wont my water here to trouble, To mene þe thyk, þat lay low doune. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I 78 This he dissolved in Water, and poured off the thick into another Bason, till all was gone but the Sand

3. The thick part of a limb or of the body.

c 1400 *Deatr. Troy* 602 He braud out a big sword, & dent hym full euyl Throgh the thicke of the thegh 1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* VII xxii 248 He smote hym with a foyne thoru the thycke of the thyg. 1880 *TENNYSOON Northern Cobbler* xv, An 'blacksmith's strips me the thick ov 'is arm, an 'e shaws it to me.

4. So thickest (the superl adj used *absol.* as *sb.*) the thickest part (in any of prec senses)

c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* II. 56 Throgh out the thickest of the pres þe seid. 1548 *UDALL Erasim Par Luke* III 37 Putting hymself in compaignie among the thickest of the people 1617 *MORVSON Itin* II. 24 Valiantly fighting among the thickest of the Rebels 1868 *FREEMAN Norm Cong* II viii 259 Henry was soon again in the thickest of the fight.

II. *sb.* with *pl* 5. (from 1) = THICKET Now *rare.*

c 825 *Vesp. Psalter* xxviii (xxix) 9 Stefn dryhtnes gear-wenden heoretas & bywrah ða ðiccan [Pulg. reuelant condensal] c 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Manhood* II cvxxxii (1869) 126 He may not sette the wachmen in the thikke ther the ben. a 1547 *SURREY Bneid* IV 708 Among the bushy thickes of bryar 1612 *DRAYTON Poly-ob* II 118 Where mistis and iotten fogs Hang in the gloomie thickes, and make vistedfast bogs 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 200 A fox made good his retreat to Sir Thos. Beauchamp's thickes. 1836 *L. HUNT in New Monthly Mag.* XLVII. 20 The lusty bee dances in the bloomy thickes with darksome antheing.

6. *School slang* A thick-headed or stupid person.

1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* I. vii. What a thick I was to come! *Ibid* II. viii. I'm such a thick, I never should have had time for both. 1891 *WRENCH Winchester World* s.v. He is not a thick, but he won't mug.

THICK (þik), *adv* Forms see the *adj.* [OE. *þice* = OS *thikko*, OHG. *diccho*. see THICK a.]

In a thick manner, thickly. (After many verbs as *come, fall, lie, stand, sow*, etc., when *thick* expresses the accompanying or resulting condition, it is often rather an *adj.* than an *adv.*; cf. *L. pinus prona cadit; supinus cadere*.)

1. So as to be thick; to a great depth.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Voc* in *Wr-Wulker* 151/22 *Paulusius*, ðicce gewefen bræwel. a 1300 *Cursor M* 3377 (Cott.) Suik er in his luf full thikke, Forþetes þe deid for þe quick. 1670 *H. STUBBS Plus Ultra* 136 We found the passage crusted very thick. 1713 *ADISON Cato* I. II, Cato has piecing eyes, and will discern Our frauds, unless they're covered thick with art 1860 *LYNDAL Glac* I x 67 The snow lay thick upon the glacier.

†b. *fig.* Deeply, severely. *Obs rare.*

13 *E. E. Allit. P.* C 6 Quo for þro may nost þole, þe þikker he suffers.

c. To lay it on thick, (*fig*) to do something with vehemence or excess. Cf. *LAY* v 1 55 f.

1806-7 *J. BENEFORD Miserie Hum Life* (1826) I. Intro., Lay it on thick, I beg, while your hand is in 1828 *SCOTT Br Lamm* II, Lay it on thick, and never mind expenses 1888 *Mrs H. WARD R. Elsmere* xviii, Henslowe lays it on thick — pants with a will

†d. After a sum of money: To the extent of (so much), 'deep'. *Obs.*

1570 *FOXE A & M* (ed 2) 212/2 Which then cost the Universite an hundred pound thicke. 1592 *GREENE Blacke Bk Messenger* Wks (Grosart) XI 31 My covetous maister is cheated fortie or fiftie pound thick at one clap. 1592 — *Repentance* *ibid* XII 177.

2. In a thick, dense, or crowded state; closely, densely, compactly; in crowds or throngs, numerously, abundantly. (See also *thick* and *threefold* in 6.)

971 *Buckl. Hom* 203 Ða þugon þa legetu swylce fyrene strelas toðæm þicce þæt [etc.] c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* III. 234 Eall swa þicce is þeo heolm mid steorrum afylled on ðæg swa on niht. a 1175 *Cott Hom* 237 Of þe folce we siggeþ þæt hit ealre ðeigie þicce þingede c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 20/72 þat folc a-boute heom cam ase þicce ase huy misten go c 1305 *Sf Lucy* 12 in *E P* (1862) 101 þat folc wende þider þicce c 1400 *Brut* lxxvii 79 þat ðeide wonder þik wiþm the citee for hunger c 1500 *Melusine* 289 Quarrelles & arowes, that flew so thyk 1523 *FITZGERBERT Husb* § 12 The beste propertie is, to sove all maner of come thycke ynough a 1587 *PETTY Pol. Arith.* (1690) 73 When England shall be thicker peopled. 1772-84 *Cook's Voy* (1790) V 163 The woods in many places, so thick interseeded with boughs and matted with leaves. 1855 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* xiv. III. 454 Doubts came thick upon him

3. In close or rapid succession; frequently; quickly; fast. Often *thick* and *fast*. (See also *thick* and *threefold* in 6.)

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen* 684 (Gr) Hio spræc him þicce to. c 1385 *CHAUCER L. G. W.* 655 (*Cleopatras*) Rfor strokys whiche that wente as thikke as hayl c 1450 in *Augier Syn* (1840) 255 She schal nothing say butte 'Mea culpa, I wylle amende; wliche sche schal reherse thykke and many tymes.

1540 *Act 32 Hen VIII.* c 43 The sayd apparance & attendaunce cometh so often and thicke together 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 165 Cock croweth at midnight, times few above six, At three a clock thicker 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof* St III. xxi 210 Great talkers discharge too thick to take always true aim 1706 *E WARD Wooden World Diss* (1708) 98 He and his Brother-Jacks toss jests and Oaths about as thick and fast as Boys do Squibs 1729 *LAW Serious C.* xx. (1732) 378 It will perhaps be thought, that these hours of prayer come too thick 1869 *FUELMAN Norm. Cong* III. xi. 66 Thick and fast indeed came the events.

4. With confused and indistinct articulation, also, with a husky or hoarse voice.

1556 *W. TOWNSON* in *Hakluyt Voy* (1589) 102 These wordes they speake very thicke. 1597 *SHAKS* 2 *Hen IV*, II. ii 24 Speaking thicke (which Nature made his blemish) Became the Accents of the Valiant. 1886 *Lond Gaz* No 2143/4 He speaks so thick that he is scarce to be understood. a 1791 *Tom Lane* xii in *Child Ballads* (1884) II 343/2 Out then sprk her father dear, He spak bath thick and milde.

5. With density or thick consistence; densely.

a 1711, 1746 [implied in *thick-clouded*, *streaming* in *Jl Mod colloq*] The syrup runs thick The porridge stirs thick

6. Phrases To lay it on thick see 1 c. *Thick* and *fast*. see 3. *Thick* and *threefold*, *advb.* (*sb.*, *adj.*) *phr.* a. In large numbers; in quick succession, with rapid iteration *arch.* and *dral*

a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen VIII* 186 When mo newe Testaments were Imprinted thei came thicke and threefold into Englande 1560 *DAVIS ti Steadfast's Comm* 134 There dwell deuylls thycke and thiefoide. a 1592 *GARNET Alphonsus* I. Wks (Ridd.) 225/2 How that such clients cluster'd to thy court, By thick and threefold 1653 *Jay Dyal* ix (1614) 218 Our Antipodes of Rome that so much boast of the Fathers, and how they are theirs, thicke and threefold 1710 *ti Werenfels's Disc. Logom* 3 Scoffs and Reproaches come thick and threefold 1878 *Dr MORGAN Budget of Padoas* 163 A writer who threw aspersions on his opponens thick and threefold.

†b. With vehemence, fervently, adently, impetuously. *Obs. rare*—1.

1627 *W. SCOTTER Exp* 2 *Thess* (1629) 295 So thicke and threefold he falls vpon his deuotion

†c. as *adj.* Abundant and frequent. *Obs.*

1614 *DAY Festivals* xi (1615) 302 The Commendations given Anna here are thicke and threefold 1809 *MALIN Gil Blas* v 1 7 4 This thick and threefold companionship with [the] birch was not the only rub

7. In combination with participles (with hyphen, or assingle words), forming *adjs.*, usually of obvious meaning, unlimited in number, as a. in sense 1, as *thick-blown*, *-plied*, *-spread*, *-woven*, *-wrought*; b. in senses 2 and 3, as *thick-beating*, *-coming*, *-drawn*, *-flaming*, *-growing*, *-jewelled*, *-laid*, *-packed*, *-rustling*, *-spreading*, *-starred*, etc.; c. in sense 4, as *thick-speaking*, d. in sense 5, as *thick-clouded*, *-streaming*

1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast* IV. i. The trampling of *thick-beating feet 1725 *RAMSAY Gentle Sheph.* I. ii. The *thick-blown wreaths of smow a 1711 *Ken Edmund Poet Wks* 1721 II. 335 Your now *thick clouded Mind 1605 *SHAKS, Alack* v. iii 38 Troubled with *thicke coming Fancies, 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliaid* III. 6 With piercing frosts, or *thick-descending rain 1777 *J. MOUNTAIN Poet Reueries* (ed. 2) 6 His children watch his *thick-drawn breath. 1757 *DRYDEN Pleece* IV. Poems (1761) 284 While flames, *thick-flashing in the gloom 1805 *TROLLOPE Belton Est.* xxii. 1 Wide fields and *thick-growing woods. 1593 *SHAKS* 3 *Hen VI*, III. i 1 Under this *thicke growne brake. 1833 *TENNYSOON Lady of Shalott* III. iii. All in the blue unclouded weather 'Thick-jewell'd shone the saddle-leather 1698 *NORRIS Pract. Disc* (1707) IV 191 So *thick-laid are the Temptations of the World. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* I. II. 10 Walking in a *thick-pleached alley 1840 *CARLYLE Heroes* vi. (1872) 204 The *thick-plied perversions which distort our image of Cromwell 1861 *W. F. COLLIER Hist Eng Lett* II 114 The *thick-speaking, shambling, pedant 1740 *SOMERVILLE Hobbinol* I 9 On the large Bough Of a *thick-spreading Elm. 1676 *DRYDEN Aurengzebe* I. 4. Of *thick sprung Lances in a waving Field c 1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* II § 23 In some wynters nyht, when the firmament is clere & *thicke-sterred 1860 *EMERSON Cond. Life, Washb* Wks. (Bohn) II. 408 Thick started Orion was my only companion 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor. Sat.* I. viii 47 They. fill'd a magic Trench profound With a black Lamb's *thick streaming Gore 1738 *WESLEY Psalms* cxviii. iv. Hosts of Enemies Vexatious as *thick-swarming Bees 1595 *Loerne* II. v. 39 Amongst the dangers of the *thick thronged pikes. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) II. When he heed is of gret beemes and is wele afeeted and *thike tynded. 1671 *MILTON P. R.* iv. 246 Where the Attic Bird Trills her *thick-warbl'd notes. 1865 *Q. Rev.* Apr 329 The *thick-wove paper, and the brilliant type 1667 *MILTON P. R.* L. ix 437 Now hid, now seen Among *thick-wov'n Arborets and Flours 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor. Odes* I. vii 28 Whether Tibur holds thee in its *thick-wrought Shade.

THICK (þik), *v* Now *rare* or *Obs.* (In the current senses THICKEN is the usual verb) [OE. *þuccan*, f *þice*, THICK a. (cf. OHG. *dicchen*, MHG. *dicken*)]

1. *trans.* To make dense in consistence *arch.*

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gram.* xxxvii. (L.) 220 *Densio* and *densio* . i c 1010 *ic diccige*. 1398 *TRAVISA Barth De P. R.* IV. iv. (Tollem MS), It [melancholy] pikkeþ be blood, þat it fleteþ nougt from digestion by clernesse and þinnesse. c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 430 Let hit boyle and thyek hit with floure of ryse 1526 *Grete Herball* cxlii (1529) I yb, A floure that by the heet of the sonne is thycked, and turned to a gummy substance 1612 *SHAKS. Wind. T.* I. i 171 Thoughts, that would thicke my blood. 1624 *H. MORE Song Soul* I. xxvii. You thicke that veil, and so your selves array With visibilty. 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc Mar.*

111 vi, The Night-Mare Life in Death was she, Who thickens man's blood with cold

†2 To make (cloth, etc.) close in texture by fulling; = THICKEN 5. *Obs.*

1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 223/2 Made, wrought, fulled and thicked, by the myghte and strength of men. 1512-22 *Act 3 Hen VIII*, c 6 § 1 The Walker and Fuller shall truly walke fulle thikke and werke every webbe of wollen yerne 1566 *Act 8 Eliz.* c 11 § 2 That no person... shall thicke or full in any Myl any Cappe vntyll suche tyme as the same Cappe be first half thicked... in the Footstocke. 1719 *D'Urfey Pills* VI, 92 The Water over-thicks my Cloth.

3. *intr.* To become thick, in various senses; = THICKEN *intr.* Now *dial.* or *arch.*

a 1000 *Gloss* in *Wt. Wulcker* 219/7 *Densescit, spissat*, *inccap* c 1290 *St. Michael* 714 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 330 Hit picket to Nye dawes. *pauine* it tomez forrest to flesch 13... *K. Alis* 3841 (Bodl MS) *Pe erpe quaked of her rjdng* *Pe weder picket of her crieing* c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 91 *Lete hit not boyle til hit thikke* 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Mar 115 *But see the Welkin thicks apace* 1876 *Mid-Yorks Gloss* s v, 'Today's thickening (getting cloudy)' 1879 *J. D. Long* *Amend* 11 374 The sounds grow clear, The noise of battle thickens.

†b. ? To become frequent or prevalent *Obs.* 13. *Cursor M.* 17476 (Cott) *Ful wa pam was pam wreches wick, Queen þis upand bigan to thik.*

†4. *intr.* To move thickly or in crowds, to flock, crowd *Obs. rare*

c 1000 in *Cockayne Shrine* (1864) 38 *Pa piccodan pider semninga þa ismahel* 1573 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* VI v. 30 *Als gret number thidder thikket in fer As, Levis of treis. thid v vi 31* *Quhar gondir sop of men thikkas in a rout* †5. *refl.* [f. THICK sb. 5.] To get into the thick of any place; to lude. *Obs. rare*—

1574 *HELLOWES Guenaro's Fam. Ep.* (1584) 144 *Hauing past three daies and three nights, forsaking al high wayes, thicked myself in the great desert, and being vttenly tyred with great and extreme heat*

Hence Thicked (þikt) *þpl. a.*, thickened; †fulled; Thickening *vb.*, thickening; †fulling.

1440 *Anc Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 435 *Stere hit tyl hit be thik, and in the thiklynge do the rosted felettes therio* 1482 *Rolls of Parli.* VI 223/2 *To forfeite and lose xl s, as ofte as eny suche persone shall put to fullyng or thickyng, or to sale, eny suche Huers, Bonettes or Cappes.* 1552-3 *Act 7 Edw. VI*, c 8 (title) *An Acte for the true fulling and thicking of Cappes* 1604 *Compt. Bl. D. Wedderborne* (S H S) 45, 21 *ellis & a quarter bred thicket blew wortet clayth* 1759 *Compl. Letter-writer* (ed 6) 53 *The thicking or fulling-mill.*

Thick, *Sc. var.* THEEK, to thatch; *dial. var.* THILK. Thick and thin, thick-and-thin, *phr.* Also thick or thin, (neither) thick nor thin.

Cf. for the mere collocation, a 1000 *O. E. Riddles* xli 36 *Eal ic under heofones hwearthe recece þicce and þynne.*

A. as sb. 1. *Phr.* Through thick and thin († in thick and thin). through everything that is in the way; without regard to or in spite of obstacles or difficulties, under any circumstances. *lit.* and *fig.* (app. orig. with reference to 'thicket and thin wood'.)

c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 146 *The hors gyneth gon. Forth with wehe, thurgh thikke and thurgh theme [v r. thurgh thikke and theme]* 1486 *LYDG. De Guil Piger.* 22682 *A smale postere I may pace, And, thorough thykke and thynne trace* c 1450 *J. MEYHAM Wits* 41/x101 *Forth yn thik and thyn He gan lepe* 1543 *GRAFTON Contin. Harding* 544 *Kyng Richard. purposed to goo thorow thicke and thynne in this mater* 1590 *SPENSER F.* Q III 1 17 *His tyreling Jade he fierly forth dush Through thicke and thin, both over bank and bush* 1627 *DRAYTON Moon-calf* 1317 *And tag and rag through thick and thin came running.* 1681 *DRAYTON Span. Priar* v 11, *A thorough-paced liar, that will swear through thick and thin* 1782 *COWPER Gipsy* 40 *Six precious souls, and all agog To dash through thick and thin* 1894 *HALL CAINE Manxman* v, *There's five hundred men here to back you up through thick and thin.*

2. *sb.* Adherence to some course, principle, or party, under all circumstances. *b. attrib.* or *adv.* (usually hyphenated): That adheres or is ready to follow in all circumstances, constant, steadfast, unwavering c Hence thick-and-thinnite (*nonce-wit*), one who supports a 'thick-and-thin' or resolute policy regardless of consequences. (*Political and journalistic slang.*)

1884 *Pall Mall G.* 14 Feb 1/2 *He would have been denounced as a traitor by the hidebound partisans of thick and thin* 1886 *J. PAVN Har of Ages* xxv, *It would have been difficult to find a more thick-and-thin admirer of its excellences* 1890 *Spectator* 18 Oct 515/2 *In his thick-and-thin advocacy of the democratic policy.* 1898 *Dr PARQUHARSON Sp. Ho. Com.* 9 May, *[On these matters he was a] thick and thinite* 1900 *A. J. BALFOUR Sp. Manchester* 9 Jan, *I felt as if I was before this speech tarred with the brush of being a 'thick-and-thinnite'.* 1900 *Westm. Gas* 11 Jan. 2/2 *There does not exist a thick-and-thinner party man than Mr. Balfour*

†B as *adv.* Either thick or thin: in any case, under any circumstances, neither thick nor thin, in no circumstances *Obs. rare.*

1486 *Bk St. Albans* v 11 b, *Thyk nor thynne* [see GARGOLIN]. 1546 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, XI. 254 *The Dolphyn spared not, thyk nor thynne.*

C. as *adj.* 1. *Naut.* Of a tackle-block: Having one sheave larger than the other; cf. FIDDLE-BLOCK. 1815 *BURNEY Falconer's Dict. Marine* s v *Block, Thick and thin, or, Quarter Block*, is a double block with one sheave thicker than the other, and is used to lead down the topsail-sheets and clew-lines 1841 *DANA Seaman's Man.*

Gloss. Thick-and-thin Block, a block having one sheave larger than the other. Sometimes used for quarter-blocks

2. See A. 2 b.

Thicke, *obs.* form of THEEK, THICK, THILK. Thicken (þik'n), *v.* [f. THICK a + -EN 5. Cf. ON *þykkē-a*, f. *þykkē* *adj.* THICK] To make or become thick or thicker

1 *trans* To make dense in consistence, to coagulate, inspissate. *Also fig.*

c 1425 *tr. Ardenus Treat. Fistula* 30 *Vnto þat þe watrynes of þe Iuyse be somewhat þikned.* 1552 *HULOET*, 'thicken or congeale, congele' 1616 *SURF. & MARKH. Country Famine* 64 *Heat doth safegard and thicken the milk.* 1668 *FAYER Acc. E. India* 4 P 353 *By indulging his Body he thickens his Understanding* 1771 *Mrs HAYWOOD New Present* 44 *It is a very good thing to thicken gravy with* 1801 *C. DIABIN Tour* I. 356 *The illuminati, who generally thicken in the clear, so as to confound the business, that a man of plain sense can make nothing out of them* 1866 *ROGERS Agric. & Pracs* I xii 221 *Oatmeal was used scantily, but generally for thickening soup*

b *intr.* To increase in density or consistence, also, to become turbid or cloudy. *Also fig.*

1598 *Epulario* 13 b, *Set it all night to thicken in a cold place* 1660 *F. BROOKE tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 19 *A liquor, or gumme, which thickens of it self* 1718 *PRIOR Solomon* 1. 355 *Water stopp gives birth To grass and plants, and thickens into earth.* 1888 *BESANT* 50 *Years Ago* vii 121 *There comes a time when the brow clouds, and the speech thickens, and the tongue refuses to act.*

2. *intr.* To become dark, obscure, or opaque; of the weather: to become misty.

1605 *SHAKS Macb* iii 1 50 *Light thickens, Good things of Day begin to droope, and drowse* 1606 — *Ant. & Cl.* iii 1 27 *Thy Luster thickens, When he shines by* 1670 *DRYDEN 1st Pt. Cong. Grenada* ii 1, *I'll face this Storm that thickens in the Wind* 1784 *COOK's Voy Pacific* vi 111 239 *The weather still thickening, and preventing a nearer approach to the land* 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* I xlv. 189 *As we approached the summit the air thickened more and more*

3 *trans* To make close or dense in disposition of parts or in texture, to fill up the interstices or intervals of. ? *Obs.*

1575 *LANHAM Let.* (1871) 8 *Seruen posts on a side, that stood a twelve foot a sander, thikned betene with well proportioned Pillars turnd* 1660 1 *GRANGER Dr. Logike* 30 *The clouds are not thickened in the skie, therefore it will not be raine* 1755 *JOHNSON Dict.* *Thicken, v.*, to make frequent, to make close or numerous 1812 *BRACKENRIDGE Views Louisiana* (1814) 116 *It is perhaps good policy in our government to thicken the frontier, and to suffer the intermediate space to fill up gradually.*

4. *intr.* To become crowded, numerous, or frequent; to gather thickly. Also †To move in great numbers, to flock, troop (*obs. poet*)

1726 *POPE Odey.* xviii. 49 *Well pleased they spring Swift from their seats, and thickening form a ring* 1771 *JUNUS Lett.* liv (1820) 286 *Honours shall thicken over him* 1789 *MME D'ARLAY Diary* 19 Nov. *The cloud every instant thickening.* 1838 *DICKENS Nich. Nick* lv, *Misfortune and discovery are thickening about your head.*

5. a. *trans.* To increase the substance between opposite surfaces of; to make thicker in measure.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xiii 123 *Lance was lnd' with lance: Shields, thickned with opposed shields* 1777 *SHERIDAN Trif* to *Scarborough* i 11, *The calves of these stockings are thickened a little too much.* 1848 *GLenny Gard. Every-day Bk.* 244/1 *The earth in the alleys [is to be] thrown up to thicken the soil above them a little* 1884 *BOWEN & SCOTT De Bar's Phaser.* 229 *In most cases the walls are thickened by spiral fibres.*

b *intr.* To become thicker in measurement; to increase in girth or bulk.

1763 *MILLS Syst. Pract. Husb* IV 35 *That their roots may have full room to thicken and run downward* 1805 *PIKE Sowes Missus* (1810) 42 *Ice in the river thickening.* 1872 *R. B. SMYTH Mining Statist* 21 *The seams thicken in one place and thin out in another*

c *trans fig.* To make more substantial; to strengthen, confirm.

1604 *SHAKS Oth* iii 11 430 *This may helpe to thicken other proofes, That do demonstrate thinly* 1893 *C. W. WENDT in Reasonable Relig* 73 *The philosophers are thickening up their systems. with scientific facts.*

6. *intr. fig.* To become more complex or intricate (esp. said of a plot), to increase in intensity.

1671 *VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm) Rehearsal* ii 11 (Arb) 81 *ay, now the Plot thickens very much upon us.* 1697 *DRYDEN Aeneid* ix. 908 *The combat thickens, like the storm that flies.* 1820 *SCOTT Lady of L.* i 11, *The cry, That thickened as the chase drew nigh* 1899 *KINGSLEY Misc.* I. 1 16 *As the quarrel thickened and neared.*

Hence Thickened (þik'nd) *þpl. a.*, that is made thick or thicker, in various senses.

c 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xix 368 *A bright thickned bush of golden haire.* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* xl 742 *The thicknd Skie Like a dark Ceeling stood.* 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iv. 386 *Mix it with thickned Juice of sodden Wines.* 1861 *BENTLEY Man. Bot.* 401 *Plants with succulent or thickened leaves.* 1900 *Daily News* 17 Apr. 7/4 *With solids and pneumatics (tyres), both of the wired-on and thickened-edge varieties*

Thickener (þik'nəz). [f. prec. vb. + -ER.] That which (or one who) thickens; in *Dyeing*, a substance used to increase the consistence of the colours or mordants.

1562 *FRENCH Yorksh. Sp.* iv. 46 *The body is to be annointed with oyle, with spissaments or thickeners.* 1732 *ARBUOTHNOT Rules of Diet in Aments*, etc. 261 *Thickeners of the Humours* 1883 *R. HALLDANE Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 206/2 *The next step is the removal of the thickeners.*

Thickening (þik'nɪŋ), *vb.* *s.* [f. as prec. + -ING 1] The action of the verb THICKEN, the process of making or becoming thick or thicker; *concr.* the result of this action or process, a thickened substance or part

1580 *HOLLYBAND Treas. Fr. Tong. Espeissement*, a thickening 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarck's Mor.* 98 *Mists, fogs, and clouds are no congelations, but only gatherings, and thickenings of a moist and vapourous aire* 1822 *J. PARKINSON Outl. Oryctol.* 159 *A subglobose univalve; the opening longer than wide, no thickening of the left lip.* 1893 *TUCKLEY tr. Hatschek's Amphioxus* 154 *He was misled by a thickening of the alimentary canal in front of the gland.* 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII 511 *Eczema of the palms very frequently leads to great thickening of the epidermis* c 1900 *Bacon's Everyday Cookery Bk.* 209/2 *By the addition of various stave sauces, thickening and flavouring, good stock may be converted into good gravies.*

b. A substance used to thicken something, *spec. in Dyeing* = THICKENER.

1839 *URE Dict. Arts*, etc. 222 *Several circumstances may require the consistence of the thickening to be varied* 1874 *W. CROOKES Dyeing & Calico print* ii 17 *Only two mineral thickenings are at present employed, namely, krolin and pipe clay*

c. *Foundry* = THICKNESS 8.

1872 *ELLACOMBE Bells of Ch.* 1. 200 *When thoroughly dried, the outer mould is removed, and the thickening (the few-ounce of the bell) destroyed*

d. *Bot.* Thickening layer, mass, ring (Ger. *verdickungsschicht*) see *quots*

1875 *BENNETT & DYER tr. Sachs's Bot.* 27 *A wider cavity, which is bounded on the sides by the narrow part of the thickening-masses, on the outside by the primary cell-wall* 1894 *108 Generating ring of tissue, corresponding to Sano's thickening ring* 1900 *B. D. JACKSON Glass Bot. Ternus* 270/2 *Thickening Layer*, an apparent layer of cellulose on the inner face of a cell-wall, *Thickening Ring*, Sano's term for a ring of meistem in which the first fibrovascular bundles originate

Thickening (þik'nɪŋ), *þpl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2] That thickens. a. That grows thicker, b. That makes something thick or thicker.

1722 *J. DART Westminster Abbey* 57 *When Learning was with thickning Mists o'erspread* 1784 *COWPER Task* iv 330 *Earth receives Gladly the thickening mantle [snow]* 1860 *TYNDALL Glac* I xii 88 *At the close of the day thickening clouds warned me off* 1880 *BROWNING Dram. Idylls, Pan & Luna* 10 *Fast-thickening poppy-juice.* 1895 *Model Steam Engine* 69 *The thickening piece is soldered to the boiler*

†Thicker. *Obs.* [f. THICK v. + -ER 1.] One who 'thicks' or fills cloth; a fuller. Also as second element in comb., as *cap-thicker, say-thicker* 1500 *WHITINTON Vulg.* (1527) 16 b, *In the strete vpon the backe halfe, be drapers...cappers, thyckers of cappes.* 1590 *FOXE A. & M.* (ed 2) 944/2 *One Walker a thicker of S Clementes.* 1641 *Saye-Thickers* [see *Say* sb 13].

Thicket (þiket) Also 1 pocet, 6 thykette, 7 thickett. [OE. *þicet*, neut., f. *þice* thick + -et, denominative suffix (as in *enn-et* plain, *rymet* space).] A dense growth of shrubs, underwood, and small trees; a place where low trees or bushes grow thickly together; a brake. Cf. THICK sb 5.

a 1000 *Po.* (Spelm.) xxviii[9]. *Stefa drithnes awrith þic-cettu* [*Lamb. Þicetett*]. 1530 *TINDALE Gen.* xxii. 13 *A ram caught by the horns in a thykette* 1530 *PALSGR* 280/1 *Thicket or a forest, boscaige* 1555 *EVEN Decades* 57 *They founde a greate thicket of reedes* 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI*, iv v 3 *Leaue off to wonder why I diew you hither, Into this cheefest Thicket of the Parke* 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv 581 *How often from the steep Of echoing Hill or Thicket have we heard Celestiall voices to the midnight air... Singing.* 1721 *ADDISON Spect.* No. 56 p 3 *This huge Thicket of Thorns and Brakes was designed as a Kind of Fence* 1855 *KINGSLEY Heroes* iii (1868) 32 *They sang like nightingales among the thickets.*

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1582 *STANHYURST Aeneis* ii (Arb) 54, *I Iun forward too rush thogh thicket of armour* 1612 *WEBSTER White Devil* ii. 1 79 *He meete thee Even in a thicket of thy ablest men* 1657 *S. PURCHAS Pilg. Pilg.* xvii 121 *They are quickly be-wildred in a thicket of errors.* 1698 *FAYER Acc. E. India & P.* 45 *A Thicket of twenty Sail of our Enemies were discovered.* 1821 *SCOTT Kenilw.* xii, *His wild and overgrown thicket of beard was now restrained to two small mustachos.* 1866 *J. MARTINEAU Ess.* I 52 *We entangle ourselves in a thicket of evel growing problems.*

c. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as *thicket-maze, -haunting.*

1813 *SCOTT Robby* iv. 11, *Where the thicket-groupes recede* 1837 *STANLEY Gipsies* 136 *Or track old Jordan through his thicket maze* 1850 *ALLINGHAM Poems, Music-master* 11 xv, *The thicket tangling, tenderest briar-rose.* 1892 *Guardian* 11 May 706/2 *Along the courtly mere of thicket isles*

Hence Thicketed a., occupied or covered by thickets; Thicketful, as many or as much as fills a thicket; Thickety a., abounding in thickets

c 1624 *CHAPMAN Homer, Hymn to Bacchus* 140 *In 11vies and in baies All over *thicketed.* 1835 *W. IRVING Tour Praries* xxxiii, *The same kind of rough, hilly, thicketed country.* 1897 *J. SERVICE Dr. Duguid* 270 *Sweet thickets.* From out the *thicketful of singing throats 1846 *Mrs. MARSH Emilia Wyndham* (1848) 249 *Very fine timber and *thicketty woods* 1865 *W. G. PALGRAVE Arabia* I 238 *Broken and thickety ground in front.*

†Thickfold, *adv.* (*adv.*) *Obs.* Chiefly north. [f. THICK a.; see -FOLD.] Thickly together, in great numbers, in crowds.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11228 *Þas oper [angels] lighted dun thic-fald.* c 1400 *Rowland & O.* 1208 *Ful thikke folde gan Sarazenes dy* c 1440 *Bone Flor* 871 *Many myrakyls for hur he wrought, Many a oon and thyck folde* 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xiii. ii. 68 *O 3e my feris, Throu my hard perrellis*

and thickfald Hiddir now careit to this cost with me 1535
STUART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) III 98 Thickfald to him all in
the tyme this drew

Thick-head. One who or that which has a thick head

1. One who is dull of intellect, a blockhead.
1871 CARLYLE in *His Carlyle's Lett* (1883) I 103 note, Ambitious thickhead 1888 H. SEEBORN *Siberia in Asia* 32 One of the greatest thickheads that I have ever met with.

b. *attrib.* or *adj.* = THICK-HEADED b.
1873 BROWNING *Red Cott Ni-cap* 11 235 Who ever has his speech in readiness For thick-head juvenility at fault 1894 F. S. ELLIS *Reynard Fox* 187 I'll shortly sow strife among Those thick-head folks

2. A name given in different localities to various birds: e. g. a. Any bird of the subfamily *Pachycephalinae*, the Thick-headed Shrikes of the Australian region. b. A scansorial barbet of the subfamily *Capitoninae* (Cent. Dict. 1891).

1837 SWAINSON *Nat Hist Birds* II. 250 Vireoninae Pachycephala Thickhead 1890 *Victorian Stat.*, Game Act Sched. in (Morris), Thick-heads [Close season] From the first day of August to the twentieth day of December 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 21 Native-Thrush, *Pachycephala olivacea* (Thickhead) 1896 *Ibid* 938 The name Thickhead is given in other parts of the world to very different birds, and in South Africa especially to *Udynamis capensis*, the Stone-Curlew of that country.

Thick-head, a. [Parasyntetic f. prec. + -ED²] Having a thick head. a. *lit.*; esp. in names of animals, as Thick-headed Mullet, *Moxostoma congesta*; Thick-headed Shrike = THICK-HEAD 2 a.

1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I 374 Make a Trail so as to bring it near some thick-headed Tree 1752 J. HILL *Hist. Anim* 369 The thick-headed Hippopotamus, with no tail The Copy-Bar

b. *fig.* Dull of intellect, slow-witted, obtuse 1801 MAR. EDGEMORTH *Gd French Gov* (1895) 7 He was so 'thick-headed at his book', that Mrs. Grace affirmed that he never would learn to read. 1860 GEN. P. THOMPSON *Audi Alt.* III. cxcv 80 A thick-headed idea of law is, that it is a machine for getting men hanged 1891 LOUNSBURY *Stud Chaucer* II. vi 487 Something of the feeling which represents the members of the nobility as being good-hearted but also thick-headed

Hence **Thickhead, obtuseness, crassness**
1839 *Voice* (N. Y.) 14 Feb. He failed to estimate the thickheadedness of the party addressed. 1892 *Spectator* 23 Jan. 126/2 Bumpous, bullying thickheadedness.

Thickening, vbl sb. see THICK v
Thickish (pikif), a. [f. THICK a. + -ISH¹] Somewhat thick.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth Mankynde* 141 Also her vryne waxeth spyssed and thickysshe 1713 *Land Gas*, No. 5178/4 Thickish of Hearing. 1737 BRACKEN *Parrery Ingr* (1757) II. 23 Horses that are a little thickish about the Shoulders. 1894 *Cornish Mag* Mar. 269 Two thickish quarto volumes

Thick-knee (piknif). Also thickknee. A name for any bird of the genus *Edicnemus*, esp. the Stone Curlew, Norfolk or Great Plover, *Ed. scotopax* (*Ed. creptans*, Temminck), so called from the enlargement of the tibio-tarsal joint.

1816 LEACH *Cat. Mannin & B. in Brit Mus.* 28 *Fedoa Edicnemus* Common thick-knee, Wiltshire 1840 PENNY *Cycl.* XVI. 404/1 The Thick-knee, Thick-kneed Bustard 1866 OWEN *Verteb. Anim.* XIV. 26 The 'Thick-knees' and Bustards have four-notched sternum 1896 *List Anim. Zool. Soc.* 520 *Edicnemus grallarius*, Australian Thickknee. c. *Ed. superciliosus*, Peruvian Thickknee.

So **Thick-knee d. a.**, having thick knees; esp. in *thick-kneed bustard or plover*, the Stone Curlew.

1776 PENNANT *Zool* (ed. 4) I. 244 Bustard, thick-kneed. 1840 [see THICK-KNEE] 1893 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 129 The Curlew of inlanders, or Stone Curlew—called also most wrongly, the Thick-knee or Thick-kneed Bustard

Thick-leaved (-līvd), **-leafed** (-līft), a. [See LEAVED, LEAFED.] a. Having or covered with dense foliage, thickly set with leaves.

1582 STANFURTH *Ensis* 1 (Arb.) 28 Shaded with thick-leaved arbours 1660 BLOUNT *Boscobel* 32 The colonel made choice of a thick-leaved oak. 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 111 159 The thick-leaved platans of the vale.

b. Having thick fleshy leaves.
1707 MORTIMER *Husb* (1721) I. 31 Where thick-leaved Weeds are amongst the Grass, they will need more drying than ordinary Grass doth 1860 *Merc. Marine Mag* VII. 199 A thick-leaved plant.

Thick-lipped (piklipit: stress var.), a. Having thick or full lips.

1559 SKELTON *E. Runnyng* 467 She was vgly hypped, And vgly thicke lipped 1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* IV. ii. 175 Come on you thick-lipped-lane 1682 *Land Gas*, No. 1683/4 John Wilmore, of a pretty Ruddy Complexion, and something thick Lipped. 1838 JOHNSTON in *Proc. Berw. Nat. Club* I. No. 6 171 *Mugil chela*, the Thick-lipped Grey Mullet 1867 BAKER *Nile Tribut.* xx (1872) 352 A real thick-lipped flat nosed nigger.

So **Thick-lips**, one who has thick lips; a contemptuous appellation for a negro

1604 SHAKS. *Oth.* I. 1 66 What a full Fortune do's the Thick-lips owe If he can carry't thus?

Thickly (pikli), *adv.* [f. THICK a. + -LY²] In a thick manner; so as to be thick, in various senses; densely; closely; abundantly; frequently; deeply; obscurely, indistinctly.

c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 5672 Thie died thanne thickly c. 1430 *Pilgr. Luf. Mauhode* 1. lvi. (1869) 98 Sum time tho shalt see me thickliche and derkeliche. 1573-80 BAKER *Adv.*

T. 151 Thicklie groslie clubbishlie, or blockishlie c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Head* xv. 440 His helmet, thickly plumed 1630 DRAYTON *Noah's Flood* 83 Your sins so thickly throng. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* III. ii. (1773) 519 Lofty hills, all thickly clothed with wood. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* I. xviii. 123 Mont Cervin gathered the clouds more thickly round him. 1883 LD. R. GOWER *My Remin.* I. iii. 35 The walls of the principal apartments are thickly hung with paintings.

b. In comb. with ppl or other adjs.
1797 T. PARK *Sonn.* 7 Clouds, thickly-driving, veil the face of day 1832 MOTHERWELL *Poet. Wks.* (1847) 8 Those thickly-timbered shores 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Sept. 4/1 A thickly-inhabited district.

Thicknē, variant of THICK-KNEE.
Thickness (piknes). [OE. *þicness* = OHG. *dickness*, f. THICK a. + -NESS]

I. The quality or condition of being thick.

1. Relatively large measurement through, or between opposite surfaces; stoutness, bulkiness; the opposite of *thinness* or *slenderness*. Also *fig.* c. 1000 *Agg. Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 519 *Elephantina callistota*, hrofohne þicness 1538 ELYOT, *Crassamentum*, thykenesse .. *Crassities* & *crassitudo*, fatness, thicknes, grossenes 1577 B. GOODE *Herbach's Husb* II. (1580) 80 b. The equal medley of .. thickness and thinnes 1613 HAYWARD *Norm. Kings* 23 As he grew in yeeres, so did he in thickness and fatness of body. 1641 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Aug. Walls of prodigious thickness 1885 J. PAVN *Luck of Darrells* xx. His companion's astounding thickness of skin [cf. THICK-SKINNED 2].

2. Measurement or extension of anything between its opposite surfaces; the third (and commonly least) dimension, distinct from length and breadth.

a. 900 WARRERTII *Gregory's Dial.* (1900) 44 He gewande þæs wæteres geycynd on eles þicness 1387 TREVISIA *Higden* (Rolls) I. 45 Þe þicness of þe erpe þow oute is almost sexe þousand and fyve hondred myle. 14 *Tundale's Vis.* (Wagner) 1314 Fourty cubytes on brede he hadde And nine on theknes was he made a. 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen VIII. 33 The Frenchmen came on in iii. ranges, xxxvi. mens thickenes (i. e. thirty six deep) 1570 BILLINGSLEY *Enchirid.* I. def. 11 2 A point neither hath length, breadth, nor thickenes 1683 MOXON *Mech. Exerc.*, *Printing* xxiv. It is Quadrat high, of several Thicknesses, viz. a Nonparel, Brevier, Long pimper, Pica, etc. 1735 JOHNSON *Lobo's Abyssinia*, *Descr.* x. 103 The Crocodile is very ugly, having no Proportion between his Length and Thicknes. 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* I. 7 In half an hour it will scarcely be the thickness of a sixpence 1854 *Perrin's Polarist Light* 134 The resulting tint depends on the difference of the thicknesses. 1884 BOWEN & SCOTT *De Bary's Phaner* 411 They there attain a thickness which amounts to 1/2 or even more than 3/4 of the entire thickness of the leaf.

3. The quality or condition of being consistent or viscous (also, degree of consistence); of the air, the condition of being laden with impurities

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* I. 126 Cuca mid wine on huniges þicness. 1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* III. xvii (W de W. 1495) diu b. 1. Yf it is all clere & wout thykenesse as the ayre is, thenne yf it is not seen. c. 1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula* 36 Medled togidre in such þiknes þat it may be getted in by a nature of tree. 1663 GRUBBIER *Conuul* 27 Morter. unequal in thickness 1737 WHISTON *Josephus*, *Antiq.* II. xiv. § 5 Whereby their sight being obstructed, and their breathing hindered by the thickness of the air, they died miserably 1747 WESLEY *Prim. Physick* (1762) 100 Mix juice of Celandine with Honey to the Thickness of Cream

4. Of the air, etc. Misty or hazy condition, obscurity, opacity.

c. 1000 *Agg. Ps.* (Spelm.) xcvi. 2 genipu and þicness, *nubes et caligo* c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 232 We ne mazon for ðære fyrlynan heahnysses & þæra wolcna ðicness. Ii. næfre geseon 1246 LVG *De Gul. Pilgr.* 17036 And off the owgly foul thykenesse, Thow shalt lese the syht off me

5. Dense or crowded condition; closeness of collocation or growth

1398 TREVISIA *Barth De P. R.* v. xv. (Bodl. MS.), Þiknes of berd is signe and tokenne of heete and of substantial humour and of strengþe. 1433 LVG *St Edmund* II. 838 A couert, shouwded with thykenesse Of thornys sharpe c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 491/1 Thykenesse, as of wodes, gresse, corne, or other lyke, *densitas* 1845 SCOTT *Talisman*, vi. His hair in thickness might have resembled that of Samson.

6. Want of clearness in breathing, hearing, or utterance; indistinct articulation

1538 ELYOT *Dict. Addit.*, *Dassia*, thykenes of brethe. 1609 HOLDER *Elem. Speech* 168 Being at sometimes subject to thicknes of Hearing 1686 BURNETT *Lett* (1708) 249 Her Nurse had an extraordinary Thickness of Hearing 1863 A. M. BEIL *Princ. Speech* 183 The inarticulate confusion of speech which results is commonly called 'thickness'. 1908 R. BAGOT *A. Cuthbert* III. His few observations being characterised by a decided thickness of utterance.

II. That which is thick or has thickness.

7. That which is thick, in any sense; the part (of anything) which is thick, the thick (of anything); the space between opposite surfaces (e. g. of a wall).

c. 1000 *Agg. Gloss* in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* (1853) IX. 499 *Sulphureus flammarius globus*, swefumum þicnyssum c. 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* cxviii. 1. 27 On þycumet uel on ðicnessum, *in condensis*. 1382 WYCLIF *Isa.* ix. 18 It shal be bred vp in the thickenes of the wilde wood 1566 BIBLE (Genev.) *Ezek.* xlii. 10 The chambers were in the thickenes of the wall of the court 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's Trav.* II. 82 They go down, by steps made in the thickness of the Walls. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 477 Incumbered with unwholesome marshes, and impenetrable thickneses. 1859 JERSON *Brittany* vii. 93 The wall is here about five yards thick, and in its thickness are stone benches. 1905 R. BAGOT *Passport* III. 19 There was only the thickness of a floor between them.

8. A layer (of cloth, paper, etc.). In *Foundry*, A layer of loam in a mould which represents the object to be cast (e. g. a pipe, bell), and is broken away from the completed mould to make room for the molten metal

1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 807 Place several thicknesses of paper upon the glass 1853 SIR H. DOUGLAS *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 325 The whole six thicknesses of planks are then well drawn together, and fastened to each other, by the trenails 1884 N. E. SERTON *Casting & Founding* 215 In the absence of patterns, however, for these and for other varieties of short piping, they are swept up in loam, the core within the 'thickness' 1889 *Anthony's Photogr. Bull.* II. 237 On top, a single thickness of common felt cloth is placed.

Hence **Thickness, vbl. sb.**, the action of reducing (boards, etc.) to a given thickness.

1870 *Eng. Mech.* 4 Feb. 497/2 That side of the machine employed for tenoning, planing, thickening, or moulding 1901 *Daily Chron.* 9 May 1/6 Planing and Thickening Machine, 2011.

Thicksell, dial. variant of THIXIL, an *adz*
Thick-set, a. and sb. [f. THICK *adv.* + *set*, *pa. pple.* of SET v.]

A. *adj.* (Stress variable, '—, '—, '—, cf. note under *ILL. adv.* 3)

1. Composed of individuals or parts arranged in close order, thickly studded or planted (*with* something).

1a. 1366 CHAUCEUR *Rom. Rose* 1419 By the stremes Spiang up the gras, as thikke sette And softe as ony velvet 1610 HOLLAND *Candide's Brit* (1637) 627 Thicker set with high Hilles 1665 MRS. HUTCHINSON *Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 22 His hair of light brown, very thick set in his youth 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* I. 617 Thicker-set with trees, a venerable wood 1809 *Touss. Highl.* *Turkey* II. 220 A wild hilly country thick-set with bushes of prickly pallura 1810 *Master of Game* (MS. Digby 182) xxiv. He [a hart] bereith a thykesette heede (HEAD sb. 6) 1838-48 G. DANIEL *Eclog.* II. 2 The Covert of yond' thickest Thorne a 1700 DRYDEN *Ovid's Met.* xxi. *Acis*, etc. 136 A thick-set underwood of bristling hair. 1819 CRABBE *T. of Hall* vi. 132 That thickest alley by the arbour closed.

2. Set or placed close together, closely arranged 1570-6 LAMBARDE *Peramb. Kent* (1826) 181 The place hath in it sundry villages, although not thick set, not much inhabited 1765 *Museum Rust.* V. xxiv 18 Its flowers are yellow, and thick-set.

1612 DRAYTON *Polyolb.* I. 447 Where Corneus ran With slaughter through the thick-set squadrons of the foes 1848 BUCKLEY *Thad* 457 They made a great fence around, with thick-set stakes.

3. Having a dense or close-grained nap · cf. B. 2 b. **Thick-set wheat** · see quot. 1808.

1709 *Land Gas*, No. 4608/4 A pair of thickset Fustian Bieches. 1769 *Public Advertiser* 25 Sept. 3/1 Dressed in Fustian or Thickset Cloaths 1808 BACHELOR *Agric.* 362 Velvet eared wheat, which is called in this county white-chaffed led wheat, and thick-set wheat.

4. Of close compact build; *esp.* short and strongly made; square-built; stocky.

1724 *Land Gas*, No. 6251/3 He is a thick-set Boy 1777 *Chen. act.* in *Ann. Reg.* 431/1 A short thick-set man, with a very honest ingenious countenance 1844 L. M. HAWKINS *Annals* I. 86 Distinguished by thickset limbs. 1830 MARRIAT *King's Own* xix. He was short and thick set.

B. *sb.* (pikset).

1. A thicket; a thick-set plantation.

1766 AMORY *Buncle* (1825) III. 108 The first spring of this water is in the middle of a thick set of shrubs. 1844 P. PARLEY's *Ann.* V. 121 Tungree had more than once threaded this maze of wood and thickset

2. A stout twilled cotton cloth with a short very close nap, a kind of fustian, also, a garment of this material. ? *Obs.*

1756 TOLDEREV *Hist. 2 Orphans* II. 105 The latter having on his back his common grey frock, and the former a Manchester thickset. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I. 440 Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* I. His breeches, of olive thickset, were carefully preserved from stains 1832 BECK *Draper's Dict.* 142 Corduroy and thickset are also coarser varieties of fustian.

b. Short for *thick-set wheat* (see A. 3 b).

1875 *Encycl. Brit.* I. 354/1 The red-straw white [wheat] and Piper's thick set have properties similar to the Fenton.

Thick-sighted (stress var.), a. ? *Obs.* Not seeing clearly, having obscure or dim vision

1592 SHAKS. *Ven. & Ad.* 136 Were I Thick-sighted, barren, leane, and lacking iuyce. 1628 FELTHAM *Revolves* II. [1] xcii. 269 Shee is thick-sighted, and cannot see them 1775 SHERIDAN *St. Patr. Day* II. 111, We are but blind guessers.

Thick-sighted mortals. 1863 MRS. GASKELL *Sylvia's Lovers* xxi. Too thick sighted to see through a board.

Thickskin (pikskin). One who has a thick skin; a person dull or slow of feeling. Also *adv.*

1582 STANFURTH *Ensis* Ded. (Arb.) 9 What thinn you of thee thick skyn, that made this for a fare wel for this mystere? 1597 B. HALL *Stat.* I. i. 8 Nor can I hide to pen some hungry Scene For thick-skin eases, and vnder-cerning eyes. 1621 CORAR, *Cervelle a double rebrais*, a south-east, thick-skinne, dull fellow 1893 H. M. DOUGHERTY *Wherry in Wendish* L. 53 We, should have made a fair distance but for those slugs and thickskins of bridge-keepers

Thick-skinned (-skind: stress var.), a.

1. Having a thick skin; of plants, fruits, etc., having a thick outer coat or peel.

1545 ELYOT, *Callosus*, thicke skynned. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* I. xi. xxxix 346 Men, who are thicke skinned be more grosse of sense and understanding. 1833 SIR H. DAVY *Agric. Chem.* (1824) 152 In the South of Europe, hard or thin-skinned wheat is in higher estimation than soft or

thick-skinned wheat. 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res.* II, Did not these bristly thick-skinned beings [hogs] here manifest intelligence? 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner*, 38 The superficial position of the stomata is the rule for herbage less thick-skinned parts.

2. *fig.* Dull of sensation or feeling; obtuse, stolid, now *esp.* not sensitive to criticism or rebuff; the opposite of *thin-skinned*.

1602 *2nd Pt. Return fr. Parnass* III iv 1383 The Serule current of my sliding verse, Gently shal runne into his thick skind eares 1658 SIR T. BROWNE *Hydriot Introd* (1736) 8 They who are so Thick-skinned as still to believe the Story of the Phoenix 1828 SCOTT *Trial* 26 June, He would be thick-skinned if he stands the clamour 1885 *American IX* 387 He is too thick skinned to mind eloquent and indignant criticism

Thick-skulled (-skold stress var.), *a* Having a thick skull, hence *fig.* slow or dull of apprehension; dense, dull-witted, = THICK-HEADED.

1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 140 As the thick-skull'd Turke It baffles vs, with our owne Instrument. 1673 *Ess. Educ. Gentlemen* 32 Every thick-skull'd Fellow that babbles thus out, thinks no Billingsgate Woman can Answer it 1755 SMOLETT *Quint.* I iv xvi (1803) II 258 Is it possible that your worship can be so thick skulled and brainless, as not to perceive the truth of what I allege? 1821 SCOTT *Let to Cunninghamham* 27 Apr. The common class of readers are thick-skulled enough 1860 EMERSON *Cond. Life, Fate Wks.* II 317 I thick-skulled, small-brained, fishy. quadruped

So Thick-skull, a thick-skulled person 1755 JOHNSON, *Dolt*, a heavy stupid fellow, a blockhead; a thickskull, a loggerhead 1838 JAS GRANT *Sk Lond.* 223 Says I, 'You lie, you stupid thickskull!' 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* 346 Such a thick skull was I.

Thick-sown, *a.* Also **thick-sowed**. Sown thickly or with little interval between the seeds. Also *fig.* So **Thick-sow** *v.* (*rare*), to sow thickly. 1683 NORRIS *Coll. Misc.* (1687) 429 A little Plot of ground thick sown 1712 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 § 8 Metaphors are not so thick sown in Milton. 1728 MORGAN *Allegory* I Pref. 14 Many were more inclined to fall on the well-laden thick-sowed English than any others. 1744 YOUNG *Ni Th* ix 1234 To count The thick sown glories in this field of fire. 1896 HARPER'S *Mag. Apr.* 671/2 The distances, thick sown with the faint yellow candle flames 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 7 Oct. 3/2 It is useless to thick-sow your dialogue with 'less fay' and 'thickly', and 'pretty vitty', and omit the breath of life and expression of character

Thickways, *adv.* Obs. *rare* [f. THICK *a.* + -WAYS]. In the direction of the thickness. 1644 DIGBY *Nat. Bodies* xviii § 1 128 The ayre.. not admitting to be diuided thickways so much as is necessary to fill the first growing distance, between the two stones. *Ibid.* xxv. § 2 227 If the externe causes had pressed upon this droppe, all broadwayes and thickwayes then it would haue proued a cylindr

Thick-witted (stress var.), *a.* Having 'thick' wits, dull of intellect, stupid 1634 W. WOOD *New Eng. Prosph.* To Rdr, I decline this sort of thick-witted readers. 1644 MILTON *Agd. Sweet Wks* 1851 III 256 The conceit that all who are not Prelatical, are grosse headed, thick-witted, illiterate, shallow. 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.* xxxv. He is thick-witted enough to adopt any belief that is thrust on him

So Thick-wit, a thick-witted person 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* III 376 She cheapened herself in Love's honour and was held cheap by Scotch thickwits.

Thickly, *a.* Obs. [f. THICK *a.* + -ly] Of a thick nature; inclined to be thick. 1587 A. DAY *Daphnis & Chloe* (1800) 122 Since Ceres first these thicke groues pursued 1590 GREENE *Mourne. Garn.* Wks (Rildg.) 304/2 It was near a thicke shade, That broad leaves of beech had made. 1590 G. ELIZ *Phalaris* iv. 26 Fly thou this darke and thickey mysty folded Cloude.

Thicky, *dem. adj.* (*dial.*). see THICK. Thidder, -ir, etc., obs. ff THITHER. Thie, obs form of THIEF.

Thief (þif). *Pl.* thieves (þifz) Forms: 1 theb, þiof, þeof, (þeaf, þeaf), 2 þof (dat. þove), 2-5 þeof, (3 dat. þeve), 3-4 þief, 3-5 þef, þeef, 4 þyef, þefe, 4-5 thef, -ff, thif, theyf, 4-6 thefe, 4-7 theif, theef, -ffe, 5 (þeue), thife, thyfe, 5-6 theyff, 5-7 theefe, 6 theaf, theiff, theiffe, 6-7 theife, 6- thief. *Pl.* also 4 þewes; þeifs, þeafs, theffes, 4-6 theffes. [OE. *þiof*, *þeaf* (North. *þeaf*), Com. Teut., in OFris. *thiof*, OS *thiof* (MDu., Du. *dief*, MLG. *dief*, *dief*, LG *dief*, pl. *dieven*), OHG. *diob*, *diup* (MHG *diep*, Ger *dieb*); ON *þiofr* (Sw *tiuf*, Da. *tyv*), Goth. *þiufs*, *þiub*:-OTeut. **þeubo*, pointing to an Indo-Eur ablaut-series **ieup*, *ioup*, *iup*:- cf. Lith. *iupėti* to crouch down.

The final *f* represents a *ð* or *v* of the stem, which appears in the inflexions and derivatives, as pl. *thieves*, vb. *to thieve*, *thievery*, *thievish*, etc.]

1. One who takes portable property from another without the knowledge or consent of the latter, converting it to his own use; one who steals.

a. spec. One who does this by stealth, *esp.* from the person; one who commits theft or larceny. 688-95 *Laws of Ine* c. 12 *zif* ðeaf se gefongen 1200 *Durh Adm.* in O.E. T. 176 *Wid* netena ungetonon & ðiofum. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. vi 19 Ne hydeþ eow hord þær ðiofes [Lindisf. ðeafas, Ags. *Gosp.* ðeofas, *Vulg.* fures] adelaþ ne forstelaþ. c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* John x 1 Se þe ne gæð æt þam gete into sceapa falde, ac styhþ elles ofer he is þeof [Lind. ðeaf, *Rush.* ðeaf & sceaða [Vulg. fur et latro]

c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 29 Rubberes and þa reueres and þa þeoces a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 43 (Lamb. MS.), For þe ne þeof he bon of dæd of fure ne of þoue [þe þeuf] c. 1200 *Tun Coll. Hom.* 61 Oðer þurh fur, oðer þurh þeoces, oðer þurh roberie. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 1773 Du me insakes als an ðef a. 1300 *St. Gregory* 997 in HERRIG'S *Aschv* LVIII 69 þou þeoffes fere, þou ne dost bote make men of þe speke a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4891-2 (Cott.) Von er theues welmen wend, And theif [v. thif, thefe, þeof] es he þam hider send *Ibid.* 15970 ludas was 1250 amure, Bath theif [v. þeuf] and traitur bald c. 1386 CHAUCER *Doctor's T.* 83 A theif [v. rr. theefe, þeef, þeof] of venyson Kau kepe a florest best of any man 1390 GOWER *Conf.* 1 52 So that an yhe is as a theif lo love, and doth fulgret meschief c. 1420 *Chron. Vilad* 2923 Not þe laylades folowedone þis theif fulle fast. a. 1425 *Cursor M.* 7234 (Trin) Per is nouu so mychie me greue As traitour derne & priue þeue 14 *Nom* in Wt-Wulcker 694/1 *Hic fur*, a theiffe c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II 392, I trow thou be sum þpy, Or ellis a theiff 1532-3 *Act 24 Hen VIII*, c. 5 An Acte where a Man kyllyng a theiffe shall not forfayte his Goodes 1596 SHAKS. *Merch. V*, iii 1 97 The theiffe gone with so much, and so much to finde the theiffe, and no satisfaction, no reuenge 1605 CAMDEN *Rem.* 229 When thou comest into a strange place, thinke all men there to be theffes 1643 SIR T. BROWNE *Relig. Med.* 1 § 46 How comes He then like a theiffe in the night? 1678 BUNYAN *Pilgr.* 1 163 Thou art a Theif and a Robber. *Ibid.* 165 He did hang his head like a 'thief' 1769 COOK *Voy round World* 1. v (1773) 100 The people of this country [Oiaheite], are the errantest thieves upon the face of the earth 1878 STUBBS *Const. Hist.* III xviii 243 There is more spirit and a better heart in a robber than in a thief 1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in S. C. 160 The robin is accused of being a terrible thief of curants

b. In more general sense, comprehending such as rob with violence, e.g. robbers, freebooters, pirates, etc., now *rare* exc. as a general designation of one who obtains goods by fraudulent means, over-reaching, deceit, etc.

Border thieves, the freebooters of the Scottish Border, whose depredations were so notorious in the 16th century. † *Thief of the sea*, a pirate, SLA THIEF

In the Revised Version of the N.T., in all cases where *thief* in the 16th version renders *λῃστής*, *Vulg.* *latro*, it is changed to *robber*, and *thief* only retained where it renders *κλεπτῆς*, *Vulg.* *fūr* a. 700 *Epinal Gloss* (O.E.T.) 630 *Memoraro*, thebscib c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxi 33 gie worþon ða lca cofa (vel græfe) ðeafana [Vulg. latronum, c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* *ibid.* gescearfe ðiofas (vel sceþena), c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* þeofa cote] c. 1000 *Ags. Gosp.* Matt. xxvi 55 *Bail-swa* to þeofe [Lindisf. mor-sceade, *Rushw.* sceaf, *Vulg.* latronem] 3e synt cunene mid swurdum — John xviii. 40 Witodlice þarabbas was þeof [Lindisf. moisceade, *Rushw.* sceaða, *Vulg.* latro, Gr. *Agarri*, *Wyclif*, *Rhem* theif, theefe, TINDALE, 1611 *ibid.*] c. 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 51 Between twa þeoces. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10297 (Cott.) Stalworth men . þat moght agaiþ þe theues [v. r. theiffes] fight. c. 1330 R. BRAUNNE *Chron. Waic* (Rolls) 6631 Þise Sarsynes þeues þey drof away 1340 *Ayenb.* 37 Per ys a þyef open and a þyef wyreþe, a þief priue and a þyef uelage 13 *E. E. Allit P.* B. 512 *Hic* were iaste wyth vnyryt & robbed wyth þewes 1382 *Wyclif Matt.* xxviii 38 Thanne two theues [Vulg. latrones] ben crucified with him. 1387 *Trivisa Hgden* (Rolls) I 329 þe men of þat lond beþ schipmen and þeues of þe see 1436 *Libt Eng. Policy* in *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II 164 The grettest 100weis and the grettest thevys That have bene in the see many oone yere. 1533 *Gau Richt Vay* (S.L.S.) 93 The tramis and oppressours and theffis. 1567 SIR R. MANTLAND *Complaynt* 1. Of Liddisdall the common theifis Sa pertille steillis now and reiffis, That nane may keep Hors, nolt, nor scheip. Nor yit dar sleip, For thair mischeffis *Ibid.* iv, Thay theffis have neirhand beneit hall Etnricke forest and Lawderdall 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* 1 x 45 Till there were constituted great Commonwealth, it was thought no dishonour to be a High-way Theefe. 1678 R. L'ESTRANGE *Senteca's Mor.* II vii (1705) 150 Nothing is more common, than for Great Thieves to lide in Triumph, when the Little ones are punished. 1722 *it. Arab Nights* (1785) 561/2 The Story of Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves 1802 KIRKPATRICK *Ballad of East & W.* 24 Who rides at the tail of a Border thief, he sits not long at his meat.

c. In proverbial expressions. c. 1200 *Hali Meid* 17 Man seð þat eise makeð þeof. 1539 TAVERNER *Erasm. Proo.* (1552) 65 Aske my fellowe if I be a thefe 1545 J. HEYWOOD *Proo.* (1867) 20 A patene, as meete as a lode for a theefe. 1564 *Ibid.* 151 When theues fall out, urewe men come to their goodde 1670 RAY *Proo.* 129 Oppotunity makes the theif. *Ibid.* 148 Set a thief to take a thief. 1791 BENTHAM *Panopt.* Wks. 1843 IV 225 A sort of honour may be found (according to a proverbial saying) even among thieves. 1833 [See THICK *a.* 10]

d. fig. That which steals or furtively takes away. 1744 YOUNG *Ni Th.* 1 393 Procrastination is the thief of time 1838 L. HUNT *Rounden* 3 Time, you thief, who love to get sweets into your list, put that in.

2. As a general term of reproach or opprobrium: Evil man, villain, scoundrel. (Still *dial.*)

1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 562 *Þis* þef þat lay bi nepe smot þen king, .in þe brust. a. 1300 K. Horn 323 Hennes þu go, þu fule þeof. 13 *Cursor M.* 786 (Fairf) He sayde þane ioy walde be mykel þi, fals þefe þat was so fikel c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3571 This wicked thief Achilles Thie brethren hath sclayn with-outles c. 1425 *Cast. Persev.* 137 in *Macro Plays* 121 For ike man callyth oþer 'hore & thefe' a. 1548 *Hall Chron.* Hen IV 12 b, Thou trayter thefe, thou hast bene a traitour to kyng Richard 1653 HOLCROFT *Procopius*, *Goth Wars* III 107 These Thieves alledge, to provoke you to a War, our holding Symym, and some other places in Dacia a. 1800 PIGEON *Suppl. Grove*, *Thief*, a general term of reproach, not confined to stealing. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* ix 102 Von thief of the black midnight, Simon Fraser

b. Old (auld), ill thief, the Devil. *Sc. dial.* 1789 BURNS *To Dr. Blacklock* ii, The ill-thief blaw the Heron south 1884 HOGG *Perils of Man* III, 38 Cuffed about by the 'auld thief' as they styled him. 1893 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Feb. 9/2 What does D stand for?—The first letter of the Auld Thief's name.

3. *transf.* + *a.* Applied to a goshawk (*obs.*). † *b.* A kind of wild bee said to rob hives (*obs.*) o A shoot from the root of a vine, rose-bush, or other trained shrub, which robs the main stem of its strength. d *Mod slang.* A horse that does not run up to form in a race. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* d. ij, A Goshawke shulde not fle to any fowle of the Ryver with bellis in no wise, and therefore a Goshawke is calde a theef 1608 LORSELL *Serpents* (1658) 650 Some have thought that Theeves are one proper sort of Bees, although they be very great, and black, having a larger belly or bulk then the true Bee, and yet lesser then the drones 1658 ROWLAND *Manly's Theat. Ins.* 920 The Theeves being naturally odious to the Bee, steal upon their labours when they are absent, wasting and spoyleing their provision of honey 1669 J. ROSE *Eng. Vineyard* (1675) 28 Rubbing off the thieves which sprung from the roots of the plant. 1896 J. PORTER *Kingsale* 127 Gay Hampton..turned out a terrible 'thief', and a savage

4. 'An excrescence in the snuff of a candle' (J) which causes it to gutter and waste. 1628 MAY *Virg. Georg.* I 456 Theeves about the snuffe doe grow a. 1633 FLEISCHER & SHIRLEY *Night-Walker* II 1, Methinks the light burns blew, I prethee 'suff it, There's a thief in't I think. 1642 HOWELL *For. Trav.* (Aib) 77 If there bee a theefe in the Caudle, (as wee use to say commonly) there is a way to pull it out 1665 BOYLE *Oceans Reflect.* II x Upon a Thief in a Candle 1796 MME D'ARLAC *Camilla* II 407 [H]e perceived a thief in the candle, which made it run down over his hand and the sleeve of his coat 1824 LAMB *Let to Barton* 9 Jan, My wick hath a thief in it, but I can't muster courage to snuff it.

5. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *thief-catching*, *-colony*, *-craft*, *-detector*, *-maker*; *thief-proof*, *-resisting*, *-stolen* *adjs.*, *thief* and *reever* *bell* see *quots*; *thief-bote*: see *THEFT-BOTE*, *thief-catcher*, (*a*) one who catches thieves, = *THEFT-TAKER*; (*b*) a device used formerly in apprehending thieves, *thief-key*, a skeleton key, † *thief-land*, a name for Botany Bay; † *thief-leader*, a thief-taker; *thief-tube* see *quot*, † *thief-wyke*, see *quot* Also with *thieves*, as *thieves' cat* see *quots*; *thieves' hole*, a dungeon reserved for thieves; *thieves' Latin*, cant used by thieves; *thieves' vinegar*, an infusion of rosemary tops, sage leaves, etc. in vinegar, formerly esteemed as an antidote against the plague. Also *THIEF-LIKE*, *-TAKER*.

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Thieftdom, **thievedom** (þi fðam, þi'vðəm). [f. THIEF + -DOM]

1. The practice of theft; thieving, robbery. *rare.* a. 1548 HOOPER *Declar. Commandm.* xi 180 The grettest thysfdomme of all is Sacrilege, in robbing of the goodes appointed to al holy vse.

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thieftom carnivals. 1870 H W HOLLAND in *Gd. Words* 1 June 397/2 In the interior of thieftom they have public-houses, beer-houses, shops, and lodging-houses, almost entirely to themselves.

Thief-like (þi'flik), *a.* and *adv.* [f. THIEF + LIKE *a.* and *adv.*] *a.* Like or resembling a thief. *b.* *adv.* In the manner of a thief.

1622 FLETCHER *Pilgrimage* II. 11. But since thou stealst upon me like a spie, And thief-like thinkst that holy case shall carry thee through all my purposes. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 25 Each of them, thief-like, wished to steal an unobserved gaze at the other. 1847 EMERSON *Poems* (1857) 143 And thief-like step of liberal hours Thawing snow drift into flowers.

† **Thief fly**, *a.* and *adv.* Obs. [ME. *þeofflich(e)*, *þeofflich*: -OE. **þeofflic*, -lic see THIEF and -LY 1, 2.] *a.* *adv.* Thief-like, stealthily, underhand.

1305 PURVEY *Remonstr.* (1851) 11 It is thetheft, fals and symonient. c. 1424 HOCCLIVE *Learn to Die* 115 Ful vnwaar was Y of thy theeffly breid.

B. *adv.* In a thievish or thief-like manner; by stealth; stealthily, furtively.

c. 1290 St. Brendan 284 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 227 3wan it is ov i-hroust, þane 3e it þeoffliche nomen. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xviii 33 Theuelich þow me robbedest. 1382 WYCLIF *Gen.* xl. 15 Theuelich [1388 theeffly] Y am had a wey fio the loond of Hebrew. 1387 THEVISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 63 (MS. a) Seynt Oswald his arm was þeoffliche [æ. rr. þeoffliche, þeoffliche, CAXTON theeffly] i-stole out of þe olde restynge place. 1568 SKYNNER *The Pest* A. 11 b. Ane feur most wikit quietlie and theeffly stricks the patient.

Thieft, thieftlike, obs. forms of THIEF.

Thieft-taker. One who detects and captures a thief, *spec.* one of a company who undertook the detection and arrest of thieves.

1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I. 87 The thief takur suld havi the forder spild. 1700 T. BROWN *Annusum Sei & Com. viii* (1709) 84 Seiv'd the State in the Quality of Marshal's Men, and Thieft-Takers. 1718 C. HITCHIN (*title*) A True Discovery of the Conduct of Receivers and Thieft-takers in and about the City of London. 1761 CHRON. in *Ann. Reg.* 76/2 Two thief takers, in hopes of entrapping the highwayman, set out like travellers. 1840 DICKENS *Barn. Rudge* lx. A body of thief takers had been keeping watch in the house all night.

So Thieft-taking (in quot. *attrib.*).

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph. Cl.* (1815) 188 He had been for some time in the snares of the thieft-taking society.

Thieftously, obs. form of THEFTOUSLY.

Thien, *þien*, var. THYNE *adv.* Obs., thence.

Thier, obs. form of THEIR, THIR (these).

Thiethe, obs. form of TITHE.

Thieve (þiv), *v.* [In OE. *þeofian*, f. *þeof*; THIEF The verb is rare in OE., after which it does not appear till the 17th c. The vbl. sb. *thieving* occurs from 1530. (For the *v* see note to THIEF)]

1. *intr.* To act as a thief; commit theft, steal. [a. 900 *Leas of Alfrid* c. 615 f. hwa on cūcan hwæt geðeofige] c. 930 in Thorpe *Charters* (1885) 177 Se ðe ða ære þence to þeofigenne. 1530, 1598 [see THIEVING vbl. sb. and *þyl. a.*] 1627 DRAVTON *Mooncalf* 1067 And theie this monster sat him down to thieve. 1656 S. H. *Gold Law* 11 Thus to Traytorize, Murther, and Thieve it. 1692-3 WOOD *Life* 13 Jan (O. H. S.) III. 380 Foot-soldiers 10b and theie in Oxon. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* xxii, I never did such a thing as thieve.

2. *trans.* To steal (a thing).

a. 1605 WOOD *Oxford* (O. H. S.) III. 172 A brass plate having been thieved away. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual* (1809) IV. 7 He endeavoured to thieve from me the only friend I had. 1867 *Pall Mall G.* 27 July 9 The prisoner said it was the first time he had 'thieved' anything. 1901 *Academy* 23 Mar. 243 Goods to the value of a quarter of a million were annually thieved out of ships in the Pool. Hence **Thievable** *a.*, that may be stolen; **Thiever**, one who thieves, a thief.

1615 J. STEPHENS *Ess. & Char. Warraner*, Where he hath many night spels, to the hazard of much Pullen, and indeed all things thieve-able. 1899 LUMSDEN *Edinburgh Poems & Songs* 105 Wha hack'd an' hash'd an' stole, Like reivers an' thievers.

Thieftom: see THIEFTOM.

Thieve-friend *nomine-wd.* A friend of thieves. So **Thieve-land**, a land of thieves; a district full of thieves; whence **Thievelander** [-ER 1].

1599 PORTER *Angry Wom. Abingd.* I. 11, Let not this thieve friend misty vale of night, In croach on day. 1624 SHIRLEY *Sisters* 1. 1, Ye are all valiant, honest Thievelanders, And I will be your prince again.

Thieveless (þi'vles), *a.* Sc. [Of uncertain origin; first in Ramsay, ?misreading of earlier *thueless*, *THEWLESS*, to which it answers in sense.] Void of energy, ineffectual, aimless; spiritless, not serious; cold, without warmth of manner.

1725 RAMSAY *Gentle Sheph.* 1. 1, She cam wi a right thieveless errand back. 1786 BURNS *Brigs of Ayr* 89 Wi' thieveless sneer to see his modish mien, He, down the water, gies him this guid-e'en. 1835 CARLICK *Laird of Logan* 289 (E. D. D.) He answered in a gay thieveless-like way. 1897 R. M. FARRISON *Vill. Poet* xiii. 80 He, appeared listless, or, as he himself expressed it, 'rale thieveless'.

b. 'Applied to weather in a sort of intermediate or uncertain state. Thus, a thieveless day is one that has no decided character, neither properly good nor bad' (Jamieson, s. v. *Thueless*).

Thievily, variant of THIEFLY Obs.

Thievery (þi'vri), [f. THIEF, *thiev-* (see note in etym. s. v.), or THIEVE *v.* + -ERY.]

1. The committing or practice of theft; stealing. With *a* and *pl.*, An act of thieving.

1568 FULWELL *Like Will to Like* E. 1, Yet better it is to beg moste shamefully, Then to be hanged and to theuery our selues frame. 1580 APOL. P. *Orange in Phoenix* (1791) I. 479 Their Theueries and Sackings. 1623 T. SCOT *Highway*, God. 21 But the Theefe proceeds in his theuery till he brings himselfe to the gallows. 1722 DR. COL. *Jack* vii, They were whipped so for picking pockets, and other petty thieveries. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* iv (1872) 138 We do not 'tolerate' Falsehoods, Theueries, Iniquities. 1871 R. ELIUS *Catulus* xlvii. 2 The greedy Piso's lools of theuery, rogues to famish ages.

2. The result or produce of thieving; stolen property. Cf. PILFERY 3.

1583 STOCKER *Civ. Warres Lowe* C. iv. 23b, The Spaniard departed Mastright, with their butin and theuery. 1606 SHAKES. *Tr. & Cr.* iv. 45 Now with a robbers haste Crams his rich theuery vp, he knows not how. 1873 BROWNING *Red Colt.* II. cap. 11. 720 A veniest tiap of twigs On tree-top, every straw a thievery.

Thieving (þi'vin), *vbl. sb.* [app. f. THIEVE *v* + -ING 1; but perh. f. THIEF *sb.*]

1. The action of a thief; the committing of theft, stealing. Also *attrib.*

1530 PALSCOR. 699/2 A nyghtes he gothe a thevynge. 1571 GOLDING *Calisto* iv. P. 2. 8 They made royall palaces thev thevynge-places, too cut stille mens thotes in. 1624 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 185 These Malabars excell in thevynge. 1824 STANFORD *Michael Angelo* (1890) II. xi. 54 Your failure to discharge your obligations is regarded as an act of thieving.

2. *concr.* A thing obtained by theft.

1861 THORNHURST *Turner* (1862) I. 328 The Louvre, at that time full of Napoleon's magnificent thievings.

Thieving, *þyl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That thieves or acts like a thief.

1598 MARSTON *Pygmal* v. 157 Theuering Mercury That enen in his new borne infancy Stole faire Apollos quiver. 1823 SCOTT *Queen of D.* vi, I will teach these misbelieving, thieving scoundrels, to interfere with the King's justice. 1897 MARY KINGSLEY *W. Africa* vii. 107 Canoes drawn up out of the reach of the ever-mischievous, thieving sea.

† **b.** *Thieving nutmeg*, see *quots.* Obs.

1668 *Phil. Trans.* III. 863 The Nutmeg called Thieving; because that being put among a whole room full of good Nutmegs, though it be but one, it will corrupt them all. 1681 GREW *Museum* iv. iii. 376 The Fruit of the Thieving-Nutmeg, because it infects and spoils the good ones where it lies. 1693 SIR T. P. BLOUNT *Nat. Hist.* 45 Hence **Thievingly** *adv.*, by way of thieving, thieftiously.

1880 RUSKIN *Fora Clava* lxxxix. 244 Every pleasure got cheaply, thievingly, and swiftly.

Thievish (þi'vif), *a.* Forms a 5 thief-, 6 theaffish. *B.* 5-6 theur-, 6 thev-, 6-7 theuev-, 6-8 theev-, 6- thievish. [f. THIEF, *thiev-* (see note in etym. s. v.) + -ISH 1.]

† 1. Infested or frequented by thieves. Obs.

1483 *Call. Aug.* 382/2 Theffysche (A. A. Theffis place), *crubifurris, spoliatorium*. 1535 COVERDALE *1 Mac.* 1. 35 Thus became it a theuysch castell. 1541 BIALS (Cranmer) *Ps.* x. 8 He syeth lurking in y^e theush corners of the stretes. 1592 SHAKES. *Rom. & Jul.* iv. 1. 79 Or walke in theueish waies. 1632 LITTON *Trav.* vii. 335 Three French murderers set vpon me in a theueish Wood.

2. Inclined or given to thieving; dishonest.

1558 ELTON, *Furax*, *accs.* theuyshe, a great picker. 1558 HULOT, *Theffysche* and *theuyshe*, *furax, accs.* 1558 EDEN *Decades* 300 A theuyshe kynd of men. 1575 GANN. *Gurion* v. 11, A theuyshe knave is not on lue. 1624 SIR I. HERBERT *Trav.* 236 Rashthots a theuysch but valiant people in India vnder the Mogul. 1748 ANSON'S *Poy.* ix. x. 414 Their Magistrates are corrupt, their people thievish. 1883 J. GILMOUR *Mongols* xxxi. 363 The Mongol is despised as ignorant, dirty, stupid, and thievish.

3. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a thief or thieves; thief-like; furtive, stealthy.

c. 1450, c. 1460 [implied in THIEVISHLY, -NESS] 1587 TURBERV. *Trag.* T. (1837) 152 Yet wrought it not so well, For all their thevish puce. 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* ii. iii. 33 Euforce A theuysch liuing on the common road. c. 1600 — SONN. lxxvii, Times theuysch progresse to eternitie. 1621 HARTCLIFFE *Virtues* 95 According to the manner of Thievish War, the Conqueror by Proclamation gave away the Houses and Possessions of such as were vanquished. 1735 THOMSON *Liberty* iii. 399 Corruption's Thievish Arts. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 8 Then extortion, and their thievish propensities.

Thievishly (þi'vifli), *adv.* [f. prec. + -LY 2.] In a thievish manner; as a thief; furtively, by stealth.

c. 1450 in Anglier *Syon* (1840) 265 Any instrumente, by the whiche sche myghte escape theuyschely oute, of pryson. 1628 WITHER *Brit. Rememb.* iv. 664 Some, theuyschly, purloyned from the sick. 1708 *Brit. Apollo* No. 64. 2/a A Woman so thievyschly inclined. 1825 SINGLETON *Virgil* I. 128 Fire (thievyschly) beneath the fatty bark At first concealed, hath on the timber seized.

Thievishness (þi'vifnəs), [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thievish.

c. 1460 METHAM *Whs.* 91 Yt sygnifyth onstabilynes and ontivith and theuyschness. 1757 BAILEY Vol. II, *Thievishness*, Addictedness to Stealing. 1907 *19th Cent.* Apr. 567 Attacking the spite, frivolity, vanity, thievishness and similar endearing qualities of the sex.

† **Thievously**, *adv.* Obs. = THIEVISHLY.

1658 BROMHALL *Treat Specters* 1. 92 [They] thievously stole to the shore through rovers and hard rocks.

Thif(e), Thift(e), -th(e), obs. ff. THIEF, THEFT.

Thife-thorn, variant of THERE-THORN Obs.

Thig (þig), *v.* Now Sc. Forms: 1 *þig(e)* *an*, 2 *þig(e)* *an*, 3-5 *þigge*, 3-8 *þiggs*, 4-5 *þygge*,

5-6 *þyge*, (6 *þighe*), 4- *þig*. [OE. *þig(e)an*, *þeah*, *þāh*-, *þegon*, *þegen* to take, esp. as food; also as a weak vb, pa. t. *þig(e)de*. ME. *þigge*, *a.* ON *þigga*, *þā*-, *þágum*, *þágum*, *þegen* to receive (Sw. *þigga*, *þā*. *þigge* to beg), cf. OS *þiggan* to beg, OHG. *þikken*, etc. (MHG *þigen*) to beg; -O Teut. **þegjan* (with *j* suffix as in **þegjan* LIE v. 1, **þegjan* SIE v.), f. root **þig-*: *þag-*: *þeg-*: Indo-Eur. **tegh-* *tegh-* *tegh-*.

The OE. vb, which would have been *thidge* or perh. *thie*, *thy* in mod. Eng. (cf. LIE, SAY), was lost a. 1150, and its place was taken in the north by the Norse form, with modification of sense.]

† 1. *trans.* To take, receive, accept, esp. to take (food), to consume by eating or drinking. a. 864 O. E. *Chron.* an. 755 (Parker MS) And hiera se æþeling gehwulcan feoh and feorh gebend and hiera nænig hit geþigean [Land MS. c. 1100 *þigean*] nolde. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Mark vi. 5 Hwi þene leorning-cnihtas, besmiten handum hyra hlaf þigean [c. 1160 *Halton Gosp.*, *þiggeð*]. c. 1000 *Sax. Leech* III. 92 Þige þar of anne cuppan fulle on ærne morge and oþerne an niht. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 105 Temperantia þet is metnesse on englic, þet mon beo imete on alle þing and to muchel ne þigge on eate and on wete.

2. To receive by begging; to beg (alms, one's food, etc.); in mod. Sc., to solicit gifts on special occasions, esp. on setting up housekeeping, etc. cf. THIGGING vbl. sb. *quots.* 1827, 1872.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1373 He haueth me do[n] mi mete to thigge, And ofte in sorwe and pine ligge. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxiv. *Alais* 169 [He] like day thigget his lyf-eld. c. 1400 *Destr. Troy* 13540 Now me bus, as a beggar, my bred for to thigge. 1561 *Alail Club* MS. III. 282 My brother is and salbe Vicar of Cryll quhen thow sal thig thy myrt falssmayk. 1827 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* iv. 262 He gaed to the gait's hoose to thig 'oo' (= wool). 1894 P. H. HUNTER *7 Inwiche* xi. 145 Syne thig a' they can get aff the parish b, *intr.* To beg, cadge.

a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* cviii. [cx] 120 Drecchand his sones be outborne awa, And thigge mote þai, night and dai. c. 1470 HENRYSON *How Rab.* iv. (*Rox's Conf.*) xiv, I eschame to thig, I can not wike. 1665 J. FRASER *Policron.* (S. H. S.) 281, I will not beg begg nor thigge amongst my friends. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi, Lang-legged Highland gillies that mann gang thigging and sornin about on their acquaintance. Note *Thigging* and *sornin* was a kind of genteel begging, or rather something between begging and robbing, by which the needy in Scotland used to extort cattle, or the means of subsistence, from those who had any to give. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 166 Ye see it's treason to hae sic a thing, and rank conspiracy to thig and barter to get it back.

c. *trans.* To take, borrow (as a quotation).

1728 RAMSAY *Epist. to D. Forbes* xi, I'll frae a Frenchman thigga fable, And busk it in a plaid. 1728 — *Adv. to Mr. — on his Marriage* 22 And blaw ye up with windy fancies, That he has thigga frae romances.

† 3. To crave, request, ask (a boon, a favour, leave); in quot. c. 1470 2 with the person as obj. Obs.

c. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 356 Bot of the grace we thig to vouche safe with us to ligge. c. 1470 HENRY WALLACE II. 260 Scho thigget leif away with him to fayr. c. 1470 HENRYSON *How Rab.* ix (*Wolf & Fox*) xiii, Thocht we wald thig gone vermy Chaulishe chuf, He wot not gif vs ane hering of his Creill. 1533 DOUGLAS *Æneis* vii. x. 75 Thay thig vengeance at the goddis. a. 1568 BALMAYES in *Bannatyne Poems* (Hunter, Cl.) 391 To tar and thig, syne grace to thig, That is aie petous preiss.

† b. *intr.* Obs.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* I (*Katerine*) 114 Graunt þaim þar bowne, I thig at þe. a. 1578 LINDSAY *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 125 They war faime to thigge and cy for peace.

Hence **Thig sb.**, begging, mendicancy. 1808 BLACKIE *Mag.* July 82/1 Master Brown sat studying through horn specks the tale of thig and theft which the town officer had made up a report on.

Thigger (þiggar), *sc.* [f. THIG *v.* + -ER 1.] One who thigs; a beggar, a cadger; an extactor of contributions; one who plants himself on others for assistance; 'one who draws on others for subsistence in a genteel sort of way' (Jamieson); a gabberlunzie or licensed beggar who went his regular rounds, and received a night's lodging and food at particular houses; also, any one who begged or solicited presents on certain recognized occasions, e. g. wedding-presents.

1424 *Sc. Acts* 745 I (1879) II. 8 Þat na thigger be thollet to thig noþer in burgh nor to land. a. 1733 *Shetland Acts* 4 in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* (1892) XXXVI. 196 That all thiggers of wool, com, fish and others be apprehended wherever they come. 1822 SCOTT *Pirate* v, Ye wadna have me waste our substance on every thigger or sornor that has the luck to come by the door in a wet day? 1824 MACTAGGART *Galland Encycl.*, *Thiggers* are those who beg in a genteel way; who have their houses they call at in certain seasons, and get com, and other little things. 1828 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* ix, Such extortion, which more resembles the masterful license of Highland thiggers and sornors.

So **Thigater** [-STER] in same sense.

1710 *Dick. Fendal Law* 151 *Thiggers*, are a sort of gentle Beggars.

Thigging (þiggin), *vbl. sb.* [f. THIG *v.* + -ING 1.] The action of the verb THIG; begging.

1331 *Chester Plea Roll* 4 & 5 *Edw.* III. m. 15 (P. R. O.) Bedell non debent habere offerentes thigginges fuleneale nec aliquod aliud proficuum nisi tantummodo puratum de illis certis tenementis que vocantur warelondes. c. 1440 *Prom. Parr.* 490/2 Thigginge, or beggynge, *nendacacia*. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* viii. *Prolog.* 74 Scho waistis hur tym in thiggin, as it thurt war. 1827 J. ANDERSON *St. Soc. & Knowl. in Highlands* 73 note, Sometimes the young people [about to be married] made the round of their relatives and

(*Thick* (ðik) is in dialect use from Cornwall and Hants to Worcester and Hereford; and also in Pembroke, Glamorgan, and Wexford. In many parts it has also the form *thickey, thuckee, or thicka*. It generally means 'that', but in some parts 'this', in which case it is contrasted with *thuck, thock, or thack* = that. It is sometimes indefinite, and has to be made definite, as *thuck here, this, thick there, that*. In Somerset and Dorset, *thuck* and *thease* are used only of individual shaped things, as a man or tree, while *thack* and *thuse* are used for less substantial things as mass, as flour, milk, marble. See *Eng. Dial. Dict.*]

A *adj.* The very (thing, person, etc.) mentioned or indicated; the same; that; this

a 1225 *Avon R* 68 Iðen ilke huse (*MS C* in pilke hus) *a* 1300 *John's B* 51 So blisful him þuþe pilke steuene *a* 1330 *R. Brunne Chron* 1140 (*Rolls*) 381 Ascanus gat a child Cycyllus, þylke Cycylli gat þat man Brutus *a* 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth* 11 pr x 73 (*Camb MS*) It semeth þat pilke same comen to ciuit þilke day (*C*, *G* þat ilk dai) *a* 1449 *Pecock Repr* 235 Neithe in thilk hil neither in Jerusalem. 1513 *Douglas Bokes* 1 Prol 134 Thilk werk tuelf þeris first was in making eik 1570 *SPENSER Sheph Cal* Jan 67, I loue thilke lasse, (alas why doe I loue?) *a* 1643 *CARTWRIGHT Ordinary* 11 11, Dan Cupido Sure sent thilke swene to mine head 1724 *Dr. For. Meni Cavalier* (1840) 236 Says he, in a broad north country tone, 'whar hast thou thilk hoise?' *a* 1790 *St. Brandaun* 519 in *S. Eng Leg* 234 Po tornede þe wynd in-to þe North, In þulke side stonge Inouþ *a* 1300 *Floris & Bt* 432 Pilke terme him þuþe long *a* 1315 *SPENSERHAM* vii 133 And þelke sene þet na þeles Rytst are þe fader þys endeles 1387 *Lanvaia Higden* (*Rolls*) V 83 (*MS* vi) Pilke Decus *ibid.* VI, 303 Unlawful wedlok with þelke Iuditha *a* 1400 *R. Glynester's Chron* (*Rolls*) 3771 Þe men of norwaye adde ymde anoper mon king of þe (*MS* a þelke) londre. *a* 1425 *Cursor* 11 1417 (*Tim*) þulke [*Land* thilk, *Cott & Goff* þis ilk] sterre hem comen to warn *a* 1303 *R. Brunne Handl* Synne 6151 Syn þat þilke pore ermyte was yn drede for so lyte *a* 1300 *Cost Love* (*Hallw*) 747 Ne never was but thyke (*MS* pilke) onen. *a* 1410 *Master of Game* (*MS* Digby 182) xxxv, Hem þat shulde haue þate of þike deere 1432-50 *in Higden* (*Rolls*) II 449 Theke þarte scholde haue þe victorie 1439 in *Ancestor* July (1904) 16 That every day in thik month the vy tapres brenne. *a* 1440 *LOVELICH Merlun* 12104 The tothy cyte hindicam hyghte at thyke tyme tho 1553 *Respublica* 11 iii, Þelke same waie goeth the hare 1820 *COBBETT Gram Eng Lang* xvii (1847) 109 When we heai a Hampshire plough-boy say 'She' have giv'd I thik handkercher' 1874 *J. HARDY Fin for Madding Crowd* II 289 To ho and hanker after thik woman in the way a do. 1898 *E. Phillips Child of Mist* I 11 28 'Tis thikely adit Muscovite duck, toostin' on his lil island 1909 *Westin Gaz* 7 Aug 2/2 Do ee mind thik time, Daddy, when you an' me catched gert lobsters?

þ *With plural sb.* These; those *Obs*
a 1275 *LAY* 1284 Þe strengest þe weren in þilke daies [*a* 1200 *o* þon daweil] 1387 *Trivisa Higden* (*Rolls*) I 49 Of þilke moupes þe see of myddel erþe bygynneþ *a* 1420 *Chron* 1140. 3000 þat pilke tekeles lond neuer go þen a-way *a* 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* xxviii 577 Wyth-oute ye had more helpe than thilke knaves

B *pron.* That (or this) person or thing.
a 1275 *Passion our Lord* 120 in *O E Misc* 40 Mayster am ich þilke þat þe wile so dyhte *a* 1300 *Harrow Hill* 135 Pilke þat nulleþ aþeyn hem stonde *a* 1386 *CHAUCER Piers* P 32 Þrynee þenaunce is thilke that men doon alday for þrynee synnes 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (*Caxton*) i xix (1859) 19 Ful ofmyes haue I warned the a; thylk that loueth the *a* 1449 *Pecock Repr* 11 xx 273 Therefore chese the rede whether this or thilke or bothe he wole holde 1867 *Rock Jim & Nell* vii, Briting o' thik an' crazing thack 1880 *Jerrairs Gl Estate* x 188 Thuck's our feyther's 1885 *Housh Words* 20 June 141/2, I coud ha' told thes thilk.

þ *pl* Those. *Obs.*
a 1330 *R. Brunne Chron* 1140 (*Rolls*) 7341 Pilke of twenty wynter elde 1370-80 *XI Pains of Hell* 113 in *O E Misc* 226 Þo þat weien þu to be brises In þat flod Pilke weore glade of þe mischeff 1407 *J. SKYDMORE* in *Ellis Orig Lett* Ser 11, I 20 To all thilke that ye suppose wol take this mater to hert *a* 1450 *MYRC Par. Pr.* 687 Al thilk that with hold eny fredomes.

Thill ¹ (*pil*). Also *pylle*, *thyl*, *6 thyll* Cf. also *FILL sb* ² [Of uncertain origin the 14th c. *pille*, *pylle* is identical in form with OE *pille*, glossed *tabulāta*, *tabulāmen*, *tabulāmentum*, i.e. 'board, deal, boarding, flooring', but the sense 'pole or shaft' is so different that, without further evidence, it seems unsafe to connect them.

For the OE *pille* see *THRAL* none of the cognate words there cited show any approach to the mod. sense of *thill*]

The pole or shaft by which a wagon, cart, or other vehicle is attached to the animal drawing it, esp. one of the pair of shafts between which a single draught animal is placed. Applied (*a*) in *stng* to the single pole, rarely to the pair of shafts (*obs*); (*b*) in *pl* to the pair of shafts

(*a*) 14 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 615/35 *Temo*, a thylle. 14 *Metrical Voc* *ibid* 628/20 *Reda*, thylle *a* 1440 *Pronp Parv* 491/1 Thylle, of a carte, *temo* 1530 *PALSCR* 280/2 Thyll of a carte, *le tymon* 1621 *Coxor*, *Almonner* to put into the thill of a cart *ibid*, *Lynon*, the Thill of a waue, wagon, &c. In which sense because a Thill consists of two beames it is most used in the Plural number 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* 11 xviii (*Roxb*) 139/1 The two side shafts make one thill 1770 *LANGHORNE Plutarch* (1879) I 256/2 That piece of wood with which they supported the thill of a waggon

(*b*) *a* 1325 *Gloss W de Biblesw* in *Wright Voc* 168 *Les tymons*, the thilles *a* 1400 *Land Troy Bk* 12800 Fals fortune of him now filles, He put him 113 In his thilles *a* 1425 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 665/30 *He tmo*, thylls 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1727) I 360 If the fore Wheels were as high as the hinder Wheels, and if the Thills were fixed under the Axis 1890 *O. CRAWFORD Round the Cal in Portugal* 104 The mule and the horse work between the thills of the cart and of the plough

b *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thill hame*, *harness*, *pin*, *thill-coupling*, *jack*, *tug* see quot. 1877, *thill-saddle* = *SADDLE sb* 3. Also *THILL-HORSE*.

a 14 *Nou* in *W. Wulcker* 721/33 *Hic immarium*, a thylpyn 1549 *Rutland MSS* (1905) IV 570 Thill hame, xl pare. 1776 in *Hughes Scour White Horse* v, The same time a Thill harness will be run for by Cart horses, Vol. IX,

&c 1807 *A. Young Agric Essex* (1813) I 107, 3 th ll saddles, breechings, cruppers, &c 1859 *HUGHES Scour White Horse* v, Varmer Milfin's mare won a new Cart-saddle and thill-tugs *ibid* vi, The great hoises in their thill harness 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech*, *Thill-coupling*, a device for fastening the shafts to the fore axle *ibid*, *Thill-jack*, a tool for attaching the thills of a carriage to the clips of the axle *ibid*, *Thill-tug*, a leather loop depending from the harness saddle to hold the shaft of a carriage

Thill ² (*pil*). [A local term of unknown origin; cf *TILL sb*, *boulder-clay*.] The thin stratum of fire-clay, etc. usually underlying a coal-seam; under-clay, the floor or bottom of a seam of coal

1329-30 *Durham Acc* *Rolls* (*Surtees*) 513 Quatuor bayardours potantibus Thill et focale in abbatiam per x septimanas, xiiij s vjd 1454-5 *ibid* 634 Operanti circa le ydding ac adquisicione de le Thill pio eodem furno 1500-1 *ibid* 657 Pio myor plaustr de lez thillstone, xvj d. 1708 *J. C. Conpl Collier* (1845) 39 Sometimes a Pit may happen to have a Hitch or Dipping of the Thill or Bottom of the Way 1851 *GREENWELL Coal-trade Terms Northumb & Durh* 54 *Thill*, the floor of a seam of coal 1867 *W. W. SMYTH Coal* 25 The floor, thill, or seat, of the coal is an underclay 1878 *LEBOUR Geol Northumberland & Durh* (1886) 11 12 There is a strict analogy between these peat-marls and clays and the 'thills' or 'underclays' of many coals 1881 *Borings & Sinkings* II 4 (*E D D*) Grey thill with water. 1887 *WOODWARD Geol Eng & Wales* (ed 2) 179 The Underclay is known as 'Spavin' in Yorkshire, as 'Thill' in Durham, as 'Warrant' or 'Seat earth' in Lancashire; and as 'Bottomstone' or 'Pouncin' in South Wales 1894 *Hrslop Northumb Gloss* s v, The underclay of a coal seam frequently consists of a thin bed of fireclay; hence this strata of that material are called *thill*, irrespective of their position with regard to a seam of coal

Thiller (*pi* lat). Also *g dial*, *tiller* see also *FILLER* ² [*f. THILL* ¹ + *-ER* ¹] = next Also *attrib*

1554 *HULOET*, Thyller of a carte, *veredus*, *di* 1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 36 Hole bridle and saddle, will lether and nail, with collers and harners, for thiller and all 1607 *TORSTIL Foun-f* *Beasts* (1658) 330 His Thiller fell and put his shoulder clean out of joint 1640 *HEXHAM Princ. Art Milit* 111 5 A half Canon upon its carriage, drawne with seven couple of house, and a Thiller horse 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoing* *Husb*, xxiii 363 Lammers, also called Shafts, Sharps, and Thills; from whence the Horse that goes in them is call'd a Thiller 1893 *Straford-on-Avon Herald* 24 Feb 4/2, 3 Sets of Harness, Thills, and Trace Gears

Thill-horse (*pi* lat). See also *fill-horse* s. v. *FILL sb* ² [*f. THILL* ¹ + *HORSE*] The shaft-horse or wheeler in a team.

a 1325 *Gloss*, *V de Bibbesw* in *Wright Voc* 168 *En lymouns* [*gl*] thilles va ly limounere [*gl*] the thillo-hors *a* 1425 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 665/32 *Hic uresudus*, thylhors 1483 *Federal Edw IV* in *Letz & Pap Rich*, 111, etc (*Rolls*) I, 7 Upon the fore horse, and the thill horse sat y chaitot men 1543 *Will & England* (*Somerset Ho*), On Caite, a 11th horse & four Oxen. 1704 *W. DERHAM* in *Phil Trans* XXV, 1583 The Thill-Horse in Charles's Wain, called Alloth 1876 *Browning Pachelotto* xxi, A Spae-Horse? Be rather a thill-horse

Thilly, *a*. [*f. THILL* ².] Of the nature of thill.

1894 *Heslor Northumbld*, *Gloss* s v *Thilly*, Any stone patting of the nature of indurated clay is called *thilly*

Thimble (*pi* mb'l), *sb*. Forms *a* 1 *pymel*, 5-6 *thymelle*, -yl(1e, *thymle*, *themel*, -elle, -yl(1e, (5 *thomelle*, *timmele*), 9 *dial*, *tummel*. *þ* 5 *thymbyl*(l, *thomble*, 6 *thymble*, -bel(l, -bil(l, *thumble*, (*tymble*), 6-7 *thumbell*, 6-*thimble*. [*OE* *pymel*, *þ. þyma* *TRUMB* + *-el*, -*le*, suffix forming names of instruments. cf *handle*. The later Eng form has developed a *b* after *m*, as in *humble*, *nimble*, etc ON., *þymall* meant the thumb of a glove; perh. a leather thumbstall was the earliest form of thimble; metal thimbles were app. introduced in the 17th c.]

þ *L* A sheath or covering for the thumb or finger; a fingerstall *Obs.* (Only OE)

a 1000 *Sax Leech* II 150 Wyrc þonne þymel to *þ* 2 A bell-shaped sheath of metal (formerly of leather) worn on the end of the finger to push the needle in sewing.

Tailor's, upholsterer's, etc *thimble*, a similar metal sheath open at both ends, *sail maker's thimble* = *PALM sb* ⁴ 5 *Knight of the thimble*, a tailor see *KNIGHT sb* 12 c

a 1424 *Hoccleve De Reg Princ* 682 Look whedir In þis þuis þer be any crouse or crouche, Sauf nedel and prede, & themel [*MS* *Reg* *thymelle*] of leþer. 14 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 578/29 *Digitale*, a thymel 1483 *Calc. Angl* 283/2 A themelle (*A* *Thymbylle*, *Thymle*) 1488 *Acc* *La High Treas Scot* I 80 A thing of gold with a top like a timmelle *a* 1568 in *Banatyne Poems* (*Hunter Cl*) 396 With elwand, scher and thymyll.

þ 1440 *Pronp Parv* 491/1 *Thymbyl*, *theca*, *digitia* 14 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 18 in *Hazl E P P* I 80 315, 315, seyð the wymblylle, I ame als rounde as a thymbyll. 1530 *PALSCR* 280/2 *Thymble* to sowe with, *deyl*, 1591 *Florio 2nd*, *Ferrius* 5, I haue neither needle, thred, nor thimble 1664 *POWER Exp Philoz* 1 5 The Common Fly her eyes are most neatly dmped with innumerable little cavities like a small grater or thimble 1700 *CONGREVE Way of World* 111 111, Hast thou ne'er a brass thimble clinking in thy pocket? 1793 *Griffith M. F. Holroyd* (1896) 253, I have worked with my Thimble, and like it extremely 1812 see *KNIGHT sb* 12 c]. 1841 *Moses Young Jessica* 1, The safest shield against the darts Of Cupid, is Minerva's thimble

b *Thimble and Bodkin Army* (*Eng Hist*): a nickname of the Parliamentary Army of the Civil War see quot.

1647 *Max Hist Part* 11 vi 97 The poorer sort, like that Widow in the Gospel, presented their Mites also, inasmuch

that it was a common Jcer of men disaffected to the Cause, to call it the Thimble and Bodkin-Army. 1884 *DOWELL Taxes in Eng*, II 1 3 On the parliamentary side the subscriptions of silver offerings included even such little personal articles as those that suggested the term, the 'Thimble and Bodkin' army

c A thimble or similar article as used by a thimblerigger. see *THIMBLERIG* 1.

1716 *GAY Trivia* 11 166 Nor t'y the Thimble's Cheats. 1742 *FIELDING Jos Andrews* 11 11, A person travelling to a neighbouring fair with the thimble and button. 1838 *DICKENS Nick Nich*, 1, Gathered round a pea and thimble table 1909 *Q Rev* July 173 A conjuror astonishing a simple audience with the pea and thimble trick.

3. The ring or socket in the heel of a gate which turns on the hook or pin in the gate-post. *local*. 1550 *Hawkhurst Ch Acc* in *Archaeol Cantiana* V 64 For a thymble to the chuchie gate 1577 *MS. Acc. St John's Hosp*, *Canteb*, For y thimbles for the beane garden gate xvjd 1804 *Trans Soc Arts XXII* 83 The upper thimble should be fixed nearer the farther side of the heel of the gate than the lower thimble 1881 *Leicestersh. Gloss*.

4 *Naut* A broad ring of metal, having a concave outer surface, around which the end of a rope is spliced, so that the thimble forms an eye to the rope. 1711 *W. SUTHERLAND Shipbuild Assist*, 132 Thimbles, large 34 Ordinary 118 1775 *FALCK Day's Dring Vessel* 50 Each cable has a large thimble spliced in at one end, through which each alternate cable is reeved 1860 *Merc M. Mag* VII, 113 A leach-line is carried through thimbles

5. In various technical applications. *a*. *Mech* A ring, tube, or similar part, e. g. a sleeve, bushing, ferrule, etc., often in comb., as *thimble-coupling*, *-joint*, etc. see *g*. *b*. The outer casing of a rifle-ball. *c*. *Pottery* A rest for placing the ware during glast-firing. *d*. *Dentistry*. see quot. *e*. A cone of fat-free paper used in a fat-extraction apparatus. *f* = *thimble rubber* in *g*. *g*. See quot.

a. 1789 *Trans. Soc Arts VII* 179 Thimbles made of wire, twisted in the slit of the harpoon 1831 *J. HOLLAND Manuf Metal* I 184 Fitting into the holes bushes or thimbles to give them the greater strength 1877 *KNIGHT Dict Mech*, *Thimble*, 3 (*Machinery*) A sleeve or tube through which a bolt passes, and which may act as a stay *b* A ferrule to expand a tube, specifically, a ferrule for boiler-tubes *c* A sleeve around a stove-pipe when it passes through a wall or ceiling 1881 *GREFFER Gun* 84 The charge is put in a small steel thimble *b* 1860 *H. STUART Seaman's Catech* 11 The thimble expands and rifles the ball 1900 *Brit. Med Jnl* No. 2053, 1156 The thimble or shell of the Mauser and Lee-Metford *ibid*. The core is of hardened lead, and the thimble composed of copper and nickel *c*. 1901 see *thimble picker* in *g* 1910 *Rep. Lead Comm* (*Parl Pap*, Eng.), Placing the ware on tests with pointed projections 'Thimbles' similar in shape to a sewing thimble, provided with a single horn. *d*. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech* 254/2 The extension thimble of the dentist is a prong on the end of the thimble, used to reach into the mouth to hold the foil or a compress, while operating on the teeth *e* 1901 *Jnl Exper Med*, 25 Mar 515 This residue was then ground up with sand, placed in a fat extraction thimble and extracted again. *f*. 1909 *Cent Dict. Suppl*, *Thimble*, *pl*, a trademark for crude india-rubber from the lower Kongo and Loanda in small balls of a gray color, darker outside. *g*. 1541 *R. COPLAND Gwydon's Quest* *Churche* LIII, Thyrdly, a seame incarnatnye is made with egal themylles made of towe well wyrtten & sklendirly.

6. Applied (usually in *pl*.) to certain flowers and plants, or parts of them, e. g. (*a*) the Foxglove, also known as *Fairy or Witches' Thimbles*; (*b*) the Sea Campion; (*c*) the Harebell; (*d*) the cup of an acorn. See also *Lady's Thimble*, *LADY sb* 17 b

1873 *BROWNING Red Cott* *Nt* *cap* 1, 150 Nor its fine thimble fits the acorn top 1878 *BRITTEN & HOLLAND Plant n*, *Fairy Thimbles*, *Digitalis purpurea* 1881 *J. A. SIDNEY* in *Mod Scot Poets* 396 Whaur the witch thimbles bloom 1886 *BRITTEN & H Plant-n*, *Thimble*, (*x*) *Digitalis purpurea* (*o*) *Silene maritima* 1894 *Daily News* 28 Apr. 6/5 The tall foxglove, with its graduated 'thimbles'

7. *Thieves' slang* A watch 1812 in *J. H. VAUX Flash Dict* 1834 *W. H. AINSWORTH Rookwood* 111, v, My thimble of fridge 1901 *W. S. WALKER Fu the Blood* xiii 138 Silver money, and a watch and chain, or, in thieves' language, 'white-lot' and 'thimble and slang'.

8. = *THIMBLERIG*. 1841 *Hood Tale of Trumpet* xii, [They] never swallowed a thimble the less Of something the Reader is left to guess. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar Sacr* *Intro* (1868) 24 Such thimbles of meaning as can be confidently managed

9. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thimble-case*, *-finger*, *-maker*, *-top*; *thimble-crowned*, *-like*, *-sealed*, *-shaped*, *-sued* *adjs*; *thimble-belt*, a kind of cartridge-belt, *thimble-berry* (*thimble black-berry*), the black raspberry of America, *Rubus occidentalis*, so called from the shape of its receptacle, *thimble-coupling*: see quot; *thimble-grater*, a species of gastropod shell; *thimble-joint*: see quot; *thimble lily*, a name of the Australian biaceous plant *Blandfordia nobilis*, with flowers in racemes; *thimble-limpet*, a West Indian species of limpet, so called from its shape, *thimble-man* = *THIMBLERIGGER*; *thimble-picker*, a young person employed in a pottery to pick from among the used thimbles (see sense 5 c) those that can be used a second time: so *thimble-picking*; *thimble-pie*: see quot.; *thimble-plating*, the formation of a cylindrical boiler-shell or a flue by successive slightly overlapping rings of

plate; thimble-rubber see quot.; thimble-shift, -shifting, the shifting of the pea from one thimble to another by a thimble-rigger; also *fig.*; thimble-skein, a skein for an axle made in tubular form; thimble-surface, *Cenamicus*, a surface of raised dots produced by closely pitting the interior of the mould; thimble-weed. see quot.

1901 *N. Amer. Rev.* Feb. 23 The 'thimble belt, used only by the Americans, is still preferred to the cartridge pouches of the others. 1854 THORAU *Walden* xiv (1886) 262 Strawberries, raspberries, 'thimble-berries' 1883 STEVENSON *Silverado* 59. iii, A bower of green and tangled thickets, where thimbleberry played the part of our English Hawthorn 1715 LADY M. W. MONTAGU *Basset-Table* 34 A myrtle foliage round the 'thimble case. 1884 OGILVIE, 'Thimble-coupling In *mach* a kind of permanent coupling, of which the coupling-box consists of a plain ring of metal, supposed to resemble a tailor's thimble. 1876 H. GARDNER *Sunflowers, Dream of Noon* 48 Then she raising a slender finger, 'thimble-crowned, Beckoned him onwards 1796 BURNES *Mem Metastasio* III, 277 A whistler in the stitching or 'thimble finger 1711 PETERER *Gazophyl* vi, liv, Borneo 'Thimble Grater. The outside is rough like a Grater, and hollow like a Cap or Thimble. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 'Thimble-joint, a sleeve-joint, with an interior packing to keep the joints of pipes tight during expansion and contraction. 1899 ALBUTT'S *Syst. Med.* VIII, 602 The minute honey-combed, 'thimble-like appearance of its surface. 1883 GUILFOYLE *Catal. Plants Melbourne Bot. Gard.* 22 *Blandfordia nobilis* 'Thimble Lily 1711 PETERER *Gazophyl* Dec. viii Tab 80 Barbadoes 'Thimble Limpet. 1654 *Nicholas Papers* (Camden) II, 116 For other his undertakings [he] is a 'thimble-maker... a mere cheat that rambles up and down, not worth on farthing. 1830 GEN P. THOMPSON *Exerc.* (1842) I, 192 The army of 'thimble-men from Doncaster is upon you 1901 *Scotsman* 28 Mar. 9/1 Persons are returned as 'thimble pickers, without mentioning that they are directly engaged in making earthenware 1828 CRANEN *Gloss.*, 'Thimble-pie, a filip with the thimble. 1882 MOZLEY *Remin.* II, civii, 245 I had to sit under the lady's three-legged work table, receiving 'thimble-pie', that is a sharp rap with a thimble on the crown of my head 1881 *Rep. Kew Gardens* 39/2 W. African rubber appears as agglutinated masses of small cubes of which there are specimens in the Kew Museum under the name of 'Thimble rubber 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, The dirty scrap of paper, 'thimble-sealed, 1867 'Thimble-shaped [see THIMBLE-EYE] 1905 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 4 [A bee's] thimble-shaped cell. 1834 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 90/1 About twenty per cent was to be deducted from the title owner [etc.] 'I was 'thimble-shift the first. 1834 STANLEY in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 4 July XXIV, 1254 How was this deficiency to be made good to the State? Here, then, was one instance of his right hon friend's 'thimble shifting. 1895 CLIVE HOLLAND *Far Wife* (ed. 12) 321 The little silver pipe with its 'thimble-sized bowl 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 144/2 *Arm.*, the axle-spline. When of wood, it is strengthened by metallic straps called skains, and sometimes by a conical sheath called a 'thimble-skein 1879 H. DRUMMOND in *Life* vii, (1899) 166 The sports come up in little domes, some only the size of a 'thimble top 1866 BARTLETT *Dict. Amer.*, 'Thimble-weed (*Rudbeckia*) Like the Thimble-berry, its receptacle resembles a thimble.

Hence *Thimble v.*, *intr.* to use a thimble, to sew; *Thimbling vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*, using a thimble in sewing; also = *thimblerrigger*. 1659 H. M. PAIR *Spectacles Nation* 4 Cobling Hewson, Cooper, thimbling Barkedale, Bury, and the rest of their Confederates. 1780 BECKFORD *Italy* (1834) I, v, 38 Pretty sempstresses, warbling melodious hymns as they sat needing and thimbling at their windows above 1856 J. BALLANTINE *Poems, Wee Raggy Laddie* xiv, Ilik thimblin' thievyn' gamblin' diddler Chase thee like fire. 1859 BORROW *Rom. Rye* xlv, If you have not sufficient capital, why do you engage in so deep a trade as thimbling?

Thimble (p'mbl'd), *a.* [f. THIMBLE + -ED 2.] Having, or furnished with, a thimble, in *thieves slang*, wearing a watch

1812 J. H. VAUX *Flash Dict.*, *Thimble*, having or wearing a watch. 1851 HAWTHORNE *Snow Image* (1879) 21 With her thimble finger. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 10 Dec. 3/2 Long before either Dutch or English thought of thimbles Chinese ladies were thimble when they worked at their embroidery.

Thimble-eye (p'mbl'ei), [f. THIMBLE + EYE] *a.* *Naut.* See quot. 1867, 1877. *b.* A fish, the Chub Mackerel, *Scomber colias*. So *Thimble-eyed a.*, having eyes like thimbles, as this fish.

1867 SMITH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thimble-eyes*, are thimble-shaped apertures in non-plates, where sheaves are not required, frequently used instead of dead eyes for the top-mast-rigging, futtock-plates, and backstays in the channels. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thimble-eye*, an eye in a plate through which a rope is rove without a sheave. A dead-eye 1888 GOODE *Amer. Fishes* 196 The only other spotted fish which has been known to frequent our coast is the 'chub mackerel' or 'thimble eye' 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thimble-eyed*, used of the chub mackerel

Thimbleful (p'mbl'ful), [f. THIMBLE + -FUL] As much as a thimble will hold, hence, a small quantity, esp. of wine or spirits, a dram, also *fig.* of something immaterial

1807 MARCHAM *Caval.* ii, (1677) 120 Take halfe a thimbleful of Gunpowder. 1622 MABBE *tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf* 1 23 By eating by ounces, and drinking by thimblefuls, they live by drams. 1760 POORE *Minor* i, Wks 1799 I, 248 Would you take another thimbleful, Mrs. Cole? 1789 VOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Expost. Odes* xi, Now can't I give a thimbleful of Praise 1889 JESSOP *Conning of Priests* ii, 93 Cordials were on special occasions dealt out in thimblefuls. 1894 HELEN M. GOUGAR in *Voice* (N.Y.) 31 May, Anybody with a thimbleful of political or reform sense knows.

Thimblerrig (p'mbl'ing), *sb.* [f. THIMBLE + RIG sb. 2, *lit.* 'thimble-trick']

1. A swindling game usually played with three thimbles (see THIMBLE 2 c) and a pea which was ostensibly placed under one of them, the sharper then challenging the bystanders to guess under which the pea had been placed, and to bet on their choice; a cheat similar to the *three-card trick*

1825 HOWE *Every day Bk.* I 768 An unfair game known among the frequenters of races and fairs by the name of 'the thimble rig' 1836 T. HOOK & GURNEY vii, I will start alone, and appear to know no more of you, than one of the cads of the thimble rig knows of the pea-holder. 1856 J. D. CHAMBERS *Structures on Judgm. in Westerton v. Liddell* 139 note, The manipulations of a sharper with cups and balls on his gambling table, commonly called *thimblerrig* 1893 LELAND *Men* I 13 *attrib. and Comb.* 1834 LITTLETON in *Hansard's Parl. Deb.* 4 July, XXIV 1206 His right hon friend (Mr Stanley) had chosen to describe him (Mr Littleton) as a thimblerrig player, in consequence of the changes that he had made in the clauses of that Bill 1856 T. A. TROLOPE *Girlish. Cath. de Med. Notes*, 352 A good deal of confusion as to the dates of these thimbleig-ig transactions exists in the narratives of the historians 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xviii, (ed. 3) 157 Epsom Downs... There are... tumbler, jugglers, boxers, thimble-rig men

2. = THIMBLERRIGGER. 1839 *Fraser's Mag.* XX, 355 Greatly applauded by all the thimblers of the faubourgs.

Thimblerrig, *v.* [f. *piec.* + *app.* first used in vbl. sb. and pr. ppl.] *intr.* To practise the cheat of the thimbling; also *fig.* to cheat in a juggling manner or as with sleight of hand. *b. trans.* To manipulate (a matter or thing) in this manner. So **Thimblerrigged** (-rigd) *ppl. a.*, duped by the game of thimblerrig; disturbed or affected by thimblerrigging, as a market, = **RIGGED** *ppl. a.*;

Thimblerrigging *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.*

1830 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Don't let us have any juggling and thimblerrigging with virtue and vice 1840 — *Crusshank Wks.* 1900 XIII, 310 The different degrees of rascality, as exhibited in each face of the thimblerrigging trio. *ibid.*, Is any man so blind that he cannot see the exact face that is writhing under the thimblerrigged hero's hat? 1887 FRITH *Autobiog.* xxi, 271 Gambling tents and thimble-rigging had not then been stopped by the police 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 92 'That 'intellectual thimble-rigging' which all men of the sensist school must perform 1892 *Labour Commission Gloss.*, *Thimblerrigged*, an expression in general use descriptive of speculative operations in the stock, produce, or other markets by combination for other than legitimate trade or market requirements 1899 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 5/3 M. Lebert passes quickly over the legal aspect of the case—thimblerrigging it so to speak.

Thimblerrigger (p'mbl'rigg), [f. THIMBLERRIG sb. + -ER 1.] A professional sharper who cheats by thimblerrigging; also *transf.* one who cheats by means of tricks, or juggles with phrases, etc.

1831 *Lincoln Herald* 7 Oct. 4/1 An altercation took place between some countrymen and the thimble-riggers, on a charge of cheating 1871 L. STREPHEN *Player* Eur. ix, (1894) 202 A cross between a prizefighter and a thimblerrigger 1891 T. HARDY *Tess* xviii, A firm believer—not as the phrase is now elusively construed by theological thimblerriggers in the Church and out of it

Hence **Thimblerriggy**, thimblerrigging 1841 *Blackw. Mag.* L 178 Lying and thimblerriggy assume high privilege 1841 R. OASTLER *Fleet Papers* I, 399 The noble art of 'thimble-riggy'

Thimbling, *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a.* see THIMBLE v. *Thimbe*, obs. form of THIMBE.

Thin (pin), *a.* (*sb.*) and *adv.* Forms: 1 *pyenne*, *pinne*, *pyin*, *pin*, 3–5 *pyenne*, 3–6 *thyn*, 4 *penne*, 4–6 *thynne*, (4 *thynne*, 5 *thynn*), 4–7 *thynn* (e), (4–5 *thine*), 6–thin. [OE. *pyenne* = OFris. **thenne*, **thenne* (WFr. *ten*, *ten*, *ten*); OLG. **pynn* (MLG. *dunne*, MDu. *dunne*, *dunne*, Du. *dun*), OHG. *dunni* (MHG. *dunne*, G. *dunn*), in Gothic **pynnus*, ON. *pinnr* (Sw. *tin*, Da. *tynd*):—OEt. **pynnus*, *tem* **pynn*, with *nu* from *nu*, in Indo-Eur. **tuis*, fem. **tuis*, from weak grade of ablaut stem *ten-*, *tn-* to stretch (cf. Skr. *tanús*, L. *tenuis*)]

A. adv. I. 1 Having relatively little extension between opposite surfaces; of little thickness or depth Opposed to THICK a. 1.

1900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* v vi (1890) 400 Stan mid timre tyrf bewrigen 1900 *Sax. Leechb.* I 288 Deos wyit. hafad pyenne leaf. c. 1030 *Rule St. Benet* iv, (Logeman) 91 Culam on wintre pice on sumere pinne 1330 *Cursor M.* 1673 (Cott) Wit pike þou lok it be nocht thyn fyrr pinne, thine, pyenne 1330 in Wright *Lycic P.* x, 37 Betere is were thynne boute laste, Then syde robes ant synke into synne 1387 Trivisa *Hugden* (Rolls) L 405 Brood cakes, 10und and pyenne 1508 DUNBAR *Tua Maris Women* 23 With curches of kysp cleir and thin 1530 PALSGR 280/2 Thyn skynne, *tenu* *peau* 1638 JUNIUS *Panet* *Ancients* 227 We do not make our plate so thynne as to break it 1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1720) I, 275 A Glass that is thinner in the Middle than at the Edges. 1802 PLAYFAIR *Illustr. Hutton* Th. 294 The thinnest part of that rock is still covered by the strata. 1887 B. V. HEAD *Hist. Numorum* 697 The coins of the Sassanian monarchs are thin, flat, and neatly executed

b. Of small cross section in proportion to length; slender, tenuous, attenuated. (Usually said of a thing more or less cylindrical, as a wire, rod, branch, stem, stock, trunk, limb.)

1425 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fistula* 59 If it be bi reson

of þe membe, þat is for þe membe 15 to ouer þinne 1570 L. VINS *Manus* 133/24 Thinne, *gracilis, tenuis* 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Treat.* (1677) 303 Then Harquebuzis longer than ours, but thinner. 1776 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) IV 118 Blanchies, of equal thickness, nay rather thinner at their origin 1884 BOWER & SCOTT *De Barry's Phaner.* 426 In the cortex of the thin stem 1885 WATSON & BURBURY *Math. Th. Electr.* 3 *Magn.* I 95 The connection between them being a very thin wire

c. spec. Having little flesh, lean, spare, not fat or plump Also of ears of corn.

1900 *Sax. Leechb.* II, 205 Ne mag him se lichoma batian ac he bið blac & pyenne & acold 12050 *Gloss* in W. Wulcker 415/27 *Gallus*, pyenne monn 1329 *Maximon* iv in *Rel. Ant.* I, 120 Care and kunde of elde Maketh mi body felde Ant mi body thynne Such is wordes wunne 1384 Wyclif *Gen.* xli 6 Seuerie eeyis thynne and smytyn with meldeu, weren gownen 1335 COVERDALE *Gen.* xli 3 Seuen kyne. thynne, euell fauoured, and leenfleshed. 1637 MORSON *Hum.* ii 46 His face grew thynne, his ruddy colour failed 1697 DRYDEN *Virg. Past.* iii, 156 My Flocks yet look so thin, Their Bones are barely cover'd with their Skin 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xlix, You look so pale now, and so thin, too 1805–6 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* iv xi, Oft she said, 'I'm not grown thin' And then her wrist she spanned 1805 MISS BRADDON *Sir Jasper* iv 37 To have long thin white hands, all glitter with diamond rings

d. Penetrable by light or vision, like a thin veil, *fig.* easily 'seen through', transparent, flimsy, as a pretext or excuse (cf. some uses in 4 a)

1613 SHAKS. *Hen. VIII.* v iii, 125, I come not to hear such flattery now, and in my presence They [commendations] are too thin 1662 HUBBERT *Body Div.* i, 252 A lie is of a thin and transparent nature 1851 BRIMLEY *Ess.*, *Words* 103 Under a thin disguise of name 1860 TYNDALL *Glac.* i, xiv 94 Ovei the glacier hung a thin veil of fog 1904 A. ADAMS *Log Cowboy* xviii, He put up a thin excuse just like the rest. Any one could see through it.

II. 2. Consisting of or characterized by individual constituents or parts placed at relatively large intervals; not thick, dense, or bushy Opposed to THICK a. 4.

1849 in Birch *Cart. Sax.* II 40 In scaezan ðær he bynne 1500 *Ælfric Hom.* II 465 Oft of ðunnum 1500 *scennum* flewð seo eorðe 1230 *S. Eng. Leg.* I 48/44 Bote þornes and þunne þoskes. 1400 MAUNDREY. (Roxb.) xxvi, 126 Pe Tartariens hase lyttel beides and thynne 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 491/1 Thynne, as gresse, come, wodyn, 1495 1533–80 BART. *Alt.* I, 166 Thynne, not thicke grown, or set, 1637 MORSON *Hum.* iii 45 [Lord Mountjoy's] hare was thynne on his head. 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* I 77 Indian population is thin, vast tracts are uninhabited. 1894 DOYLE *Mem. S. Holmes* 49 A thin rain began to fall.

þ. b. Of the members of a collective group or class Not numerous or abundant; scarce, rare, few, scanty. Opposed to THICK a. 5. *Obs.*

1508 KENNEDY *Flying w. Dunbar* 350 Corspatrik Thy forefader maid Irish and Irish men thin 1573–80 BART. *Alt.* T 166 Thynne sold and not often, 1638 JUNIUS *Panet* *Ancients* 288 Attificers also grew thinner and thinner, till none at length were left. 1645 HOWELL *Let.* (1650) I 95 Gentry amongst them is very thin, and coming to dwell in towns, they soon mingle with the merchants, and so degenerate 1725 T. THOMAS in *Portland Papers* VI (Hist. MSS. Comm.) 205 Churches are very thin in this part of the World [1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* ix, 405 Game of all sorts is as thin as deal boards]

þ. c. Of a place Sparsely occupied or peopled; with of, sparsely furnished or supplied with, thinly occupied or attended by *Obs.*

1621 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* Democr. to Rdr (1628) 52 Many Kingdomes are fertile, but thin of inhabitants 1673 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I 65 How thin of Solders are y^e Few Cairns we keepe 1693 *Humours Town* 51 You must be content with such as your thin Neighbourhood affords 1711 SWIFT *Yrnl. to Stella* 24 Aug. The town being thin, I am less pestered with company 1733 TULL *House-Hoing* *Husb.* xi, 124 Both these Rows were Thin of Plants 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) VII 538/1 Galicia... is but thin of people 1800 H. LEE *Cantab.* T (ed. 2) III 89 Summer was now fast approaching, and the town was thin

d. Of an assembly or body of people Scantly furnished with members; thinly attended, not full.

1647 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* v 361 What had been in a full House, rejected, was many times in a thin House. resumed, and determined contrary to the former conclusions. 1660 *Pepps Diary* a Oct., There I found but a thin congregation already 1703 *Land Gaz.* No 3904/1 Their Battalions are thin and sickly 1713 S. SEWALL *Diary* 27 Oct., Buried with a very thin Funeral 1746 FRANCIS R. HORACE *Art. Poetry* 207 The little Theatre To which a thin and pious Audience came 1860–70 STUBBS *Lect. Europ. Hist.* I ix (1904) 119 In a very thin meeting, Ferdinand stated his view.

3. Of a liquid or a pasty substance: Of slight density or consistence; fluid; of air or vapour: not dense; rare, tenuous, subtle Opp. to THICK a. 6

1900 *tr. Bada's Hist.* in xix [xxvii] (1890) 244 Nemne medmuel hlafes mid þinne meole. 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* v 6 *þer* se þicca most þynra weorðe 1900 *Sax. Leechb.* II, 314 Hec on blede of þ hit sie þicce swa þynne briv 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvii (*Winton*) 735 Vndir it a fyre gert ma Til þat mater [pitch and brimstone] was molytne thynne 1430 *Two Cookery-bks* 12 Late it be now to þikke ne to þynne, but as potage shulde be 1530 PALSGR 280/2 Thyn cloude in the ayie 1621 BURTON *Anat. Alt.* II, 11 i (1651) 232 Pure, thin, light water 1667 MILTON *P. L.* viii, 348 Fish... cannot change Thir Element to draw the thinner Aere 1744 BERKELEY *Siris* § 121 An exceeding thin volatile oil 1860 *Young's Patent in Law Times Rep.* X 862/1 Chalk, ground up with a little water into a thin paste.

b. trans. and **fig.** Wanting body or substance; unsubstantial; intangible

1610 SHAKS *Temp.* iv. 1. 150 These our actors were all Spirits, and Are melted into Ayre, into thin Ayre. 1705 Addison *Italy* 3 The labring Plow man off with Horror spies Thin airy Shapes that o'er the Furrows rise. 1734 R. WELTON *Chr Faith & Pract.* 120 All the thin and airy delights of the world. 1824 WESTCOTT *Gospel of Life* 108 Man cannot live in the thin atmosphere of abstractions. 1907 *Educ Rev.* Oct. 402 Logic is too thin and bloodless a thing to govern life.

c. Wanting depth or intensity; faint, weak, dim, pale. Formerly of light (*arch.*), in mod use, of colours, painting, or the like.

1649 LOVELAKE *Poems* 90 Yet its Glory did appear But thins, because her eyes were nether. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* ii. (1701) 61/2 The Moon hath a light of her own. but very thin. 1875 FORTNUM *Maudslayi* 156 The use of a bright yellow, in imitations of the golden lustre, and a thin green. 1893 HODGES *Elen Photogr.* (1907) 102 Thin and rather weak negatives. 1894 *Athenaeum* 3 Mar. 285/3 The figures are half-lengths, and executed in a thin, hard, and labious manner.

d. Of sound. Wanting fullness, volume, or depth; weak and high-pitched; shrill and feeble. 1679 DRAYDN (*J.*), I hear the groans of ghosts, Thin, hollow sounds, and lamentable screams. 1726 POPE *Odys.* xiv. 8 Trembling the Spectres glide, and plaintive vent Thin, hollow screams. 1824 LAMB *Elen Ser.* ii. *Capit Jackson*, Be dumb, thou thin accompanier of her thinner warble! 1895 W. MORRIS in Mackail *Life* (1890) II. 314, I heard the trowels fall Upon the stone, a thin noise far away. 1901 *Scotsman* 15 Mar. 7/4 The possessor of the thinnest tieble in the Irish quarter pined tremulously.

e. fig. Deficient in substance or quality; poor; unsubstantial. **a.** Of immaterial things. Wanting in fullness, breadth, force, or vigour; scanty, insufficient, weak, feeble, slight, of little worth.

[1900 tr. *Barda's Hist.* v. xvii. (1890) 462 Nemne dyne edunge anre etywyde þæt he lifes was c. 1000 *Sax Leechd.* II. 84 Hwile þæt mægen sie & sio gecynd þæs lichoman, hwaer þu sie strang, þæt he sio hnesce & mearwe & þynne.] 1225 *Ancre R.* 144 Vie god þæt is punne—vre sunnen þæt beoð so monie. c. 1335 *SHOREHAM* iii. 272 Hare wyrt (= wit) hys al to þenne. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 113 My witte was oure thyne So strange speche to traualye in. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* ii. Met. vii. 47 (Camb. MS.) The thyne fame yst lastyng of hir ydel names, is marked with a fewe letterys. c. 1425 ? LYDGE, *Assembly of Gods* 1501 My brayne ys so thyne. 1545 ASCHAM *Tasaph.* (Aib.) 28 A. thinnie invention, as other poore men. 1680 H. GIFFORD *Poste Gildowflowers, Merrie Jest*, Yet was her wit but thin. 1688-9 *Burton's Diary* (1828) IV. 65 They are gallant in their person, but thin in relations. 1844 KINGLAKE *Eothen* vi. (1878) 96 Engaged in very thin conversation. 1888 *Daily News* 9 July 4/8 'The apology is a very lame one—what our American cousins call 'thin'. 1890 *Spectator* 16 Aug. 221/2 This is about the thinnest travel-book we have ever read. 1894 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 Feb. 1/2 Really, has not this laudation of the old at the expense of the new become a little too thin?

b. Of diet or supplies. Scanty, meagre, spare, not full or rich, poor, low. Now rare.

c. 1374 CHAUCER *Former Age* 36 Ther as vitayle is ek so skars and thinnie (v. r. thynne). c. 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suites) 5264 Bot vitayls were full thynn. c. 1485 *Digby Myst.* iii. 1733 Yower spendyng is thyn. 1535 STUART *Cron Scot* (Rolls) II. 618 Because he was in his substance so thyn. 1595 SHAKS *Temp.* Shr. iv. 16 At so slender waining, You are like to haue a thin and slender pittance. 1648 CRASHAW *Steps to Temple Wks.* (1904) 82 Nor hath God a thinner Share. 1707 FLOYER *Physic Pulse & Watch* 196 In these Fasting is necessary, or a thin Diet. 1866 DISRAELI *Pro Grey* vi. 1, Thin entertainment here, kind Sir.

c. spec. Of liquor. Without body, not strong or rich, of low alcoholic strength, weak. (Cf. 3.)

1377 LANGL. P. Pl. B. xix. 398, I can selle Bothe dregges & draibe, and drawe it at on pole, pikke ale and punne ale.] c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 6, I may not drynk your thyn ale. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos Aggus* (1569) 90 Loke howe many of youe poore neighbours drink thin. 1597 SHAKS *A Hen.* iv. iii. 134 To forswear thine Potations, and to addict themselves to Sack. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words* 138 Thin drink, small Beer, *Ceremania* *lymuis*. 1895 DICKENS *T. Two Cities* ii. xv, Monsieur Defarge sold a very thin wine at the best of times.

B. absol. as *sh.*: mostly elliptical or noun-uses. *Thin and thick* see THICK and THIN.

c. 1350 *St. Jacob* 173 (xix.) in Horstmann *Allengl. Leg.* (1881) 95/1 þai suld nocht leue for thin ne thik Till þai war broght bath ded or quik. 1426 LYDGE *De Guil Pilgr.* 11135, I [Youth] passe bothe thorgh thyne & thykke. 1895 G. ALLEN *Woman who did* (1906) 184 This very fact that she had always lived in the Thick of Things made a change to the Thin of Things only the more enchanting.

C. adv. **1.** = THINLY **1.** † To go thin. to wear thin clothing, to be thinly clad (*obs.*)

a. 1250 *Out & Night* 1249 Wel þunne iured & iued wrope. a. 1610 HEALEY *Theophilus* (1636) 11 Why hee goes so thynne, and why hee will not go better cloth'd? a. 1631 DONNE *Sermon* xiv. 450 Spread we this a little thinner, and we shall better see through it. 1633 HERBERT *Temple, Praise* vii, My heart, Though press'd, iunnes thin. 1654-6a HEYLIN *Cosmogr.* iv. (1682) 31 The people go extreme thin in the sharpest Winter. 1738 SWIFT *Pol. Conversat.* p. xlii, They ought to be husbanded better, and spread much thinner. 1806 A. HUNTER *Culinar.* (ed. 2) 194 Cut the chops very thin.

† **b.** In a poor or sparing manner. *Obs.* 1607 TORSSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 325 Let the Horse be thin dieted, during his curing time.

2. = THINLY **2.**

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* iv. 685 Bot þai prophets so thyn ar sawin, þat [etc.] c. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's Prolog* 679 But thynne it lay, by colpons on and on. 1573-80 BARETT *Alw T.* 167 Seldome not oft thynne not thicke, *rare*. 1649 BLITHE

Eng. Improv. Impr. (1653) To Husbandm, I hee earlier thou sowest, the thinner thou maiest sow thy winter corn. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) I. 34 To sow something thinner than ordinary. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 37 The thinner sheep are pastured the healthier they are.

D. Combinations. **1.** Of the ady.

a. Chiefly parasynthetic adjectives, as *thin-bedded*, *thin-bladed*, *thin-brained* (in sense A. 4 a), *thin-checked*, *thin-faced*, *thin-flanked*, *thin-gaskened* (GASKIN 1 2), *thin-haired*, *thin-leaved*, *thin-lipped*, *thin-rinded* (G. 1 rinded), *thin-soled*, *thin-stemmed*, etc. See also THIN-GUTTED, SKINNED, WALLED.

1859 MURCHISON *Siluria* iv. (ed. 3) 75 We reach the *thin-bedded flags. 1855 WYVRE *Mt. Vesuvius* *Cont. Bounce* ix, A *thin-bladed knife and two-pronged fork. 1598 MARSTON *Sec. Villanus* iii, *Thin-brained Idiot, dull, incapable. 1595 R. LANCHE *Diella* (1877) 74 In my *thin cheek face thou wilt maist see. 1633 T. ADAMS *Lyg* 2 *Peter* ii. 1 Away with that *thin dained profession. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* v. 1. 213 A *thin faced knave, a gull. 1899 CROCKETT *Kit Kennedy* viii. 88 A thin faced woman, with an air of being perpetually tired. 1649 G. DANIEL *Trinarch*, *Hem.* 7 clowr, The *thin-fil'd Bladder breakes. 1737 BRACKEN *Pastory Impr.* (1757) II. 102 Some Horses are so *thin Cascoign'd, that they will never look plump. 1598 TAYLOR *Barth De P.* xviii. 97 (Bodl. MS.), the Bugles *pyne head. 1697 DRAYDN *Ving Georg.* i. 96 The *thin leav'd Arbutie Hazle Grafs receives. 1897 *Daily News* 2 Oct. 2/3 Grapes and herons and this and other *thin-legged water fowl. 1681 GREY *Musaeus* i. vi. 1. 130 Thin-lim'd Wilk. 1907 H. WYNDHAM *Flare Footlights* vii, An unpleasant smile playing about the corners of his thin-lipped mouth. 1677 YARRANTON *Eng. Impr.* 120 Our Wheat is large, full-breasted, and *thin-rinded. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. 572 The most plump and thinnest rinded grain. 1684 OTWAY *Venue Preserved* iii. 11, Cathars and looth Ach got by *thin-soled shoes. 1869 *Tosser Night Turkey* I. 315 An Albanian with his long *thin-stocked gun.

B. Special combinations and collocations. **thin-belly**, one who has a thin belly; in quot. *attrib.*, so *thin-bellied* a., lean, hungry-looking; *thin coal*, coal found in shallow beds or seams: cf. *thick coal* s. v. THICK a. 12 b; *thin-headed* a., having a thin or narrow head; *fig. shallow-pated*, silly; *thin miner*, thin seam (also *attrib.*), see quot.; *thin-worn* a., made thin by wear.

1588 SHAKS *L. L. m.* i. 19 Your armes clost on your *thinbellye doublet. 1591 PERCIVAL *Span. Dict.*, *Trasjado*, lanke, *thynne belied. 1855 J. PHILLIPS *Man. Geol.* 188 Strata and *thin coal. 1900 *Engineering Mag.* XIX. 717 In days gone by thin seams were worked by special thin coal miners. 1603 DEKKER *Wonderfull Year* e A. 11 b, *Thin-headed fellows that lue upon the scraps of invention. 1804 SHAW *Gen. Zool.* v. 237 Thin-headed Carp, *Cyprinus Leptoccephalus*. 1892 *Labour Commission* Gloss., *Thin miners, miners who get coal out of thin seams. 1883 GRESELY *Gloss. Coal mining*, *Thin Seams, coal seams (say) less than 3 feet in thickness. 1887 *Fall Mill G.* 5 Sept. 12/1 The coal-mining industry in the thin-seam districts. 1843 MRS. GRANT *Man & Corr.* (1844) III. 31 Easily she threw off the *thin-worn robe of mortality.

II. Of the adverb: with participles or adjectives, to which *thin* is now joined by a hyphen, or as a single word; forming adjs., usually of obvious meaning, unlimited in number, as, in sense 1, *thin-clad*, *thin-cut*, *thin-frozen*, *thin-laid*, *thin-lived*, *thin-pervading*, *thin-veiled*, *thin-wrought*; in sense 2, *thin-bred*, *thin-descending*, *thin-flowing*, *thin-grown*, *thin-offered*, *thin-peopled*, *thin-set*, *thin-shot*, etc. See also THIN-SOWN, THIN-SPUN.

a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 320 A berd as a besom with *thyn bred harte. 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* iv. xvii. 4 'This not safe to go abroad *thin clad. 1851 CARLYLE *J. Sterling* ii. (1879) 11 A light *thin-flowing style of mirth. 1895 W. J. LINTON *3 Englishmen*, *Alfred*, He breaks a way through the *thin frozen sludge. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 29 Sept. 4/2 Prices that need not stand in the way of the *thinest-kind of pures. a. 1687 *Plut. Pol. Aith.* i. (1690) 11 In *thin-peopled places. 1647-9 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks. (Grosart) II. 130 Hee, poore Swaine, in bare And *thin-Set Shades did Sing. 1872 GRASSE *Tales*, 355 The burning sand, the fields of thin-set rye. 1648 H. MORSE *Song of Soul* ii. iii. 1. xxiii, Their *thin shot shadowings And lightened sides. 1598 ELYOT *Dict. Leidenensis*, *thynne wrought, and of small substance.

THIN (þin), v. 1 [OE. *þynnian*, f. *þynne*, THIN a. Cf. OHG. *dunnen*, Ger. *dunnen*, MLG. *dunnen*, MDu. *dunnen*, *dunnen*, Du. *dunnen*, ON. *þynna* to thin.]

1. trans. To make thin; to reduce in thickness or depth; to spread or draw out in a thin layer or thread. *To thin off*, *down*, to diminish gradually to vanishing point.

c. 900 *Bede Glosses* 80 in O. E. Texts 182 *Obtenuerath* (f), *dynnade*. c. 1000 *Ælfric's Saints' Lives* xxxiii. 236 And ne oncnæow hi na for-þam heo was swiðe gelyppnod. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Aib.) 41 For the stature and forme of some of them was as hyt had be lessyd or thynnyde by tomentys. 1608 TORSSELL *Serpents* (1658) 616 To smooth and thin the skin. 1684 R. WALLER *Nat. Exper.* 117 The battered Silver (which being so little Ducule did not at all thin, and distend it self). 1747 *Philop. Quarrell* (1816) 56 Having resolved, as the summer approached, to thin his clothing by degrees. 1793 *Trans. Soc. Arts* v. 204 The two ends are to be thinned off in form of a wedge. 1891 G. MERRITT *One of our Cong.* III. 466 She had thinned her lips for utterance of a desperate thing.

b. fig. (In quot. 1382 a literalism of translation.) 1382 *Wyclif* *xxx. 19*, Y shal glorief them, and thei shul not be thynned (*Vulg.* non attenuabuntur). 1670 EACHTARD *Cont. Clergy* 33 By this means he has usually so thinn'd his judgment. 1787 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1859) II. 117 Real friends, whose affections are not thinned to cob-web. 1874 H. R. REYNOLDS *John Bapt.* vii. 497 To thin down

the distinction between the mission, character, education, and position of John and those of Christ.

2. intr. To become thin or thinner, to decrease in thickness or depth. *To thin out* (*off*, *away*): to become gradually thinner until it disappears, as a layer or stratum. Also *fig.*

1804 COLERIDGE *Left, to D. Stuart* 1 (1895) 475 A rock which thins as it rises up. 1830 LVELL *Princ. Geol.* I. 341 When a number of beds thin out gradually, and at different points. 1833 HERSCHER *Astion* viii. 256 The half moon becomes a crescent, which thins off. 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII. 11. 473 In which direction the boulder clay appears to thin off. 1874 HARDY *Fai. fr. Madding Crowd* xxii, Men thin away to insignificance and oblivion. 1899 J. HUTCHINSON in *Arch. Surg.* X. 255 Their usual course is to cause the nail over them to thin and break down.

b. spec. To lose flesh; to become spare or lean. 1870 *Fall Mall G.* 7 Sept. 11 During this troubled period he had thinned so as to seem a different man. 1893 *Chamb. Jrnl.* 19 Aug. 523/2 Her fresh comeliness left her, her face thinned down.

3. trans. To render less crowded or close by removing individuals; hence, to reduce in number.

a. With an assemblage of individuals as object. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnyyn, or make thynne, as woderys, cornys, gresse. 1687 DRAYDN *Hind & P.* ii. 243 As when the cause goes hard, the guilty man Excepts, and thins his jury all he can. 1699 S. SEWALL *Diary* 28 Dec, Our Meeting was pretty much thind by it. 1821 H. MARTINEAU *Homes Abroad* i. 12 To thin our population. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* vii. III. 681 The malady which had thinned the ranks of Schomberg's army at Dundalk.

b. With the individuals as object.

1697 DRAYDN *Ving Georg.* ii. 554 T'unload the Branches, or the Leaves to thin, That suck the Vital Moisture of the Vine. 1786 ABNEY *Grass Gard. Assist.* 257 Hoe and thin turneps. 1850 *Florist* Aug., Thin out superfluous shoots. 1856 DICKENS *Let.* (1880) i. 439 Your friend has thinned the trees. 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. For reducing the new expenditure on drink, and for thinning-off the public houses in the rural districts.

c. To render (a place) less closely or numerously occupied by the removal of occupants.

1743 BLAIR *Grave* 213 Who, in a cruel wantonness of power Thinn'd states of half their people. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1776) III. 400 It would soon thin the forest of every other living creature. 1856 MERVILLE *Rom. Emph.* IV. x1. 507 The Forum and other public places were deliberately thinned of their overgrowth of sculpture. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 24 Aug. 4/7 A head already thinned of hair.

4. intr. Of a place: To become less full or crowded, of a crowd, to become less numerous.

1779 EARL CARLISLE in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 180 The town begins to thin, though Parliament is still sitting. 1805 HAN. MORE in *Roberts Mem.* (1835) III. 240 No resident minister, the church of course thins. 1848 *Examiner* 129/1 The band is steadily thinning. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* iv, 'The streets have thinned', as Mr. Gills says, 'very much'. c. 1860 FABER *Hymns*, 'After a Death' xvii, My world of friends thins round me fast. 1897 H. DRUMMOND *Ideal Life* 101 The crowd thinned.

5. trans. To make less thick, dense, or viscous; to dilute. Also *fig.*

c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 194 Þæt ofstandene þicce sliþige horþ þu scealt. wyrmæn & þynnæn a. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 497 Myn eghyn eie thynyd, that is, purged of vile lustis, and made sutil. c. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thynnyyn, or make thynne, as lycurus, tennie. 1605 TIMME *Quesat.* iii. 182 This water cutteth and thinneth grosse matters. 1796 MRS. GLASSE *Cookery* xxi. 336 Mix half a pound of best flour, and thin it with damask-rose-water. 1880 J. CAIRD *Philos. Relig.* i. 60 By thinning down the idea of God to an abstraction which would embrace under a common head the rudest fetishism and the spiritual theism of Christianity. 1890 ABNEY *Photogr.* (ed. 6) 76 The liquid is thinned down to proper fluidity.

6. intr. To become less dense or consistent; to grow fluid, tenuous, or rare.

1834 M. SCOTT in *Blackw. Mag.* XXXV. 900 Gradually the figure, without changing its position, thinned, and anon the stars were seen through it. 1884 S. COX *Miracles* 63 The haze of difficulty which enshrouds them thins.

† **Thin**, v. 2 *Obs.*, *vare*. [f. OE. *þennan* (*þennan*) and *þennan* = OS. *thennan*, OHG. *dennen*, *denn* (G. *dennen*), ON. *þenna*, Goth. *uf* *þannan* :—OTeut. **þannan*, factitive vb from Indo-Eur. root **ten-* to stretch.] *trans.* To stretch out, extend.

The existence of this in ME is doubtful the OE form would properly give ME *þenne* or *þene*; *þenne* is perh an error. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) *calu[i]* 6 Ic mine hande to þe holde benede. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 22 Þenne þone swif ran earm swa he swiþast mæge. a. 1300 *E. Psalter* cvii. 10 [cvii.] 10 In Ydume sal i þinne [Wyclif *streechen*] mi scho.

Thin, obs. f. THINE, var THYNE, *Obs.*, thence.

Thine (ðin), *poss. pron.* Forms 1-4 *ðin*, *þin*, 4-5 *þyn*, *þine*, *þyne*, *thin*, *thyn*, 4-6 *thyne*, (2, 4 *tin*, 3 *ten*, 3-4 *tine*, 5 *tyne*), 4- *thine*. [OE. *ðin*, *þin*, used as genitive case of *ðu*, THOU, and as possess. adj. = OFris. OS *ihin* (MDu *dijn*, MLG. *l.g. din*), OHG. *din* (MHG. *din*, G. *dein*), ON. *þin* (*þin-n*, etc.) (Norw. Sw., Da. *din*), Goth. gen. *þeina*, poss. pron. *þeins*, etc. :—OTeut. **þino-*, deriv. of stem *þe-* see *THEE*.]

For restriction of use see note to THOU *pron.* 1.

† **I. 1.** Genitive case of the pronoun THOU : = of thee, thee. *Obs.*

971 *Bluch. Hom.* 233 Hie woldon to eorþan astigan, & þin þær onbidan. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1122 Ye sholen ben weddeth, And, maugre þin, to-gidere beddeth. *Ibid.* 1789, c. 1500 *Lancelot* 115 Al magre thine a seruand schal yow bee.

II. The possessive adjective or pronoun of the second person sing. Belonging to thee.

In OE an adj. *þin, mine, þin*, with strong inflexions, remains of which survived in Early ME, as sing masc acc *þine* (*þine*, dat *þinum* (an, en, e), gen *þines*, f nom *þine*, gen and dat *þine* (*þine*, *þine*), pl nom, acc. *þine*, dat *þinum* (on, en, e), gen *þines* (re, þre). The final *n* of *þin* began to be dropped before a cons a 1200, leaving *þi*, later written *þy*, THY, q. v. At last *thine*, was restricted to the position in which the possessive is not followed by a sb. Cf. MINE.

2. *Attributively* (= Ger. *dein, F. ton*). Now arch or poet. before a vowel or *h*, or when following the sb. otherwise superseded by THY.

c 823 *Vesp Psalter* c11.29 Beom ðiowa ðinra inearðað ðer ðin ðcviu(i) 125 ðiow ðin ic eam c 1000 *Agg Ps* (Th) xlii. 21 (l 20) þu sæte ongean þine broþor, and lætdest hine c 1000 *Agg Ps* Matt. vi. 10 gewurpe ðin willa on eorðan c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 13 Þenne beoð þine dæges slenged in eorðan. c 1200 *Ormin* 6727 Þurth þine gode þæwes c 1205 *LAY* 3093 Þine sustren sculen habben mi kinelond a 1240 *Ureusun* 149 in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Uor ðire mild-heortnesse. c 1250 *Ormin* 6727 129 Al þu doost on þire side c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3556 Go ðu nu dun ðin folc to sen. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 923 (Cott.) Al þe dais on þin eild. *Þin* 12340 (Gott.) Do me to rest nu seruaud þine. *Þin* 24675 (Edin.) For qu þin moder was tin ant. 1384 *Wyclif* Matt. vi. 22 3if thin eige be symple, al the body schal be listful. 14 *Chaucer's Astrol.* ii. § 2-3 (MS L.) To knowe the degre of thyne sonne in thyne zodiac. c 1440 *Pallad.* on *Hush.* i. 56 No doute is in the watir ner thyne aier. 25. *HUNNIS Psalms* vi. 59 Yet, O Lord, in rigour thine Forbeare thy beaute stroke. 1615 *Bedwell Moham* Inn ii § 47, I am amazed at this thine answer. 1616 B. *Jonson Forest.* To *Celia* i. Drink to me only with thine eyes. 1784 *Cowper Task* v. 782 Thine eye shall be instructed, and thine heart, Made pure, shall relish [etc.]. 1864 *Plumtree Hymn*, Thine arm, O Lord, in days of old Was strong to heal and save.

3. *Predicatively*. (= Ger. *der*, *dein*, *F. le tien*). c 1000 *Agg. Goss* John xvii. 6 Hitz waron þine (*Þin*, ðino ueron). c 1240 *Wolunge* in *Cott. Hom.* 271 Al is tin mi sweing. c 1300 *Floris & BL* 4. While he is þin ne dute noþing. 13. *Cursor M.* 2601 If ani barn of hir war þine. 13. HAMPOLE *Medit Passion* Wks 1895 i. 93 Swete Ihesu, I biseche þee to. make me al þin. 1390 *Gower Conf* i. 74 Fro this day forth I am al þin. c 1475 *Rauf* *Conceit* 56 Sum part salbe thyne. 1534 *Tindale Matt.* vi. 13 For thyne is the kyngedome and the power, and the glorie. 1605 *Shaks. Lear* i. 1. 265 Let her be thine. 1667 *Milton P. L.* v. 154 Almighty, thine this universal Frame. 1707 *Watts Hymn*, 'Come let us join' þu, And blessings more than we can give Be, Lord, for ever thine. 1869 *Tennyson Grail* 140 'Take thou my robe', she said, 'for all is thine'.

4. *Elliptically*, equivalent to THY with a sb to be supplied from the previous context.

c 1250 *Freemasonry* 328 Ny by thy fellows concubine (lie), No more thou woldest he dede by thyne. c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 316, I thank þe at þou hase giften me my son agayn, & behold, lo, I bryng þe thyne agayn. 1601 *Livy Love's Met* i. ii. Of what colours or flowers is thine made of, Niobe? 1749 *Chesterfield Lett* (1792) II. 220 'Tastes are different, you know. E. That's true, but thine's a devilish odd one.

5. *absol.* a. That which is thine, thy property (= Ger. *Deines, das deine*, *F. le tien*).

a 1000 *Cadmon's Gen* 2144 (Gr.) Nis sceat ne scilling, þæs ic þines aherede. c 1175 *Lamb Hom* 79 3if þu mare spenest of þine, hwan ic agen chere al ic þe 3elde. 13. *Cursor M.* 2128 (Cott.) O þine wil i not hause a dele. *Þin* (Gott.) Of þin wil i neuer a dele. 1555 *Ecken Decades* 17 b, That amonge them (Cubans), the lande is as common as the sonne and water. And that Myne and Thyne (the seedes of all mynecheffe) hane no place with them.

b. (*pl*) Those who are thine, thy people, family, or kindred. (= Ger. *deinigen, F. les tiens*).

c 1000 *Agg. Goss* John xvii. 10 Ealle mine synt þine & þine synt mine. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 328 Þonne þu & þine beoð alyde. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2386 (Cott.) Abram þis es þi land þar þou and time (v. r. þine) sal be weldand c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 201 Ie restoryn as myche as was don harme be þe or be þine. 1593 *Shaks. Luer* 1630 Lasting shame On thee and thine this night I will inflict. 1776 *LORDLY in Sac. Poetry* (1868) 109 Thou Feeder and Guardian of Thine.

c. Of thine that is (or are) thine; belonging to thee: see OF prep 44.

1390 *Gower Conf* I. 47 Ma dame, I am a man of thyne, That in the Court have longe served. 1526 *Pilgr Perf.* (W. de W 1331) 300 b, Spyttyng in that blessed face of thyne. 1605 *Shaks. Macb* v. iii. 16 Those Linnen cheekes of thine Are Counsaillers to feare. 1877 *Tennyson Harold* i. ii. Thou hast misread this merry dream of thine.

Thine, þine, var. THYNS adv. Obs., thence.

Thing (þing), sb.¹ Forms 1-3 þing, 1-5 þing, 3-4 þyng, 4-5 þinge, þyngge, (þyngge), 4-6 þyng, 5-6 þinge, þyng; 4- thing. (B. i. þingo, þing, 3 þino, 3-4 þink, 4 þynk, 4-6 þink, 5-6 þynk(e). Pl. 1-3 þ, þing, 3-5 þinges (3 þynges), 5-7 þinges, 5- things [OE þing (see below), Com. Tent. cf OFris. *thing*, *ting* assembly, council, suit, matter, thing (Wfris., Nfris. *ting* assembly), OS *thing* assembly for judicial or deliberative purposes, conference, transaction, matter, affair, thing, object (MDu. *dinc* court-day, suit, plea, concern, affair, thing, Du. *ding* thing, MLG. *ding*, *dink*, LG. *ding* affair, thing, object); OHG. *ding*, *dinc* public assembly for judgement and transaction of business, law-court, lawsuit, plea, cause, matter, affair, thing, mod G. *ding* affair, matter, thing; ON. *þing* public assembly, meeting, parliament, council; also in pl., ob-

jects, articles, valuable things, Norw. *ting* neut. public assembly, creature, being, masc affair, thing, object, Sw. *ting* assize, thing; Da. *ting* court, court of justice, thing. Gothic had the cognate *þeils* n. :- *þing* x fixed time, time appointed for something, whence it is thought by some that the original sense of N. and WGer. *þing* was 'day of assembly'. With the sense-history, as shown in OE and more fully in the cognate langs., cf. that of Ger. *sache*, Du. *zaak* affair, thing, ong strife, dispute, lawsuit, cause, charge, crime, and F. *chose*, It., Sp. *cosa* thing, from L. *causa* judicial process, lawsuit, cause; also L. *res* affair, thing, also a case in law, lawsuit, cause.]

I. + I. (Only in OE.) A meeting, assembly, esp. a deliberative or judicial assembly, a court, a council. Phr. *þing gehægan*, to hold a meeting.

685-6 *Lawes of Hlothar & Eadric* c. 8 if man oþerne sace tinge and he þane mannan mote an medle oþþe an þinge. *Beowulf* 426 [ic] nu wið Grendel sceal ana gehægan ðing wið þyrra. a 800 *CYNEWULF Christ* 926 Þonne he frean gesehð ealra gescenfa andweardne faran mid mægen-wundrum monigum to þinge. a 1000 *Andreas* 157 Swa he symble ymb þrutig þing gehædon nihtgerimes. a 1000 *Guthric Verses* 18 þing sceal gehægan frod wið frodne, bið hyra ferð gelic.

† 2. A matter brought before a court of law, a legal process; a charge brought, a suit or cause pleaded before a court. Obs. or passing into 3.

a 1000 *Agg. Psalms* (Th) xxxiv. 22 [xxxv. 23] Drihten, min God, aris to minum þinge. *Þin* cviu 30 [cviu 31] Þær he bea-fendra þinga teolode. c 1220 *E Chiron* an 1022 (Land MS) (He) hine þær ælces þinges gecleasode be him mann on sæde. [1534 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I. 387 Ye shall repaire hither to answer unto suche things as then shalbe leyed and objected to you. a 1548 *Hait. Chron.*, Hen VI 151 The duke sufficiently answered to all thynges to hym objected.]

† b. Hence, Cause, reason, account; sake. Obs.

c 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxxii. 129 Þonne minð he me neadunga þanion for minnes byrd-guman þingan. c 1000 *Agg. Goss* Luke vii. 47 For hwyrcum þinge heo hit æt-bran. c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 67 Lauc him for godes þing. c 1250 *Ormin* 6727 434 Ech wið is glad for mine þing. 13. *Guy Warw.* (A) 7306+st. 86 Witow fæt for mi þing? c 1386 *CHAUCER* *Protr* 276 He wolde the see were kept for this þing bitwixe Middleburgh and Orewelle. c 1425 *Eng. Chron.* 1168 Roberit was a trew man, & for no tynge wold do thyng wher of he myght be þer-after I wyted of witrowth. 1581 (see *NOTHING* A 9a).

3. That with which one is concerned (in action, speech, or thought); an affair, business, concern, matter, subject; pl. affairs, concerns, matters. (In early use sometimes *ting* in collective sense.)

c 897 K. *Ælfric Gregory's Past* c. xviii. 128 Sio georn-fules eorðlice þinga abisgað ðæt on drit. 972 *Blick Hom.* 13 No on gesundum þingum anum, ac on widerweardum þingum. c 975 *Rushw. Goss* Matt. xviii. 29 3if twe gen cower gepafigaþ on eorþan be ænigum þinge. c 1200 *Ormin* 3640 All þiss middellædres þing A33 turneþ her & whan-ferþ Nu upp, nu dun. *Þin* 8054 Ale burp þene hoghefull Abuteinn huse þinges. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* xii. 142 Quhill [= till] that had wit to steil that thing. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 2724 That thei with Paris to Grece schalowe wende, To bryngne this thyng to an ende. 1550 *Acts Privy Council* (1891) III. 84 The Lord Admiral desseyd licence to go into Lincolnshire for a month to see his things that he had not seen of a long tyme. 1598 *Shaks. Merry W* iv. v. 126 You shall heare howe things goe. 1621 *MABBE* *tr. Alenian's Guzman d'Alf* i. 11 These things (I mean your Law-suites) will require a great deal of care. 1743 *BULKLEY & CUMMINGS Voy. S. Seas* 190 He acquainted us, that the Brigadier had order'd Things in another Manier. 1844 *DICKENS Mart.* Chas. xii. How have things gone on in our absence? 1867 *FREEMAN Norw. Cong* i. iv. 252 note, Things changed greatly in the course of a year.

4. That which is done or to be done, a doing, act, deed, transaction; an event, occurrence, incident; a fact, circumstance, experience. (*The first thing* (advb.). as that which is first done or to be done; in the first place, firstly: see FIRST A. 1 f. So (*the next thing*, in the next place, next, (*the last thing*, in the last place, lastly).

c 1000 *Ælfric Exod* ix. 5 Tomorgen ðeþ Drihten þas þing on eorþan. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* i. 112 Drince þonne fæstende nigon dagas, binnan þam fæce þu ongyist on ðam wundorlic þinge. c 1205 *LAY* 265 Vnder ðetene weien þe þinges þat þeo wemon was mid childe. *Þin* 16042 Sæte me of þan þinge þe me to cumen soden. 1384 *Wyclif* i. *Cor.* xvi. 14 Be alle þour things don in charite. 1449 in *Cabr. Proc. Chanc.* Q. *Ez* (1830) II. Pref. 55 In winces of which thyng the forced parties to these endurances changeable hane sette her seales. 1525 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss* (1812) II. ciii. The first thyng he dyd he wente to the Church of saynt Peter. 1651 *HOBBS Leviath* iii. xl. 252 When two of them Prophecied in the Camp, it was thought a new and unlawful thing. 1712 *STEELE Spect* No 284 ¶ 4, I hate writing, of all Things in the World. 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* i. xvi. ¶ 9 Have not I done the thing genteelly? 1841 *HOLDS ESS.* *Pract. Wisd* (1842) 4 Men who have done great things in the world. 1871 *Routledge's Eo Boy's* Ann June 370 He often goes round the lasto thing to make sure that all is right. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. a) V. 512 Theft is a mean, and robbery a shameless thing. 1902 *Munsey's Mag* XXVI. 602/2 The great thing was to get there. *Mod.* A pretty thing to have your own children rounding on you!

5. That which is said; a saying, utterance, expression, statement, with various connotations, e. g.: a charge or accusation made against a person (see 2); † a form of prayer [pl. prayers, devotions],

a story, tale; a part or section of an argument or discourse; a witty saying, a jest (usu. *good thing*).

13. *Cursor M.* 17288+375 (Cott.) In alle thinkes þat þe prophets han spoken. c 1386 *CHAUCER Pard.* *Protr* 39 Lat hym telle vs of no iþaudeye Telle vs som moral thyng. — *Shupm. T.* 91 Dann John. hath hise thynges [players, offices] seyð ful cutisely. 1551 T. WILSON *Logike* (1580) 40 This manne is no Rhetorician, because he can not place his thynges in good order. 1586 *tr. Chardin's Trav Persia* 122 The first thing she said to me. 1738 *Swift Pol. Conversat* i. 34, I never heard a better Thing. 1766 *Goldsom. Vic W.* xvi. All the good things of the high wits. 1771 *Misc. Ess.* in *Ann Reg.* 184/2 This Greek spoke many handsome things of Marseilles, and of our colonies. 1859 *SALA Tru round Clock* (1861) 132 The people who went about saying things. 1909 *Nation* 3 Apr. 13/2 The right thing will say itself—and will say itself with awful precision.

b. That which is thought, an opinion, a notion, an idea.

1765 A. DICKSON *Treat Agric* (ed. 2) 76 With equal reason we may infer the same thing of earth. 1842 *TRNNYSON Dona* 56 Mary sat and thought Hard things of Dora. 1882 *ANSTED United Venus* i. 8 Putting things in the poor girl's head.

† 6. Formerly used *absol.* (without article or qualifying word), also a *thing*, in indefinite sense = anything, something (With various meanings see prec. senses.) Obs.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 14952 Þai wið me neuer lue, i-wiss, For thing i mai þam tell. 1384 *Wyclif* i. *Sann.* xiv. 12 Stueh vp to vs, and we shulen shewe 3ou a thing. 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton 1483) iv. xxv. 70 Neuer ne dyde the body thyng withouten thyng assent. c 1500 *Melusine* 24, I pray you to telle it to me, 3f it is thinge that I may knowe. 1525 *Lb. BERNERS Froiss* II. lxxvii. [lxxxii.] 255 They neuer dyd thyng that they wolde hane ben gladder. 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.* v. 152 Shall I tell you a thing? 1678 *BUNYAN Pilgr* i. 142 Ho, tuu asid hither, and I will shew you a thing.

II. An entity of any kind.

7. That which exists individually (in the most general sense, in fact or in idea); that which is or may be in any way an object of perception, knowledge, or thought; a being, an entity. (Including persons, when personality is not considered, as in quots c 888, 1380, 1539, 1597, 1732.) a. In un-emphatic use: mostly with adj. or other defining word or phrase (the two together corresponding to the absol. use of a neuter adj. in Latin or Greek).

Cf. also anything, nothing, something, in 17. c 888 K. *Ælfric Boeth* xxxiii. § 1 Þonne þa fif þing eall geseadode bið, þonne bið hit eall an þing, & þæt an ðing bið God. 1044-7 *Charter of Edward* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 115 On ealweldendes drihtnes naman Be ealle þing geuorhte. c 1200 *Ormin* 1839 Niss nani þing þatt muze ben Wiþþ Godd off elenn mahithe. c 1250 *O. Kentish Seru* in *O. E. Misc.* 28 We bi we moue hane þo ieleke þinges þet he hatedh, and luewe þo ieleke þukes þat he lueud. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 695 Ilike thine, on sekerin wine 3eld til Adam þar seiuwe. 1380 *Lay Folks Catech.* 530 Per ys but O god in trinite. This god is most mysty þyng þat may be. 1388 *Wyclif Ps* cxliiii. 5 For he seide, & þingus weien maad, he comaundeð, & þingus weien maad of nouzt. 1397 *Tonstall Seru. Palm Sunday* (1823) 8 He said in the tenth chapter of John, I and my father are one thyng, that is to say, one substance. 1549 *LATIMER 5th Seru. bef. Edu VI* (Arb.) 147 All thynges are solde for money at roune. 1594 *GREYNE Selimus* i. Aii b, He knowes not what it is to be a King, That thinks a scepter is a pleasant thing. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, v. 60 Presume not, that I am the thing I was. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ii. 922 To compare Great things with small. 1732 *BERKLEY Alciph.* i. § 11 A man of parts is one thing, and a pedant another. 1788 J. MILNER in *Life I. Milner* iv. (1842) 44 Regencies are generally turbulent things. 1818 *KLATS Ludyne* i. 1 A thing of beauty is a joy for ever. 1843 *MILL Logic* i. iii. § 5 What is an action? Not one thing but a series of two things: the state of mind called a volition, followed by an effect. 1879 *GEO. ELIOT 1 heo. Such* xiii. 266 The latest thing in tattooing.

b. Applied to an attribute, quality, or property of an actual being or entity; hence sometimes (in such phrases as *in all things*) = point, respect.

971 *Blick Hom.* 13 Þa was heo on eallum þingum þe eap modde. c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 15 Dre þing ben þat elch man habben mot. þat on i. rihte bileue, þat oðer is foliohtinge, þe þidde þe faue lifode. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 295 In þe sune þat schines cleie Es a thing and three things sere; A bodi rond, and hete and light. 1340 *Ayeneb.* 194 Þe oþer þing þet behouep one elmesse is þet me hit do zone and haste-lice. c 1520 *BARCLAY tr. Salust* (ed. 2) 47 Thei enmies myght lyell thynges þe uenayle agaynst them. 1558 *KNOX First Blast* (Arb.) 26 Augustine defineth oide to be that thing, by the which God hath appointed and ordeined all things. 1644 *EVELYN Diary* 10 Nov. The whitenesse and smoothnes of the pargeting was a thing I much obsery'd. 1705 *BERKLEY Comourse* *Ch. Wks* 187 IV. 420, I side in all things with the mob. 1838-9 *F. A. KEMBLE Resid in Georgia* (1863) 32 Ignorance is an odious thing.

c. Used indefinitely to denote something which the speaker is not able or does not choose to particularize, or which is incapable of being precisely described; a something, a somewhat.

1602 *SHAKS Ham* i. 1. 21 What, ha's this thing appear'd againe to night? 1804 *WORDSWORTH To Cuckoo* iv. No Bird, but an invisible thing, A voice, a mystery. 1822 *BYRON Heaven & Earth* i. iii, Thou awful Thing of Shadows, speak to me! 1842 *Tennyson Walking to the Mail* 36 'Yes, we're fitting, says the ghost (For they had pack'd the thing among the beds). 1893 *STEVENS Catronia* xv, W! the bang and the skirl the thing had clean disappeared.

d. In emphatic use: That which has separate or individual existence (e. g. as distinct on the one

18. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thing-aspect*, *-element*;

thing-creating adj., *thing-like* adj., like a material or impersonal thing (hence *thing-likeness*).

1863 *Boyle's Use of Exp. Nat. Philos.* 1. 123 Matter cannot move itself, but requires to be moved by a Tectonic thing-creating Power. c. 1864 *FABER Old Labourer* iii. Such a thing-like person. 1895 *POLOCK & MAITLAND Hist. Eng. Law* iv. § 6 II. 123 Annuities in course of time. assumed the guise of merely contractual rights; but in the earlier Year Books their thinglikeness is visible. 1909 *G. TYRRELL in Q. Rev.* July 1908 Those who, as priests are interested in the 'thing-aspect' of religion. *Ibid.* His tendency to cleave to this 'thing-element' in religion.

Hence (all rare or nonce-words.) **Thingal** (pi ŋəl) a., pertaining to things (= *REAL* a. 2 7 b); in first quot. *absol.*; **Thinghood**, the state or character of being a thing (in quot. 1888, as distinct from a person); existence as a thing, reality, substantiality; **Thinginess** (pi ŋines), the quality of being *thingy* (see below); (a) reality, actuality, objectivity, (b) devotion to things, practical or matter-of-fact character; **Thingish** (pi ŋiʃ) a., having the nature of a thing = *thingy* (a); **Thingless** (pi ŋles) a., destitute of the character of a thing, insubstantial (whence **Thinglessness**); **Thinglet** (pi ŋlet), a little thing, a diminutive object or creature; **Thingliness** (pi ŋlines), the quality of being *thingly*; existence as a thing, essence; **Thingling** (pi ŋliŋ) = *thinglet*; **Thingly** (pi ŋli) a., having the nature of a thing = *thingy* (a); **Thingness**, the fact or character of being a thing (in quot. 1902, as distinct from a person); reality; so † **Thingship**, † **Thingsomeness**; **Thingy** (pi ŋi) sb. Sc. [-y, dim. suff.; cf. -ie], a little thing; **Thingy** a., (a) having the nature or character of a thing; real, actual, objective, substantial; in quot. 1894, ? consisting of separate, independent, or unconnected things; (b) devoting oneself to or concerned with actual things, practical, matter-of-fact.

1857 *J. HINTON in Life* vii. (1888) 132 This love might lead us away from thoughts of the real or 'thingal'. 1884 *Mind* July 398 What he [James Hinton] would probably call 'thingal beauty'. 1885 *J. GORRIE Moral Ideals* ii. (1896) 28 Any form of 'thinghood' or reality. 1892 *Contemp. Rev.* XX. 76 The conception of an external thinghood, and of a permanent substantiality as basis of the qualities. 1880 *Mind* V. 141 Thinghood, Substantiality, Existence, are synonymous terms. 1888 *L. ASBOTT in Century Mag.* Aug. 624 The materialism that puts thinghood above manhood. 1894 *Cent. Dict.* 1. *Thingness*, 1890 *Open Court* (U.S.) 5 June 2316/2 Yet is space no 'thingish' entity, no tangible object. 1899 *T. MCGUFFIN Sikuani* 2 What breath embatheth these almost 'thingies' things. 1874 *F. H. LAING in Ess. Relig. & Lit. Ser.* ii. 270 How things came out of 'thinglessness'. 1890 *Australian Girl* I. xvi. 203 Creatures on foot and on wing—'thinglets that fly one moment and fall down helplessly the next. 1862 *J. CHANDLER Van Helmont's Oriol* 69 That man was ignorant of the 'thingliness' of a Gas and. of the properties of cold in the Air. *Ibid.* 343 The essential thingliness of a thing. 1864 *BENLOWES Iheoph* v. xxiv. Poor 'thingling' Man. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 July 2/3 The words 'real presence' (he adds) meant originally the presence of (res) a thing—if one may say so, a 'thingly' presence—i.e., presence as a thing. 1896 *FRASER Philos. Theist* Ser. ii. vi. 150 Personal identity instead of 'thingness' is the highest form under which man can conceive of God. 1900 *GREENOUGH & KITTREDGE Words* 35 note, A New-England philosopher was much ridiculed for using the 'thing-ness of the here' for 'the actuality of the present'. 1897 *SERGEANT Solid Philos.* 239 We can have. a Notion of the Thing precisely according to its 'Thingship (as we may say) or Reality. 1874 *N. FAIRFAX Bulb & Selo* 19 He that gives it a little reality or 'thingsomeness, cannot. be so sparing as to give it no more. 1888 *BARRIE When a Man's Single* (1900) 112 A speenly bit 'thingy she was. 1891 *Cent. Dict.* 1. *Thingy*, adj. 1894 *M. SCHUYLER in Forum* (N.Y.) July 617 The government buildings have become more and more 'thingy', more and more compilations of 'features' that fail to make up a physiognomy.

Thing (piŋ), sb. 2 Also *thing*. [a. ON. *þing* (mod. Scand. *ting*); the same word as *THING* sb. 1, but taken independently from ONorse.]

1. In Scandinavian countries (or settlements, as in parts of England before the Conquest). A public meeting or assembly, esp. a legislative council, a parliament, a court of law. Cf. *ALTHING*, *STORÞING*. (Usually with capital T.)

1840 *Iceland, Greenland*, etc. 99 They had been accustomed to assemble at the *Thing*, near the idol temples. 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat.* xii. (ed. 3) 38 These landed proprietors were called the *Bondes*. On stated occasions they met together, in a solemn assembly, or *Thing*, (i.e. Parliament), for the transaction of public business. 1860 *LONGER Wayside Inn, Saga K. Olaf* xvii. vi. The Swedish King Summoned in haste a *Thing*. Weapons and men to bring in aid of Denmark. 1861 *PEARSON Early & Mid. Ages Eng.* 50 Next year, 1014, A.D., while Sweyn, in the midst of his tinge, was blaspheming St. Edmund, the saint appeared armed. 1865 *KINGSLEY Hereward* xviii. We shall see what thou sayest to all this, in full *Thing* at home in Denmark. 1886 *CORBERT Fall of Asgard* I. xi. 137 He was proclaimed King of Norway by the *Thing*. *Ibid.* II. vii. 92 The judges went out to try the causes. It was the greatest suit of which notice had been given for that *Thing*. *transf.* 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 3 Oct. 11/1 This morning the twenty-eighth Church Congress began work. Those who remember. the third Congress are remarking how the great *Thing* of the Church folk has grown in popularity.

|| 2. (See quot.)

1874 *STRUBBS Const. Hist.* I. ii. § 26 Iceland is divided into four *fiordung*-[ON *fiordingur*] or quarters. Each *fiordung*

was divided into three things, and each thing into three *goddors* or lordships.

3 *attrb* and *Comb.*: **thing-day**, a day on which a *Thing* is held; **thing-dues**, fees payable to a chief who presides at a *Thing*; **thing-field**, -hall, -hull, -stead, a field, hall, hill, or place where a *Thing* meets. See also *THINGMAN*.

c. 1856 *Denham's Tracts* (1895) II. 207 The thingstead for determining the controversies among the rude tribes. 1886 *CORBERT Fall of Asgard* I. xii. 168 They skirted the *Thing-field*. *Ibid.* II. 1. 7 All that were gathered that day upon the *Thing-hill*. *Ibid.* vii. 98 Till the end of the *Thing-days*. *Ibid.* ix. 127 Thorkef alone hid himself rich. Nor was it from the *Thing-dues* alone. *Ibid.* xiv. 195 To Olaf's great *Thing-hall* went Thorkef, on the day appointed.

Thing, v. [OE *þingian*, as sense 1 below, also to make terms, come to terms, settle, determine, speak, discourse, address, *Com. Tent.* = OFris *thingja* to plead (WFr. *tingen*, NFr. *tinger*), OS. *thingōn* to confer, transact business, deal (MDu. *dinghen*, Du. and LG *dingen* to bargain, etc.), OHG. *dingōn* to hold a court, conduct a process or suit, negotiate, come to an agreement, arrange a compromise or terms of peace, to stipulate, etc. (Ger. *dingen* to discuss, bargain, hire, engage on terms), ON *þinga* to hold a (public) meeting, confer, consult, discuss terms (Sw. *tinga* to agree as to terms, engage, Da. *tinge* to bargain, etc.) = OTent. *þingjan*, f. *þingōn*. *THING* sb. 1, the original sense being more distinctly retained in the vb.]

† 1. *intr.* To plead a cause, supplicate, intercede, make intercession (with *dativus* = for); *trans.* to bring to reconciliation. *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Egberti Poenitentiale* iv. c. 62 Gif he wyle him sylfūm þingian [L. *supplicare*]. c. 1000 *Cadmon's Satan* 510 Ic (Christ) eow þingade, þa me on beame beornas sticedon c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 15 þe laured sainte pou. þingie us to þe holte fader of heuene, þat he geue us mihte. *Ibid.* 43 Do we ec mid ure wode þingen us wið ure helende c. 1200 *Ornary* 8907 To þingenn us wið ure Godd þurh bedes & þurh lakess. *Ibid.* 1824 Ure Læferd Jesu Crist Is þrest. Hiss folc to þingenn wel inoh Towarð Drihtin off heffne.

2. To represent by things, i.e. concrete objects.

Hence **Thingier** (pi ŋiə).

1883 *G. MASSEY Nat. Genesis* I. 16 Symbolism was not a conscious creation of the human mind, man did not begin by thinging his thoughts in intentional enigmas of expression. *Ibid.* Things were portrayed before thoughts by those who were thingers rather than thinkers.

Thing, obs. form of *THINK* v. 1 and 2

Thingal to **Thingly**: see after *THING* sb. 1

Thingier: see *THING* v. 2.

Thingman (pi ŋmæn). Pl. -men. [ad. ON. *þingmaðr*, in pl. *þingmenn*.] A member of a Scandinavian *Thing*; *spec.* = *HOUSECARL*.

1862 *Lo. BROUGHAM Brit. Const.* x. 137 The Danish Princes, keeping on foot a guard called *þingmenn* or *thinglats*, of 3,000 men. 1870 *FREEMAN No. in Cong.* (ed. 2) I. vi. 440 Count now organized a regular paid force. These were the famous Thingmen, the Housecarls. 1886 *CORBERT Fall of Asgard* II. x. 130 The bonders came and laid their hands in Thorkef's, swearing themselves his Thingmen. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bowdoin* iii. 19, Who were these men? They were Thingmen, the law-makers.

Thingness to **Thingsomeness**: see after *THING* sb. 1

Thingum (pi ŋəm), *colloq.* ? *Obs.* exc. *deal*. Also 9 *thing'em* [f. *THING* sb. 1, with meaningless suffix] = *THINGUMY*. (In first quot. in reduplicated form *thingum thingum*: cf. CRINKUM-CRANKUM.)

1860 *OTWAY Atheist* iv. i. With a deep Point Thingum Thingum over her Shoulders. 1881 *T. FLATMAN Heracles* Ridens No. 45 (1731) II. 38 Is there no News from the Thing in the Old Bailey? 1741 *CHESTER Let to Son* 6 Aug. To speak of Mr. What-d'ye-call-him, or Mrs. Thingum, or How-d'ye-call-him, is excessively awkward and ordinary. 1793 *FITZGERALD in Europ. Mag.* XXIII. 387 All your bunch of thingums. 1808 *Mrs. C. KEMBLE Day after Wedding* 11 What were you saying, Mr. Thing'em?

So in extended forms **Thingumary** (pi ŋəməri), (*thingummarie*, *thing-a-merry*), **Thingumajig** (pi ŋəmädʒig), (*thingymyig*, etc.). See also next two words.

1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abbeilard & Heloise* 146 Deep pond-thing in a reverie On some dubious thingummarie. 1827 *Home Every-day* 18 II. 58 That clever fellow, 'Thing-a-merry', or that stupid dog, 'What-d'ye-call-um'. 1876 'L. CARROLL' *Hunting of Snark* I. ix. He would answer To 'What-you may call um?' or 'What-was-his-name!' But especially 'Thingum-a-jig'. 1889 *Century Mag.* Apr. 913/1 He got thercenter popped up an' ther thingumajigs stropped on ter 'im. 1903 *ELIZ. L. BANKS Newspaper Gull* 149, I would drive through Hyde Park in a victoria, and every body would say, 'There goes the editress of the Thingymy-gig Magazine!'

Thingumbob (pi ŋəmbɒb), *colloq.* Also 8-9 *thing(-)em(-)bob*, 9 *thing'em bob*, *thingamobob*, *thingumbob*. [Arbitrary extension of *prec.*, the last syllable now meaningless.] = next.

1751 *SMOLLETT Per. Pic.* ii. In a laced doublet and thingumbobs at the wrists. 1778 *Miss BURNES Evelina* (1793) II. xxviii. 240 Pray, is one Miss Anville in any of them thingumbobs? 1788 *BENTHAM Mem. & Corr. Wks.* 1843 X. 181 One is composed of the thingumbobs called Cinq-foils, which you will find in your seal. 1832 *Lytton Eugene* A. i. ii, A

lonely grey house with a thingumbob at the top, a servant they call it. 1870 *Miss BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* II. v. 107 We're going to try him for thingamobob—bigamy.

Thingummy (pi ŋəmi), *colloq.* Also 8 *thing-o-me*, *thing-o-me*, 9 *thing-o-my*, *thingummy*, -ammy, -ummie, -umy. [f. *THINGUM* + -y ('dim').] Used (in undignified speech) to indicate vaguely a thing (or person) of which the speaker cannot at the moment recall the name, or which he is at a loss or does not care to specify precisely; a 'what-you-may-call-it'.

1796 *MME D'ARBLAY Camilla* III. 259 Poor miss thing-o-me's hat is spoilt already. 1803 *FISSENDEN Terr. Tractor* iv. (ed. 2) 174 note. The little whalebone thingummy which the Duke of Queensbury run at New Market. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* (1824) 38, I mean only to tune up those little thing-o-mys, who represent nobody but themselves. 1819 'R. RABELAIS' *Abbeilard & Heloise* 101 A passport to a brilliant court. Where all great thingummies resort. 1862 *THACKERAY Philip* viii. What a bloated autocrat Thingummy has become! 1904 *Times* 11 Jan. 12/2 Mr. So-and-so has entrusted 'us little carcass to Mr. Thingummy, bardstuffer

+ **Thin-gut**. Now *Obs.* or *vulgar*. [f. *THIN* a. + *GUT* sb.] One who has a thin body, a lean starved-looking person; a starveling.

1802 *MIDDLETON Blue* i. *Master Constable* ii. Simth thingut, what's thy name? 1807 *ROWLANDS Dog Lanth* 6 'Tis Mounseur Vsuhy, what a leanie lanke thin gut it is. 1831 *MASSINGER Believe as You List* iii. 11, Does it see, you thinnegut? Thou thinge without moystine.

So + **Thin-gutted** a., thin-bodied, lank, lean. 1865 *MASSINGER New Way* i. 11, I am out of charity With none so much as the thin-gutted squire. 1735 *R. GALE in Mem. W. Stukeley* (Surtees) III. 111 A thin-gutted dog, like a greyhound. 1745 *FRANCIS Tr. Hor.* Sat. i. v. 93 Methinks, a single Pound of Bread a day Might such a sleek thou gutted Rogue content.

Thingy. see after *THING* sb. 1

+ **Thunhead**. *Obs.* *rae* = 0. [f. *THIN* a. + *-hede*, -HEAD] = *THINNNESS*.

c. 1440 *Proup Parv* 491/1 Thynnesse, or thynhede of leucys, as ale, water, and oþer lyke, *tenitas*.

+ **Think**, v. 1 *Obs.* (exc. in *METHINKS*, q. v.) Forms see below. [OE *þync(e)an*, *þūhtie*, *geþūht* = OS. *thankean*, *thāhtia* (Du. *denken*), OHG. *dunchan*, *dāhtia* (MHG. *dunken*, G. *dunken*, *dauchte*), ON. *þykka*, *þōtta* (= *þynka*, *þūhtia*) (Sw. *tycka*, Da. *tykke*), Goth. *þugkjan*, *þūhtia*, -OTent. **þynk-jan*, **þynkia* to seem, appear. Although in Gothic and all the Teutonic langs. *þynkjan* is inflected as a weak verb, with forms parallel to those of *þanjan* (*THINK* v. 2), it is generally held to have been originally a strong vb., the present stem of which was formed with -ja suffix, like **þagan*, **stytan*, etc., on the weak grade of an original ablaut series **þyjk-*, **þayk-*, **þynk-* (see *THINK* v. 2), which subseq. passed into the first class of weak vbs (cf. *þakjan*, *brāhtie*, *bugjan*, *bauhtie*, etc.). In OE, as in the cognate langs., the forms of this vb and 'THINK v. 2' remained quite distinct, but in ME, owing to the fact that both *þync-* and *þen-* gave ME. *þynk-*, and both *þūht* and *þōht* appeared in ME. as *þouht*, *thought*, they became confused and finally fell together. The contiguity of sense also helped see *THINK* v. 2.]

A. Illustration of Forms
1. *Inf.* and *Pres. t.* a. 1 *þyncan*, -ocean; 3rd *pers. sing.* 1 *þyncþe*, *þyncþ*, 4 *thunceth(u)*; 3 *þuncþ* (pump).
a. 800 *CYNEWULF Elene* 541 (Gr.) Do swa þe þynce. c. 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xxvii. 255 Hwæt wile soðal us ðonne to heȝȝ þyncan [v. r. þyncan]. a. 1250 *Orul & Night* 1592 Ek steape hire þuncþ [a mile. *Ibid.* 1649 Me þunch, 1672 þunch [Yesus M.S. þinkþ].
β. 1 *þincan*, *þincean*, 3-5 *þinke* (e, 4 *þynke*, *thinc*, 4-6 *thynke*, 4-7 *think*, 5 *thynok*, 6 *think*, 4-6 (7-9 *arch* in *METHINKS*) *think*, 3rd *pers. sing.* 1 *þinþ*, 1-3 *þinþ*, 3 *þinkþ*, 4 *thinkt*; 3 (*Ornt*) *þinnkeþþ*.
c. 888 *K. ALI RED Boeth* xxxiii. 23 Gif he hine þonne bezit, þonne þinþ him þæt he næbbe þenoz. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* II. 74 Swa micel swa þe þince. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 11807 Ne þinnke 3w nan wunderr. c. 1325 *Spec. Gy. Walw.* 588 Þouh þe þinke, hit greue þe. c. 1350 *Wall. Palerne* 384 Lordes, lusteneþ her to, gif þou leþ þinke. x3 *Cursor M.* 18966 (Gott.) Giet selcuth here of thincnes vus. *Ibid.* 2602 (Fairf.) Me walde þink þat hit were myne. a. 1400 *HVLION Scala Perf.* (W. de W. 1494) I. xxiv, Hym shall thynke that his synnes are so fowle. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xxvii. 278 Þanne wolde hem thinken greiter delyt. 1531 *Dial. on Larus Eng.* I. xxiv. 70 It thynketh more resonable. 1577 *HARRISON England* ii. 1. 1877 i. 28 Adding what him thinketh good of his owne knowledge.

1792 *Irreg.* 13. *Cursor M.* 225 (Cott.) Notful me thinc it ware to man. *Ibid.* 16389 Selcuth vs thinc o þe. c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (Rovb) xxi. 96 Þis thinc me ane of þe grettest meruales. 1530 *CRONE in Strype Eccl. Mem.* (1721) III. App. x. 20 But my thynk theyre hurt pugatorye sore. c. 1572 *GASCOIGNE Fruites Warre* Wks. (1831) 212 Me think if then their cause be rightly scade.

γ. 2-3 *þinche(n)*, 2-4 *þinche(n)*; 3 *þenche(n)*, 4 *thynche(n)*.
c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 33 Nalde hit þe þinchen na mare bute [etc.]. *Ibid.* 33. 3et hit wald me þinchen þet sofstete beð þat ic efre ibad. *Ibid.* 69 þet þincheð gode swiðe god. a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 62 Eider to lutel and to chancel scall

punchen [v r punchen] est hom bape c1330 *Hals Meid.* 7 Tah hit punchen oðie men pat ha drehen harde c1350 *A lutele soth Sermon* 80 in O. E. *Nise* 190 An eue to go mid him he punchet [v r punchen] hire no schome. c1300 *Harrow Hall* (Hail. MS.) 140 Me punchep he is a coward c1399 *Pol. Poems* (Rolls) I 397, I say for myself and schewe, as me thynchth.

ð. 3-4 þenke(n, 4-5 thenke(n, 5 thenok; 3rd pers. sing. 4 thenkth. (Belonging in form to THINK v.2)

c1330 [see B 3] c1374 CHAUCER *Anel & Arc* 105 But no thing thenkith þe fals as doth the trewe c1390 *Gower Conf.* II 8 So that him thenketh of a day A thousand yer, til he mai se The visage of Penelope c1419 in *Proc Privy Council* (1834) II. 247 þus us thenkþ þer was grete negligence in sum persone

e 3rd pers. sing. 3-4 þingþ, 4 thingth; 5 thyngyt, thing.

a1300 *Pragm Pop. Sc.* (Wright) 96 The sonne is more than the mone. The mone thyngh the more, for heo so neȝ ous is c1340 *Ayene* 166 Suo dede þe maturs are hit þingþ me here lue c1440 *Antus of Arth* xxv, Vs thing [v r thynke] a masse als squete, As any spyce that euyr thou ete

2 Pa t. a. 1-3 þuhte, 3 þuhte, 4 þuhte, (Orn.) þuhte, 4 þuht, 5 thught.

a800 *CYNEWULF Christ* 144 Lute þuhte is Jeoda bearnum. c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 119 Hit þuhte here ech sunderlepes þat it was his landes speche c1200 *ORMIN* 1524 Titt himm þuhte swiþe god c1250 *Death* 186 in O. E. *Nise* 180 Hit þuhte [v r þuhte] þe ful god c1250 *Gen & Ex* 1849 To sen de werld þuhte hire god c13 *Cursor M* 750 (Faif.) If ham gode þuht [v r r thought, þuht]

ð. 3 þohte, 3-4 þohte, 3-5 þohte, 4 thohte, þoht, þoht, thought, (þouht), 4-5 þouht, thought, 4-6 Sc. thoht, 5 thoghte, thoht, þowht, Sc. thoht, 5-7 (8-9 arch. in *methought*) thought, 3-4 þoute, 4 thout, (thouth), 4-5 þout, 5 thowt. (Coinciding in form with THINK v.4)

c1290 *St. Kenelm* 123 in *S. Eng. Leg* I 348 Him þouhte he clam op on þat tæc a1300 *Cursor M* 19040 (Edin.) Þat of to don quant taim god þohte [C, G thought, L thoht, Tr. þouht] *Ibid* 1339 (Cott.) Him thoht [Gott thought, F þoht, Tr. þouhte] . Þat to be skyt it raght þe toppe c13.. *E. E. Allit P* B 562 Hard hit hym þoht c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 179 þis ordynance þaim thoht þe best c1430 *Hymns Vrg* 83 Al þat y dide, it þouhte me swete c1573 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xi vi 15 The Goddis wraik, hym thoht, Schew that þy fait Ene was thidder brocht c1623 *HOLLAND Cyrrpadia* 205 Him thought that one came unto him.

B Signification. *intr* To seem, to appear.

1. With expressed subject (sometimes it) and complement, often also with dat pron

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xxxii § 2 Þonne ne þuhte he him no innon swa fæge ȝwa he utan þuhte. c897 [see A 1] c975 *Rushw Gosp* Matt xvi 25 Hwæt ðyncþ þe simon pettef a1300 *Boeth. Metr.* xxviii 63 Ne þincþ þæt wundor micel monna ænægum c1175 *Lamb Hom* 119 Monie þewas beoþ þe monnen þuncheð ihte, c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 109 þe sunne þincheð ful of liht þe sunne þincheð ful of hete. c1275 *Womun of Samaria* 19 in O. E. *Nise* 84 Hwæt artu þat ðynke me byst, þu þinchest of iude londe. c1386 CHAUCER *Kut's T* 283 Thanne is it wysdom, as it thyketh me To maken vertu of necessitee c1437 *EARL WARWICK in Wars Eng. in France* (Rolls) II. Pref 67 Such as shall think unto youre lordship necessarie and sufficient a1450 *L. de Morle Arth* 389 That lyffe hym thought no thyng longe

2. Impersonal, i.e. without expressed subject, or with following clause as implicit subject. It seems. (Always with dat pron, *me, him, her*, etc.)

After c1300 sometimes *irreg* put into the object or number of the dative pron, by confusion with THINK v.2, thus *me-think*, for *methinks*, after I think. Cf A 1 β *irreg*.

a. With complement, as in 1; also with following inf. clause as implicit subject

Beowulf 1748 Þinceð him to lytel þæt he lange heold c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xiv § 2 Ac þincð him geioȝ on þam þe hi binnan heora ægenre hyde habbað c1200 *ORMIN* 5030 ȝif himm þincketh god, he maȝ þe ȝifenn heofness blisse a1300 *Cursor M* 636 (Cott.) Þar for thoht þam þen na scham *Ibid* 868 Vs thoht scam þe to bide c1425 *Ibid* 16827 (Laud) Dothe hym donne as you thenkyth best c1460 *Towneley Myst* ii 18 Cry on, cry, whyls the thyngk good c1520 *BARCLAY Jugurth* (1557) 28 b, When he had such compani as him thought competent for an army. c1556 *Aurelio & Isal* (1608) D iv, Take that nombre of men and women as shall thincke you gooode

b Followed by a sb clause (constituting the logical subject), or parenthetical. See also ME-THINKS

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xix. x i Him selfum ðincð þæt he nænne næbbe c1200 *ORMIN* 10299 Hemm þuhte þatt he mihte þen Helysew þe profete c1297 K. *GLOUC* (Rolls) 7597 To bete þulke robberie, þat him þohte he adde ydo c1386 CHAUCER *Kut's T* 200 Hym thoughte þat his herte wolde breke c1470 *HENRY Wallace* v. 998 Say quhat ye will, this is the best, think me c1530 *TINDALE Pract. Prelates* I vii, The marryage of the brother with the sister is not so gieuouse agens the lawe of nature (thinketh me) as the degrees aboue rehearsed c1635 *Hicwood Hierarch* iv 198 Him thought that in his depth of sleepe he saw A Souldier arm'd

c. With adverb (*as, how, so, thus*), usually representing a clause

Beowulf 1347 gefeor hafað fæhðe gestæled þæs þe þincean mæȝ beȝne monegum c1000 *Agg Gosp* Matt. xxi. 28 Hu þincð eow? a1300 *Cursor M* 639 (Cott.) 'Adam', he said, 'how think [v r r. think, þinck] þe, In þis stede es far to be? c1385 CHAUCER *L. de W* Prolog 248 Therefore may I seyn, as thynketh me, This song in preysyng of this lady fre c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 175 We had a grete noyse of armyd men, & as vs thoht, of harnessid hors.

1370-6 LAMBARNE *Peramb Kent* (1826) 337 The which mry (as me thinketh) be broken in to foure severall portions

3. Phr. *Think long*, to seem long, to be wearisome (to one): cf THINK v.2 10 c.

a1000 *Boeth Metr* x 66 þeah hit lang ðince c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 183 Hine þincketh lang, þat he on him blueeð c1230 *Assumpþ Vrg* (B.M. MS.) 122 Alle him þenkeþ swiþe longe 111 þou comest hem amonge c1430 *Hymns Vrg* 9/49 After his loue me þenkeþ long

Think (þink), v.2 Pa.t. and pple thought (þoht). Forms see below. [OE. *þenc(e)an, þōhte, (ge)þōht*, = OFris. *thinka* (Wfrs. *tinke, tinse*), OS *þenkan, thāhta* (Du. *LG denken*), OHG. *denchen, dāhta* (MHG. *Ger denken, dachte*), ON *þekka, þatta* (*þenkja, *þatta), (Sw. *tänka, Da tænke*), Goth. *þagkjan, þahta* (*þagjxta). In form, a factitive vb. f. *þenk*, strong grade of ablaut series *þenk-, þenk-, þenk-*. —pie-Tent *teng-, *long-, *teng-. cf. THINK v.1 The original meaning may thus have been 'to cause (something) to seem or appear (to oneself)'. In ME., *þenk* (as was normal with the groups -eng-, -enk-) became *þink*, with the result of confusing this in the present stem with the prec. vb., of which the pa t. *þuhte* was also from 13th c. written *þoughte, thought(e)*, so that the forms of the two verbs became completely identical. The practical equivalence of sense between *me thinks, him thought*, etc., and *I think, he thought*, etc., also contributed to this result, there being no difference of import between 'such compani as him thought' [= OE. *him þuhte*] competent' (see THINK v.1 B. 2 a) and 'such compani as he thought' [= OE. *he þuhte*] competent']

A. Illustration of Forms

1. *Inf.* and *Pres. t.* a. 1 þencan, 2 pence, 2-4 þenken, (3 *Orm* þennkenn, þenke(n, 4 þengke), 4-5 þenke, thenke, þenk, 4-5 thenk.

c888 *Hwæt* he þencð [see B 1] a1100 *O. E. Chron* an. 995 (MS. F) Nan mann ne mihte þencan embe naht elles butan a1175 *Pence* [see B 8b] c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 49 þe man þe ne þencð no þing c1250 *Gen & Ex* 2072 Of me ðu ðenke nat sal ben *Ibid* 3563 And ðenk, loured, quat ben bi-foren Abram, and ysac, and iacob sworn c1290 *St. Gregory* 50 in *S. Eng. Leg* I. 357 þou þencst .with þi conseil al rome to bi-trage c1382 *þenk* [see B. 2] c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 490/2 Thenlyn, cogito.

ð. 2-3 þenchen, 3-4 þenche, 4 þenche. c1175 *Lamb. Hom* 61 þet we ne þenchen ufe to don. c1200 *Morol Ode* 118 (Trin. Coll. MS.) He sal hit þenche þanne c1205, c1275 *Pence*, þenche [see B 2b (ð)]. c1330 *Arth & Merl* (Kulbing) 6534 Eten & drink men schal on þenche And after mete in chaumber þenche c1386 *þenche* [see B 4].

γ. 4 þink-, þinc-, þinc-, 4-5 þinke, 5 þynke, 4-6 þynk, þynke, (þynke), 4-7 þynke, (þynke), 6 þyncke, 4-7 þink

c13 *Cursor M* 1487 (Cott.) Siur quat thinkes þou? *Ibid* 21530 (Edin.) Mar. Thun an man mai þinc [Cott thing] in thoht a1340 *HANFOLDE Psalter* cxlv i þe purre part of mannys saule, þat thyngis be wisdom of god c1425 *Eng. Cong* 1522 Other, that woi is. vs tyken vndo that god child c1450 *HULOT*, Thyncke often, *reputo*, as, c1648 tr. *Senault's Paraphr* Job 360 To think on their domestick affairs. c1653 *þink* [see B. 2 b (ð)].

ð 3-4 *imperf.* þeng, 4 *inf.* thing.

a1275 *Prose Ælfred* 518 in O. E. *Nise* 133 Ne þeng þu neuere þu lif. c13. Thing [see γ] a12400 *þeng* [see B 5a]

2. *Pa. t.* 1-4 ð, þohte, 3 þohte, (þohte, þoute, þuhte, *Orm.* þohte), 3-5 þouhte, þouht, 4 þouhte, þoughte, þoht, þoght, (þout, þuht), thohte, thoht, thouhte, Sc. thowht, 4-5 þought, Sc. thowht, 4-6 þought, 4-Sc thocht, 5 þowht(e), (þowht), thouht, thowht(e), (thught), 6 thoughte, (thalt, 8-9 thoht, 9 thowt), 4-6 thoutht. 971 *Doht* [see B 2b] c1200 *ORMIN* 7312 Heioðe þohte þoht to cwellenn himm c1205 *LAV.* 1255 He þoute [c1275 þohte] of his swefne *Ibid* 24190 þuhte [see B 10] 1297 K. *GLOUC* (Rolls) 2052 Heugist þohte þe king & is bytraye c13 *Cursor M* 3352 (Cott.) He thoht on thing he had to done *Ibid* 2039 (Faif.) þe þonger bioper þuht ful wa c1350 *Will. Patene* 855 Sche þout þroly in herte þat leuei hire weie. c13 *Gau. & Gr. Kut* 848 Wel hym semed for soþe, as þe segge þuht c1375 *Sc. Leg* *Saints* iii. (Andreas) 928 Foie-þi i thoht i wald nocht dawg c1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 11 69 He Thoht that suld pass ane othir way c1400 *Destr Troy* 3189 Fele of þe folke febull it thughten c1450 W. *LOMER in Four C. Eng. Lett* (1880) 4 He thoughte he was desseyvyd c1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 90 Tha thoht it greit folhe. c1604 *E. GRIMSROSE* [D. *Acosta's Hist Indies* iii ix. 146.] He thought good to speak this c1749 *FIELDING Tom Jones* vii xii, I thoht he had been an officer himself c1864 *Mrs. LLOYD Ladies Polc* 102 I thoht, if so be you would be so handsome as to spake a word for me. c1884 *TENNISON Northern Farmer, Old Style* v, I never know'd whot a mean'd but I thoht a 'ad summat to say

3. *Pa. pple.* 3 iþoht, -e, (ypout), þoht, (*Orm.* þoht), 3-4 iþoht, 4 iþoht, ypout, iþoht, 1-thought, þoht, -e, þouhte, Sc. thowht, thoht, 4-5 thought, 5 þouht, þought, 5-6 thowht, 6-7 Sc. thoht(e), 7 thoughte, (5-9 *thalt*, thoht(e), 5-thought.

c1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 71 Ure ateliche sinnes þe we hauen don and qreðen and þoht c1200 *ORMIN* 2364 Wel haffide þoht to libbenn c1205 *LAV* 13458 þat he hæfde iþoht

ær c13. *Cursor M* 20092 (Edin.) Quat havis tu þohte [v r thoght] c1330 *Arth & Merl* 513 Ich haue yþouht c1375 *Sc. Leg* *Saints* ii. (Paulus) 380 To do þis, hafe I thowht *Ibid* x (*Mathus*) 135 As men thoht had c1377 *LANGL. P* Pl B xii 268 þis wil be þouhte longe c1387-8 *I* *Usk Test Love* i. ii. (Skeat) l. 162 If I could haue made chere to one, and itought an other c1482 *Ord Gold Exeter in Eng. Glids* (1870) 314 To haue a sustenans, as cane be thohte . resonably c1560 *DAVIS* ii. *Sleidan's Comm* 276 This was thought to be done for this intent.

B. Signification. I To conceive in the mind, exercise the mind, etc.

1. *trans.* To form in the mind, conceive (a thought, etc.); to have in the mind as a notion, an idea, etc.; to do in the way of mental action. a. with simple obj (sb. or pron).

c888 K. *ÆLFRED Boeth* xxxix. § 9 Þeah hwa mæge onȝitan hwæt oðer do, he ne mæȝ witan hwæt he þencð a1200 *Morol Ode* 79 He wat wet þenkeð & hwet doð alle quike white c13 *Cursor M* 27101 (Cott.) Vr thohtes ar þai be thoht. c1400 *Rom Rose* 2547 They in herte cunne thenke a thing And seyn another, in hir speking c1548 *Hail Chron.* *Edw IV* 224 Whatsoeuer he thought in his Imaginacion c1566 *SHAKS Merch. V* ii. vi 50 To think so base a thought c1651 *HOBBS Leviath* ii xxx 180 Any man that sees what I am doing, may easily perceive what I think c1871 *SMILES Charac* i (1876) 22 I they think great thought. c1895 *Conih Mac* Mar 303 Don't begin to think hard things now.

b with a direct statement, question, or exclamation as obj. (For constructions with indirect statement, etc., see 2 b, 4 a, 5 a, 8 a, 9.)

971 *Bluch Hom* ar þæt mæȝ beon þæt sume men þencan opþe cweþan, 'hu mæȝ ic secan þæt gastlice leoht [etc.]' c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's T.* 939 Parfay, thoghte he, fantome is in myn heed c1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxxi. 122 (Hail MS.) And he thought to him selfe 'how may this be .?' c1622 *Bible* 2 *Kings* v. 11, I thought, He will surely come out to me c1634 *MULTON Comm* 556 O poor hapless Night-ingle thought I c1662 *BENTLEY Confut. Atheism* iii (1693) 16 If any one shall think with himself, How then can any thing live in Mecury and Saturn? c1832 *JENNISON Miller's Dan.* 93 My mother thought, What ails the boy? c1842 — *Dora* 4 He. often thought, 'I'll make them man and wife'.

c. To conceive, feel (some emotion): as, I to think wonder (*ferly*), to wonder (*obs*); to think scorn (*of*, or to do something), to scorn (*arch.*); to think shame, to be ashamed (now *dial.*). See also SCORN sb 4, SHAME sb

a1300 *Cursor M* 10602 (Cott.) Hir fiendes Thought ferli hou sco pider wan. c1405 *Eng. Cong* 1761 16 Many hadden gret enuy, and mych wonder toght of Robert de barr c1430 [see SCORN sb 4] c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 85 When þe preste hard þis, onone he thoht shame c1533 *Ld. BRUNERS Hnon* lxxviii 259 He thinks scorn to speke to me. c1681 R. *KNOX Hist Ceylon* 49 These gifts he thinks scorn to receive a1791 *GROSS Ohio* (1796) 108 He ought to think shame of himself for such treatment. c1886 *STEVENSON Kithnapped* 1, Can you foiget old friends? Fie, fie; think shame!

† 2. (with simple obj.) To meditate on, turn over in the mind, ponder over, consider. *Obs.*

c1000 *Agg. Ps* (Th) cxviii [cxix] 117 And ic þine soð. festnysses symble þence c1200 *Morol Ode* 118 (Trin. Coll MS.) Al þat a fri man haneð idon, he sal hit þenche þanne a1300 *E. E. Psalter* i 2 And his lagh þincke he night and dal c13 *Cursor M* 24064 (Cott.) I, þinc i euer and a1382 *Wyclif i Trin* iv. 15 I henk thou thes thingis c1486 *Be St Albans* e13b, Thynke what I say my sonne nyght and day. c1605 *SHAKS Macb* ii. ii 33 These deeds must not be thought After these wayes

b. with indirect question as obj.: (For const. with direct question see 1 b.) (a) in reference to a fact or possibility.

971 *Bluch Hom* 7 Maria. ðohte hwæt seo halettung were a1300 *Cursor M* 1323 (Cott.) Seth bigan to thinc for-qui, þat þis tre bi-com swa dri c1881 *THOLLOPE Dr. Worlles School* v, Mrs. Woulde began to think whether the visitor could have known of her intended absence

(b) In reference to something to be done, with implication of purpose or design. (Cf. 7, 8.)

971 *Bluch Hom* 241 And he þohton hu he hine acwellan mehton c1205 *LAV* 8553 And þench [c1275 þinche] mid wulche deden þu miht wrien þine leoden c1386 CHAUCER *Melib* 7671 Thinking how sle me myghte brynge this nede vnto a good conclusion c1474 *CAXTON Chesse* iv viii (1883) 84 He began to thynke in what maner he myght escape the deth c1653 *HOLCROFT Proceþyns* i 10 Thinkst Sir! how you may avenge us and the Persians c1788 *MISS BURNBY Evelyn* (1791) I xxxii, 178 A-thinking what he should do *Mod.* I am thinking what to do next.

c To have one's thoughts full of, imbued with, or influenced by, to think in terms of.

c1821 *BYRON Diary* 29 Jan. They think and dream Dante c1859 *Habits Gd Soc* Pref, A horse-dealer . if he thinks nothing but horses, he cannot be good society. c1865 *KINGSLEY Herewi* i, Unless thou hast been drinking beer and thinking beer c1898 *Pall Mall G.* 24 Oct. 7/2 The present generation of Greeks talk's French but thinks German

3. *intr.* To exercise the mind, esp the understanding, in any active way; to form connected ideas of any kind; to have, or make, a train of ideas pass through the mind; to meditate, cogitate. (The most general verb to express internal mental activity, excluding mere perception of external things or passive reception of ideas.)

Think aloud to express one's thoughts by audible speech as they pass through the mind.

c1000 *ÆLFRED Boeth* xxiv 63 þe eode ut on þæt land þencende c1300 *Cast. Love* 17 He leue vs þenche and worchon so, þat he vs schylde from vre fo. c1382 *Wyclif i Cor.* xii 11 Whanne I was a litil child I thoyhte as a litil child c1552 *HULOT*, Thinke iuche, *reputo* c1603 *SHAKS Meas.*

for *Pr.* n. iv. 1. When I would pray, and think, I think, and pray To several subjects. 1673 *Dryden State Innocence* 11. That I am I know, because I think 1690 *Locke Hum Und* 11. § 10 There is something in us, that has a Power to think. 1714 *Pope Lett.* (1735) I. 151 The Freedom I shall use in this manner of thinking aloud 1764 *Goldsmith Trav* 372 Those who think must govern those that toil. 1864 *Bowen Logic* 1. To think is to make clear through concepts something already otherwise represented or known to consciousness.

b. with *about, of, (on, upon arch.), over, + to* (obs. rare) To exercise the mind upon, or have the mind occupied with; to meditate on, to consider, attend to mentally, apply the mind to.

971 *Beowulf* Hom. 57 Mycelle swiðe we sceolon þencan be þæm gastlicum þingum. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) cxviii 8 God 3. on Dryhten georne to þencenne c. 1000 *Institutes of Polity* c. 14 Rht is bet muneca a to Gode þencan and geornlice clypan c. 1200 *Vices & Vert* 17 Ac þu noldest þencen of þine fo[re]side c. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 32 Ac floris þencþeþ al on þer. c. 1340 *Hamlet's Prose* 17 36 I how may. I thynke ouer thi synnes be-fore domne. 13 *Cursor M.* 15612 (Gut.) To thinc upon his care c. 1380 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* xxix. 138 Nou is deþ a wonder þing And gretlic for to þenken on c. 1425 *Cursor M.* 9977 (Ynn.) [She] þouhte neuer to wicked dede 1477 *EARL RIVERS (Caxton) Dictes* xi Think & loke wele vpon your werkis without hasting you. 1642 *Evelyn Diary* 2 Jan. Who now thought of nothing but the pursuit of vanity 1706 *E. Ward Wooden World* *Diary* (1708) xoo It makes him think upon Pay-Day 1784 *Miss Burney Cecilia* viii. vi. Think of it well ere you proceed. 1804-6 *Srd Smith's Mor. Philos.* (1850) 89 He began thinking about lances Alod I'll think over the matter, and let you know my decision in a day or two. [Cf. 16]

4. To form or have an idea of (a thing, action, or circumstance, real or imaginary) in one's mind, to imagine, conceive, fancy, picture. a. *trans* with simple obj. or obj. cl.; also *absol.* in colloq. phrases only think! you can't think!

c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1761 Unnesgegendlike mare inoh þann anig wiht mæz þenkenn c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 647 Es nan wiht maþ think... þe mikel ioy þat þam eþ lent c. 1380 *CHAUCER Miller's T* 67 There nas no man so wys þat koude thenche So gay a popolete, or swich a wenche 1425 *Rolls of Parli.* IV. 85/1 As free, as hert may thynk, or eygh may see 1590 *SHAKS. Mids N.* v. 1. 431 Thinke but this. That you haue but slumberd heere 1656 *STANLEY Hist Philos* viii (1701) 203/1 Thou seest not what thou thinkst before thy eye 1782 *MME. D'ARBLAY Diary* 8 Dec. You can't think how I'm encumbered with these ruffles! 1864 *Mrs. CARLYLE Lett* III. 220 Only think! I get my new milk again, at eight b. *intr.* with *of (on obs or arch.)*, in same sense (Often imperative in colloq. phrases)

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 18802 (Cott.) Quat heit maþ thinc o suilk honur c. 1400 *MAUNDY (1839) xxvii* 278 He had all manner of foules & of bestes that any man myghte thenke on 1598 *SILKES Merry IV* iii. v. 116 And then to be stoit in like a strong distillation with stinking Cloathes, that fretted in their owne grease think of that, a man of my Kidney; think of that. 1653 *WALTON Angler* ii. 41 The gloves of an Otter are the best fortification for your hands against wet weather that can be thought of 1741 *H. WALPOLE Lett to Mann* (1834) I vi. 12 Do but think on a duel between Wintoning and Augustus Townshend 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 73 Can I think of her as dead? 1844 *E. FITZGERALD Lett* (1889) I. 51 'I think of the voco-coaty of a gentleman studying Seneca in the middle of February 1844 in a remarkably damp cottage 1861 *J. Pycroft Agony Point* xvi. Think of me ever being rich! 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 266 The ancient philosophers thought of science only as pure abstraction 1885 *J. PAVN Talk of Town* I 7 She always thought of him as a very young man

c. *trans.* with simple obj To form a definite conception of (something real) by a conscious mental act, to picture in one's mind, apprehend clearly, cognize (with or without direct perception)

1864 *BOWEN Logic* i. 5 We are thus enabled to think the landscape as a whole 1885 *J. MARTINEAU Types Eth. Th.* (ed. 2) I. xi. § 3. 222 When you think this equation [surface of a sphere = area of circle of twice its diameter] 1890 *W. JAMES Princ. Psychol* II. xx. 203 We think the ocean as a whole by multiplying mentally the impression we get at any moment when at sea.

II To call to mind, take into consideration.

5. a. *trans.* (with obj clause, often indirect interrogative). To call to mind; to consider, reflect upon, to recollect, remember, bear in mind.

c. 1000 *Rule St Benet* lxiii (Logeman) 104 Ac he þence sinle þæt he be eallum his domum & weorcum be his is to gildanne. c. 1230 *Hali Meid.* 3, & maken þe to þenchen hwuch delit were þinn. c. 1400 *Pol. Rel. & L. Poems* (1903) 258 Þeng wat þou art, & wat þou was. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* i. iii (1883) 15 Yf thou be a man think that thou shalt dye 1605 *SHAKS Macb* ii. 11. 51, I am afraid, to think what I have done. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* vi. 135 Fool, not to think how vain Against th' Omnipotent to rise in Arms 1878 *SHELLEY Rosalind & Helen* 188 Helen smiled To think that a boy as fair as he. The like sweet fancies had pursued.

b. *intr.* To consider the matter, to reflect.

Beowulf 290 E3 hwæþres secl scearp scyld-wiga gescind witan worda & worca seþe wel þenceð. c. 1800 *COWPER Inscr Tomb Hamilton* i Pause here, and think 1842 *TENNISON Dora* 27 Consider, William take a month to think. 1862 *E. FITZGERALD Lett.* (1889) I. 286, I somehow fancy a line of nonsense will catch you at Ely and yet, now I come to think, you will have left Ely, probably 1910 *G. F. HILL in Archaeologia* LXII. 140. I confess that had I come across this MS. at the beginning of my search, I should have thought twice before going on.

c. *intr.* with *of (arch on, upon), or inf.* To call to mind, remember, bethink oneself (of), hit upon mentally. (See also 7 b.)

c. 1175 *Pater Noster* 96 in *Lamb Hom* 59 He walde þet he of him þohte. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1860 (Cott.) Our laured þan on noe thought c. 1400 *Emare* 951 The emperor þowyt on hys synne; Of hys þowytir Emare, That was putte yn-to þe see. c. 1536 *TINDALE Declar. Sacramentis* avj b, God p. promysed that they shuld be thought vpon before the lord yr god & saued from their enemies 1552 *HULSTOR, Thynke* vpon me, memento mei 1611 *SHAKS Tit* iv. 1. 547 Haue you thought on A place whereto you'l go? 1613 — *Hen VIII* ii. 11. 138 The most conuenient place, that I can thinke of is Black Fryers 1712 *ARBUUTHNOT John Bull* ii. iv. There is a small concern of a thousand pounds, I hope you think on it, Sir 1844 *MACAULAY Ess.* *Earl Chatham* (1887) 838 In his distress, he thought on Pitt *Mod.* Did you think to ask him how his father is? No, I didn't think of it

d. *intr.* with *on (adv.)*, To remember Now dial 1671 *H. M. tr. Erasmus Collig.* 226, I much wonder that now thou thinkest on at last to ask me that a 1800 *PROCTER Suppl. Grass*, Think on, think of it, as I will if I think on 1828 *COWPER Gloss*, Think-on, to remember. 'Be sure to mind to think on'

e. *1st.* To bethink oneself rare. 1556 *Amelio & Isab* (1608) G. I, I thinckes me never the lesse that you haue saide an example of the pencock 1890 *W. A. WALLACE Only a Sister* 325, I thought me at last of the vestry window.

f. To think better of: see BETTER *adv.* 6.

6. To take into consideration, have regard to, consider. f. a. *trans.* with simple obj. *Obs. rare*

c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 Pet we sculden þenchen nu þef weren iseli 1382 *WYCLIF Prov* iii. 6 In alle thi weies thenc [1388 thenke on] hym c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* i. xxiv 32 þenke no þinge but þi soule helpe; charge onely þo þinges þat longþ to þi soule

b. *intr.* with *of, arch. on (upon)*

a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10435 (Cott.) Qui ne wil þou on þi seluen thinke, þat þou wil noþes ete ne dine? 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 2632 And whyles he lyfies. I thynke he suld ay of his lyfes hende. c. 1380 *WYCLIF Serm* Sel. Wls I. 65 Wolde God þat prelatous wolde þenke on þis now 1387 *TREVISIA Higden* (Rolls) V. 181 To þinke [tr. þengke] on þe comyn profit. 1532 *TINDALE Expos* Matt. v. vi. 11. 89 If thou repente he promyseth that he wil not thynke on thy synnes 1735 *JOHNSON Leob's Abyssinia*, *Deser* xi. 112 Nothing was thought of, but how to save ourselves, and the little goods we had. 1827 *SCOTT Sing. Dan* x. 'That is the last matter to be thought on,' said Harley 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) IV. 35 If we begin by thinking of ourselves first, we are easily led on to think of others.

7 To bethink oneself of something in the way of a plan or purpose; to find out or hit upon (a way to do something) by mental effort; to contrive, devise, plan, plot. (Cf. think out, 15. See also 8) a. *trans.* with simple obj. or inf. c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 207 Brutus by-polytely mof queneitise Queynette bihoude [tr. beloues] hym nedly þenke, þat his enemy schold waite a blenk 1483 *CAXTON Gold Leg* 181 b/1 Thou cunsyd wietche now thynke to saue thy lyf 1602 *MARSTON Antonio's Rev* iv. v. Let's thinke a plot 1852 *TRACERAY Esmond* ix, It was this lady's disposition to think kindnesses and to scheme benevolence

b. *intr.* with *of (on, upon, obs or arch.)*

1598 *SHAKS Merry IV* iv. 46 What shall be done with him? What is your plot? *Mist Pa* That likewise have we thought upon. 1630 in *Picton Lpool Musc.* *Rec.* (1883) I. 158 His Majesty hath thought of a way 1699 *LISTER Jounr Paris* 49 'His their Misfortune not to have I thought of an Alphabet 1715 *BURNER Owen Time* (1766) II. 31 She took all the ways she could think on to ruin him a 1774 *GOLDSM. Serm. Exp. Philos.* (1776) II. 121 Deiham was the first who thought upon this method of measuring the heights by the barometer

8. To conceive or entertain the notion of doing something; to meditate, contemplate, intend, purpose, design, mean, 'have a mind', 'have thoughts' (of). In early use often not distinguishable from 7; in later use mostly denoting an imperfect, temporary, or ineffective intention: cf. THOUGHT sb. 3 d. a. *trans.* with *inf.* or *obj. cl.*

Beowulf 1536 Swa secl man don þonne he æt guðe gegan þenceð long-sumne fol. 971 *Beowulf* Hom. 151 þa ludeas, þohton þæt he woldean oðleas þa apostolas c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 61 *Pr* we ne þenchen ufe to don c. 1220 *Bestiary* 455 He ðohte he wulde him fordon 1207 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 1181 Iulius þe emperor þohte to sle al þat folc 1275 *BARBOUR Bruce* xi. 572 To the castell that thought to fali c. 1400 *Brut* xii. 16 Ferst he þongt assaye whiche of ham louede him most and best. 1525 *COVERDALE Chron.* ii. r Salomon thoughte to buyde an house vpon the name of the Lord 1585 *AAR WHITTIER in Lett.* *Litt Men* (Camden) 44 This Paper which I had thought to have delivered unto you my self yesterday 1682 *DRYDEN Abr.* & *Acht* 520 With them joined all the haranguers of the throng, That thought to get prefelement by the tongue 1733 *TENNISON Lady Clara V. de Vere* i. You thought to break a country heart For pasture. 1878 *I. HARDY Ret. Natives* iv. 11. He thought he would send for his mother, and then he thought he would not.

b. *trans.* With simple obj. (usually an action).

c. 1175 *Cott Hom* 221 Ne yfel to þence, ne to donne. c. 1220 *Bestiary* 445 Wo so sieð oðer god, & þenkeð uel on his mod, Fox he is & fend iwis c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4124 To stunt wald he..Pe folý þat his breþer thought c. 1320 *Cast Love* i. 165 god þenkeþ, good may do c. 1450 *Le Morte Arth* 1555 How in an Appelle he dede the galle And hndde it thought to syr gawayne. 1553 *ASCHAM in Lett.* *Litt Men* (Camden) 24 To whom you never intended to think any harm 1667 *MILTON P. L.* i. 661 Peace is despaired, For who can think Submission? 1829 *SHELLEY Cenci* i. 1. 97 While yet Manhood remained to act the thing I thought.

c. *intr.* with *of (also upon, arch. or dial.)*

1698 *FUYER Acc. E. India & P.* 9 We began to think

of returning 1748 *FLEMING Tom Jones* Ded. It was by your Desire that I first thought of such a Composition 1760-72 *H. BROOKES Fool of Qual* (1809) III. 138 You must not think of going till you take. dinner with us 1812 *CHAABAR Tales* xvii. Each thought of taking to himself a wife. 1861 *KINGSLEY in Lett & Mem* (1877) II. 133, I hear you think of getting into Parliament 1894 *J. T. FOWLER Adamnan* Introd. 60 He thought of going to Rome and Jerusalem, and did go to Tours

d. *spec.* with *of*. To consider (a person) in view of some vacancy, or esp of marriage, to cherish the notion or intention of marrying

1670 *LADY CHAWORTH in 12th Rep Hist MSS Comm* App v. 17 Lady Exeter. could heartily wish that you thought of her niece Lady Betty 1802 *MAR EDGEWORTH Moral T* (1816) I. xx. 187, I must to your prudence, not to think of Flora; for you can't marry a girl with so small a fortune 1856 *PATMORE Angel in Ho* ii. 11. iii, You, with your looks and catching air, To think of Vaughan!

f. *intr.* or *ellipt.* To purpose or intend to go; to direct one's course Obs.

c. 893 *K. ALFRED Oras* iv. ix. § 2 He þara ælces ehtend wolde beon, he þæs wordes wære þæt from Romebyr 7 þohte a 1083 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xlii (Napier) 200 On ða wisan, he mað hors gæwærpað, þonne man to wize þencð c. 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1201 [Arthur] passed Burgoyne Vnri Hostum, þyde he þought, 1377 *LANGL. P. P.* B. xvi. 175, I frayned him of whennes he were, and whider þat he þouhte a 1400-50 *Alexander* 1121 Now aims he futhre with his ost, to Egist he thinkes

f. *fig.* To seem likely (to do something) thought to = 'was like to', was on the point of, nearly did.. Cf. F. *penser à Obs.*

1578 *N. BAXTER Calvin on Jonah* 9 The sheppe thought to be broken 1585 *T. WASHINGTON Ser. Nicholas's Voy* ii. xi. 45 b, A Northely wynde thought to haue made vs tyme backe agayne 1599 *NASH. Leten Stuffe* 46 With so ill a will hee went, that hee had thought to haue topied his burning carre. into the sea (as Phaeton did)

III. To be of opinion, deem, judge, etc.

9. *trans.* with *obj. cl.* (or pronoun substitute), or parenthetic. To be of opinion, hold the opinion, believe, deem, judge, apprehend, consider; usually, to believe without any great assurance, to regard it as likely, to have the idea, to suppose; in reference to a future event, to expect (coinciding partly in sense with 12)

Wfo do you think? What do you think? (colloq.) phrases used, esp parenthetically, to introduce a surprising statement *Beowulf* 691 Nænig heora þohte þæt he þanon scolde eft eard lufan ælre gescecan c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 67 Pos like bode, wisliche þing, of oðre is ful festung a 1300 *Cursor M.* 950 þou sal thinc þou lites to lang c. 1386 *CHAUCER Sonnet T* 322 Thanne thought they it was the beste leed To lede hem bothe to the luge agayn 1450 *W. LAMFR in Four C Eng Lett* (1880) 4 He thought he was desseyvyd. 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen VIII* 170 Who would haue thought that our Unde of Englande would haue made warre on vs? 1592 *MORVSON Lett in Itin* (1617) i. 25 Each of vs went to our taske, he (as I thought) to goe, I to sleepe 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) I. 188 Thrason was the first builder of towne wals of towers & fortresses, the Cyclops, as Aristotle thinketh 1610 *SHAKS. Temp* i. ii. 40 Canst thou remember? I do not think thou canst. 1615 *G. SANDYS Trav* 38 Fresh water, some say brought thither by ait, I rather think from a natural fountain 1616 *B. JONSON Epigr.* *Voyage itself* 135 But 'mongst these Tibetts, who do you think there was? Old Banks the juggler 1726 *SWIFT Gulliver* i. vii, A country, governed, as I thought, by very different maxims from those in Europe. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng.* vi. II. 15 It was thought that the flocks, thus separated from the evil shepherds, would soon return to the true fold 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) I. 97, I think that I understand him. *Nursery Rime*, There was an old woman, and what do you think? She lived upon nothing but victuals and drink.

b. *I don't think* (slang) used after an ironical statement, to indicate that the reverse is intended.

1837 *DICKENS Pickw* xxxviii, 'You're a amiably-disposed young man, sir, I don't think', resumed Mr. Weller, in a tone of moral reproof 1853 'C. BIDE' *Ver dant Green* iii. iv, 'Well! you're a grateful bird, I don't think!' said Mr. Bouncer 1857 *HUGGINS Tom Brown* ii. 11, Hark how he swears, Tom. Nicely brought-up young man, ain't he, I don't think. 1911 *KEBLE Howard Cheerful Knave* xvi, Breakfast? Yer a credit to yer calling, I don't think.

c. *intr.* To hold the opinion (indicated by context). To think so, to be of that opinion; to think from (quot. 1625), to dissent from, to disagree with; to think with, to be of the same opinion as.

a. 1200 *Moral Ode* 149 Al he walde and oðerluket don and oðerluket þenchen Wenne he bi-þohte on helle fur 1552 *HULSTOR, Thyncke* contrarye, *absentis*, 15 1560 *DAUS tr. Sleidan's Comm* 425 b, He said he spake as he thought. 1591 *SHAKS Two Gent* ii. vii. 62, I fear me it will make me scandaliz'd *Luc.* If you think so, then stay at home 1625 *F. MARKHAM Bk Hom.* i. vi. § 2 The Holy Ghost (from whose rule we dare not think) mentioneth but two Sonnes 1820 *BYRON Mar. Fra.* ii. 1. 302, I did not think with him, but would not oppose the thought 1877 *SWIN & Wace's Diet Chr Eng.* I. s.v. *Atticus*, Those who thought with him found in him a warm friend.

10. *trans.* with complement (with or more often without *inf.*). To believe, consider, or suppose (to be..); to look upon as.

f. Also (quot. 1607) with *for* (cf. take for, and 12 d) c. 1200 *LAV.* 24190 For he hom þuhte wuðe a 1250 *PROV. Alfred* 60 in *O. E. Misc* 106 We [read þe] hine her on worde wrþe þencheþ [c. 1275 þenket] 1340 *HAMPOLE Pr. Consc* 4250 He sal thynk hym loved of alle. c. 1459 *Regist. of Aberbrothach* (Bann. Cl.) II. 207 Thynkand it onkyndle tyll thole ane nomination of lardschipe of sic ane man a 1548 *HALL Chron.* *Hen. VII* 7 They were thought

to have been confederates 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v 11 26 Thinking his prattle to be tedious 1567 — *Cor* iv v. 62 If not yet thou know'st me, and, dost not think me for the man I am 1610 — *Temp* iv, 1, 120 May I be bold To think these spirits? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath* ii xxv 135 Some, that have the ambition to be thought eloquent 1728 Young *Love of Fame* vi 205 Think nought a trifle, tho' it small appear 1834 JAMES *J. Marston Hall* vii, Lord Masterton thought himself bound to act the part of an elder brother 1865 RUSKIN *Sesame* ii. § 94 You think that only a lover's fancy

b. with complement immediately following (with ellipsis of obj *it*, or with inf or clause as obj. placed after the complement). Now chiefly in *think fit* (see *FIT* a. 2 b), *think proper*.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 14096 (Faif.) Martha þuht il ho [Mary] ne help hir walde c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 3426 Wherefore I dede, if ge thenke right, That we sende some messenger To Delos c 1460 Sir R. Ross *La Belle Dame* 190 When he bought tyme to daunce with her a 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* 208 in Hazl *E P P I* 86 Alle thegerne that I may spyne, To spend at ðe he thinkes no synne 1560 in Feuillet *Revels Q Elts* (1908) 51 As the said Edmund shall thinke behoofull & expedient 1611-1875 [see *FIT* a. 2 b] 1692 Sir T. P. Blount *Ess.* 37, I thought good to go to the Philosophers 1831 Scott *Chron Canongate* Introd., The little narrative which I thought proper to put forth in October, 1827

c *Think (it) long*, to grow weary with waiting; to weary, to be impatient; to long, yearn. In quot. c 1380 *think long* by = to weary of. See also *LONG* a. 1 g b. Obs. exc. dial.

A perversion of the earlier *think long* (THINK v 1 B. 3) 'to seem or appear long to', by substituting the nom. for the (uninflected) dativ. In the first quot 'þat Crist þouhte longe' may be = that to Christ seemed long (cf 'that him thought long')

c 1380 Wyclif *Serm* Sal Wks. II 59 De Jewis þouhten þat Crist þouhte longe bi his lif, and wolde see himself 1450 MARG. PASTOR in *P. Lett* I 176, I thynk 1yth longe tyll I have some god tydyngs fro yow, a 1533 Ln BERNERS *Hun* xcii 303 My wyfye thynkethe longe for my comynge 1592 G. HARVEY *Rom Lett*, etc. Sonn xviii, These hungry wormes thinke longe for their repast 1631 RUTHERFORD *Lett* (1852) I 75 Behold I come i think not long, I shall be with you at once 1690 TRAFF *Comm* *Exalt.* x 3 God think's long of the time that men misspend in wicked courses 1788 CLARA KLEVE *Exiles* I 195 We think long till we see you 1852 FRASER *W. Haups* xi, 152 Ye maunna bide lang away, for I'll be thinkin' lang till I see ye again

† d. *Think (it) much* to think it a great or serious matter, to make objection, object, grudge; to be shy, hesitate (to do something, or of something); to be surprised, wonder (that . . .). See also *MUCH* B 2 g, and cf. II Obs.

Perh. altered from 'it thinks me much' (THINK v 1) 1610 SHAKS *Temp* i 1 232 Thou thinkest it much to tread y^e Oore of the salt deepe. 1656 EARL MONM tr *Boccaccio's Adultr.* fr *Parnass* l. 1 (1674) 1 Menante thinks not much to acquaint you here with the chiefest of them. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bucclinch MSS* (Hist MSS Comm) I 465 Mr Grey nor Mr Treasurer will not think much of my sharing with them 1698 TILLOTSON *Serm.* i *John* v 3 I 221 If we consider our infinite obligations to God, we have no reason to think much to sacrifice to him our dearest interests

† e. *pass* To seem, appear (to a person) : = THINK v 1; also *ellipt.* to seem good. Obs.

Perh. originally for THINK v 1 'it thinks (= appears) to the king' being changed by way of correction to 'it is thought to the king', hence the retention of *to*.

1425 *Rolls of Parlt* IV. 293/2 Hit is thoght to the Kyng that there is provision 1427 *Ibid* 326/2 Alleggysng such groundes as it was bought to youre discrecion 1558 Q. MARY in J. M. Stone *Life* (1901) 512 As to hys godly wysdomes shall be thought mete and convenient. 1577 J. KNEWSTUB *Confutation* (1579) 86 It was thought good vnto almighty God, that the Scriptures shoulde be penned.

II *intr.* To have a (good, bad, or other) opinion with regard to a person or thing, to value or esteem something (highly or otherwise). Const with adv. (*much*, *little*, *well*, *ill*, etc.), or adverbial accusative (in fig phrases, as *to think the world of*, *small beer of*, etc. see also the sbs.), and with of († *by*, † *on*, † *at*, dial. *to*) before the name of the person or thing.

c 1375 *Cursor M* 14609 (Faif.) Þai loked on him & loured grim & heþeli þai þuht be him c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aymon* xii 998 'What thynke you by hym?' 'Certes', sayd rowlande, 'reynawd is a sage knyght' 1535 COVERDALE *Hagget* ii 3 But what thinke ye now by it? 1579 TOMSON *Cabinn's Serm* *Tine* 111/1 To constraine vs to thinke better on our selues 1581 MUGLCASTER *Positions* iii (1887) 11 'His man wrote thus, and was verie well thought of' 1598 SHAKS *Merry IV* ii 1.85 What doth he thinke of vs? 1601 — *Twel* N iv 11 59, I thinke nobly of the soule 1711 STEPHEN *Spect* No 104 ¶ 1 To be negligent of what any one thinks of you, does not only show you arrogant but abandoned 1813 *S. Character* (ed. 2) I, 55, I didn't think much of her 1902 O. WISTEN *Virginian* iv, Mrs. Taylor thought the world of her. [*Mid.* dial. I don't think much to him. What do you think to the book?]

b. *Think nothing of*. (a) to have a very low opinion of, set no value upon, esteem as worthless; (b) to make light of, make no difficulty or scruple about (cf. *make nothing of*, NOTHING II a), so *to think no more of*. *than*

[1640] DR. NEWCASTLE *Country Capt* i 1, Betweene, us too, what thinke you of a wench? *Court* Nothinge! 1802 BEDFORDS *Hygeia* viii, 76 A pint of wine in two hours is nothing thought of 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Breakf.* VOL IX.

v. The Lady thanked him, but said she thought nothing of the walk 1888 *Harper's Mag* Mar 565/2 The Western people think no more of throwing down a railroad than a conservative Easterner does of taking an unaccustomed walk across country

12 To believe possible or likely; to suspect, to expect, anticipate, a *trans* with simple obj.

c 1400 *Destr Troy* 11837 Priam & his prise knyghtes, Sweryn all swifly, & no swyke thoghtyn 1604 SHAKS *Oth.* iii iii 339, I saw't not, thought it not, it harm'd not me. 1719 Dr. Fox *Cruise* (1840) I ii. 25 He, thinking no harm, agreed

b. with *inf.* To expect

c 1400 *Provauns & Gau.* 549 He thoght to be wele on hys way Or it was passed the thryd day. 1597 SHAKS *a Hen. IV*, iv v 92, I neuer thought to heare you speake againe 1613 — *Hen VIII*, iii ii 429 Cromwel, I did not thinke to shed a teare In all my Miseries 1765 G. COLMAN *Terrence, Step-Mother* iv vi, And do you thinke To find a woman without any fault? 1769 BRICKSTAFFE *Dr Last* iii xi, O, don't thinke to humbug me so 1823 SOUTHEY *Lett.* (1856) III 392, I thought to have seen you ere this *Mod.* I little thought to find you here!

c. *intr.* with of, † *on* (upon), † *to* To have a notion, anticipation, or expectation; to suspect; to expect, look for

1483 CAXTON *G de la Tour* di v, She answered withoute remembreynge her ne thynkyng to no harme 1594 SHAKS *Rich III*, i, iv 244 When that our Princely Father Blest his three Sonnes, 'He little thought of this diuided Friendship. 1650 GENTILIUS *Considerations* 234 He stumbles at some evil which hee did not think upon 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 98 He may meet with both when he least thinks on't 1868 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* *Nau* how to be King 298 Staring out into the night Where yet the woods thought not of light

d. *intr.* with for († of, † on), after *as* or *than*, and with the preposition at the end of the clause To expect, suppose. (Cf. *look for*, *LOOK* I 5 a)

c 1530 Lb. BERNERS *Arth. Lyl.* *Brvt* 239, I thinke ye should not reioyse her so easily as ye thynke of 1596 SHAKS *Tam Shr* iv. iii, 163 Oh sir, the conceit is deeper than you thinke for 1658 GURNALL *Chr. in Aris* verse 14 ix (1669) 93/2 A godly servant is a greater blessing than we thinke on. 1751 R. PALTOCK *P. Waltons* (1884) I 141, I have not made so bad a hand of my time as I thought for 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw* xv, They hear farther than you think of 1854 LYTTON *My Novel* xii, xiv, It is of more importance to him than I even thought for

13 *trans.* To judge or consider to exist; to believe in the existence of. *rare*.

1532 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) I 351 He percasse might thinke sum unkyndenes and also presumpcyon in yow so to handell hym. 1671 MILTON *Sanson* 295 Unless there be who think not God at all 1872 *Contemp.* *Rev* XX 92 Whatever its limits in a given percept be, there must be thought corresponding limits in its external sphere

IV With adverbial extension

14. *trans* To bring by thinking, or in thought, into or out of some specified condition.

1599 SHAKS *Much Ado* iii iv 84 Indeed I cannot thinke, if I would thinke my hart out of thinking, that you are in lous 1666 SOUTH *Serm.* *Tit* ii 15 (1715) I 199 He that thinks a Man to the Ground, will quickly endeavour to lay him there 1784 COWPER *Tasb* vi 85 Meditation here May thinke down hours to moments. 1849 *Tait's Mag* XVI 376/2 He thinks away every proposition he has been taught to believe 1865 BUSHNELL *Picar Sac* ii iv (1868) 187 We hardly dare think them into our finite molds

15. *Think out* (a) To find out, devise, or elaborate by thinking, to construct intellectually; (b) to arrive at a clear understanding of by continued thinking, to solve by a process of thought; (c) to think to the end, finish or complete in thought

1382 WYCLIF *Eclaus* xvii 31 Or what werts than that flesh thoght out and blod? [*Valg* quid nequius quam quod excogitavit caro et sanguis?] 1847 HELPS *Friends* in C. i, iii, 40 Too mean a subject for despair, or, at least, unworthy of having any remedy thought out for it 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng* iv I, 539 He meditated deeply on the philosophy of trade, and thought out by degrees a complete theory 1862 MISS BRADDON *Lady Audley* xxxii, She did not finish the thought in words She did not even think out the sentence 1885 ANSTY *United Venus* ii 25 Oh, don't bother me I don't want to be uncivil, but I've got to think this out

16 *Think* (a thing) *over* to give continued thought to (it); to apply the mind steadily to, with the view of coming to a decision.

1847 MARRIAT *Childr New Forest* ix, He would think the matter over 1873 BLACK *Pr Thule* xxii, She had thought it well over beforehand 1884 [see *OVER* adv 2 a]

17 *Think up* to make up or compose by thinking. ? *U. S. colloq.*

1885 *Century Mag* XXIX. 350/2, I believe she is thinking up another poem

Think, sb dial or colloq. [f. THINK v. 2]

I. An act of (continued) thinking; a meditation. 1834 *Tait's Mag* I 426/1 We lie down yonder and have time for our ain think 1870 MRS WHITNEY *We Girls* ii, Ruth did talk when she came out of one of her thinks. 1891 FENN *Mahme Nouis* II v 73 Let's have a cigar and a quiet think.

b. *nonce-use* An idea, a thought

1866 MAUDSLEY *Nat Causes & Supernat Seemings* 33 To every one a thing is what he thinks it—in effect, a think. 1887 G. MACDONALD *Hone Again* iv, A thing must be a think before it be a thing.

2. What one thinks about something; an opinion. 1835 LADY GRANVILLE *Lett* (1894) II 187 My own private think is that he will execute another voluntary. 1867 J. BROWN *Hors Subs* Ser ii 355 The cobbler dispenses his 'think', to all comers on all subjects

3. *attrib.* and *Comb* (*nonce-wds.*), as *think-a-cha*, pain of thought, mental suffering; *think-room*, a room or apartment for meditation

1892 BRUNGER *Depression* p v, Each separate thinkache enumerated by my depressed patients 1906 *Alonth* July 72 Castle, work-room, think-room

Think, pink, obs form of THINK

Thinkable (ˈɪŋkəbəl), a [f. THINK v. 2 +

-ABLE. Cf. UNTHINKABLE c 1430, etc.]

1. Capable of being thought; such as one can form a notion or idea of, cogitable

1854 H. SPENCER in *Brit Q Rev* July 137 A corresponding progress in language, by which greater varieties of objects are thinkable and expressible 1883 H. DRUMMOND *Nat. Law in Sprr W.* Introd (1884) 3 To marshal the discrete materials into thinkable form.

2. That can be deemed real or actual; conceivable or imaginable as an existing fact.

1865 CARLYLE *Frederick* Gh. xx vi (1872) IX 109 How charming that you should make thinkable to us what we were all inclined to think. 1908 *Times* 10 Sept. 8/4 It is thinkable that considerate driving may render legal enactments unnecessary.

Hence *Thinkableness*.

1895 A. J. BALFOUR *Found Belief* 286 'Ultimate scientific ideas may be unthinkable without prejudice to the 'thinkableness' of proximate scientific ideas

† *Thinkative*, a *Obs* [f. THINK v. 2 + -ATIVE. Cf. *talkative*] Consisting in mere thinking, speculative.

1662 J. CHANDLER *Van Helmont's Orat* 343 The knowledge of Observation, doth not introduce an understanding into the essential thingness of a thing, but erecteth only a thinkative knowledge

Thinker (ˈɪŋkə), [f. THINK v. 2 + -ER 1]

1. One who thinks a *gen* A person or being engaged in thinking, or having the power to think, also, one who thinks out or devises something

c 1440 *Promp Paro* 490/2 Thenkare, cogitator, pensator. 1548 UDALL, etc *Erasm Par Matt* xii 73 Noysome onely vnto the thynker. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell Syst* i v § 2 761 The Democriticks and Epicureans did indeed suppose all humane cogitations to be caused by the incursion of corporeal atoms upon the thinker 1841 SPALDING *Italy & It Is!* III 208 He stands forth, as the thinker, the inventor, the actor of the scene 1870 J. COOK *Lett Conscience* vi, The universe exhibits thought There cannot be thought without a thinker.

b. with qualifying adj. One who thinks in the way expressed by the adj; with commendatory words (e. g. *able*, *deep*, *original*, etc.) often practically coinciding with next sense

c 1698 LOCKE *Cond Underst.* § 4 You may as well hope to make a good Musician by a Lecture in the Arts of Music, as a coherent Thinker, or strict Reasoner, by a Set of Rules. 1703 ATTERBURY *Serm.* (1734) IV. iv 214 He was able to delude a superficial Thinker with his new Terms and Reasonings. 1807 G. CHALMERS *Caladonia* I. ii. 1, 227 Lloyd was an original thinker, rather than the collector of the opinions of others. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Honrs in Library* (1892) I ix 300 Two of the ablest thinkers whom America has yet produced 1903 *Church Times* 11 Dec 149/3 Mr Spencer showed another weakness of the abstract Thinker

c. *spec* One who has special or well-trained powers of thought, esp abstract thought; a person of skilled or powerful mind; also, one who devotes himself to thinking, as distinguished from action or practical affairs.

1830 CARLYLE in *Froude Life* (1882) II, 228 Neither is his [Jeffrey's] arguing like that of a thinker, but of the advocate 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng* I 1 20 English thinkers aspired to know, or dared to doubt, where bigots had been content to wonder and to believe 1880 E. WHITE *Cert Relig.* 30 Not one of them makes the slightest pretension to be a scholar or a thinker

2. *Theatr. colloq.* An actor who plays in 'thinking parts' (see THINKING vbl sb. 3).

1886 *Stage Gloss* 70 The gentlemen who play the most subordinate parts are called 'thinkers' on account of their having little or nothing to say and lots of time wherein to think

3. *nonce-use* That which thinks; thinking organ or faculty; mind.

1835 ANN F. TYTLER *Mary & Ft* i, 6 What should we do about our thinkers? would one thinker do for two Tongues? 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 279 'If God did not intend I should think, why did He give me a "thinker"?' Probably a more childish inquiry was never made by a full-grown man 1899 MISS A. ROBERTSON in *Educator Rev* Aug, So this unnecessary 'finger accuracy' is really the result of a sluggish unwillingness to use one's 'thinker'

Thinkful (ˈɪŋkfəl), a. *rare*. [f. THINK v. 2 + -FUL; cf. *wakeful*] Full of or given to thinking; thoughtful. Hence *Thinkfulness*, quality or faculty of thinking.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Buth & Selu* 16 As sure, as I am of my own thinkfulness, 1910 *Weekly Western*, *Can.* 23 Apr. 6/3 A thinkful man, and one of eloquent silences

Thinking (ˈɪŋkɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. THINK v. 2 + -ING 1] The action of THINK v. 2

1. Thought, cogitation, meditation, mental action or activity, etc. see various senses of the verb.

a 1300 *E & Psalter* xviii 15 [xix 14] And this thinge of herte mine, Ever more in sight þine 1382 WYCLIF *Ibid.*, The swete thinking of myn herte in this syte euermore. c 1460 ASHBY *Dicta Philos* 16 Bethink in the nyght of goode ordennance, And in the day execute thy thynkyng 1598 SHAKS *Merry W* iii 11 31 Has Page any braynes? Hath he any eyes? Hath he any thinking? 1690 LOCKE *Hum Und* i ix § 2 Thinking signifies that sort of operation of the Mind about its Ideas, wherein the Mind is active 1802 Wordsw. *Sonn.*, 'O Friend! I know not', etc., Plain

living and high thinking are no more 1885 J. MARTINEAU *Types Eth.* Th. I. i. 33 150 Thinking is the very essence of mind, as extension is of matter.

b. *pl.* Thoughts, meditations, courses of thought. 138a Wyclif *Isa* lxx. 2 A people that goth in a wey not good, after ther thenkinges. 1491 Caxton *Vitas Patr* (W. de W. 1495) ii. 192 b. So onryon with fastyng casteth out the foule thoughtes & wayne thyngkynges. 1548 Udall *Erasm Par Luke* v. 70 The secrete thyngkynges of theyr hertes. 1601 SHAKS *All's Well* i. ii. 128 I am wrapt in dismall thinkings. 181a SOUTHEY *Lett* (1836) II. 283 Put together all your recollections and memoranda, I will put together my gleanings and thinkings. 1840 DICKENS *Old C Shop* viii. All these sayings and doings and thinkings affected him not in the least.

† c. *spec.* Imagination, fancy; idle fancy *rare*. c. 1420 *Chron.* 1102 1702 Pe sweene Of þe twyn apulion þat fellon from þe tre in to þe water in his thenkyng 1504 *Ord. Crysten Men* (W. de W. 1506) i. ii. 23 These wordes, be not made for no thyng and with thyngkyng.

d. With various constructions: see the verb. There is no thinking, one cannot or need not think. 1638 BAKER tr. *Balaac's Lett.* (vol. II) 111 There is no thinking therefore to deceive you by a show of good. 1669 R. MONTAGU in *Bacon's MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 436 Without her ever thinking of it. 1849 CLOUGH *Dipsychus* ii. ii. 195 My pleasure of thought is the pleasure of thinking. How pleasant it is to have money.

2. The holding of an opinion or opinions; judging, mental viewing; opinion, judgement, belief; *phr.* to (after, in) my thinking = in my opinion. c. 1410 *Master of Game* (Digby MS. 182) Prolog. 13 What shalbe in every sesoun moste durable and, to my thyngkyng, oftest most desportfull of all games. 1490 J. KAV tr. *Caoursin's Siege of Rhodes* (1870) f. 10 That hyt was impossible, after hys thyngkyng, to fynde in all the world such instruments of werre. 1597 SHAKS. 2 *Hen IV.* v. v. 114, I heare a Bird so sing, Whose Musick (to my thinking) pleases the King. 1599 DALLAM in *Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 11 In my thinking it seemed not to be above 3 miles. c. 1775 BURKE *Addr. to King Wks.* IX. 177 In opposition to the confirmed sentiments and habits of thinking of an whole people. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 143 Frauenlob, the last, and, to my thinking, the poorest of the Minnesingers.

3. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *thinking-party*, *-place*, *process*, *-room*, *-substance*; *thinking-cap* (see CAP s. 1 g. and of *considering-cap*, *CONSIDERING* *vbl. sb.* 2 b); *thinking part* (*Theatr. colloq.*), a part in which the actor has no words to speak, a silent part; *thinking-shop* (*humorous*), a building or institution for study, as a university; *thinking-time*, *-while*, time to think, a short space of time. 1874 COUES *Birds N. W.* 57 Startled in his retreat while his 'thinking-cap is on, he [the bittern] seems dazed, like one suddenly aroused from a deep sleep. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Jan 5/4 It is satisfactory to know that the Post Office Department has its 'thinking-cap' on. 1898 *Daily News* 12 Mar 6/3 The great Benefit which is to be given to Nellie Farren next week at Drury Lane. Some of the most famous [actresses] are content with what are humorously called good 'thinking' parts. 1908 *Greenroom Bk* 667 He made his professional debut in 1867 in a 'thinking part'. 1897 *Q. Rev.* Apr 348 That remarkable series of leading-parties (or more truly of 'thinking-parties') 1883 JEFFERIES *Story of my Heart* 74 This was a favourite 'thinking-place'. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VII. 423 These kinesthetic images, play only a small part in 'thinking' processes. 1862 THOREAU *Yankee in Canada* i. (1866) 13 When every house will have not only its sleeping-rooms, and dining-room, and talking-room or parlor, but its 'thinking-room' also. 1836-48 B. D. WALSH *Aristoph.* *Clouds* i. ii. I am come to be a Scholar in the 'Thinking-shop' 1890 *Spectator* 19 Apr. It turned Oxford into an aristocratic boarding-school from a democratic thinking-shop. 1884 J. TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 99 The etherialised medium of force, which probably connects the brain with the 'thinking-substance' 1667 DRYDEN & Dk. NEWCASTLE *Sir Martin Aris-all* v. 1, I'll put you upon something, give me but a 'thinking time' *Ibid* iii. 1, As a whiff of tobacco .. [used] in the midst of a discourse for a 'thinking-while'.

Thinking, *vbl. a.* [f. as *prec.* + -ING 2]

1. That thinks; having, or exercising, the faculty of thought, cognitive.

1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Edipus* iii. 1, A thinking soul is punishment enough. 1709 STEELE & ADDISON *Tatler* No. 111 f. 1 What was the proper Employment of a thinking Being? 1800 *Med. Fnnl* III. 281 According to the laws of the thinking faculty, the understanding and reason. 1864 BOWEN *Logic* i. 2 The Thinking or Elaborative faculty, — i. e. the Understanding.

2. Given to thinking, habitually exercising one's mind; having special or well-trained powers of thought; thoughtful, reflective, intellectual. (Cf. THINKER 1 c.)

1681 *Lett. to Person of Hon. in Select. Harl. Misc.* (1792) 461 To have an account of the sense of the thinking-men about the town concerning it. 1799 *Mirror* or No. 16 p. 3 Those moments of deeper perverseness, to which every thinking mind is liable. 1837 W. IRVING *Capt. Bonneville* III. 225 The senior chief was a thinking man, and a man of observation.

3. *fig.* Said of very life-like sculpture: cf. BREATHING *vbl. a.* b.

1732 M. GAREN *Grotto* 57 The thinking sculpture helps to raise Deep thoughts, the genui of the place.

Hence **Thinkingdom** (*noun-nd*), a realm of thinking persons, **Thinkingly** *adv.*, in a thinking manner, in the way of thought; with thought, consciously, deliberately; in (one's own) thought or supposition (quot. 1894); **Thinkingness**, thinking quality; thoughtfulness, intellectuality, the essence of a thinking being (quot. 1865).

1880 *Q. Rev.* Oct. 415 Christendom is far enough as yet from having been replaced by the Utopian 'Thinkingdom' (*Cogitantium*), to which one of the modern German apostles of materialism looks forward. 1847 WFBSTER, 'Thinkingly', by thought. 1887 MARY LINSKILL *In Exchange for Soul* xlviii. Quite thinkingly he sent the message in his wife's name. 1673 O. WALKER *Educ.* v. 43 Contrary to that seriousness and 'thinkings requisite to prudence and gallantry of spirit. 1838 *New Monthly Mag.* LIII. 118 All men say good things, of the courage of Englishmen, the chastity of English women, the thinkingness of both sexes. 1865 J. GROTT *Explor. Philos.* 140, I recognise two manners of existence, thinkingness and thoughtness.

Thinking (*pnk, lny*) *noun-nd* [f. THINK v. 2 + -ING.] A petty or inferior thinker. 1815 J. GILCHRIST *Labyrinth Demolished* 22 1816 — *Philos. Etym.* 249 A proper Etymological Dictionary, which petty thinkings—quackish pretensions affect to despise.

Think-so, *noun-nd*. [The *phr.* (I) think so (THINK v. 2 g) used as a sb.] A mere opinion. 1666 BUNYAN *Grace Ab.* 57 How if all our Faith, and Christ, and Scriptures, should be but a Think-so too? 1675 — *Saved by Grace* Wks. (1692) I. 568/1 He thinks former encouragements were Fancies, Delusions, or meer Think-so's. 1889 HALL CAINE *Deemster* xxiix. All the dead I had felt hitherto, was no more than a thinkso.

Thin-laid, *leaved*, etc. see THIN a. D.

Thinly (*pnhl*), *adv.* [f. THIN a. + -LY 2] In a thin manner.

1. With little thickness or depth; with thin clothing. Also *fig.*

13 K. Ahs 506 (Bodl MS) Thynnelich hy bep y-hatered 1745 FRANCIS tr. *Hor.* *Sat.* ii. vi. 94 This Morning Air is very thin For them, who go but thinly clad. 1770 *Phil. Trans.* LXXI. 334, I covered the bottom with it thinly. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xxi. IV. 570 The scheme of assassination, thus thinly veiled, was communicated to James. 1859 GULLICK & TIMMS *Paint* 229 Pictures in oil may, of course, be thinly painted throughout.

b. *fig.* Poorly, meagrely. ? *Obs. rare*.

1537 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II. 75 Your neighbours, without whom all the rest of you would live full thynnelly.

2. With large intervals of space or time; sparsely, not closely or thickly.

c. 1545 in *Dugdale Monast.* (1822) III. 283, v. acrez di thynly growyne with olde beche and some oke. 1667-8 SIR T. BROWNE *Brampton Urns* Wks. 1835 III. 500 Great ones were but thinly found. c. 1729 NEWTON *Chronol. Amended* i. (1728) 178 He found that country peopled but thinly. 1827 HONE *Every-day Bk.* II. 106 The market was thinly attended.

3. In combination with pa. ples or adjs. used attributively; now usually hyphenated.

1757 DRYD. *Fleete* i. Wks. (1761) 60 The thinly scattered meal. 1797 GODWIN *Enquirer* ii. xii. 454 Ten thinly printed pages. 1864 ANSTED *Chunnel Isl.* i. li. (ed. 2) 26 Thinly-bedded grey rocks. 1890 R. BOLDEWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 70 An open, thinly-timbered, well-grassed country. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 25 Jan 3/2 He makes thinly-veiled love to the young lady.

† **Thinmost**, *a.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. THIN a. + see -MOST.] Thinness.

1644 NYE *Gunnery* (1670) 83 If this Peece were fortified. ouely so much, as the thinmost part of the metall is.

Thinned (*pnnd*), *vbl. a.* [f. THIN v. 1 + -ED 1] Made thin or less thick, in senses of THIN v. 1; reduced in thickness, density, frequency, number, etc.

1710 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* i. xxvii. (1729) I. 210 The Superficies of the thinned Body, where it is of any one Thickness. 1857 Lp. DUFFRINE *Lett.* *High Lat.* xii. (ed. 3) 159 The thinned ranks on board the 'Iron Beard' are constantly replenished. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 695 Pigment is irregularly accumulated in the thinned epidermis.

Thinner, [agent-n from THIN v. 1: see -ER 1] One who thins.

1832 *Planting* 63 in *Litt. Usef. Knowl.*, *Husb.* III. Leaving them to press upon each other more severely than vigorous thinners would permit. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 2 July 2/2 The cave of the little trump-thinners in Saxony.

Thinness (*pnnes*), [f. THIN a. + -NESS.] The quality or condition of being thin.

1. Narrowness of dimension between opposite surfaces; absence of thickness or depth.

1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* ii. (1586) 80 b. Fulnesse and emptynesse, or thickness and thinness. 1617 MORVSON *Hin* ii. 175 Cotton cloth for thinness not unlike our bouling cloths. 1715 DESAGULIERS *Fires Infr.* 113 Where you cannot dig in the Bark-Wall of a Chimney by reason of its thinness. 1807 VANCOUVER *Agric. Devon* (1813) 54 The thinness of the seam [of coal]. 1863 *Lytell Antiq. Man* iii. 34 The extreme thinness of the film of matter.

b. Lean or spare habit of body; sparseness. 1827-35 WILLIS *Leger* 65 There, alone, Wasted to ghastly thinness, Helon knelt.

c. *fig.* Deficiency, poverty, meagreness, feebleness; lack of depth or fullness.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* I. 134 Hit zehæld þa þynnyse þære zehilde. 1623 W. BALCANQUAL *Serm. St. Maries Spittle* 98 The thinnesse of our loy, because we did sowe our teares too much. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb 3/6 That there was much 'intellectual thinness' among young men.

2. The condition of being thinly arranged, occupied, or attended; want of fullness; sparseness.

c. 1440 *Pronk. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnesse, of wodys, cornys, and oþer lyke, *variat.* 1573-80 BART. *Ab.* T. 166 Thynnesse, seldomnesse, *variat.* 1600 LOCKE *Govt.* ii. vi. § 74 The Thinness of People gives Families Leave to separate into unpossessed Quaires. 1774 A. GIN *Pers. Truth* II. 40 None of these brethren opened a mouth about the thinness

of the meeting. 1826 F. REYNOLDS *Life & Times* II. 200 Expressing my surprise at the thinness of the house.

3. Absence or lack of density, consistence, or viscosity, fluidity, tenuity, rarity.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 199 Þonne þara metta melting biþ & þynnes. 1398 TREVISIA *Bath. De P. R.* xi. 1, (Tollem. MS.), Eyer hab more þynnesse and clearenes þan oþer elementis. c. 1440 *Pronk. Parv.* 491/1 Thynnesse, or thynhede of herys. 1582 STANVHURST *Æneis* i. (Aib.) 37 From earthly thynnesse, too thynnesse vanned aerie. 1684-5 BOYLE *Min. Waters* 26 Of the thynness or viscosity of the Mineral Water. a. 1854 CAROLINE B. SOUTHEY *Poet. IVhs* (1867) 67 Milk tempered down to wholesome thynness.

† **Thinnify**, *v.* *Obs. rare*—1. [f. THIN a. + -ify, -FY.] Trans. To make thin; = THIN v. 1.

a. 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. iv. 49 The Heart doth in its left side Ventricle so thinnifie the Blood.

Thinning, *vbl. sb.* [f. THIN v. 1 + -ING 1.]

The action of THIN v. 1, in various senses; reduction or decrease in thickness, closeness, number, density, etc. Also with *out*, *off*, *away*, *up*, etc.

c. 1000 Sax. *Leechb.* II. 260 Leecedomas þa þe þynunge mægen habben. 1398 TREVISIA *Bath. De P. R.* xix. xi. (Bodl. MS.), White mater is rendered of thynnyng and spredinge of aier. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 257 Weeded down by various thinnings. 1839 *Urb. Dict. Arts* 1269 The thinning up, or quantity of turpentine required to bring it to its proper consistence. 1851 CARPENTER *Man. Phys.* (ed. 2) 268 By the thinning-away of its wall at its most projecting part. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 423 Upon thinning out, enough plants were cast away to have run at least twelve rows additional.

b. *concr.* usually *pl.* That which is removed in the process of thinning (Cf. *sweepings*).

1771 *Usef. Pro.* in *Ann. Reg.* 115/2 Sir John never receives less than a guinea an acre in thinnings throughout his plantations. 1805 R. W. DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxx. 120 A fir-planting of the horizontal kind, made from the thinning of trees of that kind. 1893 *Fnnl. R. Agric. Soc.* Dec. 826 Thinnings and rubbish should be immediately removed and burnt.

Thinning, *vbl. a.* [f. THIN v. 1 + -ING 2.]

That thins, in various senses of the verb.

1550 BALE *Eng. Votaries* i. 81 To confirme the thynnyng shewe of hypocresy. 1790 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Rowland for Oliver* 92 Art thou a Doctor? Yes, of thinning skill. 1888 *Pump Court* 31 Oct. 5/4 His gradually thinning hair. 1899 *MacKail Life Morris* II. 154 A meie thinning remnant between two divergent and increasing camps.

Thinnish (*pnif*), *a.* [f. THIN a. + -ISH 1.]

Somewhat thin; tending to thinness.

1545 RAYNOLD *Byrth. Manynde* 139 Her vyne shall appeare whyte and thynnysh. 1780 C. A. BURNEY in *Mme. D'Arbail's Early Diary* (1886) II. 280 The Masquerade at the Pantheon was rather thinnish. 1827 F. COOPER *Prarie* I. 11 30 They told us, we should find settles something thinnish hereaway. 1884 *Century Mag.* XXXIX. 138/1 My somewhat slight figure and thinnish legs.

Thinnye, *obs. form* of TUNNY.

Thinocorine (*þɔmp kōrɪn*), *a. Ornith.* [f. mod. L. *Thinocoris* (properly -ys), f. Gr. *θῆς*, *div-*, beach, sea-shore + *κόρυς* laik, see -INE 1.] Of,

pertaining to, or characteristic of the *Thinocoridae* or quail-snipes, a family of South American wading birds, typified by the genus *Thinocoris*.

1884 *Stand. Nat. Hist.* IV. 92 The Thinocorine palate, in which the vomer is connected with the nasal cartilages in a manner recalling that of the *Ægithognathæ*.

Thinolite (*þɔnəlɪt*) *Min.* [f. Gr. *θῆς*, *div-* (see *prec.*) + *λίθος* stone, see -LITE.] A variety

of calcite, occurring in pseudomorphous crystals, the original mineral being still in doubt (Chester *Dict. Min.* 1896).

1879 C. KING *Geol. 40th Parallel* I. 508 (Chester)

Thin-skinned (-skind, stress var.), *a.*

1. Having a thin skin or rind.

1598 CHAPMAN *Blande Begger of Alexandria* Wks. 1873 I. 11 Round faces and thinn skinde are happiest still. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 155 Choose the large, round, white, and thin skinned ones. 1875 BENNETT & DRYD. *Sachs' Bot.* 539 A stony endocarp surrounding the thin-skinned seed.

2. *fig.* Sensitive to criticism, ridicule, or abuse; easily hurt or offended, touchy.

1680 BAXTER *Answ. Stillingfl.* lxxviii. 99, I..never was so thin Skind as to be unable to bear a Cholerick breath. 1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Cl. 8 June, My apothecary, who is a proud Scotchman, very thin skinned. 1818 COBBETT *Pol. Reg.* XXXIII. 311 The professional gentlemen in Pennsylvania are extremely thin-skinned, when they are the party attacked. 1894 *Froude Life & Lett. Erasmus* xvii. 328 Erasmus, was thin-skinned as ever.

Hence **Thin-skinnedness**, the condition or quality of being thin-skinned; sensitiveness.

1884 SALA *Amer. Revis* (1883) I. iii. 43 note, A very gratifying proof of the diminution of what may be termed 'thin-skinnedness'. 1897 *Spectator* 23 Oct. 552/1 This thin-skinnedness among experienced public men.

Thin-sown (*þn, sðwn*, stress var.), *a.* Also 7

thin-sowed. Sown or planted thinly; *lit.* said of plants, or a crop; *fig.* scattered at wide intervals, scarce; also, of a field or territory: scantily furnished with († of).

1809 R. HARVEY *Pl. Perc.* (1390) 18 Good deeds, which are now both thin sowne and thinner growne. a. 1631 DONNE *Lett.* (1657) 159 This Countie is so thin sowed with such persons, as he comes to seek, that he will scarce know, where to find a corn to peck at. 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 60 Very good Men were always very thin sown. a. 1846 in J. BAXTER *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II. 398 In the early

Tales 55 He lukid evur when þir fendis suld com agayn 1490 *Erch Rolle Scott* X 663 Toquabais knauleg thure our letteris salcum greting 1553 *Kennedy's Compend Tract in Wodow Soc Mue* (1844) 109 Sen the tyme of the Apostolis to thur our dayis 1678 *Contract in Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot* (1866) XXX. 21 Both parties are content that their present(s) be insert, 1775 *Wodrow Corr* (1843) II. 33 Thir two men have bred trouble enough. 1790 *Burns Tam o' Shanter* 155 Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair. 1790 *Mrs. Whittier Westm. Dial* Pref. 11 Thor Men had been at a College, coad Cambridge.

[Note Difficulties of derivation from ON. *þeir*, *þær* are: (1) The retention of inflexional -r, otherwise unexampled, and the fact that *þær* had already been adopted in its pronominal sense as *þær*, *they*, *thei*, in the north *þai*, *þay*, and was in full use in Cursor M. and other northern works: see *REV.* Moreover, neither *þær* nor *þær* appears to represent *þær* phonetically, as Ormin's *þær* and E. Midl. *þær* did. (2) The sense is quite different: the ON. word means 'those', or 'they', distinct from *þær*, *ær* 'these'; while *þær* has been from the beginning emphatically 'these', as distinct from *þær*, *þær* 'those'. The explanation 'the here', 'those here' suits the sense; but (2) no trace has been found of these in an uncombined form; and (3) the addition of *þær* to a demonstrative, common in the midlands and south of England (see *HERR* 12), is not known as a northern idiom.]

Thir, obs. unstressed form of *THEIR*.

Third, (*þird*), *a.* (*adv.*), *sb.* Forms: see below. [OE. *þrida*, *-e*, *þird(d)a*, *-e*, Comm. Teut. and Indo-Eur.; = ON. *þridda*, OS *þriddio* (MLG. *drude*, *derde*, Du. *derde*), OHG. *drīto* (MHG. *G. drīte*), ON. *þrīde*, *-i* (Sw. *trede*, Da. *tride*), Goth. *þrīdja*, *-i*; OTeut. **þrīdjo*, *-i*; Indo-Eur. **trīdyōs*: cf. Gr. *τρίτος*, L. *tertius*, Skr. *trītiyas*]

The metathesis of *þird* for *þird* appears already in ONorthumb. c.950, but *þird* was the prevalent type down to the 16th c.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 (3) *þrida*, 2-5 *þridde*, 3 *þride*, 4 *þryd(e)*, *þreid*, *þred*, 4-5 *þrydde*, *þhreide*, *þrid*, *þhridd*, 4-6 *þhridd*, *þhyrd*, *þhrēdde*, 4-7 *þhrēd*, 4-6, 5c. -8 *þhrīd*, 5 *þhyrde*, *þhrūdde*, (*þryd*).

a.800 *Cynewulf Christ* 726 Wæs se þrida dæg. c.1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 298 Þridde mægen is. c.1200 *Ormin Ded* 6 Broþer min i Goddes hus, 3et o þe þride [elsewhere þride] wise. c.1300 *Gen. & Ex* 356 þe þride moned in is cumen. c.1300 *Cursor M.* 8471 (Cott.) þe þride boke efter þa tua. *Ibid* 1889a To rise þe thrid [Goth. thred] dai. *Ibid* 1889b To þe thrid [G. thred] mon. 13 E. *Altii* P. B. 300 The Iolef Iapheth watz gendered þe þryd 138a *Wyclif Acts* xx. 9 He ledd by slep feld down fro the thriddestage. c.1450 *Two Cookery-books* 113 (Laud MS.) Ye thridde perty shal be sugan. 1588 A. King tr. *Canisius Catech* Kalendar x Feb. S. Ignatius bishop of Antioch thrideth of S. Peter. 1606 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1876) IV. 279/2 The thrid day of this instant. c.1730 *Thrid* [see B. I. 1].

B. 1 (*Northumb.*) *þirda*, *þirdde*, 2 *þerde*, 4 *þirde*, 5-6 *þhyrd(e)*, 5-7 *þhrīde*, 6 *þheyrd*, *þhurd*, 5- *thrid*.

c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xii. 38 7if on ða þirda wacan 7e-cymed. a.1200 *Moral Ode* 138 (Lamb MS) Nold he for al middeneþ be þerde [v. þride] [dei] þer abiden 1393 *Lancel. P. Pl* C. xxii. 264 And matheu be þirde. 1446 *Lyov Nightingale Poems* 1. 299 Ye that are in the thrid age Of your lyfe and passed morow & prime. 1473 *Warnw. Chron.* (Camden) 3 In the thyrde yere of the reygne of Kyng Edwards. 155a *Huloet*, Thyrde fayer or market proclaimed.

B. Signification. I. *adj.*
As with other ordinals, usually the third: see *THE def. art.* B. 18.

1. The ordinal numeral corresponding to the cardinal three: last of three; that comes next after the second. a. with sb. expressed.

a.800 [see A. a.]. 971 *Black. Hom.* 15 Pry þridan dæge he of deþearsch. a.1225 *Ancre R.* 14 þe þridde dæle 1340 *Hammole Pr. Conc.* 1664 Here bigynnes þe thred part 1407 *Naval Acc. Hen. VII* (1896) 141 The thryde day of Marche. 1533 *Beelden Lry* III. xi (S. T. S.) I 292 1.0 be haldin þe thrid day eftur þe nundun. 1552 *Huloet*, Thyrde sillable, ante *penultima*. 1599 A. M. tr. *Gualle-mear's Fr. Churrg* 30/1 The finger called *Medicus*, or thirde finger. c.1730 *Burr Lett. N. Scoll.* (1838) I. 20 Inquire for such a launde, where the gentleman stayd, at the third stay, that is three stories high 1847 *Hells Friends* 12 C. I. vi. 92, I prefer real life... where there is no third volume [as in a novel] to make things straight

b. Following the names of sovereigns, popes, etc. cf. *SECOND* A. 1 b

1414 *Rolls of Parlt.* IV. 59/2 Kyng Henry the Thridde 1550 *Bale K. Johan* (Camden) 42 Pope Innocent the thred. 1733 *Johnson Lobo's Abyssinia*, Descr. v. 73 King John the Third [of Portugal]

c. with sb. understood

c.950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt xxii. 26 7elic ðe æftera & ðe þirda [Rushw þride] c.1175 *Lamb Hom.* 133 Dreo þing... bet oðer is goddes word and þe þride is weldede. a.1300 *Cursor M.* 358 (Cott.) þe þrid is air, and fir þe seith 138a *Wyclif Dav.* v. 7 Shal be the thrid in my rewme. c.1440 *Gesta Rom. xvi.* 51 (Hail. MS.) And so he wrote to the thrid, þat seid she lovid him 1750 *3 Inn Ch. Goods, Staffs.* in *Ann Lichfield* (1863) IV. 70, 11 vestments, one of whyte fustian, another of blacke chamblet, & the thryd of blew sarsynet. 1664 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus.* II. (1674) 92 Six strings, the first is called the Treble, the second, the Small Mean; the thrid, the Great Mean. 1821 *Scott Kenilw* xxxvii, 'Hush! thou knave! said a third, 'how know'st thou who may be within hearing?'

d. *Gram.* In third person: see *PERSON* sb. 8. Also in third declension, conjugation, and in names of tenses, as *third future*, *preterite*, where the reference is to a conventional order of enumeration adopted by grammarians

1530 *Purser* 93 In verbes of theyr thyrde conjugation I fynde a litell more difficulte a.1586 *Widly Arcadia* II (Sommer) 137 He had forgotten in speaking of him self to vse the third person 1764 W. PRINCE *Account Redn.* 111 Provided they were third persons plural 1848 J. T. WHITE *Xenophon's Anab.* II. iv § 5 Notes (1872) 116 Sometimes the third future is used, instead of the common future, to point out more forcibly all but immediate occurrence of some future action 1857 *Williams Sanskrit Gram.* § 415 Fortunately... the third preterite occurs but rarely in the better specimens of Hindū composition.

2. Additional to and distinct from two others already known or mentioned *Third person* (in *Law*) = *THIRD PARTY*. † *Third place*, a place which is neutral ground to two persons (*obs.*).

c.1200 *Becket* 435 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 118 þat þride þing 3et most of alle and sonest in wraþthe hem broyhte c.1400 *Apoc. Loll.* 3 And þe þrid, of þe moost obedient to God and to His law. 1599 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Fauntye of Love* 17 In, incorporate and immaterial essences cannot be coupled in the same third matter. 1709 E. WARD tr. *Cervantes* 189 Any thing is easily believ'd thut is to the Disreputation of a third Person 1759 *Cassell's Lett.* 31 Dec. I could neither visit, nor be visited by, the Ministers of those two Crowns but we met every day, or dined at third places 1818 *Cruise Digest* (ed. 2) I. 441 The clause extends... to third persons only, not to the persons comeyng, or those to whom lands are conveyed to uses. 1865 *Kingsley Herew* xvi, Martin Lightfoot was as a third hand and foot to him all day long 1898 *Stewart & Tait Unseen Univ* iv § 222 133 There can be no third thing besides body and void. [cf. *tertium quid*]

† b. *Third tongue*, a backbiter; a slanderer Used by Wyclif and Coverdale to render *lingua tertia* of the Vulgate, in LXX. γλῶσσα τρίτη *Obs.*

138a *Wyclif Eccl.* xxviii 16 The thridde tunge manye men surede. 1388 *Ibid* 19 *margem*, The tunge of the preyey bachiter is clepid the thridde tunge and the bachiter him self hath the thridde tunge, for he, as the thridde, makith debate betwix a man and his neigbore. 1535 *Coverdale Eccl.* xxviii 14-15 The thridde tonge hath disquigueted many one, and dryven them from one londe to another The thridde tonge hath cast out many an honest woman, and robbed them of their labours

3. *Third part* = B. II. 1. Now rare: see *PART* sb. 5 a.1300 *Cursor M.* 973 (Cott.) þe half parte gladih or þe thrid We will be givue. 1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 305 þe thrid part went to be fouray 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 þe Thryd parte of a halpeny, *trissis*. 1570-6 *Lambarde Peramb. Kent* 228 The Monkes should enioy the whole tongue, and two third partes of the rest of the body. 1611 *Bible Rev* viii. 8 The third part of the sea became blood

4. The last of each successive group of three, one in every three, i.e. one third of the whole *Third penny*: one third of the whole sum, *spec* (see quot. 1706). *Thrid sheaf* and *teind*: see *thrid* and *teind*, II. 1

c.1400 *MAUNDE* (Roxb) xix 87 Sum. at ilke a thridd passe knelis doune upon þe erthe. 1423 *Cal. Letter Bk* I. Lond. (1909) 295 Have he, for his labour, the thryd peny that shal be recovered a.1578 *LINDSEY* (Pittsforth) *Chion Scot* (S. T. S.) II. 315 Thur come in be sie sa meikill vicualis that it come doune the thrid penny 1597 [see *EVERY* x c. (d)] 1627 *Rep. Parishes Scot* (Bann Cl.) 3 Ten laxis payis penitence the thrid sheaf and teind led 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrid-penny*, the third part of Fines and Profits, arising from Law Processes, which in every County was heretofore allow'd to the Sheriff; the other two Parts being appointed for the King's Use 1727 *Swift Poisoning E. Curll Wks* 1755 III. 1 152 You shall have your third share of the Court poems 1904 [see *QUARTAN* A. 2, def.]

b. *Third-day ague*, tertian ague.

1817-18 *Coarct. Resid* U. S. (1822) 319 You would fighten him into a third-day ague.

5. Combinations, collocations, or phrases with special meaning (some of which may be used *attr.* or *as adj.*), as *thrid base*, *cousin*, *cousinship*, *degree*, *form* (hence *thrid-former*), *herr*, *magnitude*, *person*, *story*, *term* (hence *thrid-termery*). see the sbs; third ague, tertian ague; third best, third in point of quality, that is next inferior to the SECOND BEST; third-day, the Quaker name for Tuesday, as being the third day of the week; third estate, the Commons: see *ESTATE* sb. 6; third floor, (a) in England, the floor or story of a building separated by two from the ground floor; (b) in *Sc.*, *U. S.*, etc., the third story, counting the ground floor as the first; third hour, (a) among the Jews, the third of the twelve equal divisions of time between morning and evening; the hour between 8 and 9 a.m.; (b) in *R. C. Ch.*, the hour of *TIERSCE*; third house, (*U. S. polit. slang*): see quot.; third man, *Cricket*, a fielder placed between point and short slip, but further out; an additional short slip; also, the position occupied by him, third order: see *TERTIARY* A. 5; third penny: see 4 above, † third place: see 2 above, † third point, *Arch.* = *TIERSCE point*: see quot., third rail, in some systems of electric railways, an additional rail which conveys the current, third rime, rhyme, = *TERZA RIMA*; third season man, = *third year man*; third staff, = *third stage*; † third state, = *third estate*; third stage: see quot.; † third tongue see 2 b above; third ventricle, that portion of the central cavity of the brain that lies between the optic thalami; third year man, a student who

has entered upon the third (often the last) year of a course of study

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 131 In the very fit of a *third Ague. 1735 *BARBOUR Bruce* xiii 321 He was the *third best knyght, perfy, That men wuld lifand in his day 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc* II. 155, I am wondering whether every-body arranges his wardrobe as our ungrammatical nurses used to do ours, under the heads of 'best, second-best, third-best', and so on. 1902 *Daily News* 31 Jan. 73 The *third-cousinships of German Princes. 1677 in Penn *Trav Hol-* land (1694) 9 A Monthly Meeting upon the third *third day of the Month. 1902 *Scotsman* 5 Apr. 6/4 In the *third degree in [Free] Masonry a skull and cross bones are employed. 1604 in Rymer *Præd.* XVI. 562/1 Knights and Burgeses doe present the Bodie of the *Thude Estate 1855 F. B. WELLS tr. *Thierry* (title), The Formation and Progress of the 11th Estate, or Thud Estate in France. 1875 *Stubbs Const. Hist* II. xv. 185 That portion of the third estate which was represented by the knights of the shire 1908 *Daily Chron* 14 Aug. 8/6 Immediately after the arrival of the *third floor back lodger a transformation takes place. 1687 *SETTLE Refl. Dryden* 63 So old a Phrase, that it has been in twenty *third-Form School-Boys Exercises. 1809 *BLACKMORE Lorna* D. II. A *third-former nearly six feet high. c.1400 *20 Pol. Poems* xxvi. 208 Men seven 'good geten vntrewly, The 'ijth eyre biowke hit ne may'. 1484 *Caxton Fables of Arian* xviii, Of the thyng wrongfully and euylly gotten, the thyrde heyr shalle neuer be possessour of hit. 138a *Wyclif Acts* II. 15 It is the *thridde our of the day. 1706 tr. *Dupin's Eccl. Hist* 16th C. II. v. 43 Called Tierce, because it began at the Third Hour of the day 1889 *FARMER Dict. Amer.* s. v. *Lobby*, The lobby is also called the *Third House. 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 Feb. 10/1 In the constellation of the Twins, near the *third-magnitude star Mu. 1871 *HOPPE*, *Third man, einer der fielders im Cricket. 1881 *Standard* 14 June 3/8 The catch that dismissed him was an easy one at third man 1891 W. G. GRACE *Cricket* 260 Third man must ask the bowler whether he should stand rather fine or square. 1629 *WADSWORTH Pilgr.* vii. 72 There is besides another Nunery of the *third Order of St. Francis. 1753 *CHALONER Cath. Chr. Instr.* 184 Besides these there are the Nuns of the third Order of St. Francis. 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 24 Dec. 6/3 The version of the Rule of the Third Order found in the Capistran Convent in the Abruzzi. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* *Third Point, or Tierce-point, in architecture, the point of section in the vertex of an equilateral triangle. Arches or vaults of the third point are those consisting of two arches of a circle, meeting in an angle a top. 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 23 July 4/3 A new electric railway built on the *third rail system, which is believed to represent a great economy as compared with the overhead system. 1905 *Daily Chron* 2 Feb. 3/4 Avoiding the dangers which had been experienced with the third-rail system. 1856 H. PHILLIPS *Purch. Patt.* (1876) A 119, An house of the *third rate. 1820 *Brown Lett. to Murray* Wks. (1816) 505/1 You will find in 'third rhyme (*terra rima*), Fanny of Rimini. a.1860 *ATB Smith Lond. Med. Stud.* (1861) 17 His mentor is ready in the shape of a 'third-season man. 1667 E. CHAMBERLAYNE *Pres. St. Eng.* I. xix. (1684) 222 Of the *Third State, or Commons of England. 1898 *STANLEY & BARRETT Dict. Mus. Terms*, *Third Stave, a name given to the stave upon which pedal music is written for the organ. 1679 *Moxon Mech. Exerc.* vii. 130 Your Ground-plot, or second or *third Story. 1890 *Cincinnati Comm.* 30 June, There would be no 'third termery in it, as he [Pres. Cleveland] had not two consecutive terms

II. sb.

1. A third part (B. I. 3) of anything; any one of three equal parts into which a whole may be divided.

Thrid and *teind*, one-third of the produce and one-tenth of the remainder (making two-fifths of the whole) paid as rent 138a *Wyclif* x. *Macc.* x. 29 Nove Y assoule 300. of tributs, and I foryeue to you the pris of salt, and foryeue crownys, and the thridis [1388 thridde part] of seed 1499 *Act. Dom. Conc.* (1839) 32/2 Pat be schirf deliuer þe said vmfra & his tennandis one evynly thrid þarof. 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb.* v. iv. 19 Men, Who of their broken Debtors take a third, A sixth, a tenth, letting them thrue againe 1705 *ADDISON Italy* 126 No Sentence can stand that is not confirm'd by Two Thids of this Council. 1799 J. ROBERTSON *Agric. Perth* 139 In most parts of Strathallan, the land is kept in thirds, (i.e.) one third in tillage for three year, and two thirds always grass. 1852 R. F. BURTON *Falconry in Vall Indus* vi. 71 One will require at least a third more breaking than another. 1884 J. TAIT in *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 156 The Master was to have the third and teind shorn and set up. 1893 *Law Times* XCIV. 504/1 Whether such a gift would be divisible into moieties or thirds

2. *Law.* (Mostly pl.) The third of the personal property of a deceased husband allowed to his widow. Also, the third of his real property to which his widow might be legally entitled for her life (*obs. exc. Hant*). Cf. *TERCE* 2

1396 in *Scott. Antiq.* XIV. 318 Swa mykyl as pertenyis to the modyr of the forsaide Bile be resone of hi thryd 1540 *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI. 106 She [the wife] to be fullie content with hir thirds 1596 *BACON Use of Law* Wks. 1879 I. 58/1 By this course of putting lands into use there were many inconveniences, As the wife was defrauded of her thirds, the husband of being tenant by courtesy [etc.] 1609 *SKENE Reg. May* I. 113 1636 in *Ct & Times Chas* I. (1848) II. 239 Having renounced her jointure and thirds, she may be so utterly undone. 1664 *Early Rec. Groton, Mass.* (1880) 145 Vnto which alienation the wines of them both doe give their consent to the giuing vp their thirds 1709 S. WALL *Diary* 18 Nov. 30 I more to Grace, and 12. to her Brother, to come out of their Mothers Thids now to be divided. 1767 [see *DOWRY* sb. 1] 1864 *THORAU Maine* IV. (1894) 207 There you are never reminded that the wilderness which you are treading is, after all, some villager's familiar wood-lot, some widow's thirds.

† 3. A third of the proceeds of captures, or of certain fines, forfeitures, etc., of which two thirds were due to the king. *Obs.*

1429 in Rymer *Fœdera* X 422 Eny Thriddes, or other Gaines of Werre. 1444 in *Coll Hist Staff* (1891) XII 319 The thriddes of the thriddes of all manner Prisoners, Prises, and wynnynges. 1627 in *Crit & Times Chas I* (1848) I 234 A commission to proceed against recusants for their thrids due to his majesty by law.

4. *Sc Eccl Hist*. See quot 1838

1573 *Satin Poenis Reformi*, xlii 812 Thir thriddis, I say, but stopping ony, The Kirkis Collectours suld vptane, Syne vnto the Exchequer gane. c 1575 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 143 The teindis, landis, maillis, fermis, and dewteis of landis assumit in the thriddis, of benefices. 1586 in *Dunfmlane Regr* (Bann Cl) 449 The hault prelacies of our realme ar bund and oblessit to warrand their thridis to ws fra thair awin deidis. 1838 W *BILL Dict Law Scot*, Thrids. Before the annexation of the year 1587, the King, in order to prevent the entire abstraction of their provisions from the acting clergy, assumed into his own hands a third of the revenues of all ecclesiastical benefices, which he intrusted to the Commissioners of Plat, who assigned to the ministers respectively sufficient provisions, and reserved the remainder for the King. [See *PLAT* sb. 3.]

+5 *pl* The sum paid by an incoming freshman for the furniture, etc. of his college rooms, usually assessed at two thirds of the amount paid by the preceding tenant. *Obs*

1687 *WILDING in Collect* (O H S.) I 255 Reced of my Chum for thrids. 1866 C. Wordsworth *Lt in Ann Early Life* I 88 Tell my father that I expect he will hear something about 'the thrids' which we pay for furniture, &c. 1853 C. B. *Verdant Green* I iv, Mr. Filcher then explained the system of thrids, by which the furniture was to be paid for. 1858 *Hogg Shelley* I 69 Transferring the movables to the successor on payment of thrids, that is, of two-thirds of the price last given.

6 *Mus* A note three diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being reckoned); also (usually) the interval between this and the given note, equivalent either to two tones (*major third*), or to one tone and one diatonic semitone (*minor third*), also, the harmonic combination of two such notes.

Diminished third, an interval equal to two diatonic semitones, being less by a chromatic semitone than a minor third.

1597 *MORLEY Introd Mus* 70 Which distances make a Concord or consonant Harmony? A third, a Fifth, a Sixth, and an eight. 1664 *PLAYFORD Skill Mus* I v (1674) 20 You will tune from Sol to Mi which is a Thrid. 1752 tr. *Rameau's Treat Musick* 34 Those Notes, which are a Thrid above, are deemed Thrids. 1855 *BROWNING Toccata of Galuppi's* vii, Those lesser thirds so plaintive. 1855 — *Lovers' Quarrel* xviii, We shall have the word in a minor third There is none but the cuckoo knows. 1884 *PARRY in Grove Dict Mus* IV 20 *Thrid*, one of the most important intervals in modern music. Three forms are met with in modern music—major, minor, and diminished.

7. The third of the subdivisions of any standard measure or dimension which is successively subdivided in a constant ratio; the subdivision next below seconds: see *PRIME* sb. 2. + Formerly, in Scotland, a weight of account = the 13,824th part (1 ÷ 248) of a gram (*obs*).

1594 J. DAVIS *Seaman's Sac* (1643) D j b, Every degree doth containe 60 minutes, and every minute 60 seconds, and every second 60 thirds, &c. 1604 in Morison *Tim* I (1617) 282 (Table of Scottish Weights of Coins), xx s (steeling) = 06 pennyweights, 10 granes, 16 mites, 18 droits, 10 perlots, English Weight; 07 deniers, 20 granes, 07 primes, or seconds, 09 thirds, 19 fourths, Scottish Weight. 1694 *HOLDER On Time* ii 32 To divide an Hour into 60 (Minutes), a Minute into 60 (Second Minutes), a Second Minute into 60 (Thirds). 1840 *LARDNER Geom* 56 This system of division is sometimes carried even further, a second being divided into sixty equal parts called thirds; but it is more usual to express small angles or arcs in decimal parts of a second.

+ b In decimal fractions see quot. *Obs*

1660 J. MOORE *Arith* 10 Some call their Tenth part Primes, the Hundredeth parts Seconds, the 1000 parts Thrids. 1766 *HUTTON School Master's Guide* 55 The rst, sd, 3d, 4th, &c. places of decimals are denominated the places of primes, seconds, thirds, and fourths, &c. respectively

8 *Comm. pl.* Goods of the third degree of quality. 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom Anusum* 163 Flour or bread, of the usual London manufacture, as seconds, thirds, and browns. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl* 186 Crown glass is sold, according to its quality, under four different denominations—firsts, seconds, thirds, and fourths. 1888 *Times* (weekly ed) 14 Sept 19/1 Fruit should be sorted into bests and seconds and in some cases into thirds. 1903 *Daily Chron*, 21 Apr. 2/6 Cork butter—Firsts, 86s., seconds, 80s.; thirds, 78s.

9. Elliptical uses of the adj. passing into sb.

a. *Thrid of kin* (*Sc*): one related in the third degree of consanguinity

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot*, (Rolls) III 260 The erle of Arrane, lord of Hammitoun, Evin thrid and thrid to him [that] wears the crown. 1569 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 39 The said Erll and the said unquihle Johnne Suthrland quha we slane thrid and ferdis of kin [the Earl's father was cousin to John's grandmother]. 1583 *Ibid* III 622 Quha and he ar secundes and thrids of kin. 1822 G. STEWART *Shelland Fireside* T ix (ed 2) 71 Auld Ibbie Bartley, dat was trids o' kin to my wife's foster midder, an' her oey.

b. Elliptical for thrid person (in Grammar); thrid day (of the month); thrid chapter (of a book of the Bible); thrid year (of a reign)

1530 *PALSGR Introd* 33 The thryde singlar [endeth]. most commonly in T. 1536 *CROMWELL in Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 1 From Eltham thridde of Januar[ry] 1539 *TONSTALL Serin Palm Sund* (1823) 86 It is written in the thridde of Matthewe. 1747 *Gentl. Mag* May 247/1 On Sunday

the 3d of May 1857 *WILLIAMS Sanskrit Gram* § 330 It is the only conjugation that rejects the nasal in the 3d plur

c. A card of the third size, also *thrids card*—see quot.

1891 *Cent Dict* s v, *Thrids card*, a card 1½ by 3 inches, the size most used for a man's visiting card (Eng.). 1892 *Chiswick Press Calendar*, Sizes of Cards Extra Thrids 3 x 1½ Thrids 3 x 1½ in

d. *Thrid of exchange* the last of a set of three bills of exchange of even tenor and date. see *EXCHANGE* sb. 5.

e. Generally, the word omitted being usually obvious from the context; esp. in familiar use

a 1635 *SIBBES Confer Christ & Mary* (1656) 104 He must be a friend or enemy, there is no third in God. 1859 *Habit Gd Soc* (new ed) 44 In the thrid [class railway-carriage] he will have to sit next to an odorous ploughboy. 1864 *BOWEN Logic* iii 49 The Axiom which is usually called the Law of Excluded Thrid. 1889 *LINSKILL Golf* iii (1895) 15 Odd No 1 'Stoke a hole' Sometimes a 'thrid' is given, which means the application of Odd No 1 at every third hole. 1891 *Cent Dict*, *Thrid* In base ball, same as *thrid base*. 1900 *Monthly Rev* I 46 The Russian peasant who travels thrid is not accustomed to luxuries. 1903 *Westm. Gaz* 30 Dec. 11/1 It is of course the Thrid Preference stock which is directly affected. Some operators are anticipating that the Thrids will get a half per cent more than for last year. *Mod Mr. A.* did badly; he only got a thrid in Greats

Thrid, v. [f. prec]

1. *trans* To divide (anything) into three equal parts; to reduce to one third of the number or bulk

1455 *Sc. Acts Jas II* (1814) II 44/1 na mang gang away w' na maner of gudis quhill it be thriddyt, and partyt befor be chiftane. 1612 *Two Noble K* I ii, What man Thrids his owne worth? 1747 *FRANKLIN Lett Wks* 1887 II 97 That celenty doubled, tripled, &c., or halved, thrided, &c. 1874 *FURNIVALL in Roth Rep Committee L & T* S 16 Such a course would have halved or thrided the number of our subscribers

+ b To buy or sell (college furniture, etc.) at two thirds of its last selling price see *THIRD* sb. 5. *Obs*. 1811 [R. FENTON] *Tour Genealogy* 157 The same tale is always worse told by him that tells it last, till like college furniture, too often thrided, it becomes too threadbare for credit

2. To speak in favour of (a motion, proposition, etc.) as thrid speaker, to support the seconder

1656 *Burton's Diary* (1828) I 90 It has been firsted, seconded, and thrided. 1707 *LUTRELL Brief Rel* (1857) VI 233 A motion of the lord Wharton seconded and thrided by the lords Somers and Halifax. 1803 E. H. BAKER in *King's Business* (New Haven, Conn.) 174 That resolution was seconded by a theological professor. It was thrided by a pastor in the Episcopal Church.

+ b To support or back up in the third place: cf. *SECOND* v. 2. *Obs*.

1602 *CAREW Cornwall* 84 b, The next Captains should forthwith put themselves with their companies into their assigned sea coast townes, whom the adjoining land-foeces were appointed to second and thrid.

+ b To hoe (turnips), clean (wheat), etc., the third time. *Obs*

1683 J. ERSKINE *Frul*, 20 Sept (1893) 17, I was winding and thriding some corn. 18 *Moore's Suffolk M* (Halliwell), 'Ar them these tabnups done woth?' 'No, we are thriding 'em'

Thridborough, thridborough. *Obs exc.* *Hist* Also 5-6 (7-8) thrid-, 6 thred-, thur-, thar-, 6-7 thred-, 5 -borro, 6 -bourrogh(e), -borow(e), 6-7 -barow(e), -barrow, 7 -borrow, -bearer [In 15th c. *thridborro*, 16th c. *thridborowe*, later *thrid-borow*, and with both elements variously corrupted. Early evidence of origin scanty; but, as pointed out by Professor Skeat, prob a ME. corruption of *frithborgh*!—OE. *frithborg* peace-pledge, peace-surety. see *FRITHBORO*, *FRANK-PLUDGE* The corruption may have been due to Norman scribes, but not necessarily so cf. TH (6). See Note below, and cf. *BORROWHEAD*, *BORSHOLDER*, *HEADBOROUGH*]

Formerly, The head man of a frithboi or frank-pledge; hence, the conservator of peace or peace-officer of a tithing, the petty constable of a township or manor

? c 1475 *Hunt Hare* 199 Jac of Bonam he was constabill. Hobb Andw he was thridborro, He bad hom, 'Pesse! God gyff hom sorio! For I may arrest yow best' 1512 *Act 4 Hen VIII*, c 19 § 6 Preceptes to the Constables Hedbourghes Thridborghes Subconstables Tythingmen Borsalders. 1523 *FITZGERES Supt*, 20 b, The othe of all maner of Officers generally, I shall trow constable be, trowe thridborowe, trowe iure, trowe franklege [etc.] and truly and duly do and kepe all thynges that belongeth to myne offyce to do. 1536 *Act 28 Hen VIII*, c 10 § 6 Query i. Hedborowe, Thridborow, Borsolder, and euey other Lay Officer. 1547 in J. H. Glover *Kingsthorpe* (1883) 84 If any customery tenant or suter do rebuke, reyle, or disobey the constables, thurbarowes, ale-tasters, hayward, or other officers sworn in doynges their offyce. 1581 *LARDNER Eren* i iii (1588) 15 Where each thrid Borow only hath a Constable, there the officers of the other two Borowes be called Thrid-borowes. 1588 *SHAKS L & L* I i 186, I my selfe repheind his owne person, for I am his graces Thridborow. 1598 — *Lam Sh Induct* i 12 *How* I know my remedie, I must go fetch the Head-borow. *Beg* Thrid, or fourth, or fift Borow, He answers him by Law. 1607 *COWELL Interpr*, *Thridborow*, is used for a constable which seemeth to be corrupted used for the Saxon *frithborh* i. *ingenius fiduciosus*. 1810 *NORDEN Spec. Brit*, *Cornw* (1728) 30 The hundredes haue Constables,

Tythinges haue Therd barows, in some places Hedborows, in some Borowhedges, and in the waste partes a tything-man. a 1625 Sir H. Finch *Law* (1636) 336 The conservator of peace is called In a Tything, a petty Constable, Borholder, Headborough, Thridborough, Boroughhead, Tything-man, or Chiefe pledge. 1634-5 *Althorp MS* in *Simpkinson Washington* (1860) App p lxix, March 5. To the thrid bearers of Bington for crying and prayeing a baye straye nagg taken up. 1645 *MS. Rec. Court Leet Castle Donington, Leicester* 25 Apr, They present R. R., J. B. R. W. and I. 1 to serve the kinge and the lord of this manor in the office of Thridborow for one whole year which they refused. 1658 *PHILLIPS, Thridborough* or *Thridborough*, a word used in some old Acts, for a Headborough or Constable. 1755 *JOHNSON, Thridborough*, an under constable. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res* iii 1, Some prospect of an honourable Mastership in Coldwainery, and perhaps the post of Thridborough in his Hundred.

[Note The *frithborh* or *frithborgh* was orig the 'association of ten men in common responsibility' to prevent crime and breach of the peace. In ME legal use the word was woin down to *fridborgh*, *fridborg*, and *freoborg*, and the first element being associated with *free* 'free', was rendered in Anglo-Fr. *frank plige*, Anglo-L. *francum plegium*. The head man of the frithborh was in the 13th c. called *frithborh* or *frithborghes heved*, 'head of the frithborh' (*Laws of Edw Conf* 20 (or 19), § 3), and was later known as *bor* (yow head, head *bor* (yow), *bor* (yow)-holder, and *bor* (yow) elder (= *bor* (yow) alder), and in Anglo-L. *plegius capitatus* 'head or chief pledge'. In Fleta i. xlviii, § 10, it is said, 'frithborgh [printed frith] est laudabilis homo avaritius testimoniu... per quem omnes iuxta ipsum commorantes firmiori pace sustententur sub stabilitate fiduciosius eius vel alterius per denarium numerum, unde quilibet est quasi plegius alterius'. In this we see the transition of *frithborh* from the association to its individual members, and esp to the headborough. In certain cases, the latter acted with two of his fellows, 'duos de melioribus suorum frithbororum' (*Laws of Edw* 20 (or 19), § 3), and this association of three may have contributed to the change of name from *frithborgh* to *thridborgh* and *thridborough*. The probable connexion of *thridborow* with *frithborh* was suggested by Cowell see quot 1607]

Third class, third-class, phr. (*sb. and a*)

1 *sb phr*. The class next below the second; esp. of railway carriages; also in an examination list; hence, a place in the third class in an examination.

1845 *Bradshaw's Railway Guide* Aug. 5 Fares between London and Brighton by third class, 5s. *Mod. Mr. A.* got a third class in History.

2 *attrib or adj*. Of or belonging to the class next below the second

1839 *Bradshaw's Railway Time Table* 19 Oct., Children under seven years of age for Second Class Carriages [charged] Third Class price. 1840 *Bradshaw's Railway Comp*, Third class passengers are conveyed by the 6 a.m. and 8 p.m. down trains. 1852 R. S. SURTIS *Sponge's Sk. Tour* (1893) 76 The introduction of railways, whose worst third-class accommodation is far better than the old coaches' best. 1859 *All Year Round* No. 30 78 The third-class carriages, as a rule, were the mere seatless and unsheltered cattle-trucks that still linger on the road from London to Greenwich. 1871 M. COLLINS *Marg & Merch.* III iv 127 The name was third class. 1886 C. E. PASCOE *London of To-day* xix. (ed 3) 186 The economical traveller will find many a worse resting-place than its third class carriages provide. 1891 *Cent Dict*, *Thrid class matter*, in the postal system of the United States, printed matter other than newspapers or periodicals, sent through the mails by the publishers.

3. *quasi-adv*. By a third-class conveyance.

1864 *TRAVELERAN Conpel Wallah* (1866) 24 Nauves almost invariably travel third-class.

+ *Thrid del*. *Obs*. Forms: 3 thriddedel, 4 priddel deel, 5 thryddele, 6 thridde, thriddel. [ME *thriddel*!—OE. *pridda del* third part: see *DEAL* sb. 1. Cf. Ger *drittel*.] A third part (of anything); = next.

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 283 *pe priddedel mi kinedom ich que be to be mi fere*. 1387 *TRIVELAN Huden* (Rolls) III 166 *pe quene hadde i-sent hie zong some wip be priddel deel* [MS. B. thiddele, CAXTON thryddele] of heere cost agent Cirus. 1542 *RECORDE Gr Artes* K v j b, There be tertians (that is to say thridles) of pyper, of hogges heddes, and of barrels. *Ibid* L iij, Take awaye a thryddele ffrome any summe, and you muste needes graunt, that that whyche remaineth, is i thryddele of the summe laste before.

+ *Thridendeal*. *Obs*. Forms: 1 priddan dæl; 4 pridden-, 4-5 thriddeen-, 5 threden-, threddeen-, thryden-, thrydyn-, 6 thuridin-, thryden-, (thriding-, 7 thurron-), 6-8 thriden-, 4-5 -del, 5-7 -dele, 6 -deale, deall, 7 -dell, 7-8 -deal; 4-6 (9 dial) -dale. [OE. (*done*) *priddan dæl*, accus. case of (*se*) *pridda dæl* the third part (see *THIRDEL*, *DEAL* sb. 1, *DALE* 2) Cf. *HALFENDEAL*, *FANTHINGDEAL*.]

1. The third part of anything; a third.

c 1000 *Sax Leechd*. I. 98 Seope on wætere to priddan dæle. *Ibid* II 120 Bewyl þu priddan dæl. 13 *Guy Warru*, (A) 17306-7 65 Priddendel his loud here he schold. 14. E. E. *Misc* (Warton Cl) 72 With the thrydyndeale of gume, and twyse so mych of water. 1500 in *Arnolde Chron*, (1811) 147 Euery Sunday a soule out of purgatory and the threden dele of al synnes releced. 1558 *WARDE tr. Alexis Secr* i 1. (1580) 37 b, Drinke thereof two thridendales of a glassfull. 1581 J. BELL *Haddon's Answ. Osor*. 459 b, A thryddeale of the Crowne of Thornes is shewed at Paris in the Holy Chappell there.

2 A third of a tun; = *TERTIAN* B. 2.

1423 *Rolls of Parlt*. IV. 256/1 Thredendels and hogges-hedes so aftur lesse mesure. 14. *MS Cantab*, ff. 5, 48, ff. 55 b (Hartshorne *Ang. Metr*. T. (1829) 54), Hit holdis a gode thryddele ful of wyne euery mele

3 (See quot.)

1571 in *Shaks Fahruch* (1896) 142 The hooped pot commonly called a thirdeale and a half thirdeale 1590 [TARLTON] *News Purgat* (1844) 114 When Tapsters Fall thirdeall pots till the drinke run over. 1620 MELTON *Astrolog* 32 Many of them dare not goe to bed without a thirdeall Pot of six shillings Beere 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4), *Thirdeale*, a Liquid Measure used in Salisbury containing three Pints. 1747 in BAILEY

Thirder, *rare*—1. [f. THIRD *sb.* + -ER.] In *thirder and teinder*, one who pays by way of rent the 'third and teind' (see THIRD B. II 1).

1884 J. TAIT in *U. P. Mag.* Apr. 1862 Another case resembles the arrangement of thirder and teinders described by Arthur Young as existing in some parts of France.

Third hand, third-hand. [THIRD B. I and HAND *sb.* 10 c, after SECOND-HAND.]

1. In advb phrase at (the) *third hand* from a second middleman or intermediary; at the second remove from the original source.

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot* 1. 141 Na maner of gudis can be had nor coft bot at the third hand 1635 *SHAKESPEARE* *Confer Christ & Mary* (1856) 67 We have it at the third hand. 1895 in *Bookman* Oct. 23/1 The illustrations were reproduced from inferior German copies at third-hand.

2. *attrib.* or as *adv.* Obtained, copied, or imitated from a second-hand source; further away from the original source, and so more stale, less authoritative, etc., than the second-hand.

1599 MARSTON *See Villanie* i. iv, Laboring with third-hand fests, and Apish skips. 1864 LATHAM *Channel Isl.* iii. xiv. (ed. 2) 348 The second-hand and third-hand text books 1866 *Macin Mag.* Apr. 521 Resting on mere second-hand, nay, often third-hand information.

b. *Third-hand dealer*, one who deals in third-hand articles.

1864 TRKVELYAN *Combet Wallsh* (1866) 104 Cheated in the purchase of his first buggy by a third-hand dealer in Calcutta.

Thirdering, *sb.* *Obs. rare*—^a. [f. THIRD *sb.* + -ING.] = RIDING *sb.* cf. TRIPPING.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirdering*, the Ridings. This word is given by Urry, in his MS. Additions to Ray.

Thirdering, *vbl. sb.* [f. THIRD *v.* + -ING.] (See QUOTE.)

1670 BLOUNT *Law Dict.*, *Thirdering*, the third part of the Corn or Grain growing on the Ground at the Tenants death, due to the Lord for a Heriot within a certain Mannor, belonging to the Chappel of Turfat in Com. Heref. [So 1706 in PHILLIPS; 1747 in BAILEY; and in mod. dict.] 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirdering* (2) A custom practised at the universities, where two thirds of the original price is allowed by the upholsterers to the students for household goods returned to them within the year.

Thirdering (b²rdln) *nonce-wd* [f. THIRD *a.* + -ING.] Something that comes third.

1884 BROWNING *Perishah* ProL. 18 First, food—then, piquancy—and last of all Follows the thirdering

Thirdly (b²rdli), *adv.* [f. THIRD *a.* + -LY.] In the third place.

1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* viii (Percy Soc) 30 Thyrldy, they had suche a fantasy in this hygge arte to be intelligible. 1664 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* i. 11 § 12. 1877 A. MAC-LEWEN *Serms.* xvii. 217 Thirdly, we need a firm conviction of the sufficiency of Divine grace.

Third party. A party or person besides the two primarily concerned, as in a law case or the like. Also *attrib.*

1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xiii, Speak as you would to an unconcerned third party. 1853 MAURICE *Proph.* & *Kings* xx. 343 It appears to be a narrative written by a third party. 1883 *Wharton's Law Lex.* s.v., 'A third party' may be introduced into an action by a defendant claiming an indemnity, or any other remedy over against him, under Jud. Act, 1873, s. 24, sub. 3, and Order XVI, Rules 17, 19. 1883 *Law Times* 20 Oct. 407/2 The rules relating to third-party procedure are a great improvement upon the former rules 1905 *Daily Chron.* 12 Sept. 3/2 The largest third-party vote, with one exception, since the Civil War.

Thirderate, *a.* and *sb.* [See RATE *sb.* 19, 9 b.]

A. adj.

1. Of the third 'rate' (esp. of ships). *Obs.* 1649 CROMWELL *Let* 14 Nov in *Cartyle*, The Garland, one of your third-rate ships, coming happily into Waterford Bay 1666 *Purvis Diary* 9 Mar, Mr. Casle's new third rate ship, which is to be called the Defiance. 1693 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 2857/3 This day was launched a New Third Rate Ship of 80 Guns, called the *Norfolk*

2. Of the third class in point of quality, usually depreciative, below 'second-rate'; of decidedly poor or inferior quality.

1838 THIRLWALL *Greece* v. xiv 327 An actor of third-rate parts. 1850 GROTE *Greece* i. i. vii. 491 A town of second-rate or third-rate magnitude 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiv. 354 The poor thoughts and poor words of a third-rate pamphleteer.

B. sb. Naut. A wai-vessel of the third rate

1666 *Purvis Diary* 4 July, Ten great ships none to be under third-rates. 1695 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 3061/1 A Third Rate of 62 Guns 1790 BRATSON *Nav. & Mil. Mem.* i. 65 The fleet, consisting of but one third rate, five fourth rates, and one sixth rate.

Hence **Thirderate**, **Thirderate**, a third-rate person or thing

1816 SOUTHEY *Ess.* i. 245 The second and third-ratelings compose works of perishable stuff 1820 *Blackw. Mag.* viii. 89 Where is there a Whig in England that, as a literary man, is fairly out of the class of third raters?

Thirderman (b²rdmæn). A third person or party, esp. one called in as an intermediary, mediator, or arbitrator.

1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xxiv, There was risk of Andro Ferrara coming in thirderman *Ibid* xlviii, If I come in thirderman among you at the kirk-sessions, you will be all in a tann'd pad posture indeed. 1887 SAINTSBURY *Hist. Elizab. Lit.* x (1890) 386 Herrick and Carew with Crashaw as a great thirderman, called themselves 'sons' of Ben Jonson.

Thirder, *a.* *Obs. rare*. In 5 thyrder-, pridge-, thyrder(-). [f. THIRD *a.* + -some] Being one of three; accompanied by two others.

1425 *Eng. Cong. Irel.* 14 Other thewe cantredes he yaf heruy of Mountnorthy, aknyght bat com in that same flote, hym priddesom [v. r. thyrdesum] of knyghtes. *Ibid* 32 Heruy of Mountnorthy, that to ham was ycome, hym thyrdesom [v. r. thyrdsome] of knyghtes.

Thirder, *a.* *Obs.* [f. THIR + KIN *sb.* 1 6 b Cf THAKIN which is the antithetic word.] These kind of, of this kind.

13. *Cursor M.* 28576 Man bat o þrlin sinn es sauen, on seuen maners ar þai for-guen.

Thirl (þl), *sb.* 1 Now *dialect*. Forms 1 þyrel, -il, þyrl, 3 þirl, þurl, 4 tharl, 9 thurl, 4-thirl. See also THIRLL *sb.* 1 [OE. *þyrl*, for older **þyrl*, **þurh-il*, f. *þurh* THOROUGH + -EL 1 Cf OHG. *dur*(2)*hhl*, MHG. *durcheil*, *durkel*, OE. *þyrl* *adjs.*, pierced, perforated.]

1. A hole, bore, perforation; an aperture. 1500 *tr. Bede's Hist.* iv. iii (1890) 272 Þonne is on þæm medmedil þyrl geworht. 1590 *Lindsay's Gosp.* Matt. xix. 24 Þerh ðyrl nedles. 1600 *ÆLFRIC* *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 113/29 *Orificium*, ælces kynnes muð wæl ðyrl. 1625 *Anchor R.* 292 He þet lette makten swuche þurles in him worte huden us inne. 1630 *Cursor M.* 528 Mans hefd has thirls seuen. 1633 *Douglas's Æneis* vii. 58 Mans hefd ar ynding stede Of terrible Pluto. 1640 *JACKSON* *Creed* xi xviii § 10 They could not peck the least hole in the mitre, or make the least thirl in the surplice, without working [etc.]. 1866 BROGDEN *Provinc. Wds* Lincoln s. v, Fetch a nail passer and make a thirl through this board

b. Each of the two holes or orifices of the nose; a nostril. See NOSE-THIRL.

1530 *St. Basil* 89 in Horstman *Altengl. Leg.* (1882) 120 Hi nese es euyin, with thirls small. 1382 *Wiclif's Job* xli. 11 Of his nose thirls goth forth smoke. 1513 *Douglas's Æneis* xii. 192 The flambe outbrastyng at his neys thirls. 1560 *DAVIS* *tr. Slerdane's Comm.* 222 b, With her wyde mouthe and nose thirls. 1828 *Crauden Gloss*, *Thirl*, the orifice of the nose; nose thirl, alms nostril

2. An aperture or opening in a wall or the like; e.g. a door or window in a house (*obs.*), a sheep-hole in a wall, etc. Also *fig.*

1500 *Liby Scantill.* xxxviii. 140 Hwæt framæð þæt onægan feoda searwa eal ceaster byð gehælden gif an þyrl open byð forlæten. 1525 *Anchor R.* 62 þe kerneaus of þe castel beoð hire husen þurles. *Ibid* 96 3if emi... worpe his hond forð toward þe þurle cloð, swifliche anonrht, schuteð al þæt þurle (MS *T.* windohe) to, & letteð hine iurwen. 1540 *Ayene* 204 Huerby þe dieuel geþ in ofte in þe viþ betes of þe house. 154. *MS* *Lincoln A.* i. 27, If 241 (Halliwell) If alle the thirls, dores and wyndows were stokeyne that na sone myght enter. 1794 W. HURCHINSON *Hist. Cumbril* i. 64 *Thirl*, of common acceptation in the north, for an opening left in moor fences, for sheep to pass to and from the commons adjacent to inclosed grounds 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v (in Yorks.), A lot o' sheep wantin' to go threw a thirl at yance

3. A small cavity or recess; in quot. a closet.

1530 *E. Æ Psalter* civ [cv] 30 He forth-brought frokes þe land of þa, in thirls [L. *incubitus*] of þar kinges ma.

4. See QUOTE and cf. THIRLING *vbl. sb.* 1 2.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thirl*, a long adit in a coal pit. 1871 *Trans. Amer. Inst. Mining Engin.* i. 304 These would be thirled (cross cut) at every forty or sixty feet, or at such a distance as the air could be induced to pass the last thirl made. 1899 *PROVOST* *Cumbril. Gloss*, *Thirls*, openings made between a pair of exploring places or drifts, for the purpose of ventilation

5. = THIRLL *sb.* 3 1.

1879 J. WHITE *Yotings* 226 (E. D. D.) Yer sang gied me a thirl. 1897 W. BEATTY *Secretar* xlii 343 'I kend that', she said with a thirl of gladness in the words

Thirl (þl), *sb.* 2 *Sc.* Also 6 thyrile, thyril, 6-8 thirls [f. THIRL *v.* 2]

1. a. Atraction (usually) to a particular mill; in quot. 1564 to a smitthy. see THIRLAGE 2. b. The duty and liability of tenants in thirlage. c. The assigned lands or district, = SUKEN.

1564 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* (1566) 301/2 Cupn astractione fabricandū ferrum infra terras suas de Angus (the haile thirl of the irne werk of our lands of Angus usit and wont). 1582 *Chasr. Lang. Charters* (1899) 258 In pumis the thyrle, the haile toun to haif kwa chaldyr of schilling. *Ibid* 259 This is the just thyril that we fermorans of Crummy aw to our mile. 1681 *STAIR* *Inst. Law Scot.* xvii § 19 352 A Clause of thirlage granted by a Town to a Mill found to be extended to all Corns Kilned or Steeped within the Thirl. 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL* *Decisions* (1759) i. 276 That the building a mill within his thirl could be interpreted to be done with no other design but in *acemulatione vicini*. 1773 *ENSKINE* *Inst. Law Scot.* ii. 11. § 20 The assigned lands are called the *thirl* or the *sucken*; and the persons subjected to the attraction get the name of *suckeners*. 1827 SCOTT *Pirate* xi, Plaguing themselves about baron's mills, and thirls

2. A bondsman, a thrall *rare*

1871 WADDILL *Ps.* lxxix xi Lat the sigh o' the weary thirl win bene afor yer sight

3. *Comb.* thirl-band, chain or bond of servitude; thirl-folk, bondmen; thirl-man, bondman, serf; thirl-service (see THIRLL *v.* 2, quot. 1609).

1872 WADDILL *Ps.* ii. 3 Lat's tve their thirlbans syndry,

Ibid lxxxix 50 O Lord, hæe min' o' yer thirlfolk's pine *Ibid* lxxvii 70 He lightit on David his thirlman.

Thirl (þl), *a.* *Sc.* [f. *attrib.* use of THIRL *sb.* 2 1.] Bound in thirlage to.

1582 *Chasr. Lang. Charters* (1899) 258 Our mile that we ar thyril to 1897 *SARAH* *Travels Watch-cuse* vi. 82 Malt and meal from the mill to which he was 'bound thirl'

Thirl (þl), *v.* 1 *Obs.* exc *dialect* and *local* Forms: 1 þyrlan, þurlan, 2-4 þurle(n) (u), 3-4 þorle, 4 þerle, thirl, 4-5 tharle, þirle, þurle, 4-7 thyril(e), 4-8 thurle, 5 thorle, 5-6 thyril, 7-9 thurl, 4- thirl. See also THIRLL *v.* 1 [OE. *þyrlan*, f. *þyr(e)* THIRL *sb.* 1. cf. MHG. *durkeln*.]

1. *trans.* To pierce, to run through or into (a body) as a sharp-pointed instrument does; to pierce (anything) with such an instrument, to bore a hole in or through, to perforate.

1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Exod.* xxi. 6 Þurle his eare mid anum æle 1205 *LAY* 4541 þei wes mon bieste mid biade spere 1-þurled [c. 1275] þorled. 1230 *Cast. Love* 1751 He lette boþe þurle his feet and honden. 1386 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 1852 Namely oon That with a spere was thurled his brest boon. 1398 *Trivisa Barth. De P. R.* xviii. cvii (Bodl. MS.), These wormes bep icleped 'lerodenes for þey þorleþ & etep trees. 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* i. 925 They thurle a nutte, and stuffe hit so withynne With brymston, chaf, and cedria, this thre. 1578 in *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1801) II. 127 Remember the speir that thuril my hart. 1674 *RAY* *N. C. Words*, To Thirl, to bore a hole. 1706 *SIBBALD* *Hist. Pits in Misc. Scot.* i. 18 Being thurled or pierced in many places 1825 BROCKETT *N. C. Words*, Thirl, to pierce, to perforate 1878 *Cumbril. Gloss*, *Thurl, Thurl*, to bore through

2. *b.* With the weapon or instrument as object. 1400 *Primer* (1891) 41 A spere in to his syde was theiled of a knyzt. 1400 *Stac. Rome* 568 There is A thorne thyril in crysht hed, when he suffyre for us.

c. To make (a hole) by piercing, to bore *Obs.* 1609 *HOLLAND* *Amni* *Maell* xxiv. ii. 244 The forcible and violent push of the Ram had thurled an hole through a corner-tower.

d. To fix with a nail or the like; to transfix. 1450 *Mirour Saluacionis* 256 Tha thurled thaim to the crosse with one naille cruelly

e. *fig.* To 'pierce'.

1315 *SHOREHAM* iv. 194 Hy þep men, Wyb sennes al þorþ-þerled. 1340 *HAMPOL* *Psalter* xlv. 7 þi wordis ere sharpe þat thirls mennys thoghtis. 1470 *HENRY* *Wallace* x. 394 The pytyous payn so sor thyrlyt his thocht. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xviii. 34 Throw langour of my suet So thirlit is my spreit. 1742 R. FORBES *Ajazz* xxix, Where now thy groans in dowy dens The yerd-fast stanes do thirl.

2. *transf.* To pass right through, penetrate, traverse (anything). *Obs.*

1175 *Langb. Hom.* 85 Þet corn þet þurled þe wind, þet smal cheif þet flit forð mid þe wude. 1350 *Peter & Paul* 492 in Horstman *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 70 Goddes sun now haidly es he; He thyrles heuyr. 1456 *Dives & Panp* (W. de W.) i. xv. 47/2 The prayer of thirle that loweth hym in his prayer thirleth the cloudes. 1541 R. COPLAND *Gydwode's Quest* *Chirurg.* F. 115 The Meri otherwyse called Yscophagus cometh out of the throte and thirleth the mydris vnto y^e bely or stomacke. 1560 A. SCOTT *Poems* (S. T. S.) xiv. 1 Rycht as þe glass bene thirlit thru' w^e bemis Of Phobus visage bricht.

3. To make a hole in (the earth), to excavate.

1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 201/32 *Cavanur*, *enacuanur*, *þyrlab*. 1577 *TANVIURST* *Deser. Irel.* in *Holmshull* (1808) VI. 9 The toad began to thirle and as it were to dig the earth, where finding an hole, it slunk away.

4. *spec.* *Coal Mining*. To cut through (a wall of coal, etc.). Also *absol.* or *intr.*

1686, 1797 [cf. THIRLING *vbl. sb.* 2] 1839 *URR* *Dict. Arts* 987 The stenting walls 6 or 8 yards thick, are holed or thirled at such a distance as may be most suitable for the state of the air. 1871 [see THIRL *sb.* 1 4] 1881 *MISS JACKSON* *Shroph. Word-bk* s. v, We n thirled out o' our 10p-end into Smith's Level to-day. 1883 *GARREY* *Coal Mining Gloss*, *Thirl*, to cut away the last web of coals, etc., separating two headings or other workings.

5. *intr* or *absol.* To pierce, penetrate (as a sharp instrument). Also *fig. Obs.*

1374 CHAUCER *Anel. & Arc.* 214 So thirleþe with þe poynt of Remembrance þe swede of sorowe. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* viii. xxviii (Bodl. MS.), Light is a bodilich substance moste meuable and passinglich þorling. *Ibid* ix. xix, þis moneth [November] for his coldeus þorleþ in-waid and greupe bodies wele sore. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Æneis* x. viii. 114 Quibill throu the cost thyril the deadly pryk. *Ibid* xi. xvii. 26 A wofull wyftry cry Went to the starnys and thyrlyt throu the sky. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE* *Misc. Poems* xv. 26 'Ten thousand darts Thirls throu my hevry hart.

6. *intr* To pass through or penetrate (*into* or *to* a place or thing) *Obs.*

1300 *Cursor M.* 2108 (Cott.) Thomas soght þat estirn thede, And thirlid intil haipen-hede. 1398 *TRIVISA Barth. De P. R.* iv. ii. (Tollm. MS.), þat oon abideþ with blood, and þurleþ þerwith to þe membrs. *Ibid* v. v (Bodl. MS.), For þe spire of s3t may not þurle and come þereto, for þe lette þat is bitwene. 1605 *GOLDING* *Ovid's Met.* iii. (1567) 31 The piercing dart Whereas the ioynts doe knit the backe it thirlid through the skin.

7. = THIRLL *v.* 1 in various constructions *dialect*

1725 *RAMSAY* *Gentle Sheph.* i. 11 His words they thirl like music thro' my heart. 1785 *BURNS* *Epist. to J. Lapraik* ii. 1 Thirl'd the heart strings thro' the breast, A' to the life. 1839 R. ANDERSON *Cumbril. Ball.* 60 A single lull will thirl ye thro; A single word ensnare ye! 1868 J. SALMON *Gowdoun* i. iv. 27 Von loof-tree, which had sœ often dirled as Willie's gladsome voice around it thirled.

Hence **Thirled** *pp.* *a.*, pierced, perforated 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 199 Neddre. cumeð to ane

burlede ston, and criepeð nedlinge bureh newewe hole, and blueað hire hude batten hire. 1398 *Revisa Barth De P R* xvii cxcvi. (1495) *Xivh v* Not thyrlyd nother hoolyd c 1440 *Pallad on Hush v* 821 Their nasit thord wide and patent be c 1560 *A Scott Poems* (S T S) xviii 26 My thirlit hart doth bleed. 1670 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit* i 387 And now the pipes of thyrled boy On eury side resound

Thirl (þsil), *v* 2 Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 thurill, 6-7 thurle. [A metathetic variant of *THIRLL v*.²]

†1. *trans.* To reduce to or hold in bondage or servitude, to enslave (a person, country, etc.)

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I 538 This land was thirlit and ourthrawn Be this tittane that now is laith deid 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron Scot.* (1821) I 109 That daye, behuffit thay othr to recover thair liberte, or ellis be thirlit to perpetual servitude 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 35 Father gif me my pat of geir, I will naur be thirlit her

†b. To subject or bind to some condition *Obs.*

1541 *BELLENDEN Descr. Albon* i in *Cron Scot.* B j b, All thyngis (quhilkis ar comprehendit within the speir of the mone) ar sa thirlit to deith & alteration, y^e [etc.] 1586 *Reg Privy Council Scot* IV, 102 To thirlit him to the pament of certane ministeris stipendis to be modifit be thame.

2. *Sc. Law.* To bind or astrick (lands or tenants) to a servitude, esp to a particular mill (usually that of the landlord or superior) for the grinding of their corn: see *THIRLAGE* 2.

[1480. See *THIRLL v* 2 a.] 1574 *Reg Privy Council Scot* II 384 Quhilk hail lodschip is thirlit to the mylne of Mabroule. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May* 113 No Fennour may thirl his Lord of his fise tenement, although he within his time haue done thirle service [servitium] not aught be him For the law says, that the deedes of the Fennour may not thirl, nor make prejudice to his Lords right 1773 *ENSKINE Inst. Law Scot.* II ix, § 21 Thirlage may be constituted, by the proprietor thirling his tenants to his own mill 1805 *G. BARRY Orkney Isl* (1808) 356 Mills, to which almost all the lands are thirled or astricked.

1834 *Tait's Mag* I, 438 1/2 Earnest-money given by the Church, in sign that he has thirled himself to her mill

b. with the corn as object.

1881 *J. RUSSELL Hays of Bemersyde v* 115 On the other part, Robert Haig (in contract of 1592) 'thirls' the whole of the corns of the lands of Bemersyde to the mill of Dryburgh, the said corns to be thirled for all time coming.

†3 To mortgage (land, etc.) *Obs.*

1582 *Reg Privy Council Scot* III 521 They... have spendit and want thair common gnde and rentis that the samin ar yit thirlit and not fre 1582-3 *Ibid* 514 His saidis landes... wilbe altogether thirlit and engadgit 1587 *Ibid* IV 170 They have thirlit ane uthir parte of thair common gude

4. To bind or oblige (a person) to give his work, service, or custom to one particular party.

1871 *A. S. HARVEY in Gd Words* 614 Till this account is cleared off, the hapless knitter is hopelessly bound or 'thirled' to the merchant 1890 *H. HALIBURTON in Scot. Fields* 125 The inhabitants were not, of course, 'thirled' to any particular tailor, as they used to be to a district mill

b. *figs.* To bind, confine, or restrict in service or action to (some party or thing), to tie to.

1864 *W. ARNOT Paraph our Lord* iv (1874) 119 The serpent, as a metaphor, was in practice as completely thirled to the indication of evil, as leaven had been. 1888 *BAYNE Amer. Commun* iv lxxix (1889) II 266 Great is their power, because they are deemed to be less 'thirled' to a party or leader, because they speak from a moral standpoint 1902 *Union Mag* June 246 1/2 We don't 'thirl' ourselves enough to our duties 1903 *W. DICKIN Chr Ethics Soc Life* 18 God does not encourage us to be thirled to this world and its material things.

Hence **Thirled** (þsilð) *þpl* a. 2, bound in servitude, service, or duty.

1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 59 Till Christ I gif my thirlit hart in governance a 1792 *FOUNTAINHALL Decisions* (1759) I 276 The defender ought not to have built a mill upon the thirled lands 1898 *CROCKETT Standard Bearer* iv, 36 As a thirled labourer serves for his meat

†**Thirl**, *v* 3 *Obs.* [Chiefly of 16th c. origin obscure. Sense 1 might possibly arise out of *THIRLL v* 1, and give origin to the intr. sense 2. But sense 3 appears to have some connexion with *whirl*. cf. note in etym. of *THIRLEPOLE*.]

1. *trans.* To hurl (a missile, etc.), esp. with spinning or revolving motion. Hence **Thirled** *þpl* a. 3

1567 *BURBURY Epitaphs*, etc. C 1 j b, First shall you see the shuering shafts and vewe the thirled darts. 1587 *Mirr. Mag* (1610) 477 These who deem'd themselves in skies to dwell, She [Fortune] thirleth downe to dread the gulphes of gasly hell. 1603 *FLORIO Montaigne* iv, (1622) 9 On whom a Moore hath thirl'd his slinged speare *Ibid* xlviii, 157 With monstrous buzzing came a fire dart thirled, As if a thunder-bolt had there beeno whirled

2. *intr.* To pass or fly with darting or spinning motion

1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met* viii 98 b, He took the Chaplet from hir head, and vp to Heaven it threw, The Chaplet thirled through the Aere [f. 179 *tenues volat ille per auras*] and as it gliding flew [etc.] 1567-8-1593 [see *THIRLING* *þpl* a. 2].

3. *trans.* To whirl, twirl, roll or wind round.

1582 *STANHYURST Aeneis* ii, (Arb) 59 [The adder] hym self now wyfulye bleacheth, His taylor smoogeth thirling, ðlike heaust to Titan vphewing [Lubrica convolvit sublimato pectore terga]. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav* 16 Like a countrie huswies banskyn, which she thirls her spindle on.

†**Thirl**, *v* 4 *Sc. Obs.* [Dialectal form of *FURL v* 1: see *THIRLL* (6).] *trans.* = *FURL v* 1.

1549 *Compt Scot* vi 41 Tak in your top salis, and thirl them. 1632 *LITWIG Trav* vii 328 [We] thirl our Sailes, if Pirats hut appeare.

†**Thirlable**, *a* *Obs. rare*—o. [f. *THIRLL v* 1 + *-ABLE*] That may be thirled or pierced; penetrable. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 383 1/2 Thirlabyll, penetrabilis.

Thirlage (þsilðg). *Sc.* [A metathetic variant of *THIRLAGE*. Cf. *THIRL v* 4]

†1. Thraldom, bondage, servitude; also, thirl-service. *Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* xi iv 61 This mysfortoun is myne of ald thirlage 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron Scot* (1821) I 170 The Romanis contending to saiff thaim fra thirlage of barbar pepill. 1549 *Compt Scot* xi 93 3e sal lyf in mur thirlage nor brutal bestis 1560 *ROLLAND Cr. Venus Prol* 271 To hold thair Realme and land out of thirlage 1578 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) App 236, I haue the freed from all thirlage 1609 *SKENE Reg. May* i, 123 Gif any frie-halder does to that ilk Ladie any service... or for her lifdayes does any thirlage.

†b. A lien on land or property; mortgage. *Obs.* 1598 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1814) III, 100/2 The said vmquihle erll of Mar spendit and deburist, beysdis the thirlage of his awin Leving, and the rentis of his proper dependance for the advancement of our souerane Lordis service.

2. *Sc. Law.* A condition of servitude or state of obligation, in which the tenants of certain lands, or dwellers in certain districts, are bound to restrict their custom to a particular mill, forge, or the like.

In later times, spec. the obligation to grind their corn at a particular mill (orig. that of the lord or his assignee), and pay the recognized consideration (multine), or at least to pay the dues in lieu thereof.

In early times there were other forms of thirlage, e. g. the obligation on tenants to get all their work done at a particular forge or smithy. see *THIRLL v* 2, 1, quot. 1564.

1681 *STAIR Inst. Law Scot* xvii § 15 348 The chief and most frequent servitude in Scotland is Thirlage, or a restriction of Lands to Mills, wherein the Mill is Dominant, and the Lands astricked are servant. 1773 *ENSKINE Inst. Law Scot* II, ix § 18 Thirlage is that servitude by which lands are astricked or thirled to a particular mill, to which the possessors must carry the grain of the growth of the astricked lands to be grinded 1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 396 Thirlage is a grievous bondage; and its pernicious influence on the improvement of the country is severely felt, in every place where it prevailis. 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Hush.* Scot. I, 5 A recent law, by which the servitude of thirlage, or bondage to any particular mill, may be legally commuted. 1820 *SCOTT Monast.* xiii, Those of the *Sucken*, or enthralled ground, were liable in penalties, if, deviating from this thirlage, they carried their grain to another mill.

b. The multure exacted under this system

1799 *J. ROBERTSON Agric. Perth* 396 At every mill, the present amount of the thirlage is by far more than an adequate value for the labour, to which it is supposed to be the price 1898 *CROCKETT Red Act* (ed. 4) 235 The smile of a shrewd miller casting up his thirlage upon the mill door when he sees the fields of his parish tie to the harvest

†**Thirlidom**. *Sc. Obs.* [A metathetic variant of *THIRLIDOM*: cf. *THIRLL v* 2, *THIRLAGE*] Thirlidom, bondage, servitude.

1489 *Barbour's Bruce* i, 236 (MS E.) The angyr, na the wrechyt dome, That is cowplyt to foule thirlidome [*Ibid* 265 threldome, 269 thryldome] 1552 *ASB. HAMILTON Calach* (1884) 23 Thair miserable thirlidome in Babylone [*Ibid* 38 thirlidome]. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B* (S T S) 114 On the sauch teis our hapis we hang, Quhen they requyit vs ane sang, That held vs in sic thirlidome 1609 *SKENE Reg. May* i, 24 Gif he be made ane professed Monke, he sall be made frie from bondage and thirlidome.

Thirled, *þpl* a. 1, 2, 3. see *THIRLL v* 1, etc.

†**Thirlepoll**, *-pole*, *-poole*. *Obs.* Forms: a. 5 thorle-, thurlepole, 6 thurle-, thyrlepole, thirlepole, -poole. b. 6 thir-, thorpole. 7. 7 thorn(-)pole, thornpool. See also *WHIRLEPOOL*. [perh. f. *THIRLL v* 1 + *POLL v* 1, from the blow-holes or nostrils in the head: cf. quot. 1603.

If this was the etymology the name would be applicable to the Cetacea generally, although from the quots. it was, at least often, specifically applied. But the etymology is itself rendered doubtful by the synonyms *WHIRLEPOOL* (1552 see quot. 1538) and *HURLEPOOL* (1550), which show that in the 16th c. the first element was sometimes taken as *THIRLL v* 1 to hurl, whirl, and the name thus app. identified with *WHIRLEPOOL*, a vortex, from the commotion caused by its spouting or blowing. See however *THIRLIDOM*.]

A whale, or some species or kind of whale.

c 1460 *J. RUSSELL Bk. Nurture* 837 Salt Thirlepole, salt whale, is good with egie wyne. 1513 *Bk. Keruynge in Babes Bk.* (1868) 281 Samon, congre, sturgeon, tunbot, thorpole, thornbacke, hounde-fyshe, & halybut 1533 *Elvior Cast Helth* (1541) 67 b, Greate fyses of the sea, as thurlepole, porpyse, and sturgeon. 1538 — *Dict. Bakena*, a greate fische, whiche I suppose to be a thurlepole [*red* 1545, 1548 thirlepole, 1552 whitepole] 1550 *BALD Eng. Volaris* II 105 By the sea coast a she fish was founde of a wonderful greatnesse, called a thurlepole. 1570 *LEVINUS Manap.* 160/41 A Thirlepole, *bakena*. A Hurlepole, *idem*. 1577-87 *HOLINSHED Chron.* (1807) II 390 There were eleuen whales or thirlepoles cast on land 1591 *HARINGTON Ork. Jiv* vi xxxvi, The Dolphin strong, the Tunny good of tast With Porpise, Seales, and Thornpoles. 1603 *OWEN Pembrokehire* (1892) 127 The thornpole is of like forme... to the Porpise having a great round hole in the pole of his head, thorough the w^{ch} he vseth to spoute out water.

†**Thirlir**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *THIRLL v* 2 + *-IR*.] A person under thirlage.

1656 *Burgh Rec. Culross* 18 Aug, They war his thirlirns this hundrethe and halfe year.

Thirling (þsilɪŋ), *vbl* sb. 1 Forms: see *THIRLL v* 1 [f. *THIRLL v* 1 + *-ING*.]

1. The action of *THIRLL v* 1, piercing, boring.

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 166 Pet, 31f 3e weren iðe worldeþ þringe, mid a luteþ hurlunge [*MS T* hurlinge; *MS C* burlunge] 3e muhten al uor leosen 1443 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surrees) 713 Cum thirling unius shafte, ut patet per bill 20 l.

2. *Coal Mining.* See quots. and cf. *THIRLL* 1

1686 *Plot Staffordsh* 148 Between the wallings there were ribs left, and passages through them called thirlings 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed. 3) V 102/1 The workings called rooms, turned off at right angles from the others, the workings called *thirlings* or *thirlings*, 9 feet wide, wrought through at right angles from one room to another 1839 *URS Dist. Arts* 976 Let fig 840 be a small portion of the pillars, rooms, and thirlings formed in a coal-field.

Thirling (þsilɪŋ), *vbl* sb. 2 [f. *THIRLL v* 2 + *-ING*.] A bringing into subjection or bondage

1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II 444 Rycht hevelie he buir into his hart The grit ourthraw and thuling of his ring (= realm) 1871 *A. S. HARVEY in Gd Words* 615 As in the hosiery trade, so in the fishery, the 'thirling' begins with the boy, and is never subsequently thrown off.

b. *Thirling mill*, a mill to which certain lands, etc. are astricked in thirlage.

1773 *FERGUSON Farmer's Ingle* xi, How big a barn maun lie on hassie's back, For meal and multure to the thirling mill. 1824 *MACTAGGART Galland's Encycl.* s. v. *Thirlage*, All [mills] erected by such compactions are thirling mills.

Thirling (þsilɪŋ), *þpl* a. 1 [f. *THIRLL v* 1 + *-ING*.] That thirls; piercing.

1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks.* III, 27 þoru list of þm arrowis, þat is, of þi þurlinge wordis 1398 [see *THIRLL v* 1] 1547 *SURREY Aeneid* iv, 91 [The hind which] the Shepherd smiteth at unware And leaves unwest in her the thirling head. 1565 *DRAKE Horace, Sat* II F vii, What thirling thrawes doth twiche thy harte? a 1618 *DAVIES Elogues Poems* (1772) 116 To let in thirling notes of noted laes 1801 *W. BEATTIE Parings* (1873) 28 Really this night's thirling; I never must fan sic a fiost.

†**Thirling**, *þpl* a. 2 *Obs.* [f. *THIRLL v* 3 + *-ING*.] Flying like something hurled; darting, whirling.

1567 *TURBURY Ovid's Epist.* 22 Where thou with thy nymble arme a thyrlling launce doth cast. 1579 *Remedy agst Love* B 11 j b, To hunt, to hawke, to thow the thyrlling darte a 1593 *MARLOWE Hero & Leander* i 108 Nor that night-wandering, pale, and watery star (When yawning dragons draw her [Diana's] thirling car From Latmus mount up to the gloomy sky).

†**Thirl-multure**. *Sc. Law. Obs.* Also 5 thirll-, thryl-, threll-. [See *THIRLL sb* 2, *THIRLL sb* 2, and *MULTURE*.] The insucken multure paid by tenants of astricked lands to the mill having the right of thirlage; also, the right to exact this multure

a. 1423 *Chartes, etc. of Edinb* (1871) 55 With the suckins, thryl multurs, and al fredomes langand thairto. 1491 *Actis Audit* (1899) 21/1 The actounes twiching þe thirll multer of þe landis of Carnfyne & Carnebro. 1498 *Ibid* 22/2 þe wiangwis whinding of þe threll multer & sukkan awing to þe said Alexandris mylne

β 1537 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 374/1 Astricta multura, vulgariter thirle multer 1677 *Sc. Acts* 7as. VI (1816) IV 579/2 His Maieste dissolvit fra the Crown the said Burgh of Abirdene with all sindrie thair landis, salmonid fischeingis milnes, thirle multurs, [etc.]. 1881 *J. WALKER Scot. Poems* 122 Quoth the man o' dust an' thirll mouther.

Thirs, *thirre*, var. *THURSE Obs.*, goblin.

Thirse, *obs.* form of *THIRSE*.

Thirsill, *obs.* *Sc.* form of *THIRSTLE*.

Thirst (þstɪr), *sb.* Forms: a. 1-4 þurst, 3-5 þorst, 4-5 thurst, 4-6 thurst; 3 (*Orm.*) þurst, 3-5 þurst, 4 þerst(e, 5 þurste, 5-6 thyrst(e, 6 thirste, 4- thurst. b. 3 (*Orm.*) þrist, 3-5 þrist, 4 thurst, threste, þrust(e, þrest (þrast), 4-5 threst, thyrst, 4-6 thirste, thrust, thurst, 4-7 thrist, 5 þreste, 5-6 thyrste. 7. 4 first, ferst, furst, vurst [OE *þurst* = OFris. *thurst, *thorst (mod Fris. *toist*, *toarst*, EFris *thurst*), OS *thurst* (Du. *dorst*), OHG. (G.) *durst*—OTeut. *þurs-tus; cf. ON *þorst* masc (Sw, Da *thirst*), Goth. *þaurstet* fem; all formed, with nominal suffix, from a verbal stem *þurs- (cf. Gothic *þaurstet* msk I thirst):—Ludo-Eur. *þrs, weak grade of *ters: *tors: *trs Cf. L. *torrere* to dry, Skr. *trṣ* to thirst.

The change from *thurst* to *thirst* was prob. an assimilation of the sb to the form of the vb. The metathetic *thirst*, *thrust*, was in use from c 1200 to 1590.]

1. The uneasy or painful sensation caused by want of drink; also, the physical condition resulting from this want.

a. c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II 192 Do þis wif magan bryne & þurste c 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handbooc in Anglia* (1885) VIII, 336 Win & beor ale to ecum þurste awend. c 1175 *Laurel Hom.* 79 He helde þurst and hunger. c 1200 *Trrm. Coll.* Hom. 75 He ne mal þolen hunger ne þirst ne oðer pine c 1200 *URMIN* 14602 Pat mazz þe slekkenn wel þin þirst. a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 114 He mende him ase of þurst c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 10176 Pey deyde for hunger & þirst. 1340 *Aeneid*, 139 He soffreþ and honger an þorst. 1377 *LANGU. P. Pl.* B. xx, 19 He dronke at eche diche ar he for thurst deyde. c 1380 *Sir Ferunb* 280 Feynt & pal for hunger & for þerst c 1440 *Proup Parv* 491/2 Thyrste, or thyrste, sitis. 1489 *CARLTON Faytes of A* i xiii 34 They overcome theye enemyes more by thurst than by armes 1508 *FISHER Pent. Ps. cu Wks* (1876) 179 That may suffire & endure grete labours, watchynge, pouerte, thurst, hunger, colde, & hete. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* III, 470 Let thy Goats be, led to living Streams, to quench their Thirst. 1738 *GRAY Propertius* III, 89 The long thirst of Tantalus allyth 1850 *W. HOLMES Aut. Breakf.* ix, 79 Thirst belongs to humanity, everywhere, in all ages.

þ. c. 1200 *Ormin* 1615, & pinenn þær þi bodi þa Wipþ chele & þrist & hunnig. c. 1220 *Bestary* 320 He hæved þrist. c. 1300 *Harrow Hall* 50 (MS E.) Seppen hæve, fond & wist Hot & cold, hunger & þrest. 13. *Sir Bevis* (A.) 1791 Beues hadde þanne swich þrest. c. 1340 *Hamfoul Psalter* cxlii 7 Slokyn my þrest. c. 1375 *XI Pains of Hell* 156 in O E *Alisc.* 115 þai schil hæve hongir & þrust wereuer þai gon c. 1400 *MAUNDEV.* (Roxb.) vii 30 þai made murruracien agaynes hum by cause of thirst. c. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 147 Be þe weye thedyward, he hadde thirst. 1530 *PALSGR.* 163 *Soyf.* thirst. 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot* (Rolls) II 219 Yter drank for to cull his thirst. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* II vi 17 Him. that.. Will die for thirst, and water doth refuse. y. 13.. *S. Eng Leg.* in Herrig's *Archiv* LXXXII. 395/68 For drede of gret hongir & ferst. c. 1325 *Song of Mary* 53 in E. E. P. (1882) 120 Ne neuer my furst ne woldestou slake. 1387 *REVISIA Higden* (Rolls) VI 269 He brende for first (v. n. vurst).

† b. (See quot.) *dial. Obs*

1741 *Compl. Pains-Piece* II. (ed. 3) 504 Swine. are subject to a Distemper which is called the *Thurst*, or *Lung*, according to some Farmers

c. Short for *thirstland* see 3.

1906 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept 394/2 Getting a span of oxen through the long 'thirsts', as the waterless stretches of road are expressively called.

2. fig. A vehement desire (of arch.), for, after something, to do something.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 568 All his hunnigert & his þrist Shall ben þurh Drihtin sleeked. c. 1374 *CHAUCER Boeth.* II met. li. The more ay breneht in Hem the thirst of hauynge c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 191 Thi thirst to shede mans blode was neuer wey. c. 1541 *WYATT Penit. Ps.* cxxx 27 To quench of sleep the thirst. 1554 *KNOX Reithg. Admon.* D vi. An earnest thirst, of your saluacion. 1607 *SHAKS. Cor.* I. 25 Not in thirst for Reuenge. 1609 *GALE Cr. Gentiles* I. 1. 1. 2 Those infinite thirsts after truth. 1795 *JOHNSON Rambler* No. 83 p. 2 That thirst after curiosities, which often draws contempt and ridicule upon itself. 1812 *CARY Dante, Paradise* IV. 121 Our mind can satisfy her thirst to know. 1837 *SCOTT Cr. Robt.* xiii. The more lofty-minded..despise the thirst of gold. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* v. 1. 657 It may be distinctly traced either to thirst for money or to thirst for blood. 1851 *DIXON IV. Penn.* xxxi. (1873) 296 In his thirst for knowledge he was in the habit of studying every sect.

3. *attrib. and Comb.*, as *thirst-fever*, *longing*, *quenching*, *thirst-abating*, *creating*, *inducing*, *quenching*, *scorched*, *tormented* adjs.; *thirst-country*, *land*, a waterless tract of country, spec. in S. Africa; *thirst-serpent* (see quot.).

1708 J. PHILIPS *Cyder* II. 63 The Root For 'Thirst-abating Sweetness' prais'd. 1805 J. G. MILLARS *Breadth fr. Veldt* (1899) 170 If you are in a 'Thirst' country, you take, of course, a water-bottle. 1878 *Thurston's Conversations* 262 The riotous abuse 'Thirst-creating' steams at length produce. 1889 T. HOOK *Bank to Barnes* 19 These cows had just finished their 'thirst-inducing' meal. 1895 J. G. MILLARS *Breadth fr. Veldt* (1899) 184 We entered the great forest 'Thirstland'. In this expanse of some hundred square miles there is but one waterhole. 1908 J. WELLS *Stewart of Lowdale* xviii. 182 Without crossing the Karoo and great Thirstland of Unbelief. c. 1614 *CAMDEN Wks.* (1609) 179 A heate I finde, Like 'thirst-longing, that doth bide Where they say my heart doth moue. 1808 *Daily Chron.* 3 Jan. 3/6 He prefers pure water as a 'thirst-quencher'. 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 19 Mar. 8/2 This orange wine is most refreshing and 'thirst quenching'. 1861 W. F. COLLIER *Hist. Eng.* 1443 In view of the 'thirst-scorched' seamen. 1731 *MILLES in Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 105 The Dipsas or 'Thirst-Serpent' is so call'd from its bite causing a burning thirst.

Thirst (þæst), v. Forms: a. 1 þ, þyrst, 2-4 þirst-, 3-4 þurst-, (f), (4) furst-, 4-6 thirst-, 5-6 thyrst-, 5-thirst. β. 4 þyrst-, þirst-, þrest-, 4-6 thirst-, 5-thyrst-, 5-6 threst-, threst-. [OE. *þyrstan*, f. *þurst* THIRST sb. Cf. OS. *thurstian* (Du *dorsten*), OHG. *durstien* (G. *dürsten*), ON. *þyrsta* (Sw. *törsta*, Da. *tørste*).]

† 1. *impers.* as in me *thirsteth*, 'it thirsts me', I am thirsty. (In OE. with accus. of person and gen. of thing, or with dat. of person.)

c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C ii 30 Deah ðæt solc ðyrste fære lare. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John xiv. 28 þa cwæð he, me þyrst c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II. 194 þa men ne þyrst c. 1200 *Ormin* 14603 7iff þatt iss þatt te þirsteþþ. c. 1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 199 Hure þurst swide. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 23085 Me the isted sare, drinc yee me brought. c. 1386 *CHAUCER Monk's T.* 49 So thirsted hym, that he Was wel ny lorn. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxxvi. 222 A! me thirsts sare

2. *intr.* To feel or suffer thirst; to be thirsty. Also *transf.*, e.g. of parched ground or plants. Somewhat arch.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xix 28 Cwæð ic ðyrsto. c. 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* John iv 14 Seðe wutudlice drinced of wætere ðæt ic selo him ne ðyrstet in enisse. 1340 *HAMFOUL Pr. Concl.* 5771, I thirsted, and yhe me na drynk bedde. 1382 *WYCLIF i Cor.* iv 11 We hungren, and thirsten, and ben nakid. 1398 *TREVISIA Barth. De P. R.* v. xlv (Bodl. MS.), Euerich beeste with lunges þursteþ moche. 14. *Lybeaus Disc.* (1890) 1426 Sir Libeaus þursted sore And seide To drinke let me go. 1530 *PALSGR.* 757/1, I Thurst, I want drinke. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* nr (1586) 146 You shall gyve them water as oft as they thirst. 1612 *BIBL. Isa.* lv. 1 Ho, every one that thirsteth, come ye to the waters. 1649, 1770, 1820 [see THIRSTING ppl. a.] 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxviii. 79 Bloodless of high sacrifice, Now thirsts each desolate altar. 1875 [see THIRSTY i]

3. *fig.* To have a longing, craving, or strong desire. Const. in OE. with gen., = of, later after, for († to) something, to do something.

c. 893 K. ÆLFRED *Orms* II. iv. 8 to þu þe þyrstende wære monnes blodes c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saml's* xlii. (*Agathin*) 87 Scho

thristyt..for talmecul hewynnyng. 1388 *WYCLIF Ps.* lxii. 2 [lxii. 1] Mi soule thirsteto to thee, my fleisch thirsteto to thee ful many fould. 1419 in *Shai þe Lond.* & *Kungd* (1894-5) III 363 Your pourelleges þat have loong thirsted after knowlech of our prosperite. c. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VII 25 b, The Frenche nation thirsted for the blood of the poore Brytones. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Commu.* (1603) 157 The Turkish Emperor thirsting to open a way into Moscoue. 1791 *BURKE App. Whigs Wks.* VI. 203 It is not necessary to teach men to thirst after power. 1858 G. MACDONALD *Phantastes* v (1878) 75, I entered, thirsting for the shade which it promised.

† 4. *trans.* To desire vehemently; to long for. *Obs.* c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. v. 6 Eadge biðon ða ðe hync-græd & þyrstas soðfastnisse c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* ibid., Eadige synt þa ðe rihtwisse hincgræd & þyrstas. c. 1050 *Libet. Sumhill* x. 49 c. 1340 *HAMFOUL Psalter*, Cant. 506 Ether kyngis þat thestus manys blode. 1382 *WYCLIF Altit.* v. 6 Blesid be thei that hungren and thirsten rihtwisse, for the shuln ben fulfilled. 1432-30 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) III 477 Ve thurste golde, and couette honoure. 1547 *INDALE Obad. Chr. Man* To Rdr. 20b, Sufficient vnto them that thirst the truth. 1553 Q. ELIZ. *Boeth.* I. iv. 11 Wicked men, that thirst the blud of all the senate. 1718 *PMOR Solomon* i. 203 He seeks his keeper's flesh, and thirsts his blood.

Hence † *Thirsted ppl. a.*, longed for.

c. 1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xxii. 277 His bright and sparkling eyes sought through all thrt prise The next way to his thirst life.

Thirster (þæstær), [f. THIRST v. + -ER¹] One who thirsts; fig. one who craves or longs (for, after something).

1382 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxii. 6 Drinc to the thirstere he shal don awei. c. 1578 *LINDSEY (Piscotie) Chron. Scot.* (S.T.S.) I. 100 Ane fallis wngodhe thrister of innocent bloode. 1624 F. WHITE *Repl. Fisher* xii. The Pope was an insatiable thirster after monie. 1779-81 *JOHNSON L. P.*, Prior Wks. III. 139 He was by nature no thirster for blood. 1883 *Campbridge Staircase* II. 28 The thirster after knowledge

Thirstful (þæstfʊl), a. *rare*. [f. THIRST sb. + -FUL] Full of thirst; thirsty

1865 *Reader* No. 151. 568/1 A dry, arid, thirstful land. 1871 G. MEREDITH *R. Richmond* xxix, My other eager thirstful self I shook off like a thing worn out

Thirstily (þæstfʊl), adv. [f. THIRSTY + -LY²]

In a thirsty manner; with thirst. Also *fig.* 1349 *COVERDALE, etc. Eriasm. Pen.* x. Peter 7 Not to be supped lothesomely, but greedily, yen and thirstily. c. 1586 *Stower Arcadia* III. Wks. 1724 II. 427 Which she had drunk up thirstily. c. 1665 *Mrs. Hutchinson's Mem. Col. Hutchinson* (1846) 408 A kinsman of his who thirstily aspired after preferment. 1831 *CARLYLE Sart. Res.* II. 111, From such Fountain he draws, diligently, thirstily.

Thirstiness (þæstɪnəs), [f. THIRSTY + -NESS]

The quality or condition of being thirsty; thirst. 1383 *GOLDING Caton on Dent* cxviii. 1032 There is no man but he is vexed with diuerse chaunges and sortes of thirstnesse. 1619 R. HARRIS *Drunkard's Cnp.* 3 It causes a drop-ple and thirstinesse. 1649 *BUTTS Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 107 That Thirstiness in me after the Common good. 1872 *Daily News* 15 July, Streams of sightseers, whose curiosity is accompanied by a general thirstiness. 1897 *Ibid.* 19 July 3/1 The terrible and undoubted thirstiness of the season

Thirsting (þæstɪŋ), vbl. sb. [f. THIRST v. + -ING¹] The condition denoted by the verb THIRST; thirst; fig. longing, craving.

c. 1500 *KENNEDY Passion of Christ* 739 Bitter wyne myxt with gall þai hum gaff to slokin his thirsting. 1653 *CROWELL S.* 14 July in *Carlyle*, We have had many desires, and thirstings in our spirits, to find out ways and means. 1701 *STANHOPE Augustine's Medit.* xxxv. 82 What impatient thirstings ought I to bring! 1861 *Times* 22 Aug., A thirsting for political liberty.

Thirsting, ppl. a. [f. as prec. + -ING²]

That thirsts, thirsty; fig. longing

1382 *WYCLIF Prov.* xxv. 25 Cold watir to the thirstende soule. 1524 *HULOET*, Ihyrstynge, or beyng a thyrste, *lyst.* 1649 *BUTTS Eng. Improv. Impr.* (1653) 25 Keep thy Land rather 'thirsting condition. 1770 *WESLEY Jnl.* 26 June, They drank in the words of life, just as the thirsting earth the showers. 1840 *SHARPLEY Cloud* i, I bring fresh showers for the thirsting flowers. 1859-8 *SEARS Athan.* II. 11. 195 His marvellous tale has fallen into thirsting ears.

Hence *Thirstingly* adv., longingly

1619 W. SCLATER *Exp. i Thess.* (1630) 570 The will so thirstingly inclined to wickednesse.

Thirstless (þæstləs), a. [f. THIRST sb. + -LESS] Having no thirst, not thirsty.

1597 *SYLVESTER Du Bartas* i. vii 648 Th' officious Kids sip (self thirst-less) of the River's brink, Which in their mouths they bring them [their Parents old] home to drink. 1856 *DOBELL Lyrics in War Time, Home Wounded*, Among the thirstless dead. 1883 *Halfpenny in Many Lands* 4 This great thirstless teetotal abstainer [the camel].

b. Not impelled by thirst. *nonce-use.*

1706 *BAYNARD in Sir J. Floyer Hot & Cold Bath* II. 330 Unnecessary and thirstless Epotations.

Hence *Thirstlessness*.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med.* (ed. 4) I. 102 Cases of thirstlessness are not by any means frequent

† **Thirstlew**, a. [f. THIRST sb. + -LEWE²] Thirsty. c. 1125 *Oriole Sahenit* i. in *Anglia X* 327/9 Þe whiche quenchede not fulhye here thriste, but bi. made hem more thirstlewe. c. 1430 *Lyric Mtn. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 75 Dye in the sea, and wete upon the stronde, In reueris thirstlew, and moyst upon the londe. 1430-40 — *Bochas* i. xv (MS. Bodl. 263) II. 69/2 He was . wonder thirstleuh affur tualyng

Thirsty (þæstɪ), a. Forms: see THIRST sb. [OE. *þurstig*, *þyrstig*, f. *þurst*, THIRST sb. + -ig, -y. Cf. OS. *thurstig*, OHG. *durstig*.]

1. Having the sensation of thirst; feeling desire or craving for drink.

c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Matt. xxv. 35 Ic was þyrstig and ge saldon me dringe c. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) [lxii.] 4 Wide urnon; þurstige muðe. c. 1200 *Ormin* 6163 For þe birþ fedenn hunnig; mann & þristig; þfenn dinnke. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 1020 (Cott.) Suld he neuer thursti [F. þristy, G. thursti, Tr. furth]. be. 1325 *AUDFAYL Poems* 7 The thurstie 3if dying c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 460 Hym thought in his slepe þat hym was passand thurstie. c. 1533 *Ln. BERNERS Huon* xxii 66, I fele my selfe nother hungry nor thursty. 1549 *Compl. Scot.* v. 34 Quhen ve ar thursty, ve seik drynk. 1590 *SPENSER P. Q.* I. x. 38 His office was the hungry for to feed, And thursty give to drinke. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Past* v. 38 The thursty Cattel abstain'd From Water. 1703 *MAUNDEV. Jonrn. Jerns* 79 The Fountain being very inviting to the thursty Passenger. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. 2) III. 319 The thursty one, in that he thirsts, desires only drink

b. *transf.* Of earth or plants. Greatly wanting moisture; dry, parched, arid

1388 *WYCLIF Isa.* xxxv. 7 That that was drie, is maad in to a pood, and the thirsti in to wells of watir. 1471 *RIPLEY Compl. Alch.* II. iv in *Asht. Theat. Chem. Brit.* (1652) 140 Dry up thynne Erth tyll hyt be thursty. 1577 B. GOODE *Heresbach's Husb.* II. (1586) 80b, The salte, bitter, and thirstie ground. c. 1586 *CITRUS PEMBROKE* P. xxiv. xiv, Thou wondrously dydest cause. From thursty fount a fountain flow. 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Odes* I. xxii. 16 The tawny lion reigns fierce on his native Afric's thirsty plains. 1878 *Bosw. Smith Carthage* 254 The country was parched and thirsty.

2. *fig.* Having or characterized by a vehement desire or craving; eager, greedy

c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xii, Swa swylð seo gitsung þa dreosendan welan forþam hio hiora smile bið þurstige. c. 1400 tr. *Secreta Secret.*, *Gov. Lordsh.* 56 It semys bettir þat be eres of þe folk be thursty to be wordes of þe kyng. 1577 *HARRISON England* II. 1 (1877) 17 The thirstie desire of the people to heare the word of God. 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* II. 727 When the thursty Fire had drunke Thir vital Blood. 1760 *FRANKLIN Lett.* Wks. 1840 VI. 230 She has a mind thirsty after knowledge. 1831 *LAMB Elia, Newspapers* 35 *Ys ago*, Refreshing to the thirsty curiosity of the traveller.

3. *transf.* That causes thirst. (Now *collog.*)

1599 *SANDYS Europe Spec.* (1632) 152 Troubled with the dropsie, caused or accompanied with a thirstie infirmite. 1603 *SHAKS Meas for M.* I. 11. 334 Our Natures doe pursue like Rats that rayn downe their proper Rane, A thirstie euill, and when we drinke, we die. 1812 W. TENNANT *Amster.* I. iv. xlviii, Slices of the thirsty ham. 1897 F. T. JANE *Lordship*, etc. I. 2 A thirsty walk up and down terrible bad roads. *Mod.* Thirsty weather and thirsty work

4. *Comb.* as *thirsty-cupped*, *thirsty-looking* adjs.; *thirsty frog*, *thirsty snake* see *quots.*

1567 *MARLET Gr. Forest* 70b, There is fine kindes of Aspis. The first named *Dipsas* in Greeke, in Latine *Situla*, Thirstie Snake. 1802 *SHAW Gen. Zool.* III. 115 Thirsty Frog, *Rana Sitibunda*. Native of desert places about the river Ural has the habit of a toad. 1875 *LAMIER Poems, Symphony* 132 Marsh plants, thirsty-cupped for rains. *Mod.* A thirsty-looking man standing outside a public-house.

Thirteen (þæstɪn, þæstɪn: see -TEEN) Forms:

a. 1 preotene, tene, -tyne, preotene, -tyne, 1-4 prettyne, 2-5 prit-, 3 pre-, preat-, 4 thrat-, prot-, thritene, pritten, 4-7 thret-, 5 throt-, (thred-), thrytene, thretten, 6 threstene, 7 thresteen(e), thretteen. β. 5 þirt-, 5-6 thyr-, thurtene, 6 thurtene, -tine, thurtyen, 6-7 thirtene, 8 tharteen, 7- thirteen. [OE. *preotene*, -tene = OS. *thritunem*, *thrutem*, OFns. *thretten* (MLG. *drutten*, Du. *dertien*), OHG. *drutchan* (G. *dreizehn*), ON. *þrettinn* (Da. *treitten*, Sw. *tretton*); f. *þreo*, THREE + *tene*, *tene*, pl. -TEEN, TEN] The cardinal number composed of ten and three, represented by the symbols 13 or XIII.

A. *adj.* 1. In concord with a sb. expressed.

a. a. 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* I. xiii [lxvii] (1890) 54 Preoteno ger & syx monað & tyn dagas. *Ibid.* iv. xxiv [xxiii] 342 Þær seondon betwæen þæm mynstrum twæm preotenne mila ametene. c. 1200 *Ormin* 11071 3e muðnen upp þure 3er þritene monneþ findenn. c. 1205 *LAY 771* Preotene monðes wunede Julius in Oðeres. c. 1225 *ANCIEN R.* 234 Seinte Sare, nes heo fulle þreattene 3er itented of hite vlesche. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 652 Brut is some king was þreittene [v. 77] preotene, thryttene] 3er. 13 *Gny Warw.* (A) 7305+st. 279 For þritten power men & 3ete mo. 1620 *Memo St. Giles's Durham* 39 Everie housholder shall pay to the bakehouse man for everie threene cakes one cake and no moe. 1661 *Reg. Privy Councl. Scot.* I. 26 Threitein. β. c. 1430 R. Gloucester's *Chron.* (Rolls) 8666 (MS. e) He adde be kyng þritene 3er. 1531 in *Sel Cases Cr. Requests* (1898) 34 To have for his waiges only thurtyen shillings and foure pence by the yeie. 1538 *ELVOT, Trilectum*, thyrtene. 1612 DAUS t. *Bullinger on Apoc. Pref.* (1573) 14 Thutune yeas past. 1598 *Holy Bull.*, etc. (title-p.), Pardon and Indulgence of their Sunnes and that for two Spanish Realls, viz Thirteen Pence. 1659 *BAXTER Key Cath.* xxxiii. 205 One Kingdom hath thirteen Arch-bishops. 1901 N. *Amer. Rev.* Feb. 162 Fines amounting to thirteen times the amount of the indemnity

2. Absolutely (or sb. implied in context).

c. 1000 *Menologium* (Gr.) 116 Ymb preotene [tida lange] . tyn mihum eac. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 10377 In þe 3er of grace ywis. Thuf hundred & þreene id was al þis. 1362 *LANGL P. Pl.* A. v. 128, I putte hem in a pressour. Til ten 3erdes oþer twelve tolden out þreittene. 1562 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec. Oxford* (1880) 289 Called before the Mayre and the thurtene. 1795 in *Wardenburgh Laws Dundee*, etc. (1872) 356 Non shall give no more butt threteen for the dusion of bread, except that it be to Baxters or Baxters wifs. 1865 S. EVANS *Bro. Fabian's MS.*, *Charns* v, If thretein sit down to sup And thou first have risen up, Goodman, turn thy money! 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 880/1, I do not know as to their feelings regarding thirteen at table

†3 As ordinal = THIRTEENTH. Obs.

c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* 11 (*Paulus*) 72 (He) precht bare . till of neio þe thirteene þere. c 1430 *Freemasonry* 239 1 the thirteene artycul Ys [etc.] 1503 *Rolls of Parl.* VI 527 1/2 The thirteene day of Marche 1551 *Records Pathw. Knowl.* 1 Defin. In the thirteene conclusion 1603 *Knolles Hist. Turks* (1638) 30 He died the thirteene of November, Anno 1142 1640-1 *Kirkcudbr. War-Comm. Min. Bk.* (1855) 60 The thirteene day of October, 1640

4. Comb., forming attrib. phrases, as *thirteen-day*, *-inch*, *-stone*, *thirteen-ringed*, *-square* adjs; †*thirteen-penny sb.* = B. 2.

1517 *TORRINGTON Pilgr.* (1884) 30 A fayer Tower xij Sqware 1798 *Hull Advertiser* 6 Oct. 2/1 The two thirteen-inch mortars 1828 *LANDOR Imag. Conv.* Wks 1846 I 305/2 A half crown contents me and, just for the peg-polisher, a thirteen penny 1897 *MARY KINGSLEY W. Africa* 263 Getting these twelve to thirteen-stone gentlemen up 1898 P. MANSON *Trop. Diseases* xxxvii 589 A thirteene ringed larva is hatched out from each egg 1904 *Weston Gaz.* 8 Feb 5/2 The thirteen-story Continental Trust building

†b. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny*, alleged to have been the wage of a hangman. *Thirteen-pence-halfpenny piece*, the name of the Scottish merk (= 13s. 4d. Scots money) current during the 17th century. Obs.

[c 1470 *Miners' Laws* in C. Walters *Bygone Somerset* (1897) 47 If any doth pick or steal any lead or Oare to the value of thirteene pence halfpenny the lord or his Officers may Arrest all his Lead-works] 1604 *DEKKER and Pt. Honest Wh.* Wks 1873 II 171 Why should I eate hempe-seed at the Hangmans thirteene-pence half-penny Ordinary? 1608 *DAY Hum. out of Br. IV* F II, He could not hang me for't; it is not worth thirteene pence half-penny. 1724 *DR. FOR Col. Jack* (1840) 46 A paper of old thirteene-pence-halfpenny pieces, half and quarter pieces, with nine-pences, and four-pence-halfpennies, all old crooked money, Scotch and Irish coin 1796 *PAIGE Anonym.* (1809) 460 Thirteen-pence halfpenny is Hangman's wages, because there was a piece of money of this sort, as likewise six-pence three-farthings, the half of it, both of them Scotch pieces, brought to us by James the First. I have seen them both.

B. sb. (With plural *thirteens*)

1. The abstract number; also, a symbol or the figures representing this.

That the number is unlucky is a widespread superstition (cf. quots 1865, 1884 in A. 2), hence such applications as *thirteen club* see quots 1883, 1905. a 1400 in *Halliwell Rara Mathem.* (1841) 30 Nombrys, compounding of a dygit and of an articule as fourtene fyfene thirteene and such other 1599 *MINSHEUT Span. Dict.* s. v. *Trise*, *Estirse en sus Trise*, to be in his thirteenes, to be obstinate, to stand still in his purpose 1883 *St. James's Gaz.* 26 Oct. The social crusade against the venerable superstition respecting the number 13. Last year, a Thirteen Club was established [in America] 1905 *Daily News* 6 Feb 9 Where is the Thirteen Club and its campaign to shame the superstitious public out of their dread of the number 13?

b. A thing distinguished by the number thirteen, as an article of a certain size so called.

1799 *Hull Advertiser* 20 Apr. 2/3 Wine bottles, thirteens, fourteens, and fifteens, at 2s. 6d. per dozen. *Mod.* This gentleman takes a thirteen in boots.

†2. The name formerly current in Ireland for a silver shilling, as being worth thirteen pence of Irish copper currency. Obs.

c 1790 *SWIFT Dean's Answ.* 8 Restore My twelve thirteens and sixpence ha'penny. 1796 *FOOTE Orators* II (1780) 57 I'll wager you three thirteens to a rap, that it is no such matter at all, at all. 1810 *NAVAL Chron.* XXIV. 151 Oft was his pocket without a thirteene 1830 *MARRVAT King's Own* xxi. 'He says that it's two thirteens that must be paid for it', 'Have you two shillings?'

Thirteener (þɜːtɪˈneɪ). [f. prec sb + -ER 1]

1. A silver shilling, = THIRTEEN B. 2. *Thirteener* and a baubee; see prec. A. 4 b.

1760 *NAVAL Chron.* XXIV 369 Cheat the sheriff out of his thirteener and a baubee 1811 *Henry & Isabella* I 289, I have scraped together a few thirteeners honestly, for my old age 1836 *T. Hook & G. Curney* v, Says the padg, 'tip us the thirteeners, and you are as clean as a whistle for the next twelve months'

2. a. *Cricket*. A hit for thirteen runs. b. See quot. 1891.

1893 *Black & White* 29 July 139/2 Of cricket there are anecdotes galore; how a 'thirteener' was once run out on the Marlborough ground. 1900 *Westm. Gaz.* 5 July 3/2 But F. P. Miller once hit a 'thirteener' at single wicket, which is considered a record. 1891 *Cent. Dict. Thirteener*, the thirteenth one of any number of things, specifically, in whist, the last card of a suit left in the hands of a player after the other twelve have been played.

Thirteenth (þɜːtɪnθ, þɜːtɪnθ see -TEEN), a, sb. (adv.). Forms - see below. [Of this there have been many forms, the earlier reflecting the various types of TEEN, the later the two types of THIRTEEN. In OE (Anglian) *þrittegeða, -e, -tegeða WSax þrle-, þreolōða, etc., whence early southern ME. *prettepe* Northern ME. had *preti*-, *pretiende* from ON. *pretlānde*. From these arose a 1400 *preti*-, *pretiende* (e, and by metathesis (as in *thirteen*), *ther*-, *thyr*-, *thirteenth*, and finally in 16th c. *thirteenth*, as if formed at once from *thirteen* + -TH 2. Cf. in the cognate langs. OFris. *threttinde* (Du. *dertende*), OHG. *drutenehanto* (Ger. *dreizehnte*), ON. *pretlānde* (Sw. *trettonde*, Da. *trettende*).]

A. adj. in concord with sb. expressed or implied. Vol. IX.

plied. 1. The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal thirteen: the last of thirteen.

a. 1 *preoteþpa*, *prie*-, *preo*-, *pryteoða*, 1-3 *preott*-, *pryteoða*, 3 *preitt*-, *prittepe*.

a 900 O E *Myrtol* 13 Mar 38 On þone preotegeðan deð þæs monðes. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp. Matt* xi 20 *margm*. On þære þrytēoðan wucan ofer þenfosten c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II 520 Paulus is se ðreoteoða dyses heapes c 1275 *Shires & Hundreds in O. E. Misc* 146 Þe þreoteoðe on lyncholne 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 5933 In þe þrettepe [MS. a. þrettepe] 3er.

β. 3 (*Orm*) *prittennde*, 4 *thritt*-, *thretend* (e, *thritteind*, *thritend*, 4-5 *pretteind* (e

c 1200 *ORMIN* 11062 It is þe þrittennde dæg. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11373 (Cott.) Fra he was born þe ða thritteind þið 29330 (Cott. Galba) þe thritend case. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Rolls) 34 Of Octobyr the thritend day

γ. 4 *prett*-, *prittenpe*, *prittenep*, 4-5 *threttenethe*; 6 *threttent*

c 1380 *Wyclif Serm. Sel Wks* II 268 Þe þrittenpe condicioun. c 1420 *Chron. Vinted* 2395 Þe thrittenethe þere a 1445 *Cursor M.* 22671 (Trin.) Þe þrittenpe day shal be snelle. 1581 N. BURNE *Disput* in *Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 142 Gregorius the threttent quha is nou bishop of Rome

δ. 5 *þrittent* (þirðtent), *thertenth* (-tenst), 6 *thyrð*-, *thyr*-, *thirteenth*, 6-*thirteenth*.

1483 *CANTON Gold Leg* 78 b/a The thertent day 1530 *PALSGR.* 374/1 *Trentisme*, thirteenth. 1538 *ELIOT, Terminus*, 40, *num.*, the thirteenth. 1552 *HULLOR*, Thirteenth 1595 *FURKE Haskins' Parl.* 180 The thirteenth Chapter. 1624 *BECKET. Lett.* 12 This thirteenth Article, of the thirteenth Apostle, it seems you have learned 1711 *Long Can.* No. 4023/4 On the Thirteenth the Artillery, was discharged 1725 *Walton's Angler* II (ed. 7) 38 The wise Statutes made in the 11th of Edward the First. 1898 *VILLARI Machiavelli* (1898) II. ii 73 The literature of the thirteenth century

2. *Thirteenth part*. one of thirteen equal parts into which anything may be divided.

1790 *BURKE Fr. Rev.* 178 About a thirteenth part of their clear income 1857 *MILLER Elem. Chem.* (1862) III 157 Exactly twelve thirteenth parts of an equal measure of distilled water.

B. sb. 1. A thirteenth part.

1611 *COTGER, Treasurie*, a thirteenth. *Mod.* A lunar month is very nearly a thirteenth of a year.

b. *Eng. Hist.* A thirteenth part of the value of movables, or of the rent of the year, formerly granted or levied as a tax.

1206-7 *Patent Roll* 8 John m. 3 dorso in *Lanc. & Chesh. Rec. Soc.* (1893) XXVII 35 M CC vii. Hoc anno assisa de thirteodemo facta est ad opus regis universaliter a clericis et laicis et per vim laicalem 1 1893 J. A. C. VINCENT *ibid.* 36 The method of collecting this thirteenth is laid down in the king's letters patent. Every layman to give 12-pence out of every mark (12s. 4d.) worth of annual rent, or out of such moveable chattels of like value as he had on the Octaves of the Purification (9 February), being the date of the council 1874 *STUBBS Const. Hist.* I xiii 586 The assessment of the thirteenth in A. D. 1207 was, not made by juries, but by the oath of the individual payer taken before the justices, the contribution of the clergy being a matter of special arrangement made by the archdeacons.

2. *Music*. A note thirteen diatonic degrees above or below a given note (both notes being counted), the interval between, or consonance of, two notes thirteen diatonic degrees apart; a chord containing this interval.

1597 *MORLEY Introd. Mus.* 71 Which distances do make vnperfect consonants? A third, a sixth, and their eighths a tenth, a thirteenth [etc.] 1609 *DOULAND Ornith. Microlog.* 79 An eight doth agree in sound with an vnison, and a thirteenth with a sixth. 1880 *STAINER Composition* § 14 The third degree of the scale. also forms part of the well-known cadential ♯ chord, and dominant thirteenth.

C. adv. Thirteenthly.

1266 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1331) 292 b, Thyrteenth, they be mortified from all property of wylf

Hence *Thirteenthly* adv., in the thirteenth place; also as sb. (*nounce use*) the thirteenth head or section of a discourse, etc.

a 1641 *SIR W. MONSON Naval Tracts* III (1704) 320/1 Thirteenthly, They ought to take a yearly account. 1887 *J. SERVICE Life & Recoll. Duguid* II. 22 Mr. M^cClumpha was toln' on to his thirteenthly. 1893 *STEVANSON Catrona* xvi, Thirteenthly, my brethren, the law itself must be regarded as a means of grace

Thirtieth (þɜːtiθ, e), a. (sb) Forms: a. 1 *þrituþoða*, *þrituþopa*, *þritteþoða*, *þritteþoþa*, *preoteþoþa*, *pristeþoða*, 2-3 *þrittupe*, 3-4 *þrittupe*, (3-*tepe*), 4 *þrittupe*, *thretyrd*, (*Ayend*) *þrit-taþe*, 4-5 *thryttide*, *threttithe*, -yth, 5 *thrydtythe*, *thryddyp*. β. (5 *thryttyest*), 6 *thyrteþe*, -ieth, *therteth*, -ith, *therttieth*, 6-*thirtieth*. [OE *þritigoda*, -e, f. *þritig* + -oða, -oþe (see -TH 2), becoming in ME. *þrituþe*, *thretyth*, in 16th c., by assimilation to the current form of the cardinal, *thirtieth*, *therttieth*, *thirtieth*. Cf. ON. *þrituganda*, -*igunda*, -*tegunde*, later *þritigiti*. The WGer. langs. have a form in -*ista*, -*ista*, OFris. *thirte-gista*, OHG. *drutegosta*, Ger. *dreissigste*; so mod. Icel. *þritugasti*: cf. *Caxton's thyrtyttest*.]

A. adj. The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal thirty; the last of thirty. *The thirtieth man*, the last man, or any one man, of thirty. *Thirtieth part*, one of the thirty equal parts into which anything may be divided.

a 900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* v. xxii. [xxiii] (1890) 482 Þy ðritigoda [gere mines lifes] a 900 *Martyr of 88* On þone an ond þritigoda dæg. c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* xlv (Z) 283 *Tricesimus*, se þritigoda [ðritigoda, þritteþoða] c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 47 On þe two and þritteude dai 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 619 In þe sixe & þrituþe 3er. c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1418 Þe þrittyde day, lesse ne mo 1340 *Ayend* 234 Þe þet by eþ ine spoushod habþeþ þet þrittaþe frut. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Sanctis* xxvi (*Nyeholas*) 560 He syne þe thretyd psalme cau say. c 1400 *MAUNDVY* (Rolls) xxvii 135 In þe foure and thryttide 3ere c 1420 *Chron. Vinted* 2182 In þe same thryddyp day. 1483 *CANTON Gold Leg* 350 b/a The monk that was dede apierd on the thryttiest day. 1530 *PALSGR.* 374/2 *Trentisme*, thyrteþe 1595 *FURKE Haskins' Parl.* 390 The thirtieth Chapter begetteth the exposition. 1897 *GOLDING De Mornay* xvi (1592) 258 Which of all the besettes hath so much the thirtieth part of them in his body? 1956 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I 157 The thretyeth 3er of his regne. *Mod.* Term ends on the thirtieth of June

B. sb. A thirtieth part; in *Eng. Hist.* a thirtieth part of movable goods payable as an aid.

1800 *YOUNG in Phil. Trans.* XCI 59 A thirtieth of an inch. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. at Mech.* 66a An addition of one-twentieth or one-thirtieth to the mass. 1893 J. A. VINCENT in *Lanc. & Chesh. Rec. Soc.* XXVII 44 The great council, in which the king required a Thirtieth from the whole nation.

Thirtover, dial. form of THWARTOVER.

Thirty (þɜːti), a. and sb. Forms a. 1 *þ*-, *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, *þrit(e)th*, *þritath*, (3 *þrituþ*), 2-3 *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, 3 *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, 3-4 *þrituþ*, 3-5 *þrituþ*, 4 *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, *þrituþ*, 4-5 *thritte*, *thrituþ*, 4-6 *thrituþ*; also 4 *þritte*, *þritte*, *threthi*, *threthi*, 4-5 *threthi*, 5 *threthi*, 6-7 *threthie*, 4-6 (-9 *dial.*) *thratuþ*. β. 5 *thrituþ* (*derthy*), 5-6 *thyrty*, 6 *thyrty*, *thyrtye*, 6-7 *thirtie*, 6-*thirty*. [OE. *þritig*, f. *þrit*, THREE + -ig (= Goth. **hirus* decade - *tu*); = OFris. *thritich*; OS. *thritig* (LG. *dortig*, Du. *dertig*); OHG. *drizig* (MHG. *drizec*, G. *dreissig*); ON. *þritiger* (-*igir*), later *þritigir*, *þrituþ* (Sw. *trättio*, Da. *tredve*); Goth. *þreis hirus* 'three tens'. The metathetic form *thirty* appears in literature in 15th c. and has prevailed since 16th c.

In the oldest Eng. *þritig* was a neuter sb. sing. construed with a genitive pl. e. g. *hæ genam þritig begna* he took (a) thirty (of) thanes (Beowulf 123), *he was þritiges geara eald* he was of (a) thirty (of) years old (*Past C. Alex.*). Later it was construed as an adj. pl., with dat. *þritigum*, gen. *þritiga* (e. g. *þara þritiga manna* of those thirty men). Few traces of these inflexional forms remained in early ME.]

A. adj. 1. The cardinal number equal to three tens, represented by the symbols 30, or XXX, xxx. In concord with sb. expressed or implied.

a. *Beowulf* 123 [He] genam þritig begna c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp. Luke* iii. 23 Hærend was ougrendes sweles wintra ðritig [Rushw. ðritig, Ags. G. þritig, Hatt. þritig]. c 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* vi. 15 Þreo hundred fædmas, on lunge and þrituþ on heahness *ibid.* xviii. 30 Hwæt, gif þa beoð þritig? a 1275 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Þriti fedme [OE. þrituþ fædma] heah. c 1200 *ORMIN* 2207 Neh Of þrituþ winnten elde. c 1200 *LAV* 2663/4 After þan þreom cnihten þrituþ þer comen; after þan þrituþ heo isegen þreo þrusode. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 755 He was flem & frendles mo þan þrituþ [MS. B. þrituþ, C. þrituþ] 3er. 13. *Cursor M.* 1216 (Pant.) Vs telles of adam þis story Of sones he had ful þrituþ [Cott. þrituþ, G. thrituþ, Tr. þrituþ]. 1375 *BARNBORNE Bruce* ix. 640 Quhar ay for aناه that var thrituþ. c 1400 *Apol. Loll.* 53 Judas sold him onis. for þrituþ penies. a 1450 *MYRC Festival* 22 And duret soo þrituþ wyntyr. c 1480 *CANTON Blanchardyn* xxi. 71 Hath he not taken this daye. threty coursers? 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* Feb. 17 Selfe haue I worne out thrise thretye years. 1818 *SCOTT Fri. Mid. xii.* 'Ye may ca' the twenty punds threty', said Dumbledikes.

β. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v v (1859) 76 The sterres . were sette by soule and by thyrty, in suche a maner wyse, that in euery thyrty was sette a grette soune 1526 *TINDALE Luke* iii. 23 And Iesus. was about thyrty yere of age when he began 1530 *PALSGR.* 367/4 *Trente*, thyrty, xxx. 1552 *HULLOR*, Thyrtye tymes, *tricies* 1671 *MILTON Samson* 1297 Your ill-meaning Politician Lords. Appointed to await me thyrty spies. 1837 *HR. MARTINEAU Soc. Annot.* II. 33 Lenders of money into Vermont received thirty per cent. interest from farmers.

b. In comb. with the numerals *one* to *nine*, to express numbers between thirty and forty, as *thirty-one*, *thirty-six*, also (now less commonly) *one-and-thirty*, *six-and-thirty*, etc., and the ordinals *thirty-first*, *thirty-second*, *thirty-ninth*, etc., now less usually *one-and-thirtieth*, *five-and-thirtieth*, etc. Also as a multiple of higher numbers, as *thirty thousand*, *thirty-six millions*.

971 *Black. Hom.* 35 Ne bið þara fæstendaga na ma þonne syx & þritig. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v. 5 Ðar was sum man eahta and þritig [c 950 *Lind.* ðritig, c 975 *Rushw.* ðritig] wintra on his untrumnyse c 1200 *Voces & Vrk.* 51 Þrit and þrituþ wintra and an half 13. *Sir Beues* (A.) 433a Þe nombre was, verament, To and þriti þosent. 13. *Cursor M.* 2158 (Gott.) Thre hundred and eyt and thrituþ 3er. c 1245 *Craft of Nombryng* (E. T. S.) 5 Rede froth þus, 9 thousand sex hundredy thrity & foure. 1536 *CROMWELL* in *Merriman Life & Lett.* (1902) II. 26 In the yere of our Lorde god a thousande five hundred thrity and thritty. 1610 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 666 Thirti thousand Englishmen were that day left dead in the field. 1711 *Lond. Gaz.* No. 4993/2 On the Thirti-first of the last Month. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.* s. v. *Alce*. The fifth, thirty-fourth, and thirty-fifth Sorts require a greater Share of Heat 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XYIII. 659/1 In the 39th degree of

latitude. 1837 *SOUTHEY Let* 24 Nov. The difference of five and thirty years between me and Bertha. 1884 *Harper's Mag.* Feb 471/2 One-thirty-sixth of their area.

o. Phrases. *The Thirty (Tyrants)*. The thirty magistrates imposed by Sparta upon the Athenians at the end of the Peloponnesian war (403 B.C.). *The Thirty Years' War*: the religious wars of 1618-48 fought chiefly on German soil.

1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXIV 382/1 This conquest was the last important event of the Thirty Years' War, which began and ended at Prague. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I 266 Anytus had joined 1 hrasybulus in the conflict with the Thirty.

2. *spec. (ellipt.)* a. The age of thirty, thirty years (of age, old, etc.). So *thirty-one*, etc.

c1000 in *Anglia* XI. 3177 Se hælend was þrittig þa hine mann fullude. 1618 *Chapman Hesiod's Georg.* II 486 Thy selfe, if well in yeares; thy wife take home. Not much past thirty; nor haue much to come. a 1715 *BURNET OWN TIME* II (1724) I 373 A cooler and elder man than I was, being then but thirty. 1780 *MME. D'ARLAVY Diary* 7 Apr. Conversable as he could have been at thirty two. 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. BODE* 221. She might well die o' th' inflammation afore shee was thirty.

b. In stating the time of day, thirty minutes; as in *six-thirty* = 6.30 o'clock, half-past six; also *attrib. as the 6.30 train*.

1870 *MISS BRIDGMAN Rob. Lynne* xvi. Mr. Lynne had come down... by the 7.30, and departed by the 9.45. 1899 *WASTON GAZ.* 23 Dec 6/3 He who came a moment after eleven-thirty stood very small chance of getting anywhere near the carriage door.

†3. As ordinal: = THIRTIETH. So *thirty-two* for *thirty-second*, etc. *Obs.*

c1380 *WYCLIF Last Age of Chirche* p. xiv. þe þre and þritty sermon. 1540 *HYNDEN tr. Pines Instr. Chr. Wom.* (1594) Cxvii. In the hundred and thirtie Psalmes. 1594 *Contention* I. i 50 Ere the thirty day of the next month. 1666 *G. WOODCOCKE Lives Emperors in Hist. Justine* II. He died the thirty two year of his age. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May.* Stat. K. William 3 The sextene vessell, or the tennie or threttie.

B. sb.

1. The abstract number; also, a symbol representing this. So *thirty-one*, *thirty-six*, etc.

c1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboc in Anglia* (1885) VIII. 302 Fif sifon seofon beoð fif & þrittig. c1245 *Craft of Non-bryne* (K.E.T.S.) 4. The figure of 3. betokens ten tymes more þen he schuld & he stode þere þat þe figure of 4 stondeð, þat is thertty. 1501 in *Exch. Rolls Scot.* XII. 236 note. The nomur therttytyne. *Mod. A. Roman thirty* is written thus: xxx. Twice thirty are sixty.

2. *The thirties*. the years of which the numbers begin with 30; the fourth decade of a century.

1880 *G. MEREDITH Tragic Com.* xvi. His forty years matched the twenties and thirties of other men. 1883 *SEELEY Expansion Eng.* 288 Dating only from about the thirties of the present century. 1894 *A. E. LEE Hist. Columbus, Ohio* II 73 The company maintained its primary organization until some time in the early thirties.

3. (See quot.) 1805 *Funk's Standard Dict.* *Thirty* among printers and telegraphers, the last sheet, word, or line of copy or of a despatch, the last, the end.

4. *Thirty* and its compounds in elliptical uses, e.g. *thirty-four*, port-wine of the year 1834; *thirty-two*, a thirty-two-pound gun; a flower-pot of which there are 32 in a 'cast' (see *CAST* sb. 15) see also *THIRTYTWO*.

1802 *W. FORSYTH Fruit-Trees* viii 114 note. [Flower] pots are denominated by the number contained in what the Potters call a Cast. [The] 5 [size, of] 32 [in the Cast is called] Thirty-two's. 1860 *All Year Round* No. 66. 378 'Toasts are almost out of date', I replied, 'but the thirty-four must pay for this'. 1870 *Routledge's Boy's Ann.* Feb. 85 They could knock the thirty-tens about in the style characteristic of British sailors. 1903 *D. McDONALD Gard. Companion* Ser. II. 70 They choose pots of various sizes—those called thirty-tens (6 in.) seem to be most liked.

C. *Comb.* a. With sbs. forming attrib phrases, as *thirty-acre*, *-day*, *foot*, *-hour*, *-knot*, *-pound*, *-ton*, *-ward*, *-year*, *hence thirty-footer*, *-miler*, *-tonner*, etc. (a... of thirty feet, miles, tons, etc.). So with the compounds *thirty-one*, *thirty-nine*, etc., as *thirty-two-horse* (power), *-months-old*; *thirty-three-year*; *thirty-two-celled*, *thirty-four-sealed*, *thirty-eight-volumed* ads.; *thirty-five-tonner*, *thirty-six-pounder*, etc. (a... of thirty... tons, pounds, etc.).

1666 *J. DAVIES Hist. Caribby Isles* 200 These French Servants, by reason of the three years service they are engaged to, are commonly called the *Thirty-six-months-men*. 1733 *TULL Horse-Hoing Husband* xiv 176 Drill Double Rows with Eight-Inch Partitions, and Thirty-Inch Intervals. 1775 *Chron. in Ann. Reg.* 163/2 They are about the size of a thirty-six-shilling piece. 1845 *J. NICHOLSON Operat. Machine* 491 The great wheel... pulley on its axis, over which the cord goes (as in a common thirty-hour clock). 1876 *BLACKMORE Crisp's* xxvii. A May cold is a thirty-day cold. 1890 *W. J. GORDON Roundelay* 13 Where the mighty thirty-five-tonner is shaking the earth. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 21 Mar 9/1 The working expenses of thirty-four-seated petrol motor-omnibuses. 1909 *Ind.* 8 Mar 12/2 A thirty-six holes match has been arranged between one-armed golfers. 1909 *Times, Lit. Suppl.* 18 Mar 107/2 This thirty-eight-volumed behemoth.

b. *Special Combs.*: † *thirty-cross*, one of the transverse bars of a cross staff, viz. that used for about 30°; † *thirty-penny nail*, a size of nail see *PENNY* 10; † *thirty-perforce*, name of an old card game; see *quot.*; *thirty-pounder*, a gun throwing

a shot of thirty pounds so *thirty-six-pounder*, etc.; † *thirty-pound knight*, one alleged to have obtained his knighthood for a payment of thirty pounds; *thirty-second-note* (*thirus*), a note of the length of 3/4 of a semibreve, a demisemiquaver.

1796 *G. ROBERTS Four Yrs. Voy.* 102 They left my Fore-staff, with only the 'Thirty-cross, having as I suppose, flung the other Crosses over-board. c1850 *Rudim Naving* (Weale) 135 Nails of sorts are... 30, and 40-penny nails. 1599 *MINSHEY Sp. Dict.* Dial. iii. 23 Behold here are the cards, let vs play at 'thirtie perforce, or Albures [Sp. juggle-mor] treinta por fuerza, o los albures, for these are good places. 1822 *R. HALL in Examiner* 12 Oct 648/1 Two batteries of 'thirty-six pounders' commanded the beach. 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789) I iv. A thirty-two-pounder. 1605 *CHAPMAN, etc. Eastward Hoe* IV. 1 F 1 b. I ken the man weel, hees one of my 'thirty pound knighs'.

† *Thirty-day*. *Obs.* A commemoration of a deceased person thirty days after his death: = *MONTH'S MIND* 1.

1479 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 51. I will that euery poure man that comyth to my thirty day haue j. d. 1537 *Ind.* 129 A thirty daye kepte wythe me, money, and a yere daye lekwye. 1546 *LANGLEY Pol. Voy. De Invent.* vi. viii. 128 In England the custome is to kepe the thirty daie or moneth mynde with like Obites, as wer dooen on the buriall daies.

Thirtyfold, a (*adv.*) [See *-FOLD*] Thirty times as great or as much; increased thirty times.

c1000 *AGS GOSP.* Matt. xii 8 Sume sealdon weastum sum hund fealdne sum þrittig-fealdne. c1230 *Hali Meid* 23 Wedlac bæuð hire frut þrittfald in heuene. 1382 *WYCLIF Matt* xii 8 Sume an hundred fold, another sexti fold, another þritti fold. 1871 *PROCTOR Light* Sci. 132 An increase of width not less than thirtyfold. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* V. 450 Mixing equal volumes of, say, thirty and forty-fold diluted normal acid and titrating with the resulting thirty-five-fold acid solution.

Thirty-one. The name of a game (or games) of cards. Also *one-and-thirty*. see *ONE* 2 b.

Cf. *F. trente et un*. 'il consiste à compléter 31 points; qui passe perd' (Lattre).

(1549) *LATIMER 5th Serm. bef. Edw. VI* (Arb) 149 It is like he gaue one to his man for his labour to make vp the game, and so ther was xxxi. 1596, 1632, 1654 see *Pir* sb. 2 1 b. 1834-43 *SOUTHEY Doctor* cxlii (1848) 356/1 A Frenchman published a Treatise upon the game of Thirty-One. 1903 in *Hoffmann Card & Table Games* (ed. 3) 249 *Thirty-one* (the German *Schnauze*) The primary object of the game is to hold three cards of the same suit, which shall together make 'thirty-one', the ace counting eleven, court cards ten each.

Thirtytwo (*-tūmo*). [English reading of the symbol 32mo or xxxiiimo, for L. (*m*) *tricesimo secundo*: cf. *twelvemo*, *seventeenmo*.] The size of a book, or of a leaf of a book, formed of sheets each folded five times, making thirty-two leaves; hence, a book of this size. Also *Thirty-two*. So *Thirtysix* xmo (*thirty-sixes*).

1771 *LUCKOMBE Hist. Print.* 403 Sixteens, Twenty-fours, Thirty-twos, are but the Octavo's and Twelves doubled, or twice doubled and imposed in Half Sheets. *Ind.* 424 A half sheet of thirty-six without cutting. 1787 *Smith's Printer's Glean* 20 A Sheet of Thirty-twos, with Four Signatures. 1841 *SAVAGE Dict. Printing* 796 A sheet of paper folded into thirty-six leaves, seventy-two pages, is termed thirty-sixmo, a sheet of paper folded into thirty-two leaves, sixty-four pages, is termed thirty-two-mo.

This (dis), *dem. pron. and adj.* Pl. THESE, q.v. [Orig. the sing. neuter, nom. and acc., now the sole singular form of the OE. demonstrative *þes*, *þis*, corresp. to OFris. **this*, *thius* (*thisse*), *thit*, OS. **these*, *thius* (*these*), *thit*, OHG. *dese*, *-er* (later *din*, *durro*), *desiu* (*dassu*), *daz*, ON. m. and f. *þesse*, *þessi*, neut. *þetta*; a Norse and WGer. formation, produced by adding *se*, *si* (prob. = Goth. *sai* 'see, behold') to the simple demonstrative represented by *THE* and *THAT*, as shown by the early ON. Runic forms *sá-si*, *sú-si*, *þá-si*, acc. sing. *þan-si*, *þá-si*, *þat-si*, dat. *þaim-si*, pl. neuter *þau-si*. Later the compound was felt as a single word and inflected at the end, the initial *þ* being also extended to the m. and f. nom. sing. making **þá-si*, **þú-si*, in ON. *þesse*, *-i*, in OE. *þes*, *þio-s* or *þeo-s*. Gothic expressed the sense differently, viz. by adding to the demonstrative *sa*, *sá*, *þata*, the strengthening particle *-uh*, making *sah*, *sáh*, *þatah*, pl. m. *þatuh*. The OE. nom. pl. was *þás*, less commonly *þæs*, ME. *þes*; the former now represented by *THESE* (which functions as pl. of *that*), the latter by *THESE* q.v. In OE. the word was thus inflected:

| SING. | MASC. | FEM. | NEUT. | PLURAL. |
|-------|----------|------------|----------|----------|
| Nom. | þes | þeos, þios | þis | þás, þæs |
| Acc. | þisne | þás | þis | þás, þæs |
| Dat. | þis(s)um | þisse | þisum | þisum |
| Gen. | þis(s)es | þisse | þis(s)es | þissa |
| Inst. | þys, þis | | þys, þis | |

In ME. these forms were gradually eliminated or reduced, until by 1200 in some dialects, and by 15th c. in all, *þis* alone remained in the sing.]

A. Forms and Inflections. (For plural see *THESE*.)

1. *Sing. Nom. a. masc.* 1-4 *þes*, (1 *þess*, *þis*), 2-3 (*Orm.*) *þiss*, *-tiss*, 3-5 *þis*, (3 *þus*, 4 *þeos*); 4- *this*. B. *neut.* 1-3 *þis*, (1 *þæs*), (*Orm.*) *þiss*,

-tiss, 3-4 *þes*. *γ. fem.* 1 *þios*, (*þius*, *þyus*), 1-4 *þeos*, 2 *þies*, *þyos*, 2-3 *þas*, 3-4 *þis*, 4 *þues*.

a. B. 1670 *Beaucastell Column* in *O. E. Texts* 124 *þis* sigbeon þun setton. a 800 *Beowulf* 1703 *þæt* ðes eorl wære geboren betera. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John 1 30 *þas* is of ðæm ic cumeð. *Ind.* vi 42 *Ahne* is ðis se hælend? c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 49 *þes* put bitacneð ðeopnesse of sunne. *Ind.* 81 *Nu* is þes piest norþe. c 1205 *LAV.* 16637 *þa* þus [*thys* þes] dom was issaid. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 1902 *þou* is þes signe. 1240 *Ayenb.* 41 *þes* boð heþ manie tugges. 1387 *1 REVISAL Higden* (Rolls) III 253 (MS. *γ*) *þeos* Salom his lawes.

γ c 825 *Wesp. Psalter* cxiiv [1] 27 *þæt* witen ðætte bond ðin ðeos is. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* John xii 30 *Ne* fore mec stefn ðius [*Rushw* ðios] cuom. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xx. 118 *þios* eorðe. c1000 *AGS GOSP.* John xii. 30 *þeos* stefen. c 1150 *Hattun Gosp.* *Ind.* *þyos* stefne. *Ind.* vii 36 *Hwæt* ys þies sprece þe he sprecð? c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 35 *Nis* þis weorlð nawiht. *Ind.* 103 *þeos* sunne forðe eider 3e saule 3e lichoma. c 1205 *LAV.* 267 *þeos* þunge wiman. *Ind.* 2667 *þus* is þas burh i-næren. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5570 *To* wone þer as in hor owe, & a þis alf (*MS.* a c 1250) a þeos half] noyt. 1387 *1 REVISAL Higden* (Rolls) III. 13 (MS. *γ*) *þeos* queene. *Ind.* VI. 421 in preysange of þis [*γ* þues] Elfedra.

2. *Accus. a. masc.* 1-4 *þisne*, (1 *þysne*, *þeosne*), 2-3 *þesne*, 3 *þusne*, 4 *þerne*. B. *neut.* as nom; (also 3 *þes*). *γ. fem.* 1-3 *þás*, 3 *þes*, (*Orm.*) *þiss*.

a. B. c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past.* C. xiv. 324 *geheren* men ðisne cwide. 971 *Blackl. Hom.* xi *He* geþryde þysne middangeard. *Ind.* 15 *þæt* folc þe þis wundor geseah. c1000 *ALFRED Sam. LIVES* (1800) II 38 *þu* þeosne andweardan ðæg. c 1222 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1012, *þæt* hi woldon þisne eard healdan. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 5 *Al* þe hebreisce folc sungun þisne lofsong. *Ind.* 27 *þesne* mon ic habbe naaken. c 1205 *LAV.* 216 *Asscanus* heold þis dnh[il]liche lond. *Ind.* 827 *Iche* wile þesne king læden mid me seolfan. *Ind.* 4087 *þis* was þe feuste mon þe æwere æhte ær þusne kneddon. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 5104 *þis* auysion þat þe angel him seðe. c 1245 *SHOREHAM* vii, 716 *For* þou arested þerne storm. 1240 *Ayenb.* 94 *þerne* gardyn zette þe greate gardyn þer is god þe uader. 13. *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App H. 145 *þe* king... þisne heize man iþrop.

γ. c 897 *K. ALFRED Gregory's Past* C. 2 (heading) *Hu* S. Giegornus ðas boc geðidhte þe man Pastoralen nemað. c975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xv. 15 *Arecece* us gelicnesse þas c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 *þer* efter areder god þas laje. c 1205 *LAV.* 2044 *þas* [*c 1275* þes] burh he lueude swide.

3. *Dative. a. B. masc. and neut.* 1 *þisum*, *þysum*, *þissum*, 2 *þisem*, *þisem*, *þis*, 2-3 *þissem*, *þisse*, 3-5 *þis*. *γ. fem.* 1-3 *þisse*, *þissere*, (*þysse*), 1-2 *þisser*, 2 *þesser*, *þesser*, 2-4 *þusse*, 3 *þesse*, *þis*, 3-4 *þisse*, 4 *þyssere*.

a. B. c 1000 *AGS GOSP.* Matt. xxi 21 *Eac* þe þe cwæpan to þisum [*Lindisf.* *þissum*, *Hattun þissu*] munie, Ahefe þe upp. a 1131 *O. E. Chron.* an. 1124, *þende* se papa of Rome to ðese lande. c 1205 *LAV.* 9912 *A* þis longe.

γ. c 1000 *AGS GOSP.* Matt. xii. 32 *Ne* on þisse worulde ne on þære towardan. c 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 235 *Wið*-ute þesser laje. *Ind.* *þis* ðeardres of þisser laje. *Ind.* *An* þesser laje. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 9 *Heo* is unbunden in þisse newe laje. *Ind.* 91 *On* þissere uide. c 1200 *Moral Ode* 342 *Fared* bi þisse stete. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 59 *On* þesse wise c 1205 *LAV.* 5320, *þissere* [*c 1275* þisse] burh. c 1290 *S. Eng. Lig.* I. 292/148 *Cnede* in þisse place. c 1245 *SHOREHAM Poems* I. 1449 *Inne* þe elde laje þe orde a-gan, *Ine* tokne of þyssere newe. a 1235 *MS. Rawl.* B 520 *l. 48* *On* þisse manere ant in þilke forme sal þe writ þen idressed.

4. *Genitive. a. B. masc. and neut.* 1 *þisses*, *þys(s)es*, 1-3 *þisses*, 3 *þesses*, 4 *þissis*. *γ. fem.* 1-2 *þisse*, 2-3 *þissere*.

a. B. c 893 *K. ALFRED Oros.* I. i 8 *þisne* ymbhwyrft þisses middangeardes. a 1000 *Boeth. Metr.* xxiv. 3 *Of* heane hrof heofones þisses. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 230 *Wið* þesses wrecches woroldes lue. c 1205 *LAV.* 823 *Ich* habbe þisses [*c 1275* þis] folkes king. a 1245 *Anor* R. 198 *þisses* hwelpes nurice. 1382 *WYCLIF Tobit* vii. 5 *Tobie*, of the whiche thou askest, is thisis fader [*c 1388* the fadir of this man]. *γ*. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. xii 22 *Be*-hygdinis weorlde þisse c 1000 *AGS GOSP.* *Ind.* *Eornfulness* þisse worulde. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 21 *For* þisse weorlde lewnesse. *Ind.* 105 *þa* somnessen þissere sterke worlde.

5. *General uninflected form* 3 (*Orm.*) *þiss*, *tiss*, 3-5 *þis*, (3-4 *tis*, *þes*, 4-5 *thus*, 4-6 *thys*), 4-*this*. c 1200 *Omni* Ded 93, & whase wilenn shall þiss boc Eft ober þiss wittenn. *Ind.* 303, & tohh þatt tuss Elysabæþ... Wass þuss off Aaroness kinn. *Ind.* 412, & 3et tuss Godd-spell se3þ off hemm [etc.] c 1220 *Bestiary* 88 *Al* þis man so is us ern. *Ind.* 276 *Dis* litle wile ðe we on ðis werlð wunen. a 1440 *Sir Degrev* 387 *Her* is comen to thus walle. *Sire Degrevant* the gode knygt. 1478 *J. PASTON* in *P. Lett.* III. 219 *To* handylly well thys matter now thys Lent. 1551 *R. ROBINSON tr. More's Utopia* Transl. Ep. This my poore present. 1552 *HULST*, *Thys* inc, hæc hoc.

B. Signification.

I. Demonstrative Pronoun.

1. Indicating a thing or person present or near (actually in space or time, or ideally in thought, esp. as having just been mentioned and thus being present to the mind); *spec.* as being nearer than some other (hence opposed to *that*, or in earlier and dial. use to *yon*. see 3, also *THAT* B. II. 2).

a. a thing (concrete or abstract).

Sometimes, for emphasis (in mod. use), placed (as sub.) after the noun (as pred.) with ellipsis of *is*. cf. *THAT* B. I. 2 a. a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* Pref. I. (1890) 2 *For* þinne gearfe & for þinne ðeode ic þis awrat. c 1000 *AGS GOSP.* Mark I. 27 *Hwæt* ys þis? 1056-66 *Inser* on *Dial. Kirkdale Ch. Yorks.* *þis* is ðages sol merca. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 110 *Al* þis was 3wile icuped þe march of walis. a 1300 *Cursor* M. 22476 (Edin.) *þe* toþer day. *It* sal be wel wær þan þis. 1477 *Paston Lett.* III. 126 *Thes* beyng the vj letter that I have send yow. a 1575 *Wife lapped*, etc. 1100 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* IV. 225 *Thys* yong man was glad, ye may be sure, that he

had brought his wyfe to this 1610 SHAKS *Temp* II. 11. 148 O Stephano, hast any more of this? 1622 FLETCHER *Beggars Bush* III. 1. This is the wood they live in 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 137 The greatness of its horror had this of advantage, that it made Death a Compaignive Good 1699 VANBRUGH *False Friend* II. 1. A very humdrum marriage this 1748 RICHARDSON *Clarissa* (1811) LVIII. 1362 This of Davaria is a gallant and polite court 1809 WINDHAM *Lett.* 23 July, in *Sp* (1812) I. 108 Terrible news this from Germany! 1837 CARLYLE *Fr Rev* III. 111 v. It has grown to be no country for the Rich, this 1864 TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* 240 A gracious gift to give a lady, this! *Mod.* This is what I like.

b. a person Now indicating a person actually present, and always as subj. of the verb *to be*, with the person as predicate; in which position the neuter *this* was used in OE. (so Ger. *dies* ist mein bruder) (Cf. THAT B. I. 1 b.)

† *He this, she this*, this man, this woman; see also 3. *Obs* 825 *Vesp* *Psalter* xxviii. 5 Des onfoed bledunge from dryhtne. c. 950 *Lindisf Goss.* Matt. xii. 17 Dis is sunu min leof [c. 975 *Rushay* his min sunu] *Ibid.* xvi. 10-11 Hwa is þis? Dis is ðe hælend c. 1000 *Agg.* *Goss.* *Ibid.* Hwaet is þis? þis ys ðe hælend *Ibid.* xiv. 2 þes *Lind.* *Rushay* þis, *Hutton* þes is iohannes se fulluhtere c. 1275 *Passion our Lord* 244 in O. E. *Misc.* 44 þer aysen twayne and bigunne to speke, þes seyde hwaet he wolde þe temple al to-broke a 1300 *Cursor* M. 11351 Quen þat sco þis can iesus se *Ibid.* 18009 A ded man sulik als tis es an. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* III. 855 (904) This is so gentil and so tender of herte c. 1380 WYCLIF *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 52 More þan Jonas is he þis c. 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) vi. 19 He þis, by cause he was ane aliene, was putte oute of þe land. 1451 CAGRAVE *Life St. Gilbert* 77 And þis þat schuld be his successor he lerned for to do lich as he saide. 1588 SHAKS *L. L. L.* v. 11 640 Hector was but a Trojan in respect of this. 1601 - *Ful C.* I. 11 299 What a blunt fellow is this growne to be! c. 1633 MILTON *Arcades* 5 This, this is she To whom our vows and wishes bend 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* I. xiv. Here is a holy Palmer come. This is a guide o'er moor and dale. 1864 TENNYSON *En Ard* 28 This is my house and this my little wife. *Mod.* This is our new inspector.

c. Referring to a fact, act, or occurrence, or a statement or question, mentioned or implied in the preceding context. (Cf. THAT B. I. 1 c.)

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* I. vii. 1 Pa þis gedon was. *Ibid.* II. 1 3 On þem ilcan geate þe þiss was a 1123 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1101. And þis þa mid æðe fastnodan c. 1200 ORMIN 1340 All þiss was don for here ned a 1300 *Cursor* M. 11776 (Cott.) Quen iesus had said tis [other MSS þis] and mare, He left all his discipul þar. c. 1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* I. xxv. 2910 Fore þis þane ias þe gret debate c. 1500 *Melusine* 568 Euei thinking vpon this that Melior had said to hym 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* v. 11. 49 Why this it is, to be a peemish girl. 1693 J. EDWARDS *Author O. & N. Test.* 152 They said this as a jeer to the Jews. 1825 L. MURRAY *Eng Grain.* (ed. 5) I. 325 Bodies which have no taste, and no power of affecting the skin, may, notwithstanding this, act upon organs which are more delicate. 1868 BROWNING *Ring & Bk.* vi. 234 This was years ago, Four hundred, full.

d. Pointing to a statement, proposal, or question which immediately follows. Cf. II. 1 b.

c. 1000 *Agg.* *Goss.* Luke viii. 11 Soðlice þis is þæt gisspell, þæt sæd ys godes word. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 8719 He bihtet god & þat folc an bihte þat was þys, To allege alle luper lawes & þe betere make c. 1400 *Ganevyn* 603 My reed is now this, Abide we no longer 1451 CAGRAVE *Life St. Aug.* 42 The question disputed amongis hem was þis, Fro whens þat euel comith 1535 COVERDALE *Dan.* v. 25 This is the scripture, that is written vñ Mane, Thetel, Phares. 1602 SHAKS *Ham.* I. iii. 78 This aboute all to thine owne selfe be true. 1664 BUTLER *Hud.* II. 11 255 Yet all of us hold this for true, No faith is to the Wicked due 1858 M. ARNOLD *Merope* 895, I speak no word of boast, but this I say A private loss here founds a nation's peace

e. After various prepositions (*after*, *before*, *by*, *ere*, etc.), = 'this time', i. e. either, the present time, the time of speaking or writing; or, in narrative, the time just mentioned. (Cf. THAT B. I. 1 d; also NOW 13, THEN 7)

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past C.* Pref. 6 Hu so lar Lædengeðodes æt ðysum [*Hatt MS.* ðissum] oðfeallen was a 900 *7 Bada's Hist.* I. vii. (1890) 40 Ða was se dema æfter ðysum gedrefed. c. 1000 *Agg.* *Ps.* (Th.) cxx. 7 Of þisson forð awa to worlde. c. 1250 *Gen & Ex* 925 After ðissac god to abram. c. 1300 *Floris & Bl.* 430 Ihe wulle fonde what i do may Bituene þis and þe buide day. a 1300 [see *Br. Patr.* 21 b] 13 *Cursor* M. 7252 (Fairf.) Be þis [Cott. wrt þis] his hais was waxin new 1390 GOWER *Conf.* I. 21 For it hath proved ofte er this 1575-8 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* II. 130 Frome this furth I s'ill and will beare fayth and trow allegiance 1607 SHAKS. *Cor.* IV. 11 43, I shall between this and Supper, tell you most strange things 1654-66 EARL ORRERY *Parthen.* (1676) 683 My Soldiers having (during this) taken a little refreshment. 1729 *Dn For Crusoe* (1840) II. 1. 17 Some time after this, they fired three muskets. 1828 KEATS *Endym.* I. 988 By this the sun is setting.

f. After a preposition, or as obj. of a verb: = 'this place'. (Now (in colloq. use) more usually *here* cf. HERE *adv.* B.)

c. 1450 [see HERE *adv.* 1 d] 1535 LYNDSEAY *Satyre* 2191 Betwixt this and Dumbartane. 1802 JEFFERSON *Writ.* (1830) III. 496, I shall leave this on the 21st. 1841 LYTTON *Money* II. v. The finest player between this and the Pyramids. 1868 W. S. GILBERT *Bob Ballads*, *Bob Folter* xiv. You filthy beast, get out of this.

g. Strengthened by *here* immediately following (cf. II. 1. i). see HERE *adv.* 1 d. *dial.* and *vulgar.*

† 2. In OE. and early ME., used (like THAT) with the verb *to be* in the plural in reference to a plural predicate.

(This was a collective use of the singular neuter)

c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* II. § 4 Sint þis nu þa god & þa edlean þe þu ealne wez gehete c. 893 - *Oros.* III. 1 § 7 Þiss wasron ealne Cicea leode. c. 1000 ALFRED *Exod.* I. 1 Thys synd Israela bearna naman. c. 1205 LAY. 25387 Þis weoren þa sixe

3. In contrast to *that*: now almost always of things, esp. in phr. *this and (or) that* = one thing (or person) and (or) another. So † *he this . . . he that* = this (or the one) man . . . that (or the other) man (quot. 1426). Also occas. *this . . . this* = one thing (or person) . . . another, also *this . . . the other*.

[13.] *Cursor* M. 8502 (Cott.) þat [the forbidden] tre was ded þo & deþl, þis sal be lyf! 1390 GOWER *Conf.* II. 210 In ech of hem he firt somwhat That pleseþ him, in this or that 1426 LYNG *De Gail Pilgr* 2010 He thys ys wroth, he thas ys glad 1456 TINDALE *Jas.* iv. 15 For that ye ought to saye yff the lord will . . . let vs do this or that 1581 E. CAMPION in *Confer.* II. (1584) LIV. It shalbe reported that I sayd this and that, and my wordes shalbe depiaued. 1629 DONNE *Serm.* xxvi. (1640) 308 A Ruby will conduce best to the Expressing of This & an Emerald of This 1693 DRYDEN *Persius* Sat. iv. 19 This is not fair; nor profitable that; Nor t'other Question proper for Debate. 1800 MRS. HERVEY *Mourtray* Pam. II. 227 Because one man did this, that truly I must do that 18 M. ARNOLD *Epik.* to *Lessing's Laocoon* 116 This through the Ride upon his steed Goes slowly by, and this at speed. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* I. 1. 381 At their . . . feast they sat Thinking their thoughts, and spoke of this or that.

b. *spec.* (after Latin idiom) The latter . . . in contrast to *that* = the former (THAT B. I. 3 b)

c. 1440 *Pallad.* on *Husb.* iv. 21 Ffor sunne & wynde hem make a tement, Lest they in this be shake, in that to bent 1591 FRAUNCE (*title*) The Countesse of Pembroke's Yuychurch. Containing the affectionate life, and vnfortunate death of Phillis and Amyntas That in a Pastoral; This in a Funerall. 1627-47 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. lxxxvii. 271 Travaile makes a wise man better, and a fooler worse This gains nothing but the gay sights, vices, and the Apery of a Countrey 1740 BERKLEY *Sims* § 72 Warm water mixed with hot and cold, will lessen the heat in that, and the cold in this. 1868 S. J. STOKES *Hymns*, 'The old year's long campaign is o'er', I go forth I firm faith in every heart, Bright hope on every helm, Through that shall pierce no fiery dart, And this no fear o'erwhelm

c. With *That*, as quasi-proper names (with capital T), indefinitely denoting one person and another. So 'No. [=number] This . . . No. That'.

1824 BYRON *Juan* xvi. xiv. Miss That or This, or Lady T'other. 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* I. (1904) 9/2 He.. placed me between Provost This and Principal That.

d. As quasi-sb.: *a this or a that* = one thing or another (in quot. 1656, one or other person of consequence); also nonce-pl. *thuses and thats*.

1656 CROMWELL *Sp.* 17 Sept., in *Carlyle*, A company of mean fellows, not a lord, nor a gentleman, nor a man of fortune, nor a this nor that, among them 1805 RUSKIN *Ethics of Dust* v (1883) 100 You begin to think that it is a chastisement or a warning, or a this or that or the other of profound significance. 1895 *Harper's Mag.* Nov. 954/1 There were many thuses and thats put together.

4. Phrases. *All this*: cf. *all that* s. v. THAT B. I. 5 b; *for all this*, notwithstanding this: cf. FOR 23 a. *Like this*, of this kind; in this manner, thus: cf. *like that* (LIKE a 1 ¶, *adv.* 1; THAT B. I. 5 b).

c. 1122 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1006 (Laud MS), Ac for eallum þissum se here ferde swa he sylf wolde. c. 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3791 For al ðis, oðer day ðor was nest, Agenes moyses and is prest Gan al ðis folc wið wrege gon a 1774 GOLDSM *Serv. Exp.* *Philos* (1776) I. 288 Yet the friction shall not for all this become four times as great. 1828 J. H. NEWMAN *Ser.* 213 The monks were not so soft as all this, after all 1881 DUFFIELD *Don Quix.* II. 548 To go like this, is like looking for the bachelor in Salamanca. 1881 W. S. GILBERT *Patience* II. You hold yourself like this, You hold yourself like that, By hook or crook, you try to look, both angular and flat 1886 C. C. R. *Up for Season* 76 Of what could we talk on an evening like this?

II. Demonstrative Adjective.

1. Used in concord with a sb., to indicate a thing or person present or near (actually or in thought), esp. one just mentioned: cf. I. 1.

The use before a possessive pron. (e.g. *this my son*) is arch., the periphrasis with *of* being now substituted, as with *that* cf. THAT B. II. 1.

This morning, this afternoon, this evening now always mean 'the morning (etc.) of to day' (whether past, present, or future) cf. MORNING s. 3 d.

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros.* II. viii. 1 x Pysne nyttan craft, þeh he arlic nære, funde heora tictator, Camillus hatte c. 897 - *Gregory's Past C.* 3 (Hutton MS) *heading*: Deos boc secal to wiozora ceastre. a 900 *7 Bada's Hist.* I. vi. (1890) 32 Þes casere framlice rehte ða cynewisan. c. 1000 *Agg.* *Goss.* Matt. xiv. 15 Deos stow ys weste. c. 1500 O. E. *Chron.* On þis gear wærd þe king Stephne ded. c. 1500 *Trin. Coll.* *Hom.* 141 Þes wirumannes name. c. 1600 ORMIN 473, & he, þiss Zakaryas, was ðenwenned oþre prestess, to serrfenn sett. a 1640 *Ureusun* in *Cott. Hom.* 199 Ich habbe i-sungen þe ðesne englishe lai. c. 1250 *Gen & Ex* 3951 Al-so leun is mystful der, So sal ðis folc ben mystful her 1340 *Ayeib* 12 Þis article zette saynt andrew. 1382 WYCLIF *Luke* xv. 24 For this my sone was deed, and hath lyued agen. c. 1400 *Brut* 100 Þis Elfride hade a sone þat he callede Edwyne. 1432-30 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II. 285 Welche consuetude people of that cuntre vse to this time presente. 1528 in *Peedles Burgh Rec.* (1872) 46 This last Sunday he send his . men. 1554 J. CHRISTOPHERSON in *Maitland Ess.* (1849) 302 He had bene better a gret deale to have lived amonge Turkes & Saracenes thane amonge this kind of folke. 1600 SHAKS. A. Y. L. II. 1. 15 And this our life exempt from publicke haunt. 1632 SIR T. HAWKINS *tr. Mathew's Unhappy Prosperitie* 163 This five yeares Consulship intoxicated him. a 1648 LD. HERBERT *Hem VIII* (1683) 477 To omit

the same for this present 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 18 ¶ 1 It is my Design in this Paper to deliver . a faithful Account of the Italian Opera 1772 *Sheridaniana* (1826) 47, I have this moment heard that Sheridan is returned 1819 SCOTT *Joanhoe* xlv. To do battle for her in this her cause 1852 TENNYSON *To the Queen* v. Take, Madam, this poor book of song

b. Referring to something which is mentioned immediately after. (Cf. the use of *that* for something mentioned before. see THAT B. II. 1.)

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past C.* xlv. 324 gehieien men ðisse cwide Hald ðine ælmesann, ðylas ðu hie for-weorpe. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 225 Ic wille settan mi wed betwuxe me and eow to þisan behate, þat is [etc.]. a 1225 *Ancr R.* 44 And sigge, standinde, þesne vicioun. 'Uisita quesumus, Domine, habitationem istam'. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 186 He began to syng þis antem, 'O! pastor eterne'. 1509 HAWES *Past Pleas* xxxv. (Percy Soc.) 180 In a russer banner. There was written this worde, Detraction. 1682-6 J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* (1747) III. 48 Upon this account indeed they had great cause to rejoice, because now they knew they had a sure Friend in Heaven. 1703 THORESBY *Lett. to Ray* (E.D.S.), This additional list of local words is larger than I expected 1864 J. H. NEWMAN *Apol.* 63, I confine myself to this one consideration, viz. [etc.]

c. In phrases denoting or referring to the present state or stage of existence; esp. *this life*, *THIS WORLD* (q. v.).

c. 1000 - [see LIFE s. 12 b]. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 187 To fleurende þo forsinegede þis wreche world. 1256 TINDALE *1 Cor.* xv. 53 For this corruptible must put on incorruptibilite and this mortal must put on immortalite. 1709 KEN *Hymn*, 'All Praise to Thee my God this night', 11, That this vile Body may Rise Glorious at the awful day.

d. Referring to something as known, talked about, or (as in quot. 1610) inferred; esp. to something now in vogue or recently introduced. (Cf. THAT B. II. 1 b.)

1533 BELLENDEN *Ley* I. viii. (S.T.S.) I. 46 Numa, this civil and illustar prince 1582 ALLEN *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 16 Raised and upholden by this new religion. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy* II. xiii. This lamentable losse of Constantinople. 1596 SHAKS. *Tam. Shr.* I. ii. 160 Oh this leaning, what a thing it is 1599 - *Much Ado* II. iv. 73 Get you some of this distill'd carduus benedictus. 1620 - *Temp.* v. 1 280 Where should they finde this grand Liquor? *Mod. colloq.* What do you think of this wireless telegraphy? This railway strike is a serious business.

e. Used before a date, esp. (now only) in legal or formal documents.

1582 L. KIRBY in Allen *Martyrd. Campion* (1908) 77, I bid you farewell, this x of Januare, 1582. 1603 PARSONS *Lett.* 6 July, in *Cath. Rec. Soc. Publ.* (1906) II. 218 And with this I byd you most hartely farewell this 6 of July 1603. 1648 CROMWELL *Procl.* in *Carlyle Lett & Sp.* (1871) II. 55 Given under my hand, this 20th September, 1648. 1739 in J. O. PAYNE *Rec. Eng. Cath.* of 1715 (1889) 53, I, William Plowden, being this 31st March, 1739, full 70 years of age.

f. Used instead of THESE in concord with a plural sb. or numeral; esp. (now only) with a plural treated as a singular (e.g. *means, odds*), or with a numeral expression denoting a period of time taken as a whole (in this case usually = 'just past or completed', or more rarely 'just beginning'). So also *this many a day* (*year*, etc.) = these many days, this period of many days (etc.) just past.

The earlier evidence is often doubtful from the fact that *this* was long one of the forms of *these*. see THESE A. 7.

[c. 1275 LAY 26320 Þis [c. 1205 þeos] preo cintheys bolde] c. 1420 *Avon.* *Arth.* lxix. Thohje 3e sege this seunyn þere, Castelle gete 3e none here c. 1450 *Cor. Mysel.* xiv. (1847) 132 More . . . Than evyr ther was this thousandþere. 1523 LD. BERNERS *Prois.* I ix 7 When the queene hard thys tidynys. 1550 CRANMER *Defence* To Rdr, Where-with they have this many yeates deluded and bewitched the world 1578-1600 *Scot. Poems* 1616 C. II. 164 This langand mony ane day. 1592 SHAKS *Rom & Jul.* v. 11 25 Within this three houres will faure Iuliet wake 1596 DANNET *tr. Continens* (1614) 206 Which will bleed this many a yeare 1779 *Mirror* No 55, ¶ 7 By this means even the wealthiest men may be led into fatal errors 1820 SOUTHEY *Ess.* (1832) I. 9 Unless there be something to weigh against this fearful odds 1867 RUSKIN *Time & Tide* xv. § 86 (1904) 109 The silence has kept my own heart heavy this many a day 1883 L. OLIPHANT *Altora Feto* II. 261 This last six months

† g. *This bearer (bringer)* = the bearer of this.

1493 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 106, I pray you that I may be answered by my servant, this bearer c. 1495 *Ibid.*, I desire. you to send me a couple with my servant, this bringer. 1533 CRANMER *Lett. to Ld. Rochford* in *Misc. Writ.* (Parker Soc.) II. 259 This bringer P. M. sueth unto me to write unto you in his favour 1623 USSHER *Lett.* (1686) 91, I received your Graces Letter brought by this Bearer 1630 W. BEDFORD *Ibid.* 440 These things I write now in exceeding post-haste, in respect that this Bearer goes away so presently.

h. *This once; this same (lik); this side*: see ONCE 9 c, SAME A. 5, B. 2, 4 (LIK), SIDE s. 13 b.

13. *Cursor* M. 15228 (Cott.) Þis lik es an of his fleuscaup for-soth. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg.* *Saints* xxxiii. (*George*) 931 Þis sammyne army, þat now þou seis me haf. 1513 DOUGLAS *Enais* IV. vi 36 This ilk cursit fame. c. 1522 UDALL in *Flugel Neuwelt.* *Leseb.* I. 352 Be good maister to me this oncs. 1769 *De Roc's Tour* *Gl. Brit.* I. 1. 4 A little on this Side the Whalebone, a Place so called, because [etc.]

i. Strengthened by *here* immediately following: see HERE *adv.* 1 d. (Cf. *that there*, THERE B. 2 c) *Now dial.* or *vulgar.*

c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sel Wks* III. 203 God forbode þat ony Cristene man understonde, þat þis heðe synsynge and cynnye be þe beste servyce of a prest. 1762 - [see HERE *adv.* 1 d].

Thisne: OE. and ME. inflexion of **THIS**.

d. *transf.* Something resembling a thistle in form or appearance

iv. lxiiv. 520 In Latine *Acanthium*, in Englishe White Cotton Thistell, Wilde white Thistell, and Argentine, or *Siluer Thistel. 1633 *Gerarde's Herbal* II xx 292 The

Bot 794 The *Syrian Thistle, *N(otobasis) syriaca*, is distinguished from other thistles by the central florets of the flower-head only being fertile. 1846 SOWERBY *Eng. Bot* (ed 3), *Wetted Thistle, *Carduus crispus* 1884 MILLER *Plant-n.*, Thistle, Wetted, *Carduus acanthoides* 1760 J. LEE *Introd. Bot. App.* 329 Thistle, *Woolly, *Onopordon eriophorum* BARRINGTON *Man. Brit. Bot.* (ed 6) 200 [*Carduus*] *eriphorus*. Heads very large, involucre covered with a dense white web *Woolly-headed Thistle 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1145 Thistle..., *Yellow, *Argemone mexicana*.

4. attrib. and Comb., as *thistle-flower*, *thistle-topped* adj.; *thistle-ball*, the globular head of feathery seeds of the thistle; *thistle-beard* = THISTLE-DOWN; *thistle-bird*, a bird that feeds on thistle-seeds (cf. THISTLE-FINCH); *spec.* the American goldfinch, *Chrysomitris (Spinus) tristis*; *thistle-butterfly*, the 'painted lady', *Vanessa (Pyrameis) cardui*, whose larva feeds on the thistle; *thistle-cock* (*duel*), the corn bunting, *Emberiza hortulana*; (see also THROSTLE-COCK); *thistle-cropper* = *thistle-eater* (δ); *thistle-crown*, (a) a name for a Scottish gold coin of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth about 4 shillings; cf. *thistle noble*, (δ) the flower-head of the thistle; *thistle-cutter*, a machine for cutting down thistles or other weeds; *thistle-digger*, a tool for rooting up thistles; *thistle dollar*, (a) a name for a Scottish silver coin of James VI, also called *double merk*, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth 26s. 8d. Scotch (as 2^d English); (δ) a silver coin of the reign of Charles II; *thistle-eater*, *thistle-feeder*, (a) a bird that eats thistle-seeds (cf. THISTLE-FINCH); (δ) a beast that eats thistles, as a donkey; so *thistle-feeding* a.; *thistle-fly*, an insect (*Urophora cardui*) infesting a species of thistle; *thistle funnel*, a kind of funnel used in chemical operations, having a large bulb between the conical flaring part and the tube, so as to suggest the form of a thistle-head upon its stalk; *thistle-gall*, a gall produced by the *thistle-fly* or *thistle-gall fly*; *thistle-head*, the flower-head or *capitulum* of the thistle (in quot. 1839, that of the teal = 2 b above); *thistle-like* a., resembling a thistle; also, of the thistle kind, of the suborder *Cymarcephala* of *Compositae*, comprising the thistles and allied plants; *thistle merk* [MARK sb 2], collectors' name for a Scottish silver coin of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse, and worth 13s. 4d. Scotch (13^d English), *thistle noble*, a Scottish gold half-merk of James VI, bearing the figure of a thistle on the reverse; *thistle-plume* [PLUME sb 5], U.S., 'a plume-moth, *Pterophorus carduicinctus*, whose larva feeds on thistle-heads' (*Cent. Dict.*), *thistle-saffron*, the safflower = *saffron-thistle* (see SAFFRON 6c); *thistle-seed*, the feathery or pappose 'seed' or achene of the thistle; *thistle-spud* = *thistle-digger*; *thistle-stamped* a., stamped with the figure of a thistle; *thistle-teasel* = TEASEL sb 2; *thistle-top*, (a) = THISTLE-DOWN; (δ) = *thistle-head*; *thistle-tube* = *thistle funnel*, *thistle-tuft* = THISTLE-DOWN, *thistle-whipper* (*Hunting slang*), a nickname for a hare-hunter.

1855 BROWNING *Two in Campagna* xi, Must I go Still like the 'thistle-ball' onward, whenever light winds blow? 1797 COLERIDGE *Foster-mother's T.* 20 A baby wrapt in mosses, lined With *thistle-beards. 1879 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 123 American Goldfinch Yellowbird. *Thistlebird 1893 *Scrubner's Mag.* June 763/1 The goldfinch or wild canary is seen, perched on a thistle-top. 'Thistle bird' is another name that he bears, on account of his fondness for thistle-seeds as food, and thistle-down for the lining of his nest. 1836 PRICHARD *Phys. Hist. Man.* (ed 3) I. 58 The 'thistle-butterfly', termed 'La Belle Dame' 1866 EDMONSTON *Shell & Orkney Glass* 127 *Thistle-cock, common bunting (*Emberiza hortulana*). 1796 LEAKE *Nimrod Brit. Hist.* 83 *Thistle Crowns 48 48d. 1878 M. A. BROWN *Nadeschda* 20 Plucked a thistle-crown and fastened it As a breast-knot. 1899 *Daily News* 12 July 8/3 To watch the goldfinch clinging to the silken thistle-crown 1901 *Dundee Advertiser* 30 June 3 A capital display of the *thistle cutter's powers on a rank growth of bracken, the rapidly whirling knives made short-work of the bracken. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech. s.v. Spade*. The 'thistle-digger' is a pronged tool, intended to catch the root below the crown, and then pry out the plant. 1564 TURNER *Herbal* II 145 b. Aristotel. wryteth *ra δὲ τοιαῦτα ἀκαυθόφανα*. That is to say, these are spinuora, that is *thistle eaters Aristotel. sayeth that Linetes and Goldfinches, and Greenfinches, are acanthophages. 1904 *Daily News* 20 June 5, I did not see either the bullfinch or the goldfinch, either the detested bud-plucker or the pretty *thistle-feeder. 1906 *Outlook* 24 Mar. 104/2 In Hertfordshire, a county notable for the high-farming that was supposed to have exiled the *thistle-feeding birds, goldfinches were singing about their nests. 1852 HULOT, *Thistle flower, *scholymus* 1908 [MISS FOWLER] *Betu. Trent & Ancholme* 107 No Thistle flowers as yet. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Thistle Fly, a small fly produced from a fly-worm, hatching in the protuberances of the carduus hemorrhoidalis. 1849 D. CAMPBELL *Inorg. Chem.* 17 Sometimes a small funnel (called a *thistle funnel) passes through the cork, and reaches nearly to the bottom of the bottle. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Supp.*, *Thistle-Galls, a name given to the protuberances on the stalks of a species of Thistle, called..

carduus hemorrhoidalis, from these tubercles, which are supposed to resemble those of the hemorrhoidal veins. 1864-5 WOOD *Romans without H* xxvi. (1868) 505 The Thistle gall Fly (*Urophora Cardui*)... produces large and hard woody galls upon the thistle. 1839 URB *Dict. Arts* 1322, 26 flames bearing the teatels which are to act upon the cloth... their breadth only large enough to contain two *thistle-heads set end to end 1895 *Spectator* 31 Oct. 588/2 He [a bee] returned to the inviting thistle-head 1857 HENFREY *Bot* 320 The *Cynara*, or *thistle-like Compositae. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 225 *Carlina*, a genus... distinguished among the thistle-like group of compound flowers by having the inner leaves of the involucre coloured. 1590-1 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV. 574, 1200 oz. weight off utter fyne gold [shall be coined] in the *thrissill nobilis 1603 *Ibid.* VI. 529 Thrissill nobilis of gold. 1782 COWPER *Pragm. Err* 555 They Like *thistle-seeds, are sown by every wind 1896 Mrs CAFFYN *Quaker Grandin*. 105 Why should Mr Ince lag behind with the dogs, and his *thistle-spud? 1882 J. WALKER *Juvenit Auld Reekie* 41 *Thistle-stampit auld Scotch bodles. 1835 URB *Philos. Manuf* 202 Preparing *thistle-teatels for the workman. 1554 HULOT, *Thistle toppe, which is lyke plume, pappus. 1606 [see THISTLEWARP]. 1893 [see THISTLE-BIRD above] 1903 *Westm. Gas* 29 Dec 10/1 Carved thistles ornament his dining-room chairs, and a *thistle-topped railing lends novelty to the front of the house 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song of Wind* III, I grasped an airy *thistle-tuft 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XIX. 114 This North-Country *ThistleWhipper. 1856 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Sports* (ed 2) § 2 A brace of hares, or a single fox, will serve for the amusement of a large field of fox-hunters or thistle-whippers.

Hence *Thistle v.*, *trans.* to clear of thistles, to weed out the thistles from (whence *Thistling vbl. sb.*); *Thistled* (p's'ld) a., covered or overgrown with thistles; adorned with figures of thistles; *Thistler* (p's'lr), a plantation of thistles; *Thistlish* a., resembling or suggesting a thistle. 1766 *Compt. Farmer* s.v. In France, a farmer may sue his neighbour who neglects to *thistle his land at the proper seasons 1745 in Motherwell *Harb. of Kenfrewshire* (1819) 319 The *Thistled banners far were streaming. 1797 Mas M. ROBINSON *Walsingham* I. 72 The upland mead, and thistled down. 1893 CHR. G. ROSS *Poems* (1904) 123/2 Our thorned and thistled plot 1889 MARY E. BAMFORD *Up & Down Brooks* 97 Do not his folk make such *thistleries? in Paraguay that robbers can hide among them? 1766 *Compt. Farmer*, *Thistling, the action of cutting or pulling up thistles 1858 MOTLEY *Corr* 17 June, Luke his tongue and his mind, it [his visage] is eminently Scotch, sharp, caustic, rugged, *thistle-ish.

Thistle, obs. variant of THIXEL, an adz.

Thistle-down (p's'ld, down). [f. THISTLE sb. + DOWN sb 2] The down or pappus which crowns the 'seeds' or achenes of the thistle, and by means of which they are carried along by the wind. either collectively, or that of a single 'seed'.

1561 [see c] 1825 HICINS *Yunus' Nomencl.* 112/2 Pappus, the down of flowers which the wind bloweth about as thistle downe 1595 STENNER *M. Hubbard* 624 As a thistle-downe in th' ayre doth flye. 1723 MANDEVILLE *Fab. Bees* 277 If it were a hard Winter, they mingled some Thistle down with their kisses to keep them warm. 1879 JEFFRIES *Wild Life in S. Can.* 206 Thistle-down is sometimes gathered to fill pillow-cases. 1894 MISS F. WILLARD in *Chicago Advance* 4 Oct., One sees a thistle-down borne on the breeze.

Thistle-down, as a type of lightness, flimsiness, or instability; hence *fig*.

1868 W. CORY *Letl & Jnls.* (1897) 251 The thistle-down of sentiment hung about me all the time 1904 R. HICHENS *Gard. Allah* x, Forgive my malice. It was really a thing of thistle-down. 1908 *Outlook* 27 Nov 880/1 That is not to say that Christianity is to be a thistle-down to be blown hither and thither at the breath of every fad and whim.

G. attrib. Of or like thistle-down (*lit* and *fig.*).

1561 *Will M. Langrygge* (Somerset Ho.), Thesseldowne bed. 1895 *John Bull* 2 Mar 149/3 The train was of thistle-down brocade, that being the design brocaded, or rather embossed, upon the snowy surface of the silk. 1897 *Westm. Gaz.* 12 Feb 2/1 The thistle-down character of Miss Hart.

Thistle-finch. [f. as prec. + FINCH; cf. G. *distelfink*, OHG. *distilvinko*, Du. *distelvink*.] Any one of several species of finches which feed on the seeds of the thistle; *spec.* the goldfinch, *Carduelis elegans*.

1589 FLEMING *Virg. Georg.* III. 48 The singing thistle-finch. 1678 RAY *Willughby's Ornith.* 256 The Goldfinch, or Thistle-finch 1736 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* III. s.v. *Adon*. She is feigned to have died for grief, and to be turned into a linnet, or thistlefinch. 1851 BROTHERTON *Leaves fr. Note Bk. Nat.* (1852) 230 The goldfinch or thistlefinch passes much of its time among flowers.

†Thistle-tack. *Obs. exc. Hist.* [Origin obscure. connexion with THISTLE sb. is doubtful, the second element is TACK sb 2] The name in some localities of a due levied upon the owners of pigs by the lord of the manor, as a charge for paunage. Cf. quot 1523 for *tack-swine*, s.v. TACK sb 2 6.

1503-5 *Vork. Vac. Roll* (Ministers Accts. 1144/1, P.R.O.), Et de xx. viij. de openbus custumariarum cum pannagio quod dicitur thistlak. 1307 *Inquis. Death Thomas Earl Lancaster* (L.P. M. Edw. III, File 6 (m 3), P.R.O.) (Yorks, Soubrey), Et de quadam consuetudine porcorum ibidem vocata Thistelact ad terminum Sancti Andree xviii d. 1377 *Halymote of Hutton*, etc. (Court Rolls 50 Edw. III, Bundle 2 No 27), Et de viij. collectis de pannagio vocato Thistelact pro porcis diversorum tenementum domini apud Runkton. 1499 *Excheq. Accts* 7 Hen. V, Bundle 131 No 14 (Forest of Galtres, Yorks) Sed de Thistelact nichil quia nullum tale proficuum accidit hoc anno.

¶ The following accounts of the term are given by 17th c. writers.

1677 THOROTON *Nottinghamshire* 308/r If any Native or Cottager [at Fiskerton, Nottinghamshire] having a Swine above a year old, should kill him, he was to give the Lord 1^d and it was called Thisteltak 1691 *Blount's Law Dict* (ed 2), *Thistle-take*, a Custom in the honor of Halton, That if in diving Beasts over the Common, the Driver permits them to graze or take but a Thistle, he shall pay a half-penny a Beast to the Lord of the Fee 1906 N. J. HOME *Manor & Manor Records* 112 'Thistle take' was claimed by the lords [of Manors] in Lancashire and Yorkshire, as an acknowledgment of the hasty crop taken by droves of beasts passing over a common, and similar payments

(The statement in quot. 1691 (whence in 1906) was evidently 'popular etymology')

†Thistlewarp. *Obs.* [f. THISTLE sb + WARP v., to throw, turn, twist; cf. MOULDWARP] The goldfinch = THISTLE-FINCH.

1606 MARLOWE & CHAPMAN *Heio & Leander* VI. 277 Neptune for pity. Flung them into the air, and did awake them Like two sweet birds, surnamed th' Acanthides, Which we call Thistle-warps, that... feed on thistle-topps 1644 BURTON *Anat. Mel.* II. iii vii, An asse flung downe a Thistlewarpe neast, the little bird pecked his gaul'd backe in revenge.

Thistly (p's'li), a. [f. THISTLE sb + -Y.]

1. Of the nature of or resembling a thistle; spiny, prickly; consisting of or constituted by thistles. (In 1611, made of 'thistles', i.e. teasel-heads.)

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. ii iv *Columus* 625 That shell [of the chestnut] incas't in a thick thistly fell. 1611 Cotgr., *Appianeur de draps*, the Clothworker; who with his thistly cards doth smooth, and stroke down clothes. 1784 COWPER *Task* vi 768 The land Exults to see its thistly curse repealed 1845 G. STRUTHERS in *Ess. Chr. Union* VII. (1851) 416 The plant of schism has put forth its thistly spines wherever it has been carried

2. Full of, abounding or overgrown with thistles.

1710 *Tusser Redivivus in T's Husb* (1878) 129 note, Where the Wheat is thistly 1727-46 Thomson *Summer* 1658 Wide o'er the thistly lawn, as swells the breeze, A whitening shower of vegetable down Amusive floats. 1900 HUDSON *Nat. in Downland* 41 Thistly and weedy wastelands.

3. *fig.* (from 1 and 2). 1764 COWPER *Task* IV. 325 A world, so thorny, where none finds happiness Without some thistly sorrow at it's side 1866 HOWELLS *Venet. Life* 342 Converted into a fortress... all thistly with bayonets. 1889 *Harper's Mag.* Mar. 661/1 Wandering... into thistly byways of dissent.

†Thistolow. *Obs. rare*. Altered form of *fistolow*, *FISTULA*: see TH (6).

1684 HANNAH WOOLLEY *Queen-like Closet* (ed. 5) Supp. 25 When you dress any Wound or Thistlowk with it, you must warm it very hot *Ibid.* I did cure a Gentlewoman of a Thistlowk in the Eye with it.

Thiswise (ðɪ s'waɪz), *adv.* Now rare. [Short for a (on) *this wise*.] In this manner, thus.

13 *Cursor M.* 11971 (Cott) 'Sun', sco said, '[wɪk] noght his wise'. 1509 BARCLAY *Ship of Fools* (1570) 244 Howe darest thou wretched men this wise abuse? 1530 TINDALE *Answer, More Wks.* (1572) 254/1 Whiche text may this wise be understand. 1846 H. W. TORRENS *Rem. Mith. Hist* 166 This-wise they slowly pursued their journey.

This world. The present world; the present state or stage of existence, as distinguished from another, esp. a future one (cf. OTHER WORLD).

1590 Lindisf. *Goth.*, Luke xvi 8 Suno ðisses worldeas [c. 1000 *Age Goth* ðisse worlde bearn] a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 231 He cumð an ende þisser wuld c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 7 Peos world is whilende. 1382 WYCLIF *John* xvi. 11 The prince of this world is now demyd. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xiii vii. 621 They alle shalle neuer mete more in this world 1583 J. MUNDEN in J. B. Wainwright *Two Eng. Mart.* (C.T.S.) 24 Biddinge you faiewell for ever in this world 1705 STANHOPE *Paraphr.* III 332 The perishing possessions of this World. 1883 MISS BRADDON *Gold Coll.* xiv, What higher office can a man hold in this world than to form the minds of the rising generation?

b. attrib. Pertaining to this world; mundane.

1889 J. IRISWORTH in *Chicago Advance* 7 Feb., [To] appreciate the this-world sphere of the Kingdom of Heaven.

Hence (*nonce-wds.*) **This-worldian**, a man of this world, a worldling; **This-worldism**, **This-worldliness**, devotion to the things of this world. 1830 COLERIDGE *Ch & St* (1839) 77 Those that separate the Christian from the this-worldian. 1872 HOWELLS *Wedd. Journey*. (1892) 269 A spiritual-worldliness which was the clarified likeness of this-worldliness. 1883 W. M. ADAMSON in *Evangel. Union Worthies* 319 This-worldism ignored God, if it did not deny His existence 1897 *Pall Mall G.* 19 Oct 2/1 The Need of 'This-worldliness'. Evangelical Christians have been too often guilty of 'other-worldliness'.

Thite, obs. and dial. form of THIGHT.

Thither (ðɪˈθɪə), *adv.* (a.) Forms: see below. [OE. *þider*, earlier *þæder* (Lindisf. *Vadder*): corresp. in form to ON. *þábra* there, f. *þa-*, stem of THAT, *THE* + suffix, denoting motion towards, Goth. *-drē*, Vedic *-trā*: cf. *hither*, OE. *hider*, Goth. *hitrē*, and *whither*, OE. *hwider* — *hwæder*, Goth. *hwadrē*; a form corresp. to OE. *þæder* is wanting in Goth. (which uses *janandrē* thither, yonder); cf. Vedic *tatrā* there, thither. The OE. *þæder*, *hwæder* became *þider*, *hwider*, app. under the influence of *hider*, *HITHER*, in which the *i* was original. For the later ME. *-ther* for *-der* in all three words (first in MSS. of *Cursor Mundus*, but rare bef. 1525), as in *gither*, *moither*, etc., see TH (6), and Note s.v. FATHER. In Sc. *thudder* came down to 1600. The extended ME. *hiderē*, *þiderē*, was app. influenced by ordinary adverbs in *-e*.]

1. To or towards that place (with verb of motion expressed or implied). (Now almost exclusively literary; in ordinary speech superseded by THERE.)

a. 1 pæder, þæder.

æ900 O. E. *Martyrol* 190 On mergen com se biscop pæder. *Ibid* 222 þa Thome pæder in eode. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John vii. 35 Ðaðder 6es færende is [mistr] 1. c1000 ÆLFRED *Exod.* xxxii. 34 Ga þu and læde þis folc pæder, þe ic þe ær sæde

β. 1-3 þider, (1 þider), 1-4 þidder, 1-5 þider, 3 (Orm.) þiderr (tiderr), 4 thidur, þyder, -ir, (tyder), 4-5 pidur, -ir, thider, 5 thidir, -yr, thyd(d)ur, 5-6 thyder, 6 thidder, -ir.

α900 tr. *Beda's Eccl. Hist.* ii. vi. [viii] (1890) 174 Þæt sylðne mynet þætte þider of Cent cwm. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* John xi. 8 Æftersona ðu færis þidder [c975 *Rushw* ðider]. c1000 ÆLFRED *Deut.* i. 37 Ne fæst þu þider c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 61 Crist us 3ife þider to cumen. c1200 *ORMIN* 17924, & tiderr comm þe folle till humm. c1250 *Gen* & *Ex* 1959 Ðan ruben cam ðider ægen. 13. *Cursor* M. 746 (Faarf) Selcup was how þe þider [v r. þider] want. c1375 *Sc Leg Saints* ii. (Andreas) 23 He knew nocht [thidur] þe way. *Ibid* 1008 Þare for had þe þider socht. c1386 *CHAUCER* *Frankl. T.* 763 They ne wiste why she thider wente. 1388 *Wyclif John* xviii. 3 He cam thidur with lanternys, and brondis, and armeris. 14. *Voc.* in *W.*-*Wulcker* 588/46 *Illuc*, thidur. c1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Surtees) 347 How þe kyng sent hir thider. 1559 *Murr. Mag* (1563) H. iv. Thyder they came wyth kynge Henry out of Skotlande. α1600 *MONTGOMERY Misc. Poems* xi. 28 Thidder did I drau for to refresh my werynes.

γ. 1 pyder, 3-5 puderr (ii). *Beowulf* 386 Weas þæt gifede to swið þe ðone pyder ontyhte. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 29 Þæt þe pyder come mid his wylman. 12. *Morial Oke* 396 (Egerton MS.) Crist 3yue us. . . þat we moten puderr [v r. þider] come. 1297 R. *Glouc.* (Rolls) 2509 þis kyng com puderr prueliche. 1387 *TREVISIA Hiden* (Rolls) III. 455 Moche folk was iflowe puderr [MS 4. þider]. *Ibid* IV. 445 Men. com puderr þu puderr.

δ. 4-5 þedir, -yr, 4-6 þeder, 5 -ur, þeder. 13. *Cursor* M. 1700 (Cott.) Al þær fith sal þedir [Gött. þeder] fall. c1350 *Will. Palerne* 2235 Whanne þei þeder come c1400 R. *Gloucester's Chron.* 8078 (MS. a) Hi þeder ne wende. c1400 *Destir Troy* 13454 Thedur kynges wold come. 1447 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) xix Of hire thedyr goyng this was the entent. 1464 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 375 At their first ridyng thedyr. 1536 *WROTHESLEY Chron* (Camden) I. 50 After dynner the Kinges grace came thedyr in a maske.

ε. 4 þeþir, 5 thethir, 6-7 thether. α1400 *Cursor* M. 17566 (Gött.) þat iesus be nocht raust þeþir [Cott. Tran þider]. c1420 *Anon Arth* xxii. Wold 3e thethir be bowne. 1526 *Pilgr. Pref.* (W. de W. 1531) 14 By bothe wayes man may come thether. 1560 *Daus tr. Sleudane's Comm.* 307 b. Thether came none at all, and hether but very few. 1663 *HANE* *Tril* (1806) 1 A ship. which I made use of for my transportation thether.

ζ. 4 þiper, -ir, 6 thyther, 6- thithen. α1400 *Cursor* M. 13692 (Gött.) þiper [v r. þider, þidur] 3ode he at. þar to prai. 1543 *LD BERNERS* *Proiss.* I ccliii. 376 Thyther syr Eustace was ryght welcome to all the company. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Collect Ascension Day*, We may also in heart and mind thither ascende. 1585 T. *WASHINGTON tr. Nicholas's Pop.* i. 10, Merchantes comming thither too lade salte. 1605 *SHAKS* *Alab.* ii. iv. 36 Will you to Scoone? No, Cosin, Ile to Fife. . . Well, I will thither. 1709 *STERLE & Addison* *Taller* No. 88 p. 12 The Gentlewoman of the next House begged me to step thither. 1872 *JENKINSON Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 256 The road thither leaves the main road at right angles.

η. 3-4 þidere, pudere (ii), 4 þederre, þid(d)ire, þeodre, 4-5 þ-, thedere, þ-, thidere, 5 thed(d)re, thidre, thidyre, 6 thidderre.

c1205 *LAY* 871 He was þudere icumen. 1340-70 *Alex & Dinah*, x Rydinge þedurre. *Ibid* 156 Drawen hem þidure. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl* C. viii. 292 Now mostich þudere, To loke how me lyketh hit. c1400 R. *Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) 827 (MS. a) Þur meseise him þeodre [v r. theder] drof. *Ibid* 571 Þe monkes out of abandone verst were þedere yuet. c1400 *MARSHALL* (1839) ii. 13 Grete Lordes that comen thidre. 1448 *Lett. Marg.* *Arifon & Bp. Bechington* (Camden) 101 To resorte theder. 1473 *WARKWORTH Chron* (Camden) 9 The Lorde Scales. . . was sent thedere. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 380/a Thidyre, *illa illuc*. 1490 *CAXTON* *Enye-das* xlii 81 Yf she went thidre. 1492 in *10th Rep. Hist MSS.* *Comm* App. v. 323 Nor to goo theddre. 1507 in *Leadam Set Cas.* *Star Chamber* 252 He. resorted thidre. θ. (chiefly north; perh. scribal errors.) 4 dudur, dydur, dedur, 5 -yr; 4 duper, depir(e, -or, -ur. α1400 *Cursor* M. 2383 (Gött.) Als south als þai duper cam. *Ibid* 14573 For dudur gas sua mani man. *Ibid* 14566 Depir. *Ibid* 17352 Depire. α1400 *Stac Rome* 66 To alle þat wylle depur goo. 1482 *Chron of Evesham* (Arb.) 75 Al that. . . went not dedyr.

ι. 4 Sc. yð(d)ir, -yr(e, -ire. (app. for þid, etc.) c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xvi. (*Magdalena*) 784, & yddir ewinely can hyr mark. (So xxxii. 352, xxxiii. 65, xl 119; xxix. 347 ydir; xviii. 864 ydyr; vii. 616 yddyre, xvi. 384 yddire.)

† b. Followed by *in*, *out*. In or out thither. 971 *Blickl. Hom* 207 He þyder inwæton to ðæm lofsan-gum 2sammoda. c1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxiii B. 300 ic becom to sanctes iohannes cyrcan. . . and ic me þyder innoode. c1205 *LAY* 3199 Ah Þenda ga þider ut anon. α1300 *Cursor* M. 22643 It sal dump þe deuls þider in.

c. Defined by a relative clause introduced by *þe* or *þæt* (see 2), *whither*, *where*, or equivalent. The relative clause with *whither*, etc., often precedes [c897. 1393. 1466 - see 2] c1380 *Wyclif* *Serm.* *Scl* Wks II. 37 Wherever þe bodi be, þis þal þe eglys be giderid. For whidur ever comþe Cristis bodi, þidur þal his sentis come. 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 35 They wondred howe he myght come thedyr to that place, where the couent was. 1548-9 (Mar.) *Bk. Com. Prayer, Communion*, That where

he is, thither might we also ascende. 1650 T. B. *Worcester's* *Apoph.* 27 The means of bringing her thither, where now she had but little way to go. α1700 *DRYDEN* *Ceyx & Alcione* 440 She. thither by her destiny was brought, Where last he stood.

d. *Hither and thither*: see HITHER *adv.* 5.

† 2. With relative particle (*þe*, *that*, *as*) = WHITHER *rel. adv.* (See THE *particle* 2, THAT *conj* 6, AS 27.) c897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C xi 65 (Hutton MS) Ðonne ne magon þider fulllice becumen ða stapas ðas weorcas þider ðe he wilnað. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl* C. ii 119 For þider as þe fend slegh, hus fote for to sette, Ther he failed & ful. 1496 *Droes & Paup* (W. de W.) vi v 237/1 Theder that the hede ledeth thider sholdes the body folowe. 13. *transf.* a. Up to that time, until then b. To or towards that end, purpose, result, or action. 13. *Cursor* M. 5181 (Cott.) Yee sal ha lyf langer þen þider. 1600 *SHAKS. A P L* i. 1 179 This waster shall cleare all nothing remains, but that I kindle the boy thither.

B. *adv.* Lying on that side or in that direction, i.e. the side or direction away from *this*; the farther or more remote (of two things). A recent use, introduced as the opposite of HITHER a. 1830 *LAMB Let. to Wordsworth* 22 Jan, These all came in on the thither side of innocence. 1857-8 *SPARS* *Athas* 5 Death is not a transition to another existence on the thither side of nature. 1868 *HAWTHORNE* *Amer. Note-Bks.* (1879) II. 166 Between the hither and the thither row of houses. 1890 *KIPING in Fortn. Rev* XLVII. 165, I doubt that a double is to be found on the thither side of hell.

Thither, v. Used in 'to hither and thither'. see HITHER v.

1837 *MRS CARLYLE Let to Carlyle* 29 Aug. in *Let & Mem.* (1903) I 61 Waiting for certainties; hithering and thithering being a condition under which I find it almost impossible to write. 1866, 1864 [see HITHER v.]

Thitherto (ðitθitθu, ði θitθu), *adv.* [f. THITHER *adv.* + *to prep.* after *hitherto*.]

1. Up to that time; until then. Now rare. c1449 *Pecock* *Repr.* i. iv. 39 The Iewis weren charged with alle the lawis with whiche the peple for Adam thidur to weren charged. 1529 *MORE* *Dyaloge* in *Wks* 205/a All the men in effecte yf any faith had from Adam thitherto. 1664-66 *EARL ORRERY* *Parthen.* (1676) 655 Usage. which thitherto I had considered as an invitation. 1822 *O'CONNOR* *Chron* *Erst* I p vi, The thitherto one and only language. 1900 H. G. *GRAHAM* *Sc. Life* *Scot.* in *18th C.* xiii. 1 (1901) 476 Young men who had thitherto thonged to Holland.

2. To that condition, point, or result. *Obs.* 1659 *WHARTON* *Cabal* 12 *Ho. Astrol* Wks. (1683) 208 Although it is indeed new, and hitherto unheard of, yet it is firmly established upon Physical Reasons, and is thitherto reduced. 1662 J. *CHANDLER* *Van Helmont's* *Ornat.* 313 The manner of comming thitherto is moreover far remote.

Thitherward (ði θitθiward), *adv.* (a) *arch.* [OE. *þidderward*: see THITHER and -WARD.]

1. Towards that place; in that direction; thither. *Hitherward and thitherward*. see HITHERWARD. c893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* i. 1 § 20 Ða he þidderward segleode. c1000 ÆLFRED *Ysch* x. 7 Issue þa ferde mid his fyrdre þidderward. c1205 *LAY* 1664 Swiðe he fusde þider ward kene his ferde. 1297 R. *Glouc.* (Rolls) 9183 Anon he wende þidderward wip vair companie. α1300 *Cursor* M. 9908 (Cott.) Þe man þat þider-werd [v r. þidderward, thedward] is fledd. 1340 *HAMOLE* *Pr. Conc.* 979 Þider sal we com. . . If we þidderward had be right way. 1393 *LANGT. P. Pl* C. viii. 205 This ys þe heye weye þidderward. 1433 *Rolls of Parli* IV. 425/2 His passage from lens thitherward. α1533 *LD BERNERS* *Huon* 1208 Huon saw a shyppe conyng thether waide. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Jer.* i. 5 They shal sake the waye to Zion, with their faces thitherward. 1664 *CARR. SMITH* *Virginia* v. 296 He. . . instantly made thitherward in person. 1823 *SCOTT* *Quentin D. viii* Were thy vocation in thith thithward? 1884 *ROR. Nat. Ser. Story* viii. All eyes turned thitherward.

† 2. On the way thither; going thither. *Obs.* c1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxx. 200 Þa he þyderward wes, geseah he þæt an wulf genam þæt [child]. c1175 *Lamb Hom* 3 þa wes hit cūd þæt þe belind wes þidderward, heo urnen on-þein him. α1300 *Cursor* M. 2956 (Cott.) Þidderward þær wonnyng was. α1400 *Stac Rome* 242 3yf þou dye dydurward, Heuene blys shalle be þy part. 1624 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav.* 28 He daied not to plead his defence. . . in our Company and thitherward.

B. quasi-*adv.* Moving or directed thither. *rare.* 1795 *SOUTHEY* *Joan of Arc* vi. 49 The sentinel, soon as he heard Thitherward footsteps. . . Challenged the daikling travellers.

Thitherwards, *adv.* *arch.* [f. *prec.*: see -WARDS] = *prec.* 1.

c888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth.* xxxix. § 5 He tothhode hit ðeah þidderwards. c1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxiii B. 724 Heo . . . ofer þa hnescan yða þæs wæteres eode swa swa heo ær dyde þyderwards. 13. *Sir Beues* (A) 125 Þyderwards he gan gon wip outen demere. 1484 *Cely Papers* (Camden) 249 On Tewysday nexte they schall departe theder wardes. 1529 *MARLOWE* *Edw* II. v. 1, So, now away! post thitherwards amaine. 1756 *Phil Trans* LV. 189 The air of the lower regions [is] flowing thitherwards. α1850 *ROSSETTI* *Dante & Circ.* i. (1874) 40, I had occasion to go thitherwards where she abode. 1886 *Cornh. Mag* July 43 A number of rough labouring men strolling thitherwards.

† Thithersways, *adv.* *Obs. rare.* [f. THITHER + -WAYS: cf. *sideways*, etc.] On the way thither, in that direction, thitherwards.

1630 R. *Johnson's* *Kingd & Commu.* 41 Suppose an enemy be discovered at Sea upon the coast of Kent, thithersways presently make the Land forces.

[Thitling, spurious word; a misprint for TITHING, cited by Richardson from an ed. of Milton's *Prose Wks.*, and thence in recent American Dictionaries.]

|| Thitsi, thitsee (þi tsɪ). *East Ind.* Also thet-, theet-, thitsee, thyt-si. [Burmese *þitsi*, *þissi* (written *sachché*), f. *þit* tree, wood + *si*, in comb. -*si* gum - cf. *si* to be sticky.] The 'black varnish tree', *Melanorrhæa usitata*, N.O. *Anacardiaceæ*, of Burma and Pegu; also applied to the varnish obtained from it.

1832 *Don Gen Syst. Gard* II 69/1 [*Melanorrhæa*] *usitata*. Native of Hindostan. . . where it is called *Thet-see* or *Zit-si*. 1839 *ROYLE Bot. Himalayan* *Mis* 1 178 *Melanorrhæa usitata* of Dr Wallich, the thet-see, or varnishing tree of the Burmese, . . . abounds in a thick and viscid, greyish-brown fluid, which turns black soon after coming into contact with the air. 1858 *Hogg Veg. Kingd* 244 The Black Varnish-Tree. . . grows in the Burmese empire, on the banks of the Irrawadi, where it is called Thet-see, or Zit-si. 1858 *SIMMONDS* *Dict Trade, Thetsee*, a varnish obtained from *Melanorrhæa usitata*, in Aracan, and used for lacquering. 1890 *HALLETT* *1000 Miles* 284 A plain in which many great *thyt-si* (black-varnish trees) were growing.

Thiuret (þai ʔureit). *Chem.* [f. Gr. *θε-iov* sulphur (see THIO-) + -URET.] A light odourless crystalline powder, C₂H₇N₃S₂, used as a substitute for iodoform as an antiseptic.

1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.* s.v. Sulphur separates out from thuiet in presence of alkalis, even at low temperatures. It owes its antiseptic properties to the separation of sulphur in a nascent state.

Thivel, thible (þi'v'l, þai v'l, þi'b'l, þai b'l) *Sc. and north. dial.* Forms. a. 5 thyvella, 6 thyvil, 7- thivell, (9 *dial.* thyvel, theevil, thievel, etc.); β. 7- thible, (9 *dial.* thibble, thybel, etc.); γ. 9 *dial.* thavell, thavell, thabbell, etc.; δ. 9 *Sc.* theedle; for other forms see E. D. D. [Of obscure origin and history. The forms with *v* are app. the original, being found two centuries earlier, and used both in Scotland and the north of England, while the later forms with *b* are confined to n. Engl. The stem vowel is found variously as i, ē, e, ē, a, ā, ǫ, and ɔ, the earliest spellings have *y* (ʔi or ʔ), but the phonological development is not easy to trace.

In form, *thivel* seems to correspond to OE *þyfel* 'bush, leafy plant', but no links of connexion between this and the modern sense have been found. In its various current forms the word is in use from N. of Scotl. to S. Lancashire, W. and E. Yorksh., this localization suggests a Norse origin, and it has been referred to Oicel. *þessa* (þe'vya), but this is a very rare word of doubtful standing, and in any case meant 'to thicken by beating or stamping' rather than 'to stir'. The actual ONorse name for a stirring-stick was *þværa*, between which and *thivel* there is of course no connexion.]

1. A stick for stirring porridge or anything cooked in a pot; a potstick. (See also quot. 1876, γ.)

a. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 383/2 A Thyvella, *spatula, vertimella* 1570 *LEVINS* *Mantr* 126/17 A Thyvil, *pubicula*. 1768 *Ross Helenore* 138 The thivel on the pottage pan, Shall strick my hour to use. 1785 *Spanish* *Rivals* 8 He's a queer stick to make a thivel on. 1813 G. BEATTIE *John o' Artha* (1826) 35 An' ay's they steerd' them wi' a thivel, They mummelt' crowdy for the devil'. 1880 *EDWARDS* *Mod. Scot. Poets* I. 362 Soup ladles and theevils. 1889 *BARRIE* *Window in Thurnis* vi. Nearly a foot having been cut from the original to make a porridge thivel. 1894 *HESLOP* *Nitheld Gloss*, *Thivel*, *Thybel*, a round stick, about fifteen inches long and three-quarters of an inch in diameter, used to stir porridge. β. 1674 *RAY* *N. C. Words*, A Thible or Thivel, a Stick to stir a Pot. 1764 *ERIE* *Moxon Eng. Housew.* (ed. g) 109 With a paste-pin or thible stir in your flour to the butter. 1847 *EMILY* *BRONTË* *Wuthering Heights* xii. The quicker the thible ran round the faster the handfuls of meal fell into the water. 1863 E. WAUGH *Lancash. Songs* 54 Wi' th' edge o' th' porridge thible [v r. Bible].

γ. 1876 *Whitby Gloss*, *Thabbie*, the plug in the leaden milk-trough, which draws out and lets off the milk, while the cream is left behind.

δ. 1864 A. *LEIGHTON* *Myst. Leg. Edinb.* (1886) 68 The stirring utensil called a 'theedle'. 1884 C. *ROGERS* *Sc. Life* *Scot* I. vii 233 Stirred with a wooden spurtle or theedle.

† 2. = *DISSIBLE* *sb.* *Obs.* (perh. an error in Ray).

1691 *RAY* *N. C. Words*, *Thible*, *Thivel*. Also a dible, or setting-stick. Hence 1789 in *GROSE* *Proverb Gloss*.

Thixel, thixle (þi ks'l). Now *dial.* Forms 4 þixil, -el, 5 thyxyl, -le, -ill, -alle, -elle, (tyxhyl, txil), thyxtyll, -ill, thistill, 7 thistle, 8-9 thi-, thizle, 9 thixle, thicksell. [ME. *þixil*, *þixel*, known c1300, not yet found in OE. = MDu *dessel*, *dissel* (Du. *dissel*, LG. *dessel*), OHG *dehsala*, *dehsila*, MHG. *dehsel*, *dichsel*, Ger. *derchsel*, in Upper Ger. dialects *dechsel*, *dachsel*; from OTeut. root **þehs-* (by-form **þihs-*), Indo-Eur. **teks-*: cf. Oslav *tes-ati* to hew, *tesla* ax, Lith. *tas-yti* to hew or shape with the ax. See *Kluge Etym. Wbch.*, and *Schade*.] An adz.

c1300 E. E. *Pauller* lxxii 7 [lxxiv. 6] Als in wodes of trees. . . in ax and in thixil [MS. E. þixil] þai te downcaste. 1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396, thyxtyll 1 thyxtyll gong. 14. *Norm.* in *W.*-*Wulcker* 126/37 *Hec aia*, a thyxyle c1440 *Prompt. Paro* 491/2 *Thyxyl*, instrument (S. twybylle, *P. thyxill*), *ascia*. 1488 *Medulla Gram.* (MS. Cant.), *ascia*, a thyxelle. *Cetles*, a cheselle or a thyxelle [Harl. MS. uxil] 1562 *Walls & Ivo. N. C.* (Surtees) I. 207, 1 niattoche, 1 thistill, 1ny woombles. 1611-12 *Knaresb. Walls* (Surtees) II. 34 One thistle, all my chissils. 1796 *PEGGE* *Derivation* (E. D. S.), *Thistle*, an adze. 1847-78 *HALLEWELL*, *Thixille*, an axe, or hatchet. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Thicksell*, an adze. . . It has a crooked handle, and is used by wheelwrights, and for making spouts hollow, etc. [E. D. D. gives the forms thixle, thicksell, thizle, thyzle.]

1684 BUNYAN *Seasonable Counsel* 206 Those thodes, gusts,
blasts, or better waye storms that beat against thy wall. 2. 26.

SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk*, *Thods*, an old northern term for sudden gusts of wind.

Thoe, var. *Tho* *prom.*, *adj.* and *adv.* *Obs.*
Thoes, pl. of *Thos*, a canine beast; obs. f. *THOSE*.
Thof(e, *thoff*(e), obs. or dial. f. *THOUGH*.
Thof, *thoft*, obs. and dial. f. *THOUGHT* 1; see also *THINK* v 2.

Thoft (*hft*). Now *north. dial.* Forms: 1 *pofta*, 4 *thoffte*, 4- *thoft*, 9 *Sc. thafft* (*Shetl.*, *I. of Man* *taft*, *taff*). [OE. *pofta* (wk. fem.), = ON. *pofta* (Norw., *Da. tofte*), OHG. *dofta*, MLG., LG. *ducht*, whence Ger. *ducht* (*duff*), MDu. *dofta*, *dochte*, Du. *dof*. — OTeut. **pusfō* :—Indo-Eur. **hup-*, f. root **hup* to squat, sit low. Also Gaelic *tothta* from Lowland Sc. or Norse. See also *THOUGHT* 2.

pofta in quot. c 1000 is either a scribal error for *poftan*, or pl. of a str. fem. *poft*.
It is remarkable that this word, which must have lived on in the north, should appear only once between 1336 and the 19th c.]

A rower's bench; = *THWART* sb. 2.
c 1000 *Ælfric* *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 166/17 *Transtra*, scipstet *Transtra*, uel *yuga*, *pofta*. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfric's Voc.* ibid. 182/5 *Transtra*, *poftan*. 1307-8 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bd. 14 No. 14 (P. R. O.), in .C. bordis estricis emptis ad faciendum inde *Thoftes*, *Hurdy's*, et cotes pro dicta *Bargia* .xv. s. . . In .vj. bordis emptis .ad pondum sub *thofus* . . . iij. s. 1336 *Acc. Exch. K. R.* Bundle 19. No 31. m 6 Et in xliij ligit emptis pro *Thoftes* inde faciendis precium cuiuslibet .vj. d. 1353 *DOUGLAS Breviary*. ii. 63 (Camb. MS.) The remanent of ye rowars . . . Apon yair scytis and thofus all atanyis Yair placis hynt. [Cf. *Virg. v. 136 considunt transtra*] 1808-18 JAMESON, *Thafts*, the benches of a boat, on which the rowers sit. 1827 *Blackw. Mag.* XXI. 859 This waterman on one 'thoft' presenting the breadth of his oar before the wind and with the stream. 1834 H. MILLER *Scenes & Leg* xvii (1857) 251 One of the poor fellows tumbled over the thoft 1876 *Whitby Gloss.* *Thofts*, the thwarts, or plank-seats across a boat. 1885 *RUNCIMAN Shippers & Sh.* 21 Leapt lightly on the thoft. 1887 T. E. BROWN *Doctor* 18 (I of Man) Sortin them out On the taft. 1891 *BURGESS Rasmus's Biddie* 51 (Shetl.) Strik rowin faider frae his taft. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s v (Shetl.), In a boat the thoft where the mast stands is called the sailing thoft.

Comb. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Thoft-fellow*, a fellow oarsman. [Cf. 1874 *Vigfusson Iceland. Dict.* *þófti*, a bench-fellow]
Thofen, *pozen*, *pa*, ppl. of *THRE* v. 1 *Obs.*
Thogh, *poz*, *pogh*, *thoght*, obs. f. *THOUGH*.
Thoght, *pojt*, etc., obs. f. *THOUGHT* 1; see also *THINK* v. 1 and 2.

Tholl(l, obs. Sc. f. *THOLE* v.; erron. f. *TOLL* sb.
Thoke (*þok*), *a*, and *sb.* Now *dial.* [Late ME.; origin unascertained.]

† *A. adj.* Not firm or solid; unsound. *rare* = 0.
c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 *Thoke*, as onsadde fysche, *kumorsone*.

B. sb. † 1. An unsound fish. See *quots. Obs.*
1818 *Rolls of Parlt. VI.* 222/1 That tale fish should not be packed with the lesse fish called Grilles, nor there should be packed therewith neither *Thokes* nor broken belied fish [Cf. 1482-3 *Act 22 Edw. IV.*, c. 2 § 3 *Sauz* mixture & pakkur dez chomez & [in r] *thokes* ou] persons rompez le ventre] 1494-5 *Act 11 Hen. VII.*, c. 23 Without medling and packing of *Thokys* or broken belied fische with the seide tale fische or small fische. 1758 *Descr. Thames* 259 Of barrelled Fish, Grills, *Thokes*, &c.

2 *dial.*, *School slang.* (See *quots.*)
[c 1485 *Promp. Parv.* (Winch. MS. ed. 1908) 97 Cowerde, heretles, long choke [suggested reading 582 *thoke*], *vevors*] 1891 *WRENCH Winchester Word-bk.*, *Thoke*, .a rest, a lying in bed, an idling.

Hence **Thoke** v. 'to lie late in bed, to be idle; *thoke on*, to look forward to; **Thokester**, an idler' (*Winchester Word-bk.*); **Thokish**, **Thoky** *adjs.* *dial.* . see *quots.*

a 1682 Sir T. BROWNE *Tracts* viii, (1684) 146 Words. . of common use in Norfolk as *Thokish* 1681 *RAY S & E C. Wids* Pref. ad fin., *Cothush*, morose, and *thokish*, slothful, sluggish, I have no account to give of. 1847-8 HALLIWELL, *Thokish*, slothful, sluggish. *East.* In Lincolnshire it is usually *thoky*.

† **Tholance**. *Sc. Obs.* [f. *THOLE* v. + *-ANCE*; cf. *sufferance*.] *Sufferance*, toleration; cf. *THOLING* vbl. sb. 2.

1465 Sir G. HAVE *Law Arms* (S.T.S.) 171 Throu the per-mission and tholance of God. 1470 *Regr. Aderbrothoc* (Bann. Cl.) 164 Suppos the said abbot and convent dois was fauor in the sayng of the said anwellis . . . of thar gracious tholance and prestance. 1479 *Act. Don. Conc.* (1839) 39/1 Gife his predecessours occupat peasad acris . . . and quahelp as malaris, or tholance or porpurt to be chapellany. 1715 *J. Brechine Reg. If. ga* (Jam.) Hed only right to the said tak bot allanerly off tholance.

Thole (*þol*), sb. 1. Forms: 1 *thol*, *þoll*, *pol*; 5-6 *tholle*, 6-8 *thoule*, 7-8 *thowle*, 8 *thoul*, 9 *thowel*(l, *thowl*), (*thauel*), 7- *thole*. [OE. *þoll*(l, corresp. to ON. *þollr*, Norw. *toll*, *tulle*, Sw. (*är*) *tull*, *Da. (aar)* *töl*; MLG. *dolle*, *dulle*, *dole*, *doile*, LG. (Brem. Wbch.) *dolle*, *dulle*, EFris. *dolle*, *dol*, MDu. *dolle*, Du. *dol*(l. *Uterior* etymology uncertain. In ON. *þollr* was also 'fir-tree', poet. 'tree' generally; the connexion of sense is not clear. The history of the Eng. word also shows a hiatus during nearly the whole ME. period.

The late altered forms *thoule*, *thouile*, and 19th c. *thowel*, may be influenced by *doile*, *doile*, *DOWEL*]

1. A vertical pin or peg in the side of a boat against which in rowing the oar presses as the fulcrum of its action; esp. one of a pair between which the oar works; hence, a rowlock.

c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1820 *Scalmsus*, *thol* c 1000 *Voc.* in Wr. Wülcker 289/9 *Scalmsus*, *þoll*. 1611 *COTGR.*, *Scalme*, a Thowle; the little peg whereby the oare of a Skiffe is staied. 1624 *CAPT. SMITH Virginia* 62 In stead of thoules wee made stickes like Bedstaues 1697 *DAMPIER Voy round World* (1699) 35 Straps through which they put their Oars in rowing, instead of tholes or pegs 1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1780), *Autarellus*, the thoules or rowlock-pins of a galley 1827 *ROBERTS Voy Centr Amer.* 178 These oars are secured to the thowel by straps of raw hide. 1847 *LONGER. Evang.* ii. 102 The sound of their oars on the tholes had died in the distance 1857 P. COLQUHOUN *Comp. Oarsman's Guide* 29 The rowlock is composed of 3 parts, the thauel, against which you row [etc.] 1862 *WHITTIER Cry Lost Soul* iv, The guide drops his oar against the gunwale's thole

2. A pin or peg in general *spec.* A pin by means of which the shafts are fastened to the carriage or axle of a cart, etc. b. The handle or 'mb' of a scythe-snath

c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/1 *Tholle*, *carte pynne* (or *tolpyn*, *tolpyn*, *canilla*. 1530 *FALGER*, 280/2 *Tholle* a cartpynne, *chesselle de charette* 1707 *SLOANE Jamaica* I p. iii, The use of drums made of a piece of a hollow tree, covered on one end with any green skin, and stretch'd with Thoules or Pins. 1828 *WEBSTER*, *Thole*, 2. the pin or handle of a scythe-snath 1880 R. S. CHARNOCK *Esser Gloss.*, *Thole*, the two pieces or handles of a scythe. 1910 H. BELLOC *Mr. Clutterbuck's Election* iv, The woodwork was designed in the Cheshire fashion, with drawpins, tholes, and spring-heads tinctured to a sober brown

† **Thole**, sb. 2 *Obs. rare*—1. [f. *THOLE* v.]

Patience, forbearance, endurance.

c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 346 B I am god, gelus and strong, Min wreche is hard, min bole is long

† **Thole**, sb. 3 *Obs. rare* [Anglicized f. *L. thol-us* = *THOLUS*.] See *quots.* 1656, and cf. *THOLUS*

1633 [J. FISHER] *True Trojans* in ii. Eij, Let Altars smoke, and Tholes expect our spoiles 1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Thole* (*tholus*), that place in Temples, where donaries and such gifts as were presented there, are hung up.

Thole (*þol*), v. Now *north. dial.* or *arch* Forms: 1 *polan*, 2-3 *-len*, (2 pale(n), 2-4 *polye*, -ie, -en, 3 (*Orme*), *polenn*, 3-4 *-yen*, 4 *poole*, *tholen*, -y, 4-5 *polo*, *tholie*, 4- *thole*. (Also 4, 6 *Sc. thol*, 4 (5-6 *Sc.*) *thoule*, 4-6 *Sc. thoill*, 5 *polize*, *pol(l)*, *thoule*, *thowle*, *tholl*, 6 (7-8 *Sc.*) *thoell*, 8 *n. dial.* *thoyl*, 6- *Sc.* and *n. dial.* *thoil*.) [OE. *þolan* = OS. *tholon*, *tholan*, OHG. *dolon*, *doln* (MHG. *dolen*, *doln*; cf. Ger. *gedul-d*), ON. *þola* (*Da. toale*, Sw. *tåla*), Goth. *þulan*, f. OTeut. stem **þul-* :—weak grade of root **tel* : **töl* : **tol* to bear, suffer : cf. *L. tuli*, *tol-erare*, *tol-ere*, Gr. *τλήναι*.]

1. *trans.* To be subjected or exposed to (something evil); to be afflicted with; to have to bear, suffer, endure, undergo.

Benouff 832 Hie for preanydum *þolan* scoldon torn un-lytel 1897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past*, C. xxviii 107 Daud. lange ær his [Saul's] ehtnesse ærfoðlice ðolode a 1000 *Cædmon's Gen* 2240 (Gr.) *Peowdom þolan*. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* (Laud MS.) an. 1137, Sulec & mare þanne we cunnen seæn we þoleden xiw wintre for use sinnes. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 75 His halie fifwunden þa he þoled for us me þe halie rode c 1200 *ORMIN* Ded 201 He þaff his æghenn lif. To þolenn dæpp oðroder c 1290 *Beke* 2316 v. S. *Eng Leg* I 173 þi holi man þoled martirdom c 1330 *Cast Love* 410 He schal euer þolien deþ. 133. *Cursor M.* 6636 (Cott.) Dedy he aght to thole. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* iv 659 Feill anoyis thoul þe sall c 1386 *CHAUCER Priar's T.* 248 So muche wo as I have with yow tholed c 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 212 Ally' oure lord Jhu sofferid in his passionne Oure ladie tholed in sawle. 1390 *LYNDSEY Tent. Papyngo* 175 Off bitter deeth now mon I thole the schouris 1559 *PORTER Angry Wom. Abingd.* in Hazl *Dostley* VII. 370 What a winter of cold fear I thole. 1717 *RAMSAY Elegy on Lucky Wood* 1, What loss, what crosses dost thou thole? 1834 *FREEMAN* in *Stephens Lys* (1805) II. x. 321 They that believed nothing were to thole all revealed punshments. [Affected archaism.]

absol. 1357 *Lay Folks Catech* 132 [Christ] tholed [v r. suffryd] bodily for synful man kynd c 1394 *P. Pl. Crede* 90 þe cros þat crist opon þoled. c 1430 *LYDA Min. Poenis* (Percy Soc.) 227 How euer thou thole ore thryffe, Alwey thouk God of alle 1718 *RAMSAY Christ's Kirk* Gr. iii. xvi, Ye's thole for this, ye scaul. 1880 A. FORBES in *10th Cent.* Jan. 190 To be told how our countrymen. toil and thole

b. To thole an assue, judgement, the laws, etc., to undergo trial. *Sc.*

1445 *Sc. Acts* *Gas.* I (1814) II 9/2 þe king .forbiddis þat any man .be apone his assise þat sall thole þe law. 1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 78 For quhilk, brybour, þat sall thow tholl a breif c 1578 *LYNDSEY* (Pittscottie) *Chron.* Scot. iii. iv. (S.T.S.) I. 223 The lordis quhilk was thair to tholl ane syse conforme to thair ditta. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May* I 93b, It is statute, that na man sould tholl judgement, or be judged, be ane man of inferiour estate then his awin pair. 1678 Sir G. MACKENZIE *Crim. Law* Scot. i. xx § 4 (1699) 108 The Receptor with us cannot be punished, or thole an Assue, till the principal Theft be first convict. 1886 *St. James' Gas.* 16 Dec. 3 Mr. .would probably by this time have tholed an assize before the High Court of Justiciary.

2. To endure without resistance or complaint; to submit with patience to; to bear with, 'abide'; to put up with, tolerate. Also with *inf.* or *subord.* c. 1590 *Lindisf. Gosp. Mark* ix. 19 Ða huile mið iuh ic beom, Ða huile iuh ic ðola. c 1600 *Cædmon's Gen* 597 (Gr.) þæt is micel wunder þæt hit ece god æfre wolde, þeoden, þolan,

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 9479 So luber & prout heo was, þat me ne miteit þole no3t c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 15976 Al þer trauaille & al þer yle þat þey had þoled wið gode wille 1393 *Rec. Elgyn* (Newspaid Cl.) I. 7 Þis as before wytt al men we wil nocht thole c 1430 *Syr Gener* (Roxb.) 8490 He might the betre thole Thurg gile toles a little ring, Whan [etc.] 1552 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech* (1884) 81 Thai that tholis nocht thair father and mother, suppose thai do thame iniuris and be cummersum. 1584 *HUNSON tr. Du Bartas' Judith* iii. 179 For thee, we frankly shall pursue and thole Th'eternal heat and colde of either Pole 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 96 Poor tenant bodies, scant o' cash, How they maun thole a factor's snach. c 1800 *Newcastle Prov.* in *Brockett V C Gloss.* (1846) II 178 He that has a good crop may thole some thistles. 184 in *Contemp. Rev.* (1905) July 64 'I com' away,' said he, 'for I couldn't thole to see good food wasted' 1889 *BARRIE Window in Thurns* 38, I canna thole 'im.

absol. 1154 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1140 § 6 (Laud MS.) þa hi ne leng ne muhten þolen, þa stali hi ut & flugen c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 þe man þe þoled and forebore and ne wile seche after wreche. c 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* ix. 41 Þaire hert redy to serue þe and to thole c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* viii. 663 3et Wallace tholyt, and leit thaim say thar will 1560 *ROLLAND Seven Sages* 77 Better it is to tholl heir patientie, Nor euer mar in hell condampnit be 1880 A. FORBES in *10th Cent.* Feb. 234 The British soldier can thole as well as can the Russian soldier.

† b. To endure or bear without giving way; to withstand; to stand. *Obs.*

c 1200 *ORMIN* 9399 þa mæ3t itt [the eye] siþþenn þolenn wel þe sunness brihtie leome 13 *Cursor M.* 7312 (Gott.) It es wel worth þat qua May thole na wele, to thole þe we. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 9674 No buerne ypon bent his buffettes might thowle 24 *Songs Costume* (Percy Soc.) 60 Her mantill of humilite, To tholl bayth wind and weir

c. To bear, stand, admit of, be capable of; to have room for; esp. in phrase to thole amends, to admit of improvement. *dial.*

1770 *Jas. WATT Let to Small* 3 Jan, Health and spirits beyond what I commonly enjoy; though they would still thole amends. c 1774 *FERGUSON Cauler Oysters* Poems (1845) 7 Flung owre your craig sufficient doses, You'll thole a hunder. 1808 *SCOTT Let to G. Ellis* 23 Feb, in *Lockhart*, The style would thole amends, i. e. admit of improvement. 1871 in *N. & Q.* 4th Ser. VIII 156/2 It'll thole a drap mair water.

† 3. To allow, suffer, permit. (With obj clause, obj and inf., or equivalent pron.) *Obs.*

c 1070 *Charter of Leofric* in *Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 269 Ic biddo mme leuedien for Godes louen ðat ðu [ne] þolle ðat an man mme quide awende. c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 71 Þole us to bi-wepene ure sunne. c 1200 *ORMIN* 12089 3if Crist itt nolde þolenn himm Naffide he þeato nan mahite. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 1583 þe toun folle . . . nolde namore þolle þan srewre among hom a wede 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1859 Penne he pulged with hir þrepe, & þoled hir to speke. c 1400 *Apot. Loll* 59 Þei be þoled to minister prestly oþer sacraments 1466 *Dunfermline Regr.* (Bann. Cl.) 356, I sall nocht thole, gaint nore gyff leiffe . . . to na man, to draw na drauchis of waters throu my landis. 1513 *DOUGLAS Breviary* ix. vii 89 Thoil me to trouble this gret rout of men 1554 *ASP. HAMILTON Catech* (1884) 35 God wil nocht thole you want your dailie sustentation 1575 *CHURCHYARD Chippes* (1817) 193 God would not thoell, for one mans sake alone; That broyles should cause a million make their mone. 1717 *RAMSAY Prospect of Plenty* 83 They'll never thole this great design to tak

4 *intr.* To be patient, have patience, wait patiently. *dial.*

1674 *RAY N. C. Words* 48 *Thole* a while, i. e. staya while. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 58 (E. D. D.), I do bid them thole a while Till all the spring come in again. 1806 [J. LUMSDEN] *Poems* 7 (bid Great is our drouth—but thole a wee.

5. *trans.* To bear to give; to afford or grant willingly. *dial.*

1703 *THORESBY Let. to Ray Gloss* (E. D. S.), *Thoyt*, to afford 1828 *Craven Gloss.* s. v., I could thole him t' meat out o' my mouth 1863 *RAIS. TOOGOOD Yorksh. Dial.* (MS.), He is so covetous he cannot thole his servants enough food

Thole, obs. erron. f. *TOLL*, in *thole* and *theam*, 'toll and team'.

† **Tholeburde**, *a. Obs. rare.* Forms: 1 *þolebyrde*, (*poli*-, *polo*-), 3 *þoleburde*. [Late OE. *þolebyrde*, f. stem of *THOLE* v. + *byrd* bearing] Bearing patiently; forbearing, submissive. Hence

† **Tholeburdesse** *Obs. rare*, patience, submission. c 1200 *Liber Schutill.* l. 3 To þolbyrdysse þrowunga strange, and tolerantiam passionum fortis *Ibid.* u. 13 *þolbyrde* mann, *þiens homo* *Ibid.* u. 13 *þolbyrde*, *uir enim patiens* c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 79 [To] þen swo þoleburde to genes his wissinge to foreten þat he forbet, and don þat he bit. *Ibid.*, *Tanta est uirtus patientie* . . . swo holie mihte is þoleburdesse c 1250 *Orison* 51 in O. E. *MS.*, 140 *thescu* ich þe grete. 'For þe muel þoleburne [f. *þurmesse*] . þat þu schawedest mon-kunne, þo þu þoledest deþ.

† **Tholemode**, *a. and sb. Obs.* Forms: 1-4 *þolemod*, *þolmod*, (1 *polo*-), 2-4 *þolemode*, 4 *tholemod*, *tholmod*, -*moud*, -*mud*, (-*mound*), 4-5 *tholemode*, *tholmode*; *Sc.* 5 *tholemode*, 6 *thollmude*, -*muide*, (8 *tholemoody*). [OE. *þolemod*, f. *þole* (see *prec.*) + *mōd*, *MOOD* sb. 1 Cf. ON. *þolmōdr*, *Da. taal-modig*]

A. adj. Patient, submissive, meek.

c 1000 *Agg. Hom.* (Assmann) 127 (Gr.) Heo was þolemod and gestæðþig on hure gebearn, c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives* xvii 56 And beo gestæðþig, gestæðþig and ðolmod. c 1050 *Liber Scutill.* u. 8 *þolemod*, *patiens*. c 1100 O. E. *Glosses* (Napier) l. 1270 *Longmansm.*, *þolemod*. c 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 105 þæt he mon beo spuldi and þolemod. c 1285 *Leg. Kath.* 177 Ha was þaldi & þolemod. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 10187 (Cott.) Was neuer . . . nan tholmoder in

chastite *c1450 Mirour Saluacion* 4607 In alle aduersitees y^t I so tholemode ay be. 1513 *DOUGLAS Aeneis* v. vii 48 In vane that name thow beris. Geif thow, sa tholimude, sufferis leid away Sa greit a price. 1710 *RUPPIMAN Gloss to Douglas Aeneis*, Tholimude, Scot. Bor say tholemoody, i.e. patient.

B. sb. = THOLEMODENESS *rare*.
c1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives xvi 334 (MS D.) Se feorðe mihte is patientia, þæt is ðolmod gecweden. *c1175 Pater-noster* 266 in *Lamb Hom* 69 Edmodnesse and þolemod þet puncheð gode swiðe god

† **Tholemodely**, *adv.* *Obs.* [f. prec. + -LY 2] Patiently, submissively, meekly.

c1225 Ancr R 46 Nime hire sinesse nout one þolemodliche, auch do swið glediðe. *a1340 HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiv. 2 All þat tholmodly beris þe birþin of tribulacioun *c1375 St Leg Saints in (Andreas)* 403 Gyl þu wil her me tholmodly *c1450 Mirour Saluacion* 3195 The swerde of sharpest tonges herd of crist tholemodely.

† **Tholemodeness**, *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -NESS] Patience, submissiveness, meekness.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives xvi 334 (MS J) Patientia þæt is geðyð and þolmodnes gecweden. *a1225 Ancr R* 276 Wreððes salu[is] þolemodnesse. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 5831 Moche þe loude þolmodnesse. *c1375 St Leg Saints xxvi (Baptista)* 433 Of tholmodnes als wis he þat he with-stud in na degre Agane þame þat til hymne mysde. 1456 Sir G. HAYLE *Law Armys* (S T S) 285 The prince sould be, of gode tholmodenesse, to suetly here the cause.

Thole-pin. Forms: see THOLE sb.1; also 5 tolpy[n]. [f. THOLE sb.1 + PIN sb.]

1. A peg used as a fastening; = THOLE sb.1 2.
c1440 Prompt Parv 496/1 Tolpy[n], idem quod tholle, supra 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss*, Thole-pin, the pin that goes into the shafts of the roller by which the horse draws. 1884 *19th Cent* Feb 244 A coffin, having a thong-hinged cover fastened by a thole pin. 1893 *INGLIS Ain Polh* vii. The thole-pin which kept the loft folding-door in position. 2 = THOLE sb.1 1.

1598 FLORIO, *Scheltma* a. peg in a boate whereat the rowers stay their oares when they rowe, called a thoule pin 1725 DUDLEY in *Phil Trans* XXXVI 264 An Oar not so much as lifted up out of the Thole-Pin. 1859 W. H. GARDNER *Egypt* I 293 It scorched our hands to touch at midday the iron plates in which the thowl-pins were fastened.

Tholing (þou lɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THOLE v. + -ING 1]

1. The action of THOLE v.; suffering, enduring
a1300 Cursor M 15684 (Cott.) Thoru mi bodi most i pass þe tholing o þis pine. *c1400 Apol Loll*, 5 Petr fillid þe office of crist, in liuing, and in teching, and in poling. 1564 TURNER *Baths* 20b, According to the complexion of the sickle, and after the suffrage or tholling of the stomach. 1884 FREEMAN in *Stephens Life & Lett* II x 322 But then that entitles me to the unrevealed tholings [affected archaism]

† 2. Snufferance, permission, allowance, leave. *Obs.*
c1375 St Leg Saints xxv (Theodora) 6 þo þar to he haf mycht Thru godis tholyne & gret slycht. 1457 *Dunfermline Regr* (Bann. Cl.) 344 Rechart be goddis tholyng Abbote of Donfermyln. 1466 *Ibid* 356, I gif and grauntis, full leiffe and tholing and gude will to þe saidi Abbot, to mak land stell and Dame forgas my said landis.

Tholing, *ppl. n.* [f. THOLE v. + -ING 2.] That tholes; enduring, patient.

1340 *Ayenb* 167 þe holy gost him makeþ strang and þolynde uor to þolye huane he comþe. *c1425 tr. Arderne's Treat* *Fistula* 58 Men now of dazez bene vnpatient and yuel tholyng

Tholl, *obs. erron. f.* TOLL sb.

Tholnie, *tholoney*, var **TOLNE** Sc. *Obs.*, toll.
Tholobate (þɒləˈbeɪt). *Arch.* [f. Gr. θόλος THOLUS + -bātys one who goes, f. βαίνειν to go] (See quot.)

1831 HOSKING in *Encycl Brit* (ed 7) I 471/1 *Tholobate*, that on which a dome or cupola rests. A term not in general use. What is generally termed the attic above the peristyle and under the cupola of St Paul's, would be correctly designated the tholobate. A tholobate of a different description. Is the circular substructure to the cupola of the London University. 1833 *BRITTON Dict Archit* 457 1845 PARKER *Gloss Archit* (ed 4), *Tholobate*, the substructure on which a dome or cupola rests

Tholiel, -I, var **TOLLSEL**, **TOLSEY**, Sc. *Obs.*

|| **Tholus** (þouˈləs). *Arch.* Pl. tholi (-oi). Also in Gr. form tholios (þɒləs), pl. tholoi (-oi) [L. *tholus*, a. Gr. θόλος a round building with a conical or vaulted roof.] A circular domed building or structure; a dome, cupola; a lantern.

1644 EVELYN *Diary* 7 Nov. A pretty odd fabric, with a Tribunal, or Tholus within. *a1668 LASELLS Voy. Italy* (1698) I. 188 On the top of it [the Domo of Florence] stands mounted a fair Cupola (or Tholus) 1730-6 BAILEY (folio), *Tholus*, the Roof of a Temple or Church, the Centre, Scutcheon, or Knot in the middle of an arched Roof, the Lantern or Cupola of a public Hall. 1823 GELL *Pompeiana* I iv 47 A circular or polygonal tholus. 1844 *Civil Eng & Arch. Jnrl* IV. 117/1 The tholus, or concave dome.

b. *Gr. Antiq.* An excavated circular tomb of the Mycenaean age, domed and lined with masonry. 1885 *Athenianum* 12 Dec. 773/2 Mr Pullan was astonished to find that the lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus. 1896 Tholoi (see DROMOS). 1910 *Edin Rev* Apr 479 Among the forms sepulchre are the great bee-hive tholoi [etc.]

attrib 1701 R. C. BOSANQUET in *Ann Brit Sch at Athens* VIII. 305 Tholus-burial was introduced in eastern Crete towards the close of the Minoan Age

Thomsean (tɒmˈʃiːn), *n.* and *sb.* Also **Thomsean**. [app. f. med.L. *Thomase-us* (f. the name *Thomás*) + -AN.] *a. adv.* Of or pertaining to the Christian church traditionally said to have been founded by St. Thomas the Apostle, which has

existed from early times on the Malabar coast.

b. *sb.* A member of this church. Also called *Thomite*, *Christian of St. Thomas*.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Thomaseans*, *Thomeans*, *Thomites*, or *Christians of St. Thomas*, a people of the East-Indians, who, according to tradition, received the gospel from the apostle St. Thomas. *Ibid.* A great part of the Thomasean church relapsed, and thus still continues partly Roman, partly Thomasean. 1844 *BRANDE Dict Sci, Lit*, etc., *Thomaseans*, or *Thomites*

Thomaism, variant of THOMISM, q. v.

Thoman, -and, *obs. variants* of TOMAN.

Thomas (tɒˈmɑːs) [a. L. *Thōmās*, Gr. *Θωμάς*]

1. A Greek, Latin, and common Christian name, well known as that of the 'doubting apostle' (see John xx. 25), and hence used allusively, also used as a representative proper name for one of the populace taken at random. Familiarly abbreviated to Tom, the dim. or pet form of which is TOMMY.

c1000 Ags Gosp John xx 24 Thomas an of pam twelfon þe ys gecweden didimus. næs mid him þa se halend com. *c1275 O E Misc* 90 Haly thomas of heouen[ic]he. *c1412 Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 3080 3e so I drede me, by seynt Thomas. *c1650 ROBINSON Mary Magd* 1519 O, that I might, with wavinge Thomas, dippe the finger of my faith within his side. 1656 *Blount Glossary*, *Thomas* (*Hebr*) signifies twin, or as some will have it, bottomless deep. 1848 Mrs. CASCILL *St. Barts* xi, Mary, don't let my being an unbelieving Thomas weaken your faith. 1883 *Harper's Mag* June 93/1 Doubting Thomases, who will only believe what they see, must wait awhile

2. Generic name for a footman or waiter.

1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 78 The gossip of one fashionable dinner-table alone, within ear-shot of three or four first-rate Thomases, is sufficient to disperse throughout the town rumours enough to set a hundred families of consideration into a ferment. 1901 *Daily Graphic* 23 Feb, The 'men' are not any less 'splendid' because they are known by this diminutive term [Tommy], any more than waiters are heroic because we give them their full title of 'Thomas'.

3. **Thomas Atkins** (also *Thomas*): a familiar name for the typical private soldier in the British Army; arising out of the casual use of this name in the specimen forms given in the official regulations from 1815 onward: see quot.

In some of the specimen forms other names are used; but 'Thomas Atkins' being that used in all the forms for privates in the Cavalry or Infantry, is by far the most frequent, and thus became the most familiar. Now more popularly TOMMY ATKINS or TOMMY q. v.

1815 (Aug. 31) War Office, *Collection of Orders, Regulations, etc.* 75 (Form of a Soldier's Book in the Cavalry when filled up). Description, Service, &c. of Thomas Atkins, Private, No 6 Troop, 6th Regt of Dragoons. Where Born .. Parish of Oditham, Hants. Bounty, £6 Received, Thomas Atkins, his X mark. *Ibid* 76 Clothing Account of Thomas Atkins, Private, No 6 Troop, 6th Dragoons. Clothing Account of William Jones, Trumpeter, No. 2 Troop, 9th Light Dragoons. Clothing Account of John Thomas, Sergeant, No 8 Troop, 15th Hussars. [So Forms on pp. 78-82 all 'Thomas Atkins, Private'.] *Ibid* 82 Form of Soldier's Book in the Infantry, when filled up. Description, Service, etc. of Thomas Atkins, Private, No 6 Company, 1st Batt. 23d Regt. Foot. Where born [etc.]. Bounty £7 7s Received, Thomas Atkins, his X mark. [So Forms on pp. 83-87, all signed 'Thomas Atkins, his X mark'.] 1837 (June 2) *King's Regulations & Orders for the Army* 204, Form No. 2, No 55 Thomas Atkins, Sergeant, Born in the Parish of St. Mary in or near the Town of Portsmouth, in the County of Hants, by Trade a Labourer, *Ibid* 206-9 [Various Forms, all filled up or subscribed 'Thomas Atkins' (who no longer signs by 'his mark').] *Ibid* 210 Character Thomas Atkins has been a well-conducted soldier; was wounded at —, and has distinguished himself by several acts of bravery. Signed —, Commanding Officer. 1864 *Stand. Orders Roy Reg. Artill.* 89 Thomas Atkins. Enlisted, on the 9th April, 1857. *Ibid*. We certify that the above is a correct Statement of the Services of Thomas Atkins, to the 10th June 1887. 1890 *Times* 6 Dec 12/4 Mr Thomas Atkins can break it [a rifle] down in half a dozen ways in the course of his musketry instruction. 1897 *Allahabad Pioneer in Westm Gas* 14 Dec. 7/3 'You take my advice, Bill', remarked one Thomas to another, 'don't you never stand near no white stone or yet near no horcifer'

4. **St. Thomas**, in composition. **St. Thomas' balsam** = **balsam of TOLU**. † **St. Thomas' coin** (also **St. Thomas**), † an East Indian coin. **St. Thomas' tree**, *Bauhinia tomentosa* or *B. variegata* of the E. Indies, the pale yellow petals of which are spotted with crimson, fabled to be the blood of St. Thomas. **St. Thomas worsted**, see SAINT a. 4 c. 1559 in *Marsden Court Adm.* (Selden) II 120 Novem pecias auri vulgo dictas *Saintte Thomas coyne. 1698 *FRYER Acc E India & P* 53 Their Coins are of Gold, a St. Thomas, 10s a Fanam, 7 and 4 of which go to a Dollar, or Petacha. 1866 *Treas Bot*, *St. Thomas' Tree, *Bauhinia tomentosa*. 1887 *MOLONEY Forestry W. Afr.* 332 St. Thomas' Tree. Shrub or small tree. 1918 *N C Wills* (Surtees 1908) 95 A jacket of tawny *Saint Thomas worsted

Thomasing (tɒˈmɑːsɪŋ), *dialect*. [f. THOMAS + -ING 1.] The begging of alms on St. Thomas's day (21 Dec.) Also called *corning*, *doling*, or *gooding*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thomasing*, a custom in Derbyshire, going from house to house on St. Thomas's day with a basket and can to beg milk, wheat, oatmeal, or flour. 1866 W. HENDERSON *Folk Lore* i. 50 'The widows ask and commonly receive at the farmers' houses a small measure of wheat, and they call it 'going a Thomasing'. 1900 *Daily Chron.* 3 Nov. 3 (Cass. Supp.) The maying, processioning, Thomasing, caroling, and other junketings

Thomasite (tɒˈmɑːsɪt). [f. as prec + -ITE 1]

= CHRISTADELPHIAN, from the name of the founder, Dr. John Thomas. 1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

Thomb(e, thome, obs. forms of THUMB.

Thomble, thomelle, obs. forms of THIMBLE.

Thomble-toe, etc. see THUMBLE-TOE

Thomism (tɒˈmɪzəm) *Theol.* [f. THOM-AS + -ISM. So F. *thomisme* (Roquefort, 1829)] The doctrines of Thomas Aquinas or of the Thomists.

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Thomism*, or *Thomism* *Ibid*, The Thomism, which Alvarez embraces, admits a physical premonition, or predetermination. 1731 BAILEY vol II, *Thomism*, the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas, chiefly with respect to his opinions on predestination and grace. 1883 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* III 2354 The Jesuits opposed Thomism, but it prevailed at the Spanish Universities of Salamanca, Coimbra, and Alcalá

Thomist (tɒˈmɪst), *sb.* (a) *Ecccl.* [ad med L. *Thomista* (Wyclif, 1359), f. *Thōm-ās* see below. Cf F. *thomiste* (Pascal).] A follower of Thomas Aquinas (known as 'The Angelical Doctor'), a scholastic philosopher and theologian of the 13th c. (Cf. SCOTIST)

1359 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1905) 127 Thomiste qui sanctum Thomam secuntur. 1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord B. in margin*, Thomistes be the schole doctors. 1669 T. GALE *True Idea Jansenisme* 58 No doubt there are such small Graces, as the Thomists call sufficient. 1709 *Port Ess. Crit* 444 Scotists and Thomists now in peace remain Amidst their kindred cobwebs in Duck-lane. 1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc.* etc. s. v., The Thomists continued as a sect to the commencement of the 17th century. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I 658 The controversy between Thomists and Scotists concerning the exemption of Mary from hereditary sin.

b. *attrib.* or as *adj.*

1845 S. AUSTIN *Ranke's Hist. Ref.* I. 485 She was that same thomist aristocratic church, with which he was engaged in a mortal struggle. 1884 *Mind* IX 199 The Thomist philosophy, now again authoritatively proclaimed to be the sheet-anchor of Catholic doctrine.

Thomistic (tɒmɪˈstɪk), *a.* [f. prec. + -IC] Of or pertaining to the Thomists or their doctrines.

1881 *Nature* XXIII. 235 On the recent restoration of the scholastic and thomistic philosophy. 1882-3 *Schaff's Encycl. Relig. Knowl.* I 358 [Cajetan] was generally considered the real head of the Thomistic school. 1889 E. H. DRAING (*title*) On Universals, an Exposition of Thomistic Doctrine. By Father Matteo Liberatore, S.J.

So **Thomistic** *a.* = prec; **Thomistic** *v.* (*notice-wd.*) *intr.* to argue or discourse in the manner of the Thomists; to 'split hairs', use over-refined arguments.

1533 TINDALE *Supper of Lord C v b*, Howe farre lo, M. More is thys your straunge thomystical sense from the fiate letter? 1644 J. EATON *Honey-c Free Justif* 120 The Thomistical distinctions of the Schoolemen. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen Brit.* I 172 The rigorous Calvinistical and Thomistical Opinion of Predestination. 1730 *Lewis Life of Fisher* (1855) I. 194 In defence of the mass's being a sacrifice, the king thus *Thomisticates.

Thomite (tɒˈmɪt), *rare* -o. [f. THOM-AS + -ITE 1] = THOMSEAN sb. (q. v. quot. 1727-41).

Thomsonolite (tɒmˈsɒnəlɪt) *Min.* [Named, 1868, after Dr. Julius Thomson of Copenhagen; see -LITE.] Hydrous fluoride of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found with pachenolite on the cryolite of Greenland.

1868 DANA *Min.* 129 Thomsonolite was first noticed by Dr. Julius Thomson of Copenhagen, the originator of the cryolite industry, after whom it is here named. 1883 *Science* I 331/2 It is distinguished from thomsonolite by its absence of water.

Thomson's disease. *Path.* [Named after Dr. Thomson of Schleswig-Holstein, who first described it, from his own case.] See quot. 1890. So **Thomson-like a**

1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thomson's disease*, *Myotonia congenita*, a peculiar congenital affection characterized by inability to relax the muscles immediately after contraction. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VI 471 The Thomson-like contractions are due to the action of phosphate of soda on the muscular fibres themselves.

Thomsonian (tɒmˈsɒniən), *a.* (sb.) [f. *Thomson*, proper name (see definitions) + -IAN.]

1. Of or pertaining to the system of medicine practised by Dr. Samuel Thomson, of Massachusetts (1769-1843). Also as *sb.* One who follows this system. (Often erroneously spelt *Thompsonian*.)

1833 C. THOMSON (*title*) A plain historical Statement of facts respecting the Thomsonian plan of medicine, as originated by Samuel Thomson. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, *Thomsonian*, one who practises or believes in Thomsonianism. *Ibid* s. v., *Thomsonianism*, The Thomsonians are Botanical Doctors. 1860 BARTLETT *Dict. Americanism*, *Thomsonian Doctor*, a physician who follows the Thomsonian practice; also called Steam Doctor, *Thomsonian Practice*, a peculiar treatment of diseases.

2. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the poet James Thomson, author of 'The Seasons'.

1890 TENNYSON in *Memo.* (1897) I i 11, I covered two sides of a slate with Thomsonian blank verse in praise of flowers. 1908 *Vestm. Gas.* 5 Feb 4/2 One is apt to over-estimate the difference between the Wordsworthian 'Nature' and the Thomsonian 'Nature'.

Hence **Thomsonianism**, the Thomsonian medical system: see sense 1.

1857 (see sense x above) 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thomsonianism*. 1894 *Outing* (U S) XXIV. 332/1 Do you

believe in the mind cure—Thompsonianism—metallic tractors—Christian science? 1899 *Syl. Soc. L. x*, Thompsonianism, a form of empiric medicine introduced by Samuel Thomson (1769–1843), of Massachusetts. Sweating, lobelia, and capsicum, were the principal agencies relied on.

Thomsonite (təm'sonit). *Min.* [Named, 1820, after Dr. Thomas Thomson (1773–1852), professor of chemistry at Glasgow; see *ITE* 1.] Hydrous silicate of aluminium, calcium, and sodium, found often in fibrous radiated masses, white to reddish-brown in colour, = **COMPTONITE**.

1820 H. J. Brooke in *Ann. Philos. Sept.* 193, I shall call the Auvergne variety, Mesotype; that from Iceland and Ferro, Needlestone; and that from Dumbarton, Thomsonite, after the editor of this journal [Dr T. Thomson]. 1843 *Portlock Geol.* 215 Thomsonite is rarely met in Irish trap. 1869 *Phillips' L'ess.* x, 294 Thomsonite, or Comptonite (occurs) in ejected blocks of gray lava.

Thon (θɒn), *dem. pron. and a., dial.* [app. a comparatively recent alteration of *yon*, the initial consonant being assimilated to *this* and *that* (A suggestion that it arose from misreading the written *y* the compendious form of *th*, as in *yf*, *yis*, *yat*, *yem*, *yairaf*, etc., is, in view of the wide popular diffusion of *thon* and *thunder*, inadequate.)] = **YON**: the demonstrative pron. and adj., pointing to something more remote in place or time than *that*: = *L. ille*, *Sp. aquello*.

Used in Scotland, Ulster, and the four northern English counties. Written examples not found before 1800; app. not in Ramsay nor in Burns.

1804 *TAMRAS Point* 66 (Jam.) Leuk down the gate, what squabble's thon, That ca's the thrang's attention? 1808 *JAMISON Sc. Dict.*, *Thon*, yonder, yon. 1818 Miss FERRIER *Marriage L.* v 13 'Hoosie!' repeated the driver, 'ca' j'e thon a hoosie? Thon's gude Glenferrie Castle'. 1836 R. L. STEVENSON *Letit* (1901) II vii 39 Strange condac' o' thon man Rankellor. 1893—*Cairnora Northumb. Gloss* 777 'Whie's thon? Whie's thon chep? De ye see thon hoose over there? [1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.* from Scotland (Aberdeen to Roxb.), Ulster, Northumberland, Durham.]

So **Thonder** (θɒndə) *adv. and a. dial.* (also **thasander**, **thander**, **thender**, **thunder**) = **YONDER**. Used in Scotland, Ulster, England from north border to Hereford, Leicester, E. Anglia.

1818 *FORBY Vocal E. Anglia*, *Thinder*, *adv.*, v. Yinder. 1847 (Common in Roxburghshire.) *Thonder* *adv.* 18.. *ROBSON Birds of Tyne* (1865) 41: Then at last, aw heard her say, O! thonder is the Gardens. 1854 Miss BAKER *Northampton Gloss* s.v., He lives over thender. 1876 *BOOND Province Herfordshire* (E.D.D.), Thander one is the man. 1879 Miss JACKSON *Shropsh. Word-bk.* Intro. 50 Yander, thander, *adv.* 1887 DARLINGTON *Folk sp. S. Cheshire* 70 Yonder has the forms *yandur*, *yandur*, and *thondur*. 1899 *Blackw. Mag.* Feb. 188, (Sd.) I didna mak vera muckle o' the farming up-bye thonder.

Thon, *pon*, obs. f. **THAN**, **THEN**; obs. inflexion of **THE**. **Thonder**, *adv.*, etc., obs. ff. **THUNDER**. † **Thone**, coalesced form of *the one*, frequent in 16th c.; see *TH*, *TH'*.

Chiefly used in contrast with **THOTHER** = the other. 1544 *UDALL Erasmi Apoph.* E's Pref. He had mingled the satyrges... thone with thother. 1566 *Maria Tales of Skelton in Wks* (1843) l. p. lix. If any scolar had fallen out thone with thother, the one would call thother Swanborn. 1594 *West and Pt. Symbol* § 43 Because thone hath trespassed more than thother, he shall pay to thother, x s.

Thoner, **Thonewonge**, obs. forms of **THUNDER**, **THUNWANG**.

Thong (θɒŋ), *sb.* *Forms*: a. 1 *θwong*, *θuong*, *θwang*, *pwang*, *buwenge*, 1–3 *pwang*; 4 *thuang*, 4–5 (*Sc.* and *north.*) –9) *thwang* (5 *thwange*, *twange*, 6 *thwangue*), 5–7 *Sc.* *thwayng* (*dial.* 7–9 with *hw*, *wh*, for *pw*) *whang*, *whang*). β. 3–4 *pwong*, *puong* (e, 4–5 *thwong* (e *dial.* *twong*)). γ. 3–5 *pong*, 4–*thong*, (4–5 *ponge*, *thongh*, 6–7 *thonge*, 6 *thongue*). δ. 5 *thowenge*, *thowng*; *dial.* 8–9 *thung*, *thunk*, *thunk*. [OE. *þwang*, *þwung* str. masc. (also fem.), also, ONorthumb. pl. *þuunegn*, N. Anglian *þwengra*, agreeing with ON. *þwengr* (:-*þwengr*), all from ablaut stem **þweng-*, **þwang-*, **þwung-*, to restrain: –Indo-Eur. 100t **twenk-* cf. Ger. *zwingen*: see *TWING*, *TWING* v, and cf. the dial. form **WHANG**.]

1. A narrow strip of hide or leather, for use as a lace, cord, band, strap, or the like.

In early use, esp. the lace or 'latchet' of a shoe. a. c. 950 *Lindisf. G. John.* 1. 27 Ic ne am wyrdre þæt ic undoe his þwong scoes [Rushw. þwong scoes, *Ag. G. sp.* scoeþwang]. c. 1000 *Ag. G. sp.* Mk. 1. 7 His sceona þwanga [Lindisf. þwongas scode his, *Rushw.* þwongas gescoas hys]. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.* xiv 23 (Gr.) Þæt ic ne underfo furdon anne þwang of eallum þisum þingum c. 1050 *Gloss.* in *W. Wulker* 379/32 *Corrigia*, *olþwongas*. a. 1100 *Ibid.* 332/12 *Corrigia*, *θwang*. c. 1175 *LAY* 2205 Somme makede þwanges. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 12823 (Cott.) To lese þe thwanges of his scoe c. 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron.* vii xxviii. 4599 A royne lamhare And schares thwayng at all layere 1513 *DouglasÆneis* xi 51 Datis, Quikth that with lymas and thwangs lang out threw 1570 *LEVINUS Mapp.* 23/42 A Thwangue, *lorum* 1641 *Ferguson's Sc. Prov.* No. 647 Mony ane tines the half-merk whinger for the halfpenny whang 1793 *THORPES Let to Ray Gloss.* (E.D.S.), 'A thwang for a shoe', the latchet 1894 *Huxley Northumb. Gloss.* 779 The end... of a flail is lashed to the wood with a whang

β c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 137 Ich nam noht ne for den wurdē þæt ich un-cnutte his sho þwong. c. 1205 *LAY* 22295 Sum makede þwonges. 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 2492 As moche place as mid a þwong ich may aboute tille 13 *Gau.* & *Gr. Knt.* 194 Syben prawen wyth a þwong a þwale lnot alofte 1387 *Tarvisa Higden* (Rolls) l 369 þey usede hys schone unto þe kne, i-slitte to fore, and i-laced wyþ þwonges. 1485 *Caxton Paris & V.* 27 Henge a lytel keye by a thwonge

γ. c. 1250 *LAY*, 1221 Þa al isht wes þe þong he wes wunder ane long c. 1350 *Will. Palerne* 1720 Sche festened hire in þat fel wyþ ful gode þonges 1480 *Caxton Chron.* Eng. lvi 40 Engyst prayd hym of as moche place as he myght compasse with a thong of a skynne 1563 *Golding Casar* v (1565) 138 He aduised him to tie the leiter to the thong of a laneling, & so to throwit into his camp 1570 *LEVINUS Mapp.* 167/2 A Thongue, *lorum*. 1670 *HOLLAND Camden's Brit.* (1637) 339 A beasts hide cut into thongs 1649 *G. DANIEL Triumvir.* Hen V clxxix, Another grds his Frock, with a sure Thonge [same strong] 1793 *MOXON Mech. Exerc.* 179 The Noose of a Leather Thong 1867 *PARKMAN Jesuits N. Amer.* xvii. (1875) 246 Subsisting on the bark of trees or the thongs of raw hide.

δ. c. 1425 *Eng. Voc.* in *W. Wulker* 656/1 *Hec corrigia*, thowng 1440 *Pramp. Parv.* 492/1 Thowng, or lnera. a. 1800 *PEGGE Suppl. Gloss.*, *Thunh*, Lancashire pronunciation of Thong 1881 *MISS JACKSON Shropsh. Word-bk.* s. v. *Thung*, 'I give the cobbler a penny for two thanks' 1886 *Cheshire Gloss.*, *Thonk*, a thong, a bootlace; also *Thunh*.

† b. A phylactery. Only OE rare. c. 950 *Lindisf. G. sp.* Matt xxiii 5 Hia gebrædas forðon þuungu luora c. 975 *Rushw. G. sp.* lbiid, þwengra

c. Such a strip used as an instrument of flagellation; also as the lash of a whip; hence *spec.* a whip-lash of plaited hide.

1554 *LYLY Midas* iv in, A boy was beaten on the taile with a leathern thong 1728–46 *Thomson Spring* 809 The trembling steed... Nor heeds the rein, nor hears the sounding thong 1784 *COWPER Prayer* Err. 350 Man's coltish disposition asies the thong 1834 *LITTON Eugene* A ii vi, A gentleman left the whip to have a new thong put to it. 1876 *GRANT Burgh Sch. Scot.* II v 195 Horace prayed for a settled standard of punishment, lest any one should be subjected to the horrible thong, who is only deserving of a slight whipping.

d. *transf.* A similar strip of other material, as a tough pliant plant-stem, etc.

1665 *HOOKE Microg.* 6 Bound together with thongs of Brambles. 1838 *T. THOMSON Chem. Org. Bodies* 666 Take a thong of this substance [India-rubber]. 1875 *T. W. HIGGINSON Yng. Folks' Hist.* US II 17 The edges were sewed with thongs cut from the roots of the cedar.

e. *fig.*, esp. in phrase to cut a large thong (or large thongs) of another man's leather, thongs of other men's hides, to be lavish with that which is another's

c. 1250 *WULF. Serui.* Sel Wks I 76 þis ordre is a þwonge to þynde mennis willes togidere 1465 *MARC. PASTON in P. Lett.* II 226 Men cut large thongs here of other mens lether. 1784 *COWPER Task* iii. 20 What chance that I should speak to purpose, or with better hope Crack the satiric thong? 1865 *KINGSLEY Herew.* i. 4 as long as I could cut long thongs out of other men's hides 1878 *MASQUE Poets* 149 The silken tie became a thong Wherewith she pined him in bondage strong.

2. *attrib.* and *comb.* as *thong-point*, *-weaver*, *thong-hurled* *adj.*; *thong-drill*, a drill rotated by means of a thong or cord wound round its stem, *thong-man*, a man who wields the thong or lash, in quot., a critic; *thong-seal*, a name sometimes given to the bearded seal, *Erignathus barbatus*, the hide of which is cut into a continuous strip for use as a line.

1865 *TYLOR Early Hist. Man* ix. 242 The *thong drill with the mouthpiece 1885 *COTTON tr. Montaigne* (1877) I. 23 The bear, made fiercer by the wound from the Lybian's *thong-hurled dart. 1876 *G. MEREDITH Beauch. Career* xxiv, Self-appointed *thongmen who walk up and down our ranks flapping their leathern straps 1897 *Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 593/2 A leather sporan tagged with *thong points tied in knots. 1901 *ATHENIAN* 2 Nov. 589/1 It is the cord-wearer [Franciscan] rather than the *thong-wearer (Dominican) who is the hero of the more scandalous anecdotes.

Hence **Thongy** (θɒŋi) *a. dial.*: see quots. 1847–78 *HALLIWELL, Thongy*, *ropy*, viscid *Somerset* 1885 *Report. Provenc.* (E.D.D.), Cider is often said 'to be thongy', when it gets into the peculiar state known as 'reamed' or 'ropy'.

Thong (θɒŋ), *v* *Forms*: see prec. [f. **THONG** sb. Cf. ON *þwengra* (skd) to furnish (shoes) with a thong.]

1. *trans.* To furnish with a thong; to fasten or secure with a thong or thongs; to bind with thongs. a. 1225 [implied in *Thongor*]. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 388/1 To Thwange [x. Twange], *corrigare*. 1743 *R. MILLAR Hist. Propag. Chr.* II vii 302 Their Habits are Sheep Skins undressed thonged together. 1851 *Life of Bacon* xx 414 He too is thonging the scourge for his own back.

2. To flog or lash with a thong. Also *absol.* 1746 *Emmer Scolding* 77 (E.D.S.) Chell [=ich will] thong tha, chell pummel tha, chell lace tha. 1855 *THACKERAY Newcomes* I ii. 23 Miss Newcome thonged him with the lash of her indignation. 1866 *Cornh. Mag.* Dec. 743 'Stick to them, my lads', shouts Captain Blake, double-thonging with a hunting-whip like a maniac 1890 'R. BOLDEWOOD *Miner's Right* vii, He was quite capable of raising a wale upon that epidemism which it suited him to thong.

3. *dial.* (See quot.)

1888 *Berksh. Gloss.*, *Thong*, to twine or twist together

4. *dial. ntr.* To become viscous or 'ropy' 1847–78 *HALLIWELL, Thong*, to rope; to stretch out into viscous threads or filaments.

Hence **Thonged** (θɒŋd) *pp. a*, furnished or fastened with thongs; *Thonging* *vb. sb.*, flogging with a thong

a. 1225 *AMC R.* 362 And me ne mei nout two þongede sceon habben, wíðuten þuggunge a. 1847 J. I. HURLOCK in *Essex Rev.* XVII 56 Scourge not with thonged whips. 1860 *THACKERAY Round Papers, Small-beer Canon*, Is there no enemy who would be the better for a little thonging? 1880 *Browning Dram. lays* 11 *Eckelios* 22 The large limbs thonged and brown.

Thonir, obs. f. **THUNDER** **Thonk** (e, obs. ff. **THANK** **Thonne**, *bonne*, obs. f. **THEN**, **THENNE**

† **Thonnelleche**, *p.*, *adv.* *Obs.* 141e–1. [f. **ME.** *bonne*, **THEN** + *-liche*, -li 2. (The modern form, if the word had survived, would be *thently*)] In that case = **THEN** 4.

1340 *Ayend* 31 Kuende angnyngne heþ þe slenuolle þe zix zennes þe uerste yþ þonnelleche huanne þe man louþe lite and heuclithe oure lioth.

Thonner, **thonor**, etc., obs. ff. **THUNDER**.

Thonwange, *-wonge*, var. **THUNWANG** *Obs.*

Thoo, *po*, variant of **THO** *pron* and *adv.* *Obs.*

Thoo (θɒo), *a.* (sb.) *Zool.* [f. Gr *θωός*, *THOUS* + *-oid*] Resembling in form, or related to, the sub-genus *Thous*; in an extended use applied to a division of the genus *Canis* including the wolf, dog, and jackal, as distinct from the alopecoid, typified by the fox. b. *sb.* A beast of this division.

1880 *HUXLEY in Proc. Zool. Soc.* 6 Apr. 278 *Thoo*ids and *Alopecoids*, similar to those which exist at present, inhabited Europe during the Quaternary epoch. *Ibid.* 286, I am disposed to regard *Otocyon* and the *Thoo*id and *Alopecoid* series respectively as genera, retaining for the two latter the old names of *Canis* and *Vulpes*. 1894 *FLOWER & LYDEKER Mammals* xi 548 *Thoo*id or *Lupine* Series [of Canines].

Thoole, *poole*, obs. forms of **THOLE** v.

Thoom, obs. and dial form of **THUMB**.

Thor (θɒr), *Mythol.* [a. ON. *þórr* :-*þunro* thunder: see **THURSDAY**.] The proper name of the strongest and bravest of the Scandinavian deities, the god of thunder, whose weapon was a hammer; his belt doubled his strength; hence in allusive use.

a. 1020 *WULFSTAN Hom.* xlii. (212) Napier 197 Þór and Owðen, þe hæðene men herjað swiðe 1605 *VERSTEGAN Dec. Intrill* 74 Description of the great Idol Thor. 1817 *BYRON Beppo* lxi, Crush'd was Napoleon by the northern Thor, Who knock'd his army down with icy hammer. 1841 *EMERSON Ess.* Sei. i. 11. (1876) 63 Let us enter into the state of war, and wake Thor and Woden, courage and constancy, in our Saxon breasts 1898 *Daily News* 6 May 1/2 The din of a thousand Thors at their forges, the hubbub of the workshop.

b. *attrib.*, as *Thor-hammerer*, *Thor-like* *adj.*, *Thor-barley* (see quot. 1755).

1755 tr. *Pontoppidan's Nat. Hist. Norway* i. iv § 5 105 This barley the peasants term Thor barley, possibly from the opinion of the ancients, who imagined this corn to be fit for the banquets of the gods. 1865 *DE MORGAN in Athenæum* 14 Oct. 729/2 'The Thor hammerer does nothing but gumble 1866 M. C. IVER *Glunthes Eng.* (1898) 159 The splendor of his [John Bright's] Thor-like eloquence.

Thor, *dial.* variant of **THEIR**, and **THIR**, these.

Thora, variant of **TORAH**, the Mosaic law

Thoracabdominal, etc. see **THORACO**.

Thoraci- (θɒrə-si), combining form of *L. thorāx*, *-ācem*, in same sense as **THORACO**. **Thora-ciform** a, having the form of a thorax, thorax-shaped. **Thora-cipod** [Gr *ποδ*-foot] a, of or pertaining to the *Thoracipoda*, a division of crustaceans having ambulatory thoracic limbs; sb. a crustacean of this division; so **Thoraci-podous** a. (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

Thora-cisprinal a., pertaining to the thoracic portion of the spinal column

1826 *KIRBY & Sp. Entomol.* IV xlii. 331 Onsmology. Mesothorax β. Dorsolum *Thoraciform*... when it forms the principal part of the upper surface of the trunk 1887 *COUES in Cent. Dict.*, **Thoracispinal* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thoracispinal*

Thoracic (θɒrə-sik), a. (sb.). Also 7 *thorachique*, *-oique* [ad. med. L. *thōrācicus*, a. Gr. *θωράκιος*, f. *θώραξ*, *thōrāx*: see **THORAX** and -IO. In Blount from obs. F. *thorachique* (A Paie in Cotgr.)]

1. *Anat.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in the thorax; pectoral.

Thoracic aorta (also called *pectoral aorta*), that part of the aorta which traverses the thorax. *Thoracic artery* any one of the branches arising from the axillary artery. *Thoracic cage*, the skeleton of the thorax with its ligaments (Billing, 1890). *Thoracic cavity*, the space enclosed by the ribs, spine, and diaphragm, containing the heart, lungs, etc. *Thoracic duct*, the main trunk of the lymphatic system, through which the chyle and lymph are conveyed to the blood. *Thoracic limb*, in a vertebrate, a fore-limb; in man, the arm, in quadrupeds, the fore-leg; in birds, the wing; in fishes, a thoracic or pectoral fin, in invertebrates, a member appended to the thorax. *Thoracic vertebra*, a vertebra which articulates with a rib; a dorsal vertebra.

1656 *BLOUNT Glossogr.*, *Thorachique*, belonging to the breast or stomach *Ibid.* s. v. *Vein* 1658 *PHILLIPS, Thorachique*, belonging to the stomach or breast 1797–41 *CHAMBERS Cycl.* s. v. The thoracic arteries Thoracic veins Thoracic duct is a continuation of the exit or mouth of the receptaculum chyli 1793 *EDWARDS Lett. Darwin* 56 No sooner does it touch the lungs than the functions of all the thoracic organs go on easily and pleasantly again 1793 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* Pref. (1807) 20 The thoracic

and abdominal viscera. 1876 Bristow *The & Pract. Med.* (1878) 13 In our own country, thoracic inflammations are most frequent during the cold seasons of the year.

b. Pertaining to, attached to, or forming part of the thorax (of an insect or crustacean).

1817 Kirby & Sp. *Entomol.* (1818) II 413 The light emitted by the two thoracic tubercles alone is so considerable [etc.] 1880 Huxley *Crayfish* 1 22 The crayfish walks by means of the four hinder pairs of thoracic limbs.

2. *Ichthyol.* Having the ventral fins situated directly beneath the pectoral; belonging to the *Thoracici*, the third order of fishes in the Linnæan system Cf. ABDOMINAL a 3

1769 Pennant *Zool.* III. 216 That section of bony fish, termed Thoracic 1774 Goldsm. *Nat. Hist.* (1802) II 111, 1 294 The ventral fins placed directly under the pectoral fins, and then it is called a Thoracic fish 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 183 The fins called 'ventral' indicate by their position the orders of fishes called 'abdominal', 'thoracic', and 'jugal', by Linnæus.

3 Having a thorax (as a distinguishing character); belonging to the *Thoracica*, a sub-order of crinipeds, in which the body consists of six thoracic segments, with a rudimentary abdomen 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

4. As a specific distinction in *Nat. Hist.*: Having the thorax conspicuously marked or coloured. 1812 Shaw *Natur. Misc.* XXII 969 Thoracic Wagtail [*Motacilla thoracica*]. 1819 Stephens in Shaw *Gen. Zool.* XI. 322 Thoracic Francolin [*Francolinus thoracicus*].

5. Comb., as thoracic-abdominal a., of the combined thorax and abdomen.

1835-6 Todd's *Cycl. Anat.* I 214 A hand which commences at the thoracic-abdominal constriction 1854 Owen *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 191 The ribs do not encompass the thoracic-abdominal cavity

B. sb. + L. A medicine acting on the thorax, a pectoral. *Obs.*

1706 Phillips (ed. Kersey), *Thoracica*, medicines proper for Diseases of the Breast 1710 T. Fuller *Pharm. Extens.* 249 In a word it is a most excellent Thoracic.

2 A thoracic fish; see 2 above.

1828 Webster, *Thoracicus*, an order of bony fishes, the ventral fins are placed underneath the thorax, or beneath the pectoral fins

3 A thoracic organ or structure.

1857 Dunglison *Med. Lex.* s.v. *First of the Thoracics*, mammary superior external artery

† **Thoracical**, a. *Obs.* [f. as prec. + -AL see -ICAL] = THORACIC.

1664 Power *Exp. Philos.* III 191 We had yet never known the Mesenterical and Thoracical *Lactia*. 1669 W. Simpson *Hydroi Chym.* 65 The thoracical vessels. 1830 Fraser's *Mag.* I 354 Medicinal in all matters thoracical, if I may use the expression

Thoracico- (thor-ä-siko), combining form of THORACIO a., used to form adjs. in sense 'pertaining to the thorax and (some other part)', as *thoracico-abdominal* (also *thoracicabdominal*; see also THORACIO 5), *thoracicoacromial* (also *thoracicacromial*), *thoracico-humeral*, *thoracico-lumbar*.

1870 Rolleston *Anat. Life* 30 The internal aspect of the thoracico-abdominal cavity 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thoracicacromial* 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Thoracicacromial* 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thoracicohumeral* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Thoracico-lumbar*, pertaining to the thoracic and lumbar regions

† **Thoracicus**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [irreg. f. L. *thō-räx*, *thō-räx*, THORAX + -OUS] = THORACIO a. 1.

1681 tr. Willis *Rem. Med. Wks. Voc.* *Thoracicus*, belonging to the breast or thorax, or medicines good to help the diseases of the thorax

|| **Thoraco-** (thor-ä-ko), before a vowel *thoräo-*, combining form of Gr. *thōpāq*, *thōpān*, THORAX; used in forming terms of anatomy, zoology, etc. *Thoracoabdominal* a. = *thoracico-abdominal*.

Thoracoacromial a. = *thoracico-acromial*. **Thoracocentesis** = *thoracocentesis* || **Thoracosternon** (-st-tern) [Gr. *thōron* abdomen], Owen's name of the second division of the body in certain crustaceans, as the king-crab (cf. PLEON 4), hence *Thoracosternal* a., of or pertaining to the thoracosternon.

Thoracocentesis = THORACIO-ACROMIAL || **Thoracocentesis** (-sent-ä-sis) [Gr. *κέντησις* pricking], the perforation of the chest-wall to draw off morbid accumulations of fluid || **Thoracocyllosis** (-sil-ä-sis) [Gr. *κύλωσις* curvature], deformity of the thorax (Billings, 1890). || **Thoracocystitis** (-sai-ä-sis) [Gr. *κύστις* crookedness], abnormal curvature of the chest. || **Thoracodynia** (-di-nä) [Gr. *ὀδύνη* pain], pain in the thorax, also in English form || **Thoracodyne**. **Thoracometer** (-kō-mē-tēr), an apparatus for measuring the movement of the chest-wall in respiration; a stethometer.

Thoracopagus (-p-ä-gəs) a., pertaining to or of the nature of a thoracopagus. || **Thoracopagus** [Gr. *πάγος* that which is fixed, f. *πηγνύναι* to fasten], a double or twin monster joined at the thorax.

Thoracopathy (-p-ä-p-ä), disease in the thoracic region. **Thoracoplasty** [-PLASTY]. see quot.

Thoracoscope pe [-SCOPE], an instrument for sounding the chest, a stethoscope. **Thoracoscopy**, the sounding or exploration of the chest. **Thoracosternous** [Gr. *θώρακον* hard shell] a., of or per-

taining to the *Thoracosterna*, a division of crustaceans, including the Decapoda and other series, having a cephalo-thoracic shield and (usually) stalked eyes. || **Thoracotheca** a. *Entom.* [THECA], that part of the pupa-case which covers the thorax of the pupa (*Cent. Dict.* 1891). **Thoracotomy** [Gr. *τομή* cutting], incision into the thorax

1891 *Cent. Dict.*, **Thoracabdominal* 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, *Thoracabdominal*, pertaining to, or common to, the thorax and abdomen 1887 Coues in *Cent. Dict.*, **Thoracacromial*, 1887 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, **Thoracocentesis* 1866 A. Flint *Princ. Med.* (1880) 147 Thoracocentesis is admissible whenever the pleural cavity remains filled with liquid after a brief trial of the measures designed to promote absorption. 1872 Owen in *Trans. Linnæan Soc.* XXVIII. 467 The succeeding thoracocentral appendages are 4 articulate. *Ibid.* 465 This segment belongs to the category of 'thoracocentral' plates it is cephalotroch only by confluence. *Ibid.* 463, I venture to hope that the term 'cephalotroch' may meet with some acceptance, and that the term 'thoracocentral' may have the same fortune in relation to the second division of the body. *Ibid.* 467 The ventral surface of the thoracocentral.

1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, **Thoracocentesis* 1903 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 July 71/2 Professor Rossom and Dr. Mazzoni went to the Vatican at half-past eight this morning, and repeated the operation of thoracocentesis. 1866 Mayne *Expos. Lex.*, **Thoracocystitis* 1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, **Thoracodyne*, pleurodynia. 1860 Mayne, *Thoracodyne*, *Thoracodynia* 1877 S. Gee *Auscult. & Percuss.* I. II. (ed. 2) 35 Instruments which have been invented for registering the respiratory movements and powers. stethographs, stethometers, thoracometers, spirometers, pneumometers 1886 A. Gamgee in *Encycl. Brit.* XX. 477/2 Apparatus for measuring the excursion of a given point of the chest wall during respiration are called thoracometers or stethometers

1894 Bateson *Variation* xxiv 560 Eichwald examined the evidence as to thoracopagus double monsters 1902 *Brit. Med. J.* 15 Mar 672 The Greeks in their deity construction seem to have made no use of the various types of united twins—for example, the thoracopagus and dicephalic monstrosities 1894 Bateson *Variation* xxiv 560 There are a few cases even of thoracopagi where neither body exhibits any transposition 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Thoracoplasty*, plastic operation on the thorax, as excision of portions of ribs to close an abscess; Estlander's operation [1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, **Thoracocystitis*, stethoscope] 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.*, *Thoracoscope* 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Thoracoscopy*, exploration of the chest 1902 *Cassell's Encycl. Diet. Suppl.*, **Thoracosternous* 1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, **Thoracotomy*, the thoracocentesis 1890 Billings *Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thoracotomy*, cutting into the chest; Estlander's operation

Thorah, variant of TORAH, the Mosaic law.

† **Thorakial**, a. *Obs. rare*—1. [f. Gr. *thōpān*, THORAX + -IAL] = THORACIO a. 1. T. canal, the thoracic duct.

1726 M. Davies *Athen.* Brit. III. *Diss. Physic.* 5 Speaking more at large of the Thorakial Canal, than a Roman Physician. near an Age before.

† **Thoral**, a. *Obs. rare*. [f. *thor-us* (cf. 'Thoral', *thorale*, culcitra' in Du Cange), med. spelling of L. *torus* couch, marriage + -AL] Of or pertaining to the marriage-bed.

1666 Phillips (ed. 5), *Thoral Line*, otherwise call'd in Palmistry the Mensal Line, or the Line of Venus. 1726 Avallere *Pargeron* 48 The second Punishment is a Thoral Separation or a Dissolution of Matrimony.

Thorax (thō-räks) Pl. *thoraxes* (rare), or in L. form *thoraces* (thō-rä-sē). [a. L. *thōrāx*, a Gr. *thōpāq* breast-plate, cuirass, also breast, chest.]

1. *Anat.* and *Zool.* That part of the body of a mammal between the neck and the abdomen, comprising the cavity enclosed by the ribs, breast-bone, and dorsal vertebrae, and containing the chief organs of circulation and respiration; the chest; also the corresponding part in the lower vertebrates, as birds, serpents, and fishes.

1400 *Lanfranc's Cirurg.* 161 Thorax is maad of vij. boonyes & every boon at be eende is cartilaginosus. 1548-77 *Vicary Anat.* vii (1888) 54 The Breast or Thorax is the Aike or Chest of the spiritual members of man. 1653 H. More *Antid. Ath.* II. xii. § 5 Enlarging the Thorax, that the Lungs may have play 1695 Locke *Educ.* (1693) 12 The Thorax, wherein is placed the Heart and Seat of Life 1704 F. Fuller *Med. Gymn.* (1711) 7 Laughing proves so beneficial by the playing of the Muscles of the Thorax. 1855 Holden *Human Osteol.* (1878) 228 The Thorax is the framework which contains the heart and lungs.

2. *Zool.* The middle region of the body of an arthropod, between the head and the abdomen.

In insects, the thorax consists of three somites, the prothorax, mesothorax, and metathorax, and bears the legs, and wings if any exist. In arachnids and some crustaceans, the thorax is joined to the head, forming the CEPHALOTHORAX

1750 *Plut. Trans.* XLVII vii 40 The thorax drops its breast-plate, and then the legs quit their crustaceous coverings 1844 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thorax*, the second segment of insects so called by Latreille and Audouin; the term is restricted to the upper surface of the trunk by Linné and Fabricius. 1868 Duncan tr. *Figuer's Insect World* Intro. 7 The thorax, the second primary division of the body of insects, plays almost as important a part as the head 1888 Rolleston & Jackson *Anat. Life* 491 A head region, either remains distinct, or becomes continuous with a part or whole of the thorax, forming a cephalo-thorax. A thorax is not marked off in the *Myriapoda*.

|| 3. *Gr. Antig.* A cuirass, corselet. see quot.

1844 Brande *Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thorax*, in Grecian Antiquities, a piece of defensive armour consisting of two parts, one defending the back, and the other the belly; called *lorica* by the Romans 1845 C. H. Smith in *Kitt's Cycl. Bibl. Lit.* s.v. *Arms*, In Egypt, a more ancient national

form [of cuirass] was a kind of thorax, tippet, שריון *shereyon*, or square, with an opening in it for the head, the four points covering the breast, back, and both upper arms 1857 Birch *Anc. Pottery* (1858) I 420 They wear Corinthian helmets, often crested; *thoraces*, or breast-plates, under which is a tunic, and greaves

Hence **Thoraxed** (thō-räks) a., having a thorax (of a specified kind).

1907 *Nation* 24 Aug 923/r The yellow-thoraxed species [of insects].

† **Thore**, *Obs. rare*—1. App. an anglicization of *thorus*, med. spelling of L. *torus* nuptial couch.

1649 Lovelace *Lucasta* Ded. 7 To the Taper of the Thore Which the God himself bore, To the Sea of Chast Delight Let me cast the Drop I write.

Thore, obs. var. of DARE v. 1. (A 9)

Thore, pore, obs. 3 pl. indic. pres. of THARF v., to need; obs. f. THERE.

† **Thores even**, ene. *Obs.* [After *Thores-day* THURSDAY.] The eve of (Holy) Thursday (Ascension Day).

1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 394 Hu bygonne an holy Thore's ene þen toun asaly þere (*Ibid.* 8120 An hal[ly] þores euen [v. r. þois, þours, þorsai, Thursday eue])

Thorfe, inflexion of THARF v., to need. **Thorgh**, porgh, -3, thought, Thoroughoute, obs. ff. THROUGH, THROUGHOUT

|| **Thoria** (thō-rä). *Chem.* [f. as THORIUM + -a, after *alumina*, *magnesia*, *silica*, etc.] An oxide of thorium, ThO₂; a very heavy white substance discovered in the mineral thorite by Berzelius, 1828, and named by him in Swedish, *Thorjord*, Ger. *Thoreide*, lit. Thor-earth. Now important in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles. Also *attrib.*

1847 in Webster 1881 Watts *Dict. Chem.* VIII 1967 Thorium Oxide, or Thoria, is insoluble in dilute acids 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 10 June 6/3 The expiry of the master patent this year, and the thorium patent next spring 1904 *Ibid.* 16 Apr. 7/1 About [1888] experiments on incandescent mantles gave to thorium considerable commercial value. A mantle of pure thorium gives a very little light, but, on the other hand, it gives a stability to the fragile mantle which no other body yet discovered is able to do.

Thorianite (thō-rän-ait), *Min.* [f. *thorian* (f. THORIA) + -ITE 1 2 b.] A mineral consisting chiefly of the oxides of thorium, uranium, and other rare metals, found in 1904 in the south-west of Ceylon, in small brownish-black crystals having a resinous lustre; a variety of pitch-blende.

1904 Dunstan in *Nature* 31 Mar. 510 This mineral appears to be new, and I suggest for it the name of *thorianite* 1907 *Daily Chron.* 5 Jan 2/5 The discovery of deposits of the very valuable mineral thorianite, containing something like 80 per cent of the rare earth thorium, which is used in the manufacture of incandescent gas mantles

Thorio (thō-räk), a. *Chem.* [f. THORIUM + -IO] Of or derived from thorium. 1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

† **Thorina** (thō-rän-ä). *Chem. Obs.* [ad F. *thorine*, 1817, a bad representation of Berzelius's name *Thorjord*, Ger. *Thoreide*: see THORIA.]

In the *Annales de Chimie*, etc. 1817, V 5, the form *thorine* is erroneously attributed to Berzelius himself ('une nouvelle terre à laquelle M. Berzelius a donné le nom de thoria'). Misled by this, English chemists long used *thorina* and *thorium* for *thoria* and *thorium*]

1 The name given at first to a substance found by Berzelius in 1815 in various Swedish and Norwegian minerals, and named by him *Thorjord*, which afterwards proved to be yttrium phosphate.

1838 W. Phillips *Outl. Min. & Geol.* (ed. 3) 29 The discovery of a new Earth by Berzelius a Swedish Chemist, has lately been announced. This earth has been named, Thorina, from the Scandinavian deity Thor 1846 Henry *Elem. Chem.* II. 695 A farther investigation by Berzelius of the substance to which, in 1815, he had given the name of Thorina [ought to be Thorjord], has now satisfied him that it is merely a sub-phosphate of yttria.

2. The name formerly given to the earth or oxide to which Berzelius in 1828 transferred the name *Thorjord*, now called THORIA.

1831 T. P. Jones *Convers. Chem.* xvii. 180 Thorina [is found] in one mineral only, in Norway. 1836 Brande *Chem.* (ed. 4) 847 Thorina. after having been heated to redness, is white, and insoluble in the acids, with the exception of the sulphuric. 1839 *Urr. Dict. Artis*, etc. 1239 Pure thorina is a white powder, without taste, smell, or alkaline reaction on litmus. 1877 Watts *Fewness Chem.* (ed. 12) 397 Thorium Oxide or Thorina, ThO₂.

† **Thorinic**, a. *Chem. Obs.* [f. next + -IC] = THORIC.

1868 Watts *Dict. Chem.* V 786 A precipitate of thorinic hyposulphite is then formed

|| **Thorium** (thō-rän-üm). *Chem. Obs.* [f. F. *thorine* and Eng. THORINA, in accordance with L. names of metals in -um, as *aurum*, *cuprum*, *plumbum*.]

1. The name originally given to a hypothetical metal of which THORINA (sense 1) was (erroneously) supposed by Berzelius, 1815, to be the oxide.

1819 Children *Ess. Chem. Anal.* § 76 Oxide of Thorium, or Thorina. 1820 *Urr. Dict. Chem.*, *Thorium*, the supposed metallic basis of the preceding earth [THORINA 1], not hitherto extracted. 1826 Henry *Elem. Chem.* I. 635 *Thorium*. Nothing is known of the metallic base of this

earth [thorina], and it is only from analogy that it is supposed to be constituted of such a base united with oxygen.

2. The name given in France and England, for several years after 1828, to the metallic element THORIUM, q. v.

1836 *BRANDE Chem.* (ed. 4) 847 Thorium was discovered by Berzelius in 1828, in a rare and complex mineral, found in the Syenitic rock of the Isle of Lön, near Brevig, in Norway. It contained about 58 per cent of thorina. *Ibid.* By passing a current of dry chlorine over a mixture of thorina and charcoal-powder, a crystalline chloride of thorium is obtained, which is easily decomposed by potassium, and the product is thorium. It is of a gray colour, metallic lustre, and apparently malleable. 1873 *WATTS Fowles' Chem.* (1877) 1 397 Thorium forms but one class of compounds, in all of which it is quadrivalent.

Thorite¹ (pō-rōit). *Min.* [a. Swed *thorit* (Berzelius, 1828-9), f. *Thor* (as in *thoria, thorium*) + *-ite*¹ 2 b.] Hydrous silicate of thorium, occurring crystalline, massive, and compact, orange-yellow (ORANGITE) to brownish-black or black, with a vitreous or resinous lustre.

1834 [see THORIUM] 1839 *URS Dact Arts* 1239 It [thorina] was extracted from the mineral thorite, of which it constitutes 58 per cent. 1868 *DANA Min.* 413 The brownish-black and black variety, from Lön, Norway, was the mineral from which Berzelius obtained the metal thorium, and which received the name thorite.

Thorite² (pō-rōit). [f. *THOR* + *-ite*¹ 4.] An explosive of the ammonium nitrate class.

1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 13 July 7/2 Thorite, a new explosive invented by Dr. Tuttle, of Tacoma, stood severe tests. A red hot iron was plunged into a can of thorite, but it merely ignited the particles that touched the iron.

|| **Thorium** (pō-nēm). *Chem.* [f. *THOR*, the Norse deity + *-ium* in other names of metals]

So named by its discoverer Berzelius 1828-9. See *Kongl. Vetenskaps-Acad. Handlingar* 1829, p. 1 The French having called the earth *thorine* (see THORINA) named the metal THORIUM, which prevailed also in England for many years.]

A rare metallic element discovered by Berzelius in the mineral thorite, and subsequently found in small quantities in some other rare minerals. Symbol Th. Also *atthib*.

Now noted as one of the radio-active elements. 1834 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 7) VI. 401/2 Thorina, which constitutes an oxide of thorium, has been hitherto found only in a black mineral... thorite. *Ibid.* 402/2 The only known compound of thorium and oxygen is thorina. 1868 *WATTS Dict. Chem.* V. 785 Thorium, or THORIUM. Atomic Weight, 115.72. Symbol, Th. 1881 *Ibid.* VIII. 1967 Thorium... is not isomorphous with any other known element. *Ibid.* Thorium Oxide [ThO₂] Chloride [ThCl₄] Nitrate. Sulphate [etc.]. 1898 *Sir W. Crookes Addr. Brit. Assoc.* 24 Rays emitted by thorium and its compounds. The thorium rays affect photographic plates through screens of paper or aluminium, and are absorbed by metals and other dense bodies. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 27 Nov. 8/3 He [Sir W. Ramsay] pointed out that the thorium emanations were an ephemeral gas which in two minutes ceases to exist. 1907 *Athenaeum* 31 Aug. 244/2 Thorium gives no fewer than seven radio-active products, in the following order: mesothorium, radiothorium, thorium X, thorium emanation, and thorium A, B, and C.

Thorle, porle, obs. form of THIRLE v.1

Thorlepollle, variant of THIRLEPOLL Obs.

Thorn (pōrn), sb. Forms: 1-3 thorn, 1-5 þorn, (2) þorn, 3 (Orm.) þorn, 4 thorn, 4-5 þorne, 4-8 thorne, 4- thorn [OE. *þorn* = OS. *thorn* (Du. *doorn*), OHG. *thorn* (MHG. *G. doorn*), ON. *þorn* (Sw., Da. *tor*), Goth *þurnus*, -OTent. *þurn-us; :-Indo-Eur. *trnus; cf. Oslav. *trniti* thorn].

1. A stiff, sharp-pointed, straight or curved woody process on the stem or other part of a plant; a spine, a prickle.

a 800 *CYNEWULF Cris.* 1445 þa hi hwasne beaz ymb min heafod heardne gebyrdon se was of þornum geworht c 950 *Landisf. Gosp. Matt.* xxvii. 29 Ða cempa...ymbworhton Ða bege of þornum, zesetton ofer heafud his. c 1000 *Ælfric's Voc. in Wulcker* 139/2 *Spina*, þorn. *Ibid.* 139/2 *Tribulus*, þorn. c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 207 He hadde... þorne helm, and þe þornes swiðe prikenen a 1300 *Cursor M.* 17136 (Cott.) þe thornes o mi hede standes. *Ibid.* 17774 (Cott.) Wit thorns crund als was he 1384 *Wyclif Prov.* xxvi. 9 If a thorn [1388 thorn] be grown in the hond of the drunken c 1400 *Laufrauc's Cirurg.* 166 Of woundis of þornis 1484 *Caxton Fables of Æsop* iii. 1 As he ranne, a thorne entred into his foote. 1593 *SHAKS. 1 Hen VI.* iii. 175 Like one lost in a Thorne Wood, That rents the Thorne, and is rent with the Thorne. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iv. 256 Flours of all hie, and without Thorn the Rose 1671 *GREW Anat. Plant.* iv. App. § 1 Thorns are of two kinds, Lignous and Cortical 1776 *WITHERING Brit. Plants* (1796) II. 104 Capsules awl-shaped, scored, tapering and ending in a double thorn or awn. *Ibid.* 350 Fruit stalks forming bunches thorns 3 together. 1867 *J. HOOG Microsc.* ii. 1 324 Thorns, such as those of the rose, are aborted branches 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot.* iii. § 3 (ed. 6) 55 A Spine or Thorn is usually the termination of a stem or branch, indurated, leafless, and attenuated to a point. *Prov.* There is no rose without a thorn.

2. *fig.* (or in *fig. context*): Anything that causes pain, grief, or trouble; in various metaphors, similes, and proverbial expressions, as a *thorn in the flesh* or *side*, a constant affliction, a source of continual grief, trouble, or annoyance; (*to be, sit, stand, walk*) *on thornis*, (*to be, etc.*) in a painful state of anxiety or suspense.

c 1230 *Halit. Meid.* 9 Ha hicked huni of þornes þa buggen al þat swete wið twa dale of bittre c 1374 *CHAUCER Troylus* iii. 1055 (1104) Ye, Nece, wole ye pulle out þe þorn [v. r. thorne] That slitheth in his herte 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xii. 14 Welth, wardly glori, and riche array, Ar all bot thornis laid in this way 1561 *T. HOV tr Castiglione's Courtier* ii. (1900) 114 The poore gentleman stood upon thornes, and thought an houre a thousande yeare, till she were got from him. c 1580 *JEFFERIE Bugbears* iii. ii. in *Aschm. Stud. New Sp.* (1897), I syt all on thornes till that matter take effect 1602 *SHAKS Ham* i. v. 87 Those Thornes that in her bosome lodge 1611 *Bible 2 Cor* xii. 7 Least I should bee exalted aboue measure, there was given to me a thorne in the flesh [1526 *TIND* viqueyenes of, 1557 *Gen* a prick in the fleshe], the messenger of Sathan to buffet me a 1608 *TEMPLE Hist. Eng* 93 No Prince ever came so early into the Cares and Thorns of a Crown 1768 *EARL CARLISLE in Jesse Selwyn & Co. Transp.* (1843) II. 316, I should have been upon thorns till you had wrote. 1775 *SHERIDAN Rivals* v. i. Virtuous love... shall pluck the thorn from compunction 1822 *GALT Provost* xlv. The perverse views of that Yankee thorn-in-the-side, Mr. Hickory. 1864 *BRUCE Holy Rom. Emph.* xvi (1875) 191 The Eastern Church was then, as she is to this day, a thorn in the side of the Papacy 1886 *C. E. PASCOE Lond. of To-day* xxx (ed. 3) 274 Not far from the grave of Elizabeth and Mary is that of the former's thorn in life, Mary of Scotland

3. a. A spine or spiny process in an animal.

c 1300 [implied in THORNBACK 1] c 1712-26 [implied in THORNY 1 b]. 1866 [see *thorn* oyster in 8]

b. *Histology.* (See *quots*)

1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 490 The dendrons are possessed of numerous minute lateral projections, gemmules, spines, or 'thorns' as they have been variously called. *Ibid.* VIII. 325 Dr. Alexander Hall believes the so called 'thorns' to be organic structures, which are not shown in their entirety by the chrome-silver method, and that a thorn is really the cell-end of an unstanable nerve filament, surrounded by a film of staining cell plasma

c. *pl.* In *Lace-making*, pointed projections used to decorate the cordonnet, etc., in point-lace

1874 *Queen Lace Bk.* 1. 18 Little loops, knots, or knobs called Peals, Thorns, or Picots. 1882 *CAULFIELD & SAWARD Dict. Needlework*, *Thorns*, used in Needlepoints to decorate the cordonnets and raised parts of the lace. See *Spines*

II. 4. A plant which bears thorns or prickles, a bramble or brier; a prickly bush, shrub, or tree, a thorn-tree or thorn-bush; esp. any species of the genus *Crataegus*, in England, *spec.* the Hawthorn or White-thorn (*C. Oxycantha*).

In early OE. *þyrne* wk. fem. -þyrnegon a 900- [implied in HAWTHORN] c 925 *Corpus Gloss* (O. E. T.) 1834 *Sentes*, þornas c 888 *K. ÆLFRED Boeth.* xxiii. Swa hwa swa wille sawan westmabere land, aro ærest of Ða þornas & Ða fyras & Ða fearn & ealle þa weod c 950 *Landisf. Gosp. Matt.* xiii. 7 Oðio uetendice gefeollon in þornum & woxon Ða þornas & underfuldon Ða c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Gen.* iii. 18 Þornas and bremelas heo asprit þe 1045 *Charter Edward in Kemble Cod. Dipl.* IV. 98 On Ðane gæatan þorn Ðe stynt wið Grunes dic c 1200 *ORMIN* 9219 Þurth þornness & þurth breiress Þær shullenn beon ridennness nu. c 1250 *Gen & Ex.* 1334 Þaste in þornes he sæg a sep. 1384 *Wyclif Judg.* ix. 14 And alle the trees seiden to the thorn, Com, and comaund thou vpon us c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 34 Þowre burdyns of thoyns of her wood of Cunnore 1545 *BRINKLOW Lament* (1874) 92 Do briers bringe forth figges, and thorns grapes? 1675 *W. LAWSON Orch. & Gard.* (1623) Pref. Cautious conceits...inoculating Roses on Thornes, and such like. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 116 Grav'd on the stone beneath you aged thorn. 1800 *WORDSWORTH Hart-leap Well* 33 Dismounting, then, he leaned against a thorn 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 344/2 The thorns [*Crataegus*] are natives of Europe, North America, and the temperate regions of Asia and Africa 1882 *Garden* 24 June 449/1 Thorns, white, pink, and crimson, have been very beautiful.

b. (*without article*). Thorn bushes or branches collectively, also, the wood of a thorn-tree.

c 1300 *Cursor M.* 924 (Cott.) Bremel and thorn it sal te yeld 16437 Þai crond him wit þorn. c 1330 *R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1850) 14 Sibritht...pat a synnhand slouh vnder a busk of thorn 1377 *LANGT P. Pl.* B. xii. 228 þe pyes .þere þe þorne is thickest byuiden and brede 1508 *DUNBAR Tua Marit Wemen* 15 Thorn pykis of the plet thorne I presandile lukt 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. iv. 25 It is too rough, Too rude, too boysterous, and it picks like thorne 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* xiv. 17 The inner part .Which with an hedge of Thorn he fenc't about. 1712 *Pope Messiah* 73 Sandy vallies once perplexed with thorn. *Mod.* Thorn is a hard wood, and makes good cudgels

c. *fig.* (or in figurative language). Sometimes alluding to the parable of the sower, Matt. xiii. 7.

a 1340 *HAMPOLE Psalter* xxiii. 12 Full of thornes & briers of synnes 1735 *JOHNSON Lobo's Abyssinia, Descr.* i. 47 Little besides the Name of Christianity is to be found here, and the Thorns may be said to have choked the Grain 1819 *SHELLEY Ode West Wind* 54, I fall upon the thorns of life I bleed! 1850 *W. IRVING Goldsmith* xxxvii. 358 The thorns which beset an author in the path of theatrical literature.

5. With qualifying words used to distinguish species and varieties of *Crataegus*, and to designate various other thorny plants as

Aronia thorn, *Crataegus Aronia*; **Buffalo thorn**, *Acacia latrosum*, an Indian tree, **Egyptian thorn**, *Acacia vera*, one of the trees which produce gum arabic; **Elephant thorn**, *Acacia tomentosa* (*Treas. Bot.* 1866); **Evergreen thorn**, *Crataegus Pyracantha*, an ornamental evergreen bearing a profusion of red berries in clusters during winter; **Jerusalem thorn**, *Parhussonia aculeata*, a spiny shrub found in tropical regions; **Myrsore thorn**, *Calophthyma sepiaria*, a leguminous plant; **Spanish hedgehog thorn**, some species of the genus *Anthyllis*. See also **BLACKTHORN**, **Box-t**, **BUCKTHORN**, **CAMEL** (s. f.), **CHRIST'S-t**, **GLASTONBURY-t**, **GOAT'S-t**, **HAWTHORN**, **LILY-t**, **MOUSE-t**, **ORANGE-t**, **PURGING-t**, **SALLOW-t**, **SCORPION'S-t**, **WHITE-THORN**.

1882 *Garden* 12 Aug. 145/3 The *Aronia Thorn is a moderate growing tree 1866 *Treas. Bot.*, *Buffalo thorn, *Acacia latrosum* 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict.*, *Acacia*, *Egyptian Thorn or Binding Bean Tree 1860 *MAYNARD Expos. Lex.*, Egyptian Thorn, *Acacia vera*, the gum-arabic tree. 1731 *MILLER Gard. Dict* s. v. *Mesplis*, The *Pyracantha* or *Ever-green Thorn 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 847/2 [*Parhussonia*] *aculeata*, called in Jamaica the *Jerusalem Thorn 1814 *ROXBURGH Hort. Bengal* 32 *Calophthyma sepiaria*, *Myrsore Thorn 1760 *J. LES Infrad. Bot. App.* 329 Thorn, *Spanish Hedgehog, *Anthyllis*

6 (Short for *thorn-noth*.) Collectors' name for various geometrid moths.

Applied originally to species whose larvæ feed on the hawthorn or kindred plants

1832 *RENNIE Conspicuous Butterfl. & Moths* 105 *Geometra* (Leach). The September Thorn (*G. erosaria*) *Ibid.* 106 The Angled 1 horn (*G. angularia*) 1869 *NEWMAN Brit. Moths* 57 The September Thorn (*Ennomos erosaria*).

III. 7. The name of the Old English and Icelandic runic letter þ (= th); named, like other runes, from the word of which it was the initial.

c 1000 *Runic Poem* iii (Gr.), Þorn byð þearle scearp c 1400 *MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xv.* 71 þ and 3, which er called þorn and þok 1885 *E. M. THOMPSON in Encycl. Brit.* XVIII. 160/1 The English letter thorn, þ, survived and continued in use down to the 15th century

IV. 8. *atthib*, and *Conib* a. Attributive, as *thorn-acacia*, *avenue-bed* (*BED sb.* 8), *-cover* (*COVER sb.* 1), *fence*, *fire*, *forest*, *grove*, *-holt*, *jungle*, *kloof*, *-prick*, *puncture*, *scrub*, *stick*, *-sting*, *thicket*; objective, etc., as *thorn-bearer*, *-eater*, *thorn-like*, *-proof*, *-resisting* adjs., instrumental, as *thorn-bound*, *-covered*, *-encompassed*, *-marked*, *-pricked*, *-set*, *-strawn*, *-wounded*, *-wreathed* adjs. b. Special combs. + *thorn-beak*, the garfish, *Belone vulgaris*, *thorn-bill*, a humming-bird of the South American genus *Rhamphomicrodon*, *thorn-bird*, a South American bird, *Anumbius acuticaudatus* (allied to the *OVEN-BIRD*), which builds a large domed nest of thorny twigs (Webster, 1890), *thorn-bit*, ? a bit with a sharp projection which pricks the horse's mouth; also *fig.*; + *thorn-broom*, (a) the petty whin, *Genista anglica*; (b) the common furze; + *thorn-but* [*BUTT sb.* 1], ? = *THORNBACK* 1; *thorn-catcher*, a device attached to a bicycle or motor-car, to extract thorns and the like from the tire as the wheel rotates, *thorn-devil*, name of an Australian lizard, *Moloch horridus*; = *MOLOCH* 2; *thorn-fly* (also *hawthorn-fly*, *thorn-tree fly*), a kind of artificial fly, + *thorn-garth*, an enclosure protected by a thorn-hedge; + *thorn-grape*, the gooseberry, *thorn-head* (Webster, 1890), thorn-headed worm, one of the *Acanthocephala*, intestinal parasitic worms having the proboscis furnished with hooks or spines; + *thorn-hog*, a hedgehog; *thorn-hopper*, a tree-hopper, *Thelia crataegi*, which frequents thorny shrubs (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *thorn house*, in salt-making by the graduation method, a structure in which weak brine is caused to trickle over piles or high walls of thorns and brushwood giving a large surface for evaporation; *thorn-letter*, the runic letter þ = sense 7; *thorn-lizard* = *thorn-devil*; *thorn-locust*, the common honey-locust tree of N. America, *Gleditsia triacanthos*; *thorn-moth* = sense 6, *thorn-mussel*, a pinna; *thorn oyster*, popular name of bivalves of the family *Spondyliidae*, in which the older specimens have the lower valve spiny, also *thorny oyster*; *thorn-quick*, a young thorn-plant for a hedge, + *thorn-rone*, a brake or undergrowth of thorns, *thorn-shell*, a spiny shellfish, *thorn-stone*, a concretion deposited on the faggots in a *thorn house* (see *quot.* 1848), *thorn-swine*, a porcupine (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); *thorn-tail*, popular name of the humming-birds of the South American genus *Gouldia*, distinguished by a long pointed tail, *thorn-tailed a*, having a tail resembling a thorn, or with thorn-like processes; *thorn-tailed agamoid*, an agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*, having the tail cased with rings of spiny scales; *thorn-wall*, in salt-making cf. *thorn house*, *thorn-wood*, (a) a wood of thorns, (b) (*thornwood*) a South African tree (perh. *Acacia Natalitia*, the South African Wattle), also *atthib*. See also *THORN-APPLE*, *THORN-BUSH*, etc.

1570 *LEVINS Manuf.* 207/6 A Hornbeak, fish. A *Thorn-beak 1894 *G. ALLEN in Westm. Gaz.* 8 May 2/1 They [netles] make a practice of sheltering themselves under stouter and taller *thorn-bearers. 1844 *STEPHENS Bk Farm* 1 374 The ditch is thus marked out ready for the formation of the *thorn-bed. 1861 *GOULD Humming Birds* III. Pl. 188 *Rhamphomicrodon Ruficeps*—Red-capped *Thorn-Bill. 1890 *GILLMORE tr. Faguer's Rept. & Birds* 471 The Thornbills...are American birds 1866 *KIRLING Departm. Duties*, etc. (1899) 90 The colt who is wise will abstain from the terrible *thorn-bit of Marriage 1598 *LYTE Dodoens* VI. ix. 668 *Genistilla*, Furze or *thorne Broome groweth in vntoyled places. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* iii. xviii. 1140 In English furze, Fulzen bushes, Whinne, Gorse, and

Thorn Broome 1668 CHARLTON *Onomast.* 149 *Rhombus*
Qui est vel *Aculeatus*, the 'Thorn-but' 1736 AINSWORTH
Lat. Dict. The thornbut, *Rhombus aculeatus* 1901 *Daily*
Chron. 1 June 8/7 A great many punctures can be upped
in the bud, so to speak, by employing 'thorn-catchers'. 1850
R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 158/2 We
halted beside several acres of 'thorn-cover'. 1642 *Milton*
Agol. Smet. v Wks 1738 I. 119 'his obscure *thorn eater
of Malice and Detraction, as well as of Quodlibets and So-
phisms' 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* II 310 *Thorn-fly,
Dubbing of black lamb's wool [etc.] a 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter*
lxxxviii. 39 Thou destroyd all his *thorne gairth 1578 *Lyte*
Dodoens vi xix 681 *Vua spina*, which may be Englished,
'Thorne grape'. 1886 FAGGE & PYE-SMITH *Princ. Med.*
(ed. 2) II 234 An acanthocephalous or *thornheaded worm,
Echinorhynchus sp., has only once been certainly discovered
in the human intestine. 1340 *Ayenb* 66 Pe *pörn-hog bet
ys al wryrge myd prikyrde eles c 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 208
Half a rode of lond, lying in the *thorneholte in the felde of
halso. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl* II 552/1 [At Moutiers]
There are four evaporating houses called *Maisons d'Epines*
or *thorn-houses. 1879 G. GLADSTONE in *Cassell's Techn.*
Educ. IV 353/1 Thorn houses are gigantic erections con-
sisting of a skeleton of timber filled in with thorn bushes
the water trickles down over the ends of the twigs. 1902
SKEAT in *Athenaeum* 22 Nov 684/1 The words 'that' and
'this' and 'the' all begin in the MS, with the usual *thorn-
letter 1899 CAGNEY *Jakob's Clin. Diagn.* viii 413 The
resulting cultivation is marked with *thorn-like processes
projecting from it 1860 WRAXALL *Life in Sea* vi 143 The
great *thorn-mussel (*Pinnia*) of the Mediterranean *Ibid.*
vii 208 They [species of *Spondylii*] are distinguished by
bright colours, but more especially by the long thorns and
spurs with which they are covered, and for this reason they
are also called *Thorn Oysters 1858 CH. ROSSETTI *Pi.*
House to Home 63, I felt no *thorn-prick when I plucked a
flower 1565 *Jewel. Rept. Harding* (1611) 417 That *Thorn-
prick, Nail-boared, Speare-pierced, and otherwise wounded,
rent, and torne Bodie. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 25 Apr. 9/5 A
Beeston Humber bicycle, of roadster type, fully equipped
with special *thorn-proof tyres and a metal gear-case 1755
Forfeited Estates Papers (S.H.S.) 92 [He] has raised since
1740 no less than 1,676,147 *Thorn Quicks. a 1400 *Sc. Tro-
jan War* ii 2437 And has bot one small hole hut dout In-to
bat *thorne ione, richt seere 1757 *Dyer's Piece* i 115
Haughty tiees that weaken *thorn-set mounds. 1860
WRAXALL *Life in Sea* vii 209 A wondrously beautiful
*Thorn Shell 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* i ii, A stout
*thorn stuck in his hand 1848 *Knapf's Chem. Technol.*
I. 266 The thorns become gradually covered with a thick
coating (*thorn-stone), consisting of carbonates of lime,
magnesia, manganese, and protoxide of iron 1885 C. G. W.
LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. iv 153/1 [The fagots] have
to be changed every a years or so, on account of a deposit
of calcium carbonate (*thornstone) which coats them 1783
LATHAM *Gen. Syn. Birds* iv 463 *Thorn-tailed Warbler
Inhabits Terra del Fuego 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*
s v *Uromastix*, Thorn-tailed Agamas from the south of
Russia and Central India. 1866 *Tomlinson's Cycl* II
554/1 The Saxon method of graduation by the use of *thorn-
walls 1890 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902)
147/1 Reducing with adzes a *thornwood tree, which was
to serve as a beam 1863 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting*
vi 148 A beautiful country of dense thornwood 1849
SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* i 598 Let that *thorn wounded
brow Stream not with blood.

Thorn (þ̄rn), *v.* Now rare. [f. prec. sb.]

1. *trans.* To make thorny, to furnish with thorns;
esp. to protect (a newly planted quick-set hedge or
the like) with dead thorn-bushes. Also *absol.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 To Thorne, *dunare, spinare*,
dunare esse vel fieri, escere 1543 *Nottingham Rec.* III.
382 For thorns and for thornyng of wylo settes 1579 *Mem.*
St. Giles, Durham (Suites) i Payde for thornyng the
wicke for saulegayde of the shepe. 1784 ROBINSON *Lei* in
N. & Q. 3rd Ser. IV 342/2, [I] set a man to hedge and thorn
1875 BROWNING *Aristophanes Apol.* 630 Vowel-buds thorned
about with consonants

2. To prick with or as with a thorn, to vex.

1590 CRESS *Peimbrooke Antiqu.* 226 And thousand thou-
sand woes Our beaully soules now thorne *Ibid.* 97 This
grief, may rage, thornes me still. 1778 *Sabina* 16 A
ruffian he! Who stole a rove, and thorn'd the heart it blest!
1811 COLERIDGE *Let.* in J. P. Collier *Seven Lect.* (1856) p. lvi.
The perplexities, with which I have been thorned and em-
brangled 1877 TENNYSON *Harold* i 1 243, I am the only
rose of all the stock That never thorn'd him

†3. To attach or pin together with thorns. *Obs.*
1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* ii 1 iv. *Handicrafts* 140
With their sundry locks, thorn'd each to other, Their tender
limbs they hide

Thorn-apple. The common name of *Datura*
Stramonium, NO *Solanaceae* (see DATURA), a
coarse annual plant bearing large funnel-shaped
white flowers, succeeded by large four-celled cap-
sules covered with prickly spines; also the capsule
or fruit itself. Also formerly called *thorny apple*.

1578 *Lyte Dodoens* iii. lxxxvii 440 Frute, round as an
apple, beset rounde about with many prickley thornes,
and therefore they call it Thorne apple 1604 W. SALMON
Bate's Dispens. (1713) 680/2 Fresh Leaves of Stramonium
hearing Thorn Apples. 1846 LINDLEY *Veg. Kingd.* 619 The
Thorn-apple is a violent narcotic when taken internally
1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v 415 Crenation of the red-
corpuscles, giving rise to the so-called mulberry and thorn-
apple forms

Thornback (þ̄rnback). Forms: see THORN
sb. and BACK sb.; also 5 -bagge, 7 -bage, -bagg

1. The common ray or skate (*Raja clavata*) of
British seas, used as food, distinguished by having
several rows of short sharp spines arranged along
the back and tail. Also called †*thorny-back* (obs.).
c 1300 *Havelok* 759 Pe Butte, þe schulle, þe þornebacke.
Ibid. 832 1338 *Earl Derby's Exp.* (Camden) 155 Pro vj
thornebackes, iij d c 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.*

(1790) 469 A codlynge or whitynge, or thornbagge, or hadok.
1594 NASH *Unfort. Trav.* 10 My cape cloake ouer-spread-
ing my backe like a thorne-backe 1605 *Shuttleworth's*
Acc. (Chetham Soc.) 170 One thornbagge and fyve fokes vj
1653 H. COGAN *tr. Pindol's Trav.* xxiv. (1663) 89 We saw
Fishes in the Shape of Thornbacks, that were four fathoms
about, and had a Muzzle like an Ox 1859 *Farrell's Brit*
Fishes II 582 The Thornback and its female the Maid.
1861 *Hulme tr. Moquin-Tandon* ii. iii. 1 106 The Thorn-
back, from the shores of the Mediterranean, is of a brown
colour, spotted with white and black The body attains a
length of twelve feet

b As the name of other species of ray: see QUOTS.
1731 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II 202 The Cape
Thornback is a broad flat fish from three quarters of an inch
to an inch thick. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng., Thornback*,
Name for one of the Sungrays, *Raja lemprieri*, Richards

†c *fig.* Opprobriously applied to a person.
1599 NASH *Leuten. Stuffe* (1872) 101 To be held a flat
thornback, or sharp pricking dog-fish to the public weal.

2 a Short for *thornback crab* see 4.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

b Provincial name of the stickleback.

1859 *Varrell's Brit. Fishes* (ed. 3) II. 75 Rough-tailed
Stickleback Pinkeen Thornback c 1904 E. SMITH (MS)
Warwick Gloss. (E.D.D.), *Thorn-back*, a small fish with a
strong back fin. It abounds in the Avon, but it is not the
stickleback.

†3. An old maid. *slang Obs.*

The female young of the thornback is called *maid* (MAID
sb. 1), and *maiden-skate* (Sc.)

1644 *Mortoux Rabalus* v. iv. Whether when they were
Maids, or Thornbacks, in their Prime, or at their last Prayers.
1709 *Brit. Apollo* II. No. 70. 2/2 Meeting with three
Thornbacks, I treated them 1893 *Daily News* 14 Mar.
4/7 After 25 young ladies were called 'thorn-backs' by the
much marrying Puritans of New England.

4. *attrib.*, as thornback crab, a species of spider-
crab or sea-spider, *Maia squinado*, called also in
U.S. king-crab; † thornback dog, a kind of dog-
fish or shark of the genus *Galeus*, thornback
ray = sense 1, thornback skate (see QUOT.)

1668 WILKINS *Real Chas.* ii v. § 3 132 Thornback Dog,
[margin] *Galeus spinax* 1862 *Couch's Brit. Fishes* I. 99
Thornback Ray, Ray-maid... This is one of the commonest
of the Rays, and the most valued 1875 *Melbourne Spec-*
iator 28 Aug. 201/3 A thornback skate (*Raja rostrata*)...
weighing 109 lbs. has been caught at North Arm

Hence †**Thornbackly**, *a. Obs.*, of the nature of
a thornback cf. 1 c above

1605 *Tryall Chev.* v. ii. in *Bullen Old Pl.* (1884) III 350
The Thornbackly slave!

Thorn-bush. Any bush that bears thorns;
e.g. a hawthorn, a bramble. Also *attrib.*

c 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 9 A sunyrd smote he to
dede vnder a thorn bush 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 A
Thorne buske, *spinellum*, 1535 COVERDALE *Ydige* ix. 15
Then sayde all the ues vnto the thorne busche: Come
thou, and be kyng ouer vs. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids N.* v. 1, 263,
I, the man in the Moone; this thorne bush, my thorne bush;
and this dog, my dog. 1896 BADEN-POWELL *Matabelé Cam-*
paigi xi, I lay up during the heat of the day with a water-
proof sheet spread over a thorn-bush as a shelter from the
sun 1902 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Nov 3/1 Crossing this thick
thorn-bush country in the face of the opposition of a nume-
rous army elated by recent success.

Thorn-crown. A crown or fillet of thorns:
chiefly in reference to that placed in mockery on the
head of Christ (Matt. xxvii. 29, etc.).

c 1400 *Warres of Jewes* (Laud MS 22) in *Warton Hist*
Eng. Poetry (1840) II 106 A strange thorn crown was
thraste on his head. 1859 L. LYTON *Wanderer* (ed. 2) 420
The thorn crown hath blossom'd on my brow. 1902 *Lindsay*
Star 12 July 1/2 He wore the thorn-crown on His brow.

So **Thorn-crowned**, *a.*, crowned with thorns,
wearing a crown of thorns.

1609 J. DAVIES *Holy Rood G.*, We learne... by his Thorne-
crowned head, How to adorne vs 1792 R. CUMBERLAND
Catalogue (1803) II. 103 His thorn-crown'd head upon his
brest reclind. 1903 *Month. Aug.* 127 The thorn crowned
figure of the Redeemer.

Thorne, variant of THARN *v.* *Obs.*, to lack

Thorned (þ̄rmd), *a.* [f. THORN sb. + -ED 2] *a.*
Having or provided with thorns. *b* Overgrown
with thorn-bushes.

1893 CH. ROSSETTI *Songs for Strangers*, etc., Poems
(1904) 123/2 Our crooked ground, our thorned and thistled
plot. 1895 *Pog. Sc. Monthly* Feb. 499 The thorned plants
that inhabit them. 1903 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 8/4 Long
trails of thorned rose stems.

†**Thornel.** *Obs. rare-1* [Corruption of dial.
German *darnel* = *darrling*, f. *darr-en* to dry,
parch, roast.] Silver or copper ore which remains
unreduced in smelting.

1683 *Petrus Plena Min.* i. xxviii. § 9 75 Let the Silver be
dry, and when the Thornels (if there be any) and the Silver
hath taken hold on the Ashes, they must be beaten down
with a Hammer *Ibid.* ii 125 *Thornels*, a term of Art, for
that which remains of the roasted Ore, unmelting.

Thornen (þ̄rnén), *a. Obs. exc. dial.* Forms:
1 8-, þyrnen, 2 þernen, 3-4 þornen, 4 (9 *dial.*)
thornen, 9 *dial.* tharmin. [In OE. *þyrnen* =
OHG. *durnin*, Goth. *þaurmens*, i. -Otent. *þurn-
tnoz, f. *þurn-s THORN. see -EN suffix 4. ME.
þornen (without unlant) was assimilated to the sb.;
so Ger. *dornen*] Of thorns or thorn, thorny.

1897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xxxvi. 260 He zēdā-
fode ðæt him mon sette þyrnenne heaz on ðæt heafod
c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* II. 252 His cempnan..mild þyrnenum
helme his heafod befengon. c 1160 *Halton Gosp.* Mark xv.
17 þa cempen..him on setten þeinne helm awundene

c 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 Mid þornene crune his heaued was
icruned c 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VI. 427 He feng
a party of þe holy crosse, and som of þe crowne of þorne
[JSS a. y. þornene crowne; þ. þornen coroun] 1859 HUGHES
Scour Wh. Horse iv. The tharnin tree. As is called King
Alfred's thain 1863 BARNES *Poems* iii. 29, I pass'd the maid
avore the spring, An' shepherd by the thornen tree.

Thorn-hedge. A hedge of thorny shrubs;
spec. a hedge composed of hawthorn 'sets'. Hence
Thorn-hedge, *a.*, furnished with or enclosed by
a thorn-hedge.

1560 *Bible* (Genev) *Mica* vii 4 The most righteous of
them is sharper then a thorne hedge. a 1732 T. Boston
Crook in Lot (1803) 33 It is like a thorn hedge. in the way
which that bias inclines him to 1854 *Zoologist* XII 4286,
I discovered in a thorn-hedge the first nest that I had seen
that year 1892 A. M. CLERKE *Fam. Stud. Homer* iii 73
Odysseus approached the thorn-hedge enclosure

Thornily (þ̄rnli), *adv.* [f. as next + -LY 2.]
In a thorny manner; so as to be thorny.

1887 *BLACKMORE Springhaven* xvi, Thornily crested with
good stout furze

Thorniness (þ̄rnines) [f. THORNY + -NESS]
Thorny quality or condition, prickliness; *fig.*
acerbity of manner, roughness, ruggedness.

1674 R. GODFREY *Inj. & Ab. Physic* By The Thornyness,
or bad Character imprinted on the stomach, might he
obliterated 1721 *Baileys Spiciosity*, thorniness, difficulty.
1868 A. R. WALLACE *Malay Archip.* 158 The most character-
istic feature of the jungle was its thorniness. 1895 *Current*
Hist. (Buffalo, N. Y.) V 753 The historian's rude sallies and
general thorniness 1906 *Athenaeum* 7 July 5/2 The thorn-
iness of metre which this poet shares with Browning.

†**Thornish**, *a. Obs.* 1816. [f. THORN sb. +
-ISH 1] Thorny, prickly.

1426 *Lynde. De Guil. Pilgr.* 11234 Me thouthe I sawh a
forkyd weye Partying at an heg on twaye, 1 hykke and
thornyssh in certeyne 1577 FRAMPTON *Joyful News* ii.
(1596) 79 The fruite of a tiee very great, after the maner of
Thornish Chestnuts.

Thornless (þ̄rnles), *a.* [f. THORN sb. +
-LESS.] Having no thorns; free from thorns;
without a thorn.

1776 *Withering Brit. Plants* (1796) II 461 [*Mespilus*
germanica] Thornless, leaves spear-shaped, cottony under-
neath flowers solitary, sitting. 1803 *VISCT. STRANGFORD*
Poems of Camoens, To Night (1810) 66, I Have never yet
been one of those Whose love has prov'd a thornless rose!
1825 H. ALFORD in *Life* 17 Perennial and thornless flowers
bloom only in the Paradise above.

Hence **Thornlessness**.

1857 *LIVINGSTONE Trav.* xviii 345 The thornlessness of the
vegetation is especially noticeable.

Thornlet (þ̄rnlet). [f. THORN sb. + -LET.]
a A diminutive thorn-bush. *b* A minute thorn.

1865 E. BURNETT *Walk Land's End* xii. 419 The Rifle
Corps fired a volley over the consecrated thornlet 1882
SLADEN in *Ynt. Lun. Soc.* XVI. 202 The spanglets...appear
like well-developed thornlets.

Thornpole, -pool, *var.* *thoripoll*, *THIRLEPOLL*.

Thorn-tree. A tree having or bearing thorns;
in Great Britain, usually a hawthorn tree.

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/1 A Thorne tree, *mespilus, ramiflorus*
1850 R. G. CUMMING *Hunter's Life S. Afr.* (1902) 60/1 A
clump of tangled thorn-trees. 1856 STANLEY *Sm. & Pal.*
x 363 The 'Nabk', or thorn-tree, here breaks out along the
hill-sides in thick jungles 1895 *Atlantic Monthly* July 61
The thorn tree before me was perhaps fifteen feet high.

b. attrib. **Thorn-tree fly**, a March trout-fly, a
thorn-fly or HAWTHORN-FLY, *q. v.*

1676 *Cotton Walton's Angler* ii. vii (1882) 285 There is
also for this month [March], a fly, called the Thorn-tree fly,
the dubbing is black, mixed with eight or ten hairs of
Isabella-coloured mohair 1879 *Best Angling* 99 March
The Thorn or Hawthorn Tree fly. 1909 *Westm. Gas.*
4 May 2/3 Scant thorn tree shade where white sheep flock

Thorny (þ̄rni), *a.* [OE *þornig*, f. THORN sb.
+ -ig, -y. Cf. MHG. *dornic*.]

1. Abounding in, characterized by, or consisting
of thorns or spines, spiny, prickly.

a 1023 *WULSTAN Hom.* xlviii (Napier) 246 zēbeza þine
earan mid þornigum hege. a 1225 *Ancre R.* 134 Heo makēð
fromard hore nest-softe wūðten, & þorni wūðnen. 1398
TREvisa Barth. De P. R. xviii xix (Bodl. MS.), Pe Cameles
mete is þorny and harde. 1456 *Conventry Lett. Bk.* 291
Weryng þe Thorny crowne yn worship of Jhesu. 1596
SHAKS *Tam. Shr.* Ind. ii 59 Daphne roming through a
thornie wood 1697 *Dryden Virg. Georg.* iii 490 On Shrubs
they browse, and thorny Brambles crop. 1850 TENNYSON
In Mem. lxx 6, I found a wood with thorny boughs

b. Of an animal (or a part of one). Having
thorn-like organs or appendages, spiny. See also 4
c 1711 *PETIVER Gasophyl* vi. ix, Sea Porcupine This
thorny Fish is a sort of Sea Hedge-hog 1743 *ZOLLMAN* in
Phil. Trans. XLII 463 Those Caterpillars which, from the
Figure and the Stiffness of their Hairs, have been called the
Thorny ones. 1756 *AMORY Buncle* (1825) I. 250 The perch
[with] the thorny fins on its back.

2. Abounding in thorn-bearing or prickly plants;
overgrown with thorns or brambles. Also *fig.*
Thorny ground, *fig.* after the parable of the sower, Matt.
xiii. 7, etc. Often *attrib.*
c 1000 *ELFRIC Hom.* I. 342 Se yrdling lufað ðone æcer, ðe
æfter ðornum...wæstmas ærðr, swiðor þonne he lufið ðone
ðe ðornig næs, ne wæstmbære ne hif c 1325 *Mety. Hom.*
52 This gat es stany and thorny c 1440 *Gesta Rom.* viii
19 (Harl. MS.) þe wey toward þe Cite was stony, þorny, and
scroggy. 1593 SHAKS 3 *Hen VI.* v. iv. 67 The thornie
Wood, Which...Must by the Roots be hewne vp yet ere
Night. 1657 J. WATTS *Dipper Sprinkled* 93, I was a High-
way side Healer, a Thorny-ground Auditor 1735 *SOMER-*

John Fastolfys swte .notwithstanding he is thorow with
Sir T. Howys for Sir John Fastolf. x482 *Cely Papers*

(Camden) 88, I gawhe the exchetter xls for ws bothe and so whe be thorow with hym for aull matters.

4. Qualifying pa. pples. or adj.; = **THOROUGH** *adv.*

4. a. *Obs. or dial.*

Now usually expressed by **THOROUGHLY**, except when hyphenated to a pa-pple, as *thorough-bred*, see **THOROUGH** 1. In 17-18th c. also hyphenated to adjs.

1420 *Ureusm* 123 in *Cott. Hom.* 197 Mid swupe luere lasten m1 soule is buruh bunden 1474 *Conventry Lett Bk* 402 Pat it be thorough tannyd and thorowe Coryed 1531 *TINDALE Bk* 1 *John* 1 (1538) 14 b. Yet is it neuer thorow whole vntyll the houre of death 1560 *VENNER Via Recta* vii 120 When it is thorough hot 1600 *VENNER Via Recta* vii 120 The sweet Grapes being thorow ripe 1622 *MASSE* 17. *Alcman's Gnanian d'Alf* 1 37 When he [the patient] saw that he was thorow well 1640 *FULLER Joseph's Coat, David's Punishment* (1867) 230 Thou art not yet so thorough worn with age. 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* ccm. (1714) 219 The Lion himself was not thorough-Proof against this Fantastical Alarm. 1702 C. MATHER *Magni Chr* iii, iii (1852) 560 They had thorow-good reasons for doing so 1710 *FRIDFAUX Orig. Tithes* iv 208 A Veteian and thorough settled Constitution of this Kingdom. 1729 *BUTLER Sermon* Wks 1874 II 82 A thorough honest man would have repeated his former answer. 1774 *GOLDSM. Hist. Greece* II 122 He had a thorough good opinion of himself 1796 C. MARSHALL *Garden* xiv (1813) 192 'Till the earth is got thorough warm again 1853 *MISS YONGE Heir of Redcliffe* xiv, He is a thorough great man

† 5. **Thorough** and **thorough** = through and through - see **THOROUGH** *adv.* 5. *Obs.*

1470-85 *MALORY Arthur* i. xvi. 58 With his sward he hatched the hors thow and thorow. 1526 *TINDALE John* xix. 23 The coote was with out seme woven vpon thorowe and thorowe. 1658 *CLEVELAND Rustick Ramp* Wks (1687) 446 Richad might have been struck thorough and thorough.

† 6. With ellipsis of *go, get, pass*, or other vb. of motion; = **THOROUGH** *adv.* 6. *Obs.*

1573 *TUSSEN Husb* (1878) 37 Trench hedge and forrow, that water may thorow. 1670 *COTTON Experian* ii. vii. 339 We are now come too far to return, we must either thow, or dye

Thorough (*þwɔrd, þwɔrə*), *adj.* and *sb.* [attrib. use of prec. *adv.*]

A. *adjective*

1. Used chiefly with sbs. of action or position, being a kind of elliptical use of the *adv.* = 'going, passing, or extending through', as *thorough passage* = passage through, *thorough heat* = heating through; cf. **THOROUGH** 1 *Obs.* exc. in special applications. (See also **THOROUGH** in *comb.* 2.)

1489 (see sense 2) c. 1566 *SR H. GILBERT* in *Hakluyt Voy.* (1600) III. 20 He had heard a Fisheman say that he sayed vny farre towards the Southeast, finding no end of the Sea whereby he hoped a thow passage to be that way 1776 G. SAMPLE *Building in Water* 47 Very large Stones carefully bedded, to guard the thorough Foundation between the Piers from being displaced. 1799 G. SMITH *Laboratory* I 186 Give it by degrees a thorough heat 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* v 62 The bed-room should be well aired, but without what is termed thorough air. *Ibid.* xxi. 251 The patient caught a fresh cold from being exposed to the thorough air of our too well ventilated ward. 1884 F. J. BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm* 101 The holes for the train pivots are termed 'thorough holes'.

2. a. Of an action, etc. Carried out through the whole of something; thoroughgoing; fully executed; applied to or affecting every part or detail. Hence, *gen.* That is fully what is expressed by the noun, thoroughgoing, complete, perfect, downright, entire. † In quot 1581, Completely apt or suitable. (See also **THOROUGH** a. 2.)

Formerly sometimes hyphenated to the following sb, being treated as the *adv.* in combination (cf. **THOROUGH** 2, **THOROUGH**). c. 1489 *SR S. HAMERTON* in *Phumpton Cor.* (Camden) 63 To make a thorow search for my matier. c. 1500 in C. Trice-Martin *Chanc. Proc.* 15th C (1904) 6 [To] make a thurgh ende with the said Piers Hous and pay hym xx maies. 1581 *SIDNEY Astr. & Stellat.* vii, He forc t them out to find the thorowest words, fit for woe selfe to grone 1615 *LATHAM Falconry* (1633) 92 To give her a thorough scowning 1617 *HIERON Wks.* II. 110 To bring vs to this thorow and effectual vnderstanding 1678 *BUTLER Hud.* ii 11. 850 Those who laid the first Foundation Compleat the thorow Reformation. 1719 *DR FOK CRUSOE* i. 214 In the Morning, even before it was thorow Day-light. 1766 *GOLDSM. Vic W.* xxv. A thorough knowledge of the world 1780 in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp* (1844) IV. 383 Mr. Mathews proposed a thorough resolution to stand by you 1862 *BURTON Bk Hunter* 102 The thoroughest test of active scholarship. 1893 W. LEWIN in *Bookman* June 85/2 His knowledge of English literature is extensive and thorough.

b. Of a person in reference to his action or quality. 1655 *GURNALL Chr in Arm* verse 13 viii. § 4 (1669) 144/2 The soul effectually brought out of the love of sin as sin, will never be thorow-friends with it again c. 1700 *DAVIDEN* (J.), A thorough translator must be a thorough poet 1726 *LEONARD Albert's Archat* II 96/2 He is a thow master of those elements of Painting 1829 *LITTON Disowned* xlii, He was the finest and most thorough gentleman I ever saw. 1850 *MRS CARLYLE Lett.* (1883) II 129 Servants who give themselves out for 'thorough'. 1884 'RITA' *Vivienne* i. iii, Blanche de Verdreuil was a thorough coquette.

B. *sb.* [Elliptical or absolute uses of **THOROUGH** a. or *adv.*]

1. Thorough-going action or policy. in *Eng. Hist.* (with capital T) applied to that of *Stratford* and *Laud* in the reign of *Charles I.* and sometimes to that of *Cromwell* as *Lord Protector*.

c. 1634 *LAUD in Stratford Papers* i. xix And for the state, indeed, my lord, I am for *Thorough*. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist.*

Eng i I 92 And now *Wentworth* exulted in the near prospect of *Thorough*. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* viii § 5 The dark gloomy countenance, the full heavy eye, which meet us in *Stratford's* portrait are the best commentary on his policy of 'Thorough'. 1900 *MORLEY Cromwell* iv. vi. 354 They had set up the Commonwealth without lords or monarch They were deep in all the proceedings of *Cromwellian Thorough*.

† 2. A channel artificially cut or dug; a trench, esp. *Agrie.* one made for draining a field; = **THOROUGH** *sb* 2 i *Obs.*

1555 *BRADFORD Wks* (Parker Soc) I. 303 If any man would alter the natural course of any water to run a contrary way, he shall never be able to do it with dams. Therefore the alteration must be from the head, by making other thoroughs and devices. 1581 *Conventry Lett Bk* 824 Vp a thorowe between two Landes in the middes of the field by certain meare-stones there set

3 A furrow; water-thorough, a 'thorough' made for surface-draining, a water-furrow. *Agrie.*

The *Eng. Dial. Dict.* has in sense 'furrow', *thurrow*, *Yorksh* to *Herts* and *Essex*, also locally written *thorough*, *thorough*, *thurrow*. Cf. *Th.* the initial, (6)

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 5 The Ignorance and Idleness of the Plowman, who either goes so shallow, or plows his Thoroughs so wide, or misses Part of the Ground *Ibid* 22 Sow them in four Thoroughs 1744-50 - *Mod. Husbandry* I 16 The ploughman goes on plowing throughout the field, without making any water-thoroughs 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s v *Lucern*, Then ploughing it very narrow and sharp, he made water thoroughs with the plough. 1796 W. MARSHALL *Midl. Gloss*, *Thorough*, an interfurrow, between two ridges. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss*, *Thurrow*, a furrow of land

† **Thorough**, v. 1 *Obs.* rare - 1. [f. **THOROUGH** *adv.*] *trans.* To pass through, pierce, penetrate. 1598 *BAMISTER Hist Man* 1 32 The superiour [part] is thorowed on each side, with a large & ample hole.

Thorough, v. 2 *local*. [f. **THOROUGH** *sb*] *trans.* To make 'thorough' or furrows in; see **THOROUGH** *sb* 3. Hence *Thoroughed* *ppl.* a.; *Thoroughing* *vbl.* *sb.*

1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 28 Plough them in very shallow, thorough and hairrow well. *Ibid.* 106 The Ground may be so gathered into a four Thorough'd-stitch or Ridge. 1744-50 - *Mod. Husbandry* V 1. 87 The land should be back-bowed, or what we call thoroughed down 1759 - *Pract. Farmer* (ed 5) Gloss 5 Four-thoroughing of Land is not Clean Ploughing, but running up four Thoroughs close together with the Plough *Ibid.*, Thoroughing down is drawing the plough once through the bought, to lay it plain for wheat or barley

Thorough-in combination. (See also **THOROUGH** a. 2, and **THOROUGH** in *comb.*)

1. Combinations of **THOROUGH** *adv.* with verbs, pples, or adjs. † **thorough-bear** v. [*BEAR* v. 1 35], *trans.* to 'bear' through, pierce, transfix, stab; **thorough-bind** v., *trans.* to bind or fasten (a wall, etc.) by a stone or iron, passing through from side to side (cf. *thorough-band* in 2); **thorough-bore** v. [*OE. þurh-borran*], *trans.* to bore through, perforate; † **thorough-cleansing** a., cleansing throughout or thoroughly; † **thorough-de-villed** *ppl.* *adj.* *Obs.*, *nonce-wd.*, completely possessed by a devil; **thorough-dress** v., *trans.* to dress or manure (ground) thoroughly; **thorough-dry** v., *trans.* to dry thoroughly; **thorough-felt** *pa. pple.*, felt throughout; † **thorough-fil** *ll* (*þurh fullen*) v., to fill up, complete; **thorough-fought** *ppl.* a., fought through or to the end; **thorough-gomble** (*slang or dial.*) see *quots.*; † **thorough-humble** v., *trans.* to humble thoroughly or completely; † **thorough-lined** *ppl.* a., lined throughout; † **thorough-made** *ppl.* a., thoroughly made, made with full determination, **thorough-ripe** (*thorough-ripe*) a., ripe throughout, thoroughly ripe; † **thorough-run** v., *trans.* to run through, pierce, penetrate, † **thorough-sea-soned** *ppl.* a., seasoned throughout or thoroughly; † **thorough-shot** *ppl.* a., shot through, transfixed with an arrow; † **thorough-sipping** *ppl.* a. [*SIP* v.], oozing or trickling through; **thorough-spe-d** *ppl.* a. (*Obs.* exc. *dial.*), thoroughly accomplished or developed, perfect, thoroughgoing, thorough-paced; † **thorough-stair** v., *trans.* to stain thoroughly. See also **THOROUGH-BRED**, etc.

(In early use the *adv.* was often written separately before a vb. as it still is when it follows the vb.)

c. 1300 *Cursor* M 764 þe king smat in hum wit a speer In breth he wald him thorow þe c. 1400 *Land Troy Bk.* 16431 Echon other al to-het, slow, & wounded, & thorow-bare 1884 L. OLIPHANT *Halfa* (1887) 189 The crusaders used them [granite pillars] to 'thorough-bind' their walls. 1900 *Union Mag.* Oct 457/2 Ancient columns are built into the walls of later castles, to thoroughbind the masonry. c. 1000 in *Cockayne Narrat* (1861) 20 Het he þa 'þurhborian. c. 1330 R. BURNES *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16284 Handes, armes, þey dide þowhore here. 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 4 They then thorough bore them Poles. 1648 H. MORR *Song* *Soul* ii. i. xxi, 'Thorough cleansing virtue 1604 *PARSONS 3rd Pt Three Convers* *Eng* 279 They were undeulled, superdeulled, and 'thoroughdeulled. 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm*. 32 Their vast Crops of Straws, and great Numbers of Cattle, make such Returns of Dung, as enables most of them to 'thorough-dress their own Grounds. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) I. 184 Firing... must

belong continued to 'thorough dry so many together. 1817 *MOORE Lalla R.*, *Pine worth.* iv. 115 How deep, how 'thorough-felt the glow Of rapture a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 404 Heo. 'þurh fullen, onont hire, Godes pine o rode. 1585-6 *EARL LEYCESTER Corr.* (Camden) 427 A gallant and a 'thorow fought assault 1822 *SCOTT Pirate* iv, The small beer of the college, commonly there termed 'thorough-gomble' 1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Words*, *Thorough-gomble*, a diarrhoea 1617 *HIERON Wks* II. 77 To bring David to these two specialties, first, of 'thorow humbling himself; secondly, of making an acknowledgement. 1605 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. iii in *Lau* 1006 A cloak of clouds, all 'thorough lind' with thunder 1649 *LOVELACE To Deane Bro Col. F. L. v.* One gallant 'thorough-made Resolve Doth Starry Influence dissolve 1669 *WORLDIDGE Syst Agrie* (1682) 153 'they get more in the 'through-ripe Hop by the weight, than they loose in the colour 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) II 347 Cydes pressed from pulpy, or thorough-ripe, or mellow Fruit 1658 A Fox *Warts* *Sing* i. iv 18 If sharper things should be used, they would 'thorough-run the Wound. 1598 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii. i. *Eden* 62 The 'thorough seasoned But Wherein the tears of death prest Grapes are put. 1649 *LOVELACE Poems* 50 Thee and thy wounds I would become Faire 'thorough-shot Religion 1624 H. MORR *Song* *Soul* i. iii. xxiv, Here fifty Sisters in a sieve do draw 'Thorough-sipping water. Tantalus is here. 1730 *SWIFT Vend. Ld. Cartaret* 28 Our 'thoroughsped republic of Whigs. 1808 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 63 Never upon me Had she thrown look of love so thorough-spiced 1593 *NASHE Christi's T. Wks.* (Grosart) IV. 216 Spotting and 'thorow-staying thy deere bought Spyril.

2. Combinations with sbs. or derived adjs. (cf. **THOROUGH** a.). **thorough-band** (*through-band*), a stone, etc., extending through the breadth of a wall or dyke so as to bind the sides together (cf. *band-stone*, *BAND* *sb* 1 15); also *attrib.*; **thorough-blood** a., of pure breed (said of a horse); cf. *FULL-BLOOD*; **thorough-door**, a door leading through, the door of a passage; **thorough-draught** (*through-draught*), a draught or current of air passing through a room, etc. (in quot. 1866, a channel or passage for a draught of air); **thorough-edged** a., thoroughly or perfectly edged; **keen-edged**, **thorough-foot**, a disarrangement in a tackle caused by one or both of the blocks getting entangled in the fall (cf. *thorough-pull*); **thorough-hearted** a., whole-hearted, entirely devoted, hence *thorough-heartedness*, **thorough-joint** (*Anat.*), a perfectly movable joint or articulation (cf. *DIAPHYSEOSIS*), **thorough-put**, a knot or tangle upon a rope formed by putting one part of it through a loop in another (cf. *thorough-foot*); † **thorough-road** = **THOROUGHFARE** *sb* (in quot. *attrib.*); **thorough-shot**, **thorough-stem**, see *quots.*; † **thorough-touch** (*through-touch*), a touch that penetrates the soul, a deep spiritual impression; **thorough-winded** a. (of a horse), sound in 'wind' or breathing; not broken-winded. See also **THOROUGH-BASS** to **THOROUGH-WORT**.

1805 *DICKSON Pract Agrie* I, Pl xxix, The 'thorough band turf, being first lightly laid. 1810 S. SMITH *Agrie Surv.* *Galloway* vi. 88 It is essential to the durability of a dyke that the two sides be well bound together by long stones laid across, termed thoroughbands. 1844 *STEVENS Bk Farm* III. 1007 It tends much to the stability of a dyke to have what is called a thorough-hand stone placed across it. 1829 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII. 277 Our nearly 'thorough-blood hunter and carriage horses. 1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 30 But you may catch his sullen roar More loud when opens the 'thorough-door. 1866 *HOWLANDS Venet. Life* iii, The narrow streets are bitter 'thorough-drafts. 1868 *Rep. U.S. Commissioner Agrie.* (1869) 438 The windows are closed and matted, and no thorough draught is allowed 1905 *Daily Chron.* 22 July 8/5 The drawing-room is, 'spared the desecrating through-draught. 1830 *LENNYSON Jacob* ii, The intuitive decision of a bright And 'thorough-edged intellect to part Error from crime 1867 'Thorough-foot (see *thorough-pull*). 1887 *Ateneum* 31 Dec. 883/3, 'The 'thorough-heartedness with which James threw himself into this. 1811. *COUES* (Cent. Dict.), 'Thorough-joint. 1829 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Exer.* (1842) I. 112 Knots, of different degrees of complexity, from a simple 'thorow-put, to a complication of loops and twists [etc.]. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word Bk.*, *Thorough-put*, or *Thorough-foots*, are kinks or tangles in a rope, or parts of a tackle not leading fair by reason of one of the blocks having been passed round part of the fall a 1661 *FULLER Worthies, Lond* (1662) ii. 224 He built at Buntingford (a 'thorow-road market) a neat and strong Chappel. 1892 *Cent. Dict.*, 'Thorough-shot, same as *thorough-pull*. 'Thorough-stem, same as *thorough-wort* 1607 *HIERON Wks.* I. 459 Nothing which may argue a 'thorough-touch, or a comfortable expectation of Gods faour. 1617 *Ibid.* II. 72 Whether we have received any such thorow-touch as is the fruit of true repentance. 1737 *BRACKEN Farmery Impr* (1757) II Pref ix You shall hear many a Horse praised for being a 'thorow-winded one.

Thorough-band to -bore: see **THOROUGH**.

Thoroughbass (*þwɔrdbɛs*). *Mus.* [f. **THOROUGH** *prep.* or *adv.* + *BASS* *sb* 6, cf. *BASSO continuo*.] A bass part extending through a piece of music, and written by itself, with figures indicating the chords or harmonies to be played with it; a figured bass, *basso continuo*; esp. (formerly) an accompaniment thus written or played; hence *loosely*, an accompaniment in general (also *fig.*). Also, the method of indicating harmonies by a figured bass, or the art of playing from it; *loosely*, the science of harmony in general.

166a PALYFORD *Skil Mus* i ii (1674) 36 The Figures usually placed over Notes in the Thorough-bass of Songs or Ayres. 1682a EVELYN *Memo.* 20 Mar. She had an excellent voice, to which she play'd a thorough bass on the harpsichord. 1732 KELLER in *Holder's Harmony* 159 Rules for Playing a Thorough-bass 1778 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. S. Conway* 8 July, Tamula would be a dreadful thorough bass to speeches. 1845 E. HOLMES *Mozart* 258 He wrote a treatise on thorough bass 1875 STEDMAN *Vocal Poets* i. 3 Full-throated, happy minstrels, like Branger or Burns, need no knowledge of thorough bass and the historical range of composition

† b. *erron.* A loud or deep bass.

1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* v. ix. He found his nurse snoring at the bed's feet. He immediately took the only method of silencing this thorough bass, whose music he feared might disturb Mr. Allworthy. 1835 W. IRVING *Crayon Misc.* (1849) 30 He had a whiffing double voice, shifting abruptly from a treble to a thorough-bass

Thorough-bolt: see *through bolt*, THROUGH-2.

Thoroughbrace (*þʊrðbrɛs*). U. S. [f. THROUGH *prep* or *adv.* + BRACE *sb* 2 11.] Each of a pair of strong braces or bands of leather connecting the front and back C-springs and supporting the body of a coach or other vehicle. Hence Thoroughbraced (-brɛst) *a.*, suspended by thoroughbraces.

1827 H. MARTINEAU *Soc. Anim.* II. 175 Half a mile before reaching the place the thorough-brace broke, and we had to walk, to the inn. 1838 O. W. HOLMES *Deacon's Masterp.* 22 In building of chaises. There is always somewhere a weakest spot. In hub, tire, fellow, in spring or thill, in screw, bolt, thoroughbrace. 1884 S. O. JEWETT *Country Doctor* 139 The old-fashioned thorough-braced wagon.

Thoroughbred (*þʊrðbrɛd*), *a.* (*sb*) Also 8 *through-bred*. [f. THROUGH *adv* + BRED *pp* 1a 1] 1. Thoroughly educated or accomplished; hence, complete, thorough, out-and-out. (Now regarded as *fig.* from 2. cf. 2b)

1701 GREEN *Cosm. Sacra* II vii 77 A through bred Soldier weighs all present Circumstances, and all possible Contingents. 1721 ANNEST *Terræ Fil* No. 47 (1754) 253 Nothing can restrain a thorough-bred gamester. 1874 L. STEPHEN *Hours in Library* (1892) I ix. 300 A thoroughbred utilitarian, full of sagacity. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* III. 1, 20 He never handled a gun like a thoroughbred sportsman.

2. Of a horse: Of pure breed or stock; *spec.* applied to a race-horse whose pedigree for a given number of generations is recorded in the stud-book. Also of a dog, bull, etc.

1795 J. LAWRENCE *Treat. Horses* iv. 166 Thorough bred hawks are the most docile and quiet, and the least liable to shy. 1845 N. H. SMITH *Breeding for Purp.* The pedigree of Edgewise affords a singular illustration of the descent of our thorough-bred horses from pure Eastern blood. 1849-70 BLAINE *Encycl. Rur. Sports* §930 The term thorough bred, as relating to a horse, is neither critically nor conventionally definite. 1856 *Farmers' Mag.* Jan. 29 There are some men who prefer the cross bred animal—the best I believe to be between the Hampshire Down and Cotswold; but I must give a decided preference to the thorough-bred. 1857 SIR R. H. ROBERTS *In the Shires* i 18 Mounted upon a thoroughbred, bay mare.

b. *transf.* Applied to human beings or their attributes: sometimes implying characteristics like those of a thoroughbred horse, as gracefulness, energy, distinction, etc. (Cf. B. 2.)

1820 BYRON *Juan v* cvi. More thorough-bred or fairer fingers. 1864 TRAVELER *Compt. Wallah* (1866) 345 It is hardly possible for a man brought up amidst European... associations to realize the idea conceived of him... by a thorough bred Hindoo.

Comb. 1882 MISS BRADDON *Mt. Royal* ix. Who the deuce is that thoroughbred-looking girl?

B. *sb* 1. A thoroughbred animal, esp. a horse. 1842 THACKERAY *Fitz-Boddy* *pp* Pref. I can't afford a thorough-bred, and hate a cock-tail. 1887 'H. SMART' *Clevery Won* 1, Three or four thorough-breds that he had reared.

2. *transf.* and *fig.*: A well-born, well-bred, or thoroughly trained person. Also, a first-rate motor-car, bicycle, or other vehicle.

1894 H. GARDNER *Unofficial Patriot* 15 There is rather a paucity of thoroughbreds among the Methodists. 1894 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIV 281/2 An air that made you feel sure that she could play tennis or sail a boat. In fact, she looked a thoroughbred. 1901 *Pall Mall Mag.* Sept. 67/4 A vehicle running a race must in some mysterious way be a thoroughbred. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 21 Nov. 9/4 This machine [bicycle] and all the thorough-breds are now treated before enamelling to the special Coslett non-rusting process, which preserves the metal from all corrosion.

Hence Thoroughbredness.

1894 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Camp. Curiosity* 127 As regards the thorough-bredness of my black poodle.

Thorough-cleansing, etc.: see THROUGH-.

Thorough-drain, *v.* Agric. [f. THROUGH *adv.* (or *sb* 3) + DRAIN *v*] *trans.* To drain (a field) by means of water-thoroughs or -furrows; also, to drain thoroughly.

1844 STEPHENS *Ed. Farm* I. 489 As by this kind of draining [surface-draining] the land is thoroughly or effectually drained, it has been most appropriately called thorough-draining. *Ibid.* 593 A farmer's thorough-drained one-half of a 4 acre field. *Ibid.* 662 The subsoil will afford a sufficient quantity of stones, to thorough-drain the ground. 1847 RAYNBIRD in *Frm. R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 321 The term thorough-draining is perhaps derived from the old word 'thorow', which Bradley mentions as 'a distinguishing character for a trench cut purposely for carrying off of water'.

Thoroughfare (*þʊrðfɛə*), *sb.* (a) Forms:

4-5 *thurfghare*, 5 *thurghae*; *thoruj faar*, *thoruhfare*, 6 *thorowe*, *thoroughe*, *thorough fare*, 6-8 *thorowfare*, 7-8 *thorow*, *thoroughfare*, (7) *thorow-faire*, *thorough fair*, 7-8 *thorow*, *thorough-fair*, 8 *thorowfair*, 8-9 *thorofare*, 7-*thoroughfare*. β 5 *Sc.* *thochtfaayr*, 6 *throwfare*, *Sc.* *throuchfair*, *throuche fair*, 6-7 *through fare*, *through-fare*, 7-9 *throughfare*. [In ME *thurfghare*, 15th c. *thoruj faar*, f. *þurh*, *þuruh*, *THROUGH* + *FARE sb* 1, OE. *faru* passage, way, track: cf. *THROUGH-2*. Cf. Du. *doorvaant* (*deurvaesd*, Kilian) passage, esp. passage for ships (cf. 1 d below), LG. *dorford*, MHG. *durchwart*, G. *durchfahrt*.]

1. A passage or way through.

a. In general sense; also *fig.* Now usually merged in sense c, exc. in phr. *No thoroughfare*, no public way through or right of way here.

1386 CHAUCER *Kut* 7. 1389 This world nys but a thurfghare ful of wo. And we been pilgrymes, passynge to and fro. 1430-40 LYND *Bocchas* i. 1 (MS Bodl 263) If 11/2 This world is a thourghfare [ed. 1554 *thowfare*] ful of wo. 1595 SHAKS *Merch* V ii vii 41 The Hircanian deserts, and the vaste wildes Of wide Arabia are as thoroughfares now For Princes to come view faire Portia. 1601 WREYER *Mirr* *Mari* B iv. Yet makes the wood my through-fare into heaven. 1641 HINDS *J. Bruen* lviii 195 You rather glory to have your house made a through-fare of profane persons. 1797-1802 G. COLMAN *Br. Grins*, *Elder*, *Br.* 117 Making their throats a thoroughfare for wine. 1822 BYRON *Juan* vii 21, To hint, at least, 'Here is no thoroughfare'. 1856 EMERSON *Eng. Traits*, *Ashby* Wks. (Bohn) II. 42 They have made the island a thoroughfare; and London a shop, inviting to strangers. 1893 HUXLEY *Sci. & Chr. Tradit.* Pref. (1894) 8 Before me stood the thorny barrier with its comminatory notice-board—'No Thoroughfare. By order Moses'.

† b. *spec.* A town through which traffic passes; a town on a highway or line of traffic. *Obs.*

1440 *Prompt Par.* 493/2 Thurfghare, *ophidum*. 1449 *Pecock Repr.* v. vii (Rolls) 521 Whi in a town which is a thoruj faar toward London ben so manye otries clepid innes? 1530 PALSGR 200/1 Borowe or thowfare fare, *bourre*, *ibid* 281/1 Thowfare, *bourgade*, *bourr*. 1552 LEFAND *Itin.* IV 131 From Uxbridge to Southall a Village about 6 Miles. Thence to Acton a pretty Thorough-Fare a 4 Miles. 1619 DALTON *Country Just* vii. (1630) 32 In Towns which are no thowfare the Justices shall be sparing of allowing of any alehouse. 1769 *De Rot's Town* *Gl. Brit* I 87 Newmarket being a Thoroughfare, reaps no small Advantage by that Means, as well as from the Races. 1829 SCOTT *Anne of G v* vii. The little castle and town of Ferette served as a thoroughfare to the traffic of Berne and Soleure.

c. A road, street, lane, or path forming a communication between two other roads or streets, or between two places; a public way unobstructed and open at both ends; *esp.* a main road or street, a highway.

1540 *Act* 32 *Hen VIII*, c. 17 Chauncerie lane And Fewter lane, being thorough faies and passages from Flete-strete into Holborne. 1628 WITNER *Brit Rememb* iv 251 The Strand, that goodly thowfare betwene The Court and City. 1658 W. BURTON *Itin Anton*, 2 Those publick Thorough-fares, or Waies, which the Souldiers raised. 1796 W. MARSHALL *IV England* II 54 It is a large inland Market Town, but has no thoroughfare to support it. 1843 BETTRUNE *Sc. Fricade Stn.* 275 One of the thoroughfares to the metropolis passed through the place.

d. A piece of water, as a strait or river, affording passage for ships, etc.; an unobstructed channel. (In definite application to a particular channel, chiefly U.S.; otherwise a special case of the general sense.)

1699 ROBERTS *Voy Levant* 32 There is a Thoroughfare between the Mainland and this Isle. 1712 E. COOKE *Voy. S. Sea* 127 There is a Thorough-Fare in the Midst of it, where we rode with our Ships. 1739 *Descr. Windward Passage* (ed. 2) 6 A Thorough fare for Shipping between some Islands, or other Land, as the Gulf of Messina between the Island of Sicily and Italy. 1856 STANLEY *Sinai & Pal* ii 113 The Mediterranean was not yet the thoroughfare—it was rather the boundary of the eastern nations.

(b) 1848 THOREAU *Maine* IV (1894) 46 After one mile of river, or what the boatmen call 'thoroughfare'—for the river becomes at length only the connecting link between the lakes.—we entered the North Twin Lake. 1896 *Trans. Roy. Soc. Canada* II ii. 220 *Thoroughfare*, a passage between lakes on the same level.

e. 'A strait of water, or neck of land connecting two bodies of water, habitually traversed by wild fowl in migrating or passing to and from their feeding-grounds' (Hallock *Sportsman's Gazetteer* 1883, Gloss.)

2. The action of going or passing through, or the condition of being passed through or traversed; passage. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 393 Ye...have made one Realm Hell and this World, one Realm, one Continent Of easie thoroughfare. 1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* r. x 23 Made hard and callous, by the continual thoroughfare of the Chylus. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 57 111 custom had grown into a right of thoroughfare. 1868 STANLEY *Westm. Abb.* I. 4 The River Thames here widening to an almost majestic size, yet not too wide for thoroughfare.

3. *attrib* or *adv.* That is a thoroughfare; passed or travelled through by traffic; chiefly in *thoroughfare town* = sense 1 b.

[Cf. OE *þurfhere* passable, in *Ags. Hymnar.* (Surtees) 112, 9 (Bosw.-T.) zeat þurfhere.]

1553 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* I. 143 All villages and thoroughfares towns of this realm. 1564 *Yorks. Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 264 [Boroughbridge] being one thoroughfare towne of the Kinges strete. 1592 *Sc. Acts* 755 V 7 (1814) III. 576/1 At the principall thouchre fair townis and paioche kirks. 1662 FULLER *Worthies, Hartford* (1662) ii 25 William of Ware born in that thorough fair Town twenty miles from London. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 146 The two ends of the Earths thoroughfare line or diameter. 1842 *LANE Arch. Nis* I 76 Most of the great thoroughfare streets. 1908 *IVestm. Gaz.* 20 June 2/1 How seldom must these ancient [Italian] walled villages communicate with the thoroughfare valleys, or the railway, or distant Rome!

Thoroughfare, *v.* *rare*. [In early use, OE. *þurfheran* (also *þurfheran* str. vb.) to pass through, traverse: cf. Du. *doorvaaren* (*deurvaeren*, Kilian), LG. *dorfaen*; OHG. *durhfaran*, Ger. *durchfahren*. In 2 from (or after) prec sb.]

1. *trans.* To go, pass, or travel through. 1900 *tr. Badda's Hist.* iv. ii (1890) 258 He sona þurfherde eall Breotone ealand. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1147 Hu mei he helpen oðre þe þurfherde deað as heo doð? [1674, 1895 see *thoroughfaring* below]

2. To pass through or traverse, as a road; to form a thoroughfare in or across.

1886 LOWELL *Progr. World in Latest Lat. Ess.* (1891) 163 Those slits that thoroughfared the older town.

So † *Thoroughfared a. Obs.* [f. prec. sb. + ED 2], having a thoroughfare or passage, perforated, † *Thorough-farer* (through-farer) *Obs.*, one who goes or travels through, a wayfarer; *Thorough-faring* (through-faring), a going, passing, or travelling through; *Thoroughfaringness* (through-faringness) *a.*, (a) capable of being passed through, penetrable; (b) relating to passing through.

1668 CULPEPPER & COLE *Barthol. Anat.* ii vii. 111 When the Ventricle is dilated above the 'through-fard Septum' the little holes would be shut up. 1668 *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 474 [To] intertame 'through-farers and passengers. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 90 There would be no 'throughfarings of the least steams or reekings of bodies. 1895 A. NUTT *Voy. Bran* i 301 A road worn with much thoroughfaring. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selu.* 138 All body being as 'throughfaringness to ghost, as tis stopping to body. 1862 DE MORGAN *Let. to Whewell in Life* (1882) 319, I feel pained by the word *duvau*, because it is a very thoroughfaringness word. It is used for going through a country, or for running a man through the body.

Thorough-felt to -fought: see THROUGH-.

† Thoroughgate. *Obs.* In 5 *throgat*, 6-7 *thorowgate*. [f. THROUGH *adv.* + GATE *sb* 2] A passage through = *THOROUGHFARE sb* 1.

1456 *Burgh Rec. Peebles* (1872) 117 The throgat sal serf tham bath vp throu and don throu. 1598 R. BERNARD tr. *Terence, Adelphi* iv 11, That corner is no thoiow gate [*angustiorum non peruenit*]. 1639 HORN & ROB. *Gale Lang. Unl.* lviii § 617 Lanes most commonly are unpassable, and have no thorough-gate.

Thoroughgoing (*þʊrðgɔɪŋ*), *a.* [f. THROUGH *adv.* + *going*, pr. pple. of *Go v*. See also THROUGHGOING.] Going the full length; doing things thoroughly; acting with completeness, uncompromising, thorough, extreme, out-and-out (Of persons, actions, etc.)

1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xiii. A thoroughgoing friend that understands a hint is worth a million. 1836 THIRLWALL *Greece* IV xxiii. 194 They now proceeded to bolder and more thoroughgoing measures. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Mystic* (1860) II 18 What seems the thorough going madness of the fiery Persian. 1888 BAYCE *Amer. Commw.* I 220 Jefferson was a thoroughgoing party leader.

Hence Thoroughgoingly *adv.*, Thoroughgoingness. So Thoroughgoer, a thoroughgoing person or animal; Thoroughgoing *sb*, the action or habit of doing things thoroughly.

1895 *Outing* (U.S.) 388/2 The horses [polo-ponies] are such thoroughgoers in the field that it is difficult to say this or the other is best. 1894 J. D. BURNS *Frm. in Mem.* iv. (1869) 66 Much...is said about 'thoroughgoing and decision of character. 1886 *New Eng. Dict.* s. v. *Boat sb* 1 b, *Like old boots* vigorously, 'thoroughgoingly. 1865 M. ARNOLD *Ess. Crit.* ii 65 The newspaper, with its party spirit, its 'thoroughgoingness. 1867 PEARSON *Fut. Eng.* I 35 I he Romansword did its work with terrible thoroughgoingness.

Thoroughgo-nimble to Thorough-lined: see THROUGH- in comb. 1, 2.

Thoroughleaf. ? *Obs.* In 6 *thorow*. [f. THROUGH-*adv* + LEAF *sb*.] = *THOROUGHWAX*.

1578 *Lyte Dodoes* i. xcv. 136 Of Thorowwaxe, or Thowow-leaf. Thowowleaf hath a round, slender stalk full of branches, y^e branches passing, or going through the leaves. 1597 [see *THOROUGHWAX*]. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 281 *Bupleurum*. Hare's-ear, Thowow-wax, or Thowow-leaf.

Thorough-light. Now *rare* or *Obs.* Also *through-light*.

a. *pl.* Windows on opposite sides of a room, so that the light passes right through.

1625 BACON *Ess.*, *Building* (Arb) 551 And let all three Sides, be a double House, without Thowow Lights, on the Sides, that you may have Roomes from the Sunne, both for Fore-noone, and Afternoone. 1642 FULLER *Holy & Prof.* 57, iii vii. 167 Thowow-lights are best for rooms of entertainment, and windows on one side for dormitories. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* viii. 349 The doors, unbar'd, receive the rushing day, And thorough lights disclose the ravish'd prey. 1745 P. THOMAS *Frm. Anson's Voy* 230 The Houses have thorough Lights.

b. *fig* (*sing* and *pl*) in reference to the 'light' of knowledge or discovery

1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* II. i. § 13 This great Building of the world had neuer through lights made in it till the age of vs and our fathers 1641 FULLER *Holy & Prof. St.* II. xxi 137 [Drake] returned safe into England, and landed at Plymouth, (being almost the first of those that made a thorough-light through the world) 1646 TRAFALGAR *Comm. John.* I. 5 The former (light of nature) is but a dim half-light. The latter (light of Scripture) is a clear thorough-light 1698 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* IV. 44 All shall be then open, every Man's Heart a thorough-light to every Man. 1841 EMERSON *Lect. 'Times' Wks* (Bohn) II. 256 Paving the earth with eyes, destroying privacy, and making thorough-lights So **Thorough-lighted** (*through-*) *a.*, having thorough-lights; having the light passing through. 1624 WOTTON *Archit. in Reliq.* (1651) 286 Rooms windowed on both ends, which we call thorough-lighted 1703 T. N. *City & C. Purchaser* 260 Rooms are said to be Thorough-lighted when they have Windows on both ends 1842-76 GWILT *Archit. Gloss.*, *Thorough lighted Rooms*, such as have windows on opposite sides.

Thoroughly (*þwɔːdli*), *adv* [f. THOROUGH *adv* or *adj.* + *-ly*]. See also THROUGHLY

†1. In a way that penetrates or goes through; right through, quite through. *Obs. rare.*

With quotes 1633, 1703 cf. THOROUGHLY *adv* 2. 1300 Havelok 680 Godard lokede on him þoruth-like, with eyne gnm. 1633 W. MUISTON in *Buccleuch MSS.* (Hist. MSS. Comm.) I. 273, I would have gone home (wet thoroughly). 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1732) 9 Thoroughly soaked with the wet

2. In a thorough manner or degree; in every part or detail; in all respects; with nothing left undone, fully, completely, wholly, entirely, perfectly.

1473 *Rolls of Paris VI* 66½ In cas all other things were thoroughly passed and concluded betwixt his Highnes and theym 1522 MORE *De Quat. Noviss. Wks* 76½ We know them, yet not so very thoroughly as we might peradventure. 1593 SHAKS *a Hen VI*, II. i. 202 To looke into this Business thoroughly. 1643 BURROUGHS *Exp. Hosea* IV (1652) 77 This promise is not yet thoroughly fulfilled 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. vi. 224 Whoever will weigh the Matter thoroughly. 1846 RUSKIN *Mod. Paint.* (1851) I. II. i. vii § 10 The thoroughly great men are those who have done everything thoroughly. 1878 HURTON *Scott.* III. 35 She had a thoroughly kindly nature

Thoroughness (*þwɔːdnəs*). [f. THOROUGH *a* + *-ness*]. The quality of being thorough or of doing things thoroughly, the condition of being done thoroughly; completeness of execution or treatment; completeness in general, perfectness

1843 PRESCOTT *Mexico* (1850) I. 152 A book of the highest authority, for the perspicuity, fidelity, and thoroughness with which the multifarious topics in it are discussed 1848 MILL *Pol. Econ.* I. vi. § 3 The thoroughness of their application to work 1862 DANA *Man. Grot.* II. 248 The exception to the thoroughness of the extinction in the Eastern border region 1891 E. K. CHAMBERS in *Bookman* Jan. 113½ He has emulated the Teutonic thoroughness without the Teutonic pedantry

Thoroughoute, etc., *obs.* forms of THROUGHOUT.

Thorough-paced (*þwɔːdpæst*), *a* Also *þ.* through-paced. [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + *PAID*.]

1. *lit.* Of a horse: Thoroughly trained; having all his paces *rare*. ? *Obs.*

a 1661 FULLER *Worthies, Huntington*, (1662) II. 51 It is given to thorough-paced Naggs, that amble naturally, to trip much whilst artificial pacers goe surest on foot. 1668 *Lond. Gas* No 273/4 A Baye Mare, flat ribb'd, Roach back'd, through paced

2. *fig* Thoroughly trained or accomplished, perfectly skilled or versed (in something); hence, thoroughgoing, complete, perfect, thorough.

1646 JENKYN *Remora* 18 The thorow-pac'd Politician borrows this of the Athiest. 1678 CUDWORTH *Intel. Syst.* I. iv. § 30. 382 Anaxagoras was severely taxed as one not thorough-paced in Theism. 1700 PALMER *Proverbs* 114 A thorow-pac'd villian. a 1715 BURNES *Own Time* an 1831 (1833) II. 278 Men of the thorow-paced obsequiousness. 1833 LAMB *Elia* Ser. n. *Old Margate Hop*, A hearty thorow-paced liar. 1850 GROTE *Greece* II. vi. VII. 139 Introducing more thorow-paced oligarchy into the already oligarchical Sikyonian government 1893 *Spectator* 28 Jan 101½ A thorow-paced English gentleman

3. 1655 FULLER *Church Hist.* I. iv. § 13 Constantius was a thorow-paced Christian 1658 PHILLIPS *Diet. Deed.*, An universally thorow-pac'd Dictionary a 1665 FULLER *Worthies, Huntington* (1662) II. 50 He was thorow-paced in three Tongues, Latine, Greek and Hebrew 1687 WOOD *Ath. Oxon.* I. 535 Robert Burton was a thro-pac'd Philologist So † **Thorough-pacer** *v.* *Obs.* *intr.* of a horse;

† **Thorough-pacer**, a horse having all his paces 1684 *Lond. Gas* No 1945/4 A bay Nag seven years old, a thorow pacer. 1690 *Ibid.* No 2545/4 A light sorrel Gelding, walks, thorow-paces and gallops.

Thorough-passage: see THROUGH-PASSAGE.

Thorough-pierce: see through-pierce, in THROUGH-1

Thorough-pin (*þwɔːrpin*). *Farrery* [f. THOROUGH + PIN *sb* (cf. sense 10)] A swelling in the sheath of the tendon of the flexor perforans muscle in a horse's hock, appearing on both sides so as to suggest a pin passing through, also a similar swelling in the carpal joint of the fore-leg. Cf. earlier *through-soreness*, etc. s. v. THROUGH-2. 1780 *Bath Fm.*, 22 June Addit., [A pony] with a spavin and thorough pins 1831 YOCUM *Horse* 265 We have spoken of wind-galls. A similar enlargement is found above the hock. A from its situation it must necessarily project Vol. IX.

on both sides of the hock, in the form of a round swelling, it is called a thorough-pin. 1906 *Daily News* 20 Apr. 6 Ammie, a very well-bred mare, is mairied by a thorough-pin. **Thoroughpost**: see THROUGHPOST.

Thorough-put to -run, etc.: see THROUGH-.

† **Thorough-see**, *v.* *Obs.* [OE *þurh seon*, f. *þurh* THOROUGH, THROUGH *adv.* + *seon* to SEE: cf. OHG *durhsēhen*, Ger *durchsehen*.] *trans.* To see through (*lit.* and *fig.* cf. SEE *v.* 24). Hence

† **Thorough-seeing** *vbl. sb.*, the action of this *vb.*; *þpl a.* that sees through, + **Thorough-seeable** *a.*, capable of being seen through, transparent

c 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* II. § 1 He geseohð & þurhseohð ealle his geseasta zendemest. a 1200 *Morall Ode* 90 (Lambeth) He þurh-sicheþ uches monnes þonc [v. þurh-sihð elches mannes þanc] a 1245 *Ancr R.* 50 þe blake cloð is piccure & wurse to þurhseon 1533 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* (1556) 7 Whoso thorowseeth moste what in every case is truest *Ibid.* 68 So desirous of thorow seing and learning the nature of things. 1561 T. HOBYT *Castiglione's Courtier* IV (1577) Xviii b. The eyes of the minde then beinne to be sharp and thorow seing, when the eyes of the body lose the floure of theyr sightynesse. 1562 TURNER *Herbal* II. 151 The rosin or turpentine [of *Ierebinthus*] is clere, & thorow seable, whyte, like a glasse & blewish gray

Thorough-seek, -shining: see THROUGH-SEEK, -SHINING.

Thorough-stitch, through-stitch, *sb.*, *adv.*, and *adj.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [f. THOROUGH *adv.* + *STITCH* *sb*]

† **A. sb.** ? A stitch drawn right through the stuff; hence *fig* in reference to thoroughness of action. cf. B. *Obs. rare*

a 1569 KINGSMYLL *Man's Est.* xv (1580) 12; Now there fore to knitte vpp the knot, and to make a thorow stitch 1663 COWLEY *Chatter Colman* St. II. viii, When I do a business, I'm for the thorow-stitch, I'm thorow pac'd

B. *adv.* Right through, through to the end, thoroughly, completely; almost always in *phr.* 10 go *thorough-stitch* (*with*), to perform something thoroughly, carry it out completely and effectually, go through with 'a tailor's expression for finishing any thing once begun' (Egan *Slang Dict.* 1823).

1579 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse*, *Apol* (Arb) 68 Philippe of Macedon tooke vpon him to reason with a new Musition and was not able to go thorow stitche 1596 NASH *Saffron Walden* 37 That we might haue made round worke, and gone thorow stitche 1634 FORD *Perkin Warbeck* II. iii, He that threads his needle with the sharp eyes of industry shall in good time go thoroughstitch with the new suit of preferment 1685 EVELYN *Diary* 22 May, The Chief Justice Jefferies went thorow stitche in that tribunal. 1694 R. L'ESTRANGE *Pables* cxxviii (1714) 150 'His Perseverance alone that can carry us Thorow-Stitch 1723 MANDREVILLE *Fab. Bees* (1725) I. 216 A Man of Honour enters into a Conspiracy with others to murder a King; he is obliged to go thorow stitche with it. 1824 BLACKW. *Mag.* XV. 147 We have gone too far to retreat, we must e'en go thorow stitche. 1894 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Thorough*, She's means to do the place up thorow stitche

C. *adv.* Thoroughgoing, out-and-out. ? *Obs.*

c 1685 in *Verney Memoirs* (1907) II. 396 A thorough-stitch enemy to the crown 1786 A. GIBSON *Content* 402 It may not suit with his courage or his prudence to be thorow-stitch with it. 1825 HAZLITT *Spirit of Age* 335 He must make thorow-stitch work of it. 1828 WILSON in *Blackw. Mag.* XXIII. 785 [He] seems to have no thorow-stitch advocate in the London press.

Hence † **Thorough-stitched**, through-stitched *a.* = C.

1621 Mrs BENN *City Heres* 35 You are resolv'd to make a thorow-stitch Robbery out. 1799 T. TWINING in *Recreat & Stud.* (1882) 233 What a painstaking, thorough-paced, thorow-stitched man you are when you set about anything!

Thorough-stone: see THROUGH-STONE 2.

Thoroughte, *obs.* form of THROUGHOUT.

Thorough-toll: see THROUGH-TOLL.

Thorough-touch: see THROUGH-2.

Thoroughwax (*þwɔːrwæks*). Also 6-thorow-, 6 thorow-, 7 through-, 6-7 waxe, 6- wax. [f. THOROUGH *prep.* and *adv.* through + WAX *v* to grow, after G. *durchwachs*; from the branches appearing to grow through the leaves.] A name for the umbelliferous herb *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, also called *hare's-ear*, having roundish-oval perfoliate leaves, and small greenish-yellow flowers with conspicuous bracts.

1548 TURNER *Names Herbes* 85 Perfoliata is an heibe wyth a leafe lyke a pease. The Geimans call it *Durchwassz*. It may be called in english *Thoroughwax*, because the stalke waxeth thorow the leaues. 1578 LYTL *Doctores* I. xcv. 137 This herbe is now called in English *Thoroughwax* and *Thorowleafe*. 1597 GERARDE *Herbal* II. cxliiii § 1 429 Thorow waxe or Thorow leafe, hath a stalke, diuided into manie small blanches, which passe or go thorow the leaues 1678 PHILLIPS (ed. 4). *Thorough-wax*, a Martial Herb, somewhat bitter and astrigent and good against Ruptures 1828 J. E. SMITH *Eng. Flora* II. 93 *Bupleurum rotundifolium*. Common Hare's ear *Thorow-wax*.

Thorough-winded: see THROUGH-2.

Thoroughwort (*þwɔːrwɔːt*). [f. THOROUGH *prep.* or *adv.* + WORT, after THOROUGHWAX.] A North American composite plant, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, having opposite leaves, each pair united at the base so that the stem appears to grow through them (connate-perfoliate), and large corymbs of

numerous white flowers; valued for its tonic properties; also called *doneseil* or *crosswort*.

1828 in WEBSTER 1845-50 Mrs. LINCOLN *Lect. Bot.* 185 Florets tubulous, without rays; as, *doneseil* or *thoroughwort* (*Eupatorium*) 1857 GRAY *First Lessons Bot.* (1866) 100 Cases of real leaves growing together, those of the common *Thoroughwort*, and the upper pairs in *Woodbines* or *Honeysuckles* 1893 F. P. HUMPHREY *New Eng. Cactus* 27 Aromatic herbs, pennyroyal, thoroughwort, and catnip

† b. = THOROUGHWAX. *Obs. rare*.

1597 GERARDE *Herbal Table*, *Thoroughwort* and his kinds.

Thorow, *obs.* f. THOROUGH. **Thorowout**, *thorowte*, etc., *obs.* ff. THROUGHOUT.

Thorp (*þɔːp*). *arch* and *Hist* Forms: *a.* 1 *þrop* (*þrep*), 1-5 *þrop*, 4-5 *þroop-e*, *þroup*, 4, 9 *dial.* *þrop* (5 *thrope*). *B.* 1-2, 4-5 *þoip*, 5-*þorpe*, 5, 7-*thorp*. [OE and ME. *þrop* and *þorp* hamlet, village, farm, or estate; Com. Teut. = OFris. *thorp*, *therp* village, mod. Fris. *terp* village, village-mound (see *TEPP*); OS *thorp* (MLG. LG., MDu. Du. *dorp*, LG. and EFris. *dorp*); OHG. (MHG., Ger.) *dorf* village (locally 'gathering of people, meeting'); ON *þorp* village, hamlet, farmstead (Norw. *torp*, Sw. *torp* cottage, little farm, Da. *torp* farmstead, hamlet, borough), Goth. *þaurp* estate, land, field = OTeut. **þorpo*]. Ulterior etymology doubtful; original sense and its development in the Teutonic languages not clear.

ON. has (app. thence derived) *þyrp*ast to crowd, throng, *þyrp*ing crowd, and *þorp* is by many referred to same root as L. *turba*, Gr. *turba* crowd, tumult. Others compare L. *tribus* tribe, and OCel. **trib* subdivision of a people, *Wrest town* for other suggested cognates, cf. Kluge, Franck, Doornkaat-Koolman]

A hamlet, village, or small town; in ME. *esp.* an agricultural village: see *quots.*

Not a frequent word in OE., being chiefly found in Glosses and Vocabularies, in form *þrop*, which was also the prevailing form in ME. down to 1400 *þorp* appears once in late OE. and in the north in 14th c. and may really be due to Norse influence. In various forms as *Thorp*, *Thrope*, *Thrupp*, the word occurs as a place name, and it is a frequent second element in these in the forms *-thorpe*, *-thrup*, *-trup*, chiefly in the Daneland district. It appears to have been a 'common noun' to Langland and Chaucer; but in Caxton to be a literalism of translation. As a separate word it has been used occasionally from 1600, but is app. only literary or archaic, rarely dialectal, see *Eng. Dial. Dict.* a 1725 *Conjug. Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 557 *Conjugat.* (= cross-ways, Caifal), tuun, þrop, a 800 *Erftur Gloss* 307 *Conjugat.*, tuun, vel þrop, a 1000 *Ælfric Voc* in Wt. Wulcker 147/5 *Fundus* (= farm, piece of land), þrop, a 1000 *Age. Gloss* ibid 207/14 *Conjugat.*, 1 *millu*, vel þingstow, vel þrop, a 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 89 Beithage, Swo hatte þe þrop þe preste one wumen, bi sides ierusalem c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 2141 To seche eche cite & alle smale þropes. 1362 LAMG. P. Pl. A. II. 47 For lewede, for lewede, for laborers of þropes [v. rr. þrepis, þorpes]. 1393 *Ibid.* C. i. 219 As barouns & burgeis and bondemen of þropes [v. rr. þropus, þropes, þorps]. c 1386 CHAUCER *Wife's T.* 15 Citees, burghes, castels, hie toyes, Thropes, bernes, shippes, dayeries, This maketh that ther been no fairies. = *Clark's T.* 143 *Noght* for There stood a throope [a MSS., throop, 1, thrope, 3, thort, 1] of site delitable, In which that poure folk of that village, Hadden hir beestes and hir herbage, c 1440 [see B].

B. a 1122 O. E. Chron. an. 963 (Laud MS), Sc. Petres mynstre Medeshamstede, and ealle þa þorpes þe ȝer to im. 13. E. E. Allit P. B. 178 He wast wyth werre þe wones of þorpes c 1381 CHAUCER *Parl. Foules* 350 (MS. Gg. 4. 27) The kok that orloge is of thorpis lyte. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 492/1 *Thrope*, thrope, lytyle towne 1482 CAXTON *Reynard* viii. (Arb.) 15 The worde anone sprange ouer al den dorpe [Orig. *Flem.* die mare die spranck over al den dorpe] 1485 *St. Wenefryde* 18 He retyenyng his felawe with hym abode that nyght in a thorpe, 1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xii. xxxii. 219 Within a litte thorpe I staid at last 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* II. iii, About whose Thorps that night curs'd Limos went. 1814 Wordsworth *Excursion* viii. 101 Welcome, wheresoe'er he came—Among the tenantry of thorpe and vill. 1855 TENNYSON *Brook* 29, I hurry down By twenty thorpes, a litte town, And half a hundred buidges. 1864 — *En. Ard.* (end), The litte thorpe had seldom seen A costlier funeral.

Hence † **Thorpman**, a villager. *Obs. rare.*

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv.* To Rdr. The unbred stock of more homely women and less filching Thorps men 1876 *Whitby Gloss.*, *Thorpemen*, villagers. Old local print

Thorpole, variant of THIRLEFOLL *Obs.*

Thorrooke, *Thorsday*, *obs.* ff. THURBOCK.

Thursday, *Thorst*, *obs.* f. THIRST; *obs. var.*

durst, pa. t. of DARE 2

Thort, *obs.* pa. t. of THARP; Sc. f. TEWART.

Thorter (*þɔːtɔːr*, Sc. *þɔːrtɔːr*), *adv.*, *prep.*, *adj.*, *sb* Sc. Forms 5 *thwortour*, *thwortour*, *thourtour*, 5-6 *thortour*, 6-*oure*, -*yr*, -*ir*, -*ar*, (thort-wart), 7 *thorture*, 6-*thorter* [In early forms *thwortour*, *thwortour*, *thortour*, Sc. forms of TEWARTOVER: cf. Sc. *a thort* = *a-thwart*. The second element has been so weakened as to appear a mere suffix, as in *easter*, *wester*, etc. *Thortwart* is a deformation.]

† **A. adv.** *Athwart*, across, crosswise *Obs. rare.* c 1470 HENRY Wallace v. 1210 Feill off thaim dede fell thwortour in [= into] the fyr.

B. *prep.* *Athwart*, across, overthwart.

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. vi (ST S) I 39 Incontinent þe buschment foresaid come thortour þa gaite. 1809 Sc. *Acts* 7as VI (1816) IV 443/2 Landis. beghmand at þe watter of Taires. To rowaueburne and thorter Ingreis 43

zeatts by the fute of magilwood. 1897 Ld E HAMILTON *Outlaws* xviii 209 You daurna show your face thorter the water.

C. adj. Crossing, lying athwart, transverse. *Thorter land*, land lying across or beyond a certain area, outer land; *thorter way*, a cross-way; so *thorter lane, road, etc.*

c1490 HENRY Wallace iv. 540 A clench that was, quharoff a strenth that maid With thourtour tress. 1812 ix. 1632 A thourtour bande, that all the drawtch wpar, He cuttyt it. c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 569 In an thourtour way, Seir gatus pas thay, Thus partit thay twa. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* ii. xvi. (S.I.S.) 194 Sic thungis done, he past fordwart with thourtour passage in [= into] be layne way. 1535 *Abryl Reg* xv. (Jam.) To remoit, red, & fit out of the said inland thourtour land, yard, & foretress. 1580 *Burgh Rec. Edinb* (1882) iv. 185 To caus mak sufficient thorter barris of irne, and infix thaim in the window of the mid hous. 1814 *North Antiq* 404 (Jam.) To look through an el-bore in wood, where a thorter-knot has been taken out. *Mod.* Forming part of local names there is in Dundee a 'Thorter Row', which 'crosses' between the Nethergate and Overgate; in Hawick 'Thorter D'; kes', beyond the Loan-head, etc.

† **b.** Coming athwart, obstructing, opposing. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* v. (S.T.S.) 135 The sabyne ladyis be preiss of pair thortwart cuming deuidit & put sindry be armis outis. 1536 — *Cron. Scot* iii. iv. (1542) 27/1 Sa agill of thair bodis, that they maydant all thourtour and difficult gatus.

† **D. sb.** Opposition, obstruction, resistance. 1581 J. MELVILLE *Diary* (Wodrow Soc.) 124 The thrid thortar and debat quhilk he had was with the provist, bailies, and counsall, about their ministerie. 1598 *Ibid* 532 Anent quhatsoever the thortaris and accidentis fallipout.

Hence *Thorter v trans and intr*, to cross the path or way of; to thwart or oppose (a person), hence *Thortering vbl. sb.*, thwarting, resisting;

† **Thortersome a**, tending to thwart, obstructive.

1608 Jas. VI *Let. in Calderwood Hist. Ch. Scot.* (1678) 58: Their willingnes, hath been ever thortered and impeded by too many. Advocations. 1621 M. BRUCE *Gd News in Evit Times* (1708) 46 There is much Thortering with, and Murdering of Light in Scotland now, but Thortering of Light shall be the drearyest sin that ever Scotland had. 1800 J. SERVICE *Thur Notandum* xiv 201 They [witches] made we maiks out of clay of them that had thortered them, stappin' the maiks fu o' preens. 1606 BIRNIE *Kirk-Buriall* (1833) 30 The passage so impished with thortersome throughes.

Thorter-ill. Sc. Also thortwar- [f. prec. + *ILL sb*] A disease of sheep, characterized by distortion of the neck; loupung-ill.

1792 *Statist. Acc. Scot* i. 338 Palsy, called trembling, or thorter ill, to which those fed on certain lands are peculiarly subject. 1808 *Sporting Mag.* XXXII 195 A sheep which had died of disease (the thorter ill) and was at the time in a state of putrescence. 1829 HOGG *Tales, Sheph.* Cal. xvi, The thortwar-ill (a sort of paralytic affection) came among them [the sheep].

† **Thortron, a. Sc. Obs. rare.** [f. THORTER

cf. *southron*] Having a transverse direction. c1590 *Balfour's Practicks* (1754) 439 Thortron burnis in monthis he sall stop na heid route, thoch they be

† **Thorty, obs. form of THIRTY**

1538 *Scl. Cas. Star Chamber* (Selden) II. 60. **Thoru, poru, thorugh, thorw, etc., obs. ff.**

THOROUGH, THROUGH *sb* 1

† **Thos (þōs).** Pl. *thoes (þōz iz).* [L. *thōs*, pl. *thōis*, a Gr. *thōs*, pl. *thōis*, a beast of prey of the dog kind.] The Greek and Latin name of a beast of the canine group, probably a jackal of some species; but variously identified or imagined by 17th c. translators. See also *Thous*.

1601 HOLLAND *Pitay* x. lxiii. I 303 Wolves, Panthers, and Thoes, kindle their young before they can see. *Ibid* lxiv. 308 The Thoes and the Lions doe fouly jarre and disagree. 1607 TOWSE *Four-Beasts* (1658) 58r The lesser kinde of Thoes are the best, for some make two kinde of Thoes, and some three. We will therefore take it for confessed, that the Thoes is a beast engendered betwixt a Wolf and a Fox, whereof some are greater and some are smaller. 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thos*, a Lynx, a Creature resembling a Wolf, but spotted like a Leopard. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.*, *Thos*, a name given to an animal of the wolf kind, but larger than the common wolf. 1839 C. H. SMITH *Dogs* i. v. 207 It may be, that one of the smaller Thoes of Aristotle is the true Jackal.

Thos, pos, obs. form of THOSE, THUS.

Thoscan, obs. form of THUSCAN

Thos(e) (ðōz), dem. pron and adj. (pl.) Forms *a.* 1-3 *thās*, 1-4 *þās*, 4 *þaas*, *þais*, 4-5 *þase*, (5 *þaes*); 5 *thas*, *thase*, 5-6 *thais*. *B.* 3-4 *þos* (3 *þosse*), 4-5 *pose*, *thoose*, (5, 7 *thoes*, Scottish *thoise*, *thoya*), 6 *thoose*; 4- *thoes*. [OE. *þās*, *þās*, ME. *þās*, pl. of *THIS*, which during the ME. period became synonymous with *þā*, *Tho*, pl. of *that*, which it at length superseded, and thus came to be used in its current sense. The identification of *þās* (*þaas*, *þase*, *þais*) with *þā* began in the north, where it is evidenced c1300-1340; the use of *þōs* (*thoes*, *those*) for *þō*, in midland and south, came later. Chaucer has only *tho*, and most of the examples of *thos(e)* before 1475 occur either in midland versions of northern poems, such as the *Anturs of Arthur* and *Sir Perceval*, where the scribe transliterated *thas(e)* into *thos(e)*, or in the works of northern men, as Wyclif, whose native dialect had *thas(e)*. In Eng. literature *thos*, *thoes*, *thoes*, be-

came common first in works printed by Caxton, and thenceforth *thos* and *tho* continued to be used in the same sense, *tho* gradually becoming rarer, till c1550.

The early southern ME. *þās* = *THAS*, appears to have been retained longest in Kentish: see quot. 1340 in I. 1. It was of course obsolete in Midland Eng. before *thos*, *thoes*, *thos(e)* in the modern sense was accepted. It is doubtful whether *thas(e)* ever found a footing in Scotland, where *þā* continued in use, and still exists as *THAR* pl. of *that*.]

I. Demonstrative pronoun

† **1. Plural of THIS B. I = THESE B. I. Obs.** c825 *Æsp. Psalter* aliu. 18 [xliv. 17] Ðas all cwomun ofer usic. a900 K. ÆLFRED *Lawes* Intro. c. 49 § 9 Ic Ða Ælfred cyming þas togædere gegaderode. a900 tr. *Beda's Hist.* iii. xiv. [xxvii.] 242 Betweoh þas wæron twegen ængeordelings. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. iv. 9 Ealle þas ic sylle þe. c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 217 Ac ich ne mai ic ne can þowse [i.e. words] on openi. 1340 *Ayenb.* 10 Vor alle þos hyeh ualse wytnesses. *Ibid* 39 þise makeþ þe ualse mariages. þise benimeþ þe heritages. Þos doþ zuo moche knead and al þis hi doþ þe here gæte couaytise.

2. Plural of THAT indicating things or persons

pointed to or already mentioned. see *THAT B. I. 1* 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 6356, I fynde wynter paynes fourteen. And whilk þas er sal ywille. a1400 K. *Alis.* 4973 (Bodl. MS.) A folk wome biðe þos, þat beþ cycleþ Farangos. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 33 He made diuers books of þislik and of þos, xi the most be studied by ordre. 1591 SHAKS *Two Gent.* iii. 1. 205 A Sea of melting pearls, which some call tears. Those at her fathers churchis fete she tenderd. 1599 — *Hen. V.* iii. vii. 74 The Armour that I saw in your Tent to night, as the Statues or Sunnes upon it? 1617 BIBLE *Ecc.* vi. 28 A woman among all those haue I not found. 1653 WALTON *Angler* i. 65 *Mith* What Song was it, I pray? was it, Come Shepherds deck your heads: or, As at noon Dulciana rested, or Phyllida flouts me? *Piss.* No, it is none of those. a1822 SHELLEY *Serchio* 36 Melchior and Lionel were not among those *Mod.* Who are those passing? Those are our neighbours Smith and Jones. I looked at all the books on the top shelf, but it was not one of those.

b. Preceded by *and*, introducing an additional qualification of the things or persons mentioned in the previous clause: plural of *THAT I. 2 a*

1545 ASCHAM *Topogr.* ii. (Arb.) 262 Other and those very good archers in drawing, lke at the mark. 1590 RYMER tr. *Ubaldo's Disc. Span. Invasion* 5 Through penurie of many and those necessarie things. 1607 HOLLAND *Phny* (1634) i. 529 If the vineyard lie pendant vpon the hanging of an hill, it requirith deeper ditches, and those raised vp well with earth. 1697 DAVDEN *Virg. Georg.* iv. 189 Lord of few Acres, and those barren too. 1701 NORRIS *Ideal World* i. 1. 53 Other figures and those perfect ones. *Mod.* I have only three, and those not of the best.

3. In opposition to *these*, sometimes *spec* = 'the former': plural of *THAT B. I. 3, 3 b*. For quots. see *THESE B. I. 2, II. 2*. Also in contrast to (*the*) *others*.

1653 WALTON *Angler* iv. 126 Palmer flies, not only those rib'd with silver and gold, but others that have their bodies all made of black. 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* i. 6 Those affirming they had bargain'd only for the fish, the others that they bought the draught at a venture.

4. As antecedent pronoun, followed by a defining word or phrase, viz. a relative clause (with relative expressed or understood), a participle (or other *vbl. adj.*), or a preposition (esp. *of*) with a *sb.* which serves to qualify or particularize *those* plural of *THAT B. I. 6-8*. (= Ger. *diejenigen* or *die*, F. *ceux, celles*)

a. In general sense. chiefly, now only, of persons: *those who* = the people who; *those of* = the people of, etc. Plural of *THAT B. I. 6 a, c, 8 b*

1340 HAMPOLE *Pr. Consc.* 7510 Alle þas þat wille þair syn forsake. c1400 MAUNDEY (Roxb.) xv. 67 Þase þat trowes perfetly in Gode sall be sauf. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 295 Þase at sulde bere hym myghte gyt hym no ferrer. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 115 Thos that be nedy. *Ibid* 129 Thos that blame. 1535 COVERDALE *Prov.* viii. 12, I am lounge vnto those that loue me. 1548 FORREST *Pleas Poetrie* 55 Of those that they had too them made subugate. 1554-7 T. WATKINS *Songs & Ball.* (1860) ii. All thos that haue years this understande. 1590 SHAKS *Com. Err.* iii. 1. 48 Who are those at the gate? 1598 — *Merry W.* v. v. 57 Those as sleepe, and thinke not on their sins. 1605 — *Macb.* ii. ii. 105 Those of his Chamber, as it seem'd, had don't. 1610 — *Temp.* i. ii. 368 Those are pearles that were his eyes. 1613 — *Hen. VIII.* iii. i. 167 Pray thinke vs, Those we profess, Peace-makers, Friends, and Seruants. 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* (1783) II. 216 Those who appeared more gentle and tractable. 1790 BURKE *Fy. Rev.* 50 Those from whom they are descended. 1826 GEO. ELIOT *Est.* (1884) 239 Those among our painters who aim at giving the rustic type of features. 1826 *Law Times* C. 410/x Any person other than himself and those claiming under him. *Mod.* Of those expected only a few turned up.

b. Referring to things or persons mentioned immediately before, and equivalent to *the* with the pl. *sb.*; e.g. in quot. 1593, *those* = 'the storms'. Plural of *THAT B. I. 6 b, 8 a*

1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* 31 Diuerse opinions, And in especiall thos of plato. 1593 SHAKS *Lucr.* 1589 These waterfalles Foretell new stormes to those already spent. 1617 BIBLE *Ysa.* iii. 16 The waters which came downe from above, stood and rose vp vpon an heape, and those that came downe toward the sea of the plaine, failed, and were cut off. 1774 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1790) VII. 51 The oysters are by no means so large as those found sticking to rocks. 1779 *Mirror* No. 6 p. 10 The classical writers were those from whose works he felt the highest pleasure. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) IV 778/2 The larvæ,

which resemble those of the wasp. 1819 KRATS *Ode Grecian Urn* ii, Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter. 1874 DASENT *Half a Life* II. 76 His laws being like those of the Medes and Persians.

II. Demonstrative adjective

† **1. Plural of THIS B. II = THESE B. II. Obs.** a900 K. ÆLFRED *Lawes* Intro. Drythen was sprecende þas word to Moyses. c1000 *Agg. Gosp.* Matt. vi. 32 Ealle þas þing þeodas secenð. c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 11 (*De Quadragesima*) Þas dages beoð iset us to muclehe helpe al swa moyses. fæste þes dages. c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 185 Ðos feawe wold seide ure drihten. c1205 *Lax.* 672 Brutus hine bi-þohte & þas [c1273 þeos] word seide. a1250 *Orul & Night* 139 (Cott.) Þos [þes þeos] word a. f. þe nistigale.

2. Plural of THAT B. II. 1.

a. 13 *Cursor M.* 2590 (Gott.) As it was hitte [v. i. light] lifor þas [C. þas, F. þa] dais. *Ibid* 4948 (Cott.) Pan spak ruben, þe eldeste broþer, Still menand til þas [F. þave] oper. *Ibid* 8187 (Cott.) He tok þas [G. þa] wandes in his hand. *Ibid* 9859 Quen petre þas [G. þa] Tr. þo] vnbestes sagh. c1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 82 With all þas candelis he cursid þis fend & entuðitid hym. β c1375 *Cursor M.* (Fairf.) 7254 Bi a pilier was he sette to glew þos [C. þas] gomis at mete. c1380 Wyclif *Serm.* Sel. Wks. II. 112 Bifore þat tyme weren þos wordis spoken of Crist. a1400 *Sir Perc.* 229 Fyftene wynter and mare he duelled in those holtes haie. 1477 *EARL RIVERS* (Caxton) *Dictes* Pref. 3 Ony of those booke. *Ibid* 27 Which was a Cye in those dayes. 1491 in *Let. Rich III & Hen VII* (Rolls) I. 99 Bring the said Sir Robert and thoes other ourre rebelles and traitours. 1506 TINDALE *Luke* 1. 39 Mary arose in thos [Covlrd. & Gt Bible] those] dayes. 1595 SHAKS *John* iii. iv. 61 Binde vp those trees. 1639 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 90 So many men with thoes I haue heir, as will make up that number. 1741-2 CHALLONER *Mission Priests* (1803) II. 19 John Sugar was born at Womborn of a noted family in those parts. 1845 M. PATTERSON *Ess.* (1889) I. 14 A living sturning picture of the Church and State of those days.

b. Indicating things or persons as known to be such as described. plural of *THAT B. II. 1 b*.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iii. ii. 140 Thy lips, those kissing cherries. 1698 CUDWORTH *Intell.* 1501 i. 11 61 As for those Romantick Monogramous Gods of Epicurus. 1753 CHALLONER *Cath. Chr. Instr.* 178 Those two great Lights of the Church, St. Gregory Nazanzanzen and St. Basil. 1822 SHELLEY *Question* to Daishes, those pealed Arcut of the earth. 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx IV. 494 Those worst enemies of the nation.

c. Used instead of *that* with a sing. noun of multitude (now only with collectives in pl. sense, as *clergy*, *foot* (foot-soldiers), *horse*, *vermin*), and esp. with *kind*, *sort*, followed by *of* with pl. *sb.* (see *KIND sb. 14 b*). Cf. *THESE B. II. 1 d*.

Those kind (or *sort*) of men, is put for 'men of that kind (or sort)', L. *ejus generis homines*, and is grammatically anomalous. cf. *THAKIN*

1560 WHITTHORNE *Ord. Souldours* (1588) 9 b, Behind the said teeth to place those number of men which first were taken out. 1601 SHAKS *Twel. N.* i. 11 to you, and those poore number saued with you. 1690 O. WALKER *Gk & Rom. Hist.* 266 He chased away those Vermen of Countieis. 1875 GLADSTONE *Glean.* VI. 126 Some of those clergy who are called Broadchurchmen.

1565 J. SPARKER in *Hawkins Voy.* ii. (Hakl. Soc.) 5: Those sorte of men are eaters of the flesh of men, as well as the Canibals. 1577 NORTHBROOKE *Diary* (1843) 99 From whence those kinde of playes had their beginning. 1608 DOD & CLEAVER *Expos. Prov.* xi-xii. 150 In those kinde of trees, the root cannot defend the branches, nor bodie. 1761 H. WALPOLE *Let. to H. Zouch* 3 Jan. 'The little regard shown to those sort of things. 1798 JANE AUSTEN *Let.* (1884) I. 187 Those kind of foolish and incomprehensible feelings. 1887 RIDER HAGGARD *Jess* 126 'Those sort of reflections.

3. In opposition to *these* plural of *THAT B. II. 2*; cf. I. 3 above. For quots. see *THESE B. II. 2*.

4. In concord with a noun which is the antecedent to a relative (expressed or omitted), or which is further defined by a participle, pl. of *THAT B. II. 3*.

c1175 *Lamb Hom.* 13 Þas x beboðe þe godalmht. seolf idithe. 1506 TINDALE *Eph.* v. 12 Those thynges which are done of them in secrete. — *Jude* 10 Those thynges which they knowe not. In tho thynges which they knowe naturally they corrupte them selves [so COVERD. & Gt Bible]. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Rev.* i. 3 And kepe those [TINDALE & COVERD. tho] thynges which are writen therein. 1563 WINSTET *Four Score Thre Quest.* § 35 Wks (S.T.S.) l. 100 Gif ze be nocht admittit be thais Kirkis, quhome ze serue. 1599 SHAKS *Ham.* V. iv. vii. 65 The Names of those their Nobles that lye dead. 1631 MURTON *Eptaph. Manchones Winchester* 43 Those Pearls of dew she wears. 1779 *Mirror* No. 30 p. 2 Those national boasts which are always allowable. 1780 *Ibid* No. 79 p. 5 Those usefull charicles of facts, called newspapers. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bode* xix, Brethren and sisters who have none of those comforts you haue.

5 = Such - plural of *THAT B. II. 4*. Now rare.

1605 SHAKS *Lear* i. 1. 99 I returne those duties backe as are right fit. 1611 — *Cymb.* v. v. 338 Those Aris they haue, as I could put into them. 1632 MASSINGER & FIELD *Fatal Downy* iii. 1 Obnoxious to those foolish things As they can gibe at. 1689 LUTTRELL *Brief. Rel.* (1857) I. 567 The town was reduced to those straight, that if not relieved it must haue surrendered in two daies time. 1847 DISRAELI *Vio. Grey* v. vi, He spoke of you in those terms that make me glad that I haue met the son.

† **Thost(e). Obs.** [OE. *þost* = OHG. *doist*.] Dung, excrement, a turd.

c1000 Sax. *Leuchd.* I. 364 Scenseocum men wyrc drenc of hwites hundes þoste on bitere lege. a1300 E. E. *Psalter* lxxxviii, 11 [10] Þai for-worht in Endor, þai ere made als thoste of erthe þar for. a1397 *Pol. Songs* (Camden) 237 Alle weren y-bahrt Of an horse thoste. 1387 KEVISA *Hugden* (Rolls) IV. 423 Alle men brewen on hym drit and thost. c1425 *Cast. Perser.* 2423 in *Macro Plays* 149 Al oure fare

is not worth a thost c1440 *Pallad on Husb* iv 348 Asse vryne & swynes thost c1440 *Pronp Parv* 492/1 Thoste (or toord), *stercus*

+ **Thother**, coalesced form of *the other*, frequent from 14th to 17th c., in later time also written *ih' other*. see **TH**, **Th'**

Often used in contrast to **Thone** = the one see **Thone**, **ONR** 18, 19, and **TOTHER**

c1300 *Belet* 466 Tho were thothere glad ynouz c1400 *Trivisa Higden* (Rolls) III 65 (MS. v) pooper wys men 1534-5 *MS. Rawl D* 777 ff 67 b, One of them in [etc.] and thoder in the hawpene 1566 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 73 To my children thother half 1633 *T. STAFFORD Pac Hb* i 1 (1821) 11 On thother part

Thou (ðau), *pers. pron.*, 2nd sing. nom. Forms 1-3 ðu, 1-5 þu, (2-3 tu, tou, -te), 3 (þe, peou), ðhu, 3-5 þou, 3-6 thu, (4 þouþ), 4-5 þow, (-tow), 4-6 thow, 4, 6 (9 *dial.*) th, th', (5 thowe), 4-thou (*Mod dial.* thau, thaw, thah, tha, theau, theow, thoo, thu, tau, taw, ta, tay; teau, teaw, teu, too, tou, tow, doo, dou, du, etc. see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*) [OL. *thū*, *þū*, OS *thū* (MDu, MLG, LG. *du*), OHG *thū* (MIIG, Ger *du*), ON *þú* (Norw., Sw., Da. *du*), Goth. *þu* = OTeut. *þū* = pre-Teut. *th* = I. *tu*, Ir. *tu*, Welsh *tu*, Gr *σύ*, Doric *τὸ*, Lith. *tu*, OSlav *ty*, Skr. *twa-m*. The oblique cases, and the possessive, are formed on a stem *þe* = pre-Teut. *te* see **THEE**, **THINE**. The pl. *YE*, in OE. *ge*, is from a different root, to which also belonged a dual *git*, Yr. 'ye two', still used after 1200 in ME. The acc and dat. sing. were levelled in OE. under the dat. form see **THEE**. The OE. genitive was identical in form with a possessive adj. *þin* see **THINE**, **TRY**. The paradigm of *thou* is therefore as follows

| | Old English | | |
|------------------|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| | SINGULAR | DUAL | PLURAL |
| Nom. | þu, þu | æt | 7ē, 8ā, 9ie |
| Acc | þec, þe, þe | incit, inc | covic, cōw (mih, iuh) |
| Dat | þe, þe | inc | cōw |
| Gen. Poss. Pron. | þin | incer | cōwer |

| | Middle English | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Nom. | þu, þou, þow | ȝit, ȝet | ȝe, ȝie, yhe, ye |
| Dat. Acc | þe, þee | inc, ȝinc, ȝunc | cōw, cōu, ou, ow, ȝu, ȝu, ȝou, yhu(etc) |
| Gen. | þin | inker, junkel, unker | cower, eour, ower, ȝure, ȝour(e) |
| Poss. Pron. | þin, þi | inker, junker, unker | |

| | Modern English | | |
|--------------|----------------|-------|---------|
| Nom. | thou | [oɪs] | ye, you |
| Dat. Acc | thee | " | you |
| Poss. absol. | thine | " | yours |
| Pron. adv. | thy | " | your |

1. The pronoun by which a person (or thing) is addressed, in the nominative singular, the pronoun denoting the person (or thing) spoken to.

Thou and its cases *thee*, *thine*, *thy*, were in OE used in ordinary speech, in ME they were gradually superseded by the plural *ye*, *you*, *yours*, *your*, in addressing a superior and (later) an equal, but were long retained in addressing an inferior. Long retained by Quakers in addressing a single person, though now less general, still in various dialects used by parents to children, and familiarly between equals, esp. intimates; in other cases considered as rude. In general English used in addressing God or Christ, also in homiletic language, and in poetry, apostrophe, and elevated prose. For details of dialect use, see Wright, *Eng. Dial. Dict.*, *Thou* II, *Eng. Dial. Gram.* § 404.

In ME freq. combined with its verb when this precedes, the *þ* being then absorbed in the preceding *t*, as *artow* = art thou, *hastow* = hast thou. The initial *þ* also became *t* after *s*, *t*, or *d*, as *hastow tu* = hast thou, *þat tu*, and *tu* see **T**

Beowulf 507 Eart þu se Beowulf? c825 *Vesp. Psalter* ix 13 þu uphest mec of zeatum deaðes c1205 *LAV* 698 Niding þou ært al dead Bote þu min lare do. *Ibid* 2078 þeou (c1275 þou) ært leouere þene mi lif a1225 *Ancr. R.* 240 þenche ec hwat tu owust God, uor his god deden. a1240 *Ureism* in *Cott Hom* 199 So þu dest and so þu schalt c1250 *Gen & Ex* 361 For þu min bode-word haues broken, ðu salt ben ut in sorge luken, In swinc ðu salt tilen ði mete 1297 *R. Glouc.* (Rolls) 637 þu ne ssalt of þin lifode neuere caue nozt c1300 *Cursor M.* 19585 (Edin.) Haus tu [v. r. þu, þou] na pæte... here. *Ibid* 1253 (Gott.) In þat way sal yu [Cott þou] find forsoth þi moþer *Ibid* 8306 (Fairf.) Werour artow [Cott art þow] gode in fit. c1391 *CHAUCER Astrol.* i. § 13 Thanne hastow a brod Rewle c1440 *Pallad on Husb* i 42 The better may thow with that water holde 1535 *Coverdale Ps.* lxiv [lxv] i Thou, O God, art prayed in Sion 1594 *SHAKS Rom.* & *Jul* i v 9 Good thou, saue mee a piece of Marchpane, 1597 - a *Hen IV*, ii 11 27 How many pære of Silk stocking, yu haste 1671 *H. M. tr Erasmus Collog* 326 Why shouldst thou do so, seeing how thou was not far from thine own shore? 1715-20 *Pope* *Iliad* xii 69 Oh thou! bold leader of the Trojan bands, And you, confederate chiefs from foreign lands! 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* II 273, I daie say thou'lt set the good Work forward a1835 *MRS HEMANS Graves of Houshe* viii, Alas, for love! if thou wert all, And nought beyond, O Earth. 1872 *TRFNKON Garveth & Lyn*. 1220 Thou-Lancelot - thine the hand That threw me?

Dialectal 1579 *SPENSER Sheph. Cal.* July 33 Syker, thou, thou a laesie loord 1607 *BEAUMONT Woman Hater* iii 1,

Hees ta, and tha [Hearst thou, if thou] wants lodging, take my house, 'tis big enough 1802 *R. ANDERSON Cumberland Ball.* Sally Gray iv, Had thou seen ber at kirk, man, last Sunday, Thou couldn't ha'e thought of the text 1861 *E. WAUGH Birtle Carter's T* 32 Well neaw, mind ta does do 1876 *Whitby Glass* 171/2 If thou wilt gan, sthence be t 1886 *HALL CAINE Son of Hagar* i 1, What sayst tha, Reuben?

b. Used in apposition to and preceding a sb. in the vocative. in reproach or contempt often emphasized by being placed or repeated after the sb.

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth* xxvii § 2 Ic asige ðe, þu Boethus 13 *Cursor M.* 13632 (Gott.) 'Hald 3e to him', said þai, 'þu cautiue'. c1350 *Will. Paterne* 312 A l gracious gode god! þou3 grettest of alle! c1425 *LXXII Assembly of Gods* 1394 'What seyde Ryghwynes, 'thow olde dotyng foole' c1485 *Digby Mst* iii 1399 Loke þat we haue dymke, boy þou 1590 *SHAKS. Mids. N.* v. 1 177 Thow wall, o wall, o sweet and lovely wall. 1601 - *Jul C.* iv, iii 301 Sleepeazane Lucius Siria Claudio, Fellow, Ihou Awake 1610 - *Temp* iii, ii 52 Thow iyst, thow iesting Monkey thow. 1756 *HOMER Douglas* in 11, Thow riddler, speak Direct and clear 1820 *WORDSWORTH Ch. San Salvador* 1 Thow sacred Pile! whoe turrets rise Guarded by lone San Salvador 1850 (Westmorland), Get oop, thoo lide ligabed!

2. As sb. a. The person or 'self' of the individual addressed. Cf. *THEE* *pron* 4 a.

1693 *DRYDEN Persius Sat* 1 249 'Thou, if there be a Thou, in this base I own, Who dares, with angry Eupolis, to frown 1831 *CARLYLE Sart Res* ii 14, Because the Thou (sweet gentleman) is not sufficiently honoured, nourished, soft bedded

b. The word itself. see also *THEE* *pron*. 4 b

1655 *BAXTER Quaker Catech* 27 The Quakers, call out for a formal Righteousness, 'consisting in such things as these following, to wit, 'That we say (*Thou*) and no (*You*) to him we speak to 1664 *PENN in G. R. & S. J. (1827)* I Pref 15 They also used the plain language of 'Ihou and Thee to a single person, 1827 *HARE Guesses* (1850) 119 'When you came into use among the higher classes, the lower were still address with *thou* 1905 *Daily Chron* 16 Feb 5/1 Among the concessions is that the men shall be addressed in the second person plural, not as is usual throughout Russia, in the case of the working classes, in the singular 'thou' (a mark of inferiority).

Thou (ðau), *v.* [f. *Thou* *pron*] To use the pronoun 'thou' to a person. familiarly, to an inferior, in contempt or insult, or as done (formerly universally, now less frequently) on principle by Quakers: cf. note to *Thou* *pron* 1. Often in phr. to *thou* and *thee*, to *thee* and *thou* cf. also *THEE* *v.* 2 a. *trans.* b. *intr.* (or *absol.*). Hence **THOUGHT** *vb*. sb. (Cf. *THOUGHT* *v*)

a. c1440 *Pronp Parv* 492/1 Thowyn, or seyn thow to a mann (A thowyn or sey þu), *thou* 14. *Voc* in Wr. Wilcke 618/7 *Thou*, to thury c1450 in *Angier Synon* (1840) 297 None of hyghenesse schal thou another in spekyng. c1530 *Hickcorner* (1905) 149 Avaunt, catiff, dost thou thou me! I am come of good kin I tell thee! 1564-78 *BULLEVIN Dial. agst Pest* (1888) 5 He thoust not God, but you[s] hym 1603 *Coke* in *Hatgrave State Trials* (1776) I. 226 All that Lord Cobham did was by thy instigation, thou wiper, for I thou thee, thou Traitor! 1664 *Perrys Diary* xi Jan, She (a Quakeress) thou'd him [the king] all along 1682 *R. WARE Foxes & P. & B. brands* 11 103 He Quaker like, thou'd and thee'd Oliver 1805 *ti. Lafontaine's Hermann & Emma* I. 110 When she heard the young people *thou* and *thee* each other. 1888 *Liveridge, Yorks, Dial.*, Shoo said, Art thah goin'? Yo' know shoo al's thah's ma We're owd mates.

b. 1679 *Establ Test* 23 A Jesuit takes a Lodging at a Quakers, can thou and thee, and yea and nay, as well as the best of them 1697 *State Philadelph. Soc.* 2 They were not so silly as to place Religion in *Thouing* and *Theeing*. 1883 *Globe* 24 Mar 1/5 In this country 'thouing' is a lost art.

Thou (þu), *sb*, a colloquial and familiar shortening of the word *thousand*; esp. a thousand pounds sterling, but also in other senses. see *quots*.

1859 *tr. Sue's Mst. Pers.* xxvi, The annual amount of his betting-book reached to two or three 'thous' 1897 *Speaker* 13 Nov 531 The writer did not demean himself by fixing his price at so much 'per thou' 1899 *Daily News* 23 Feb. 6/2 Fancy Wellington and Nelson coaxed for copy at the rate, say, of five hundred pounds a 'thou'. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 June 3/3 In engineering we divide the inch into one thousand parts, and the expression of dimensions in 'thous', as they are called in workshops, is far more convenient than the expression of the same dimensions in parts of millimètres

Thou, *pou*, *thouch* (t, obs. forms of **THOUGH**.

Thought, obs. Sc f. **THOUGHT** *sb* 1; also of *thought* *pa. t* of **THINK** *v*.

Though (ðou), *adv* and *conj* Forms: see below. [OE. *ðeah*, *þeah*, *þeh*, corresp. to Goth. *þauh* (= þau 'in that case' + h = L. *quæ* 'also'), OFris. *thach* (Saterl. *dach*); OS *thoh* (MDu, Du, LG. *dach*), OHG. *doh* (shortened fr. *doh*), ON *þó* (contr. fr. **þauh*), MSw. MDA. *þo*, *tho*. Of the numerous ME. forms, those in *a* and *þ* were developments of OE *þeah*, *þeh*, *þah*, with various treatment of the diphthong, and early shortening of the vowel in unstressed position (cf. Orm's *þehh*, Lamb. Hom *þach*), with subseq. stress-lengthening, as *þeh*, *they*, and *þauch*, *thau*, *thau*. The *γ* forms were from Norse, representing an ON. **þoh* (intermediate to *þauh* and *þó*), shortened in Orm to *þohh*, with subseq. stress-lengthening to *þouh*, *though*, *tho*. The Norse form gradually gained over the native *a* and *þ* forms, which disappeared from literature before 1500. The *ð* forms

show the same development of *f* from *þ*, *gh* (χ^π), as in *laugh*, *cough*, *though*, *thof* was occasional in literature as late as 1750, and is still prevalent in many varieties from Yorksh and Lancash to Hampsh. and Devon see Wright *Eng. Dial. Gram.* In Scotl. and north of Engl *though* is pronounced (þó); the Hampsh. and WSom. *thof* also is (þof), not (ðof).]

A. Illustration of Forms.

a. 1 *þeah*, *ðeah*, 1-3 *þeh*, *ðeah*, *þeah*, 2-3 *pech*, (*peh*), (*Orm*) *þehh*, *peh*, 3-4 *peigh*, 3-5 *pei*, *pey*, 4 *peih*, 4-5 *pey3*, *peyh*, *peiz*, *theigh*, *thai*, 5 *peiz3*, *theigh* (e, they (the). Also 3 *paih*, *paiz*, *payh*, *paiz*, *pay*, 4 *pai*.

c888 *K. ALFRED Boeth* xix § 1 Hu neara þære eorðan stede is, þenhe heo us rmm þince c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Mark xiv 29 ȝif ðe ðah alle ȝeondspyrred se ah wæfre ic - John iv 2 ðeah se hælend ne fuluade 971 *Bluch. Hom.* 37 *Peah* [see B I] *Ibid* 55 *þeh* he ȝeomlice ȝehyre þa word c1175 *Lamb Hom* 77 He [Christ] nis nawiht alle monne laured, þech alle men bon on his onwald c1200 *Vices & Vert* 9 *Þeh* me niede me to ðan ade, me ne net me noht to forswæren, ac soð te seggen of ðan ðe ic am bicleded c1200 *T. m. Coll Hom* 83 *þeh* [see B II 4] *Ibid* 159 Al þat man doð þeh3 hie ben don ec for godes lue c1200 *ORMIN* 395 *Patt* 1233 sinndenim þohh swa þehh 1 þohht c1205 *LAY* 1300a He þus seide, soð þah [c1275 þoh] hit nære. *Ibid* 22736 Wunder þah [c1275 þeh] hit punche. c1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 260/148 *þei* he fader and moder a-slaht c1350 *Will. Patene* 689 As þeigh he ȝyled weie 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) I 213 *þey3* þou nygh all fallynge be c1394 *P. Pi. Crede* 69 *þei3* his felawes fayle good 1398 *TRIVISA Barth De P R* iii 111 (Tollem MS.), *þey* [L. *quannus*] þe soule be onid to a body c1400 *Brut* 49 As þeist Voitger hade nout wist þerof 1400 in *Roy & Hist Lett Hen IV* (Rolls) 38 *þeigh* John Welle hath doon as thu aboven has certified c1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 1741 He loved hit wel, the hit were bnd a1450 *Le Morie Arth* 1985 What wondyr theighe bys herte weie wo c1450 *Lovflich Grail* iv 298 As they Alle they in the world hadde ben there c1405 *LAY* 2513 *þah* he beie tæd gold. c1250 *Hymn Virgin* 62 in *Trin Coll Hom* 257 *Betere* ne mizte he þah3 he wolde. 1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 3284 *þei* [w r þay] 30 were wif

β. 1-3 *pah* (3 *tah*), 2 *pach*, *pa3h*, 3-4 *pa3*, 5 *pagh*, *thaz*, *thaghe*, *thazhe*, 2-5 *pa3*, 3 *paus*, 3-4 *paub* (tauh), 4-5 *pa3*, *pa3w*, 5 *pa3w*, *thau*. c950 *Lindisf. Gosp* Luke xiv 4 ðah godne ondedio ic ne monno sceomige c1175 *Lamb Hom* 15 *þah* [see B II 2] *Ibid* 147 *þah* his likame swiche pine ne þole c1205 *LAY* 244 þa cam his lifes ende, lað þah him were a1225 *St Marler* 4 Freo wummon ich ant tah godes þeowe. c1240 *Ureism* in *Cott Hom*, 203 (He) beieð adun to waid þe his heaved, ðe þah [w r *Ibid* 189 þah] he seide [etc.] a1250 *Orm & Night* 1274 þah he halbe þeowe c1320 *þau3* [see B I] 1340 *þah3* [see B II 3] 1362 *LANGL P. P.* A. 1 132 No dedly sunne to do dȝye þau3 þou scholdest c1420 *Sir Amadace* xxvii, Quat wundur were hit, thaghe him were wo? 1426 *Audrals Poems* 15 1143 *þay* his boine brodei were cursid a1450 *Myrc Par. Pr* 91 And thaghe þe chylde bote half be bore

γ. 3 (*Ornu*) *poth* (tohh), 3-4 *poh* (posh, 3 *thoz*), 4 *po3*, *phoh*, *pho*, *pouh*, *pouzh*, *pouh3*, *powh*, *powgh*, 4-5 *pow3*, *pouz*, -e, *pou*, *pogh*, *pow* (dow), *po*, 4-6 *thow*, 5 *powe*, *thoze*, *thouz*, *thowh*, *thowgh*, *thou*, *Sc. thouch*, 5-6 *thoughe*, 5-7 *thogh*, 6 *Sc. thoch*, 5- *though*, 5-9 *tho*, 6- *tho*, (7 *tho*).

c1200 *ORMIN* Ded 155 *þohh* þatt te3 all forwerppenn itt *Ibid* Intro 23, & itt was þohh full mikal ribht. c1275 *LAY* 2345 He seide, soð þoh [c1205 þoh] hit nære. *Ibid* 1264 *þoh* [c1205 þef] he hadde man isla3e 13 *Cursor M.* 21818 (Edin.) *þat tu fande þos* [Cott þof, ðoh þou] I walde it nozte *Ibid* 24500 *þo* þu wald þai birid þi barn *Ibid* 73 (Gott.) *þou* i sumtime be untreue *Ibid* 4763 (Fairf.) *þo* þai had siluer and golde rede *Ibid* 10941 (Gott.) And dow þai þar fore murnand were 1377 *LANGL P. P.* B. vi 40 And þowgh þe mowe amercy hem, late mercy be taxoure. c1380 *Wyclif Sel Wks* III 328 *þou3* men ben neieue so opynly cursid. c1425 *Seven Sag* (P) 576 Hit his no wondir tho me be wo c1425 *tr Higden* (Rolls) VII App. 519 (MS. B) *Thoug* that tale teller were as huge as a geaunt. c1449 *Pecock Repr* ii. ix 195 *tho*, thou tho gouernauncis, þe weel ynou3 1456 *Sir G. HAVE Lauw Arms* (S.T.S.) 81 I thouch that he feble of corps. c1489 *CARTON Sonnes Aynon* xxii 48r *Thoughe* he dothe wronge to leue me here a1520 *SKELTON Agst Garnesche* 124 *Thow* a Sarsens hed ye bere. a1540 *BARNES Wks* (1573) 281/2 *Though* all the worldre say naye. a1550 *Christis Kyke G.* xvi, *thoch* he wes wight, he wes nocht wyss. 1615 *HIRRON Wks* I. 628 *Thogh* He do not alwaies shew it. 1643 *DENHAM Cooper's H. Poems* (1703) 12 *Th* deep, yet clear, tho gentle, yet not dull. 1711 *SHARPSH. Charac.* (1737) II. 149 *Th* the impatience of abstaining be greater. 1741 *Th* [see B I]

δ. 4 *powf*, 4-5 *þof* (of), *pofo*, *thofa*, *thoffe*, 5 (*yof*), *pafo*, *pufo*, 5-6 *thaff*, 5-7 (*dial.* -9) *thof*, 8 *dial. thoff*.

13 *Cursor M.* 698 (Cott.) *powf* he was euer wittur. *Ibid* 10648 And þof a smit might he not se c1340 *HAMPOLLE Prose Tr* 7 'Thofe I ware, quod he *Ibid* 4r 'Thofe I be a wrech and vnworth. c1440 *þof*, *yof* [see B II 1]. c1440 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS. B) 7 *þaf* a M^e (= thousand) clerkus dyd nocht ellus c1440 *Alphabet of Tylor* 64 *puif* all he lefte it. c1450 *Thof* [see B II 2] 14 *Kyng & Hermit* 158 in *Hazl & P. P.* I. 19 *Thaff* thou were sych thre. a1565 *J. HERWOOD Dial. Wt & Polty* (Pecy Soc) 8 As *thowgh* he knewe th' end of thing at begynnyn 1655 *CONGREVE Love for L* iii, xv, A Sailor will be honest, *thof* mayhap he has never a Penny of Money in his Pocket 1748 *thof* [see B II 1] 1303 *MARY CHARLTON Wife & Mistress* II 149, I never mintoned it before, *thof* I knowed it all along!

ε. (Chiefly *Sc*) 4-5 pocht, (4 pocht, thowcht), 4-6 thoucht, 4-7 thocht, 5-7 thought, 6 thought, thoucht, thocht.

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 969 Y wide nat leue for here to werche pocht men rong noun at be cherche. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sainis* Proil. 166 Thowht god chesti Androw firste To be ane apostill. 1375 (MS. 1489) BARNOUR *Bruc* 1, 264 3e may weile se, thoucht nane 3ow tell c1470 HENRY WALLACE vi 24 Thocht Inglismen was grewyt at his repayr, 3eit [etc.], 1530 in W. H. Turner *Select Rec Oxford* (1880) 78, I wolde it had ben upon the constabyl, thoucht it had ben worse. 1535 Thocht [see B. II 1]. c1560 A SCOTT *Poems* (S.T.S.) II 147 Thocht I had rycht not bot a rok. 1567 *Ps* li in *Gude & Godlie B* (S.T.S.) 122 Thocht v r thocht] thow. be feugeit thus Full fals and wrangouslie.

B. Signification

An adversative particle expressing that relation of two opposed facts or circumstances (actual or hypothetical) in which the one is inadequate to prevent the other, and therefore both concur, contrary to what might be expected.

I. *adv.* For all that; in spite of that; nevertheless, howbeit, however, yet. *Now colloq*; usually enclitic, as 'he did though' (h2 dīd ðə).

971 *Blichl. Hom* 37 Ne magon þis beah ealle men don c1375 *Laub. Hom* 110 Monie bewas beoð. þe monnen þuncheð rihte, ac bi þah ledað to deðe on ende. c1225 *Anor R* 10 Ich am blac & tauh hwit, heo seiað. *Ibid* 422 Anore ne schal nou turnen hire ancre hus to childrene soole. Hire meiden me, þauh, techen sum lute meiden c1320 *Cast. Love* 1296 Persones preo in brillhond, And o God þauh in on-bod. 13. *Cursor M.* 5790 (Gütt.) Pe tre semid to brine, And þou (þauh) 3et þar was na fir wid-in. 1590 SHAKS. *Mids. N.* II. ii. 343 Your hands then mine, are quicker for a fray, My legs are longer though to runne away. 1674 *Dryden Assination* Proil. 3 Prologues like bells to Churches toll you in With chiming verse. With this sad difference though, of wit and pew, You damn the poet, but the priest damns you. 1742 *Richardson Pamela* l. xxv 30 Is there no Constable nor Headborough, tho', to take me out of his House? 1874 *Browning Fiftine at the Fair* lxvii. 13 It did its duty, though. 1885 *Anstey Tinted Venus* vii. 81 It was in a note, but I've lost it She told me what was inside though.

II. conj. (or conjunctive adv.)

1. Introducing a subordinate clause expressing a fact. Notwithstanding that; in spite of the fact that, although. (Formerly with verb in subjunctive, where the indicative is now used)

c888 [see A. a.] 971 *Blichl. Hom* 21 [He] bið þonne undeallic, þeah heaer deaplic wære. c1175 [see A. a.] 22 *Moral Ode* 356 Ne mai non uen. beon inne godes rīche ðeh þer beð wunienge sele. 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 233 For þy þaþ þe rape were rank, þe rawpe watz lyttel. 13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 69 Ladies layed ful loude, þoþ þay lost haden. 1362 *Langl. P. P.* A. 1 10 Ich was a-ferd of hire face þauh heo seir weore [B þeiz she faire were]. c1440 *York Myst.* xxx. 45 My-selfe yof I saye it. *Ibid* xlviii 344 Helpe ne holde, Hadde I none of you, þof I quaked. 1535 *Stewart Cron. Scot* (Rolls) II, 590 The duke. Treitit him weil thocht he was far fra hame. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp* II. ii. 135 Though thou canst swim like a Ducke, thou art made like a Goose. 1701 *De Foë True-born Eng.* II. 314 They are no kings, though they possess the crown. 1746 *Francis tr Horace, Art Poet* 414 The hone Givies edge to razors, though itself has none. 1748 *Smollett Rod Rand.* vi. The French are very civil, tho' I don't distrust their lingo. 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xv. A gentle hand rough-grained and hard though it was. 1857 *Buckle Critic* I. xi 647 Though they rallied, the effort cost them dear.

b. With ellipsis in the subordinate clause: usually directly preceding an adj., pple., sb., or adj. phr. qualifying the subject of the main clause, or an adv. or adv. phr. qualifying the verb.

1594 *Warner Alb. Eng.* ix. xlvii (1603) 216 It was objected, though untrue, that they were ydle. 1599 SHAKS. *Much Ado* II. 1 215 The base (though bitter) disposition of Beatrice. 1711 *Shaftesbury Charac.* I. iii. ii (1731) 11. 48 Favourable to a few, tho' for slight causes. 1824 *Crabbe Tales* xv. 268 For the zealous youth Resolved, though timid, to profess the truth. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) I 256 One who, though a foreigner, has often been chosen their general. 1886 *N. & Q.* 8th Ser. IX. 1601/2 Though marred by eccentricities and extravagances of language, the play has genuine dramatic fibre.

2. Introducing a subordinate clause expressing a supposition or possibility. Even if, even supposing that; granting that. (With verb in subjunctive.)

c888 K. *Alfred Boeth.* xii. Hwæt hæst þu. æt ðæm welan, þeah bi nu ece waron? c1175 *Laub. Hom* 15 þauh we sune, he nu on þisse lue ne scal us na mon unclien þe uore. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1296 Strengþ o luee nan mat stere, þof þis hert al stillen were. c1450 *Mvnc Par. Pr.* 358 For þaþ a preste be but a sonne. Aske hys teyþynge welie he conne. c1450 in *Aungier Hist. Synon. Monast.* (1840) 385 None shal enclyne to other, tho' it be the abbes that passethe by. 1539 *Bible* (Great) *Job* xiii. 15 Though he slaye me, yet wyll I put my trust in hym. 1620 *Shaks. Temp.* I. 62 Hee'll be hang'd yet, Though every drop of water weare against it. 1714 *Addison Spect.* No 557 2 He would not accept of one [witness], tho' it were Cato himself. 1884 *Lecture Hour* Oct. 611 Though knots be tied in the sunshine, they're meant to hold in a gale.

b. With ellipsis (as in I b).

1592 SHAKS. *Two Gent* III. 1 102 Though nere so blacke, say they have Angells faces. 1703 *Rowe Fair Penit* II. 11, No Place, tho' e'er so holy, should protect him. 1794 *CHARLOTTE SMITH Desmond* III. 346 If she looks pale, though only from slight cold or fatigue, I fancy her about to be ill. 1875 J. P. *Harris Princ. Relig.* x. (1878) 32 Though punished by the rulers, [he] may be rewarded by the ruled.

3. Introducing an additional statement restricting or modifying the preceding. And yet, but yet, but

still, nevertheless, however. Sometimes preceding the main statement (Coinciding in sense with I, but differing in construction, being conjunctive)

c1240 *Ureuen* 105 in *Coll. Hom* 197 Ful wel þu me isere þauh þu stille were. 1340 *Ayenh.* 9 Pet is on of þe zeuen dyadlich zennes, þaþ þer by some bronches let ne byþeþ naht dyadlich zenne. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1312 Tho þat left were on lyue þogh þai līe were. 1560 *Pilgr. Perf* (W de W. 1531) 2 Though it be necessary to all manner of religious persones, yet moost expedient it is to prelates. 1678 *Buvvan Pilgr.* 178 Glad shall I be, if I meet with no more such brunts, though I fear we are not got beyond all danger. 1774 *Mitford Est. Harmony Lang.* 26 Tho what has been printed on both sides is little red. 1820 *Crabbe Borough* vii. 48 To show the world what long experience gains, Requires not courage, though it calls for pains. 1884 *Solomon's Tynd.* XXXIX 2/3 The report must state that fraud has been committed, though the guilty person need not be specified.

4. In more or less weakened or modified sense, often nearly coinciding with *if*, but usually retaining some notion of opposition. +a. After negative or interrogative phrases with *wonder*, *marvel*, *be sorry*, *care*, etc., where *if* or *that* is now substituted

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 117 He forbed his apostles, þat he neren noht sone, þeh he hem foretelle hachamliche. 1340 *Hamole Pr. Consc.* 9385, I rek noht, þogh þe ryme be rude. 13. *Cursor M.* 4122 (Gütt.) Na wonder þan þow [þauh] it him was wa. 14 *Beryn* 953 No mervell þouze his herte wer in grette mourning. 1557 *North Guesard's Dittl. Pr.* 295, I do not marvel though they are full of diseases when they are old. 1637 *Gillies Eng. Pop. Cerem.* Ep. Aij, He cares not though the Church sinke.

b. In phr. as *though* as *if*, as would or might be the case if, so as to suggest the supposition that (With verb in past subjunctive (also with ellipsis), or with inf. of purpose. cf. as *if* s. v. *If* 8 c.) In quot. 1297, with ellipsis of *as* (obs.).

Here the opposition is not between the two propositions actually denoted by the main and subordinate clauses, but between two facts, one expressed by the main clause, and the other implied, e.g. in quot. 1598, 'I thank you as much as though I did', 'I thank you as much as I would thank you if I did eat (though I do not)'

c1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom* 7 Sainte powel wrot þo a writ, and dude him seluen mid hem þaron, also þeh he sunful were. 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 165 Vpe þe hul of þe pek þe wind þeie iwis Vp of þe erpe ofte com of holes þe iut were. 13. *Cursor M.* 19088 (Edin.) Qui wondit 3ie. Als þoþ þis war don wiþ ur mist? c1400 *Brut* 238 Buriede in þat sande, as þauþ þai had bene hondes. 1509-10 *Act 1 Hen VIII.* c. 18 § 2 The Queene [shall] have like Habitude as though she had originally ben borne within this Realme. 1583 *Strubbs Anat. Abs.* II. (1882) 72 This is as though a man should despise meane fare, because he cannot come by better. 1598 SHAKS. *Merry W.* I. i. 291 I faith, I eat nothing. I thank you as much as though I did. 1634 *Lithgow Trav.* vi. 298 The Camell hath a most slow and lazy pace, as though he were weighing his feete in a ballance. 1794 *Mas Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* li, I have reason to love him as though he was my own son. 1864 *Darwent Fest & Earnest* (1873) II. 239 This looks as though Magnus was more afraid of Harold than of Swayn. *Ibid* He shaded his eyes as though dazzled by the light. He raised his hand as though to take off his hat.

+c. *simply If*, supposing that *Obs. rare*.

1265 *Tindale Act. xxiii.* 9 Though a sprete or an angel hath apere to hym, lett vs not stryue agayn st God.

5. With special constructions (in sense I, 2, or 3) +a. Followed by *that* (in OE *þe*). see *THAT* conj. 7, *THE* particle 2 *Obs.*

c1050 *Byrthferth's Handboch in Anglia* (1885) VIII 302 Deah ðe ealle dazas alce gear habbon heora concurrentes c1200 *Ormin* Ded. 155 Icc hīse hemm wroht tuss boc To þezze sawle neode, þoh þat tegg alforwerpenitt. c1300 *Cursor M.* 1803 Bot þof þat noe was in quert, He was noht al at es in hert. c1386 *Chaucer Prol* 729, I pray you. That ye narete it nat my velyneye Though that I pleyfully speke c1475 *Rauf Colygar* 166 Thocht that I simpill be, Do as I bid the. 1595 SHAKS. *Johu* iii. 15 57 Though that my death were adunct to my Act, By heauen I would doe it. 1605 - *Leav* iv. vi 219 Though that the Queen on special cause is here Her Army is moud on. 1711 in *10th Rep. Hist. MS. Comm.* App. v. 160 It appears to be a mock-siege, tho' that Gincle gained the town in earnest.

b. Strengthened by *all*, following (see *ALL* C. 10 a) or preceding. *Obs.* (exc. in comb. *ALTHOUGH*) Also by *even* preceding see *EVEN* adv. 9 c

Even though is not used by Shakspeare nor in Bible of 1611 c1325 *Song Mercy* 168 in *E. E. Poems* (1862) 123 Al þauþ 1 kouþe yf þu i wolde. c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 16055 Powh al he hadde Crysten feyþ, To þo Crysten he dide ouer leyh. 13. *Cursor M.* 4140 (Gütt.) Al þou þar treuthes sundri wære c1400 in *Hamole's Wks.* (1896) I 200 Þofe-all they know me nohte for þi sone. c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) Pref. a John Maundevyle, Knysht, þof all I be unworthy. c1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 107 þof all I be with outen gylte. 1687, 1791 [see *EVEN* adv. 9 c] 1856 J. H. NEWMAN *Sermon* *Occas.* I. (1881) 12 Nor, even though it be told to her, can she enter into it.

+6. *Ormin* has the combination *þohþ swa þehh*, lit. 'though so though', 'though so yet', in the sense 'nevertheless', 'notwithstanding'. Cf. *THOUGH-WHETHER* in same sense.

This is the only use of the form *þehh* in *Ormin* c1200 *Ormin* 9727, & teþre name þohþ swa þehh Bitacneþ rīhtwīnesse. *Ibid* 395 [see A. a.] 1104, 9773

III. as *sb.* The word used as a name for itself, or an utterance of it. *nonce-use* (Cf. *If* B)

1634 *Cannoe Necess. Separ.* (1849) 255 To answer his *ifs* & thoughts & whats particularly

+ *Thoughtless*, *þazles*, *adv.* or *conj.* *Obs* [*f. þaz*, *THOUGH* + *LESS* *adv.*] Nevertheless.

1340 *Ayenh.* 6 Oure lhorð ouz uorbyet þet me ne zueie, þazles ine guode skele me may zueie wyþ oure zenne. *Ibid* 8 þis heyte uorbyet þet non ne sel slaze ofren. þazles uor to slaze þe misdoeres, hit is guod ȝit by þe laze. *Ibid* 9

Thought ¹(þōt). Forms 1-3 þoht, 1-4 þoht, 2-4 þouht, 3-4 þoht, 3-5 þouht, 5- thought, also 3 þoucht, (*Orin*) þohht (ðhoht), 3-4 þohte, 4 þouht, (thouht, thouth, thout, toght), 4-5 þoght, thōht, (þout, þouth, þoht), *Sc.* thought; 4-7 thought, 5 þowht, þouhte, thōhte, (thowhte, þowht, þouth, towht (? towht), 5-6 thoughte, thowte, thowthe, 6 thowghte, thoft), 4- *Sc.* thoht. [OE *þohht*, shortened from *þōht, -*þayht-, from stem of *þencan* THINK v 2 + -t suffix. Cf. OS. *gahht* (Du. *gedachte*), OHG. *gahht*; also ON. *þōht*, *þōtr*, Goth. *þahhts* (-*þayhtus). In most of the senses *thought* corresponds not so much to OE. *þohht*, as to the compound *geþohht*, which survived in the 12th c. as *þohht* - see sense 2]

1. The action or process of thinking; mental action or activity in general, esp. that of the intellect, exercise of the mental faculty; formation and arrangement of ideas in the mind.

In quot. c1250, thinking in a specified way, nearly = feeling, emotion

c839 *Laws of Egbert* c. 5 Mid þohhtes wilnunga besmiten. c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2254 Quanne Iosep hem alle sað, Kinde ðoht in his herte was ðaþ. 1377 *Langl. P. P.* B v 513 Þise Ribaudes repente hem.. þat euee þei wrattheþ þe in worde, þouste, or dedes. c1425 *Craft of Nembryng* (E. E. T. S.) 28 Here he teches þe to multiplie be þowht figures in þi mynde. c1440 *Pilgr. Paro* 492/1 Thowhte, or thyngkyng, *cogitacio* 1530 *Palsgr.* 280/2 Thought, the laboring of the mynde, *cogitatio*, *pensée*. 1637 *Milton Lycidas* 189 With eager thought warbling his Dorick lay. 1704 *Norris Ideal World* II. in 102 Whether Brutes are capable of thought? 1794 *Palfrey Evid* III viii (1817) 393 Thought can be completely suspended and completely restored. 1853 *Kingsley Hypatia* xiv 166 The pale student, oppressed with the weight of careful thought. 1875 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) IV 270 Psychology, analyses the transition from sense to thought.

b. As a function or attribute of a living being: Thinking as a permanent characteristic or condition; the capacity of thinking, the thinking faculty, in early use often nearly = mind.

c950 *Indisf. Gosh.* Matt. xvi. 37 Lufa drihten of alle hearte ðine & of alle sawle ðine & in alle ðoht ðinne [L. *in tota mentis tua*]. - Mark v. 15 Sittende geclæd & hale, ðohhtes [L. *sane mentis*]. c1175 *Laub. Hom.* 99 He onlihte ure mod mid soðfandl 3ife, þet is mid wisdom, and angite mid ðohhte, and streinde [etc.]. c1200 *T. in Coll. Hom.* 71 We hauen on ure þoht, to shewen him ure sinnes. c1300 *Cursor M.* 22166 (Edin.) Þai sale be studiand in þair þohte [Goth. *thought*] Queþir þaie he be criste our nai. *Ibid*, 25598 Do wickednes vte of vr thocht. c1386 *Chaucer Wives* T. 227 Greet was the wo the knyght hadde in his thocht. c1400 *Eneide* 22 Alle hys hert & alle hys þowht, Her to loute was yn browght. c1460 *Vidom* 959 in *Macra Plays* 67 Put vt, Lorde, in-to my thowte. c1470 *Henry Wallace* 1 251 With hewycheyr and sorowful in thocht. 1605 SHAKS. *Leav* iv. vi 45 Had he bin where he thought, By this had thought bin past. 1830 *Lennyson Deserted House*, I, Life and Thought have gone away. 1877 E. R. CONDER *Bay Faith* I. 8 Thought, feeling, will, are the three strands of the triple cord of life.

c. The product of mental action or effort, what one thinks, that which is in the mind (sometimes, as expressed in language - cf. quot. 1702).

c1200 *Ormin* 2577 Forr hire þohht & hire word & hire weorc was clene. c1250 *Hymn to God* 12 in *Trin. Coll. Hom* 258 Þu be wost al ure þoucht. c1290 *Beket* 1288 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 40 He rounded in is wues ere, and tolde hire al is þouht. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Sainis* 1 (*Petrus*) 424 Cum furth, and say þi thocht and ded but delay. c1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xiii. 59 Oure Lord takes mare hede to thout þan to word. 1560 *Bible* (Genev.) *Ps.* cxxxv. 2 I hou understand my thocht afarie of þis Addison *Dial. Medals* I. Wks. 1721 I 430 One may often find as much thought on the reverse of a Medal as in a Canto of Spenser. 1728 *Forre Hor. Sat.* II. ii. 129 Thus Bethel spoke, who always speaks his thought. 1822 'B. CORNWALL, *Flood Thessaly* II. 533 those wondrous letters. By which bight thought was in its quick flight stopp'd And saved from perishing. 1865 *Tyler Early Hist. Mod.* IV. 68 Thought is not even present to the thinker, till he has set it forth out of himself.

d. In a collective sense (with defining adj.) The intellectual activity or mental product characteristic of the thinkers of a particular class, time, or place; what is or has been thought by the philosophers or learned men of some specified country, etc.

c1853 *Robertson Lect.* (1858) 228 Wordsworth is the type of English thought. 1856 *N. Brit. Rev.* XXVI 39 How old is Modern Thought?—a few years only—we think ten years—in this country, will include the time within which this peculiar tendency and feeling has distinctly shown its characteristics. Modern Thought, regarded as the opposite and the antagonist of an unexpective submission to the authority of Holy Scripture. 1884 *F. Temple Relat. Relig.* & *Sc.* v (1885) 132 The leaders of scientific thought. *Mod.* Plato and Aristotle, the leaders of Greek thought.

2 (with a and *pl*) A single act or product of thinking, an item of mental activity; something that one thinks or has thought; a thing that is in the mind; an idea, notion. (Sometimes, as expressed in writing: as in quot. 1645, 1709, 1875.)

c975 *Rushw Gosh* Matt iv 4 And þa geseende ƿohtas heora cwæp to heom forhwon þencap ge yfel in heortum eeswum? (c1175 *Lamb Ham* 109 Ðan alden his to wærne we uuele ƿohtas) c1200 *Vices & Virt* 11 Ober of ƿohtes ober of wordes ober of weorkes 13 *Cursor M* 27101 (Cott) Vƿ thoughtes ar þai be thought he seis 1451 *CAR- GRAVE Life St Gilbert* 86 Occupied with orisons and meditations to avoide euil pouhtes. 1557 *N T* (Genex) 2 Cor x 5 Wherwith we... bringe into captiuitie euery thought, to the obedience of Christe a1568 *KING H STEWARD in Bann Poems* (Hunter Cl) 706 Gif canfull thofus restoir My havy hart 1604 *SHAKS. Oth*, iii, iii 161 *Oth*. He know thy Thoughts lago You cannot, if my heart were in your hand, Nor shall not, whilst 'tis in my custodie 1645 *FULLER (title)* Good Thoughts in Bad Times. 1709 *Pope Ess Crit* 354 The last couplet fraught With some unmeaning thing they call a thought. 1754 *GRAY Progr Poem* iii, iii, Thoughts that breathe, and words that hui. 1802-6 *Wordsw Intim Immort* 1, Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears 1824 *L M. HAWKINS Annette* I 344, I will collect my scattered thoughts 1864 *BROWNING Abt Vogler* viii, One scarce can say 'That he even gave it a thought. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed 2) V 28 A similar thought is repeated in the Laws 1891 'J S WINTER' *Lunley* 1, Heie I'm idle and haven't a thought in my head—there my brain positively teems with ideas

b *spec* An idea suggested or recalled to the mind, a reflection, a consideration

a1440 *Ureisin in Cott. Hom* 203 Hwi ne bi hold ich þis euer in mine heorte, and þenche det hit was for me Þis þoht wolde sikerliche ontenden so soð lueue on me. 1593 *SHAKS. Rich. II*, v 28 Like silly Beggars, Who sitting in the Stocks, iefuge their shame That many haue, and others must sit there, And in this thought, they finde a kind of ease 1665 *BOYLE Occas. Refl* v, This is onely to tell us, what you obseru'd, not what Reflections you made upon it, and that which I was inquisitive after, was your Thoughts. 1828 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl* xxviii, The thoughts that ye haue interuened to spare the puer thing's life will be sweeter in that hour than [etc.] 1835 *J H NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1837) I 1 13 Though this thought should not make a man despair to day, yet it should ever make him tremble for to-morrow.

c. *Second thoughts*: ideas occurring subsequently, later and maturer consideration (usu in phr. *on* or *upon second thoughts*) So *first thoughts*

1624 *CHAS I Mess to Both Houses* 28 Apr 4 Second thoughts may present somewhat to your considerations which escaped you before 1667 *MILTON P. L.* ix, 213 Now advise Or hear what to my mind first thoughts present 1687 *Br. CARTWRIGHT in Magd Coll* (O H S) 139 Are you willing upon better and second thoughts to submit? 1711 *HICKES Two Treat Chr Priesth* (1847) II, 396, I desire you to send your second thoughts and reflections upon it 1838 *J H. NEWMAN Par. Sermon* (1842) IV, 1 42 It is often said that second thoughts are best; so they are in matters of judgement, but not in matters of conscience. 1864 *TENNYSON Sea Dreams* 65 Is it so true that second thoughts are best? Not first, and thud, which are a ripper first!

3. *Proverbial Phrases* (from 1 and 2) a. *As swift as thought*, etc.; so *at, like, upon, or with a thought*, in an instant, immediately, at once. b. *Thought is free*: one is at liberty to think as one will.

a1235 *Ancr R* 94 Ase swifte ase is nu monnes pouht, & ase is þe sunne gleam 1374 *FORREST Thophtus* 342 in *Anglia VII*, Made in vocacion, And was present in manner, at a thought 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. L.* v, 161 Fleeter then arrows, bullets, wind, thought 1610 — *Temp* iv 1 164 Come with a thought, I thank thee Ariell come. 1612 — *Wint T* iv, 1 565 Faster then Thought, or Time. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean* iv (1849) 168 The whole herd are gone like a thought, leaving their unhappy comrade to his fate 1885 *C F. HOLDEN Marquise Anon. Life* 230 Quick as thought the soldier hurried his weapon.

b 1596 *LIVY Enghelms* (Abb) 281 Thought is free my Lord quoth she. a1600 [see *THALL* a 1 (B)]. 1601 *SHAKS. Twel N* i 11 73. 1673 *KIRKMAN Unlucky Citizens* 185, I would tell him that thought was free, and I should not tell him what I thought 1690 *DRYDEN Amphitryon* i 1, I dare say nothing, but thought is free.

4. In various specialized senses (from 1 and 2) c. *various senses of THINK* v 2

a. *Consideration, attention, heed, care, regard. To take thought*, to consider, meditate (how to do something, etc.). In quot. 1602 implying indecision.

a1250 *Owl & Night* 492 He ne rekþ noht of clennesse, Al his pouht is of golnesse a1300 *Cursor M*, 1563 (Cott) On al thinges was maie þair thocht [G thought] þan was on drighun þat al wrought. c1395 *CHAUCER G. W.* 373 (*Balade*) This schulde a ryghtwys lord han in his thocht. 1509 *Payne Eoill Marr* 125 And wyll take thought, and often muse How he myght fynde [etc.] 1567 *Reg. Frey Council Scot* I, 519 Na persoun, takkis thocht quhat unhappy deid he sail tak upon hand. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* iii, 1 85 And send the Nature how of Resolution is sickled o're, with the pale cast of Thought. 1684 *EARL ROSCOMMON Ess Transl Verse* 162 Pride. Proceeds from Ignorance, and want of Thought 1742 *GRAY Ode Eton Coll.* x, Thought would destroy their paradise a1845 *HOOD Lady's Dream* xvi, Evil is wrought by want of Thought, As well as want of Heart! 1862 *F HALL Hindu Philos. Syst.* 109 To realize his own wretchedness, so that he may take thought how to escape from it.

b. *Meditation, mental contemplation; † pei- plexity, puzzled condition of mind* (quot. 1387, and cf 5), † *transf* subject of meditation (quot c 1300). a1300 *Floris & Bl* 34 On blanchefleur was al his þoht. c1300 *E. Psalter* cxviii 97 Hou lured i, laured, bi lagh ai; Mi thoghte es it al þe dai 1387 *ICRUSA Higden* (Rolls) I, 312 To brynge here hertes out of þoht þat heieþ speke of laborintus, here I telle what laborintus is to menyngc a1420 *Sir Amadace* (Camden) xx, On the dede cois, that lay on beie, Ful myculle his thohte was on. 1611 *Sir W. MURRE Misc Poems* ii, 13 Perceauing me in that perplex'd. 1715 *Pope and Ep. Miss Blount* 33 In pensive

thought recall the fancy'd scene. 1842 *TENNYSON Lord of Burleigh* 21 From deep thought himself he rouses 1804. She was lost in thought

c. *Conception, imagination, fancy.*

a1300 *Cursor M*, 21630 (Edin) Mar mytis hantur ur laured wroht 'Than ani man mai þinc in thoht 1473 *Pigro Soule* (Caxton 1483) iii x 56 The grete horrou therof may not be declared by thought of mannes herte 1593 *SHAKS. Lucr* 288 Within his thought her heavenly image sits 1602 *MARSTON Aut & Alcl* i Wks 1836 I 15, I long, beyond all thought, To know the man. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 117 O change beyond report, thought, or belief! 1742 *COLLINS Eccl* ii 50 When thought creates unnumber'd scenes of woe 1832 *TENNYSON Miller's Dau* 237 With blessings beyond hope or thought. 1850 — *In Mem lxx*, 8 In shadowy thoroughfares of thought

d. The entertaining of some project in the mind, the idea or notion of doing something, as contemplated or entertained in the mind, hence, intention, purpose, design, esp. an imperfect or half-formed intention; with negative expressed or implied = not the least intention or notion of doing something. Also in *pl.* as 'to have thoughts (of)'. Cf. *THINK* v 2, 8.

c1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1153 Dis maidenes deden it in god ƿhoht c1320 *Cast Love* 4 For nas neuere good weik wrouht W'oute biginning of good þoht. c1425 *Cast Perseu* 581 in *Macro Plays* 94 Of worldly good is al his þoht 1535 *COVERDALE Jer* xxxix 11, I knowe, what I haue deuysed for you My thoughtes are to geue you peace, & not trouble. 1610 *SHAKS. Temp.* iv i, 220, I do begin to haue bloody thoughts a1771 *GRAY Tophet* 6 Satan's self had thoughts of taking orders 1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl*, xlix, Knock says his Grace has no thought to buy it. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist Eng* vi II 76 All thought of returning to the policy of the Triple Alliance was abandoned. 1804 I had some thought of going, but found I could not manage it I had no thoughts of it then

e. *Remembrance, 'mind'.* † *To hold in thought, † to have thought on*, to keep in mind, remember. *Obs* or merged in the general sense.

1297 *R. GLOUC. (Rolls)* 6553 Of alle is proute dedes i ne may uorberne noht, þat i ne mot 300 telle of on, nou it comþ in ni þoht 13 *Cursor M* 24042 (Gott) To domes-dai lue if i moht, Ne 3ode it neuer vte of mi thocht 13 *Minor Poems fr Venon MS* 1 66 Hold hem in þi pouht. c1400 *Gameelyn* 474 Adams wordes he held in his thocht. c1475 *Raif Couteys* 257 Hauue gude thocht on my Name 1611 *SHAKS. Cymb* iv iv 33, I and my Brother are not knowne, your selfe So out of thought, Cannot be question'd.

f. *Mental anticipation, expectation.* (Now mostly with negative expressed or implied)

a1307 in *Pol Songs* (Camden) 220 Tho [=when] he was in Scollond, lutel wes ys thoht Of the haide iugement that him wes bysoht In stounde. 1597 *SHAKS 2 Hen IV*, i, 11, 30 Flatting himself with Project of a power, Much smaller, then the smallest of his Thoughts. 1611 *Bible Ps.* xlix 11 Their inward thought is, that their houses shall continue for euer. 1617 *HALE Contentm*, ii, 127, I had thoughts to find repose there 1804. I had no thought of meeting him there.

g. *An opinion or judgement; a belief or supposition; what one thinks of or about a thing or person.*

1596 *SHAKS. 1 Hen IV*, iii, 11 131 Heauen forgue them, that so much haue sway'd Your Maesties good thoughts away from me. 1606 — *Tr & Cr* iv, i, 53 Who in your thoughts merits faile Helen most? 1613 *WEBSTER Dem's Law-Case* ii, 1, You are false To the good thought I held of you. 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 221 'The Ladies arm-in-arm. As great an 'gracious a' as sisters; But bear their absent thoughts o' ther. 1813 *SCOTT Ct Robt* xxvii, What, then, are thy thoughts of the Emperor? 1855 *BROWNING Child Roland* 1, My first thought was, he lied in every word.

† 5. *Anxiety or distress of mind; solicitude, grief, sorrow, trouble, care, vexation. To take thought*, to trouble oneself, grieve, be anxious or distressed. *Obs*. (exc *dial*); see *Eng. Dial. Dict.*.)

c1220 *Bestiary* 682 in *O. E. Misc* 22 He suggeden & sorjeden & weren in ƿoht, Wu he myten him helpen ovt. c1250 *Gen. & Ex* 1433 Ysaac. wunede ƿor in ƿoht and care, For moderes deid and sondes faie. c1330 *R. BROWNE Chron.* (1810) 85 þe kyng had fulle grette þoht, his reame ageyn him ros. c1425 *Cast Perseu* 292 in *Macro Plays* 86, I stonde & stodye, al ful of þowth 1485 *CAXTON Paris & V*, 46 Paris kyssed Yvenne wyth grette syghes and thoughtes. c1500 *Nutbrown Maid* 129 in *Hazlitt E. P* II, 11, 277 To make thought, Your labour were in wayne. 1523 *Lo BEAVERS Fraiss.* I cccxxxiii 324 His wyfe toke moche thought for his departyng 1546 *TINDALE Matt* vi, 31 Therefore take no thought saynge: what shall we eate? 1556 *Br POKER Treat Politic Power* I iij b, Wrothesley either poisoned himself, or pyned awaye for thought 1608 *E. GRIMSTON Hist France* (1611) 270 Valentine, Duchesse of Orleans (seeing her pained loss) dies for thought within few daies after. 1613 *PURCHAS Pilgrimage* (1614) 871 Soto died of thought in Florida

b *transf.* A cause of distress or anxiety, a 'trouble'. *Obs* exc. *Sc.* and *dial*.

1649 *CROMWELL in Carlyle Lett. & Sp* (1871) II, 188 How many considerable ones we have lost, is no little thought of heart to us. 1887 *Suppl. to Tansieson, Addenda*, s.v., 'I hat wild son can be a sair thocht... to his mother 1895 *CROCKETT in Cornh. Mag* Decr. 569 So many bairn's things were just a cumber and a thocht to me.

6. *A very small amount, a very little, a trifle.* (Usually, now always, adverbial.)

1581 *MULCASTER Pastions* xxxix, (1887) 204 The prince is a thought above him for all he be his brother in respect of old Adam. 1599 *SHAKS Much Ado* iii iv 14, I like the new ture, if the haire were a thought browner 1617 *HICRON Wks*, II, 207 A wound may be giuen in a thought of time, which yet may be in healing about a yeie. 1628 *GAULE Pract The. Faragery*, 49 They are not currant, if

they want the least Thought of a Graine 1727 *SWIFT Let to Sheridan* 12 Aug, My giddiness seized me, I think I am a thought better 1818 *SCOTT Rob Roy* iv, He seems a thought rash 1897 *G. ALLEN Type writer Gilt* xvi, The champagne. was a thought too dry

7. *Attrib and Comb.* a. *attrib.*, as *thought-accnt* (accent of thought), *thought-box*, -*coop*, -*defect*, -*form*, -*life*, -*line*, -*manufactory*, -*part*, -*production*, -*seed*, -*shop*, -*sign*, -*system* b. *objective and obj. gen.*, as *thought-abhorring*, -*exceeding*, -*giving*, -*inspiring*, -*evolving*, -*shanning*, -*sounding*, -*stirring*, -*strawning*, -*tracing*, -*transcending* adjs.; *thought-catcher*, -*conductor*, -*maker*, -*sprinkler*, †-*taking* (see 5). c. *instrumental*, as *thought-bewildered* (bewildered by thought), *thought-burdened*, -*fed*, -*laden*, -*pressed*, -*unsounded*, -*winged*, -*wor king*, -*worn*, locative, as *thought-bound* (bound in thought), *thought-fixed*, -*free*, -*set*, -*timed*; similitive, as *thought-swift*; *thought-worthy* (worthy of thought). d. *Special Combs* *thought-body* (*Psychic*), see quot.; *thought-consciousness*, consciousness in the state in which it is during the process of thought; *thought-counter*, a current symbol of a thought; *thought-executing a*, (a) in quot. 1605, 'doing execution with the swiftness of thought' (Aldis Wright); (b) executing the thought or intention of a person, † *thought-sick a*, sick with 'thought' or thinking; *thought-sign*, a symbol of thought or judgement, the copula of a predication, † *thoughtswif-fying a*, that flies as swift as thought. † *thought-taking sb*, the taking of thought; *thought-transfer*, -*transference* (*Psychic*), transference or communication of thought from one mind to another apart from the ordinary channels of sense; telepathy; *thought-transfere v*, *trans* to convey by thought or telepathically; hence *thought-transference nial a*, pertaining to thought-transference; *thought-wave*, (a) in *Psychics*, a 'wave' or undulation of a hypothetical medium of thought-transference; (b) a 'wave' or impulse of thought passing simultaneously through a crowd of persons or other living beings; *thought-word*, a word conceived in the mind but not uttered; *thought-writing*, the recording of thought by graphic symbols directly denoting ideas; ideography. See also *THOUGHT-READING*.

1835 *Woman* I, 104 An idle set, a *thought-abhorring crew. 1897 *ANWYL Greek Gram.* § 40 The 'I thought Accent is the stress or emphasis laid upon a word or syllable, in order to bring out the meaning of the sentence 1796 *COLARIDGE in J Cottle Early Recoll* (1837) I 199, I wandered on so 'thought-bewildered, that it is no wonder I became way-bewildered 1893 *H. R. HAWES in Fortn. Rev.* Jan. 182-2 Assume that there is something personal about us able to manifest and arrange matter, and thus assert itself after death. 'suppose we call that something our 'thought-body.

Consider then the evidence; first, for the thought-body as Double, and second, for the thought-body as Ghost 1886 *TUPPER My Life as Author* 145 The emptying out of my 'thought-box, a most necessary relief 1892 *SYMONDS Michel Angelo* II, xii viii, 31 This terrible 'thought-burdened form. 1894 *LIVY Campaigne* v iv, I am no 'thought-catcher, but I gesse vnappily 1889 *Sia W F. BUTLER C G. Gordon* vii (1899) 188 'This lightning 'thought-conductor (the electric telegraph) had been used to disseminate lies and foster gambling in stocks or horses. 1901 *E B TITCHENER Exper Psychol* I, 1 1 A 'thought-consciousness, our mind as it is when we are arguing something out. 1870 *LOWELL Study Wind* (1886) 309 His imputation of the French theory of the couplet as a kind of 'thought-coop did nothing but mischief. 1899 *Albatt's Syst. Med.* VII, 423 The auditory and visual images of words which constitute our habitual 'thought-counters. 1637 *NABBES Microcosm.* L B iv b, Dispute not, your ownie 'thought-defects. 1593 *NASHE Christ's T Wks.* (Grosart) IV, 61 'Thought exceeding glorification 1605 *SHAKS. Lear* iii, 4 You Sulphurous and 'Thought-executing Fires. 1819 *SHALLER Prometh. Und* i 1 387 Grafted down By his thought-executing ministers 1874 *Geo EMOT Coll. Breakf* P, 472 The thrill

Of 'thought fed passion. 1773 *BEATTIE Tr. Melancholy* liii, The 'thought fix'd portraiture, the breathing bust. 1892 *Month Jan.* 10 The 'Thought forms with which he has surrounded himself. 1626 *SHALEY Brothers* v, iii, To clear myself 'thought-free From any promise 1729 *Savage Wanderer* iii 167 'Thought-inspiring Woe. a1849 *ELIZA COOK Summer is Night* iv, My 'thought laden brow. 1884 *J. PARKER Apostolic Life* III 267 The writing, is a kind of body in which his 'thought-life lives for ever. 1909 *J. WELLS Stewart of Lovedale* xxiv 37 His strenuous life had deepened the 'thought-lines on his strong face. 1855 *Pict. Chr Heroism* 244 Pictures of the 'thought-maker at his work 1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V viii 1, § 14, 164 From the time of the Aristophanes thought-shop to the great German establishment, or 'thought-manufactory. 1796 *T. TOWNSHEND Poems* 69 The musing 'thought-prest head. 1884 *J. TAIT Mind in Matter* (1892) 114 Tunnelling out a theory of 'thought-production 1845 *D. L. RICHARDSON Sonn.* 24 A calm and 'thought-reviving sound. 1839 *BAILEY Festus* xx. (1848) 245 He would his brain had died ere it conceived One half the 'thought-seeds that took life in it 1873 *HOGG Queen's Wake* 225 Still his 'thought-set eye was raised To Ettrick mountains 1805 *SYLVESTER Du Barlas* ii, 111 *Abraham* 373 Your 'thought-shaming acts. 1908 *J. DICKENSON Greene in Conc* (1878) 109 'Thought-sicke lovers haue onely reason their soueraigne refuge. 1602 *SHAKS. Ham* iii iv, 57 1854 *S. NEIL Elem Rhet* 34 The 'thought-sign is, also possesses its own specific signification.

1598 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* II. 14 *Handicrafts* 304 Rein-searching God, "thought-sounding Judge. a 1771 TUCKER *Li Nat.* (1834) II. 506 "Thought-straining fervours of prayer and devotion. 1595 MARKHAM *Sir R. Granville* xiv. In that same mydd-dates hower came saying in A "thought swift-flying pynnae. 1900 *Month* Sept. 236 The Church has used whatever other "thought-system she has found in vogue. 1615 HIERON *IV.* l. 661 Exercised with a world of cares and "thought-takings. 1668 WILKINS *Real Char.* II. viii. 201 Anxiety, Discontent, thought-taking, dump, trouble, anguish. a 1845 HOON *Two Peacocks* xv. As if "thought-tinted by the stain, Of gorgeous light through many-colour'd panes. 1791 COWPER *Pardley Oak* 158 The "thought-tracing quill. a 1711 KEN *Hymnarium* Post. Wks. 1721 II. 101 O Great I am; enthron'd on high, Of "Thought-transcending Majesty. 1808 *Month* Sept. 232 Other perplexing instances are tortured into cases of "thought-transfer. 1901 *Vestm. Gas.* 8 Jan. 4/2 The Psychic has only got to thought-transfer his desire for telescopic verification. 1884 E. GURNEY in *Pall Mall G.* 29 May 2/2 Our conclusion as to genuine "thought transference. 1886 MYERS *Phantasms Living* I. Intro. 43 It was thus that thought-transference, or telepathy, was first discovered. 1905 A. R. WALLACE *My Life* II. 310 Thought, or brain-vibrations, may be carried by the ether to other brains, and thus produce thought transference. 1890 O. LONGE in *Proc. Soc. Psych. Research* Dec. 451 The hypothesis of a direct "thought-transcending means of obtaining information. 1878 SWINBURNE *In the Day xxxix.* The "thought-unsounded sea. 1801 *Crit. Dict.* "Thought-wave. 1901 *Daily Chron.* 18 Sept. 3/2 The Greek idea of a thought-wave, or wind of thought, sweeping through crowds. 1818 SHELLEY *Lines Euganean Hills* 207 The sun floats up the sky, Like "thought-winged Liberty. 1889 MIVART *Orig. Hum. Reason* 106 Expressing a voluminous perception by a sudden gesture far too rapid even for "thought-words. 1906 *Hibbert Tral.* Jan. 277 The doctrine of the Logos, the Thought-Word in the Cosmos. 1816 L. HUNT *Rimini* iv. 88 His "thought-working head. 1846 Mrs. GORE *Eng. Char.* (1852) 127 Sparing and "thought-worn, there is nothing in his gravity of brow to encourage indiscreet encroachment. 1859 LEVER *Danport Dunn* II. Thoughts of what alone is "thought-worthy. 1890 *Smithsonian Rep.* 50 The monographs on sign language and pictography, having as their text the attainments of the North American Indians, may contribute to the understanding of similar exhibitions of evanescent and durable "thought-writing.

Hence (chiefly *noun-wds.*) + **Thoughtive** *a.*, addicted to or engaged in thought, thoughtful; **Thoughtkin**, **Thoughtlet**, **Thoughtling**, a small or insignificant thought; **Thoughtsman** (*noun-wd.*, after *draughtsman*, etc.): see *quot.*

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* II. 5 If he be "thoughtive or cogitabund, his lips, his eyes, his hands, goe as well as his legs. *Ibid.* iv. iii. 187 The Don is indeed a more thoughtful, inward, close, and conceal'd Cocksme. 1867 CARLYLE *Remin.* (1881) II. 148 That little "thoughtkin stands in (some of) my books. 1858 H. W. BEECHER *Life Th.* (1859) 74 Mosses and inconspicuous blooms hidden in the grass—"thoughtlets, the intents of the heart. 1863 *Reader* 22 Aug. Mere vendors of what may be called carefully-connected thoughtlets. 1834 J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow B.* x. A little nest of "thoughtlings about the eyes. 1844 MIALT *Non-conf. Sketch-bk.* 255 One whom we shall venture to designate a "thoughtsman for the rest whose business it shall be to make himself acquainted with truth for the common benefit.

Thought², thought (pōt). Now *dial.* Also *7* thought, *thoat*, *8* thout, *9* thawt, *dial* thowt. [Altered from the earlier THOFT, q. v. with change of (f) to (x), (the converse of what occurs in *thof* for *thought*, THOUGHT¹ and *pa. t.* THINK *v*², and *thof* for *THOUGH*) Cf. also MDu. *dochte* and *dofte*, Du. *dof*, MLG. and LG. *ducht*, whence mod. Ger. *ducht*, beside *dial* *dafft* from OHG. *doffa*. See also the modern equivalent *thwart*] A rower's bench; = THWART *sb.*²

1622 SIR R. HAWKINS *Voy. So.* l. 299 His boate fitted with Sayle, Oares, thoughts, thoes, dayed, windles and rother. 1607 CAPT SMITH *Seamans's Grammar* vi. 27 Thoughts are the seats whereon the Rowers sit. 1633 T. JAMES *Voyage* 57 It did breake two thoughts of our Boat. 1688 R. HOLMES *Armoury* iii. xv (Roxb.) 27/2 The thoughts and seats they sit on to rowe. 1699 DAMPIER *Voy. round World* (1699) 118 These Canoes were fitted with Thoats or Benches. 1704 J. HARRIS *Lex. Techn.* I. *Thoughts*, or *Thoughts* 1725 DE FOE *Voy. round World* (1840) 342 Three muskets which were lashed under their thouts, or benches of the canoe. 1823 MOOR *Suffolk Wds.* 428 *Thoughts*, the seats of rowers in a boat—the *thwarts* perhaps, or what go across. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word bk.* *Thought*, an old spelling of *thwart*. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* 172 We turned to and lashed the nets down from thwart to thwart.

Thought (pōt), *pa. t.* and *pple.* of THINK *v*¹ and *2*. **Thought**, *obs.* Sc. form of THOUGH.

Thoughted (pōt ed), *a* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -ED²] I. Having thoughts (of a specified kind): esp. in parasynthetic combinations, as *deep*-, *high*-, *low*-, *solemn*-, *thoughted*, etc.: see the first element.

1592, 1631 Sick-thoughted [see Sick *a.*] 1599 R. LINCH *Poet. Anc. Pict.* I. 1, They should not grow insolent, proud, or over-highly thoughted. 1643 *True Informer* 23 Most of the moderate and well-thoughted Members were retired to their rest. 1886 SWINBURNE *Stud. Prose & Poetry* (1894) 167 The same high-thoughted harmony of primal and ideal emotions.

2 *Sc.* (thoohtat) Affected with grief or anxiety; anxious, concerned. (Cf. THOUGHT¹ 5)

1869 [McLENNAN] *Peas. Life Ser.* I. 19 She can see ne'er a door at for him; and she's sat thochtful for it. a 1884 J. SERVICE *Dr. Duguid* II. v. (1889) 209, I was gayan thocht'd 'tween, when I heard the win' 'lissin' the way it did. c 1890 *Let. to Editor*, Old Scotch folks say *Thoughted* for 'sickled' o'er with the pale cast of thought.

+ **Thoughten**, *a* *Obs.* *vare*⁻¹ [irreg. form of *thought*, *pa. pple.* of THINK *v*¹, cf. *boughten*.] Having a (specified) thought or belief, thinking.

1608 SHAKS *Per.* iv. vi. 125 For me be you thoughten That I came with no ill intent.

Thoughtful (pōt fūl), *a* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -FUL] Full of or characterized by thought, in various senses.

1. Given to, disposed to, or engaged in thinking, absorbed in thought; meditative, contemplative, pensive, musing, full of thoughts, preoccupied in mind, hence, in quot. 1656, absent-minded. Also *transf.* of personal attributes, actions, etc.

c 1200 ORMIN 3423 Ure laffidiz Marge toc All patt zho sahh & herde, & leigde ite all tosamenn a3; I swibe polhtful heortte. 1554 HULOET, *Thoughtful, cogitabundus, meditabundus* 1656 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iv. (1701) 152/2 He was so thoughtful, that going to put Incense into a Censer, he put it besides. 1704 POPE *Windsor Forest* 249 Wand'ring thoughtful in the silent wood. 1722—181 *Chorus* *Trag. Brutus* 7 War, horrid war, your thoughtful walks invades. 1805 H. K. WHITE *Let. to B. Haddock* 18 Oct. My silent and thoughtful cup of tea. 1873 BLACK *Pr. Thine* in, Her calm and thoughtful look.

2 Disposed to think about or consider matters; prudent; reflective. Also *transf.* Characterized by reflection; manifesting thought or consideration.

13. *Cursor M.* 11404 (Cott.) Pai ordend tueloe, pe thoughtfulest a-mang pan-seluc. a 1533 LO BERNERS *Gold Bk. M. Aurel* x (1535) Fy b, This emperor was so thoughtful in the ordering and teaching of his children, that [etc.] 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* II. viii. Wks. 1874 I. 229 Objections, which may appear very material to thoughtful men. 1879 FROUDE *Cesar* xiv. 200 Thoughtful persons. I had heard of these doings with uneasiness. 1884 F. TEMPLE *Relat. Relig. & Sc.* i. (1885) 5 Not beyond the reach of thoughtful inquiry.

c. With *inf.*, dependent *cl.*, or of. (a) Careful, heedful; (b) Having the intention or purpose, aiming at or desirous of something; (c) Thinking about or meditating on something, mindful. Now *rare* or *Obs.* (See also 3.)

c 1375 *St. Leg. Saints* xvi (*Magdalena*) 552, I prays [= pray] be pat pu wil thochtful one me be. 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* iv. v. 73 For this, they have bene thoughtful, to must their Sonnes with Aits, and Martiall Exercises. 1621 T. WILLIAMSON *tr. Goulart's Wise Vieillard* 105 They are much more thoughtful of their minde. 1715 J. CHAPPEL *Rel. Way Rich* (1717) 138 The believer is thoughtful to have a fuller view of him [Christ]. 1726 LEONT *Albert's Archil.* I. 93/2 A Prisoner always thoughtful of his liberty and safety. 1821 *Examiner* 252/1 Thoughtful of enjoyments for ever left behind.

+ 2. Full of mental trouble; anxious; sorrowful, melancholy, moody. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 11140 He wex thoughtful and likand ill, 1387—8 T. Usk *Test. Love* II. ix. (Skeat) l. 185 For her hast thou suffred many thoughtful diseases. c 1430 *Dialoure* 6 in *Babes Bk.* 54 Not pensif ne poutful for only soden chance. c 1500 *Melusine* 26 In this dolour & woo was Raymondyn a longe space of tyme, & was moche thoughtful & wroth. 1621—77 FELTHAM *Resolves* I. v. 6 The merry soul is freer from intended mischief than the thoughtful man. 1744 M. BISHOP *Life & Adv.* viii. 127 Something to divert my Mother and Wife who were both prodigiously thoughtful.

3 Showing thought or consideration for others; considerate, kindly.

1851 BRIMLEY *Est. Wordsw.* 155 Rich in thoughtful affection. 1863 Mrs. CASKELL *Sylvia's L.* II. In his thoughtful wish of escorting them through the streets of the rough, riotous town. *Mod.* She is very unselfish and thoughtful of others.

+ 4. Capable of thought, conscious, intelligent. *Obs.* *vare*⁻¹.

1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo.* 134 To think, that body may be thoughtful too, and any ways aware.

5. *Comb.* as *thoughtful-browed*, *-looking* a 1849 MANGAN *Lay Ball Poems* (1859) 35 He alone is thoughtful-souled. 1904 *Westm. Gas.* 9 Dec. 6/3 Great, round, thoughtful-looking heads.

Thoughtfully (pōt fūl), *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a thoughtful manner; with thought or consideration; meditatively, musingly, reflectively; considerately, kindly.

1611 COTGR. *Songnesement*, carefully, thoughtfully. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Horace, Epist.* I. xviii. 163 The Modest oft too dark appear, The Silent thoughtfully severe. 1860 TYNDALL *Glaac.* II. App. 431 Right or wrong, a theory thus thoughtfully uttered has its value. 1885 S. H. PRESTON in *Law Times* LXXIX. 335/2 Many of the persons entitled could not be traced. so the company very thoughtfully issued advertisements.

Thoughtfulness [f. as *prec.* + -NESS] The quality or state of being thoughtful.

+ 1. Anxiety, concern, melancholy. *Obs.*

1574 *tr. Marlorat's Apocalips* 113 The scripture calleth vpon vs to lay away, all thoughtfulness for this present life. 1865 BAXTER *Paraphr. N. T.* Matt. vi. 27 Your self-troubling distrustful care and thoughtfulness. 1748 RICHARDSON *Pamela* III. 418 If he but sees the least Thoughtfulness upon my brow, studying to dispel it.

+ 2. Meditativeness, pensiveness; reflectiveness; considerateness.

1697 BURGHOP *Disc. Relig. Assemb.* Ded. These are the men that I wou'd awaken into sober thoughtfulness. 1737 WHISTON *Josephus, Antiq.* xvi. ix, Herod was silent and in great thoughtfulness. 1809 W. IRVING *Knickerb.* 85 The honest burghers smoked their pipes in profound thoughtfulness. 1876 MISS BRADDOCK *J. Haggard's Dau.* III. 101 A countenance as mysterious in its solemn thought-

fulness as the head of Memnon. 1880 'OUIDA' *Moths* II. iv. 89 Reared in tender thoughtfulness to the poor.

Thoughtiness see after THOUGHTY.

Thoughtive, **Thoughtkin** see after THOUGHT¹.

Thoughtless (pōt les), *a* [f. THOUGHT¹ + -LESS] That is without thought, in various senses the opposite of THOUGHTFUL.

1. Not taking thought, acting without thought or reflection; unreflecting, heedless, imprudent.

1592 KYD *Sy. Trag.* iv. 1. 40 Not thinke I thoughtles thinke vpon a meane, To let his death be vnreuegd at full. 1611 FLORIO, *Impensurate*, thoughtlesse, careless. a 1704 T. BROWN *Sat. agst. Woman* 39 Weak curses For thoughtless crimes, which come out of thy kind. 1736 BUTLER *Anal.* I. II. Wks. 1874 I. 42 Youth may be alleged as an excuse for rashness and folly, as being naturally thoughtless. 1849 B. TAYLOR in *Life & Lett.* I. vii. 149, I shall neither be rash nor thoughtless.

b. With *of* or dependent clause Not thinking; unmindful, forgetful; heedless, careless, unsuspecting. Now *rare*.

1615 CHAPMAN *Odysse* v. 19 He Finds you so thoughtlesse of him, and his bith. 16 ROGERS (J.) Without remorse for the past, and thoughtless of the future. 1697 DRYDEN *Ving. Georg.* III. 668 A Snake Leaving his Nest thoughtless of his Eggs. 1725 POPE *Odysse* iv. 716 The Royal guest, Thoughtless of ill, accepts the fraudulent feast. 1744 YOUNG *Nat. Th.* iv. 365 Men homage pay to men, Thoughtless beneath whose deadfold eye they bow.

+ c. Free from care or anxiety. Also *transf.* *Obs.*

1742 GRAY *Eton Coll. v.* The thoughtless day, the easy night. 1764 GOLDSM. *Trav.* 255 So blest a life these thoughtless realms display. 1789 BLAKE *Songs Innoc.* *Night* 17 They look in every thoughtless nest.

d. Wanting in consideration for others; inconsiderate.

1794 BLAKE *Songs Exper.* *Fly* 3 Little fly, Thy summer's play My thoughtless hand Has bush d away. *Mod.* It was very thoughtless of you to disturb her.

2 Deficient in or lacking thought; not given to thinking; stupid, senseless, dull-witted, destitute of ideas. Now *rare*.

1682 DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* 26 Shadwell never deviates into sense, his goodly fabric seems designed for thoughtless majesty. 1714 POPE *Ephl. Jane Shore* 7 As a blockhead rubs his thoughtless skull, And thanks his stars he was not born a fool. 1879 B. TAYLOR *Stud. Germ. Lit.* 194 He was an earnest thinker in a thoughtless time.

+ b. Of inanimate things: Devoid of thought.

1691—8 NORRIS *Pract. Disc.* (1711) III. 22 Bodies have no thought, therefore they produce none. for how can a thoughtless Principle produce a Thought? c 1705 BERKELEY *Commonpl. Bk.* Wks. 1871 IV. 46 Extension to exist in a thoughtless thing (or rather in a thing void of perception), is a contradiction.

Thoughtlessly, *adv.* [f. *prec.* + -LY².] In a thoughtless manner; without thought or consideration; unreflectingly, carelessly, inconsiderately.

1714 GARTH *Dispensary* v. 59 In restless Hurries thoughtlessly they live. 1794 V. KNOX *Sermon* vi. 133 He who runs on thoughtlessly in the mad career of pleasure. 1806 HURTON *Course Math.* I. 152 One thoughtlessly spends 101 a year more than his pay. 1890 GROSS *Gild. Merch.* I. 104 The arbitrary interpretation which came to be thoughtlessly accepted as a fact.

Thoughtlessness [f. as *prec.* + -NESS.] The quality of being thoughtless, want of thought or consideration, carelessness, inconsiderateness.

a 1704 T. BROWN *Praise Pow.* Wks. 1730 I. 96 The remains of the night [they spend] in sleep, idleness, thoughtlessness [etc.] 1775 ADAIR *Amer. Ind.* 420 Dry wood, with which they provide themselves, but only from day to day, though their thoughtlessness of to-morrow. a 1866 BUCKLE *Misc. Wks.* (1875) I. 27 Vice is often cunning and wary, but thoughtlessness is always profuse and reckless. 1884 MARSH *Exam.* I. Oct. 3/1 The thoughtlessness of some of her actions is only equalled by their stupidity.

Thoughtlet, **Thoughtling** see after THOUGHT¹.

Thoughtness (pōt nes), *vare*. [f. *thought*, *pa. pple.* of THINK *v*² + -NESS.] The fact or quality of being thought or mentally discerned.

1865 J. GROFF *Explor. Philos.* I. 140, I recognise two manners of existence, thinkingness and thoughtness, and it is the latter which, when we believe the thought correct or justified, we call phenomenal existence or matter. 1905 *Athenaeum* 11 Mar. 306/3 In the dead alive fashion of the functions of a thinking apotheciosed as a thoughtness.

Thought-out (pōt au t), *stress variable*, *pple.* *a.* [pa. pple. of *think out* (see THINK *v*² 15) used as *adj.*] Elaborated, constructed, or arrived at by thinking or mental labour; thoroughly considered.

1870 J. H. FRISWELL *Mod. Men of Lett.* vii. 129 'Paracelsus', and other hard thought-out dramatic pieces. 1907 B. ROBERTSON in *Trans. Devon Assoc.* XXXIX. 44 A weighty and thought-out survey of the scope and nature of scientific truth.

Thought-reading, *sb.* The reading of another person's thoughts; direct perception by one mind of what is passing in another, independent of ordinary means of expression or communication a power alleged to be possessed by certain persons or by persons in certain psychic states. Hence allusively. So **Thought-read** *v*, *trans.* to read a person's thoughts (with the person or the thought as *obj.*); *intr.* to practise thought-reading; **Thought-reader**, one who practises or professes thought-reading; **Thought-reading** *a.*, that practises thought-reading.

1855 Smedley, etc. *Occult Sc* 258 Thought-reading, in certain experiences of the somnambulist. 1880 Mrs. FORRESTER *Roy & P* 1. 30 Did you ever hear of people being thought-readers? 1883 *Forin Rev* 1 Aug 275 'I have most recently refurbished mystery in the guise of science, viz that of so-called "Thought reading"'. 1893 Mrs. RIDDELL *Mad Tour* 111 No thought-reader could have imagined the topic that was engaging Bobby's mind. 1894 19th Cent Jan 37 These thought readings and foretellings. 1898 L. A. TOLLEMACHE *Talks w Gladstone* 166 One would like to have seen, or (better still) to have thought-read, Carlyle. 1899 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 6/4 Do you think your thought-reading gift could be turned to practical service in detective work—a thought-reading Sherlock Holmes? 1906 *Pall Mall G* 4 Jan. 2 He thought-read the conditional intentions of the British commander.

Thoughtsman: see after **THOUGHT** 1.

† **Thoughtsome**, *a. Obs. rare* [f. **THOUGHT** 1 + **SOME**]. **a.** Addicted to thought; thoughtful. **b.** Of the nature of thought, or having the faculty of thought, mental, spiritual. Hence † **Thought-someness**.

1611 Cotgr. *Mental*, mental, thoughtsome, belonging to the mind. c. 1667 Scudder *Chr Daily Walk* ix § 1 (1637) 219 If men report evil of you Be not so much inquisitive who raised it, or thought some how to bring him to his answer. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selv* 82 A ghost being in it self not roomthy, it cannot bear any roomthy behaviour towards bodies that are so. 1694 *ibid* 34 Thoughtsomeness setting full as close to the very stamp or immensity of a thinking Being, as book or roomthyness does to the Being that is Bodysom.

Thoughty, *a. Obs. exc Sc* Foims. see **THOUGHT** 1 [f. as prec + **-y**]. Given to thought, thoughtful. **a.** Heedful, attentive, intent. † **b.** Pensive, melancholy, anxious.

c. 1375 *Sc Leg. Saints xxvii* (Yachor) 906 Besy Til inforume 30 in cheryte, And in sawle-hele thochty to be. 1387-8 T. Usk *Test Love* ii ix. (Skeat) 1 21 Euer is their contemplation in ful of thoughty study to plessaunce. c. 1412 Hoccleve *De Reg. Princ* 80 Who so bat thoghty is, is wode gay. c. 1425 WYNTON *Cron* vi xvi. 1608 As he past upon a don In til huntynge On his gamyn al thouchty. c. 1430 *Prig. Luf* 140 *ibid* cxi. (1869) 73, I was ther of wunderliche alshred and thoucht. 1843 CORNETT *Petitout* 7. II 110 (Jam.) Fanny is two years younger than I am, and not so thoughty, as Philip says.

Hence † **Thougthiness**, melancholy, pensiveness. 1707 J. NIMMO *Narr* (1889) 4 My father was resolved to use authoritie q^d was not pleasing to me and increased my thoghtiness.

† **Though-whether**, *adv. Obs.* Forms 1 **peah-hwæpere**, 2 **peah**, **peah**, **peahhwæpere**, **wæpere**, **wæper**, 3 **peahhwæpere** (*Orm*), **peah** **hwæpere**, **peahqueper**, **-ir**, 4 **peh**, **po**, **do**, **pou**, **po**, **pe-queper**, **-ir**, though whether. [OE. *peah-hwæpere*, f. *peah* **THOUGH** + *hwæpere* **WHETHER**. Cf. OHG *thoh wuidaru*, *thoh thu wuidoro* (Tatian), *thoh dhu hunederu* (Isidore). The analysis of the combination is not clear.] Notwithstanding, nevertheless, howbeit, however.

c. 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past* C. xxi 151 Monize sint. 2e mon sceal wælice licetan, and ðeahhwæpere eft cyðan. 971 *Blith Hom* 31 Nam he eft stanas & peah-hwæpere mid anum he þone gigan ofwearp. c. 1175 *Cott Hom* 223 Se lichama is deaðlic ac ðeahhwæpere god areo eft þane licame to eorne þingum. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 37 þa hwæpere þine saul feran seal in to eche pite. *ibid* 137 þa hwæpere his saule wes in helle. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 2459 þatt þo þohhwæpere sholde þan Maðdenn all þwert ut clene. c. 1200 *Moral Ode* 131 (Trin. MS) þeah hwæpere we hit leueð wð. 13 *Cursor M.* 22934 (Bdun) þeahqueper we sal understand þat [etc.] *ibid* 19348 (Cott) þar naman þofqueper were. 1357 *Laf Polke Catech* (MS T) 193 Though-whether night two goddesses the fadir and the son.

Thoul (e, Thoume), *obs ff.* **THOLE** sð 1, **THUMB**. **Thouandre**, **thouner**, **obs forms of THUNDER**. **Thour**, **pour**, **thourch**, **thourgh**, **poury**, **thourh**, **pourh**, **thourth**, **obs ff. **THROUGH**. **Thourt**, variant *pl. t* of **THART** v. **Obs.****

|| **Thous** (þou ðs). *Zool.* [mod L, a Gr. *θώς*, *thōs*. see **THOS**.] A species or group of species of the extended genus *Canis*, canine beasts, natives of Africa and Asia, including *Thōus* (or *Canis anthus* (the North African Jackal), and *T. mesomelas*, *variegatus*, and *Senegalensis*, African jackals. 1839 C. H. SMITH *Dogs* l. iv 193 Section IV **Thous** *ibid* v 207 By separating our group of **Thous** from the true Jackal, much confusion is removed.

Thousand (þau zænd), *sb. and a.* Forms 1-3 **pused**, 2-3 **-ent**, (*Orm*), **-enn**, 3-**and**, **-und**, **pousunt**, 3-4 **-end**, 3-6 **thousande**, 4 **thus(s)**, **thos(s)** and (*e*), 4-5 **pous**, **pows**, **thous**, **thows**, **-and** (*e*), **-aund**, **-end**, **-ent**, **-ind** (*e*), **-ond** (*e*), **-ynd**, 4-7 **thowsand**, 5 **pou**, **pow**, **thousand**, 4-**thousand** (*mod Sc.* **thoozan(t)**). [OE. *þūsēnd*, *sb. fem.* and *neut.* = OFns. *thūsēnd*, OS. *thūsund*, *thūsund* (Du. *duisend*), OHG *diūsunt* (MHG. *diūsēnt*, G. *tausend*), Salfrank *þūsund*, ON. *þūsuna* (*þūsund*, *þūsund*), Sw. *tusen*, Da. *tusind*), Goth. *þūsund* *sb. fem.* and *neut.* Generally held to be cognate with Lith. *thūsanti-s*, Lett. *tūksti*, OPruss. **tūsinta* (acc. pl. *tūsintons*), OSlav. *тысяца* *tyssa*, *-sta*, Russ. *тысяча* *tyssa*, Pol. *tyśiac*, Czech *tisíc*, pointing to an orig Slav-

Teut. **tūsontā* or *tusintā*, whence also OTeut. **þūsundi*. The first element is considered by many to be an Indo-Eur. **tūs* meaning 'multitude, force'; cf. Skr. *tawā*'s 'strong, force'; as to the rest of the word etymologists differ.

The general result is that *þūsund* was prob. an indefinite term for a 'great multitude' (cf. Gr. *μυριάς*, *-as*, in its indefinite, and *myriad* in its common English use), which was used as the available equivalent of Gr. *χίλιος* and L. *mille*, themselves prob. originally indefinite words, there being no general Indo-Eur. word for 'thousand'.

1. The cardinal number equal to ten times one hundred denoted by the symbols 1000 or M (for L. *mille*), formerly often by *m*, or *m*, as *xxxm*.

a. As *sb.* or quasi-*sb.*, with plural. (a) In singular. Usually a *thousand*, emphatically or precisely *one thousand*.

971 *Blith Hom* 119 Nis næniz mon þe wite hwæþer þis þusend sceole heon scyrtre ofer þæt þe lengre c. 1000 *Ælfred's Vocab.* in Wr. Wulcker 110/12 *Cilicenus*, þusende, ealdor. c. 1205 LAY. 21402 Bi þusund & bi þusend þer feollen (sc. Sexes) æneie 10 þene grund. 1340 HAMPOLE *Pr Consc* 7490 Men and wyemen, many a thousand. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth De P. R.* xix cxxiii. (1495) Ten hundred malyth a thousand. 1583 STOCKER *Cy. Ivarres Loue* C. iv 49 A thousande fise hundred sentene and nme. 1568 R. STEELE *Husbandman's Calling* x. (1672) 256 A thousand to one, they have some gnawing care, that defeats their comfort. *Mod.* Bricks are sold by the thousand.

(b) In plural *thousands* (OE. *þūsēndu*, *-o*, *-a*, ME. *-e*, *-es*).

In Arith. often *elipt* for the digits denoting the number of thousands. cf. *units*, *tens*, *hundreds*.

Beowulf 2196 He him zesealde seofan þusendo. c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* v iv § 2 þider for mid monegum þusendum c. 1000 *Ælfred* *Ysch* vi 3 Ac twa þusenda oððe preo læt faran. c. 1120 O. E. *Chron* an. 694 (Laud MS) Cantwara, him zesealdou xxx þusenda. c. 1205 LAY 545 þider in iwenden moni þusende (c. 1275 *man* þusende). c. 1275 *ibid* 465 Ich habbe in þen montes mani þusendes. c. 1300 *Cursor M.* 19134 (Bdun) þare was connectid thousands (Cott. *thousandes*) v. c. 1425 (see (c)). 1544 R. COCKER *Gr. Artes* 120 Then adde 1st thousands together. 1673 MURK. *Misc* P. xiv. 12 Metamorphosis has thousands in milleounes. 1777 *Hist. Eng. in Ann. Rev.* 24/2 They amounted in all to some thousands. 1877 H. SPENCER in *Mind* *End. Copyright Comm.* (1878) 258 Now I simply have to print additional thousands as they are demanded.

(c) After another numeral the singular is now commonly used as a collective plural. (Cf. *dozen*, *hundred*).

But in OE. the plural form was usual. see (b). c. 1000 *Ælfred* *Gram.* (Z) 282 Tvegen fias, gettelode 11, zetacniad twa þusend. c. 1205 LAY 63 Hine weoren hund þousunt deaðe. *ibid* 465 Ich habbe in þane mounten monie þusund (c. 1275 *puses*). 1297 R. GLOUCE (Rolls) 1789 þe brutons sywede after, & slowe mani þusend. 1382 WYCLIF *Like* xvi 31 If he may with ten thousynd go agens him that cometh to him with twenty thousynd. c. 1425 *Cresse* *Non-brynges* (E. E. 1 S.) 29 In þe 5 place (þe schuld betoken) sixty þowsant. In þe 8 place sixty þowsant þowsantes. 1587 GOLDING *De Mornay* xviii (1592) 288 For one that triumpheth, a hundred thousand are led in captivite. *Mod.* How many followers has he? He claims to have fifty thousand. The hall will seat four thousand.

(d) As a *sb.* it takes after it of, representing the OE. genitive pl. Now after a numeral only as a unit of quantity by which things are sold.

(A thousand of, thousands of) are used partitively as in the case of other numerals).

c. 893 K. ALFRED *Oros* i x. § 4 On an scip mæze an þusend manna. *ibid* ii v § 2 Hie acuron endlefan þusend monna. c. 1000 *Ælfred* *Hom* II 334 Ða gehyrde he sang manega þusenda engla. c. 1050 *Byrhtferth's Handboe* in *Anglia* (1885) VIII 311 Eabta þusend tid. c. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 35 Moni þusent monne mahte libben fole gere mare þenne he do. c. 1275 *Shires & Hund* 58 In O. E. *Misc* 146, xxvi þusend hida.

c. 1250 *Gen* 5 Ez. 4078 Godes wicthe ðor haueð of-slagen xx ii. þusent of dægen. 1398 TRAVISA *Barth De P. R.* i (1495) A iv 2 He fedde many thousands of people wyth fewe looves of brede. c. 1449 *Pecock Repr* (Rolls) 540 Many hundrid thousand of soules. c. 1450 *tr De Imitatione* in xi. 78 What shall I zeue þe for all þese þousand of godes? c. 1475 *Rauf Cothear* 327 Ane thousand and ma of fensabill men. 1506-7 in Ducarel *Hist. Croydon* App (1783) 133 Four loads of flinte will well save one thousand of bricke. 1606 G. WOODCOCKE *Lives Emperors* in *Hist. Justine* II, The King of Persia with his wife Cesarea and many thousand of their followers. 1663 GERBIER *Counsel* 52 Twenty Thousand of Bricks. 1671 S. CLARKE (title) A Mirror, or Looking Glass, both for Saints and Sinners, held forth in some Thousands of Examples. 1748 in Waghorn *Cricket Scores* (1899) 41 Some thousands of pounds were depending on this match. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Pewee Barb* 51 Thousands of arrows were obtained.

b. As *adj.* or quasi-*adj.*, followed immediately by a plural (or collective) noun.

c. 1000 *Ælfred* *Hom* II 458 Ioh wæron eft forgoldene þusend getyme oxena and þusend assan. a. 1123 O. E. *Chron* an. 1101, Rothert, sceolde preo þusend marce selfes habban. c. 1200 *Vices & Virt* 115 Mani þusend hali saules. c. 1200 *ORMIN* 15310 He fedde fife þusende menn Wiþ fife barly lafess. c. 1290 S. Eng. *Leg* I 8/243 More þane a þousend 3er. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Whis* (1880) 405 þis þousande wynter & more. 1489 WYOTRESLEY *Chron* (Camden) I. 2 Manye knyghtes with seven þowsand men. 1523 L. BERNERS *Frois* I 672 He brought over the mountaynes a xxx thousande fyghtinge men. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* 66 b, Him that was once worthe three thousand pounde, and is not now worthe three groates. 1650 BAXTER *Saints* R. ii vii (1674) 269 So many thousands Christians so barbarously murdered. 1891 KIPPLING *Light that Failed* xiv (1900) 263 You've lost about a thousand pounds' worth of sketches.

2 Often used vaguely or hyperbolically for a large number: cf. *hundred*.

So *ten thousand*, *thousands*, *thousands of thousands*.

c. 1000 *Ag. Ps* (1h) ii. 5 Ic me nu na on dædæ þusendo folces. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 10090 Pe sunn o rightwisnes, Hir mad a thousand such a bright. c. 1385 CHAUCER *L. G. W.* i. A Thousand sythus haue I herd men telle that there is Joye in heuene. 1549 COVERDALE *Brasn. Pas. Epist* Deed 2 What wayne pylgremages, what offerynges and lyghtes to stockes and stones, with thousandes moe inconueniences. 1638 R. BAKER *ti Balsac's Lett* (vol. III) 37, I give you a thousand thanks. 1700 T. BROWN *Presny's Anusum* v 49 Some of them (sc. ladies) having Scab'd, or Pimpled Faces, wear a Thousand Patches to hide them. 1713 *Young Last Day* iii. 159 Ten thousand thousand fathoms still remain. 1779 *Mirror* No. 67 P. 11 You may do good to thousands. 1786 *tr Beckford's Vathek* 157 A thousand ridiculous stories were propagated, at his expence. 1821 BRON *Jay* iii. lxxvii *Isles of Greece* iv. And ships, by thousands, lay below, And men in nations,—all were his! 1824 *Dumfries Heald* Oct. Clean them from the wombs of the thousand and one flies that feed on them. 1880 W. S. GILBERT *Pirates of Penzance* 1, You will find me a wife of a thousand. 1895 in Baring-Gould *Nursery Songs & Rhymes* vii. 17 Ten thousand parks where deer run, Ten thousand roses in the sun.

3. Elliptical uses. a. A thousand of some weight, measure, or quantity; e. g. acres, pounds, cubic feet, years, pieces, packages, etc. according to the nature of the commodity, etc.

a. 900 O. E. *Chron* an. 648 (Parker MS.), Her Cenwalh zesalde Cyðrede his mæze in þusendo londes be Æscere dune. c. 1000 *Ag. Ps* (1h) cxviii. 72 Me is micle belere, . . . þonne mon me zeofe zeana þusende goldes and seolfes. a. 1300 E. *Psalter* *ibid*, Ouer thousandes of siluer ore golde. 1443 *Acts Prym Consc.* (1835) v 281 To delivere Johan Dawsonn master of bordenances of my Lorde of Somerset myn sulphur. 1481 in *Charters*, 4c *Edinb* (1871) 169 Of the thousand 1me 19. 1840 THACKERAY *Cor's Diary* May, Instead of looking twenty, he looked a thousand. 1884 *Sat. Rev* 7 June 758/1 He dines at 6, plays (billiard) a thousand-up by gaslight. 1901 *Daily Express* 28 Feb. 4/6 The price of gas in London in 1876 was 3s. 9d. per thousand.

b. A thousand pounds sterling.

1547-64 BAULDWIN *Mor. Philos* (Palfir) 65 A merchant's compters, that is to day worth thousands. 1588 *Mar. prel.* *Epist.* (Aib) 5 Come downe you hishoppes from your thousandes, and content you with your hundreds. 1609 B. JONSON *Sil Wom* iv v, A man of two thousand a yeere. 1826 DISRAELI *Viv Grey* ii. xlii, A clear rental of five-and-twenty thousand per annum. 1852 THACKERAY *Edmond* i. ix, A merchant on 'Change', having lost his thousands, embarks a few guineas upon the next ship.

† 4. As ordinal. = **THOUSANDTH** *Obs.*

c. 1400 MAUNDEV (Roxb.) xvi. 74 He knew not þe thousand partie of his guide. 14 *Thynedale's Vis* 1293 (Edinb MS.) Not by an hvyndyþe þowsand part. 1600 SHAKS *A Y L* iv. 1. 46 Breake but a part of the thousand part of a minute in the affairs of loue. 1680 N. LEE *Cæsar Borgia* Ep Ded, My best Merits are not the ten thousand part of his smallest labours.

5. *Comb.* Forming (a) attrib compounds with a *sb.* as *thousand-acre*, *-dollar*, *-guinea*, *-mile*, *-pound*, *-round*, *-year* (hence *-year-long*, *-year-old*, etc.); (b) parasynthetic combs, as *thousand-eyed* (having a thousand eyes), *-fooled*, *-handed*, *-headed*, *-hned*, *-sided*, *-souled*, *-voiced*, etc. *adjs.*, also *thousand-foot*, *-legs*, a *millepede* or *centepede*; *thousand-yearist*, *nonce-rendering* of CHILIAST.

1895 *Daily News* 30 Nov. 3/4 The attempt to turn England into a rural arcadia of *thousand acre farms. 1891 ALABASTER *Wheel of Law* 171 There the *thousand-eyed Lord is attended by thousands of hours. *ibid* 209 The thousand-eyed is a common epithet of Indra. 1704 in Churchill *Collect. Voy* III. 828/2 *Thousand Feet, called *Millepie* by the Portuguese. 1858 O. W. HOLMES *Ant. Break* i. vii, To take shelter under one of the *thousand-footed bridges. 1894 DU MAURIER *Trilby* II. xxi Princes, who pay them *thousand guinea fees. 1870 EMERSON *Soc. & Solit* vii. 133 This *thousand-handed art. a. 1618 SYLVESTER *Miracle of Peace* xxiv, 1 thou *thousand-headed head-lesse Monster most. 1839 BAILEY *Festris* xxii. (1852) 490 Fluttering its wings in lightnings *thousand hued. 1807 *Young Agric Essex* I. 392 The *thousand legs eats and makes them [potatoes] scabby. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 June 5/1 A *thousand-pound projectile tore a gaping hole in the emplacement. 1902 *Lond Mag* June 484/r Accused of systematically uttering forged Bank of England thousand-pound notes. 1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* II. ix 387 Four, five, or a *thousand-sided figures are capable of a greater number of relations than simple triangles are. 1838-9 HALLAM *Hist. Lit* III. iii vi. § 42 313 Coleridge has most felicitously applied to him a Greek epithet. *μυριοπους*, the *thousand-soled Shakespeare. 1898 *Westm. Gaz* 2 Sept. 5/1 Amidst the *thousand-voiced tumult. 1886 KIPPLING *Departm. Ditties*, etc. (1899) 45 So I fled with steps uncertain On a *thousand-year long race, 1620 HEALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 798 The worde [Chiliasis] is greeke, and may be interpreted, Millenayes, or *Thousand-yere-ists.

Hence **Thousandaire** (*nonce-wd.* after *millionaire*), one who has a thousand pounds; † **Thousandly** *adv.*, thousandfold.

1896 *Eclectic Mag* Mar. 350 To prevent their possessor from ever becoming even a thousandaire. c. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 4920 Now shall I the rewarde innumbrable thovzandly.

† **Thousandel**. *Obs.* [Contr. of the phr by a *thousand deal* (DEAL *sb.* 1 e).] A thousand times.

13 *Guy Warw.* (A.) 4265 More riches þe worþ bi a þousandel Boþe of cites & of riche castel. . . þan þer Rohaut hab. 1390 GOWER *Conf* I. 66 For in good feith, this hevetþ wel, Mi will was betre a thousandel.

Thousandfold (pau-zand'fôld), *a.*, *adv.*, and *sb.* [OE. *þisendfeald*: see THOUSAND and -FOLD.]

A. adv. One thousand times as much or many; consisting of a thousand parts, a thousand times repeated or multiplied.

c1000 ALFRIC *Hom.* II. 576 Salomon...geoffrode him... þusendfealde onsegednyssa set anre offrange. *c1003* WULFSTAN *Hom.* xlvii. (Napier) 243 Þæt þusendfeald getzel is fulfremed. *c1200* Trin. Coll. *Hom.* 191 Mid þusendfeald wrenches he þe herte to-wended. *1840* CARLYLE *Heroes* I. How such light will then shine out, and with wondrous thousandfold expansion spread itself. *1858* HAWTHORNE *Fr. & It. Note-Bks.* (1879) I 45 This bustle and babble; this thousand-fold talk.

B. adv. A thousand times (in amount), a thousand times as much. (Usually a *thousandfold*.)

c1225 Leg. *Kath.* 2323 Þæt þing...schal arisen, þurh þæt fal, a þusendfalt to fehere to lif undelich. *c1374* CHAUCER *Troilus* I. 819 A guerdoun...A þowsand folde more þan he kan deserve. *1500* Chester *Pl.* I 144 Brighter then god a thousand fould. *1865* A. Dax *Eng. Secretary* II (1665) 86 Thou hast heaped mischief a thousandfold on thy self. *1681-6* J. SCOTT *Chr. Life* II i § 3 Our sincere Compliance with the immutable Obligations of Piety and Virtue, is a Thousandfold more acceptable to God, than [etc.] *1879* MORLEY *Vellatre* I. (1886) 20 The sacrifice may repay itself a thousand-fold.

þ. b. A thousand times (in succession). *rare-1*. *1500-20* DUNBAR *Poems* xlix. 37 War the fox tane a thousand fawd, And grace him gevin als oft for fawd.

C. sb. A thousand times the amount or number. *c1711* KEY *Ston. Poet.* Wks. 1721 IV. 370 The Son ador'd and nurs'd by the sweet Maid, A thousand-fold of Love for Love repaid.

Hence **Thou'sandfo**ldly *adv.* = *B. rare-1*. *1809* COLERIDGE *Improbable Poems* II 130 In the person of a thousand-foldly endeared partner.

Thousandth (pau-zand'þ), *a.* and *sb.* [f. THOUSAND + -TH. Not found before 16th c.: cf. THOUSAND 4.] The ordinal numeral belonging to the cardinal THOUSAND.

A. adj. 1. Coming last in order of a thousand successive individuals.

1552 HULBERT, *Thousandth, millesimus*. *1665* tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.* (1839) 100 Though our computation reach the fixed stars, or the ninth or tenth, nay, the thousandth sphere. *1732* POPP *Ess. Man* I. 246 From Nature's chain whatever link you strike, Tenth or ten thousandth, breaks the chain alike. *1875* BYRNE *Robt. Rom. Emp.* (ed. 5) vi. 77 Modern Germany proclaims the era of A.D. 843 the beginning of her national existence, and celebrated its thousandth anniversary thirty-two years ago.

2. Thousandth part: one of a thousand equal parts into which anything may be divided.

1561 T. HOVE tr. *Castiglione's Convivier* I. K1j, Ye felt not the thousandth part of y^e delute. *1710* BEAUFORT *Princ. Hum. Knowl.* § 127 The ten thousandth part of that line. *1782* HERSCHEL in *Phil. Trans.* LXXII 165 Pimons so evenly divided as...to be depended upon to perhaps the two, three, or four thousandth part of an inch. *1836* J. H. NEWMAN *Lyra Apost.* (1840) 231 Lord! Who Thy thousand years dost wait To work the thousandth part Of Thy vast plan.

B. sb. A thousandth part.

1793 YOUNG in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXIII 174 In the ox's eye, the diameter of the crystalline is 700 thousandths of an inch. *1867* DENISON *Astron. without Math.* 6 Inches about a thousandth longer than our inches.

Thousandweight (pau-zand'wät), *rare*. A weight of a thousand pounds.

1538 ELVOR, *Militarius*, *a. wnt.* of a thousand weight. *1552* HULBERT, *Thousand weight, millependium*. *1559* W. CUNNINGHAM *Cosmogr.* *Glasg.* 176 Sulphure is there so plentiful that you may for the 4. part of a ducat, have a thousand weight. *1667* PRIMATE *City & C. Build.* 99 A thousand weight of Lead taken up in Pipes, Gutters, and in Ridges. *1668* Land. *Gaz.* No. 2061/4, 40 thousand weight of Powder. *1768* CHOPIN in *Ann. Reg.* 113/2 The Sherborne wagon was stopped by the populace, and about a thousand weight of butter taken away.

Thout, aphetic form of *athout*, WITHOUT.

Thout, pout, thouth, obs. f. THOUGHT 1 and 2.

Thow, obs. f. THOU *pron.*, also, occasional copyist's error for *you*. **Thow, pow**(e), var. THO *dem. pron.*; obs. form of THOUGH.

Thowcht, obs. Sc. form of THOUGH, THOUGHT

Thowel(, *thowl*(e), obs. f. THOLE sb. 1 and v

Thowen, *pojen*, *powun*, *pa. ppl.* of THEE v 1

Thowght, *pow3t*, *powht*, etc., obs. f. THOUGHT.

Thowless (pau'les, þou'les), *a.* Sc. Forms.

4-5 *thowles*, 5-*laes*, -*las*, -*lys*, *thoulas*, 8-

thowless, [app. a collateral Sc. form of THEW-

less, with which it agrees in sense, but the phono-

logy is unexplained.]

† 1. Without morality or virtue; wanton, disso-

lute, profligate; also, thoughtless. *Obs.*

1375 [implied in THOWLESSNESS]. *c1425* WYNTOUN *Cron.*

viii xxii. 392 (MS. Cott.) He was thowless [v. r. wanton],

1721 RAMSAY *Prospect of Plenty* 128 A poor and haughty

1728 - *Tea-I*

1801 MACNEILL *Poems* (1814) 111 Thowless, he

1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm*

1875 J. MURRAY in *Mod. Scot. Poets* (1881)

1881 III. 150 The kye stand thowless on the croft.

Hence **Thowlessness**, † evil or immoral con-

duct, bad behaviour; wantonness, vice (*obs.*), also,

want of energy, ineffectiveness.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* I. 333 And till swyik thowlessne he

1425 WYNTOUN *Cron.* vi. iij. 268 That that suld noucht for ydines Fall intill

1885 J. STRATHKISS *More Bits* xi. (ed. 2)

205 She did not quite like some of Bell's remarks about

'wasterfu'ness and *'thowlessne'*, possibly because they

were only too true.

Thowmbe, *thowme*, obs. Sc. ff. THUMB

Thown, *Thownyr*, obs. ff. TOWN, THUNDER.

† **Thowt**(e), *v.* *Obs.* [f. *thow*, THOU *pers. pron.*

cf. MHG. and Ger. *duzen*, *dusen*, F. *duzayer*, It.

tuizzare, *tizzare*, med. L. *tuäre*, *tuisüre*] *trans.*

To address with the singular pronoun *thou*, to

thou. Hence + **Thowting** *vbl. sb.*

c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 535/2 Powton, or thowton [v. r.

powtyn, *yowtyn*, *tho*. *Ibid.*, *Powtyng*, or thowthyng,

thacio, *tho thakis*.

Thowt(e), obs. or dial. ff. *thought*. see THINK

v. 1 and 2; obs. ff. THOUGHT 2, tower's bench

Thowthistle. Now *dial.* [OE. *þwistel*, =

OHG *diuistel*, MHG *diu*, *dau-distel* (Grmm).

Etymology of first element obscure. Perh. the

original name, subseq. changed to SOWTHISTLE: see

E. Schröder, Gotting. Gelehrte Nachr. 1908, p. 28.]

A herb; the sowthistle, or perh. formerly the wild

lettuce.

c1700 Epinal Gloss (O.E.T.) 601 *Lactuca*, *pupistel* *c1725*

Corpus Gl. 1175 *Lactuca*, *pupistel* *c1865* *Loc. Names*

Plants in Wt. Wilcker 559/5 *Andusia*, i. *leturun*, i. *pup-*

pistel. *c1440* *Promp. Parv.* 192/1 Thowthystille, he, be (or

sowthystille). *1888* *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Sowthistle* also called

a thow-thistle, or thoo thistle.

Thra, variant of THRO sb. 1, *a.*, *adv.*

Thra, *thraa*, dial. forms of THROW v.

Thrack (þræk), *v.* Now *dial.* Also 9 *dial.*

thrag [Etymology obscure.] *trans.* To pack

full, fill, cram; to load. Also *intr.* for *passive*.

1655 GURNALL *Chr. in Arm.* verse 11. v. § 3 (1660) 33/2

Bags that are thracked full with money *c1716* SOUTH

Serm. (1744) VIII. v. 176 The strat gate is too narrow for

any Epinal Gloss (O.E.T.) 601 Lactuca, pupistel c1725

Corpus Gl. 1175 Lactuca, pupistel c1865 Loc. Names

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sowthystille). 1888 Sheffield Gloss., Sowthistle also called

a thow-thistle, or thoo thistle.

Thra, variant of THRO sb. 1, a., adv.

See IV Wks 1874 VI 428 We now are captives that made others thrall 1862 Baring-Gould *Iceland* (1863) 252 Male or female—free or thrall.

(b) *fig*

1225 *Ancr R* 370 Hweðer is betere, ine secnesse uorte beon Godes free child, þen i flesches heale uorte beon þrel under sunne? 1300 *Cursor M* 16040 (Cott) Thoru a tre was al mankind mad thrall 1477 EARL RIVERS (Caxton) *Dietes* 1 To be subgette and thrall vnto the stormes of fortune 1548 UDALL *Erasm Par Luke* vi 75 To be thrall to no vice 1600 *Scot. Poems* 1616C (1801) II 216 Sen word is thrall, and thought is only free 1628 F GREVIL *Mustapha* iii 1, Those silly natures, apt to louingnesse, Which euer must in others power lue, With doubt become more fond, with wrong more thial. 1845 E HOLMES *Mozart* 167 It would seem that he was soon thrall to the court taste.

† b. preceding the sb. *Obs*

1450-1530 *Myrr. our Lady* 213 For the deluyurance of hys thrall seruante 1508 *Pilgr Perf* (1533) 208 As thrall synners bounde in captiuite 1554-9 in *Songs & Ball* (1860) 3 Beyng slaves to Sathan, and thrall captiues vyle

† 2. Belonging to or characteristic of thralldom; slave-like, slavish, servile *Obs*

1398 *REVISAR Barth. De P. R.* ii xii (1495) b vj b/2 To put of thrall drede & to me to god 1528 *Roy Rede* ne (Arb) 69 Rid vs from antichristis bondes so thrall 1535 in *Strype Eccl. Mem* (1721) I App lxiii, 155 To perceive the thral captiuitie under the usurped power of the Bishop of Rome

† Thrall, sb. 2 *Obs*. [app. corruption of *thraw*, *thraw sb.*] A space of time, a while.

1450 *Cov Myst* xxv (1841) 357, I pray you alle Abyde stytle a lytyl thrall 1535 *Strwart Cron.* Scot (Rolls) II, 522 He .schew to him into that samyn thrall, Far moir kyndnes nor any of thame all.

Thral, thrall (þrəl), sb. 3 *dial.* Also 7 throale. [Origin uncertain? an appellation of THRALL sb. 1] A stand or frame for barrels, milk-pans, etc.

1674 *Inv in New Shaks. Soc. Trans* (1881-3) App ii 147, In the Sellars Throales, hogsheds and Tubbs 1800 *Peage Suppl. Grose, Gauril*, a stand for a barrel. North Called also a *Thrawl* 1843 *King Roy Agric. Soc* IV ii 497 A barrel thrall, or sullivan, of cast-iron, furnished with a lever apparatus for tilting casks without shaking their contents 1859 *Geo. Elliot A Bede* vi, The dairy thralls, I might ha' wrote my name on 'em 1884 *Vaughan's Patent* No 14432 A thiall or stand and tilter for casks.

† Thrall, a. 1 see THRALL sb. 1

† Thrall, a. 2 *Obs. rare*. [Etymology obscure] ? Strenuous, hard, severe

1230 *Syr Genar* (Roxb) 3947 [Generides] was in bert thrall, His shilde he made from him to fall. c. 1525 in *Rel. Ant.* II, 118 At Beverley a sudden chaunce did falle, The parish church stepalle it felle At evynsonge tyme, the chaunce was thralle, Fourscore folke there was slayn they telle.

Thral (þrəl), v *arch*. [Early ME. *þrallen*, f. THRALL sb. 1] *trans*. To bring into bondage or subjection, to deprive of liberty; to hold in thralldom, enthrall, enslave; to take or hold captive a. *lit.*

c. 1205 *LAV* 1205 He sloh þæ eorles & þralde þæ charles. 13 *Cursor M* 9485 (Cott.) Quils he es thrallid in his seruus He ne mai be fre *Ibid* 17209 Pus am i thiald to ma þe fre. c. 1450 *Mirour Saluacion* 3311 The childere of Israel be pharao thralde hogely c. 1612 *HARINGTON P.* cxxxvii, in *Farr S P. Elia* (1845) I 116 They that thrall us thus by wrong, Amid our sorowes aske a song. 1872 *TENNISON Garath & Lyn*, 348 Yet lo! my husband's brother had my son Thralld in his castle, and hath starved him dead.

b. *fig*

1236 *CHAUCER Rom. Rose* 882 The God of Love, can we these lordis thrallen c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ* 4658 He þat avaricious is, is thrallid to monie c. 1533 *FIRTH Disput. Purg.* Pref. (1820) 91 Fleshly lult would subdue and hold us thrallid under sin c. 1640 *DRUMM OF HAWTH* Sonn. l. iv, That bright Cherubine which thralls my Thought, c. 1651 *CALDERWOOD Hist. Kirk* (1843) II, 397, 1835 *Court Mag.* VI 1261 What right had he to thrall her promise, and waste away her young life?

c. *refl.* To enslave, bind, or submit oneself. 1300 *Cursor M* 23787 (Edin.) We thrall vs til vi ful fa In prisun for to life in wa. c. 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ*, 2959 They wolden nat hem to þo lawes thralling.

Hence **Thral** *þrəl*, a. *rare*, enthralling. 1871 *J. HAY Pike County Ball.* (1880) 88 Wrapped in thralling memories.

Thralled (þrəld), *þpl. a* [f. prec. vb. + -ED. 1] Made a thrall, enslaved, held in bondage; also *transf.* thrall-like, servile.

1507 *St. Papers Hen. VIII*, I 230 For the deluyurance of Your Grace out of the thralde, pensif, and dolerous lif that the same is in. 1586 *SIDNEY Arcadia* ii (1622) 103 With the most submissive behaviour such a thrallid heart could expresse. 1665 *Surrey Aff. Netherl* 199 The English spirit, that prefers an honourable death to a thrallid life. 1859 *A. MACMILLAN Lett.* (1908) 11 Italy is the thrallid place she is, owing to her indulgence in that luscious enfeebling vein of literature

Thraller (þrəler), *þpl. a* [f. as prec. + -ER. 1] One who enthralls

1807 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict* 1 **Thrallless** (þrəlles), *sb. Obs. rare*. [f. THRALL sb. 1 + -LESS.] A female thrall; a bondswoman.

1382 *Wyclif Dent.* xxviii 68 Thre thou shalt be sold to thin enemies, into thrallis and thralllesses. — *Isa.* xiv, 2 And shal welden hem the hous of Israel in to thrallis and thralllesses (1388 in to sequants and hand maidis)

Thrallless (þrəlles), *a*. [f. THRALL sb. 1 + -LESS.] Having no thiall, without bondmen

1847 in *WEBSTER* 1 **Thralful**, *a. Obs. rare*—1. [f. THRALL sb. 1 + -FUL.] Full of misery: cf. THRALL sb. 1 3.

1615 *SYLVESTER Job Triumphant* iv 686 Also the Lord accepted Job, and staid His Thral-full State.

† **Thra**lhead, -hood, *Obs* [f. THRALL sb. 1 + -HEAD, -HOOD.] = THRALDOM.

1297 *R. Glouc* (Rolls) 3013 An place To womie þer inne in þralheide vnder þe king 1300 *Cursor M* 18372 (Cott.) All þi peple for to bring Vte of thralheid þi þi chosing. 1300 *K. Horn* 439 (MS. C) Þanne is mi þralhod (MSS. L, O, þralheide) Iwent in to knighthod.

† **Thra**lship, *Obs* [See -SHIP] = THRALDOV. c. 1200 *Trin Coll Hom.* 37 þe shepisse and þe netisse men leð under cristes þralshipe *Ibid.* 101 Ure loured hadde maked hem fre of þe deules þralshipe. 1400 *R. Glouc's Chron* (Rolls) 1085 (MS. a) þe þou ne askedest þer vppe þralshipe (MSS. B -sheep, d -schype, y. thralshchype, A þralheide) euerie mo.

Thraly, Thraness, var. THROLY, THRONESS, Thrammel, Sc. and dial. variant of TRAMMEL.

Thranee, Irish var. **TRANEE** **Thrange**, pa. t. of **THRING** v. *Obs*; Sc. and n. dial. f. **THRONG**

Thranite (þrənait), *Gr. Antiq.* [ad. Gr. θρανίτης, f. θράνος bench] In the ancient trimere, a rower in one of the tiers, as generally supposed, the uppermost tier, which had the longest oars and hardest work, but the actual arrangement is disputed. Also *attrib.*

1842 *BRANDE Dict. Sc. etc.*, *Thranite*, the uppermost (or, according to some arrangements of the classical galley, the foremost) of the three classes of rowers in an Athenian trimere 1869 'W. BRADWOOD' *The O. V. H.* xxx, Look at that tall, sloping-shouldered, brown-bearded thranite 1894 *Athanasius* 29 Sept 126/3 If the oarsmen sat in a rectangular gallery it would seem to be impossible to have more oarsmen on the thranite bank than on the other banks 1904 *Kipling Traffic & Discov* 38 The thranite now and the thalamite are [steam] pressures low and high.

Hence **Thranitic** a., of or pertaining to the thranites

1886 *WARRE in Encycl. Brit.* XXI 807 Supernumerary oars probably slightly exceeding the thranitic oars in length. *Ibid.*, About the level of the thranitic benches

Thrap, v [Error for or dial. var. of *trap*. cf. TH (6).] *trans*. To bind tightly; = **FRAP** v 2

1823 *SOUTHEY Nelson* I 250 The hull was so damaged, that it had for some time been secured by having cables served or thrapped round.

Thrapple, Sc. dial. form of THROFFLE.

Thrash (þrəʃ), **thresh** (þrɛʃ), v. Forms: see below. [OE. *þerscan* (pa. i. *þærsc*, *þurscon*, pa. pple *þerscen*), rarely and late *þrescan*, *þrysca*; a Common Teutonic verb, = OLG. **þerscan* (MLG., MDu., Flem. *derschen*, also MDu., Du., LG. *dorschen*, LG. *drosken*, EFris. *dorsken*); OHG. *dreskan* (MHG., Ger. *dreschen*), ON. *þreskja*, weak vb. (Norw. *treskja*, Da. *tærskje*, Sw. *troška*); Goth. *þriskan* (**þrisk*, **þriskans*) —OTent. **þresk* — Indo-Eur. **þresk*—, exemplified also in Lith. *traskėti* to rattle, make a noise, Russ. *трещать* *treshat'* (refl.) to burst, crash, crackle: cf. Oslav. *трещать* sb. a crash. The metaphorical *þresk* for *þresk* is found in OE, LG., Du., and Da. The meaning in OTent. was prob. 'to tramp or stamp heavily with the feet', including both the action and the noise, as shown by the senses in which the word was taken into Romance. Prov. *trasc-ar*, *dresc-ar*, *It. trase-are*, OF. *trasher* to dance, Sp. *Pg trasc-ar* to make a noise with the feet (see *Diez s. v. trascare*). The word came to be applied esp. to the act of treading out corn by the feet of men or oxen, and thus to the action of threshing by this or any later method. This is the only sense known in Gothic, OHG, and ONorse; but within historical times the chief mode of threshing was beating with the flail, whence the word came to be applied fig. to knocking, beating, or striking generally, and esp. of a person in battle or in punishment. In English this appears already in the OE. period; in German it is later (Grimm). The historical form in Eng. is *thresh*; a dialectal variant *thrash*, faintly represented in early times, came into literary use near the end of the 16th c., and became established in the 17th c., esp. in the sense 'to beat, flog, or belabour', for which it is now the ordinary form, while *thresh* is still largely retained in reference to corn. By this means, *to thresh* (corn) and *to thrash* (an offender or an opponent) have become to a considerable extent differentiated, so as almost to be felt as distinct words, esp. since the use of the flail has become so much superseded by mechanical means. Another form *thrash*, with the vowel of the pa. pple. as in Du. and LG. was frequent in late ME., but is now only dialectal.]

A. Illustration of Forms. 1 Present stem. a. 1 *þersc*(e)an, *þursc*-, *þærsc*-, *þærh*-, *þæaro*-, *þæarsc*-, *þæaros*-, *þær*-, *þrysca*; 3 *þærscen*, 3-4 *þresch*-, 4 *þreisch*-, *þreissch*-, 4-5 *þresch*-, *þressch*-(e)n, 4-6 *þreasshe*, *þreasshe*-, -yn, *þreasshe*, *þreasshe*-, -yn, 5 *þreasshe*, 6-7 *þreasshe*,

6- thresh (*dial.* 6 *treass*, *drayse*, *draysche*, 8-9 *draish*, *dresh*)

a. 800 *CYNWULF Elene* 358 (Gr.) Ða weregan neat, þe man drifed and þurscæð a. 850 *Deh. ðu þærce* [þærce] (see B. 1) c. 897 *Deiscad ðeall* (see B. 4) c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark v 5 Cluopende & ðærscende hine to stanum. *Ibid.* xiv, 65 Ongunnum mid fystum ðæt duntum hine geslæa vel geðærscas [c. 975 *Rushw. ðærca*] c. 1000 To þærscene, a. 1100 *Derhan* (see B. 1 b) a. 1100 in *Napier O. E. Glosses* 212/1 *Territat*, þærca a. 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss.* 1 3433 *Ibid.* 91/2 *Triturandos*, to þærscen[n]e. a. 1225 *Ancr. R.* 306 *Þe seoruwe þærscen him wiðinne þe heorte* 1377, 1382, c. 1386 *Thresche*, *threshe*, *threischunge*, *thresshe*, *þressche* (see B. 1 b) 14 *Thretyca* in *W. of Henley's Husb* (1890) 50 Let yor thresers be sworne to thresse it clene c. 1440 *Prompt. Parv* 492/2 *Threschyn*, *triturat*, *flagello* 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/2, I thresshe corne in a baine 15 *Thressyn* (see B. 1 b) 1554 *HULCOT*, *Thresshe*, *flagello*, *triturat* 1570 *LEVINS Manu* 91/32 To Thresh, *triturare* 1566 *DAT. RYMPLE tr. Lesh's Hist. Scot* 1 (S. T. S.) I 95 *Thay thresche* nastuf, 1693, 1764, etc. *Thresh* (see B. 1)

β (1 *þærscan*), 5 *þreasshe*, 6- thrash (8-9 *dial. drash*).

c. 975 *Þærca* (see a, quot. c. 950) 1591 *SPENSER M. Hubberd* 264 To thrash, to thetch, to mowe. 1662 J. DAVIES tr. *Olearius' Voy. Ambass* 390 The men bring it [corn] into the barn, but the women thrash and sell it. 1746 *Exmoor Scolding* 94 Chell baste cha, chell stram tha, chell drash cha. 1795 *Wolcott* (P. Pindar) *Gravel Visit* 11, xiv, He did so drash about his brain, That was not over stord.

γ. 5 *throsch*(e), 5-6 *throsch*(e), *throsshe*, *throssshe*, (8-9 *dial. drosch*).

14 *Chaucer's Prolog*, 136 (MS. Cambr. G. g. 4, 27) He wolde throsche 1486 [implied in *Throscheris*— see *THRASHER* 1] 1495 *Thrasch's Barik. De P. R.* xviii xiv 22 viii b/1 They ledyth them [oxen] abowte vpon corne to breke the strawe in throsching and redyngne the flour 1526 *TINDALE* 1 *Cor.* ix, 10 He which throscheth in hope shulde be part taker of his hope 1535 *COVERDALE Hab* ii, 12 Thou trodest downe the londe, and didest throsshe the Heithen.

2. Past tense.

a. 1 *þærscen*, 2 *þorscon*, -un (*þurscon*, *þurhsun*), 2 *þl. þurscon*, 5 *þl. þhrosshen*; 8-9 *Sc. thruish*, *threush*(o).

a. 900 *O. E. Martyn* 7 Mar. 36 He corn þærsc and þæt windwode c. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xii 5 Sume ðærscun oððeo æc oððelogen c. 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xii 64 Pa ofer-wrugin hys anysne & þurhsun [v. r. þurscon, c. 1160 *Hutton G. þurschen*] his nebb. c. 1340 *Pilgr. Lyf. Manhode* 1, lxxiv (1869) 43 Manye throsshen it and fanned it 1845 *Threush* [B. 3] *Mod. Sc.* He thrush as 'day' the bairn β. (*weak cony.*) 4-5 *thresched*, 6 *threashed*, (*throssshed*), 6- *threshed*, *thrashed*.

c. 1400 *Threshed* (see B. 4 b) 1535 *COVERDALE* 1 *Chron* xxii [xxi] 120 Aman thrashed wheat. 1560 *BIBLE* (Genev.) *Yndg* vi 11 Gideon thrashed [1611 thrashed] wheat. 1577 *HOLINSHEAD Chron.* II, 639/1 *Sundrie*, came to theyr Barnes, thrashed vp theyr grayne. 1633 *Thresh* (see B. 2)

3. Past participle.

a. 1 *þorscen*, 2 *þor[s]chen*; 3 *þhrosschen*, (*Orm*) *þrosshen*, 4 *þhrosschen*, 1-*þrosschen*, *y-þorsse*, *þhrosshe*, 5 *þhrosshen*, (*throsshyn*), 6 *þhrosshen*, 9 *Sc. thruishen*(o).

c. 1175 *þor[s]chen* (see B. 2) c. 1200 *ORMIN* 1530 Þa winndwest tu þin þhrosschen corn a. 1225 *þhrosschen* (see B. 5) 1340 *Y-þorsse* (see B. 1, 4) 13 *Propr. Sancti* (Vernon MS) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI 83/26 Hit is brouht hom til a Berne, Hard I þhrosschen in an hurne 1584 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 1 21 When the same [corn] was throsshen xijth. *Mod. Sc.* When the last stack was thruishen.

β. 5-6 *thresshen*, (5) (*thresshe*, *ythrysshe*), 6 *thresshoone*, 7 *Sc. thressoshin*, 8 *Sc. thresshen*.

1426 *LYDG De Guil. Pilgr.* 412 Tyl the thressherys. Hadde thys greyn ythrysshe & bete c. 1450 *Godslow Reg.* 649 The corn that is wonnyd to be gyf I thresshe c. 1490 *Oseney Reg.* 144, I and myne heyres schall make it to be thresshe. 1543 *Fitzherbert Husb.* 123 When it is thresshen, there is moche lyght corne 1559 *Nottingham Rec.* IV 257 All the corne . thresshoone and vnto thresshoone. 1569 *Orkney Witch Trial* in *County Folk-Lore* (1903) III, 77 Edward Rendall said thair was nane [corn] threasschen. 1790 T. Bosron *Fourfold St.* (1797) 135 The corn of my floor thresshen in the foot of waith.

γ. (*weak cony.*) 4 *threschid*, *threischid*, 6 (*treasyd*), *thresht*(e), 6- *thresched*, *thrashed* (7 *thrasht*).

1382 *Threschid* (see B. 2) 1538 in *Lett. Suppress Monasteries* (Camden) 176 Sum is threshte, and mych is yit to threshe. 1544 in I. S. Leadam *Sel. Cases Cri. Requests* (1898) 76 The said Baylyf causyd the same pease to be treasyd. a. 1625 *Thrayst* (see B. 5 β).

B. Signification.

I. To thresh (thrash) corn, etc. and directly derived senses.

1. To separate by any mechanical means, e. g. rubbing, shaking, tramping, stamping, beating, or intermittent pressure, the grains of any cereal from the husks and straw; esp. by beating with a flail; now (from the latter part of the eighteenth century) also by the action of revolving mechanism in a mill or machine. Also, to shake out or separate in the same way the seed of any plant.

The verb was in early times applied to the tramping and stamping of oxen, or the dragging of heavy rugged things, over the corn laid on a smooth surface or 'floor'.

a. *trans*.

a. 850 *Kentish Gloss* in *W. Wulker* 83/35-7 Ðeh ðu þærce [for þærce] swa þærceon ðærceodum [for þærceodum]. c. 1200-ORMIN 1500 Þa þhresshet tu þin corn wiþ þe 331. 1340 *Ayenb.* 139 Of þe hysceap of huete y-þorsse, þe

comes byēp benepe and bet chef above. c1450 *LYDG. Secres* 1436 Affir harvest men threshesse shevy. 1530, 1596 [see A. 1] 1693 *EVELYN De la Quint. Compl. Gard* II 263 Cutting off all the Seed stems, and when they are dried, threshing out the Seed. 1764 *Museum Rust.* II. lxxvi. 260 How he lets his corn to thresh by the great 1845 *FORD Handbk. Spain* i. 25 The modern system of threshing grain in Spain is extremely ancient, classical, and Oriental. 1880 *W. NEWTON Sermon Boys & Girls* (1881) 219 He had a number of men engaged in threshing wheat. 1888 *SHAKS. Tit A.* II. iii. 123 First thrash the Corne, then after burne the straw. 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 1008 Husbandmen are afraid to thrash their wheat upon a dry and sandy floor, because of ants. 1662 [see A. 1] 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) II 337 The [turnip] seed may then be stacked and thrashed when wanted. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2551/2 Doura, sorghum, or flax was thrashed by drawing across a comb-like instrument.

b. *absol.* or *intr.*
a. c1000 *Ælfric's Voc.* in *Wt. Wülcker* 147/14 *Area*, breda hilling, *ufl* for on to herseane. a. 1100 *Gerefa in Anglia* (1886) IX. 261 Mænge unweore wyrcene, ðerhan, wudu cleofan. a. 1300 *Cursor M.* 4744 (Cott.) Ioseph þat was ful o pite didd thresche [i.e. rr. bresche, thresche] son in þat contrē. 1377 *LANGE P. Pl.* B v. 553 Some tyme I souke and some tyme I thresche. 1382 *Wyclif Mischiv* 13 Ryse thou, and threshe, dougter of Syon. — i. *Co.* ix. 9 Thou schalt not bynde the mouth of the oxe thresching. 1388 that threschith. c1386 *CHAUCER Prol.* 536 He wolde thresche [or rr. throsche, bresche] and ther to dyke and delue. 15 *Ragman Roll* 53 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I 72 Whoo so lyst may thresyn in your berne. 1758 *JOHNSON Idler* No. 707 I to He, whose task is to reap and thresh. 1851 [see A. 1] 1755 *JOHNSON*, To thrash, *v. n.*

c. *intr.* for *pass* OI com. To beat threshing, to be threshed.

1760 *R. Browne Compl. Farmer* II. 72 The weeds will.. cause it [rye] not to thrash well. *Ibid* 81.

2. *fig.*; in earlier use sometimes with reference to ancient modes of threshing. To thresh (thrash) straw, to work at what is unproductive or unprofitable; also to thresh over old straw.

c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 85 In þe deile of luresun hwense god almuhtia wule windwin þet er was þor[al]schen. 1382 *Wyclif Isa.* xxv. 10 Threschid schal ben Moab vnder hym, as ben to-treden strawes in a wayn. 1633 *P. FLETCHER Purple Isl.* xl. xiv. She..Drove farre their flying troops, and thresht with iron flail. 1777 *GARRICK Prose Sheridan's Sch. Scand.* 11 All night at cards when threshing Strong tea and scandal. 1857 *PUSEY Real Presence* i (1869) 144 Bruick said, 'as to the King himself [Hen VIII] it was to thresh an empty ear'. 1871 *B. TAYLOR Faust* (1875) I iv. 73 Why plague thyself with threshing straw forever? a. 1876 *BINROE O an Binroie* iii. in *Child Ballads* i (1882) 133/1 O sister, O sister, will ye go to the dams, To hear the blackbird thrashin oer his songs?

b. To thresh (thrash) out (a subject, etc.), to discuss (a matter) exhaustively, to argue thoroughly, to get at the truth of (a question) by discussion or argument.

1884 *PERSONY Eng. Journalism* xxii. 186 There is hardly a question that is not now completely threshed out in the Press long before it reaches Parliament. 1884 *Law Times* 15 Mar. 352/1 Every case thoroughly threshed out. 1885 *Sir C. S. C. BOWEN in Law Rep.* 29 Ch. Div. 810 That point had been threshed out before Mr. Justice Pearson. 1893 *Spectator* 18 Mar. 349 The matter should have been thoroughly threshed out.

3. *transf.* To beat or strike as with a flail see quots. and cf. 5.

a. 1573 *Tusser's Husb.* (1878) 180 At Shroffide to shrouing, go thrash the fat hen. 1707 *J. STEVENS to Quevedo's Com. Wks.* (1709) R.ij. Condemnd to thrash the Sea, that is to the Gallies. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* v. (1880) 153 The angler goes on threshing the water.

b. 1628 *Sir T. HARRIOT Trav.* (ed. 2) 171 Swarms of Gnats, Mus-to-toes, and such like... stung and pestered us; they biting us, we thrashing them like mad folks. 1699 *DRYDEN Virg. Past.* II. 73 Myself will, thrash the Chesnuts in the Neighbouring Grove. 1823 *F. COOPER Pioneers* i. The black.. began thrashing his arms together, in order to restore the circulation.

b. *intr.* To deliver or inflict blows as with a flail; to strike or beat on or at. (With quot. 1693 cf. BEAT v. 1 26 b.)

1693 *DRYDEN Farnal's Sat.* x. 194, I rather wou'd be Mævius, thrash for Rhimes Lake his. Than that Philippique.. should be mine. 1815 *G. BEATTIE John o' Arnha* (1826) 33 He scour'd the water w/ his tail, An' threash on John as w/ a flail. 1905 *F. YOUNG Sands Pleas.* in ii. Richard.. walked out of the graveyard, threshing at the nettles with his stick.

4. *trans.* To beat, batter, strike, knock. Also *fig.* Obs. exc. as in 3.

c. 807 *K. ÆLFRIC Gregory's Past C.* xxi. 160 Send ðæto zefylceco, & ðæscad ðone weald mid rammum. a. 950 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 6 Svr. ic fæhto no soveole lyft ðæscende [non quasi uram (Vulg. aereus) verberans]. a. 1000 *Sat. & Sat.* (Kemble) 148 Se ðunor hit ðæscend mid ðære fyrenan æcce. 1340 *Aynb.* 266 Vram þo lyfte byep y-horse mine egeu. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1326 He laschis out a lange swerde. Threschis down in a thrawe many threyun dukis.

5. *trans.* To strike, inflict blows on. Obs.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Knt.* 2300 Wy bresch on, þou þro mon, þou pretez to longe. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 1691a Echon on other dong & thresched.

II. To beat a person, an army, etc. Now commonly thrash.

5. *trans.* To beat by way of punishment; to chastise by or as by beating, to flog, org. with a stick, cudgel, whip, etc., in mod. use also to pommel with the fists. Also *transf.* and *fig.*

a. a. 950 *Rituale Eccl. Dunelm.* (Surtees) 43 Dv ðe rehtlice ðv ðæsces synvillo [qui iuste verberat peccatores] a. 1225 *Anor R.* 186 Hendi children þet cussed þe zerden þet he haueð ou mid ðroscchen. a. 1400 *Ottobian* 764 With a staf y wol the thresche. 1649 *TRAPP Comm. Epistles* 366 Gideon by thrashing the men of Succoth, taught them [etc.] 1806-7 *J. BERRISFORD Miserere Hum Life* xxi. xvii. Learning to box, too—i. e. feeing a great raw-boned fellow to thrash you as long as he can stand over you.

b. a. 1565 *FLETCHER Nice Valour* III. iii. Oh gentlemen y'are welcom. I have ben thrasht i' faith.. Never was Shrove-tuesday Bird So cudgel'd gentlemen. 1733 *REPLING Mock Doctor* iv. Take a good cudgel, and thrash him with it. 1739 'R. BULL' tr. *Dedeindus Grobianus* 168 A Wife, an Ass, a Walnut-tree ('tis thought) Except they're thrash'd, are never good for ought. 1833 *MARRYAT P. Simple x.* O'Brien. Was very kind to me in general, and allowed nobody to thrash me but himself. 1866 *Geo. ELIOT F. Holt* 1, I always meant to thrash a lord or two who thrashed me at Eton. 1885 *Mauch. Exam* 11 Nov. 3/3 The deacon thrashes him for wasting his time.

b. In colloq. phrases, as to thrash one's jacket, to thrash the life out of (cf. BEAT v. 1 15)

1687 *T. BROWN Samis in Upvour Wks* 1730 I 74 I'll substantially thrash your jacket for you. 1873 *BLACK Pr. Thule* xvii. If you were half-a-dozen years older, I would thrash the life out of you.

6. To beat completely or thoroughly (BEAT v. 1 10); to defeat or overcome with severe loss in war or fighting, or at a game or contest.

a. 1606 *SHAKS. Tr. 4 Cr.* II. 1 50 Thou scurvy valiant Ass, thou art here but to thrash Trojans. 1721 *AMHERST Terra Flou* No. 13 (1754) 66 They could either thrash corn, or their country's enemies.

b. 1778 *LADY SARAH LENNOX Lett.* (1901) I 279 Send them home to thrash the French. 1796 *NELSON in Nicolas Disp.* (1845) II 256, I shall take my chance of helping to thrash Don Langara. 1841 *LEVER C. O. Malley* lxvi. We had been attacked by the French in force and devilishly well thrashed. 1863 *KINGSLEY Water Bab* 1. [He] could have thrashed Mr. Grimes himself in fair fight. 1890 'R. BOWENWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 276 The Colonel.. has just been thrashing meat billiards. 1903 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Apr. 2/3 [incident of June 1851] It touched land, and a man jumped out waving his hat and exclaiming, 'Hurrah, Wellington has thrashed Boney!'

III. Transferred uses, often referring to both I and II. Usually thrash.

7. *intr. Naut.* To force or work one's way against opposing wind, tide, etc.; = BEAT v. 1 19; said of a ship or of mariners. Also *trans.* with way.

a. 1857 *DUFFERIN Lett. High Lat* v (ed. 3) 28 We had to return to our old practice of threshing to windward.

b. 1830 *COL. HAWKER Diary* (1893) II 15 Hard labour to thrash for an hour through blocks of ice before we could get out. 1855 *KINGSLEY Westw. Ho xx.* The ship thrashed close-hauled through the rolling seas. 1890 *CLARK RUSSELL Marriage at Sea* xii. The steamer was thrashing through it at an exhilarating speed. 1900 *Daily News* 15 Oct. 6/7 The Nuddea encountered the typhoon some distance to the southward of Hong Kong, and had to thrash her way through it.

b. *trans.* To force (a ship) forward, esp. against contrary wind or sea. Cf. BEAT v. 1 19 d

a. 1885 *Daily Tel* 23 Apr. 2/1 The captain thrashes his great structure through the deep.

b. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* xv. 310 The screw began to thrash the ship along the Docks. 1893—*Many Invent.* 365 Carry on and thrash her out with all she'll stand.

8. *intr.* To make wild movements like those of a flail or a whip; to lash out; to throw oneself (or itself) to and fro with violence; to toss, plunge; or of hair, branches, or anything free at one end.. to flap, whip, lash. Also *trans.* (refl.) with into.

1890 *SCORESBY Cheever's Whalem* Adv. v. (1858) 74 [A whale] blindly thrashed and rolled about in great agony. 1875 *LD. SHAFTESBURY in Life* (1886) III. xxxii. 354 He [a preacher] thrashed with his arms, as though he were about to strike. 1883 *C. F. HOLDER in Harper's Mag.* Jan. 186/1 The shark squirmed out, thrashing about and snapping its jaws. 1891 *KIPLING Light that Failed* 1. 13 A night-wind thrashed along the bents of the foreshore. *Ibid.* xii. 244 The red-haired girl thrashed distressfully across the sheets. 1896 *Boston (Mass.) Trm.* 11 Jan. 4/8 The wounded bears were kicking and thrashing around me. 1897 *CROCKETT Lad's Love* xxii. The wind unloosed the banded hair and blew it about, till it thrashed in the man's face and annoyed him. 1900 *N. MUNRO in Blackw. Mag.* Nov. 656/1 They saw the boughs thrash and the tree tops rise and fall like billows round the village.

refl. 1865 *BUSHNELL Vicar Sacri* in v (1868) 327 A broken engine by running will only thrash itself into a more complete wreck.

Hence Thrashed, thrashed *ppl.* a.

[c. 1200 *Prosschen* corn. see A. 3 a.] 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) I. 147 They put some of the Chaff in first, and then they thrashed Wheat. 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 48 A large quantity of thrashed grain is seldom kept. 1867 *F. FRANCIS Angling* vi (1880) 193 One of our well thrashed streams.

Thrash, thresh, sb. 1 [f. prec. vb.]

1. 1. A threshing implement, a flail of THRESHSEL. 1669 *PENN No Cross* xviii. § 10 (1682) 368 That the Cart, the Plough, the Thrash should be in that continual Severity laid upon Nineteen parts of the Land, to feed the inordinate Lusts and delicious Appetites of the Twentieth.

2. An act or the action of thrashing or threshing, a blow, stroke, knock; a beat or beating.

1840 *HOOD Kilmansiegg, Fancy Ball* iii. Tories like to worry the Whigs. Giving them lashes, thrashes, and digs. 1898 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 376 It [a boat's progress] was a long monotonous thrash for the rest of the afternoon. 1899 *CROCKETT Black Douglas* xlii. 305 The thresh of the rain upon the lattice casement. 1902 *J. MASEFIELD Salt-Water*

Ball, D Avalos' Prayer iii. The wash and thresh of the sea-foam. 1906 *Outlook* 20 Oct. 511/2 A thrash of rain.

b. *fig.* A dash.

1870 *J. K. HUNTER Life Stud. Chas. ac.* xxxv. I appeared in the court w/ a thrash, and had the case settled in a jiffy.

c. In reduplicated form *thrash-thrash*, representing the continuous sound of threshing.

1904 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 185 A rhythmic thresh-thresh that had accompanied but hardly broken the silence, suddenly ceased.

Thrash, thresh, sb. 2 *Sc.* Also 7 thrush [corrupt of *rash, resh*, OE *1 usc*, RUSH sb. 1] A lush. Also *attrib.*, thresh-bush, a clump of rushes.

1697 *CLELAND Poems* 30 (Jam) Their bare preaching now Makes the thrush-bush keep the cow. 1795 *A. WILSON Spouter in Poems & Let. Prose* (1876) II. 333 Green thrash-bes were strewed on the floor. 1822 *R. WILSON Poems, Twa Mice* (E.D.D.), W/ their teeth green thrashes chackit. 1850 *J. STRATHERS Life* i. Poet Wks I p. civ. The shelter of a few well grown thrash-bushes. 1871 *H. S. RIDDELL Poet. Wks* II. 127 (E.D.D.) Thrashes formed the theekin.

Thrasher, dial. form of THRESHSEL.

Thrasher¹, thrasher (þræʃər, þreʃər) Forms. see THRASH v.; also 6-7 tres(ə)her [f. THRASH, THRESH v. + -ER-1] One who or that which thrashes or threshes.

1. One who separates grain from the straw by beating with a flail, or otherwise. (More usually spelt *thrasher*.)

1380 in *Thorold Rogers Oxford City Doc.* (1891) 39 *De Waltero* le thrasher. c. 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 9333 Echon on other fæste doth bete, Ryght as thrashes doth ou whete. c. 1440 *Prompt Parv* 492/2 Threshchare, *trithador*, *flagellator*. 1486 *Bk. St. Albans* F vj b. A Thraue of Throshers. 1535 *COVERDALE Isa.* xxi. 10 O my fellowe throscheis and fauners. 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen VI.* II. 1 131 A laze Thiesher with a flail. 1626 *SURFEL & MARKIN Country Farme* 18 Your Barne, with his great dore to giue light to the Threshers. 1632 *MASSINGER City Madam* II. 11. To sit like a fool at home, and eye your thiasers. 1641 *Best Farm Bks* (Surtees) 143 Others give to theie thrashers 5d a quarter for oates. 1707 *MORTIMER Husb* (1721) I. 36 A good Thrashe can thrash out but about six Gallons in a Day. 1784 *COWPER Task* 1 356 We may discern the thiesher at his task. Thump after thump resounds the constant flail. 1859 *JERFISON Britany* II. 23 The threshers stuck the corn alternately. 1864 *H. AINSWORTH John Law* v. ix. I lays about me right and left like a thrasher.

b. (a) Each of the beaters in a threshing-machine. (b) A threshing-machine.

1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 30 If the unthrashed corn goes in sideways or irregularly, the thrashers can have but little power upon it. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2554/1 Meikle, invented a machine in 1786, which is the type of modern thrashers. 1884 *Manchester Exam.* 30 Sept. 5/7 Teams of horses draw the corn to the thrasher. 1891 *T. HARDY Tess* xviii. The hum of the thrasher increased to a raving whenever the supply of corn fell short of the regular quantity.

2. A sea-fox or fox-shark, *Alopias vulpes*; so called from the very long upper division of the tail, with which it lashes an enemy. Also called *thrasher*- or *thrasher-fish*, -shark.

a. 1609 *Newses fr. Bermudas* July, in *Force Hist. Tracts* II. 22 The Thrasher keepeth above him, & with a mighty great thing like unto a flail, bee so bangeeth the whale, that hee will roare as though it thundered. 1630 *DOWNE Progr. South* 352 The flail fin'd Thresher, and steel-beak'd Sword-fish. 1758 *BORI ASS Nat. Hist. Connw.* xxii. § 3. 265 The sea-fox, *Vulpecula*, or *Simanarrina*, this shark we call the Thrasher, from the motion of its long fork-like tail with which it strikes or threshes its larger and less agile enemy the grampus. 1845 *GOSSE Ocean* iii. (1849) 146 Another Shark, often called the Thrasher, is said to use its muscular tail, to inflict terrible slaps on the Whale.

b. 1638 *DAVENANT Madagascar* Wks. (1673) 206 The martiall Musick might incite The Sword fish, Thrasher, and the Whale to fight. 1712 *E. COOKE Voy. S. Sea* 173 The Spaniards say the Thrashers and Sword-fishes often kill the Whales. 1860 *J. COUCH Brit. Fishes* I. 38 Instances are reported where a Sword fish on the one hand and a Thrasher on the other, have persecuted a large Whale.

3. One who thrashes or beats another.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 21 Mar. 5/5 A Bill introduced into the Legislature of Pennsylvania legalising the thrashing of editors who wrongfully comment on individuals. The Bill makes the proof of publication of a libel a complete defence if the editor sues the thrasher for assault and battery.

4. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as *thrasher-fish*, -shark = 2; *thrasher*- or *thrasher-whale*, a grampus or killer, as *Orca gladiator*.

1865 *DE MORGAN in Athenæum* No. 1981. 504/2 As the thrasher-fish behaves towards the whale. 1888 *Asp. Advertiser* 5 July 6 A very large specimen of the fox or 'thrasher' shark was recently caught at Port-na-Luing. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 5 July 6/6 A thrasher whale, measuring 20ft. and weighing 2 cwt. 1906 *Ibid.* 11 June 5/5 Three Southwold fishermen have secured in the bay a thrasher fish.

Thrasher² (þræʃər) Also thrasher, thrasher. [Perh. a survival of *thrasher*, *thrasher*, an Eng. dialectal name of the THURSH (*Turdus musculus*), in U. S. assimilated to prec.; but chronological evidence is wanting.

Cf. 1881 *Oxford's Gloss.*, *Suppl.* (E.D.S.), *Thrasher* or *Thrasher*, a thrush.]

A bird of the North American genus *Harporhynchus*, resembling the Song Thrush, esp. *H* († *Turdus*) *fuscus*, the best known of the species, of the north-eastern U. S., called also *brown thrasher*, *brown thrush*.

1808-14 A WILSON *Amy Ornith* (1832) I 233 The Brown Thrush, or Thrasher, of the middle and eastern states. *Ibid* 235 The Thrasher is a welcome visitant in spring 1845 S. Judd *Mayquet* 1 vi. She sings round after dark, like a thrasher. 1883 NEWTON in *Encycl. Brit* XVI 547:1 Known in the United States as Thrashers very Thrush-like in their habits 1896 — *Dict. Birds* 958 *Thrasher*, *Thrasher*, or *Thisher*, a bird well known in the eastern part of North America, the *Turdus fuscus* of the older and *Harporhynchus fuscus* of later ornithologists

Thrashing, threshing (præʃɪŋ, prɛʃɪŋ), *vb*. *sb* [f. THRASH, THRESH *v* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THRASH or THRESH in various senses. (For the status of the spellings, see the *vb*.)

I. 1. Beating with or as with a flail, *esp.* the separation of grain from the straw by beating or otherwise.

1382 WYCLIF *Hos* x xi Effiym a cow calf, tauzt for to loue threshyng 1393 LANGE *P Pl* C ix 109 In preshyng, in pechynge, in thwytyng of pyynes 1601 HOLLAND *Phy* viii xxx I 602 The good redbearded wheat far commeth hardly out of the huske, and asketh some painefull thrashing 1877 TALMAGE *Serm* 378 In Grace, as in farming, there is a time for thrashing 1898 *Westm Gaz* 31 Jan 2/1 No break or variety in the low, dark clouds, or the steady thrashing of the rain.

b. That which is threshed, the grain obtained by thrashing.

1382 WYCLIF *Isa* xxi 10 My threshing, and the doxter of my conifer 1898 *Westm Gaz* 21 Apr 2/1 The British farmer who has not yet sold last year's thrashing will thus reap the benefit of the higher prices

II. 2. Beating or flogging, *esp.* by way of punishment, an instance of this (Regularly *thrashing*.)

1843 BETHUNE *Sc. Fieside Story* xii The benefit of the instructions and thrashings of the parish schoolmaster. 1865 P. BARRY *Dochyda & Bann* 53 Gifts of that kind are viewed in the light of schoolboy indulgences after a severe thrashing 1875 A. R. HORN *Schoolboy Friends* 6 I'll give you the greatest thrashing you ever had

b. A defeat in battle or in any contest

1815 Ld. ARSLEY in *Stocquerell Wellington* (1853) II. App. 340, I think the French will get such a thrashing as they have seldom had 1885 *Lpool Daily Post* 1 June 5/4 The county suffered a 'one innings' thrashing [at cricket] at the hands of their antagonists

3. *transf.*: see senses 7 and 8 of the verb

1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea Painter's Log* xix Much thrashing to and fro in the chops of the Channel 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVII 50/1, I knew from the thrashing going on that the game was mine

4. *attrib* and *Comb*, as *thrashing-* or *threshing-* *barn*, *-flail*, etc.

1382 WYCLIF *Gen* i. 10 They camen to the threshyng feelde of Adad 1560 *Libels* (Genev) *Amos* 3 They haue threshed Gilead with threshing instruments of yron. 1609 *Bible* (Douay) *Isa* xli 15, I have made thee as a new threshing wayne, having teeth like a saw 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot* 1 75 The threshing-barn must be sufficiently spacious to contain one stack of grain in the straw *Ibid* 72 The threshing-mill has generally one set of fannes attached to it, driven by a belt from the end of the axle of the threshing drum 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* II. 267 No corn should be presented until the mill has acquired its proper momentum, the *thrashing-motion*, as it is termed. 1865 Miss CARY *Ball & Lyrics* 140 The farmer-boy who cut my name upon his thrashing-flail 1877 KNIGHT *Dict Mech* 255/1 Rollers which carry the grain in the straw from the feed-board to the thrashing cylinder

Thrashing, threshing, *pp* *a*. [f. as prec. + -ING².] That thrashes or threshes; *esp.* that threshes corn, etc. In quot 1706 in sense 'great', 'big' of THUMPING *pp* *a*.

1591 *Troub Rayne K. Yohn* (1671) 28 Base headgroom, coward, peasant, worse than a threshing slave 1670 RICHARD *Cont Clergy* 71 He observes, that the woin Jacob was a threshing worm [cf. *Isa* xli 14, 15] 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World* Diss (1708) 30 In one twelve-month he comes to be an able, roaring, threshing fellow. 1887 G. MEADITH *Ballads & P.* 74 Chosen warriors, keen and hard, Grains of threshing battle-dints

Thrashing, threshing-floor. A prepared hard level surface on which corn is threshed: cf. FLOOR *sb* 1 6

a. 1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xvii clvi. (Bodl. MS.), *be greynne bat is loweste in be preschynge floore is beste to sede* *Ibid* clxxv. Feeldes and pleschynge floores 1611 *Bible* *Gen* i. 10 They came to the threshing floor [1885 Revised threshing floor] of Adad 1839 LONGFELLOW *Village Blacksmith* iv. The burning sparks that fly like chaff from a threshing-floor

b. 1697 *Dryden Verg Georg* 1 278 In vain the Hind shall vex the Thrashing floor, For empty Chaff and Straw will be thy Store 1805 DICKSON *Pract Agric* I. 47 The size of the thrashing-floors of barns must vary according to circumstances

Thrashing, threshing-machine. A power-driven machine for separating grain or other seed from the straw or husk. Also in *Comb*

a. 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot* 1 78 Oxen are at least equal to horses, for working threshing-machines. 1812 *Examiner* 21 Dec. 613/1 W. Forrest, Shiffnal, Salop, threshing-machine-maker. 1848 *Milit. Pol. Econ* 1 ix. § 4 It may not answer to a small farmer to own a threshing machine, for the small quantity of corn he has to thresh

b. 1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 505/2 The first thrashing machine attempted in modern times, was invented in Edinburgh about the year 1792 1846-6 BARRY in *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VIII. 92/1 Where the thrashing machine supplies the place of the flail. 1861 *Times* 24 Sept. The fine farm-stead, with its stalls, barns, 12 horse fixed steam engine, thrashing machine, saw-mill, bone-mill, &c.

Thrashing, threshing-mill. A fixed

threshing-machine; usually, one driven by water or wind power (though the name was also given to those driven by a horizontal wheel drawn round by horses or oxen).

1797 *Encycl. Brit* (ed 3) XVIII. 506/1 Such was the thrashing mill invented by Mr Michael Surling 1758 1816 J. Scott *Vis. Paris* (ed 5) 308 The Scotch threshing mill seems to be entirely unknown in France 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 86 A considerable fall of water used to give motion to a thrashing mill 1902 R. C. MACLAGAN *Evil Eye in W. Highl.* 64 They had no threshing-mill and did it all with flails

Thraskest, -ite, obs ff. TRASKIST, -ITE.

|| **Thraso** (præʃo). Pl -os, -oes, also as L., **Thrasones** (-ō nēz). [L., ad. Gr. Θράσων, name of a braggart soldier in Terence's *Eunuchus*, f. Θράσ-ūs bold, spirited.] A braggart, a boaster

1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* (Arb) 85 In Countrey Venus hath defecte, In Countrey Thraso hath no grace 1576 PILINGTON *Explos. Nether* iv 14 (1589) 62 b. These big boasting Thrasones and vaunting *Mildes gloriosi* 1580 HOLLYBAND *Treas. Br.* lxxxv. *Vn. Tuent*, a Thraso 1650 BURNCH tr. *Sanderuogius Aethyias* Pref. A. xij b. Vapouring Thrasos or Letter-learned scoffers 1716 BOLLINGBROKE *Ref. on Exile* (1777) 351 Philosophy has her Thrasos as well as wu

Thrasonic (præʃnɪk), *a*. [f. L. *Thrasōn*, stem of *THRASO* + -ic] = next.

1657 H. PINNELL *Philos. Ref.* 154 With a. Thrasonick boasting they brag that they can perfectly cure all diseases 1778 JEFFERSON *Corr. Wks.* 1859 1 207 Thrasonic accounts of victories they have never won 1843 *Blackw. Mag.* LIV. 52 The last extravagance of thrasonic and impotent national anogance 1903 *Contemp. Rev.* Aug 178 The 'Thrasomic' va biage of German nautical enthusiasts

Thrasonical (præʃnɪkəl), *a*. [f. as prec. + -AL: see -IAL.] Resembling Thraso or his behaviour, given to or marked by boasting, bragging, boastful, vainglorious

1564 COVERDALE tr. *Rudley in Lett. Mart* 76 In comparison of this Thrasonical and glorious ostentation 1590 [see GNATONICAL] 1600 SHAKES *A. Y. L.* v. 11 34 Cesars Thrasonical bragge of I come, saw, and ouercame 1755 *CARTER Hist. Eng.* IV 130 note, it is too thrasonical to deserve any credit 1877 MORLEY *Crit. Misc.* Ser. II. 374 Ocular arrogance, and a rather too thrasonical complacency 1893 McCARTHY *Dictator* II. x 3 Unlike the ordinary soldier of fortune, he was not in the least thrasonical

Hence **Thrasonically** *adv.*, in a thrasonical manner.

1591 GREENE *Farewell to Polly Wks* (Grovart) IX. 249 Such as Thrasonically countenance themselves wth the title of a souldior 1626 L. OWEN *Spec. Jesuit* (1629) 59 These fathers doe very Thrasonically brag, that their society or order, was diuinely ordained 1755 JOHNSON s. v. *Rodomantado*. To brag Thrasonically, to boast like Rodomonte. 1864 BREWERIDGE *Hist. India* II. v viii 509 General Stuart had rashly and thrasonically pledged himself, that 'the army might and must move'

† **Thrasonism**. *Obs.* rare [f. L. *Thrasōn*, stem of *THRASO* + -ISM] Thrasonic conduct; boastfulness. So † **Thrasonist**, a boaster, a swaggerer; † **Thrasonize** *v. intrans* (in quot const. with *it*), to play the Thraso, to boast, brag.

1596 NASH *Saffron Walden Wks* (Grosart) III. 200 Hath he (as with his Thrasonisme) infected them all with his methode of Lenuoyes, Post-scripts and Preambles 1619 H. HUTTON *Folies Anat* 48 Warres austere God, with stout Achilles lance doth Thrasonize it, rage 1626 T. H[AWKINS] *Causus's Holy Cri* 74 These little Thrasonists are no sooner out of the shell, but instantly they establish a jurisdiction in the family

Thrasel, *obs* form of **THROSTLE**.

Threat, -e, early var. and pa. t. of **THREAT** *v*.

Thrat, **thratte**, -en, *obs* pa. t. of **THREAT** *v*.

Thrathe, *dial.* variant of **FRATCH** *v* and *sb*.

Thratle, **thratell**, **thratle**, *obs* ff. **THROTTLE**.

Thrau (e, **thrauwe**, *obs* forms of **THROW** *v*.

† **Thraupis**. *Obs*. [a Gr θραυπίς] A species

of finch mentioned by Aristotle as feeding on thistles; generally taken to be the Siskin

1600 *Surrey Countrey Farme* vii lxx 900 The *Thraupis* (f. *tarpi*) is of the continuance of sixe yeeres or there about, according as she is kept better or worse Her singing is not yikesome and tedious 1910 THOMPSON tr. *Aristotle's Hist. Anim* 592 The following and the like feed on thistles; to wit, the linnet, the thraupis, and the goldfinch

Thraue, thraue (præʃv, prɛʃv). Chiefly *Sc.* and *north. Eng.* Forms a 1 pl *preues*; 4-6, 9 *threue*, 5 *threue*, 6 *threue*, *threue* (f, *threue*, 7 *Sc.* *threue*, 8 *Sc.* *threue*, 9 *Sc.* *threue*, *threue*, 7-*threue*. 8. 5 *Sc.* *thraue*, 5-6 *thraue*, *thraue*, *north* *thraue*, 6 *thrayf*, *thrayffe*, *Sc.* *thraif*, 9 *thraive*, 5-*thraue*. 7. *Sc.* and *north*. 3 *traue*, 5 *traue*, 6 (9 *dial*) *traue*, 9 *dial*. *traeue*. [Of Scandinavian origin; in a, a West Scand. **præfe*, Icel. *præfi*, Norw. *treue*, *træue*; in β, a. East Scand. **præfe*, MSw. *præue*, Sw. *traue*, Da. *traue* (whence NFrns (Sylt.) *traau*). **præfe* and **præfe* were prob. ablaut variants.]

1. Two shocks or stocks of corn (or pulse), generally containing twelve sheaves each, but varying in different localities; hence used as a measure of straw, fodder, etc.

a. 963-84 in *Burch Cart. Sax* III. 367 Swa man ær simle dide tiorpunge æt ælcere sylh an fōðer comes be eahte preues comes on weron 1483 *Cath. Angl* 384/2 (MS A) A Threue [i.e. thraue] of come, *traua*, 1512-13 *Durham*

Acc. Rolls (Surtees) 106 Pro xl threiff straminis 1596 *Records of Ligon* (N. Spalding Cl.) I 30 The theafe of fodder, viij d. 1572 in *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot* 1576 708/2 For ane threiff of custome stauy 1618-19 *N. Riding Rec* II 189 A Thirke woman presented for stealing six threaves of Hempe value 10/ 1716 *Parochial Rec. Stonehouse* 17 July, To caue pull sixtie thieve of heather for thatching 1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot* 1 330 A threave of wheat, consisting of twenty-eight sheaves, each sheaf measuring thirty inches round, a threave of barley, oats, or pease, of twenty-four sheaves, each thirty inches round 1822 *Lights & Shadows of Sc. Life* 214 (Jam.), I have thashed a few threaves in the minister's barn 1851 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* XII 1 129 An acre of good oats generally averages 32 threaves (768 sheaves)

β. 1423 *Act. a Hen VI*, c 2 *Endowd. dnm Thraue des blees apprendre annuellement de chescun charue* Endowed of a thraue of corn to be taken yearly of every plough 1462 *Wright's Chaste* IV 154 A thraue of flex. 1537 *Stanlowe Cell Inv* (Publ. Rec. Office), vj Thrayf of vn-thrasben Barlycorne. 1551 in *Wills & Inv.* N C (Surtees) I 134 A c thraue of wheat and rye at 15 vjd a thraue, 1584 *Shutleworth's Acc* (Chetham Soc) 19 Eighte thrayffe of stoune sould at Houle viij^d 1679 *Pilmer's Freesholder* 54 Their Living consisted chiefly upon the having of a Thraue of Corn of every Flowland. 1865 *W. Wm. E. Eng* I 289, Reapers got sixpence a thraue for their reaping

γ. 1284 *Acc. Each K. R.* Bd 97 No. 3 Pro lxvij *Trauis*. *litere emptis pro eisdem hoisels* 1447 in *Farrow & Wearmouth* (Surtees) 242 Tho thraues and other average of the said corn 1504-5 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 251 Pro xxxij trave de lyng 1868 ATKINSON *Cleveland Gloss.* *Thraue*, *pron* trave, tieave, 1900 *Shetland News* 22 Sept. (E D D), What mak's doo o' da twaitice [= two or three] trave o' bare.

2. *transf* and *fig*. A large number, a company, a multitude, a 'heap', a 'lot'.

a. 1377 LANGE *P. Pl* B xvi 55, I have bouytes a threue of pis pre piles, In what wode their woxen 1620 B. JONSON *Alch. v* ii, Gallants [have] beene seene to flock here in threaves 1635 J. JONES *Adraus* iii. i. Oj, Come, gi' me a threave of kisses 1823 Scott *Detrouthed* xxi, Minstrels sing-ing ballads by the threave.

β. 1486 *Bl. St. Alban* f vi b, A Thraue of Throisiers, 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxxi 55 Sum with ane thraif physis passage plane, 1516 *Dr. Hall's Rev. Unrevelat* 38 Tidings of a thraue of Jews newly convicted

γ. 3. A bundle or handful tied up like a small sheaf. *Obs*.

1606 CHAPMAN *Gentleman Usher* ii i Plays 1873 I. 273 Lay me in [rushes] thus In fine smoothe threaves, look you sir, thus, in threaves 1656 Sir J. MERRIS *K. Oberon's Apparel* in *Musarum Del* 34 His Belt was made of mitle leaves, Platted in small curious threaves

Hence **Thrauer**, **thraue**, a reaper who is paid according to the number of thraues he cuts, **Thrauing** *vb* *sb*, the practice of paying reapers at so much for the thraues.

1812 Sir J. SINCLAIR *Syst. Husb Scot* 1 329 About six years ago, another practice took place in that district, which is called thrauing 1813 G. ROBERTSON *Agric. Surv. Kincard.* 264 (Jam.) While a reaper cuts at the rate of nine thraues a-day, a thraiver will cut ten thraues in the same time. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk Farm* III. 1053 Thraivers have a strong inducement to cut the straw near the ground.

Thraw (prɔ̃), *v*, the earlier form of **THROW** *v* 1, retained in northern dialect in all senses of the verb, and preserving in Scottish use a group of senses in which **throw** is not in English use, or, when occasionally used by English writers, is taken in the *Sc* form as a distinct word; viz. the senses: To turn, twist, turn awry, contort, distort (*esp.* to make a wry face or mouth, cf. **THRAWN** *pp* *a*); to wrest, warp, strain, or distort (words or their meaning); to wrench, to extort; to cross, thwart, vex, manifest opposition or ill temper. For these see **THROW** *v* 1, senses 1 to 5 b. So **Thraw** *sb*, northern and *Sc.* form of **THROW** *sb* 2 see *esp.* senses 1, b, c

Thraw (prɔ̃), *a* *Sc.* and *n. dial.* [app. shortened form of **THRAWN**.] Twisted, turned awry. Also in *comb.* = **WRY**-asthraw-gabbita, wry-mouthed, peevish; thraw-neoked *a*, having the neck twisted.

1501 DOUGLAS *Pal. Hon.* r. 437 Thir megr bellis, Sum round, sum thraw. 18 JOANNA BAILLIE *Hooly & Fairly* 1, My wife ca's me a niggardly thraw-gabbie carlie 1884 Mrs J. H. RIDDELL *Berna Boyle* xi, There was nothing in his offer the best gentleman in the land need have drawn a thraw mouth over 1894 LANGE *Poems* 41 (E D D) Our present Duke's nae thraw mau 1898 Ld. E. HAMILTON *Mawkin* xx 275 A pair of poor thraw neckit corpses.

Thraw, *obs* f. or var. **THRO**, **THROB**, **THROW** *sb* 1

Thraward (prɔ̃wɔ̃d), *a* *Sc.* Also 5-9 *thrawart*, 6 *thraward* (thrawart), 7 *thrawert*. [app. altered from the earlier *fraward* (c 1200), *FROWARD*, perh. under the influence of **THRAW** *v*, **THRAWN**, etc. But cf. mod. *Sc.* *dial* *thia*, *thrae*, for *fra*, *fræ*.]

1. Disposed to turn aside from the proper way; froward, refractory, perverse, adverse *arch*

15470 HENRYSON *Mor. Fab.* xii. (*Wolf & Lamb*) vii, His exhorbetand and thrawart [i.e. 1570 *frawart*] pleid, 1508 DUNBAR *Flying* 108 In sic is set thy thrawart appetite 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Som.* xxxiii, 2 Thom suld I warte bot my wicked weard, Vha span my thrailes thraward fatal threed? 1795 MACNELL *Will & Jean* i, Such was Jean when Will first mawing, Spied her on a thrawart beast 1818 Scott *Hrt. Mid.* viii, Mony a thrawart job I hae had wth her first and last 1901 J. MOLLISON *Poems* 48 The master ne'er gae them a thrawart look.

2. *dial.* Twisted, crooked, wry, 'thrawn'.

1814 W. NICHOLSON *Poems* 118 Yon todlin' burn. Still presses owre ilk thrawart turn 1837 J. WATT *Poems* 15 (E.D.D.) Man's life's A chain o' mony thrawart links 1894 A. REID *Saugs Heatherland* 72 His nosie. See hookit, and thrawart.

Hence **Thra wartyly adv.** *Sc.* frowardly, perversely. So **Thra wart-like adv.**

1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* II. xxv (S.T.S.) I. 232 þe armye consauit na hiltl ire and indignation in þare myndis. and did all thingis sa thrawartlie. that [etc.] 1768 ROSS *Helenore* 1 30 Very thrawart like, I yeat in by.

Thrawardness. *Sc.* [f. prec. + -NESS.] Frowardness, perversity, 'thrawnness'.

1567 Reg. *Privy Council Scot* I. 515 Hir Hienes clemency is commonlie abusit and recompansit with thrawardnes and ingratitude. 1600 *Scot. Poems* 16th C. (1803) I. 70 Remoue from mee all thrawardness, Als well in mynde, as into deid. 1609 *SKENE Reg. May, Stat. Will* 4b, Gif he guha leides bot ane beast be thrawardnes, passis throw them, quha drives the many horse. 1657 CALDERWOOD *Hist. Kirk* (1843) II. 538 A pitfull cause, and yitt led by the thrawardness of time and our unhappe.

Thrawcrook, variant of **THROW-CROOK**.

Thrawe, obs. f. **THRAWE**, **THRO**, **THROE**, **THROW**. **Thrawl**, obs. f. **THRAWL** *sb.* 1, dial. var. *sb.* 3

Thrawn (*þrōn*, *þrān*), *þpl. a. Sc.* Also 6-9 **thrawn**, (6 **thrown**). [*Sc.* and north. dial. form of **THROWN**; used in senses in which **thrown** is not now used in English. Cf. **THRAW v.**]

1. Twisted, crooked, bent from the straight; mis-shapen, drawn awry, distorted.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. i (1) 70 In jonyngis of the thrawn wame of the Festynit the lance. 1715 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. x. A thrawn knoblock hit his heel. 1752 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 465 All... sowms, thramels, rigwoodies, tethers, wallropes, thrawn wawns [wands] and all other wood or work of wood, thraw, bent, or rushe. 1834 *Ld. Saltoun & Auchanach* vi in Child *Ball* viii. (1892) 348/1 He's jowed on the back, and thrawn on the knee. 1871 G. LAWRENCE *Andrews* xv. She had seen the husband... brought home a corpse stiff and thrawn. 1897 *Thrawn* thrapple [see **THRAW sb. 2] 1901 *N'estin. Gaz.* 9 Apr. 3/1 'Dramatic idyls' peopled by the stark 'thrawn' figures of the Pre-Raphaelite world.**

b. Of the mouth or face: Drawn awry or distorted by anger, ill-temper, or the like; frowning.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. ix 89 His melke B, That lurkit allane vnder his thrawn front. *Ibid.* vii. 23 Alecho her thrawn vssage dyd away. 1528 POLWART *Fighting in Montgomerie* 784 Iock Blunt, thrawn frunt! 1719, 1837 [see 3].

2. *fig.* Perverse, contrary, cross-grained, ill-tempered, crabbed, peevish, cross.

1490 HOLLAND *Howlat* 918 Thus wyct he the walentyne thraly and thrawn. 1490 HENRY Wallace x 593 Thar saluysing was bot boustous and thrawn. 1475 *Rauf Colquhar* 129 Sa mot I thirne, I am thrawn, Begin we to threip. 1585 JAS. I. *Ess. Poetie* (Arb.) 39 Lyke the curr, spairing alwaies those are to him knowin, To them most gentle, to the others thrawn. 1718 RAMSAY *Christ's Kirk* Gr. II. i. Greedy wivis w' gruing thrawn, Cry'd lasses up to thirft. 1719 — *To Arbuthe* 109 Wishing thrawn parties wad agree. 1737 — *Sc. Prov.* v (1750) 15 A thrawn question should have a thrawn answer. 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* xviii. Though he was thrawn and cankered in his converse, he liket dumb creatures weel. 1862 *Leisure Hours in Town* 13 The expressive Scotticism which says of a perverse and impracticable man that he is a thrawn person, that is, a person who has got a thraw or twist. 1889 *Barrie Window in Thrusis* xix. He cried it out fell thrawn. 1893 CROCKETT *Shelk's Minister* 117 A grumle from that thrawn suck o' a registrar.

3. *Comb.* as **thrawn-faced**, -gabbitt, -mowit *adjs.*, having a 'thrawn' face or mouth (see 1, i b); hence, crabbed, ill-tempered, snarling.

1578 *Ino Royal Wardr.* (1815) 249 Ane moyane of fonte thrawn mowit without aires maid be Hanis Cochrane. 1719 RAMSAY *And Andro to Hamilton* vii. Thrawn-gabbitt sumphs that sparl Ae our frauk lins. 1897 CROCKETT *Loth's Love* iii. Ye thrawn-faced, slack-twisted muckle haythen ye.

Hence **Thrawly adv.** *Sc.*, awry; perversely, ill-temperedly; **Thrawnness** *Sc.*, perversity, obstinacy, cantankerousness.

1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VII. vii. 133 Wyth bludy ene rowing full thrawnly. 1825 JAMIESON, *Thrawnness*, perverseness, obstinacy. 1862 *Leisure Hours in Town* 18 Perversity, or general Unpleasantness and Thrawnness. 1883 STEWART *Nether Lochaber* lii. 288 A perverseness of disposition and a thrawnness of temper.

Thre, obs. form of **THREE**

† **Threa**, *v. Obs.* Forms 1 *þrēazan*, *þrēawian*, 1-4 *þrēan*, *þrēan*, 3 *þrāh*, *þhray*, *þrāh*, *þrāghen*; 2 *þa* 1. *þrēadde*, *þrēdde*. [OE. *þrēag(e)an*, wk. vb., contr. *þrēan*, pa. t. *þrēade* = OHG. *drēwen*, *drōwen* (MHG. *drōuwen*, *drōwen*, Ger. *drāuen*), Goth. **þrāujan*; — OTeut. **þrāujan*; f. OE. *þrāwian*, *þrēas* threatening, rebuke, chastisement, OHG. *drōb*, ON. *þrō*; OTeut. **þrāwā*; cf. Falk & Torp, s. v. *Trāa* II.] *trans.* To rebuke, reprove, chastise; to punish; to torment, afflict.

1897 K. ELFRID *Gregory's Past.* C. II. 30 Forðon hi nan mon ne deat þrēazan deah hi agylen. *Ibid.* xxi. 150 Swiðe wel dryhten þrēade Iudeas. 1900 *tr. Bede's Hist.* II. vi. (1890) 114 Mid hu mclum swingum be þrēad. wæc. 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Luke xxii. 25 Ic þrēa forðon hine & ic forleto. 1000 *Aps. Gosp.* Matt. xvii. 18 þa þrēade (c. 1160 *Hattun Gosp.* Luke xxii. 40 þa andswerde se ofer & hine þrēade. 1300 *E. E. Psalter* lxxviii. 14 In vghthenness mi þhraying ai. *Ibid.* cxviii. 18 3rāhand [v. r. þrāghand, þrāghand] laured me 3rāhe he [castigans castigavit me Dominus].

Thread (*þrēd*), *sb.* Forms. 1-3 *þrēd* (1 *þrēd*), 2 *þrēad*, 3-5 *þrēd*, 4-5 *þrēad*, 4-7 (9 *dial.*) *þrēed*, (5 *þrēdde*), 5-6 *þrēde*, 5-8 *þrēd*, 6 *þrēade*, *þrēdde*, *þrēde*, 6-7 *þrēde*, *Sc.* *þrēad*, 6-8 *þrēid*, 7 *þrēdd*, 5- *þrēad*. [OE. *þrēd* = OLG. **þrēd* (MDu. *draet*, Du. *draad*), OHG. MHG. *drāt* (G. *draht*), ON. *þrādr* (Da. *tråd*, Sw. *tråd*) — OTeut. **þrē-āu*, pre-Teut. **þrē-āu*, f. **þrē-* to twist (see **THROW v.**) + dental suffix. Cf. *bread*, *seed*.]

1. A fine cord composed of the fibres or filaments of flax, cotton, wool, silk, etc. spun to a considerable length, *spec.* such a cord composed of two or more yarns, esp. of flax, twisted together; applied also to a similar product from glass, asbestos, a ductile metal, etc.

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 876 *Filum*, fied. c. 888 K. ELFRID *Boeth.* xxix. 81 Hwæt ðæt bið geseallig mon þe him ealne weg ne hangað nacod sward ofer ðæm heafde be smale þrēde. c. 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 218 Cynte mid anum þrēde on anum clenan linenan. c. 1205 LAY 14220 Nes þe þwong, buten swiuc a times þrēd [c. 1275 twined þrēd] c. 1400 *Soudene Bab.* 1999 He teyde a trēdde on a pole c. 1445 *tr. Ardenne's Treat. Fustula* 9 It hath an yse like a nedel by whiche þrēdes ow to be drawn agayn by midde of þe fistule. 1508 DUNBAR *Goth. Targe* 6 Thair brycht hairis. wyppit wyth goldyn thredis 1535 COVERDALE 1 *Kings vi.* 23 A threde of thirte cubites longe 1641 W. GASCOIGNE in *Nat. Philos.* III. *Hist. Astron.* xii (1834) 66/2 (Usef. Knowl. Soc.) I am fitting my sextant for all manner of observations, by two per-piculis with threads 1700 WELTON *Stuffer. Son of God* II. xxi. 594 From these little Threads such strong Cables are form'd 1828 J. M. SPEARMAN *Brit. Gunner* (ed. 2) 150 Hawkers (Machine made) Of 1/4 Inches, or 1/8 Threads. Of 1/2 Inches, or 3/8 Threads. 1834 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Glass* ix. 231 Glass may be spun into very long and minute threads.

b. The sacred thread with which Brahmins and Parsees are invested at initiation. see *quots.*

1821 N. LICHFIELD *tr. Castanheira's Cong. & Ind.* I. xvi. 42 b. Upon their left shoulders they had certain number of threds, which came vnder their right shoulders. 1860 J. BATEMAN *Life of B. D. Wilson* I. xii. 341 Several Brahmins being manifested by their 'thread'. 1874 J. H. BLUNT *Dict. Sects.* ed. 405/2 (*Parsees*) The investiture at initiation with the sacred thread 1903 *Times* 5 Mar. 3/5 Mrs. Ruttonjee Tata was invested with the sacred thread and *sudra* of the Parsees.

† c. *spec.* A fishing-line. (In quot. 1622 *fig.*) *Obs.* 1608 CAREW *Cornwall* 31 b. For catching of Whiting and Basse, they use a thred, so named because it consisteth of a long small line with a hook at the end. 1622 BACON *Hen. VII.* 137 Thinking that the King (what with his Baits, and what with his Nets) would draw them all vnto him, diuers came away by the Thred, sometimes one, and some times another.

2. Each of the lengths of yarn which form the warp and woof of a woven fabric; hence, any one of these as an ultimate constituent of such a fabric, and thus of one's clothing; the least part of one's dress; esp. in the phrase *not a (one) dry thread on one*. Also *fig.*

c. 1200 *Vices & Vert.* 39 Ðar behoued to manize þrēades ær hit bið full wroht. c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* I. pr. i. 2 (Camb. MS.) Hyr clothes weren makid of riht dyde thredes. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Wks.* (1880) 316 Iche þrēd of sicche cloþis þat ben too wast & too costliche. 1388 — *Gen.* xiv. 23 Fro a threed of the weft vnto a garter of an hoos I shal not take of alle thingis that ben thin. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* xv. i. 699 It shalle not lye in your power nor to peryshe me as moche as a threde. 1500 *Flower & Leaf* 370 The ladies in the knyghtes made o threed Dre on them. 1550 VERON *Godly Sayings* (1846) 141 Howe can you come to this roial feast and banquet not having one thrid of this wedding rayment upon you? 1600 HARLEWY *Voy.* III. 83 Hee that had fue or sixe shifts of apparell had scarce one threde thred to his backe. 1610 SHAKS *Temp.* iv. i. 3 1610 B. JONSON *Arch.* iii. ii. Your trescore minutes Were at the last thred. 1766 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* II. 132/2, I take a veil made of the finest threds. — this I divide into squares by some bigger threds parallel to each other. 1835 SCOTT *Guy R.* xl. There will no be a dry thread among us or we get the cargo out. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile M.* vi. 201 Plain silks, as well as most woven fabrics, consist of threads crossing each other at right angles. 1899 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. C.* 133 The costume is true to a thread. 1908 in *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Apr. 12/1 Till April's dead, change not a thread.

b. *Bare or worn to the thread*, etc. = **THREADBARE** 1483-4 *Act 1. Rich.* III. c. 8 *Præamble*, Suche course Clothes, beyng bare of threde. 1545 CHAPMAN *Odyss.* xvii. 254 His garments to a thred All bare, and burn'd. 1882 STEVENSON *New Arab.* Nts. 123 The furniture was scanty, and the coverings worn to the thread.

c. **Thread and thrum**, each length of the warp yarn, and the tuft where it is fastened to the loom; hence *fig.* the whole of anything; good and bad together. Also, **threads and thrums**, ends of warp threads, miscellaneous scraps or waste fragments.

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* v. i. 291 O Fates! come, come Cut thred and thrum. 1648 HERRICK *Hesper.* Upon some *Woman*, Learne of me what woman is. Something made of thred and thrumme, A meere botch of all and some. 1654 GATAKER *Disc. Apol.* 63 By those thrums and threds that he hath pickt and puld out of it. — the Reader may judge of the whole. 1833 CARLYLE *Diderot* in *Misc. Ess.* (1872) V. 2 The confused and ravelled mass of threads and thrums, cyleped *Memoirs*.

d. A lineal measure of yarn: the length of a coil of the reel, varying in amount according to the material, and also with the locality (see *quots.*).

1662 *Act 14. Chas.* II. c. 5 § 6 Every Reel staff shall containe fourteen Leas and every Lea forty threads. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. vi. 286/2 A knot is a Hundred Threds round the Reel. 1686 PHILLIPS (ed. 5) s. v. *Lea*, Every Lea of Yarn at Kidderminster shall contain 200 Threds reel'd on a Reel four yards about. 1825 FORBES *Voc. E. Anglia*, *Lea*, forty threads of hemp-yarn. 1858 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trade, Trade*, *Thread*, a yarn-measure, containing in cotton-yarn 54 inches; in linen-yarn 90 inches, in worsted yarn 35 inches. On the Continent 8 1/2 Ermland inches make one thread. 1875 TEMPLE & SHILDON *Hist. Northfield, Mass.* 161 A run of yarn consisted of twenty knots, a knot was composed of forty threads, and a thread was seventy-four inches in length, or once round the reel.

e. *fig.* A single element interwoven with others in any composite fabric, mental, moral, social, political, or the like.

1836 J. GILBERT *Chr. Atonem.* vii. (1852) 190 In this, as in almost all theories, there is indeed a thread of truth. 1851 HELPS *Comp. Solat.* xii. (1874) 248 The threads of our poor human affairs might yet be interwoven harmoniously with the great cords of love and duty. 1859 KINGSLY *Misc.* (1860) II. ii. 29 The only thuds of light in the dark web of his history are clendal and theurgic. 1899 STAINER *Mus. of Bible* 168 The pleasure which accrues to a trained musician when he grasps in his mind many threads of delicious melody, and traces the composer's genius in interlacing them.

3. Without a, as name of the substance of which the above-mentioned things are composed, or of these things taken in the mass, woollen, silk, linen, cotton, or other fibre, or fine-drawn metal, spun into material for weaving, knitting, sewing, or fastening, often with distinctive word, as *gold* or *silk thread*; sometimes *spec.* flaxen or linen thread as distinct from silk or cotton; in *pl.*, kinds of thread.

c. 1386 CHAUCER *Monk's T.* 485 Nettes of gold threed hadde he greet plente. c. 1400 *Rom. Rose* 7369 A large coveichef of thiede She wrappid alle aboute hir hede. c. 1400 *Land. Troy* Bk. 6775 Of his hors fell that kynge, As it were a clewe of thred. c. 1400 *Lybeaus Disc.* (Kaluza) 940 As selke þrede. 1509 MORE *Dyaloge* ii. x. Wks. 195/1 He thankinge the monke for the thrid, desired him to teach him how he should knit it. 1545 *Rates of Customs* c. vii. b. Threde called wotenaill threde. 1552-3 *Two Ch. Goods, Staffs* in *Ann. Lichfield* (1863) IV. 48, 1/2 vestemets, one of grene chambellet, another of threde. 1576 in *Feuillerat Revels O. Elis.* (1908) 264 For a quartern of black threde. 1584 *Ibid.* 370 For iii li of thnd of all cullers. 1588 PARKER *tr. Mendoza's Hist. China* 320 They take out of this plant a kinde of threde or yarne. 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* I (S.T.S.) I. 94 Wth thred of silke al the partes of the sarke thaysewit. 1660 F. BROOK *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 184 They have also thred from another tree called Laugir. 1806 *Gazetteer Scotl.* (ed. 2) 555/2 The principal manufacture is that of linen yarn, thread, and blown linsens. 1887 *Daily News* 19 Oct. 2/8 Linsens and threads maintain the improvement lately reported.

† b. *fig.* The material or 'fibre' of which anything is composed; 'texture', quality, nature. *Obs.*

1632 SANDERSON *Serm.* 268 Hypocrisis is spunne of a fine threed, and is not easily discernable. 1635 A STAFFORD *Penn. Glory* (1869) 134 Of the same pure thred with the rest of her life. 1659 O. WALKER *Instruct. Oratory* 19 That the Oration may seem Continuous and all of one thread. 1718 OCKLEY *Saracens* (1848) II. Intro. 24 The language must be all of the same thread. 1746 FRANCIS *tr. Hor.* Sat. II. iv. 14 The Matter nice, and wrought of subtle Thred.

4. Something having the slenderness or fineness of a thread. e.g. a fine ligament, an animal or vegetable fibre, a hair, a filament of a cobweb or of the byssus of a shell-fish.

1398 TREvisa *Barth. De P. R.* xviii. xl. (Bodl. MS.), þe spider drawþ and bringþe ofþe 32en his þrede þwarte owre fro pointe to pointe. c. 1400 *Lafranc's Curv.* 263 þer is a þreed vndir sun mannes tunge þat he mai not put out his tunge as he schulde, & also it lettþ him to speke. 1541 R. CORLAND *Galyen's Lerar* 2 A. ii. b. A spyder threde. 1686 GOAD *Celest. Bodies* i. 12 A Fog, which sometimes casts it self into Threds or Ropes, and furl up into Gossamers. 1693 EVELYN *De la Quint. Confl. Gard.* II. 57 Producing the least Thred of a Caplar Root. 1794 GOLDSM. *Nat. Hist.* (1796) VII. 45 These threads, which are usually called the beard of the muscle. 1796 WITHERING *Brit. Plants* (1796) I. 265 The Seeds, with the elastic threads to which they are attached. *Ibid.* IV. 229 Threads when dry uniting into stiff sharp points. Conferva amphibia.

b. A 'string' of any viscid substance; a thin continuous stream of liquid, sand, etc.; a narrow strip of space, a fine line or streak of colour or light; a 'thin' continuity of sound; *spec.* in glass-making: see *quot.* 1832.

1593 NASHE *Christ's T.* (1613) 126 Why beake not thunder bolts through the Clouds in steade of thuds of raine? 1606 BACON *Sylva* § 24 Stillcides of Water will Draw themselves into a small thred. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo* 121 What a long thred of sand passes the neck-hole of an hour-glass in that same time. 1720 J. CLARKE *Rohault's Nat. Phil.* (1793) I. 22 If it be a fat Liquor, it will go on in a long Thred, whose Partes are uninterrupted. 1830 *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumb.*, etc. I. 186 Sandstone roofs (in coal-mines) are subject to fissures of various sizes and extent, called threads and gullets by the colliers. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 248 The name of threads is usually given to fibrous appearances in the body of the glass, which result from the vitrification of clay. 1837 P. KEITH *Bot. Lex.* 56 The infusions were absorbed by the roots, and carried up to the very summit of the stem, leaving traces of their ascent in the form of longitudinal streaks or threads. 1868 GLADSTONE *Jur. Mund.* xl. (1866) 432 The Trojan elders, whose volubility, and their shrill thread of voice, Homer compares to the chirp of grasshoppers. 1884 J. H. HOLLOWELL in *Congregationalist* June 498 The pale Aere winds its white thread through the valley. 1899 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 Apr. 2/1

Using her pleasant thread of voice agreeably 1904 *Daily Chron.* 17 Oct. 8/1. The amazing thing is that so much good work should be done in such a mere thread of space 1907 *Outlook* 16 Nov. 661/1. A little thread of unfrozen water which tinkles feebly over the rocks.

C. Applied to the apparent action of a feeble pulse see quot. and cf. THREAD-LIKE b, THREADY 4. 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VI. 49. A mere tightened thread being felt under the finger.

D. A degree of stickiness reached in boiling clarified syrup for confectionery see quot.

1864 J. THOMAS *How to mix Drinks* 104. There are nine essential points, or degrees, in boiling sugar. They are called Small Thread, Large Thread, Little Pearl, Large Pearl [etc.]. *Ibid.*, 'the sugar forms a fine thread which will break at a short distance. This is termed the 'Small Thread'. *Ibid.*, 'A somewhat longer string will be drawn. This is termed the 'Large Thread'. 1883 R. HALDANE *Workshop Receipts* Ser. II. 152/1.

5. *transf.* The spiral ridge winding round the shank of a screw; also, each complete turn of this.

1674 *Erry Disc. Dupl. Proportion* 126. The Force must be increased at every Turn or Thread of a Screw Press 1733 *Tull. Horse-Hoeing Husband* xxiv. 402. Taper Screws made with Iron, having very deep Threads, whereby they hold fast when screw'd into Wood 1829 *Nat. Philos. I. Mechanics* II. xi. 48 (U. K. S.). Hunter's screw gives an indefinitely slow motion, without requiring a very exquisitely fine thread 1904 *MARSHALL, Metal Tools* 63. For pipes and tubes a special thread termed a gas thread is employed.

II. 6. *fig.* Something figured as being spun or continuously drawn out like a thread. a. The continued course of life, represented in classical mythology as a thread which is spun and cut off by the Fates.

1449 *BOKENHAM Seyntys* (Roxb.) 8. Wil Atropos. My fatal thread a sundry smyte. *Ibid.* 43. Or than deth the thread untwyne Of our fatal web. 1603 *Mirr. Mag.*, *Induct.* xliii. His vitall threde 1906 *SPENSER F. Q. IV* II. 48. Sad Clotho held the rocke, the whiles the thrid By grisly Lachesis was spun with pame, That cuell Atropos effoonces undid, With cursed knife cutting the twist in twaine. 1643 Sir T. Browne *Reliq. Med.* I. 42. For my owne part, I would not, beginne againe the thred of my dayes 1696 *TATE & BR. Ps.* xc. 10. So soon the slender Thread is cut 1704 *SWIFT Batt. Bks.* F. 25. Her Son to whom the Fates had assign'd a very short Thred 1829 *SCOTT Ann. of G. xvii.* Why I should spare my own almost exhausted thread of life 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. iii. While the three Sisters' sable thread Allows you still the power 1907 *DILLON in Contemp. Rev.* Nov. 705. So long as three such Parcae have the threads of Macedonia in their hands.

b. In various other applications. see quotes.

c. 1866 *CRESS PEMBRIDGE P.* LXXXV. II. Wilt thou of thy wrathfull rage Draw the thread from age to age? 1588 *SHAKS. L. L. V.* 1. 19. He diaweth out the thred of his verbotiste finer then the staple of his argument 1608 D. TIVILL *Ess. Pol. & Mor.* 88 b. I will stretch the thred of my subiect to a further length. 1645 *CITY ALARUM* 19. Consider first what a thred of time the German was have spun out 1670 *EACHARD Cont. Clergy* 32. Fearing he should break the thred of your patience, he concludes. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* (1840) II. vii. 159. I cut the thred of all his comforts, and shortened his days. 1736 *BUTLER Anal.* II. vii. 362. To make up a continued thred of history of the length of between three and four thousand years 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 664. Drawing out the threads of argumentation, preventing them from entangling.

7. A thread in various mythological or legendary tales (esp. that of Theseus in the Cretan Labyrinth) is mentioned as the means of finding the way through a labyrinth or maze; hence in many figurative applications. That which guides through a maze, perplexity, difficulty, or intricate investigation cf. *CLEW* 10.1 3, *CLUE* 2.

1580 *LYLY Euphues* (Arb.) 332. Neither Ariadnes thrid, nor Sibillas bough, nor Medees seede, may remedy thy griefe 1584 T. WATSON *Centurie of Love* IV. My guiding thrid by Reason spunne. 1589 *Pasquil's Return* A. ii. Having gotten this thred by the end, I never left winding till I came to the paper that made the bottom. 1614 Sir W. MURK *Dido & Aeneas* 1. 6. Path'd wayes I trace, as Theseus in his neid, conducted by a loyal virgin's thred 1671 *STERRY Freed Will* (1675) Cij. What a golden-thread of Harmony guides us through the nature of things! 1711 W. KING tr. *Nauis's Ref. Politics* I. 11. Having in my hand that thred of knowledge, which might extricate me thence.

8. That which connects the successive points in anything, esp. a narrative, train of thought, or the like; the sequence of events or ideas continuing through the whole course of anything; train.

1642 *HOWELL For Trav.* (Arb.) 23. If one read skipingly and by snatches, and not take the thred of the story along, it must needs puzzle and distract the memory. 1687 *DYDEN Hind & P.* II. 278. The marion then Resumed the thrid of her discourse again. 1738 *SWIFT Pol. Conversat.* Introd. 64. After a Pause, the grave Companion resumes his Thread, 'Well, but to go on with my Story'. 1782 *MME D'ARBLAY Diary* Dec. We laughed so violently that he could not recover the thread of his harangue 1844 *J. HURL-WALL Greece* VIII. lxii. 201. We resume the thread of Grecian history.

9. Some continuous or persistent feature which runs through the pattern of anything, or combines with other features to form a pattern or texture.

1685 Mrs. EVELYN *Let in E's Diary* (1827) IV. 440. A thred of piety accompanied all her actions. 1823 *LAMB Elia* Ser. II. *Sonn. of Sydney*. An historical thred runs through [Sydney's Sonnets]. 1875 *JOWETT Plato, Introd. Phaedrus* (ed. a.) II. 86. The continuous thread which appears and reappears throughout his rhetoric 1892 *SYMONDS Michel Angelo* (1899) I. vii. vii. 343. A pleasant thread runs through Michel Angelo's correspondence.

† 10. A (fine) dividing line or boundary line. *To cut (to) a thred (between)*, to stake the exact line of division, to 'draw the line' *Obs.*

13. *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1771. [at pryce of pris depresed hym so pikke, Nurned hym so nege he bred, bat nede hym bi-houed, Oper lach per hir luf, opir lodly re-fuse. 1507 *MAPLET Gr. Forest* 28. To twine vp this threde of deusion [the division of plants into kinds] upon some botome 1591 W. DAVIES in *Pollen Acts Eng. Mart* (1891) 231. It was come to that now, that a thread dividing my life and death 1598 *MANWOOD Lawes Forest* xx. § 11. (1615) 180. Within the lists or bounds of the Forest, or within the thred (as they call it) of the Forest. 1647 *WARD Simp. Cobler* (1843) 52. To cut an exquisite thred between Kings Prerogatives, and Subjects Liberties 1650 B. DISCOLLIMINUM 19. I know no harder task than to cut a just thred between Gods Providence, and Mans Improvidence 1692 R. L'ESTRANGE *Fables* cccxvi. 393. The Art of Pleasing is. the Skill of Cutting to a Thrid, betwixt Flattery and Ill Manners.

11. The central line of the current of a stream, esp. as a boundary line [Rendering med. L. *filum aquæ* cf. F. *fil de l'eau*].

1691 *Blount's Law Dict.*, *Filum Aquæ* is the Thread or Middle of the Stream, where a River parts Two Lordships [17 tr. *Commission to ordain Ways to Hull*, The Jurors say that from the thread of the Water of Hull [1302 de filo aquæ de Hull] there is a certain way ordained next Alexander Cook's Mill — tr. *Charter 25 Hen. VI* (1447) All lands between the said ditch as far as the middle thread of the water of Humber [usque medium filo aquæ de Humber] 1815 J. SMITH *Panorama Sc. & Art* II. 110. One part of a river is generally observed to flow with much greater velocity than any other part, and is therefore called the thread or channel of the river, which is very rarely in the middle, or at any regular distance from the banks 1848 *WHARTON Law Dict.* 255. 1886 H. AUSTIN *Farm Law* 135 (Cent. Dict.)

12. That by which something is suspended, or upon which things hang. *To hang by (on, upon) a thread*, to be in a precarious condition. Often with reference to the legend of Damocles

[c. 888 see sense x.] 1538 *STARKEY England* I. iv. 121. But thus hangy only upon the wyl of the prynce — a very weke thred in such a case 1560 *DAVIS in Silvanus's Comm.* 63 b. There hangeth assuredly a wonderful danger over you, as a sword dependinge over your neckes by a twyne thred. 1607 H. RAYMOND *Ode in Part 2* *Gas I* (1848) 360. Life, joy, and every pleasant weede, Scarce hangeth by a slender threde 1804 *JEFFERSON Writ* (1830) IV. 19. My evening prospects now hang on the slender thread of a single life 1869 J. MARTINDALE *Ess.* II. 94. Hair-bridges, suspending you by a thread of logic.

13. In reference to other functions of a thread; esp. as a means of connecting or holding together. Sometimes with mixture of sense 6 or 7.

1818 *SCOTT Hrt. Midl.* xxviii. She kept in her hands the thred of many a political intrigue 1844 A. W. WELBY *Poems* (1867) 58. She was the golden thread that bound us in one bright chain together here 1849 *ROBERTSON Sermon* Ser. I. xv. (1866) 200. A thread runs through all true acts stringing them together 1861 *TULLOCH Eng. Purit.* I. 84. So was snapped the last feeble thread of negotiation. 1875 *JOWETT Plato* (ed. a.) IV. 123. Many threads join together in one the love and dialectic of the Phædrus 1904 *JESSIE WESTON in Romania XXXIII* 334. note. A thread uniting all the different parts of our legend.

14. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. General. (a) Simple attrib., 'of thread', as *thread-end*, *null*, *spool*, etc. (b) in sense 'made of linen or cotton thread' = *THREADEN*, as *thread bodice*, *girdle*, *glove*, *net*, *point*, *ribbon*, *shoe*, *stocking*, etc. (often hyphenated) (c) Objective and obj. genitive, as *thread-maker*, *manufacturer*, *twister*, *winder*, etc., *thread-cutting*, *making*, *spinning*, *twisting*, *winding*, etc. sbs. and adjs., similitative, parasynthetic, etc., as *thread-line*, *thread-lettered*, *shaped adjs.*

c. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* (1907) II. 275. A black *thread bodice. 1884 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech. Suppl.*, *Thread-cutting machine for cutting threads in bolts, etc. 1900 W. H. HUDSON *Nat. Downland* 53. Slender dry bents standing out like pale yellow *thread-ends. a. 1604 *HAMMER Chron. Irel.* (1633) 80. A linen or *thread Girdle 1851 *Illustr. Catal. G. Exhib.* 201. Fast cotton dyed for Lisle *thread gloves 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade*, *Lisle-gloves*, fine thread gloves 1873 *Routledge's Eng. Gentl. Mag.* Jan. 83/1. The specific name *filigrammaria*, or *thread-lettered. 1890 J. P. BALLARD *Among Moths & Butterfl.* 122. The quickness of the parting and closing of this narrow *thread line. 1695 J. EDWARDS *Perfect Script* 237. Where had they thread, when the *thread-makers trade was not invented? 1878 J. WATSON (*title*) *Art of Spinning and *Thread-Making*. 1895 *ZANGWILL Master* I. vii. A *thread-net confined her hair 1635 *Voy. Foxe & James* (Hakl. Soc.) I. 42. He gave every one of them a *Thread point [= needle]. c. 1645 *HOWELL Lett.* (1650) II. 34. Calicoes, *thread-ribbons, and such poldvay ware. 1713 *London Gas.* No. 5173/4. A *Thread-Satin Night-Gown, striped red and white. 1760 *LES Bot* (1778) 56. An amantaceous aggregate Flower has a filiform, *Thread-shaped Receptacle 1660 F. BROOKER tr. *Le Blanc's Trav.* 184. Strings which they pull out to make *thread shoes after the Spanish manner 1870 *EMERSON Soc. & Solit. Wks* (Bohn) III. 42. Out of blocks, *thread spools, cards, and checkers, he [the child] will build his pyramid c. 1665 in *Verney Mem.* II. 275. Stirrup *thredd stockings 1697 tr. *Cress D'Annoy's Trav.* (1706) 3. They presented me with Gloves, and Thread-Stockings, most delicately knit 1711-22 *SWIFT Ymk. to Stella* O. Jan. I hide my purse in my thread stocking between the bed's head and the wainscot 1725 *London Gas.* No. 6384/7. Gabriel Beale, *Thread-Twister. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* 2560. *Thread-winding Guide, *Thread-winding Machine.

b. Special Combs. *thread-animalcule*, a vibrionine animalcule; *thread-board*, in a ring-

frame, a board placed over the spindles to hold the thread-guides; *thread-carrier*, a guide through which the yarn passes in the knitting-machine (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877); *thread-cell*, (a) a stinging cell in coelenterates; a nematocyst, (b) a spermatozoon (*Cent. Dict.*); *thread-counter*, a magnifying-glass used in counting the threads within a given space in a texture, *thread-cutter*, (a) a small blade attached to a sewing-machine or the like for severing a sewing-thread; (b) a tool or machine for cutting screw-threads; *thread-drawing*, the process of ornamenting a textile fabric by drawing out some of the threads so as to form a pattern; cf. *DRAWN-WORK*, *thread-feather*: see quot.; *thread-fin* = *thread-fish*, (a); *thread-finisher*, a machine by which a smooth glossy surface is given to thread (Knight, 1877); *thread-fish*, (a) a polymoid fish; (b) the West Indian cobbler-fish, *Blepharis crinitus*; (c) the cutlass-fish or silvery hair-tail, *Trichurus lepturus*; *thread-flower*, (a) a name for plants of the genus *Poinciana*, N.O. *Leguminosæ*, section *Cassalpinæ*, so called from their long thread-like stamens; (b) a plant of the S. American genus *Nematanthus*, N.O. *Gesneraceæ*, of climbing shrubs, bearing crimson flowers pendent on long stalks, *thread-foot*, a name of the herb *Podostemon ceratophyllus*, in reference to its finely-divided linear leaves, *thread-frame*, a machine in which linen or cotton yarn is doubled and twisted into thread; *thread-gauge*, a gauge for ascertaining the number of turns to the inch in, or the accuracy of, a screw-thread (Knight, 1877); *thread-guide*, a device in a sewing- or spinning-machine for directing the thread (*ibid.*); *thread-herring*, popular name of (a) *Dorosoma cepedianum*, also called the mud-shad or gizzard-shad (*local*, U.S.), (b) a clupeoid fish, *Opisthonema thersa*, of the Atlantic coast of N. America, in which the last ray of the dorsal fin is thread-like; *thread-indicator*, a device for the accurate measurement of plant-growth, in which a thread attached to the plant passes over a pulley and actuates a registering apparatus; *thread-leaved a*, having narrow filiform leaves, *threadman*, a maker or seller of thread; *thread-mark*, a distinguishing mark consisting of a highly coloured thread, incorporated in bank-note paper to prevent counterfeiting by photography; *thread-mill*, a factory actuated by water or steam power in which thread is made; *thread-moss*, a moss of the genus *Bryum* or one of its allies; *thread-oiler*, an oil vessel through which the thread was conducted in some sewing machines (Knight, 1877); *thread-petalled a*, having filiform petals; *thread-plant*, any plant from which fibre for thread-making is obtained (Ogilvie, 1882); *thread rush*, *Juncus filiformis*, *thread-sister* (*SISTER* 7 d), the stool on which the thread-lace pillow is placed; *thread-tangle*, the seaweed *Chorda filum*, having long cylindrical fronds, sea-laces; *thread-waxer*. see quot.; *thread-wire*, a wire thread-guide in a spinning-machine, *thread-woman*. see *threadman*; *thread-work*, (a) a fabric consisting of or resembling threads; ornamental work formed of threads, lace-work; *drawn thread work*: see *DRAWN-WORK*; (b) pl. a thread-making establishment, *thread-worn a*, worn to the thread, thread-bare; also, of a screw, having a worn thread. See also *THREADBARE*, *-LACE*, etc.

1892 *NASMITT Cotton Spinning* ix. 328. The yarn is taken through the wire eyes fixed in hinged boards known as 'thread boards'. 1899 *HUXLEY Oceanic Hydrozoa* 82. The distal division remains short, and acquires only small *thread-cells 1871 *ALLMAN Monogr. Gymnobiastic Hydrozoa* I. p. xiv. *Thread-cells*, peculiar bodies consisting of a containing capsule and contained filament destined for urticulation 1911 *Thread-counter [see *texture-counter* s. v. *TEXTURE* 10.7] 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.*, *Thread-cutter, a small blade attached to a thimble, to a thread-stand, or to a sewing-machine, to cut off a sewing-thread. 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 4. Filoplumes (*filoplumæ*), or *thread-feathers have an extremely slender, almost invisible, stem 1885 *HORNADAY 2 Yrs. in Jungle* xxxii. 386. All but three were *thread fishes, a strange species of *Polynemus* distinguished by the thread like filaments attached to the pectoral fins 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Crimson *Thread-flower*, *Poinciana (Cassalpinia) Gilliesii* *Ibid.*, *Thread-foot, *Podostemon ceratophyllus* 1839 *URR Dict. Arts*, etc. 1239. The doubling and twisting of cotton or linen yarn into a compact thread is performed by the *thread-frame. 1888 *GOODE Amer. Fishes* 409. In the Chesapeake region it is known as the 'Mud-Shad', in North Carolina as the 'Hairy-back' or the 'Thread Herring'. 1875 *BENNETT & DYER Sachs' Bot* 747. The *Thread-indicator, in which a horizontal needle moves freely over a graduated scale as the end of the thread which is fixed to the plant rises with its growth 1884 *MILLER Plant-n.*, *Drosera filiformis*, *Thread-leaved Sun-dew. 1663 *Canterbury Marriage Licences* (MS.), Stephen Ward of Maidstone, *threadman. 1712 *London Gas.* No. 4932/4. Benjamin Cutlove, of London,

Threadman. 1799 *Hull Advertiser* 23 Feb 3/2 A...fire broke out...which entirely consumed nine *thread-mills. 1907 *Daily Chron* 2 Oct. 6/6 Exciting scenes, in connection with the Paisley thread mill strike. 1864 M G CAMPBELL in *Intell. Observer* No 33-155 The *thread-moses are an interesting and numerous tribe. 1899 *Daily News* 7 Dec 11/1 Spidery kinds [of chrysanthemums] include the *thread-petalled Mrs. Carter. 1861 Miss PRATT *Flower Pl* V. 201 *Thread Rush, or Slender Rush, is remarkable for its thread-like stems. 1791 C. KING *Brit. Merch.* I. 285 *Thread Sisters. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II 416 The *Charida filum*, or *thread-tangle. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Thread-waxer, a bowl of heated shoemaker's wax, through which the thread is conducted in sewing-machines for boots, shoes, and leather. 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 398 When either of the threads break, the *thread-wire through which it passes falls down. 1753 *World* No. 4. P. 5 'The happiest in the world, madam', returned the *thread-woman. 1856 R. A. VAUGHAN *Myrtles* (1860) II. viii. ix. 97 The deftly-woven *thread-work of the tussies. 1861 LYTTON *Str. Story* (1862) II 185 Pillows edged with the thread-work of Louvain. 1906 *Daily Chron* 10 May 9/4 Mill girls employed in the thread works joined this organisation. 1888 *Dublin Rev* July 69 The subject is *thread-worm.

Thread (pred), *v.* Forms. 4-6 threde, 6 threede, 6-7 thred, 7 threed, 7-thread; also 6- thrid. Pa. t. and pple. threaded; also 9 (arch.) thrid (pa. pple. thridden). [*f* THREAD *sb.*; independently in various senses.

The spelling *thrid* is still quite common in some of the trans. and fig. uses.]

1. *trans.* To pass one end of a thread through the eye of (a needle) in order to use it in sewing; to furnish (a needle) with a thread; also, to treat (any perforated object) in the same way (as in quot. 1607).

1536 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 99 A sylve nedle forth I drough, And gan this nedle threde anon. 1530 PALSGR. 155/2 I threde a nedle to sowe with, *je exsile*. 1570 LEVINS *Manus* 52/29 To threde, *acum filo inducere*. 1607 TOPSELL *Four-F. Beasts* (1658) 307 Thread all the other rings with the loose end of the rope. 1796 C. HATTON in *H. Carr.* (Camden) 124 Good for nothing but to sit in ladies chambers and thred their needles. 1799-10 STRELE *Tatler* No 121 P. 2 The Girl can scarce thread a Needle. 1840 HALIBURTON *Letter Bag* I. 14 He threaded my needle for me.

b. *trans.* To cause (something) to pass through something else, as a thread through the eye of a needle.

1851 MANTILL *Petrifac* III § 7. 341 The graphic simile that the Plesiosaurus might be compared to a serpent threaded through the shell of a turtle. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 27 Nature built these mountains, and threaded that little river over the stones. 1901 WATERHOUSE *Conduit Wiring* § Size of Conductors which can be threaded through Simplex Conduits. 1902 *Westm. Gaz* 28 Apr. 5/2 The foot-ball was threaded in and out among the Southampton players.

c. *fig.* To pass through, make a hole through, penetrate, pierce.

1690 PETRUS *Fodina Reg.* a When the Miners by these Shafts or Adits do strike or thred a Vein of any Metal. 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* May 12 Tom out here will have leave to thrid you with bullets. 1899 B. CAREY *Lady of Dark-nar* xvi, Threading Ned's brain as they passed with a receding sound like that made by pebbles hopping over ice.

2. To fix (anything) upon a string or wire that passes through it, *esp.* to connect (a number of things) by passing a thread through each, to string together on or as on a thread. Also *fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Sunday* v. The Sundaies of mans life, Thredded together on times string. 1650 EARL MONM. tr. *Senault's Man. Bec.* Gualty Ep. Ded. If you will add Charity enough, to pardon the faults escaped in the Presse, I shall thread it to the rest of my Obligations. 1708 DAVENANT *Song Wks.* (1673) 321 Thy Teares to thrid instead of Pearle, On Bracelets of thy Hair. 1795 F. HAUKESS in *Phil. Trans.* XXIV. 2166 Amber beads, about the bigness of small Nutmegs, and Threaded. 1809 SCOTT *Lett.* 14 Sept. The sight of our beautiful mountains and lakes [has] set me to threading verses together. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* vii. (1880) 268 Threading the bait upon the hook. 1874 SUTTON *Treas. David* Ps ciii 3 He selects a few of the choicest pearls... threads them on the string of memory. *Mod.* The girl was threading beads on a string of catgut.

b. To make or embellish with or as with things strung on or fastened together by a thread.

1796 Mrs. M. ROBINSON *Angelina* I. 230 No blithesome groups, thidding the roseate wreath, Or tripping in fantastic measures by. 1877 S. LANKER *Tampa Robins* II, I Will thrid the heavenly orange-tree With orbits bright of minstrelsy.

3. *fig.* To run or pass like a continuous thread through the whole length or course of; to pervade. 1830 *Examiner* 185/2 The melody which threads the first duet. 1858 *Eclectic Rev* Ser. vi. III. 473 The burr of which [consonants], thidding the open music of the vowel-sounds. 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* 259 One spirit and purpose threads the whole, and gives a sort of unity. 1905 *Westm. Gaz* 13 Oct. 7/3 A haunting mystical vision that always threads my slumbers.

b. *intr.* for *refl.* To connect itself as by a thread. 1848 R. W. HAMILTON *Rew & Punishment* II (1853) 78 It has been seen how thought can thrid with thought, and feeling flow into feeling.

4. *trans.* To make one's way through (a narrow place, a passage presenting difficulties or obstacles, a forest, a crowd, or the like); to pass skillfully through the intricacies or difficulties of. *To thread out*, to pick out and follow, to trace (a path).

1593 SHAKS. *Rich. II.* v. v. 17 It is as hard to come, as for

a Camell To thred the posterne of a Needles eye. 1607 — *Cor* III i 127 They would not thred the Gates. a 1619 FLETCHER *Bonduca* IV 11 See where he thrids the thickets. 1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Vanitie* I, The fleet Astronomer can bore, And thred the spheres with his quick-piercing Minde. 1751 SMOLETT *Perr. Pic* xcvi (1779) IV 175 A captain of the guards, who had thredded every station in their community. 1809 MALKIN *Gil Blas* I vi 3, I thredded all the windings of this new labyrinth. 1832 LYTTON *Eugene A.* IV x, Events thicken, and the maze is nearly thridden. 1863 GEO. ELIOT *Romola* I, A labyrinth of narrow streets rarely threaded by the stranger. 1866 DORA GREENWELL *Ess.* 219 A land intersected and thridden by the channels of benevolence.

b. *To thread one's way, course, etc.* in same sense. 1825 COLERIDGE *Aids Ref.* (1848) I 323 He thrids his way through the odoriferous and flowering thickets into open spots of greenery. 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. x 179 He proceeded to thread his course amidst the tortuous channels. 1887 BOWEN *Æneid* xi. 634, I through foemen and flames, by the goddess's grace Thrid my way.

c. *intr.* = b.

1660 F. BROOKER *Le Blanc's Trav* 5 The other [stream] threds through the middle of the Town. 1872 JENKINSON *Guide Eng. Lakes* (1879) 68 Bend to the left, and thread in an up-and-down course amongst the bare, rugged rocks. 1893 STEVENSON *Catrina* xi. 129, I. threaded through the midst of it [the wood], and returned to the west salvage. 1894 *ibid.* xii 260 We thrid all the way among shoals.

d. *trans.* To thread the difference to trace out or follow the narrow dividing line. *Obs rare*. 1627 WREN *Serm. at Whitehall* 17 Feb 15 The Epidemiall propagation of our times, that will thrid you a difference now betwixt this feare and perfect worship.

5. *intr.* To move in a thread-like course or manner, to flow in a slender stream; to creep, twine, wind. 1611, 1626 [see *THREADING* *vbl sb.*]. 1879 T. ORMOND in *Mod. Sc. Poets* II, 356 Gracefully the ivy green Did round the crapods thread.

6. *trans.* To weave as a thread into the texture of something; to interweave.

1853 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* III. 25 These old 'tiopes' used to be twined and threaded into the words of the daily service.

b. *passive.* To be penetrated, permeated, or interspersed with threads.

1861 DORA GREENWELL *Poems* 215 The thrice refined gold Was thrid with baser clay. 1795 — *Liber Human* 108 The element which, mixed and threaded with whatever imaginable alloy, go to make up man's moral nature. 1891 ZANGWILL *Bachelor's Club* 21 His tawny hair, too, began to be threaded with silver.

7. To bring on or induce gradually, as by the gentle drawing of a thread or line; to lead on. *Obs*. 1709 WOODROW *Corr.* (1821) I. 48 Our corruptions, and so our desolation for a season, are like to be threaded in gradually upon us. 1894 *ibid.* 61 Provided we be not gradually threaded in to greater encroachments on the Church's rights this way. 1716 *ibid.* II. 202 We are like to be threaded out of the exercise of our power as to fasts and thanksgivings by the Assembly.

8. To stretch threads across or over; to intersperse with threads so stretched.

1884 *Chr. Commur* 20 Mar 336/2 The devil's long lines of temptation, with which the stream of life is so thickly threaded. 1907 *Westm. Gaz.* 25 Feb. 2/3 Heavy spraying, and threading [fruit trees] he has found to be a failure. *Mod.* I am obliged to thread my crocuses and polyanthus every spring to protect them from destructive buds.

9. To form a screw-thread on; to furnish (a bolt or the like) with a screw-thread.

1898 SIMMONDS *Dict. Trades* v. *Screw*, Threading is effected by a saw which [etc.]. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 2074/1 Screw-threading machine. 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handbk* (1900) 46 The extreme end is threaded for a nut, as shown in the section of cylinder. 1893 *Brit. Jnl. Photogr.* XL 80r A hole is bored in the neck and threaded, and the valve is screwed in.

Threadbare (pre dbē'z), *a.* Also 5 *Sc* thred bar, (8 thread-bare), 5- thread(-)bare. [*f* THREAD *sb.* + *BARE* *a.*]

1. Of a garment, etc.: Having the nap worn off, leaving bare the threads of the warp and woof; worn to the thread, shabby, worn-out.

1364 LANGL. *P. Pl.* A. v. 113 But 3if a lous coupe lepe I con hit not l-leue Heo scholde wandre on bat walk hit was so bred-bare. 1736 CHAUCER *Prolog* 260 He was nat lyk a Cloystrer With a thredbare cope as is a poure scole. 1740 HENRY WALLACE vi 449 Thid ald hud, becaus it is thred bar. 1790 SPENSER *P. Q.* I. v. 28 Thred-bare cote, and cobled shoes, hee ware. 1693 BOWLES *Fævnal* v 193 Will any Freedom here from you be born, Whose Clothes are thred-bare? 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 42 P. 2 Dresses and Clothes that were thred-bare and decayed. 1824 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* I. 196 Wit and coin are always doubted with a thread-bare coat.

2. *fig.* Resembling a threadbare garment; hence, poorly furnished or provided; meagre, scanty, poor, beggarly; contemptible, 'sorry'.

1712 HOCCLIVE *De Reg. Princ.* 1431 Som person is so thredbare bare of konnyng. 1664 MARG. PASTON in *P. Lett* II 83 Yelverton is a good thredbare friend for you. 1758 SKELTON *Magryf* 223 Welth and Wyt, I say, be so thredbare worne. 1750 FANEWOLD *I. Inve* 19 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 308 Sum strykis down a thrid brur cheik. 1786 DAY *Eng. Secretary* I (1825) 44 With bad attue, and thred-bare dyet, he lued with him a pretty season. 1796 MARVELL *Mr. Smith* 20 What Power they have, they will not wear it thred bare. 1794 SWIFT *T. Trav.* I 25 A conscience thred-bare and ragged with perpetual turning. 1864 PUSRY *Lect. David* (1876) 438 We should often have had but a threadbare history.

b. *esp.* Having lost its influence, freshness, or

force by much use; trite from constant repetition; commonplace, stale, hackneyed.

1598 E. GILPIN *Shal* (1878) 26 So long he hath vsde to cry, *oh rare*, That now that phrase is giowne thin & thredbare. 1657 J. WATTS *Vind Ch. Eng.* 107 A tute, and thredbare exception. 1746 CHESTERF. *Lett.* (1870) 23 The tute, thredbare jokes of those who set up for wit without having any. 1865 SCOTT *Lett* 29 Ap. I, If this quotation is rather thredbare. 1891 Mrs. OLIPHANT *Jerusalem* I. iv 157 A strange sermon upon the fallacy of the hopes of men, which is a thredbare subject.

3. Of persons. Wearing threadbare clothes; shabby, seedy, hence, impecunious, hard up; down-at-heel, out-at-elbows. *Now rare or Obs*.

1777 R. WRIGHT in *Ellis Orig. Lett* Ser. II III 75 He shall not only be thrid bare but ragged. 1628 EARLE *Miscro cosm*, *Prison* (Arb.) 82 Only to be out at elbows is in fashion here, and a great Indecorum, not to be thredbare. 1672 SHADWELL *Temon* I Wks 1750 II. 298 Honesty, Thou foolish, slender, thred-bare, stauing thung. 1713 STRELE *Englism* No 16 108 You shall see him in close Whisper with a thred-bare Philosopher. 1760-72 H. BROOKS *Pool of Qual* (1809) IV 136 [He] took the thred-bare Longfield under the arm, and carried him away.

4. *Comb.* as *thredbare-gentel* (cf. *shabby-gentel*). 1849 CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* I. 130 Some Thredbare-gentel relations.

Thredbareness. [*f* prec + *-NESS*] The state or quality of being threadbare.

1530 PALSGR. 280/2 Threde bareness, *deureur* ? 1500 *Dist. Engler* 1.1 in Bullen O. Pl. (1884) III. 169 Thou that hast worne thy selfe and a blew coat To equall thryddbareness. 1771 MACKENZIE *Man. Feat* xxi (1886) 60 His look spoke of the sleekness of folly and the thredbareness of wisdom. 1890 LOWELL *Among my Bks* Ser. I (1873) 355 A little thredbareness in the smiles.

5. *Thredbary* *nonce-wd.*, in same sense.

1892 BESANT *Ivory Gate* 69 The 189s and duds and thredbary too often enter largely into the picturesque.

Threaded (preded), *ppl. a.* [*f* THREAD *v.* (and *sb.*) + *-ED*]

1. Furnished with a thread (as a needle); strung on or as on a thread (as beads), interlaced, twined; consisting of or ornamented with threads.

1541 COPLAND *Guydon's Quest. Chirurg.* L. iij. In puttyng threded nedles in to theym [wounds]. 1758 J. S. *Le Dran's Observ. Surg.* (1771) 274, I supported the Compress with a threded Dossil. 1821 *Spelling Mag.* VIII 262 She [a mare] had lai ge corns on each foot, one of which was what is termed a threded corn. 1821 JOANNA BAILEY *Wallace* liv. Tissue of threded gems is worn. 1856 BRYANT *West Wind* I, And hear the breezes of the West Among the threded foliage sigh. 1896 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der* iv xxx, Standing with her arms thrust down and her fingers threded. 1904 FARRER *Gard. Asia* vii 74 A threded chain of lakes.

2. Having or furnished with a screw-thread.

1844 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jnl.* VII 153/2 On approaching the farther or opposite end they are made irregular, commonly called 'drunken threaded'. 1884 C. G. W. LOCK *Workshop Receipts* Ser. III 288/1 The shank and threaded part of the tap. 1898 *Cycling* 49 Working upon the threaded end of the axle.

3. [*f* THREAD *sb.*] As the second element in parasynthetic combinations, as *bare-, gold-, grey-, small-threaded*.

1616 J. DEACON *Tobacco Tortured* 66 They make, well bled Gentlemen, but bare threded Yeomen. 1617 MINSHEU *Voc. Hisp. Lat.* *Aramelo*, a small threded net to catch birds. 1896 GODEY'S *Mag.* Feb. 211/2 Long opera wraps of gold-threaded brocade.

Threaden (pre'd'n), *a.* Now *arch* or *dialect* Forms. see *THREAD sb.*; (also 5 *therdyn*). [*f* THREAD *sb.* + *-EN* *a.*] Composed or made of thread; *spec.* made of linen thread.

1400 *Land. Troy Bk.* 835r, I seue not a threden lace Off thy euel wil and thi manace. 1499 *Crocombe Churchw. Acc.* (Som. Rec. Soc.) 123 A therdyn cerchewe. 1590 LODGE *Englism* 59d 59b, A dozen of new threddein pots of medley colour. 1594 WILLOBIE *Avisa* (1880) 76 Not worth in prooffe a threden poynt. 1610 B. JONSON *Alch.* I. i, A thin threddein cloake. 1688 R. HOLME *Armorium* II 224/1 They went always covered with Threden Caps or Hoods. 1780 WARNER *Lett.* 24 Aug. in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 366 Of his threden sails [he] has made wings to our iches wherewith to fly away. 1825 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v, Within our memory 'threddein stockings' were an article of Sunday apparel for village servants and apprentices. 1870 ROCK *Text. Fabr.* Introd. v. 127 Very fine threden cloths for liturgical purposes.

Threader (pie dēt). Also 5 *threders*, 9 *thredder*. [*f* THREAD *v.* + *-ER* *1.*] One who or that which threads; *spec.* a person employed to keep the shuttles threaded in weaving; b. a bodkin for threading tape or ribbon through interstices in a garment or the like, see also quot. 1877.

1430 *Pilgr. Lyf Manhode* iv lvi. (1869) 204 My mooder Charitee was coider and thredere [*f* *fillicere*]. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Threader*, a device for guiding the thread into the eye of a needle. See *Needle-threader*. 1908 *Daily News* 1 Aug. 5/1 He went, at the age of ten, into a lace mill, where he advanced from the position of a 'jacker off' to that of a 'thredder'. 1911 *ibid.* 3 May 8 Inspecting automatic threaders and inquiring into their adaptability.

Thrediness, *rare*. [*f* THREADY + *-NESS*] The quality of being thready; in quot., stringiness.

1745 tr. *Ardern's Treat. Fistula* 82 Arsenic & auripigment bene bope one, but auripigment is, more dusey for to gynde for his presinez. 1864 in WEBSTER.

Threading, *vbl sb.* [*f* THREAD *v.* + *-ING* *1.*] The action of the verb *THREAD* in various senses; an instance of this.

1611 CORRA. *Filet d'hytle*, a small drop, or threading of oyle 1626 BACON *Sylva* § 293 We see in Liquors, the threading of them in Stillieues 1854 R. S. SURRES *Spunge's Sp* (1893) 118 The collar exhibited all the stitchings and threadings incident to that department of the garment 1889 E. GURNEY *Tertium Quid* II 45 Accurate thridding of labyrinthine things 1899 *Pail Malt G* 25 Nov 7/1 The machine which does the threading [of screws] is complicated and slow 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* xxviii. Another woman awoke to take up the ravelled threadings of her life again

† **Threadish**, *a* *Obs rare*—[f. **THREAD** *sb.* + **-ISH**]. Resembling a thread, thread-like 1578 LYTE *Dodoens* II. 1 147 The roote is tender & of threddish stings

Thread-lace. Lace made of linen or cotton thread as distinguished from silk lace

1581 *Acc Bk W. Vray in Antiquary XXXII* 117 Agrose white thread lace, vs vjd 1785 in *Home Counties Mag* (1902) IV 226 One of the best thread lace-makers in England. 1841 J. SMYTH *Pract of Customs* 118 No Thread Lace can be imported in a less quantity than 12 yards, unless of the value of 5s per yard or upwards 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M* I. Great ladies, clothed in silk and thread-lace

Threadle (*pre'd'l*), *v* *duol*. Also *g* **threddele**, **threddele**. [f. **THREAD** *sb* + **-LE** 3] = **THREAD** *v* 1746 BOWLKER *Art Angling* (1833) 52 Threddele this gud-geon 1767 J. BICKERSTAFFE *Lone in City* I. 11. Here threddele my needle 1881 *Isle of Wight Gloss*, **Threddele**, to thread, to string 1887 BOWEN *Thread* II 454 A passage adjoined Threddele the inner palace 1888 BERKS *Gloss* s. v. To 'threddele' a needle is to pass thread through the eye of it ready for sewing

Threadless (*pre'dles*), *a* [f. as *prec.* + **-LESS**]. 1. Without a thread, having no thread, unthreaded.

1822 BLACKW. *Mag* XII 711 Threadless, knotless, endless, useless mysteries, tragedies, and dramas. 1866 T. BRUCE *Summer Queen* 14 Fancy lost in threadless maze Was running to and fro.

2. Having no screw-thread.

1886 *Cyclist* 4 Aug. 1081/1 It [a bicycle] is made with Clarke's patent threadless spokes.

Threadlet (*pre'dlet*) [f. as *prec.* + **-LET**]. A minute thread, a slender filament.

1882 J. PARKER in *Homil Mag* (N. Y.) May 459 By what threadlets is he lifted up? 1887 C. L. MORGAN *Anim. Biol* III 29 A delicate dark thread, from which minute threadlets pass off

Threadlike (*pre'dloik*), *a* [f. as *prec.* + **-LIKE**]. Like a thread, also, like that of a thread.

1774 MRS DELANY in *Life & Corr* Ser II (1862) II 47 A little bluish, copperish, goldish thread-like stuff adhering to a bit of slate or coal 1824 SOUTHER *Roderick* xvi 50 The stream's perpetual flow with its 'Dumple and thread-like motions infinite. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl. Anat* I 604/1 Cellular tissue formed of white thread-like filaments 1901 *Scribner's Mag* XXXIX 433/2 Ridges over which the white tracks wind, thread-like, toward the hazy rim of mountains.

b. Of the pulse, = **THREADY** 4. a 1829 in *Good's Study Med* (1829) II 612 Difficulty of swallowing, thread-like pulse 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* II 818 The heart's action becomes extremely feeble, and the pulse threadlike and uncountable. *Ibid* IV 389 It may be found that a pulsation of thread-like smallness will pass in spite of almost any pressure which the finger can apply.

† **Threa-d-meal**, *adv.* *Obs. rare* [f. as *prec.* + **-MEAL**]. Thread by thread

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus, Filatim*, threade meale: threade by threade *Ibid* s. v. *Distrabo, Filatim adstrabo*, to be pulled a sunder threade-meale.

Threa-d-nee dle. Also **thread-the-needle**; **threadthe** (*my*) **needle-eye**, **my grandmother's**, **the tailor's needle**; *duol*. **grandy needles** [f. **THREAD** *v* + **NEEDLE**].

1. A children's game, in which, all joining hands, the player at one end of the string passes between the last two at the other end, the rest following.

1751 *Advent. G. Edwards* 140 (Halliwell) Eight people. 1. joining hands like children at thread-needle 1797-1805 S. & H. LEE *Cantabrigia* T. III. 450 Children. playing thread my grandmother's needle. 1825-7 *Hone Every-day Bk* I 692 The prettiest sight. was a game at 'Thread my needle', played by about a dozen lasses. 1856 MISS MULOCK *F. Halli-fax* xxv. From top to bottom, the young men and women were running in a long 'Thread the needle'

2. Thread the needle, as *verb phrase*: (a) in dancing, denoting the movement in which the lady passes under her partner's arm, their hands being joined; (b) to pass in and out in a winding course; (c) in shooting: see *quot.* 1895 2.

1844 DICKENS *Christmas Carol* II. Advance and retire, both hands to your partner, bow and curtsy, corkscrew, thread-the-needle, and back again to your place 1895 *Daily News* 12 June 7/2 The toiling oarsman... might then have to 'thread the needle' (inshore for the boat, outside for the punt, close astern). 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict.* s. v. To thread the needle (Western U.S.), to fire a rifle-ball through an auger-hole barely large enough to allow the ball to pass without enlarging the hole

Threa-d-pa per. A strip of thin soft paper folded in creases so as to form separate divisions for different skeins of thread; the paper so folded forming a long and narrow strip.

1761 STERNE *P. Shamdy* III. xi. What is become of my wife's thread-paper? 1796 MRS D'ARBLAY *Camilla* II. 404 [She] had told the thread-paper from which she was to mend her gown. 1880 *Plain Hens Needlework* 57 It should be cut at each end of the skein and folded securely into a 'thread paper'.

b. *fig.* A person of slender or thin figure.

1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser.* I 153 So tall and so lump, bent in the middle—a thread-paper, six feet high 1833 MARRIAT *P. Simple* xxix. If the common sailors were such little thread-papers as you 1881 HUXLEY in *Life* (1900) II 11 35. I was a thread paper of a boy myself.

c. *attrib.* Having the attributes of a thread-paper; long and narrow slender, attenuated; lump, feeble, flimsy.

1746-7 MRS. DELANY in *Life & Corr* (1861) II 450, I expect soon to see the other extreme of thread paper heads and no hoops, and from appearing like so many blown bladders, we shall look like so many bodkins talking about 1803 *Naval Chron* X 510 Bonaparte's thread paper flotilla 1882 P. FITZGERALD *Recreant Lit Man* (1883) 186 [Landing from a Calais steamer] Singers, actresses, ladies of quality, pincesses, queens, all reduced to the common thread-paper level. 1884 STEVENSON *New Arab. Nts.* 308 She was a thread paper creature

Threadworm (*pre'dworm*). A worm of thread-like form, as the GUINEA WORM, HAIR-WORM, etc., esp. the pin-worm, *Oxyurus (Ascaris) vermicularis*, parasitic in the human rectum, chiefly in children.

1802 BINGLEY *Anim. Biog* (1813) III. 400 The Indian threadworm, or guinea worm, enters the naked feet of the slaves 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I 274 The head of the thread worm is subulate, nodose, and divided into three vesicles. 1879 WRIGHT *Anim. Life* 582 The Thread Worm (*Gordius aquaticus*) is viviparous, and the young differ in form from the mother. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 512 [Eczema] may follow the irritation of thread worms.

Thready (*pre'di*), *a*. [f. **THREAD** *sb.* + **-Y**]. 1. Full of or covered with thread. *Obs*

1561 WILLOBIE *Avissa* 37 b. When thready spindle full was givon 1757 DYER *Fleece* III. 135 The thready shuttle glides along the lines

2. Of thread-like texture, composed of fine fibres; stringy, fibrous.

c 1245 [implied in **THREADINESS**] 1715 b. *Pancurollus Rerum Mem* I. 1 v. 12 Its thready Substance may be weav'd into a Web 1730 *tr Leonardus Murr Stones* 71 Amantion is a stone of a lucid colour, and thready, like feathered alum 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed 3) XII 371/2 The bark [of the mulberry tree] is rough, thick, thready, and fit for being made into ropes. 1809 *tr Land's Deser Ferre Isl.* (1820) 141 Compact, thready, or radiant zeolite 1826 CARLYLE *Early Lett.* (1886) II. 350 Abundance of grand thready peats.

b. Of liquid. Forming strings; viscid, ropy.

1733 *Ordinary of Neugale* No. 1 Advt. Urine foul, slimy, thready. 1846 G. E. DAY *tr Simon's Anim. Chem.* II. 182 The mucus will become very tough, and almost thready 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* IV 435 [The fluid of a pyonephrosis] is more or less thready and glairy.

c. Of a plant: Bearing thread-like fibres or parts; filamentous, hairy. *rare*—1.

1804 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Conversations*, etc. II Notes 204 Thready Yucca, an Aloe, I believe

d. Having thread-like markings, veined.

1601 HOLLAND *Phny* (1634) I. 493 Ioyners doe chase the mistress threadie grain that is most straight.

e. Threadbare, showing the threads.

1920 *Nation* 15 Jan. 639/2 The envelope flattered to the thready carpet.

3. Of the nature of, consisting of, or resembling a thread or a mass of loose threads; thread-like, hair-like; of a root. fibrous.

1597 GERRARDE *Herbals* I. II. § 4. 3 The roote is thredde. 1621 T. GRANGER *Comin*, *Eccles* XII 6. 325 The small and thredde root of a tree. 1691 MARTEN *Voy Spitzbergen* in *Acc Sev. Late Voy.* II. (1694) 92 Her Feathers are thready or hairy. 1698 J. PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XX. 405 Its Style is thready, and about an Inch long 1733 W. ELLIS *Chiltern & Vale Farm* 231 He e it will twist and fasten its thready Entanglements from them almost from top to bottom 1879 G. MACDONALD *Sir Gibbie* I. Her black hair would have revealed a thready glitter of grey. 1882 — *Castle Warlock* xxviii. Many a thready weed

4. Of the pulse see *quot.* 1890.

1753 N. TORRIANO *Ganger. Sore Throat* 109 A frequent, and very thready Pulse 1764 *Phil Trans* LIV. 239 His pulse was too quick, and withall low and thready. 1850-1 FLO. NIGHTINGALE *Nursing* 80 The pulse becomes quick, perhaps 70, and so thready, it is not like a pulse at all, but like a string vibrating just underneath the skin 1897 *Allbutt's Syst Med* III 621 The pulse becomes small, sharp, wiry or thready 1899 *Syd Soc. Lex.*, **Thready pulse**, a small, scarcely perceptible pulse found in the terminal stages of fatal diseases.

5. Of the voice, etc.: Dry and thin; wanting in fullness. (Cf. **THREAD** *sb* 4 b)

1860 *All Year Round* No. 41 344 Incapable of knowing how exceedingly high he is pitching his thready old voice. 1874 LITTLE *Carr Jud Gaymire* I. III 92 Sickly pianos and thready harps 1905 MISS BROUGHTON *Lavinia* (ed Tauchn.) 235 A fuller sound in the thready voice.

Threap (*pre'p*), *sb.* Now *Sc* and *north dial* Forms 3-4 *prep*, 4-5 *prepe*, *threap*, 4-6 *threape*, 6 *threip*, *threoye*, 7 *threape*, 8-9 *threep*, 8-*threap*. [f. **THREAP** *v*.]

1. The action of threaping; contradiction, contention, argument, discussion, controversy, dispute; strife, quarrel, contest

a 1300 *Cursor M* 13310 (Cott.) Wit-vten threap [Gott ani threpe] or strif. *Ibid.* 27609 O pride becums threos o threit, Hething, threap [to prepe], and athes greit 1303 *E. E. Allit* P. B. 350 Enter in penne. & haf þi wyf with þe, þy þe sunez with outen þreap & her þe wywee. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 5246 þai hade no strenght to withstonde þe strif of þe pepull, þai were þe men in threap 1428 26 *Pol Poems* xiv. 78 Strif wþ comons, threap, and thio, 10 þe bryng þat in mendement. 1535 STEWART *Cron Scot.* (Rolls) I 37 We sall mak threap þit or we ar ourthrawn. 1794 *Har'st*

Rig lvi, They stop at last, but still look laith the threap to yield 1866 CARLYLE *Let Api.* in *Froude Life in L* (1884) II xxviii 308, I had privately a kind of threap that the brandy should be yours 1886 S. W. LIME *Gloss* s. v. We had a bit of a threap about it

2. An act of threaping, a contradictory or pertinacious assertion; a hostile charge or accusation.

1538 CROMWELL in *Merriman Life & Lett* (1902) II 128 To desire to conquer me by shrowde wordes, to vanquish me by sharpe threapes of scripture a 1699 J. FRASER in *Wodrow Soc. Sel. Biog* (1847) II 214 Let us hear patiently all assertions and threaps. 1724 R. FORBES *Ajax* viii. At threaps I am na' sae pequire, Nor auld farren as he 1768 ROSS *Helene* iii. xii. I nae mair sall say this threap about. That on my side the bargain did na' fa' 1864 CARLYLE *Edith Gt.* xv. xv (1872) VI. 129 He had taken a threap that he would have it finished 1897 SNAITH *Pierceheart* vi. 67 The threap was fause, an he... got a thrawn thrapple for a deed he didna' dae

b. *Plur* To keep (to) one's threap.

1756 MRS CALDERWOOD *Yrn.* (1884) 318 Encouraging her to keep to her threap 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* xxvii. Lady Ashton will, as Scotchmen say, keep her threap

† 3. Reproof, rebuke (Cf. **THREAP** *v*. 1.) *Obs. rare*. 1836 JAMES *Her Lame* 276, I leave thy heape Of bloodie crimes to God's ievendge and threape.

4. Comb threap-ground, threap-land(s), land of disputed ownership, debatable land; *spec.* applied to the Debatable Lands of the Border.

1259 *Registr. Aberdeen* (Maitl.) I. 26 Super quadam terra que dicebatur threapland inter terram de Bondynghon et terram de Newton 1249 in *Rymer Fœdera* XI. 245/1 As touching the Landez callid Batable Landez or Thiepe Landez in the West Marchez. 1568 in H. CAMPBELL *Love-Lett Mary Q Scots* App (1824) 15 The contiavery yerely arising by occasion of certain grounds upon the frontiers in the east marches, commonly called the threap-land, or debatable. 1825 E. MACKENZIE *Hist. Northumbria* II. 257 A long tract of land which was formerly Debatable Land, or Threap Ground; but which, in 1552, was divided by agreement between the proper officers of both nations. 1858 DENHAM *Folk-Lore* 55 (E.D.D.) Part of Woolei Common is still undivided, owing to disputes respecting it. It is called Threap-ground. 1894 HESLOP *Northumbria Gloss*, **Threap-lands**, **Threap-ground**, land the ownership of which is disputed.

Threap (*pre'p*), *v*. Now *Sc.* and *north dial*. Forms. 1 *threapian*, 3 *preape*, (*Orm*) *preapenn*, 3-5 *prepe*, 3-7 *threape*, 4-6 *threappe*, (4-5 *pa*), 1 *prappit*, (*preppit*), 5-6 *threip*, 6 *threap*, 6-7 *threape*, 6-9 *threep*, 6- *threap*. [OE *þreapian* to rebuke, reprehend of uncertain history.]

1 *þraus* To rebuke, reprove, chide, scold, blame.

c 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past C* xxi 165 Donne he to swiðe & to ðearlice ðreapian wile his heremenn a 1300 *b. E. Painter* xciii. (1) to þat vndietakes genge, noght threpe mon, þat leres man wisedome to kun? 1582 STANVURST *Æneis* IV (Arb.) 206 Let not mee falsly be threapped 1682 SHADWELL *Lanc. Witches* v. 71 Who threaped and thieped, and aw to becau'd me 1787 GROSS *Præmon. Gloss*, **Threap**, or **Threapen**, to blame, rebuke, reprove, or chide 1879 *N. IV. Linc. Gloss* s. v. I w'en't be threap by a bairn like thee. 1879 CLOUGH *B. Bresskittle* 14 (E.D.D.) Th' owd lass. threap'd me foonly

† b. To threap (a person) with kindness = to threap kindness upon: see 4 b. *Obs*.

1787 JEWELL *Let. to Harding* in *Def. Apol* Rrt j. Yee threape her Maieshe fondly with kindness.

2. *intr.* To contend in words, to inveigh against; to argue, dispute; to quarrel, bicker, disagree; to wrangle about terms, haggle

c 1300 *Ormin* 5744 Acc himm birþ þreapenn a33 wiþþ skill Onnyþness alle sinness. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 4352 Whan þe aþens þe prechur þrepe. *Ibid.* 6665 Agens mokerers wyl þ brepe. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2152 Than þ priam Ponket hom þroly þreappt no lengur *Ibid* 12235 He þroly with þrong wyl þreappt agayn c 1475 *Railf Coulgear* 79 Thank me not our arie, for dreid that we theip 1525 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) III 454 The erle of Crauford that same tyme and he, Begouth to threip quha than that war best penis. 15 *Ballad*, *Take thy old cloak about thee* 67 It's not for a man with a woman to threape Unless he first gae oer the plea 1755 JOHNSON, *To Threap*, a country word denoting to argue much or contend. 1847 C. BROWNE *9 Eyre* xxix. They were so agreeable with each other—never fell out nor 'threaped'. 1871 [see **THREAPING** *vb* 1] 1873 LYTTON *Parisians* ix. iii. Threap and argue as we may.

† b. *intr.* To fight, struggle, strive, contend. *Obs*.

13 *Gaw. & Gr. Kni* 504 Bot þenne þe weder of þe worlde wyth wynter hit þrepez. 14 *1400 Morte Arth* 930 Of the nyghtgale noze the noizes was swette, They threpeid wyth the throstles, three hundredth at ones 1 c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 2003 þre dayes þroly þai þreappt with stormys. *Ibid.* 10098 Mony thoghtes full þro þreappt in his hert *Ibid* 12134 In þronge and in þraldom þrepe with þe world.

3 *trans* (usu. with *obj cl.*) To persist in asserting (something contradicted or doubted), to affirm positively or pertinaciously; to maintain obstinately or aggressively.

c 1386 CHAUCER *Can Yeom Pral & T.* 273 Sol gold is and Luna siluer we threpe. c 1475 *Railf Coulgear* 199 They threip that I thring don of the fastest 1509 FISHER *Wks.* (1876) 299 Some other threpe that he hathie forgotten theym. 1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, **Threpe**, to affirme positively, or to face one down with confidence, still used in the North. 1728 RAMSAY *Camelion* 26, I say he's blue, He threaps, he's green. now what say you? 1774 FERGUSON *Drunk Edl Poems* (1845) 53 Will ye your breidin threep ye mongrel loun? 1826 SCOTT *Antig* xxiv. He threeps the castle and lands are his am as his mother's eldest son. 1897 P. M'NELL *Blawearie* 50 A group o' miners threepit down my throat that the grave was only about four feet deep.

b. To *threap* (a person) *out of* to move or do (him) out of (something) by persistent assertion. 1677 *Gilpin Demonol* (1867) 168 Thus men threaped out of their own persuasions. 1885 J. HARTLEY *Clock and 40* (Yorks.) (E.D.D.) Shoo tried to threap me right on it. 6 with *inf.* To insist on or persist in doing something *rare*—1.

1827 *Scott Surg. Dau* i. She threaps to keep on a black fause-face, and skirls if we offer to take it away.

4. To *threap* (something) *upon* (a person). † a. To impose (an assertion) upon, to lead or try to lead one to believe by persistent assertion. *Obs.*

c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 182 When his servandis wolde eat any gude meate, þai wolde threpe vpon hym at he was seke. 1530 *Palsgr.* 755/2. I threpe a mater upon one, I beare one in hande that he bath doone or saide a thing a mysse. This terme is farr northern. He wolde threpe upon me that I have his penne. 1608 *Hieron* 2nd Pt. *Def Ministers' Reas. Refusal Subscription* 72 Slaundring the Ministers and threaping one and the same. slaundring vpon them.

† b. To impute, attribute, ascribe (something) to a person. To *threap kindness or love upon* (also *of*) to attribute kindness, etc. to; to give (one) credit for love or goodwill, to urge to the exercise of kindness. (See also 1 b) *Obs.*

1559 *Bercher Nabytyte Wyman* (1904) 104 In dede . . . you threape kindenes vpon me, and surely I can well a way wth yor prayse. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confut. Rantulye of Loue* 65 It is but a wayne kyndnes, which Theophilus in this place threapeth on God. 1580 R. BRUCE *Serm.* (1843) 129 I hou suld threap kindnes of him. 1596 *Nashe Saffron Walden* 152 The baudie rymes he threapes vpon me. a. 1603 T. CARLWRIGHT *Confut. Rant. N.T.* (1618) 231 You do but threap kindnesse of the Hereticks, as you call them; for they acknowledge no such miracles to be done by your reliques. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* v. cccxvii. Behold how gross a Ly of Ugliness They on my face have threaped. 1660 *Dickson Writings* (1845) L 49 If any wilt threap love upon God, they shall not be disappointed. 1730 T. BOSTON *Serm. Song of Sol.* 11 27 Wks. 1855 V. 552 It will make men very peremptory for Christ, that they will not take a refusal, to threap kindness on him and special interest in him.

c. To thrust, obtrude, press (something) upon a person; to urge upon him acceptance of or acquiescence in.

1571 *Golding Calvin on Ps* xviii 3 If Sathan threpe any feare upon us, it may be kept farr off from entiance. 1600 C. NASSE *O. & N. Test.* I 68 Aaranah had a princely spirit but generous David threaps upon him fifty shekels. 1816 *Scott Antiq.* xv. Monkbarns had threapt on them to gang in till 't to see the work 'o the monks lang syne. 1869 'Ounda' *Puck* xlii. Look'ee here! These arena goods to threap.

5. To *threap down*. to put down or silence by vehement or pertinacious assertion; also, with double object (sb and clause), to *threap* (a person) *down* (*thai* . . .) to try to force a statement upon (a person) by strength of assertion or insistent reiteration.

1599 *Nashe Lenten Stuffe* (1871) 51 Bolingbroke, . . . at his removing . . . into banishment, as Father Froissart threaps down, was accompanied with forty thousand men, women, and children weeping. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo*. 83 You may as well threap one down, that a ghost is heavier or lighter, colder or hotter, . . . whiter or blacker than a body. 1841 R. W. HAMILTON *Nashe Lit* 340 A man will say of a clamorous talker, he did not convince me, but he threaped me down. 1877 *Leitch Cheshire Gloss* s. v. He threaped me down it were noise, but I knowed it were a dozen.

Hence *Threaping vbl. sb.* and *adj. a.*; *Threaper*, one who 'threaps' or persistently asserts.

c. 897 K. *Ælfred Gregory's Past* C. xci. 167 gif him mon to ungenedice mid ðære threapung oferlyfð. 13 E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 183 For þæt, & for þreppung, vponk may mon have. 15100 *Desir. Troy* 10847 A thousand full þro, þreapung in war. c. 1440 *York Myst.* li. 105 Thei threap hym full thraly; þan was þer no threppung. c. 1460 *Towneley Myst.* xxviii. 10 Do way youre threppung! are ye wode? 1705 (W. HUTTON) *Brans New Work* 38 Naa bawling or threaping is heard. 1871 W. ALEXANDER *Johnny Gibb* i. Johnny offered 'sax poun after much 'threepin' as his ultimatum. 1871 P. H. WADDELL *Ps* xxxv. 11 That raise among them threepers of ill. 1899 *Leeds Merc.* *Suppl.* 18 Feb (E.D.D.), Ah niver knew sich a threaper as thee.

Threapen, *v.* *Obs. exc. dial.* [app. f. *THREAP* v. + *-EN* 5; but, in sense 1, perh. for *threaden*]

†1 To threaten (*trans.* and *intr.*) *Obs.*

1340 *Aeneid* 84 Nægtne habbeþ me of myzic aye virtues kuede mysalles and zorges ne al þet fortune may þreapny and do; more þanne þer byþe dropen of rayn ine þe ze. *Ibid.* 97. *Ibid.* 162 Hardysesse uor to þolte alle þe kuede-nes þet þe wordle may þreapny. 1559 *Bercher Nabytyte Wyman* (1904) 128 Yf they be threaped [i. *se sono mi naccate*] they langwysse, yf they be cheryshed they be proude.

2 To blame, rebuke, chide, reprove: = *prec.* 1. a. 1667 *Skinner Etymologicon* (1671), To Threap or Threap en, vox agro Linc. usitatissima, ab AS. *Þreapian*, *Redarguere*, vel *Þreapian*, *Urgere*. 1691 RAY *N. C. Words, Threap*, *Threapen*, to blame, rebuke, reprove, chide. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* (E. Yorks.), *Threapen*, to reprove, rebuke, chide.

Hence *Threapening vbl. sb.*

1340 *Aeneid* 65, vii. obre boyes. Huer of þe uerste is strif, þe oþer chidinge, þe þride missinging, þe uerþe godehinge, þe uifte awtyngþe, þe zixte þreapninge, þe zeuende uynyngþe arere. *Ibid.* 66 Eftward zuo comþe þe þreapnynges and begynneþ þe medles and þe werres.

Threat (*pret.*) *sb.* Forms: 1-3 *preat*, (1 *þreat*(t), *þreatt*), 2 *preatt*, 3 *þreat*, 3-4 *prat*, 4 *pret*, *thrett*, 4-5 *pret*(e), *thret*(e), 6 *thrette*, 6-

threat. [OE *þreat* masc. (With sense 2 cf. ON. *þreat* fem struggle, labour, trouble): -OTeut. *þreato*, -a, from ablant-series *þreat-, þreat-, þut- (cf. OE. *þrotan* to trouble, weary, Goth *us-þrotan* to trouble, threaten, OHG *ir-drozan*, MlLG. *ver-drozen*, Ger. *ver-drieszen*, Du. *ver-drieten* to trouble, vex, cf. L. *trūdēre* to press, thrust) Sense 1 has the same form as 2 in OE. and early ME., and is commonly considered the same word, it appears to go back, like 'throng' and 'press (of people)', to the radical sense 'to press'.]

I. †1 A throng, press, crowd, multitude of people; a troop, band, body of men. *Obs.*

Beowulf 2406 Se was on ðam dreote breotodea secg a 800 CINEWULF *Leue* 329 Hio þrunge on þreote. c. 950 *Landis Gost* Mark in 32 gessett ymb hine ðreat c. 975 *Rushm.* G. ðreat, L. *trūða*. *Ibid.* viii. 1c mīsa ofer ðreat (R. ðreat). c. 1205 *Lav.* 970 Riden ut to some þritti þusend þe þust was þa mare. *Ibid.* 16204 Hit is feole jere þat heore þreates c. 1275 *Þreates* comen here.

II. †2. Painful pressure, oppression, compulsion; vexation, torment; affliction, distress, misery; danger, peril. *Obs.*

a. 800 CINEWULF *Yuliana* 165 Is þeos þrag ful strong, þreat ornstea, ic sceal þinga gehwylc þolan. 971 *Blith* *Hom.* 139 Hie sceopþan ealle worde wean & ealle þreatas oforþrocan. c. 1000 *Tran. Coll.* *Hom.* 6x Listed nu which þreat daedit setted upen us bute [we] lesten ne hūese. 13 E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 55 Penne þrat moste I þole. c. 1230 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Prol.* (1810) p. xcviu. With mykelle wo, in scauldure, in threte & in thro. 13 *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS.* xlv. 36 And þreates—þo beoþ vuelle þer, fūrst and hunger and þesternesce. c. 1450 *Lowland Groat* xii. 606 They wenden han put him to gret thret.

3 A denunciation to a person of ill to befall him; esp. a declaration of hostile determination or of loss, pain, punishment, or damage to be inflicted in retribution for or conditionally upon some course; a menace. Also *fig.* an indication of impending evil.

The radical sense appears to be 'pressure applied to the will by declaration of the harm that will follow non-compliance'. It is thus indirect compulsion.

It is doubtful whether quot. c. 1000 belong here or to sense 2. c. 1000 *Ælfric Saints' Lives* xxv. 220 Ac mathathas nolde godes æ forþegan for his [the king's] gramlican ðreate. *Ibid.* xxviii. 205 Ða hæþenan heton hine secean mid swyðlicum þreate hweþer he cristen were. c. 1200 *Piers & Virg.* 7 Oðerwile cunneþ manre þotes of godes þreat of helle þines. c. 1250 *Orl.* & *Night* 58 Ne recche ic nouht of þine þrete. c. 1325 *Song of Yester day* 148 in E. P. (1862) 31f þi neigebor þe manas Oþer to culle oþer to bete. þou wold drede þi neigebors þrete. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 14 b. Werþer he myght scape the menasses and threttes of god. 1601 *SHAKS* *Jul* C. iv. ii. 66 There is no terror Cassius in your threats. 1750 *GRAY Elegy* 62 The threats of pain and ruin to despise. 1874 *GREEN Short Hist* vii. § 348 He met the hostility of the nobles with a threat which marked his power. 1884 *Manch. Exam* 19 Feb. 5/4 Clouds full of the threat of rain.

Threat (*pret.*) *v. arch. and dial.* Forms see below. [OE. *þreatian* weak vb., pa t *þreatode*, f. *þreat*, *THREAT* sb. -OTeut. type *þreatjan.]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1. *Pres. stem.* a. 1 *þreatian*, 3-on, -in, *þrethie* (n), *þresten*, *þreat*, 3-5 *þrete*, 5 *þreete*, 5-6 *thrette*, 6 *threete*, 6-7 *threate*, 6- *threath*. c. 888 K. *Ælfred Boeth* xxxvii. § 1 þa þreathæ eal moncyrm mid hura þrymme. a. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 623 Me ham walde þreathen & leadeu unbelichele. a. 1225 *Yuliana* 13 Nulle ich þe ber onont þreate se þu þreate buhe ne beien. a. 1250 *Orl.* & *Night* 1600 Me myd stonde & lugge þreath. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 To Threath, *misarr.* 1530 *Palsgr.* 755/2. I threath, or I thretten one to do hym harme, *se menassce*. 1600 *Threat* (see B. 5).

β 4-6 *throt*, *throtie*, 4-7 *thrott*.

γ 3 *throtten*, -on. c. 1205 *Lav* 20347 Swiðe heo gunnen þratien c. 1275 *Þreath* A þur þene lung *Ibid.* 18738 *Þreath* (see B. 4a). 2 *Past tense* a 1 th-, *preatade*, -ode, 2 -ode, 3 *preated*, *prested*, *pregt*-, *preatt*-, *prettede*, 4 *preted*, 5-6 *threted*, 6- *threated*.

γ 25-c. 1000 (see B. 1) c. 1160 (see B. 2) c. 1205 *Lav* 504 Pe lung þratet c. 1275 *Þreath* Brutun *Ibid.* 17131 Summe þratetiden c. 1275 *Þreath* heore uenod. c. 1250 *Þreath* (see B. 3) 13. *Minor Poems* fr. *Vernon MS* lv 33 Haide þr þreted me in her þoust. c. 1440 *Thretid* (see B. 3) a. 1529 *SKELTON Wofully Araid* 13 The Jewis me thretid. 1673 *Wood Life* 14 July (O.H.S.) 11. 266, I threated to geld the translator.

β. 3-4 *prete*, 4 *pret*, 4-5 *thrett*, 4-6 *thret*, *thrette*, 5 *threte*, (thred).

c. 1250 *Þrete*, c. 1300 *Þrete* (see B. 5). 13 *Cursor M.* 19603 Saulus thrett [i. *prete*, *pret*] All þe cristen. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 44 Pe corsaynt & þe kirke he thrette, for to breunnyng. c. 1400 *Land Troy* Bk 10493 He chased the Troiens & thret. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 81 And þan he thred hur. c. 1440 *Generides* 500 She thiete hym sore. 1593 *Lo. BERNERS* *Pross* i cccclxxxix. 645 They thret them of London.

γ. 2-4 *prat*, 4 *prat*, 5 *thrat*(t), 5-6 *thratte*, 6 *thrate*.

c. 1200 *Ormin* 15514 He þratte sturne wind o sæ & itt warrþ stille & līpe. 13. E. E. *Alth.* P. B. 937 þe aungelez hasted þise oþer & aþly hem þratien. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1980 Fele þryuande þonnikkez he þrat hom to haue. c. 1400 *Land Troy* Bk. 6907 I þei that him alle, tho he was tan. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Myrr.* (Chetham) 37 Albion isle he thrate.

3 *Pa pple* . 3 1-ðrat, 4-5 *pret*, -tt, -tte; 4-6 *threted*, 7 *threat*, 5- *threatred*.

a. 1225 *Aur.* R. 304 Ich was med (*MS* T 18rat) þeat to 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1725 Per he watz þreted, & ofte þef called. a. 1400-50 *Alexander* 707 Þik & þrathly am I thret. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* x lxxi 500 Ful sore are we threted. 1472 *Sir J. Paston in P. Lett* 111 38 That poor woode is soor manashed and thrett. 1631 *Threat* (see B. 3).

B. Signification.

†1. *trans.* To press, urge, try to force or induce; esp. by means of menaces. (With clause or *inf.*)

c. 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O.E.T.) 1275 *Macratus*, þreatende. *Ibid.* 2169 *Urgust*, threatende. a. 900 O. E. *Martryol*. 18 Apr. 58 Admanus se caserf [hine] þreatede þæt he Criste wiðsæce. c. 950 *Landis Gost* Matt v 42 Ðam nedende vel ðæm ðreatende [Vulg. uolenti] huerfa ðec ne acerre. c. 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I 416 þa campan hine ðreatedon þæt he ðære deaðen anlicnyse his lac offrian sceolde. a. 1225 *Aur.* R. 248 Ne mei he [the devil] buten scheawe þe wold sumhwat of his apware, & oluhen, oðer þreathen þet me bugge þerof. 13 [see A. 2 y] c. 1470 *ASHBY Dicta Philos* 308 Who that wol nat þe feire entited, Must be foule & ngorously threated. 1501 *Plumpton Corr.* (Camden) 157 Euer they thratte me that I shold goe to London. 1638 *Hamilton Papers* (Camden) 4 They thrett priuatt men to singe the Covenant.

†2. To rebuke, reprove. *Obs.* Cf. *THREAT* v. 1.

a. 1000 *Ag.* Ps. (Th.) lxvii 27 [lxviii. 30] On wuda þu wiðdeor wordum þreast. c. 1160 *Halton Gost* Luke ix 55 And he be-wente him and hyo þeatede. c. 1200 [see A. 2 y] a. 1300 E. E. *Psalter* vi 1 Lauerd, ne threte me in þi wreth.

3 To hold out threats against; = *THREATEN* 2.

a. 1000 *Ag.* Ps. (Th.) iv. 29 [x. 8] And þreateð þene earman mid his egum. c. 1205 *Lav* 641 He þreateð þene castel & þat folc þer inne. c. 1250 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 425 And wrot an canticle. Ðat þreateð þo men bitter-like Ðe god ne seruen luee like. 1428 in *Sources* *Misc.* (1888) 3 Wham he thret with bodily harm. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 439 Sho append vnto hym & thretid hym att he was feid for hur. c. 1489 *Caxton Sonnes of Aynon* xvii. 300 It becometh not to suche a knyghte as ye be, for to thiete me thus. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 66 He that thretteth a dogge for his barkyng prouoketh hym to more felnesse. 1612 R. H. *Arraignment Whole Creature* x § 2 84 The Apostles glad, that they were threated, and beat for the Name of Christ. 1781 *Hist Europe in Ann Reg* 25/2 The Spaniards sent out so great a force, as seemed sufficient to threat the British fleets and islands with the most imminent danger. 1848 *Lyrion Harold* i. iv. Send for me if danger threat thee.

b. With *inf* or clause as complement.

a. 1330 *Orl.* 736 Hou þei þratien ionlood to die. c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 8294 [The Britons] þietien Hengist to wake his wough. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 32 Pe deuill come afor hym with a byrnard stake, and thretid hym þat he sulde þruste itt in at his mouthe. 1461 *Paston Lett* II. 25 She is thret if that she myght be take, she should be slayne. a. 1577 in G. P. *Scrope Castle Combe* (1852) 295 He thret hym that he schulde make hym afor before my lordys grase. 1611 *Coryat's Crudities* Panegy. Verses c. ij. All the Sophists he did threat their problems to confound. 1642 J. EATON *Hamy-c. Free Yustif* 475 It would be a foolish part to set it [a kettle] beside the fire, and then charge it to be hot, and to threat it that else it shall be spilt.

c. *fig.* Said of things; = *THREATEN* 4.

1422 [see *THREATING* vbl. sb.]. c. 1590 *MARLOWE Faust*. vii. 18 A sumptuous temple That threatens the stars with her aspiring top. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 39 This drear Wood, The nodding horror of whose shady bowers Threats the forlorn and wandering Passenger. a. 1777 *PARNELL Book-1000* 70 To see what dangers threat the year. 1800 *COLERIDGE Puccolom*. i. in 46 This tempest, which threatens us from all quarters. 1832 *Fraser's Mag* IV 764 The fate which threatens kingdoms.

4. To hold forth (something) by way of a threat; = *THREATEN* 3. a. with *inf.* or clause as obj.

c. 1205 *Lav* 17300 He gon þreten swiðe þat al þe wolde heom to-driue. *Ibid.* 18738 þu þreathest hine to slenne. c. 1250 *Landis Gost* *Sermun* 82 in O. E. *Misc.* 190 Hire sire & hire dame þreathen þu to bete. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vi 536 Vmbesot With þays þat to slay hym thret. c. 1557 *ASH. PARKER Ps.* D. ij. If the aduersaries flocke to gether and threate to destroy the house of God. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, O. T. 413 Who is this that threatens to sweep all before him? 1681 *DRYDEN Abs & Achil* 801 If ancient fabrics nod and threat to fall. 1774 *RAMSAY Royal Archers* 25 And seems to threat, 'No man unpunished shall provoke my rage'.

b. With sb. or pron. as obj.

c. 1386 *CHAUCER Parson's T.* p. 572 He threttith more þan he may parfoume. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (1532) 61 What payne & turment is thrette to the wycked & euylly lyuers. 1581 *MULCASTER Positions* vi (1889) 47 Where thickning threates harme, there thinning fines the substance. 1594 *SHAKS. Rich.* III. v. iii. 205 Eueri one did thret to 10 monowes vengeance on the head of Richard. 1633 *Br. HALL Hard Texts*, N. T. 17 Let the Tyrants threat what they please. 1795 *BURNS Dumfries Volunteers* i. Does haughty Gaul invasion threat? 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I 4 Where black neglect. threats her constant winter cold and chill.

5. *absol.* or *intr.* To offer threats; = *THREATEN* 5.

c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2023 Often 3he ðrette, often 3he scroð. c. 1300 *Havelok* 1163 Sho was adrad, for he so þrette. 1300 *GOWER Conf* III. 37 Bot they with proude wordes grete Begunne to manace and threte. c. 1491 *Chast. Goddess Chyd* 14 She spekyth somtyme shaply somtyme she threteth. a. 1514 *WHYTT Pennit.* Ps. vi. 30 That drede of deathe, of deathe that euer lastes, Threatheth of right. 1600 *HOLLAND Lewy* viii. xxxii. 304 Some were heard to intreat, others to threat. 1605 *SHAKS Macb.* ii. 1. 60 Whiles I threat, he lues. 1725 *POPE Odys.* ii. 231 Threat on, O prince! elude the bridal

Reuthie and treuthie and charite. Beh out of lond alle
 preo c 1470 *Golograss & Gaw* 400 Our souerane Arthour
 Has maid us three as mediatur c 1548 *HALL Chron.*
Eduw 117 199 b. Wee were all three our mannes sonnes
 1678 *DRYDEN & LEE CEdipus* 11. 1. *Tertenas* By the Fates
 that spun thy thread! *Cholrus* Which are three 1845
BROWNING How they brought the Good News 2, I galloped,
 Dirck galloped, we galloped all three.

c. Forming compound numerals with multiples
 of ten; originally placed first, as *three and thirty*
 (rarely *thirty and three*), now usually *thirty-three*.
 So also *three and thirtieth* (arch.: now *thirty-third*), etc.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC Exod.* xxxii 28 Preo and twentig þusendra
 manna. c 1205 *LAY* 3870 Per of he was laured þro and
 þritti wintere c 1380 *WYCLIF Sel. Wks* III 340 About
 þree and þritti þeer. c 1470 *Golograss & Gaw* 247 The roy
 rekinnit on raw Threty and thre. 1579 *FULKE Heshius*
Parl. 204 The three and twentieth Chapter endeth the ex-
 position. 1588 *PARKE tr Mendoza's Hist. China* 301 So
 they departed. the three and twentieth day of Ianuarie 1725
DE FOE Voy round World (1840) 168 A true oriental pearl
 ..I sold it for three-and-fifty pounds

d. Followed by *dozen*, *score*, and by *hundred*,
thousand, etc., or the ordinals of these.

971 *BLICK Hom.* 75 To þrim hundre penega c 1223 *O E.*
Chron an 1101, Robert... sceolde þreo þusend marcs seolfres
 habban. c 1220 *Bestiary* 616 Þre hundred þer 1388- [see
 THRESCORE] c 1475 *Rauf Coilyear* 157 Iik þeir three hun-
 dred þun assigne the I sall. 1483 *Cath Angl* 385/1
 Thre hundredre, tricesimus. 1634 *SIR T HERBERT Trico*
 205 Seuentie Temples, in one of which are set three thou-
 sand three hundred thirty three gilded Idols 1839 *URF*
Dict. Arts 583 With about . a three-thousandth part of
 arsenic. *Mod* I can find room for three dozen begonias.

e. *Three fourths*. three out of four equal parts
 or portions into which a whole is or may be
 divided; three quarters. Often loosely or hyper-
 bolically, the greater part, most of

1600 *HOLLAND Lwy* viii 11 280 Two acres in the Latine
 country, with a supplement of three four parts out of the
 Privernates land to make up the whole. 1777 *ROBERTSON*
Hist. Amer. (1783) III. 279 About three-fourths of it be-
 longs to the holder of the grant. 1779 *Mirror* No 23 75
 He was called a good hearted man by three-fourths of his
 acquaintance. 1849 *D J BROWNE Amer. Poultry* 14, (1855)
 28 They do not get perfectly feathered till they are three
 fourths grown 1866 *FROUDE* in *SIR H BRACKENBURY Some*
Mem. My Spare Time (1909) 41 The sailor's rule for grog—
 three-fourths spirit and all the water you add spoils it—
 applies pre-eminently to writing on practical questions.
 1890 *Anthony's Photogr Bull* III. 200 A block of wood
 has a three fourth inch hole bored in it.

f. Rarely used for the ordinal THIRD. *Obs*
 1521 *In Test. Ebor.* (Surtees) VI 4 Witnesses, Rober Gib-
 son and many other, the three daye of Auguste. 1598
SHAKS. Merry W 1. 1. 124 The three party is. mine Host
 of the Garter.

g. In special collocations *Problem of three*
bodies (Dynamics); the problem of ascertaining
 the movements of three particles attracting one
 another under the law of gravitation (as yet only
 approximately solved for special cases). *The three*
chapters (Ch. Hist.), the writings, etc., condemned
 by an edict of Justinian issued 544 A.D.: see
 quot. † *The three tongues*, the three inscribed on
 the Cross, and primarily requisite to the theo-
 logical, viz. Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. † *Three*
trees, the gallows. *Three vowels* (slang), an IOU.

Also *three* († blue, golden) *balls* (BALL sb. 20); *the three*
(Holy) Children (CHILD sb. 21); *the three F's* (F III 2);
three faces under a (one) hood (FACE sb. 1d); *the three*
kings (KING sb. 1c); *the three L's* (L 7); *the three*
persons (PERSON sb. 7); *the three R's* (R II 2b); *three sheets*
in the wind (SHEET), *the three sisters* (SISTER sb. 4b);
three sticks (STICK sb.).

1816 *PLAYFAIR Nat Phil* II 263 Mayer has also sought
 to determine the Sun's parallax from one of the lunar equa-
 tions, as deduced from the solution of the problem of the
 'three bodies' 1858 *CAYLEY Math. Papers* III 97 The prob-
 lem of three or more bodies is considered by Sir W. R.
 Hamilton in his two. memoirs on a general method in Dynam-
 ics. *Phil. Trans* 1834 and 1835. 1885 *Cath Dict.* s. v
Three Chapters. The condemnation of the 'three chapters
 means the condemnation of (1) Theodore of Mopsuestia, his
 person, and his writings, (2) of Theodore's writings against
 Cyril and the Ephesine Council, (3) of a letter from Ibas to
 Maris the Persian, also against Cyril and the Council. 1882
ALLEN Martyn, Campion (1908) 36 He was also very skill-
 ful in the 'three tongues. 1961 *I Horv tr Castiglione's*
Courtier II (1577) Mij. To play your Comedy yee shall
 neede as much wood as is in Sclaunia. and for preparation
 of the Tragedie 'three trees is enough. 1582 *BRETTON*
Toyes Idle Head (Grosart) 28/2 For commonly, such knaves
 as these Doe ende their lyves upon three trees. 1822 *SCOTT*
Nigel xvii. The captain, who was in the habit of paying
 his losses with 'three vowels.

2. Used vaguely for a small or trifling number;
 a few. *So three or four*. Cf. *Two or three*.

1534 *MORSE Conf. agst. Trib* in *Wks* 1247/2 So very a
 childlike fantasy, that in a matter almost of three chippes
 ..neuer should mune any man. 1596 *HARRINGTON Apol.*
Ayax (1814) 39 After they have roved three or four idle
 wordes 1638 *R. BAKER tr. Balzac's Lett* (vol. II) 39 If
 they have but three words of latin. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings*
Ser. in Man of Many Pr. L. 122 But as to his anger I don't
 care three of his sugar loaves. 1824 *BORROW Bible in Spain*
 xli (Pelh. Libr.) 283, I but said three words to the alcade
 of the prison

3. Absolutely or with ellipsis of sb (most often
 persons; otherwise to be supplied from context).

More specifically, short for *three years* (of age), *three*
tunes (of a stag's horns); also for *three pounds*, *shillings*,

pence, *farthings*, *inches*, etc., as *three ten* = £3 10; *three*
and three = 35 3d., *one and eleven-three* = s. 113d.; *three*
foot three = 3 ft. 3 in

1322 *WYCLIF Matt* xviii. 20 For where two or three shulen
 be gedrid in my name, ther am I in the midil of hem 1422-
 20 *LYND Chron* 1709 iv 4640 Þis þre han made a sug-
 gestoun vn-to be kyng touchynge þe trete c 1489 *CAXTON*
Sonnes of Aymon xvi. 377 The other thre he broughte to
 the dongeon 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist Scot.*
 (S.T. S) I 13 Fresche water lochis; that abundes in mony
 kyndes of fische, cheiflie in thrie, Killine, Skait, and Makrell
 1675 *Essex Papers* (Camden) I. 319 That Trear had lately
 procured from King thirteen thousand pounds for Essex, of
 which 12 ear was to have three for himselfe 1683 *J. MASON*
Spir. Songs xxiii 14, The Three, when Christ did make the
 Fourth, Found Fire as meek as Air. 1688 *R. HOLME*
Armoury ii 131/2 Hares, 2 a Brace, 3 a Lease *Mod.*
 Which three do you choose? Any three you please

c 1425 *Seven Sag.* (P) 55 Er ther passe thre and fyve, Yf
 he have wyt and his on lyve 1840 *THACKERAY Barber Cox*
Jan. Sold in pots at two-and-three, and three-and-nine
 1872 *H. KINGSLEY Hornby Mills*, etc II 40 'How much
 money have you got, my lord?' 'Three-and sixpence'.
 1882 *JEFFERIES Red Deer* iv. 69 At the upper end the antler
 divides into three points, called three on top 1906 *C*
MANSHIELD Girl & Gods v. You told me yesterday you could
 not afford a pug bitch you wanted, and she was only three
 ten 1909 *Lady's Realm* Mar. 554/2 'The chubby, dirty-
 faced child of three

II. sb. (With plural *threes*.)

1. The abstract number.

c 1200 *ORMIN* xi 266 3iff þu sammnesst þreo till þreo þa
 findesst tu þær sexe c 1300 *Cursor* II. 2747 O four and
 thre qua tels euen He sal þe numbre mak o seuene 1387-8
T Usk Test. *Love* iii. 1 (Skeat) 1 3 Among all nombres
 there is determined for moste certain 1588 *SHAKS L. L. L.*
 v 11 495 By Ioue, I alwaies tooke three threes for nine
 1597 *HOOKER Ead Pol* v lxxix. § 7 Three, being the
 mysticall number of Gods unsearchable perfection within
 himselfe 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Ser. II *Passion & Princ*
 vi III 53 It would be useless to expatiate upon the
 qualities attributable to the number Three, or quote the
 Graces, the Fates [etc.]

b. The figure (3) denoting this number

1895 *Outing* (U S) XXVII 204/1 Granted control of the
 outside and inside edges, and the many eights, threes, loops,
 etc. are simplified at once

2. A group or set of three things or persons. *spec.*
 a. A card, a domino, or the side of a die marked
 with three pips or spots. † *Three, two, and ace*.
 name of an old card game. b. *Cricket*. A hit for
 which three runs are obtained.

c 1540 *J. HAYWOOD Four P P* Eij. Take thre of the
 yongest and thre of the eldest And when all these threes he
 had a sunder, Of eche three, two Shall be founde shrewes
 1578 *TIMMZ Caluine on Gen.* 126 By seven and seven, un-
 derstand not so many pairs of every kind, but threese,
 to the which one heast is added over and above 1587
SAUNDERS Voy. Tryphie Bivb. Wee were cheaned three
 and three to an oare 1599 *MINSHEU Span Dict.* *Dial.*
 iii 25 Games of chiefest price, as the Reynado, the three,
 two and ace, still trumpe 1607 *SHAKS Cor* ii. iii. 47 We
 are to come by him where he stands, by ones, by twoes,
 and by threes. 1755 *JOHNSON, Kayle*, a kind of play in
 which nine holes ranged in three's are made in the ground
 1830 *LINDLEY Nat Syst* Bot 137 Flowers solitary, or in
 pairs or threes. 1836 in 'Bat' *Cricket Man* (1850) 100
 Threes, fours, and fives appear as easy for him to get 1870
HANDY & WARE Mod. Hoyle 77 Fifteen can be made in
 several ways [in cribbage], for example, ten and five, three
 fours and a three.

c. in military drill, when each three men form a
 unit for the purpose of wheeling.

1796 *Instr & Reg. Cavalry* (1813) 63 When a division
 wheels to a flank rank by three's, 1832 *Regul. Instr.*
Cavalry 14 The Threes wheel at once, upon the word
 'Threes Right', 'Threes Left', or 'Threes about'. 1847
Infantry Man (1854) 61 The company. may form threes

3. a. *ellipt.* for *three parts* or *divisions*, as to
divide a thing in to three

13. *Cursor* M 10278 (Gott.) In thre [Cott thrin] his
 godis did he dele. c 1400 *Destr. Troy* xi46 Pat ower part of
 our pupull put we in thre 1425 *WYNTOUN Cron* i ix
 534 As men may be a roundall se Merk it to be delt in thre
 c 1435 *Torr Portugal* 686 He brast hys schyld on thre.
 c 1450 *Songs, Carols*, etc. (E E T S) 20/79 They clawe
 my harte in III 18 G MACDONALD *Ballads, Leg.*
Corrievechan xiii. The hemp was broken in three.

b. With omission of *hours* (of the day) *three o'-*
clock (also attrib), also simply *three*, *half-past*
three; *three fifteen*, 3.15 = a quarter past three.

c 1460 *Wisdom* 797 in *Macro Plays* 61 At þe parvisse I
 wyll be, be-twyn ij and iij. 1530 *PALSGR* 714/1 We shal
 nat set in tyll to morowe the of the clocke. 1762 *FOOTE*
Orator 1 Wks 1799 I 191 We shall be sure to find them at
 three at the Shakspeare. 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 17 Aug., in
Lockhart, On board at half-past three. 1902 *ELIZ L.*
BANKS Newspaper Girl 42, I want you to go out at once
 and report that three o'clock meeting at the Methodist
 Church *Mod.* Our train starts at three fifteen

c. In phrases and specific uses *Three in One*
 = the Trinity, the Trine God (also *One in Three*,
 and simply *Three*). *Three to one*, three chances
 to one, † in the ratio of three to one, three times
 (in amount) (quot. 1683). *Three times three*,
 i.e. cheers; hence as a verb (*nonce-use*), to utter
 nine times *Rule of three* = see *RULE* sb. 8 b.

a 1711 *KEN Hymnarium* Poet Wks 1721 II. 68 Most
 holy, holy, holy 'Three, Harmonious Unity 1849 *ROBINSON*
Hymns, *Three in One*, and *One in Three*, Ruler of the earth
 and sea 1883 *PINN Let to Comm Free Soc. Traders*
Pennsylvania 1 The Back-Lands being generally 'three to one
 Richer than those that lie by Navigable Waters 1766
EARL MARCH in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) II. 28 'The

odds are three to one on my side 1833 *Chron* in *Ann*
Reg 51/2 Next followed 'The King', drank standing, and
 with 'three times three. 1850 *LINNYSON In Mem* Concl.
 xxvi. Again the feast, the speech, the glee, The crowning
 cup, the three-times-three 1829 E. ELLIOTT *Jacobus*
Prayer iv. And when pale Freedom's champions fell, He
 three-times-three'd his carnage yell.

d. *Threes*, short for three per cent stock, or
 THREE PER CENTS (so *three-and-a-half*); for three-
 quarter-backs (in Football), for three-pennyworth
 (of liquor).

1850 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxxvi. I'm told she has six
 hundred thousand pounds in the Threes 1891 *Daily News*
 27 Apr. 3/2 People who had 'threes' of beer and 'large
 lagers', both of which were over half a pint 1895 *Ibid*
 30 Sept. 2/6 French Threes rose on the day 15c., to 10c for
 money. *Ibid*. 30 Dec 7/4 Three-and-a-Half's declined 25c.,
 to 105.45 for money. 1905 *Westm Gas* 12 Dec. 9/2 Another
 run by the Cambridge 'threes' took them down to the
 Oxford line once more

III. Combinations (unlimited in number, of
 which the following are examples)

1. a. Adjectives formed of *three* and a sb (usually
 in singular), meaning 'of, pertaining to, consisting
 of, containing, measuring, etc. three of the things
 named', as *three-act* (consisting of three acts),
three-bout (formed by three bouts of the plough),
three-bushel, -class, -colour, -cylinder, -day, -fathom,
foot (-feet), -gunned, -hand, -horse, -hour (-s), -line,
-mile, -minule, -month (-s), -phase (PHASE 3), -pint,
-plast, -ply, -point, -pound, -rail, -row, -shilling,
-speed, -stairs, -story, -strand, -throw, -tier, -volume,
-wheel b. Parasynthetic adjs formed on similar
 collocations + ED 2, = 'having or characterized by
 three of the things named', as *three-aisled* (having
 three aisles), *three-angled*, -armed, -bladed, -bodied,
-balled, -branched, -chinned, -coloured, -coned,
-corded, -crowned, -dayed, -dropped, -eared, -eyed,
-faced, -fingered, -floored, -formed, -grained,
-groined, -handed, -hooped, -lettered, -mouthed,
-necked, -mooked, -phased, -pointed, -pronged,
-ribbed, -roomed, -shaped, -soled, -stoned,
-stranded, -suited, -syllabled, -tailed, -tered,
-toothed, -wheeled, -wormed, etc., *spec* in botanical
 and zoological adjs, as *three-capsuled*, -celled,
-fibred, -flowered, -jointed, -lobed, -nerved, -petalled,
-seeded, -valved, etc (now largely superseded by
 terms derived from Latin, as *tricuspidate*, *trilobular*,
trivascular, etc.); also with other endings, as
 † *three-dayed* (of three days), *three-dimensional*,
 † *three-shapen*, *three-weekly*. c. Parasynthetic sbs
 in -er [see -ER 1], as *three-miler* (one who goes
 three miles), *three-mover* [MOVER 1 7], -tales,
-tonner, -volmer, -wheeler.

1905 *CHESTERTON Heretics* 280 Some absurd shrill
 and affected voice, such as we only hear from a duchess in a
 'three-act farce 1766 *ENTICK London* IV 204 Making a
 'three-ised cathedral. 1865 *Cornh Mag* July 34 The
 thrice 'three-angled beech nut shell. c 1830 *GLOUC Farm*
Rep 32 in *Lib. Usef Knowl*, Husb III. Out with a
 'three-bladed knife. 1574 *HELLOWES Guevara's Fam Ep.*
 (1577) 336, I gve my condemned soule and life to the in-
 fernall 'three bodied Pluto 1667 *MILTON P L* vi 764
 Beside him hung his Bow And Quiver with 'three-bolted
 Thunder stord. 1770-4 *A HUNTER George. Es* (1803) IV
 38 Suppose the field to be formed into 'three-bout ridges
 1617 *HIERON Wks* II 352 This treble or 'three blanchied
 sufficiency. 1860 *All Year Round* No 69 448 A hectolitre
 contains a trifle more than a 'three-bushel English corn-
 sack. 1881 *C. E. TURNER in Macm Mag*, XLIV 307 A gray
 riding-coat, with a 'three-caped collar 1793 *MARTYN Lang*
Bot. 'Three-celled Pencarp 1898 *Daily News* 15 Oct 6/3
 A very cheap way of producing necessary blocks for 'three-
 colour printing 1902 *Daily Chron* 30 Jan 6/6 Methods
 of colour-photography, the 'three-colour process' invented
 by Professor Lippman 1741 *Compl Fam Piece* ii 11 403
 'Three colour'd Violet or Heart's Ease 1649 *Lanc Tracts*
 (Chetham Soc) 277 A 'three-cord scourge 1604 *HIERON*
Wks I. 576 To maintaine the state Of your 'three-crowned
 potentate. 1904 *Westm Gas*, 28 Dec 3/1 The best work
 on the Midland (Railway) was accomplished with 'three-
 cylinder compounds 1890 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Aug 2/1
 Whether you go by a two-day or a 'three-day coach 1422
 tr *Secreta Secreti*, *Proo Priv* 200 God Sente Ionas to
 the grete Cite of Nynnyve, wyche was a 'three-dryen
 Jorney 1618 *CHAPMAN Hesiod, Georg* II. 426 A 'three ear'd
 tripod. 1598 *G. ELIZ. Plutarch* x 30 Axiing for 'three yead
 men 1689 *Land Gas* No. 2510/4 A 'three faced Steel
 Seal 1828 *G. W. BRIDGES Ann Jamaica* II xiv 183 'Three-
 fingered Jack, the notorious rebel 1793 *MARTYN Lang*
Bot. 'Three-flowered Peduncle 1861 *MILNER Pratt Flower*
Pl. V 298 Three-flowered Rush 1577 *GOLDING Ovid's*
Met vii (1593) 157 Our 'threeformed Goddess 1766
Compl Farmer s. v. *Meadow*, With a shovel, hoe, or 'three
 grained fork 1719 *HAMILTON Ep to Ramsay* 24 Aug, in
 R.'s *Poems*, The pleasure swoot away like 'three-hand
 ombre. 1680 *COTTON Compl Gamester* 83 Some play at
 two handed, or three handed Whist 1593 *SHAKS A Hen*,
 VI, iv 1 72 The 'three hoop'd pot, shall haue ten hoops
 1812 *SIR J. SINCLAIR Syst. Husb Scot* 1 75 A 'three-horse
 power does very well for potatoe oats, when the corn is fed
 in by a careful hand. 1906 *KROBOTNIK Mem Revolutionist*
 (1908) I. v 23 A three-horse carriage. 1529 *SHAKS Rom &*
Jul iii. 11. 99, I, thy 'three houres wife 1837 *Penny*
Cycl IX. 13/2 (The antennae) are generally 'three-jointed
 1653 *R. SANDERS Physiogn* 69 The 'three-lettered name of
 the 72 Angels 1793 *MARTYN Lang Bot.* 'Three-lobed
 leaf 1833 *Penny Cycl* I. 77/1 Leaves, three-lobed 1895
Outing (U S) XXVI. 459/1 In the 'three-mile run England
 has a decided advantage. 1899 *Daily News* 19 July 6/5

The 'three-mules were the next to appear 1697 DRYDEN *Purg Georg* iv 692 The gaping 'three-mouth'd dog forgets to snarl 1801 *Athenaeum* 31 Jan 1802 The current runs in favour of short [cheese] problems, nothing beyond 'three-movers is even looked at 1799 H. GURNEY *Capit & Psyche* xv (1800) 51 Charm the 'three-neck'd dog of Hell! 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* 'Three nerved Leaf 1806 SHAKS *Aut* 1 C17 iv 11 6 The 'three nook'd world 1892 *Lightning* Mai *Gloss Electr Termin.* 'Three phase system, a system of distribution of electrical energy in which three alternating currents, each differing from the two others by one third of the period, are used 1822 in *Bury Vills* (Camden) 115 A 'three pynt pott of pewter 1868 *Rep U S Commissioner Agric* (1869) 51 Capets, treble ingrain, 'three-ply, and woiated chain Venetian. 1797 *Encycl Brit* (ed. 3) XIV 606/1 One dog-tooth, and five or six 'three-pointed grinders 1866 *Crump Banking* x 223 Edward VI Gold 'Three-pound piece, sovereign [etc.] 1711 *Land. Gaz* No 4915/4 A small 'three prong'd silver Fork 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col Reformer* (1891) 283 The Colonel 10de his horse over a stiff 'three-railer [fence] 1828 Sir J. E. SMITH *Eng Flora* II 93 Partial bractea five, ovate, acute, 'three-ribbed 1844 *Port Phillip Patriot* 11 July 1/3 A 'three-roomed hut 1893 G HARVEY *Pierce's Super.* 109 The 'three-shapen Geryon 1640-2 *Killiculdr War-Comm Min Bk* (1855) 149 The inch of 'three-sold shoes, of the best leather, be sold at two shillings two pennies 1902 *Daily Chron* 21 Nov 11/4 The Stumey-Archer 'Three-speed gear, an elaboration of the well tried 'Hub 'two-speed gear, is exhibited by the Raleigh Cycle Company 1852 W. WICKENDEN *Hutchback's Chest* 330 In his 'three-stars back, Grove Street 1814 *Scott Diary* 22 Aug, in *Lockhart*, There is a decent 'three-storied house, belonging to the laird 1822 G. LONG *Egypt Antig* I. ix 190 To the height of 60 feet, which is considerably above the ordinary elevation of 'three story houses. 1841 CATLIN *N. Amer. Ind* I xxi 147 Its string was 'three stranded 1605 SHAKS *Leav* II. ii. 16 A base, beggely, 'three suited, hundred pound, filthy woosted-stocking knave 1802-12 BENTHAM *Ration. Juridic. Evnd* (1827) I. 11 A 'three-tailed instead of a five-tailed bandage 1848 THACKERAY *Bk Snobs* III. A three tailed Pasha. 1822 GALT *Provost* xliii, Weaving a white 'three-tied wig. 1883 J. D. J. KELLY in *Harper's Mag.* Aug 445/2 Diminutive 'three-tonners were cruising 1822 Wyclif *1 Sam* II 13 The child hadde a flesh hook 'three tothid in his hood 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* 'Three-valved pericarp 1877-84 F. E. HULME *Wild Fl* p viii, Capsule obtusely three-angled and three-valved 1844 R. P. WARD *Chatsworth* I. 115 The fee-simple of his estate in 'three-volume-noveldom 1889 *Athenaeum* 10 Aug 184/3 He has made clear the distinction between the 'racionalis secta' and suit to the 'three-weekly court 1656 EARL MONM *tr Boccacini's Adets fr Parnass* I. xxxi (1674) 35 A 'three-wheel'd Chariot 1886 *Cyclist's Tour Club Gaz* IV 123 The safeties and 'three-wheelers [tricycles] 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* *Printing* 11 P. A 'Three-Worm'd Spindle.

2 Special combinations and collocations: 'three-aged *a.*, living through three generations; three-awned *a.*, having three awns, as in *three-awned grass*, the name of several American grasses of the genus *Arstida*, also called *beard-grass* (*Cent Dict* 1891); three-banded *a.*, having three bands, as in *three-banded armadillo*, an armadillo of the genus *Tolypeutes*, distinguished by the shell consisting of three bands; three-bar *a.*, *Geom.* applied to a curve generated by the motion of three bars pivoted together, three-bearded *a.*, having three beards (BEARD *sb.* 3 *a.*) or barbels, as *three-bearded cod* or *rockling* (see ROCKLING); three-birds, (*a.*) a showy garden species of toad-flax, *Linaria triornithophora*, from Spain; (*b.*) name of two American orchids, *Pogonia pendula* and *Tripheora triornithophora*, also called *nodding cap* (*Cent Dict.* 1891, and *Suppl.* 1909); three-bottle *a.*, applied to one who can drink three bottles of wine at a sitting; three-card *a.*, pertaining to or played with three cards, as *three-card monte* (see MONTM); *three-card trick*, a trick popular with race-course sharpers, also known as *find the lady*, in which a queen and two other cards are spread out face downwards, and bystanders invited to bet which is the queen, three-cleft *a.*, cleft or divided into three segments, trifid; three-coat *a.*, requiring three coats, as work in plasteing and painting; three-cooked *a.*, having three cocks, as *three-cooked hat* (COOKED *phl.* 2); also absol. as *sb.*; 'three-cornered [CORNERED 2], three-cornered; three-day(s) fever = DENGUE; three-eight (usually 3) *Mus.*, denoting a 'time' or rhythm with three quavers in a bar, three estates see ESTATE *sb.* 6, 7; 'three-fallow *v.*, to fallow threefold of THRY-FALLOW; three-field *a.*, noting a method of agriculture in which three fields are worked on a three-course system of two crops and a fallow; three-four (usually 3) *Mus.*, denoting a 'time' or rhythm with three crotchets in a bar; three-high *a.* see QUOTS; three-holes, a boys' game of marbles; three-horned *a.*, having three horns; esp applied to particular species of animals; three-in-hand, three horses drawing a vehicle, driven by one person; three-iron *a.*, welded together from three strands of iron; three-life *a.*, applied to a system of tenure under which (till 1854) land (esp. ecclesiastical and college estates) was held during the joint lives of three persons or the longest liver of them, three-light, (*a.*) *adj.*, having three lights - see

LIGHT *sb.* 10; (*b.*) *sb.* 'a chandelier or candelabrum with three lamps for candles' (*Cent. Dict* 1891), 'three-like *a.*, having three equal sides, equilateral (of a triangle); three-line, three-lined *a.*, having, consisting of, or marked with three lines; in *Printing*, extending through three lines, as a large capital letter; three-pounder, a thing weighing three pounds; a gun firing a three-pound ball; 'three-shafted *a.* [cf. Ger. *dreischäftig*], of cloth, woven with treble web-shafts (see SHAFT), three-stranded; three-sheaf, a sheep between its third and fourth shearing; three-spined *a.*, having three spines, as *three-spined stickleback*, the commonest species of STICKLEBACK; three-spot, a three-pipped playing card; three-thorned *a.*, having three thorns, or triple thorns, as *three-thorned acacia*, a name for the honey-locust (*Gleditsia triacanthos*), a N. American tree having thorns in groups of three; 'three-threads, a mixture of common ale, porter, and double (or twopenny) beer, popular c 1700: see QUOTS; three-throw *a.*, having three throws (see THROW *sb.* 2), as a *three-throw crank*; hence, having such a crank, as *three-throw pump* or *engine*, one worked by a three-throw crank-shaft; three-two (usually 2) *Mus.*, denoting a 'time' or rhythm with three minims in a bar; three-up, a game resembling pitch and toss, three-water *a.*, *Naut.* diluted with three times its bulk of water, as *three-water grog* or *rum*; also absol.; three-went way, *dual* a point where three roads meet without intersecting; cf. FOUR-WENT; three-wire *a.*, applied to a system of distributing electric power, involving three main and two dynamos, the two outer mains being joined to the free terminals of the dynamos, and the central main to a conductor joining the two.

1697 CRECHT *tr Mausius* I 30 Great Atreus Sons, .. With 'three-agg'd Nestor. 1800 SHAW *Gen Zool* I 188 'Three-banded Armadillo... may be considered as the most elegant of the whole genus, its native of Brazil 1875 S. ROBERTS in *Proc. Lond. Math Soc* XI Nov. 14, I propose to extend to general 'three-bar motion a discussion of some particular cases 1876 CAYLEY *Math Papers* IX. 551 The Three-Bar Curve is derived from the motion of a system of three bars pivoted to each other, and to two fixed points. 1805 SURR *Winter in Lond* III 121 Metamorphosed from a three-bottle man to the image of temperance. 1854 T. PARKER in *Weiss Life* (1853) II. 234 'Three-card-monte men, and gambling-house keepers. 1887 LOWELL *Tariff Reform Wks.* 1890 VI 187 They play their three-card trick 1793 MARTYN *Lang. Bot.* 'Three-cleft, trifidus. *Ind.* Three cleft-palmate leaf. 1875 MORRIS *Etand* II. 475 Three-cleft tongue 1842 BRANDT *Dict Sc.* etc., 'Three-coat work. In Architecture 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* *Three coat Work* (Plasteing) The first is called *cracking*, set on lath. The second coat is called *floating*; the third, set on *finishing-coat*. 1823 LD. PALMERSTON in *Parl. Deb.* 8 Mar. To see the troops in the small 'three-cocked hats which they formerly wore. 1868 DEZ *Rel Spirit* I. (1659) 83 The books be green, bright, and they be 'three-cornered 1897 *Albion's Syst. Med.* II. 376 Synonyms [of Dengue] polka fever (Brazilian), 'three days fever. 1877 B. GOODE *Herschbach's Hist.* I. (1866) 22 b. For some seeds, you must not only twyfallows and 'threefallows your ground, but also fourfallows 1868 *Rep. U S Commissioner Agric.* (1869) 156 The Polish 'three-field farming. 1907 M. G. P. MORRIS *Wunderholme* 251 Supposing the three-field system to be adopted 1902 *Westm Gaz* 14 June 4/3 The new waltz, the 'Military Dip', is in 'three-four waltz time, and has one dip to each three counts. 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* 'Three-high Roll (Metal-working), a rolling-apparatus in which three rollers are arranged in a vertical series. 1881 RAYMOND *Mining Gloss.* *Three-high train*, a roll-train composed of three rolls, the bar being entered on one side between the bottom and the middle roll, and on the other side between the middle and the upper roll 1853 LYTTON *My Novel* I. xi, Keep off the other boys from playing 'three-holes and chuck-farthing 1681 GREW *Museum* I. vii 3. 2. 163 The little 'Three-Horned Beetle, *Scarabeus Triceros minor* 1887 MORRIS *Odyss* xii 235 Unto the Three-horned island she sent them aloof to dwell 1826 'Quiz *Grand Master* vii 298 When Jove had found that 'three in hand This Jehu did not understand. 1892 GREENER *Breech-Loader* 5 Processes of Barrel Welding. (1) 'Three-Iron Damascus. (2) Two-Iron Damascus. 1898 A. F. LEACH *Beverley Act Bk* I p xlv, In 1300, one of the Canons leased, on the usual 'three life system, some of the lands of his prebend. 1618 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) I. 208 One 'three-light window and two single light windowes. 1851 RECORDE *Pathw. Knowl* i. Defin. That the Greeks doo call *Isopleuron*, and Latine men *agulatorum* and in english it may be called a 'threlike triangle. 1683 Moxon *Mech Exerc.* *Printing* xxii. P 5 He begins his Chapter, with a 'Three or Four-lined Letter. *Mod.* A three-lined whip has been issued for to-night's division in the House of Commons 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 109 'Three pounders of Iron 1874 H. KINGSLEY *Hornby Mills*, etc. II. 232 One three-pounder is worth fishing all day for. 1876 BANCROFT *Hist U S V.* xx 568 The Hessians captured two brass three-pounders, which had lately arrived from France. c 1440 *Primp Parv* 492/2 (MS A.) 'The schaflyd clothe, *trilix*. 1790-4 A HUNTER *Georg Ess.* (1803) IV 593 Under the necessity of winteing some of their 'three shears before they are marketable. 1886 C. SCOTT *Sheep-Farming* 18 After the third shearing, three-shear or four-shear, three or four year olds, are the definition employed. 1822 HORTON *Angl.* II 573 *Gleditsia triacanthos* 'Three-thorned Acacia, or Honey Locust Tree 1698 W. KING *tr. Sorbidiere's Journ* *Lond.* 35 He had a thousand such Sort of Liquors, as 'Three Threads, Four Threads. c 1700 B. E. *Dict. Cant.*

C. ew. *Three threads*, half common Ale, and the rest Stout or Double Beer 1802 [see ENTIRE A 2 b] 1829 *Nat Philos* I *Hydraulics* II 12 (Usef Knowl Soc) Keeping two or three pumps constantly at work by what is called a triple or 'three-throw crank 1900 *Engineering Mag* XIX 726 Three-throw ram pump for dip workings 1851 MAYHEW *Lond. Labour* I 121/1 'Shove halpenny is another game played by both [costermongers], so is 'Three up' 1840 P. PAILEY'S *Ann.* I 295 A large lump of salt beef, with some 'three water grog 1905 *Daily Chron.* 25 May 4/7 Rum and water came to be called 'grog' likewise, being 'two water' or 'three-water' grog, according to the proportions of the mixture 1787 *Kentish Trav Comp* 49 He gets to a 'three-went way 1898 *Westm Gaz.* 9 July 7/2 There was some discussion as to the particular kind of electrical equipment to be used, but eventually the 'three-wire system was adopted

Three-corner (stress var.), *a.* Of or pertaining to three corners (quot. a 1548), having three corners, three-cornered, triangular

a 1548 HALL *Chron.* Hen. VI 122 The Frenche kyng, peccuynng this tounne [Lagny], to be the three corner key, betwene the territories of the Englishmen, the Burgonyons, and his awne 1683 WOOD *Life* 3 Dec (O H S) III 84 He pointed to the dore, and bid me 'be gone', with his three corner cap. 1902 MARSHALL *Metal Tools* 38 Three-corner files are very useful for cleaning out the sharp corners of square holes, for sharpening saw teeth, or for filing nicks in a piece of steel before breaking it off

So **Three-cornerism** (*notice-wd.*), the fact of system of having 'three-cornered' constituencies; **Three-corner-ways**, *-wise adv.*, with three corners, triangularly.

1884 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 294 No diagnosis will discover 'three-cornerism to be the cause of the disease. 1796 MRS. GLASS *Cookery* xiv 234 Toast some thin slices of bread cut 'three-corner ways 1862 T. A. TROLOPE *Marietta* I xii 228 Kerchief folded 'three-cornerwise

Three-cornered (br̄, k̄p̄m̄d : str var), *a.* 1. Having three corners or angles; triangular (in plan or in cross-section)

c 1400 MAUNDEV. II 15 Costantynoble is ij cornered c 1400 *Layfrance's Curryng* 36 Have a nedle bar cornered 1594 BLUNDELL *Eleric.* III. 1 (1565) 274 Of Triangles or three-cornered figures 1668 CULPEPPER & COLLE *Barthol. Anat.* I. xviii 49 How many they are three-corner'd, seldom round. 1833 T. A. TROLOPE *Marietta* I. 11 Immediately following came a three cornered note from Lady Gorgon. 1855 O. W. HOLMES *Poems* 86 The old three cornered hat.

b. *transf.* Applied to a constituency represented by three members.

Such constituencies were a feature of the electoral system for the House of Commons from 1867 to 1885; each elector having the right to vote for not more than two candidates, which enabled a strong minority to elect one of the representatives

1822 OGILVIE, Three-cornered constituency. 1883 *Manch. Guard.* 22 Oct 5/2 What shall be done with the three-cornered constituencies?

c. Applied to a contest, discussion, or the like, between three persons

1891 KIPLING *Light that Failed* xii (1900) 197 Let us rather consider whether Torp's three cornered ministrations are exactly what Dick needs just now. 1894 H. GARDNER *Unoff. Patriot* 59 They had a three-cornered fight with Bradley's mulatto, Ned *Mod.* The election in Kilmarnock Burghs was a three-cornered fight

2 *a.* Of a horse: Awkwardly shaped. *collog* 1851 WYVRE MELVILLE *Mt. Harb* iv 28 The gey, and the bay, with a little three-cornered jumping hack. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD *Col. Reformer* (1891) 385 And the horses? Sell every three-cornered wretch of 'em.

b. *fig.* Awkward, cross-grained, peevish; cf. ANGULAR *a.* 4. (Also quasi-*adv.*)

c 1850 E. FARMER *Scrap Bk* (1869) 96 Matters run three-cornered 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* xxiii, A three-cornered, impracticable fellow. 1879 F. W. ROBINSON *Coward Consc.* III xviii, This hard, three-cornered family.

Hence **Three-co'neredness**, triangularity; **Three-co'neredwise adv.**, triangularly.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heraklitis Rides* No. 68 (1713) II 169 A Place in Egypt, call'd *Delta*, from the Three corner'dness of its Shape 1850 HOLLYBAND *Treas Fr. Tong.* *Triangulaire*, three cornerwise, or after three corners

Three-deck, a. rare. = next.

1692 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 636, 3 three deck ships were lately launched at Brest 1708 *Lond Gaz.* No. 4423/7 The Boya, a three Deck Ship of 80 Guns 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 403/1 The middle deck in three-deck ships.

Three-decked (-dekt), *a. rare.* Having three decks, *three-decked ship* = next, 1.

1692 DELAVAL in *Lond Gaz* No. 2769/3, I found 3 three Deck'd Ships of the Enemies. 1834 *Encycl. Metrop* (1845) VI 343/1 The Royal Navy is divided into the following classes and denominations. 1. Rated ships, *viz.* *First rate*, all three decked ships.

Three-decker. [f *three-deck*, see DECKER 2.]

1. A three-decked ship; formerly *spec.* a line-of-battle ship carrying guns on three decks.

1795 Three deckers [see DECKER 2] 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII 403/1 In three deckers it [the fire hearth] is on the middle deck. 1895 TENNYSON *Maud* I. i. 11 If the rushing battle-bolt sang from the three-decker out of the foam

b. *fig.* Applied to a thing (or person) of great size or importance.

1835 E. FITZGERALD *Lett* (1889) I. 34 Pray do write to me, a few lines soon are better than a three decker a month hence 1836 E. HOWARD *R. Reefer* xlv, Three deckers—words of Latin or Greek derivation 1877 BLACK *Green Past.* xxiv, He went over to Mrs. Blythe, and sat down by

that majestic three-decker. 1886 *DENN Shelly* (1887) I. II. 115 Some great three decker of orthodoxy.

2 transf. Something consisting of three ranges or divisions *spec.* a. Nickname for the three-storied pulpit formerly in use, consisting of the desk for the clerk, the reading desk, and the pulpit proper, one above another. b. A skirt with three flounces. c. A three-volume novel.

1874 MICKLETHWAITE *Mod. Par. Churches* 56 The Georgian three-decker, the few surviving examples of which are now such objects of scorn 1895 *Westm. Gaz.* 26 Apr. 2/1 The long-winded novel of our forefathers—what you may call the old three-decker of fiction 1909 *Daily Chron.* 3 May 7/4 That graceful form of skirt, which consists of three flounces (known sometimes to the irreverent as a 'three-decker') 1910 GATHORNE-HARVEY *Mem. 1st Earl Cranbooke* I. 115 In the place now occupied by the present one [chancel arch] the old 'three-decker' stood [in 1858].

3 attrib. (in senses 1 b and 2).

1860 O. W. HOLMES *Prof. Breakfast* II. A boy with a three-decker brain. 1890 *John Bull* 5 Apr. 229/1 In the latter part of the eighteenth and first part of the nineteenth centuries great 'three-decker' pulpits blocked up the chancels. 1898 *Daily News* 29 Sept. 3/4 The 'three-decker' skirt is supplemented by a three-decker cape. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 27 Apr. 7/4 The winding rope attached to the three-decker cage parted, and it dropped a distance of 2,000 ft.

†Three-double, a Obs. 'Doubled' or folded in three; consisting of three layers, courses, thicknesses, etc.; threefold.

1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirung* Qj. Ouer that a lynnyn cloth three double. 1613 *Unceasing of Blackwells Instr.* 16 A Falling-band, or a three-double ruffe. 1653 H. COGAN *Pinto's Trav.* xxvii. (1663) 129 Having a chain of Pearl three double about his neck. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Monk's Theat. Ins.* 953 Terrible for biting, piercing through a three double stocking and boots likewise.

So **†Three-double v.** to treble, **†Three-doubled a.** threefold, triple

1598 *Phaer Aeneid* vii U 113 b, Threedubbed shyrtys Of golde. 1580 HOLLYBAND *Tras. Fr. Tong.* *Tripler*, to three double.

Three-edged (-edgd stress var), *a* Having three edges *Also fig.*

1398 *TREVISA Barth. De P. R.* xvii xxxv (Bodl MS), Segge is accounted among kinde of nishes, as Sias seih, and cleped it a pre egged ruyssche. 1541 R. COPLAND *Guydon's Quest Chirung* Lij b, Needles even and smoth, and three edged at the poynte. 1685 *Land Gas* No. 2085/4 Lost. a large Silver Hilted Sword, with a long three edged blade. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot.* Three-cornered or Three-edged, *trigonus* 1808 G. W. B. RUSSELL *Collect & Recall* xix (1803) 178 This three-edged compliment has seldom been surpassed. 1900 B. D. JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Ternus* 270/2 Three-edged, with three sides, and three acute angles, triquetrous.

Three-farthings. In the literal sense: see FARTHING. Also, money of the value of three farthings; hence the name of a silver coin of that value issued by Queen Elizabeth.

1561 Q. ELIZ. *Proclam.* 15 Nov. Because a halfpenny cannot be made of such fineness to beare any convenient bulke, an other small peece shall also be coyned of three farthynges, whiche shalbe of meere fine starling syluer 1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L.* 111 1. 140 Remuneration, O, that, the Latine word for three-farthings. 1610 *100* 'three-farthings worth of Silke. 1598 B. JOHNSON *Evd. Man in Hum.* II. 1. He values me at a crack'd three-farthings, for aught I see. a 1616 BRAUM & F. L. *Scarf. Lady* II. 1. Whip'd and then crop'd, For washing out the roses in three farthings, To make 'em pence. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 65 The three-farthings. was the least of all the coins having a rose behind the ear. *Ibid.* [see THREE-HALFPENCE]

Hence **Three-farthings a.** of the value of three farthings; hence, paltry, insignificant

1600 *Timon* III. v. (Shaks Soc.) 56 Away, away, thou poore three farthing lacke! 1605 EARL MORN. *tr. Boccalini, Pol. Touchstone* (1674) 276 They had put to arbitrament the salvation of mens souls upon a three-farthring business. 1822 *1* *Aristoph.* *Plutus* 15 Do you suppose the despotism would be worth a three-farthring piece, were you [Plutus] to recover? 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 64 Two new denominations in silver are introduced in this [Elizabeth's] reign, namely, the threehalfpenny and threefarthing pieces. *Mod. A* three farthing bun

Threefold (tri-fold), *a, adv* (sb) Forms see THREE and -FOLD. [OE *prifald*, *prifald* = OFns *thrifald*, obs *Du dryvoud*, OHG, MHG *drival*, ON *prifald* = see THREE and -FOLD]

A adv. 1. Consisting of three combined in one, or one thrice repeated, comprising three kinds, parts, divisions, or branches; triple.

1000 *Ælfric Hom.* II. 606 Nis se Ælmihtiga God na ðyfeald, ac is ðrynnys. 1200 *Twelfth Cent Hom.* 136 Crist arede preo men of deape to life, & þa preo tacnoden þene ðreofealde deap þare sunfule sawle. 1200 *T. in Coll. Hom.* 65 God bad us tunnen to him, and þat us bihoreð to don on preofold wise. 13 *Cursor M.* 25943 (Cott.) And for we sin on maners three, Vr scrift aught thrifold for to be. 1434 *Misyn Mending* *Life* I. 207 Þis is þe threfold rope þat vnnetis may be brokyn. 1460 *Scott. Poems* 161b C. (1801) II. 192 His popish pride, and threefold crowne. 1709 *Prior 1st Hymn Callimachus* 66 The three fold empire Of Heaven, of ocean, and deep hell beneath. 1793 *MARTYN Lang Bot. Terna folia*, three fold leaves, in threes, or three and three. 1857 *TOULMIN SMITH Parish* 104 Highways, bridges, and military defence, constituted the three fold conditions (*trinitas necessitas*) always attached to the tenure of land.

2 Three times as great or numerous.

1200 *ORMIN* 14034 Twafald ober þrefald mett þa fetless alle tokenn. 1858 *LARDNER Handbk. Nat. Phil.* 158 If the

compressing force be increased in a threefold proportion, the volume of the air compressed will be diminished in a threefold proportion. 1870 *BRYANT* *Ilud* I v 140 A threefold courage now inspired him.

B. adv.

1. In a threefold manner, triply; †in threes, three together (obs); †in three ways (obs); in or into three parts (now rare).

1000 *Rule St. Benet* i (Logeman) 10 þa twyfealde þreofealde oððe soðes anlepie gangende butan hyrde. 13 *Cursor M.* 26066 (Cott.) Als þe sun is wrought Thre-fald, wit word, dede, and thought. 1486 *Bk. St. Alban.* Her. C. vii b. Rather it shall be calde acros threofolde partud fluri. 1558 *Phaer Aeneid* IV. 1. On the threefoldshapen dame, And on Diana's virgin's faces three she doth exclaim. 1853 *TRNNY* 507 *Brook* 73 The chestnut, when the shell Divides threefold to show the fruit within.

2 Three times, thrice (in amount), three times or thrice as much. See also THICE *adv.* 6.

1400 *Brut* 299 3et were þeythrefoold so meny of hem as of Englebbe men. 1591 *SHAKS* *Two Gent* I. 1. 116 'His threefold too little. 1594 — *Rich. III.* II. 11 86 Alas! you three, on me threefold distress. Power all your teares

C sb. A name for the plant buckbean (*Menyanthes trifoliata*), from its threefold leaves. *dia.*

1788 W. MARSHALL *Yorksh.* II Gloss (ED S.), *Threefold*, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, bogbean, buckbean. 1876 in *ROBINSON Whitley Gloss*

Hence **Three fold a.** (rare), threefold (whence **Threefoldness** = **threefoldness**); **Three foldly adv.** in a threefold manner, **Three foldness**, the quality or condition of being threefold

1528 *Roy Redme*, etc. (Arb.) 29 Eye on his golden *three folded crowne. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet* 6b, Quantithangueh warnyn to vse this threefold order. 1905 *Chr. Progress* Feb. 22 The word Trinity means *Threefoldness. a 901 *Laus of Ælfric* c 30 § 2 217 syxhyndum þissa hwæðer gelimpe, *ðreofealde arise be ðære clærlican botc. 13 *Cursor M.* 25939 (Cott.) Man he sinnes threfoold, þat es in thought, in word, in werk. 1450 *Mirror Saluacion* 1591 How the feend tempted crist threfooldely. 1901 R. C. Moberly *Atomism & Person* viii 154 The Three Persons (in the Trinity) are neither Three Gods, nor Three parts of God. Rather they are God Threefoldly. 1856 *FABER* *Creator & Creature* II. 1. (1886) 110 The *Threefoldness of Persons and the Unity of Essence.

Three-foot, a. †a. = THREE-FOOTED. *Obs.*

b. Measuring three feet in length, breadth, or other dimension

1590 *SHAKS* *Mids. N.* II. 1. 52 The wisest Aunt. Sometime for three-foot stools, mistaketh me. 1675 *Hobbes* *Odys* 155 A caldon, or a three-foot pot of brass. 1705 *MAS KIDDELL A. Priests* IV. The usual three foot passage leading from the front door to the kitchen. 1880 A. A. COMMON in *Alum. Roy. Astron. Soc.* XLVI 173 Particulars of the Mounting of a Three Foot Reflector

Three-footed, a. Having three feet; *esp* having three supports, tripped, as a *three-footed stool*.

1000 *Ælfric* *Gram.* xlix (2) 287 *Tripes*, þryfoete [MS *W* þryfoetede]. — *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 124/6 *Franka*, þryfoetede. 1415 *Cast. Perseus* 2599 in *Macro Plays* 154 Worldis wele is lyke a 11-footed stole. I fayltyl a man at his most nede. 1555 *EDEN* *Decades* 195, I named the mountayne where these trees grow, the mountayne of three footed trees. 1671 H. M. *Erasm. Collog.* 436 If we believe Oedipus, there are found fourfooted, and threefooted, and twofooted men. 1821 *Scott. Kenilw.* 30, So saying he approached to the fire a three-footed stool.

Three-forked (-fɔkt, poet. -fɔkɪd), *a.* Having three forks or prongs, trifurcate

1535-1889 [see FORKED *adj.* 1 f]. 1615 *CROOKE* *Body of Man* 375 Within these vessels are certayne values or leafegates. Some of these are three-forked, some like halfe Moones. a 1698 *MARVELL* *Horatian* *Org.* Like the three-forked lightning. 1822 *Hortus* *And* II. 165 C. *Tricuspatus* Three-forked Stock. Leaves lyre-shaped, pods three toothed at the tip.

Three-halfpence (tri-hal pēns), *Money* of the value of three halfpennies, or a penny and a halfpenny (1½d.); a silver coin of this value issued by Queen Elizabeth; also, a silver coin of William IV and Victoria, issued for use in Ceylon

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/1 Threhalpēns, *trissis* (A) 1562 J. HERWOOD *Prov. & Epigr.* (1867) 151 They take three halfpence. 1654 *WHITLOCK* *Zootoma* 181 To the Philosopher, three halfpence. 1872 *Punch* 9 Mar 105/1 The fee for the hire of a chair with arms will be reduced to three-halfpence. 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 65 The sixpence, threepence, threehalfpence, and threefarthings [of Q. Elizabeth], are distinguished by having a rose behind the head

Three-halfpenny (-heɪ pēni), *a. (sb.)* That is worth, or costs, three-halfpence; often a depreciatory epithet of anything held in small esteem: paltry, vile, contemptible. Also *sb* a three-halfpenny piece see *prec*

1552 *GULPIN* *Sermon* in *Life*, etc. (1636) 258 A great number keep them [the livings] as their owne lands, and give some three half-penny Priest a Curates wages. 1587 *FLYING* *Contn. Holmsheld* III. 1287/1 To let it perish in threehalfpenny pamphlets, and so die in oblivion. 1638 *SANDERSON* *Sermon* (1657) 124 We laugh't at the silliness of the poor Indians for parting with a massie lump of Gold-ore for a threehalfpenny knife. 1726-32 *TINDAL* *Rapin's Hist. Eng.* xvii (1743) II 157 The Three Half-penny Piece (coined by this queen only). 1898 G. B. RAWLINGS *Brit. Coinage* 66 The threehalfpennies, pennies and threefarthings have as their obverse legend E D G Rosa sine spina. *Ibid.* 200 William IV also coined silver three-halfpenny pieces for Ceylon and the West Indies

Three-halfpennyworth, usually contr

ha'porth (-hæɪ pɔɪp). [Cf. HALFPENNYWORTH.] As much as is worth, or costs, three-halfpence

1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 492/2 Thre halpworth, *trissis* 1692 *SOUTHERNE* *Vines* *Excuse* I. 1. Three halfporth of farthings. 1901 *Essex Weekly News* 15 Mar 6/1 Deceased only had three ha'porth of beer.

†Three-head. Obs. [THREE + HEAD] The being three (in one), trinity

1225 *Juliana* 78 þet rixled in þreohad & þah is an untweamet. a 1240 *Sawles Warde* in *Lamb Hom.* etc. 267 His hall milce 11xled in þreo had a buten ende. a 1400 *Relig. Pieces* fr. *Thornton MS.* 59 A God and ane Loid yn threhead, And thrie persons yn anehead

Three-headed (tri-he ded), *a.* [f. *three head* (s) + -ED] Having three heads

1000 *Ælfric* *Gram.* ix (Z) 67 *Triiceps*, þr, beafdele. 1400 *Distr. Troy* 300 He highty vnto helle yntes, A þie hedet hounde in his honnd coght. 1567 *GOLDING* *Ovid's Met.* vii (1592) 157 And thou three-headed Hecat. 1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* xxvi (1852) 456 The dog three-headed, by the gates of woe. 1905 W. T. PILTER *Bible & Babylon* 126 The woman was first tempted by the three-headed Serpent

Three-inch, a. Measuring three inches in length, thickness, etc. (in first quot *humorous*). Also in comb., as *three-inch thick*, *-wide* So

Three-inched (-ɪnʃt) *a rare*

1596 *SHAKS* *Tam. Shr.* iv. 1. 27 Away you three inch foole, I am no beast. 1636 *CAPT. SMITH* *Accid. Yug. Seamen* 9 All the Orlope to be layd with square three inch plancke. 1839 *URR* *Dict. Artis*, etc. 927 A three-inch-thick plank. 1845 *STOQUELER* *Handbk. Brit. India* (1854) 399 A formidable knife tapering from a three-inched hilt to the finest point. 1846 *J. Baxter's Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) I. 153 In Suffolk they are hoed with three-inch hoes, having handles not above two feet in length

†Three-leaf. Obs. [f. THREE + LEAF. cf.

TREFOIL] A three-leaved or trifoliate plant. a The wood-sorrel; so called from its ternate leaves. b A species of orchid (? *Habenaria*) with three root-leaves.

1000 *Ælfric* *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 133/2 *Trifolium*, *recessure*, *vel* *pileate*. 1562 *TURNER* *Herbal* II. 128 *Satyrion* whiche som call Threleafe, because it bath three leaues, bowing doune toward the earth

Three-leaved (-lɪvd), *a.* Also *-leafed*. [See LEAVED and LEAFED.] Having three leaves, or leaves consisting each of three leaflets; trifoliate.

Three-leaved grass, an old name for clover, in quot 1634 app wood-sorrel (cf. *prec.* a), **three-leaved ivy**, an American name for the poison ivy (*Rhus toxicodendron*); **three-leaved rush**, *Juncus trifidus*.

14 *Voc* in *W. Wulcker* 595/33 *Mehlotum*, three leued-gras. 1562 *TURNER* *Herbal* II. 41 Among so many three-leued herbes as we haue. 1634 *SIR T. HERBERT* *Tras.* 18 Such as haue the Scurry, are three leaved-grasse, fresh meate, or the like. 1775 *FORSTER* in *Phil. Trans.* LXII 55 The threeleaved Helibore. 1861 *MISS PRATT* *Flower* *Pl.* V. 296 Three-leaved Rush. This rare species, has crowded, erect, thread-like stems, from four to six inches high. 1884 J. TARR *Mind in Matter* (1892) 329 Saint Patrick employed the three-leaved clover to illustrate the Unity of Nature, and Plurality of Persons in the Deity

Three-legged (-legd, -le ged), *a.* Having three legs, as a *three-legged stool*

†*Three-legged mace*, a nickname for the gallows; *three-legged race*, a race run by couples, the right leg of one person being bound to the left leg of the other, †*three-legged staff*, a tripod for supporting surveying instruments, etc.

1596 *SHAKS* *Tam. Shr.* I. 1. 64 To combe your noodle with a three-leggd stoole. 1684 T. BROWN *Advice Dr. Oates* 26 From Fear Of being mounted on a Three-leggd-Mare. 1694, 1834 [see MAKE 1 a]. 1701 *MOXON* *Math. Instr.* 21 *Three-Leggd Staff*, made with Joynts to shut together, and take off in the middle for the better carriage. to support Instruments for Astronomy, Surveying, etc. 1764 *MASKELYNE* in *Phil. Trans.* LIV 350 The wooden three-legged stand, which supports the sector. 1803 W. C. BALDWIN *Afr. Hunting* I. 3 Quill-driving was not my particular vocation, nor a three-legged stool the range to which I was willing to restrict myself. 1909 *Mission Field* July 118 How the boys did enjoy the 'three-legged' race and the sack races!

Threehood, *nonce-ud.* [app. f. THREE + -LY 1 + -HOOD; perh. after ME. *THRILLEROD*] The Trinity, threefoldness.

1839 *BAILEY* *Festus* xx. (1848) 250 To shew the holy God, in three scenes, first And last in Threehood, and midst in One

Three-man, a Requiring threemen; managed, worked, or performed by three men; esp. in *three-man's song*, *glee* (also *three men's song*), a convivial part-song for three men, a trio for male voices. (Corrupted to *freeman's song*: see FREEMAN 4.)

1425 *Cast. Perseus* 2336 in *Macro Plays* 147, xxxc! thou sende. þat had leuere sytyn at þe ale, 11 mens songes to syngyn lowde, þanne to ward þe chyrche for to crowde. 1440 *Prompt. Paro.* 492/2 Thre mannys songe, *tricumani*. 1597 *SHAKS* 2 *Hen IV.* I. 1. 255 If I do, fillop me with a three-man-Beetle. 1611 — *Wint. T.* iv. II. 44 Three-man song-men, all, and very good ones. 1600 *HERWOOD* 1st *Pt. Edm. IV.* Wks 1874 I. 51 Weele haue a three-men song, to make our guests merry. 1897 *KINGSLEY* *Two Y. Ago* xxi, An old seventeenth-century ditty, of the days of 'three-man glees'. 1805 — *Hereward* v.

Three-mast, a Having three masts. So **Three-masted a.**; **Three-master** [MASTER *sb.*], a three-masted ship.

1775 *DALRYMPLE* in *Phil. Trans.* LXVIII. 392 Two three-mast vessels with latine sails. 1839 *MARRYAT* *Phant. Ship*

vi, A three-masted vessel 1883 DE FORREST in *Harper's Mag* Mar 519/2 This ghost of a great three-master.

Three-monthly, *a. (sb.)* Of or pertaining to three months, appearing every three months, as a periodical, quarterly. *b. sb.* A quarterly magazine or review

1818 BYRON *Juan* i cxi, Magazines, Daily, or monthly, or three monthly. 1830 GEN P THOMSON *Exerc.* (1842) I 233 Writing in a three monthly Review 1846 MAS GOAR *Eng Char* (1852) 13 Convinced that all the weekly, monthly, and three monthly critics cannot be in the wrong 1886 TUPPER *My Life as Author* 179, I was editor of an extinct three-monthly, the *Anglo-Saxon*

Threen, obs. form of **THREENE**

Threeness (*prî nes*) [*f* **THREE** + **-NESS**, *cf.* *OE byrnes, byrnes*. see **THIRINESS**.] The fact, quality, or condition of being three or threefold; *spec* said of the Godhead

[a 900 tr *Bæda's Hist* iv xix [xvii] (1890) 312 We ondettað þrignisse in Annisse efenspedelic, and Annesse in þære þrignesse] 1829 JAS MILL *Hum Mind* (1869) 11. 92 Abstract terms merely, in place of which, the words oneness, twoness, threeness, might be substituted 1855 LYNCH *Let to Scattered* v. (1872) 65 That in the Oneness there is Threeness, that the One God is Triune 1899 *Month* Jan 14 Threeness in person with oneness in nature

Three-one, *a. (sb.)* Being three in one, triune. *b. absol. or as sb.* The triune God, the Trinity.

1698-96 COWLEY *Dauides* i 371 Who shall describe thy throne, Thou great Three-One? 1719 J. T. PHILLIPS tr *Three-Jour Confer* 174 This glorious Three-One God had created all Things. 1772 T. OLIVERS *Hymn*, 'The God of Abraham's grace', Before the great Three-One They all exulting stand 1802 J. JAMIESON *Use Sacr Hist*, II, iii 11 53 The love of a three One God is displayed.

Threep, variant of **THREAP**

Three-pair, *a.* In full, *three pair of stairs* (see **PAIR** *sb* 1 6b). Of or belonging to the third floor, as in *three-pair room*, *back*, *front*, *window*.

1788 *Phil Trans* LXXXVIII. 217 Out of a three-pair-of-stairs window 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Midl* xli, Like a squirrel in his cage, hung out of a three pair of stairs window 1838 DICKENS *Nick Nick* xxi, In the two-pair back of the house or in the three pair front. 1883 MRS PLUNKETT in *Harper's Mag*, Jan 236/2 Kate was established in the little three pair back

Three-part, *a. (adv.)* Containing, consisting of, having, or involving three parts.

1854 *Cherubini's Counterpoint* 20 It is prohibited in three-part counterpoint, as in two-part-counterpoint, to make concealed fifths 1884 F J BRITTEN *Watch & Clockm.* 255 [A] Three Part Clock [or] Three Train Clock. [is] a clock with three trains the going train, the striking train, and the quarter or chiming train. 1910 TOLVER *Encycl Brit*, III 129/2, 15 three-part symphonies

b. adv. (in comb.) = **THREE-PARTS**.

1840 BLAINE *Encycl. Riv. Sports* § 1282 A three-part-bred mare.

So **Three-parted** *a.*, divided into or having three parts, tripartite

1553 GRIMALDE *Cicero's Offices* iii (1558) 117 A threeparted deution. 1793 MARTYN *Lang Bot*, Three-parted leaf, divided into three parts down to the base, but not entirely separate. 1900 JACKSON *Gloss Bot. Terms* 270/2

Three parts. Three out of four equal parts, three quarters. Hence as *adv. phrase*, To the extent of three quarters; well-nigh, almost.

1711 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 30 June, Patrick comes early, and wakes me, though I am three parts asleep. 1842 BORROW *Bible in Spain* vii 45 He was half-intoxicated, and soon became three-parts so 1871 M COLLINS *Mrg & Merch* x, He rides a three-parts thorough-bred. 1877 BROWNING *La Saisias* 73 There's the stoppage at the inn Three-parts up the mountain 1887 STRYVENSON *Mem. & Portraits* xv 250 Conduct is three parts of life, they say, but I think they put it high

Threepence (*prî pēns, prē pēns*). [*f.* **THREE** + **PENCE**, collective pl. of **PENNY**.]

1. A sum of money equal in value to three pennies. 1605 B JONSON *Volpone* ii, What monstrous circumstance is here, to get some three or four gazettes, Some three-pence in the whole! 1701 CIBBER *Love makes Man* v 11, *Ag* Fortune, once again, is kind; but how it comes about—*D Lew* Does not signify Three-pence 1849 *St. Nat Hist.*, *Mammalia* IV 12 In Pennsylvania an old law existed offering threepence a head for every squirrel destroyed

2. A silver coin of this value; a threepenny piece. (Now the smallest silver coin of Great Britain.)

1589 *Hay any Work* (1844) 11 A round threepence serveth the turn 1695 *Loud Gas*, No 987/4 One Purse, and there-in, about 18 new Groats, Threepences, and Two-pences. 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 23 Jan, Dr Pratt and I, with the Bishop of Clogher, played at ombre for threepences. 1824 MISS MITFORD *Village Ser* 1 (1863) 235, I would venture the lowest stake of gentility, a silver three-pence, that [etc.] 1898 G D RAWLINGS *Brit Canage* 53 Edward VI coined a silver crown, half-crown, sixpence, and threepence

Threepenny (*prî pēni, prē pēni*), *a. (sb.)*

1. Of the value or price of threepence. *a. Three-penny nail*, a nail of the size which originally cost threepence a hundred. (See **PENNY** 10)

1429-30 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 73 Also for d. 11 penynayll, 1 d ob. 1481, 1484 [see **PENNY** 10] 1486 *Naval Acc Hen VII* (1896) 16, ccc iij penynayles ix. 1494-5 in Swayne *Sarum Churchw Acc* (1896) 43 De clausis vocatis threpenynayle precu centene iij d.

b. Threepenny bit (*BIT* *sb* 2 8 c), *piece* = **THREEPENCE** 2, also *fig.* (in reference to the size of the coin) something very small Also ellipt *threepenny*. 1729 *Even'n's Kai Hort*, 199 A Leaf as broad as a

Three-penny Piece 1879 *St George's Hosp Rep* IX 311 Pieces of bone, varying in size from that of a threepenny-piece to half-a-crown 1884 W BLACK in *Harper's Mag*, Dec 21/2 A small threepenny bit of a creature. 1892 A MACLAREN *Paul's Prayers*, etc (1893) 289 Only a threepenny bit and not a talent. 1905 *Daily Chron* 8 Nov 6/7 Threepennies, indeed, are as characteristic of the provinces as the farthing is peculiar to London

c. Costing or involving an outlay of threepence.

1698 *Christ Exalted* 55 No more shaken than a pair of Three-penny Bellows can shake down the Monument 1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Feb, I play but threepenny ombre 1825 T. HOOK *Sayings* Sei ii *Passion & Princ* viii III 126 'The letter which had arrived by the threepenny post from Hackney 1902 *Westm Gas* 25 Apr 7/3 The 73 from Hoe-street, Walthamstow, commonly known as 'the last threepenny train' (largely used by workmen)

d. transf. Of or pertaining to threepence or to something worth threepence; able or willing to pay threepence

1630 J. TAYLOR (Water P.) *Navy Land Ships Wks* 1 79/1 Some Men (being borne under a threepenny planet) can neither by paines or any industry be worth a groat 1895 *Daily News* 13 Dec 7/1 Consigned to the threepenny boxes of the second-hand booksellers. 1898 *Daily Chron*, 14 Oct. 3/4 What in magazine parlance may be called the 'threepenny' public 1899 J. PENNELL in *Fortis Rev* LXV 113 It is useless to discuss any matter with the threepenny populace

2. *fig.* as a disparaging epithet. Of little worth, trifling, paltry, cheap, worthless.

1613 ROWLAND *Four Knaves* (Percy Soc) 47 Like threepenny watch-men Each with a justie browne-bill in his hand 1651 C CARTWRIGHT *Cert. Relig* 1 76 Such men were permitted to excommunicate for a threepenny matter 1823 SCOTT *Peveril* xvii, Down to that three-penny baggage, Mistress Nelly

Threepennyworth (*prî pe niwðþ*), *contr.* **three-penn'orth** (*-pe niwðþ*). The quantity that is worth, or costs, threepence

[1340 *Ayenb* 37 Hi habbeþ hi panewoþes of woike uor ane peny] 1617 *MS Acc St John's Hosp, Cantbr*, For this pennard of wax candles iij d. 1700 CONGRUVE *Way of World* v 1, With your Three-penny-worth of small Waie 1865 DICKENS *Mut. Fr.* iii, x, 'Threepenn'orth Rum', said Mr Dolls

Three per cent, *adv. and sb. plur.*

A. as *adv.* *a.* Yielding 3 per cent. interest (see **B.**) *b.* Containing three parts in every hundred.

1753 *Bank of Eng. Dividend* 5 Jan, 3 per cent. consolidated annuities 1796 Cnr RUMFORD in *Phil Trans* LXXXVII 225 In the three per cent. consolidated public funds of this country 1880 BARWILL *Anaerum* 1 12, 1. placed them in a three-per-cent solution of carbolic acid.

B. as *sb.* (*absol.* use of *A. a.*) In pl. **three per cents**, the Government securities of Great Britain, consolidated in 1751 into a single stock paying 3 per cent. interest. see **CONSOLIDATED** *b.*

In 1888 the interest on the consolidated stock (*consols*) was reduced to 2½ per cent. and in 1903 to 2½ per cent., so that the name, long familiar, ceased to be applicable.

1794 G. ROSS *Diaries* (1860) I. 295 We borrow in the Three Per Cents. 1823 SCOTT *Quentin D. Intro*, There were two thousand three per cents as much lost to my family as if the sponge had been drawn over the national slate 1839 *Præd Poems* (1854) I. 266 Annuities and Three per Cents, Little cares he about them 1905 *Harniss Encycl.* 1562/2 In 1888 the 3 per cents outstanding were £ 5,499,094,000

Three-pile, *a. (sb.)* [See **PILE** *sb* 5 2] Applied to velvet in which the loops of the pile-warp (which constitutes the nap) are formed by three threads, producing a pile of treble thickness; so of carpets; also *absol.* or as *sb.* = **three-pile velvet**

[1603 *SHAKS. Meas for M.* iv iii. 11 Master Three-Pile the Mercer.] 1607 *DEKKER Westw Hoe* i. 1 Wks 1873 II. 283 My maister hath sent you a velvet gowne heare three pile 1611 *SHAKS. Wind T.* iv iii 14, I have seru'd Prince Florizell, and in my time wore three pile. 1827 *HARE Guesses* Ser 1, (1847) 1 A cloak should be of three-pile, to keep its gloss in wear 1844 *WILLIS Lady Jane* i 208 This delicate alarm is worth while, More specially with carpets of three-pile.

Three-piled (*-paıld*), *a* 1 [*f.* *prec.* + **-ED** 2. *cf.* **PILED** *ppl* *a* 3 2]

1. = **THREE-PILE**. Also *transf.* of grass, Growing thickly with a soft surface like velvet.

1603 *SHAKS. Meas for M.* i. 35 Thou art good velvet; thou'rt a three piled peece I warrant thee 1605 *Lond. Prodigal* 1. 140 Six peeces of vellet... a peece of Ash-colour, a three piled blacke [etc.] 1610 *Chester's Tr.* (Chetham Soc) 41 Our verdant pastures three pil'd greene in graine 1861 MRS BROWNING *Nature's Remorses* 11, On three-piled carpet of compliments

2. *fig.* Of the highest quality, refined, exquisite; also, of very great degree, excessive, extreme, intense (*cf.* **threepold, treble, triple**). ? *Obs.*

1588 *SHAKS. L L L.* v ii 407 Taffata phrases, silken tearmes precise, Three-pil'd Hyperboles 1616 *BEAUM. & FL. Scornful Lady* iii, 1, You, tender sir, whose gentle blood makes you snuff at all But three-piled people 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebastian* iii 11, She has made my pious father a three-piled cuckold.

Three-piled, *a.* 2 [See **PILED** *ppl* *a* 2] Consisting of three things piled one upon another; also *fig.* threefold.

1656 J. HARRINGTON *Oceana* (1700) 59 As under Herod, Pilat, and Tiberius, a threepil'd Tyranny. 1661 COWLEY *Disc Cromwell* Wks 1710 II 637 The Son of Earth, Upon his three-pil'd Mountain stands, 'Till Thunder strikes him. 1908 *Daily Chron* 21 Nov. 9/5 The work under the mark of the three piled arms of the B.S. Co.

Three-quarter, *quarters, sb, adv., and*

adv. plur. *A.* as *sb* 1 *Three quarters*, three of the four equal parts into which anything is or may be divided; loosely, the greater part of anything

1470, 1650 [see **QUARTER** *sb* 1] 1886 C E PASCOE *London of To day* i (ed 3) 29 A modest luncheon of grilled chops and boiled potatoes is ordered In three-quarters of an hour these appear 1900 *STODDARD Evol. Eng Novel* 191 That three-quarters of life which is called conduct

2 *Three-quarter* (*pl. -quarters*), in *Football*, short for *three-quarter back* (see **D.**)

1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 13 If he [the captain] is playing four three quarters and finds that his eight forwards are swamped by the opposing nine, he must make his extra three-quarter go forward 1897 *Whitaker's Alman* 645/1 The English halves and three-quarters were run out before they had a chance of getting away

B. as *adv.* *Three-quarter* (rarely *-quarters*). Amounting to three quarters of the whole, one quarter less in magnitude or dimension than that which is complete or full; three-fourths of the ordinary; also vaguely (*cf.* *A. 1*)

1677 *Loud Gas* No. 1239/4 A middle sized Fox Beagle, white breast, and her legs whitish, with three quarter sterne 1684 J. PETER *Siege Vienna* 204 111 ee quarter Cannons, of each 35 pound 1700 T. BROWN *Acc Journ. Exon Wks* 1709 III. ii 101 As if he had been riding three quarter-speed. 1766 *Errick London* IV 448 Adjoining to the walls are ten three-quarter columns 1837 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl* 1 33/1 Secured with three-quarter inch bolts. 1867 AUG J E WILSON *Vashit* xxii, A three quarter moon was staring down at her own image.

b. spec. Of portraits, etc. (*a*) Originally applied to a canvas measuring 30 inches by 25 (about three-fourths of the area of a kitcat, 36 in x 28). (*b*) Now usually applied to a portrait showing three-fourths of the figure (in full, *three quarter(s) length*). (Also to a lady's coat of similar length.) (*c*) *Three-quarter-face* (*esp.* in *Photogr.*), the aspect intermediate between full face and profile.

1712-13 SWIFT *Jrnl. to Stella* 17 Feb, I have a very fine picture of lady Orkney, by sir Godfrey Kneller, three quarters length 1831 *WILLIAMS Life & Corr Sir F. Lawrence*, 1769-1830, 1 77 The last prices received by Sir Thomas Lawrence For a head-size, or three-quarters, 210s, for a kit-kat, 315s, for a half-length, 420s, and for a full length, 630s 1850 *Catalogue of Wm Macgill, Edinb* 10 Canvases on Frames kept in Stock. 22 by 20, head size; 30 by 25, 2 size; 36 by 28, Kitcat, 50 by 40, half-length [etc.] 1865 MISS BRADDOCK *Sir Jasper* ii, There were several sketches of the Baronet's elder daughter, now a three-quarter face; now a profile; now a full face 1882 J. ASHTON *Soc Life Reign Q Anne* xxvii 11 42 Wollaston, a portrait painter, who could only command five guineas for a three-quarters canvas 1894 H. GAMLIN *G Romney* 202 Lady Susan Murray is a beautiful three-quarter standing figure. 1911 *Queen* 4 Nov Suppl 14/3 A three-quarter length [coat] comes out at only 5 guineas

c. ellipt. Measuring or relating to three quarters (of a yard) in Cloth Measure, or three fourths of any quantity indicated by context; *spec* of a coal seam, three quarters of a yard thick.

1708 J. C. *Comptrol Collier* (1845) 16 The 3 Quarter Coal about 3 Quarters thick or more 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch.* *Jrnl* 1 381/2 A half-inch service pipe will fill a cistern in one-third the time now taken by the three-quarter cock 1846 McCULLOCH *Acc. Brit. Engrg* (1854) I 75 The principal beds of coal are one of 6 feet thick, and a lower one called the three-quarter bed. 1894 HENSLOR *Northumbld Gloss*, *Three quarter-coal*, a seam of coal about three quarters of a yard in thickness *Mod* The three-quarter chimies.

C. as *adv.* To the extent of three quarters.

1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 110 That little God of Love. With bow three quarters scant. 1822 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* ii 206 The Troops when three-quarters left about 1869 L. LEWIS CARROLL *Phantasiavagaria* 106 Prone to the dust he bent his head, And lay like one three-quarters dead.

D. *Spec. Comb.* and Collocations: **three-quarter back**, in *Rugby Football* (also in *Hockey*), one of two, three, or four players stationed between the half-backs and the full-backs; **three-quarter binding**, a style of bookbinding having more leather than half-binding see *quot*; **three-quarter-bred** *a.*, having three quarters of pure blood; **three-quarter cleft** (*clift*), *deal*, a person three-quarters 'cracked': *cf.* **QUARTER CLEFT** 2; **three-quarters face**, *Mul.* three quarters of a full 'face' or turn; **three-quarter fiddle**. see *quot*; **three-quarter plate** (*watch*): see *quot*

1880 *Daily Tel* 20 Dec., One of the Northern *three-quarter backs sustained an injury to his leg 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Football* 10 This led to the increase in the number of three-quarter-backs, first, from one to two, with two full-backs, and then to three, with one full-back—in other words, three-quarter-back became the main line of defence against the rush of opposing forwards. 1890 CRICSWELL *Hockey* 10 The three-quarter-backs, generally two in number 1897 *Let. to Editor*, *Three quarter binding is a very wide back and large corners. The sides may be of anything, paper, cloth [etc.], 1902 BODKIN *Shillelagh* 32 The last three-quarter bred more between the shafts. 1843 CARLETON *Trails Irish Peas* i. 5 'A three-quarter clift' of a fellow—half knave, half fool. 1833 *Regul Instr. Cavalry* 14 The recruit makes a *three quarters face 1889 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict Mus* IV. 833/1 *Violino Piccolo* (... *Dresser* *violin-gage*, *Three-quarter fiddle), a violin of small size, but of the ordinary parts and proportions, differing in this respect from the pochette or kit. 1884 BRITTEN

Watch & Clock 199 In *three-quarter plate watches there is a piece cut out of the top plate sufficiently large to allow the balance to move in the same horizontal plane

So **Three-quartered a.**, †a made in three sections (*obs.*); b. *Her.* of an animal as a bearing: turned so as to be nearly affronté, but showing a part of the flank.

c1450 *LOVELICH Grail* xxxv. 535 There-Inne stoden peleris of Marbil stones three-quartered they weren Of Gold & Asure And Of Silver c1828 *BEERY Encycl. Her.* I. Gloss, *Three quartered*, showing three-fourths of an animal; termed, also, *trian-aspect*, as an eagle, &c. in a *trian-aspect*. x889 in *ELVIN Dict Her.*

Threes, obs. form of **THREE**.

Threescore (prī skōr, prī skōr), a (*sb*) *arch.* Forms. see **THREE** and **SCORE sb** [**SCORE sb** 16.] Three times twenty; sixty. (Formerly sometimes written in Roman numerals, lxxx.)

c1288 *WYCLIF Lm* xli 5 Three score and six daies. x470-81 *MALORY Arthur* vii 124 I wold deluyeral the prysoners that I have that is three score and four 1555 *COVERDALE Ps* lxxxix [xc] to The dayes of our age are iij score yeres & ten 1559 in *Thames of Cowdoy* (Spald Club) x18 Violentie cuttit down iij^{xx} dussions young growand treis. x610 *HOLLAND Canons* lxxviii 1537 239 Almost threescore miles in length 1599 *DRYDEN Epist. 2 Dryden* q1 But we their sons, a pamp'd race of men, Are dived down to threescore yeas and ten 1741 *CHESTERF. Lett* (1792) I. x16 Very long ships, rowed by oars, some of forty, some of fifty, and threescore oars.

b. *absol* with ellipsis of *years*, in reference to age; hence as *sb*, the age of sixty years, or *transf.* a person of this age. So *threescore (years) and ten*, seventy years.

1605 *SHAKS. Macb.* ii. iv. 1 *Old man*. Threescore and ten I can remember well. x719 *YOUNG Revenge* ii. 28 And reverend Grey Threescore is but a Voucher 1764 *GOLDSM Trav.* 254 The gay grandire . Has frisk'd beneath the burden of threescore 1822 *GALT Provost* xl. The worthy man was hale and hearty, not exceeding three score and seven. *Mad.* He has long passed the three score and ten. †c. Used as ordinal numeral (*threescore and one* = sixty-first). *Obs.*

1596 *DANST tr. Conines* (x614) x19 The King, when he died was well forward in the threescore and one yere.

Hence † **Threescoreth a Obs** [-TH²], sixtieth 1571 *GOLDING Calian* on Ps xlv 1 The threescoreth Psalm is intyld (A Lilly). 1657 *NORTH'S Plutarch*, *Add Lives* (1676) 38 Acanianus the threescore King of the Scots.

Three-sided (stress var), a. Having three sides, trilateral (either as a plane figure or flat body with three edges, triangular; or as a solid figure or body with three lateral surfaces, trihedral); fig. having three parts or aspects.

1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) II. 489 In the triumph . he made a shew of three sided tables, cup-bourds, and bourds, supported by one foot all of brasse. 1793 *MARTYN Lang Bot.* *Three-sided stem*, having three plane sides. 1823 *H. J. BROOKS Introd. Crystallogr.* 113 Dodecahedrons with triangular planes, appearing as three sided pyramids on the planes of the tetrahedron 1898 *H. H. GIBBS Ombre* 8 One of those three sided tables with pits in them to hold the counters 1901 *WESTON Gas* 5 Feb 10/2 The taste of Queen Victoria in books was . a three-sided taste

Threesome (prī sūm), *sb* and a (*adv.*) Chiefly *Sc.* Also 4-6 threesum, 6 thriesum [f. **THREE** + -SOME.] A. *sb.* Three persons together; three forming a company.

1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* in 420 It [boat] sa hitil wes, bat It Mycht our be wattr bot thresum flyt 1540 *Compl Scot.* xv. 131 It is nocht possibill to gar thresum keip counsel. a 1578 *LINDSAY (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 275 Mclelane . . . eschapt and thresum with him. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* vii. The rest disperse by twasome and threesome through the waste, and meet me at the Tysing Pool 1893 *STEVENSON Catrona* xxx. We . sat down to meat, we threesome.

B. *adv.* Consisting or composed of three; performed by three together, threefold, triple.

1839 *New Monthly Mag.* LVIII 42 Any thing like a country-dance, or a threesome or foursome reel 1872 *MORRIS Love is Enough* (x873) 8 To have seen Your nimble feet tread down the green in threesome dance 1875 - *Enaid* v. 50 Then they in threesome order slip Their cloven ranks 1878 *H. H. GIBBS Ombre* 4 Tresillo means a threesome game. *Mod Sc* A threesome cluster of nuts She does her back hair in a threesome plait

b. *quasi-adv.* *nonce-use*: cf **FOURSOME** 1 b. 1875 *MORRIS Enaid* vii. 639 Mail coat threesome laid Of golden link.

Hence **Threesomeness** *nonce-wd.*, the quality of existing in threes, triplicity.

1853 *ATHENÆUM* 15 Oct x126 What may be called the threesomeness of everything in the moral world.

Three-square, a. Now *dial* or *techn.* [f. **THREE**, after *four-square*, cf *five-square*, *six-square*.] Having three equal sides; equilaterally triangular. Also fig. threefold, triple

c1440 *Jacob's Well* 119 his wose of coueytise is three square Pe fiste square is . desyre to haue wordly ryches 1547 *ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S Distyll Waters* b. ij. Ye must haue x or xii fyltes beyng three-square, a fote of length. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* i. vi 47 Catching up in hast his three square shield And shining helmet 1642 *FULLER Holy & Prof. St.* i. 10. I intend not to range over all his life as he stands theesquare in relation, Husband, Father, Master. 1823 *MOXON Mach. Exerc. Printing* xii 7 2 For Triangular Punches, I commonly reseeve my woin out three square Files 1766 *J. BARTRAM Frl.* 9 Feb in *W. Stork Acc E Florida* 63 A good sort of rush to bottom chains with, much better than the bull-hush or the three-

square ones. 1873 *ROULEDGE'S Yng. Gentl Mag* July 502/1 Take a triangular file, three square file it is called

† **Three-squared**, a. *Obs* [f. as prec + -ED] = prec

c1400 *MAUNDEV.* (x839) xiv. x60 Summe [diamonds] ben vj squared, summe iij. squared, and summe iij. as nature schapeth hem [Fr Et totes sont quarrez et ont pointes de leur nature; et ascuns sont a vj. quarrez et ascuns a iij. et ascuns a iij, si come nature les fourme.] 1577 *WILLS & Law.* N C (Surtees) I. x15 One dosen three-square fyles 1585 *LUTTON Thous Notable Th* (x675) 144 A hole made with a three squared stake 1701 *LOD. Gas* No. 3708/4 Lost. , a Three-squared turning Seal, with 3 Stones

Three-stringed (-strind), a. Having three strings: usually of a musical instrument.

1599 *SANDYS Europæ Spec* (1632) 145 The whole Realme hath bene scourged with a three stringed whip, Waite, Ill-governement, and Injustice 1611 *BISSE & Sam* xviii 6 margin. Three stringed instruments 1754 *NEWTON Note* *Milton's L'Allegro* q4 Rebeck is a three-stringed fiddle 1843 *Penny Cycl* XXVI. 346/1 Medals representing Apollo playing on a three-stringed instrument

Threete, obs. form of **THREAT**.

Three-tined (-tand), a. Having three tines or prongs, three-pronged

1558 *PHAER Enaid* ii. Eijb, The God Neptune With forck threthide the walles vprootes. 1587 *FLEMING Count Holmshud* III 1339/1 Neptune with his threethined mace, riding over waves vpon a dolphin. 1706 *LOD Gas* No. 4259/3, 6 Silver three-tined forks. 1904 *Daily News* 7 Nov. 4 A three-tined dinner fork

Three-toed (-tūd), a. Having three toes; in *Zool.* a descriptive epithet of particular species of animals.

1754 *SIR J. HILL Hist Anni.* 562 The three-toed Armadilla. 1772 *FORSTER in Phil. Trans.* LXII 388 Three-toed Woodpecker 1879 *E. P. WRIGHT Anni.* Life xix The Three-toed Sloth is a native of Brazil, Para, and Rio Janeiro 1906 *WESTON Gas* 24 Jan 12/1 That the three-toed horse became extinct ages ago—geologically speaking

Three-tongued (-tūjd), a. Having three tongues; also, knowing or using three languages, trilingual.

1594 *CAREW Huart's Exant.* Wits xi. (1596) 152 The vowels, and phrases of speech hold a vey different signification from that which the vulgar and three-tongued men do know. 1590 *C. NISSE O & N. Test* I. 18 That Doeg aforesaid was trilinguys, three-tongued 1743 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* Odes iii. xi. 22 From his three-tongu'd Jaws the Poison flow'd

Three-way, a. Having, or connected with, three ways, roads, or channels; situated where three ways meet *Three-way cock*, *valve*, one with an inlet and two alternative outlets.

1587 *FLEMING Count Holmshud* III 1338/5 His highnesse passing forth still beyond the place called the Threeway-leet, came to the street named Hwuetttersstreet, that is to say, the chancellors street 1603, 1608, 1674-91 [see *LSER sb.*] 1633 *AMES Agst Cerem* ii. 325 To have set up Altars of devotion at every three-way-leet. 1838 *CROFT Eng & Arch Frl* I. 189/2 Five three-way cocks and their appendages 1884 *COUES Key N Amer Birds* (ed. 2) 190 This curious extra-vestibular chamber, which may be named the *trivita*, or 'three-way' place 1888 *LOCKWOOD Dict Mech. Engineering Terms.* *Three-way cock* for diverting the liquid from the inlet branch into two different directions at pleasure. 1901 *Installation News* June 11/2 This necessitates a three-way distribution board

Three-years, *-year*, a

1. Of or pertaining to, or lasting for, three years; of the age of three years.

1664 *PERYS Diary* 7 Apr. We having already spent one year's share of the three-years tax 1727 [DORRINGTON] *Philip Quaril* (x826) 37 They set sail for a three years voyage 1798 *COLERIDGE Anc. Mar.* i. iv. The Wedding-Guest stood still, And listens like a three years child

2. **Three-year-old**, of the age of three years, *spec.* of horses; also, of three years' standing, that has been such for three years Also *three years old* 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximised, Observ. Peel's Sp* (x830) 10 Exclusion of all Barristers but three-year-old ones. *Ibid.* 13 Three years old Barristers 1838 *Penny Cycl* XII 307/2 A three-year-old colt 1894 *Friedl* 9 June 850/3 A three-year-old animal may have all the permanent incisors well up. 1920 *WESTON Gas* 4 Apr 7/5 A strange story of an alleged three-year-old treaty between Russia and China.

b. *absol* or as *sb*, also *adverb*

1671 in *T. Pont's Topogr. Acc. Cunninghamham* (Maitland Cl.) 200 Saxtine auld kye. Item, three three-year-alds. 1825 *BENTHAM Offic. Apt. Maximised, Observ. Peel's Sp* (x830) 18 Turn now to the three year olds [i. e. barristers] 1856 *STONEHENGE Brit Sports* II (ed. 2) § 119 By Training the three-year-old is understood the preparation of the colt for racing as a three-year-old, in his fourth year. 1882 *Daily News* 26 Dec. 3/5 Not only in the three-year-old prizes did the fillies make their mark.

So **Three-year-ling** a = *three-year-old*

1621 *AINSWORTH Annot Pentat* (x639) 58 Take unto thee a three-yearling heifer and a three-yearling the goat.

Thref(e), *thref*, obs. f. **THRAVE**, **THRIFT**.

Threes, **Threin**, **Threip**, **Threist**. see **THREE**, **THIRIN**, **THREAP**, **THIRST**.

Threit, *-en* see **THREAT**, **THRETE**, **THREATEN**.

Threll, var. **THRELL sb** 2 *Obs.*, obs. f. **THRELL sb**.

Threll culture. see **THRELL-CULTURE**

Threnmatology (prēmātp-lōdgi). *Biol* [f. Gr θρήνημα (-ar-) nursing + -LOGY.] That part of biology which treats of the propagation or breeding of domestic animals and plants

1888 *E. R. LANKESTER in Encycl. Brit* XXIV 802/1 The

area of biological knowledge, which relates to the breeding of animals and plants, their congenital variations, and the transmission and perpetuation of those variations may be called threnmatology. *Ibid.*, Darwin's introduction of the threnmatology into the domain of scientific biology 1889 *ATHENÆUM* 12 Jan. 47/2 The second subdivision, 'Bionomics', includes threnmatology—a word coined for the subjects of variation, heredity, and the breeder's lore

Threne (prān), *sb*. Forms. 5-6 *threnes*, 7 *threnen*, 6- *threnen*. [ad Gr θρήνη funeral lament. So obs. *f. threne* (1526 in *Godef. Compl.*.)] A song of lamentation, a dirge, threnody; formally *spec* (in pl.) the Lamentations of Jeremiah (LXX θρήνοι Ἱερειμίου, Vulgate *Threni*).

1432-50 tr *Higden* (Rolls) III 85 The seide Ieremy made also the thienes, that is to say, the lamentacions 1493 *Festivall* (W de W. 1515) 7 Y^e paynfull deth of our sauour of the which is made mencyon in the fyrst chapytre of *Trenys* 1593 *SOUTHWELL St. Peter's Compl* 2 My thienes an endless Alphabet doe finde 1601 *SHAKS Phoenix & Turtle* 4v Whereupon it made this threne To the phoenix and the dove 1651 Br H KING in *Ussher's Lett* (1686) 567 Some of these Psalms may seive as *Threnes* and *Diges* to lament the Present Miseries 1811 *LAMB Guy Rane Misc. Wks* (x872) 372 The tears and sad thienes of the matrons in universal mourning

So **Threne v** [cf Gr θρηνην], to compose or sing a threne, **Threne tic**, **Threnetical** *adjs*. [Gr θρηνηντικός], pertaining to a threnody, mournful 1890 *UNW Rev.* Dec 540 Her voice grew strangely low as she threned 1856 *BLOUNT Glossogr.* *Threnetick* mournful, lamentable 1850 *MURK Hist Lang.* & Lit. *Greece* III. 325 Threnetic odes are also ascribed to Sappho 1829 *CARLYLE Misc.* *Voltaire* (x872) II. 152 *Threnetical* discourses

† **Threng**, *sb*. *Obs.* [variant of **THRING sb.**], assimilated to **THRENG v.** A crowd, throng, = **THRING sb.**

c 1275 *LAY* 2229 Among þe þreng of sipmen hu funde þeos maydenes 13 *K. Alis* 2533 (Bodl MS.) Abouten hy gonnen goþ Par force smyten in to þe þeinge And duden beastes from oþere dreng 1330 *Arth & Merl* (Kolbing) 6099 Of Saiaans gret þreng About our Cristen made 1 eng

† **Threng**, *v. Obs.* Pa. t. *threngde* [Early ME. *þrengen*, wk. vb., in form a factitive from **THRING v.** -Oteut **þrangian* (cf MHG. *drängen*, Ger. *drängen* to press, throng, late ON *þrængva*, -gja, Icel. *þrængja*, Sw *tränga*, Da *trænge* to press), in signification not differing from **THRING v.**]

1 *trans.* To press or crush into a narrow space; to force into confinement. = **THRING v.** B 5 c

a 1254 *O E Chron.* an. 1137, Some hi diden in crucethus ðæt is in an cæste þat was scort and naieu and undep and þrengde þe man þær inne ðæt him bræcon alle þe limes c 1380 *WYCLIF Wks* (x880) 473 Anticrist wolde faste to men godis of fortune bi coueytise, þat shulden dinge a man to helle [But perh. this is for *drénche* = sink.]

2. *intr.* To go in a crowd or throng, press in, out, etc. = **THRING v.** B. i.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1618a Pæt he swa swiþe mikell folle Draþ all ut off þe temple Swa þæt teþ alle þrengedenn ut Off all þæt miccle temple

Threnode (prī nōd). [Alteration of next, after *ode*] = next

1858 *KINGSLEY Misc.* *Chalk stream Stud.* I 167 The threnodes of a certain peevish friend who literally hates a mountain 1876 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 99 As a threnode nothing comparable to [Arnold's *Thyrsis*] had then appeared since the *Adonais* of Shelley 1903 *Daily Chron* 16 June 3/5 In death the old wailing of the threnode is still raised, and sometimes Charon's penny is still put under the tongue

Threnody (prēnōdi, prī n-) [ad Gr θρηνηδία dirge, f. θρήνηs **THRENE** + ᾠδή song] A song of lamentation; *spec.* a lament for the dead, a dirge.

1624 *SIR T. HERBERT Trav* 10 They repaire vnto the Sepulchre, . . . vssing Threnodies and dolorous complaints. 1647 *FARINORD Sermon* 34 (L) The most powerful eloquence is the threnody of a broken heart 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* *Richter* (x872) I. 4 Next came threnodies from all the four winds 1876 *STEDMAN Victorian Poets* 168 This elegiac poem [in *Memoriam*], the great threnody of our language.

So **Threnodial** (prēnōdiāl), **Threnodian**, **Threnodic** (-p-dik), **Threno dical** *adjs*, of or pertaining to a threnody, mournful, **Threnodist**, one who composes or utters a threnody, **Threnody v**, *trans* to mourn in a threnody.

1877 *SOUTHEY Lett.* (1856) III 81, I would . . . fain be excused from any *threnodial service. 1837 - *Doctor cxxxiii* IV. 352 This was pretty well for a threnodial fight. But Dr Watts went farther 1624 *QUARLES Funeral Elegies* Poems (1717) 416 If this *Threnodian story Intend ber honour with thy loss of glory 1821 *Cent Dict.* *Threnodic. 1881 *Nation* (N Y) XXXII 188 The brief *threnodical essay published at the time of Irving's death. 1827 *CARLYLE Misc.* *Richter* (1872) I. 4 To think of laughing over these unhappy *threnodists and panegyrists 1823 *DE QUINCEY Casars* Wks 1862 IX 5 Peace, then, rhetoricians, false threnodists of false liberty! 1893 *G. ALLEN Scallying* III. 254 Mr. Solomons, thus *threnodied by the appointed latter-day bards, was buried

|| **Threnos** (prēngs). Also in Lat. form **threnus** [a. Gr θρήνος, L. *threnus*.] = **THRENE**, **THRENODY**. 1601 *SHAKS Phoenix & Turtle* (heading), *Threnos* 1840 tr. C. O. Muller's *Hist Lit Greece* iii § 5 21 These singers of the threnos were at the burial of Achilles represented by the Muses themselves, who sang the lament 1850 *MURK Hist Lang & Lit Greece* III 97 The *Threnos* of Homer's bards was probably in dactylic measure 1903 *Speaker* 28 Feb 539/1 A lad..whose short life may be likened to a threnos.

† d. An obstacle, stumbling-block. *Obs.*

into my cheste c 1430 Syr Gener. (Roxb.) 8740 The cheke
in twoo he brast, And his neke on sondre thraist. 1484

CAXTON *Fables of Aesop* 11. The Eggle thresthed his clowes in to the tortoses hely. 1508 FISHER *Penit. Ps.* cii Wks. (1876) 171. Now we he threste downe in to a very streight angyll. c 1510 MORF *Picus* Wks. 22 As a thefe betwene two thewes threst. c 1530 L. Cox *Rhet.* (1899) 61 He threst his hande into the fyre. 1534 WHITTON *Tulipes Officis* 11. (1540) 131 In no wyse he ought to threst downe that man that proueth maystryes with hym.

4 To press, squeeze; to crush; = **THRIST** v. 4. c 1410 *Master of Game* (MS Digby 182) xxiv. If .pe foote and .pe knees haue ythrest downe wele be erth and ypressede be grasse a doune. It is a grete deere and an heuy. c 1450 *Thudale's Vis* (Wagner) 1357 He threst (MS. A, threst) hem, as men dose Grapes, to wryng out the wose. 1494 FAYAN *Chron.* vii. 417 At whiche coronacion was so excedyng prease, that a knyght, called sir Iohn Bakwell, was threstyd to deeth.

b. To crowd; to cram; = **THRUST** 3 c. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 129 Two and thresty thried shippes brast full of pepull. 1542 UALL *Erasm. Apoph.* 49 b. [They] poure their threstes and beales thrasting full.

c. *fig.* To oppress, vex. c 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* i v 58 Sen sic thochtis the threstis [prime threstis].

Hence † **Threshing** vbl. sb., pressing, squeezing, crushing.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xli. (Arb.) xxi The threstyng that he suffred in his colyns made hym so faynt. 1483 — *Gold. Leg.* 245/2 The deken fyll [= fell], by thymplunson and threstyng of the paynems.

Threst(e), obs. ff. **THRIST**. **Threstel**, -yll, obs. ff. **THRESTLE**. **Threstle**, obs. f. **THRESTLE**. **Threswold**, obs. f. **THRESHOLD**.

Thret, **threte**, obs. forms of **THREAT**. † **Threte**, sb. Sc. Obs. In 6 thret, pl. thretis. Origin and meaning obscure. Occurs app. only in Douglas's *Aeneis*, where it is expletive, answering to nothing in the Latin. Referred in Ruddiman's *Glossary*, 1710, to **THREAT** sb., and explained as 'a throng, crowd, haste, speed'.

Jamieson takes it in the first quot. as 'throng, crowd' (which does not suit the context); the second and third examples he renders 'in haste, eagerly', the fourth 'in pairs, in couples'. In all the passages we have perhaps strained applications of **THREAT** sb. sense 2, 'pressure, etc.', introduced for the sake of rhyme.

1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* ii. [x.] ix. 33 Scho Him towart hir hes brocht, but ony threte. *Ibid.* v. ii. 107 Sum vthir the colis hett Vndir the spetis swakkis, to rist in threit the raw spaldis ordant for the muld met. *Ibid.* xii. xii. 142 The rynnig hund dois hym [the hart] assail in threte Baith with swyft raise and with his questis grete. *Ibid.* xii. ix. 78 That this Murranus the renis and the thetis Quharwyth hys stedis jokkit war in thretis Vndyr the quhelis hes do welitit doun.

† **Threte**, v. Obs. rare. Pa. t. in 5 thret. [a. ON. *þrēta* (*þrēta*) to quarrel, dispute, wrangle, Sw. *trata* Da. *trætte* refl. to quarrel, strive, contest (See Falk & Torp s.v. *Trätte*.)] *intr* To dispute, contend; to quarrel, wrangle.

13 E. E. *Allit P. A.* 560. I hyred þe for a peny a grete, quy bygynez þu now to prete? c 1430 *This World but Vanyte* 10 in *Hymns Virgin* (1867) 83 þe kinde of child-hode y dide also, Wiþ my felawis to fyte and prete. c 1450 *St Culbert* (Surtees) 7110 þai were stonyd what þis mought mene, What þai suld do þai thret þaim betwene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* vii. Prol. 17 So thochtis thretis in thia our breistis outworth [Probably belongs here].

Threten, **thretne**, **thrett(e)**, etc., obs. ff. **THREAT**, **THREATEN**. **Thretinde**, obs. f. **THRETTINED**. **Threttene**, -tende, -tethe, -ty, obs. ff. **THIRTEEN**, -TENTH, **THIRTIETH**, -TY.

Threu, obs. form of **THREW**, **THROUGH**. **Threch**, **threwgh**, obs. ff. **THROUGH** sb.¹, **tombstone**, etc. **Threuth**, obs. form of **TRUTH**. **Threve**, obs. and dial. form of **THRAVE**.

† **Threw**, pa. t. of **THROW** v. **Threw**, obs. form of **THROUGH** prep, **TRUE**.

Thrice (*þrīs*), adv. Forms: a. 3 (*Orm.*) **þriss**, 3-4 **þries**, **thryse**, 4 **þryys**, 4-5 **thries**, 4-6 **thryes**, -is, 5 **threes**, **threies**, **thryess**, 6 Sc **thryias** β 4 **þrys**, **prais**, **thrys**, 4-5 **thrys**, **threys**, 4-6 **thris**, 4-7 **thrise**, **thryse**, 5 **thrisse**, 5-6 **thryss**, 7 **thrycoe**, 6- **thrice**. [ME *þrizer*, *þries*, *þryes*, f. *þrie*, *þrye*, **THRIS** + s. of advb. genitive, after ME. *anes*, *ones*, *ONCE*. cf. *twice*.]

From c 1600 spelt *thrice*, to indicate the long vowel and the breath sound of s, as in *dace*, *nice*, *twice*, etc.]

1. Three times (in succession); on three successive occasions.

c 1200 *ORMIN* 1149 Ure laferd Badd huse bedess þriss, a 1225 *Anchor* R 106 He weop himself þries mid his feire eien. c 1275 *LAV* 26066 And so Arthur. bi-vyne hit þries [c 1205 þreie]. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 20973 (Cott.) Paule Scipbreging he suffrid thrise [v. 77 þries, thrys]. c 1330 B. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 11340 Was þer no knyght of so heuy blod. þat þer þere scholde be helde in pris. But he in dede were proued þrys. 1350-1400 *Sir Beues* (MS E) 4313 + 208 þryys sche fyyl doun to be grounde. c 1375 *Lay Folks Mass Bk* (MS B) 308 At þo ende [he] sayes sanctus thryse. c 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) 15 45 Pare denyed Petre oure Lord thryss. 1400-50 *Alexander* 2279 þu fall þou thryss. c 1400 *Brut* ccxiv 214 [He] felle adoun. and þries [1480 CAXTON thryss] cussede þe grounde. 1425 in *Entick London* (1766) IV 354 Threies seaven Ave Marias, with xv Pater Nosters and thre credes. a 1450 *Knt de la Tour* (1006) 85 The king sent vnto her onis, tuiyes, thries, and she denied not to come. 1456 *SIR G. HAVE LAW ARMS* (S.T.S.) 170 Israel was discomfyte twys, or thins. 1548-9 (Mal.) *Bk.*

Com. Prayer, **Baptism**, Naming the childe, [he] shall dypte it in the water thryse. 1550 *Prayers of Beuile* 356 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S.T.S.) 297 He turnit him about Weill thryss. 1563-7 BUCHANAN *Reform St. Andros* Wks (1892) 16 I wyss or thryss in the 3er. 1611 *Bible Mark* xiv 30 Before the colke crowe twice, thou shalt deny me thrise [Two thris]. 1732 ARBUTHNOT *Rules of Diet in Aliiments*, etc. 418 A Spoonful or two of Canary Wine twice or thrise a day. 1842 *Borrow Bible in Spain* xxxiv (Pelh. Libr.) 246 Though I left it thrice, it was of my own free will.

2 Three times as much (in number, amount, or value). Often vaguely or hyperbolically. Many times (as much).

Usually preceding a numeral, or const with *as*, or with comparative (now rare or obs.)

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 430 Angels þat suld of ordres haf thris thre. 1427 in *10th Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v 295 Threes as much as he shall losse. c 1460 *Wisdom* 649 in *Macro Plays* 56 More þan I take, spende I threys 11. 1528 in *Esch. Rolls Scotl.* XV 666 Bot gif the persons be valgaud in gudis wortht thryss the gudis at ar pundit. 1554 HULOT, Thrice as much, *tripliciter*, c 1600 *SIRAS* *Sonnets* lvi 14 Which Makes Sommers welcome thrice more wishd, more rare. 1605 *1st Pt Jeronimo* (1901) I. 1, I haue a hart thrice stronger then my years. a 1771 *GRAY Death Heat* 12 Thrice two hundred warriors. 1849 *MACAULAY Hist. Eng.* in I 344 A sum more than thrice as great as the whole income of the English crown in 1685. 1859 *TENNISON Geraint & Enid* 557 With some surprise and thrice as much disdain.

† b In three manners or respects. Obs. 1607-12 *BACON Ess.* *Great Place* (Arb.) 278 Men in great place, are thrice seruantes, Servantes of the Sovereigne, or State, Servantes of fame, and seruantes of businesse.

3. Combined with a pa. pple, forming an attrib. phrase or compound adj. (in senses 1 and 2)

1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 30 Thryse schield [sealed] trumpir. 1600 *SHAKS. A Y L* iii. 1. 140 Thrice crowned Queene of might. 1693 J. DRYDEN in *D's Juvenal* xiv (1697) 353 A Dish of thrice-bol'd Beans. 1748 *YOUNG Nt Th.* iv. 37 Like a thrice-told tale. 1864 *PUSEY Lect Daniel* v. 283 A hundred millions thrice-told.

b Similarly with any adjective, used vaguely or hyperbolically (as in 2) Very, highly, greatly, extremely (cf. *L. ter*).

1599 G. HARVEY *Letter* 66 (Camden) 60 Howe will my right worshipfull and thrisevenerable masters of Cambridge scorne at the matter? *Ibid.* 61 Thrisevenerable. 1593 *SHAKS. 2 Hen. VI.* iii. 1. 157 Thrice-famed Duke. 1631 *WEEVER Anc. Fun. Mon.* 536 This thrice-noble family of the Percies. 1667 *MILTON P. L.* iii. 570 Thrice happy Iles. 1850 *TENNISON In Memoriam* xxxii 23 Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers.

4. As quasi-adv. Thrice performed; threefold, triple (*rare*), in first quot. vaguely: Very great. 1490-85 *MALORY Arthur* iv. xix. 143 Ther were many knyghtes that ouermatched syr gawayne for alle the thyes myghte that he had. 1600 W. WATSON *Decacorde* (1602) 44 S. Peter after his relapse with thys denial and fawsewearing of him. 1619 *DRAYTON Heroic Ep.* 6 *Cobham* 10 *De Humphrey* Arg. 9 For which, she her thrice-Penance was assignd. a 1866 *NEALE Sequences, Hymns*, etc. 21 Till the thrice Confession Blot the thrice Denial out.

Thriche, **thrich(e)**, obs. forms of **THRICE**. **Thrid**, var. **THREAD**, esp the vb., obs. f. **THIRD**.

Thridace (*þrīdace*). *Pharm.* Also *erron thridach*. [ad mod. *L. thridacum*, f. Gr. *θρίδακ* lettuce Cf. *F. thridace*.] The inspissated juice of lettuce, used as a sedative, = **LACTUCARIUM**.

1831 J. DAVIES *Manual Mat. Med.* 373 Thridace Juice furnished during the time of fructification by the Garden Lettuce, *Lactuca sativa*. 1836 J. M. GULY *Magenie's Formul.* (ed 2) 164 The *lactucarium* of Dr. Duncan, and the thridach of Dr. François, are nothing more than the white, viscid juice of the garden lettuce at the flowering time of the plant. 1857 *DUNGLISON Dict. Med. Sc.*, *Thridace*.

Thridde, **Thriddende**, obs. ff. **THIRD**, **THIRDEDEAL**. **Thride**, obs. f. **THIRD**, **THREADE**.

† **Thrie**, **thrye**, adv. Obs. Forms a. 1 **þriwa**, **þrīsa**, **þrīse**, **þrīa**, 2 **þreowe**, 3 **þreie**, 3-4 **þrie**, 4-5 **þrye**, **thrie**, (4 **thry**), 5 **þrye** β. 3 **þrien**, **þreoen**, 4 **thrien**. [OE. *þrīwa*, *þrīga* = OFris. *thri(e)a*, OS. *thriwa*, *thritio* Like *twiwa*, etc., not found outside the Saxon-Frisian group of WGer., and of obscure formation. They seem to have the form of genitival advbs., *twi-a*, *þri-a*, with the gap between t and a variously filled up by w and g (again lost in ME), and lengthened by assimilation to *þri*, **THREE**. See further under **TWIE**.] Three times; thrice.

a c 950 *Lindisf. Gosp.* Mark xiv 30 *þrīa* [*Rushw.* *þrīge*] mec ðu bist onsecca. c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* *ibid.*, *þriwa* [c 1160 *Haltom Gosp.* *þreowe*] wissest min. c 1200 *Rule St. Benedict* ix (Logeman) 38 Oðer sidon þriwa 15 to singanne. c 1205 *LAV* 17432 Þne he eode abuten. *Ibid.* 26066 *Arður* þe scukke biunnen hit þreie a-buten. 1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 10056 Þer on he smot þie þe wreche to gret pite. c 1375 *Cursor M.* 13697 (Fairf.) Quy quato sulde I tel þu mare? Twy or thry I talde þou are. c 1460 *Compl. Cryste* 88 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* 164 The devyle me temptyd neuer but thrye. But þou me temptyst frome day to daye. 1500 *Chester Pl.* (Shaks. Soc.) II 25 Or the cocke have crownen thrye Thou shalt forsake my companye. β c 1205 *LAV* 14338 Þenne cusseoð þhe þreoen. — 14352 Þat made, þrien hne custe. 13 *þrīdas* 33 in *Rel. An.* I 14 Thou wilt forsake me thrien, at the coc him crowe.

Thrie, **þrie**, obs. form of **THREE**.

Thrief, -ve, **Thriep**, obs. ff. **THRAVE**, **THREAP**. **Thries**, **þries**, obs. form of **THREE**.

Thrift (*þrift*), sb.¹ Also 3-5 *þrift(e)*, (4 *þruft*,

þreft, *þref*), 4-5 *þryft*, 4-6 *thryft(e)* (*threft*), 5-6 *thrift(e)* (6 *thryft*) [f. *THRIVE* v + t suffix & a. cf. *drift*, *gift*, *rift*, *wreft*, etc., also ON. *þrīft*, occasional synonym of *þrīft* thriving condition, well-doing, prosperity, which may have reinforced the word in the north of England.]

† 1. The fact or condition of thriving or prospering, prosperity, success, good luck, in early use sometimes = fortune (good or bad); luck. cf. **THRIVE** v 1 *Obs.*

c 1305 *St. James* 70 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 59 Sewre him mote bifalle And lþer þrīft vpon his heued. 13 *Cursor M.* 4439 (Cott.) He feid ai wit so mikel thrift þat al was don als he wald scit. 1362 *LANGL P. P. A.* x 105 And men þat Cunne more Crayles þruft or þeodam with hem selden is I-seye. c 1380 *Sir Perem.* 207 Mahoun gyue þe euele þref. c 1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 129 By my thrist [v. 71. þreft, thryft], yet shal I blere hir eye. c 1412 *Hoccleve De Reg. Princ.* 386 Now god thriste come vn-to þe, sone dere! c 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 490/x Thedam (oi thryfte), *uengencia*. 1549 *COVERDALE*, etc. *Erasm. Par. Phil.* 5 The entrie vnto immortall thriste is thorough losse of transitorie thynges. a 1625 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Laws of Candy* iv. 1, I could wish All thrist to his affection. 1679 *BUNYAN Fear of God* Wks. (ed. Offer) I 48 Every grace is nourished by the Word, and without it there is no thrist in the soul.

b. Means of thriving; industry, labour; profitable occupation. Now dial.

c 1580 *Lodge Reply Gosson's Sch. Abuse* (Hunter Cl. I) 3 You are a man of the letter little sauring of learning, your giddy brain made you leaue your thrist, and your abuses in London some part of your honestie. 1596 *SPENSER State Irel.* Wks. (Globe) 662/x To fall to thriste, as I have seene manye souldiours after the sevice to proove verye good husbundes. 1612 *DEKKER If it be not good* Wks. 1873 III 270 Dread King of Ghosts, weele pleye our thrist so well, Ihou shalt be for'd to enlarge thy Iayle of Hell. 1612 R. CHURTON (*title*) An Old Thrist newly Revived, wherein is declared the manner of Planting and Husbanding Young Trees. 1721 *RAMSAY Ode to Mr F.* 17 Poor Vulcan hard at thrist, Gets money a sar and heavy lift. 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxvi. With her distaff and her spindle she plied the old fashioned Scottish thrist, according to the old fashioned Scottish manner.

c Prosperous growth, physical thriving.

c 1320 *Halt. Mend.* 27 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his þrīft (þrīft, v. þrīfure). 1615 W. LAWSON *Country Housew. Gard.* (1626) 22 Manie trees stand so thicke, that one could not thrue for the throng of his neighbours. Hence small thrist, gals, wounds. 1859-8 *SEARS Athan.* viii. 66 The outward bark scaling off that the tree may evapnd with more thrist and freedom.

d. Growing-pains dial.

a 1800 *PEGGON Snuggl. Goss.* *This*, the pain which young persons feel in growing. Lauc. 1886 *Chester Gloss* v. v. What ails thee, poon the face? It's nowt bu' th' thrist that tha's gotten. 1887 *S. Chesh. Gloss*, *þrīft*, 'thriving' or growing pains.

2. Savings, earnings, gains, profit; acquired wealth, estate, or substance. *arch.* (Cf. *FRUGALITY* c.)

a 1310 in *Wright Lyric P.* xv. 47 In luthere lastes y am layn, That maketh myn thryftes thunne. 1436 *Eng. Policy in Pol. Poems* (Rolls) II. 174 They bere the golde owte of thys lond, And souketh the thryfte awaye oute of oure bonde. 1508 KENNEDIE *Flying v. Dunbar* 413 Thou drank thy thrist, said and weddest thy clay. 1530 *PALSGR.* 280/a Thriste gayne, *þrouft*. 1605 *Play Stucley* in *Simpson Sch. Shaks.* (1878) I 105 He that drinks, o spends his thrist at dice. 1805 H. HICOTT *Bryan's Perdue* III 264 Our worldly thrist was more than equal to all our wants. 1893 *Chr. G. Rossetti Poems* (1904) 223/a If much were mine, then manifold Would be the offering of my thrist.

† b. That which is saved (of something), savings. Obs.

In quot. 1387 rendering *L. nucleus*, sense intended doubtful. 1387 *REVISA Hagden* (Rolls) II 15 þe þrīft of þe fatnesse driþ himself þeryn. 1519 *HORMAN Vulg.* 150 Myne all the thryfte [*L. compendium*] of the flesshe. and mengle it with the spice.

3. Economical management, economy; sparing use or careful expenditure of means; frugality, saving, † euphemistically, parsimony, niggardliness (obs.).

1553 *Respublica* v. iii. 1343 As bodylye foode is never founde to bee so pleasaunte nor so goodde As when fretting hongre and thrist hath the pinch afore. 1570 *LEVIN'S Manly.* 118/6 Thrist, *frugalitas*, *atis* 1600 J. POPE tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 58 These people are well given to thrist and good husbandry. 1608-11 B. HALL *Medit.* 99 So devotion is counterfated by superstition, good thrist by niggardliness. 1784 *COWPER Trish* iv. 308 With all this thrist they thrive not. 1849 *LONGF. Kewagh* 152 The air of comfort and plenty, of neatness, thrist, and equality, visible everywhere. 1876 *GREEN Stray Stud.* 26 The true cure for pauperism lies in the growth of thrist among the poor.

4. A name given to various plants

† a. Said by Turner to have been a name for the Stone Orpine (*Sedum reflexum*). Obs. rare.

1538 *TURNER Libellus* s.v. *Sedum*, *Sedum minus* puto esse herbam quam vulgus appellat Thryft; aut Stenocrop. 1548 — *Names of Herbes* (1881) 72 The seconde kynde is called in English thryft or stoncropp. 1562 — *Herbal* 11 133 The lesse Semperuivum, that we call thrist or great stone crop, groweth in wallis, rockes, mudwallis, .. it hath manye stalkes coming from one root.

b. The plant *Armeria maritima* (*vulgaris*), a well-known sea-shore and alpine plant bearing rose-pink, white, or purple flowers on naked stems growing from a dense tuft of grass-like radical leaves. Also called *sea-pink*, *sea gillyflower*, *sea-grass*, and *ladies' cushion*.

1598 GRENE *Upst Courties* (1871) 5 The weed they so wrangled for was a little dapper flower, like a ground honey-suckle, called thrist. 1597 GENARDE *Herbal* ii clxxvii 483 Called in English thrist, Sea grass, and our Ladies Cushion. 1688 R COLMAN *A mowry* ii 64: Thrist is only set in Gardens to keep up Borders. 1854 WORDSW *Excursion* i 722 Daisy-flowers and thrist Had straggled O'er paths they used to deck. 1856 DELAMER *Pl Gard* (1861) 104 Thrist 'The English name is derived from its thurthiness in towns and confused situations, though its native home is on the grassy tops of cliffs whose base is washed by the waves. 1862 BARKING *Gould Iceland* (1863) 242 The thrist with its rose coloured flower heads was very abundant

o. Hence extended to other species of *Armeria* e.g. Great Thrist, *A. Cephalotes*, of the Mediterranean region, Plantain Thrist, *A. plantaginea*, found in Jersey, also to plants of allied genera or similar habit, as *Lavender Thrist*, *Statice Limonium*; *Prickly Thrist*, *Acantholimon glumaceum*, a pretty garden rock-plant

1776-96 WITHERING *Brit Plants* (ed 3) II 320 *Lavender Thrist* Sea banks near Walton, Essex. 1866 *Treas. Bot* 1147 *Prickly Thrist*, *Acantholimon*

5. *attrib* and *comb*, as (in sense 3) *thrift club*, *society*, etc., (in sense 4) *thrift edging*; *thrift-box*, -pot, a box or pot in which savings are put.

1777 BRAND *Pop Antiq* 164 note, A Thrift-Box is put up against the Wall, and every Customer puts in something 1786 ABERCROMBIE *Gard Assist* 95 Box and thrist edgings 1835 *Fair-Day* 82 You could break y^r thrist-pot and get to the money 1897 *Daily News* 8 May 7/4 It [a mission] has established thrist societies [etc.]. 1899 *Ibid* 5 June 4/3 Round these 'schools' have grown thrist clubs, and benevolent societies. 1902 *Daily Chron* 27 Mar 7/6 Unregulated shop clubs or thrist funds.

Thrift, sb.² [Origin obscure. Cf. ON. *þrifa* to grip, but connecting links are unknown.] The handle (usu. wooden) of a mill bill, which is fixed in a mortise in the thick head of the handle.

c1900 *Circular of Bryan Corcoran Ltd*, Mill Bill in Wood Thrist Iron Thrist, Steel Thrist *Ibid*, Model Mill Bill stone dressing machine the thrist is set in a ball hinge Like in ordinary hand dressing, the thrist is worked to give the blow

Thrift, v. [f. THRIFT sb.¹] *trans* To save thristfully, to economize.

1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna D* ii, Not that I ever bore much wealth, but because I had been thristing it for this time. 1885 L LEVI in *Pall Mall G* 23 Jan 6/2 'The earnings of agricultural labourers if well thristed, leave a surplus

Thriftily (þri-fil), adv. Also 4-5 Sc. *thriftily*, 5-6 *thriftily*, 6 *thriftily*. [f. THRIFTY + -LY.]

+1 In a becoming or seemingly manner, properly; worthily, handsomely, finely, hence, thoroughly, soundly, well. Obs

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* ii 162 (211) She toke here leue at hem fil þriftyly c1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xii (Marcus) 128 þe byschape anyny did his office fil þriftyly c1386 CHAUCER *Prok* 105 A sheef of pekok arwes bright and kene Ynder his belt he bar fil þriftyly c1449 *Pecock Repr* (Rolls) 43 If the schulen þriftyly serue to God c1486 SIOENE *Arctidia* in Wks 1724 II 704 Thou hast sung well and thristfully 1638 EARL STRAFORD *Let & Disp* (1739) II 208 Nor that they will be brought into their right Wits, till that they will and thristfully cudgelled back into them.

2. Frugally, sparingly, economically, carefully 1581 PETTIE *Guanaco's Civ. Conv* iii, (1586) 140 It doth him good to see his wife so thristfully given. 1599 HAKLUYT *Voy* II ii 108 That they might husband it more thristfully. 1694 FALLE *Jersey* in 96 Our Kings heretofore did use to dispose of this Revenue more thristfully than they now do 1712 STEELE *Spect* No 430 ¶ 1 A blind Beggar with a Needle and Thread thristfully mending his Stockings 1883 S C HALL *Retrospect* II 314 They could neither order a household thristfully, nor cut out a gown

3. Thristfully, flourishingly; vigorously. 1865 E BURRITT *Walk Land's End* vii 215 Two of the largest and oldest California pines are growing most thristfully in these gardens 1894 A. G. ROBINSON in *Amer Missionary* Sept 330 The seed is growing thristfully, and will bear a harvest

Thriftiness (þri-fines), [f. as prec + -NESS] The state or quality of being thristy

+1 Thristing condition, prosperity. *Obs rare*—1. c1530 *Proper Dyaloge in Rede me*, etc. (Arb) 137 They haue brought the lande to beggery And all thristyness clene awaye swepete

2 The quality of being frugal or saving, economy, good husbandry; cf. THRIFT sb.¹ 3.

1554 ELYOT *Dict. Frugalitas* thristines. 1576 FLEMING *Panopli Epist.* 225 A munde contented with perseuerance, with frugality or thristinesse 1645 USSHER *Body Dri.* (1647) 304 Pausimony or thristinesse, whereby we honestly keep and preserve our goods 1782 KNOX *Ess* lxxxvii II, 22 The qualities distinguished by the homely titles of thristiness and good housewifery 1826 F REYNOLDS in *Life & Times* II, 83 [He was] a compound of liberality and thristiness 1884 *Brit. Almanac & Comp.* 65 The actual increase of national thristiness.

Thriftless (þri-fles), a. [f. THRIFT + -LESS.] +1. Not thristing or prosperous; unsuccessful; unfortunate *Obs*.

c1400 *Brut* ccxiii 249 Longe harde hertles, peyntede Hode wyles, Gay cote gracesles, makeþ Englishesman þifles 1467 *Songs Costume* (Percy) 56 Ye prowd galants herlesse, With your hygh cappis wilesse, And your schort gownys thristlesse a 1585 MONTGOMERIE *Flying* 387 This thristlesse (infant) is meit for vs 1591 *Proib Raigne K. John* (1611) 39 As they shoulder thee from out thine owne, So heauns crosse thee with a thristlesse couse 1592 WARNER *Alb Eng* viii xli (1612) 197 A thristlesse Manage with the tustles King of Spaine.

VOL IX.

+b Not flourishing (in physical condition).

1593 OWEN *Glory Chr* ii. Wks 1852 I 442 If men will neglect their daily food it is no wonder if they be weak and thristless

2 Unprofitable, worthless, useless Now *1 a12*. 1568 T HOWELL *Arb Anstie* (1870) 87 Pleasant sights begin to growe, among the thristles thornes 1601 SHAKS *Twel N* ii 40 What thristlesse sighes shall poore Oliua breath? a 1610 FOTHERBY *Atheism* i. vi § 4 (1622) 47 The most thristles and vnprofitable part of all the whole Tree 1750 SHAFESBURY *Rural Elegance* 65 E'en thristless furze detains their wand'ring sight 1840 CARLYLE *Heros* v, A man must not complain of his 'element', of his 'time', or the like, it is thristless work doing so

3. Devoid of thrist, without frugality or economy; wasteful, improvident, spendthrift.

1556 GASCOIGNE *Philomene* 9 These thristles birds which spend the day, In needlesse notes. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II*, v iii 69 He shall spend mine Honour, with his Shame, As thristlesse Sonnes, their scapings Fathers Gold. 1647 SANDERSON *Serms* (1657) II 291 The unjust Steward, a faithless, and a thristless man 1702 *Guide for Constables* 101 The thristless poor 1862 SIR B. BRODIE *Psychol. Ing.* II iii. 105 The autisms in crowded cities to a great extent intensify in temperate and thristless habits.

Hence **Thristlessly** adv., wastefully, **Thristlessness**, wastefulness, improvidence

1846 WORCESTER, *Thristlessly* (citing LEE) Thristlessness (citing CHALMERS) 1847 R W. HAMILTON *Disp. Sabbath* v (1848) 188 They cannot spare thus thristlessly moments which claim each its duty 1858 *Sat Rev* 20 Nov. 494/2 Loids P—and C— seem rather to have copied the thristlessness of Esau 1862 W W. STORR *Koba di R*, xii (1864) 228 The usual thristlessness of the people, who live from hand to mouth and from day to day.

+Thristre. *Obs rare*—1. [If a genuine word, f. THRIFT (or THRIVE), with an uncertain suffix (cf. *laughter*, *laughter*); but perh. a scribal error of some kind.] = THRIFT sb.¹ c

c1330 *Hali Meud.* (Bodley MS E.ETS ed 2) 50 His waxunge se lat & se slaw his þrifle [MS *Thrist* þrifle]

Thristy (þri-fu), a. [f. THRIFT sb.¹ + -Y.] (In many early quotations, it is not possible to fix the meaning of this adj., two or three senses equally well suiting the context.)

1. Characterized by success or prosperity (see THRIFT sb.¹ 1), thriving, prosperous, well-to-do, successful, flourishing; fortunate.

c1400 *Destr Tray* 5454 A thousand þro men þriste in aymys. c1440 *Generydes* 1134 Now A dayes I lese all that I wanne, Where heie before I was a thristy man. 1545 ELYOT *v Rev. Rem augere*, to wake thristy. 1534 FORD *Peslin* (Varbeck v. iii, May he prove more thristy in this world's just applause, not more deservful 1597 DAMPIER *Voy* I. xvii 487 The Ships crew were not so thristy in bargaining as single persons 1860 HOLLAND *Miss Gilbert* xxi 371 'The family generally has been getting thristy in the world. 1865 E BURRITT *Walk Land's End* x 339 This is a thristy, modern-looking town 1876 GAFFN *Shay Stud* 27 Both had become zealous florists, and thristy, respectable men. 1883 J W SHERRER *At Home & in India* 24 No one was in thristy and independent comfort.

+2 a. Of a person. Worthy, worshipful, estimable, respectable, well-living. Cf. THRIVEN 2, THRIVING ppl a. i. Obs

c1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* i. 1081 The gentileste and ek þe most fre Thristeste and on þe beste knyght That yn his tyme was c1456 *Pecock Bh Faith* (1909) 202 Ech thristi sad clerk in logik 1463 *Bury Wills* (Camden) 26 Sum thristy man of seynt Marie payysh to be at the selving 1467 in *Eng. Glids* (1870) 377, y thristy comyners, niewe, sufficient, and feithfulle me 1556 OULD *Antichrist* 196 That we may be sounde ready, like thristy servautes, at the Lordes comynng 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr Leslie's Hist Scot.* iv. (S.T.S.) I 235 A thristy man, and profitable ennemie to gluttonie and al vice.

+b. Of an action or concrete thing Respectable, decent, becoming, proper, as it should be. *Obs*

c1386 CHAUCER *Man of Law's Prol* 46, I kan right now no thristy tale seyn c1386 — *Wife's Prol* 238, I sitte at boom, I haue no thristy clooth c1430 *Two Cookery bks.* 31 Draw vppe a þristy Mykle of Almaundys y-blanchydy *Ibid* 34 Make a gode þristy Syrrype c1449 *Pecock Repr.* (Rolls) 160 The yuel is pearable and kutteable away þi good and thristi bysnes therto sett

3. Thristing physically; growing with vigour, in good or healthy condition; flourishing.

c1440 *Primp Parv* 492/2 Thristy, ugens. c1440 *Generydes* 280 This lady Brought furth a sonne whiche was a thriste child 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fermond* 171 Thristy Oaks, though fleeced of under boughs, yet if not headed, may thrive. 1707 MORTIMER *Hush* (1721) II 83 In many Forests and Woods, where you haue one thristy Tree, you haue twenty unthristy Ones 1822 B. TAYLOR *Home & Abroad* Ser. ii. 237 A small but thristy specimen of the Sequoia, or California tree 1886 C SCOTT *Sheep Farming* 143 A lot of lambs which have a fresher and thristier appearance. 1890 MARY E WILKINS *Humble Rom.*, *Bar Light*. (1891) 279 The bush rarely looked wonderfully thristy, considering its many drawbacks to growth

4 Characterized by thrist or frugality; economical, careful of expenditure, sparing, saving; provident.

1536 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) I 20, I wyll, if none of my sonnes be thristre nor woll thriste, the land to thuse of our ladie auter. 1647 WOLFE in *Life Wks* 1772 I p. xix, Thristy he was extremely, and very skiffil in the slightis of thrist 1666 — *Org Formes & Qual* ii. vii, Tis no very thristy way of Transmutation 1688 — *Princ Causes Nat Things* iv. 205 Sometimes God's wisdom seems to be as it were thristy and solicitous not to bestow on an animal... more than is necessary for the use for which 'tis designed. 1726 SWIFT *Culture* ii viii, I told my wife she had been too thristy, for I found she had starved herself

and her daughter 1746 FRANCIS ti *Hor*, Sat ii vi 167 Thristy he was, and full of caies To make the most of his affairs a 1768 SECKER *Serms* (1770) III v 104 They who are sparing in their younger Days seldom fail to be much more thristy in their Decline c1827 SCOTT *Vermes* in Lockhart lxxiv, I've head your knowing people say, Disown the debt you cannot pay, You'll find it far the thristest way 1829 SMITHS *Self-Help* ii. (1860) 35 He was honest, thristy and hard working; and his trade prospered 1872 YEATS *Growth Conv.* 3 Wealth would accumulate in the hands of the thristy.

+b. Well-husbanded. *Obs. rare*.

1600 SHAKS *A Y. L* ii iii 39, I haue five hundred Crownes, The thristie hire I saued vnder your Father.

+c *transf* (?) Of scanty or meagre dimensions. 1599 B JONSON *Cynthia's Rev* ii ii, Nor can my weak imperfect memory Now render half the foms unto my tongue, That were convoked within this thristy room.

Thrist, þrist, obs. forms of THRIST.

+Thristdom, Sc. *Obs*. Also 4 thrist-, thrist-dome. [f. THRILL sb.² + -DOM. Cf. THRILLDOM.] = THRILLDOM.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 265 3e may weile se... How hard A thing þat thristdome is *Ibid* 269 Thristdome is weill wer þan deid. c1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* xxii 377 Fore til dehuier ws of thristdome 1552 ASP HAMILTON *Catech.* (1884) 38 In a house of miserable thristdome & bondage.

+Thristle, thristli, a. *Obs*. [OE. *þrili*, *þrilih* = OHG. *drilich*, MHG. *drilich*, *drilch*, mod Ger. *drillich*, app WGer. ad L. *trilich*, *trilic-em* woven with three threads, f. *trēs*, *trē*—three + *licum* a thread of a web, a thum Cf. Ger. *zwillich*, TWILL.] Woven with three threads; threefold, triple, three in one

c725 *Corpus Gloss.* (Hessels) *Interpr* 322 *Trilex*, þrili. a800 *Leiden Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 158 *Trillex*, duli a 1000 *Agg Glosses* in Wl-Wulker 299/3 *Trilhemum*, þrilih hærzi a 1225 *St Marher*. xi Prummesse þreo fald þrile i þreo hades a 1225 *Ancr R* 26 3if me on, almiht God, þrile me [printed me] þreo hodes, þeos ilke þreo þinges.

+Thrist (þril), sb.¹ *Obs*. [A metathetic form of THRILL sb.¹; originally northern.] A hole or aperture; esp. a NOSE-THRILL, nostril.

1382 NOOSE thristis, c1400 NOSE thristles [see NOSE THRILL 3]. c1400 *Destr Tray* 3045 Hir nose With thristles nocht thrist, but thristly made a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4073 Hale he þam [images] lyndis & aithre thrist stoppis 1673 SIR T HERBERT *Trav* 211 Her [dodo's] bill is crooked downwards, in midst is the thrist.

Comb 1618 BLACKWAT *Descr Death* xiv, Naked his scalpe, thrist-open is his Nose.

+Thrist, sb.² Sc. *Obs*. Also 4 thrist, thristly, thrist [OE. *þrili*, ON. *þrill*, THRAILL sb.¹, app. became in Sc. *thrist*, which was later narrowed to *thrist* Cf. THRIEL sb.² 2] One who is bound in servitude; a thrist. *Comb*. +Thristman, bondman.

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* i. 243 He þe thristly Is has nocht his, All þe he has enbandownyt Is Till hys lord *Ibid* 274 Schortly to say, is nane can tell þe halle condicioun off A thrist. *Ibid* iii. 220 c1375 *Sc Leg. Saints* ii. (Paulus) 974 To pure men, to thristillen & to women *Ibid* v. (Johannes) 202 Riche man is thristl away to twa. þe tane, is riches. *Ibid* i. (Katherine) 220 Be þe body gif þu will Gowerne þe, þu beis a thrist. c1470 *Gologriss & Gaw* 435 Our doughty eldres has ben endurend Thranduand in this thede, vnchargit as thrist

Thrist (þril), sb.³ [f. THRILL v. 1]

1. A subtle nervous tremor caused by intense emotion or excitement (as pleasure, fear, etc.), producing a slight shudder or tingling through the body; a penetrating influx of feeling or emotion.

a 1686 GIANVILL *Serms* vii (R.), Joy warms the blood, and sends it about with a pleasant thrill through all the channels of its motion. 1799 Ht. LEE *Canterb T. Frenchm.* T (ed 2) I 240 Those communications... shot cold thrills through his frame 1852 Mrs Stowe *Uncle Tom's C.* xxii, St Clare would feel a sudden thrill, and clasp her in his arms. 1867 SMITHS *Augensterns Eng* xi (1880) 195 The intelligence caused a thrill of indignation to run throughout England

b. Thrilling property (of a play, novel, narrative, speech, etc.); sensational quality; *transf.* (slang), a literary work having this property, a sensational story, a 'thriller'.

1886 *Westm. Rev.* Oct 382 The sensational title of a shilling thrill. 1891 E KINGLAKE *Australian* at H. 97 Relevancy is apparently not a matter of so much consequence as thrill, as the man says in Mark Twain's book 1894 Mrs H WARD *Marcella* I 14 Whatever had been spoken by him had grace, thrill, meaning.

2. The vibrating or quivering of anything tangible or visible; acute tremulousness, as of a sound; a vibration, throbbing, tremor.

1817 MOORE *Lalla R. Veiled Prophet* (1854) 96 While a thristl Lives in your sapient bosoms 1825 SCOTT *Isalm* xiv, As the thrill of a nerve, unexpectedly jarred, will awaken the sensation of agony. 1865 BARKING *Gould Werruolens* xiv 240 Listening to the harplike thrill of the breeze in the old grey tree-tops 1874 LOWELL *Agassiz* i. 1, The electric nerve, whose instantaneous thrill Makes next-door gossip of the antipodes. 1892 TYNDALE in *Times* 3 Feb. 5/6 The sudden dropping and lifting of an opaque screen over the electric light, thus producing vivid thrills upon the fog

b. *Phys* and *Path.* A vibratory movement, resonance, or murmur, felt or heard in auscultation.

1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed 4) I. 544 That vibratory thrill (of the pulse) which has been called wininess. 1877 ROBERTS *Hamid.* Med. (ed. 3) II 9 Thrill or purring tremor indicate the special character of a peculiar vibratory sensation conveyed to the fingers 1879 KNOX *Princ.* 40

Med 56 Besides impulse we have another movement of the heart, known as thrill. 1897 *Alburt's Syst. Med* III. 58 He has a well-marked pre-systolic thrill and a loud pre-systolic murmur at the cardiac apex

Thrill, *sb* 4 *dial* Corruption of **THRILL**.

1888 R. HOLME *Armoury* II xviii (Roxb) 139/1 The shafts, are the side of the thrill or thrill. 1772 *Sterne's Tr. Shandy* vii xv. Wks. V. 93 (Jod) The thrillhorse [edd 1765, 1776 thrill-horse] trotting 1886 *Cheshire Gloss* s v *Cart*. Two longitudinal pieces, known as *thrill bars* or *mad thrills*, are morticed into the binders, and these support the boards which form the bottom of the cart. 1887 *S. Cheshire Gloss* s v *Cart*. The shafts are also called *thrills*; hence we speak of 'thrill-gears'. 'a good thrill-hous'. But the simple word *thrill*, though still universally understood, is less commonly used than formerly.

Thrill (*pril*), *v* 1 Forms 4 thrill, 4-5 prill(e), prulle(u), 4-6 thrille, 5 thryll(e), 5-6 thryll, 4- thrill. [A metathetic form of **THRILL** v. 1]

I. Of the action of material bodies.

†1 *trans* To pierce, bore, penetrate, = **THRILL** v. 1 Also *intr* with *through* (quot. 1871).

1300 *Cursor M* 1184 He fester thrid his bodi thurgh 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron* (1810) 30, & sharp lance pat thrid ihesu side. 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* iii 4 He fors of fire of luf, pat makis his prayere to thrill heuen 1387 *Travisia Huden* (Rolls) 1 339 A torf i-doo aboute a worme sleep hym oþer makeþ hym prulle þorþ þe erþe (*terrane penetrare*) for to scape a way *Ibid* VII 349 A grym strook of lityngne prulleþ þe wal. 1530 *Palsgr* 755/2, I thrill, I pierce or bore thorowe a thyng. This terme is olde and nowe lyttel used. 1605 *Sylvester Du Barlas* II in 1 *Vocation* 115 Through Corsets, Rivets, Jacks, and Shirts of Mail His shaft shall thrill the Foes that him assaile. 1634 A. RICHARD *Descr Body Man* C vj/2 A roughnesse where there is a hole, but not thrilled through 1661 *Merry Drullery* 13 The sword doth numbly come to the point... Thrilling, and drilling, And killing, and spilling

†b. To break or penetrate through (an enemy's line) Also *intr* with *through* *Obs*

1375 *Barbour Bruce* vii. 430 [Thail] thrillit thame [the ynglis rout] weil neir throu-out. 1470-85 *Malory Arthur* ix iv 343 Thoru the thyckest prees he thrilled thorou them.

†2. *intr*. To penetrate or pass through, proceed (into or to a place); = **THRILL** v. 1 6. *Obs. rare* 13. *Cursor M* 21098 (Edin) Thomas he softe þat estern thede, And þrilled (v. rr. þriled, thirild) intil halpin-hede.

†3. *trans*. To cause (a lance, dart, or the like) to pass; to dart, hurl (a piercing weapon). *Obs*. (Perhaps sometimes including a notion of the quivering motion of the missile)

1609 *Heaven's Brit Troy* xii lxx, He thrid a Iavelin at the Dardans brest. 1644 *Quarles's Elegies* II 4 Darts, thrid'd from heaven, transfixe my bleeding hart 1637 *Heywood Dial.* *Pelopaea & Alope* Wks. 1874 VI 301 Our well-tride Nymphs, thrid their arrowe Iavelins after him 1646 G. DANIEL *Poems* Wks (Grosart) I 77, I am, deeply stricke, and beue The fatal Iaveline, with me everie where; Into the Marrow thrid'd.

†b. To hurl, to send (persons) flying. *Obs. rare*. (Cf. **THRILL** v. 3 1, quot. 1587.)

1606 *Warner Alb. Eng* xiv. lxxv. (1612) 353 But leauing Romaines thrilled thence, and Brutes by Rome opprest, What hapte mane while betwixt the Picts and Scots shall be digest.

II. Of the action of non-material forces.

†4. *fig.* from I: To pierce, penetrate (as a sound, or an emotion). *Obs.* (passing into 5).

1300 *Cursor M* 17738 Of his ded als þe sorful ord Sal thril þin hert thoru als a suord 1375 *Sc Leg Saints* xxvii. (*Baptista*) 131 þi word thrillit myn ere. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xiv 177 (Harl. MS.) Synne in twynkyngne of an ye þrillit alle the erþe. 1590 *Spenser F Q* I. vii. 39 With piercing point Of pity deare his hart was thrilled sore 1629 *Milton Ode Nativity, Hymn* x, Such sound the Airy region thrilling. 1642 H. MORE *Song Soul* I. i vi, Which in their sprights, may cause sweet agony, And thrill their bodies through with pleasing dart.

†b. *intr*. with *through*. *Obs.* (passing into 5 b). 1566 *Pilgr Perf* (W. de W 1532) 258 b, Many moosorowes dyd teare & thryll thorowe her herte. 1590 *Spenser F Q* I. viii. 6 Eger greednesse through every member thrid. 1592 (see 5 b)

5. *trans* To affect or move with a sudden wave of emotion.

1605 *Shaks Lear* IV. ii 73 A Seruant that he bred, thrill'd with remorse, Oppos'd against the act. 1718 *Pope Iliad* xix 266 Greece around sat thrill'd with sacred awe. 1791 *Mrs Radcliffe Rom. Forest* II, A kind of pleasing dread thrilled her bosom. 1805 *Wordsworth Waggoner* II 34 His ears are by the music thrilled 1842 *Tennyson Sir Galahad* II, Me mightier transports move and thrill.

b. *intr*. To produce a thrill, as an emotion, or anything causing emotion; to pass with a thrill through

1592 *Shaks Rom & Jul.* IV. ii. 15, I have a faint cold feare thrills through my veins 1719 *Addison Milton's Style* Imitated 124 A sudden horror Ran through each nerve, and thrill'd in evry vein 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* xii, When some peculiar feeling of hope, or perhaps of remorse, happened to thrill across his mind. 1854 J. S. C. *Abbott Napoleon* (1855) II. xx. 356 In tones which thrilled upon every heart 1874 *Green Short Hist.* viii. 5 513 The news of Hampden's resistance thrilled through England.

c. *intr*. (? for pass) To feel, or be moved by, a thrill of emotion. Often const. at *with*.

1595 *Shaks John* v. ii. 143 To thrill and shake, Even at the crying of your Nations crown, Thinking this voice an armed English-man 1596 — *1 Hen IV.* II. iv 407 Ait not thou horrible afraid? Doth not thy blood thrill at it? 1825 L. Hook *Sayings Ser* II *Passion & Princ.* x III 179 He

read over the 'last words' of his adored Fanny, till the blood thrilled in his veins 1874 *Green Short Hist* viii § 3 488 England was thrilling with excitement at the thought that her own hour of deadly peril might come again

6. *intr*. To move tremulously or with vibration, to quiver, vibrate (Said esp. of sound or light.) 1776 *Mickr tr. Canons's Lusad* ix 396 Here The solemn harp's melodious warblings thrill 1816 *Scott B. Dwarf* III, Exhausting his voice in shrieks and imprecations, that thrilled wildly along the waste heath. 1827-35 *Willis Absalons* 79 My pulses thrill, Like a rich harp-string 1862 *Tyndall Mountaineer* I 8 Watching the lightning thrilling behind the clouds. 1878 T. HARDY *Ret Naive* IV. vi, The great valley of purple heath thrilling silently in the sun

b. *trans* To send forth or utter tremulously 1647 *Crashaw Music's Duet* 57 Her supple breast thrills out sharp airs 1868 *Farrar Silence & V* II (1875) 35 The spirit within us thrills its glad response to the noble utterance

c. To cause to quiver; to throw into vibration 1800 *Moore Anacron* lviii, Sweet [are] the sighs that thrill the lyre. 1860 *Farrar Orig Lang* I 12 The air is thrilled with the voice of birds. 1872 O. W. HOLMES *Poet Break-f.* v, (1885) 124 An earthquake thrills the planet

† **Thrill**, *v* 2 *Sc. Obs* [f. **THRILL** sb 2]

1. *trans* To make a thrall of, enthrall, enslave; = **THRILL** v 2 1.

1456 *Sir G. Hays Law Arms* (STS) 137 It is na to be thocht, sen he (Christ) has maid man free, he suld thrill his brother 1536 *Bellenden Cron Scot* (1821) I 73 To thrill us to maist shamefull servitude

2. To bind or engage (lands) in thirlage = **THRILL** v 2 2.

1480 *Act Domi Conc.* (1839) 70/2 þi þe said Robert sall be na maner of way thrill þa landis bot deliver þaim fre as said is

† **Thrill**, *v* 3 *Obs.* [Cf. **DRILL** v. 2, **TRILL** v] *intr*. To flow in a small stream or in drops; to trickle, percolate, to drip; = **DRILL** v. 2 1.

1545 *Ravindor Byrth Mankynge* 22 Water passing and thrilling through yf narrow conduit *Ibid* 79 Vt blood, penetratith, thrillyth, and yssuyth furth the soner. 1607 *Walsington Opt Glass* xii. (1664) 137 They iazed his Skin with a Razor till the Blood thrilled down 1625 *Brathwaite Strappado* (1878) 220 No streams of grace, Thrilling or trickling from thy blubbert face.

† **Thrillage**, *Sc Obs.* Also 5-age [f. **THRILL** sb 2 + -AGE] Thralldom, bondage, subjection; = **THRILLAGE** I

1375 *Barbour Bruce* I. 102 Pat he put to swyll thrillage, Thrit þai Suldryn on fute, as ebaldaill 1400 *Sc Trojan War* II 984, they askede thame to be, As worthy, of all thrillage fr. *Ibid*, 984, And frome all thrillage be maid fre 1549 *Henry Wallace* I. 136 He thoct ay till hald hym in thrillage

† **Thrillant**, *a. Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. **THRILL** v 1 + -ANT 1] = **THRILLING** ppl a 1

1590 *Spenser F Q* I. xi 20 Hi, thrillant speare *Ibid* II. iv 46 One of his thrillant darts he threw 1594 *Greenf Schinus* 1784 Pierce my poor heart with thy thrillant steel

Thrilled (*prild*), *ppl. a* [f. **THRILL** v 1 + -ED 1]

†a. Pierced, penetrated *Obs* b. Affected by a thrill of emotion c. Caused to vibrate

1615 *Sylvester Job Triumphaut* IV. xxxiv, My thrilled Wound Is past all cure. 1850 *Robertson Sermon* (1872) III 116 Incoherent utterances and thrilled sensibilities. 1900 *Daily News* 19 Feb 2/1 When the thrilled listener has refreshed the tale-teller. 1908 *Daily Chron* 16 July 5/6 There was no thrilled and electrified populace such as in the old Greek Games packed the amphitheatre

† **Thrillehod, thrillhod**. *Obs.* [f. **ME** *þrille*, *þrill* for *þrille*. see **THRILLE** and **HOOD**]

Threefold condition; trinity

1320 *Cart. Love* 9 God fader and Sone and Holigost, Pat O God art and þrill hod. *Ibid* 129 þrill-hod. *Ibid* 129 Persones þreo in þrille hod And o God cleped in on-hod.

Thriller (*pril*), *a* [f. **THRILL** v. 1 + -ER 1] One who or that which thrills; *spec* (slang or colloq.)

a sensational play or story (cf. **SHOCKER**).

1889 *Pall Mall G* 1 July 6/1 It is always painful to see clever actors wasting their energies on a worthless play. It is seldom that we are treated to a more bald and empty production than this invertebrate 'thriller' 1896 *Pall Mall Mag.* Nov. 380 Fullblown detectives, the sort you lead of in the thrillers!

Thrillful (*prilful*), *a* [f. **THRILL** sb 1 + -FUL]

Full of thrills, thrilling

1889 J. ASHBY *Sirry Larry Minstrel* (1892) 234 O lilt of leaves! O song of sea! O mingled thrillful harmony! 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch* 15 June, We passed a thrillful hour at a genuine Whitechapel 'penny gait'

Thrilling (*pril*), *adj.* *sb.* [f. **THRILL** v 1 + -ING 1] The action of **THRILL** v. 1, in various senses, an instance of this Also *attrib.*

1526 *Pilgr Perf* (W de W 1532) 241 As though we bare the same stonages thrillings & peysing turmentes that he suffred 1747 *Harvey Medit.* II 104 From the Thrillings of polluted joy, to the Agonies of eternal Despair 1748 *Hartley Obsrv Man* I. i 120 A Thrilling or Shivering may be felt to run along the Skin. 1835-6 *Todd's Cycl.* Anat I 241/2 On laying the finger on it (the vein), a peculiar thrilling sensation is perceptible 1879 J. D. LONG *Reindeer* ix 866 Go to the heights of Dindymus, And list the thrilling of the pipe

Thrilling (*pril*), *ppl. a*. [f. as prec + -ING 2] That thrills, in various senses

†1. Penetrating, piercing. Also *fig* *Obs*

1579 *Spenser Sheph. Cal.* May 208 A thrilling throbbe

from her hart did ayye [gloss, A thrilling throb, a piercing sigh] 1590 — *F Q* I. iii 42 He peiced through his [the lion's] chaufed chest With thrilling point of deadly yron biant 1622 G. SANDYS *Ovid's Met* viii (1626) 160 *Esomides* then threw his thrilling lance [L (L 412) *Mist et Esomides jaculum*] 1718 *Pope Iliad* xv. 528 I through his fair neck the thrilling arrow flies

b. Piercing or penetrating, as cold, causing shivering or shuddering

1603 *Shaks Meas.* for M. III. i 123 To recide In thrilling Region of thicke ribbed Ice 1753 *Scotts Mag.* Oct 516/1 Attended with a thrilling coldness 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Foot of Qual.* (1809) II 59 A thrilling sort of chillness would run through my blood c 1820 S. ROGERS *Italy, Campaigna of Rome* 91 Regions of thrilling ice

2. Producing a sudden wave of excitement or emotion; piercing the feelings

1761 *Gray Ode* 24 The thrilling verse that wakes the Dead 1821 *JOANNA BAILIE Met. Leg. Columbus* xix, A thrilling, faithful joy 1867 *Lady Herbert Cradle* I. viii 220 Nazareth, a place of such deep and thrilling interest to every reader of the Gospel history.

3. Quivering, vibrating.

1850 *KINGSLEY At Locke* xi, Insects that poised themselves motionless on thrilling wings 1871 *Tyndall Fragin Sc* (1879) I. ii 78 Let us look for a moment at this thrilling medium

Hence **Thrillingly** *adv*; **Thrillingness**.

1825 *SOUTHEY Tale Paraguay* III. xi, So thrillingly attuned the cadence fell, That with the music She moved herself to tears 1847 *Webster, Thrillingness*. 1863 *COWDEN CLARKE Shaks Char.* III 71 How thrillingly great is all this! 1891 *Blackw Mag.* CL 637/2 Emotions of unexpected thrillingness

Thrill-multure see **THRILL-MULTURE**.

Thrilly (*pril*), *a. rare*. [f. **THRILL** sb. 1 + -Y Cf. *chilly*] a. Affected with a thrill b. Having a thrilling quality.

1893 *Illustr Sporting & Dram News* 25 Feb 848/x, I felt somewhat 'thrilly' about the heart region. 1896 *Punch* 21 Mar 133/3 Oh the feeling sweet and thrilly

Thrumble, thrummel, etc.: see **THRUMBLE**.

Thrumlar *Sc. Obs.* see **THRUMBLER**

† **Thrimness**. *Obs.* Forms 2 *primmis*, *preomnes*, 2-3 *prim-*, *prim-*, (*Orm.*) *primmesse*, 3 *prim-* (*u*). [Early ME. alteration of OE. *primes*, *primmis*, *THRINNESS*. The change may have been due to association with OE. *þrymm* **THRUM** sb 1, majesty, glory, and its compounds, as *þrymsell* throne, *þrymsittende* (cf. 'seo þryms þrymsittende', 'the Trinity sitting in glory'), but in that case we should have expected the form with *þrym* to have appeared in OE.] The Trinity. Cf. **THREENESS**

1175 *Cott Hom* 229 Þeos þrimnis is an god. 1175 *Lamb Hom* 99 He scal ileafan on þa halga þreomnesse and on soðre annesse. *Ibid* 101 Þeis halgan þreomnesse c 1200 *Ormin* 1117 Þatt iss an Unsejzenndli þrimmesse, Faderi, & Sune, & Halig Gast c 1200 *Trin Coll Hom* 25 þe holie þreomnesse shop and biwalt alle shafte a 1225 *St. Marher* 11 Þrimmesse þreo fald ant anfalde hweðere a 1240 *Saules Warden* in *Cott Hom* 259 Þe halt þrimmesse, feader ant sune ant halt gast

Thrimp, *v* *Sc.* and *north. dial* In 6 thrymp; 9 *dial*. thrumpp. [? akin to **THRUM** v. 1]. *intr*. and *trans*. To press; to push.

1513 *Douglas Æneis* xi. xii. 8 Apon that stait born bridillis blank and fast, Now thrympand heyr, now thayr, thayr hedis can cast. 1825 *JAMIESON, Thrimp*, to press as in a crowd. To push; especially applied to school-boys, when they push all before them from the one end of a form to another. a 1828 T. BEWICK *Howdy* (1850) 10 His hands thrimpt ower his Thees. *Ibid* 13 Mouny on them thrimped in 1894 *Northumb. Gloss*, *Thrimpt*, pressed closely.

Thrimsa, thrymsa. *Hist.* [repr. OE. *þrimsa*, *þrymsa*, late altered form of *þrim(e)sa*, *þrym(e)sa*, genitive pl. of *þrimas*, *þrymas*, **þrimas* (nom. pl. *þrimas*, *þrymas*), ad. L. *þrimis*, the third part of an aureus; also a weight, a drachma: cf. OHG. 'drimsa, *þrimsa* = dragma'. (Both in OE. and OHG. assimilated to *þri*, *dr*, three.) The genitive pl. is frequent in OE. Laws, etc., after a numeral, and has been erroneously taken by 17th c. antiquaries, and from them by later writers, for a nominative singular]

An erroneous name for the OE *þrimas* or *þrymas*, a coin (or money of account) representing the Roman *þrimis*, the value of which varied in OE. times and is uncertain; also, as a weight, a drachma.

In early times the Merovingian gold *þrimis* had circulation in England, where a few are said also to have been struck in the early 7th century; but in the 10th c. the name appears to have been applied to a small silver coin of similar size, perhaps in some districts to the *scat*, see *quots.* a 984 *Norð-leoda laga* § 1 in Schmid *Gesetz* 396 *Norð-leoda* cynges gild is xxx þusend þrymsa [v. r. þrimsa]. § 2 Bisceops and ealdormannes viii þusend þrymsa c 950 *Leodst. Gosp.* Matt xvii 27 [Saterem, g] þæt was feor þrymes velvii [Rusku Gosp. scilling, Ags. Gosp. ænne wecg, *Halton Gosp.* ænne peng]

1614 *Selden's Titles* II. ii 11 204 A Thrymsa was a third part of their shilling, not three shillings as some much mistake 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrimsa*, an old German Coin, valued at the third part of a Shilling, or Four Pence 1720 J. JOHNSON *Canons Eng Ch.* (Laws) Ethelstan an 926 No 2), In Mercia the common Man's Weregild is 266 Thrymsa, this is 200 Shillings 1754 *Hume Hist Eng* (1761) I App 1. 100 His wereregild was by law thirty thousand thrimsa, near 1,300 of present money. 1860

handes and thripping his fingers seemed to dance an ant ke. *Ibid* 34 A fifth thript with his finger and his thumb.

2. *trans.* To jerk with a slight movement
1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selo*. 125 A Watch or a Jack, by being only woun up without thripping the balance or flyer
1901 'ZACK' T. *Dunstable Weir* 190 Her zot under the big fig tree, thripping her lace-bobbins in and out

†3 [Prob. the same word.] To spin. *Obs. dial.* Hence †Thripping *vbl. sb.*

1654 BROME *Eng. Moor* iii, i, Q. But where about in Norfolk wert thou bred? P At Thripperstown, Sir, near the City of Norwich. Q Where they live much by spinning with the Rock? P Thripping they call it, Sir *Ibid* iv, v, Yes, he has learn'd to thrip among the Mothers.

Thrip, *erron. sing. form of THIRPS.*

Thrippell, *p., obs. or dial. form of TRIPLE*

Thripple (thrip'l), *sb.* Now *local*. Also 5 perseyll, 7-8 thriples. [Origin not ascertained: the suffix appears to be -EL or -LE, as in *handle*, *shovel*, etc.] A movable framework fitted upon a cart, so as to project in every direction beyond its sides, and thus to extend its carrying surface when loaded with hay, etc., a cart-ladder, shelving.

14 *Metz Voc.* in Wt. Wulcker 628/10 *Eprelia*, the perseyllis. 1686 *Pilot Staffordsh.* 354 The Cart-ladder or thrippe both before and behind being to be taken off at pleasure. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii 339/2 In an Oxe Teame (the Cart Lathers) are termed Thripples 1891 *Berrow's Worcester Jnl.* 28 Mar. 7/2 His pair of thripples were new ones. He bought the thripples from defendant in exchange for some hay hauling he had done for him.

†Thripple, *v. obs.* [Origin unknown: in form a *dun*, or freq. see -LE 3] *intr.* To practise small economies; to exercise mean thrift.

1883 *Strusses Anat. Abur* M vi b, This makes many a one to thrippe and pinch, to runne into debte and danger

Thripping, *vbl. sb. sc. ? obs.* [app. f. RIFLING *vbl. sb.* with *thr-* for *r-*, as in *thresh*, *thrush*, for *rush*] *Thripping-comb.* a comb-like implement for cleaning flax or hemp; = *KIEPSE* *s.d.*

1728 RAMSAY *Boo of Dunblane* i, Lend me your braw hemp heckle And I'll lend you my thripping kame. 1874 *Men. Alloo* 74 His winsome thrifty dame Flynn wi' eident han' her thriplin' kaim.

†Thrips (trips). *Entom.* Often *erron.* taken as pl., with a false sing. thrip; the analogical Eng. pl. would be *thripes*. [L. *thrips* (Pliny), a. Gr. *thrips*, pl. *thripes* a wood-worm] a The typical genus of the *Thripidae* or *Thripidae*, the sole family of the order *Thysanoptera* (formerly called *Physopoda*), comprising minute insects with four fringed wings, many of which are injurious to various plants; an insect of this genus or family. b. Erroneously applied to any one of the *Jassidae*, a hemipterous family of leaf-hoppers that feed on the grape-vine.

[1668 ROWLAND Mowet's *Theat. It.* 1028 Those [worms] that are bred in dry wood are called Thripes] 1795 *Gentl. Mag.* LXV. i 629/2 The whole genus of *thrips* is a perfectly innocent animal. 1829 J. L. KNAVE *Jrnl. Nat.* 299 The wireworm destroys the root, the thrips the germ of the wheat. 1844 DARWIN in *Life & Lett.* (1887) II. 30, I have seen a microscopic Thrips and a Cecidomyia take flight from a flower with pollen adhering to them 1852 *Bham & Midl. Gard. Mag.* Aug. 139 If thrip be troublesome, fine muslin bags should be fastened over the buds. 1869 *Rep. U.S. Comm. Agric.* 217 What insects are most injurious to the vine? Wisconsin. The thrips to a small extent 1881 E. A. ORMEROD *Injur. Insects* (1890) 97 The attack of Corn Thrips, often does a great deal of harm very quietly. 1894 E. P. DIXON *Seed Catalogue* 3 Sufficient moisture to keep the red spider and thrip at bay

Thris, thrise, thrisse, *obs. forms of THRICE.* Thrissel, thristle, etc., *obs. or dial. ff. THISTLE, THROSTLE.* Thrist, *obs. f. THIRST, THRUST.*

†Thristar. *Sc. obs.* [f. *thrist*, *THRUST* v. + -AR 3.] One who thrusts, a thruster.

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxiii. 47 Thrimlaris and thristaris, as thay war word, Kokenis, and kennis na man of gude.

†Thriste, *a. obs.* [OE. *priste* = OS *thristiti* (MLG., LG. *ariste*, whence Du. *drést*, Ger. *dreist*); not found elsewhere in Teutonic. Ultimate origin unknown: see suggestions in Kluge and Franck.] Bold, daring; audacious, presumptuous.

1897 K. ALFRED Gregory's *Past* C. Froem 23 Dylæs. he to driste & to stid sie for dy underfenge his lareowdomes. 18023 WULFSTAN *Hom.* i. (Napier) 270 Dencan ba nu, be to ham priste syn, bæst híz god ofersed. c. 1275 *Lamb. Hom.* 117 Fela stunnisse beod þe þe dussie mon bið priste. c. 1205 *Lay.* 2549 Næs þer þan swa priste cnihþ under criste. c. 1250 *Owl & Night* 758 For ic can craft & ic kan lyste & þarfore ic am þus priste.

Thriste, *obs. f. THIRST, THRUST, TRUST*
Thrithing, -er, earlier ff. TRITHING, -ER: cf. also RIDING *sb.*

Thrittene, -tende, -tethe, -ty, etc., *obs. ff. THIRTEEN, TEENTH, THIRTIETH, TY.*

†Thriveage. *Obs. rare-1.* [f. *THRIVE* v. + -AGE] The quality or degree of thriving.

1610 W. FOLKINGHAM *Art of Survey* i. iii. 6 In Growth, the thrivage, verdure, fruitage, prematurance, &c. of particular Vegetables are regardable.

Thrive (prɪv), v. Pa. t. thrive (prɪv), pa. pple. thriven (prɪv'n). Also pa. t. and pple. thrived (prɪvd). [ME. *prive*, first in Ormin

(*prifenn*), ad. ON *prifa-sk* refl. to thrive. So Sw. *trivas*, Da *trives* to thrive, flourish. No trace appears in English of the reflexive suffix, which must have been dropped before the word became naturalized. ON. *prifa-sk* is in form the reflexive or passive of *prifa*, recorded in the senses 'to clutch, grip, grasp, lay hold of with sudden effort'.

(For the sense history Fritzer, Falk and Lorp compare *taka-sk*, similarly used. The non reflexive use may have started from the pa. pple. *prifinn*, *thrive*)]

A. Illustration of Forms.

1 *Inf. and Pres. stem 3 (Orm.)* *prifenn*, 3-5 *prue(n)*, 4-5 *prive*, 4-6 *thryfe*, *thryue* (5 *pr-*, *thrywe*), 5-6 *thrise*, *thryff(e)*, 6 *thrif*, 4-7 *thrive*, 5- *thrive*

c. 1200 ORMIN 10868, & *prifenn* 233 & *waxenn* 233 Inn alle gode pinges a 1300 *Prue* [see B. 1] 13 *Cursor M.* 12139 (Cott) Als mot we thriue c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxv (*Fulcan*) 365 Allace I I thocht nocht fore to thryfe 1398 *Prue* [see B. 1] c. 1400 *Desti* *Troy* 1832 Pan thriue we þe bettur c. 1425 *Cast. Perseu* 548 In *Macro Plays* 93 Fast he gunne to thryue c. 1460 *Prive* [see B. 1] c. 1500 *Debate Carpenter's Tools* in *Hallw. Nigge Poet* 14 He thoutt ever fore to thryfe 1508 DUNBAR *Twa Men ut Wenen* 488 That mai nought thriþ as that wald 1535 *STEWART Cron Scot.* (Rolls) II. 398 We will nought thryfe this þeir

2. *Pa. t. a. north* 3 *praf*, 4 *thraf*(e), *thraue* (-we), 6 *thraif*, 9 *thraue* (also *arh*)

c. 1200 *Pruf* [see B. 1] a 1300 *Thraf*, *thrafe* [see B. 2] c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvii (*Macbeth*) 49 He thraue, þat wele fostent was a 1400 *Sir Per.* 212 He wexe and wele thraue a 1598 LINDSEY (Piscatorie) *Chron. Scot.* (S. T. S.) II 53 Fre that tyme fourth the earle Bothwell thraif newer a 1850 ROSSERT *Dante & Cnc* i. (1874) 285 While yet my body thraue On earth a 1910 T. DUNLOP in *Poets. Aggrure* 201 Braver bairn Never thraue

3. *a. prof.*, 4-5 *þroof*, 5 *profe*, *throf*(e), (6 *Sc. threuff*), 8- *throva*.

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 1885 [The Britons] multenlyed, & wel prof. c. 1380 WYCLIF *Sal. Wks* II 411 In Crisus tyme prof þe Chirche 1399 *LANGT. Rich.* *Recheles* iii 137 As he þat prof neuere 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii 192 He smote doune twelue knyghtes, and the most party of hem neuere throfe after 1597 in *Spalding Club Misc.* (1841) I. 179 Fra that tyme furthe, the said Janet threuff neuer 1777 ROBERTSON *Hist. Amer.* I. 1 45 These throve prosperously 1830 1852 *Throve* [see B. 1, 1 b]

4. *a. pruned*, 7- *thrived*.

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. C. 521 Coupe I not þole bot as þou þer pruned ful fewe 1614, 1647, 1790 *Thrived* [see B. 1 b] 1622-1883 [see B. 2 b]

5. *Pa. ppl.* a. 4 *pruen*, 4-5 *p-*, *thryuen*, *threuen*, 5 *thryfyn*, *threyn*, 4-7 *thruen*, 6- *thruen*, 5 *y-throve*, *thryve*, 6-7 *thruie* (þiv)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 6546 Gentil dany-sels þat alle to mennes compagne were pruen 13 *Cursor M.* 5641 (Gott) Quen it [the child] was thruen and sumdel ad. a 1400 *Thupphus* in *Eng. Studien* XXXII 5 How wel þat he was thruen. 14. *L. MS. Cantab.* ff. 11. 38 lf. 128 (Halliwell) He ys wel 1-throve 1622 R. AVIETT in *Farr S. P. Ys.* I (1848) 202 By her when we in life of grace haue throve With her we euer shall in glory lue 1643 *Plain English* 15 The guard is throve to an Army 1830-3 *LYELL Franc. Geol.* iii xlii. (1858) II 459 The ass has thruen very generally in the new world

6. 8 *throve*.

1758 *Herald* No. 21 II 89 How very prosperously the shoots of your planting have throve.

7. 4 *pruiud*, 7-9 *thrived*.

13. *pruiud* [see B. 4]. 1622 MABER tr *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* i. 228 How haue you thriu'd this year? 1654 GAYTON *Pleas* Notes iii xii 155 He might haue thriu'd better upon the Tanzeis. 1901 *Musey's Mag.* XXV. 335 All the protected species have thrived wonderfully at Nebasane

B. Signification.

1. *intr.* To grow or develop well and vigorously; to flourish, prosper

a. Of persons or plants. in early quot. (esp. Ormin) simply †To grow, to increase in some respect; also †to be successful or eminent in arms or war; in quot. 1711, †to grow stout (*obs.*)

c. 1200 ORMIN 8973 Hire suns we & þraf I wissdom & inn elde. *Ibid* 10868. a 1300 *K. Horn* 620 (MS C) Ne mihte þer non prue. c. 1300 *Havelok* 280 þe kinges douter bigan prue c. 1330 [see A. 3] 1398 *Trevisa Barth. De P. R.* viii 1 (Tollem. MS), Ayer, by þe whiche all þinge þat hap lyf breþeþ and þryueþ. *Ibid* xvii lxii (Bodl. MS), Fige treen þriueþ lasse in þe norþe contrees c. 1400 [see *THRIV.* ing *ppl.* a. 1] c. 1460 *Wisdom* 2021 in *Macro Plays* 69 As many roddys as myght grow or prye in þe space of a days Jorneye 1330 *PALSGR.* 756/1, I thrive, as a tree or herbe groweth and dothe well, *je vegete*. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. De Gloucester* (1798) 6 The young Prince continued there about twelve months, thriving apace. 1711 *STEELE Spect.* No. 32 p. 2 My Lady Ample grudges herself meat and drink, for fear she should thrive by them 1830 H. N. COLERIDGE *Grk. Poets* (1834) 357 The child throve wonderfully under this caustic treatment. 1886 CORBETT *Fall of Asgard* I 50 In the clear mountain air he grew and thrived with marvellous rapidity

b. *fig.* of immaterial things

1613 *Will I in Hart Misc.* (Malh.) III. 163 Two great impediments that valour cannot thrive 1614 C. BROOKES *Ghost Rk. III* Poems (1872) 165 What! wilt thou, where once Wisdom throu'd, let Folly grow? 1649 DIGGES *Unlawful Taking Arms* 30 Those innocent times, when Christianity thrived upon suffering. 1790 REYNOLDS *Disc.* xv (1876) 110 The manner of Michel Angelo thrived but little with them 1854 MISS YONGE *Cameos* (1877) II. xxii. 239 The spirit of resistance thrrove the more, 1907 *Edin. Riv.* Oct. 406 Thought thrives on conflict.

2. Of a person or community To prosper, to increase in wealth, to be successful or fortunate, in early use sometimes †To have (good or bad) fortune, to speed, fare, 'hap' (well or ill).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 3911 (Cott) Iacob wec riche, his childer thraf [f. thrafe, T. proof] 142366 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 1067 Wel yvel mote they thryve and thee c. 1400 *Laund Troy Bk.* 16823 Ther schal bot fewe—so mote I thryue!—Off hem passe away on lyue! c. 1460 *Wisdom* 781 in *Macro Plays* 61 Ye! & ewyll be þou thryvande! 1530 *PALSGR.* 755/2, I thrive, I go forwarde in rychesse 1593 *SHAKS.* *Rich. II.* iv 1 78 As I intend to thriue in this new World 1657 J. SERGEANT *Schism Dispach* t. 225 Since he thriuv'd best among the Gentiles 1709 *Mrs. MANLEY Secret Mem.* (1720) III 250 He thriuv'd in all his Pretences 1883 *TYNDALE* in *Contemp. Rev.* XLIV 52 Nations, and even villages thrive in proportion to the activity of their industry

b. Of a thing. To be successful, turn out well 1587 *Mirr. Mag.* *Humdr* xvii, God is iust, iniustice will not thrive 1622 MABER tr *Aleman's Gussman d'Alf* ii 240, I (kind foole) seeing the world thriu'd with me 1640 E. DAGES tr. *Macchavel's Prince* 138 His cozenages all thriuv'd well with him, for hee knew how to play this part cunningly. 1883 F. DAY *Indian Fish* 9 (Fish Exhib. Publ.) A few years since, fisheries thrived along the Beloochistan coast

†3. †To be saved, to remain over. *Obs. rare* 1509 *Part. Desyllis* xlv, I welue lepes of relefe therof dyde thryue, To men and chyldren that had nede.

†4. *trans.* (†) To cause to thrive, to prosper. *Obs. rare-1.*

13. *Cursor M.* 22388 (Fairf) þat alle þat wille him [Anticrist] sal with-stande, Sal be þriuid [other MSS. coround, cruned, crowned] to be to life lastande

†Thrive, *sb. obs. rare.* [f. prec. vb. Cf. ON *þrif* thriuf.] Thriving, profit = *THRIFT* *s.d.* 1, 2.

1502 *Wright Armorie, Capitall de Bus* ii, Such one as seeks not after gainfull thriue, But firmly doth his thoughts to honor bind 1604 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV 263/2 The Sweetnes of the thriue, Peace, wealth, and felicitie.

Thriveless (prɪv'les), *a. poet.* [f. *THRIVE* v. or *sb.* + -LESS] Not thriving, lacking prosperity or success, unsuccessful, profitless.

c. 1520 *Treat. Calant* (1866) 16 This causeth our galauntes, by theyr nacyon Neuerthryfte and thryueles, noye ever vs so nere 1620 QUARLES *Yonah* (1638) 25 'I feeble Sailors Forborne then thrivelesse labours 1635—*Embl.* i. xii, And thou, whose thrivelesse hands are ever straying Earths fluent Brests, into an empty Sive 1835 *BROWNING Paracelsus* i. 255 The dull stagnation of a soul, content, Once foiled, to leave betimes a thriveless quest

Thriven (prɪv'n), *ppl. a.* Forms. see *THRIVE* v. A. 3 [pa. pple. of *THRIVE* v. Cf. ON *þrif* *þinn*.]

1. Advanced in growth, grown, grown up. Now only in comb., as *ill-thriven* (Sc. *ill-three'n*)

13 *Cursor M.* 12806 (Cott) And said, 'Fast as he throd and thruen [Fairf] þis man is wele þriuen], And mukel grace as es him guen' 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 298 Hym wait þe nome Noe, He had þre þriuen sunes. c. 1400 *Desti* *Troy* 13760 The child Wex & wele threvaen in winturs a few a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2709 A heuy As A thing threuyen is & thike 1697 *DRYDEN Virg. Georg.* iii. 743 The thriven Calves in Meads their Food forsake 1806, 1843 *Ill-thriven* [see *ILL. B.*] 1907 *Daily Chron* 8 May 5/7 The pretensions of a neurotic, ill-thriven youth

†2. As an epithet of commendation, esp. in the alliterative phrase *thriven and thro* (see *THRO* a. 2)

? Eminent, excellent, worthy, honourable, noble. Cf. *THRIFTY* a. 2. *Obs.*

13. in *Wright Lyric* P. 233ef he beth thryven ant thowen in thede 13. *E. E. Allit.* P. A. 1191 þe perle me þrayed þat watr so þriuen 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1740 Hu þriuen face & hir þrote þrowen al naked, Hir best bare before, & bihinde eke. c. 1400-50 *Alexander* 1326 (Ashmole MS) He laschus out a lange swerde, Threuschis doun in a thraue many threuyen dukis *Ibid* 3307 Twa hundreth thousand all of threuen knyts

8. That has thriven; successful, prosperous. 1863 *HAWTHORNE Our Old Home* (1879) 114 The careful, thifty, thriven man of property

Thrifer (prɪv'ɪz) Now *rare*. [f. *THRIVE* v. + -ER 1.] One who or that which thrives

1573 *Tusser Husd.* (1878) 25 Ill thifers ill thriuers most commonlie bee 1601 *BACON Let to Sir T. Lucy* Wks 1879 II 25/2 If my brother or myself were either thrivers, or fortunate in the queen's service c. 1613 *MIDDLETON No Wit like Woman's* i. iii, They're the best thym in Turmups, hartchalks, and cabbishes c. 1659 *Elegy on Cleveland* 47 C's Wks (1687) 278 Timists be only Thrivers But a Bram That's freely Generous soules Servile Gain

Thriving (prɪv'ɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. *THRIVE* v. + -ING 1.] The action of the verb *THRIVE*, in various senses; prospering; prosperity; vigorous growth

c. 1460 *How Gd. Wif taught Don* 164 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* I 192 Make the nought to riche of other mannys thunge; The bolder to spende the worse thriuing 1530 *PALSGR.* 716/1, I set up a man, I am the occasion of his thriuing, or advancement 1622 E. MISSELDEN *Free Trade* 79 This their bette thriving is because every man is at libertie to be a Merchant at his pleasure 1707 *MORTIMER Husb.* (1721) II 8 If a Tree begins to abate of its thriving, lop off some of the Branches 1878 J. TOSHUNTER *Aleasts* (1879) 28 'I was when he made processions through the land, To test his people's thriving

Thriving, *ppl. a.* Also 5 *n. dial.* -and(e). [f. *THRIVE* v. + -ING 2.] That thrives, in various senses †1. In alliterative use. Excelling, excellent, worthy, = *THRIVEN* 2, *THRIFTY* 2. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit.* P. B. 751 What if þretty þryuande be þind in 3on tounez 13. *Gaw. & Gr. Knt* 1980 Fele þryuande þonkkez he þrat hom to haue. c. 1400 *Desti* *Troy*

1482 Of his sonnes The þuid was a þio knight, þriuan in Armys *Ibid* 5435, 5458, etc. *Ibid* 4103 Machaon & Polidus truet shippes broght I wo & thetly full thyruond, & þrong into prisce. *c 1470 Gologros & Gau* 345 Ye ar thre in this thede, thruand oft in thrang.

2 Growing vigorously; flourishing (physically) *c 1645 HOWELL Lett* (1650) II x 15 The dust of Marylrys were the thrivngst seeds of Christianity. 1681 FLAVEL *Alth Grace* 225 438 The new creature is a thriving creature, growing from strength to strength. 1784 COWPER *Task* II 714 Learning grew Beneath his care, a thriving vigorous plant. 1848 DICKENS *Dombey* III, 'How is Master Paul, Richards?' 'Quite thriving, sir, and well.'

3 Prospering, doing well in business; successful, fortunate.

1607 TOUTENOUR *Rev Trag* IV iv, Aske but the thriving'st harlot in cold blood, Shee'd give the world to make her honour good. 1710 STEELE *Tatler* No 200 ¶ 2, I am not fond of a Man only for being of a Thriving Temper. 1758 JOHNSON *Idler* No 16 ¶ 2 Ned was considered as a thriving trader. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist Eng.* III. I 375 Two great towns, which have a large and thriving trade with each other. *Ibid*, VI. II 135 The colonists were in a thriving condition.

Thrivingly, *adv* [prec + -ly 2]

†1. In a worthy or honourable manner; also, excellently, finely. *Obs*

13. *St. Ekenwold* 47 in Horstman *Allengl Leg* (1887) 267 A throghe of thykke stone, thyruandly hewene. 13. *Gaw. & Gr Knt* 1084 Now I þonk þou þyruandly þuig alle oþer þyng. *c 1400-50 Alexander* 3747 Scho lengis in one burge, And is one thewis of our thede thyruandly enfourmed. *c 1470* [see *THIRLL* sb.]

2 Prosperously, successfully, flourishingly.

1745 H WALPOLE *Lett to Mann* (1834) II. 22 Our coalition goes on thrivingly. 1833 FRASER'S *Mag* VII 572 May my poor silly sheep go on thrivingly. 1837 HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told T* (1851) I. xiv 231 Others grow thrivingly among brick and stone.

So **Thriviness** *rare*, thriving condition

1818 in TODD 1864 KINGSLY *Lett to Mrs K in Life* (1879) II 167 Thriviness and improvement everywhere

†**Thro**, **thra**, **sb**. *Obs* Forms: 4 **thro**, 4-5 **throo**, 5-6 **thra**. [ME. a ON. *þrō*, neut. obstinacy, persistence in opposition, contrariety, 'hard struggle' (Vigf.); perh. confounded with *þrā* fem., painful or violent longing, eager yearning (cognate with OE. *þrāw* painful pressure) see Falk and Toip s. v. *trāa* 2.]

1. Struggle, contest; trouble

1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl Synne* 10570 þat tyme was mykyl þro, And ofte was boþe weire and wo. *c 1330-40 Chron Wace* (Rolls) 54 In schandure & thiete, & in thio. *Ibid* 13025 Mikel was þe þres, ful þykke þe þio. *c 1400-50 Alexander* 2882 He Thringis to be þuid tyme & þe thia [*Dubl MS* thio]wynnis [in wrestling]

2. Angei, wrath.

13. *E & Allit P. B* 754 3et for þretty in þrong I schal my þro steke. *c 1400 Sir Perce* 376, I hafe spokene with thame, I wene, Wordes in thio.

3 Eagerness, keenness, haste.

c 1470 HENRY Wallace VIII 237 Our men on him thrang forthward in to thra. *c 1475 Rauf Colgear* 808 He 4a cum-mand in thra The maist man of all thra, That euei he had sene. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII ProL 17 Thochtis thietis in thra our breivtis outhwort.

†**Thro**, **thra**, **a**. (*adv*) *Obs*. Forms 3-4 **þra**, (5-7 **Sc.**) **thra**, 4-5 **pro**, **thro**, **throo** (5 **thioe**). [ME. a. ON. *þrā* 'stubborn, obstinate, unyielding, refractory, persistent, zealous, eager, keen', adj. cognate with *þrā* sb. see prec.]

1. Stubborn, obstinate, persistent; reluctant to give way, or accede to a request

(The spelling *throw* in quot. *c 1500* is app. due to confusion with other words.)

c 1300 Cursor M. 5803 (Cott) King þaraon es ful thra [*Trin* þro], Lath 4a him think to let þam ga. 13. *Ibid*, 28092 (Cott) Vn-buxum haf I bene, and thra A-gayn my gasty fader al-sa. *c 1400 Destr Troy* 5246 þat were þro men in thre, & thre tyns mo. *c 1400 Chester Pl* (Shaks. Soc.) II 11 In this place, be you never so throe, Shall you no longer dwell. *c 1500 Smyth & his Danie* 317 in Hazl *E P P* III 213 Be thov never so throv, I shal amende the sonne, I tow. *c 1560 A. Scott Poenis* (S.T.S.) xiii 31 Than be not this þour schervand to confort. 1603 Philoist 1, Scho is sa ackwart and sa thia, That with refuse I come hir fra.

þa. Of a corpse. Stiff, rigid.

c 1400-50 Alexander 4452 Graffis garnyscht of gold & gilden tombs Thurgis to thrawyn in quen 3e þraa woi the

2 Stubborn in fight, sturdy, bold, fierce. Also *fig* *c 1300 Sir Tristr* 777 þei bou be þio, Lat mo men wip þe iide On rowe. *c 1400 Moris Arth* 3757 They thraiste to be ei the Of the thraeste mene thre hundrethe. *c 1400 Ywaine & Gau* 3570 Thra wordes heid the knyghtes twa, It made tham fo to be mo thra. *c 1400 Destr Troy* 6422 Merion With þre thousand þro men þrong hym vnto. *Ibid* 6446, 6462, etc. *c 1470 HENRY Wallace* ix 846 Wallace with him had foute archarys thra. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* VIII xii 128 And Gelones, that peill of Sithya, In archery the quibik al wonder thra. 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 250 The Albionis, thocht thia war newr sa thra, Out of the feild on force wer maid to ga.

3. Angry, wroth, furious, violent

13. *E & Allit P. A* 344 Anger gaynez þe not a cresse, Who nedez schal þole be not so þro. *c 1375 Sc. Leg Saints* II (*Paulus*) 504 As he, þat firste was cristis fa, And in thra will his men can sla. *c 1380 Sir Perum* 3968 Wan þay come to be dupe Ryuer, þat wilde was & thro, Eutrye þanne ne darst by noþ. *c 1400 Destr Troy* 147 He bethought hym full thicke in his throo heit. *c 1440 Boue Flor* 2075 Sche dyd me oonyis an evyll dede, My harte was wondur

throo. *c 1475 Syr. Lowe Degre* 1017 With egre mode, and heite full throwe, The stewards throte he cut in two.

4. Keen, eager, zealous, earnest

c 1300 Cursor M. 14392 (Cott) Ful deueli war þai Iuus thia þair bliscad laured for to sla. *c 1320 Sir Tristr* 615 Rohand was ful þra Of tisttem for to fraim. *c 1350 Will Palmerne* 3264 þre M. of men þat þro were to fist. *c 1400 Destr Troy* 470 Mony thoughtes full thro thrange in hir brest. *c 1425 Wyntoun Cron* v. vi 1198 Sancte Gregor. Made special and thry oryoun þat God walde grant his saule to be. fre. *c 1500 Chester Pl* (E.T.S.) 451 Falsheid to further he was euer throe. [1775 JOHN WATSON *Ilist Halifax* 547 A peison is 4ad to be thio about any thing, who is very keen or intent about it.]

b. *fig* Of a thing Ready, apt, disposed.

c 1425 Cursor M. 16560 (Trin) Þei., cut þis tre in two What þei wolde þeiof shape Þerto hit was ful þro.

B. *adv* Obstinately, vigorously, boldly

c 1425 Cursor M. 5997 (Trin) 3itt þe kyng hem helde ful þio For wolde he not lete hem go. *c 1450 St Cathbert* (Surtees) 6032 Ouen twenty and twa War drawnd þis bell full thra. *c 1470 Gologros & Gau* 60 The beime bovnit to the bugh and thrang in full thia.

†**Thro**, **a** 2 *Obs* Origin, status, and meaning uncertain; occurs in the alliterative phrase *thi wren and thio*, always commendatory or honourific, and apparently meaning something like 'excellent'.

(It is not impossible that this may originally have been the same word as *Thro* a 1, and that 'thruven and thio' became a stock phrase which was vaguely used; cf. 'a þio knight, þriuan in armys', *c 1400* in *THRIVING* p. 1, and the other references there given. But there seems also to have been connexion in sense with *Thro* v, as if it had been taken as 'grown, become great', cf. the phrases, 'throd and thruven' [v r 'wele þruen' *c 1300* in *THIRVEN* p. 1, 'thruven ant thowen' [from *THIR* v] *c 1310* *Ibid* 2.) *c 1310* in Wright *Lyric* p. 26 He is thrusle thruven in [?] and thro that singeth in sale. *Ibid* 39 Wel were him that wiste hne thobt, That thruven ant þro. 13. *E & Allit P. A* 867, I sege, says Iohan, þe lounbe him stende, On þe mount of syon ful þruen & þro. *c 1450 Le Moite Arth* 589 There is no lady of fleshe ne bone in this world 4o thryve or thio, Though hyr heite were stele or stone, That myht hyr loue hald hym io.

†**Thro**, **v** *Obs*. Pa. pple. **throd**, **throdd**, (throdded). [Northern ME, app. ad ON. *þrōa-sk* refl. to thrive, wax, grow; cf. *þrōsk* ad. full-grown, *þrōska-sk* vb to grow up to manhood; also dial. Ger. *drāhen*, *trāhen* (Grimm), *drōen*, *trūhen* to thrive, prosper, grow.] *intr*. To grow, wax, increase in size or stature, to grow up.

Cf. dial. *Throdden* ppl ad, fat, well grown, in good condition, well-fed (Brockett, and E D D Northumb., Yorksh.). *c 1325 Metr Hom* 122 That ilke childe Was sa unthrewed and sa wilde, That alle the schate that he moht do, He did quen he began to thro. *c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron.* (1870) 240 Now [MS nol] gynnes Dauid to thro For now bigynnes Dauid to wax a weiteour. 133. *Cursor M.* 3077 (Cott) For quen [ymale] throdod [v r waxyn] to be yoman. *Ibid*, 5644 Quen it [the child Moses] was throd [P. waven, G. thruen] and sundel ald To kinges doghter so it yald. *Ibid* 14806 Fast es he [Jesus] throd [G. throdd] and thruen, And nikel grace a es him quen

b. ? To advance. (Perh. a different word.)

c 1330 R. BRUNNE Chron Wace (Rolls) 10058 Al sofly he had hem go, þat non schulde byfore oþer þro Til þey come vnto þe bataille

Thro, **thro**, early form and contraction of THROUGH. **Threale**, obs. form of *THIRALL* sb.

Throat (*þrōt*), **sb**. Forms 1-8, **prote**, **protu**, 2-5 **þ**, 2-7 **throte**, (3 **porte**), 4-9 (mainly **Sc.**) **throt**, 5-6 (8 **Naut.**) **thrott**, (5 **throt**, 5-6 **throthe**, **Sc. throt**), 6-7 **throate**, 6- **throatt**. [OE. *þrote*, -u, wk. fem., = OHG. *drozza* wk f., MHG. *drogge* wk. f. or m. (whence mod. Ger. *drossel* wk. f., throat, *THROTTLE*); app. from O. Ient. root **þrūt*, Indo-Eur. **trud-* cf. OE. *þrutan* to swell, *þrūtung* swelling, ON. *þrūna* to swell, *þrūnn* swollen, *þrote* a swelling; the name may have had reference to the external appearance of the throat. Beside this an O. Ient. **strut-* is evidenced by OLG *strola* wk. f., throat (MLG., LG. *strolle*, MDu. *strole*, Du. *strot* throat); cf. OFns *strolbolla*, beside OE *prot-bolla*, *THROAT-BOLL*; also MHG. *strogge* wk. f. (whence It. *strossa* throat). The original relations between the stems *þrūt-* and *strut-* are not determined, but both may have had the sense 'thrust out, project, swell']

I. The part of the body.

1. The front of the neck beneath the chin and above the collar-bones, containing the passages from the mouth and nose to the lungs and stomach. Also the corresponding part in vertebrates generally, and sometimes the analogous part in insects, etc.

(As 'round the neck' necessarily includes 'round the throat', 'throat' is sometimes said with the wider sense of the 'neck' cf. quot 13.)

c 700, etc. [implied in *THROAT-BOT* I.] *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Hom.* II 250 Iudas hine sylfne abeng sona mid grime, and rithlice gewrað 4a forwyhtan 8rotan. *c 1154 O & Chron.* an 1137, Me eiden an scerp nen abuton þa mannes throte. *c 1290 S. Eng Leg* I. 16/525 In þe þrote with a sword he smot þe suete rode. 13. *K. Alis* 5952 He ne had nonþere nekke ne þrote His heued was in his body yshote. 13. *Sir Benes* (A.) 218 Pow schelt ben hanged be þe þrote. 1340 *Aenb.* 14 Þet bodi of þe beste was esen lipard, þe uet weien of bere, þe þrote of lion. *c 1450 Myrc Festival* 79 By ryght dome, þat þrote þat spake þe wordes of traytery 335 ny, his Lord, þat þrote was ystrangled wyth þe grynye of a rope.

1553 EDEN *Treat Nerve Ind* (Arb) 15 [The Elephant] his mouth is vnder his throte. 1573 *Saltir Poenis Reform.* xxvix 142 Thay schot gude Manfrid in a thort the throt. 1741 RICHARDSON *Pamela* (1824) I 84 His throat sucking out like a wen. 1826 KIRBY & St. Entomol III 367 External Anatomy of Insects. 2 *Yugulum* (the Throat). That part of the surface that lies between the temples. 1860 TYNDALL *Glac* 1 xxiii. 156 I he cold smote my naked throat bitterly. 1878 VILLARI *Machiavelli* (1898) I in viii. 143 Her throat is well turned but seems to me somewhat thin.

2. The passage in the anterior part of the neck, leading from the mouth and nose to the gullet and windpipe; also, either of these passages considered separately.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth. xxii. § 1 He is swiðe biter on muðe, & he þe trð on ða þrotan. *c 1000 ÆLFRIC Voc.* in Wr-Wulcker 157/4 *Guttur*, þrotu. *c 1200 Bestiary* 507 in O E Misc 16 Vt of his ðrote it [whale] smit an onðe, Ðe swetteste ðing þat is o londe. *c 1375 Sc. Leg Saints* xx (*Blasius*) 344 Quha-sa eune in þare throt seknes has. 1398 TREVIS *Barth De P. R.* v xxiv (Bodl MS) The þrote is þe pipes of þe lunges. Þe substance of his pipe is gristely and bard. *c 1425 Voc* in Wr.-Wulcker 635/17 *Nomina membrorum* *Hec gula*, throt. *c 1475 Pict Voc.* *Ibid* 748/13 *Hec gula*, *Hec guttur*, *Hic yugulum*, a throthe. 1527 ANDREW BRUNSWYKE'S *Distyll Waters* A11 b, The same water gaigled in the throte. withdryueth the payne of the throthe. 1602 MARSTON *Ant & Mel* III, Wks. 1856 I 31 Thou choakst their throts with dust, 1769 Cook *Voy round World* I v (1773) 56 A sound exactly like that which we make to clear the throat when any thing happens to obstruct it. 1897 'Tivoli' (H W Bleakley) *Short Innings* v. 76 A huge piece of cake went down the wrong throat, and Carrots had to belabour him lustily to persuade it to take the right direction.

3 This part with its passages, considered in various capacities, whence various expressions

a. Viewed as the entrance to the stomach, hence in figurative expressions, as

(to fill, full up to the throat, to the limit of capacity; to pour (also send) down the throat, to waste or squander (property or money) in eating and drinking, to *crave*, *crave*, *thrust down one's throat*, to force (an opinion or the like) upon one's acceptance; to jump down one's throat, to interrupt one in his speech sharply or roughly, in quot 1883, ? to give oneself up absolutely to a person.

c 1225 Ancr. R. 216 31f þe gulcheþe weallinde bres to diuncken, & 3eot in his wide þrote. 1340-70 *Alex. & Dind.* 677 Bacus þe bollere 3e callen him keþere of þe þrote. 1500-20 DUNBAR *Poenis* xxvi 65 Ay as thay toml thame of schot, Fyendis fill thame new vp to the throt. 1605 SHAKS. *Ant & Cl* II v 36 The Gold I gree thee, will I melt and powr Downe they ill vnterung throate. 1602 HOLLAND *Canden's Brit.* (1637) 543 Who. delight to send their estates downe the throat. 1724 RAMSAY *Vision* vii, Quha rammmed, and ciammed, That baigin down thair throts 1. 232 FONBLANQUE *Eng. under Seven Admirals* (1837) I 229 Since the Duke of Wellington. thurst the Emancipation Bill down his [Geo IV's] 103 al throat. 1861 DICKENS *Lett.* 3 Dec., A place already full to the throat. 1883 MRS. KENNARD *Right So it is*, I might have jumped down this gentleman's throat in my foolish admiration for his powers of equitation

b. Considered as containing the vocal organs; hence *transf.* the voice.

† To lay, set out, (set up) a or one's throat, to raise one's voice; † (to speak) with a full throat, (to speak) loudly; hence *fig* plainly, roundly, at the top of one's throat, at the top of one's voice see *For sb*.

c 1250 Owl & Night 1721 Þe wrenne, hadde stefne small Heo hadde gode þrote [v r þorte] & schille. *c 1369 CHAUCER* *De the Blanche* 320 To fynde out of meyr crafty notys They ne spared nat her thiothes. *c 1450* [see sense 1.] 1535 COVERDALE *Ps.* cxiii. [cxv.] 7 Fete haue they, but they can not go, nether can they speake thiothor their throte. 1567 *Gude & Godlie B.* (S.T.S.) x10 Thay can pounce na voce furth of thair throis. 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* vii. ix 255 As lowd as ever he could set out a throate, maketh this challenge. 1686 tr *Charadin's Conant Solyma* 94 These Women made such a noise., set up their throats as they did before. 1742 GRAY *Spring* I, The Attic warbler pours her throat, Responsive to the cuckoo's note. 1819 SCOTT *Leg. Montrose* xi, Men talking Earse at the top of their throats. 1869 RUSKIN *Q of Air* § 65 Into the thioat of the bird is given the voice of the air

c. In the repudiation of a statement as false, in phr. (to give, etc. one the lie) (to down) one's throat, regarded as the place of issue, to which the assertion is thrown back; also, with merely intensive force, to lie in one's throat, to lie foully or infamously.

1588 SHAKS *Tit. A.* II. i. 55 Till I haue. Thrust these repiochfull speeches downe his throt, That he hath breath'd in my dishonour heere. 1601 *— Twel. N.* III. iv. 172 Thou lyest in thy throt. 1602 *— Ham.* II. ii. 600 Who gues me the Lye i th Throate, As deepe as to the Lungs? 1616 J. LANE *Cent. Serp's T.* ix 398 Gave him home the lie, adowne his throte. *c 1648 LD HERRERT* *Ham VIII* (1683) 227 We say unto you, that you haue lyed in your throt. 1805 SCOTT *Last Minst* v. xx, He lyes most foully in his throt. 1824 BYRON *Lett.* to Murray Wks (1846) 433/1 Whoever asserts that I am the author, lies in his throat.

d. Regarded as a vital part, and the most vulnerable point of attack; esp. in the phrase to cut the throat, to kill by this method; also *fig*.

Hence, to cut one's own throat (with one's own knife), to be the means of one's own defeat or destruction, to cut the throat of (a project, etc.), to defeat, destroy, put an end to; see *Cur v* 46; to cut one another's throats, to be desperately at variance, quarrel violently, *mod colloq*, to engage in ruinous competition (cf. *CUTTHROAT* 6, quot 1886); also to have, hold, catch, take by the throat (also *fig*), † to pull out, to fly at, † start into (into) one's throat.

c 1380 Wyclif *Set Wks* III 423 Þes apes done more harm to men þen þot þe cutted þor throt. *c 1385 CHAUCER* *L. G. W* 1803 (*Lucifer*) That hast bne by the throte with a sweid at herte. *c 1400-50 Alexander* 1812 Þai cutt tuly þam take & by þe toge throis, And for þaire souerayne sake

ham send to be galawis c1400 *Brut* 22 She come to here some. wip 11 knifes, and bewip cotte his brote 1583 *Govt* 180 *Calvin on Dint* lxxx. 400 They cut their own throtes with their own knife 1596 *Darbyville* tr *Leslie's Hist Scot* 12 (S.T.S.) II. 197 Quba committis a sword til an unskilful persone, quhairwith, quithier he cut his awne throt, or hurt the cuntre [etc.] 1631 R. BYFIELD *Doctr Sack* 111 That cuts the throat of your solution. 1585 *Dr. BUCKHORN, Reason, Kelig in Phisic* (1708) II. 526 Perpetually quarrelling amongst themselves, and cutting one another's Throats. a 1722 *FOUNTAINHALL, Poets* (1759) I. 7 This interlocutor. knocked his cause in the head, and cutted its throat. 1824, 1867 [see *CUT* v 46] 1884 *RIDER HAGGARD Dawn* xii, He had let him die, he had effectually and beyond redemption cut his own throat. *Mod.* Ready to fly at each other's throats.

† 4 *fig.* The devouring capacity of any destructive agency, as death, war, etc., cf *JAW* sb.1 5, *MAW* sb.1 b, *TRETT* *Obs.*

a 1578 *LINDSEY (Piscotie) Chron Scot* (S.T.S.) I. 55 The most wallowing men in the throat of the battell. 1594 *SHAKS Rich III*, v. iv. 5 He fights, Seeking for Richmond in the throat of death. 1790-48 *THOMSON Seasons, Autumn* 937 Calm and intrepid in the very throat Of sulphurous war.

II. Transferred senses

5. A narrow passage, esp. in or near the entrance of something; a narrow part in a passage.

a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 1551 A prettie spring. Quhois throt, sir, I wot, sir, 35 may stap with your neive 1814 *SCOTT Diary* 17 Aug. in *Lockhart*, The access through this strait would be easy, were it not for the island of Grimsay, lying in the very throat of the passage. 1823 *BUCKLAND Reliq. Diluv.* 141 The throat of the cave, by which we ascend from the mouth to the interior 1837 *EMERSON Address Amer Schol Wks* (Bohn) II. 186 One central fire, which flaming now out of the throat of Vesuvius, illuminates the towers of Naples. 1838 J. L. STEPHENS *Trav. Russia* 70 1/2 Field-pieces, whose throats once poured their iron hail against the walls within which they now repose as trophies. 1899 A. GRIFFITHS in *Fortn. Rev.* LXV. 312 Lang's Nek, the throat of the passage into the Transvaal.

6. *spec.* in technical use. a. *Archit., Building*, etc. † (a) The narrowest part of the shaft of a column, immediately below the capital; the hypotrachelium. (b) The neck of an outwork. = *GORGE* sb.1 6. (c) The part in a chimney, furnace, or furnace-arch immediately above the fire-place, which narrows down to the neck or 'gathering'. (d) A groove or channel on the under side of a coping or projecting moulding to keep the drip from reaching the wall.

1663 *GREIBER Counsel* 32 The Freese, Gul or Throat. 1727-41 *CHAMBERS Cycl. Throat*, in architecture, fortification, &c., see *Gorge*, and *Gula*. 1815 J. SMITH *Pannonia Sc. & Art* I. 246 The throat is that part of the opening immediately above the fire, and contained between the mantle and the back. 1838 *Civil Eng. & Arch. Jvnl* I. 364 1/2 The smoke ascends vertically by the throat of the chimney into the flue. 1868 *JOYNSON Metals* 16 The opening at the top of the furnace, called the throat or tunnel-hole. 1895 *Frut Roy Instil. Brit. Archit.* 14 Mar 351 If brick sills be used, see that they have a good, clean throat

b. *Shipbuilding and Naut.* (a) The hollow of the bend of a knee-timber. (b) The outside curve of the jaws of a gaff; hence, the forward upper corner of a fore-and-aft sail; see also quot. 1867. (c) The amidships part of a floor-timber, esp. if it bulges and then tapers into the keelson. (d) The curve of the flukes of an anchor where they join the shank.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild Assist.* 165 Throat, the inward bending of Knee-timber 1796 *FALCONER Dict. Marine, Throat*, a name given to the inner end of a gaff, or to that part which is next to the mast. It is opposed to *peak*, which implies the outer extremity of the said gaff. c1850 *Rudin Navig.* (Weale) 142 They must be deeper in the throat or at the cutting-down. 1822 155 Throat, the midship part of the floor-timbers c1860 H. STUART *Seaman's Catech.* It is bolted through the throat of each floor. 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* Throat, that part of the mizen-rod close to the mast. 1882 *NARES Seamanship* (ed. 6) 82 Hooked to a bolt in the throat of the gaff.

c. *Mech.* etc. (a) Of a plough see quot. 1807. (b) In a threshing-machine, the passage from the feed-board to the threshing-cylinder (Knight *Dict. Mech.* 1877). (c) The opening in the stock of a plane, in which the iron is set, and through which the shavings pass. (d) A contracted part of a spoke near the hub (Knight). (e) The angle between the running surface of a railway or tramcar wheel and its flange. *U.S.* (f) A tapered pipe connecting two tubes or sections of different diameters (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909).

1807 A. YOUNG *Agrie. Esset* I. 132 The throat, the space from the share point to the junction or approach of the breast to the beam 1805 *DICKSON Pract. Agric.* I. 4 The throat and breast, or that part which enters, perforates, and breaks up the ground

7. *Bot.* The throat-like opening of a gamopetalous corolla at which the tube and the petals unite. 1847 W. E. STEELE *Field Bot* 8 Florets all tubular, with an inflated throat, generally spreading into a hemispherical head 1880 *GRAY Struct. Bot* vi § 5 (ed. 6) 246 The line, or sometimes a manifest or conspicuous portion, between the limb and the tube, is called the Throat, in Latin Fauces, pl fauces 1882 *GARDEN* 28 Jan. 66/3 The throat of the flower is unbarred

8. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. attrib. 'of, pertaining to,

or affecting the throat', as *throat-ache*, -*disease*, -*muscle*, -*performer*, -*roar*, etc.; in sense 6 b (b), as *throat-bolt*, -*ball*, *cringle*, -*downhaul*, *halyard*, *lashing* (see these words, and quots. *heie*), b. 'that is on, around, or near the throat', as *throat-bar*, *button*, -*cloth*, -*feather*, -*fringe*, -*patch*, -*wattle*, c objective, obj genitive, locative, etc., as *throat-clearing* sb. and adj., -*clutching*, -*slitting*; *throat-bursten*, -*cracking*, -*swollen* adjs. d. Special combs. † throat-brisk, ? part of the brisket near the throat; throat-chain, in whaling, a chain passed through the throat and tongue of the whale; throat-clutch, a guttural catch or momentary closure; throat-deafness, deafness caused by a diseased condition of the throat; throat-flap, the epiglottis; throat-full a, full to the throat, stuffed, crammed; throat-jaws, jaw-like pharyngeal bones in the lower vertebrates; throat-letter, a guttural; throat-piece, (a) in mediæval armour, a part of the helm protecting the throat; (b) the neck of a racket, where the ends of the rim are brought together upon the handle (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.* 1909); throat-pipe, the windpipe; also, the steam supply pipe in a steam-engine; throat-pit, a triangular depression at the front of the neck, between the collar-bones at the point where they articulate with the breastbone; throat-plate, the forward exterior plate of a locomotive fire-box (*Cent. Dict. Suppl.*); throat-pouch, a gular sac in certain birds and animals; throat-register, the lowest register of the voice; throat-ring, Waldeyer's name for the circular group of lymphatic bodies surrounding the beginning of the respiratory tract; throat-room, room for shouting; throat-root, an American hairy species of Avena, *Geum virginianum*, throat-rupture, goitre; throat-seizing, *Naut.* see quot.; throat-stopper, the epiglottis cf. *throat-flap*, throat-strap = *THROAT-LATCH*; throat-sweetbread, butcher's name for the thymus gland; also called *neck-sweetbread*; throat-thong = *THROAT-LATCH*; throat-toggle, a toggle with which the *throat-chain* is secured, throat-vent, the opening in a coking-oven for the escape of smoke, etc.; throat-wash, a medicinal gargle. See also *THROAT-BAND*, *THROAT-BOLT*, etc.

1898 J. ARCH *Story of Life* x. 247 Head-aches and heart-aches and 'throat-aches' 1874 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 180 Chuck-will's-widow a whitish throatbar 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Throat-bolts, eye-bolts fixed in the lower parts of the tops, and the jaw-ends of gaffs for hooking the throat-hallards to 1825 *BURNEY Falconer's Dict. M.* *Throat-Brails, are those which are attached to the gaff close to the mast 1815 *CHAPMAN Odyssey* III. 620 Apart flew either the That with the fat they dived with ait alone; The throte-unske, and the sweet-bread pricking on 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Miner's Right* xxiv. One button was missing between the upper or 'throat button and the third. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cress & Gerty* I. 98 A vast deal of 'throat-clearing, face stroking, and awkward hesitation 1871 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann* Dec 2 He invariably wore a white 'throat-cloth or neckerchief. 1895 F. OSCOOD in *Forum* (N.Y.) June 507 Nerve-strain tends to the prevalence of the high vocal pitch and to the American fault—the 'throat clutch. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXVI. 47 1/2 To bend a mainsail, shackle the 'throat cringle to the eyebolt under the jaws of the gaff [etc.]. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 778 Adult patients suffering since childhood from 'throat deafness'. 1840 750 The so-called 'lithemic diathesis' is a much more frequent cause of 'throat-disease than is generally believed. 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *Throat down-hauls, ropes for rousing down the throat of a gaff. 1874 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 162 Ravens, with 'throat-feathers acute, lengthened, disconnected. 1883 A. SNARE *Anat. Horse* iv. x (1886) 165 The Epiglottis or 'Throat flap, that covers the chink of the Larynx. 1896 *Proc Zool Soc. Lond.* x Dec 932 The narrowness and banded coloration of the 'throat-fringe must likewise be noted 1881 W. ROBERTSON *Phrasel Gen.* (1893) 475 To dine, or eat till he be 'throat-full a 1800 *COWPER On Receipt of Hamper*, A bottle green Throat full. 1762 *FALCONER Shipw.* v 389 The halliards 'thrott and peek are next apply'd. 1776 — *Dict. Marine* s.v. Throat, The ropes employed to hoist up, and lower a gaff, are called the throat or peek halliards 1893 *FERBERTON Iron Pirate* 39 There being no hand either at the peak halyards or the throat halyards 1873 *MIVART Lessons Elem. Anat.* viii § 18. 318 Moving those 'throat jaws', the pharyngeal bones, which exist in so many of the lowest Vertebrate class. 1893 *Times* 13 June 12 1/2 A 'throat lashing of steel rope. 1847 *Proc Philad Soc.* III. 116 A similar interchange between lip and 'throat letters 1875 *HUXLEY & MARTIN Elem. Biol* (1877) 203 The 'throat-muscles through the broad thin muscle in front (mylohyoid) is seen the hypoglossal nerve 1874 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 195 Young birds lack the crimson 'throat-patch. 1876 *BURNEY Hist. Mus.* I. 340 The voracious Stentor, the most illustrious 'Throat performer, or herald of antiquity. 1896 *BOUILLON Arnis & Arnis* v (1874) 79 His helm is ornamented; the 'throat-piece has thunderbolts in hammer work 1800 J. PORY tr. *Leo's Africa* in 185 1/2 he inhabitants of this region have the ballies of their 'throat-pipes very great. 1632 J. HAYWARD tr. *Brandi's Ermenae* 29 She stabd her husband in the face, thinking to strike him in the throat-pipes 1824 R. STUART *Hist. Steam Engine* 72 The regulator valve [the 'throttle'], which opens or shuts the communication between the cylinder and boiler by the throat-pipe. 1860 *Albert Duver Revue* 4 A straight perpendicular line from the 'Throat-pit down 1872 *SIR T.*

BROWNE Let Friend § 10 Some are so curious as to observe the depth of the throat pit 1891 *DARWIN Desc. Man* II. xii 11. 33 In the genus Sitana, the males alone are furnished with a large 'throat-pouch 1872 *COUES N. Amer. Birds* 18 Pelicans, cormorants, etc. that have a naked throat-pouch 1903 *Med. Record* 7 Feb. 228 The various lymphatic structures in Waldeyer's so called lymphatic 'throat ring 1843 *CARLYLE Past & Pr* iii. xii Let me have elbow-room, 'throat room, and I will not fail 1898 *Hilpert's Eng-Germ Dict.* *1 throat-root 1884 *MILLER Plant-u.* *Geum virginianum*, Throat-root, White Avena 1684 tr *Bonnet's Merc. Confit* 11 44 One had his neck wonderfully swelled with the 'Throat-Rupture 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Throat-seizing, in blocks, confines the hook and thimble in the strop home to the scores 1886 *CORRETT Fall of Asgard* II. 9 There will be some merry 'throat slitting 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min. Intro.* Amongst Birds. The 'throat stopper is in none, yet they temper the motion so, that nothing may fall into the throat 1877 *KNIGHT Dict. Mech.* *1 throat-strap, the upper strap of a halter that encircles the horse's throat, also called jaw strap a 1661 *HOLYDAY Juvenal* x 191 Nero did ne've contract With one 'throat-sworn, gor-bellied, or crump-back'd, 1611 *COTGR.* *Soufforge d'une bride*, the 'throat-thong, or throat-band of a bridle 1874 *SCAMMON Marine Mammals* 232 The cutting gear consists of toggles, spades, boarding and leaning knives, 'throat-toggle, head axes, etc. 1839 *URR Dict. Arts* 997 The 'throat-vents are then left open 1901 *Lancet* 2 Nov 1203 1/2 The application of an antiseptic 'throat-wash 1875 *Zoologist* X. 4686 It [a bird] has but one medial 'throat-wattle

Throat (*prōt*), v. [*f.* *THROAT* sb.]

† 1. *trans.* To utter or articulate in or from one's throat; to speak in a guttural tone, to *throat out*, to cry out or shout from the throat *Obs.* c1611 *CHAPMAN Iliad* xii 135 So Hector hereto throated threats, to go to sea in blood 1622 *MASBEU tr. Alaman's Gnaman d'Alf.* II. 113 Throating it out, wheresoe'er he comes. 'I am an Alguazil'

† 2. To cut the throat of, to slaughter, slay *Obs. rare.* (Cf. also *THROATING-knife*.)

1382 *WYCLIF a Kings* x. 14 Whom when they hadden taken alive, thei throtyden [1388 strangiden, *Vulg.* jugulaverunt, LXX θροπαζον] hem in the cystem, besyde the chaumbre.

† b. *Farming (local).* See quot. *Obs.*

1750 [implied in *THROATING sb.* 1] 1763 *MUSEUM Rust* (ed. 2) I. 236 Mons de L'Isle's workman cuts the wheat against the bending, or, as an Aylesbury-vale man would say, throats it

3. *Building.* To furnish with a throat; to groove or channel (Chiefly in *pa. pple* and *vbl sb.*)

1823 P. NICHOLSON *Pract. Build.* 311 [The fascia] is fluted or throated on its upper edge, to prevent the water from running over the asphalting. 1896 *Engel Brit. Vit* 471 1/2 Sills are weathered and throated like the parts of a string course 1881 *YOUNG Ev. Man his own Mechanic* § 1299 A dash-board may be made out of a solid piece sloped at the top, and 'throated' or channelled on the under surface with a deep groove 1883 *Speac' Awarack & Cornhill Katk* 5 Ashlar Copings no stone is to be less than 2 feet 6 inches in length, and the whole are to be weathered and throated

Throatal (*prōtāl*), a. [*irreg. f.* *THROAT* sb. + -AL] Of or pertaining to the throat; guttural; cervical.

1905 *Sat. Rev.* 1 Apr 415 1/2 The loudest click comes at the end of the liquid, throatal noise 1908 *Westm. Gaz.* 1 Aug. 15 1/2 The throatal band that separates the white from the light blue of the breast and under parts.

Throat-band.

1. *Saddlery* = *THROAT-LATCH*

1611 *COTGR.* *Sousbarbe*, the throat-band of a bridle 1794 W. FELTON *Cariages* (1801) II. 138 The Throat-Band [is] a narrow, short strap, with a buckle at each end 1833 *Regul. Instr. Cavalry* 1. 70 The throat-band must be slack

2. A band worn round the neck, also, a part of a garment encircling the neck; a neck-band.

1903 *Daily Chron* 9 May 8 1/4 *Rebats*, to give the new throat bands with their short hanging fronts their correct French name 1904 *Daily Chron* 12 Mar 8 1/4 The collars in others are simply throat bands elaborated into shoulder straps 1907 *Blackw. Mag* July 507 The grimy throat-band, originally white, of a common regimental shirt

† **Throat-boll.** *Obs.* Forms = see *THROAT* sb. and *BOWL* sb.1 [*OE. protbolla, f. prōte, THROAT + bolla*, see *BOWL* sb.1 and *BOLL* sb.1 5. Cf. *OFris strotbolla* in same sense.] The protuberance in the front of the throat; the Adam's apple, hence, the larynx

a 700 *Epinal Gloss* (O E T) 456 *Gugulso*, throtbolla c725 *Corpus* C. 1000 & a 800 *Leiden* G. Drotbolla a 901 *Laus K. Alfied* c 51 21f monnes throtbolla bið byrel, 7ebete mid ni scill c 1000 *Ælfric Gram.* ix (Z) 35 *Gur-gulio*, ymel oððe throtbolla c 1250 *Death* 173 in O & *Misc.* 178 *Pi* prote-bolle þat þu midde sungc c1386 *CHAUCER Reeve's T.* 353 By the throte bolle he caughte Alayn And on the nose he smoot hym with his fist c1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 79 Take a Culewe, take away the nether lippe and throte boll. 1529 *RASTELL Pastyme, Hist. Brit* (1811) 292 One of them cut his throte bolle a sonder with a dagge. 1548-77 *VICARY Anat* II. (1888) 19 It is necessarie in some meane places to put a gristle, as in the throte bowel for the sounde 1565 *GOLDING Ovid's Met* III. (1593) 57 His throte-boll sweld with puffed veins 1575 *Gamm. Gurnon* III. in C. 119 b, Trounce her, pull out her throte boule 1611 *COTGR.* *Gueuene*, the throte, or throat-boll

Throat-cutter. Chiefly *Sc.* or *nonce-wd.* One who cuts throats, a catthroat, an assassin

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot* (Rolls) III. 28 Of throt-cutters and all sic cuist crime, And murderers of leill men be the way. 1567 *Satir Poems Reform* vii. 66 Bludy bucheours and throtcutters a 1598 *ROLLOCK Wks* (Wodrow Soc.) II. xv. 172 Two vagabonds, two throat cutters. 1840 *THICKNEY*

Paris Sk Bk Wks. 1900 V. 209 An executioner had come to assist the professional throat-cutter.

So **Throat-cutting** *vbl. sb.*, the cutting of the throat; *ppl. a.*, that cuts the throat.

1655 GURNALL *Chr in Arm* verse 14. 1. in (1679) 7/2 He buys his Sleep dear, that pays his throat-cutting for it 1840 GEN P THOMPSON *Excels* (1842) V. 23 Then come the murders, the throat-cuttings, the massacres of prisoners. 1859 *Habits Gd Soc* III 132 How difficult has it been to abolish the stiff black hat and the throat-cutting collar

Throated (*prō-ted*), *a.* [f. THROAT *sb.* or *v.* + -ED.] Having or furnished with a throat; having a throat of a specified kind (chiefly in combination), as *deep-, dry-, large-, red-, white-throated*. 1530 *Palsgr.* 327/2 Throated, *gogt* 1601 ? MARSHON *Pasquil & Kath* 1. 76 You same drie throated huskes Will sucke you vp 1746 FRANCIS *tr Hor*, Sat II 11 53 Give me, the Harpy-throated Glutton cries, In a large Dish a Miller's mighty size 1850 *Beck's Florist Dec* 292 One of the best of the white-throated kinds [of Petunias] 1880 W. WATSON *Prince's Quest* (1892) 102 Sooth tongued singers, throated like the bird

b. **Building.** Having a throat or groove; fluted, channelled, grooved.

1847 *SMEATON Builder's Man* 189 Bath proper sunk and throated sills

Throat-ter. *local.* A throating-knife: see THROATING *vbl. sb. d.*; also, a man who uses this knife in cutting off the heads of fishes

1801 *Cent Dict* cites from New Brunswick

+**Throat-teral**, *a.* *Obs. nonce-ud.* [i. reg. f. THROAT *sb.*, after *gutturall*] Guttural.

1662 J. WILSON *Cheats* III, III, Guttural, that is to say, thioatral

+**Throat-goll.** *Obs. 1 var.* [f. THROAT + *golle*, GULL *sb. d.*, throat, gullet] The windpipe, or its upper part close to the epiglottis (The word appears to have been somewhat vaguely used)

14 *Sir Beues* (C) 2753 + 102 Sethen he went to the skulle [of the dragon] And he wryd assonde the throthe golle [w. r. prote bolle] 14 *Nom* in W. Wulcker 676/25 *Hoc epi-glotum*, a thfjotegole c1440 *Promp Parv* 493/1 Throte golle, *epiglotum*, *frumen* 1530 *Palsgr* 287/1 Throtegole or throthebolle, *non de la gorge, goller*

+**Throat-hole**, *occas error for THROAT-BOLL.*

Throatily, *adv.* [f. THROATY *a.* + -LY²] In a throaty manner; gutturally, hoarsely.

1893 *Scribner's Mag* XIV 61 A tame cornet tenored it throatily 1899 B. CARRS *Lady of Daykness* XVII, Chairot snuggled throatily 1901 *Blackw Mag* Dec. 820/1 The wind ranged throatily round the coast

Throatiness (*prō-tines*) [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition of being throaty (in either sense)

1871 G. LAWRENCE *Anteros* IX, You might pick out one or two clear cases of throatiness 1883 G. STABLES *Our Friend the Dog* VII 61 Throatiness, a term applied to loose skin about the throat, where none should exist, as in the Pointer 1884 G. MOORE *Summer's Wife* (1887) 163 In a few lessons I could get rid of that throatiness, and show her how to get a note or two from the chest 1890 *Pall Mall G* 25 Aug 2/3 Influenza. The symptoms are always the same—rheumatism, throatiness, headache, and slight fever.

Throating (*prō-tung*), *vbl. sb.* [f. THROAT *v.* + -ING¹] The action of the verb THROAT. + *a.* *Farming* (*local*). [See quotes.] *Obs*

1750 W. ELLIS *Mod Husb* V 1 68 (E.D.S.) When they mow beans against their bending, they [in the Vale of Aylesbury] call it throating 1795 *Museum Rust* (ed 2) I. 236 It is only when they chance to have a thin crop, that they venture to mow them against their own bending (thus they call throating)

b. **Building**, etc The cutting of a 'throat' or channel, the undercutting of a projecting moulding in order to prevent rain water from tickling down the wall; *concr* the channel or groove thus cut. = THROAT *sb.* 6 a (d)

1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 543 In measuring stings, the weathering is denominated sunk work, and the grooving throatings. 1838 F. W. SUMMS *Public Wks. Gt Brit* 9 The coping shall [have] a throating of half an inch wide cut on its underside c1850 *Rudim Navng* (Weale) 160 *Wood-lock*, a piece of elm in the throating or score of the puntle 1898 *Speaker* 26 Feb 264/1 Masses of greyish white—almost like a faint throating of snow

c. **Shipbuilding** The throat of a floor-timber. 1869 *Sir E. J. REED Shipbuild* II 28 Keep its upper edge level with the throating of the floors

d. **attrib.**: throating-knife, a knife used for cutting the throats of fish; throating-line = cutting-down line (CUTTING *vbl. sb.* 9 b); throating-machine, a machine for shaping the throats of wheel spokes (*Cent Dict*, *Suppl.* 1909).

1883 *Fisheries Exhib Catal*, 197 Cod splitting, ripping and throating knives

Throat-latch, throat-lash, *sb.* *Saddlery*. [f. THROAT *sb.* + LATCH *sb.* 1, LASH *sb.* 2¹] A strap passing under the horse's throat which helps to keep the bridle in position

1794 W. FELTON *Carriages* (1802) II 167 Bearing-reins hung to the throat-band by throat-latch does 1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIV 175, I never saw a horse driven in the throat-latch in Germany. 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 106 He, held on to the bridle-rein with such tenacity that the throat-lash giving way, it was jerked over the horse's head, leaving the reins in the rider's hands *transf* a 1825 *Forrv Voc E Anglia*, Throat-latch 2. The strings of a hat, cap, &c fastened under the chin *attrib* 1794 (above). 1901 G. W. CABLE *Cavalier* XIX, He had a retreating clin, a throat latch beard and a roving eye.

Hence **Throat-latch v trans.**, to put a throat-latch upon.

1829 *Sporting Mag* XXIV 175, I throat-latched him, and never dove a better leader.

Throatless (*prō-tles*), *a.* [f. THROAT *sb.* + -LESS] Without a throat, having no throat.

1881 G. ALLEN *Evolutionist at Large* 49 A wasp whose head has been severed from its body and stuck upon a pin, will still greedily suck up honey with its throatless mouth 1887 *Longin Mag* Sept 539 Vast, featureless head, set throatless on a formless bust

Throatlet (*prō-tlet*). [f. as prec. + -LET.] An article of ornament or protection for the throat; a woman's necklet; a small boa, usually of fur.

1865 *LIVINGSTONE Zambesi* v 124 The Manjanga adorn their bodies [with] throatlets, bracelets and anklets of brass, copper, or iron 1889 *Star* 29 Oct 1/6 A throatlet of coral beads. 1896 *Echo* 15 Feb 4/4 Capes, throatlets, and boas are the chief forms in which peltry seems to be worn

Throatwort (*prō-twort*). [f. as prec. + WORT; see quot 1597.] Name for the Nettle-leaved Bell-flower, *Campanula Trachelium*, also extended to other species, as *C. glomerata*, *latifolia*, and *Cervicaria*, also locally applied to the Foxglove, Figwort (*Scrophularia nodosa*), and American Button Snake-root (*Liatris spicata*).

1578 *Lvt. Dodoens* II xx 170 This Throtewurte or Hask-wurte .is of three sortes, the great and the small, and the creeping kinde. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* II cx 363 The thirde sort of Canterburie Bels, called likewise Throtewoorde, of his vertue in curing the diseneses of the throte 1766 *Museum Rust* VI 446 Lesser Throatwort, or Canterbury Bells 1837 *Scott Robby* III, viii, Where throat-wort with its azule bell, And moss and thyme his cushion swell *Note* The *Campanula latifolia*, *Grand* [error for *Grand*] *Throatwort*, or *Canterbury Bells*, grows in profusion upon the beautiful banks of the river Greta.

Throaty (*prō-ti*), *a.* [f. as prec. + -Y.]

1. Of vocal sounds, or of the voice. Produced or modified in the throat; guttural, hoarse.

c1645 *HOWELL Lett* (1650) II. lxxii 112 A time of certain hard throaty words accounted the difficult in all the whole Castilian language 1863 E. C. CLAYTON *Queens of Song* II 108 In flexibility she was surpassed by few singers but for purity of tone and volume, her organ was throaty. 1874 *HULLAH Speaking Voice* 2 Qualities to which we apply, somewhat vaguely, the epithets thick, thin, throaty, mouthy, and the like 1876 *Geo Eliot Dan. Der.* xvi, A wonderful mixture of the throaty and the nasal 1906 *Times* 8 Nov. 11/3 Parts of her voice are very throaty in quality

2. Of an animal: Having the skin about the throat too loose and pendulous; having a prominent throat or capacious swallow

1778 *Reading Merc & O of Gas* 30 Nov, A little black Welch Bullock with a white back, grizzle head and neck thoaty a 1843 *SOUTHWICK Comm-pl Bk.* (1851) IV. 400/2 Some bulls of the middle-horned breed are reproached with being throaty, the skin too profuse and pendulous. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXIX 541/2 The Spanish pointer was huge of bone, coarse in head and muzzle, very throaty.

Throb (*prōb*), *sb.* [f. THROB *v.*] An act of throbbing; a violent beat or pulsation of the heart or an artery.

1579 *SPENSER Sheph Cal* May 208 A thrilling throbbe from her hart did arise 1579 *Lvt. Ephraim Wks.* 1902 I. 264 As the throbbes and throwes in chylidhr wrought hir payne. 1597 — *Wom in Moon* 1. 171 What throbs are these that labour in my breast? 1612 *tr Benvenuto's Passenger* I. 1. 2 361 Throbbes, yellings, teares 1750 *JOHNSON Rambler* No 76 ¶ 6 Another lenitive by which the throbs of the breast are assuaged. 1827 *Scott Surg Dau* vii, The feverish throb of his pulsation was diminished 1852 *Mrs. SROWE Uncle Tom's C* xii, Not one throb of anguish, not one tear of the oppressed, is forgotten by the Man of Sorrows 1889 *M. GRAY Reproach of Annesley* vi. II, His heart gave a strong throb.

b. Applied to a (normal) pulsation

1633 *JER TAYLOR Serms for Year I.* xvii 231 Though it [the heart] strikes to one side by the prerogative of Nature, yet those throbs and constant motions are felt on the other side also 1891 E. PEACOCK *N. Brendon* I. 230 The throb of the pulse in the temple

c. *transf. and fig*; cf senses of THROB *v.* In first quot. used for a (formal) lamentation: cf. *THRENE*.

1626 *JACKSON Creed* viii xxiii § 5 The deepe straine of this particular threne or throb 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* I. 243 He felt a throb of his old pioneer spirit, impelling him to join the adventurous band 1868 J. H. BLUNT *Ref Ch Eng* I 333 We hear the dying throbs of that sad devotion. 1889 *DovLE Micah Clarke* 245 There were half-a-dozen throbs of flame in the mist behind, and as many balls sung among our rigging 1892 *GUNTER Miss Diverdents* (1893) 184 Every throb of the locomotive bears him away from Erma Travenion

Throb (*prōb*), *v.* Forms 4 (*pr. ppl.*) *prob-*ant, (6 *frōb*), 6-7 *throbbē*, 6- *throb* [The *pr. ppl.* *throbbant* occurs in Piers Plowman, 1362; no other examples of the word are known till 1542, when *frōb* occurs in a letter, *throbbē*, *throb* is known from 1553. Apparently echoic: no cognate word in Teutonic or Romanic]

1. *intr.* Of the heart: To beat strongly, esp. as the result of emotion or excitement; to palpitate. Sometimes said of the pulse, bosom, temples, brain, or even of the blood in the vessels.

1362 [implied in THROBBING *ppl. a.*] 1542 *St. Papers Hen VIII*, IX. 124 My hart frobbed exceedingly 1553 *Respublica* I. III 157 But een as against suche a thing my

harte wyl throbbe 1588 *SHAKS Tit A* v. ii. 95 Your hearts will throb and weep to hear him speake. 1596 *SPENSER F Q* IV. x. 53 Whome soone as I beheld, my hart gan throb. 1738 *POPE Epit Sat* 1. 103 No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb 1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I 120 O my exulting heart! how it throbs in my bosom. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III 206 His temples throbbd—his head rang. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* 122, His pulse was throbbing and his cheeks flushed 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* I. 21 81 At each pause my heart throbbed audibly 1865 *SWINBURNE Rocco* 55 Throbs through the heart of pleasure The purpler blood of pain.

b. To beat as the heart does normally; to pulsate. *rare.*

1633 [implied in THROB *sb.* b] 1725 N. ROBINSON *Th Phynob* 27 The Hearts of several Animals will throb and beat, some time after they have been exempted from the Body. 1831 *Scott Cast Dang* xv, Whose cause the champions were bound to avenge while the blood throbbd in their veins

c. *transf.* Said of the emotion or the like which affects the heart. In quot. 1591 *trans. nonce-use* (cf *weep* = bewail). Cf. *PULSATE* *v.* 1 b, *PULSE* *v.* 2 b 1591 *Tronb Raigne K. John* x 21 Deepe sorrow throbbeth misbefalene euent. 1799 *Ht Lxx Canterb. T. Frenchm T.* (ed 2) I 233 Fear still throbbd over her frame. 1839 *BYRON Juan* II. cxxvii, Not even a vision of his former woes Throbbd in accused dreams 1860 W. IRVING *Sketch Bk.* I. 176 The simple affections of human nature throbbing under the ermine 1881 H. JAMES *Porty Lady* xv, A feeling of freedom, which occasionally throbbd into joyous excitement.

d. *transf.* Of a person, a body of people, etc.: To feel or exhibit emotion; to quiver

1841-4 *EMERSON Ess*, *Love Wks* (Bohn) I. 74 We throb at the recollection of days when happiness was not happy enough 1862 *BURTON Bk Hunter* (1863) 8 The world throbs with the excitement of some wonderful criminal trial. 1863 *KING ARK Cymea* (1877) II. xi 124 A vast empire was made to throb with the passions which rent the bosom of the one man Nicholas 1878 R. W. DALE *Lect. Preach* ix. 273, I like to have two or three hymns throbbing with emotion.

2. *gen.* To be moved or move rhythmically; to pulsate, vibrate, beat.

1847 *EMERSON Woodnotes* II, And God said, 'Throb!' and there was motion. And the vast mass became vast ocean. 1865 *HOLLAND Plain T.* II. 74 Her whole being throbbed and sparkled like the sea 1870 *MORRIS Earthly Par.* III. iv. 15 The very air Throbbd with sweet scent. 1889 *DovLE Micah Clarke* 59 One great beacon throbbd upon the summit of Dulstet. 1905 R. GARNETT *Shaks* 106 The verdant level and the slow canal Shall bristle with our pikes, throb with our drums.

b. esp said of a steamship with reference to the beat of the engine. Also *trans.* with *way* as obj.

1864 *LOWELL Pusside* 1 *trans.* 121 We embarked on the little steamer M., and were soon throbbing up the lake. 1873 *BLACK PR. Thule* viii, Then the big steamer throbbd its way out of the harbour.

3. *trans.* To cause to throb or beat violently. *rare.*

1606 *WARNER Alb Eng* xv. xciv (1612) 376, I know not why, but sure it throbs my heart of late 1821 *CLARE Will. Minstr.* II. 200 That intense, enthusiastic glow That throbs the bosom. 1921 *KILPATRICK N. T. Evangelism* 105 Samuel Rutherford whose passionate devotion throbs his letters.

Throbbing (*prō-bin*), *vbl. sb.* [f. THROB *v.* + -ING¹] The action of the verb THROB in various senses; an instance of this; pulsation, beating; vibration; rhythmic movement.

1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg Treat* vi. vi 430 In the depending Orifice there was a throbbing of the Arterial blood. 1758 J. S. LE DRAN *Observ. Surg.* (1771) 152 He felt frequent Throbbings or Shootings in the Tumour. 1889 *DovLE Micah Clarke* 234 On every side of us sounded the throbbing of the sea

Throbbing, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING²] That throbs; beating, pulsating.

1362 *LANGL. P. Pl* A xii. 48, I panked hure a poussand sybes with probant herb. 1592 *SHAKS. Ven. & Ad* 1186 My throbbing hart shall rock thee day and night. 1676 *WISSEMAN Chirurg. Treat.* v. II. 355 A throbbing pain in his Wound 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 152 When violent and barbarous blows fixed every thorn deep in his throbbing temples 1876 T. HARDY *Ethelberta* (1890) 155 Ethelberta . . . was brimming with compassion for the throbbing girl so nearly related to her 1898 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* 577 Slight periodic throbbing pains in the joints.

b. *transf. and fig.*

1633 G. HERBERT *Temple, Storm* II, A throbbing conscience spured by remorse Hath a strange force. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit* (1818) 24 Adapted to soothe the throbbing anguish of the mourners 1847 *EMERSON Damocles Love*, The throbbing sea, the quaking earth 1864 W. CORV *Let. & Yrns* (1897) 140 The throbbing scaillet of the geraniums 1890 'R. BOLDREWOOD' *Col Reformer* (1891) 154 A stately ocean steamer, with throbbing screw, left a long line of smoke trailing behind her.

Hence **Throbbingly** *adv.* in a throbbing manner; with throbbing, with heart beating strongly.

a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* III xlviii 389 Nor was the rapt of Polyxena more throbbingly resented 1871 *Daily News* 14 Sept, The gunners on foot could not keep up with their pieces, and panted throbbingly after them. 1885 G. MEREDITH *Diana of the Crossways* II. xiii 334 Letters, formally worded, but throbbingly full.

Throbless (*prō-bles*), *a.* [f. THROB *sb.* + -LESS] Without a throb or throbs; that does not throb; without or destitute of feeling or emotion.

1748 *RICHARDSON Clarissa* (1812) VI. xiii. 67 Every heart quaking; mine, in a particular manner, sunk throbless 1821 *BYRON Sardan.* v. 1. 162 Let me fold that throbless heart To this which beats so bitterly. 1839 J. STERLING *Poems* 221 An hour in throbless quiet live

Throck, throcht, obs. Sc. ff. THROUGH, THROUGH, TROUGH.

Throck (þrɛk) *deal* [OE. *þroc*, of unknown origin.] In full *plough throck* 'The share-beam'; = PLOUGHHEAD 1.

1000 *Agg. Gloss.* in Wt. Wülcker 219/6 *Dentale*, s. est *aratri pars prima in qua uomer induitur quasi deus, sile reost, uel proc.* 1649 *Blithe Eng. Improv. Impr.* xviii. (1653) 120 For the Plough-head, some call them the Plough-throck, some the Plough-clup. 1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii. 333 2 The Throck [of a Plow] is the piece of Timber on which the Suck is fixed. 1893 S. E. Wors. *Gloss.*, *Throck*, the lower part of a (wooden) plough. On the end of the throck the ploughshare is fixed.

Throd, **Throdden**, *pa. pp.*: see **THRO** v. Hence **Throdden** v, *north. dial. intr.*, to grow, to thrive. see quotes

1641 *Bfist Farns Bks* (Suttees) 5 Neyther will it [a lamb] throdin as the shepheardes say; ill such time as the cowe mulke bee all voyded. 1690 *RAY N. C. Words* 75 To *Throd*; to grow, to thrive, to wax, to sturken. 1877 KATH MACQUINN *Doris Barugh* 1, 'stock throddens weel' 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.* *Throd*, to make grow, to thrive Hence *throd* and *throdly*, plump, fat, well thriven

Throe, + **throwe** (þrɔ), *sb* Forms: a. 3 (?) **þrahe**, 4-5 **þraue**, **þraue**, **þrawe**, **þrawe**, 4-6 **þrau**(e), (4 **traue**), 4-5 (Sc. 6-) **þraw** (þrɔ, þrɔ). β. 3-4 **þrowe**, 4-7 **þrowe**, (4 **throghe**), 6-8 **þrow**. γ. 7- **þroe**. [*Throe* is a late alteration (noted first in 1615) of the earlier *throwe*, *throw* (which survived as late as 1733). The origin and history of ME. *þrowe* (found c 1200), and its northern form *þraw(e)*, *þraw*, *þrau* (known c 1300, and still in use in Sc.), is not quite clear.

The normal source of an Eng. *þrow*, Sc. *þrau*, as in *blow* - *blaw*, *crow* - *crav*, *snaw* - *snaw*, is an OE. *þru*, which would lead us to see in *þrowe* / *þrawe* an early derivative from the verb *þruwen* - *þruwen*, OE *þruwan*, *THROW* v., in its early sense 'to twist, rack, torture' (cf. *THROW* v. 1, quotes. c 1000). Some suggest that the sb. represented OE. *þrawu*, 'painful infliction, affliction, plague, pang, evil' (Bo-w-Toller), which is perh. favoured by the instance c 1250 of *þrawes* riming with *lakes* 'laws' (if that belongs here). But *þrawu* would normally give in midland and southern Eng. not *þrowe* but *þrawe* (cf. CLAW). On the other hand, a derivation (also suggested) from OE *þruwan*, *THROW* v. 2 'to suffer', which would suit Eng. *þrow*, would not explain the northern *þrau*. If then the word was orig. the OE. *þrawu*, we should have to suppose that this by 1200 (under the influence of *þruwan* to suffer) became *þrawe*, but remained in the north as *þrawe*, *þrawu*, and eventually ran together with *þrau*, *THROW* sb., from *þru*, *THROW* v. 1.

The identity of *þroe* with ME. *þrowe*, makes its derivation from OE *þru*, ME. *þrow*, *þru* sb. impossible. The change of *þrowe* to *þroe* was app. merely quasi-phonetic; cf. *hoe*, *roe* (of fish) for earlier *howe*, *rowe*, also *blow* as a 16th c. variant of *blow* sb., and on the other hand *slow-worm* for *sto worm*, OE. *slu-worm*; *þroe* would gain favour as making a distinction between this word and *throw* sb. in its ordinary English use. In Scotland, on the other hand, where *þrau* vb. has kundred senses, *þrau* remains unchanged as the form of this sb., as in *dead-throw* = death-throw.]

1. A violent spasm or pang, such as convulses the body, limbs, or face. Also, a spasm of feeling; a paroxysm; agony of mind; anguish.

a. In general sense.

c. 1395 *Met. Hom.* 36 Welthe to pride our hert draus, And we geres us thol hard traues (125. C. *thraues*, *rme draus*), 14 *1500 Chester Plays* (E. R. S.) 438 Suffer I must many a hard Thrau. 1673 *Widdowburn's* 10 (Jam.) *Tornen* *drau*, a throw in the belly. 1793 *BURNS* *Battle has I been in*, If she winna ease the draus in my bosom swelling β. c 1374 *CHAUCER* *Troilus* v. 206 Troilus his sorwes pat he aspired hadde He yaf an yssue large And in his browes frenetly and maddede He caused loue. 1390 *Gower Conf.* III. 273 And for this ese. The love throwes forth lise. 1549 *J. CHERE in Lett. Lit. Men* (Camden) 8 How honorable it is to flit from honors throwes. 1597 *GERARDUS* *Herbal* i. xxi. § 2. 27 The throwes and gripings of the bellie. 1607 *SHAES.* *Timon* v. 1. 202 Their pangis of Loue, with other incident throwes That Nature's fragile Vessel doth sustaine. 1719 *Dr. Fox Crusoe* (Hotten's repr.) 408 Frequent Throwes and Pangis of Appetite, that nothing but the Tortures of Death can imitate.

γ. 1730-46 *Thomson Autumn* 1322 His heart distends With gentle throwes. 1787 *BURNS* *Let to Earl of Glencairn*, I conjure your lordship, by the honest throw of gratitude. 1824 *SCOTT* *Ld. of Isles* ii. 1, But ask thou not. If the loud laugh disguise convulsive throwes. 1860 C. SANGSTER *Hesperus*, etc. 166 Tumultuous throwes Of some vast grief. 1870 *DISRAELI* *Lothair* lvi. In the very throes of its fell despair.

spec. b. The pain and struggle of childbirth,

pl. labour-pangs.

a. c. 1250 *Comp. Marie* in Napier *Hist. Root-f.* 78 Nou bu moostes, lauedi, lere Wmmone w pat barnes bere, Pa bitter and ta hale þrahes [MS. *þrehes*, *rme lahes* (laws)]

13. K. *Alis* 606 Time is come the lady schal childe; The throwes [Bodl. MS. *þrowen*] hire afongon

β c 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 181 Elch wimman þan he be 3 mid childe histonden nmed hire stundemele 30 hitteae þrowes. *Ibid.*, Ðat chuld on his burde þoleð ec bittere þrowe c 1290 S. *Eng. Leg. l.* 472/354 Hire token ful stronges þrowes. 1390 *GOWER* *Conf.* III. 211 This hell (= hell) on his chuldunge lay, And when the throwes on him come His nose. Was ferull. c 1440 *Promp. Parv* 493/1 'Throwe, womannys pronge 1673 *PURCHAS* *Pilgrimage* viii. xiv. 685 All the throwes. of this hills monstrous trauells. 1690 C. NESSE *Hist. & Myst. O.* x § 3 (1734) The throwes in birth be so torturing as no kind of torment can parallel. 1733 *CHEVRE* *Eng. Malady* ii. x § 3 (1734) 220 The *Fævus*, by its Motion or Pressure, raises those Throwes and Convulsions in the Mother

γ 1615 *CHAPMAN* *Olyss* xix. 565 Moane for my daughters yet wended throwes. 1621 *QUARLES* *Escher Div. Poems* (1717) 131 By throwes God sends a joyfull birth. 1667 *MILTON* *P. L.* ii. 780 My womb, Prodigious motion felt and rueful throwes 1725-26 *POPE* *Iliad* xiv. 6 Her new-fall'n young Fruit of her throes. 1742 *Young* *Nt. Th.* i. 241 In this shape, or in that, has fate entail'd The mother's throes on all of woman born.

c. The agony of death; the death-struggle, death-throw (Sc. *deid-throw*)

a. c 1300 *Cursor M.* 2437 (Cott) Wit hard thraus [Ed thraus, F. *þrawes*, G. *þraues*] þat he throu, þat sagh þat he to ded drou. *Ibid.* 24726 (Edin.) Eur upon his þraues [Goth. *þassiu*] þink. *Ibid.* 26762+64 (Cott) For þe grete thraus of ded c 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 358 Hur husband lay in dead thraus. 1549 *Compt. Scott* xiv. 121 Quhen darius was in the agony and deith thrau a 1823 G. BEATTIE *John d'Arna* (1826) 39 Some glow'd an' thrach'd, in deadly thrau.

β. 13. K. *Alis* 720 (Bodl. MS.) In his dep þrowe he was swowe c 1330 *Assump. l'ng* 533 3if any wille on his last þrowe Schryue him. 1590 *SPENSER* *F. Q.* i. x 41 Oman! have mind of that last bitter throw. 1629 *Sir W. Mure* *True Crucifixe* 158 Death's tormenting throwes

γ. 1814 *SCOTT* *Waverl.* lix. The throes, of a mortal and painful disorder. 1833 *Hr. MARTINEAU* *Thales of Tyne* vi. 113 The agony of outrage transcends the throes of dissolution 2 *transf.* and *fig.* A violent convulsion or struggle preceding or accompanying the 'bringing forth' of something

1608 *CROWNE* *Caligula* iir. 18 For that poor chaff how will he thrash his brains, He is in throwes before, but then he's eas'd. 1856 *FROUDE* *Hist. Eng.* (1858) II ix. 373 When a nation is in the throes of revolution, wild spirits are abroad in the storm. 1860 *TYNDALL* *Glac.* i. viii. 59 A scene, suggesting throes of spasmodic energy. 1898 *Miss J. J. YOUNG* *Cerian Art* (1899) 125 The author is represented seated at a table in the very throes of composition.

3. *atrab.* and *Comb.*

1825 *STERLING* in *Carlyle* *Life* ii. 11 (1872) 107 The restless immaturity of our self-consciousness, and the promise of its long throes-pangs. 1839 *BAILEY* *Fæstus* xxiv. (1852) 552 Awhile in dead throes-like suspense they stood. 1883 *Century Mag.* Oct. 819/1 The wild, throes-built, water quarried rock gorges.

Throe, + **throw** (e, v. rare. [f. prec. sb.])

1. *trans.* To cause to suffer throes, to agonize as in childbirth; to torture. *Obs. rare* 1610 *SHAKES.* *Temp.* ii. 1. 231 A birth Which throwes thee much to yield. 1683 *KENNETT* tr. *Erasm. on Folly* 51 How many pangis of a labouring mind ye are perpetually thrown and tortured with.

2. *intr.* To suffer throes; to agonize, to be convulsed, 'labour', struggle painfully.

a 1618 [see below] 1880 L. WALLACE *Ben-Hur* (1887) 388 His memory began to throes and struggle.

Hence *Throeing* *vb.* sb.

a 1618 *SYLVESTER* *Honour's Farewell* 105 Soul's sad Repenting, and Heart's heavy Throeing, Are surest Fruits that in the World are growing

Throe, obs. form of **THRO** a., stubborn, etc.

+ **Throll**. *Obs.* [app. related to **THRILL** sb.]

A nostril or breathing hole.

c 1430 *Bk. Hawking in Rel. Ant.* I. 301 But if it have hastily help it wyl stop his nare throlles. 1555 *Douglas's* *Æneid* vii. x. 59 Ane horribill cause ane throll [ed *Small* throll], or nynding stede, Of tembrill Pluto

+ **Throly**, a. *Obs. rare.* [app. f. **THRO**, **THRA** sb. (or ? a.) + *-ly* 1.] Vehement, persistent, painful.

c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 612 Al comes of a þroly þoust þat þurles min hat. *Ibid.* 910. *Ibid.* 3518 Þe þroli þoust þat him meued some he let ouer-side.

+ **Throly**, **thra-ly**, *adv.* *Obs.* Also 4 *pro-*

thro, *throle*. [f. **THRO**, **THRA** a. + *-ly* 2.] In a

'thro' manner; obstinately; angrily, furiously, fiercely, violently; eagerly, keenly.

13. *Cursor M.* 196 (Cott) I lous iessu oft. for his sermon thrali thrette [so F.]. *Ibid.* 880 (C) Mi fere, þat þou me gaf mi wylf to be, Ful thrali [so F.]. C. stillil first sco bedde it me. 1340-70 *Alisander* 215 Hee thought on this thing proliche in hert c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 103 He þroliche þonked god man þousand sipes. 1362 *LANG.* *P. Pl.* A. ix. 107 Þroly weoden Disputing on Dowel. 1400 *Morie Arth.* 1150 Þe theefe at þe dede thrawe so throlly hymne thrynguez, þat three rybbys in his syde he thrystez in sundre. a 1400-50 *Alexander* 107 (Dubl. MS.) Thuk & thaly [MS. *Ashm.* biathly] am I thrett & thole must I sone þe slaughter of my awne sounne. c 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 187 [It] Thoret full throlly with a thicke hale. *Ibid.* 7040 Throlly the þre men throught hym aboute. c 1450 *St. Cuthbert* (Suttees) 5705 þe man thraly þorh on his way he gode. 1535 *STEWART* *Crown Scot.* (Rolls) I. 407 So thralhe than togudder that thau thint, That speiris biak

Throm, obs. form of **THROM**

Thrombase. *Physiol. Chem.* [mod. f. Gr.

θρόμβος os clot, *THROMBUS* + *-ase*, after *diastase*.] A synonym of thrombin (on the assumption that that is an enzyme).

1908 *BAYLISS* *Nature of Enzymes* 73 According to Morawitz there exists in circulating blood a body 'thrombogenic' which can be converted by a 'thrombokinase' present in all tissues into a precursor of the enzyme which acts upon fibrinogen to form fibrin. This precursor, or prothrombase, is changed into the active thrombase by calcium ions

Thrombin (þrɒmbɪn). *Physiol. Chem.* [mod. f. as prec. + *-in*]

The substance which by interaction with fibrinogen gives rise to fibrin, and is hence the immediate cause of the clotting of shed blood; fibrin-ferment.

1898 E. A. SCHÄFER's *Text. d. Physiol.* I. 160 Fibrin-ferment (thrombin) or its precursor (prothrombin) producing the formation of fibrin from fibrinogen. 1900 E. H. STARLING

Elem. Hum. Physiol. iii (ed. 4) 78 The coagulation of the blood is due to the conversion of a soluble proteid present in the plasma—fibrinogen, into an insoluble proteid—fibrin, under the agency of a ferment, which is known as fibrin ferment or thrombin

Thrombo- (þrɒmbɔ), before a vowel **thromb-**, combining form of Gr. *θρόμβος* **THROMBUS**, a formative in some pathological and chemical terms, as **Thrombo-arteritis**, arterial inflammation producing thrombosis, **Thrombocyst** [mod. L. *thrombocystis* (Dunnglison, 1857)], a cyst surrounding a clot of blood, **Thrombogen**, a hypothetical substance in the blood which converts fibrinogen into fibrin; the proenzyme of the fibrin-ferment; hence **Thrombogenic** a., of or pertaining to thrombogen, producing coagulation; **Thrombokinas** (-kɪnɪs), see quot. s. v. **THROMBASE**, **Thromboplebitis**, phlebitis due to obstruction of the vein by a thrombus.

1890 *BILLINGS* *Nat. Med. Diet.*, ***Thromboarteritis** 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VI. 205 An acute infective disease without anatomical lesions other than the thrombo-phlebitis, or thrombo arteritis. 1860 *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.* 1294/a A cyst or membrane containing a clot of blood a ***thrombo-** cyst 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Thrombogen**, producing or giving rise to clots. *Ibid.*, ***Thrombogenic enzyme**, an unorganised ferment having the power to cause clotting. 1908 *Thrombogen*, ***Thrombokinas** [see **THROMBASE**] 1896 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* I. 654 ***Thrombo-phlebitis** and localised abscesses are by no means uncommon

Thromboid (þrɒmbɔɪd), a. *Path.* [f. Gr. *θρόμβος* clot of blood + *-oid*, cf. Gr. *θρομβοειδής* full of clots] Resembling a thrombus.

1860 in *MAYNE* *Expos. Lex.* 1899 in *Syd. Soc. Lex.*

Thrombolite (þrɒmbɔləɪt). *Min.* [ad Ger. *thrombolith* (Breithaupt, 1838), f. Gr. *θρόμβος* in sense 'curd', in allusion to its appearance + *-lite*.] A mineral, found in amorphous masses, containing the oxides of copper and antimony; perh. a mixture.

1844-68 *DANA* *Min.* (ed. 5) 562 **Thrombolite** Amorphous. Color emerald, leek-, or dark green. Found with malachite in a fine-grained limestone at Rezbanya, Hungary

Thrombosed (þrɒmbɔʊzɪd), a. [f. implied vb. **thrombose* (f. **THROMBOSIS**) + *-ed* 1.] Affected with thrombosis

1873 T. H. GREEN *Introd. Pathol.* (ed. 2) 327 These vessels communicate with the cavity of the thrombosed vessel. 1906 *Lancet* 27 Oct. 1142/1 The sinus was not thrombosed

|| **Thrombosis** (þrɒmbɔʊsɪs). [mod. L., a. Gr. *θρόμβωσις* a curdling, f. *θρομβοῦσθαι* to become curdled or clotted, f. *θρόμβος* **THROMBUS**. see *-osis*] + A coagulation or curdling (*obs. rare*); *spec. Path.* a local coagulation of the blood in any part of the vascular system during life, the formation of a thrombus.

1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrombosis*, a congealing, or clotting together of any thing. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 The causes of thrombosis are, first, changes in the walls of the vessels, and, second, retardation of the circulation. 1891 *Lancet* 2 May 1003/2 In consequence of venous thrombosis in the right lower extremity. 1904 *Times* 20 Aug. 5/3 Lady H— died from an attack of pulmonary thrombosis

Thrombotic (þrɒmbɔtɪk), a. [ad Gr. type **θρομβωτικός* see prec. and *-otic*.] Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or caused by thrombosis

1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 330 Portions of the granular oi. of the thrombotic deposits may be carried into the circulation as emboli. 1899 *Alburt's Syst. Med.* VII. 224 The lesions were probably thrombotic.

|| **Thrombus** (þrɒmbʊs). *Path.* [mod. L., a. Gr. *θρόμβος* lump, piece, clot of blood, curd of milk.] + a. A small tumour occasioned by the escape of blood from a vein into the adjacent cellular tissue, and its coagulation there. *Obs.* b. A fibrous clot which forms in a blood-vessel and obstructs the circulation

Milk thrombus, a tumour caused by accumulation of milk in the ducts during lactation (*Funk's Standard Dict.*, 1895) 1693 *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thrombus*, the Coagulation of Blood or Milk into Clots or Clusters. 1706 *PHILLIPS* (ed. Kersey), *Thrombus*. Among Surgeons a small Swelling that arises after the Operation of Blood-letting, when the Onifice is made too small. 1866 A. FLINT *Princ. Med.* (1880) 28 A coagulum formed during life in the heart or in the vessels is called a *thrombus*. 1873 *RALFE* *Phys. Chem.* 16 A thrombus blocks up a cerebral artery, and acute softening of the cerebral substance supplied by that artery is the result. 1901 *OSLER* *Princ. & Pract. Med.* 12 Inflammation of the arteries with thrombus formation has been frequently described in typhoid fever.

Throme, **thromm** (e, obs. ff. **THROM** sb. 2)

Thron, **pron**, obs. contr. form of **THRONON**.

Thronal (þrɒnəl), a. *rare*. [f. L. *thronus* **THRONE** + *-al*.] Of or pertaining to a throne; befitting or of the nature of a throne.

a 1711 *KEN* *Hymnothoe* Poet. Wks. 1721 III. 205 His Standard he erects of Thronal Light

Throne (þrɒn), *sb* Forms a. 3-6 **trone**, (4

tron, **tronne**, 4-5 **troone**, 4-6 *Sc.* **troun**, **troune**, 5 **troyne**, 5-6 *Sc.* **troune**, 6 *Sc.* **trune**. β. 3-

throne, (4 **thron**, 6-7 **throan**). [a. OF. *trone* (12th c. in *Godef. Compl.*), mod. F. *trône*, ad. L. *thronus*, a. Gr. *θρόνος* an elevated seat.]

1. The seat of state of a potentate or dignitary; esp. the seat occupied by a sovereign on state occasions; formerly often an elaborate elevated structure, richly ornamented, now a more or less ornate chair, with a footstool, usually placed upon a dais and standing under a canopy

a. 1540 *Sauvies Wards in Cott Hom* 259 Sitten in a throne se swide bniht wid jimmes i-stinet c. 1290 *S. Eng. Leg. I* 93/35 Pe Aumperour sat in throne. a. 1300 *Curser M.* 9944 (Cott.) Wit-in his tour Be sett a tron [Cott. throne]. c. 1495 *Cast Penseu* 459 in Macro Plays *g. Minidus* Now I sytte in my semly sale, I trotte & tremle in my trow tione Kyng, knyht & kayser, to me makyn mone. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I. 94 Brutell beists set vp in aue tione [i.e. mune] a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 177 The throne royall, vnder the clothe of estate B. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* III 157 Where he was in his real throne c. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xx 217 The Emperoures throne fulle high, where he syteth at the mete 1570 *LEVIN'S Mamie* 168/10 A Throne, thronus, n. 1591 *DRAYTON Harmonies of Ch.* (Percy Soc.) 25 See where Salomon is set in royal thronan 1611 *BISSE Matt* xix 28 Ye also shal sit vpon twelve thrones, iudging the twelve tribes of Israel 1732 *LADYARD Sellos* II, vii 32 A throne of ied wood, rais'd by five steps 1865 *PUSEY Doctr. Real Presence* Note S. 390 Make thy left hand as if a throne for thy right

b. The seat occupied by a pope or bishop on ceremonial occasions.

c. 1380 *WYCLIF IVls* (1880) 457 Pe pope sittip in his troone & makip lordis to kisse his feet a. 1533 *LD BRNERS Huon* lxii 216 They founde the pope set in his throne. 1726 *AVILIFFE Parergon* 121 In those Times, the Bishops preach'd on the Steps of the Altar, having not as yet assum'd to themselves the Pride and State of a Throne. 1845 *M. PATTERSON Ess.* (1889) I. 15 No chair of dignified ease was a bishop's throne in the sixth century 1910 *Kelly's Directory of Oxford*, The Cathedral The bishop's throne.. was erected as a memorial to the late Bishop Wilberforce

c. A seat provided by portrait-painters for their sitters: see quot. 1859.

1838 *DICKENS Nick. Nick* x. A very faded chair raised upon a very dusty throne in Miss La Creevy's room. 1859 *GULICK & TIMMS Paint.* 199 The Throne is the name portrait painters give the chair provided for their 'sitters', from the circumstance of its being placed on a raised dais covered usually with red cloth

2. As the seat of a deity, esp. of God or Christ.

The throne of grace or simply the throne, the mercy-seat, the place where God is conceived as seated to answer prayer a. 1340 *Orissun in Cott Hom* 101 Pu ert hore blome biuoren godes throne c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egph. cant.*) 794 Pu satts with god in ti his trowne 1382 *WYCLIF Heb. iv* 16 Therefore go with us with trist to the throne of his grace 1393 *LANGL. P. P. C. II* 134 Pe throne pat trinite ynnu sittel 1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* 1 (1495) 8 Cyste Iesus sytting in his throne of iugement 1508 *FISHER 7 Pennit* P. v. Wks. (1876) 9 Euey man & woman shal stande before the throne of almyghty god 1526 *INDALE Rev.* xiv. 5 They are with outen spott before the throne of God. 1559 *Mirr. Mag.* (1563) V. 10. The throne of myghty Iove.

B. c. 1390 *Behn* 1304 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 172 Bi-fore ore loured son, ase he sat in is throne. 1522 *Bk. Com. Prayer. Morn. Pr.*, Exhort. The throne of the heautie grace 1562 *GURMALL Ch. in Arm.* verse 17, xiii. 101 It sends them to the Throne of Grace. c. 1765 *M. BRUCE Hymn*, 'Where high fecit' vi. With boldness, therefore, at the throne, Let us make all our sorrows known. 1849 *W. K. TREWIDIE Life of MacDonald* 137 It was made a frequent errand to the throne 1875 *Dr. BICKERSTETH Hymn*, 'Peace, perfect peace', Jesus we know, and He is on the throne.

† 3. In the phrase *in (on) throne*: enthroned; esp. as said of God or Christ Ods.

a. 1225 *Anr. R.* 40 Pi swete blisful sune.. sette pe ine throne a. 1340 *HAMFOLDE Psalter* ix. 4 Pou sitty on throne þi demys rightwisnes. 1340 — *Pr. Consc.* 1508 Hyde us Pe face of hym pat syttes in throne. c. 1380 *Sir Ferumb.* 162. Y sweie by cryst in throne c. 1440 *R. Gloucester's Chron.* (Rolls) App. XX 445 To king he was blessed at londone ywis & set in throne [i.e. ine throne]. c. 1500 *New Notr Mayd* 46. in Hazl. E. P. III 19 Ye syttinge in throne. a. 1600 *MONTGOMERIE Misc. Poems* xl. 44 With shynnyng bright shields [As] Titan in throne.

4. fig. A seat or position of dominion or supremacy; spec. in *Astrol.*: see quot. 1819.

a. 1548 *HALL Chron.*, Hen. VI 149 b. This Marques thus gotten vp, into fortunes throne 1654 *WHITCROFT Zootomia* 361 The Pulpit a Throne of higher Authority..rewarding with Promises of far more elevating Hopes than any earthly one can 1819 *Jas. WILSON Compl. Dict. Astrol.* s. v. Any part of a sign where a planet has two or more testimonies, & essential dignities, is called its throne, chariot, of any other foolish name that comes to hand. 1855 *BREWSTER Newton* II, xiv 23 [Leibnitz] had nearly placed himself on the throne which Newton was destined to ascend 18.. B. TAYLOR *In the Meadows* Poems (1866) 299 The sun on his midday throne. 1892 *HENLEY Song of Swords*, etc. 45 We tracked the winds of the world to the steps of their very thrones

5. transf. The position, office, or dignity of a sovereign; sovereign power or authority, dominion. a. 1300 *Curser M.* 22122 In þe temple o salomon Pan sal þat trauter sett his tron 1387 *TRAVISIA Hyden* (Rolls) III, 245 Artaxerxes saued his fader tione and his broles lyf. 1474 *CAXTON Chesse* II, i. (1883) 20 Mysericorde and trowth conserue and kepe the kyng in his throne 1534 *MORR Conf. agst. Trib.* II, Wks. 1199/2, I will set my throne on the sides of y^e north 1593 *SHAKS 3 Hen. VI*, II, i. 193 The next degree, is Englands Royall Throne 1696 *PHILLIPS* (ed. 5) s. v. Throne also Synecdochically is taken for Suprem Command, or Sovereign Authority of those that sit upon the Throne. 1790 *GRAY Elegy* 67 To wade through slaughter to a throne. 1848 *W. H. KELLY tr. L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II. 84 Worthy of occupying the first place in the state beneath the throne. 1849 *HZLS Friends in C.* II, i. (1854) I. 167 Mighty thrones and distant empires.

VOL. IX

b. Throne and altar, the civil and ecclesiastical systems as established; cf. *church and state* (CHURCH sb. 18); hence used *altith*.

1822 *Edin. Rev.* XXXVII. 420 The poetical representation of the Throne-and-Altar class 1885 *Pall Mall G.* 12 Jan. 4/2 Two currents ran through the auditory. Gentlemen of high life and throne and altar journalists were hostile. Radical journalists.. were brimful of sympathy 1908 *Expositor* June 558 The guardian of the nation's throne and altar

6. transf. Put for the occupant of the throne, the sovereign.

1762 *GOLDWIN Cit. W* xlii. 'Here', cried he, addressing himself to the throne 1818 *LD. ALTHORPE in Parl. Deb.* 21 A time when they had to offer their condolence to the throne

7 (With capital T) pl. In mediæval angelology, The third of the nine orders of angels (see *ORDER sb.* 5).

13 *Ipotes* 93 (Vern MS) in Horstm. *Aliengl. Leg.* (1881) 342 Pe bridle [order] is cleped Thronas. 1398 *TRAVISIA Barth. De P. R.* II x (1495) b v 1/2 The thyrd Order [of angels] is the ordre of Thronas, and hath the name of the yefte of dome, for god sytth in theym, and yeyuth his domes 1584 *R. SCOT Discov. Witcher* xv ii. (1886) 315 Twentie legions of diuels, partlie of the order of vertues, & partlie of the order of thrones 1667 *MILTON P. L.* v. 601 Thrones, Dominations, Princedoms, Vertues, Powers a. 1711 *KEN Hymnotheo Poet. Wks.* 1721 III 201 Thronas, who God's Judgments hear, and then proclaim c. 1850 *NEALE Hymns East. Ch.* (1866) 134 Thronas, Principalties, Virtues, and Powers.

8. *altith*, and Comb., as *throne adversary*, -bearer, -chair, -city, gallery, -power, -rail, -room, -seat, -stiller, -step; *throne-capable*, -like, -shattering, -worthy adjs.; *throne-born* a, born of a sovereign parentage; of royal birth; *throne-name*, a name given on ascending the throne.

1651 *Serm. Coron. Chas II at Scoon in Phenix* I 266 A word of Encouragement against *Throne Adversaries. Your Enemies are the Enemies of the Lord's Throne. 1855 *BAILEY Mystic* etc. *Spir. Leg.* 131 Some crowned and sword-girt conqueror *Throne born. 1851 *Sir F. PALGRAVE Norm & Eng. I* 547 There was only one clearly acknowledged legitimate heir or *throne capable representative of Charlemagne 1814 *Sir R. WILSON Diary* (1861) II 344 Murat was seated as a Sultan—princes and dukes all standing behind his *throne-chair 1906 *Westm. Gaz.* 6 June 1/3 The procession then proceeds to the *throne gallery 1894 *Ibid.* 30 June 5/1 Two *throne-like chairs of larger girth stood in the centre. c. 1875 *Queen's Printers' Bible-Aids* 139 The people make Shallum King, he taking the *throne-name of Jehoahaz 1864 *Sir T. SEATON From Cadet to Colonel* xvii. 361 The interior room is the King's *throne-room 1889 *John Bull* 2 Mar. 149/1 The Queen.. entered the Throne-room shortly after three o'clock 1816 *J. WILSON City of Plague* 5 Lulard stars Prophetic of *throne-shattering wars 1552 *HULBERT*, *Trone sytter, or hereth syteth in maiestie, *altithronus*.

Throne (prōn), v. [f. prec. sb.]

1. trans. To place on or as on a throne; esp. as symbolic of accession to sovereignty. = ENTHRONE.

1377 *LANGL. P. P. B.* II. 131 Per treuthe is in Trinite and troneth [A. i. 122 coronure]; v. r. troneth] hem alle. 1387-8 *T. Usk Test. Love* I. ii. (Skeat) 1. 94 I leste it for no tene, till he was troned in my blisse for his seruice a. 1400 *Pistill of Susan* 90 Turills troned on trene. 1508 *KENNEDIE Flying to Dunbar* 400, I sall with tresone tron the on the tiels. 1549 *LATIMER and Serin. bef. Edw VI* (Arb.) 58 Thus was Salomon troned, by the aduse and wyl of hys father 1599 *B. JONSON Cynthia's Reu. Induct.* Why, throne your selfe in state on the stage 1601 *SHAKS Twel. N.* II. iv. 22 The seate Where loue is tron'd 1604 *F. WHITE Repl. Fisher* 56 He trode vpon the necks of kings, throning and dethroning, crowning and decrowning them. 1673 *MILTON True Relig.* to the Pope Thronas and Unthronas Kings. 1715-20 *Pope's Hades* viii 551 Th' eternal thunderer sat tron'd in gold. 1792 *Anecd. W. Pitt* III. xliii. 154 Mercy can do no harm, it will seat the King where he ought to be, troned on the hearts of his people. 1815 *SCOTT Guy R.* xi. Mrs. Mac-Candlish, troned in a comfortable easy chair was regaling herself with a cup of genuine tea. 1864 *R. S. HAWKER Quest. Sangraal* 15 Foremost sat Lancelot, troned upon his Steed 1866 *CONINGTON Virg. Enad* vii 686 To throne him in the seat of power 1884 *TENNYSOON Becket* I. iii 70 That the King Would throne me in the great Archbishoprick.

2. intr. To be enthroned; to sit on or as on a throne; to sit in state. Often to throne it.

1607 *SHAKS Cor. v.* iv 26 He wants nothing of a God but Eternity, and a Heauen to Throne in. 1848 *Blackw. Mag.* LXIII. 768 He troneth it always like a tragedy king 1903 *LD. R. GOWTR Rec & Remin.* 358 After seeing my Shakespeare [group statue] throning it in the centre of the Palais d'Industrie [Paris]. 1904 *R. J. FARRER Garden of Asia* 139 The abbot of imperial blood no longer thrones among the pines of Uyeno 1905 *Westm. Gaz.* 20 Mar. 2/2 The sofa on which she had throned.

Hence *Throning* vbl. sb., enthronement.

a. 1400 *MAUNDEV* (1839) xvi. 175 The dedicacoun of the church, & the thronynge [Roab. thronynge] of the ydole.

Throned (prōnd, poet. prōnd), ppl. a.

1. [f. THRONED v. + -ED.] Seated on or as on a throne; enthroned. Also in comb., as *heaven-throned*.

c. 1440 *York Myst.* xvi. 86 Oure tempill is þe toure Of his troned sune. 1596 *SHAKS. Merch. V.* iv. 1 189 [Mercy] becomes The troned Monarch better then his Crowne. 1606 — *And. & C.* I. iii 28 Though you in swearing shake the Throned Gods. 1611 *G. SANDYS Quid's Met.* xi. 1632 374 Ioue shunneth the best Of Sea-thron'd Theas. 1769-71 *H. BROOKS Road of Qual.* (1869) IV. 24 Adam had been constituted a throned lord and controller 1839 *BAILEY Pictus* xi. (1852) 135 Hea Thou, Heaven-thron'd! 1906 *Daily Chron.* 23 Sept. 3/4 In the song of the minor poet we often recognise the faint echo of a throned master.

2. [? f. THRONED sb.] (a) Having a throne; (b) Made like a throne

1801 *S. TURNER Anglo-Sax* III. iii. II. 59 A work which pretends to give to Denmark a throned existence [before Christ] 1822 *THACKERAY Esmond* II vi. The old Dean on his throned stall.

Thronedom (prōndəm), rare. [f. THRONED sb. + -DOM] The dominion of a throne; the position implied by a throne.

1820 *J. H. WISSEAN Annals Hours* (ed. 2) 48 Of this frame Empires and thronedoms have been, and are made. 1859 *SALA Tru. round Clock* (1861) 165 The late Grand Duke of Tuscany has been signally kicked off thronedom.

Throneless (prōnd les), a. [f. as prec. + -LESS] Without a throne; deposed from a throne.

1814 *BYRON Ode to Napoleon* xiii. Thou throneless Homicide, 1846 *W. E. AVTOUN Lays St. Cavaliers* (1849) 213 Fitting for the throneless exile 1897 *TROTTER & Life J. Nicholson* x (1908) 149 A throneless pensioner of the Indian Government

Thronelet (prōndlet), [f. as prec. + -LET] A little or miniature throne.

1648 *HERRICK Hesper, Transfiguration*, When thou art set in thy refulgent thronelet.

† Thronely, a. Obs. rare. [f. as prec. + -LY.] Pertaining to the throne; applied to certain ranks of angels: see quot., and cf. *Throne sb.* 7.

1486 *Bk. St. Albans, Her. aiv*, There be ix orders of angels, v. Jerarchie & iij. Tronly. *Ibid.* a iv b. The iij. Tronli be theys Principatus Trony Cherubyn and Seraphyn. 1586 *FERRIS Blas. Gentile* 143 The culors in this Coate, namely, white blew & gules are referred to the orders of Angels which be Thronely.

† Throneship. Obs. rare-1. [-SHIP.] Occpancy or tenure of a throne; sovereignty; reign.

1599 *NASH's Leviten Stuffe* 10 That manner of prouostship or gouernment remained in full force and vertue all their fowre throneships, alias a hundred yeare

† Throness, throness. Obs. rare [f. THRO, THRA a. + -NESS.] The quality of being 'thro'; untowardness; obstinacy, reluctance.

13. *Curser M.* 26964 (Fairf) Ne for na branes [altered in MS. to mekenes, C. mekenes] bat mai be p-selun say bot sop of þe. *Ibid.* 27608 (Cott.) O pride bicums thrones [pr thrones; F. branes, pr. branes; Cott., G. trauers] o thrett, Hething, threp, and athes grett.

Throneward (prōndwɔrd), adv. [f. as prec. + -WARD.] Towards the throne.

1844 *MRS. BROWNING Dead Pan* xxvii, When His priestly blood dropped downward, And his kingly eyes looked throneward 1886 *LULLIAN B. FEARING Sleeping World*, etc., My soul would gaze Throneward for God's dear blame or praise.

Throng (prɒŋ), sb. Also *Sc.* and *north. dial.* thrang. [ME. *prang*, *prong*, prob. shortened from OE *geprang* throng, crowd, tumult, deriv. from verbal ablaut series *pring-, prang-, prung-*: see *THRING v.* cf. *MDu. dranc(g)*, *Du. drang*, *MHG. dranc* (earlier *gedranc*), *Ger. drang* throng, pressure, crowd; *ON. þræng* fem., throng, crowd. *Throng* sb, vb, and adj. appear about the 13-14th c, the adj. being the latest.]

I. 1. Oppression; distress, straits; trouble, woe, affliction; danger. Now *dial. rare*.

13 *Curser M.* 2585 þat þat suld hald þam in þat thrang [*Trin prang*] *Ibid.* 2622 'Era mi lauedi', sco said, 'I gang. For sco me halds fast in thrang' [*for ga wa*] *Ibid.* 2867 Mikol on erth sal be þe thrang. þat sal be o men o-mang 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* vii. 251 His fayis hym haldis nou in thrang. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace v* 931 I ham to rekew that was in fellone thrang. c. 1470 *HARDING Chron.* xxi v. (MS. Arch. Seld. B. 10. ff. 19 b.) The maiden Castelle strong That on a Roche ful high stonde oute of throng 1566 *DALRYMPLE tr. Luth's Hist. Scot.* vii. (G.S.) II. 43 Now in sik thrang, that sche nathing culde find radie at hand, to halde the þur fast. 1855 *Woman's Devotion* I. 278 We'll hae o'er-much joy, to be thinking o' past thranga.

† 2. The pain of childbirth: usually pl.; = *THROB sb.* 1 b. Obs.

1545 *RAYNOLD Byrth Mankynde* Prol. D. J. The laborynge woman hath bene greatly comforted, and alleuait of her throngs and trauell *Ibid.* 49 The pears, dangeours, and throngs, which chauce to women in their labor. *Ibid.* 85 Yf she feale greate thronge and payne.

II. 2. Pressing or crowding of people; an act of thronging or crowding; crowded condition.

1303 *R. BRUNNE Handl. Synne* 947 As þey stode, & made grete prong. c. 1440 *York Myst.* xxii 2 Make rome be-lyve, and late me gang. Who makis here all þis prang? 1556 *Aurelio & Isab.* (1608) Piv. Soddameley all withe one thronge cast the poore Affranio to the grounde. 1600 *J. POPE tr. Leo's Africa* II. 88 The throng was so great at their entrance of the gates, that moe then fowrescore citizens were slaine therein. 1715 *RAMSAJ Christ's Kith* Gr. II. xv. He could get nae place, For thrang that day. 1792 *COWPER Haid* II 63 Went the summons forth into all quarters, and the throng began 1870 *FREEMAN Norm. Cong.* (ed. 2) II x. 502 Near to the great city, and yet removed from its immediate throng and turmoil.

3. *concr.* A crowded mass of persons actually (or in idea) assembled together; a crowd.

1993 *Battle of Maldon* 299 He was on geþrange hyra þecora bana. c. 1000 *Glass. in Haug's Zeitschr.* IX. 471/2 *Lazarum cothibus* [gl. mercenariorum, qui aquam portant], westerberendra. *marcy* prangum] a. 1300 *Curser M.* 12462 Iesus bi-held þat folk. þat folud him til mikel thrang [*Trun prong*] 13. *E. E. Allit. P. B.* 754 3et for þretty in þrong I schal my þro steke. c. 1470 *HENRY Wallace* iv. 247 Rudely fra him he reft it in that thrang 1508 *BARRER Theor. Warres* iv. 123 The people to passe forth, not by thronges, but by hile and hile. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius* 47

Low C. Warren 199 The whole Throng of Ecclesiastical Persons were beyond the Inspection of the Magistrates 1784 *Cowper Task* iv 196 The pent-up breath of an un-savoury throng 1832 W. Irving *Alhambra* II. 133 To draw fashionable throngs to their saloons 1840 *Dickens Old C. Shop* xix, The streets were filled with throngs of people

b. A great number of things crowded together, either actually or in idea; a multitude.

1549-62 *Sternhold & H. Ps.* lxxii. 16 The mighty mountaynes. Of corne shall beare such throng 1602 *MAR-TON Antonio's Rev.* II. iii, Throngs of thoughts crowde for their passage. 1776 *SMOLLETT Ode to Sleep* 8 Attended by an airy throng Of gentle dreams. 1824 *Druid Libr. Comp.* 205 A series, and almost throng, of Histories of England.

4. Pressure, or a pressing amount, of work or business. Now dial.

1642 *CHAS. I. Message to both Ho.* 28 Apr. 4 We hope this Animadversion will be no breach of your Priviledges in this throng of Business, and Distemper of Affections. 1707 J. WODROW in *Life* (1828) 181 My throng of work that fell in on me stopped me. 1730 T. BOSTON *Fourfold St.* iv. iv, A great throng of business, but a great scarcity of faith and holiness. 1778 (W. MARSHALL) *Minutes Agric.* 6 Feb. an 1776 note, The principal objection to a dog-day's fallow is, that it falls amid the throng of hay time and harvest 1896 *CROCKETT Grey Man* lii. 349 With all this throng of business on hand.

5. 'Intimacy' (Jam.), company; to keep throng, to keep company, associate with. *Sc. dial.*

1768 *ROSS Helenore* xi It sets them well into our throng to spy. 1843 *BETHUNE Sc. Fustide Stor.* 78 He kept throng wi' Jenny M'Intosh his Landlady's daughter.

Throng (prɒŋ), *a. (adv.)* Now *Sc.* and *north. dial.* Also 4-5 *p.*, thrange, 5-6, *Sc.* 6- thrang. [*ME. prang, prang,* from same root as *prec.* Cf. *ON. prang-r.* narrow, close, crowded (*Sw. trång, Da. trång*), strank, narrow, close, tight.]

†1. In various early instances difficult to explain, all connected with *THRING v.* Among these may be distinguished the senses (a) Compressing; (b) Compressed, oppressed, distressed; (c) Pressing, earnest, eager. But in some cases the exact sense is uncertain, *thrang* may even be adverbial; cf. *Ger. gedränge* adv and adj. *Obs.*

13. *E. E. Allit. P. A.* 17 þat dotz bot þrych my hert þrange, My breste in hale bot þolne & þele. 1400-50 *Alexander* 4813 Neze throthild with þe thik aie & thrange in þate andes. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 2235 And he þroly with þrong wil þreppit agayn. 14. *Siege Jerus.* 2 A þrange þornen crowne was þraiste on his hed. [a 1535 *Frere & Boye* 254 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* III. 72 The frere amonge the thornes was thronge [i.e. pple. of *throng v.*]]

2. Pressed or massed closely together as a crowd; crowded, thronged; †dense, close, thick (*obs.*).

1400 *MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xvi* 124 When þai schall feight, þai hald þam so nere togyder and so thrang þat, where þer er xxii men, sum men wald suppose þer were not xx *1400 Alphard of Tales* 401 Nerehand all Rome was gadred þedre & þe peple was passand thrang. 1500 *Lancelot* 3366 That was the batell dangerous and strong, Gret was the press, bath perellus and throng. 1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II. 379 Among the Scottis, quhair tha war maist thrang, Or quair he wist we closet thame among. 1603 J. SAVILE *R. Jac. Entertainm.* Intro. B. 1, The people were so throng. 1743 in *Kelie Life Bp Wilson* xxiv (1863) 825 [The registry preserves the memorandum in the Curate's own hand of his having published this order in Rusha Church] in the presence of a throng congregation. 1770 *Lith. Jac. Murray, Loyalist* (1901) 234 As throng as three in a bed. 1896 *Frounlock Borderland Muse* 269, I see the 'trouts' are 'rising' thrang.

3. Crowded with people, etc.; thronged; very fully attended or frequented.

1660 *H. MORE Myst. Good.* i. ix 28 What a(n) unsutable representation is it of this throng Theatre in Heaven, made up of Saints and Angels? 1711 *RAMSAY On Maggy Johnston* n, The barn and yard was aft sse thrang. We took the green 1766 *Reid Wks.* (1863) I. 45/a We have had a thronger Colledge this year than ever before. 1822 *GALT Provost* xxvii, The street was as throng as on a market day. 1890 *HALL CAINE Bondman* i. x, [The hut] was all but as throng of people as it had been, on the day of 'Liza Killey's wedding. 1894 P. H. HUNTER *Jas. Inwick* i. (1900) 14 Our Kirk kept as thrang as afore.

4. Of times, seasons, places, etc.: Into which much is crowded; full of work; busy.

1568 *Satir. Poems Reform.* xlviii. 85 The merkit is thrang, and will not lest lang. 1615 *BRATHWAT Strappado* (1878) 62 You Clients.. that visit this throng Terme. 1715 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) II. 75 The harvest is just at its throngest. 1764 *Museum Rust* II. lxxvii. 265 The value of the time in so throng a season as the summer, is very considerable. 1816 *SCOTT Old Mori.* iv, It will be hard for you to fill her place, especially on sic a thrang day as this. 1889 *GRETTON Memory's Harb.* lxx. It was wonderful to see how way was made for him through the crowded streets at the afternoon throng hour. 1895 *SNAITH Mistr. D. Marvin* xlix, 'Tis a very throng time this week.

5. Of a person or persons: Closely engaged in work or business; pressed; fully employed, busy.

1623 *SANDERSON Serm.* Job xxix. 14 25 Great men.. are as throng as ever in pulling down houses, and setting up hedges, in unpeopling towns and creating beggars 1723 *WODROW Corr.* (1843) III. 50, I have been so throng this day with my hook-sellers, that I was not in the Assembly 1786 *BURNS Two Dogs* 5 Two dogs, that were na thrang at hame. 1804 *TARRAS Poems* i We see his sheep thrang nibblin on the height 1863 *MRS GASKELL Sylvia's L.* II. 8 When were thronging, I help Hester 1896 *BARRIE Marg. Gledy* vi, 'I suppose you are terrible thrang', she says 'Well, I am rather busy'.

6. Closely engaged together; intimately associated; 'thick'.

1790 D. MORISON *Poems* 136 (Jam.) Syne hame we scout'd fu' cheery and fu' thrang 1865 G. MACDONALD *A. Forbes* 51 Him an' oor Willie's unco throng

B. *adv.* Earnestly; busily

1400 *Destr. Tray* 3094 And thus he thought full thrang in hir tho hert, þat so selyly a sight he se never before. 1786 *BURNS Dream* i, I see ye're complimented thrang By mony a lord an' lady. 1810 *TANNABILL Ambitious Mite* 10 Some brushing thrang their wings and noses.

Throng (prɒŋ), *v.* Also 4 (*g. dial.*) thrang. [*ME. prang, prange* wk. vb., in form a derivative from the stem of *THRING v.*, with which it agrees in sense. It may continue an unrecorded OE.

**þrangan* = OHG. *drangon*; or may be f. *THRONG sb.* cf. to crowd. (A factitive from *thring* would have been in OE. **þræng(e)an* - cf. *Ger. drängen*, *ON. þrængva* (*Sw. tränga*, *Da. træng*, wk. vbs.)]

†1 *trans.* To press or compress violently; to squeeze, crush. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 900 (Gbt) þu sal waite womman to stang, And scho sal þeit þin heide thrang. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* iii. ix 45 He [the Thames] raves with roing rage, and sore him selfe does throng. 1596 *DANETT tr. Comines* (1614) 223 *margin*, He was thronged to death in the gate. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* (1634) I. 120 See into what great streights betweene both seas Asia is as it were thronged. 1616 K. C. *Times Whistle v.* 214 This foolish prophesie, that, vlesse thronged to death, thou ne're shalt die. 1825 *BROCKETT N. C. Words, Throng*, to press, to thrust, to squeeze.

†2. *intr.* To push or force one's way, as through a crowd or against obstacles, to press. *Obs.*

1400 *Morte Arth.* 375; There they thronge in the thikke, and thus to the erthe Of the thraeste mene thre hundethe. 1400 *Destr. Tray* 1040 Throly the þre men thronged hym about. 1560 *DAVIST Stedam's Comm.* 343 b, The people, which stnue, who may first thronge in. 1580 *STANVHURST Aeneis* i (Aib.) 32 Hee throngs Thronging through her lips. 1603 *KNOLES Hist. Turks* (1638) 90 The Enemy, thronging in as fast as he could. 1624 *CAFT. SMITH Virginia* in ix 80 Whereat they quickly thronged faster backe then before forward. 1625 *FLETCHER & MASSINGER Lusus of Candy* i. ii, Having taken breath, he throng'd before me, Renewed the fight.

3. *intr.* To assemble in a group or crowd; to collect in large numbers; to crowd; also, to go in a crowd.

15. *Adam Bel* 79 in *Hazl. E. P. P.* II. 142 They rysed the towne.. And came thronging to Wyllyames house 1603 *HOLLAND Plutarch's Mor.* 410 The Greekes who thronged about his pavilion doores. 1647 *COWLEY Mistr., The Wisk v.* Lest men.. Should hither throng And so make a City. 1710 *PHILIPS Pastorals* ii. 43 No more beneath thy Shade shall Shepherds throng. 1822 *BYRON Ch. Har.* ii. lvi, Childe Harold saw them Thronging to war. 1832 W. IRVING *Alhambra* II. 277 The people thronged forth to see him with impatient joy. 1839 *PRAED Poems* (1864) II. 164 We did not meet in courtly hall, Where birth and beauty throng

fig. 1671 *MILTON Samson* 21 Restless thoughts, that like a deadly swarm Of Hornets.. rush upon me thronging. 1803-6 *WORDSW. Intimations Immort* iii, I hear the Echoes through the mountains throng.

†b *indirect pass.* (cf. 4). *Obs.*

1607 *SHAKS. Timon* iv. iii. 395 *Apollonius*. Ile say th' hast Gold; Thou wilt be throng'd too shortly *Tim* Throng'd too? 1663 *PEVYS Diary* 13 June, To the Royall Theatre Here we saw 'The Faithfull Sheepeardeesse', a most simple thing, and yet much thronged after.

4. *trans.* To crowd round and press upon; to press upon as in a crowd, to jostle. Also fig.

1534 *TINDALE Mark* v. 24 Moche people folowed him, and thronged him. 1593 *SHAKS Lucr.* 1477 Here one being throng'd bears back. 1622 *BENTLEY Boyle Lect.* 217 That particles so widely disseminated could ever throng and crowd one another into a close and compact texture. 1704 J. TRAFF *Abra-Mull* i. ii 209 Not so he look'd when throng'd with Multitudes Of the applauding Soldiers. 1850 *TENNISON In Mem.* xxi 15 When more and more the people throng The chairs and thrones of civil power.

5. To bring or drive into a crowd, or into one place; to collect closely, to crowd; to press or drive in a crowd (quot. 1615). Chiefly in *pa. pple.*

1578 *BANISTER Hist. Manx* 7 Pericles, seemed, to throng and thunder out his words. 1608 *SIR F. VRIES Comm.* (1657) 6 The enemy coming with ensignes displayed, very thick thronged together. 1615 *HEWWOOD Fourie Prentices* i. Wks 1874 II. 230 My Standard the sight whereof Will drive these stragglers in disordered ranks, And in a hurry bury throng them hence. 1624-62 *HEVLIN Cosmogr.* Intro. (1674) 8/2 Bochartus.. hath thronged Jektan and his Sons into a little corner of Arabia Felix. 1677 *SEDLEY Ant. & Cl. v.* i. 1, All she holds dearshe has throng'd there but you, And now intreats that you will enter too. 1752 *YOUNG Brothers* ii. 1, Throngs the pride of ages in an hour. 1822 [see *THRONGED*]

6. To fill or occupy (a place, etc.) with a large number of things or persons, or quantity of something; to crowd, cram, stuff; to burden (quot. 1648).

1607 *SHAKS Cor.* iii. ix 36 [Theobald's correction, *folius* Through] our large temples with the shows of peace, And not our streets with wax. 1634 *MILTON Comus* 713 Thronging the Seas with spawn innumerable. 1648 J. BEAUMONT *Psyche* iii. xxv, If I throng my Darling with this massy store, 'Twill to a Burden swell my Countrey. 1704 *Elegy Author True born Eng.* xx, Nature to make amends for want of Sense, has throng'd his Head with clear Impertinence. 1817 *LADY MORGAN France* (1818) I. 90 The rehearsals.. occupied and thronged the streets of Paris for some days. 1842 *TENNISON Locksley Hall* 36 Her whisper throng'd my pulses with the fullness of the Spring. 1894 *FUSSELL Serm.* 268 To occupy and throng your thoughts with cares of your own seeking

b. Said of a multitude of persons or things. To occupy completely, fill, crowd (a place, etc.).

1819 *SHELLEY Prometheus Unb.* i. 2 All Spirits.. who throng those bright and rolling worlds. 1853 C. BRONTE *Villette* xxxviii, Gay dresses, grand equipages, fine horses throng the bright streets. 1860 *TYNDALL Glac.* ii. 1 229 Insects which thronged the adjacent grass. 1873 *QUINDA 'Pascari'* i. viii, Great multitudes thronged every square and street

c. *pa. pple.* Occupied by a crowd or multitude of persons or things; crowded, ciammed, filled (const with, or absol.). See also *THRONGED* 2.

1594 *DRAYTON Idea* 649 With those the thronged Theaters that presse, I in the circuit for the Laurel strove. 1608 *SHAKS Per.* ii. 1 77 A man throng'd vp with cold, my Veines are chill. 1677 *THORNTON'S Diary* (1830) I. 4 The Glasshouse Lecture was thronged. 1719 *Dr. For Crusoe* (1858) 338 We discovered the ship's boats.. both thronged with people. 1772 *BEDINGFIELD in Lett. Lst. Men* (Camden) 405 The churches every where seem'd well thronged. 1841 W. SPALDING *Italy & Its Isl.* i. iv. 1, 149 The galleries of Italian palaces are still thronged with statues, as were the temples. 1894 *HALL CAINE Mazzini* v. v, The streets were thronged

d. *intr.* for *pass.* Now *dial.*

1757 *EDWARDS Org. Sin* viii (1837) 75 Multitudes that the Christian world throngs with. 1844 W. JAMIE *Muse* 212 (E D D) The whispy tents began to throng

Throng(e), -en, *obs. pa. t.* and *pple.* of *THRING v.*

Thronged (prɒŋd, *poet. prɒŋd*), *pple. a.* [*f. THRONG v. + -ED*].

1. Closely packed, as a multitude of people or things; crowded.

1622 *BENLOWES Theoph.* vii. iv, Those throng'd figures sum not Thee.. 1713 *ADDISON Cato* ii. 1, The thick array Of his thronged legions. 1822 J. MACDONALD *Mem. & Benson* 463 He addressed a thronged audience. 1860 *FUSSELL Man Proph.* 270 O the mariners, ask Jonah thronged questions. 1908 *MRS. E. WHARTON Hermit & Wild Women* 41 The air shone with thronged candle-flames.

2. Of a place, etc.: Closely packed with people or things, crowded.

1594 [see *THRONG v.* 6c] 1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Past.* ii. v 115 As vnder their [trees] command the thronged Creeke Ran lessened vp. 1746-7 *HERVEY Medit.* (1818) 251 To slip away from the thronged city. 1831 *SCOTT Cl. Robt* xxiii, A loud and varied murmur, resembling that of a thronged hive. 1839 *GRETTON Memory's Harb.* 189 To me these thronged places are wearisome in the extreme

b. Of time: Full of work or business; busily occupied; busy. *dial.*

1791 *ISABELLA WILSON in Mem.* (1825) 36 We have had a thronged time with our harvest. 1832 *Yorkshire Dial.*, We had a very thronged day.

Thronger (prɒŋgə), [*f. THRONG v. + -ER* 1] One who throngs: see the verb.

1648 *HEXHAM R. Een dringer*, a Presser, a thronger, or a pusher. 1908 R. W. CHAMBERS *Firing Line* vii, The jewelled throngers of the horse-shows and motor-shows

Throngful (prɒŋfʊl), *a.* [*f. THRONG sb + -FUL*]. Full of a throng or crowd; crowded.

1833 *WHITTIER Female Martyr* 44 Where The throngful street grew foul with death. 1866 — *Snow-bound* 143 Dreaming in throngful city ways Of winter joys his boyhood knew.

Thronging (prɒŋɪŋ), *vb. sb.* [*f. THRONG v. + -ING* 1] The action of the verb *THRONG*; pressing; crowding.

15. *Cursor M.* 22683 (Cott.) Wit thrangung sal þai samen threst. 1548 *UDALL, etc. Erasm. Par. Mark* v. 32 b, So was he payned with the thronging of the people. 1581 *MULCASTER Positum* xxxix (1887) 196 Why there is such thronging of all people that way. 1699 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) I. 7 Mr. Oates preached at Wood-street church and there was great thronging. 1724 P. WALKER *Peden in Bragr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 153 Such a Thronging to the fearful Pit.

Thro'nging, *pple. a.* [*f. as prec. + -ING* 2] That throngs; crowding or crowded; assembling or assembled in large numbers; going in a crowd.

1582 *STANVHURST Aeneis* ii. (Aib.) 67 Theare wear the enymies with thronging cluster assembled. 1600 *HOLLAND Livy* i. xiv. 11 All at once the enemies in thrunging manner sallied forth. 1697 *POTTER Antiqu. Greece* i. vii. (1718) 41 Too weak to support the vast weight of thronging Multitudes. 1827 *KEBLE Chr. Y. S. Matt* v, Such hieft rest As thronging cares afford. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catulus* lxxv 33 Thronging hosts uncounted, a company joyous approaching Hence *Thro'ngingly adv.*

1624 *GER. Hold Fast* 52 A glorious spectacle. fit for vs to step out of our dores and throngingly to behold. 1731 *BAILEY, Throngingly*, crowdingly

Throngly, *adv. Obs. or dial.* [*f. THRONG a. + -LY* 2]. Thickly, densely; busily.

1653 *H. MORE Conject. Caball* ii. 8 7 The World of Life, which is everywhere nigh at hand, and does very throngly neiguate the moist and unctuous Aire. 1727 *BAILEY* vol. II, *Throngly* pressingly, crowdingly.

So *Thro'ngness*, the state of being 'throng' or crowded, crowdedness

1797 P. WALKER *Cameron in Biogr. Presbyt.* (1827) I. 276 What Prisons were more throng than evet, even in Dunnotar-Castle, where Eight-score and eight of us were driven into one Vault, and yet I never saw Throngness nor Irons mart any from writing.

† **Thronize**, *v. Obs. rare.* Also 5 *tronyse*. [*prob. aphetic for ENTHRONIZE* - cf. also *Gr. θρονίζω* to be enthroned.] *trans.* To enthrone, to seat on a throne.

1494 *FABYAN Chron.* vii. 455 He was tronyssed in the sayd moneth of May. 1559 *Act 2. Elin.* in *Bolton Stat. Irrel.* (1621) 283 Evrie person and persons being hereafter conferred, invested, and consecrated, may from henceforth be thronized

or installed 1711 HICKES *Two Treat Ch. Priesth* (1847) II. 290 'To mount into his throne', or as we say to be thronized

Hence † **Thronization**, *tron-* [cf. ENTHRONIZATION], enthronement. *Obs. rare*—

1566 R. WHYTFORD *Maritoge* 22 Feb. 21 At antioche the stallion or thronization of saynt Peter

† **Thronomical**, *a. nonce-wd.* [irreg. f. **THRONE** sb., perh. after *canonical*.] Of or pertaining to the throne.

1591 HORSEY *Trav* (Hakl. Soc.) 175 He [Ivan the Terrible] thunders owt his thronomical threats to their ears.

† **Thronize**, *tron-*, *thronize*, *v.* *Obs. rare*. [irreg. f. as prec.: perh. after *canonize*; cf. also *intronization*, s. v. ENTHRONIZATION, quot. 1517.] *trans.* To enthrone.

c. 1470 HARDING *Chron.* xvi. iii. (MS. Egerton 1992, lf 14 b). After his merites thronized [so ed. 1543; other MSS. inthronized, inthroned, in throned] high in throne. 1509 HAWES *Joyf. Medit.* xxii. O God above, thronysed in heuen 1533-4 Act 25 Hen VIII. c. 20 § 5 Every person. chosen and consecrate to the dignite or office of any Archebishop or Byshop. shall. be thronysed or installed as the case shall require

Throo, var. **THRO**, *Obs.* **Throomb**, *obs. f. THRM.* **Throp**, *thrope*, *obs. and dial. ff THORP.*

† **Throplet**, *Obs. rare*—1. [f. **THROPPLE** sb. + *-ET*.] The pharynx.

1720 W. GIBSON *Dict. Horses* i (ed. 2) 10 The Jaws should be. on the upper Part placed at a moderate Distance from each other, that the Head of the Pharynx or Throplet may easily fall between them

Thropple, *thrapple* (*prp'l*, *pra'p'l*), *sb.* *Sc. and north dial.* Forms: a. 4-6 *throppill*, 6-11, -el, 6-8 *throple*, 7 *thropp* (p)ell, 6- *thropple*. *β.* 8- *Sc. dial.* *thrapple*. [In use from 14th c. chiefly in the North. Origin obscure. its date is against its being an altered form of **THROTTLE** sb.]

A conjecture that it is a descendant of OE *þrostilla*, *THROAT-BELL*, does not fit phonology and local distribution. The throat, now *esp.* the windpipe or gullet. (More widely in use of a horse or other beast than of human beings.)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* vii. 584 [The king] byt be formost in þe bails, Till throppill and vessand [v. vessand] yeld in twa. 1533 BELLENDEN *Livy* i. x. (S.T.S.) I 59 He struk this thrid brothir in þe throppill 1565 TURNER *Herbal* i. 164 b. The violet swageth and softeneþ the throple and the breste 1565 — *Balks* 8 b. The diseases of the longes and winde pipe or throppel 1590 LEVINS *Manus.* 167/19 A Throppill, *ingulum* 1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. (1617) 15 The throppill, or neather part of the necke [of a horse] which goes from the vnder chappes to the brest. 1690 LOND *Gas.* No 2571/4 A Light grey Mare, one feather on each side her Throppill 1755 JOHNSON *Thrapple*, the windpipe of any animal. They still tetain it in the Scottish dialect a 1758 RAMSAY *Address of Thanks* xviii. Bring to the world the luckless wean, And sneg its infant thrapple. 1815 SCOTT *Guy R.* 4. Sorrow be in your thapple then! 1845 BROCKERT *N. C. Words*, *Thropple*, the windpipe, the throat. 'A bull's thapple'. 1894 CROCKETT *Raiders* (ed. 3) 228 That dry yeukin' in my thrapple

Thropple, *thrapple*, *v.* *Sc. and north. dial.* [f. prec. sb.] *trans.* To thropple, strangle. 1590 LEVINS *Manus.* 170/16 To Thropple, *ingulare* 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, To Thropple, to Throtle or strangle 1806 J. COCK *Simple Strains* (1830) II. 136 (E.D.D.) Some were mainly thrappl't w' grips that night 1899 J. STRANG *Loss of Lennox* iii. 29 I could thrapple ye whaur ye staun'

Throppled, *thrappled*, *a.* [f. **THROPPLE** sb. + *-ED*.] Having a thropple (of a specified kind). Chiefly used of horses.

1607 MARKHAM *Caval.* iii. (1617) 15 Cock throppled [see COCK-THROPPLED] 1614 — *Chap. Husb.* (1623) 47 A full eye, open nostrill, wide jawed, loose throppled, deepe neckt. 1725 BADLEY'S *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *Purpuss*, When the Horse is Cock-thropled, for that his Throple or Wind-pipe being so long, he is not able to draw it [breath] in and out with so much Ease and Pleasure as other Horses do that are loose throppled. 1834 COCK-THRAPPLED [see COCK-THROPPLED]

Throsche, *throsch*, *obs. ff. THRASH*, **THRESH**. **Throst**, *-er*, *obs.* forms of **THROWST**, *-ER*.

Throstle (*prp'l*). Forms: a. 1-3 *prostle*, 4 *prostel*, -yl, 4-5 *throstel* (e, 5 -elle, -il, -yl), 7 *throssel*, *throssle*, (thrasse), 5- *throstle*. *β.* 4 *prustel* (e, 4-8 *thrustle*, 5 -ille, -yll (e, 5-6 *thrustell*), 6 -ele, 7 *thrusse*. *γ.* 4 *prestell*, *thristill*, (5 *thyratylle*), 6 *threstyll*, *thrisse*, 8 *thrisse*, *thristle*, *thrustle*. [OE. *prostle* or *þrostle*, wk. fem. For *prostle*, cf. MLG. *dröste* (Low Ger. dial. *drässel*, *draussel*, *drausle*), app. pointing to an OTeut. **brastala* (Kluge). For *prostle*, cf. MHG. *dröste*, the root-form of which appears in ON *þrostr* (Norw. *trost*, *trast*, Sw. *trast*, Da. *trost*) : OTeut. **brastu**, commonly referred to Indo-Eur. **h₂rodsu-*, whence L. *turdus* (**trudo-*), OPruss. *tresde*, and Lett. *strāds*, Lith. *strādādas*, all meaning 'thrush'. Cf. also OSlav. *drog** and Russ. *drozd**. (See Suolahti, *Deutsche Vogelnamen* 1909, 51-54.)

App in origin distinct from **THRUSH**, though the derivative forms of the latter, *thruschel*, *thruskill* in ME, *dröschel*, *druschel* in Ger., come very near to *throstle*, *thrustle*, and MHG. *dröstel*. The vocalization of ME *thrustel*, *thristel*, *threstyl*, etc. seems also to have been influenced by that of *thrusche*, *thrysske*, *thruske*, *thriske*, etc.: see **THRUSH** 1.

1. A thrush; *esp.* the song-thrush or mavis, *Turdus musicus*. Now only literary and dial.

In many ME passages, esp. in alliterative verse, 'throstle' and 'thrush' are distinguished, and in several cases, e.g. quot. 1390, 1393, c. 1440, and (β) 1601, *throstle* is applied to the blackbird. In quot. 1393, the original Fr. has in one MS. 'Le oysel est merle apele, Neir est [v. r. Veni l'ay] en yuer & en est' Chaucer, also, in *Rou. Rou. 265* translates 'Melles [merles] et mauvis', *Thrustels*, *Terins*, and *Mauise*. c. 1725 *Corpus Gloss* (O.E.T.) 2068 *Throstella*, *throstle* c. 900 WERBERHTH. *Gregory's Dial.* 100 Sumswywe sweart & lytel fuzel, se is on folcisc þrostle gehaten. 956 *Charter of Eadwig* in Buch *Cart. Sax.* III. 141 Of þam lea on þrostan wyte a 1250 *Out & Night* 1659 Þarure anan to hure cherde þrusche and þrostle and wudewale. 1303 R. BRUNNE *Handl. Synne* 7480 A fend of helle Yn a lykenes of a bryd A 'þrostyl' ys þe name kyd c. 1350 *Wall. Palmer* 800 Boþe þe þrusch & þe þrustle bi xxxxi of boþe. 13 *Minor Poems fr. Vernon MS.* xlv. 181 Þe þrestel song ful schille. 1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* v. 4 Byrdis smale, As thristill and þe nyctingale 1387 TREVISIA *Hugden* (Rolls) I. 237 Whan somer is hote Þrostel syngeþ wip mery note 1403 *Nottingham Rec.* II. 20, j. cage cum, þrostyll. c. 1440 *Front. Parv.* 493/1 Throstyll, bryd (P. thushill or throstyll), *nerula* c. 1450 *Alphita* (Anecd. Oxon.) 188 *Turdus* auis est. gallicae mauvis, anglice throstle. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/2 A Throstelle, *mauvis*. 1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 293 Agrippina the Emperesse. had a Black-bird or a Throstle which could counterfeite mans speech. 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 1259 The yocund Throstle, for his varying Note, Clad by the Eagle in a speckled Cote 1662 WALTON *Angler* i. (ed. 3) 20 How doth the Black-bird and Thassell bad welcome to the cheereful Spring 1668 CHARLETON *Onomast.* 83 *Turdus*, the Thrush, Song-Thrush, Throstle, or Mavis 1766 PENNANT *Zool.* (1768) I. 226 The throstle is the finest of our singing birds. 1798 WORDSWORTH *Tales Turned iv.* And hark! how blithe the throstle sings! 1847 BROWNING *Pippa Passes*, Oh, Lark, be day's apostle To mavis, merle and throstle.

2. A spinning-machine for cotton, wool, etc., a modification of that originally called a *water-frame*; differing from a *mule* in having a continuous action, the processes of drawing, twisting, and winding being carried on simultaneously. As to the reason of the name see quot. 1877. 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 387 Ihus construction of a water spinning-frame is called a throstle. 1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 110 Both systems of spinning, namely, the continuous or by throstles, and the discontinuous or by mules. 1876 J. WATTS *Brit. Manuf.* III. 138 The throstle, an extension and modification of the original spinning-frame, is employed in the spinning of yarn for warps 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.* s. v. the throstle derived its name from the singing or humming which it occasioned

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* as in sense 1, as *throstle-throat*, -wing; *throstle-like* adj.; *throstle-breast* (*Minng*). see quot.; *throstle-nest*, applied *attrib.* to a form of stag's horn (see quot. 1785). See also **THROSTLE-COCK**.

1747 HOOSON *Miner's Dict.* **Throstlebreast*, a kind of Ore or rather Knockings, mixt with a brown luff. 1808 F. CAMPBELL in *Temple Bar Mag.* CXXVI. 106 Mary's 'throstle-like voice'. 1785 BARKER in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXV. 354 Horns. which park-keepers in this part of the country call 'throstle-nest horns, the upper part, is blanched out into a number of short antlers which form an hollow about large enough to contain a thrush's nest. 1898 *Westm. Gas.* 5 Mar. 8/1 Antlers of the 'throstle nest' type. 17 *Folly Hand Squire* vii. in *Child Ballads* v. (1884) 429/2 The 'throstle-throat' is the next that sings unto the nightingale. 1681 CHETHAM *Angler's Vadem.* xxxiv. § 14 (1689) 190 Feathers of. **Throstle-wing*.

b. in sense 2, as *throstle-frame* (= 2), *-piecer* (PIECER 2), *-spindle*, *-spinner*, *-spinning*, *-yarn*.

1825 URE *Philos. Manuf.* 23 The water-twist, or throstle cotton muls. *Ibid.* 40 A throstle frame made in the best manner. *Ibid.* 71 The throstle twist, which has been so largely exported of late years 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf.* i. 35 The roller principle, modified in a manner.. represented by the throstle machine, is that by which the strong and hard yarns are produced. 1862 *Illustr. Lond. News* XLI. 585/3 The Throstle Spinner has an assistant, called the Throstle Doffer, a little girl or boy. 1884 W. S. B. McLEARN *Spinning* viii. (ed. 2) 150 There are four methods of spinning worsted, three of which come under the head of throstle frames. The fourth is the mule

Throstle-cock. The male throstle or song-thrush; *dial.* the male missel-thrush

1300 *Thrush & Night*, 121 in Hazl. E. P. P. I. 55 Throstelkok, thou hauest wrong c. 1386 CHAUCER *Sir Thopas* 58 (Harl.) The þrostelcok [v. rr. throstel, -il] maad eek his lay. c. 1430 LYDG *Min. Poems* (Percy Soc.) 203 The thruschycok nor the feldfare. 1530 PALSGR 281/1 Thurstell cocke, *manulus* a 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xli. 5 The thissell cok [sic] crys On louers vha lrys 1604 DRAVTON *Owle* 220 The warbling Throstle Cocke. 1825 JAMIESON, *Throstle-cock*, the Missel-thrush or Shrike, *Turdus viscivorus*, Gesner; the *Throstle-cock* of the North of England. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. iii. 169 A throstle-cock beside him broke into the sweetest of his song.

[**Throstling**. Probably in origin a misprint or other error for *throttling*. See quot.]

1726 [N. N. BAILY] *Dict. Rust* (ed. 3), *Throstling*, a Disease in Black Cattle, which proceeds from humours gathering under their throats, which so dangerously swell the Glands, that the Beast will be choak'd if not relieved. 1753 in CHAMBERS *Cycl. Suppl.* 1282-3 in WESTER, and in later Dictionaries, but not known to Veterinary Surgery.]

Throte, *Throttene*, *obs. ff. THROAT*, **THIRTEEN**.

Throtle (*prp'l*), *sb.* Forms. 6 *throtal*, *throtl*, 7 *dial.* *thratle*, 8 *throtle*, 6- *throtle*. [Has the form of a dim. of *throte*, **THROAT**: cf. Ger. *drossel*, dim. of OHG. *drozza* *throat*. But the late appearance of the word (c. 1550), its app.

synonymy with the earlier **THROPPLE** (c. 1375), and the earlier existence of **THROTTLE** v., combine to make its actual history perplexing.

Sense 3, of 17th c., is evidently a noun of action from the vb., and might be treated as a distinct word.]

1. The throat. Now chiefly *dial.*

c. 1547 SURREY *Amend* iv. 361 Amid his throtal his voice likewise gan stuck [L. *vox faucibus hæsit*, DOUGLAS the voce stak in his hals] 1570 LEVINS *Manus.* 126/18 A throtal, *guttus*, *uris*, *hoc*. A Throppil, *idem*, *ingulum*. c. 1720 GIBSON *Farrier's Guide* i. iii. (1738) 28 This pipe is called the Trachea. which Name it obtains from the Throtle to the Lungs 1806-7 J. BARRSFORD *Miseries Hum. Life* xx. 238 The neck of each bottle She thrusts down her throtle. 1823 F. COOPER *Pioneers* xxiv. Under the grasp which the steward held on his throtle. 1871 B. LAYLOR *Faust* (1875) I. vi. 109 Now, here's a bottle, Wherefrom, sometimes, I wet my throtle.

b. The larynx. Now *rare*.

1615 CROOKE *Body of Man* 763 Because the actions of the Throtle or Larynx are performed with voluntary motion, Nature hath quene it muscles. 1646 SIR T. BROWNE *Pseud. Ep.* iii. xxvii. 171 The windpipe in this brde [bittern] bath no Larynx or throtle to qualifie the sound. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 16 Mar. 3/4 He used to carry home to me from his anatomy class, the throtles of all kinds of animals—chickens, sheep and cows. You would imagine that these cartilaginous larynxes, red from the operating table, would have disgusted me

c. *transf.* The throat or neck of a bottle.

a 1845 HOOD *Public Dinner* ii. Certain bottles Made long in the throtles

2. (See quot.)

a 1864 GESNER *Coal, Petrol*, etc. (1865) 79 The throtles. are small flues which distribute the heat around the still

† 3. The act of throttling or fact of being throttled; choking, suffocation. *Obs. rare*—1.

1622 MABERT *Alemas's Guzman d'Alf* i. 24 They cramme their crawes like so many Capons in a Coope, till they can swallow no more, and so die of the throtle.

4. Short for *throttle-valve* (see 5); also a similar valve in a motor engine

1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Throtle*. (*Steam*.) A name for the *Throttle-valve*. 1903 *Times* 30 Apr. 3/2 He had slowed down the motor-cycle, and had almost closed the throtle. 1907 *Ibid.* 30 May 4/6 An experienced driver controlled the throtle and could pull up at once. 1908 *Ibid.* 6 Apr. 7/2 He was on watch in the engine-room and standing near the throtles

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.*, as (in sense 1) *throtle bone*, *-pipe*, (in sense 4) as *throtle control*; *throtle damper*, an adjustable damper for a flue, etc. working like a throttle-valve; *throtle-lever*, a lever for opening or closing a throtle or throttle-valve; *throtle-valve* (probably from the vb.), a valve for regulating the supply of steam, esp. to the cylinder of a steam-engine.

1681 GREW *Museum* i. ii. l. 11 The *Throtle Bone of a Male Aquiqui 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 10 Feb. 5/2 The throtle control is well worth careful attention. 1884 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Suppl.* s. v. A *throtle damper, with arrow and quadrant, for regulating the passage of the flue and registering the same. [1864 WEBSTER. *Throtle-lever. 1882 SCUDDER *Noah Webster* vi. 184 He seems to have his hand close to the throtle lever without knowing it. 1632 BROWNE *Northern Lass* iii. iii. I'll eut your 'throtle-pipe. 184 R. STRAET *Hist. Steam Engine* 129 A cock or valve, called the *throtle valve or regulator, placed on the pipe conveying the steam from the boiler 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, 2564 Throtle-valve. in the Watt engine a disk turning on an axis, and occupying in its transverse position the bore of the main steam pipe frequently an ordinary conical valve with a stem operated by a screw 1899 F. T. BULLEN *Log Sea waif* 252 The grey-headed chief engineer stood by the grunting machinery, his hand on the throtle-valve.

Throtle (*prp'l*), *v.* Forms: 5 *throtel*, 5-6 *throtl*, 5-7 *throtle*, 6-7 *thratle*, *thratle*, 7 *thratell*, 7 *throatle*, 6- *throtle*. [Late ME. *throtel*, -il, perh. f. **THROAT** + *-LE* suffix.]

App not derived from **THROTTLE** sb., which appears 150 years later. The Ger. *drosseln* (much later), now only in *erdrosseln*, is from *drossel* sb., so that *drosseln* and to *throtle* are not in their history parallel.]

1. *trans.* To stop the breath of by compressing the throat, to strangle; to kill in this way; *loosely*, to stop the breath of in any way, to choke, suffocate. The original meaning may have been 'to take or seize by the throat'. Also *refl.*

In some early quot. the meaning appears to be 'to kill by cutting or stabbing the throat' (rendering L. *jugulare*).

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 4813 Pan come þai blesand till a barme of a brent lawe, Neþe throtild with þe thik are & thrange in þare andes. c. 1400 *Dest. Troy* 12752 Pan entid this Engist.. And, with a thriche in the throte, throtlet the kyng 1430-50 tr. *Higden* (Rolls) IV. 181 His felawes taken by Antonius.. caste in to prison, were throtelede [strangulati] in hit. *Ibid.* V. 321 Proecus.. was throtelede [eum jugulari fecit] in the territory Mediolanense. 1564 HAWARD *Eutrophus* iv. 44 This Aristonicus was throtled in prison by the commandement of the Senate 1581 N. T. (Rhém.) *Matt.* xviii. 28 He found one of his fellow-servants.. and throtled him saying Repay that thou owest 1602 ROWLANDS *Greenie's Ghost* 15 One of them throtled him so sore by the wind-pipe, that he could make no noise, but sodainly sunke to the ground 1609 HOLLAND *Annus. Marcell.* 349 Palladius. knit his necke in an halter, and so throtled himself, and died. 1693 DAYDEN *Pertuis Sat.* iii. 199 His Throat half throtled with corrupted Fleam. 1730 SWIFT *Misc.*, *True Eng. Dean* ix. Then throtle thy self with an Ell of strong Tape 1816 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* vii. The dog. pulled down and throtled one of the hermit's she-goats. 1861 GEO. ELIOT *Silas M.* i. iii. 'Hold your tongue..', said Godfrey, 'else I'll throtle you'.

b. *transf.* To tie something tightly round the neck of; to compress by fastening something round.
 1863 *Brierley Waverley* 228 The lower [portion of these figures] was 'throttled' in unyielding pantaloons 1866 Geo. Eliot *F. Holt* v. Let a man once throttle himself with a satin stock. 1869 *Blackmore Lorna D* xxxv, I never had throttled a finger before, and it [the ring] looked very queer upon my great hand.

c. *intr.* or *absol.*
 1837 *Carlyle Fr. Rev* III in iv, Party tugging and throttling with Party might have suppressed and smothered one another.

2. b. To check or break off (utterance) as if choking; + in qt. 1610, to utter in a choking voice.
 182a *Stanhurst Ancis* iv. (Arb.) 108 Her talk in the mydel, with this last parlye, she throtled. 1590 *Shaks. Mids N. v. 1. 97*, I have seene them shuer and looke pale, Throtte their portie'd accent in their feares. 1610 *Trafte Honours Acad* 1. 80 With a hollow voice, he throtled forth these few words. My dearest friends, let me intreat you [etc.].

b. *fig.* To stop forcibly the utterance of (a person or thing).

1641 *Milton Annusado* 11 Wks 1851 III. 205 And thus you throttle your selfe with your owne Similes 1647 *Trapp Comm. Mark* ii 1 It is a brave thing to throttle envy, to stop an evil mouth. 1828 *Emerson Address, Cambr. Mass* Wks. (Bohn) II. 106 The injury to faith throttles the preacher. 1901 *Scottsman* 7 Mar. 6/2 If it were given any quarter, it would throttle Parliament.

3. *intr.* To undergo suffocation; to choke.

1566 [implied in *throttling* ppl. a.] a. 1687 *H. More in L. R. Ward* (1710) 208 She dyed without any Fever, drawing her Breath a while as one asleep, without throating 1828-32 *Webster, Throttle*. 2. To breathe hard, as when nearly suffocated. 1909 *Westm. Gas.* 21 Aug. 3/1 The child throttled and died in my arms.

4. *trans.* To check or stop the flow of (a fluid in a tube, etc.) esp. by means of a valve, or by compression; to regulate the supply of steam or gas to (an engine) in this way. (Cf. *throttle-valve* in *prec. sb.* 5.)

1875 *R. F. Martin in Havres' Winding Mach* 75 It would be better to use the steam expansively, rather than to throttle it by means of the regulator. 1884 *R. Wilson in Pall Mall G.* 19 May 11/2 How... can the pressure be reduced from two inches or more to eight-tenths? By throttling the gas at the meter or at the burner. 1898 *Allbutt's Syst Med* V. 932 As the stenosis throttles the wave the increased velocity of the blood is counteracted by the rising pressure in the aorta. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 29 July 5/5 The [motor] bus started skidding. I throttled the engine and stuck to my seat as long as I could.

Hence Throttled (*pprt'd*) ppl. a., Throttling ppl. sb. and ppl. a.; also Throttler, one who or that which throttles: see also *quot.* 1895.

1818 *Scott Br. Lamm* ix. The huntsman then withdrew the bounds from the *throttled stag 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 14 Nov. 9/2 The motor-car, has grown out of knowledge Pneumatic tyres, multiple cylinders, a throttled engine, electric ignition, are a few of the leading improvements. 1899 *Max Müller Sc. Lang* ix (1861) 367 All who have seen, the statue of Laocoon, may perceive what those ancients felt, when they called sin *anthes*, or the *throtler 1889 — *Nat. Reliq.* xv. 404 An enemy had been called a throttler 1895 *Funk's Standard Dict., Throtler*. 2. A throttle valve, or an engine having one. 1867 *Throttling [see 3]. 1860 *Scott Frml.* 30 May. A sort of throttling sensation. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xxii, [He] might easily check any rebellious movement by the threat of throttling. 1875 *R. F. Martin in Havres' Winding Mach.* 79 The throttling of the steam at the regulator. 1866 *Sturtey tr. Seneca, Agam.* v. vii, The old mans *throtling throt I save (alas) I saw yborde, With cruel Pirrus blade (*senec in Ingulo Telum Pyrrus*, *Ingulo*). 1700 *Dryden Pal. & Arc* iii. 406 The throttling quincey 'tis my star appoints. 1830 *Scott Demol.* i. 43 The broken cry of deer mangled by throttling dogs.

Throu, obs. form of THROUGH.

+ **Through, through** (*prɜː, prɜːm*). *Sc. Obs.* Also 6 *through, throoch, throuche*. [History and etymology unknown.]

All the forms cited occur also as spellings of THROUGH sb., but it is difficult to see any connexion with that word, unless it be that both are rectangular and flat.]

A sheet (of paper).

1502 *Acc. Ld. High Treas Scot* II. 343 For xxj throug of ymagery to be patronis to the broudstar, xxjs. 1546 *Ibid* VIII. 450 For xij throuchis of Lumbart paper to be patronis for chargeounis of gunnis, . . . 1556-7 *Edinburgh Burgh Rec.* 9 Jan. To tak the muentar of the habilitie of all personis and the quantite of their substance, and wryting the samyn, gubillik was xxvij throuch of paper 1572 *Satir. Poenis Reform* xxxiii. Ded. 5 To quhomie can I this lyull throuch propyne, Bot vato ane of excellent ingyne? a 1578 *Lindisay (Pittcottie) Chron. Scot* (S.T.S.) I 407 The Cardinal held ane throuch of paper to the king and causit him wreat his handwreit tharon, 1590 in *Acts of Sederunt* (1790) 28 That all letters that containis mair nor ane throuche of paper, that everie battering, and end of the throuche, sall be subscrivnt be him 1618 *Rec. Elgin* (New Spald. Cl.) I. 237 For writin of half ane throug of paper.

Through, sb. 1. *Obs. exc. Sc. and north. dial.* (*prɜː, prɜːm, prɜːf*) Forms: 1 *thru(u)ch, throuch, i-3 pruh, (i pryh), 4 throug, prouhwe, 4-5 prugh, prouj, 4-6 throug(e), 4-6 (9 Sc.) thugh, 5 thughe, throw(e), throu, 6 through, Sc. throuch, throuch, throuche, throucht, throucht, 7 throughe, 6- through; 6- Sc. through, (9 throuch, thruch, throoch, north. dial. thruff). B. 4 thoru, 5 thorow, thorw, thurwe, thwrwe, thurgh, 6 thorgh, thorowgh, 7 thorough.*

[OE. *pruh*, a fem. cons. stem, oblique cases *pryh*, cogn. with ON. *prō* fem. (pl. *prær*) a receptacle hollowed out, a tube, chest, trough, whence *stein-prō* stone-chest, stone-coffin; cf. also OHG. *drūha, truhh* (MHG. *trūhe, truche*, Ger. *truh*), which agrees in sense, but not in the initial consonant; see Kluge *Etymol. Wörterb.*]

+ 1. (Only in OE.) A trough, pipe, channel for water. [So ON. *prō* trough, watering trough.] a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.T.) 1000 *Tubo*, thruu[th] (*Corpus* *truh, Erfurt* thruch). *Ibid.* 232 *Caractus* (*calaractus*), uu[e]lterthruu[th] (*Corpus* *uwaterpruh, Erfurt* *uwaterthruu[th]*) a 900 O. E. *Martyrol* 2 Sept., *Pa* *tesomnodon* *pa* *stuceo* *lu* in *pa* *pruh*, *pruh* *pa* *pruh* *water* *fleow*; *pa* *ne* *meahte* *pruh* *water* *fleowan*.

+ 2. A hollow receptacle for a dead body: orig. perh. a stone cist or coffin; hence a coffin generally, e. g. of wood; also a grave, tomb, sepulchre. *Obs.* a 900 *tr. Bede's Hist* iv. xiv. [xv.] (1890) 296 *Pa* *wæs* *se* *lichoma* *spenne* *lengra* *pære* *pryh*. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* I. 216 *Twezen* *gelyfede* *men* *bebyrgdon* *his* *lic* *ær* *æfene*, *on* *niwere* *pryh*. *Ibid.* II. 262 *Pa* *zēdāfode* *Pilatus* *pāt* *h* *ōa* *truh* *se* *unsegelodon*. c 1175 *Passion of our Lord* 511 in *O. E. Misc.* 51 Joseph. *byne* *leyde* in *one* *pruh* *of* *stone*. a 1300 *Cursor M.* 24637 (Edin.) Al til his *pruh* *pai* *prang* 13. *Ibid.* 17288+13 (Cott.) Our lord opend not his throug when he ros at morne. 13. *Guy Warw* (A) 7306+st. 296 *Pay* *tok* *a* *proug* *of* *marbel* *ston*, *æ* *leyd* *his* *bodi* *per* *an* *anon*. 13. *Profr. Sancti*. 179 (Vernon MS.) in *Herrig's Archiv* LXXXI. 83 *On* *domus* *day*, *Al* *vre* *prouhwe* *pēn* *schul* *ouerpruwe*. c 1400 *Laund Troy Bk* 15570 Now he is ded & luth in *throu* *prims* *nowl*. c 1420 *Chron Eng* (Ritson) 747 Ant leggen in a throu of ston 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/2 A Thughe (A. Throghe), *nausellum* *cippus*; *vbi* a grave. B. 13. *Cursor M.* 17390 (Cott.) *pan* *pai* *badd* *he* *for* *ham* *call* *pāt* *gett* *in* *r* *kepte* *be* *thoru* *pe* *knights* *all*. c 1400 *Trevisa's Higden* (Rolls) VII. 535 (MS. B) *On* *caas* *se* *mowe* *kepe* *my* *bodi* *lay* *hit* *in* *a* *thorow* [*MS.* *y*, *proug*] *of* *ston* *and* *heleth* *hit* *with* *a* *hilde* *of* *lede*. a 1450 *Thurgis* [see *THRO* a. 1 b].

3. A large slab of stone, etc. laid upon a tomb; a flat grave-stone or grave-cover; also, a table grave-stone resting on feet. (See *THROUGH-STONE* 1.) a 1350 *St. Nicholas* 384 in *Horstmann Altengl. Leg* (1881) 16 Entered he was in tounge of stone And a marble through laid him upon 1483 *Tail. Ebor.* (Surtees) V. 374 To lay oppon my body & Alie my wife a conveniente thughe of stone 1566 in *Edinb. Burgh Rec.* 62 To reparrall the kirk, to lay the throuthris tharof of new and sparge the samyn. 1593 *Rites of Durham* (Surtees 1903) 15 Two byons artificially wrought and sett forth all in brass marvellously beaufyninge the said throug of marble. 1606 [see *THRO* *THROUSOME*] 1600 *Vestry Bks* (Surtees) 185 Through the ignorance or negligence of the sexton or others, the througs and flagges have been broke, and once taken up never so well laid downe a 1663 *Br. Bramhall Will* 1 to be buried in the middle alie within the churche of Alhallowes in Pontefracte under the grate blewe through at the end of the Major and Addresses sett 1777 *Boltonkennar Par. Reg* 8 July, in *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. II. 237/1 John Simpson, tenant in Croft-head, hath 2 lairs with througs in the churchyard of Boltonkennar. 1804 *Stago Misc. Poems* (1808) 4 Then great Job bruff gat on a throuff 1864 *W. Chambers Hist. Pebbles*. 295 *Throuchs* or flat table-like stones.

Through, sb. 2. See *THROUCH*.

Through (*prɜː*), sb. 3. Also 8-*g* *dial* *thruff* (*prɜːf*). [*f. THROUGH* *adv.* or *adj.*, sometimes due to ellipsis of a sb.].

1. = *THROUGH* sb. 2. *dial.*

1778 [W. Marshall] *Minutes Agric.* 10 June an. 1777, Mixes it with the sand and mark, which is thrown out in making their elaborate thrufts, — or sub drains.

2. = *THROUGH-STONE* 2.

1805 [see *THROUGH-STONE* 1]. 1828 *Craven Gloss, Thruff*, a bond stone, or thorough stone. 1846 *Brockett N. C. Words* s.v. *Thruff-stone*, These walls being composed of fragments of all shapes and sizes, without mortar, the 'thrufts' are used as bond-stones and give great stability 1892 J. T. Bent *Rained Cities Mashonaland* iv. 97 Most of them [the stones] run back into the wall irregularly, acting in the same way as *througs* in our dry built walls.

3. A ladder-rung that goes through the sides. *local.* 1899 *N. & Q.* 9th Ser. III. 76/2 Ladders are often made with three or four flat bars, longer than the rounded ones, and projecting sufficiently on each side to admit a wooden peg. These are called flat rungs, sometimes 'throughs' (*thrufts*).

Through (*prɜː*), a. [attrib. use of *THROUGH* *adv.*, primarily used with verbal sb.s, nouns of action, agent-nouns, and the like, derived from vbs. qualified by the *adv.*, or with ellipsis of a pple. of such a verb, as in *through* (going) way; afterwards in various extended or transferred uses.]

1. That passes, extends, or affords passage through something. (See also *THOROUGH* a. 1; *THROUGH* 2.) *spec.* Of a bolt, rivet, etc. Passing through the whole thickness of that in which it is fixed. See also *through-bolt* s. v. *THROUGH* 2. *Through-bridge*: see *quot.* 1877. *Through lights*: see *THROUGH-LIGHT*.

1513 [see *through-stewer*, *spawin* in *THROUGH* 2] a 1578 [see *THROUGH-PASSAGE*] 1596 *Spenser State Irrel* Wks. (Globe) 614/1 Was there not a through way then made by the sword for the imposing of lawes upon them? 1605 *Bacon Adv. Learn.* ii. § 14 The opennesse and through passage of the world, were appointed to be in the same ages 1865 *Once a Week* 20 June 699/1 Building houses back to back without any through ventilation 1877 *Knight Dict. Mach.*, *Through-bridge*, one in which the track rests on the lower stringer, in contradistinction to a *deck-bridge*. 1889 *Welch Text Bk. Naval Archit* iv. 74 The rivets are of two kinds, through (or clenched) and tap.

b. That goes, extends, or conveys through the whole of a long distance or journey without interruption, or without change, as a *through train, passenger, line of railway, fare, ticket, traffic*.

1845 *Boston (Mass.) Transcript* 29 Nov. 3/2 Through tickets may be obtained for Montreal 1846 *Boston (Mass.) Traveller* 2 July, Through trains from Boston. 1858 *Hawthorne Fr. & 11 Note-Bks* (1872) I. 2 Having taken through tickets to Paris by way of Folkestone and Boulogne. 1861 *Jefferson Davis Message to Confederate Congress Amer* 18 Nov., The construction of this line would give us a through route from North to South. 1861 *Sat. Rev.* 7 Sept. 236 The through traffic to Scotland has been carried on by eight independent Companies 1884 *Gl. West. Railw. Time Tables* July 10 The direct Through Trains between Aldgate and Richmond 1890 *Daily News* 12 Nov. 7/2 Any railway to which there is through booking from Aldershot 1893 *Earl Dunmore Pains* I. 83 A few merchants carry on a through trade between India and Turkestan 1905 *Sat. Rev.* 21 Oct. 522/2 What with the through travellers and the traffic, there was no lack of variety.

c. Of an organ-stop: Extending through the whole compass of the keyboard.

1881 C. A. Edwards *Organs* 146 All the foundation stops of a really good organ should be through stops.

+ 2. Going through or affecting the whole of something; = *THOROUGH* a. 2. *Obs.*

Through coal, or through and through coal, coal as it comes from the pit, i.e. large and small mixed indiscriminately.

1542 *Udall Erasim. Apoph.* 80 That they might have a through sight in it. 1581 *Sidney Apol. Poetrie* (Arb.) 49 From a through beholding the worthines of the subject. 1607 *Hieron Was* I. 462 To speake of a true and through reformation 1647 *Clarendon Hist. Reb.* iii. § 211 There was not a Grievance to which there was not a through Remedy applied 1696 *Vanbrugh Relapse* Epil. 22 You never saw a through republican a finish'd beau. 1710 *Pindar Orig. Tithes* ii. 69 If on through search and examination they were approved of

Through, v. Sc. rare. ? Obs. [*f. THROUGH* *prep.* and *adv.*: cf. *THOROUGH* v. 1.]

1. *trans.* To carry through, put through, carry into effect. Hence *Throughing* *vbl. sb.*

1638 *R. Baillie Lett. & Fynis* (1842) I. 74 His father's throughing of Perth articles 1716 *Wodou Corr* (1842) II. 172, I am mistaken if this way they get their design throughed.

2. *intr.* To get through, to succeed. *To make to through*, to make good, prove.

1786 *Burns Brigsf. Apr* 175 Faith ye've said enough, And muckle mair than ye can mak to through. 1863 *Janet Hamilton Poems & Ess.* 56 We've throughed weel and thrivin this mony a year.

Through (*prɜː, prɜːm*), *prep.* and *adv.* From c 1700, abbreviated *thro*, in 15-18th c., without 'thro. Forms: see below. [OE. *thurh, purh*, Northumb. *therh*, a Common WGer. *prep.* and *adv.* cf. OFris. (from **thurh*) *thruich, truch* (WFr. *troch*, NFr. *truch, troch*); OS. *thurh, thuru*, **thurh* (MLG. *dorch, dorch, dor, dor*, LG. *dor, dör*, MDu. *door, dōre, dore, deur, dor, dur*, Du. *door*), OHG. *duruh, durh, dur, dur* (MHG. *durch, durch, dur, Ger. durch, dial. dur, dor*). Not in Scandinavian: in Gothic with different ablant grade *þaurh* (= *perh*), prob. cases of a sb., belonging to a pre-Tent. ablant-series **terk-, tork-, trk-* to bore cf. Goth. *þaurkō* hole, and OHG. *durhul*, MHG. *durchel, durkel*, OE. **þurhul, þyrel* bored, perforated cf. THIL sb. OE. *purh* with full stess became *puruh*, now *THOROUGH*, as *durh* has become *bourough, furh* *furrow*, etc.; when unstressed and proclitic, *purh* became *pür*, and with metathesis *prüh, prü, throü, thrö*. The unstressed forms naturally prevailed in proclitic prepositional use, and the stressed in the adverb, and its derived adj. and sb. But with the re-stressing of the prep. *thrü* as *through* (*prɜː*), this form has also become possible as an adverb, while on the other hand the stressed *THOROUGH* also survives as an archaic form of the preposition beside the normal *through* *Thurf* is an early phonetic development of *purh*, and *thurf* a more recent one of *pruh*, similar to (*v*)f for *rough*, *dwarf* from *dwergh*, (*b*)arf for *Bargh*, (*bruf*) for *Burgh* (place-names), (*znv*)f for *enough*, (*þv*)f for *though*, etc. The metathesis of *pruh* for *purh* occurs already c 1300 in a s. w. text; but otherwise in ME. is usually northern. From Caxton onwards it was the standard English form.

See *Note* under *THOROUGH* *prep.* and *adv.*]

A. Illustration of Forms.

For dissyllabic forms *purh, þurh, þuraw*, etc.: see *THOROUGH*.

a. 1 *purz* (*perh*), 1-3 *porh* (1 *porch*), 1-4 *purh*, 2-4 *purh*, 3 *Orm. purrh*, 3-4 *purz*, *porz*, *thurz*, 3-5 *purgh*, 4 *porgh*, *porgh*, *pourh*, *pourz*, (*pour*), 4-5 *pourgh*, *thourgh*, *thurghe*, *thorgh*, 4-6 *thurg*, 5 *thorz*, *purze*, *pourze*, (*thour*), *Sc. thourch*. Also 3 *purp*, *porp*, 4 *purth*, *purzth*, 5 *thourth*, (*dorth*), 4-5 *thurght*, *thorght*, 5 *purght*.

(Final *h*, *z*, is frequently a scribal error for final *z*, and *zh*

We þæt gehyrdon þurh halige bec, 1154 *O. E. Chron.*, ad.

1132 (Laud), purh Godes milce & purh be biscop of Seresber. c. 1200 ORWIN 13254 3a purh fulluhht, 3a purh bannnd-
gatt hadedd mannes hande. 1258 *Proclam Hen III*
12 Oct. Henry thurth godes fulome king on Engelenoande.
c. 1300 *Pilate* 89 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 113 He hold him hitrad
purh felonie. 1375 *BARBOUR Bruce* 1. 137 Throuch par aller
hale assent, Messingeris till hym þat sent. 1475 *Bk.*
Noblesse (Roxb.) 16 A grete navy, ovyrcum throw myghty
fyghting. 1579 W. WILKINSON *Confit. Familie of Loue*
Bij, Abell was slayne through the handes of his brother
Cain. 1763 J. BROWN *Poetry & Mus.* vii. 151 This Event
happened . . thro' the Authority of the thirty Tyrants. 1793
BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV 153 The answer given to Monsieur
Lesardier was through a young gentleman. 1849 MACAULAY
Hist. Eng. vi. II. 123 [He] could not prevent the national
sentiment from expressing itself through the pulpit and the
press. 1883 SIR N. LINDLEY in *Lam Rep.* 11 Q. Bench
Div. 572 The Society seeks to do through him that which
it cannot otherwise do. 1885 *Act 48 & 49 Vict. c. 54* § 15
Every notice sent through the post in a prepaid registered
letter.

† b. Indicating the agent, after a passive verb:
= BY *prep.* 33. *Obs.*

a. 900 *Ir. Bada's Hist.* 1. iv. Seo herzug was purh Alaric-
cum zeworden. 971 *Blechl Hom.* 9 Heofonrices duru
sceal þonne purh be ontened beon. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.*
Matt. xxvi. 24 Wa þam menn purh þone be þyð mannes
sunn be-læwed. 13. *Cursor M.* 20099 (Cott.) In rome
throu an þat hight neron . . Petre . . naid on þe rod he
was. 1424 *Sc. Acts Jas. I* (1814) II. 5/1 Chargit be þe gret
althe throwe þe buschope. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Ircl.* 12
Vnnethe he was I-draw vp through his felowes, þat mych
þat har lyf in aduentur to se saw his lif. 1597 A. M. tr.
Guillemaux's Fr. Chirurg. 43 b/1 The skinnne beinge lift vp
through some servant, or through the Chyrurgiane with his
Fingers.

† b. Indicating cause, reason, or motive: In consequence of, by reason of, on account of, owing to; from; for.

a. 1000 *Cardmon's Gen.* 610 (Gr.) þa se forhatena spræc
purh feondscipe. c. 1000 *Ag. Gosh.* Matt. xxvi. 31 Purh
þæs hyrdes slege hyð seo heold todræf. 1154 *Q. E. Chron.*
an. 1127 (Laud), þæt we eall þurh þone kyng Heanri c. 1200
Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 Purh onde cum deað in to þe worlde.
c. 1260 *Osney Regr.* 3 þe paralytike man . . heled of our lord
.. þroughe þe beleve of theyme þat bare hym. 1564 *Aberdeen Kirik Sess. Rec.* (Spald. Cl.) 9 Gryte thyft, committit
throcht verray neid and necessite. 1671 *Milton Samson*
369 If he through frailty er. 1697 *Dryden Verg. Georg.*
II. 638 Thro' Wine they quarrell'd, and thro' Wine were slain
1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.* II. xlii, Every tongue
thro' utter drouth was wither'd at the root. 1894 J. J.
Fowler *Adamnan Introd.* 56 The southern Picts embraced
the truth through the preaching of St. Ninian.

† b. In oaths and adjurations. By, in the name of. (Cf. *By prep.* 2.) *Obs.*

a. 1000 *Cardmon's Salan* 641 Ic þe hate þurh þa hehstan
miht, þæt þu hellwarum byht ne abode. c. 1000 *Ælfric Gen.*
xxii. 16 Ic swenge þurh me sylfne, sæde se Ælmuhtiga.
a. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 114 Purh þeo like neles ic halse ou ancren,
holdeð our honden wiðmen ouer þurles. c. 1230 *Edmund Conf.*
307 in *S. Eng. Leg.* I. 440 'Purf oure lourdes pas-
soun tel nou', he seide.

II. adv.

(For special combinations with verbs, as BREAK through, CARRY through, FALL through, GET through, Go through, PASS through, PULL through, PUT through, RUN through, etc., see the verbs.)

1. From end to end, side to side, or surface to surface (of a body or space) by passing or extending within; so as to penetrate. cf. I. 1.

a. 1000 *Ag. Ps.* (Th.) lxxviii. 15 [13] He sæ toslat, sealte
yha gefestnade, and hi foran þurh. a. 1225 *Anscr.* R. 272
Heo þurh skiten isobot. 12. þe se schere. c. 1400 *Dest.*
Troy 680 Mony shalke þurh shot with þere sharpe gere.
14. *Turvalde's Vas.* 327 þo heyt of the fyur dyd throw pas.
c. 1460 *METHAM Wks.* (E. E. T. S.) 91 Als strekyth thourth
with oon lyne or with many lynes. a. 1533 Lb. BERNERS
Huon lix 505 Huon . . strake hym with his spere clene
throwe. 1719 *Watts Hymns* II. 18 2 Glory to God that
walks the sky, And sends his blessing thro'. 1798 *Coleridge Anc. Mar.*
I. xlvii, The Ice did split with a Thunder-fit; The
Helmsman steerd us thro'! 1890 *Lertch tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* (ed. 2) § 337 A garment drawn over the right
arm, or else through beneath it towards the left arm.

b. In reference to travel or conveyance: Along the whole distance; all the way; to the end of the journey; to the destination

a. 1445 *Cursor M.* 11741 (Trin.) Of þritty dayes Journey
þro þou shal haue bot a day to go [earlier MSS. lang
gang]. 1697 J. BARRAIVE in *Bucklewh MSS.* (Hist. MSS.
Comm.) I. 198 His packets sometimes fail when private
letters go through. 1698 *LUTTRELL Brief Rel.* (1857) II.
376 He was accompanied part of the way by the queen
.. and Essex, who went thro'. 1738 *POPE Ess. Man* II. 274
Hope travels thro', nor quits us when we die. 1858 *Penny Cyc.*
and Suppl. 565/2 A man may now 'book through'
from London to so many continental cities. 1858 *HAWTHORNE Fr. & H. Note-bks* (1872) I. 3 The great bulk of our luggage
had been registered through to Paris. *Mod.* The train goes
through to Edinburgh

c. In reference to size: As measured from side to side; in diameter.

a. 1687 *PETTY Treat Naval Philos.* I. iv. § 5 A Mast above
30 inches through

2. From beginning to end (of a time, course of action, life, trial, book, etc.); to the end or purposed accomplishment. cf. I. 4, 5.

a. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 237 He was acende of þe clene mede þe
efer þurh leffed mede. 1456 SIR G. HAYLE *Law Arms*
(S. T. S.) 85 Traistand in God, and in his gude ryght to bring
him through. 1556 N. C. *Wills* (Surtees 1908) 239 If he
helpe my executors through for the making of my accompte
with the King. 1611 SHAKES. *Cymb.* v. v. 38a When shall I

heare all through? 1790 BURKE *Fr. Rev.* 133 Who now
reads Bolingbroke? Who ever read him through? 1865
SWINBURNE *Chastelard* I. i. (1894) 9 She must weep if she
sing through. 1891 *Lazo Times* XCII 18/2 Having heard
the case through and seen the witnesses

3. Predicatively, after the verb to be, indicating a position, point, or condition ultimately arrived at.
a. *lit.* Having penetrated or traversed a body or space. b. More usually *fig.* Having completed or accomplished an action or process (*spec.* having passed an examination); completed, as an action, etc.; finished, at an end, 'done'. To be through with, to have finished or completed; to have done with, have no further dealings with; also, to have arranged matters or come to an agreement with (a person) (now *dial.*): cf. quot. a. 1500 s. v. THROUGH a. 2.

1481-90 *Howard Househ. Bks* (Roxb.) 480 My Lord is
through with his servant Robert Worsley, for certayn men
to be ready at all tymes at my Lordes wages. 1597
SHAKES. *2 Hen IV.* I. ii. 45 If a man is through with them
in honest Taking-up, then they must stand vpon Securitie
1607 - *Cor.* II. ii. 130, I am halfe through. The one part
suffered, the other will I doe. 1840 R. H. DANA *Bef. Mast*
xix. 57 We had just so much work to do, and when that was
through, the time was our own. 1866 *Belgravia* Nov. 76
The examiners are now consulting together as to who is
'through' and who is 'plucked'. 1869 *Lonsdale Gloss.* To
be through with any one, to complete a bargain with him
1896 *Daily News* 18 July 3/1 [He] did not arrive till the
speech was half through. 1902 K. STEUART *By Allan Water*
ii. 63 All knew that James Steuart was 'far through'
[= near the end of his life]. *Mod.* I saw the train enter the
tunnel, it must be through now.

4. Qualifying adjs. and pa. pples.: Through the whole extent, substance, or thickness; throughout; hence, entirely, completely, thoroughly. † a. Standing before a pple. or adj.; = THOROUGH *adv.* 4. *Obs.*

Formerly often hyphenated to the following word: cf. THROUGH in *comb.* 1.

a. 1240 [see THROUGH B. II. 4] c. 1440 *Anc. Cookery in Househ. Ord.* (1790) 459 When that byn thurgh hot, take
hom up with a skymour, 1471 in *Swayne Sarum Churchw.*
Acc. (1896) 2 a playne Chalice with his patent both through
gilt. 1598 *Ltve. Dadaens* v. lxxx 652 The grapes be
through ripe in September. 1594 *NASHE Unfort. Trav.* 31
To have him stand in the raine till he was through wet.
1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Lettis's Hist. Scot.* (S. T. S.) I. 32 In
winter quhen they ar through fatt. 1621 *Heywood and Pt. Maid of West* III. 1 Through satiate with the pleasures of
this night. 1639 *FULLER Holy War* III. xxvi. (1647) 156
Once through-hot long in cooling. 1665 *MANLEY Grotius's Lov. C. Warrs* 76a Materials being now through dry by
the heat of the weather. [1692-1853: see THROUGH B. II. 4.]
1901 *HAYDEN Round Our Vih.* 154 (E. D. D.) Come in, you
must be through wet.

b. Now regularly after the adj. or pple., and only in reference to physical condition, as wet through (see also WET).

a. 1766 Mrs. F. SHERIDAN *Sidney Biddulph* IV. 53 He had
been wet quite through. 1821 *CLARE Vill. Minstr.* I. 105
Thy . . trunk is nearly rotten through. c. 1825 *Houlston Trav. Tracts, Poit-thought* 3 It is of no use to put up your
umbrella when you are wet through. 1892 G. HAKE *Mem.*
80 I fear lxii 259 The natives get hot-through in the . .
spring and summer months. *Mod.* This is a cold room; I
am chilled through. It is barely warmed through.

5. Through and through. a. With repeated or complete penetration; through the whole thickness or substance; completely from beginning to end; right through, entirely through.

1470-85 [see THROUGH B. II. 5] 1611 SHAKES. *Wint. T.*
IV. iv. 122 You'd be so leane, that blasts of January Would
blow you through and through. c. 1643 Lb. HERBERT
Autobiog. (1824) 19 The English shot her [the Spanish ship]
through and through so often that she run herself aground.
1709 *Lona. Gas.* No. 4321/2 Having our Ship's Sides in a
great many places shot through and through. 1894 SIR J.
ASTLEY *Fifty Yrs. Life* I. 166 We were all wet through and
through.

b. In all points or respects; thoroughly, wholly, entirely, out and out.

a. 1420 *Chron. Eng.* (Ritson) 554 An holi wommon thourh
ant thourh. 1531 in *Hall Chron.*, *Hen. VIII.* (1548) 197 We
searched and examined through and through. bothe
the bookes of holy scripture, and also the moste approved
interpreters of the same. 1600 SHAKES. *A. Y. L.* II. vii. 59, I will
through and through Cleanse the foule body of th' infected
world. 1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.*, *Sat.* I. ix. 134 One who
knew My sweet Companion through and through. 1888
Rhys Hibbert Lect. 458 The Thorsteinn story not corre-
sponding through and through to any of the Celtic ones.
1894 ROOSEVELT in *Forum* (N. Y.) July 557 They must act as
Americans, through and through, in spirit and hope and
purpose.

6. After an auxiliary vb., with ellipsis of *go, get, pass, etc.*, in *lit.* or *fig.* senses (see above); thus functioning as a verb in the infinitive. (See also THROUGH v. 2.)

1443 JAS. I *Kingis Q. lxiii.* Bot, bert! quhere as the body
may noight throu, Follow thy bevin! c. 1470 HENRYSON
Mor. Fab. x. (*Fox & Wolf*) xii, This wil not þrow, but
greit coost and expence. 1573, 1670 [see THROUGH B. II. 6].
1644 *Nye Gunnary* (1670) 20 If you cannot sift it through
the sieve, beat that again into powder which will not
through. 1905 MARJ. BOWEN *Viper of Milan* xxi, We
must pass, we must through this moment.

Through, obs. form of THROW, TROUGH.

Through-, in combination. (See THROUGH-) 1. Combinations of THROUGH *prep.* or *adv.* with verbs (pples., vbl. sbs.), or adjs. Chiefly *Obs.*

In OE. through qualifying a verb stood before it regularly in the infinitive and participles, and usually in the finite vb. in subordinate clauses. In such cases there was a tendency for it to be written in comb., as in *mod. German durchgehen, durchgehen, durchwachen*. In some words this tendency became stronger in ME, and the combined form was used also in the finite verb. For these see the Main words below. The following illustrate the process, without any attempt to be exhaustive.

† through-*carve* (-kerf) *v.*, *trans.* to cut through; hence through-carved *ppl. a.*, see quot.; † through-*cast* *v.* [CAST *v.* 57], *trans.* to plaster throughout, † through-*cut* *v.*, *trans.* to cut through, perforate by cutting; † through-*drive* *v.*, *trans.* to drive a nail or spike through, to transfix; † through-*fi* *cohe* (thürge-fycho) *v.* [FICCHE *v.*], *trans.* to pierce through, transfix; † through-*formed* *ppl. a.*, thoroughly formed, full-grown; † through-*galled* *pa. pple.* [GALL *v.* 15], thoroughly harassed or disabled; † through-*handling*, management of details; carrying through, transaction; † through-lanced *pa. pple.*, pierced as with a lance, transfixed; † through-*look* *v.*, *trans.* to look through, examine thoroughly; † through-nailed *pa. pple.*, transfixed with nails; † through-*run* *v.*, *trans.* to 'run through', transfix; *fig.* to penetrate, † through-pierce (through-pierce) *v.*, *trans.* to pierce through, transfix, hence through-, thorough-*piercing* *ppl. adj.*, † through-*ride* (through-ride) *v.*, (a) *trans.* to ride through, make a raid through (cf. *RIDE v.* 2); (b) *intr.* to penetrate through (cf. *RIDE v.* 9); † through-*rive* *v.* (*pa. t.* purh-raf) [*RIVE v.*], *trans.* to rive or tear through; † through-run (thürh-*ern*) *v.*, *trans.* to overrun; † through-shed (purzschet) *v.* (L. *perfundere*), *trans.* to suffuse, † through-shoot (*pa. t.* purh-, porzschote) *v.*, *trans.* to shoot through, pierce through; † through-shove *v.* (*pa. pple.* purh-shove), *trans.* to thrust through, transfix, † through-swim *v.*, *trans.* to swim through, † through-thrilled *pa. pple.*, pierced through; *fig.* thrilled through, † through-waxen *pa. pple.* [waxen, *pa. pple.* of WAX *v.*], grown over; † through-wo *n. p.* [OE. *purh-wunian* see WOX *v.*], *intr.* to abide, continue, or remain through, † through-wound *v.*, *trans.* to wound through or deeply. See also THROUGH-BEARING, THROUGH-GO, etc. b. with adjectives † through-old *a.*, extremely old; antiquated; † through-wet *a.*, wetted or wet through, saturated with moisture

c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl* (Kölbing) 8141 Stel & yren his ax
*purhcart! Wher purh man stail. 1875 PARKER *Gloss. Archit.* *Through Carved-work*, in which the spaces between the ornamental parts are pierced entirely through. 1611 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) II. 122 The whole
passage to be *throughcast with lime and haire. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 9286 Ich of hem on [o]þer hit, Oþer heied ofismot
or bodi *purh kilt. 1594 *PLAT Jewell-ho.* III. 34 How to graue
any deuise vpon an egge shel, & how to through cut the
same. a. 1023 *WULFSTAN Hom.* III. (Napier) 22 Him æððer
*purhtraf mid isenum næglum 3e fet 3e handa. a. 1225
Leg. Kath. 1204 Purhtrien upon þe rode. *Ibid.* 1943,
& let purhtrien þe spaken & þe felen Mid inene
gadien. c. 1340 *HAMPOLE Prose Tr.* 2 It has *thurge-
lychede my herte. 1664 H. MORE *Myth. Inq.* Apol. 542
Who are so *through-formed Christians as cordially to
believe all the Essential Points of our Religion. 1594 *Kyd Cornelia* v. 308 Scipio that saw his ships *through-galled,
And by the foe fulfilled with fire and blood. a. 1586 *SIDNEY Acadia* (1622) 177 (Skimming any thing that came before
him) [He] was disciplined to leaue the *through handling of
all to his gentle wife. 1594 *SPENSER Amoretti* lvii, Seeing
my hart *through-launched every where With thousand
arrowes, which your eies have shot. c. 1200 *OAMIN Ded.*
68, & te bitache 100 off biss boc, All to purhsekenn
illc an ferr, & to *purhloken offte. 1446 *LYDG Two Nightingale* P. II. 240 *Thurgh-nayled weien his holy handis
tweyne. c. 1200 *LAY.* 14711 Catger þer com & mid his spere
hine *purh-nom. 1390 *GOWER Conf.* II. 249 Into wepinge
Sche fell, as sche that was thurgh none With love. 1639
FULLER Holy War II. xlv. (1647) 103 Then must he be
a *through-old man. *Ibid.* v. xxix 281 What credit there
is to be given to that though old if not dotting prophe-
cie. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.* 7936 & wip gode heit & main
fin þai *purhperced þo Sarrazin. 1413 *Pilgr. Soule*
(Caxton) I. xiv (1850) 11 Grete drede and heynesse had
thoroughpercyd my herte. 1590 *SPENSER F. Q.* II. 1. 38 Her
tender hart was rent in twaine, Or thrid with point of
thorough piercing paine. 1609 *Heywood Brit. Troy* xiv
xxv, Quite through-pierced the Greeke dropt down a corse.
c. 1200 *LAY* 1808a He. smat hine i þere side þat þat spere
*purh-rade [c. 1275 þorh-rud] c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.*
Wace (Rolls) 14516 þat alle landes he wolde þorw ryde.
Cnsten men to struye & quelle. c. 1400 *Dest.* *Troy* 5008
Thy . . Rewne þurh Riden, robbed þi goods. c. 1200
LAY. 23943 [He] smat i þere breste þat þat spere *purh
raf [c. 1275 þorh raf]. *Ibid.* 12225 þat lond heo *purh arden
& herjeden. *Ibid.* 16657 þat lond heo gunne þurh-ænen &
þa tunes fur-bemen. 1384 *Wyclif Esch.* x. 3 She for-
sothe *thurghed [Vulg. perfora] the cheie with rose colour
971 *Blechl Hom.* 109 Þonne he his byrnsword getyþ
& þas word ealle þurhslyþ, & þa lichoman *purh sceoted.
c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* *Wace* (Rolls) 14373 þer schafies
þorh schoten hody & scheide. c. 1330 *Arth. & Merl.*
7959 þer was mani wombe *purhschoue & mani heued
cleued aboue. c. 1420 26 *Pol. Poems* xvii 189 His herte
was wip a spere purh-shoue. 1615 *CHAPMAN Odys.* vii.

384, I yet *through-swomme the waues, that your shore binds. *a 1631 Donne Progr Soule xxvii*. The net through-swome, she kept the liquid Path. *1605 SYLVESTER Du Barlas ii* u. *1* *Vocation 375* With our Swords and Lances *Through-thrilled (Villains) this shall be your last *1608 Ibid* iv *Decay 322* My heart's through-thrilled with your miseries *c 1205 LAY 12338* Wes be munt *purh-wexen [*c 1275* porh-woxe] Mid ane wude ferren *1583 T. Watson Centurie of Loue xci*. Then, hang your *throughwett garments on the wall. *c 1000 Ags Gosp Matt xxiv 13* Witodlice sepe *purhwunad od ende, se byp hal *a 1175 Cott Hom*, 227 *Paða* hire time com hi acennede and purhwunede meden *c 1205 LAY 1384* An lond he ferde sechunde Per he mihte purh wunian Mid his wnfolke *a 1225 Leg Kath*. 662 *pe* wið godd hehsefer, & wið þen hali gast, Purhwunest in alre wolde world *c 1200 ORMIN 17443* Þa neddras Þegz tacnenn alle sinues, Þatt stingenn & *purh-wundenn all þatt bodiz, & tatt sawle

2. Combinations with sbs. (cf. THROUGH *a*):
 through-a-roh *Archit.* (also *attrib.*), see quot; through-g-blow, a blowing or current of air passing through; through-g-bolt (through-bolt), a bolt passing through the objects fastened by it, and secured at each end, *through-g-cold, a penetrating or deep-seated cold or chill; through-fang [*FANG sb.* 6a] = *through-lang*; *through-fast [*FAST sb.* 1] a fast all through a period, e. g. the fast of Lent; through-joint, a joint passing through the thickness of something; through-key [*KEY sb.* 1 g], a key or pin fitting into a hole which passes right through the parts to be fastened by it, *through-lock (?), see quot; through-mo rise, a moirise cut right through the timber; *through-pa th, a path or way through something, through-rod, a rod passing or extending through or from end to end of some structure or piece of mechanism; *through-serewe, *spavin, *splint, names of diseases of the leg of the horse, see quots, and SEREW, SPAVIN, SPLINT; also cf. THROUGH-PIN; through-g-fang, a method of hafting knives, forks, etc. by inserting the tang in a hole drilled right through the handle and riveting it at the end; through-work, work extending through the thickness, or occupying the whole breadth of, some structure. See also THROUGH-STONE 2.

a 1878 Sir G. G. Scott *Lect Archit.* I vii 283 The two systems may be distinguished as 1. arch windows and *through-arch windows—i. e., those in which the inner is distinct from the outer arch, and those in which the same arch runs through the wall, showing itself more or less similarly on its outer and inner faces. In thick walls and rich work there is often another order of through-arch within the tracery order, or rather the outer order reappears within. *1908 Times 20 Dec 1/4* No airing or *through-blow is possible in a flat where the openings are all on one side. *1837 Civil Eng. & Arch. Yrnl* i 331 The outer and inner rows of piling, *a* to be securely tied together, with two-inch wrought-iron *through bolts. *1864 Daily Tel* 19 Aug. The use of large-area solid plates [in ship-building], in combination with through bolts. *1874 Knight Dict. Mech* s. v. *Bolt*, A through-bolt is one which goes through the pieces which are to be fastened together. Such are clinch-bolts, and bolts secured by nut and washer. *1601 Holland Fluyt* (1634) II 289 In drink, it dissolueth ventosities, riddeth away *through-colds, and namely the shuerings in cold agues. *1891-4 Tomlinson Cycl. Arts* (1866) I 487/2 A very good method is what is called *through-fang, that is, to drill a hole completely through the handle, and to insert a prong projecting from the blade, riveting it at the opposite end. *1651 Fuller Comm Christ's Tempt.* ii in *Sol Rem.* (1891) II 26 'He had fasted forty days and forty nights'. The words contain the *through-fast of Christ. *1862 Catal. Internat. Exh.* II x 53 The *through-joints admit wet into the interior. *1548 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* IX 167 Three girt *through locks to the palace of Halyrudhous. *1632-5 Corbett Sp in aid St. Paul's* in Longman *Three Cathedrals* (1873) 60 Are we not beholding to it for a prayer or a throughpath? *1543 Fitzhens Husb* § 96 Some horses haue a *through-serewe on bothe sydes of the legge. *Ibid* § 106 Some horses haue *through-spauen, and appereþ bothe within and without. *1565 Blundevill Horsemanship* iv. cxxvii. (1580) 58 Of the wet Spauen, or through Spauen. This is a soft swelling growing on both sides of the hough, and seemes to go cleane through the hough, and therefore may be called a through Spauen. *1607 Torsell Four-f Beasts* 401 A Splent is a sorance of the least moment, vnlesse it bee on the knee, or else a *through Splent, both which cannot be cured. *1687 Miton Gt. Fr. Dict.* i. *Sur-os cheville*, serew or through-splint. *1833 J. Holland Mamif Metal* II 14 Hafting table knives by the insertion of that portion of the blade which has been properly drawn out, quite through the handle, is called *through-lang. *1686 Plot Staffordsh.* 384 He also cuts wreath'd pillars with the same Engine (that are not *through-work)

Through-band: see *thorough-band* s. v. THROUGH-2.

Through-bear, v. *Sc.* [*BEAR v* 11.] *trans.* To maintain, support. Hence Throu gh-bearing *vbl sb.* a. Support through (life), livelihood, maintenance. b. Supporting, upholding, maintaining (a cause).

1680 D. Hackston Let 25 July in *Cloud Witnesses* (1871) 45 He will perfect His work in me and by me, either to a remarkable delivery, or through-bearing (i. e. upholding) me as He sees most for His own glory. *1730 Boston Mem.* vii. (1809) 151 God would provide things necessary for our through-bearing. *1786 A Giv Sacri Contempl* 296 It secures all the outward through-bearing, preservation

and protection, leading and guiding. *1813 CHALMERS Let.* 12 Oct in *Life* (1850) I xii 343 A day of mortification. Everything went against us in the through-bearing of the opposite party. *1859 A WALLACE Gloaming of Life* i. (1875) 3 She opened a small shop as the means of securing an honest throughbearing.

Through-bred: see THOROUGH-BRED.

Through-cast to -drive: see THROUGH-.

Through-draught: see *thorough-draught* s. v. THROUGH-2.

Througher (prū-er) *Coal-mining*. [*f* THROUGH *prep* or *adv* + *-ER* 1.] (See quots.)

1797 Encycl. Brit. (ed. 3) V 201/1 The workings called rooms of the width of 12 feet, the workings called throughs or thirlings, 9 feet wide, wrought through at right angles from one room to another. *1883 GRESLEY Gloss. Terms Coal Mining*, Througher, a thirl put through between two headings which are up-stoop

Through-fang to -galled: see THROUGH-.

Through-fare, etc., see THOROUGHFARE, etc.

Through-gang, sb. *Sc. Obs* or *rare*. [*GANG sb.* 4.] A way or road through; a passage; sometimes = thoroughfare.

1463 Burgh Rec. Edinb (1866) I 22 The throughing is set to William Met for 8s., on his own security. *1512 Douglas Aeneas* ii viii 80 Secrete throughgangs are schawin. *1879 Reg. Privy Council Scot.* IV 205 In the portche or through-gang of the said West Kirk dure. *1862 G. HENDERSON Matt. in Lowland Scotch* vi. 2 (E. D. D.) Dinna toot a trumpet afore thee, as the hypocrites do in the throughgangs.

b. *attrib.* or *adv*. Allowing passage through. *1523 Acc. Ld. High Treas. Scot.* V. 220 For ane band to the throughgang windo of the quenis chalmere. *1808 JAMISON s. v.* A throughgang close is an open passage, by which one may go from one street to another, as opposed to a blind alley.

So *Through-gang v., *Sc. trans.* to go through, to traverse. Through-ganging (also through-gaan') *a.*, that goes through any amount of work, active, energetic, thoroughgoing.

c 1000 Ags Ps (Th.) xxiij 6 Ne forstast þu ðe on dæge flan on lyfte, þæt þu purh gangan garas on ðeostrum. *c 1205 LAY 1207* 31f ich þat lond mai bi-eten & mi folc hit purh-gengen [*c 1275* borh-genge] *1814 Scott IVan*, xxxix, Ve. should ken a horse's points; ye see that through-ganging thing that Balmawhapple's on. *1825 JAMISON, Through-ganging*, active, having a great deal of action; a term used by jockies.

*Through-gird, v. *Obs.* [*GIRD v.* 2] *trans.* To strike through, smite through, pierce with a cut or blow.

c 1286 CHAUCER *Knt's T.* 152 Thurgh girt with many a greuous body wounde. *c 1430 Syr Genn.* (Roxb.) 5764 The king supposed Genereides he had thurgh girt. *1513 Douglas Aeneas* ii viii [vii.] 128 Hypanis ek, and Dymas War by their fallows throw gird bath twa. *1573 Twyne Aeneas* x. Eueu, I then Pallas soone Sir Rheoteus. *Through-girdes. *c 1594 Kyn. Sp.* *Trag.* iv. 19, Where hanging on a tree I found my sonne, Through girt with wounds.

*Through-go, v. *Obs.* [*OE. purhgan*, pa. t. *purhede*, f. *purh* adv. THROUGH + *gan* to GO (cf. OHG. *durhgan*)] *trans.* To go through, pass through, traverse.

c 1000 Pop. Treat. Ser (1841) 9 Seo eorðe byð mid þam winterlicum cyle purh-gan. *c 1000 ÆLFRED Hom.* II. 502 Ic wille ðurhgan orsore ðone here. *c 1200 ORMIN 12860* Purh þatt teþz sholdenn all þurh gan þiss middellærd to spellenn Off himm. *a 1300 E. E. Psalter* civ [cv.] 18 Irne thurghyhode his saule ful grim. *a 1400 Isumbras* 522 That alle a syde of a cuntre he hase thurgh-gane.

So Throughgoing *vbl sb.*, passing through; a going through accounts, a taking to task, Throughgoing (Sc. throwgaun) *ppl. a.*, that goes or passes through; that goes through any amount of work, pushing, active, strenuous: cf. THOROUGHGOING

1818 Scott Rob Roy xvi, The folk gae him sic an awfu' throughgaun about his rinnin' awa. *1880 Blackw Mag.* Dec. 205/1 A plump and jocosely little woman; gleg, blithe, and throughgaun for her years. *1822 GALT Provost* xxviii, Those mighty masses of foreign commodities, the throughgoing of which left 'goud in goupins'. *1841 Penny Cycl* XIX 254/2 In the Dublin and Kingstown railway an attempt was made to ensure increased solidity by introducing throughgoing stone blocks, of granite, six feet long, stretched across the track. *1910 N. MUNRO in Blackw. Mag.* Oct 529/2 Maurice met her... in a through-going close.

Through-handling to -look: see THROUGH-.

*Through-light (prū-lait), sb. and a. *Obs.* a. sb. see THOROUGH-LIGHT. b. *adj.* That lets light through; transparent. So Through-lighted: see THOROUGH-LIGHTED.

1601 Donne Progr. Soul Epist., If any colours can deliver a munde so plaine and flatt and through light as mine. *1622 Funeral Elegy* 61 'Twas but a through light scarf, her mind t'enroule

Throughly (prū-lī), *adv.* [*f* THROUGH *adv.* or *adj.* + *-LY* 2] See also THOROUGHLY.]

1. Fully, completely, perfectly; = THOROUGHLY 2. *c 1440 Generydes* 346, I prae yow That ye will, teche hym throughly That sit length to hym to do. *1490 Caxton Eneydos* xxviii. 108 Lets vs loka to her wounde, and in her face, yf she is thrughly passed [gone, dead] *1560 Bible* (Genev.) Ps. li. 2 Wash me throughly from mine iniquite. *1563 Winst. Four Score Three Quest* Wks. (S.T.S.) I. 68 Nocht throughly vnderstanding 200 doctrine. *1595 SHAKE. Merch. V.* iv. 173, I am enformed thrughly of the cause. *1660 Boyle New Exp. Phys.* *Mech.* xi. 78 Throughly kindled Wood coals. *1718 Steele Spect.* No. 264 P 2 Throughly equipped from Head to Foot. *a 1890 ROSSSETTI*

Dante & Circ i (1874) 85 Mine inmost being then feels thrughly quit of anguish. *1885 Dixon Hist. Ch. Eng.* III. 451 Hooper, sweep his unfortunate garner so thrughly.

2. Through the whole thickness, substance, or extent; through, throughout, all through, quite through. *arch.* *poet*

1541 Act 33 Hen VIII, c. 18 The kerseyes thereof made cannot be so certenly wroughte as the same myght kepe any true or just certentye of lenghe or breadeth thrughlye. *1577 Harrison England* ii vi (1877) 1 156 Barleis steeped in a cesterne, vnill it be thrughlye soled. *1603 OWEN Penbrokeshire* (1892) 93 Being thus dried throwlye. *1634 Sir T. Herbert Trav* 150 When its thrughly tested... they eat it. *1677 Moxon Mech. Exerc* 1 20 If it be not thrughly welded at the first Heat, *1872 TENNYSON Gareth & Lyn* 1371 Then with a stronger buffet he clove the helm As thrughly as the skull.

† b. Through, from beginning to end; for the whole length or time; all through. *Obs*

1563 Foxe A & M 807 He was not thrughly presente at the Byshoppes sermon. *c 1590 MARLOWE Faust*, vi. 189 Take this book; peruse it thrughly. *1692 E. WALKER Epictetus Mor.* x. Thou hast but begun The glorious Race, nor hast it thrughly run.

Through-mortise to -old: see THROUGH-.

Through o ther, throu gh-o ther, *adv.* *phr.* and *adj.* Chiefly *Sc.* Also 6 through(e) vther, 7 thorough other, 8-g throw ither, throwither, thro'ither; throwther, throu'ther, 9 throwther; also 7 through others, 9 through-others. [*f* THROUGH *prep.* + OTHER B. 8. i. e. 'through each other'. Cf. Ger. *durcheinander*]

1. *adv. phr.* (Mingled) through each other or one another; promiscuously; indiscriminately; in disorder.

1596 DALRYMPLE *St. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* x (S.T.S.) II. 301 Captives war numbred all throuch ither [*L. plus numus*] a thousand. *1632 Lithgow Trav* iii. 85 Figges, Oranges, Lemmons, growing all throuch other. *1637 MONRO Exped* i. 11 Having bene divers times Fell met thrugh others. *1637 RUTHERFORD Lett* (1862) I 317 Hope and love, woven thrugh other. *a 1653 Binning Heart Humil* xviii. Wks. (1735) 622/1 Sin and Judgment mixed in thorow other. *1768 Ross Helenore* i. 80 When she saw things had taken sick a cast, An' sat thro' thro' their warpl'd were. *1786 Burns Earnest Cry & Prayer* Postscript 10, I'll skip—a shot—they're aff, a throwther, To save their skin. *1818 Scott Hrv. Midl* xvi, They were a' speaking and gabbling thrugh other

2. a. In predicative use: Mingled or mixed up; in a medley; in confusion, in disorder. (In quot. 1630, Mixed up intimately.)

1630 RUTHERFORD Lett, (1862) I. 52 O sweet communion, when Christ and we are through other and are no longer two! *1835 Ruskin Let.* in *Collingwood Lett* (ed. 5) 159 With all the pages through-other and backside foremost. *1863 Church Times* 25 Nov., Everything... is opened and dragged out, shirts and books, clothes and letters, all topsyturvy, and (to use that most expressive Scotch adjective) 'through other'. *1894 Hall Caine Manxman* v. 1, A face like a ghose's, and his hair all through-others.

b. *adj.* (in attrib. use). Confused, disorderly. *1720 Wadrow Corr.* (1843) II 492 About half an hour after I despatched mine to you, my rude and through other draught.

3. Of persons or their attributes (*pred.* or *attrib.*): Disorderly; wild, reckless; disordered.

1813 Picken Poems I 62 (Jam) Weel, tho' he was so sadly throu'ther, Since than he ne'er leuk'd o'er his shouther. *1853 Whistle-Breeze Ser* ii 20 He was idle and thro'ther, and drucken an' a'. *1863 J. Brown Hom. Subs.* (1884) 320 Leading a wild throughother life. *1880 Jamieson's Dict.* s. v. *Through ither*, Also used as an adj., implying lassie, reckless, rattling, as 'She's a wild, throwther lassie', *Clydesdale Mod.* (Sc. *Roxb.*) She was a very willing servant, but oh, so throwther I no sense o' order

Throughout (prū-ou t), *prep.*, *adv.*, *adj.* ME.

forms (more than 70) in purh, puruh, purgh, purze, purf, poru, porw, poruz, porz, porje, porou, porow(e), thaigh, thurf, thorgh, thorow, thorough, thorow, thru, thro, throw, etc. with út(e), out(e), ow(e), etc.; also contr. 1 purut, 5 prowte, throute, 5-6 thorowte, throwt, etc. A prevalent form in 6-7 was thorow-out; through-out noted first in 6. [In OE two words, *purh* THROUGH, *ut* OUT, later gradually combined or hyphenated. Cf. Ger. *durchaus* (16th c. in Grimm)]

A. *prep.* †1. Through and out at the other side; completely or right through (a material body, or a place); sometimes simply = THROUGH *prep.* 1, 2. *Obs.* (or *arch.*)

c 1066 O. E. Chron. an. 1061 (MS. C.), He for þurhut Eoferwic. *c 1205 LAY 315* He... ihite his agene fader purh ut þere broste. *c 1305 St. Lucy* 151 in *E. E. P.* (1862) 105 Po heo [St. Lucy] was þurhut þe þrote ismyte þe bet heo spac ynuoz. *13 Cursor M.* 1036 (Cott) Pis flummes four Thoru out all oþer contres rimes. *1380 Sir Perunb.* 4558 As lytliche as hit had ideo wax, ran þe strok þanne of ys ax Chayne & te þorgoute. *c 1400 MAUNDEV* (1839) v. 41 The Ryuer of Euphrate ran þorgh out the cytee. *c 1400 Authors of Arth.* 315 (Thornton MS) Me buse wende one my waye, thorowte this wode. *c 1470 Henry Wallace* ii 56 Throu oute the thickest of the pres he seid. *1513 Douglas Aeneas* vi. 1 121 The cald dreid... Thirland throuout hard banis. *c 1614 Mure Dido & Aeneas* i 153 Throuthout the streets her hurling chariots roll. *1649 Wadsworth Pilgr* iv 35 [He] gaue vs two broad sides... shooting... our ships through, and through out

2. Through the whole of (a space, region, etc.);

in or to every part of; everywhere in. (Cf. THROUGH prep. 3.)

† *Throughout all thing* (quot. c1380), in all points: = *through all thing* (THROUGH prep. 3c).

c1205 LAY. 29537 Pa iwende seint Austun vord, þurh ut Engleland 1297 R. Glouc. (Rolls) 858 þoru out al þat lond it [the wind] dide sorwe inou. 1240 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 4359 Thurgout þe world, ferre and nere. c1380 Sir Ferunib. 1500 Wel y armed þoru out al þyng euerichone þey ware. 1399 Lancel. Rich. Redeles II. 5 So ryft as þey ronne þoure rewme þoru oute. c1440 R. Gloucester's Chron. 6901 (MS. 8) Throute al þe lond sone þys word drou. 1558 WARD tr Alexis' Secr. (1568) 40b, That great and vehement plague in the yere 1348 which crepte throuwe oute all the world. 1583 STUBBS Anat. Abus II. (1882) 21 In euery parish througout the Realme. 1599 CHAPMAN Hum Days Myrrh Plays 1873 I. 52 Yet hath the morning sprinkled throu the cloudes, But halfe hertecture. 1674 BREVINT Saul at Endor 247 Thro-out all the Catholic Countre. 1783 HALL'S Antiq. Chr. Ch. II. 31 The jews througout the empire 1883 GILMOUR Mongols xviii 213 Througout the length and breadth of the country.

b. Through or during the whole of (a period of time or course of action); from beginning to end of. (Cf. THROUGH prep. 4, 5.)

c1540 Pilgr T. 195 in Thyme's Animado. (1875) App. i. 82 And so throu-out the hole story. 1591 SHAKS. 1 Hen VI. I. 42 Ne're througout the yeere to Church thou go'st. 1641 MILTON Church Govt. I. 1, There is not that thing in the world of more...urgent importance througout the whole life of man, than is discipline. a1672 Wood Life 3 May an. 1661 (O.H.S.) I 393 A. W. was present throu all the transactions. 1709 STEELE Tatler No. 78 ¶ 8 Hippocrates, who visited me througout my whole illness. 1799 NELSON in Nicolas Disp. (1845) III. 307 Througout my command in the Levant seas. 1868 FREEMAN Norm Cong. II. vii. 78 Harold and Swegen... by their invasion of Denmark, gave him full occupation througout the year.

† 3. By means of, by the action of, by, from: = THROUGH prep. 7-8. Obs. rare.

a1240 Wicliffe in Cof. Hom. 297 Ich hit rewli forðide þurh-thu mine sunnes. 13. Curior M. 1637 (Cott.) Sai me nuqu þu ert als prun tu, Thourut þu bischoop and his men? c1400 Rom. Rose 3489 Througout my deming outerly, Than had he knowledge certeinly, That Love me ladde in such a wyse.

B. adv.

† 1. Right through, quite through, so as to penetrate completely. Obs.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Saints' Lives xii. 55 Swa þæt þæt spere him code þurh ut a1300 Sarum xxv in E. E. P. (1862) 5 Sei sinful man... wel æt þæt her þrocy ut cleue. a1450 Le Mort Arth. 3115 Fele men lyeth. With bryght brondys throu-oute borne. 1470-85 MALORY Arth. xix. vi. 78 One of the barres of yron kytt the braune of his handes throug out to the bone. a1533 Ld. BERNERS Huon lv. 186 The shelde was perced throug out.

† 2. Right through from beginning to end (of a time, an action, a book, etc.); to the end of a journey without stopping. Obs.

a1400-50 Alexander 4757 þus three daies in þat thede throug out þat lenger. 1659 D'CHESN NEWCASTLE Nature's Pier. CII, I never read a Romance Book througout in all my life. 1660 E. BROOK tr Le Blanc's Trav. 24 The Merchants rest here in their journey to the Indies, whereas before they went througout, without landing here.

2. Through the whole of a body, region, etc.; in or to every part, everywhere.

c1175 Lamb Hom 271 Ane berninde glede þæt hine al forberað þurh to cole. c1250 St Brendan 476 in S. Eng. Leg. I. 232 Þoru-out swart and brenninde. c1450 Mirror Saluacion 1261 This virgine fulle of splendour and thourg out lymynouse. 1544 Test. Ebor (Surtees) VI. 210 A furde gowne lyned with foxe throu-oute. 1607 SHAKS. Timon v. 1 212 Tell Athens, in the sequence of deeds, From high to low througout, that [etc.]. 1611 BIBLE John xix. 23 The coat was without seam, wouen from the top throu-out. a1700 DRYDEN Epit. on Sir P. Fairborne 15 His youth and age. All of a piece throu-out, and all diuine. 1880 GEIKIE Phys. Geog. v. xxxi. 562 The plains of Central Europe are clothed with a vegetation which has one common character throu-out.

b. Through the whole of a time or course of action; at every moment or point; all through.

1766 FORDYCE Serm. Yng. Wom. (1766) II ix. 56 Act on these Principles throu-out. 1833 HT. MARTINEAU Berkeley the Banker I. ix. Do not treat me as if I had not been your friend and adviser throu-out. 1866 J. MARTINEAU Ess. I 206 Mr. Spencer treats the two cases as parallel throu-out. 1885 Manch Exam. 22 Sept. 5/6 To-day has been beautifully fine throu-out.

† 3. Completely, entirely, thoroughly. Obs.

c1200 Vices & Vert. 73 3if ðu wilt, þien þurhut god mann. a1250 Owl & Night. 877 Peyh summe men beon þurhut gode & þurhut clene on beore mode. c1300 Becket 262 If he hadde of his owe flesch thurhout seignurye. 1470-85 MALORY Arth. vii. xxiii. 250 Ther was no man..sholde hele hym thoru oute of his wound.

† C. adv. Obs. 1. Thorough, out-and-out.

1397-8 T. Usk Test. Love II v (Skeat) l. 105 Often, when there is a throu out shrew, he coineith al the gold, to haue in his bandon. Ibid. v. l. 69 All the bodily goods comen oft to throu out shrewes. 1670 BROOKS Was. (1867) VI 115, I cannot charge such throu-out saluts..with that horrid profanation of the Sabbath.

2. That is so thorough; permanent. rare.

1701 BEVERLEY Glory of Grace 4 The uninterrupted, and throu-out Efficiency of grace

† *Thoroughoutly*, adv. Obs. Forms: see prec; also 5 thoroughly. [f. prec. + -LY²] a. Completely, thoroughly; = prec. B. 3. b. In every part, all over: = prec. B. 2.

c1200 ORMIN 5246 All Drihtnness bodeword. Iss filledd þurhutike wel, 3iff þat sop lufe iss filledd 13.. E. E.

Allit P. A. 858 We þurhoutly clauen cnowyng. c1475 Partenay 3075 So huge a stroke That quite clene the arme share off througoutly 1552 in J. O. Payne St Paul's Cath. Edu. VI (1893) 11 Not throuhoutlye platted with silver but to the myddes onlye. 1647 WARD Simp Cobler (1843) 35 If this worke bee througoutly and throuhoutly dispatched.

Through-passed: see THROUGH-PASSED.

Through-passage. Also 6 thorow. A passage through; a thoroughfare

c1566 [see THROUGH a. 1] a1578 LINDSEAY (Pitcottie) Chron. Scot (S.I.S.) I 333 Transses and throw passagis 1613 CROOKE Body of Man 103 Albert there be but one ductus or through-passage from the pylorus or mouth of the stomach. 1663 GFRIBER Counsel 23 Free access to the double rooms, without making them through passage. 1684 S. G. Anglorum Spec 483 Wind-again-Lane in it there is no through-passage. 1886 WILLIS & CLARK Cambridge III. 187 The two large rooms were thrown into one; the through passage being placed at the east end.

Through-pierce: see THROUGH-1.

† *Through-post*, Obs. Also the roughpost. [f. THROUGH + POST sb.²] An express messenger riding post the whole way to his destination see POST sb.² 1. To lay through posts, to establish a line of posts at which fresh horses were supplied.

1588 Act Privy Coun. 29 Aug. The Queenes Majestie must seeke some new meanes to be served from tyme to tyme with a through poste. 1592 Ibid 18 Apr. We have authorized this bearer Robert Gascoynes, postmaster for the court, to lay through postes between London and the court. 1603 in Rep. Sec. Comm. Post Office (1844) 39 Carriers or thorow-postis, riding in our affaires by speciall commission. 1609 Ibid. Through Postes, through postes [see POST sb.²] 1656 in Massachusetts Acts (1895) VIII 280 Such Master shall provide Horses and furniture to let to hire unto all through posts and persons riding in post

Through-ride to -rod: see THROUGH-

Through-ripe: see thorough-ripe, s.v. THROUGH-1.

† *Throughsee* k. v. Obs. Forms: see THROUGH prep. and SEEK v. [OE. þurhsēcan, f. þurh, THROUGH adv. + sēcan to SEEK: cf. OHG. dūn h-suohhan, Ger. durchsuchen]

1. trans. To seek or search through; to search or examine thoroughly.

a1250 Liber Scintill. 209 Conquiritus, þurhsēcende. c1200 ORMIN 242 Her endenn twa Goddespelles þurs, & uss þurh hem þurhsēkenn. a1225 Leg. Kath. 520 Pa he hefde al þæt lond ouergan & þurhsotit. 1340 HAMPOLE Pr. Cons. 2440 When alle þi life sal be thurg soght. 1489 SKELTON Delite Erle Northumbld 179 Whose pere is hard to fynd, Algie Englon and Fraunce were thorow sought

2. To penetrate; to imbue or saturate thoroughly; in quot. a1450, to pierce, run through with a weapon.

c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 191 He mid to shene attre þurh seched al þe soule. c1250 Death 54 in O E. Misc. 170 And in euche lime Deþ us half þurh-sotit. 1387-8 T. Usk Test. Love I (Skeat) l. 120 Puely mated with sorowe through sought. 1390 GOWER Conf. I 106 His wit is with pade so thurgsoght, That he alle othere set at noght. a1450 Le Mort Arth. 2873 Thys qarrell lewe wyll I noght, Ne pees shall ther neuer be sayne Or thy sydes be throu sought

Through-shed: see THROUGH-1.

† *Through-shine*, a. Obs. [In OE. þurh-sēcne, -sēcne, f. sēcan to SHINE] Through which light shines, transparent, translucent.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Voc. in Wt. Wulcker 148/7 Specularis, þurhsēcne stan a1632 DOWNE To Chess Bedford 17 That we May in your througshine face our hart's thoughts see.

So † *Through-shine* v. [f. SHINE v. + cf. OHG. durshtēn, Ger. durchscheinen], intr. to shine through; hence † *Throug-sh*, the rough-shi ning ppl a., shining through, translucent, transparent.

1526 TINDALE Rev. xxi 21 The stretre of the cite was pure golde, as thorowe shynynge glasse. 1578 LITTE Doddens I. xxiv. 49 Rounde tending, throug shining, and browne redde stalkes. 1603 FLORIO Montaigne I. xxv (1632) 77 It ought to make her contentment to througshine in all exterior parts. 1634 PEACHAM Genil Exerc. I. xxvii. 95 I þen buy the Goldsmiths red Amell, which in any case let be very transparent and throug shining.

Through-shoot, -shove: see THROUGH-1.

† *Through-sting*, v. Obs. [OE. þurhsingan, f. stingan to STING.] trans. To stab or pierce through.

c1000 ÆLFRIC Deut. xv. 17 Nim þonne anne æl, & þurhsing his ear æt þines huses dura. c1200 Trin. Coll. Hom. 207 Þe honden and to fet wean mid iren naitlen þurh stungen. a1300 Curior M. 17334 (Cott.) Breast and hand, and fote thurgstungen [v. r. thorustongen] Ibid 24357 Wit spere þat toked him wit wrang. Pat ill man hent it throustang. c1330 Arth. & Merl (Kölbling) 6630 Wip hors fete þai riden hem on & þurh stongen mani on.

Through-stitch: see THROUGH-STITCH.

Through-stone¹ (þrō xstōn, þrōf.). Now only Sc. and north. dial. [f. THROUGH sb.¹ (q. v. for Forms) + STONE sb.] A horizontal grave-stone or slab over a tomb: = THROUGH sb.¹ 3.

13. Curior M. 16762 & 94 (Cott.) Throgth stones in sunder brast, And dede bodies gon nse. c1440 Promp. Parv. 493/2 Thurwe dede, of a grave [v. r. thrwre ston, throwe or thorw ston, throwe or throwstone], sarcofagus. 1509 Test Ebor. (Surtees) V. 5, I will have a throgth ston of marbill to be laid upon my grave. 1540 N. C. Wills (Surtees 1908) 167 Y^e myne executours shall bye a throwg stone and laye upon my mother in Seynt Andrewes Church. 1593 Rites of Durham (Surtees 1903) 60 An other gentleman was

buried in the said Garth, with a faire throwg stone aboute hym. 1703 Bp W. NICOLSON Misc. Acc. (1877) 106 A couple of fair freestone Monuments or Through-Stones. 1818 Scott Br. Lamin xxiv, The muckle throwg-stane that stands on sax legs yonder. 1825 BROCKERT N. C. Words, Thurfstone. 1828 Edinb. Antiq. Mag. Nov. 113 A group of beautiful 'throoch-stanes', i. e. the large flat stones on pillars. 1894 CROCKETT Llac Sinabon 55 [He] set a big thruch stane ower his first wife.

Through-stone² (þrō²stōn), thorough-stone (þrō²stōn), Building. [f. THROUGH prep. + STONE sb.] A stone placed so as to extend through the thickness of a wall; a bond-stone.

1805 DICKSON Pract. Agric. I 112 Long stones should be selected for the purpose of being placed occasionally across the wall, in order to bind it well together. These are termed throughs, or through stones. 1825 J. NICOLSON Operat. Mechanic 538 In each course of ashlar facing thorough-stones should occasionally be introduced. 1879 Cassell's Techn. Educ. II 98 Thorough stones or bond-stones. 1893 C. HODGES in Reliquary Jan. 9 The side walls are built of large stones, as wide as the walls are thick, i. e. they are all through stones.

Through-swim, -tang, -thrilled: see THROUGH-1. Through-ly: see THROUGHOUT, -LY.

Through-to ll. Also 7 thorough-. [See TOLL.] A toll or duty levied on persons, animals, or goods passing through certain places, esp. through a town or territory. Also, a toll which passes one through two or more turnpike gates.

1567-79 Expos. Termes Law s. v. Tolle, Through tolle, is where a Towne prescribes to haue tol for euery beast that goeth through their towne. 1610 HOLLAND Camden's Brit. (1637) 731 Bowes where the Earles of Richmond had a certayne custome called Thorough-toll. 1611 CORN. Droict de Chemage, the passage-toll, or thorough-toll, thats taken at Sens. 1636 PAVINE Rem. agst Shipmoney 8 This Tax layes a faire greater charge on the Subject then any new office, Murage, Toll-travers, or thorough-toll. 189a Daily News 6 Apr. 5/4 The amount received at Newcastle for thorough toll in one year amounts to nearly 7,000 l.

Through-touch: see thorough-touch s. v. THROUGH-2. Through-wax, -wort: see THROUGHWAX, -WORT.

Through-waxen to -wound: see THROUGH-THROU(= see THROUGHOUT, THROUGHOUT.

Throve, past tense of THRIVE v.

† *Throw*, sb.¹ Obs. Forms: a. 1 práž, práh, 3 prazhe, 4 thrau(e, 4-5 praw(e, 4-6 thraw; 4 trau, trawe, (5 drawe). B. 3 prože, 3-5 prowe, 3-6 throwe, 5-6 throw; 5 trowe. 7. 5 thrwe. [OE. þrōg, þrōh fem. a (point or space of) time, a season. Not found in the cognate langs.; if in OTeut., its form would naturally be *þrōgā, Goth. *þrōga.]

1 The time at which anything happens; an occasion. Many a throw, many a time, often

Like minute, instant, often used in advb phrases with preposition omitted, as that, this, any, the same throw. Brownulf 2884 Fergenda to lyt þrong ymbe þeoden þa hyne sio þraz becwom. c888 K. ÆLFRED Boeth xxviii § 1 Onwæcnāð sio wode þraz þære wiænnesse. 972 Blickl. Hom. 117 Nis þæt eower þæt ge witan þa þraz & þa tide a1250 Owl & Night. 478 Blise myd heom summe þrowe Ibid. 1455, I singe myd heom one þrowe [v. r. proze]. 1390 GOWER Conf. III. 36 This riche man the same throwe With soudain deþ was overthrowe. 14 HOCLEVE Compl. Virgen 73 O thyne how many a throwe Thow in myn armes lay. c1440 LOVELLICH Merlin 9949 Þoure Ryng to taken me in this throwe, To þoure cosin le-owenes that j myhte it schewe. c1460 Iounelle Myst xx. 380 Peter, thou shalt thrise upon a throw forsake me, or the cok crow. 1513 DOUGLAS Æneis x. xii. 53 The casting dart Smate worthy Anthores the ilk thiaw.

2. A space of time; a while; in later use always, a brief while, an instant, a moment.

a1000 Cædmon's Gen. 1246 (Gr.) Þær se halga bad sunu Lameches soðra gebata lange þrage. a1000 Juliana 464 (Gr.) Is þeos þraz ful strong, ic sceal þinga gehwylc polian. c1175 Lamb Hom. 33 Nis nawit þeos weorl; al heo ægeð on ane alpi þrage. c1200 ORMIN 3475 Wass mikell weþe till þatt land, & forþi wass herim need to don God þrage to þatt weþe. c1205 LAY 640 He tah hine ægen ane þrowe. a1300 Curior M. 328 (Cott.) Had he noght rested bot a thrau [v. r. þraw, þrowe]. 1375 BARBOUR Bruce vii. 34 He said eftir a litill thraw, Pat he suld wenge in hy thar blude. c1386 CHAUCER Man of Law's T. 855 Now lat vs stynte of Caucester but a throwe [v. r. trowe]. 1423 Jas I Kings Quair xlv, Quhen I a lytill thrawe had maid my mon. c1440 Promp. Parv. 493/1 Throwe, a lytill wyle, momentum. c1570 Pride & Lewl (1881) 64 They were defaced in a throw. 1590 SPENSER F. Q. III. iv. 53 Downe himselfe he layd Upon the grassy ground to sleepe a throw.

b. Be throwes, by turns, time about. rare.

1390 GOWER Conf. I 55 After that cause and nede it ladde, Be throwes ech of hem it hadde.

Throw (þrō), sb.² Also 6-7 throwe, 6- Sc. thraw. [f. THROW v.¹] The act expressed by THROW v.¹; a twist; a cast.

I. A twist, a turn. *In Sc. form thraw.

1. An act of twisting or turning; the fact or condition of being twisted; a turn or twist round, or to one side, or out of the straight or regular line; a wrench, crook, warp; also the act of turning a key, or the like. Also fig. In a throw, crookedly, awry. Sc.

a1585 POLWART Flying w Montgomerie 564 The bleared bucke... Hes right trim teeth, somewhat set in a thraw.

163a LATHGOW *Trav* x 465 Each torture consisting of three winding throws of every pinne; which amounted to twenty one throws. 1653 BIRNING *Sermon* (1845) 68 Man's fall from God hath made a wretched throw and crook in the soul 1785 BURNS *Hallowe'en* xxi. She turns the key w' cannie thraw 1824 SCOTT *Waverley* xlviii. Deal be w' me if I do not give y' our craig [neck] a thraw. 1902 *Weston Gaz* 15 May 10/2 When the heacon took a 'thraw' and his workmen fled into the tower, then almost finished, he sat unmoved reading his Bible

b. *fig* A perverse twist of temper or humour; a fit of perversity or 'throwness'. *mod Sc.*

1788 R. GALLOWAY *Poems* 93 (Jam.) Lassies were kiss'd Nor seem'd to tak it ill, W' thraw that day 1814 J. TRAIN *Strains Mount Muse* 113 (ibid.) Auld Lucky Nature unto Miss Scotia, just out of a thraw, She gave a bleak wildness, hairen and raw 1864 T. BRUCE in *Poets' Ayrshire* (1910) 233 Agents an' corks, in ruthless thraw Sought out each scob an' tear

c. Phrase. *Heads and thraws*. See quot. 1825.

1728 RAMSAY *To Robt. Yaird* 14 A laigh hut, where sax thegither Ly heads and thraws on craps of heather 1765 *Museum Rust* IV. cv. 462 They lay root-ends and crop-ends together, or, as is commonly called, heads and thraws 1819 SCOTT *Leg Montrose* vi. The great barn would hold fifty more, if they would lie heads and thraws. 1825 JAMIESON, *Heads-and-thraws*, with the heads and feet, or heads and points, lying in opposite directions. To play at heads and thraws, to play at push-pin.

* In Eng. form throw.

2. *Mech.* The action or motion of a slide-valve, or of a crank, eccentric, or cam; also, the extent of this measured on a straight line passing through the centre of motion; also, a crank-arm; a crank 1820 Three throw [see THREE III 2] 1864 in *WESTER* 1874 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech* s. v. *Crank*, A two-throw or three-throw crank-shaft is one having so many cranks set at different angles on the shaft 1888 HASLUCK *Model Engin. Handyb.* (1900) 77 When the space between the bearings is limited, that part of the rod forming the crank throws, is made elliptical in section 1904 LINENHAM *Text Bk. Mech Engin* 637 The eccentricity must be measured from centre of eccentric sheave to centre of shaft This amount we shall sometimes call the throw

b. *Electr.* (See quot.)

1902 O'CONNOR SLOANE *Electr. Dict.* *Throw*, in a galvanometer, the instantaneous deflection of the needle when the contact or closing of the circuit is instantaneous, or when the discharge is completed before the needle begins to move.

c. Deflection from the right line 1858 MALLETT in *Rep. Brit. Assoc.* 1. 94 The obliquity of throw of each of the balls from their respective cardinal and vertical planes.

3. A twist of some fibre (e.g. silk). *rare-1.* 1873 BROWNING *Red Cott. Nt-cup* iv. 857 That stalk whereto her hermitage She tacked by golden throw of silk

4. A machine by which a rotary motion is given to an object while being shaped, a lathe, esp. one worked by hand. cf. *throw-lathe* in THROW-1.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renov's Disp.* 490 Boxes are, either made with a throw, or composed of a thin broad chip 1659 HOOLES *Comenius' Vis World* (1777) 89 The turner sitting over the treading, turneth with a throw. 1836-8 *Encycl. Metrop.* (1845) VIII. 454 The juggler, also called a throw, is larger than, yet much resembling a lapidary's wheel 1879 HOLTZAPFEL *Turning* IV. 29 The potter's lathe or 'throw'. The term throw, also applied to the clock throw.

II. 5. An act of throwing a missile, etc.; a forcible propulsion or delivery from or as from the hand or arm; a cast. Also *fig.* (As a fault in Cricket see BOWL v. 1 4 and cf. quot. 1901 here.)

To have a throw at (*fig.*), to attack, have an attempt at, to have a 'fling' at

1530 PALSGR. 233/1 Hurle or throwe with a stone, *comp. de piers*. 1548 *Elvot Dict.* *laci*, a throwe, a hurle, a caste 1590 SPENSER *P. Q.* II. v. 9 He hewed, and lasht, and foyned, and hundred blows. Ne plate, ne male, could ward so mighty throwes. 1698 BENTLEY *Boyle Lect.* 157 It is so many million of millions odds to one against any single throw, that the assigned order will not be cast. 1698 COLLIER *Immor. Stage* 101 The Old Batchelour has a Throw at the Dissenting Ministers 1755 *Gannet at Cricket* 10 If in running a Notch, the Wicket is struck down by a Throw, it's out. 1884 *Mil. Engineering* (ed. 3) I. ii. 45 Keep the shovellers back at least 10 feet from the edge of the excavation; otherwise they interfere with the throw of the diggers. 1895 CROCKETT *Men of Moss-Hags* 1, We will have a throw at it, to see if we canna break through the Thieves' Hole 1901 *Speaker* 5 Jan 36 1/2 There is no satisfactory definition of a 'throw' [at Cricket]. What one man conscientiously regards as 'throwing', another equally conscientiously passes as bowling 1901 *Westm. Gaz.* 11 Jan 5/2, I wonder what [he] would say if anyone told him he could not tell a throw from a fairly howled ball.

6. The distance to which anything may or is to be thrown: often qualified, as a *stone's throw*.

1582 N. LICHFIELD in *Cantabridg. Cong. E. Ind.* 1 lviii 138 The enemies were come, within the throwe of a Dart 1607 SHAKS *Cor. v.* ii. 21 Like to a Bowle upon a subtle ground I have tumbled past the throw 1704 SWIFT *Batt. Bks. Misc.* (1711) 252 The two Cavaliers had now approach'd within a Throw of a Lance. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* 1 ix. She stank so, that nobody durst come within a stone's throw of her 1893 F. F. MOORE *I Forbid Barnes* (1890) 16 The vessel steamed within a biscuit-throw of the southern cliffs

7. *Spec. a.* A cast at dice; the number cast. Also *fig.* 1577 STANWORTH *Descr. Irel.* in *Holmshed* I. 84/1 Fall how it will, this throwe is for an huddle. 1596 SHAKS *Merch. V.* ii. 1 33 The greater throw May turne by fortune from the weaker hand 1621 SEED *Hist. Gl. Brit.* ix. xx. § 66 Freed from the awe of open challenges of the Crowne, and from throws at his maine. 1667 JER. TAYLOR *Sermon. Ephes. v.* 32-33 Wks 1831 I 319 They cast a die of the greatest interest in the world, next to the last throw for eternity 1702 *Lowd. Gaz.* No. 3839/4 The most at Three

Throws is to have him 1710 PALMER *Proverbs* 368 A man's friends on an ill throw don't care to go his halves 1759 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 8/1 This able general, who never risks his fortune on a single throw, began to think of a retreat. 1850 ROBERTSON *Sermon* Ser. iii. ii (1872) 24 The gambler who improvidently stakes all upon a moment's throw 1878 BOSW. SMITH *Carthage* 259 They had ventured their all, or nearly their all, on this one throw.

b. A cast of a net, a fishing-line, etc., = CAST sb. 5, c. Also *fig.*

1548 UDALL, etc. *Erasm. Par. Acts* ii. 11 This was the firste caste and throwe of his nette. 1687 DAYDEN *Hind & P.* ii. 20 With the self-same throw, To catch the quarry and the vermin too 1851 NEWLAND *The Erne* 75 For the trout, the gillaroo, and the jerkum, the northern shore affords the best throws. 1867 F. FRANCIS *Angling* v. (1880) 159 When he can manage this throw

c. *Wrestling* The throwing down of an opponent, which finishes a bout or round: cf. FALL sb. 1 13, CAST sb. 11.

1819 *Sporting Mag.* IV. 236 The Irish trump again got the throw 1861 PALEY *Æschylus* (ed. 3) *Choephores* 331 *noia, ἀπικατος*, 'invincible', from the three throws of a wrestler.

d. A felling of timber. cf. FALL sb. 1 14; also, the direction in which a tree is caused to fall.

1879 JEFFERIES *Wild Life* in *S. Co.* 289 While all these throws of timber have successively taken place, no attempt has been made to fill up the gaps. 1880 — *Gl. Estate* 173 The throw of oak that was going on in one part of the Chase.

8. *Geol. and Mining.* A dislocation in a vein or stratum, in which the part on one side of the fracture is displaced up or down; = FAULT sb. 9; also, the amount of vertical displacement so caused. 1796 OUTRAM in *Phil. Trans.* LXXXVI. 353 A fault, throw, or break of the strata, which was filled with shale 1828 *Crauen Gloss*, *Throw*, a disruptive of the beds or shata 1855 J. R. LEITCHFIELD *Cornwall Mines* 86 The 'throw' or perpendicular distance between the corresponding strata on the opposites of a vein, varies from a few inches to thirty or forty, or even a hundred fathoms

Throw, sb. 3, earlier form of THROE sb.

Throw (þrōa), v. 1. Fa. t. throw (þrīz); pa. pple. throwen (þrōen). Forms: see below. [OE. *þrōwan* (pa. t. *þrōw*, pa. pple. *þrōwen*) str. vb., to turn, twist; corresp. to OLG. **thrīyan*, MLG. *draien*, LG. *draien*, *draien*, MDn. *draien*, Du. *draaien*, OHG. *drāen* (from **drīyan*), MHG. *drāen*, *draen*, Ger. *drehen*, weak vb., to twist, twirl, turn, wanting in Gothic, where it would have been a reduplicated vb. **þrōuan*, like *wdian*; OTeut. root *þrō-*, pre-Teut. *trē-*, *ter-* to turn, in Gr. and L., to bore. In Eng. the orig. sense 'twist, turn' remained in the north, and in certain technical uses (see branch I); otherwise it passed in ME into that of branch II, = OE *weorpan*, perh. through an unrecorded sense 'throw by a turn or twist of the arm, or with a sling'. Cf. note to CAST v.]

A. Illustration of Poims.

1. *Present stem* a. 1 *þrōw-an*, 1-4 *þrōw*, 3-4 *þrōw*, 3-7 *throwe*, 5- *Sc. throw*, (4 *þrōw*, 5-6 *thrau*, 9 *dial thraa*, *thrah*, *thra*, *tra* (a) (see Eng. *Dial. Dict.*).

1000 *ÆLFRIC* [see B. 1] a 1300 *Thrawe* [see B. 8] 1340 *Aeneid* 17 God þrōw þroun prede c 1450 *Two Cookery-bks* 101 Thrawe it borgh a streynour c 1470 *Thraw* [see B. 1] 1570 *LEVIN'S Manly* 45/38 To Thrawe, cast, iactare, mittere 1581 *Thrau* [see B. 3] 1700 *RAMSAY Wealth* 141 I'll thraw my gab and gloom. 1787-1884 *Thraw* [see B. 5] 1828 *Crauen Gloss*, *Thrau*, to throw, also to turn in a lathe

β. 3-5 *þrōw-en*, 4-7 *throwe*, 6- *throw* (6-7 *through*, 7 *throughs*, *thro'*, 9 *dial thro*, *drop*).

c 1450 *Long Life* 37 in *O. Misc.* 358 Weilawe, þe schal adun þrowe 1377 *LANGT. P. Pl.* B. xvi. 131, I shal ouertourne þis temple and adoun þrowe 1387 *þrow* [see B. 37 a] a 1400 *þrowe* [see B. 30] 1554 *HULOET*, *Throwe*, *facio*. 1580 *Throw* [see B. 15]. 1598 *Through* [see B. 14] 1614 *Sir W. MURRE Dido & Eneas* II. 219, I, from above, a tempest downe shall thro' 1620 *Throughes* [see B. 19].

2. *Past tense* a. 1 *þrōow*, 1-3 *þrōow*, (3 *þrōuw*), 3-4 *þrōou*, *þrōu*, *þrēw*, -e, 4 *þrēuh*, *þrūw*, -e, *throw*, *throwe*, 4-6 *throwe*, 5- *throw*, (5 *throwe*, *throwes*, 7 *throwe*).

1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Horn*, II. 510 He sona ðrēow ðwyres c 1205 *LAY*, 12321 *þa* cheoles up þrēowen (c 1275 *þrēuwen*) *ibid.* 807 *þrēou*, *þrēu* [see B. 28] a 1300 *K. Horn* 1162 *Horn þrēu* [v. r. *þrēu*] is ryng to grounde. 13 *K. Alys* 2427 Ded he theow him to grounde. 1364 *LANGT. P. Pl.* A. v. 201 He. *þrēuh* [text B. C. *þrēu*, *þrēw*, *þrēwe*, *þrēwe*] to be grounde. c 1374 *Thrwe* [see B. 43]. 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) VI. 12 *þe* angel. *þrēwe* [MS. v. *þrūw*] bat cloot into þat fyre a 1400-50 *Threw* [see B. 46 a] c 1422 *Threwe* [see B. 48 a] c 1449 *PROCKE Refr.* (Rolls) 260 Thou threwest down hors and man. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace v.* 1020 *Thom. Haliday* sone be the ciaiþ him threw. 1566 *Pigr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1532) 304 The chylidren toke vp stones & clay, & threwe them. 1618 *Thru* [see B. 44 1]

β. (*dial*) 7-9 *throwed*, 9 *throwed*. 1666 in *Picton L'pool Munic. Rec.* (1883) I. 315 *þe* hee throwed downe into the trench. 1820 *Throwed* [see B. 19]. 1871 *Thrawed* [see B. 21].

3. *Past pple* a. 1-4 *þrawn* (3 *þrawn*, 4 *y(þraw)*, 5-6 *Sc. þrawn* (5-7 *-in*, *-ne*), 6- *Sc. þrawn*, 9 *dial thraan*. See also THRAWN.

c 1205 *þrawn*, 13 *þrawn* [see B. 1]. c 1330 *Y-þrawe* [see B. 40 c] 1483 *þrawn* [see Thrawn] 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* v. 66 [The adder] In lowpish thrawing. 1591 *Thrawne* [see B. 4]. 1645 *Shetland Witch Trial* in *Hibbert Descr.*

Shet. Isl. (1822) 597 Scho. cam scouring hame... having her head thrawing backward to hei hack 1824 SCOTT *St. Ronan's* ix. He winna bide being thrawn.

β. 4-5 *þrown*, (4 1-*þrown*, 4-5 1-*þrow(e)*, 4-7 (9 *dial*) *throwen*, (4 *throwyn*, -un, 4-5 (y-) *throwe*, y *throwe*, 1-*draw*, 6 *throwin*), 6-7 *throwne*, 7- *throwin*, (6 *throwne*, 9 *dial* *threuwyn*) c 1320 *Cast. Love* 139 *Wip* Cumpas 1-*þrown* and *wip* gin al I do. 1382 *WYCLIF Acts* xxvii 18 Vs throwun with greet tempest 1387 *TRIVISA Higden* (Rolls) III. 93 *þe* body þat was so i-þrowe *wip* oute þe wallis. *ibid.* VII. 327 *þe* knygt þat hadde 1-*þrow* hym downe 1399 *Throwe* [see B. 8]. c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk.* 3867 *Riche* 110ye *Schal* be brent and doun y *throwe* c 1425 1-*draw* [see B. 40 c] 1482 *Monk of Evesham* (Arb.) 74 They were greuously caste and throwe fro one place to another 1535 COVERDALE *Lam.* 1. 13 He bath throwne me wyde open. 1589 R. ROBINSON *Gold. Myrr.* (Chetham Soc.) Ep. to Rdr., Stones. thou would have thrown 1547 *Thrown* [see B. 42 a]

γ. 8-9 (now *dial*) *throwed*, 9 *noth. throwad*. 1747-48 [see Thrawn]. 1878 *Thiowed* [see B. 20]. 1896 *Thrawed* [see B. 1]

B. Signification.

I. To twist, to turn, and derived uses

* *Sc.* in form *thraw*; * *technical*, in form *throw*.

* 1. *trans.* To twist, to wring; to turn to one side (also *fig.*); to twist about, twine, weathe; to turn (a key or the like); in OE. to torture on the rack. Now *Sc.* and *noth. dial*

To *thraw* one's face, gab, mouth (*Sc.*), to pull a wry face, to contort the face, e.g. in pain, anger, or passion.

c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Horn* II. 308 [He het] hine hon on heardie hengene and mid hengene ðrawan to langere hwile c 1000 — *Saints' Lives* vii. 113 *þa* wearð 4e arleasa gehathyr, and het hi on hengene a-streccan and ðrawan swa swa widdan wælbrowlice c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Gram.* xxvi (2) 155 *Conat-gne*, ic samod þrawe c 1205 *LAY*, 17359 Hege hare-marken sixt þusende þrawen mid winde 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt.* 194 *þe* taylor þrawen wyth a þwong a þwale knot alofte. c 1470 *HENRY Wallace* vii. 410 Than xxv men he geit fast wæthes thiauw, Than festnytt thau with wæthes duris fast 1536 *BRENDEN Cosynge* xiv. Appert thau ane multitude of wormis thrawing thaim self out of syndry holis and boris of this tre 1583 *Cabr. Scott. Pap.* VI. 356 [They] forcit thame be towis thrawn about their heidis to reveal the money. 1689 *BURNET Tracts* I. 82 He threw it which way he pleased. 1728 *RAMSAY Fable, Fox & Rat* 26 He threw his gab, and grind' 177 *Young Roderic* xiv in *Child Ballads* II. 146 Yell thraw my head aff my hause-bane, And throw me in the sea. 1826 SCOTT *Bl. Dwarf* ix. To throw the keys, or draw the bolts, or open the grate 1823 *HOGG Sheph. Cal.* 1 (1829) 1 4 Yere something ill for thrawing your mon' at Providence now and then 18 *Sc. Proverb*, Thiauw the widdle (= withy) while it's green between three and thirteen 1881 W. WALKER in *Mod. Scot. Poets* III. 104 Hoo his een are stain in hoo he thiaws his mouth 1894 *CROCKETT Raiders* 144 I'll thraw your neck for that, Jeiry 1896 — *Grey Han* 1 7 His countenance thrawed and drawn, his shrunk shanks twisted.

2. *intr.* To turn, twist, curl, twine, writhe; of a moored boat: to swing, sway. Chiefly *Sc.*

Quots 1513, a 1650, appear to have the spec. meaning 'to writhe in death-throes'; they are closely connected with *thraw*, northern form of THROE sb., and may perhaps be viewed as showing a *Sc.* form of LUXOE v. 2.

c 1000 *Gloss*, in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX. 435 *Scipantibus*, *þrawendum* *weicypisandum*, *marc* *cypsum loccum* c 1000 *Gloss* in *W. Wulcker* 527/2 *Rotante*, *þrawende*. c 1000 *ÆLFRIC* *Horn* II. 510 *Se* lig. *sona* ðrēow ðwyres wð þas winde. c 1450 *HOLLAND Howlat* 823 *Iwa* fulis. *Callit* him thyrss thevisnek, to thiaue in a widdy 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 48 Down strowand ek vnder fut in the plane *Duers* others 31 thrawand and half slane. a 1650 *Sir Eger & Sir Gryne* 1611 in *Laing Early Met.* T. (1826) 55 Gray-Steele unto his death thus thrawes, He walters, and the grass updaues a 1699 *BONNELL* in *W. Hamilton Life* II. (1703) 85 *We* stomach. *Injuries* that we think are done to us, we fling and throw under them 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xxiii. If the dead corpse binna straughted, it will grim and thraw. 1871 *ROSSETTI Stratton Water* xxviii. The empty boat thrawed i' the wind, Against the postern tied 1881 *FALGRAVE Vision* E. 248 The strong branches cry And start and thraw in that fierce furnace-flame.

3. *trans.* (*fig.*) To wrest, warp, or pervert the meaning or intention of; to do violence to, strain, also, to distort the pronunciation of. *Sc.*

1558 *KENNEDY Compend. Tract* 6 *Wrestand* and thrawing the Scripture, contrarie the godlie menyng of the samyn. 1581 *HAMILTON in Cath. Tractates* (S. T. S.) 77 The scripture, quihik thau thraue efter thair sensuall iugement. 1873 *MURDOCH Doric Lyre* 86 (E. D. D.) What thought he thraw'd the law a wee? 1877 G. MACDONALD *Mrg. Lottie* xxviii. They dinna thraw the words there just the same gait they du at Portlissie.

b. To change detrimentally the colour of, to discolour or cause to fade. cf. CAST v. 24.

Mod. Sc. dial The sun has quite thrown my silk gown

† 4. To obtain or extract by twisting or wringing; to wrench; chiefly *fig.* to extort. *Sc. Obs.*

1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii. vi. 120 *Owt* of bys [an enemy's] rycht hand Richt austernly has he thrawing the brand. 1591 R. BRUCE *Sermon* R. j. b. When hee bath thrawn all these good turnes out of them a 1598 *ROLOCK Wks* (1844) II. vi. 73 He throws another accusation out of the Jews.

† b. To force by torture or violence; to constrain. *Sc. Obs.*

1599 *JAS. I. Bactal. Aupor* (1682) 96 Beware of thrawing or constraining them thereto

5. To cross, thwart, frustrate. Chiefly *Sc.*

1787 *BURNS When Gullford good*, etc. vi. Saint Stephen's boys, w' jarring noise, they did his measures thraw. 1818 SCOTT *Rob Roy* xxvi. He's easy w' a' body that will be easy w' him; but if ye thraw him ye had better thraw the

deevl. 1884 *Lays & Leg. N. Ir.* 11 If his Riv'rance released him he'd throw him no more.

b. intr. To go counter, to act in opposition; to be at variance or awkward, to exhibit dislike or aversion; to quarrel or contend *with*. *Sc.*

a. 1578 LINDSEY (Pittsford) *Chron. Scot.* xxi. iv (1728) 125 Bishop Forman had caused the duke to throw [so 3 MSS., 2 MSS. star(e) with him till he gave certain Benefices to the Duke to give unto his friend. 1807 *Hogg Land of Lauristan* xviii. Jealous of the Stuart race, The English lords begin to throw 1824 *MacTaggart Galliard Ensign* (1876) 214 At nature ay to gurn and throw 'Is sure a sin infernal. 1888 D. GRANT *Scotch Stories* 10 Thraw w' him, an' he was just as stubborn an' rampageous as a wild ox.

****8 trans.** To turn or fashion by means of a rotary or twisting motion. **a.** To turn (wood, etc.) in a lathe; to shape (round pottery) on a potter's lathe or 'throwing-wheel'. *New Techn. or dial.*

c. 1440 *Pronp. Part.* 193 1/2 Thrown, or turne vessel of a tre, torna. 1570 *Leavis Mump* 45/30 To Throw or tuine, torna. 1604 *Shuttleworth's Acc.* (Chetham Soc.) 159 To the disshie-thrower, i. day, throwing dices and bassenes. 1694 *RAY A. C. Birds*, 10 Thrau, to Turn as Turners doe. 1752 *Gentl. Mag.* Aug. 348 Rooms for throwing, turning, and stove drying the ware. 1755 *JOHNSON* 4 v. Balls thrown in a lathe. 1839 *USE Dial Arts*, etc. 101 1 Throwing is performed upon a tool called the potter's lathe. The mass of dough to be thrown is weighed out or gauged by an experienced hand. 1900 *Daily News* 25 May 6/2 Further on a potter is 'throwing' pots on his wheel.

b. Silk Manuf. To prepare and twist (raw silk) into thread; *spec.* to form into thread by twisting two or more threads or 'singles' in the direction opposite to that of their component filaments.

1455 [implied in THROSTER] 1. 1463-4 [implied in THROWN] 2. 1483 *Act. & Rich. III.* c. 10 § 1 Cille 311. or coleyn silk thrown or wrought 1670 *Blount Larv. Dict.* *Silk-thrower*, a Trade, or Mystery, that winds, twists, and spins, or throws silk, thereby fitting it for use 1796 *Trans. Soc. Arts* xiv 328, I became convinced that Bengal Silk could be thrown in this country. 1839 *USE Dial Arts*, etc. 1105 The raw silk requires to be regularly wound upon bobbins, doubled, twisted, and reeled in our silk mills. These processes are called throwing silk, and their proprietors are called silk throwers. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* s.v. *Thrown Singles*, Silk filaments are twisted together (doubling) forming *double singles*. A number of the latter are associated and twisted together (throwing), forming *thrown singles*. 1897 *Daily News* 9 Dec. 10/5 Silk is still 'thrown' at Derby.

c. To make by twisting. cf. THROW-CROOK.

1896 P. A. GRAHAM *Red Scur* v. 78 We began to throw straw ropes for them.

† 7. To form, fashion, dispose, arrange; = CAST v. 45. *Obs. rare.*

c. 1320 *Cast Love* 739 A Trone .. Of whit Ioun Wip Cumpas I-brownen and wip gin al-I-do. *Ibid.* 807 Pe breo baylys . Pat wip becomels by th so fyere I set, And throuwen [v. r. I-cast] wip cumpas and walled abowe.

II. To project or propel through the air, and connected uses; to cast, fling, hurl, drive, shoot (away from the propelling agent).

8. trans. To project (anything) with a force of the nature of a jerk, from the hand or arm, so that it passes through the air or free space; to cast, hurl, fling; *spec.* to cast by a sudden jerk or straightening of the arm, esp. at the level of or over the shoulder (as distinguished from *bowle*, *putch*, *tosse*). Cf. CAST v. I.

Now the main sense of the word (= Fr. *jeter*, Ger. *werfen*, L. *jacere*, *jacitūre*), which is contained or involved in all the later senses and applications; *throw* being the primary, most general, and most proper word for this action.

a. 1300 E. B. *Psalter* cxxxix. [c.] 11 In fire preu thou thrawe þam swa. **a. 1300** K. Horn 1076 Horn þresu him ouer þe brigg. 1327 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) v. 9 Ignacius was I-broght to Rome, and I-browe to wyldre bestes. 1399 *Langl. Rich. Redeles* iv. 82 Ne had þe striked a strake . or þe blast come, þey had be throuwe ouere þe borde backe-ward e ichonne. **c. 1440** *Pronp. Part.* 493 1/2 Throwyn, or castyn, *facto*. 1513 *DouglasÆnesis* ii. 142 Ane lance towardis his aduersar thrawis he. 1530 *Palmer* 756 1/2, I threwe a pottle at his head. 1567 *Salter Poenis Reform* iii. 174 Jesabell, Quhomis throw ane windo surlike men did thraw. 1651 *Hobbes Leviath* ii. xvi 108 When a man throweth his goods into the Sea for feare the ship should sink. 1724 *De Foe Mem. Cavalier* i. 76 I'd throw it [money] all into the Elbe. 1818 *Scott Br. Lamm* xxiv, He threw the fellow a dollar. *Ibid.* xxxiii, Throwing Cragengelt from him with such violence that he rolled down the steps. 1863 *Geo. Eliot Romola* xx, There were practical jokes of all sorts, from throwing comfits to throwing stones. 1869 *Prov* [see GLASS-HOUSE] *Mod* Throw me a rope.

b. absol. To hurl a missile, a weapon, etc.

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 3106 Pow m3t noust seu a3t to þrowe. 1869 *Temple Bar Mag.* vi. 283 Pat threw 100 yards, the soldier only three yards less. 1886 *Douglas M. Clarke* 34 The turnip on a stick at which we used to throw at the fairs.

† **c. trans.** To assail with missiles, to pelt. *Obs. rare*—1.

13 *K. Als* 1702 (Bodl. MS.) Men þem þrew wip drytt & dunge [v. r. to heom threowe drit and dongel]

9. refl. To fling or cast oneself, to precipitate oneself; † of a river, to precipitate itself, fall into another river, a lake, etc. (*obs.*). Also *fig.*

13 *Sir Beues* (A.) 2179 Beues in to þe sadel him þrew 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) iii. 41x Alisaundre þrewe hym self into a water þat renneþ þere. 1756 *Fleming Pasopli* *Ænesis* 310 Another throweth himselfe headlong from the topp of an house, and breaketh his necke. **c. 1630** *Risdon Surv.*

Dr. on § 220 (1810) 227 The river Thrushell throweth itself into Lyd. 1714 *Addison Spect.* No. 556 ¶ 6, I threw myself into an Assembly of Ladies. 1794 *Mrs. Radcliffe Myst. Udolpho* xi. [This is too—too much!] exclaimed Valancourt, throwing himself into a chair. 1795 *Burke* *Corr.* (1844) iv 324 If you throw yourself into one of the early coaches, you would be here very quickly. 1843 *Lever* *J. Hinton* xi, He threw himself upon his horse.

b. To throw oneself upon to attack with violence or vigour; to fall upon. (*Cf.* 28)

1823 *Scott Quentin D.* iv, He threw himself upon the ragout, and the plate was presently vacant.

10. trans. To cast (dice) from the dice-box, to make (a cast) at dice; also *absol.* or *intr.* to cast or throw dice, to play at dice. Also *fig.*

† **To throw at all** to stake or venture all one has (*obs.*). 1597 *Greene Penelope* 126 Wks. (Grosart) v. 128 Least we set our rest on the hazard and so desperately throw at all. 1601 *Shaks. All's Well* iii. 84, I had rather be in this choice, than throw Ametacius for my life. 1605 *Lea* 1 iv. 136 Set less than thou throwest. 1667 *J. R. Taylor* 11 (1835) l. 533 (Cent.) That great day of expense, in which a man is to throw his last cast for an eternity of joys and sorrows. 1698 *Act. & Will* III, c. 23 § 3 Every Person or Persons, that shall play throw or draw at any such Lottery shall forfeit for every such Offence the Sum of Twenty Pounds. 1720 *London Gaz.* No. 5872/6 The Winning Horse to be thrown for at 40 Guineas by the Contributors. 1848 *Thackeray Van. Fmr* xiii, George had thrown the great cast. 1892 *Monthly Packet* May 558 If I should throw doublets, we will share the stakes.

b. To play (a card) out of one's hand; *esp.* to discard. 1748 [see *throw away*, 37 cl. 1879 'CAVENDISH' *Card Ess.*, etc. 109 Throwing the ace of hearts to the last spade. 1891 *Harpers' Mag.* Mar. 602/2 He can therefore safely throw his queen on the ace. 1897 *Fild* 28 Nov. 842/3 We should throw four diamonds, and the seven of spades, but do not say it is the proper 'discard'.

c. To cast (a vote) = CAST v. 1 f.

1844 *W. Phillips in Life of Garrison* (1889) III iv 99 No one can take office, or throw a vote for another to hold office. 1888 *Drace Amer. Comm.* i v 55 note, 37 additional presidential votes all thrown for the Democratic candidate. 1890 *Spectator* 8 Mar., Their usual leaders do not know their thoughts, and until their votes are thrown, can form only guesses as to the way their sympathies are tending.

11 To hurl, project, shoot, as a missile engine does; also of a person using such an engine. Often *absol.* (*esp.* in reference to distance or direction).

1393 *Langl. P. Pl. C.* xxi 295 Sette mahon at þe inangonell and melle stones þroweþ. **a. 1400** *50 Alexander* 2218 The thousand of thra men to thraw with engynes. 1726 *Leon Alberti's Archit.* I 69 1/2 This will baulk the aim of the military engines, and make them throw over the wall. 1880 *Daily Tel.* 23 Dec., Although throwing only a 7 lb projectile, they [guns] are [etc.]. 1890 *Clark Russell Ocean Trag.* II xvii 206 That gun'll throw about three quarters of a mile. 1900 *Pollack & Thom Sports Brn* iii vi, 212, I tried the weapon, and found that both barrels threw considerably to the left.

12. To put forth with a throwing action (a fishing net, line, or bait); to cast, make a cast with. Also *absol.*

1841 *Lane Arab. Nis* I. i 102 And threw his net. 1889 *Cromwell & Brown Violet Vyvian* II ix 154 Violet learnt to throw a fly. 1891 *Sat. Rev.* 20 June 734/1 Good anglers can throw to a hairbreadth and not miss.

13. Of the sea or wind: † **a.** To toss or drive violently about; also, to drive, send, impel (*obs. rare*). **b. esp.** to drive or cast with violence (on rocks or a coast); to cast away, wreck.

1382 *Wyclif Math.* xiv 24 Sothely the boot in the myddil see was throuwen [L. *adactabatur*] with wavis. 1423 *Jas. I. King's Q. wien*, My feble bote full fast to stene and rowe, the wynter nyght I wake, To wayte the wynd that forth ward suld me throwe. 1559 *D. Pell Imper. Sea Proem*, d 13, b, they are throuwen irrecoverably upon Rocks and Sands. 1879 *Minto Defoe* ix 142 [He] might have been thrown on a desert island. 1886 *Burton Arab. Nis.* (abr. ed.) I. 126 A billow threw me with a long cast on dry land.

14. To project (a ray, beam, light) on, upon, over, etc., to emit (light); to project, cast (a shadow).

1598 *B. Jonson Ev. Man in Hum.* iii i, To through the least beam of regard upon such a [fellow]. 1600 *Fairfax Tasso* xviii. xv, The morning's lusty queen, Begirding, with the radiant beams she threw, His helm. 1797 *Mrs. Radcliffe Italian* vii, A nun, kneeling beneath a lamp which threw its rays against her head. 1876 *Tait Rec. Adv. Phys.* Sc. ix (ed. 2) 213 Throwing the spectrum of light on the screen. 1893 *Harpers' Mag.* Jan. 280/2 The great mound threw a long shadow westward.

b. In *fig.* phrases, *esp.* to throw (a) light on, to contribute to the elucidation of, to make clearer or plainer; to throw a lustre over, to illuminate or render lustrous; also to throw a shadow, cloud, gloom, over. see the sbs.

1598 [see *prec. sense*] 1769 [see *Lustre* s.b. 1. 4]. 1774 *Goldsm. Nat. Hist.* (1776) v 78 The testimony of a single witness will throw more light on the subject than the reasonings of an hundred philosophers. 1825 *Moore's Sheli-dan* l. 510 It was in the power of the orator to throw a lustre over the historian. 1825 *T. Hook Sayings* Sei ii *Passion & Princ.* ix III 153 Showers of rain threw a gloom over the gaieties. 1895 *Jowett Plato* (ed. 2) i. p. xviii, Ancient and modern philosophy throw a light upon one another. 1890 *Sir A. K. Kewich in Law Times Rep.* LXIII. 684/1 The defendants' evidence does not throw much light on the question.

15. To direct (words, an utterance) towards, etc., *esp.* in hostility or contempt; to hurl, cast, to

cause (sound, or fig. a gesture) to pass or travel; to waft (a kiss), to cast (a nod).

1580 *Sidney Ps.* xxxi. ix, Those lips, Which throw their words against the most bright. 1600 *Shaks. A. Y. L.* i iii 3 Not a word? *Ros.* Not one to throw at a dog. 1748 *Watts* (J.), There is no need to throw words of contempt on such a practice. 1822 *Scott Nigel* i, The poor youth had not a word to throw at a dog. 1831 *— Cast. Dang.* ii, 'Never fear me, Augustine,' said the old man, throwing a kiss towards the boy. 1844 *Mrs. Browning Drama of Exile* Poems 1850 l. 75 The blessed unghingale which threw its melancholy music after us. 1892 *Fild* 19 Nov. 771/2 The hideous yells that were thrown at him.

b. To throw the tongue see TONGUE

16 To throw one's eye or eyes, a glance, a look to turn or direct one's gaze, to look, *esp.* to look hastily, rapidly, or cursorily; to glance = CAST v. 7.

1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii i 16 Still as she fledd her eye she backward threw. 1779 *Mirror* No. 17 ¶ 2 To throw your eye sometimes upon the inferior ranks of life. 1800 *Cher in Asiat. Ann. Reg.* 45/2 The mother lifting up her eyes, instantly threw them to the ground. 1885 *Fitzpatrick T. N. Burke* II 35 Happening to throw his eye over the address delivered at Boston. 1892 *Longm. Mag.* Jan. 276 Mrs. Duffield threw inquiring glances across the table.

† **17.** To give, deliver (blows); also *absol.* or *intr.* to aim blows, strike. (*Cf.* to 'lay about him'.) *Obs. rare.*

c. 1470 *Colagros & Gau* 709 Thau threw in that thrang Stalwart straks and strang. 1590 *Spenser F. Q.* iii ix 16 Then drew he his bright sword, and gan about him throw.

† **b. trans.** To deliver a blow at, to strike

c. 1470 *Henry Wallace* iv. 252 That staff he had, hewy and forgyt new, With it Wallace upon the hede him threw, Quhill bayn and brayn all in to sondry zeid.

18. To perform, execute (a somersault or a leap, in which the body is thrown with force); also to throw a fit, to have a fit (*U. S. slang*)

1826 *Examiner* 585/1 Thow a somers, leap a stick, tumble through a hoop. 1889 *Baden-Powell Fisticcking* viii 39 Mr. Kingscote threw about three back somersaults. *Ibid.* xiii 99 Don't be surprised to find your horse unexpectedly 'throwing' leaps. 1897 *Flaninru Harvati* *Episodes* 132, I don't suppose the creature thought I was throwing a fit like that just for exercise.

III. Pregnant uses.

* = throw down; ** = throw off; *** = throw out or up.

* **19. trans.** To cause to fall to the ground, to cast down, knock down, prostrate, lay low, *spec.* in Wrestling, to bring (one's opponent) to the ground, also with double object, to throw one a fall. Cf. throw down, 40.

13 *K. Als* 2219 (Bodl. MS.) A riche kyng smoot thole mewe Pat he of his hors hym þrewe. Tholomeu on foto lep, And who hym þrewe he name gode kepe. 1530 *Palmer* 756/1 Westrell nat with me, for I wyll throwe the on thy backe. **c. 1620** *T. Robinson Mary Magd.* 819 A newe delusion thowghes Her pude as lowe as Phlegetonicke maine. 1820 *Sporting Mag.* vi 177 Tom, I throwed his opponent in masterly style. 1844 in *Examiner* 759/1 Cannon, grappling his man, threw him a tremendous fall. 1902 *Brit. Med. Jnl.* No. 2154 880 Three years ago [he] was thrown at football and hurt his knee.

b. fig. or in fig. context: To defeat in a contest; also, to be the cause of defeat to; to give or gain the verdict against in an action at law (*U. S.*): cf. CAST v. 14.

1850 *Tennison In Mem.* cix 6 Seraphic intellect and force To seize and throw the doubts of man. 1887 in *Lisbon* (Dakota) *Star* 20 May 2/5, 'I am compelled to throw you in the cost,' said a justice of the peace. 1888 *Poultry, Pigeons*, etc. 27 July 377 (Prize list) Third, a good black Red, but a little out of feather, which, no doubt, threw her. 1909 *W. R. Inge Faith* xi. (1910) 193 The sceptic cannot throw his opponent if his own feet are in the air.

20 To cause forcibly (a tree or structure) to fall; to bring, knock, break, or cut down, to tell. In *Coal-mining*: see quot. 1881.

1568 *Grafton Chron.* II 239 Some of them, they threw to the ground and consumed with fire. 1878 *Jfferies Gamekeeper at H.* i 14 In the spring when the oak timber is throwed [*dial. speech*] *Ibid.* iii 52 The entire wood is thrown and renovated. 1881 *Raymond Mining Gloss.* *Throwing*, the operation of breaking out the spurs, so as to leave the hanging coal unsupported, except by its own cohesion. 1908 *Daily News* 25 Jan. 9 Some 40 telephone wires had to be temporarily cut, in order to enable the [chimney] shaft to be thrown.

b. spec. To throw an ant-hill see quot. and cf. GELD v. 1 3 d. *dial.*

1848 *Jrnl. R. Agric. Soc.* IX 1. 17 Ant hills are quickly checked by throwing, or gelding. *Ibid.* 25 [see GELD v. 1 3 d.]

****21.** Of a horse, etc.: To cause (the rider) to fall off, to unseat, shake off; = throw off, 42 a, also in passive to be thrown (from a horse or vehicle)

1531 *Elvot Gov.* ii xii, The courser will stene and plunge and endouer hym selfe to throwe hym. 1623 *Massinger Bondman* ii. ii, This morning, As I rode to take the air, the untutored jade threw me, and kicked me. 1748 *Anson's Voy.* ii xii 265 One of their horses fell down and threw his rider. 1890 *J. P. Payne Burnt Million* II. xxx 248 He was thrown from his horse in the steeplechase. 1893 *Fild* 4 Mar. 325/3 Had the [bicycle] rider been thrown or killed.

22. Of a snake, a bird, etc. To cast (the skin); to moult (feathers). Of a horse: to cast or lose (a shoe).

1590 *Shaks. Mids N.* ii i 255 There the snake throwes her enamell'd skinn. 1765 *1764, Dom. Pigeons* 41 If your Pigeons stop in their molting, so that they don't throw

their feathers well 1821 Scott *Kenthu* ix, To shoe my horse, you may see that he has thrown a forefoot shoe 1847 J. T. HEWLETT *Parish Clerk* i. 158 The post-boy continued to throw a shoe 'I.e. off his horse'

23 Of domestic animals 'To produce as offspring, to give birth to, to drop. Also *absol.* to throw true, to produce offspring true to the parent type (Cf also *throw back*, 38 d)

1845 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* V ii. 546 You cannot possibly tell what sort of foal your mare may throw. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. i. 28 In a breeding sow for a dairy farm we should have a disposition to throw large fairrows and a good supply of milk 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 26 June 2/3 Each of these (three varieties of the rabbit) has marked and unmistakable characteristics, and each of them, to use the naturalist's phrase, 'throws true' 1903 *Times* 9 Jan 5/2 In 1884 she threw a calf to a hussion bull

b. *gen.* To produce - see quotes
1892 *Morning Post* 25 Dec 6/5 Indian or Ceylon teas throw a stronger liquor than the same amount of China tea would in double or treble the time. 1892 *Garden* 27 Aug 194 Sown early and transplanted a good distance apart, the plants will throw immense heads of flowers

***24 Of a fountain or pump 'To eject or project (water); to discharge, also *absol.* Of a locomotive steam-engine 'to throw fire, to discharge burning fuel from the funnel. Cf. *throw out*, 12, senses 44, 48.

1844 *EVELYN Diary* 27 Feb, The fountain of Laocoon is in a large square pool, throwing the water neere 40 feet high 1897 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* iii. 374 (*orig.* 341) The Waters boil, and belching from below, Black Sands, as from a forceful Engine throw 1806 O. GARGORY *Mech.* (1807) II 175 A machine by which water is thrown upon fires. 1864 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 293 The pumps throw daily 60,000 gallons. 1893 *Field* 4 Mar. 332/3 Bad stoking may be the cause of a locomotive 'throwing fire'

25 A horse is said to throw his feet, when he lifts them well in moving, esp. over rough ground Also *transf. (slang)* see quot 1900.

1827 Scott *Chron. Canongate* ii. A famous piece of rough upland pasture, for rearing young colts, and teaching them to throw their feet 1900 J. FRYER *Tramplings Transf.* iv. 397 *Throw the Feet*, to beg, 'hustle', or do anything that involves much action

26 To form by throwing up with a spade or shovel; to cast up, raise (a mound, etc.). = *throw up*, 48 d. *rare.*

1843 MARRIAT *M. Violet* xlii. Nearly all the hills in this part of New York were thrown by human hands

27 To vomit, cf. *throw up*, 48 b. *Sc.* and *dialect.*
18 Wilson *Tyneside Songs* (1890) 374 He retched and he threw 'I' the light oohs anguish *Mod. Sc.* 'I' no sooner get up but I begin to throw'

IV Intransitive senses related to II and III.

28. *intr.* To cast or fling oneself impetuously, to spring, start, leap, rush. *Obs.* exc. as in quotes. 1812, 1891, and in sense 48 j.

(Allied in sense to 9, but found earlier, and app. not derived from it)

c. 1205 LAY 807 Of his horse he breou (c. 1215 *apieu*) *Ibid.* 1222 *Pa* cheerles up breouen (c. 1215 *vp* preuieu) 1508 [see *throw out*, 44 c] 1535 STEWART *Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) II 192 Out of his wame an meruelus multitude Of foule serpents thair threw 1812 *Sporting Mag.* XXXIX 186 Which she [the hare] was prevented doing by all the dogs throwing at her at the same time 1891 ATKINSON *Moorland Par.* 83 The black dog, according to the expression used, 'threw at her'

+29 *intr.* To fall with violence or force. *Obs.* (Looks like an intrans or passive of sense 29, but occurs earlier)

1297 R. GLOUC (Rolls) 683 *pe* king bi an laddre to be 519 clam an hey & *pieu* vp to down in *pe* se. 1362 LANGE *P. Pl.* A v. 201 He prompdele atte prexwolde and preuh [*v. r.* fel, stey] to be grounde

V. Figurative and transferred senses

30 *trans.* To cause to pass, go, or come into some place or position by some action likened to throwing; to put or place with haste, suddenness, or force, e. g. to put (a garment) on or off hurriedly, hastily, or carelessly

(Many of these uses come very near the literal sense, and form a transition to the more fig. senses following)

c. 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* iii. 235 And every man Of hem Had on him throwen a vesture 12100 *Sir Beues* (E) 3777+3 Every knyght and hys squyer Fayre queyutise on hem ganne browe For no man scolde hem knowe 1655 STANLEY *Hist. Philos.* iii. (1702) 101/2 He is now coming to Athens, being thrown out of his House by the People 1711 *Spect.* No. 116 ¶ 6 The Hare immediately threw them [the hounds] above a Mile behind her 1722 STEELE in *Addison's Drummer* Ded, He only spoke it, and I took all the Pains of throwing it upon Paper 1786 J. HUNTER *Treat. Venereal Dis.* vi. iii § 2 (1810) 509 The quantity of mercury, to be thrown into the constitution must be proportioned to the violence of the disease 1799 *Med. Frail* I. 424 No doubt but the father would have suffered equally with the son, had it [poison] not so soon been thrown off the stomach 1806 COLERIDGE *Three Graves* xxxiii, Her arms Round Ellen's neck she threw. 1816 J. DALLAWAY *Stat. & Sculp.* 350 The paludamentum was a vestment thrown over the cuirass and fastened over the shoulder with a golden clasp 1843 R. J. GRAVES *Syst. Clin. Med.* vii. 84 *note*, I threw some common injection into the tibial artery. 1859 *Musketry Instr.* 39 Throw the rifle smartly to the front of the right shoulder 1891 A. GISSING *Moorland Idyll* II. iv. 102 To throw a hand to a drowning man

b. In figurative uses of various phrases, as to throw the reins on, to throw a veil over, etc.; to throw good money after bad, to incur a further loss

in trying to make good a previous one; to throw oneself or be thrown at (a man), of a woman, to put herself or be put designedly in the way of, so as to invite the attention of; to throw oneself into the arms of, to become the wife or mistress of.

c. 1611 CHAPMAN *Mad.* l. 214 Throw Reins on thy passions, and serve us. 1825 Scott *Talisman* iv. That modest pride which throws fetters even on love itself 1831 — *Ct. Robt* xxxi, To be, without her own consent, thrown, as it were, at the head now of one suitor, now of another 1833 J. H. NEWMAN *Arians* ii. 1. (1876) 147 However plausible may be the veil thus thrown over heterogeneous doctrines, the flimsy artifice is discomposed so soon as [etc.] 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* IV. xviii 231 Their wives were throwing themselves into the arms of other men. 1891 BESANT in J. M. DIXON *Idiom. Eng. Phr.* 336 As for the girls, Claire, they just throw themselves at a man

c. With immaterial object (e. g. blame, influence, power, obstacles, etc.).

c. 1620 T. ROBINSON *Mary Magd.* 30r So the bewitchinge oracle y^e throughes, About the maidens fancy, strange Deluding shows 1697 *Drayden Virg. Georg.* iv. 325 'Thro' Heav'n, and Earth, and Ocean's Depth he throws His Influence round 1718 POPE *Iliad* xiii. 291 On Greece no blame be thrown 1753 MISS COLLIER *Art. Torment* ii. ii. (1812) 129 Throw a languidness into your countenance... appear so perfectly dejected and low-spirited, that [etc.] 1856 *Frail R. Agric. Soc.* XVII. ii. 367 The carriage of materials is usually thrown upon the tenant 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* i. viii 138 Philip threw every obstacle in the way of reconciliation 1871 EARLE *Philol. Eng.* T. 133 They throw the accent often on the close of a word 1890 TOUR *Hist. Eng. from 1689* 36 Skill in such arts gradually threw real power into the hands of a king

d To put into as an addition; to add, incorporate; = *throw in*, 41 b.

1676 LISTER in *Ray's Corr.* (1848) 125, I would either put them [observations] out separately, or throw them into Mr Willughby's store. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI 503 The saddle being thrown into the bargain 1904 A. ADAMS *Log. Cowboy* vii. 85 Flood's attention once drawn to the brand, he ordered them thrown into our herd

31. *spec. a.* A person is said to be thrown into prison, etc. when roughly or forcibly imprisoned.

1560 DAUS *Tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 175 The Turke throweth his Ambassadors in pryson 1776 *Trial of Nundocomar* 73/1 When Maha Rajah was first thrown into confinement 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* v. I 630 This impostor was thrown into prison for his fraud 1892 GARDINER *Stud. Hist. Eng.* 285 Richard was carried to London and thrown into the Tower

b Troops, succour, supplies, or the like are said to be thrown into a besieged place, or a strategic position Also *refl.*

1617 MORVSON *Itin.* ii. 119 The Town had been carried if Sir Francis Vere had not throwned himself into it with one thousand six hundred English 1693 *Mem. Cui. Techely* ii. 145 A great number of Gentry who had thrown themselves into the place. 1736 LEDIARD *Life Marlborough* l. 157 The States... threw 12,000 Men into that Place 1823 *Examiner* 95/2 Provisions had been thrown into Corinth previously to this incursion 1836 ALISON *Hist. Europe* (1849-50) V xxvii § 68. 58 He threw six thousand men across the principal arm into a wooded island 1844 H. H. WILSON *Brit. India* ii. iii 57 A detachment was thrown forward to Ramoo. 1869 T. HUGHES *Alfred* ix. 108 He throws himself into a castle or fort called Cynwith

c. A bridge or arch is said to be thrown from one side to another of, or over, a river, passage, or space. Also *fig.*

1751 J. BROWN *Shafte's Charac.* 74 This visionary arch which he hath thrown over the depths of error 1793 *Regal Rambler* 74 He proposes to throw a bridge over the Fleet-market 1819 Scott *Waverley* xlii. *note*, The skill to throw an arch, or erect a stair 1849 *Tait's Mag.* XVI. 161/2 A suspension bridge has been thrown over the river.

32 To cause to fall, pass, or come into or out of some condition or relation (or place or thing implying this), properly with the connotation of abruptness, suddenness, or force, to cast, force, drive, plunge, thrust Usually with *prep.*

1560 BECON *Chr. Knt. Wks.* II. 148 Adam & Eva, whom after thou haddest deceaved through thy lyenge, thou throwest them hedlonge into synne and death. 1762 J. SMITH *Sel. Disc.* ix. viii (1895) 442 God hath never thrown the world from Himself. 1795 in HEAINE *Collect.* 28 Sept (O. H. S.) I. 49 They threaten'd to throw me out of my Chaplain's place 1766 GOLDSM. *Via. W.* xviii, The fatigues I had undergone threw me into a fever 1809 MALKIN *Gl. Blas.* xii. vii (Ridg.) 432 Chance threw me across him, as he came out of a printing-house 1815 Scott *Guy R.* xviii, I do not suspect his equanimity of being so easily thrown off its balance 1821 *Examiner* 385/1, I cannot let the land be thrown out of cultivation 1869 W. LONGMAN *Hist. Edw. III.* i. iv 63 The Scots were thrown into confusion 1893 *Nat. Observer* 7 Oct. 527/1 Recruited by men thrown idle by the selfish policy

b. To put deftly into a particular form or shape; to express in a specified form (in speech or writing); to convert or change into some other form; to turn or translate into another language.

1713 WATERLAND and *Pind. Christ's Div.* xxiii Wks. 1823 III 408, I have reason to complain of your not throwing your disjointed materials into a more neat and regular order. 1740 J. CLARKE *Educ. Youth* (ed. 3) 177 A Master should be able to throw the Latin into proper English 1766 *Compl. Farmer* s. v. *Lucern*, A quarter of an acre, which we threw into fifty-four rows 1789 Mrs. PIZZI *Journ. France*, etc. I. Pref. 6, I have not thrown my thoughts into the form of private letters 1824 *Examiner* 362/1 Two dress boxes... were thrown into one. 1892 H. R. MILL *Realm Nat.* xii. 233 The surface... is thrown into a sheet of

ridges. 1893 TRAILL *Soc. Eng.* Introd. 30 Caedmon .throws Scripture into metrical paraphrase

c. To throw open (apart, asunder) - to set open (separate, break asunder) with a sudden or energetic impulse; hence *fig.* to make publicly accessible or available (also to throw open the gates of) To throw open one's doors to, to receive as a guest, to welcome.

1709-10 ADDISON *Tatler* No. 116 ¶ 2, I had ordered the Folding-Doors to be thrown open. 1790 IMISON *Sch. Art.* I. 72 The explosion of the gun-powder will throw asunder the roof 1807 ROBERTS *Voy. Centr. Amer.* 235 The depositories were not thrown open 1830 *Examiner* 108/2 The railway will be thrown open in August 1844 A. B. WILBY *Poems* (1867) 46 As the blossom waits the breeze Before it throws the leaves apart 1850 *Tait's Mag.* XVII. 85/2 Labouring to throw open the gates of commerce 1885 Mrs. C. FRASER *Affinities* vi, He threw open the shutters 1890 T. F. TOUR *Hist. Eng. from 1689* 192 A University Reform Act threw open the endowments

33 *refl.* To throw oneself on or upon: to have urgent recourse to (some one) for succour, support, or protection; to commit oneself entirely to (his generosity, mercy, or the like) Also in *pass.* to be made or become dependent upon

1650 JER. TAYLOR *Holy Living* iv. 1. 235 In time of temptation be not busie to dispute, but throw your self upon God 1801 CHARLOTTE SMITH *Let. Solit. Wand.* I. 87 To throw myself into the protection of my only parent. 1812 *Examiner* 24 Aug. 531/2 They are obliged to throw themselves on the parish for aid 1830 *Ibid.* 550/1 Thrown upon their own resources 1877 MISS YONGE *Caneos* Ser. iii. ix. 80 His wife threw herself upon James's mercy 1891 *Temple Bar Mag.* Apr. 489, I must throw myself upon Ida's indulgence.

34. To throw oneself into to engage in with zeal or earnestness.

1868 in Q. Victoria *Life Highl.* Pref. 7 A mind throwing itself into the enjoyment of [etc.] 1871 FREEMAN *Hist. Ess.* Ser. i. iv. 113 The faculty of throwing himself with a lively interest into times so alien to our own 1881 GARDINER & MULLINGER *Stud. Eng. Hist.* i. v. 86 England threw herself into war of conquest against France 1888 BURGON *Lives* 12 *Gd. Men* II. v. 46 He was prepared to throw himself heart and soul into any project

b. So to throw one's soul, heart, life, spirit, energy, efforts, etc. into a thing or action.

1829 *Examiner* 373/2 She threw her whole soul into her voice 1868 E. EDWARDS *Raleigh* I. iii. 43 He continued to throw all his energy into the distasteful duty 1890 *Field* 8 Nov. 707/3 The Blackheath forwards threw great spirit into their play.

VI. In combination with adverbs

35. Throw about. a. *trans.* See simple senses and ABOUT.

1377 LANGE *P. Pl.* B. xx. 163 This sleuthe a slynghe made, And thow drede of dyspayre a dozen myle aboute 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II. ii. 52 They threw everything about in such a manner, that the poor men found some of their things a mile off. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 6 May 5/1 A policeman had seen him throwing his arms about

b. *Naut. absol. or intr.* To turn about at once; to go directly upon the other tack; to go about, put about Also *fig.* Also to throw round.

1591 SPENSER *M. Hubberd* 80, I mean for better winde about to throwe. 1757 CAPT. RANDALL in *Naval Chron.* XIV. 98 They threw about, and stood for us again 1894 *Times* 10 July 11/1 When the vessels next met the American was far enough ahead to throw about on the Britannia's weather bow 1894 *Daily News* 24 July 8/4 Shortly afterwards Vigilant threw round, and stood in

36. Throw aside. a. *trans.* See simple senses and ASIDE.

1530 PALSGR. 281/2 Throwing asyde, disordring, *debaux.* 1605 TELFAIR *New Confit. Sadd.* (1696) 10 His dog catcht a Fulmar by the way, which Andrew threw aside when he came into the House 1841 LANE *Arab. Nts.* I. i. 44 When thou atest the date, and threwest aside the stone, it struck my son 1861 ii. 79 He threw aside the jar 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 102 When masses of the husk of the grape... are thrown aside, and allowed to ferment

b. *Spec.* To cast aside out of use, or as useless; *fig.* to discard, cease to use

1817 CLARE *Sheph. Cal.* 59 The old beechen bowl is thrown aside 1857 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* (1862) III. 14 A little of the dried oxide of copper, which is thrown aside 1880 FOWLER *Loche* vii. 128 He throws aside the technical phraseology of the schools.

37. Throw away. a. *trans.* To cast away from oneself; to reject, to refuse to admit or accept *Obs.* 1382 WYCLIF x *San.* xv. 23 Forthi, that thou hast thrown awaye the word of the Lord, the Lord hath thrown away thee, that thou be not kyng. 1387 TREWISA *Hyden* (Rolls) VI. 12 Prow not away þat þou hast to forþunde approved.

b. To cast away out of one's hands or possession as useless or unneeded

1530 PALSGR. 756/2, I throwe awaye, as we do thynges that we care nat for, *je deguerpis, je despecte* 1548 HALL *Chron.* *Edw.* IV. 204 b, The Lyncolnshyre men... threw away their coates, the lighter to runne away, and fled 1667 JER. TAYLOR (J.), He that will throw away a good book because not gilded, is more curious to please his eye than understanding 1690 LOCKE *Hum. Und.* i. 1 § 5 They will throw away the Blessings their hands are fill'd with, because they are not big enough to grasp every thing 1700 *Drayden Charac. Gd. Parson* 37 He melts, and throws his cumbersome cloak away 1742 LANE & Country *Brew.* i. (ed. 4) 64 A fresh Cask must be tapped and the remaining Part of the other throw'd away. 1893 HODGES *Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 202 The used solution is thrown away.

c To spend or use without adequate return; to squander, waste; to bestow upon an unworthy object; also, to neglect to take advantage of (an opportunity, etc.); *spec. at Cards*, to play (a losing card) when one cannot follow suit, to discard.

1653 JER. TAYLOR *Serm. for Year 1* xlii. 294 We are pleased to throw away our time 1714 *Spect.* No 624 p. 2 Advice . would be but thrown away upon them 1748 *Hovle Games Impr.* (1778) 56 Do not trump it, but throw away a losing Card, which makes room for your Partner's Suit. 1761 GRAY *Lett. to Wharton* 9 May, I had rather Major G. throw away his money than somebody else. 1798 WORDSW. *We are Seven* xvii. 'Twas throwing words away; for still The little Maid would have her will 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 447 The Abb's prayers will not be thrown away. *Mod.* Do not throw away your chance.

d. *refl.* To throw oneself away: chiefly said of a woman in reference to marriage.

1680 OTWAY *Orphan* i. 1. Where Dilatory Fortune plays the Jilt With the brave noble honest gallant man, To throw her self away on Fools and Knaves 1891 E. PRACOCK *N. Brandon* I. 243 She had thrown herself away on one utterly unworthy of her.

38. **Throw back.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and BACK *adv.*

a. 1822 SHELLEY *A Juno* Wks. 1838 I. 410 The manner in which the act of throwing back one leg is expressed 1831 SCOTT *Cast Dang.* i. The reflection of the evening sun, sometimes thrown back from pool or stream 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* iii. 148 The frock-coat should be ample and loose, and a tall well built man may throw it back. 1890 GERARD *Sensitive Plant* (1891) III. iii. xvi. 149 Each tall mirror threw back the image in the other

b. To put back in time or condition; to delay, make late, throw behind; to retard or check in expected or desired progress; to reduce to a previous or lower condition

1840 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* I. iv. 453, I am not thrown back in getting the land sown 1850 *Ibid.* XI. ii. 479 Wet weather is what throws sheep back. 1858 *Ibid.* XIX. ii. 294 The loss of that fortnight throws an incoming tenant back a whole year. 1868 FREEMAN *Norm. Cong.* II. vii. 114 That parliamentary life which .. the Norman Conquest threw back for many generations.

c. With *upon*: to compel to fall back upon, or recur to; cf. FALL *v.* 81

1851 J. H. NEWMAN *Cath. in Eng.* Ded., The violence of our enemies has thrown us back upon ourselves and upon each other 1892 *Chambr. Fruit* 4 June 355/2 If there is no comic boy, we are thrown back upon Cheeky

d. *intr.* To revert to an ancestral type or character not present in recent generations; to exhibit atavism *collog.* Also *fig.* (Cf. 23.)

1879 'CAVDENISH' *Card Ess.* etc. 69 'Throwing back' more nearly .. to the parent games, Poker, is invented 1889 A LANG *Myth, Rit & Relig.* i. 195 Another child may be said in the language of dogbreeders to have 'thrown back'. 1893 *Standard* 22 Apr. 1/2 In politics Lord Derby 'threw back' to the family creed of an earlier generation 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 279 She 'throws back' to her savage ancestors 1921 GALSWORDY *Patrician* II. i. 176 He and his ideas throw back to the Middle Ages.

e. *intr.* To go back in date to, to have a history reaching back to, to hark back, cast back.

1892 *Sat. Rev.* 28 May 635/1 His Metaphysic .. begin with Kant, and only 'throws back' to Kant's forerunners. 1892 *Illustr. Sporting & Dram. News* 17 Sept. 39/2 An old hostility that throws back nobody knows how many centuries .., throwing back three quarters of a century, a hundred men mustered here.

39. **Throw by.** a. *trans.* To put aside with decision; to reject from present use; to discard.

1621 B. JONSON *Catiline* i. 1, It can hut shew Like one of Ivoes, disguises and will When things succeed, be thrown by, or let fall 1674 FLAVER *Husb. Spir.* ii. 27 My lazy heart throws by the shovel, and cries, 'Dig I cannot!' 1770 *Hist. in Ann. Reg.* 39 Aley Bey, has thrown by the mask, and .. boldly mounted the throne. 1825 J. NEAL *Bro. Jonathan* III. 187, I took another name. I threw by that of my father.

b. To dismiss from consideration; to set aside. 1710 S. PALMER *Proverbs* 142 His best actions thrown by and lessened by false turns. 1710 HEARNE *Collect.* (O.H.S.) III. 36 They are very angry with him, and throw by what he has done as being against the Government.

40. **Throw down** (+adown). a. *trans.* See simple senses and DOWN *adv.*

To throw down a horse, (of a rider) to cause or allow it to fall

c. 1250 *Long Life* 37 in O E Misc 158 Weilawei deþ þe schal adun þrowe þe þu wenest hegest to steo 1275 LAY. 12323 þe cheorles . þa king icweneþ and hine adun þrowe. 1387 *Trevisa Hyden* (Rolls) VII. 349 A grym strook of lightning smoot þe cherche tour . and þrew [v r þrow] down þe crucifix, and þrew down oure Lady ymage. a. 1586 SUNDY *Arcadia* iii. (1598) 361 After her song with an affected modestie, she threw downe her eye 1660 F. BROOKE *tr. Le Blanc's Trav.* 371 The Mountains .. throw down divers Rivers. 1714 *Spect.* No 558 p. 4 Another after a great deal of puffing, threw down his Luggage 1787 'G. GAMBADO' *Acad. Horsem.* (1809) 44 Take care never to throw your horse down, it is an unlucky trick.

b. Expressing a symbolic action; as to throw down one's arms, to surrender; to throw down one's brief (of a barrister), to decline to go on with a case, so to throw down one's pipe, etc

To throw down the GAUNTLET or GLOVE: see these words. 1700 S. L. *tr. Fryke's Voy E. Ind.* 58 Most of them threw down their arms 1711 STEELE *Spect.* No 49 p. 2 Mr. Beaver has thrown down his Pipe 1833 DISRAEL *Cont. Fant.* I. i. I throw down the volume in disgust 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx. IV. 523 Williams threw down his brief.

c To cause to fall, to overthrow, demolish (a building, etc.); also *fig.*

c. 1330 *Arth & Merl* (Kölbing) 9306 Baners & castels adoun þ-prawe 1340 *Ayeno* 23 þe grete wynd, þet þraupþ down þe grete tours. c. 1425 *Eng. Cong. Tral* 18 They lay all I-drow 1-doune and I-cast to grond 1528 *Sel. Cas. Star Chanb* (Selden) II. 19 That the sayd J. M. should throwe downe and avoyde the sayde enclosures from the sayd comon grownde. 1530 *Palsgr* 756/2, I throwe downe to the grownde, or distroye a thyng. 1545 *Evryn Diary* 8 Feb., The ruines of a very stately Temple or Theatre throwne downe by an earthquake. 1713 *Addison Cato* ii. 1. 67 Must one rash word Throw down the merit of my better years? 1766 *Forneyce Serm.* *Yng. Wom.* (1767) I. vii. 302 The admiration raised .. is often thrown down 1838 *Thirlwall Greece* III. xix The Athenians .. ordered the Pot-dans to throw down the walls of their town on the side of the Peninsula of Pallene

d. To deposit or cause to be deposited from solution; to precipitate

1812 SIR H. DAVEY *Chem. Philos.* 120 Earths, and oxides, are usually thrown down from their solutions in union with water 1838 T. THOMSON *Chem. Org. Bodies* 188 Alcohol throws it down from its aqueous solution 1864 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc.* XXV. ii. 566 Water that contains much lime on boiling throws down a white deposit.

e. *Agric.* (a) To plough (land) so as to level it down; opposed to *gather up* (GATHER *v.* 16). (b) To convert (arable land) into pasture; to lay down to grass (Cf. LAY *v.* 51 m)

1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I. 477 The mode of plunging exactly opposite to twice-gathering-up is that of cleaving or throwing down land 1891 S. C. SCRIVENAR *Our Fields & Cities* 143 It is capable of being applied to almost any land, including that 'thrown down' to grass.

f. *fig.* To put down with force; to lower in rank or station; to degrade, humiliate; to deject in spirits; also, to destroy the effect of, bring to naught.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* iii. xxi. 89, I am some browen down with litiel aduersite 1567 *Satur. Poems Reform* vi. 23 God will have the pride of man downe throwin 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 725 Lifting and throwing downe Princes at her pleasure. 1729 G. ADAMS *tr. Sophocl. Antig.* v. 1. 65 Fortune raises up, and throws down, makes one fortunate, and another miserable

g. *slang.* To overcome, to prove too much for; to floor; 'give a fall' to.

1891 *Harry Pluider* 98 (Farmer), I think I shall floor mine ['exam'] .., and Dick's sure to throw his examiners down

h. *U. S. slang.* To discard, throw off. *Mod. U. S.* 'Is she still engaged?' 'Why no, she threw her beau down.'

41. **Throw in.** a. *trans.* See simple senses and IN 13. *K. Horn* 1276 (Harl MS) þe ryng þat þou yn þrowe 1679 M. RUSDEN *Further Discov.* *Bees* etc. Throwing in a few handfuls of peas. 1730 A. GORDON *Majesty's Amphib.* 303 The Window above that Stair throws the Light in 1892 *Illustr. Lond. News* 21 May 624/3 He was thrown in with men who had been intimately acquainted with the Zulu people *Mod. Cookery Bk.* Throw in a bunch of sweet herbs.

b. To put in as a supplement or addition, to add, esp. to a bargain Cf. 30d.

1678 LADY CHAWORTH in 1218 *Rep. Hist. MSS Comm.* App. v. 45 Lord Shrewsbury is like to marry Mr. Chiffens his daughter, who will be first and last made worth 40,000l. to him, and they talk as if the King should throw in a Dukedom 1679 Mrs. BEHN *Regin'd Christian* iii. 1, Cou'd you not throw in a little Love and Constancy, to inch out that want of Honesty of yours? 1824 *Examiner* 471/2 Additional dialogue and incident should be thrown in 1892 *Black & White* 22 Oct. 476/1 [The] story turns on murder and revenge, with a little love thrown in.

c To introduce, insert, or interject in the course or process of something; esp. to interpose or contribute (a remark); to put in

1704 NORRIS *Ideal World* ii. xii. 509 A further reflection which it may be convenient to throw in to this explanatory account to make it more full and entire. 1739 *tr. Algarotti on 'Newton's Theory* (1742) I. 7, I threw in, from time to time, little Digressions to vary the Conversation 1821 CLARE *Vill. Minstr.* II. 85 The old dames Throw in their hints of man's deluding ways 1890 BARRING-GOULD *Urith* xxii, 'Not a grain'; threw in Julian, hotly 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Dec. 102/1, I wish to throw in a parenthesis

d. In technical uses (often *absol.*). (a) *Fishing.* To make a cast (in *quot. fig.*). (b) *Hunting* To start (hounds) upon the scent. (c) *Wrestling* and *Pugilism.* To toss one's hat into the ring as a challenge or acceptance; hence *fig.* to become a candidate, put in for. (d) *Football* and *Cricket.* Cf. *throw-in* sb. (THROW-2).

1823 *Mirror* No. 14. I. 213/2 When you launch a good thing, which is only heard by the person next you, wait patiently for a pause, and throw in again 1844 J. T. HEWLETT *Parsons & W. liv.* The hounds were thrown in 1886 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Trav. Bk.* *Down* in, to give or accept a challenge in a wrestling or cudgel-playing match. 1887 *SHEARMAN Athletics & Football* 348 [Association] The halves at the sides too must learn to throw in from touch, for this duty as a rule devolves upon them. 1889 H. VASSALL *Rugby Game* 27 There are endless ways of throwing in, and he must practise. 1892 *Field* 8 Oct. 553/3 [He] prefers the glory of winning the Cambridgeshire to throwing in for his chance of the £5000 to-morrow.

e. To throw in one's lot with to enter into association with, so as to share the fortunes of (see LOT *sb.* 1 e); so with *fortune*, *interest*.

1867 [see LOT *sb.* 1 e] 1870 ROGERS *Hist. Gleanings* Ser. ii. 97 He would have thrown in his lot with the Hydes. 1889 Mrs. C. CARR *Marg. Malphian* III. xxx. 27 On which

side do you suppose he would throw in his interest? 1890 *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* Dec. 173 He willingly threw in his fortune with theirs

f. *intr.* At the game of hazard. To throw a number the same as the main (MAIN *sb.* 3 1: see note there) or which has a certain correspondence with it (see NICK *sb.* 1 6); to win at hazard. *Obs.*

1880 *Encycl. Brit.* XI. 547/1 The player of 'caster' calls a 'main' (that is, any number from five to nine inclusive). He then throws with two dice. If he 'throws in', or 'nicks', he wins the sum played for from the banker or 'setter'. If the caster 'throws out' by throwing aces, or deuce ace (called crabs), he loses

42. **Throw off.** a. *trans.* (lit and *fig.*) See simple senses and OFF

1447-8 J. SHILLINGFORD *Lett.* 2 Feb. (Camden) 36 How hit was procured and shortly thrown off 1647 HAMMOND *Power of Keys* iii. 30 He had thus confidently thrown off these Epistles from being written by Ignatius 1790 *Waterland Eight Serm.* 115, I was once inclined to defer the Treating of it some time longer, thinking it most suitable to throw it off to the last part of what I intend upon this Subject 1796 LEONI *Alberti's Archit.* I. 151/1 The Covering. should incline of one side to throw off the Rain. 1747 FRANKLIN *Lett.* Wks. 1840 V. 182 To show that points will throw off as well as draw off the electrical fire. 1790 Mrs. WHEELER *Westfield Dial.* ii. 65 Bil Watson flayed Galoway, et it set off a Gallop an thread him off 1823 J. BADCOCK *Dom. Annus* 52 A concave glass will throw the objects off and reduce their size 1892 *Sat. Rev.* 7 May 542/1 The pumps were throwing off 7,000 gallons per minute

b. To rid or free oneself by force from, to get rid of, shake off (a yoke, restraint, burden, etc.); to repudiate or reject the authority of, also, to cast off, disown (an associate).

1618 BOLTON *Florus* (1636) 131 The first who threw the yoke off, were the Macedonians 1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iii. iii, 'Would be better yet, Cou'd you provoke him to give you th' occasion, And then to throw him off 1793 J. BOWLES *Real Ground* *Pres. War in France* (ed. 5) 75 Throwing off every restraint of honour and principle 1822 *Examiner* 229/2 The Spanish Colonies have thrown off the yoke of the mother country 1879 DOWDEN *Southerly* iii. 64 Unless the disease were thrown off by regular exercise 1899 *Albion's Syst. Med.* VIII. 156 An extraordinary power of throwing off fatigue.

c. To cast off, put off energetically (something put on or assumed, as a garment), to divest oneself of (a quality, character, habit, feeling, etc.); to lay aside quickly or decisively; to discard.

1681 DRYDEN *Span. Friar* iv. 11, Virtue must be thrown off, 'tis a coarse garment. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mem. Dh. Gloucester* (1789) 8 To throw off childish toys, saying he was then a man 1706 E. WARD *Wooden World Diss.* (1708) 41 He throws off his Gown and Hypocrisy together 1872 C. E. MAURICE *S. Langton* 1. 52 He throws off his chancellorship at once. 1885 *Manch. Exam.* 28 Sept. 5/2 If he should suddenly throw off his coat in a cold room 1893 *Nat. Observ.* 7 Oct. 535/2 Monson threw off the pirate and appeared the king's officer.

d. To shake off or divert (a pursuer or competitor in a race); = *throw out*, 44 k, also, to throw off the scent.

1695 BLACKMORE *Pr. Arth.* 1. 354 Reason stops her pace, Is soon thrown off, and quits th' unequal Chase 1891 *Blackw. Mag.* CXLIX. 468/1 He wasn't to be thrown off by a false scent. 1892 *Field* 2 Apr. 475/1 A check threw hounds off for a minute 1893 *Ibid.* 11 Feb. 186/3 The leading hounds are very near him, he cannot throw them off

e. *Hunting* To free from the leashes, to start (hounds) in the chase, to let fly (a hawk, etc.). Now *esp. absol.* or *intr.*, of foxhunters or hounds 'To begin hunting, hence *fig.* to make a beginning in anything, to begin.

1735 SOMERVILLE *Chase* ii. 123 Where the rank Mead Affords the wandring Hares a rich Repast, Throw off thy ready Pack. 1784 COWER *Wks.* (1837) XV. 150 On Friday .. we attended an attempt to throw off a balloon at Mr. Throckmorton's. 1825 SCOTT *Betrothd.* xxiii, Each holding a hawk on his wrist, and anxiously adjusting the mode in which they should throw them off 1892 *Field* 7 May 664/2 They threw off the hounds, found an otter, and, after two hours, killed.

intr. 1811 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVII. 88 They [hounds] throw off generally three times a week 1818 Cor. HAWKER *Diary* (1893) I. 162, I threw off in the great woods round Cold Henley 1866 GLADSTONE in Morley *Life* (1903) II. v. ix § 5 156, I had to throw off in my new capacity 1892 *Field* 26 Nov. 808/1 Many packs would not have thrown off at all on such a morning

f. To eject, emit, give off, esp. from the body or system, esp. to expel or discharge (waste or morbid products), rarely, to vomit.

1737 BRACKEN *Farrery Impr.* (1756) I. 235 These Creatures throw off a vast deal from their Lungs in Respiration 1747 *tr. Astruc's Fevers* 105 A crisis, or critical depuration of the humours, whereby the peccant matter is thrown off .. just as we see in the small-pox, measles, &c. 1829 *Examiner* 267/2 When he found anything disagreeing with his stomach, he retched and threw it off. 1846 *Fruit. R. Agric. Soc.* VII. ii. 368 Plants decompose carbonic acid, and throw off oxygen 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* VI. 474 Dense volumes of smoke are thrown off 1864 *Gd. Words* 102/1 They exude, or throw off from themselves, the spent materials which are excrementitious. 1891 *Harper's Mag.* Aug. 357/1 From all parts of the living body living gemmules are being thrown off

g. To produce and send forth (as offspring or the like); esp. of a hive of bees. to send forth (a swarm). Cf. 23. Also = *throw out*, 44 d.

1828 *Examiner* 541/2 A swarm of bees thrown off from

one of his scapes 1842 J. Aiton *Domest Econ* (1857) 268 The gray rabbit generally throws off three, four, five, or six litters by the first of June 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* IV 548 A massive pillar. throw off rough branches of stone. 1892 *Gr. Words* Dec 816/1 Its territory was small and it threw off many colonies

h. To produce with speed and facility (a literary or artistic work or sketch); to execute in a ready and spontaneous manner

1761 *Ransay's Evergreen* I. 5 note. That this Way of throwing off a Verse easily was first introduced by him 1823 J. Badcock *Dom. Annuum* p. iv. The new articles. having been 'thrown off at a heat', stood particularly in want of re revision 1850 *Tail's Mag* XVII 115/2 Those exquisite works which Chantrey so frequently threw off in marble 1893 *Temple Bar Mag.* XCVIII 518 Having thrown his compositions off at white heat

i. *Printing.* To print off (Often with mixture of the literal sense.)

1803 *Scott Let. to Ballantyne* 21 Apr. in *Lockhart*, I have to thank you for the accuracy with which the Minstrelsy is thrown off Longman and Rees are delighted with the printing 1873 *Spencer Stud. Specul.* vi. 126 Its own immense edition is thrown off in a few hours every morning.

j. To deduct from the total; to knock off

1821 *Examiner* 385/2 An abatement of rent, Mr S! Why last year I threw you off 200l. 1845 *P. Parley's Ann* VI. 299 Perhaps, if you are a good girl, and pay regularly every week, I may throw you off something at the end of the year

43. Throw on. a. trans. See simple senses and

ON. b. To put on (apparel) hastily or carelessly: the opposite of *throw off*, 42 c. **c.** To put (hounds) on the scent. **† d.** To win (a man) at hazard (*obs.*); cf. *throw in*, *throw out*, 41 f. and 44 m.

c1374 *Chaucer Compl. Mars* 99 He threwe [v. r. threwe, throweth] on his helme of huge wyght. 1801 *Sporting Mag.* XVIII 95 He once won 17,000l at hazard, by throwing on, as it is called, fourteen successive mains 1815 *Ibid* XLV 253 After the usual law, the hounds were thrown on 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* VI 42r He throws on his colour at once, with a very evident freedom of pencil 1873 J. Richards *Wood working Factories* 76 Watch persons trying to throw on a belt [upon a pulley] The one will throw it on instantly

44. Throw out. (See also **OUT-THROW**) **a. trans.** See simple senses and **OUT**; *spec.* of frost, etc. to force (young plants) out of the ground

1590 *Spenser P. Q.* i. vi. 6 The piteous mayden Does throw out thilling shrikes, and shrieking cries 1600 J. Pory tr. *Leo's Africa* ii. 8x His theues carcase is throwne out to be deuoured of dogs 1706 E. Ward *Wooden World Diss* (1708) 100 He falls to throwing every thing out at the window 1753 *CHAMBERS Cyc. Supp.* s.v. *Marygold*. The flowers of the common marygold promote sweat, and are good to throw out the small-pox, or any other eruption. 1830 *LYELL Princ. Geol* I 406 [In an earthquake] Cones of sand, six or eight feet in height, were thrown out of the lands near the Runn [of Cutch] 1840 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc* I. iii 272 The wheat is usually only thrown out in severe frosts 1847 *Ibid*. VIII. i. 66 The rolling and treading prevent the plants being thrown out by alternate frosts and thaws. 1885 J. K. Jerome *On the Stage* 42 To make your voice 'carry', you have to throw it out, instead of letting it crawl out when you open your mouth

b. To put out forcibly or suddenly from a place, office, or employment; to eject, expel, turn out.

1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W de W 1531) 18 Whome. god suffreth vterly to be thrown out from the kyngdome of glorie. 1710 *HEARNE Collect* (O.H.S.) II 348 Ld. Rialton will be thrown out the next Election. 1780 *WARNER* in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1844) IV. 382, I suppose it is not possible to throw Barrow out. 1826 *Examiner* 387/2 General Palmer has been thrown out for Bath.

c. trans. and fig. To put forth vigorously from within; to emit, radiate (heat or light), to exude; to produce, be the source of; to send out, put forth (buds, shoots, etc.).

1750 tr. *Leonard's Murr. Stones* 99 It grows warm, and throws out a heat. 1756 P. Browne *Jamaica* 236 Whatever the trunk or larger branches of this tree are wounded, they throw out a thick resinous gum. 1838 T. Thomson *Chem. Org. Bodies* 995 Plants, when exposed to the light, absorb carboic acid, decompose it, and throw out again the greatest part of the oxygen. 1845 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc* VI. ii 580 Artichokes throwing out stems from 7 to 10 feet in length 1850 *LYNN Theoph. Trn* xii 235 Truth and goodness throw out a vivifying electric agency. 1880 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Barv* xviii 210 The plants had begun to bud and throw out young leaves.

d. To cause to project, protrude, stretch out, or extend; *spec.* in Bookbinding, see quot. 1880.

1849 *THACKERAY Pendennis* xxii. We'll throw a conservatory out, over the balcony 1861 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc* XXII. ii. 352 Both ranges throw out spurs 1880 *ZAEHNDOFF Bookbinding* 8 By mounting a map on a guard the size of the page it may be kept laid open on the table beside the book. This is technically called 'throwing out' a map 1890 R. M. Kettle *Old Hall* ii. ii. The old trees throw out giant branches.

e. To bring into prominence or relief, to cause to 'stand out'.

1860 *RUSKIN Mod. Paint.* V ix viii § 4. 283 The tone of the whole is dark and gray, throwing out the figures in spots of light

f. Mil. To send out (skirmishers, etc.) to a distance from the main body. Also in *fig.* context

1834-47 J. S. MACAULAY *Field Fortif.* (1851) 265 The infantry will throw out skirmishers, and push on to support them. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag* V 373 Mamma throws out skirmishing parties among likely shops. 1863 L. LYTTON *Ring Aniasis* x. His senses, all on the alert, were throwing out scouts and outposts in every direction. 1893 *FORBES-*

MITCHELL Reman. Gt. Miting 258 We bivouacked on the plain, strong pickets being thrown out.

g. To give utterance or expression to; now *esp.* to put forward tentatively, give (a hint or suggestion), also with *obj* clause, to suggest.

1611 *BEAUMONT & FL. Maid's Trag* iv. ii. I have thrown out words that would have fetched warm blood upon the cheeks Of guilty men 1633 *EARLE Microcosm* lxxviii (Arb) 103 Not a jest thrown out, but he will make it hit him 1763 W. KING *Polit. & Lit. Anecd.* (1819) 246 Such an infamous appellation, that I scarce believe the most fiery sectarist among us would dare to throw out 1793 *Trial of Fyfe Palmer* 33 He at first threw out that till these were totally abolished we would contend with them 1865 A. W. Ward tr. *Curtius' Hist. Greece* II. iii. 392 Athens hesitatingly accepted the challenge thrown out. 1891 *Cornh. Mag* July 106 The hint of danger which Norbury threw out was the one thing needed

h. To put forth visibly, display, exhibit, also *† refl.* to express oneself freely; to 'launch out'.

1720 *Pope Lett* (1733) I. xiv. I Resume my old Liberty of throwing out myself upon Paper to you 1763 J. Brown *Poetry & Mus* v. 85 His warlike Genius threw itself out, in Subjects that were grand and terrible. 1806 A. DUNCAN *Nelson* 32 The signal was thrown out for the fleet to prepare for action 1890 *MRS R. JOCELYN M.F.H.'s Daugh.* xvii. Belton's horse also threw out signs of distress

i. To dismiss from acceptance, use, or consideration, to reject, to leave out of a reckoning; in *Eccl.*, to discard, 'throw away'.

1618 in *Foster Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 48 What I found gross I threw out or cut 1660 *MILTON Free Commw Wks* (1847) 449/1 To us who have thrown it [monarchy] out, received back again, it cannot but prove pernicious 1753 *MISS COLLIER Art. Timent.* *Fable* 233 The letter L.. confined the competitors to the lion, the leopard, the lynx, and the lamb. The lamb, by almost general consent, was instantly thrown out, as knowing nothing of the subjects treated of. 1821 *Sir Wm Scott Dodson's Rep* I. 31 Some circumstances stated on behalf of Captain Honeyman, which I may also throw out as immaterial. 1856 *OLMSTED Slave States* 241 They made further clearings in the forest, and 'threw out', to use their own phrase, so much of the land as had been ruined 1896 *Indianapolis Typogr.* *Fruit* 16 Nov 407 When the contract expires, this newspaper will throw out its linotype machines

j. Of a legislative assembly or a grand jury To reject (a bill, etc.).

1707 *Vulphone* 2 This Proposal occasion'd very great Debates, and was Scandalously Treated and thrown Out 1732 *HEARNE Diary* 27 Sept. His petition was thrown out of the house. 1817 *Parl. Deb. 10 Lords*. The grand jury whose duty it was to find the bills had thrown them out 1893 P. V. SMITH *Hist. Eng. Inst.* ii. v. 175 The Ballot Bill was thrown out by the Lords.

k. Sporting. To put out of place or order by leaving behind in a chase or race, to distance, outpace.

1713 *ANDISON Cate* i. i. A Virtue that has cast me at a Distance, And thrown me out in the Pursuits of Honour. 1807 *Sporting Anecd.* 179 Jack was mounted on a hunter, which he assured me was never yet thrown out 1823 *Scott Quentin D.* ix. i. I had been unluckily thrown out, and was riding fast, to be in my place 1889 W. WESTALL *Birch Dene* III. xii 202 More than once he threw them (his pursuers) out by a double.

l. To disturb (a person) from his self-possession, train of thought, normal or equable state of mind, or ordinary course of action (see *OUT adv.* 5), = *put out*, *put v* 1 47 f.

1844 J. H. NEWMAN *Lett.* (1891) II 442 He was surprised and thrown out by finding I did not seem to be what he had fancied 1891 *Murray's Mag* Apr 35r Seeing her there acting the part of a governess threw him out. 1891 *Field* 28 Nov. 837/3 The visitors kicked off, but the heavy ground at first seemed to throw them out

† m. absol. In the game of hazard, To make a losing cast (see note s. v. **MAIN sb.** 3 i) *Obs.*

a 1680 *BUTLER Satyr Gunning* 80 Although he crucify his Saviour worse Than those Jew-Troopers that threw out. When they were raffing for his Coat. 1765 *EARL MARCH* in *Jesse Selwyn & Contemp.* (1843) I 308, I am very sorry to hear that you are still throwing out [note, at hazard] as well as me.

n. Cricket. Of a fieldsmen. To put (the batsman) 'out' by throwing the ball so as to hit his wicket. So in *Baseball*, to put (a base-runner) 'out' by throwing the ball to a player on or near a base.

1871 *HOPPE s.v. Out*, 'Out' wird der einzelne Schläger wenn ein anderer der *fielders* w. ühend des *crossing* den Ball gegen das *wicket* werfen kann (*he is thrown out*) 1892 *Field* 21 June 870/3 Mr. Jackson threw him out from cover-point, when the batsmen were attempting a short run

o. intr. (for refl.) † To turn out, throng or press out (*obs.*); to move outwards from a centre; to strike out with hands or feet; to let oneself go; to push out (as a root) Cf. sense g.

1508 *DUNBAR Flying* 217 Off Edinburgh, the boyis as beis out thravis 15 *Pelhis to the Play* v. That out threw Out of the townis untold 1771 *WOLLASTON in Phil. Trans* LXI 56r The pendulum did not throw out so far by about 7° as it generally did. 1798 J. T. DUCKWORTH in *Naval Chron* (1799) I 78 The wind throwing out caused me to anchor. 1798 in *Spirit Pub. Fris* (1799) II. 206 He threw out and kicked a good deal 1809 *MALKIN Gil Blas* in iv 4 The fear of talking absurdly prevents you from throwing out at all 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat. Mechanic* 518 The pallet A can throw out till it reach a, B will throw out as far on the other side 1855 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc* XVI. i 176 Such soils turn up as a fine mould, and the roots can throw out without impediment.

p. intr. or absol. Of a printing machine: To fail to register.

45. Throw over. a. See simple senses and **OVER** 1857 *HUGHES Tom Brown* ii. viii. Jack Raggles is furious, and begins throwing over savagely to the further wicket

b. To throw overboard (in *fig.* sense), to cast off (a lover, associate, or ally), to abandon.

1836 T. Hook *G. Gurney* II 186, I was satisfied that Emma had thrown me over. 1874 *STRUBBS Coast Hist* I vi 163 note, Mr. Freeman throws over the latter part of Palgrave's theory 1890 1 F. Tour *Hist. Eng. Jr.* 1889 27 They threw over their allies

Throw round (Naut.). = *throw about*, 35 b

46. Throw to. † a. trans. To put quickly with something else which is already there. *Obs.*

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 2939 Anopire boll was him brogt, & bathe he deuoydid, And 3it he threw to pe thuid, & thurst in pare-efur.

b. To close (a door, etc.) with force

1741 *RICHARDSON Pamela* (1824) I xv 26, I made shift to get into it [the chamber], and threw to the door, and it locked after me. 1892 *Chambr. Trn.* 23 July 473/1 The slamming of one of the church doors, as if thrown-to by a draught.

47. Throw together. a. trans. See simple senses and **TOGETHER**

1717 *BERKELEY Let. to Pope Wks* 1871 IV. 82 A wonderful variety of hills, vales, rugged rocks, fruitful plains, and barren mountains, all thrown together in a most romantic confusion

b. To put together hastily or roughly, to combine or collect without much care or finish. (Said in relation to literary work.)

1711 *ADDISON Spectator* No. 105 r. 3 On my retiring to my Lodgings, I could not forbear throwing together such Reflections as occurred to me upon that Subject. 1713 *BERKELEY Guard* No. 88 p. 3, I shall throw together some passages relating to this subject 1748 *ANSON's Voy* iii. ii. 308, I shall throw together the most interesting particulars in relation to Timan

c. To bring (persons) casually into contact or association.

1831 *Society I* 207 They were to meet as old friends, when they were next thrown together in London 1889 *Froude's Two Chiefs Dunboy* xxi 373 They had been thrown together as children, but had rarely met since

48. Throw up. a. trans. See simple senses and **UP. † spec.** To throw open (a gate, etc.) (*obs.*).

To throw up the sponge, to give in, surrender. see *SPONGE sb.* and cf. *CHUCK v.* 2 b

14 *Sir Beues (M.)* 1055-20 Anon the gates he gan up throwe. c 1422 *Hoccleve's Ferestais' Wife* 564 Vp he threwe an heuy syk. 1675 *Brooks Gold.* *Key Wks* 1867 V. 512 You may throw up your caps at them, and bid them do their worst 1780 *COX. Russ. Disc* 253 The chain of islands here laid down may be considered as thrown up by some late volcanos 1799 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI. 492/2 When the cable is finished, to shorten it two fathoms more, which our workmen call *throwing the turn well up*. 1833 J. HOLLAND *Mansf. Metal* II vii 189 The fresh coals will throw up a body of thick smoke 1842 *Fruit R. Agric. Soc* III. ii. 171 Land thrown up into very narrow ridges. 1850 *Ibid.* I. iv 381 Milk throws up less cream in glass than in wood. 1862 *Temple Bar Mag.* III 221 She hastily threw up the window. 1893 *Argosy* Aug. 116 The seaweeds thrown up on his estate

b. To discharge by vomiting; to vomit. Also (*slang*) to throw up one's accounts, in same sense (cf. *CASE v.* 83 b).

1732 *ARBUTHNOT Rules of Diet* iii. It is easy to judge of the Cause by the Substances which the Patient throws up 1763 C. JOHNSON *Reverie* I. 135 Before he can be on the guard, hitting him a plump in the bread-basket, that shall make him throw up his accounts. 1822-34 *Good's Study Med* (ed. 4) II. 449 Blood from the stomach. thrown up by vomiting.

c. To raise (the hands, eyes, etc.) quickly or suddenly; *spec.* in *Throw up your hands*, as a command to surrender: cf. *Hands up* (*HAND sb.* 54).

1746 *FRANCIS tr. Hor.* *Sat* ii. vii 54, I throw my Nose up to a savoury Steam 1822 *Examiner* 524/1 Eternally throwing up their eyes to heaven 1880 [see *BAIL v.* 2] 1887 I R. *Lady's Rancho Life Montana* 37 He was suddenly aware of a horse galloping rapidly up behind him, and heard a shout 'Throw up your hands!' 1890 *FENN Double Knot* III i. 19 The woman threw up her hands and fled. 1891 *Eng. Illustr.* *Mag.* No. 88. 306 Bail up, throw up your hands now, or I'll shoot every man jack of you.

d. To cast up (a heap or earthwork) with or as with the spade; to erect or construct hastily.

1586 *DAY Eng. Secretary* i. (1625) A ij, The gardner, who first throweth vp his earth on a rude heape. 1709 *STEELE's Teller* No. 6 p. 10 The Greeks threw up a great Intrenchment to secure their Navy. 1869 *HUGHES Alfred the Gt* vi. 71 They. threw up earthworks, and entrenched themselves there 1880 R. MACKENZIE *19th Cent.* ii. ii. 287 Armed crowds began to appear, and barricades were thrown up.

e. To render prominent or distinct, to cause to 'stand out'; to make noticeable by contrast.

1882 *MRS. OLIPHANT Lit. Hist. Eng.* I. 288 A., background to throw up and bring into full relief the figure, 1885 *MONKHOUSE in Mag. Art* Sept 474/2 The dado is darker, and throws up the rest effectively. 1891 G. D. GALTON *La Fenton* vi. The black folds of her dress throwing up the marble palior of her face

f. Naut. To throw (a ship) up in (*into*, *on*) the wind, to turn the vessel into the wind till she points almost directly to windward; also *absol.* said of the navigator.

1769 *FALCONER Dict. Marine* (1789). *Donner vent devant*, to throw a ship up in the wind, or in stays. 1832 *MARRYAT N. Forster* xlvii. The Windsor Castle was thrown up on the wind. 1833 — P. *Simple* xvi. We threw up in the wind.

g To cease definitely to do, use, or practise; to give up participation in, or the exercise or use of, to relinquish, abandon, quit, give up; originally in the phrase *to throw up the game or one's cards*, i.e. to place one's cards face upwards on the table on withdrawing from the game. Also *absol.*

1678 BUTLER *Hud* iii 111 543 Bad Games are thrown up too soon, Until th' are never to be won. 1681 W. ROLLER *Phisatol Gen* (1693) 1225 To throw up his cards, *disistit a lusu*. 1687 PATTY *Pol. Arith.* l. (1691) 33 To throw up their Husbandry, and make no use of their Lands, but for Grass [etc.]. 1731 *Gen'l Mag.* l. 539 The Evidence for the King being full and clear, the Defendant's Council threw up their Briefs. 1874 T. HARDY *Bladding Crowd* xlvii, He threw up his cards and forsook his game for that time and always. 1889 *Reynolds's* *Westminster* II. xii 261 He decided to throw up his practice at the Bar. 1894 *Times* (weekly ed.) 19 Jan. 49/2 When he was 20 he threw up his employment.

h. *To throw it up against, at, to one* (low colloq.); to cast it in one's teeth, to upbraid one (with obj. cl.). Cf. *cast up* (CAST v. 831).

1890 *Univ. Rev.* 15 Oct. 198 The children in the street throw it up against me I ain't got no father.

i. *intr.* Of hounds: To lift the head from the ground, the scent having been lost.

1866 'STONEHENGE' *Brit. Rur. Sports* i. vi. v. 128/1 Whenever it happens, and the hounds begin to throw up, and really cannot hunt, it is better to take them away. 1893 *Field* 4 Feb. 170/2 Hounds suddenly threw up in a most unaccountable manner.

j. *intr. Falconry.* See *quots.* (Cf. 28.)

1881 *Graphic* 5 Nov. 470/3 I [a falcon] stopped my downward course spread my wings, and 'threw up' towards the upper air. 1900 MICHELE *Art. Hawking* 128 Instead of throwing up high, as they would if they had missed, they check their flight quickly, and descend rapidly on the panting or dazed foe. 1901 FISHER *Kennel Falconer* 96 No hawk stooping from a very high perch can readily clutch or grasp her prey. She rushes upwards (i.e. throws up) impelled by her momentum turns over, and is on the grouse directly. *Ibid.* 173.

VII. 49. In various proverbial, figurative, idiomatic, or colloquial phrases (beside those mentioned under the senses to which they belong), as *this out of one's BALANCE*, *over the BAR*, *COLD WATER on, a DAMP on, DIRT, the GAUNTLET, off one's GUARD*, *the HELVE after the hatchet* (so *the HANDLE after the head*, *the ROPE after the bucket*) *the HOUSE out at (of) the windows*, *OVERBOARD, off the SCENT, into the SHADE, the STOCKING* (at a wedding), *down the STREAM, in one's TEETH, to the WINDS*, etc., as to which see the sbs.

For the verb-stem in combination: see *Throw-in* Comb.

† *Throw* (*prōw*), v. 2 *Obs.* Forms: 1-2 *prōwian*, (2 *prōwian*), 3 *prōwennan* (*Orni.*), *prōwian*, *prōwen*, *throw*. *Pa. t.* 1-3 *prōwode*, -ede, -ude. [*OE. prōwian* = OHG. *prōuēn* (Tatian *prōuēn*), *prōēn*, *trōēn*, *trōēn* = OTEut. **prōwjan*, f. **prōw-*, ablaut-grade of **prōw-* in OE. *prōw* painful pressure: see *THREA* v.]

1. *trans.* To suffer, bear, endure.

Beowulf 2666 *geseah his mondryhten under here-griman hat prōwian*. c. 888 K. ALFRED *Boeth.* xxxi § 1 *Swa swa bearnceas wif acenð bearn & throwað micel carfoðu*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 93 *Feallap ofer us, þæt we ne þurfon þysne ege leng prōwian*. c. 1000 ALFRED *Gram.* xix. (2) *xix Verþunys word getacnende oððe sum ðing to donne oððe sum ðing to prōwigenne*. c. 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 229 *He wolde for his deað prōwian*.

2. *intr.* (or *absol.*) To suffer, undergo suffering or pain.

Beowulf 2595 *Nearo ðrowode fyre beforngen seðe ær folce weold*. 971 *Blickl. Hom.* 65 *He wolde prōwian for ealra manna hæle*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 121 *His aghenes þonkes he þrowede for us and binom ure sunnan*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 101 *Ure helende þrowede on þe holi rode*. c. 1225 *Leg. Kath.* 1140 *Hwi walde he prōwian as he dude, & þolen deð on rode*.

Hence † *Throwing* *vbl. sb.* 2 [*OE. prōwung*], suffering; passion; *esp.* the Passion of Christ.

c. 807 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* c. xviii 126 *Ic eom eower efnðeowa & Cristes ðrowunge gewiola*. c. 1000 ALFRED *Hom.* II. 506 *On hwæt man he ðrowunge underhinge*. c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 87 *Nu is his þrowunge and his ariste ure ester tid*. c. 1200 *Trin. Coll. Hom.* 81 *Hus holte þrowunge be he wolde þolen*. c. 1200 *Orni.* 1503 *Innill þrowunges & pine*. c. 1225 *Ancre R.* 372 *Purh to stronge uoudunges, soule þrowunge*. c. 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 137 *Wið-uten lōw ðrowing and fist*. c. 1275 *Passion* 4 in *O. E. Misc.* 37 *Cristes þrowunge þet he þolede her*.

Here, apparently, belongs

† *Throwand*, *pr. ppl.* and *ppl. a. Sc. Obs.*, suffering the throes of death, struggling in death-agony. 1375 *Darbour Bruce* xv. 230 *About him slayne lay his menze And he, redy to dye, throwand*. 1513 *DOUGLAS* *Eneid* iv. xi 60 *Hir sistir An Fast ruschis throw the rout, And on the throwand [momentum]*. Calls by name, *Ibid.* 102 *Almychty Iuno Hir maid Iri from the hevin hes send The throwand saull [iucundant animam] to lous* [Cf. a 1547 *Surrey Eneid* iv. 927 *From heauen she sent the Goddess Iris downe, The throwing spüte and jointed lumes to loo-e*].

(Since Darbour and Douglas here use *throwand* and not *throwing*, we seem obliged to refer their word, in form at least, to this verb, although difficulty is caused by the lateness of the use, long after the last examples known in English. It is probable that Surrey, in imitating Douglas's rendering, used *throwing* in the sense of *THROW* v. 2, of

which the *Sc.* form would be *throwand*: cf. *THROW* v. 1, *suisse 2 note*.)

Throw: see *THRO*, *THROE*, *THROUGH*, *THROW*.

Throw- in Comb. [*THROW* *sb.* 2 or stem of *THROW* v. 1, in comb. with sbs. or advbs., forming sbs. or adj.]

1. In comb. with sbs. a. (from branch I of the sb. or vb.) *throw-crank*, a crank which converts rotary into reciprocating motion; *throw-disk* (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*), *throw-lever*, a disk-crank or a lever having a specified or adjustable throw (sense 2); *throw-lathe*, a lathe driven by hand, *throw-mouse* (*Sc. dial.*), the shrew-mouse see *quot*; *throw-wheel*, the driving-wheel of a throw or lathe. b. (from branch II of vb.) *throw-bait*, bait thrown to attract fish to a place, *throw-line*, a fishing-line thrown out by hand, a hand-line. See also *THROW-CROOK*, *THROW-STICK*.

1867 *URS* *Dict. Arts*, etc. II. 783 *A carrier, which is made to advance and recede alternately by means of a *throw-crank*. 1877 *Knight Dict. Mech.* **Throw lathe*, a small lathe which is driven by one hand, while the tool is managed by the other. 1904 *Brit. & Col. Printer* 10 Mar. 14/3 *An intermediate adjustable or variable *throw lever*. 1908 *Westm. Gas* 19 Sept. 10/2 *One day when he was fishing off the rocks with *throw-lines*. 1881 *Graeco Folk-Lore N.-E. Scotl.* 127 *The field mouse, called 'the *throw mouse', running over the foot of a person, was supposed to produce paralysis in the foot*. 1884 F. J. BRITTLIN *Watch & Clockm.* (1886) 304 *Throw*, a clockmakers' 'dead centre' lathe. A gut connects the large *throw wheel with a small pulley rotating freely on the lathe centre.

2. In comb. with adverbs, forming sbs. expressing the action of the corresponding verbal phrases (see *THROW* v. 1 VI.); as *this out-in*, -up (an act of throwing in or up); *throw-away*, a printed sheet or work not intended for preservation after it has been read; also *attrib.*; *throw-down*, a fall, as in wrestling; a come-down; a defeat (*slang*); *throw-in*, in Football, an act of throwing the ball into play again after it has crossed one of the touch-lines; in Cricket, an act of throwing in the ball from the field to the wicket-keeper or bowler; *throw-on*, an act of throwing on-wards or forwards; *spec.* in Rugby football see *quot*; *throw-out*, an act of throwing out, or a thing thrown out; anything discarded or rejected; also *attrib.*. See also *THROW-BACK*, -OFF, -OVER.

1903 *Westm. Gas* 7 Oct. 12/2 *Every now and then a little blue square of printed paper fluttered in the breeze. No one seemed to connect these little *throw-aways with the venerable figure on the front seat*. 1905 *Daily Chron.* 20 Feb. 4/6 *This present rag of a throwaway that you can get for a halfpenny*. 1905 *Westm. Gas* 31 July 10/2 *Lord Alverstone vigorously denounced the 'sixpenny throw-away rubbish'*. 1903 *Architect* 24 Apr. Suppl. 27/1 *Any delay on the work is a *throw-down for the boss*. 1898 J. GOODALL *Assoc. Football* 61 *The object of the Association was to make the *throw-in from touch a superficial benefit*. 1909 *Westm. Gas* 8 Feb. 12/2 *This unpure seems somewhat ignorant of the throw in rule*. 1845 *Rules Football Rugby School* § 4 *A Knuck out*, as distinguished from a **throw on*, consists in striking the ball on with the arm or hand. 1894 *Blackw. Mag.* Sept. 426/2 *Catching these little fish by means of what are known locally as *throw out lines*. 1901 *Law Rep.* a K B Div. 698 *Small lots of timber called in the trade 'throw outs'*. 1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Apr. 8/4 *A patch of narcissus which nobody takes the trouble to gather. They are the 'throw-outs' from the fields*. 1911 *Daily Graphic* 16 Jan. 20/3 *Witney Blanket Rugs*. Manufacturers' *Throw Outs*. 1834 *Examiner* 508/1 *He answered with a bold front and an important *throw up of his head*.

Throwand: see after *THROW* v. 2 *piec. column*.

Throw-back. [*f. phr. to throw back*: see *THROW* v. 1 38.] An act of throwing back.

1. A backward movement or direction given. Also *attrib.* *The out-back indicator*, see *quot.* 1902 2.

1901 *Blackw. Mag.* Aug. 192/1 *Rob's head had a confident jerky throwback, like a gamecock's*. 1902 *Daily Chron.* 19 Mar. 9/4 *The Light Blues' throw-back of the bodies for the first catch is imposing*. 1902 O'CONNOR *SLOANE Stand Electr. Dict.*, *Throw-back Indicator*, a drop annunciator, whose shutter or drop is electrically replaced.

2. An arrest or reverse in a course or progress; a check, set-back, relapse.

1856 H. R. REYNOLDS in *Life v.* (1898) 123 *The little throw-back of my progress was not such as to create any uneasiness*. 1902 *Edin. Rev.* Oct. 286 *The belief in popular principles held by most Englishmen before the great throw back of the French Revolution*.

3. Reversion to an earlier ancestral type or character; an example of this. Chiefly *fig.*

1889 *Athenaeum* 11 Sept. 357/3 *By a not unusual freak of heredity she is personally a 'throw back' to an angel*. 1894 *Temple Bar Mag.* Mar. 454 *Our feeble throw-back to savagery*. 1904 W. H. POLLOCK *Anim.* *that have Owned us* vii. 98 *He must have been a freak or a 'throw back'*.

Throwch, obs. *Sc.* & *n. dial.* *THROUGH* *sb.* and *prep.*

Throw-crook, *Sc. & n. dial.* *throw-crook*. [*f. THROW* v. 1 + *CROOK* *sb.*] A hooked implement for 'throwing' or twisting coarse rope from hay, straw, or hair.

1568 *Worship of Joh. & Symon* 68 in *Banbury Poems* 389 *An throwcrook to twyne a netted*. 1828 J. STRUTHERS *Hist. Scot.* II. 624 *Ropes of hair twined upon the throw-crook*. 1829 *Blackett IV C Gloss* (ed. 2), *Throwcrook*, an instrument acting on a swivel for twisting ropes. 1844

STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 1032 *The simplest instrument is the old fashioned throw-crook*.

Throwe, obs. *f. THROE*, *THROUGH*, *THROW*.

Throwed (*prōwd*), obs. or *dial.* *pa. t.* and *pa. pple.* of *THROW* v. 1; in *quot.* as *ppl. a.* = *THROWN*. 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Silk, thrown or twisted silks* are such, as, besides their spinning and winding, have received their milling or throwing properly, *thrown silks* are those wherein the threads are pretty thick *throwed*, and are twisted several times.

Thrower (*prōwər*). Also 5- *Sc.* and *north dial.* *thrower*. [*f. THROW* v. 1 + *-ER* 1] One who throws, in various senses.

I. 1. One who fashions something by a rotary motion. † a. One who fashions wooden objects on a lathe; a turner. *Obs.*

1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 *A Thrawer, tornator*. 1620 *Shut-theworth's Acc.* (Chesham Soc.) 243 *P'd to the thrower for the chessots making*. 1688 R. HOLME *A survey* iii. 269/2 *A Turners, or Thowes Tools*.

b. One who shapes pottery on a potter's wheel or throw, a potter.

1604 [see *THROW* v. 1 6a] 1744 *Indenture of Wedgewood in Liza Meteyard Life* (1865) 1 222 *To Learn his Art Mystery Occupation or Imployment of Thrower and Handlang* which he said Thomas Wedgewood now useth. 1790 in *Guide Mus. Prict. Geol.* (1839) 98 *About 90 painters, and about 200 throwers, turners, &c., were employed under one roof*. 1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel. Wks* (1906) 19 *The man who works at the potter's wheel is called the thrower*. 1894 *SMILES Wedgewood* iii. 22 *The thrower is the person who sits in his shed, under the potter's wheel, and forms by hand from the moist clay as it revolves, the crock, the butter pot, the pottages or other such wares*. 1903 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 1 July 4 *The Potter's Wheel is made of ash, and the thrower works upon it now in the same way as did the thrower thousands of years ago in Egypt*.

c. One who twists filaments of silk into silk thread, a throwster.

1621 in *Styrie's Surv.* v. xiv (1754) II. 321/2 *To take Hearing and Consideration of the Petition of the Silk-throwers*. 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 15 § 5 *There is a necessity lying upon the Silke throwers to deliver to these Winders or Doubleers considerable quantities of silke which being of good value is many times deceitfully and falsly purloined to the great damage and sometimes the utter undoing of the Thowier whoe employses the said persons*.

† 2. (In form *thrower*.) One who twists, wrestles, or perverts, a perverter of the sense *Sc. rare*—

1563 DAVIDSON *Confut. Kennedy in Words* *see Misc.* (1844) 229, *I wald we wai judgit, quhadder we be throwers of the Scriptures*.

II. 3. One who (or that which) casts, hurls, flings, or pitches: see the senses of *THROW* v. 1 II-V.

1519 *HORMAN Vile*, 253 b, *Come nat vpon that horsebacke; for he is a great throwaie*. 1552 *HULOEST*, *Thrower of a stone with a hole therein for exercise, discobolus*. 1599-80 *NORTH Plutarch* (1576) 173 *throwers with slings, Aichers, and other light aimed men*. 1677 *Plot Oxfordsh.* 10 *If it be thrown in an oblique line, it returns not to the thrower but to another place*. 1850 *Bar. Cricket Man.* 44 *Long Leg must be occupied by a good thrower*. 1894 *RIDER HAGGARD Nada the Lily* 198 *It is the bold thrower who oftentimes wins*. 1911 *Times* 3 Mar. 8/3 *The thrower of the bomb was immediately arrested*.

b. With various adverbs cf. *THROW* v. 1 VI.

c. 1450 *tr. De Imitatione* III. ix. 142 *She is maistresse of troupe, brower down, dryer away of sorowe*. 1611 *SHAKS* *Wint. T.* III. iii. 49 *Since Fate Hath made thy person for the Thowier out of my poote babe*. 1773 *LONDON & WISE* *Compl. Gard.* vi. 19 *The Autumn Winds, those throwers down of Fruits*. 1773 J. ALLEN *Serm. St. Mary's, Oxford* 26 *We have no Abaz, no thrower down nor changer of altars*. 1860 *GEN. P. THOMPSON Auld Ait. P.* III. cxvii. 78 *It may be late, but they have not been the throwers away*.

Throwing (*prōwɪŋ*), *vbl. sb.* 1 [*f. as prec. + -ING* 1] The action of *THROW* v. 1.

I. 1. (In form *throwing*.) Twisting, wringing; turning or bending to one side; also *fig.* crossing, thwarting, quarelling. *Sc.*

1585 MONTGOMERIE *Fighting* 376 *They deemde, what death it shouldie, 'he throwing [or] throwin] of the throate, Like a tyke over a tree'*. 1785 *BURNS* *Halloween* xxiii, *It chanc'd the stack Was timmer propt for throwin'*. 1816 *SCOTT Bl. Dwarf* viii, *Speak him fair, Hobbie, the like o' him will no bear throwing*. 1897 *Daily Rec. & Mail* 17 Sept. 4 *The present unsatisfactory condition of affairs is due in great part to personal feeling and 'throwing'*.

2 a. The turning of objects from wood, the shaping of round pottery on a potter's wheel.

c. 1440 *Prompt Parv.* 493/1 *Thiowynge, or turnynge of vesselle, tornacio*. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 385/2 *A Thrawynge, tofynature*. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVII. 811/1 (Stone-ware) *The mixture is beat, and then is in order for throwing*. 1832 G. R. PORTER *Porcelain & Gl.* 45 *The operation of throwing consists in shaping such vessels as have a circular form, and is performed upon a machine called a potter's lathe*. 1882a *SIR H. COLE 50 Yrs. Public Wk.* (1884) I. 105 *Superintending the throwing, tuming, modelling, and moulding of a tea service*.

b. The twisting of raw silk into thread.

1621- [see *SILK-THROWING*] 1662 *Act 14 Chas. II.* c. 15 § 9 *The said Corporation of Silk throwers shall not make any Orders Ordinances or By-Laws to sett any Rates or Fines whatsoever upon the Throwing of Silk*. 1844 G. DOOD *Textile Manuf.* vi. 192 *The next process, called throwing, by which the two, three, five or a dozen threads are twisted firmly one round another*. 1868 *Rep. U. S. Commissioner Agric.* 288 *The twisting or 'throwing' process is done by passing the thread of raw silk from an upright bottom through the eye of a caned wire flyer, which rapidly spins with the top of the bobbin revolving above*.

II. 3 Projecting, casting, flinging, hurling (*lit* or *fig*) *Throwing at cocks*. = COCK-THROWING. 13 *Cursor* 11. 22683 (Edin MS) *Pe stans Wit praving* [Cott thiaung, *Pei* casting, *Gott* wid stenth] sal tai samin prist, [Pat al to peis sal tai prist] 13 *K. Als* 1614 With launceyng and with ryding With throwyng [Bodley MS praveyng], and with nymyng 1375 BARBOUR *Brace* 11. 156 Thar was sic thiauing and sic thristing, That it was byd-wiss for till her 13440 *Promp Parv* 493/1 Throwinge, or castyng, *jaatura, jactus* 1639 DRUMM, or HAWTH ANSEN, to *Objections* Wks (1711) 214 By throwing of oat meal in the people's eyes 13770 (*title*) A friendly admonition against throwing at Cocks and of Cock-fighting 1833 NVRN 1746 *Cricketer's Tutor* go Walker began the system of throwing instead of bowling, now so much the fashion At that time, it was esteemed foul play 1897 *Daily News* 1 Nov. 5/2 The throwing nuisance, which has for years been the scandal of English cricket

4 With adverbs, as *throwing about, back, down, in, off, out, up* see *THROW v* 1 VI. 13440 *Promp Parv* 493/1 Throwinge downe, fro hey place *precipitanti* 1518 *Sel Pl Star Chant* (Selden) II 131 Yr they had known the throwing downe of the seyd 11 gappes 1653 H MORRIS *Antial* 11. 11 13 4 The watch men of the Town heard the fallings and throwings of things about 1772 WOLLASTON in *Phil Trans* LXIII 68, I have set down the throwing-out of the pendulum, on a scale behind it 1785 M GARTHSOR in *Med Commu* II. 39 It terminated by the throwing off of sloughs 1851 *Jrnl R Agric Soc* XII 1. 88 These straining efforts are sometimes so eneigetic as to cause 'throwing down' of the uterus 1869 *Tozer Highl Turkey* II 337 Throwing back the head (*avertitur*) is still a negative answer.

III. 5 *attrib* and *Comb* a., for throwing pottery or silk. as *throwing-clay, -house, -machine, -loom, -throwing-engine*, applied by Nicholson to the driving-wheel of a potter's wheel, *throwing-mill*, (a) a building in which silk-throwing is carried on, (b) a machine for twisting raw silk into thread, *throwing-table*, a descriptive name for a potter's wheel see *quot*; *throwing-wheel*, a potter's wheel, sometimes, as in *quot* 1845, applied to the driving-wheel. b for casting, hurling, etc. as *throwing-bat, -club, -hatchet, -knife, -net, -spear*; *throwing-balls*, the South American BOLAS; *throwing-board*, a spear-thrower, = *THROWING-STICK* a.; *throwing-iron*, a knife-like missile used by some African savages.

a 1686 *Flor Staffordsh* 122 All which they call 'throwing clays, because they will work on the wheel 1825 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 462 A strap is attached from the driven cone to the spindle of the 'throwing-engine' 1733 P LINDSAY *Interet Scotl* 136 'Throwing Mills, after the manner of that One at Darby 1832 G. R. PORTER *Silk Manuf* 202 Spinning or twisting the thread wound upon the bobbins, is performed with the throwing mill. 1851 L. D. B. GORDON in *Jrnl Illustr Catal* p. 11 **1/2 The factories in which raw silk is spun into silk-thread for weaving are called throwing mills 1881 *Guide Worcester Porcel Wks* 11 The 'Throwing Room. 1897 KNIGHT *Dict Mech*, 'Throwing-table, a revolving, horizontal table on which earthen vessels are shaped by the potter. 1895 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 461 The 'throwing-wheel, or, with greater propriety, the *throwing-engine*, consists of a large vertical wheel; having a winch or handle affixed to it, and a groove on the rim for the introduction of a cord [etc.] b. 1891 *Cent. Dict*, 'Throwing-balls. 1845 C. H. SMITH in *Kitt's Cycl Bibli* Lit s v *Arms*, Among these [instru-ments at first employed in the chase] were the club and the 'throwing-bat. 1900 *Cent. Dict Suppl*, 'Throwing-board 1895 *Cornish Mag* Dec 634 The soldiers had brought him down with 'throwing-clubs 1903 KIRKING in *Windsor Mag* Sept 390/1 Tegumai was holding his stone 'throwing-hatchet in one hand 1898 tr *Katze's Hist Maikund* III 71 The indispensable weapon was the 'throwing-iron, of which many carried several specimens, in sheaths of hide *Ibid* 72 'Throwing-knives are among the notable properties of the races of the Monbuttu type north of the Congo 1902 L. LOAT in *Boulienger Zool Egypt, Fishes Nile Introd* (1907) 21 At Cairo the commonest net of all is a circular 'throwing-net, with an average circumference of about 50 feet and a half-inch mesh 1900 A. B. LLOYD in *Daily News* 18 July 6/2 Each carried either bow and quiver of arrows, or short 'throwing-spears

Throwing, vbl sb. 2, suffering. see *THROW v* 2 **Throwing-stick.** a A short wooden implement by which a dart or spear is thrown, in order to give increased velocity to it = *SPEAR-THROWER*, *WOOMERA*. b. A short club used as a missile, = *THROW-STICK* a.

1770 COOK *Voy round World* in viii (1773) 641 An instrument which we called a throwing stick. This is a plain smooth piece of a hard reddish wood, very highly polished, about two inches broad, half an inch thick, and three feet long, with a small knob, or hook at one end, and a cross piece about three or four inches long at the other 1802 G. BARRINGTON *Hist N. S. Wales* 1. 26 The throwing-stick is used in discharging the spear. 1865 LUBBOCK *Preh. Times* 403 For throwing the harpoon they use a short handle or throwing stick, about two feet long. 1885 H. H. HAWTER *Caribbea* 24 Waik Waik, having a dart on his throwing stick ready adjoined, hurled it. 1901 *Athenian* 11 May 599/2 The throwing-stick of the Moki [Pueblo Indians] is closely related to the Australian boomerang, but does not return to the thrower.

Thrown (*prɔn*), *ppl. a* [Pa pple. of *THROW v* 1], where see *FOIMS* See also special Scotch senses under *THRAWN*.]

I 1 a. Turned on a lathe, as woodwork. Now *dal*. b Shaped on the potter's wheel. Cf. *THROW v* 1 6 a

1483 *Cath Angl* 385/1 Thiawen (A Thrawne), *tornais*.

1495 *Nottingham Rec* III 40 Unum cathedram vocatam 'a thrown' cheyer. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Chron* iii. 5 He overlayed it with the best golde, and made palme trees and throwne worke thereon. 1608 *Acc Bk Wray in Antiquary* XXXII 279 A throwne chaine 1853 *Uac Dict Arts* II 455 When the 'throw' wire is sufficiently dry, it is transferred to the hands of the 'turner'. 1883 *J. Forks Gloss*, *Thrawn*, turned in a lathe (as bed-post, &c.).

2 Of silk Twisted into thread *Thrawn silk* silk thread consisting of two or more singles twisted together = *ORGANZINE*. *Thrawn singles* silk thread consisting of a single strand of raw silk which has been cleaned, wound, and twisted see *quot* 1877 s v *THROW v* 1 6 b Also (in trade) *absol* as sb. 1453-4 *Rolls of Part V* 506/1 Wrought Silke, throwen Rybars and Laces 1483 [see *THROW v* 1 6 b] 1690 LUTTRELL *Brief Rel* (1857) II 45 An act for discouraging the importation of thrown silk 1709 *Lond Gas* No 4523/4 Some Piemont Thrown Silk, saved out of an Italian Ship 1719 W. WOOD *Surv Trade* 87 Oil, Wine, Thrown and Raw-silk, Wrought Silks 1812 J. SMITH *Pract of Customs* (1821) 214 Raw Silk has only one thread the thrown Silk is distinguished from it by having two threads 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf*, vi 184 Thrown singles, is silk which has been wound, cleaned, and thrown 1883 *Times* 16 May 21 In silk Chinas have suffered from the reduced consumption of throwns 1906 *Sat Rev* 13 Jan 38/2 They buy their silk in the spun or thrown state

b Twisted, in a state of torsion *Obs* 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulls & Sels*, *Woid* Contents, Open'd by the stirring of a watch, of thrown bodies, the spinginess of an egge

III 3 Cast, pitched, hurled, unseated from a horse

1823 H. MARTINEAU *Berkley the Banker* i. 18 The horse galloping away, and the thrown young lady lying on the ground 1888 *Ruskin in Mag* 1st Jan. 75/1 To put them together out of chance-thrown heaps

4 With adverbs, as *thrown-back, -down, -on, -over, -up*, expressing the completed action of the corresponding verbal phrases (see *THROW v* 1 VI). 1891 C. ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 146 They sat on the mound made of the throw-up earth from the burrows 1901 *Westm Gaz* 17 Oct 2/2 The thrown back front and sleeve both gave glimpses of their lining 1903 *Ibid* 8 Jan 3/2 Some such thrown on kind of viap can be added for coming and going *Ibid* 4 June 5/2 One fire was caused by a thrown-down light.

Throw-off [*f*. the vbl phrase to *throw off* (*THROW v* 43)] a. *Fox-hunting*. The throwing-off of the hounds, the start of a hunt, by extension, of a race, hence, a start generally. b. A shaking off, getting rid of or free from. c. A mechanism by which some part of a machine is disconnected, or its action suspended. d. That which is thrown off, something produced or given off, an offshoot 1859 PALMERSTON in *Lucas Ld. Genes* (1910) 247 The throw off is awkward, beginning with the insignificant word 'in' 1864 WESTER, *Throw-off*, a start in a hunt or race 1864 *Id Words* 104/2 These millions, these atoms of life—they are a free throw-off from the Creative Beneficence. 1873 *Punch* 13 Sept 107/1 Whether I had given in order to see the throw off 1886 J. M. CAVERLEY *Seamanship Notes* 3 *Parts of the Captain*, . bat, pins, throw off, spindle, entablature. 1889 *Nature* 22 Aug. 391/1 No more seismic shock can ever take place otherwise than as a throw-off from some violent disturbance more or less remotely located 1892 *Melbourne Punch* 4 June 177/2, I received an invitation to see the throw off of the Ballarat hounds in the afternoon

Throw-over. [*f*. the vbl phrase to *throw over* (*THROW v* 45).] The act or result of throwing over, in various senses; also, *concr.*, a wrap to throw over the shoulders; a loose outer garment

1819 *Hermist in London* III. 212 They had practised what they technically termed a throw over 1852 LEWIS *Zeit* (1870) 257 The complete and definitive throw over both of Protection and local burdens must loosen the hold of the Government upon the agricultural body. 1902 O'CONNOR *Stoane Stand Electr Dict App*, *Throw-over Switch*, a double throw knife switch designed to connect a three wire system in a building either to a three wire street main or to a single source on the two wire system. 1907 *Ladies Field* 12 Jan. 3/2 White Foxaline long Stole or Throwover 1909 *Westm Gaz* 3 Apr. 15/1 The nearest approach we have to the Marie Antoinette 'throw-over'—it cannot be called a tea gown—is the Japanese kimono. *Ibid* 16 Oct. 15/1 The disparity has grown in its proportions till now it resembles a shawl, and nothing could be more convenient as a throw-over, either for day or evening purposes

Throwst, v. *Obs.* Also 7-8 throwst [irreg back-formation from *THROWSTER*] *trans* To throw silk, = *THROW v* 1 6 b. So *Throw sting vbl sb.*, silk-throwing, also *attrib*. *throwsting-machine, -mill*. 1691 W. SEWAL *Dutch Dict* s v *Reeden, Zy-Reeden*, to Throw-silk 1845 J. NICHOLSON *Operat Mechanic* 336 A representation of the throwsting-mills. *Ibid* 399 1 the bobbins being thus filled with double or triple threads, are carried back to the throwsting-machine, and are there spun or twisted together 1844 G. DODD *Textile Manuf*, vi 196 The processes of silk throwing, or 'throwsting', may now be said to be finished

Throwster (*prɔnstɔr*). *Forms*. 5 throwster, -er, 6 throwstar, (7-8 throster), 7-throwster [*f*. *THROW v* 1 6 b + *-STER*]

1 One who twists silk fibres into raw silk or raw silk into thread, a silk-throwster; originally, a woman who did this, a SILK-WOMAN (the earliest term). 4 Also extended to a worsted-spinner (*obs*) 1455 *Rolls of Part V* 325/1 The Silkewymmen and Throwstres of the Craftes and occupation of Silkewerk 1530 PALMER, 282/1 Throwstar, *deuderresse de soys* 1620 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World Tost at Tennis* 95 Job a

venerable silk-weaver, Jehu a throwster dwelling i' the Spitalfields 1678 PHILLIPS (ed 4), *Throster*, one that twisteth Silk or Thred 1716 *Lond Gas* No 5401/4 A Worsted-Throwster by Trade 1734 *Swift Compl Deaf* 16 A woman's clack, if I have skill, Sounds somewhat like a throwster's mill 1846 McCURRIE *Acc Brit Emph* 1 (1854) 1. 713 The throwsters of the metropolis were formed into a fellowship in 1562, but they were not incorporated till 1629 1880 CHAM. M. MASON *Forty Shires* 95 English throwsters did their work as well as those of Italy

2 Pottery. = *THROWER* 1 b see *quot*. (*Perior*) 1894 H. SPEIGHT *Nidderdale* 384 note, Throwsters and drysters were potters' craftsmen, the throwster being the man who works the wheel, and forms by the pressure of his hand the 'fining' for the dish or cup

3 A dice-thrower, a gamester *Obs rare* 1832 J. WILSON *Noct Amb* in *Blackw Mag* Sept 388 A certain bold throwster had swept the pool

Throw-stick. [*f*. *THROW v* 1 + *STICK sb*] a. A heavy, usually curved, piece of wood used as a missile; an ancient kind of boomerang b A stick with which a spear or dart is thrown = *THROWING-STICK* a

1837 WILKINSON *Mann & Cust Anc Egypt* viii III 38 The use of the throw stick was very general. 1857 — *Egypt in Time Pharaohs* 80 Birds were felled with the throwstick, a weapon of hard wood, slightly curved like the boomerang. 1860 ROUTLEDGE *Arms & Arm* vi (1874) 84 When the dart is discharged, the *rummer*, or throw stick, remains in the warrior's hand. 1895 H. B. TRISTRAM in *Queen's Printer's Bible-Aids* 57 In 1 Sam xxvi. 20 allusion is made to chasing patridges on the hills with throw-sticks

Throwt (*obs.* *cont* of *THROUGHOUT*). *Throwther* see *THROUGH-OTHER*. *Thru*, *thruht*, *thruht*, *thruft*, *thruigh* see *THROUGH*, *THROUGH prep.* and *sb*. *Thrub*, *obs.* *vai* *DRUB*. *Thrudde*, *Thrulle*, *obs.* *ff* *THIND*, *THILL v* 1

Thrum, *sb* 1 *Obs.* *FOIMS* 1 *prym*, 1-2 *prym*, 3-4 *prum*, 4 *prom*, 4-5 *throm*, *throme*, 5 *thrumme* [app OE *þrum* a host, a great body of people, a multitude (also strength, might, majesty, glory), cf. OS. *thrumme* in *mod heriths unneom* 'with hostile power or strength', cf. OS. *thrumman* to swell; also Flemish *drummen* in *THROM v* 1]

1 A company or body of people (or animals); a band, troop, crowd; *on a thrum*, in a body, in a crowd. Also, a bundle (of arrows, *quot* c. 1450). Also *attrib*. *þrum-ford* (*FORD sb* 3)

1800 CYNWULF *Christ* (Cod. Exon.) 1063 Se engl̃a þym, c 1000 *Ælfric Saints Lives* xxv 84 Se hundredes ealdra com on a rne megen mid mycelum þrumme c 1205 *LAV* 1. 56 *þer heo leof folc funden feowra þrum ferdan* c 1330 *Arith. & Merl* 211 Whiles þou were in our þrome, No wele we neuer ouecome c 1350 *St Andrew* 209 in *Hoisim Alleng's Leg* (1881) 6 *þe folk thrang efter al on a þrum* c 1400 *Laud Troy Bk* 13236 Thei schal alle dye on a throme c 1430 *Syr Genger* (Roxb) 2949 A hundred houndes on a throm He saw that were ilder com. c 1450 *Ball Death Robin Lyth* 48 (Ritson) Fowre and twenty goode arwys Tusyd in a thrumme

2. Magnificence, splendour 971 *Blakl How* 77 Emb þone þym and þa færgenese 822 temples. c 1175 *12th Cent. Mon* 130 Penne beoð þa welean & þa glengw aþotene, & þe þrum tobrocen.

Thrum (*prɔm*), *sb* 2 *Forms* (1 *prum*), 4-6 *throm* (e, 5 *thrum* (e, *thwrome*, 5-6 *thromm* (e, 5-7 *thrumm* (e, 6-7 *thrumbe*, (6 *Sc. thromb*), 6-9 *thrumb*, 6- *thrum*. [OE *þrum* (in *comb.* in *tingeþrum* ligament of the tongue), ME. *thrum*, *throm*, = MDu *drum*, Du. *dial drum*, *drum* (in *mod. Du drum* m. 'thrum'), OIIG, MHG *drum* end-piece, remnant (in *mod G. thrumm* 'thum', pl. *thrummen* remnants, ruins), cf. ON *þrum* edge, brim (Now. *tróm*, *trumi*, *trann* edge, brim, Sw. *dial. trom*, *trumm*, *tronn* stamp), formed, with various suffixes, from OTeut. ablaut-stem **þrum*, **þrans*:-Indo-Eur. **tr̥no-*; cf. L *term*-inus, Gr. *τέρμ*-a end.

a 1000 *Lorica Gloss* in *Sax Leechd* I Pref 70 *Sinhun-gum*, *tungeþrum* [*Hart MS* 116d 74 undeitungeþrum.]

1. Weaving Each of the ends of the warp-threads left unwoven and remaining attached to the loom when the web is cut off; usually in *pl.* (also *collect. sing*) the row or fringe of such threads.

1429 *Rolls of Part IV* 360/2 The Weyvers have taken in common usage, what tyme yat yei have wrought a Clothe almost to ye end, to kute away to your singuler avauntage ye yerne yat levethe unwoven, and callen hit Thrommes [cf *Act* 8 Hen VI, c 23 § 1]. 14 *Now in Wr-Wulcker 728/1 Hoc dicitur*, a throm 1449 *Bladon, Essex, Crt. Rolls* Bundle 20, No 31, Ricard. Vyce petit xxd pro xx lb. de Thromes empt. 1590 SHAKS *Meas* v. 1. 201 O Fates! come, come. Cut thred and thrum 1591 R. BRUCE *Serm* 1 j b, The Webster doth cut off the web from the thrombs of his beam. 1622 *Bible Isa* xxviii 12 He will cut mee off with pining sickness [*parag* from the thrum] 1649 ROBERTS *Clavis Bibl* 447 A weavers web brought unto the thrum, and ready to be cut off 1725 *Bradley's Fam Dict* s v *Wound*, If the Shot be quite thorough the Wound, then take a few Weavers Lunen Thums. and dipping 'em first in Varnish, draw 'em through the Wound. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thrum*, the extremity of a weaver's warp, often about nine inches long, which cannot be woven.

2 A short piece of waste thread or yarn (including the unwoven ends of the warp = 1); *pl.* or *collect sing.* odds and ends of thread; also, a short or loose end of thread projecting from the

surface of a woven fabric; a tuft, tassel, or fringe of threads at the edge of a piece of cloth, etc.

(In early quotes barely distinguishable from *tuft*.)
 1346 *Red Bk. Bristol* (1900) II. 5 Drap. estre fut de fil de lein appelle thronnes. 1339 *Dead* (Westm. Chapter Archives), Qui tunc dedit predicto Johanni Kirkeby epellum de thrummes factum quod tunc temporis erat de noua coniectura. 1440 *Promp. Parv.* 193f Thrumm, of a clothe, *filamen. villus, fractillus* 1519 *HORMAN* 146, 167 b, The bawdy thrummy, of the carpetts toke me faste by the feete 1530 *PAISGR.* 158 *Ing. paynt*, a thrumme of a hatte or such lyke. 1541-2 *Act 33 Hen. VIII.* c. 18 § 3 They shall. [not] make any manner Kerseyes with flockis, thrummes or other deceivable thinge. 1555 *W. WATKIN* *Fardle* *Facions* II. x. 215 Thei [Tartars] make litle puppetes of silke or of felte, or of thrumme. 1611 *Cotgr.*, *Peskes*, thrummes, or that which hangs at the end of a peece of clothe like fringe. 1643 *HOWELL Lett* (1650) III. 33 The wrong side of a Turkey carpet, which weth to be full of thrams and knots, and nothing so even as the right side. 1675 *V. ALSP* *Anti-Sesso* 302 Tying both the Ends so handsonly together, that it may not Ravel out into Thrams. 1681 *COLVIL Whigs Suppl.* (1751) 4 Like pictures on the wrong side of Arras hangings, spoiled with thrums and threads. 1876 *PATER Child in House Misc. Stud.* (1895) 174 Childish treasures, glass beads, empty scent-bottles still sweet, thrum of coloured silks.

b. *Naut.* (*pl.*, also *collect. sing.*) Short pieces of coarse woollen or hempen yarn, used for mops, etc. cf. *THRUM* v. 2, e. and *THRUMMED* 1 c.

1466 *Mann. & Househ. Exp.* (Roxb.) 346 Thrummes for pyche mapoltes. 1633 *WHITBOURNE Newfoundland* 75 Thrummes for Pitch mabs. 1848 [see *THRUM* v. 2 c.] 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* *Thrum*, any coarse woollen or hempen yarn. It is used for mops, &c., in the cabins.

c. *fig. pl.* (or *collect. sing.*) Odds and ends, scraps.

1648-1833 Thread and thrum, Threads and thrums [see *THREAD* s. 2 c]. a 1653 G. DANIEL *Idyll* v. 180 Arguments For you to ravel; Thrums of Discontents: From the large Webbe of Care. 1872 *MORLEY Voltaire* III. (ed. 2) 147 It is this, which makes life a whole instead of a parcel of thrums bound together by an accident

† 3. Short for *thrum cap* (see 7). *Obs.* 1 are-1.

1719 *D'URFEY Pills* IV. 158 The Monmouth Cap, the Sailor's Thrum. *Ibid.*, The Sea-man with his Thrum

† 4. Applied to various structures in plants or animals resembling small threads, or a tuft of these. a. *pl.* The florets of the disk in a composite flower, or the stamens in a simple flower; also, *sing.* the disk, the central petals of a double flower, or the stamens collectively. *Obs.* (exc. in comb. *thrum-eyed*: see 7)

1578 *LYTE Dodona* II. xxxii. 189 Of Buphthalmos, or Oxe eye. The floure is of a fayre bright yellow colour, and large, with many small thrommes or yellow thredes in the middle, almost like to the floures of Mangoldes. 1657 *W. COLES Adam in Eden* II. 4 Fair large red flours [of peony] having in the midst, yellow Threds or Thrummes 1668 *WILKINS Real Char.* II. iv § 4. 8 Consisting of a circle of Leaves, and a Thumm of short stamina, close set together. 1671 *Grew Anat. Plants* v. § 17 The Flord Attire, is commonly known by the blind and rude Name of Thrummes. 1694 *WESTMACOTT Script. Herb.* (1695) 99 The Water-Lillies bearing a white flower, with yellow thrums in the middle. 1726 *Flower Gard. Displ.* (ed. 2) Intro. d. Thrams, Apices or Chives, when a great Number of them grow together in a Flower. 1812 *New Bot. Gard.* I. 33 The cutting winds in March will often cause them [double Anemones] to blow single, by destroying the thrum that is in the middle of the flower

† b. A tuft, bundle, or fringe of any threadlike structures, as hairs on a leaf, fibres of a root, etc. 1578 *LYTE Dodona* IV. lxvii. 329 Of Carline Thistel. Upon [the] stemme groweth a round flat head, thronde like Ueluet, and round about that Ueluet throm, or Crowne, standeth a pale or inclosure, of small white leaves, whiche is the flower. 1597 *GERARDE Herbal* I. xxxvi § 1 x. A fringe or thrum downe the middle of the lower leaues *Ibid.* II. xvii. § 3. 200 The roote is nothing else but as it were a thrum or bundell of threedes 1688 *R. HOLME Armoury* II. 61/4 Three [leaves], each having a yellow freez, or thrum near the bottom.

† c. A bundle of minute blood-vessels, a plexus. 1613 *CROOKE Body of Man* 431 A thrumbe of crisped vessels called *Plexus Chorioidei*, wherein the Animal spirits recieve their preparation.

5 *Brewing.* (See *quots*) *dial.*

1828 *Craven Gloss.* *Thrum*, a bundle of birch or twigs in a mash tub, to prevent the malt from escaping and through which the liquor percolates. 1877 *N. W. Linc. Gloss.* *Thrum*, a small utensil of wicker-work affixed to the hole in a mash-tub in brewing, to hinder the malt from escaping when the wort is run off.

† 6 Applied jocularly or contemptuously to a person († one meanly or raggedly dressed). *Obs.*

1620 *B. JONSON Alch.* I. i. You were once the good, Honest, plaine, livery-three-pound-thrum; that kept four masters worth-his house. For the vacations. 1795 *ELSTON* in *Hearne Collect.* 30 Nov. (O. H. S.) I. 108 He eyes ye greasy Rout. Of gauding thrums, stand isting round about 1797 *SOMERVILLE Canada's Epithal.* 9 Each sprightly sopp, each brawny thrum, Spent his first runnings here

7. *attrib. and Comb. a. attrib.* Made or consisting of thrums or waste threads of yarn (or something resembling it), or having thrums inserted in or projecting from it (cf. *THRUM* v. 2, *THRUMMED* 1): as *thrum beard*, *bonnet*, *hat*, *mat*, *mop*, *night-cap*; pertaining to or dealing in thrums, as *thrum shop*.

b. *Comb.*: † *thrum cap*, a cap made of thrums; *transf.* a person wearing a thrum cap; hence † *thrum-capped* (-*kept*) a., wearing a thrum cap;

thrum-chinned (-*tfind*) a. (*jocular*), bearded; *thrum-eyed* (-*aid*) a., applied by florists to the short-styled form of a flower (esp. of the genus *Primula*), which shows the boss of 'thrums' or anthers (cf. 4 a) at the top of the corolla-tube (opp. to *PIN-EYED*); so *thrum eye*; † *thrum-flower*, (of *Petiver*) *Astrocarpus Chuni*, a native of the western Mediterranean region; † *thrum-stone*, Grew's name for asbestos, as being a fibrous mineral. See also *THRUMWORT*.

1577 *HAMMER Anc. Eccl. Hist.* (1619) 307 A long *thrum beand 1827 *SCOTT Highl. Widow* I. Duncan with the *thrum bonnet, and the other lords of the towers of Kil churrn. [*Thrum cap. cf. *quots* 1439 in 2.] 1624 *MASSINGER Renegado* I. III. A witch with a thrum cap, that sells ale underground 1676 *LADY FANSHAWE* in *Item* Feb. an 1650 (1829) 93, I desired him [the cabin-boy] to be so good as to give me his blue thrum cap he wore, and his tarred coat. and putting them on. I stood upon the deck by my husband's side. 1690 *DRYDEN Don Sebast.* I. i. Hold, my dear Thrum cap: I obey thee cheerfully. 1720 *STRYPE Star's Surv.* (1754) I. x. xxvi 296/2 (The Blue Coat Hospital) Their habit being now .a round thrum Cap tied with a red band, yellow Stockings 1708 *W. KING Art. Cookery* (1807) 73 Would our *thrum-capped ancestors find fault, For want of sugartongs, or spoons for salt? 1608 *MIDDLETON Trick to Catch Old One* IV. 10 (Widows) that will marry unfedged boys before comely *thrum-chinned gentlemen 1888 *Pall Mall G.* 19 May 6/1 Auriculars with their characters of grey or green edge, pin or *thrum eye, &c. 1861 *DARWIN in Jral. of Linnæan Soc. Botany* VI. 77 Florists who cultivate the Polyanthus and Auricula. call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or 'pin-eyed', and those which display the stamens *thrum-eyed. 1711 *PETIVER Gasophyl.* v. 11, Small Spanish Purple *Thrum flower, Grows a Span high on the stony Hills of Salamanca. 1543 *Acc. Ld. High. Trans. Scot.* VIII. 180 Twa *thrum battis of silk, price of the pece xiiij s. 1590 [TARLTON] *New Purgal* (1844) 220 A thrumbe hat she had of red 1770 *COOK Voy. round World* II. ix (1773) 453 Ends hanging out. like the shag or *thrum mats which [etc.]. 1753 *HOGARTH Anal. Beauty* vi. 74 The elegant and inanimate figure of a *thrum mop or buff. 1768 *STEELE Sent. Journ. The Husband*, He sits, in his *thrum night-cap 1796 *COLQUHOUN Police Metropolis* p. viii, Petty Filleters at Old Iron Shops, Rag and *Thrum Shop. 1681 *Grew Musæum* III. i. v. 313 *Thrum-Stone, as I call it. *Amanthus Lapis* & *Asbestinus*

Thrum (*thrum*), s. 3 [Echoic: cf. *THRUM* v. 3]

An echoic word representing various sounds, esp. the tones produced by 'thrumming' a guitar or similar instrument; also *dial.* the purring of a cat [a 1553 *UDALL Royster D.* II. i. Anon to our gutterne, thrumpledum, thrumpledum Cap.] 1798 *LAWRENCE Treat. Horrs* II. 1 28 That affectionate domestic cat, its feet kneading in unison with the grateful thrum. 1814 *Sporting Mag.* XLIV. 128 The soft and melodious thrum evincing the happy state of his [a cat's] feelings 1845 *T. COOPER Purgatory of Sinners* (1877) 120 Fear not Grimalkin! she doth sing 'three thrum' 1863 *W. MILLER Withe Winkie* II. The cat's singing grey thrums To the sleeping hen. 1883 *BERTHA THOMAS George Sand* 129 The distant thrum of guitars. 1884 *Pall Mall G.* 4 July 4/2 The thrum-thum, ting-tum, tum a tum tum of their banjos filled the air.

† *Thrum*, v. 1 *Obs. rare* [? Related to *THRUM* s. 1: cf. *Flemish*: *drommen* = *dringhen*, premere, pressare, stipare, *drom*, *ghedrom*, *pressura* (Kilian)]

1. *trans.* To compress, condense
 12005 *LAV* 54 Feheren he nom mid finger & fiede on boc-felle. & pa pre boc brumde to are [i. e. to one].
 2. To press or crowd in; to cram.

1603 *HARSHEN Pop. Inq.* 52 The Devils they had cast, did rebound back againe which by this provision of Thrumming in Devils at the first might. have been avoided.

Thrum, v. 2 Also 6 *thrum*, 7-9 *thrumb*. See also *THRUMMED* 1. [cf. *THRUM* s. 2]

trans. To furnish or adorn with thrums or ends of thread (or something similar); to cover with thrums or small tufts, raise a pile upon (cloth); to make shaggy. Now *dial.*

1525 *Hart MS* 4217 art. 11 Hattes thrommyd with silke of diuise collours. a 1564 *CAVENDISH Wolsey* (1893) 88 His hosyn, from the kne upward, was altogether thrommed with sylke 1598 *FLORIO, Trans.*, to thrum, to make rough, hairy or bristle. 1809 *SOUTHEY in Q. Rev* II. 42 When the young king is first invested with the red sash of royalty (which is made of net work, and thummed with red and yellow feathers) 1887 *SHILL* to JAMESON, *Thrum*, to raise a tufted pile on knitted or woven woollen stuffs, to cover woollen cloth with small tufts like thrums

† b. *transf. and fig.* To fringe or clothe. *Obs.*

1589 *R. HARVEY Pl. Ferc.* 13 Leauie thrumming thy Pibault festes with Scripture, Iron and Clay will not be tempered together 1591 *SILVESTER Du Bartas* I. vii 27 A craggy Rocks steep-hanging boss (Thrumm'd half with Iuie, half with crisped Moss) 1630 *DRAYTON Moses Elysium* IV. 82, I could wish this bank were thickly thrum'd with grass As soft as sleave or sarcenet ever was.

† c. To twist, curl, twine, also *intr.* To curl (as hair). *Obs.*

1598 *FLORIO, Cinnamare*, to curl, or thrum any haire. 1668 *CULPEPPER & COLE Barthol. Anat.* III. i. 228 So in Ethiopia by a peculiar thrumming of their hairs, they are defended from the heat.

† d. To *thrum caps*: *lit.* to cover caps with thrums, a proverbial phrase expressing trifling, or waste of work and time. Also to *thrum buttons*, and absol. to *thrum Obs.*

1594 *NASH Unfort. Trav.* 9 The King stood not long a thrumming of buttons there. 1604 *NARCISSUS* (1893) 160 Why stand wee heere, as if wee cappes a thrumming? 1624

J. COOKE *Greene's Tu Quoque* H. 1 b. I'de nere stand thrumming of Caps for the matter. 1666 *MIDDLETON Women Beware Wom* III. iii, I'll not stand all day thrumming, But quickly shoot my bolt 1644 *QUARLES Judgm. & Mercy* 18 Are we born to thum caps, or pick straws?

e. *Naut.* To sew or fasten bunches of rope-yarn over (a mat or sail) so as to produce a shaggy surface, suitable to prevent chafing or stop a leak.

1711 [see *THRUMMED* 1 c.] 1783 *CAPT INGLEFIELD Narr. Loss Centaur* 16 All the officers, passengers and boys, who were not of the profession of seamen, had been employed thrumming a sail which was passed under the ship's bottom. 1820 *SCOTTBY Acc. Arctic Reg.* II. 448 note, By thrumming the vul, that is, sewing long bunches of rope-yarn all over it. 1838 *POE A. G. Pym Wks.* 1864 IV. 66 A sail was thrummed, and got under the bows 1848 *G. BIDDLECOMBE Art of Rigging* 36 *Thrumming*, interplacing, in a regular manner, through intervals of masting made by a fid, short pieces of thrums, or rope-yarn 1867 *SMYTH Sailor's Word-bk.* s. v. A vessel, when leaky, is thummed by working some heavy spare sail, as the spitsail, into a thrummed mat, greasing and tarring it well, passing it under the bottom, and heaving all parts tight

Thrum, v. 3 Also 7-9 *thrumb* [Echoic: going with *THRUM* s. 3]

1 a. *intr.* To play on a stringed instrument, as a guitar, harp, etc., by plucking the strings; to play on any stringed instrument in an idle, mechanical, or unskilful way, to strum

1592 *GARNE Disput* 25 Neither had he any excellent qualities but thumming on the guttron 1656 *PERVUS Diary* 12 Apr., After sitting a while, thrumming upon my viall, and singing 1766 *GOLDSM Vic W.* xvii, Sophy, love, take your guitar, and thrum in with the boy a little 1822 *W. IRVING Braceb. Hall* v. Sometimes he even thrums a little on the piano. 1872 *CALVERLEY Fly Leaves* (1903) 72 Bang, twang, clatter and clang, Strum, thrum, upon hddle and drum

b. *trans.* To play a stringed instrument, or a tune on it) idly, monotonously, or unskilfully; to strum upon; also, to pluck, twang (a string)

a 1625 [see *thrumming* below], 1675 *COVEL in Early Voy. Levant* (Hakl. Soc.) 215 A little pitifull instrument with three wire strings, which every fellow thrums ordinarily about the street 1681 *DRYDEN Abs. & Acht* 439 11' old Harp on which he thrums his Lays. 1758 *L. TEMPLE Sketches* (ed. 2) 28 The Productions of our present Italian Masters are thrummed over for a Season 1782 [T. VAUGHAN] *Fashionable Follies* II. cci. 113 Thrumming his guitar under her window 1841 *CATLIN N. Amer. Ind.* I. xxi. 159 Bows were strung and thrummed to test their elasticity. 1866 *Mrs. Stowe Lett. Foxes* 117 They thrum a few tunes on the piano 1873 *QUIDA Pascarel* II. 15 The violin of Toccò thummed a gay melody

2. *intr.* To sound as an instrument or stung when thrummed, to sound monotonously; to hum. 1763 *Poetry in Ann. Reg.* 245 With dead, dull, doleful, heavy hums The sober hardy-gurdy thums. 1887 *GUNTER Mr. Barnes* xxii. 159 And so with mandolins thrumming at then head they finally come up the avenue 1900 *Westm. Gas* 9 Oct. 2/3 Looms are full of woollen webs, spinning-wheels are thrumming

b Of a cat: To purr *dial.*

a 1820 *TANNAHILL Poems* (1846) 30 Auld baudrons sits, and croodling thrums 1841 *P. Parley's Ann.* II. 324 She began to cock her tail, and to purr and thrum as if all her sorrows were entirely forgotten

3. a. *trans.* To recite or tell in a 'sing-song' or monotonous way; also, to hum over (a melody).

1710 *STEELE Tuller* No. 273 P. 1 Horace and Virgil must be thrummed by a Boy as well before he goes to an Apprenticeship as to the University. 1807 *W. IRVING Salmag.* xii. v (1824) 216 Who the fair vex, By thrumming for ever their weakness of sex 1816 *SCOTT Antig.* xxi, And then siccan stories as Sandeis had, and eh! as he wad thum them over and over ayont the ingle at e'en 1845 *HOOD Com. Pass.* xxi, And as he walk'd to self he talk'd, Some ancient idly thrumming, in under tone.

b. *intr.* To speak or read monotonously, to 'drone', mumble.

a 1774 *TUCKER Lt. Nat.* (1834) II. 681 To despise every old woman that thrums over good books all day, because she does not understand Latin 1825 [see *thrumming* below], 1829 *SCOTT Frrd.* 26 Mar, Boswell has thrummed upon this topic till it is threadbare. 1858 *BAILEY Age* 152 Shall every nunny who can thum on rhyme, Break all our eardrums without tune or time?

4. To strike something with the fingers as if playing on a musical instrument; to dium upon (a table, etc.). a. *trans.*

c 1750 *SHENSTONE Colemra* 28 How I long To view those rosy fingers strike the lyre! For late when bees to change their clime began How did I see 'em thrum the frying pan. 1848 *THACKERAY Van Fair* lxiii, She, dashing the pin through the card on to the table, sat thrumming it for a while.

b. *intr.* with on or upon.

1820 *W. IRVING Sketch Bk.* I. 265 While I sat meditating I was thrumming with the other hand upon the quarto. 1842 *TENNISON Wall Waterproof* xx, I sit, my empty glass reversed, And thrumming on the table 1865 *G. MURDOCH Rhoda Fleming* xv, The square was thrumming on the back of his chair.

5 *slang.* (*trans.*) a. To beat (a person). ? *Obs.*

1604 *DEKKER Honest Wh.* I. vii, Flat-cap, y'are a flat foolle, an Asse, a Gull, and I'll thrum you 1676 *SHADWELL Virtuoso* I. 1, 'Sdeath! I you sawcy Jades, I'll thrum you. 1823 [see *thrumming* below].

b. In obscene sense: see *quots* ? *Obs.*

1611 *FLORIO, Accentare una donna*, to thrum a wench 1762 *BRIDGES Burlesque Homer* (1797) I. 138 How they had thrum'd the maids of Troy.

Hence *Thrummed* (*præmd*) *ppl. a*; *Thrumming* *vbl. s.* and *ppl. a*.

a 1625 *FLETCHER Woman's Prize* I. i, Your mistriss

must think This single thrumming of a fiddle but even poor sport 1681 DRYDEN *Spain's Ruin* i. 1, the thrumming of a guitar 1697 COLLIER *Mor Sulph* ii (1709) 19 As for Thrumming upon a fiddle, he left it to such Fincal Sparks as they were 1823 PYNE *Wine & Walnuts* (1824) II xv. 208 The ushers begged a half holiday for the whole school, and thus they escaped a thrumming 1825 SCOTT *Let.* 29 Nov. I am writing in the Court little enlivened by the thrumming of two very dull pleaders 1840 LADY C BURY *Hist of Flut vii*, 1 thrumming generally leads to whispering and love-making 1876 GEO ELIOT *Dan. Der* i. Little tinklings of mule-bells and whirrings of thrummed strings

† **Thrumble**, *v.* 1 *Obs. rare*—1. In 4-5 also **prompel**, **thromple** *intr.* In quot., To stumble. 1362 LAMPL. *P. Pl* A v 201 He prompelde [v rr stumblide, stumblid] aße prexwolde and preuh to be grounde 1393 *Ibid* C vii 408 He thrumbled [v rr. thromlide, tro bled, stombiede, etc.] at þe preshefold

Thrumble (*þrʊmbl*), **thrimble** (*þrɪmbl*), *v.* 2 Chiefly, now only, *Sc.* and *north dial* Forms a. 6-thrumble, (g thrumml) β. 6 thrimbil, thrymble, thrimle, thrymle, thrumil, 8 thrumml, 9 thrumal, thrummal, 7-thrimble. [app. a derivative of THURM *v.* 1 Cf. obs Du or Flem. 'drommel', res simul compactæ et dense; res compactiles' (Kilian), Du. *in een drommel verzamelen*, to crowd together]

1. *trans.* To press, compress, squeeze; to crowd or heap together.

a. 1585 BRUCE *Serm Sacram* iii Iv, Peter says Thou art thrumblid and thrusted be the multitude, and zit thou speiris guba hes twiched thee 1600 HOLLAND *Livy* xxv. xxxix. 614 So thrumblid [L *conglobati*] they were and thrust together disorderly 1603 — *Plutarch's Mor.* 258 Wicked and leawd folke, who gather, thrumblid, and heape up together all sorts of game

β. 1513 DOUGLAS *Aeneis* iii ix 67 Twa bodels of our sort he [Polypheumus] tuke and raif, Intill his hiddid hand thaim thrumblit and wrang *Ibid* v xii. 93 The fers Achil Chasand affrayit Tioanus the gret rowtis to the wallis thrumblid 1596 DALRYMPLE *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scotl* (S.T.S.) I 49 Mair lyes on the costyde neist, thumblit as it war until a narrow boundes, in ane parte, bot in ane vthir parte, brader. 1836 M. MACKINTOSH *Collager's Dau* 78 The cruel boot, too, I hae hane Thrice thrimal'd on my leg

b. *intr.* To make one's way by pushing or jostling, to push, jostle

1500-20 [implied in *thrumbler* below]. a. 1598 ROLLOCK *Serm.* Wks 1849 I. 493 She thrumblith and thrusteth in at the gates of heaven 1638 ADAMSON *Muse's Threnodie* i. (1774) 23 With kind embracements did we thurst and thrumblid, (For in these days I was exceeding numble) 1901 W. MORRISON *Johnston of W* vi 37 Even with all their help they could scarce 'thrumble through'

2. *trans.* To press or rub between the finger and thumb; to finger, handle.

1623 SHERWOOD, To thrumblid, *frotter entre les doigts*. 1789 DAVIDSON *Seasons* 36 Taylors, fan the gear to thumblid OE of coward coofs. 1828 CRUICKSHANK, *Thrumblid*, to pull or draw out with reluctance, to press... 'He thrimbld out his sumpence wi' a deal to do'. 1906 J. PATTERSON *Wamphray* iv 204 [Others] after 'thrimmling' the money in their fingers paid part of what they owed.

Hence † **Thrumbler**, in 6 thrimlar, *Sc. Obs.* *rare*—1, one who thrumbles, or makes his way by pressing; a hustler; **Thrumbling** *vb* *sb*

1500-20 DUNBAR *Poems* lxii 47 Thrimlars and thristars, as thay war woid, Kokenis and kennis na man of gude. 1649 KENNEDY *Sp* in *Sel Biog* (Woodrow Soc.) I 398 The Kingdom of Heaven is not gotten but with much seeking, thrumbling and thrusting

† **Thrumble**, *v.* 3 *Obs. rare*—1. [app. a derivative of THURM *v.* 3] *intr.* = THURM *v.* 3 i a (in quot. fig.)

1685 CROWNE *Sir C. Nice* ii. xi No, Madam, he's the General Guittane o' the Town *Vio Well*, I have provided one shall thrumblid on him

Thrummed (*þrʊmd*), *ppl* a. 1 Also 6 thrombyed, throm(m)ed, thromde, *Sc* thrumit, 6-7 thrumd, thrumbd, thrumbd, 6-9 thrumbed, 7-8 thrum'd. [f. THURM *sb.* 2 or *v.* 2 + -ED]

Covered or decked with thrums, having a nap or shaggy surface, also, fringed. *Obs. or dial*

1535 Bury Wills (Camden) 226, I gyf and bequeth to Alys Mannyng, .iiij s iij d. and on new thrombyed hate. 1546 Aberdeen Regr (1844) I 237 Ane blak thrumit hat 1562 BULLEVN *Bulwarth, Bk. Simples* 16b, The flowers is like a Blewe or White thrummed hatte 1578 in Feuillerat *Revels Q. Elis* (1908) 287 Hattes of crymson silk and sylver thrommed and wryethed bandes 1800 *Inv in Collect Archæol* (1863) II 98 One thrummed blanquet xvij d 1603 KNOLLES *Hist Turks* (1621) 529 The common soldiers used thrumd caps. 1609-20 in Willis & Clark *Cambridge* (1886) III 353 Item pro 12 thrummed quishions xliij 1623 CROOKE *Body of Man* 94 So becoming a thrummed rugge to keepe warme the Membranous and vnblody guts and stomacke vnder it. 1650 FULLER *Pisgah* iv vi. 101 A fringe in Hebrew represented the complication, or conjunction of Gods commandments among themselves, ... as the threads in those thrummed fringes were woven together. 1656 *Artif Handson* 44 Many by a thrumbd stocking, a bambast or bolstered garment, endeavour to redeem themselves 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 223 Carpets of silks, silk and gold, and of course thrumd-wool

† b. *transf.* and *fig.*, in quot. 1607 perh. used for 'thatched' *Obs*

1577 KENDALL *Flowers Epyg.* 17 b, The sun, the starrs, the thumbed thrones with siluer pearl and gold 1578 LYTE *Dodoes* i viii 25 The sayde .knoppes do open and put forth a fayre purple, thromde, or velvet floure 1607

MIDDLETON *Michaelm Teym* i. v, Wouldst thou... live in a poor thrummed house i' th' country?

c. *Naut.* Of a mat or sail. Having pieces of rope-yarn sewn upon or stuck through it so as to produce a dense shaggy surface: see quot 1900.

1711 W. SUTHERLAND *Shipbuild. Assist.* 162 *Paunch*, thrum'd Mats 1798 CART TROUBRIDGE in *Naval Chron* XXIII 19 With thrummed sails [we] reduced the leak 1835 Sir J. ROSS *Narr* and *Voy* iiii 686 The men had each a bed place with a canvas bottom, and a thrummed mat for a bed. 1900 F. T. BULLEN in *Daily News* 7 Aug 3/4 They must lay loosely spread the collision mat, a mass of rope and thrummed yarn, about fifteen feet square, four inches thick, and weighing about a quarter of a ton.

Thrummed, *ppl* a. 2: see THURM *v.* 3

Thrummer (*þrʊmər*), [f. THURM *v.* 3 + -ER 1.] One who thrums or thrums on a stringed instrument; an idle or indifferent player

1706 E. WARD *Hud Rediv* I x 8 A Welsh Thrummer's slaving Ass, That cart's his Harp from Place to Place a 1810 TANNHILL *Ward Bard Poem* (1846) 108 No, thou old intruding thrummer, I thou canst have no lodging here 1850 S. DOBELL *Roman* vii, To the buttery-hatch, Ye strolling thrummers.

Thrumming, *vb* *sb.* and *ppl* a. see THURM *v.* 3

Thrummy (*þrʊmɪ*), a. Now *rare*. [f. THURM *sb.* 2 + -Y.] Consisting of, characterized by, or resembling thrums; covered with thrums, shaggy, downy, velvety. Formerly of flowers with conspicuous anthers, of fibrous roots, etc. (cf. THURM *sb.* 2 4).

1597 GERARDE *Herbal* i. xi § 2. 23 His roote is made of many thumie threads 1598 FLORIO, *Velutoso*, soft, woolly, thumie, full of silke or veluet c 1600 CHALKHILL *Theatrina & Ch.* (1683) 102 In Furts yclad, And on her Head a thummy Cap she had 1659 TORRIANO, *Filaccio*, course raw silk, thummy yarn. 1697 J. PETIVER in *Phil Trans* XIX. 680 At the top of each Branch stand small thummy Flowers. 1703 DAMPIER *Voy* III i. 158 A Columella thick set with thummy *epicule* which argue this Plant to belong to the Malvaceous kind 1909 A. REID *Kurramuir* ii 11 The weaver's dress was often very 'thummy'.

Thrumwort (*þrʊmˈwɔːt*), [f. THURM *sb.* 2 + -WORT.] A name for different plants having parts resembling thrums. a. The water-plantain, *Alisma Plantago* (or other species); also the allied star-fruit, *Actinocarpus Damosanum*. b. 'Love-lies-bleeding', *Amaranthus caudatus*.

1829 GLOVER'S *Hist. Derby* I 112 *Alisma ramunculoides*, lesser thrum wort, *Alisma lanceolata*, narrow leaved thrum wort. 1866 TREAS. Bot 1147 Thrumwort, *Actinocarpus*, also *Amaranthus caudatus* 1879 PRIOR *Names Brit Plants, Thrumwort* The plant has its name from its long tassel-like panicles of red flowers, the flomer, *Amaranthus caudatus* 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng Plant-n*, Thrum-wort (1) *Amaranthus caudatus* (2) A book-name for *Actinocarpus Damosanum* Thrum-wort, Great, *Alisma Plantago*.

Thrushing, *Thruster* see THRING *v.* 1, THRINTER

Thrusche, *Thrusche* see THURSH, THURSE.

† **Thrusche**, *v.* *Sc. Obs.* [Etymology and meaning obscure; perhaps there are here two words]

In sense 1, possibly —OE **þrūscan* in *ge. of þrūscan*, 'to press, press down, repress', but this does not suit sense 1, for which some suggest identity with *FRUSH* *v.* with *th for f*, but this also seems to fail to give the sense 'cut or cleave'.

1. *trans.* ? To cut asunder, cleave. 1170 HENRY WALLACE iii 190 The thrusande blaid his hals in sonder schayr *Ibid* xi 252 His gud suerd His body in twa it thurschyt eurlkedall. 1483 *Cath. Engl.* 387a To Thrusche [No Latin]

2. To thrust, press 1600 *Sc. Acts Jas VI* (1816) IV 206/2 [He] pullit vp the brod of the windo Quhairvnto the said m^r alexander had thrusschit his mayesties heid and schuldern. [Panton's *Dissert. Gowry Consp* 1812, quotes the passage with *thrust*.]

Thrush 1 (*þrʊʃ*) Forms 1 *þræsc*, *þræsc*, *þræsc*, *þræsc*, 3 *þræsc* (4), *þræsc* (5) *þræsc*, *þræsc*, *þræsc*, *þræsc*, 7 *þræsc*; 6-thrush [Two ablaut-forms in OE: a. *þræsc*, later *þræsc*, *wk fem.* —O. Teut **þrāsþyn*. For the change of vowel in ME *þræsc*, *þræsc*, cf *clutch*, *crutch*, *rush*, *thrutch*, with *u (v)* from *y (u)*; in 15th c., some dialects retained *þræsc* (= *þræsc*) and *þræsc*, and *þræsc*-cock (for *þræsc*-cock) is still a dialect-name of the missel thrush. β. OE. had a 800 Anglian *þræsc* = WSax. **þræsc* = OHG *drōska* —O. Teut. **þrāsþyn*. Examples of this form are rare, and indeed not yet cited in ME, where it would be **þræsc*, **þræsc*, but *þræsc* occurs in 17th c., and the derivative *thrasher* is dialectal in Oxfordsh. and Berksh. Cf. also the US *thrasher*. There are also the derivative forms *thrushel*, *thrushel*, *thrushel*, from the a type. see THRUSHEL.]

1. Historically, A name of two British and general European birds, (1) primarily, and without qualification, that also called *Throstle* and *Mavis*, distinctively *Song-thrush* (*Turdus muscivorus*), (2) the *Misseltoe thrush*, *Misseltoe*, or *Missel-thrush* (*T. viscivorus*), a larger and less musical species Thence extended (with qualifications) by ornithologists to other species of the genus *Turdus* (many of which, in vernacular language, have other names, and are not regarded as thrushes), or more

widely, to all members of the family *Turdidae*. By colonists, travellers, etc., transferred, with qualifications, to birds of other lands, allied to the European thrushes, or merely resembling these in general appearance or some feature; see b.

The song thrush is locally known as *THROSTLE* and *MAVIS*, dialectally *thrushel*, *thrushle*, *thrusher*, *thrush-feld*, *whistling thrush*, the missel thrush, as *bull thrush*, *gawthrush*, *holm-t*, *horset*, *marble-t*, *Norman t*, *stone-t*, *wood-t*, *thrush-cock*, *throstle-cock*, *storm-cock*, etc. In OE and ME, *thrush* and *throstle* are sometimes mentioned as distinct birds, see *THROSTLE* Among the thrushes (*Turdidae*) of ornithology, are the redwing, fieldfare, blackbird, ring ouzel, of Great Britain, and the robin, vireo, hermit-thrush, wood-thrush, and other species of North America.

a. c 1000 *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 260/30 *Trutius*, *brisce* c 1000 *Voc* *ibid*. 286/23 *Strutius*, *brysce*. a 1250 *Orul & Night* 1659 *Pruysse* [MS *Cot* *brusche*] & *proste* & *wode-wale*. c 1350 *Will. Palerne* 820 *Buides* *bat blipliche* song, *Bope* *þe þusch* & *þe þrustele* 1413 *Pilgr Soule* (Caxton) v v (1859) 76, I bethought me vpon the bydes as thrushes, and throstels, and stares which I haue sene. 14. *Voc* in Wr-Wulcker 595/30 *Mausius*, *anglice* a thrush 14. *Nom* *ibid* 702/39 *Hic gnylus*, a thrush c 1460 J. RUSSELL *Bk Nurture* 138 Of quayle, sparrow, lark, pygoun, swallow, thrushes, osulle. 1559 *Palsara*. 281/1 Thrushes a byrde, *gryne*. 1566 *SPINER F O* vi. iv. 17 Abrode to wend To take the ayre and heale the thrushes song 1644 CART SMITH *Virginia* ii. 27 There are Thrushes and divers sorts of small Birds 1688 CHARLETON *Onomat* 83 *Turdus*, the Thrush, Song-Thrush, or Throstle, or Mavis 1746 FRANCIS *tr Horace*, *Epist.* i xv 51 A fat Thrush is most delightful Food, And a Swine's Paunch superlatively good. 1820 SCOTT *Lady of L.* iii ii, The blackbird and the speckled thrush Good-morrow gave from brake and bush

β. c 1725 *Corpus Gloss* (O E T) 2062 *Trutius*, *bræce*, c 1676 *Rash Ball* (1836) VI 305 'Oh I' says the squeaking little Thrush, 'My Sorrows now begin afresh'. 1904 *Eng. Dial Dict* s v. *Thruscher*, Now in form *thrasher* Oxl., Bucks The song-thrush]

b. With qualifying words (indicating native country, colour, food, habits, etc.) applied to various species of the genus *Turdus* or family *Turdidae*; also popularly to numerous species of other families (starlings, warblers, shrikes, etc.) more or less resembling the true thrushes: as

Babbling thrush: = *thrush-babbler* in 3 Chinese thrush, *Trochilopterus canorum*, † **Golden thrush**, early name of the Golden Oriole. **Harmonic thrush**, *Collyrocinclea harmonica*, of Australia. **Long-legged thrush**, any bird of Swaunson's subfamily *Crateropodina*, also called *babblers*, formerly classed with the thrushes. **Migratory thrush**, the American robin New York thrush, an American Water thrush, *Saururus naupus*. **Olive-backed thrush** = **Olive-back**. **Pacific thrush**, a Polynesian bird, *Lalage pacifica* **Red thrush**, **Red-breasted thrush**, the American robin **Shining thrush**, a W. African glossy starling, *Lamprochus splendens*. **Shrike-thrush** see **SHRIKE**. **Songster thrush**, *Calam. panayensis*, of the Philippines. **Spectacle thrush**, *Garrulax perspicillatus*, of Southern China and Siam **Varied thrush**, the Oregon robin, *Hesperocichla nevada*. **Whidah thrush**, a W. African starling, *Pholidopus leucogaster* **Wilson's thrush**, the Vireo of N America **Wind-thrush**, local name of the REDWING. **Wine thrush**, a S African species, *Turdus olivaceus*. See also **ANT-THRUSH**, **GROUND-THRUSH**, **HERMIT-THRUSH**, **ROCK-THRUSH**, **WATER-THRUSH**, **WOOD-THRUSH**

a 1705 RAY *Syn. Avium & P* (1713) 64 *Turdus viscivorus minor*, the Mavis, Throstle, or Song-Thrush *In das* *Thacus*, the Red-Wing, Swine Pipe or Wind-Thrush. 1723 MEDLEY *Kolben's Cape G. Hope* II. 160 The Wine-thrushes have their name from their loving of grape-stones. 1750 EDWARDS *Nat Hist. Birds* III. 181 The Golden Thrush, *Icterus* They are found in the Southern Parts of Europe all the Summer Season 1754 CATESBY *Nat Hist Carolina* (ed 2) I. 30 The red leg'd thrush, *Turdus viscivorus plumbeus* *Ibid* 37 The little Thrush (*Turdus mini.*) In shape and colour it agrees with the description of the European *Mavis*, or Song-Thrush, differing only in bigness 1783 LATAM *Gen. Synops. Birds* II. I. 36 *Chinese Thrush*, less than a Redwing *Ibid* 61 *Spectacle Thrush*, a Thrush bigger than a Blackbird. 1795 S. HERNES *Town Northern* *Ocean* x (1795) 118 The Red-breasted thrushes, commonly called in Hudson's Bay Red Birds 1827 *ABERNON* *Irish* 2 May, The Red Thrush 1843 *Ibid*. 27 May, This morning my ears were saluted by the delightful song of the Red Thrush. 1898 MORRIS *Austral Eng.* *Thrush*, applied in Australia and New Zealand to four [sic] different genera of birds, viz — (1) *Collyrocinclea*, the Shrike-Thrushes. (2) *Geococcyx*, the Ground-Thrushes (3) *Oreococcyx*, the Mountain-Thrush. (4) *Pachycephala*; called Thrushes, but more often Thickheads (5) *Turnagra* (the New Zealand Thrushes)

† 2 **Sea-thrush**, **thrush-fish**, names given (after *L. turdus*) to various species of wrasse (*Labrus*), of which *L. turdus* is common in the Mediterranean, *L. maculatus* the Ballan wrasse, and *L. mixtus* the striped wrasse, are found also on the British coasts. 1601 HOLLAND *Phny* ix. xv. I 244 Of Stone-fishes, such as live among rocks, the sea Thrush, the sea Merle, and the purple shell-fishes are not to be found. 1661 LOVELL *Hist Anim & Min* 235 *Thrush-fish* They are very difficultly concocted yet Piny counteth them good 1726 LEONI *Alberti's Archit* I 97a The Sea-thrush and Whiting feed best among the Rocks.

3. **Comb.** as *thrush-haunted*, *-like* adjs.; **thrush-babbler** = **BABBLER** 4; **thrush-blackbird**, a name for the Rusty Grackle, *Scolecophagus ferrugineus* (*Cent. Dict.* 1891); **thrush-braet** a., speckled like a thrush's breast; † **thrush-fish** = *sea-thrush* (sense 2 above); **thrush-nightingale**, a nightingale (*Daulias philomela*) with a slightly

speckled breast, found in central and eastern Europe; thrush-tit, a book-name for birds of the genus *Cochia* (or *Xanthogenys*), inhabiting the Himalayas, China, and Java (*Cent. Dict.* 1891).

1878 P. ROBINSON *In my Indian Gard.* n. 83 The feeble-winged thrush-bubblers were wrangling over worms. 1896 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* I 191 [The walls of the fatty heart] frequently present a 'tabby-cat' or 'thrush breast' appearance. 1905 *Speaker* 9 Sept. 548 'Thrush-haunted woods and peaceful shades. 1842 *Penny Cyc.* XXIII 173/1 The chief peculiarities of the grackles, viz. the strong 'thrush-like bill [etc.]. 1872 COLES *N. Amer. Birds* 76 Aquatic thrush-like birds. 1840 *Penny Cyc.* XVI. 231/1 The 'Thrush Nightingale'... inhabiting central Europe. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 30 Nov. 12/1 Known as the thrush nightingale, and in Germany as the 'Sprosser'.

Thrush ² (*prz*). [Not known in either sense before the 17th c., though the phonology of the word, with *þ* and *sh*, indicates English origin, and points to an OE. **þrusc*. The only continental cognates appear to be, in sense 1, Sw and ODa. *tersk*, Da. *troske*, Sw. dial. *trosh*, which Falk and Torp refer to an ON. **þruskr*. See *Note* below.]

1. A disease, chiefly of infants, characterized by white vesicular specks on the inside of the mouth and throat, and on the lips and tongue, caused by a parasitic fungus (see *thrush-fungus* in 3); scientifically called *aphtha* or *parasitic stomatitis*.

1665 *Perry's Diary* 17 June, He hath a fever, a thrush and a hiccup. 1772 *Poind's Hist. Drugs* I 47 A Gargle of it cures the Thrush. 1858 *Mrs. Bray's Protestant* vi. (1884) 180 The thrush, colic, and other disorders incidental to children. 1877 *Roberts' Handbk. Med.* (ed. 3) I 289 Thrush is frequently associated with typhoid fever.

2. In the horse, An inflammation of the lower surface of the frog of the hoof, accompanied with a fetid discharge. Cf. *FRUSH* *sb* ².

1753 J. BARTLET *Genl. Farriery* (1754) 319 Of the Running Thrush. Bathe the thrush with this, wherever there appears a more than ordinary moisture, and lay over the ulcer a little tow dipped in the same. 1850 *Sporting Mag.* XXXVI 124 It had a thrush, spavins and contracted knees. 1831 [YOUTAT] *Horse* xvi. 307 Thrush is a discharge of offensive matter from the cleft of the frog. It is inflammation of the lower surface of the sensible frog.

3. *Comb.*: thrush-fungus, the parasitic fungus *Saccharomyces albicans*, which causes thrush (sense 1); thrush-lichen, thrush-moss, a species of lichen, *Peltigera aphthosa*, found on moist alpine rocks, and used in Sweden boiled in milk as a cure for thrush (sense 1); thrush-paste, an astringent paste for curing thrush in horses (sense 2).

1759 *Stillingfl. Misc. Tracts* (1775) 217 The country people taught us the virtues of the thrush-moss for sore throats. 1858 *SIMMONDS Dict. Trade, Thrush Lichen*, the *Peltigera aphthosa*. 1888 *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*, Thrush-lichen. Thrush-paste. 1899 *CAGNEY Jahsch's Clin. Diagn.* iii. (ed. 4) 113 In a few cases, thrush-fungus and vegetations have been found in the nose.

[*Note.* Norw. has *fresk*, *frosk* 'thrush', phonetically identical with *frosk* frog; cf. Norw. dial. *trush* = *frosk*, 'frog', which seems to rest upon an old phonetic confusion of **þruskr* and *froskr*. Some would connect this with the fact that Gr. *βάρπαξ* and L. *rana*, *rinula*, 'frog', were also names of a disease in the mouth of cattle. The evidence of Eng. is however that **þrusc* = ON. **þruskr*, was the orig. word for the disease in sense 1. The connection of sense 2 is not explained; can it be connected with Da. *froske* rotten or decayed wood, 'rotteness in the bones'?] **Thrush**, variant of **THURSE**, goblin.

Thrush, thrush-bush: see **THRASH** *sb* ².

Thrush-a-thrush. *dial. rare*. Also **thrush**. Name of some boys' game.

1760-72 H. BROOKS *Fool of Qual.* (1809) I. 20 Leap-frog, and thrush-a-thrush. 1880 *Andrén & Dorn's Gloss.* Thrush.

Thrushel (*prz* [f]). Now *dial.* Also 5 **thrushel**, **thrushell**, 9 **thrishell** (*Devon*). [A derivative of **THRUSH** *sb* ¹, prob. dim., cf. OHG. *dröscala*, dim. of *drösc*, MHG *dröschel*, *dial.* *dröschel*, *druschel*, *droschel*. Dialectally these forms tend to fall together with variants of **THROSTLE** and Ger. *drossel*.] A name, now local, of the thrush or song-thrush.

c. 1430 *Lyda*, Thrushyloock [see **THROSTLE** cock]. 1499 *Proimp. Parv.* (ed. Pynson), Thrushill or thrustyll, *merula*. 1881 *Miss Jackson's Shropsh. Words* 441 *Thrushel*, same as *Throstle*. Bridgnorth. 1885 *SWAINSON Prov. Names Birds* 3 (Song Thrush) Thrusher (Berks and Bucks), Dursh (Somerset), Thrushfield (Salop), Thrushel or Thrustle (Salop), Thristle (Devon, Cornwall), Salop.

Thrusling. *nonce-wd* [See -LING.] A young thrush.

1899 P. ROBINSON in *Contemp. Rev.* 347 Surely a thrusling sitting on a tennis lawn.

Thrusly, a [f. **THRUSH** ² + -y.] Pertaining to or affected with thrush (sense 2).

1831 [YOUTAT] *Horse* xvi. 307 When the frog becomes diseased, the cleft penetrates even to the sensible horn within, and through this, fissure the thrushy discharge proceeds. *Ibid.* 308 Turning out would be prejudicial rather than of benefit to thrushy feet.

Thrust (*prst*), *sb*. Also 6-*Sc.* and *north dial.* **thrist**. [f. **THRUST** *v.*, in various senses.]

I. + **L.** An act of pressing or pressure (see sense 4 of the verb), chiefly fig. 'punch', 'hardship'. *Obs.* In phr. *heaf and thrust*, app. used *attrib* = heaped up and pressed down; cf. **THRUSH** *sb*, quot. 1678.

1513 **DOUGLAS** *Ennis* vi. 11. 33 Withdraw the from na perrellis, noi hard thrist. 1535 **STEWART** *Cym. Scot.* (Rolls) II 548 Tak tent in tyme or 3e be put in thrist. 1600 **MONTGOMERIE** *Jisc. Poems* xlv. 76 Sen thou art thrald, thunk thou moit thiole a thrist. 1670 **CAPT. J. SMITH** *Eng. Improv. Recor'd* 91, 16000 Bushels of Chaff or Hulls worth 3 pence the Dushel heap and thrist.

+ **2** Pressure or pushing of a crowd, jostling, crowding, a crowd, throng, 'press'. *Obs.*

1565 **COOPER** *Thesaurus* s.v. *Arceo*, *Arctum theatrum* wherein is great thronge or thurst. 1588 **PARKE** *tr. Men-doca's Hist. China* 295 They were verie faint with the great thurst and throng of the people. 1600 **FAIRFAX** *Tasso* xx. xlvii, What can he do. In that confusion, trouble, thurst and throng? 1625 **CHAPMAN** *Odys.* iii. 52 In thurst did all men draw About their entry. 1620 **SHELTON** *Quix.* (1746) IV. xx. 164 Two of them, bold Crack-ropes, came among the Thurst.

3. *Mech.*, etc. A pushing force exerted by one part of a structure, etc. upon another contiguous part. *spec.* (a) *Arch*, etc. Such a force exerted laterally by an arch or other part of a building or structure against an abutment or support; (b) the driving force exerted by a paddle or propeller-shaft in a ship or aeroplane, (c) *Mining*. see quot. 1881, (d) *Geol.* a compressive strain in the earth's crust.

1708 J. C. *Compl. Collier* (1845) 30 [Lest it] bring a Thrust, or a general Crush in one of your Collieries. 1739 **LABELYE** *Short Acc. Piers. Westminster* 81. 44 The lower an Arch is, in proportion to its Opening, the greater is the Thrust it exerts against its Piers. 1832 **SIR H. DOUGLAS** *Milit. Bridges* (ed. 3) 266 In truss-frame bridges, there is no thrust or pressure against the abutments, as in arched bridges. 1869 **SIR E. J. REED** *Shipbuild.* I. 8 Intended to aid in distributing the thrust of the paddle-shaft. 1881 **RAYMOND** *Mining Gloss.* *Thrust*, the breaking down or the slow descent of the roof of a gangway. Compare *Creeg*. 1903 *Nature* 12 Feb. 359/1 Local thrusts and shear slips took place again, fragmenting the previous thrust-masses and igneous intrusions. 1909 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 Mar. 4/1 The result of revolving a screw in water or air is to project a current in a direction approximately parallel to the axis of the screw, and the reaction from this in the opposite direction to which the current is flowing is called the 'thrust', and the aim of every designer is to obtain the greatest possible thrust from any given dimensions of propeller when working at its designed speed.

b. Short for *thrust-bearing*. see 7. 1875 **BENFORD** *Sailor's Pocket Bk.* vi. (ed. 2) 211 Have every part of the engines carefully oiled, especially cylinders, slide-valves, eccentrics, cranks, and thrust.

4. = *thrustings*, **THRUSTING** *vbl sb* ². 1877 **KNIGHT** *Dict. Mech.* *Thrust*, the white whey which last leaves the curd in pressing.

II 5. An act, or the action, of thrusting (in sense 1 of the vb.); a forcible push or pushing. *Also fig.*

1823 **SCOTT** *Quentin D.* xxii, 'Take away the carrion' (giving the bishop's corpse a thrust with his foot). 1860 **LYNDALL** *Glac.* i. 111. 26 I. the thrust of the descending glacier. 1866 J. MARTINEAU *Ess.* I. 151 A logical thrust of the ostrich-head into the sand.

6. An act of thrusting (in sense 5 of the vb.), a lunge or stab made with a weapon.

a. 1586 **SIDNEY** *Arcadia* ii. (1590) 153 b, Zelmann haiken- ing to no more words, began with such wittie furie to pursue him with blowes and thrustes. 1592 **SHAKS.** *Rom.* & *Jul.* i. 120 While we were entrechanging thrusts and blowes. 1601 R. JOHNSON *Kingd. & Countrey* (1603) 203 Garments of cotton wool so close and hard quilted that they would beare out the thrust of a lance or sword. 1667 A. LOWELL *tr. Theophrast's Trav.* i. 127 They were taught to bend the Bow, shoot exact, give a true thrust with a Lance. 1779, 1828 [see **PARV** *sb* ¹]. 1840 **DRICKENS** *Barn. Rudge* xvii, I made a thrust at him. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Egoist* xlii, He depended entirely on his agility to elude the thrusts that assailed him.

b. *transf.* and *fig.* 1668 H. MORE *Div. Dial.* i. xi. 41 There is one thrust at your pure pretended Mechanism. 1824 **MRS. H. B. STOWE** *Uncle Tom's C.* xxi, The faithful old heart felt a sudden thrust. 1899 **MEREDITH** *R. Feverel* xlii, White thrusts of light were darted from the sky. 1872 **MORLEY** *Voltaire* i. 8 Those shrewd thrusts, that flashing scorn, that relentless fire, with which Voltaire pushed on his work of 'crushing the Infamous'.

c. In phr. *Cut and thrust*. see **CUT** *sb* ² a c; *thrust and parry* (*lit.* and *fig.*).

1763-1875 [see **CUT** *sb* ² a c]. 1889 *Pall Mall G.* 18 Oct. 1/2 A colloquial candidate whose thrust-and-parry recalls the days of the hustings. 1894 A. BIRRELL *Men, Women & Bks.* (ed. 2) 209 Swaggering Bohemians, cut-and-thrust men. 1905 **WARREN** in *Alderson's Asquith* ii. 20 In the rapid thrust and parry of passing repartee.

d. A bout of thrusting, a contest or encounter with swords. *Obs.*

1602 **EARL** *NORTHUMBld.* in *Collins Peerage* (1779) II 413 They two should have a thruste together. 1816 **SCOTT** *Bl. Dwarf* xxi, I should like well to have a thrust with him on the green turf.

7. *Comb.* + **thrust-bearing**, **thrust-bearing**, a bearing designed to receive a thrust in machinery, *spec.* the bearing in which revolves the foremost length of propeller-shafting in a screw steamer, its function being to transmit the thrust of the shaft to the hull of the ship, **thrust-block**, a block supporting a thrust-bearing; the casting or frame carrying or containing the bearings on which the collars of the propeller-shaft press, **thrust-box**, a box-bearing which sustains the end-thrust of a shaft (*Cent. Dict.*), **thrust-collar**, each of the series of

collars on a propeller-shaft, through which the thrust of the shaft is transmitted to the thrust-block and thence to the hull of the ship, **thrust-fault** *Geol.*, a reversed fault. = **OVERFAULT**, **thrust-hoe**; see **HOE** *sb* ² 1 b; **thrust-mass** *Geol.*, the displaced mass of rock in an overfault, **thrust-movement**, movement caused by a thrust (3 d); **thrust-post**, a post so placed as to take the thrust from a load or force, **thrust-ring**, a brass ring made in two halves fitted in between the collars on the thrust-shaft to transmit the horizontal thrust of the shaft to the thrust-block, **thrust screw**, a thrusting-screw (**THRUSTING** *vbl sb* ³); see also quot. 1888, **thrust-shaft**, a propeller-shaft, *spec.* that part of the shaft on which are the thrust-collars. See also **THRUST-PLANE**.

1869 **SIR E. J. REED** *Shipbuild.* xv. 287 In a Screw steam-ship it is necessary to make some arrangement by means of which the thrust of the propeller shaft shall be transmitted to the ship, and the injurious effects prevented which would result from the direct action of the thrust upon the machinery. For this purpose 'thrust-bearers' are fitted. 1864 **WEBSTER**, **Thrust-bearing* (Screw-steamers). 1889 **WHITHAM** *Steam Engine Design* 264 Another form of thrust bearing often used consists of a single thrust collar, forged with the shaft. 1906 **SENNETT & ORAM** *Marine Steam Engine* 285 a, An ordinary plunger block should always be fitted close to the thrust bearing to take the weight of the shaft. 1893 *Pall Mall G.* 2 Jan. 5/2 The shaft in the 'thrust-block is twenty-five inches in diameter, and of solid steel. 1906 **SENNETT & ORAM** *M. S. Eng.* 285 a, Thrust blocks are carried on strong plate beams generally fitted to not less than three frames of the ship. 1889 **Thrust-collar* [see *thrust-bearing*]. 1903 *Nature* 20 Aug. 375/1 The overfolding and repetition of strata by 'thrust-faults'. 1901 *Ibid.* 24 Jan. 294/2 1 hree higher tiers of 'thrust-masses' are present on the west of the Lanth Valley. 1890 *Hardwicke's Sci. Gloss.* XXVI 238/1 An arch of Cambrian rocks repeatedly broken on the west side by 'thrust-movements, causing newer beds to be driven over beds of various horizons, in some cases many thousands of feet apart in the succession'. 18. **WHITHAM** *Const. Steam Engin.* 102 **Thrust ring*. 1906 **SENNETT & ORAM *M. S. Eng.* 285 a, Another form of thrust block containing separate brass thrust rings fitted in the bearing to form the rubbing surfaces. 1858 **SIMMONDS** *Dict. Trade*, **Thrust-screw*. 1888 *Lockwood's Dict. Terms Mech. Engin.* 374 *Thrust Screw*, a screw with or without the power of endlong adjustment, which takes the thrust of a revolving spindle. Examples of thrust screws occur at the top of the drill spindles of some drilling machines, and in the back centres of the headstocks of lathes. 1893 *Daily News* 6 Feb. 6/3 The Cunard steamer Umbria will be placed in the graving dock and refitted with new 'thrust shaft'. 1906 **SENNETT & ORAM *M. S. Eng.* 285 a, These horseshoe collars fit between the collars on the thrust shaft.****

Thrust (*prst*), *v.* Pa. t. and pple. **thrust**. Forms see below. [Early ME. (c. 1200) *þrusten* (u), *þrusten*, an ON. *þrysta* to thrust, press, compress, force (*Now tryste*, Aasen, to press, squeeze). ON *þrjsta* (-þrjsty-) has been doubtfully referred to Indo-Eur. *trud-*, *trüd-*, in L. *trudere* to thrust (Falk and Torp).]

A. Illustration of Forms

1. *Inf.* and *Pres. stem* a. 3 **þruste* (u), 3-6 *þrist-on*, 4 *þrist*, 4-6 *thrist*, 5 *thruste*.

c. 1300 *Havelok* 1152, I shal hangen þe ful heye, Ory shal þristen vt þin eie. c. 1330 *Þrist* [see B. 3]. 1388 *Wyclif Mark* iii. 9 Lest thei thristen hym. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/1 To thriste downe, *oppr.* *emere*. 1520-20 *Everyman* in *Hazl. Dodgley* I 138 Go, thrist thee into the ground. 1590 *DALRYMPLE* *tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot.* vii (S.T.S.) II 43 Schie thristis in her tender arme into the hole of the bar.

B. 5 *þruste*-6, 6-7 *thruste* (7 *thurst*), 6- *thrust*. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 347 Yesterday he thristid down þe eith, and þis day þe eith þrustis hym down. 1530, etc. *Thrust* [see B. 3, etc.]. 1560 **DAUS** *tr. Sleidane's Comm.* 216 b, He foulned to thurstie of a stone.

2. *Pa. tense*, a. 2-3 *þruste* (u), 3-5 *þriste*, *þrist*, 4 *thyrste*, 4-5 *thriste*.

[c. 1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 131 He to þruste þa stelene gate and to brece þa rene bairen of helle]. c. 1205 **LAY.** 30341 *Ælþer þratte oðer swiðe and þruste mid worde*. c. 1250 *Þrist*, c. 1290 *Þruste* [see B. 1]. c. 1374 *Þriste* [see B. 6 b].

β 5-6 *thruste* (5 *throstie*, 6 *thurst*), 6- *thrust*. c. 1410 *Thruste* [see B. 5]. c. 1470 **HARDING** *Chron.* xii. 11 (MS. Ashm. 34) If 12 b, This Gogmagog so throstie [v. rr. *thrust*, -e] Coynous. 1526, 1535- *Thrust*, 1550 *Thruste* [see B. 1, c, etc.]. 1568 *Thrust* [see B. 6].

γ 5 *thristid* (5-6 *Sc.* -it), 6 *thristed*; 7-8 *thrusted*.

c. 1440 *Thristid* [see A. 18]. c. 1475 *Thristid* [see B. 3]. 1560 **ROLLAND** *Cvi. Venus* iv. 590 Swa in hir armis than scho him thristit. 1634 **CANNE** *Necess. Separ.* (1849) 194 He thurstid out Cain from the same. 1788 *Thrustid* [see B. 6 b].

3. *Pa. pple.* a. 4 *þrust*, 4-5 *thrist*, 5 *thriste*, *thyrst*, *þirstyn*.

c. 1330 **R. BRUNNE** *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8889 When þey ofte hadde put & þrust 3it stired þey nought þe leste ston. 13 *Thrist* [see B. 6 quot. a. 1300]. 14 *Gosp. Nicodemus* (A) 1443 And in thraldame thrist hym þou has. 1435 *Misyn Pire of Love* i. v. xi To god þai jelde no deuocioun, for þe byrdyn of riches with þe whilk þai ar þirstyn to þe eith. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 386/1 Thriste downe, *oppr.* *oppr.*. 1495 *Thrust* [see B. 6 b].

β. 4, 6- *thrust* (6 *thurst*); 4 *Sc.* *thrustyne*, *thrustsine*.

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xviii (*Egyp. acane*) 581 Bot I, vn-happy, thurstyne sare, A fut mycht nocht get forthymare. *Ibid.* xxxvii. (*Vincencius*) 285 He wes thurstsine done.

138a Wyclif *Judg.* vi 38 [Dew] thrust out of the fleece [Vulg. *expresso vellere*]. 1573-80, 1577, etc. Thrust [see B 5, 1 b, etc.].

7. 4-5 pristed, 4 Sc. thristat, 7-9 thrustured. c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xl (*Niman*) 576 His stafe has he in pe mastre hole thristit ful faste. c1425 ti. *Arderne's Treat. Fistula* 65 Pat it may be pristed out 1665 Thrusted [see B 5].

B Signification.

I. 1 *trans.* To exert the force of impact upon or against (a body) so as to move it away; to push, shove, drive. Chiefly with adverb or advb phi. (Now chiefly literary.)

[c1175 see A 2 a.] c1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 2110, vii. lene [ears of corn] 8e lene hauen 8o ouer-cumen, and, on a stund, 8e fette thrist hem to 8o grund c1250 *S. Eng. Leg.* 1. 328/188 Clement in grete wrathþe hire pulte a-wey and to pegrunde uprist pruste a1400-50 *Alexander* 1407 þat Thristus out thikfeld many threyn bernes 1526 TINDALE *Math.* xxi 39 They caught hym and thrist him out of the vyneyarde 1587 TURBERV *Yng. T.* (1837) 152 And up they thrist the same [door]. And softly entred in 1597 SHAKS *2 Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 202 Thrist him downe stayles 1665 Hooke *Microgr.* vi 23 Another Ladle thrustured four or five inches under water 1719 DE FOE *Crusoe* (1840) II ix. 203, I caused the boat to be thrist in 1860 TINDALL *Glac.* i xix 135 The glacier is forcibly thrust against the projecting base of the mountain

b. *transf.* and *fig.* Applied to action of any kind having an effect analogous to that of physical pushing or moving. Often in phr. to thrust out, to expel, eject.

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 217 When Sir Symon wist, þe dome ageyn þam gon, His felonie forth thrist 1535 COVERDALE *Josh.* xxiv 18 The Lorde thrust out before vs all the people of the Amorites 1577 tr. *Bullinger's Decades* (1592) 161 Dionysius of Syracuse is reported for his tyranny to have been thrust beside his seate 1598 SHAKS *Merry W. v. v.* 156 Though wee would have thrist vertue out of our hearts by the head and shoulders 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 513 King Henry the Eighth thrist out the Monkes 1655 JER. TAYLOR *Guade Devot.* (1719) 14 He only can preserve them in the same Being, and thrist them forward to a better 1854 H. ROGERS *Ess.* (1860) II. 2 Thristing aside all authority but that of Reason 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xii. 222 They were now, without any trial, without any accusation, thrust out of their houses

c. *absol.* or *intr.* To push against something; to make a thrust. (*lit.* and *fig.*)

c1205 [see A 2 a.] c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 8886 Pey schoued, þey priste, þey stode o strot 1535 COVERDALE *Pe. cxviii* [1] 13 They thrist at me, that I might fall. 1560 DAUS tr. *Sleidaus's Comm.* 80 One of them with his staffe, thriste at the Image of a sainte, in so moche that it fell downe and brake. 1648 GAGE *West Ind.* 176 They still at the door thristing

†2 *intr.* To come together with force of impact, to strike together, collide. *Obs.*

13 *Cursor M.* 22683 (Edin.) Al þe stans þat er mad. Wit þrawing sal tai samin þrist [other MSS. threst, þrest], þat al to pecis sal tai þrist 1500-40 DUNBAR *Poems* xxv 28 Thir terrible monstres sall togidder thrist, And in the cludis gett the Antechrist.

3. *intr.* To push or force one's way, as through a crowd; to crowd in; to make one's way or advance as against obstacles, to press onwards or into a place, etc. *Also fig.*

c1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 277 Fleand fast þei þrist c1475 *Rauf Colgear* 604 He thristit in throw threstie all at anis 1500 *Palsgr.* 757/1 I thrist in to a place thorowe a prease 1611 *Speed Hist. Gt. Brit.* ix xvi (1623) 854 It will be best abruptly to thrist into the narration 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav.* 26 That night we came to Calipoly and thrist into a little haven North of the towne. 1653 W. LAUSON in *Aib. Garnier* i 197 They thrist up little brooks to spawn 1760 WESLEY *Jrnl.* 10 Aug. A person hugely daubed with gold thrist violently in. 1848 SCOTT *F. M. Perth* xii, She thrist in between them. 1865 KINGSLEY *Herew* xvii, He thrist in with so earnest and sad a face that the servants let him pass.

†b *trans.* To press upon or push against; to thrist, to jostle. *Obs.*

c1375 [see A 3 f.] 1388 Wyclif *Mark* v 31 Thou seest the puple thristynge thee and seist, Who touchide me? 1526 TINDALE *ibid.* Thou seist the puple thristynge the on every syde. 1589 BRUCE *Serm. Sacram.* in Iv, Thou art thristled and thristed be the multitude 1642 [see THRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 1]

†c To press (objects) into a confined space; also, to fill (a space) densely; to crowd, cram. *Obs.* c1380 [see THRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 1] 1614 TOMKINS *Albumasar* i. iii. A Hall thrist full of bair heads

†d. *trans.* To press, compress, squeeze. *Obs.* (exc. in spec. reference to cheese-making: cf. THRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2, *thrusting-screw*, *tub*, *ibid.* 3).

138a [see A 3 f.] 1398 Trevisa *Barth. De P. R. v.* xxiv (Bodl. MS.), With compressing and þrusting togederes þe wey of the breþe c1400 *Pety Feb.* 98 in 26 *Pet. Poems* 244 To thriste me doune, and me accuse c1440 *Promp. Parv.* 491/2 Thristyn, or pressyn, *premo*, *comprimio* 1530 *Palsgr.* 757/1 I thrist together, *je conpresse*. He hath thrist the appell so moche togeder that it is naught. 1539 BIBLE (Great) *Judg.* vi 38 He thrist the flece togeder, and wronge the dewe therout a1550 *Preris of Berunk* 168 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 290 He thristit hir hand agane richt prevely. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 52 Thristing or hand-pressing the Cheese in the Vat [cf. THRUSTING *vbl. sb.* 2]

II. †5. To strike with a pushing action; to stab or pierce with a pointed instrument. *Obs.*

c1420 *Chron. Eng.* (Ryton) 67 The thef braid out is knyf anon, Ant to the boorte the kyng thriste 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 305 b, They .with a sharpe speare..thrust

the .vnto thy blessed herte 1773-80 BART *Abt. T.* 218 It is 'thrust through with a needle, *traiectatur acu* 1593 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* iv vii 10 He was thrust in the mouth with a Speare c1643 LD HERBERT *Antibio.* (1844) 91, I with my sword thrust him [a wild boar] twice or thrice without entering his skin 1770 *Trial W. Spigot*, etc. *Heref.* 3 'That the said William Williams struck, thrust, and stabbed him with a certain sword

b *intr.* To make a thrust, stab, or lunge with a pointed weapon; *spec. in Fencing.* *Also fig.* 1596 SHAKS *1 Hen. IV.* ii iv 223 These four thrust at me; I took all their seven points in my target c1643 LD HERBERT *Antibio.* (1844) 61-5 To strike or thrust as he shall see occasion; to strike or thrust high or low as his Enemy doth 1700 DRYDEN *On'd's Met.* xii 642 He next his Fauchion try'd, in closer Fight: He thrust; the blunted Point return'd again. 1846 SCOTT *Woodst.* xxxvii, His sword had no more power than had he thrust with a tobacco-pipe. 1865 BOUTELL *Arms & Arm.* ii (1874) 23 'This formidable weapon served equally well to deliver blows and to thrust with the point. 1871 B. TAYLOR *Feust* (1875) I. xix. 172 Thrust home! 1878 BROWNING *La Saisiaz* 404 Fancy thrust and Reason parry!

c. *trans.* To cause (anything, esp. something grasped in the hand) to enter, pierce, or penetrate some thing or place by or as by pushing, to put, drive, or force into some place or position.

ax300 *Cursor M.* 557 (Cott.) Als prient of seel in wax es thrist c1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xix (*Crustofore*) 264 Thrist it [the staff] fast done in þe grownd. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xiv 15 Thriste in thy scyle and type a1550 *Preris of Berunk* 134 in *Dunbar's Poems* (S. T. S.) 289 Scho thristut on fatt caponis to the speit. 1568 GRAFTON *Chron.* II 24 He sodenly thrist his speare into the kinges left eye 1591 SHAKS *2 Hen. VI.* iii 11 23 By thrusting out a Torch from yonder Tower 1647 WARD *Simp. Cobler* (title-p.), Coblers must thrust their awles up to the hefts 1726 SWIFT *Gulliver* ii viii, I then fastened my handkerchief to a stick and, thrusting it up the hole, waved it 1832 Hr. MARTINEAU *Ella of Gar.* i, A bunch of seabirds' feathers, which he thrust into Ella's hand. 1832 TENNYSON *Dream Fair Wom.* 259 You should have thrist the dagger thro' her side

b. To put forth, extend (a limb or member) into some place or in some direction, to put forth, throw out, or extend, as in the process of growth (a root, branch, or connected part) so as to project

c1374 CHAUCEUR *Troilus* iii 1525 (1574) With that his arm al sodeynly he þriste Vnder heie nekke and at laste here keste 1495 Trevisa's *Barth. De P. R.* vii li (W. de W.), In the dropseye, yf ones fynger be thrist in to the fleshe it makyth an hole other a pytte 1593 SHAKS *Rich.* II, v. 1. 29 The Lyon dyng, thristing forth his Paw 1596 [see A 1 a.] 1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* 189 From S. Michaels mount Southward, immediately there is thrust forth a bi-land or demi-Ile. 1748 SMOLLETT *Red. Rind* xlvii, I perceived him thrust his tongue in his cheek. 1788 LIND *Mag.* 240 Each thristed his head through a hole in the curtain 1815 SCOTT *Guy M.* viii, Thristing his hand in his pocket to find a half-crown 1865 STANLEY *Sinas & Pal.* x 253 Those hills are the western roots which Hermon thrusts out towards the sea. *Met.* As a tree thrusts its roots deep into the soil and its branches high into the air

c *transf.* and *fig.* (See also 7.)

1588 SHAKS. *L. L. L. v.* 11 398 Thrist thy sharpe wit quite through my ignorance. 1601 - *Jul. C.* v. iii. 74 Thristing this report into his eares 1770 LANGHORNE *Plutarch* (1879) I. 1/2 Geographers thrust into the extremities of their maps, those countries that are unknown to them. 1795 BURKE *Corr.* (1844) IV. 285, I shall say more, since you suffer me to thrust in my opinion 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist. Man* ii 38 On the art of thrusting knowledge into the minds of such children.

III. 7. *fig.* To put (a person) forcibly into some condition or course of action (usually against his own will); *refl.* to put oneself rashly, 'plunge' (into danger, quot. 1639).

14. [see A 3 a.] 1639 in *Verney Memoirs* (1907) I 186, I will not willfully thrust myself in danger a1649 DRUMM. OF HAWTH *Prophecy* Wks (1721) 179 To remedy our evils by the thrusting us into a civil war, and the medicine is worse than the disease 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* iv 75 Into the concession of this Bellarmine is thrust by the force of our argument. 1750 WHITEFIELD *Lett. to Lady Huntingdon* 24 Mar. O that the Lord of the harvest would thrust out more labourers! 1879 FARRAR *St. Paul* (1883) 296 The very men who were now thrust into antagonism with his sentiments.

b. To put (something) improperly into some position; to insinuate (quot. 1574); esp. in phr. *thrust in*, to introduce irrelevantly, interpolate.

1574 tr. *Marlowe's Apocalips* 5 Prouke vs to impaciencie, or thriste any doutyng of Gods promise into vs 1654 JER. TAYLOR *Real Pres.* Ep. Ded. A. iv, It is suspected, that the tale was a long time after thrust in by some Monk in a place to which it relates not 1861 PALEY *Eschylus* (ed. 2) *Supplices* 267 note, The MSS. have *tyor* 8, in which 6 seems to have been thrust in for the sake of the metre

8 To put (a person) forcibly into some position (against the will of others concerned); to intrude (some one) upon (a person or persons).

1559 in *Styrie Ann. Ref.* (1709) I. App. viii 23 Stephen Langton, thrust into the archbishopric of Canterbury by the pope. 1883 STUBBS *Anat. Abus.* ii (1882) 92 Why would you not have pastors to be thrust upon the churches, whether the churches will or not? 1848 W. H. KELLY tr. *L. Blanc's Hist. Ten Y.* II 586 He conjured his friends not to vote for a candidate who would be thrust upon them by the Centre

b. *refl.* To intrude oneself into any position, condition, or circumstances, or upon another person; to push oneself forward

1530 *Palsgr.* 757/1, I thriste my selfe in to a prease or amongst a company. 1613 SHAKS *Hen. VIII.* ii. ii 65 How dare you thrust your selves into my priuate Medita-

tions? 1651 HOBBS *Leviath.* iv xlv 336 A stranger that thrusteth himself into the throne 1797 Mrs. RADCLIFFE *Italian* xvii, They would thrust themselves into my company 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xviii Iv 185 He ceased to insist on his right to thrust himself between the First Lord and the Chancellor of the Exchequer 1867 AUG. J. E. WILSON *Vashiz* xiv, I should not feel justified thrusting myself into her presence

c. To put (something) forcibly (into the hands of a person), to press, force, or impose the acceptance of (upon some one).

1593 SHAKS *Rich. II.* ii. ii 110 How to order these affairs 'Ihus disorderly thrust into my hands 1601 - *Twel. N.* ii v 158 Some are horn great, some atcheue greatness, and some haue greatnesse thrust vpon em 1865 TROLLOPE *Bilton Est.* xxvii, She had no alternative but to assume the position which was thus thrust upon her

Thrust (e, obs. forms of THRUST

Thrustel (l, -till, -tle, obs. ff. THROSTLE.

Thruater (þrʊstər). [f. THRUST v + -ER 1.]

1 One who or that which thrusts see the verb 1507 A M tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* biv b/2 The expulser or thruster out (of teeth) 1612 J. DAVIES *Muse's Sacr.* (Grosart) 34/2, I was sore thrust at. But, thou o'er-threw'st my thrusts 1794 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* 222 After whatever Fashion the Thruster holds his Fleuret. 1825 *Chron.* in *Ann. Reg.* 4/2 The corves . . were drawn to the shaft of the pit by several other men called hurriers, and a number of boys called thrusters [cf. THROUSTERS] 1907 *Contemp.* Rev. Apr. 512 Brunetide was a keen thruster and never missed a party

2 *Hunting slang.* One who thrusts himself forward in the field, or rides too close to the hounds.

1886 *Field* 2 Jan. 3/1 His companion . . chances to be a recognised thruster in the fullest sense of the term 1892 *Ibid.* 9 Jan. 56/1 More than the average number of thrusters striving for a forward place 1898 J. A. GIBBS *Cotswold Vill.* xiii. 305 That somewhat unpopular class of sportsmen, the 'thrusters' of the hunting field

Thrustful (þrʊstfʊl), a. [f. THRUST sb. + -FUL.] Characterized by thrusting; energetic, pushful. Hence *Thrustfulness*.

1907 *Daily Chron.* 9 Sept. 9/3 Not an ideal centre forward, but he is all vigour and thrustfulness 1909 *Ibid.* 16 Feb. 8/8 The half-backs neither tackle nor follow up keenly enough, and the forwards were not sufficiently thrustful or accurate

Thrusting, *vbl. sb.* [f. THRUST v + -ING 1.]

1. The action of the verb THRUST (in various senses)

1375 BARBOUR *Bruce* xiii 156 With sic thrawing and sic thristing That it weid wyssys for till her c1380 Wyclif *Wks* (1880) 310 Þrustyng of ordrys in on cloystre or in on hous. c1440 *Aphabet of Iales* 207 His arm was als bla & als sare with þe thurstyng of Saynt Laurens as he had suffrid it evyn on his body 1552 HULOET, *Thrustyngne* downe, *obpressio* a1584 MONTGOMERIE *Cherrie & Slae* 201 With wnsting and thristing The faster still is scho 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* iii. iv. 17 That so many Angels iany well stand togeder without much thrusting upon a needles point. 1794 *Hope's New Meth. Fencing* 224 Orderly and regular Parrying and Thrusting. 1859 GEO. ELIOT *A Bede* ii, The thrusting out of his chin and stomach, and the twining of his thumbs

2 *concr.* in *pl.* *thrustings* = *thrustings* see after THRUST v, and of quot. s. v. THRUST sb. 4.

1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 38 In the process of making whey butter, the 'thrustings', or white whey, is set in 'cream mugs', to 'carve', and acidulate for churning. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss.* *Thrustings*, white whey, the same as *thrustings*.

3. *attrib.* and *Comb.* Used in or worked by thrusting, as *thrusting-bridge*, *-pike*; *thrusting-screw*, a screw by which a press, esp. a cheese-press, is actuated and regulated; *thrusting-shaft*, a thrust-shaft (THRUST sb. 7); *thrusting-tub* (see quot.).

1761 STERNE *Tr. Shandy* III. xxv, He was determined to have one [bridge] of that particular construction which is made to draw back horizontally, and to thrust forwards again . . but my father advising my uncle to have nothing more to do with 'thrusting bridges', he changed his mind 1856 GROTE *Greece* li. xcv. XLII. 360 Arming them with the short Macedonian 'thrusting pike. 1794 WEDGE *Agric. Chester* 52 In many dairies, a lever is used to thrust or press the cheese . . In other dairies, they use 'thrusting screws. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 3 Oct. 8/1 The arm was caught in the 'thrusting-shaft of my machine. 1846 J. BAXTER's *Libr. Pract. Agric.* (ed. 4) i 207 The 'thrusting-tub', in which the curd has now to be pressed, is round, and is perforated with holes at the sides and bottom for the whey to escape through.

Thrusting, *ppl. a.* [f. as prec. + -ING 2.] That thrusts see the verb.

1898 *Abbott's Syst. Med.* V 981 The forcible heaving or thrusting movements of the ventricle 1909 *Blackw. Mag.* Dec. 741/1 The bright thrusting blade of the sun seemed more endurable

b. *Hunting slang.* That thrusts himself forward in the hunting-field: cf. THROUSTER 2

1895 *Daily News* 22 Nov. 6/5 The difference between 'true sportsmen who "ride to hunt" and the thrusting steeplechasers who "hunt to ride" 1900 *Westm. Gas.* 30 Nov. 4/3 There had been no need to request thrusting riders to 'Hold hand!'

Thrust-plane. *Geol.* The plane of dislocation in an overfault, along which the dislocated strata have been driven.

1884 GEIKIE in *Nature* 13 Nov. 30/1 The most extraordinary dislocations are those to which we have given the name of Thrust-Planes. They are, strictly, reversed faults, but with so low a hade that the rocks on their up-throw side have been, as it were, pushed horizontally forward.

1884 PEACH & HORNE *ibid.* 33 1/2 At length this intricate system of faults and folds culminates in a great dislocation which, to distinguish it from the ordinary reversed faults, may be termed a Thrust-Plane. 1907 *Athenaeum* 2 Nov 554/3 The planes of disruption along which the masses travelled are known as thrust-planes.

Thrutch (prɪtʃ), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms. 4
prich, 5 thrichoche, thrich, 7-thrutch. [f next.]
An act of 'thrutching'; a thrust, push, press, squeeze, also, *concr.* a narrow gorge or ravine (*local*).
13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1713 Per þre þro [hounds] at a þruch þrat hym [a fox] at ones. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 12952 Þan entrid this Engist. And, with a thrichie in the throte, throtlet the kyng c1425 *Wyntoun Cron.* v. iv. 606 [It] gert hym off in thrichis [v.r. thyrstis, thyrstis] thraw 1678 *RAY Prov.* (ed. 2) 302 Maxfield measure, heap and thrutch [cf. *THRUST sb.* 1] 1855 E. WAUGH *Lanc. Life* (1857) 33 The last sylvan stronghold of the fairies; where they would remain impregnable, haunting wild 'thrutches' and sylvan 'chapels', in lonely deeps of its cloughs and woods 1881 *WESTALL Old Factory* xi. 1 150 Try what a good thrutch .. will do first.

Thrutch (prɪtʃ), *v.* Now *dial.* Forms. a. 1
prycoan, 4-5 thrichoche, prich(e) B. 3 prycoche, 6, 8 thruch, 6- thrutch. *Pa. t.* and *pple.* 1
pryhte, pryht, 4 pryht, 4-5 thrichoche, thruchit; 5 thrucht. [OE. *prycc(e)an* = OHG. *druchen* (MHG., G. *drucken*) to press, 1-WGerm. **prukkan*, nominal *vb.* f. **prukke*-, whence OHG. *druck* (MHG. *druc*, G. *drück*) pressure]
1 *trans.* To press, squeeze, crush; to crowd, throng; *fig.* to oppress.

c888 K. ALFRED *Booth* 19, Sittad manfulle on beahsetlum, and halige under heora fotum prycað 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A. 17 Þat dotz bot pryh my hert þrange. *Ibid.* B. 135 He fande A þral þryht in þe þrong unþrygandely clobed. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 13461 Mony holes in the bowes Overgrown with thornes, Bayn thestur and thicke thrichet of wode c1440 *Anc. Cookery* § 438 in *Househ. Ord.* (1790) 471 When hit is sothen, thrichie oute the water 1546 *COVERDALE Treat. Lord's Supper* Transl. Pref. A. ii, Thrutchyng vp into a corner yf parte which no place can conteyne. c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* 1 Yet I'm war thrutch, between two arran Rogues. 1888 *Sheffield Gloss.*, *Thrutche*, to thrust, to squeeze.

b. *spec.* To press (cheese).
1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* iii viii 335/2 Thruch them in the Cheese Fate. 1858 *WILBRAHAM Cheshire Gloss* 29 Squeezing or pressing the cheese is called thrutching it

2 To thrust, push.
c1205 *LAY.* 19183 He wæende mid his crucche us adun þrucche. 13 *E. E. Allit P.* A. 705 He. dyed Delfully þurh bondez þryht. 13 *Gaw & Gr. Knt* 1443 For þre at þe fyrst þrast he þryht to þe erþe. c1400 *Destr. Troy* 6732 He.. wæn to the knyght, And xxx in the throng thrutchit to deþe. 14100 *Cheshire Pl.* x 406 When they their spears through him thought. 1885 *Cheshire Gloss* s.v., I st þrutched off here.

3. *intr.* To push or press into a place; to jostle
[a 1000 *Guthlac* (Exeter Bk.) 285 We þas wic magun forun afillan, folc in dnoce meara þreatum and monfarum.] c1837 in *Stephens Mem. R. Durnford* (1890) 75 'Thrutch him up' shouted some malcontents at a vestry meeting [at Middleton, Lancs]. 'Thrutch away, gentlemen', replied the young Rector, jumping on to an oak chest 1848 T. BLAZARD *Westmoreland Songs* 35 (E. D. D.) At last we thrutch'd into th' Ship Inn

Hence **Thrutching** *vbl. sb.* (in quot., squeezing, wringing), also *concr.* (in *pl.*): see quot. 1885. **Thru tcher**, *Lancash.*: see quot. 1901.

c1400 *Destr. Troy* 1322 All his wongys were wete for weping of teres, with thriching of hondys c1746 J. COLLIER (Tim Bobbin) *View Lanc. Dial.* Wks. (1862) 68, I stown a lyte Weur-podditch, an some Thrutchings 1885 *Cheshire Gloss*, *Thrutchings*, whey which is *thrutched* or squeezed out whilst the cheese is under pressure. 1901 F. E. TAYLOR *Folk-Sp. S. Lancs* (E. D. D.), *Thrutcher*, specially applied to the pushers of a rush-cat, and to the boys who push the corves in a coal-pit.

Thrutty, *obs. ff. THIRTY.* **Thrw**, *thrwch*, *obs. Sc. ff. THROUGH.* **Thrwenter**, *thrwnter*, *obs. ff. THIRINTER.* **Thrwsswe**, *var. THURSE, goblin.* **Thryd-e**, *thrydde*, *obs. ff. THIRD.* **Thrye**, *prye*, *var. THIRIE Obs.*, *thrice.* **Thryse(e, -ess, -is(e, thrys(e, thryss, obs. ff. THIRIE.**

+**Thry-fallow**, *v. Obs.* [app. f. *THIRIE, THRYE*, *thrice* + *FALLOW v.*, but perh. a later alteration of *three-fallow* (THREE III. 2) after *twy-, Twi-fallow*] *trans.* = *TRIFALLOW*

1573 *Tusser Husb* (1878) 121 Thry fallow I pray thee, Least thistles bewray thee 1641 *Terrier Plasheybury Manor, Essex* Sept 15 5, The tenant .. to leave to acres of land sufficiently fallowed, twyfallowed, thryfallowed

Thryt, *obs. pa. t. and pple. of THUTCH v.*

Thryl, *thryll(e, obs. ff. THRILL.* **Thrymsa**: see *THRIMS v.* **Thryn**, *var. THIRINE Obs.*, threefold **Thryng(e, obs. form of THIRING v. **Thryne**, *pryne*, *var. THIRINE Obs.*, *THIRINE Obs.***

Thryssce, *thryshe*, *obs. ff. THURSH.* **Thryst(e, obs. ff. THIRST, THURST. **Thrystle**, *obs. f. THROSTLE.***

Thryttene, *-tende*, *obs. ff. THIRTEEN, -TEENTH.* **Thrytteke**, *-ty*, *obs. ff. THIRTIETH, -TY.*

Thryve, *obs. form of THRIVE, THRVEN.* **Thuang**, *variant of obs. thwang, THONG.*

Thuck, *dial. form of THICK dem. pron.*

+**Thucke**. *Obs. rare*—1. [Origin uncertain.]

It answers in sense to *Ger. tucke* fem, mischievous trick, MHG. *tuck*, also *duck*, blow, knock, cunning stroke, knavery; and *duck*, if the original form, would answer to an Eng. **tuck* Strattmann compares ON. *þykk*, thwack, blow, OE. *tucian* to treat badly, harm, has also been compared; but that gave *tuke*, *tuc* in *Ancren R.*

A malicious trick
a 1225 *Ancre R.* 326 He wule heon afered uorte don þe eft swuche bucke.

Thud (pʊd), *sb.* Orig. *Sc.* Also 6 *thuid, thude.* [Appears c1513 along with *THUD v.* 2, q. v.]

1. A blast of wind or tempest; a gust, a squall. (In later quotes, including the notion of sound.) *Sc.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* i. 1 80 *Aix* breist persit Scho [Pallas] with a thuid [L. *turbine*] stitkit on ane scharp roike [= rock] 1536 *BELLENDEN Cron.* Scot. (1821) II 32 Quhen baistlie come sic ane thud of wind, that sail, mast, and takillis wer blawin in the brim seis. 1606 *tr. Rollock's Lect. x Thess* 122 (Jam) All this world is full of tentations the duell blowes, raising a storme it is a stormie world, and all the thuds light on the sillie creature 1724 *RAMSAY Vision* ii, The air grew ruch with bousteous thuds 1825 *JAMESON s. v.*, 'The wind comes in thuds' when it comes in gusts; and especially when it strikes on any body that conveys the sound, as a door, &c. 1858 M. PORTER *Souter Johnny* 30 Wud as tempest thud.

+ b. A loud sound, as of a clap of thunder, or the discharge of a cannon. *Sc. Obs.*

1535 *STEWART Cron. Scot.* (Rolls) I 384 Thair scheildis rave and all thair speiris brak, With sic ane thude evin lyke ane thunder crak. a 1586 in *Pinkerton Anc. Scot. Poems* (1785) 246 Hir voice sa rank. Most lyik the thundring thuds of canoun din. 1796 *MACNELL Waes o' War* iii x, Loud the din o' streams fast fa'ing, Strak the ear wi' thundring thud.

2. A heavy blow, a thump with the fist. Also *fig.* a severe affliction, a 'blow'. *Sc. and n. dial.* 1789 *W. TAYLOR Scots Poems* 66 (E. D. D.) Wi' an etnach cud Than gae her Daddie sic a thud 1790 *MOIRSON Poems* 151 (Jam) He cocks his hand, and gis his wife a thud 1806 *Cock Simple Strains* (1850) 136 (ibid.) Lusty thuds were deat about. 1847 *EMILY BRONTE Wuthering Heights* xix, 'Noa', said Joseph, giving a thud with his prop on the floor 1876 D. GILMOUR *Paisley Weavers* ix 91 Fur lass, it's a sair thud to thee

3. A dull heavy sound without resonance, such as is produced when a heavy stone strikes the ground (*Orig. north dial.*)

1825 *BROCKERT N. C. Words*, *Thud*, the noise of a fall, a stroke causing a blunt and hollow sound 1859 *GEO. ELIOT A. Beale* iv, Lisbeth heard the heavy 'thud' of a running foot-step on the turf 1861 *HUGHES Tom Brown at Oak* x, The thud of the eight-oar 1878 *BESANT & RICE Celia's Art* xi, The heavy thud of the steam hammer 1895 *CLIVE HOLLAND Pater's Wife* (ed. 11) 13 The sound of a mousmé pattering barefoot, her quick, short steps making a gentle thud, thud on the matting

b. As interjection or adverb With a thud.

1880 *JEFFERIES Gt. Estate* 137 We heard an apple fall 1 thud on the sward. 1890 L. C. D'OLIVE *Notches* 71 Bill shot again and the ball went 'thud' into the bear.

+**Thud**, *v. 1 Obs.* Forms 1 *pyddan, piddan*, 3 *pudd(e, 4 thud. Pa. t.* 1 *pydde, piddle*, 3 *pudd(e. Pa. pple.* 3 *pydd.* [OE. *pyddan*, of uncertain origin. It would normally represent an OTeut. **puddan*, from a stem **puð-*]

1. *trans.* To strike or thrust with a weapon; to stab Only in OE

c897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xl 294 Ða ðyde [L. *perussit*] Abner hiene mid hindeweard sceafte on ðæt smiðfearme ðæt he wæs dead *Ibid.* 296 Ðæt mon mid hindeweard sceafte ðone ðyde [L. *ferre ens*] be him oferlyfe. c1000 *ÆLFRIC Judge* ix x, Ða abrad Aoth his swurd, and hne hetelice piddle, swa þæt þa hiltan eodon in to þam innoðe.

2. To thrust, press, push (a thing to or into a place, etc.). Also *fig.*

c1000 *ÆLFRIC Nam.* xxii 25 Se assa piddle his mafordes fot þearle to þam hege c1205 *LAY* 1898 Geomagog pudde [cf. 1275 *praste*] Corneum fromard his breoste. *Ibid.* 1959 Moni hundred þusend be þud heoð to hellen a 1225 *St. Marher.* 14 Ant þenne pudde ich in ham luueliche þotes 1400 in *Ancren R.* July (1904) 29 And anon as I be ded thud me in the erthe

3. *intr.* To press with force.

a 1225 *St. Marher* 12 Ða pudde ha uppon þe þurs feste wið hire fot

Thud (pʊd), *v. 2 Orig. Sc.* [Occurs, with the corresp. sb., c1513. Identity with the earlier *THUD v. 1* is doubtful: formally it is quite possible; but there is a gap both of time and sense between the examples of the two. The present *vb.* and *sb.* may be purely echoic, imitating the sound which they express or imply, if historically connected with *THUD v. 1*, the *vb.* has changed its meaning under echoic influence, and a *sb.* of corresponding echoic meaning has arisen]

1. *intr.* To come with a blast or gust, as the wind; sometimes including the notion of sound. *Sc.* 1513 *DOUGLAS Æneis* xii v. 136 As the blastis with thar bustuis sovn. cumis thuddand down On the dep sey Egean a 1584 *MONTGOMERIE Cherrie & Slae* 237 Thru chuddis so be thuddis so. And flew I wist not quhen. 1724 *RAMSAY Ode to Ph-* vi, Then upo' sight the hailstains thud 1796 *MACNELL Waes o' War* i xii, Loud and sair the cauld winds thud

b. *trans.* in causal sense: To drive in blasts. *Sc.* 1728 *RAMSAY Answer Ep. fr. Mr. Somerville* 59 Boreas nae mar thuds Hail, snaw, and sleet, frae blacken'd clouds.

2 *intr.* To produce a thud or dull heavy sound, as a falling or moving body by striking against something; to fall or impinge with a thud, also said of the body or surface struck.

1796, 1833 [see *thudding* below] 1859 L. OLIPHANT *Earl Elgin's Mission to China* I 227 Feeble rockets, baibed as arrows, thudded about and fizzed for a moment in the grass 1862 *SALA Seven Sons* III v. 120 The carriage came thudding by on the soft turf 1885 *TENNIVSON Bahn & Balan* 316 He felt the hollow-beaten moves thud And tremble 1893 *Harper's Mag.* Jan 247/1 They heard his feet thudding upon the stairs 1908 H. WALES *Old Allegiance* xvii. 305 A bullet thudded into the wall above me

b. *trans.* To strike (something) so as to produce a thud.

1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 259 Blow all your trumps! thud all your drums!

Hence **Thudding** *vbl. sb.* and *pple. a.* (whence **Thuddingly** *adv.*); all from sense 2.

1796 A. WILSON in *Poems & Lit. Prose* (1876) II 66 Cease, thou flighter! thuddin' heart. 1833 M. SCOTT *1001 Cringie* 1 (1859) 29 A puff of white smock, then another, followed by thudding reports 1901 *LAWSON Remin. Dollar Acad.* 87 A brilliant peroration accompanied by a thudding on the pulpit 1904 MARIE CORRELLI *God's Gd. Man* x, The quick gallop of hoofs echoed thuddingly on the velvety turf

Thuder(e, Thue, obs. ff. THITHER, THREW sb. 1

+**Thuelle**, *obs. f. TEWEL, TUEL, chimney-pipe* 14 *Pict. Voc.* in *W. Wulcker 777/13 Hoc epicasterium*, a thuelle.

+**Thuest**, *erron var. tewet, tewit, TEWHIT, lapwing.* In quot. applied to the Hoopoe.

1688 R. HOLME *Armoury* ii. 254/2 Some call this Burd [Uppa] a Thuet. It is born by the name of Thuet.

Thuff, puff, *obs. form of THOUGH.*

+**Thuffen**. *Obs.* [OE. *þuffen, þefen* (erron. -an), representing an OTeut. **þuffini*, doubtfully considered to be fem. of **þuffi*, in OE *geþofa*, ON *þofa* a bench-fellow (cf. *THORF*), the suffix being -EN², as in OE. *þiwen* maidservant, *fyren* VIXEN, etc.] A maidservant; a handmaid, female slave.

a 1100 *Aldhelm Gloss* 1 2349 (Napier O E G) *Uerna cula*, 1 *ancilla* vel *serua*, þyftan *Ibid.* 2716 *Uerna*, 1 *seruus*, þyftan a 1100 in *Haupt's Zeitschr.* IX 451/2 *Vernacula* (gl. *seruula, ancilla*), þeftan a 1225 *Ancre R.* 4 Peos riwle nis bute voito serui þe oðer Þe oðer is ase lefð peos is ase þuften c1230 *Hali Meid* 45 Mi laured biseh hi's þuffenes mekelac

Thug (þʊg, prop. *thʊg*). *Sb.* Also 9 *thag, theg, thug*. [a. Hindi *thag*, Mahr. *thag*, *thak* a cheat, swindler] (With capital T.) One of an association of professional robbers and murderers in India, who strangled their victims, a 'phansigar. Also *attrib.*

Their methods were described already in Thevenot's *Voyages*, c1665 (see Yule) They are mentioned under their more correct name of *phansigars* (*phanseegurs*), i.e. 'stranglers', by *Forbes Orient. Mem.* IV 13 (1813), and as *Thugs, Thags, or Thags* from 1810. Their suppression was rigidly prosecuted from 1831, and the system is now practically extinct.

1810 in *Hist. & Pract. Thugs* xxi. (1837) 329 It having come to the knowledge of Government, that several Sepoys have been robbed and murdered by a description of persons denominated 'Thugs', who infested the districts of the Doab and other parts of the Upper Provinces. 1816 in *Anat. Res.* XIII 287 The term 'Thag' is usually applied, in the western provinces, to persons who rob and murder travellers on the highways, either by poison, or the application of the cord or knife. 1839 M. TAYLOR *Confess. Thug* (1873) 2 You know not the high and stirring excitement of a Thug's occupation. 1897 *Daily News* 22 Sept. 6/4 When the Prince of Wales was in India, a Thug criminal showed him how victims were strangled

b. *transf.* A cutthroat, ruffian, rough. Now *U. S.* 1839 *CARLYLE Chartism* i. 4 'Glasgow Thuggery', 'Glasgow Thugs', it is a witty nickname 1883 *CABLE in Century Mag.* June 230/1 A few 'thugs' terrorized the city with beating, stabbing, and shooting 1889 *Boston (Mass.) Jnl.* 24 Apr. 1/8 Thugs, plug-uglies, and 'flash sports'. 1895 J. BURNS in *Westm. Gas.* 17 Jan. 2/1 They even engage 'knockers-out', who belabour and disable voters as they are entering the booths. They are called 'election Thugs'.

Hence **Thug v.**, *trans.* to assassinate by thuggee; **Thugdom**, the domain of Thugs, **Thuggess**, a female Thug, **Thuggism**, the practice and principles of Thugs: = next.

1837 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 269 If a single civilian or military man had been thugged, thuggee would have been abolished long ago. 1839 *Dr. Quincy Murder* ad fin. At length came the toast of the day—Thugdom in all its branches. 1856 *Froude Hist. Eng.* I. ii 155 What teachers of Thuggism would appear to ourselves, the teachers of heresy actually appeared to Sir Thomas More 1859 *LANG Wand India* 100 The victim, another Thuggee, was supposed to be sleeping when the operation was performed 1903 *Daily Chron.* 4 Dec. 5/2 Lord William Bentinck is known for his suppression of Thuggism, which made strangling a religious rite to the goddess Kali

Thuggee (þʊgiː). Also -ie [a. Hindi *thag*, abstr. sb. f. *thag* THUG.] The system of robbery and murder practised by the Thugs. Also *attrib.*

1837 *Edin. Rev.* Jan. 358 These people are known by the name of Thugs, and their profession is called Thuggee. 1859 *LANG Wand India* 98 The suppression of Thuggee in the British dominions. 1898 *Speaker* 26 Nov. 647/1 Colonel Sleeman, had charge of the Thuggee inquiries 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 Aug. 3/5 Colonel Sir E. Bradford was appointed general superintendent of the operations for the suppression of 'thagi and dakaiti', as the India Office calls it

Thuggery (*þu gert*). [f THUG + -ERY] = prec., also *þausf*.

1839 [see THUG b] 1849 E B EASTWICK *Dry Leaves* 58 The Amurs had no more power to prevent the robberies and murders than we have to extinguish the system of Thuggery or Dacoitism. 1865 *Reader* 26 Aug 225/1 Ecclesiastical thuggery.

Thught, þuht(e, puhte, obs. pa t and pple. of THING v¹ and 2, Thuid, obs Sc. form of THUD

|| **Thuja** (*þiŋ-dgā*). [mod L. (Linnaeus) see THUYA.] The more common English form of the name of trees or shrubs of the botanical genus now called *THUYA*, q.v., also of the wood of *T. occidentalis*, and of drugs derived from it.

Oil of *thuya*, an essential oil obtained by distilling the ends of the branches and the leaves of *T. occidentalis* with water. 1760 J LEE *Introduct* Bot (1788) 299 *Thuya*, Arbor Vitæ. 1865 VISCT MILTON & CHADLER *Northwest Passage by Land* 287 There were pines and thujas of every size. 1866 *Treas Bot.*, *Thuya occidentalis* is the American Arbor Vitæ. 1868 *Rep U. S. Commissioner Agric* (1869) 186 After ascending some distance the mountain sides, the wood consists particularly of a noble *Thuya*. 1884 Q. VICTORIA *More Leaves* 303 There are a wonderful old laurel and *thuya* which have spread to an immense size. 1884 *Mag of Art Mar* 179/2 The richly carved ceiling of *thuya* and cedar.

Hence names of chemical compounds obtained from the species *Thuya occidentalis* (all in *Cent. Dict.* spelt *thuy-*). **Thuyene** = *thuyone*; **Thujenin** or **Thuji genin**, **Thujetic acid**, **Thujetin**, **Thujin**, **Thujone**: see QUOTS.

1868 WATTS *Dict Chem* V 789 *Thujetic acid*, C₂₅H₂₉O₁₃ is prepared: 1. by boiling thujin with baryta-water [etc.] 2. by boiling thujin for some hours with baryta-water in an atmosphere of hydrogen. *Ibid.*, *Thujetin*, C₂₅H₂₉O₁₆ A compound obtained, together with crystallisable sugar, by heating thujin with dilute acids. *Ibid.*, 790 *Thuygenin*, C₂₅H₂₉O₁₁ A compound occurring in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis*, and produced, together with sugar, when thujin is heated with hydrochloric acid. *Ibid.*, *Thujin*, C₂₅H₂₉O₁₂ A crystallisable glucoside, occurring in the green parts of *Thuya occidentalis*. Thujin forms shining lemon-yellow crystals, appearing under the microscope as four-sided tables. *Ibid.* 791 *Thuyone*, a volatile hydrocarbon, obtained by the action of iodine on oil of *thuya*. 1873 — *Fowles' Chem* 643 When heated, with hydrochloric acid, [thujin] yields thujenim. 1884 MUIR & MORLEY *Watts' Dict Chem* IV 714 *Thujone*, C₁₀H₁₆O, occurs, together with the terpene C₁₀H₁₈, in the essential oil of *thuya*.

Thuk, puke, dial. variants of THILK.

|| **Thule** (*þiŋ-lē*). Forms: 1. *Thila*, 1, 4-5 *Tyle*, *Tyle*, 7 *Thyle*, *Tule*, 6-*Thule* [L. *Thūle* (*Thīle*) = Gr. *Θούλη* (*Thūlē*), proper name of unknown origin.] The ancient Greek and Latin name (first found in Polybius's account of the voyage of Pytheas) for a land six days' sail north of Britain, which he supposed to be the most northerly region in the world. (*Thule* has been variously conjectured to be the Shetland Islands (so app. in Pliny and Tacitus), Iceland, the northern point of Denmark, or some point on the coast of Norway. c. 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xxix § 3 Oð ðæt lānd þe we hatað *Thule* c. 893 — *Oras* 1 i § 27 þe westanorðan Ibernā is þæt ytemeste lānd þæt man hæð *Thila* a 1000 *Boeth Metr* xvi 15 An izlond þ is *Tile* hāten c. 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth* iii met v (Camb MS), þe laste lē in þe see þæt hyhte *tile* [v r tile] 1387 *Trevisa Higden* (Rolls) I 325 *Tyle* is sixe dayes seillynge oute of Breteyne. 1598 SYLVESTER *Dr Bartas* ii 14 *Colomes* 230 From Africa to *Thule's* farthest Flood 1613-16 W. BROWNE *Brit Past* i v, Monster-breeding *Nyle* Or through the North to the unpeopled *Thyle* 1665 Sir T. HERBERT *Trav* (1677) 2 The fortunate Islands, about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the Azores, but the Commentator upon Horace near the *Ultima Thule* a 1688 J. WALLACE (*title*) An Essay Concerning the *Thule* of the Ancients. 1730-46 THOMSON *Autumn* 864 Where, the Northern Ocean . . . Boils round the paked melancholy isles Of farthest *Thule* 1847 MACAULAY in Trevelyan *Life* (1876) II. 290 Where more than *Thule's* winter barbs the breeze.

b. *transf.* As the type of the extreme limit of travel and discovery, chiefly (after Latin usage) in the phrase *ultima Thule* (farthest *Thule*); hence *fig.* the highest or uttermost point or degree attained or attainable, the acme, limit.

1771 SMOLLETT *Humph.* Ch. 3 Sept, I am now little short of the *Ultima Thule*, if this appellation properly belongs to the Orkneys or Hebrides. 1784-5 *Ann*, Reg. ii. 12/1 An unknown coast, which he [Cook] named Sandwich Land, the *thule* of the Southern hemisphere. 1828 *Lights & Shades* II. 136 The caricature of a top, the *ultima Thule* of extravagant frippery. 1878 *Times* 10 May (Stanf.), The expedition reached their *Ultima Thule*.

† **Thulge, v. Obs. rare.** [app. representing OE. (*ge*)*þylgēan* to be patient, f. *þylgēan* patient; but this would normally give in ME. (*ge*)*þuld(e)n*.] a. *intr.* To be patient, have patience, bear or put up with. b. *trans.* (only in OE.) To wait for.

[c. 897 K. ÆLFRED *Gregory's Past* C xxxiii 216 Ne mæg he geþylgian ðæt he ðæt forhele. axoxxo *Agg Ps* (Spelm) xxiv. 5 De ic geþylgode [Vulg. *te sustinui*] ealne dæd. *Ibid.* xci. 14 Wel geþylgende hi beoð [Vulg. *bone patientes erunt*].] x3. *Gau & Gr Knt* 1859 Pennie he pulged with hir prepe, & poled hir to speke, & h. bede hit hym swyfe.

Thulite (*þiŋ-lait*). *Min* [ad Ger. and Sw. *thulit* named by Ekeberg, 1820, cf THULS: see -ITE 1] A rose-red variety of ZOISITE.

1820 JAMESON *Syst Min* (ed 3) I 134 The rare blue variety (of the Pyramidal Garnet) is found . . . in Telemark, in Noiway, along with a hard peach-blossom coloured

mineral named *Thulite* 1883 RUTLEY *Rock-Forming Min* 161 *Thulite* displays strong pleochroism

Thulke, Thulh(ch, p-): see THILK, THELLICH.

Thuman, p-: see THEOW a, quot. 1297

Thumb (*þum*), *sb* Forms. a. 1 *th-ð*, *puma*, 3 *pume*, 3-4 *poume*, 4-5 (6 *Sc*) *thoume*, *thowme*, 4-6 *thome*, 5 *thomme*, 6 *thom*, 7-8 *thum*, 8-9 *Sc* and *n dial.* *thoum*, *thoom*. β. 3-4 *poumbe*, 4 (6 *Sc*) *thoumbe*, 4-5 *poumbe*, 4-7 *thombe*, 5 *p-*, *thowmbe*, 6-7 *thumbe*, 4- *thumb*. γ. 4-5 *tumb*, *toumbe*. [OE. *þuma* wk masc. = OFris. *thūma*, *thūma*, *tunma*, Wfris. *tunme*, *tomme*, Saterl. *tūmb*, Nfris. *tun*, *tin*, OLG. **thūmo* (MLG. *dūme*, LG. *dūme*, *dām*; MDu. *dūme*, Du. *dūm*), OHG. *dūmo* (MHG. *dūme*, Ger. *daumen*), ON. wanting (deriv. *þumall* thumb of a glove), Now. *tume*, *tunme*, *tome*, Sw. *tumme*, Da. *tomme* inch, *tonnel* — OTeut. **þūmon-*, pre-Teut. **thūmon-* the stout or thick (finger), f. root *th-* to swell: cf Zend *thūna* fat, Skr. *thūmā* strong, *tunrā* fat, L. *tumere* to swell. In ME. the crescent b after m is found c. 1290]

1. The short thick inner digit of the human hand, opposable to the fingers, and distinguished from them by having only two phalanges; hence, *gen*, the inner digit of a limb when opposable to and set apart from the other digits (as in the *Quadrumanus* and opossums)

a 700 *Epdal Gloss* 821 *Pollux*, *thuma* a 901 *Laws K* *Ælfred* c. 56 21f se *thuma* bið ofaslegēn, þam sceal xxx scill to bote. c. 1000 *Sax Leechd* III 18 Swa greate swa ðin *puma*. a 1225 *Anchor* R 18, & makieð on ower muþe mit te *pume* a c 1202 S. *Eng. Leg* I. 308/319 Strongue is þe *poumbe* I-cleoped a 1300 *Cursor M* 21244 (Cott.) Men sais þat of his thumb (G. *tumb*, F. *thowme*, T. *bombel* he smate, And þat was noȝht bot for to le c. 1375 *Ley Folks Mass* Bk (MS. B) 158 Makes a cios vpon þo letter with his thome. 13 *Minor Poems fr* Vernon MS xxv. 296 þi *phomes* and þi *fyngres* c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xxii 72 (Harl. MS) Tho anon he toke the thome of the dede man, and made him to seel bi [a chaier] with a fals seal. c. 1475 *Pict Voc* in W. Wulcker 749/31 *Hic pollex*, a thumb 1507 in *Leadam Sel Cas. Star Chamber* (Seld.) I 260 They had maymed one William Thomson. & cutte of his right thome 1596 *SHAKS* i *Hen. IV.* ii. 38 Twixt his Finger and his Thumbe, he held A Pouncet bone. 1605 — *Macb.* iv. 1 44 By the pricking of my Thumbees, Something wicked this way comes. 1662 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot Ser in I 237 They tortured the women by wringing, hanging them up by the thombes, burning the soles of their feet at the fyre. 1662 *STILLINGF.* *Orig. Sacr* iii. 1. § 16 The thumb, which may equally ioyne with any of the fingers in taking hold of any thing. 1712 *tr. Fomel's Hist. Drage* I 152 A round Stalk, the Thickness of two Thumbees. 1833 *Penny Cycl.* I 183/2 The hinder extremities [of the chimpanzee] are marked by a thumb — a finger opposed to the other fingers. 1840 *Ibid.* xlv. 458/1 s.v. *Opossum*, The whole of this subfamily [*Didelphidae*] have the inner toe of the hind foot converted into a thumb. 1869 *HAZLITT Eng. Prov* 373 The richer the cobbler, the blacker his thumb. 1893 *HODGES Elem. Photogr.* (1907) 78 Held between the thumb and finger of the left hand.

fig 1895 BARING-GOULD *Nobis* xxii, I must have more men I dare not leave Domme [a fortress] without a thumb on it to hold it down.

† b. The corresponding digit of the foot; the great toe. *Obs.*

1432-50 *tr. Higden* (Rolls) II 189 A thowmbe [L. *pollex*; *Trevisa*, greet too] in the ryghte foote of Pyrrhus kyng, the townghe of whom safe subsidy ayeine venom. 1535 *COVERDALE* *Lev* 1 6 They cut of the thombes of his handes and fete. a 1643 J. SHUTE *Judgem* & *II* 38 Adonibeezek cut off the thombs both of the handes and feet of seventy kungs.

c. In the lower animals generally. The inmost digit of the fore-foot; in a bird, the first digit of the wing, bearing the bastard-wing or alula; also the hind toe, inner hind toe, or hallux, in insects see QUOT. 1826

1607 TOPSELL *Four-f. Beasts* (1658) 424 The Nut mouse, upon his forefeet . . . hath four claws or distinct toes, for he wanteth a thumb. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XIV 612/1 The fore-feet [of a seal] are like the human hand, the middle toe being the longest and the thumb short. 1856 KIRBY & ST. ENTOMOL III 370 *Pollex* (the Thumb). A small accessory joint, attached to the *Ungula* of the *Manus* in *Mantis*. 1828 STARK *Elem. Nat. Hist.* I 126 [Lemming] Fore-feet pentadactylous, nail of the thumb short and rounded. 1854 OWEN *Skel & Teeth in Orr's Circ Sc* I *Org. Nat.* 223 Those which are attached to the short outer digit, erroneously called the 'thumb', are the bastard feathers. 1850 MAYNE *Explos. Lex.* *Thumbe*, *Ornithol.*, applied to a small bone of the hand, or third portion of the anterior extremity also to the shortest toe, situated behind *Zool.*, applied to the first finger of the anterior extremity, or fore-foot of certain of the *Reptilia*. 1874 COUES *N. Amer. Birds* 30 The forefinger hand-bone sticks out a little from the side of the principal one, and bears on its end one finger-bone, which is commonly, but wrongly, called the bird's 'thumb'. 1894 NEWTON *Dict Birds* 137 *Pollex*, the thumb or first digit of the wing.

2. *transf.* The part of a glove or mitten which covers the thumb. 1888 in *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.*

3. A thing or part analogous to or in some way resembling a thumb; e.g. a projecting spur or stump of a woody plant, a tool, etc.; also (cf *Tom Thumb*) a diminutive animal or object; see QUOTS.

1745 *tr. Columella's Husb.* iv. ii, Having remarked the thumb of the former year [*superioris anni pollex*] one may leave one or two eyes from which it may germinate. 1778 [W.

MARSHALL] *Minutes Agric.* 20 Sept. an. 1775, A corn-fork, without the thumb, is the best. 1854 *N. & Q.* xst Ser IX. 385/r Three kinds . . . the weasel, the stoat or stump, and the mousehunt or mousehunter, which is also called the thumb from its diminutive size. 1869 [Thumbs and fingers in *Colony-hunting* see *FINGER sb* 11 b] 1901 *Chronicle* 25 Oct (E D D, Staffs.), 'Tot', a small mug, that held a quart, sometimes also called a thumb. 1904 *Science* 20 May 803 (Cent. Suppl.) The extremely acute 'thumbs' and pinnacles which surmount the trap plateau of different parts of Greenland.

4. As a measure (also more fully, *thumb's breadth*). The breadth of the thumb, taken as equal to an inch.

Formerly it was usual to allow a 'thumb' in addition to each yard (of cloth, etc.) measured; this is still the practice in the cloth trade.

[1611 *COTGR.*, *Poultre*, an inch, or inch-measure, the breadth of a thumb] 1622 MALYNES *Ant. Law-Merch.* 52 A thumbe or Inch is 6 Graines or Barleycornes. 1634 SANDERSON *Serim* i *Sam* xii. 3 § 29 False weights, false measures, false thombs, false lights, false marks. 1771 *Act* 10 Anne c. 16 § 4 One Table with the Length of a Yard nailed or marked thereupon; to which shall be added one Inch more, which shall be used instead of that which is commonly called a Thumb's Breadth. 1812 J. SMYTH *Pract. of Customs* (1821) 126 (Linen) The practice of allowing what is termed a Thumb is now discontinued by the Board's order (8th May, 1806).

5. Phrases. a. *Thumb of gold, a golden thumb, miller's thumb* in reference either to the alleged dishonesty of millers or to the lucrative character of their trade. † b. *To bring (a person) above the thumb, to turn over the thumb*, to get or have under one's control, cf. 'to twist round one's finger'. *Obs.* c. *One's fingers all thumbs* (etc.), said of a person who is clumsy or wanting in dexterity. † d. *To hit († cross) one over (of, on) the thumbs*, to punish or reprove sharply, 'rap one's knuckles'. e. (a) *To bite one's thumbs*, as an indication of anger or vexation; (b) *to bite the thumb at*, as an insult: see *BIT v* 16. † f. *Under (the) thumb, secretly, confidentially.* *Obs.* g. *Under the thumb of*, entirely at the disposal or direction of, completely subservient to. h. In expressions referring to the use of the thumb by the spectators in the ancient amphitheatre, to indicate approbation or the opposite: see QUOT. 1880.

a. c. 1386-1396 [see MILLER 11]. b. 1469 J. PASTON in *P. Lett.* II 356 Thowthou can begyll the Dwk of Norfolk, and bryng hym above the thombe as how lyst, I let the wet thow shalt not do me so. 1577 *NORTHBROOKS Dicing* 48 The game gotten by this playe at Dice, where all is gotten with a trixe over the thumbe. 1603 *DEKKER Wonderfull Year* c. Fiv. Shee would have tickled them, and turned them over the thumbe. c. 1646 J. KEYWOOD *Fron* (1652) G 11 b. When he should get ought, eche finger is a thumbe. 1870 *Echo* 16 Nov. Your uneducated man is all thumbs, as the phrase runs, and what education does for him is to supply him with clever fingers. 1874 *Routledge's Ev. Boy's Ann.* 155/2 Whose fingers were reported, to be 'all thumbs'. d. 1522 SKELTON, Thwarting oier thom [see THWART v 2] a 1548 *HALL Chron.*, *Hen. VII* 33 In the later ende of hys oracion, he a litle beked the lady Margaret and hyt her of [Grafton] on the thombes. 1553 T. WILSON *Rhet.* (1580) 3 The Philosopher did hit a yong man over the Thumbe verie handsomely, for vsyng ouer old, and ouer strange wordes. *Ibid.* 137, I have knowen some so hitte of the thumbe, that thei could not tell . . . whether [etc.] 1591 *GREENE Rarew to Folke Wks.* (Grosart) IX. 285 *Feratio* thought to crosse Benedecto ouer the thumbe. 1594 *LODGE & GREENE Looking Glasse* (Hunter, Cl.) 9 Well said *Smith*, that crosse him ouer the thumbe. e. 1573 *Satur. Poems Reforms* xlii 266 The Clerk was like to bite his thowms. 1592 *SHAKS. Rom. & Jul.* i. 1 49 [1596] *Lodge Wis Misery* 32 Guing me the Fico with his thombe in his mouth] 1608 *DEKKER Dead Term* Div b, What shouldering, what Justling, what Jeening, what byting of Thumbs to beget quarrels. 1638 *RANDOLPH Misus Looking-Gl.* iii. iii, Daggs, and Pistolls! To bite his thumb at me? 1690 G. H. *Hist. Cardinals* ii. 11 158 The Spaniards were nettled, and bit their thumbs in private. 1863 *Chambers's Bk. Days* 11 Mar. I. 358 It is very probable that the act of biting the thumb was not so much a gesture of insulting contempt as a threat. f. 1586 J. HOOKER *Hist. Irel* in *Holmshed II*. 89/1 Diuerse other secret vnderminers, who wrought so cunninglie vnder the thumbe . . . as if Kildare had prospered, their malice would not have bene in manner suspected. 1596 *DALRYMPLE tr. Leslie's Hist. Scot* ii (S.T.S.) I. 171 This consuetude was, as we vse to speik, vnder thome stil retained. a 1693 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xxxv. 299 Privily and under Thumb. g. 1754 *RICHARDSON Grandison* IV. xxix. 181 She is obliged to be silent. I have her under my thumb. 1809 *MALKIN Cui Blas* vii. xii. § 6 Authors are under the thumb of booksellers and players. 1889 *JESSOFF Coming of Rias* ii 65 The lord was a petty king, having his subjects very much under his thumb h. 1601 *HOLLAND Pliny* xxviii. 11. 297 To bend or bow downe the thumbees when wee give assent unto a thing, or doe favour any person. 1693 *DRYDEN Juvenal's Sat.* iii. 68 Where With Thumbs bent back, they popularly kill. 1880 *LEWIS & SHORT s v Pollex*, To close down the thumb (*pollex* = *manere*) was a sign of approbation, to extend it (*vertebre, convertere; pollex infestus*) a sign of disapprobation. 1887 *R. GARNETT Life Carlyle* iv, They had unanimously turned their thumbs up. 'Sartor', the publisher acquainted him, 'excites universal disapprobation'. 1907 R. Y. TYRELL in *Academy* 9 Mar. 234/1 'Thumbs down' means 'spare him'; the signal for death was 'thumbs up'.

i. *To get one's thumb out of (a person's) mouth*, to escape from, to get out of the clutches of. † *The finger next one's thumb, one's closest friend.* So † *to be finger and thumb*, to be on intimate terms.

† 1 *thumb under the girdle*: an expression denoting reserve or unsociableness. † To a *cow's thumb*, exactly, perfectly, to a hair. *There's my thumb* (Sc.), in asseveration, in allusion to the practice of licking the thumb in sealing a bargain, see *thumb-licking* in 6. *Above one's thumb* (Sc.), beyond one's reach or ability. *To fash one's thumb* (Sc.), to put oneself out, to worry or concern oneself. *To clap, put, or keep the thumb on* (Sc.), to keep secret. *To whistle on one's thumb* (Sc.) cf. *to pipe in an ivy-leaf* (see IVY-LEAF). *As easy as kiss my thumb*. See also RULE OF THUMB.

1481 CAXTON *Reynard* xx. (Arb.) 49, I shal by my wille neuer more come in the kynges danger; I have now gotten my thumb out of his mouth. 1579 LVL *Euphues* (Arb.) 68 In yat thou crauest my aide, assure thy selfe I will be the finger next thy thombe. 1607 WALKINGTON *Opt Glass* 130 Wee count a melancholicke man... the aqua-fortis of merry company, a thumb vnder the girdle. 1613 OVRSTAY *Charac. Old Man* (1614) Eij b. They call the thombe vnder the girdle grauitie. 1681 T. FLATMAN *Heraclitus Ridens* No 40 (1713) II. 2 Let him alone, he'll trim their Whiskers and comb their Perukes for them to a Cow's thumb. 1722 RAMSAY *Three Bonnets* iii. 104 There's my thumb That, while I breathe, I se ne'er beguile ye. 1730-6 BAILEY (folio) s. v. They are Finger and Thumb, that is, they are so great together, there is no parting them. 1766 A. NICOL *Poems* 59 (Ed. D.) Your match is nane aboon your thumb. 1786 BURNS *Earnest Cry & Prayer* v. Speak out, an' never fash your thumb. 1828 SCOTT *Hri. Moll* xviii. We'll leave Mr Sharpshaw to whistle on his thumb. 1825 JAMIESON s. v. *To Clap or Put the Thumb on any thing*, to conceal it carefully... keep it secret. 1838 W. BELL *Dict. Law Scot.* *Licking of Thumbs*, a symbolical mode of indicating that a bargain has been concluded. 1892 A. J. MUNBY *Vulgar Verses* xox, I lay it's as easy as kiss my thumb, For to have my way wi' her.

6. *attrib.*, and *Comb.* a. Simple *attrib.*, as *thumb-bone*, *-breadth*, *-joint*, *-knuckle*, *-unction*, b. in names of objects of comparatively diminutive size, as *thumb-book*, *-brush*, *-wren*, c. in names of mechanical devices operated by the thumb, or of parts on which the thumb presses in grasping, etc., as *thumb-catch*, *-cock*, *-ferule*, *-hole*, *-latch*, *-lever*, *-milling*, *-nut*, *-reel*, *-sneek*, *-switch*, *-wheel*, d. objective, instrumental, etc., as *thumb-sucking*, *thumb-like*, *-made*, *-worn* adjs. e. Special combs. thumb-ball, the ball of the thumb (BALE sb. 15); thumb bird, a local name for the Goldcrest; thumb-bit, thumb-blue, † thumb-bolts sb. pl.: see quot.; † thumb-case, a thumb-stall; thumb-cleat *Naut.*: see quot.; thumb-finger, the thumb; thumb-fingered a, clumsy, not dexterous (cf. 5 c); thumb-hand *dial.*, the right hand, thumb-index, a reference-index consisting of grooves cut in the front edges of the leaves, or formerly of projecting tabs, or margins so cut as to show initial letters or titles, so that any division may be turned to by placing the thumb or finger on the proper initial, etc.; thumb-kissing, the kissing of the thumb with which the book is held instead of the book itself in taking an oath; thumb-knot = *overhand knot*: see OVERHAND a. 4; thumb-lancet, the usual form of lancet, having a broad two-edged blade; thumb-licking (Sc.), the licking and joining of thumbs by the parties concerned in token of the completion of a bargain; thumb-lock, (a) a kind of lock which is opened by pressing with the thumb; (b) pl. = THUMB-SREW sb. 2; thumb-loose [Dobson sb. 1] *Archery*, a method of releasing the bow-string with the thumb: cf. THUMB-RINE c; † thumb-measure: see quot. and cf. 4; thumb-mould, a small mould usually having designs in intaglio, into which the clay is pressed with the thumb in making ornaments for the decoration of ware (*Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.* 1909); thumb-pad, a pad covering the inner metacarpal bone in some batrachians (*Cent. Dict.*, 1891), thumb-pin = *thumb-tack*, thumb-piston = PISTON 2 b; thumb-position, in violoncello playing, a position in which the thumb serves as a movable 'nut'; thumb-pot, (a) a flower-pot of the smallest size; (b) see quot. 1885; thumb print, the impression or mark of the inner surface of the top joint of the thumb, made with ink or otherwise upon a receptive surface, thumb-printing, the use of 'thumbs and fingers' (see FINGER sb. 11 b) in the aquatint process, thumb-read v., *trans.* to read cursorily, to turn the pages of (a book) with the thumb in glancing through it; thumb-register = *thumb-index*, thumb-rule = RULE OF THUMB; thumb-tack, a tack with a broad head, which may be pushed in with the thumb. See also THUMB-BAND, etc.

1821 *Blackw. Mag.* VIII 430 Along his *thumb-ball, Will his pen-knife tries. 1885 SWAINSON *Provinc. Names Birds* 25 Goldcrest (*Regulus cristatus*) Miller's thumb (Roxburgh) *Thumb bird (Hants) 1849-78 HALLIWELL, *Thumb-bit, a piece of meat eaten on bread, so called from the thumb being placed on it [cf. THUMB-FINGER b.] 1868 SUMMONS *Dict. Trade*, *Thumb-blue, a name for small knobs of indigo used by washerwomen. 1711 C. LOCKYER *Acc.*

Trade India iv 95, I understand Congas [= caague] to be *Thumbbolts. c 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxvi. (*Boffusla*) 882 A-pon be autere scho saw ly As a *thoume-baue properly. 1715 M. DAVIES *Athen. Brii* I 77 A little *Thumb Book, or Pamphlet, call'd 'The Office of the Virgin Mary' 1846 BROWNING *Let* 20 July, You can't write 'so many lines a day' any more than you can paint a picture by *thumb-breadths. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillan's Fr. Churing* 39 b/2 As touching the thumbe and the fingers, we must haue a *thumbcase. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* I 139, 2 shutters to open on hinges, and fasten inside with a *thumb catch. 1867 SMYTH *Sailor's Word-bk.*, *Thumb-cleat, in shape resembling a thumb. 1886 R. C. LESLIE *Sea-painter's Log* vi. 137 Clumsy thumb cleats, with more clothes-line twining about them. 1826 *Spotting Mag.* XVIII 326 The cap and the *thumb-ferrel on the four-horse whips. 1855 J. DAVIES *Races of Lanc.* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 276 note, A word I have occasionally heard in my boyhood, though now obsolete, *thumb-finger. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 11 Aug 16/1 The inner flight feathers grow first, leaving the thumb finger free until the feathers have grown long enough. 1903 *Med. Rec.* 28 Feb 335 Iridectomy must be skilfully and delicately performed. No *thumb-fingered tyro need attempt it with hope of success. 1750 *Student* I, 332 The third house of your *thumb hand in Blow-Bladder-Street. 1907 *N. & Q.* 10th Ser VII 467/1 This remarkable expression heard in the neighbourhood of Sheffield, 'Ye mun go down there, and keep to t' thumb hand side'. 1859 GULLICK & TIMBS *Paint* 199 The *thumb-hole 'is, however, of recent introduction, and replaced projecting handles. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 24 Jan 5/1, I was worrying about that palette of yours Couldn't you have the thumb hole in it padded? 1903 *Periodical* July 16 *The Oxford *Thumb-Index Bible* is the latest novelty. 1883 CARLETON *Traits*, etc. *Irish Peas.* (1860) II. 5 *Thumb-kissing is another feature in Paddy's adroitness. 1795 HURTON *Math. Dict.* s. v. *Knot*, A *Thumb knot... the simplest of all. It is used by sailors &c. at the end of their thread. 1869 BLACKMORE *Lorna* D. II, The Lord be with thee, Jan, and turn thy *thumb-knuckle inwards. 1903 *Med. Rec.* 30 May 853 At a time (1862) when the *thumb-lancet was hardly considered a necessity. 1801 NEMNICH *Waaren Lexicon* II. 686/2 *Thumb latches, Thürklinken mit einem Drucker. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* II. 167 The outer-door provided with a good thumb latch, and lock and key. 1883 [see THUMB-PINCE] 1773 BASKINS *Inst. Law Scot.* iii. iii § 5, 447 Decrees are yet extant in our records, sustaining sales upon summonses of *thumb-licking, upon this medium, that the parties had licked thumbs at finishing the bargain. 1895 S. S. BUCKMAN in *Pop. Sci. Monthly* Jan 376 the big toe reveals its former *thumblike use. 1801 NEMNICH *Waaren Lexicon* II. 686/2 *Thumb locks, Feder-Thurschlösser die mit einem Schlüssel ohne Bart, aufgedrückt werden. 1882 J. TAYLOR *Sc. Covenanters* 88 They carried with them iron fetters, and an instrument of torture called thumb locks. 1844 STEPHENS *Bk. Farm* III. 979 It should be tied in bundles or sheaves with *thumb made straw-ropes. 1611 COXG. s. v. *Stunt*, A *police stant*, by yncb, or *thumb-measure, the breadth of a thumb given between evener yard in measuring. 1867 J. HOGG *Microsc.* i. iii. 204 The teeth answer the triple purposes of *thumb-milling, ratchet-stop, and graduation. 1904 *Thumb-nut [see THUMB-SREW sb. 2]. 1904 HARRISON & H. *Restoration Durh. Cath. Organ*, The *Thumb-Pistons will be of solid ivory. 1889 E. J. PAYNE in *Grove Dict. Mus.* IV 300/2 (*Violoncello-playing*) At present the use of the *thumb positions is more restricted. 1852 Beck's *Florist* Dec. 267 As soon as they are sufficiently large to handle .pot them singly in small *thumb-pots. 1885 M. COLLINS in *Eng. Illustr. Mag.* 687/2 [Roman pottery] Many are still called 'thumb-pots', the sides being indented with the potter's thumb. 1900 *Literature* 25 Dec 486/2 The *thumb-print of Kanganli Charan was compared with the magnified lines of the smudge. Identification was instant. 1906 *Daily Chron.* 4 May 7/5 To-day the photograph of his thumb prints was received from London. They exactly tally with Johnson's thumb-prints made here. 1869 S. T. DAVENPORT in *Eng. Mech.* 31 Dec. 377/2 This was effected by small inking-rubbers, known as thumbs and fingers, and the printing was called *thumb-printing. 1845 SOUTHEY *Let. to H. Hill* 22 Mar, I had merely *thumb-read his book as a whole. 1844 J. T. HIRWELL *Parsons & W. xi.* A. troling-rod, and a large *thumb-reel. 1904 WOODSWORTH *Old Service-Bks.* 277 A kind of book-marker or *thumb-register, for finding the places in a book read in choir. 1906 *Westm. Gas.* 4 July 2/2 The effect of this missionary work is not to be measured by any *thumb-rule. 1845 FORBY *Voc. E. Anglia* s. v. *Snack*, A *thumb-snack, in which the latch is lifted by pressing the thumb on the broad end of a short lever which moves it. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* II. 1039 Finger nails must be kept short and clean, and *thumb-sucking and nail-biting discouraged. 1908 *Daily Chron.* 27 Feb 8/1 Fasten all securely to a flat surface. with pins or *thumb tacks. 1826 SOUTHEY *Vind. Engl. Anst.* 497 Among all my books there is no other which bears such marks of *thumb-unction. 1863 *Ecclesiologist* XXIV 338 The *thumb-worn binding would be enough to scare a fashionable Englishman. 1908 W. CHURCHILL *Mr. Crewe's Career* xvi, Certain thumb-worn schedules were referred to. 1844 *Zoologist* II. 512 Common wren, *Thumb-wren? *Troglodytes europaeus*.

Thumb (þʊm), v. [f. THUMB sb.]

1. *trans.* To feel with or as with the thumb; to handle.

† To *thumb the belt* of, to be in subjection to. *Sc. Obs.* 1623, 1711 [see THUMBING vbl. sb.] a 1758 RAMSAY *Addr. of Thanks* xxvii, They will be forced to thumb your belt At last, and a' knock under. 1905 E. THOMPSON *Electriciad* (ed. 6) 90 None had the art to thumb the guineas. 1894 *Daily News* 17 Jan 3/1 The ladies and children stroke his moist nose... the men punch his ribs and thumb his brisnet. 1898 F. WHITMORE in *Allanby Monthly* Apr. 501/1 He thumbed an edge-tool like an artist.

2. To play (a wind instrument, an air) with or as with the thumbs; to perform or manipulate clumsily. Also *intr.* with st.

1593 G. HARVEY *New Lett. Notable Contents* Cij b, If the Fennock must be playing vpon them, that can play vpon his warped scone, as vpon a tabor, or a fiddle, let himselfe thanke himselfe, if he be kindly thumbed. 1641

MILTON *Animado* II Wks 1851 III 209 If men should ever be humming the drone of one plaine Song, it would bee a dull Opiat to the most wakefull attention. 1675 COTTON *Scotter Scott* 93 One winds a Horn. Another thumbs it on a labor. 1755 JOHNSON, *Thumb*, to handle awkwardly.

3. To soil or wear (esp. a book) with the thumbs in using or handling; to cause, to read much or often.

1644-7 CLEVELAND *Char. Lond. Durm.* I The Emperick Divines of the Assembly, thumbe it accordingly. 1673 [R. LEIGH] *Transp. Reh.* 42 Romances are thumb'd more than St. Thomas. c 1720 PRIOR *Female Phaeton* 9 Shall I thumb holy books, confin'd With Abigails, forsaken? 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iii. I. 391 Within a week after it had arrived it had been thumbed by twenty families. 1878 ARBER *Pref. to Caxton's Reynard* p. xii, These early editions were thumbed out of existence.

4. a. To press, smooth, clean, spread, or smear with the thumb. b. To cover (the touchhole of a cannon) with the thumb, cf. THUMB-STALL d. (*Frank's Stand. Dict.*, 1895.)

1768 ROSS *Helmore* iii. 122 Honest Jean thumb'd it [a cutty spoon] round and ga'e't unto the squie. 1856 J. BALANTINE *Poems* 185 The tither cake, w' butter thoom'd. 1899 B. CAPES *Lady of Darkness* iv. 220 A seed thumbed in too deep is often choked from spouting. 1904 *Daily Chron.* 7 July 4/4 To thumb down the tobacco in his pipe.

† **Thumb-band**, *Obs.* A rope of hay or straw made by twisting the material round the thumb.

1639 T. DE GRAY *Compt. Horsem.* 85 Take of the hay making a thumb-band thereof, rowle it about the leg. 1707 MORTIMER *Husb.* (1721) II. 78 The Thumb-bands of Hay or Straw round them. 1725 BRADLEY's *Fam. Dict.* s. v. *String Halt*, Wisp him with a soft Thumb-Band of Hay, from the Pastern to the Top of the Hoof.

Thumb-bottle, *dial.* A small flask, a phial.

1727 W. MATHER *Ing. Man's Comp.* 92 Put a Penny-worth of the Spirit of Vitriol in a Thumb Bottle. 1782 WOLCOTT (P. Pindar) *Odes R. Acad.* iii. 48 A walking thumb-bottle of aqua fortis. 1830-3 CARLETON *Traits Irish Peas.* (1843) I. 44 If I don't coik you in a thumb-bottle for this, I'm not here.

Thumbed (þʊmd), a. [f. THUMB sb. and v. + -ED.]

1. *adj.* Provided with or having thumbs (of a certain kind); chiefly in comb. as *black-thumbed*.

a 1520 SKELTON *E. Rymming* 41 A man would have pytty To se how she is gumbed, Fynged and thumbed. 1663 BUTLER *Hud.* i. ii. 422 The Knight of Greece With whom his black-thumbed Ancestor Was Comeade.

2. *pph.* a. Of a book or the like. Having the pages soiled or worn by the thumbs of readers; showing signs of much use. Often preceded by an adverb, as *little*, *much*, *well-thumbed*.

a 1800 S. PEGGE *Anecd. Eng. Lang.* (1803) 232 Our old thumbed friend, Littleton's dictionary tells us [etc.]. 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xxv, He produced a well-thumbed copy. 1883 SYMONDS *Shaks. Predec.* vii. (1900) 197 They [plays] perished in thumbed MSS. before arriving at the honours of the press. 1886 STEVENSON *Kidnapped* xxiii, An old, thumbed, greasy pack of cards.

Thumb-fint, a simple kind of prehistoric flint implement, = SCRAPER 4 c.

1865 W. GREENWELL in *Archaeol. Jnl.* XXII 201 Arrow-heads, and these so called 'thumb-fints', Note The commonest type of the 'thumb-fint' is the round one; an oval form is also frequent. 1896 SPURRELL *ibid.* LIII 46 Thumb-fints, or slicking-knives. 1900 Thumbfint [see SCRAPER 4 c].

Thumbkins, thumbkins (þʊ mɪnz), *þʊ mɪnz*, *þʊ mɪnz*, *sb. pl.* Sc. Also 7 thumbke, 7-8 thumbkin,

7-9 thumbkens, 8-9 thumbkens. [f. THUMB + -kin dim. suffix: cf. CUVIERIN.] = THUMB-SREW 2.

1684 *Reg. Privy Council Scot.* 23 July, Whereas there is now a new invention and Ingynie called the thumbkins [the Lords] ordaine that when any persone shall be (by ther order) put to torture that the saids thumbkens or booties or both be applyed to them. 1684 (Aug. 7) FOUNTAINHALL *Hist. Notices* (Bann Cl.) 548 Spence is again tortured, and his thumbs crushed with pillwinks or thumbkins. It's a new invention discovered by Generalls Dufcovey and Drummond, they having seenne them used in Muscovy. 1690 in M. Napier *Vicet Dundee* (1860) II. 119 Nevil Pain .put to the torture of the thumbkins, and of the boot upon one leg before the thumbkins were taken off. 1775 CARSTAIRS *Let. in Wodrow Hist. Ct. Scot.* iii. viii (1732) II. 589 The King's Smith was called in [5 Sept. 1684], to bring in a new Instrument to torture by the Thumbkins, that had never been used before. And under this Torture I continued near an Hour and a Half. 1793 *Statist. Acc. Scot.* V. 583 Greenock, [He] has in his possession the identical thumbkins, with which the Principal [Carstairs] was severely tortured. 1818 SCOTT *Hri. Moll* x, Dread of bloody rope pain of boots and thumbkins.

Thumbing (þʊ mɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THUMB v. + -ING.]

The action of the verb THUMB, in various senses; *spec.* in dicing: see quot. 1711; also, the stretching of a fabric in order to produce a soft pliable finish; in quot. 1847 the keeping of a subordinate under one's thumb.

1623 FLETCHER & ROWLEY *Maid in Mill* v. 11, Miller, this is not for your thumbing. 1711 PUCKLE *Club* 22 Gamsters have the top, the peep, eclipse, thumbing [Note Securing with the little finger a die on the outside of the box, Ditto with the thumb, when the person play'd with, sits on the right hand.] 1845 *Mech. Mag.* XLII 14 It was a known practice to pull the cloth by hand, three or four persons being stationed on each side, for the purpose of 'thumbing' as it was termed. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thumb-ing*, a Nottingham phrase, used to describe that species of intimidation practised by masters on their servants when the latter are compelled to vote as their employers please. 1889 JESSOP *Coning of Prayers* iii. 130 The perpetual thumbing and fingeing would subject [books] to immense wear and tear.

Thumble (pʊmbʌl), *v* ¹ *trans.* [f. THUMB *sb* : cf. *handle*.] *trans.* To touch with or as with the thumb; to handle clumsily; to fumble. 1823 *Wily Beguiled* Civb, Stay quoth? To hee yauld and laud at, and tumbled and tumbled [ed 1806 tumbled and tumbled], and tost and turn'd as I am by an old Hagge 1829 BROWNE *N C Gloss*, *Thumble*, or *Thumble*, to handle awkwardly—no thumb

† **Thumble**, *v* ² [? f. RUMBLE *v*, influenced by THUNDER] *intr*. To rumble as thunder. 1608 *Def Relat Spir* 1 (1609) 59 Now it thumbleth [so MS.] again very terribly, as though a whole town should fall down into a great Valley

Thumble, obs form of THIMBLE

Thumbleness (pʊmblɪnəs), *a* [See -LESS] Having no thumb or thumbs; destitute or deprived of thumbs, *spec* applied to the African *Colobus* and to the American Spider-monkeys (*Ateles*) in which the thumb is rudimentary or functionless

1720 *D'Urfey Pills* VI. 351 And there'll be Bow-legged Bobby, And thumbleness Kate's geud Mau 1859 OWEN *Classif Mamalia* 48 The true Baboons are African, as are the thumbleness Monkeys (*Colobus*) 1870 *J Orono Andes & Amazonas* xxi (1876) 312 One genus, *Ateles*, 'the imperfect', is thumbleness altogether. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* viii, Leaving the thumbleness acher and his brood, the wayfarers stuck through the scattered butts of Emery Down. 1906 *Westm Gaz* 24 Dec 4/1 An African thumbleness monkey is among the recent additions to the 'Zoo' menagerie

b *fig* Clumsy, incompetent; cf. HANDLESS 2 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *Lepiose in House*, When to a house I come and see . The servants thumbleness

Thumble-toe *norih. dial.* In 5 thumbleness, thomelle-, 9 *dial.* thummel-, -il-, etc [a. ON. *þumal-tā* the great toe, f. *þumall* = OE. *þūma*, THUMB.] The great toe

1540 *Alphabet of Tales* 13, I prikkid hur in hur thomble ta 1614 *Als* sone as I prikkid in hur thomble ta sho wapped me in furis 14 *MS Lincoln A* 2 17 lf. 30 (Hallw) Thane blede one the fute one the veyne that is bitwix the thomble taa and the nexte 1483 *Calh. Angl* 384/1 A 'Thomelle toe', *allus.* 1904 in *Eng Dial Dict.*, cited for Duih, Yorks, Lake Dist., etc

Thumbling (pʊmblɪŋ) [f. THUMB *sb* + -LING : cf. Ger. *daumling* in same sense.] A diminutive being, a dwarf, pigny; a Tom Thumb or Hop-o'-my-thumb.

1867 *Contemp Rev.* Oct. 50 Thumblings and Fingerlings whom the Pygmies have enslaved 1879 M. D. CONWAY *Demonol.* I vi 163 The skill with which some little Jack or Thumbling overcomes his adversary. 1884 MARG B. PEEKE in *Chicago Advance* 26 June, It was well for the little thumbling that he did not see the smile on his sister's and brother's faces

Thumb-mark, *sb*. A mark made with the thumb, esp. on the page of a book in turning the leaves; also, such a mark made with the inked thumb for identification of a person. Also *attrib.* 1845 LONGER *To Old Danish Song* 56, iii, There are thumb-marks on thy margin, Made by hands that clasped thee indely. 1866 G. MACDONALD *Ann Q. Nighb* xi, Thumb-marks I find very obnoxious 1889 DOYLE *Micala Clai* he 185 It is impossible to get the thumb-marks of any two men to be alike. 1904 *Westm Gaz* 30 June 3/1 Thumb-mark impressions are to be taken—a precaution which in England is only taken in the case of criminals.

b *transf.* (See *quot.*)

1877 W. G. STABLES *Pract Kennel Guide* vi (ed 3) 36 [Words used in the Fancy] *Thumb-mark*, an obliquely-shaped black mark crossing the foot of a well-bred Black-and-tan above the toes

Hence **Thumb-mark** *v*, *trans* to make a thumb-mark upon; to mark with the thumb

1909 KIPLING *Actions & Reactions* 114 Captain Farnall thumbmarks and passes it to Mr. Grex

Thumb-nail.

1. The nail of the thumb. Often in allusive expressions; with *quot* 1604 cf. SUPERNACULUM.

1604 DEKKER *1st Pt Honest Wh.* l. v, *Cast* Pledge him. *Flu* So I ha done you right on my thumb naile 1648 HERRICK *Hesper*, *To his Booke* (1869) 228 Be bold, my booke, nor be abasht, or feare The cutting thumb-naile, or the blow severe 1797 SOMERVILLE *Sweet-scented Miser* 27 On his thumb nail it might be wrote 'A penny say'd's a penny got. 1841-4 EMERSON *Ess.* *Nat. Wks* (Bohn) I. 228 The whole code may be written on the thumb nail

2 *transf.* A drawing or sketch of the size of the thumb-nail; hence *fig* a brief word-picture. Chiefly *attrib.*, as *thumb-nail sketch*.

1900 D. WOODSIDE *Life H Calderwood* ix. 208 Small ink-sketches of the thumb-nail order 1901 *Daily Chron* 3 Jan 4 (Cass Suppl) The truth of Dickens's vignettes and thumb-nails of humanity. 1909 *Westm Gaz* 4 Jan. 1/3 There are also 'thumb nails' of some French figures, and little pencil portraits of well-known faces.

Thumb-piece (pʊmpɪs), *a* The part of a handle, etc., intended to receive the thumb; a part of a mechanism operated by pressure of the thumb.

1759 MOUNTAINE in *Phil. Trans* LI. 200 A piece of the deal moulding adjoining to the brass thumb-piece, was splinted off. 1868 *Report Mountains of War* 63 The breech-block turns over and is secured in position, when closed, by a vertical bolt with a projecting thumb-piece at the side 1883 ROMANES *Ment. Evol. Anim* xx 351 note, A cat which jumps at a thumb-latch, and while holding on to the curved handle beneath with one foreleg, depresses the thumb-piece with the other 1894 *Proc Soc Antiq.* 22 Nov. 236 The lid [of a ewer] has a thumb-piece.

b. (See *quot.*) *dial.*

1882 *W. Worr. Gloss.*, *Thumb piece*, a piece of bread with

cheese or meat, held between the thumb and finger. 1897 *Daily News* 5 Nov 10/7 Eating his dinner, which consisted of a thumb piece of fat pork and bread

c. A covering for the thumb, as the leathern pad worn by needle-grinders; the thumb of a glove or mitten (= THUMB *sb* 2)

1891 in *Cent Dict* 1899 *Daily News* 15 July 7/4 The sleeves of this dress cover nearly half the hand, and can be made with thumb-pieces, like mittens

Thumb-ring, *a*. A ring formerly worn on the thumb.

Often engraved with a seal, or inscribed with a posy 1596 SHAKS *x Hen. IV.* ii. iv. 365, I could have crept into any Aldermans Thumb-Ring 1639 GLAPTHORNE *Writ in a Constable* iv. 1 (1640) F 11, An Alderman has no more Wit then the rest oth' bench, what lies in's thumb-ring. 1714 *Spect* No 614 ¶ 8 The large Thumb Ring, given her by her Husband, quickly recommends her to some wealthy Neighbour. 1754 J. SHEPHERD *Matrimony* (1766) I 4 She was . none of your meagre thin Thines, which might have been drawn through an Alderman's Thumb-Ring. 1877 *Smith & Wace's Dict. Chr. Bog* I. 728/1 (*Cuthbert*) A plain massive thumb-ring, with a sapphire set in it. 1877 W. JONES *Finger-ring* 28 A thumb ring of unusual magnitude and of costly material

attrib. 1642 MILTON *Apol. Smeat* iii, Instead of well siz'd periods, he greets us with a quantity of thumbing posies.

b. A ring for the thumb on the guard of a dagger or sword; also each of a pair of rings on the hilt of a dagger by means of which it may be fastened to a staff. 1891 in *Cent Dict*

c. *Archery* (See *quot.* 1893.)

1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. *Lanyer*, A ring which the Turks put on their thumb for the drawing of their bows 1893 *Smithsonian Rep.* 637 *Thumb ring*, a ring worn on the thumb in archery by those peoples that use the Mongolian release; called *sefin* by the Persians 1907 PAINÉ-GALLWEY *Projectile-Throwing Engines* ii. 22, I can bend as strong bow much easier and draw it a great deal farther with the Turkish thumb-ring than I can with the ordinary European finger-grip.

Thumb-rope. Now *dial.* A rope made by twisting hay or straw on the thumb; cf. THUMB-BAND.

1601 HOLLAND *Pliny* (1634) I. 501 To lap and wrap them about with wreaths and thumb-ropes of straw 1601 DRACON & WALKER *Spirits & Devils* 83 Matters that cleave together like thumb-ropes of sand 1699 V. ALDER *Melus Inqui.* ii. 1. 212 A Thumb-rope of Saffi will make an excellent Cable for Fishes-Folly. 1733 TUL. *Horse-Hoing Husb* xxi. 300 Winding Thumb-Ropes of Straw about the Iron Circles of the Wheels, and about the Spokes. 1805 FORSYTH *Beauties Scott* li. 448 When ready for stacking, they are bound with thumb-ropes, and put on the carts 1894 *Northumb. Gloss.*, *Thoom-rope*, a short straw-rope, extemporized by twisting it on the thumb of the right hand whilst the length required is drawn evenly through the left hand.

Thumb-screw, **thumbscrew**, *sb* [f. THUMB *sb* + SCREW *sb*; cf. Ger. *daumschraube*.]

1. A screw with a flattened or winged head, adapted for being turned with the thumb and fingers, a butterfly screw; also a small clamp adjusted by such a screw.

1794 FELTON *Carriages* (1801) *Gloss*, Thumb Nut or Screw. 1805 DICKSON *Pract. Agric.* I. Pl. xxiv, On the side of the tub is a thumb screw fixed to the lever underneath, which regulates the stones 1888 LOCKWOOD'S *Dict. Mech. Engin.* s. v. *Screw Clamp*, Small screw clamps are sometimes called thumb screws. 1908 *Times* 22 Apr 5/5 A thumb-screw securing the sashes had been removed

2. An instrument of torture by which one or both thumbs were compressed, cf. THUMBKINS, also called 'the screws' (See *quot.* 1811 e).

[a 1725 BURNETT *Own Tune* xvi, Little screws of steel were made use of that screwed the thumbs [etc.]; see *Screw sb* 1 e.] 1817 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxvi, An oaken table on which lay thumb-screws, and an iron case, called the Scottish boot. 1832 G. DOWNES *Lett. Cont. Countries* I. 200 Such intellects as devised the rack and the thumb-screw 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xiii. III. 290 The using of racks and thumb-screws for the purpose of forcing prisoners to accuse themselves. 1859 JEFFERSON *Britannia* iii. 34 A grim functionary, whose countenance was suggestive of dungeons and thumb-screws

Thumb-screw, **thumbscrew**, *v*. [f. THUMB *sb* + SCREW *v*, or f. *prec.*; evidenced earlier than the *sb*.] *trans.* To torture by screwing the thumbs; to torture with or as with thumb-screws. Hence *Thumb-screwing* *vbl. sb.* and *ppl. a*.

1771 E. LONG in *Hone Every-day* Bk (1827) II. 199 He must be *thumb screwed*. 1792 *Gentl. Mag.* LXII. i. 260/2 Think what tortures we endure'd, Whipp'd, chain'd, thumb-screw'd 1835 *Tait's Mag.* II. 377 We tax, distract, screw, thumb screw, incarcerate 1882 *Standard* 9 Sept. 5/5 His Highness admits that a case of thumb-screwing has come to his knowledge 1892 *Pall Mall G.* 22 Dec 2/2 We have little sympathy with the thriftless borrowers, but less with the thumbscrewing Shylock.

Thumb-stall, *a*. A shoemaker's or sail-maker's thumble (see *quot.* 1794).

1795 NASH *Martin's Months Minde* Wks (Grosart) I. 196 Farewell old shoes, thombe stall, and clouting lether. 1755 JOHNSON, *Thumb-stall*, a thumble. 1794 *Rigging & Seamanship* I. 90 *Thumb-stall* a ferrule, made of iron, horn, or leather, with the edges turned up, to receive the thread in sewing. It is worn on the thumb to tighten the stitches 1877 *Knighr Dict Mech.*, *Thumb-stall*... a sailor's thumble used in sail-making.

b. A sheath worn on the thumb to protect it when injured

1654 GAYTON *Pleas. Notes* iii. v. 97 Gloves cut into thumb-stals. 1792 BURNS *Lett. to Creech* 26 Apr (in *W. Brown's*

Catal. Ang. (1905) 64, As much mine as the thumb-stall I have just now drawn on my finger, which I unfortunately gashed in mending my pen 1904 *Eng. Dial Dict* s. v. *Thumb 2*, *Thumb-cap*, a thumb-stall or covering for the thumb

c *Eccle* = *POUGER*: see *quots.*

1849 ROCK *Ch. of Fathers* II vi. 167 [The bishop's] thumb-stall was put upon the right hand thumb that had been dipped into the chrism 1872 *Singley Glass Eccle Terms*, *Pousser*, a thumb-stall of silver or other precious metal, used formerly by bishops for anointing in confirmation

d *Nil.* In obsolete artillery see *quot*

1864 in WEBSTER. 1877 *Knighr Dict Mech.*, *Thumb-stall* 1 (*Ordinance*), a stall of buckskin stuffed with hair, which a cannoner wears on his thumb to cover the vent while the piece is being sponged and loaded.

Thumby (pʊmbɪ) *collog.* Also *thummy*, -ie. [f. THUMB *sb* + -y, *dun* suffix.] A little thumb, a kind of pet-name for the thumb.

1811 W. TENNANT *Anster Concert in Life* (1861) 26 He never fashed his thumie 1859 LANG *Wand, India* 265 The little finger replied, 'Who told you so, 'thummy, Thummy?' 1866 'R. B. PAUL' *Lett in Mem.* xx (1872) 353 Now thumby is beginning to make a grumble.

† **Thumerstone** (tʰuːməstəʊn). *Min. Obs.* [ad. Ger. *thumerstein* (Werner, 1788), f. *Thum*, in Saxony, where found] A synonym of AXINITE. So † **Thumite** (tʰuːmɪt), in same sense.

1796 KIRWAN *Elem. Min.* (ed 2) I. 273 *Thumite stone*, Glass Shorl [ibid. 274] It is found crystallized in Dauphiné, and amorphous in Saxony, near Thum, whence Mr. Werner calls it *thumerstein* 1802 [see AXINITE] 1868 *Dana Min.* 297 *Axinite*, *Thumerstein*. *Thumite*

† **Thummart**, *sb*. *Obs.* Also 7 *thulmard*, 9 *thummert*, *thoumart*. A dialectal alteration of FOU MART, polecat see TH (6).

1666 A TELFAIR *True Relat* 12 (Edinh. ed.) By the way his Dog Caught a Thulmard 1785 BURNS *Two Herds* vi, The thummart, will cat, brock and tod, Weel kend his voice 1850 J. D. BROWN *Ballads* (1856) 98 (EDD) His cleidin was skins of the thoumart and tod.

transf. 1822 GALT *Sir A. Wylie* x, There never was surely a drollier like thummart of a creature seen

† **Thummim** (pʊmɪm). [a. Heb. תִּמְמִים *tummim*, also (after י, כ, etc.) *thummim*, pl. of תִּמְּם *tōm*, completeness, integrity.] Used in the collocation *Urim and Thummim*, rarely *Thummim* and *Urim*: see URIM

1539 BIBLE (Great) *Deut.* xxxiii. 8 Vnto Leui he sayde: Thummim & urim [Coverd. Thy perfectness and thy light] shall be with the, & with every one that is godly in the 1616 BULLOKER *Eng. Expos.*, *Thummim*, an Hebrew word signifying perfection. *Ibid.*, *Urim*, an Hebrew word, which the high Priest of the Levites wore with the word Thummim, in the plaits of the Rational upon his breast. 1623 COCKERAM, *Thummim*, perfection.

† **Thumomancy**, *Obs. rare*—1. [ad. Gr. type *θυμομαντεία, f. θυμός *thymos* prophesying from one's own soul, f. θυμός soul, spirit. see -MANCY.] Divination by one's own soul: see *quot.*, and cf. PSYCHOMANCY 1.

1651 HOBBS *Leviath* i. xii. 56 Sometimes in their own hopes and fears, called Thumomancy, or Presage.

Thump (pʊmp), *sb*. [Goes with THUMP *v*]

1. 'A hard heavy dead dull blow with something blunt' (J.), as with a club or the fist; a heavy knock; also, the heavy sound of such a blow (not so dull as a *thud*). Also *fig*.

1552 HULOT, *Bownde*, noyse or thumpe, *dombus*, *crepitus* 1563 B. GOODE *Eglogs* iv (Arb.) 43 Thou yat throwest the thunder thumps from Heavens bye, to Hell 1605 FLETCHER *Nice Valour* iii. 11, Now your thump, A thing deriv'd first from your him-beaters, Takes a man's wind away, most spitefully 1675 HOBBS *Odys.* 264 Down with a thump he falls upon his face 1716 ADDISON *Freeholder* No. 50 ¶ 4, Their Thumps and Bruises might turn to account, if they could beat each other into good Manners. 1784 COWPER *Task* i. 357 Thump after thump rounds the constant flail. 1834 DICKENS *Sh. Bos*, *Steam Excurs.*, The unfortunate little victim receiving sundry thumps on the head from both his parents 1886 A. WINCHELL *Walks Cool Field* 85 Heavy thumps sometimes heard before and during the action, in geyser-holes.

† *b*. To *cry thump*, to make a thumping sound; to thump. *Obs.*

1601 B. JOHNSON *Postaster* iii. iv, How can I hold my fist from crying thump? 1604 DEKKER *1st Pt Honest Wh* i. vii, Did you not hear something cie thump?

c Repeated, expressing a series of thumps

1850 BROWNING *Christmas-Eve* iv. 64, The thump-thump and shriek-shriek Of the train 1885 FARGUS *Silnes & Arrows* x. 193 The steady, monotonous thump, thump, thump of the engines. 1899 WERNER *Capt. of Locusts* 69, The thump-thump of the women's pestles pounding the maize in the grain mortar

d *adverbially* With a thump (also *fig*).

1704 N. N. tr. *Boccacini's Advts. fr. Parnass* i. 56 Here Tacitus bid him leave off his fulsome Preambles, and fall thump to the Business of the Impeachment. 1840 THACKERAY *Catherine* i, Which made his heart to go thump—thump! against his side

2. *spec. a*. A knocking or pounding of machinery arising from slackness at a joint where there is reciprocal motion. *b*. *pl*. A beating of the chest in the horse due to spasmodic contractions of the diaphragm, analogous to the hiccup in man.

1903 *Rep. U. S. Dept. Agric. (On Dis. Horse* 140), Thumps or Spasm of the Diaphragm. Thumps is produced by causes similar to those that produce congestion of the lungs and dilatation or palpitation of the heart

Thump (þʌmp), *v.* Also 6 thomp, 6-7 thumps. [Only mod. Eng. (16th c.); of echoic formation. Parallel echoic formations are *Efris dūmp* a knock, late Icel. *dūmpa* to thump, Sw. dial. *dūmpa* to make a noise, *dūmpa* to thump. The earliest evidence of the word-group in Eng. is in THUMPER 1. The following shows it as a mere imitation of a noise: c 1550 BALE *K. Johan* (Camden) 53 *Sedyeyon extra locum*. Alarum! Alarum! tro ro ro ro, ... thomp, thomp, thomp, downe, downe, downe, to go, to go, to go! *K. J.* What a noise is this without the dore?]

1 *trans.* To strike or beat heavily, as with the fist, a club, or any blunt instrument, producing a dead, dull, somewhat hard sound; also, without reference to the sound produced, to hammer, pound, knock forcibly

To thump a cushion, the pulpit, etc. = said of a preacher who uses violent gestures; cf. *Cushion thumper*.

c 1537 [implied in THUMPER 1]. 1548 ELYOT *s.v.* *Incurso*, *Pugnis aliquem incurare*, to renne on one to thumpe and beate hym with his fystes. 1565 COOPER *Thesaurus*, *Perthudo*, to beate with hammers, to thumpe, or knoecke. 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 29 These patient panting shce thump and laumt wyth a fyrebolt. c 1635 CORBET *On Gh. Tom of Christ-Church* 1. Be dumbe ye infant Chimes, thumpe not your mettles. 1673 HICKERINGILL *Gleg. F. Gleg* 218 In thumping the pulpit, has frightened some from their seats. 1716 GAY *Trivia* 1.3 The sturdy Pavior thumps the ground. 1725 B. HIGGONS *Rem. Burnet* 11. Hist. Wks 1735 11.79 He [Bp Burnet] would with greater Pleasure and Vehemence have thumped a Cushion in that Congregation, we now call a Conventicle. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* 1.717 There was he pinch'd and pited, thump'd and fed. 1907 *Q. Rev* Apr 393 It was left to the Navy League to thump the big drum.

b With extension. To drive or force (down, forward, off, out, etc., or into some position or condition) by thumping.

1588 SHAKS. *Tit A.* 111.11.22 When my hart..Beats, Then thus I thumpe it downe. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi.11. He with his speare, Would thumpe her forward and inforce to goe. c 1612 CHAPMAN *Imad* xviii.141 Thrice the feet hee hands of Hector seized, And thrice th' Ajaces thumped him off. c 1677 BARROW *Serm.* Wks. 1716 11.80 To think a slow body may be thumped and driven into passion, how can we...entertain such suppositions? 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* 1.4 Born to the flail and plough, To thump the corn out and to till the earth.

c. Of the feet, etc. To beat or strike (the ground, etc.) heavily and noisily, also of a body: to impinge upon with a thump; to strike violently

1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* 1. (Arb.) 21 Downe the pilot tumbleth, headlong, Thrice the grauel thumping. 1596 SPENSER *F. Q.* vi.11. x.0 A shill pipe hee playing heard on hight, And many fette fast thumping th' hollow ground. 1904 ELIZ. L. BANKS *Newspaper Girl* 173 His tail would thump the floor most vigorously

d. With that which beats, strikes, or knocks as object. To thump down, to put or throw down with a thump

1720 RAMSAY *Wealth* 72 While you may thump your Pows against the Wa' 1821 CLARE *Vill Minstr.* (1823) 1.9 And lūmping knoecks as one would thump a flail. 1852 HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* xvi, Baggage, which he thumped down upon the floors.

2. *fig.* To 'beat' (in a fight), to drub, lick, thrash severely colloq.

1594 SHAKS *Rich III.* v.334 These bastard Brittaines, whom our Fathers Haue in their owne Land beaten, bobbd, and thump'd. 1797-1804 G. COLMAN *Br. Grits*, etc., *Knt & Friar* 1.1 In our Fifth Harry's reign, when 'twas the fashion To thump the French to excess. 1827 SCOTT *Jrnl* 14 Nov., We have thumped the Turks very well

3. *intr.* To strike or beat with force or violence, with an abrupt dull noise; to knock or bump with force. Also to thump it.

1565 COOPER *Thesaurus* *s.v.* *Insulto*, *Insultare foras calidus*, to thumpe or beate at the doore with heeles. c 1619 FLETCHER, etc. *Knt Malta* 111.1. song, Drums beat, Ensigns wave, and Cannons thump it. 1663 BUTLER *Hudibras* 1.11.520 Colon, chusing out a stone, Leve'd so right, it thump't upon His manly Paunch. 1691 E. TAYLOR *Behmen's Theos. Philos.* 340 That which melodiously ringeth in the Light, rumbleth and thumpeth in the dark. 1832 MARRYAT *N. Forster* viii, I heard the boat thumping under the main channels. 1856 KANE *Arct. Expl.* 1. vii.72 The floe ice against which we were alternately sliding and thumping. 1883 *Pail Mail* G. 20 Dec 3/2 No one thinks a drummer-boy a giant because he thumps away upon a big drum.

b. To walk with heavy sounding steps, to stomp noisily; also, of a thing, to move with thumps or noisy jolts.

1604 T. M. Black *Bk. in Middleton's Wks.* (Bullen) VIII. 28, I thumped down stairs with my cowheel. 1825 T. Hook *Seymour Ser.* 11. *Passion & Princ.* xv. III. 378 Along went the wagon, thumping and bumping up this hill and down that. 1894 MRS. DYAN *All in a Man's Keeping* 233 Long ropes which thumped with wet swishes over the slippery decks. 1899 J. LUMSDEN *Edin. Poems & Songs* 77 He thumped down the stony street

c. Of the heart, etc. To beat violently or audibly; to throb forcibly.

1784 COWPER *Task* iv.47 Who patient stands till his feet throb, And his head thumps. 1821 THACKERAY *and Fun Napoleon* 11. Everybody's heart was thumping as hard as possible. 1879 BROWNING *Ned Bratts* 28 Hearts heaved, heads thumped. 1880 — *Dram. Idylls* Ser. 11 *Relio* 180 How my head throbs, how my heart thumps

4. The verb-stem in combination with a sb.; as *thump-cushion*, a preacher who thumps the cushion of the pulpit; in quot. *attrib.*

1827 G. DARLEY *Sylvia* 60 Grip him fast by his thump-cushion arm, lest he overdo the action
+ *Thumpatory*, *a. nonce-ud.* [f. prec after words in -atory] Characterized by thumping
c 1693 *Uryuhari's Rabelais* 111. xx. 169 These thumpatory warnings.

Thumper (þʌmpə), [f. THUMP *v.* + -ER 1]

1. One who or that which thumps

In quot. c 1537, c 1619, app. a cant name for some class of 'rogue', or for some coin. In quot. 1728, applied to the striking apparatus of a clock.

c 1537 *Therapistes in Four Old Plays* (1848) 81 Tynckers, tryfullers, turners, and trumpers, traytours, traynays, and thumpers. c 1619 FLETCHER *Mad Lover* v.14, *Chil.* (Takes out his purse, and shakes it.) Here are thumpers, chequins, goldenrogers. 1728 RAMSAY *To Starvat* 18 The thumper that tells hours upon the kirk. 1824 *New Monthly Mag.* XII. 344/2 The thumper on the great drum

2. A thumping or heavy blow.

1682 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Rides* No 67 (1713) II. 163 I'll give you such a Thumper shall make your Shoulders ake
3 Anything 'thumping' or strikingly big of its kind, esp. a 'thumping' lie, a 'whopper', 'whacker'; cf. BOUNCER 3, 4. *colloq.*

1660 TATRAM *Charac. Ramp Dram Wks.* (1878) 287 You may call it the tail of the great dragon, and 'tis a thumper. 1677 W. HUGHES *Mans of Sin* 111. 97 For Thumpers commend me to Abbot Bar, and St Brendons Stories. 1711 SWIFT *J. ul* to Stella 8 Sept., You are apt to be in your travels, though not so bad as Stella, she tells thumpers. 1804 J. COLLINS *Scripture* 157 They give me a Thumper of a Christmas Box. 1883 J. R. GREEN *Lett.* 11 (1901) 125 His lies are such thumpers

Thumping (þʌmpɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THUMP *v.* + -ING 1] The action of the verb THUMP in various senses; an instance of this.

1577 NORTHROCKE *Dicing* (1843) 171 They daunce with monstrous thumping of the feete. 1657 THORNLEY in *Longus' Daphnis & Chloe* 84 Leaping Dolphins, with the thumping of their tails, loosened the planks. 1722 in Boulton *Museum Old London* (1901) 1.29 She may expect a good thumping. 1864 B. TAYLOR *Poet's Jrnl* 11 *Autumnal Dreams*, The drowsy air is startled with the thumping of the flail. 1892 SYMONDS *M. Angelo* (1899) 1. v. 11. 187 Ho was cast forth with good round licks and thumpings

b *attrib.* as thumping-board, a loaded board placed across the keys of an organ just behind the part used by the fingers, to prevent an undue rising of the key when released by the finger.

1879 *Organ Voicing* 1.6 The thumping-board or damper, assists to keep the keys level. 1881 W. E. DICKSON *Organ-Build* viii.114 A heavy damper or 'thumping-board' should be laid across the key-board.

Thumping, *ppl. a.* [f. THUMP *v.* + -ING 2]

1. That thumps, in various senses; beating; banging; throbbing.

1581 MULCASTER *Positions* xviii. (1887) 107 The tumbling Cybistike, the thumping Pugillate, the buffeting Cestus. c 1597 PEELE *David & Bethsabe* 111.11, To scape the fury of their thumping beaks. 1859 *Habits Gd. Soc.* vi.234 The loud, thumping style [of playing the piano] should be avoided. 1898 *Albion's Syst. Med.* v.916 In slim, long chested youths...a thumping or uncovered heart may well be mistaken for a hypertrophy.

2. *fig. (colloq.)* Of striking size, extent, or amount; exceptionally large or heavy; huge; 'whacking'; 'whopping': cf. BOUNCING *ppl. a.*

1576 FLEMING *Panoph. Epist.* 402 He vseth great and thumping words. 1617 H. FOULIS *Hist. Rom. Treasons* (1681) 26 The thumping commendations of their Saints. 1719 D'URFERY *Pills* 11.48 Strong Wine, and thumping Glasses. c 1814 *He must be Married* 11 in *New Brit Theatre* IV. 268 A house full of great, thumping, rosy-cheeked, boys and girls. 1826 W. E. ANDREWS *Crit Rev Fox's Bk. Mart.* II. 270 This is a thumping lie. 1855 THACKERAY *Newcomen* 11. Let us console that martyr, with thumping damages. 1865 SIR S. NORTHCOKE in *Daily News* 30 May 3 Producing sensational effects by the utterance of what I may call good, stout, thumping lies. 1902 C. G. HARPER *Holyhead Road* 11.94 The electors returned both himself and the other Conservative candidate by thumping majorities.

Hence *Thumpingly adv.*
c 1693 *Uryuhari's Rabelais* 111. ix. 77 If I did not... thumpingly blacken her Gilets

1. **Thunbergia** (tūnbərgiə, þʌnbərdʒiə), *Bot.* [mod.L., f. the name of C. P. Thunberg, a Swedish botanist and traveller (1743-1822)] A genus of herbaceous (mostly climbing) plants, N.O. *Acanthaceae*, natives of tropical and sub-tropical parts of Africa and Asia, of which many species are cultivated in greenhouses for the beauty of their various-coloured flowers.

1824 *Penny Cycl.* XXIV. 413/2 Retzius named a genus of plants in the natural order Acanthaceae, in honour of him [C. P. Thunberg]. *Thunbergia* 1893 MRS. C. FRANK *Out-law & Lawmaker* II. 65 A trellis of Cape jasmine and thunbergia. 1898 J. D. REES in *19th Cent.* June 107 The beautiful blue thunbergia

Thunche, variant of THINK *v* 1 *Obs.*, to seem.

Thunder (þʌndə), *sb.* Forms: a. 1 þunor, -er; 2-3 *datiue* þunre, 3-5 *ponre*; 4 *thonur*, -yr(e), -ure, thunure, thonner, -ere, -ir, 4-5 thoner, -or, 5 thonere, thonour, thouner, thownyr, 6-9 *Sc.* and *north. dial.* thunner. *B.* 3 thunder, 3-4 *pondre*, 3-5 *ponder*, 3-6 thundre, 4 *pundir*, thundir, 4-5 *punder*, pondir, -ur, 4-6 thonder, thondre, thoundre (6-11), 5 *pundre*, thundyr, thwndur, thondour, (don-

dyr), 5-6 thondir, *Sc.* thwndyr, 9 *s. w. dial.* thunder, 5- thunder. [OE. *þunor*, ME. *þoner*, etc. (later *ponder*, etc. with epenthetic *d*) = OFris. *thuner*, OS. *thuner*, (MDu. Du. *donder*), OHG. *donar* (MHG. *doner*, G. *donner*), ON. *þorr*, (-*þorr- cf. Da. *torden*, Sw. *torden* 'Thor's din') - OTent. *þonar- & f. Indo-Eur. ablaut series *ten, ton, tn to stretch, resound, whence Skr. *tan* to sound, L. *tonāre* to thunder; cf. Skr. *stan* to sound, sigh, thunder, Gr. *στῆναι* to groan. (The -on- in ME. was the usual way of writing -un-, to avoid confusion.)]

1. The loud noise accompanying a flash of lightning (apparently following it, being heard after it at an interval depending on distance), due to the sudden violent disturbance of the air by the electric discharge; varying from a sharp report or crash to a prolonged roll or reverberation. Also, the unseen cause of the phenomenon, the meteorological condition or action (scientifically, the electric storm and discharge) from which the loud noise proceeds. The popular use vaguely includes the phenomenon and its cause.

a [c 725 *Corpus Gloss* (O E T) 1152 *Jovem*, þuner] a 800 *Riddles* xlvii.22 (Gr.) Steffe þunures micles c 950 *Lundisf Gosp.* John xii. 29 Ðe here forðon 810 stod & zeherde cuedun þuner þætte aurdren c 1000 *Sax. Leechd* III. 280 Swa hattra sumoi, swa mara þunor & lizet on zeare c 1175 *Lamb Hom.* 43 Heore eþem scan swa deð þe leit a-monge þunre c 1300 *Cursor M.* 22143 Thoner oloft fal sal he gar c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibbesw.* in Wright *Voc.* 186 *Tonere*, thonner. c 1340 HAMPOLE *Psalter* lxxvii.17 17 18 Þe voice of þi thunure in whole. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xxxi.140 We ware striken doune to þe erthe with grete hideous blastez of wind and of thouner. 1483 *Cath. Angl.* 384/2 A Thonour, tonurris. *Ibid.* 387/2 A Thownyr. 1500-20 *DUNBAR Poems* xxvii.35 Ane iak of fartis lyk ony thunner. 1816 SCOTT *Old Mort.* xxxvii, Rather than ye suld ride on in the ian and thunner.

þ c 1250 *Þunder* [see b]. c 1290 *St. Brendan* 473 in *S. Eng. Leg.* 1.232 Greet betyngre and noyse i-nouz, þondre ase þei it were. c 1384 CHAUCER *H. Fame* 11.100 The god of thonder Whiche that men callen Iupiter. c 1450 *Brut* 570 A gret tempest of thondre & lighenyng c 1475 *Pict. Voc.* in W. Wulker 802/1 *Hic imitris*, thwndur. 1549 *Compt. Scot.* vi.59 The thoundir isane corrupt fume geneit on the erd. 1595 SHAKS. *John v.* 173 A drumme That shall mocke the deepe moeth'd Thunder. 1753 HOGARTH *Anal. Beauty* xii.97 By the decreasing noise of thunder, we form the idea of its moving further from us. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* viii.113 The cloud began now, by one or two distant peals, to announce the thunders with which it was fraught. 1858 STANLEY *Sinar & Pak* 11.124 The thunder, heard, not in short and broken peals, but in one continuous roll. *Ibid.* It is a sultry day; I think there must be thunder about. The farmer's wife says that the thunder turns the milk.

b. Regarded as the destructive agent producing the effects usually attributed to the lightning; (with *a* and *pl.*) a thunderstroke or 'thunderbolt'. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.* (exc. *fig.*)

c 893 K. ÆLFRED *Oros* iv.11 § 2 Þunor toslög heora hiehan godes hus. *Ibid.* vi. xxix, Hiene ofslög an þunor. c 1250 *Gen & Ex* 1108 Oc siðen loth wente ut of hine, Brende it thundre, sanc it erde-dine. 1300 GOWER *Conf.* I. 109 Fro the sky A firy thondei sodeinly He sende, and him to pouldre smot. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) u. 7 Þer schall na thundeir ne na maner of tempest dere him. c 1460 *Towneley Myst.* 111.367 These thoners and leyn downe gar fall Castels and towies. 1593 SHAKS *Rich II.* 1.11.81 Let thy blowes Fall like amazing thunder on the Caske Of thy amaz'd peimious enemy. 1686 *Tr. Charidin's Trav.* Persia 209 The Thunder had thrown down a good part of it. 1707 *Curios in Husb & Gard.* 243 The Thunder fell upon her, and kill'd her out-right. 1751 MACSPARRAN *Diary* (1899) 61 The Thunder struck Col. Northrup. 1769 *Cook Voy. round World* 11.11. (1773) 304 To acquaint them that we had weapons which, like thunder, would destroy them in a moment. 1820 SHELLEY *V.1 Sea* 61 Six the thunder has smitten, And they lie black as mummies.

c. (with *a* and *pl.*) A peal of thunder, a thunder-clap. Now only *poet.* or *rhet.*

c 1000 *Sax. Leechd.* III. 280 Þa þuneras, on apocalypsin synd gatlæie to understandenne a 1300 *Cursor M.* 18124 Þar come a mikel steuen, Als it a thoner war of heuen. 1382 WYCLIF *Rev.* x.3 When he hadde cried, seven thunders spaken her voices. 1601 HOLLAND *Piny* 11. xliii.21 Thunders are nothing els but the blows and thumps given by the fires beating hard upon the clouds. c 1665 BAXTER in *Reliq.* 23 Apr. an 1661 (1696) 303 As they were returning from Westminster-hall, there was very terrible Thunders, when none expected it. 1700 DRYDEN *Cymon & Iphigenia* 334 The thunders roll, the fork lightning flies. 1824 TENNYSON *Talking Oak* 279 Low thunders bring the mellow rain. 1855 — *Maid* 11. iv. 49 And a sullen thunder is roll'd.

d. (with *a* and *pl.*) A thunderstorm. *Obs. exc. dial.*
a 1300 *Cursor M.* 6079 Was a weder ful selcut snell, A thonor [v.rr. þondre, thoner, pondur] wit an haile swa kene. c 1400 MAUNDEV. (Roxb.) xiv.65 In somer es þer grete thunders and lightens. c 1400 *Dest. Troy* 7619 A thondir with a thicke Rayn thrublit in þeskewes. 1470-85 MALORY *Arthur* vii. xxxi. 263 Tenne felle there a thonder and a rayne as heuen and erthe shold go to gyder. 1623 BINGHAM *Xenophon* 111.142 It seemed to him, that in a thunder the bolt fell vpon his Fathers House. 1665 E. DIGGES in *Phil. Trans.* I. 26 Our Country of Virginia is very much subject to Thunders. 1892 HAWERT *Peas Sp.* Devon 101, I zim arter thease muzzle us chell 'ave a thinder

2. *transf.* Any loud deep rumbling or resounding noise. (Also with *a* and *pl.*)

1590 SHAKS *Mids. N.* iv.1.123, I was with Hercules and Cadmus once, When they bayed the Beare With hounds of Sparta. I neuer heard So muscally a discord, such sweet

thunder 1595 — *John* 1. 26 The thunder of my Cannon shall be heard. 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 25 He smelleth the battaile afarre off, the thunder of the captaines, and the shouting. 1674 CLARENDON *Hist* *Reb* xvi § 245 One continued thunder of Cannon. 1800 H. K. WHITE *Poems* (1837) 143 Let the pealing organ play. And, while the harmonious thunders roll [etc.] 1807-8 SYD SMITH *Plymley's Lett* vii Wks 189 II 162/2 Thunders of applause from the pit and the galleries. 1847 TENNYSON *Princ* ii. 452 The great organ rolling thro' the court A long melodious thunder 1887 BOWEN *Virg. Eclogue* v. 83 The thunder of surf on the shore

3. *fig. a.* Threatening, terrifying, or strongly impressive utterance; awful denunciation, menace, censure, or invective, 'fulmination'; vehement or powerful eloquence. (*sing.* and *pl.*)

1380 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 288 Drede we nougt his bondir, for it turneþ agen & cursþ be welle þat it come fro 1540 NISBET *N T in Scot* *Forl* Romans (S T S) III 332 But the spret mon first cum, and with the thundyr of the lawe feare him 1693 G. STEFNY in *Dryden's Juvenal* viii (1697) 197 Who felt the Thunder of the States Decree 1712 ADDISON *Spect* No 407 7 Pouring out the Thunder of his Rhetoric. 1781 GIBSON *Decl & F* xxi (1869) I 591 He directed the thunders of the church against heresy 1852 MISS YONGE *Cameos* I. xxvii. 220 The barons thought little of the thunders of the Pope 1879 FARRAR *St Paul* ii viii (1883) 117 Something 'made him [Stephen] hurl in their faces the gathered thunder of his wrath and scorn

b In phrases denoting great force or energy (chiefly in versions or imitations of the Scriptures)

1535 COVERDALE *Job* xxvi 14 Who can perceive and understande y^e thondie of his power? 1611 BIBLE *Job* xxxix. 19 Hast thou clothed his necke with thunder? 1754 GRAY *Porsy* 206 With necks in thunder cloth'd, and long resounding pace 1796 ELIZA HAMILTON *Lett Hindoo* *Rajah* (1811) I 83 One of their ships of war, a huge edifice, whose sides were clothed with thunder. 1818, 1887 [see *thunder* *maned*, *shod* below]

c *Struck with thunder* = THUNDERSTROCK 2 a. *rare*—1.

1823 SCOTT *Quentin D* xxiv, 'I am struck with thunder' said Crèvecoeur 'Liege in insurrection!— the Bishop murdered!'

4. *slang* or *collog.* Used vaguely in exclamations, imprecations, and expletive or intensive phrases.

1799-10 STRELE *Tailor* No 137 p 3 Thunder, Funes, and Damnation! 'I'll cut your Ears off 1842 S. LOVER *Handy Andy* xxv, 'Thunder and turf!' said the drunken giant. 1891 C ROBERTS *Adrift Amer* 66 Why in thunder, if you were hungry, did you not come and tell me? 1894 A. ROBERTSON *Nuggets*, etc. 79 Where in thunder did he get the money?

5. *attrib.* and *Comb.* a. *attrib.* Of, as of, pertaining to, or connected with thunder, as *thunder-crash*, *-fire*, *-gloom*, *-place*, *-psalm*, *-rain*, *-roll*, *-scar*, *-sky*, *-tent*, *-volley*, *-weather*, violent, destructive, or (esp.) loud as thunder, as *thunder-blow*, *-bullet*, *-curse*, *-music*, *-shout*, *-voice*, *-yell*. b objective, etc., as *thunder-thriller*; *thunder-breathing*, *-forging*, *-guiding*, *-ruling*, *-throwing*, *-wielding* adjs., *thunder-delighting* (delighting in thunder), *-fearless*, *-free*, *-proof*, *-rejoicing* adjs.; *thunder-like* adj and adv. c. instrumental, as *thunder-armed*, *-baffled*, *-charged*, *-fought*, *-girt*, *-had*, *-laden*, *-ripen*, *-scarred*, *-scathed*, *-shod*, *-smitten*, *-splintered*, *-split*, *-splitten*, *-teeming*, *-thwarted*, *-tipped* adjs. d. parasynthetic and simulative, as *thunder-footed*, *-maned*, *-tongued* adjs.

1600 MIDDLETON & ROWLEY *World's Lost at Tennis* 221 Imperial-crown'd, and 'thunder armed' Jove. 1839 SHELLEY *Prometh* *Unb* iii. 11 22 An eagle, his 'thunder-baffled wings Entangled in the whirlwind 1878 B. TAYLOR *Deukalion* i. 131. 28 We saw the 'thunder-blows Given and taken 1886 E. IRVING *Babylon* II. 380 Our 'thunder-breathing ships 1605 TRYALL *Chew* i. 11 in Bullen *O. P.* (1884) II. 276 Lov'dst thou a towne, Ide teach thee how to woo her With words of 'thunder-bullets wrapt in fire 1844 LEVER *Tom Burke* II 162 A mass of heavy clouds, dark and 'thunder charged. 1886 K. DICKE *Broadst Hon* (1846) II. *Tancredus* 3 The 'thunder-crash broke over our heads 1850 WILSON *Crit* *Yas* I (1871) 31 This dreadful 'thunder-curse or imprecation. 1839 BAILEY *Thesur* xix (1852) 305 As an angel when He hears the thunder-curse of demon foe 1848 BUCKLEY *Hum* 15 'Thunder-delighting Jove. 1608 BRAUM & FL *Poor Plays in One Induct*, Low at your sacred feet our poor muse lays Her, and her 'thunder-fearless verdant bayes 1855 BAILEY *Spir Leg* in *Mystic*, etc. 115 Rooted out with threefold 'thunder-fires. 1839 — *Pestus* xx. (1852) 343 The 'thunder-footed coursers of the sun 1779 R. POTTER *Tr* *Eschylus* (ed 2) I 106 The 'thunder forging Cyclopes 1820 S. ROGERS *To old Oak* iv. Many a navy 'thunder fanght 1841 BROWNING *Pippa Passes* ii 59 A Creek, in Athens, Feasting, bay-filleted and 'thunder-free. 1853 — *Johannes Agric* vii. 14 Ere stars were 'thunder-girt. 1848 LYTON *Harold* iii. 14 Some 'thunder-gloom of thine own destiny. 1868 ALEX SMITH *Last Leaves* 154 He could watch the purple thunder-gloom gathering on the distant hills 1874 GEO ELIOT *Coll Brak* p 374 Rule Of 'thunder-guiding powers 18586 CRESS *Pembroke Ps* (1823) LXXXI. iii. 'Thunder-hid I answer gave 1865 *Tr Strauss's New Life* *Jesus* I i xliii 373 The 'thunder-laden Revelation 1807 SHAKS *Cor* 2. 19 With thy grim looks, and The 'thunder-like percussion of thy sounds. 1866 MRS SHELLEY *Last Man* II 73 A crash was heard. Thunderlike it reverberated through the sky 1846 BROWNING *Lett* 7 Sept., How hot and thunder-like this oppressive air! 1818 MILMAN *Samor* 50 The 'thunder-maned steed. 1850 TENNYSON *In Mem* LXXXVII. ii. I heard 'thunder-music, rolling, shake The prophets blazon'd on the panes 1899 B. JONSON *Ev. Man* out of *Hum*. i. iii, Vnlesse his house and skin were 'thunder-proofe 1733 TULL *Horse-Hoing* *Hush*. xiii 149 The Giants found that even Mount-tains were not Thunder-Proof. 1822 SHELLEY *Chas. I*. iv. VOL IX.

58 Through palaces and temples thunderproof 1821 — *Epipsych*. 465 The winged storms, haunting their 'thunder-psalm To other lands 1825 MRS HEMANS *Forest Sanctuary* i. xiv, Sounds of thickening steps, like 'thunder-rain That plashes on the roof 1848 BUCKLEY *Hum* 45 In honour of 'thunder-rejoicing Jove 1831 CARLYLE *Sart Res* ii viii. The fire-baptised soul, long so scathed and 'thunder-riven 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Rhapsody* *Life's Progr*. v. Let the cloud meet the cloud in a grand 'thunder-roll! 1749 G. WYRT *Hymn of Cleanthes* 49 O great father, 'thunder-ruling god! 1710 PHILIPS *Pastorals* 2 Yonder naked tree Which bears the 'thunder-scar 1842 SIR A. DE VERE *Song of Faith* 198 Cliffs Wave-worn and 'thunder-scarred 1846 PROWERT *Prom. Bound* 18 His hawny force All 'thunder-scarred and cindered 1887 G. MEREDITH *Ballads & P.* 78 O for the time when 'thunder-shod He champed the grimo of the wiath of God 1863 TYNDALL *Heat* vi § 210 The Earth rang with the 'thunder-shout of the liberated prisoner 1818 SCOTT *Br Lamm* ix [x]. The heavy and gloomy appearance of the 'thunder-sky 1825 J. NEAL *Bro Jon* III 395 The bare 'thunder smitten tree. 1810 SCOTT *Lady of L* i. xi. A rocky pyramid, Shooting abruptly from the dell Its 'thunder-splinter'd pinnacle. 1825 J. WILSON *Poems* II 39 Lake a 'thunder split oak tree. 1818 SCOTT *Hrt Mill*. xiv. The shattered and 'thunder-spliten peaks of Arran 1761 GLOVER *Medea* iii. vi 51 No 'thunder-teeming cloud 1818 KEATS *Endym* iii. 27 Ethereal things, that .. Can poise about in cloudy 'thunder-tents 1614 SYLVESTER *Bethshah's Rescue* i 315 Vassals of the 'Thunder-Thrower 1605 — *Du Bartas* ii. iii iv *Captaines* 920 God's 'Thunder-throwing hand. 1855 BAILEY *Spir Leg* in *Mystic*, etc. 127 Black Babel's 'thunder-thwarted pile 1822 T. MITCHELL *Com Aristoph* II. 209 Speed With your tongues 'thunder-up and tell Cleon our need 1843 CARLYLE *Past & Pr*. i. v. It is Fact, speaking in miraculous 'thunder-voice. 1847 ELIZA COOK *Song Seaweed* iii. The 'thunder-volley shakes 13 K. ALIS 3729 (Bodl MS) Hy holdpe hem alle togidre So flock of dere in 'pounder wedre 1900 SUTCLIFFE *Shameless Wayne* xxiv 301 This thunner-weather that's coming up 1816 WORDSW. *Feelings of French Royalist*, The 'thunder-wielding hands Of Justice 1887 BOWEN *Virg Aeneid* i 298 Sill yelling her 'thunder-yells to the blast

6. Special Combs.: *thunder-ax*, a popular name in Cornwall for a celt (cf. THUNDERBOLT 3 b); *thunder-ball*, (a) the electric phenomenon called a fire-ball or globe-lightning; (b) *poet.* a thunderbolt; (c) the common red poppy (*Papaver Rhæas*) (*dist.*); *thunder-beat* v., *trans.*, to beat with thundering strokes' (Davies); so *thunder-beaten* *pa pple.*, *thunder-beating* *vbl. sb.*, beating down by thunder-storms, *thunder-bird*, (a) a species of Australian shrike or thickhead (*Pachycephala gutturalis*), (b) a mythical bird thought by some savage tribes to cause thunder; † *thunder-bounce* (*humorously bombastic*), a loud sudden noise like thunder; *thunder-bowl*, a metal bowl used in a theatre to imitate thunder; *thunder-carriage*, a name for the chariot of the god Thor in early Scandinavian art; † *thunder-clover* [OE *þunor-claefre*], a plant, of doubtful identity; † *thunder-dart*, a thunderbolt (in art); so † *thunder-darter*, the wielder of thunderbolts, *thunder-darting* *ppl. a.*; *thunder-dint* (*arch.*), a thunder-stroke; *thunder-dirt*, name for a gelatinous fungus, *Neodictyon cibarum*, eaten by the natives of New Zealand, *thunder-drop*, one of the large scattered drops of rain which fall at the beginning of a thunder-shower; *thunder-drum*, (a) a drum used in a theatre to imitate thunder; (b) a fabulous drum represented as the source of thunder, *thunder-fish*, (a) a silurid fish of African rivers, *Malapterurus electricus*, capable of inflicting electric shocks; (b) a European cyprinoid fish, *Misgurnus fossilis*, which burrows in mud, and comes to the surface before bad weather; also called *weather-fish*; *thunder-fit* (*nonce-wd*), a shock or sound like thunder, † *thunder-flone* *Obs.* [*flone*, FLANE, arrow], a thunderbolt or thunderstroke; lightning, *thunder-flower*, a local name for three different plants: (a) the common stitchwort, *Stellaria Holostea*; (b) the corn poppy, *Papaver Rhæas*; (c) the white campion, *Lychnis vespertina*; *thunder-fly*, a name for the insects of the genus *Thrips*; *thunder-god*, the god of thunder; a deity supposed to rule or control the thunder, as Jove in the Roman, or Thor in the Norse mythology, *thunder-hammer*, a popular name for a celt or other prehistoric implement (cf. *thunder-ax*), *thunder-head*, a rounded mass of cumulus cloud seen near the horizon projecting above the general body of cloud, and portending a thunder-storm, hence *thunder-headed* a., having, or of the nature of, a thunder-head; *thunder-house*, a small model of a house with electric conductors through which a discharge may be passed to illustrate the destructive effects of a thunderstroke; *thunder-master*, the master or lord of thunder, i. e. Jove; † *thunder-pad* (*dist.*) see quot., *thunder-peal*, a peal or resounding clap of thunder, so *thunder-pealed* *pa. pple.*, uttered loudly as by a thunder-peal; *thunder-pick*, a local name for a pelennite (cf. THUNDER-

BOLT 3 a); *thunder-plant*, a name for the house-leek, *Sempervivum tectorum*, *thunder-plump*, chiefly *Sc.*, a heavy and sudden thunder-shower [cf. *PLUMP sb.* 3], *thunder-pump* = next, (a); *thunder-pumper*, (a) the American bittern, also called *pump-thunder*, (b) the American fish *Haplodictyon grunniens*, also called *fresh-water drum*, *croaker*, or *sheepshead*, in both cases from the sounds which they emit; † *thunder-rod*, a lightning-rod or lightning-conductor (see LIGHTNING 3 e); † *thunder-shot* *sb. Obs.*, thunderbolts collectively; lightning, † *thunder-shot* *pa pple. Obs.*, struck by 'thunder' or lightning; *thunder-shower*, a shower of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning; *thunder-slain* *pa pple. (Obs. or dist.)*, struck by 'thunder' or lightning, *thunder-smite* v., *trans.* to smite as with thunder, to discomfit utterly; † *thunder-smith* *Obs.*, one who forges thunderbolts; applied to Vulcan, also *fig.*; *thunder-snake*, a name for snakes of the genus *Ophibolus* (also *thunder-and-lightning* snake), and for the common little worm-snake, *Carpophis amana*, of the U S.; perh. from their being forced out of their holes by a thunder-shower, † *thunder-thump* *sb. Obs.*, † a thunderbolt; † *thunder-thump* v. *Obs.*, *trans.* to thump or beat with thundering strokes; † *thunder-thumping* *ppl. a. Obs.*, (a) striking with thunder (*humorously bombastic*); (b) sounding like thunder when beaten, as a drum, also *fig.* of language, 'full of sound and fury'; *thunder-tube* = FULGURITE 1, *lightning-tube* (LIGHTNING 3 e), *thunder-worm*, 'an amphibiaenoid lizard of Florida, *Rheneura floridana*: so called as forced out of its burrows by a thunder-shower' (*Cent. Dict* 1891) See also THUNDER AND LIGHTNING, THUNDER-BLAST, etc.

1602 CAREW *Cornwall* 82 There are also taken vp in such terms certain little tooles heads of Brasse, which some terme 'Thunder axes. 1865 TYLOR *Early Hist Man* viii 223 The country folk still hold that the 'thunder-axes' they find, once fell from the sky. 1686 GOAD *Celest Bodies* ii xiv 351 The 'Thunderball' entered the Church. 1819 SHIPLEY *Prometh* *Unb* iv 355 Claves cloven by the thunder-ball 1884 HUDSON *Du Bartas' Judith* v. 397 So he them 'thunderbet wherso he went 1699 WORLTON *Syst Agric*. (1681) 297 Shores 'Thunder-beaten with the Floods. 1560 PILKINGTON *Expos. Agges* (1562) 125 Corn is subject to many dangers as 'thunder-beating, layde with a raine. 1827 CALEY in *Trans Linn Soc* XV. 239 'This species is called 'Thunder-bird by the colonists. The natives tell me, that, when it begins to thunder, this bird is very noisy. 1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* i. ix. 328 Among Caribs, Brazilians, Basutos, we find legends of a flapping or flashing Thunder bird. 1875 F. PARKMAN in *N Amer Rev* CXXX 40 The thunder-bird is offended, thunder-storms are occasioned by his anger 1628 FORD *Lover's Mel.* i. 1. When blustering Boeas tosseth up the deep, And thumps a 'thunder bounce! 1882 WORSAAE *Industr. Arts Denmark* 168 Another type of coarser work represents Thor on his 'thunder carriage. 1000 Sax *Leodid* i 374 genus 'thunder-clafan blostman [etc.] 1265 Voc *Namus Plantis* in W. Wulcker 558/2 *Consolida media*, hundredclouere 1560 SPENSER *Viz. Bellay* iv in *Theatre Worldings*, 'Thunder darts for Jove. 1591 SYLVESTER *Du Bartas* i i 272 Th' immortal, mighty 'thunder-darter. 1606 SHAKS *Tr & Cr* ii. ii 1601 B. JONSON *Postaster* v. iii. You shall swear By 'thunder-darting love, the King of gods 1374 CHAUCER *Troilus* v. 1505 How cappaneus the proude With 'thunder dynt was slayn. 1440 *Jacob's Well* 100 He was smyten to deith, wyth leuening & wyth thunder-dynt 1808 SCOTT *Marm* i. xliii. The Mount, where Israel heard the law, 'Mid thunder-dint, and flashing levin. 1883 R. TURNER in *Gd Words* Sept 590/x The gelatinous [fungus] which the New Zealand natives know as 'thunder-dirt' 1832 TENNYSON *Dreum Fair Wom* 122 As 'thunder-drops fall on a sleeping sea 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 270 The great 'thunder-drum has been new braced 1895 BLACKIE *Songs Relie & Life* 175 When Jove beats loud his thunder-drum 1882 OULIVIE (Annandale), 'Thunders fish, a species of fish found in the Nile, which, like the torpedo, can give an electric shock The *Malapterurus electricus* of naturalists 1886 *Nature* 25 Mar. 497/2 Additions to the Zool Soc Gardens include a Thunder Fish (*Misgurnus fossilis*) from Austria. 1798 COLERIDGE *Anc Mar.* i. xvii. The ice did split with a 'thunder-clap 18380 WYCLIF *Serm* *Sel Wks*. I 186 Cris seip bat he sayt Sapanas fallinge fro hevene, as be 'thunder flon fallip fro be cloude. 1260 *Towneley Myst* xii 324 So bright as it shone, I wold have trowed, veraly, it had bene thoner flone. 1853 G. JOHNSTON *Boi. E. Bord.* 30 About Wooler it [the corn-poppy] was wont to be called 'Thunder flower or Lightning, and children were afraid to pluck the flower, for if the petals fell off the gatherer became more liable to be struck with lightning. 1886 BARTEN & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.* 1 Thunder flower (1) *Stellaria Holostea*, (2) *Papaver Rhæas* — E. Bord. Bot. E. Bord (3) *Lychnis vespertina* — W. Cumh. 1884 A. ADAMS, etc *Man Nat Hist* 213 The tiny 'Thunder-Flies which we often find during the summer in countless multitudes. 1840 CARLYLE *Heroes* i. (1879) 22 Thor the 'Thundergod changed into Jack the Giant-killer. 1907 Q *Rev* July 193 Kart, the thunder-god, who kills the wicked by lightning 1861 L. L. NOBLE *Icebergs* 138 An iceberg rises after the figure of a 'thunderhead. 1879 J. BURROUGHS *Locusts & W.* Honey 94 A growing storm or thunder-head in the horizon 1773 HENLEY in *Phil Trans*. LXIV. 135 The apparatus known, to electricians, by the name of the 'thunder-house 1887 GUMMING *Electricity treated Exper* 147 An instructive experiment is that known as the Thunder House. 1611 SHAKS *Cymb* v. iv 30 No more thou 'Thunder-Master shew thy sight on Mortal

Flies 1700 Phil. Trans XXII 453 These animals (ladders) are known by the vulgar sort of people by the name of "Thunder-pads." 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1808) 15 "Thunder-peals compelled the men of blood to couch within their dens." 1856 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xi. 86 The breaking up of the weather was announced by a thunder-peal. 1878 BROWN *La Sansas* 150 Truth is truth in each degree—"Thunder-pealed by God to Nature, whispered by my soul to me." 1801 *Mel. Frak.* XXI. 85 A stone of the calcareous species, called by the common people "thunder-pick." 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1148 "Thunder plant, *Scutellaria tectorum*." 1821 GALT *Annals Parish* 12 It came on such a "thunder-plump, that there was not a single soul stayed in the lirk-yard to hear him." 1883 Mrs. Bishop in *Leisure Hour* 205 A heavy shower, like a "thunder plump," takes up a part of the afternoon. 1888 Goode *Amer. Fishes* 142 The name "Thunder-pumper," also used for the Bonn, is heard along the Mississippi River. 1823 E. ROOPER *By Track & Trail* xxi 312 The gurgle and wheeze and the final explosion of a "thunder-pumper" [bittern]. 1824 *Alchamie's Mag.* No. 57 To a good kitchen fire has more efficacy in preventing a house from being struck than a whole magazine of "thunder-rods." 1805 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* n. iii. 1 Vacation 1304 Heav'n flings down nought but flashing "thunderbolts." 1866 T. HAWKINS *Cassius's Holy Cr.* 130 Some have been "thunder-shot in a bath." 1869 STILLINGF. [J.] The conceit is long in delivering, and at last it comes like a "thunder-shower, full of sulphur and darkness." 1866 WESTLEY *Frail* 13 July. We were met, by a furious thunder-shower. 1844 *York Myst.* xi. 300 So are they thrust and "thundered slayne." 1732 P. WALKER *Cargill in Bing* 185 (1807) II. 24 Frighted as if they were blasted or thunder-slain. 1875 BROWNING *Arctoph.* 1868 Hellas "thundersmote" the Persian. 1894 G. HARVEY *Four Lett.* iii. 37 That terrible "thundersmith of terms." 1893 — *Pierce's Super* 190 Vulcan the "thundersmith of Jupiter." 1800 LAMB *Let to Man* 186 O.L. Whip-snakes, "thunder-snakes, pig-nose-snakes." 1863 T. W. HIGGINSON *Army Life* (1870) 140 A thunder-snake, eight feet long. 1863 B. GOODE *Eclog.* iv. (Arb.) 43 O thou yar throwest the "thunder thumps from Heavens hye, to Hell." 1837 BASTWICK *Litany* i. 11, I will soo "thunderthump Your Pastry Politans." 1856 SIDNEY *Arctia* (1898) 571 Now the "thunderthumping Jove" transfund his dotes into your excellent formosities. 1823 LITTLE *Edific on O & N Fest*, Ded xii The shrieking trump, and thunder-thumping drum. 1869 V. ANSON *Mel. Inquend.* n. iii. 250 They cannot cloath th'ir thoughts in thunder-thumping Phrasology.

Thunder (þʊndə), *v* Forms: see the sb.; also 3 pondri, 4 thonyre; 5 þa, t. thunret [OE. *þunrīan*, in 13th c. *þondren*, f. *þunor*, THUNDER sb.; cf. Du. *donderen*, LG. *donnern*, OHG. *donarōn*, MHG. *donren*, MG. *dunren*, Ger. *donnern*; Norw. dial. *tora*; Sw. *dunära*, Da. *tonne*, *dundre* (from LG.).]

1. *intr. a.* Impersonally. *it thunders*, thunder sounds, there is thunder.

1888 K. ELFRID *Boeth.* xxxix § 3 Hit hwilam þunrað, hwilam na ne ongnð. 1800 *Ag.* 63 John xii. 29 Seo menlo, þæt gehyrde seðon þæt hyf þunrode. 1890 S. Eng. *Leg.* i. 198/37 Þat wæder bi-gan to chaungie hit bi-gan to þondri and hauri. 1875 *Joseph Arim.* 235 Hit þæter bi-gan and þonderde swiþe. 1840 *Desir.* Troy 369 Thunret full throly; tharript the wundes. 1856 TYNDALL *Fohn* xii. 29 Then sayde the people that stode by and herde, it thundred. 1866 SUNDL & MARKHAM *County Farm* 25 If in Summer it lighten when it thundred not. 1745 WATTS *Loge* III. n. § 4 Thunder seldom comes without lightning; but it thundred Yesterday; therefore probably it lightened also. 1890 DOYLE *White Company* xv, I can well remember that in Navarre one day it thundered on the left out of a cloudless sky.

b. With subject (the or a deity, heaven, the clouds, the sky, etc.): To cause or give forth thunder; to sound with thunder.

1800 *Ag.* Ps. (Th.) xxviii 3 He is mægen-þrymnes God, and he þunrað ofer manegum waterum. 1830 E. E. Psalter xvi 14 [13] And lavered thonedr f heuēn. 1830 HAMPOLE *Psalter*, Cant. 50a In heuyns he sail thonyre. 1835 COVERDALE Ps. lxxviii 17 V's clouds thondered, and thy arrows wente abroad. 1878 STANWYKST *Æneis* i. (Arb.) 20 The skyes doo thunder. 1807 SHAKS CO. III. i. 257 He would not flatter... Jove, for 's power lo thunder. 1820 SOUTREY *Thalaba* vii. xxi, Then darkness cover'd all, Earth shook, Heaven thunder'd.

c. *trans.* (with various objects): To deal out or inflict by thunder, to strike down by thunder; to utter in thunder. *arch. rare*

1879 GOSSON *Sch. Abuse* (Arb.) 47 Beeing the Sonnes of Iupiter, they thunder out plagues to the proude in heart. 1808 SYLVESTER *De Barlas* n. iv. *Schisme* 1193 I he Heavly Powrs, Who thunder-down the high-aspiring Towers. 1865 JAS. I. Ps. xxix. in *Farr S. P. Jas.* i. (1848) 4 God doth thunder his voyce.

2. *transf. intr.* To make a loud resounding noise like thunder; to sound very loudly; to roar. Sometimes connoting violent movement; To rush or fall with great noise and commotion.

1837 CHAUCER *Boeth.* n. met. iv. 31 (Camb MS) Al though the wynde trowlyngne the see thondre with ouerthrowynges. 1868 GRAFTON *Chron* II 1334 The great artillery began to thunder from either side. 1810 HOLLAND *Cumden's Brit* (1837) 705 The Danes like a mighty storme thundering from out of the North-East. 1718 POPE *Ihad* n. 107 His fiery couriers thunder o'er the plains. 1749 FIELDING *Tom Jones* xii. iv. A footman knocked, or rather thundered at the door. 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* 124 A vast body of water passed down over a precipice about a hundred feet high, and thundered into the sea. 1855 TENNYSON *Light Brigade* iii, Cannon in front of them Volley'd and thunder'd. 1866 TYNDALL *Glac.* i. xxiv. 175 Avalanches thundered incessantly from the Aiguille Verte.

b. *trans.* (with various objects): To deal or inflict, drive or impel, sound or give forth, strike,

attack, or bombard, put down or overwhelm, etc. with a loud noise or other action like thunder.

1890 SPENSER *P. O. L.* vi. 43 They gan, To thunder blowes, and fierly to assaile Each other. *Ibid* m. x. 33 Forth the Poaster begonne His stolen steed to thunder furiously. 1801 B. JONSON *Poetaster* iv. v. Thou anger'st vs, we will thunder thee in peeces. 1838 SIR T. HFRBERT *Troy* (ed. 2) 108 The English merchants ships thundered out his health by 200 great shot. 1887 RYCAUT *Hist. Turks* II. 322 The Town would be thundered with greater violence. 1759 W. WILKIE *Epigon* vi 173 Learn to dread My vengeance thunder'd on your wretched head. 1839 DAILY *Festus* xiv. (1852) 304 Like to a foaming fire, which thunders down the echo it creates. 1894 HALL *Cain's Mautzman* iv xii, He pounded it [a drum], boomed it, thundered it.

3. *fig. a. intr.* To speak in the way of vehement threatening or reproof; to utter terrible menace or denunciation; to 'fulminate'; to inveigh powerfully against; sometimes, to speak bombastically, or with powerful eloquence. Also simply, to speak in a very loud tone, shout loudly, vociferate. 1830 HAMPOLE *Psalter* xvi 15 Our lord thondred, mannaunsand pyne of hell til synful men. 1845 COVERDALE, etc. *Erasm Par. Tum.* 13 Thunder not at him with cruel words. 1575 GASCOIGNE *Making of Ierse in Steele Gl.* etc. (Arb.) 31 It is not enough to thunder in Rym, Ram, Ruff, by letter (quoth my master Chaucer). 1807 MORSON *Hum.* i. 142 The Hoste so thundered among us like the bragging soldier. 1807 DRYDEN *Enad* vi. 823 The queen of Furies, thundering in their ears. 1724 DE FOR *Plague* (1754) 33 The Ministers, thundered against these, and other wicked Practices. 1863 W. PHILLIPS *Speeches* i. 9 James Ous thundered in this hall.

b. *trans.* To utter or publish in the way of terrible threatening, denunciation, or invective; also simply, to utter loudly, shout out, roar.

1830 WYCLIF *Wks* (1880) 287 Cursyngrs purchased of þe pope and oþere felle sensuris pondured ouere til Englonð. 1848 UDALL, etc. *Erasm Par. Matt* xii 74 Do not thunder sore threatenings. 1890 MARLOWE *Fast* vi. 20 Fearful echoes thunder in mine ears, 'Faustus, thou art damned!' 1894 GARNER *Groat's W. Wit* (1671) 27 The twelve labours of Hercules have I terribly thundered on the Stage. 1804 ROWLANDS *Looke to it* 43 Thunder out Oathes, such as in Hell are bred. 1881 T. FLATMAN *Heracitus Ridens* No. 31 (1713) I, 200 Adieu, ye Whigs, Poor Protestant Pigs, The Tories now will thunder us. 1875 BURNET *Own Time* (1766) I 274 Censures would have been thundered at Rome against all that should take any such test. 1839 THACKRAY *Fatal Boots* Mar, He thundered out so much of his abuse of me, that the boys roared with laughter. 1889 BOWEN *Virg. Aeneid* i. 747 Tynanus thunder applause.

c. To hurl or launch vehement threats or invectives against, to denounce violently; also, to drive or put down by denunciation. Now *rare* or *Obs.*

1877 W. HUGHES *Man of Sin* n. vi. 103 S Becket thunders from off the Earth, and down as low as Hell, vast numbers of Clerks, Bishops, and Nobles. 1864 CROWNE *Married Beau* v. 62 Men thunder one another. 1790 SWEET *Hist Quakers* (1793) I. v. 33 If he had thundered down deceit.

Thunder and lightning.

1. For the literal use see THUNDER sb. i.

2. *fig.* Denunciation, invective cf. THUNDER sb. 3, v. 3.

1638 CHILLINGW *Relig. Prof.* i. Ep. Ded 4 They speak nothing but thunder and lightning to us. 1883 J. PARKER *Tyne Ch.* 295 They assail with thunder and lightning the credulity of official guides.

3. *transf. f. a.* Applied to a cloth, app. of glaring colours, worn in 18th c., and perhaps later. b. *attrib.* (19th c.) Applied to articles of apparel of a 'loud' or 'flashy' style, or combining two strongly contrasted colours.

(Cf. 1825 NEMNICH *Britische Waaren Encycl.* s. v. *Thunder and Lightning*, ein Borat oder wollenes Zeug von grellem Ansehen. 1891 FJELDT *Eng. Germ. Dict.* *Thunder and Lightning*, eine Art Borat oder wollenes Zeug aus Schwarz und Gelb gemischt [i. e. mixed of black and yellow] (plattdeutsch *Kittengestoff* oder *Weterschall* [Widerschein] Nenn).

1766 GOLDSM *Vic W.* xii, He had on a coat made of that cloth they call thunder and lightning. 1837 DICKENS *Pickw.* xxii, He wore a black velvet waistcoat with thunder-and-lightning buttons. 1839 THACKRAY *Fatal Boots* Mar, I recollect my costume very well, a thunder-and-lightning coat, a white waistcoat, a pair of knee-breeches. 1857 HUGHES *Tom Brown* n. v, A tall fellow, in thunder-and-lightning waistcoat. 1868 YATES *Rock Ahead* i. 1, Gorgeous in thunder-and-lightning neckties.

4. *slang* and *dial.* (See quotes.)

1802 *Sporting Mag.* XX. 224 Thunder and lightning (i. e. gin and bitters). 1880 MISS BRADDON in *World* 3 Mar. 13 I leade and clotted cream, alas thunder and lightning. 1904 *Eng. Dial. Dict.* s. v. *Thunder, Thunder-and-lightning*, (a) brandy-sauce when ignited; (b) bread spread over with cream and treacle.

5. *Thunder-and-lightning snake*: see *thunder-snake* s. v. THUNDER sb. 6.

Thunderation (þʊndə'reɪʃən). *U. S. slang.* [f. THUNDER sb. + -ATION] Used as a vague expletive or intensive. cf. THUNDER sb. 4.

1887 *Century Mag.* Nov. 44/2 Everybody wants to know who in thunderation Kache will marry. 1901 *Minsky's Mag.* XXXIV 792/4 'I like you all to thunderation...', he said earnestly, dropping all reserve, 'but [etc.]'.

Thunder-bearer. The bearer of thunder, or of thunderbolts, i. e. Jupiter. So **Thunder-bearing a.**, that bears or carries thunder, laden with thunder; also *fig.*, bearing cannon.

1805 SHAKS *Lear* n. iv. 230, I do not lud the Thunder-

bearer shoote, Nor tell tales of thee to high iudging Jove. 1661 ROSS *Silvius Italicus* xvii 68 Thunder-bearing Birds, descending from The Gods Abodes. 1731 C. JOHNSON *Medea* iii. 1, O Thunder bearing Jove, most ancient Cause. 1754 M. MORGAN *Philodæ* n. iii (Jod), And thou, great thunder-bearing Jove, look down. 1823 BYRON *Iliad* n. x, The thunder-bearing strangers came, In vast canoes, begri with bolts of flame.

Thunder-blast, sb. Chiefly *poet.* a. A peal or clap of thunder. b. A stroke of 'thunder'. Also *fig.*

13 *Cursor M.* 18075 (Cott.) Par come a steuen als thone, blast. 1440 *Bone Flor* 1643 Hys doghtur schulde be strekyn downe Wyth a thunder blasie. 1558 PHAER *Æneid* i. Cj, My son, that of the thunderblastes of hie Jove seist but light. 1839 BAILEY *Festus* xxiii (1854) 414 Be still, ye thunderblasts and hills of fire! 1884 TENNYSON *Bachel* n. iii, The Pope's last letters threaten The immediate thunder-blast of interdict.

So **Thunder-blasted a.**, blasted with 'thunder', struck by lightning.

1614 JACKSON *Creed* iii xvi § 5 God will not haue true faith thunderblasted in the tender beld. 1818 SCOTT *Br. Lamm* xi, Our thunder-blasted dinner. 1849 FOX *To One in Paradise* 19 The thunder-blasted tree.

Thunderbolt (þʊndərbɔlt), sb. Forms see THUNDER sb. and BOLT sb. 1; (9 dial. *dunderbolt*).

1. A supposed bolt or dart formerly (and still vulgarly) believed to be the destructive agent in a lightning-flash when it 'strikes' anything; a flash of lightning conceived as an intensely hot solid body moving rapidly through the air and impinging upon something; in mythology an attribute of Jove, Thor, or other deity. Cf. BOLT sb. 1.

In later use often a vague rhetorical or poetic expression for a destructive lightning-flash or thunderstroke.

1440 *Alphabet of I. ales* 49 Þis womanman was burnyd to dede with a thondre-bolte. 1535 [see BOLT sb. 1] 1560 DAUS *tr. Steidant's Comin* 462 In the beginning of January, were horrible tempestes, thundering, and lightning, and thunderbolts. 1632 LITWICH *Troy* vi 69 Men should dread the thunder bolt, when they see the lightning. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* x (1722) 33 All the rest [of the Giants] fell by the 'thunderbolts of Jupiter. 1890 W. E. NORRIS *Misadventure* xvii, The intelligence... had fallen upon him like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.

b. An imaginary or conventional representation of the above as an emblem of a deity, a heraldic bearing, etc.

1797-47 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. On medals, the thunder-bolt is sometimes found to accompany the emperors heads, as that of Augustus. 1823 P. NICHOLSON *Paint. Build* 489 The head of Medusa, or the Furies, thunderbolts, and other symbols of horror. 1894 PARKER *Glass Rev.* s. v. Azure, a sun between three thunderbolts, winged and shafted or.

2. *fig.* Something very destructive, terrible, or startling; esp. an awful denunciation, censure, or threat proceeding from a high authority, some sudden or unexpected, and hence startling event or piece of news, usually untoward.

1559 *Primer in Priv. Prayers* (1851) 91 To the thunderbolts of thy word put violence. 1591 SPENSER *Ruins of Rome* 150 To dart abroad the thunder bolts of warre. 1633 T. STAFFORD *Pac. Hub* i. xv (1821) 168 Terified with the Stiaffs Thunderbolts of Excommunication. 1787 MME D'ARLEAY *Diary* 30 Jan., This information was a thunderbolt to her. 1860 READE *Clonster & H.* xxviii, Awakening from the stupor into which this thunderbolt of tyranny had thrown him.

b. Applied to a person noted for violent or destructive action, one who acts with furious and resistless energy.

1593 HARVEY *Pierce's Super* Wks (Grosart) II. 48 Orationis infinitely overmarched by this hideous thunderbolt in humanity. 1599 HAYWARD *1st Pt. Hen IV* a Prince Edward the thunderbolt of warre in his time. 1908 Mrs. CENTLIVRE *Enid* Body iii. 11, I have done you a piece of Service, I told the old Thunderbolt, that the Gentleman that was gone in, was [etc.] 1744 R. BLAIR *Grave* 123 Where are the mighty thunderbolts of war? The Roman Cæsar? 1847 EMERSON *Repr. Men, Napoleon* Wks. (Bohn) I 372 A thunderbolt in the attack, he was found invulnerable in his entrenchments.

3. Locally applied to various stones, fossils, or mineral concretions, formerly or vulgarly supposed to be thunderbolts (sense 1): a. a belemnite or other fossil cephalopod; b. a flint celt or similar prehistoric implement; c. a mass or nodule of iron pyrites occurring in chalk.

1618 LATHAM and Bk *Falconry* (1632) 160 Take a thunder-bolt, the which is found most commonly in the fields, in some channell or watercourse, put it into a hot fire and burne it well. 1634-5 BRERETON *Troy*, (Chetham Soc.) 41 The dart of a thunderbolt about the length and thickness of your little finger. 1712 STEELE *Spect.* No. 431 P. 3 Thunderbolts, a certain long, round bluish Stone, which I found among the Gravel in our Garden. 1814 SCOTT *Diary* 8 Aug., in *Lockhart*, 1 the most superb collection of the stone axes called celt. The Zetlandes call them thunderbolts, and keep them in their houses as a receipt against thunder. 1826 POLWHELE *Trad. & Recoll.* ix. II. 607 For 'the reumatis'. I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a dunderbolt or thunderbolt) for some hours, and then dispense her water to the diseased. 1864 *Athenæum* 30 Aug. 280 Go into any of the more productive chalk-pits, and the workmen will offer you fragmentary 'thunderbolts' (belemnites) and nautili.

d. Erroneously or by confusion applied to a meteoric stone or meteorite.

1802 [see THUNDER-STONE 2]. 1830 HERSHEY *Stud Nat. Phil.* 120 These circumstances long caused them to be confounded with an effect of lightning, and called thunderbolts. 4. Applied (chiefly locally) to various plants: a.

the corn poppy (= *thunder-flower* (*ð*), THUNDER *sb.* 6); *b.* the bladder campion; *c.* the white campion; *d.* a species of iris, *Iris Xiphium*.

1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thunder-bolt* (1) The corn poppy *West* 1886 BRITTON & HOLLAND *Eng. Plant-n.*, *Thunder Bolt*, (2) *Lychnis viscaria* Rul (2) *Papaver Rhæas*, (3) *Silene vulgaris*, Kent, where the children snap the calyxes, which explode with a slight report. 1898 *Westm. Gaz.* 28 June 3/1 That strangely beautiful Spanish iris the Thunderbolt, a large flower of browns and yellows and greyish purples.

5. *attrib.* Thunderbolt beetle, a species of beetle, *Arhopalus fulminans*, with dark wing-cases crossed by zigzag grey lines, thunderbolt-stone. see quot., and cf. THUNDERBOLT 3.

1871 TYLOR *Prim. Cult.* xvi 11 238 They [Sioux Indians] consider the lightning entering the ground to scatter there in all directions thunderbolt-stones, which are flints, etc.

Hence *Thunderbolt v.*, *trans.* (a) to strike with or as with a thunderbolt, to astonish, amaze, or terrify, (b) to hurl or dart like a thunderbolt; *Thunderbolted ppl. a.*, struck by a thunderbolt, charged with thunderbolts

a 1886 SIDNEY *Arcadia* 111 (1622) 304 Sorry now not being able so quickly to thunderbolt her heart through her senses. 1893 G. HARVEY *Fierce's Sister* *iv 6, He brandisheth the whurlewinde And thunderbolts to confounding shout 1893 J. WOODROUPE *Marrow Fr. Tongue* 187/2 A culpable and indebted Man is always thunderbolted 1899 W. TENNANT *Papistry Storm'd* (1897) 31 It beat the thunderbolt leven. 1881 in Elworthy *W. Somerset Word bk* s. v., He (the tower) was thunderbolted about of a sixty year ago

Thunder-clap. [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + CLAP *sb.* 1] A clap or loud crash of thunder, formerly also, a thunderstroke. Often allusively used. cf. c.

1386 CHAUCER *Part. T* 100 The Eyre shal be ful of thonder clappes and lightnynges. 1489 CAXTON *Blanchardin* liv 218 Since it hath pleased God to terrifie with his thunderclaps o' feeble hearts 1598 HAKLUYT *Voy* 1 60 He was afterward slaine by a thunderclap 1686 tr. *Chardin's Trav.* Persia 45 This Answer was like a Thunderclap 1758 BURLACE *Nat. Hist. Cornu.* 15 The Thunder claps were within a few minutes of one another 1861 SALA *Dutch Pict.* xi 161 The massacre of Scio burst upon us like a thunder clap 1864 C. KNIGHT *Passages Work.* Life I. 17 The loudest thunder-clap.. would produce such a concussion of the air

b. *transf.* of other loud noises.

1610 R. NICCOLS *Winter Nil's Vis.* K. Arthur xxx, The thunder claps of clashing armies 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* 40 76 With what Thunder-claps of Applause he leaves the Stage.

c. *fig.* A sudden startling or terrifying occurrence, act, utterance, or piece of news. (Cf. THUNDERBOLT 2)

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit.* (1637) 243 Untill that fatal thunder clap [the Dissolution] overthrow all the Monasteries of England. 1665 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (1677) 331 A thunderclap was heard.. anathematizing Elharu-Esed 1854 JERMAN *Autobiog.* II. v 49 A thunder-clap burst open and astonished Europe, Buonaparte had escaped from Elba. 1886 G. ALLEN *Maurice's Sake* xxvii, It was as great a thunder-clap to me as to you

Thunder-cloud. A storm-cloud charged with electricity, that sends forth thunder and lightning.

1697 DAMPIER *Voy* I iv 79 These Tomadoes commonly come against the wind, as our Thunder-Clouds are often observed to do 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* I, The thunder-clouds, being dispersed, had left the sky perfectly serene 1860 PUSEY *Mun. Proph.* 155, God's judgments rolled round like a thunder-cloud 1871 tr. *Schellen's Spectr. Anal.* § 7. 21 When the electric spark flashes from the thunder-cloud to the earth

b. *fig.* Something threatening or dreadful figured as a cloud.

1783 CROWE *Valedictio* 76 To scenes where competition, envy, strife, Beget no thunder clouds to trouble life. 1898 N. & G. 9th Ser. II 138/2 The black thunder cloud of Spain overshadowed half the heavens.

Thunder-crack. *arch.* or *dial.* = THUNDER-CLAP. *a. lit.*

c 1440 *Jacob's Well* 203 Pe seend, wyth a thunder crakke, smote down be cherche to be grounde 1560 FULKINGTON *Expos. Aggens* (1562) 180 The cloude burstes, & the thunder-cracke comes 1622 S. WARD *Life of Faith in Death* (1627) 79 Like foolies that feare the thunder cracke, and not the Bolt. a 1834 R. SURTEES *Poems in Taylor's Life* 317 The sky looks black, And so we get a thunder-crack

† b. transf. Obs.

1595 B. BARNES *Spir. Sonn.* xxxiii, Thrice puissant general Whose voyce itselfe is dreadfull thunder cracke.

† c. fig. Obs.

1577 VAUBOUILLIER *Luther on Ep. Gal* 25 The Pope.. rappeth out his thundercracks and cursings against the miserable and terrified in conscience 1644 MIDDLETON *Game at Chess* II. ii 179 Those thunder-cracks of pride, Ushering a storm of malice. 1646 P. BULKELEY *Gospel Court.* 1 68 Had they not heard those thundercracks?

Thunderday, thundurday. *Obs.* A rare synonym of THUNDERDAY, q. v.

c 1460 *Osney Reg.* 138 Pe bundurday [orig. *L. die Iouis*] nexte after the fest of þe Burth of owr lorde In the 3ere of the Reyne of Kyng Henry the v.

Thundered (*þv* ndæd), *ppl. a.* [*f.* THUNDER *v.* or *sb.* + -ED.] *a.* Dealt or inflicted as by thunder. *† b.* Struck by 'thunder' or lightning (*obs.*). *c.* Uttered or sounded with a noise like thunder. *d.* Affected by thunder, turned sour (as milk) by atmospheric electricity.

1600 FAIRFAX *Tasso* xx. cii, So fallas a thundred towre 1819 SHELLEY *Masque Anarchy* xc, Like Oppression's

thundered doom. 1823 BYRON *Juan* xl. xxix, Thunder'd knockers broke the spell 1897 BLACKIE *Wise Men* 326 Some, Like thundered milk, have turned the sweet to sour

Thunderer (*þv* ndæra), [*f.* THUNDER *v.* + -ER.] One who or that which thunders.

1. He who thunders or causes thunder applied to God, or to a deity, as Jupiter or Thor.

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* iv. met. vi 111 (Camb. MS.) The lawes of the heye thonderere, þat is to seyn of god. 1554 HULSTOT, *Thunderer*, *altonans*, *tis*, a name that the panyms gave to God. 1611 SHAKS. *Cymb.* v. iv 95 *Jupiter* How dare you Ghosts Accuse the Thunderer? 1791 COWPER *Iliad* i. 492 Once the Gods Conspired to bind the Thunderer 1870 BRYANT *Iliad* i. l. 23 Make my suit to Jupiter The Thunderer.

b. A person employed at a dramatic representation to imitate thunder by some mechanical means.

1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No. 235 72 Others will have it to be the Play house Thunderer 1807-8 W. IRVING *Salmag.* (1824) 270 It will be a further gratification to the patriotic audience to know that the present thunderer is a fellow-countryman

2. *fig.* A resistless warrior, a powerful declaimer or orator, an utterer of violent invective, or the like; *spec.* as a sobriquet of the London *Times* newspaper.

1886 T. B. LA PRUNARD *Fr. Acad.* (1890) 615 Who will not wish to have the surname of Anstides the just rather than as many use to be called Conquerors, Besiegers, Thunderers? 1784 COWPER *Task* 11 221 To shake thy senate, and from heights sublime Of patriot eloquence to flash down fire Upon thy foes, was never meant my task But I can feel thy fortunes with as true a heart As any thunderer there. 1840 CARLYLE *Let.* 13 June in *C. & Lond. Libr.* (1907) 58 Six and sixpence—for a *Times* advertisement, which the Thunderer dunned me for to day! 1882a *Person. Eng. Journalism* xv 114 It was the writing of Edward Sterling that gave the *Times* the name of the 'Thunderer'. 1884 W. M. DICKSON in *Hunter's Mag.* June 64/1 He re-appeared in the arena, again the thunderer of the scene

3. Something that makes a noise like thunder; *spec.* a toy made of a flat thin piece of wood or an ox-rib with a string attached at one end, which makes a roaring noise when whirled round; a 'bull-roarer'.

1860 TYNDALL *Glac* II. xxv. 364 A new [shaft] is hollowed out, in which, the cataclast plays the thunderer. 1908 [MISS E. FOWLER] *Between Trent & Ancholme* 81 'Thunderers', a bricklayer's thin lath, etc

Thunderful (*þv* ndæfʊl), *a. rare.* [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + -FUL.] Full of or charged with thunder, loosely, thundering, sounding like thunder.

1898 G. MEREDITH *Day of Daughter of Hades* ix, Legions of thunderful horse 1910 *Westm. Gaz.* (weekly ed.) 30 Apr. 6/3 As clouds that are thunderful.

Thunder-gust. Chiefly U. S. A strong gust of wind accompanying a thunder-storm.

1748 FRANKLIN *Let.* Wks 1840 V. 220 Hence thunder-gusts after heats, and cool air after gusts. 1817 SHELLEY *Revolt of Islam* iv. xx, Like a thunder gust caught by some forest 1844 W. IRVING *T. Trav.* (1849) 390 A terrible black thunder-gust was coming up. 1896 BANCROFT *Hist. U. S.* IV. xxxvii 122 During a violent thunder-gust and rain, Ulloa landed, with civil officers, three Capuchin monks, and eighty soldiers.

Thundering (*þv* ndæriŋ), *vbl sb.* [*f.* THUNDER *v.* + -ING.] The action of the verb THUNDER.

1. *lit.* (see THUNDER *v.* 1); also in *pl.* = THUNDER *sb.* 1, *i c.* (now rare or arch.).

a 1100 O. E. *Chron.* an. 1086 *insur.* 1085, Swa stor þunnung & lægt wes, swa þæt hit acwælde manige men. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 7763 Tempestes þer come Þundringe & lityng eke þæt slou men ilome 1398 TREVISIA *Barth. De P. R.* xl. 1 (1495) 381 Aye stroffly meuyd makyth wyndes lyghtnyng and thondyng drawe togyder. 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xix 6 As the voyce of many waters, and as the voyce of stronge thondrynges [so 1539 (Great), 1560 (Genev.) 1561, 1881 R. V. thunders.] 1555 ESEN *Decades* 90 Soo many thundersynges, lyghtnynges, and tempestes wherwith they are 100 often troubled 1797 (DORRINGTON) *Philop. Quarrel* (1816) 80 Great thundering and lightning. 1884 TAIT *Mind in Matter* (1892) 200 At the bidding of Moses, thundering, lightning, and hail, by divine command, exhibited [etc.]

2. *transf.* Loud sounding noise (see THUNDER *v.* 2) = THUNDER *sb.* 2.

1560 DAUS tr. *Stendane's Comm.* 414 b, Than was the city [Metz] beaten with shot, the noise and Thondering thereof was hard 1311 Dutche miles beyond the Rhine 1633 P. FLETCHER *Purple Isl.* xl. xi, Raise my soft strain to high thundering 1822a BYRON *Wernerv* i 113 The thundering Of far artillery 1866 DICKENS *Let.* (1860) II 254 The thundering of applause was quite staggering.

b. Infliction of heavy and resounding strokes. 1592 WYRLEY *Armorie, Ld. Chandos* i, Whom sound he hits with staggering steps doth reel, They knew it sure that his sad thundring feel

3. *fig.* Vehement threatening, invective, or the like (see THUNDER *v.* 3) = THUNDER *sb.* 3.

1564 KNOX *Bk. Cons. Order* (1840) 158 Lawful excommunication (for the thunders of that Roman antichrist are but vanity and wind) 1597-8 PAYNE *Royal Esch.* 42 What thundring soever the scripture soundings against y. 1607 HIERON *Wks.* I 183 The thundring out of the threatenings and terror of the law. 1893 E. L. WAKEMAN in *Columbus* (Ohio) *Dispatch* 11 May, By duet sacred thunders

4. *attrib.* and *comb.*, as thundering-machine, an apparatus for imitating thunder in a theatre.

1826 *Museum Crit.* II 214 [The Greeks] had.. a *þvndæriov*, or artificial thundering machine, consisting of a vessel filled with stones, which was rolled along a sheet of copper.

Thundering, *ppl. a.* (*adv.*) [*f.* as prec. + -ING 2.] That thunders, in various senses.

1. *lit.* Causing or sending forth thunder; † of or characterized by thunder, thundery (*obs.*)

1530 PALSGR *281* Thundring, *altonant*. 1573 TUSSEER *Hushb.*, *Author's Befief* vii, That sendeth thundring claps, like terrours out of hell. 1621 in Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1906) 242 We came to anchor, and in a flat calme began to make thundring weather. 1751 J. BARTMAN *Observ. Trav. Pennsylv.*, etc 56 A rainy thundring warm day. 1856 MASSON *Ess.* vi 179 [He] resumed his place in the public eye as the thundering Jove of the Opposition.

b. *Thundering Legion* see QUOITS.

1650 BAXTER *Saints' R.* II vi § 6 (1651) 264 Hence the Christian soldiers in their Army were called, the Thundering Legion 1727-41 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, *Thundering Legion*, *Legio Fulminans*, was a legion in the Roman army, consisting of Christian soldiers, who in the expedition of the emperor Marcus Aurelius against the Sarmatae, Quadi, and Marcomanni, saved the whole army, then ready to perish of thirst, by procuring, with their prayers, a very plentiful shower thereof, and, at the same time, a furious hail, mixed with lightning and thunderbolts, on the enemy though some say, that the legion those Christians were of, was called the *thundering legion* before. 1831-3 E. BURTON *Ecol. Hist.* xix. (1845) 413. 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III 105/1 Some unlucky legendist, not knowing that the 12th or Thundering Legion, which was engaged in this affair, had its name before it happened, took occasion to call it a Christian Legion, and to attribute the miraculous storm to the efficacy of its prayers.

2. *transf.* Making a noise like thunder, sounding very loudly; of sound, As loud as thunder.

† *Thundering gold*, see note s. v. FULMINATING *ppl. a.* 1576 GASCOIGNE *Spoyle of Antwerp* B. ii, The Castle had all this while, played at the Towne and trenches, with thundring shot. 1689 DEYDEN *Ode St. Cecilia's Day* iii, The double, double, double beat Of the thundring Drum 1694 SALMON *Bate's Dispens.* (1713) 317/1 *Aurum Fulminans* Lightning or Thundering Gold c 1764 GRAY *Owen* 23 There the thund'ring strokes begin 1845 J. COULTER *Adv. Pacific* iii 25 A long, deep, regular sea, with a fine thundering crest on the top of the wave. 1871 L. STEPHEN *Playgr. Eur.* xii (1894) 283 The thundering fall of the Handeck becomes [in winter] a gentle tread of pure water.

3. *fig.* in reference to terrible invective, threatening, etc., or to powerful eloquence; sometimes to bombastic or inflated language.

1543 GRAFTON *Contn. of Harding* 463 The duke of Burgoyne wrote sharpe letters of thierenyng whoe fyrye and thundring words [etc.] 1576 FLEMING *Panoph.* *Pist* 357 To resist the outrageous rule of thundring Tyrants. a 1674 CLARENDON *Hist. Reb.* xiii § 15 Thundring Letters came from the Parliament, with great menaces what they would do 1797 PORE *Shaks. Wks.* Pref. I 5 The most pompous Rhymes, and thundring Vexification a 1797 WILKES in J. ALMON *Memo.* (1803) V 35, I hear of a thundering memorial against this country from Spain. 1893 J. PARKER *Apost. Life* II. 16 The thundering eloquence

4. Very energetic or forcible, violent; hence as a mere intensive: Very great or big, excessive, immense, 'tremendous', 'terrific', *collog.* or *slang.*

1618 T. ADAMS *Love's Copy* Wks. 1862 II. 420 He goes a thundering pace, that you would not think it possible to overtake him 1632 LITHGOW *Trav.* x 476 They all three left mee in a thundering rage 1681 ORWAY *Soldier's Fort.* 1, I warrant him a thundering Rogue. a 1704 T. BROWN *Aristonetus' Pist.* 1 Wks. 1720 I. 249, I was drawing a thundring Fish out of the Water, so very large, that it made my Rod crack again. 1851 BORROW *Lazarillo* xcix, What a thundering old fool you are! 1900 BARRIE *Tammy & Grael* v, Such a thundering lie.

b. as *adv.* Excessively, immensely, 'tremendously' *collog.* or *slang.*

1839 THACKERAY *Fatall Boots* June, 'Open the Yard Door!' says he, with a thundering loud voice! 1852 DICKENS *Bleak Ho.* xxi, I was a thundering bad son. 1887 BLACK *Sabina Zembra* 228 Don't you think that a thundering good looking would knock the laziness out of him? 1890 'R. BOIDREWOOD' *Col. Reformer* (1891) 261 A thundring soft thing it is, in a general way

Hence *Thunderingly adv.*, in a thundering manner; with a noise as of thunder, *fig.* violently, powerfully; with fierce denunciation; excessively (*slang.* or *collog.*).

1680 *Honest Horger & Ralph* 19 To take the Charge off from the Pope, the more thundringly to Clap it upon the Phanatick. 1759 H. WALPOLE *Let. to Mann* 10 May, It is well if he concludes this [campaign] as thunderingly as he did the last 1885 C. GIBSON *Hard Knot* II. xxxiii, 229 It's thunderingly annoying

† **Thunder-layt, -leit.** *Obs.* Also -lette, -leyt(e). [*f.* THUNDER + *leyt*, *leit*, etc., in OE *leget* (see LAIT *sb.* 1) lightning] See THUNDERLIGHT.

Thunderless (*þv* ndæles), *a.* [*f.* THUNDER *sb.* + -LESS.] Unaccompanied by thunder (or noise like thunder).

1854 G. MEREDITH *Shav. Shagpat* (1856) 371 Flashes of thunderless lightning. 1880 TENNYSON *Voy. Maclaine* iii, The long waterfalls Pour'd in a thunderless plunge to the base of the mountain walls.

Thunderlight. *arch.* [Alteration of the earlier *thunder-layt, -leit* (see above) by substitution of *light* for *leit*. The earlier form occurs in some of the Chaucer MSS.] Light of thunder, lightning

c 1374 CHAUCER *Boeth.* l. met. iv. 7 (MS. Camb. I. 1. 3 21) Ne the wey of thonderlyght [Add. MS. ponder lygt; MS. Camb. I. 1. 38 thonder leit; ad. 1532 thonder leyte] þat is wont to smyten heye towres, ne shal not moue þat man c 1386 — *Pais. T.* 7 765 (Camb. MS.) After that he brente v. cetels with thundry lyght [v. rr. lygt, lyht, lyghte, Ellesm. leyte, Harl. layte] 1815 L. HUNT *Fest of Poets*, etc. 149 What shall move his placid might? Not the headlong thunderlight 1834

LD HOUGHTON *Memo Many Sinner* (1844) 59 Under such a sky—thus grave, thus streaked with thunderlight

Thunderous (pʊndəəs), *a* Also 6 thunderous, 7-9 thunderous. [*f*. THUNDER *sb.* + -OUS.]

1. Full of or charged with thunder, or of pertaining to thunder; thundery.

1582 STANYHURST *Enneid* i (Arb) 25 O God most puissant, whose mighty auctoritie mankind seeketh with thunderous humbling 1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 702 Notus and Afer black with thunderous Clouds. 1796 POPE *Odyss.* xiv. 523 Nor winter's boreal blast, nor thund'rous show'r, Nor solar ray, could pierce the shady bow'r. 1876 BLACK *Blacking V.* xiv, The loud and sultry evening had died down into a gloomy and thunderous darkness. 1904 M. HEWLETT *Queen's Quair* iii. x 484 The 10th of June had been a thunderous day

2. Resembling thunder in its loudness. 1606 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. 1. *Trophies* 370 Rushing with thund'rous roar 1850 KEATS *Hyperion* ii. 8 Thunderous waterfalls and torrents hoarse. 1875 H. JAMES *R. Hudson* vii. 239 In a voice almost thunderous, he repeated, 'Sit down!' 1876 GEO. ELIOT *Dan. Der.* vi. Herr Klesmer at the piano, struck a thunderous chord 1892 *Times* 10 June 9/4 Which [motion] was earned amid thunderous applause.

3. *fig.* Suggestive of thunder; of threatening aspect, or charged with latent energy, like a thunder-cloud, violent, destructive, or terrifying like thunder.

1844 MRS. BROWNING *Ven. Poets* xciv, Here, Homer, with the broad suspense of thunderous brows. 1873 SYMONDS *Græc. Poets* vii. 218 Her [Medea's] fiery eyes and thunderous silence 1874 BLACKIE *Self-Cult.* 57 The first Napoleon, in his thunderous career over our western world

Hence **thunderously** *adv.*, in a thunderous manner, with a noise like thunder, very loudly, with threatening aspect as if presaging thunder; **thunderousness**, thunderous quality.

1844 L. HUNT *Palfrey* i. 184 Shaking him and his saddle right thunderously. 1886 MRS. PHILLIPS *Burglars in Paradise* vii, Some one knocked thunderously at the back door. 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of the Coast* vii. (1904) 103 The skies hung still more thunderously over Presbyterians Scotland. 1904 *Westm. Gaz.* 17 Mar. 2/1 The great organ-voice of many waters sounding in mellowed thunderousness

Thunder-stone (pʊndə'stəʊn) *n*

1. = THUNDERBOLT 1. *arch.*

1598 MARSTON *Pignat.* iv, Enue, let Pines of Ida rest alone, For they will growe spight of thy thunder stone 1601 SHAKS. *Jul. C.* i. iii 49, I have hard my Bosome to the Thunder-stone. 1678 DRYDEN & LEE *Cædipus* iv. 1, You merciless powers, Hoard up your thunder-stones 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* iv. 341 Sceptred corder sending A solid cloud to rain hot thunder-stones. 1888 LOWELL *Heart's ease & Rue* 70 Splintered with thunder-stone.

2. Applied to various stones, fossils, etc. formerly identified with 'thunderbolts', as celts, belemnites, masses of pyrites, meteorites: = THUNDERBOLT 3.

1681 GREW *Museum* iii. 1. 258 Thunder-Stone or hard Button-Stone. *Brontas* So called, for that people think they fall sometimes with 'I' hunder. 1703 MAUNDRELL *Journ. Jerus.* (1721) 52 Each tube had a small cavity in its Center, from which its parts were projected in form of rays, to the circumference, after the manner of the Stones vulgarly call'd Thunder-stones 1770 CELIA FENNES *Diary* (1888) 218 Ye oars as its just dug Looks like ye thunderstone. 1778 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 2) II. 709/1 *Belemnites*, vulgarly called thunder-bolts or thunder-stones 1796 MORSE *Amer. Geog.* II. 16 Norway produces amethysts, agates, thunder-stones, and eagle-stones. 1808 HOWARD in *Phil. Trans.* XCII 169 Because explosion and report have generally accompanied the descent of [meteorolites], the name of thunder-bolt, or thunderstone, has ignorantly attached itself to them. 1907 *Q. Rev.* July 176 The 'thunderstones' were of human workmanship

3. *poet.* Applied to a (?) stone) cannon-ball 1821 SHELLEY *Hellas* 370 The allies fled from the glance of our artillery Almost before the thunderstone alit

Thunder-storm. A storm of thunder and lightning, usually accompanied with heavy rain.

1654 B. HALL *Invis. World* i. vi, A fearful thunder-storm arose. 1794 MRS. RADCLIFFE *Myst. Udolpho* xxii, Along the open glen, less dangerous than the woods in a thunder-storm 1839 DARWIN *Poy Nat.* iii. (1852) 62 In the year 1793 one of the most destructive thunder storms perhaps on record happened at Buenos Ayres 1865 'L. CARROLL' *Alice in Wonderland* ix, There stood the Queen frowning like a thunderstorm.

transf. 1877 M. PRIOR in *Daily News* i Oct. 6/3 No troops could live in such a thunderstorm of leaden hail.

Thunderstricken (pʊndə'strɪk'n), *a* [*f*. THUNDER + STRICKEN]

1. *lit.* = THUNDERSTROCK 1.

1654 GAULTE *Magastrom.* 310 Upon the Statue of Augustus there was inscribed Caesar Now, it being thunderstricken, the letter C was thereby blotted out 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. lxxxviii, Thou thunder-stricken nurse of Rome! She-wolf! 1845 G. MURRAY *Isleford* 37 A thunder-stricken corse was found.

2. *fig.* = THUNDERSTROCK 2.

1596 SIDNEY *Arcadia* iii. (1590) 291 b, She stood as it were thunder-stricken with amazement 1780 MRS. THRALE *Let to Johnson* 10 June, Mr Thrale seems thunderstricken, he don't mind anything 1890 L. C. O'DYLE *Voices* 133 When Mrs. Low hastily lighted the lamp, and saw nothing, she was thunderstricken

Thunderstrike (pʊndə'strɪk), *v.* Pa. t. and ppl. thunderstruck (see also *prec* and THUNDERSTROCK). [*prob* a back-formation from *thunderstricken*, that being taken as a pa. ppl.]

1. *trans.* (*lit.*) To strike with 'thunder' or lightning (cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b). ? *Obs.*

1673 KEYWOOD *Draceni Age* iv Wks 1874 III 232 My

father [Jove] startles up to thunder strike the lad [Phæton]. 1666 T. NEALE in *Phil. Trans.* i 247 The Account by the learned Dr. Charleton, concerning the boy that was Thunder-struck near Nantwich in Cheshire. 1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* liv (1722) 186 Charybdis was Thunder struck by Jupiter, and transformed into a Sea-Monster A 1711 KEN *Christophil Post Wks* 1721 I. 442 Angels Expected when Almighty Ire Should Thunder-strike our guilty Sire 1902 GREENOUGH & KIRKEDGI *Words* 303 'Astonish' is literally 'to thunderstrike', and was once common in the physical sense of 'stun'.

2. *fig.* To strike as with 'thunder' a. To strike with amazement, astonish greatly. *Obs.* exc. as in *thunderstricken*, *thunderstruck*

1613- [see THUNDERSTROCK 2 a] 1721 G. ROUSSILLON in *Verdier's Rev. Portugal* 104 This message thunder-struck the Duke. 1780 M. NUBER *Let in Ld. Auckland's Corr.* (1861) II. 324 This revolution thunder-strikes the keenest man 1807 SOUTHEY *Esquella's Lett.* III. 183 The news thunderstruck all present.

b. To inflict severe or terrible vengeance, reproof, or the like, upon. In quot 1818 in physical sense, to batter severely.

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 71 He had thunder struck him, with a storme of mighty words 1650 L. RAFF *Comm. Exod.* xix. 16 'To terrifie and thunder-strike offenders 1699 CIBBER *Xerxes* v, To Thunderstrike thy Soul 1818 BYRON *Ch. Har.* iv. cxxxii, The armaments which thunderstrike the walls.

Thunderstroke (pʊndə'strɒk), *A* stroke of 'thunder' (cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b); the impact of a lightning-flash

c 1600 CHALKHILL *Thealma & Cf.* (1683) 5 The lofty Cedar, and the knotty Oak, Are subject more unto the thunder-stroke, Than the low shrubs. 1610 SHAKS. *Temp.* ii. 1. 204 They fell together as by a Thunder-stroke 1844 MRS. BROWNING *Dead Pan* vii, At the rushing thunderstroke would No sob tremble through the tree?

b. *transf.* and *fig.*

1587 GOLDING *De Moray* xxvi. (1592) 397 The others cutting words, which are the thunderstrokes doubled 1780 BENTHAM *Princ. Legist.* xiii § 4 During the first assault of passion as under a thunder-stroke the sentiments of virtue may yield for a moment 1808 SCOTT *Marm.* ii. 1, When all the loud artillery spoke, With lightning-flash, and thunder-stroke 1880 TRAVELMAN *Early Hist. C. & Fox* vi. (1910) 243 The thunder-stroke of such a confession could not be parried

Thunderstruck (pʊndə'strɒk), *ppl a* Also 7 -stricken, -strucken. (Usually in participial const., as predicate; less commonly in attrib. const., before the sb. For the purely ppl use with auxiliary, see THUNDERSTRIKE) [Orig a later equivalent of *thunderstruck*.]

1. *lit.* Struck by lightning cf. THUNDER *sb.* 1 b *Now rare or Obs.*

1638 SIR T. HERBERT *Trav.* (ed. 2) 19 Falling downe as thunder-struck. 1676 *Phil. Trans.* XL. 648 Those Thunder-strucken ones [compasses] did never recover their right positions 1720 F. BOSTON *Fourth St.* ii. (1784) 104 When a person is thunder-struck, oftentimes there is not a wound to be seen in the skin 1775 ADAMS *Amer. Ind.* 86 Esteeming thunder-stuck individuals under the displeasure of heaven

2. *fig.* a. Struck with sudden amazement, terror, or the like, greatly amazed, astonished, terrified, or confounded.

1613 W. BROWNE *Brit. Pat.* i. 1, The Thunder-stricken Swaine leant to a tree, As void of sense as weeping Niobe 1687 BOYLE *Maryard. Theodora* v, Thunder-struck with this unexpected answer. 1711 ADDISON *Spect.* No 60 ¶ 4 The Lover was thunder-struck with his Misfortune 1775 SHERIDAN *Duenna* iii, I'm astonished I'm thunder struck! here's teachery and conspiracy with a vengeance! 1855 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* xx IV 402 Luxemburg was thunder-struck He expostulated boldly and earnestly

b. in reference to ecclesiastical censure, etc.: cf. THUNDER *sb.* 3 a, THUNDERBOLT 2 *rare*

1649 B. HALL *Cases Conc.* iii v (1654) 202 How many famous Churches have bene thunder-struck with direfull censures of Excommunication 1680 H. MORSE *Apoc.* A. 90c 132 Gregory the seventh, when he had excommunicated the Emperor Henry the fourth, said, he was *subitus afflatus* thunder-struck by him

Thundery (pʊndəɪ), *a*. Also 6-8 thundry. [*f*. THUNDER *sb.* + -Y.]

1. Of or pertaining to thunder; characterized by or betokening thunder.

1598 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Colomnes* 779 When (angry) he throws down thundry storms 1682 in *Birch Hist. Roy. Soc.* (1757) IV 146 In thundry weather he [M. Hooke] supposed hot sulphureous steams to issue out of the earth, which caused the sulphureus that preceded 1774 WHITE in *Phil. Trans.* LXV. 257 This bud [the Swift] is never so much alive as in sultry, thundry weather 1894 *Daily News* 4 July 5/4 The sky covered with heavy clouds of a very thundry type

2. Making a noise like thunder: = THUNDEROUS 2. *Obs.*

1605 SILVESTER *Du Bartas* ii. iv. *Decay* 648 As a Cannon's thundry roaring Ball.

3. *fig.* Threatening an explosion of anger or passion, gloomy, frowning.

1844 MISS FERRIER *Infer.* xiv, Mr R.'s brow looked rather thundry 1845 CARLYLE *Cromwell's Lett. & Sp.* (1871) V. 40 note, That thundry countenance of yours 1867 S. WILBERFORCE *Ess.* (1874) II 85 A thundry state of the political and social atmosphere.

Thung (pʊŋ), *sb* ? *dialect*. [Echoic: cf. THUNGE, also Lancash. dial. 'thuang, a great blow' (*Tim Bobbin* 1746).] A dull heavy sound, as of a blow

with the fist, but with some resonance So **Thung** *v.* *intr.* to make such a sound.

1890 HALL *Caine Bowdman* x, The thud and thung of twenty hard fists on the table 1894 — *Almanac* v. iv, Nancy went back to her kneading Nancy looked up at her thumping and thunging *ibid* vi. xii, He went roaring down the stairs, but came thunging up again in a moment.

Thung, **thunk**, *dialect* forms of THONG.

Thunge (pʊndʒ), *sb* *dialect*. [Echoic] 'A loud, hollow sound', 'a heavy blow or fall producing such a sound'. So **Thunge** *v.* (*Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

1849 'T. TREDDELLHOYLE' *Barnista Ann* Feb (E.D.D.), Sho wor staided wi a thunge at t' chaimber door 1863 J. H. BURROW *Advent.* *Afian* 350 He lay down and listened to the thunges of the battering-ram 1881 MISS JACKSON *Shroph. Word bk.* *Thunge* (a) *sb* a thump, a heavy fall 'I come down such a thunge' 1887 S. CHESHIRE *Gloss.* *Thunge*, s (1) a loud, hollow sound It is the word always used to imitate the sound of a gun

Thunner, **thunure**, **Sc** and *obs* ff THUNDER. **Thunny**, variant of TUNNY, fish.

† **Thunwang**, -**wange**. *Obs.* Forms: 1 *pun-*, 4 *thone-*, 5 *thun-*, (*thwn-*, *tun-*), *thon-*, (*thoun-*); 1-5 -*wong* (e, -*wang*) (e. [OE. *þunwange*, -*wunge* (later also -*wang*), *þunwunge*, f *þun-* (-O Teut. *þunni-*: see THIN) + *wang*, -e *cheek*, jaw, lit. 'thin cheek'. Cf. OHG *þunwange*, -*wunge* (MHG *þunewunge*, LG. *dunwunge*, *dunwunge*, *dunnege*, *dunje* (Brem. Wbch.), also local G. *dunne*, *dunwung* temple, flank), ON. *þunwangi*, -*wengi* (Sw. *þunwung*, Da. *þunwung*)] The temple (of the head).

a 1000 *Gloss* in W. Wulcker 228/7 *Dolor timporum*, *þunwonga* sar c 1000 *Ælfric* *ibid* 156/17 *þunþus*, *þunwang* c 1000 *Ælfric* *Judg.* iv 21 *zelahte* so wilman an þæra teldstocena and zesloh pa mid anum byle bufan his þunwengan c 1325 *Gloss W. de Bibberu* in Wright *Voc* 146 *Les temples*, *thonewonges* c 1350 *Nom. Gall.* *Angl* 22 *lowe temples* et *uermou*, *Cheke* *þonewonges* and here-liste. a 1450 *Stochh Med* M 51 in *Anglia* XVIII. 295 A playster of betonye. Is good on be þonewongys for to leye c 1450 *Morou Saluacion* 3265 Wham thogh the þonewonges with a naile at last perced Jael 1483 *Cath. Angl* 387/2 A Thunwange (A Thunwunge), *þunþus*.

Thuong, **Thuortour**, *obs* ff THONG, THORTER **Thur**, *pur*, *obs* f THAIR; *dialect* var. THAIR.

† **Thural** (θjʊrəl), *a* *Obs rare* [*ad.* (rare) L. *thūralis*, f *thūs* (*thūs*), *thūr-* incense. see -AL.]

Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of incense 1644 DARCIÉ *Birth of Hercules* xvi 66 In this little Thural Coffey lay the Odors which the Priest took 1714 *Solomon's Song* in R. Steele *Poet. Misc* 442 Ripe thural Fruits their Frankincense exhale

Thurbarrow, -**barrowe**, corrupt ff. THIRD-BOROUGH **Thurd**, *obs.* form of THIRD.

† **Thure**, *Obs rare* [*ad.* L. *thūs*, *thūs* (stem *thū-*) incense. see THUS *sb.*: perh. immediately repr. L. *thūra* pl.] Incense, frankincense.

c 1425 tr. *Ardenne's Treat.* *Fistula* 63 Mirre, thure, mastice, ladanum *ibid* 66 Bole armoniac, sang dracon, thure, aloë, vitriol combust c 1440 *Pallad. on Husb.* xi 412 A vnce of mascul thure, Wel smellynge

Thurf, *purf*, *obs.* forms of THROUGH.

† **Thurfe**, *a*, *Obs rare*—1 [In Ormin *purife*, app a. ON. *purfe*, -a wanting, in need, f stem *purf* of THARF *v.*] Needed, needful, wanting c 1200 ORMIN 962b Lare inoh Off all þatt hemm was þurfe.

Thurfte, **purfte**, pa. t. of THARF *v.* *Obs*, to need. **Thurgh**, **purgh**, *etc.* *obs.* ff THROUGH

Thurible (θjʊrɪbəl), *sb* Forms 5 *thurible*, *thoryble*, 7- *thurible*, (9 *thuribule*). [*ad.* L. *thuribulum*, *thuribulum* censer, f. *thūs*, *thūs*, *thūr-* incense. see THUS *sb.* So OF *thurible* (Godef.)]

A vessel in which incense is burnt in religious ceremonies; a censer

Now usually a metal vase with pierced cover, containing combustible material to burn the gums used as incense, which is swung in the hand (or suspended) by chains

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv* 506/2 *Thurible* (or thoryble), *idem* *quod* *sencere* 1660 JER. TAYLOR *Dial. Dubit.* ii. 11 rule vi § 10 Upon the shkel of the Sanctuary was impress'd the image of Aarons rod and a pot of Manna, or thurible a 1668 LASSALL *Voy Italy* (1698) II 339 They shewed us the great Candelsticks and Thurible of beaten gold. 1805 SOUTHEY *Madoc* in W. xii, Sweet incense from the waving thurible Rose like a mist 1877 J. D. CHAMBERS *Div. Worship* 262 Burning Incense from pendant Thuribles

B. Also in L. form *thuribulum* (*þuribulum*)

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thuribulum*, a Censer or Smoking-Pot, to burn Incense in 1851 D. WILSON *Preh. Ann* II in 11.73 The thuribulum is very carefully executed

b. Comb. *thurible-boat* = BOAT *sb.* 2 b

1853 DALE tr. *Baldeschi's Cerem.* 159 They deposit the thurible-boat and vase of holy water in the proper place

Hence † **Thurible** *v.*, to cense.

c 1440 *Pronp. Parv* 506/2 *Turriblon*, or *sencyon*, *thurifica*

Thuribuler (*þuribulər*), Also 9 *thu ribler* [*ad.* med L. *thuribularius* (1312 in Du Cange), f. *thuribul-um* THURIBLE + -arius, -ER 2. So F *thuribuler* (16th c. in Godef.)] An acolyte who carries the thurible; = next.

1504 in *Ripon Ch. Acts* (Surtees) 295 The vicars, dekener, thuribuler, and the choristers 1546 *Yorks Chantry Surv.* (Surtees) 530 In the said collegiate church bee 11 thuribule

lers 1877 J D CHAMBERS *Dw. Workshop* III When the Antiphon is finished the Thurifer should retire 1891 *Athenæum* 24 Oct 544/1 The usual complement of priests, deacons and subdeacons, chorists, thuribular, and clerks.

Thurifer (þiur iifər). [a. mod. L. *thurifer* 'incense-bearer', sb. use of *thurifer* adj., f. *thūs*, *thū-* incense (see *THUS* sb.) + *-fer* bearing. Mod. L. had *thuriferarius* (Du Cange)] One who carries burning incense in religious ceremonies; = *prec.*

1853 *Rock Ch. of Faith's* III n xi 80 In this procession walked thurifers with their smoking censers 1853 DALE tr *Baldeschi's Ceremonial* 62 At the proper time the Thurifer should prepare fire in some convenient place 1871 C B PEARSON *Sarum Sequences* Pref 6 A procession consisting of the deacon, preceded by a thurifer, candle-bearer, and cross-bearer, and the subdeacon

Thuriferous (þiurifərəs), a. [f. L. *thurifer* incense-bearing (see *prec.*) + *-ous* see *-ferous*] That produces frankincense

1656 BLOUNT *Glossogr.*, *Thuriferous*, that beareth or brings forth frankincense 1797-82 CHAMBERS *Cycl* s v *Frankincense*. These thuriferous, or incense-bearing trees 1853 J G MURPHY *Conum Gen* s 29 A thuriferous range of hills + *Thuri-fic*, a. Obs. rare⁻¹. [f. L. *thūs*, *thū-* incense + *-ficus* making] = *prec.* So + *Thuri-floate* v. Obs., trans. = *THURIFY* 2.

1657 TOMLINSON *Renou's Diss* Pref, Inhabiting the Thurick Groves, of Rerum Natura 1623 COCKERAM, *Thurificale*, to perfume

Thurification (þiurifikəʃən). [n. of action f. eccl. L. *thurificare* to THURIFY: see *-fication*. Cf. obs. F. *thurification* (15-16th c. in Godef.)] The action of thurifying, the burning or offering of, or performing with incense

1496 *Dives & Paup* (W de W) i xv 46/2 Thuryfycacyon & eucensyng was by olde tyme an hyghe dyvnyne worshypp a 1529 SKELTON *Pl. Sparrow* 522 With armatycke guimmes The way of thurification To make a fumigation 1649 Br. *Hall Cases Cons* III n. ii. (1654) 185 Some semblance of an Idolatrous thurification 1755 AMORY *Mem.* (1766) II 193 The papal rites of bowing the body, thurifications, deosculations 1871 SHIPLEY *Gloss Eccl* Terms s v. *Abolutoines* 5 Prayers, thurifications, and aspersions round the bodies of the dead.

Thurify (þiurifai), v. [a. F. *thurifier* (15-16th c. in Godef.), ad. eccl. L. *thurificare*, f. *thūs*, *thū-* incense + *-ficare* see *THUS* sb. and *-fy*] 1. *intr.* To burn or offer incense; = *CENSE* v. 1. 2. Obs. rare

c 1440 CAPGRAVE *St Kath* v. 350 If 3e wil consent And thurifye to Iubiter *Ibid* 534 Thanne shul ye now Thurifye on-to that mageste Of grete apollo 1460 — *Chron.* (Rolls) 76 He [Pope Marcellus] wold not obey Maximiane, and thurifie

2. *trans.* To perfume with incense; to burn incense before; to offer incense to, = *CENSE* v. 1. 1. Also *transf.* (quot. 1599).

1590 FOXE *A & M* (ed. 2) 663/2 By thurifyng or censyng the altars. 1599 NASH *Lenet's Staff* 65 This heryng was censed and thurified in the smoake 1737 G SMITH *Chr. Relat* I iii 477 The while the Corps remains in the House, the Priest comes every Day to thurify it 1851 MADDEN *Shrines & Sepulchres* I. 313 Several Priests came next to thurify the body.

Hence *Thurifying* vbl sb. a 1618 SYLVESTER *Tobacco Battered* 183 The...smoak of Thurifying Of Images.

Thurindale, obs. dial. f. *THIRINDREAL*.

Thuringite (þiurindʒait, -ɪŋɡaɪt). *Min.* [ad. Ger. *Thuringit* (Breithaupt, 1832), f. *Thuringia*, in Central Germany, where found + *-ite* 1] A hydrous silicate of aluminium and iron, occurring as an aggregation of minute dark-green scales.

1844 DANA *Min* (1868) 508 Thuringite is from Reichmannsdorf

Thurl, -ing, var. *THIRL* sb. 1 and v. 1, *THIRLING*. **Thurlepole**, -polle, var. *THIRLEPOLLE*, a whale. + *Thurlhead*. Obs. rare⁻¹. Alteration of *thurllepolle*, *THIRLEPOLLE*, with head for poll.

1610 HOLLAND *Camden's Brit* II 184 There came to land a mighty multitude of great sea fishes, to wit, Thurlheads.

Thurrow, obs. form of *THOROUGH*.

Thurrock (þurək). Obs. exc. dial. Forms 1 *purru*, 4-5 *thorrock* (e, *thorrock* (e, 5 *thorrock* (e, 8 *thorrock*, 9 *dial*. *thorrock*, -uok. [In sense 1, OE. *purru* 'cumb', small ship (?), bottom of a ship, bilge = Du. *dun* & bilge (cf. *dun* *ch*, *dorch* 'sentina' in *Kilian*), of unknown etymology. It is doubtful whether senses 2 and 3 belong to the same word]

1. The bilge of a ship. Also fig. c 1050 *Suppl. Ælfred's Voc* in Wr. -Wolcker 181/35 *Cumbra*, uel *cumbrois*, purru c 1386 CHAUCER *Par.* T 7 362 The small droyve of water that entren thurgh a litel cruce in to the thurk [v. *thorok*] and in the botme of the ships *Ibid* 7 755 Ydelnesse is the thurk [v. *thorok*] of alle wikked and vileyns thoghtes c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 493/2 *Thurrok*, of a schypp, *sentina* 1450-1530 *Myrr. our Ladye* 109 A place in the bottoome of a schypp wherein ys gathered all the fylthe that cometh in to the schypp... And that place stynketh ryghte fowle and yt ys called in some contres of thys lond a thorrocke 1855 *Norfolk Words* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* 37 *Thurrock*, the lower flooring of the stern of a boat. 1866 in *NALL Gt. Parnmouth & Lowestoft* 672. 1904 in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*

2. *dial*. A heap, spec. of muck or dirt. 1708 KENSLEY, *Thurrock* (O.), a Heap. 1721 in BAILEY. 1881 *Leicester Gloss.*, *Thurrock*, a heap: chiefly applied to dirt or 'muck'.

3 *dial*. A covered drain Cf. *THOROUGH* sb. 2 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thurrock*, a drain. Kent 1887 *Kentish Gloss.*, *Thurrock*, a wooden drain under a gate, a small passage or wooden tunnel through a bank.

Thurondell: see *THIRINDREAL*.

Thurrow see *THOROUGH* sb. 3

Thursday (þɜːzdeɪ). Forms. a. 1 *Þunresdæg*, *þunres dæi*, *þures*, *þurres*, *þursdæg*, 2 *Þurs-dai*, (3 *Thursday*), 3-4 *þures*, 4 (*thursdai*), 4-7 *Thursdæye*, 5 *Thursys*, 6 (*thursdæi*), *Thurs*, *Thurse*; 3-*Thursday*. ß. 3-4 *þores*, 3-5 *þ*, *thoris*, *Thorsday*, 4 *þorus*, *Thoursday*, Sc. 6 *Thurs*, 7 *Thurs*. 7. Sc. 6 *Furis*, 6-9 *Furs*, 8 *Fursday*. [The a forms represent OE *þunresdæg*, 'day of Thunor or Thor', perh. in some cases affected by ON. The ß forms are mainly from ON. *Þorsdæg*, the long *ð* of which would give ME. *ð* and *ou* (u), and mod. Sc. *u* (o). The 7 Sc. forms show the interchange of *th* and *f*, referred to under *Th* (6). So Sw., Da. *Torsdag*, MDu., Du. *Donnerdag*, OHG. *Donares-tac*, MHG. *Donrestac*, Ger. *Donnerstag*, orig. rendering late L. *dies Jovis*, *ti* *Givendi*, F. *jeudi*. Cf. *THUNDERDAY* 1. The fifth day of the week.

a, ß [c 1000 ÆLFRED *Hom.* II 242 On ðam fifan dæge ðe ge ðunres dæið c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* II 346 Gang on þunres æfen þonne sunne on retle sie c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* John v 30 Dys sceal on þurs dæg on þære oðre lencten wucan *Ibid* vii 40 iudric, Durs god spel sceal on þures dæg on þære fifan wucan innen lencten c 1205 LAY 13229 þa þunre heo wucan þunres dæi [c 1275 *Þorsdai*]. 1297 R. GLOUC. (Rolls) 12120 þe verste þorsdai in lencten 1297 LAMPL. P. 12 B xvi 140 þe þorsday [v. 77] thoiesday, þoursday, þursday] byfore þere he made his maundes. 1426-7 *Rec. St. Mary at Hill* 65 þe thorsday in þe Whison weke 1591 H. SMITH *Lord's Supper* ii (1612) 91 A schollers thursday, which he loves better then all the daies in the weeke, only because it is his play-day 1637-50 Row *Hist. Kirk* (Wodrow Soc.) 535 10 come in to Aberdeen on Thursday theafer 1774 *ti* *Helvetius' Child of Nat.* I 235 Thursday next, I shall send for the answer 1899 Mrs H. FRASER in *Book Lover* Apr. 3/1, I think I was born under the star of long journeys, a Thursday bairn that has far to go.

7 1566 *Sc. Acts* Jas. V. 1540, 141 b, Sunday, monunday, and fursday. 1569 *Reg. Privy Council* Scot I 673 Pouin fursday nix to cum 1596 in *Analecta Scotica* II 13 Ther answer suld haue been giuen in the last Fursday. 1791 A. WILSON *Laurel Disputed* Poet Wks (1846) 124 On this same Fursday night 1861 RAMSAY *Remin* Ser II 99 Mrs So and so's funeral would be on Fursday 1905 [Still used in some parts of Scotland see Wright *Eng. Dial. Gram* 648]

2. With defining words.

Bounds Thursday, Ascension Day, on which parish boundaries are traced (see *BEAT* v. 1. 4). *Carnival Thursday*, Thursday before Quinquagesima (see note s v. *CARNIVAL*). *Great*, also *Great and Holy Thursday* in the Greek Church, *Green Thursday*, the Thursday before Good Friday, Maundy Thursday. See also 3, and MAUNDY THURSDAY, SHEER THURSDAY.

1601-2 in *Archæolog. Controv.* (Camden) II 41 They arrived there upon madd Thursday, other wise called Carnivall thursday. w^{ch} is the thursday immediately before Shrove sonday.

3. **Holy Thursday**, a name that has been applied to various Thursdays.

a. Thursday in Rogation Week, Ascension Day. Also + *Hallow Thursday*.

[a 901 *Laws Ælfred* c. 5 § 5 Se ðe stalað on Sannaniht, oððe on GChhol, oððe on Easton, oððe on þone halgan þunresdæg] c 1290 *S. Eng. Leg* I 363/48 Men fastez a-seint Maicus dai And preo dawes a-zein hallowe-þoresday c 1430 *Devels Parliament* 459 in *Hymns Vig.* 55 Oure lord, In erpe he was Til hooly þursday comen were þat heustig to heuene c 1489 CAXTON *Sonnes of Aynon* II 59 The feste of Penthecoste after the holy thursdæye. 1530 PALSGR. 232/1 *Holythursday*, le jour de l'assencion 1685 in *Verney Mem.* 28 May (1899) IV 348 The House (of Commons) sits on this day being Holy Thursday 1869 *Chambers' Bk Days* 5 May I 595/1 Our landlady at Matlock reminded us that on the following day, being Holy Thursday, or Ascension Day, there would take place the ancient custom of dressing the wells of Tinsington with flowers. 1891 [see b]

b. The Thursday immediately preceding Easter; Maundy Thursday, Sheer Thursday.

In OE and in Caxton prob. not a specific name, in 17th c. and later quotes, after continental usage [c 1000 ÆLFRED *Saints' Lives* xxiii B 621 To þam halgan þunres-dæge ær þam drihten-lican easter-dæge 1483 CAXTON *G. de la Tour* cxviii, Vpon the Holy Thursday in the Passion weke] 1645 *EVERLYN Diary* 11 Apr, On Holy Thursday the Pope said masse. 1867 LADY HERBERT *Craule* I iii 109 On Holy Thursday, the day of the institution of the Holy Eucharist. 1885 *Cath. Dict.* 404/2 Mediaeval writers connect the procession with the Blessed Sacrament on Holy Thursday with our Lord's journey to the Mount of Olives after the Last Supper 1891 *Ch. Q. Rev.* Jan. 449 note, By Holy Thursday an Englishman has hitherto always understood one day in the year, that is, Ascension Day. Some have nowadays begun to use the term Holy Thursday as a name for the Thursday before Easter, which in old English is called Sherethursday or Maundy Thursday. This is a mere borrowing from the Romance tongues, and is a cause of much confusion.

c. The Thursday after Trinity Sunday; Corpus Christi day. Obs. (7 error)

1780 ANBURY *Trav. Amer* (1792) I 184 Holy Thursday, which they term *La Fête Dieu*

Thurse (þurs) Obs. exc. *Hist.* Forms: 1 *pyrs*, 3 *þurs* (e, 4 *thurs*, 5 *thursse*, *thyrce*, *thurse*,

thurs (se, *thursche*, *thrwse*, *trusse*, 6 *thrust*, 7-9 *thrush*, in *HOBTHURSH*), 7- *thurse*. [OE. *pyrs* = OHG. *duis*, *turs*, str. m. (MHG. *durse*, *türse*, *türse*, wk. m.), OS. *thursis* the rune þ; ON. *þurs* := *þursa* — O. fent. *þursio*. Cf. Finnish *tursa* = sea-monster, from ON.]

A giant of heathen mythology; in mediæval times, often, the devil, a demon; later, a goblin or hobgoblin of rustic superstition.

Beowulf 426 Ond nu wið Gren del sceal wið þam aglæcan ana ge-hegan ðing wið þyrse c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* (O. E. T.) 1457 *Orcus*, ðyr, hieldobul c 1225 *Leg. Kath* 1880 Com þe þurs Maxence, þe wed wulf, þe heaðene hund ægin to his kneburh a 1225 *Juliana* 42 (R. MS.) Beelzebub þe alde þurs of helle 1324 *Wyclif* *Isa* xxviii 15 Ther shal lydi lanya [Gloss, that is, a thurs, or a beste hauende the body like a womman and horse feet] 1400 *Morte Arth* 1200 Thykke these as a thursse, Greesse growene as a galte, fulle grylych he lukez 1 c 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 491/2 *Thyrce*, wykkyd spyryte (K. *thyrse*, goste, S. A. *tyrce*). 1468 *Medulla Gram* (Fronp. Parv.) *Dusius*, i. demon, a thursse, þe powke. c 1700 [see b]. 1886 CORBET *Fall of Agard* (1889) I. 59 Never would land-wight, be he troll, thurse, voste, or dwarf, harm you.]

b. *Comb* thurse-hole, thurse-house. see quot. c 1700, thurse-louse, a wood-louse (see also *thurs-louse* and *thursilla* in *Eng. Dial. Dict.*)

c 1450 *St. Culbert* (Surtees) 2180 A place with oute his cell, Now calde þe thurs house 1658 J. ROWLAND *Moulet's Theat* Ins 1048 The English from the form call them *Soues*

They are called also *Thurslous* from a spirit that was not hurtful, to whom our Ancestors superstitiously imputed the sending of them to us. c 1700 Bp. KENNETT *Lansd. MS* 1033, If 396 A louse, an Apparition, a Goblin. *Lanc* A Thurs house or Thurse-hole, a hollow vault in a rock or stony hill. These were looked on as enchanted holes.

Thurst, -e, obs. ff. *THIRST*, dial. var. *THURST*

Thurst, -e, *thurt* (e (p-), pa t of *THART* v. Obs. *Thurtene*, -teyn, obs. ff. *THIRTEEN*.

Thurte ouer, variant of *THWART-OVER* Obs.

Thurdy, obs. form of *THIRTY*.

|| **Thus** (þus, þūs), sb. [Late L. *thūs*, *thū-*, cl. L. *thūs*, *thū-*, generally held to be f. Gr. *thūs*, -eos sacrifice, offering, incense; cf. *thū-* to sacrifice]

1. Frankincense. a. *Olibanum*. b. Resin obtained from the spruce-fir, and from various species of pine. *American thus*, the resin of the Long-leaved Pine, *Pinus palustris*, and the Frankincense or Lobloby Pine, *P. Teda*, both of the southern U. S.

[a 1387 *Snon. Barthol.* (Anecd. Oxon.) 42 *Thus album*, i. *alibannum*, frankensens] 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. (Bodl. MS) If 232 b/2 *Thus* is þe name of a tre & of þe gomine þat weseþ and cometh oute þerof *Ibid* 233/1 *Thus* is beste þat is white faste and sounde and euellong 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kasey), *Thus* or *Tus*, Frankincense, Incense. 1712 *Pomet's Hist. Drugs* I 201 *Thus*, or Frankincense, is a kind of white or yellowish Resin 1844 *BRANDE Dict* Sc., etc., *Thus*, the resin of the spruce fir 1886 C. R. MARKHAM *Peruv. Bark* xvi 185 A milk-white fragrant resin, of a nature analogous to gum thus or gum elemi.

2. By early writers, taken also as name of the tree yielding olibanum or frankincense. Obs. 1398 *Trevisa Barth.* De P. R. (Bodl. MS) If 232 b/2 *Thus* is a tre of Arabia. And theof cometh luse wif good smelle & is white as almandes. *Ibid* [see sense 1].

Thus (þus), adv. Now chiefly literary or formal. Forms: a. 1-3 *þus*, 1-5 *þus*, 3 *þuss* (*Orm*), 6, *þusse*, 3-4 *þos*, 4 *þous*, Sc. *thws*, 6 *Sc. thuss*, 4- *thus*. ß. 3 (*Orm*), *tuss*, 3-4 *tus*, 5 *tas*, (also 1, 4 *tus*). [= OS. *thūs*, MDu., Du. *thus*, app. f. the demonstrative stem of *THAT* or *THIS*, but the pre-Teut. history is obscure. OHG. and MHG. have *sus*, MDu., Du. *sus*, which appear to belong to the stem of *so*. Cf. also *THIS* adv.]

1. In this way, like this. a. In the way just indicated. + *And thus far forth*, and so forth, 'and the like' (obs. rare⁻¹). (In quot. c 1430 pleonastically before *such*)

c 725 *Corpus Gloss* 26 *Siccu* [siccu], ac ðus. c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xvi § 4 Da se Wisdom ða þus [spelt] ðus areah hæfde. 971 *Blackl. Hom* 7 Hu mæz þis þus geweorþan? c 1000 *Ag. Gosp.* Luke xxiv 46 ðus is awriten & þus gebyrede crist þolian. c 1200 *ORMIN* 235-7, & tuss þio seyd inn hire þohht þus hæfþ þrihtun don wiþþ me 1340 *Ayend* 52 þos he lyeat al his time, and þe nize. and þane day *Ibid* 71 þous geþ al oure lyf 1375 *Barbour Bruce* II. 508 Thws in the hylls leyvþ he. c 1430 *Life St Kath* (1884) 45 By þus suche tormentes þou schalt somtyme se me wyth sayntes in blis 1530 PALSGR. 720/1 You ought to be a shamed to skowide thus as you do. 1606 HOLLAND *Sutton*. 103 Victualing houses, tawines and thus farre forth 1689 HICKERINGILL *Wks.* (1716) II 39 Thus the Hogen-Dutchman got Money 1796 H. HUNTER tr. *St. I. terre's Stud Nat* (1799) I. 459 It is thus that our general maxims become the sources of error. 1840 LARONER *Gen* 98 The base and altitude of the parallelogram thus formed 1847 C. BRONTE *J. Eyre* iv, When thus gentle, Bessie seemed to me the best, prettiest, kindest being in the world 1908 [Miss E. FOWLER] *Between Trent & Anholme* 249 And thus the music goes on.

b. In the following manner; as follows; in these words.

c 888 K. ÆLFRED *Boeth* xvi § 4 Da ongan he eft giddian & þus cwæð. a 900 O. E. *Marigr.* 23 Apr. 60 Ond he sanctus Georgius him to dryhtne gebed ond þus cwæð 'Hælende Crist'. c 975 *Rushw. Gosp.* Matt. I 18 Knistes soþlice kennisse þus wæs. c 1200 *Vices & Virt.* 3

Codes aware mude, 7e7u, seid 'Vade prius [etc.]'. a 1300
XV Signs bef. Judg. 33 in *E. P.* (1862) 8 Pe first
 taking sal be pusee be sterns sal adun .be cast. c 1330
 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1810) 6r On be Wisondun Com bode
 to be kyng, & þus gan be seie, þat [etc.] 1418 S. J. HOWAS
 in *E. & Wille* (1883) 38 DUNBAR *Poems* 22v. 28 The dergy
 [dinge] begyns thus. 1697 DRYDEN *Æneid* II. 2 From his
 lofty couch he thus began 1766 GOLDSM. *Vic. IV.* x. After
 tea .she began thus 1837 LOCKHART *Scott* xlv. On the
 13th [of May 1819] he wrote thus to Captain Ferguson.

C. In the manner now being indicated or ex-
 emplified.

c 1440 *York Myst.* vii. 6 Here vn-to you þus am I sente.
 1535 COVERDALE *Jer.* li. 64 When thou hast redde out the
 boke, bynde a stone to it, and cast it in the myddelt
 of kuphrates, and saye. Euen thus shal Babilon syncke
 1596 SHAKS *Merch.* I. ii. 203 W. bile grace is saying hood
 mine eyes Thus with my hat. 1605 — *Match.* II. 40 It is
 the bloody Busnesse, which informs Thus to mine Eyes.
 1797 W. MATHER *Yng. Man's Comp.* 36 A Period or full
 Stop, thus mark't (.). 1812 J. WILSON *Isle of Palms* II. 423
 But why thus gleams Fitz-Owen's eye? 1850 TENNYSON *In
 Memoriam* xcvi. 1 Rarest thou thus, dim dawn?

d. Ellipt. for *thus says, said* (referring either to
 a preceding or subsequent speech). *poet.* or *arch.*

1568 GRAYTON *Chron.* II. 631 Thus much Hall 1667
 MILTON *P. L.* xii. 79 To whom thus Michael. Justly thou
 abhor'st [etc.] 1757 W. WILKIE *Epigon.* vi. 164 Cassandra
 thus; and thus the Paphian maid. Yourgenious love [etc.]
 1847 TENNYSON *Princess* 160 And yet, to speak the truth,
 I rate your chance almost at naked nothing. Thus the
 king; And I [etc.]

† e. *Thus and thus*, expressing minuteness or
 detail in the description given. *Obs.*

13. *Cursor M.* 16503 (Fairf.) þus & þu þu penaunce
 [Cott. For þus, and þus, þou do penaunce] 1413 *Pilgr.
 Soule* (Caxton) i. xxi. (1859) 21 Suche day and tyme he dyde
 thus and thus. 1535 COVERDALE 2 *Kings* xiv. 5 Speake
 thou therefore vnto her thus & thus. 1605 SHAKS. *Leir* i. ii.
 114 The wisdom of Nature can reason it thus, and thus,
 yet Nature finds [etc.] 1662 STILLINGF. *Orig. Sac.* iii.
 ii. § 5 One of the same kind with our sel; es; thus and thus
 formed.

f. Preceded by redundant *as* (Cf. *As conj.* 34)

1436 LYDG *De Guis's Pilgr.* 4105, I mene as thus con-
 ceyveth al [etc.] 1430-40 — *Bochas* (Bodl. MS.) li. 144, I
 mene as thus, I ha no freshe lincour. 1702 *150's*, I mene
 as thus, yeff ther be set a lawe c 1450 — *Secrees* 757, I
 mene as thus by a dysionun toward him sylf kepe his
 Estat Royal. 1847 C. BEONTE *J. Eyre* xxv. When I have
 clasped her once more to my heart, as I do now, and
 kissed her, as thus. 1865 J. T. WHITE in *Reader* No. 139.
 234/1 The article next proceeds as thus

2. In accordance with this; accordingly, and so;
 consequently, therefore.

c 1200 ORMIN Pref. 81, & tuss iss Crist Amminadab Purh
 gastig wit jehatenn. For þat he toc o rode daep Wipþ all
 his fulle wile. c 1315 *Jherusalem* vi. 859 And þos þat
 chylid to nyrt y-bore, þat hyt deide, hyt were for-lore 3ef
 crystynnyngere c 1407 H. SCOGAN *Norral Balade* 97 (MS
 Ashm.) By avincetrey þus may yee no-thing clame. 1591
 SHAKS. *Two Gent.* iii. 17 Thus, for my duties sake I
 rather chose To covey my friend. [Then [etc.] 1796 H.
 HUNTER *tr. St. Pierre's Stud. Nat.* (1796) II. 34 Thus, for
 example, the signs of tempest off the Cape of Good-Hope
 far exceed those on our coasts 1857 BUCKLE *Civilis.* I. i.
 29 Thus we have man modifying nature, and nature modify-
 ing man 1894 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 144 In this
 path he must thus have preceded all contemporary rounde-
 leers

3 Qualifying an adj. or adv. To this extent,
 number, or degree; as . . as thus; so; esp. *thus*
far, to this point (often used to indicate the end of
 a quotation), *thus much*, so much, as much as thus.
 In quot. 1393 correlative to *as* = *as* . . as (*obs.*)

Beowulf 336 Ne seah ic elþeodige þus manige men modig-
 lican. a 700 *Epinal Gloss.* (O.E.) 1037 *Tanisher*, þus
 suprac c 725 *Corpus Gloss.* 1982 þus suide. a 800 *Exhort.*
Gloss. 2037 þus suide. c 1000 *Ælfric Hom.* i. 316 Sege
 me, beceapode 3e þus much landes? c 1205 LAY. 29625
 Woldest þu þus sone faen asein to Rome? c 1250 *Out of
 Night* 758 For ic kan craft & ic kan lyste & þarfore ic am
 þus briste. c 1369 CHAUCER *Dehe Blanche* 904 But thus
 moche dar I sayn 1393 LANGL. *P. Pl.* C. iv. 181 Hue is
 assolid þus [or. a.] sone as hure self lykeþ. c 1451
 FORTESCUE *Wks* (1860) 550 Thus longe ys the coosie of
 Englonde on the oon syde of hym by see. 1531 *Dial on
 Lawes Eng.* II. xlv Q. ii. b. There shall not be layde vpon
 a ded persone but thus many tapers or candels. 1578
 BANISTER *Hist. Man.* 22, I wrie thus much for the excuse
 of Vesalius, because he is so apertly reprov'd 1596 SHAKS.
Tam. Shr. i. ii. 304 Therefore let me betihus bold with you
 1599 — *Hen. V.* Epil. 1, Thus farre. Our bending Author
 hath pursu'd the Story 1681 DRYDEN *Adv.* & *Act* 803
 Thus far 'tis duty. but here fix the mark 1746 FRANCIS
Hor. Epist. i. xvii. 55 Then you confess, That who suc-
 ceeds, thus difficult his Part, Gives the best Proof of Courage
 1823 *Southern Hist. Penins.* IV. i. xii 617 The happy issue,
 thus far, of their civil administration. 1824 W. C. SMITH
Kildonan 53 Yet you can speak thus calmly of unsaying
 All we have said 1888 FREEMAN in *Stephens* *Lyt* (1895) II.
 374 The legend. has thus much of foundation.

† Hence † *Thus v.* (*nonce-use*) *intr.*, to do thus.

1605 SYLVESTER *Du Barries* II. iii. 11, *Captaines* 212 Six
 dayes together had the Hebrews thus't About the Town,
 seven times the Seventh they must

Thousand, -sund, (-), obs. ff. THOUSAND.

Thuscane, obs. form of TUSCAN.

† *Thus-gate*, adv. *Obs.* or *Sc. arch.* [f. *THUS*
adv + *GATE sb.* 2] In this way; thus.

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 13192 (Cott.) þus gate was sant Iohan
 slan c 1300 *Havelok* 2419 Sule ye þus-gate fro me fle? c 1330
 R. BRUNNE *Chron. Wace* (Rolls) 14351 (Petyt MS.)
 And whan þe ton þus gate was ded On þat oper bataille he

bed c 1475 *Rauf Colczar* 169 3it was I neuer in my lyfe
 thus gat leird a 1550 *Frans of Berwik* 578 in *Dunbar's
 Poems* (S.T.S.) 304 He said, '3one Frer heis maid me thus
 gat say'. 1819 W. TENNANT *Peapstry Storm* d (1827) 148
 But what befel him thus gate daddi, In the neist sang ye'll
 find it addit

† *Thus-gates*, adv. *Obs.* [f. *prec.* + *s* of
 adverbial genitive.] = *prec*

c 1375 *Cursor M.* 1242 (Fairf.) Til seth his sone, þus gates
 he spake. c 1400 *Destr. Tray* 4500 þus gatus to the gome
 þen the god saide c 1450 in *Pol. Rel.* & *L. Poems* 208 If
 I my saule þugates wil fede 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* II. xii
 (v) 17 Anchises Lift hands to hevyn, and thus gatus said.

Thusly, adv. *collog.* [f. *THUS* + *-LY* 2] = *THUS*.
 1889 *Boston* (Mass.) *Yrnl* 17 Jan 2/3 On his way home
 George mused thusly 1893 *LADY BURTON* *Life Sir R. F.
 Bulten* II. 3 Stories never lose anything in the recital, and
 consequently this one grew thusly

Thussness (ðusness) *collog.* [f. *THUS* + *-NESS*.]

The condition of being thus. *Chiefly humorous.*
 1883 in W. Hamilton *Parades* (1886) III. 159 Expound me
 this thussness I pray 1888 F. HUME *Alme Alidas* i. xv.
 Why all this thussness? 1888 *Daily News* 27 Dec 3/4 Why
 this 'thussness'? As our Transatlantic humourists would say
 1891 *Nature* 12 Mar 435/1 Force produces motion, but what
 determines it and gives it its thussness?

Thussocke, obs. form of TUSSOCK

Thuswise (ðuswæiz), adv. [f. *THUS* + *-WISE*]
 In this manner; = *THUS*. Cf. *THUSWISE*.

13. *Cursor M.* 10971 (Gitt.) 'Sun', echo said, 'wrik
 noght þus wise' (Cott. *Tr.* bis wise, *þarf* suche wise) 1509
 BACLEY *Skyp of Folsy* (1590) 238 How longe shall ye
 mankeude thus wise opprest? 1546 TINDALE *Phil.* II. 15 As
 many as be perfect be thus wise minded. 1594 CAREW
Usurle's Exams. *Wits* (1616) 72 This child, whom we goe
 thus wise examining. 1843 E. JONES *Sens & Event* *Poems*
 (1849) 8 Long ere the worms had fretted through The clay
 that thuswise spake. 1849 M. ARNOLD *In Utterance*
Paratus II. O waking on a world which thuswise springs.
 1887 MORRIS *Odeys* xi. 504, I spake unto him and thuswise
 answered again.

So † *Thus ways* adv. *þhr.* *Obs.* 1616-1.

1616 J. HAIG in J. Russell *Hays* vi. (1881) 139, I was no
 scholar to sustain ane argument against him, but thus ways
 leaves him

Thute, puten, var. THEOTEN v. *Obs.*, to howl.

Thutis, obs. form of TUTTY.

Thutter (þʊtɜː), v. [Echoic; cf. *twitter*,
stutter; also OE. *þutan* to howl, wail] *intr.*
 To make the sputtering or shaking sound suggested
 by the word. Hence *Thuttering ppl.* a.

1897 KIPPLING *Captains Courageous* (ed. Tauchn.) 12
 Blowing through a big conch shell, he must needs stand up
 . and send a grinding, thuttering shriek through the fog
 1904 — *Traffics & Discov.* 370 The old mill shook and the
 heavy stones thuttered on the grist 1905 J. C. LINCOLN
Partners of Tide vii. 139 'Here boomed out of the dark a
 thuttering, shaking roar, that swelled to a shriek and died
 away—the voice of the great steam lothorn.

† *Thuya* (þuːjə). *Bot.* [An irregular repr. of
 Gr. *θύα*, more correctly *θύα*, name of an African tree
 (*Thuya articulata* Linn., now *Callitris quadrivalvis*),
 the source of the THYNE wood (Gr. *θύων*
θύων) of Rev. xviii. 12. See also THYJA.

Theophrastus *H. Pl.* 5. 3. 7 has *θύων* and *θύα*, rendered by
 Pliny *N. H.* 13. 16. 30 *thyon*, ab alius *thya*. Med. Gr. MSS
 and early printed edd gave the Gr. as *θύων*, *θύα*, which
 Theophrastus *Gaza tr.* Theophrastus 1483, Latinized as *thyum*,
thusa. Camerarius, 1577, has *thya* from Pliny and *thusa*
 after Gaza; he applies the name to the American *Arbutus*
Vicia, *Thuya occidentalis*. Bauhin, 1671, has the barbarous
 form *Thuya* for *Thuya* or *Thuya*. Tournefort used *Thya*
 from Pliny, which was also preferred by Linnaeus *Philos.*
Bot. (1750) 175 *Thya*, male *Thya* et *Thya*. L. had
 himself used *Thya* (var. of *Thua*) in 1737, and reverted to
 it in his definitive *Sp. Pl.* 1753, and this was generally
 followed by British botanists and horticulturists, and is still
 in popular English use. But French botanists continued to
 use Bauhin's *Thuya* (Latreille has *Thua* on *Thya*), and this
 has been followed by Benthem and Hooker, and adopted at
 Kew as the generic name. (Sir W. T. Thesleth-Dyer.) The
 only defensible form etymologically is of course *Thya*.

Name of a genus of coniferous trees, consisting of
 about ten species, of which the North American *T. occidentalis*
 and the Chinese *T. orientalis* are commonly cultivated under the name *Aibor Vitæ*.
 (The tree so called by the ancients is now known
 as *Callitris*.) Also *atribis*, as *thuya-wood*.

[1483 GAZART. *Theophr.* H. Pl. F. iij, Thyum quod thua ab
 alius appellatur. 1671 BAUHIN *Pinax* 488 *Thya* Theophrasti.
Arbut. Vicia Bellonius. *Thua* sive *Thya*, vulgo. Camerarius
 1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thya*, a kind of wild Cy-
 press Tree, whose Wood is very sweet and lasting; the Life-
 Tree.] 1707 MORTIMER *Hush.* (1721) II. 60 *Thya*, or *Aibor*
vitæ, grows of Layers or Slips to a tall straight goodly Tree.
 1770 J. R. FORSTER *tr. Kalin's Trav.* IV. Amer. (1772) II.
 315 All the posts which are driven into the ground are made
 of *Thuya* wood. 1836 H. MURRAY, etc. *Hist. & Descr. Acc.*
China I. i. 19 Richly clothed with trees, particularly the
 tall, the camphor, the *thuya* or *arbut vitæ* 1905 F. EDDY
Garden in Venice II. 17 A tiny square of garden, closed
 in with an unshapely hedge of *thuya* and eunonymus.

Thuyene (þuːjən), *Sc. Chem.*: see THUYENE.

Thwa, obs. error. Sc. form of TWO.

Thwack (pwæk), *sb.* [f. the verb] A vigorous
 stroke with a stick or the like; a whack.

1587 T. HUGHES, etc. *Mysfor.* *Arthur* iv. 11, Boystrous
 bangs with thumping thwacks fall thicke 1654 GAVIN *Pleas.*
Notes II. 76 A company of lusty shoulder-thumpers,
 who discharg'd the mutual thwacks so stoutly, that they
 made a noise, as if they were beating of hump 1663 BUTLER

Hud. I. ii. 795 But Talgol first with hardy Thwack Twice
 bruist'd his head, and twice his back 1704 SWIFT *T. Tub*
 xi (1709) 131 Noble Captain, lend a reasonable Thwack
 with that cane of yours 1834 W. IRVING *Alhambra*
 (1851) 250 Bestowing a hearty thwack with a cudgel on the
 flanks of his donkey. 1859 G. MEREDITH *R. Feverel* xliii,
 Sounding a thwack on his knee.

Thwack (pwæk), *v.* Also 6-7 thwacke,
thwak, 6, 8 *dial.* *twack*. [app. echoic, from the
 sound of beating vigorously see sense 1.]

But it may have been altered from the earlier *Thack* v. 2,
 orig. to pat, to clap, but in 1480 used of showering blows,
 the initial *thw* expressing more forcible effort than *th*, the
 sense 'clap' might also pass easily into sense 3 here, which
 does not easily arise out of 1.]

1. *trans.* To beat or strike vigorously, as with a
 stick; to bang, thwack, whack.

a 1530 Heywood *Johan & Tyb* (Brandl) 37, I shall bete her
 and thwak her a 1535 MORE in Wordsw. *Eccl. Bag* (1818)
 II. 123 Now I will speak but three words, and I durst leopord
 a wager that none here [on the Continent] shall pronounce
 it after me 'Thwarts' [error for Thwacks] thwack him
 full with a thwille. 1560 INGLEND *Disob. Child* G. ij, Beyng full
 often with the staffe thwacked. a 1666 MIDDLETON *Mayor*
of Queensb. v. 1, Take all my cushions down and thwak
 of them soundly. 1712 ARBUTHNOT *John Bull* iv. vii. To
 snatch the cudgel that he might thwak Lewis with it.
 1881 BESANT & RICE *Chap. of Fleet* i. 1v, To see two sturdy
 fellows thwack and belabour each other with quarter-staff,
 single stick, or fists

absol. 1573 TUSSEER *Husb.* (1878) 43 Flailes lustily thwack,
 least plough seede lack

b. *fig.* To 'beat' in a contest, to defeat severely.

1607 SHAKS. *Cor. iv* v. 189 Here's he that was wont to
 thwacke our Generall, Caius Martius 1821 SCOTT *Kenilw.*
 ii. What adventurous knight ever thought of the lady's
 terror, when he went to thwack giant, dragon, or magician,
 . . for her deliverance? 1866 BLACKMORE *Lorna* d. ii. If
 we count three before the come of thee, thwacked thou art

c. *intr.* To fall with a thwack or sharp knock
 a 1851 MORRIS *Winter Wild* vii, To the quaking sheet below,
 Down thwacks he, with a thud like thunder!

2. *trans.* To drive or force by or as by thwacking
 or beating; to knock (down, in, out, etc.). Also *fig.*
 1566 DRANT *Wail Hierem.* K. iv, To thwacke downe
 walles, to even them with the flore. 1621 SHAKS, *Wint* T.
 I. ii. 37 Wee'l thwack him hence with Distaffes 1743
Lond. & Country Brew II. (ed. a) 126 Beating or Thwack-
 ing the Yeast into working Ale or Beer 1906 *Outlook*
 22 Sept. 374/1 If Busby's rhythmic rod thwacked Latin metre
 into the head of more than one poet.

3. a. To clap, to clap together, to pack or crowd
 together (things or persons); to clap down.

1589 FLORING *Virg. Georg.* II. 24 The bushie thornie fields,
 Where many grauell stones be thwack't. 1610 BR. HALL
Apoll. Brownists 14 [He] thwacks fourteen Scriptures into
 the margent 1641 MILTON *Annuad.* II. Wks. 1851 III. 208
 Who would have thought a man could have thwack't to-
 gether so many incongruous similitudes? 1674 N. FAIRFAX
Bulk & Selv. 151 'The shruff, moss and hair, that the next
 was thwack't together of 1687 A. LOVELL *tr. Thevenot's*
Trav. I. 25 Many of them being thwack't together into one
 Room, they are not a little strained 1760 [see THWACKING
verb sb.] 1902 *Daily Chron.* 17 Feb. 7/5 [Punisher in Police
 Court], I don't care what you say; thwack me down three
 months' [hard labour] in the book, quick.

† b. *intr.* (for *passive*) To crowd (to a place). 1616

1654 BRONIE *City Wit* II. 11, All the wise wenches 't the
 Town will thwack to such Sanctuaries, when the times are
 troublesome

† c. *trans.* To pack or crowd (a thing or place).
 Const. *with* something. *Obs.*

Much used in this sense from c 1585 to 1700
 1582 STANYHURST *Æneis* III. (Arb.) 85 Weau'd wurcks
 thwack't with honor. 1588 A. MUNDAY in Fart. S. P. *Eliz.*
 (1845) I. 229 He that had his barnes so thwack't, And bade
 his soul take rest 1607 J. CARPENTER *Plaine Mans Plough*
 15 The field was thwack'd with thornes, tares, and noysome
 weeds 1667 WATERHOUSE *Fire Lond.* 103 Its Streets were
 thwack'd with Carts, pester'd with Porters 1698 FAYER
Acc. E. India & P. 58 We could discern the River to be
 thwack'd with small Craf.

† d. *intr.* (for *passive*) To be packed or filled full
 1650 HOWELL *Graffi's Rev. Naples* I. 124 The Church..
 was as full as it could thwack in thick multitudes.

4. The verb-stem in combination with a sb.:
thwack-coat a, that thwacks the coat; *thwack-*
stave, a quarter-staff, a cudgel.

1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks* (Grosart) II. 126 To
 be sold at the signe of the Crabtree Cudgell in Thwack-
 coate Lane 1857 SIR F. PALGRAVE *Norm. & Eng.* II. 504
 Every bodily exercise, the footrace or the gallop, single-
 stick or thwackstave, spear or sword.

Hence *Thwacked* (pwæk't), *ppl.* a. a, beaten;
 † b. packed, crowded (*obs.*)

a 1670 HACKET *Serm. Incarnation* vii. Wks. (1675) 64
 Let two or three be gathered together in his name, but
 if you will multiply those two or three to hundreds of souls,
 O then his desire is upon those thwackt congregations.

Thwacker (pwæk'kə), *rare*. [f. *prec.* + *-ER* 1.]

1. One who or that which thwacks; a beater,
spec. an implement for beating half-dried pantiles
 into shape on the thwacking-frame.

1867 *Univ. Dict. Arts*, etc. III. 902 When half-dry the tiles
 are taken out one by one, placed on the thwacking frame,
 and beaten with the thwacker to produce the required shape
 1877 KNIGHT *Dict. Mech.*, *Thwacking-frame*, the tool by
 which the upper side [of half-dried pantiles] is beaten has
 the shape of the segment of a cylinder, and is called the
 thwacker. 1879 G. MEREDITH *Æneis* Prelude, Lake cudgels
 of carpet-thwackers expelling dust.

† 2. A thumper, a whacker; in quot., a 'thump-
 ing' lie. *Obs. rare*—1

1674 N FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selw* 108 It would follow, that our lusting were greater than somewhat else, or greater than itself, Which would be a thwacker.

Thwacking (pwæ'kɪŋ), *vbl. sb.* [f. THWACK *v.* + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THWACK in various senses. Also attrib.: thwacking-frame, a stand on which pantiles are beaten into shape; thwacking-horse, -stool, a bench on which the thwacking-frame is placed; thwacking-knife, a knife for trimming the edges of pantiles.

1736 AINSWORTH *Lat Dict* 1, A thwacking, *verberatio, sustinatio, fustigatio* 1760 MAIR *Tyro's Dict.* (1820) 372 *Sustinatio*, a crumming or thwacking of things together. 1820 W IRVING *Sketch Bk* II. 107 We heard a distant thwacking sound, the rolling pin, struck upon the dresser by the cook. 1867 Thwacking frame [see THWACK 1]. 1895 ZANGWILL *Master* III. 14, The thwacking of the dancers' feet in the barn.

Thwacking (pwæ'kɪŋ), *phl a* [f. THWACK *v.* + -ING².] That thwacks; that is a thwacker; big, strong, forcible; thumping, whacking.

1567 DRANT *Horace, De Arte Poet.* A. 11, Put out no puffs, nor thwacking words, of to large assye. 1660 MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid* v. iii. *Sec Serv.* A bonfire. S. 9? Sir Oliver A thwacking one, I charge you. 1671 H FOURIS *Hist. Rom. Treas.* (1683) 42 After all these thwacking Arguments. 1682 H MORE *Annot. Glanville's Lex.* O. 191 In virtue of which thwacking expressions he has fancied himself able to play at Scholastic or Philosophick Quarter-Staff. 1890 *Daily News* 17 Dec. 5/7 Then came a thwacking blow from Dr. Tanner's blackthorn.

Hence **Thwackingly** *adv.*

1660 H. MORE *Myst. Godl.* vi. xvii. 270 In riveting the Godhead into his own person so thwackingly and substantially, as that he may give the World to understand that he was as much God as that Christ that died at Jerusalem.

Thwait(e) (pwɔɪ) *dial.* Also 7 *twaites*. [a. ON *þveit*, *þveiti* a piece of land, a paddock, lit. a cutting, cut-piece, f. *þvita = OE. *þvitan* to cut, cut off, THWITE.] A piece of ground; esp. a piece of ground cleared from forest or reclaimed from waste. Now *rare* or *Obs.* as a separate word. (Hence the surname *Thwaites*.)

Entering into numerous place-names, esp. in Westmorland, Cumberland, and N. Lancashire, as *Applethwaite*, *Crosthwaite*, *Doukthwaite*, *Cornthwaite*, *Seathwaite*, etc.

1628 COKE *On Litt.* 4 b. *Twaites* signifieth a wood grubbed up and turned to arable. 1690 in *Bloomsbury Dict.* s. v. 1777 NICOLSON & BURN *Hist. Westm'd & Cumb'd* II. 24 Several parts and parcels, differing in form and quality of soil, or otherwise inclosed by the inhabitants from the barren waste of the fells, such parts and parcels are called *twaites*. 1845 BROOKER *N. C. Words*, *Thwaites*, a level pasture field. 1823 J. BRER *St. Herbert's Isle* 125 A *twaites* was a portion of ground cleared of wood for residence or cultivation.

Thwang, **thwang** (uə), *obs.* f. THONG.

† **Thwari**, *a. Obs. rare*—1? Twisted; ? tight. 13 *Gow & Cr. Knt* 104 Syben þrawen wyth a þwong a þwale knot alofte.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *sb.*¹ Now *rare*. [f. THWART *v.*] An act or instance of thwarting, a check, hindrance, obstruction, frustration.

1611 CORC. s. v. *Vent. Bate de mauvais vent*, crost by a contrarie, or malignant thwart. 1632 ROWLEY *New Wonder* 1. 11 Full oft, and many have I heard glanvill Van Dogu. 81 Any considerable thwart in the Motion. 1742 H. WALPOLE *Lett. to Mann* (1834) I. 104 The number of blows and thwarts which the French have received. 1782 MISS BURNEY *Cecilia* II. iii. A certain discourteous person in thwart of your fair inclinations, keepeth and detaineth your irradiant flame in hostile thraldom. 1902 *Blackw. Mag.* Apr. 54/1, I distrust that man—He's a thwart—a moral thwart.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *sb.*² [app. a *sb.* use (which came in after 1725) of THWART *adv.* and *adj.*, having reference to the position of the rowing benches or seats *athwart* or across the boat. Whether its use was partly due to similarity of sound to *thought*, *thawt*, or *thought*, previously applied to the same thing, is uncertain. Our latest contemporary instance of 'thought or thought' is of 1721, of *thoat* 1697, of *thout* 1725, while our first of 'thoughts or thwarts' is of 1736, so that the appellations were continuous in use, as if the one had passed into the other. But, for the full determination of the relations between *thoft*, *thought* or *thought*, and *thwart*, fuller evidence between 1500 and 1700 is needed. Cf. THORT, THOUGHT².] A seat across a boat, on which the rower sits; a rower's bench.

1721 BAILEY, *Thoughts*, the Rowers Seats in a Boat 1736 — (folio), *Thoughts*, v. *Thwarts* *Ind.*, *Thwarts*, (a Sea Term) the boards or benches laid across boats and galleys, upon which the rowers sit. 1770 COOK *Voy. round World* II. x. (1773) 462 A considerable number of thwarts were laid from gunwale to gunwale. 1776 FALCONER'S *Dict. Marine*, *Thwart*, the seat or bench of a boat whereon the rowers sit to manage the oars. 1897 F. T. BULLEN *Cruise Cachalot* 41 We drew each man his oar across the boat and lashed it firmly down with a piece of line spliced to each thwart.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *adv.*, *prep.*, and *adj.* Forms: 3 *puert*, *twert*, (Orm) *puwert*, 4 *thwert*, 5 *pwerte*, *twert*, *thwart*, 5-7 *twart*, *thwarte*, *thwart*, 6-7 *thwarth*, *thwart(e)*, (qwart, whart), 7 *twarte*, 9 *dial.* *thort*, *thurt*, *thirt*,

thert, 5- thwart [Early ME (c 1200) *þwert*, a ON *þuert* (Norw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Sw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Da. *tuert*) *adv.*, across, athwart, orig. neuter of the ON *þuert*-r (Norw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Sw. *tuert*, *tuert*, Da. *tuert*), transverse, cross. Cf. OHG. *tuert*, MHG. *tuert*, *quer*, Ger. *quer*, and (with *adv.* gen. -s), OFris. *pueres*, *duers*, Satl. *tuars*, Wfris. *duerz*, *duers*, Efris. *duars*, *duas*, MLG., MD *duers*, *duars*, LG., Du. *duars*, *athwart*, crossly, peevishly; ON. *þuers* = *þuert* ON. *þuert* was shortened from **puert* = OE. *þwert*, *þweorh* (genitive *þweores*, in comb. *þweor-*) crooked, cross, perverse = OHG. *duerh*, *duerach*, *tuwerh*, MHG. *duerch*, *tuwerch*, Ger. *zuwerch* (in composition), Goth. *þuwaris* cross, angry, -O Teut. **þweih-* - **þweihw-* - Indo-Eur. **tuwerkw-*, whence L. *torquere* to twist, Skr. *taruk* spindle. In Eng. the *adv.* is known c 1200, first in the combinations *þwert it* (THWERT-OUT) and *þwert-over* (THWART-OVER), later (c 1300) *over-þwert* (OVERTHWART). It was used as an *adj.*, with a *vb* *þwerten*, both fig., c 1250, and as a *prep.* bef. 1300. In all these *thwert* became *thwart* in the 15th c. *Thwart* *sb.* is found in the 17th c.

The ME material is scanty, and the sense development is not illustrated fully by the extant quotations. The senses are therefore here arranged in what appears to be the logical order.]

A. adv.

† 1. Across or transversely to the length, direction, or course of anything, from side to side; crosswise, transversely; = **ATHWART** A. 1 *Obs.*

1350 St. Thomas 85 in Horstun. *Altengl. Leg.* (1881) 21 A grete blak dog. Thwert in his mouth he hand he brought. 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 405/2 A man on hors backe which bare a longe tree thwarte and wold entre in to the temple, and he myght not by cause the tree laye thwarte. 1597 A. M. tr. *Guillemeau's Fr. Chirurg.* 24 b/1 An apertone accordinge to the length of that parte, and not thwart or crosseover. 1624 CART. SMITH *Virginia* II. 79 A great tie (that lay thwart as a barricado). 1664 EVELYN *Sylvia* (1776) 405 Till you can lay them thwart, that the top of one may rest on the root or stub of the other.

† 2. Across the course of, so as to obstruct or oppose; adversely; = **ATHWART** A. 3. *Obs.*

1628 PRESTON *New Court* (1634) 146 There are many things in the Creature that are crosse to us, that fall thwart upon us. 1642 R. CARPENTER *Experience* II. xi. 214 A work that lyes thwart, and strives against the current of your natural inclination.

2. From one side to the other of anything (with motion implied); across. *arch.*

1521 GUYLFORD *Pilgr.* (Camden) 6 We trauesred out of that ryuer into an other lytell ryuer, whiche brought us thwarte ayen into Latye. 1880 W. A. COOKE'S *Stunt* I. i. 31 Up, down and thwart, without repose, To lead my scholars by the nose.

† 3. *Thwart of. a. Naut.* Opposite to, over against (a place on the coast); = **OFF** B. II. 6 b.

1566 W. TOWNSON in Hakluyt *Voy.* (1589) 98 We were thwart of Porto Sancto. 1670 NARBOROUGH *Trul. in Acc. Sea Voy.* 1. (1694) 16 Being thwart of the Shoals of Brazil.

† 4. Transversely to, across the direction of. *Obs.*

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x. 703 With adverse blast up-turns them from the South Norus and After black with thundrous Clouds. . . thwart of these as fierce Feroe rush the Levant and the Pontic Windes Eurus and Zephir.

B. ph.

1. From side to side of, across: a, of position or direction; = **ATHWART** B. 1 b. *arch.* or *poet.*

1470-85 MALORY *Arthur v.* viii. 173 Lucius smote Arthur thwart the voyage. 1585 T. WASHINGTON *tr. Nicholas's Voy.* II. x. 44 Our patronne was caste thwart the nose of our galley. 1680 *Land Gas* No. 1550/4 (He) hath a Scar thwart the back of one of his Hands. 1741 in *Deser Thames* (1758) 87 No Person . . . shall bend any Net, by Anchors or otherwise, thwart the Channel, and so as to draw another Net into it. 1870 MORRIS *Earthly Par.* II. ii. 192 A pink-tinged cloud spread thwart the shore.

b. of motion = **ATHWART** B. 1 a. *arch.* or *poet.*

1583 STOKCR *Civ. Warres Lowe C.* III. 91 Came three messengers thwart the fieldes in at the wood gate. 1598 STOW *Surv.* III. (1603) 14 Which ran . . . through that streete, thwart Grastreete, and downe Lombardstreete. 1738 GRAY *Tasso* 7 Thwart the road a River roll'd its flood tempestuous. 1813 T. BUSBY *Lucratus* II. 131 When shines the God of Day, And thwart the dakened chamber darts his ray. 1898 T. HARDY *Wessex Poems* 2 Thwart my wistful way did a damsel saunter.

2. Across the course or direction of; = **ATHWART** B. 3. *Thwart the hawse* († *halse*), across the stem of a ship. Chiefly *Naut.*

1495 *Trevisa's Barh. De P. R.* v. vi. (W de W) gv/1 Two holowe synewes whiche ben callyd Optici . . . come eyther thwart other, and ben loyned in a poynte. 1600 m. Foster *Eng. Factories Ind.* (1905) 220 Intending with her to lase the Portgall admirall thwart the halse and soe to burne both together. 1622 R. HAWKINS *Voy. S. Sea* (1847) 85 For foure leagues into the sea (thwart it), lye banks of sand. 1737 BRACKEN *Farriery Impr.* (1750) I. 54 Fibres that cross and go thwart one another.

† 3. Across the course of, so as to obstruct, = **ATHWART** B. 5. *Obs.*

1641 MILTON *Reform.* I. Wks. 1851 III. 31 Crosse-jungling periods which come thwart a set'd devotion worse then the din of bells and rattles.

C. adj.

1. Lying, extending, or passing across; transverse, cross; in quot. 1483, 1712, *perh.* oblique. † *Thwart circle*, the zodiac (*obs.*). See also **THWART-SAW**.

1404 [implied in THWART-SAW] 1483 CAXTON *Gold Leg.* 121 b/1 It was made lyke a crosse thwart of whyche the two endes were fixyd in therthe. And that hys members hold the on be broken. 1551 RECORDE *Cast. Knowl.* (1556) 30 The Zodiak (whiche many doo call the Thwaite circle). 1658 J. ROWLAND *Aloufel's Theat. Ins.* 971 The last part is whitish, chequered with light and thwart fibres. 1712 J. JAMES tr. *Le Blond's Gardening* 41 The Diagonal or Thwart walk. 1836 W. IRVING *Astoria* (1849) 86 They have thwart pieces from side to side about three inches thick. 1873 PROCTOR *Expanse Heav.* 282 The determination of the actual rate of any star's thwart motion.

2. fig. a. Of persons or their attributes. Disposed to resist, oppose, or obstruct; cross-grained, perverse, froward, obstinate, stubborn, awkward.

c 1250 *Gen. & Ex.* 3099 Do pharaun say is lond al fre, His herte so wurð þwert and hard. 1602 and Pt. *Return fr. Parnass* III. iv, This old Sir Radenock it shall be thy taske to cudgell with thy thick thwart termes. 1605 BACON *Adv. Learn.* I. ii. 11 Ignorance makes them (the minds of men) churlish, thwart, and mutinous. 1656 BAXTER *Reformed Pastor* 234, I would not have any to be thwart and contentious with those that govern them. 1819 SHELLEY *Prometh. Unb.* II. ii. 90 Noontide would come, And thwart Silenus find his goats undrawn. 1894 STEVENSON *Across the Plains* 238 The class public or the thwart reviewer.

b. Of things: Adverse, unfavourable, untoward, unpropitious; esp. applied (with mixture of literal sense) to a wind or current cross.

1610 HRALEY *St. Aug. Cite of God* 129 These thwart effects fell out even then when things were said to be carried so justly. 1621 LADY M. WROTH *Urania* 472 Not only neere it in blood, but allyed in thwart fortune. a 1660 *Contemp. Hist. Ind.* (tr. Archæol. Soc.) II. 36 This secret and thwart dealing is worse then open and publicke violence. 1661 *Ibid.* III. 42 A demonstration of there reciprocal thwaite dealing. 1865 SWINBURNE *Atalanta* 184 A thwart sea-wind full of rain and foam. 1889 SKRINE *Mem. E. Thring* 235 In spite of these thwart currents, Thring built up his large school.

† 3. Opposed, contrary (to); in quot. 1614, opposed in sense, antithetical, contrasted. *Obs.*

a 1601 MARSTON *Pasquil & Kath.* 1. 304 Why should you runne an idle counter-course Thwart to the path of fashion? 1614 T. ADAMS *Fatal Banquet* IV. Wks. 1861 I. 216 A pair of cross and thwart sentences, handled rather by collation than relation, whose conjunction is disjunctive. 1615 JACKSON *Creed* IV. vi. 5 A meaning as ridiculous, as thwart and contradictory to his purpose as the devil himself could have devised. 1624 BR. MOUNTAGU *Gagge Pref.* 23 To be thwart unto, and against the maine of the business negotiated.

Thwart (pwɔɪt), *v.* [f. *prec. adv.*]

I. 1. *trans.* To pass or extend across from side to side of; to traverse, cross; also, to cross the direction of, to run at an angle to. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1413 *Pilgr. Soule* (Caxton) v. 1. (1859) 70 A Cercle embelyfing somwhat, and thwarting the thynknes of the spere. 1530 PALSGR. 757/2, I thwarte the waye, I go over the waye to stoppe one, *je trache le cheynin*. 1608 SHAKES. *Per.* IV. iv. To Pericles is now agayne thwarting thy wayward seas. 1627 CART. SMITH *Seaman's Grammar*, ix. 39 You set your sailes so shap as you can to lie close by a wind, thwarting it a league or two, first on the one board then on the other. 1633 R. SANDERS *Phylogon* 50 If the Hepanque hne be thwarted by other small lines. 1769 FALCONER *Dict. Marine* N. 111, The current thwarts the course of a ship. 1805-6 CARY *Daniel's Inf.* XXV. 72 The wind seems a flash of lightning, if he thwart the road. 1863 P. S. WORSLEY *Poems & Transl.* 10 That white reach Thwarting the blue serene, a belt of fire.

b. *intr.* To pass or extend across, to cross. *Obs.* or *arch.*

1552 LELAND *Itin.* (1744) VII. 53 The Towne of Coker-muth stondesth on the Ryver of Coker, the which thwartheth over the Town. 1598 STOW *Surv.* xli. (1603) 436 A close cart, bayled ouer and coueied with blacke, hauing a plaine white crosse thwarting. 1609 HEYWOOD *Brit. Troy* xiv. xciii, Through the mid throng the nearest way he thwarted. 1627 HAKEWILL *Apol.* Pref. 10 It led them some other way, thwarting, and upon the by, not directly. 1896 T. AIRD *Poet. Wks.* 189 They scream, they mix, they thwart, they eddy round.

† 2. *trans.* To cross the path of; to meet; to fall in with, come across. *Obs.*

1601 CHESTER *Love's Mart.*, K. Arth. xx, Merlin.. Who by great fortunes chance sir Vilius thwarth ed, As he went by in beggers base aray. 1674 N. FAIRFAX *Bulk & Selw.* 146 Motions to be checkt without the least hit or stop from other bodies that thwart them. 1812 CARY *Daniel's Par.* IV. 89 Another question thwarts thee.

† 3. *Naut.* Of a ship, etc. To get athwart so as to be foul of. Also *intr.* *Obs.*

1809 *Naval Chron.* XXIV. 23 The boat having thwarted against the moonings. 1812 *Ibid.* XXIII. 97 The frigate now thwarted the Lord Keith's hawse. 1813 *Gen. Hist.* in *Ann. Reg.* 107/1 The Amelia twice fell on board the enemy in attempting to thwart his hawse.

† 4. To lay (a thing) athwart or across; to place crosswise, to set or put (things) across each other. *Thwart over thumb* (quot. 1522) app = to cross (one) over the thumbs. see THUMB 10 d.

1522 SKELTON *Why not to Court* 107 Thus thwarting over thom, He ruleth all the roste. 1588 SPENSER *Virgil's Gnat* 514 The noble sonne of Telamon, thwarting his huge shield, Them battell bad. 1602 CARREW *Cornwall* 25 b, 1 their hils were thwarted crosswise at the end, and with these they would cut an Apple in two at one snap. *Ibid.* 26 b, The inhabitants make use of divers his Creekes, for griste-milles, by thwarting a bancke from side to side. 1623 MARKHAM *Cheep Husb.* I. ii. (1631) 14 Carry your rod. in your right

hand, the point either directly upright, or thwarted towards your left shoulder. 1632 LITTELOW *1742*, vii. 309 They make the signe of the Crosse, thwarting their two foremost fingers.

8. To cross with a line, streak, band, etc. (Only in pa. pple) *Obs* or *arch*.

160 GUILLIM *Heraldry* in xiv. (1666) 162 The blacke line on the ridge of all Asses backes, thwarted with the like over both the Shoulders 1615 G. SANDYS *Trav* i. 63 Turbants are made like great globes of callico too, and thwarted with routes of the same. 1658 J. ROWLAND *Mouffet's Theat Ins* 942 The body all over of a yellow colour, except where it is thwarted with cross streaks or lines. 1861 *Temple Bar Mag.* II. 256 I saw Vesuvius thwarted by a golden cloud

b. To cross-plough; also, to cut crosswise.
1847 *Frul R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 318 The burnt earth is then spread on the land and thwarted (in that is, ploughed across the direction in which the land is ploughed when laid up in stiches for sowing) 1871 *Couch Hist Polperro* vi. 117 Land broken for wheat is thwarted in the Spring 1888 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* s. v. *Thwart*, Why, 'tis a woth vive shillings to thurt, thurt, thurt, thurt. 1898 RIDER HAGGARD in *Longin Mag.* Nov. 38 All my three ploughs were at work thwarting—that is crossploughing—rootland on the Nursery Farm.

4. To obstruct (a road, course, or passage) with something placed across; to block. *Obs* exc. *fig.*

c. 1630 RISSON *Surrey Devon* § 65 (1810) 63 The rebellious commons thwarted the ways with great trees *Ibid* § 269 278 [A stream] whose course is thwarted with a damm, which we call a wear. 1725 POPE *Odys.* x. 72 What Dæmon couldst thou meet To thwart thy passage and repel thy fleet? 1760-72 H. BROOKE *Fool of Qual.* (1809) IV. 58 They met with a six-barred gate that directly thwarted their passage. 1807 CRABBE *Par. Reg.* ii. 72 They sometimes speed, but often thwart our course. 1856 KANE *Arch. Expl.* II. v. 60 If no misadventure thwarted his progress

II. 5. To act or operate in opposition to; to run counter to, to go against; to oppose, hinder. Also *absol.* Now rare.

c. 1550 *Gen. & Ex* 1324 Quat-so god had, swerted he it neuer a del. c. 1430, 1530 limpled in THWARTING *Obs* sh. 2 and *phl.* a. 21. 1600 HOLLAND *Lwp* xxv. xvii. 907 Such as might not sticke to speake their minds frankly, yea, & thwart the king his embassadour. 1671 BR. PARKER *Def. Eccl. Pol.* iii. § 15. 28 To what purpose does he so briskly taunt me for thwarting my own Principles. 1676 W. ALLEN *Address Nonconf.* 130 The danger of Schism, and the evil of thwarting publick Laws. 1783 JUSTAMOND tr. *Raynal's Hist. Indies* VII. 379 They had unfortunately been so much thwarted by the winds as to prevent their landing before summer. 1804 PALLEY *Nat. Theol.* xxvi. (1819) 436 General laws, however well set and constituted, often thwart and cross one another. 1811 L. M. HAWKINS *Cless & Gertr* II. 370 The countess was not always disposed to thwart and vex; a little flattery would soothe her.

b. *intr.* To speak or act in contradiction or opposition; to be adverse or at variance, to conflict. *Const. with.* Now rare or *Obs*.

1519 HORMAN *Feig* 59 b. I wyll nat multiplye wordes or thwarte with the. 1601 MARSTON *Pasquill & Kath.* ii. 185 Is't possible that sisters should so thwart In natue humours? 1656 *Burton's Diary* (1848) I. 15 This clause thwarts with his Highness's ordinances 1737 BRACKEN *Farmery Instr.* (1757) II. 272 It may thwart with my intended Breuity. 1864 F. HALL *Hindu Philos. Syst.* 42 They also accept the Smritis, the Purāṇas, &c. the work of Kishis, when those books do not thwart with the Veda.

6. *trans.* To oppose successfully; to prevent (a person, etc.) from accomplishing a purpose; to prevent the accomplishment of (a purpose); to foil, frustrate, balk, defeat. (The chief current sense.)

1581 MULCASTER *Position* iv. (1887) 17 He may either procede at his owne libertie, if nothing withstand him, or may not procede, if he be thwarted by circumstance. 1641 EARL MONM. tr. *Bionde's Cruel Warres* v. 166 The Earle seeing himselfe thwarted, resolved to fight. 1697 J. LEWIS *Mam. Dh. Gloster* (1788) 54 From being sometimes a little thwarted, and thro' dissatisfaction, she grew sick. 1718 *Free-thinker* Nov. 65 16 Perpetual Obstacles thwarted his Designs. 1803 DR. WELLINGTON in *Gurw. Desp.* (1837) II. 352 Thus are all our best plans thwarted. 1849 MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* iv. 1 429 The party which had long thwarted him had been beaten down. 1871 FREEMAN *Norm. Comp.* IV. xvii. 15 But all these good intentions were thwarted by the inherent vice of his position.

Thwarted, *phl.* a. [f. THWART v. + -ED¹.]

† 1. Placed across; crossed. *Obs.* rare—
1655 FULLER *Ch. Hist.* iii. iii. § 11 All Knights-Templers make such saltire cross with their thwarted legs upon their monuments.

2. Obstructed; frustrated, balked, defeated.

1858 CARLYLE *Misc.*, *Burns* (1878) II. 13 Ever-thwarted, ever-renewed endeavours 1837 SIR W. HAMILTON *Metaph.* xlv. (1870) II. 504 A thwarted, and therefore a painful energy of thought. 1879 DIXON *Windsor* II. xx. 208 Harry... understood the misery of a thwarted suit

Hence **Thwartedly** *adv.*

1870 RUSKIN *Lect. Art* vii. (1875) 179 An atmosphere through which a burning sun shines thwartedly

Thwarteous (pwō'tyūs), *a. rare*. [f. THWART + -EOUS 3: 1 after *conitens, righteous*] Disposed to thwart; perverse, contrary.

1800 R. BRIDGES *Chr. Capt.* v. 2339 Satan did persuade our thwarteous king To make a godless bargain 1903 A. SMELLIE *Men of Coat* i. (1904) 6 If he touched these treasures, he would find her humour 'thwarteous', indeed

Thwarter (pwō'tar). [f. THWART v. + -ER¹.] One who or that which thwarts.

† 1. One who traverses or goes across *Obs.* rare—
a 1663 *Urquhart's Rabelais* iii. xlv. 394 Xenomanes the great Traveller, and Thwarter of dangerous ways.

2. One who or that which obstructs the path or

action of another; an opponent, adversary, obstructor, frustrater.

1633 T. ADAMS *Epist.* 2 Peter i. 2 O happy soul, that can make his thwarts that cross him, become his porters to carry him to the place of his rest. 1687 WOOD *Life* 16 Aug. (O.H.S.) III. 224 Dr. Fell, would never suffer him to beate that office because a thwarther of him in severall public matters. 1738 tr. *Guazzo's Art Conversation* 71 Those whom I call Contentious and I thwarthers are, for the most Part, gross, thick-headed Fellows. 1869 HUGHES *Alfred Gt.* xii. 141 The thwarthers of the King's will repented

Thwarther-ill, variant of THORTER-ILL.

† **Thwartherous**, *a. Obs.* nonce-*wd.* [irreg. f. THWART: see -OUS, and cf. *hoisterous*.] Tortuous, twisted, gnarled.

1625 J. WOODROEPER *Marrow Fr.* Tongue 336 The yellow wood so thwartherous (Fr. *torseux*), beares Fruit so precious

Thwarting (pwō'ting), *phl.* sh. [f. THWART v. + -ING¹.] The action of the verb THWART.

† 1. Going athwart, crossing *Obs.* rare—

c. 1440 *Gesta Rom.* xlv. 193 (Harl MS) By the Ringe we muste vnderstonde fæthe, for that owtithe to be Rounde like a Ringe, and with oute eny twaitynge.

b. Cross-ploughing.

1847 *Frul R. Agric. Soc.* VIII. ii. 318 After the first thwarting of the fallow (cross-ploughing), the clods are worked into about the size of a hen's egg.

2. Opposition, hindrance, impediment; defeating, frustration

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyp Manhode* iv. li. (1869) 200 Ie arguynge, ne be thwarteing is no thing woth ayens us, ne ayens deeth neither. 1581 MULCASTER *Position* xxviii. (1887) 109 A number of letters and thwartings which art did prescribe. 1609 DOULAND *Ornith. Microsc.* 79 A Discord is the hard and rough thwarting of two sounds not mingled with themselves. 1653 R. SANDFAS *Physiogn.* 53 Great thwartings and misfortunes by the means of women. 1825 SCOTT *Frul* 23 Dec. Those thwartings are what men in public life do not like to endure.

Thwarting (pwō'ting), *phl.* a. [f. THWART v. + -ING².] That thwarts, in various senses.

1. Lying or passing crosswise, crossing, traversing, transverse; of the eyes: crossed, squinting *Obs.* or *arch*

c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyp Manhode* iv. li. (1869) 176 With pui-blynde eyen and thwarteing may not be hool lookinge 1625 K. LONG tr. *Barclay's Argenis* i. 1. I fled thorow the bushes, where the thwarting bowes loosened the knots of my hayre. 1632 LITTELOW *Trav* (1906) 278 Slane and lung up on two standing tree and a thwarting tree. 1653 R. SANDERS *Physiogn.* 48 If it [middle line of the palm] be right, continued, and without thwarting lines.

2. Conflicting, opposing, obstructing; perverse; frustrating, baffling; adverse, untoward.

1530 PALSGR. 306/2 Brabling thwartyng or quarelling, *noysseur* *Ibid.* 307/2 Thwartyng or contraryng, *capiteux* 1593 SHAKS. 3 *Hen. VI.* iv. vi. 22 That the people of this blessed Land may not be punisht with my thwarting starres. 1658 *Whole Duty of Man* iv. § 3 To entangle themselves by taking one oath cross and thwarting to another 1718 *Free-thinker* No. 61 79 A Thwarting, Cavilling Temper only promotes Contention. 1804 J. GRAHAM *Sabbath* (1839) 23/1 The thwarting surge Dash'd, boiling, on the labouring bark. 1878 J. R. SETLEY *Stem* II. 4 The very moment when the thwarting power visibly intervenes

Hence **Thwa rtlingly** *adv.*, transversely; per-versely; adversely.

1579 TOMSON *Cabot's Serm.* *Tim* 359/2 Fetch no winder-lesse, nor goe anye by-ways and as it were thwartingly. 1618 T. ADAMS *Chr. Walk* Wks. 1882 II. 407 The over-precise are so thwartingly cross to the superstitious that they will scarce do a good work, because a heretic doth it. 1715 tr. *Panarolius Rerum Men.* II. xiii. 359 These Films laid one upon another, some in a direct, and others thwartingly and in a transverse Position

Thwartle (pwō'tl), *v. Obs.* exc. *dial.* [dim. or freq. of THWART v. see -LE 3.] *intr.* To speak or act in contradiction.

1647 TRAFF *Comm. Rom.* ii. 8 That wrangle and thwartle against clearest truths. 1847-78 HALLIWELL, *Thimble*, to cross in discourse; to contradict. *Somerset.* *Whartle*, to cross, to tease *Norw*

† **Thwartlong**, *adv.* *Obs.* rare—1. [f. THWART *adv.* + -LONG] Crosswise, transversely.

1600 F. WALKER *Sy. Mandeville* 8 Some [children at birth] come forth thwartlong and some with their body double

Thwartly, *adv.* Now rare. [f. THWART a. + -LY².] In a thwart manner.

1. Transversely, crosswise, obliquely. Also *fig.*

1541 R. COPLAND *Gwydon's Quest* *Churug* Div. b. The seconde bone of the heade in the hyndre parte, is enclosed by a commynure thewaly in maner of a greke letter called Lambda. 1654 Z. COKE *Logick* 181 Indirect Solution, is when we answer indirectly, and thwartly to the Syllogism proposed.

2. In the way of opposition or contrariety; per-versely; 'crossly'.

1554 W. KIRKE in Goodman *How Superior Powers*, etc. (1558) 235 Shun man then in iudgeghe, so thwartly is bent To satisfie fanse, and not true intente. 1581 RICH *Farwell* (Shaks. Soc.) 172 She answered hym thwartwady. a 1646 J. GREGORY *Terrest. Globe* Posthumus (1650) 266 Some few Spanish Geographers, reckon the Longitudes quite contrary, from East to West, but which was thwartly in it self, and, in the proof, inconsiderably don.

† **Thwartness**. Now rare. [f. as prec. + -NESS.] The condition or quality of being thwart, in various senses; transverseness; opposition, contrariety; perversity.

1548-77 VICARY *Anat.* ii. (1888) 20 The third [property is]

in thwartness, in whom the vertue that holdeth hath might. 1614 SIR R. DUDLEY in *Porteus Papers* (Camden) 11 note. The thwartness [sic] of late the parlement useth towards him. 1649 BR. JALL *Cases Conc.* ii. (1654) 303 Some unkinde u-ages, or thwartness of disposition

Thwart-o-ver, *prep.*, *adv.* *Obs.* exc. *dial.* Also 3 *pwert-*, 5 *twarte-*, *thurte-*, *thawrt-*, *dial* 8 *thurt-*, 9 *thirtover*. See also THORTLE. [Originally, and in A and B usually, two words. THWART *adv.* and OVER *prep.* or *adv.* Cf. OVER-THWART]

† **A** *prep.* Athwart over, across one side to the other of. (Also in quot. c. 1450 in *thimle* (= a-thwart) *over*.) *Obs.*

a 1225 *St. Marher* to Ant [heo] droh þa endelong hne, ant þwertouer þrefter, þe derewurde taken of þe deoie rode. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) II. 45 The secounde chief kynges hie weye hatte Watlynge strete, and stieochep þwait ouer Fosse [orig. *per transuer sum priors via*] out of þe souþ est in to þe noþ west. c. 1400 *Langfranc's Cirurg.* 143 (Add MS.) Afterwarde he [a band] schal be turnyde twarte offere þe forehed, þat þe nose declyne to neipeie syde. c. 1450 *Godstow Reg.* 374 The which lieth in the feild that is I-called Brademore, and stretchith hit-self in thimle ouer the feild in length toward the southe and toward the north. *Ibid* 502 All ther tenementes in the sububis of Oxenford toward the north, for the fore-named diach thurte ouer bewmounte vnto horsmenger-strete.

† **B** *adv.* Crosswise, across *Obs*

1398 *Travisia Barth De P. R.* xviii. xi (Bodl. MS.), þe spiber stretchep vþward wip wonder crafte þo he neþer side to be ouer and drawip and bringep ofte agen his piede þwarte ouer fro pointe to pointe. c. 1430 *Pilgr. Lyp Manhode* iv. 176 Bakward she ran, and thwart ouer. 1502 *ARNOLDE Chron.* (1811) 141 The woude is . viii. M. myle thwarte ouer and iij. M. myle to the medel.

C *adv.* † **a** Crossing, lying athwart, cross *Obs*

b. That thwarts or obstructs; obstructive, cross, contrary, perverse, self-willed. Now *dial.*

a 1225 *Ancr. R.* 82 Attru speche is eresie & þwertouei leasunge. 1387 *Travisia Higden* (Rolls) II. 149 þe souþ-syde of Scotland þat stretcheth from þe þwart ouer wal of Romayn weik to þe Scottische see. *Ibid* VII. 35 Al aboute þe feeldes and þwart ouer weies. 1422 tr. *Secreta Secret.* *Prav. Prav.* 188 An harde and a thwartouer wordes raysyth styffe and wodnesse. 1630 J. TAYLOR (Water F.) *Pr. Charles Wks.* iii. 102/1 For fifteen long dayes and nights, the thwartouer and crosse North and Easterly Winde blew vs nothing but [etc.] 1647 *CLARENDRON Hist. Reb.* i. 174 That thwartouer humour was enough discovered to rule in the breasts of many. 1790 GROSS *Prov. Gloss.* (ed. 2) s. v. *Thurti*, A thurt over fellow; a cross-grained or ill-tempered fellow. Berksh. 1821 HARDY *Tris* (1900) 107/2, I have been living on in a thurtiver, lackaday way, and have not seen what it may lead to. 1894 MAXWELL GRAY *Innocent Impostor* 173 Things is thurtiver when anybody's in a hurry

Thwart-saw. Now *dial.* Forms: see THWART.

A saw for sawing timber across; a cross-cut saw.

1404 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 396, ij. sawes rined ex officio, et ij. thwertsaws, ij. hand sawes. 1465 *Finchale Invent.* (Surtees) p. cccxix. In primis, j. thwartaw, j. twybyll, j. hak, j. pyk. 1597 *Wills & Inv.* N. C. (Surtees) I. 268 A whippit sawe, ij. hand sawes, a thwart sawe. 1597 *Ibid* 424 In the Iron Seller. Eighte quarte sawes xvij. thre whipe sawes xx. 1590 *Inv.* in *Mod. Co. Hist. Coll.* ii. 91 Item ij. wimbles a hand sawe one whartsawe 1612-12 *Knaresborough Wills* (Surtees) II. 34 My thwartsaw. 1868 ELWORTHY *W. Somerset Word-bk.* *Thurt saw*, cross-cut saw. "Place to turn up (sharpen) the thurt saw."

Thwart-ship, **thwartship** (pwō'tʃip), *a.* and *adv.* *Naut.* [f. THWART *prep.* + SHIP *sb.*]

A *adv.* Placed or fixed across the ship's length. *Thwartship tiller*, a tiller fixed at right angles to the rudder.

1829 H. L. MAW *Frul Passage fr. Pacific to Atlantic* 314 Resting on small thwartship timbers. c. 1850 *Rudin Navig.* (Wenle) 123 The thwartship pieces which frame the hatches. 1897 *Outing* (U.S.) XXX. 228/1 The crew manœuvres the craft by means of a five-foot thwartship tiller.

B *adv.* (pwō'tʃip, p). From side to side of the ship, across the length of the ship.

1882 NARES *Seamanship* (ed. 6) 242 The correctors are bar magnets in holes, thwartship, within the binnacle. 1895 *Outing* (U.S.) XXXV. 487/2 The modern canoeist puts it [ballast] in his own weight, on the end of the plank extended thwart-ship to windward.

Thwart-ships (pwō'tʃips), *adv.* *Naut.* [f. as prec. + -s of adverbial genitive.] = prec. B.

a 1625 *Nomenclator Navaalis* (Harl MS 2301) s. v. *Anie* thing that is done or hies across y^e Shipp from one side to thother wee saie that it lies thwart ships. 1718 *STEELE Fish Pool* 175 The depth of the arch of the deck thwart-ships is 4 inches.

Thwartways (pwō'twēz), *adv.* *rare*. Also 7 *thwartway*. [f. THWART a. + -WAYS] = next, A.

1665 HOOKE *Microg.* xxii. 139 There were not more seem'd to lie horizontally then perpendicularly and thwartway 1893 *Kipling Many Inwent.* xi. He lashed the canes together criss-cross and thwartways.

Thwartwise (pwō'twēz), *adv.* and *a.* [f. THWART a. + -WISE.]

A *adv.* Crosswise, transversely.

1589 P. IVE *Fortif.* 16 Lay a traucers of trees in the bottome laying them thwart wise in the work. 1661 *LOVELL Hist. Anim. & Min.* 101 Crab, Cancer, they goe thwartwise. 1894 *CROCKETT Mad Sir Uchred* v. The troop passed thwart-wise over the mountain steep. 1899 — *Black Douglas* (1900) 468 Margaret rode thwartwise to intercept her

B *adv.* Situated or extending transversely; cross, transverse.

1890 CLERKE *Syst. Stars* 309 The directly measurable, thwartwise part of its motion. 1891 *Dublin Rev* Jan. 157 Compounded. of thwartwise and end-on speed.

† **Thwerl**, *v.* Obs. rare⁻¹. Origin and meaning obscure. (Some identify it with TWIRL or WHIRL.) c1489 Caxton *Summe of Ayenys* i 32 Reynawde...thwerled his swerde by grete fyernesne.

† **Thwert-nay** see under next

† **Thwert-out**, *adv.* Obs. In 3 puertut, (Orm.) pwerit ut. [f. *thwert*, THWART *adv.* + OE. *ut* OUT] Thoroughly, completely, utterly, absolutely. = THROUGHOUT B. 3

c1200 ORMIN 294 To þærkenn her onnygens Crist All þwert ut halig leode. 1843 313-326 For þat all iss þwert ut soþ, & all þwert ut to trowwen þat stanndeþ o þe Goddspellboc þat þwert ut noht ne leyheþ c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 123 þat mannis þe ne understant ne busecheþ god, is puertut forlore soule and lichame.

Hence † **Thwert-out nay**, *Early Eng. Law*, a complete or absolute 'Nay', a downright 'No'; a flat denial by the defendant of the plaintiff's charge.

1277 in Jeaffreson *Index to Leicester MSS.* 74-5 Si le defendant taunt tost cum la parole ly fust issue de la buche ne deist thwertutnay, il fut tenu cum non defendu, e ceo apelerent suares. 1843, Ke le defendant ne poit a la plainte le plaintif autre chose respondre for tut grantur ou tut dire thwertutnay. 1895 POLLOCK & MATTLAND *Hist. Eng. Law* II 606 A defendant was treated as undefended unless, before he said anything else, he met the plaintiff's tale with a thwertutnay, that is a downright No. 1843 *Note*. The idea of a thwertutnay is preserved in our *traverse*.

Originally, † **Thwert-nay**, † **Thwert-nik**. [f. *thwert*, THWART *adv.* or *a.* see NICH and NICK *v.*], and cf. ON. *seja þwert nei* to deny flatly. *lit.* A traversing or directly contradicting 'Nay' or 'Nik'; also the right or liberty to give such a direct denial.

(Under the influence of *Thwert-ut*, this became *Thwert-ut nay*.)

1218 *Earl Randal's Charter to Cheshire* (D of Lanc Misc Bks. 12 f. 25), Per twertmik se defendeie potet. 12 *Leges Quatuor* c. 31 in *Acts Parl. Scot.* (1844) I. 338 Et est retinendum quod in placitis burgorum utitur Twertnay in defensionibus defendendo wrang and unlawe [15th c. *transl.*]. And it is to wytt þat in borow mutis þar is hantyd and oysyt thwertnay in defendande wrang and unlawe. 1275 *Close Roll* 3 *Edw. I*, m. 5 Excepta. libetatem quam dictus Robertus habuit in terris et tenementis suis in comitatu Cestræ que vocatur Thwertmik. 1296 *Chancery Inq. p. mort* Edw. I, 79 (8) Quandam libetatem que vocatur twertnyc. — *Exchequer Inq. p. mort* 5 (4) Libertatem que vocatur twertnyk

Thwetun, obs. pa. pple of THWITE.

† **Thwick-thwack**, *Obs.* [Redupl. f. THWACK.]

The repetition or exchange of thwacks. 1575 R. B. *Applis & Vrgs.* B. 11 b. With thwacke thwack, with thump thump, With bobbing and bum. 1585 STANLEY *Concords in Æneis*, etc. (Arb.) 138 With peale meale ramping, with thwick thwack sturdye thundring. 1611 CORGAS *v. Torche*, *Torche lorgne*, words, like our thwacke thwacke, expressing a liberal and free dole of blows. 1670 RAY *Prov.* 53 When a couple are newly married, the first month is honey-moon or smack smack, the second is, huter and thither, the third is, thwick thwack. 1783 AINSWORTH *Lat. Dict.* (Morel) 1. s.v. *Thwack*, To lay on thwick, thwack, *ictus geminans*.

Thwite (þwæit), *v.* Obs. exc. *dial.* Forms 1 þwitan, þweoton, 4-7 thwyte, (7-*dial.*) thwite, (4-5 twhyte, 5 twyte, 6 thwight, 9 *dial.* tweet, twet, toight). *Pa. pple.* 4-5 thwyten, 6 thwytyen, thwetun, 6-7 thwytten; 5-7 thwyrted, 6-7 thwytited, 5- thwited. See also WHITE *v.* [OE. *þwitan* (þwæit, þwiten) to cut, cut off; not recorded elsewhere; but ON. had derivatives in *þwita* small ax, *þwita* a kind of ax, *þwita*, *þwita* cut-off piece, parcel of land, THWATT (E. In mod.Sc. and north. *dial.* the word has become *quhyte*, *hwite*, WHITE, in Aberdeen *fite*. See also THWITTE, WHITTE.]

trans. To cut down, whittle, pare, shave, to shape by paring, to cut away. Also *fig.* Phrase, *To thwite a mill-post* (etc.) to a *pudding-prick*

1400 tr. *Bada's Hist.* III. xiv. [xvii.] (1890) 204 26[a] eac swylce of þare ilcan styde spanes þweoton & scafpan nomon [þur. þæt þeþwitan naman] c1000 *Sax. Leechd* II 292 genim þone neowran wyrtruman delf ut þwitan nigon sponas on ða winstan hand. 12136 CHAUCER *Rom. Rose* 933 That other bowe was peynted wel and thwyten [MS. twythen, *Thyne* thwitten] c1384 — *H. Faine* III. 848 Somme [twigs] weren white whiche as men to these cages thwite [þur. thwyte, twyhte] Or maken of these panyers. a 1500 in *Amolde Chron.* (1811) 170 The ende of the graff that was vpward next the firmament must be thweten lyke the neder of a comon graffe. 1529 MORE *Dyaloge* III. Wks. 236/a Here was a gret post wel thwyrted to a pudding prick. 1575 *Breiff Disc. Tronb. Franchford* (1846) 157 It nippeth and thwite the awaie a gret deale off that liberalite, which might come to us. a 1605 Sir T. FARNHAM *Pract. Esch.* (1658) 112 The Cutter of the Tallyes provided a basell for the Tallyes and doth somewhat thwite every stick thereof into four square sides. 1674 RAY *N. C. Words*, *To Thwite*, to whittle, cut, make white by cutting. 1897 *Sheldand News* 24 July (E. D. D.), A placid roadman 'tweatin' the grass in the ditches with a scythe.

b. *intr.* To whittle. Now *dial.*

c 1475 *Babes Bk* I 179 Kutte nouhte youre mete eke as it were Felde men They ne rekke howingoodly they on theyre mete twyte. 1863 *Lanc. Fests, New Shire* 5 After 'thwitting' at the topmost bar of the gate till he had made

it look almost like a new one 1870 E. WAUGH *Winter Fire* in 24 Let these lads thwite at it [beef] a bit

Hence **Thwitting** *vb.* sb.; *thwitting-knife*, ? a paring or scraping knife used by bowyers.

1393 LANGE *P. Pl. C* ix 199 In þesshyngne, in þecchyngne, in thwytyngne of pyndes c1440 *Prompt Parv* 493/1 Thwytyngne, or telwyngne, *seculatula*, *abscondula*, *abscondula* 1659 HOWELL *Vocab. l.* A thwitting knife, nocksaws, a rasp, a ripper, a share, a baldock, &c., *gli stromenti dell' arciero* [the tools of the bowyer].

Thwittle (þwɪtl), *sb.* Now *dial.* Forms. 4-5 þw-, thwitel, thwytel, 5-elle, Sc. thewtill, quhittill, 6 thwitle, 7 thwittell, 7- thwittle: see also WHITTLE. [f. THWITE *v.* + -EL, -LE.] A knife, a whittle.

[c1235 *Gloss. W. de Bibbasu* in Wright *Voc.* 168 *Coteus*, thwittell (þur. thwittell)] c1386 CHAUCER *Reeve's T.* 13 A Sheffield thwittell [þur. thwittell] baar he in his hose. c1470 HENRY Wallace i 218 A Scottis thewtill [ed. 1570 quhittill] wydyr thi belt to ber. 1664 COTTON *Scarion* 37 They rise and wipe their greasy thwittells. 1796 PEGGE *Derbyshire* (E.D.S.), With a Lancashire thwittell I thwitted a flail-swipple. 1881 *Antiquary* Feb. 87 A bill-hook has been substituted for the thwittell.

Thwittle (þwɪtl), *v.* Now *dial.* [freq and dim. of THWITE *v.* + -LE 3.] *trans.* To pare down or away, to whittle (also *intr.*). = THWITE *v.* 1593 G. HARVEY *Pierce's Super. Wks* (Grosart) II 244 He hath thwittled the mpost of his huge conceit to a pudding-pricke. 1874 E. WAUGH *Fannock* II 12 He'll not like to dine off o' what we'n bin thwittlin' at. Thwundur, -yr, obs. forms of THUNDER.

Thy (ðai), *poss. adj.* Forms: 2-5 þi (ti), 4 þy (ty), 4-6 thi, (6 yi), 4- thy. [Early ME. þi, reduced form of þin, THINE, used in ME. bef. consonants exc. h, but occurring before vowels in 15th c., and ultimately universal in prose use as the possessive adj. preceding its sb., = Ger. *dem*, *derne*, F. *ton*, *ta*, *tes*.]

Of or belonging to thee, that thou hast.

For restriction of use see note to *Thou pers. pron.* 1. a 1175 *Cott. Hom.* 295 þe and ti wif, and þine preo sunes c1175 *Pater Noster* in *Lamb. Hom.* 57 þi nome þe blecced. 1843 59 Cume þi riche. a 1225 *Anr. R.* 98 þi stefne is me swete, & ti hwite schene. 13 in *Rel. Ant.* I 145 Wer es ty sire, wer es ty dame? 13 *E. E. Allit* P. B. 330 Enter þis ark with þyn apell barnes & þy wedded wyf. 1388 *Wyclif Ruli* i 26 Thi puple is my puple, and thi God is my God. c1450 *Bk. Curiales* ix in *Babes Bk.* 301 Let not þi sponne stond in þy dysche. 1502 ARKYNSTON tr. *De Inuentione* i xx 169 Lyft þy thy iyen to heuen. 1513 DOUGLAS *Æneis* iv 142 Apon thi top, mont Cynthus, walkis he 1552 LYNDESAY *Monarchie* 4131 Perfythie prent in yir remembrance Off this Inconstante world the variance 1554 HULOK, Thy owne selfe, te *spum*, *tenet* 1669 MILTON *P. L.* v 153 These are thy glorious works, Parent of good. 1852 Mas Strowc *Uncle Tom's C.* xiii, [The Quaker Settlement] 'Where's thy baby, Ruth?' said Rachel. 'Thy Mary caught him as I came in.' 1859 TENNYSON *Enid* 347 Turn, Fortune, turn thy wheel and lower the proud.

† **Thy**, *adv.* Obs. Forms. 1-2 þy, 2-3 þi. [OE. *þy*, *þy*, instrumental case of demonstr. and relative pron. *se*, *seo*, *þæt*: see THAT, and cf. THE *adv.*]

1. *a. orig.* By means or by reason of that, because of that, therefore. b. In relative sense. For the reason that, because.

c 897 K. ALFRED *Gregory's Past.* C. xxviii 192 Ðy him is mcel þearf, ðonne he tela lærð, þæt he eac tela do. c1000 *Sax. Leechd* II. 86 Smre mid hunig, þæt þy þe þar sio hryng of fealle. c1175 *Lamb. Hom.* 93 þi bleafden heo heore timbrunge c1200 *Trin Coll. Hom.* 205 Wilfulshupe and lichamliche lustes and lidere labires, þi ne mai no man gode folgen. a 1250 *Owl & Night* 860 Ich rede þæt þi men beo ware. c1275 *Woman of Samaria* 39 in *O. E. Misc.* 85 Ich wot þæt þu me hauest soþ iseyd. [þi of one þinge sey me redynesne]

c. Hence in *for thy*, for that reason, therefore. see FOR-THY; also in OE. *mid þy*, with that, seeing that, since, when, while; to þy, to that end or purpose, therefore.

2. Preceding an adj. or adv. in the comparative degree: see THE *adv.*

Thy, obs. f. THIGH. **Thyad**: see THYAD.

Thyck, obs. f. THICK. **Thyder**, -ur, etc., obs.

ff. THICKER. **Thye**, obs. f. THEE *v.* 1. THIGH.

Thyef (p-), **Thyefthe** (p-), obs. ff. THIEF, THEFT.

Thyesteane (þæistæn, þæistæn), *a.* Also

7-æan, 9-ian [f. L. *Thyestes*, ad. Gr. *Θυέστης* (f. *Θυέστης*, prop. name) + -AN.] Of or belonging to

Thyestes, in ancient Greek legend brother of Atreus, who at a banquet made him eat of the flesh of his own two sons; hence used allusively.

1667 MILTON *P. L.* x 688 The Sun, as from Thyesteane Banquet, turn'd his course intended 1667 J. OWEN *Plea Indulgence & Lib. Cons.* 7 Thyesteane Banquets, promiscuous Lusts, and Incests 1743 R. MILLAR *Hist. Propag. Chr.* II v 73 There is an infamous report that we are guilty of Thyesteane feasts, that is feeding on murdered infants. 1746 FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Art of Poetry* 129 Nor will the direful Thyesteane Feast In comic Phrase and Language be debas'd. c1850 LOWELL *Fable for Critics* (ed. 2) Prelim. Note, I am not queasy-stomached, but such a Thyesteane Banquet as that was quite out of the question 1884 FARRAR *Early Days* Chr. i. v. I 65 Did not popular rumour charge them with nocturnal orgies and Thyesteane feasts?

Thyfe, obs. form of THIEF.

Thyfe-thorn, variant of THEVE-THORN *Obs.*

Thyft, -ly, obs. forms of THEFT, -LY.

Thyg(g), **Thygh**(e), **thyh**(e), **Thyght**, obs. ff. THIG, THIGH, THIGHT, THIGHED.

Thyad (þai æd), **Thyad** (þæ æd). *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. *θυιάς*, stem *θυιάδ-* (pl. *-άδες*) a frenzied woman, properly adj., fem. from verbal root *θυ-*, *Æolic* form of *θυ-* to rush, rage.] A Bacchante

1710 W. KING *Heathen Gods & Heroes* xxvii. (1722) 134 The Women who accompany'd him [Bacchus] as his Priestesses, were call'd *Manades*, from their Madness, *Thyades*, from their Impetuousness and Fury. 1835 I. MITCHELL *Acharn of Aristotle* 221 note, The older females figured as Thyades or Bacchantes. 1846 H. G. ROBINSON *Odes of Horace* II. xix, The Thyads ever wantoning. 1871 R. ELLIS *Catullus* lxxv. 390 Often on high Parnassus a roving Liber in hurried Frenzy the Thyads drave

Thyne (þæin), *a.* Also 4 tyyn, tyne, thyyn, 4-6 thyne, 6 thyne, (thyne), 7 thine. [ad. L. *thyne*, ad. Gr. *θύνας* of the tree *θύα*, *thya*, or *THUYA*. Formerly sometimes miswritten *tyne*, *thyme*, from reading *in as n*] Epithet of a tree, and its wood, mentioned in Rev. xviii. 12, supposed to be the African coniferous tree *Calitrus quadrivalvis*, which yields gum sandarac.

The Vulgate has *ligna thynea* also in 1 Kings x 11-12, where the Greek is different, and the version of 1611, following the Heb., has *almug trees*

1382 WYCLIF *1 Kings* x 11 The nauee of Yram, brougte to of Oofer manye tyyn trees [1388 trees of tyne, Vulg. *ligna thynea*, LXX. *θύα* *πελεκυία* bewn trees, Heb. *אֲרְזֵי אֲלֻמִּיגִימ*, *almugim*, COVERD, costly tymbre, 1611 almug trees] 1382 — Rev. xviii 12 The maichaudises of gold, and siluer, and precious stoon, and ech tre thyne [erron. *thyme*, Vulg. et omne lignum thyinum, Gr. *καὶ τὰν ἑλκων θυνον*]. [1398 TREVISA *Barth. De P. R.* xvii. clxv. (Bodl. MS.) Thina bep certheyne treene mo-te precious] 1526 TINDALE *Rev.* xviii 12 Off pearle, and raynes, and purple, and scarlett, and all thyne wodde [so *Geneva & Rheim*; COVERD Thyneyn wod, *Great thyneyn wodde*, 1611 Thine wood, *mod* edd thyne wood] a 1571 JEWELL *On 2 Thess* II 12, 2 All manner of thyne wood 1769 C. SMART *Song to David* ix, 2 All manner of thyne wood of whithing rice 'Mongst thyne woods and groves of spice.

Thyisday, obs. Sc. form of TUESDAY.

Thyke, pyke, obs. form of THICK.

† **Thykvston**(e). *Obs.* rare. [f. *thik*, var. of *THICK* *v.* to roof + STONE *sb.*] Roofing flags; = *thack-stone*. see THACK *sb.* 4.

1486-7 *Durham Acc. Rolls* (Surtees) 158 Pro adquisicione vj futreaz del thylvon, 15

Thylacine (þai læsɪn) [a. F. *thylacine*, in mod. L. *Thylacinus* (Temminck *Monogr. de Mammalogie*, 1827, I. 55), f. Gr. *θύλακος* pouch + (app.) L. suffix -inus, -INE1. (But some think that Temminck meant to include in the name Gr. *κύων*, *kýwos* dog, and that it is short for **thýlaco-cynus* 'pouched dog', which is improbable. It had been previously described by Harris as *Didelphys cynocephalus*.) The native Tasmanian 'wolf' or 'zebra-wolf', *Thylacinus cynocephalus*, the largest of existing carnivorous marsupials (now very scarce).

1838 OWEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* III. 19 In the number of the grinders the Phasciothere resembles the Opossum and Thylacine. 1841 G. R. WATERHOUSE *Marsupialia* 127 The *Thylacinus* inhabits Van Diemen's Land where it is called the Tiger, *Hyena*. 1846 OWEN *Brit. Fossil Mammals* 67, 1891 *Daily News* 5 May 5/5 The Zoological Society have just acquired a pair of thylacines—a somewhat rare, carnivorous marsupial, from Tasmania. 1901 *Pall Mall G.* 27 May 5/3 The thylacine is confined to Tasmania, although its fossil remains have been found in New South Wales.

Thylacothere (þai-lákəθɪə). *Paleont.* [ad. mod. L. *Thylacotherium*, f. Gr. *θύλακος* pouch + *θηρίον* beast.] An extinct mammal of the genus *Thylacotherium*, also called *Amphitherium* (see AMPHITHERE), variously supposed to have been a marsupial or an insectivorous placental. Hence **Thylacotherian** *a.*

1838 OWEN in *Proc. Geol. Soc.* III. 17 Objections against the mammiferous nature of the Thylacotherian jaws. 1843, III. 19 In the position of the dental foramen, the Phasciothere, like the Thylacothere, differs from all eocaprosus marsupials. 1850 BRIDGES *Notes on the Natural History* (1852) 165 There cannot have been any very wide zoological interval between the forms of the thylacine and of the thylacothere

Thyke(e), obs. form of THICK.

Thyll(e), obs. f. THILL 1, TILL *prep.* and *conj.*

Thylose, -osis: see TYLOSE, -OSIS.

Thymacetin (þæimæ'stɪn). *Pharm.* A trade name of acetaminophenol, a colourless crystalline compound, used as a hypnotic

1892 *Pharmaceutical Yearb.* 27 Feb. 692 Thymacetin.. bears the same relation to thymol as phenacetin to phenol.

|| **Thymallus** (þæimæ'liʊs). [mod. L., a Gr. *θύμαλλος* name of an unknown fish: see quot. 1706.]

The genus of fishes containing the grayling.

1706 PHILLIPS (ed. Kersey), *Thymallus*, a Fish of the Trout-kind, that smells like the Herb Thyme. 1797 *Encycl. Brit.* (ed. 3) XVI 616/a The thymallus, or grayling, haunts clear and rapid streams.

Thymate, *Chem.*: see THYMO *a. 1* 2.

Thymbel(l), -bil(l), -byl(l), obs. ff. THIMBLE.

Thyme (tæim), *sb.* Forms: a. 4-8 tyme, 6-8 time. β. 5- thyme (5-7 thime). [a. F. *thym* (13th c. in Godef. *Compl.*), ad. L. *thymum*, in late med. L. often *timum*, -us, a Gr. *θύμος* (θύμος), f. *θύειν* to burn sacrifice.]

1. A plant of the genus *Thymus*, N.O. Labiatae, comprising shrubby herbs with fragrant aromatic leaves, found chiefly in the Mediterranean region; esp. *T. vulgaris* (Garden Thyme), a native of Spain and Italy, cultivated as a pot-herb, and *T. Serpyllum* (Wild Thyme), occurring on dry banks and pastures in Britain and throughout Europe. (See also b.)

a. c. 1440 *Liber Cocorum* (1866) 53 Saveray, mynt and tyme. c. 1440 *Prout's Part* 494/1 Tyme, flowre, tynus Tyme, herbe, tyme. 1526 *Pilgr. Perf.* (W. de W. 1531) 65 Wo be to you pharisees, whiche tytheth myntes, rewe, tyme, & suche other small herbes. 1553 *Hyll. Art Garden* (1593) 80 The Garden tyme is a plant right profitable. 1590 *SHAKS Mids.* II. i. 249. I know a banke where the wilde tyme blowes. 1653 *Walton Angler* II. 57 Bruise a little tyme, or some other sweet herb. 1733 *Phil. Trans.* XXVIII. 193 Lemon tyme.

β. 1398 *Trivisa Barth.* De P. R. xvii. lxx (Bodl MS) If 203 1/2 Epithymum is the flower of thyme. c. 1425 *l'oe* in *W. Wulcker* 64/6 Nomina Herbarum. *Hic casulus, uile(?)* or thyme. 1562 *T. L. N. Herbar* II. 155 b. Thyme bath the poure to drive furth flame. 1637 *Mitton Lycidas* 40 Desert Caves, With wilde Thyme and the Gadding Vine o' t'rogrow n. 1657 *S. Purchas Pil. Flying-Is.* I. xv. 94 Thyme, which onely yeeldeth Nectar. 1855 *Kingsley Heroes, Thebes* I. 199 The hills are sweet with thyme and basil.

b. With qualifying words, denoting various species or varieties: as creeping thyme, mother of thyme, running t. = wild t. (see 1); garden thyme (see 1); lemon thyme, musk thyme, a cultivated variety of *T. Serpyllum*, having a scent like that of lemons (often called *T. citriodorus*); savory thyme, *T. virginicus* (see SAVORY 3). Also applied to plants of other genera, chiefly aromatic labiates, as *Basil thyme*, *Cat-thyme*, *Horse-thyme*; also water-thyme, a name of *Elodea canadensis* (*Anacharis Alsinistrum*).

1579 *Langham Gard. Health* (1633) 636 Thyme Running Thyme prouoketh the termes and vrine. 1597 *Gerard's Herbar* II. clxiv. § 6. 457 Called in English wilde Time, Pullall Mountaine, running Time, creeping Time, Mother of Time. *Ibid.* clxv. 459 Our English women call it Muske Time. 1676 *Beal in Phil. Trans.* XI. 587 The Thymses, denominated from Mastic, Lemon, Musk, Yellow and White Thyme. 1733 [see 2 a].

2. Oil of thyme: a fragrant volatile oil obtained from the common thyme, used as an antiseptic.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.* v. 5. Oil, Mr. Geoffroy made a multitude of experiments on the oil of thyme. 1857 [see THYMENE 1]. 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 407 An odour resembling oil of thyme. *Ibid.* 474 [see THYMOL].

3. *attrb.* and *Comb.*, as thyme-blossom, -leaf, -root; thyme-capt, -fed, -flavoured, -grown adjs.; thyme-camphor = THYMOL; thyme fish, a name for the grayling, its smell being held to resemble that of thyme (whence the generic name *Thymallus*); thyme-leaved (-lvd) a., having leaves resembling those of thyme (rendering mod. *L. serpyllifolius* in specific names); thyme-oil, oil of thyme: see 2; thyme wart (wert), used by Holland to render *L. thymion*, Gr. *θυμῶν* a kind of wart (= THYMUS 2).

1821 *Clare Vill. Minstr.* (1823) I. 119 Thyme capt hill beneath one's feet. 1905 *Ellis Rom. Rose* I. 19/545 Her breath was sweet as breeze thyme-fed. 1756-7 *tr. Keyser's Trav.* (1760) I. 62 Very fine trout, thyme fish, and others. 1789 *Pilkington View Derby.* I. viii. 395 *Arenaria serpyllifolia*, thyme-leaved Sandwort. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 791 On continuing the distillation of the thyme-oil, there passes over... a mixture of thymene (and cymene) with about 1/5 pt. of thymol. 1607 *Holland Pliny* xxxii. x. 448 For the thyme werts particularly, they vse them [Cackerell heads] raw.

Hence *Thyme v.*, *trans.* to cover or scent with thyme; *Thymed* (trind) a., covered with thyme. 1568 *Feltham Reuoluer* II. [f. xii. 32 Nor does the sedulous Bee thyme all her thighs from one Flowres single vertues. 1885 *St. James's Gas.* 17 Aug. 6/2 Upon its thymed banks.

Thymectomy (θαιμεκτομή), *Surg.* [f. as THYMUS + Gr. -εκτομή, from εκτομή a cutting out.] Excision of the thymus gland. Hence *Thymectomy v.*, *trans.* to remove the thymus gland from. 1905 *Gould Dict. Med. Terms* Suppl., Thymectomy. 1909 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), Thymectomy, Thymectomy.

Thymelaeaceae (θαιμelaiēai), *a. Bot.* Also *thymelaeaceae*. [f. mod. *L. Thymelaeaceae* (or *Thymelaeaceae*), f. specific name (*Daphne*) *Thymelaea*, ad. Gr. θυμelaia, f. θυμῶν THYMUS + ελαια olive-tree: see -ACEOUS.] Belonging to the NO *Thymelaeaceae* or *Thymelaeaceae*.

1837 *Penny Cycl.* VIII. 307/1 *Daphne*, a genus of thymelaeaceous plants. 1848 *Smart Suppl. to Walker, Thymelaea*, which gives the name thymelaeaceous to a natural order.

Thymelea (θαιμelaia), *Gr. Antig.* [a. Gr. θυμelaia altar, f. θυμῶν to sacrifice.] The altar of Dionysus in the centre of the orchestra in an ancient Greek theatre.

1753 *Chambers Cycl. Supp.*, *Thymelea*, in the antient theatre, a kind of pulpit, where the singers called *thymeleci* performed. 1857 *Buckham's Theat. Grks.* (ed. 2) 226 1835 *Penny Cycl.* III. 298/1 Some large blocks, in front of the stage, supposed by Dr Hunt to be the ruins of the Thymelea. 1842 *Smellie's Dict. Grh. & Rom. Antig.* s. v. *Theatrum*, In the centre of the circle of the orchestra was the θυμelaia, that is, the altar of Dionysus. The chorus generally arranged itself between the thymelea and the stage. 1889 *HALGH*

Attic Theat. II. § 6. 132 1907 *H. Trench New Poems* 24 The sacred oils On the fragrant thin-flamed thymele.

Hence **Thymelic**, *† Thymeleal* adjs. *rare* [Gr. θυμελικός], of or pertaining to the thymele, scenic, theatric.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Thymelical* (*thymelicus*), belonging to players in thymeles; and open dance. 1849 *Douglas's Theat. Græc.* I. vii. (ed. 6) 152 There was another entrance to the thymelic platform.

Thymelle, obs. form of THIMBLE.

Thymene θαιμην. *Chem.* [f. THYME + -ENE.]

1. A clear oily hydrocarbon, C₁₀H₁₆, of the terpene group, contained in the oil of thyme.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* III. 446 Oil of Thyme consists of an oxidized portion, thymole, and of a hydrocarbon, thymene. The latter constitutes the more volatile portion of the oil. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 792 Thymene is a colourless oil, having an agreeable odour of thyme. 1900 *Gildemeister & Hoffmann Volatile Oils* 625.

2. Commercially applied to a product of the oil of ajowan, used as a soap perfume.

1900 *Gildemeister & Hoffmann Volatile Oils* 558 The remaining part of the oil (of Ajowan), about one half, consists of hydrocarbons, which are sold in commerce under the name of thymene, a mixture of cymene and a terpene boiling at 172°.

Thymia-ma. *Obs.* [a. Gr. θυμιαμα, f. θυμῶν to burn incense. In *thymiamae* (Lydgate) a. OF. *thymia-mae*, *tinuame* incense, perfume (12-14th c. in Godef.)] Incense.

[1330-40 *Lyng. Bochar* vii. ix (MS Bodl. 263 ff. 361/1), Silk Synonymen, francensens with For sacrefice, the purpate vesture Vm Thymyama, the niche pectoral Which ordeyned wern, .. For the Solempne place of places alle Sancta sanctorum.] 1897 *tr. Rodriguez Chr. Perfect* v. i. 1 269 The «mell of well compos'd Thymyama is very delicious. 1706 *Phillips* (ed. Kersey), *Thymyama*, Incense, Perfume; a Sweet-Gum.

Thymiatechny (θαιμιατεκνῖ). [f. Gr. θυμῶν (see prec.) + τεχνία from τέχνη art, craft.] The art of employing perfumes in medicine.

1833-46 in *Dunglison*. Hence in later Dicts.

Thymiaterton (θαιμιατήριον). *Pl. -ia.* [a. Gr. θυμιατήριον, f. θυμῶν to burn incense.] A censer, as used by the ancient Greeks, or in the Greek Church.

1850 *Letich tr. C. O. Müller's Anc. Art* § 406 (ed. 2) 547 Nike making libation, ; another such, a thymiaterton in the other hand. 1857 *Brach Anc. Pottery* (1858) II. 93 The thymiaterton or tall censers.

Thymic (θαιμικ), *a.* [f. Gr. θυμός (θ) THYMUS + -ic.]

1. *Anat.* and *Path.* Of, pertaining to, or connected with the thymus gland.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, s. v. *Vein*, *Thymick veine*, the first branch of the subclaviar, goes to the fag pece or kernel, which is under the kannel bone. 1837 *R. Knox Cloguet's Anat.* 633 The arteries of the pericardium arise from the thymic, phrenic, bronchial, and oesophageal arteries. 1849-54 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1202/1 Thymic asthma 'may occur with an unnaturally small thymus. 1899 *Albust's Syst. Med.* VI. 90 Spasm of the glottis—the so-called 'thymic asthma'.

2. *Physiol. Chem.* In *thymic acid*, C₁₈H₃₂N₂P₂O₁₂, a colourless acid obtained from the thymus gland.

Its salts are **Thymates** (θαιμιατες).

1894 *Frul. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1 156 [see THYMIN] 1896 *Ibid.* LXX. 1 658 Nucleic acid is decomposed by hydrolysis into thymic acid, adenine, guanine, and cytosine. *Barbier's Thymate*, C₁₈H₃₂N₂P₂O₁₂2Ba, dissolves readily in water, and, when anhydrous, is excessively hygroscopic. Thymic acid differs from the parent nucleic acid by its ready solubility in water. 1898 *Schiff's Text. Bk. Physiol.* I. 67.

Thymic (θαι-, θαιμικ), *a.* *Chem.* [f. Gr. θυμῶν THYME + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thyme; in *thymic acid*, a synonym of *thymylic acid* or THYMOL. Hence *Thymicoid* a., derived from or containing thymol; = THYMOTIC.

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 792 Thymic acid, synon. with thymotic acid. 1890 *Billings Nat. Med. Dict.*, *Thymic acid*, thymol.

Thymine (θαιμιν). *Chem.* Also *thymine*. [f. THYM (θαιμ) + -ine.] A colourless crystalline alloxur base, C₈H₆N₂O₂, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on thymic acid (THYMIC A. 2).

1894 *Frul. Chem. Soc.* LXVI. 1 156 Thymic acid on heating with sulphuric acid, thymine, is formed. This substance has neither basic nor acid properties, it is deposited from water in quadratic and hexagonal crystals. 1898 *Schiff's Text. Bk. Physiol.* I. 65. 1900 *Frul. Chem. Soc.* LXXVIII. 1 319 Thymine was originally described by Kossel as one of the decomposition products of the nucleic acid of the thymus gland. It has since been obtained from nucleic acid from other sources. 1903 *Amer. Chem. Frul.* XXIX. 481 On boiling this mercapto derivative with hydrochloric acid we obtained thymine.

Hence **Thyminic** (θαιμινικ), *a. Chem.* in *thyminic acid*, a synonym of *thymic acid* (THYMIC A. 1). 1898 *Mandel tr. Hammarsten's Physiol. Chem.* 100 From adenylic acid and other nucleic acids Kossel and Neumann have prepared an acid called by them *thyminic acid*.

Thymia, obs. form of THIMBLE.

Thymo, combining form from Gr. θυμῶν THYME, used in some chemical terms: **Thymoform** *Pharm.*, a yellowish antiseptic powder prepared from formaldehyde and thymol; **Thymol**, **Thymo-licol**, Lallemand's names for *thymoquinone* and *hydrothymoquinone*; whence **Thymolamide**,

Thymo-lic, **Thymol-lic** a. **Thymoquinone**, C₁₀H₁₂O₂, a product of the oxidation of thymol, obtained in reddish-yellow 4-sided shining crystalline laminae, having an aromatic odour.

1899 *Coblenz Newer Remedies* (ed. 3) 134 Thymoform. 1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.*, *Org.* III. vii. § 1 447 According to Lallemand, when thymole is treated with oxidizing agents such as chromic acid, it yields a substance termed *thymo-licol* (ed. 1865 *thymol*). *Ibid.* If treated with sulphurous acid or other reducing agents, it [thymole] combines with hydrogen and yields *thymolole* (ed. 1865 *thymolol*) [C₁₀H₁₄O₂], the homologue of hydroquinone. 1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 793 From these relations, thymol may be regarded as homologous with guimone, thymolol with colourless hydroquinone. 1871 *Frul. Chem. Soc.* XXIV. 357 This body [Lallemand's thymolol] is hydrothymoquinone. Hydrothymoquinone is easily converted into *thymoquinone* by ferric chloride, nitric acid, etc.

Thymol (θαιμολ) *Chem.* [f. Gr. θυμῶν THYME + -ol.] The phenol of cymene, C₁₀H₁₃.OH, obtained from oil of thyme, also from the volatile oil of horse-mint, crystallizing in transparent rhomboidal plates; a powerful antiseptic.

1857 *Miller Elem. Chem.* III. 446 Thymole (ed. 1865 *thymol*), C₁₀H₁₄O₂, is isomeric with cuminic alcohol; it constitutes about one half of the essence of thyme. 1876 *Harley Royle's Mat. Med.* 474 Oil of Thyme consists of a fluid portion, separable into cymene, and thymene, and of a solid crystalline body called thymol, which has a very pungent taste, and the aroma of the crude oil. 1911 *Contemp. Rev.* Feb. 231 The destruction of the parasite in its intermediary host [man] by quinine or thymol.

b. *attrb.* and *Comb.*

1883 *Athenæum* 10 Mar. 316/1 When thymolsulphonic acid is treated with nitric acid, paranitrothymol is formed. 1884 *Health Exhib. Catal.* 62/1 'Thymol-Cresol' Disinfecting Powder. 1899 *CAGNEY Jaksch's Clin. Diagn.* vii. (ed. 4) 344 Thymol appears in the urine as thymol sulphuric, thymol glycuronic acids. 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) s. v. *Thymol*, *Thymol-camphor*, a compound of thymol and camphor. *Ibid.* *Thymol-gauze*, gauze impregnated with a 1 per cent solution of thymol. *Ibid.* *Thymol-inhalation*, -solution [etc.].

Hence **Thymolate**, a compound of thymol, in which the hydrogen of the OH group is replaced by a metal; **Thymolic** a., of or pertaining to thymol, chiefly in compounds, as *sulpho-thymolic acid*, C₁₀H₁₁SO₄; **Thymolize** v., *trans.* to treat (a solution) with thymol (as a preservative); **Thymo-liciform** = *thymoform*.

1880 *Athenæum* 27 Nov. 713/1 The authors have thus prepared aluminic methylate, .cresylate, and thymolate. 1900 *HELEN BALDWIN in Frul. Exper. Med.* 1 Oct. 30 The wine should be thymolized to prevent fermentation. 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymolform*, a yellowish powder, a product of formaldehyd and thymol.

Thymo-nucleic (θαιμονουκλικ), *a. Physiol. Chem.* [f. Gr. θυμῶν THYMUS + NUCLEIC.] Of or pertaining to the nucleus of the thymus gland; in *t. acid*, either of two or more nucleic acids, which can be isolated from the cells of the thymus.

1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymonucleic acid*, any one of a series of acids which split up into thymine, esp. the compound C₂₅H₃₈N₆O₂₀P₂.

Thymopathy (θαιμπαθῖ), *rare-°*. [f. Gr. θυμῶν soul, spirit + -PATHY.] Any mental disease [1857 *Dunglison Med. Lex.*, *Thymopathia*, *psychopathia*, a disease of the mind.] 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thymopathy*. Hence in later Dicts.

Thymopathy 2. *rare-°*. [f. Gr. θυμῶν THYMUS + -PATHY.] A disease of the thymus gland.

1909 *Cent. Dict. Supp.* 1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) **Thymopri-vous**, *a. Path.* [f. as prec. + L. *privare* to deprive.] (See quot.)

1911 *Dorland Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), *Thymopri-vous*, pertaining to or caused by removal of the thymus.

Thymotic (θαιμωτικ), *a. Chem.* [Arbitrarily f. Gr. θυμῶν THYME, or THYMOL + -ic.] Of, pertaining to, or derived from thymol. *Thymotic acid*, C₁₀H₁₄O₃, a white, loosely coherent, crystalline solid, having a silky lustre, prepared from thymol. Also *thymotic alcohol*, C₁₁H₁₆O₂; *thymotic aldehyde*, C₁₁H₁₄O₂. Hence **Thymotate**, a salt of thymotic acid; **Thymotide**, C₁₁H₁₂O₂.

1868 *Watts Dict. Chem.* V. 796 Thymotic acid heated with caustic baryta is resolved into thymol and carbonic anhydride. The thymotates of the alkali-metals are soluble in water. 1873 — *Fownes's Chem.* (ed. 11) 824 Thymotic and Thymol-carbonic Acids are produced by the action of sodium and carbon-dioxide on thymol.

Thymous (θαιμῶς), *a. rare-°*. [ad. L. *thymos-us* (Pliny), f. *thymum* THYME + -ous.] Abounding in or having the character of thyme; thymy.

1656 *Blount Glossogr.*, *Thymous* (*thymosus*), full of thyme, an herb so called. 1860 *MAYNE Expos. Lex.*, *Thymos*, having or full of, or belonging to, thyme, smelling like thyme, thymous.

Thymus (θαιμῶς). *Pl. thymi* (θαιμῖ). [mod. L., a Gr. θυμός (θῶ-) a warty excrescence; also the thymus gland (Galen).]

1. *Anat.* A glandular body of obscure function (one of the so-called 'ductless glands') situated near the base of the neck in vertebrate animals; in man usually disappearing after the period of childhood.

In the calf and lamb called by butchers *sweetbread*, or

more precisely *neck* or *throat sweetbread*, for distinction from the pancreas or *stomach sweetbread*.

1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thymus*, a Glandule in the Throat, which separates watry Humour, called Lympha from the Blood, and empties it by the Lymphatic Vessels. 1794 J. HARRIS *Lex Techn.* 1, *Thymus*, is a conglobate Glandule in the Throat, growing to the upper part of the Mediastinum, and seated between the Divisions of the Subclavian Veins and Arteries. 1713 CHESLEDEN *Anat.* iii xi (1726) 232 Just within the Thorax is seated another [gland] called *thymus*. 1868 OWEN *Vertebr. Anim.* xxviii. III 567 The thymus in Monotremes lies between the episternum and the beginnings of the vessels from the aortic arch. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 237 The thymus is of very large size during immaturity. 1888 ROLLESTON & JACKSON *Anim. Life* 350 The thymus atrophies in the higher *Vertebrata* as a rule. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI 89 Several instances of enlarged thymus have been reported of late years. 1904 *Brit. Med. J.* 10 Sept. 603 It is possible that a similar extract prepared from human thymus would have a depressor action.

b. Now usually *thymus gland* (rarely *body*)
1776 M. FALCONER (title) An Account of the Structure and Offices of the Thymus Glands. 1797 M. BAILLIE *Morb. Anat.* (1807) 111 The thymus gland is subject to few diseases, and is only of temporary existence. 1847 YOUATT *Horse* xi 231 It is 'the thymus gland', or, in vulgar language, the sweetbread. 1862 MILLER *Elem. Chem.* III 722 Hypoxanthine has also been found in the thyroid or thymus glands. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 73 Abscesses beginning in the thymus body.
†2. *Path.* A rugose wart resembling a bud of thyme. *Obs.*
1893 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), *Thymus*, also a fleshy Tumor that hangs upon the Body like a Wart, of a colour like the Flower of Time. 1811 in HOOPER *Med. Dict.*

Thymy (tə'mi), *a.* [f. THYME + y]
1. Abounding in or overgrown with thyme.
1747 GAY *Fables* i. xxi. 11 Where'er a thymy bank he [a goat] found, He roll'd upon the fragrant ground. 1837-38 WILLIS *Flor. Gray* 3 Upon Hyemtus, and the thymy isles. 1860 TENNYSON *Sea Dreams* 38 Lingered about the thymy promontories.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of thyme; *esp.* having the scent of thyme.
1747 P. FRANCIS tr. *Horace, Ep.* i. iii. 26 The thymy Fragrance of the Spring. 1874 J. BROWN *Lett.* (1907) 228 The thymy breath and free air of the braes and hills. 1880 MISS BROUGHTON *Sec. Th.* iii. x, The thymy sweetness of the fell breeze.

Thymyl (tə'mil) *Chem.* [f. Gr. θύμ-ov THYME + yl] The radical C₁₀H₁₃ of thymol and its derivatives; also used attrib. and in comb., as *thymyl hydride*, C₁₀H₁₅, H, *thymyl sulphuric acid*, *thymyl phosphate*, *sulcate*, *sulphate*. Hence *Thymylamine*, C₁₀H₁₅NH₂; *Thymyl* *lio* *a.*, in *thymylic acid*, *alcohol*, *hydrate*, *obs.* synonyms of THYMOL.

1868 WATTS *Dict. Chem.* V. 797 Thymyl. *Ibid.* 793 Thymylic hydrate [etc.]

Thyn (e, obs. ff. THIN, THINE, THYNE.

†**Thyne** (θain), *adv.* Sc. and north. *dia.* *Obs.* Forms: 4 *þien*, *þein*, *þine*, 4-6 *thine*, 4-7 *thyne*, 5 *þeine*, *þeyn*, 5-6 *thyn*, 6 *thin* [App. reduced from THYEN, cf. *hyn*, *syn*, *whyn*.] = THENON. (Also prec. by *fra*, *from*.)

c. 1330 R. BRUNNE *Chron.* (1820) 190 Þe templers ilk a dele failed & þien fed. 13. *Cynar* M. 6676 (Gott.) If he to min auter fly, Men sal his þein [Cott. þen] draw to die. c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* i. (Paulus) 179 Fra þine þure banis men has tane. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) iv. 12 Fra þeine men wendes to be þe of Cophos. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 179 He had hur thynne out a grette watir in-to a nodder contrith. c. 1450 St. *Cuthbert* (Surtees) 421 As a pilgryme pure Forth fra þeyn he fore. 1523 DOUGLAS *Brevis* iii. x 83 And fra thynne The fertile ground of Helody passit syne. 1589 *Reg. Mag. Sig. Scot.* 573/1 Begynnand at the fute of the Skitterane burne, and fra thin streikand and ascendand up the said burne. a. 1600 MONTGOMERIE *Misc. Poems* xlviii. 237 We weyd from thyn, and wald no langer hyde. 1609 *Sc. Acts* Fas. VI (1826) IV. 443 Fra thynne down Irving burne to ask.

Hence †**Thyne-forth** (-furth) *adv.* = THENCE-FORTH; †**Thyne-forward** *adv.* = THENCE-FORWARD. Usually preceded by *from* (*fra*)

c. 1375 *Sc. Leg. Saints* xxxviii. (Adrian) 272 Fra þine furth sal þu nocht me se. c. 1440 *Alphabet of Tales* 51 And fro thynnefurth, ewer after he had more devotion vnto Saynt Andrew þan he had before. c. 1440 *Reg. Aberd.* (Maitland) I 248 Þe burn of Nessoke, swa þat thynne furth is þe meris betwix þe bischape and þe Lord of Marr. a. 1574 KNOX *Hist. Ref.* Wks. 1846 I 378 The said Congregation... shall in no wayis from thynnefurth use any force or violence, in casting down of kirks. c. 1400 MAUNDREY (Roxb.) xxiv. 110 Þai schuld fra þeine forward halþ þam payd of þat he wald gifþe þam.

Thynne (e, þ-,) *obs. ff.* THEN, THIN, THYNE.

Thyre, **Thyrd** (e, obs. ff. THURSE, THIRD.

Thyreal (tə'riäl) *Ichth.* [f. Gr. θύρε-ος shield: see THYRO-] = HYPOBRANCHIAL b.

18. STARKS *Synonymy Fish. Skel.* 518 (Cent. Supp).
Thyreo-, combining element repr. Gr. θυρεο- in θυρεο-ειδής THYROID, used esp. in forming names of chemical and pharmaceutical substances derived from the thyroid gland; see THYRO-.

†**Thyridium** (θairidm). *Entom.* Pl. -ia. [f. Gr. type θυρίδιον, dim. of θυρίς, θυρίδ- window, opening.] A whitish spot on the fore-wing of Trichoptera, marking a break in the cubital vein; also applied to similar spots occurring on the wing veins of some other insects.

1861 HAGEN *Synopsis Neuropt. N. Amer.* 259 Thyridium and first subapical areole with a whitish spot.

Thyrke, variant of THERK *Obs.*, dark.

Thyr(e), **Thyrle** (e), **Thyrle** (e), **Thyrle** (e), **Thyrle** (e).

Thyro- (tə'ro), also (more correctly but less commonly) **thyreo-** (tə'ri-ro), used as combining form of THYROID, in reference to the thyroid cartilage or the thyroid gland.

1. In reference to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyro-arytenoid (-æritnoid) *a.* (rarely **thyreo-**), pertaining to or connecting the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages of the larynx, *i.* ligaments or folds, the vocal cords; *i.* muscles, a pair of muscles which relax the vocal cords, also as sb. = *i.* muscle. **Thyrochondro-** *tomy*, surgical incision of the thyroid cartilage. **Thyro-cricoid** *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the thyroid and cricoid cartilages; also as sb. = **thyro-cricoid muscle**.

Thyro-crico- *tomy*: see quot. **Thyro-epiglottic** (-epiglōtik) *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the epiglottis; so **Thyro-epiglottidean** (-epiglōtidēan) *a.* **Thyro-hyal** (-hail) *a.* = next; usually as sb., applied to the greater cornu of the hyoid bone in mammals, or to each of the long horns of the same bone in birds.

Thyro-hyoid (-haid) *a.*, pertaining to or connecting the thyroid cartilage and the hyoid bone; sb. = **thyro-hyoid muscle**, so **Thyro-hyoid** *dean* *a.*

Thyro-palatine *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the palate: applied to part of the palato-pharyngeus muscle **Thyro-pharyngean** (-fāri nđžān) *a.* (also **thyreo-**), connecting the thyroid cartilage and the pharynx (see quot.).

Thyro- *tomy* (also **thyreo-**) [Gr. τομή cutting], incision or division of the thyroid cartilage.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), ***Thyroarytenoides**, a pair of Muscles that proceed from the Cartilage called *Scutiformis*, and extending themselves forward to the Sides of the *Arytenoides* serve to close the opening of the Larynx]. 1855 BAIN *Senses & Inst.* ii. iv. § 32 (1864) 314 The vocal cords are two bands attached in front to the depression between the wings of the thyroid cartilage, and behind to the arytenoid cartilages, from this connexion they are called **thyro-arytenoid ligaments**. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VI. 828 The laryngeal muscles chiefly involved have been the internal **thyro-arytenoid**. 1911 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 6), ***Thyrochondro-** *tomy*. 1901 BENHAM in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 2 Apr. 286 This longitudinal muscle is topographically a 'thyro-cricoid'. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, ***Thyro-crico-** *tomy*, tracheotomy performed through the crico-thyroid membrane alone. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, ***Thyro-epiglottic**. Sabatier and Santorini have given this name to the outer portion of the **thyro-arytenoid muscle**; because it passes from the thyroid cartilage to the anterior part of the epiglottis. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Thyro-epiglottic ligament**. **Thyro-epiglottic muscle**. 1901 BENHAM in *Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond.* 2 Apr. 286 The **thyro-epiglottidean muscle** is also a conspicuous constituent in the ventral region of the larynx. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 209 1 he basihyal has, coalesced with the 'thyrohyals' to form a broad cartilaginous plate. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 134 The **thyro-hyal muscle**. 1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 82 The digastric and 'thyro-hyoid' muscles. 1874 COHEN *Dis. Throat* 134 The 'thyro-palatine' portion of the muscle. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Thyro-palatine** (1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, ***Thyro-pharyngeus**, **Thyro-pharyngeus** i. 1860 MAYNE *Expos. Lex.*, **Thyro-pharyngeus**,... applied to the middle portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior muscle. ***Thyro-pharyngean**. 1830 M. MACKENZIE *Dis. Throat & Nose* i. 337 'Thyro- *tomy* should never be undertaken until removal by the endolaryngeal method has been first attempted. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Thyro-** *tomy*. **Thyro-** *tomy*, section of the thyroid cartilage. 1899 *Syd. Soc. Lex.*, **Thyro-** *tomy*, division of the thyroid cartilage for exploratory purposes.

2. In reference to the thyroid gland. (Often **thyreo-**.)

Thyro-antitoxin, an antitoxin developed in thyroid poisoning; trade-name of a thyroid preparation used as a therapeutic. **Thyro-** *carcinoma*, a tumour of the thyroid gland; goitre. **Thyro-** *colloid*, the colloid matter of the thyroid gland.

Thyro- *genous*, **Thyro-** *genous* *adjs.*: see quot. 1909

Thyro-, **thyreo-** *globulin*, the essential albuminous principle of the thyroid gland, an iodized principle, which forms, together with another albuminous substance belonging to the nucleoproteins, the colloid substance of the gland. **Thyro-** *glossal* *a.*, in *t. duct*, a duct of the embryo extending from the thyroid to the base of the tongue. **Thyro-** *iodine*, a substance containing iodine, obtained by decomposition of thyroglobulin, which has been thought to be the active principle of the gland: now more usually called **iodothyrrin**.

Thyro- *lingual* *a.* = **thyroglossal**. **Thyro-** *lytic* *a.*, destructive of thyroid tissue. † **Thyro-** *pro-* *toid*, **Thyro-** *pro-* *toid*, the specific protein of the thyroid gland. **Thyro-** *therapy*, treatment of disease by a preparation of the thyroid glands of sheep.

Thyro- *to-* *xia* *a.*, **Thyro-** *to-* *xia*: see quot. 1909, 1911.

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 1/3 Dr. Frankel, of Vienna, has named it provisionally 'thyro-antitoxin' [He] states that it will be possible to administer it clinically without the risk of ptomaine poisoning. 1899 *Albutt's*

Syst. Med. VIII. 57 Fränkel has succeeded in separating a basic product from the thyroid (thyro-antitoxin). 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), **Thyro-** *antitoxin*. 1886 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* III 350/1 Goitre. ***Thyro-** *carcinoma* (P. Frank). 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), **Thyro-** *carcinoma*. ***Thyro-** *colloid*. 1887 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* V. 143 ***Thyro-** *genous*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), ***Thyro-** *genous*, originating in the thyroid gland. 1908 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 1 325 Other bodies have been separated from the gland, among these may be mentioned Oswald's iodine-free 'thyro-globulin'. 1911 MANDEL tr. *Hammarsten's Text-bk. Physiol. Chem.* (ed. 6) 356 It seems proven that the specifically active substance is a protein substance. Notkin's **thyro-** *pro-* *toid*, Oswald's **thyro-** *globulin*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), ***Thyro-** *glossal* *duct*. 1896 *Daily News* 30 Apr. 8/7 Professor Baumann and Dr. Roos find that the active principle [of the thyroid gland] is a substance named 'Thyro-iodin'. 1897 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 469 [see **Thyro-** *iodin* B. 2]. 1903 CUSHING *Text-bk. Pharmacology* 125 Iodothyrrin was at first named **thyro-** *iodin*, but this was liable to be confused with **thyro-** *iodin*, a term used to indicate the simple extract of the gland. 1896 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* I 206 The 'thyro- *lingual* *duct*. 1889 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.*, App. 539 ***Thyro-** *lytic*. 1899 *Albutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 57 Notkin isolated a substance from the thyroid ('thyro-protein') 1911 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 6) s. v., It is probably one of the functions of the thyroid to produce a ferment which neutralizes the toxic effect of an accumulation of thyroprotein in the body. 1907 *Med. Record* 5 Oct. 584 He regretted that 'thyrotherapy' had been neglected in the treatment of skin diseases. 1904 *Nature* 18 Feb. 375 ***Thyro-** *toxic*. 1909 *Cent. Dict.*, *Suppl.*, **Thyro-** *toxic*. 1909 DORLAND *Med. Dict.* (ed. 5), **Thyro-** *toxic*, marked by toxic activity of the thyroid gland. 1911 *Ibid.* (ed. 6), ***Thyro-** *toxin*, a cytotoxin specific for thyroid tissue.

Thyroid (tə'roid), *a.* (sb.) Also **g. thyro-** *id* (in *Dicts.*). [Etymologically **thyro-** *id*, ad. Gr. θυρεοειδής shield-shaped (in Galen θυρεοειδής θυροειδής thyroid cartilage), f. θυρεός oblong shield + -ειδής: see -oid. Cf. obs. F. *thyroide* (Paré, 16th c.), mod. F. *thyroïde*.] Having the form of a shield, shield-shaped. applied to various natural structures (and hence *transf.* to others connected with them).

1. *Anat. a.* **Thyroid cartilage**: the largest of the cartilages of the larynx, consisting of two broad quadrilateral plates united in front at an angle, forming the projection in front of the throat known (in men) as 'Adam's apple'; within the angle are attached the vocal cords.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Thyroides**, the Cartilage, called *Scutiformis*, of the Larynx]. 1746-47 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 103 Into this Concavity the Thyroid Cartilage is received. 1808 BARCLAY *Muscular Motions* 498 The larynx is partly composed of five cartilages, which are the cricoid, thyroid, the two arytenoid, and the epiglottis. 1854 BUSINIAN in *Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 121 The thyroid cartilage is wrapped round the essential parts of the larynx. 1857 DUNGLISON *Med. Lex.*, **Thyroid**, **Thyroid**.

b. **Thyroid gland** (also called **thyroid body**): one of the so-called 'ductless glands', a very vascular body adjacent to the larynx and upper part of the trachea in vertebrates.

[1693 tr. *Blancard's Phys. Dict.* (ed. 2), **Thyroides**, *Glandula*, two, of a viscous substance, situated about the lower seat of the Larynx]. 1746-47 MONRO *Anat.* (ed. 3) 103 The lymphatic Vessel is sent from the thyroid Gland. 1787-81 CHAMBERS *Cycl.* s. v. **Thymus**, Mr. Cheselden observes, that where the thymus in men is very small, the thyroid glands increase proportionably. 1830 R. KNOX *Belard's Anat.* 240 Formless fibro cartilages occur in some compound tumours of the thyroid body. 1874 HUXLEY *Phys.* v. 126 The thyroid gland is that organ which when enlarged by disease gives rise to 'Derbyshire neck' or 'goitre'. 1899 L. HULL *Man. Hum. Physiol.* xxvi. 301 If a cretin be fed on thyroid glands taken from sheep his condition is improved... It is clear then that the thyroid gland produces a material necessary for the growth of the body.

c. Applied to various structures connected with the thyroid cartilage or gland, as the **thyroid arteries**, **nerves**, **veins**, etc. **Thyroid axis**, a branch of the subclavian artery, distributed to the thyroid gland and adjacent parts. (See also B. 2 b.)

1831 R. KNOX *Cloquet's Anat.* 746 Right Inferior Thyroid Vein. similar to the left, with which it constitutes the thyroid venous plexus. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 271 The Superior Thyroid Artery curves downwards to the thyroid gland to which it is distributed. 1878 T. BRAYNE *Pract. Surg.* I 104 Thyroid cysts may be tapped in the same way as the cervical. 1881 MIVART *Cat.* 209 1 he second branch given off from the subclavian is the thyroid axis.

d. **Thyroid foramen**, **membrane**: names for the obturator foramen and membrane of the hip-bone (see OBTURATOR F.), from their shield-like shape. 1890 BILLINGS *Nat. Med. Dict.*, **Thyroid**, **foramen**, obturator foramen.

2. *Zool.* Applied to a shield-shaped colour-marking, or *transf.* to a bird having such a marking, as the thyroid woodpecker, *Sphyrapicus thyroideus*.

1891 in *Cent. Dict.*

3. *Bot.* 'Shield-like, peltiform'. 1900 in B. D. JACKSON *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 270/2.

B. as sb. 1. Short for **thyroid cartilage**. 1840 E. WILSON *Anat. Vade M.* (1842) 492 The Thyroid is the largest cartilage of the larynx. 1854 OWEN *Skel. & Teeth in Orr's Circ. Sc. I. Org. Nat.* 210 Extending beyond and sustaining the thyroid and other parts of the larynx. 1868 - *Vertebr. Anim.* xxviii. III. 603 Castration arrests that prominent growth of the thyroid, &c., which accompanies the elongation of the cords.

2. Short for *thyroid gland*; also for *thyroid extract* or *product* (see b).

1849-50 *Todd's Cycl. Anat.* IV. 1102/2 The normal weight of the thyroid is about one ounce. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* IV. 469 The sheep's thyroid is relatively rich in thyroiodine. 1897 *Trans. Amer. Pediatric Soc.* IX. 65 In cretinism we are certain that the prolonged use of thyroids is followed by distinct changes in the blood.

b. *attrib.*

1895 *Pall Mall G.* 16 Dec. 1/3 The use of thyroid extract as a remedy for certain diseases is looked upon as one of the most brilliant of recent medical discoveries. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 68 Thyroid treatment of cases of tetany. 1899 *Ibid.* 673 The horny growth fell off, while the patient was under thyroid feeding.

Hence **Thyroidal**, **Thyroid deal**, **Thyroid-dean** *adj.*, pertaining to the thyroid cartilage or gland; **Thyroidectomize** *v.*, *trans* to subject to thyroidectomy; **Thyroidectomy** [Gr. *thyroïdē* a cutting out], excision of the thyroid gland, **Thyroidin**, trade-name of a whitish powdered extract of the thyroid gland of the sheep, used as an alternative and an anti-fat; **Thyroidism**, a morbid state consequent on administration of thyroid extract; thyroid poisoning; **Thyroiditis**, inflammation of the thyroid gland; **Thyroidisation**, treatment with a preparation of the thyroid (Dorland); **Thyroidless** *a.*, having no thyroid gland; **Thyroidotomy** [Gr. *thyroïdē* cutting], incision of the thyroid gland.

1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* **Thyroidism**, *thyroidal* *thyroidism*. 1872 *Cohen Dict. Throat* 51 The anterior portions of the vocal cords attached to the thyroid junction. 1877 *Abbott's Surg. Wks.* II. 127 The superior thyroid, lingual, and facial branches of the external carotid. 1884 *Jones & Shewking Pathol. Anat.* (1884) 122 Ligature of the thyroidal arteries has caused considerable diminution of a goitrous tumour. 1899 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* VIII. 57 The administration of thyroid in some form to thyroidectomized animals or man. 1899 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VIII. 545/2 Until the middle of the eighteenth century no true thyroidectomy had been performed. 1891 *Lancet* 18 Apr. 997/2 M. Reverdin... has performed thyroidectomy in this disease in fourteen cases. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 374 Thyroid grafts prolong life after complete thyroidectomy. 1896 *Pharmaceutical Jnl.* 5 Sept. 215 **Thyreoidin**, the active principle of thyroid. 1897 *Allbutt's Syst. Med.* III. 215 A non-proteid substance containing a considerable percentage of iodine—the so-called thyroindin. 1897 *Ibid.* II. 78 In most of them the symptoms of *thyroidism* were produced. 1899 *Buck's Handbk. Med. Sc.* VII. 96/2 Inflammation of the thyroid gland (*thyroiditis*) is most commonly the result of remedial measures employed in the treatment of goitre. 1890 *Bullings Nat. Med. Dict.* **Thyroidotomy**.

Thyrolingual to -toxin. see **THYRO-** 1, 2.

Thyrse (p̄s). Also 7 *thirse*. [a. Fr. *thyrse* (a 1501 in Hatz-Darm), ad L. *thyrsus*, a Gr. *thyrōs* stalk or stem of a plant; the Bacchic staff. see **THYRSUS**.]

1. Gr. and Rom. *Antiq.* = **THYRSUS** 1.

1605 *Holland Plutarch's Mor.* IV. 722 There is a Thyrse or Javelot with tabours to be seen expressly printed aloft. 1770 W. King *Heathen Gods* xxvii (1722) 134 Their [the followers of Bacchus] Cloathing [was] only the Skins of Beasts, with Thyrses in their Hands. 1845 *Long's Drinking Song* iv, Fair Bacchantes, Bearing cymbals, flutes, and thyrses.

2. + a. A stem or shoot of a plant (= Gr. *thyrōs*, L. *thyrsus*) *Obs.* b. *Bot.* = **THYRSUS** 2.

1868 *Phillips, Thyrse*, a stalk or stem of any herb. 1744 J. Wilson *Synopsis Brit. Plants, Bot. Dict.* 14 **Thyrse**, a Thyrse, differs from a spike, in having flowers or fruit set more thinly on it. 1846 *Dana Zool.* 7 § 91 (1843) 93 The thyrse of lilac blossoms. 1848 *Lindley's Introduct.* (ed. 4) I. 324 The Thyrse is an inflorescence at first centripetal, afterwards centrifugal. 1861 [see **THYRSUS** 2].

3. An ancient vessel resembling a pine-cone. 1876 R. M. Smith *Plutarch's Art* 12 From their resemblance to pine cones they have been called thyrses, and are supposed to have been used for holding mercury.

4. *Comb.* as *thyrse-bearing* *adj.*, *thyrse-flower*, Lindley's name for the genus *Thyracanthus*. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1150 **Thyrseflower**, *Thyracanthus*. 1869 *Swinhurne Ess. & Stud.* (1875) 207 No Bacchus comes here, nor mænads thyrse-bearing.

Thyrsi- (p̄s-i), combining form of **THYRSUS**, used in a few botanical terms. **Thyrseiferous** (-i fēros) *a.* [FEBROS], bearing thyrse or contracted panicles. **Thyrseiferous** *a.* [L. *flōs*, *flōr*-flower], having the flowers in thyrse. **Thyrseiform** *a.*, having the form of a thyrse, thyrsoid.

1895 *Funk's Stand. Dict.*, **Thyrseiferous**. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.*, **Thyrseiferous**. 1866 *Treas. Bot.* 1150 **Thyrse** (*adj.* **Thyrseiferous**). 1880 *Gray Struct. Bot.* (ed. 6) I. 159 A thyrse or thyrseiform inflorescence.

Thyrall, *obs.* Sc. var. of *thyrall*, **THISTLE**.

* **Thyrsoid** (p̄s-ioid), *a. Bot.* [f. **THYRSUS** + -OID: cf. Gr. *thyrōsēdēs* thyrseus-like (Dioscorides).] Of the form of, or resembling, a thyrse or contracted panicle. So **Thyrsoidal** *a.*

1830 *Lindley Nat. Syst. Bot.* 61 Flowers terminal, usually thyrsoid. 1864 *Webster, Thyrsoid, Thyrsoidal*. 1870

Hooker Stud. Flora 238 Privet..Flowers in terminal thyrso cymes.

Thyrst(e, -ylle, obs. ff. THIRST, THROSTLE.

|| **Thyrsula** (p̄s-iſlā). *Bot.* [mod.L. dim. of **THYRSUS**.] (See quot 1900)

1832 *Lindley's Introduct.* Bot. I. 112 Link terms this inflorescence a *thyrsula*. 1900 B. D. Jackson *Gloss. Bot. Terms* 271/2 *Thyrsula*, the little cyme which is borne by most Labiates in the axil of the leaves

|| **Thyrus** (p̄s-iſs). *Pl. thyrse* (p̄s-iſe). [L., a. Gr. *thyrōs*. see **THYRSUS**.]

1. Gr. and Rom. *Antiq.* A staff or spear tipped with an ornament like a pine-cone, and sometimes wreathed with ivy or vine branches; borne by Dionysus (Bacchus) and his votaries

1591 L. Lloyn *Tripl. Triumphes* Buih, Your Bacchus dance is done, Yoursacred Thyrse's wonne. 15661 *Horday's Funerall* (1673) 110/2 The Thyrse was a dart or javelin wrapped about with ivy. 1734 *tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.* (1827) I. 41 [They] carried a thyrse in their hands, a kind of pike with ivy leaves twisted round it. 1856 *Mrs. Browning's Aur. Leigh* II. 52 Ivy. as good to grow on graves As twist about a thyrse

2. *Bot.* *obs.* A form of inflorescence. † (a) a lax spike, as in some orchids (*obs.*), (b) a contracted kind of panicle, esp. one in which the primary branching is centripetal (racemose) and the secondary centrifugal (cymose), as in lilac and horse-chestnut

1704 J. Harris *Lex. Techn.* I, *Thyrse*, is a Word used by the Botanists, for the upright, and tapering Stalk. And 'tis often used for *Spica*, which is an Ear, or Blade of Corn. 1744 [see **THYRSUS** 2] 1760 J. Lee *Introduct. Bot.* II. iv. (1765) 173 (tr. Linnaeus) A *Thyrse*, is a Panicle contracted into an ovate Form. 1861 *Bentley's Man. Bot.* (1870) 195 The Thyrse or Thyrse is a kind of panicle in which the pedicels are generally very short. 1864 *Lowell's Forests Trav.* 108 Hop-vines, hung their clustering thyrse over the open windows.

3. *Comb.* as *thyrse-bearing*, *staff*.

1844 L. Schmitz in *Smith's Dict. Grk. & Rom. Biog.* I. 1048/2 Bacchantic women, carrying in their hands thyrse-staffs. 1853 *Trenchard's Proverbs* vi 134 The thyrse-bearers are many, but the bacchants few.

Thyrstone, **Thyrty**, etc. see **THIRTEEN**, etc.

Thysanopter (p̄s-an-ōptar). *Entom.* [ad mod.

L. *Thysanoptera* (Haliday, 1836), f. Gr. *thysano-* tassel, fringed + *pteron* wing.] An insect of the order *Thysanoptera*, comprising *Thrips* and allied genera, characterized by long fringes on the wings. So **Thysanopterian** *a.* = *thysanopterous*; *sb.* = *thysanopter*; **Thysanopterous** *a.*, belonging to the order *Thysanoptera*.

1858 *Baird Cycl. Nat. Sci.* 549/2 *Thysanoptera* an order of insects, lately separated from the order Hemiptera, to contain those insects formerly known as the genus *Thrips*. 1864 *Webster, Thysanopter*. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, *Thysanopterian*, *Thysanopterous*

Thysanuran (p̄s-an-ū-rān), *a.* and *sb.* *Entom.* [f. mod.L. *Thysanura* Cuvier (f. Gr. *thysano-* tassel, fringed + *ōura* tail) + -AN.] *a. adj.* Belonging to the *Thysanura*, a wingless order of insects, comprising springtails, bristletails, etc., having filamentous appendages at the posterior end of the body. *b. sb.* An insect of this order. So **Thysanuranian** *a.*, **Thysanuranid** *a.* and *sb.* = *thysanuran*; **Thysanuriform**, **Thysanurimorphous** *adj.*, having the form of, or resembling, the *Thysanura*; **Thysanurous** *a.*, belonging to or having the characters of the *Thysanura*.

1835 *Kirby Hab. & Inst. Anim.* II. xiv 20 The *Thysanuran*, or Sugar-louse tribe. 1848 *Sci.* 314 The *Thysanurans* are remarkable for their anal appendages. 1848 *Brandes' Dict. Sc.*, etc., *Thysanurans*, *Thysanura*, in which the abdomen is terminated by filaments, or by a forked tail adapted for leaping. 1891 *Cent. Dict.*, cites J. H. Comstock for *Thysanuran*. 1900 *Nature* 13 Dec. 161/2 The occurrence of *Protaphys stylifer*, a primitive *thysanurid* insect, in Liberia and Argentina. 1866 *Kirby & Sp. Entomol.* III. xxx. 166 Larvæ that approach to a true *Thysanuriform* type. 1906 J. W. Folsom *Entomol.* in 162 Two types of larvae are recognized by Brauer, Packard and other authorities *thysanuriform* and *ericaform*. 1860 *Mayne Expos. Lex.* 1277/2 An Order... which have particular organs of motion on the sides of the extremity of the tail, like fringes: *thysanurans* 1910 *Daily News* 30 May 4/2 A 'silver fish', *Lepisma domesticum*, a thysanurid insect occurring in houses and damaging books, wall-papers, etc. Some of its other common names are bristle tail, fish-tail, shiner, and silvertail.

Thysel (th̄s-eſ), *pron.* Forms. 1 *pe* syſf, 1-4 *pe* self, 3-4 *pi* self, *sulf*, 4 *pi* selne, *selne*, *self* (e *per-self*), 4-5 *thiself*, 5 (*thiselph*), *py* self (e, *selfe*), 5-7 *thy* self, *thys* self, 6 *thiselfe*, (*9 dial.* *theeself*), 5- *thyself*. β. (*orig. oblique cases*) 1 *pe* sylfne, *sylfum*, 3-4 *pe* selven, 4-5 *pi* seluen, 5 *the seluen*, -in, -un, 6 *Sc. thy* seluyn, *selūn*. [In OE. *þe* 'thee' followed by the *adj.* *self*; the latter either in concord with *þe* (dat. *þe selfum*, acc. *þe(c) selfne*), or, in the constr. *þu þe self*, in concord with *þu* (*þe* being dative or instrumental): see **SELF** 4, and cf.

MYSELF. From 13th c., *þi, þy, thy*, poss. *adj.*, took the place of the pers. pron. *thee*; *self* being treated as a *sb.*]

As to restriction of use see Note to **THOU**; cf. **YOURSELF**.

I. Emphatic uses = Very thou, very thee.

1. Accompanying the subject-pronoun *thou* (or, after a verb in the imperative, without *thou*)

In mod. Eng., in *thou thyself*, *thysel* is grammatically in apposition to *thou*.

a 800 *Cynewulf's Crist* 114 *þæt þu þa beorhtan us sunnan onsende, and þe sylf cyme.* a 800 *Cædmon's Gen.* 608 *þu meahst nu þe self geseon* a 1300 *Cursor M.* 4604 (Cott.) *Lok þi seluen wit resun* [G. þi selue, F. þi-self] 1848 *Ibid.* 5429 *Heit me truli þat þou þe seluen* [G. þu þi selue, F. þu þi-self] *Sal me wit mine foreldres deluen* 1340-70 *Alex. & Dand.* 511, *Y haue sent þe my sonde as þou þer-self bade.* c 1420 *Sir Anandace* (Camden) xlix, *As thou th seluun hase.* 1535 *Coverdale's Kings* xx 40 *It is thine owne iudgment, thou hast geuen it thyselfe.* 1597 *Shaks. a Hen. IV.* IV. v. 111 *Then get thee gone, and digge my graue thy selfe* 1611 *Bible Luke* vi. 42 *When thou thy selfe beholdest not the beame that is in thine owne eye* 1759 *Johnson's Rasselas* xii, *I thou art thyself weary of the valley.* 1864 R. F. Little *Dale Hymn*, 'O *Fare of God, the Comforter*' ad fin, *All praise to Thee. Who art Thyself all praise*

2 By ellipsis of *thou*, used as simple subject (with verb usually in 2nd person; occasionally in 3rd, *self* being treated as a *sb.*).

a 1300 *Cursor M.* 9568 (Cott.) 'Fader', sco said, 'þi doghter am I, Als þi self wit witerli' c 1375 *Ibid.* 876 (Trin) *þi seluen is to wite I wis* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 11082 *þæt thyselfe shuld haue socourd* c 1475 *Songs & Carols* xxxii. 23 *Man, I am thy frend ay; Thy self art thy foo* 1515 *Bacclay's Egloges* iv (1570) *Civ. 2*, *Why art thy selfe contented with thy part?* 1611 *Bible 1 Kings* xx 40 *So shall thy iudgement bee, thy selfe hast discied it* 16 *Dryden* (J.), *These goods thyselfe canst on thyself bestow.* 1748 *Wesley's Hymn*, *Come, O thou traveller unknown* '11, *Thyselfe hast called me by my name* 1866 J. B. Rose *tr. Ovid's Met.* 83 *The phantom thou beholdest thyselfe hast made*

b Used as predicate, or after *as* or *than*.

1535 *Coverdale's Ps.* xlix. [I] 21 *Thou... thinkest me to be euen soch one as thy self* 1590 *Shaks. Com. Err.* III. ii. 76 *Thou art Dromio, thou art my man, thou art thy selfe.* 1593 - *Merry W.* III. iv. 3 *Thou must be thy selfe.* 1611 *Bible 2 Chron* xxi 13 *Thou hast slaine thy brethren - which were better then thy selfe* 1667 *Milton P. L.* IV. 468 *What there thou seest far Creature is thy self.* 1880 G. MacDonald *Diary Old Sol* Aug 8, *It is thyself, and neither this nor that, - told, taught, or dreamed of thee.*

3. Used instead of *thee* as object of a verb or preposition

a 1400-50 *Alexander* 328 *Noȝt as a prophet ne a prest I prays sall þi selfe* c 1400 *Destr. Troy* 920, *I am euyñ fayn Of þe sight of þi Self* 1610 *Shaks. Temp.* I. ii 68 *He, whom next thy selfe Of all the world I lou'd* 1671 *Milton Samson* 789 *If severely thou exact not More strength from me, then in thy self was found* 1857 G. B. Buber *Hymn*, *My God, I love Thee for Thyself.*

II Reflexive uses.

4. As direct or indirect object of a verb, or in dependence on a preposition. (Orig. only emphatic refl., later in general use, taking the place of *thee* reflexive, which is more decidedly archaic. see **THEE** *pron.* 2.)

c 975 *Rusku Gosp.* Matt. xix. 19 *Lufige þa nehstum ðinum swa þæc seolfne* [Lindisf. ðec seolfne, *Agos Gosp.* þe sylfne] a 1245 *Ancre R.* 276 *Penc hwat tu hauest of þi self* 13 *Cursor M.* 12804 (Cott.) *O þe-self [other texts þi self] quat wil þou sei?* 1364 *Langl. P. Pl.* A 1 131 *For to loue þi loured leuere þen þi-seluen.* 1384 *Wyclif's John* 1 22 *What seist thou of thi self?* 1490 *Caxton's Eneydos* xvi 64 *Wylt enabyte thyselfe in a strange contrey?* 1535 *Coverdale's Isa.* lxiii 14 *To make thy self a glorious name.* 1616 R. C. *Times' Whistle* in 1120 *Learn Solons saying*, 'Mortall know thy selfe'. 1741 *Richardson's Pamela* I. 227 *Well, Child, how dost find thyself?* 1819 *Shelley's Cenci* iv. 11. 40 *Be faithful to thyself.* 1825 J. Neal *Bro Jonathan* II. 158 *Take and read it for thyself* 1841 *Langl. P. Pl.* A 1 132 *Thou assestest thyself to be the son of the King.* 1847 *Tennyson's Princess* vii. 343 *Yield thyself up.*

† **Thysia-stery**. *Obs. rare* -1. [ad. Gr. *θυσια-στήριον* (LXX. and NT) f. *θυσία* (sacrifice, f. *θυσι* a sacrifice)] An altar.

1657 *Reeve's God's Plea* 349 *The Altar of Halizus defended all that fled to it; and so would such a Thysia-stery raised up in your City.*

Thystel, -tell(e, -tle, -tylle, *obs. ff. THISTLE.*

† **Thyvel, thauvel**. *Obs.* Forms. 1 *pyfel*, -pel, 3 *puuel*. [OE. *þyfel* (or ? *þyfel*: see Note below), early ME. *pyuel* (u)] A bush, a thicket.

a 1000 *Agos Gloss.* in *Wt.* *Wulcker* 244/20, 22 *Frutectum, i. arborum densitas, uel ramus*, *pyfel* *Frutetx, fructetia*, *pyfel* c 1000 *Lambeth Ps.* lxxix 11 *His þyvelas uel wygyu, arðusta eris* c 1000 *Alfric's Gram.* *Nom. Ar.* (Z) 312 *Frutetx, þyfel*, c 1000 - *Voc.* in *Wt.* *Wulcker* 139/24 *Spina, uel sentrix*, *þyfel*, c 1000 *Sax. Leechb.* I. 98 *genim þysse wyrtþe we leon fot nemdon fi þyfelas butan wryt-truman.* a 1250 *Owl & Night.* 278 *Vor þi uch am loþ smale uowe* [v. *for* (elle)] *þæt fleop þi grunde & þi puuele* [Note. The length of the stem-vowel in OE. is disputed; the dictionaries generally have *þyfel*, viewing it as a derivative of *þif*, tuft of leaves. Sievers thinks that the *y* was certainly short. Whether *þyfel* or *þuuel*, the form agrees remarkably with that of *THYVEL* a pot-stick, but no connexion of sense has been found, and there is a gap both of time and place between the Dorsetshire *puuel* of 1250 and the Yorkshire *thysteille* of 1483.]

Thyxtall, -yll, *thyzle*, variants of **THYVEL**.

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